

## ADA-TYPE ARTIFACTS OF THE EARLY BRONZE AGE IN THE SOUTHERN ALFÖLD\*

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The most important of the Early Bronze Age artifacts which have been collected from sites in the Southern Alföld (Great Hungarian Plain) were published in comprehensive monographs during the sixties. Together with previous research their study contributed greatly to archaeology in Hungary. István Bóna's comprehensive studies of the Nagyrév<sup>1</sup> culture and then the Óbéba—Pitvaros<sup>2</sup> group were the first to appear in 1963 and 1965. Shortly afterwards, Nándor Kalicz published his monograph on the Early Bronze Age including the Southern Alföld and artifacts from the Makó<sup>3</sup> group. In 1974 István Ecsedy's description of the burial from Csongrád<sup>4</sup> and Béla Kürti's report on the most recently discovered Early Bronze Age materials were published in the same volume.<sup>5</sup> The first is a synthesis of all the data that was known at that time about the Ochre grave — Kurgan peoples of Eastern Hungary. Béla Kürti broadened our picture of the period by his study of unpublished artifacts from the museum in Szeged as well as the material from two other rescue excavations. Since that time however, work on the origins of the Early Bronze Age has essentially stopped<sup>6</sup>. The results of this decade of synthesis may be briefly summed up as follows:

Although the people of the Ochre Grave culture were previously thought to be the earliest of the Early Bronze Age group and thus were ascribed a major role in the development of the Early Bronze Age of the Southern Alföld, it now appears that the formation of the Early Bronze Age in this area has neither the chronological nor the typological links with the Ochre grave culture in the way it had been thought. On the basis of Gyula Gazdapusztai's research, new Rumanian work, and grave-goods from the Csongrád burial, István Ecsedy now considers the first occurrence of the Ochre grave — Kurgan culture to be synchronous with the Bodrogkeresztúr culture.

\* I would like to thank Professor István Bóna for his help and critical comments in the revision of this paper. In addition I would like to thank him for directing my attention to the Ada type vessel from Zombor. The final manuscript was completed in October 1980 although in 1976 I first described this type material, at that time without the Ada name, at the 9th UISPP Congress in Nice (Horváth, 1976).

Further thanks for translating and typing, graphics and photography are due to Ms. Alice M. Choyke and dr. László Bartosiewicz, Pál Tóth illustrator and Mrs. Anikó Toppantó Nagy Czirok photographer.

<sup>1</sup> Bóna (1963).

<sup>2</sup> Bóna (1965a).

<sup>3</sup> Kalicz (1968).

<sup>4</sup> Ecsedy (1974).

<sup>5</sup> Kürti (1974).

<sup>6</sup> Other Early Bronze Age sites were found at the same time in the surroundings of Makó and Hódmezővásárhely.

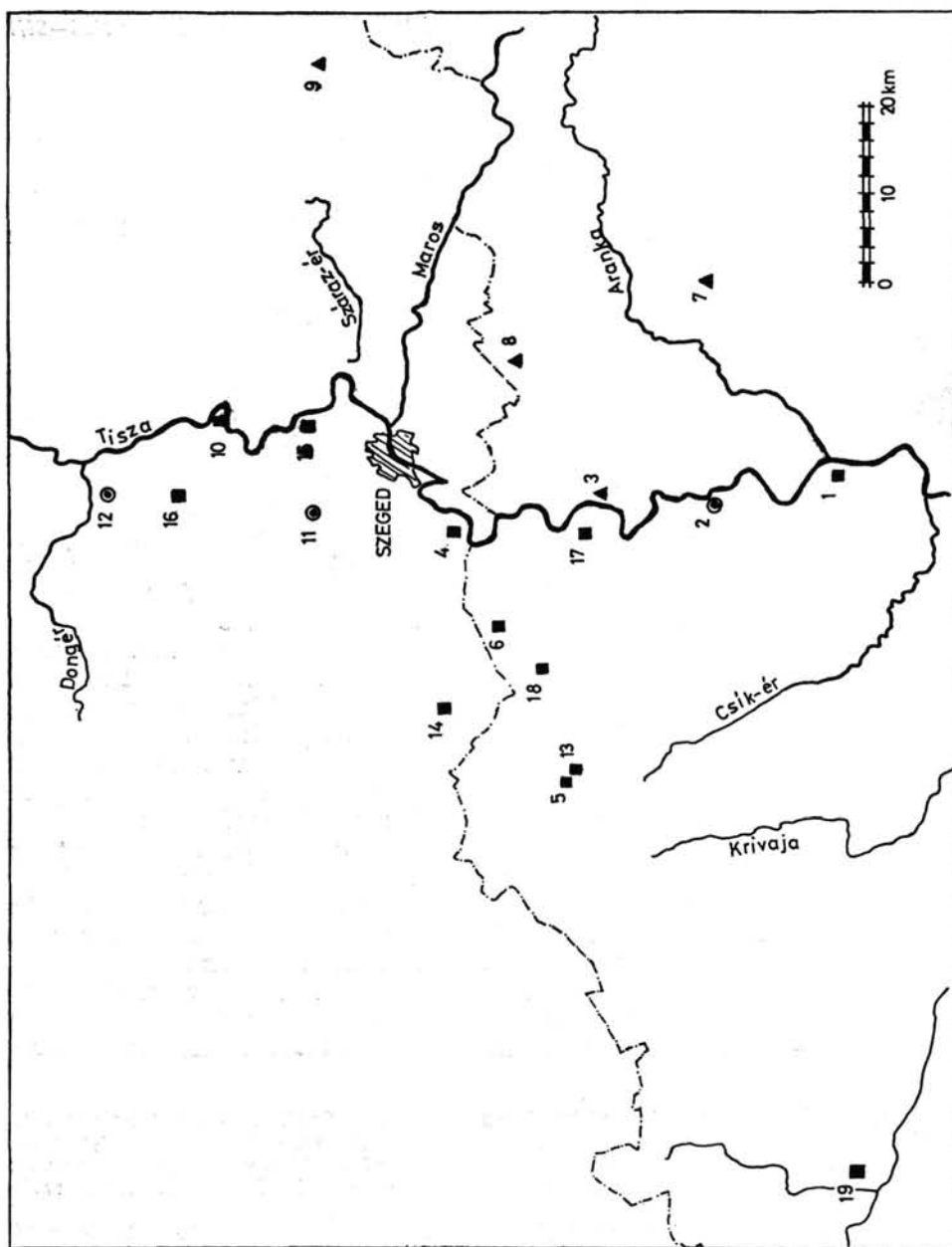


Fig. 1. Map of the archaeological sites mentioned in the text

Legend:

1=Ada; 2=Velebit (Senta-Zenta); 3= Novi Knezevac (Törökkanizsa); 4=Röszke; 5=Subotica (Szabadka); 6=Hajdukovo-(Hajdújárás); Massarikovo 7=Mokrin (Homokrév); 8=Beba-Veche (Óbéba); 9=Pitvaros; 10=Hódmezővásárhely-Barci rét; 11=Jánosszállás (the property of Á. Gróf); 12=Baks; 13=Radanovac; 14=Ásotthalom; 15=Algyő; 16=Sövényháza; 17=Kanjiža (Kanizsa); 18=Nosa (Nosza); 19=Sombor (Zombor).

The best parallels with the Hungarian pitgrave burials may be found in the western Soviet Union, Rumania, and in northern Bulgaria in the time period falling between the Černavoda III — Čelei, early Baden, and early Coțofeni cultures. For this reason, Ecsedy proposes the existence of a zone of rich cultural connections between the Moldava and Tisza regions instead of the previously assumed invasion of Pit—grave people which supposedly occurred in the earliest phases of our Bronze Age<sup>7</sup>.

The Makó group of the Zók culture may instead be considered the earliest Bronze Age material in the southern part of the Hungarian plain, Alföld<sup>8</sup>. Occasional occurrences of corded ware pots seem to have existed parallelly with the Makó group (Szerbkeresztúr, Pitvaros, grave 23).<sup>9</sup> Under influences from the south, the Makó group seems to have given rise to the Nagyrév culture. The Óbéba—Pitvaros group on the other hand, appeared only at the very end of the Makó group<sup>10</sup>. The Ökörhalomand—Kőtörés groups of the Nagyrév culture are partly synchronous with the Óbéba — Pitvaros group in that the first somewhat preceded and the latter somewhat survived it<sup>11</sup>. The history of our Early Bronze Age finishes with the occurrence of the local classical Middle Bronze Age cultures (Szőreg—Perjámos culture and Vatyá culture)<sup>12</sup>.

In the mean time, not only have we come to a better understanding of the Ochre grave — Kurgan people<sup>13</sup>, but our historical and chronological picture of the Zók culture has been modified as well<sup>14</sup>. The development and the inner chronology of the artifacts from the Makó — Kosihy — Čaka period in the southern Alföld has not yet been entirely clarified. New archaeological material from the Óbéba—Pitvaros group and the Nagyrév culture has not yet come light in sufficient amount and thus the general opinion about this group and culture remains basically unchanged<sup>15</sup>.

Since the last publications on this topic however, use of comparative collections of artifacts, and Early Bronze Age research in the Transdanubian region of Hungary and in Yugoslavia has made it possible to distinguish a new group of artifacts. According to our present knowledge these finds cannot be confidently assigned to any group living at that time in the southern region of the Alföld.

<sup>7</sup> See note 4; *Ecsedy* (1975) 277—284.

<sup>8</sup> *Bóna* (1965a).

<sup>9</sup> *Bóna* (1965a) 28.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid*; *Kürti* (1974) 50. István Bóna directed my attention to the fact that he has consistently taken exception to the earlier theories of the genesis of the early Nagyrév culture (*Bóna* 1975, 285; paper given on the Nagyrév culture in the Early Bronze Age Symposium, 1977.).

<sup>11</sup> *Bóna* (1965a) 28; *Bóna* (1963) 21.

<sup>12</sup> The beginnings of the Szőreg—early Perjámos culture in Bóna's chronology belongs to the third stage of the Early Bronze Age as well (*Bóna*, 1965b, 66). The appearance of these cultures marks the boundary between the Early and Middle Bronze Ages in the proposed chronology of the Archaeology handbook, currently in press.

<sup>13</sup> *Ecsedy* (1979a).

<sup>14</sup> *Bóna* (1975) 285—286; *Ecsedy* (1977) 186;

*Ecsedy* (1979b) 107; *Kovács* (1975) 265.

<sup>15</sup> Since the publication of the grave goods from the cemetery at Mokrin, the artifacts from the Óbéba—Pitvaros group and Szőreg—Perjámos culture are often combined together as the Maros culture. Opinions are given in the following: *Girić* (1971); *Trogmayer* (1971) 36; *Trogmayer* (1975) 317—321; *Bóna* (1965b) 285.

**1. ADA — The Gergely Komlósi brick factory, Yugoslavia (*Vojvodina*)**

A one-handed jar, brownish grey with black spots. The rim is slightly flared. The neck is cylindrical and slightly arched while the line of the shoulder is strongly marked. The shoulder itself is slightly convex with a flat base. The body has double truncated cone shape. The wide strap handle starts at the rim and attaches at the shoulder. The handle has a middle strut placed perpendicular to the body of the vessel. The rim is restored.

Height: 13.9 cms. Szeged, Móra Ferenc Múzeum. Inventory number: 35/1906 d. It was the gift of the schoolmaster of Ada, Lajos Nagy, to the museum in 1906. The notes in Ferenc Móra's diary state that ever since 1889 about 200 graves with extended and contracted skeletons were destroyed in the brick-clay source of Gergely Komlósi's brick factory located on the site<sup>16</sup> (T. I: 1.).

**2. RADANOVAC — "Crnava Zastava" co-operative Yugoslavia (*Vojvodina*)**

A one handled jar. Grey with a slightly flared rim. The neck is arched and more constricted toward the top. The shoulder has a canelure running around it. The body has the shape of a flattened truncated cone, while the base is flat. The narrow strap handle begins at the rim and attaches at the shoulder and also has a perpendicular strut in its arch.

Height: 18.9 cms. Subotica, Gradski Muzej.

It comes from an inhumation grave discovered in 1955. Inventory number: A — 1725.<sup>17</sup> (T. I: 2.).

**3. RADANOVAC, Yugoslavia (*Vojvodina*)**

A one-handed mug. It is grey with black spots. The rim is slightly flared. Its short neck is cylindrical and the body has a double truncated cone shape. The handle begins at the rim, rises slightly above it and then attaches under the shoulder line. The rim is restored.

Height: 5.2 cms. Subotica, Gradski Muzej. Inventory number: A — 1728. Gift. (T. II: 1.).<sup>18</sup>

**4. SÖVÉNYHÁZA — Kötörés, Hungary (*Csongrád county*)**

Jar fragment of brown grey colour. It has a strongly flattened double truncated cone form belly. The upper part is convex while the lower is slightly concave and straight close to the base. The shoulder line is sharp and emphasized by a canelura running around it.

Height: 6.4 cms. Szeged, Móra Ferenc Muzeum. Inventory number: 10/1903/e. It was collected by János Reizner. The site may not be identified with the type site of Nagyrév culture. A three legged, incrustated Zók vessel (T. II: 3.) came from the same place.

**5. ALGYÓ — Tiszapart, Hungary (*Csongrád county*)**

A one-handed mug, dark brown with black spots. It has a straight rim, cylinder shaped body and slightly arched neck. The handle is broken but originally it probably was higher than the rim where it began and attached lower down at the shoulder. The surface is burnished and the shoulder juts strongly horizontally. A gently incised line runs around the vessel under the shoulder. The belly of this artifact is semi-spherical.

Height: 10.5 cms. The mug is owned by Mrs. József Kukk, Kigyó street 2, in Szeged-Algyó. It was found during the 1970 floods on the Algyó side of the Tisza bridge in a sand mine (T. II: 2.).<sup>19</sup>

<sup>16</sup> The Archaeological and Historical Monument Notes of the Szeged City Museum, I (1883—1906) 271. According to the records made by Ferenc Móra in 1908, about 200 extended and contracted skeletons in various burials had been plundered from 1889 to that time. The artifacts from these graves come from different periods, among which are Early Bronze Age pieces. See also: *Tömörkény* (1907) 370—371; *Móra* (1908) 363.

<sup>17</sup> Grateful thanks are due to László Szekeres for access to material in the Subotica City Museum. The circumstances and place of discovery of mug number 3 are unknown. The provenience is probably identical to that of jar number 2.

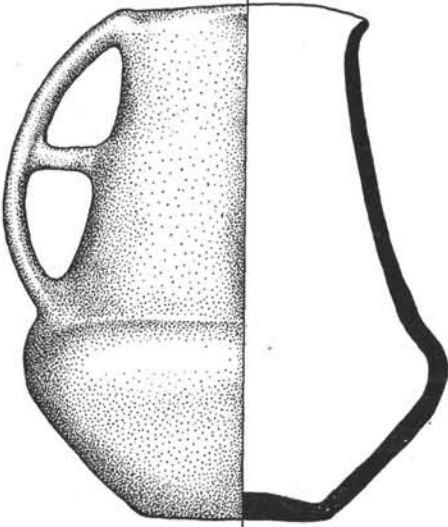
<sup>18</sup> RN. 10 (1903) f. 164. AÉ. (1903) 384.

<sup>19</sup> The site was identified by *Béla Kürti* (Algyó, 1972, number 74) and we thank him here for this information See note 32, and T. VIII. 1.

Table I.

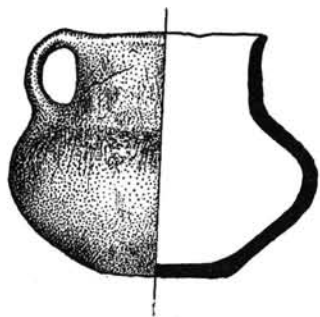


1

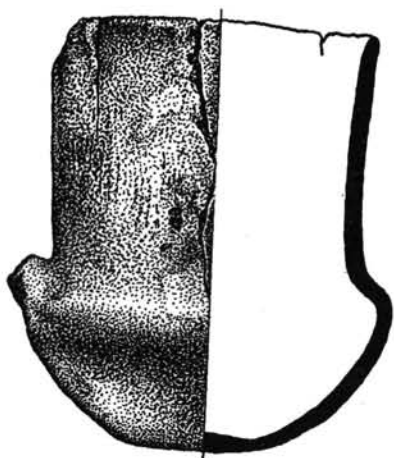


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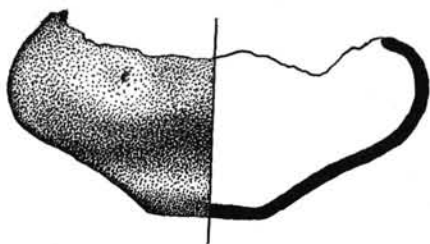
Table II.



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2



3

6. HAJDÚKOVO — (HAJDÚJÁRÁS) Köröspart, Yugoslavia (*Vojvodina*)

A jug of grey brown colour with black spots. It has a slightly flared rim and a rough surface. The neck is short, arched, cylindric and attached to the shoulders at a gentle angle. The belly is spherical, narrowing toward the base. The strong strap handle starts at the rim and attaches on the shoulder. There is another little handle on the opposite shoulder. The vessel is restored.

Height: 28 cms. Subotica, Gradski Muzej. Inventory number: A — 3043. It was allegedly found during earth moving work in a cremation grave in 1959 (T. III: 1.; T. IV: 1.).

Table III.



1

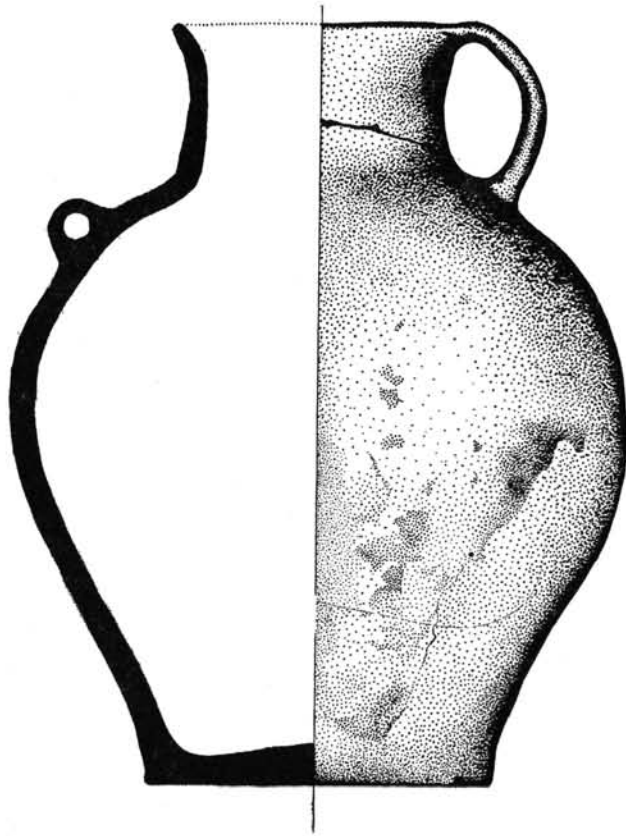


2

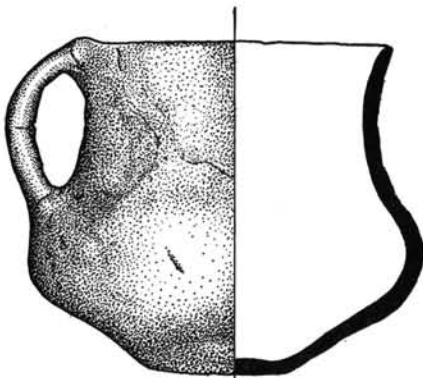


3

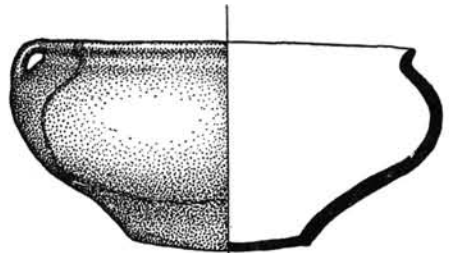
Table IV.



1



2



3



## 7. HAJDÚKOVO — (HAJDÚJÁRÁS) Székelyhalom, Yugoslavia (*Vojvodina*)

A one handled mug. Its colour is grey. The mug has a straightly cut rim, and a short, cylindrical, arched neck. The shoulder is emphasized, the belly has a double truncated cone form with the lower being greater than the upper one. The base is straight. The neck is restored. The strap handle attaches between the rim and the shoulder.

Height: 11.1 cms. Subotica, Gradski Muzej. Inventory number: A — 3059. Found during digging (T. III: 2.; T. IV: 2.):

## 8. HAJDÚKOVO (HAJDÚJÁRÁS) — Pörös, grave 7, Yugoslavia, (*Vojvodina*)

One handled burnished dish. Its short rim is slightly flared and its body has a double truncated cone form. The strap handle starts at the rim, rises above it and attaches at the shoulder. There are little sharp knobs on the opposing wall of the dish.

Height: 11.7 cms.; Rim circumference: 21 cms. Szabadka — Subotica, Gradski Muzej. Inventory number: A — 1487. It was found in an inhumation grave (T. III: 3.; T. IV: 3.)<sup>20</sup>

## 9. ÁSOTTHALOM — Borgazdaság, Hungary (*Csongrád county*)

a) One handled jar of grey colour with grit temper. The rim is slightly flared, the neck cylindrical, constricting upwards and arched. The shoulder is sharp, the body strongly flattened with a double truncated cone form. The base is flat and the narrow strap handle starts from the rim and attaches to the shoulder.

Height: 9.6 cms. (T. V: 1.).

b) A one handled mug grey brown in color with an upwardly narrowing neck and slightly flaring rim. The narrow strap handle starts at the rim and attaches to the shoulder. The body has a double truncated cone form. The line between the belly and shoulder is abrupt. The shoulder itself is rounded.

Height: 9.8 cms. (T. V: 2.).

c) One handled mug. Grey brown in colour with a short, cylindrical, upward arching neck and slightly flaring rim. The shoulder line is sharp, and the body has a double truncated cone form. The upper part is rounded and the lower part is concave. The sharp line of the belly is emphasized by a ridge which is sectioned by vertical cuts. The narrow strap handle stars at the rim and attaches at the shoulder.

Height: 7.1 cms. (T. V: 3.).

All the three come from an inhumation grave which turned up during a construction work. We know nothing of the nature of the burial rite.<sup>21</sup>

## 10. SENTA, (ZENTA) Pobeda Brick factory, Yugoslavia (*Vojvodina*)

a) A mug of yellow brown colour with gray spots. It has rough surface, the cylindrical neck is slightly arched. The line of the shoulder is strongly marked, its body has a double truncated cone shape. There are three symmetrical little knobs on the sharp belly-line. According to the inventory-book it had a red colour before cleaning.

Height: 9.2 cm. Senta Museum. 1957. A — 686 (T. VI: 1.)<sup>22</sup>

b) A red-coloured bowl standing on a fourangled pedestal. Its inner surface is decorated with the so called „zók-type” incised ornament filled with white incrustation.

Height: 5.6 cms. Senta Museum. Inventory number: A — 685. (T. VI: 3—4).

## 11. SOMBOR, (ZOMBOR) Yugoslavia (*Vojvodina*)

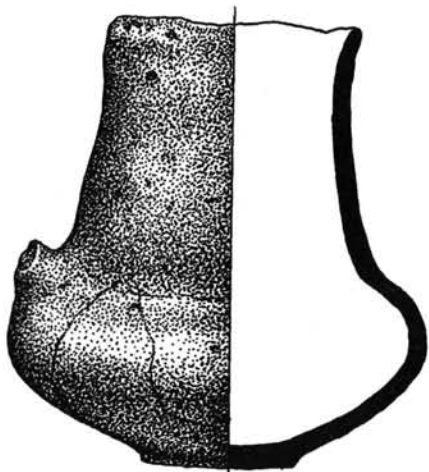
A one-handed mug, with a straight rim. Its neck is cylindrical and strongly arched. The line of shoulder is strongly marked, the bottom is flat. Its narrow handle begins at the rim and attaches at the shoulder. Sombor Museum. In: István Foltiny's *Bácska*-monograph (manuscript). (T. VI: 2.).

<sup>20</sup> *Šulman* (1952) 126.

<sup>21</sup> MFMRA. 59—75. This was a local survey carried out by *Ottó Trogmayer*. *Kürti* (1974) 46; Fig. 32.

<sup>22</sup> Grateful thanks are due to Géza Tripolszky, head curator of Senta City Museum for access to material in Senta Museum.

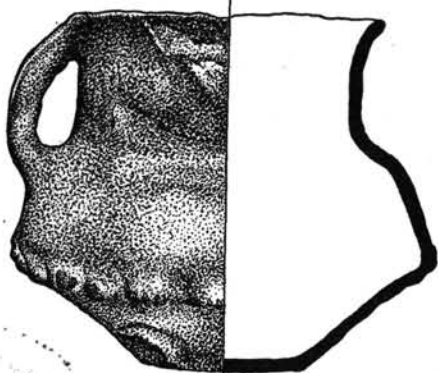
Table V.



1



2



3

Table VI.



1



2



3



4



## 12. ADA — MOHOL — Pionir brick factory, Yugoslavia (*Vojvodina*)

a) A one-handed mug. It has grey colour with brown spots. The rim is damaged, its narrow strap handle starts from the rim and attaches to the body above the line of shoulder. Its neck has a truncated cone shape form narrowing toward the rim. The shoulder is emphasized, the belly is wide and is narrowing toward the bottom.

Height: 8.3 cms. Senta Museum. Inventory number: A — 354. A present from István Tóbiás, the leader of the brick factory in 1955 (T. VII: 1.).

b) A mug with a double truncated form of shape. Its rim and handle is broken. The shoulder-line is emphasized, the lower part is bulging. The mug has an egglike form on the whole. The trace of the lacking handle is immediately above the shoulder. Its base is flat.

Height: 8.3 cms. Senta Museum. Inventory number: A — 355. The circumstance of discovery is the same as 12/a (T. VII: 2.).

## 13. ADA, Yugoslavia (*Vojvodina*)

A pot of gray colour with black spots. It has a flowerpot-like form with slightly arching wall. Its rim is suddenly gathered. Its base is flat.

Height: 16.2 cms. Senta Museum. 1955. Inventory number: A — 586. It is probably belonging to the pots number 12 (T. VII: 3.).

## 14. NOSA, (NOSZA) Yugoslavia (*Vojvodina*)

A one-handed mug with slightly flared rim. It has grey brown colour and peary form shape. Its narrow strap handle starts from the rim and attaches to the belly.

Height: 9.4 cms. Subotica, Gradski Muzej. Inventory number: A — 1698. (T. VII: 4.).

## 15. HAJDUKOVO, (HAJDÚJÁRÁS) Yugoslavia (*Vojvodina*)

A one-handed gray coloured mug with double truncated form. The rim is slightly marked from where the handle begins and arises above the rim. The handle attaches above the shoulder. The line of shoulder is emphasized by branches of incised lines running around. From this three vertical branches hang down.

Height: 7.8 cms. Subotica Gradski Muzej. Inventory number: A — 32 (T. VII: 5.).

## HAJDÚKOVO, (HAJDÚJÁRÁS) Yugoslavia (*Vojvodina*)

A one-handed mug of gray colour with slightly flared rim. The neck has a truncated cone form, the shoulder is marked with an incised line running around. Its narrow handle binds the line of shoulder and the rim together.

Height: 7.3 cms. Subotica Gradski Muzej. Inventory number: A — 3169 (T. VII: 6.).

The characteristic common to the vessels introduced here, is that none of them can be said to have exact analogies elsewhere. In the case of mugs from Hajdukovo and Radanovac however, we do know of parallels. They were actually included here because the other artifacts were probably found in association with them during the course of excavations.<sup>23</sup>

Forms related to jar number 1 can be found in the Belotic—Bela Crkva group<sup>24</sup> and to some extent in the material of Schneckenberg B phase.<sup>25</sup> Correspondence is not exact, but on the other hand there is not any doubt about the relationship either.

<sup>23</sup> See also note 17.

<sup>24</sup> Garašanin (1958) Table 20. 2.

<sup>25</sup> Székely (1973) X. t. 3. The handle is not identical; Prox (1941) Table XXII. 6. with a funnel neck.

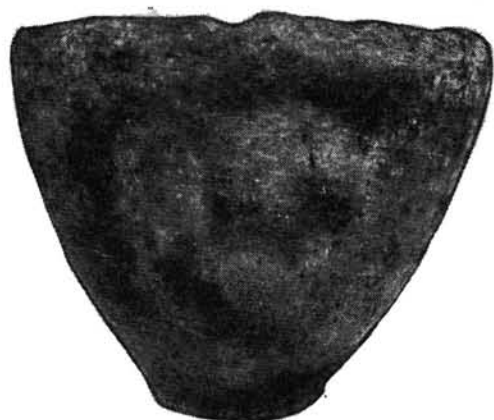
Table VII.



1



2



3



4



5



6

Jar number 2 has a form which is similar to that of some Nagyrév culture vessels<sup>26</sup> but in this case as well correspondence is not one to one. The characteristic common to the two vessels is the special form of the handle. The strap handle with the perpendicular strut placed in the middle of the arch is very uncommon before the late Bronze and Early Iron Age. As far as we know, aside from the examples from Ada and Radanovac, this handle can be found only in the Transdanubian Somogyvár group on the sites of Szava, Zók, and Nagyrápad in the southeast European Bronze Age material.<sup>27</sup> The unusual handle form is undoubtedly of southern, Aegean-Mediterranean origin. It occurs first in the late Neolithic material of Lerna II,<sup>28</sup> later in the Minoan and Mycenaean cultures,<sup>29</sup> and in the Bronze Age material of the east Thracian cave of Maroneia.<sup>30</sup> It is therefore certain that the divided handle found in Vajdaság-Vojvodina can only be related to the similar artifacts found in the Somogyvár—Vinkovci culture.

The number 4 jar fragment suggests a form similar to that of the jar from Ada. The shape and the kanelura running around the vessel emphasize the line of the shoulder.<sup>31</sup> This vessel design may be thus associated with the separate group of artifacts introduced here.

The number 5 mug from Algyó with its unusual form, jutting shoulder and a strap handle rising above the rim, is similar to a type vessel from the Pécel culture. However the circumstances of discovery and the raw material do not unambiguously support this relationship.<sup>32</sup> Dishes with cylindrical vertical necks, abruptly jutting shoulders, and short flattened bodies are not however, uncommon in the Early Bronze Age.<sup>33</sup> They occur in the Somogyvár—Vinkovci culture as well.<sup>34</sup> The best analogues with this mug from Algyó can be found in the material of Glina III — Schneckenberg B.<sup>35</sup> To date no dish of this type is known from the settlement or cemetery material of the Nagyrév culture. Arguments that the Algyó piece belongs to the Nagyrév culture are therefore not convincing.<sup>36</sup>

The number 6 jar, with its asymmetric handles has no known equivalent elsewhere. A more slender variant of the shape itself may be found at Vinkovci.<sup>37</sup> The special form of the handle (a small handle is on the shoulder opposite to the strap handle) is more widely known. It first occurs in the Vučedol C period.<sup>38</sup> This type was found on the site of Priboj<sup>39</sup> in the Belotic—Bela Crkva group and the site of

<sup>26</sup> *Bóna* (1963) Pl. II. 10; Pl. X. 2; the form itself may be found in the Somogyvár material as well: *Ecsedy* (1979a) Table I. 1; Table IX. 3.

<sup>27</sup> *Ecsedy* (1979a) Table VII. 3; Table IX. 3; 103. Fig. 5. *Bándy* (1977), T. 10: 5.

<sup>28</sup> *Caskey* (1959) Pl. 41/b.

<sup>29</sup> *Frost* (1963) 155. Fig. 28; Tiryns LXII. 41/30; a V., 1608. Nauphion Museum, unpublished; *Banti* (1941—1943) 1948.68 Fig. 68;

*Schachermeyr* (1976) Table 29/c. (Dyme. EH).

<sup>30</sup> The excavation of E. Pentazos in the Maroneia cave (eastern Thracia, Komotini). Xanti Museum, unpublished.

<sup>31</sup> Canelure running around the neck of the jars is typical for Somogyvár material as well.

<sup>32</sup> Algyó, 1972/74 site; it contains only Bronze Age ceramics characterized by sherds with sectioned rib decoration under the rim of the vessels (VIII. t. 1.: pit H). Result of the survey made by *Béla Kürti*.

<sup>33</sup> *Kalicz* (1968) LXIX. t. 7; XCV. t. 2—4; C. t. 10; *Buchwaldek* (1957) Fig. 178; *Buchwaldek* (1967) Table XI. 2.

<sup>34</sup> *Bóna* (1965a) XIII. t. 3—6; XII. t. 4; XVII. t. 11.

<sup>35</sup> *Schrollner* (1933) Table 50, 3; *Prox* (1941) XXI. t. 4, XXIV. t. 7, XXVI. t. 5, XXVII. t. 1—2.

<sup>36</sup> *Ecsedy* (1979a) 110; *Kürti* (1974) 46.

<sup>37</sup> *Dimitrijević* (1966) 9. t. 1; *Tasić* (1968) Fig. 14; PV. XX. t. 5.

<sup>38</sup> *Dimitrijević* (1977—1978) Table 18: 7, 10.

<sup>39</sup> *Garašanin* (1958) 20. t. 5.

Szava,<sup>40</sup> in the Somogyvár—Vinkovci culture as well. Nándor Kalicz was the first researcher to deal with this problem in detail. He was familiar with a total of examples which he could associate with the Zók culture and successfully demonstrated their origin in the west Serbian, Macedonian, and Bulgarian Early Bronze Age. Alternatively he suggested that their roots lay in either of the two possibilities, from Anatolia through Bulgaria by way of the Jevisovce culture (C) or from Cyprus up to the West Balkan coast and into the Zók culture area and west Serbian Early Bronze Age culture.<sup>41</sup> Bóna defined the chronology of the west Serbian Early Bronze Age tumuli and he placed them within the Somogyvár B group<sup>42</sup>. The question of asymmetrical handles was raised again by Rózsa Schreiber. She questions their position in the Makó group as did Nándor Kalicz. Three of these vessels were found in inhumation graves. She therefore suggests that they represent a southern type ware. Their occurrence may therefore coincide with the beginnings of Somogyvár group and the end of the Makó group and thus it is a part of the northern movement of southern groups mentioned by István Bóna.<sup>43</sup> On the basis of analogy with examples from Vinkovci and Priboj, considering the relatively frequent occurrence of this rare type of vessel in inhumation graves and considering the supposed Balkan origin of this form, we may associate the appearance of this vessel type with the southern influence which formed the early Nagyrév culture and the Somogyvár—Vinkovci cultures.

Parallels with the number 7 mug can be found in the materials of Nagyrév<sup>44</sup> and Somogyvár—Vinkovci cultures.<sup>45</sup>

Plate number 8 shows a vessel of a rather rare form. An exact analogue is known only from Röske.<sup>46</sup> Another related piece (with sharper belly line and higher body) was found at the Lengyel site of the Somogyvár—Vinkovci culture.<sup>47</sup> No precise equivalent to this bowl has been found in other find complexes of the Óbéba—Pitvaros group or in the material of the Mokrin cemetery with its wide variety of forms. The inhumation grave also contained two mugs in addition to the bowl. (T. VII: 5—6). The shape of the mugs was unusual and has not yet been connected to vessels made by other Early Bronze Age populations.<sup>48</sup> Both types are characterized by arched necks, in addition to the biconical body and the shoulder line emphasized by a jutting rim. Their handles generally begin at the rim and attach at the shoulder. Similar finds are known from the material of the Early Bronze Age sites of Ada-Mohol (T. VII: 1—2), Hajdukovo<sup>49</sup> (Hajdújárás), Röske,<sup>50</sup> and Jánosszállás

<sup>40</sup> *Ecsedy* (1979a) III. t. 1.

<sup>41</sup> *Kalicz* (1968) 471—474.

<sup>42</sup> *Bóna* (1965a) 44.

<sup>43</sup> *Kalicz—Schreiber* (1975) 164—168.

<sup>44</sup> *Bóna* (1963) XII. t. 7; *Ecsedy* (1979a) Table 1.4

<sup>45</sup> *Tasič* (1968) Fig. 4; 11.

<sup>46</sup> *Bóna* (1965a) V. t. 15.

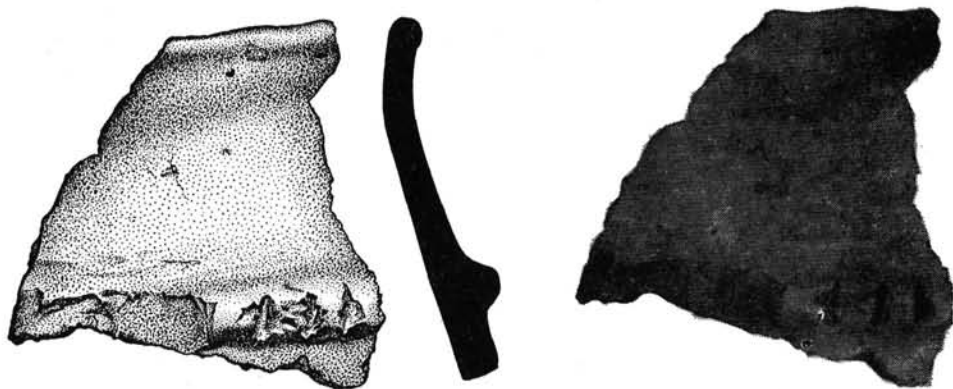
<sup>47</sup> *Bóna* (1963) XV. t. 15.

<sup>48</sup> See note 20. There was no opportunity to photograph the two mugs in association with the dish, that is why the mugs were placed later on table VII, 5—6., although they belong closely together.

<sup>49</sup> Aside from the material of the above-mentioned grave, there are other identical (Hajdújárás) Hajdukovo artifacts to be found in the Subotica city museum.

<sup>50</sup> Szeged, Móra Ferenc Múzeum. 53. 18. 5; 53. 18. 7. At the time of publication of the Röske graves, István Bóna did not know of the existence of drawings of the graves, which have become available since that time. These show beyond any doubt that the Röske vessels inventorized together belong to the same assemblage of artifacts. However, on the basis of the seven vessels still available for study it becomes clear that the material of the Röske cemetery is not identical with the finds of the Óbéba—Pitvaros, Törökkanizsa type ceramics. This is further confirmed by the fact that Röske

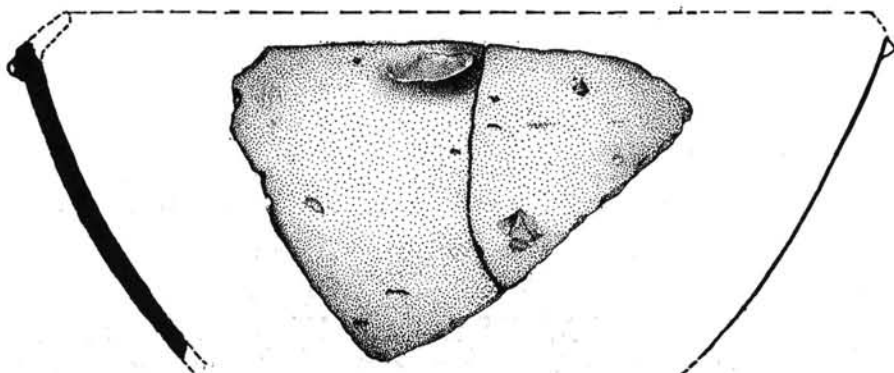
Table VIII.



1



2



3



(the property of Á. Gróf, T. VIII: 2.)<sup>51</sup> and Baks.<sup>52</sup> It is especially significant, that in the case of Röske and Hajdujárás—Hajdukovo, such vessels were found in contracted burials. The Jánosszállás mugs are grave goods as well. Unfortunately however, we have no more data concerning these graves. Comparison of artifacts from Hajdujárás (Hajdukovo) and Röske, place these types unambiguously in the Óbéba—Pitvaros—Early Nagyrév periods. Such vessels have not been found in Nagyrév culture graves as yet. In two cases they occurred as the grave goods of inhumation burials but it is never-the-less extremely unlikely that they belong to the Nagyrév culture. An undoubtedly related form was found at the site of Gradac next to Belegis. It deviated from this type only in that it had a sharper belly line and more flattened body.<sup>53</sup> The exact culture classification of this type is further complicated by the fact that Yugoslavian research repeatedly places the often published Belegis grave goods in another archaeological unit. The uncertainty surrounding the cultural classification of this material is shown by the fact that in 1968 and 1974 Tasić called the grave proof of Vinkovci culture presence in the territory while in 1976 he re-classified it with the Szerémség artifacts from the Nagyrév culture.<sup>54</sup> There has been no opportunity to properly analyze the material from sites where this mug type has occurred. Solving this problem however, will certainly require the documentation and analysis of further data.<sup>55</sup>

Particularly important, among the artifacts presented here are the ceramics reported from the site of Ásotthalom — Borgazdaság (number 9). Béla Kürti, who first published the material of the grave, stated correctly that the three mugs have no exact analogues elsewhere, but that similar vessels are known from the Nagyrév culture, the Óbéba—Pitvaros group, and Somogyvár—Gönyü group as well.<sup>56</sup> István Ecsedy has recently referred to the material from the Ásotthalom grave as belonging to an early Nagyrév complex,<sup>57</sup> and this is synchronous with the atypically formed pottery from the cremation grave at Vajta—Kisvajta puszta.<sup>58</sup>

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is on the right side of the Tisza river. However the relationship between the Röske material, Ada type artifacts and the grave goods the developed phase of the Mokrin cemetery can only be demonstrated by further verification excavations planned in this area.

<sup>51</sup> Jánosszállás — the property of Árpád Gróf, Szeged, Móra Ferenc Muzeum, 53—11. 1—46.

<sup>52</sup> Ottó Trogmayer's excavation, Szeged Móra Ferenc Muzeum. Of the settlement material from the Early Bronze Age and Vátya culture only pit number 51 is published (*Goldmann — Szénászkzy*, 1971). The pit contains artifacts from two mixed periods of which the early Bronze Age component is considered part of the Nagyrév culture. Two of these Nagyrév pieces are related to the mug in question rather, than as the authors believed, to Vátya type ware. That conclusion was based on the existence of a strongly analogous mug from the Cegléd-Óreghegy material. (*Párducz*, 1967, 111. Fig. 7.). This mug however, undoubtedly belongs to an assemblage of artifacts from an early Bronze Age settlement, which was identified as a Nagyrév site by Párducz (*Párducz*, 1967, 104). Reference to Banner's number 13/a type mug (*Banner*, 1931, Table III.) and other parallels in the Kulcs material (*Bóna*, 1960, III. t. 8.) would also have aided in the identification to these vessels as Early Bronze Age ones.

<sup>53</sup> Earlier Garašanin considered that it belonged to the Perjámos culture (*Garašanin*, 1954, 73 and Fig. 7), and later they tried to demonstrate the influence of the Kisapostag culture with this find (Truhović, 1956, 149. and Fig. 6. a — e.).

<sup>54</sup> *Tasić* (1968) 10—11, Fig. 13; *Tasić* (1976) 152—153.

<sup>55</sup> At the moment, there exists only an alternative qualification: this type belongs either to the fine ware of the settlements in the southern range of the Nagyrév territory or else belongs to the here introduced Ada type.

<sup>56</sup> *Kürti* (1974) 46.

<sup>57</sup> *Ecsedy* (1979a) 108. The mug number 9/b; *Ecsedy* (1979a) Table 1, Fig. 2; *Bóna* (1965a) XVII. t. 12.

<sup>58</sup> *Makkay* (1970) Fig. 30.

However, while the chronologies are parallel there is still no relationship between the vessel forms. Mugs of a form almost identical to mug number 9/b can be found however, in the Somogyvár—Vinkovci material of Ljubjana and Szava. At first glance the 9/a mug would suggest Pécel analogies but it was found in a closed grave context and certain other related Nagyrév forms contradict the possibility as well.<sup>59</sup> Although the exact equivalent of the 9/c mug is not known, such elements can also be found in the early Nagyrév—Schneckenberg B pottery material.<sup>60</sup> The same form as the mug from Zombor has can be found in the Somogyvár—Vinkovci material from Szava, too.<sup>61</sup> A pot from Zenta has its own form which is to be considered different from any other types and is without analoge. (T. VI: 1). We do not know of any exact analoge for the mug of Nosza (Nr. 14.,—T. VII: 4.) too.

### TERRITORIES, CONNECTIONS AND CHRONOLOGIES

During the course of our research, the first conclusions were drawn from site distributions. The sites listed here, are without exception located on the right bank of the Tisza river. The Makó group lived in the Tisza—Százazér—Aranka triangle.<sup>62</sup> The people of the early Nagyrév culture lived to the north of this territory.<sup>63</sup> In other places between the Danube and the Tisza, in the neighborhood of Ada type, the Makó group, and early Nagyrév artifacts can also be found.<sup>64</sup> The southern boundary of this group of artifacts distribution is not exactly known. Aside from the strip on the right bank of the Tisza, Yugoslavian archaeologists also note an area of early Nagyrév settlements in Báčka. However the artifacts placed in this latter group are not always convincing. On the site map of Praistorija Vojvodine there are wide areas empty of sites between the clusters of Early Bronze Age settlements.<sup>65</sup> From the point of view of this study, the territories west of the Tisza are important. Considering that Ada is the most southernly located of the sites dealt with (100 kms from Vinkovci as well as Belegis!) it is an open question whether the southern border of this type of artifact is the Csik creek or the lower Danube. The latter is at the same time one of the borders of the Vinkovci group. In his most recent study, István Ecsedy has convincingly demonstrated the post-Vučedol I position of the Makó—Kosihy—Čaka — Nyírség type of artifacts.<sup>66</sup> As can be seen by the site distribution map of the post-Vučedol I period, no artifacts are known from the area of the middle and south of the territory between the Danube and Tisza rivers. This is the same area which is bordered by the Somogyvár—Vinkovci culture and the distribution of Makó—Kosi-

<sup>59</sup> Form: *Ondraček* (1965) Fig. 206/6; Illustration for the belly line circumscribed by a rib composed of a row of incised knobs: *Bóna* (1963) Pl. IV. 6, 9; Pl. VII. 1. (Nagyrév); *Prox* (1941) Table XIV. 9. (the same rib on the neck of the vessel); Illustration for point of gravity at the handle's lower part: *Bóna* (1972) Fig. 1,4; *Bóna* (1965a) XV. t. 17, XVII. t. 6; *Bóna* (1963) XI. t. 2/a; *Ecsedy* (1979a) Table 1.4, Table IX. 4; *Roman* (1976) Fig. 4/1; *Schreiber* (1972) Fig. 5/7, Figs. 2/1, 2/7, 2/10, 2/13, 2/16, Fig. 3/1; *Tasić* (1968) Fig. 13.

<sup>60</sup> *Bóna* (1965a) 25.

<sup>61</sup> *Ecsedy* (1979a) Taf. I.2.

<sup>62</sup> *Bóna* (1963) 14—19.

<sup>63</sup> The Early Bronze Age settlement strata and cemetery of the Gorzsa tell provides us with an excellent opportunity to shed light on these connections. Excavation on the site is already under way.

<sup>64</sup> *Tasić* (1976) see also notes 52 and 53 with the comments belonging to them.

<sup>65</sup> P. V. The distribution map of the Bronze Age cultures (between pages 184 and 185).

<sup>66</sup> *Ecsedy* (1979a) 107—111. The same fact was pointed out by István Bóna already in 1972 (*Bóna*, 1972, 13, paragraph 8.).

hy—Čaka—Nyírség type of artifacts.<sup>67</sup> It can hardly be accidental that the Ada-type artifacts dealt with here come from the eastern part of the territory.<sup>68</sup> This chronological situation is proved on the base of the zók finds Nr. 12 from Ada (T. VI: 1, 3—4) within an Ada-type unit.

The analogues with the above-mentioned artifacts show their respective connections very well. The closest of these relationships are the Vinkovci, Belotic—Bela Crkva and Schneckenberg B groups. They are not directly related to the Transdanubian Somogyvár culture but the unusual handle divided by the perpendicular central strut shows that some connections do exist. The small sample does not allow us to determine from which of the three Early Bronze Age cultural units the group developed originally. In any case, the typological and locational data strongly suggest that the Ada-type artifacts belong to the Belotic—Bela Crkva (Somogyvár B) and Vinkovci groups. The Glina III and Schneckenberg B traits may be the result of the connection with the Belotic — Bela Crkva group. Thus Garašanin found relationships between the grave goods from Tumulus graves and the south Transsylvanian Barcaság and Olténia material.<sup>69</sup> The material presented here also has traits characteristic of Makó, early Nagyrév, and Óbéba—Pitvaros ceramics. When analyzing these artifacts however, one must consider the differences between Ada and these other groups, the differences which usually serve as a basis for the definition of archaeological groups.

There are several chronologically fixed points. The synchronisation of the Belotic Tumulus graves and the Óbéba—Pitvaros group is demonstrated by the occurrence of identical dagger types in grave 7 from Pitvaros and from Belotic.<sup>70</sup> Detailed support for the partial synchronisation of the Óbéba—Pitvaros—Ökörhalom—Kötörés groups has been offered by István Bóna.<sup>71</sup> The temporal coincidence of these and the Somogyvár—Vinkovci group has been shown by numerous researchers.<sup>72</sup>

There are several reliable time points which may be used in determining the chronological position of the southern Alföld material. During the analysis of the Hódmezővásárhely—Barci-rét finds Ágnes Somogyvári discovered two pottery fragments among the Makó — early Nagyrév artifacts, which are of particular importance to this study (T. VIII: 3. and T. IX: 1.)<sup>73</sup> One of these is a fragment from a large storage jar whose form has analogues in the Nagyrév culture and Somogyvár group.<sup>74</sup> The other is an unusually shaped bowl fragment almost identical to a bowl coming from the Glina III. site of Branet.<sup>75</sup> Their occurrence points to a possible influence of the Ada type in the southern Alföld where here-to-fore no pottery of

<sup>67</sup> *Ecsedy* (1979a) 109, Fig. 8.

<sup>68</sup> No such artifacts were to be found in the museum of Kiskunfélegyháza, while the material from Kunpszér awaits publication by Attila Horváth, therefore has not yet been available for direct analysis.

<sup>69</sup> *Garašanin* (1958) 93—94.

<sup>70</sup> *Bóna* (1965a) 52.

<sup>71</sup> *Bóna* (1963) 20—22; *Bóna* (1965a) 28—29, 50—52.

<sup>72</sup> *Bóna* (1963) 50, *Bóna* (1972) 13, paragraph 8; *Ecsedy* (1979a) 106—114, *Kalicz—Schreiber* (1976) 74—75.

<sup>73</sup> *Somogyvári* (1979).

<sup>74</sup> This is a fragment of a large, light brown storage vessel with a short flared neck which was slightly smoothed around. Directly under the neck there are four incisions placed across from one another. The vessel is roomy at the shoulders and narrows toward the bottom. Hódmezővásárhely, Tornyai János Múzeum, 66. 2. 739. Diameter: 30.5 cms at the rim. See: *Schreiber* (1972) 3/5; 5/4; *Bóna* (1972) 2/1.

<sup>75</sup> This is a rim fragment from a light brown burnished bowl. The walls are slightly arched, the rim is sharply inverted. There is a horizontally located lug directly under the rim. See: *Roman* (1976) Fig. 3/6.

this type have been found coming from early Bronze Age material. A vessel with the same formation of rim can be found in the Ada — material too (T. VII: 3.).

The 9/b mug from Ásotthalom — Borgazdaság and jars numbers 1 and 2 with the centrally perpendicular strut in the handle are concurrent with material from the Somogyvár—Vinkovci settlements of Zók and Nagyárpád.<sup>76</sup> During their analysis of the cemetery of Mokrin, M. Girc and N. Tasić found three graves containing Vinkovci type grave goods.<sup>77</sup> All of these double handled jars came from contracted inhumation burials. The vessels from grave 76 and 92 show the effect of late Vinkovci influence in their sharp belly line angular body and low center of gravity (IX. t. 2—3.). The mug from grave 75, with its typical Szőreg—Perjámos form, is difficult to assign unambiguously. Tasić classifies an ax-form jar from grave 235 as Somogyvár — Vinkovci artifact as well.<sup>78</sup> On the basis of the material at our disposal one can not say with certainty whether the grave-goods from Mokrin are related to the Vinkovci or the above outlined Ada-type group of artifacts.

### Burial customs

The burial rites connected to the material under study here are difficult to pinpoint because the majority of the graves were stray finds with poor documentation. In the case of Ada, Radanovac, Ásotthalom, and Hajdukovo (Hajdújárás) — Pörös grave number 7, the grave goods come from inhumation type burials. According to the inventory book, the number 6 jar from Hajdukovo (Hajdújárás) comes from a cremation grave which turned up during the course of earth moving. The Mokrin artifacts displaying Vinkovci influence were grave goods from inhumated burials.

On the basis of graves found at Nezsider (Neusiedel am See), Gönyü, and Erzsébet, István Bóna identified inhumation in Tumuli as the typical burial custom of the Somogyvár group.<sup>79</sup> The same is true of the Belotic—Bela Crkva group although the contracted and cremated burials are also found in this group.<sup>80</sup> Contracted burials are dominant in the Glina III culture but cremation graves are quite common as well.<sup>81</sup> Such a mixture of the two burial types can also be found at the site of Gradac near Belegis.<sup>82</sup> In light of these facts, there is little reason to doubt the evidence of records which may no longer be controlled for accuracy: The ceramics described in them are of types associated with both the cremation and inhumation burial rites of the time in question.

### Summary

This assemblage of artifacts gets the name Ada from the name of the first place of discovery. The reasons for making a new distinction were as follows:

1. The above mentioned artifacts cannot be considered part of the Óbéba—Pitvaros group. Although Ada-type artifacts have typological connections with the ceramics of the Makó group and the early Nagyrév culture neither this nor any aspects of the burial rite can serve as adequate reasons to place it within that groups.

<sup>76</sup> See notes 26 and 58.

<sup>77</sup> *Girić* (1971) t. XXIII, XXVIII.

<sup>78</sup> *Girić* (1971) I. 205, 76, 85; *Tasić* (1972) 19, 20, and Fig. 15.

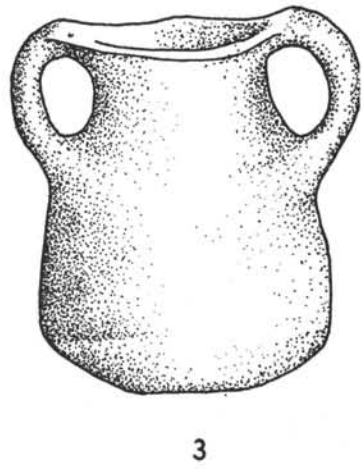
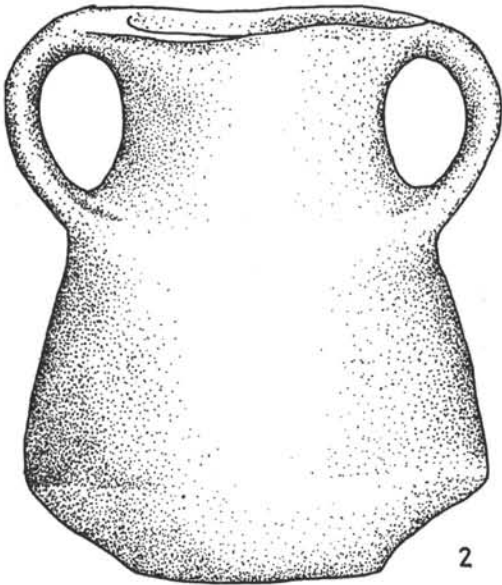
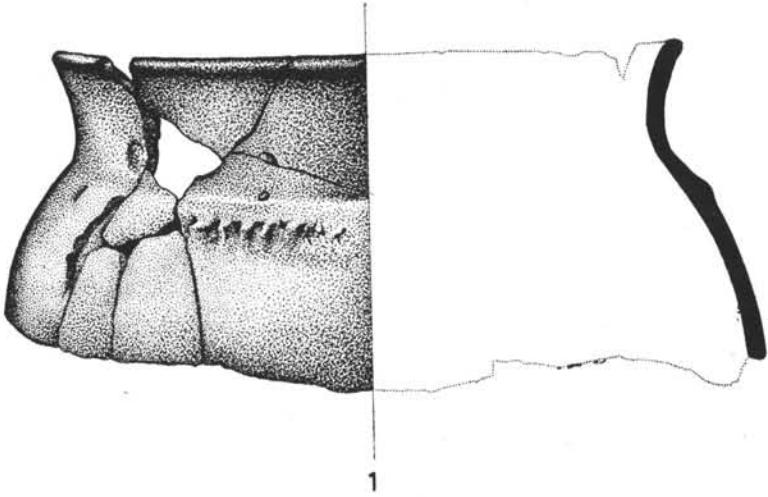
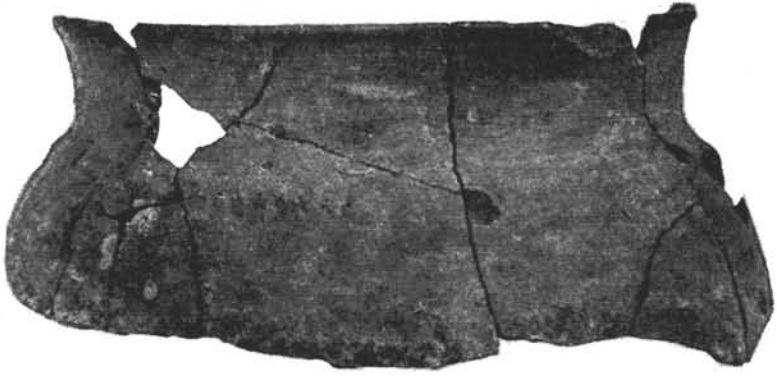
<sup>79</sup> *Bóna* (1965a) 47.

<sup>80</sup> *Garašanin* (1958) 90—94.

<sup>81</sup> *Schroller* (1933) 31—35; *Prox* (1941) 76—77; *Roska* (1942) 306; *Popescu* (1944) 48—49; *Roman* (1976) 33—36.

<sup>82</sup> *Tasić* (1968) 23.

Table IX.



2. The distribution of these artifacts seems to be independent and discrete (the area bordered by the Tisza, Dongér, and Csik creek), and complements with the Makó — early Nagyrév, Óbéba—Pitvaros and Vinkovci settlement area. Spatial overlap is apparent only with the Makó and Kötörös groups (Sövényháza, János-szállás) and this reflects the chronological overlap as well. The Ada -type arose during the period of the Makó group and later in the time of the early Nagyrév —Bell Beaker—Óbéba—Pitvaros—Somogyvár—Vinkovci II groups fused with the Kötörös group which was forming at that time.

3. On the basis of these data one cannot determine with certainty whether the Ada type artifacts are variants of the Vinkovci group type ceramics wedged into the Makó—early Nagyrév area, or whether the Ada -type is the result of a specific local mixture of the Vinkovci group and the earliest Nagyrév culture. The third possibility is that the Ada group was an independent unit with close links to the Vinkovci group.<sup>83</sup>

The artifacts chosen for study in this paper are far from including the whole of the material. Total understanding of the Ada-type ceramics which were produced during the period of the Makó group can only be based on the revision of the total early Bronze Age material and the systematic verification and authentication of the sites known from the periods considered here.

#### ABBREVIATIONS

Acta Ant. et Arch.	=Acta Antiqua et Archaeologica, Szeged.
Acta Arch.	=Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest.
AAC	=Acta Archaeologica Carpathica, Kraków.
AE	=Archeológia Értesítő, Budapest.
AR	=Archeologické rozhledy, Praha.
Arch. Hung.	=Archaeologia Hungarica. Dissertationes Archaeologicae Musei Nationalis Hungarici, Budapest.
Arch. Jug.	=Archaeologia Jugoslavica, Beograd.
BRGK	=Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission, Köln.
Dolg.	=Dolgozatok, Szeged.
Fontes Arch. Hung.	=Fontes Archaeologici Hungariae, Budapest.
Istraživanja	=Istraživanja. Filozofski Fakultet u Novom Sadu Institut za Istoriju, Novi Sad.
JPMÉ	=Janus Pannonius Múzeum Évkönyve (Annales Musei de Iano Pannonio Nominati), Pécs.
MFMÉ	=A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve (Annales du Musée Ferenc Móra) Szeged
MFMRA	=A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Régészeti Adattára (Documentation Department of the Móra Ferenc Museum), Szeged.
PV	=Preistorija Vojvodine, Novi Sad, 1974, Brukner—Jovanović—Tasić:
PZ	=Prachistorische Zeitschrift, Berlin.
RADVM	=Rad Vojvodanskih Muzeja, Novi Sad.
RN	=A Szeged városi Múzeum régiség- és történelmi emléktárának Naplója I. 1883—1906 (The Archaeological and Historical Monument Notes of the Szeged City Museum). MFMRA.
SMK	=Somogyi Múzeumok Közleményei (Mitteilungen der Museen des Komitates Somogy), Kaposvár.
SzekMÉ	=A Szekszárdi Béri Balogh Ádám Múzeum Évkönyve (Annales Musei Szekszárdiensis de Béri Balogh Ádám Nominati), Szekszárd.
UISPP	=Union Internationale des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques.

<sup>83</sup> One of the keys which proves most useful in separating out the type is the fact that the Belegis material contains both Somogyvár—Vinkovci and Nagyrév culture elements. The Belegis assemblage of finds being transitional, has at times been included in the Vinkovci culture and at other times is the Nagyrév type ware. Publishing of the Velebit grave (which although cited several times, has remained unpublished so far) would also help to solve this question. Lastly we consider it important to mention *Tasić's* (1972,11) opinion in the context of the Ada type: „... it possible to infer that Bačka saw the development of a local phase of the Nagyrév or Somogyvár group at the time of the Moriš and Vinkovci groups.”

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## KORA BRONZKORI, ADAI TÍPUSÚ LELETEK A DÉL-ALFÖLDÖN

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Az utóbbi évek dunántúli és jugoszláviai kora bronzkor-kutatásának eredményeire és összehasonlító-anyagára támaszkodva lehetőség nyílt egy olyan leletcsoport elkülönítésére, amely jelenlegi ismereteink szerint teljes bizonyossággal nem sorolható egyetlen, a Dél-Alföldön eddig ismert korai-bronzkori népcsoport hagyatékába sem.

E leletgyűtéseket a legelső előfordulás után *Adai-típus*nak neveztük el a következő indokok miatt:

1. Semmiképp sem sorolhatók az Óbéba—Pitvaros csoportba. Bár tipológiailag rokon a korai Nagyrévi kultúra keramikájával, de annak körébe sem ezáltal, sem pedig a temetkezési rítus alapján nem sorolhatók.

2. Elterjedési területe önállóan látszik (Tisza—Dongér—Csik-ér által határolt terület), amely kiegészíti a Makó-koranagyrévi, Óbéba—Pitvarosi, és Vinkovci településterületet. Csak bizonyos Makói és Kőtörési csoporthoz tartozó területtel (Sövényháza, Jánosszállás) van átfedésben, ami jól kijelöli időrendi helyzetét is: a makói csoport idején tűnik föl, a korai Nagyrév—Harangedény—Óbéba—Pitvaros—Somogyvár—Vinkovci II. — időszakban beolvad a kialakuló Kőtörési csoportba.

3. A rendelkezésünkre álló tizenhat lelőhelyről származó adatok alapján nem dönthető el biztosan, hogy az Adai típusú kerámia 1. a Vinkovci csoportnak a makói-korai nagyrévi területbe ékelődött variánsa-e, 2. a Vinkovci csoport és a legkorábbi Nagyrévi kultúrának egyéb kapcsolatokot is jelző specifikus helyi keveredése-e vagy 3. a Vinkovci csoporttal közeli kapcsolatban álló önálló egység (csoport) lenne.