

# **11<sup>TH</sup>-CENTURY NOTCH MARKS FROM THE OUTSKIRTS OF SARKADKERESZTÚR**

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**ABSTRACT:** Between 1989 and 1991, we excavated the graves of an 11<sup>th</sup>-century cemetery on the outskirts of Sarkadkeresztúr (on the Csapháti-legelő, next to the Barna farm). In this paper, I discuss the finds of Grave 81, where horse equipment and weapons were found. The bow found here has notch marks on the right side of the upper bow end bone. At first sight, the cemetery can be classified as one of the 10<sup>th</sup>–11<sup>th</sup>-century cemeteries, but – based on the thorough examination of the finds – it can be assumed that burials only started here in the 11<sup>th</sup> century. Thus, the notch-marked bow end bone found here may have been placed in the grave around the mid-11th century.

**KEYWORDS:** Sarkadkeresztúr settlement, grave find, bow bones, notch marks, 11<sup>th</sup> century.

## Find site and how the finds were made

Between 1989 and 1991 on the outskirts of Sarkadkeresztúr<sup>1</sup> (Photo 1), on the Csapháti-legelő, I excavated graves in a cemetery from the 10<sup>th</sup>–11<sup>th</sup> century, near the Barna farm which was still standing at the time. We recovered a total of 133 graves, one of which was from the Celtic period. A few of the graves had been destroyed prior to the start of the excavation, but the rest of the cemetery was investigated.<sup>2</sup>

The discovery site is located south of Sarkadkeresztúr, at a distance of roughly 2 km, on a flat hill in the N–S direction. Here, near the Barna farm, lies the boundary between Sarkad and Sarkadkeresztúr, which crosses the southern part of the cemetery (Photo 2, 1–2). In the late 1970s, roughly three metres north from the boundary between the two townships, thus in the territory of Sarkadkeresztúr, a ditch was dug mechanically. As it turned out, a few graves were noticed even then, but nobody notified the museum. In 1985, following heavy rain, another grave was exposed in the ditch wall. The grave was unfortunately disturbed by the young shepherd who grazed his animals nearby, but the finds were transferred to the Mihály Munkácsy Museum (hereinafter: MMM). In the ensuing site visit, unfortunately I did not manage to find the bones from the disturbed grave, and the location was only shown approximately. The bronze torque brought to the museum and the fragment of a bronze bracelet suggested as early as that time that the cemetery was from the 10<sup>th</sup>–11<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>3</sup>

1 The village was first mentioned in 1333 as “Ecclesia S. Crucis” (Jakó 1940, p. 275, Hévvízi 1999, p. 292). It was also mentioned in 1403 in the form “Keresztur” (Csánki 1890–1913, I. p. 735, Hévvízi 1999, p. 292), and in 1552 as “Kerezthwr” (Jakó 1940, p. 275, Hévvízi 1999, p. 292). The toponym Keresztúr suggests the church of the village was consecrated to the veneration of the Holy Cross. As was customary during the Árpád period, not only the saints, but also the cross of Christ crucified was venerated as a lord (Kiss 1978, p. 48; Kiss 1988, I. p. 71. and II. 451; Hévvízi 1999, p. 292). The distinctive prefix “Sarkad” is related to being in the vicinity of Sarkad (Kiss 1978, p. 562; Hévvízi 1999, p. 292).

2 Medgyesi 1992, p. 58. Preliminary report on the dig: Medgyesi 1993, pp. 487–511; Medgyesi 2013, pp. 667–680; Medgyesi 2015, pp. 122–136.

3 Thanks to Mihály Nagy, then mayor of Sarkadkeresztúr, the findings were brought to the museum.

I conducted a dig at the site between 1989 and 1991.<sup>4</sup> In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the area was still surrounded by marshland and reeds, and currently it is alkaline grassland. So we had the opportunity to explore almost all of the graves in the cemetery on the small hillside.<sup>5</sup>

In total, we excavated 132 graves which seemed to date from the 10<sup>th</sup>–11<sup>th</sup> century (Photo 3).<sup>6</sup> In this paper, I discuss the grave goods from Grave 81 and the notch marks on one of the bow bones.

## Description of Grave 81

Gender: male. Orientation: NW 294°. Grave length: 224 cm. Grave width: 47 cm at the head, 59 cm at the feet. Grave depth: 97 cm. Skeleton length: 171 cm. The skull was turned left, and the entire skeleton lay slightly to the left. The right arm was lying on the pelvis, while the left arm was extended along the body. The legs were outstretched. The bow covered with bone plates was placed next to the deceased, on his left foot. Underneath, partially on the left thigh and partially next to the body was his quiver; the stirrups and the bridle found at the feet suggest this was where the horse gear was placed (Photo 4).

### Annexes:

1. *Bow-end bone* on the left side of the pelvis, in pieces. It was from the right side of the upper limb of the bow. It was made of bone-coloured, slightly arched buckhorn with string nocks. L: 23.8 cm W: 1.4 - 2.3 cm MMM inventory number: 96.3.148. 1 May 6, 3.
2. *Bow-end bone*. Forming a pair with the previous plate, next to it with its front side up. It is from the left side of the upper limb of the arch, and has a string nock. It was found in three pieces. Its lower side is notched and

4 In 1989, our dig was funded from the museum budget, while in the next two years, the excavation costs were borne by the Sales Cooperative for Sarkad and Surroundings ÁFÉSZ.

5 My workers who were born around 1930 told me that when they were children, a few children were lost in the reeds, and the whole village was looking for them.

6 Dig documentation: MMM RA 1873/1986, 2061/1990, 2075/1991, 2087/1992. In later archaeological topographic works, the site was marked as Sarkadkeresztúr-15.

- nailed. L: 24.1 cm W: 1.5-2.4 cm MMM inventory number: 96.3.149. 2 May 6, 3.
3. *Bow-end bones*. Plates of the lower limb of the bow at the feet. Two pieces. Both have string nocks and are slightly arched. On one end, it is notched. L: 25.7 cm, W: 2.4 cm; and L: 22.9 cm, W: 2.0 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.150. 6.
  4. *Quiver decoration bone plate* (upper edge plate) at the left-hand fingers. It covered the outer side of the quiver top plate. It is slightly narrower on one end, and its surface is covered by two rows of decorative circled dots. Originally, it was probably larger. L: 6.1 cm, W: 1.9 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.151. (Photo 7, 1.).
  5. *Iron-plated bone plate of the quiver lip* next to the previous one. It is a thin bone plate, slightly convex on one side and flat on the other. On the convex surface, there is a row of decorative circled dots. There are traces of iron rust on one end. L: 9.8 cm, W: 0.8 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.152. (Photo 7, 2.). A small iron plate was tied to one end of the bone plate. L: 1.6 cm, W: 1.3 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.153. (Photo 7, 10.).
  6. *Bone plate* next to the above. It is smooth on one side, rough and flat on the other. L: 2.8 cm, W: 1.0 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.154. (Photo 7, 3.).
  - 7–12. *Arrowheads* at the quiver lip. Six pieces. They are made of iron and are rhomboid and diamond-shaped. They have a long point. L: 7.2 cm, W: 2.3 cm; L: 9.5 cm, W: 2.3 cm; L: 7.4 cm, W: 1.7 cm; L: 7.2 cm, W: 2 cm; L: 9.0 cm, W: 2.9 cm; L: 8.2 cm, W: 2.8 cm.. MMM inventory number: 96.3.155–160. (Photo 4, 1–2; Photo 5, 1–4).
  13. *Quiver suspension tab* next to the left thigh bone, on the inside. It is made of iron, and its two widened bases are riveted. L: 7.2 cm, W: 1.2 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.161. (Photo 7, 7).
  14. *Fragments of quiver reinforcement*. Four pieces. They probably stiffened the lower part of the quiver, on the side, and were connected. They were made of iron. The surviving widened and tapered end of the upper part is perforated by a rivet. On the lower fragment, it can be seen that the iron plate that surrounded the quiver bottom also fixed this stiffening rod, and

now they were corroded together. They are fragments. L: 3.4 cm, W: 1.0 cm. L: 2.4 cm, W: 0.5 cm, L: 1.7 cm, W: 0.5 cm, L: 3.7 cm, W: 1.4 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.162. (Photo 9, 4).

15. *Fragments of quiver reinforcement* on the outer part of the left leg. These are surviving fragments of the stiffening rods and stiffening plates of the quiver.
  - a. *Two pieces of an iron band.* They are from the bands that reinforced the side of the quiver neck. L: 10.4 cm, W: 1.2 cm, Th: 0.15 cm; L: 4.1 cm, W: 0.3 cm, Th: 0.15 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.163. (Photo 9: 3, 5).
  - b. *Fragment of an iron band.* A fragment of the band that reinforced the side of the quiver. L: 4.6 cm, W: 0.2-0.3 cm, Th: 0.15 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.164. (Photo 9, 2).
  - c. *Fragment of an iron band,* broken into three pieces. Its end is flattened and tapered, and perforated by a rivet. It is a fragment of the band that reinforced the side of the quiver in the middle, below the neck. L: 5.9 cm, W: 1.3 cm, Th: 0.15 cm; L: 1.1 cm, W: 0.4 cm, Th: 0.15 cm; L: 2.7 cm, W: 0.4 cm, Th: 0.15 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.165. (Photo 9, 1).
  - d. *Fragment of an iron band.* Slightly widened on one end, with a rectangular cross-section. L: 7.2 cm, W: 0.8 cm, Th: 0.15 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.166. (Photo 7, 6).
  - e. *Two fragments of an iron band.* A fragment of the band that reinforced the side of the quiver. L: 3.2 cm, W: 0.6 cm, Th: 0.15 cm; L: 2.4, W: 0.5 cm, Th: 0.15 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.167. 1 May 10, 1;
  - f. *Fragment of an iron band.* A piece strengthening the side of the quiver, on the lower part a small fragment of the plate that surrounded the quiver bottom. It is perforated by a rivet, the direction of which suggests that the base plate reinforcement plate covered the lateral quiver reinforcement bands from the outside on the lower part. L: W: 8.9 cm, W: 1.7 cm, Th: 0.15 cm. Rivet measured L: 1.5 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.168. (Photo 8, 1).
  - g. *Two fragments of an iron band.* Fragments of the band that reinforced the side of the quiver. L: 2.8 cm, W: 0.4 cm, Th: 0.15 cm; L: 1.8 cm, W: 0.4 cm, Th: 0.15 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.169. (Photo 10, 2).

- h. *Fragment of an iron band.* Fragments of the band that reinforced the side of the quiver. L: 6.2 cm, W: 1.1 cm, Th: 0.15 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.170. (Photo 7, 5).
  - i. *Fragments of an iron band.* Four pieces of wider, strongly fragmented iron plate. Signs of a rivet running through are seen on one piece. These are remains of the plate that surrounded the quiver bottom and were collected together. L: 1.4 cm, W: 1.3 cm, Th: 0.15 cm; L: 1.1 cm, W: 1.3 cm, Th: 0.15 cm; L: 3.4 cm, W: 1.5 cm, Th: 0.15 cm; L: 2.6 cm, W: 1.3 cm, Th: 0.15 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.171. (Photo 8, 5).
  - j. *Fragment of an iron band.* A piece of the quiver base reinforcement plate. L: 2.9 cm, W: 1.3 cm, Th: 0.15 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.172. (Photo 7, 9).
  - k. *Fragment of an iron band.* Part of the quiver base reinforcement plate. L: 1.7 cm, W: 1.2 cm, Th: 0.15 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.173. (Photo 10, 6).
  - l. *Small fragments of iron bands.* They are from the bands that reinforced the quiver sides. L: 1.5 cm, 0.4 cm, Th: 0.15 cm; L: 1.0 cm, W: 0.4 cm, Th: 0.15 cm; L: 1.1 cm, W: 0.6 cm, Th: 0.15 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.174. (Photo 10, 3–5).
  - m. *Fragment of an iron band.* A small fragment of the plate that surrounded the quiver base and a small part of the upward reinforcing band, with rivet. L: 4.1 cm, W: 1.9 cm, Th: 0.15 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.175. (Photo 8, 6).
  - n. *Iron bands.* Reinforcing parts of the quiver. L: 3.7 cm, W: 0.7 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.181. (Photo 8, 2–4).
  - o. *Flattened end of the iron band reinforcing the quiver.* MMM inventory number: 96.3.181. L: 3.8 cm, W: 1.2 cm, Th: 0.2 cm, (Photo 7, 8).
16. *Bone tool.* Made from the femur of a large bird. It was found around the left wrist. It is light brown and hollow. One end is damaged, the other is bored through. The hole is slightly irregular and slightly worn on the two sides. This wear was caused either by the boring or by use. L: 11.5 cm, W: 2.8 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.176. (Photo 10, 7).

17. *Iron stirrup* at the foot end of the grave, reclining on the left-hand side of the grave, flap-side down. It is trapezoidal and has an arched pad. The pad is also arched laterally and one side of the frame is flat. H: 18.0 cm, W: 13.3 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.177. (Photo 11, 1).
18. *Iron stirrup* opposite the other stirrup, on the other side of the grave. Flap-side down. It is trapezoidal and has an arched pad. The pad is also arched laterally and one side of the frame is flat. H: 17.9 cm, W: 13.3 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.178. (Photo 11, 2).
19. *Iron bridle for young horse*, with two rings, at the foot-end of the grave. L: 23.5 cm, W: 4.8 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.179. (Photo 11, 3).
20. *Bone object*. Flat on one side and polygonal on the other. It was probably part of the quiver. Its surface is worn, and the flat side is notched. L: 4.5 cm, W: 2.0 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.180. (Photo 7, 4).
21. Fragments of *bow handle bone* (?). One side is convex and smooth, the other is slightly concave. Some signs of notches are visible on the concave side. L: 5.2 cm, W: 5.3 cm. MMM inventory number: 96.3.182. (Photo 6, 5).

## Notch marks on the bow bone found in Grave 81

The arms of the bow found in the grave, that is the bow ends, were covered by bone decoration. One small fragment does not fit any of the bow ends, and might be a remnant of the bone plate that covered the handle. It is hard to determine the bow length, but it is obvious that the drawn bow was placed in the grave next to the quiver. This was determined based on the location of the nocks of the string. The location of the lower plates is slightly strange, as if they had shifted, because their angle with the bent arm of the bow seems to be too big. This could have been caused by animals meddling, but the bow may have been broken, too. Judging from its state at the time of the excavation, the undrawn bow had to be approx. 130 cm, but it is impossible to determine the exact size.

There are multiple notches on the right-side bone plate that covers the upper bow arm (Photos 12–13). One of them is at the end of the bow-end bone on the string nock side. The notch was made in a V-shape from two directions and forms a “Y” shape whose leg and one arm of the V-shaped upper part are

on the same line. I have some reservations about considering it a runiform notch sign, but it was clearly made intentionally (Photo 14).

The other is on the concave side of the bone, around the middle of the upper side of the string nock, near the edge of the bone. The cut was made from two directions on a relatively short section in “I” shape. Here the cut is wider compared to the length of the sign. I have some reservations about considering it a sign, but it was clearly inscribed intentionally (Photos 12 and 15). If it is a runiform notch sign it might be the sign for the letter “sz”.

The next such part is at the lower third of the plate. Unfortunately, the plate is damaged and incomplete here, so we cannot see the whole pattern. What we can observe is a notch mark resembling two square brackets standing back to back. These signs are drawn differently than the previous one. The sides of the cuts are steeper and their base is flatter. It is hard to interpret the signs, but they are without doubt cut intentionally (Photo 12, 1; and Photos 16–17).

The fourth similar area is even further below, in the middle of the lower third of the bone plate. Here we see two signs cut with a much narrower and more slender technique than the first cut, but also in a V-shape. One of them is a straight line, the other resembles the Arabic numeral 1 (Photos 12, 16, 17, and 18). The two signs are clearly notch marks corresponding to the phonemes “i” and “s”.

Earlier findings of bow bones decorated with runes are known in Békés County, in Békés which is roughly 20 km away from Sarkadkeresztúr. Ottó Trogmayer also found bow bones with notch marks in Grave 45 of the 10<sup>th</sup>–11<sup>th</sup>-century cemetery in Békés-Povádzug.<sup>7</sup> One was on the bone plate of the bow end, while the other was on the bow handle cover plate. The two notch marks are fully identical. István Dienes determined the signs were clan signs (tamgha) and found a completely identical parallel in a stone monument in Endzse.<sup>8</sup> Gábor Vékony believes the sign is either a tamgha or Turkish text that can be read in Hungarian as “shoot” [imperative]. He believes the signs are late

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7 Trogmayer 1962, pp. 9–38, MRT IV/3. 81–87; Medgyesi 2013, p. 671.

8 Dienes 1962, p. 103.



specimens of the earlier runiform script of the Carpathian Basin, that is, the Nagyszentmiklós-Szarvas type (Photo 19).<sup>9</sup>

We must mention the cemetery discovered in the territory of Homokmégy-Halom in 1952, where eleven notch marks were found on the bone cover of the quiver lip from the time of the Hungarian Conquest. According to Gábor Vékony's deciphering, the Turkish inscription can be translated as: "Tíznyilas tegezzel győzz!" [Win with a quiver of ten arrows!]

In 1973–76, Béla Kürti excavated a cemetery dating from the Conquest period in Szeged-Algyő. The bow handle plate in Grave 11 had runes.<sup>10</sup> According to Gábor Vékony, the name "Győ", as in the toponym Algyő, explains the signs.<sup>11</sup>

In addition to the above, we have numerous bow remains with runiform signs from the period under study. The increasing number of findings suggests that it was not unusual to mark these weapons with runes.

## The age of Grave 81

At first glance, the cemetery excavated at the Barna farm on the Sarkadkeresztúr-Csaphát grassland seems to be a 10<sup>th</sup>–11<sup>th</sup>-century cemetery. The earliest graves in the cemetery seem to be 12, 81, and 117, but we will see this is not so. A more thorough analysis of the findings suggests that the first burials in this cemetery were performed only as early as the 11<sup>th</sup> century.

We are familiar with the materials found in Grave 81. In Grave 12, bow bones, arrowheads, iron stirrups, and an iron clasp were found. In Grave 117, fragments of the ironwork of a quiver (?), an iron plate, silver coin, bronze buttons, an S-ended hair clip, a plain hair clip, two arrowheads, an iron clasp, stirrups, and bridle were found.<sup>12</sup> The silver coin is a denarius minted by András I (1046–1060), which means it was produced in the mid-11<sup>th</sup> century and the grave was probably dug then as well.

9 Vékony 1987, pp. 106–107; Vékony 2004, p. 111.

10 Kürti 1979, p. 340.

11 Vékony 2004, p. 110.

12 Medgyesi 1993, p. 488.

We have many finds and cemeteries that suggest that burials with horses and horse equipment could be dated from the 11<sup>th</sup> century. Ottó Trogmayer dates the use of the cemetery excavated in Békés-Povádzug to between the first third of the 11<sup>th</sup> century and the first third of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. In his opinion, graves with weapons and horses are the oldest among the graves in the cemetery, but he believes they are from the 10<sup>th</sup> century. These are Graves 45, 58, 85, 147 and 151. He points out that despite the indeterminable coin from the Árpád period found in Grave 58, the grave goods suggest the 10<sup>th</sup> century in the same way as the other graves with horses or weapons in the cemetery.<sup>13</sup> László Révész also dates the cemetery of Békés-Povádzug to between the first third of the 11<sup>th</sup> century and the first third of the 12<sup>th</sup> century. However, based on findings in the decades that have passed since then, László Révész also dated the early graves in Békés-Povádzug, presumably from the 10<sup>th</sup> century, to the 11<sup>th</sup> century. In his opinion, many such burials were performed in the first half of the 11<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>14</sup> On the Magyarhomorog-Könyadomb hill in Hajdú-Bihar County, in Grave 25 an arrowhead, a bow handle bone, and an András I coin were found.<sup>15</sup> I have added another discovery to this line. Grave 3 at the Újkígyós-Skoperda farm site probably falls into this category as well. A plain hair clip, an arrowhead, quiver decoration (?), bow-covering bone plates, as well as an indeterminable pierced silver coin cut in half were found in the grave. We have only found coins of kings of the Árpád House in the cemetery, and therefore we assume this to be one as well.<sup>16</sup>

We can assume that all of the graves (considered early) in the cemetery excavated at the Barna farm in the Sarkadkeresztúr-Csapháti grassland, containing horse equipment, bow and arrows, were made in the 11<sup>th</sup> century, so we must date Grave 81 to the 11<sup>th</sup> century as well. It is likely that during the rebellions of the pagans many buried their dead following the old pagan rites.<sup>17</sup>

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13 Trogmayer 1962, pp. 34–36, MRT IV/3. 81–87; Medgyesi 2013, p. 671.

14 Medgyesi 1993, p. 488; Révész 1997, p. 184; Medgyesi 2013, p. 637; Medgyesi 2015, p. 23.

15 Révész 1997, p. 184.

16 Medgyesi 1997, p. 76; Medgyesi 2013, p. 673; Medgyesi 2015, pp. 156–160.

17 Medgyesi 2015, p. 124.

Earlier, István Dienes,<sup>18</sup> Katalin Vályi<sup>19</sup> and László Révész<sup>20</sup> suggested that we should assume the survival of pagan customs in some parts of Békés County as late as the 11<sup>th</sup> century, which could well be reflected in their burial customs. László Révész underlines this by mentioning that written sources attest to the persistent survival of pagan customs in this region.

This also means that these are not necessarily the earliest graves in these cemeteries. In the case of Grave 117 in Sarkadkeresztúr, this is certainly true, because there were graves in this cemetery that were dated using early 11<sup>th</sup>-century coins. It is likely that Grave 81 and Grave 12 were also made during the pagan rebellions.

Based on all this, the bow bones with notch marks found in Békés-Povádzug and the Sarkadkeresztúr-Csapháti hills were probably placed in the ground in the mid-11<sup>th</sup> century.

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18 Dienes 1962, p. 59.

19 Vályi 1994, p. 393.

20 Révész 1997, pp. 183–184.

## PHOTOS



Figure 1: Map of Békés County (Drawing: Pál Medgyesi)

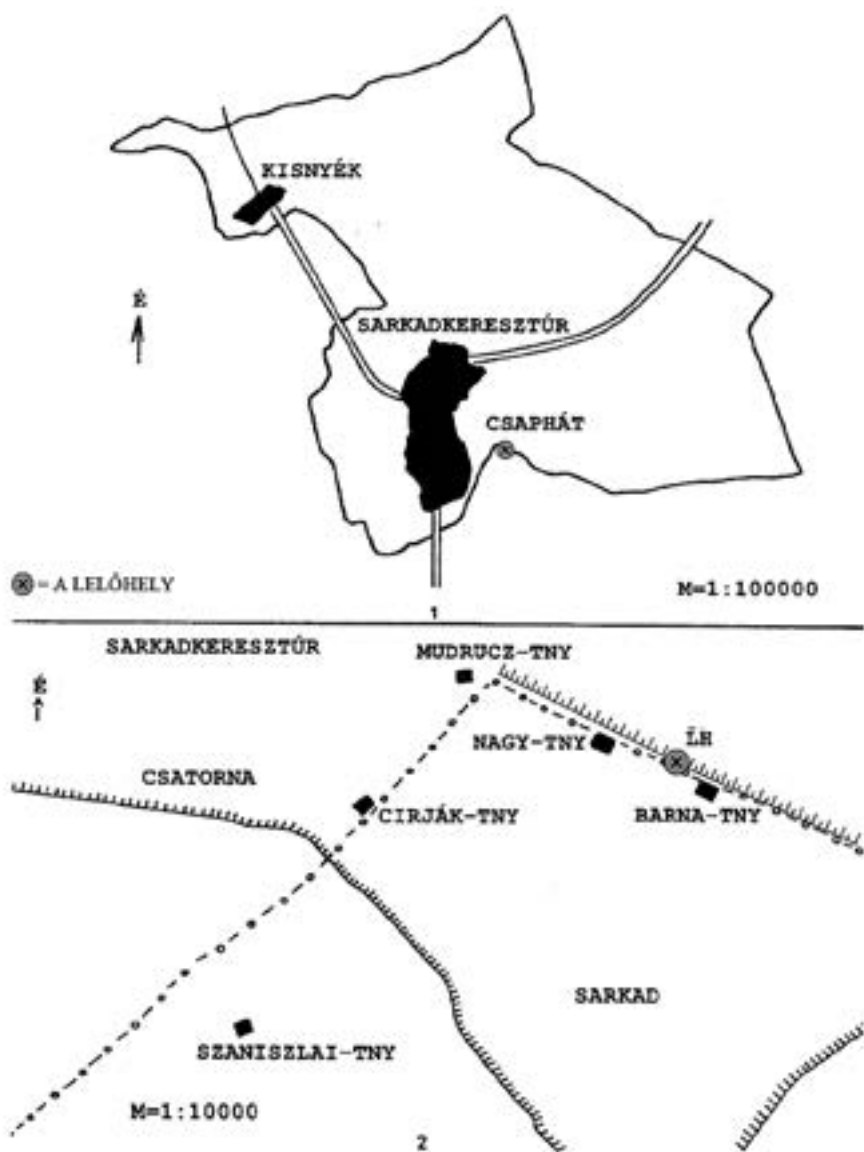


Figure 2: 1: Area of Sarkadkeresztúr. 2: Site area (Drawing: Pál Medgyesi)

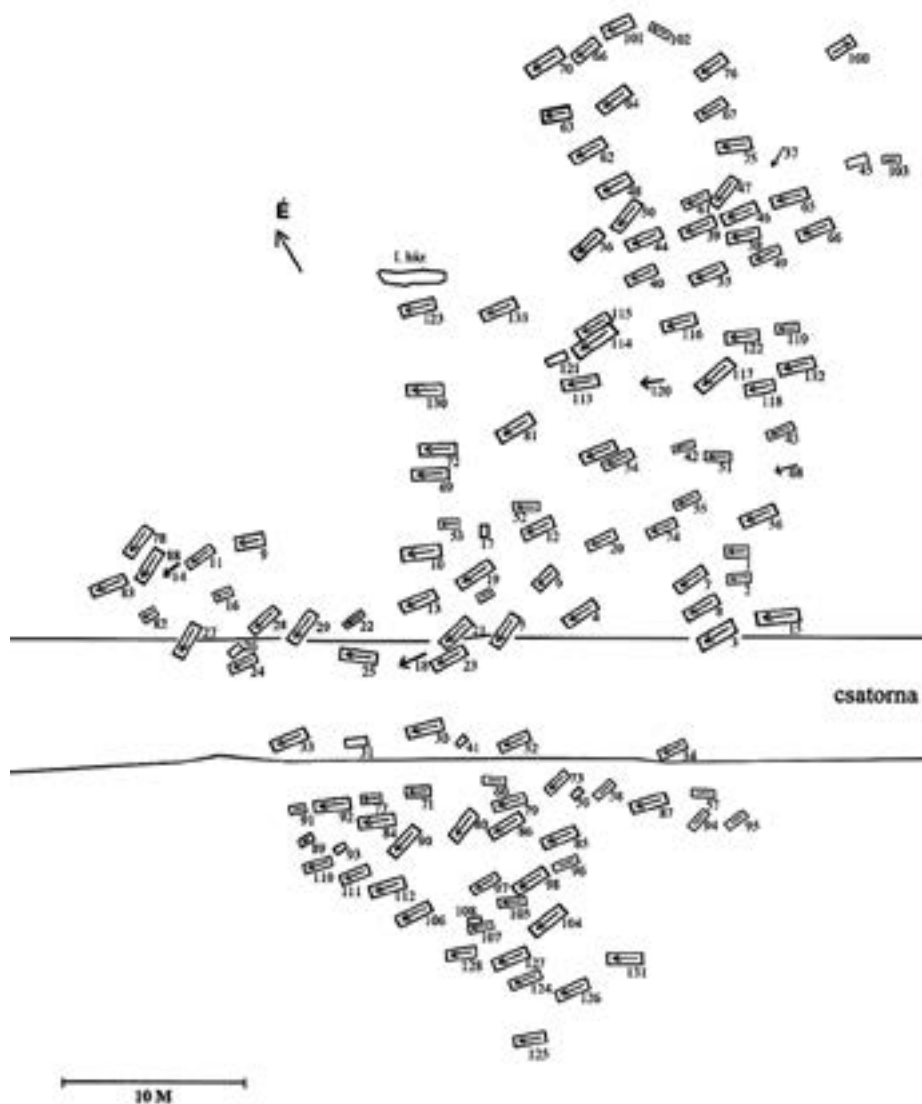


Figure 3: Map of the cemetery (Drawing: Pál Medgyesi)

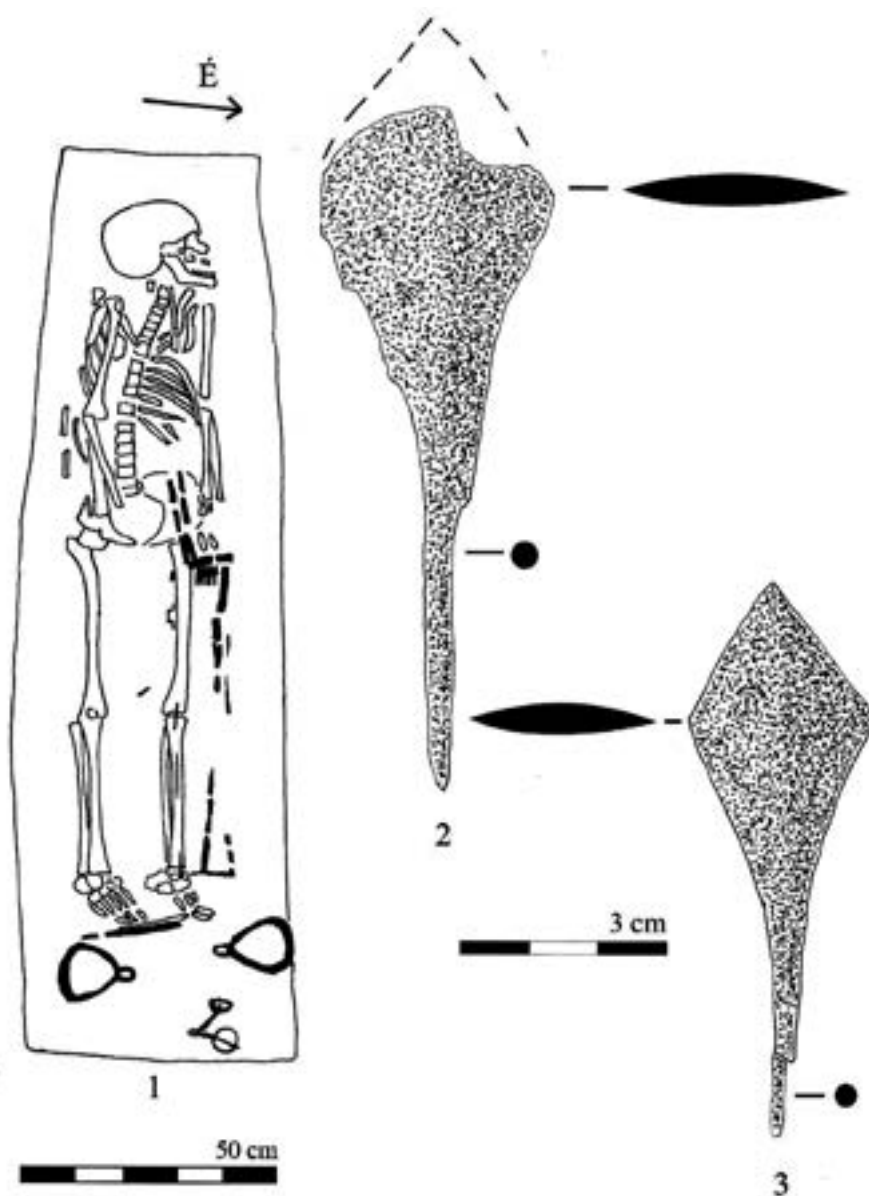


Figure 4: 1: Grave 81. 2–3: Arrowheads from Grave 81 (Drawing: Pál Medgyesi)

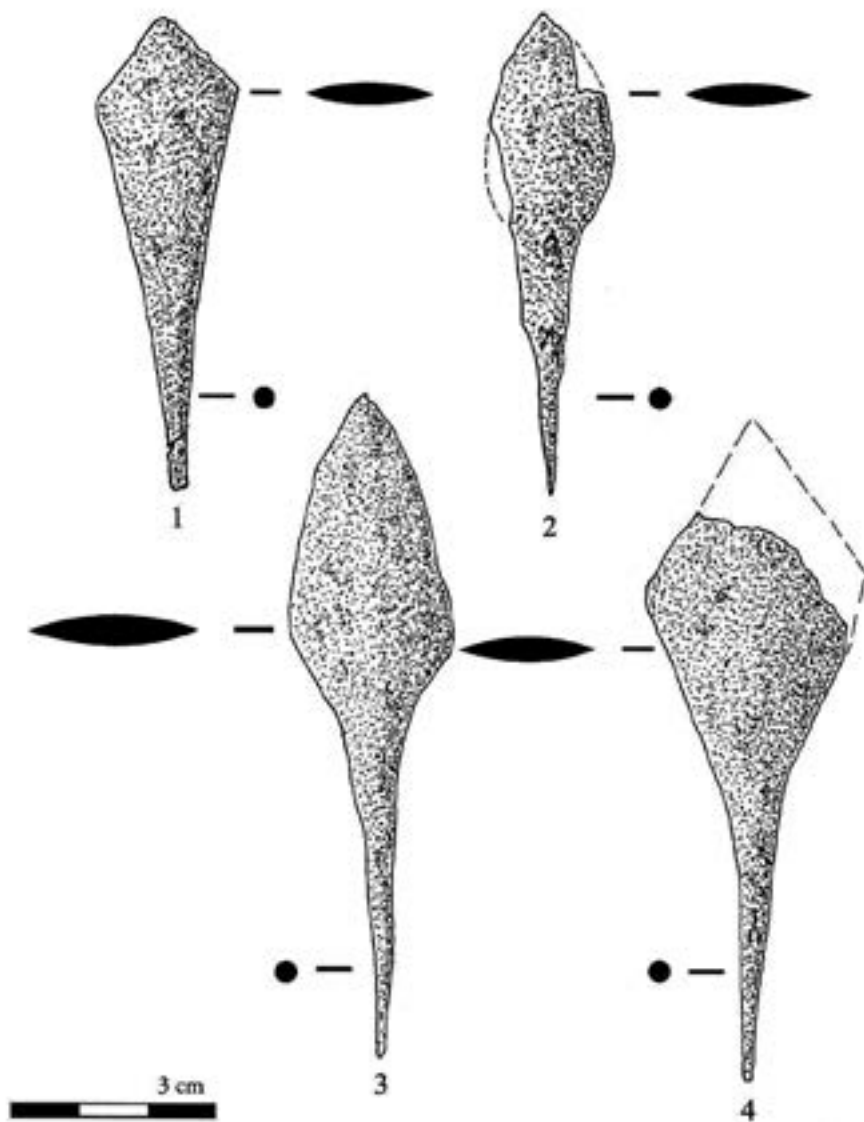


Figure 5: 1–4: Arrowheads from Grave 81 (Drawing: Pál Medgyesi)



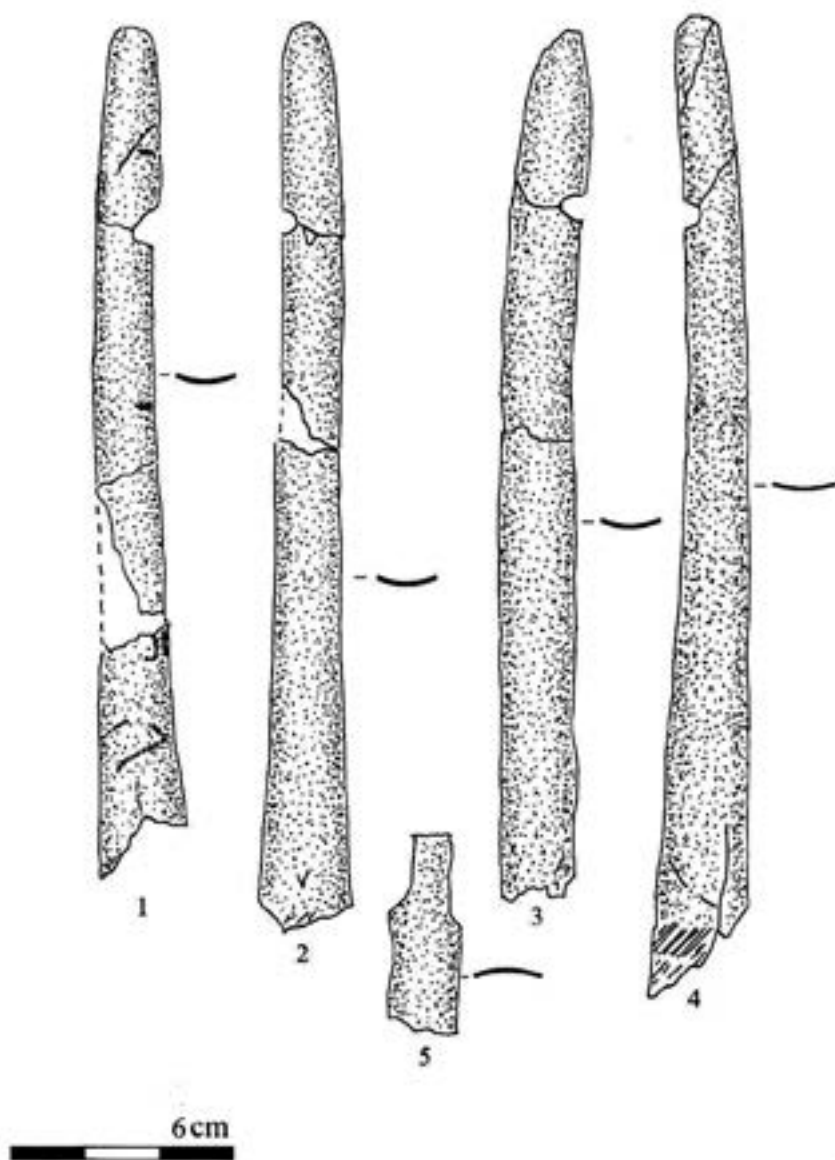


Figure 6: 1–4: Bow-end bones from Grave 81. 5: A piece of the bone cover of the bow handle (?). H: (Drawing: Pál Medgyesi)

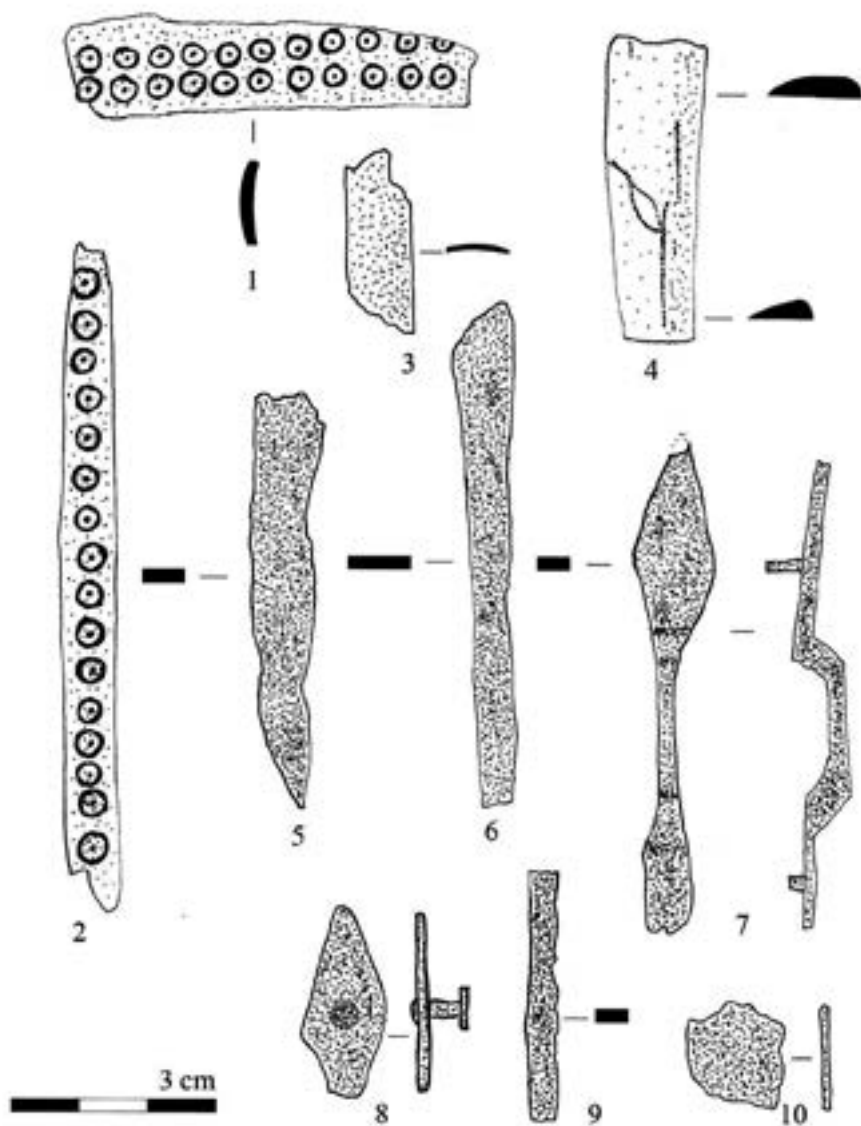


Figure 7: 1–3: Bone covers of the quiver lip. 4: Bone object. 5–6 and 8–10: Quiver ironwork. 7: Quiver tab (Drawing: Pál Medgyesi)

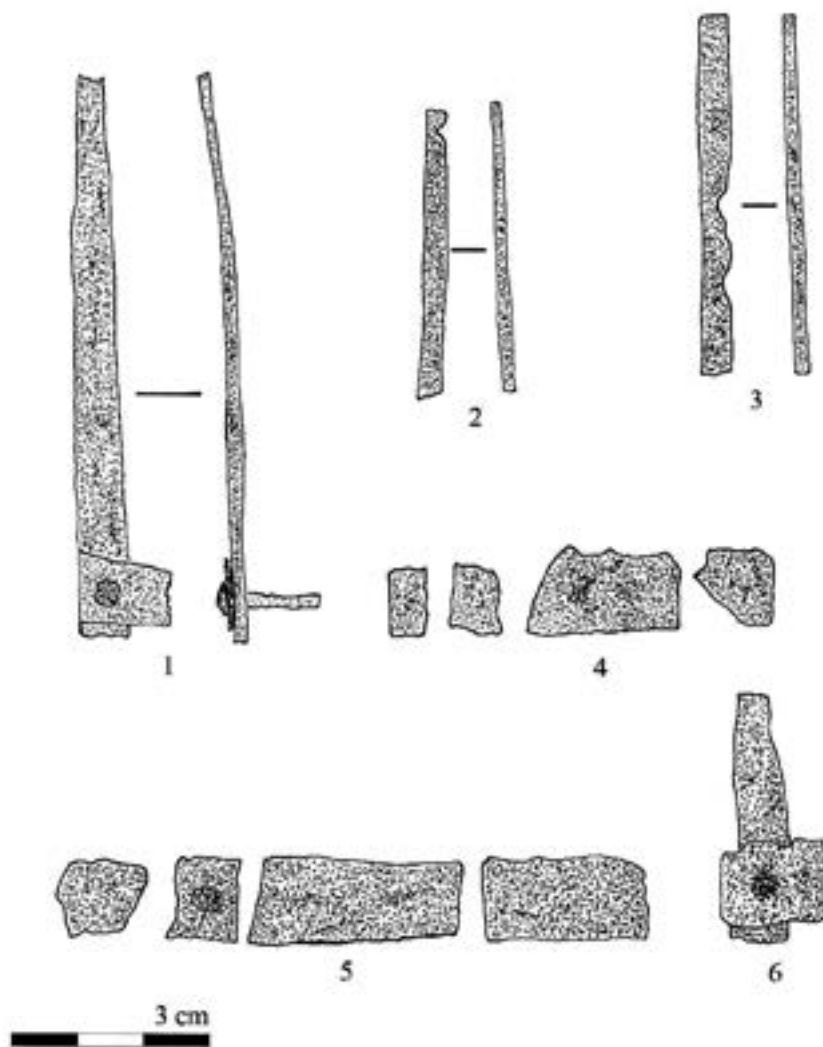


Figure 8: 1–6: Quiver ironwork (Drawing: Pál Medgyesi)

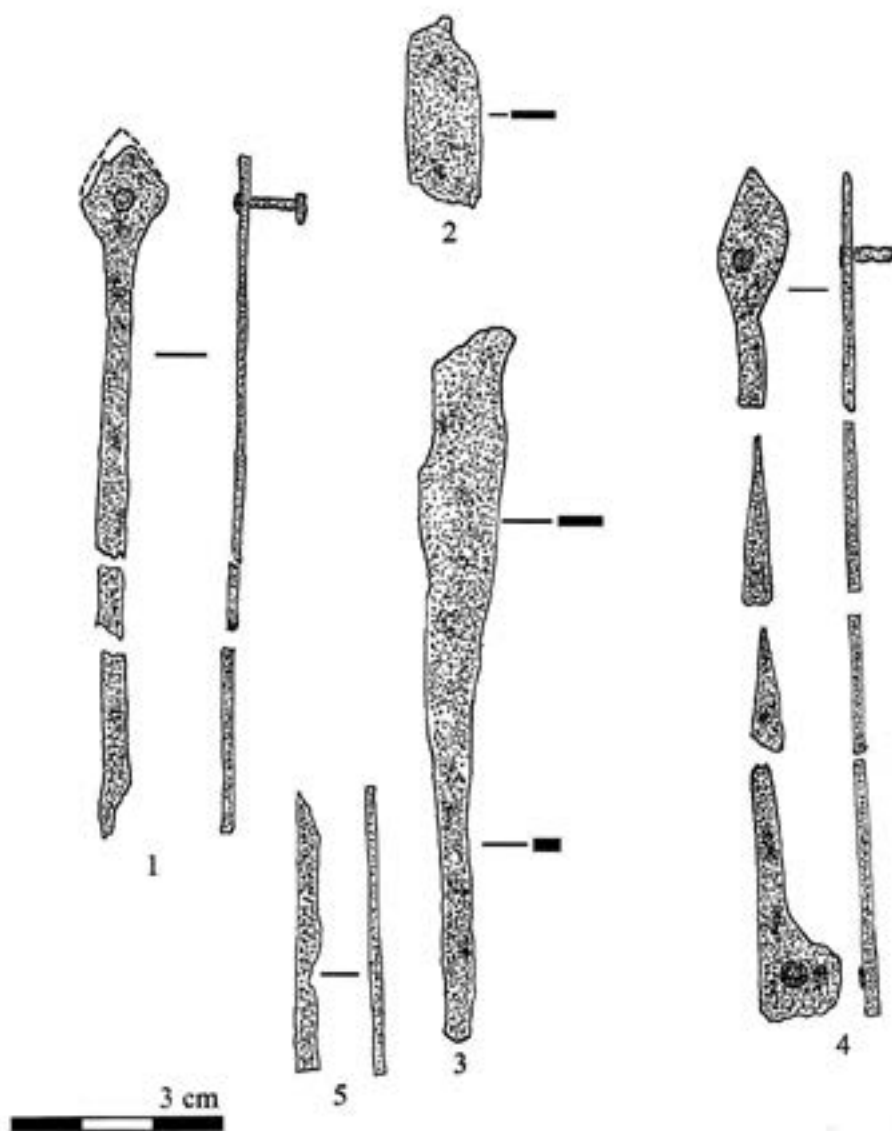


Figure 9: 1–5: Quiver ironwork (Drawing: Pál Medgyesi)

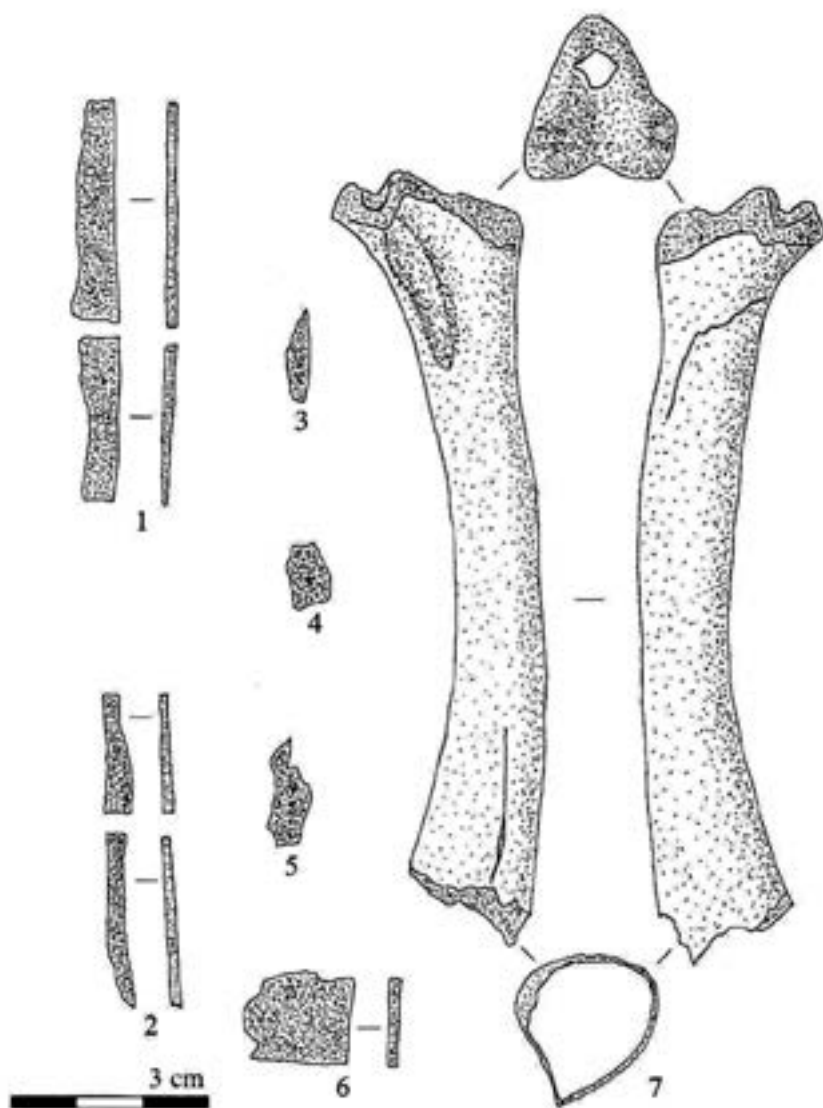


Figure 10: 1–6: Quiver ironwork. 7: Bone tool (Drawing: Pál Medgyesi)

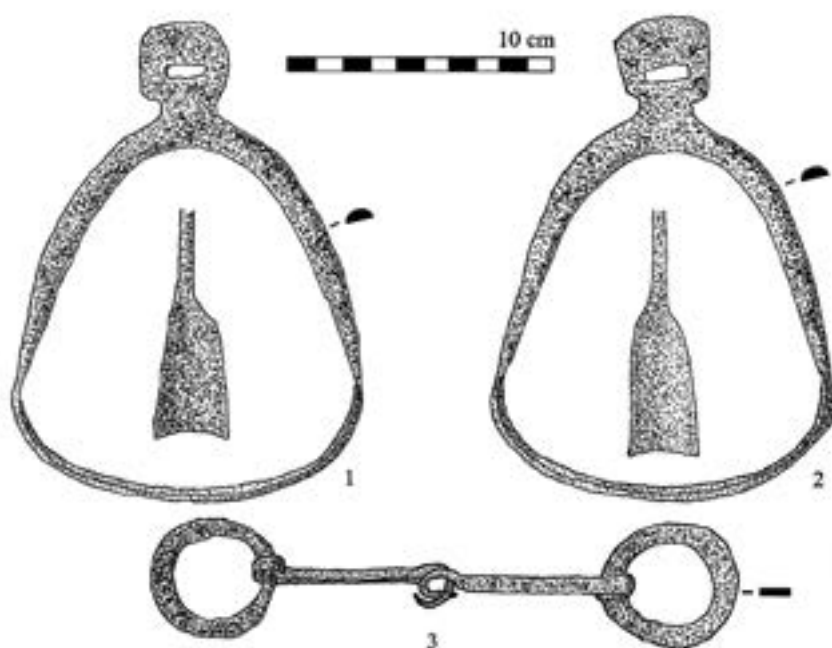


Figure 11: 1–2: Iron stirrups. 3: Iron bridle 4: Runiform sign on one of the bow bones (Drawing: Pál Medgyesi)

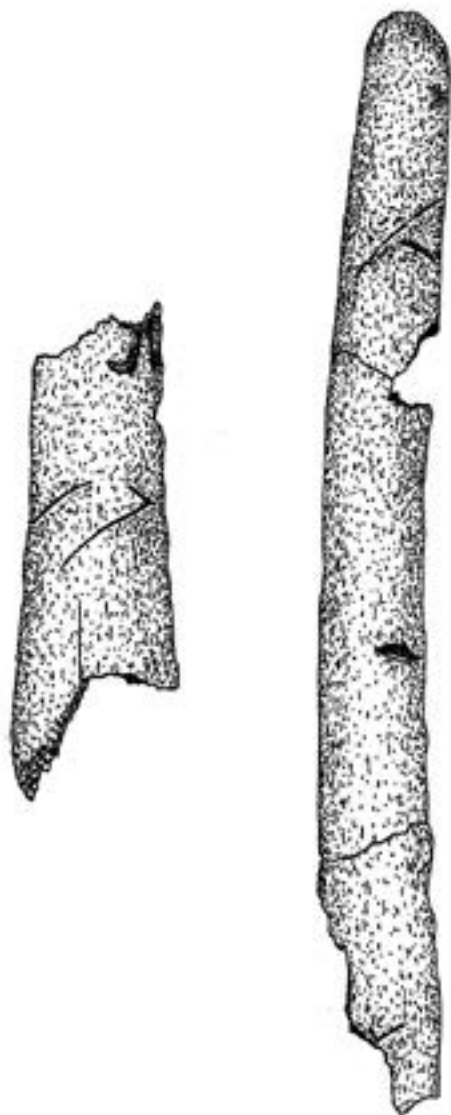


Figure 12: Drawing of the bow-end bone marked with runes (Drawing: Pál Medgyesi)



Figure 13: Photo of bow-end bone marked with runes, with runes highlighted  
(Photo: Klára Váncsa)



Figure 14: Upper end of bow-end bone (Photo: Klára Váncsa)



Figure 15: Engraving/rune at the upper end of bow-end bone (Photo: Klára Váncsa)





Figure 16: Runes at the lower end of bow-end bone (Photo: Klára Váncsa)



Figure 17: Runes at the lower part of bow-end bone (Photo: Klára Váncsa)

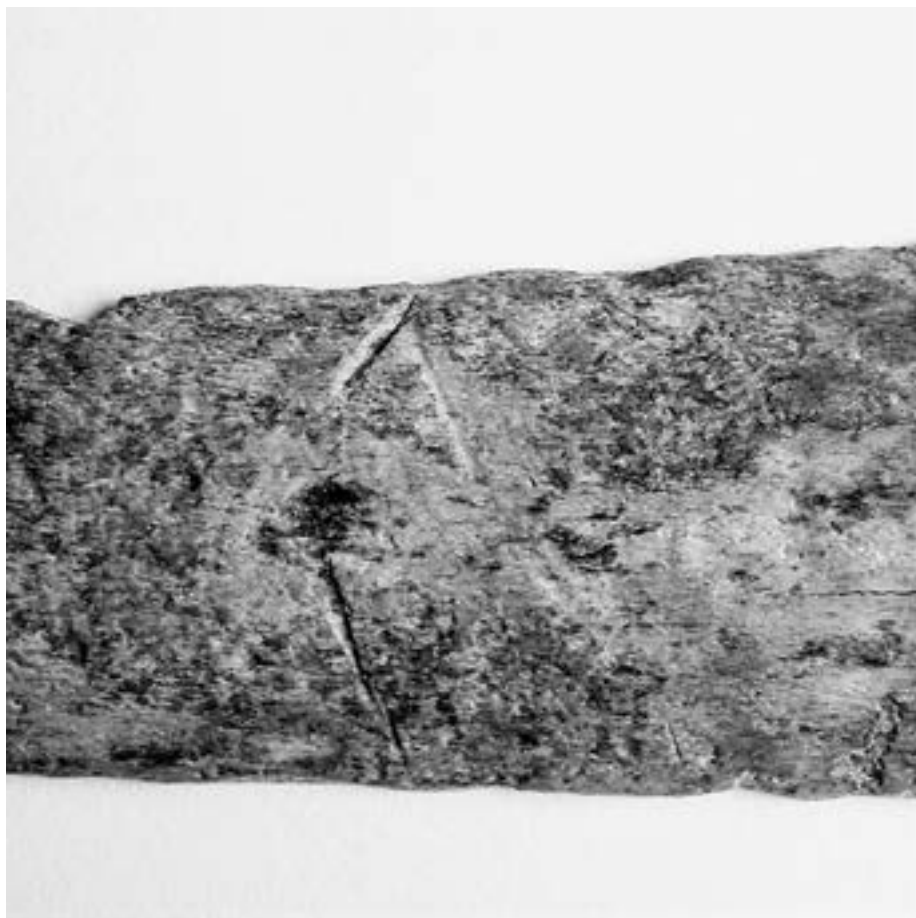


Figure 18: Runes at the lower part of bow-end bone (Photo: Klára Váncsa)



Figure 19: Tamgha/runiform letter from Békés-Povádzug (Photo: Pál Medgyesi)

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L = length

Inv. No. = inventory number

MMM = Mihály Munkácsy Museum

MMM RA = Mihály Munkácsy Museum, Archaeology Archives

W = width

Th = thickness

