

ARCHEOLOGICKÁ KOLOKVIA

jaro 2019

Ústav archeologie a muzeologie si Vás dovoluje pozvat na přednášku:

DR. JUDIT BARNÁ

(BALATONI MÚZEUM)

The Lengyel culture in Western Hungary



přednáška se bude konat ve středu **15. 5. 2019**
v 17.30 v učebně **T103/4** (Ústav archeologie
a muzeologie FF MU, Kounicova 67a – budova
VUT, Brno)

Abstrakt:

The first topic of the lecture is the Lengyel culture in Western Hungary (also known as Transdanubia). Within this topic two points of views are going to be set in focus: first, the formation process of the culture which I investigated in my PhD-thesis. I will shortly present the results of this work. Following this, the talk gives account on the current stage of research in Transdanubia. Two large Middle/Late Neolithic sites, Sormás-Török-földek and Sormás-Mántai-dűlő were excavated in Southwestern Hungary, preceding the building of the M7 motorway (2002–2006). During the rescue excavations on the route of the M7 motorway, it was discovered that the Sopot culture had been present in Transdanubia (Western Hungary) much more intensively as it was thought before. The Sopot culture as one of the components of the Lengyel culture was determined by Nándor Kalicz and J. Makkay (1972). There are large Sopot sites here, like Becsehely (I) – Bükkaljai-dűlő and Petrivente-Újkúti-dűlő besides the ones already mentioned and it made necessary the reviewing the formation process of the Lengyel culture. The two neighbouring Sopot settlements at the two Sormás sites provided excellently good starting points for the examination of the formation process of the Lengyel culture since a settlement with an almost exclusively Sopot inhabitation phase was discovered at the Mántai-dűlő, just as a Lengyel settlement beside the Sopot settlement was also discovered at the Török-földek site. The dating of the formation process was possible by using a sequence of radiocarbon dates obtained from another site, Esztergályhorváti where a mass grave from the formation period of the Lengyel culture was discovered during a rescue excavation in 1994. The Esztergályhorváti find assemblage is dated by ^{14}C to the same period as the formative Lengyel settlement phase of Sormás-Török-földek site.

The other main topic is the issue of Neolithic circular ditch systems, also known as circular enclosures or Rondels, in Transdanubia. The lecture gives an insight into the results got by a research group set up in 2011 and overview sites in the study area. The research group has aimed at investigating the location of the earthworks in the landscape, their natural surroundings, the part they acted in the settlement system as well as their relations to the sky and celestial entities or phenomena. A special kind of structural elements of the circular enclosures known only in Southern Transdanubia will also be pre



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Her main interest is archaeology of Neolithic and Copper Age period of the western part of the Carpathian Basin. She wrote her PhD-thesis on the questions of the formation of the Lengyel culture in South-western Transdanubia. She is also interested in Neolithic Circular Enclosures, especially within the range of the Lengyel culture, considering their formation, orientation and function. She founded and leads a research group which studies the Late Prehistoric earthworks in Zala County.

She coordinates the storing and registering of archaeological find assemblages collected beginning from 2007 during large scale excavations all over Hungary at the Archaeological Heritage Protection Collection at Hungarian National Museum.