
THE BRONZE AGE MULTILAYERED SETTLEMENTS IN THE CARPATHIAN BASIN (CCA. 2500-1600/1500 BC). AN OLD CATALOGUE AND SOME CHRONOLOGICAL PROBLEMS.

**IN MEMORY OF RÓZSA KALICZ-SCHREIBER (1929-2001)
AND NÁNDOR KALICZ (1928-2017)**

Abstract: Fifteen years ago, during my Alexander von Humboldt scholarship in Berlin, when I started focusing on the tell phenomena, I made a catalogue of the multilayered Bronze Age settlements in the Carpathian Basin. Based on information found in the secondary literature published until the year 2002, I selected a number of 188 such settlements (Map 1). The list and the chronological table presented the most important information on Bronze Age tells, tell-like settlements, and mound-like settlements in the Carpathian Basin known until then (Annexe 1). In spite of the fact that many of the previously gathered information is not valid anymore, I considered it important to publish the list of Early and Middle Bronze Age multilayered settlements the way it has been made fifteen years ago. This catalogue represented the starting point of a long lasting interest in the tell civilization in the Carpathian Basin.

Keywords: *Early and Middle Bronze Age, Carpathian Basin, tell and tell-like settlements, chronology*

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DOI: 10.14795/j.v4i4.277

ISSN 2360 – 266X

ISSN–L 2360 – 266X

About 20 years ago, when I was researching for my PhD thesis in the libraries of the Hungarian Institute of Archaeology, the Hungarian National Museum and the History Museum of the town Budapest, I had the chance to meet some of the most competent specialists on the Bronze Age in the Carpathian Basin. „Rózsa neni” and „Nándi baci”, as I was invited to call them, were the ones who introduced me to the cultural and chronological framework of the Early and Middle Bronze Age in Hungary. What I learned from them may be found in the new Bronze Age chronology of the western part of Romania¹. I spent, later, many days in the house of the Kalicz family during the period when I was working on the catalogue of Early and Middle Bronze Age multilayered settlements in the Carpathian Basin. The catalogue, compiled during my Alexander von Humboldt scholarship in Berlin (2000-2002) and presented on this occasion contains a lot of information received from these valuable specialists. They will remain for ever in my thoughts!

¹ GOGÂLTAN 1998; GOGÂLTAN 1999A.

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The Humboldt-Kolleg conference bearing the title *Reinecke's Heritage. Terminology, Chronology and Identity in Central Europe between 2300 and 1600 BC* held at Château Křtiny in Southern Moravia (12th- 15th of June 2017), was an occasion to present the paper called „The Chronology of the Bronze Age Tell-Settlements in the Carpathian Basin: Revisited after 15 Years”². This summarized my newest research on the Early and Middle Bronze Age tells in western Romania³ as well as the chronology of the Early and Middle Bronze Age in the Eastern side of the Carpathian Basin⁴. Because of the limited publishing space my first publication focusing on the chronology of the multilayered settlements could not include a list of the settlements that I was studying⁵. Even later, when I focused on various subjects related to the factors that caused the occurrence of tells⁶, the characteristics of their fortification systems⁷ and the ritual activities which took place there⁸, as well as their economical and political function⁹, I did not have the possibility to mention all these types of sites. However, it is important to mention the catalogue of human bone remains from Bronze Age tell settlements that has been recently published¹⁰.

Meanwhile, several lists and some general information about Bronze Age tells in various regions of Hungary were published¹¹ as well as a catalogue of tells from north-western Romania¹². To all these, one should add Alexandra Găvan's analysis on the metal activity in multilayered Early and Middle Bronze Age settlements from western Romania¹³ and the entire Carpathian Basin¹⁴.

The catalogue of the multilayered Bronze Age settlements from western Romania was the result of the project called *Living in the Bronze Age Tell Settlements. A Study of Settlement Archaeology at the Eastern Frontier of the Carpathian Basin*, carried out between September 2013 and November 2016¹⁵. This included a number of 46 sites and collected all important information found in the secondary literature. This was structured in the following categories: 1. Locality name, toponym and administrative placement: all known toponyms were mentioned here, including Hungarian, German or Serbian names; if the toponym was unknown, a short description of the location was used instead; 2. Type of settlement: A – tell, B – tell-like settlement,

and C – mound-like settlement; 3. Location: data regarding the position of the site, in relation to modern landmarks; 4. Type of landscape: A – terrace, B – grind, C – island, D – hill, F – unspecified. By *grind* we understand a natural mound formed usually in floodplains, with alluvial origin, which turns into an island during great floods; 5. History of research: all early records related to the sites are gathered, along with details regarding past investigations; 6. Type of research: A – systematic archaeological investigations, B – archaeological test trench, C – surface investigations, D – geological drilling. By archaeological test trench a small scale excavation, carried out in a single campaign is understood; 7. Aerial photography A – available, B – n / a (not available / unknown); 8. Topographic survey: A – available (A1 – classic, A2 – stereo 7023), B – n / a (not available / unknown); 9. Geophysical investigations: A – available, B – n / a (not available / unknown); 10. Radiocarbon dating: A – available, B – n / a (not available / unknown); 11. Archaeological finds: information regarding excavation results and illustrative recovered artefacts; 12. Storage location of artefacts and inventory numbers; 13. Dating: the so-called Early and Middle Bronze Age Hungarian chronology was used, adapted however to the eastern area of the Carpathian Basin; 14. Archaeological ceramic style: assignment of pottery, and by default of sites, to certain archaeological cultures or cultural groups; 15. References; 16. Remarks: issues raised by conflicting data and opinions, and other necessary specifications¹⁶.

Taking into consideration that, in the volume of the *Reinecke's Heritage* symposium I had to limit my text to only 15 pages I asked my colleagues Cristian Găzdac and Vitalie Bărcă to include the list of the multilayered Early and Middle Bronze Age settlements in the Carpathian Basin in the publication they coordinated where word limit was not a significant concern.

Having the intention to publish a new multilayered settlements' catalogue that would include all the new discoveries I consider that, for the time being it would be enough to mention the most important data concerning these settlements. Therefore, I included only the name of the localities, the toponym, the present administrative situation, the type of settlement, the ceramic style and one bibliographical reference for each site, either the newest one or the one that offered the most important information.

The catalogue's criteria of selection is important and will be explained in the following section of the article. The texts are mostly in German or Romanian¹⁷, but in order to enhance scholarly readership there is also some information concerning these sites in English¹⁸.

According to the realities in the Carpathian Basin, the tells were considered to be multilayered settlements appeared as a consequence of favourable environmental conditions. They were born through successive accumulation of surface houses made of wooden structures plastered with clay. These constructions were displayed in settlements according to topographic principles (a certain ordering of the houses and

² GOGĂLTAN 2017.

³ GOGĂLTAN 2014.

⁴ GOGĂLTAN 2015.

⁵ GOGĂLTAN 2005A; GOGĂLTAN 2005B.

⁶ GOGĂLTAN 2006.

⁷ GOGĂLTAN 2008A; GOGĂLTAN 2008B.

⁸ GOGĂLTAN 2012.

⁹ GOGĂLTAN 2010; GOGĂLTAN 2011.

¹⁰ BURLACU-TIMOFTE/GOGĂLTAN 2016, 96-103.

¹¹ VICZE 2000, 119-129; VICZE/EARLE/ARTURSSON 2005; 237-250; DANI/FISCHL 2010, 103-118; ANDERS *et alii* 2010, 147-160; DANI 2012, 27-37; FISCHL 2012, 41-42; HORVÁTH 2012, 54; DUFFY 2014, 303-354; KIENLIN/P.FISCHL/MARTA 2017, Fig. 1; JAEGER/KULCSÁR 2013, Fig. 1; etc.

¹² NÉMETI/MOLNÁR 2002.

¹³ GĂVAN 2012; GĂVAN 2013.

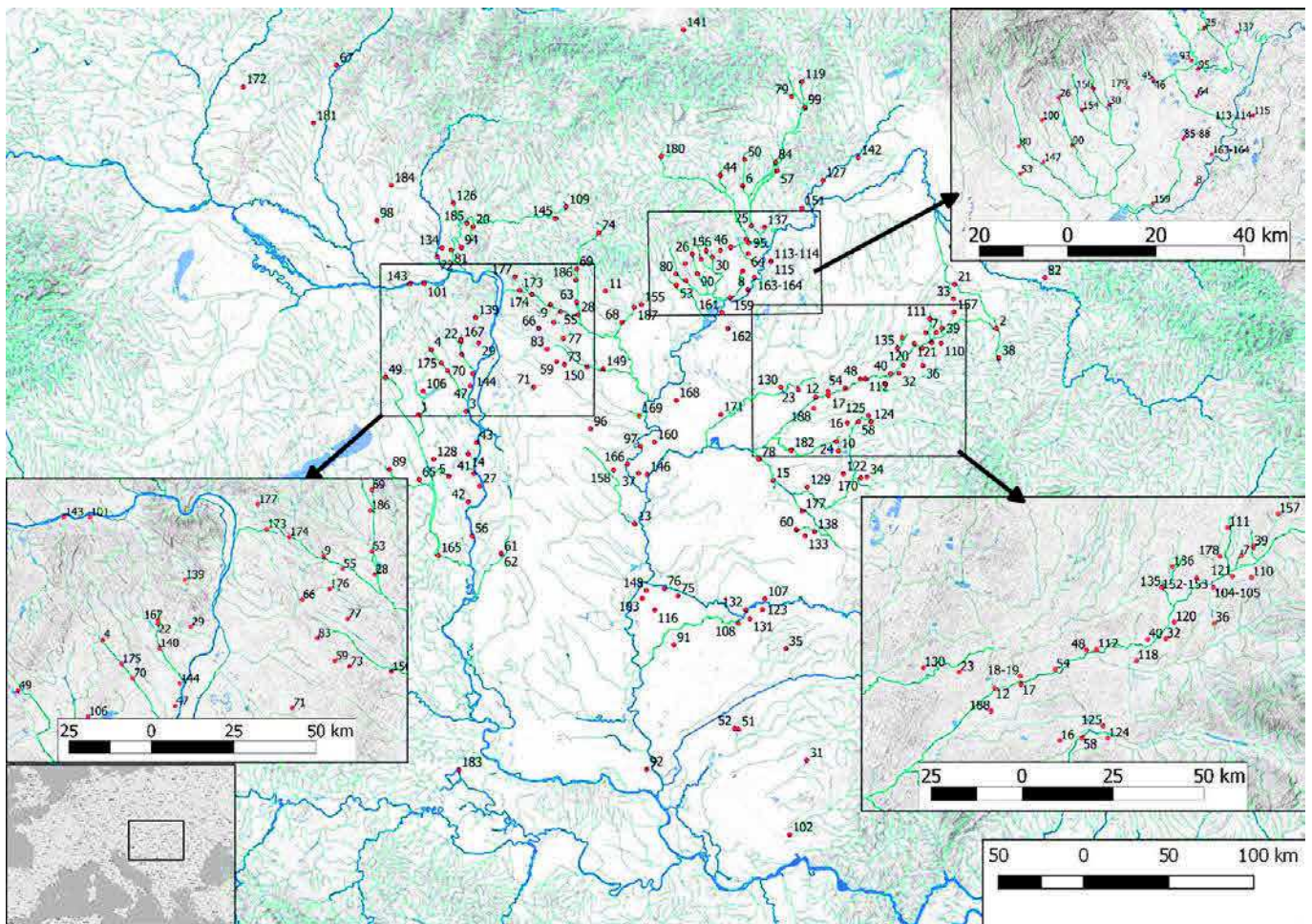
¹⁴ GĂVAN 2015.

¹⁵ This work was funded by a grant of the Ministry of National Education, CNCS – UEFISCDI, project number PN-II-ID-PCE-2012-4-0020, grant director Florin Gogăltan. See www.bronzeagetells.ro.

¹⁶ GOGĂLTAN 2014, 14-15.

¹⁷ GOGĂLTAN 2002, 23-24; GOGĂLTAN 2003A, 224; GOGĂLTAN 2003B, 61-63; GOGĂLTAN 2005A, 5; GOGĂLTAN 2005B, 161; GOGĂLTAN 2006, 61; GOGĂLTAN 2008B, 82; GOGĂLTAN 2010, 33-34.

¹⁸ GOGĂLTAN 2008A, 40; GOGĂLTAN 2012, 13-15.



Map 1. The Bronze Age Multilayered Settlements in the Carpathian Basin (cca. 2500-1600/1500 BC) (see Annexe 3, Map 1, larger size at the end of the present study).

of the streets) that remained the same during the whole evolution of the settlement. The existence of fortifications, in some cases quite impressive, of an autarchic economic activity suggests a clearly structured social organization. Created by the same community that lived on the same spot during a long period of time, the tell-system consists of a central settlement, clearly individualized surrounded by „satellite” settlements that mark a well defined *hinterland*.

The catalogue of tells in the Carpathian Basin is based on the principle that they are multilayered settlements typical for a certain „archaeological culture”. According to the number of archaeological layers and the depth of the cultural stratum, they were divided in genuine tells and tell-type settlements. Genuine tells were considered those settlements with at least three archaeological levels and a deposit of over 1 m.

Tell-type settlements include sites that have at least two archaeological levels and less than 1 m deposits. When there were no archaeological excavations but there existed information in the secondary literature about the existence of a tell, these were included in the category of mound or hill-shaped settlements (*Siedlungshügel, Moundsettlement*) indicating the continuation of living on the same spot. I included in the same group the multi-layered settlements that have been researched but there is no mention about the

number of strata found there in the archaeological reports¹⁹.

In this way we may delimit an important group of settlements, with individual features, that are different than other sites with a single cultural layer in which only simple huts and half-buried houses, domestic pits etc. were identified. The lack of significant stratigraphic deposits is due to a different life-style and another type of economy that indicates a lower status in the system of the tell-settlements²⁰.

Based on information found in the secondary literature published until the year 2002, a number of 188 Bronze Age sites with the above-mentioned features have been selected (Map 1). The catalogue had the same structure like the one including the multilayered settlements from the western side of Romania. The list presents the most important information together with a chronological table (Annexe 1-2).

Among these, the tell category comprises 67 settlements, 19 settlements which can be described as tell-like settlements, while for 102 settlements there isn't sufficient

¹⁹ GOGĂLTAN 2002, 23-24.

²⁰ I took this view from Professor Bernhard Hänsel (HÄNSEL 1996; HÄNSEL 2003A; HÄNSEL 2003B) and later I was also influenced by KRISTIANSEN/LARSSON 2005. Today these views are criticized, with some solid arguments, mostly by Tobias L. Kienlin (Kienlin 2015). A last discussion on this topic at GOGĂLTAN 2016, 98-104, with the old literature or KIENLIN/FISCHL/MARTA 2017.

data in order to include them in the above mentioned categories, tell-settlements and tell-like settlements (Annexe 1). As one can see, these mound or hill-shaped settlements are the most numerous reflecting the state of research (Fig. 1).

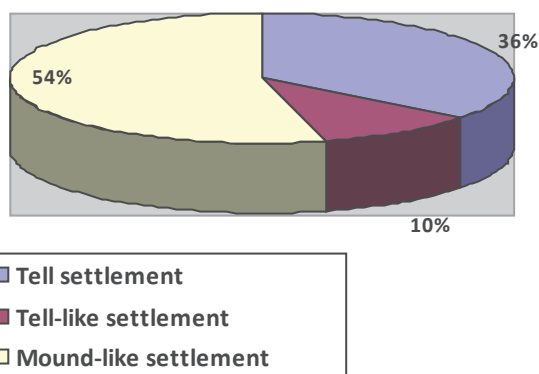


Fig. 1. The categories of Bronze Age multilayered settlements in the Carpathian Basin.

From the perspective of the communities who have founded these settlements and then inhabited them for generations, one can note the great number of those which had created the so called Hatvan ceramic style (72 settlements), followed by those who have developed the so-called Otomani (53) and Füzesabony (22), Vatyá (31), Nagyrév (12), Vatina (10), Mureş (9), and Mad'arovce (9) archeological cultures. In the case of ceramic styles Nyírseg (2 settlements), Gornea-Orleşti (1), Sanislău (1), Tokod (1), Somogyvár-Vinkovci (1) and Wietenberg (1) they are an exception (Fig. 2).

As I have to mention, the data concerning these multi/layered settlements is completed by an evaluation of their chronological development (Annexe 2). In the table,

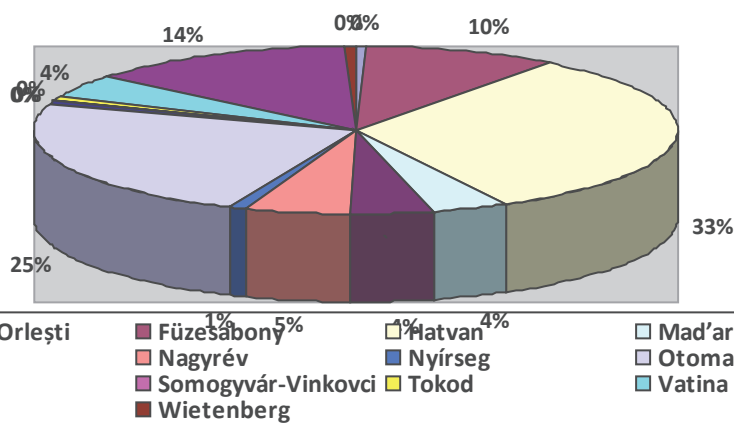


Fig. 2. The ceramic styles of Bronze Age multilayered settlements in the Carpathian Basin.

on the basis of the specialised literature from 15 years ago, I presented their certain evolution (highlighted in violet) or uncertain evolution (highlighted in red). From a relative point of view I used, as in numerous other occasions,²¹ the

²¹ GOGÁLTAN 2005A, Fig. 2; GOGÁLTAN 2005B, Abb. 2; GOGÁLTAN

so-called Hungarian and Romanian chronological system of the Early and Middle Bronze Age in the Carpathian Basin (Fig. 1). I have recently revisited this system, starting from the AMS data at my disposal due to recent excavations²². Given the historiographical nature of this presentation, I will not refer to the conclusions I have reached in 2015, as these will be the subject of another article. The relative and absolute chronology of the Early (EBA) and Middle Bronze Age (MBA) and, implicitly of these sites, can be found in the upper section of the table (Annexe 2).

The oldest multi-layered settlement of the Bronze Age in the Carpathian Basin is the tell from Vinkovci „Tržnica“, explored in 1962 and, again between 1977-1978 by Stojan Dimitrijević. Approximately 1.60 m from the stratigraphy of over 4 m of the settlement have been attributed to the Somogyvár-Vinkovci ceramic style²³. This settlement is a singular occurrence, taking into account that at this point only sites with one level of habitation are known²⁴. The same type of settlement is encountered among contemporary and neighbouring communities from the eastern part of the Carpathian Basin (Makó-Kosihy-Čaka)²⁵. For the first horizon where multi-layered settlements have occurred (cca. 2500 BC), I have also discussed other sites such as those at Dunaföldvár „Kálvária (Öreghegy)“ and Tiszalúc „Dankadomb“, but the data are not very clear, while their dating to the Early Bronze Age is also uncertain²⁶ (Map 2).

During the second stage of the Early Bronze Age (cca. 2400 BC – cca. 2300 BC), I have noticed the occurrence of multi-layered settlements on the higher embankment of the Danube, in the swamp area of the rivers Sió and Sárviz or near the Tisza river. The earliest would be the sites from Dunaföldvár, Mezókomárom, Sióagárd „Gencs puszta=Várdomb“, Tiszalúc sau Tószeg „Laposhalom“ attributed to the early Nagyrév ceramic style (faza Ökörhalom) (Map 3).

The dating of the tell at Bölske „Vörösgyűrű (Vörösgyír)“ remains uncertain, while for the settlement information is very old. During the final stage of the Early Bronze Age II, the beginning of multi-layered settlements registers higher amplitude, as new settlements were founded at Gerjen „Váradpuszta (Várad)“, Nagyrév „Zsidóhalom (Áldozó halom)“, Gáborján „Csapszékpart (Földvár)“ (Map 4).

The site at Săcuieni „Cetatea Boului“, due to the materials of the Sanislău type discovered at the base of its stratigraphical column, has been placed chronologically in this stage.

2008A, Fig. 2; GOGÁLTAN 2014, Fig. 6.

²² GOGÁLTAN 2015.

²³ See also DIMITRIJEVIĆ 1982.

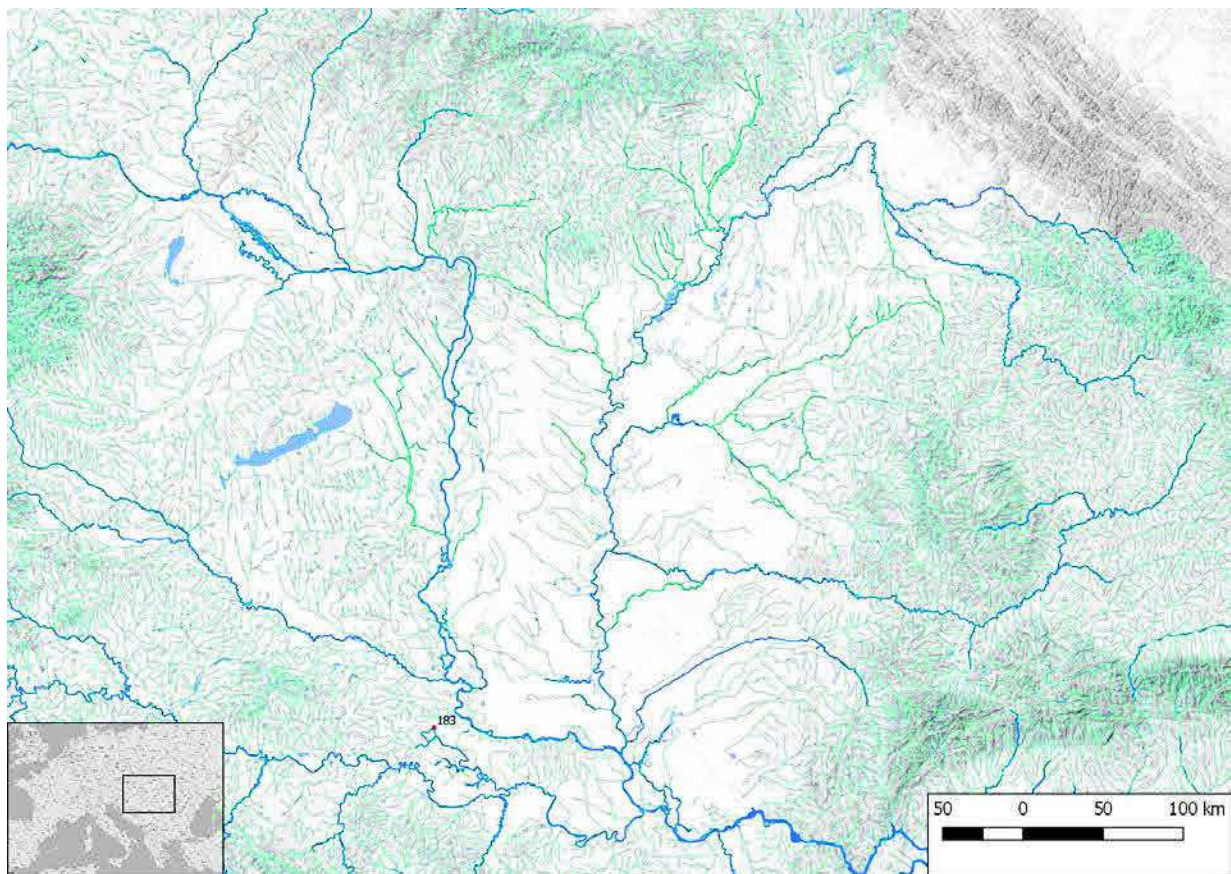
²⁴ KULCSÁR 2009, 266.

²⁵ KULCSÁR 2009, 58.

²⁶ GOGÁLTAN 2005A, 7, 10; GOGÁLTAN 2005B, 161, 163; GOGÁLTAN 2008A, 40; GOGÁLTAN 2008B, 82.

B.C.	South Germany and Austria	Carpathian Basin (Hönsel)	Hungarian and Romanian chronology	Continental Greece	Chronological Horizons of the Bronze Age tells	Bronze Age cultures
1500	B 2	MD III früh	LB I	LH II B	5 th horizon	Vatya III, Gerjan, Late Mad'arovec
1600	B 1	MD II	MB III	LH II A	4 th horizon	Otomani II, Vatya II, Füzesabony II, Vatina II (Feudvar, Cornești-Crvenka) Early Mad'arovec
1700	A 3	MD I		LH I MH III		
1800	A 2	FD III	MB II	MH II	3 rd horizon	Nagyrev, Mureș I, Hatvan, Gornea-Orlești, Otomani I, Vatya I, Vatina I (Pančevo-Omoljca, Cornești-Crvenka), Wietenberg, Tokod
2000				2000		
2100	2100	2100	2100	MH I		
2200	A 1	FD II	EB III	EH III	2 nd horizon	Nyirseg, Nagyrev, Sanislau
2300				2300		
2400	A 0	FD I	EB II	EH II	1 st horizon	Somogyvár-Vinkovci
2500	2500	2500	2500			

Fig. 3. The Early and Middle Bronze Age chronology in the Carpathian Basin



Map 2. The multi-layered settlement of the Early Bronze Age I (see Annexe 3, Map 2, larger size at the end of the present study).

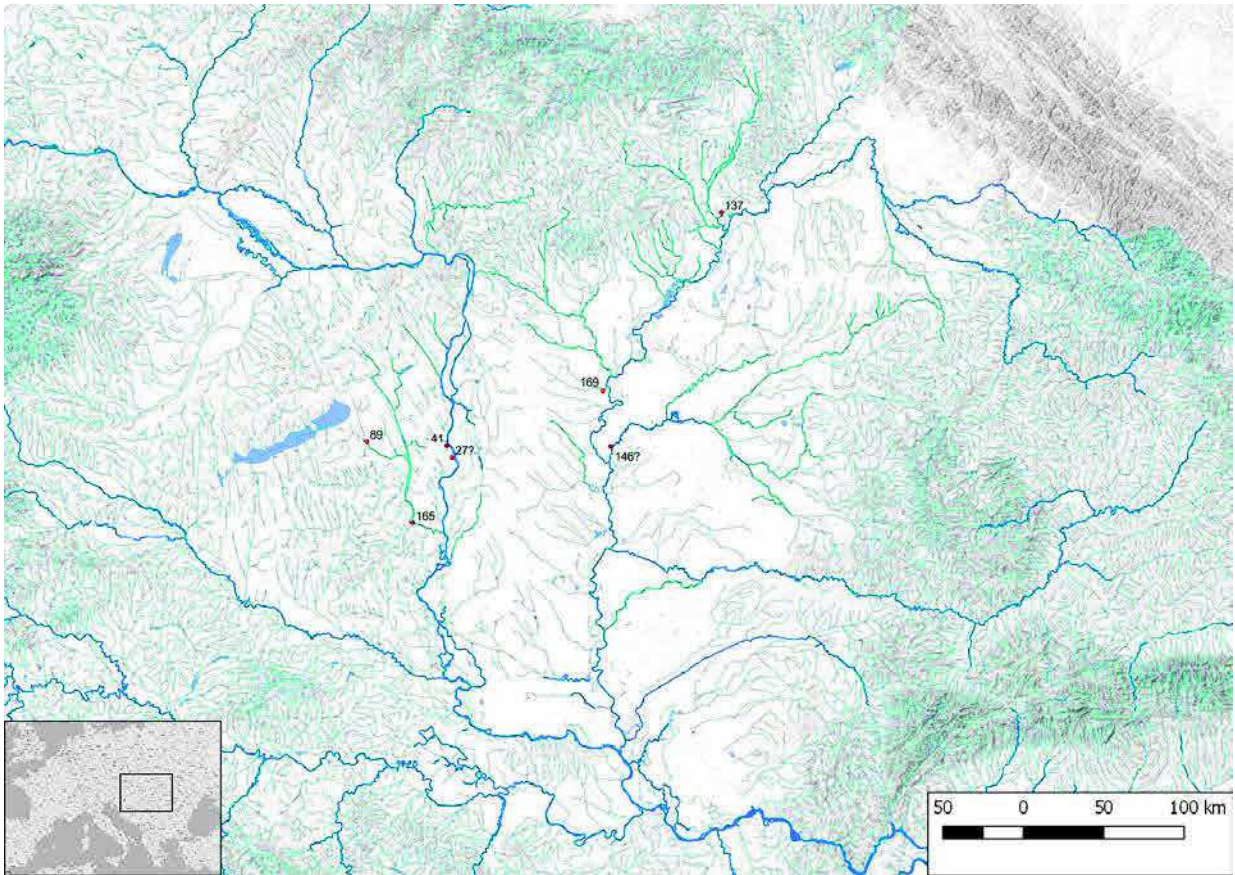
The so-called Sanislau group is dated to a later period, being attributed to the Early Bronze Age III²⁷. I considered that the Bronze Age II represents the second horizon of the occurrence of multi-layered settlements of the Bronze Age

²⁷ Recently MOLNÁR 2014B, 17, n. 92, 29, n. 227, 119-120, with the old literature; GOGÁLTAN 2015, Fig. 10.

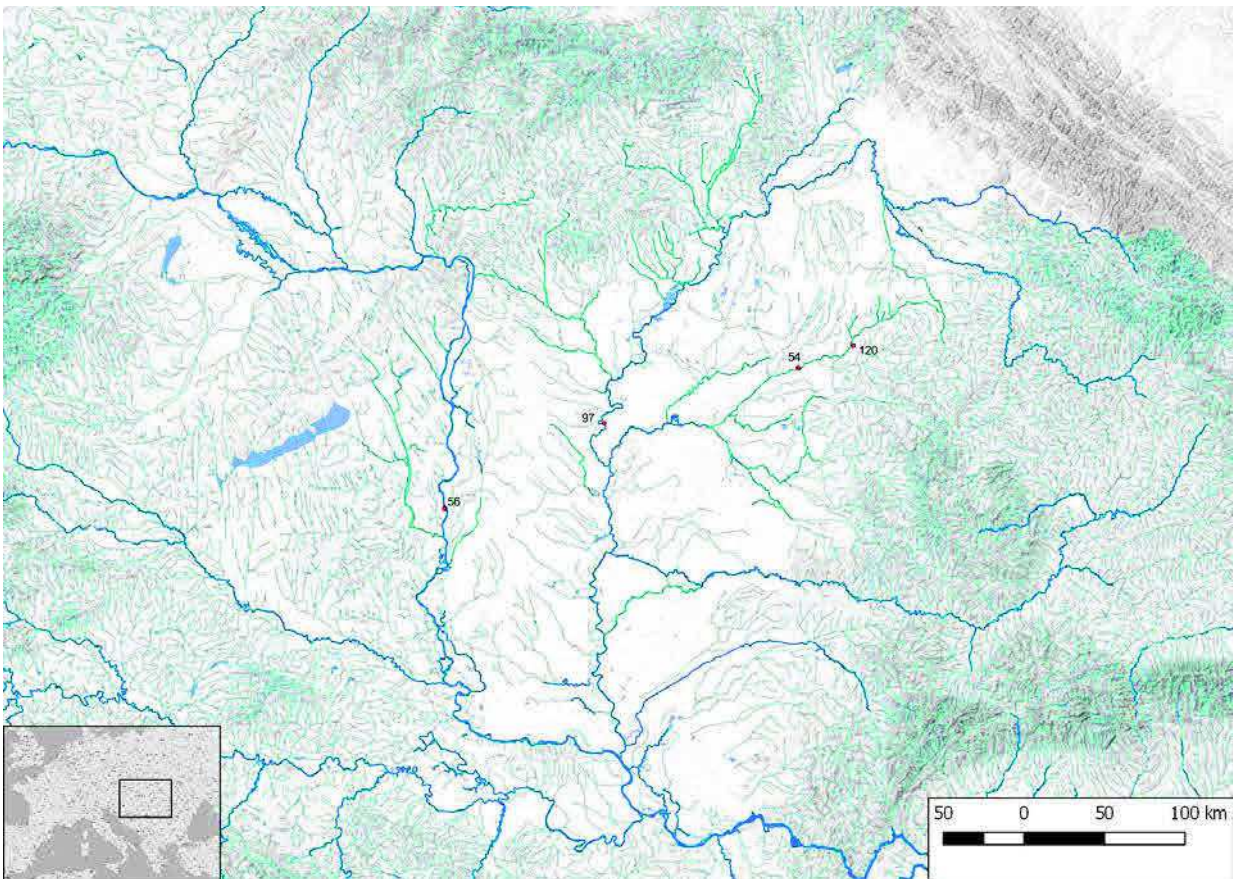
in the Carpathian Basin²⁸.

The third horizon that marks the occurrence of multilayered settlements was dated absolutely between 2300 and 1950 BC, while in the relative chronology system

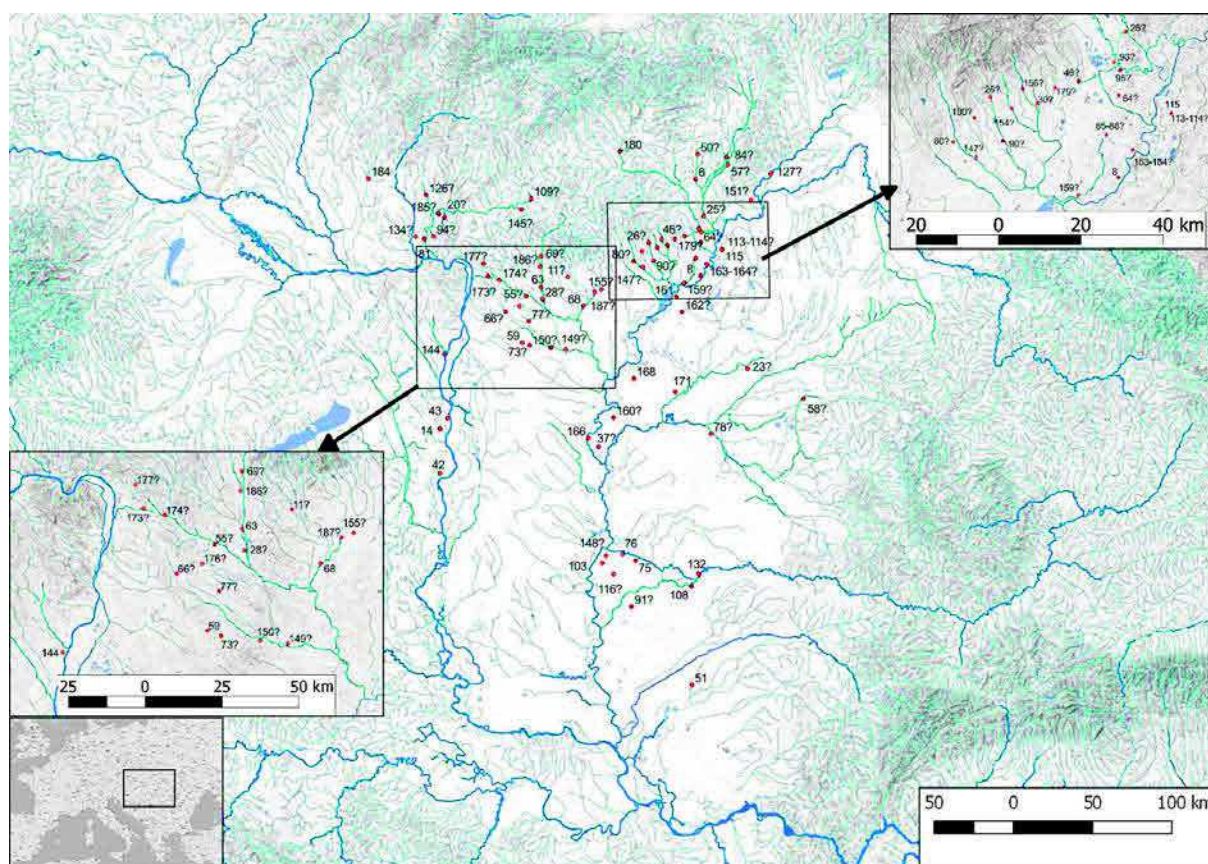
²⁸ GOGÁLTAN 2005A, 11; GOGÁLTAN 2005B, 163-165; GOGÁLTAN 2008A, 40; GOGÁLTAN 2008B, 82.



Map 3. The multi-layered settlement of the Early Bronze Age IIA (see Annexe 3, Map 3, larger size at the end of the present study).



Map 4. The multi-layered settlement of the Early Bronze Age IIB (see Annexe 3, Map 4, larger size at the end of the present study).



Map 5. The multi-layered settlement of the Early Bronze Age III (see Annexe 3, Map 5, larger size at the end of the present study).

used in this paper this would have covered the sequences Early Bronze Age III – Middle Bronze Age I²⁹. I thus preferred to establish a single horizon for the last stage of the Early Bronze Age and the first stage of the Middle Bronze Age, first of all in order to frame the occurrence of artificial mounds belonging to the Hatvan culture. The absence of archeological research in some of the settlements belonging to this culture, considered to be tells, makes the exact dating of their beginnings impossible. This is compounded by the divergences that exist among the colleagues from Hungary on the one hand, and those from Romania and Slovakia on the other, concerning the chronology of the occurrence of the Otomani culture. This is proven by my chronological table, where no less than 96 settlements, representing more than half of the 188 settlements included in the catalogue, presented uncertain dating during the Early Bronze Age III and the Middle Bronze Age I. What is, however, certain is that this third horizon is the moment of the occurrence of the majority of the Bronze Age tell-settlements (Map 5-6).

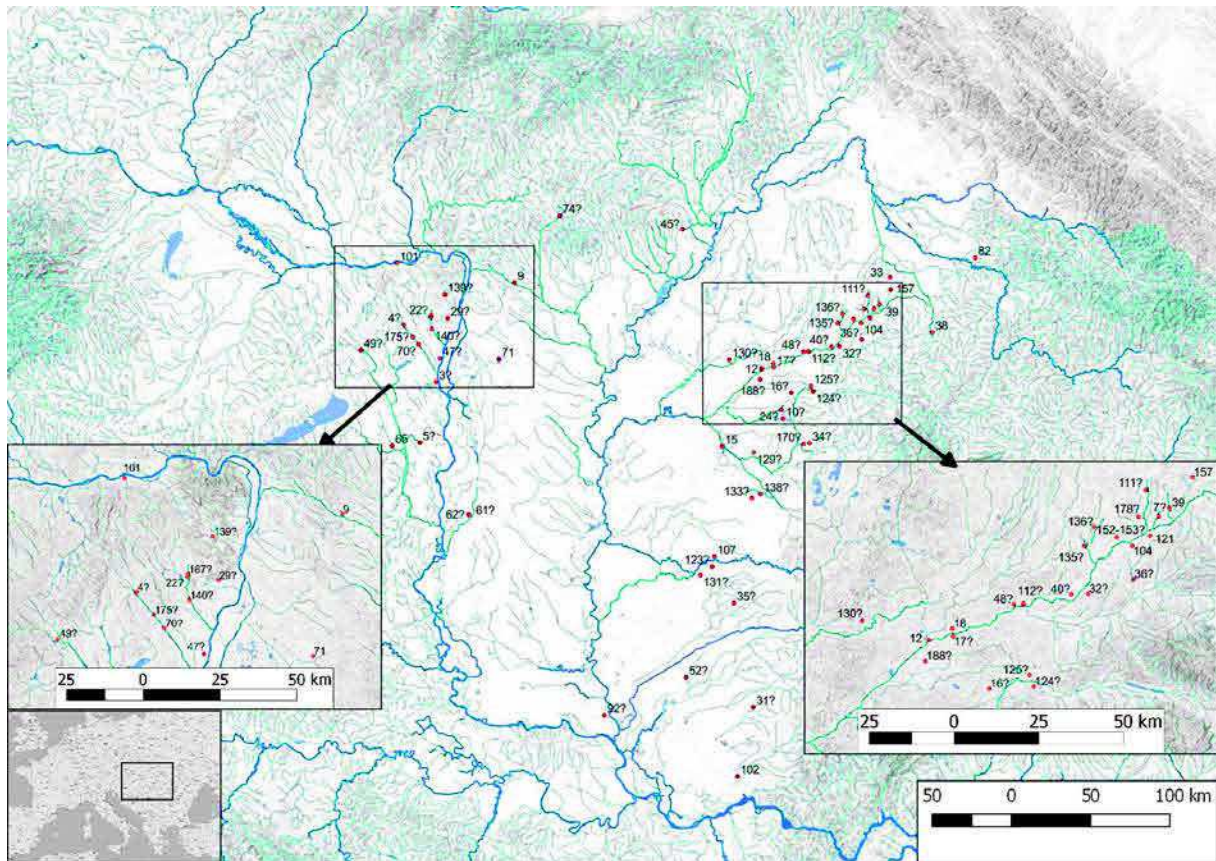
On the basis of the bibliographical information, I have placed the occurrence of some multi-layered settlements such as Dunakömlöd „Bottyán-Schanze“, Tiszaug „Kéménytető“, Baracs „Földvár=Botyánsánc“, Dunaújváros „Dunapentele-Koziderpadlás“, etc. (Nagyév ceramic style), Periam „Movila Șanțului“, Semlac „Livada lui Onea“, Kiszombor „Juhos Miklós tanyá [Új Élet Tsz.]“, Kláralfalva „Hajdova“ etc. (Mureș ceramic style), Alsóvadász „Várdomb“, Ároktó „Dongóhalom“, Hatvan „Strázsahegy“, Malé Kosihy

„Törökdomb“, Törökszentmiklós „Terehalom“ etc. (Hatvan ceramic style) or Foeni „Cimitirul Ortodox“ (Gornea-Orlești ceramic style), during the Early Bronze Age III. As is obvious from the map showing their distribution in the territory, a cluster is noticeable in the area of the lower Mureș, another in the hill area north-east of Budapest (Gödöllő), and a third at the foot of the Bükk Mountains (Map 5).

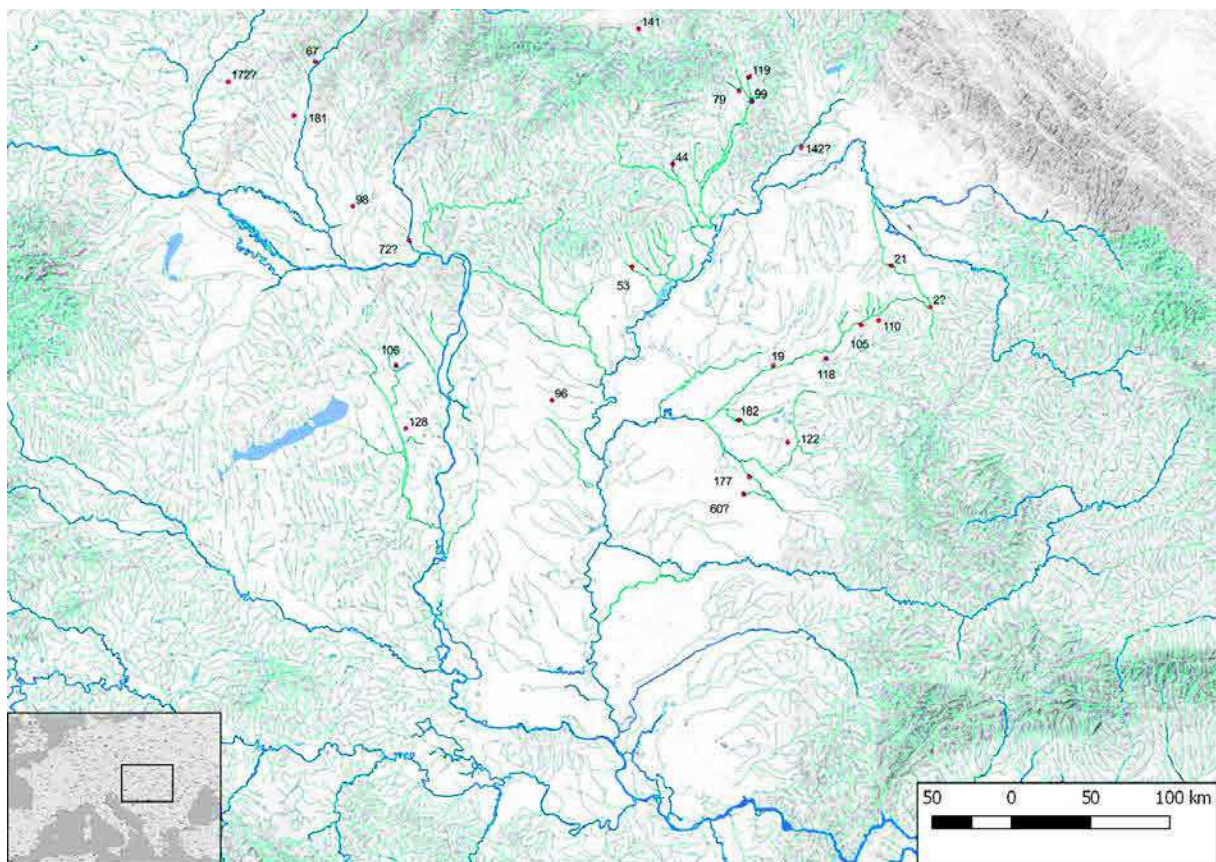
The Middle Bronze Age I is characterized by the occurrence of multi-layered settlements of the so-called Vátya culture (Igar „Vámpusztá-Galástya“, Kakucs „Balla domb“), Otomani-Füzesabony (Bakonszeg „Kádárdomb=Kórógypuszta“, Berettyóújfalva „Herpály-Földvár=Herpályidomb“, Otomani „Cetățuie(a)=Dealul Cetății“, Sălacea „Dealul Vida=Burga“, etc.), Vatina (Cornești „Dealul Cornet“, Foeni „Gomila Lupului“, Oreșac „Židovar“), Mureș (Pecica „Șanțul Mare“) and in some rare cases in Wietenberg culture (Derșida „Dealul lui Balotă“) or in Tokod group (Nyergesújfalva „Téglagyár=Széles Földek“). At this time one can notice the occurrence of a great number of new multi-layered settlements in the Banat plains, in the area of the rivers Criș, Barcău, Ier, Tisa and the Danube in Pest county (Map 6).

The fourth one (Middle Bronze Age II/Reinecke A₂), dated approximately 1500 – after 1700 BC, represents the spreading of the majority of Bronze Age multilayer settlements in the Carpathian Basin, even in the area of Mađarovce culture. The western tells of Bronze Age Europe are located in the western part of present-day Slovakia (Ivanovce „Bašta=Skala“), and the northern multilayer settlement is located at Spišský Štrvtok „Myšia hôrka=Barimberg“.

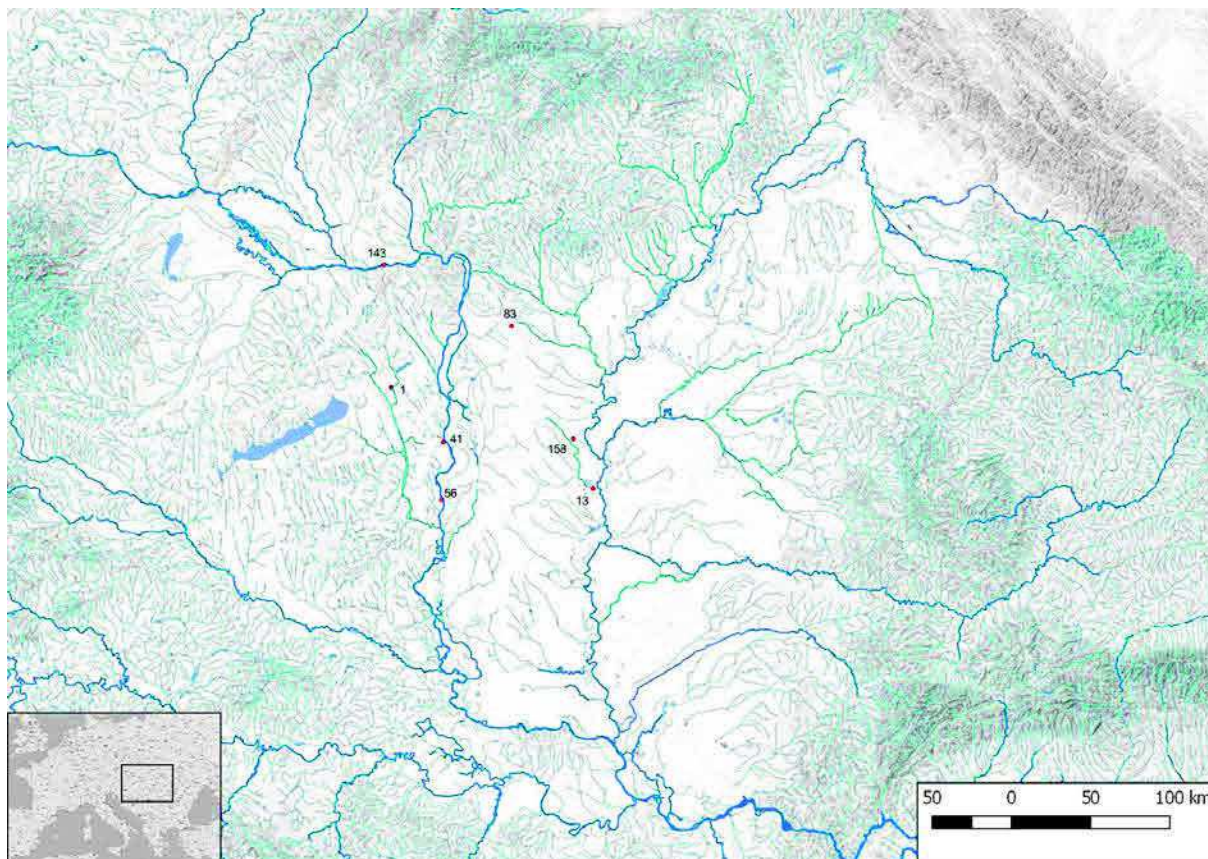
²⁹ GOGÁLTAN 2005A, 11; GOGÁLTAN 2005B, 165; GOGÁLTAN 2008A, 40; GOGÁLTAN 2008B, 82.



Map 6. The multi-layered settlement of the Middle Bronze Age I (see Annexe 3, Map 6, larger size at the end of the present study).



Map 7. The multi-layered settlement of the Middle Bronze Age II (see Annexe 3, Map 7, larger size at the end of the present study).



Map 8. The multi-layered settlement of the Middle Bronze Age III (see Annexe 3, Map 8, larger size at the end of the present study).

The eastern limit of the tell phenomenon is situated in the north-western part of Romania (Acâș „Zona Morii“, Beriveni „Cătuțul Halmos“, Pir „Cetate“, etc.)³⁰ (Map 7).

The last horizon, the fifth one, was dated around 1650 and before 1500 BC, and is characterized by the foundation of very few new tell settlements. In the vast majority of cases this process is related with the spreading towards the West (Aba-Belsőbáránd „Bolondvár“) and East of the Vátya culture. The best example for this period is the tell of Tiszaalpár=Alpár „Várdomb=Nagyvárdomb“ on middle Tisa³¹ (Map 8).

This catalogue compiled more than 15 years ago on the basis of specialised literature, as we have seen, has been the foundation for my articles concerning the tells of the Bronze Age from the Carpathian Basin. It needs to be seen as representing a stage of research. Many of the multi-layered settlements mentioned in it will be excluded from a future catalogue. Only after field work in western Romania, sites such Butin, Cadea „Dealul chel=Koposzdomb“, Căușd „La islaz“, Diosig „Colonie=Lângă colonie“, Satu Mare „Weingarten“, Sântandrei „Fosta grădină C.A.P.“, Tulca „Holumb“, etc., will be eliminated from the list of the tell and tell-like settlements. Moreover, terminological precision is required as today, with some exceptions³², only the categories of tell and tell-like settlements are used without

³⁰ GOGÁLTAN 2005A, 16, 20-21; GOGÁLTAN 2005B, 168-170; GOGÁLTAN 2008A, 40; GOGÁLTAN 2008B, 82-83.

³¹ GOGÁLTAN 2005A, 16, 21, 24; GOGÁLTAN 2005B, 170-171; GOGÁLTAN 2008A, 41; GOGÁLTAN 2008B, 83.

³² FISCHL *et alii* 2015, 120 („Due to the relatively limited thickness of their layers (sometimes less than 1 meter in the preserved state) most of them can only be classified into the category of tell-like settlements.”).

any mention of other characteristics they may have³³. As I have already mentioned³⁴, recent excavations and field research have modified essentially the dating of some multi-layered settlements.

In Slovakia, noticeable are the investigations from Vrable „Fidvár“³⁵, Santovka „Nad Búrom“³⁶, Vesele „Hradisko-Podzámske“³⁷ etc. while for Hungary the Százhalombatta Archaeological Expedition³⁸ and Benta Valley Projects³⁹, the Bronze Age Körös Off-Tell Archaeology (BAKOTA)⁴⁰, the Kakucs archaeological expedition⁴¹, the Borsod Plain and the foothills of the Bükk mountains investigations⁴² should be mentioned.

In western Romania, recent archaeological

³³ FISCHL 2012, 41-43; FISCHL/KIENLIN/SERES 2012, 23-26; FISCHL/KIENLIN 2013, 5-8; FISCHL *et alii* 2014, 341, 344, 348, 367, 369, 371, 373; KIENLIN 2015, 9, 11-13, 36-39, 47; KIENLIN/P.FISCHL/MARTA 2017, 96, 104, 106-107, 109, 118.

³⁴ GOGÁLTAN 2016, 87-88.

³⁵ BÁTORA *et alii* 2008, with the old literature; FALKENSTEIN *et alii* 2008; BÁTORA *et alii* 2011; NOWACZINSKI *et alii* 2012; BÁTORA *et alii* 2012; GAUSS *et alii* 2013; BÁTORA/TÓTH/RASSMANN 2015; MÜLLER-SCHEEBEL *et alii* 2016, 89-91.

³⁶ BÁTORA/TÓTH 2014, 327-328, with the old literature; BÁTORA/TÓTH/BAČA 2015, 144-151.

³⁷ MARKOVÁ/STAŠŠÍKOVÁ-ŠTUKOVSKÁ 2015, with the old literature.

³⁸ POROSZLAI/VICZE 2005.

³⁹ EARLE/KRISTIANSEN 2010; EARLE *et alii* 2012A and EARLE *et alii* 2012B; EARLE *et alii* 2014.

⁴⁰ DUFFY 2014; DUFFY *et alii* 2014; DUFFY 2015.

⁴¹ JAEGER/KULCSÁR 2013; KULCSÁR *et alii* 2014; PETŐ *et alii* 2015.

⁴² FISCHL 2012; FISCHL/REBENDA 2012; FISCHL/KIENLIN/SERES 2012; FISCHL/KIENLIN 2013; FISCHL *et alii* 2014; FISCHL/KIENLIN 2015; FISCHL *et alii* 2015; FISCHL/KIENLIN/PUSZTAI 2016; KIENLIN/FISCHL/MARTA 2017, 95-107.

investigations were conducted in the tell settlements from Pecica „Șanțul Mare=Nagysánc”⁴³, Carei „Bobald”⁴⁴, Toboliu „Dâmbu Zăncănelui”⁴⁵ and Sântion „Dealul Mănăstirii=Klastrom domb”⁴⁶. Extremely important are also the non-invasive investigations carried out in sites located in the Ier Valley, the Carei Plain and the Someș Valley⁴⁷. Regarding Serbia, the old investigations from Mošorin-Feudvar remained our main point of reference⁴⁸, coupled with the publishing of new data from Orešac „Židovar”⁴⁹.

Other contributions should be, furthermore, added to these field projects. Several issues regarding the topography of tell settlements were approached over the last decade⁵⁰. The great deal of theoretical debates concerning the role held by tell settlements, as well as possible hierarchies within Bronze Age settlement systems in the Carpathian Basin, also had a beneficial impact on the subject⁵¹. The assignment of the stone defensive elements at the well-known settlement in Spišský Štvrtok-Myšia hôrka=Barimberg⁵² to the La Tène period⁵³ is yet another notable contribution.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Emil Grigorescu who has made the maps included in the article. Cristian Găzduc helped me to draw up the charts whereas Alexandra Găvan made helpful comments on my text. Anca Gogăltan translated the article and Maria Cărăciun proofread the text. I thank them all! The catalogue, was compiled during my Alexander von Humboldt scholarship in Berlin (2000-2002).

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- ⁴³ O'SHEA *et alii* 2005; O'SHEA *et alii* 2006; O'SHEA *et alii* 2011; SHERWOOD *et alii* 2013; NICODEMUS 2014; NICODEMUS/O'SHEA 2015; NICODEMUS/MOTTA/O'SHEA 2015; DRAȘOVEAN 2015.
- ⁴⁴ NÉMETHI/MOLNÁR 2012, with the old literature; MOLNÁR/NÉMETHI 2014; MOLNÁR 2014B, 38-78.
- ⁴⁵ FAZECAȘ *et alii* 2015; Lie *et al.* 2015; FAZECAȘ *et alii* 2016A; FAZECAȘ *et alii* 2017.
- ⁴⁶ FAZECAȘ *et alii* 2016B; FAZECAȘ *et alii* 2017A.
- ⁴⁷ MARTA *et alii* 2010; MARTA/ȘTEFAN 2011; KIENLIN/MARTA 2014; MOLNÁR 2014B; KIENLIN/FISCHL/MARTA 2017, 107-117.
- ⁴⁸ FALKENSTEIN/HÄNSEL/MEDOVIĆ 2014, with the old literature; FALKENSTEIN/HÄNSEL/MEDOVIĆ 2016.
- ⁴⁹ Ijuština 2013.
- ⁵⁰ MIKLÓS 2007; NOVÁKI/SÁRKÖZY/FELD 2007; DANI/FISCHL 2010; ANDERS *et alii* 2010; DINNYÉS *et alii* 2011; SZEVEŘÉNYI/KULCSÁR 2012; GOGÁLTAN/CORDOȘ/IGNAT 2014; KIENLIN/FISCHL/MARTA 2017, with the old literature; *etc.*
- ⁵¹ EARLE/KOLB 2010; GOGÁLTAN 2010; O'SHEA 2011; JAEGER 2011; DANI 2012; FISCHL/REMÉNYI 2013; MOLNÁR/NAGY 2013; BÁTORA/TÓTH 2014; GĂVAN/GOGÁLTAN 2014A; GĂVAN/GOGÁLTAN 2014B; KIENLIN 2015, 39-67; JAEGER 2016; FISCHL/KRAUB 2016.
- ⁵² VLADÁR 2014, 23-35, with the old literature.
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ANNEXE 1

No.	Settlement	Type of settlement	Ceramic style	Reference
1.	Aba-Belsőbáránd „Bolondvár“, county Fejér, Hungary	Tell settlement	Vatya	KOVÁCS 1963, 131ff.
2.	Acâș „Zona Morii“, county Satu Mare, Romania	Mound-like settlement	Otomani	NÉMETHI 1999, 85, No. 70c1.
3.	Adony „Szentmihálypuszta = Bolondvár“, county Fejér, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Vatya	VICZE 2000, 121, No. 3.
4.	Alcsút „Pogányvár = Göböljáráspuszta“, county Fejér, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Vatya	VICZE 2000, 121, No. 19.
5.	Alsószentiván „Kazalhegy“, county Fejér, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Vatya	VICZE 2000, 121, No. 9.
6.	Alsóvadász „Várdomb“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Tell settlement	Hatvan	SIMÁN 1980, 3.
7.	Andrid „Curtea Grajdurilor = fosta fermă C.A.P.“, county Satu Mare, Romania	Tell-like settlement	Otomani	NÉMETHI 1999, 28f.
8.	Ároktő „Dongóhalom“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Tell settlement	Hatvan; Füzesabony	KEMENCZEI/VÉGH 1968, 391f.
9.	Aszód „Manyik dűlő“, county Pest, Hungary	Tell settlement	Hatvan	TÁRNOKI 1988, 137ff.
10.	Ateaș „Holambul Voghiului“, county Bihor, Romania	Mound-like settlement	Otomani	CRÎȘAN/MARTA/GHEMIȘ 1997, 22ff, Pl. I-III.
11.	Atkár „Halomi dűlő“, county Heves, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan; Füzesabony	NOVÁKI/BARÁZ 2000, 6, Fig. 1-2.
12.	Bakonszeg „Kádárdomb = Kórógypuszta“, county Hajdú-Bihar, Hungary	Tell settlement	Otomani	MÁTHÉ 1988, 27ff.
13.	Baks „Új Élet = Homokbánya“, county Csongrád, Hungary	Tell-like settlement	Vatya	TROGMAYER 1967, 217.
14.	Baracs „Földvár = Botyánsánc“, county Fejér, Hungary	Tell settlement	Nagyrév; Vatya	VICZE 1992, 146ff.
15.	Békés „Várdomb = Városerdő“, county Békés, Hungary	Tell settlement	Otomani	BANNER/BÓNA 1974.
16.	Berekböszörmény „Nagy Sanyi tagja“, county Hajdú-Bihar, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Otomani	MESTERHÁZY 1966, 20.
17.	Berettyószentmárton „Korhány“, county Hajdú-Bihar, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Otomani	BÓNA 1975, 124, 126.
18.	Berettyóújfalú „Herpály-Földvár = Herpályidomb“, county Hajdú-Bihar, Hungary	Tell settlement	Otomani	MÁTHÉ 1992B, 170ff.
19.	Berettyóújfalú „Szilhalom“, county Hajdú-Bihar, Hungary	Tell-like settlement	Otomani	MÁTHÉ 1992A, 168f.
20.	Bernecebaráti „Templomhegy = Terrasse der Kirche“, county Pest, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	NOVÁKI/SÁNDORFI/MIKLÓS 1979, 12ff.
21.	Berveni „Cătuțul Halmos“, county Satu Mare, Romania	Mound-like settlement	Otomani	NÉMETHI 1999, 73, No. 49c; 124.
22.	Bia [Biatorbágy] „Pap-réti dűlő“, county Pest, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Vatya	VICZE 2000, 121, No. 20.
23.	Bihardancsháza „Tósziget = Laponyhalom“, county Hajdú-Bihar, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Otomani	KALICZ 1968, 129, No. 210.
24.	Biharugra „Cserepes dűlő = Földvárhalom“, county Békés, Hungary	Tell-like settlement	Otomani	ECSEDY 1978, 59ff.
25.	Bőcs „Nagyhalom“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan; Füzesabony	KALICZ 1968, 116, No. 9.
26.	Bogács „Pazsagpuszta“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	KALICZ 1968, 119, No. 43.
27.	Bölcske „Vörösgyűrű=Vörösgyír“, county Tolna, Hungary	Tell settlement	Nagyrév; Vatya	POROSZLAI 2000A, 111ff.
28.	Boldog „Vajdarét“, county Heves, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	MIKLÓS 1982, 28f, Fig. 2; 39/1-3.
29.	Budaörs „Kamaraerdő“, county Pest, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Vatya	VICZE 2000, 121, No. 23.
30.	Bükkábrány [Alsó-Ábrány] „Kálváriaoldal=Temető“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	NOVÁKI/SÁNDORFI 1992, 25f.
31.	Butin, county Timiș, Romania	Mound-like settlement	Vatina	MEDELEȚ/BUGILAN 1987, 115.
32.	Cadea „Dealul chel = Kopszadomb“, county Bihor, Romania	Mound-like settlement	Otomani	ORDENTLICH 1971, 21, No. 12.
33.	Carei „Bobald = Bobald I = Bobad = Budad = Bubard = Livada“, county Satu Mare, Romania	Tell settlement	Otomani	ROMAN/NÉMETHI 1990, 39ff.

No.	Settlement	Type of settlement	Ceramic style	Reference
34.	Căuaşd „La islaz“, county Bihor, Romania	Mound-like settlement	Otomani	ORDENTLICH 1971, 31, No. 79.
35.	Corneşti „Dealul Cornet“, county Timiş, Romania	Tell-like settlement	Vatina	SOROCEANU/RADU 1975, 33ff.
36.	Crestur „Cetăţuia“, county Bihor, Romania	Mound-like settlement	Otomani	ORDENTLICH 1971, 22, No. 20.
37.	Csépa „Compó“, county Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	CSÁNYI/STANCIK 1982, 252
38.	Derşida „Dealul lui Balotă“, county Sălaj, Romania	Tell settlement	Wietenberg	CHIDIOŞAN 1980.
39.	Dindeşti „Cetate“, county Satu Mare, Romania	Tell settlement	Otomani	NÉMETI 1999, 24f, No. 12a.
40.	Diosig „Colonie“, county Bihor, Romania	Tell-like settlement	Otomani	BADER 1998, 80, No. 9.
41.	Dunaföldvár „Kálvária=Öreghegy“, county Tolna, Hungary	Tell settlement	Nagyrév; Vatyá	SZABÓ 1992, 38ff.
42.	Dunakömlőd „Bottyán-Schanze“, county Tolna, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Nagyrév; Vatyá	VICZE 2000, 121, No. 8.
43.	Dunaújváros „Dunapentele-Koziderpadlás“, county Fejér, Hungary	Tell settlement	Nagyrév; Vatyá	BÓNA 1992B, 149ff.
44.	Edelény „Ludmilla dűlő“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Füzesabony	NOVÁKI/SÁNDORFI 1992, 14f, Fig. 10.
45.	Emőd „Istvánmajor II“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Füzesabony	HELLEBRANDT 1997, 62ff.
46.	Emőd „Nagyhalom = Vérhalom“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	NOVÁKI/SÁNDORFI 1992, 15, Fig. 11.
47.	Ercsi „Bolondvár“, county Fejér, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Vatyá	VICZE 2000, 121, No. 2.
48.	Esztár „Fenyvespart = Fenyésdomb“, county Hajdú-Bihar, Hungary	Tell-like settlement	Otomani	MÁTHÉ 1988, 36f.
49.	Fehérvárcsurgó „Várhegy“, county Fejér, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Vatyá	VICZE 2000, 121, No. 13.
50.	Felsővadász „Földvár = Várdomb“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan; Füzesabony	KOÓS 1991, 13ff, Pl. 4/2-4.
51.	Foeni „Cimitirul Ortodox“, county Timiş, Romania	Tell-like settlement	Gornea-Orleşti	GOGÂLTAN 1995, 57f, Fig. 4-10.
52.	Foeni „Gomila Lupului“, county Timiş, Romania	Tell settlement	Vatina	GOGÂLTAN 1999B, Fig. 12-14.
53.	Füzesabony „Öregdomb = Nagyhalom = Cigánydomb“, county Heves, Hungary	Tell settlement	Füzesabony	SZATHMÁRI 1992, 134ff.
54.	Gáborján „Csapszékpart = Földvár“, county Hajdú-Bihar, Hungary	Tell-like settlement; Tell settlement	Nyírseg; Otomani	MÁTHÉ 1988, 37ff.
55.	Galgahévíz „Szentandráspart“, county Pest, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	MIKLÓS 1982, 43ff.
56.	Gerjen „Váradpuszta = Várad“, county Tolna, Hungary	Tell settlement	Nagyrév	SZABÓ 1992, 73ff.
57.	Gibárt „Földvár“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	KALICZ 1968, 117, No. 15, Pl. 123/3.
58.	Girişu de Criş „Alceau“, county Bihor, Romania	Tell settlement	Otomani	DUMITRAŞCU 1989, 119ff, Pl. I-IX.
59.	Gomba „Várhegy“, county Pest, Hungary	Tell settlement	Hatvan; Vatyá	BOLEGA 1999, 29ff.
60.	Grăniceri, county Arad, Romania	Mound-like settlement	Vatina	ORDENTLICH 1971, 24, No. 31.
61.	Hajós „Hildpuszta“, county Bács-Kiskun, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Vatyá	BÓNA/NOVÁKI 1982, 87f.
62.	Hajós, county Bács-Kiskun, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Vatyá	VICZE 2000, 120.
63.	Hatvan „Strászahegy“, county Heves, Hungary	Tell settlement	Hatvan	TOMPA 1936, 16ff.
64.	Hejőbába „Magastető“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	KALICZ 1968, 117, No. 26.
65.	Igar „Vámpuszta-Galástya“, county Fejér, Hungary	Tell settlement	Vatyá	BÁNDI 1982, 171, Fig. 6-7; 12/1-3.
66.	Isaszeg „Bikástói dűlő“, county Pest, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	KALICZ 1968, 124, No. 132.
67.	Ivanovce „Bašta = Skala“, county Trenčín, Slovakia	Tell settlement	Mad'arovec	VELIAČIK/NĚMEJCOVÁ-PAVÚKOVÁ 1987, 47ff.
68.	Jászdózsa „Kápolnahalom“, county Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Hungary	Tell settlement	Hatvan; Füzesabony	STANCIK/TÁRNOKI 1992, 120ff.
69.	Jobbágyi „Gemarkung“, county Nógrad, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	KALICZ 1968, 121, No. 69.
70.	Kajászó „Várdomb = Várhegy“, county Fejér, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Vatyá	DAVID 2002, 464f.
71.	Kakucs „Balla domb“, county Pest, Hungary	Tell settlement	Vatyá	KULCSÁR 1997, 343ff.
72.	Kamenín „Várhegy“, county Nové Zámky, Slovakia	Mound-like settlement	Mad'arovec	MARKOVÁ 1998, 39ff.

No.	Settlement	Type of settlement	Ceramic style	Reference
73.	Káva „Várhegy“, county Pest, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan; Vatyá	MIKLÓS 1982, 30.
74.	Kisterenye „Hársashegy“, county Nógrád, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Füzesabony	BÁNDI 1974, 237, Fig. 3, 4.
75.	Kiszombor „Juhos Miklós tanyá = Új Élet Tsz.“, county Csongrád, Hungary	Tell settlement	Mureş	HORVÁTH 1985, 73ff.
76.	Kláráfalva „Hajdova“, county Csongrád, Hungary	Tell settlement	Mureş	FISCHL 1998, 213ff.
77.	Kóka „Várhegy“, county Pest, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	MIKLÓS 1982, 30f, Fig. 6-7, 38.
78.	Köröstarcsa, county Békés, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	KALICZ 1968, 129, No. 208; Pl. 113/6-7.
79.	Košice-Barca „Barca I = Nad Begányiho mlynom“, county Košice, Slovakia	Tell settlement	Otomani	HÁJEK 1961, 60ff.
80.	Maklár „Baglyas-halom = Baglyas-domb“, county Heves, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan; Füzesabony	NOVÁKI/BARÁZ 2000, 9.
81.	Malé Kosihy „Törökdomb“, county Štúrovo, Slovakia	Tell settlement	Hatvan; Mad'arovec	TOČÍK 1981B.
82.	Medieşul Aurit „Ciuncaş = Potău“, county Satu Mare, Romania	Tell-like settlement	Otomani	BADER/DUMITRAŞCU 1970, 127 ff.
83.	Mende „Leányvár“, county Pest, Hungary	Tell settlement	Vatyá	KOVÁCS 1967, 219.
84.	Méra „Földvár“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan; Füzesabony	KALICZ 1968, 117, No. 14.
85.	Mezőcsát „Harangdomb“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	KALICZ 1968, 117, No. 29.
86.	Mezőcsát „Laposhalom“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	NOVÁKI/SÁNDORFI 1992, 16, Abb. 13.
87.	Mezőcsát „Oroszdomb“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	KOÓS 1991, 5ff.
88.	Mezőcsát „Pástidomb“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan; Füzesabony	KALICZ 1968, 117, No. 27, Pl. 67-79, 115/9.
89.	Mezőkomárom, county Fejér, Hungary	Tell-like settlement	Nagyrév	KALICZ-SCHREIBER 1975, 289, Fig. 2.
90.	Mezőkövesd, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	INF. L. OLEXA.
91.	Mokrin „Popin paor“, county Kikinda, Serbia.	Tell-like settlement	Mureş	GIRIĆ 1987, 74ff, Pl. 1-3, 8; Fig. 2-3; 83, No. 14.
92.	Mošorin „Feudvár“, county Titel, Serbia.	Tell settlement	Vatina	HÄNSEL/MEDOVIĆ 1991, 45ff.
93.	Muhi „Lapis-halom = Puszta Muhi=Bala-halom“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	KALICZ 1968, 117, No. 25.
94.	Nagybörzsöny „Górhegy“, county Pest, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	BÁNDI 1965, 69, No. 28.
95.	Nagycsécs „Testhalom“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	KALICZ 1968, 117, No. 24.
96.	Nagykőrös „Földvár“, county Pest, Hungary	Tell settlement	Vatyá	POROSZLAI 1998, 183ff.
97.	Nagyrév „Zsidóhalom = Áldozó halom“, county Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Hungary	Tell settlement	Hatvan	TOMPA 1937, 65ff, Pl. 21/1-5, 9, 12-13, 16; 22/1-10.
98.	Nitriansky Hrádok „Zámeček“, county Nové Zámky, Slovakia	Tell settlement	Mad'arovec	TOČÍK 1981A.
99.	Nižná Myšľa „Várhegy“, county Košice, Slovakia	Tell-like settlement	Otomani	OLEXA 1992, 189ff.
100.	Novaj „Földvár = Halom“, county Heves, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan; Füzesabony	NOVÁKI/SÁNDORFI 1992, 18f, Fig. 16.
101.	Nyergesújfalu „Téglagyár=Széles Földek“, county Komárom, Hungary	Tell-like settlement	Tokod	HORVÁTH/KELEMEN/TORMA 1979, 5, 266.
102.	Orešac „Židovar“, county Vršac, Serbia.	Tell settlement	Vatina	UZELAC et alii 1997.
103.	Ószentiván = Tiszasziget „Nagyhalom“, county Csongrad, Hungary	Tell settlement	Mureş	BANNER 1929, 70ff.
104.	Otomani „Cetăţuie(a) = Dealul Cetăţii“, county Bihor, Romania	Tell settlement	Otomani	ORDENTLICH 1969, 459ff.
105.	Otomani „Cetatea de pământ“, county Bihor, Romania	Tell settlement	Otomani	ORDENTLICH 1974, 136ff.
106.	Pákozd „Várhegy“, county Fejér, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Vatyá	MAROSI 1930, 53ff.
107.	Pecica „Şanţul Mare“, county Arad, Romania	Tell settlement	Mureş	SOROCEANU 1991, 20ff, 138, No. 78.
108.	Periam „Movila Şanţului“, county Timiş, Romania	Tell settlement	Mureş; Vatina	SOROCEANU 1991, 96ff, 138f, No. 79.
109.	Piliny „Várhegy“, county Nógrád, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan; Füzesabony	KOVÁCS 1989, 4ff, Fig. 1.
110.	Pir „Cetate“, county Satu Mare, Romania	Tell-like settlement	Otomani	SZÉKELY 1966, 125ff.

No.	Settlement	Type of settlement	Ceramic style	Reference
111.	Pișcolt „Zónat = Ógát“, county Satu Mare, Romania	Mound-like settlement	Otomani	NÉMETI 1999, 45, No. 33k.
112.	Pocsaj, county Hajdú-Bihar, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Otomani	MEIER-ARENDT 1992, envelope book.
113.	Polgár „Borjúhalom“, county Hajdú-Bihar, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	KALICZ 1968, 126, No. 176.
114.	Polgár „Bosnyákdomb“, county Hajdú-Bihar, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	NEPPER et alii 1980, 122, n. 12.
115.	Polgár „Kenderföldek = Kenderföl d = Kiscsősshalom“, county Hajdú-Bihar, Hungary	Tell settlement	Hatvan	MÁTHÉ 1995, 224.
116.	Rabe „Anka-sziget = Ostrvo Anka“, county Novi Kneževac, Serbia.	Mound-like settlement	Mureș	GIRIĆ 1987, 73f.
117.	Rád „Bangor = Bükkös“, county Pest, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	MIKLÓS 1982, 33f, Fig. 11.
118.	Roșiori „La sere“, county Bihor, Romania	Tell settlement	Otomani	ORDENTLICH 1974, 137f, 142, 145.
119.	Rozhanovce „Plebanské II“, county Košice, Slovakia	Tell-like settlement	Otomani	GAŠAJ 1983, 130ff.
120.	Săcueni „Cetea Boului“, county Bihor, Romania	Tell-like settlement; Tell settlement	Sanislău; Otomani	BADER 1978, 34, 36f, 128, No. 79.
121.	Sălcea „Dealul Vida = Burga“, county Bihor, Romania	Tell settlement	Otomani	ORDENTLICH 1972, 63ff.
122.	Salonta „Testhalom“, county Bihor, Romania	Mound-like settlement	Otomani	ORDENTLICH 1971, 27, No. 51.
123.	Sânpetru German „Rechtberg = Wolfsberg“, county Arad, Romania	Mound-like settlement	Vatina	VASILIEV/HÜGEL 1999, 85-86, No. 2.
124.	Sântandrei „Podul Morii“, county Bihor, Romania	Mound-like settlement	Otomani	DUMITRAȘCU 1974, 69, No. 362.
125.	Sântion „Dealul Mănăstirii“, county Bihor, Romania	Tell settlement	Otomani	ALEXANDRESCU 1955, 487ff.
126.	Santovka „Nad Búrom“, county Levice, Slovakia	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan; Mad'arovec	MARKOVÁ 2000, 393ff.
127.	Sárazsádány „Templomdomb = Kirchhügel“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan; Füzesabony	BOGNÁR-KUTZIÁN 1970, 130f.
128.	Sárbogárd „Bolondvár = Cifrabolondvár“, county Féher, Hungary	Tell settlement	Vatya	BÁNDI 1960, 149ff.
129.	Sarkad „Peckesvár = Peckesi domb“, county Békés, Hungary	Tell settlement	Otomani	MEDGYESI 1997, 230.
130.	Sárrétudvari „Nyársashalom = Gyilkoshalom“, county Hajdú-Bihar, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Otomani	MESTERHÁZY 1966, 54, Fig. 33.
131.	Satu Mare „Weingarten“, county Timiș, Romania	Mound-like settlement	Vatina	GOGÂLTAN 1999A, 103, No. 38.
132.	Semlac „Livada lui Onea“, county Arad, Romania	Tell settlement	Mureș	GOGÂLTAN 1996, 45, Pl. VIII-IX.
133.	Șiclău „Vatra satului“, county Arad, Romania	Mound-like settlement	Otomani	ORDENTLICH 1971, 29, No. 65.
134.	Sikenička „Intravilán“, county Nové Zámky, Slovakia	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	BLAŽOVÁ/KUZMA/ RAJTÁR 1999, 33, No. 25, Fig. 12/1.
135.	Șilindru „Füzék“, county Bihor, Romania	Mound-like settlement	Otomani	NÉMETI 1999, 38, No. 26b.
136.	Șimian „Locul grădinilor“, county Bihor, Romania	Mound-like settlement	Otomani	NÉMETI 1999, 39, No. 28c.
137.	Sióagárd „Gencsc puszta = Várdomb“, county Tolna, Hungary	Tell settlement	Nagyrév	SZABÓ 1992, 69ff.
138.	Socodor „Căvăjdia“, county Arad, Romania	Tell settlement	Vatina	POPESCU 1956A, 43ff.
139.	Solymár „Mátyás-domb = Várhegy = Vár“, county Pest, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Vatya	ENDRŐDI 1984, 113ff.
140.	Sóskút „Kálváriahegy“, county Pest, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Vatya	NOVÁKI 1952, 14, Fig. 15.
141.	Spišský Štrvtok „Myšia hôrka = Barimberg“, county Spišská Nová Ves, Slovakia	Tell-like settlement	Otomani	VLADÁR 1975, 2ff.
142.	Streda nad Bodrogom „Kompoš = Zombok = Zompot“, county Kráľovský Chlmec, Slovakia	Tell-like settlement	Otomani	SOUDESKÝ/BŘEŇ 1954, 484ff, Fig. 204-205, 210.
143.	Süttő „Hosszuvölgy“, county Komárom, Hungary	Tell-like settlement	Mad'arovec	KOVÁCS 1988, 119ff.
144.	Százhalombatta „Földvár = Téglagyvár“, county Pest, Hungary	Tell settlement	Nagyrév; Vatya	POROSZLAI 2000B, 13ff.
145.	Szécsény „Kerekdomb“, county Nógrád, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan; Füzesabony	NYÁRY 1907, 222ff.
146.	Szelevény „Menyasszonypart I = Töközpart VI?“, county Szolnok, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Nagyrév; Hatvan; Füzesabony	FISCHL 1997, 7ff.
147.	Szihalom „Árpádvár = Földvár“, county Heves, Hungary	Tell settlement	Hatvan; Füzesabony	BÓNA 1975, 146f, 151, 154ff.
148.	Szóreg, county Csongrád, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Mureș	BÓNA 1975, 84.
149.	Tápiósele „Tűzköves“, county Pest, Hungary	Tell settlement	Hatvan	DINNYÉS 1985, 21f, 32, Taf. 12/7, 13/2.

No.	Settlement	Type of settlement	Ceramic style	Reference
150.	Tápiószentmárton „Hatvani hegy = Földvár“, county Pest, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	MIKLÓS 1982, 37.
151.	Tarcal „Méz MÁjtető“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	KALICZ 1968, 69, No. 110; 72, 116, No. 5; Pl. 58.
152.	Tarcea „Dealul mare = Nagy domb“, county Bihar, Romania	Mound-like settlement	Otomani	ORDENTLICH 1971, 30, No. 69.
153.	Tarcea „Dealul de mijloc = Közép domb“, county Bihar, Romania	Mound-like settlement	Otomani	NÉMETHI 1999, 35, No. 24b.
154.	Tard „Tatárdomb“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	NOVÁKI/SÁNDORFI 1992, 22f, Fig. 20.
155.	Tarnaméra „Templomdomb“, county Heves, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	KALICZ 1968, 120, No. 49.
156.	Tibolddaróc „Bércút“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan; Füzesabony	BALÁSZ 1907, 247ff.
157.	Tiream „Movila cânepii“, county Satu Mare, Romania	Mound-like settlement	Otomani	NÉMETHI 1999, 20, No. 8a.
158.	Tiszaalpár = Alpár „Várdomb = Nagyvárdomb“, county Bács-Kiskun, Hungary	Tell settlement	Vatya	BÓNA/NOVÁKI 1982, 17ff.
159.	Tiszabábolna „Fehérló-Tanya = Földvár“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	NOVÁKI/SÁNDORFI 1992, 23.
160.	Tiszaföldvár, county Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	CSÁNYI/STANCZIK 1982, 252f.
161.	Tiszafüred „Ásotthalom“, county Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Hungary	Tell settlement	Hatvan; Füzesabony	HORVÁTH 1999, 56ff.
162.	Tiszaigaz „Földvárhalom“, county Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan; Füzesabony	KALICZ 1968, 127, No. 182.
163.	Tiszakeszi „Bálinthát = Uj temető = Pipisdomb = Neuer Friedhof“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Tell settlement	Hatvan	KALICZ 1968, 69, No. 115; Pl. 27/1-2; 72; 118, No. 31.
164.	Tiszakeszi „Szódadomb“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Tell settlement	Hatvan	NOVÁKI/SÁNDORFI 1992, 23f, Fig. 22.
165.	Tiszalúc „Dankadomb“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Tell settlement	Nyírség; Hatvan	KALICZ 1968, 69, No. 113; 72f, 114f, No. 1; 132, 134; Fig. 5-11; Pl. 28-56, 120-122.
166.	Tiszaug „Kéménytető“, county Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Hungary	Tell settlement	Nagyrév; Hatvan	CSÁNYI/STANCZIK 1992, 115ff
167.	Torbágy [Biatorbágy] „Nagy-hegy“, county Pest, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Vatya	VICZE 2000, 121, No. 21.
168.	Törökszentmiklós „Terehalom“, county Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Ungarn .	Tell settlement	Hatvan	TÁRNOKI 2001, 97ff.
169.	Tószeg „Laposhalom“, county Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Ungarn .	Tell settlement	Nagyrév; Hatvan; Füzesabony	BÓNA 1992A, 101ff.
170.	Tulca „Holumb“, county Bihar, Romania	Mound-like settlement	Otomani	ORDENTLICH 1971, 31, No. 80.
171.	Túrkeve „Terehalom“ = Dévaványa „Terehalom“, county Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, Ungarn .	Tell settlement	Otomani	CSÁNYI/TÁRNOKI 1996, 31ff.
172.	Unín „Zámčisko“, county Senica, Slovakia	Mound-like settlement	Maďarovce	STUDENÍKOVA 1982, 270ff.
173.	Váchartyán „Várhegy = Csörögi hegy“, county Pest, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	MIKLÓS 1982, 38, Fig. 19; 44/9-11.
174.	Váckisújfalu „Várhegy“, county Pest, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	MIKLÓS 1982, 39, Fig. 20-21; 45.
175.	Vál „Pogányvár“, county Fejér, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Vatya	VICZE 2000, 121, No. 18.
176.	Valkó „Kásatető“, county Pest, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	MIKLÓS 1982, 39, Fig. 22; 23/1; 46-47.
177.	Vărşand „Movila dintre vii“, county Arad, Romania	Tell-like settlement	Otomani	POPESCU 1956B, 89ff.
178.	Văşad „Dealul viilor“, county Bihar, Romania	Mound-like settlement	Otomani	NÉMETHI 1999, 42, No. 32b.
179.	Vatta „Testhalom = Tetethalom“, county Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	NOVÁKI/SÁNDORFI 1992, 24, Fig. 23.
180.	Včelince „Lászlófala“, county Rimavská Sobota, Slovakia	Tell settlement	Hatvan; Otomani	FURMÁNEK/MARKOVÁ 2001, 105ff.
181.	Veselé „Hradisko-Podzámске“, county Piešťany, Slovakia	Tell settlement	Maďarovce	TOČÍK 1964.
182.	Vésztő „Mágorihalom = Mágor-Várhegy“, county Békés, Hungary	Tell settlement	Otomani	HEGEDŰS/MAKKAY 1990, 97ff.

No.	Settlement	Type of settlement	Ceramic style	Reference
183.	Vinkovci „Tržnica“, county Vinkovci, Serbia.	Tell settlement	Somogyvár-Vinkovci	DIMITRIJEVIĆ 1966, 7ff.
184.	Vráble „Földvár=Fidvár“, county Nitra, Slovakia	Tell settlement	Hatvan; Mad'arovce	TOČÍK 1986, 463ff.
185.	Vyškovce nad Ipl'om, county Levice, Slovakia	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	OŽD'ANI 1992, 17ff.
186.	Zagyvaszántó, county Heves, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	INF. N. KALICZ.
187.	Zaránk „Döggút“, county Heves, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Hatvan	KALICZ 1968, 120, No. 52.
188.	Zsáka „Berettó-gát“, county Hajdú-Bihar, Hungary	Mound-like settlement	Otomani	BÓNA 1975, 124.

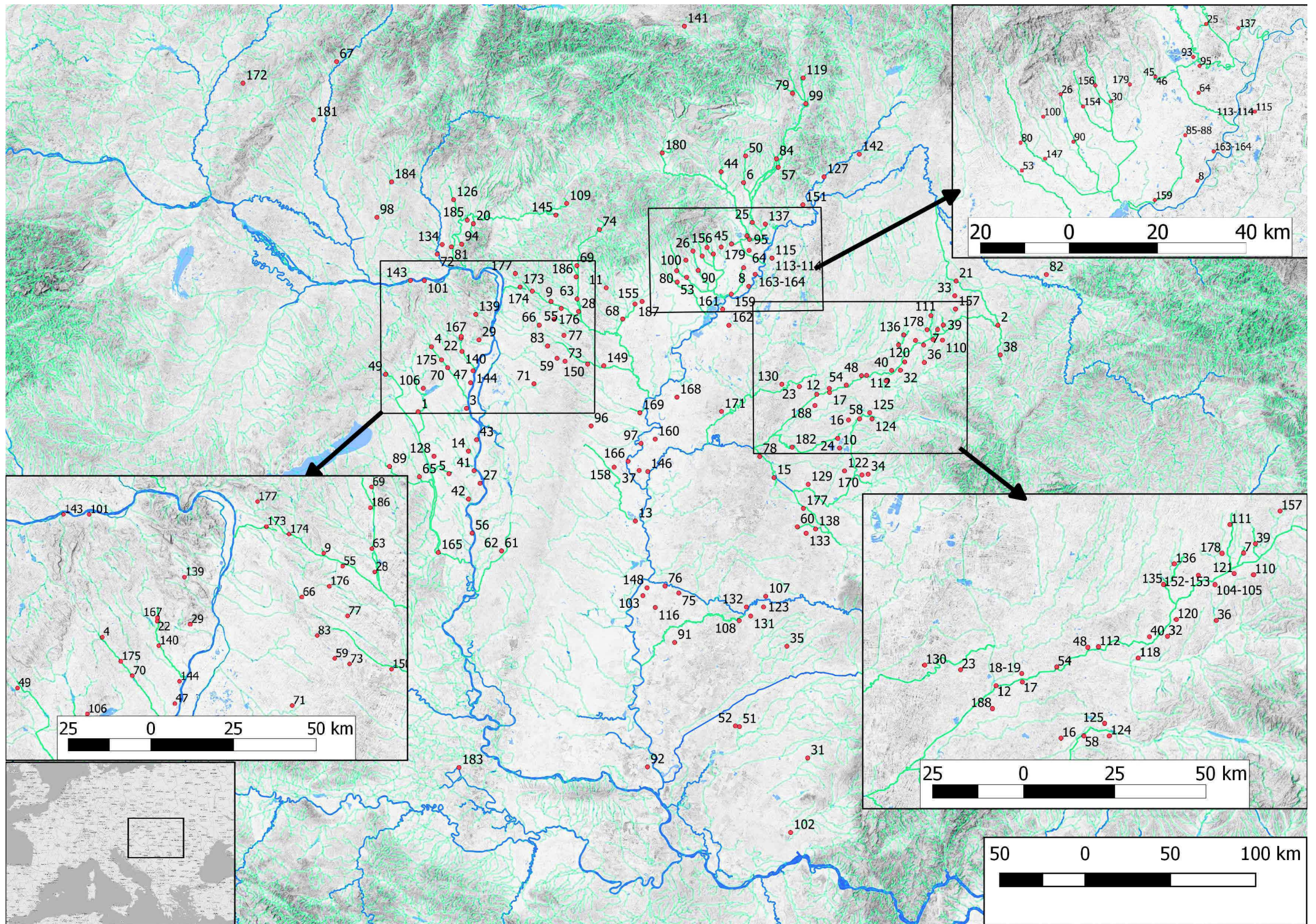
ANNEXE 2

No.	Settlement	EBA (before 2500-2000/1900 BC)					MBA (2000/1900-1600/1500 BC)		
		I	Ia	Iib	IIa	IIb	I	II	III
183.	Vinkovci	■	■						
41.	Dunaföldvár		■	■	■	■			■
89.	Mezőkomárom		■	■	■				
165.	Sióagárd		■	■	■	■			
137.	Tiszalúc		■	■	■	■			
169.	Tószeg		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
27.	Bölcske		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
146.	Szelevény		■	■	■	■	■	■	■
56.	Gerjen			■	■	■	■		■
97.	Nagyrév			■	■	■	■	■	
120.	Sácueni			■	■	■	■	■	
54.	Gáborján			■	■	■	■	■	■
132.	Semlac				■	■			
51.	Foeni				■	■	■		
6.	Alsóvadász				■	■	■		
166.	Tiszaúg				■	■	■		
63.	Hatvan				■	■	■		
42.	Dunakömlőd				■	■	■		
168.	Törökszentmiklós				■	■	■		
75.	Kiszombor				■	■	■	■	■
103.	Ószentiván				■	■	■	■	■
108.	Periam				■	■	■	■	■
8.	Ároktő				■	■	■	■	■
14.	Baracs				■	■	■	■	■
43.	Dunaújváros				■	■	■	■	■
59.	Gomba				■	■	■	■	■
68.	Jászdózsza				■	■	■	■	■
76.	Klárafalva				■	■	■	■	■
81.	Malé Kosihy				■	■	■	■	■
115.	Polgár				■	■	■	■	■
144.	Százhalombatta				■	■	■	■	■
161.	Tiszafüred				■	■	■	■	■
171.	Túrkeve				■	■	■	■	■
180.	Včelince				■	■	■	■	■
184.	Vráble				■	■	■	■	■
58.	Girişu de Criş				■	■	■	■	■
11.	Atkár				■	■	■	■	■
20.	Bernecebaráti				■	■	■	■	■
23.	Bihardancsháza				■	■	■	■	■
25.	Bócs				■	■	■	■	■
26.	Bogács				■	■	■	■	■
28.	Boldog				■	■	■	■	■
30.	Bükkábrány				■	■	■	■	■
37.	Csépa				■	■	■	■	■
46.	Emőd				■	■	■	■	■
50.	Felsővadász				■	■	■	■	■
55.	Galgahévíz				■	■	■	■	■
57.	Gibárt				■	■	■	■	■

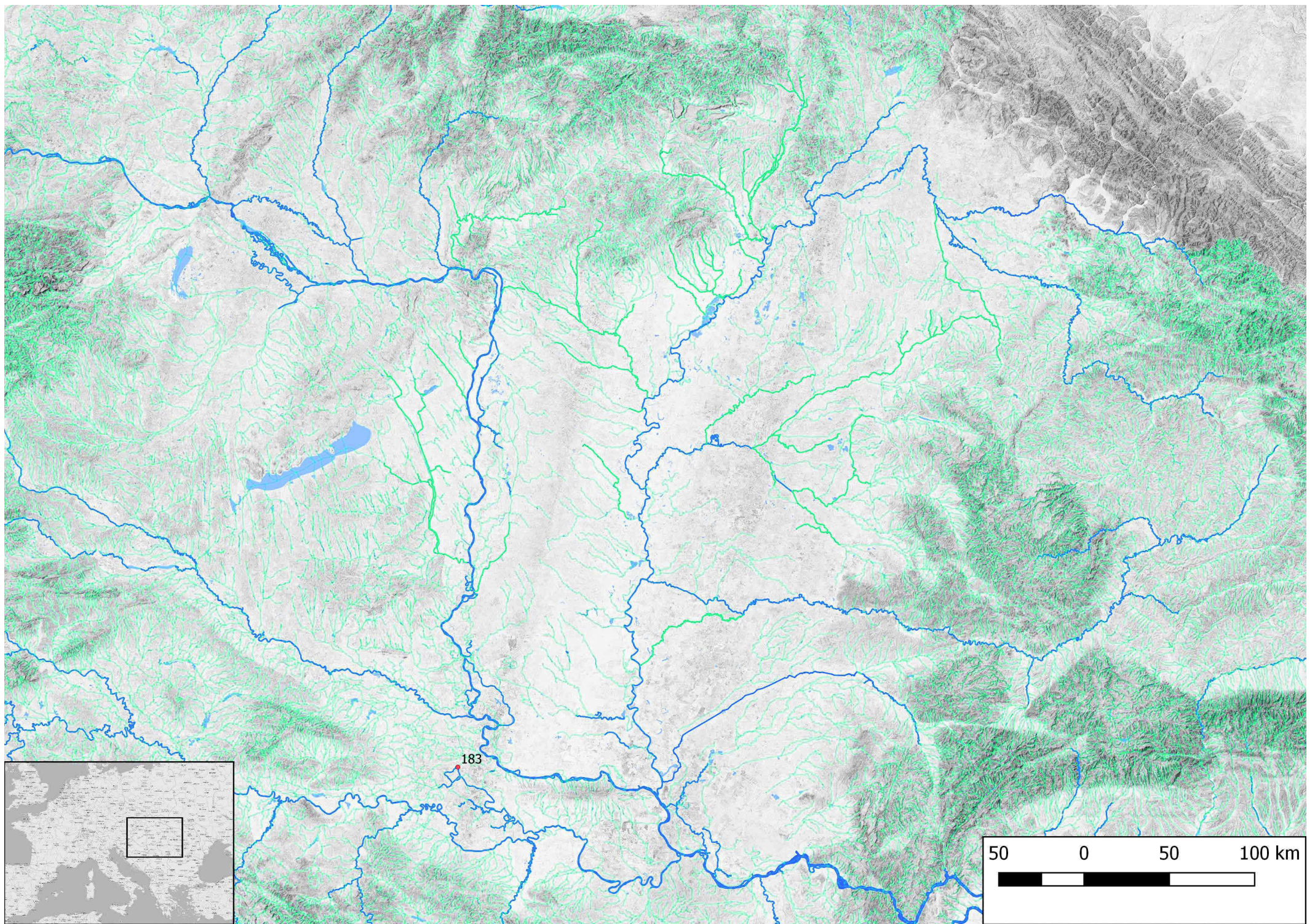
No.	Settlement	EBA (before 2500-2000/1900 BC)				MBA (2000/1900-1600/1500 BC)			
		I	Ila	Iib	IIla	IIlb	I	II	III
64.	Hejőbába								
66.	Isaszeg								
69.	Jobbágyi								
73.	Káva								
77.	Kóka								
78.	Köröstarcsa								
80.	Maklár								
84.	Méra								
85.	Mezőcsát								
86.	Mezőcsát								
87.	Mezőcsát								
88.	Mezőcsát								
90.	Mezőkövesd								
91.	Mokrin								
93.	Muhi								
94.	Nagybörzsöny								
95.	Nagycsécs								
100.	Novaj								
109.	Piliny								
113.	Polgár								
114.	Polgár								
116.	Rabe								
117.	Rád								
126.	Santovka								
127.	Sárazsadány								
134.	Sikenička								
145.	Szécsény								
147.	Szihalom								
148.	Szőreg								
149.	Tápiószele								
150.	Tápiószentmárton								
151.	Tarcal								
154.	Tard								
155.	Tarnaméra								
156.	Tibolddaróc								
159.	Tiszabábolna								
160.	Tiszaöldvár								
162.	Tiszaigar								
163.	Tiszakeszi								
164.	Tiszakeszi								
173.	Váchartyán								
174.	Váckisújfalu								
176.	Valkó								
179.	Vatta								
185.	Vyškovce nad Ipl'om								
186.	Zagyvaszántó								
187.	Zaránk								
32.	Cadea								
34.	Căuașd								

No.	Settlement	EBA (before 2500-2000/1900 BC)					MBA (2000/1900-1600/1500 BC)		
		I	Ila	Iib	IIla	IIib	I	II	III
36.	Crestur						■	■	
40.	Diosig						■	■	
135.	Şilindru						■	■	
136.	Şimian						■	■	
152.	Tarcea						■	■	
153.	Tarcea						■	■	
170.	Tulca						■	■	
178.	Văşad						■	■	
3.	Adony						■	■	■
4.	Alcsút						■	■	■
5.	Alsószentiván						■	■	■
7.	Andrid						■	■	■
10.	Ateaş						■	■	■
17.	Berettyószentmárton						■	■	■
22.	Bia						■	■	■
24.	Biharugra						■	■	■
29.	Budaörs						■	■	■
31.	Butin						■	■	■
45.	Emőd						■	■	■
47.	Ercsi						■	■	■
49.	Fehérvárcsurgó						■	■	■
62.	Hajós						■	■	■
70.	Kajászó						■	■	■
74.	Kisterenye						■	■	■
111.	Pişcolt						■	■	■
112.	Pocsaj						■	■	■
124.	Sântandrei						■	■	■
129.	Sarkad						■	■	■
130.	Sárrétudvari						■	■	■
133.	Şiclău						■	■	■
139.	Solymár						■	■	■
140.	Sóskút						■	■	■
167.	Torbágy						■	■	■
175.	Vál						■	■	■
188.	Zsáka						■	■	■
101.	Nyergesújfalú						■	■	
12.	Bakonszeg						■	■	■
82.	Medieşul Aurit						■	■	
121.	Sălcea						■	■	
9.	Aszód						■	■	■
15.	Békés						■	■	■
18.	Berettyóújfalú						■	■	■
33.	Carei						■	■	■
38.	Derşida						■	■	■
39.	Dindeşti						■	■	■
65.	Igar						■	■	■
71.	Kakucs						■	■	■
102.	Oreşac						■	■	■
104.	Otomani						■	■	■

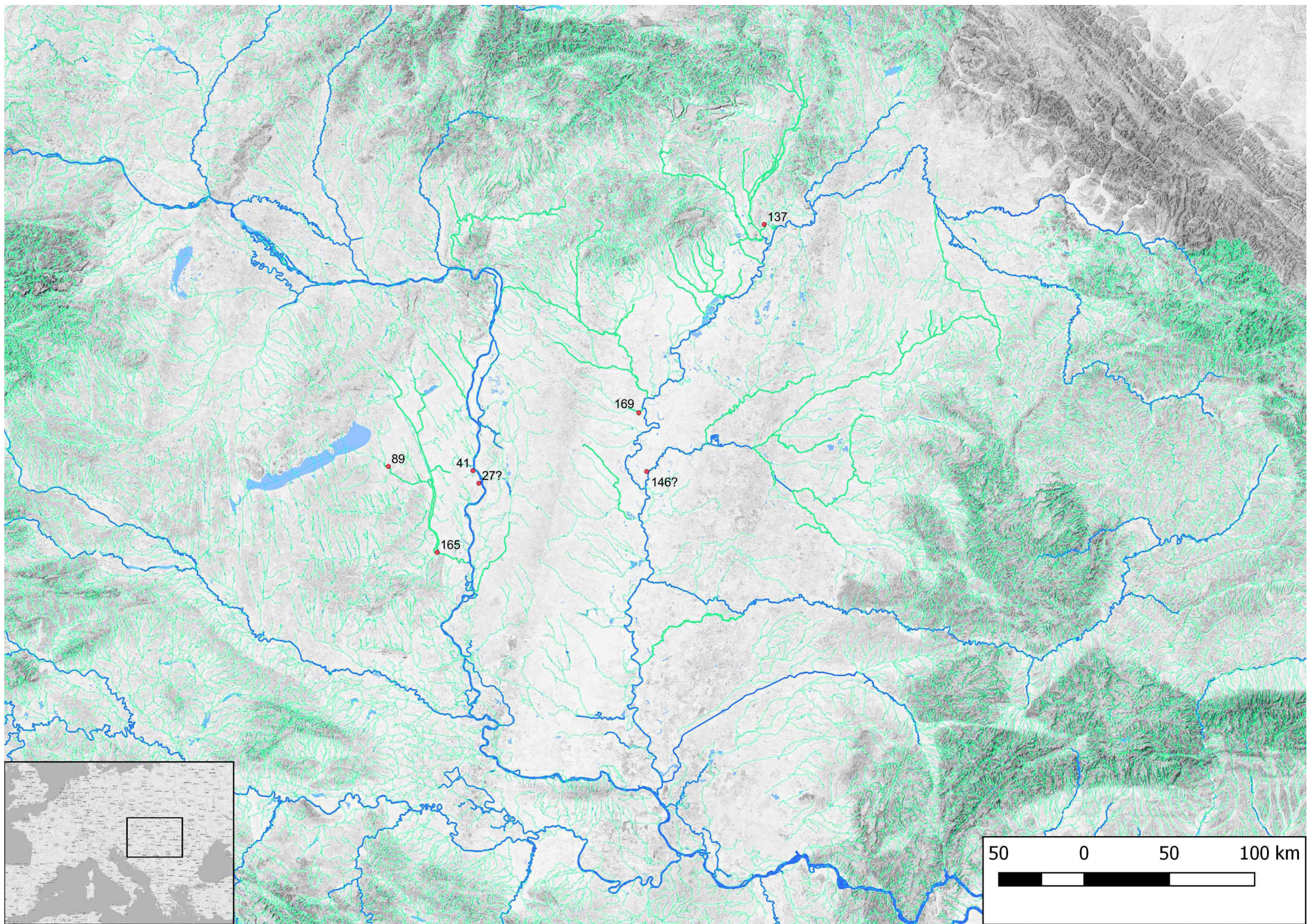
No.	Settlement	EBA (before 2500-2000/1900 BC)					MBA (2000/1900-1600/1500 BC)		
		I	Ila	Ilb	IIla	IIlb	I	II	III
107.	Pecica								
157.	Tiream								
125.	Sântion								
16.	Berekböszörmény								
61.	Hajós								
35.	Cornești								
48.	Esztár								
52.	Foeni								
92.	Mošorin								
123.	Sânpetru German								
131.	Satu Mare								
138.	Socodor								
60.	Grăniceri								
2.	Acăș								
172.	Unín								
72.	Kamenín								
142.	Streda nad Bodrogom								
119.	Rozhanovce								
122.	Salonta								
44.	Edelény								
19.	Berettyóújfalu								
21.	Berverni								
53.	Füzesabony								
67.	Ivanovce								
79.	Košice-Barca								
96.	Nagykőrös								
98.	Nitriansky Hrádok								
99.	Nižná Myšľa								
105.	Otomani								
106.	Pákozd								
110.	Pir								
118.	Roșiori								
128.	Sárbogárd								
141.	Spišský Štrvok								
177.	Vărășand								
181.	Veselé								
182.	Vésztő								
1.	Aba-Belsőbáránd								
13.	Baks								
83.	Mende								
143.	Süttő								
158.	Tiszaalpár=Alpár								



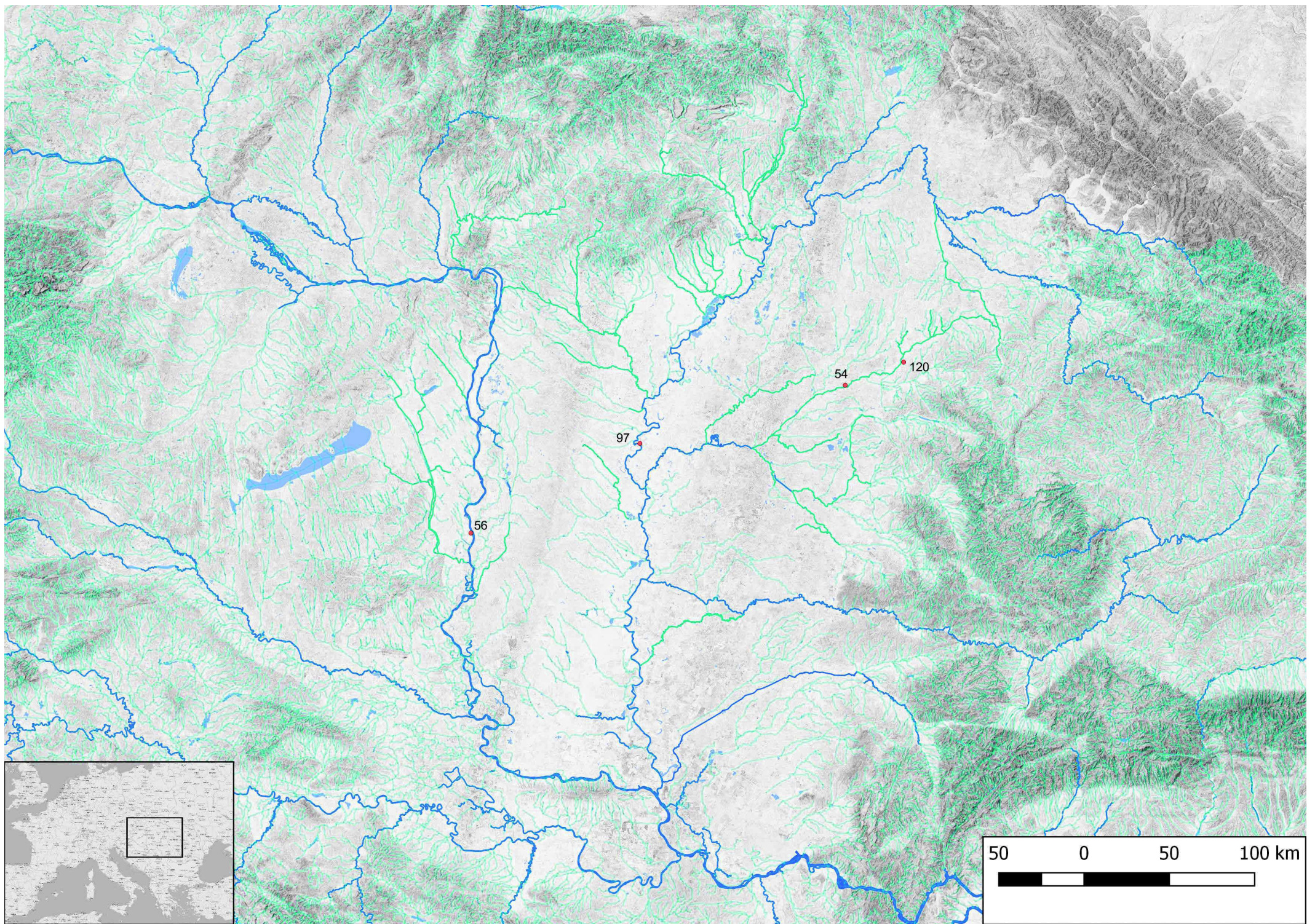
MAP 1. THE BRONZE AGE MULTILAYERED SETTLEMENTS IN THE CARPATHIAN BASIN (CCA. 2500-1600/1500 BC)



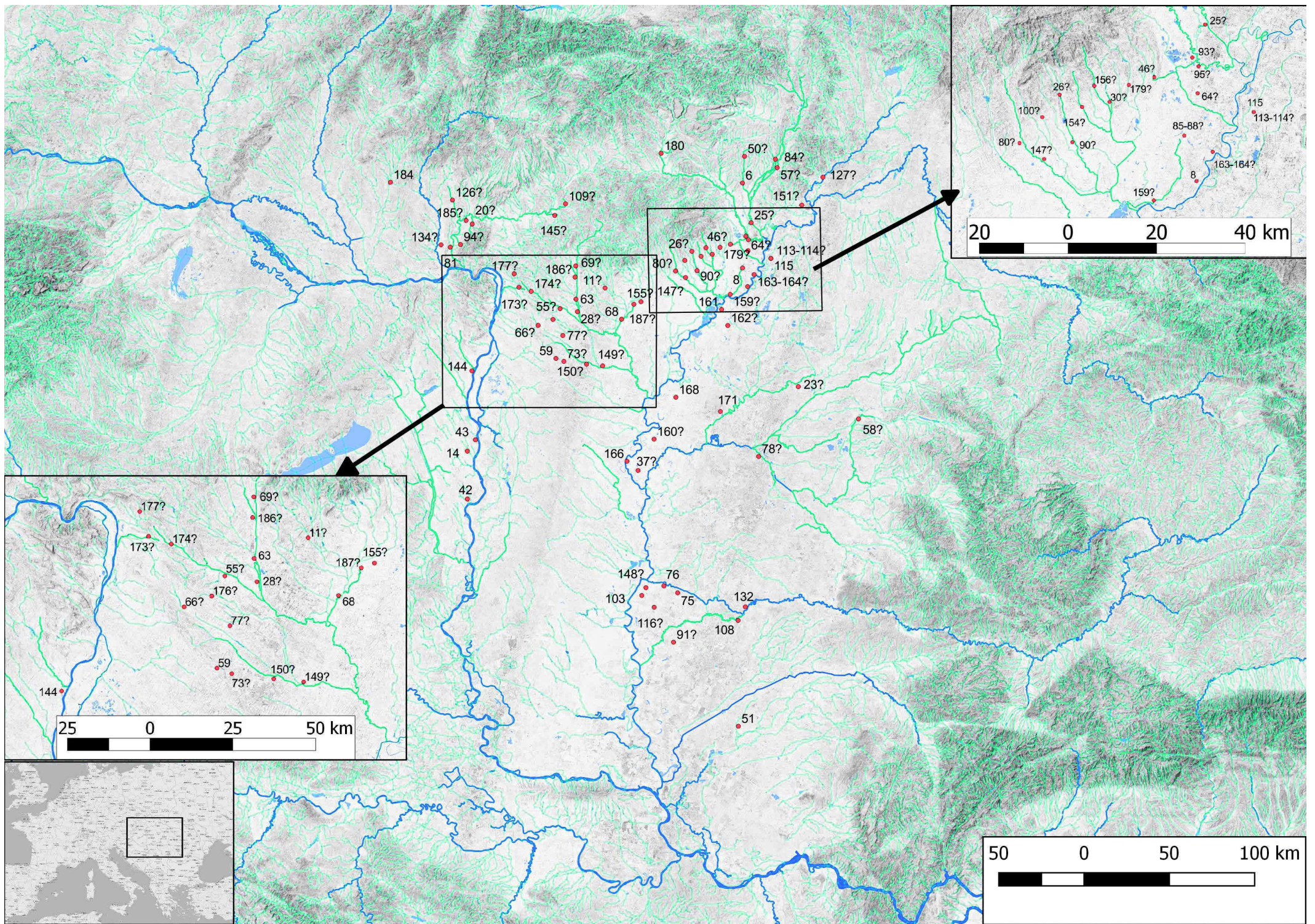
MAP 2. THE MULTI-LAYERED SETTLEMENT OF THE EARLY BRONZE AGE



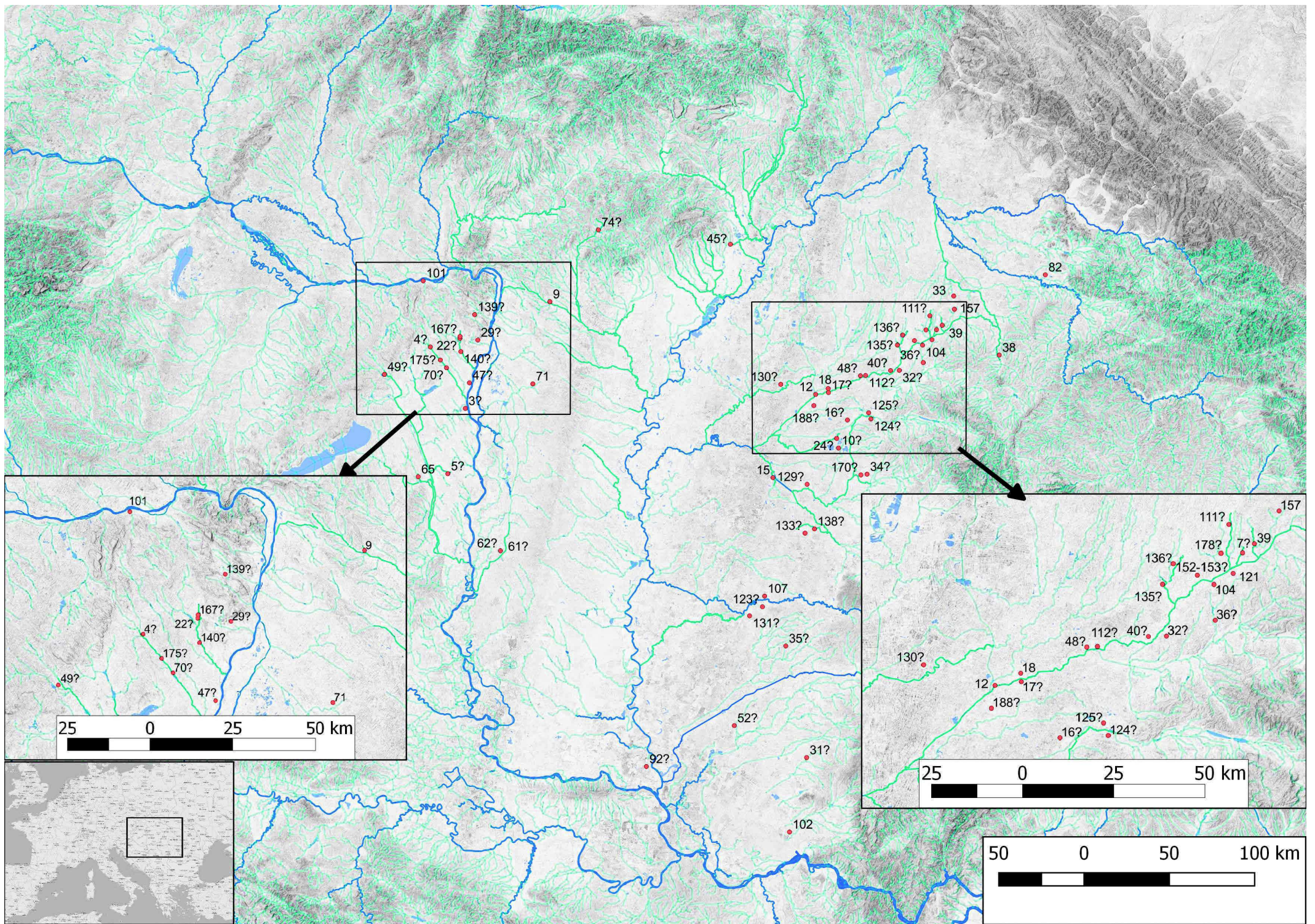
MAP 3. THE MULTI-LAYERED SETTLEMENT OF THE EARLY BRONZE AGE IIA



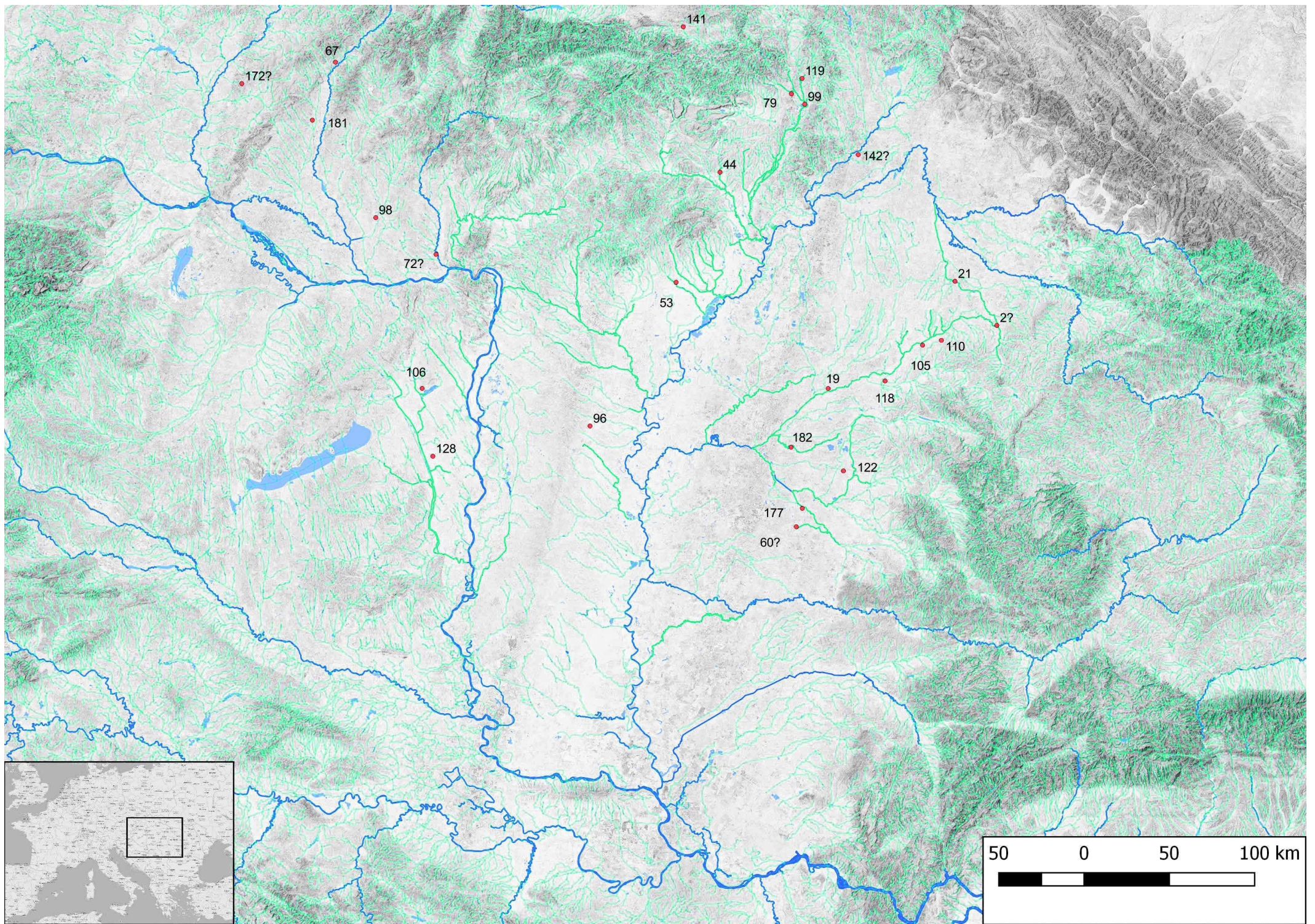
MAP 4. THE MULTI-LAYERED SETTLEMENT OF THE EARLY BRONZE AGE IIB



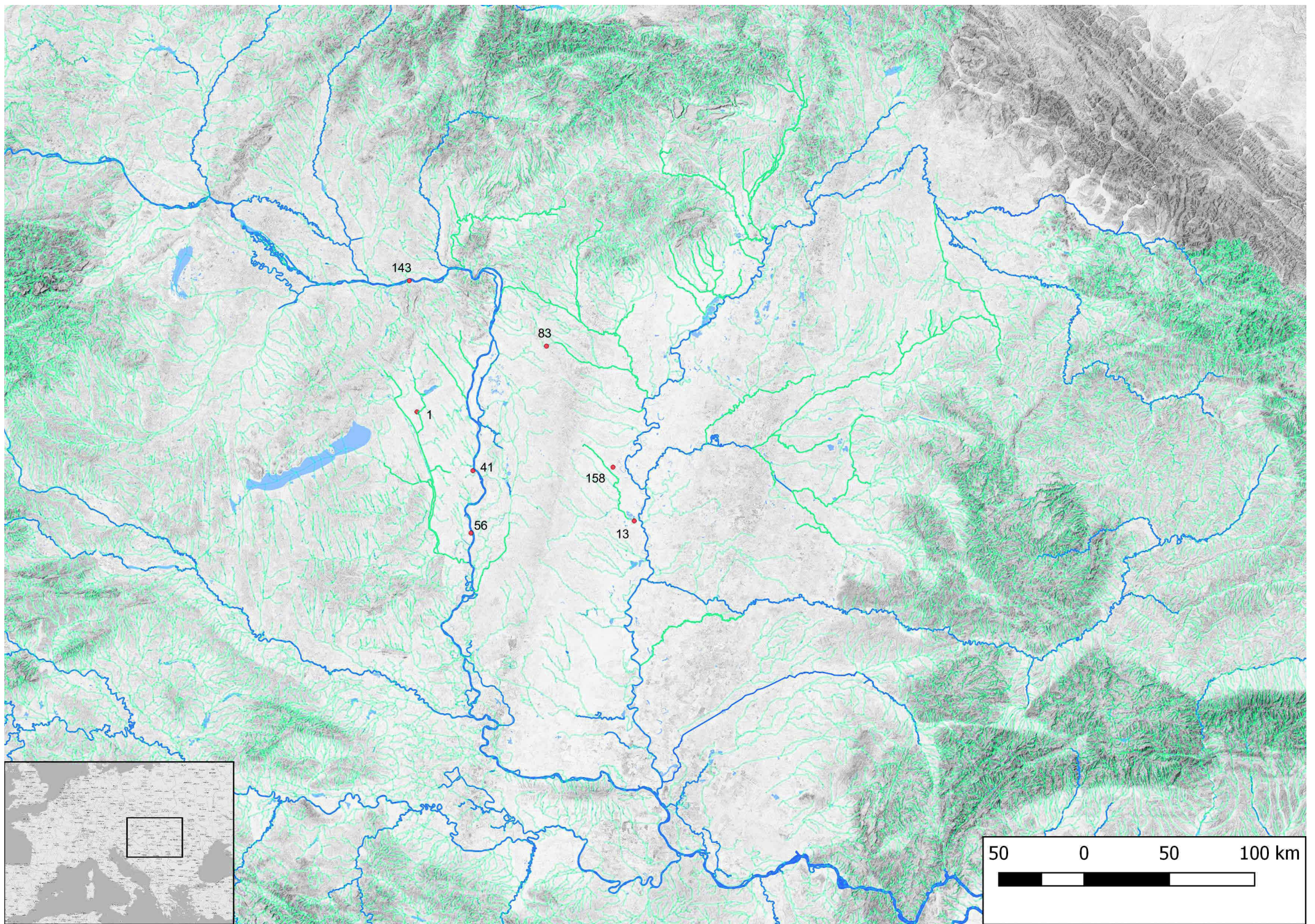
MAP 5. THE MULTI-LAYERED SETTLEMENT OF THE EARLY BRONZE AGE III



MAP 6. THE MULTI-LAYERED SETTLEMENT OF THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE I



MAP 7. THE MULTI-LAYERED SETTLEMENT OF THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE II



MAP 8. THE MULTI-LAYERED SETTLEMENT OF THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE III