

EPHEMERIS NAPOCENSIS

XXIV

2014

ROMANIAN ACADEMY
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF ART CLUJ-NAPOCA

EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor: Coriolan Horațiu Opreanu

Members: Sorin Cociș, Vlad-Andrei Lăzărescu, Ioan Stanciu

ADVISORY BOARD

Alexandru Avram (Le Mans, France); Mihai Bărbulescu (Rome, Italy); Alexander Bursche (Warsaw, Poland); Falko Daim (Mainz, Germany); Andreas Lippert (Vienna, Austria); Bernd Päßgen (Munich, Germany); Marius Porumb (Cluj-Napoca, Romania); Alexander Rubel (Iași, Romania); Peter Scherrer (Graz, Austria); Alexandru Vulpe (Bucharest, Romania).

Responsible of the volume: Vlad-Andrei Lăzărescu

În țară revista se poate procura prin poștă, pe bază de abonament la: EDITURA ACADEMIEI ROMÂNE, Calea 13 Septembrie nr. 13, sector 5, P. O. Box 5–42, București, România, RO–76117, Tel. 021–411.90.08, 021–410.32.00; fax. 021–410.39.83; RODIPET SA, Piața Presei Libere nr. 1, Sector 1, P. O. Box 33–57, Fax 021–222.64.07. Tel. 021–618.51.03, 021–222.41.26, București, România; ORION PRESS IMPEX 2000, P. O. Box 77–19, București 3 – România, Tel. 021–301.87.86, 021–335.02.96.

EPHEMERIS NAPOCENSIS

Any correspondence will be sent to the editor:
INSTITUTUL DE ARHEOLOGIE ȘI ISTORIA ARTEI
Str. M. Kogălniceanu nr. 12–14, 400084 Cluj-Napoca, RO
e-mail: choprean@yahoo.com

All responsibility for the content, interpretations and opinions
expressed in the volume belongs exclusively to the authors.

DTP și tipar: MEGA PRINT
Coperta: Roxana Sfârlea



© 2014 EDITURA ACADEMIEI ROMÂNE
Calea 13 Septembrie nr. 13, Sector 5, București 76117
Telefon 021–410.38.46; 021–410.32.00/2107, 2119

ACADEMIA ROMÂNĂ
INSTITUTUL DE ARHEOLOGIE ȘI ISTORIA ARTEI



EPHEMERIS NAPOCENSIS

XXIV
2014



EDITURA ACADEMIEI ROMÂNE

SUMAR – SOMMAIRE – CONTENTS – INHALT

STUDIES

- FLORIN GOGÂLTAN, ALEXANDRA GĂVAN
Der bronzezeitliche Tell von Pecica „Șanțul Mare”. Ein metallurgisches Zentrum des Karpatenbeckens (I)..... 7
- ALFRED SCHÄFER
Deliberate Destruction and Ritual Deposition as Case Study in the Liber Pater-Sanctuary of Apulum..... 39
- ZVEZDANA MODRIJAN
Imports from the Aegean Area to the Eastern Alpine Area and Northern Adriatic in Late Antiquity..... 51
- CORIOLAN HORAȚIU OPREANU, VLAD-ANDREI LĂZĂRESCU,
ANAMARIA ROMAN, TUDOR-MIHAI URSU, SORINA FĂRCAȘ
New Light on a Roman Fort Based on a LiDAR Survey in the Forested Landscape from *Porolissum*..... 71
- O. V. PETRAUSKAS
Komariv – ein Werkstattzentrum barbarischen Europas aus spätrömischer Zeit (Forschungsgeschichte, einige Ergebnisse und mögliche Perspektiven)..... 87
- JOAN PINAR GIL
Coming Back Home? Rare Evidence for Contacts Between the Iberian Peninsula and the Carpathian Basin in the Late 5th – early 6th Century..... 117
- ALEXANDRU AVRAM
Marginalien zu griechisch beschrifteten Schleudergeschossen (IV)..... 131

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND EPIGRAPHICAL NOTES

- LIGIA RUSCU
On Cult Associations at Istros and Tomis..... 139
- ANDRÁS SZABÓ
Interprex Dacorum – Commentarioli Ad RIU 590..... 153
- VITALIE BÂRCĂ, LAVINIA GRUMEZA
Sarmatian Burials in Coffins and Funerary Timber Features Recently Discovered in the Western Plain of Romania..... 157
- CSABA SZABÓ
Roman Religious Studies in Romania. Historiography and New Perspectives..... 195
- RADU ZĂGREANU, DAN DEAC
New Data on Roman Art and Sculpture in Porolissum..... 209

COSMIN ONOFREI	
The Jews in Roman Dacia. A Review of the Epigraphic and Archaeological Data.....	221
ȘTEFAN-EMILIAN GAMUREAC	
The Roman Common Pottery Discovered in an Archaeological Complex from the Middle of the 3 rd Century at <i>Micia</i>	237
MONICA GUI, SORIN COCIȘ	
<i>Millefiori</i> Inlaid Hilts, Strigil Handles, or What?.....	257
GÁBOR PINTYE	
Hun Age Single Graves at the Track of Motorway M3.....	277
CLAUDIA RADU, VLAD-ANDREI LĂZĂRESCU, SZEREDAI NORBERT, CECILIA CHIRIAC, BOGDAN CIUPERCĂ	
Paleoanthropological Inferences Regarding Four Skeletons from an Archaeological Context at Gherăseni, Buzău County.....	299
CĂLIN COSMA	
A 7 th Century Warrior House at Iernut/Sfântu Gheorghe (Mureș County).....	315

REVIEWS

Ovidiu Țentea, <i>Ex Oriente ad Danubium. The Syrian Units on the Danube Frontier of the Roman Empire</i> , 2012, 234 p. (Cosmin Onofrei).....	339
Radu-Alexandru Dragoman, Sorin Oanță-Marghitu, <i>Arheologie și Politică în România</i> , Editura Eurotip Baia Mare, 2013, 297 p. (Paul Vădineanu).....	343
Abbreviations that can not be found in Bericht der Römisch-Germanische Kommission.....	347
Guidelines for “Ephemeris Napocensis”.....	351
Reviste publicate la Editura Academiei Române.....	353

HUN AGE SINGLE GRAVES AT THE TRACK OF MOTORWAY M3

Gábor Pintye¹

Abstract: *Two single graves investigated in the vicinity of Nyíregyháza can be dated to the end of the 4th – first half of the 5th century. The burials were plundered. Part of the grave-goods cannot be ethnically attributed which is typical for the Hun Age. Placing of goat into the grave and the way of wearing the boots refer mainly to the world of Iranians, so in our opinion Sarmatians were buried in the graves in question.*

Keywords: *Sarmatian, Hun, graves, goat, reconstruction*

In 2005 in the course of excavations preceding construction works of Motorway M3 in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County we investigated sites 214, 148b and 215² in the vicinity of Nyíregyháza–Rozsrétszőlő³. Beside Middle Neolithic, Scythian, Avarian and Árpád Age settlements, two single graves (Site 214, Grave 13 and Site 215, Grave 69.01) and a Roman Age cemetery (Site 148b) were found (Pl I/1). In this study we deal with the two single graves.

Description of the graves

Site 215, Grave 69/01 (Pl. II)

The grave was found during the excavation of Feature 69, no spot could be observed. The pit of the grave was rectangular, with rounded corners. Length: 260 cm, width: 90 cm, depth: 105 cm. Judging from the greyish white organic material found 10–30 cm above the bones and from the 2 cm wide and 25–30 cm long dark stripe at the right limb we suggested the presence of coffin. The man's skeleton lying on the back⁴ was oriented NNE-SSW, 10–190°. Length of the skeleton: 155 cm. Arms were parallel to the body, the ribs and fingerbones of the hands and feet missed. According to the excavator, the grave was robbed through the pit of the Árpád Age Feature 69 partly covering the grave. The left leg of the skeleton was found and picked up by mistake in the process of excavating Feature 69. The skull was tilted back and moved to western direction. Right from the pelvis and outside the left limb the fill of the grave was ashy. There were pieces of charcoal and a fragment of shell at the inner side of the right foot. Finds (Pl. III–IV)⁵:

1. Left of the skull a skeleton of a young goat directed to NNW with its head laid. Its feet were pulled up, the forelegs were bent. Length: 84 cm.

2. Beside the chest of the goat a handmade jug tempered with sand with mica and pebbles stood. The jug has a slightly reverted rim and cylindrical neck, globular body and straight cut bottom. The

¹ Jóna András Múzeum, Benczúr tér 21. 4400, Nyíregyháza, Hungary. E-mail: pintye.gabor@gmail.com.

² Excavation of Site 148/b was led by Attila Jakab. Fellow archaeologists working at the site: Katalin Almássy, Ciprián Astalos, Áron Dávid, Balázs Gergely, Dan Băcueț-Crișan, Sanda Băcueț-Crișan, Márta Nagy, Liviu Marta, Róbert Scholtz and the author. Site 214 was excavated by the author, Site 215 by Róbert Scholtz (Jóna András Museum, Archaeological Archive, not inventoried).

³ PINTYE 2006, 292–293; JAKAB/NAGY 2006, 292; SCHOLTZ 2006, 293.

⁴ I thank Dr. László Szathmáry (Jóna András Museum) for determining the human bones.

⁵ I thank Mrs. Péter Szinyéri, Ágnes Takácsné Varga and Erika Dankóné Németh for restoring the find material and Csaba Svéda for the drawings of the objects and reconstructions.

handle of the jug starts from under the rim and ends at the shoulder. Diameter of rim: 7.5 cm, diameter of bottom: 5.5 cm, height: 13.6 cm.

3. At the western side of the mandible: two large, pressed globular shaped brown glass beads (diameter: 1.6 and 1.4 cm, height: 1.1 and 1 cm, diameter of bore: 0.6 and 0.6 cm) and an oval garnet lens with convex surface and concave bottom (length: 2.5 cm, width: 2.1 cm, height: 0.6 cm).

4. In the pelvis: a large, oval iron buckle with thickening frame and round cross-section. The prong bends onto the frame. Diameter: 3x3.6 cm. Thickness: 0.7–0.9 cm.

5. Under the pelvis, in the region of lumbar: a small, almost round bronze buckle with thickening frame. The prong bends onto the frame. There is a square shaped elevation on its base. The frame has a quadrant, the prong a triangular cross-section. The size of the frame: 1.6 × 1.8 cm. Average thickness: 0.4 cm, at the base: 0.2 cm. The width of the prong: 0.4 cm, thickness: 0.2–0.3 cm. Both the frame and the prong have traces of damage and shabbiness at several places.

6. At the base of the prong there was a bronze rivet with semi-spherical head with remains of leather. Diameter of the head: 0.5 cm. Length: 0.7 cm.

7. At the exterior side of the right ankle: a three-part bronze strap distributor. To a small bronze ring with round cross-section three leaf shaped parts were jointed. Ends of the rings do not meet in all cases. On the backside of the leaf shaped part, traces of riveting can be seen. Rivets damaged the outer surface of several of them. The full size of the distributor is circa 3.5 × 4 cm. Length of the leaf shaped parts: 2–2.2 cm, width: 1–1.1 cm. Diameter of bronze rings: 1.4 cm, thickness: 0.3–0.4 cm.

8. Another strap distributor of the same type must have been situated originally at the left ankle (removed in the course of the excavation).

9. A third piece got into the grave due to a animal burrow.

10. In the soil thrown out of the grave a bronze, narrow strap-end narrowing towards its end was found. It consisted of two plates joined with a rivet. At its wider end a small, broken piece of plate was riveted. In its fore-axis a line consisting of punched points can be seen, with cut decoration on its ends. Length: 3.6 cm, width: 0.6–0.9 cm.

M3 Site 214, Grave 13 (Pl. V)

23–40 years old woman with strong extremities. NNE-SSW, 345–165°. The length of the skeleton: 160 cm. The rectangular grave pit had rounded corners. Length: 270 cm, width: 75–80 cm, width: 82 cm. The spot of the coffin, first traced 70 cm deep, was dark brown with yellow particles. The coffin with rounded corners slightly widened towards south. At the depth of 32 cm, at the northern wall fragment of a human vertex was found, and at the depth of 50 cm the dark grey spot (with light brown inclusions) of the plundering pit could be seen. In the animal burrows in the grave's side we found phalanges. Remains of the left arm were found at the depth of 52–60 cm, slightly moved to the east. The dead, laid on its back in a stretched position. The skull was cracked up. Most part of the breast and pelvis, bones of the hands and of the right foot were missing. The left hand was in a bent position on the breast so that the upper and lower arm made sharp angle. The upper part of the disturbed right arm laid across the breast. Grave-goods (Pl. VI):

1. 10 cm north of the skull: fragment of a crescent shaped hair-ring made of poor quality silver. Diameter: 1.3 cm, thickness: 0.1–0.3 cm.

2. At the exterior part of the left upper arm, 7 cm above the bottom of the grave pit: an iron tanged, three-edged arrowhead widening in its lower third, directed NNE with its tip. Its tip missed, there were wooden remains on the tang. Length: 4.6 cm, width: 1.5 cm.

3. Beside the left foot, 5 cm above the bones: a small piece of leather projected with a bronze rivet with a semi-spherical head. Diameter of the head: 0.5 cm, length: 0.6 cm.

Burial customs

Situation of the graves

Both graves were situated at a declivitous cop elevating out of its surroundings. No other burials have been found in the vicinity⁶. The already mentioned Sarmatian cemetery part

⁶ In the case of Grave 13 this is only a suggestion, because it was found close to the southern border of the excavation section.

was situated between the two graves. The centre of the cemetery was almost precisely in the focus of the distance between the two graves (Pl. I/2).

Orientation of the grave. Position of the dead

Both graves were oriented N-S, grave 13 with a little deviation towards east. The dead laid on their back in a stretched position. In the Sarmatian Age of the Carpathian Basin the N-S orientation is rather rare and often connected with separated, single character of the burial. Part of such graves was found in the northern-northeastern part of Hungary and can be connected with migration from the East⁷.

During the Hun Age such orientation is typical also in Pannonia and other territories in the vicinity of the Sarmatian lands. It was observed that such single burials frequently appear in the cemeteries earlier used by the locals⁸. According to A. Kiss this is a characteristic Alanic feature⁹. In the East European steppe region in the Hun Age N-S orientation was overwhelming¹⁰. Part of the Marosszentanna/ Sântana de Mureş–Chernjahov culture graves and burials of the Visigoths are usually also N-S or NW-SE oriented¹¹. Burials oriented N-S appear also in the Tiszadob and Ártánd Groups, in connection with them the possibility of Germanic influence was suggested¹².

The shape and size of the grave-pit

Both grave pits were rectangular with rounded corners. They were relatively deep (82 and 105 cm) and long, the width was of average size. The pits were much bigger than the bodies, in the almost 50 cm long space between the feet and the grave-side there must have been some kind of afterworld supply made out of organic material. Such phenomenon was observed in several Hun Age burials, e.g. in the cemetery of Páty¹³.

The way of placing the dead into the grave

Both burials had coffins. In the case of Grave 13, the coffin slightly widened towards the feet. There was no trait of plank observed in a narrow stripe, so we suggest the presence of a tree trunk coffin following the natural shape of the tree. Judging from the dark fill with particles observed all the way round on the wall of the pit and from the 2 cm wide dark stripe beside the right limb, the dead of Grave 69.01 laid in a large chest together with the killed goat and with the jug. The regular drawn position of the bodies and light stripes/spots at the bottom and on the skeleton of Grave 69.01 show that the dead were wrapped into leather shrouds before placing them into the coffins (Pl. IV/1). This custom was observed in several Sarmatian graves found in Hungary¹⁴.

In the case of Grave 69.01 we have already mentioned that under the goat skeleton and the vessel there were pieces of charcoal and ash under and beside them (Pl. IV/3). Traces of fire cult were recorded already in the Sauromatian Age. In the Sarmatian Barbaricum of the Carpathian Basin traces of fire in the graves, e.g. charcoal have been observed in several cases¹⁵. We know also barrow graves dated to the Hun Age (Jászalsószentgyörgy-Borsa-halom, Vaskút) and containing traits of fire¹⁶.

⁷ KULCSÁR 1998, 19–20.

⁸ SÁGI 1955, 187; TOMKA 2001, 165; KOVÁCS 2004, 127, 139.

⁹ KISS 1994, 173–174.

¹⁰ PÁRDUCZ 1963, 58; ZASECKAJA 1994, tabl. 19 and 22.

¹¹ KOVÁCS 1912, 253; BÓNA 1961, 193; BÓNA 1986, 115, 121.

¹² ISTVÁNOVITS 2000, 198–199.

¹³ OTTOMÁNYI 2001, 43.

¹⁴ KULCSÁR 1998, 29–30; GULYÁS 2006, 89.

¹⁵ KULCSÁR 1998, 27; KULCSÁR 1999, 49–50; GULYÁS 2006, 89.

¹⁶ PÁRDUCZ 1959a, 101.

A special feature of the burial rite

A special feature of Grave 69.01 is the goat with bound feet, placed beside the head of the dead (Pl. 4: 2). In the Sarmatian burials of the Carpathian Basin complete animal skeletons are unknown. Only parts of animals have been – relatively rarely – found¹⁷.

Examining the question in wider chronological and geographical context, it can be assumed that Sarmatians placed in the burials mainly parts of sheep. There are data referring to the cult of sheep (rams) in the Iranian world¹⁸. At the same time the phenomenon of the goat cult in Sarmatian milieu is a less investigated problem¹⁹.

The only published analogous burial comes from Üllő Site 5, Feature 7723: a grave dated to the 5th century. A goat skull was found south of the NNE-SSW oriented dead's right foot²⁰. We should note that bones of young sheep and goats are very similar²¹, so there can be much more goat bones coming from Sarmatian graves than we actually know of.

There are several depictions of goats from the Sarmatian territory of the Carpathian Basin²², but there are no other examples of placing a complete goat skeleton into the grave. The only relatively close analogy comes from Marosszentanna/Sântana de Mureş, Grave 64 where, similarly to our case, a skeleton of a goat with bound feet was found behind the human skull. Several burials of this cemetery contained goat bones²³. The Marosszentanna / Sântana de Mureş – Chernjahov Culture included significant Iranian population (Late Scythians, Sarmatians) and the Iranian world of the North Pontic undoubtedly influenced the culture²⁴.

Objects decorated with depictions of goats were found in Sarmatian burials both at the steppe and in the Carpathian Basin, but we have only one reliable information on goat bone. The goat skull from Üllő cannot be considered to be provision for the afterlife. In our case it is also doubtful because of the complete skeleton. That can refer to the sacral character of the animal.

Grave-goods (Site 215, Grave 69.01)

Jug (Pl. 4: 3–4):

In part of the N-S oriented Sarmatian graves of the Carpathian Basin vessels were placed at the head or shoulder (opposite of the usual placing at the feet)²⁵. Jugs at the head belong to a general feature in the single graves of the type at the whole territory of the Hun Empire²⁶. We should note here, that both the jug and the goat skeleton were found inside the coffin. This is characteristic also for the burials of the Tiszadob Group, but not customary in the Ártánd Group²⁷.

The origin of the handmade vessel is not clear. Judging from its shape, material and technological features, it belongs to the Early Bronze Age of the Carpathian Basin²⁸. At the

¹⁷ KULCSÁR 1998, 72.

¹⁸ ISTVÁNOVITS 1998, 141–142.

¹⁹ For detailed review of the question with rich comparative material from the whole of the Iranian and Hunnic culture, see the Hungarian version of this article to be published in the forthcoming, 56th volume of the Jóna András Múzeum Évkönyve, see PINTYE 2015.

²⁰ M0 2006, 45.

²¹ MATOLCSI 1982, 142.

²² For detailed review of these depictions, see the Hungarian version of this article mentioned in the previous footnote.

²³ KOVÁCS 1912, 330.

²⁴ MAGOMEDOV 2003.

²⁵ KULCSÁR 1998, 119–120.

²⁶ TOMKA 2001, 166.

²⁷ ISTVÁNOVITS 2000, 203.

²⁸ I thank Dr. János Dani (Déri Museum) for consulting me on the dating of the vessel.

same time, formal and technological characteristics of the vessel correspond to a jug type of the Middle and Late Sarmatian pottery of the North Pontic Region²⁹. This type of jug is also known from a 4th–5th century grave of the Tanais cemetery, where it was found also at the left side of the skull³⁰. In our opinion there are two possibilities: in the first case the Bronze Age vessel found by a chance represented a well-known shape known from the homeland of the mourners, in the second case the vessel is of North Pontic origin.

Fragment of a shell³¹

Between the legs of the dead a fragment of a river shell was recorded. In Sarmatian graves of Hungary we know only some similar cases: female burials dated to the 3rd–4th century from Dunaharaszti, Grave 21 and Kiszombor B cemetery, Grave 74 and a girl's burial found in Óföldsák-Ürmös, where several shells were placed at the altitude of the left leg, outside of the coffin³². Judging from the steppe analogies³³ and from the fact that in the sandy soil we did not find any other shells in the vicinity, we suggest that in our case the shell did not get into the burial by chance, especially taking into consideration that it was situated on the bottom of the grave-pit. The river shell could substitute the sea shells customary in Sarmatian graves.

Decorations

Beads and the precious stone lens

Two large brown glass beads and the red garnet lens found at the right side of the man's skull could have been parts of a necklace (Pl. II/6–7 and Pl. IV/5). The lens was made with *cabochon* technique. Up to now this is the only stone of the kind in the contemporary archaeological material of the Carpathian Basin. On the basis of its chemical composition, its place of origin can be the territory of present-day Portugal where it had been quarried already in the Antiquity. However, we cannot exclude some still unknown source³⁴. A similar, but rather oval almandine lens was published from the Hun Age grave find of Németskér³⁵.

It can be suggested that the lens was taken out of a precious metal aperture evidenced by shell shaped broken surfaces on its edges. Insets of precious stones were widely used in the age in question, so it is impossible to determine its original function. However, on the photo made at the excavation it can be well seen that there was a dark trait along the find showing traces of some organic material. We suggest that the lens was put into a leather mount and wore as a pendant of a necklace (Pl. IV/6). In the Late Roman Age the number of beads in Sarmatian graves fell back. The number of beads is low in the Tiszadob and Ártánd Groups and also in the Marosszentanna/Sântana de Mureş type cemeteries³⁶. Beside purses large, single beads could belong to necklaces³⁷.

Costume

Two paralelly situated buckles were found at the pelvis of the man.

²⁹ ARHEOLOGIA 1989, 181, 380, Tabl. 75, 28; MOSHKOVA 1995, 152, Fig. 5. g; KHRAPUNOV 2011, 69, ris. 1, 4.

³⁰ ARSENJEVA/BEZUGLOV/TOLOCHKO 2001, 14, Tab. 12. 189, Tab 80. 1023, 205.

³¹ According to the excavator, this was clearly a lake/river shell. Unfortunately, the find was lost.

³² PÁRDU CZ 1950, 15, 29–30; KULCSÁR 1998, 72, footnote 81. I thank Kornél Sóskuti for the information (unpublished material in the Móra Ferenc Museum, Archaeological Collection).

³³ For detailed review of analogies, see the Hungarian version of the article: PINTYE 2015.

³⁴ I thank for the scientific examinations Zsolt Bendő, Eszter Horváth and Zsófia Kertész. Archaeometric evaluations are to be published soon.

³⁵ KOVRIG 1959, 219, Pl. III. 10.

³⁶ PÁRDU CZ 1959, 366; ISTVÁNOVITS 1993, 124–125.

³⁷ VÖRÖS 1994, 268–269.

Small bronze buckle (Pl. III/4)

Mostly iron or bronze oval and round buckles with thickening frame and bending prong were widely spread in stage D1, originating from a Marosszentanna/Sântana de Mureş-Chernjahov tradition and frequently met in Eastern European cultures, including Sarmatians of the Late Roman Age. Our piece is similar to Group IV, subgroup 2, type A by I. P. Zaseckaja, dated to the late-4th – early-5th century³⁸. According to S. I. Bezuglov this is the leading find of the ethnic group whose catacomb burials were found in the Lower Don Region and dated to the period between the early-4th and early-5th century³⁹. In the Sarmatian milieu of the Carpathian Basin this type was spread from the late-4th century⁴⁰.

Large iron buckle (Pl. III/5)

Chronology and spread mentioned above is true also for the iron buckle, adding that similarly to the bronze one it was still popular at the Gepidians of the 6th century⁴¹.

Way of wearing the buckles

Pairs of bronze and iron buckles are known from the southern part of the Great Hungarian Plain, from the period of the late-4th – early-5th century⁴². This way of wearing the buckles is known in the Carpathian Basin from the 2nd century, but is missing from the Sarmatian graves of the steppe. At the same time it appears in the Wielbark and Przeworsk cultures and sometimes in the cemeteries of the Marosszentanna/ Sântana de Mureş -Chernjahov culture⁴³.

There is a burial from the territory of the Upper Tisza Region the rite of which is very similar to the one of Grave 69.01. In the fill of the burial from Tiszalök–Rázom charcoal was observed; the vessel was situated at the skull and there were two buckles in the find material. However, this burial is more than hundred years older than ours⁴⁴.

Among classical Hun graves the one from Shipovo also contained two buckles at the pelvis⁴⁵. Thus, it is not clear where this fashion comes from, but in our case this is not a sign of military belt (*baltaeus*). Both belts were closed from the left.

Fragment of a plate and a rivet (Pl. III/6)

A piece of leather corroded to the bronze buckle preserved a fragment of the belt. At the base of the buckle prong a bronze rivet and a fragment of a narrow bronze plate was preserved. This could be the belt-loop, while the rivet fixed the frame to the belt.

Strap-distributor fittings and strap-end (Pl. III/7–10)

The only piece *in situ* was found at the exterior side of the right ankle (Pl. VIII/1). A perfect analogy for the three-part distributor serving the fixing of the straps of the shoes is known from the Tanais cemetery, Grave 27, dated to the first half–middle of the 5th century⁴⁶. A close analogy was published by N. Fettich from the 1892 grave assemblage from Kerch, dated to the late-4th – early-5th century (Pl. VII/4)⁴⁷.

The same shape is met in the Caucasian Alanic princely grave of Brut cemetery, Barrow 2, a more aristocratic piece than ours: made of gold, with red glass inlay. Here the buckles of the belt-set have been also found⁴⁸. Another relatively good analogy comes from the Kishpek grave, though the piece in question is unique and its parts are rectangular (Pl. VII/5). It is dated

³⁸ ZASECKAJA 1994, 93, ris. 18a: 1 v, ris. 18v: 3; ris. 19V, 36.

³⁹ BEZUGLOV 1995, 328–329.

⁴⁰ VADAY 1989, 69.

⁴¹ CSALLÁNY 1961, 278, 392–393.

⁴² VÖRÖS 1985, 133–136; SZEKERES/SZEKERES 1996, 15–16; PÁRDU CZ/KOREK 1946–48, 296.

⁴³ ISTVÁNOVITS/KULCSÁR 2002, 102–105.

⁴⁴ ISTVÁNOVITS/KULCSÁR/CARNAP-BORNHEIM 2006.

⁴⁵ FETTICH 1953, 30.

⁴⁶ ARSENJEVA/BEZUGLOV/TOLOCHKO 2001, 24–25, 109, Tab. 22. 310.

⁴⁷ FETTICH 1953, XXX. t. 11–16 and 85.

⁴⁸ GABUEV 2007, 294–296.

earlier: to the second half of the 3rd century⁴⁹. Finds from Kerch and Kishpek were determined as parts of horse harness.

From the Carpathian Basin of the Late Roman Age we know a strap distributor of another type, but of the same principle. It was found in Aparhant. The difference is in shape (Pl. VII/6). Its closest analogy comes from a 5th century grave of the Middle Volga Region and was determined as part of a horse harness or belt fitting⁵⁰. We suggest that the prototypes of our distributor can be recognised in the Y-shaped shoe-belt parts known from Sarmatian graves of the Great Hungarian Plain (Pl. VII/1–2) characteristic for the 2nd – early-3rd century⁵¹. Three-part distributors functioning on the same principle appear in the Nagyszéksós Hun find (cast pieces with inlays), later new variants appear in the Early Avarian burials⁵².

Round part of the fittings from Nagyszéksós remind the buckle frame of our object. We suggest that the common prototypes come from the Y-shaped 2nd–3rd century pieces. Our object can be the antecedent of the fitting found in Nagyszéksós (Pl. VII).

In Ártánd it was observed that burials with N-S orientation had vessels at the head and shoe buckles, while the latter object is unknown from the cemeteries of the Tiszadob Group⁵³.

Rings were situated at both the outside and inside part of the ankles. There were leather belts – a total of three – attached to the inner side of the leaf shaped part with a rivet. The first belt directed towards the heel came round it and was attached to the matching part of the other ring. Belt directed below, was pulled under the sole and similarly joined the symmetrically placed part⁵⁴. In this way the belts made a “stirrup” holding the heel and sole. The third belt provided the stability for the whole structure and the fixation of the boot: one of the ankle strap end was cut through⁵⁵, and the strap-end riveted to the opposite belt was pulled through this cut. After that the hanging belt was pulled and spliced between the ankle-belt and the foot. Fixation could be intensified by making a knot between the strap-end led back and the ankle-belt and after letting the strap-end through it again, pulling it (Pl. VIII/7).

Similar belt system of the shoes was depicted at a number of works of art from the Scythians up to the Kushans, but an analogous one can be seen also at Jazygian nobles represented on Trajan’s Column (Pl. VIII/1–2)⁵⁶. At a chronologically closer depiction we see similar fixation – without buckle – at the feet of Peroz from the late-5th century, and on later Sassanian and post-Sassanian bowls with hunting scenes from the 7th century. At the latter ones the belts are intensively decorated, but the distributor is not rigid (Pl. VIII/4–6)⁵⁷. We do not know the exact analogy for the strap-end (noting that the end of the piece is damaged), but pieces of similar size and shape occur together with the so-called Sarmatian buckles⁵⁸.

Summarising the above said we can assume that strap distributors with rings and the Y-shaped or three-part, cross-shaped distributors are characteristic objects of steppe origin

⁴⁹ BETROZOV 1987, 15–16, ris. V–VI.

⁵⁰ ÓDOR 2000, 183–184, 190, Fig. 5: 3, 5.

⁵¹ KULCSÁR/VADAY 1984, 258, ris. 8, KULCSÁR/VADAY 1984, 254, ris. 5, 1–4.

⁵² FETTICH 1950, I. t. 12–13; SOMOGYI 1991, 15.

⁵³ MESTERHÁZY 1965, 62; ISTVÁNOVITS 2000, 203.

⁵⁴ We can also suggest that the belt running down did not go round the sole, but reached only the level of the heel on both sides and its ends were sewn between the sole and the upper part of the shoe.

⁵⁵ Judging from the distance between the upper and lower plate of the strap-end we can suggest a relatively thick (0.2–0.3 cm) belt that could not be torn after making the cut on it.

⁵⁶ KULCSÁR/VADAY 1984, 257, ris 7.. 8, 10–14, 260.

⁵⁷ HOFKUNST 1993, 190–191, 199, 204–205.

⁵⁸ KULCSÁR/VADAY 1984, 250, ris 4, 24, 31, 37, 37.

connected to the riders' culture. In all probability also in the Hun Age they were used by people of Iranian origin or being under Iranian influence⁵⁹.

Grave-goods (Site 214, Grave 13)

Arrowhead (Pl. VI/2)

The rhomboid, three-edged iron arrowhead belongs to the so-called Hunnic type. Its analogies are known from Sarmatian burials dated to the late-4th – early-5th century from Csongrád: sites Kenderföldek, Grave 4, Werbőczy utca, Grave 6 and Military Barracks, Grave 128. Their length varies between 5.5 and 7.5 cm⁶⁰. Our 6 cm long piece belongs to this type. Considering the situation of the arrow in the burial, the best analogy comes from Csongrád–Kenderföldek, Grave 4, where two pieces were found at the left shoulder⁶¹.

Such arrowheads were met also west of the Danube in burials of Hun Age: e.g. Wien-Simmering, Keszthely-Gáti domb, Pécsüszög. A. Alföldi reviewed the opinions according to which the bow-arrow assemblages of the age were connected with the appearance of Huns or Alans on the Late Roman territories⁶². Weaponry of the partly contemporary Tiszadob and Ártánd Groups – sword–shield–spear – did not include arrows⁶³.

Decoration

Crescent shaped hair-ring (Pl. VI/1)

Crescent shaped bronze, silver or gold hair-rings belong to general finds of the Hun Age of eastern origin. They were found at a number of sites under Hunnic occupation. From Sarmatian milieu we know them e.g. from Felsőjózsa⁶⁴ and from several sites of Csongrád⁶⁵. Close to our site it was found in a Hun Age burial from Hejőkeresztúr⁶⁶. This decorations occur also in the Late Roman cemeteries and contemporary burials found in Slovakia and Moravia. The latest pieces come from classical Gepidian cemeteries⁶⁷.

Crescent shaped ring was found together with three-edged iron arrowhead in Late Sarmatian milieu in male graves: Csongrád, Werbőczy u., Grave 6 and Military Barracks, Grave 128⁶⁸.

Costume

Rivet (Pl. VI/3)

The only find referring to the attire of the dead is the bronze rivet with semi-spherical head situated at the left foot. Remains of leather belt corroded to the rivet. Judging from this we can suggest shoes with belt.

⁵⁹ This is attested by the fact that first they were known from Scythian depictions, then from Sarmatian graves. In the Hun and Early Avarian Age they were found in equestrian graves. The latter are catacomb graves the Alanic origin of which is recognised (BEZUGLOV 1995, 329; ABRAMOVA 1997).

⁶⁰ PÁRDU CZ 1959, 311; PÁRDU CZ 1963, Taf. IX. 3–5; ISTVÁNOVITS/KULCSÁR 1995, 11.

⁶¹ PÁRDU CZ 1959, 311; VÖRÖS 1988, 42, 53.

⁶² ALFÖLDI 1932, 17–18, 21–24.

⁶³ ISTVÁNOVITS 2000, 201.

⁶⁴ PÁRDU CZ 1950, 23, LXX. t. 3. M. Párducz described it as a bronze ring, in the reality this is a crescent shaped hair-ring, see PÁRDU CZ 1950, 23.

⁶⁵ Werbőczy u.: PÁRDU CZ 1936, 53, 41. t. 5; Kenderföldek/Military Barracks: PÁRDU CZ 1959, 311, V. t. 13–14; Iskola u.: PÁRDU CZ 1968, 28, I. t. 3.

⁶⁶ CSALLÁNY 1958, 83, I. t. 2–3.

⁶⁷ CSALLÁNY 1958, 88; CSEH 1990, 30–31, 54; for summary, see BÓNA 1993, 225–226.

⁶⁸ PÁRDU CZ 1936, 53; PÁRDU CZ 1963, 50, Taf. IX. 1, 3–5.

Interpretation of the finds and finding circumstances

It can be well traced on the map that the two graves were single burials. Between them, more or less in the middle, Sarmatian cemetery of site 148/b was situated. After a preliminary examination of its finds we can assume that this cemetery, at least part of it, was in use also in the Hun Age (Pl. I/2)⁶⁹.

If we at all can make conclusions on the social hierarchy of the Huns based on the archaeological finds, than we would say that in the graves in question representatives/leaders of the new military and “civil” power were buried. Judging from the data on later nomadic occupations we can suggest that leaders of the conquered communities were kept by the new power, in other cases the conquerors nominated as leaders their own people⁷⁰. In this case the new leaders could have been – as it is usually suggested in connection with the Hun Age – not Huns, but vassal people belonging to the conquered ethnic group. Judging from the material and spiritual predominance of Iranian elements we think that people buried in the graves represented here (at least the man with the goat) got into Hunnic service already east of the Carpathian Basin.

It is interesting to note, that on the Austrian Military Survey I, several roads were marked in the vicinity of our “Hunnic” graves. So, it can be suggested that the ones buried in these graves used to be military people controlling E-W directed roads running in the area⁷¹. Anthropological examinations identified the person buried with arrowhead (Site 214) as woman. This is not a unique case: the dead of Madaras–Halmok, Grave 144 was also an “amazon”⁷². It remains a question why warrior women are known especially from this late period? For the time being we cannot make conclusions because of the small number of such finds.

Analogies of the objects found in the graves excavated in Nyíregyháza-Rozsrétszölő can be found in the Late Sarmatian cemeteries of the southern part of the Great Hungarian Plain, among the Hun Age finds of the Carpathian Basin and in the Sarmatian/Alanic graves of the steppe region. In the case of grave 69.01 it is clear that the burial rite and the spiritual background shows characteristic features of the Iranian culture. In the case of grave 13 it would be difficult to make assumptions on the ethnic attribution of the dead, however, the presence of the arrowhead would rather refer to Sarmatians. According to S. I. Bezuglov, the above mentioned ethnic group characterised by bronze buckles and necklaces of amber beads, dated from Constantine the Great's time up to early-5th century can be associated with the Tanaitae Alans. After the beginning of the 5th century this kind of burials disappears. As an explanation he suggested that they, as members of the Hun coalition moved to the Carpathian Basin⁷³.

Part of goods found in grave 69.01 (Site 215) exactly correspond to the phenomena mentioned above, while the assemblage of Site 214 characterised by the arrowhead and hair-ring could be related to the Late Sarmatian burials of the southern part of the Great Hungarian Plain. This would mean that the two regions must have had contacts in the period in question. This is supported also by E. Istvánovits's opinion, who suggested that a new Sarmatian/Alanic ethnic group arrived at that time to the Upper Tisza Region⁷⁴.

⁶⁹ Typical finds referring to it: e.g. shoe buckles with thickening frame and rectangular shape, shield shaped plate strap-ends, bronz mirror, buckle decorated with animal heads etc. (Jósa András Museum, not inventoried). Excavations and field surveys going on in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County provide more and more evidence for the Sarmatian presence in the Hun Age.

⁷⁰ ALFÖLDI 1932, 35; BÓNA 1993, 172.

⁷¹ Military survey recorded the situation preceding river regulation works. In this time geographic conditions played serious role, that is to say, origin of at least part of the 18th century roads goes back to much earlier periods.

⁷² ISTVÁNOVITS/KULCSÁR 1995, 10, footnote 15.

⁷³ BEZUGLOV 1995, 328–330.

⁷⁴ ISTVÁNOVITS 2000, 206.

Both of the graves were plundered at the breast, soon after the burials. The sides of the grave-pits were hardly damaged, showing that robbers concluded the precise place they were looking for with the help of some grave-signs.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABRAMOVA 1997

M. P. ABRAMOVA, Rannie alany Severnogo Kavkaza III–IV vv.n.e. (Moskva 1997).

ALFÖLDI 1932

A. ALFÖLD, Leletek a hun korszakból és ethnikai szétválasztásuk. Funde aus der Hunnenzeit und Ihre ethnische Sonderung. ArchHung IX. 1932.

ARSENJEVA/BEZUGLOV/ТОЛОЧКО 2001

АРСЕНЪЕВА Т. М./БЕЗУГЛОВ С. И./ТОЛОЧКО И. В. Некрополь Танаиса. Раскопки 1981–1995. гг. ПАЛЕОГРАФ Москва 2001.

BEZUGLOV 1995

BEZUGLOV SZ.I. Késő római kori katakombás temetkezések az Alsó-Don-vidék sztyeppéin. – Catacomb graves in the steppes of the Lower Don in the Late Roman age. MFMÉ – StudArch 1, 1995, 325–343.

BETROZOV 1987

БЕТРОЗОВ Р. З. Курганы гуннского времени у селения Кишпек // Археологические исследования на новостройках Кабардино-Балкарии в 1972–1979 гг-. (Нальчик 1987).

BÓNA 1961

I. BÓNA, Az újhartyáni germán lovassír. Das germanische Reitergrab von Újhartyán. ArchÉrt 88, 1961, 192–208.

BÓNA 1986

I. BÓNA, Dáciától-Erdőelvéig. In: Erdély története I. A kezdetektől 1606-ig. Szerk.: Makkai L.-Mócsy A. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest 1986. 107–234.

BÓNA 1993

I. BÓNA, A hunok és nagykirályaik (Budapest 1993).

CURTIS 2005

J. CURTIS, Jewellery and personal ornaments. In J. Curtis/N. Tallis (Eds.), *Forgotten Empire. The world of Ancient Persia* (London 2005), 132–159.

CSALLÁNY 1958

D. CSALLÁNY, Hamvasztásos és csontvázás hun temetkezések a Felső-Tisza vidékén.-Die hunnenzeitlichen Brand-und Skelettgräber in den Gebieten am Oberen Lauf der Theiss. HOMÉ 2, 1958, 83–100.

CSALLÁNY 1961

D. CSALLÁNY, Archäologische Denkmäler der Gepiden im Mitteldonaubecken. (454–568 u.Z.) (Budapest 1961).

CSEH 1990

J. CSEH, Adatok az V.–VII. századi Gepida emlékanyag egységéhez. A Szolnok Megyei Múzeumok Evkönyve 7, 1990, 29–80

FETTICH 1953

N. FETTICH, A Szeged-nagyszéksői hun fejedelmi sírlelet.-La trouvaille de tombe princière hunnique a Szeged-Nagyszéksós. AH XXXII, 1953.

GABUEV 2007

T. GABUEV, Ein hunnenzeitliches Fürstengrab aus dem Kaukasusgebiet Kurgan 2. Des Gräberfeldes Brut. In: A. Bodo (Hrsg.), *Attila und die Hunnen* (Stuttgart 2007). 292–301.

GULYÁS 2011

GY. GULYÁS, Szarmata temetkezések Abony és Cegléd környékén. StudCom 31, 2011, 125–153.

HOFKUNS 1993

Hofkunst van de Sassaniden. Het Perzische rijk tussen Rome en China (224–642). Koninklijke Musea voor Kunst en Geschiedenis (Brussel 1993).

ISTVÁNOVITS 1993

E. ISTVÁNOVITS, Das Gräberfeld aus dem 4.–5. Jahrhundert von Tiszadob-Sziget. Acta AH 45, 1–4, 1993, 91–146

ISTVÁNOVITS 1998

E. ISTVÁNOVITS, A szarmaták és a kos. Adatok a Kárpát-medence szarmatáinak hitvilágához. – Die Sarmaten und die Widder. Beiträge zur Glaubenswelt der im Karpatenbecken lebenden Sarmaten. JAMÉ XXXIX–XL, 1997–1998. 135–151.

ISTVÁNOVITS 2000

E. ISTVÁNOVITS, Völker im nördlichen Theißtal am vorabend der Hunnenzeit. In: J. Bouzek (Ed.), Gentes, Reges und Rom (Brno 2000), 197–208.

ISTVÁNOVITS/KULCSÁR 1995

E. ISTVÁNOVITS/V. KULCSÁR, Szálfe gyverek és íjak a Dunától keletre fekvő Kárpát-medencei szarmata barbaricumán. – Stichwaffen und Bögen im östlich der Donau gelegenen sarmatischen Barbaricum des Karpatenbeckens. In: A népvándorlások fiatal kutatóinak IV. összejövétele. Altum Castrum IV. A visegrádi Mátyás Király Múzeum füzetek (Visegrad 1995), 9–32.

ISTVÁNOVITS/KULCSÁR 1997

E. ISTVÁNOVITS/V. KULCSÁR, Adatok az alföldi szarmaták vallásához és törzsi hovatartozásához. Some data on the religion and tribal attribution of the Sarmatians of the Great Hungarian Plain. JAMÉ XXXVII–XXXVIII, 1997, 153–188.

ISTVÁNOVITS/KULCSÁR 2002

E. ISTVÁNOVITS/V. KULCSÁR, Csát a szarmata viseletben és temetkezési rítusban. – Buckles in the Sarmatian costume and burial rite. JAMÉ XLIV, 2002, 95–111.

ISTVÁNOVITS/KULCSÁR/CARNAP-BORNHEIM

E. ISTVÁNOVITS/V. KULCSÁR/C. von CARNAP-BORNHEIM, The barbarian warrior burial from Tiszalök-Rázompusztá in the 3rd century history of the Upper Tisa Region. Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt 36, 2006, 91–110.

JAKAB/NAGY 2005

A. JAKAB/M. NAGY, Nyíregyháza–Rozsrétszőlő, Szelkó-dűlő. RKM 2005 (2006), 292.

KHRAPUNOV 2011

ХРАПУНОВ И.Н. Склеп с погребениями III–IV вв. н.э. из могильника Нейзац. [A vault with the third and fourth century AD burials in the cemetery of Neyzats.] Историко-археологический благотворительный фонд «Наследие тысячелетий». Издательство «Доля» (Симферополь 2011).

KOVÁCS 1912

I. KOVÁCS, A marosszentannai népvándorlaskori temető. Dolg ENM 3, 1912.

KOVÁCS 2004

P. KOVÁCS, Hun kori sír Százhalombattán. – A grave from the hun period at Százhalombatta. ComArcHung 2004, 123–150.

KOVRIG 1959

I. KOVRIG, Nouvelles trouvailles du V^e siècle découvertes en Hongrie. ActaAH 10, 1959, 209–226.

KULCSÁR 1998

V. KULCSÁR, A kárpát-medencei szarmaták temetkezési szokásai. [Погребальный обряд сарматов Карпатского бассейна. The burial rite of the Sarmatians of the Carpathian basin.] Múzeumi Füzetek 49 (Aszód 1998).

KULCSÁR 1999

V. KULCSÁR, A tűzkultusz nyomai az alföldi szarmatáknál (a sződligeteki temető alapján). Kutatások Pest megyében. Tudományos konferencia II. Pest Megyei Múzeumi Füzetek 5, 1999, 48–53.

MAGOMEDOV 2003

MAGOMEDOV B. Zur Bedeutung sarmatischer Kulturelemente in der Černjachov-Kultur. In C. Carnap-Bornheim (Hrsg.), *Kontakt-Kooperation-Konflikt. Germanen und Sarmaten zwischen dem 1. und dem 4. Jahrhundert nach Christus. Internationales Kolloquium des Vorgeschichtlichen Seminars der Philipps-Universität Marburg, 12–16. Februar 1998* (Neumünster 2003), 79–88.

MARCSENKO 1995

I. I. MARCSENKO, A Kubány-vidék szarmata katakombái.-Sarmatian catacombs of the Kuban region. *MFMÉ-StudArch. I. Szeged, 1995*, 303–324.

MATOLCSI 1982

J. MATOLCSI, *Állattartás őseink korában* (Budapest 1982).

MESTERHÁZY 1966

K. MESTERHÁZY, Beszámoló az 1965. évi Biharkeresztes-ártándi ásatásról.-Excavations at Biharkeresztes-Ártánd in the year 1965. *DMÉ XLVIII, 1965* (1966), 61–67.

MOSHKOVA 1989

M. Г. МОШКОВА, Среднесарматская культура. In: *Степи европейской части СССР в скифо-сарматское время. Археология СССР. Ред.: А. И. Мелюкова* (Москва 1989), 177–191.

MOSHKOVA 1995

M. G. MOSHKOVA, Late Sarmatian culture. In J. Davis-Kimball/V. A. Bashilov/L. T. Yablonsky (Eds.), *Nomads of the Eurasian Steppes in the Early Iron Age* (Berkeley 1995), 147–162.

OTTOMÁNYI 2001

K. OTTOMÁNYI, „Hunkori” sírok a pátyi temetőben.-„Hunnenzeitliche” Gräber im Gräberfeld von Páty. *AÉ 126, 2001*, 35–74.

ÓDOR 2000

J. G. ÓDOR, 5. századi leletek Aparhantról [Funde von Aparhant aus dem 5. Jahrhundert] In L. Bende/G. Lőrinczy/ Cs. Szalontai (Eds.), *Hadak útján. A népvándorlás kor fiatal kutatóinak konferenciája X.* (Domaszék, 1999. szeptember 27–30) (Szeged 2000), 181–190.

PÁRDUCZ 1936

M. PÁRDUCZ, Római kori leletek Csongrádon. *Funde aus der Römerzeit in Csongrád. Dolg. 16, 52–70. és XL, XLI. táblák. 1936.*

PÁRDUCZ 1950a

M. PÁRDUCZ, Hunkori halmok Vaskút határában. *FolArch XI, 1950*, 95–104 és IX. tábla.

PÁRDUCZ 1950

M. PÁRDUCZ, A szarmatakor emlékei Magyarországon III.-Denkmäler der Sarmatenzeit Ungarns III. *ArchHung III* (Budapest 1950).

PÁRDUCZ 1959

M. PÁRDUCZ, Archäologische Beiträge zur Geschichte der Hunnenzeit in Ungarn. *ActaAH 11, 1959*, 309–398.

PÁRDUCZ 1963

M. PÁRDUCZ, Die ethnischen Probleme der Hunnenzeit in Ungarn. *StudArch. I, 1963.*

PÁRDUCZ 1968

M. PÁRDUCZ, Újabb hunkori leletek Csongrád megyében. – Neue Hunnenzeitliche Funde im Komitat Csongrád. *MFMÉ 1968*, 27–33.

PÁRDUCZ/KOREK 1948

M. PÁRDUCZ/J. KOREK, Germán befolyás a Maros-Tisza-Körös-szög késő szarmata emlékananyagában. – Les éléments Germaniques dans la civilisation Sarmatique récente de la région limitée par les fleuves Maros, Tisza et Körös. *ArchÉrt 7–9, 1948*, 291–311.

PINTYE 2005

G. PINTYE, Nyíregyháza–Rozsrétszőlő, Szelkó-dűlő II. *RKM 2005* (2006), 292–293.

DINNYÉS/ANTONI et al.

I. DINNYÉS/J. F. ANTONI, Régészeti kutatások másfél millió négyzetméteren. Autópálya és gyorsforgalmi utak építését megelőző régészeti feltárások Pest megyében, 2001–2006. *Az M0-s*

autópálya DK-i és a 4-es számú főút Vecsést és Üllőt elkerülő útszakaszainak feltárása (36 km) (Szentendre 2006).

SÁGI 1955

K. SÁGI, Hunkori sír Keszthelyen.-Могила гуннской эпохи из г. Кестхей. АЭ 82, 1955, 185–189.

SCHOLTZ 2005

R. SCHOLTZ, Nyíregyháza–Rozsrétszőlő, Szelkó-dűlő, Rozsréti kaszáló. RKM 2005 (2006), 293.

SOMOGYI 1991

P. SOMOGYI, Lábbeli veretek a délorosz sztyepről.-Beschlage der Fußbekleidung aus der südrussischen Steppe. MFMÉ 1984/85–2, 1991, 105–125.

SZEKERES/SZEKERES 1996

L. SZEKERES/Á. SZEKERES, Szarmata és XI. századi temetők Verusicson (Subotica Azotara). (Sarmaten und landnahmezeitliche Gräberfelder in Verusics, Subotica-Azotara.) (Szabadka 1996).

TOMKA 2001

P. TOMKA, Az árpási 5. századi sír.-The grave of Árpás from the 5th century. Arrabona 39, 2001, 161–188.

VADAY 1989

H. A. VADAY, Die sarmatischen Denkmäler des Komitats Szolnok. Ein Beitrag zur Archäologie und Geschichte des sarmatischen Barbaricums. Antaeus 17–18, 1988–1989 (1989).

VADAY/KULCSÁR 1984

A. H. VADAY/V. KULCSÁR: К вопросу о так называемых сарматских пряжках. ActaArchHung 36, 1984, 239–261.

VÖRÖS 1985

G. VÖRÖS, Hunkori szarmata temető Sándorfalva-Eperjesen.-Eine sarmatische Begräbnisstätte aus der Hunnenzeit in Sándorfalva-Eperjes. MFMÉ 1982–83, 1985, 129–172.

VÖRÖS 1989

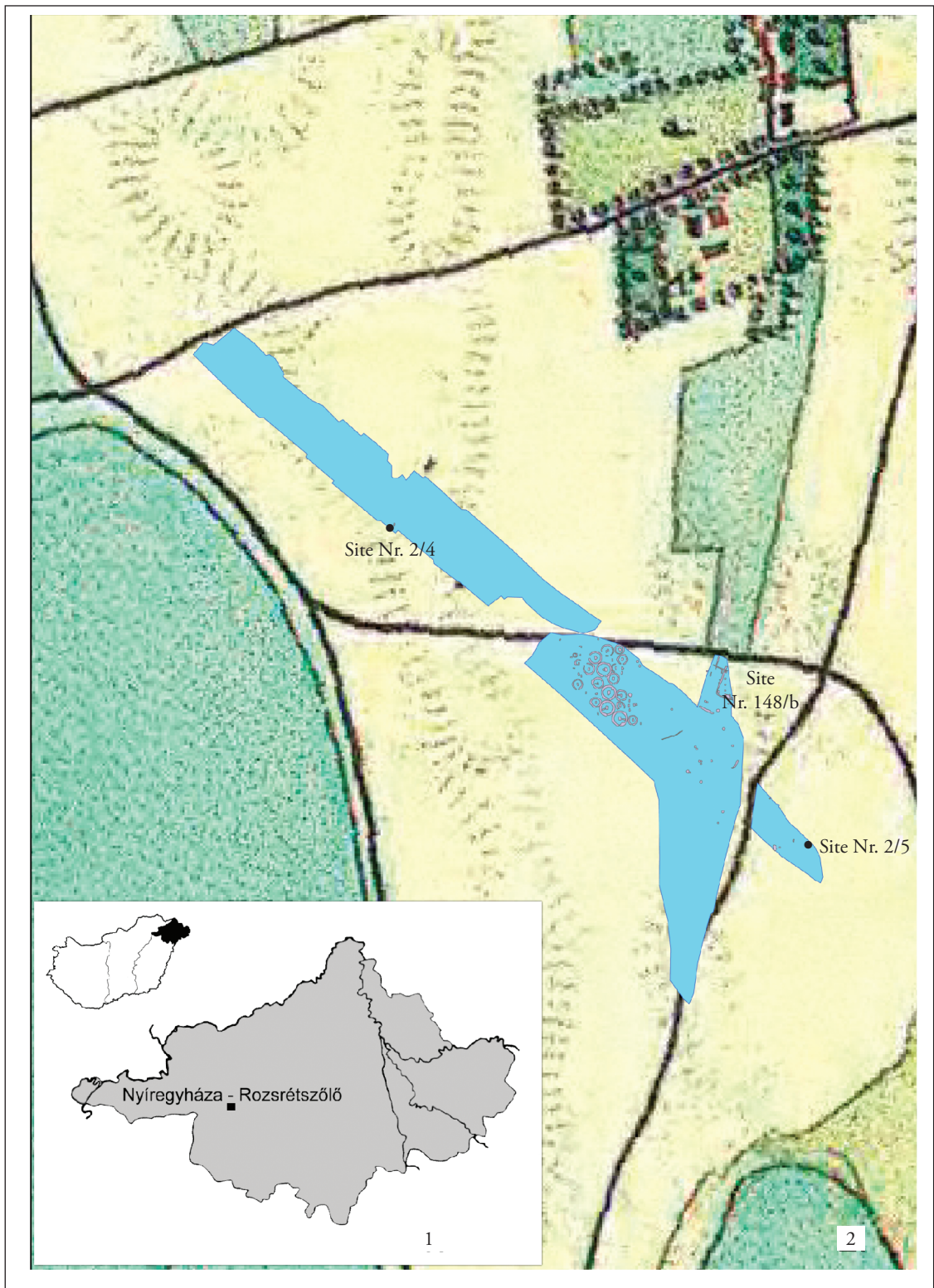
G. VÖRÖS, Fegyveres sírok az Alföldön a IV. század második fele és az V. század közepe között. Begräbnisstätten mit Waffen auf der zweiten Hälfte der 4. bis zur Mitte des 5. Jahrhunderts. MFMÉ 1988–1, 1989, 41–58.

VÖRÖS 1994

G. VÖRÖS. Dél-alföldi régészeti adatok a szarmata kori férfi viselethez. (Temetkezések Csanytelek-Újhalastórol). Archäologische Angaben zur sarmatischen Männertracht von der Südtiefenebene (Bestattungen in Csanytelek-Újhalastó). In G. Lőrinczy (Ed.), A kőkortól a középkorig. Von der Steinzeit bis zum Mittelalter (Szeged 1994), 265–276.

ZASECKAJA 1994

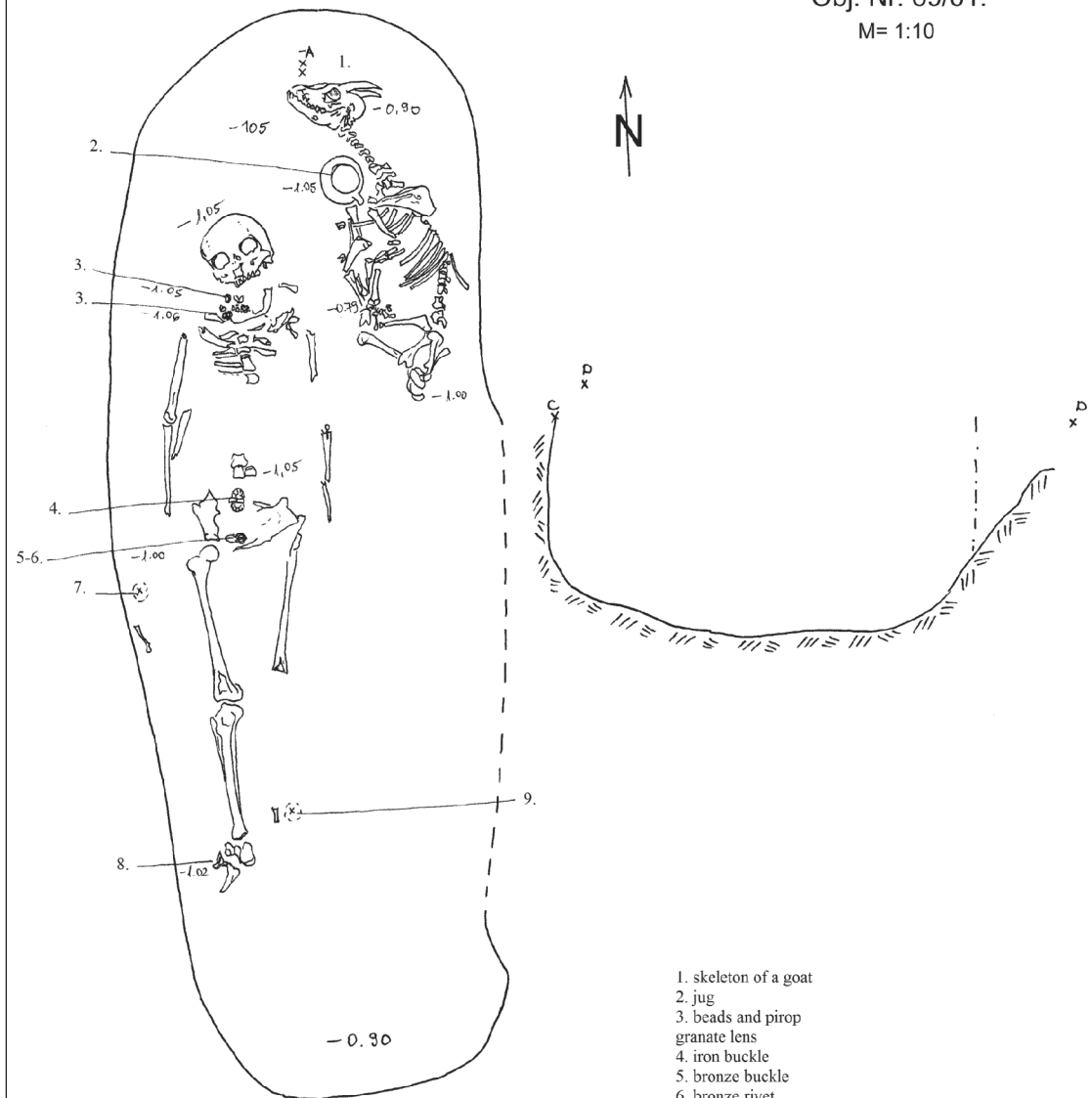
И. П. ЗАСЕЦКАЯ, Культура кочевников Южнорусских Степей в гуннского эпохи (Конец IV–V вв.). Nomadic culture of the South Russian steppelands: the end of the fourth and the fifth centuries (Санкт-Петербург 1994).



Pl. I.

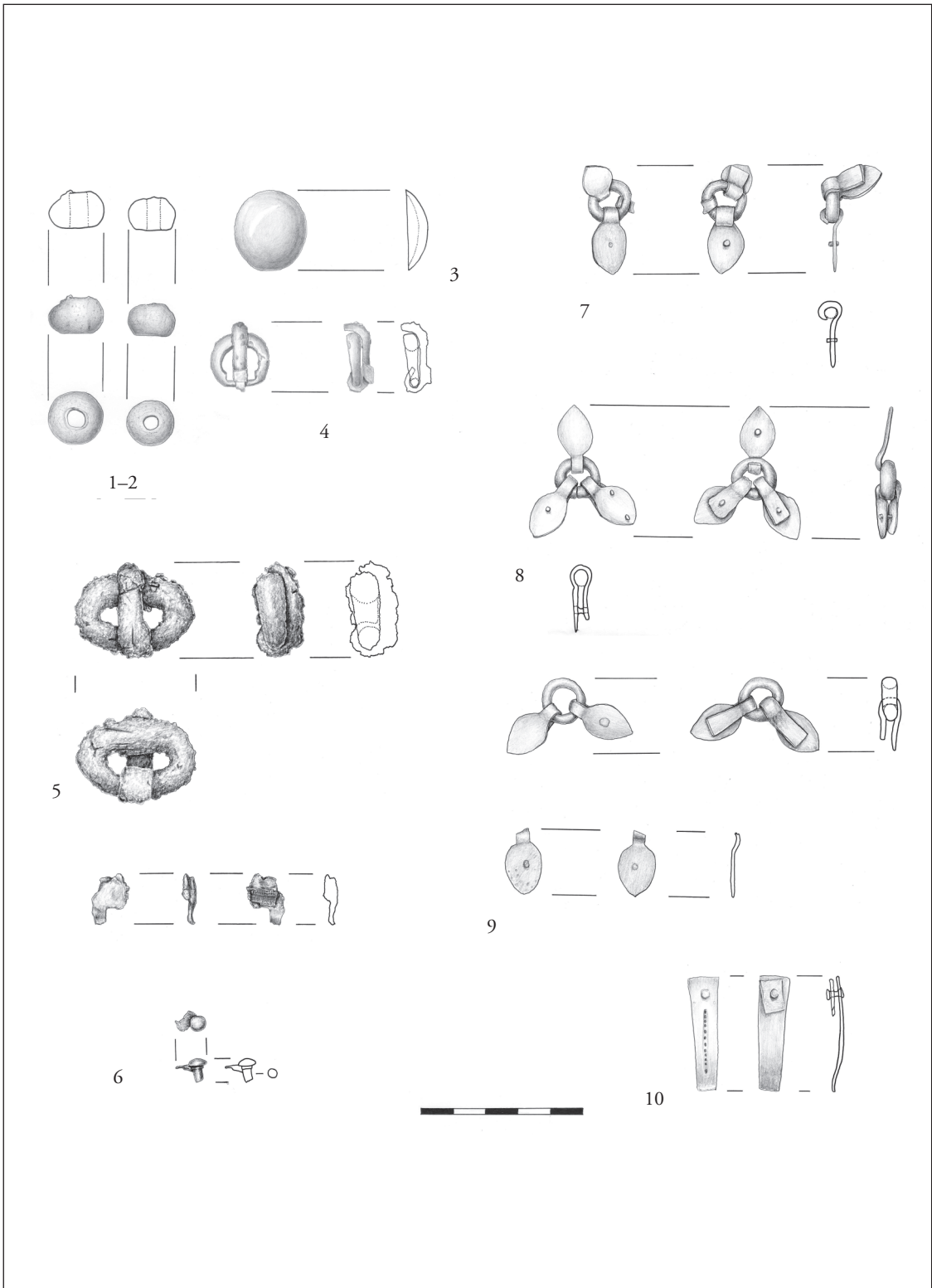
Nyíregyháza - Rozsrétszőlő
M3 Motorway

Site Nr. 215.
Obj. Nr. 69/01.
M= 1:10

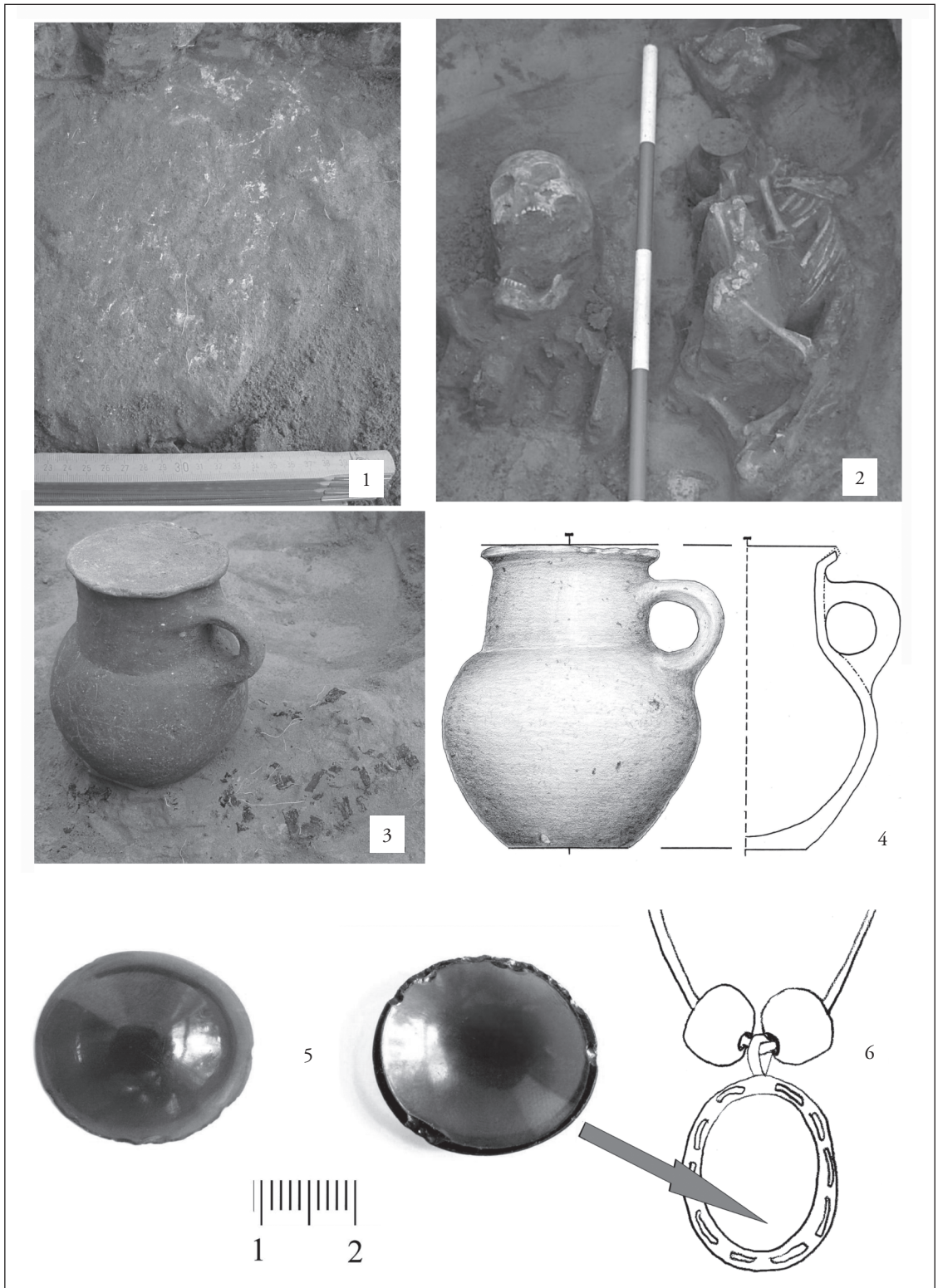


- 1. skeleton of a goat
- 2. jug
- 3. beads and pirop granate lens
- 4. iron buckle
- 5. bronze buckle
- 6. bronze rivet
- 7-9. strap distributors

Pl. II.

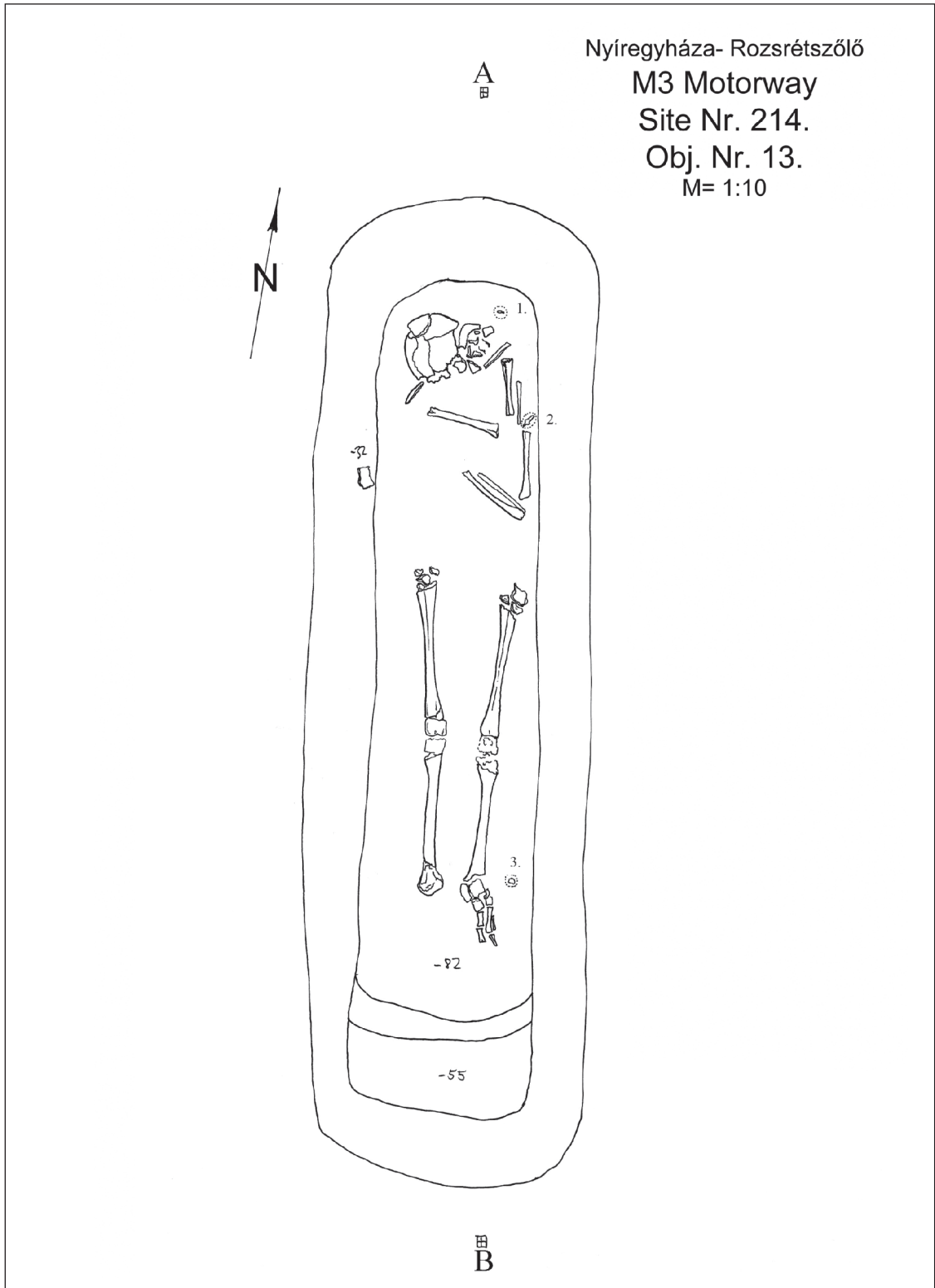


Pl. III.

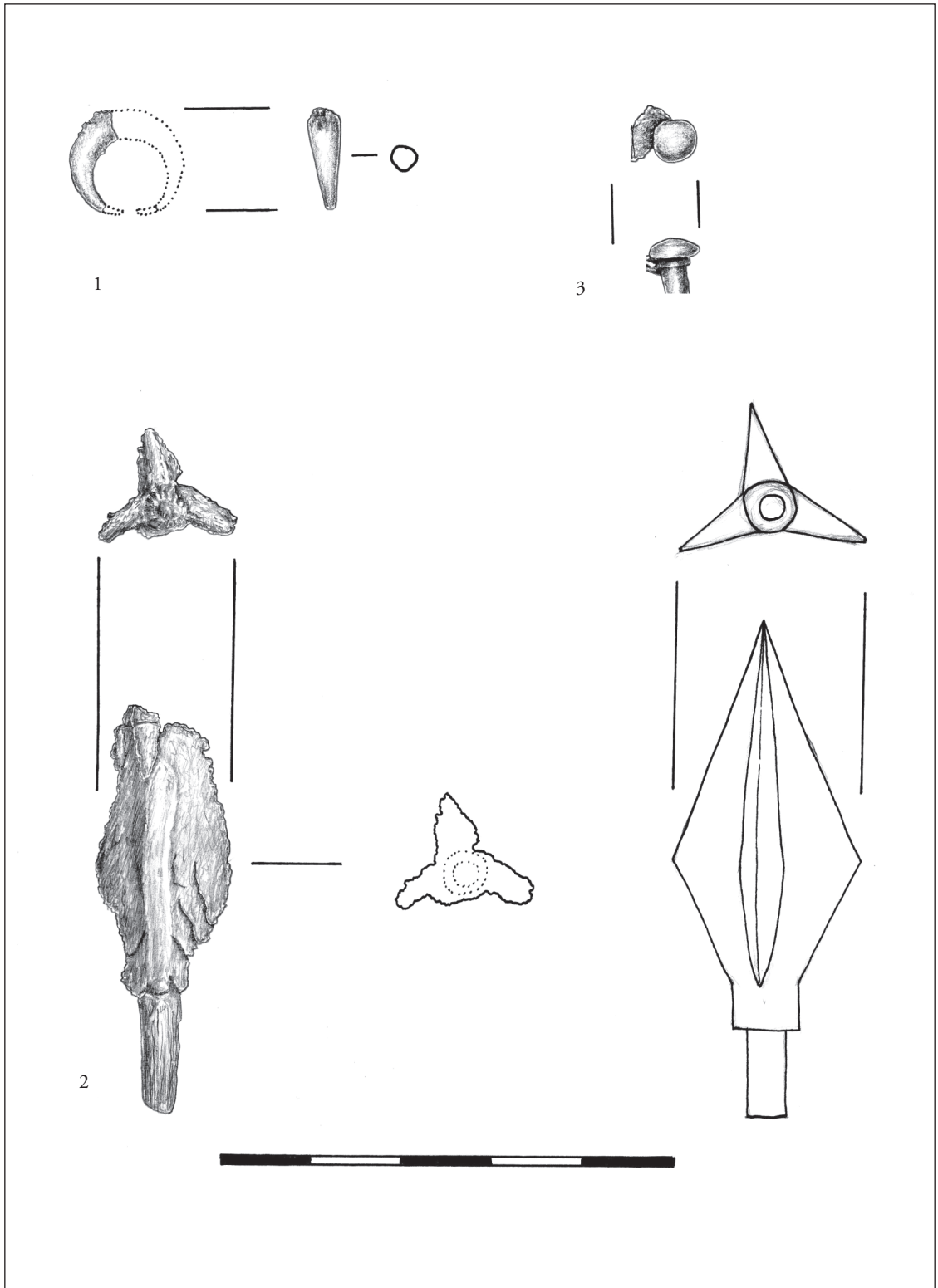


Pl. IV.

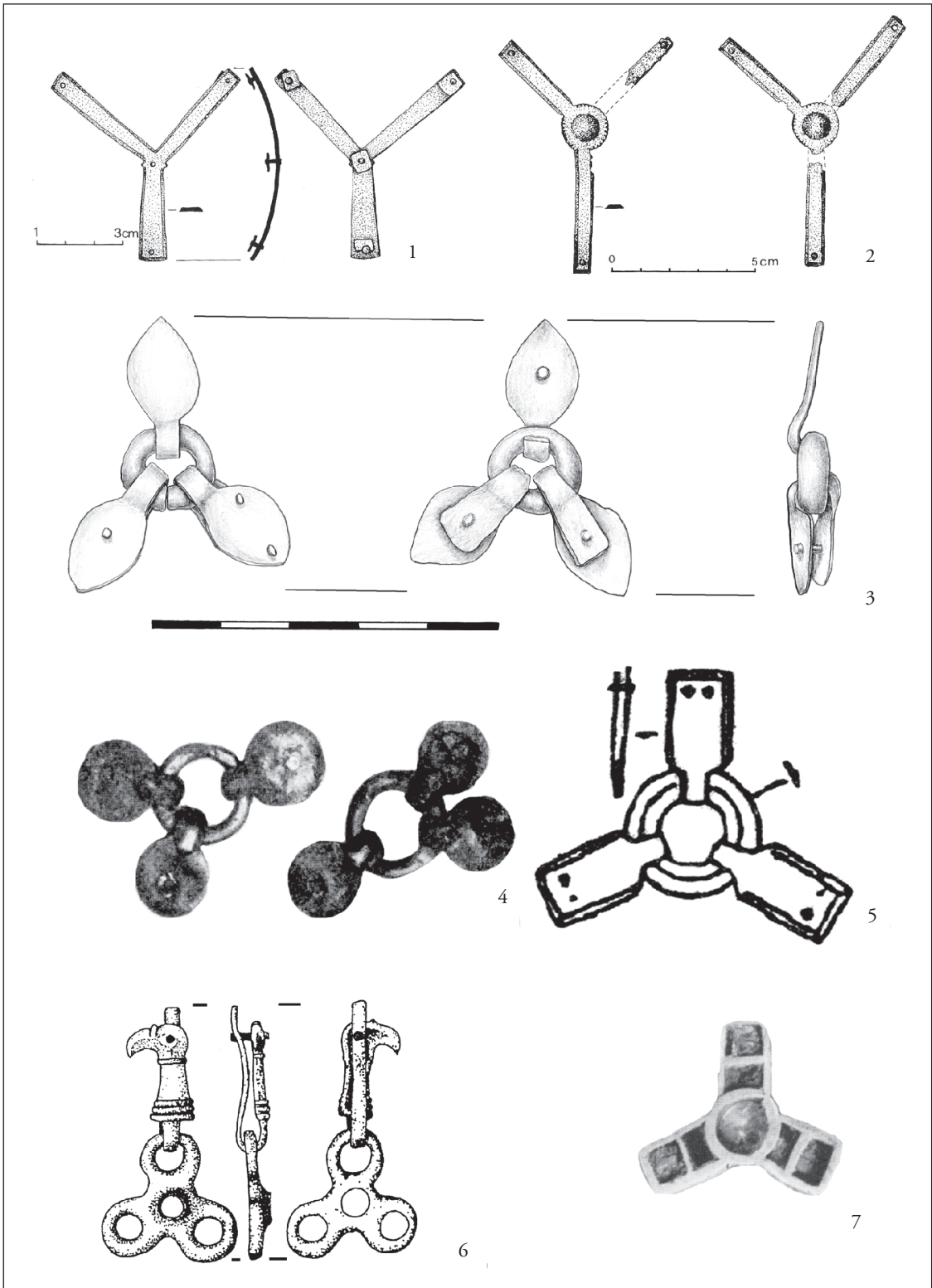
Nyíregyháza- Rozsrétszőlő
 M3 Motorway
 Site Nr. 214.
 Obj. Nr. 13.
 M= 1:10



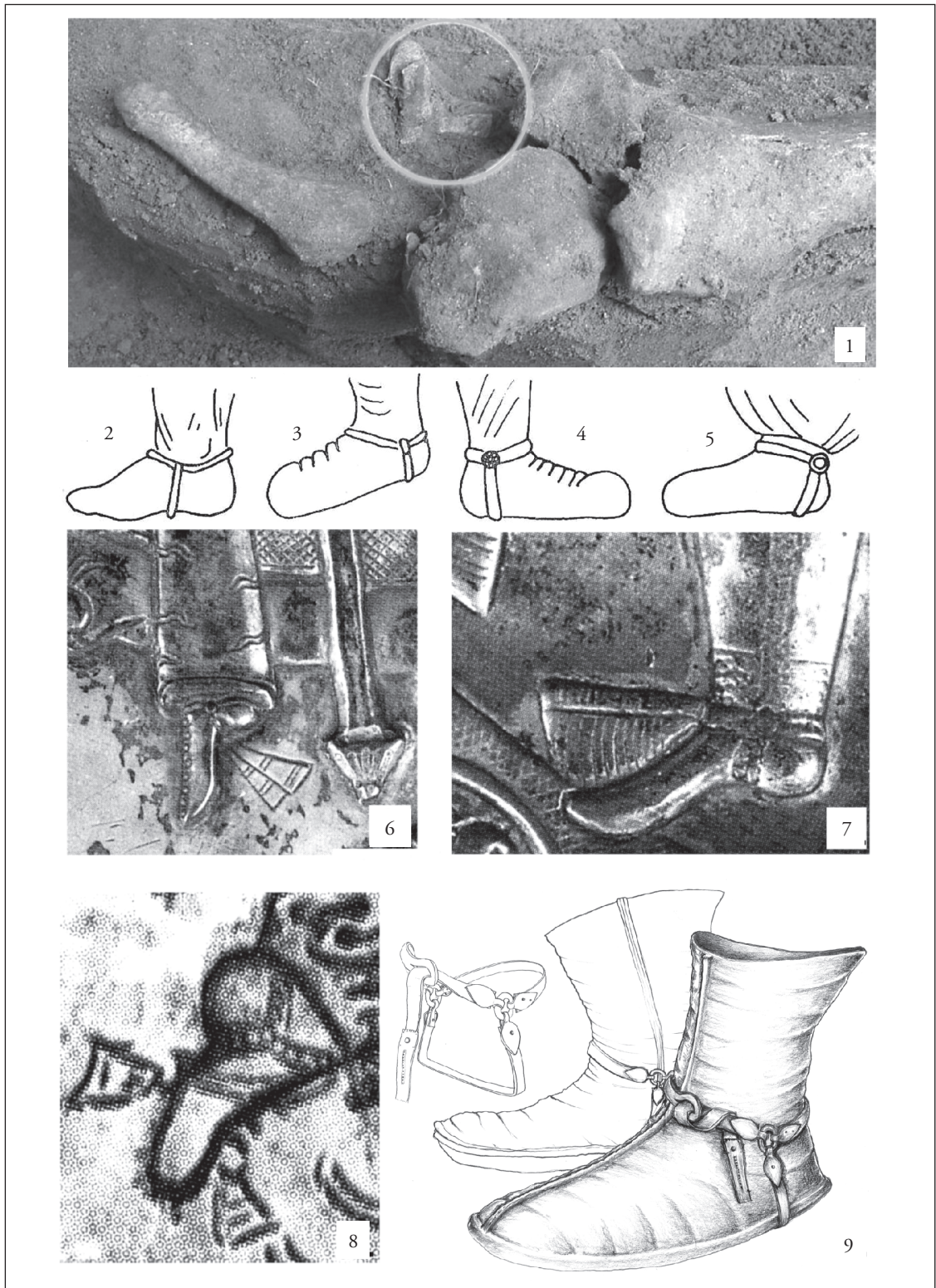
Pl. V.



Pl. VI.



Pl. VII.



Pl. VIII.