

Summary of joint conservation and restoration work

Within the framework of the ArcheON project (ATHU121), implemented within the INTERREG V-A Austria-Hungary Programme, a common conservation and restoration documentation of the finds excavated at all 6 sites was prepared in accordance with the previously developed common methodological manual and the applicable legal requirements. During the cleaning and bonding of the fragments, some archaeological objects of major cultural and historical importance were assembled and preserved for posterity and for future scientific processing. In this brief summary, three of the most significant finds from an archaeological and historical point of view are presented:

Vessels from the early formative period of the Lengyel period

The two longitudinal ditches (Längsgrube) of the longhouse dug out during the excavation unearthed an extremely large quantity of pottery fragments, cracked stone tools and animal bones. Among the large number of ceramics, fragments with plastic animal appliqué (bull, bird) and painted fragments were also found, as well as some idol fragments. Among the many knapped stones, mostly from the Transdanubian raw material deposits, there were some particularly exciting pieces.

The restoration and conservation of the ceramic fragments have resulted in several matching vessels. All of them are very characteristic, especially of the early phase of the Lengyel culture: roughly thinned hand-shaped spherical pots with flared rims and slightly S-shaped pots and deep-bottomed bowls with a bump or double hump on the side or shoulder.



Urns from the Hallstatt period

During the excavation of the burial mound, a large quantity of pottery fragments was found, as well as bronze fragments, probably still burnt on the funeral pyre, including a bracelet fragment. The pottery fragments found in the burial chamber were grouped around two large urns and a few bowl fragments. The assembled objects suggest that a larger red urn



decorated with meanders, a dark black urn with a sun-disc and strong ribs with a surface imitating metallic vessels and two smaller bowls with overlaid ribs were placed in the tomb with the deceased. Their character and shape suggest that the vessels were made sometime in the HaC2 period.

The huge mound of earth has always attracted the attention of passing cultures in later periods. That made it probably possible that a stacked pot was placed in the filled earth of the mound subsequently, probably for ritual purposes, sometime in the last centuries of the migration period.

Roman phallus shaped pendant - Romkert

One of the most interesting artefacts among the large number of finds excavated from the Romkert's fill layer of section 4 is a bronze neck amulet from the early 1-2nd century AD.

For people living in Roman times, it was natural that the world was full of visible and invisible dangers. They often held the belief that for any accident, illness, and misfortune, resenting supernatural powers, human malice, malevolent glare, or even harmful spells were to blame.

Such threats had to be guarded against from birth. Newborn babies and small children were considered particularly vulnerable, so they were given warding amulets and necklaces made of bone, metal or amber. This jewellery often included pendants in the shape of phalluses, which were believed to be particularly effective in warding off harmful creatures and protecting against malevolent glare.

