

NKA Magyar G3nius Program

A rend nyomában

Workshop 2022 augusztus 29-30

B3kk3br3ny, J3szerencse h3za



BORBAS 10

10 Years Anniversary and Workshop

29-30 AUGUST 2022
J3SZERENCSE H3ZA
J3KAI ST 1., B3KK3BR3NY

SUNDAY 28. AUGUST, 2022
Arrival of the guests

MONDAY 29. AUGUST, 2022

9.00-10.00 Registration
10.00-10.10 Opening

BLOCK 1. BORBAS PROJECT

10.10-11.00 Tobias L. Kienlin: *10 Years BORBAS: Aims and Approaches*
11.00-11.20 Kl3ra Fischl: *In the wake of the order — book presentation*
11.20-11.40 Astrid R3pke: *The tell of Borsodiv3nka-Nagyhalom — linking Archaeobotany and Micromorphology*
11.40-12.00 Gian-Luca Paul: *The Middle Bronze Age cemetery of Vatta-Telekoldal-d3l3: Preliminary results*
12.00-12.20 Michael Schmie d: *Hand in and in field and lab — 3 years of joint archaeological research: Possibilities, chances and results of a new cooperation*

12.30-14.00 LUNCH

BLOCK 2. OTHER PROJECTS AND RESEARCH FROM THE CARPATHIAN BASIN TELL CULTURES

14.00-14.20 Alexandra G3van, Marian Lie, Tobias Kienlin, Nadine Nolde, Tanja Zerl, Astrid R3pke, Grui3 Fazecaş, Florin Gog3ltan: *Living together or apart? Unravelling the development, internal organization, and social structure of a complex Bronze Age tell settlement at Toboliu, western Romania. Preliminary results (2020–2022)*

14.20-14.40 Vikt3ria Kiss, Edit Merster, J3nos Dani, Erika G3l, Anett G3rmes, Tam3s Szeniczey, Kriszti3n Kiss, Krist3f F3l3p, Gabriella Kulcs3r, Vajk Szever3nyi, Ashley McCall, Anik3 Horv3th, L3szl3 Palcsu, Istv3n Major, Mih3ly Moln3r, Tam3s Hajdu: *Bronze Age settlements and cemeteries in the vicinity of Tiszaf3red — 15 years of excavation*

14.40-15.00 Magdolna Vicze, Marie Louise Stig S3rensen: *Sz3zhalombatta Project — reflection on results*

15.00-15.20 Attila Gyucha, William A. Parkinson, Paul R. Duffy, Danielle Riebe: *Prehistoric pathways to sustainable growth: Comparative trajectories of settlement nucleation during the Neolithic and Bronze Age — a new program in the K3r3s region*

15.20-15.40 COFFE BREAK

15.40-16.00 Eszter Mel3s: *Bronze Age borderzone in the territory of northwestern Hungary*

16.00-16.20 N3ra Szab3: *Spatial analysis of Middle Bronze Age settlement networks*

16.20-16.40 D. Oravkinov3, M. Cheben, T. Lieskovsk3, P. Moska, I. Murin, T. Nov33ek, J. Petřik, K. Sl3vi3ek: *Spiřsk3 Švr3tk3 under revision: The results of the archaeological excavation in 2020*

16.40-17.00 Jerrod Seifert, Ashley Lingle, Paul R. Duffy, Attila Gyucha, William A. Parkinson: *The V3szt3-M3gor Conservation and Exhibition Program — goals, methods and the first season*

BLOCK 3. POSTER SECTION

17.00-17.20 Be3ta Tugya: *Archaeozoological results of the BORBAS project*

17.20-18.00 Bal3zs 3d3m: *Bronze Age tell settlements in the Bihar Region*

18.00 Archaeological Exhibition B3kk3br3ny – Guide d Tour
Dinner, campfire, bath

THURSDAY, 30. AUGUST, 2022
Excursion to tell settlements of the B3kk foothill zone and the Borsod plain
Visit of the tell excavation at the site of Borsodiv3nka-Nagyhalom



Az absztraktbook elérhető: https://issuu.com/flklari/docs/abstractbook_borbas_10


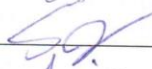




jelenléti ív

A rend nyomában – BORBAS 10 Workshop

2022 augusztus 29

Bükkábrány Jószerencse háza

	Name	Workplace/Insitution
1.	RACZYK PAUL	ELTE Reg. Tud. Int.
2.	Tóth M	Uni Köln, UFG
3.	Gian-Luca Paul	Uni Köln, UFG
4.	Michael Schmid	ArchaeoConnect GmbH
5.	FÜJÖRGI ANDRÁS	UNI KÖLN / UNI MÜNCHEN
6.	MARTA LIVIU	Muzeul Județean Satu Mare
7.	Marie Louise S. Spence	University of Cambridge
8.	Alexandra Gavarr	Uni Köln, UFG
9.	FLOREIN FIOBALTIKI	Institutul de Arheologie Cluj
10.	DOMITIANA DOMITIOVA	AI SPA, JIHOVA, ROMANIA
11.	Astrid Röpke	A. Röpke
12.	Janna Edlertsmach	Uni Köln
13.	Cristina Pascaș	Muzeul Târnăvi Coșoveni, Oradea
14.	PAUL DUFFY	KIEL UNIVERSITY
15.	William Parkinson	Field Museum
16.	JERRO) SEIFERT	CARDEFF UNIVERSITY
17.	FRUCHA ATILYA	UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
18.	MELIS EXTER	BTK RÉGÉSZETI INTÉZET
19.	SZABÓ NORA	BTK RÉGÉSZETI INTÉZET
20.	Falöp Kristóf	BTK Régészeti Intézet
21.	KISS VIKTÓRIA	BTK RÉGÉSZETI INT.

	NAME	INSTITUTION / WORK PLACE
22.	PIROS-PORROTT MIRE	 Nijmegeni Műzeum
23.	Guosi László	 ELKH BTKI
24.	Schmidt, Volkes	 Uni Köln
25.	Lie Maria Adrian	
26.	Voss, Christian	 University of Cologne
27.	Zemer, Niklas	 "
28.	Pusztai Tamás	MVM
29.	Pöhl Zoltán	X Fleu Sarabot
30.	FARVAS-CILLA	DOBÓ ISTVÁN VÁRHÁZUM, EGER
31.	BALÁCS ÁRPÁD	Miskolci Egyetem
32.	Peszthai Fehérkő	Miskolci Egyetem, ELKH BTKI
33.	TARAI KATALIN	BÜKKÁBRÁNY KÖZSEGI ÖNKORM.
34.	PUSZTAI LUKI	SETE BTK
35.	FARNIA ILDIKÓ	Fővárosi köznevelési igazgatóság
36.	BETHLEN TAMÁS	USKOLCI EGYETEM
37.	SIKLÓDI CILLA	TOMAZ
38.	BAKOS GABRIÉLA	MNM - NRI 
39.	MEZEŐS GABRIÉLA NIKOLETTA	MNM - NRI Kácsi Gyermekotthon
40.	SZABÓ EDINA	BÜKKÁBRÁNY KÖZSEGI ÖNKORM. ZÁRTA
41.		
42.		
43.		
44.		
45.		
46.		

Opening, a projekt vezetőinek köszöntője



BLOCK 1. BORBAS PROJECT

Tobias L. Kienlin: 10 Years BORBAS: Aims and Approaches



Klára Fischl: In the wake of the order — book presentation



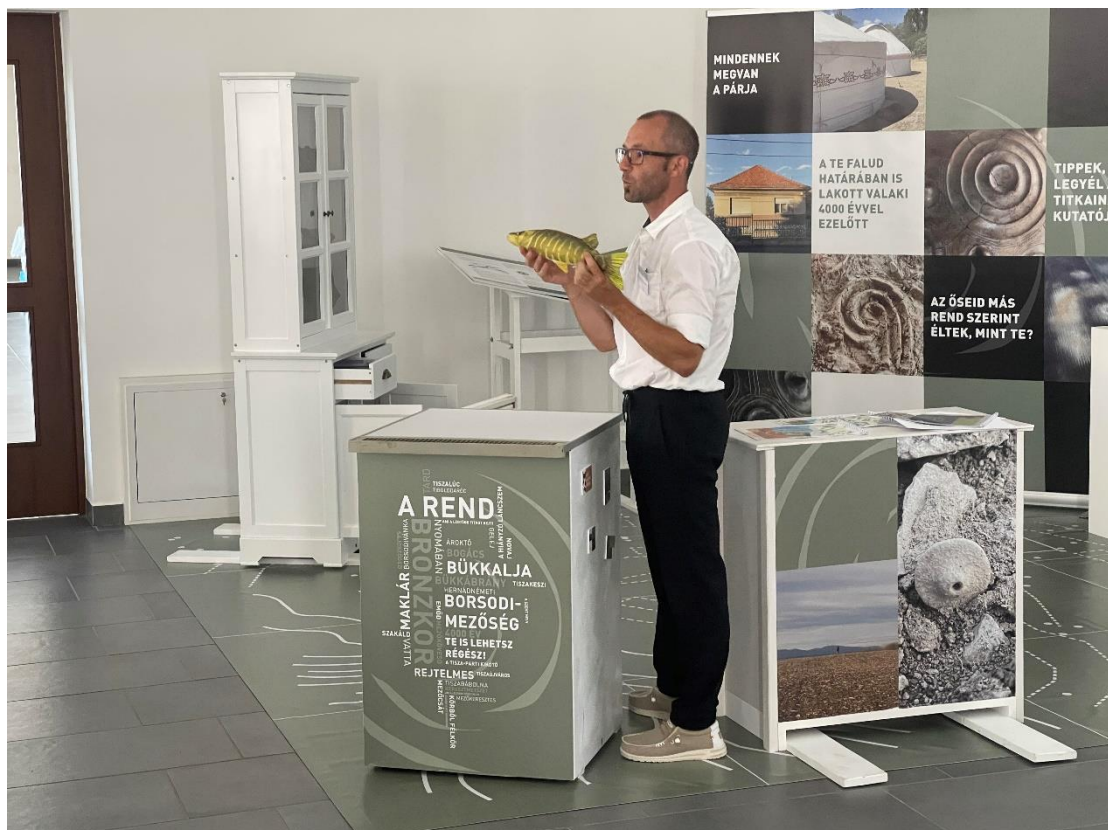
Astrid Röpke: The tell of Borsodivánka-Nagyhalom — linking Archaeobotany and Micromorphology



Gian-Luca Paul: The Middle Bronze Age cemetery of Vatta-Telekoldal-dűlő: Preliminary results



Michael Schmied: Hand in and in field and lab — 3 years of joint archaeological research: Possibilities, chances and results of a new cooperation



BLOCK 2. OTHER PROJECTS AND RESEARCH, FROM THE CARPATHIAN BASIN TELL CULTURES

Alexandra Gävan, Marian Lie, Tobias Kienlin, Nadine Nolde, Tanja Zerl, Astrid Röpke, Gruia Fazecaş, Florin Gogâltan: Living together or apart? Unravelling the development, internal organization, and social structure of a complex Bronze Age tell settlement at Toboliu, western Romania. Preliminary results (2020—2022)



Viktória Kiss, Edit Merster, János Dani, Erika Gál, Anett Gémes, Tamás Szeniczey, Krisztián Kiss, Kristóf Fülöp, Gabriella Kulcsár, Vajk Szeverényi, Ashley McCall, Anikó Horváth, László Palcsu, István Major, Mihály Molnár, Tamás Hajdu: Bronze Age settlements and cemeteries in the vicinity of Tiszafüred – 15 years of excavation



Magdolna Vicze, Marie Louise Stig Sørensen: Százhalombatta Project — reflection on results



Attila Gyucha, William A. Parkinson, Paul R. Duffy, Danielle Riebe: Prehistoric pathways to sustainable growth: Comparative trajectories of settlement nucleation during the Neolithic and Bronze Age — a new program in the Körös region



Eszter Melis: Bronze Age borderzone in the territory of northwestern Hungary



Nóra Szabó: Spatial analysis of Middle Bronze Age settlement networks



D. Oravkinová, M. Cheben, T. Lieskovský, P. Moska, I. Murín, T. Nováček, J. Petřík, K. Sláviček: Spišský Štvrtok under revision: The results of the archaeological excavation in 2020



Jerrod Seifert, Ashley Lingle, Paul R. Duffy, Attila Gyucha, William A. Parkinson:

The Vésztő-Mágor Conservation and Exhibition Program — goals, methods and the first season



BLOCK 3. POSTER SECTION

Beáta Tugya: Archaeozoological results of the BORBAS project



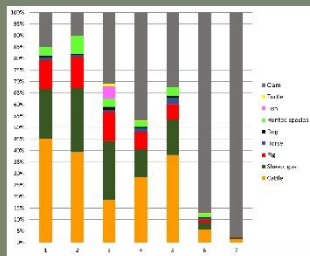
The archaeozoological research results of the BORBAS project Beáta Tugya

(Thúry György Museum, Nagykanizsa)

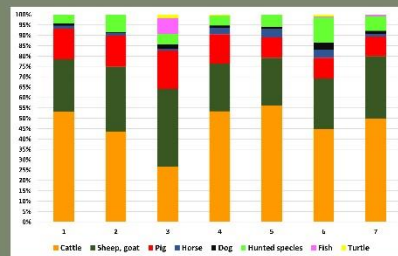


The animal bone material of a total of seven archaeological sites were examined as part of the project. Two sites were located at foothill areas (Tard, Bogács), the remaining five were at plains. Most of the finds were gathered via surface collection, except for the site of Borsodivánka-Nagyhalom, where an excavation was carried out. The number of the archaeozoological finds, which include clam and snail shells, vary greatly from site to site: the least amount of finds were gathered from Tiszababolina-Fehérlő tanya (1,225 pieces), while Tiszalúc-Dankadomb boasted the highest number of finds (5,269 pieces).

When overviewing the entirety of the assemblage, it becomes apparent that the collection of clams was far more significant at the settlements that were located on plains. More than 90% of the finds from Tiszalúc consist of clams, however, since these finds are even more fragmented than other bones, therefore their presumed numbers might appear as disproportionate. Examining intact finds showed that shell sizes ranged between 25 and 70 millimetres, which further highlights their significance as it means that size was not a selection criteria and all clams were gathered.

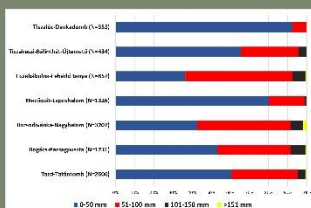


The distribution of archaeozoological finds at each site
1: Tard-Tatárdomb (N=3318) 2: Bogács-Pazsgapuszta (N=1444)
3: Borsodivánka-Nagyhalom (N=2144)
4: Mezőcsát-Laposhalom (N=2117) 5: Tiszababolina-Fehérlő tanya (N=1225)
6: Tiszakezsi-Bálintfal-Ujfenéki (N=2023) 7: Tiszalúc-Dankadomb (N=5269)



The distribution of bones by species at the examined sites

When comparing the list of species at each site excluding invertebrates, the overall picture becomes far more nuanced. At all sites, 80% of animal finds were domestic animals (even 90% in certain cases). The amount of meat gathered via hunting merely complemented the protein sources that came from slaughtering cattle or other domestic animals. Hunting was prevalent at all sites, with red deer being the most common hunted species, followed by roe deer and wild boar. Auroch and hare bones were also present, but at far lower quantities. Animals such as brown bear, wolf, fox or wildcat were likely hunted for their hides. Occasionally, beavers and European pond turtles were also caught for food. Fish bones only came to light at settlements from the plains, but not in all cases. A large number of fish bones came to light at Borsodivánka, which were mostly the remains of various smaller carp species and pikes. The two most often slaughtered domestic species were cattle and sheep/goat. Apart from Borsodivánka, the remains of cattle were usually 10-20% higher than other animals. Pig bones were the third most common finds. Horse and dog bones were also found at all sites, albeit in much lower quantities.



The distribution of the finds based on physical length, excluding teeth that have fallen out of their sockets and invertebrates

In all cases, the bones were intensively fragmented: 90% of the finds were of the two smallest categories (less than 10 centimetres). Instead of removing the ends of tubular bones, longer bones were often shattered into bone fragments. Bones and antlers were used to make tools; usually, a piece of broken bone could easily be made into an awl or a chisel-like tool. Antlers, particularly the areas near the pedicle, were formed into tools with handles, such as hoes or hatchets.



Antler tool
(Bogács-Pazsgapuszta)



Antler tool
(Tiszababolina-Fehérlő tanya)



Pig phalanx I, with polished surface (volar view)
(Borsodivánka-Nagyhalom)



Awl from sheep metatarsus
(Mezőcsát-Laposhalom)



Awl from sheep metatarsus
(Tard-Tatárdomb)



Tool from wild boar tusk
(Bogács-Pazsgapuszta)

Balázs Ádám: Bronze Age tell settlements in the Bihar Region

Bronze Age tell settlements in the Bihar Region

Balázs Ádám, University of Miskolc



Introduction:

During the Bronze Age, a new settlement network was formed in the southern part of today's Hajdú-Bihar County, which settlement network existed from the end of the third phase of the Early Bronze Age to the end of the Koszider period. (Sz. Máthé 1988, Dani – P. Fischl 2009) Although archeology quickly draws attention to large-scale settlements with earthworks, detailed research of the entire settlement network has not been carried out to date. The aim of my research is to get to know more about the whole settlement network. By collecting the available non-destructive data, within a unified framework, we may have a better chance of looking into the everyday life of these Bronze Age settlements. This poster is a short summary of the results of my Bachelor's and Master's theses (Balázs 2015; 2020).



Figure 2: II. Military Survey cuts of Pocsaj-Leányvár (left), and Létavértes-Kopaszhegy (right)

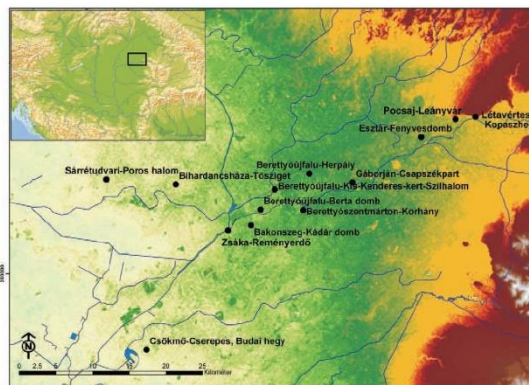


Figure 1: Tell-settlement network beside the Ér and Berettyó rivers (Dani 2012)

Chronology:

My chronological system separates Ottományi/ Otomani cultures to three parts, an early, a classical and a late phase. The early phase is a period started at the end of the Early Bronze Age and lasting until the very end of the Early Bronze Age, this period named as the Ottoman culture by the traditional Hungarian research. By the classical phase I mean the period from the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age to the beginning of the Koszider period, while by the late phase of the culture I mean the Koszider period. This chronological phasing corresponds to the generally observable development phases of the Bronze Age cultures of the Carpathian Basin.



Figure 3: Satellite image of Sárrétudvari – Poroshalom (left), Esztár – Fenyvespart (middle) and Biharancsháza – Tósziget (right).

Methods:

For the preparation of this thesis and the evaluation of the results, I used historical maps, archival documents, satellite images, aerial photographs taken by FÖMI, geophysical surveys, and archeological materials in the archeology collection of the Déri Museum.

Summary

In all cases, the Bronze Age "villages" were made beside a river, but the settlements were carefully located in flood-free areas. In many cases, the deposits were created next to fords, but if possible they were settled on high points dominating the surrounding landscape (Fig. 2.), for which the Pocsaj-Leányvár and Létavértes-Kopaszhegy deposits are good examples. These tell settlements always had a structure divided by ditches. During the Bronze Age, the center of the settlements was separated from the outer part of the settlement by 10-15 meter wide ditches. The settlements show similarities in form and size. The concentric or oval structure of the settlements is typical (Fig. 3.), the diameter of the central area ranges from 60 to 100 meters. This can also be observed in the case of Berettyóújfalú-Herpály/Földvár, Berettyóújfalú-Szilhalom, Berettyóújfalú-Korhány, Biharancsháza-Tósziget, Esztár-Fenyvesdomb, Sárrétudvari-Hízóföldekkel szemközti hátság, Sárrétudvari-Poros-halom and Zsáka-Reményerdő. At the other sites in the area, the structure was not changed much, but it is adapted to the surrounding landscape. Good examples of this are Bakonszeg-Kádárdomb, Gáborján-Csapazékpárt, Létavértes-Kopaszhegy and Pocsaj-Leányvár. In these cases, the outer settlements are also adapted to the landscape and are usually concentrated in parts close to the central part of the settlement.

The settlements are located close to each other, 3-5 km apart, but the settlements were used in different periods of time. The preliminary evaluation of the finds shows that the settlements established in the last period of the Early Bronze Age in the area north of the Sárrét marsh with less active water flow were no longer inhabited in the Middle Bronze Age. The material heritage of these settlements is also different, since, unlike the other settlements, the sites of Biharancsháza-Tósziget, Sárrétudvari-Hízóföldekkel szemközti hátság and Sárrétudvari-Poros-halom were created by the Hatvani culture and not by the Ottományi/Otomani culture typical of the other settlements on the Berettyó-valley. The reason for the disappearance of the settlements in Sárrét is questionable and requires further research, for now there is not enough data to answer this. The site of Berettyóújfalú-Szilhalom established Ottományi/Otomani culture II. phase, at the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age. The Esztár-Fenyvespart settlement was also not established in the early period. Based on these, a dynamic settlement system can be reconstructed. The extent of the settlements may depend to a large extent on how long they lived in a settlement, because the smallest settlements in terms of extent are those in which they lived for less time. The extent of these varies between approximately 4-10 hectares, while the extent of the other settlements experiencing the entire sequence can be 10-20 hectares.

Settlement	Site name	River/ Stream	Extent of the settlement	Extent of the inner Tell	Layer thickness	Excavation	Geophysics	Intensive Surface collections	Coring	Aerial photos	Metal detecting	Geodesy	Early Bronze Age/ Nyírség and Szanizáló	Early Ottományi/Otomani	Classical Ottományi/Otomani	Late Ottományi/Otomani
Bakonszeg	Kádárdomb	Berettyó	14 ha	0,9 ha	180 cm	x				x						
Berettyóújfalú	Herpály	Berettyó	10 ha	0,37 ha	120 cm	x				x						
Berettyóújfalú	Korhány	Berettyó	20 ha	0,4 ha	270 cm	x				x						
Berettyóújfalú	Szilhalom	Kék-Körös	2 ha	0,4 ha	80 cm	x				x						
Biharancsháza	Tó-sziget	Sárrét-csatorna	10 ha	0,7 ha	n.a.		x			x	x	x				
Csikmő	Budai domb	Berettyó	10 ha	0,4 ha	n.a.		x			x	x					
Esztár	Fenyvespart	Berettyó	20 ha	0,75 ha	80 cm		x			x						
Gáborján	Csapazékpárt	Berettyó	11 ha	0,56 ha	110 cm	x				x						
Létavértes	Kopaszhegy	Ér	11 ha	0,25 ha	n.a.					x	x	x				
Pocsaj	Leányvár	Ér	11 ha	0,35 ha	n.a.	x	x			x	x	x				
Sárrétudvari	Hízóföld	Sárrét-csatorna	n.a.	0,7 ha	n.a.					x	x					
Sárrétudvari	Poroshalom	Sárrét-csatorna	14 ha	0,5 ha	~200 cm	x				x	x	x				
Zsáka	Reményerdő	Berettyó	18 ha	1 ha	n.a.	1	x	x		x	x	x				

References:

- Balázs 2015: Balázs Ádám: Zsáka-Remény-erdő középső bronzkori település roncsolásmentes régészeti kutatása. BA's Thesis; University of Miskolc. History/ Archeology (2015)
- Balázs 2020: Balázs Ádám: Kora és középső bronzkori települések a Berettyó Hajdú-Bihar megyei szakasz mentén. MA's Thesis; Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem, Prehistory/ Archeometry (2020)
- Dani 2012: Fortified Tell Settlements from the Middle Bronze Age in the Hungarian Reach of the Berettyó Valley. In: *Enclosed Space-Open society. Contact and Exchange in the Context of Bronze Age Fortified Settlements in Central Europe* (eds. Jaeger, Mateusz – Czerebuzuk, Janusz – P. Fischl Klára) SAO 9. (Poznań-Bonn: Bogucki Wydawnictwo Naukowe, Poznań, Dr. Rudolf Habelt GmbH, Bonn, 2012), 27–37.
- Dani – Fischl 2009: A Berettyó-vidék középső bronzkori telljei (Topográfiai megközelítés). *Tisicum XIX* (2009) 103–119.
- Sz. Máthé 1988: Bronze Age Tell in the Berettyó-Valley. In.: Szerk.: Kovács Tibor: Bronze Age Tell Settlements of the Great Hungarian Plain. IPH I. (1988).
- Márkus – Dani 2020: Middle Bronze Age Settlements and Landscapes in the Hungarian part of the Berettyó & Ér Valley. In print.

A konferencia résztvevői:







Az ünnepi torta:





2022 augusztus 30

kirándulás

Emőd-Nagyhalom



Vatta-Testhalom



Bükkábrány-Kálvária





Borsodivánka-Marhajárás-Nagyhalom





