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EARLY BRONZE AGE SETTLEMENT PATTERNS IN SOUTH-WEST TRANSDANUBIA

Contents

1. Introduction

A brief glance at the various studies dealing with the prehistoric cultures of Transdanubia shows that its southwestern areas continue to remain a 'terra incognita' on all the maps.

Following the extensive and systematic field surveys conducted by László Horváth, Jolán Horváth, Róbert Müller, László Vándor, Katalin Simon and László András Horváth, as well as a number of excavations directed by Ilona Valter, Nándor Kalicz, this area, present-day county Zala, is slowly filling up with Neolithic and Copper Age sites.

Bronze Age sites began to appear on the distributions maps of the region as a result of systematic investigations during the past twenty years: László Horváth's topographic field surveys, the large-scale archaeological investigations and rescue excavations linked to the Little Balaton project, as well as the microregional investigations supported by the National Scientific Research Fund (OTKA). This is especially exciting in terms of the Early Bronze Age for the investigation of prehistoric settlement patterns has since long been a major topic of research. In the lack of sites and for theoretical considerations, the results of these surveys have been extrapolated for the less intensively investigated areas of Transdanubia using various graphic techniques, such as hatching, screen

patterning and tinting — in various comprehensive studies[1] as well as in studies dealing with individual and smaller cultural units;[2] this area has rarely been depicted as a 'terra incognita', devoid of sites, reflecting the actual state of research.

My main objective, then, is to prove the presence of the Early Bronze Age Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture in Southwest Transdanubia and, also, to contribute to a better knowledge of the artefactual remains of this culture by publishing the finds from the largest closed settlement features of this culture known to date.[3]

2. Börzönce—Temetői dűlő

2.1. The site and its excavation

Börzönce lies in the centre of Zala county, in a side valley of the Hahót basin: a small settlement half-way between Nagykanizsa and Zalaegerszeg. This area of Zala county had, in the past twenty years, been one of the uninvestigated areas, a distinctive blank area on the distribution maps of prehistoric cultures.

László Horváth's field surveys have given a rough outline of the prehistoric settlement patterns in the Hahót basin, that was further refined by subsequent surveys. The systematic excavations conducted on the basis of these latter surveys were enabled by a grant from the National Scientific Research Fund (OTKA) for the project "Contact between Pannonia, Illyricum and Northern Italy from Prehistory to the Middle Ages. Micro-Regional Research in the Hahót Basin". Between 1988 and 1993 I conducted an excavation at Börzönce, a site that had been originally identified by L. Horváth (*Pl. 116*).

The Early Bronze Age site lies to the east of the modern community, on the southern slope of a 5.5 km long, 1.4 km wide and 80 m high hill, in a truly picturesque hilly upland region criss-crossed by streams. To the east, the hill rises over a shallow marshland that probably marks the eastern boundary of the one-time settlement. A stream runs at the edge of the meadow at the southern foot of the hill: I regarded this as the southern boundary of the site. Another stream borders the settlement to the north. A dirt track, leading to the modern cemetery, cuts through the hill, and is regularly scraped and levelled, bringing to light numerous sherds and pottery fragments; pits cut into half were also often to be seen. The extension of the site, on the basis of the surface pottery finds and burnt daub fragments, can be estimated as 8 to 10,000 m^2. About ten percent of the site was investigated.

[1] *Kalicz 1968* 80; *Mozsolics 1942* 44; *Bóna 1992* 16; *Bóna 1994a* 16.

[2] *Bóna 1965*; *Károlyi 1972*; *Ecsedy 1979*; *Schreiber 1991* etc.

[3] I would here like to thank István Bóna, Pál Raczky, Nándor Kalicz, Rózsa Schreiber, László Horváth and last but not least Béla Szőke the director of the project supported by the National Scientific Reserach Fund (OTKA) for their help and invaluable comments.

The site lies on agricultural land leased by the local cooperative to private farmers, and this created some difficulties for the trenches had to positioned so as to cause the least possible damage to the agricultural plots. In marking out the trenches I concentrated on the surface patches indicating various features that I had observed during my repeated surface surveys.

Assuming that the sherds at the base of the hill were there in a secondary position, through erosion and that the settlement itself had been established on the higher part of the hill, I opened the first trench (trench I) at the top of the hill. My assumption proved wrong, for it soon became clear that the settlement features yielding the richest assemblages (features A and B) lay at the foot of the hill, thus in 1989 I continued the excavation in that area (trenches II-IV). In 1990 a new trench (trench V) was opened perpendicular to the earlier N-S oriented trenches. In 1991-1992 I tried to investigate the area outlined by the pits (trenches VI-VIII) in the hope that I would find one or more buildings of the settlement. Unfortunately, instead of the hoped-for buildings I only managed to 'uncover' the bed of a former watercourse — proving useful in one respect, for it did clarify one particular feature of the internal organization of the settlement: it became clear that the pits mostly lay along the two banks of this former watercourse running NE to SW. The buildings were either flimsy structures with a short life-span or they lay in the uninvestigated, western part of the hill. In the course of a survey conducted in spring 1992 and 1993, I also noted a fair number of Bronze Age sherds on the eastern slope of the hill and thus I opened a trench (trench XI) in this area, but no archaeological features were uncovered. In late 1993 I again opened trenches on the southern slope of the hill (trenches IX-X) and another one in the meadow, in which two features (nos 19 and 20) yielding an extremely rich assemblage of finds were uncovered.

The dimensions of the individual trenches were as follows:

Trench I:	2 m x 20 m	Trench II:	3 m x 30 m
TrenchIII:	3 m x 30 m	Trench IV:	3 m x 20m
Trench V:	5 m x 30 m	Trench VI:	6 m x 20 m
Trench VII:	6 m x 5 m	Trench VIII:	3 m x 10 m
Trench IX:	3 m x 8 m	Trench X:	2 m x 18.5 m
Trench XI:	2 m x 35 m	Trench XII:	2 m x 11 m

Between 1988 and 1993 I uncovered 890 m^2 of the settlement, with a total of 35 settlement features. One of the pits also contained Lengyel pottery (feature 19), one yielded Late Migration period and Árpádian Age finds (feature P), whilst eight also contained medieval pottery (features C, L, Q, 8-11 and 14). Two pits contained solely medieval finds (features N and 5). Distinctive Somogyvár-Vinkovci pottery wares were recovered from thirty pits (features A-J, L-P, 1-3, 6-15, 17 and 19-20). Ten of the Bronze Age pits only contained a handful of pottery sherds (features C-D, M, Q, 2-3, 8-10 and 13), whilst the others yielded an abundance of finds. Three pits were especially rich in finds (features J and O-P).

The Early Bronze Age pits were either relatively shallow, with straight walls and flat floors (C-E: see *Pl. 118*; É: *Pl. 118*; 2, 6-7: *Pl. 119*) or deeper, beehive-shaped pits with a round mouth, roughly 1.5 m in diameter (A: *Pl. 117*; B, H: *Pl. 118*; I-J: *Pl. 118*; L: *Pl. 117*; O: *Pl. 119*; P: *Pl. 119*; and feature 17). Some of these pits had a peculiar round-ended 'extension' with straight walls and flat floor (F: *Pl. 118*; and features 3-4) whose function eludes interpretation. Their fill matched that of the Early Bronze Age features, and yielded but a few sherds.

The features appeared as dark patches of soil, and Early Bronze Age finds were apparent already at a depth of 40 cm from the modern surface. The fill of these features was reminiscent of a 'layered cake', with several distinct levels. In some features the base was dug out to form a bench or platform on one side (features 12, 15 and 19). An intact cup or jug stood on the floor of some features (feature A), whereas in others the fragments of pots, cups and bowls formed a distinct cluster (feature H). In one case a cup and a jug were laid to their side, with a larger stone lying above them (feature P).

I did not find any features that could have been construed as dwelling houses or above-ground structures. Only feature G, a large, roughly rectangular feature with a 'terraced' interior, could perhaps be interpreted as such on the basis of its dimensions and form (*Pl. 117*); since, however, no postholes, and no wall or floor remains could be noted, it should be better considered as a large storage pit. Two explanations can be cited for the lack of habitation buildings: either they were log constructions (an alternative that is, however, contradicted by the numerous burnt daub fragments found in the features) or that the houses lay in the unexcavated area of the site.

3. The finds

The finds from the features form an extremely rich assemblage. Over sixty vessels were either found intact or could be assembled from their fragments; also among the finds were an intact idol, the head of another, the fragment of a wagon model, clay wagon wheels, a clay mould, miniature animal statuettes, spindle whorls, two stone axes and a few silex blades.

3.1. Pottery[4]

The ceramic inventory from Börzönce shows a wide range of forms. Most pottery fragments came from storage jars and pots, with a high number of bowl fragments. Jugs, juglets, cups and amphorae were fewer in number, similarly to cylindrical flasks. No sharp distinction can be drawn between coarse and fine wares in terms of fabric and finish. The upper

[4] After cataloging, the finds will be housed in the Göcsej Museum of Zalaegerszeg. The cataloging of the finds from the 1988 and 1990 seasons has been completed, the catalogization of the rest is in progress.

half of bowls, pots and large storage jars was smoothed, whilst their lower part was roughened, either by a technique reminiscent of brushing, in an almost 'barbotine' technique or by applying another uneven clay layer.

Sand and crushed pebbles were used for tempering the clay. We did find river pebbles that served as 'raw material' for temper, together with larger stones that had been used for crushing them.

Vessels were fired in one of two ways: firing in a reduced atmosphere gave colour shades ranging from grey to black; in contrast, firing in an oxidizing atmosphere resulted in shades of ochre and orange. Both types of firing can be noted among jugs and bowls, as well as among pots and storage jars.

The hitherto known Somogyvár-Vinkovci ceramic inventory has been enriched by newer types through the Börzönce finds, offering a possibility for a more detailed typology. Individual pottery types have been distinguished according to their fabric, finish, form and ornamentation, but no new categories have been introduced for differences in size. The high number of fragments from individual vessel types support the accuracy of the type determination and also confirm that vessel form, size and finish were linked to specific functions. (On the type charts vessel types that were either represented by a few fragments only, or whose reconstruction was based on analogies from other sites, were placed at the end of the type sequence.)

A few vessels can be regarded as borderline cases. A great similarity of form can be noted between small pots (EF/1-4) and cups (B/1-3). Differences in wall thickness and firing, however, justify a distinction based on function. Cup B/4 is a transitional form to jugs, and only its size justifies its inclusion among the cups, for its finish is identical with that of larger juglets and jugs.

Storage jars, pots and bowls come both with and without handles. Handles come singly, or in pairs of two or four, most being strap or loop handles.

In the case of pots, jugs, juglets, cups and bowls the handles generally spring from the vessel rim and join the vessel body under the vessel shoulder. Certain cups (B/3), pots (F/7, KF/2) and bowls (T/12) have the handle drawn from under the rim, between the neck and the belly. Storage jars, amphorae and the vessels open at both ends have handles perched on the carination line or on the lower third of the vessel. No vessels with segmented or asymmetric handle, or their fragments, have been found at Börzönce.

Most frequent among ornamental elements are the knobs, that occur on storage jars, pots, amphorae and bowls. Knobs occur either in pairs of two or four, or in uneven number (one, three and seven), depending on other ornamental elements. Most knobs are impressed. Small, pointed knobs were quite popular, alongside rounded and impressed varieties. One distinctive form is the knob pinched into a lug-handle that mostly ornamented bowls. The vessel rim of storage jars and pots was often

widened into triangular lug handles.

Another popular ornamental motif on bowls, pots and storage jars is the rib or ridge ornamented with finger impressions or indentations. Arched ribs are also quite frequent on bowls and storage jars.

A distinctive ornament is a thin band of clay applied immediately below the rim, often with finger-tip impressions that were done while the clay was still wet. This rim type occurs often on storage jars.

The most common form of incised patterns is the line encircling the shoulder of cups (B/4), jugs (Ko/1, 2a-c), juglets (K/1) and storage jars (H/3). Certain jugs (Ko/3) and pots (F/3) are ornamented with various incised motifs on their body. Bowls too are habitually ornamented with incised patterns, either on their interior (T/9), their exterior (T/11) or on both (T/10). Among the several thousand sherds, the number of vessel fragments ornamented with incised patterns is minimal: a total of only seventeen sherds (*94-95, 100, 115, 192, 251, 296, 309, 425, 427-431, 462, 464-465*), hardly allowing a reconstruction of the full ornamental repertoire.

Rows of punctates or impressed dots occurs on pots (F/2, F/4, EF/3, EF/7), storage jars (H/9) and bowls (T/10).

Storage jars (Type H)

Storage jars come in a wide range of size and finish. Their height ranges from 24.5 cm to 42 cm, their rim diameter between 12 cm and 30 cm, and their base diameter between 10 cm and 18 cm. The neck is smoothed, the vessel body is generally rusticated. Ornamentation is generally in the form of impressed knobs.

Type H/1. Reddish-brown in colour, tall and slender, with slightly everted rim. The slightly swollen rim pinched into two pointed knobs (feature H: *359;* see the type chart, and features J, O-P, 11-12 and 17).

Type H/2. Grey to brown in colour, ovoid body with short neck, body brushed. No other ornamentation (feature J: *361;* see the type chart, and features A, I, L, O, 12 and 15).

Type H/3. Brownish-grey in colour, with slightly swollen rim and elongated S profile, and barbotine-like ornamentation. Two horizontal impressions on the shoulder, and a pair of antithetic impressed rounded knobs, together with a pair of impressed knobs (feature H: *362;* see the type chart, and features A-B, I-J, O-P, 11-12 and 15).

Type H/4. Brown to grey in colour, with elongated S profile; four impressed knobs on the shoulder (feature O: *364;* see the type chart, and features A-B, E, I-J, L-M, P, 1 and 11).

Type H/5. Brown to grey in colour. Storage jar with everted rim, short neck, body in the shape of an inverted truncated cone. The swollen rim is decorated with finger imprints and broadens at four places into triangular handles. Neck smoothed, body rusticated (feature H: *324,* see the type chart and features A, J, O-P, 1, 7, 11-12, 17). Also smaller variants of the shape occur; they are attested to, however, only by sherds (features B, É, J-H, L, P, 1, *18, 155, 179, 203, 270*).

Type H/6. Brown to grey in colour, with short neck and elongated S profile; rusticated surface. Two variants can be distinguished as regards ornamentation and neck form (see the type chart).

Type H/6a. Short cylindrical neck, with a thin band of clay under the rim and seven knobs, placed symmetrically on the shoulder (feature O: *325*; and features J, P, 11-12 and 17).

Type H/6b. Short incurving neck. Two pairs of impressed knobs on the rim and the shoulder (feature A: *363*; and features E, I-J, L, O-P, 7, 11-12, 15 and 17).

Type H/7. Brown to grey in colour, with short cylindrical neck and elongated S profile. Its body is rusticated. Two variants can be distinguished as regards ornamentation and neck form (see the type chart).

Type H/7a. Two knobs, placed antithetically on the shoulder, with an indented rib inbetween (feature O: *326*; and features A-C, E, J, L, 7, 11-12, 19 and 20).

Type H/7b. Smaller, with a thin band of clay on its rim (feature O: *322*; and features A, F, I-J, L and 15).

Type H/8. Large, grey in colour, body smoothed to the shoulder and rusticated on the belly, with two short loop handles on the carination line. No intact or restorable specimens were found at Börzönce, and thus similar vessels from Ilok are shown on the type chart (features E, G-H, J, M, O-P, 12 and 19: *113, 145, 181, 187, 196, 222, 247, 249-250, 260 and 328*).

Type H/9. Grey in colour, with ovoid body; small knobs on the neck or shoulder, a thin rib on the carination line or a garland-like impressed rib, as well as loop handles with a row of punctates or a thin rib on either side. Only fragments of this vessel type were found (feature H, J, O and P: *154, 180, 182, 246, 249, 259 and 262*).

Pots

Pots come in a wide variety of sizes and surface finish. Their height ranges between 9 cm and 20 cm, their rim diameter between 6.8 cm and 15 cm, and their base diameter between 5.5 cm and 11 cm. The neck is generally smoothed, while the body is rusticated. Most common among their decoration are the impressed and indented ribs, sometimes wholly encircling the shoulder. Rims pinched into triangular drooping knob handles are also common. Three main variants of this vessel type occur at Börzönce: pots without handles, or, conversely, equipped with one or two handles.

Pots without handle (Type F)

Type F/1. Grey in colour, with elongated S-profile and profiled base. The swollen rim is pinched into two drooping lug handles. The body is covered with coarse brushing. Four impressed knobs had originally been placed on the shoulder (feature H: *381*; see the type chart, and features B, J and 1).

Type F/2. Reddish-grey in colour, with elongated S-profile. The slightly swollen rim is pinched into two drooping lug handles. An incised line

encircles the shoulder; a pair of pointed knobs between the lug handles (feature H: *382;* see the type chart, and features A, É, L, O-P, 11-12 and 15).

Type F/3. Reddish-brown in colour, conical body, ornamented with bands of framed stitch patterns. Only fragments of this vessel type were found: the type chart shows its reconstruction (feature E and O: *94-95, 105, 309 and 462*).

Type F/4. Reddish-brown in colour, with an impressed rib on its shoulder; small, with elongated S-profile. Only fragments of this vessel type were found: the type chart shows its reconstruction (features É-F, J, L, O-P and 11: *130, 135, 207 and 244*).

One-handled pots (Type EF)

Type EF/1. Grey in colour, thin-walled, ovoid body with short, slightly incurving neck. The strap handle springs from the rim and joins the body under the shoulder (feature E: *376;* see the type chart, and features A, J, 1, 11 and 20).

Type EF/2. Brown in colour, thin-walled, conical body with short neck. The strap handle springs from the rim and joins the body under the shoulder. A small rounded knob opposite the handle. The vessel body is flattened in four places (feature O: *375;* see the type chart).

Type EF/3. Light brown in colour, thin-walled, with slightly curved and swollen rim and short cylindrical neck. A line of heavily impressed dots encircles the shoulder. The belly is rusticated. The handle springs from the rim and joins the body at the shoulder (feature F: *125;* see the type chart, and features 1 and 15).

Type EF/4. Grey in colour, thick-walled, with slightly swollen rim, short neck; elongated S-profile. A deep furrow encircles the shoulder. The handle springs from the rim and joins the body at the shoulder. Three impressed knobs were probably placed under the shoulder (feature A: *377;* see the type chart, and features L and 17).

Type EF/5. Light brown in colour, thin-walled, ornamented with a thin band of clay; elongated S-profile. Three knobs ornamented the shoulder. The short loop handle springs from the rim and joins the body under the shoulder (feature E: 380 and 383; feature 7: *395;* see the type chart, and features A-C, 1 and 20).

Type EF/6. Grey in colour, thick-walled, conical body, with short, slightly incurving neck. The vessel body is rather irregular. The handle springs from the rim and joins the body at the shoulder (feature P: *357;* see the type chart, and features O, 12 and 19).

Type EF/7. Reddish-brown in colour, thin-walled with short neck, the shoulder is ornamented with impressed dots or an impressed rib. The handle springs from the rim and joins the body at the shoulder. Only fragments of this vessel type were found, and no restorable specimens came to light (features E-F and J: *103, 127 and 176*).

Two-handled pots (Type KF)

Type KF/1. Grey to brown in colour, slender, with elongated S-profile.

The two ribbon handles spring from the rim and join the body under the shoulder (feature O: *358*; see the type chart).

Type KF/2. Brown in colour, with slightly swollen rim and elongated S profile. Two short loop handles spring from the neck to join the body under the shoulder. A slightly pointed knob sits between the handles on either side (feature O: *354*; see the type chart, and features F, J, P, 7 and 17).

Amphorae (Type A)

Three variants of the classical amphora form can be distinguished in the ceramic inventory.

Type A/1. Grey in colour, thin-walled, with smoothed globular body (feature 20: *327*; see the type chart).

Type A/2. Grey in colour, thin-walled, with tall neck and smoothed body (feature J: *184*; see the type chart).

Type A/3. Grey in colour, thin-walled, ovoid body, with short, slightly funnel-shaped neck; the surface is smoothed. Two small loop handles on the belly (feature O: *323;* see the type chart, and features A, E-É).

Vessel fragments that could be assigned to one of these types were found in other features too (features E, L, 12 and 17); however, they could not be more precisely categorized.

Vessel open at both ends

A unique type in the ceramic inventory. Grey in colour, with brownish red spots, tempered with large pebbles; biconical in shape with incurving neck and rounded carination line; two handles. Height: 21 cm; rim diameter: 20 cm; base diameter: 13.5 cm (feature O: *356;* see the type chart). Its function is unknown. It is not charred and neither could there be observed other traces of wear — thus it is unlikely that it would have been used as a fire guard or a portable hearth. It is possible that it had been covered with textile and used as a strainer, or perhaps as a funnel; alternately, it might have functioned as a drum if one side had been covered with leather.

Juglets (Type K)

Juglets are roughly the same size and have a careful finish. Their height varies between 17.2 cm and 19.3 cm, their rim diameter between 7.4 cm and 10.4 cm, and their base diameter between 7.2 cm and 9 cm. Their surface is smoothed and they are never decorated.

Type K/1. Dark greyish in colour, biconical body with funnel-shaped neck and rounded carination line. The ribbon handle springs from the rim and joins the body under the shoulder. An incised line encircles the shoulder (feature P: *347 and 349*; see the type chart, and features A, E, H-J, 12 and 15).

Type K/2. Dark greyish in colour, biconical body with cylindrical neck. Two variants can be distinguished in terms of the carination line and the position of the handles (see the type chart).

Type K/2a. Juglet with rounded carination line. The strap handle

springs from the rim and joins the body under the shoulder (feature H: *346*; feature 7).

Type K/2b. Juglet with marked carination line. The wide strap handle springs from the rim and joins the body under the shoulder (feature J: *348*; features L and 12).

Jugs (Type Ko)

Jugs come in a wide range of sizes and finish. Their height ranges between 12 cm and 13.8 cm, their rim diameter between 5.6 cm and 8.4 cm, their base diameter between 4 cm and 8 cm. Their surface is carefully smoothed.

Type Ko/1. Grey in colour, biconical body with marked carination line. Cylindrical neck, the strap handle springs from the rim and joins the body under the shoulder (feature P: *339*; see the type chart, and features O and 12).

Type Ko/2. Grey in colour, with biconical body and long neck. Three variants could be distinguished on the basis of the neck, the carination line and the position of the handle (see the type chart).

Type Ko/2a. Cylindrical neck, marked carination line; the soulder is encircled by an incised line. The handle springs from the rim and joins the body under the shoulder (feature A: *337*, feature M).

Type Ko/2b. Cylindrical neck and marked carination line. An incised line encircles the shoulder (feature P: *341 and 343*; feature J).

Type Ko/2c. Cylindrical neck with slightly inverted rim and rounded carination line. The strap handle springs from the rim and joins the body under the shoulder. This variant is squatter than the other types and it is also heavier (feature J: *371*; see the type chart).

Type Ko/3. Incised pattern on the neck; the vessel fragment, however, was too small to allow the reconstruction of the entire pattern (feature É: *115*).

Vessels with constricted neck

Vessel type reminiscent of jugs and juglets which, however, cannot be assigned to either type. It has a biconical body with a short consticted neck, grey in colour. The surviving fragments of this vessel type do not indicate the presence of handles. The rim is slightly peaked. Two sizes were found at Börzönce, with a height of 19 cm and 14.2 cm, a rim diameter of 8.2 cm and 5.2 cm and a basal diameter of 8.2 cm and 6.8 cm. Both are greyish in colour, with a heavily worn surface. Neither specimen was decorated (feature P: *353* and feature 7: *344*; fragments from features O and 12: *293*).

Cylindrical flasks (Type P)

One of the most distinctive vessel forms of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture. This vessel type has been alternately called a cylindrical flask, stove-pipe shaped vessel, tube shaped flask, etc. Several variants are known from the distribution of the culture. This form seems to have been

more popular than would appear from the surviving intact pieces for its fabric and finish are practically identical with that of cups and jugs, and thus vessel fragments could not always be assigned to a specific vessel type. These flask come in two varieties at Börzönce.

Type P/1. Grey in colour, thin-walled slightly incurving body with cylindrical neck. A pair of knobs on the rim, two pairs of perforations under the knobs (feature P: *329;* see the type chart, and features 12 and 19).

Type P/2. Brown in colour, with cylindrical and slightly incurving body, its lower part is heavily worn (feature 11: *330;* see the type chart, and feature E).

Cups (Type B)

Cups too occur in a wide range of sizes. Their height varies between 5.2 cm and 9.8 cm, their rim diameter between 4.3 cm and 7.4 cm, their base diameter between 3.4 cm and 5.2 cm. Their surface is generally carefully smoothed. Their colour is greyish and, less frequently, reddish. None of them are decorated, and neither have cups with so-called segmented handle been found.

Type B/1. Grey in colour, squat, ovoid body with short neck. The handle is conspicuously high and thick compared to the proportions of the body (see the type chart). Two variants can be distinguished in terms of neck size and the position of the handles.

Type B/1a. Tall cylindrical neck with rounded belly. The handle springs from the rim and joins the body above the carination line (feature O: *333*).

Type B/1b. Short cylindrical neck. The handle springs from the rim and joins the body under the shoulder (feature H: *334*).

Type B/2. Grey in colour, biconical body with funnel-shaped neck. The strap handle springs from the rim and joins the body above the carination line (feature O: *375;* see the type chart).

Type B/3. Grey in colour, biconical body with short cylindrical neck and rounded belly. The handle springs from the rim and joins the body above the carination line (feature J: *345;* see the type chart, and features 1 and 11).

Type B/4. Grey or reddish-brown in colour, biconical body with cylindrical neck and marked carination line (see the type chart). Four variants can be distinguished in terms of the profile of the neck and the position of the handles. This type leads to the jugs.

Type B/4a. Cup with incurving neck. The strap handle springs from the rim and joins the body above the carination line (feature 7: *335*).

Type B/4b. Cup with cylindrical neck. An incised line encircles the shoulder. The long strap handle springs from the rim and joins the body under the shoulder (features 7 and 20: *331 and 336*).

Type B/4c. Cup with incurving neck. The strap handle springs from the rim and joins the body above the carination line (features L and P: *332*).

Type B/4d. Cup with cylindrical neck. The handle joins the body in the middle of the neck (feature A: *338*).

The cup fragments could not always be assigned to one of the above types. Fragments assignable to Type B/1 came to light from features A, E, H, L, O-P, 1, 6 and 7, whilst sherds assignable to Type B/2 were recovered from features H, J, O and 19.

Bowls (Type T)

Bowls come in a variety of sizes and finish. Their height varies between 3 cm and 16 cm, their rim diameter between 7.5 cm and 38 cm, their base diameter between 3.8 and 14 cm. Two types of finish can be distinguished: carefully smoothed, similarly to jugs, juglets and cups, or rusticated, similarly to the pots.

Type T/1. Grey in colour, globular body with smoothed neck and rusticated body (see the type chart). Three variants can be distinguished in terms of neck form and ornamentation.

Type T/1a. Large, with pronounced horizontal rim and incurving neck. An impressed rib encircles the shoulder (feature A: *355;* features E, J, L-M, O-P, 7, 12, 15 and 19).

Type T/1b. Bowl with short, smoothed neck. Compared to other bowls its finish is coarse, similarly to pots (features A, H, J, L, O-P and 19: *166, 205, 231 and 255*).

Type T/1c. Thick-walled unornamented bowl that comes in various sizes (features L, P, 19 and 20: *211*).

Type T/2. Grey in colour, biconical body with short, incurving neck, originally with two handles (feature P: *350;* see the type chart, and features A, E-F, O, 17 and 19).

Type T/3. Brown or grey in colour, with funnel-shaped neck and marked carination line, it comes in various sizes, with or without handles (feature J). One variant has a thin band of clay applied under the rim (feature O: *173 and 229;* see the type chart).

Type T/4. Reddish-brown in colour, conical body, with cylindrical neck. Two slightly drooping pointed knobs, placed antithetically on the shoulder (feature 12: *351;* see the type chart, and features É-F, I, L, O-P, 17 and 20).

Type T/5. Grey or light brown in colour, conical body, with short neck; four symmetrically placed strap handles spring from the rim and perch on the shoulder (features O and 19: *352 and 373;* see the type chart, and features A-C, E, G, J, L, P, 7, 11, 15, 17 and 19).

Type T/6. Grey in colour, conical body, with a thin, curved rib on the belly. Only fragments of this bowl type have come to light: its reconstruction is based on analogies from other sites (feature A, H, O-P and 7: *30;* see the type chart).

Type T/7. Grey or brownish-red in colour, biconical body with short neck. The rim and the shoulder are connected with a knob pinched into a handle (features E, 11 and 16: *93, 96, 98 and 281;* see the type chart).

Type T/8. Dark grey in colour, thin-walled, conical body, with short neck; the body itself is rather irregular (see the type chart). Two variants

can be distinguished in terms of the number and the position of the handles.

Type T/8a. The two strap handles spring from the rim and join the body under the shoulder (feature A: *365*).

Type T/8b. The four small handles are placed symmetrically; springing from the rim, they are perched on the shoulder (feature 7: *366;* features A, H and J).

Type T/9. Grey in colour, globular body, carefully smoothed and decorated on its interior, with a small knob on its carination line. The rim is occasionally also decorated (features E-É, J, L, O and P: *100, 252, 425, 430-431 and 464*).

Type T/10. Grey in colour, globular body, carefully smoothed, decorated on both sides. Unfortunately, the few surviving fragments do not allow the reconstruction of the entire pattern, made up of encrusted punctates and incised lines. The ornamental technique differs from the deeply incised Vučedol patterns and have much more in common with the Kostolac encrusted technique (features J and L: *192 and 430*).

Type T/11. Bowl fragment with decoration on its exterior. Its form can only be reconstructed from similar finds since only fragments of this type have been found (features O-P and 15: *251, 296-297, 427 and 428*).

Type T/12. Grey in colour, biconical body with inverted neck. A short handle joins the rim and the shoulder (features E, J and O: *168 and 224;* see the type chart).

Type T/13. Grey in colour, with the occasional red patch in its interior, conical body with short neck and slightly swollen rim. The base is perforated, suggesting that it was a strainer (feature E: *368;* see the type chart, and feature J: *170*).

Type T/14. Grey in colour, globular body, without ornamentation (feature 11: *369;* see the type chart).

Oil lamps

Two small vessels have been found at Börzönce. They were probably used as an oil lamp, even though no traces of burning or soot could be noted in their interior.

(1) Grey in colour, with conical body and obliquely drooping rim. Two pairs of small perforations on the rim that widens into a lug. It was probably suspended (feature E: *367;* see the type chart).

(2) Grey in colour, with conical body and wide drooping rim. Its rim is fragmentary and thus it is not clear whether there had been perforations for suspension (feature O: *370*).

Lids

Two specimens have been found at Börzönce.

(1) Light brown in colour, conical body, the top is slightly indented (feature H: *149;* see the type chart).

(2) Grey in colour, conical body, its lug is perforated (feature P: *433*).

3.1.1. Analogies

Analogies to individual vessel types can be sought in a narrower, (i.e. Somogyvár-Vinkovci) context or in a wider one that includes neighbouring, as well as related cultures of more distant regions. This section will focus on analogies from other Somogyvár-Vinkovci sites; interrelations with other cultures will be discussed in section 5.

While searching for analogies to individual vessel types we noted that the closest parallels are to be found for the cylindrical *flasks*, mainly for type P/2. This is hardly surprising since this vessel can be regarded as the type fossil of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture, and it is thus fairly certain that if its fragments are recovered from any given site, it is bound to appear in the publication of the finds from that particular site. Such flasks have been reported from Alsódörgicse,[5] Gerjen-Váradpuszta,[6] Gradina,[7] Ilok,[8] Kéthely,[9] Lengyel,[10] Nagygörbő-Várhegy,[11] Ostrikovac,[12] Pécs-Nagyárpád,[13] Somlóvásárhely,[14] Szava,[15] Szedres-Gencspuszta,[16] Szekszárd,[17] Zók-Várhegy[18] and Vinkovci.[19] The latter was found in a well-datable context and has been assigned to the Vinkovci A horizon by Dimitrijević.

Analogies to the less frequent P/1 type, with lugs instead of handles, are known from Ilok[20] and Vinkovci.[21]

Aside from flasks, plentiful analogies exist among the already published finds from other sites to *cups* and *jugs*. A more detailed study of the cups (in terms of their size, proportions, the position of the handles, etc.) reveals that there are no two identical forms, and thus only a few truly close analogies can be quoted. Type B/1 has its closest parallel at Szava,[22] whilst specimens comparable to type B/4 can be quoted from Alsódörgicse,[23] Keszthely-Fenékpuszta[24] and Szava.[25] A cup close to type B/3 has been published from Szava,[26] even if the latter is slightly larger and has different proportions.

[5] *Bóna 1965* Pl. XIV. 14.
[6] *Bóna 1965* Fig. 1. 4-5.
[7] *Tasić 1968* Fig. 7; *Tasić 1984* Pl. II. 4.
[8] *Tasić 1984* Pl. II. 9.
[9] *Bóna 1965* Pl. XIV. 6, 9.
[10] *Bóna 1965* Pl. XIV.19.
[11] *Nováki 1965* Fig. 4. 3, 15.
[12] *Tasić 1984* Pl. II. 3.
[13] *Bándi 1979* 65.
[14] *Bóna 1965* Fig. 1. 8-9.
[15] *Ecsedy 1979* Pl. II. 3-6; Pl. VIII. 3.
[16] *Bóna 1965* Fig. 1. 2 and Pl. XIV. 20.
[17] *Bóna 1965* Fig. 1. 3.
[18] *Bóna 1965* Pl. XVI. 11.
[19] *Dimitrijević 1982a* Pl. 6. 6.
[20] *Tasić 1984* Pl. II. 5.
[21] *Dimitrijević 1982a* Pl. 4. 4.
[22] *Ecsedy 1979* Pl. I. 3.
[23] *Bóna 1965* Pl. XIV. 14.
[24] *Bóna 1965* Pl. XIV. 3.
[25] *Ecsedy 1979* Pl. VIII. 1 and Pl. XII. 6.
[26] *Ecsedy 1979* Pl. XI. 5.

The same holds true for the jugs that are present in a wide range of form and finish. Analogies to type Ko/2c are known from pit B of the Lánycsók-Égetthalom site.[27] A fragment similar to the jug with incised ornamentation has been published from Szava,[28] although the latter, a jug with segmented handle, has no direct parallels at Börzönce.

Analogies to the *juglets* are known from several sites. Parallels to type K/1 are known from Sármellék,[29] Somogyvár[30] and Szava,[31] whilst parallels to type K/2 have been reported from Kemendollár,[32] Kéthely,[33] Keszthely-Fenékpuszta,[34] Szava[35] and Vinkovci.[36]

Amphorae too have a varied repertory of types and a wide range of forms. Even so, immediate parallels are rare; comparable vessels from Golokut,[37] Gönyü,[38] Lánycsók–Égetthalom pit 3,[39] Nagykanizsa–Inkey kápolna,[40] Neusiedl am See,[41] Vrdnik,[42] Zók-Várhegy[43] and Pécs-Nagyárpád[44] are all classical representatives of amphora shaped vessels.

Most parallels to the *bowls* come from the same sites. A bowl comparable to type T/1c came to light from pit B of the Lánycsók–Égetthalom site,[45] whilst a T/5 type bowl has been reported from Golokut.[46] A bowl comparable to type T/8 was recovered from a Vinkovci A context at Vinkovci[47] and from pit B at Lánycsók-Égetthalom.[48] Type T/3 bowls are known from Vinkovci.[49] Analogies to type T/11, bowls decorated on their exterior, are known from Vinkovci[50] and Szava.[51] Parallels to type T/12 can be quoted from Golokut[52] and from pit 3 of the Lánycsók-Égetthalom

[27] *Ecsedy 1980* Pl. VII. 1.
[28] *Ecsedy 1979* Pl. VIII. 2 and Pl. IX. 3.
[29] *Bóna 1965* Pl. XIV. 7.
[30] *Bóna 1965* Pl. X. 8.
[31] *Ecsedy 1979* Pl. IX. 1.
[32] *Bóna 1965* Pl. XVI. 10.
[33] *Bóna 1965* Pl. XIV. 10.
[34] *MRT 1* Pl. 7. 6.
[35] *Ecsedy 1979* Pl. V. 3-4.
[36] *Tasić 1984* Pl. IV. 11.
[37] *Petrović 1991* Pl. I. 5.
[38] *Bóna 1965* Pl. XIII. 2.
[39] *Ecsedy 1980* Pl. V. 5.
[40] *Horváth 1984* Fig. 5. 16.
[41] *Bóna 1965* Pl. XIII. 7.
[42] *Tasić 1984* Pl. III. 5, 7 and Pl. IV. 2, 7, 10.
[43] *Ecsedy 1983a* Fig. 29.
[44] *Ecsedy 1979* Fig. 5 type G.
[45] *Ecsedy 1980* Pl. VII. 4-6.
[46] *Petrović 1991* Pl. II. 5.
[47] *Dimitrijević 1982a* Pl. 5. 7.
[48] *Ecsedy 1980* Pl. VII. 3.
[49] *Dimitrijević 1982a* Pl. 5. 1.
[50] *Dimitrijević 1982a* Fig. 5. 9, 11, 14.
[51] *Ecsedy 1979* Pl. II. 11. Pl. VI. 4-7. Pl. VII. 2 and Pl. X. 2.
[52] *Petrović 1991* Pl. I. 1.

site that has been assigned to the Vučedol C phase.[53] A vessel comparable to the strainer bowl (type T/13), but somewhat larger in size, has been published from Szava.[54]

Only one single analogy can be quoted to the *vessel open at both ends*. The piece described by G. Szabó as the upper part of a storage jar with constricted neck,[55] was recovered from pit 30 – assigned to the Proto-Nagyrév period – of the Dunaföldvár-Kálvária site. On the basis of the published drawing,[56] the latter seems to match the specimen from Börzönce down to the smallest detail. Unfortunately, I could not personally examine the Dunaföldvár vessel and to see for myself whether it is similarly open at both ends. Should this be the case, a hitherto unknown or unregistered new Somogyvár-Vinkovci pottery type can be added to the ceramic inventory of the culture.

The *vessel with constricted neck* is a similarly controversial form. Possible analogies in terms of shape and size always come with handles, as the parallels from Gradac,[57] Šljunkara,[57] Vinkovci[59] and other sites show. In contrast, the fragmentary or reconstructed specimens from Börzönce show no indication of a handle.

Few analogies can be quoted to the so-called coarse or household pottery for it is often impossible to reconstruct the original vessel form on the basis of surviving body fragments or, alternately, the reconstruction of several forms is possible. Another difficulty lies in the fact that most excavation reports tend to focus on fine or decorated wares, and coarse pottery is often neglected.

A number of storage jars and pots could be reconstructed from the vessel fragments brought to light at the Börzönce site, and I have also tried to assemble possible analogies to these vessels. I have neglected 'uncertain' parallels and have only included vessels whose form appeared in the publication.

Parallels to the *storage jar* type H/3 have been published from Szava[60] and Lánycsók–Égetthalom, from a pit assigned to the Vučedol C period.[61] An analogy to type H/7b can be quoted from Sághegy.[62] Type H/7 is known from pit 3 of the Lánycsók-Égetthalom site, from a Vučedol C context.[63] A storage jar of type H/6b has come to light at Szava.[64] A number

[53] *Ecsedy 1980* Pl. II. 13.
[54] *Ecsedy 1979* Pl. X. 12.
[55] *Szabó 1992* 49.
[56] *Szabó 1992* Pl. LIX. 3 and Pl. LXXXIII. 3: photo and drawing of the same vessel.
[57] *Tasić 1968*. Fig. 13.
[58] *Vranić 1991* Pl. III. 2.
[59] *Dimitrijević 1982a* Fig. 5. 2.
[60] *Ecsedy 1979* Pl. VI. 8.
[61] *Ecsedy 1980* Pl. IV. 4.
[62] *Bóna 1965* Pl. XII. 7.
[63] *Ecsedy 1980* Pl. IV. 1.
[64] *Ecsedy 1979* Pl. XII. 5.

of storage jars comparable to type H/8 have been reported from Ilok[65] and a vessel from Ajka can also be assigned to this category.[66] Fragments that can be assigned to type H/9 have been published from Somogyvár,[67] although it must here be noted that comparable specimens have not survived intact at any one site.

Similarly, very few analogies can be quoted to the *pots*. A pot comparable to type EF/3 has been published from Szava,[68] whilst a fragment close to type EF/7 was found in a Vučedol C context in pit 3 of the Lánycsók-Égetthalom site;[69] although the latter comes from a two-handled pot, its decoration is comparable to the specimen from Börzönce. Analogies to type KF/1 can be quoted from Szava,[70] and parallels to type KF/2 have been published from Golokut[71] and Pécs-Nagyárpád.[72] Analogies to type KF/3 are few and far between, and thus no far-reaching conclusions can be drawn: its decoration is reminiscent of Coţofeni patterns.[73] A similarly ornamented, but smaller fragment has come to light in a cremation burial of the Vinkovci culture at Drljanovac.[74] Analogies to type F/2 can be quoted from Proto-Nagyrév assemblages.[75]

Analogies to the small vessel defined as an oil lamp are known from both settlements and cemeteries. However no direct parallels are known from the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture; comparable specimens have been reported from pit 146 of the Bell Beaker site at Szigetszentmiklós,[76] an early Nagyrév burial uncovered at Békásmegyer,[77] and settlements of the Makó culture at Budaörs[78] and Budapest-Aranyhegyi street.[79] Similar oil lamps are known from the Belotić-Bela Crkva group, from the type site,[80] as well as from the classical phase of the Ljubljana culture,[81] and the type site of the Ig group that can be linked to the same cultural complex.[82]

[65] *Tasić 1984* Pl. I. 5-6.
[66] *Bóna 1965* Pl. XIII. 1.
[67] *Bóna 1965* Pl. XII. 6.
[68] *Ecsedy 1979* Pl. II. 7.
[69] *Ecsedy 1980* Pl. V. 4 and Pl. VI. 4.
[70] *Ecsedy 1979* Pl. XI. 3.
[71] *Petrović 1991* Pl. III. 2.
[72] *Baranya monograph* 66.
[73] *Roman 1976a* Fig. 39. 10, 13 and Fig. 96.
[74] *Majnarić-Pandžić 1981* Fig. 1.
[75] *Szabó 1992* Pl. XXXIX. 8-9.
[76] *Endrődi 1992* Fig. 62. 8.
[77] *Schreiber 1972* Fig. 4. 3.
[78] *Schreiber 1972* Fig. 1. 10.
[79] *Schreiber 1994* Fig. 4. 2a-b. Similary, this piece too only has perforations on one side.
[80] *Garašanin 1982* Fig. 29. 9.
[81] *Govedarica 1989* Fig. 8. 5.
[82] *Harej 1978* Pl. 2. 6; *Harej 1987* Pl. 2. 13 and Pl. 12. 3.

3.2. Mould

A clay mould (*432*), used for casting pins, was recovered from feature O of the Börzönce site. Moulds were generally manufactured from some durable substance, generally stone, and clay moulds are considerably less frequent. A comparable mould is known from the Debelo brdo site of the Vučedol culture and another from Leliceni site of the Jigodin culture..[83]

István Ecsedy has repeatedly analyzed the metallurgy of this period in connection with the finds from the metal workshop uncovered at the Zók-Várhegy site.[84] He has suggested that "for the smith supplying a single settlement and its environs, who was not an itinerant craftsmen, the preparation of clay, rather than stone moulds was probably a much more sensible solution. Obviously, these moulds were not too durable, but their replacement, should they be damaged, was less time-consuming than that of stone moulds."[85] Ecsedy's suggestion seems valid for the Late Copper Age too. It would appear that individual settlements were supplied by a single metalsmith already during the Baden period, explaining the scarcity of metal finds from both the Baden and the Somogyvár period. Individual metalsmiths catered to local needs, making the occasional bead, lockring, pin or a more elaborate piece of metalwork. He probably prepared his own moulds and worked with raw materials and additives of differing quality: the manufactured metal items too were of differing quality. These metal artefacts of inferior quality and of lower metal content became worn and useless much quicker and were probably re-melted and re-used for the manufacture of new metals. It is therefore improbable that metalworking ceased at the close of the Late Copper Age and the beginning of the Early Bronze Age – metalsmiths merely worked under different conditions and catered to differing needs.

The reason that so few clay moulds have survived might be sought in the fact that they were liable to break and new ones had to be made from time to time – at the same time, the discarded and broken moulds are seldom found in the course of excavations. An alternative possibility is that the fragments of clay moulds that were deformed during casting are not recognized for what they are and are not published owing to their deformedness and coarse finish.

The metal artefacts of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture were made either of bronze or of gold. Two gold lockrings were found in a burial at Neusiedl am See,[86] and a number of gold articles, an ornamented Csáford-Stollhof type gold disc, two large spiraliform rings, two smaller rings, twenty small buttons and six small rings, were also brought to light at

[83] *Durman 1983* Pl. 5. 6; *Roman 1992* Pl. 80 4a-c
[84] *Ecsedy 1983a, 1990, 1994a, 1994b.*
[85] *Ecsedy 1983a* 83.
[86] *Bóna 1965* Pl. XVII. 15.

Orolik, near Vinkovci.[87] The articles of this assemblage, assigned to the Vinkovci B-1 period, have been interpreted as grave goods.

The few bronze finds are practically restricted to flat, trapezoidal axes from Szemely-Poljanak-Törökdomb[88] and Majs-Vuka Baba.[89] A mould for a similar axe has been published from Pécs-Nagyárpád,[90] and another mould for shaft-hole axes has come to light from the Ravazd settlement.[91] Axe moulds are also known from the Glina III-Schneckenberg culture.[92] A bronze torques, two spiral beads and a bronze dagger has been published from Zarub.[93]

I. Bóna has recently surveyed the history of metallurgy from the Early Bronze Age to the Koszider period,[94] noting that the bronze workshop uncovered at the Zók-Várhegy settlement[95] has greatly added to our knowledge, proving the existence of a local metallurgy. The moulds for various axe types that came to light from the same pit also challenge the earlier view that the Bányabükk, Fajsz and Kömlőd type axes succeeded each other, and formed a typological sequence. It would appear that the Vučedol metallurgy survived into the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture, a suggestion also supported by the moulds found at the Somogyvár-Vinkovci sites of Pécs-Nagyárpád, Ravazd and Majs.[96]

The mould from Börzönce offers new evidence for Early Bronze Age metalworking, indicating that bronze was used not only for the manufacture of jewellery and weapons, but also for some of the pin types that only gained wider currency in the later periods of the Bronze Age.[97] It would appear that various pins of southern origin first appeared in Transdanubia not with the Kisapostag culture, but much earlier, in the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture.

The mould from Börzönce is obviously unable to answer the question of whether metalworking was practiced by local or by immigrant bronzesmiths. This find, however, does strongly argue in favour of local metallurgy, even if the possibility that individual metal articles reached a given settlement through trade cannot be rejected out of hand.

Neither is the relation between the metallurgy of the Vučedol and the Somogyvár-Vinkovci cultures entirely clear. A number of metal articles have come to light from late Vučedol sites over the past few years.[98] The

[87] *Majnarić-Pandžić 1974* 26.
[88] *Baranya monograph* 71.
[89] *Baranya monograph* 71; *Ecsedy 1990* Fig. 11.
[90] *Ecsedy 1983a* Fig. 45.
[91] *Schreiber 1991* Fig. 10 after A. Figler's kind oral communication.
[92] *Machnik 1987* Fig. 10; *Machnik 1991* Fig. 9. 1-2.
[93] *Bóna 1965* 45.
[94] *Bóna 1994b.*
[95] *Bóna 1994b* 49.
[96] *Bóna 1994b* 49.
[97] *Szathmári 1988.*
[98] *Vučedol 1988.*

tumulus burial uncovered at Mala Gruda[98a] yielded an axe, a gold dagger that has been interpreted as a symbol of power and rank – whose origins have been traced to Mesopotamia[99] –, as well as gold pendants that reflect the high degree of craftsmanship in the working of metal. The clay mould from Börzönce definitely supports Bóna's observation that Vučedol traditions survived in the metallurgy of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture.

3.3. Animal figurines

The small animal figurines found at Börzönce mostly depict bovines (*399-400, 412, 421 and 423*), sheep (*401-405, 411, 413-414*), pigs, recognizable from their marked bristle (*406-407, 417-418*) and dogs (*415, 420 and 424*). These figurines share a feature that the legs were not fitted to the body separately: the fore- and hind feet were pinched into form from the body. The sex of the male animals was also strongly emphasized. Such figurines came to light from features J (*414*), *L (402, 408, 415*), O (*399-400, 403-405, 407, 411-412*), P (*401, 406, 409-410, 413*), 6 (*423*), 11 (*416, 421, 424*) and 15 (*417-420*). The schematic modelling that nonetheless reflects important traits bespeaks the sophistication of their sculptors and also suggests that the occupants of the Börzönce settlement lived in close quarters with these animals and that their observation cannot have run into difficulties.

These small animal figurines were recovered from refuse features, together with pottery fragments: there were no indications whatsoever of a cultic deposition. The economic and religious importance attached to these animals undoubtedly differed from that of the Late Copper Age Baden culture. The number of animal bones was relatively low in proportion to the size of the settlement and the quantity of other finds.[100]

Comparable animal figurines of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture have been published from Nagykanizsa–Inkey kápolna.[101] An ornamented figurine fragment, found in a Glina III context, has been reported from Odaia Turcului,[102] and similar animal statuettes are also known from the late Vučedol, Coţofeni and Glina III-Schneckenberg cultures.[103] Miniature animal statuettes, although in a somewhat different style, occur later also in the Ottomány and Hatvan culture.[104]

3.4. Wagon model

The wagon model *(422)* came to light from the bottom of feature J, without any indication that this object had had any special function. One

[98a] *Parović-Pešikan - Trbuković 1971.*

[99] *Parović-Pešikan 1985; Maran 1987; Durman 1988* 59.

[100] For the analysis of the animal bones see the chapter by *László Bartosiewicz* in this volume.

[101] *Horváth 1984* Fig. 5. 2. *Horváth 1994* Fig. 8.

[102] *Tudor 1982* Fig. 5. 9.

[103] *Marković 1981* Pl. 5. 3-6 and Pl. 19. 8, 12; *Roman 1976a* Fig. 52. 1-5; *Prox 1941* Pl. XI. 1,3-8, 10; *Machnik 1987* Fig. 8. 22; *Machnik 1991* Fig. 7. 22.

[104] *Kalicz 1968* Pls XLII, XLV, LIX, LXIV, LXXIII, LXXXI, XCIII, CIX and CXVI; *Csányi-Tárnoki 1992* 205 cat. no. 424

of the three clay wheel models from the same feature could, in the light of its size and proportions, in fact have been one of the original wheels of the wagon model. The wagon model is rather schematic, only the lower part of the wagon body has survived with the position of the axles. Its length is 5.4 cm, its width is 3.9 cm and 3.2 cm resp., its height is 1.6 cm. The position of the axles is marked by two longitudinal perforations under the two short sides. The base of the wagon body is rather asymmetrical, even though the position of the axles is identical. A discontinuous incised line runs along one of the long and one of the short sides of the fragment. There is no indication of what the original wagon – on which the model was based – had been made of. The simple and unornamented wagon model would suggest a wooden prototype which, with its solid wooden wheels that turned together with the axle, can be assigned to the category of heavy duty vehicles. The conical form of the wheels would imply that they had been fixed to the axle. There is no indication of the draught-pole on the surviving fragment, or of the mode of traction. The original wagon on which the statuette was modelled had probably been drawn by oxen, as was usual in the case of heavy wagons. And even though the wagon must have been a rather clumsy vehicle since the axle turned together with the wheels, and it probably needed quite some room for manoeuvring, the use of such wagons undoubtedly facilitated the day to day life of their owners both in transport and in transportation.

Contemporaneous analogies to the wagon model from Börzönce are known from the territory of present-day Romania (Kucsuláta/Cuciulata, Szalacs/Sălacea).[105] Aside from the Börzönce and the Romanian models, wagon models are currently known exclusively from the close of the Early Bronze Age, from the Hatvan culture, for only wheel models are known from the Makó culture.[106] The importance of the wagon model from Börzönce lies in the fact that it is the 'missing link' between the Late Copper Age models from Budakalász and Szigetszentmárton, and the Middle Bronze Age specimens, proving that wagons were not entirely unknown in the Early Bronze Age on Transdanubia.[107]

Bóna has recently surveyed the known Bronze Age wagon models, amplifying the currently known wagon models of the Gyulavarsánd and Ottomány cultures with new finds from Vésztő-Mágor, Berettyószentmárton and Berettyóújfalu-Herpály.[108] The series can now be enlarged to include another wagon model from Polgár-Kenderföld-Kiscsőszhalom which has been assigned to the late Hatvan period that 'leads to the Füzesabony culture'.[109]

[105] *Bichir 1964* Fig. 1; *Petrescu-Dîmboviţa 1974* Fig. 2.
[106] *Kalicz 1968* Pl. CXIII 8; *Kalicz 1984* Pl. XXIII. 4.
[107] For a detailed analysis cf. *Bondár 1990* and *Bondár 1992*.
[108] *Bóna 1994c* in his cat. nos 330, 424 and 425.
[109] *RégFüz* Ser. I. 43 (1991) 13: excavation conducted by M. Máthé and M. Vicze.

Aside from the wagon model, a number of clay wheels, both intact (*445-446 and 454*) and fragmentary (*438-441, 443, 450-453, 455-457*) were recovered from various settlement features (features A, É, J, O, P, 6, 11 and 17). A total of seven intact and nine fragmentary wheels were found; their diameter varies between 3 cm and 8 cm, suggesting that the wagon models to which they had originally belonged also differed in size. Some six to eight wagon models can be assumed from the number of wheels, of which we only found a single one. Bearing in mind the number of wheels from other Somogyvár-Vinkovci sites,[110] the probable number of wagon models is even higher.

The fact that these wagon models come in varying sizes and have been almost without exception been found in refuse features would imply that carts and wagons were by this time a natural part of day to day life and that cult practices were no longer associated with them; they can even be seen as children's toys.

It is generally accepted that these wagon model types originated from the Ancient Near East (Mesopotamia and Anatolia) since the earliest and most frequent occurrences and depictions of similar wagons are known from this area. Opinions are divided, however, as to the exact route of their distribution to the Carpathian Basin. Three major intermediate areas can be considered in this respect: the steppe area north of the Pontic, the Balkans or the Mediterranean and Italy. Of these, the Balkans seem to be the most probable, seeing that the closest analogies come from the Glina III-Schneckenberg culture of Romania.

3.5. Idols

One intact female idol (*1*) and the head of another one *(2)* was found at the Börzönce site (features 7 and 11). The height of the intact female statuette is 7 cm. Its head is triangular and slightly thrown back. On the back of the head is the schematic depiction of a bun or a shawl, and she wore a long dress that reached to the ankles. Its female character is indicated by the depiction of the breasts. The face is rather schematic, the nose is uncommonly large. Eyes are indicated by a pair of barely visible incisions, as if she wore a mask or a veil. The outstretched arms are no more than knob-like clay stumps. Similarly to the pottery, the clay was tempered with crushed pebbles and quartzite.

A number of studies have been devoted to anthropomorphic depictions, generally regarded as part of religious life.[111] This particular issue has been well researched and there is no lack of publications; however, compared to preceding and later periods, relatively few idols are known from the Early Bronze Age.

[110] *Bóna 1960* Fig. 7.

[111] *Makkay 1962; Höckmann 1968; Ucko 1968; Idole 1972; Kovács 1972;* Letica *1973; Karmanski 1977; Kalicz 1981; Makkay 1983; Idole 1985; Gimbutas 1984; Religion 1989; Chicideanu 1990; Gimbutas 1991; Makkay 1992; Horváth 1993; Zalai-Gaál 1993.*

Two types of idols were current in the Vučedol culture: one rooted in Copper Age traditions, with a strong emphasis on secondary sexual characteristics and a detailed depiction of costume, such as the idols from Vinkovci[112] and Ig,[113] or the statuette from Kisfentős/Fînteuşu Mic in Romania.[114]

The other type includes plain and simple female idols, where the breasts are accentuated, but the head and the costume are depicted more carelessly. The body is pillar-like, the arms are marked by small stumps and the feet are hidden by a long dress. Such idols have come to light at the Vinkovci[115] and Apatovac[116] sites of the Vučedol culture; the latter idol is fragmentary, only the upper part of the body has survived. The breasts are indicated, the two arms are stump-like.

Comparable female statuettes have been published from the Velem site of the Makó culture,[117] and from the Tibolddaróc-Bércút,[118] Tiszapolgár,[119] Patvarc[120] and Benczúrfalva[121] sites of the Hatvan culture. An interesting motif on the Benczúrfalva statuette is the deeply incised line encircling the waist that perhaps depicted a belt or the waist-line of the dress. The statuette from Köröstarcsa[122] is even more schematic than the average. A similar duality can be noted in the Ottomány culture, with a rather indistinct statuette, reminiscent of the headless Baden idols, from Szalacs/Sălacea,[123] and a pillar-like idol with schematized head and stump-like arms from Szilágypér/Pir.[124]

The above goes to prove that the duality of anthropomorphic representations persisted into the Early Bronze Age: the lavishly ornamented idols of the Late Copper Age reached their artistic peak in the idols with bell-shaped skirt of the Middle Bronze Age. The simple, more schematic depictions of the Early Bronze Age, that survived into the Iron Age, existed side by side with the former.[125]

Few idols are known from the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture. A fragmentary statuette (*4*), whose head and left arm are missing, came to light from the ditch of the fortified settlement of Nagygörbő-Várhegy. Its height is 6 cm and it stood on an oval base. Two incised parallel horizontal lines run under the breasts.[126] The fragmentary upper part of a female

[112] *Težak 1975* Fig .1-4.*Dimitrijević 1977-78* Pl. 14. 3, 9
[113] *Korošec – Korošec 1969* Pl. 2. 1.
[114] *Roska 1939* 408; *Dumitrescu 1974* Fig. 402. 1.
[115] *Težak 1975* Fig 5. *Dimitrijević 1977-78* Pl. 14. 5.
[116] *Dimitrijević 1956* Pl. XII. 78.
[117] *Kalicz 1968* Pl. X. 5, 7.
[118] *Kalicz 1968* Pl. CXIII. 1.
[119] *Kalicz 1968* Pl. CXIII. 5.
[120] *Kalicz 1968* Pl. CXIII. 4.
[121] *Kalicz 1968* Pl. CXIII. 2-3.
[122] *Kalicz 1968* Pl. XIII. 6-7.
[123] *Bader 1978* Fig. XXXVI. 3.
[124] *Bader 1978* Fig. XXXVI. 4.
[125] E.g. Ormož: *Lamut 1988-89* Pl. 1. 13; Reci: *Dumitrescu 1974* Fig. 405. 2, 4.
[126] *Nováki 1965* Fig. 7.

statuette has been found at Pécs–Nagyárpád.[127] The head is flat and rounded triangular in shape, the face is wholly schematized. The breasts are portrayed in line with the neck. The Dörgicse statuette (*3*) has also been assigned to the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture.[128]

The characteristic thrown-back head of the Börzönce idol, as well as its modelling, suggests links with the Balkans and Anatolia.[129] Its closest parallels are the statuettes from Nagygörbő, Dörgicse and Pécs-Nagyárpád. Comparable idols can also be quoted from the Coţofeni[130] and from the Glina III-Schneckenberg culture.[131] The few known idols of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture suggest that the idols and statuettes either continued the already existing southern traditions of the Vučedol culture or were influenced by new impulses from the south that reached this region from Anatolia through the Balkans.

4. The Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture: history of research

It has been repeatedly stated in the previous sections that the Börzönce settlement can be assigned to the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture. But what does this label cover? The research of this culture can look back on a mere thirty years, even if a plethora of studies have been devoted to the various aspects and problems of this exciting period, the Early Bronze Age, both by Hungarian and other scholars.

The finds of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture have been known for a long time, but they were generally assigned to other archaeological cultures and groups (Baden, Vučedol, Makó, Nagyrév, etc.). István Bóna was the first to assemble the corpus of known finds from the various museums of Transdanubia and to publish them in a short study under the label Somogyvár-Gönyü group.[132] A few years later he published all the then known finds of the Somogyvár group.[133] He primarily collected stray assemblages from 43 sites in counties Baranya, Fejér, Győr-Sopron, Komárom, Somogy, Tolna, Vas and Veszprém, as well as from Burgenland and Serbia. Together with an overview of the settlement patterns and the burial customs of this group, Bóna also tried to review its links to other cultures of the Carpathian Basin and, also, its relations with the Aegean. In the lack of stratigraphical sequences Bóna could only suggest a tentative relative chronological position for the group: Pécel-Somogyvár-Vučedol/Zók.

[127] *Bándi 1979* 67.

[128] *MRT 2* Pl. 6. 3 (now in the collection of the Archaeological Department of the Eötvös Loránd University).

[129] *Makkay 1962* with further literature; *Idole 1985*; *Makkay 1992* with further literature.

[130] *Roman 1977* Pl. 39. 6.

[131] *Nestor 1927-1932* Fig. 5. 11 and Fig. 6. 10, 12; *Prox 1941* Pl. 11. 2; *Schroller 1933* Pl. 53. 15, 18, 19.

[132] *Bóna 1961.*

[133] *Bóna 1965.*

Simultaneously with Bóna's study, Dimitrijević published the comparable finds from Yugoslavia.[134] Dimitrijević's excavation at Vinkovci-Tržnica clarified the chronological position of the Vinkovci culture and also enabled the internal periodization of the culture. Dimitrijević distinguished two main phases: the lower levels (200 cm to 150 cm) of the 4 m thick deposits was defined as Vinkovci A, while the upper level (150 cm to 40 cm) as Vinkovci B, which he divided into two further sub-phases. In Dimitrijević's view the Vinkovci culture emerged under the influence of Early Bronze Age components from the southern Balkans, but was nonetheless based on the Vučedol culture.[135]

Tasić too gave a brief survey of the Vinkovci culture.[136] In his opinion the Vinkovci culture – of which three layers, A, B1 and B2 could be distinguished at the type site – was the first Early Bronze Age horizon that in Slavonia, in Syrmia and in Northwestern Croatia (the area between Zimony/Zemun and Belovar/Bjelovar) directly succeeded the Vučedol culture. He identified its principal sites as Bosut, Orolik and Gradina, the westernmost site being Drljanovac, near Bjelovar. The Vinkovci culture evolved from the Vučedol culture, whose transformation can be linked to Bronze Age influences from the southern Balkans (northern Greece and Macedonia). Genetic links can be demonstrated with the Makó, the Nyírség and the Vučedol cultures.[137]

In his study of the finds from Nagyvejke Bóna again reviewed the problems of the Somogyvár group, arguing mostly against G. Bándi's concepts.[138] In the light of Dimitrijević's excavations, Bóna modified his earlier opinion on the chronological position of the Somogyvár group, accepting – on the basis of the stratigraphical sequence observed at Vinkovci – that the Vinkovci culture was Vučedol-based, adopting the large vessels, one-handled cups and the ornamentation of the coarse pottery from the latter. Bóna equated the Vinkovci A phase with our Somogyvár group and considered the Vinkovci B phase to reflect the local, Syrmian variant of the culture. At the Vinkovci site the development of the classical Vučedol culture was brought to an end by the influx of southern elements from eastern Macedonia and Thessaly, leading to the emergence of the Vinkovci A horizon. Bóna maintained that the substratum of Vinkovci A and of the Transdanubian Early Bronze Age differed, and that the appearance of the Makó group can be roughly correlated with the emergence of Vinkovci A. As for the chronological position of the Somogyvár group of Transdanubia, only so much could then be ascertained that it should be placed between the classical Vučedol and the early Kisapostag period. Its relation to the Makó group, however, remained unclear.[139]

[134] *Dimitrijević 1966.*
[135] *Dimitrijević 1966; Tasić 1968; Dimitrijević 1982a.*
[136] *Tasić 1971.*
[137] *Tasić 1971* 300.
[138] *Bóna 1971.* For Bándi's view see *Bándi 1968.*
[139] *Bóna 1971.*

The Somogyvár group and the Vinkovci culture were linked to each other by István Ecsedy who demonstrated that they are parts of the same cultural complex.[140] He assembled a type chart of diagnostic pottery forms, based on finds from his own excavation. In his discussion of cultural links, Ecsedy called attention to the Mala Gruda tumulus burial in the western Balkans as an illustration of the interrelations between the western Balkans and the Aegean. Ecsedy also surveyed burial practices and, in particular, the graves into which daggers had been deposited: he noted that the similarities between the finds did not necessarily indicate large-scale migrations, but rather reflected an integration of some sort. He noted that in the south the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture appeared at the very end of the Vučedol C period, simultaneously with the Makó culture, and that on the earliest Transdanubian sites Somogyvár-Vinkovci finds occur together with Makó pottery. In his opinion the gap between the Vučedol C-Makó period and the Kisapostag was, at least in southern Transdanubia, filled by the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture.

In his publication of the Early Bronze Age finds from Szava in county Baranya, Ecsedy returned to the discussion of the Somogyvár group. Expanding Bóna's register of sites, he assembled the then known Somogyvár sites and mapped the Zók-Vučedol, the Somogyvár-Vinkovci and the late(?) Somogyvár-Vinkovci sites of Northern Transdanubia. He also prepared distribution maps of the cultures of the Vučedol, the post-Vučedol I and the post-Vučedol II period, together with a chronological chart showing the sequence of Early Bronze Age cultures, on the basis of which he noted that, in contrast to Nándor Kalicz's opinion – according to whom the Vučedol and Makó assemblages are part and parcel of the Zók cultural complex and are, moreover, synchronous –, "the Vučedol type and Makó-Kosihý-Čaka assemblages are not culturally similar and neither are they contemporaneous."[141] On the basis of the finds from a pit of the Lánycsók site in 1980, Ecsedy also distinguished the very latest Vučedol wares that directly preceded the Somogyvár Vinkovci culture.[142]

In his publication of the results of the 1977-1978 season at Vinkovci, Dimitrijević refined the internal periodization of the Vinkovci A horizon, subdividing it into an earlier and a late phase.[143] In a work on chronology published in the same year, Dimitrijević disputed Ecsedy's views concerning the dating and cultural interrelations of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture. According to him, Vučedol C and Vinkovci A1 were contemporary, while the Nagyrév, Bell-Beaker-Csepel, Hatvan, Pitvaros, Somogyvár and Ljubljana cultures were contemporary to Vinkovci A2.[144]

[140] *Ecsedy 1978a* 185, note 1.
[141] *Ecsedy 1979* 118.
[142] *Ecsedy 1980.*
[143] *Dimitrijević 1982a.*
[144] *Dimitrijević 1982b* 447-457, Abb. 9.

In the preliminary report of the excavations conducted at the Zók-Várhegy site, Ecsedy discussed various issues relating to the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture only in brief, for he was mainly preoccupied with the problems of early metallurgy, based on the recovery of a mould and various metal artefacts from the Vučedol C period.[145]

Gábor Bándi, too devoted a series of articles to the Somogyvár group. He first published the findings of the excavations conducted at Pécs-Nagyárpád between 1963 and 1967 in the *Baranya Monograph.*[146] Following a brief review of the history of the research of the culture, he discussed in detail the results of the investigations at the Nagyárpád site. At Nagyárpád the Somogyvár wares only formed a part of the closed assemblages and Bándi maintained that the evidence was insufficient for distinguishing a distinct ethnic group or a separate chronological period. He introduced the Zók-Somogyvár group for describing the ethnic group in which Somogyvár wares form a closed assemblage.[147] Chronologically, this group is separate from the classical Vučedol group – Vučedol being, in his opinion, a precursor to the Zók-Somogyvár group – and also from the Makó group in terms of typology. Bándi, too thought that the stratigraphical sequence observed at Vinkovci can be extended to apply to Southern Transdanubia and agreed that the term Somogyvár-Vinkovci should be used to describe the most important cultural element of the Early Bronze Age in the western half of the Carpathian Basin. Bándi also devoted a lengthy discussion to the internal organization and layout of the Nagyárpád settlement.[148] In his subsequent papers Bándi merely commented on what he had already written in the *Baranya Monograph.*[149]

In 1984 Bándi surveyed the history of Early Bronze Age metallurgy in the Carpathian Basin and noted that "there is very little in the way of evidence for the use of metal in the central areas of the Carpathian Basin during the first period of the Early Bronze Age: in the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture of Transdanubia and in the Makó-Kosihý-Čaka culture of the Great Hungarian Plain. In Transdanubia the use of the Vučedol copper implements seems to be, quite enigmatically, discontinued. The stray, mostly Kožarac type axes (Érd, Kisbér) cannot be evaluated in this respect. Only the Cypriote daggers from Ószőny and Csorvás reflect a new, hitherto unknown typological link with the south."[150]

Rózsa Schreiber has devoted several studies to the problems of the Early Bronze Age, including the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture.[151] In a recent, more longer study on the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture[152] she has briefly

[145] *Ecsedy 1983a.*
[146] *Bándi 1979.*
[147] *Bándi 1979* 60.
[148] *Bándi 1979.*
[149] *Bándi 1980, 1981* and *1984a.*
[150] *Bándi 1984b* 118.
[151] *Schreiber 1972, 1975a, 1975b, 1976a, 1976b, 1984a, 1984b, 1986, 1989, 1991, 1994.*
[152] *Schreiber 1991.*

touched upon the emergence of the Early Bronze Age. Summing up earlier views proposed by Bándi,[153] Bóna,[154] Ecsedy,[155] Kalicz,[156] Schreiber,[157] Ruttkay[158] and Torma[159] she went on to discuss the emergence of the Early Bronze Age in Western Transdanubia. She distinguished three smaller regions: the Alpine foreground (the Laibach group of the Vučedol culture), the southerly areas of Western Transdanubia (the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture) and the northerly areas of Western Transdanubia (the Makó culture). She noted that the geographical boundaries of the distribution of the older Somogyvár-Vinkovci phase and of the Makó culture cannot be clearly drawn, and that the typological observations made in Southern Transdanubia, primarily in county Baranya, might not be valid for the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture elsewhere. She modified her earlier observations[160] concerning the relative chronological position of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture and attempted to define the diagnostic features of the younger Somogyvár-Vinkovci phase. In the second part of her study Schreiber offers a survey of the so-called vessels with asymmetric handle, a pottery type that, following Copper Age precursors, appeared over a wider area, from Bulgaria to Moravia.[161] Schreiber considers the appearance of this ware, of indisputably southern origin, to have coincided with the transformation of the Makó culture into the Nagyrév culture in the Tisza and Körös region, as well as in the environs of Budapest.[162]

In his comprehensive overview of the Bronze Age tell cultures, István Bóna has recently surveyed the Bronze Age cultures from the Makó period to the Koszider period,[163] noting that from period 2 of the Early Bronze Age the Carpathian Basin had been settled by more or less related population groups of southern origin.[164] There is a general consensus that these population groups arrived in the Carpathian Basin from the Balkans through Thrace and Macedonia. Their migration can be linked to the close of the Aegean Early Bronze Age III and the abandonment of the tell settlements. Bóna outlined five main waves of immigration, from differing directions:

(1) The Somogyvár culture reached Transdanubia through Slavonia, winding its way up the Drina valley. Its first groups reached the Danube in the northwest, their presence can be demonstrated in the Rába region

[153] *Bándi 1981, 1982a* and *1982b.*
[154] *Bóna 1961, 1963, 1965, 1971* and *1975.*
[155] *Ecsedy 1979, 1981, 1983a* and *1983b.*
[156] *Kalicz 1968* and *1984.*
[157] *Schreiber 1975a, 1975b, 1976a, 1976b* and *1984a.*
[158] *Ruttkay 1981.*
[159] *Torma 1972.*
[160] *Schreiber 1991* 10.
[161] *Schreiber 1991* Fig. 13.
[162] *Schreiber 1991* 14.
[163] *Bóna 1994a.*
[164] *Bóna 1994a* 13.

and burials mark their presence in the Leitha region. Bóna offered a detailed analysis of settlements and finds, as well as of links with neighbouring cultures.[165]

(2) The Somogyvár-Proto-Nagyrév culture was another branch of this southern wave that settled on the loess plateau on the right bank of the Danube, establishing fortified settlements (Dunaszekcső-Várhegy and Dunaföldvár-Öreghegy) resembling those of the Vučedol culture. This group in fact corresponds to the Proto-Nagyrév culture from which the Nagyrév culture eventually emerged in the area between Dunaföldvár and Dunaszekcső.[166]

(3) Some groups from the county Baranya distribution of the Somogyvár-Szava-Vinkovci culture crossed the Danube and reached the Tisza, settling between Csikér and Dongér, opposite the Pitvaros territory. This group has been labelled the Somogyvár-Ada group, and their presence curbed the further expansion of the Pitvaros culture.[167]

(4) The expansion of another population group, the (Somogyvár-) Gyula-Roşia group from the Körös region to the Berettyó region checked the expansion of the Ada group. Aside from a few stray finds from Hungary, rich assemblages of this group have been brought to light from the caves lying along the Romanian section of the Rapid Körös. The finds share numerous similarities with the Somogyvár and Vinkovci-Szava group of Transdanubia, but have little in common with the Schneckenberg culture, with Nyírség I or with the Pitvaros culture, also of southern origin. The northern and eastern expansion of the Pitvaros group had probably been curbed by this culture which also seems to have played a role in the emergence of the Ottomány culture.[168]

(5) The eastern branch of these southern migrations traversed the valley of the Lower Danube and arriving to the Romanian plainland contributed to the emergence of the Glina III culture. Similarly to its western neighbours, the Glina III culture also established hilltop settlements and raised a mound over its burials. Migrating east along the Olt valley, they eventually penetrated Transylvania (the [Somogyvár-]Schneckenberg culture).[169]

This overview of the history of research clearly indicates that the 1960s can be seen as the period of the discovery and elaboration of southern links,[170] that gave a fresh impetus to Bronze Age studies and opened up new perspectives. It is, sadly, equally true that the malady plaguing prehistoric research, the passion for re-naming existing groups and cultures, has not spared the Early Bronze Age either. It seems to have be-

[165] *Bóna 1994a* 13-14.
[166] *Bóna 1994a* 14-15.
[167] *Bóna 1994a* 15.
[168] *Bóna 1994a* 15.
[169] *Bóna 1994a* 15.
[170] *Bóna 1960, 1963* and *1965; Kalicz 1963* and *1968; Makkay 1959, 1962, 1963, 1965* etc.

come almost an article of faith to attach a new label to the same cultural unit in any fresh study or publication, and this seems to be especially valid for the Late Copper Age[171] and the Somogyvár-Vinkvoci culture. Suffice it here to quote but a few of the labels that have been assigned to this culture: Somogyvár-Gönyü group,[172] Somogyvár group of the Zók culture,[173] Zók-Somogyvár group,[174] Somogyvár group,[175] Vinkovci culture,[176] Vinkovci group,[177] Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture[178] and the most recent grouping of the Somogyvár culture by István Bóna.[179]

István Bóna has greatly contributed to a better understanding of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture.[180] A series of studies appeared both in Hungary and in Yugoslavia that dealt with various aspects of this culture. The results of the by and large contemporaneous excavations at Pécs-Nagyárpád, Vinkovci and Nagygörbő-Várhegy were published at roughly the same time, explaining to some extent the different labels given to the self-same culture.

By the early 1980s this interest in the Early Bronze Age waned and the focus of research shifted to other periods. The final reports of the excavations conducted at Pécs-Nagyárpád, Somogyvár, Zók-Várhegy and other sites have still not appeared, and neither have new large-scale investigations been launched. The same holds true for research in Yugoslavia. A fresh impetus to the research of this period can be hoped from the large-scale rescue excavations and the systematic settlement and micro-regional research projects launched in the late 1980s, as well as from the publication of larger assemblages and finds from earlier excavations.

5. Evaluation

The above overview of studies devoted to the Early Bronze Age shows that no consensus has been reached over a number of major issues. Views differ over the boundary between the Copper and the Bronze Age. Ecsedy has assigned the Zók-Vučedol, the Kostolac, the late Baden, the Pit-Grave and the Coţofeni cultures to the Vučedol period (Vučedol II),[181] with the Somogyvár-Vinkovci, the Makó, the Nyírség, the Jigodin, the Kosihý-Čaka, the Bosáca, the Jevišovice B and the Glina III cultures falling

[171] *Bondár 1991.*
[172] *Bóna 1960* and *1961*
[173] *MRT 1* and *2.*
[174] *Bándi 1966.*
[175] *Bóna 1965* and *1971; MRT 5.*
[176] *Dimitrijević 1966* and *1982a.*
[177] *Tasić 1968* and *1974; Garašanin 1983.*
[178] *Ecsedy 1978a; Bándi 1979; Schreiber 1986, 1989* and *1991.*
[179] *Bóna 1992* and *1994a.*
[180] *Bóna 1960, 1961* and *1965.*
[181] *Ecsedy 1979* Fig. 7.

into the post-Vučedol I period.[182] Late Somogyvár-Vinkovci, Nagyrév, late Glina III, Pitvaros, Nyírség, Kosihý-Čaka, Bell Beaker, early Aunjetitz and the Csepel group are assigned by him to the early Nagyrév period (post-Vučedol II).[183] Ecsedy put the onset of the Early Bronze Age in the late Vučedol period (post-Vučedol I).[184]

In contrast, Kalicz puts the onset of the Bronze Age after the Late Copper Age Baden-Kostolac-Viss-Bošáca-Vučedol period, subdividing the Early Bronze Age into three phases. His Early Bronze Age I includes the Makó (Kosihý-Čaka) and the Somogyvár-Vinkovci cultures, Early Bronze Age II the Nyírség culture, the Óbéba-Pitvaros group, the Csepel group of the Bell Beaker culture, the early Nagyrév phase and the surviving Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture, while Early Bronze Age III spans the Hatvan, the Ottomány, the Maros (Szőreg), the late phase of Nagyrév, the Kisapostag and the early Encrusted Pottery cultures, noting that the cultural conditions of the period following the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture in the first half of the Early Bronze Age III are still unclear in Transdanubia.[185]

Schreiber assigns to the Early Bronze Age I the Vučedol, the early Somogyvár-Vinkovci, the early Glina III-Schneckenberg, the Belotić, the Jigodin and the Makó (Kosihý-Čaka) cultures.[186] Her Early Bronze Age IIa includes the early Nagyrév, the Bell Beaker-Csepel, the late Somogyvár-Vinkovci, the Chlopicé-Veselé, the Nyírség, the early Maros and the late Glina III-Schneckenberg cultures.[187] To the Early Bronze Age IIb are assigned the early Nagyrév, the late Somogyvár-Vinkovci, the proto-Aunjetitz, the Chlopicé-Veselé, the Nyitra and the early Maros cultures, as well as the Leitha/Lajta group.[188] Her Early Bronze Age IIIa accommodates the late Nagyrév, the early Kisapostag, the Gáta-Wieselburg, the incipient Hatvan and the middle Maros culture.[189]

In his recent studies Bóna assigns the Makó and the early Nyírség cultures, as well as the contemporaneous late Vučedol and Ljubljana-Laibach cultures to the Early Bronze Age I. His Early Bronze Age II includes the Ljubljana culture, Somogyvár-Vinkovci A1, Proto-Nagyrév, Ada, Pitvaros, Gyula-Roşia, Nyírség II, late Makó-Kosihý, Óbéba-Pitvaros and the Bell Beaker complex. Early Bronze Age III covers Szava-Vinkovci A2, late Somogyvár, Drassburg-Kisapostag, early Hatvan, late Nagyrév, Nyírség II, early Pitvaros-Perjámos, the Corded Ware culture of Eastern Europe and the Lajta group. According to his chronological chart the Ottomány

[182] *Ecsedy 1979* Fig. 8.
[183] *Ecsedy 1979* Fig. 9.
[184] *Ecsedy 1979* 118; *Ecsedy 1994b* 18-19.
[185] *Kalicz 1982* Fig. 1.
[186] *Schreiber 1991* Fig. 8.
[187] *Schreiber 1991* Fig. 9.
[188] *Schreiber 1991* Fig. 10.
[189] *Schreiber 1991* Fig. 11.

culture is also to be assigned here.[190] The comparison of various relative chronological systems could easily be continued, but the examples quoted in the above illustrate the differences well.

A similar patchwork of widely diverse opinions can be noted as far as absolute chronology is concerned. A wide, several centuries' large chasm, that seems to be unbridgable at present, separates the adherents of the traditional chronology based on historical sources and the advocates of the C^{14} based chronology. Without going into details here, I myself heartily agree with Tibor Kovács's sceptic remark, made some twenty years ago, but sadly still valid,[191] that the irreconcilable views on the emergence of the Early Bronze Age and the identity of the first Bronze Age population groups are based on the same body of evidence that, for the greater part, does not stem from systematic excavations. And even though a sound typological basis continues to be lacking, broad theories which over the past twenty years have spawned further speculations have come to replace the publication of finds and assemblages.

Investigations in this field were mainly focused on the eastern areas of Transdanubia (counties Baranya, Somogy and Tolna), the area around Budapest and the northern areas of Transdanubia. Owing to the scarcity of finds, only broad assumptions were made concerning the southwestern areas of Transdanubia.

There is very little in the way of adequately published material even from the relatively well-researched eastern areas of Transdanubia. The single wholly excavated settlement, Pécs-Nagyárpád, remains unpublished; Bándi only published brief summaries of his investigations there and of the internal layout of the settlement.[192] Of the vast ceramic assemblage, mostly the intact vessels were published, and only a few sherds, but without profiles.[193] Ecsedy's report on the excavation at Szava is practically the single comprehensive publication of a Somogyvár settlement.[194]

A comparative analysis of the pottery wares can only be based on the finds from Lánycsók,[195] Nagygörbő-Várhegy,[196] Pécs-Nagyárpád,[197] pit 19 of the Szava site[198] and Zók-Várhegy.[199] The greater part of the Yugoslavian material is known only from type charts (Vinkovci, Ilok and Gradina).[200] And even though the past few years have seen a proliferation of studies on the Early Bronze Age and a number of conferences

[190] *Bóna 1992* 16 and *Bóna 1994a* 16.
[191] *Kovács 1975* 265.
[192] *Bándi 1979, 1980, 1981, 1984a* and *1984b.*
[193] *Bándi 1980* and *1981.*
[194] *Ecsedy 1979.*
[195] *Ecsedy 1978b* and *1980.*
[196] *Nováki 1965.*
[197] *Bándi 1979, 1981* and *1984a.*
[198] *Ecsedy 1979.*
[199] *Ecsedy 1983a.*
[200] *Dimitrijević 1982a* Figs 5 and 6; *Tasić 1984* Pls I-IV.

have been organized on this theme,[201] the publication of the find assemblages themselves has not kept up with theoretical speculation. This deficiency has by now, as aptly pointed out by Kovács and, more recently, by Ecsedy,[202] become an element encumbering further research since there are no possibilities for comparative analyses, the refinement of typology or the more precise internal periodization of a given culture.

In Southwestern Transdanubia Nagykanizsa-Inkey kápolna and Börzönce-Temetői dűlő are the two sites that yielded an 'undiluted' Somogyvár assemblage. The analysis of the Börzönce ceramic inventory has shown that the same sites tend to be quoted for analogies, even though the finds from these sites rarely stem from systematic excavations. It follows from this that the Börzönce finds cannot be compared with truly authentic material and thus the validity of any conclusions that might be drawn would remain rather limited – this being the main reason that I have not offered a detailed analysis of possible links or of questions of chronology.

The few analogies indicate that the Börzönce finds share the most similarities with finds from the late Vučedol C and the Vinkovci A1 period, suggesting the survival of Vučedol elements as late as the period represented by the Börzönce site. Analogies with Szava seem to indicate that Szava pottery forms had already made their appearance in Vinkovci A, even if this is not always evident from the known type charts. Contact with the Coţofeni culture, as well as with the Gyula-Roşia and the Belotić-Bela Crkva groups, the Ljubljana culture and the Proto-Nagyrév material can also be demonstrated.

The Börzönce finds nonetheless seem to be most closely bound to the distant Glina III-Schneckenberg culture. The parallels to the wagon model, the wheels, the animal statuettes, the idols, the metallurgy, the jugs, juglets and amphorae tend to underline this connection. (In view of the role of wagons outlined in the above I do not consider the possible cultural or ethnic interrelations between distant areas either inconceivable or particularly surprising.)

Three main techniques for the depiction of the distribution of prehistoric cultures are generally employed: hatching using different signs, shading entire areas or distribution maps showing actual sites. The first two techniques tend to make one conceive of individual cultures and groups as blocks that can be moved and shifted from one area to another at whim, modelling the movement of particular population groups. In contrast, distribution maps filled with actual sites offer a more reliable technique for tracing the 'movement' of a particular culture.

[201] E.g. *Warszawa 1975; Bossum–Haarlem 1976; Bucureşti 1976; Budapest–Velem 1977; Thracia praehistorica; Vukovár 1981; Xanthi 1981; Verona 1982; Beograd 1984; Krakow 1984; Lendva 1986; Praha – Libice 1986; Beograd 1986; Berlin – Nitra 1987; Strasbourg 1988; Saarbrücken 1988* etc.

[202] *Kovács 1975* 265; *Ecsedy 1978a* 186.

When searching for distribution maps with actual Somogyvár-Vinkovci sites in earlier publications, I found that a comprehensive map of the distribution of this culture is lacking both from Hungarian and from Yugoslavian studies. Bóna[203] and Ecsedy[204] mapped only the Hungarian sites of the culture, while Garašanin only mapped the Yugoslavian sites.[205] It was therefore necessary to combine these maps and to complement the Somogyvár-Vinkovci distribution with recent sites (*Fig. 19*).[206] This map clearly reflects the route taken by the Somogyvár-Vinkovci population during its migration: they reached the areas south of the Danube, along the Danube, penetrating first Slavonia and, later, counties Baranya, Somogy, Tolna and Zala.

Four major settlement centres can be distinguished (and even if these four 'concentrations of sites' do, to some extent, reflect that these areas have been more intensely investigated, they also offer reliable evidence for the settlement density of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture):

(1) the area around Vinkovci;

(2) the area around Pécs;

(3) the southwestern areas of county Zala (even if the network of settlements is less dense here, probably reflecting the lack of research); and

(4) the area around Győr.

At the same time, Celldömölk–Sághegy, Csepreg, Esztergom, Esztergom–Szentkirályi földek, Sé, Ljubljana, Martinac, Orešac and Zarub cannot be fitted organically into this distribution.

The finds from Northwestern Transdanubia only resemble the Somogyvár-Vinkovci pottery wares at first glance; in fact, there are considerable divergences as regards smaller details. Influences from the north and the west must by all means be considered, as must possible genetic links and the proximity of the Ljubljana culture.

The *settlements* of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture have mostly been identified in the course of systematic field surveys or through the occasional stray find: Baksa-Kopárdűlő,[207] Becsvölgye-Barabásszeg,[208] Boda-Nyafastó-dűlő,[209] Boldogasszonyfa,[210] Dunaszekcső–Kálvária,[211] Dunaszek-

[203] *Bóna 1965* Fig. 3 (distribution of pottery types without identification of sites).

[204] *Ecsedy 1979* Fig. 6.

[205] *Garašanin 1983* 834 and Map 11.

[206] I have been unable to personally verify each and every site mentioned in various publications and therefore I have not distinguished between settlements, burials and stray finds in order to avoid a perhaps misleading picture. Neither have I included uncertain sites.

[207] *Baranya monograph* 70.

[208] *Müller 1971* 24.

[209] *Baranya monograph* 70.

[210] *Baranya monograph* 70.

[211] *Baranya monograph* 70.

cső–Várhegy,[212] Erzsébet–Tsz major,[213] Geresd–római temető,[214] Gombosszeg,[215] Győr–Ménfőcsanak-Szeles dűlő,[216] Ivánbattyán–Dögkút,[217] Keszthely–Újdűlő,[218] Keszü–Berekalja,[219] Kisjakabfalva,[220] Mágocs,[221] Pécs-Jakabhegyi út 43-47,[222] Pécs–Makárhegy,[223] Pellérd–MÉV-Ércdúsítóüzem,[224] Petrikeresztúr,[225] Sármellék,[226] Sátorhely,[227] Siklós–Göntér,[228] Somberek–szőlő,[229] Somogyviszló–Bodonya,[230] Szemely–Poljanak,[231] Szentlőrinc–Újhegy,[232] Szulimán–temető,[233] Villány–Virányos,[234] Vörs–Borzás[235] and Vörs–Nyires.[236]

Systematic excavations have only been conducted on a few sites: BalatonmagyaródvHídvégpuszta (3 features),[237] Balatonmagyaród-Szarkavári sziget (2 features),[238] Börzönce-Temetői dűlő,[239] Kajárpéc-Pokolfadomb,[240] Keszthely–Halászcsárda,[241] Kemendollár,[242] Lánycsók-Égetthalom (2 features),[243] Lánycsók–Bácsfapuszta (1 pit),[244] Letenye,[245] Nagygörbő–Várhegy (fortified settlement, 1 pit),[246] Nagykanizsa–Sánc,[247]

212 *Ecsedy 1985.*
213 *Baranya monograph* 70.
214 *Baranya monograph* 70.
215 *Müller 1971* 34.
216 *RégFüz* Ser. I. 44 (1992) 12.
217 *Baranya monograph* 70.
218 *MRT 1* site 21/60.
219 *Baranya monograph* 70.
220 *Baranya monograph* 70.
221 *Bóna 1965* 43 and *Baranya monograph* 71.
222 *Baranya monograph* 71.
223 *Bóna 1965* 44 and *Baranya monograph* 71.
224 *RégFüz* Ser. I. 34 (1981) 14.
225 *Müller 1971* 39.
226 *MRT 1* sites 40/11 and 40/12.
227 *Baranya monograph* 71.
228 *Baranya monograph* 71.
229 *Baranya monograph* 71.
230 *Baranya monograph* 71.
231 *Baranya monograph* 71.
232 *Bóna 1965* 43 and *Baranya monograph* 72.
233 *Baranya monograph* 72.
234 *Baranya monograph* 72.
235 *Kis-Balaton 1993.*
236 *Kis-Balaton 1993.*
237 *Kis-Balaton 1993.*
238 *Kis-Balaton 1993.*
239 See in this study.
240 *Figler 1994* 22.
241 *MRT 1* Supplementary volume site 21/49. Manuscript.
242 *Bóna 1965* 42.
243 *Ecsedy 1978a* and *1978b.*
244 *Kalicz — Ecsedy 1978-1979; Baranya monograph* 70.
245 *Kalicz 1970.*
246 *Nováki 1965.*
247 *Kalicz 1976.*

Nagykanizsa–Inkey kápolna (20 features),[248] Pécs–Nagyárpád (over 200 features),[249] Szava (19 features),[250] Vörs–Battyáni disznólegelő (few features)[251] and Zók–Várhegy.[252] Fortified settlements include, aside from Nagygörbő, Oltárc–Márkihegy[253] and Galambok–Öreghegy,[254] as well as Pécs–Nagyárpád that was protected naturally on three sides.

The overwhelming majority of settlements are single-layer sites, with one thin occupation layer or, occasionally, without an occupation deposit: in many cases only various features and hearth remains indicate the former presence of a settlement. Stratified settlements are few in number. Settlements that yield finds from periods other than the Somogyvár-Vinkovci period, but from separate features, are not stratified sites (Zók–Várhegy,[255] Szava,[256] Lánycsók–Égetthalom,[257] Balatonmagyaród–Hídvégpuszta,[258] Balatonmagyaród–Szarkavári-sziget,[259] etc.). On some sites the remains of pit houses have also been identified: Zók–Várhegy,[260] Keszthely-Halászcsárda[261] and Nagykanizsa–Inkey kápolna.[262] At the latter site, the excavator noted that "one of the Early Bronze Age settlement features (no. 19) was undoubtedly a pit house, whose stepped entrance lay in its southeastern corner. The adjacent area was rectangular. The pit house was originally dug to a depth of 240 cm, but was later, for some reason unknown to us, filled in to a depth of 125-130 cm. The floor level was identified at this depth; it was strongly burnt, with numerous daub fragments lying on it. Only in the southwestern corner did we find a posthole, whose depth was 170 cm."[263]

Only one single Somogyvár-Vinkovci site has, according to the excavator, Gábor Bándi, been completely uncovered in Transdanubia: the Pécs–Nagyárpád site, a single-layer settlement with a clear internal organization and over two hundred settlement features, such as pit houses, outbuildings, fireplaces and simple features. According to Bándi the settlement yielded a homogeneous find assemblage. The site lies on a hilltop, protected naturally on three sides; the village was organized according to a clear, preconceived plan, and a small 'internal fort', separated by an internal ditch was also identified. The village itself comprised large, semi-

[248] *Horváth 1984.*
[249] *Bándi 1979.*
[250] *Ecsedy 1979.*
[251] *ArchÉrt* 113 (1986) 271 and *Kis-Balaton 1993* Figs 9-12.
[252] *Ecsedy 1983a*
[253] *Horváth 1994* 97.
[254] *Horváth 1994* 97.
[255] *Ecsedy 1983a* 69.
[256] *Ecsedy 1979* 117-118.
[257] *Ecsedy 1980* 96.
[258] Rescue excavation conducted by László Horváth.
[259] Excavation of the author.
[260] *Ecsedy 1983a* 71.
[261] *RégFüz* Ser. I. 27 (1974) 11 excavation conducted by Róbert Müller.
[262] *Horváth 1984.*
[263] *Horváth 1984* 12.

subterranean structures with beaten clay floor. The village was built along a longitudinal axis, with the smaller, semi-subterranean houses aligned along a 3 to 4 metres wide street. These houses were generally rectangular or quadrangular in plan, with a simple lean-to roof. They measure about 10-15 m^2 Several outbuildings, round beehive-shaped features and open-air fireplaces, as well as few features for the extraction of clay could be associated with individual houses. A wide open area lay in front of the 'internal fort', with two large, 30-40 m^2 large semi-subterranean buildings on either side. No hearths were found inside these buildings and the excavator interpreted them as communal buildings.[264]

Börzönce can be regarded as a single-layer settlement: aside from a few stray Lengyel and medieval finds, only the settlement features and a rich assemblage of the Early Bronze Age Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture were brought to light. It is comparable to the Szava site, both as regards size and internal layout. Ecsedy estimated the size of the Szava settlement to be 15,000 m^2 of which he uncovered some 600 m^2. The settlement had a single layer, with 12 features yielding Early Bronze Age finds. All features were filled with refuse, and the remains of a fireplace could be observed in some features.[265]

The Börzönce site yielded a rich ceramic assemblage as regards the number of whole and reconstructable vessels. The variants of individual pottery types also moves on a wide scale, proving once again that the ceramic inventory of this culture consists not merely of a handful of distinctive vessel types, but that the type variants add up to a wide range of forms.

The animal statuettes, the wagon model and the mould found at Börzönce represent new elements in the currently known material of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture. The ceramic inventory also has been augmented by new forms: the vessel open at both ends, vessel with constricted neck, strainer bowl, oil lamp, pots, etc. The low number of decorated vessels is also striking.

Most interesting among the few decorated pottery fragments is the bowl fragment from feature J, ornamented on its exterior and interior *(192)*. The decoration of this fragment that probably comes from a carefully made footed bowl recalls similar bowls of the Vučedol C period from Slovenia.[266] The decoration pattern is composed of hatched triangles separated by bundles of incised lines and the alternation of ornamented and unornamented fields. Its fabric and ornamentation differs from comparable Makó bowls. Aside from Slovenian type late Vučedol influences, Kostolac reminiscences too can be noted in the ornamentation.

In spite of the numerous new elements I would hesitate to label this assemblage either Börzönce-Somogyvár-Vinkovci or Somogyvár-Vinkovci-

[264] *Bándi 1979* 63-64.
[265] *Ecsedy 1978a* and *1979*.
[266] *Dimitrijević 1967* 5.

Börzönce type or group, even though the differences would inspire a new label. The Börzönce site yielded unambiguously and exclusively the finds of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture which, on the basis of the few reliable analogies, can be assigned to the Vinkovci A1 period. This region, i.e. the area to the south of the Zala river, was previously occupied by the Baden and Kostolac population, and there is, as yet, no indication of the presence of either Vučedol or Makó populations (the former can be demonstrated in southeastern Transdanubia, the latter in northern and central Transdanubia),[267] and thus the Early Bronze Age is in this region represented by the Börzönce type finds of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture. Seeing that this assemblage is strongly based on Vučedol C and that in my opinion it appeared in this region in the Vinkovci A period, almost synchronously with its settlement at Vinkovci, Bóna's suggestion that this population can be seen as a Vučedol-based group bearing a southern culture seems acceptable.

In my earlier papers[268] and in the preliminary report[269] on Börzönce I too made the mistake of a static approach by assuming that the farther a site lies from the centre of a given culture, the later it should be dated. According to the chronological framework based on geographical distances, sites lying farther from the main distribution are generally later than the central sites since the population groups of a given culture obviously migrated from the centre. That the Szava, Pécs–Nagyárpád, Zók–Várhegy, Nagykanizsa–Inkey kápolna and Börzönce–Temetői dűlő sites are later than the eponymous Vinkovci site seems reasonable, the only question being *how much* later. The distance between Vinkovci and Pécs–Nagyárpád is roughly 120 km, and some 105 km separate Vinkovci and Szava; in view of the contemporaneous modes of transport, and bearing in mind both the obstacles posed by uncharted, thick woods, marshland, swamps and unregulated rivers, and the advantages of wheeled transport through the use wagons, this distance could probably be covered within one or two weeks. Börzönce lies some 280 km away from Vinkovci, implying that this distance could be covered within a month! These differences of weeks or months are obviously untraceable in the archaeological record, but they do call for a break with, or at least a reassessment of, this static approach.

Accepting the above assumption, the Vinkovci A pottery could have appeared fairly quickly in counties Baranya, Zala or even Fejér. (There is a general consensus that the ultimate reason for a large-scale migration would have been the aggression of the southern population groups who had reached the Danube-Sava confluence.) Smaller migrations could have

[267] *Bondár 1989* and *Horváth 1994* (also supported by survey data).
[268] Excavation report presented at the annual meeting of the Hungarian Archaeological Society in 1992, Conference on the Early Bronze Age in *Keszthely 1992*.
[269] *Bondár 1990, 1992* and *1994*.

been motivated by a number of different — economic and human — reasons. Smaller migrations would also explain the presence of larger settlements and, also, of sites yielding but a handful of vessels and graves. This is perhaps the reason that little is known about the cemeteries of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture, if formal cemeteries separate from the settlements existed at all, and the deceased were not buried outside the settlement in a wholly random place that is more difficult to locate. These smaller migrations could, obviously, also have involved the movement of a smaller group from Börzönce back to their kinsmen, colouring later distribution maps with the occasional broken vessel or solitary grave. This would also explain the subtle regional differences within the apparently uniform assemblages, for 'alien' elements could easily have been added to the original ceramic inventory after the arrival into a new cultural environment through marriage, barter, or more developed forms of trade, etc. It is thus hardly surprising that the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture has links with distant areas and regions, and that its movement and its 'expansion' cannot be traced step by step in the intermediate areas. These remarks may well be self-evident; if so, they prove once again that prehistoric research does not always subscribe to an approach with living people in mind.

The centres that can be identified from the distribution maps were in my opinion established more or less contemporaneously. The Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture encountered diverse populations in these areas, explaining the local and regional variations in the apparent uniformity (southern elements). One case in point is a stray find from Vörs: a Somogyvár-Vinkovci shaped flask ornamented with a 'Baden' pattern of punctates and incised lines.[270]

I do not consider the south to north migration of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture to have been an expansion in the sense that the Somogyvár-Vinkovci population had continuously colonized a larger area, moving from one place to another, implying a population that lived here for a long time.

Almost nothing is known about the burials of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci group, save for a few solitary tumulus graves, the 'mysterious' Somogyvár assemblages and a handful of inurned burials; neither is it known if there existed cemeteries separate from settlements. The lack of cemeteries also seem to support my assumption that the Somogyvár-Vinkovci occupation in Transdanubia did not span a period of 150-200 years. The single-layer settlements with a thin occupation deposit again indicate a settlement of short duration. At Börzönce we noted that the features were filled up with refuse fairly quickly for a pottery fragment found at the bottom of the pit could often be joined with another fragment found at the top of the same pit, even if the fragments of the same vessel sometimes came to light from different features.

[270] *Bondár 1993* Fig. 12.

The fortified settlements of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture would suggest that this relatively small population felt the need to defend its settlements in the face of some danger that is unknown to us.

Börzönce should by no means be seen as an isolated Somogyvár-Vinkovci site; its relations can be explored in a wider circle. Aside from the analogies mentioned in the above, comparable vessels can also be quoted from the Glina,[271] the Schneckenberg[272] and the Roşia group (Gyula-Roşia in Bóna's terminology),[273] as well as from the related Ada group[274] and the ceramic inventory of the Makó[275] and Nagyrév cultures.[276]

The Glina and the Schneckenberg cultures are both fairly well investigated cultures. The contacts with Börzönce are mainly attested through the wagon model, the wheels, the animal statuettes and the idol.

In his study of the Early Bronze Age in Oltenia P. Roman has noted that the Glina culture appeared on the Coţofeni sites during the classical phase of the culture (Glina II): Coţofeni III and Glina II settlements both occur in northwestern Oltenia. In his opinion the Glina III phase — labelled Govora Sat-Runcuri phase —, characterized by a Kostolac-Vučedol style, is synchronous with the Coţofeni settlements in western Oltenia. This phase can be correlated with Schneckenberg B and the Ostrovu Corbului horizon, and the Makó-Bela Crkva-Vinkovci-Somogyvár-Nyírség horizon. In this scheme the Glina-Schneckenberg culture precedes the Bell Beaker-Csepel group.[277]

The Roşia or Gyula-Roşia group has been distinguished fairly recently. In his discussion of the finds from various caves in county Bihar, I. Emődi published vessels comparable to the Somogyvár-Vinkovci pottery. Amphorae of type A/3,[278] cups of type B/2[279] and the handled varieties of the vessel with constricted neck[280] all occurred in this material, together with the small, cylindrical flask that is regarded as the type fossil of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture.[281] Emődi assigned these sites to the Roşia-Gălăseni group that he sees as broadly synchronous with phase Ib of the Nagyrév culture. P. Roman and I. Németi have also devoted a separate study to the Roşia group, distributed in the Rapid Körös and Black Körös region, noting that the finds come mostly from cave burials and that these finds can be sharply distinguished from the cremation burials of

[271] *Nestor 1927-1932; Roman 1976b.*
[272] *Prox 1941.*
[273] *Emődi 1985; Roman–Németi 1986.*
[274] *Horváth 1981.*
[275] *Kalicz 1968* and *1984.*
[276] *Kalicz 1968* and *1984.*
[277] *Roman 1985* 122, *Roman 1992* 118.
[278] *Emődi 1985* Fig. 2. 1 and Fig. 18. 45.
[279] *Emődi 1985* Fig. 4. 25.
[280] *Emődi 1985* Fig. 20. 32.
[281] *Emődi 1985* Fig. 1. 12.

the Tisza region. The burial rite and the finds link this group to the Transylvanian tumulus burials. Analogies to the pottery can be quoted from the Jigodin, the Makó, the Kosihý-Čaka, the Priboj, the Vinkovci and the late Coţofeni assemblages. They challenged Emődi's view that the Roşia group should be correlated with Nagyrév phase Ib;[282] and they also publish good analogies of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture.[283] A few comparable vessel forms are also known from the Ljubljana culture.[284]

The interrelations of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture can obviously also be analyzed in a broader context, too if the mobile lifeway of its population groups is accepted. I have here neglected a more detailed overview of relations with the geographically close-lying Makó, Nagyrév and Bell Beaker cultures for I wholly agree with István Ecsedy who, in an article calling for the categorical distinction between the Bell Beaker-Csepel group and the Nagyrév culture, noted that assemblages containing characteristic Bell Beakers "can be clearly identified and should be typologically distinguished from Makó, Nagyrév and Somogyvár-Vinkovci type assemblages, even if they all happen to contain the same general Early Bronze Age pottery types of the Carpathian Basin and its periphery, for none of these can be regarded as a cultural 'differentia specifica'."[285] In other words, Ecsedy considers Makó, Nagyrév and Somogyvár assemblages to be clearly distinguishable from each other. Consequently, a more detailed analysis of the pottery types that were common to all Early Bronze Age cultures would hardly have promoted a better understanding of the typology and chronology of the finds from the Börzönce site of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture.

In sum, we can say that the Börzönce site can be assigned to the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture of the Early Bronze Age that succeeded the Vučedol C period, and that its finds indicate connections with the Coţofeni, Gyula-Roşia, Glina III-Schneckenberg cultures, as well as with the Belotić-Bela Crkva group, the Ljubljana culture and the Proto-Nagyrév culture. The use of the wagon enabled more mobile lifeways and thus the interrelations between farther-lying regions is hardly surprising. Similarly to other Somogyvár-Vinkovci sites, the Börzönce site too was a single-layer settlement of a short life-span.

I have tried to call attention to possible new approaches in the evaluation of the Börzönce finds; obviously, I could not undertake the clarification of the numerous controversial and still unresolved issues of the Early Bronze Age. Based on the same body of evidence — most of which sadly comes from stray finds —, students of the Early Bronze Age have offered often conflicting views whose reconciliation cannot be the objective of this paper.

[282] *Roman — Németi 1986* 232.
[283] *Roman — Németi 1986* Figs 10, 12 and 17.
[284] *Govedarica 1989* Pl. VIII. 1, 5, Pl. IX. 2. Pl. XII. 3 and Pl. XIII. 6.
[285] *Ecsedy 1988* 16.

It has been noted in the above that there is no general consensus on where the boundary between the Late Copper and the Early Bronze Age should be drawn; similarly, conflicting views have been put forward as regards the indigenous population of the period preceding the Bronze Age, of the various factors and elements that played a role in the emergence of the Bronze Age, as well in questions of absolute chronology and the definition of the concept of the Bronze Age itself.

As regards the absolute chronology of this period, a wide chasm separates the adherents of the traditional, historical chronology and the advocates of a C^{14}-based chronology. This chasm of several hundred years seems to be unbridgable at present, even if some attempts have already been made to harmonize the two systems.

My aim was not the preparation of yet another monograph on the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture, but rather to explore the traditional 'terra incognita' in Southwestern Transdanubia by the publication of the rich and varied finds from a 'purely' Somogyvár site and thus contribute to the existing source material. Owing to the 'sterility' of the Börzönce assemblage I have been unable to address, at greater length, certain important issues, such as the interrelations between the Somogyvár-Vinkovci and Makó cultures. The common traits shared by these two cultures (settlements of short life-span occupied by smaller communities, the paucity of settlement features, the scarcity of buildings, the lack of separate cemeteries, similarities between certain pottery forms and ornamental motifs, comparable lifeways, etc.) undoubtedly reflect a common ancestry. However, a more precise definition of this common ancestry is still lacking and might not even be demonstrable using archaeological techniques. Accepting that the general use of wagons made both cultures more mobile, it is hardly surprising that these common traits and elements, the so-called cultural interrelations, are to be found in regions lying 2-300 km away from each other and that they cannot be demonstrated in the intermediate area, with only the occasional grave or pit marking the route of the migration.

No well-interpretable evidence for contacts with the Makó culture have come to light at Börzönce. The general 'Early Bronze Age' characteristics of the coarse pottery (the similarity between certain pottery forms, the brushed or rusticated finish of pots and storage jars, etc.) seems inadequate for demonstrating cultural and/or genetic links. Similarly, the role of certain 'diagnostic' ceramic wares needs to be re-evaluated. First among these should be the occurrence of *footed bowls decorated on their interior* for their presence or absence in a given culture was taken to indicate chronological differences. The mapping of the distribution of this bowl type and the definition of the cultural context of its occurrences will undoubtedly offer a definitive answer as to whether this vessel type can be used as a clear-cut chronological indicator. The *cylindrical flask*, considered to be the type fossil of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture, must

likewise be re-evaluated. The presence of this pottery type can be demonstrated in the late Vučedol period,[286] in the Makó culture,[287] in the Bell Beaker-Csepel group,[288] in the Proto-Nagyrév culture[289] and in the Glina III-Schneckenberg culture.[290] Similarly, the distribution and the cultural context of *oil lamps* that were hitherto lacking in the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture, but were present in the Makó,[291] the Bell Beaker[292] and the Ljubljana culture,[293] as well as in the Bela Crkva[294] and Ig group,[295] must also be re-assessed. Further studies must also be devoted to the anthropomorphic and zoomorphic depictions that appear to be superficially similar in various cultures, but might easily have had a different cultural setting.

I had to forego the analysis of these issues in the present study, for here I merely hoped to publish new finds and fresh evidence that can be useful for further investigation. I did not consider it necessary to 're-write' the currently known body of knowledge on the basis of a *single* new body of finds if these do not, in themselves, offer new or basically unique information. I have here tried to emphasize the pitfalls of a static perspective on archaeology, and the need for re-assessing chronological systems based on geographic aspects.

6. Catalogue

6.1. Settlement features

A (1988) (*Pl. 117*)

Beehive shaped pit, cut in half when the dirt track was levelled. Infill: under the modern humus, a mixed layer of broken bricks and mortar, under which lay a black level with burnt daub fragments, followed by a yellowish fill mixed with charcoal, under which lay a thick black layer with burnt daub fragments and pottery fragments. The next layer was dirty yellowish, without any finds, underneath lay a greyish, loose layer mixed with ash. Diameter of mouth: cca 150 cm, diameter of base: 190 cm, depth: -150 cm. A cup was found on the floor of the pit.

Finds

Fragments of brownish storage jars with worn surface, the shoulder encircled by indented ribs or impressed knobs, the belly is brushed, the neck is carefully smoothed *(6-11, 15-19, 20)*; fragments of storage jars

[286] *Korošec — Korošec 1969* Pl. 2. 3, 5; *Marković 1981* Pl. 10. 2.
[287] A. Horváth in *RégFüz* Ser. I. 15 (1961) 14 and *Horváth 1988* 18: Kunpeszér.
[288] *Schreiber 1991* Fig. 21. 2.
[289] *Szabó 1992* Pl. 38. 9, 11-14, Pl. 71. 6, Pl. 73. 1-3; *Szabó 1994* Fig. 5. 9, 11-14, Fig. 6. 12, Fig. 7. 2.
[290] *Roman — Németi 1986.*
[291] *Schreiber 1972* Fig 1. 10, *Schreiber 1994* Fig. 4. 2a-b.
[292] *Endrődi 1992* Fig. 62. 8.
[293] *Govedarica 1989* Fig. 8. 5.
[294] *Garašanin 1982* Fig. 29. 9.
[295] *Harej 1978* Pl. 2. 6; *Harej 1987* Pl. 2. 13, Pl. 12. 3.

with thick strap handles (*32, 34-36, 38*); fragments of an ovoid storage jar (*12-14*); rim fragments of amphorae with short cylindrical neck (*46-47*); fragment of a coarse pot with impressed knob (*363*); fragments of pots with rusticated finish and smoothed neck (*21-24*); one-handled pots (*19, 33, 377*); fragment of a one-handled pot with incurving neck (*378*); fragments of pots with horizontal lug handles (*40-43, 48*); fragments of conical bowls (*25-31, 39, 44*); large bowl, its shoulder encircled by an impressed rib (*355*); small two-handled conical bowl (*365*); fragment of a small bowl with pronounced horizontal rim (*45*); small biconical cups with cylindrical neck (*37, 338*); jug fragment (*337*); spindle whorl (*448*); fragment of spindle whorl (*449*); fragments of clay wheels (*450-451*); loom weight.
Inv. nos 93.6.1-93.6.91.

B (1988)
This pit lay some 10 m south of feature A. Diameter of mouth: cca 90 cm. It had practically been destroyed during the levelling of the road.
Finds
Fragments of storage jars with impressed knobs (*53-55, 68-73*); fragments of rusticated pots with impressed rib under their rim (*49, 51, 66-67*); fragment of a small pot with obliquely cut rim (*52*); fragments of pots with slightly swollen rim (*57-58*); fragment of a pot with rim pinched into a lug handle (*60*); fragments of biconical bowls with marked carination line and funnel-shaped neck (*56, 59, 61-65*); fragment of an ovoid cup with short neck (*50*).
Inv. nos 93.7.1-93.7.44.

1 (1988) (*Pl. 117*)
It first appeared as a cluster of sherds in a brownish patch with specks of charcoal. The pit was very shallow; its profile showed a cca 20-25 cm thick, almost horizontal layer mixed with charcoal and burnt daub fragments, under which lay the pit itself, filled with a 5 cm thick dirty yellowish clay. Adjacent to it was a semicircular patch mixed with charcoal and burnt reddish-brown to a thickness of 20 cm, that partly extended under trench I. It yielded Bronze Age sherds. The edge of this feature was burnt to a width of 20 cm, its interior, mixed with charcoal, was not burnt. No pottery fragments were found in the 'ring' mixed with charcoal. The pit was roughly circular, with a flat floor. Diameter of mouth: 200 cm, diameter of base: 180 cm, depth: -105 cm.
Finds
Fragments of rusticated storage jars and pots, the shoulder encircled by an impressed rib or impressed knobs (*75, 77-79, 81, 83-84, 86-87, 92*); fragment of a large storage jar, with impressed rib under its rim (*88*); fragment of a rusticated storage jar with swollen rim (*89-90*); fragments of one-handled pots (*74, 76*); fragment of a conical bowl (*91*); fragments of thin-walled cups with elongated S profile (*80, 82, 85*); cylindrical, perfo-

rated loom weights, made perhaps of sandstone (*426*).
Inv. nos 93.8.7-93.8.67.

2 (1988)
Round pit with flat base. Diameter of mouth: 130 cm, diameter of base: 100 cm depth: -83 cm.
Finds
Five indistinct Early Bronze Age body fragments.
Inv. nos 93.8.1-93.8.5.

C (1989)
Found in the northern part of trench II. The pit was not outlined on the surface, its presence indicated by a cluster of sherds. Fragments of a medieval vessel were found above this feature. Shallow pit of irregular shape. Diameter of mouth: 100 cm, diameter of base: 120 cm, depth: -59 cm.
Finds
Indistinct body fragments; rim and base fragments from pots; rim fragment of a bowl; fragment of a strap handle.
Inv. nos 93.33.1-93.33.7.

D (1989)
A shallow, elliptical pit in the middle of trench II, filled with blackish-grey earth mixed with ash and burnt daub fragments. Diameter of mouth: 70 cm, depth: -44 cm.
Finds
Only two sherds were found lying on the floor of the pit: the undecorated body fragment of a storage jar and the base fragment of a small pot.
Inv. nos 93.34.1-93.34.2.

E (1989) (*Pl. 118*)
Elliptical pit with straight walls and flat floor, it lay in the middle of trench III. Diameter of mouth: cca 180 cm, diameter of base: cca 160 cm, depth: -67 cm. Infill: blackish, mixed with ash, of rich texture, and a cca 25 cm thick layer of burnt daub fragments, with numerous sherds and animal bones.
Finds
Body fragments of large storage jars, their shoulder encircled by an impressed rib; rim fragment of a large storage jar with short neck (*101*); base fragment of a storage jar (*393*); small handled pot (*376*); similar pot, but larger (*379*); one-handled rusticated pot with impressed knob (*380*) and the fragment of a similar pot (*383*); fragment of a pot with impressed rib under its rim (*106*); body fragments of two-handled pots (*113*); body fragments of small pots with incised decoration (*94-95, 105*); rim fragment of a one-handled pot with elongated S-profile (*97*); fragment of a pot with impressed rib on its rim (*103*); fragment of a pot with rim pinched

into a drooping lug handle (*111*); body fragments of rusticated pots; rim and body fragments of large juglets (*108*); body fragments of jugs (*109*); rim fragments of two-handled amphorae (*110, 112*); base fragment of a small cylindrical flask; rim fragment of a small bowl ornamented with incised pattern on its exterior and indistinct encrusted pattern on its interior (*100*); conical strainer bowl with short, incurving neck (*368*); fragments of bowls with elongated S profile with handle or vertical knob pinched into a handle on either side (*93, 96, 98-99, 102, 104, 107, 114*); small oil lamp with a pair of perforations under the rim for suspension (*367*).
Inv. nos 93.35.1-93.35.45.

É (1989) (*Pl. 118*)
Elliptical pit with straight walls and flat floor, roughly 170 cm x 190 cm in diameter, in the southwestern corner of trench II. Depth: -60 cm. Infill: Blackish on top, yellowish with burnt daub fragments underneath and blackish, of rich texture, with burnt daub fragments at the bottom.
Finds
Body and rim fragments of large storage jars with knobs (*122*); body fragments of large rusticated pots with handle or impressed rib (*119*); pot fragments with large lug handle (*115, 117, 121*); neck fragment of an amphora with S-profile (*123*); bowl fragments (*118, 124*); fragment of a globular bowl, ornamented with a small knob on its exterior and an incised pattern on its interior, as well as an incised net pattern on its rim (*431*); body and base fragments of small thin-walled cups (*120*); rim fragment of a cup with incised pattern on its neck (*116*); fragment of a spindle whorl; stone axe (*459*); stone blade; clay wheel fragment (*438-439*).
Inv. nos 93.36.1-93.36.34.

F (1989) (*Pl. 118*)
Large roughly circular pit, 140 cm x 140 cm, with straight walls and flat floor, in trench III. Depth: -90 cm. A 30 cm wide longitudinal extension of unknown function to the north. Infill: blackish, of rich texture, mixed with burnt daub fragments, but few sherds.
Finds
Rim and body fragments of storage jars with impressed punctates or knobs (*128, 130-131, 133-135*); fragments of a storage jar with handle perched on the shoulder (*141-142*); one-handled small pot with worn surface, its shoulder encircled by an impressed rib (*125*); fragments of pots with thick strap handle; rim fragments of handled pots with a line of impressed punctates (*127, 140*); rim and body fragments of biconical bowls with marked carination line and the occasional small knob (*129, 132, 136-139*); rim and body fragments of thin-walled cups and jugs (*126*).
Inv. nos 93.37.1-93.37.26.

G (1989) (*Pl. 117*)
Roughly quadrangular pit, 3.1 m x 3.2 m, with shelved interior and flat floor. Depth: -150 cm. Infill: brownish, of rich texture, with burnt daub fragments, with a black burnt patch mixed with burnt daub fragments.
Finds
Body fragments of large, rusticated storage jars with knobs or thick strap handles (*145*); indistinct body fragments; base fragments of pots; fragment of a pot with a line of impressed dots under its rim (*144*); body fragments of bowls with marked carination line (*143*); rim and handle fragments of jugs (*146*); fragment of a spindle whorl; a high number of pebbles and animal bones.
Inv. nos 93.38.1-93.38.18.

H (1989) (*Pl. 118*)
The pit lay in trench III, directly beside feature I, the two features being separated by a roughly 20 cm wide area. Beehive shaped pit, 190 cm x 180 cm. Depth: -110 cm. At a depth of -100 cm we found a thick layer of burnt daub fragments, with the fragments of pots, bowls and small cups on the floor.
Finds
The majority of sherds came from storage jars (*148, 150, 153, 155–156, 324, 359, 362, 394, 396-398*) and pots (*381-382*). Several fragments of a large storage jar whose body was ornamented with perhaps several thin, arched ribs, under which sat a small pointed knob (*154*). Other finds include the fragment of a two-handled storage jar, rusticated on its lower half (*328*); a large juglet (*346*); fragments of juglets (*151, 340*); various jugs (*152*), cups, and a small cup with scalloped rim (*334*); a lid (*149*); fragments of bowls (*147*); body fragment of a globular bowl.
Inv. nos 93.39.1-93.39.45.

I (1989) (*Pl. 118*)
Irregularly shaped pit, 160 cm x 140 cm, with flat floor, lying some 20 cm from feature H, in trench III. Depth: -90 cm. Infill: Blackish, mixed with ash and burnt daub fragments.
Finds
Fragments of storage jars (*157-159, 161, 163*); fragments of the lower part of pots with "barbotine-line" ornamentation (*164*); body and handle fragments of jugs and juglets; fragments of bowls (*160*).
Inv. nos 93.40.1-93.40.17.

J (1989) (*Pl. 118*)
Roughly circular, beehive-shaped pit, 190 cm x 220 cm, in trench III. Depth: -120 cm. Infill, from top to bottom: reddish-brown, with burnt daub fragments, blackish, of rich texture, mixed with ashy, burnt reddish, with burnt daub fragments, and finally yellowish, burnt, with charcoal. In the middle of the pit lay a cluster of burnt daub fragments, overlain by a burnt level with charcoal.

Finds
Fragments of pots (*194*) and storage jars (*172, 175, 179, 183, 185-186, 188-191, 193, 195, 384-386, 389-390, 392*); body fragments of large, two-handled storage jars (*174, 178, 181, 187, 196-197*); body fragment of a large storage jar with a thin rib on the shoulder and knobs underneath (*180, 182*); body fragment of a one-handled storage jar with a notched rib on its body and a small knob above it; rim fragment of a light yellowish storage jar with tall neck (*184*); storage jar (*361*); body fragment of a pot ornamented with a row of impressed dots on its rim (*176*); fragments of jugs and juglets; whole jugs (*345, 371*) and almost complete juglets (*348-349*); body fragment of a jug (?) ornamented with a row of impressed dots on its interior, with incised triangles underneath (*465*); fragment of a bowl, its interior ornamented with an incised pattern that cannot be reconstructed (*464*); body fragment of a biconical bowl with incurving neck, the handle positioned on the carination line (*168*); fragments of smaller bowls (*166, 169*); bowl fragments (*165, 167, 170-171, 173*); fragment of a globular bowl with horizontal rim and a round knob on its belly, its interior is decorated (*192*); fragments of small pots (*177*); animal figurine (*414*); fragment of a wagon model (*422*); spindle whorl (*460*).
Inv. nos 93.41.1-93.41.106.

K (1989)
Its presence in trench III was indicated by a cluster of sherds; it could not be uncovered.
Finds (from the top of the pit)
Rim, body and base fragments of pots; body and base fragments of storage jars; body fragments of thin-walled jugs.
Inv. nos 93.42.1-93.42.10.

L (1989) (*Pl. 117*)
Beehive shaped pit, on the dirt track traversing the site. A clay oven of the Árpádian Age, whose red burnt, hard firing plate was replastered twice, lay above it. The base of the oven sloped a little to the south, the Early Bronze Age pit actually lay under the mouth of the oven. Diameter of mouth: cca 220 cm, depth: -180 cm.
Finds
Fragments of various storage jars and pots (*198, 200-204, 206-209, 214-219*); fragment of a globular bowl decorated on its interior (*430*); rim fragments of globular bowls (*199, 205*); fragments of various bowls (*210-211*); fragment of a two-handled amphora; fragments of juglets; fragments of jugs and cups (*212-213*); fragments of animal statuettes (*402, 408, 415*); fragments of spindle whorls and of a clay wheel (*452*); cylindrical, perforated loom weight (*461*).
Inv. nos 93.43.1-93.43.57.

M (1989)
A little to the south but still in line with feature L, on the dirt track. Its greater part was destroyed by levelling, only a few sherds could be collected from the surviving bottom of the originally circular large pit.
Finds
Body fragments of large storage jars (*222*); neck fragment of a jug (*223*); fragment of a bowl with inturned rim, with the remains of a knob underneath (*220*); fragment of a small biconical bowl with a knob on its belly (*221*).
Inv. nos 93.44.1-93.44.6.

N (1989)
A roughly circular pit, almost completely destroyed by the levelling, on the western side of the dirt track, north of feature L. Only a few sherds could be collected from the bottom of the pit.
Finds
Fragments of an AD 16th century pot.
Inv. nos 93.45.1-93.45.6.

O (1990) (*Pl. 119*)
Circular, beehive shaped pit, in the middle of trench V. Diameter of mouth: 140 cm, diameter of base: 220 cm, depth: -205 cm. Infill, from top to bottom: black, of rich texture with ash and burnt daub fragments; yellowish clayey; reddish, of wet texture, with ash and burnt daub fragments; yellowish, with ash; reddish, compact, with burnt daub fragments; blackish, with ash and numerous sherds; a smaller intact pot was found at a depth of -166 cm; a broken pot with lug handles was found beside the southern wall at a depth of -180 cm, surrounded by numerous sherds.
Finds
Large storage jars (*322, 325-326, 364*); fragment of a storage jar with impressed rib and the remains of a handle (*246*); fragment of a large two-handled storage jar with a row of impressed punctates on either side, and symmetrically placed small knobs on the shoulder (*247, 250*); large two-handled storage jar, with thin, pinched rib on either side of the handle and a small knob on the shoulder (*249*); fragment of a storage jar ornamented with impressed punctates on its shoulder; fragments of various pots and storage jars (*233-240, 243, 248*); one-handled pot (*375*); two-handled pots (*354, 358*); fragment of a pot, with a row of impressed punctates encircling the shoulder (*244*); large two-handled amphora (*323*); fragment of globular bowl, with a small pointed knob on the shoulder, and decorated interior (*425*); body fragment of a bowl with incised ornamentation (*462*); fragment of a globular bowl (*231*); body fragment of a bowl decorated with a semicircular rib; fragment of a four-handled bowl; fragments of various bowls (*224-230, 232, 241*); jug (*374*); fragments of various jugs (*242*); fragments of large juglets, one with a small knob on the shoulder (*245*); fragment of a thin-walled cup or cylindrical flask; fragments of various cups; vessel open at both ends (*356*); thin-walled

one-handled cup with slightly funnel shaped neck (*333*); fragment of a vessel with constricted neck; oil lamp with broken rim (*370*); animal figurines (*399-400, 403-405, 407, 411-412*); spindle whorl (*444*); mould *(432)*; clay wheels (*453, 455-457*); silex (*437*).
Inv. nos 93.50.1-93.50.118.

P (1990) (*Pl. 119*)
North of feature L, on the dirt track, its greater part destroyed by levelling. The beehive shaped Early Bronze Age pit with straight walls lay under a settlement feature indicated by Late Migration period and Árpádian Age sherds. Diameter of mouth, cca 130 cm, diameter of base: 170 cm, depth: -190 cm. A smaller cup and a larger, almost intact jug lay on their side, covered with a large stone, in the blackish, ashy layer between -80 cm and -100 cm.
Finds
Fragments of various pots and storage jars (*260, 263, 269-271*); storage jar (*360*), body fragment of a storage jar with an impressed rib (*259, 262*); body fragment of a pot, its shoulder encircled by a row of impressed punctates; fragments of two-handled pots (*265, 267*); one-handled pot (*357*); thin-walled biconical vessel with constricted neck (*353*); most of the pottery fragments came from cups (*332*), jugs (*339, 341, 343*) and juglets (*268, 347*); cylindrical flask with a small knob on either side (*329*); decorated body fragment of a jug; body fragment of a jug or juglet, decorated with bundles of incised zig-zag lines flanked by encrusted punctates (*429*); lid (*433*); body and rim fragments of biconical bowls with incised pattern on the shoulder (*251, 427-428*); globular bowl (*256*); fragments of various bowls (*253-255, 257-258, 261, 264, 266, 272-273*); rim fragment of a small bowl ornamented in its interior *(252)*; large bowl with incurving neck (*350*); animal figurines (*401, 406, 409-410, 413*); clay wheels (*445-446*); spindle whorl (*447*); clay spool (*435*); clay marble (*434*); trapezoidal stone axe (*458*).
Inv. nos 93.51.1-93.51.73.

Q (1990)
Circular shallow pit with straight walls and flat floor, in trench V. Diameter: cca 90 cm, depth: -46 cm. Infill: blackish, of rich texture, with burnt daub fragments and charcoal, but few finds.
Finds
Fragments of a pot with rim pinched into a lug handle, and a few indistinct Bronze Age and medieval sherds.
Inv. nos 93.52.1–93.52.10.

3 (1990)
A 20 cm wide and 62 cm deep trench with various extensions of unknown function. Infill: burnt daub fragments and charcoal.

Finds
A few indistinct body fragments; rim fragment of a bowl; fragment of a cylindrical loom weight.
Inv. nos 93.53.1–93.53.10.

4 (1990)
Two corners, roughly 7 m x 4 m, of the former watercourse were noted in the western end of trench V. Infill: blackish, of rich texture, with loam, burnt daub fragments and charcoal. Pebbles and a few medieval sherds were found at a depth of -180 cm.
Inv. nos 93.54.1–93.54.14.

5 (1990)
Small, 110 cm deep pit in the middle part of trench V. Infill: medieval sherds, ash and burnt daub fragments.
Finds
A medieval vessel could be reconstructed from the sherds.
Inv. nos 93.55.1–93.55.14.

6 (1991)
Roughly circular pit in the northern part of trench VI. Diameter: 250 cm, depth: -90 cm.
Finds
Fragment of a small animal statuette (*423*); clay wheel (*454*); fragment of a small cup.

7 (1991) (*Pl. 119*)
Pit with flat floor, 140 cm x 150 cm, in the western part of trench VI, beside the northern wall. Depth: -80 cm. Infill, from top to bottom : yellowish, with charcoal; reddish, with burnt daub fragments; blackish, burnt, with burnt daub fragments; and yellowish, with ash.
Finds
Rim, body and base fragments of various storage jars *(278, 388, 395);* fragment of a two-handled pot (*277*); base fragment of a pot with barbotine-like ornamentation; thin-walled, biconical vessel with constricted neck (*344*); body fragments of a juglet (*274*); fragments of various bowls (*275-276*); small bowl (*366*); fragments of various cups; intact cups (*331, 335*); intact female idol (*1*).

8 (1991-1992)
First noted as 90 cm x 100 cm large red burnt clay patch with numerous sherds on it in the western part of trench VI. The red burnt clay had probably been part of a plastered fireplace and it contained a few medieval sherds. A Somogyvár pit lay underneath the firing plate, and beside it lay a small, 80 cm x 60 cm large and 120 cm deep elliptical pit filled with ash, that had probably belonged to the medieval fireplace. The Early Bronze Age pit was a round, shallow pit; only its bottom part was pre-

served, its upper part had been destroyed by the medieval fireplace. Depth: -100 cm.
Finds
Mostly medieval sherds, and a few indistinct Somogyvár body fragments.

9 (1992)
Shallow pit with straight walls and flat floor beside the eastern wall of trench VIII. A cluster of burnt daub fragments in its northeastern corner. Only a part of the pit fell into the trench. Depth: -110 cm. Infill from top to bottom: 60 cm thick modern humus; blackish layer of rich texture with burnt daub specks and charcoal, a thin yellowish band with charcoal; yellowish virgin soil.
Finds
A few indistinct Bronze Age sherds and a few medieval pottery fragments.

10 (1992)
Round pit with straight walls and flat floor in trench VIII. Diameter: 80 cm, depth: -130 cm.
Finds
A few indistinct Bronze Age sherds and a few medieval pottery fragments in its upper part.

11 (1992) *(Pl. 119)*
A large red cluster of burnt daub fragments was noted in the middle of trench IX. Medieval sherds were recovered from the 25 cm thick blackish layer mixed with burnt daub fragments. We cut the fireplace in half, along a N to S section. A round pit lay underneath the fireplace. Diameter of mouth: 200 cm, diameter of base: 210 cm, depth: -140 cm.
Finds
Fragments of various storage jars and pots (*279, 283-286*); fragments of jugs; fragments of various bowls (*281-282*); small globular bowl *(369);* fragments of small cups (*280, 342*); base fragment of a cylindrical vessel (*330*); idol head (*2*); fragments of small animal statuettes (*416, 421, 424*); fragment of a clay wheel (*440*); silex (*436*).

12 (1992)
Pot fragments and part of a bowl were found at a depth of -52 cm in the northeastern corner of trench IX. Roughly beehive shaped pit, with a 20 cm wide croissant shaped deeper part (-170 cm) at its bottom. Depth: -160 cm. Infill: characteristic of the Early Bronze Age.
Finds
Fragments of various storage jars and pots (*287-289, 295, 387*); fragment of the lower part of a large amphora (*292*); body fragment of a vessel with constricted neck (*293*); rim fragments of cylindrical flasks (*290-291*); fragments of various thin-walled biconical bowls (*294*); bowls ornamented

with knobs on the shoulder *(351)*; fragments of juglets and cups.

13 (1992)
Elliptical pit with straight walls and flat floor in the northwestern corner of trench VIII. Infill: characteristic of the Early Bronze Age. Depth: - 160 cm.
Finds
None.

14 (1993)
Round shallow pit with straight walls and flat floor, and an extension to the northeast, in the eastern part of trench X. Depth: -65 cm.
Finds
A few indistinct Bronze Age sherds; a handful of medieval sherds in the upper half of the pit.

15 (1993)
Round pit with straight walls and flat floor, cca 150 cm x 130 cm in diameter, beside the northern wall of trench X. Infill, from top to bottom: burnt daub fragments with charcoal, mixed yellowish. Depth: -77 cm.
Finds
Fragments of various storage jars and pots (*300-301*); fragments of juglets; body fragments of bowls with incised ornamentation (*296-297*); fragments of various unornamented bowls (*298-299*); fragments of animal statuettes (*417-420*).

16 (1993)
A roughly rectangular patch was noted in the western half of trench X, probably another section of the former watercourse observed in the 1990 campaign (feature 4). Infill: burnt daub fragments and charcoal under the humus, with hardly any sherds, under which lay a wet blackish muddy layer. We uncovered it to a depth of -170 cm.

17 (1993)
A blackish patch with characteristic Somogyvár infill, with burnt daub fragment and many sherds, was noted in the southern part of trench XII. The pit was already outlined at a depth of -20 cm. Beehive shaped pit, with flat floor. A 40 cm thick black layer, of rich texture, with countless sherds lay under the humus, followed by a cca 15 cm thick yellowish layer with charcoal, which hardly contained any pottery fragments. Diameter of mouth: cca 130 cm, diameter of base: 150 cm, depth: -90 cm.
Finds
Fragments of various storage jars and pots (*302-305, 309*); body fragment of a large amphora (*310*); deep bowl (*372*); fragments of various bowls (*306-308*); fragments of clay wheels (*441, 443*).

18 (1993)
A roughly 10 m long and 2 m wide large patch with blackish infill mixed with burnt daub fragments was noted in trench XI. The cca 6 cm thick layer (humus, under which lay a mixed, yellowish loessy soil and a blackish strip with burnt daub fragments) did not contain any finds; neither could we observe postholes of floor remains. It is in all probability a modern feature.

19 (1993)
A large patch with burnt daub fragments was noted in the northern end of trench XII. In the middle of this patch, at a depth of -40 cm, we found a thick, E to W oriented cluster of burnt daub fragments, and underneath it, at a depth of -70 cm, perhaps the remains of a charred wooden beam. The base of pit was dug out into a bench or platform, and another depression could be noted in its northeastern corner at a depth of 100 cm. Diameter: 180 cm x 220 cm, depth: -152 cm.
(A few Lengyel sherds were also found in the plough zone, but these could not be linked to any specific feature.)
Finds
A handful of Lengyel sherds; storage jars (*316, 391*); various bowls (*311-312, 314-315*); four-handled bowl (*373*); fragment of the lower part of a cylindrical flask (*313*); fragment of a small cup; spindle whorl (*442*).

20 (1993)
We excavated the small depression in the northeastern corner of feature 19, and found a 150 cm x 130 cm large slightly beehive shaped pit. Depth: -123 cm. Infill: characteristic Somogyvár infill.
Finds
Fragments of various storage jars (*319-320*); fragments of pots (*317, 321*); fragments of various bowls (*318*); juglets; an almost intact jug (*336*); fragments of a large amphora (*327*).

APPENDIX

Sites of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture (*Fig. 19*)

Ajka (county Veszprém). — Stray finds, perhaps from a grave. *Bóna 1965* 41, Pl. XIII. 1; *Ecsedy 1979* 105; *MRT 3* site 2/3, Pl. 2. 1 and Fig. 2. 1-4.
Alsódörgicse (county Veszprém), see Dörgicse
Baksa-Kopárdűlő (county Baranya). — Stray finds from a settlement. *Baranya monograph* 70.

Balatonmagyaród-Hídvégpuszta (county Zala). — Settlement. *Kis-Balaton 1993* Fig. 13.
Balatonmagyaród-Szarkavári-sziget (county Zala). — Settlement. *RégFüz* Ser. I. 38 (1985) 6; *Kis-Balaton 1993.*
Batrovci (Croatia)* . — This site is identical with Gradina on the Bosut river, a site which has occasionally also been called Bosut or Gradina am Bosut. *Tasić 1968* 20-21, Figs 1-7; *Ecsedy 1979* 104; *Dimitrijević 1982a* 32., *Tasić 1984* Pls III - IV.
Becsvölgye-Barabásszeg, Fő u. 68 (county Zala). — Settlement. *Müller 1971* 24.
Belegiš (Yugoslavia). — Settlement (?). *Tasić 1968* 23, Figs 12-13; *Ecsedy 1979* 104; *Dimitrijević 1982a* 32.
Boda-Nyafastó-dűlő (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Baranya monograph* 70.
Boldogasszonyfa (county Baranya). — Stray find. *Baranya monograph* 70.
Bosut, see Batrovci
Börzönce-Temetői dűlő (county Zala). — Settlement, excavated by M. Bondár between 1988-1993, see in this volume.
Celldömölk-Sághegy (county Vas). — Stray find. *Bóna 1965* 42, Pl. XII. 7; *Ecsedy 1979* site 24 (only appears on the map).
Csabrendek (county Veszprém). — Grave (?). *Darnay 1899* Pl. XVII. 3, 6-7; *MRT 3* site 10/3-4. 49; *Ecsedy 1979* 105.
Csepreg (county Vas). — Settlement. *Károlyi 1972*; *Schreiber 1989* Figs 1 and 6, *Schreiber 1991* Fig 1.
Csertő-Szőlőhegy (county Baranya). — Stray find. *Baranya monograph* 70.
Dobanovci-Zigelei (Yugoslavia). — *Tasić 1968* 22-23, Fig. 10-11; *Dimitrijević 1982a* 32.
Dörgicse (county Veszprém). — Settlement. *Bóna 1965* 42, Pl. XIV. 13-15; *MRT 2* site 18/9, Pl. 6. 1-3; *Ecsedy 1979* 104.
Drljanovac (Croatia). — Grave. *Majnarić-Pandžić 1981.*
Dunaszekcső-Kálváriahegy (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Wosinsky 1896* 402; *Csalog 1942*; Baranya monograph 70.
Dunaszekcső-Várhegy (county Baranya). — Stray find. *Wosinsky 1896* 245, 402; *Patay 1938* 23; *Baranya monograph* 70; *Ecsedy 1985.*
Erzsébet- Tsz Major (county Baranya). — Settlement (?). *Bóna 1965* 43; *Ecsedy 1979* site 28 (only appears on the map); *Baranya monograph* 70.
Esztergom (county Komárom). — Stray find. *Bóna 1965* 41, Pl. XII. 10; *MRT 5* site 8/*** 226.
Esztergom-Szentkirályi földek (county Komárom). — Stray find. *Bóna 1965* Pl. XII. 8-9; *MRT 5* site 8/20, Pl. 9. 1.
Galambok-Öreghegy (county Zala). — Fortified settlement (?). *Horváth 1984* 20; *Horváth 1994* 97.
Geresd-római temető (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Baranya monograph* 70.
Gerjen-Váradpuszta (county Tolna). — Stray find. *Wosinsky 1891*; *Bóna 1965* Pl. 40. 4-5; *Ecsedy 1979* site 26 (only appears on the map); *Szabó 1992* 74.
Golokut, see Vizić
Gombosszeg (county Zala). — Settlement. *Müller 1971* 34
Gönyü-Tetűdomb (county Győr-Sopron). — Grave. *Bóna 1965* 40-41; Pl. XIII. 2, 4, *Figler 1994* Fig. 2. 22.
Gradac, see Vućedol-Gradac
Gradina am Bosut, see Batrovci
Győr-Ménfőcsanak, Szeles dűlő (county Győr-Sopron). — Stray find. *RégFüz* Ser. I. 44 (1992) 11, excavated by A. *Figler.*
Győr-Szabadhegy (county Győr-Sopron). — Stray find. *Bóna 1965* 41, Pl. XIII. 3; *Figler 1994* Fig. 2. 23.
Győrszemere-Kutyor (county Győr-Sopron). — Stray find. *Bóna 1965* 41, Pl. XII. 3; *Figler 1994* Fig. 2. 25.
Győrszemere-Tóth tag (county Győr-Sopron) — Settlement. *Figler 1994* Fig. 2. 24.
Homokkomárom-Templom mellett (county Zala). — Settlement. *Horváth 1994* 97.

According in Collins Road Atlas Europe. London 1994.

Illmitz (Austria). — Grave (?). *Bóna 1965* 41; *Figler 1994* Fig. 2. 31.
Ilok/Újlak (Croatia). — **Settlement.** *Tasić 1984* Pls. I and II.
Ivánbattyán-Dögkút (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Baranya monograph* 70.
Kajárpéc-Pokolfadomb (county Győr-Sopron). — Two graves. *RégFüz* Ser. I. 40 (1987) 15, excavated by A. Figler; *Figler 1994* 22-23.
Kajárpéc-Miklós major (county Győr-Sopron) — Stray find. *Figler 1994* Fig. 2. 27.
Kemendollár-Várdomb (county Zala). — Stray find. *Bóna 1965* 42, Pl. XVI. 10; *Ecsedy 1979* site 23 (only appears on the map).
Keszthely-Fenékpuszta (county Zala). — Grave (?). *Bóna 1965* 42, Pl. XIV. 1-3, 5; *MRT 1* site 21/23, Pl. 7. 5-11; *Ecsedy 1979* 104; *Schreiber 1989* Fig. 4; *Schreiber 1991* Fig. 5. 1-6.
Keszthely-Halászcsárda (county Zala). — Settlement. *RégFüz* Ser. I. 27 (1974) 11; *Kis-Balaton 1993.*
Keszthely-Lehenrét (county Zala). — Grave. *MRT 1* site 21/56. Pl. 12, 14; *Schreiber 1989* Fig. 4; *Schreiber 1991* Fig. 5. 11-12; *Kis-Balaton 1993.*
Keszthely-Újdűlő (county Zala). — Settlement. *MRT 1* site 21/60; *Kis-Balaton 1993.*
Keszü-Berekalja (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Baranya monograph* 70.
Kéthely-Baglyas-domb (county Somogy). — Stray find. *Bóna 1965* Pl. XIV. 6, 9-11; *Ecsedy 1979* 104; *Schreiber 1989* Fig. 4; *Schreiber 1991* Fig. 5. 7-10.
Kétújfalu-Szentmihályfa (county Baranya). — Stray find. The site known as Szentmihályfa in fact lies at Kétújfalu-Szentmihályfapuszta. *Bóna 1965* 44, Pl. XVI. 12-13; *Ecsedy 1979* site 32 (only appears on the map); *Baranya monograph* 72.
Kisjakabfalva (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Baranya monograph* 70.
Klinci (Yugoslavia). — Grave. *Bóna 1965* 45; *Garašanin 1958* 13-14.
Komlósd-Szőlőhegy (county Somogy). — Settlement. *RégFüz* Ser. I. 44(1992) 18. Excavated by Sz. Honti.
Koprivnica-Rudina (Croatia). — Settlement. *Tasić 1984* Pl. II. 1-2.
Koroncó (county Győr-Sopron). — Stray find. *Bóna 1965* Pl. XII. 1-2.; *Figler 1994* Fig. 2. 28.
Kozármisleny-Öregszőlődomb (Baranya). — Settlement. *Baranya monograph* 70.
Kökény (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Bóna 1965* 43; *Ecsedy 1979* 104; *Baranya monograph* 70.
Környe (county Komárom). — Stray find. *Bóna 1965* Pl. XII. 4.
Lánycsók-Bácsfapuszta (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Baranya monograph* 70; *Kalicz — Ecsedy 1978-79.*
Lánycsók-Égetthalom (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Baranya monograph* 70; *Ecsedy 1978a; Ecsedy 1978b; Ecsedy 1979* 104.
Lengyel (county Tolna). — Settlement. *Wosinsky 1886* Figs 197 and 225; *Wosinsky 1890* Figs 89, 121, 135, 170 and 195; *Bóna 1965* 42-43, Pl. XV. 1-19; *Ecsedy 1979* 104.
Letenye (county Zala) — Settlement. *Kalicz 1970.*
Ljubljana (Slovenia). — Settlement. *Bóna 1965* Pl. XVII. 1-13, 18.
Lovas-Kálvária (Croatia). — Settlement (?). *Dimitrijević 1982a* 32.
Lovasberény (county Fejér). — Stray find. *Bóna 1965* 44.
Magyarszerdahely-Homoki dűlő (county Zala). — Settlement. *Horváth 1994* 97.
Majs-Kossuth L. u. 294 (county Baranya). — Stray find. *Ecsedy 1979* 104; *Baranya monograph* 70.
Majs-Vuka Baba (county Baranya). — Stray find. *Baranya monograph* 71.
Mágocs (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Bóna 1965* 43; *Ecsedy 1979* site 30 (only appears on the map); *Baranya monograph* 71.
Markovica (Yugoslavia). — Grave. *Bóna 1965* 45.
Martinac (Croatia). — *Dimitrijević 1961* 60, Pl. XIX.154-157; *Ecsedy 1979* 104.
Monostorapáti (county Veszprém). — Grave. *MRT 1* site 30/[xxx].
Nagyárpád, see Pécs-Nagyárpád, site 78.
Nagyatád-Simongát (county Somogy). — Settlement. *Bóna 1965* 43, Fig.1. 6-7; *Ecsedy 1979* site 27 (only appears on the map).
Nagygörbő-Várhegy (county Veszprém). — Settlement. *Nováki 1965; MRT 2* site 39/1; *Ecsedy 1979* 105.

Nagykanizsa-Inkey kápolna (county Zala). — Settlement. *Horváth 1984* Fig. 5; *Schreiber 1989* Fig. 3; *Schreiber 1991* Fig. 3, *Horváth 1994* 95. Fig.8.
Nagykanizsa-Sánc (county Zala). — Settlement, excavated by N. Kalicz. *Kalicz 1976* 149; *Horváth 1994* 97.
Nagykanizsa-Palini halastó (county Zala). — Settlement. *Horváth 1994* 97.
Nagyvejke (county Tolna). — Stray find. *Bóna 1971*; *Ecsedy 1979* 104.
Negrišori (Yugoslavia). — Grave. *Bóna 1965* 44-45, Fig. 2.
Nezsider/Neusiedl am See (Austria). — Grave. *Bóna 1965* 41, Pl. XIII. 5-7 and Pl. XVII. 14-15; *Figler 1994* Fig.2. 32.
Olasz-Luka dűlő (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Baranya monograph* 71.
Oltárc-Márkihegy (county Zala). — Fortified settlement. *Horváth 1994* 97.
Opatovac (Croatia). — Settlement. *Dimitrijević 1956* 7-8, Pl. III. 20-22; *Ecsedy 1979* 104; *Dimitrijević 1982a* 32.
Ordacsehi-Kécsimező (county Somogy). — Settlement. *RégFüz* Ser. I. 45 (1993) 20, excavated by G. P. Németh.
Orešac (Yugoslavia). — Stray find. *Marković 1989* Fig. 2.
Orolik (Croatia). — Grave. *Majnarić-Pandžić 1974*; *Dimitrijević 1982a* 32.
Ostrikovac, near Svetozarevo (Yugoslavia). — Stray find. *Tasić 1984* Pl. II. 3.
Pellérd-MÉV, Ércdúsítóüzem (county Baranya). — Settlement. *RégFüz* Ser. I. 34 (1981) 14, excavated by I. *Ecsedy*.
Petrikeresztúr (county Zala). — Settlement. *Müller 1971* 39.
Pécs-Jakabhegyi ú. 43-47 (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Baranya monograph* 71.
Pécs-Keleti-hegy (county Baranya). — Stray find. *Bóna 1965* 43; *Ecsedy 1979* site 31 (only appears on the map); *Baranya monograph* 71.
Pécs-Makárhegy (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Bóna 1965* 44, Pl. XVI. 1-2; *Ecsedy 1979* 105; *Baranya monograph* 71.
Pécs-Málom, Lőtér (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Baranya monograph* 71.
Pécs-Nagyárpád-Dióstető (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Bóna 1965* 44, Pl. XVI. 3-4; *Ecsedy 1979* 104; *Baranya monograph* 71; *Bándi 1979, Bándi 1984a.*
Pécs-Üszögpuszta (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Baranya monograph* 71.
Pécsudvard-Babos dűlő (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Baranya monograph* 71.
Pécsvárad (county Baranya). — Stray find. *Bóna 1965* 43, Pl. XVI. 14-17; *Ecsedy 1979* 104; *Baranya monograph* 71.
Pókaszepetk (county Zala). — Settlement. *Bóna 1965* 42, Pl. XIV. 8, 12.
Priboj (Bosnia-Herzegovina). — Grave. *Garašanin 1958* 90; *Bóna 1965* 44, Pl. XVII. 16-17.
Privlaka (Croatia). — Settlement (?). *Dimitrijević 1982a* 32.
Rajka-Modrovich-puszta (county Győr-Sopron). — Grave. *Bóna 1965* 41, Pl. XII. 11; *Figler 1994* 22.
Ravazd (county Győr-Sopron). — Settlement, excavated by A. Figler. *Schreiber 1991*; *Figler 1994* Fig. 2. 30.
Robaje (Yugoslavia). — Grave. *Bóna 1965* 45.
Rudina, see Koprivnica.
Sághegy, see Celldömölk-Sághegy, site 10.
Sarvaš-Gradac (Croatia). — Settlement (?). *Dimitrijević 1982a* 32.
Sármellék (county Zala). — Stray find. *Bóna 1965* 42, Pl. XIV. 4, 7; *MRT 1* site 40/***; *Ecsedy 1979* site 21 (only appears on the map); *Schreiber 1989* Fig. 4; *Schreiber 1991* Fig. 4.
Sármellék (county Zala). — Settlement. *MRT 1* site 40/11.
Sármellék (county Zala). — Settlement. *MRT 1* site 40/12.
Sátorhely-Törökdomb (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Baranya monograph* 71.
Sé (county Vas). — Settlement. *Schreiber 1989* Fig. 2; *Schreiber 1991* Fig. 2.
Siklós-Göntér (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Baranya monograph* 71.
Simongát, see Nagyatád-Simongát
Šljunkara, see Zemun
Somberek-szőlő (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Baranya monograph* 71.
Somlóvásárhely (county Veszprém). — Stray find. *Darnay 1899* 46; *Bóna 1965* 40, Fig. 1. 8-9;

MRT 3 213, Pl. 21. 1.; *Ecsedy 1979* 104.
Sommerein/Somorja (Austria) — *Ruttkay 1985*; *Figler 1994* Fig. 2. 33.
Somogyvár-Kupavár (county Somogy). — Stray find. *Bóna 1965* 39-40, Pls X-XII; *Ecsedy 1979* 104; *Honti 1994* 6; excavated by K. Bakay in 1988.
Somogyviszló-Bodonya (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Baranya monograph* 71.
Sotin (Croatia). — Settlement. *Dimitrijević 1956* 8-9, Pl. V. 30-31; *Ecsedy 1979* 104; *Dimitrijević 1982a* 32.
Stari Jankovci/Ójankovác (Croatia). — Settlement (?). *Dimitrijević 1956* 2, 9, Pl. V. 32-33; *Dimitrijević 1982a* 32.
Stari Mikanovci (Yugoslavia). — Settlement (?). *Dimitrijević 1982a* 32.
Szava (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Ecsedy 1978*; *Ecsedy 1979*.
Szederkény (county Baranya). — Stray find. *Baranya monograph* 71.
Szedres-Gencspuszta (county Tolna). — Stray find. *Wosinsky 1896* 176; *Bóna 1965* 43, Figs 1 and 2, Pl. XV. 20; *Ecsedy 1979* 104.
Szekszárd (county Tolna). — Stray find. *Wosinsky 1896* 120; *Bóna 1965* 43, Fig.1. 3; *Ecsedy 1979* site 25 (only appears on the map).
Szemely-Poljanak-Törökdomb (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Baranya monograph* 71.
Szentlőrinc-Melegoldal (county Baranya). — Stray find. *Bóna 1965* 43; *Ecsedy 1979* site 29 (only appears on the map); *Baranya monograph* 72.
Szentlőrinc-Újhegy (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Baranya monograph* 72.
Szentmihályfa, see Kétújfalu
Szepetnek-Kispityer (county Zala). — Settlement. *Horváth 1994* 97.
Szepetnek-Középtábla dűlő (county Zala). — Stray find. *Horváth 1994* 97.
Szulimán-temető (county Baranya). — Stray find. *Baranya monograph* 72.
Villány-Virágos (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Baranya monograph* 72.
Vinkovci-Tržnica (Croatia). — Settlement. *Dimitrijević 1966*; *Ecsedy 1979* 104; *Dimitrijević 1982a, Tasić 1984* Pl. IV.
Viškovci (Croatia). — Settlement (?). *Marković 1989* Fig. 2.
Vizič-Golokut (Yugoslavia). — Settlement. *Petrović 1991.*
Vörs-Battyáni disznólegelő (county Somogy). — Settlement. *Kis-Balaton 1988, RégFüz* Ser. I. 45 (1993) 30, excavated by Sz. Honti; *Kis-Balaton 1993* Figs 9-12.
Vörs-Borzás, dél (county Somogy). — Stray find. Excavated by L. Költő. *Kis-Balaton 1993.*
Vörs-Nyires (county Somogy). — Settlement. *Kis-Balaton 1993.*
Vrdnik-Pečine (Yugoslavia). — Settlement. *Tasić 1968* 22; *Ecsedy 1979* 104; *Tasić 1984* Pl. IV. 2, 7, 10; *Dimitrijević 1982a* 32.,
Vučedol-Gradac (Croatia). — Settlement. *Schmidt 1945*, Pl. 53. 4; *Dimitrijević 1982a* 32.
Vukovar (Croatia). — Settlement. *Dimitrijević 1982a* 32.
Zabari (Yugoslavia). — Grave. *Bóna 1965* 45.
Zaláta-Hetenye dűlő (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Baranya monograph* 72.
Zarub (Yugoslavia). — Grave. *Garašanin 1954* 43; *Bóna 1965* 45.
Zemun- Šljunkara (Yugoslavia). — Grave. *Vranić 1991.*
Zók-Várhegy (county Baranya). — Settlement. *Bóna 1965* 44, Pl. XVI. 5-9, 11; *Ecsedy 1979* 104; *Baranya monograph* 72; *Ecsedy 1983.*

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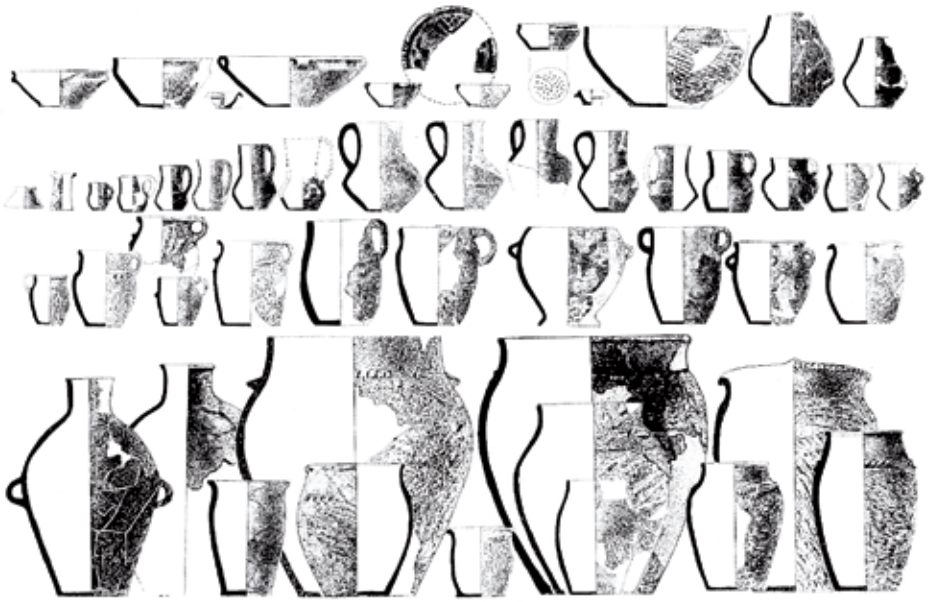


Fig. 12. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Pottery finds.

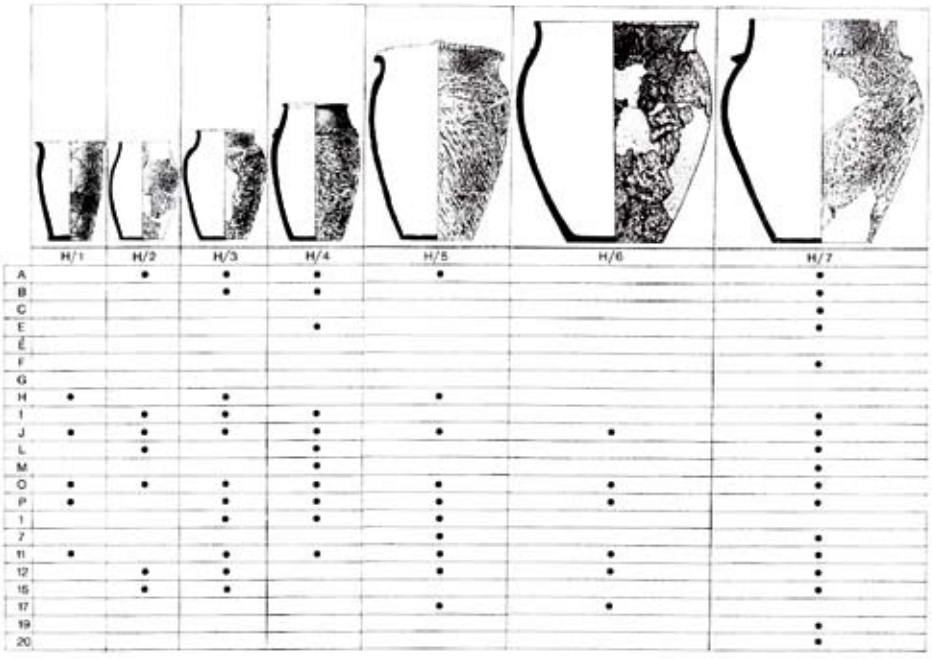


Fig. 13. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Type chart.

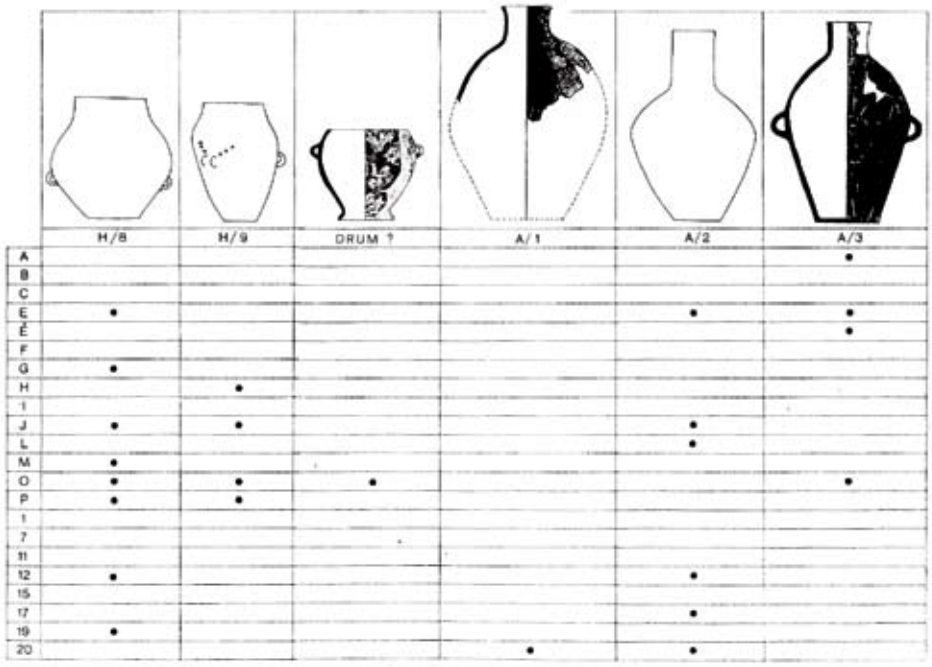


Fig. 14. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Type chart.

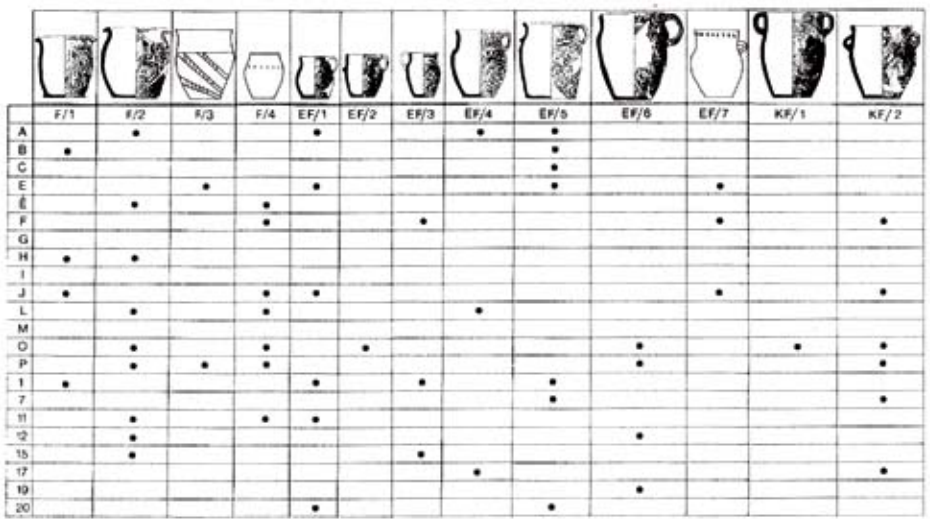


Fig. 15. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Type chart.

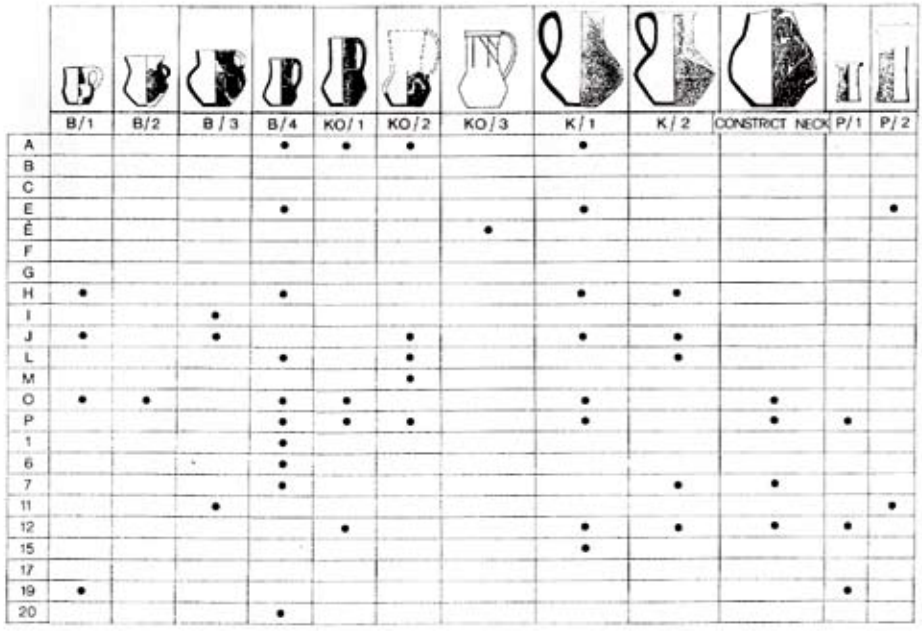
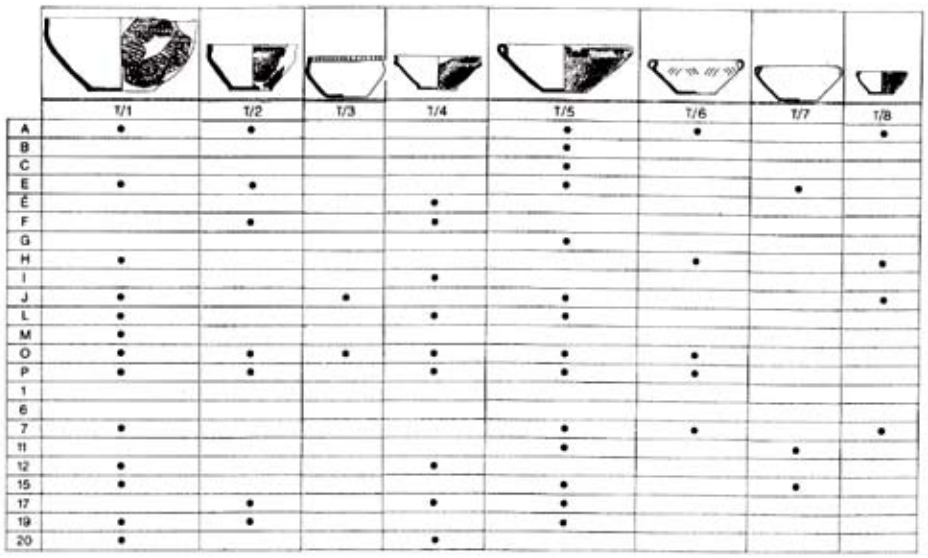
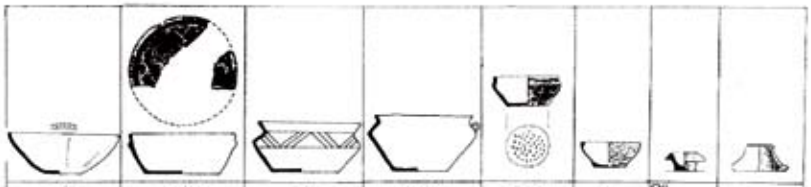


Fig. 16 Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Type chart.



	T/1	T/2	T/3	T/4	T/5	T/6	T/7	T/8
A	•	•			•	•		•
B					•			
C					•			
E	•	•			•		•	
É				•				
F		•		•				
G					•			
H	•					•		•
I				•				
J	•		•		•			•
L	•			•	•			
M	•							
O	•	•	•	•	•	•		
P	•	•		•	•	•		
1								
6								
7	•				•	•		•
11					•		•	
12	•			•				
15	•				•		•	
17		•		•	•			
19	•	•			•			
20	•			•				

Fig. 17. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Type chart.



	T/9	T/10	T/11	T/12	T/13	T/14	OIL LAMP	F/D
A								
B								
C								
E	•			•			•	
É	•							
F								
G								
H								•
I								
J	•			•				
L	•							
M								
O	•		•	•			•	
P			•					•
1								
6								
7								
11						•		
12								
15			•					
17								
19								
20								

Fig. 18. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Type chart.

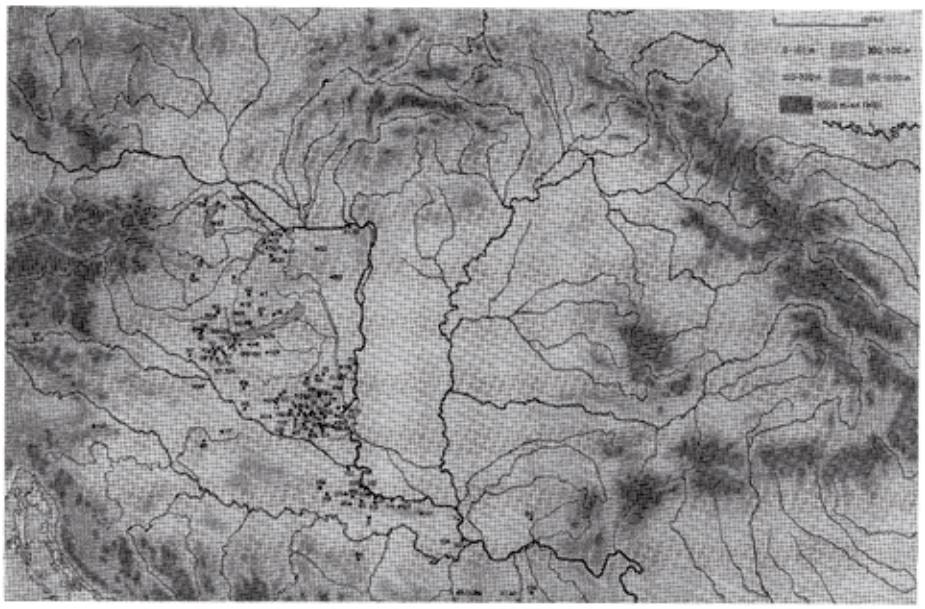
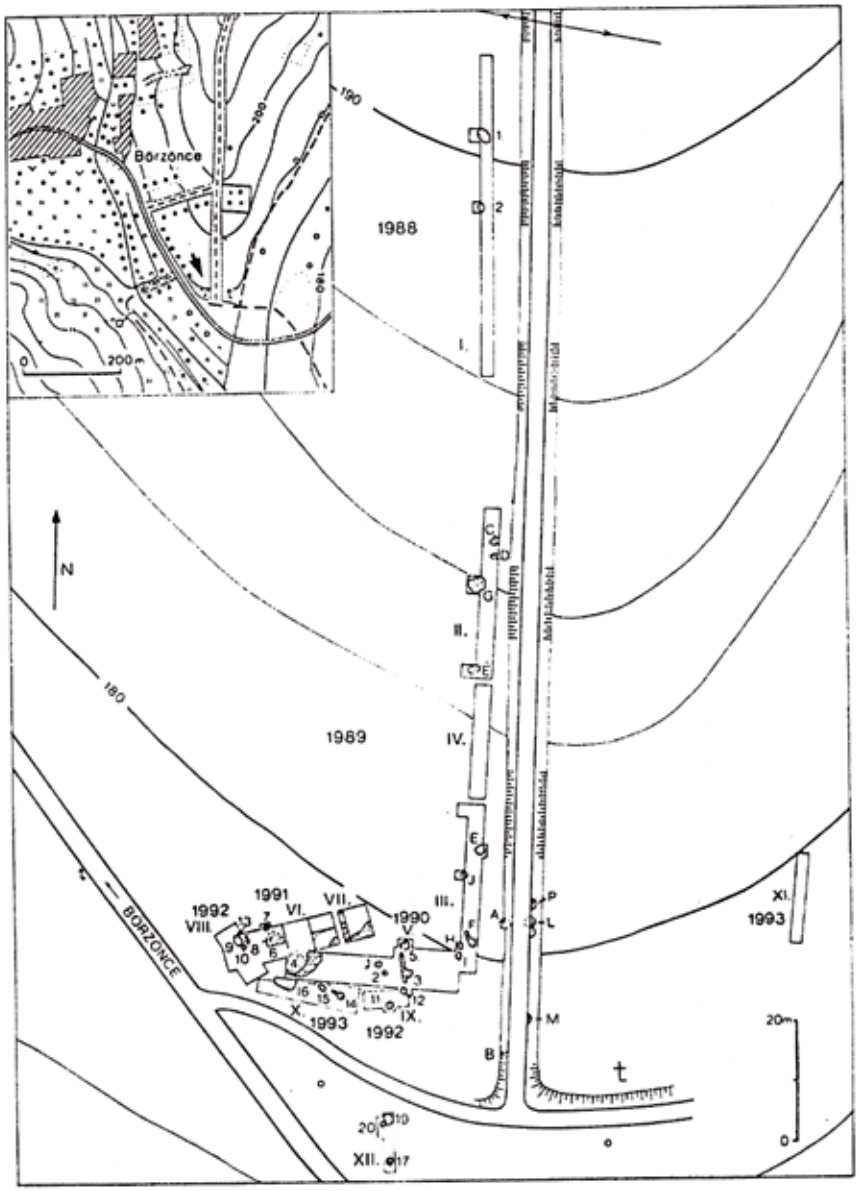
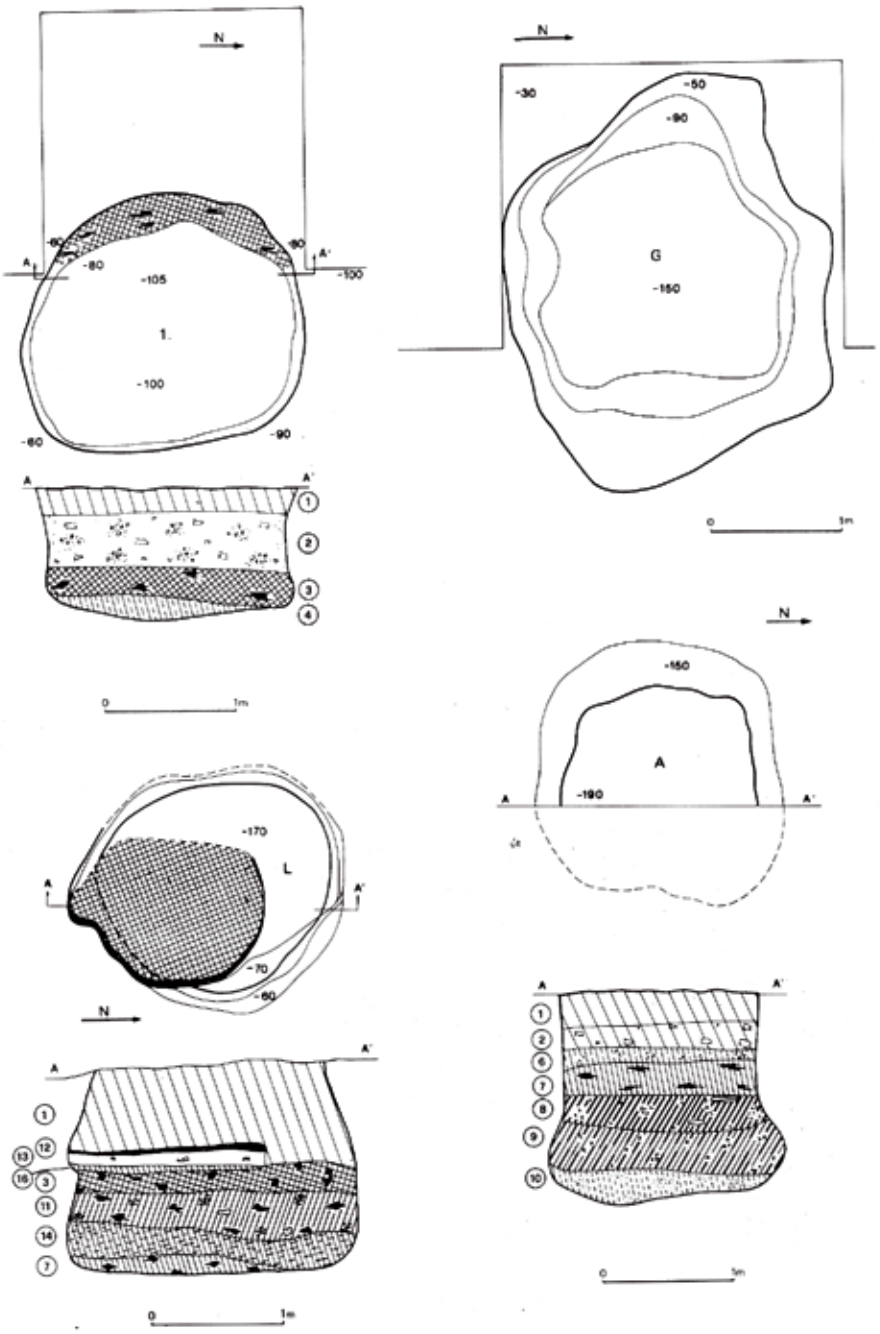


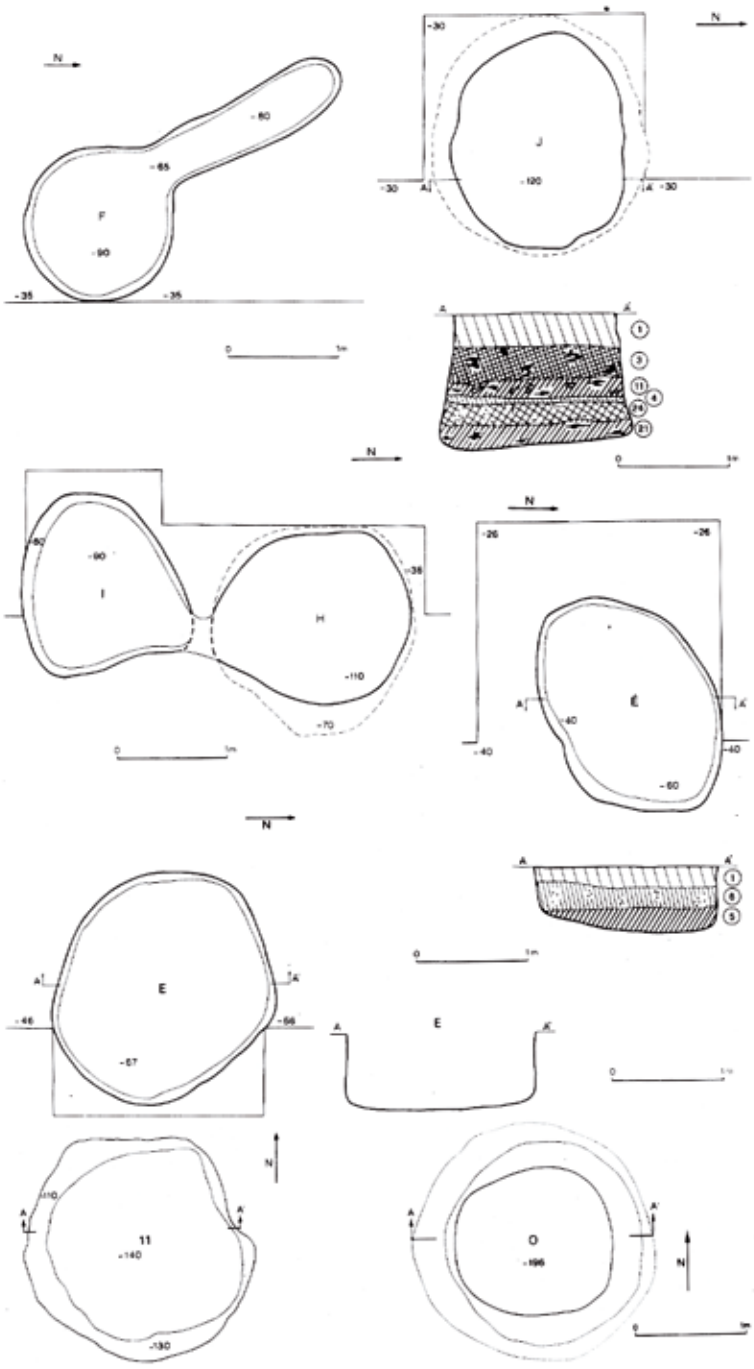
Fig. 19. Distribution of the Somogyvár-Vinkovci culture. Sites:
1. Ajka; 2. Baksa-Kopárdűlő; 3. Balatonmagyaród-Hídvégpuszta; 4. Balatonmagyaród-Szarkavári-sziget; 5. Batrovci; 6. Becsvölgye-Barabásszeg; 7. Belegiš ; 8. Boda-Nyafastó-dűlő; 9. Boldogasszonyfa; 10. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő; 11. Celldömölk-Sághegy; 12. Csabrendek; 13. Csepreg; 14. Csertő-Szőlőhegy; 15. Dobanovci-Zigelei; 16. Dörgicse; 17. Drljanovac; 18. Dunaszekcső-Kálváriahegy; 19. Dunaszekcső-Várhegy; 20. Erzsébet; 21. Esztergom; 22. Esztergom-Szentkirályi földek; 23. Galambok-Öreghegy; 24. Geresd-római temető; 25. Gerjen-Váradpuszta; 26. Gombosszeg; 27. Gönyü-Tetű-domb; 28. Győr-Ménfőcsanak, Szeles dűlő; 29. Győr-Szabadhegy; 30. Győrszemere-Kutyor; 31. Győrszemere-Tóth-tag; 32. Homokkomárom; 33. Illmitz; 34. Ilok; 35. Ivánbattyán-Dögkút; 36. Kajárpéc-Pokolfadomb; 37. Kajárpéc-Miklós major; 38. Kemendollár-Várdomb; 39. Keszthely-Fenékpuszta; 40. Keszthely-Halászcsárda; 41. Keszthely-Lehenrét; 42. Keszthely-Újdűlő; 43. Keszü-Berekalja; 44. Kéthely-Baglyas-domb; 45. Kétújfalu-Szentmihályfapuszta; 46. Kisjakabfalva; 47. Klinci; 48. Komlósd-Szőlőhegy; 49. Koprivnica-Rudina; 50. Koroncó; 51. Kozármisleny-Öregszőlődomb; 52. Kökény; 53. Környe; 54. Lánycsók-Bácsfapuszta; 55. Lánycsók-Égetthalom; 56. Lengyel; 57. Letenye; 58. Ljubljana; 59. Lovas-Kálvária; 60. Lovasberény; 61. Mágocs; 62. Magyarszerdahely-Homoki dűlő; 63. Majs-Kossuth L. u.; 64. Majs-Vuka Baba; 65. Markovica; 66. Martinac; 67. Monostorapáti; 68. Nagyatád-Simongát; 69. Nagygörbő-Várhegy; 70. Nagykanizsa-Inkey kápolna; 71. Nagykanizsa-Sánc; 72. Nagykanizsa-Palini halastó; 73. Nagyvejke; 74. Negrišori; 75. Nezsider; 76. Olasz-Luka dűlő; 77. Oltárc-Márkihegy; 78. Opatovac; 79. Ordacsehi-Kécsimező; 80. Orešac; 81. Orolik; 82. Ostrikovac; 83. Pécs-Jakabhegyi ú.; 84. Pécs-Keletihegy; 85. Pécs-Makárhegy; 86. Pécs-Málom, Lőtér; 87. Pécs-Nagyárpád; 88. Pécs-Üszögpuszta; 89. Pécsudvard-Babos dűlő; 90. Pécsvárad; 91. Pellérd-MÉV, Ércdúsító üzem; 92. Petrikeresztúr; 93. Pókaszepetk; 94. Priboj; 95. Privlaka; 96. Rajka-Modrovich-puszta; 97. Ravazd; 98. Robaje; 99. Sármellék; 100. Sármellék; 101. Sármellék; 102. Sarvaš; 103. Sátorhely-Törökdomb; 104. Sé; 105. Siklós-Göntér; 106. Somberek-szőlő; 107. Somlóvásárhely; 108. Sommerein; 109. Somogyvár-Kupavár; 110. Somogyviszló-Bodonya; 111. Sotin; 112. Stari Jankovci; 113. Stari Mikanovci; 114. Szava; 115. Szederkény; 116. Szedres-Gencspuszta; 117. Szekszárd; 118. Szemely-Poljanak-Törökdomb; 119. Szentlőrinc-Melegoldal; 120. Szentlőrinc-Újhegy; 121. Szepetnek-Kispityer; 122. Szepetnek-Középtábla dűlő; 123. Szulimán-temető; 124. Villány-Virágos; 125. Vinkovci-Tržnica; 126. Viškovci; 127. Vizič-Golokut; Vörs-Battyáni disznólegelő; 129. Vörs-Borzás, dél; 130. Vörs-Nyires; 131. Vrdnik-Pećine; 132. Vućedol-Gradac; 133. Vukovar; 134. Zabari; 135. Zaláta-Hetenye dűlő; 136. Zarub; 137. Zemun-Šljunkara; 138. Zók-Várhegy.



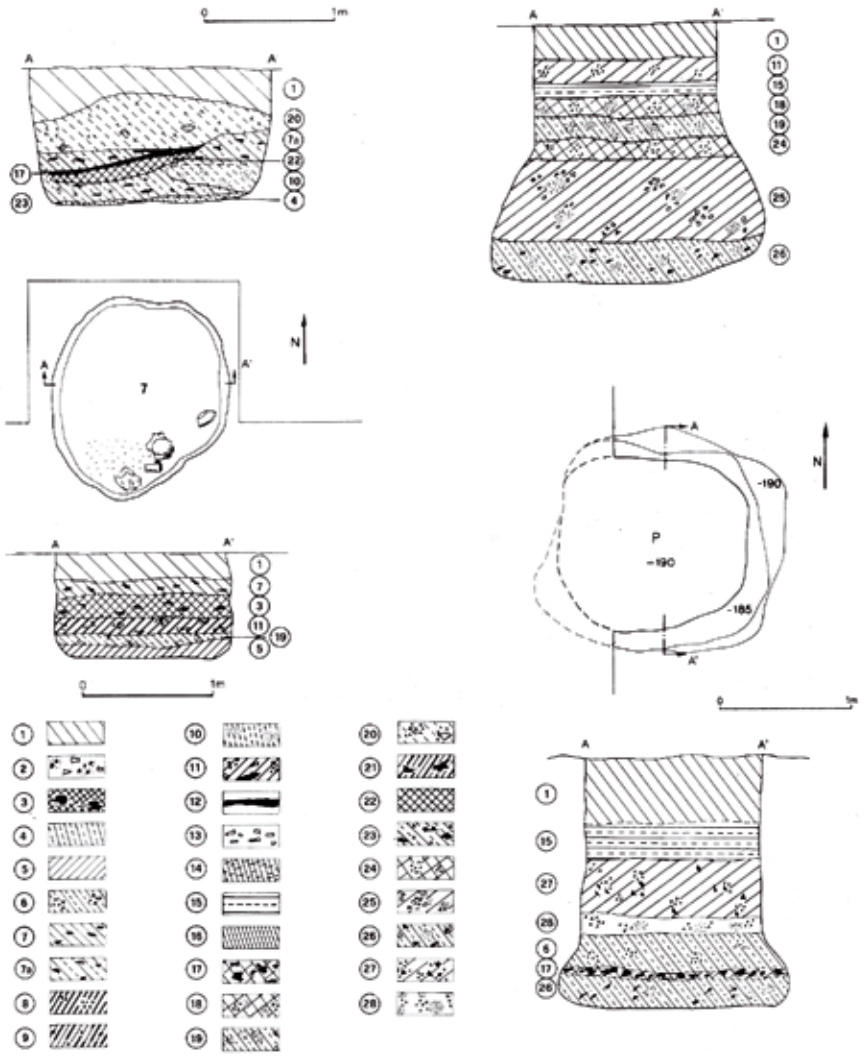
Pl. 116. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Map of the excavation.



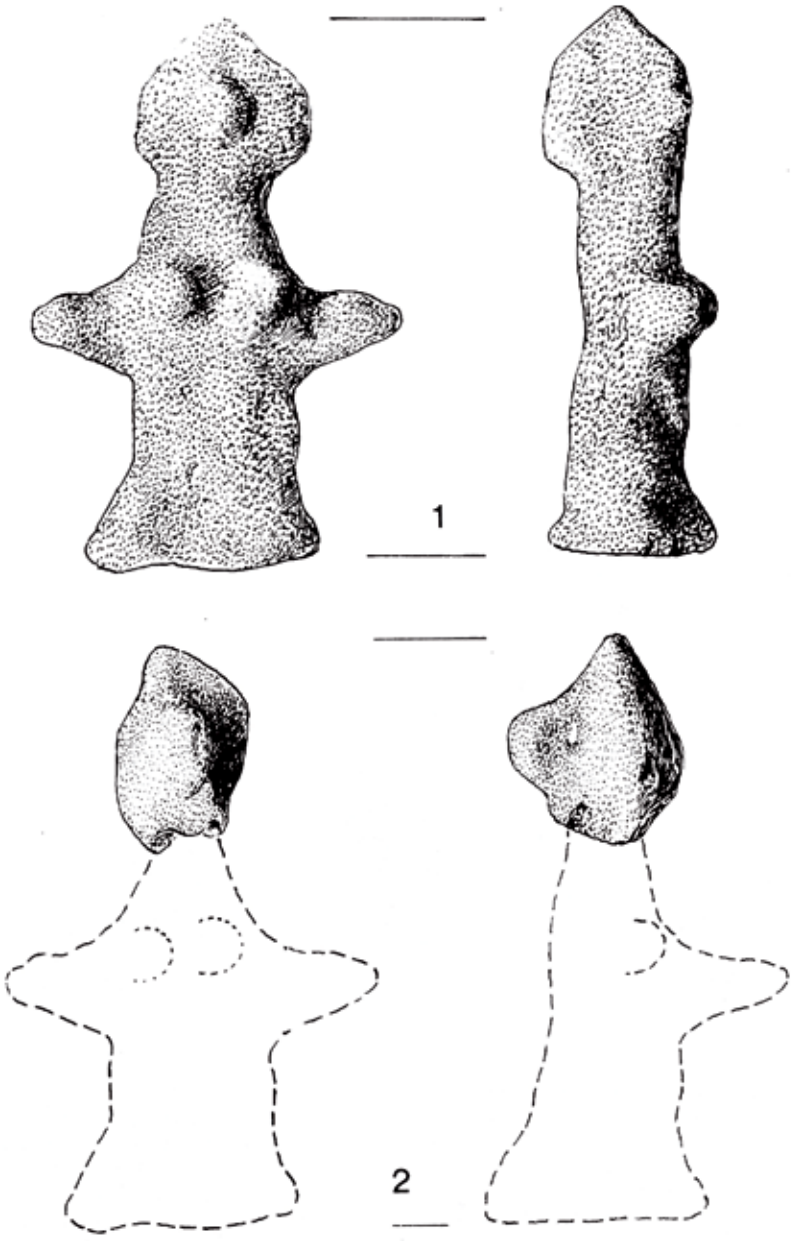
Pl. 117. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature 1 and features A, G, L.



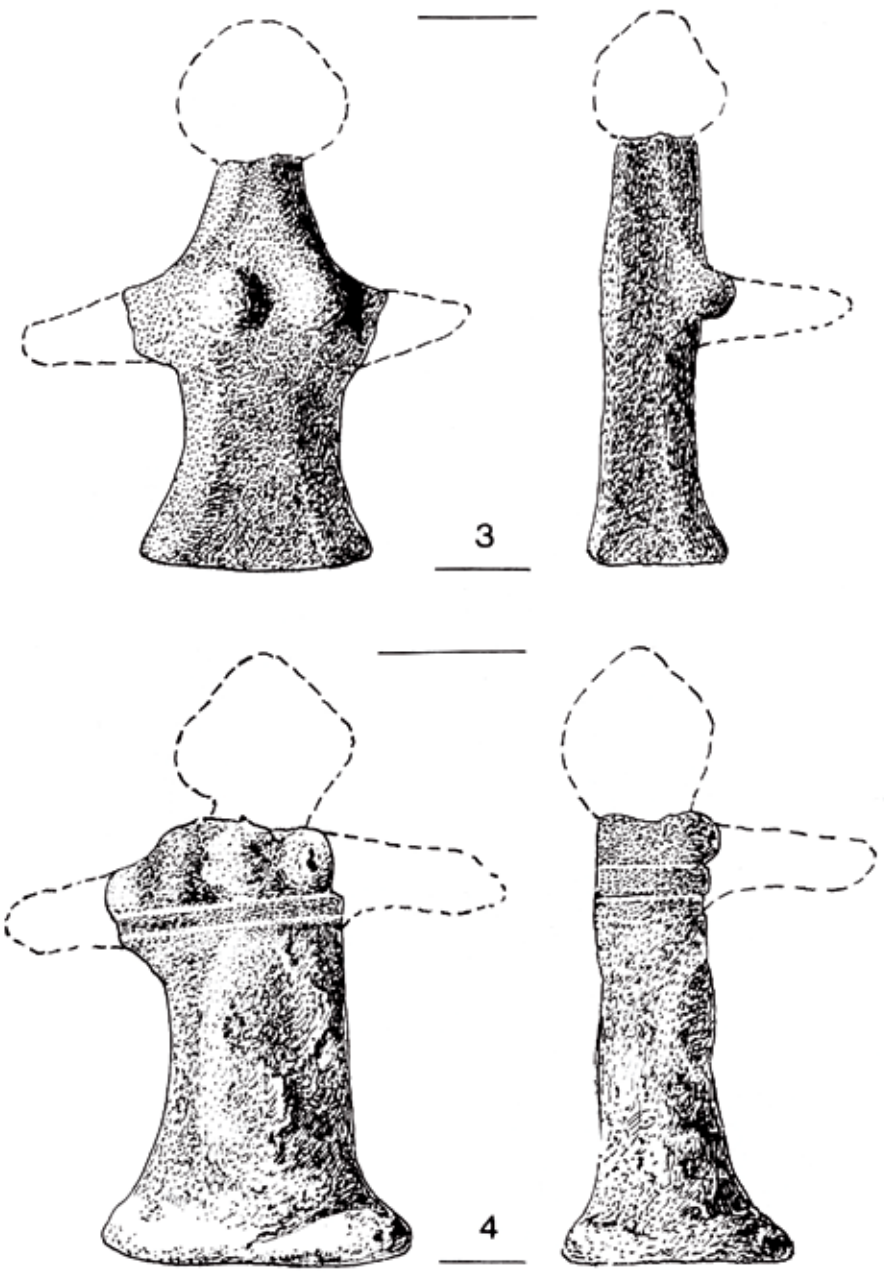
Pl. 118. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Features 11, O, E, É, F, H, I, J.



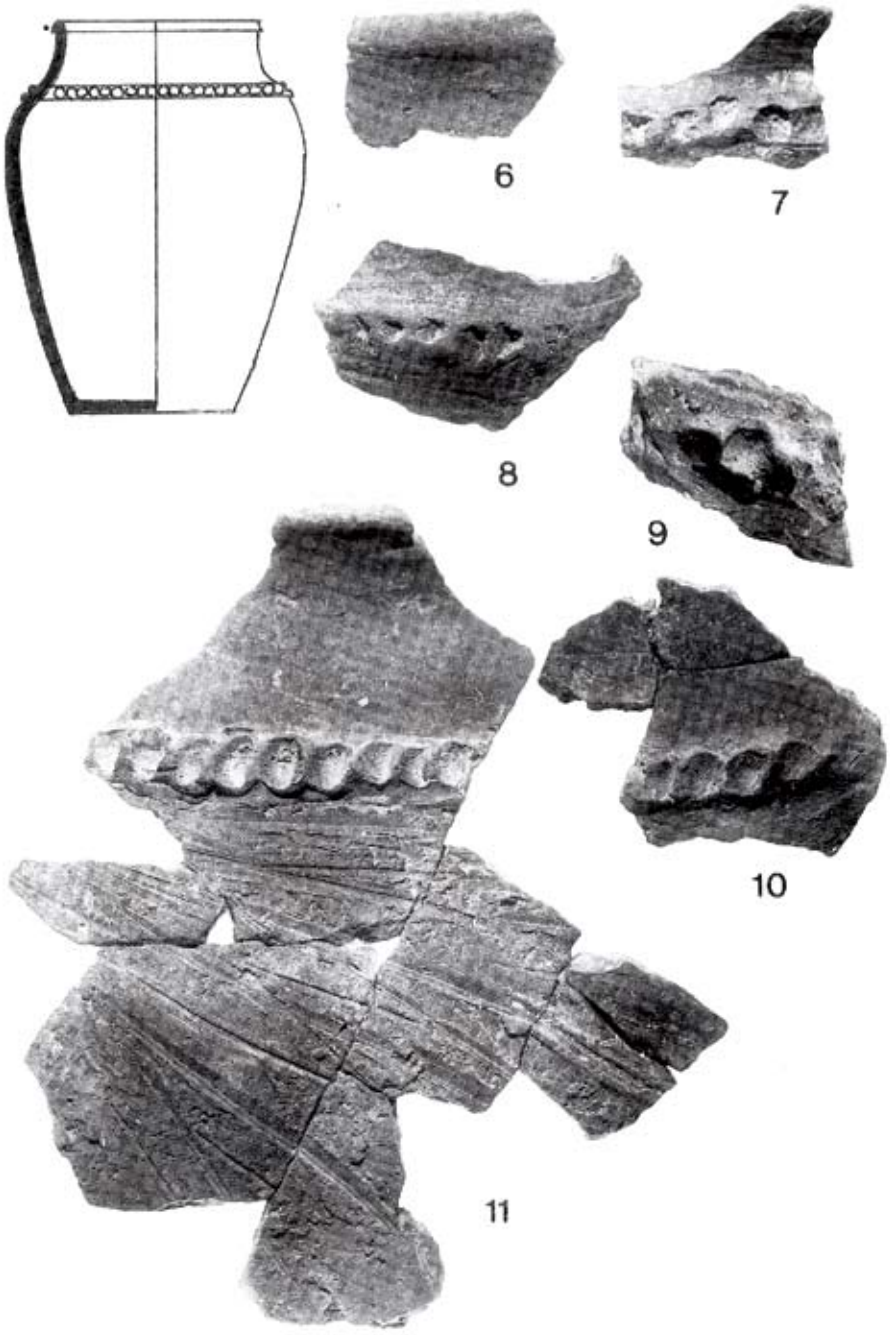
Pl. 119. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Features 7, P.
Signs: 1. modern humus; 2. brocken bricks and mortar; 3. reddish-brown fill mixed with charcoal; 4. dirty yellow clay; 5. subsoil; 6. dirty yellowish with burnt daub fragments; 7. yellowish with charcoal; 7a. yellowish fill mixed with charcoal; 8. black with burnt daub fragments; 9. yellowish-black with burnt daub fragments; 10. greyish mixed with ash; 11. black of rich texture with ash and burnt daub fragments; 12. fire plate; 13. plaster; 14. reddish-yellow clay; 15. yellowish clayey; 16. yellow clay; 17. burnt with charcoal; 18. reddish, of wet texture with ash and burnt daub fragments; 19. yellowish with ash; 20. greyish with burnt daub fragments; 21. yellowish with burnt charcoal; 22. red clay; 23. yellowish fill mixed with charcoal and burnt daub fragments; 24. reddish with burnt daub fragments; 25. blackish, with ash and numerous sherds; 26. yellowish with ash and burnt daub fragments; 27. black of rich texture with ash and burnt daub fragments; 28. blackish, ashy layer with burnt daub fragments.



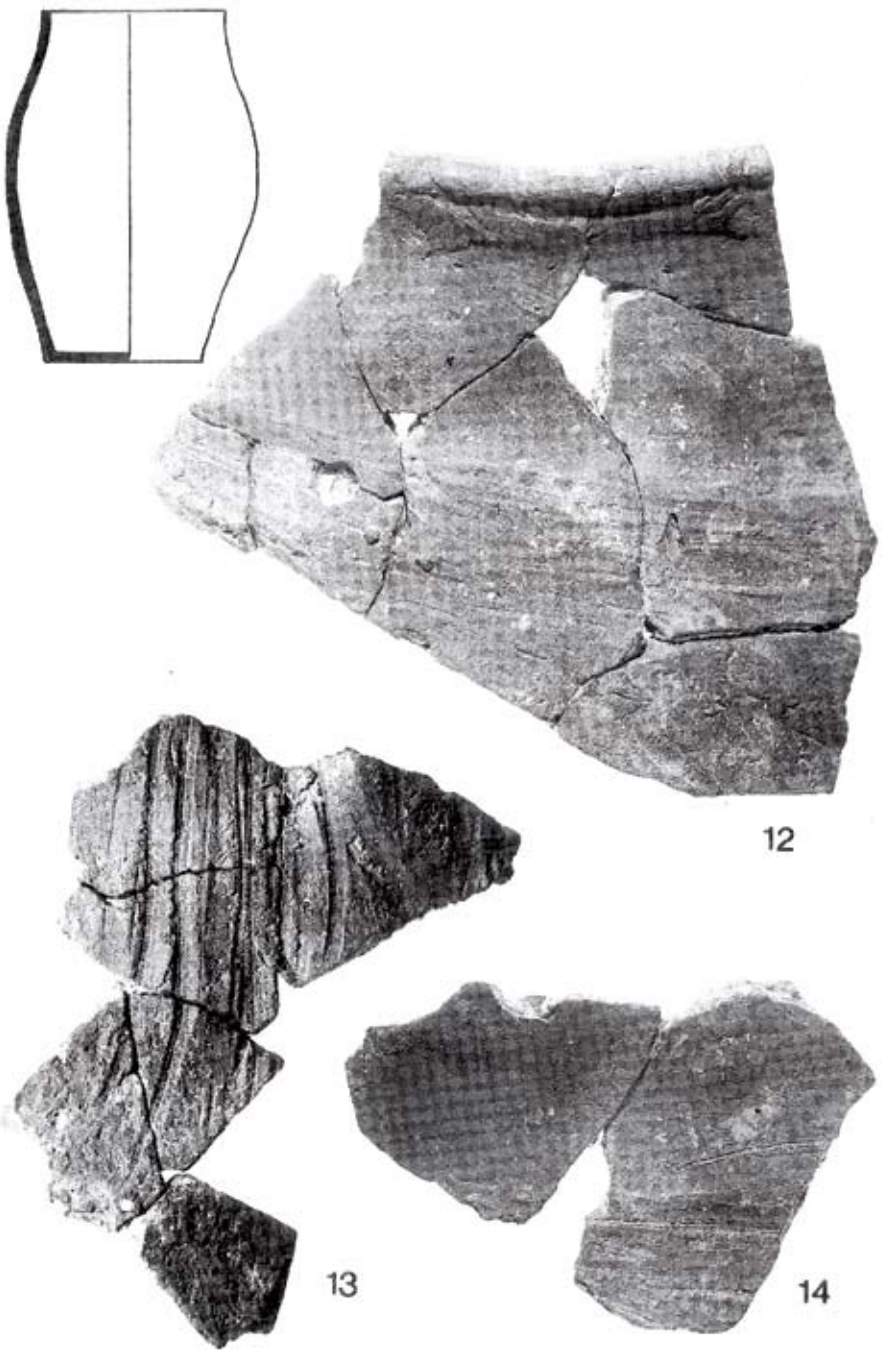
Pl. 120. Idols. 1. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő, feature 7; 2. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő, feature 11. 1:1.



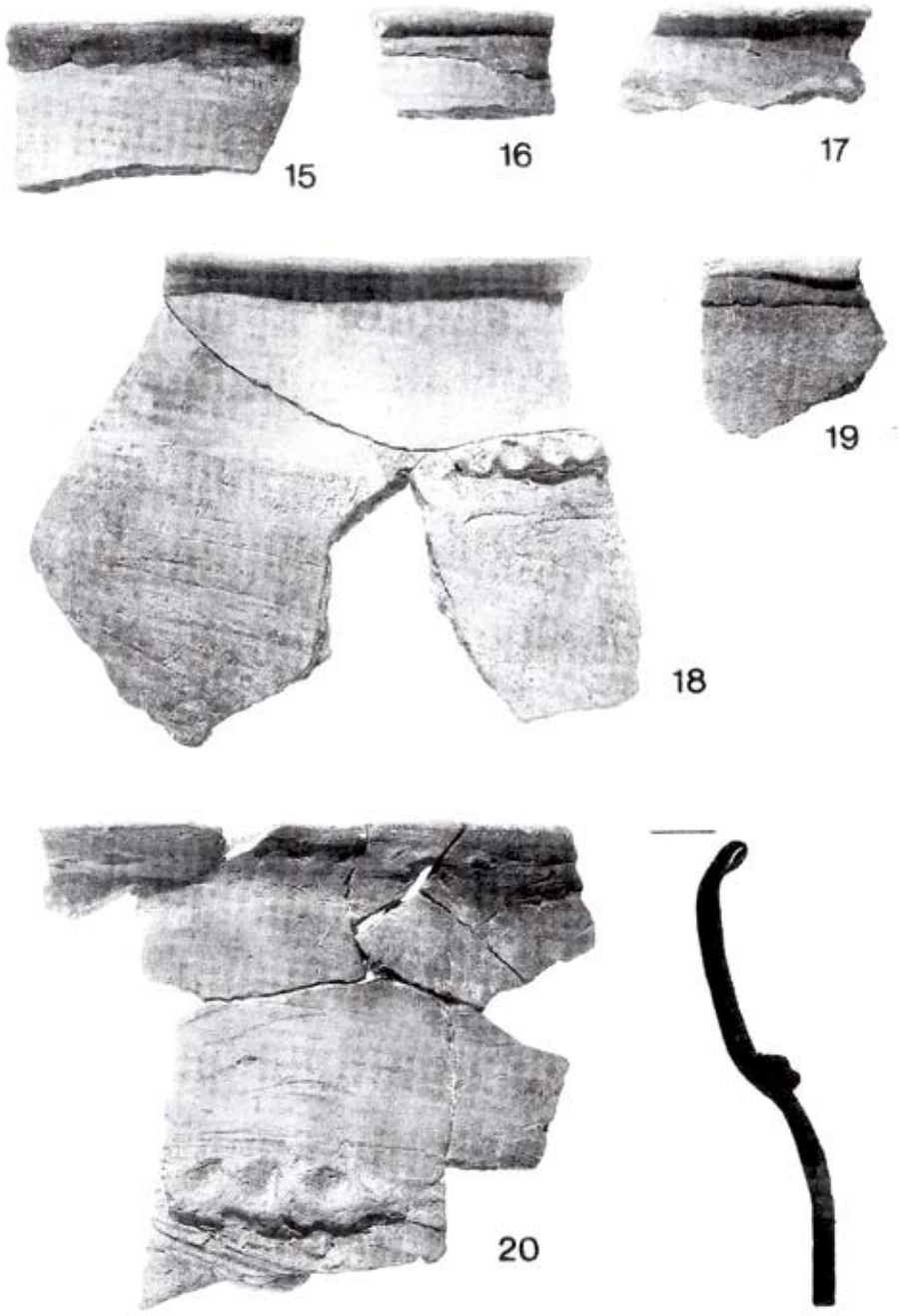
Pl. 121. Idols. 3. Dörgicse (after *MRT 2*); 4. Nagygörbő-Várhegy (after *Nováki 1965*).



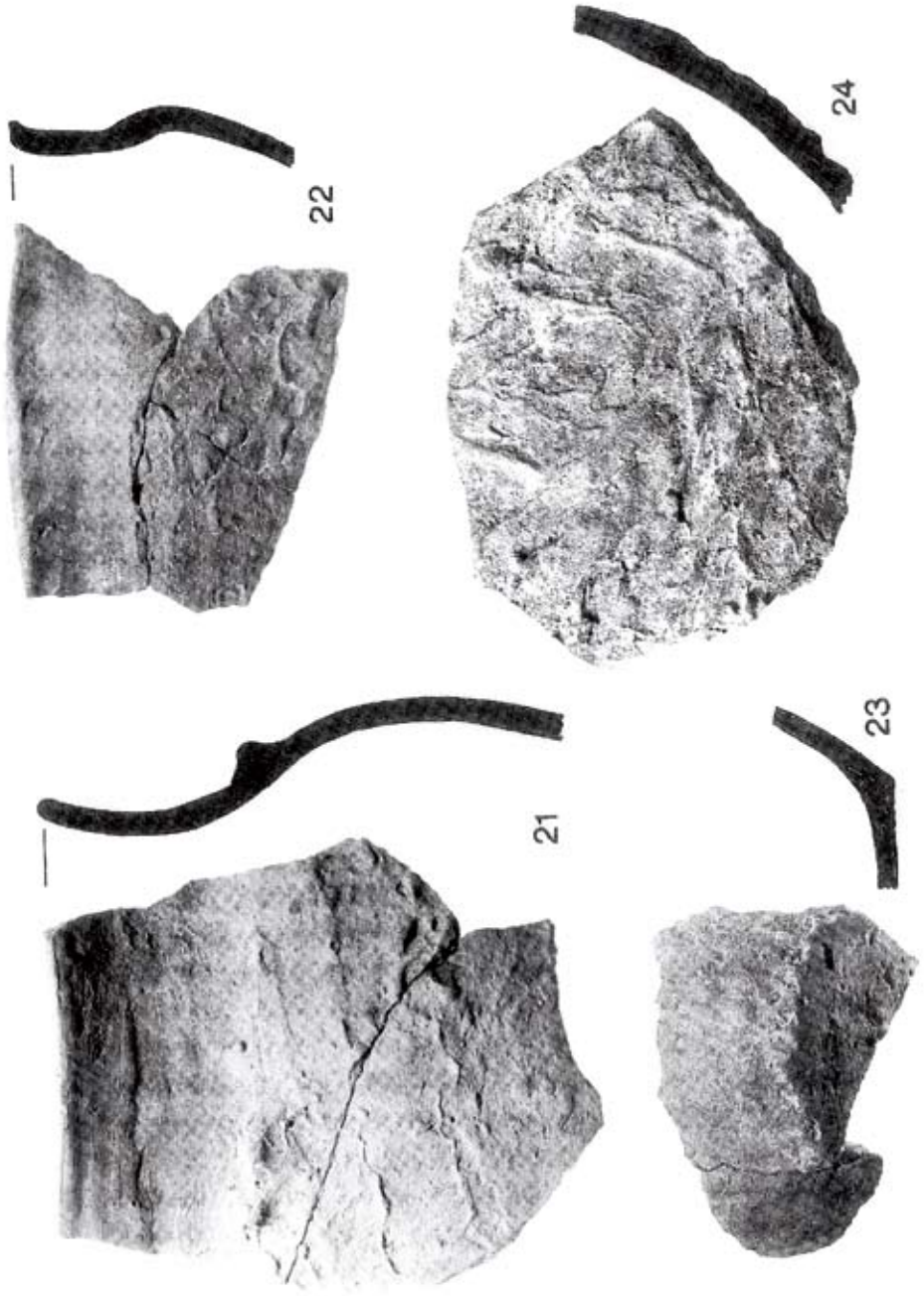
Pl. 122. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature A. 1:2.



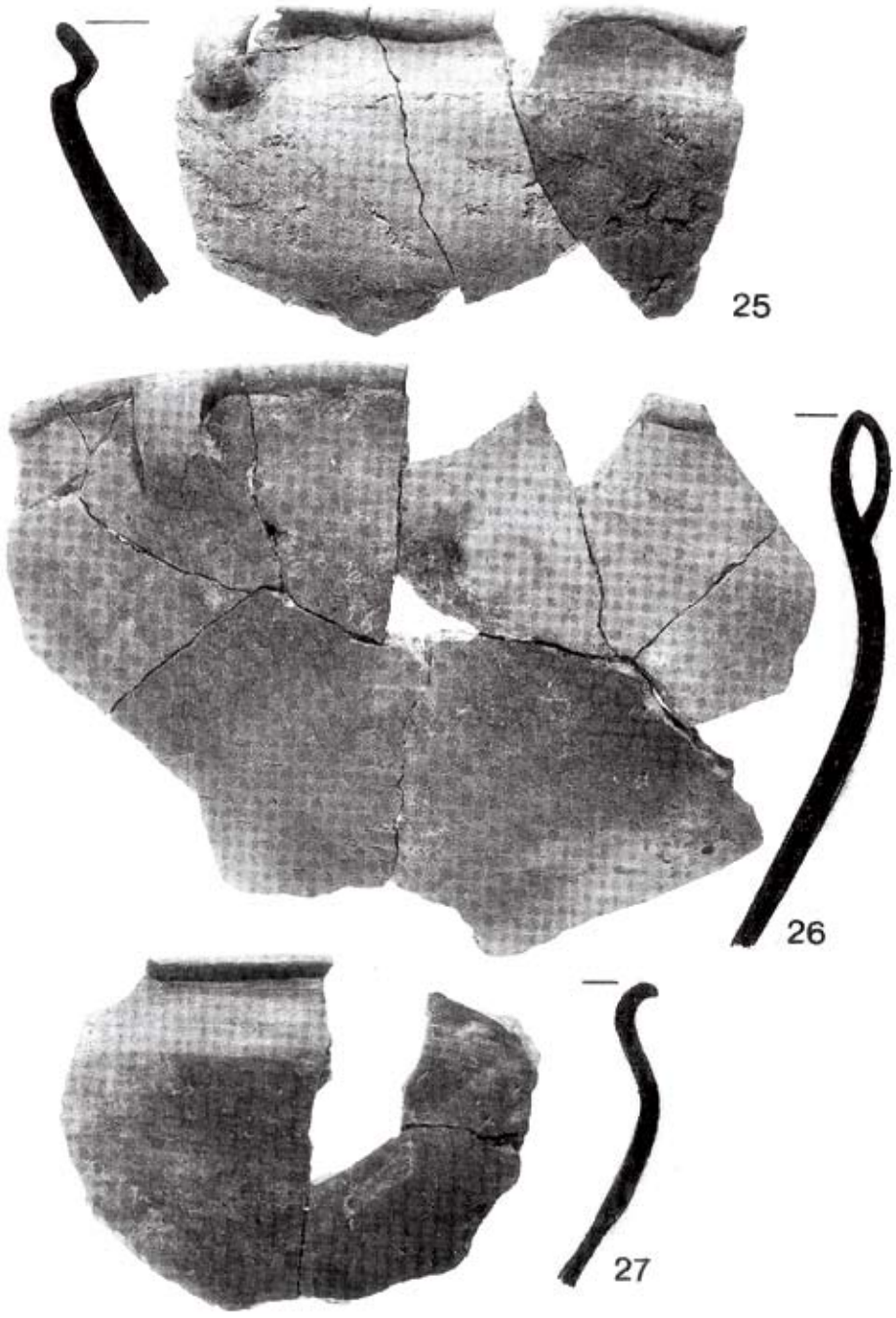
Pl. 123. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature A. 1:2.



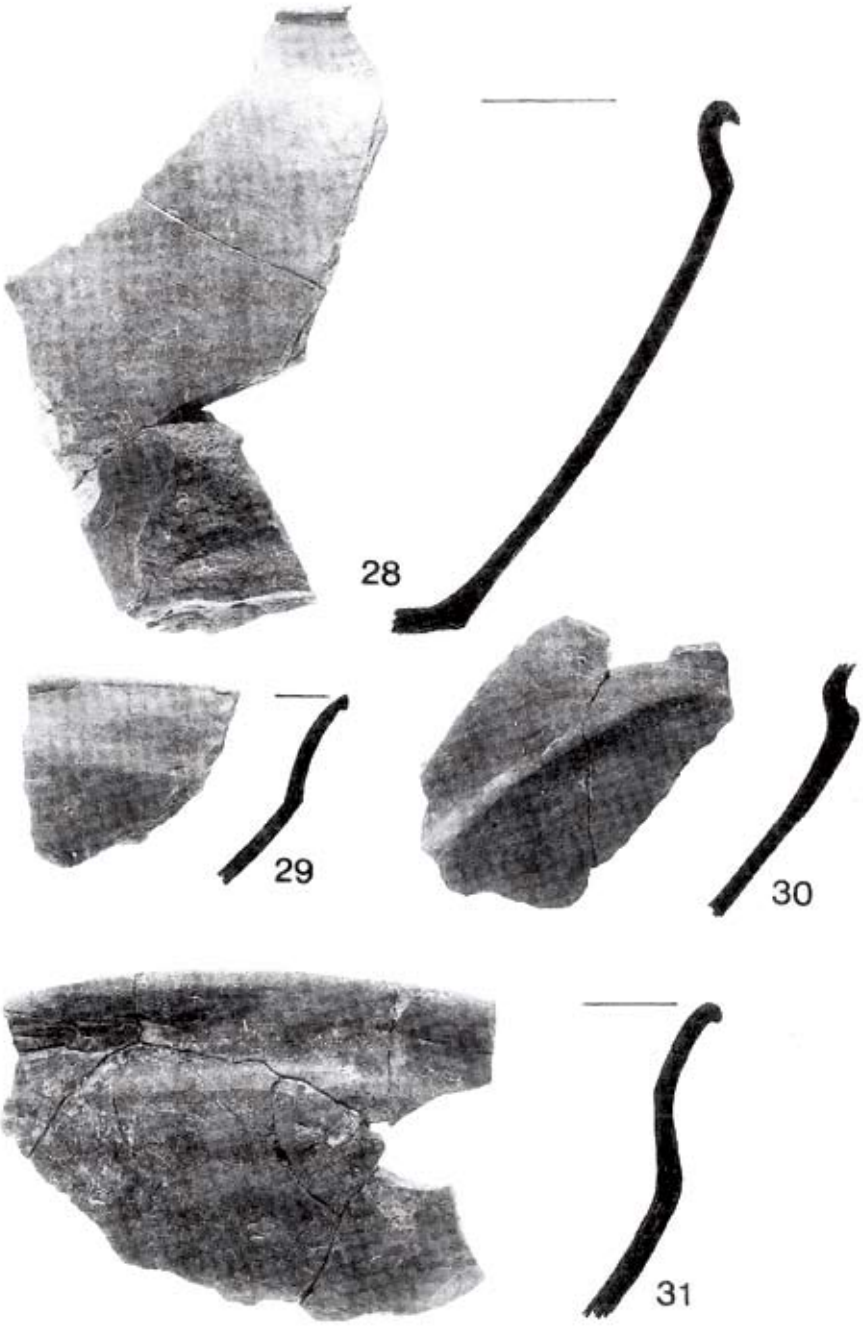
Pl. 124. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature A. 1:2.



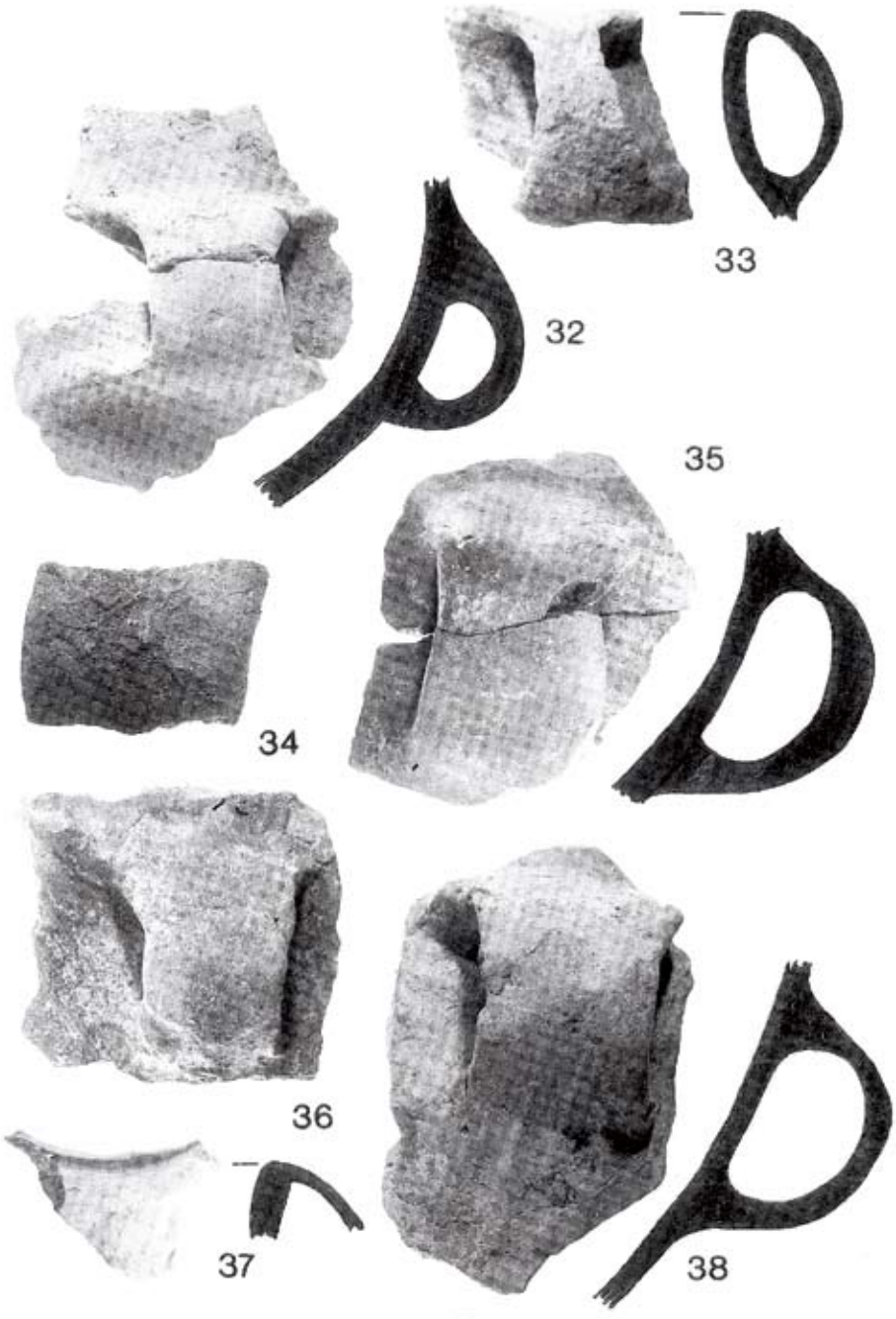
Pl. 125. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature A. 1:2.



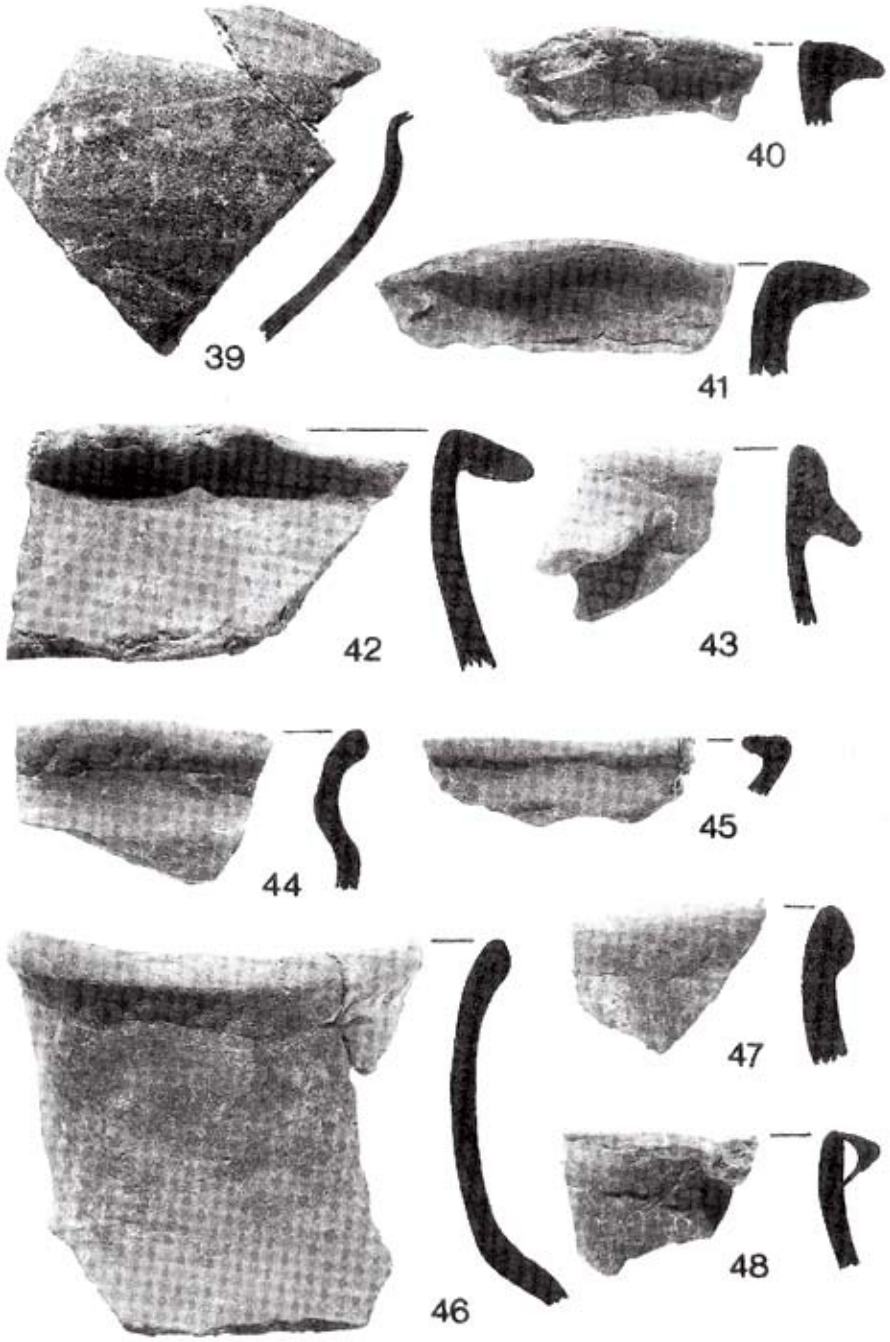
Pl. 126. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature A. 1:2.



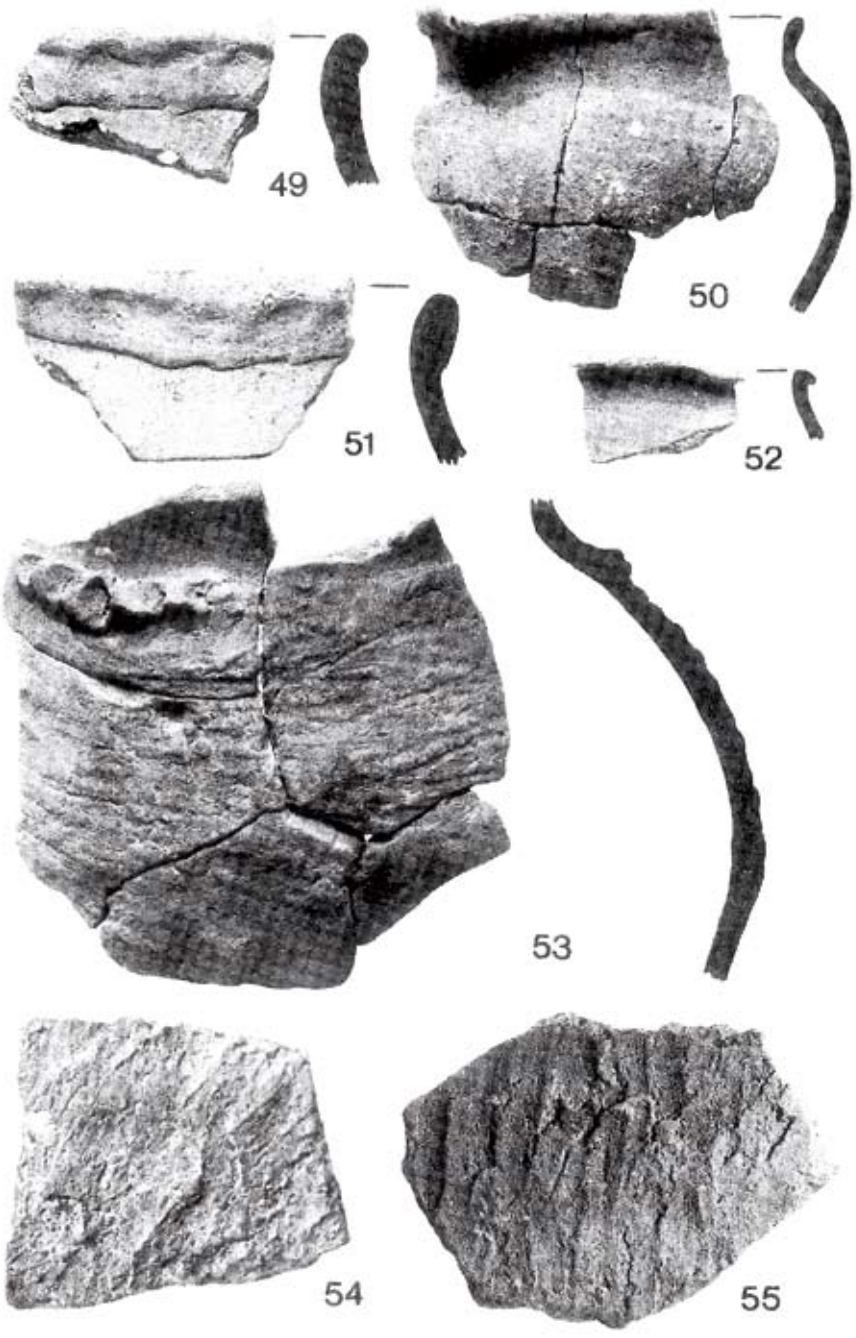
Pl. 127. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature A. 1:2.



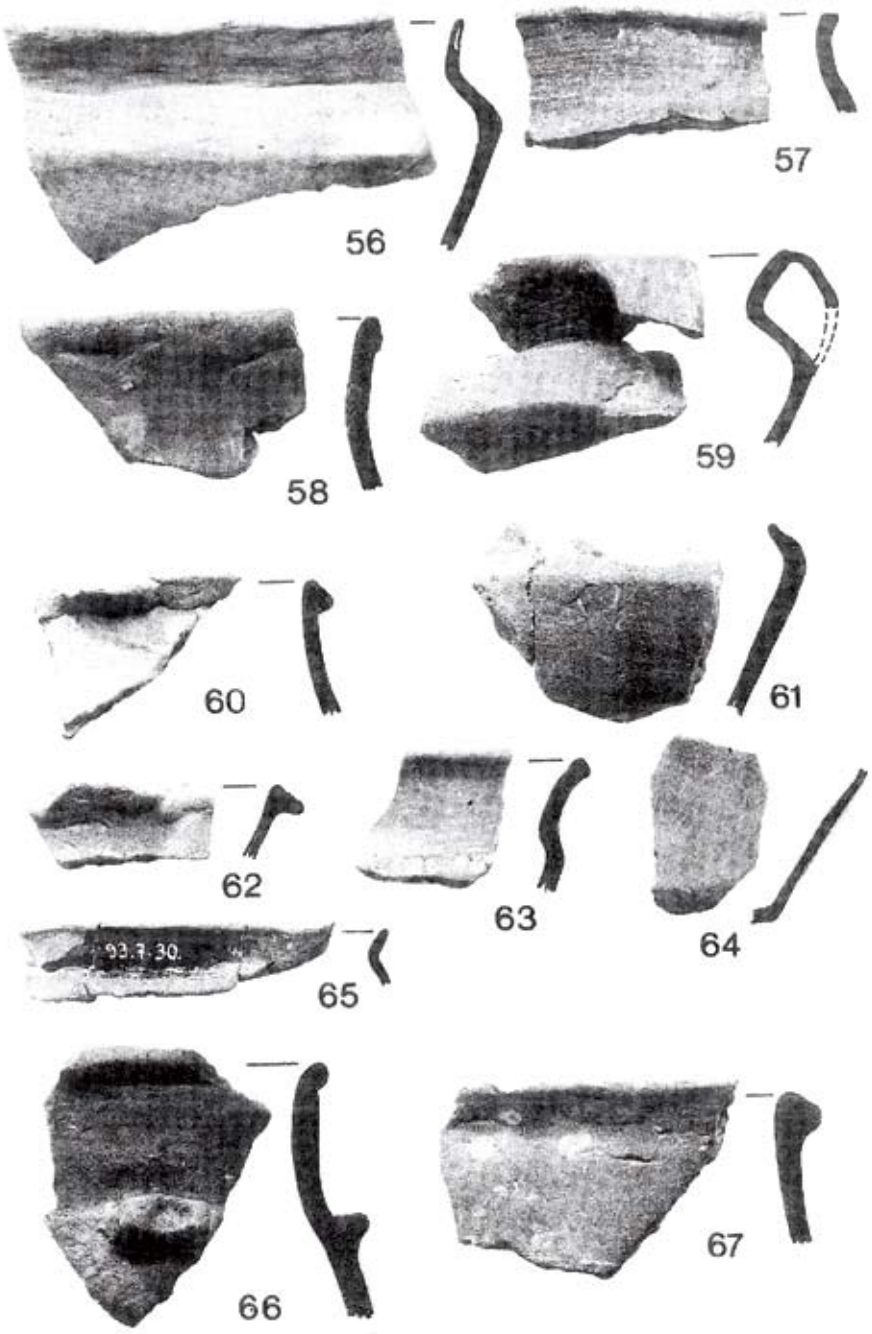
Pl. 128. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature A. 1:2.



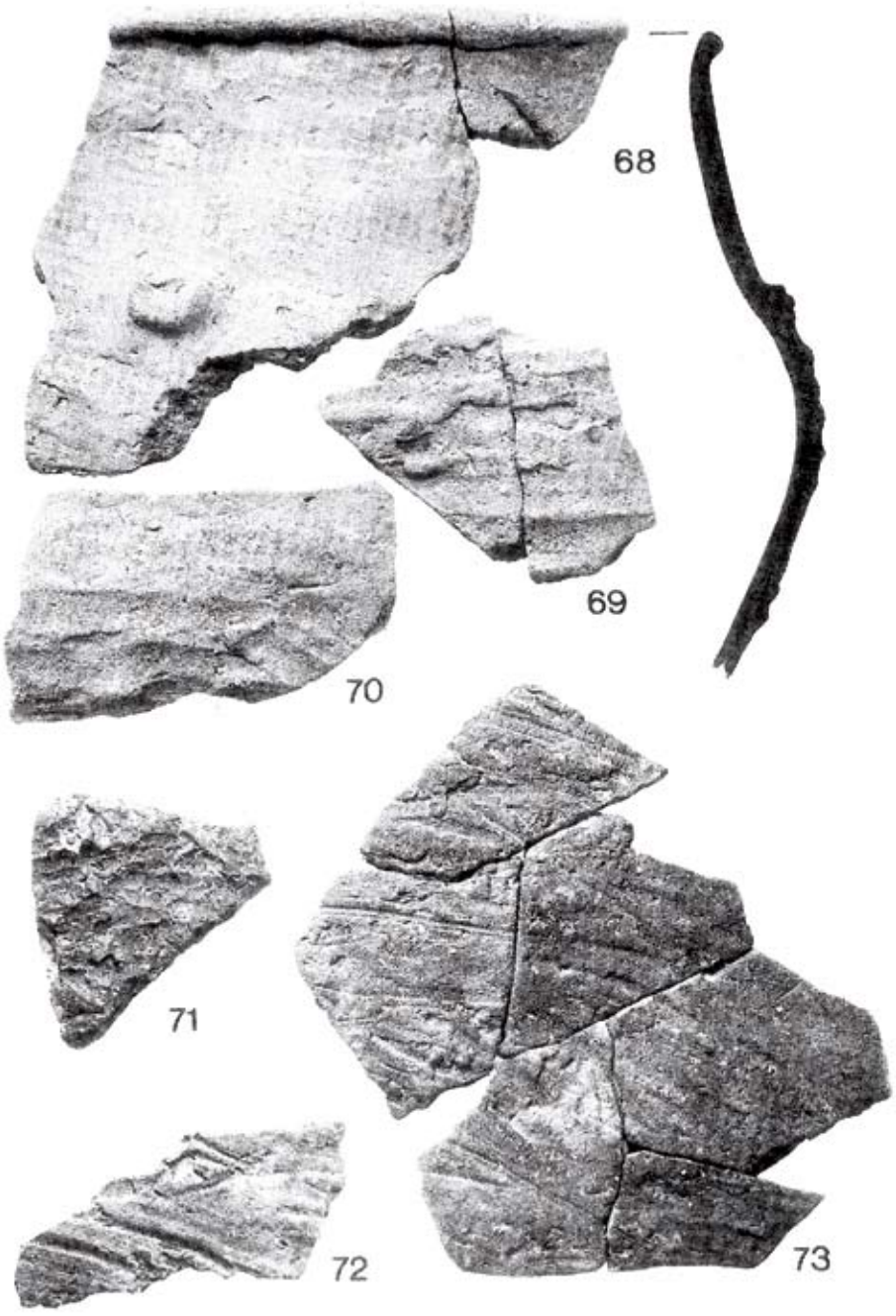
Pl. 129. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature A. 1:2.



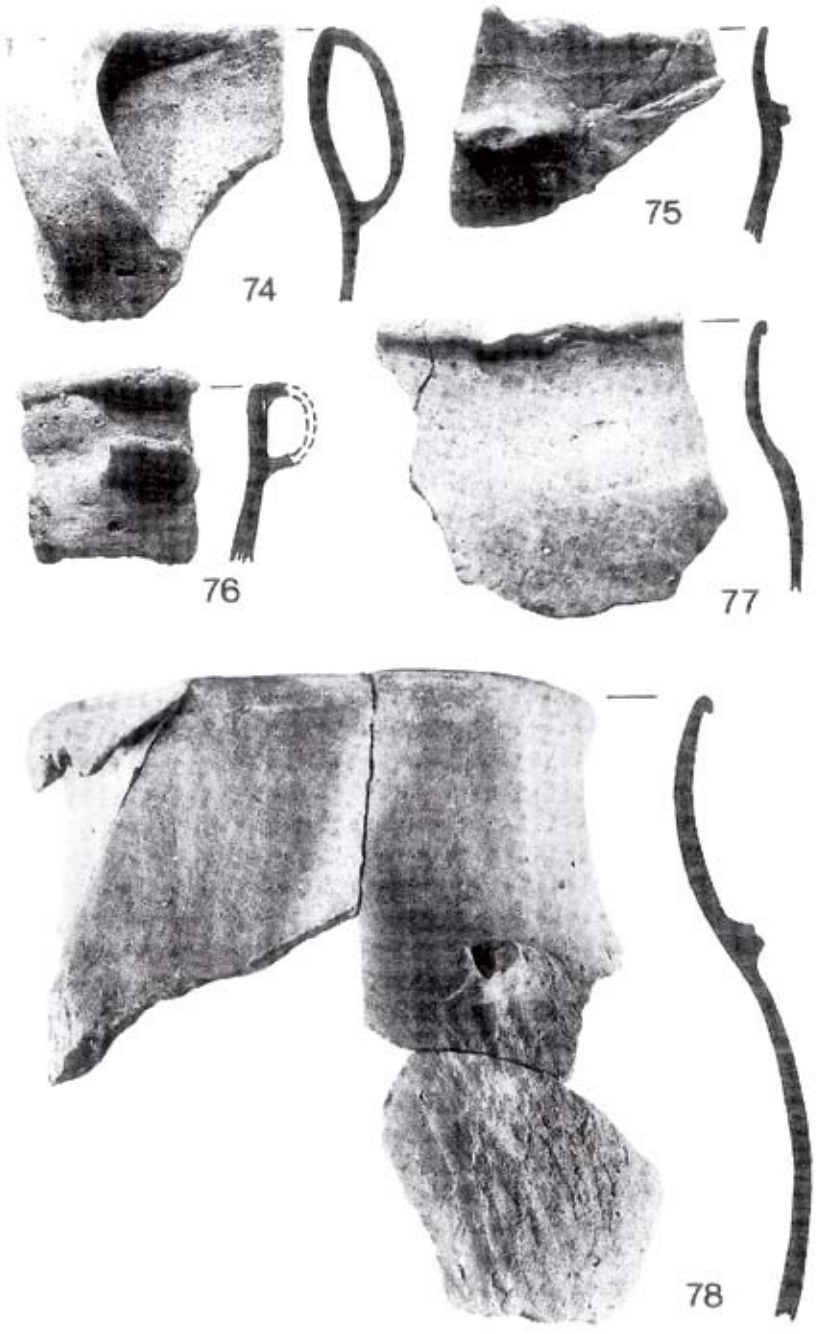
Pl. 130. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature B. 1:2.



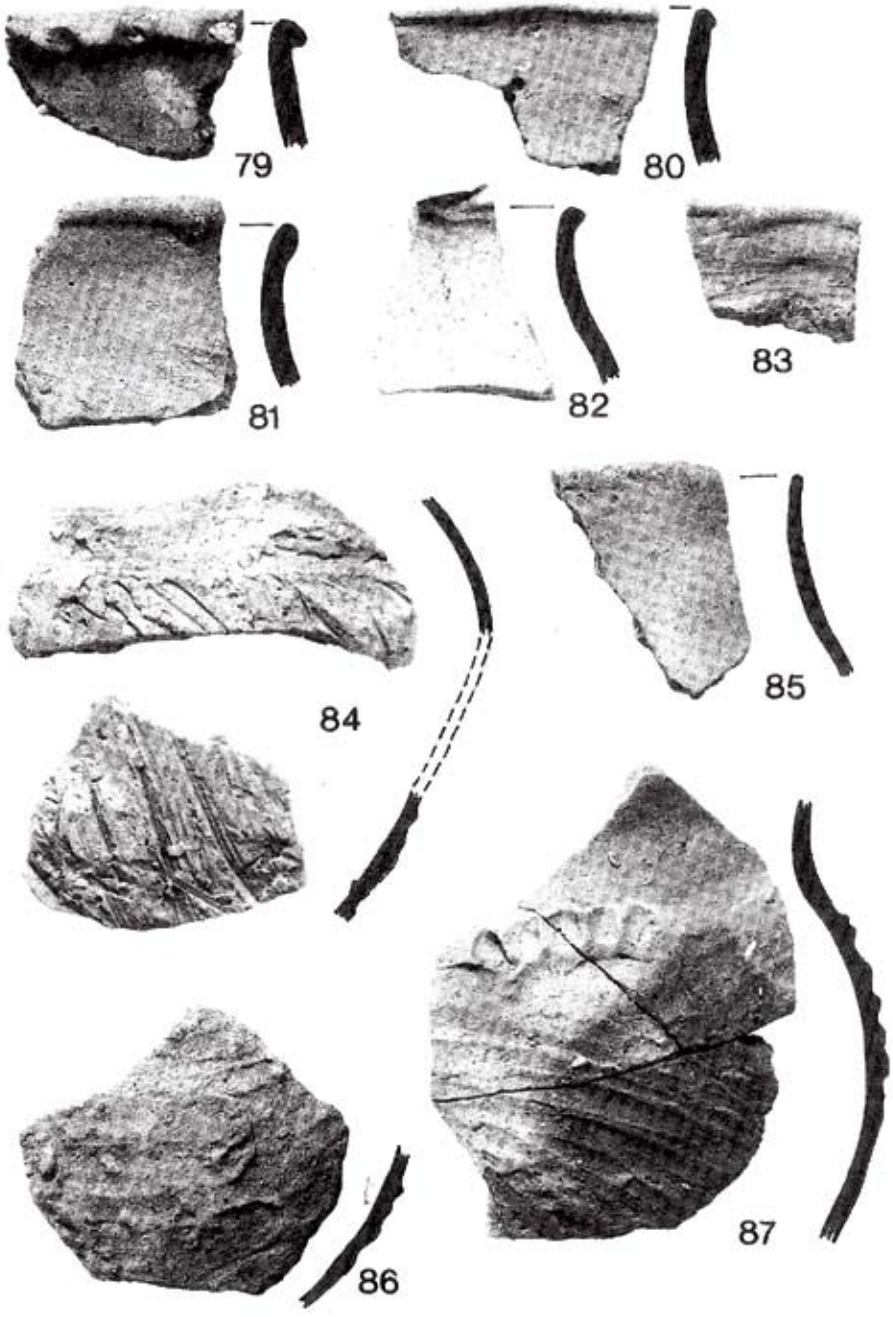
Pl. 131. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature B. 1:2.



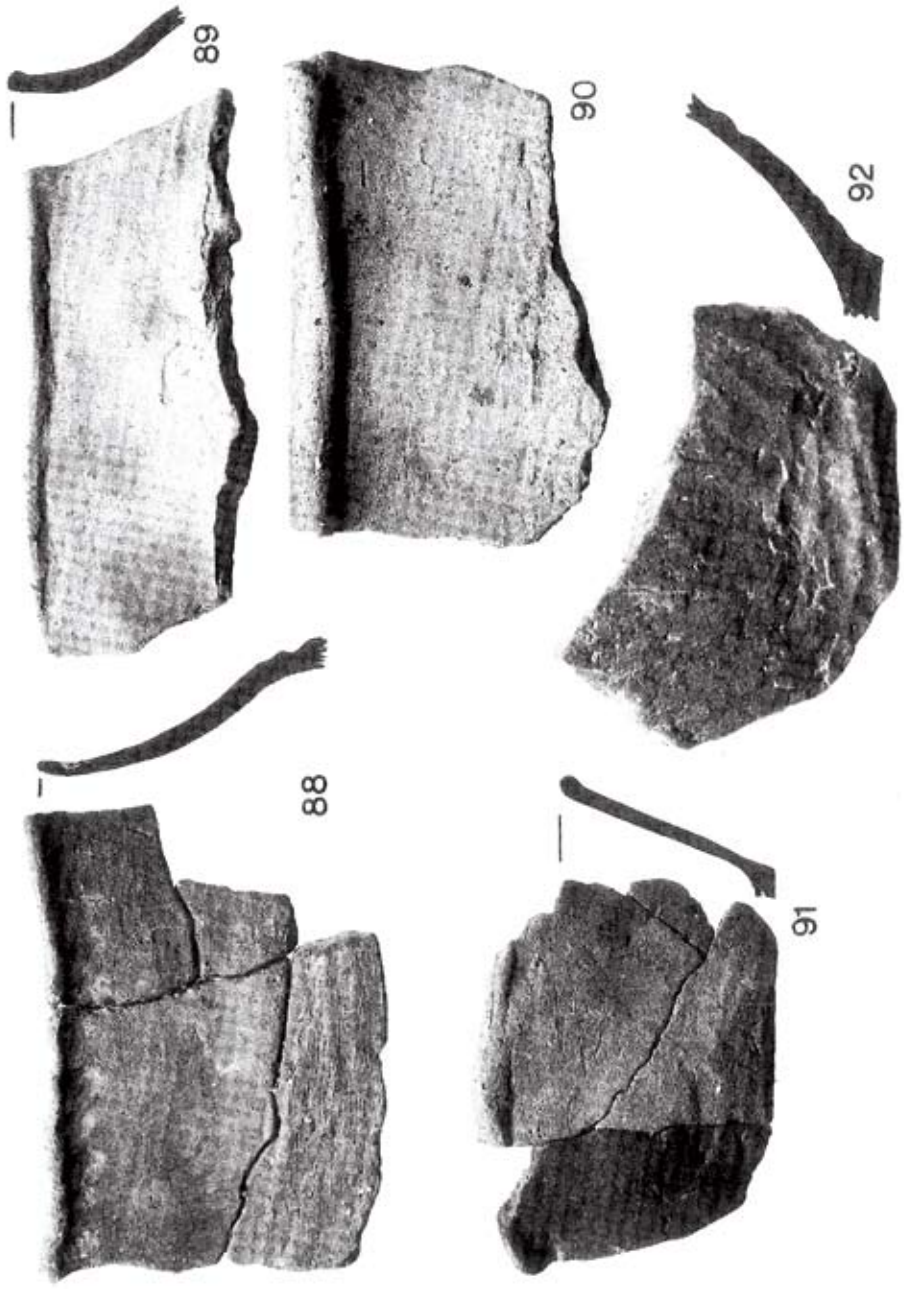
Pl. 132. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature B. 1:2.



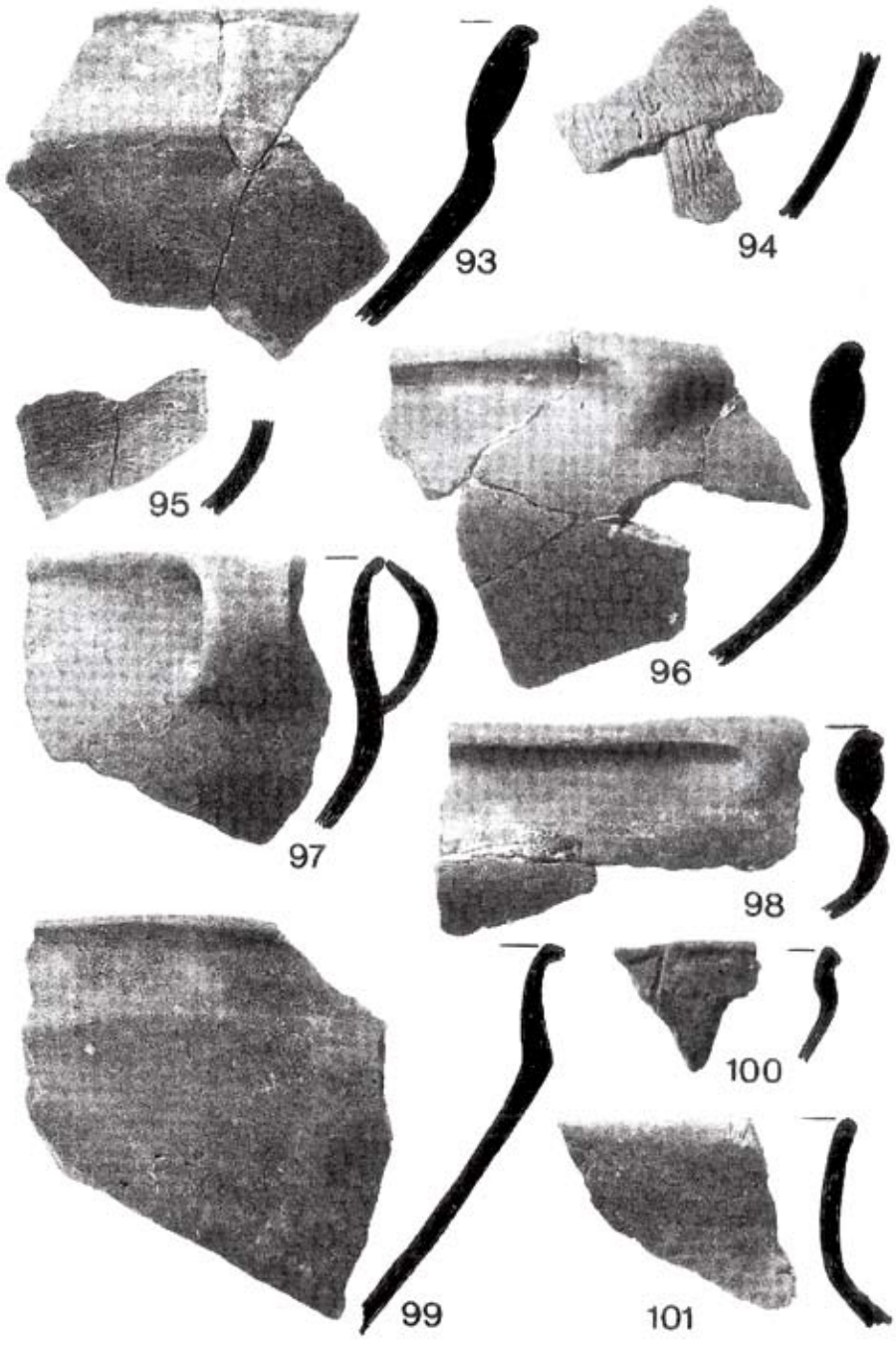
Pl. 133. Börzönce-Temetői dülő. Feature 1. 1:2.



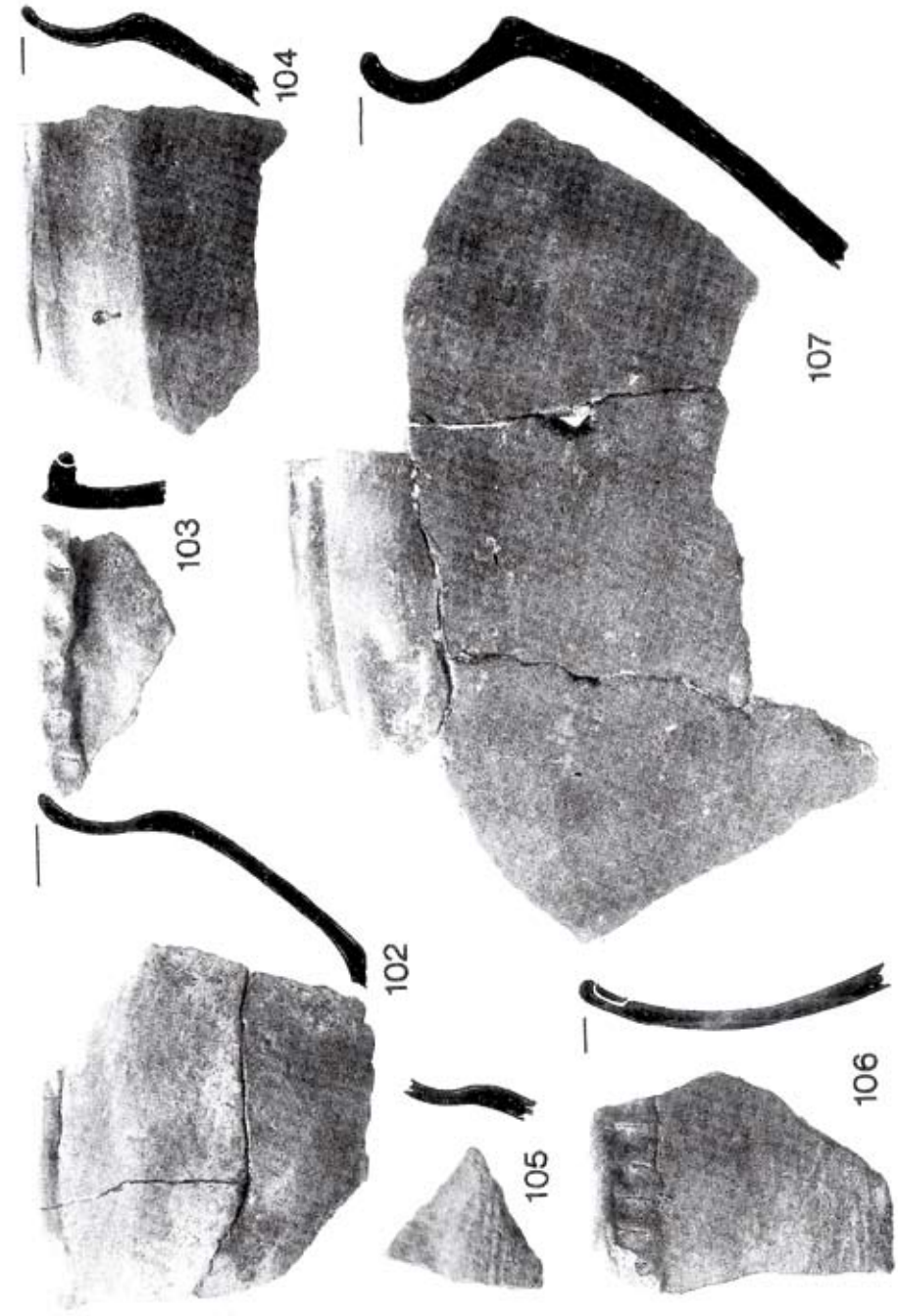
Pl. 134. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature 1. 1:2.



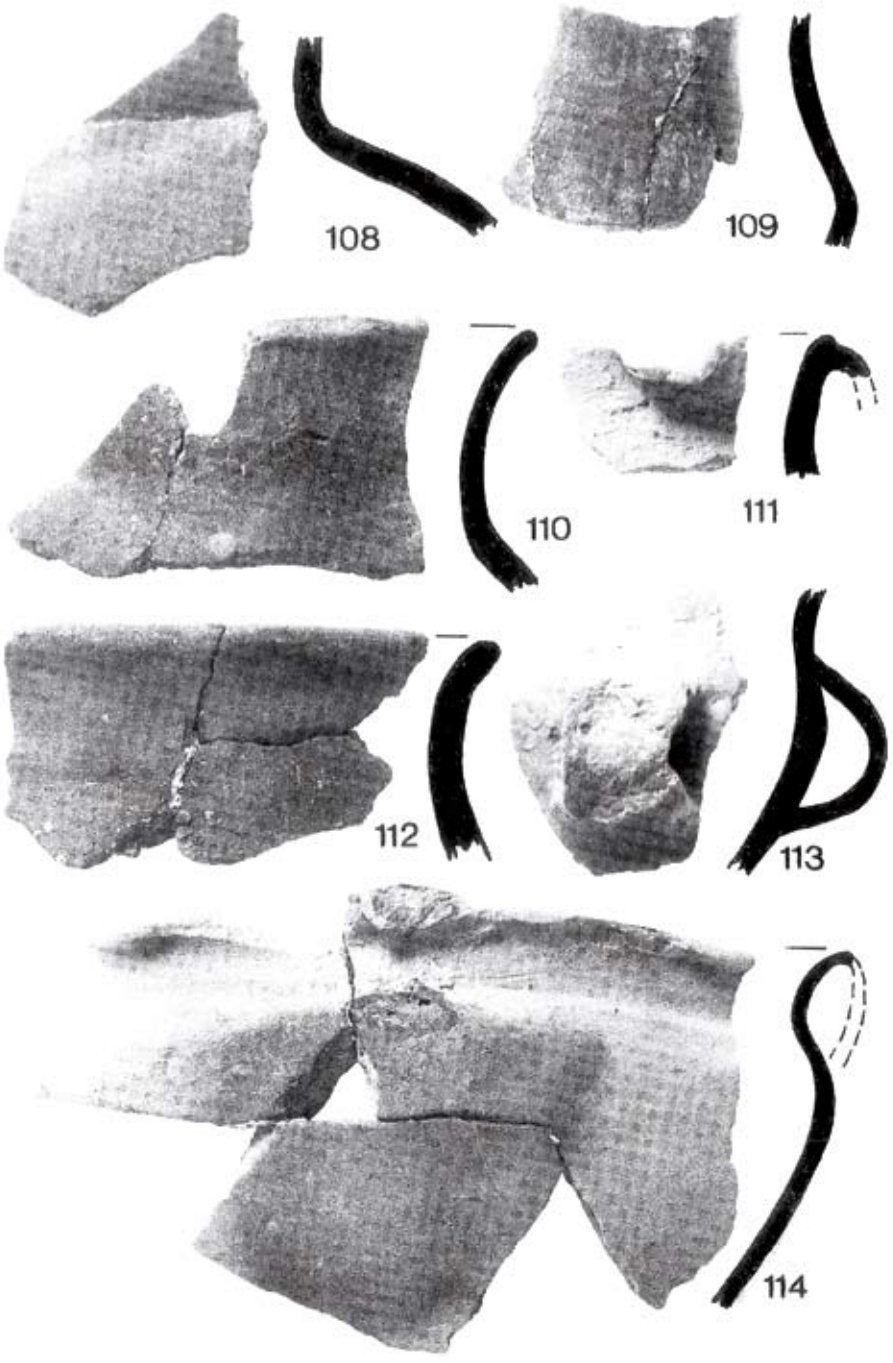
Pl. 135. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature 1. 1:2.



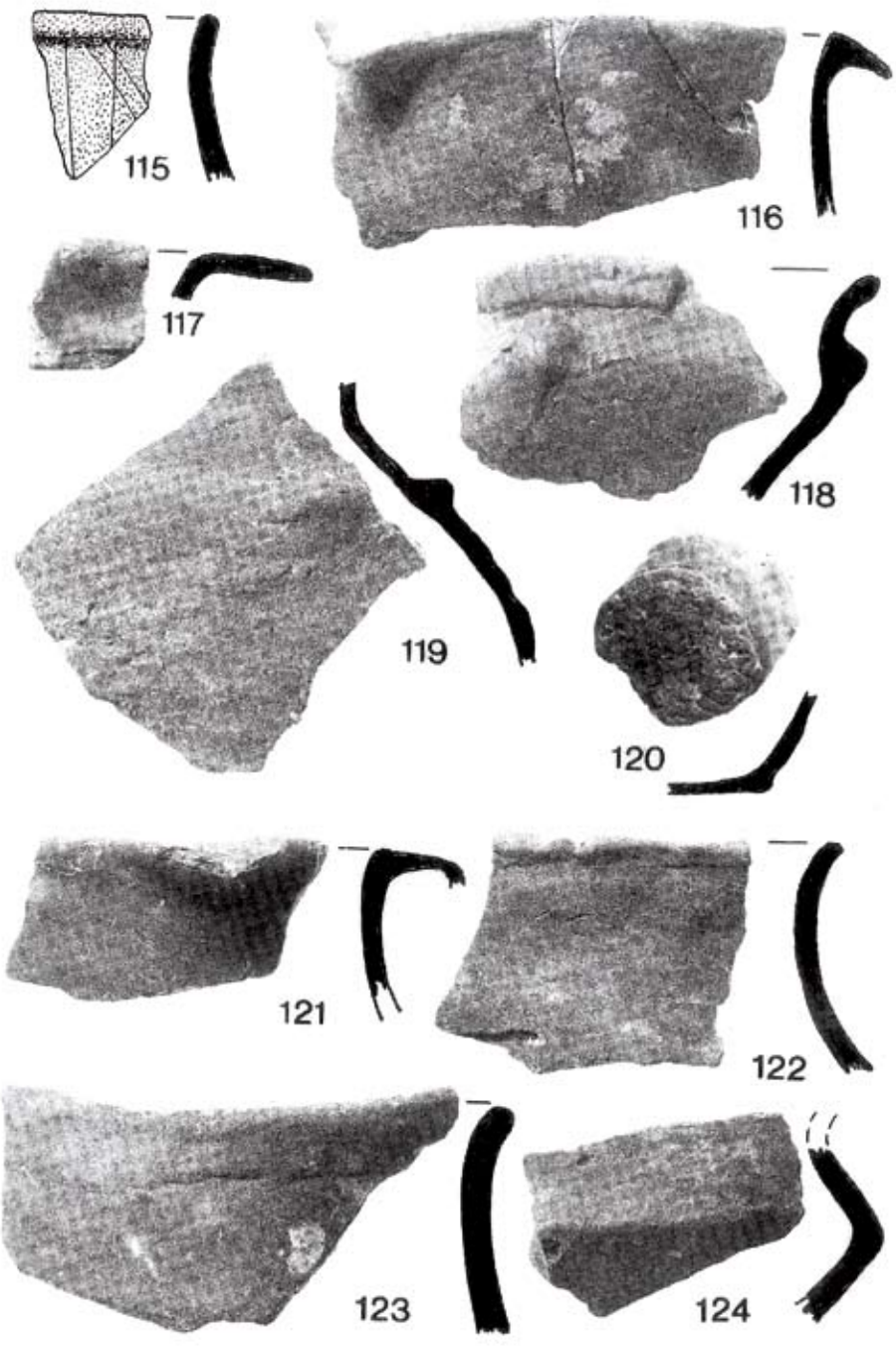
Pl. 136. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature E. 1:2.



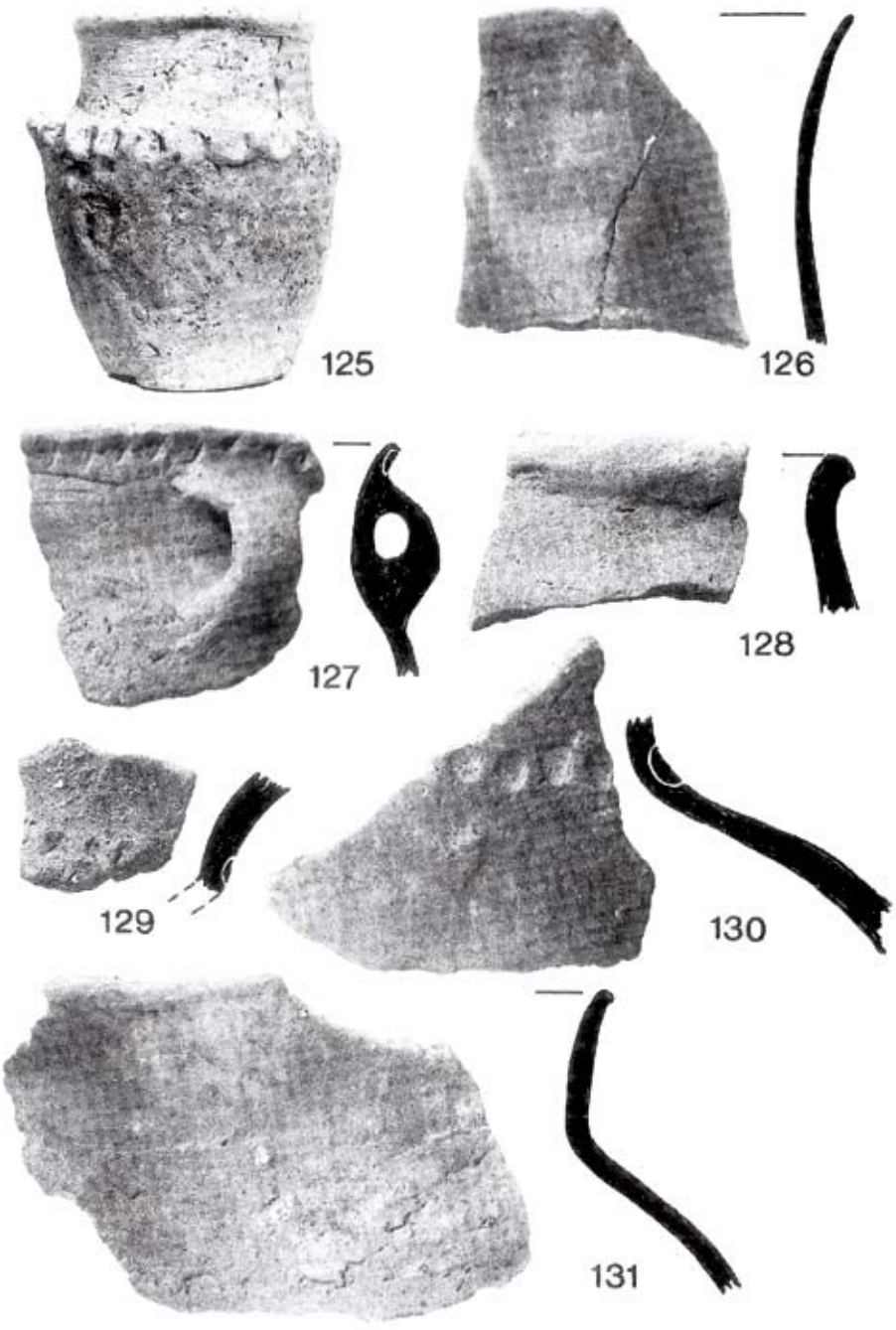
Pl. 137. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature E. 1:2.



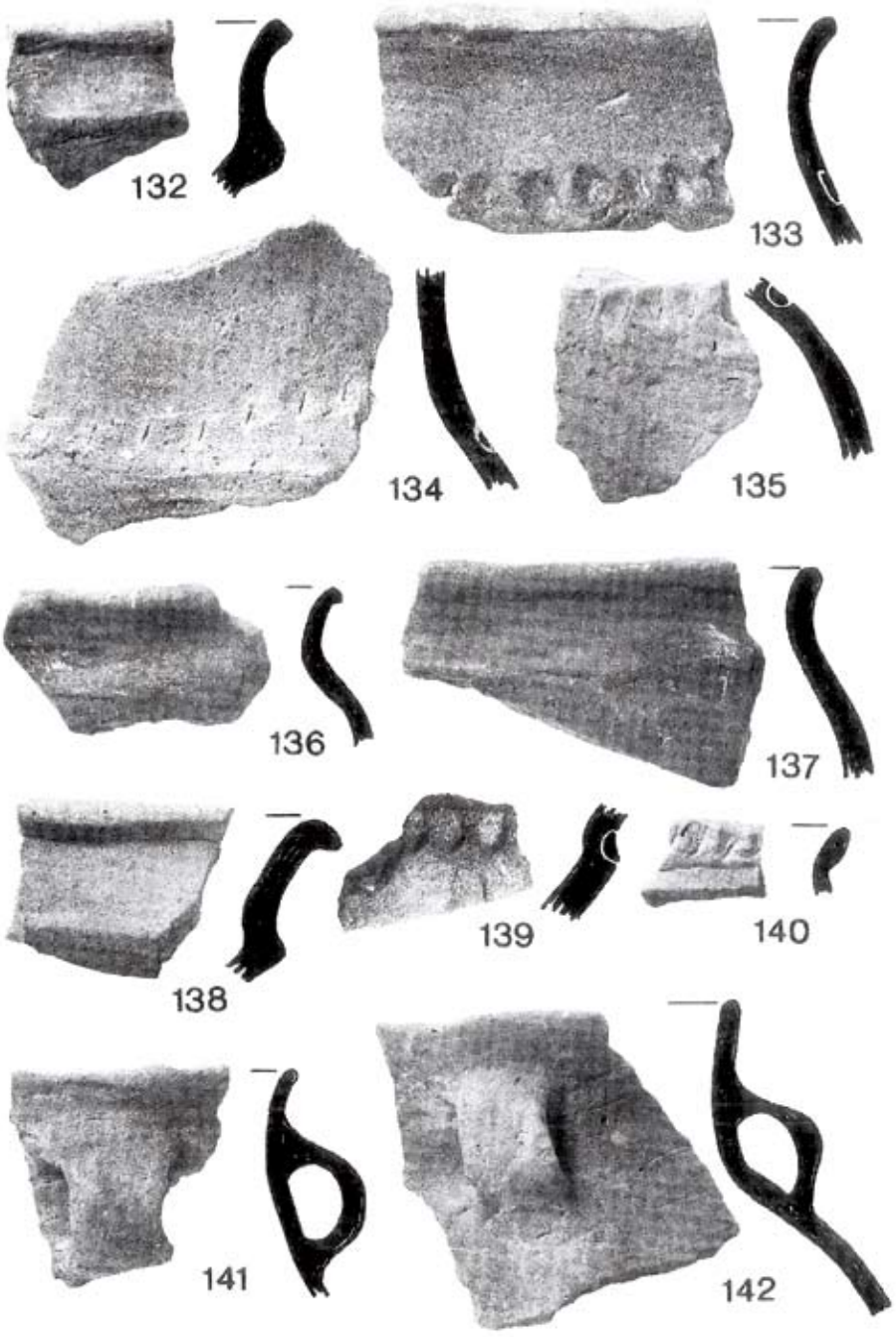
Pl. 138. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature E. 1:2.



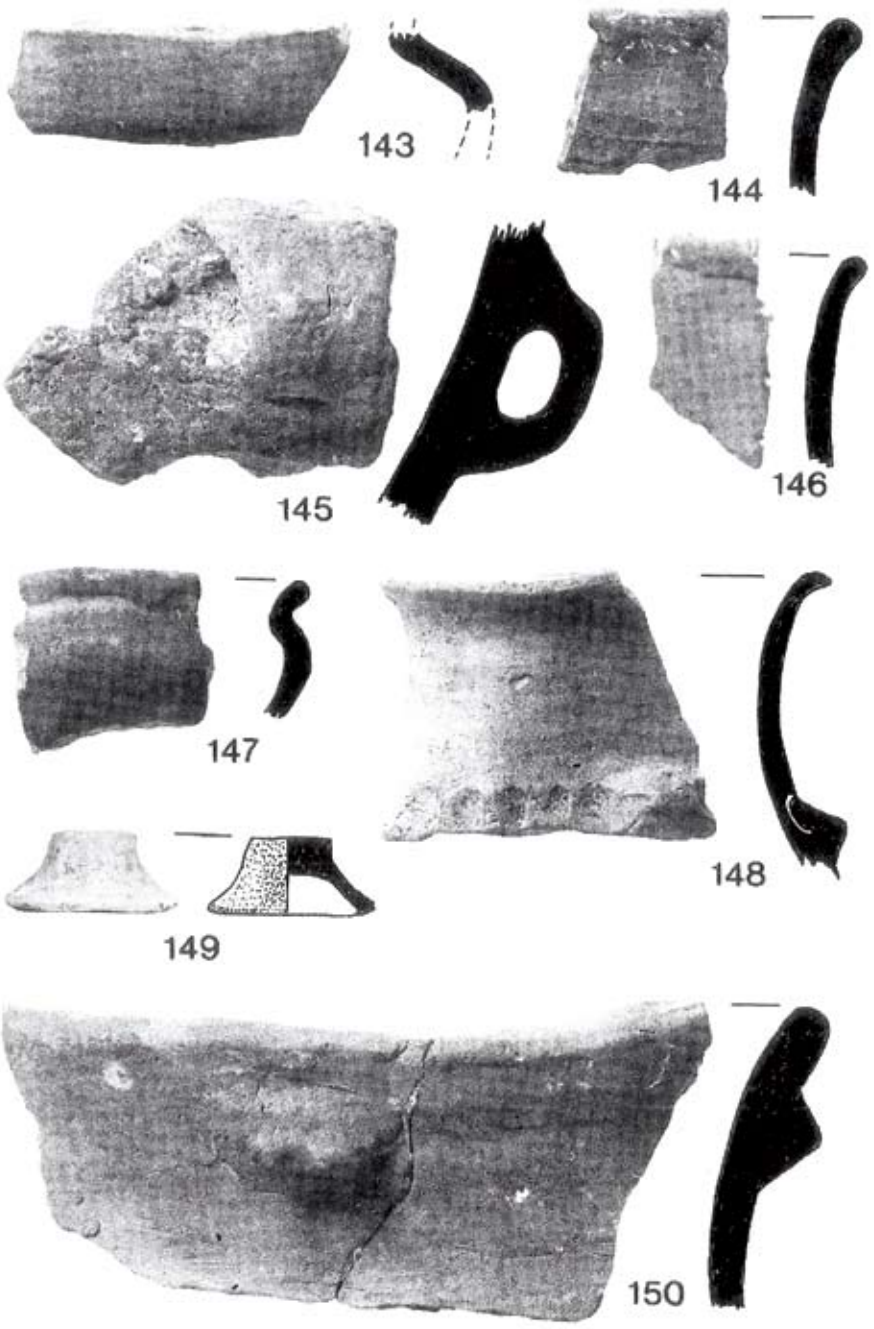
Pl. 139. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature É. 1:2.



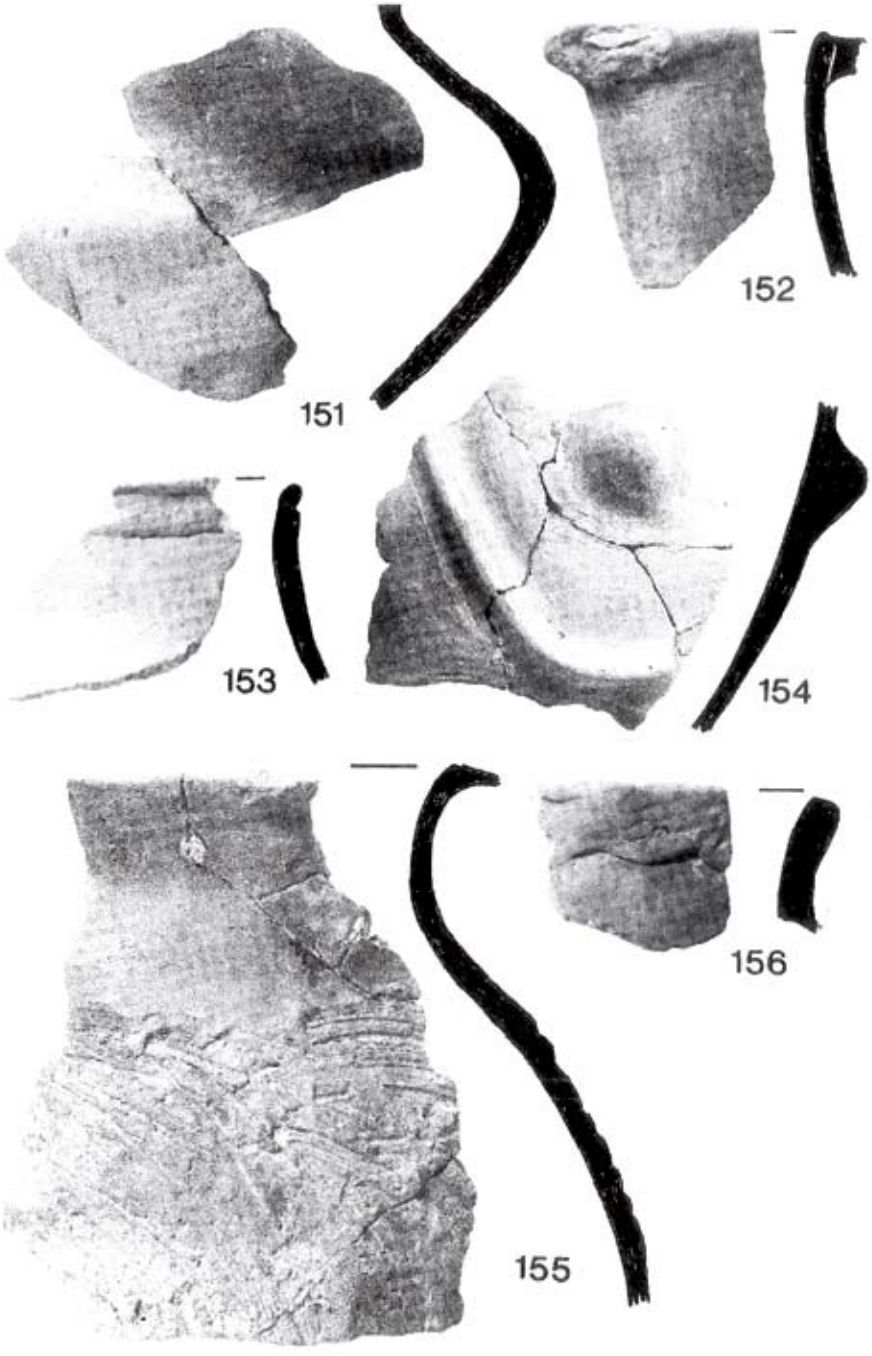
Pl. 140. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature F. 1:2.



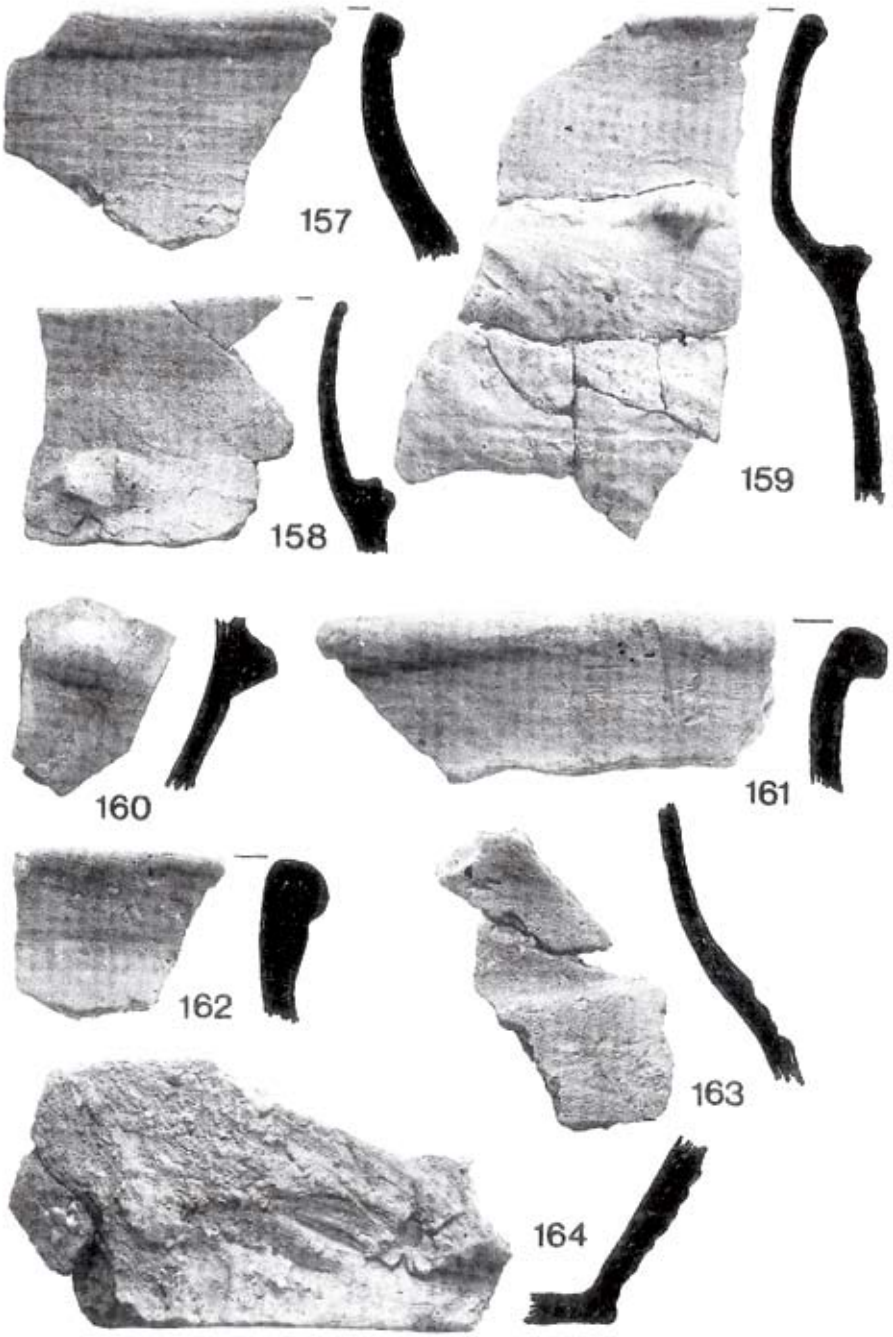
Pl. 141. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature F. 1:2.



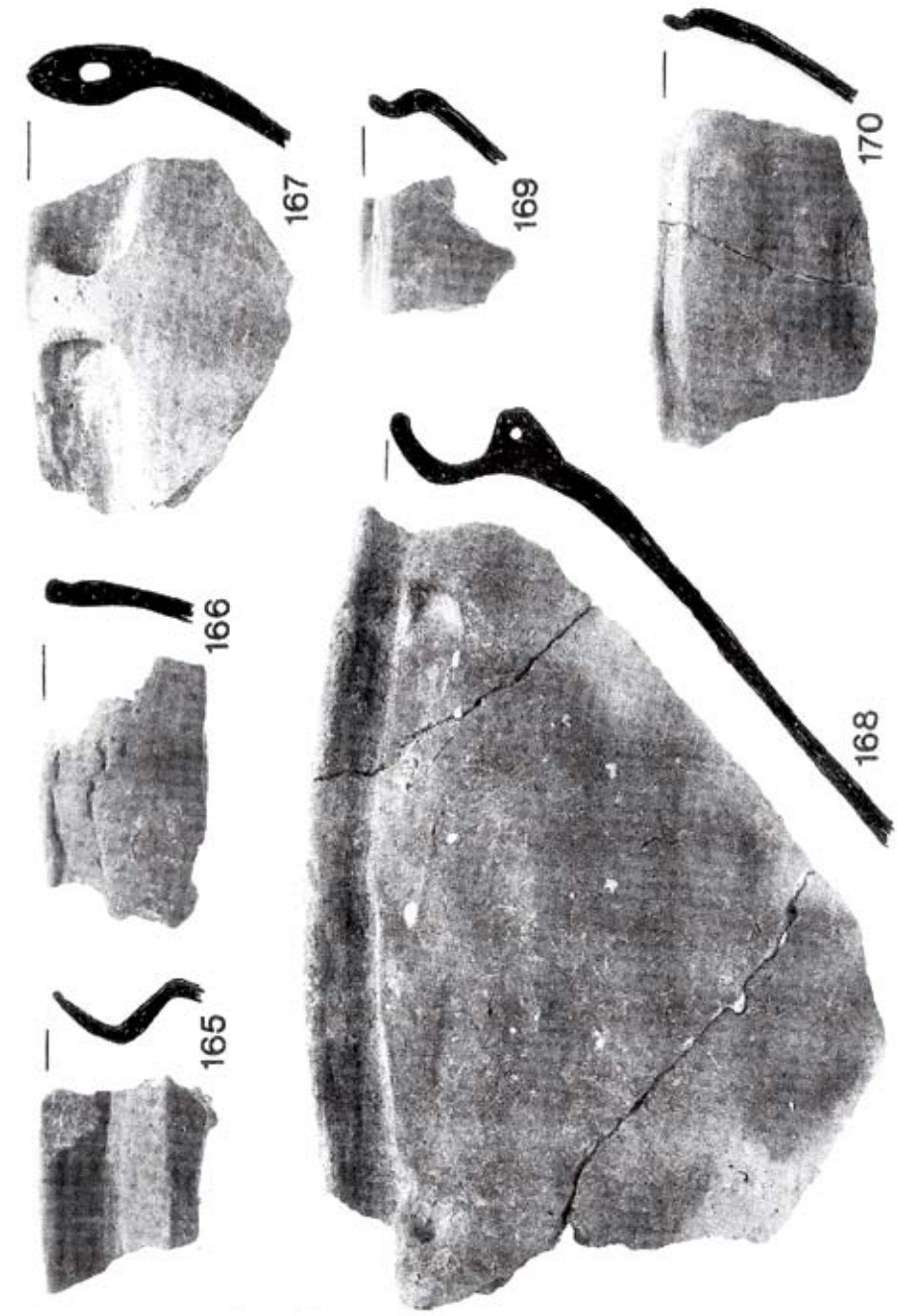
Pl. 142. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Features G (143-146) and H. (147-150) 1:2.



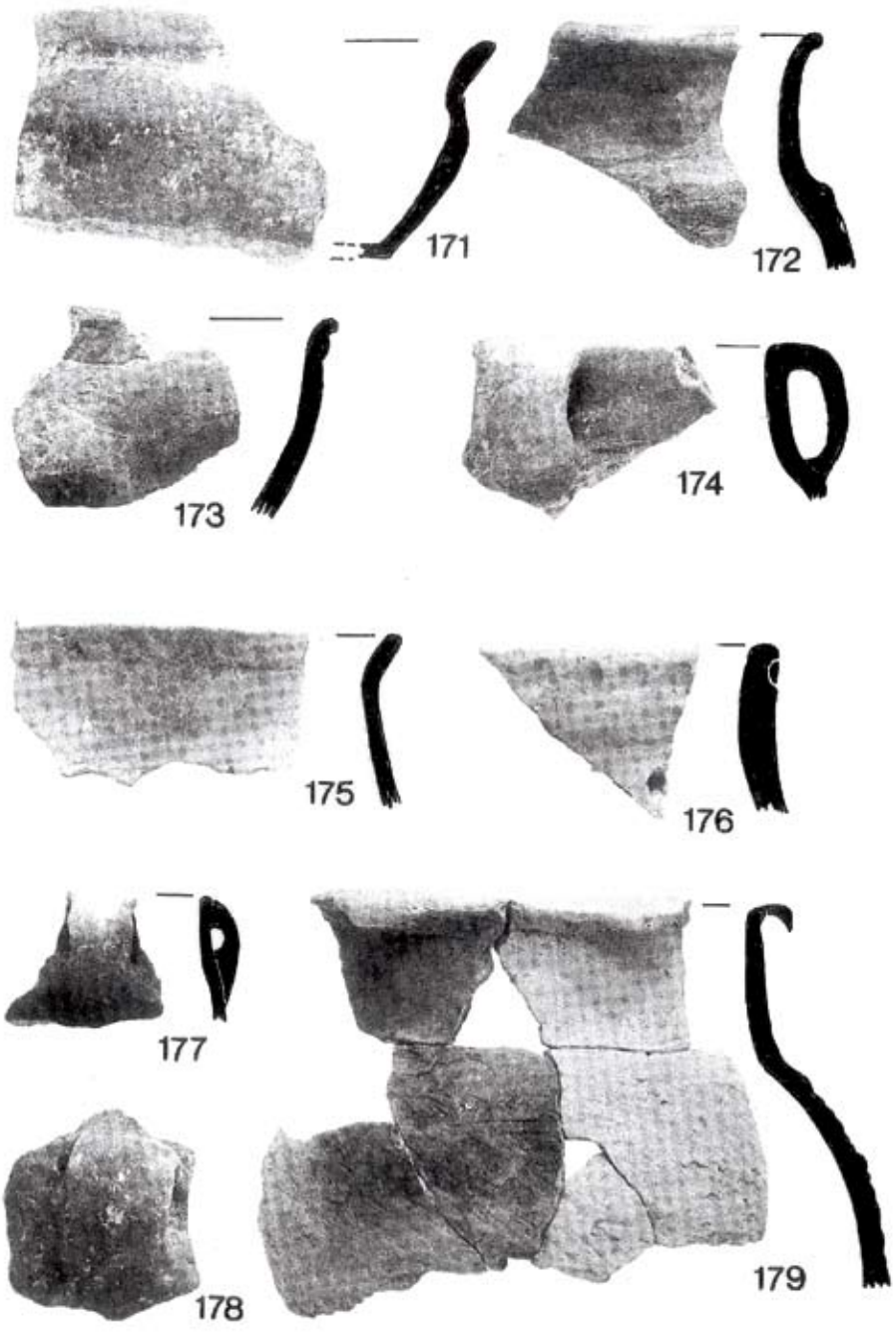
Pl. 143. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature H. 1:2.



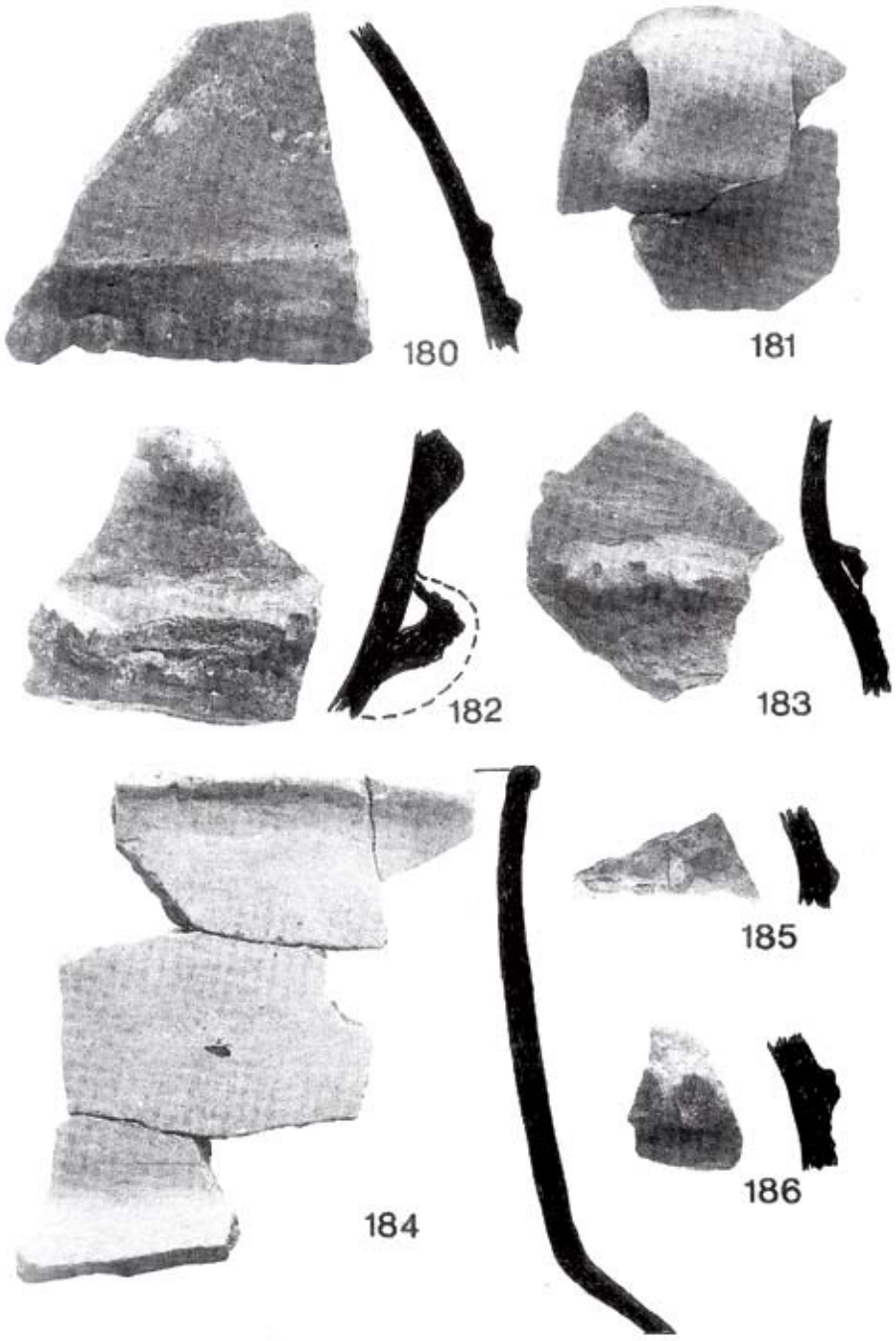
Pl. 144. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature I. 1:2.



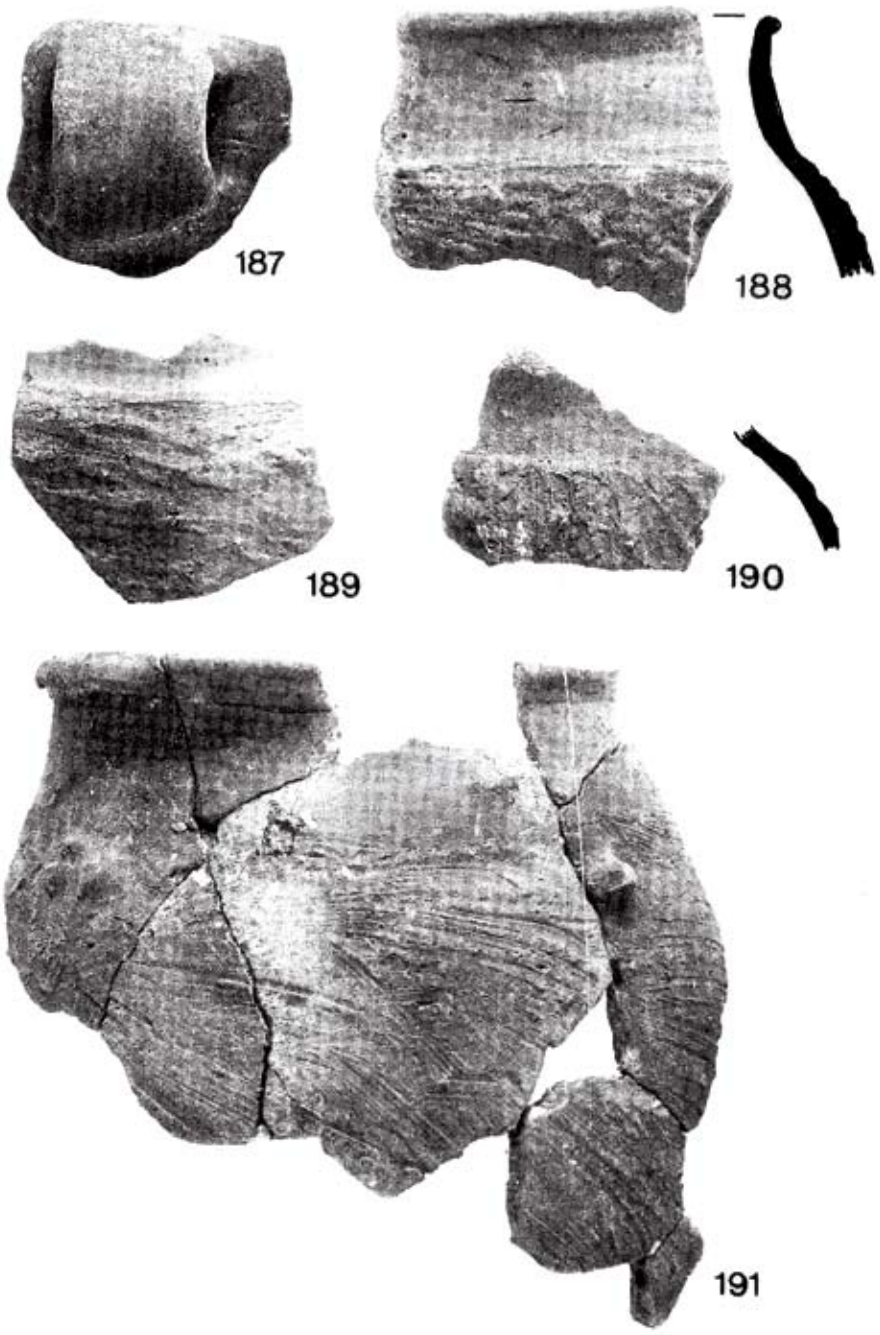
Pl. 145. Borzönce-Temetői dülő. Feature J. 1:2.



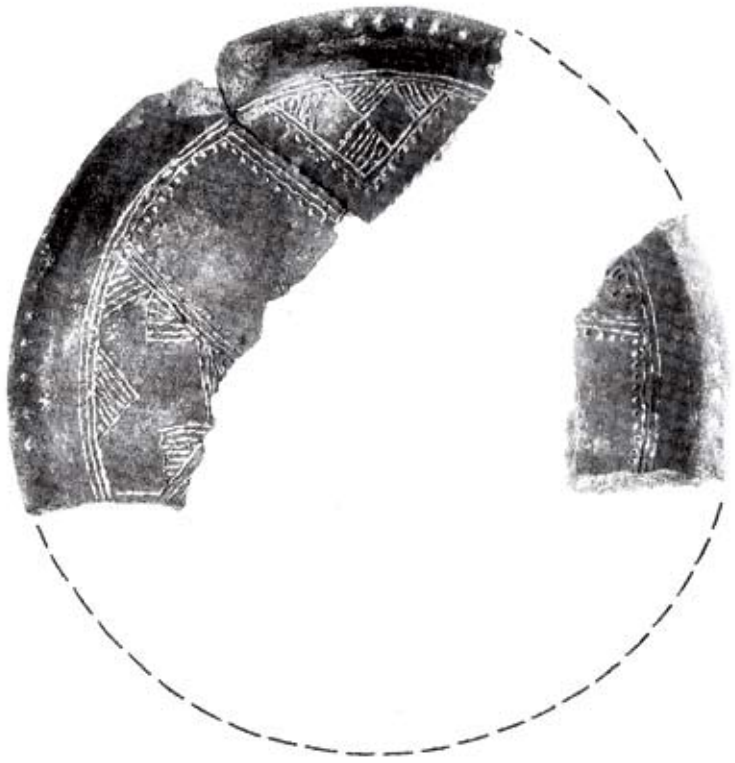
Pl. 146. Börzönce-Temetői dülő. Feature J. 1:2.



Pl. 147. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature J. 1:2.



Pl. 148. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature J. 1:2.



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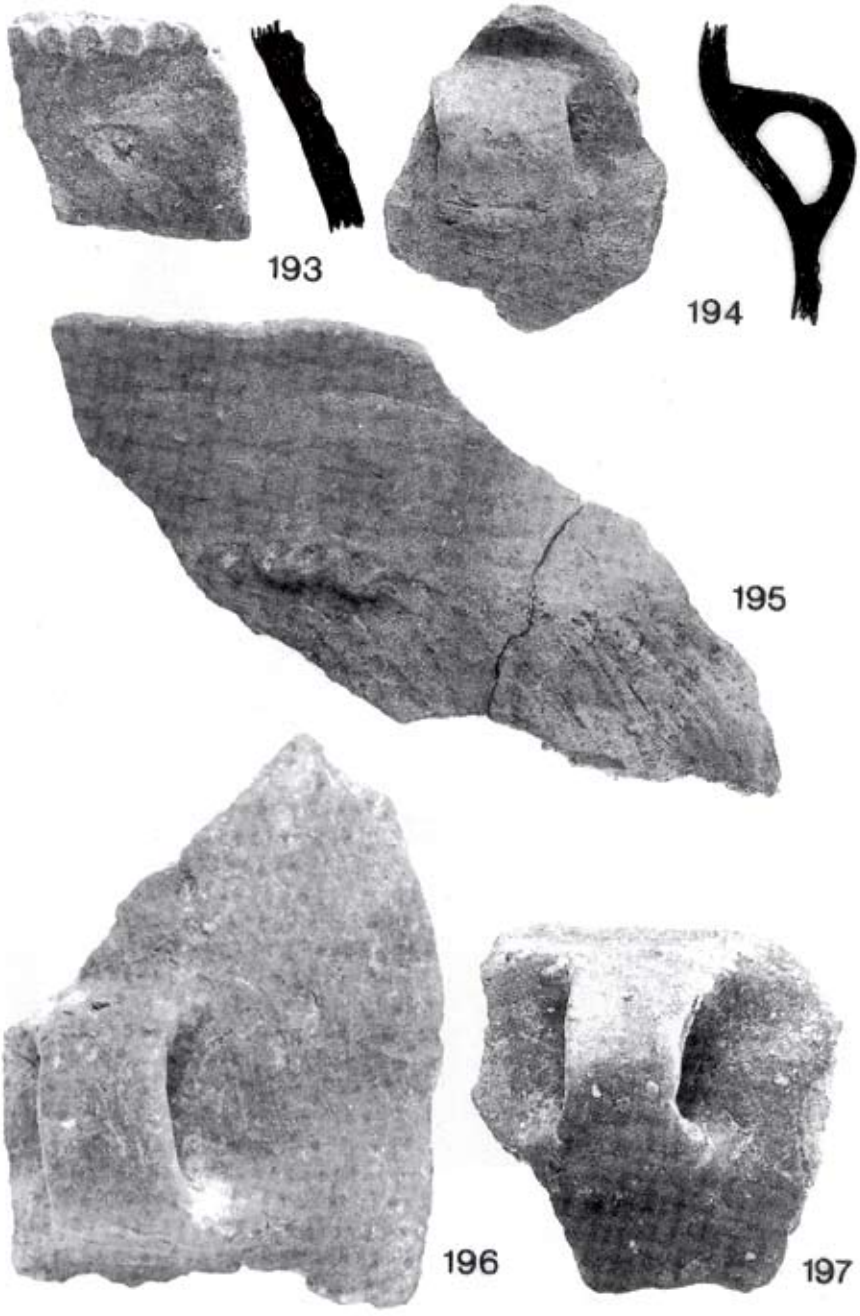
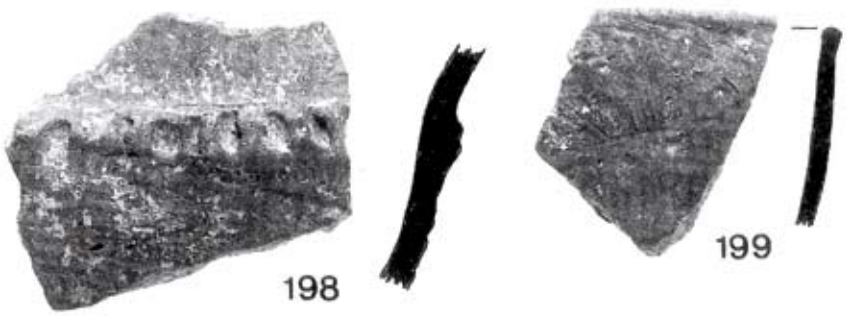
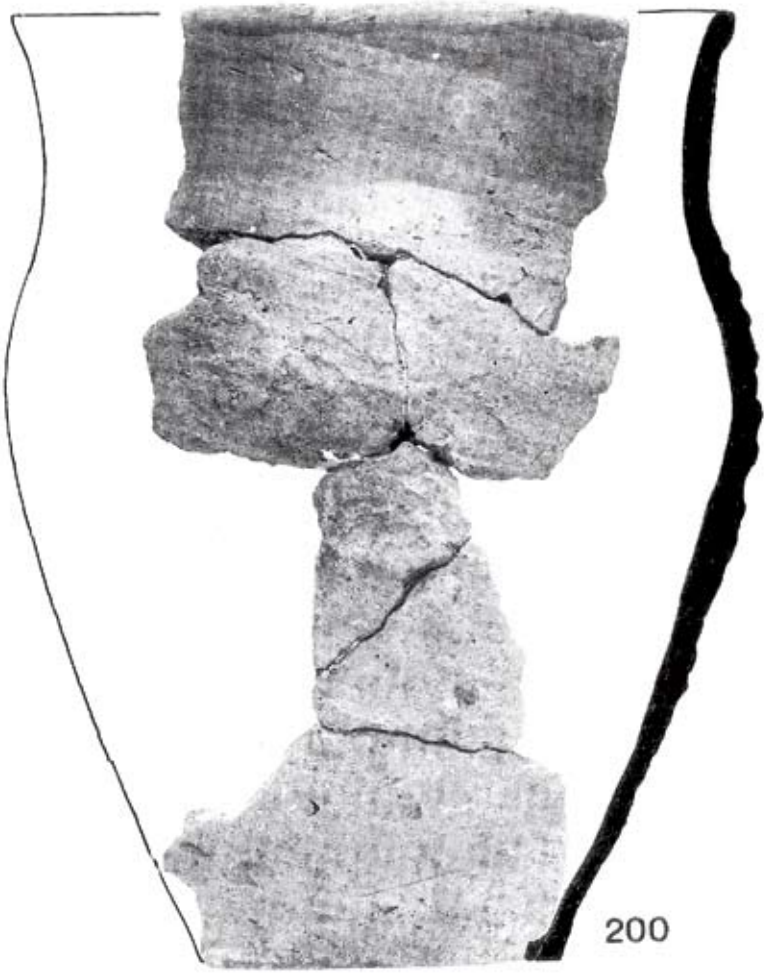
Pl. 149. Börzönce-Temetői dülő. Feature J. 1:2.

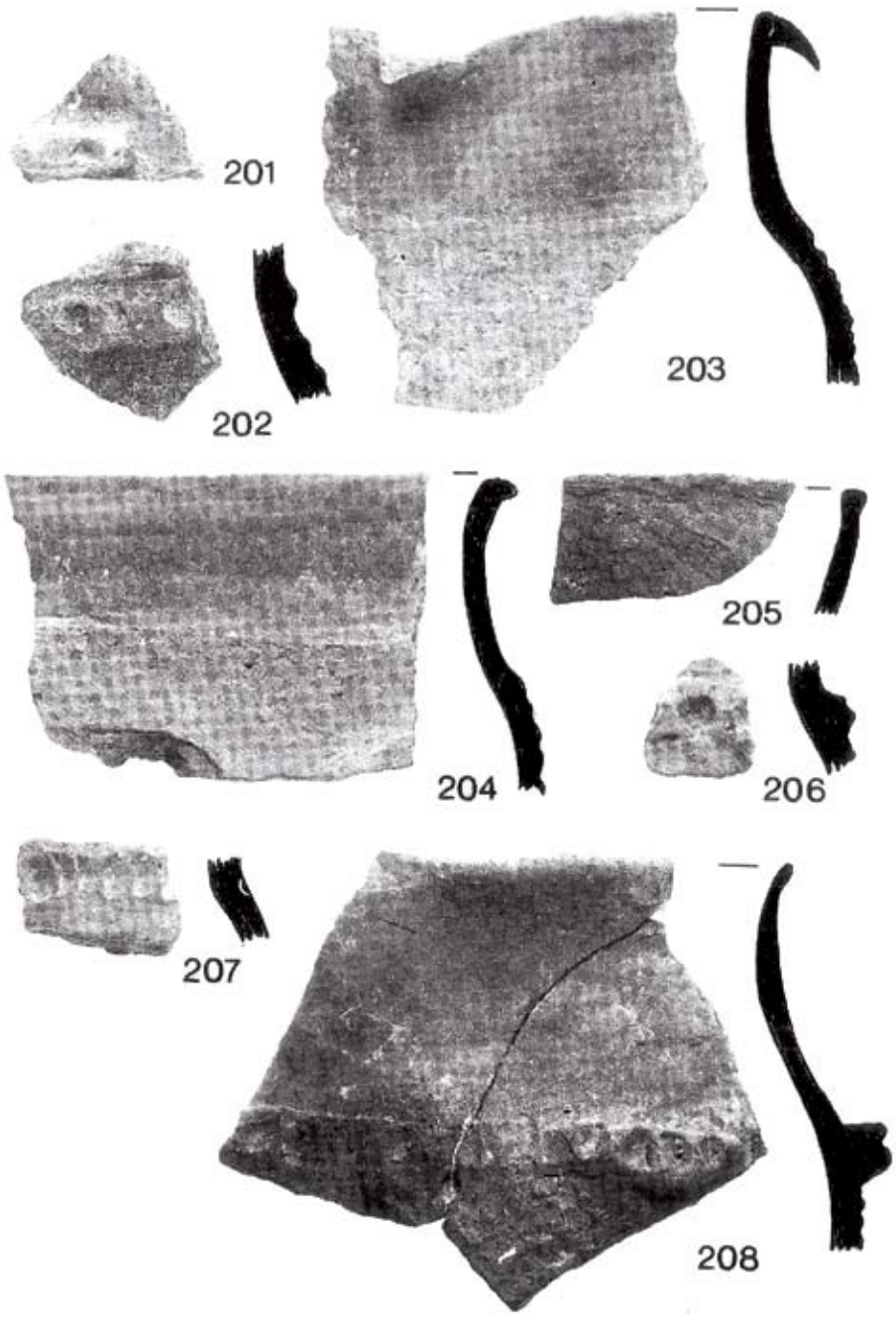


Pl. 150. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature J. 1:2.

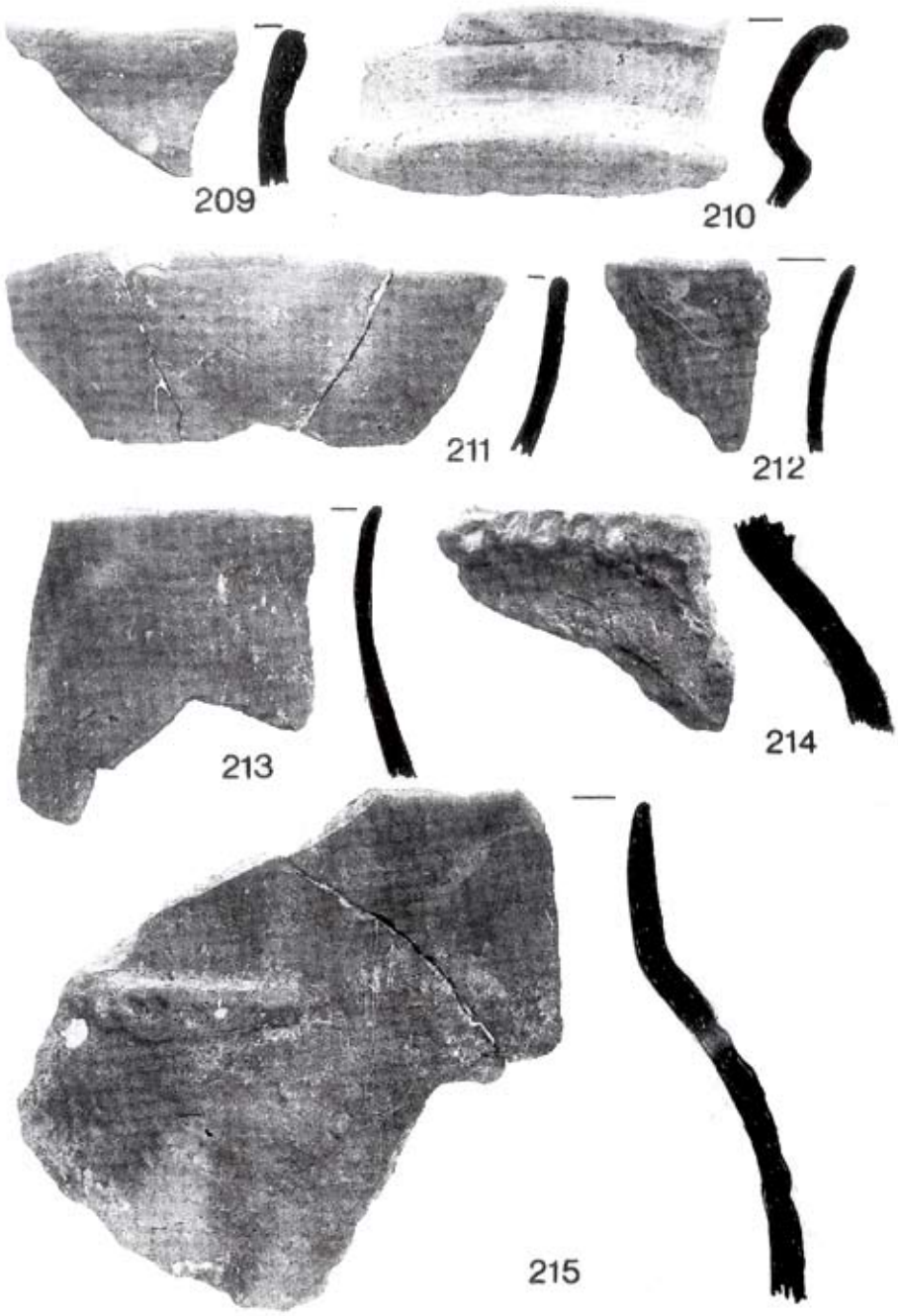




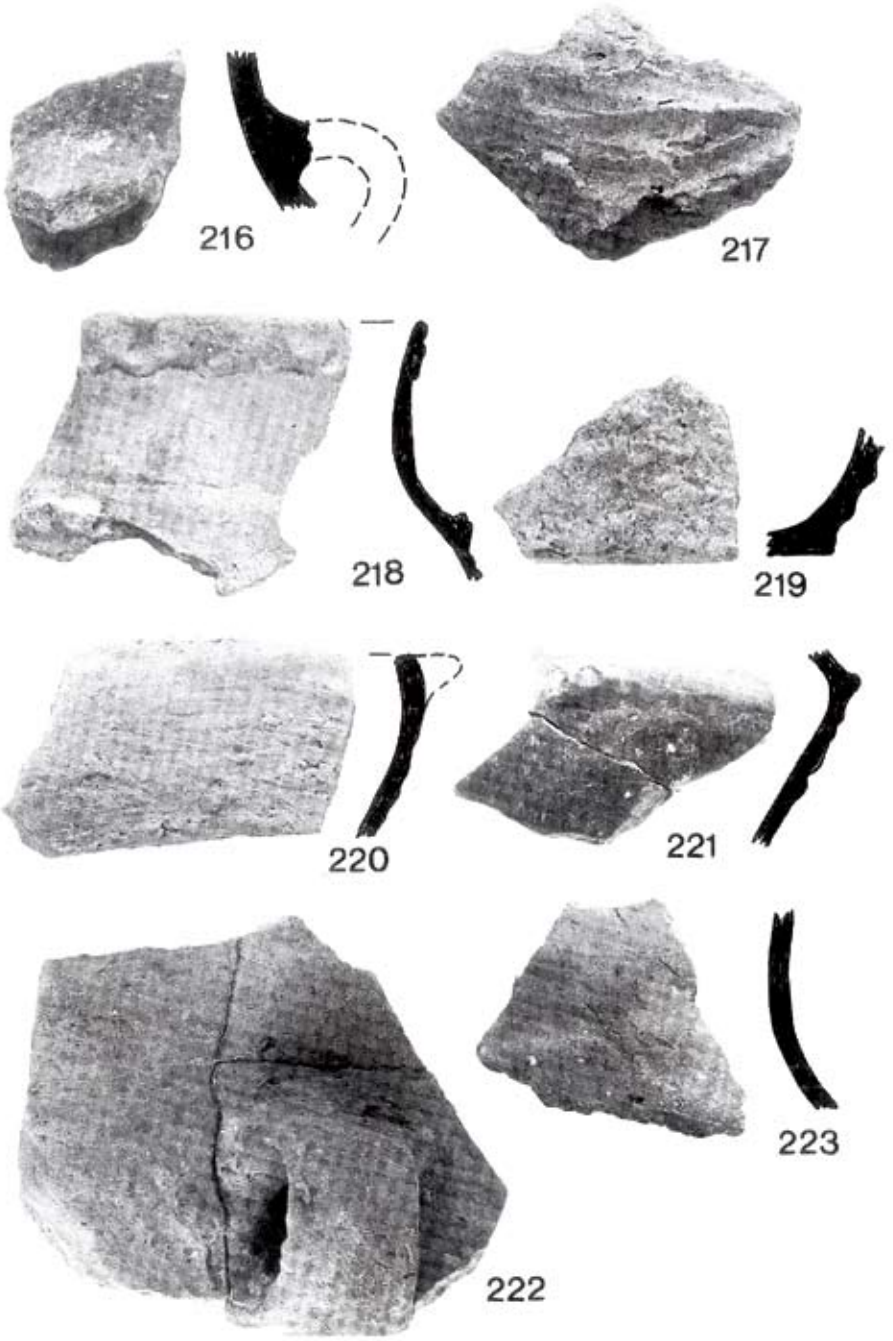
Pl. 151. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature L. 1:2.



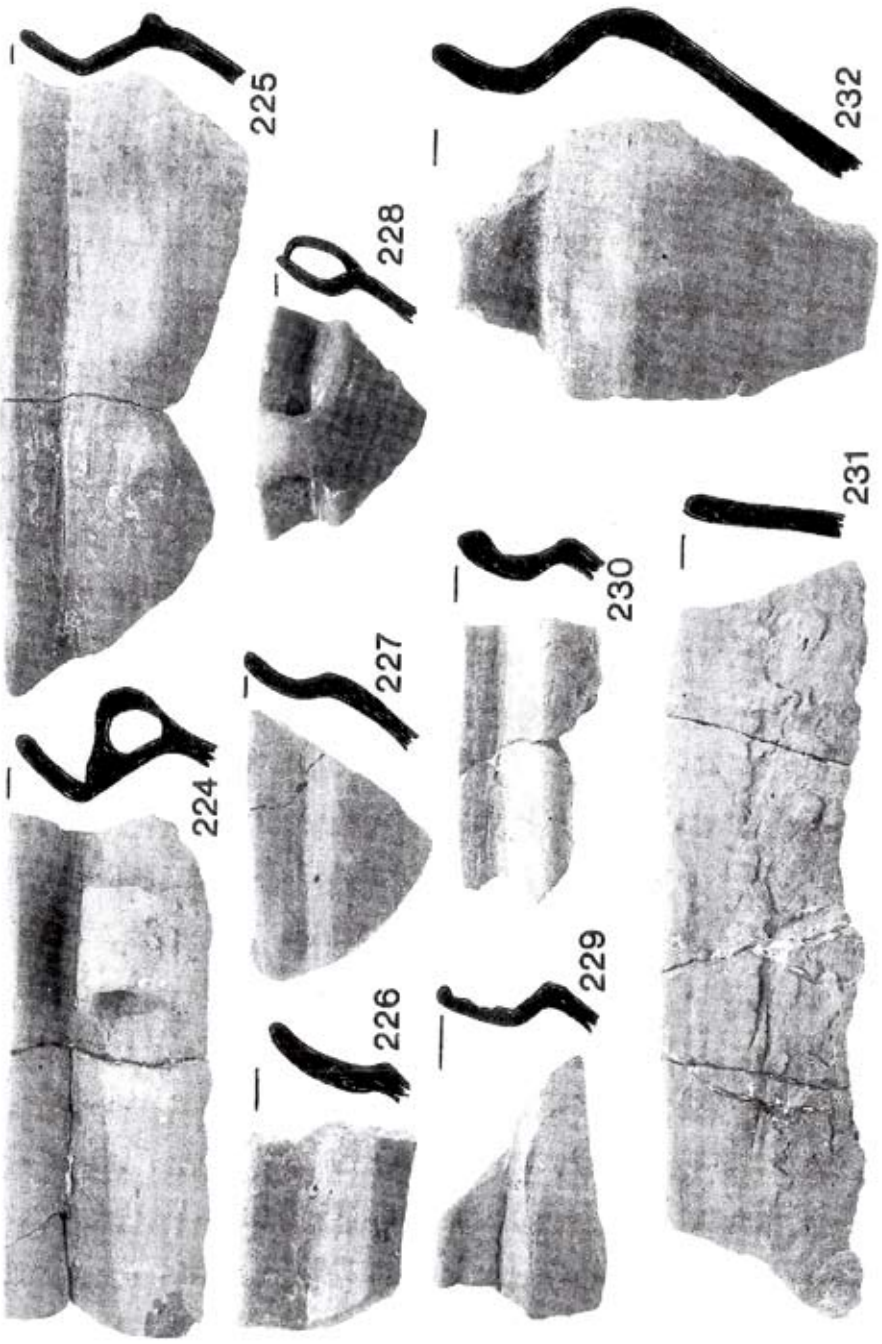
Pl. 152. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature L. 1:2.



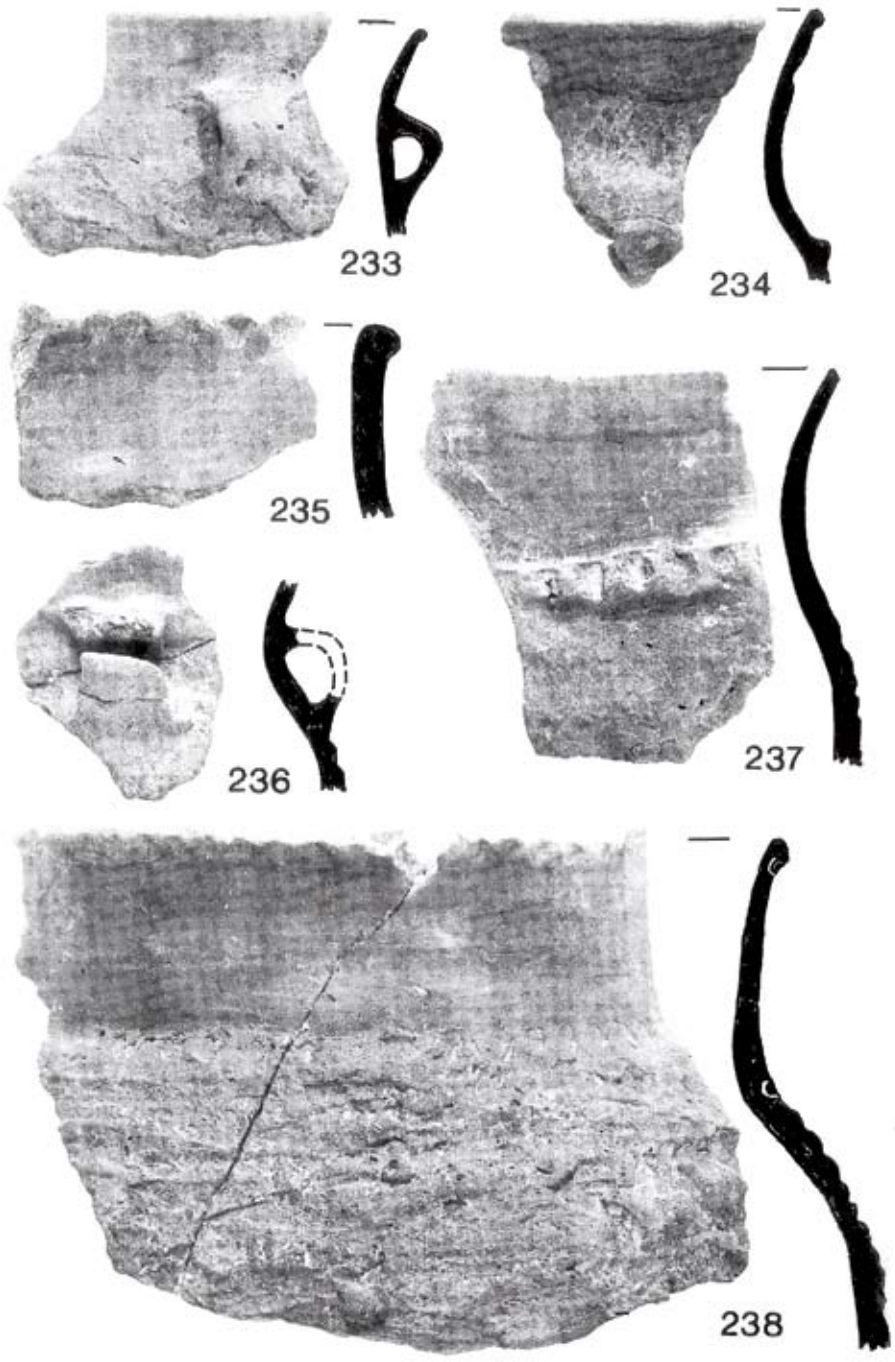
Pl. 153. Börzönce-Temetői dülő. Feature L. 1:2.



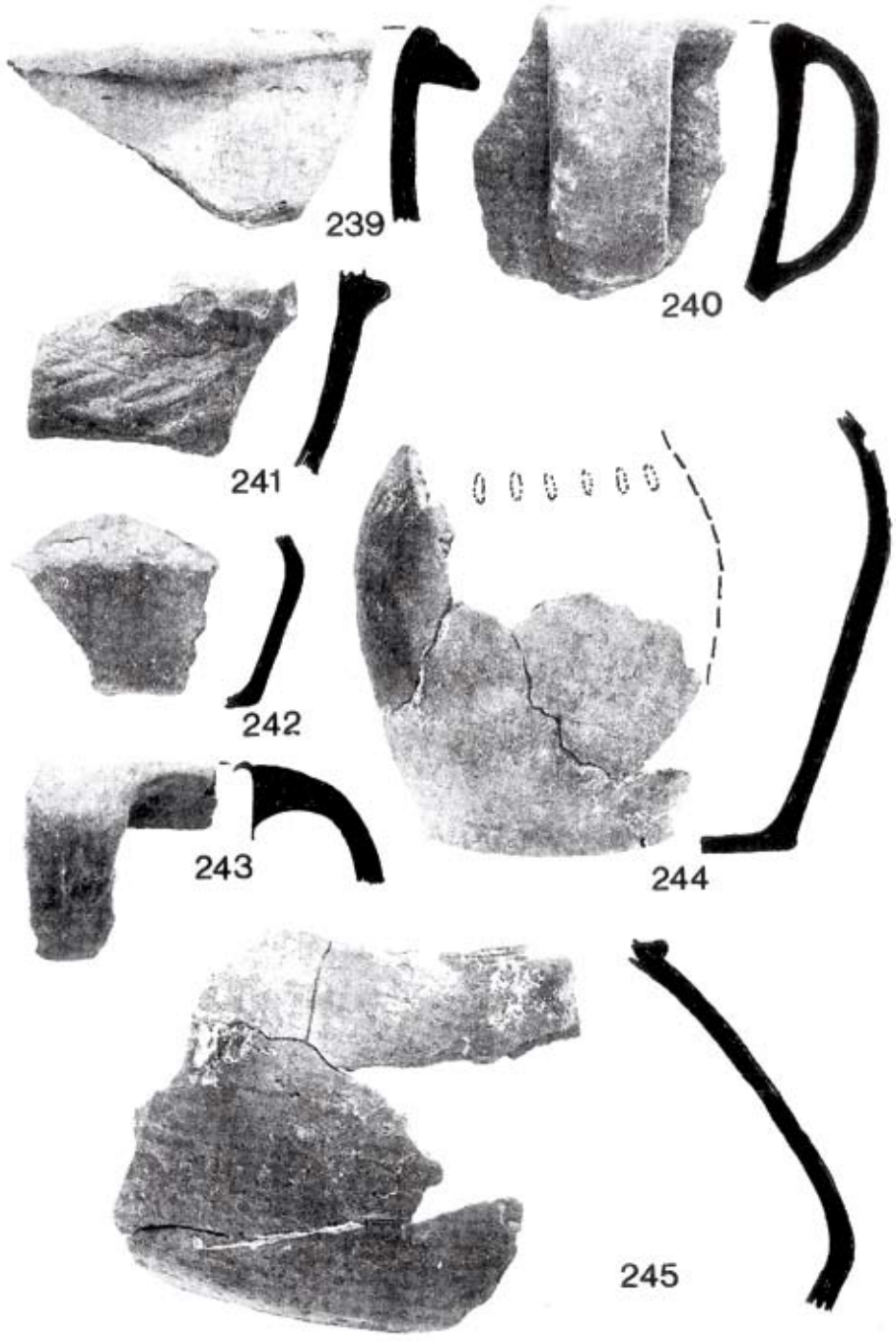
Pl. 154. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Features L (216-219) and M (220-223). 1:2.



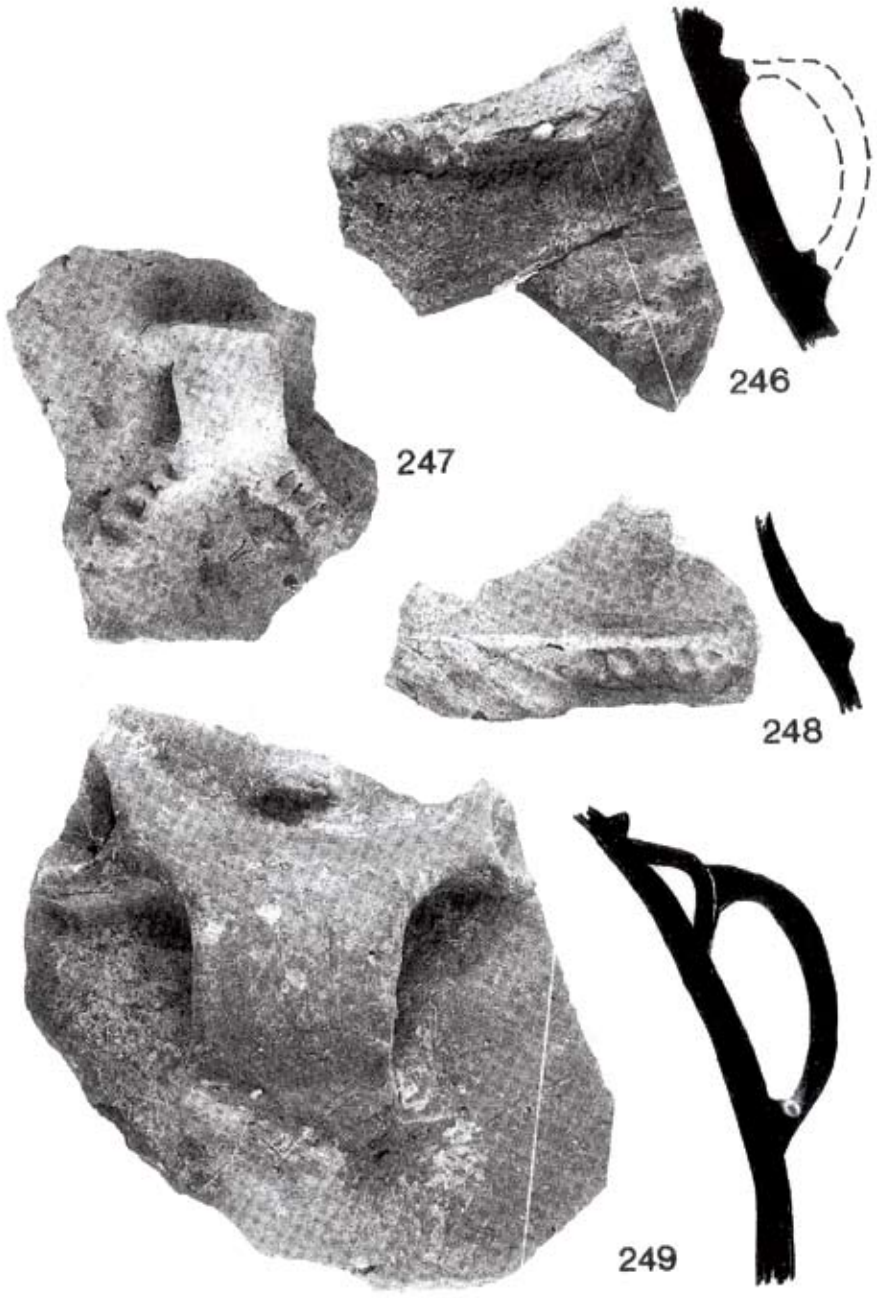
Pl. 155. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature O. 1:2.



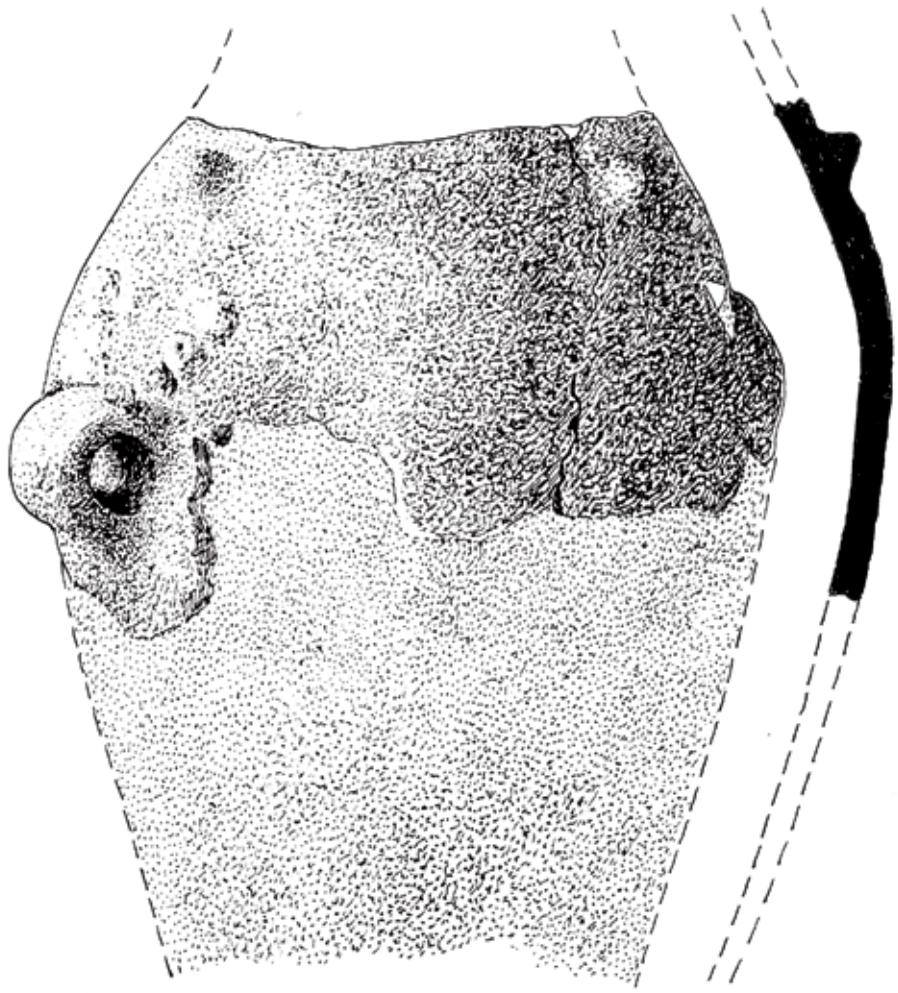
Pl. 156. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature O. 1:2.



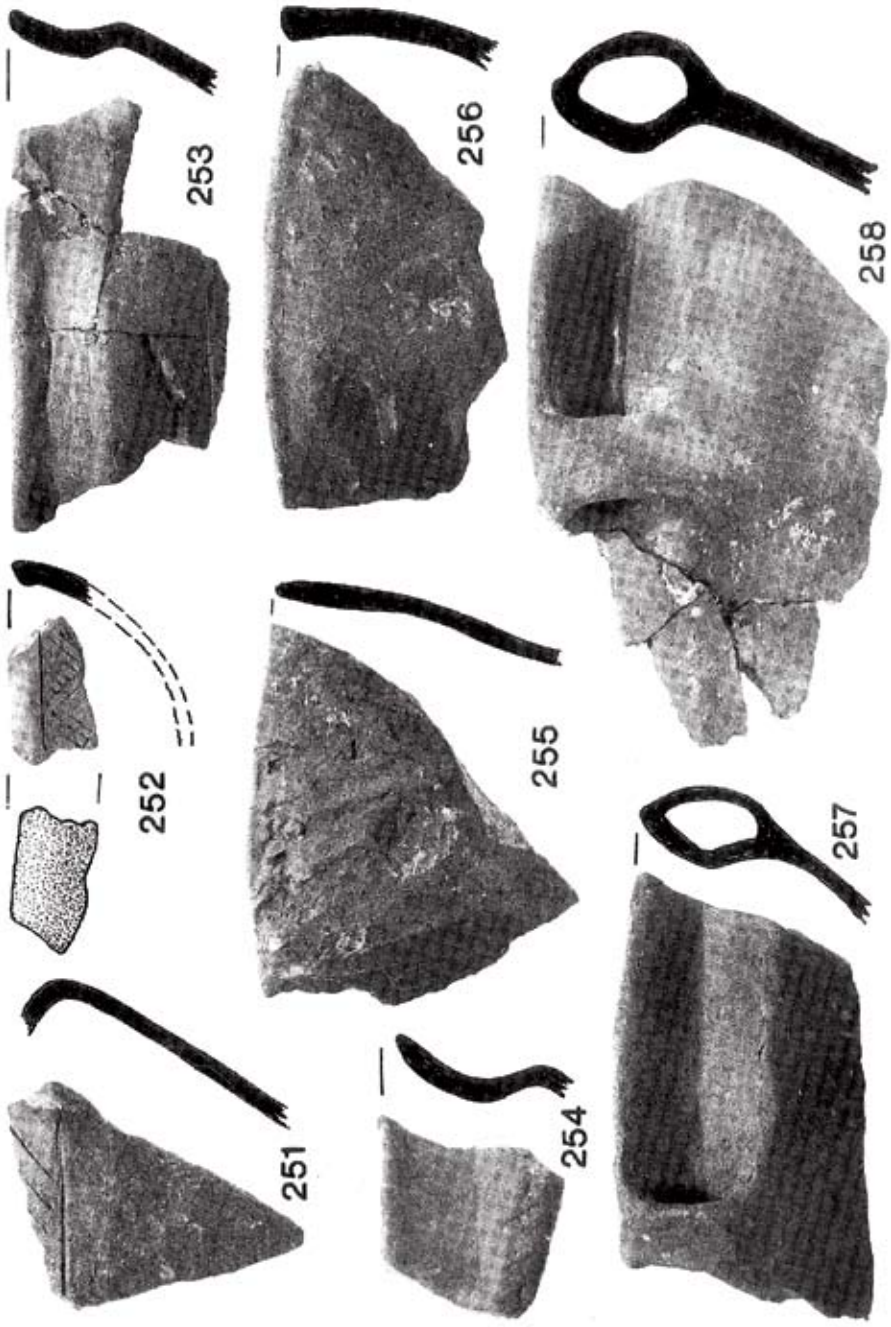
Pl. 157. Borzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature O. 1:2.



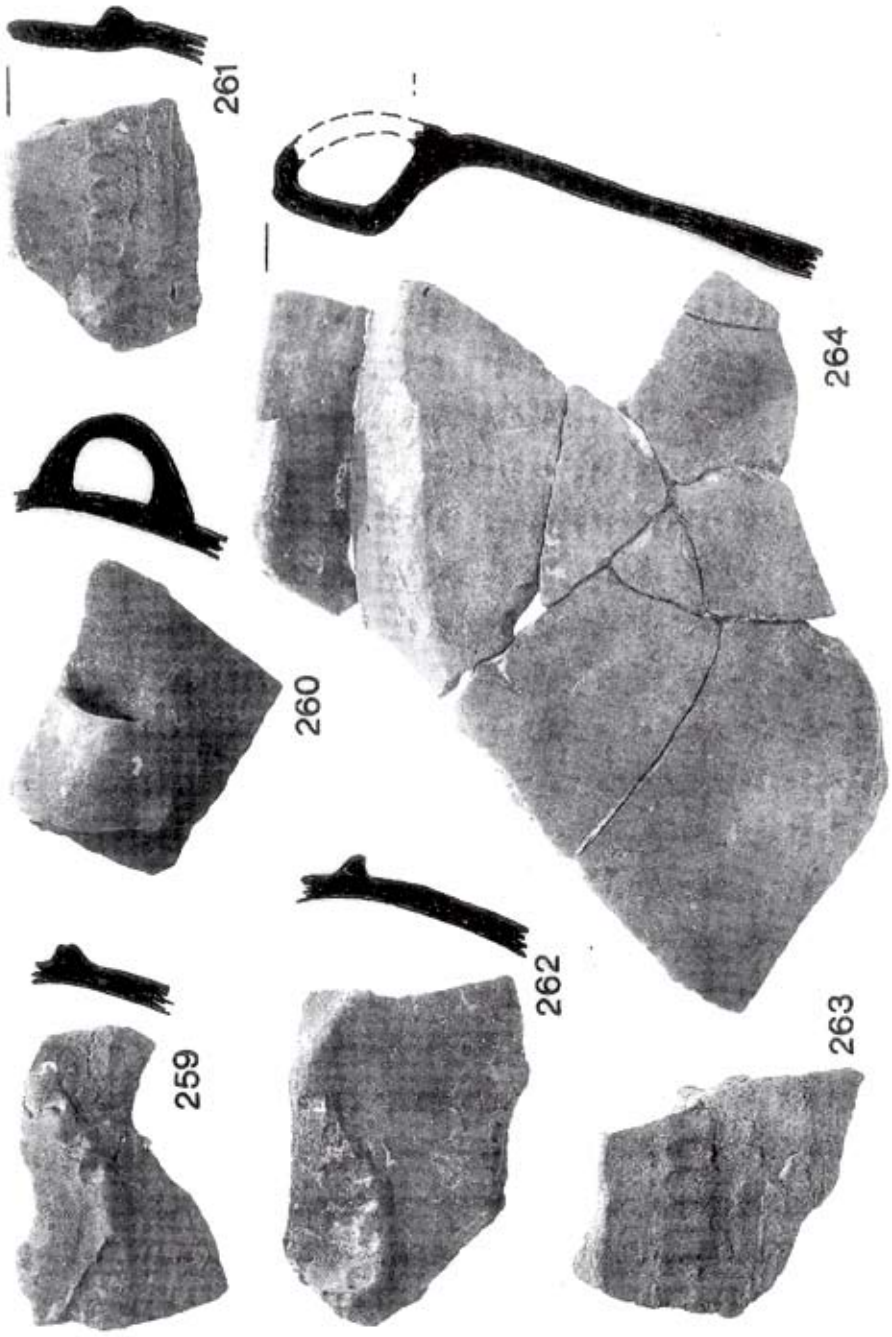
Pl. 158. Börzönce-Temetői dülő. Feature O. 1:2.



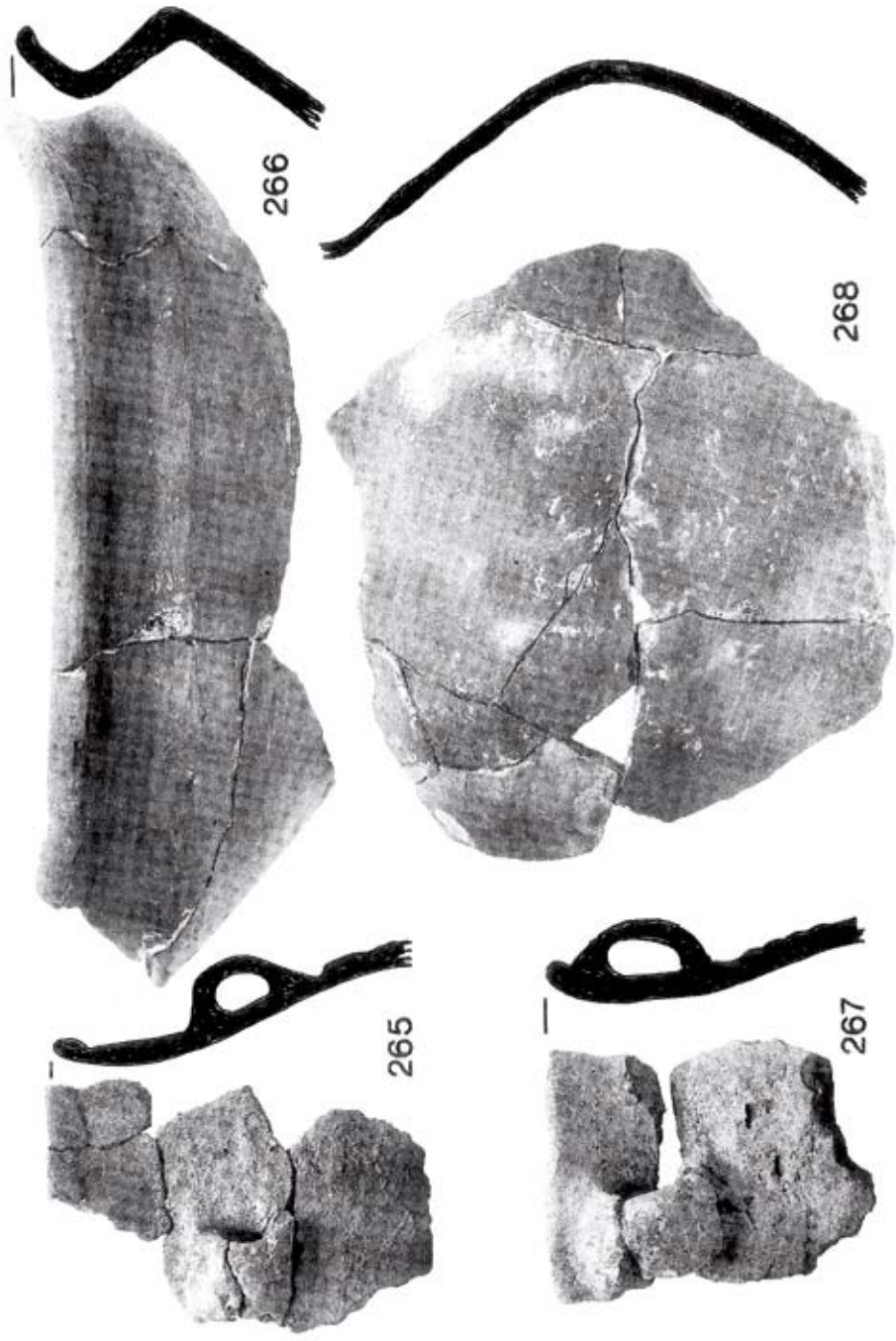
Pl. 159. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature O. 1:2.



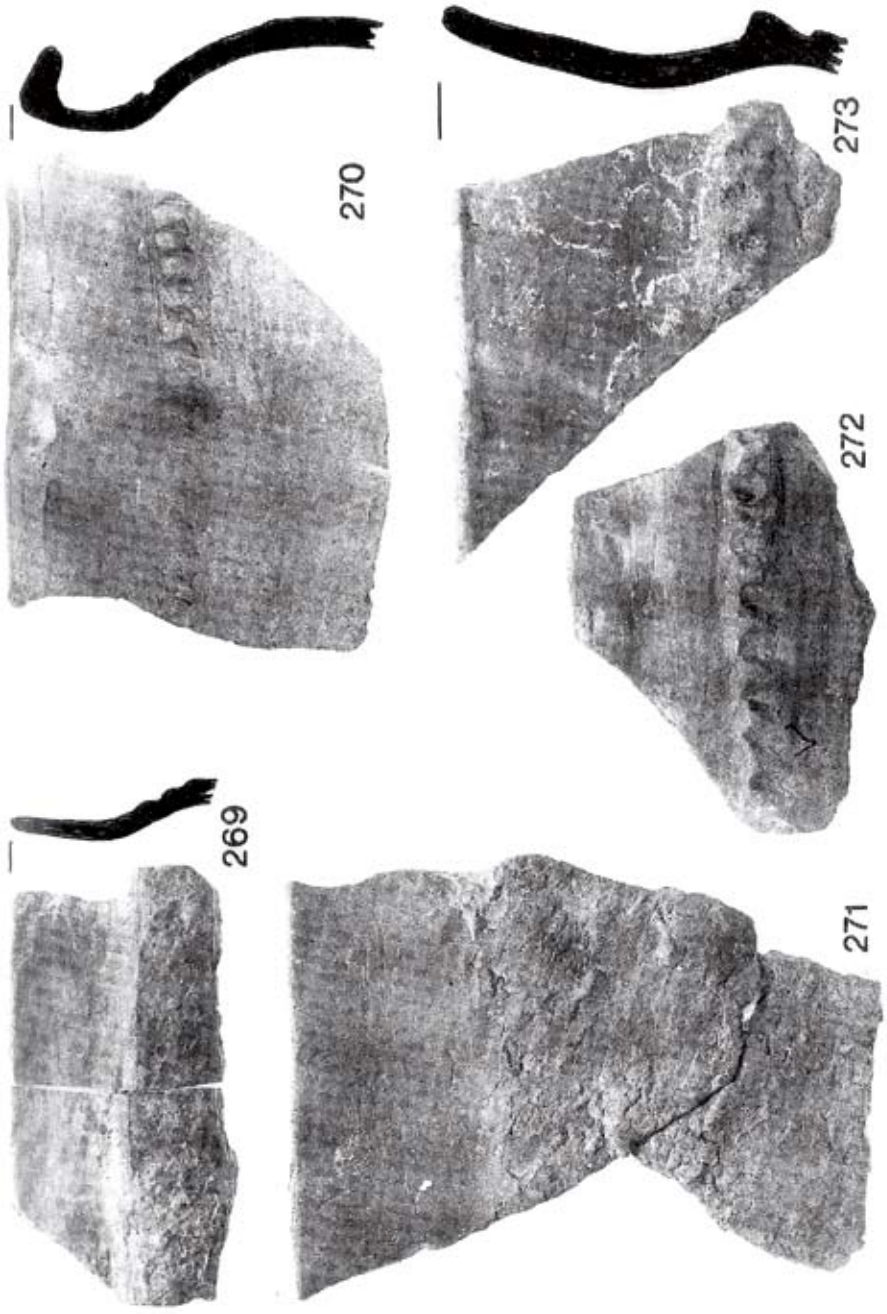
Pl. 160. Borzönce-Temetői dülő. Feature P. 1:2.



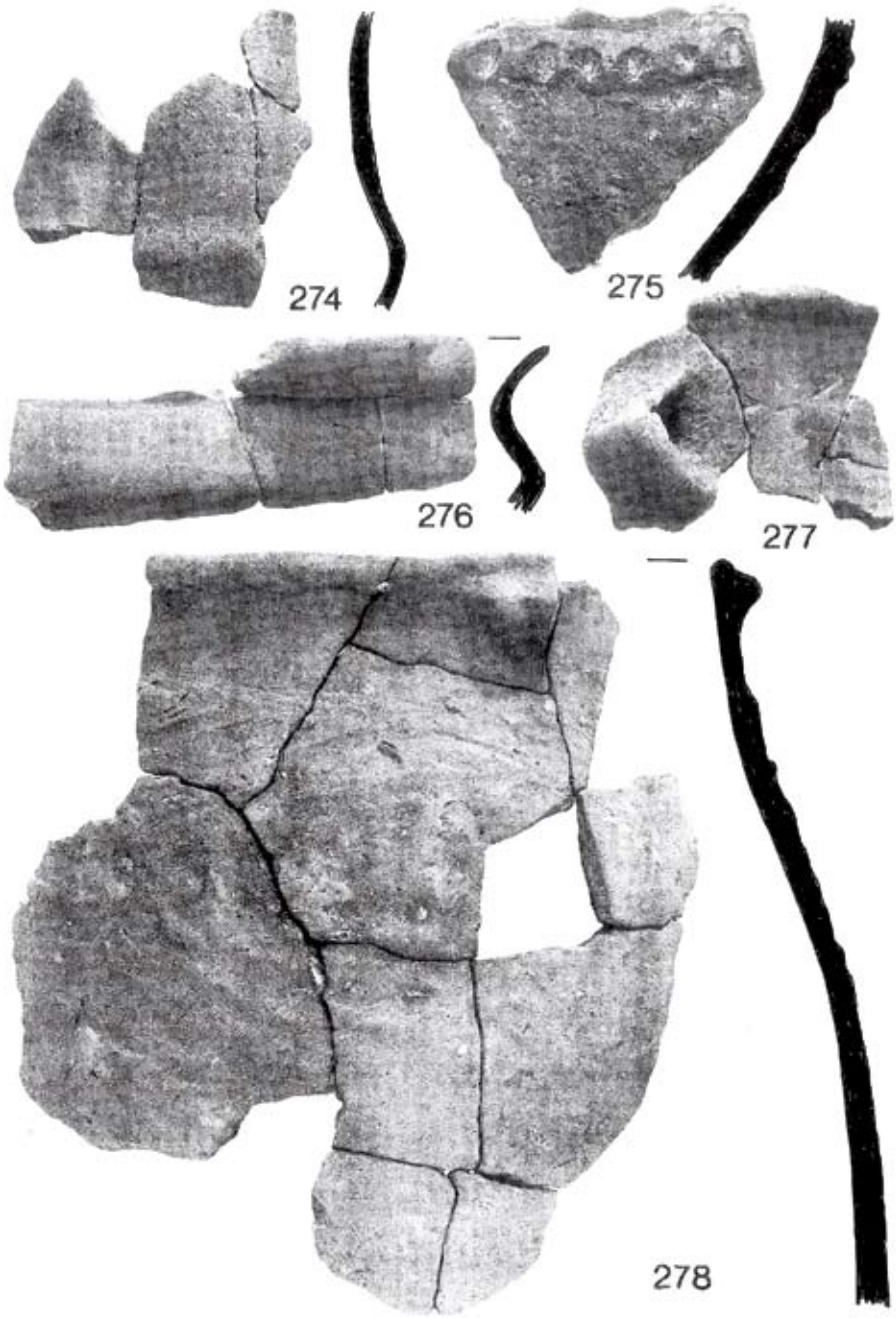
Pl. 161. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature P. 1:2.



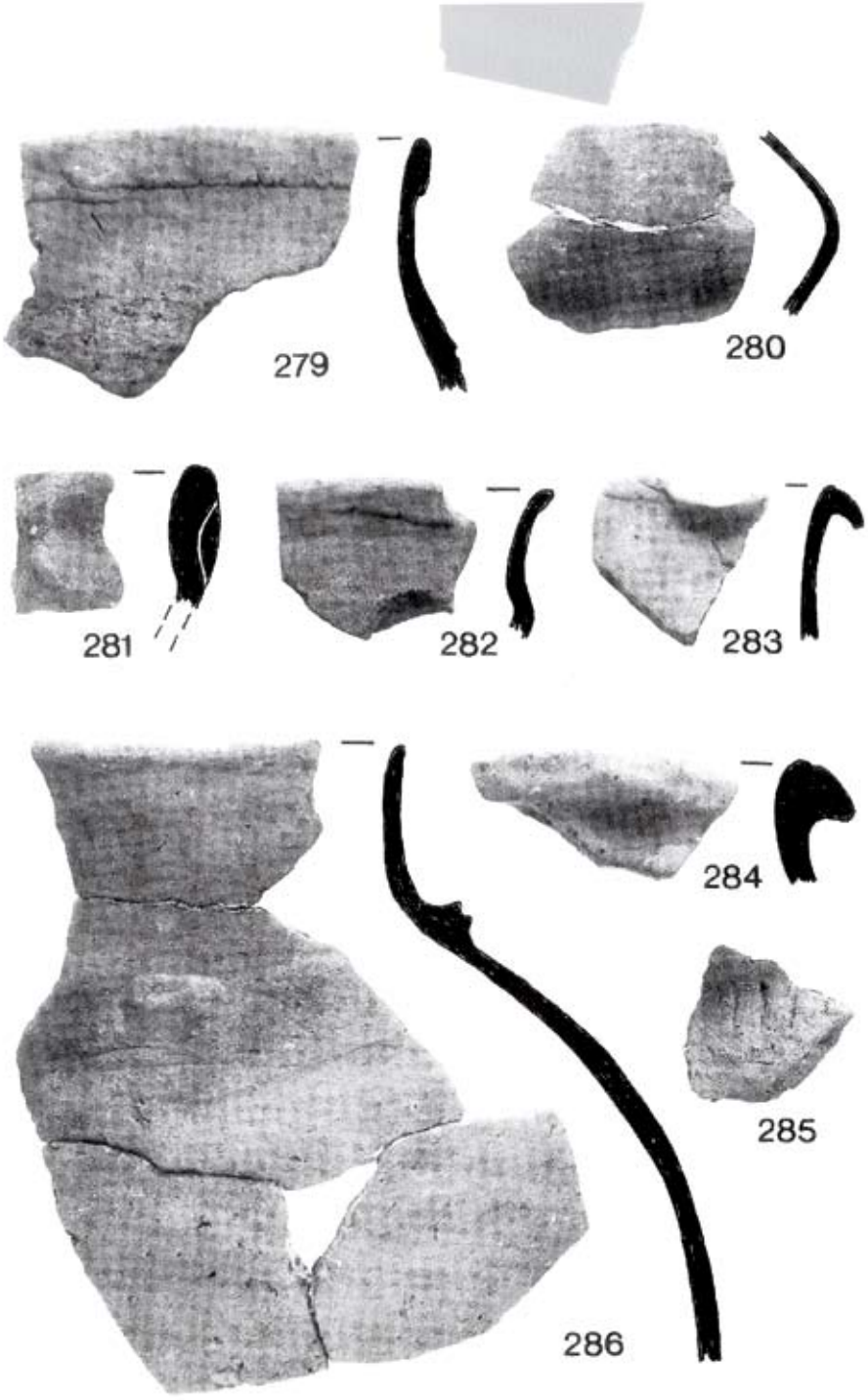
Pl. 162. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature P. 1:2.



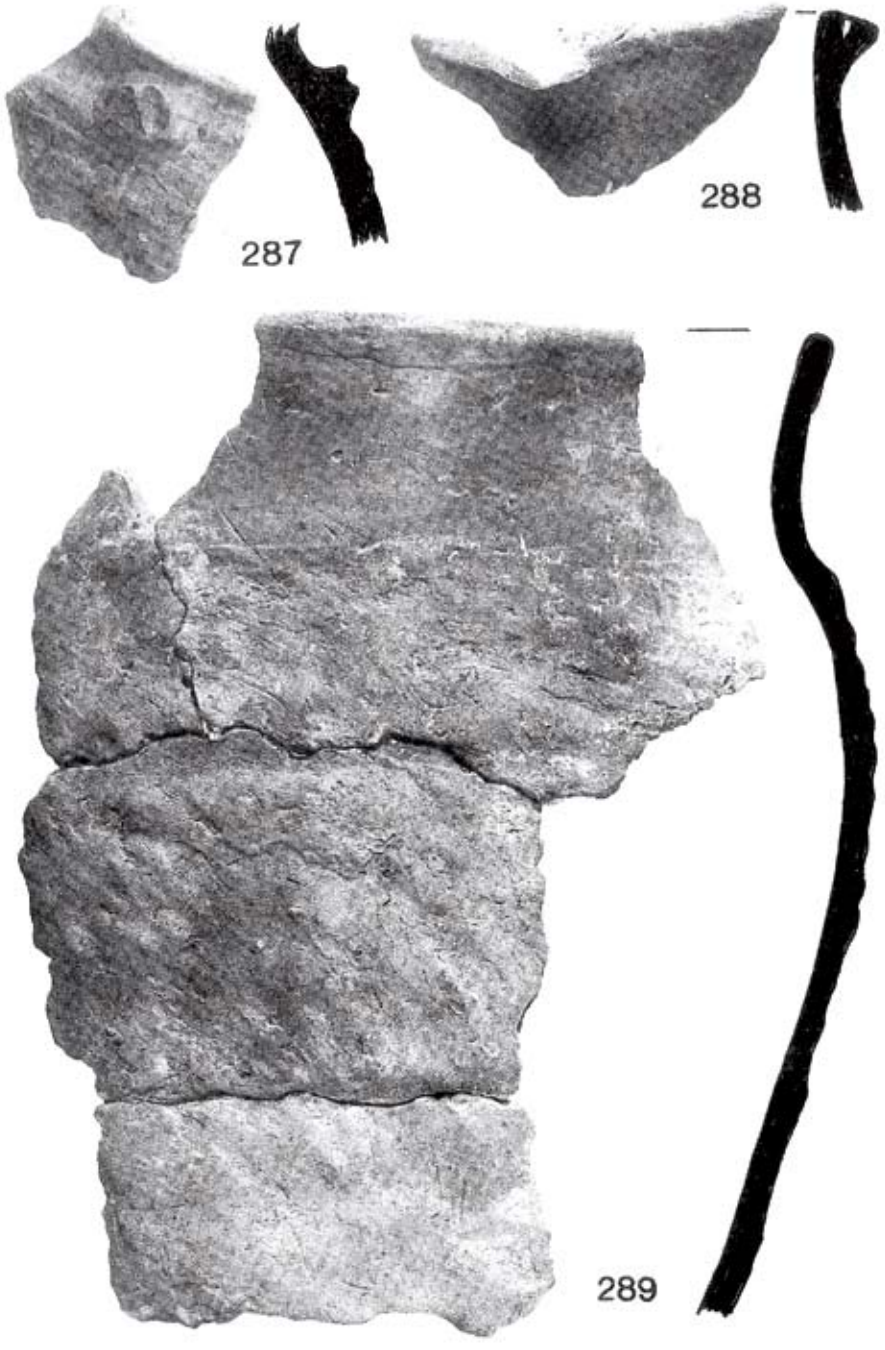
Pl. 163. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature P. 1:2.



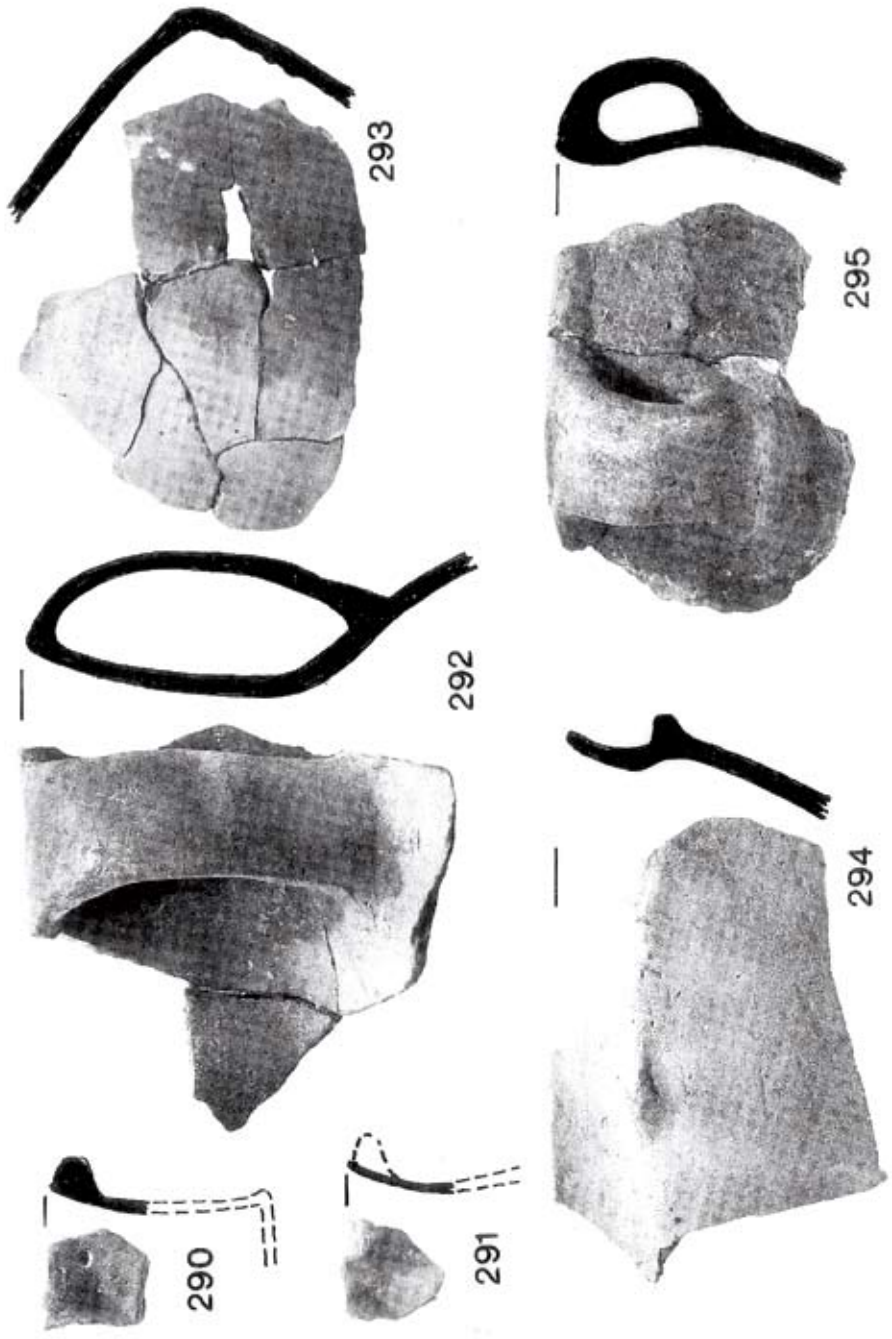
Pl. 164. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature 7. 1:2.



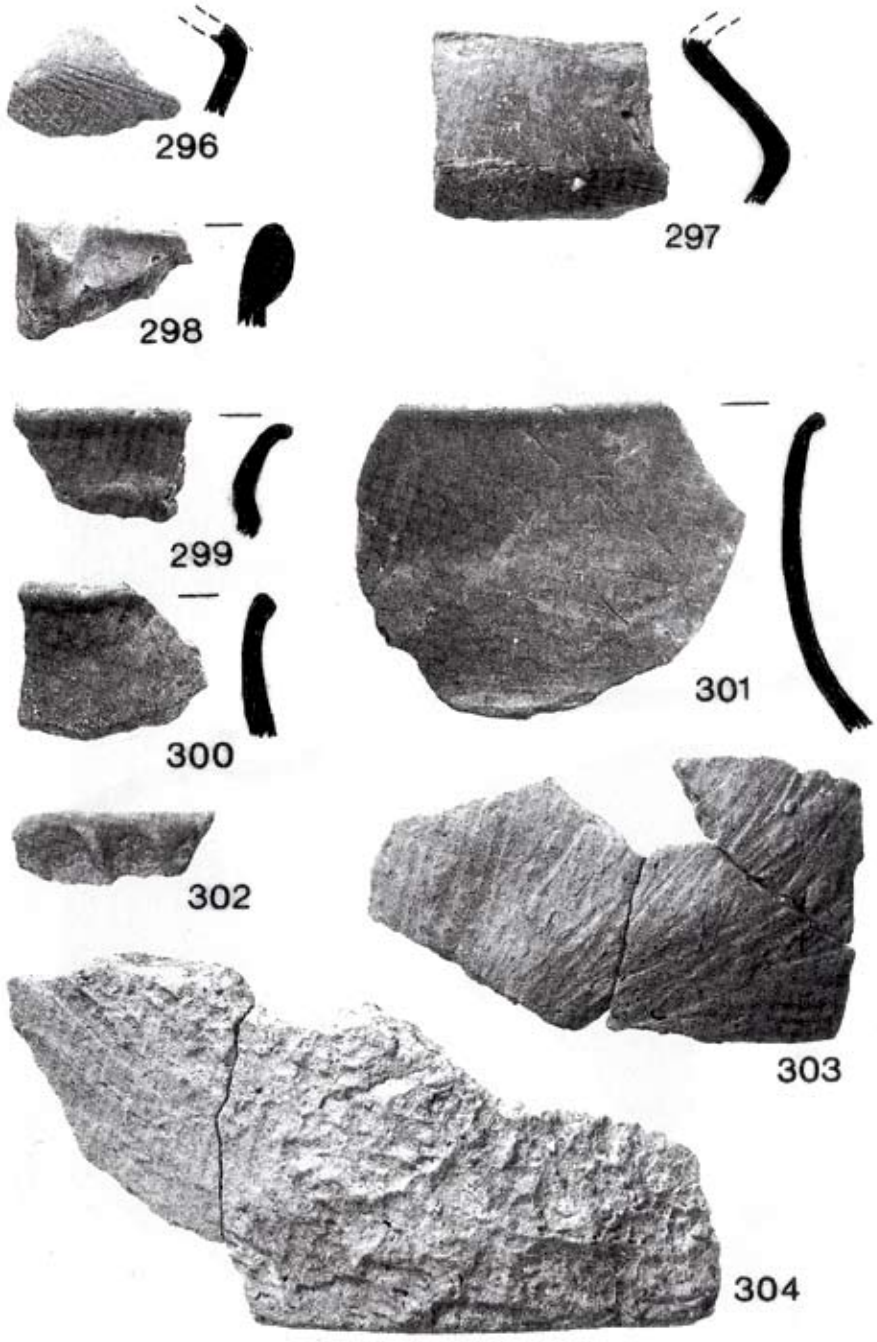
Pl. 165. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature 11. 1:2.



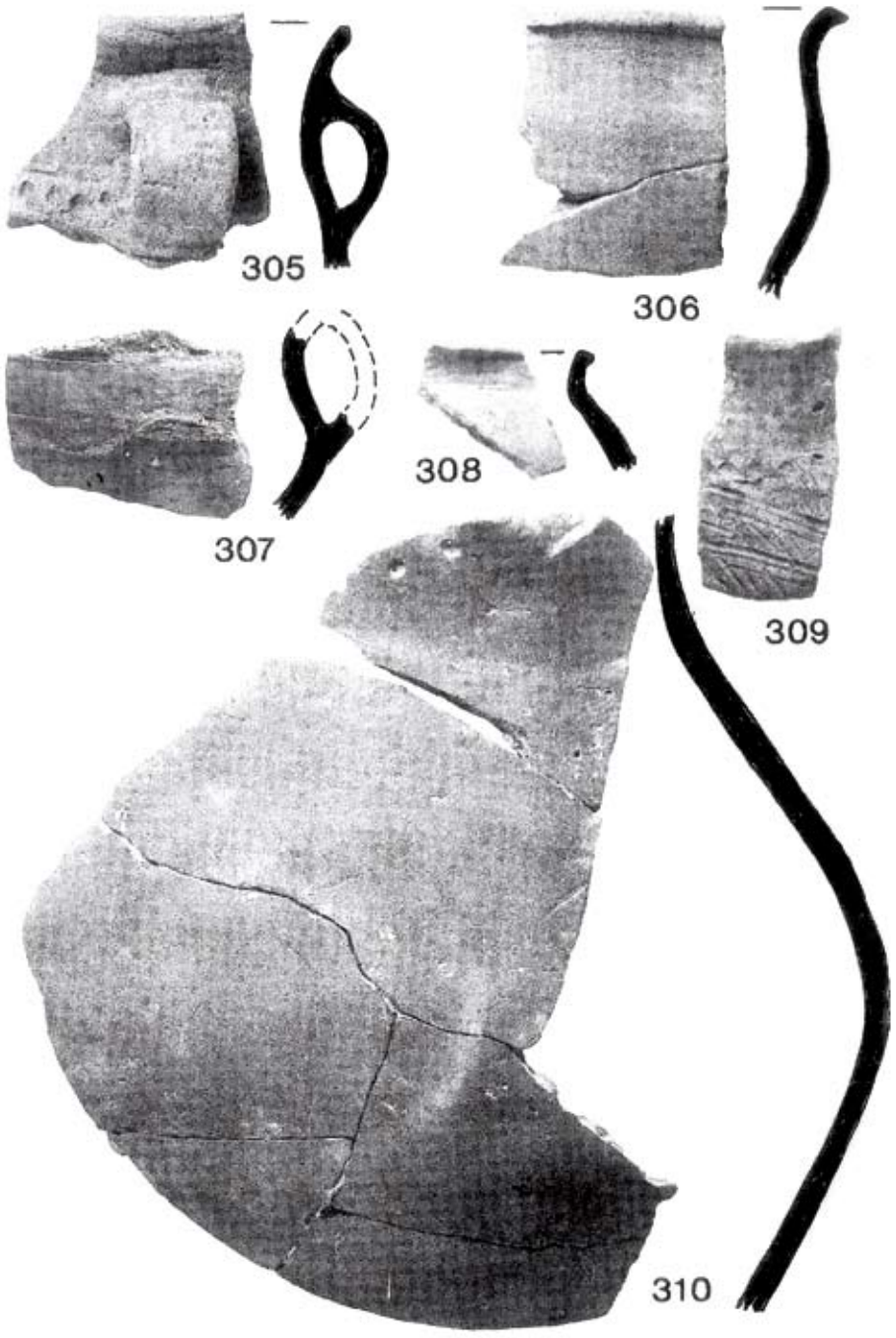
Pl. 166. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature 12. 1:2.



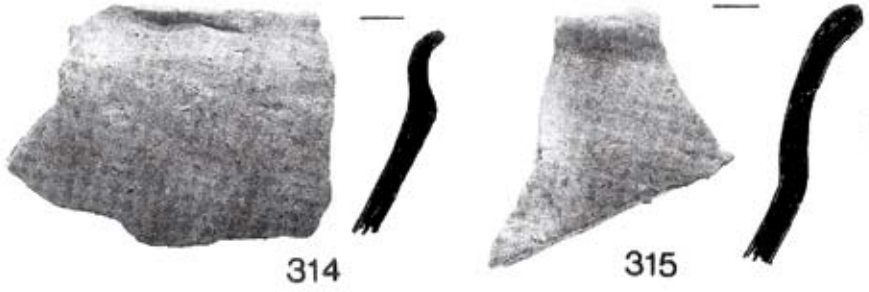
Pl. 167. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Feature 12. 1:2.



Pl. 168. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Features 15 (296-301) and 17 (302-304). 1:2.



Pl. 169. Börzönce-Temetői dülő. Feature 17. 1:2.



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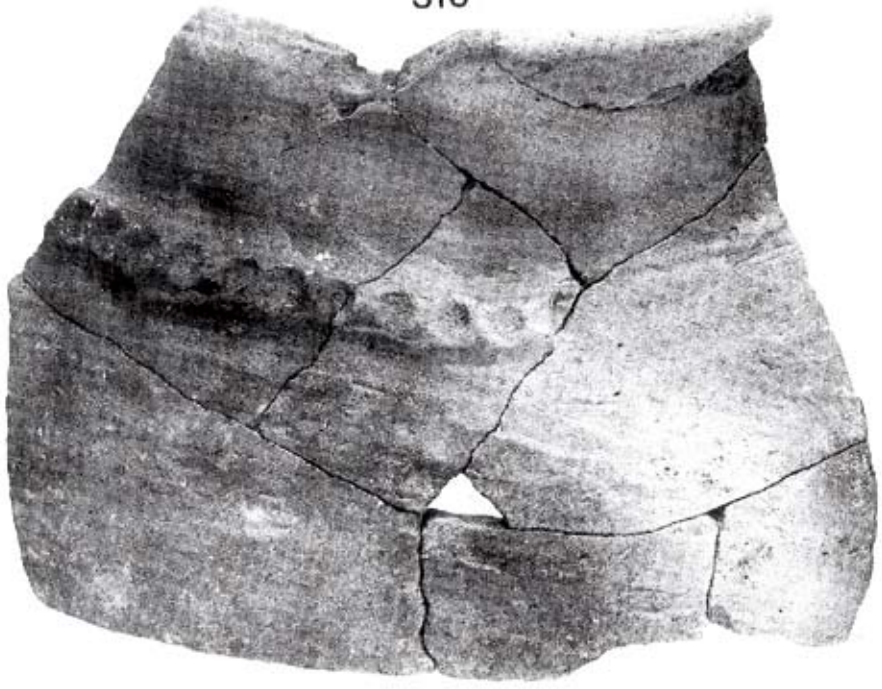
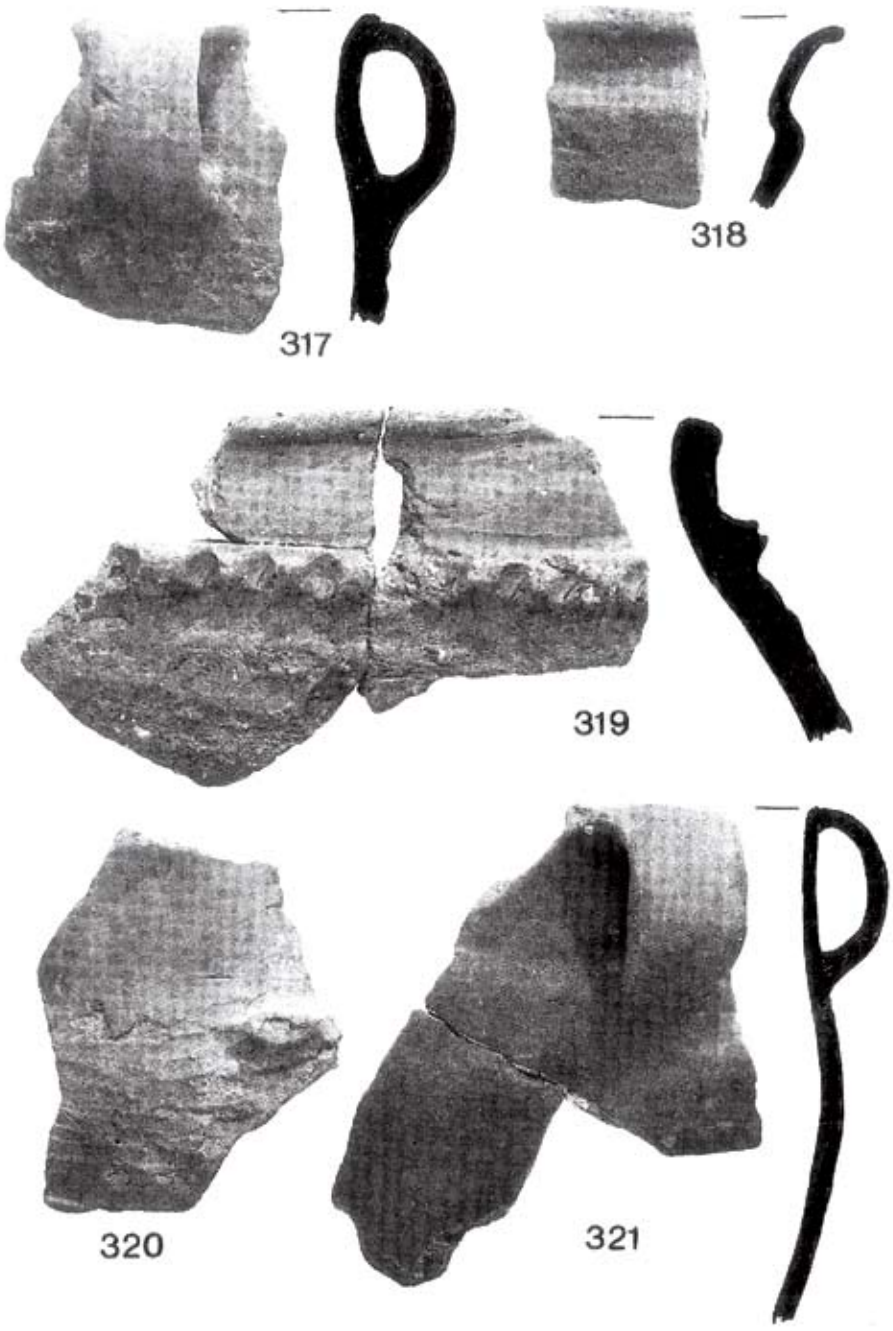
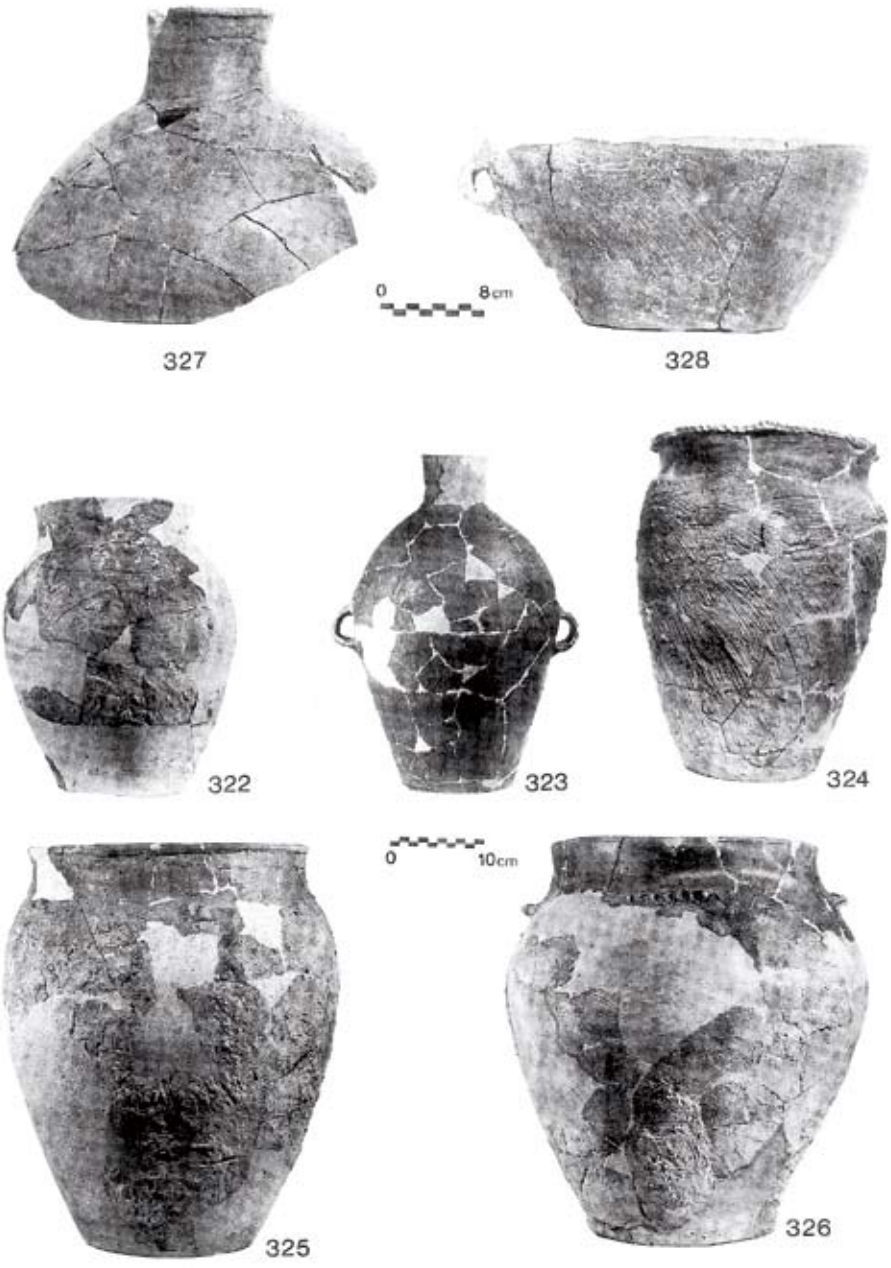


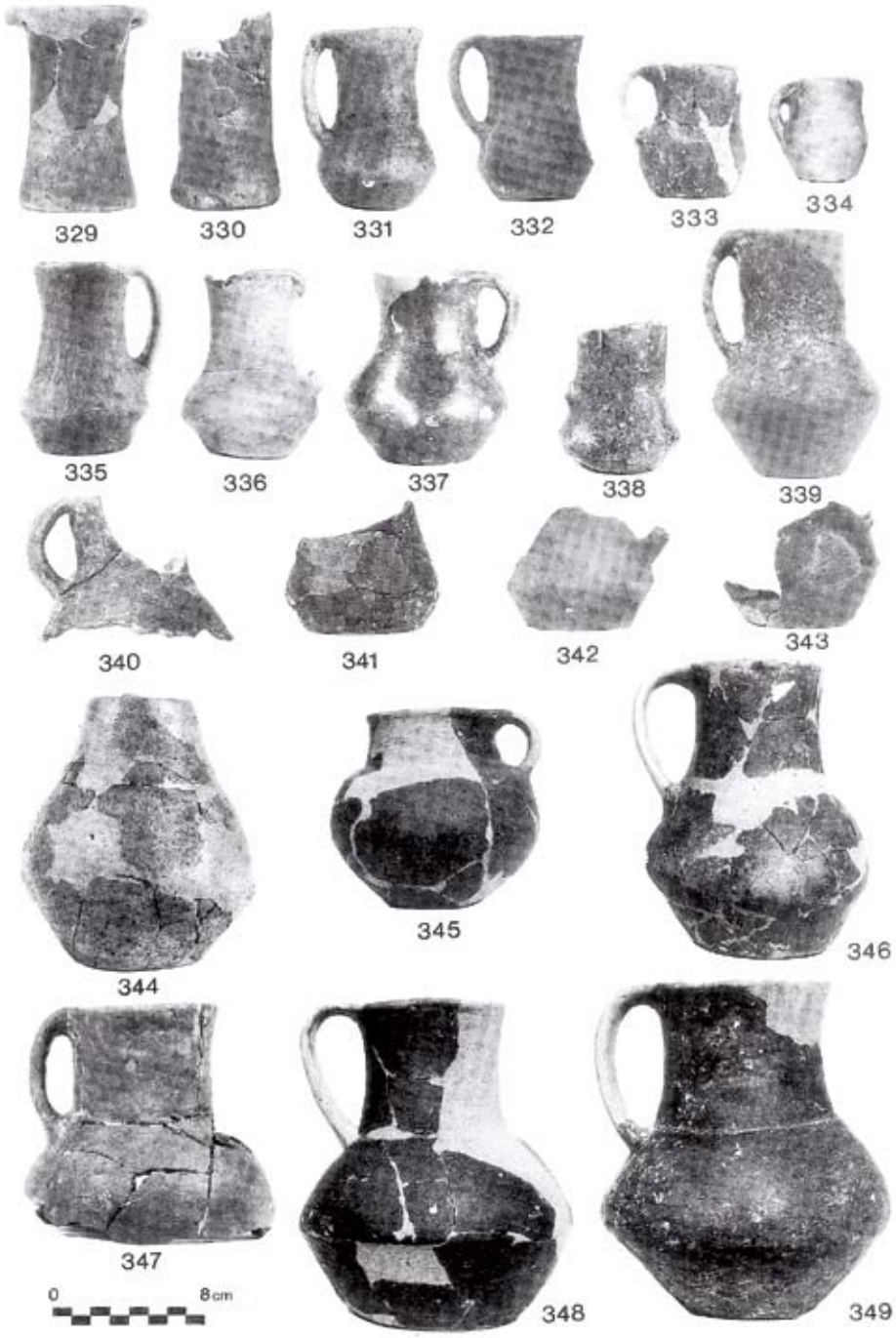
Pl. 170. Börzönce-Temetői dülő. Feature 19. 1:2.



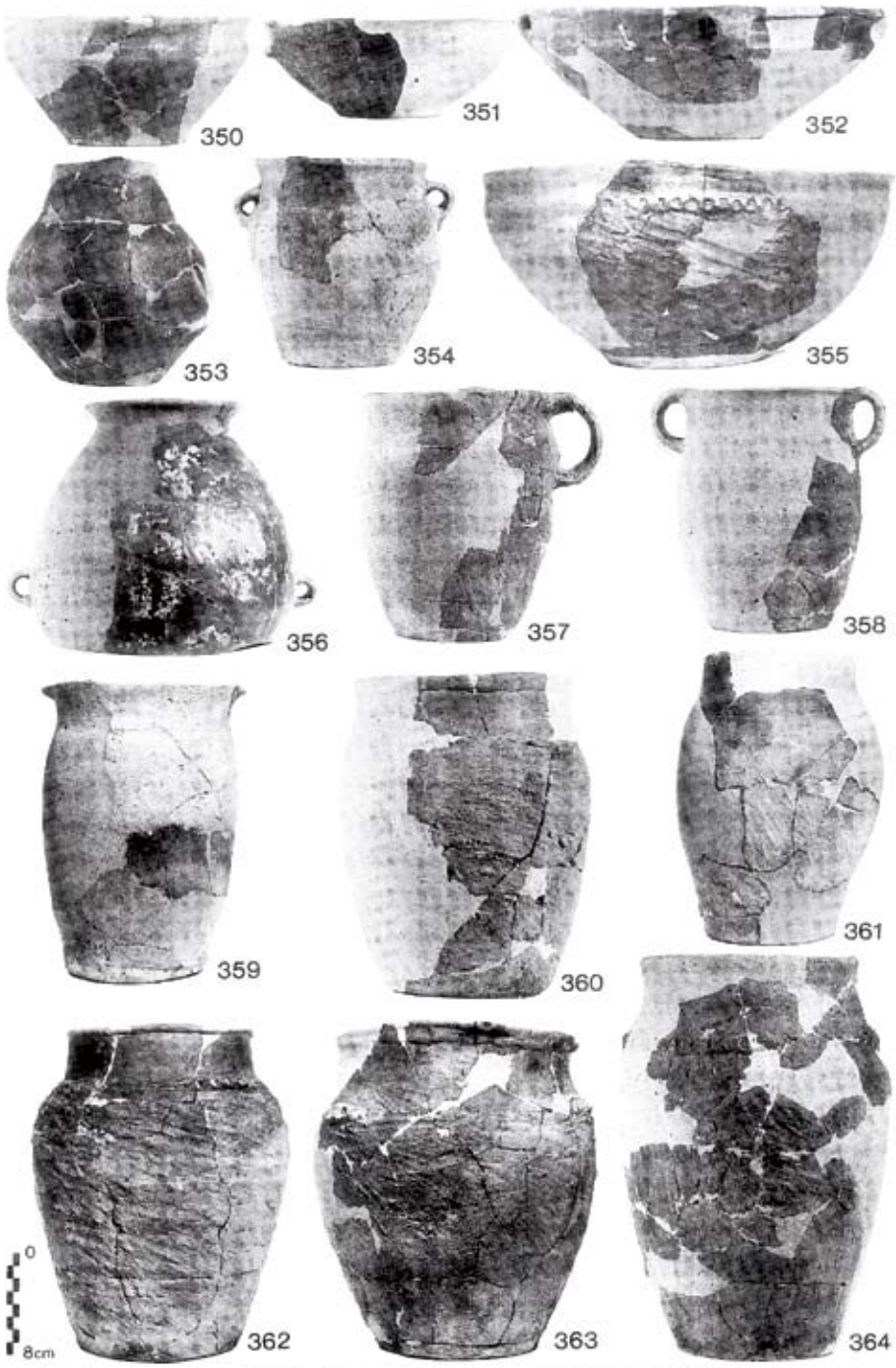
Pl. 171. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Featuret 20. 1:2.



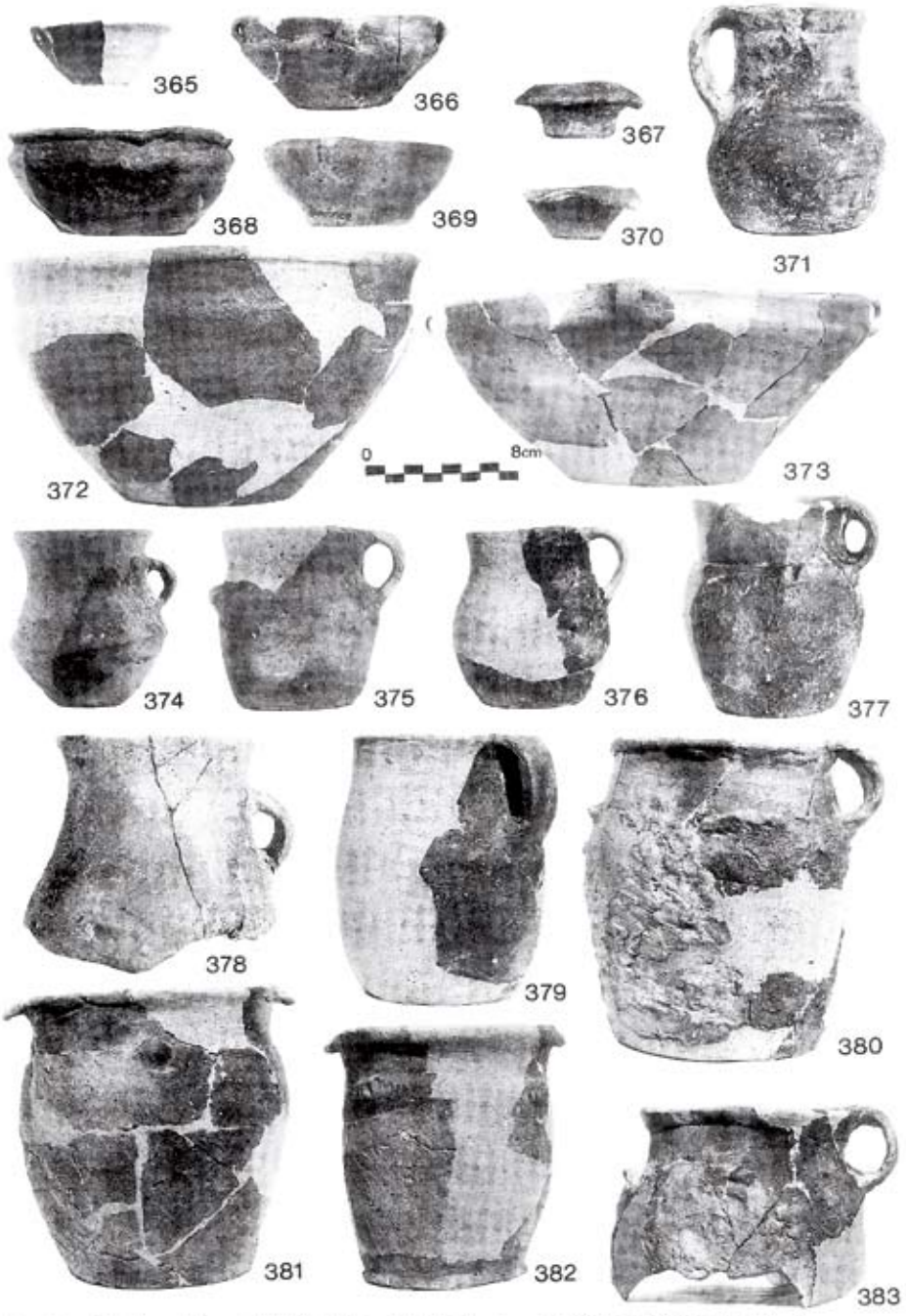
Pl. 172. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Pottery finds. Features O (322-323, 325-326), H (324) and 20 (327).



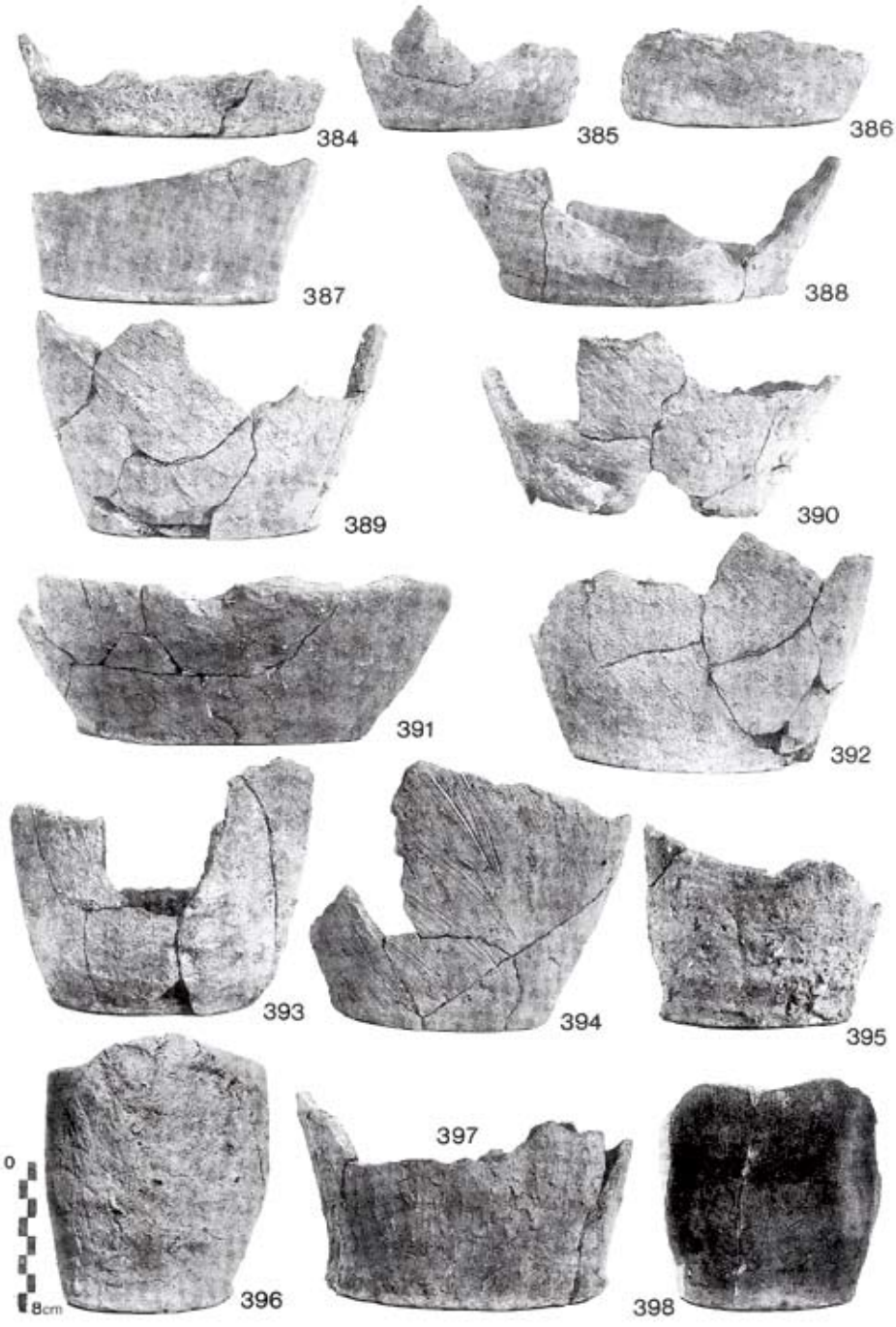
Pl. 173. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Pottery finds. Features P (329, 332, 339, 341, 343, 347), 11 (330, 342), 7 (331, 335, 344), O (333), H (334, 340, 346), 20 (336), A (337-338), J (345, 348-349).



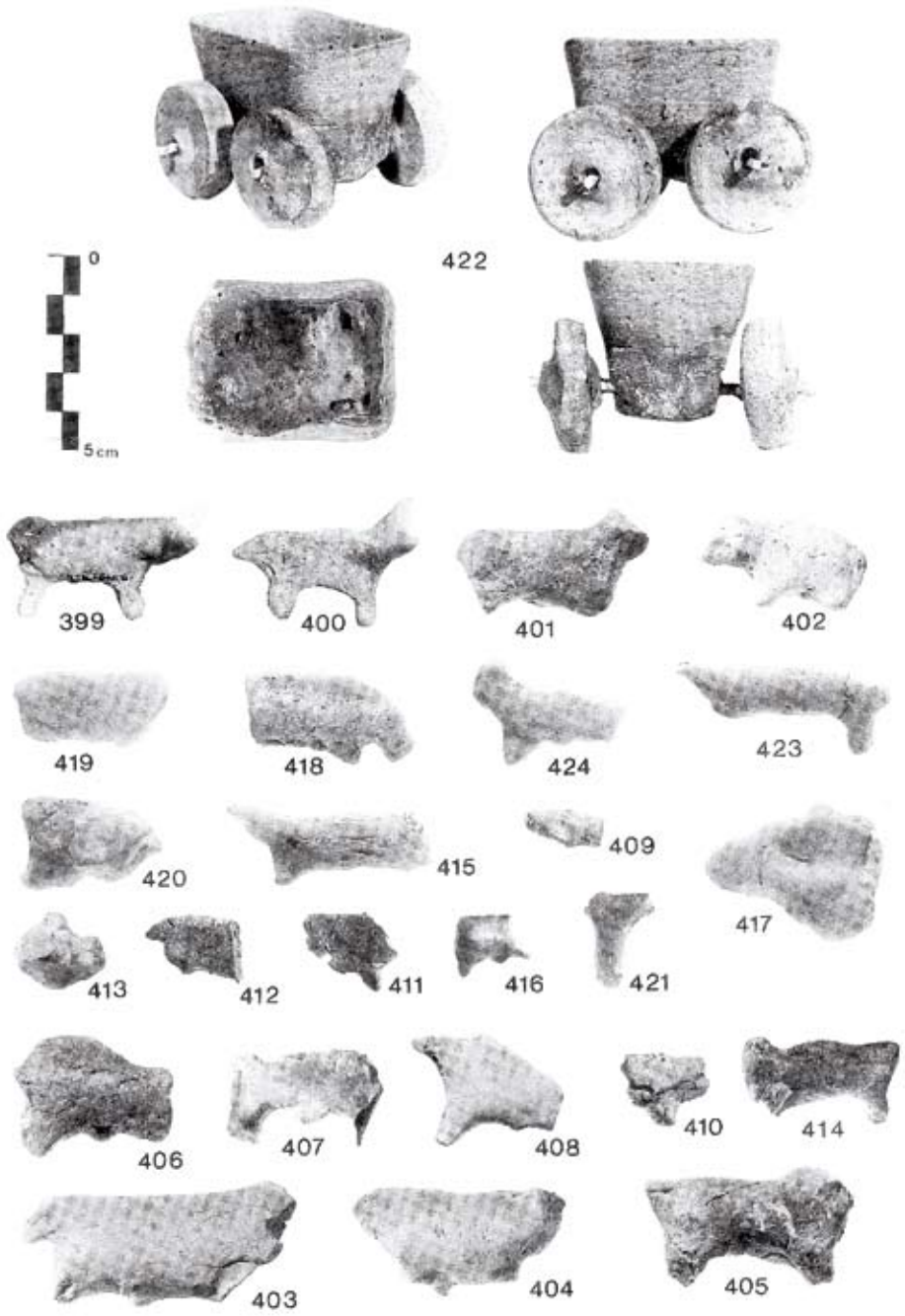
Pl. 174. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Pottery finds. Features P (350, 353, 357, 360), 12 (351), O (352, 354, 356, 358, 364), A (355, 363), H (359, 362), J (361).



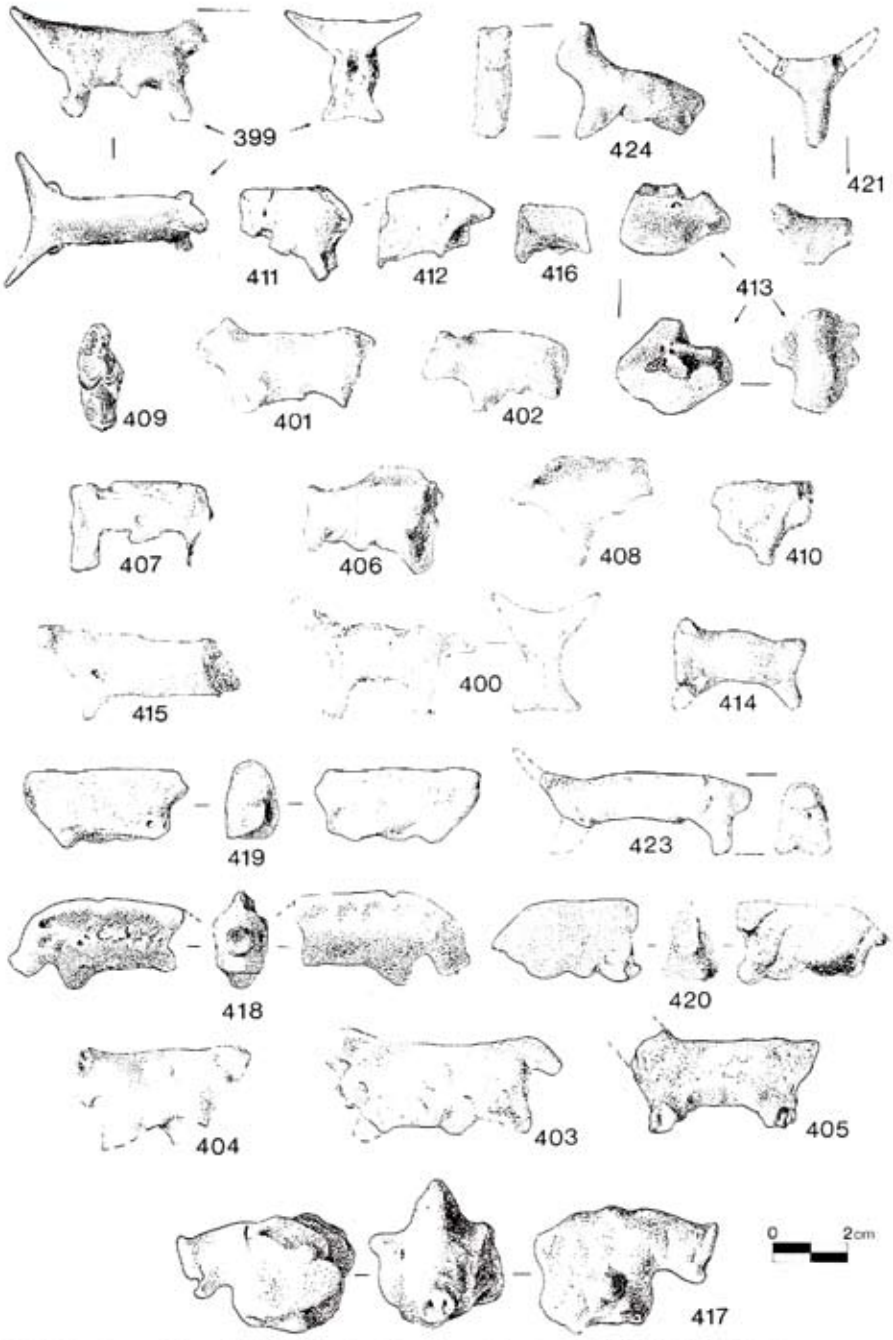
Pl. 175. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Pottery finds. Features A (365, 377-378), 7 (366), E (367-368, 376, 379-380, 383), 11 (369), O (370, 374-375), J (371), 17 (372) 19 (373) H (381-382).



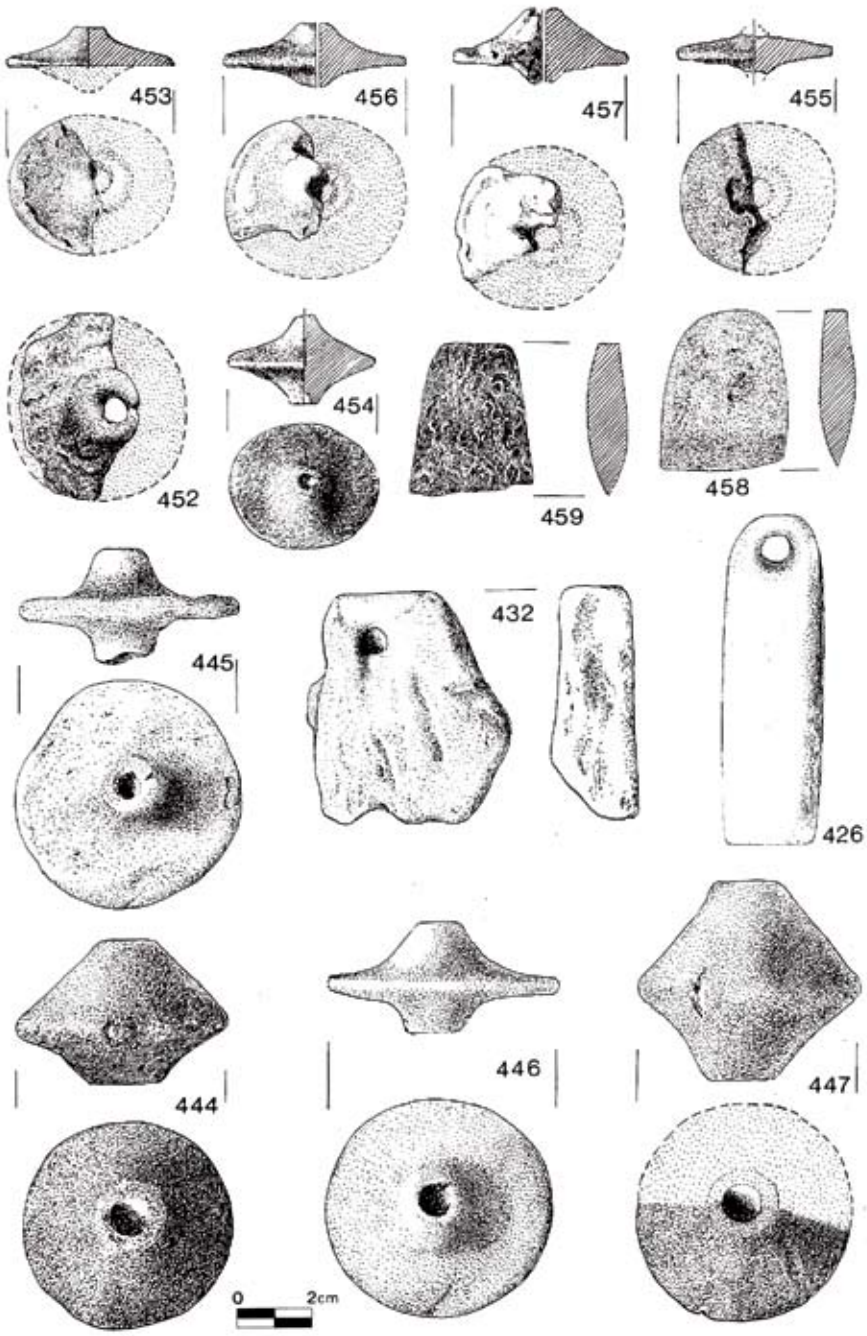
Pl. 176. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Pottery finds. Features J (384-386, 389-390, 392), 12 (387), 7 (388, 395), 19 (391), E (393), H (394, 396-398).



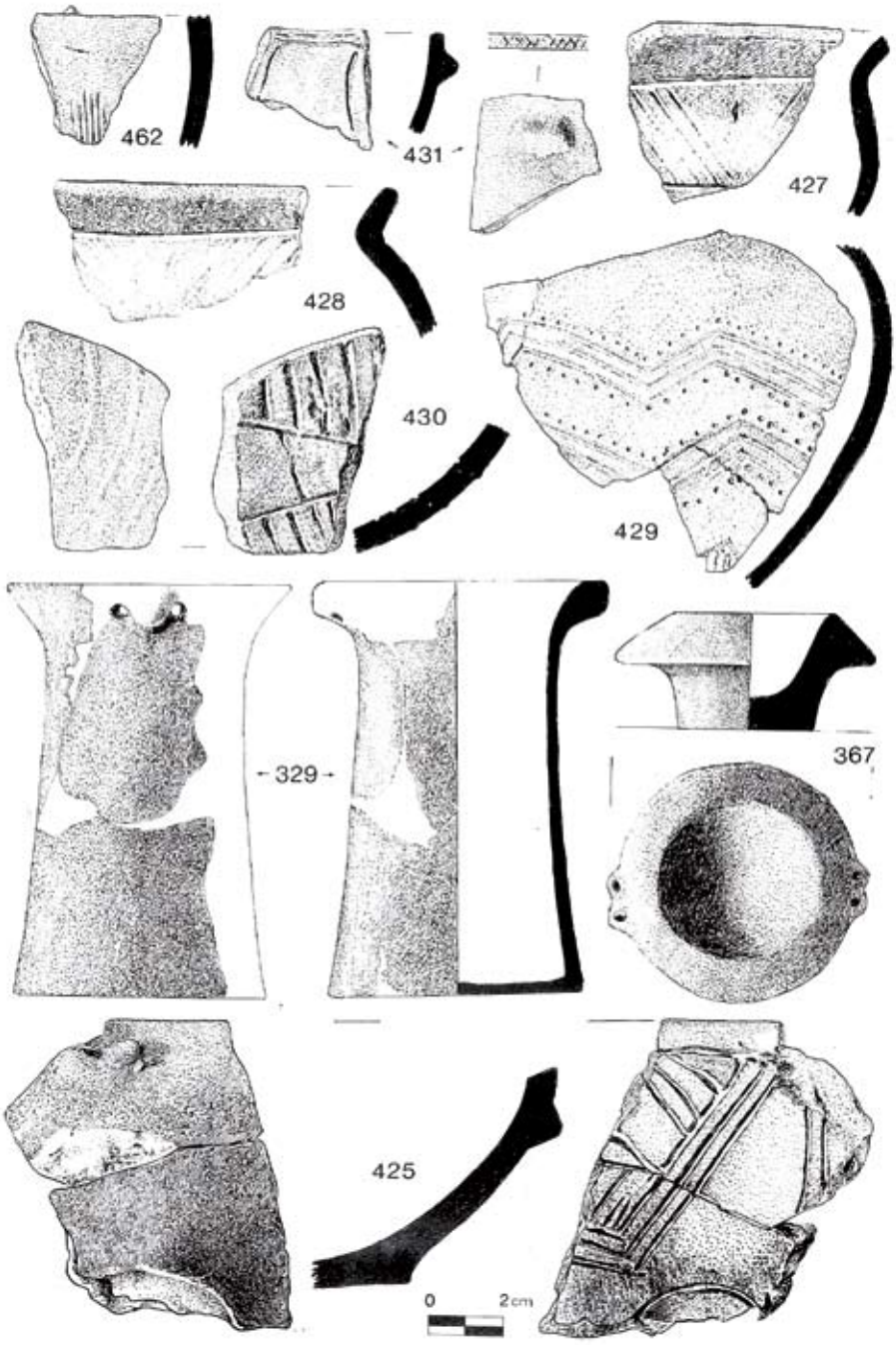
Pl. 177. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Wagon model and animal figurines. Features O (399-400, 403-405, 407, 411-413), P (401, 406, 409-410), L (402, 408, 415), J (414, 422), 11 (416, 421, 424), 15 (417-420), 6 (423).



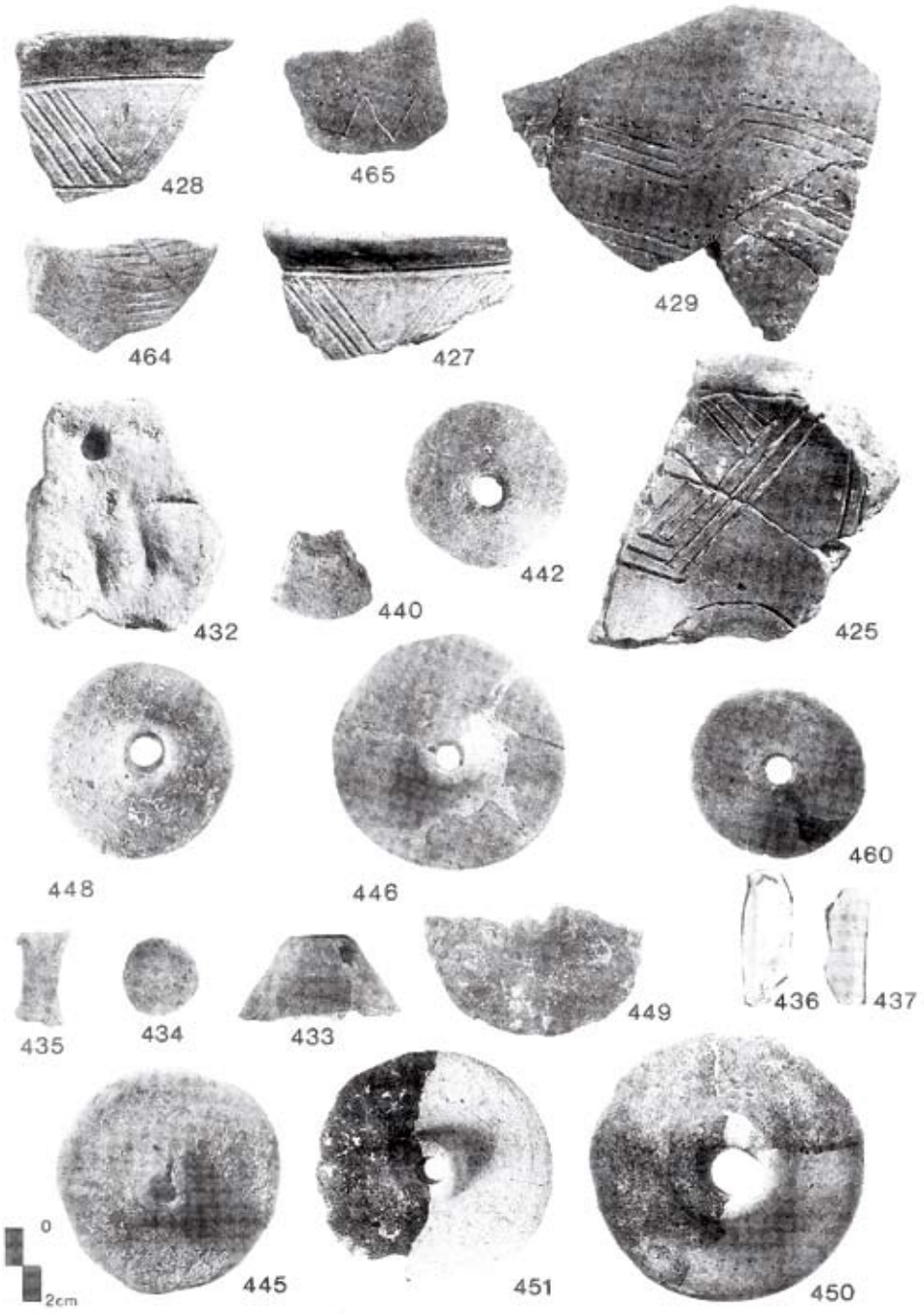
Pl. 178. Börzönce - Temetői dűlő. Animal figurines. Features O (399-400, 403-405, 407, 411-413), P (401, 406, 409-410), L (402, 408, 415), J (414), 11 (416, 421, 424), 15 (417-420), 6 (423).



Pl. 179. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő Clay wheels, mould, spindle whorls, loom weights and stone axe. Features 1 (426), O (432, 444, 453, 455-457), P (445-447, 458), L (452), 6 (454), É (459).



Pl. 180. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Pottery finds and ornamented pottery fragments.
Features P (329, 427-429), E (367), O (425, 462), L (430), É (431).



Pl. 181. Börzönce-Temetői dűlő. Ornamented potttery fragments and small finds. Features O (425, 432, 437), P (428-429, 433-435, 445-446), 11 (436, 440), 19 (442), A (448-451), J (460, 464-465).