

THE BRONZE AGE SETTLEMENT HISTORY OF THE SÜTTŐ PLATEAU (NORTHWESTERN HUNGARY)

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The loess plateau overlooking the Danube west of the present-day settlement of Süttő (North Transdanubia, Hungary) was used and inhabited in various ways throughout prehistory. Recent research has focused mainly on the Early Iron Age remains of the area, but over the past century numerous traces of earlier occupations have also been discovered. A vast amount of Middle Bronze Age artefacts have come to the light, but the territory was settled in the Middle Neolithic, Early Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age periods as well. Most of these finds were unearthed in the second half of the 20th c., but our knowledge of them remained limited due to the lack of detailed publications. Several naturally protected or artificially reinforced sites and open settlements were established on the plateau, inhabited for longer or shorter periods and interrupted by centuries of abandonment. The main occupied area was the hilltop of Nagysánc-tető, which was part of a relative dense settlement network in several periods involving both the hinterland of the plateau, the Danube bank, as well as the land along its nearby tributaries. The present paper aims to reconstruct the course of prehistoric inhabitation on the Süttő plateau during the Bronze Age by presenting unpublished material and summarizing the results of old and new investigations.

Keywords: Transdanubia, Süttő, Makó-Kosihy-Čaka culture, Hatvan culture, Transdanubian Encrusted Pottery, Maďarovce culture, Urnfield culture.

INTRODUCTION

The multi-period prehistoric site complex at Süttő (North Transdanubia, Hungary) is located on the right bank of the Danube, on top of the loess plateau between the today settlements of Neszmély and Süttő. This plateau is bordered by the foothills of the Gerecse Mountain Range on the south, the Bikol stream on the east and the hilly landscape around Neszmély on the west, while it has a steep, approximately 40 m deep edge overlooking the Danube and its alluvial plain in Slovakia on the north side. The investigated upland area is divided by several gullies creating naturally protected areas.

The site complex consists of several open and fortified hilltop settlements which were once established on the northern edge and the inner areas of the plateau. In the northern area, prehistoric sites are known at Kissánc, Nagysánc-tető and Nagysánc (formerly cited as 'Feketehídi árok mellett'). The central territory south of these hilltop sites is generally called Sáncföldek (formerly often cited as 'Sánci dűlő II'), and it was used in different prehistoric periods for various purposes. Prehistoric occupation has been also recorded in the areas east of Sáncföldek at Sánci dűlő I and Papi földék and to the south, at the bank of the stream Bikol, at Tatai úti dűlő I and II. The gully dividing the plateau between Kissánc and Nagysánc-tető, named Hosszúvölgy, yields evidence of prehistoric inhabitation too (Fig. 1).

The prehistoric landscape has undergone several natural and anthropogenic changes over the past millennia. The agricultural exploitation of the area, which can be evidenced for the late modern period, was one of the main human impacts on the natural environment. Today, the hilltop areas of Nagysánc and Nagysánc-tető are used as meadows, Kissánc is covered by bushy forest, while the inner parts of the plateau are under cultivation (crop, corn, viticulture). The second major human factor that affected the landscape is sand mining, which, according to some archaeological reports, destroyed several archaeological features in the gully Hosszúvölgy (now covered by bushy forest) in the mid-20th c. (*Patek/Mozsolics* 1959). Further significant change has been caused by railway construction on the Danube shore between 1888 and 1891 (*Bárdos szerk.* 2000, 66–73; *Horváth Cs. S.* 2021, 207, 208) which probably demolished some parts of the plateau's northern edge (*V. Vadász* 2003, 110, fn. 35; *Vékony* 1986b, 260; 2000, 178).

The site complex is known in academia and among the public mainly for the Early Iron Age monuments, which have been investigated since the late 1920's. Although archaeological fieldworks have revealed several remains of other prehistoric and historical (Roman Age) periods as well during the last hundred years, these findings have been barely published. The present paper focuses on the Bronze Age inhabitation of the area by publishing

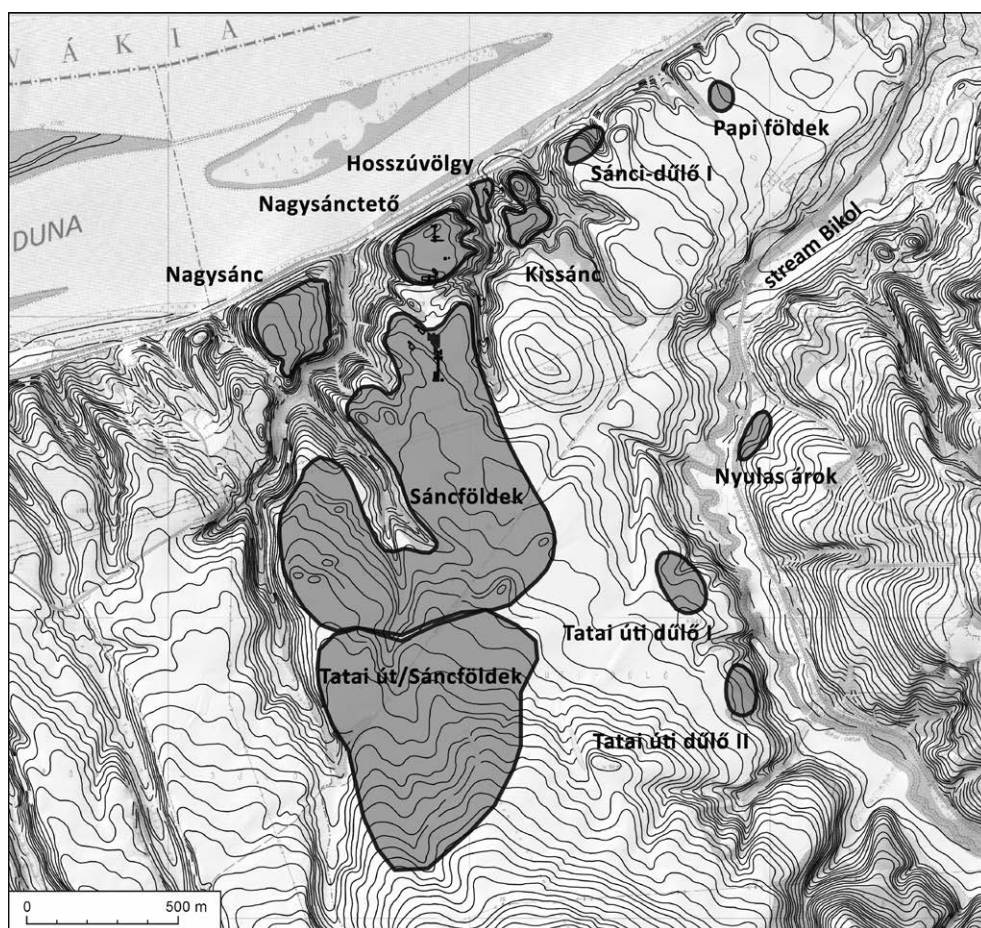


Fig. 1. The known prehistoric sites at and around the Süttő plateau. Trenches of previous excavations are marked in the background. Map E. Fejér, source of background Unified National Cartography System of Hungary, Scale = 1 : 10,000.

old and new discoveries from the Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age.¹

HISTORY OF RESEARCH

The first excavations at the site complex near Süttő took place at the end of the 1920's. These investigations aimed the Early Iron Age burial mounds, although little is known about their discoveries (Czajlik/Novinszki-Groma/Horváth A. 2015, 59, 60; Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 317, 318; Mérey Kádár 1958; Vékony/Vadász 1982).

At the end of the 1950's, the Archaeological Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences started preliminary rescue excavations along the Danube in the areas which were threatened by the constructions of the Danube Waterworks

Project's (Castiglione 1967, 98, 99). As part of this rescue mission, E. Patek started to investigate two valleys in the area in 1959 by opening trial trenches. While in Süttő-*'Szépvölgy'* (whose location cannot be identified) no archaeological material was detected, in Süttő-Hosszúvölgy, in the valley (gully) between the hilltop areas of Nagysánc-tető and Kissánc, remains of Bronze Age activities were discovered. After E. Patek's two-month-long fieldwork, A. Mozsolics continued the investigation for additional three months. For a long time, only some short scientific reports (Mozsolics 1967, 118; Mozsolics/Patek 1960a; 1960b) and communications in popular newspapers were published about their results, which claimed that part of a Middle Bronze Age settlement including houses, and many ovens had been unearthed.² The archaeological material would have been

¹ The chronological terms are used according to the Hungarian terminology throughout the paper. Summarizing about the differences between the chronological systems *Furmánek/Veliačik/Vladár* 1999, 12–18; *Kiss et al.* 2019; *Kulcsár/Szeverényi* 2013; *Lichardus/Vladár* 1997; *Novotná* 2019.

² 4000 éves kenyérsütő kemencét tártak fel. *Petőfi Népe*, 23. 5. 1959, 2; Négyezer éves pékműhely. *Pest Megyei Hírlap*, 24. 7. 1959, 4.

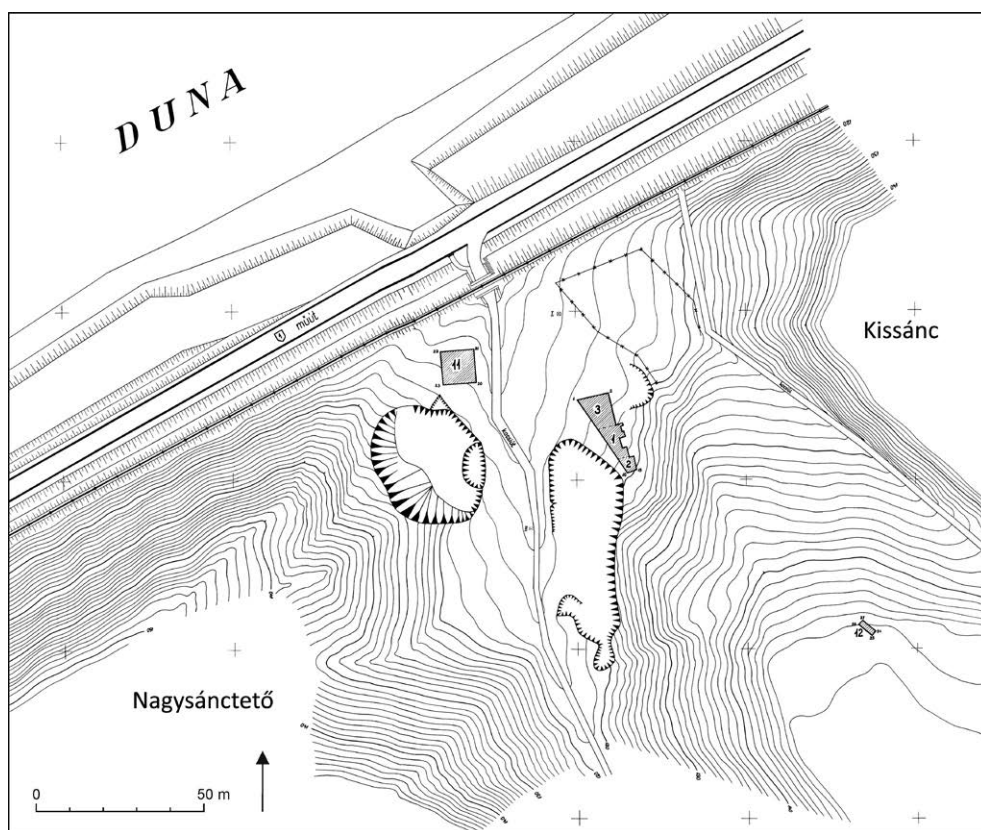


Fig. 2. Süttö-Hosszúvölgy. The trenches opened by E. Patek and A. Mozsolics in 1959 (Patek/Mozsolics 1959).

processed by G. Bándi (Bándi 1965, 68; 1972, 57, fn. 276; 1974, 239), but it did not happen and only T. Kovács released a summary paper in 1988 about the excavations. By publishing some part of the Bronze Age material, he noticed the problems related to the stratigraphic position of the finds and to the supposed connections between the hilltop areas' and the valley's material (T. Kovács 1988). The location of the trenches was not published, which hindered the study of the relations among the various sites in the area.

Based on the available documentation³, the following plan can be reconstructed for the 1959 excavation (Fig. 2): the first trenches (trenches 1–3, directly next to each other, altogether approximately 120 m²) were opened by E. Patek and A. Mozsolics on the eastern side of the valley, below the hilltop of Kissánc. At the same time, a small, 5 × 2 m trial trench (trench 12) was excavated on the top of Kissánc, and another, 9 × 9 m trench (trench 11) at the foot of Nagysáncetető on the western side of the valley. Most of the trenches yielded Middle Bronze Age finds, but the ce-

ramic material from trench 12 was interpreted by G. Bándi as finds from the younger period of the Early Bronze Age (Bándi 1965, 68). In trench 11, Roman Period features were also unearthed. Additionally, E. Patek observed archaeological features in the wall of the sand mine south-southwest of trench 2, which she tried to document, however, they had been heavily destroyed. A. Mozsolics mentioned that she had collected Palaeolithic finds in some of the sand mining pits, which she gave to M. Gábori.⁴

Between 1968 and 1972 in the framework of the Hungarian Archaeological Topographic Research Project, largescale topographic investigations were carried out in the entire district of Esztergom, involving the area of the site complex west of Süttö (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 311–320). The surveys made clear that the area of Nagysánc (formerly 'Feketehídi árok mellett'; Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, site no. 20/6) was inhabited during the Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age and Late Iron Age, Nagysáncetető (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, site no. 20/5) was settled during the Middle

³ The documentation is kept in the Archives of the Institute of Archaeology at the HUN-REN Research Centre for the Humanities. The finds are stored in the Hungarian National Museum (Inv. no. 62.59.1–415; 62.75.1–18; 68.16.1).

⁴ Today no record is available about Palaeolithic finds originating from Süttö-Hosszúvölgy.

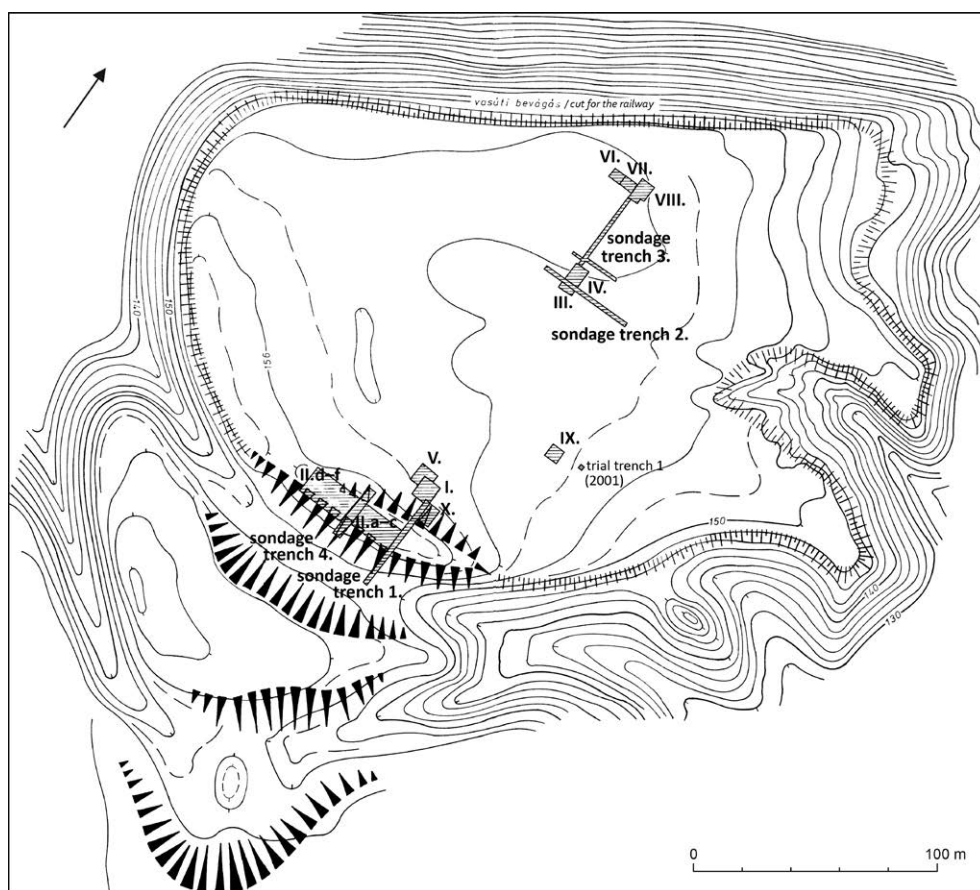


Fig. 3. Süttő-Nagysánc. The trenches opened by G. Vékony until 1984, supplemented with the reconstructed position of the environmental trial trench 1 opened in 2001. Source by courtesy of K. Novinszki-Groma, from the legacy of G. Vékony, geodesy possibly by G. Rózsa, editing E. Fejér.

Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, while Kissánc (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, site no. 20/4) was occupied during the later period of the Early Bronze Age. In the inner areas of Sáncföldek (formerly 'Sánci-dűlő II'; Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, site no. 20/7 and 'Sáncföldek' as site no. 20/19) the survey identified an Early Iron Age tumulus cemetery. East of Kissánc, a Middle Bronze Age settlement was recorded at Sánci dűlő I (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, site no. 20/3) and further Middle and Late Bronze Age remains were collected at Papi földek (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, site no. 20/25). In the southern part of the area, a Middle Neolithic and possibly Copper Age site (Tatai úti dűlő I; Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, site no. 20/12), and an Early Bronze Age settlement (Tatai úti dűlő II; Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, site no. 20/13) were identified. West of Nagysánc no further topographic research has been conducted, since the project was limited only to the Esztergom district, whose western administrative border lies between Süttő and Neszmély (Fig. 1).

In 1978, É. Vadász and G. Vékony started to excavate at the site. Their research focused on an Early Iron Age tumulus grave and the contemporary flat grave cemetery at Sáncföldek, as well as the multiperiod hilltop settlement of Nagysánc. Their fieldwork continued until 1990 and they reported about the results in a series of short communications; however, the majority of the unearthed material has remained unpublished (V. Vadász 1979; 1983; 1986b; Vadász/Vékony 1980; 1981; Vékony 1982a; 1983a; 1984a; 1986a; 1986c; 1988b; Vékony/Vadász 1982; summarizing Czajlik/Novinszki-Groma/Horváth A. 2015; Novinszki-Groma 2017).

The finds have been only partially processed and inventoried. A large amount of the material cannot be identified and connected to archaeological features anymore, some finds are missing, furthermore significant part of the excavation records cannot be found in the archives, which all hamper the evaluation of the material.

Based on the available part of the documentation and the identifiable material, we can recon-

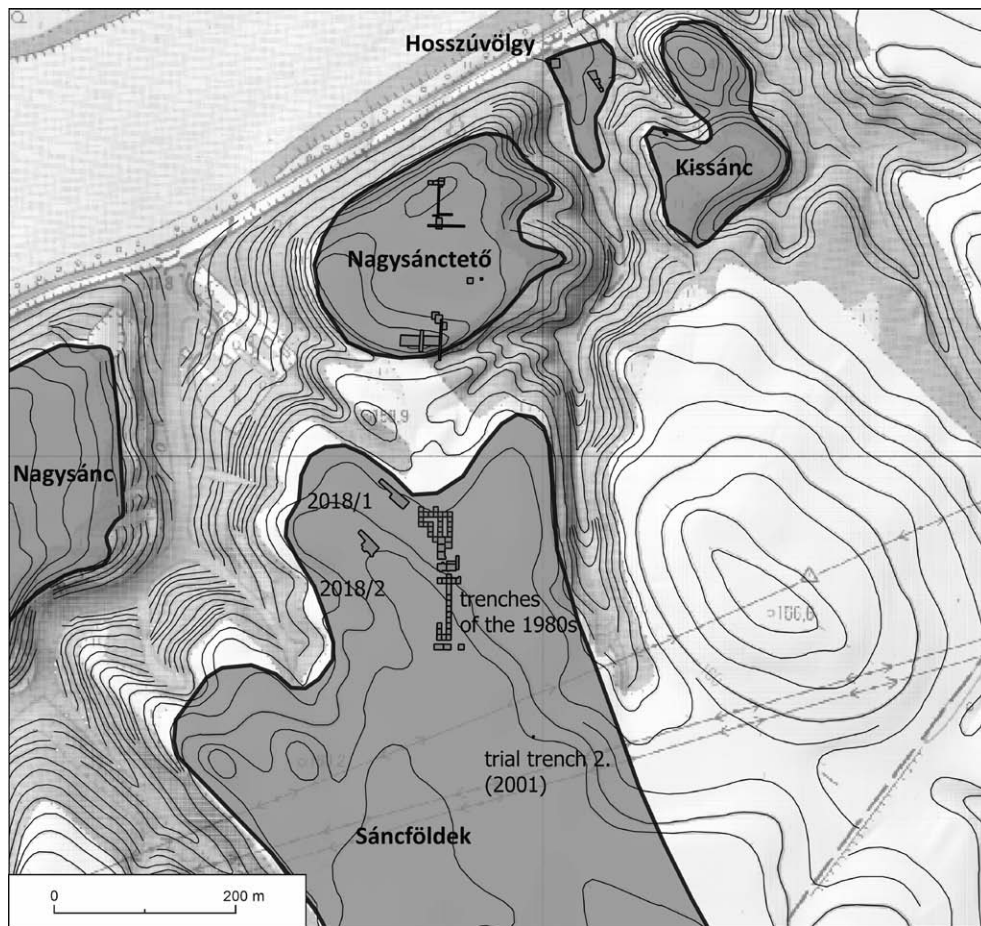


Fig. 4. Süttő-Sáncföldek. The opened trenches (the reconstruction of the trenches from the 1980s is based on some drawings from the archives after *Novinszki-Groma 2017* and *L. Rupnik in Czajlik et al. 2019*). Source of background Unified National Cartography System of Hungary, Scale = 1 : 10,000, Digital Elevation Model by L. Rupnik, editing E. Fejér.

struct the course of the excavation campaigns as follows:⁵

In 1978, 1981 and 1982, excavations were conducted on an Early Iron Age burial mound.

In 1979, G. Vékony started digging at Nagysáncstető both in the inner areas (1979–1981 trenches III, IV, VI, VII, VIII, sondage trenches 2, 3; 1983–1984 trench IX) and on the rampart, but the latter became the main focus of research (1979–1986 trenches I, II, V, X, sondage trenches 1, 4; Fig. 3).⁶ There is no evidence that fieldwork was carried out in the territory of Nagysáncstető after 1986. The publications mention Middle Neo-

lithic, Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age archaeological remains in this area.

In 1984, excavation was started in the territory of Sáncföldek, where mostly Early Iron Age graves were unearthed; however, short communications and the material itself testify to Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age, Late Iron Age and Roman Age features too (Fig. 4).

Reports on the results after the season of 1986 have not been published, but the later communications and the handwritten notes kept in the archives refer to continuous fieldwork till 1990.

⁵ Part of the documentation is available in the Archives of the Hungarian National Museum: field diaries of some seasons (*Vékony 1980; 1981; 1982b; 1983b*), selected photos and drawings. Supplementary documents have been recently revealed in the Archives of the Kuny Domokos Museum, Tata: fragmented field diaries of multiple seasons (*Vékony 1980; 1984b; 1985; 1986c; 1987*) with selected photos, drawings and notes. The archaeological material can be found in the Balassa Bálint Museum, Esztergom (BBM) under the following inventory units: 85.1.1–1632; 86.2.1–66; 87.47.1–58; 88.3.1–313; 89.1.1–463; 90.1.1–90.26.11; 98.56.1–98.67.1; 2000.2.1–2000.50.6; as well as unprocessed finds (77 boxes).

⁶ É. Vadász and G. Vékony used Roman numerals to identify their trenches at Nagysáncstető (except for the sondage trenches), while during the previous excavations E. Patek and A. Mozsolics used Arabic numerals for their excavation units. In the text, as well as on the maps, the Arabic and Roman numerals are used accordingly for disambiguation.

In 2001, A. Horváth dedicated her thesis to the environmental reconstruction of the Early Iron Age period at Süttő-Nagysánc. In order to gain new environmental data, G. Vékony opened two trial trenches (2 × 2 m), one at Nagysánc and another in the area of Sáncföldek (Fig. 3; 4; Horváth A. 2001, 75).

In the 2010's, the Eötvös Loránd University initiated field research in the area of the site complex. Mainly fieldwalking, geophysical surveys and aerial research were carried out, but in the framework of the Interreg DTP Iron Age Danube Project, excavations were also conducted at Süttő-Sáncföldek in 2018 and 2019 in collaboration with the Archaeological Heritage Protection Directorate of the Hungarian National Museum, and under the direction of Z. Czajlik (Czajlik et al. 2018; 2019).

These investigations focused primarily on the areas of Nagysánc, Nagysánc and Sáncföldek, and they targeted questions related to the Early Iron Age inhabitation of the area. Besides, the extensive and intensive fieldwalking and the excavated trenches (Fig. 4) yielded material from other periods as well: both from the Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze, Late Iron Age and Roman Period.

Beside professional archaeological research, a local private collector, L. Riegler has to be also mentioned. He was a doctor in Süttő, lived in the second half of the 20th c., who was strongly committed to the history of the region and collaborated with the archaeologists investigating the area. He collected antiquities from various locations in the surrounding area, including both prehistoric and ethnographic materials, and donated several finds of his private collection to the Balassa Bálint Museum, Esztergom (Bondár 2017, 115; Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 310–320).⁷

PREHISTORIC INHABITATION AT THE SÜTTŐ SITE COMPLEX

Before the Bronze Age

The earliest evidence of settlement on the Süttő plateau is from the Middle Neolithic period. During the fieldwalkings of the Hungarian Archaeological Topographic Research Project some Neolithic material was collected on the hilltop of Nagysánc (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 311, site no. 20/5) and later field campaigns of G. Vékony and É. Vadász clarified that a Middle Neolithic settlement with Želiezovce type material of the Linear Pottery Culture once existed on the hill (Vadász/Vékony 1980; 1981, 20; Vékony 1980; 1981; 1982a; 1982b; 1983b; 1984a;

1984b). To the south, on the west bank of the Bikol stream at Tatai úti dűlő I (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 315, site no. 20/12) and on the opposite side of the creek, at Nyulas árok (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 319, site no. 20/24) the fieldwalkings revealed further remains of Middle Neolithic occupation with Želiezovce type material. The discovered finds and features are unpublished.

The central area of the plateau shows no traces of habitation between the Neolithic and Bronze Age, but on the bank of the Bikol stream at Tatai úti dűlő I, Late Copper Age stray finds associated with the Boleráz culture have been collected (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 315).

Early Bronze Age

Remains of Early Bronze Age (EBA) inhabitation have been discovered in various parts of the investigated site complex. A. Mozsolics have recorded EBA finds on the top of the Kissánc area, while É. Vadász and G. Vékony have unearthed at least one EBA pit in Sáncföldek and possibly several features at Nagysánc. During recent fieldworks in Sáncföldek, another pit from the same period was discovered in 2018. Despite intensive fieldwalkings, no indication of EBA occupation was detected in other areas of the plateau. The finds represent both the older and younger phases of the period, the Makó-Kosihy-Čaka (MKČ) and the Hatvan-Tokod type material culture.

Early Bronze Age 1–2

Nagysánc

From the hilltop area of Süttő-Nagysánc É. Vadász and G. Vékony reported remains of Early Bronze Age inhabitation. They claimed in various publications that several features (buildings?) of the MKČ culture were unearthed on the site and the settlement had been already fortified probably during this period, since possible remains of an inner ditch were detected in trench II-IIb (Vékony 1982b; 1986b, 260; 1988a, 71; 2000, 178; Vékony/Vadász 1982). However, no EBA material can be identified today among the finds of the site stored in the BBM (for more details see Fejér 2022, 39, 40).

Sáncföldek

More evidence is available of EBA settlement on the plateau of Sáncföldek. É. Vadász and G. Vékony

⁷ D. M., A lópatkoló gyógykovács diplomája. *Magyar Hírlap* 1/124, 16. 9. 1968, 5.

unearthed at least one feature (pit) of the MKČ culture in the area in 1990, while another feature (a shallow pit) with contemporary material was excavated in 2018 within a distance of approximately 100 m.

The material from 1990 and 2018 has been recently published (Fejér 2022, 33–39). Several fragments of interior decorated bowls, conical mugs, pots with brushed surface characteristic for the EBA material culture were documented in the unearthed features. The archaeozoological material available from the pit discovered in 2018 is dominated by caprines, but cattle and pig are also present in a significant proportion among the remains, which is similar to what was observed in other, contemporary settlements (Csippán 2007, 84, 86; Gál/Kulcsár 2012; Kulcsár 2009, 67–69). There was no clear evidence of built structures and it is assumed that the EBA settlement at Süttő-Sáncföldek had a dispersed layout, which is comparable to other published sites with MKČ material (Kulcsár 2009, 66, 67; Tóth K. 2004).

The pit excavated in 2018 provided a radiocarbon date -4014 ± 33 BP, 2585–2466 cal BC (90.8%) – that is in line with dates from other sites of the MKČ culture (see Fejér 2022, 48).

Further sites of the MKČ culture in the area

The nearest contemporary site was discovered at Süttő-Tatai úti dűlő II, situated ca. 1.5 km south-east from the area being examined, where stray finds testify to an EBA settlement (Fejér 2022, 40, 41; Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 315, site no. 20/13; Kulcsár 2009, 202, site no. 230).

Although there is no data on their fine chronological position, internal structure, size or their role in the settlement hierarchy, the close proximity of the sites at Nagysáncföld, Sáncföld and Tatai úti dűlő II let us to presume a dense network of EBA sites on the plateau.

Early Bronze Age 3

Kissánc

On the hilltop area of Kissánc, a settlement of the later EBA was documented. In 1959, A. Mozsolics opened a 5×2 m trench on the top of the hill (Fig. 2, trench 12; Fig. 5) and although no archaeological feature was described, the documented stratigraphy testifies to at least a 50 cm thick cultural deposition. The uppermost 50–60 cm layer was heavily disturbed according to the field diary, but it already contained significant amount of ceramic finds, while the lower part between –60 and –100–110 cm –

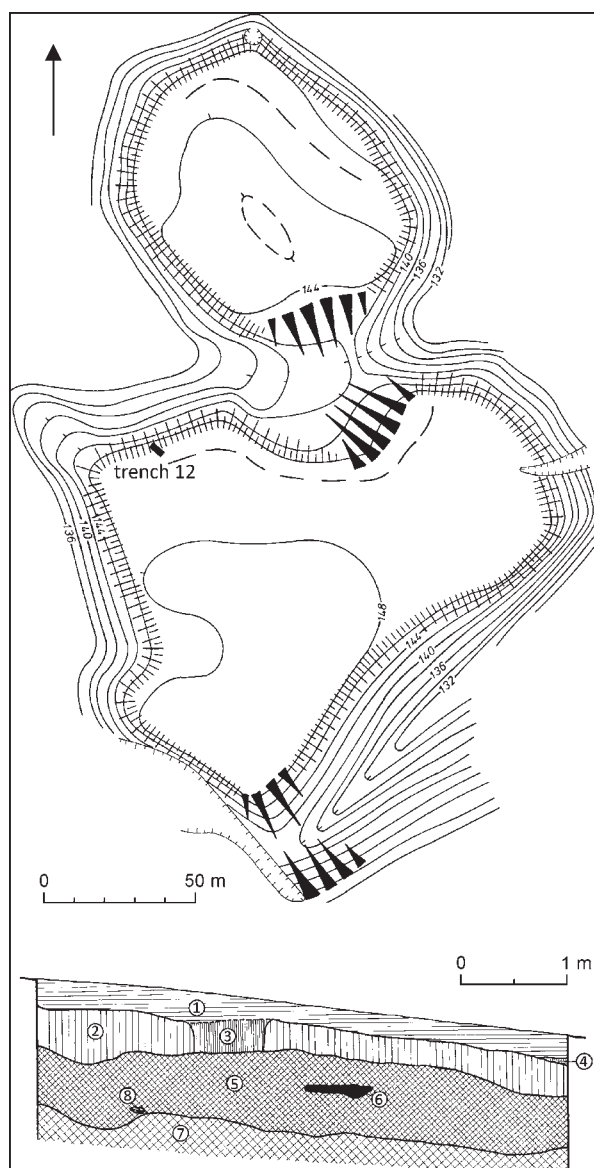


Fig. 5. Süttő-Kissánc and the west profile of trench 12 opened by A. Mozsolics in 1959. Map of the hilltop area by courtesy of K. Novinszki-Groma, from the legacy of G. Vékony, geodesy possibly by G. Rózsa, profile of trench 12 after Patek/Mozsolics 1959. Legend: 1 – topsoil; 2 – grey, mixed soil; 3 – dark grey, mixed soil; 4 – black layer with charcoal; 5 – dark brown soil; 6 – red (burnt) layer; 7 – light brown soil; 8 – stone.

a dark brown layer with various finds (mostly ceramic and bone) – indicated a more intact layer of the prehistoric inhabitation (Fig. 5; Patek/Mozsolics 1959). In 1968, when the Topographical Research Project's survey was conducted on the site, the area was partially covered by vineyard, but sherds and shells could be seen and collected on the surface (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 310).

The topography of the site suggests that the settlement on the hilltop was naturally protected on three

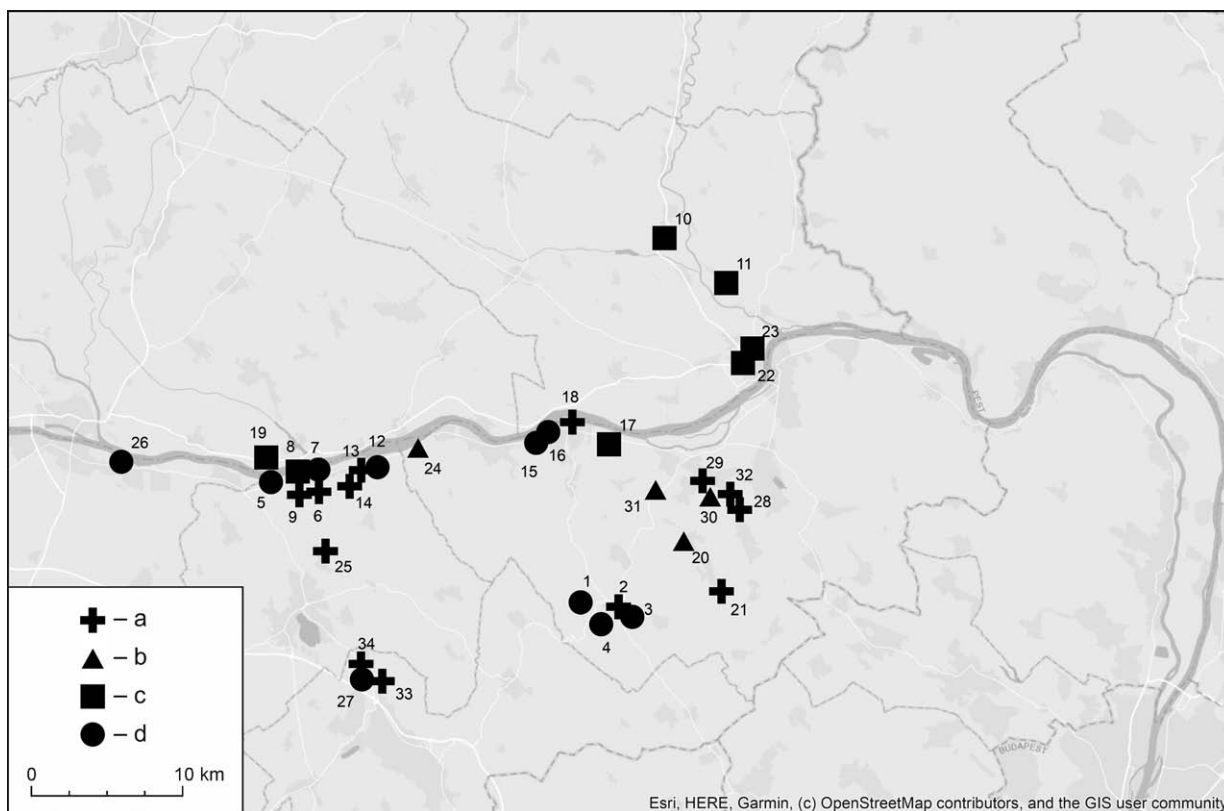


Fig. 6. Early Bronze Age sites with Hatvan type of material culture in the vicinity (ca. 20 km radius) of Süttő. 1 – Bajna-Halászóli dűlő; 2 – Bajna-Hősök tere; 3 – Bajna-Őrhegy alja; 4 – Bajna-Vízállás alatti dűlő; 5 – Dunaalmás-Foktorok; 6 – Dunaalmás-Hegysor utca; 7 – Dunaalmás-Lenhardt-öregszőlő; 8 – Dunaalmás-Parókia; 9 – Dunaalmás-Uradalmi szőlő; 10 – Kamenín-Várhegy; 11 – Malá nad Hronom-Rövid föld; 12 – Neszmély-Kalinvár; 13 – Neszmély-Téglagyár; 14 – Neszmély-Várhegy; 15 – Nyergesújfalu-Sáncdűlő; 16 – Nyergesújfalu-Sánchegy; 17 – Nyergesújfalu-Szélesföldek; 18 – Nyergesújfalu-Viscosa gyár; 19 – Patince; 20 – Sárísáp-Quadriburg; 21 – Sárísáp-Újtelep; 22 – Štúrovo-Istenhegy; 23 – Štúrovo-JCP; 24 – Süttő-Kissánc; 25 – Szomód-Gyulahegy; 26 – Szőny-Sörház; 27 – Tatabánya-Felső-rét-föld; 28 – Tokod-Árpádakna; 29 – Tokod-Csomorja (Hegyeskő); 30 – Tokod-Leshegy; 31 – Tokod-Sáncok; 32 – Tokod-XV. akna; 33 – Vértesszőlős-Likótelek; 34 – Vértesszőlős-Vasútállomás (after Bándi 1965; Bátor 2018; Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979; Kisné Cseh 1999; L. Kis Szabó 2017; Marková 2010; Nešporová 1969; Torma 1972). Map E. Fejér. Legend: a – burial; b – hilltop settlement; c – settlement (excavated); d – stray find.

sides by the steep slopes of the plateau, and it was probably artificially fortified on its southern side by a 2–3 m deep, 10–20 m wide ditch. Archaeological material was found both in the inner territories and on the outside, south of the fortification, but still within a naturally separated area (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 310; Torma 1972, 76; Vékony 1986b, 260; 1988a, 72).

The finds originating from Kissánc were identified by G. Bándi and I. Torma as typical to the Tokod type of the Hatvan culture. Fragments with brushed or textile-impressed surfaces and finger-impressed cordons were recorded among them (Bándi 1965, 68, pl. XIX; Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 310).

Material associated with the Hatvan culture has been known in the northern part of Central Hungary and the adjacent regions of Southwest Slovakia (Bátor 2018, 91–98; Furmánek/Veliačik/Vladár 1999, 41–43; Kalicz 1968; 1984; Marková 2010; Nešporová

1969). In Northeast Transdanubia the Hatvan culture material had been often found together with finds typical to the Kisapostag culture and it has been called the Tokod type of the Hatvan material culture. Soon, in general, this term got used to describe the finds in the western distribution area of the culture (Bándi 1965; 1984, 260, 261; Kalicz 1968, 189; 1984, 192; Torma 1972; 1996; see also Kiss 2002, 478–484; 2010; 2012, 29–31; Melis 2011). Unfortunately, the lack of publication of larger assemblages hinders the exact understanding of the relative chronology and the processes responsible for the entanglements observable in the material culture of the region. The Tokod type material in Northeast Transdanubia is dated to the end of the EBA and beginning of Middle Bronze Age (R BA1/A2; David 1998, fig. 3; Furmánek/Veliačik/Vladár 1999, 41, 42; Kiss 2012, 32, 33, 101; Melis 2011; Torma 1996; V. Vadász 1986a, fn. 72). Among the finds from Süttő-Kissánc,

there are not any Kisapostag-type encrusted vessels (e.g., decorated jugs), only a stray vessel can be associated with the Kisapostag culture, which was allegedly found in the area (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 310, pl. 10: 1). The very low number of finds does not allow us to draw more detailed conclusion regarding the chronological position and cultural connections of the site.

The settlement on top of Kissánc was a most likely fortified, single-layer hilltop site, which has several parallels discovered in Northeast Transdanubia (e.g., Sárísáp-Quadriburg, Tokod-Leshegy, Tokod-Sáncok; Kisné Cseh 1999; L. Kis Szabó 2017; Torma 1972). These hilltop settlements were parts of a dense network of sites involving open settlements and burial grounds too. The nearest contemporary sites to Süttő-Kissánc are reported from Neszmély-Kalinvár, Neszmély-Téglagyár, Neszmély-Várhegy, Nyergesújfalu-Sánc-dűlő, Nyergesújfalu-Sánchegy, Nyergesújfalu-Széles-földek and Nyergesújfalu-Viscosa-gyár in Hungary, Patince, Štúrovo-Istenhegy and Štúrovo-JCP in Slovakia (see Fig. 6; Bándi 1965; Batora 2018, 92, 93; Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979; Kisné Cseh 1999; Marková 2010; Nešporová 1969; for the settlement structure on the left bank of the Danube, see Batora/Tóth 2014).

Finds were discovered on Kissánc both inside and outside of the fortified area of the settlement, which resembles other fortified sites in the Hatvan culture's central distribution area, where often only a part of the inhabited area was enclosed (P. Fischl/Kienlin 2013; Kalicz 1968, 133; Kienlin 2018). This observation at Kissánc contradicts to I. Torma's study, who suggested that in Transdanubia the entire area of the settlements had been surrounded by fortifications (Torma 1972, 76).

Middle Bronze Age

Inhabitation during the Middle Bronze Age (MBA) was suspected in the area on the basis of some stray finds collected by L. Riegler (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 315–317), but it was the 1959 excavation at Hosszúvölgy that first confirmed the presence of an MBA settlement in the investigated Süttő site complex (T. Kovács 1988; Mozsolics/Patek 1960a; 1960b). Not long after, the Hungarian Topographic Research Project yielded contemporary material from Nagysáncetető, where the subsequent investigations of G. Vékony and É. Vadász were able to distinguish different phases of MBA occupation and fortification. G. Vékony suggested, that the site complex at Süttő was inhabited in course of the entire MBA. While from the area of Kissánc only Hatvan-Tokod type material is known, what G. Vékony

interpreted as the earliest finds of the MBA from the site complex, at Nagysáncetető he could identify three consecutive phases of inhabitation of the Transdanubian Encrusted Pottery Culture (Vékony 2000, 178, 179). The finds of Hosszúvölgy are contemporary with the late MBA occupational period of Nagysáncetető (T. Kovács 1988; Vékony 2000, 179). The survived material and the available documentation do not allow us at the moment to reconstruct and re-evaluate the settlement history in detail.

Nagysáncetető

The first excavations of the settlement at Nagysáncetető were carried out by G. Vékony and É. Vadász between 1979 and 1986 (see above). They reported about part of their observations in several communications; however, no archaeological finds were published. The accessible field diaries as well as the inventoried and unprocessed find material in the Balassa Bálint Museum testify that MBA material culture was unearthed in a large amount and in almost every trench. Abundant MBA finds were collected during the excavation of the rampart's area (trench II; Fig. 3). Furthermore, at the northeast foothills of the settlement, already in Hosszúvölgy (trench XI; Fig. 2), A. Mozsolics discovered some scattered MBA finds and some others originating from pits (e.g., pit 104; see T. Kovács 1988, fig. 4: 1–8). It is plausible to assume that some part of the upper settlement had fallen down during prehistory; however, it cannot be ruled out either, that this material belonged to the contemporary settlement located at the entrance of the Hosszúvölgy (Patek/Mozsolics 1959; see below in detail).

According to G. Vékony's observations, three phases of MBA occupation, all attributed to the Transdanubian Encrusted Pottery Culture (TEP), can be distinguished in the area of Nagysáncetető. He could parallelize them with the three main phases of the culture: early TEP (R BA1); classical TEP (Esztergom subgroup; R BA2); and late TEP, mixed with material attributed to the Maďarovce culture and Litzen ceramic (R BB; Vékony 2000, 179, 180). G. Vékony and É. Vadász claimed that the settlement had been fortified by a 2 m high rampart and a ditch at the entrance during the first phase. They thought that this early settlement had been destroyed by fire, and in the next phase the newly established settlement had been reinforced by a higher (2–3.5 m) rampart. After another destruction event, the fortification was not renewed in the third phase, and the new houses were built on top of the demolished rampart. The final abandonment of the settlement correlates with the end of the MBA (V. Vadász 2001, 48, 49; Vékony 1988a, 73, 74; 2000; Vékony/Vadász 1982).

The MBA fortified hilltop settlement at Nagysáncstető is of great significance for several reasons. On the one hand, there is evidence of erecting and maintaining a fortification system, which is a rarely documented phenomenon on TEP sites. On the other hand, the settlement was inhabited during the late phase of the MBA (Koszider period) too, which is characterized on the site by closed archaeological assemblages that contained both TEP, early Tumulus Culture and Litzen ceramic finds (Kiss 2012, 65–67, 189–192; Vékony 2000, 179–181). The present paper cannot aim to process and evaluate the abundant MBA material unearthed and stored from Süttö-Nagysáncstető, it can only offer a modest selection of the finds. Research would definitely benefit from the detailed investigation of the material; however, the lack of stratigraphic information would restrict the success of such a project. New fieldworks on the site would be necessary.

Descriptions of some selected finds

1. Fragment of a conical bowl with slightly indrawn, flattened rim. Two horn-shaped, standing vertical knobs (directly next to each other) are elevated from the rim. At the outer side of the vessel, below the neck, incised lines with encrustation are visible: pairs of parallel vertical lines are connected by sets of roof-shaped double lines. Tempered with fine-grained material. The outer surface of the bowl above this decoration is polished, around the decoration no surface treatment is visible. The inner surface of the vessel is polished. Dark grey colour, polished to black. Size 10 × 8 cm, th. 0.6 cm (BBM, box 49, trench II/D; Pl. I: 1).
2. Two fragments of a conical bowl with slightly indrawn and flattened rim. There is a horizontally extruded knob at the rim. The lower part of the vessel is decorated with incised lines, which are arranged as vertical lines running down from a zigzag line. Tempered with fine-grained material, sand and grog. The surface of the vessel is heavily worn, traces of burnishing, possible polishing are identifiable. Inside dark grey, outside grey-brown patchy colour. Size 10 × 8 cm, th. 0.7–0.8 cm (BBM, box 49, trench II/D; Pl. I: 2).
3. Fragment of a conical bowl with indrawn and slightly flattened, oblique rim. The outer surface of the vessel is decorated by incised lines: ca. 2 cm below the rim a horizontal line of V motifs is set on top of several less finely elaborated crossing lines. Tempered with fine-grained material, crushed pebble and sand. The upper part of the outer surface is polished, around the decoration no treatment is visible. Yellowish brown colour with black patches. Size 12 × 10 cm, th. 0.7–0.9 cm, h. 8.5 cm (BBM, box 49, trench II/D; Pl. I: 3).
4. Fragment of a bowl with everted, flattened rim. A small, wide handle is attached to the rim connecting it to the neck. Incised decoration is visible on the vessel: close to the handle the outer side of the rim is decorated with small vertical incised lines around the handle. Two horizontal lines are running parallel to the rim, around the neck, the lower one starts with a dot at the handle. There is a vertical incised line running down from the top of the handle, below the neck two oblique branches join to this line, both ending in a dot. On the top of the rim the vertical line of the handle starts with two dots and a horizontal line, also starting with a dot, runs around the vessel on the rim. Tempered with fine grained material. Inside and outside polished. Dark grey, black colour, the white encrustation is still visible in the incised lines. Size 4 × 3.5 cm, th. 0.5–0.6 cm (BBM, box 54, trench II/D, –80 cm; Pl. I: 4).
5. Fragment of a conical bowl with slightly indrawn neck and inwards facing flattened rim. A wide handle is attached to the rim connecting it to the neck. Below the neck the outer surface is decorated with incised crossing lines (net-like pattern). Tempered with fine-grained material. The upper part of the outer surface is polished, below the handle, around the decoration, no treatment is visible. Inner surface is polished. Brown, grey patchy colour. In some of the incisions traces of greyish white encrustation can be observed. Size 11 × 6 cm, d. rim 15–16 cm, th. 0.7 cm (BBM, box 49, trench II/D; Pl. I: 5).
6. Fragment of a strongly outdrawn neck with an everted, flattened rim of an undeterminable type of vessel. The top of the outer surface of the fragment is cut out, was possible filled with encrustation. This area is bordered from below with a zigzag line. Underneath two parallel horizontal incised lines are visible. Tempered with fine-grained material, crushed pebble and grog. Inner and outer surface are polished. Dark brown, dark grey patchy colour. White encrustation is visible in the thin incised lines. Size 7 × 9 cm, th. 0.8–1 cm (BBM, box 54, trench II/D, –80 cm; Pl. I: 6).
7. Fragment with funnel-shaped necked and everted rim of an undeterminable type of vessel. The top of the rim is decorated with a double incised zigzag line. Tempered with fine-grained material and crushed pebble. Surface is polished. Greyish-brown patchy colour. In the deeper incision white encrustation is still visible. Size 4.5 × 4.5 cm, th. 0.6 cm, d. > 32 cm (BBM, box 54, trench II/D, –80 cm; Pl. I: 7).
8. Fragment of a strongly outdrawn neck with straight rim of an undeterminable type of vessel. The outer edge of the rim is decorated with a series of short vertical incised lines, below that two horizontal lines are visible, the upper one is interrupted by a motif arranged by three dots under each other and two short oblique lines, forming a triangle. The inner part of the rim is decorated with a horizontal zigzag line. Tempered with fine-grained material. Surface is polished. Dark grey, black colour. Remains of white encrustation is visible in the incised lines. Size 5.5 × 4.5 cm, th. 0.8 cm (BBM, box 54, trench II/D, –80 cm; Pl. I: 8).
9. Fragment of a round, conical lid. The rim is decorated with short vertical lines, at the upper surface of the lid radially arranged dots and a perforation (d. 0.4 cm) close to the rim are visible. Tempered with fine-grained material. The outer surface is polished, inside smoothed. Dark grey, black colour. Encrustation is poorly preserved in the incised decoration. Size 2.5 × 3.5 cm, d. 8–9 cm, th. 0.5 cm (BBM, box 54, trench II/D, –80 cm; Pl. I: 9).
10. Fragment of a slightly outdrawn neck with straight rim. The rim is decorated with a series of short incised vertical lines, below that on the outer surface three hori-

- zontal lines are visible. Under the lowest line vertically arranged dots form lines. Tempered with fine-grained material. Surface is polished. Dark grey, black colour. White encrustation is still visible in the incisions. Size 2.5×2.5 cm, th. 0.4–0.5 cm (BBM, box 54, trench II/D, –80 cm; Pl. I: 10).
11. Slightly curved body fragment of an undeterminable type of vessel. Decorated on its upper part with an incised horizontal line, below that a set of short lines forming zigzag motif. Underneath two grooved around knobs are elaborated. Tempered with fine-grained material. Surface outside is burnished, inside worn, but traces of polishing are recognisable. Outside yellowish brown, inside dark grey colour. In the upper incised lines remains of white encrustation are visible, the lower circular motifs do not imply encrustation, they have a smooth surface. Size 3×4.5 cm, th. 0.5–0.6 cm (BBM, box 49, trench II/D; Pl. I: 11).
 12. Slightly curved body fragment of an undeterminable type of vessel. A horizontally set rib separates the fragment visually, on the upper part two horizontal incised lines and above them unidentifiable motif is visible. Part of the rib is decorated with incised short vertical lines. Below the rib, part of an oblique motif is identifiable: a zigzag line starting with a dot and from the zigzags short branches are heading downwards (making them Y-shaped), ending in dots. Tempered with crushed pebble and grog. Outer surface is polished, inside no treatment. Dark grey, black colour. Remains of white encrustation are visible in the incisions. Size 5×5.5 cm, th. 0.7–0.8 cm (BBM, box 54, trench II/D, –80 cm; Pl. I: 12).
 13. Almost straight body fragment of an undeterminable type of vessel. A horizontally set rib, decorated with a series of short, oblique incisions runs through the fragment. Below the rib a row of incised V motifs is visible, which are connected to vertical lines. Tempered with fine- and medium-grained material (crushed pebbles). Over the rib and between the V incisions and the rib the surface is polished, below the V motifs and inside no treatment. Dark grey, black colour. Remains of white incrustation can be observed in some incisions. Size 6×5 cm, th. 0.7 cm (BBM, box 49, trench II/D; Pl. I: 13).
 14. Fragment of a large undeterminable type of vessel. A wide strap handle is attached on the top to a horizontal rib, which is decorated with short incised vertical lines. Below the rib two oblique, parallel incised lines are visible, running downwards. Tempered with finely crushed pebbles. The handle is polished, the outside of the vessel is worn, inside smoothed. Brown, dark grey patchy colour. Size 9×10 cm, th. 0.6–0.7 cm (BBM, box 49, trench II/D; Pl. II: 1).
 15. Curved body fragment of a large vessel with a broken off wide strap handle. Below the handle a horizontal line is incised, from there two-two parallel vertical lines are running downwards. Tempered with medium- and large-grained material, crushed pebble. The upper part is polished, below the horizontal line and inside no treatment. Outside and inside brown, dark brown patchy colour, in the middle dark grey. Remains of white encrustation can be observed in the incisions. Size 8×12 cm, th. 0.7–0.9 cm (BBM, box 53, trench II/D; Pl. II: 2).
 16. Two body fragments of an undeterminable type of vessel. In the middle a vertical incised line is visible, bordered by three horizontal, parallel lines, from top to bottom starting further and further from the centre. The uppermost line starts with dots, the lower ones with a horizontal V shaped motif. Tempered with crushed pebble and grog. The surface outside is polished, inside burnished. Dark grey, black colour. White encrustation is visible in the incised lines. Size 12×7 cm, th. 0.7–0.8 cm (BBM, box 54, trench II/D, –80 cm; Pl. II: 3).
 17. Curved body fragments of a large vessel with slightly indrawn, grooved neck and a wide strap handle on its belly. The handle has been elaborated with three vertical ribs. The outer surface of the vessel is separated by a large zigzag incision, which goes down at the handle. Tempered with small and medium size material, with grog. Below the zigzag line the surface is brushed, above it burnished, inside smoothed. Light brown colour with a black patch. Size 28×20 cm, th. 0.7–0.8 cm (BBM 86.2.7, sondage trench 3, 0–30 cm; Pl. II: 4).
 18. Spherical lower part of a closed vessel, standing on an articulated base. Four flattened lugs are facing down on the lower part of it and two further lugs, and two horizontally perforated lugs are placed on its shoulder. Neck is missing. Tempered with finely crushed pebble. Surface outside is burnished, no treatment inside. Grey colour with reddish-grey patches. D. base 5.8 cm, h. > 6.5 cm, th. 0.5–0.6 cm (BBM, box 74, sondage trench 4; Pl. III: 1).
 19. Fragment of a closed vessel with spherical body and lightly curved neck, standing on four lugs. Tempered with finely crushed pebble and sand. Surface outside is polished, no treatment inside. Dark grey colour. D. base 6.8 cm, th. 0.4–0.6 cm (BBM, box 74, sondage trench 4, upper layer; Pl. III: 2).
 20. Fragment of a mug with flattened spherical body and straight, slightly outdrawn neck. Wide strap handle starts from the shoulder. Tempered with finely crushed pebble and sand. Surface outside and the inner part of the neck is polished. Dark grey colour with brownish, worn patches. D. base 3.7 cm, d. neck 5 cm, th. 0.4 cm, h. > 6 cm (BBM, box 74, sondage trench 4, upper layer; Pl. III: 3).
 21. Shoulder and neck with a strap handle of an undeterminable type of vessel (mug?). Tempered with finely crushed pebble and sand. Surface outside polished, no treatment inside. Dark grey, dark brown colour. Size 6×3 cm, th. 0.4 cm (BBM, box 74, sondage trench 4, upper layer; Pl. III: 4).
 22. Fragment of a cup with slightly curved neck, flattened spherical body and two handles connecting the shoulder and the rim (partly reconstructed). There are two knobs on the opposite sides of the shoulder. Tempered with fine-grained material. Surface outside and inside at the upper part of the neck is polished. Brown, dark grey patchy colour. D. base 3.5 cm, h. 6–7 cm, d. rim 6.8–7 cm, th. 0.4–0.5 cm (BBM, box 74, sondage trench 4, ashy layer; Pl. III: 5).
 23. Cup with slightly curved neck, flattened spherical body and two handles connecting the shoulder and the rim (partly reconstructed). There are two knobs on the opposite sides of the shoulder. Tempered with fine-grained material. The upper part of the neck outside and inside is polished. Dark grey, brown patchy colour. D. base 4 cm, h. 5.5 cm, d. rim 6.4 cm, th. 0.4 cm (BBM, box 74, sondage trench 4, ashy layer; Pl. III: 6).

24. Fragment of a large vessel with slightly curved neck and possibly four knobs placed on its shoulder. Tempered with crushed pebble. Outer surface is lightly burnished, inner surface is smoothed. Yellowish colour with greyish patches. Size 25 × 15 cm, d. neck 13 cm, th. 0.8–0.9 cm (BBM, box 64, trench II/c, north, feature 'a', vessel nr. 3; Pl. III: 7).
25. Fragment of a jug with funnel-shaped neck and biconical body (partly reconstructed). The top of the shoulder is grooved. Strap handle connects the shoulder and the neck. Three knobs are on the shoulder. Tempered with fine-grained material. Surface is polished. Dark brown colour. H. 11.2 cm, d. base 3.5–3.7 cm, d. rim 9.5 cm, th. 0.4 cm (BBM, box 72, trench IX, feature IX/3; Pl. IV: 1).
26. Fragment of a jug with funnel-shaped neck and biconical body (partly reconstructed). The top of the shoulder is grooved. Strap handle connects the shoulder and the neck. Three knobs are on the shoulder. Tempered with fine-grained material (sand). Surface outside and the upper areas of the neck in the inner side are polished. Dark grey, blackish colour. H. 10.6 cm, d. base 3.5 cm, d. rim 8.2 cm, th. 0.4 cm (BBM, box 39, sondage trench 4, depth -180 cm; Pl. IV: 2).
27. Fragment of a jug with slightly curved neck and biconical body (partly reconstructed). A strap handle connects the rim and the shoulder. There is a small knob directly below the lower end of the handle. The upper edge of the shoulder is grooved. Tempered with fine-grained material. Surface outside and the upper part of the neck's inner surface is polished. Dark grey, black colour. H. 8.2–9 cm, d. base 3.4 cm, d. rim 7–7.5 cm (BBM, 86.2.3., feature 1/d; Pl. IV: 3).
28. Fragment of a jug with possible funnel-shaped neck and biconical body (partly reconstructed). Originally could have had an *ansa lunata* handle, but the reconstruction does not allow the examination of the broken surfaces, reconstructed as the top of the handle would be depressed. Tempered with fine-grained material. Surface outside is polished, inside no treatment. Dark grey, black colour. H. 12.4 cm, d. base 3.8–4 cm (BBM, 86.2.11., feature VIII/7; Pl. IV: 4).
29. Fragment of an elongated vessel possibly standing on a four-footed pedestal (partly reconstructed). At the end of the pointed oval-shaped vessel the rim is thickened and elevated, at the widest point a strap handle slightly elevated over the rim is connected to the neck. Only one quarter of the vessel is preserved, and the reconstruction hinders the examination of the broken surfaces. It is supposed that it was symmetrical and standing on four stands. Tempered with fine-grained material. Outer surface is burnished and has reddish-brown, greyish patches, inner surface is smoothed and has brown colour with dark patches around the centre. H. 6–8 cm (without legs), estimated length 19.5 cm, estimated width 15.5 cm, th. 0.6–1 cm (BBM, 86.2.13., trench I, 120–140 cm; Pl. IV: 5).
30. Almost intact jar with funnel-shaped neck and spherical body (partly reconstructed). On the neck five rows of Litzen decoration are visible (each row contains of five or six lines of string imprints). Four elongated horizontal perforated handle straps are attached to the belly of the jar, which are connected to the neck by three-three vertical ribs. Tempered with fine-grained material. Surface outside and the inner surface of the neck is polished.

Reddish-brown, grey patchy colour. H. 18.5 cm, d. base 7 cm, d. rim 14 cm, th. 0.5 cm (?) (BBM, box 76, trench II/D; Pl. V: 1).

Many of the presented finds have characteristical encrusted decoration and despite their fragmented condition in several cases the type of the original vessels can be also reconstructed, and their parallels can be identified among the TEP material culture.

Large vessels with funnel-shaped neck (with or without encrustation, e.g., Pl. I: 6, 7) have analogies among the TEP finds (Bóna 1975, 205–211; types Ub1–4 after Kiss 2012, 65–69; T. Kovács 1988, 122, 123; Torma 1976, 29). Larger vessels with a wide handle (Pl. II: 1, 2, 4) attached mostly to the belly and with simple decoration below it or with a horizontal, notched rib connected to the handle (Pl. II: 1) are also common among the TEP material, the latter one especially in the northern TEP group (Bóna 1975, 210; types Ub1–2 after Kiss 2012, 65–69; Reich 2006, 33–43, fig. 109; 110; map 1; Torma 1976, 29, 30; e.g., Dunaalmás-Regálási temető: V. Vadász 1986a, pl. I; Esztergom-Szentgyörgymező: Bóna 1975, pl. 204: 8; Esztergom-Várhegy: Torma 1976, pl. 9: 1–3; Lábatlan: Bóna 1975, pl. 204: 4; Malé Kosihy-Papföld: Točík 1981a, fig. 12: 7; Tatabánya-Bánhida-Dinnyeföldek: Kisné Cseh 1999, pl. 2: 1–3). Conical or spherical bowls (Pl. I: 1–5) are also well-known in the TEP distribution area and the indrawn flattened rim of the presented examples is also typical (Bóna 1975, 211; types B5 and B7 after Kiss 2012, 69, 70; Reich 2006, 81–93; e.g., Dunaalmás-Foktorok: V. Vadász 2001, pl. 14: 4–9; Süttő-Hosszúvölgy: T. Kovács 1988, fig. 1b: 9; Tatabánya-Bánhida-Dinnyeföldek: Kisné Cseh 1999, pl. 4: 1–4). The surface of these bowls below their shoulder or their handle is often decorated with crossing lines, whereas the upper area is polished. The rim of the bowls is often supplemented with horizontally extruding knobs (Pl. I: 2; types S-A1a and S-A1c after Reich 2006, 92; e.g., Dunaalmás-Foktorok: V. Vadász 2001, pl. 14: 5, 9; Dunaalmás-Regálási temető: V. Vadász 1986a, pl. IV: 3, 4; Iža: Dušek 1969, pl. 26: 12; Kecskéd: Dušek 1960a, pl. XVIII: 1; Malé Kosihy-Papföld: Točík 1981a, fig. 12: 2; Szőny-Koponyás: Bóna 1975, pl. 205: 4). The bowl with standing vertical double knobs on the rim (Pl. I: 1) has also parallels among the areas finds (e.g., Tatabánya-Bánhida-Dinnyeföldek: Kisné Cseh 1999, pl. 4: 4), but in further territories too (among the material of the Koszider period; e.g., type 5 bowls after Vicze 2011, 128, 135). There is one conical, flat lid among the presented material (Pl. I: 9) which seems to be a characteristic find of the northern groups of the TEP (types D-Dc and D-De after Reich 2006, 94, 95).

As regards the decorative motifs of the described finds, one motif can be considered a regional characteristic: the pattern consisted of single or double vertical lines connected on their top by incised V-shaped (or rooftop) lines (Pl. I: 1, 2, 13) was typical of the northern distribution area of the TEP (type UI4i after Reich 2006, 119, 120; e.g., Esztergom-Várhegy: Torma 1976, pl. 9: 2, 3; 10: 1, 3; Malé Kosihy-Papföld: Točík 1981a, fig. 29: 2; Malé Kosihy-Törökdomb: Točík 1981a, pl. XXXIII: 6; Süttő-Hosszúvölgy: T. Kovács 1988, fig. 2: 8). On the contrary, vertical lines connected to a horizontal incision above them (Pl. II: 2) are common in the entire distribution area of the TEP (type UI4a after Reich 2006, 119, 120). The funnel-shaped neck with wide encrusted panel bordered on its lower edge by a zigzag motif (Pl. I: 6) has parallels in whole Transdanubia, including the discussed region as well (type FIII5g after Reich 2006, 137, 138; e.g., Dunaalmás-Foktorok: V. Vadász 2001, pl. 13: 2; Malé Kosihy-Papföld: Točík 1981a, fig. 29: 14; Malé Kosihy-Törökdomb: Točík 1981a, pl. XXXVI: 7, 23). Encrusted zigzag lines placed on the rims of funnel-shaped vessels (Pl. I: 7, 8), are known in both northern and eastern Transdanubia (type AII5a after Reich 2006, 109; e.g., Süttő-Hosszúvölgy: T. Kovács 1988, fig. 3: 5, 6). The fragment with incised lines and two grooved knobs (Pl. I: 11) is unusual among the classical TEP finds, but similar decorations are known from the youngest phase of the MBA in various cultural contexts (cf. T. Kovács 1988, 126; e.g., Dolný Peter: Dušek 1969, fig. 5: 1, 2; 14: 1; Nitriansky Hrádok: Ilon 1998–1999, 250; Točík 1978, pl. LXXVII: 13; Süttő-Hosszúvölgy: T. Kovács 1988, fig. 1b: 16; 4: 1). Other motifs observed on the presented finds, such as combination of dots and lines, or notches on the rim, are also common elements of TEP decoration system, but, due to the fragmentation of the material, the complex decorative patterns in which they were involved are hardly reconstructable.

There is a large amount of ceramic material known from Nagysáncetű which lacks any encrusted decoration. Many of these finds have not been processed and therefore have not been selected for presentation. There are several vessels in the material which have been preserved in good condition and can be dated to the late phase of the MBA. According to G. Vékony, the uppermost layer of the MBA settlement testifies to a fire and abandonment, which could explain the more intact state and the younger character of these finds (Vékony 2000, 180).

The mug with spherical body standing on four knobs ('Zapfenfussgefäß'; Pl. III: 2) is an emblematic find. Similar vessels were found also in the Hosszúvölgy, both on the eastern slope of the valley (T. Kovács 1988, fig. 4: 10) and on the western side of the site (trench 11; T. Kovács 1988, fig. 4: 2). Many anal-

ogies were discovered in Dolný Peter (Dušek 1969, fig. 7: 4, 5, 8; 15: 8, 9; 16: 5), but also in Esztergom-Várhegy (Torma 1976, pl. 11: 5) and in Nitriansky Hrádok (Točík 1978, pl. LXXXII: 4, 10). This vessel type is known from Austria, Moravia, North Transdanubia and Slovakia, with variants having or lacking additional knobs on the belly or on the shoulder and represents the period of Maďarovce and the earliest Tumulus culture (summarizing Ilon 2017).

The two small two-handled jugs (sometimes described as amphorae) with two knobs on their shoulders (Pl. III: 5, 6) have parallels in Majcichov (Benkovský-Pivovarová/Chropovský 2015, pl. 52: B7.1; 56: 29.4; 63: 18.3), Nitriansky Hrádok (e.g., Točík 1978, pl. LXXV: 13; XCI: 16, 17) and in Veselé (Točík 1964b, pl. LXIII: 4), all from the context of the Maďarovce culture (type A-4 after Benkovský-Pivovarová/Chropovský 2015, 17; type C2e after Točík 1978, 94).

The jugs having funnel-shaped neck and biconical body connected by a strap handle (Pl. IV: 1, 2) belong to a well-known vessel types, whose variants appear both in the context of the northern TEP and in the Maďarovce cultures (type Ju5 after Kiss 2012, 72, 170, 171, fig. 46; type K-Ve after Reich 2006, 62, 63; type A7 after Točík 1981b). Those specimens that have three knobs on their shoulder represent a less frequent variant (e.g., Iža: Dušek 1969, pl. XXVI: 17; Kecskéd: Dušek 1960a, pl. 10: 3; Malé Kosihy-Törökdomb: Točík 1981a, pl. XXVI: 22; XXVIII: 21; Patince: Dušek 1960b, pl. XXVI: 1; Süttő-Hosszúvölgy: T. Kovács 1988, fig. 3: 10). One-handled jugs with biconical or spherical body (Pl. III: 3, 4; IV: 3) are also often found in the same cultural context, but the one with knob below the handle (Pl. IV: 3) is a less common type (types K-L and K-Ma1 after Reich 2006, 54, 55; types A4 and A7 after Točík 1981b, 92). A handle fragment with an *ansa lunata* (Pl. IV: 4) has analogies in the regions material (e.g., Iža: Dušek 1969, pl. XXII: 4; XXIV: 4, 7), while parallels to the large vessel with lightly curved cylindrical neck and four knobs on its shoulder (Pl. III: 7) can be observed on some Southwest Slovakian sites representing early Tumulus culture material (Furmánek/Veliačik/Vladár 1999, fig. 22: 8; type C5 after Točík 1964a, 44, 45; 1981b, 94; e.g., Nitriansky Hrádok: Točík 1978, pl. CI: 15; CVI: 19; Salka: Točík 1964a, 44, 45, pl. XI: 6; XXI: 11; XXX: 12). The vessel having spherical body and four knobs on both its lower part and its shoulder – two of them are horizontally perforated – (Pl. III: 1) recalls the pottery traditions of the early Tumulus culture, where amphoras or jugs were often made with two rows of knobs and eventually two handles on the shoulder (Točík 1964a, 48; see further Nagy 2005, 11; e.g., Salka: Točík 1964a, pl. XIII: 1; XXI: 15; Szentes-Nagyhegy: Nagy 2005, fig. 1: 1; Tápé: Trogmayer 1975, pl. 19: 206.2; 27: 301, 302.11).

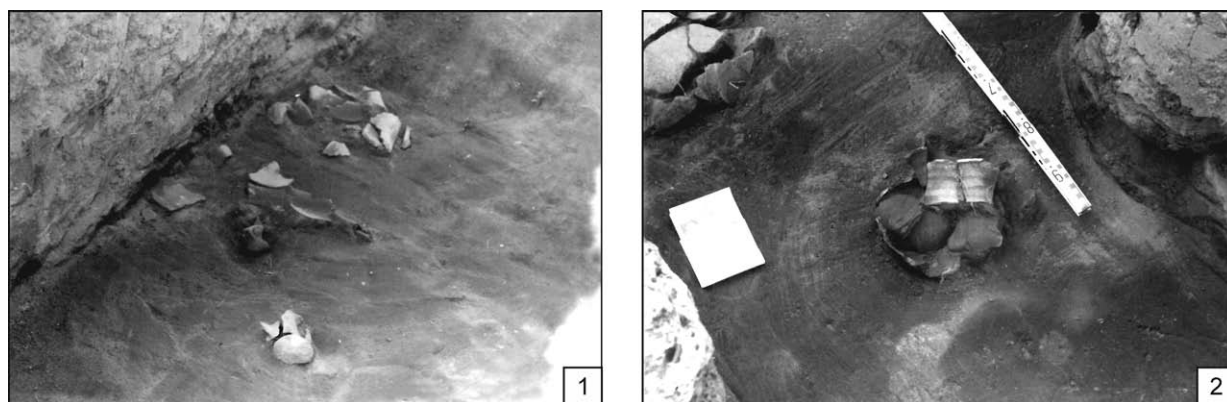


Fig. 7. The 'ashy layer' with several intact vessels (among them the Litzen-decorated jar) of sondage trench 4 at Süttö-Nagysáncstető in 1984. Photos G. Vékony, by courtesy of K. Novinszki-Groma, from the legacy of G. Vékony.

The elongated bowl with two possible handles and two vertically raised knobs (Pl. IV: 5) may have once stood on four legs, however, its reconstructed state does not allow us to examine the original broken off surfaces. Elongated, asymmetric vessels with horizontally or vertically standing knobs are common in the late MBA material of the region (type B8 after Kiss 2012, 70; type S-AHa–S-Ala after Reich 2006, 90–93; type D1a–b after Točík 1981b, 95), and there are also known vessels or clay objects standing on four legs (Kiss 2012, 83–85; types Vo–E and Ti after Reich 2006, 96–99; type D14 after Točík 1964b, 31–34, fig. 15; 1981b, 97).

The jar with Litzen decoration (Pl. V: 1) is an important find of the Nagysáncstető settlement, which had been already described by G. Vékony although without publishing a picture of it (Vékony 2000, 179, 180). According to the note stored with the jar it was found in trench II/d, however the field diary describes as it was found in sondage trench 4, during excavation of an ashy layer. The two trenches were opened directly next to each other and the layer with thick ash and rich material was identified in both of them. The jar was accompanied by several other intact and fragmented vessels, further with remains of floor and an oven (Vékony 1984b; for identifiable vessels from this context see Fig. 7; Pl. IV: 5, 6). G. Vékony has pointed out its significance by stating that it was found in a mixed assemblage containing the material of both the TEP and Maďarovce cultures. Furthermore, he also cited analogies to the vessel: one from Mattersdorf (Benkovský-Pivovarová 1986; Benkovský-Pivovarová/Gömöri/Kaus 1988, 13, fig. 6) and other vessels from Mužla (cf. Kuzma 2011b, 82–84, fig. 8; 9). In terms of the arrangement of the decoration and the handles, the jar from Mattersdorf is close to the Nagysáncstető find, however, there are obvious differences too.

The non-representative selection of the material and the incomplete data available on their context makes it difficult to evaluate the presented ceramic material, although a few remarks can be made.

G. Vékony dated the three MBA inhabitation layers at Nagysáncstető to the periods R BA1, BA2 and BB (Vékony 2000, 179). V. Kiss redefined this periodization suggesting that these three phases coincide with the periods R BA2a, BA2b–c, BA2c–BB (Kiss 2012, 201, fn. 936).

In northern Transdanubia and Southwest Slovakia strong connections can be observed in the archaeological material between the TEP and the Maďarovce cultures (Bátora 2018, 101–109; Dušek 1960b; Furmánek/Veljačik/Vladár 1999, 43–49; Ilon 1998–1999, 255–259; Kiss 2002, 484–486; 2012, 65–67, 170, 171; Novotná/Novotný 1984; Torma 1996, 46; V. Vadász 1986a, 26–29), and these entanglements are visible also among the selected Nagysáncstető finds. For a more precise inner periodisation of the encrusted material, more qualitative and quantitative data on the vessel types would be necessary, but parallels to the pottery forms that can be reconstructed in the assemblage, especially shapes known from datable mortuary context in Southwest Slovakia (e.g., Dolný Peter: Dušek 1969, 8; Iža: Dušek 1969, 8; Majcichov: Benkovský-Pivovarová/Chropovský 2015, 7–9; Patince: Dušek 1969, 211; Salka: Točík 1964a, 54; in general Kiss 2012; Lichardus/Vladár 1997), testify that the site was inhabited during the R BA2/BB1 periods. The unearthed material which is characteristic for the late phase of the Maďarovce culture, the early Tumulus grave culture (e.g., jugs standing on lugs, small amphorae with two knobs on their shoulder, various jug and jar types with knobs on their shoulder, *ansa lunata* handle), as well as the Litzen pottery tradition (Benkovský-Pivovarová 2018; Ilon 2019, 264–266, 270–274; Kiss 2012, 65–78, 177, 178, 191, 192; 2015, 32, 33; Kovács T. 1997; Vékony

2000) indicates a period of material entanglements and changes, known as the Koszider period.

A stray find, discovered on Nagysántető in the 1980s, represents the same inhabitation period:

1. Clay loaf-of-bread idol (*Brotlaibidol*). It has an elongated cuboid shape, with flat back side, slightly curved front side, and curved short edges. On the front face of the object, near its short edges, two circle-shaped (d. 1 cm, depth 0.2 cm) imprints are visible. Both consist of two concentric circles, a deeper central (d. 0.3–0.4 cm, depth 0.7–0.8 cm) and a shallower outer one with short radial lines. From the centre of these two imprints shallow incised lines are directed to the back of the artefact. Tempered with sand and crushed pebble, yellowish-reddish brown colour, smoothed surface. H. 8 cm, w. 2.3 cm, th. 1.9 cm, weight 44.7 g (BBM, box 43, 'Nagysántető', no further information; Pl. V: 2).

Previously, in Süttő-Hosszúvölgy, on the eastern part of the valley, A. Mozsolics has unearthed another, similar artefact, which has been published later by G. Bándi. This idol is 6.8 cm long, 2.4 cm wide and has a rather ovoid shape. Its front side is decorated with three circle-shaped imprints (d. 0.8 cm), all of which have a deeper central and a shallower outer ring with short radial lines. Each circle-shaped imprint is connected to a horizontal incised line. The artefacts have dark brownish colour, possible smoothed surface (Pl. V: 3; Bándi 1974, 239, fig. 3: 1; T. Kovács 1988, 129, 130, fig. 2: 10).

Loaf-of-bread idols are known from several regions of Europe, but they are concentrated in North Italy, in the Lower Danube region, and in the territory of South Bohemia, Southwest Slovakia and North Transdanubia. They were produced in various forms and sizes and are mostly known from settlement contexts or as stray finds, but very rarely also as funerary objects (Carafa 2011–2012; David 2016; Trnka 1992). It is common that several specimens come to light on the same settlement (e.g., Nitriansky Hrádok – 43 idols: Bartík/Gregor/Marková 2011; Točík 1978; Veselý – 7 idols: Bartík/Bača 1999). In the investigated area a regional group of loaf-of-bread idols was identified by G. Bándi (Bándi 1974; but see also David 2016; Trnka 1982; 1992) which can be associated with the material cultures of Maďarovce-Věteřov-Böheimkirchen groups and represents the R BA2–BB1 periods.

The imprints visible on the objects from Süttő are common on idols both in the region of North Transdanubia – Southwest Slovakia and in the Lower Danube Region, but they can appear also in North Italy (Bartík/Bača 1999, 24, 25; Trnka 1992, 618, 619, fig. 3: 1; e.g., Čata: Trnka 1982, fig. 9; Kenyeri: Károlyi 1996–1997, fig. 3: 1; Ménfőcsanak: Ilon 2012, fig. 3; Vép: Ilon/Nagy 2013, fig. 2; Vráble: Kujovský 1978, fig. 82: 6; further Nagyrozvágy: Koós 2008,

fig. 1; summarizing Carafa 2011–2012, 63–95; Meller 2024, fig. 4; Mihovilić 2020, 122–128, fig. 9). The motif is codified in A. Piccoli's and A. Zanini's system as C5c and its arrangement as SQ3, while the shape of the artefact connects it to the class 1c (Piccoli/Zanini n. d.). According to S. Carafa's typology the newly described specimen belongs to group 1 of the loaf-of-bread idols (Carafa 2011–2012, 63–95). No exact analogy of the Süttő-Hosszúvölgy artefact is known in the published material; however, similar objects can be found, for instance, among the finds allegedly originating from Lepenski Vir (Trnka 1992, fig. 1: 2) or among those coming from Nitriansky Hrádok (Točík 1978, pl. 111: 7). The best parallel of the Süttő-Nagysántető specimen is a stray find from Kisterenye-Hárshegy (Bándi 1974, 237, fig. 3: 4; Kubinyi 1861, 99, pl. XXI: 142), which is approximately one centimetre shorter but has a similar, elongated cuboid shape and two imprints arranged according to the same principles as for the Nagysántető find. The objects used to make the impressions visible on the region's idols are not known; however, it is plausible that the described motifs are imprints from a plant of the *malvaceae* family (possibly of *lavatera thuringiaca*; Hajnalová 1999).

Besides the clay idol, an additional artefact may be linked to the MBA horizon at Nagysántető. G. Vékony mentioned in a brief report about the excavation in 1985 and more detailed in the field diary that a mould of a bronze dagger was unearthed in the MBA layers, in the northern part of trench II/c. According to G. Vékony's opinion the dagger type is characteristic for the Koszider period (Vékony 1985; 1986a). Currently, no mould can be identified in the storage rooms of the BBM and no other document refers to this discovery.

Scarce data is available on the subsistence strategies of the MBA communities at Nagysántető. Although no detailed archaeozoological analyses have been published, A. Horváth cited some results of I. Vörös in her thesis, concerning the archaeozoological material excavated at Süttő-Nagysántető in 1979–1981. According to these charts, during the latest phase of the MBA occupation the archaeozoological material (n = 638, possibly from pits 1a, 1b, 1d and VIII/7) was dominated by domesticated animals (over 95%), among which cattles (43%) and pigs (39%) were the most numerous, but caprines (15%) were also present in a significant amount. Furthermore, horse and dog bones were also described (1–2%). Among the wild animals, brown hare, red deer, wild cat, wild boar and aurochs were listed. From the earlier MBA inhabitation layer, A. Horváth's thesis mentions only domesticated animals (n = 51, possibly from pits VI/1, VI/2 and VII/1), dominated by cattles (59%) but included a large number of caprines

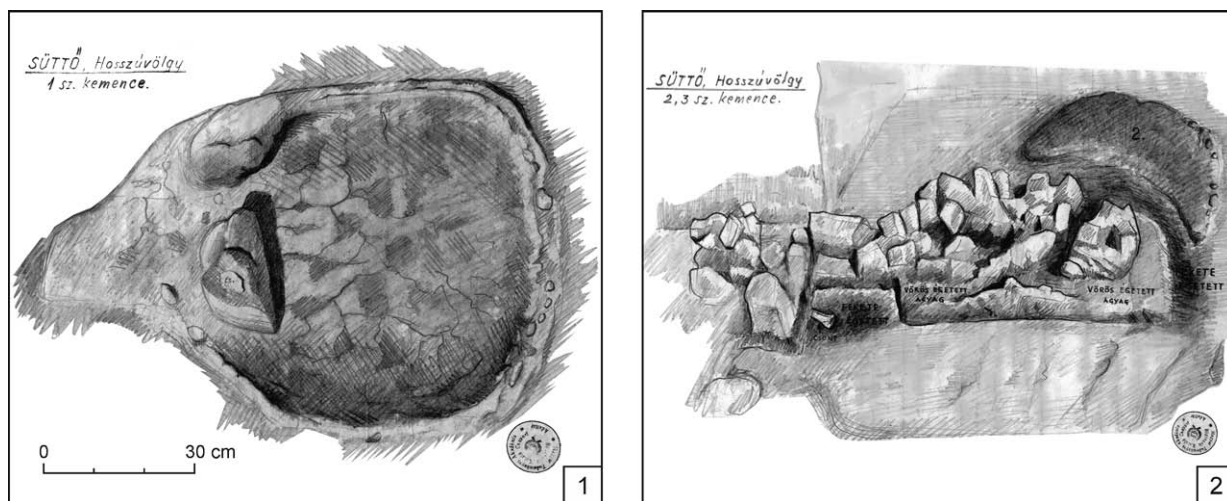


Fig. 8. Süttö-Hosszúvölgy. Ovens 1–3. The original drawings of E. Patek in 1959 (after Patek/Mozsolics 1959). 2 – without scale.

(19%) and pig bones (18%), and also some dog bones. Unionids were found in both periods (Horváth A. 2001, 49–53, 74–84). These results can hardly be evaluated without knowing the context and without processing the later seasons' material, but in general they are comparable with data published from other contemporary MBA settlements (see below).

Hosszúvölgy

In 1959, E. Patek and A. Mozsolics unearthed a part of a settlement in the gully Hosszúvölgy, partially contemporaneous with the one later discovered at Nagysáncetető. Due to the incomplete publication of their results, the site was later misinterpreted in some places as if it consisted of layers that had slid down from Nagysáncetető (e.g., Horváth A. 2001, 48; Kisé Cseh 1999, 67; Vékony 2000, 179). In fact, most of the trenches were opened on the eastern slope of the valley, therefore the excavated settlement could not have fallen down from Nagysáncetető, which is located to the west of it. On top of the Kissánc, no site of the same age has been detected. The recorded features in Hosszúvölgy (houses and several ovens) were described as intact, which confirms the existence of an MBA settlement below the steep hillside at the entrance of the valley to the Danube. The material found in the Hosszúvölgy is coeval with the youngest MBA inhabitation layers on Nagysáncetető and represents the late TEP mixed with elements of the Madarovec culture.

The information provided about the great thickness of the excavated cultural layers (4 m) in the first reports was also misleading (e.g., Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 315), since, as it was clarified by T. Kovács, the discovered thick stratigraphy in fact comprised a series of cultural and geological

depositions over the virgin soil (T. Kovács 1988, 119). A. Mozsolics mentioned in the field diary that she had consulted on site several times during the excavations with the geologist F. Neppel in order to understand the depositional process that resulted in thick strata of gravel over and under the Bronze Age cultural layers. They concluded that these gravel layers are alluvial sediments deposited by the periodic floodings of the Danube (Patek/Mozsolics 1959, 13, 14, 16, 22, 29).

The question arises why and how the valley below the existing settlement of Nagysáncetető began to be used for domestic activities at the end of the MBA. The Danube played an essential role in the life of communities inhabiting the hilltop at all times, as it was the main source of fresh water, additionally yielded food, furthermore, provided access to remote areas as a waterborne communication route. Nevertheless, there is no evidence of temporary or permanent settlements in the lower elevations around the hilltops in earlier prehistoric periods. There may be two plausible explanations for why this was the case: firstly, the low territories close to the river could have been often flooded, and secondly, such open settlements at the riverside could have been more exposed to external attacks. The appearance of a settlement in Hosszúvölgy in the MBA may therefore testify to a stable period, both in social and climatic terms, when, on the one hand, foreign insults were not to be expected and, on the other hand, the Danube had a low, predictable water level.

In the eastern slope of Hosszúvölgy several features were documented: the excavation reports mention over a dozen of ovens (Fig. 8) and at least three houses (no. 26, 28, 41). For the latter, the reports claim that below a thick layer of daub (some of them

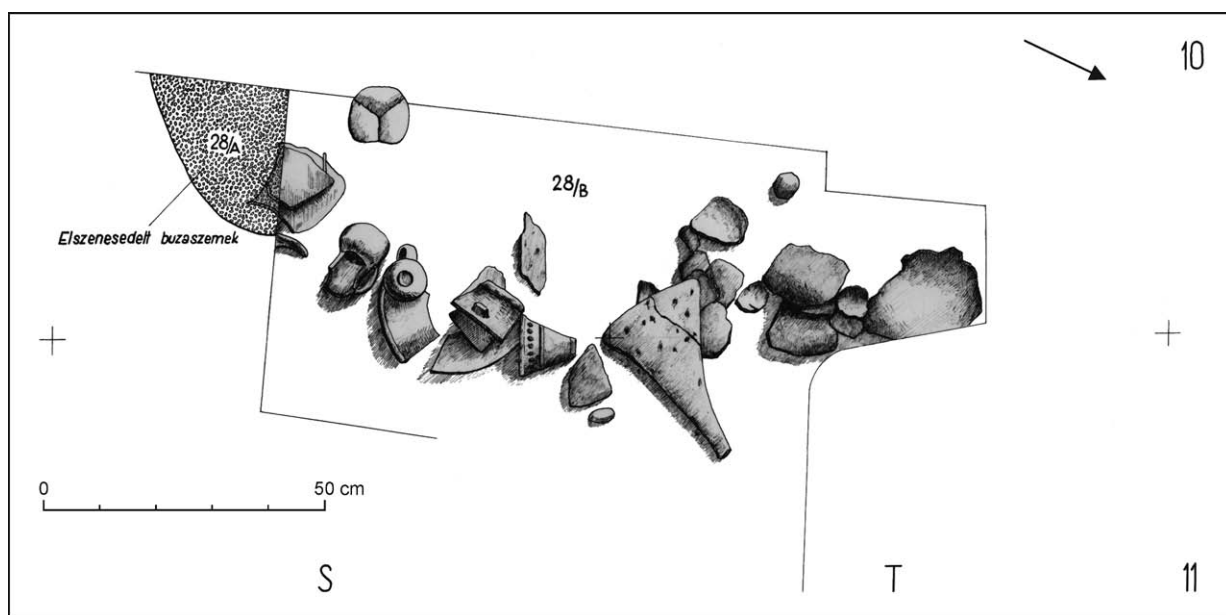


Fig. 9. Süttő-Hosszúvölgy. Detail of trench 1 and 3. Accumulation of burnt cereals (28/A) and ceramic material (28/B). Drawing from the excavation's documentation, possibly prepared by E. Egyed (after Patek/Mozsolics 1959).

with imprints of branches) plastered floors were detected, which in the case of house 26 had been even renewed. Due to the sloping, eroded surface, it was difficult to identify and follow archaeological layers, and it is not possible to reconstruct them anymore. T. Kovács assumed that two settlement layers had been unearthed during the excavation, but their material cannot be divided. It is worth mentioning that A. Mozsolics did not rule out the possibility that terraces were established in the area during the MBA (Patek/Mozsolics 1959, 14).

Some selected finds were published from the excavation by T. Kovács, who, based on the ceramic material, was able to ascertain the age and cultural attribution of the site. He highlighted the mixed nature of the archaeological material of the settlement, characterized by the co-occurrence of late TEP ware and elements of the Maďarovce culture. These observations show that the Hosszúvölgy settlement was in use simultaneously with the latest MBA inhabitation phase of the Nagysáncető site (T. Kovács 1988; cf. Kiss 2012, 170, 171, 189–192; Vékony 2000, 179).

In addition to the evaluation of the ceramic finds, some botanical and zoological remains have also been processed. House 28 was identified as a large, burnt, reddish discoloration on the surface with large quantities of burnt cereals discovered in the northern corner of the building in the company of several vessels (Fig. 9). Z. Tempír possibly referred to these findings in his work, mentioning that mostly einkorn wheat (*Triticum monococcum* 141 grains), smaller amounts of common wheat (*Triticum aeis-*

tivum L. *rsp. aestivocompactum* Schieman 15 grains) and barley (*hordeum* sp. 1 grain) were unearthed (Tempír 1964, 76, 77), which were all commonly cultivated species at the end of the MBA (Gyulai 2010, 100–126; Hajnalová 2012, 51–53). Regarding the archaeozoological material, there is only a general evaluation available. According to the data published by S. Bökönyi, mostly bones of domesticated animals (85%) were found on the settlement, but wild animals were also present (15%) in the analysed material. The most important hunted animals were probably red deer (53%) and wild boar (27%), but aurochs and roe deer, as well as fish, wild cat, brown hare and fox bones were recorded too. Among the domestic animals, the dominant species were cattles (50%), caprines (23%), and pigs (18%), but horse and dog bones were also revealed in larger amounts in the investigated material (Bökönyi 1974, 399).

Although the subsistence economies of the late MBA sites of Nagysáncető and Hosszúvölgy show many similarities, it has to be emphasized that the relevant data is quite limited in both cases. It can be seen that beside domestic animals, hunting and fishing played a significant role in the subsistence of the settlements, which can probably be explained by the proximity of the mountainous region of the Gerecse, as well as of the river Danube. On both sites the domesticated animals were dominated by cattles and were followed by caprines and pigs. Similar data have been published from another settlement of the TEP culture, Ménfőcsanak-Szeles-dűlő, where beside cattles, caprines and pigs, wild animals were also documented (Bartosiewicz 1996, tab. 1; Ilon/

Bartosiewicz/Galik 2016; Tugya/Đurković/Ilon 2022). In general, similar combinations of animal species have been described in the material of several MBA sites from the territory of the Maďarovce culture and also from other parts of the Carpathian basin (Choyke/Bartosiewicz 1999; Gál 2017, 141–155; Hajnalová 2012, 51–53; Kiss 2012, 216, 217).

Contemporary finds in the vicinity

Despite intensive field surveys carried out by the Eötvös Loránd University, no archaeological material associated with the TEP culture has been found on the plateau outside of the fortified area of Nagysáncstető. However, remains of MBA inhabitation were identified at the southwestern edge of the territory of Sáncföldék (Fig. 1; Tatai út/Sáncföldék). Among a concentration of mostly unidentifiable Bronze and Early Iron Age ceramics found on the surface, two fragments with Litzen decoration and a body fragment with incised decoration were documented:

1. Lightly curved neck (?) fragment of an undeterminable type of vessel, decorated on the outer side with two bands of Litzen decoration, both consisting of four rows of string imprints. Tempered with sand. Smoothed surface. Yellowish grey colour. Size 2 × 2.5 cm, th. 0.6 cm (BBM, not inventoried; Pl. V: 4).
2. Fragment of an everted rim with a complete and a partially preserved band of Litzen decoration on its outer side. The complete band consists of four rows of string imprints. Tempered with sand and finely crushed pebble. Surface is worn but burnished, possibly polished. Dark grey with lighter patches. Size 4.5 × 2.5 cm, th. 0.6–0.8 cm (BBM, not inventoried; Pl. V: 5).
3. Lightly curved body fragment of an undeterminable type of vessel. On the outside incised decoration is visible: a horizontal line at top, bounded by three elongated dots below; from the horizontal line bundles of three parallel lines run obliquely downwards to the left and right, at the edge of the fragment part of another similar bundle. Tempered with small and medium size material, with crushed pebbles. Outer surface is heavily worn, inner surface is smoothed. Brownish, dark grey colour. Size 6 × 4.5 cm, th. 0.5–0.6 cm (BBM, not inventoried; Pl. V: 6).

The Litzen decoration is a characteristic feature of the end phase of the MBA in the northwestern Carpathian Basin (Benkovsky-Pivovarová 2018; Ilon 2017, 405; 2019, 270–274; Kiss 2013; 2015, 32, 33). The incised pattern observed on a ceramic fragment is less common in this region, but similar designs occur both in the Maďarovce and early Tumulus culture material in this period (Ilon 2019, 284–292; Mali 2020, 234, 235; e.g., Nyergesújfalu: Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, pl. 16: 17; Salka: Točík 1964a, pl. XVIII: 6; XXVI: 2; XXXVI: 1; further from Kozármisleny: Mali 2020, pl. 19; Tápé:

Trogmayer 1975, pl. 59: 2; in contemporary materials e.g., Dunaújváros-Kosziderpadlás: Mozsolics 1957, fig. 4: 5–7).

During field survey, a large amount of body sherds was discovered on this part of Sáncföldék and Tatai úti dűlő, which indicate the presence of an open settlement in this area, but we have no information on the exact occupational period and function of the site. Beside the above described two fragments with Litzen decoration, no other finds were recorded in the material, which would clearly indicate MBA inhabitation. Most of the collected sherds are non-diagnostic prehistoric fragments, while a decent amount has younger character representing the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age.

East of Nagysáncstető and Hosszúvölgy, in the territory called Sánci dűlő I (Fig. 1), field surveys of the Hungarian Topographic Research Project reported numerous sherds belonging to the TEP and Maďarovce cultures (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 311, pl. 15: 3; site no. 20/3). The published data is very scarce; however, it is possible that another contemporary MBA site existed in this area.

According to the local collector, L. Riegler, en-crusted pottery was also found in the area Papi-földék; however, during field surveys no evidence of inhabitation from that period was documented (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 319).

Regarding the broader vicinity of the Süttő plateau, TEP material was found in many places on the right side of the Danube (Fig. 10). These are usually stray finds with the exceptions of Lábatlan (Tanács-ház/Piszké-Rákóczi utca) where possibly a cemetery of the TEP culture was identified (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 244, 246; Kisné Cseh 1999, 61), and Nyergesújfalu where two cemeteries were discovered (Eternittelep, elementary school and Viscosa gyár; Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 274, 275; Kisné Cseh 1999, 62–64; Torma 1996). From the area of Nyergesújfalu further stray finds are known which represent a mixed material of the TEP and Maďarovce cultures (Papírgyár and Téglagyár; see Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 264, 270; Kisné Cseh 1999, 63, 64). To the west of Süttő, at Neszmély-Sertésvölgy, a settlement of the TEP might have been recorded (Kisné Cseh 1999, 47), as at Dunaalmás-Foktorok where both TEP and Maďarovce type of material were identified (Kisné Cseh 1999, 40, 41; V. Vadász 1986a; 2001). At Dunaalmás-Uradalmi regálási temető (Kisné Cseh 1999, 42; V. Vadász 1986a) burials of the TEP were recorded. In Slovakia, on the left side of the Danube, late MBA cemeteries with TEP material are known nearby from Iža-Ŕrék, Iža-Velký Harčáš, Marcelová, and Patince, but stray finds also suggest burials at Radvaň nad Dunajom-Žitavská Tňň. Settlement features are suspected at Iža (Velký

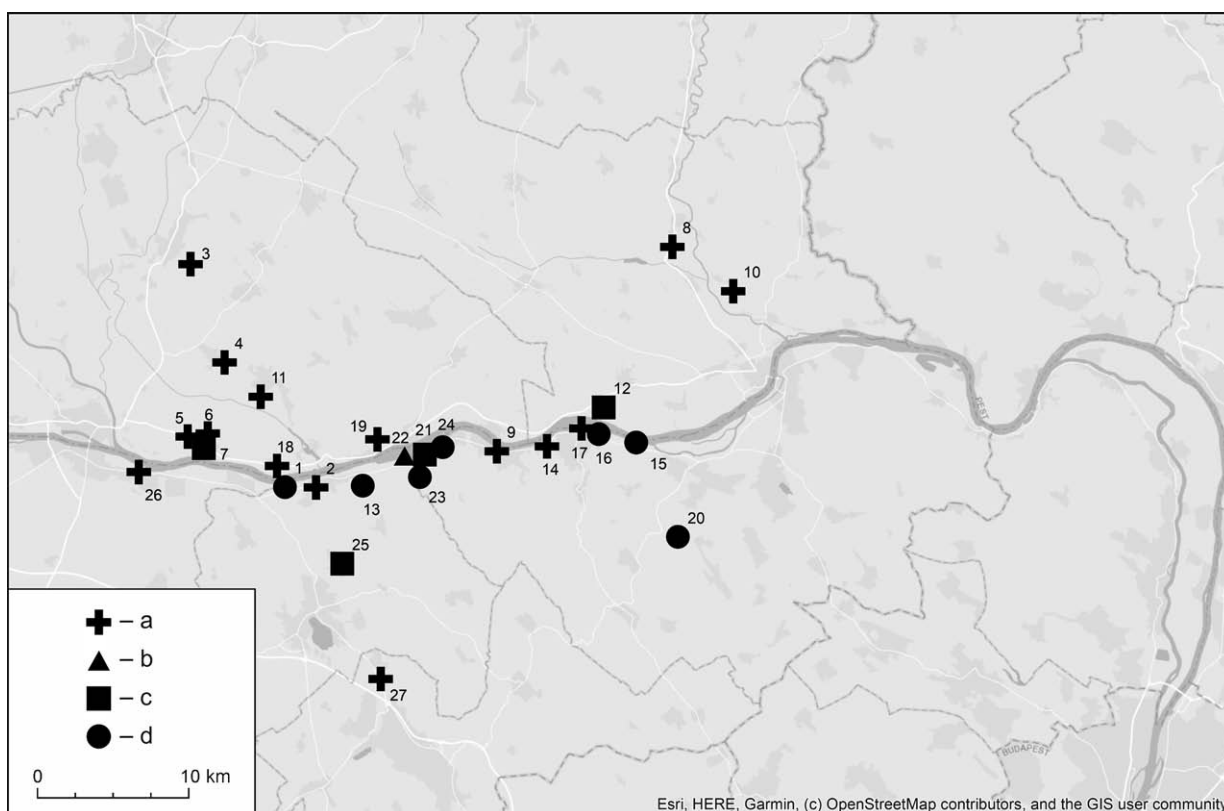


Fig. 10. Middle Bronze Age sites with material of the young or late Encrusted Pottery Culture in the vicinity (ca. 20 km radius) of Süttő. 1 – Dunaalmás-Foktorok; 2 – Dunaalmás-Uradalmi regálási temető; 3 – Hurbanovo; 4 – Chotín; 5 – Iža-Ōr  k; 6 – Iža-Vel  ky Har  a  ; 7 – Iža-Vel  ky Har  a  ; 8 – Kamen  n; 9 – L  batlan-Piszke (R  k  czi utca); 10 – Mal   nad Hronom; 11 – Marcelov  ; 12 – Mu  la-  enkov; 13 – Neszm  ly-Sert  sv  lgy; 14 – Nyerges  jfal  -Eternittelep  i   ltal  nos Iskola; 15 – Nyerges  jfal  -Pap  rgy  r; 16 – Nyerges  jfal  -T  glagy  r; 17 – Nyerges  jfal  -Viscosa gy  r; 18 – Patince-Marcelov  ; 19 – Radva   nad Dunajom-  itavsk   T   ; 20 – S  ris  p-XII. t  bla; 21 – S  tt  -Hossz  v  lgy; 22 – S  tt  -Nagys  nctet  ; 23 – S  tt  -S  ncf  ldek/Tatai   t; 24 – S  tt  -S  nci d  l   I; 25 – Szom  d-Hossz  -d  l  ; 26 – Sz  ny (unknown); 27 – V  rtessz  l  s-Lik  telek (after B  tora 2018; Du  ek 1960b; 1969; Horv  th/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979; Kiss   Cseh 1999; Kiss 2012; Kuzma 2011a; 2011b). Map E. Fej  r. Legend: a – burial; b – hilltop settlement; c – settlement (excavated); d – stray find.

Har  a  ), two features with Ma  arovce material and four features with Litzen ceramic were excavated at Mu  la-  enkov, and similar material was unearthed at   t  urovo-Obidsk   pusta too (Fig. 10). Other settlements with similar material culture can be identified also further from the Danube, e.g., in Mal   Kosihy, Rybn  k or Santovka (B  tora 2018, 101–110; B  tora/T  th 2014; Du  ek 1960b; 1969; Kiss 2012, fig. 13; with catalogue; Kuzma 2011a; 2011b, 82–84; O  d  ni 1985).

Hilltop settlements are known from several regions of the TEP culture: mostly from South Transdanubia, but a few have been registered in the northern territories, e.g., in Veszpr  m-V  rhegy, too. They belong to various periods of the culture, but little is known about their possible fortifications (Kiss 2012, 205–215). Until now, beside S  tt  -Nagys  nctet  , the only hilltop settlement where the fortifications have been investigated in detail is Bakonyszentl  szl  -Kesell  hegy (Nov  ki 1979). In northern Transdanubia, the settlements discovered with TEP material are

usually unfortified, having only a single habitation layer and located on flatland areas (Kiss 2012, 205–215, 267). By contrast, north from the Danube in the territory of Slovakia, many sites with TEP or mixed Ma  arovce-TEP material culture have fortifications (B  tora 2018, 105, fig. 84; 86; B  tora/T  th 2014).

Late Bronze Age

Late Bronze Age (LBA) archaeological remains has been reported in many areas of the site complex, but these are often heavily fragmented stray finds, which cannot be dated precisely within the LBA, and, in some cases, it is not even possible to distinguish them from the subsequent Early Iron Age settlement material. The excavated material indicates inhabitation on the plateau only in that phase of the LBA, which is characterized by Late Tumulus–Early Urnfield material.

Nagysánc

The first evidence of LBA inhabitation at Nagysánc was brought to light during the field walkings of the Hungarian Topographical Research Project at the end of the 1960's. Their results suggested Urnfield period occupation at the site (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 311, site no. 20/5). Later, the excavations of G. Vékony confirmed this by identifying Late Tumulus–Early Urnfield culture material (period R BD–HA1) on the field. The short reports of the fieldwork stated that no fortification can be dated to this inhabitation period and that most of the LBA finds and features had been destroyed during the Early Iron Age (EIA). According to the field diaries, LBA material was identified solely among the EIA material of feature 'a' in trench IV (Vékony 1980), but trench VIII and the trenches opened on the rampart might have also provided some sherds from this period. The material identified as LBA was discovered only in mixed contexts in the fillings of younger (EIA) pits (Vékony 1986b, 260; Vékony/Vadász 1982), therefore, for a better understanding of the LBA material and inhabitation phase in Nagysánc, the processing of the EIA material would be essential.

Establishing settlements on naturally protected hilltops is a known phenomenon during the Urnfield period, in both its older and younger phases and some of these settlements were continuously used also in the Iron Age. During their inhabitation several sites became artificially fortified. Due to lack of precise observations, dating the establishment of these settlements and their fortifications is problematic in many cases, since it is often only possible to infer the period of inhabitation from surface finds (Bándi 1982; Furmánek/Veliačik/Romsauer 1982; Jockenhövel 1990, 219–226; Kőszegi 1988, 28, 33, 61; Patek 1968, 17–24; Primas 2002, 50–52). Based on surface material studies, contemporary fortified hilltop settlements are supposed to have existed at Süttő-Gerecse (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 317, 318, site no. 20/18) a little further at Mogyorósbánya-Óhegy (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 258, site no. 13/9) and possibly at Süttő-Nagysánc (see below).

Nagysánc

In the framework of the Hungarian Topographic Research Project, the hilltop area west of Nagysánc, the so called Nagysánc area, was also surveyed, during which large amounts of pottery were collected: beside Early Iron Age and Late Iron

Age finds, ceramic fragments of the LBA were also registered (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 311, site no. 20/6). The field survey conducted by the Eötvös Loránd University in 2017 yielded similar results: several body fragments of LBA or EIA vessels, as well as Late Iron Age sherds were discovered. Nevertheless, the exact date of the supposed LBA inhabitation cannot be determined merely on the basis of the survey material.

Sáncföldek

It was reported that during the excavation of the Early Iron Age flat grave cemetery at the end of the 1980's features of the Urnfield culture were also unearthed, but no data was provided about their exact chronological position (Vékony 1986a; 1988b).⁸ More information is available for only one LBA feature: on the basis of the field diaries, in pit 1 of trench TI (approximately 2 × 3 m wide, 1.2 m deep), excavated in 1985, a *Peschiera* dagger and an *Achterschleifenfibel* were found together with horizontally channelled pottery and a graphite coated cup, the latter ones described provisory as EIA types (Vékony 1985). In the museum collection, the material connected to this feature could not be traced; however, there was an uninventoried bronze dagger in the collection labelled as found in 'Nagysánc, 1985', which could be identical to the one mentioned briefly in the diary. Furthermore, from the legacy of G. Vékony and É. Vadász a fragmented bronze fibula labelled as found in 'Süttő, urnfield settlement' has been preserved, and it is reasonable to assume that it is the one discovered in the mentioned pit.

1. Bronze tanged dagger with elongated triangle shaped blade. The artefact is 22.2 cm long, it is almost complete, one spur at the top of the tang is broken off. The blade has an articulated midrib, which is worn, rounded in the middle section of the blade. The cross section of the blade has a rhomboid shape (slightly curved in the middle, worn section) and it is 2.7 cm wide. The edge of the blade is heavily damaged. The tang is bordered by a flange which tapers off towards the blade and the top of the tang; the tang is 1.4 cm wide and 0.1 cm thick, the flange is 0.7 cm thick. Three holes are visible below each other in the tang, which all occurred during the casting process: the upper one has a large, irregular, elongated shape (2 cm long), the middle one is smaller and circular in shape (dm. 0.5 cm), while the lower one, directly above the midrib of the blade, is also rounded (dm. 0.6–0.8 cm). The blade is approximately 63% (14.3 cm) of the total length of the dagger, while the tang is 36% (8.4 cm). The artefact is restored and has brown-bronze colour; its surface is worn and damaged, destroyed by many cavities. Weight 59.6 g (BBM, not inventoried, box 71; Pl. VI: 1).

⁸ The EIA material of the excavation carried out in the Sáncföldek in the 1980's is currently being processed by K. Novinszki-Groma in the framework of her dissertation (Eötvös Loránd University).

2. Bronze fibula. The artefact is 16.8 cm long, mostly complete, but the end of the bow including the catchplate is missing. The pin has a round cross section (dm. 0.5 cm), the spring consists of three coils and has also a round cross section (dm. 0.2 cm). The bow is rhomboid in cross section (0.7 × 0.9 cm), which is slightly thicker in the middle part than at the ends. On the side of the spring, the bow has been transformed to an 8-shaped loop with round cross section, set crosswise to the bow. On the other side a similar loop is assumed but broken off halfway. The artefact is restored and has brown-bronze colour; its surface is very smooth. Weight 48 g (BBM, not processed yet; Pl. VI: 2).

Tanged daggers are characteristic finds of the LBA in Central Europe (Bianco Peroni 1994, 146–168; Hansen 1994, 215–229; Mozsolics 1971, 64–66; 1985, 17, 18; Novák 2011, 103–111; Peroni 1956). According to the typology introduced by T. Kemenczei this specimen belongs to type A, variant 3 of the *Griffzungenlangdolche*; however, its length slightly exceeds the length of the daggers classified into this group. The variant 3 has been interpreted as closely related to variants 1 and 2 and dated to the Early Urnfield Period (Kemenczei 1988, 25, 26). Close analogies to the presented find are known, e.g., from Dolný Peter (Vladár 1974, 51, pl. 7: 147), Mikušovce (Vladár 1974, 50, pl. 7: 145), Nezamyslice (Novák 2011, 104, pl. 37: 509; see also the dagger from unknown provenience listed by Novák 2011 as pl. 36: 507), which are all dated to the Early Urnfield Period, but several scatter finds can also be mentioned (e.g., Kemenczei 1988, 25, pl. 8: 98; Tahitótfalu: Tarbay 2019, 6). The heavily destroyed surface of the object does not allow to analyse the use-wear traces on the blade, but in the middle section it seems to be quite worn (below and above the central area a midrib and thus a rhomboid section can be observed, but in this area the section is rounded, the midrib is not detectable, indicating the usage of the blade). Similar conclusion can be drawn upon the fact that the edges of the blade are destroyed, since a thin, sharpened blade can more easily be damaged by the taphonomic processes than a thicker, unused blade. The holes in the tang were not related to the use of the artefact, but they most probably occurred during preparing pegholes.

Similar tanged bronze daggers are usually known beyond single finds from the contexts of hoards (although often in fragmented condition, e.g., Bakonyszűcs-Százhalom: Jankovits 1992, fig. 3: 4; Ducové: Vladár 1974, 51, pl. 7: 150A; Hostice: Vladár 1974, 50, pl. 7: 142, 143; Nagyvejke: Mészáros Gy. 1972, 27, fig. 5: 5), graves (e.g., Dolný Peter: Vladár 1974, 51, pl. 7: 147; Mikušovce: Vladár 1974, 51, pl. 7: 145, 146) but also from settlements of this period (e.g., Lovčíčky: Novák 2011, 104, pl. 37: 511; Süttő-Sáncföldek: Fejér 2021 and see also below).

The bronze fibula belongs to a one-piece wire bow fibula type (*einteilige Drahtbügelfibel*), which appeared in Central Europe during the R BD–HA1 period. Although the artefact is not completely preserved, it is assumed that both ends of the bow were formed to 8-shaped loops and the catch was followed by a spiral at the foot. Most probably it can be assigned to the type Vösendorf (Betzler 1974, 21, 22; Pabst 2018, 158, 159; Říhovský 1993, 20, 21; Vasić 1999, 17, 18), its best-preserved analogies are known from Petrovice (Říhovský 1993, 20, pl. 1: 5) and Vösendorf (Betzler 1974, 22, pl. 2: 31). Similar pieces have been also published from some sites in the western and southern Carpathian Basin, which all represent the same R BD–HA1 chronological horizon (e.g., Borjaš: Vasić 1999, 17, pl. 2: 25; Poljanci: Vinski-Gasparini 1973, 183, pl. 48: 21; summarized by Pabst 2008, 627, fig. 14; list 13; 2018, 158, fig. 14). They were found mostly in graves or hoards, and only one piece has been reported from settlement context (Borjaš: Vasić 1999, 17). The specimen found in Süttő differs from the other fibulae of this type in size, which, even if they are complete, do not exceed the length of 13 cm. The fibula from Süttő is almost 17 cm long, and since its foot is missing, it may originally have been twice as long as an average fibula of type Vösendorf. In contemporary material culture fibulae of this size were unusual. Among fibulae belonging to other coeval and strongly related types (type Unter-Radl and type Čaka; Bader 1983, 15–25; Betzler 1974, 17–26; Novotná 2001, 12–18; Pabst 2011, 199–202, 218, 219; 2018, 158, 159; Říhovský 1993, 17–24), only a few pieces reach similar extents (Bučovice and Bítov; Říhovský 1993, 22, pl. 2: 6, 8).

The fact that the chronological position of the two presented artefacts is similar – both are dated to the Late Tumulus–Early Urnfield period – supports the hypothesis that they shared a common context. The preliminary assumptions of G. Vékony that the ceramic material of the pit in which these artefacts were probably found together dates to the Early Iron Age, should be revisited by re-evaluating the unearthed sherds and the stratigraphy of the feature.

In the course of the fieldworks conducted within the framework of the Interreg Iron-Age-Danube project in 2018 traces of LBA inhabitation were detected in the Sáncföldek area. On the one hand, the intensive field and metal detector surveys yielded ceramic fragments of LBA or EIA origin and some stray metal finds dated roughly to the LBA (e.g., fragments of tanged sickles; Czajlik et al. 2019, 197–199). On the other hand, two features were excavated which represent the same LBA occupation period as reported from the Nagysáncetető site. In trench 2 features 16 and 18 (Fig. 4) yielded large amounts of archaeological material of the Late

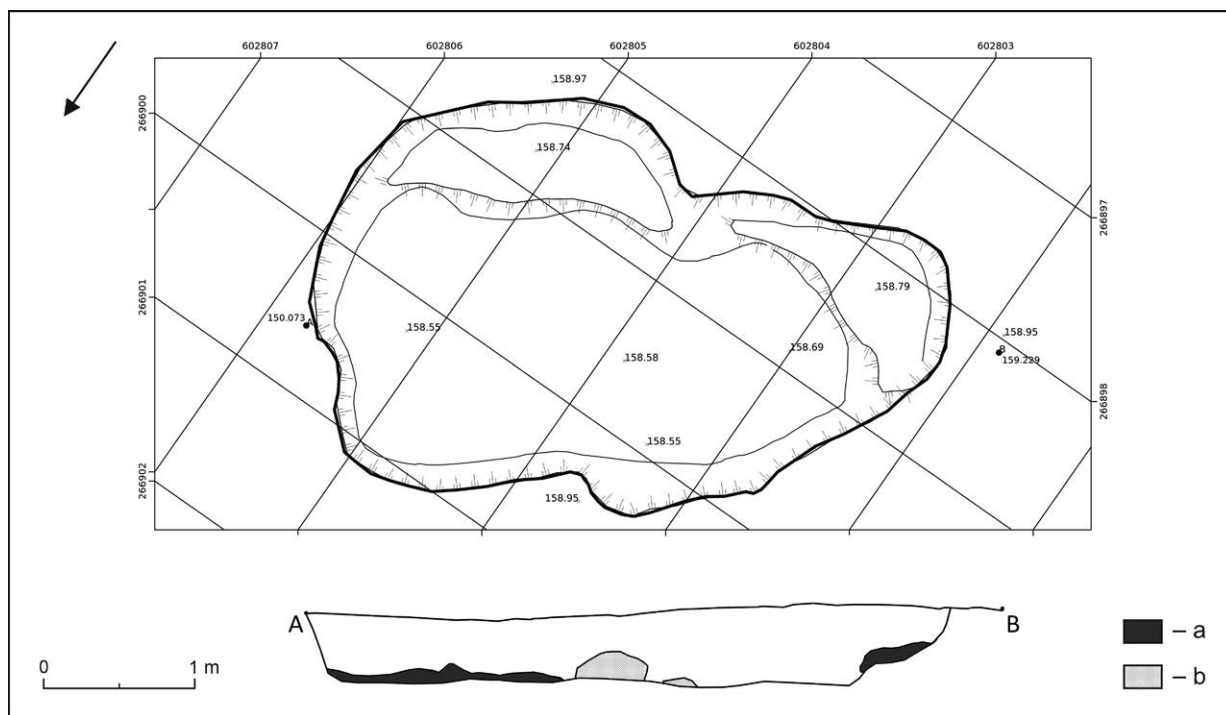


Fig. 11. Süttő-Sáncföldek. Feature 16 (2018). Drawing E. Fejér, A. Bödőcs. Legend: a – intact soil; b – rubble.

Tumulus–Early Urnfield culture. They were located approximately 100 m to the northwest of trench TI of É. Vadász, from where the above described two bronze objects were reported.

Feature 16 had an irregular, oval shape; its horizontal dimensions were 4.2×2.5 – 2.6 m, and its depth was 40 cm (measured from the surface of the trench). It had a homogeneous dark filling. In the middle of the feature, a small patch of rubble (burnt daub with ceramic fragments) was observed directly on the bottom (Fig. 11).

The archaeological material of the feature consists mostly of ceramic finds (253 fragments), a bronze item, animal bones and stones. Furthermore, ca. 1 kg of daub fragments were also collected, of which only a few smaller pieces show imprints of branches or elaborated surfaces. The stone material (4 kg in total) includes one limestone and some smaller sandstone fragments, but traces of possible manufacturing or use wear are suspected only in the case of four small fragments (4×6 cm) which have one plain surface.⁹

The diagnostic ceramic material of the pit

1. Fragment of a conical bowl with indrawn rim. Tempered with fine-grained material. Its surface is burnished both inside and outside; traces of graphite coating are

visible but very worn. Yellow-grey patchy colour. Size 10×9 cm, d. rim 36 cm, th. 0.5 cm (BBM, 2019.140.237; Pl. VI: 3).

2. Two fragments of an undeterminable type of vessel with lightly curved, everted rim. Tempered with fine-grained material. Traces of graphite coating are visible both inside and outside. Outside yellow, inside grey colour. Size 4.5×3 cm, th. 0.4–0.5 cm (BBM, 2019.140.236; Pl. VI: 4).
3. Two fragments of a bowl with funnel shaped straight neck and spherical, obliquely channelled body. Tempered with fine-grained material. Inside and outside polished. Yellow colour. Size 6×7 cm, th. 0.4 cm (BBM, 2019.140.209; Pl. VI: 5).
4. Two fragments of an undeterminable type of vessel with curved, funnel shaped neck. Tempered with fine- and medium-grained material. Traces of graphite coating are visible both inside and outside. Brownish, dark grey colour. Size 6×4 cm, d. rim 14 cm, th. 0.4–0.6 cm (BBM, 2019.140.216; Pl. VI: 6).
5. Body fragment of an undeterminable type of vessel with a broken off handle and horizontally channelled body. Tempered with fine- and medium-grained material (crushed pebble). Outside worn, inside polished. Dark grey colour. Size 4×4 cm, th. 0.5 cm (BBM, 2019. 140.53; Pl. VI: 7).
6. Slightly outturned, straight rim fragment of an undeterminable type of vessel. Tempered with medium-grained material. Outside yellowish brown, inside dark grey colour. Size 6×5.5 cm, th. 0.8 cm (BBM, 2019.140.115; Pl. VI: 8).

⁹ The stone material of the excavation was examined by D. Kürthy (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest; Kuny Domokos Museum, Tata).

7. Fragment of a bowl with curved neck, everted rim, distinct shoulder and conical body. Tempered with fine- and medium-grained material. Burnished surface. Yellow-yellowish grey patchy colour. Size 4 × 7 cm, d. rim 20 cm, th. 0.5 cm (BBM, 2019.140.207; Pl. VI: 9).
8. Curved body fragment of an undeterminable type of vessel with an elongated knob protruding downwards and visually dividing the body. Tempered with fine-grained material. Burnished surface. Yellow-grey patchy colour. Size 6 × 5 cm, th. 0.6 cm (BBM, 2019.140.146; Pl. VI: 10).
9. Strongly curved body fragment of an undeterminable type of vessel with an elongated knob attached to the curved wall. Tempered with fine-grained material. On the outer side, traces of graphite coating are visible. Yellow colour. Size 4 × 5 cm, th. 0.6 cm (BBM, 2019.140.48; Pl. VI: 11).
10. Slightly curved body fragment of an undeterminable type of vessel with a horizontally attached finger-impressed cordon. The cordon starts in the centre of the fragment. Tempered with fine- and medium-grained material including grog. The surface is smoothed on the outside. Brownish grey colour. Size 7 × 9 cm, th. 0.8–1 cm (BBM, 2019.140.219; Pl. VI: 12).
11. Slightly curved body fragment of an undeterminable type of vessel. Tempered with fine-grained material. On the outside traces of fine brushing are visible. Yellow colour. Size 2.5 × 3 cm, th. 0.7 cm (BBM, 2019.140.203; Pl. VI: 13).
12. Curved body fragment of an undeterminable but possibly biconical type of vessel. On the upper part of the fragment a small (dm. 0.1 cm) hole has been pierced through the vessel's wall. Tempered with small and medium size material (crushed pebble). The surface is heavily eroded. Inside yellow, outside yellowish grey colour. Size 4 × 3.5 cm, th. 0.8 cm (BBM, 2019.140.170; Pl. VI: 14).
13. Straight base of a small, undeterminable type of vessel. Tempered with fine-grained material. Inside and outside homogenous dark grey colour. D. base 3.8 cm, th. 0.5 cm (BBM, 2019.140.211; Pl. VI: 15).
14. Large fragment of a vessel with slightly indrawn neck and horizontally outturned rim. Tempered with fine- and medium-grained material. The surface is smoothed on the inside and covered with a calcareous deposit on the outside. Yellow colour. Size 9 × 9 cm, d. rim 18 cm, th. 1 cm (BBM, 2019.140.235; Pl. VII: 1).
15. Fragment of a vessel with indrawn neck and slightly everted, straight rim. Tempered with medium- and large-grained material. Outside yellowish brown, inside dark grey colour. Size 5 × 6 cm, th. 0.9 cm (BBM, 2019.140.116; Pl. VII: 2).
16. Two base and body fragments of an undeterminable type of vessel. Tempered with medium- and large-grained material (crushed pebble and grog). Outside brown-grey patchy, inside yellowish grey-black patchy colour. Size 13 × 12 cm, th. 0.7–0.9 cm (BBM, 2019.140.220; Pl. VII: 3).

The bronze item

1. Bronze wire rolled in a spiral at one end and broken at the other end. It has a homogenous dark green patina. L. 3 cm, w. 1.7 cm, dm. 0.2 cm, weight 2.8 g (BBM, 2019.140.241; Pl. VII: 4).

Feature 18 was located directly next to feature 16, to north-northeast of it. It had an irregular, round-oval shape measuring 3.6–3.8 × 3 × 3.5 m. The bottom of the feature was found 100–110 cm below the surface of the trench. The pit had a homogenous greyish filling containing a lot of animal bones and ceramic fragments. During the excavation stratigraphic units were determined in order to separate spatially the high amount of material, but no archaeological layers were observed, with the exception of the northeast and southwest edge of the feature where small patches of yellowish-brownish mixed soil were found, although without any finds (Fig. 12).

The pit contained large amount of heavily fragmented ceramic material (701 pieces), three bronze objects, a few bone implements, stones and animal bones. Furthermore, ca. 1 kg of daub was collected, of which some have imprints of branches and elaborated surfaces. The stone material unearthed (7 kg in total) comprises mostly sandstone fragments, but a few limestone fragments were also identified. Presumably worked surface is suspected only in the case of a 7 × 4 cm specimen.

The diagnostic ceramic material of the pit

1. Rim and body fragments (two pieces) of a large vessel with indrawn neck, straight rim and a horizontally attached finger-impressed cordon at the shoulder. Tempered with fine- and medium-grained material. Smoothed surface. Outside grey, brown, reddish, orange patchy colour; inside yellowish brown; the core is dark grey. Size 14 × 10 cm, d. rim 18 cm, th. 0.8 cm (BBM, 2019.137.249; Pl. VII: 5).
2. Three body fragments of a large vessel with spherical body and outdrawn neck. The upper part of the vessel is smoothed, the lower part of the outer surface is roughened, consisting of vertical roughened stripes of 1 cm width and smoothed stripes of similar width between them. Tempered with small and medium grained material. Outside yellow, brown, grey patchy, inside dark grey colour. Size 8 × 11 cm, th. 0.8 cm (BBM, 2019.136.243; Pl. VIII: 1).
3. Two fragments of a conical bowl with indrawn rim. Tempered with fine-grained material. Smoothed, but worn surface. Homogenous dark grey colour. Size 6 × 8 cm, th. 0.4–0.5 cm (BBM, 2019.139.112; Pl. VIII: 2).
4. Fragment of a conical bowl with indrawn rim. Tempered with fine-grained material. Inside and outside traces of graphite coating are visible. Brownish grey colour. Size 2.5 × 4 cm, th. 0.5 cm (BBM, 2019.139.113; Pl. VIII: 3).
5. Fragment of a conical bowl with slightly indrawn rim. Tempered with small and medium-grained material. Inside and outside polished. Dark grey, brown patchy colour. Size 9 × 9 cm, th. 0.6 cm (BBM, 2019.139.119; Pl. VIII: 4).
6. Fragment of a vessel with slightly outdrawn neck, everted rim and a distinct, rounded shoulder. The fragment indicates part of a handle raised above the rim.

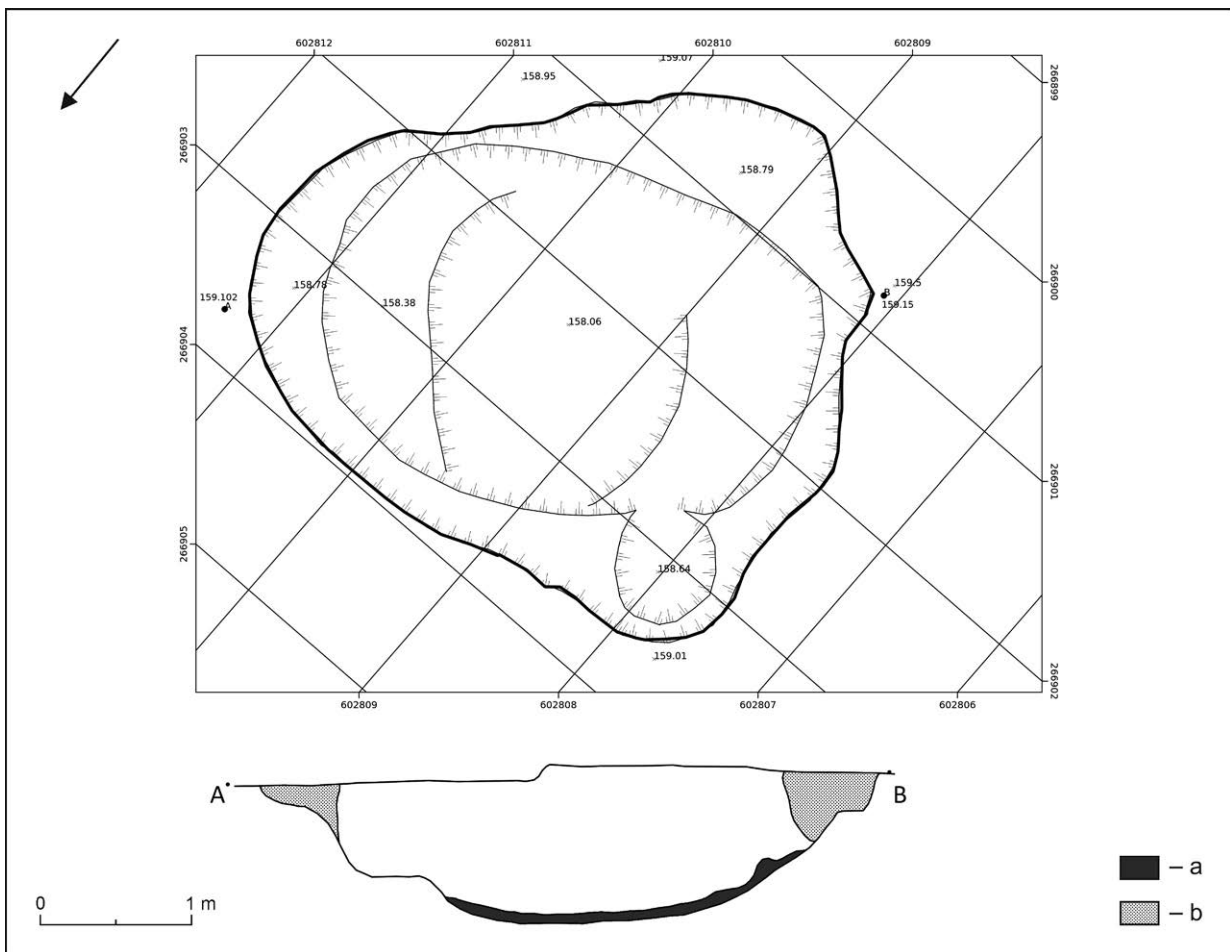


Fig. 12. Süttö-Sáncföldék. Feature 18 (2018). Drawing E. Fejér, A. Bődöcs. Legend: a – intact soil; b – yellowish-brownish mixed soil.

- Tempered with fine-grained material. Outside polished, inside smoothed. Inside and outside greyish brown colour, the core is dark grey. Size 5 × 4 cm, d. rim 12 cm, th. 0.5–0.6 cm (BBM, 2019.137.247; Pl. VIII: 5).
7. Fragment of a conical bowl with a strap handle attached to the centre of the body in an almost vertical, slightly oblique position. Tempered with fine-grained material. Inside and outside polished surface and black colour. Size 6 × 7.5 cm, d. rim 22 cm, th. 0.5 cm (BBM, 2019.137.245; Pl. VIII: 6).
 8. Fragment of a conical bowl with pointed rim. Tempered with small and medium-grained material. Outside grey and brown patchy, inside dark grey colour. Size 11 × 14 cm, th. 0.8–1 cm (BBM, 2019.136.242, similar 2019.136.26; Pl. VIII: 7).
 9. Straight base of a conical bowl. Tempered with small and medium size material. Outside polished, inside no treatment. Dark grey colour. Size 5 × 7 cm, d. base 7 cm, th. 0.5 cm (BBM, 2019.137.241; Pl. VIII: 8).
 10. Base fragment of a vessel with omphalos on its bottom. Tempered with small and medium size material. Greyish brown colour. Size 4 × 7 cm, d. base 6 cm, th. 0.5–0.6 cm (BBM, 2019.139.102; Pl. VIII: 9).
 11. Fragment of a conical bowl with slightly curved neck and everted rim. Tempered with fine-grained material. Inside and outside polished. Dark grey colour. H. 7.3 cm, d. rim 17 cm, th. 0.4 cm (BBM, 2019.137.246; Pl. IX: 1).
 12. Fragment of a conical bowl with slightly curved neck, everted rim and omphalos at the bottom; as a broken off surface indicates, a handle was attached to the shoulder. Tempered with small-grained material. Traces of graphite coating are visible on the outside. Dark grey colour. H. 4.8 cm, d. rim 11 cm, d. base 2 cm, th. 0.3–0.6 cm (BBM, 2019.137.242; Pl. IX: 2).
 13. Three fragments of a vessel with possibly everted rim and a body made up of three distinctly separated parts, a conical lower, an almost vertical central and a conical upper body part. At the border of the upper and central parts, the start of a wide handle with pointed triangular cross section is visible. Tempered with fine-grained material (sand). Inside and outside polished but heavily worn surface. Dark grey colour. D. neck 14–15 cm, th. 0.4 cm (BBM, 2019.136.241; Pl. IX: 3).
 14. Fragment of a conical bowl with straight rim. Tempered with small and medium grained material. Inside dark grey, outside brownish grey colour. Size 4 × 8 cm, th. 0.5 cm (BBM, 2019.139.79; Pl. IX: 4).
 15. Fragment of an undeterminable type of vessel with strongly outturned neck and rim. Tempered with small and medium-grained material (crushed pebble and

- sand). Yellow colour. Size 5.5 × 6 cm, th. 0.7–0.9 cm (BBM, 2019.136.184; Pl. IX: 5).
16. Fragment of a conical bowl with outturned neck and rim. Tempered with small and medium size material. Inside brownish grey, outside grey colour. Size 5 × 5.5 cm, th. 0.4 cm (BBM, 2019.139.96; Pl. IX: 6).
 17. Fragment of a conical bowl with slightly indrawn neck and everted rim. The shoulder is connected to the rim with a strap handle raised over the rim. Tempered with fine-grained material. The surface is polished, and traces of graphite coating are visible both inside and outside. Dark grey colour. Size 6 × 6 cm, th. 0.4 cm (BBM, 2019.137.243; Pl. IX: 7).
 18. Fragment of an undeterminable type of vessel with strongly outturned neck and rim. Tempered with small and medium sized material. Inside polished, outside worn surface. Grey colour. Size 2.5 × 5.5 cm, th. 0.5 cm (BBM, 2019.139.33; Pl. IX: 8).
 19. Fragment of an undeterminable type of vessel with slightly everted straight rim, which has a flattened (faceted) inner side. Tempered with small and medium size material. Inside and outside polished. Greyish yellow colour. Size 2 × 7 cm, d. rim > 22 cm, th. 0.8 cm (BBM, 2019.139.98; Pl. IX: 9).
 20. Fragment of a conical bowl with slightly indrawn rim and a strap handle raised over the rim. Directly below the handle, a horizontally pierced (d. 0.4 cm) knob is attached to the vessel's neck. Tempered with small grained material. Outside burnished, inside traces of graphite coating are visible. Inside and outside greyish brown colour, the core is dark grey. Size 5 × 4 cm, th. 0.5 cm (BBM, 2019.137.244; Pl. IX: 10).
 21. Fragment of a strap handle with vertically faceted surface. Tempered with small and medium size material. Outside polished and traces of graphite coating are visible. Light grey colour. Size 4 × 2.3 cm, th. 1 cm (BBM, 2019.139.69; Pl. IX: 11).
 22. Curved body fragment of an undeterminable type of vessel with a horizontally elongated knob on it. Tempered with fine-grained material. Inside traces of polishing, outside traces of graphite coating are visible. Grey colour. Size 4 × 4 cm, th. 0.5 cm (BBM, 2019.137.240; Pl. IX: 12).
 23. Curved body fragment of an undeterminable type of vessel with vertically channeled outer surface. Tempered with fine-grained material. On the outside traces of graphite coating, on the inside calcareous deposition are visible. Light grey on the outer surface. Size 4 × 4 cm, th. 0.5 cm (BBM, 2019.137.137; Pl. IX: 13).
 24. Almost straight body fragment of an undeterminable type of vessel with a small hole pierced through its wall (d. 0.4 cm). Tempered with small and medium sized material (crushed pebble). Heavily worn surface. Grey colour. Size 3.5 × 3.5 cm, th. 0.6–0.8 cm (BBM, 2019.137.236; Pl. IX: 14).
 25. Almost straight body fragment of an undeterminable type of vessel with brushed outer surface. Tempered with small and medium size material. Outside yellowish brown, inside grey colour. Size 4 × 2.5 cm, th. 1 cm (BBM, 2019.137.74; Pl. IX: 15).
 26. Body fragment of an undeterminable type of vessel with a horizontally pierced (d. 0.4 cm), elongated knob

(2.5 × 3.5 cm). Tempered with small and medium size material (crushed pebble). The surface is covered with calcareous deposition. Orange, dark brown patchy colour. Size 4 × 3.5 cm, th. 0.9 cm (BBM, 2019.137.238; Pl. IX: 16).

The metal finds from the pit's filling

1. Bronze tanged dagger with ring-shaped handle tip and triangle-shaped blade. The artefact is 20.9 cm long. The blade has a rhomboid cross section, an articulated midrib is visible only on its uppermost part. The widest part of the blade measures 2.5 cm. The tang is 1.3 cm wide and 0.2 cm thick and bordered by a flange which is 0.5 cm thick in the middle and tapers towards the blade. The tang is separated from the ring by a plastic midpart which consists of three horizontal ribs. The ring has a diameter of 2.8 cm and a rectangular cross section. There are two pegs preserved in the tang, each of them is 1.2 cm long and have a diameter of 0.5 cm. The length of the blade is approximately 52% (11 cm), while the length of the tang (without the ring) is 30% (6.4 cm) of the dagger's total length. The surface of the whole artefact is patinated and has a dark green colour, but the patina on the inner part of the tang differs in texture from the patina observed on the blade. Weight 58.3 g (BBM, 2019.137.257; Pl. X: 1).
2. Bronze needle with conical head (*Keulenkopfnadel*). The head is decorated with three horizontal incised lines and underneath three rows of fir branch motif. The object is slightly bend in the middle, its surface is patinated and has a dark green colour. L. 11.8 cm, dm. head 0.5 cm, dm. middle 0.3 cm, weight 5.4 g (BBM, 2019.139.126; Pl. X: 2).
3. Bronze wire with round cross section. The ends of the object are rounded and seem intact, but the body is bent at two points. The surface is patinated and has dark green colour. L. 11.8 cm, dm. 0.2 cm, weight 2.5 g (BBM, 2019.139.127; Pl. X: 3).

The worked osseous material¹⁰

1. Small ruminant sheep/goat thighbone diaphysis (*Ovis/Capra femur diaphysis*) point without epiphysis (Schibler type 1/7; Schibler 1981, 29). Complete tool, but poorly preserved, the surface of the artefact is eroded, covered with traces of root etching, the original surface can be seen only on small spots. The bone was bipartited very likely by splitting, the final shaping (or renewing) was made by abrasion, visible at a small spot above the tip. The tool is certainly used, traces of use polish and rounding is moderate. L. 9.66 cm, w. 1.57 cm, depth 0.35 cm, weight 3.85 g (BBM, 2019.137.255).
2. Large ungulate (*Bos/Equus* size group) bipartited rib burnisher. Three fragments of the same tool, not fitting together. Surface preservation is poor, eroded, covered thickly with root etching. At some places thin layer of crust is visible as well. Very likely it is the inactive end of the tool. Both lateral edges were used, medium use polish and rounding could be observed. A large flake broke out of the inactive end as use damage. Exact

¹⁰ The worked osseous material was described and analysed (see below) by Zs. Tóth (Hungarian National Museum).

technique of the bipartition of the rib raw material is undeterminable. L. of fragment 5.64 cm, w. 1.9 cm, depth 0.34 cm, weight 6.23 g (BBM, 2019.137.256).

3. Fragment of a large ungulate (*Bos/Equus* size group) rib burnisher. Surface preservation is medium, with medium amount of root etching covering it. The tool fragments are burnt brown, but this is visible only as a narrow band on the surface. More than middle use polish and rounding can be observed at both sides. Stigma of manufacturing already disappeared; they are covered with use traces. The fragment is most likely situated towards the upper part of the active end. Both lateral edges are worn wavy, towards active end the spongy tissue is worn more heavily as well. L. of fragment 9.2 cm, w. 2.25 cm, depth 0.3 cm, weight 6.6 g (BBM, 2019.139.122).
4. Fragment of a red deer (*Cervus elaphus* L. 1758) antler tine, a manufacturing waste. Preservation is good, with moderate amount of taphonomy, root etching. At both ends of the tine stigmas of abrupt chopping left by metal tools can be seen. At least part of the surface is decorticated, pearling is removed to create an even surface. Assumedly it is not part of a finished and used tool, but rather a fragment of a half-finished tool, which suffered failure possibly during the manufacturing process and thus gone to waste. The raw material could be damaged due to original poor quality, inappropriate storage or handling during the manufacturing process, leading to discarding the piece unfinished. L. 3.45 cm, w. 1.22 cm, depth 6.1 cm, weight 2.05 g (BBM, 2019.139.121).
5. A small point with epiphyseal end (Schibler type 1/4; Schibler 1981, 25) made of roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus* L. 1758) radii (radius). The surface is medium well preserved, moderate amount of taphonomy, root etching is visible. Primary phase of the manufacturing process is not identifiable, most probably the primary cutting was done by splitting or a natural break was used. Final shaping was done by scraping to form. A large impact flake removed from the tip due to use damage. Degree of use polish and rounding is moderate. L. 9.3 cm, w. 8.9 cm, depth 1.23 cm, weight 6.05 g (BBM, 2019.139.123).
6. Narrow spatulate tool made from roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus* L. 1758) tibia diaphysis part. Taphonomy is visible as moderate erosion at the surface, the preservation is good. Most probably it was an *ad hoc* spatulate tool made on a fortunately broken flake. No modification can be detected at all, one of the ends was used in its natural form. Medium polish, rounding and hand polish refers to use. There is minimal use polish and rounding at the inactive end as well. L. 7.44 cm, w. 1.2 cm, depth 0.55 cm, weight 4.09 g (BBM, 2019.139.124).
7. Tiny wedge made of sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*) radii (radius). Surface preservation is middle, erosion is visible. Thong-shaped flake bears the tool which was made by fracturing. A tiny wedge is the active end, which is rather spatulate in shape. There is a large impact break at the medullary side caused by use. Use polish and rounding is moderate, like the handling polish at the mesial part of the tool. L. 6.5 cm, w. 1.64 cm, depth 1.25 cm, weight 9.9 g (BBM, 2019.139.125).

The two features have yielded large quantities of ceramic material, but they are in heavily fragmented state, no complete vessels could be reconstructed and only a small percentage of the finds is suitable for typological analyses. Feature 16 contained 253 sherds, the average size of which is 3×3 cm. Beside 23 different rim and 12 base fragments over 80% of the finds are body sherds. In only nine cases was it observed that multiple fragments of the same vessel were deposited in the pit, but many of these sherds have traces of fresh breakage. Approximately 80% of the fragments were tempered with fine- or medium-grained material. The proportion of the dark and light-coloured ware is around 50 : 50%. The material of feature 18 has similar characteristics. The average size of the 701 fragments is around 4×3 cm. 104 various rim and 47 base fragments were identified, but 78% of the finds are body sherds. Very few matching fragments were identified – they belonged to eleven different vessels. Most of the fragments (over 70%) were tempered with fine or medium-grained material; the coarse ware is rare. The proportion of dark and light-coloured ware is 50 : 50%. The amount of polished fragments is under 10% in both pits; traces of graphite coating were observed on 42 sherds in total.

Various types of bowls, pots and cups have been identified which have parallels in the ceramic material of the Late Tumulus–Early Urnfield culture. Most of the vessels represent common LBA types, such as conical or slightly curved bowls with straight rim and with or without a strap handle below the rim (e.g., Pl. VIII: 6; IX: 4; Kalicz-Schreiber 2010, 252–254; Kőszegi 1988, 21, 29, 39; Patek 1968, 101–105, pl. VI: 24, 26; VII: 4, 31, 35), conical bowls with indrawn rim (e.g., Pl. VI: 3; VIII: 2–4; Kőszegi 1988, 21–24, 29, 49; Patek 1968, 102, pl. VI: 28), or various large vessels with finger-impressed cordon (Pl. VI: 12; VII: 5; Kőszegi 1988, 21–25, 29–33, 37, 48; Patek 1968, 110–112).

There are several vessels in the material with conical lower part, slightly curved neck and outturned rim (Pl. VI: 9; IX: 1, 2, 6), which have numerous parallels from the early phase of the Urnfield culture (Kőszegi 1988, 21; Patek 1968, 105, 106, pl. VII: 6, 8; e.g., Bajč: Paulík 1963, fig. 11: 1; Csabrendek: Kőszegi 1988, pl. 1: A11–12; Cserszegtomaj: Kőszegi 1988, pl. 2: B19; Némethánya: Ilon 2014, 115, 116, pl. 3: 2, 9). Smaller vessels of similar shape with a strap handle raised over the rim (Pl. IX: 7) were also present in the Early Urnfield assemblages (Patek 1968, 106; e.g., Marcellová: Paulík 1963, fig. 25: 2; 40.B; Szigetszentmiklós: Vadász 1992, fig. 7: 6). Conical or hemispherical bowls with pointed rim (Zipfelschüssel; Pl. VIII: 7) are usually considered as inherited shapes from the

period of the Tumulus culture, but they were also used in the Urnfield period (Patek 1968, 102; Paulík 1963, fig. 40.E; Vadász 1992, 219). The open vessel with short rim, strap handle raised over the rim and a horizontally pierced knob directly below the handle (Pl. IX: 10) has parallels only among the finds dated to the Late Tumulus and Early Urnfield period (e.g., Balatonfűzfő: Ilon 2014, pl. 16: 4; Farkasgyepű: Jankovits 1992, fig. 12: 3; Némethánya: Ilon 2014, pl. 3: 5; Perbál: Mali 2015, pl. 10: 1).

In the material of the two pits, only a very small percentage of the vessels have channelled wall, a decoration type usually considered as a general phenomenon of the Urnfield material. There is one body fragment with vertical channelling (Pl. IX: 13) and one fragment with oblique facets on the body (Pl. VI: 5); the latter has numerous parallels in the Early Urnfield material (e.g., Bakonyjákó: Ilon 2014, pl. 11: 6; Balatonfűzfő: Ilon 2014, pl. 16: 3; Marcelová: Paulík 1963, fig. 25: 13; Szigetszentmiklós: Vadász 1992, 217, fig. 7: 1). One fragment of uncertain vessel type has horizontal channels or facets on the body (Pl. VI: 7), which has several parallels in the Late Tumulus and Early Urnfield assemblages (Patek 1968, 102, pl. VI: 12; e.g., Bajč: Paulík 1963, fig. 11: 6; Čaka: Paulík 1963, fig. 6: 6; 8: 1; Némethánya: Ilon 2014, pl. 2: 1; 5: 7). Furthermore, there is also one faceted/trapezoid shaped handle in the material (Pl. IX: 11; see a similar fragment in Szigetszentmiklós: Vadász 1992, fig. 2: 4). Among the many vessels with out-turned rim (Pl. VI: 4, 6, 8; VII: 1; IX: 5, 8, 9), faceted rim can be identified only in one case (Pl. IX: 9). Although conical bowls with channels or facets are characteristic for the Urnfield material culture (Kőszegi 1988, 33; Patek 1968, 89–115), they are missing among the finds of the Sáncföldek.

In general, most of the vessels of the two assemblages are finely tempered and have carefully elaborated, often polished surface. Graphite coating is visible only on a small percent of the fragments. Although only a few comparable assemblages are known from its vicinity (e.g., Perbál: Mali 2015; Tatabánya-Dózsakert: Mészáros K. V. 2012; for a general overview see Furmánek/Veliačik/Vladár 1999, 80; Kőszegi 1988; Patek 1968, 71–77; Paulík 1963), the material from Süttő is essentially in line with the observations made on those sites. Our knowledge about this period in the region is based mostly on burial assemblages and stray finds; however, data from some partially published settlement contexts show that finely prepared pottery prevails in the material and coarse ware is represented only by some larger vessels (Kőszegi 1988, 25, 33, 34; Vadász 1992, 238).

The bronze dagger and the needle are characteristic finds of the period R BD–HA1. The needle

(Pl. X: 2) is a *Keulenkopfnadel* with simple head, which is a widespread type in Central Europe during the Early Urnfield period, but rarely found in younger contexts (Novotná 1980, 141, 142; Říhovský 1979, 151–153; 1983, 33–36). Although a number of similarly decorated pieces can be mentioned (e.g., Čachtice: Novotná 1980, 140, pl. 41: 928; Gemer: Novotná 1980, 141, pl. 42: 938; Radzovce: Novotná 1980, 140, pl. 41: 916; Velem-Szentvid: Říhovský 1983, 33, 35, pl. 13: 294; 14: 336), needles with a completely identical decoration are not known from elsewhere.

The dagger (Pl. X: 1) is a special variant of the more common tanged daggers (cf. above the dagger from the previous excavations; Pl. VI: 1). Tanged daggers with ring-shaped handle tip have a sporadic distribution and from a typological point of view they form a very diverse group. The detailed analysis of the find places the production of the object in the R BD–HA1 period and connects it with the territories of the Eastern Alp, Moravia or West Slovakia (detailed in Fejér 2021).

The bronze wire fragment with spiral ending (Pl. VII: 4) can be part of a jewellery item, but its exact type is hard to define. The diameter of the wire suggests that it belonged to a small needle or fibula. There are some LBA needle types which have spiral ending, e.g., the *Wellennadeln* (e.g., Bakonybél: Jankovits 1992, fig. 2: 8; Farkasgyepű: Jankovits 1992, fig. 28: 10; in general see Jankovits 1992, 63, 64; Říhovský 1983, 15), or the *Spiralkopfnadeln* (Novotná 1980, 93–95; Říhovský 1979, 215, 216) but several fibula types which have spiral-shaped wire elements can also be taken into consideration as analogies (e.g., Ilon 2014, pl. 7: 7; Jankovits 1992, fig. 5: 3; 6: 9; 33: 12; Novotná 2001; Patek 1968, pl. X: 3–5).

The worked osseous assemblage is minimal, altogether six tools and a manufacturing waste could be identified, all of them belonged to the filling of feature 18. The material includes two pointed tools, two *spatulae*, two rib-based tools and an antler fragment (waste). The artefacts are preserved in poor condition. The typological composition of the tools corresponds in general to other Bronze Age sites (Sofaer/Jørgensen/Choyke 2013, 482–487), however, it should be noted that there is a lack on comparable LBA analyses, since only few contemporary settlement materials have been published and worked osseous materials are significantly less studied from this period than from the previous phases of the Bronze Age (for LBA results see e.g., Furmánek/Veliačik/Vladár 1999, 145, 146; Ilon 2014, 131; Kustár/Tugya 2010; Vörös 1996).

The archaeozoological material of these two LBA features was preserved in poor and fragmented condition (404 pieces in total) which does not allow

representative statistical analyses to be carried out.¹¹ The main domestic mammals (in order of abundance) are cattle, caprine, pig and horse, which reflects a pattern typical for the investigated period in the Carpathian basin (e.g., Börcs-Paphomok dűlő and Mosonmagyaróvár-Német dűlő: *Choyke/Bartosiewicz* 1999; Dunakeszi-Székesdűlő: *Csippán* 2013, 331; Németbánya: *Vörös* 1996; Rákoscaba-Major-hegy Dél: *Csippán* 2019, 225–227). Wild mammals were found only in a very low amount ($n = 12$), which makes it not possible to assess their quantitative proportions: roe deer, red deer, boar and brown hare have been identified.

Two bones per feature were chosen for radiocarbon dating. The analyses of the samples from feature 16 yielded the results 3094 ± 29 BP (1428–1277 cal BC, 95.4%) and 3028 ± 24 BP (1391–1208 cal BC, 95.4%), while from feature 18 the absolute dates are 3043 ± 27 BP (1937–1220 cal BC, 95.4%) and 3055 ± 28 BP (1408–1226 cal BC, 95.4%; *Fejér* 2021, fig. 5; *Czajlik et al.* 2019, fig. 19). These data place the features into the 14–13 c. BC, which is in accordance with their relative chronological position suggested by the finds (see below).

Contemporary sites in the vicinity

The field surveys on the Süttő plateau provided evidence on LBA inhabitation at two further areas. East of the Sáncföldek, at Papi földek, it was reported that during the surveys of the Hungarian Topographic Research Project in the 1970's one faceted rim was discovered beside a few non-diagnostic sherds, which could possibly originate from the LBA (*Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk.* 1979, 319, site no. 20/25). The western edge of this territory was partly covered by our field surveys too in 2018 and some non-diagnostic LBA–EIA sherds were collected.

At the southwestern edge of the Sáncföldek area recent field surveys of the Eötvös Loránd University have testified to an intensively inhabited zone. As it was described above, barely any diagnostic finds were collected here, however, the tempering, firing conditions and surface treatment of the sherds indicate LBA or EIA origin in most cases. Based on the Litzen-decorated sherds (see above), multi-period occupation is suggested in this territory. North of the present dirt road, at the eastern edge of the intensively occupied zone, a concentration of some large and freshly broken ceramic fragments and larger stones were observed in a 50×50 cm area (*Czajlik et al.* 2018, 534, 535, fig. 8; note, that some of the fragments were not correctly published). The accumulation of these finds indicated the discovery

of the remains of a destroyed grave, although no bones or cremated remains were noticed. The material of the area was collected separately, but they do not represent a closed context. The most diagnostic sherds are the following:

Finds

1. Three rim and body fragments of a vessel with out-turned rim, lightly indrawn neck and curved body. The shoulder of the vessel is vertically channeled, the top of the shoulder and the middle of the neck are connected by a small, knee-shaped handle. Two other matching fragments of a channeled shoulder presumably also belonged to this vessel. Tempered with fine-grained material (sand). The surface of the vessel seems to have been burnished, but it is heavily worn; inside some traces of graphite coating are visible. Inside and outside homogenous dark grey colour. Size 10×7 cm, th. 0.4–0.5 cm (BBM, not inventoried yet; Pl. X: 4).
2. Two body fragments of a large, possibly biconical vessel type with vertically channeled body. Tempered with small and medium-sized material (crushed pebble). The surface is heavily worn, inside no traces of treatment, outside remains of graphite coating. Homogenous dark grey colour. Size 13×5 cm, th. 0.8–1 cm (BBM, not inventoried yet; Pl. X: 5).
3. Fragment of an undeterminable type of vessel with conical lower part, short, vertically channeled shoulder and straight, slightly indrawn neck. A small thick handle with a very narrow horizontal hole is situated at the shoulder. Tempered with fine-grained material (sand). The surface is heavily worn, but traces of graphite coating are visible both inside and outside. Homogenous dark grey colour. Size 5×3 cm, th. 0.5–0.8 cm (BBM, not inventoried yet; Pl. X: 6).
4. Almost straight body fragment of an undeterminable type of vessel. Tempered with fine-grained material (sand). The outer surface is heavily worn, the inside is burnished and shows traces of graphite painting (or coating). Homogenous dark grey colour. Size 3×3 cm, th. 0.6 cm (BBM, not inventoried yet; Pl. X: 7).
5. Fragment of a large vessel with straight neck and possibly outturned rim. Tempered with fine and medium size material (crushed pebble). Smoothed on the outside, no treatment inside. Outside dark grey, inside brown colour. Size 12×12 cm, th. 0.6–0.8 cm (BBM, not inventoried yet).
6. Fragment of an undeterminable type of vessel with conical lower part, short, vertically channeled shoulder and possibly straight, slightly indrawn neck. Tempered with fine-grained material (sand). The surface is heavily worn; traces of graphite coating are visible both inside and outside. Homogenous dark grey colour. Size 3×2.5 cm, th. 0.6–0.8 cm (BBM, not inventoried yet; Pl. X: 8). Although found a little further apart and on a different occasion, it presumably belongs to vessel no. 3. In addition, ten other smaller or larger non-diagnostic body fragments were also collected in the area, which are similar in tempering, colour and surface treatment (often graphite coating) to the above described specimens.

¹¹ The analysis of the archaeozoological material was carried out by P. Csippán (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest).

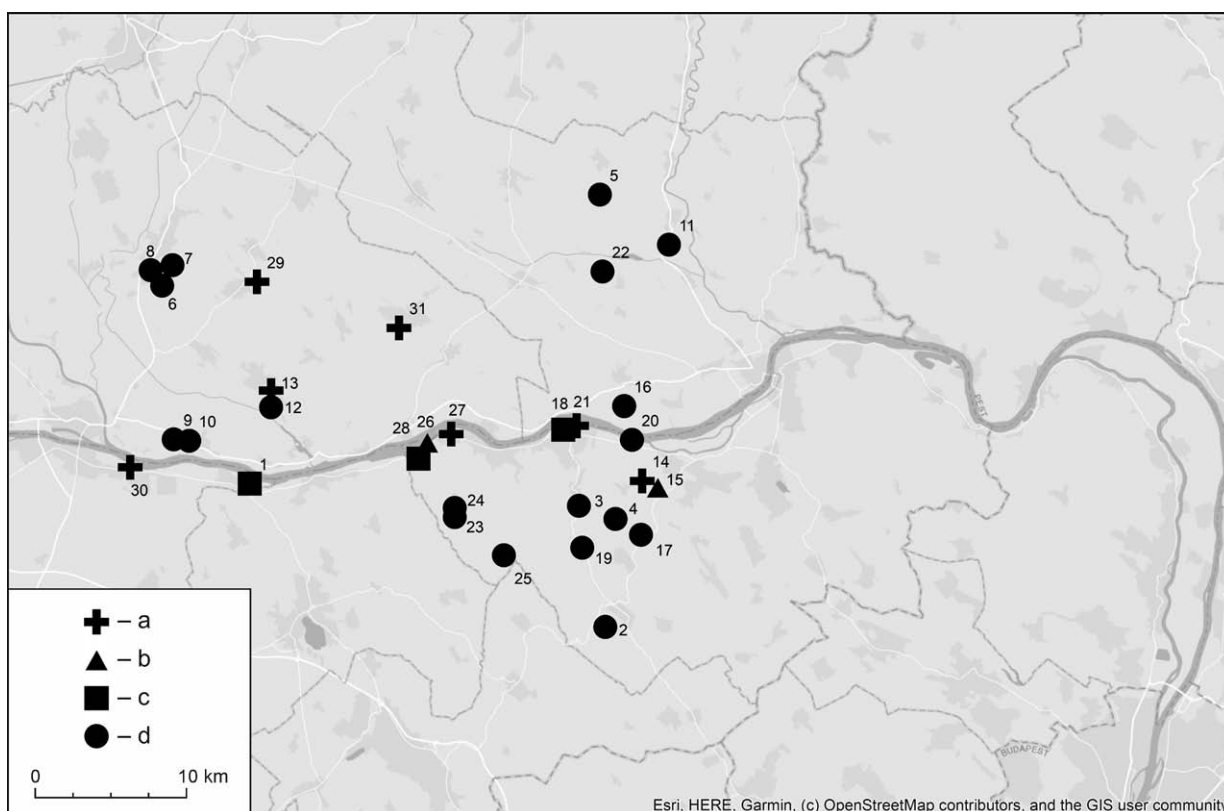


Fig. 13. Late Bronze Age sites with material of the older phase of the Urnfield Period in the vicinity (ca. 20 km radius) of Süttő. 1 – Almásfüzitő-Foktorok; 2 – Bajna-Vízállás alatti dűlő; 3 – Bajót-Hagymásrét; 4 – Bajót-Pélimődszentkereszt; 5 – Bruty; 6 – Hurbanovo-Bacherov major; 7 – Hurbanovo-Dolný Bacher; 8 – Hurbanovo-Nagy nyilas; 9 – Iža-Danube bank; 10 – Iža-Öregállás; 11 – Kamenín-Várhegy; 12 – Marcelová; 13 – Marcelová; 14 – Mogyorósbánya-Fehérkereszt; 15 – Mogyorósbánya-Óhegy; 16 – Mužla-Svätějurský vnútorný hon; 17 – Nagysáp-Úrisáp; 18 – Nyergesújfalu-Dunapart; 19 – Nyergesújfalu-Gunyóalji dűlő; 20 – Nyergesújfalu-Papírgyári földek; 21 – Nyergesújfalu-Viscosa gyár; 22 – Šarkan-Pod jazerom; 23 – Süttő-Bikolpuszta II; 24 – Süttő-Bikolpuszta III; 25 – Süttő-Gerecse; 26 – Süttő-Nagysáncstető; 27 – Süttő-Rákóczi utca 36; 28 – Süttő-Sáncföldek; 29 – Svätý Peter (Dolný Peter); 30 – Szöny-Őszöny; 31 – Vojnice (after Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979; Kőszegi 1988; Kuzma 2011c; Patek 1968; Paulik 1963; Veliačik/Romsauer 1994). Map E. Fejér. Legend: a – burial; b – hilltop settlement; c – settlement (excavated); d – stray find.

Although in a previous publication this material from the Sáncföldek was preliminarily identified as a LBA grave (Czajlik *et al.* 2018, 534, 535), the detailed analysis of the ceramic finds rather suggests a destroyed EIA feature. The vessel with S profile body, vertically channeled shoulder and a small handle (Pl. X: 4) has some parallels in the Urnfield material culture (Csöngé: Patek 1968, pl. XLI: 5; Neszmély: Patek 1961, pl. I: 8; Sághegy: Kőszegi 1988, pl. 9: 20; 46: 2; Tököl: Kőszegi 1988, pl. 11: 4) – albeit usually with larger handles and additional horizontal channels above the shoulder – but its best analogies are known from EIA contexts (e.g., Balatonboglár-Berekre dűlő: Jáky 2016, fig. 5: 17, 18; Győr-Ménfőcsanak: Ďurkovič 2016, pl. 106: 3). Similarly, the decoration and texture of the vessel with short, channeled neck and small, thick handle on it (Pl. X: 6) is not foreign to the Urnfield pottery repertoire, its distinct shoulder, however, has no analogies

from this period; in contrary to the numerous EIA finds (e.g., Győr-Ménfőcsanak: Ďurkovič 2016, pl. 16: 4; Regöly: Patek 1968, pl. LXXXV: 1; Tokod-Altár: Patek 1982–1983, pl. 19: 5, 7–10), where this type of shoulder is a common feature (Ďurkovič 2016, 71, 72). Graphite coating, which can be observed on several fragments, was a known surface treatment method in the territory throughout the LBA and EIA; however, painted graphite motifs – as assumed on one of the fragments (Pl. X: 7) – were characteristics only for the EIA period (Kreiter *et al.* 2014, 129, 130; Patek 1982–1983, 66–68).

In the broader vicinity of the Süttő plateau several stray finds have been reported which may indicate LBA inhabitation, but their finer chronological position cannot be established (Fig. 13).

The Hungarian Topographic Research Project revealed possible LBA finds from the area of present-day Bikolpuszta (Bikolpuszta II and III; see

Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 314, sites no. 20/10; 20/11), approximately 4 km to the south of the plateau, west of the stream Bikol. From the inner territory of today's Süttő village, a prehistoric cemetery is known in the Rákóczi street, where various graves were discovered in the 1930's, 1950's and 1960's, some of them dated to the LBA, while others to the EIA. There are many contradictions in the literature about the interpretation of the finds (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 319, site no. 20/21; cf. Patek 1968, 38, 39, 149, pl. CVIII: 3–5). Further to the south, remains of a fortification were documented on the hillside below the summit of the Gerecse at an altitude of 460–510 m, and although the collected material was very scarce and uncharacteristic, they suggested that the site was probably established during the LBA (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 317, site no. 20/18). Another, presumably fortified hilltop settlement has been reported from Mogyorósbánya-Óhegy, but from here too only stray finds are known, therefore little certain can be said about its inhabitation period and fortification (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 258, site no. 13/9; Kőszegi 1988, 161). There are some settlement remains reported from Almásfüzitő-Foktorok, which may originate from the older phase of the Urnfield period (Kőszegi 1988, 116; V. Vadász 1972). Remains of an Urnfield settlement were unearthed in Nyergesújfalu-Dunapart (Kőszegi 1988, 167; Patek 1968, 35), and stray finds indicate the existence of contemporary sites at Nyergesújfalu-Papírgyári földek and Nyergesújfalu-Gunyhóalji dűlő (Kőszegi 1988, 167). Scattered finds collected in the vicinity of Bajót-Hagymásrét, Bajót-Péliföldszentkereszt and Nagysáp-Úrisáp might also represent contemporary settlements (Kőszegi 1988, 118, 164). Several LBA stray finds were collected also around Bajna, including from the site Bajna-Vízallás alatti dűlő, the material of which might be contemporary with that of the described sites at Süttő (Kőszegi 1988, 118).

There are also some data about LBA burials in the region from Mogyorósbánya-Fehérkereszt, Nyergesújfalu-Viscosa gyár, and from a little further away at Szöny-Ószöny (Kőszegi 1988, 161, 167, 187), but their material have not been published. A number of LBA sites are clustered in the vicinity of Esztergom, and among them some burial assemblages (Esztergom-Cserepesvölgy, Esztergom-MIM szerelőcsarnok, Esztergom-Sintértelep: Kőszegi 1988, 137–139) can be dated to the earlier phase of the Urnfield culture.

On the left bank of the Danube, similarly, several stray finds indicate contemporary LBA

inhabitation characterized by the Čaka material culture; however, excavation data are scarce and the fine chronological position of the finds cannot be always determined (Benkovský-Pivovarová 2019; Furmánek/Veliačik/Vladár 1999, 70–81; Paulík 1963; Veliačik/Romsauer 1994). The nearest reported LBA site is located at Mužla-Svätøjurský vnútorný hon (Kuzma 2011c, 62, no. 11), while stray finds probably indicate other contemporary sites at Bajč-Ragoňa II, Bajč-Tehelňa, Bruty, Hurbanovo-Bacherov majer, Hurbanovo-Dolný Bacher, Hurbanovo-Nagy nyilas, Iža-Danube bank, Iža-Öregállás, Kamenín-Várhegy, Marcelová, Šarkan-Pod jazerom (Paulík 1963, no. 2; 6; 9; 44; 60; Veliačik/Romsauer 1994, no. 16; 18; 90; 198; 199; 203; 206; 227; 228; 246; 352; 353). At Marcelová, Svätý Peter (Dolný Peter), and Vojnice graves were discovered (Paulík 1963, no. 42; 57; 74; Veliačik/Romsauer 1994, no. 143; 144; 351; 620).

THE ABSOLUTE CHRONOLOGICAL FRAMEWORKS OF THE PREHISTORIC INHABITATION AT THE PLATEAU

Regarding the absolute chronology of the described archaeological material, six recently obtained ¹⁴C dates are available, although they do not cover the entire span of prehistoric occupation at the plateau (Fig. 14).

There is little known about the Neolithic inhabitation on the plateau. It is characterized by Želiezovce type material of the Linear Pottery Culture,¹² which is roughly dated in Transdanubia to the end of the 6th millennium BC (5300/5250–5000/4900 cal BC; Oröss/Bánffy 2009, 177). In order to date the oldest inhabitation period of the site complex, a sample was chosen for radiocarbon dating from the material of the excavations in the 1980's. According to the available documentation, pit 1 of trench VI, unearthed in the Nagysáncetű area (1981), provided solely Neolithic finds, therefore its material was suitable for further investigation. Beside a small fragment of a human humerus which did not contain sufficient amount of collagen, a dozen of freshwater shells was the only osseous material stored among the pit's finds. One of those shells was selected for radiocarbon dating and it yielded the result 5280 ± 27 BP (4234–3993 cal BC, 95.4 %; Fig. 14). These absolute dates are within the chronological frame of the Copper Age in the Carpathian Basin, but as the sample originates from a river, it may appear older than the reality due to the freshwater reservoir effect (FRE). The FRE is responsible for anomalously old dates of riverine or lacustrine samples, and it is

¹² The Neolithic material from the site is currently being processed by Zs. Tóth (Hungarian National Museum).

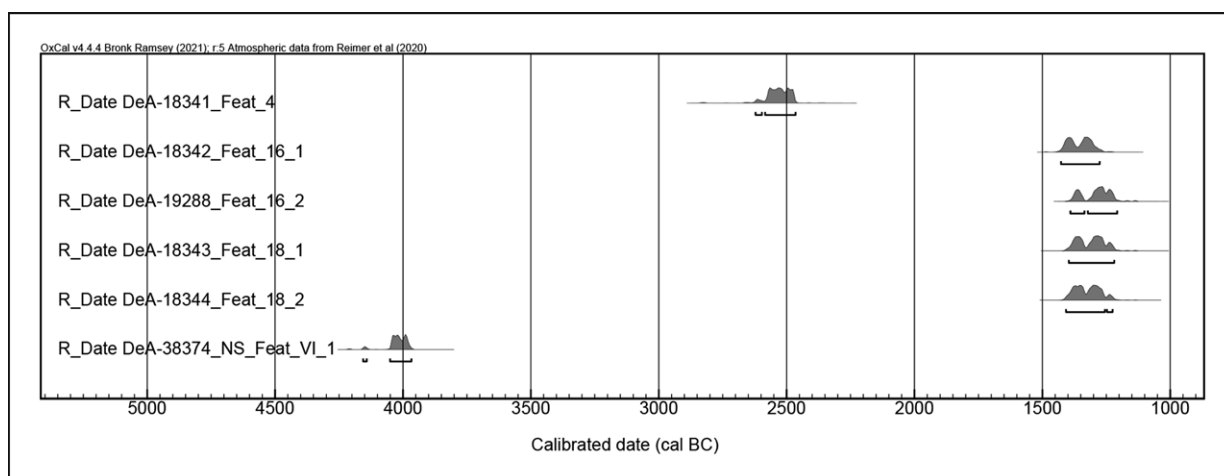


Fig. 14. Radiocarbon dates from Süttő. Süttő-Sáncföldék – feature 4 (2018), feature 16 (2018), feature 18 (2018); Süttő-Nagysáncstető – trench VI feature 1 (1981).

highly variable both in global measures and even within the same body of water. The possible offset caused can range between 0 and 6000 years and requires series of local control samples to calibrate (Ervynck/Boudin/Van Neer 2018, 395, 396; Lanting/van der Plicht 1998, 153, 154; Philippsen 2013; Philippsen/Heinemeier 2013). Thus, it can be securely stated that the investigated shell from Nagysáncstető does not originate from the Neolithic. It was either kept in a mislabelled bag or the original context was not closed, and the feature had a mixed archaeological material.

Our recent knowledge suggests that there was a gap between the Middle Neolithic and Early Bronze Age inhabitation at the plateau. From this roughly three thousand years long period, no evidence of permanent or temporary use was detected on the plateau overlooking the Danube. Some Late Copper Age ceramic fragments (Boleráz culture) were documented during field surveys solely at the bank of the stream Bikol, at Tatai úti dűlő I (Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979, 315). As outlined above, archaeological record testifies to the intensive inhabitation of the plateau in several phases of the later prehistoric period during the 2nd and 1st millennia BC. For now, the investigated shell cannot be securely anchored to any prehistoric inhabitation period, but future studies regarding FER in the river Danube could refine its dating.

Regarding the Early Bronze Age, two phases of inhabitation have been recorded on the plateau. The older period is represented by the Makó-Kosihy-Čaka material and, on the basis of ¹⁴C data from Süttő-Sáncföldék, testifies to an inhabitation around the mid-3rd millennium BC (2585–2466 cal BC, 90.8%, see detailed above; Fig. 14). The pe-

riod of inhabitation at Süttő-Kissánc can only be roughly estimated, since the available material is not sufficient for fine chronological observations and absolute dates are missing for this Hatvan-Tokod type of material in Transdanubia. This type of material culture has been usually placed to the R BA1–BA2 periods and dated to the end of the 3rd millennium BC, although the chronology of these periods has been often debated (P. Fischl et al. 2015; Kiss et al. 2015; 2019; Stockhammer et al. 2015; Szabó 2017; for absolute chronological data related to the Hatvan culture see Marková 2010, 71; Schlütz/Bittmann 2016 and cf. some old results from the territory of central Hungary in Raczky/Hertelendi/Horváth F. 1992, 42–45).

Currently, no ¹⁴C dates are available for the MBA material at Süttő. The archaeological finds indicate a long-time inhabitation at Nagysáncstető, but it has not been confirmed yet by absolute chronological dates. In relative chronological terms, the TEP corresponds to the phases R BA2–BB1, which, based on radiocarbon dates from other sites, covered the period between the early 2nd millennium BC and the 17–15. c. BC (Dani et al. 2019a, 33, tab. 1; Ilon 2019, fig. 3; Kiss 2012, 201–203; Kiss et al. 2015, 28, 29; 2019, 178, 179; Szabó 2017, 112, 113).

From a relative chronological point of view, the LBA inhabitation at Süttő-Sáncföldék can be dated to the periods R BD–HA1, which correspond with the 14–13. c. BC at the site according to some ¹⁴C dates (1428–1277 cal BC, 95.4%; 1391–1208 cal BC, 95.4%; 1397–1220 cal BC, 95.4%; 1408–1226 cal BC, 95.4%; Fig. 14; see detailed in Fejér 2021, 51; for summarized comparative results in the region see Ilon 2019, fig. 3).

The currently available data shows that the territory of the plateau remained unsettled after the

13th c. BC until the EIA. A significant part of the material excavated on the Süttő plateau represents the HC period and can be dated to the 8–6th c. BC (Czajlik *et al.* 2019, fig. 19; Novinszki-Groma 2017; V. Vadász 1986b).

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The loess plateau above the Danube between the present-day settlements of Süttő and Neszmély testifies to dynamic changes in settlement strategies throughout the various prehistoric periods. These shifts might have been driven by various factors, such as population growth, transforming economic and social structures and interactions, shifts in subsistence strategies, or the environmental and climatic changes.

Despite the low altitude of the plateau (approximately 150 m above sea level), its relative height over the Danube (ca. 50 m) makes it a prominent location, offering both control over a long-distance communication route and natural protection. Although environmental data on the Neolithic and Bronze Age inhabitation periods of the site are very limited, it has been suggested that the territory was covered by forest steppe vegetation that time (Horváth A. 2001), which could have provided favourable conditions for prehistoric population. The large open inner area of the plateau (today's Sáncföldek and further Tatai úti dűlő) were suitable for cultivation and animal husbandry, while the nearby hilly and more forested areas to the south and west could have been used for hunting. Water source, a crucial necessity for settlement, was available in the area: beside the river Danube, the stream Bikol was also within reach, and periodic streams and springs in the valleys may have been exploited too. The Danube was not only an essential resource, but it also served as an important means of communication, enabling those people living close to its banks to maintain long-distance exchange networks. The recovered archaeological material of the plateau confirms this assumption, since it testifies to mixing cultural traditions and strong connections with distant territories in several periods (see, e.g., the distribution of the loaf-of-bread idols; the mixed MBA material with elements of the Maďarovce and TEP culture; the tanged dagger with ring-shaped handle attachment).

The research carried out so far shows that prehistoric communities preferred to establish settlements on the hilltops at the edge of the plateau divided by gullies (Nagysánc, Nagysántető, Kissánc). There is evidence of inhabitation on these hilltops throughout all prehistoric periods

with the exception of the Copper Age, which is only represented by remains discovered at the bank of the stream Bikol, at Tatai úti dűlő I site. Although the current gully-system does not necessarily reflect the prehistoric conditions, the topographic situation of the hilltops suggests that the most suitable area for permanent settlement was the Nagysántető, because unlike Nagysánc and Kissánc it has been directly connected to the hinterland. The archaeological discoveries of the Nagysántető indicate that this area was indeed used as primary settlement zone. The hill was naturally protected on several sides, but there is evidence that its southern edge, where it was easily accessible, was artificially fortified in several periods. Ramparts and ditches are generally interpreted as defence structures, but other interpretation possibilities should be also considered regarding enclosed spaces (Harding 2006; Parkinson/Duffy 2007; Szeverényi/Kulcsár 2012, 291, 292). The plateau covers an area of approximately 3.2 ha today, but taking into account that part of it was demolished during the 19th c., its prehistoric extent is estimated at about 3.5–4 ha.

The first settlement at the plateau is dated to the end of the Middle Neolithic period, after that a three-thousand-year long gap is suspected in the plateau's inhabitation. A new settlement was established at Nagysántető in the first phase of the EBA, and finds indicate possible contemporary settlements at Sáncföldek and Tatai úti dűlő II as well; however, their precise chronological relationships cannot be determined with certainty. The scarce evidence available in general on the settlement structure of the Makó-Kosihy-Čaka culture suggests that the communities characterized by this material lived on small settlements with dispersed layout mainly established along rivers; hilltop and fortified hilltop settlements are barely known, unfortunately the available data about the Nagysántető settlement is also very scarce (Fejér 2022; Kulcsár 2009, 69). According to our recent knowledge, during excavation very low amount of material attested to the Makó-Kosihy-Čaka culture was found, which implies, the over 3 ha area was not densely inhabited.

In the younger phase of the EBA, a settlement was founded at the hilltop Kissánc, in an area having about 1.5 ha of habitable land. The facts that occupation can be detected in the area only in this period, and that Hatvan-Tokod type material culture that characterizes this settlement has not been found at any other parts of the plateau yet, suggest that the population occupied this hill was driven by completely different economic and social factors. Instead of living on a more spacious, eas-

ily defensible area above the Danube with direct contact to the plain hinterland (Nagysáncstető), they preferred to choose a small, prominent location that was easy to protect but difficult to access from the nearby lands. The defensive structure (ditch) assumed to cut in the middle of the Kissánc has not been investigated, but it is important that archaeological material was found both inside and outside of this division and that the outer part of this system was located still within the naturally enclosed hilltop.

During the MBA the area of the Nagysáncstető was intensively settled and repeatedly reinforced on its southern side. Both the first and second settlements were fortified and the dimensions of the later rampart and outer ditch exceeded those of the earlier ones. There was no other site on the plateau contemporary with these fortified hilltop settlements. The third settlement, established at the end of the MBA and abandoned after a while, was built over the same area as the previous ones, but it was not fortified by any rampart as the houses erected over the previous fortifications suggest. During this last phase of MBA inhabitation at Nagysáncstető two or three other coeval sites appeared in its close vicinity: a settlement in the valley Hosszúvölgy, and occupied areas are suspected upon surface collections in the south-western area of Sáncföldek and to the east of it, at Sánci-dűlő I. The settlement in the valley is of great significance, since, according to our current knowledge this is the only prehistoric period, when the Danube bank below the plateau was also inhabited. This location had several disadvantages for human settlement in prehistoric times, including its vulnerability to hostile attacks or its exposure to the elements of nature. Field research has proven that the area was often affected by flooding. Previously, before the location of the MBA settlement in Hosszúvölgy became published, it had been often misinterpreted as part of the Nagysáncstető settlement that had fallen down into the valley. Although this theory does not stand up in the light of the exact position of the site, it draws attention to another possible threat, landslides, which could have affected both the upper and lower settlements. The loess plateau along the Danube poses a high risk of landslides (Gerzsényi/Albert 2021, 731; Józsa *et al.* 2019), although no research has targeted this question so far and no evidence of prehistoric land instability has been documented during previous fieldworks at Süttő.

The trenches opened on Nagysáncstető yielded enormous quantities of MBA (TEP) material, indicating intensive inhabitation, but the available data are insufficient to reconstruct the internal

structure and density of the settlement in any of its phases. The publications of G. Vékony do not describe in detail what type of MBA features were excavated in the inner areas, but the available field diaries and the first reports mention several pits containing TEP material, as well as daub fragments with imprints of branches which may indicate the presence of houses with walls constructed using the wattle-and-daub technique (Vékony 1980; 1981; 1982b; 1983b; Vékony/Vadász 1982). Misinterpreting G. Vékony's references to finding houses with plastered floor at Süttő-Hosszúvölgy, it has been recently claimed that similar structures were also unearthed inside the fortified hilltop settlement of Nagysáncstető (Dani *et al.* 2019b, 863). However, according to the reported data, 'floors' (Vékony 2000, 179) and 'fragmented floor surfaces' (V. Vadász 2001, 48) were discovered at Nagysáncstető only from the latest MBA inhabitation phase, when no fortification surrounded the settlement. Architectural structures dug into the ground (e.g., postholes) were not recorded.

In the distribution area of the TEP, several hilltop settlements and hillforts are reported, dated to various periods of the culture, but only a few of them have been investigated so far. Most of these sites are located in the central territories of South Transdanubia and usually cover an area of 4–5 ha (Dani *et al.* 2019b, 862–864, fig. 14; Kiss 2012, 211–215, 277). Among them, the settlement at Dunaszekcső-Várhegy resembles most closely in topographic location to the Nagysáncstető site – it is situated on top of the loess plateau overlooking the Danube – however, its area was intensively used in the Roman Period and Middle Ages and therefore the MBA inhabitation is only known upon collected stray finds (Ecsedy 1984, 89, 96; Kiss 2012, 211–215, 277). For better understanding the hilltop settlements at Süttő-Nagysáncstető, the phenomenon should be investigated beyond its cultural (TEP) context. The MBA in the central Carpathian Basin is characterized by fortified, often multi-layered sites, which is comparable also to Central European tendencies (Jochenhövel 1990, 211–218; Primas 2002; Shennan 1986, 119–123; Szeverényi/Kulcsár 2012). Many of these hilltop and possibly fortified hilltop settlements are located on the loess plateau along the Danube in central Hungary, just as the Süttő settlement (Kovács T. 1984; Reményi 2012; Szeverényi/Kulcsár 2012). The observations made at Süttő-Nagysáncstető regarding the final phase of the MBA are in line with those noticed at several similar enclosed sites in central Hungary, namely that during the Koszider period the ditches surrounding the previous settlements were filled in and built over, testifying to social and/or ideological changes (e.g., Százhalombatta-

Földvár, Lovasberény-Mihályvár; *P. Fischl et al. 2013*, 358–362; *Szeverényi/Kulcsár 2012*, 292).

The study of MBA hilltop settlements in central Hungary have revealed that they rarely stood alone but were linked to large networks of contemporary sites (e.g., around Százhalombatta-Földvár in the Benta valley; *Earle/Kolb 2010*, 71–78; *Uhnér 2019*; *Vicze 2000*; *Vicze/Earle/Arthursson 2005*; in general, see *Dani et al. 2019b*; *Szeverényi/Kulcsár 2012*). These results are hard to be compared to the settlement structure around Süttő-Nagysántető, as large-scale intensive research is still missing here. However, the study of the Süttő plateau has already brought to light sufficient evidence to safely assume that the Nagysántető settlements were also embedded in a dense network of sites. These include the remains of a late MBA settlement at the Süttő-Hosszúvölgy in the valley below the hilltop, a contemporaneous site at Süttő-Sánci dűlő I, furthermore, a site of late MBA inhabitation southwest of Nagysántető indicated by Litzen-decorated fragments collected from the surface. Further MBA sites are known from the broader vicinity of the plateau (e.g., at Dunalmás, Lábatlan, Neszmély, Nyergesújfalu), but more archaeological research is needed, including clarification of their chronological relationships, to determine the positions and roles of these sites in the regional settlement network. Despite the intensive and long-lasting MBA inhabitation, no contemporary cemetery has been discovered so far on the Süttő plateau. Little is known about the spatial relation between settlements and burials of the TEP, but it is supposed that they are located close to each other (*Kiss 2012*, 216). According to our recent knowledge, the nearest cemetery was discovered at a distance of 4–5 km, in Lábatlan (Fig. 10; *Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979*, 244, 246; *Kisné Cseh 1999*, 61).

After a period of abandonment, the area of Nagysántető was resettled during the LBA, although without fortifications. Features of this

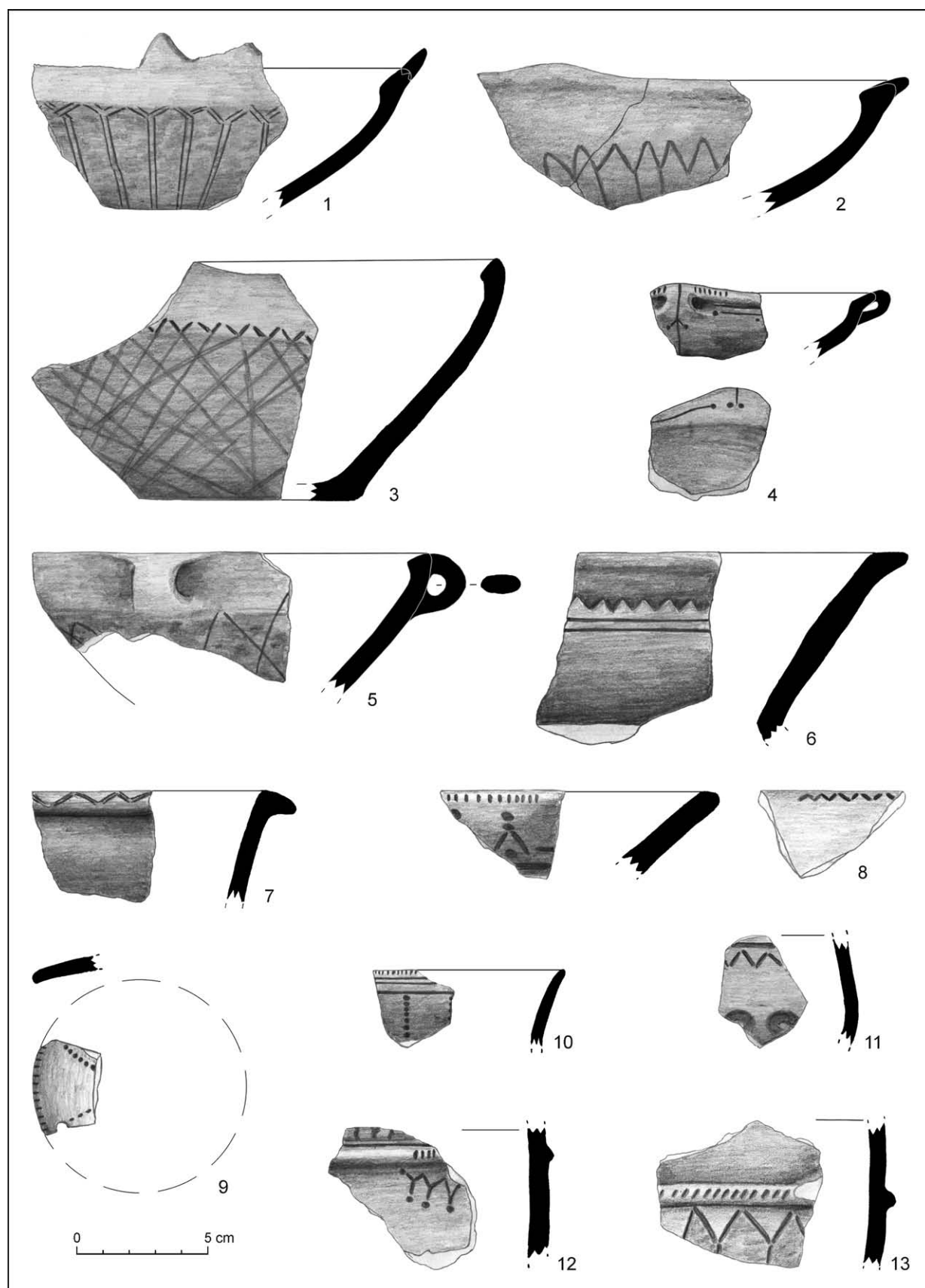
period were also discovered in Sáncföldek and there are some unsecure data about a contemporary settlement at the hilltop Nagysánc and in the southwest edge of Sáncföldek; a dense network of LBA sites can be supposed in the neighbouring region, but the sites can rarely be dated precisely. In general, settlements of the period are frequently found on river banks or terraces. Hilltop settlements are a common type of settlement in the Urnfield period, including only naturally and both naturally and artificially protected sites. Many of these settlements testify to permanent occupation and are commonly interpreted as centres of metallurgy or long-distance trade (*Bánda 1982*; *Jockenhövel 1990*, 219–226; *Kőszegi 1988*, 28, 30, 33, 36, 47; *Primas 2002*). The Süttő-Nagysántető settlement was inhabited only for a shorter period of time and there is no evidence of specialized metallurgical activities on the site. Casting moulds or other tools of metalworking have not been reported and metal finds have also been rarely found in the close vicinity. There are no contemporary hoards known from the neighbouring land, but LBA swords were discovered in the Danube a few kilometres away (Lábatlan-Piszke: *Kemenczei 1988*, 44, pl. 17: 186; *Mozsolics 1972*, 190, fig. 1: 4; Nyergesújfalu: *Kemenczei 1988*, 62, pl. 37: 335; 1991, 194–196, pl. 20: 92; 43: 194; 44: 195, 196; *Mozsolics 1975*, 14–16, fig. 5: 2, 3; 6; 7). To evaluate the phases of LBA inhabitation on and around the Süttő plateau further research would be needed.

While there are no signs of occupation on the plateau during the younger phase of the Urnfield period, the intensive use of the area is documented in the EIA. The Nagysántető was resettled and reinforced and possibly the territory of the Nagysánc became also inhabited that time, but what is of particular concern is the different perception of the surrounding plateau area, as suggested by the funerary monuments erected on the Sáncföldek, on a land previously connected to mundane (such as residential and agricultural) activities.

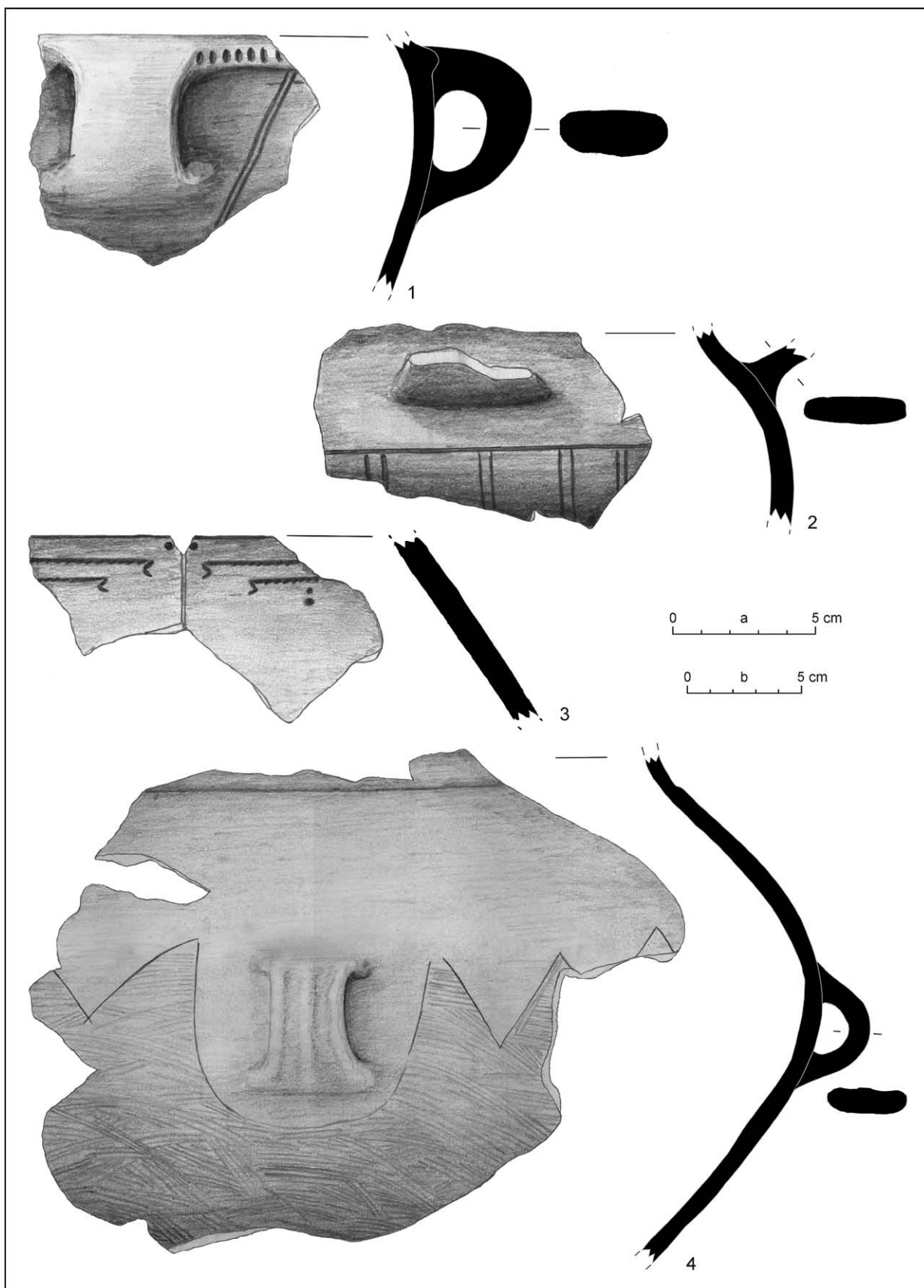
Acknowledgements

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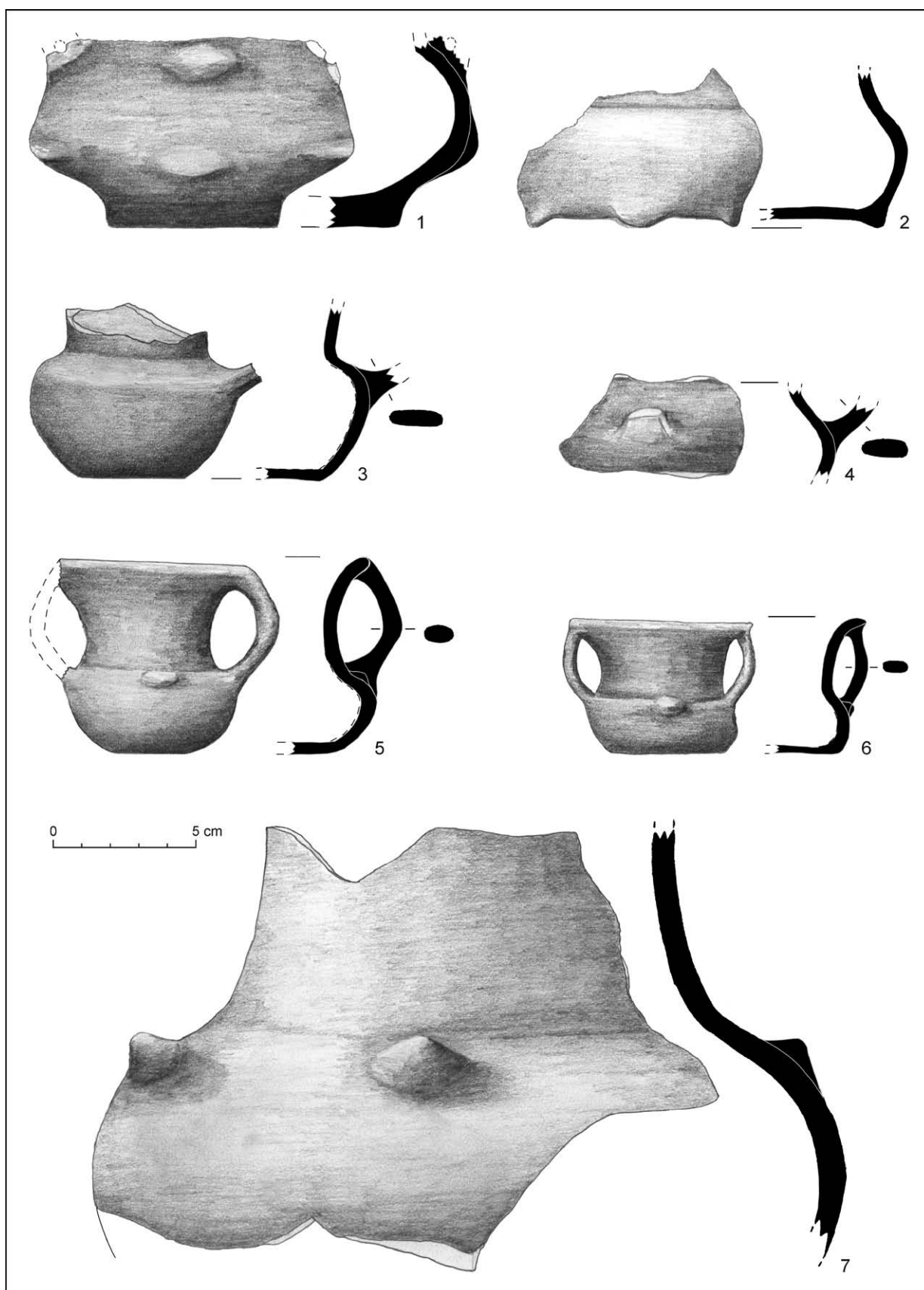
The archaeozoological analysis of the new excavation material was carried out by Péter Csippán (ELTE), the stone material was processed by Dóra Kürthy (ELTE, Kuny Domokos Museum). Mónika Merczi (BBM) assisted the research in Esztergom. In the Archive of the Hungarian National Museum I was helped by Szilvia Komiszár, in the Archives of the Institute of Archaeology at the HUN-REN Research Centre for the Humanities by Friderika Horváth, Magdolna Füredi and Vilmos Sternád, and in the Archive of the Kuny Domokos Museum by Anna Győri-Pórszász. András Markó (Hungarian National Museum) lent a hand in the Hungarian National Museum during the search for the Palaeolithic finds. Zsuzsanna Tóth (Hungarian National Museum) analysed the worked osseous material and assisted the research in the archives. Katalin Novinszki-Groma (ELTE) shared useful data and documentation material related to the excavations of the 1980s at Süttő. Csaba Bodnár (Museum of Fine Arts) gave advice during data processing and on the first version of the draft. I am deeply indebted to them for all of their assistance.



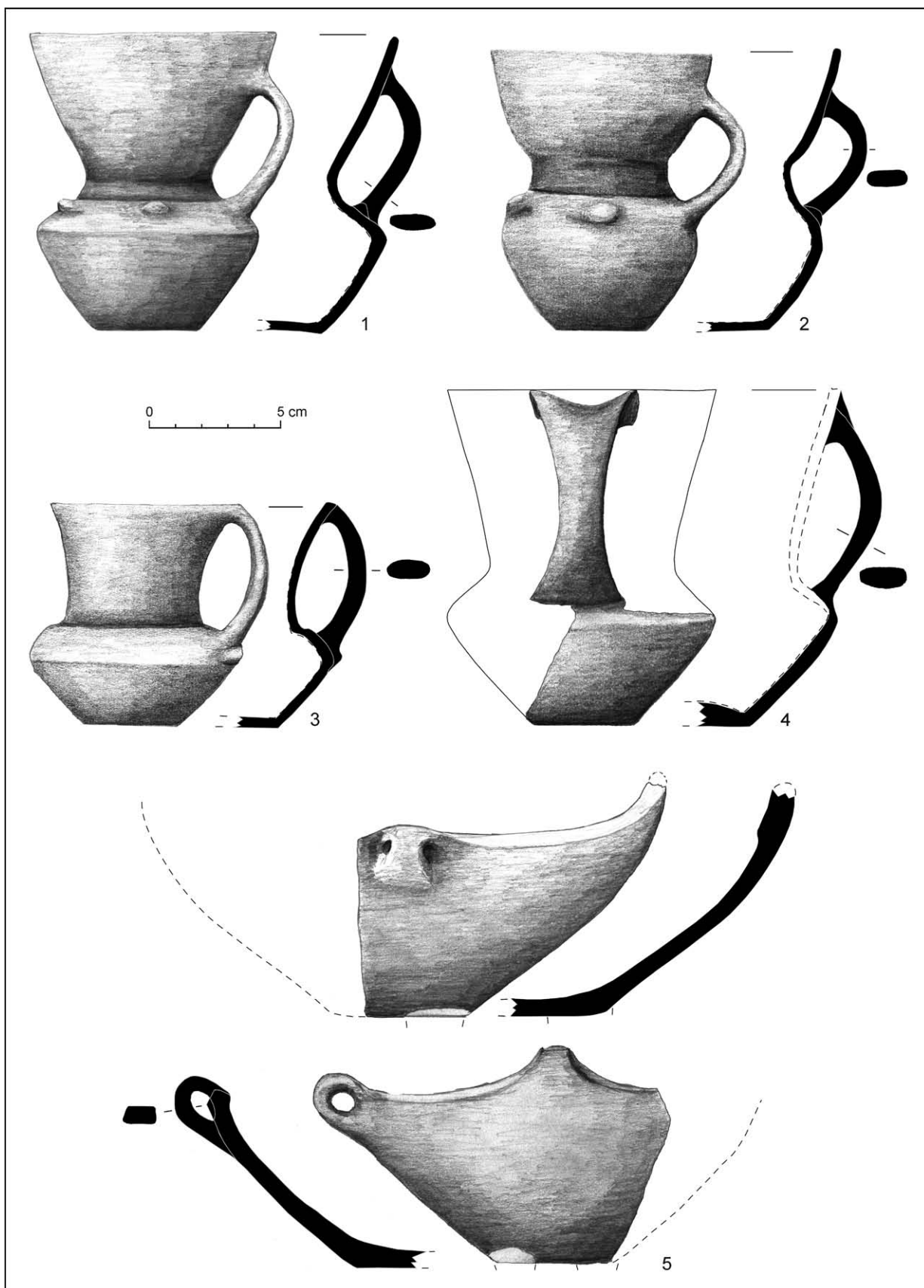
Pl. I. Middle Bronze Age material from Süttő. Selected ceramic finds from Süttő-Nagysáncstető. Drawing E. Fejér.



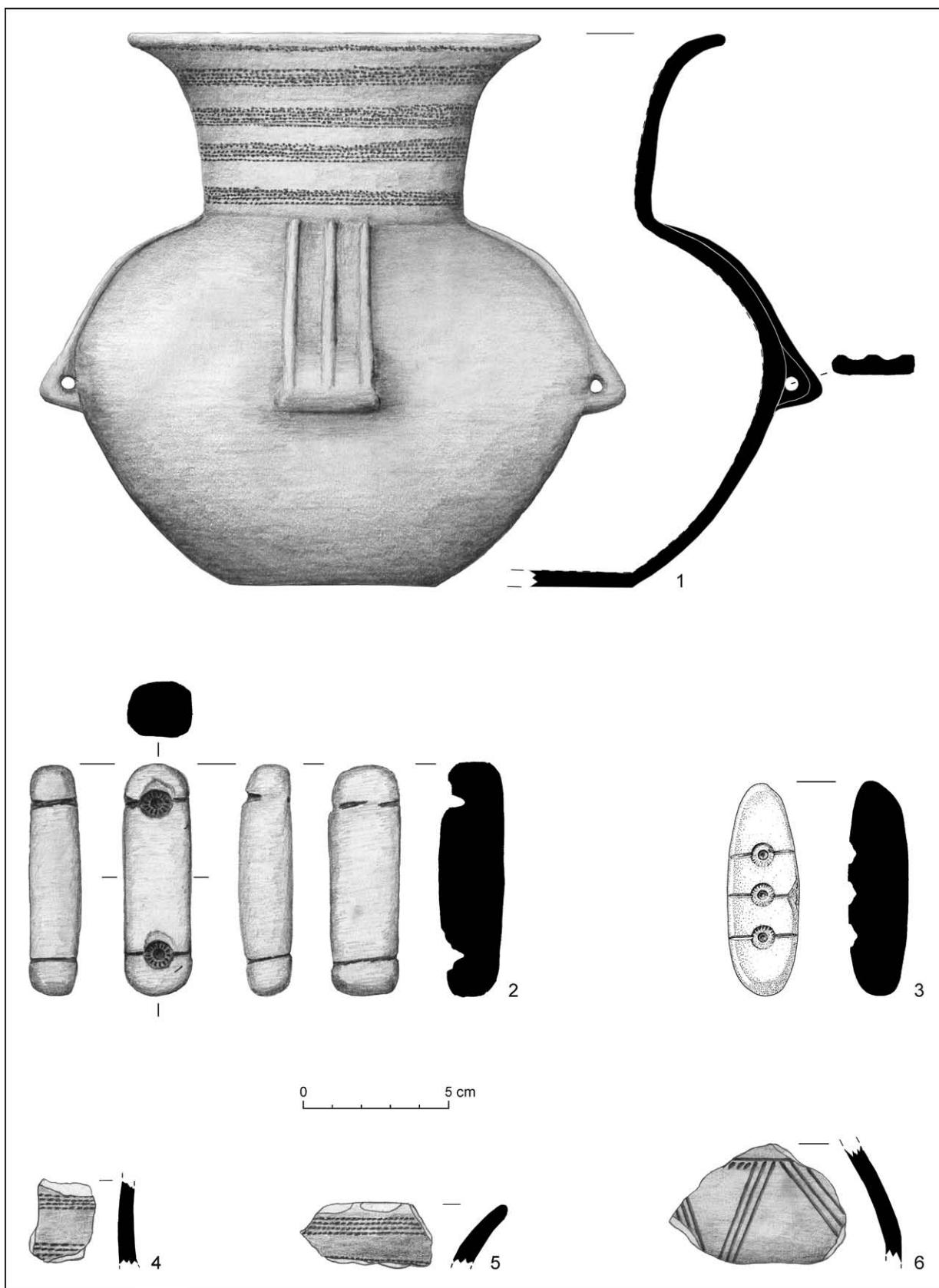
Pl. II. Middle Bronze Age material from Süttő. Selected ceramic finds from Süttő-Nagysáncstető. Drawing E. Fejér. Scale: a – 1–3; b – 4.



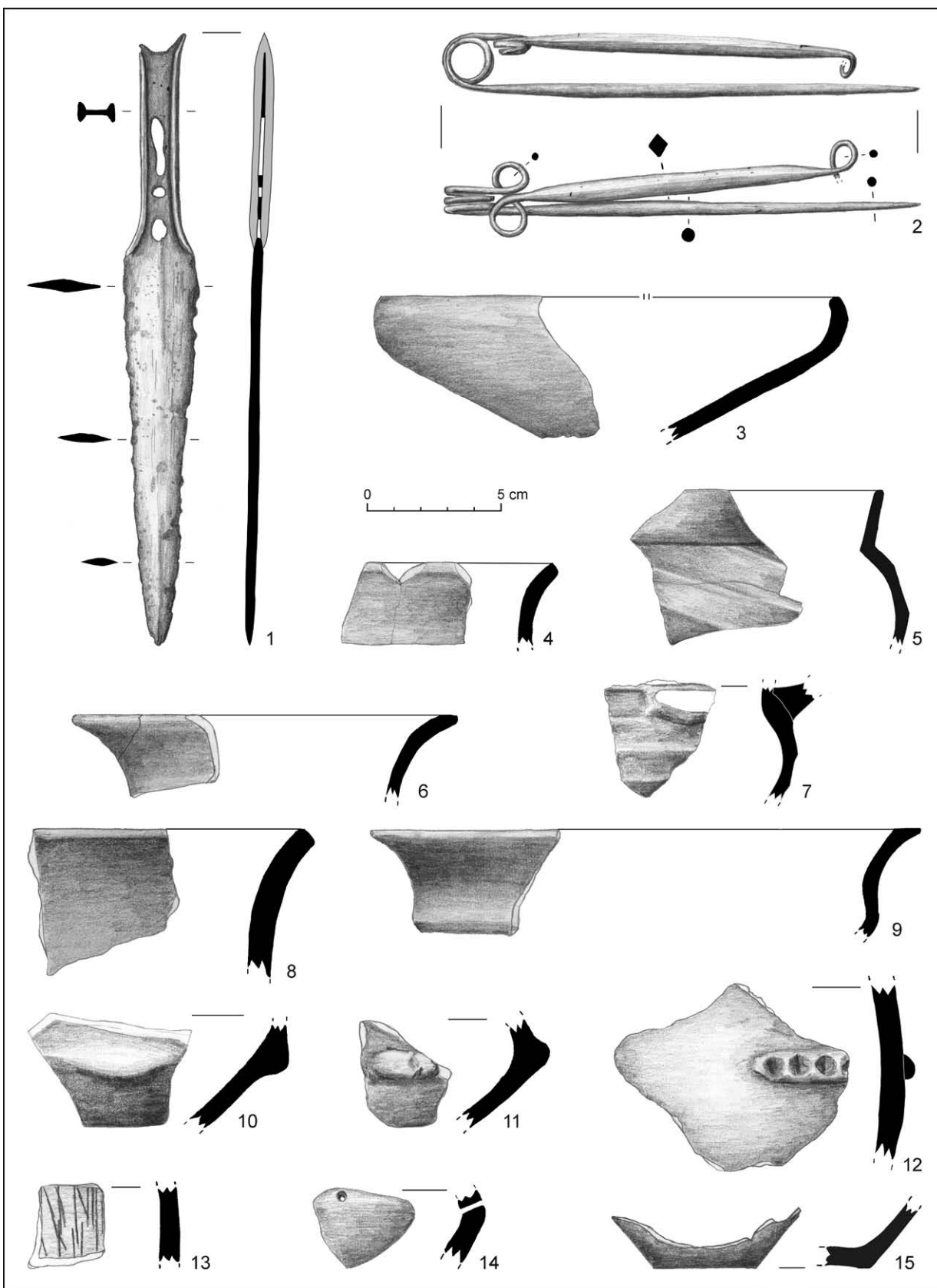
Pl. III. Middle Bronze Age material from Süttő. Selected ceramic finds from Süttő-Nagysáncstető. Drawing E. Fejér.



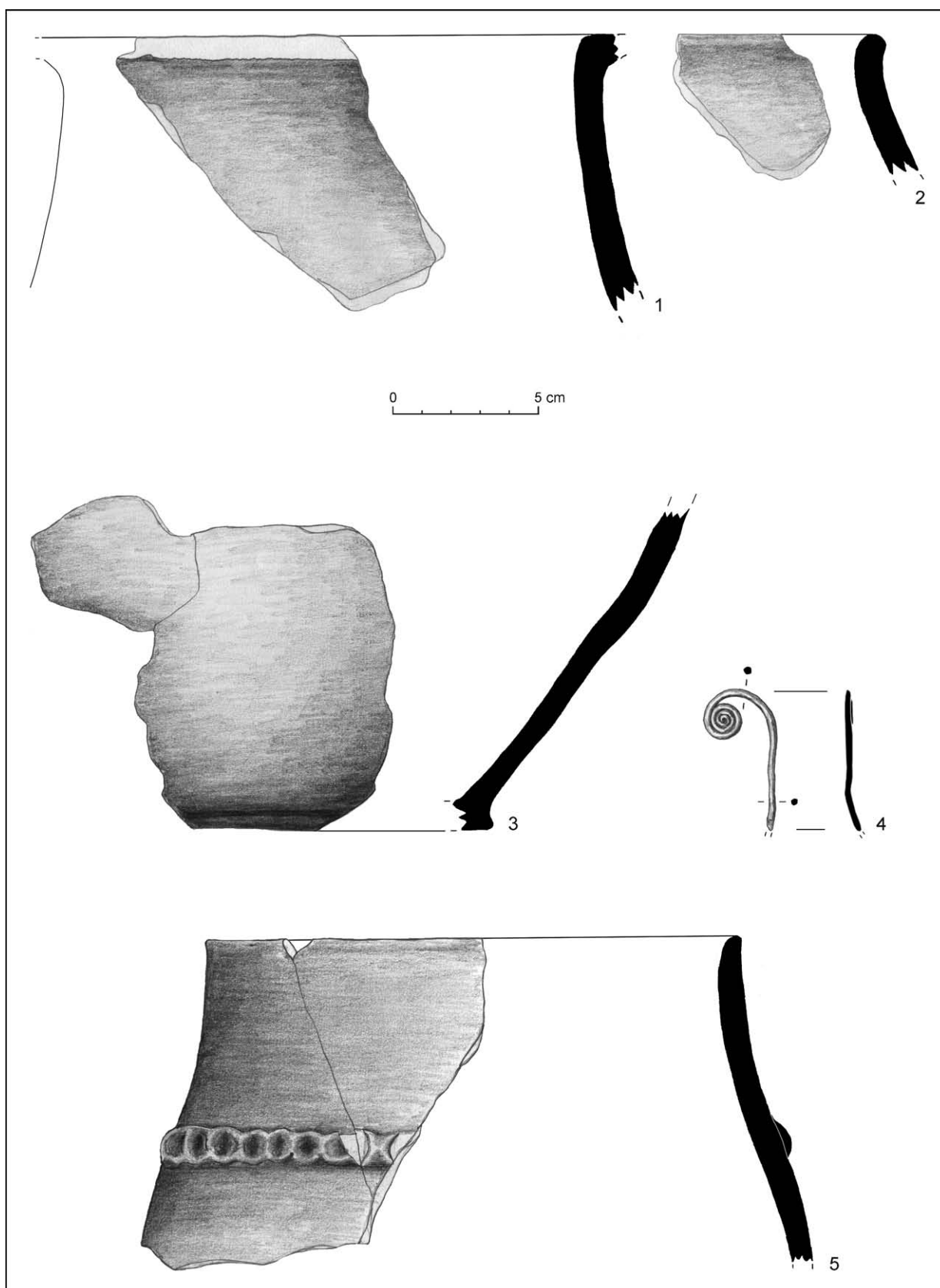
Pl. IV. Middle Bronze Age material from Süttő. Selected ceramic finds from Süttő-Nagysáncstető. Drawing E. Fejér.



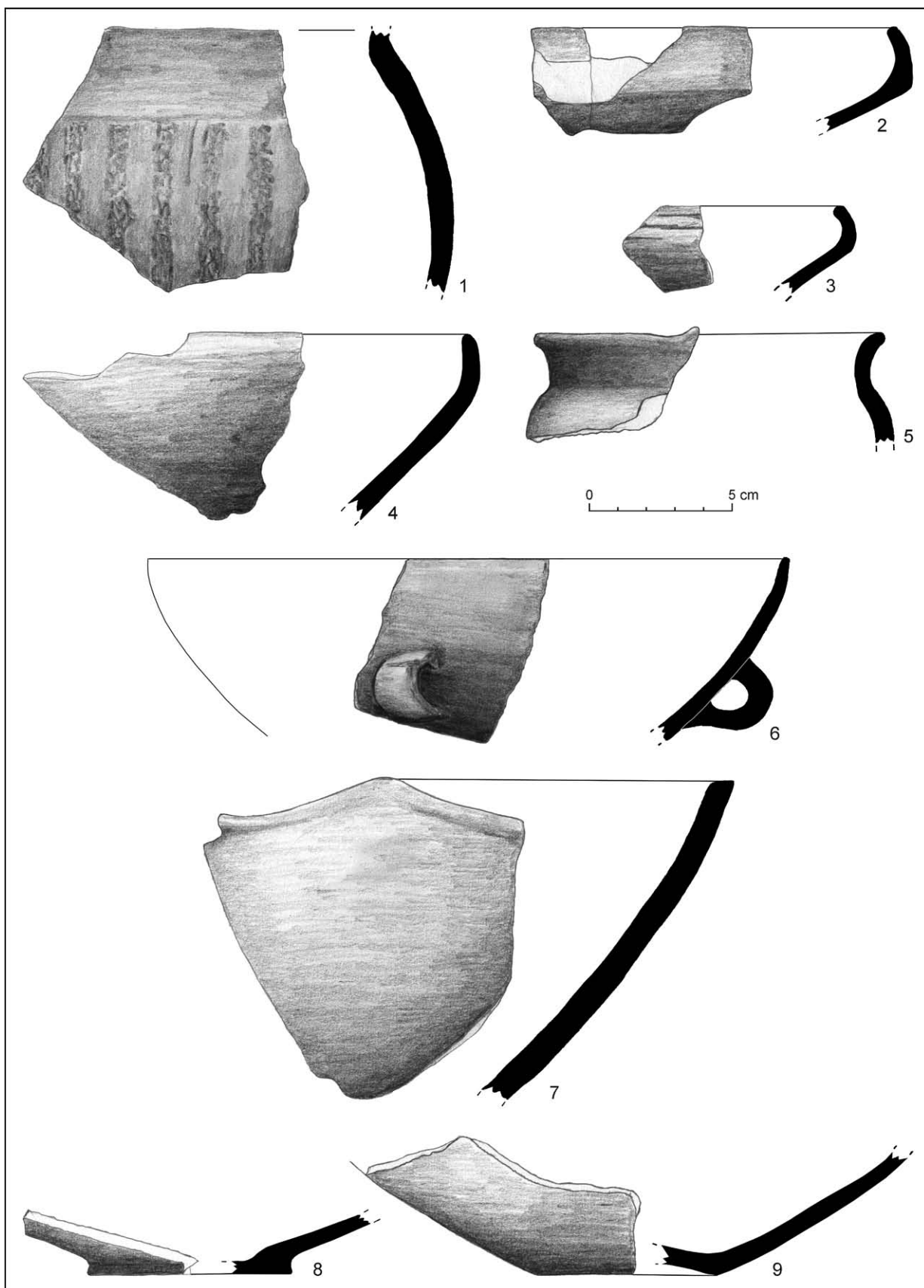
Pl. V. Middle Bronze Age material from Süttő. 1 – ceramic vessel from Süttő-Nagysáncstető; 2 – *Brotlaibidol* allegedly from Süttő-Nagysáncstető; 3 – *Brotlaibidol* from Süttő-Hosszúvölgy; 4–6 – selected stray finds from Süttő-Tatai úti dűlő/Sáncföldek. Drawing 1–2, 4–6 – E. Fejér; 3 – after Kovács 1988, fig. 2: 10.



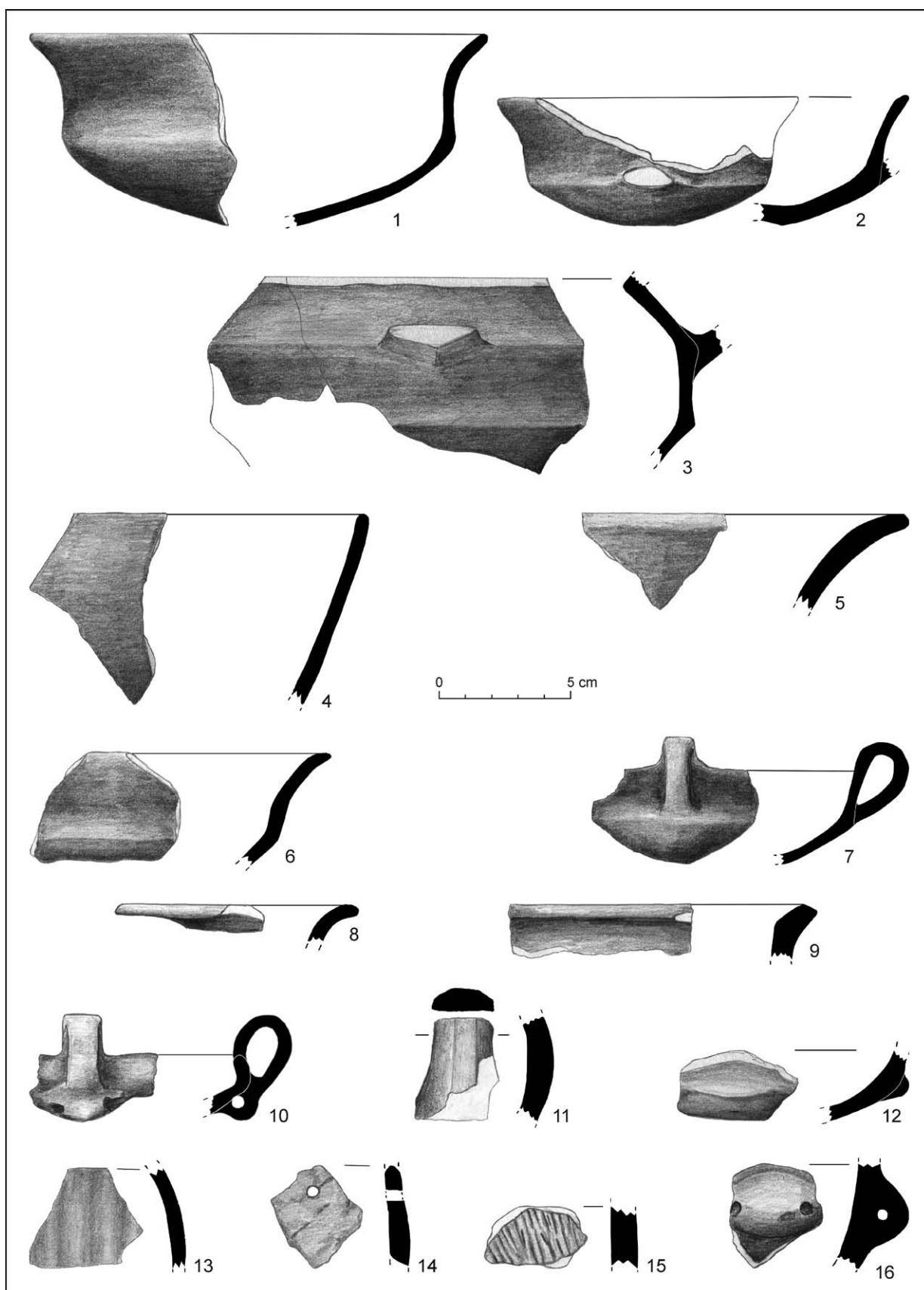
Pl. VI. Late Bronze Age material from Süttö. 1 – bronze dagger possibly originating from Süttö-Sáncföldek; 2 – bronze fibula possibly originating from Süttö-Sáncföldek; 3–15 – selected ceramic finds from Süttö-Sáncföldek, feature 16. Drawing E. Fejér.



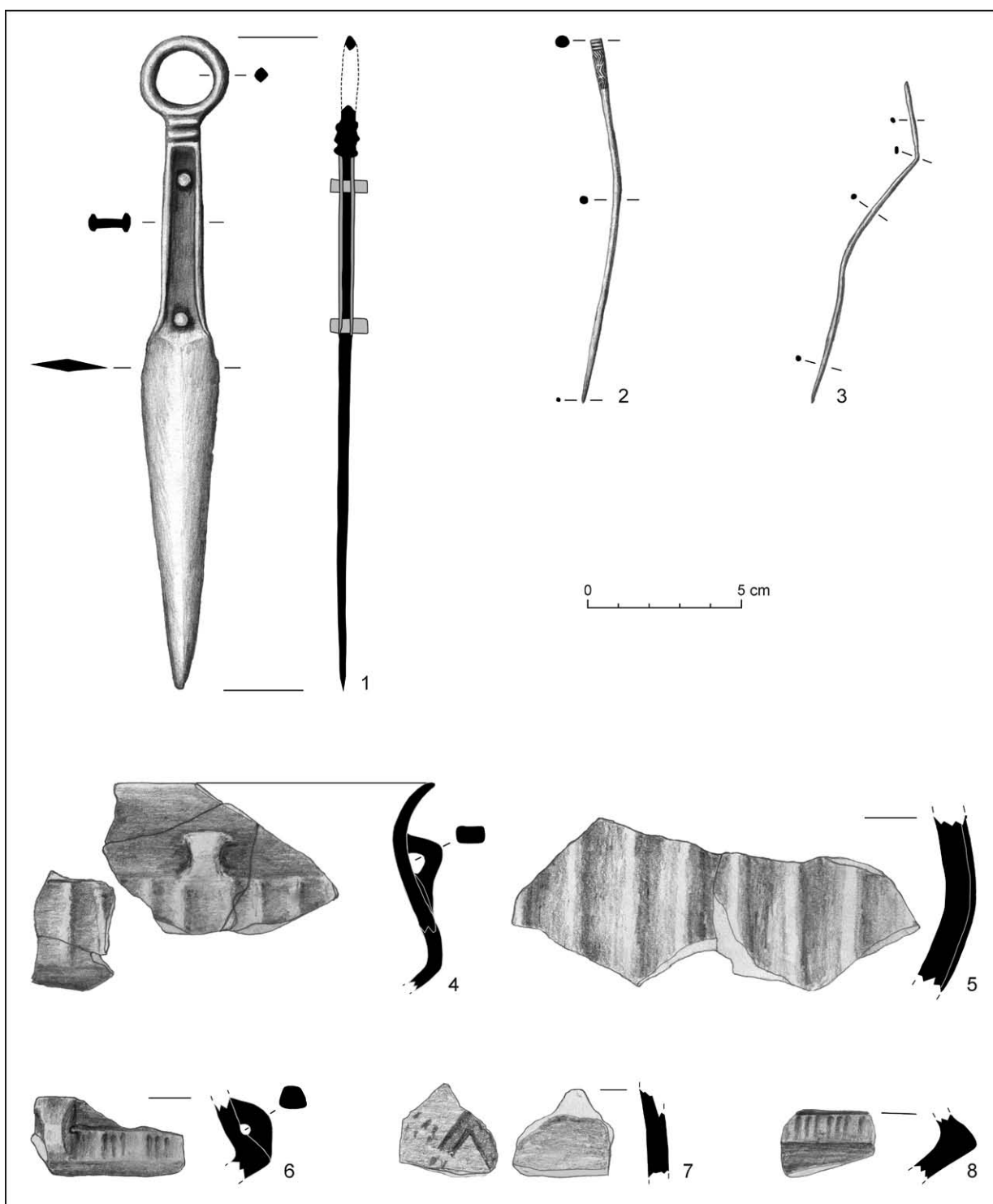
Pl. VII. Late Bronze Age material from Süttő-Sáncföldek. 1–3 – selected ceramic finds, feature 16; 4 – bronze wire, feature 16; 5 – ceramic find, feature 18. Drawing E. Fejér.



Pl. VIII. Late Bronze Age material from Süttő. Selected ceramic finds from Süttő-Sáncföldek, feature 18. Drawing E. Fejér.



Pl. IX. Late Bronze Age material from Süttő. Selected ceramic finds from Süttő-Sáncföldek, feature 18. Drawing E. Fejér.



Pl. X. Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age material from Süttő. 1–3 – bronze finds (dagger, needle, wire) from Süttő-Sáncföldek, feature 18; 4–8 – Early Iron Age ceramic assemblage from Süttő-Tatai úti dűlő/Sáncföldek. Drawing E. Fejér.

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Vývoj osídlenia na plošine Süttő v dobe bronzovej (severozápadné Maďarsko)

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SÚHRN

Štúdia prezentuje staršie a novšie nálezy z pravekého sídliskového komplexu v Süttő (severné Zadunajsko), osídleného počas viacerých dejinných období a súčasne si dáva za cieľ rekonštruovať vývoj osídlenia počas doby bronzovej. Sídliskový komplex sa nachádza na pravom brehu rieky Dunaj, na vrchole sprašovej plošiny medzi dnešnými obcami Neszmély a Süttő. Plošina je z južnej strany vymedzená úpäťm pohoria Gerece, na východe potokom Bikol a na západe hornatým terénom v okolí Neszmély; na severe má plošina strmý, približne 40 m hlboký zráz s výhľadom na Dunaj a jeho aluviálnu nížinu na slovenskej strane. Skúmané vyvýšené územie je rozčlenené viacerými roklinami, tvoriacimi prirodzene chránené územie, na ktorom boli zakladané rôzne otvorené i opevnené výšinné sídliska. V severnej časti plošiny sú známe praveké lokality – Kissánc, Nagysánc a Nagysáncetető. Centrálna časť plošiny, nachádzajúca sa južne od spomenutých lokalít, je známa pod názvom Sáncföldek a jej využitie sa počas jednotlivých období praveku menilo. Stopy pravekého osídlenia boli identifikované rovnako aj na východ od Sáncföldeku – lokality Papi földek a Sánci dűlő I – ako aj južne, pri potoku Bikol – lokality Tatai úti dűlő I a II. Stopy pravekého osídlenia boli zistené aj v rokline Hosszúvölgy, rozdeľujúcej plošinu medzi Kissánc a Nagysáncetető (obr. 1).

Archeologický výskum v tejto oblasti sa začal už pred storočím. Prvé vykopávky, realizované koncom 20. rokov 20. stor., boli zamerané na pohrebiská zo staršej doby bronzovej, avšak o ich výsledkoch je známe len málo. V roku 1959 zrealizovali E. Pateková a A. Mozsolicsová záchranný výskum na lokalite Süttő-Hosszúvölgy, v doline (roklina) medzi výšinnými územiaми Kissánc a Nagysáncetető. Výskum bol primárne zameraný na východnú stranu doliny, kde bol objavený rozsiahly súbor materiálu zo strednej doby bronzovej, avšak skúšobné sondy boli vyhlbené aj na vrchole Kissánc, ako aj na úpäť Nagysáncetető (obr. 2). Medzi rokmi 1968–1972 sa v rámci Maďarského archeologického topografického výskumného projektu uskutočnila rozsiahla topografická prospekcia v oblasti sídliskového komplexu západne od dnešnej obce Süttő. V roku 1978 É. Vadászová spoločne s G. Vékonom začali archeologický výskum. Ich pozornosť bola zameraná na mohylové hroby zo staršej doby železnej a súčasné pohrebisko s plochými hrobmi na lokalite Sáncföldek, ako aj na výšinné sídlisko Nagysáncetető, osídlené počas viacerých dejinných období. Terénne práce pokračovali do roku 1990, avšak dokumentácia z viac než 10-ročného výskumu nie je úplne zachovaná a niektoré nálezy dnes už nemôžu byť identifikované. Okrem náleзов zo staršej doby železnej bolo získané aj značné množstvo materiálu zo strednej doby bronzovej, nálezy zo staršej a mladšej doby bronzovej, ako aj z mladšej doby železnej.¹³ V roku 2001 vyhlbil G. Vékony dve skúšobné sondy na odber paleoenvi-

ronmentálnych vzoriek (obr. 3; 4). Od roku 2010 iniciovala terénny výskum v tejto oblasti Univerzita Loránda Eötvösa, zahŕňajúci primárne povrchový zber, geofyzikálne a letecké prieskumy. V rokoch 2018 a 2019 bol pod vedením Z. Czajlika realizovaný aj terénny výskum na lokalite Süttő-Sáncföldek.

Najstaršie doklady osídlenia plošiny pochádzajú zo stredného neolitu. Pozostatky osídlenia s nálezmi patriacimi k lineárnej keramike železovského typu boli zistené na výšine Nagysáncetető, avšak doteraz neboli publikované.

Po dlhšom období bez osídlenia, bola oblasť znovu obývaná v staršej dobe bronzovej. Na výšinnom území Nagysáncetető zaznamenali É. Vadászová a G. Vékony niekoľko objektov (stavieb?) kultúry Makó-Kosihy-Čaka, pričom autori uvádzajú, že sídlisko bolo v tomto období čiastočne opevnené. Na lokalite Sáncföldek odkryli výskumy z rokov 1990 a 2018 súdobé objekty (dve jamy), ktoré boli v nedávnom období publikované. Ďalší analogický materiál je známy z lokality Tatai úti dűlő II, čo dovoľuje predpokladať husté osídlenie plošiny počas staršej doby bronzovej.

Vo výšinnej časti lokality Kissánc bolo počas terénneho výskumu v roku 1959 a následných povrchových prieskumov identifikované opevnené sídlisko, datované do neskorej fázy staršej doby bronzovej (obr. 5). Nálezy boli určené G. Bándim a I. Tormom ako typické pre tokodský typ hatvanskej kultúry. Osada bola prirodzene chránená z troch strán strmými svahmi plošiny, južná strana bola pravdepodobne chránená umelo vytvorenou priekopou s hĺbkou 2–3 m a šírkou 10–20 m. Zo širšieho okolia Süttő bolo publikovaných niekoľko ďalších súčasných lokalít (obr. 6).

Zo sídliskového komplexu pochádza rozsiahly súbor materiálu zo strednej doby bronzovej (severopanónska kultúra). Medzi najlepšie preskúmané lokality patria Hosszúvölgy a Nagysáncetető, avšak sporadické nálezy pochádzajú aj z iných lokalít. Výšinné sídlisko Nagysáncetető malo veľký význam počas strednej doby bronzovej – boli na ňom doložené tri po sebe nasledujúce fázy osídlenia, pričom v dvoch z nich sú doklady o existencii fortifikačného systému. Osídlenie pretrvávalo počas celého obdobia strednej doby bronzovej vrátane jej neskorej fázy – Kosziderského horizontu, ktorý je na lokalite zastúpený uzavretými nálezovými celkami obsahujúcimi keramický materiál severopanónskej kultúry, maďarovskej kultúry,časnej mohylovej kultúry a keramiky typu Litzen. Predkladaná štúdia prezentuje len skromný výber z týchto nálezov patriacich do strednej doby bronzovej (tab. I–V: 1). Väčšina keramických nálezov je zachovaná vo fragmentárnom stave, ale niektoré nádoby z mladšej fázy osídlenia sa zachovali takmer neporušené (obr. 7). Typy nádob a výzdobné prvky majú viacero analógií so súčasnými nálezmi zo severného Zadunajska a juhozápadného Slovenska; materiál reflektuje prepojenie medzi

¹³ Termíny včasná, stredná a neskorá doba bronzová sú v celom článku používané na základe maďarskej terminológie.

severopanónskou a maďarovskou kultúrou. Na základe typologickej analýzy možno predpokladať, že lokalita bola osídlená v období BA2–BB1. Bochníkový idol, pravdepodobne pochádzajúci z lokality, rovnako spadá do materiálnej kultúry strednej doby bronzovej daného regiónu (tab. V: 2).

Na východnej strane rokliny Hosszúvölgy bolo identifikované sídlisko, súdobé s najmladšími vrstvami osídlenia lokality Nagysáncetető počas strednej doby bronzovej. Nájdený tu bol materiál s prvkami neskorej severopanónskej kultúry spoločne s maďarovskou kultúrou. Na lokalite Hosszúvölgy bolo zdokumentovaných niekoľko objektov. Nálezové správy uvádzajú viac ako tucet pecí (obr. 8) a najmenej tri domy s podlahami a hrubou vrstvou mazanice (detail na obr. 9). Len málo informácií je známych o spôsobe obživy vtedajšieho spoločenstva. Popri chove hospodárskych zvierat (s prevahou hovädzieho dobytku) zohrával dôležitú úlohu lov a rybolov.

Počas terénneho prieskumu boli na juhozápadnom okraji lokality Sáncföldek nájdené dva črepy s výzdobou typu „Litzén“ a črep z tela nádoby s rytou výzdobou. Nálezy môžu indikovať prítomnosť tretej súčasnej lokality z neskorej strednej doby bronzovej na plošine (tab. V: 4–6). Predchádzajúce výskumy predpokladali dve ďalšie lokality zo strednej doby bronzovej východne od Sáncföldeku. V širšom okolí sú známe viaceré sídliská a pohrebiská zo strednej doby bronzovej, s nálezmi patriacimi severopanónskej kultúre (obr. 10).

Na základe starších nálezových správ bol na lokalite Nagysáncetető odkrytý materiál patriaci do neskorej mohylovej kultúry až včasnej fázy kultúr popolnicových polí, avšak objekty z mladšej doby bronzovej boli poškodené počas staršej doby železnej. Materiál z mladšej doby bronzovej bol s najväčšou pravdepodobnosťou nájdený aj na Sáncföldeku počas predchádzajúcich výskumov, avšak dnes môžeme do tohto obdobia spoľahlivo zaradiť iba dva bronzové predmety (tab. VI: 1, 2). Nedávne výskumy na spomenutej lokalite odkryli dva objekty z mladšej doby bronzovej (obr. 11; 12), ktoré obsahovali veľké množstvo keramiky vo fragmentárnom stave, niekoľko bronzových predmetov, zlomky mazanice, kamene, zvieracie kosti a fragmenty opracovaných kostí. Nádobu a bronzové predmety patria k bežným typom mladšej doby bronzovej (tab. VI: 3–X: 3). Nájdený archeozoologický materiál nie je štatisticky reprezentatívny, zaznamenané boli kosti hovädzieho dobytku, ovce/kozy, prasťa a koňa.

Povrchový prieskum plošiny Süttő priniesol ďalšie dôkazy o osídlení v mladšej dobe bronzovej. Východne od Sáncföldeku, na lokalite Papi földek, rovnako ako aj na západnom okraji územia, kde boli nájdené prevažne atypické črepy z mladšej doby bronzovej alebo staršej doby železnej. Spomenutá koncentrácia nálezov keramických fragmentov a kameňov bola v minulosti interpretovaná ako hrob z mladšej doby bronzovej, avšak po detailnejšej analýze sa zdá, že ide o nálezy pochádzajúce zo zničeného objektu zo staršej doby železnej (tab. X: 4–8).

V širšom okolí plošiny bolo zaznamenaných viacero nálezov, ktoré môžu indikovať osídlenie z mladšej doby bronzovej, avšak ich presnejšie chronologické zaradenie nie je možné stanoviť (obr. 13).

Z hľadiska absolútnej chronológie analyzovaného archeologického materiálu je k dispozícii šesť nedávno získaných ¹⁴C dát, ktoré však nepokrývajú celé časové rozmedzie pravekého osídlenia plošiny (obr. 14). Interpretácia absolútneho datovania sladkovodnej mušle z predpokladaného neolitického objektu je predmetom diskusie, avšak všetky ostatné dáta korešpondujú s relatívnym chronologickým zaradením jednotlivých objektov, ktoré vyplýva z dostupného archeologického materiálu.

Aj napriek nízkej nadmorskej výške náhornej plošiny z nej relatívne prevýšenie nad Dunajom robí významnú lokalitu poskytujúcu kontrolu nad diaľkovou komunikačnou trasou a poskytuje prirodzenú ochranu. Sprasňovaná plošina nad Dunajom, medzi dnešnými obcami Neszmély a Süttő, je dokladom dynamických zmien v sídelných stratégiách počas viacerých období praveku, ktoré mohli byť zapríčinené rôznymi faktormi – nárast populácie, zmena ekonomických a sociálnych štruktúr a interakcií v spoločnosti, zmena v spôsobe obživy alebo environmentálne a klimatické zmeny.

Napriek obmedzeným poznatkom o sídliskovej štruktúre nositeľov kultúry Makó-Kosihy-Čaka sú náznaky, že obývali malé osady s rozptýlenou zástavbou v blízkosti riek. Výšinné opevnené a neopevnené sídliská sú takmer neznáme, a žiaľ, dostupné dáta zo sídliska Nagysáncetető sú rovnako veľmi obmedzené.

Sídlisková stratégia počas mladšej fázy staršej doby bronzovej (hatvanská kultúra) sa v porovnaní s predchádzajúcim obdobím zmenila. To naznačuje, že komunitu ktorá sídlila na vrchu Kissánc ovplyvňovali úplne iné ekonomické a sociálne faktory.

Počas strednej doby bronzovej bolo územie Nagysáncetető intenzívne osídlené a opevnené z juhu. V ďalšej fáze už nebolo sídlisko opevnené, čo naznačujú stavby zachytené na predošlých opevneniach. Počas tejto poslednej fázy osídlenia v strednej dobe bronzovej sa na náhornej plošine, v blízkosti opevnenej osady Nagysáncetető, objavili ďalšie dve alebo tri súčasné sídliská. Rozsiahle siete súdobých lokalít predpokladané v okolí Süttő majú blízke analógie v opevnených sídliskách zo strednej doby bronzovej v centrálnej časti Karpatskej kotliny, ktoré sa taktiež mohli nachádzať na podobne výrazných miestach pozdĺž brehov Dunaja.

Po hľade v osídlení bolo územie Nagysáncetető a Sáncföldek znovu obývané počas mladšej doby bronzovej, avšak bez fortifikácie. Z okolia pochádzajú nejednoznačné informácie o súdobých sídliskách. Hoci na plošine chýbajú doklady osídlenia z mladšej fázy mladšej doby bronzovej, intenzívne využívanie tohto územia je opäť doložené v staršej dobe železnej.

Obr. 1. Plošina Süttő. Známe praveké lokality v oblasti plošiny. V pozadí sú zvýraznené sondy z predchádzajúcich výskumov. Mapa E. Fejér, zdroj mapového podkladu Jednotný štátny kartografický systém Maďarska, M = 1 : 10 000.

Obr. 2. Süttő-Hosszúvölgy. Sondy E. Patekovej a A. Mozsolicsovej z roku 1959 (podľa Patek/Mozsolics 1959).

Obr. 3. Süttő-Nagysáncetető. Sondy z výskumov G. Vékonyho do roku 1984, doplnené o rekonštruovanú polohu environmentálnej sondy 1, vyhlbenej v roku 2001. Zdroj pozostalosti G. Vékonyho, so súhlasom K. Novinszki-Gromovej, geodetické zameranie pravdepodobne G. Rózsa, úprava E. Fejér.

Obr. 4. Süttő-Sáncföldek. Preskúmané časti lokality. Rekonštrukcia sond z 80-tych rokov je založená na kresbách z archívov (podľa Novinszki-Groma 2017 a L. Rupnika v Czajlik et al. 2019). Zdroj mapového podkladu Jednotný štátny kartografický systém Maďarska, M = 1 : 10 000, digitálny model reliéfu L. Rupnik, úprava E. Fejér.

Obr. 5. Süttő-Kissánc. Západný profil sondy 12 skúmanej A. Mozsolicsovou v roku 1959. Mapa vrcholovej časti pahorku z pozostalosti G. Vékonyho, so súhlasom K. Novinszki-Gromovej, geodetické zameranie pravdepodobne G. Rózsa, profil sondy 12 podľa Patek/Mozsolics 1959. Legenda: 1 – ornica; 2 – sivá, zmiešaná hlinka;

3 – tmavosivá, zmiešaná hlina; 4 – čierna vrstva s uhlíkmi; 5 – tmavohnedá hlina; 6 – červená (prepálená) vrstva; 7 – svetlohnedá hlina; 8 – kamene.

Obr. 6. Lokalita staršej doby bronzovej s nálezmi hatvanskej kultúry v okolí Süttő (približne v okruhu 20 km). 1 – Bajna-Halászi dűlő; 2 – Bajna-Hősök tere; 3 – Bajna-Őrhegy alja; 4 – Bajna-Vízállás alatti dűlő; 5 – Dunaalmás-Foktorok; 6 – Dunaalmás-Hegysor utca 4; 7 – Dunaalmás-Lenhardt-öregszőlő; 8 – Dunaalmás-Parókia; 9 – Dunaalmás-Uradalmi szőlő; 10 – Kamenín-Várhegy; 11 – Malá nad Hronom-Rövid föld; 12 – Neszmély-Kalinvár; 13 – Neszmély-Téglagyár; 14 – Neszmély-Várhegy; 15 – Nyergesújfalu-Sáncdűlő; 16 – Nyergesújfalu-Sánchehy; 17 – Nyergesújfalu-Szélesföldek; 18 – Nyergesújfalu-Viscosa gyár; 19 – Patince; 20 – Sárísáp-Quadriburg; 21 – Sárísáp-Újtelep; 22 – Štúrovo-Istenhegy; 23 – Štúrovo-JCP; 24 – Süttő-Kissánc; 25 – Szomód-Gyulahegy; 26 – Szőny-Sörház; 27 – Tatabánya-Felső-rét-föld; 28 – Tokod-Árpádakna; 29 – Tokod-Csomorja (Hegyeskő); 30 – Tokod-Leshegy; 31 – Tokod-Sáncok; 32 – Tokod-XV. akna; 33 – Vértesszőlős-Likótelek; 34 – Vértesszőlős-Vasútállomás (podľa Bándi 1965; Batora 2018; Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979; Kisné Cseh 1999; L. Kis Szabó 2017; Marková 2010; Nešporová 1969; Torma 1972). Mapa E. Fejér. Legenda: a – pohrebisko; b – výšinné sídlisko; c – sídlisko (skúmané); d – ojedinelý nález.

Obr. 7. Süttő-Nagysáncetető. Sonda 4 z roku 1984. "Popolová vrstva" s viacerými neporušenými nádobami (vrátane nádoby zdobenej odtlačkami šnúry). Foto z pozostalosti G. Vékonihó, so súhlasom K. Novinszki-Gromovej.

Obr. 8. Süttő-Hosszúvölgy. Pece 1–3. Pôvodné kresby E. Patekovej z roku 1959 (podľa Patek/Mozsolics 1959). 2 – bez mierky.

Obr. 9. Süttő-Hosszúvölgy. Detail sond 1 a 3. Zhluk spáleného obilia (28/A) a keramického materiálu (28/B). Kresba z výskumnej dokumentácie, pravdepodobne zhotovená E. Egyedom (podľa Patek/Mozsolics 1959).

Obr. 10. Lokalita strednej doby bronzovej s nálezmi mladšej alebo neskorej fázy severopanónskej kultúry v okolí Süttő (približne v okruhu 20 km). 1 – Dunaalmás-Foktorok; 2 – Dunaalmás-Uradalmi regálási temető; 3 – Hurbanovo; 4 – Chotín; 5 – Iža-Órék; 6 – Iža-Vel'ky Harčas; 7 – Iža-Vel'ky Harčas; 8 – Kamenín; 9 – Lábatlan-Piszke (Rákóczi utca);

10 – Malá nad Hronom; 11 – Marcelová; 12 – Mužla-Čenkov; 13 – Neszmély-Sertésvölgy; 14 – Nyergesújfalu-Eternittepi Általános Iskola; 15 – Nyergesújfalu-Papírgyár; 16 – Nyergesújfalu-Téglagyár; 17 – Nyergesújfalu-Viscosa gyár; 18 – Patince-Marcelová; 19 – Radvaň nad Dunajom-Žitavská Tör; 20 – Sárísáp-XII. tábla; 21 – Süttő-Hosszúvölgy; 22 – Süttő-Nagysáncetető; 23 – Süttő-Sáncföldek/Tatai út; 24 – Süttő-Sánci dűlő I; 25 – Szomód-Hosszú-dűlő; 26 – Szőny (neznáme); 27 – Vértesszőlős-Likótelek (podľa Batora 2018; Dušek 1960b; Dušek 1969; Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979; Kisné Cseh 1999; Kiss 2012; Kuzma 2011a; 2011b). Mapa E. Fejér. Legenda: a – pohrebisko; b – výšinné sídlisko; c – sídlisko (skúmané); d – ojedinelý nález.

Obr. 11. Süttő-Sáncföldek. Objekt 16 (2018). Kresba E. Fejér, A. Bödöcs. Legenda: a – intaktná pôda; b – suť.

Obr. 12. Süttő-Sáncföldek. Objekt 18 (2018). Kresba E. Fejér, A. Bödöcs. Legenda: a – intaktná pôda; b – žltohnedá zmiešaná hlina.

Obr. 13. Lokalita z mladšej doby bronzovej s nálezmi staršej fázy kultúry popolnicových polí v okolí Süttő (približne v okruhu 20 km). 1 – Almásfüzitő-Foktorok; 2 – Bajna-Vízállás alatti dűlő; 3 – Bajót-Hagymásrét; 4 – Bajót-Péliföldszentkereszt; 5 – Bruty; 6 – Hurbanovo-Bacherov majer; 7 – Hurbanovo-Dolný Bacher; 8 – Hurbanovo-Nagy nyilas; 9 – Iža-Danube bank; 10 – Iža-Öregállás; 11 – Kamenín-Várhegy; 12 – Marcelová; 13 – Marcelová; 14 – Mogyorósbánya-Fehérkereszt; 15 – Mogyorósbánya-Óhegy; 16 – Mužla-Svätajurský vnútorný hon; 17 – Nagysáp-Úrisáp; 18 – Nyergesújfalu-Dunapart; 19 – Nyergesújfalu-Gunyhóalji dűlő; 20 – Nyergesújfalu-Papírgyári földek; 21 – Nyergesújfalu-Viscosa gyár; 22 – Šarkan-Pod jazerom; 23 – Süttő-Bikolpuszta II; 24 – Süttő-Bikolpuszta III; 25 – Süttő-Gerecse; 26 – Süttő-Nagysáncetető; 27 – Süttő-Rákóczi utca 36; 28 – Süttő-Sáncföldek; 29 – Svätý Peter (Dolný Peter); 30 – Szőny-Őszőny; 31 – Vojnice (podľa Horváth/H. Kelemen/Torma szerk. 1979; Kőszegi 1988; Kuzma 2011c; Patek 1968; Paulík 1963; Veliačik/Romsauer 1994). Mapa E. Fejér. Legenda: a – pohrebisko; b – výšinné sídlisko; c – sídlisko (preskúmané); d – ojedinelý nález.

Obr. 14. Süttő. Výsledky rádiouhlíkoveho datovania. Süttő-Sáncföldek – objekt 4 (2018), objekt 16 (2018), objekt 18 (2018); Süttő-Nagysáncetető – sonda VI, objekt 1 (1981).

Tab. I. Nálezy zo strednej doby bronzovej zo Süttő. Výber keramického materiálu zo Süttő-Nagysáncetető. Kresba E. Fejér.

Tab. II. Nálezy zo strednej doby bronzovej zo Süttő. Výber keramického materiálu zo Süttő-Nagysáncetető. Kresba E. Fejér. Mierka: a – 1–3; b – 4.

Tab. III. Nálezy zo strednej doby bronzovej zo Süttő. Výber keramického materiálu zo Süttő-Nagysáncetető. Kresba E. Fejér.

Tab. IV. Nálezy zo strednej doby bronzovej zo Süttő. Výber keramického materiálu zo Süttő-Nagysáncetető. Kresba E. Fejér.

Tab. V. Nálezy zo strednej doby bronzovej zo Süttő. 1 – keramická nádoba zo Süttő-Nagysáncetető; 2 – bochníkový idol údajne zo Süttő-Nagysáncetető; 3 – bochníkový idol zo Süttő-Hosszúvölgy; 4–6 – vybrané náhodné nálezy z lokalít Süttő-Tatai úti dűlő/Sáncföldek. Kresby 1–2, 4–6 – E. Fejér; 3 – podľa Kovács 1988, obr. 2: 10.

Tab. VI. Nálezy z mladšej doby bronzovej zo Süttő. 1 – bronzová dýka pravdepodobne zo Süttő-Sáncföldek;

2 – bronzová spona pravdepodobne zo Süttő-Sáncföldek; 3–15 – vybrané keramické nádoby zo Süttő-Sáncföldek, objekt 16. Kresba E. Fejér.

Tab. VII. Nálezy z mladšej doby bronzovej zo Süttő-Sáncföldek. 1–3 – vybrané keramické nálezy, objekt 16; 4 – bronzový drôt, objekt 16; 5 – keramika, objekt 18. Kresba E. Fejér.

Tab. VIII. Nálezy z mladšej doby bronzovej zo Süttő. Vybrané keramické nálezy zo Süttő-Sáncföldek, objekt 18. Kresba E. Fejér.

Tab. IX. Nálezy z mladšej doby bronzovej zo Süttő. Vybrané keramické nálezy zo Süttő-Sáncföldek, objekt 18. Kresba E. Fejér.

Tab. X. Nálezy z mladšej doby bronzovej a zo staršej doby železnej zo Süttő. 1–3 – bronzové nálezy (dýka, ihla, drôt) zo Süttő-Sáncföldek, objekt 18; 4–8 – nálezy keramiky zo staršej doby železnej z lokalít Süttő-Tatai úti dűlő/Sáncföldek. Kresba E. Fejér.