

ZIRIDAVA  
STUDIA ARCHAEOLOGICA

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# Late Avar Age Sites in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County<sup>1</sup>

Melinda Takács

**Abstract:** In my study, I publish the short catalog of archaeologically investigated Late Avar Age sites of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County. It includes the following data: the site's name, type (settlement or cemetery, sometimes both), dating, year of excavation, names of excavating archaeologists, dimensions of investigated territory and – if possible – the quantitative introduction of discovered features, references, registry number and further notices considered to be important from the point of view of find material and finding circumstances. From the territory of the county, I have collected a total of 64 Late Avar Age sites that were at least partially investigated. This is a quantitative jump comparing to previous compendia, due to the preventive excavations preceding large investment projects in the last decades. In concrete numbers, this means 17 cemeteries and 37 settlements. In ten cases, I registered the common appearance of cemeteries and settlements at the same site.

**Keywords:** Late Avar Age; Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County; settlements; cemeteries.

Dezső Csallány's seminal work complying and synthesizing Avar Age finds from the territory of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County was published 60 years ago<sup>2</sup>. He listed 54 sites dated to the Avar Age, however, considering authentically excavated only 31 graves of three cemeteries (Tiszavasvári-Koldusdomb, Tiszabercel-Vékás-dűlő, Bashalom-Csengőspart)<sup>3</sup>. Besides these, he succeeded in collecting more or less information on further ten cemeteries. Material of the remaining 41 sites – probably, also that of cemeteries – can be handled as stray finds.

Due to rescue excavations by Gábor Lőrinczy in the 1980s, the number of Avar burial places significantly grew. Owing also to him, further finds have been systematically collected and published<sup>4</sup>.

In the 1990s, most of the Avar sites in the county were investigated by Eszter Istvánovits. This is the period when large-scale preventive excavations connected with big investments have begun. Inter alia they resulted in mass findings of settlements, most of them dated to the Late Avar Age. By now, the number of settlements exceeds by more than 100 percent the number of cemeteries – of course, exclusively in the form of partially excavated sites.

The goal of my study is the publication of the catalog of the Late Avar Age sites archaeologically investigated in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County<sup>5</sup>. When determining the chronological framework of my work, I took into consideration the following aspects: 1. Early/Middle Avar Age find material of the county is more deeply researched and published than that of the Late Avar Age and its publication is in progress<sup>6</sup>; 2. in the recent decades it has been mainly the Late Avar Age sites that grew significantly, so the time came for their overview.

Precise evaluation of the data from the collected sites cannot be done yet, because the review and analysis of the find material have not been made in most of the cases. My collecting work was based, on the first hand, on the information gathered from the volumes of *Régészeti Füzetek* and *Régészeti Kutatások Magyarországon*, and the excavation records kept in the Archaeological Archive of the Jósa

<sup>1</sup> This study is a corrected and extended English version of my publication from 2018 (Takács 2018a). Translated by: Valéria Kulcsár.

<sup>2</sup> Csallány 1960.

<sup>3</sup> Csallány 1960, 60–61.

<sup>4</sup> Lőrinczy 2001; Lőrinczy, Rácz 2014; Istvánovits, Lőrinczy 2017.

<sup>5</sup> I did not include into my catalogue sites possibly identified during field walks but not excavated, and those represented only by stray finds dated to the age in question. That is why e.g. belt terminals from Záhony and Mátészalka do not appear in the list.

<sup>6</sup> Scholarship dealing with the region, in the light of the material at disposal, understandably focused on the early phase of the Avar Age, see e.g., Csallány 1960; Bóna 1986; Bóna 1993; Istvánovits–Lőrinczy 2017; Lőrinczy 2001; Lőrinczy, Rácz 2014. Data of the ADAM considering the settlement history of the county in the Early Avar Age still can be considered more or less relevant which cannot be said about the Late Avar Age.

András Museum. In many cases, I received help from the colleagues of the Archaeological Department of the museum<sup>7</sup>, and also used my own experience during field activities and work in the store-rooms.

The catalog contains the following data: name of the site, its type (settlement or cemetery, perhaps both), dating, year of the excavation, name of the excavators, size of the excavated territory and – if possible – representing the features in numbers, references, archive inventory number and further – important – notes considering the find material and its circumstances. In the case of some sites, the records are under processing, so sometimes I did not succeed in finding all the data. When indicating the dating, I use uniformly the term “Late Avar Age”, because most of the sites cannot be determined more precisely than the late 7<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> centuries (if they can be dated more narrowly, I make a special note).

## Catalog

### **1. Apagy–Zsombékos főfolyástól K-re/east of stream Zsombékos (Hungarian-Romanian gas pipeline, site 10)**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 2012

*Name of excavator(s):* Gábor Pintye

*Size of the excavated territory:* 1095 sq. m

*Dating:* Prehistoric, Late Avar Age

*Number of features:* 41 (out of which one Late Avar)

*Type of features:* Late Avar Age: 1 ditch

*Note:* Dating of most features is uncertain. The site belongs to site Napkor–Zsombékos főfolyástól Ny-ra/west of stream Zsombékos (Hungarian-Romanian gas pipeline, site 9) – settlement and cemetery.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2014.38.

### **2. Barabás–Beregszászi Ferenc kertje/garden of Ferenc Beregszászi**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 1991

*Name of excavator(s):* Eszter Istvánovits

*Size of the excavated territory:* some sq. m

*Dating:* Late Avar Age

*Number and type of features:* five pits of Late Avar Age

*Note:* a large number of stones and pieces of iron slag were found.

*Reference:* RégFüz I. 45. 1991 (1993), 49, site 70; Szimonova 2009, 14.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 93.51.

### **3. Csengersima, Határátkelő/Border-crossing point**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 1998–1999

*Name of excavator(s):* Katalin Almássy, Eszter Istvánovits

*Size of the excavated territory:* around 5 hectares

*Dating:* Prehistoric, Roman Age, Late Avar Age

*Number of features:* unknown (more than 200)

*Type of features:* Late Avar Age: few houses and pits

*Reference:* RKM 1999, 139, site 59; RKM 2000, 191–192., site 80.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 98.9., 99.22.

### **4. Gergelyugornya–Makócsa (Vásárosnamény–Gergelyugornya)**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 1965–1967

*Name of excavator(s):* István Erdélyi

<sup>7</sup> I am grateful to my colleagues in the Jóna András Museum for their help provided for my work: Gabriella Beleznai, Eszter Istvánovits, Attila Jakab, Zsolt Körösfői, Andrea Mester, Márta L. Nagy, Gábor Pintye, Henrietta Simonné Asztalos, Zoltán Toldi Jun., György Tompa, László Veszprémi, Csaba Vizler. I also thank Gábor Lőrinczy for his useful advices given during my work on the article.



*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown

*Dating:* Late Avar Age

*Number and type of features:* 18 features (out of which nine were houses)

*Note:* Excavator dated the site to the 9<sup>th</sup>–10<sup>th</sup> century and determined it as Slavic.

*Reference:* RégFüz I. 19. 1965 (1966) 45, site 62; RégFüz I. 20. 1966. (1967) 64, site 88; RégFüz I. 21. 1967 (1968) 47, site 61; Erdélyi, Szimonova 1978; Erdélyi, Szimonova 1985; Erdélyi, Szimonova 1987; Szimonova 2009, 14.

*Archive inventory number:* -

### **5. Gergelyugornya–Ócskafalu**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 1967

*Name of excavator(s):* Péter Németh

*Size of the excavated territory:* some sq. m

*Dating:* Late Avar Age

*Number and type of features:* 2 houses

*Note:* Excavator dated the site to the Period of Hungarian Conquest.

*Reference:* RégFüz I. 21. 1967 (1968), 47, site 61; Németh 1993, 154; Szimonova 2009, 14.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2002.351.

### **6. Hetefejércse–Pалlosor-dűlő (Beregi tározó/Bereg water reservoir)**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 2013

*Name of excavator(s):* Zoltán Toldi

*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown (one test trench)

*Dating:* Prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman Age, Late Avar Age

*Number and type of features:* 21 settlement features (out of which one was Late Avar Age pit)

*Archive inventory number:* -

### **7. Kállósemjén–Máté-tag Kelet/East (Motorway M3, site 193)**

*Type of site:* settlement part and one grave

*Year of excavation:* 2010–2011

*Name of excavator(s):* Barbara Berecz

*Size of the excavated territory:* 18,210 sq. m

*Dating:* Prehistoric, second half of Avar Age

*Number of features:* 46 (out of which 18 are Late Avar Age features)

*Type of features:* Late Avar Age: 12 houses, two ditch parts, three pits, one grave

*Note:* The only find of the NW-SE oriented grave was an iron knife. The site is the continuation of site Kállósemjén–Máté-tag Nyugat/West, Motorway M3 site 194, and belongs to the same site as seven Late Avar graves of Kállósemjén–Újszőlőskert Motorway M3 site 195. *Reference:* Lukács w.y.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2012.110.

### **8. Kállósemjén–Máté-tag Nyugat/West (Motorway M3 site 194)**

*Type of site:* settlement part and cemetery

*Year of excavation:* 2010–2011

*Name of excavator(s):* Barbara Berecz, József Lukács

*Size of the excavated territory:* 14,533 sq. m

*Dating:* Prehistoric, second half of Avar Age

*Number of features:* 235 features (out of which 6 features are Prehistoric)

*Type of features:* 170 graves (in which there were only 140 skeletons), 65 features (out of which 59 are Late Avar Age features)

*Note:* Belongs to the same site with Kállósemjén–Máté-tag Kelet/East, Motorway M3 site 193 and seven Late Avar graves of Kállósemjén–Újszőlőskert Motorway M3 site 195. The cemetery consisting of eight graves bordered with a system of ditches was completely excavated. A cremation grave also came to light. Besides cast bronze belt sets, two sabers/swords were found. Among the settlement features an Avar Age (!) “hafted house”<sup>8</sup> is to be mentioned.

<sup>8</sup> Semi-subterranean house type where a hollow (“haft”) protruding from the wall dug at the corner opposite of the furnace, probably, to dispose the smoke.

*Reference:* Lukács w.y.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2013.37.

### **9. Kállósemjén–Sík-dűlő (MOL site 18)**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 2008

*Name of excavator(s):* Márta L. Nagy

*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown

*Dating:* Prehistoric, Late Avar Age

*Number of features:* 42 (most of them Late Avar Age features)

*Type of features:* pit

*Reference:* RKM 2008 (2009), 205, site 181.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2009.233.

### **10. Kállósemjén–Újszőlőskert, Sándor-tanya (Motorway M3 site 195)**

*Type of site:* cemetery part

*Year of excavation:* 2010

*Name of excavator(s):* Gábor Váczi

*Size of the excavated territory:* 22,363 sq. m

*Dating:* Prehistoric, Late Avar Age, Early Árpád Age

*Number of features:* 164 (out of which 10 are Late Avarian Age graves)

*Note:* The graves were oriented NW-SE. A belt set decorated with tendrils came to light. The cemetery continues beyond the excavated area.

*Reference:* RKM 2010 (2012), 250–251, site 224; Lukács w.y.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2011.150.

### **11. Kálmánháza–Nagy-lapos, Magyar-tanyától Ny-ra/West of Magyar Farm (Motorway M3 site 166/a)**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 2005

*Name of excavator(s):* Katalin Almássy

*Size of the excavated territory:* some sq. m

*Dating:* Late Avar Age

*Number and type of features:* 1 pit

*Note:* A rim of a handmade cauldron was found in the fill.

*Reference:* RKM 2005 (2006), 259–260, site 210.

*Archive inventory number:* -

### **12. Kántorjánosi–Homoki-dűlő Ny-i pereme/Western edge of Homoki-dűlő (Motorway M3, site 52–52d)**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 2010

*Name of excavator(s):* Ádám Szabó, Gergely Szenthe

*Size of the excavated territory:* 44,822 sq. m

*Dating:* Prehistoric, Roman Age, 7<sup>th</sup> century, Modern Age

*Number and type of features:* 255 (out of which there were 4 7<sup>th</sup>-century houses)

*Note:* Only handmade pottery was found.

*Reference:* RKM 2010 (2012), 251–252, site 226; Lukács w.y.; Bajkai 2012; Bajkai 2017.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2012.7.

### **13. Kántorjánosi–Sertés-legelő (Hungarian-Romanian gas pipeline, site 21)**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 2013

*Name of excavator(s):* Zoltán Toldi

*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown

*Dating:* Prehistoric, Late Avar Age, Árpád Age

*Number of features:* 63 (out of which 2 are of Late Avar Age)

*Type of features:* Late Avar Age: one house and one furnace

*Note:* 6 features of the Árpád Age were also excavated at the site.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2014.49.

**14. Kemece, Sarvay-tag**

*Type of site:* cemetery part

*Year of excavation:* 1905, 1986

*Name of excavator(s):* András Jósa, Gábor Lőrinczy

*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown

*Dating:* Late Avar Age

*Number of features:* 15 graves

*Note:* In the cemetery cast bronze belt terminal with griffin-and-tendrils decoration was found. In 1986, Gábor Lőrinczy conducted a small excavation on the territory but found only Prehistoric and Árpád Age settlement features.

*Reference:* Csallány 1960, 42–43; RégFüz I. 40. 1986 (1987), 16, site 26/1; Istvánovits 2003, 130–133; ADAM 2002, 189.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2002.199.

**15. Kisléta, Kis-lapos É-i rész/Northern part (MOL site 22)**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 2008

*Name of excavator(s):* Márta L. Nagy

*Size of the excavated territory:* 800 sq. m

*Dating:* Late Avar Age

*Number and type of features:* 5 (1 house, 2 pits, 2 parts of ditches)

*Reference:* RKM 2008 (2009), 215, site 203.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2010.2.

**16. Kisvarsánd–Körtélyes**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 1993

*Name of excavator(s):* Eszter Istvánovits

*Size of the excavated territory:* some sq. m

*Dating:* Prehistoric, Late Avar Age, Árpád Age

*Number and type of features:* 9 features (among them only one house dated to the Late Avar Age).

*Reference:* RégFüz I. 47. 1993 (1996), 66, site 97.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 93.42.

**17. Kisvárdá–Kiskert-dűlő (TV toronytól É-ra/North of the TV tower)**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 2011

*Name of excavator(s):* Attila Jakab

*Size of the excavated territory:* ca. 1000 sq. m

*Dating:* Prehistoric, Late Avar Age, Modern Age

*Number of features:* 10 (out of which 8 are of Late Avar Age)

*Type of features:* Late Avar Age: 7 pits and 1 part of a ditch

*Note:* Research excavation. In 2008, during a metal detecting research, a Late Avar small belt terminal decorated with plain tendrils was found.

*Reference:* RKM 2008 (2009) 216, site 209; Takács 2016.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2008.11., 2009.34., 2014.3.

**18. Máriapócs–Pócs-Pap-dűlő K-i rész/Eastern part (MOL site 23)**

*Type of site:* 2 cemetery parts, one settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 2008

*Name of excavator(s):* Attila Jakab

*Size of the excavated territory:* 1305 sq. m

*Dating:* Middle and Late Avar Age

*Number and type of features:* 75 (43 graves and 32 features)

*Note:* Cemetery I (Eastern) and II (Western) were situated 30 m from each other. Graves of the cemetery I (22) were oriented more or less N-S, while graves of cemetery II (21) were oriented W-E. Rows of graves of the two cemeteries seemingly ran towards each other, however, – for both of them continue beyond the excavated area

– further research is necessary to determine their relationship. Graves of both cemeteries contained poor inventories (but a lot of animal bones). In grave 49 of cemetery I, an unusually large (3.2 cm wide) cast bronze earring with a star-shaped pendant was found.

*Reference:* RKM 2008 (2009), 229, site 245.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2010.3.

### **19. Mátészalka–Fellegvár (zsidó temető/Jewish cemetery)**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 2013, 2015

*Name of excavator(s):* Gábor Pintye

*Size of the excavated territory:* ca. 500 sq. m

*Dating:* Prehistoric, Late Avar Age, Árpád Age, Modern Age

*Number of features:* 62

*Type of features:* 17 Árpád Age graves and some Late Avar Age and Árpád Age features

*Note:* Research excavation. In one of the features, fragments of a baking bowl were found.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2015.38., Rad/23–2017.

### **20. Nagykálló–Ladány dűlő (Nagykálló–Ipari park/Industrial Park)**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 2008–2010

*Name of excavator(s):* Gábor Pintye, Róbert Scholtz, Zoltán Toldi

*Size of the excavated territory:* 2010: 6038 sq. m

*Dating:* Prehistoric, Roman Age, Late Avar Age

*Number of features:* 1654

*Type of features:* Mostly features of the Roman Age were unearthed, among them sporadically Late Avar Age houses and pits, a total of 50.

*Reference:* RKM 2010 (2012), 298, site 342.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2011.110.

### **21. Nagykálló–Harangod (Motorway M3, site 59/59b)**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 2010–2011

*Name of excavator(s):* András Markó, Csaba Kálmán Kiss

*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown

*Dating:* Prehistoric, Roman Age, Late Avar Age, Árpád Age

*Number and type of features:* 10 Late Avar Age houses

*Reference:* Gergely K. 2017; Lukács w.y.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2013.34., 2013.35.

### **22. Napkor, Tötti-dűlő, Célkitermelő**

*Type of site:* settlement part and cemetery part

*Year of excavation:* 2011

*Name of excavator(s):* Gábor Pintye

*Size of the excavated territory:* 6791 sq. m

*Dating:* Prehistoric, Late Avar Age

*Number of features:* 169 (1 Copper Age ditch and 168 Late Avar features)

*Type of features:* Late Avar Age: 19 graves, 18 houses, 16 furnaces, 1 well, 60 pits, 42 postholes, 9 ditches

*Note:* The cemetery was not been excavated completely. In one of the graves, a belt set including stamped bronze mountings, and injured, cast bronze belt terminal decorated with tendril and animal fight scene was unearthed. In the case of 1 house and 2 exterior furnaces, the Árpád Age dating was also suggested.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2012.117.

### **23. Napkor–Vásárosnaményi út/road (=Apagy–Meleg-hegy)**

*Type of site:* cemetery part (1 single grave with horse)

*Year of excavation:* 1982–1984

*Name of excavator(s):* Eszter Istvánovits, Gábor Lőrinczy

*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown

*Dating:* Middle/Late Avar Age

*Number and type of features:* 2 graves (1 Roman Age, 1 Avar Age)

*Reference:* RégFüz I. 36. 1982 (1983), 60, site 105; RégFüz I. 38. 1984 (1985), 66–67, site 121; Lőrinczy 2001, 185–196; ADAM 2002, 259.

*Note:* An Avar Age burial with a horse was demolished during road construction works. During the field inspection, only bones and grave-finds (among them a saber) were collected. In the course of the authenticating excavation, further graves dated to the Avar Age were not found.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 87.58., 2014.37.

#### **24. Napkor–Zsombékos főfolyástól Ny-ra/West of Zsombékos main stream (Hungarian–Romanian gas pipeline, site 9)**

*Type of site:* settlement part and one Late Avar Age grave

*Year of excavation:* 2012

*Name of excavator(s):* Gábor Pintye

*Size of the excavated territory:* 934 sq. m

*Dating:* Prehistoric, Late Avar Age

*Number of features:* 75 (out of which 6 are of Late Avar Age)

*Type of features:* Late Avar Age: 1 pit, 4 ditches, 1 grave

*Note:* Late Avar Age grave was oriented NW-SE, the only find was an iron belt buckle.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2014.37.

#### **25. Nyíregyháza–Császárszállás (Motorway M3, site 39)**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 1994

*Name of excavator(s):* Katalin Almássy

*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown

*Dating:* Prehistoric, Roman Age, Late Avar Age

*Number and type of features:* 168 (a further detailed review is necessary)

*Reference:* RégFüz I. 48. 1994 (1997) 69, site 98/1.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 95.27.

#### **26. Nyíregyháza/Nagykálló–Csorda–Páskum I-II (Nyíregyháza–Keleti-elkerülő/Eastern by-pass road, site 14)**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 2004, 2010

*Name of excavator(s):* Eszter Istvánovits, András Markó, Márta L. Nagy, Gábor Pintye

*Size of the excavated territory:* 16,000 sq. m

*Dating:* Prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman Age, Late Avar Age

*Number of features:* 84

*Type of features:* 13 Iron Age graves, 71 features (out of which 1 pit and 1 furnace can be dated to Late Avar Age)

*Note:* In reality, the site is situated on the territory of Nagykálló, in the records both names can be found.

*Reference:* RKM 2004 (2005), 250–251, site 261.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 99.12., 2005.22., 2014.70.

#### **27. Nyíregyháza–Mandabokor (Motorway M3, site 23)**

*Type of site:* settlement part and cemetery part

*Year of excavation:* 1994

*Name of excavator(s):* Eszter Istvánovits

*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown

*Dating:* Iron Age, Late Avar Age

*Number and type of features:* 519 features (of which is still necessary to examine the number of Late Avar Age features), 46 Late Avar Age graves

*Reference:* RégFüz I. 48. 1994 (1997), 22–23., site 26/2; Istvánovits, Lőrinczy 2018, 72–103.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 95.11., 96.18.

#### **28. Nyíregyháza–Mandabokor II., határfasortól É-ra/North of border alley (Nyíregyháza–Nyugati-elkerülő site 35)**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 2013

*Name of excavator(s):* Gábor Pintye  
*Size of the excavated territory:* around 3000 sq. m  
*Dating:* Roman Age, Late Avar Age, Árpád Age  
*Number of features:* 35  
*Type of features:* Late Avar Age: 2 houses, 7 pits, 4 ditch parts  
*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2014.69.

### **29. Nyíregyháza–Oros, Kánya–hegy-dűlő (Megapark)**

*Type of site:* settlement part and 5 graves  
*Year of excavation:* 2010  
*Name of excavator(s):* Eszter Istvánovits, Szabolcs Ferenc, Attila Hágó, Attila Jakab, Zoltán Kádas, Zsolt Körösfői, Gábor Pintye, Sándor Romát, Róbert Scholtz, György Tompa, Zoltán Toldi  
*Size of the excavated territory:* 250,768 sq. m  
*Dating:* Bronze Age, Roman Age, Hun Age, Late Avar Age, Period of Hungarian Conquest, Árpád Age  
*Number of features:* 6786  
*Type of features:* 60 Late Avar Age houses and 5 Late Avar Age graves  
*Note:* A functioning bone whistle with five holes was found in one of the Avar houses.  
*Reference:* RKM 2010 (2012), 308–309, site 362; Csajághy 2011; Istvánovits, Lőrinczy 2018, 103–117.  
*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2011.134.

### **30. Nyíregyháza–Oros, Nyulaska, Szék-dűlő (Nyíregyháza–Keleti-elkerülő, site 36)**

*Type of site:* settlement part and cemetery  
*Year of excavation:* 2003–2004  
*Name of excavator(s):* Katalin Almássy, Eszter Istvánovits  
*Size of the excavated territory:* 1,5 hectares  
*Dating:* second half of Avar Age  
*Number of features:* 100  
*Type of features:* 58 graves and 42 features (among them 4 houses)  
*Note:* A cremation grave and a West European coin without more exact dating were found.  
*Reference:* RKM 2004 (2005), 256, site 283; Istvánovits, Lőrinczy 2017, 68–123.  
*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2005.33.

### **31. Nyíregyháza–Örökösöld, Törzs utca/street**

*Type of site:* settlement part  
*Year of excavation:* 2010  
*Name of excavator(s):* Róbert Scholtz  
*Size of the excavated territory:* 4000 sq. m  
*Dating:* Roman Age, Late Avar Age  
*Number of features:* 26  
*Type of features:* Late Avar Age: 1 house, 4 furnaces, 2 pits, 9 postholes  
*Reference:* RKM 2010 (2012), 310, site 363.  
*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2012.123.

### **32. Nyíregyháza–Polyákbokor, Bogár-tanya (Motorway M3, site 11)**

*Type of site:* settlement part  
*Year of excavation:* 1993–1994  
*Name of excavator(s):* Eszter Istvánovits, Katalin Almássy, Katalin Kurucz, Béla Varga  
*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown  
*Dating:* Prehistoric, Roman Age, Late Avar Age  
*Number of features:* 148  
*Type of features:* only some Late Avar Age features  
*Reference:* RégFüz I. 48. 1994 (1997), 23, site 26/3.  
*Archive inventory number:* JAM 95.6.

### **33. Nyíregyháza–Hármas-halomtól DNy-ra (Nyíregyháza–Ipari Park/Industrial Park, Révész Trans)**

*Type of site:* settlement part  
*Year of excavation:* 2016  
*Name of excavator(s):* Márta L. Nagy, Gábor Pintye

*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown  
*Dating:* Roman Age, Late Avar Age, Modern Age  
*Number and type of features:* 411 (their review is in progress)  
*Note:* Most of the features belong to the Late Avar Age.  
*Archive inventory number:* JAM Rad/1–2017.2.

### **34. Nyíregyháza–Rákóczi út és vasút kereszteződése/juncture of Rákóczi Street and railway**

*Type of site:* cemetery part (?)  
*Year of excavation:* unknown  
*Name of excavator(s):* unknown  
*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown  
*Dating:* Late Avar Age  
*Number and type of features:* unknown  
*Note:* Fragments of 4 or 5 vessels and horse bones got to the museum without finding circumstances.  
*Reference:* Csallány 1960, 48; ADAM 2002, 267–268.  
*Archive inventory number:* -

### **35. Nyíregyháza–Rozsrétszőlő, Szelkő-dűlő (Motorway M3, site 148b and 214)**

*Type of site:* settlement part and cemetery  
*Year of excavation:* 2005–2006  
*Name of excavator(s):* Attila Jakab, Katalin Almássy, Dan Băcuet-Crișan, Sanda Băcuet-Crișan, Áron Dávid, Balázs Gergely, József Lukács, Marta Liviu, Márta L. Nagy, Gábor Pintye, Róbert Scholtz  
*Dating:* Prehistoric, Roman Age, Late Avar Age, Árpád Age  
*Size of the excavated territory, features:* M3 148b: 27,000 sq. m, 621 features (out of which 42 are of Late Avar Age); M3 214: 18,500 sq. m, 227 features (out of which 32 are of Late Avar Age and 19 graves).  
*Note:* The two sites are situated on two neighboring hills. At both sites, also Early Árpád Age features came to light (most of site M3 148b, a total of 401 features belong to this age), at the same time, continuity of the settlement cannot be supported. The Late Avar cemetery was completely excavated, it was bordered by a ditch system. Among the grave inventories, a bronze belt set of a grave and a saber is to be mentioned.  
*Reference:* RKM 2005 (2006), 292–294, site 297–298; Takács 2013; Takács 2016; Takács 2018b.  
*Archive inventory number:* -

### **36. Nyíregyháza–Sóstó, Múzeumfalú/Museum Village**

*Type of site:* cemetery part  
*Year of excavation:* 1992, 1996–1997  
*Name of excavator(s):* Eszter Istvánovits  
*Size of the excavated territory:* 1200 sq. m  
*Dating:* Late Avar Age  
*Number and type of features:* 21 graves  
*Note:* Poor find material, animal bones as part of grave-goods.  
*Reference:* RégFüz I. 44. 1990 (1992), 49, site 86; RégFüz I. 47. 1993 (1996), 54, site 75; RégFüz I. 48. 1994 (1997) 69, site 98/2; ADAM 2002, 268; Istvánovits, Lőrinczy 2018, 117–131.  
*Archive inventory number:* JAM 91.1., 93.20., 93.58., 99.8., 2016.25–26.

### **37. Nyírgyulaj–Tukos/Ófehértó, Kis-csere-dűlő (Hungarian-Romanian gas pipeline, site 20)**

*Type of site:* settlement part  
*Year of excavation:* 2013  
*Name of excavator(s):* Zoltán Toldi  
*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown  
*Dating:* Prehistoric, Late Avar Age  
*Number of features:* 21 (out of which 8 are of Late Avar Age)  
*Type of features:* Late Avar Age: 2 houses, 2 furnaces, 3 pits, 1 posthole  
*Note:* Around 50 m from the excavated territory, a cast bronze earring with a star-shaped pendant was found during metal detecting.  
*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2014.37.

### **38. Nyírparasznya–Luby-tag (Motorway M3, site 190)**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 2010

*Name of excavator(s):* Barbara Berecz

*Size of the excavated territory:* 2375 sq. m

*Dating:* Prehistoric, second half of the 7<sup>th</sup> century

*Number and type of features:* 7 (out of which 2 Avar Age houses and a cultural layer slid from the hilltop)

*Reference:* Lukács w.y.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2012.70.

### **39. Nyírtass–Csárda-lapostól ÉNy-ra**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 2010–2011

*Name of excavator(s):* Attila Jakab

*Size of the excavated territory:* 6155 sq. m

*Dating:* Bronze Age, Late Avar Age

*Number of features:* 74 (8 Bronze Age, 32 Late Avar Age features and 24 of uncertain date)

*Type of features:* Late Avar Age: 1 house, 2 furnaces, 3 wells, 3 ditch sections, 23 pits

*Note:* Cleaving of two wells with wooden structure preserved in good condition. A dendrochronological analysis was made, exact dating is unknown.

*Reference:* Takács 2016.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2014.4.

### **40. Nyírtelek–Kancajárs**

*Type of site:* cemetery part

*Year of excavation:* 1990

*Name of excavator(s):* Eszter Istvánovits

*Size of the excavated territory:* some sq. m

*Dating:* Late Avar Age

*Number and type of features:* 2 graves

*Note:* During sand mining locals demolished 3 or 4 graves. After that, an N-S oriented grave was excavated revealing an iron buckle.

*Reference:* RégFüz I. 44. 1990 (1992) 50, site 87; Istvánovits, Kurucz 1993, 16; ADAM 2002. 269; Istvánovits, Lőrinczy 2018, 71–72.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 91.3.

### **41. Őr–Forduló-dűlő (MOL site 31)**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 2008

*Name of excavator(s):* Márta L. Nagy

*Size of the excavated territory:* 531 sq. m

*Dating:* Prehistoric, Late Avar Age

*Number and type of features:* 4 features (2 Modern Age, 1 Prehistoric pit and 1 Late Avar Age furnace)

*Reference:* RKM 2008 (2009), 252, site 297.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2010.11.

### **42. Panyola–Ásottfok**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 1961, 1993–1998

*Name of excavator(s):* István Erdélyi, Eugénia Szimonova

*Size of the excavated territory:* 191 sq. m

*Dating:* Late Avar Age, early Árpád Age

*Number and type of features:* 9 houses, 1 ditch section, and some pits

*Note:* Eugénia Szimonova dated the settlement to the 9<sup>th</sup>–10<sup>th</sup> century, István Erdélyi to the 9<sup>th</sup>–11<sup>th</sup> century.

*Reference:* RégFüz I. 45. 1991 (1993), 55, site 83; RégFüz I. 46. 1992 (1994), 62, site 85; RégFüz I. 47. 1993 (1996), 58–59, site 86; RégFüz I. 48. 1994 (1997), 74, site 108; RégFüz I. 49. 1995 (1997), 80, site 107A; RKM 1999 (2002), 160, site 143; Erdélyi, Szimonova 1978; Erdélyi–Szimonova 1993; Erdélyi 1996; Szimonova 2009, 18–19.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 93.49., 96.4., 97.74., 99.33., 99.35., 2001.15., 2002.399–401.



**43. Pócspetri–Nyírjes, Felső-erdőszél (Motorway M3, site 201)**

Type of site: settlement part

Year of excavation: 2010–2011

Name of excavator(s): László György

Size of the excavated territory: ca. 1 hectare

Dating: Prehistoric, Roman Age, Late Avar Age

Number and type of features: 14 Late Avar Age features (6 houses, 6 pits, 1 ditch, 1 furnace)

Reference: Lukács w.y.; Bajkai 2012.

Archive inventory number: JAM 2011.95.

**44. Szamoskér–Balogh-dűlő/Balogh-tanya/farm (Szamos–Kraszna-reservoir)**

Type of site: settlement part

Year of excavation: 2011–2012

Name of excavator(s): Zsolt Körösfői

Size of the excavated territory: 5000 sq. m

Dating: Late Avar Age, Árpád Age

Number and type of features: 458 features (mostly pits, their dating is in progress)

Note: Judging from the pottery material, continuity of the settlement is not likely. Wooden cladding of a Late Avar Age well preserved in good condition. A dendrochronological analysis was made, exact dating is unknown.

Archive inventory number: -

**45. Székely–Hosszúföld (4-es út Székelyt elkerülő szakasza/Székely bypass section of road 4, site 7)**

Type of site: settlement part

Year of excavation: 2004

Name of excavator(s): Balázs Gergely

Size of the excavated territory: 5400 sq. m

Dating: Late Avar Age, Árpád Age

Number of features: 83

Type of features: 16 houses (out of which 11 are of Late Avar Age) and some other features

Note: Balázs Gergely published three pit-houses of the Árpád Age. Judging from the detailed examination of the find material, the continuity of the settlement can be excluded.

Reference: Gergely 2005, 25–36.

Archive inventory number: JAM 2004.26., 2005.20., 2005.37.

**46. Tákos–Vöcsike/Simon-tag/Sima-tag**

Type of site: settlement part

Year of excavation: 1967

Name of excavator(s): István Erdélyi

Size of the excavated territory: some sq. m

Dating: Late Avar Age

Number of features Type of features: 3 houses

Note: Excavator dated the site to the 10<sup>th</sup>–11<sup>th</sup> century.

Reference: RégFüz I. 21. 1967 (1968), 49; Szimonova 2009, 15.

Archive inventory number: -

**47. Tiszabercel–Sárga domb/Sárga-part**

Type of site: settlement part

Year of excavation: 1994

Name of excavator(s): Katalin Tóth

Size of the excavated territory: unknown

Dating: Roman Age, Late Avar Age, Árpád Age

Number of features: 26 (25 Late Avar Age features and 1 grave)

Note: Only an iron buckle was found in the W-E oriented grave.

Reference: RégFüz I. 48. 1994 (1997), 27, site 36.

Archive inventory number: JAM 95.20., 2007.21.

**48. Tiszadob–Andrássy-kastély/castle**

Type of site: settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 2011

*Name of excavator(s):* Attila Jakab

*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown

*Dating:* Prehistoric, Late Avar Age

*Number of features:* 45

*Type of features:* Most of the features belong to a Middle Bronze Age cemetery. Among the 8 unearthed Late Avar Age settlement features, there were 3 houses.

*Archive inventory number:* -

#### **49. Tiszadob–Urkom-dűlő (Andrássy Gyula birtoka/possession of Gyula Andrássy)**

*Type of site:* a burial with horse

*Year of excavation:* 1905

*Name of excavator(s):* -

*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown (vineyard plowing)

*Dating:* Late Avar Age

*Number and type of features:* a looted burial with horse

*Note:* Gravegoods: two open-work bronze belt terminals (lost), two stirrups. There was no excavation, finds got to the Jósa András Museum as a gift by bailiff József Torday.

*Reference:* Csallány 1960, 43; ADAM 2002, 378.

*Archive inventory number:* -

#### **50. Tiszaeszlár–Kunsír-dűlő, Kunsírpart**

*Type of site:* cemetery part

*Year of excavation:* 1945

*Name of excavator(s):* József Rohács

*Size of the excavated territory:* some sq. m

*Dating:* Late Avar Age

*Number and type of features:* 7 Late Avar Age graves

*Note:* Graves were excavated by József Rohács, an inhabitant of Tiszalök. Finds were purchased by the Jósa András Museum. 4 graves did not contain finds, in the rest, bronze small and large belt terminals with griffin-and-tendrils decoration came to light.

*Reference:* Csallány 1960, 39–40; ADAM 2002, 379.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 93.41.

#### **51. Tiszaeszlár–Sinkahegy**

*Type of site:* cemetery part

*Year of excavation:* 1888, 1900

*Name of excavator(s):* András Jósa

*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown

*Dating:* Middle/ Late Avar Age

*Number and type of features:* ca. 100 looted graves

*Note:* In 1888, during the construction of an earthwork, a cemetery was demolished. In 1900, András Jósa conducted an excavation in the area. From the destructed burials, among others, three sabers, a single-edged sword, and belt terminals decorated with golden and silver stamped plates got to the Jósa András Museum. At the same site, also graves from the Period of Hungarian Conquest were demolished.

*Reference:* Csallány 1960, 36–39; ADAM 2002, 379.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2002.65.

#### **52. Tiszalök–Hajnalos**

*Type of site:* cemetery part

*Year of excavation:* 1940, 1945–1946, 1986–1987

*Name of excavator(s):* Lajos Kiss, Gábor Lőrinczy, Katalin Kurucz

*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown

*Dating:* Late Avar Age

*Number of features:* 30 graves

*Note:* Lajos Kiss excavated a burial with horse parts and a grave containing a cast bronze belt set. A stray find of an iron sword was revealed, too. In 1986–87, Gábor Lőrinczy, then Katalin Kurucz conducted a small excavation during which further graves with poor inventory came to light.

*Reference:* Csallány 1960, 44–46; RégFüz I. 39. 1985 (1986), 61, site 113. lh; RégFüz I. 41. 1987 (1988), 23, site 47; ADAM 2002, 381–382.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 87.15.

### **53. Tiszalök–Kövestelek**

*Type of site:* cemetery

*Year of excavation:* 1981–1983

*Name of excavator(s):* Gábor Lőrinczy

*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown

*Dating:* Late Avar Age, Árpád Age

*Number and type of features:* 369 graves (out of which ca. 100 are of Late Avar Age)

*Note:* At the site, graves of an Árpád Age cemetery surrounding a church covered the Late Avar Age cemetery.

*Reference:* RégFüz I. 35. 1981 (1982), 75, site 145; RégFüz I. 36. 1982 (1983), 68, site 126; RégFüz I. 37. 1983 (1984), 68, site 139; Almássy, Istvánovits, Kurucz 1997, 91–94; ADAM 2002, 382.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 87.59., 2003.28.

### **54. Tiszalök–Szabadság u.**

*Type of site:* cemetery part

*Year of excavation:* 1993

*Name of excavator(s):* Eszter Istvánovits

*Size of the excavated territory:* some sq. m (gas pipeline laying)

*Dating:* 5<sup>th</sup> century, Late Avar Age

*Number and type of features:* 6 graves (out of which 2 are of Late Avar Age)

*Note:* Two Late Avar graves were oriented N-S, with poor find material.

*Reference:* RégFüz I. 47. 1993 (1996), 56, site 80.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 93.57.

### **55. Tiszavasvári–Béke Tsz. telepe/Estate of “Béke” Collective Farm (Tiszavasvári–Városföldje)**

*Type of site:* cemetery part

*Year of excavation:* 1960–1961

*Name of excavator(s):* Dezső Csallány, András Gombás

*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown

*Dating:* Late Avar Age

*Number and type of features:* 32 graves

*Note:* During rescue excavations in 1960, 12, in 1961, 20 graves were revealed. (For cemeteries investigated in the area of Tiszavasvári, see, Lőrinczy 2001, 185–186, with further references.)

*Reference:* ArchÉrt 89 (1962), 265; Fancsalszky 1999, 134–138; ADAM 2002, 386.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 88.7.

### **56. Tiszavasvári–Büdi kenderföld (Vasvári Tsz telepe/estate of the “Vasvári” Collective Farm)**

*Type of site:* cemetery part

*Year of excavation:* 1962

*Name of excavator(s):* Dezső Csallány, András Gombás

*Size of the excavated territory:* some sq. m

*Dating:* Late Avar Age

*Number and type of features:* 3 graves

*Note:* Three poor graves oriented NW-SE.

*Reference:* RégFüz I. 16. 1962 (1963), 52; ADAM 2002, 385.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 92.14., 92.25., 92.26.

### **57. Tiszavasvári, Nánási u. 5. (Tiszavasvári–Munka Tsz/”Munka” Collective Farm)**

*Type of site:* settlement part

*Year of excavation:* 2010

*Name of excavator(s):* Gábor Pintye

*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown (6 test trenches)

*Dating:* Late Avar Age

*Number and type of features:* 3 houses

*Note:* All the 3 features have been excavated only partly.

*Reference:* RKM 2010 (2012), 381–382, site 527.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2011.9.

### **58. Tiszavasvári–Petőfi u. 49.**

*Type of site:* cemetery part

*Year of excavation:* 1959, 1985

*Name of excavator(s):* András Gombás, Dezső Csallány, Gábor Lőrinczy

*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown

*Dating:* Middle/ Late Avar Age

*Number and type of features:* 112 graves

*Reference:* RégFüz I. 13. 1959 (1960), 77–78; RégFüz I. 39. 1985 (1986) 62, site 114. lh; Fancsalszky 1999, 107–127; ADAM 2002, 386.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 87.12., 88.8., 92.14.

### **59. Tiszavasvári–Téglagyár**

*Type of site:* cemetery part

*Year of excavation:* 1964–1965

*Name of excavator(s):* Dezső Csallány, András Gombás

*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown

*Dating:* Late Avar Age

*Number and type of features:* 26 graves

*Note:* In several graves, classical cast bronze belt set decorated with griffins-and-tendrils was found, but on the whole, the find material was poor. According to the excavators, around 40 further graves are to be expected at the site.

*Reference:* RégFüz I. 19. 1965 (1966), 42, site 57; ADAM 2002, 386.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 87.78., 88.6., 92.14.

### **60. Tiszavasvári–Utásér-dűlő**

*Type of site:* cemetery part

*Year of excavation:* 2008

*Name of excavator(s):* Eszter Istvánovits

*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown

*Dating:* Middle/ Late Avar Age

*Number and type of features:* 21 graves, 3 empty graves

*Note:* Most of the graves were looted. They were directed E-W, 3 of them had an opposite orientation. (One of the burials is a niche-grave. Here and in another one, laminae of iron nails were found.) A double burial was also observed.

*Reference:* RKM 2008 (2009), 304, site 442; Istvánovits, Lőrinczy 2017, 37–68.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 2009.136.

### **61. Tiszavasvári–Zöld Mező Tsz telepe/estate of “Zöld Mező” Collective Farm**

*Type of site:* cemetery part

*Year of excavation:* 1960–1961

*Name of excavator(s):* András Gombás

*Size of the excavated territory:* unknown

*Dating:* Late Avar Age

*Number and type of features:* 45 graves

*Reference:* RégFüz I. 15. 1961 (1962) 54; Fancsalszky 1999, 127–133; ADAM 2002. 386.

*Archive inventory number:* JAM 88.9.

### **62. Tiszavasvári–Wienerberger I.–Tiszavasvári–Kashalma-dűlő I. anyagbányatelep/clay quarry**

*Type of site:* settlement and cemetery

*Year of excavation:* 2004, 2007–2008, 2011

*Name of excavator(s):* József Lukács, Márta L. Nagy, Zoltán Toldi

*Size of the excavated territory:* kb. 13 hectares

*Dating:* Prehistoric, Roman Age, Early and Late Avar Age, Árpád Age

*Number and type of features:* Late Avar Age: ca. 300 features, out of which 90 graves belong to a Late Avar Age cemetery.

*Note:* An Early Avar Age and a 7<sup>th</sup>-century cemetery were excavated at the site.

*Reference:* RKM 2008 (2009), 302, site 441; Lőrinczy, Rác 2014.

Archive inventory number: JAM 2012.73.

### 63. Tivadar–Madai-tag (Beregi víztározó/Bereg reservoir)

Type of site: settlement part

Year of excavation: 2013–2014

Name of excavator(s): Zoltán Toldi

Size of the excavated territory: unknown (short test trenches)

Dating: Prehistoric, Roman Age, Late Avar Age, Árpád Age

Number of features: 45 (out of which ca. 15 are of Late Avar Age)

Archive inventory number: JAM 2014.14.

### 64. Újfehértó–Hadházi átkötő csatorna/Hadházi connecting channel

Type of site: settlement part

Year of excavation: 2011

Name of excavator(s): Róbert Scholtz

Size of the excavated territory: 2500 sq. m

Dating: Bronze Age, Roman Age, Late Avar Age

Number of features: 40 (out of which 15 are of Late Avar Age)

Type of features: Late Avar Age: 7 pits, 3 houses, 4 furnaces, 1 posthole

Archive inventory number: JAM 2012.83.

In the site catalog edited by József Szentpéteri and published in 2002, from the territory of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County, 33 Late Avar Age sites – only cemeteries – were listed. However, there are only 15 sites where excavations were conducted or some, more or less relevant, find material came from destroyed context. In the remaining 18 cases, only a stray find of a spindle-whorl or a pottery shard represent the Late Avar Age<sup>9</sup>. Settlements dated to the age in question are completely missing from the ADAM, and a 7<sup>th</sup>-century stray find considered to be coming from a settlement (Nyíregyháza–Damjanich utca)<sup>10</sup> actually could belong to a burial<sup>11</sup>.

In my present work, I succeeded in collecting a total of 64, at least partly investigated Late Avar Age site from the territory of Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County. This jump in the numbers is the consequence of the preventive excavations preceding large investments of the last decades<sup>12</sup>: since the publication of ADAM, the number of investigated Late Avar Age sites has grown more than four times greater. (Of course, the amount of publications dealing with new finds has not increased as radically)<sup>13</sup>. To express it in numbers: we have 17 new cemeteries<sup>14</sup> and 37 new settlements<sup>15</sup>. Besides, due to excavations on large surfaces, earlier unknown sites have appeared where Late Avar cemeteries and settlements were found next to each other<sup>16</sup> (I collected a total of ten such cases<sup>17</sup>).

<sup>9</sup> Taking into consideration the problematic dating of the Late Avar Age finds included in the ADAM – mainly pottery – material of these 18 sites should be re-examined in the future.

<sup>10</sup> ADAM 2002, 525.

<sup>11</sup> Lőrinczy 2001, 189.

<sup>12</sup> Out of 64, 32 ones come from excavations preceding large investments. There are numerous preventive excavations made also at small areas. In the period after the turn of millenia research excavations of Late Avar Age sites were conducted only in Kisvárda–Kiskert-dűlő and Mátészalka–Fellegvár, both at small surfaces.

<sup>13</sup> Summarizing review of preventive excavations revealing Avar Age sites has not been done yet. This hiatus was made up in a way by József Lukács in 2012, who presented the Avar Age results from the new section of Motorway M3 in the conference in Visegrád (Lukács w.y.). Considering Avar Age settlements excavated recently, see Bajkai 2012; Takács 2016; Bajkai 2017; Gergely K. 2017; Takács 2018b. For Avar cemeteries excavated in the county since the publication of ADAM, see Istvánovits, Lőrinczy 2017; Istvánovits, Lőrinczy 2018.

<sup>14</sup> Sites 10, 14, 23, 36, 40, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, and 61. (See in the catalogue and map 1.)

<sup>15</sup> Sites 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 57, 63, and 64.

<sup>16</sup> Because of the uncertain character of the Late Avar Age pottery chronology, evaluation of structural units of sites in question is necessary for the examination of cemetery and settlement parts found next to each other. Luckily, there are several data of large-scale excavations at our disposal. It was observed at many sites that settlement was separated from the graves with a ditch system. The best example is Nyíregyháza–Rozsrétszóló (catalog: 35), where Late Avar cemetery is separated from the neighboring settlement with a parallel ditch system directed N-S. Synchronous use of settlement and cemetery has been confirmed also by C14 analyses. (The find material will be evaluated by Rozália Bajkai and Gábor Pintye.)

<sup>17</sup> Sites 7, 8, 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, 30, 35 and 62.

Though I tried to make a catalog including all possible information, my list cannot be considered complete. Dating of the sites in the catalog can be confirmed or specified only after the systematic review of the finds. Getting more and more familiar with the Late Avar Age pottery of the region, later it may come out that settlements dated earlier to the Roman or Árpád Age can be put on the period examined by us – at least partly<sup>18</sup>. Of course, this can be realized only in the process of continuous revision of material earlier got in museums.

However, there are partial results to be already assumed. It is clear that part of seminal assumptions on the Avar settlement history by Dezső Csallány can be considered outdated, on the first hand, because of the suggested role of the Csörsz Ditch in the spatial organization of the settlements. By now this hypothesis has been questioned. As we can see on the enclosed map, Avar settlement territory earlier determined mainly by burials, “moved” in the eastern direction (since the 2002 catalog by Gábor Lőrinczy, by 20 km). An even more characteristic phenomenon is the “proliferation” of Late Avar Age settlements up to the country border.<sup>19</sup> Implicitly, Dezső Csallány, and later József Szentpéteri when finishing the manuscript of the ADAM could not notice this. Gábor Lőrinczy in his study published in 2001 has already noticed the signs attesting against the desolated character of the eastern territories earlier considered “white spots”<sup>20</sup>. Excavations of the recent decade provided the utmost evidence for his assumptions.

So, the most important development of the research is the geographical examination not of cemeteries but settlements: in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County, the settlement territories outlined based on Late Avar Age cemeteries and settlements overlap each other only partly (see, Map 1). The easternmost Avar cemetery (Máriapócs–Pócsi-Pap-dűlő) lies 70 km west of the country border. At the same time, the stripe between Máriapócs and the border is densely filled with recently excavated Avar Age settlements; so, by no means can we speak about desolated eastern territories. Naturally, the finding of these sites is related to different investment sites (Motorway M3, MOL pipeline, Bereg Reservoir), but even so, the tendencies described above cannot be considered incidental.

The task of future research is to unravel how our picture on the eastern border of the Avar settlement territory and ethnic composition of the region in the period can be changed in the light of the new results. Taking into consideration the quality and quantity of the excavated find material, this will demand a well-organized and systematic work in the framework of a project.

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| Bajkai 2012                | R. Bajkai, <i>Avar kori településrészletek Kántorjánosi és Pócspetri határában</i> . In: Á. Szabó, Zs. Masek (Eds.) <i>Ante viam stratam. A Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum megelőző feltárásai Kántorjánosi és Pócspetri határában az M3 autópálya nyírségi nyomvonalán</i> . Budapest 2012, 407–480. |

<sup>18</sup> During fieldwork, separation of Avar and Early Árpád Age pottery is often difficult, which frequently leads to mistaken dating. It gives on to further difficulties that wheelmade gritty ware of the Roman Age and Late Avar Age settlement pottery sometimes is illusively similar in material, shape and decoration.

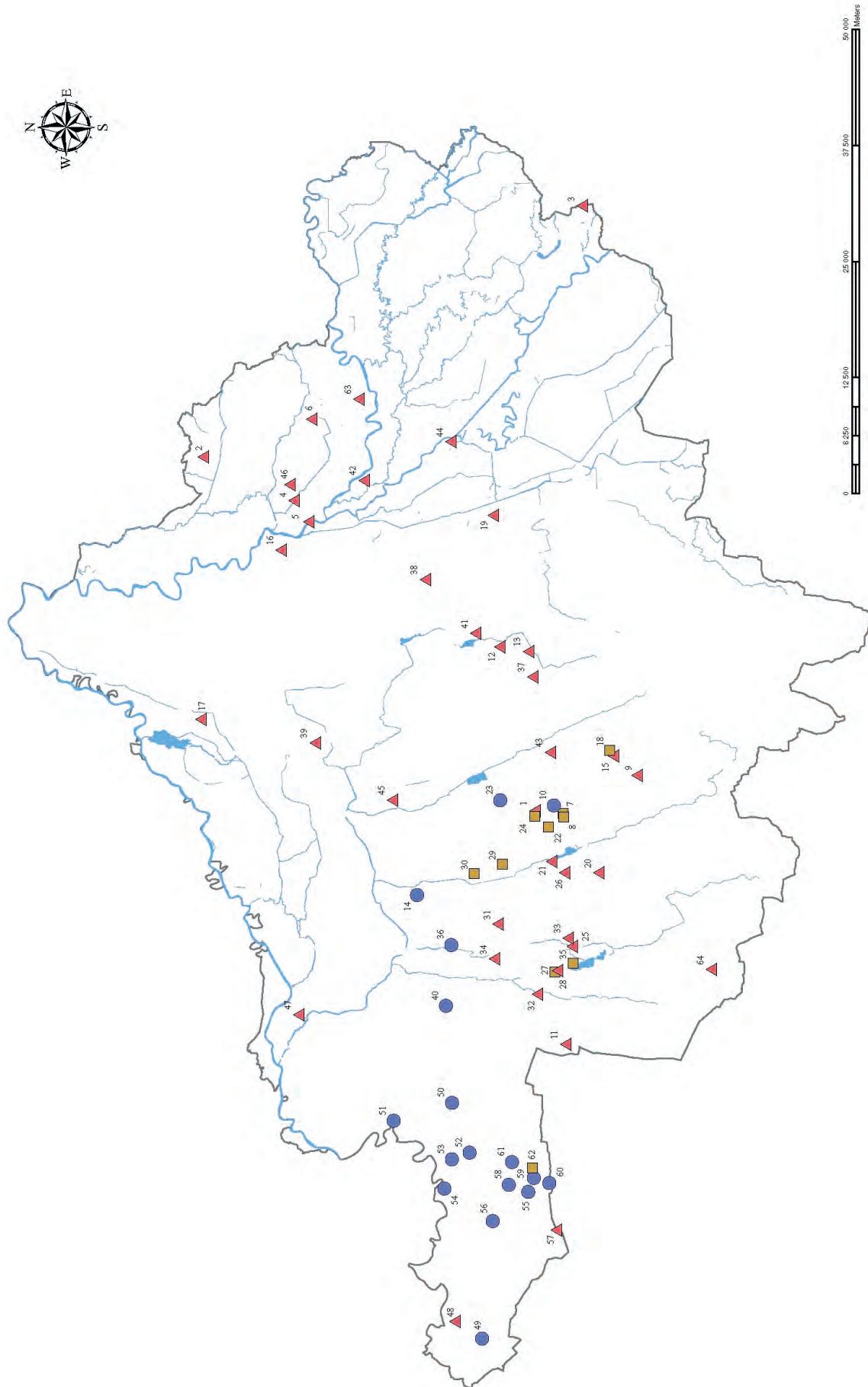
<sup>19</sup> Avar Age settlement territory meanly stretches accross the present country border, so in the future the catalogization and publication of sites in Romania will be necessary. This work has been started long ago by Sándor Romát.

<sup>20</sup> Lőrinczy 2001, 187.

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Map 1: Investigated site of the Late Avar Age in Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg County. Blue dot: cemetery, red triangle: settlement, yellow square: settlement at the same site. (made by László Veszprémi).



# Abbreviations

ActaArchHung	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae.
AAC	Acta Archaeologica Carpathica, Cracow.
ActaMN	Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca.
ActaMP	Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău
AnArchRessoviensia	Analecta Archaeologica Ressoviensia, Rzeszów.
AAS at CEU	Annual of Medieval Studies at CEU, Budapest.
Apulum	Acta Musei Apulensis – Apulum, Alba-Iulia.
Alba Regia	Alba Regia, Székesfehérvár.
Antaeus	Antaeus, Budapest.
Arrabona	Arrabona, Győr.
ArhMed	Arheologia Medievală, Cluj-Napoca, Brăila, Reșița.
ArchBaltica	Archaeologia Baltica, Vilnius.
Arch.Inf	Archäologische Informationen.
ATS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis, Sibiu.
ArchÉrt	Archaeologiai Értesítő, Budapest.
Banatica	Banatica, Reșița.
BBMÉ	A Béri Balogh Ádám Múzeum Évkönyve, Szekszárd.
BUFM	Beiträge zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte Mitteleuropas.
BCMI	Buletinul Comisiei Naționale a Monumentelor, ansambluri situri istorice. București.
CommArchHung	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungaricae, Budapest.
CCA	Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice, Comisia Națională de Arheologie, București.
CIL	Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, Berlin.
CMA	Complexul Muzeal Arad.
Dolgozatok	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Múzeum érem- és régiségtárából, Cluj.
Dolg.	Dolgozatok a Magyar Királyi Ferencz József Tudományegyetem Archaeologiai Intézetéből, Szeged.
Dolg. ÚS	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, Új Sorozat. Cluj-Napoca / Kolozsvár.
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca.
HOMÉ	A Hermann Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve. Miskolc.
JAHA	Journal of Ancient History and Archaeology, Cluj-Napoca.
JAM	Jósa András Museum, Nyíregyháza.
JPMÉ	Janus Pannonius Múzeum Évkönyve.
JRGZM	Jahrbuch des Romisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz.
KRRMK	Kaposvári Rippl Rónai Múzeum Közleményei, Kaposvár.
LMI	Lista monumentelor istorice, updated in 2015.
MittArchInst	Mitteilungen des Archäologischen Instituts der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
MOL	Magyar Olaj- és Gázipari Részvénytársaság / Hungarian Oil and Gas Public Limited Company
Marisia	Marisia, Târgu Mureș.
NyJAMÉ	A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeum Évkönyve, Nyíregyháza.
PBF	Praehistorische Bronzefunde. Berlin.
Przegląd Archeologiczny	Przegląd Archeologiczny, Wrocław.
Rad	Jósa András Museum, Archaeological Archive
RégFüz	Régészeti Füzetek, Budapest.

RKM	Régészeti Kutatások Magyarországon/Archaeological Investigations in Hungary, Budapest.
RAJ Arad	Repertoriul Arheologic al Mureşului Inferior. Judeţul Arad. Timişoara 1999.
RAN	Repertoriul Arheologic Naţional.
Sargetia	Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis, Deva.
SCIV(A)	Studii şi Cercetări de Istorie Veche şi Arheologie, Bucureşti.
SGB	Studii de Geografie a Banatului, Timişoara.
SIB	Studii de Istorie a Banatului, Timişoara.
Slavia Antiqua	Slavia Antiqua, Poznań.
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia, Nitra.
SMK	Somogyi Múzeumok Közleményei, Kaposvár.
SovArh	Sovetskaja Arheologija, Moskva.
SRTM	Shuttle Radar Topography Mission.
StudiaUBB Historia	Studia UBB Historia, Cluj-Napoca.
SzKMÉ	A Szántó Kovács Múzeum Évkönyve, Pécs.
Századok	Századok, Budapest.
Terra Sebus	Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis, Sebeş.
Tibiscum S. N.	Tibiscum S. N., Caransebeş.
TransRev	Transylvanian Review, Cluj-Napoca.
ZalaiMúz	Zalai Múzeum, Zalaegerszeg.
ZSA	Ziridava. Studia Archaeologica. Arad.
Živa Antika	Živa Antika, Skopje.