

# MARISIA

Studii și materiale

XXXIII

Arheologie



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XXXIII

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Peter Anreiter, Eszter Bánffy, László Bartosiewicz, Wolfgang Meid, Carola Metzner-Nebelsick (eds),  
*Archaeological, Cultural and Linguistic Heritage. Festschrift for Erzsébet Jerem in Honour of her 70th  
Birthday*, 2012, Main Series 25, 633 pp. with BW and colour illustrations ISBN 978-963-9911-28-4  
(by **Sándor BERECKI**) 317

**ABBREVIATIONS**

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# DATA CONCERNING CHANGES IN A CEMETERY SURROUNDING A MEDIEVAL CHURCH (LESSONS LEARNED FROM A RESCUE EXCAVATION)

ZSOLT NYÁRÁDI

**Keywords:** medieval village, church, cemetery, pottery, iron tools, clothing accessories

**Cuvinte cheie:** sat medieval, biserică, necropolă, ceramică, artefacte de fier, accesorii vestimentare

*The restoration of the church in Bögöz (Romanian: Mugeni), started in 2012, offered a unique opportunity for the archaeological excavation of a cemetery surrounding a still standing medieval church. The trench system was created to drain rain water and surrounded the church from all, except the western side. As the main objective was the drainage of water from the roof and walls we occasionally had opportunity to study the church's construction layers. Further away from the church we got a southern, an eastern and a northern cross-section of the entire cemetery. The analysis of the excavated graves and their documented cross-sections enables us to create a complete image of a cemetery opened during the 12<sup>th</sup> century, which had been used maybe not intensively but constantly up until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

*We can actually find out which were the most used parts along the centuries. The destroyed graves are not enough for studying the settlement's demography but they still yield much valuable data about burial rituals. By using this data we can analyze the effects of a more widely adopted 18th century legislation on burials, and through the detailed anthropological analysis of bone material we may gain insight into the lives of the medieval and modern era inhabitants of Bögöz.*

## The Churches of Bögöz

The settlement lies in the Bögöz basin, along the Küküllő River (Romanian: Târnava Mare) (Plate 1.1–1.3). The excavation of its medieval church was done during the restoration of its historic monument. The church mentioned in 1333<sup>1</sup> can be found on the left terrace of the Nagy-Küküllő River, bordered in the east by Kányád creek (Plate 1.3).

From the outstanding results of the 2012 excavation we mention that we managed to identify the presence of parts of an Árpád age settlement predating the church. In the nave's northern part, in the fifth excavation trench, beneath the church's construction layers we found the pit of a building (supposedly a dwelling) which had been dug into the ground (Plate 9.2–3). We completely excavated its northern side. The nave's northern wall was built over the buildings southern side, a gothic pillar was placed over its western side, and its eastern side fell outside our excavation surface (Plate 2.1). The object's filling yielded brown and grayish brown pottery fragments with spots, tempered with small pebbles and sand, made on a slow potter's wheel, with wave shaped lines and groups of wave shaped

lines scratched into them as decorations. Beside these pots we also found dark brown fragments, tempered with sand and small pebbles, belonging to a ceramic cauldron. The fragments would have been part of the cauldron's edge and its side, which had burn marks on the inside (Plate 13.11–18). Beside the pottery fragments we also found a small quantity of animal bones and a fragment of a hair ring.

The building most probably burned down because in its filling we found a large quantity of wattle-and-daub, with traces of charcoal. (Plate 13.18–10) Based on the artifacts, this object dates back to the 12<sup>th</sup> century. Pottery fragments from this period can be found in secondary position scattered all around the area, so it is obvious that before the church had been built, a section of a settlement stretched along the left bank of the creek. Some of its archeological material could also be found inside the earliest graves (Plate 13.20–22). A similar settlement section was discovered between 1960–1961, in Vízlok, Bögöz commune, where during a rescue excavation, artifacts and dwelling traces were unearthed, dating back to the Árpád dynasty, among which there were also fragments

<sup>1</sup>MonVat I. 115.

of pots and ceramic cauldrons with bottom stamps.<sup>2</sup> So far we do not have any material evidence regarding the settlement's first church, but we suspect that it can be found entirely inside today's church, where until now there have been no archaeological excavations. Its existence is indicated by early (12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> century) graves on top of which the wall of the church's nave stands today. It is similar to what was uncovered in 2009 and in 2012. The early Romanesque church was completely taken down by the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century and none of its materials were used in the building of the next church. At least this is what the base ledge carved from soft sandstone, stretching all around the building's nave suggests. On the western side, where the nave and the tower meet, László Dávid regarded the roughness of the 3–4 meter high wall to indicate that it came from using an earlier church wall.<sup>3</sup>

During the beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> century a large church was built in the same spot, supposedly with an elongated semicircular sanctuary, at least this is what the observations from the 1966 renovation indicate. The layout still bears the transitional features of the Romanesque church, the most obvious example for this being the western gateway with the interior part having a semicircle shaped top while its exterior ribbed archivolt ends in a pointed arch. The carvings have suffered considerable damage over time but we may find more detailed descriptions about them in Balázs Orbán's writings.<sup>4</sup> During this time a tower was also built along the nave's western side. Its eastern wall protrudes into the interior space of today's church. This building is one of the earliest towers in the Székely Land.

The monstrance compartments, originally built into the southern and northern walls of the nave, indicate that two secondary altars were probably placed inside the nave, near the arch (*Plate 11.7*). The northern one has a straight top while the southern one has a pointed arch shaped top and its upper third is divided into two parts with a sharpened rim which also points to the transitional style. The upper third of the pointed arch has an Anjou fleur-de-lis, which was used as a decorative element during the time of Charles I (Charles Robert) (*Plate 11.6*). A similar one can be found on a shield shaped blazon relief, which also dates back to the 14<sup>th</sup> century, in the sanctuary of a church in nearby Nagyalambfalva (Romanian:

Porumbenii Mari).<sup>5</sup> The secondary altars were discovered in 2012 during the restoration and excavation of the wall and after a close inspection of their surroundings it became obvious that they were built at the same time as the wall itself.

In 2009 we had already noticed on the northern side of the sanctuary the traces of a vestry predating the gothic building (*Plate 2.4*). Its foundation walls were completely unearthed during the landscaping that had been done in 2012. Underneath the wall made up of small pebbles, yellowish gray lime chunks and mortar we discovered a grave in which we found two hair rings with 'S' shaped endings.<sup>6</sup> There are very few known early vestries such as this in Udvarhely County (Udvarhelyszék) but this is mainly due to the lack of archaeological data. In 1993 another building predating the gothic vestry was discovered during the rescue excavation in Vargyas (Romanian: Vârghiș).<sup>7</sup> The building section discovered at the ruined church in Kányád (Romanian: Ulieș), through analogy being considered a vestry built during the 14<sup>th</sup> century on the southern side of the sanctuary, is so far unique in Udvarhely.<sup>8</sup> This also points out that one can find early vestries in the Székely Land on both southern and northern sides.

The frescos depicting Ladislaus I of Hungary (Szent László), Margaret of Antioch and the Final Judgment cycles were painted on the northern wall of the church in Bögöz during the second half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century (*Plate 1.6–7*). The exterior of the church was also supposedly painted at this time. At least this is what the fresco fragments both small and large, found especially on the northern but also on the southern side, appear to indicate. These were recovered during the excavations from the filling of the graves and the level of the gothic building. They appeared in greater quantities in 2009, inside trench 2, in the pit which had been dug next to the wall of the gothic sanctuary, the other half of which we excavated in 2012. The filling of the pit yielded a large quantity of bluish grey, brown, red, pink and white colored fresco fragments.

A cemetery wall of stone was built around the new church, of which we discovered traces during the 2012 excavation, southeast from the church (*Plate 2.2*). Its layer was covered by grey, dense humus slightly mixed with chunks of

<sup>2</sup> Ferenczi 1974, 166–169.

<sup>3</sup> Dávid 1981, 86.

<sup>4</sup> Orbán I. 38.

<sup>5</sup> Dávid 1981, 215.

<sup>6</sup> Sófalvi 2010, 34.

<sup>7</sup> Bartók 1995, 145–146.

<sup>8</sup> Derzsi – Sófalvi 2008, 270.

mortar and had been covered by the debris from the gothic nave's ceiling (beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century). This wall had been taken down some time during the gothic reconstructions and then rebuilt on a larger scale. The wall, with its shallow foundation (20-25 cm) and 75-80 cm thickness could not have had a serious defensive role, it was merely a low wall closing off a sanctified area, which completely disappeared after it was torn down and new graves were dug in its place. The excavated wall section was no doubt part of an early stone cemetery wall in the area, to which the earliest reference dates back to the 15<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>9</sup>

More significant work on the church was only done in the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, when it was completely rebuilt according to the gothic spirit of the time. Supposedly, the sanctuary was demolished first and then rebuilt, extended a bit, with a polygonal closure, with gothic tracery windows, pillars, a ribbed vault of stone and richly decorated keystones (*Plate 1.4*). At the same time, they made an ogee-shaped sitting booth in the eastern part of the sanctuary's southern wall. They also rebuilt the arch found at the junction of the nave and the sanctuary, which ends in a peak curve, its front being made up of ashlars.

The rebuilding of the church's nave took place during the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The roof was removed and the walls were raised higher in order to be able to fit the large gothic windows. Traces of this elevation can clearly be seen today on the western gable. An entrance was opened on the southern side, fitted with a door frame and in that same spot the old Romanesque window was sealed up. The elevated ceiling of the church, unlike the sanctuary, was fitted with terracotta ribs (*Plate 11.8*), and seven pillars decorated with sculpted black andesitic ledges, were put in place in order to balance it. Their capitals were made of the same material. The earlier vestry from the northern part was demolished and a wider one was built and fitted with a stone frame entrance (*Plate 2.3*). Once the construction was finished the entire interior of the church was covered with stone slabs.

The earlier cemetery wall was demolished and replaced with a new one with a deeper foundation. At that time the church was still covered with shingles. The 2012 excavations revealed that during the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century the roof of the church was covered with tiles because, in the layer found directly above the gothic building level we found roof tile fragments.

It was during this period that the chapel found on a hill to the east of the church was built, which was demolished following the Reformation. In 1665 only the name of the area indicated its existence: a place called 'Chapel', which is mentioned in the countryside near Ócfalva (Romanian: Oțeni).<sup>10</sup>

Following the Reformation, the village's inhabitants converted to Calvinism, and as such, in concordance with the Calvinist puritan views, they covered the wall paintings with whitewash. They removed the altars and the icons and painted the entire church with whitewash. The church did not undergo any significant changes, not even during the Turkish invasion of 1661. Church archives from that period reveal that ceremony vestments from Catholic times were removed. In order to remedy this, numerous carpets and cloth donations occur during the following years. It is weird that there are no archival, or archaeological references attesting the burning of the church, when numerous other churches from Udvarhely County were destroyed<sup>11</sup>, reports from later church visits indicate its restorations as rebuilding.<sup>12</sup>

The medieval church underwent major changes for the first time during the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century (*Plate 1.5*). The church inspection in 1721 found both the church and the cemetery wall in a ruined state and the county judge was held responsible for this because he did not take any action.<sup>13</sup> This time the ruined ceiling was removed first and replaced with a new coffered ceiling painted by *Stephanus Fabritius* and *Daniel Philip*, through the patronage of the Borsai and the Korda families. Part of the debris from the old ceiling was put in the south eastern corner of the cemetery. During the 2012 excavation numerous rib fragments were recovered from this debris layer. After this they probably also replaced the roof, covering it with tiles, some of which have the year 1746 marked on them. During the excavation we found layers of this renovation in spots which had not been cut across by later graves, even in areas further away from the church.

The interior of the church was completely modified by the middle of the century according to the new style of the period. An organ loft standing on two pillars was built in 1746, in the eastern part of the former sanctuary, and a gilded

<sup>9</sup> Benkő 2012, 153.

<sup>10</sup> Liber Eccl. 1644, 129.

<sup>11</sup> Forró 2003, 22–34.

<sup>12</sup> EUET I, 445–446.

<sup>13</sup> Liber Eccl. 1715, 232.

organ made by János Szabó was placed on it. In 1748, through the donation of István Borsai Nagy, the church received a new preacher chair. In 1761, Borsai and his wife Éva Ecsedi commissioned a Transylvanian Saxon craftsman to build a richly painted loft with a twisted parapet, bearing Saxon features, which can still be seen today. The southern door was also made in the same year.<sup>14</sup>

In 1841 the tower with its wooden porch was rebuilt, elevated and fitted with Baroque windows and decorative elements. The elevation of the tower, however, generated some unexpected problems as the tower itself was built in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, it couldn't bear the weight overload and its western side began to sink. In order to prevent it from collapse it was surrounded with thick buttresses but as a result, the western entrance became unusable and so it was walled up.

During the work on the tower, some minor changes were also done on the church: a window was built into the northern wall with the donation made by Mrs. János Ugron baroness Ágnes Györffy, and it was then that they stumbled upon traces of the forgotten wall paintings, which were exposed during the renovation done in 1898, under the guidance of József Huszka.<sup>15</sup> However, they were not restored at that time, not even in 1943, when Dezső Dercsényi, following his on-spot inspection, proposed their conservation.

Despite the fact that the church has an important place among historical monuments, little is known about its construction phases and the exact date of its beginning. This is mainly due to the fact that although the church's standing visible parts were studied by many art historians,<sup>16</sup> archaeological and other types of research were always somehow neglected during the building's restoration.

New restorations were done on the church in 1966 but its thorough investigation was once again postponed, however, the notes and sketches done by Sándor Vetési, following the replacement of the floor inside the church offer us vital data even today. According to his observations in the place of the sanctuary of today's gothic church there was a not much smaller Romanesque sanctuary with a semi-circular apse. It also turned out that there was a crypt inside the sanctuary, inside the nave, at a depth of a mere half a meter. The gothic floor was still intact and carvings, unknown until then, also turned up

with fragments from the gothic terracotta ribs.<sup>17</sup> Following the removal of the church's external plastering in the 1990's, new medieval carvings were discovered and recorded by Elek Benkő in his photographic documentation.

A program for the adequate restoration and investigation of the church was launched in 2009. As part of it, during that year, a group made up mostly of architects surveyed the entire inside of the church. Meanwhile some preliminary archaeological excavation was also done under the guidance of András Sófalvi, in concordance with the demands of architecture blueprints. The primary objective of the three small surface excavation trenches (one explored the area of the tower and nave and their connection on the southern side, while the other two explored the vestry's outer and inner surfaces) was the static inspection of the church's foundation walls and acquiring information about the site's stratigraphy and condition.

In spite of the shortness of the investigation and the small archaeological surfaces, it still yielded much new information. In the pit opened in the south-western part we managed to point out that the nave and tower, as assumed earlier, were built as one single structure. The excavated graves, containing no additional objects, superimposed with each other, and the church's southern wall, pointed out that the southern walls location was once occupied by an earlier graveyard so there also must have been an earlier church. The foundation walls of the vestry predating the gothic phase appeared on the northern side. Underneath the foundation of the wall built in the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> century the remains of a burial site belonging to the first church were uncovered (GR-10). Here, as inventory we found a hair ring with an 'S' shaped ending, which lead us to believe that the burial dates back to the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>18</sup>

The historical monument's specific restoration was done in 2012. The archaeological excavations, in spite the fact that they were under the complete subordination of the restoration and the work being done as part of this, and that they were mostly intended to be rescue excavations (we could only inspect the specific surfaces and depths designated by the architects, so we were not able to excavate the earliest graves). As such, these did not add much new data to the research done until now, but we made corrections and managed to confirm observations made so far. Based on the

<sup>14</sup> Dávid 1981, 87.

<sup>15</sup> Dávid 1981, 88.

<sup>16</sup> Entz 1996, 137.

<sup>17</sup> Dávid 1981, 78, as well as Sófalvi 2010, 31.

<sup>18</sup> Sófalvi 2010, 34.

plans of the architects, the first step aimed to clear rain water near the walls. In order to achieve this, a system of trenches had to be created all around the church, except its western side. Landscaping, which included a lowering of the ground level, was done in order to reduce the humidity of the walls. The archaeological excavations, lasting from May until October, considerably enriched our knowledge about the church in Bögöz and its surrounding cemetery. During the excavation we documented the traces of 225 graves so this cemetery has become one of the best researched cemeteries in the area.

### The research of cemeteries surrounding a church in Udvarhely County

The beginning of the excavations is linked to the restoration of the historical monument. During the beginning of the investigation, researchers did not really attribute any special significance to the burials and they rather saw them as obstacles instead of integral complementary parts of the research of the church. The restorations initiated in the 1960's were not even subjected to archaeological supervision. This is probably why the observations made during the restoration of the church in Bögöz in 1966 were preserved thanks to László Vetési. The renovation involving the replacement of the floor did not reach the level at which the graves can be found.<sup>19</sup>

The graves were also left undisturbed at the church in Felsőboldogfalva (Romanian: Feliceni) during the renovation of the historical monument, between 1974 and 1975.<sup>20</sup> During the renovation of the church in Rugonfalva (Romanian: Rugănești) in 1971–1972, István Molnár and Zoltán Székely already did some trial excavations. They mentioned several burials, but did not document all the graves, which they had found, so we don't even know their exact number.<sup>21</sup> Burials were also identified during the renovation of the medieval church in Székelykeresztúr (Romanian: Cristurul Secuiesc) in 1968. The northern, southern and western sides of the church were inspected through research trenches under the supervision of István Molnár, the director of the town's museum, and Alexandru Bogdan, an employee of the historical Monuments directorate in Bucharest. An ossuary was then detected on

the northern side, graves dating back to the age of the Árpád dynasty were also excavated on the northern side, which included hair rings with 'S' shaped endings as inventory.<sup>22</sup>

During the 1976 renovation of the church in Énlaka (Romanian: Inlăceni), much valuable data was uncovered regarding the history of its construction, but only one single burial was mentioned in the renovation's reports.<sup>23</sup>

An unprofessional excavation, not respecting the methodology of church and cemetery excavation, was also done in 1993 in Vargyas, where plans were made to build a new church in the location of a medieval church, which had been demolished in 1841. The entire surface of the old demolished church was slashed across with narrow research trenches and a significant surface was also excavated outside the church, on the northern and western sides. During the excavation, some skulls were recorded with green pigmentation traces.<sup>24</sup> The research of the area, near the monastery found in the center of Székelyudvarhely (Romanian: Odorheiu Secuiesc), in 1981, also showed signs of lack of a proper methodology since, István Ferenci excavated 14 graves in a multilayered cemetery surrounding the church and regarded these to be victims of a plague.<sup>25</sup>

An excavation corresponding to the demands of a professional research was done in Székelydála (Romanian: Daia) between 1992 and 1997, during which the construction history was revealed and 27 graves were excavated.<sup>26</sup>

In 1999, in Felsősófalva (Romanian: Ocna de Sus) the church's floor was replaced and during this the walls were inspected. No burials were found at that time.<sup>27</sup> In 2001, the replacement of the floor leads to a short inspection of the church interior in Farcád (Romanian: Forțeni). The main objective of this inspection was to determine the chronology of the building's interior. During the excavation few graves were found, which had been disturbed during the construction of the nave.<sup>28</sup>

A small excavation was done in 2006 in Bágy (Romanian: Bădeni), which can also be attributed to the replacement of the floor. This shed some light on the existence of an earlier church dating back to the Árpád dynasty.

<sup>19</sup> Sófalvi 2010, 34–35.

<sup>20</sup> Demjén – Nyárádi – Sófalvi 2008, 82.

<sup>21</sup> Benkő 1992, 132–136.

<sup>22</sup> Benkő 1992, 153–154.

<sup>23</sup> Molnár 1977, 31–39.

<sup>24</sup> Bartók 1995, 145–146.

<sup>25</sup> Ferenczi 2002, 60–61; Sófalvi 2007, 66; Benkő 2012, 257.

<sup>26</sup> Marcu 1998, 157–180.

<sup>27</sup> Sófalvi 2005, 99–100.

<sup>28</sup> Demjén – Nyárádi – Sófalvi 2008, 87.

The level containing the graves was not reached in this case either during the excavation.<sup>29</sup>

In 2004, during the drainage of ground-water from the area around the church of Tarcsafalva (Romanian: Tărcești), a one meter wide and 1.8–2 m deep trench was excavated north of the church, which showed traces of burials in its cross-section, at a depth of 70–80 cm.<sup>30</sup>

During autumn 2010, in Tordátfalva (Romanian: Turdeni) a short rescue excavation was organized, with the objective of preventing the deterioration of the northern wall. In order to achieve this, two 50–60 cm wide drainage canals were created directly both on the inside and the outside of the wall and during this, the traces of 16 graves were documented.<sup>31</sup>

The most burials in cemeteries surrounding still standing churches in Udvarhely County, 68 in number, were documented in Székelykeresztúr in 1979, when a 22 square meter surface was excavated in front of the church's northern frontage.<sup>32</sup>

Regarding the excavation of cemeteries, a professionally more feasible method is connected to the research of ruined churches. During the complete excavation of the interior of the church in Szentábrahám (Romanian: Avrămești), 176 graves were documented in the period between 1985 and 1987, and this shed light on the limits of the entire cemetery in the area.<sup>33</sup>

During the excavation of the ruins of the medieval church in Kányád, graves were discovered dating back to the Árpád dynasty and up until the 18<sup>th</sup> century, both inside and outside the building's perimeter. During the excavations, between 2005 and 2006, we managed to document the traces of 56 burials inside four excavation pits.<sup>34</sup>

During the 2006 excavation of the medieval church in the village of Szentimre (Saint Emeric), found at the outskirts of Székelyudvarhely, which had died out during the 16<sup>th</sup> century, we documented 30 graves at a site that had been considerably damaged by tillage and agriculture. These were found very close to the surface, at a depth of 20–50 cm.<sup>35</sup>

Between 2002 and 2003, another settlement that had died out was excavated in Udvarhely County. During the excavation of the medieval church in Dobó (Romanian: Dobeni), 40 percent of the interior surface of the building was investigated. A total of 16 graves were excavated, three of which were found outside the church, on the southern side.<sup>36</sup>

We found the ruins of the church in Máréfalva (Romanian: Satu Mare) in the *Botos-dűllő*, during the excavations done in 2007–2008, and we documented 32 burials during the excavation of the Romanesque and gothic sanctuaries, vestry and the gate tower.<sup>37</sup>

During the 18<sup>th</sup> century the church in Lövete (Romanian: Lueta) was moved from *Felső-kiáltódomb* to the village center. The location of its medieval church was used as a cemetery until the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and because of this both the medieval church and the cemetery had been severely damaged so a considerable number of the 55 burials which were uncovered during the archaeological excavations in 2010–2011, came from the modern era.<sup>38</sup>

The rescue excavation at the medieval church in Fenyéd (Romanian: Brădești) was done between 2010–2011, due to the severe erosion and landslides in the area. Then, we mainly excavated the cemetery's south-eastern part. The age of the uncovered 26 burials spanned from the Árpád dynasty up until the 17<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>39</sup>

Another 34 burials were uncovered during the excavation of the medieval fortified church in Homoródszentmárton (Romanian: Mărtiniș), between 2011–2012.<sup>40</sup>

## The medieval cemetery in Bögöz

### a. General features

The cemetery surrounding the church was opened during the 12<sup>th</sup> century, following the construction of the first church and it was used up until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Today, it is surrounded by a slightly oval cemetery wall, stretching toward east and west, which had been build following the gothic reconstructions. During the excavation we found the remnants of an earlier cemetery wall, which can be connected to the 14<sup>th</sup> century constructions. We did not find anything

<sup>29</sup> Demjén – Nyáradi – Sófalvi 2008, 91–92.

<sup>30</sup> Demjén – Nyáradi – Sófalvi 2008, 89.

<sup>31</sup> Nyáradi – Rejtő, 2011, 232.

<sup>32</sup> Benkő 1992, 156–158.

<sup>33</sup> Benkő 1992, 220–238.

<sup>34</sup> Derzsi – Sófalvi 2008, 271–273.

<sup>35</sup> Nyáradi 2012, 169–171.

<sup>36</sup> Bordi 2009, 227–261.

<sup>37</sup> Demjén – Sófalvi 2009, 21–25.

<sup>38</sup> Nyáradi – Sófalvi 2011, 6–13.

<sup>39</sup> Nyáradi – Sófalvi 2011, 5–9.

<sup>40</sup> Sófalvi 2012, 166–167.



indicating that it had been surrounded earlier by a cemetery trench – as observed in Rugonfalva<sup>41</sup>; or a hedge, for which our best example so far is the early foundation trench for a hedgerow uncovered in the eastern side of the cemetery in Homoród-szentmárton, at the base of which unbaptized children were buried.<sup>42</sup>

In the cemetery in Bögöz we excavated a surface of 160–170 square meters in 2012, in which we stumbled upon the traces of 215 burials, to which another 10 burials excavated in 2009 were added.

During the archaeological excavation we opened small excavation trenches along the walls, and we also investigated the drainage trenches, which generally had a width of 1 m. One of the major disadvantages of the rescue excavation was that we could only work on the areas designated by the planners and that we could only investigate the areas archaeologically to the relative depth appointed by them. We calculated the excavation's relative depth from the threshold stone at the southern entrance, its absolute value being 450.07 m.

With the exception of the western side, we investigated the cemetery in even proportion, so we made specific observations regarding its use and functioning (*Plate 10*). The investigation of the cemetery was done with a trench system – although archaeologically it was quite destructive as we only managed to partially excavate many graves – we made stratigraphic observations at nearly every grave, thanks to which we managed to determine much more precisely when they were made. The dating of some of the graves was further facilitated by the church's construction and repair layers, their starting levels and the filling of the graves themselves.

In order to more easily document the two longitudinal trenches, we divided them into five meter sections and their full length was 36–37 meters. Along the length of the wall, also counting the ones made during the 2009 excavation, we opened a total of 10 small excavation pits. The ones made in 2012 were connected by trenches with the two longitudinal trenches. In order to determine more precisely the graves, we had documented the cross-section of every wall. The graves, which had been detected but left unexcavated also received numbers, their proportion was 32 percent of the number of total graves.

In quantitative terms the data from the excavated graves revealed that, along the centuries the most extensively used part of the cemetery was the southern part, as 43 percent of the documented graves were found here (*Plate 2.5*). Other excavations done in the Székely Land also confirmed that a church's southern side was the most preferred burial place during the middle ages.<sup>43</sup> In Bögöz 30% of the graves were found on the northern side and 27% on the eastern side.

37% of the excavated graves belonged to children and 63% to adults. This evidently doesn't accurately reflect medieval data, as everyone knows that child death rates were much higher back then, but they are not considerably different from the average percentages between 41–59%.<sup>44</sup> The distortion of the data can be attributed to the fact that the large graves made during the modern period destroyed a greater proportion of the smaller child graves, while during the modern period child death rates had dropped much lower than they were earlier.

Very little secondary scattered bone material was recovered from the medieval burials, which can be explained by the fact that an ossuary was in use in the cemetery grounds. Its exact location could not be determined during the excavation. The small makeshift wall section made from round stones, with a shallow foundation, discovered on the church's northern side, east of the vestry, which is also earlier than the gothic vestry, of which we only found the western wall, is maybe connected to such a building (*Plate 2.4*). The ossuary functioning on the cemetery grounds was dismantled in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, supposedly because it became filled. The human remains removed from there were taken north of the church and buried in an eight meter long oval pit. We cut across that pit during the excavation of the northern side of the trench surrounding the church. The pit reached the relative depth of 1.5–1.6 m, of which bone material made up a layer one meter thick, along its full length. After detecting the large quantity of bone material, the human remains excavated from here, if compared to the average weight of the full human skeleton reveal that we discovered around 200–250 individuals. And this must have been only one third of the materials yielded by the pit. Beneath it we found several 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> century burials, which helped us date it. The starting levels of the pit and its filling, which contained a considerable amount

<sup>41</sup> Sófalvi 2012, 176.

<sup>42</sup> Sófalvi 2012, 166.

<sup>43</sup> Benkő 2012, 153.

<sup>44</sup> Mende 2005, 186.

of roof tiles, support the idea that it was created during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

We collected the bone material found in secondary position and reburied it in the abandoned cemetery found east of the church.

By the middle of the 17<sup>th</sup> century the cemetery had become considerably full and because of this a new cemetery was opened east of the church, on the right side of Kányád creek, which was already being used in 1665.<sup>45</sup> In spite of the opening of a new cemetery, the wealthier families in the village continued to use the cemetery surrounding the church.

### b. The cemetery's internal chronology

At first observation of the churchyard, it became clear that the medieval cemetery was still used rather intensively during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Because the construction plans included a 40–50 cm level deepening, before the work commenced we surveyed the gravestones found inside the churchyard and we removed all but two of them. The last burial was done in 1898. We identified a total of 27 gravestones, four of which had only their bases remaining, which had been buried in the ground, and nine had the inscriptions completely eroded of their sandstone surfaces. Three of the gravestones dated back to the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the rest to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Beside the graves, which had been marked with tombstones, there were also other unmarked graves dating back to the same century. By this time however, there were already secular laws forbidding burials near churches. The first such secular decrees regulating burials were issued under the reign of Maria Theresa and their primary goal was to create more hygienic burial practices. These applied to every religious denomination.<sup>46</sup>

The first decree was issued in 1769, stipulating that the dead are to be buried deeper and that cemeteries are to be surrounded with fences as protection from grazing cattle. Later on wake ceremonies were prohibited, and further decrees stipulated that dead bodies are not to be left unburied for more than two days and that they should not be taken to the church but directly to the cemetery. New decrees were issued in 1775, which came into force in Hungary in 1777. Burials inside churches were prohibited, even inside crypts, and even their construction inside churches are also prohibited.<sup>47</sup> The coming

into force of these decrees did not always generate fundamental changes in distant villages. The fact that they were reissued in 1807<sup>48</sup> and in 1808<sup>49</sup> indicates that they were not really abided.

A new decree appears in 1876, according to which: 'every commune must maintain a properly fitted communal burial place, corresponding to the local population and to health needs'.<sup>50</sup> This law effectively prohibited burials in the area of used churches, but as we can see this decree was also disregarded.

During the excavation 9% of the graves dated back to the 19<sup>th</sup> century and out of the 20 identified graves only five were excavated. These had sizeable deep pits which cut through each of the construction layers and their filling was exceptionally loose and disturbed (*Plate 4.1–2*). Their pits destroyed a considerable number of earlier graves and we found much of their bone material scattered in secondary position inside their filling. In many cases, larger pieces were barely preserved of the coffins nailed with forged nails. The excavated graves were in medium condition, the smaller bones and the middle section of the skeleton were completely absorbed in many cases.

Travelling back in time, the next graves were the ones connected to layers of the 18<sup>th</sup> century renovation of the church. In spite of the fact that a new cemetery was opened during the 17<sup>th</sup> century, during the 18<sup>th</sup> century the old burial place became more intensively used. Out of the 225 excavated graves, 59 dated back to this period, representing 26 percent of the total number. The depth of these burials corresponded with the provisions of the sanitary decrees as their depth was about 2 meters<sup>51</sup> and their filling was exceptionally loose, containing the materials of many disturbed layers and graves. Their pits cut through the geological black humus and yellow clay layers, in many cases reaching even the stony subsoil, especially in the cemetery's eastern part (*Plate 5.1*). These graves were in relatively bad condition with their bone material mostly absorbed. In many cases only the upper plank part of the coffin could be documented, in some cases with nothing was left from the bones.

The next group of burials dated back to the period of the Principality, as the new cemetery was opened in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the use of the

<sup>45</sup> LiberEccl. 1664, 129.

<sup>46</sup> Nyáradi 2012, 7–45.

<sup>47</sup> Hóman – Szegfű 1939, 515, 517–519.

<sup>48</sup> SREkL I. 116.

<sup>49</sup> TUEkL I. entry dating back to 1808.

<sup>50</sup> PEKT 1913, 331.

<sup>51</sup> PEKT 1913, 331.

old one decreased and 13 percent of the graves could be dated to this period. During this period only the relatives of the wealthier members of the community were buried here, which is supported by the inventory of the graves. 22% of the burials made during this period had added objects. These graves also contained roof tile fragments, which lead us to the conclusion that the shingles were removed and the church's roof was refitted with ceramic roof tiles during the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Most of these burials already had coffins sealed with nails, and their filling was thick and occasionally contained scattered bones. Their starting level began underneath the 18<sup>th</sup> century renovation levels and went down to a depth of 1.5–1.6 meters, often reaching into the clayey subsoil (*Plate 3.1*).

The group of late medieval graves dated back to the period after the gothic construction. By this time pits had become deeper than in the case of earlier graves and they reached down to 1.3–1.4 meters below the gothic floor level. Their filling also contained fragments of frescos destroyed during the gothic constructions, but no traces of roof tiles. 24% of the graves date back to this period, burials with coffins became more widespread at this time, but their vast majority had still all wood coffins without nails. Their bone material was mostly in good condition.

21% of the excavated graves were found around the church built in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The boundaries of this area ended at the floor level of the gothic construction level. These also had shallow pits, and their filling was pretty mixed and already contained traces of the demolished old church as well as mortar traces from the new one. None of these graves had any added objects, and we didn't find any traces of coffins. We could say that the bones were in good condition, there weren't any visible traces of them being absorbed. They were buried in a geological layer of black, thick humus. The shallow grave depths did not reach the layer of clay found beneath (*Plate 8.1–2*).

The earliest graves dated back to the 12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> century. Their pits had been dug in rather clean soil, which still contained the materials of the settlement predating the church. These graves, in relation to the floor level had been dug at a very shallow depth of about only half a meter, they were preserved in more protected areas, especially along the walls and many of them had already been disturbed during the constructions in the 14<sup>th</sup> century (*Plate 7.1–3*). Only 7% of the excavated graves belonged to this period. The dispersal of these graves within the surface of the cemetery is relatively uniform.

If we were to superimpose the percentages of the 225 excavated graves according to the ages they date back to, with the surface of the cemetery we could see that in certain periods some areas were used more intensively. During the 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> centuries more burials were made in the southern side of the church. During the 16<sup>th</sup> century we can find 55 percent of the burials on the northern side and during the Principality period the southern side was the one mostly favored. Because, the southern side was predominantly used during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the medieval cemetery was most damaged on this side. There weren't any medieval graves preserved in this area, except the ones in the south eastern corner, which were rather close to the cemetery wall.

### c. Burial traditions

The position of the arms may be the print of a local tradition and the exceptions may even indicate newcomers or foreigners. The position of the arms was interpreted in about 25% of the graves, which was rather random if broken down to each period. Examples in Székely Land so far indicate that basically the arms were placed stretched out along the body in earlier graves, while during the late middle ages it became a wide spread practice to place the arms bent and clutching over the pelvic area.<sup>52</sup> In the earliest graves we also found examples of cases, where the arms had been placed alongside the body and cases, where they were clutched together. We observed one case (GR-10), where the hands were placed underneath the pelvis. The small number of examples does not allow us to make any statement or draw any conclusion. However, we can say that during the late Middle Ages, placing the arms alongside the body was the most common while we barely have any examples of arms clutched together and placed over the pelvis. This observation appears somewhat contradictory to the general examples known in Székely Land. Viewed in total, the placing of the arms alongside the body formed the most general image, considering every period and this was visible in 62% of the interpreted cases. Following the Reformation, a previously unused arm position appeared in Bögöz, where one arm was bent and placed over the pelvis while the other is stretched out along the body. All of these examples had been encountered in 3% of the total number of graves. This arm position completely disappeared with

<sup>52</sup> Benkő 2012, 155.

the modern period and no such examples were found dating to the 18<sup>th</sup>–19<sup>th</sup> centuries. This arm position could also be found in the same period in other cemeteries in the area, like in the cemeteries in Szentábrahám<sup>53</sup> or Székelykeresztúr<sup>54</sup>, but we may also find other numerous examples beside these. During the modern period the placing of the arms over the pelvis or stretched out alongside the body were both used in mostly equal proportion. Small children were often buried in frog positions, regardless of the period. During the analysis of the positions of the arms we did not find any cases in which they were raised up and the cases in which they were placed bent in a straight angle were also quite rare (GR-161).<sup>55</sup>

The orientation of the graves varied between 219 and 304 degrees, most of them having an orientation between 240–290°, so a considerable number of graves have been oriented in relation to the church walls. The values, between 304° and 322°, are found in the south-eastern part of the church, while 218–240° are found at the church's north-eastern part. The weird orientation of some of them: GR-152 (316°), GR-128 (218°), GR-129-130 (219°) is probably due to the fact that these were oriented according to the first cemetery wall built in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, and were buried in its direct vicinity. But there are also burials in the mentioned areas with similar weird orientations, which predate the cemetery wall: GR-145 (308°), GR-127 (239°); and also some which belong to later centuries, even up until the 18<sup>th</sup> century: GR-135 (322°), GR-154 (305°), GR-157 (304°), GR-150 (232°), on the southern side and GR-72 (233°), GR-123 (225°) on the northern side (*Plate 4.2*). The fact that these differences in the orientations occur only in these areas leads us to conclude that, because here they could already clearly follow the church orientation (because of the breaking sanctuary section), the orientation of some of the graves was done only approximately. The differences in orientation can still be considered minimal in comparison to other medieval churches.<sup>56</sup>

An even more interesting observation was the fact that the old medieval orientation toward east and west is still strictly kept even after the Reformation. None of the excavated graves was in opposite position, or with a north-south orientation, as it occurred after the Reformation in the

case of the graves in the cemetery in Telekfalva<sup>57</sup> (Romanian: Teleac), or even in Máréfalva and at Szentábrahám<sup>58</sup>.

The fact that the orientation of the earlier graves corresponds with the ones of the burials made in later centuries lets us conclude that the very first Romanesque church, demolished during the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, which can be completely found within the interior part of today's church, had a similar orientation.

The burials with coffins appeared in Székely Land during the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. The 28 graves in the cemetery in Székelykeresztúr, which had been dated with the help of a coin minted under Louis I of Hungary, certainly indicated this.<sup>59</sup> During the investigation of the ruins of the church in Kányád we managed to indicate their existence in the 15<sup>th</sup> century<sup>60</sup>, but their use however, only became widespread during the 16<sup>th</sup> century. In Bögöz, the earliest burials containing coffins date back to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. In Bögöz we managed to prove in some cases directly or indirectly, that in earlier periods, the deceased were wrapped in shrouds. The legs of the body in burial GR-13, buried in the 12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> century, had been bent at the knees, which clearly indicate that the body was placed in the pit wrapped in a shroud (*Plate 2.8*). In the case of the child grave GR-45, the grave itself indicated the burial method. The skull found in the grave which had been dug into the yellow clay subsoil, had been placed on a small ledge with a sharp edge, which was 25 cm higher than the first part of the grave, the child was buried in a half sitting position (*Plate 2.7*).

We managed to detect organic material only in one single case above the basin of grave GR-42 we noticed a dark brownish pigmentation that indicated the material itself.

In the beginning, coffins were mere crate type objects, without a bottom, which were made with wooden joints. The deceased was placed on a bulrush or a surface made of any other type of organic material, and the wooded structure was lowered on top.<sup>61</sup> We noticed a similar mark in the case of grave GR-146 that was dated to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. It had, on the edge of the pit a 2.5–3 cm wide band of decaying wood which preserved the imprint of the coffin. A closer inspection revealed that it had not been its bottom as there were no planks under the bones. We observed a

<sup>53</sup> Benkő 1992, fig. 34.

<sup>54</sup> Benkő 1992, 157 fig. 18.

<sup>55</sup> Béres 2005, 300.

<sup>56</sup> Ritoók 2005, 176.

<sup>57</sup> Nyáradi – Sófalvi 2009, 105 fig. 9.

<sup>58</sup> Benkő 2012, 154.

<sup>59</sup> Benkő 2012, 155.

<sup>60</sup> Derzsi – Sófalvi 2008, 272.

<sup>61</sup> Szatmári 2005, 117.

similar occurrence in Homoródszentmárton, in 2011 during the excavations done around the church, where in the lower right corner of grave GR-1 a 2–3 cm pigmentation indicated the place of the wood but the planks themselves were not preserved. This type of coffin was still in use during the first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century; at least this is what graves GR-37 and GR-59 indicated, found in the Reformed church in Telekfalva excavated in 2007, where already coffin nails were used.<sup>62</sup> The observations done during the excavation of the coffin in a child's grave even enabled us to reconstruct it.<sup>63</sup>

Based on the observations made during the excavation in Bögöz we may conclude that although there were coffins with iron nails existed in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, these were not generally widespread. At this time most coffins still had wooden nails or joints, as during the excavation we stumbled upon mostly traces of wooden planks of the coffins and no iron nails. Out of the 225 burials only 39 contained coffin nails.

By the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the fashion wave according to which coffins were decorated with imprints, nailed in place with small cooper nails, with various motifs or sometimes inscription decorating the top reached Bögöz as well (*Plate 2.6*). Larger forged iron nails covered with wood remains saturated with iron corrosion residues, were found in moderate condition as well as smaller iron nails decorated with copper spherical caps. The type of wood used for the coffins can be determined from the wood remains. During the making of copper ornaments, the spherical caps were glued on the tips of the forged iron nails using some type of whitish-gray adhesive (casein?), as the tip of the iron nail does not go into the spherical cap, and the copper plating has a single layer, so it is very likely that it was attached by gluing. The remains of the whitish-gray glue could be detected under the cap of nearly every nail. Similar ones were still in use in Bögöz during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. During the excavations we uncovered five coffins with imprints, one of the most intact being the coffin in grave 73, which had the year 1826 marked upon it. Similar coffins were found during the excavation of the Sándor crypt in the parish church in Csíksomlyó (Romanian: Șumuleu Ciuc).<sup>64</sup>

During the 2012 excavations we found several burials containing the remains of children

belonging to the same families, who had died during plagues. The newborn baby and the 1 year old infant had been buried in a common grave during the 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> centuries (GR-180, GR-181). A few hundred years later this same thing happened again. The two young children were buried in the same coffin (GR-158-159). In another case, in which they were of about the same age but supposedly not part of the same family (GR-107, GR-108), they had been buried in a common grave but separate coffins.

Other interesting examples of burial rituals within families are graves GR-53 and GR-60. Soon after the burial (GR-60) of the woman deceased during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the coffin's planks were still completely intact, the grave had been reopened in order to bury a young adolescent child (GR-53) on top of his mother (*Plate 3.2*).

During the excavation we uncovered in the southeastern part an interesting element regarding the use of the cemetery. In contrast to other surfaces, here we had found several layers of graves on top of each other. During the digging of the pits for the graves during the modern period, they stopped immediately once they had reached the earlier burials, so we encountered 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> century graves at the same depth as the ones from the 13<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> centuries. There were cases when up to two or three burials had been placed directly on top of each other, so this was obviously the densest parts of the excavated cemetery (*Plate 6.1–2*).

#### d. Inventory, clothing objects

Out of the graves from the Árpád dynasty, which were in very bad condition, only one grave was found to contain added objects. In 2009, the skull found in the partially excavated grave GR-10 had two silver hair rings with 'S' shaped endings, with a diameter of 2 cm and 1.8 cm.<sup>65</sup> Similar findings dating to the Árpád dynasty have been found in greater numbers due to the intensity of the excavations in recent years in Székely Land.<sup>66</sup> During the 14<sup>th</sup> century, the vestry's northern wall had been built over a part of a grave. A small round belt buckle with a 3.5–4 cm diameter was found in secondary position, inside the filling of grave GR-1. Similar ones were found in several cemeteries surrounding churches in Székely Land.<sup>67</sup> Another belt buckle was found in secondary position during the cleaning of the vestry's interior (*Plate 12.16*).

<sup>62</sup> Nyárádi – Sófalvi 2009, 86–88, 90.

<sup>63</sup> Nyárádi – Sófalvi 2009, 103 fig. 7.2–3.

<sup>64</sup> Botár 2009, 51.

<sup>65</sup> Sófalvi 2010, 33–35.

<sup>66</sup> Nyárádi 2012, 162–163.

<sup>67</sup> Benkő 2012, 159.

Very few artifacts dated to the 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> centuries. The filling of grave GR-19 yielded a highly corroded object with a hooked ending, found in secondary position (*Plate 12.9*). The silver denarius minted under the reign of John Hunyadi from 1446, recovered from the brownish grey, thick filling of grave GR-141 was also found in a secondary position<sup>68</sup> (*Plate 12.3*). The only grave containing a coin in situ was grave GR-35, where the right hand was holding a silver denarius minted under Louis II of Hungary (1516–1526), Matthias II's 1615 imprint from Körmöcbánya (Slovak: Kremnica)<sup>69</sup> (*Plate 12.2*).

Another silver denarius minted in 1582 under Rudolf II (1576–1608), was found scattered in excavation pit nr. 1<sup>70</sup> (*Plate 12.1*).

The number of artifacts dating back to the late middle ages was enriched by a ring found upon the left hand of the body in grave GR-137 (*Plate 12.15*). Inside grave GR-32, around the right hand of the skeleton, we found a highly corroded iron object, but we did not manage to discern its purpose. We also found a medieval spur in secondary position inside the filling of grave GR-137 (*Plate 13.1*).

Most of the artifacts dating back to the period of the Principality are head ornaments, coronets. Inside grave GR-112, which belonged to a child, we found the remains of a coronet made from interwoven metal wire, decorated with small white and blue pearls that had slid down to the skull's right side (*Plate 11.1–2*). Similar coronets decorated with pearls were found in Szentábrahám<sup>71</sup> and in Csíkszentmárton (Romanian: Tomești).<sup>72</sup>

Beside the coronet decorated with pearls, the more simple lace-like head ornaments decorated with metal wire were more commonly found. The skull inside grave GR-139 showed traces of a highly corroded coronet with metal wires, fitted with leather. A similar discoloring also appeared on the skull in grave GR-144. In this case, we also found, on the ring finger of the left hand, a broken silver ring (*Plate 12.14*). The remains of similar 2.5–3 cm wide coronets with metal wires were recovered from graves GR-190 and GR-171.

Sadly, most of these were preserved in a very poor condition and in some cases we only managed to document the imprints of the metal

materials. The graves excavated in the Reformed church in Telekfalva, which had been dated with the help of coins and which contained similar objects, may offer us greater insight.<sup>73</sup>

The long hair pin, ending in a small solid, bulb, was also one of the preferred accessories of this period and we found such objects in secondary position in excavation pit 5, at a depth of 140 cm. Similar hair pins were found in greater numbers at the excavation of a dwelling at a site in Csekefalva-Lok (Romanian: Cechești).<sup>74</sup>

Another type of the Principality period artifacts are the iron boot fittings (*Plate 13.4–7*), which in our case were found only as residual objects. In recent years they were found in graves in Udvarhely at the Jesus Chapel<sup>75</sup> and in Fenyéd.<sup>76</sup> Among the other scattered artifacts we also ought to mention iron fragments belonging to two pocket knives recovered from pit 1., which had a ring on the edge of its handle and bore the maker's seal on the blade, had lengths of 9.5 cm and 8.5 cm (*Plate 13.2–3*).

A completely corroded iron button was found in poor condition, decorated with embossed/engraved flower ornaments (*Plate 12.5*), similar to the ones found on adorning dolmans.<sup>77</sup> Almost completely corroded clothing accessories are the hooking elements of a clothing clip and the fragments of an incomplete iron buckle.

In grave GR-85, which belonged to a child and was dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, we uncovered traces of a coronet made from wire and pearls, with the forehead area decorated with lace fabric in a zigzag pattern. A gilded woven material was found near the shoulders of the skeleton, which was supposedly holding down the coronet. The coronet was placed upon a fine brownish colored cloth, alongside the spiral shaped wire ornaments, also with elliptic shapes and with small white pearls stitched between them (*Plate 11.4*). The wire found on the coronet's right side, had blue pearls stitched on it. The head ornaments made from spiraled wire and glass pearls only began to appear from the 17<sup>th</sup> century. A coronet with spirals similar to the one found in Bögöz was also recovered from the garden of Orbán Balázs Gymnasium in Székelyudvarhely, which also had pieces of bronze wire used with small glass pearls. The grave containing the remains of a woman

<sup>68</sup> Unger 1980, 33, type 485.

<sup>69</sup> Unger 1980 61, type 870.

<sup>70</sup> Unger 1980, 56, type 812.

<sup>71</sup> Benkő 1992, 236.

<sup>72</sup> Botár 2005, 51.

<sup>73</sup> Nyáradi – Sófalvi 2009, 91.

<sup>74</sup> Benkő 1992, Pl. 77.1–3.

<sup>75</sup> Sófalvi 2012, 27 fig. 18.

<sup>76</sup> Undisclosed excavation.

<sup>77</sup> Benkő 2012, 165.

was dated with the help of the denarius minted in 1622 under Ferdinand II.<sup>78</sup>

From this period are the fragments of a pending ornament, weak, corroded copper discs decorated with engravings. One of the pieces, on which we can still see the copper wire fastening ring, appears to bear the head of a bird. The pieces bear patterns engraved on their surface (*Plate 12.12*).

An interesting find were iron fragments of a chest handle, a button and nail with a folded end used to fasten the handles or the lid of the chest. The handle of the chest, found in mediocre condition, was forged from an angular iron beam, and was decorated by torsion of the beam. The interior of the ring formed by the folded nail, found in good condition, had distinguishable traces of wear. The filling of grave 53 yielded part of a chest lock fitting in the lid of the chest (*Plate 12.18–21*).

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century graves, mostly the parts of accessories of clothing elements were preserved. A clothing clip was found in grave 114, near the left hand, copper buttons were found in the chest area in grave 168 (*Plate 12.7*), and in grave GR-178 the upper part and the shoulders of the clothing were adorned with stitched decorations, made from small sheet metal pieces, on both the left and right side (*Plate 11.5, 12.13*).

A more thorough analysis of the graves offers unique opportunities to follow the changes and the use of a medieval cemetery, and from the anthropological analysis of the recovered bone material one can find out important details concerning the daily lives, lifestyles and diseases of the people, as well as gain valuable information about burial rituals, their evolution and changes. The rescue excavations showed the existence of an early cemetery wall and the existence of a settlement layer dated to the Árpád dynasty, thus predating the church, but also answering many questions regarding the features of the 12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> century cemetery and its size.

## Appendix

The burial descriptions focus primarily on the depth and orientation of the graves, the gender and age of the deceased, features of the skeleton and the position of the bones. We determined the age and gender of the excavated skeletons on the spot. A follow-up anthropological examination has not yet confirmed our data so this is only informative. Grave depths are given in relative values.

Abbreviations used:

M – depth, T – orientation (in the cases where we were unsure about the angle we made due with just showing the orientation), N – gender, K – age, P – period

**GR-1:** pit 1., M: -1.83 m, T: 253°, K: adultus, P: 12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> cent.

The stretched skeleton was preserved only from the waist down, its left hand was beside the body, the bones were preserved in good condition, its filling was dark grey, thick humus, yielding a belt buckle in secondary position. It is intersected by GR-2 and the tower's south western pillar.

**GR-2:** pit 1, M: -1.76 m, T: 265°, K: infans I, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The stretched skeleton was preserved only from the femur down, its bones were preserved in good condition, its filling was dark grey, containing chunks of mortar and fresco fragments. It had been buried over GR-1, and it is intersected by the tower's south western pillar.

**GR-3:** pit 1, M: -1.83 m, T: 278°, K: infans II, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skull and the right side of the stretched skeleton had been disturbed, its right hand was stretched along the body, its filling contained chunks of mortar and fresco fragments. It is intersected by the tower's south western pillar, it disturbed GR-5.

**GR-4:** pit 1, M: -1.76 m, T: 270°, K: adultus, P: 12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> cent.

The stretched skeleton was preserved in a shattered state, its filling was brownish grey and thick. It is intersected by both the wall of the tower and that of the nave.

**GR-5:** pit 1, M: -1.89 m, T: 278°, K: infans I, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The stretched skeleton was preserved in a shattered state; its filling was dark grey, thick humus with chunks of mortar. It is intersected by the tower's south eastern pillar and the remains of coffin planks from GR-3 were recovered from here.

**GR-6:** pit 1, M: -1.98 m, T: 252°, K: adultus, P: 12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> cent.

The stretched skeleton was preserved in good condition, only its right leg and the pelvis were excavated, its filling was dark grey, thick, slightly mixed with mortar chunks. The body's left side is intersected by the tower's wall, it is newer than GR-4.

<sup>78</sup> Benkő 1992, 176.

**GR-7:** pit 1, M: -1.81 m, T: 270°, K: iuvenis, P: 12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> cent.

The most of the remains had been disturbed by the foundation of the nave's wall, its filling was brown, thick humus slightly mixed with chunks of clay.

**GR-8:** pit 1, M: -1.84 m, T: 270°, K: adultus, P: 12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> cent.

Most of the remains had been disturbed by the foundation of the nave's wall, the top part of the skull was excavated, its filling was brown, thick humus slightly mixed with chunks of clay.

**GR-9:** pit 2, M: -1.29 m, T: 273°, K: adultus, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

The left side of the skeleton was preserved, its left arm was bent, its filling was grayish brown, slightly mixed with mortar chunks, spots of clay. It was intersected by the gothic sanctuary's northern wall, and the vestry's wall.

**GR-10:** pit 2, M: -1.39 m, T: 280°, K: adultus, P: 12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> cent.

The arms of the stretched skeleton had been placed underneath the pelvis, the bones were in good condition, the skeleton was excavated until the top of the femur, its filling was brown humus with patches of clay and coal. The wall of the early vestry had been built on top of it. Its annex objects were two silver hair rings with 'S' shaped endings found on the skull.

**GR-11:** pit 5, M: -1.23 m, T: 247°, K: infans I, P: 12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only the upper part of the body was preserved, its filling was grayish brown, thick, with chunks of wattle and daub, and patches of coal. It is intersected by GR-12 and it had been dug in the pit of object 3.

**GR-12:** pit 5, T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only the upper part of the grave was excavated, the skeleton was not found, its filling was dark gray, loose, mixed, containing chunks of mortar, roof tile fragments and patches of clay. It intersects GR-11.

**GR-13:** pit 4, M: -1.32 m, T: 266°, N: male, K: adultus, P: 12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> cent.

It was excavated from the waist down, the arms had been placed on the pelvis, its feet had been bent, its filling was brownish gray, thick humus with patches of clay. It is intersected from the waist up by the wall of the gothic pillar.

**GR-14:** pit 6, M: -1.35, T: 267°, N: female, K: adultus, P: 12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> cent.

Its skull had been crushed, its hands were clutched together on its pelvis, the knees down it fell outside of the excavation area, its filling was grayish brown, thick, containing chunks of wattle and daub, patches of clay and fragments of pottery dating back to the Árpád dynasty.

**GR-15:** pit 4, M: -1.33 m, T: east-west, K: infans I, P: 12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only the crushed skull was excavated, the rest of it fell outside of the excavation area, its filling was brownish gray, thick, with some patches of clay, it intersects grave GR-38.

**GR-16:** pit 6, T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only the upper part of the grave was excavated, we didn't reach the skeleton; its filling was dark grey, loose, mixed, containing chunks of mortar, roof tiles

and patches of clay. Its relation to GR-17 could not be determined.

**GR-17:** pit 6, T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only the upper part of the grave was excavated, we did not reach the skeleton; its filling was dark gray, loose, mixed, containing chunks of mortar, roof tiles and patches of clay. Its relation to GR-16 could not be determined.

**GR-18:** pit 7, M: -1.16 m, T: 273°, K: iuvenis, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

The extended skeleton's skull was tilted to the right, the arms were stretched out along the body, the skeleton was excavated until the knees; its filling was gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing chunks of mortar. It is intersected by GR-66 and it had been buried over GR-54.

**GR-19:** pit 7, M: -1.2 m, T: 255°, N: male, K: adultus, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skull of the extended skeleton had been disturbed by the gothic constructions, the arms were stretched out along the body, and its filling was dark gray, thick and slightly mixed. In its filling we found an iron object with a hooked end (*Table 12.22*), in secondary position. It intersects grave 64; it had been disturbed by grave 20.

**GR-20:** pit 7, M: -1.28 m, T: east-west, K: adultus, P: 15<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's skull was excavated, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, its filling was dark gray, thick, slightly mixed humus, an iron hook was recovered in secondary position. It intersects GR-19.

**GR-21:** trench 1 (0–5 m), M: -1.4 m, T: 280°, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only the left ankle was excavated, its filling was dark gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar and fresco fragments. It was buried over GR-30 and GR-34, it is intersected by GR-28.

**GR-22:** trench 1 (0–5 m), T: east-west, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent. Only part of the grave was excavated, the skeleton was not found, its filling was dark gray, thick, mixed, containing chunks of mortar and patches of clay. It is intersected by grave GR-25 and it disturbed GR-26.

**GR-23:** trench 1 (0–5 m), T: east-west, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent. Only part of the grave was excavated, the skeleton was not found, its filling was dark gray, thick, mixed, containing chunks of mortar and patches of clay. It is intersected by GR-24.

**GR-24:** trench 1 (0–5 m), T: east-west, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent. Only part of the grave was excavated, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was gray, thick, mixed, containing chunks of mortar and patches of clay. It is intersected by graves GR-24 and GR-27 and it disturbed GR-23 and GR-26.

**GR-25:** trench 1 (0–5 m), T: east-west, P: 19<sup>th</sup> cent. Only part of the grave was excavated, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was dark gray, loose, mixed, containing chunks of mortar, roof tiles and patches of clay. It intersects GR-22, GR-24, GR-26 and GR-36.

**GR-26:** trench 1 (0–5 m), T: east-west, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only part of the grave was excavated, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was dark gray, thick, containing



patches of clay. It is intersected by GR-23, GR-24, GR-25, GR-27 and GR-28.

**GR-27:** trench 1 (0–5 m), T: east-west, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent. Only part of the grave was excavated, the skeleton was not found, its filling was gray, thick, mixed, containing chunks of mortar and patches of clay. It intersects graves GR-24, GR-26 and it had been disturbed by grave GR-29.

**GR-28:** trench 1 (0–5 m), T: east-west, P: 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only part of the grave was excavated, the skeleton was not found, its filling was dark gray, thick, mixed, containing chunks of mortar, patches of clay and roof tiles. It is intersected by GR-29, it was buried over GR-21, GR-26 and it disturbed GR-27.

**GR-29:** trench 1 (0–5 m), T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent. Only a part of the grave was excavated, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was gray, loose, mixed, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles. It is intersected by GR-30 and it had been buried over GR-27 and GR-28.

**GR-30:** trench (5–10 m), T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent. Only a part of the grave was excavated, the skeleton was not found, its filling was brownish gray, loose, mixed, containing chunks of mortar and patches of clay. The pit of the ossuary had been dug over it and it intersects GR-29 and GR-32.

**GR-31:** trench 1 (5–10 m), T: east-west, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent. Only a part of the grave was excavated, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was dark gray, thick, mixed, containing chunks of mortar and wattle and daub. It intersects GR-32 and GR-56.

**GR-32:** trench 1 (5–10 m), M: -1.53 m, T: 256°, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton was uncovered from the pelvis down, and its right arm was also uncovered, lying stretched out along the body, its filling was gray, thick, containing fresco fragments, it sank into the yellow subsoil. It is intersected by graves GR-30 and GR-31, a corroded metal object is discovered at its right hand.

**GR-33:** trench 1 (5–10 m), M: -1.61 m, T: 273°, K: infans I, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

All that was left of the skeleton were the crushed skull and the femurs, the bones of the skeletons' middle section had become absorbed to a significant degree, its filling was dark gray, loose and mixed with mortar. It had been buried over GR-47 and GR-48, we discovered the traces of the coffin's wooden planks on the skeleton, several coffin nails were found, it intersects GR-35 and GR-37.

**GR-34:** trench 1 (5–10 m), M: -1.57 m, T: 269°, K: adultus, P: 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skull had been disturbed, the skeleton was preserved up to the elbow line, its filling was brownish gray, thick, with chunks of mortar, it sank into the yellow clayey subsoil. The skeleton is intersected by GR-35, the pit of the ossuary had been dug over it and grave GR-21 was buried over it.

**GR-35:** trench 1 (5–10 m), M: -1.57 m, T: 275°, N: male, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's skull had tilted to the side, its right arm was stretched along the body, the left had been placed over the pelvis, its right leg fell outside the excavation

area, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar, it sank into the yellow subsoil. It intersects GR-33 and GR-56, grave GR-37 had been buried over it, we found coffin nails and also remains from the coffin, a denarius dating back to Matthias II's 1615 imprint from Körmöcbánya (Slovakian: Kremnica) had been placed in its right hand (*Table 12.2*).

**GR-36:** trench 1 (0–5 m), T: east-west, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent. Only a part of the grave was excavated, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was dark gray, thick, mixed, containing chunks of mortar and patches of clay. Graves GR-21 and GR-25 were buried over it.

**GR-37:** trench 1 (0–5 m), T: east-west, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent. Only a part of the grave was excavated, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was dark gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing chunks of mortar and patches of clay. It intersects graves GR-33 and GR-35; the ossuary's pit had been dug over it.

**GR-38:** trench 2, T: east-west, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent. Only a part of the grave was excavated, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was dark gray, thick, mixed, containing patches of clay; it intersects grave GR-15.

**GR-39:** trench 1 (5–10 m) M: -1.33 m, T: 278°, K: infans II, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skull was crushed, the right hand had been placed over the pelvis, the left was stretched out along the body, the legs were placed over each other, its filling was dark gray, with chunks of mortar and fresco fragments. It had been buried over GR-40.

**GR-40:** trench 2, M: -1.29 m, T: 275°, K: adultus, P: 13<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only the skeleton's right leg is excavated, its filling is brownish gray, thick, with patches of clay, it intersects GR-39.

**GR-41:** trench 2, T: east-west, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent. Only part of the grave was excavated, the skeleton was not found, its filling was dark brown, thick, mixed, containing patches of clay and fresco fragments. Grave GR-43 had been buried over it.

**GR-42:** trench 2, M: -1.47 m, T: 253°, N: female, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's middle section was excavated, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar, it had become discolored above the pelvis, we observed the imprints of organic material; grave GR-43 had been buried over it.

**GR-43:** trench 2, T: east-west, P: 19<sup>th</sup> cent. Only a part of the grave was excavated, the skeleton was not found, its filling was dark gray, loose, mixed, containing patches of clay, stones, roof tiles and it intersected graves GR-41 and GR-42.

**GR-44:** trench 1 (10–15 m), M: -1.47 m, T: 264°, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The body's upper part was excavated, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing mortar chunks, clay patches and graves GR-49 and GR-50 had been buried over it.

**GR-45:** trench 1 (10–15 m), M: -1.65 m, T: 280°, K: infans II, P: 15<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton had been excavated to the knees, a small 25 cm ledge had been left under its head, its filling was

yellowish brown, thick, slightly mixed; grave GR-51 had been buried over it.

**GR-46:** trench 1 (10–15 m), T: east-west, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only one part of the grave was excavated, the skeleton was not found, its filling was dark gray, loose, mixed, containing patches of clay, it intersects grave GR-47.

**GR-47:** trench 1 (10–15 m), T: east-west, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only one part of the grave was excavated, the skeleton was not found, its filling was brownish gray, thick, mixed, containing patches of clay and chunks of mortar, graves GR-33 and GR-46 had been buried over it and the ossuary's pit had also been dug into it.

**GR-48:** trench 1 (10–15 m), T: east-west, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only one part of the grave was excavated, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was dark gray, thick, mixed, containing patches of clay and chunks of mortar, grave GR-33 had been buried on top of it.

**GR-49:** trench 1 (10–15 m), T: east-west, P: 19<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only a part of the grave was excavated, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, loose, mixed, containing patches of clay, chunks of mortar, roof tiles, decorative imprints belonging to coffins were found in secondary position, it intersects GR-44 and GR-50.

**GR-50:** trench 1 (10–15 m), T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only a part of the grave was excavated, the skeleton was not found, its filling was brownish gray, thick, mixed, containing patches of clay, chunks of mortar and roof tiles, it intersects graves GR-44 and GR-49, it had been disturbed by grave GR-73.

**GR-51:** trench 1 (15–20 m), T: east-west, P: 19<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only one part of the grave was excavated, the skeleton was not found, its filling was gray, thick, mixed, containing patches of clay, chunks of mortar, building debris and roof tiles, it intersects graves GR-45, GR-53, GR-55 and it is intersected by grave GR-73.

**GR-52:** trench 1 (20–25 m), M: -1.18 m, T: 261°, K: adultus, P: 12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton was excavated from the knees down, the grave had been dug down into the clayey subsoil, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing patches of clay, its upper part is cut intersected by GR-55.

**GR-53:** trench 1 (20–25 m), M: -1.96 m, T: 277°, K: iuvenis, P: 19<sup>th</sup> cent.

The extended skeleton was preserved in very bad condition, the pelvis and the ribs had become absorbed, the arms were stretched out along the body, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar, building debris and roof tiles, we found many coffin nails, and the coffin itself was also mostly preserved. Glass orb belonging to a shirt turned up near the waist line, as well as the remains of a belt buckle. The grave had been dug into the pit of M-60, soon after its funeral. It intersects grave GR-76 and it had been disturbed by grave GR-51. In secondary position was found a copper ring in good condition, made with folded edges, decorated with plant motifs/

vine ornaments, which had broken and become stretched out, its current length 3.8 cm (*Table 12.11*).

**GR-54:** C7, M: -1.3 m, T: 256°, K: iuvenis, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skull of the extended skeleton had been disturbed by the gothic constructions, the right arm was bent and placed on the pelvis, its filling was dark gray, slightly mixed with mortar; GR-18 had been buried on top of it.

**GR-55:** trench 1 (20–25 m), M: -1.80 m, T: 276°, N: female, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The pelvic area was excavated, its filling was brownish gray with mortar and patches of clay, 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery fragments were found. The grave was intersected by GR-51, GR-73 and GR-74; it disturbed grave GR-52.

**GR-56:** trench 1 (5–10 m), T: east-west, P: 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only a part of the grave was excavated, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was gray, thick, mixed, containing patches of clay, it is intersected by graves GR-31 and GR-35, the ossuary's pit had been dug over it.

**GR-57:** trench 1 (15–20 m), M: -1.65 m, T: 275°, K: adultus, P: 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only the right arm of the skeleton was preserved, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing mortar chunks, it intersects GR-74.

**GR-58:** trench 1 (15–20 m), T: east-west, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only a part of the grave was excavated, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was yellowish brown, thick, mixed, containing patches of clay, the gothic vestry's northern wall had been built over it.

**GR-59:** trench 1 (20–25 m), M: -1.45 m, T: 275°, K: adultus, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

The right side of the grave was preserved, its right arm is intersected by GR-53, its left side had been disturbed during the construction of the gothic vestry. Its filling is brownish gray, thick, slightly mixed with clay.

**GR-60:** trench 1 (20–25 m), M: -2.1 m, T: 267°, N: female, K: adultus, P: 19<sup>th</sup> cent.

The ribs and vertebrae of the extended skeleton had become absorbed, the arms were stretched along the body, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar, roof tiles, we detected a large piece of a coffin plank. We uncovered the corroded remains of a metal wire coronet on the skull (*Table 1.3*), we found seven glass orb in the chest area (*Table 12.6*), organic material at the skull, supposedly we found the remains of a flower bouquet which had been placed inside the coffin. Not long after its burial, GR-53 had been dug over it, it intersects graves GR-74 and GR-76.

**GR-61:** trench 1 (20–25 m), M: -1.52 m, T: 241°, N: male, K: adultus, P: 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The extended skeleton was cut by several graves, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar and patches of clay, it had been disturbed by GR-67.

**GR-62:** trench 1 (30–37.5 m), M: -1.65 m, T: 283°, K: adultus, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only the skeleton's scapulae and some ribs were excavated, its filling was brownish gray, thick,

containing chunks of clay; it was intersected by GR-83 and GR-77.

**GR-63:** trench 1 (30–37.5 m), M: -1.5 m, T: 262°, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton was excavated only from the knees down, the bones were in poor condition, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing roof tiles and chunks of mortar, it was intersected by GR-86 and GR-91.

**GR-64:** C-7, M: -1.20 m, T: 282°, K: adultus, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only the left femur was left of the skeleton, its upper part had been disturbed by the gothic constructions while its right side by GR-19. Its filling was dark gray, thick, with some patches of clay.

**GR-65:** trench 1 (30–37.5 m), M: -1.40 m, T: 261°, K: infans I, P: 18<sup>th</sup>–19<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only the upper part of the skeleton was excavated, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, the arms had been bent over the pelvis, and its filling was grayish brown, loose, mixed with mortar and roof tiles. We found a larger piece of coffin plank as well as some coffin nails.

**GR-66:** C-7, M: -1.28 m, T: 260°, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only the upper part of the skeleton was excavated, the rest of it falling outside of the excavation area, the arms were stretched along the body, its filling was dark gray, thick, slightly mixed with mortar. It had been buried on top of GR-18 and GR-142.

**GR-67:** trench 1 (20–25 m), M: -1.53 m, T: 276°, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only the skeleton's right leg was excavated, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, its top section was intersected by GR-75. Its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing patches of clay and chunks of mortar, it had disturbed grave GR-61.

**GR-68:** trench 1 (20–25 m), M: -1.55 m, T: 276°, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

Part of the skeleton's skull and the left arm were excavated, it had been disturbed at the lower arm level by grave GR-70, its filling was brownish gray, thick, slightly mixed with chunks of mortar, it had been buried over GR-71, during the excavation we also uncovered coffin nails.

**GR-69:** trench 1 (20–25 m), M: -1.57 m, T: 275°, K: infans I, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only the crushed skull was preserved, the rest was intersected by graves GR-70 and GR-69, its filling was brownish gray, thick, slightly mixed with chunks of mortar.

**GR-70:** trench 1 (20–25 m), M: -1.90 m, T: 270°, K: iuvenis, P: 18<sup>th</sup>–19<sup>th</sup> cent.

The completely excavated skeleton was in greater part absorbed, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing debris or mortar and roof tiles, coffin nails were uncovered during the excavation. The grave had disturbed GR-68, GR-69 and GR-79.

**GR-71:** trench 1 (25–30 m), M: -1.78 m, T: east-west, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's left leg was preserved along with the heel and the toes, its filling was brownish gray, thick, slightly mixed with chunks of mortar, it is intersected by grave GR-68 and it disturbed GR-78.

**GR-72:** trench 1 (20–25 m), M: 1.7 m, T: 233°, K: newborn, P: 19<sup>th</sup> cent.

The bones were completely absorbed, only the coffin plank was preserved, which was decorated with imprints on its sides and middle, a year number (1826?) could clearly be distinguished. Its filling was gray, loose, containing roof tiles and mortar chunks; it is intersected by grave GR-82.

**GR-73:** trench 1 (15–20 m), T: east-west, P: 19<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only a part of the grave was excavated, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was gray, loose, containing building debris; it had disturbed graves GR-51 and GR-55.

**GR-74:** trench 1 (20–25 m), T: east-west, P: 19<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only a part of the grave was excavated, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was gray, loose, containing roof tiles and chunks of mortar, it had been disturbed by GR-55 and GR-57, and in turn it had been intersected by GR-60.

**GR-75:** trench 1 (20–25 m), T: east-west, P: 17<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only a part of the grave was excavated, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was gray, loose, containing building debris, it had disturbed graves GR-67 and GR-76, it is earlier than the demolishing of the gothic vestry.

**GR-76:** trench 1 (20–25 m), T: east-west, P: 17<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only a part of the grave was excavated, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was gray, loose, containing roof tiles and chunks of mortar, it had been disturbed by graves GR-53, GR-60 and GR-75, it is earlier than the demolishing of the gothic vestry.

**GR-77:** trench 1 (30–35.7 m), M: -1.65 m, T: 282°, K: iuvenis, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's lower part is excavated, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, its filling was brownish gray, thick, mixed with roof tiles and chunks of mortar. We noticed the traces of the coffin 7–8 cm above the skeleton, we also found coffin nails, it intersects grave GR-62.

**GR-78:** trench 1 (26–30 m), M: -1.86 m, T: 248°, K: infans I, P: 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's lower part was excavated, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, the bones were preserved in poor condition, its filling was yellowish brown, thick, mixed with roof tiles and chunks of mortar. During the excavation we found coffin nails, it is intersected by grave GR-72.

**GR-79:** trench 1 (26–30 m), M: -1.67 m, T: 237°, K: infans I, P: 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> cent.

The grave was documented from the waist down, its upper part had been disturbed by GR-70, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, and during the excavation we also found coffin nails.

**GR-80:** trench 1 (26–30 m), M: -1.71 m, T: 262°, K: adultus, P: 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> cent.

The grave was documented from the waist down, its upper part had been intersected by GR-81 and GR-82, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, its filling

was brownish gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, during the excavation we also uncovered coffin nails.

**GR-81:** trench 1 (26–30 m), M: -1.92 m, T: 238°, K: adultus, P: 18<sup>th</sup>–19<sup>th</sup> cent.

Part of the skeleton's skull and its right arm were excavated, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, its filling was brownish gray, mixed, loose, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, during the excavation we found coffin nails, it disturbed grave GR-80.

**GR-82:** trench 1 (26–30 m), T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only a part of the grave was excavated, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar and patches of clay, it had been disturbed by grave GR-72 and it intersects GR-80.

**GR-83:** trench 1 (30–37.5 m), M: -1.96 m, T: 243°, K: adultus, P: 18<sup>th</sup>–19<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's upper part was excavated, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, the skull was crushed, the right arm was bent over the pelvis, the bone in the spine area had become absorbed. Its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing roof tiles and chunks of mortar, it disturbed graves GR-62 and GR-77. The coffin planks were decorated with bronze imprints, especially the edges of the coffin, the inscription was indecipherable.

**GR-84:** trench 1 (30–37.5 m), M: -1.54 m, T: 282°, N: female, K: adultus, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton was excavated down to the pelvis, its lower section fell outside the excavation area. The skull was crushed, the arms were stretched out along the body, the bones were preserved in poor condition. Its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar, stones and roof tiles. It had been dug over the pits of GR-93, GR-95 and GR-96, it partially intersects the early cemetery wall.

**GR-85:** trench 1 (30–37.5 m), M: -1.78 m, T: 252°, K: infans 1, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's skull was excavated, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar and brick debris. In child grave GR-85, on the crushed skull, we uncovered the remains of a coronet made from wire and pearls, complete with a lace cloth in the forehead area. A gilded cloth material was uncovered at the skeleton's shoulder area. The coronet was placed upon a fine brown cloth, next to the ornaments made from spiraled blue wire, there were also some with an elliptic shape, the spaces between them decorated with stitched white pearls. The motifs made from glass pearls were preserved only where the copper wire holding the pearls did not become completely corroded. A fabric strap and a lace ornament were preserved in admirable condition. The wire found on the coronet's right side had blue pearls on it. During the excavation we also uncovered coffin nails; the grave disturbed GR-88.

**GR-86:** trench 1 (30–37.5 m), T: east-west, P: 19<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only a part of the grave was excavated, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, loose,

containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, it disturbed graves GR-53, GR-63 and GR-87.

**GR-87:** trench 1 (30–37.5 m), T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only a part of the grave was excavated, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing pebbles, chunks of mortar and roof tiles, it disturbed grave GR-86.

**GR-88:** trench 1 (30–37.5 m), M: -1.45 m, T: 241°, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's left lower arm and part of its femur was excavated, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area and the other part was intersected by GR-85. The grave had been dug over GR-89.

**GR-89:** trench 1 (30–37.5 m), M: -1.53 m, T: 252°, K: infans 1, P: 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton was excavated from the knees down, its upper part fell outside the excavation area, its filling was brownish gray, thick, mixed, containing patches of clay. We found a coffin plank beneath the bones, no nails were found. The grave had been disturbed by GR-88.

**GR-90:** trench 1 (30–37.5 m), T: east-west, P: 19<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only a part of the grave was excavated, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles.

**GR-91:** trench 1 (30–37.5 m), T: east-west, P: 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> cent.

We observed the pit of the grave only in cross section, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar, it disturbed grave GR-63.

**GR-92:** trench 1 (30–37.5 m), M: -1.49 m, T: 254°, N: male, K: adultus, P: 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's middle section was excavated, its upper part fell outside the excavation area, its lower part was intersected by the cemetery wall. Its filling was brownish gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing clay.

**GR-93:** trench 1 (30–37.5 m), M: -1.67 m, T: 240°, K: adultus, P: 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's left arm was excavated, as well as its part beneath the pelvis, its upper part was intersected by GR-95 and GR-96, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar, and mixed with clay. During the excavation we uncovered coffin nails, grave GR-84 had been buried on top of it.

**GR-94:** trench 1 (30–37.5 m), M: -1.8 m, T: east-west, P: 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only a part of the coffin was uncovered, which was also decorated with bronze imprints, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar and patches of clay, it is intersected by GR-98.

**GR-95:** trench 1 (30–37.5 m), M: -1.8 m, T: 257°, K: iuvenis, P: 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only the skeleton's toes were uncovered, the rest was intersected by GR-96, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar and clay. During the excavation we uncovered a coffin plank as well as coffin nails, grave GR-84 had been buried on top of it and it disturbed GR-93.

**GR-96:** trench 1 (30–37.5 m), T: east-west, P: 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> cent.

We only excavated a part of the grave, its filling was yellowish brown, thick, containing chunks of mortar, pebbles, it disturbed graves GR-93 and GR-95, while GR-84 had been buried on top of it.

**GR-97:** trench 1 (30–37.5 m), T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

We only noticed a part of the coffin, no nails were found, its filling was gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, it disturbed GR-98.

**GR-98:** trench 1 (30–37.5 m), T: east-west, P: 19<sup>th</sup> cent.

We only noticed the large grave, we did not reach the level of the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing roof tiles and chunks of mortar, it disturbed GR-94, GR-97 and GR-119, while it was disturbed by grave 117.

**GR-99:** trench 1 (30–37.5 m), M: -1.4 m, T: east-west, K: infans, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

We noticed the skeleton in the southern cross section, we partially disturbed it during the excavation, its filling was brownish gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing clay, it is earlier than the cemetery wall.

**GR-100:** trench 4, M: -1.45 m, T: 274°, K: iuvenis, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The extended skeleton was completely excavated, with the exception of the skull, the arms had been placed on the pelvis, its filling was gray, thick, slightly mixed with mortar.

**GR-101:** trench 4, M: -1.47 m, T: 265°, K: infans 2, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton was excavated from the pelvis down, its legs were intersected by GR-105, its right arm was placed on the pelvis, the left was stretched out along the body. Its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar and clay, grave GR-106 had been buried on top of it.

**GR-102:** trench 4, M: -1.47 m, T: 265°, K: infans 2, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The extended skeleton was excavated down to the pelvis, the collapsed skull had tilted to the right, its filling was gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar and clay.

**GR-103:** pit 8, M: -1.15 m, T: 262°, K: infans 2, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton was excavated from the pelvis down, its upper part is intersected by the gothic buttress, its filling was brownish gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing chunks of mortar.

**GR-104:** pit 4, P: 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> cent.

We only excavated a part of the grave, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing roof tiles, clay chunks and mortar chunks, it had been buried over GR-106.

**GR-105:** pit 4, P: 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> cent.

We only excavated a part of the grave, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing roof tiles, clay chunks and mortar chunks, it intersects grave 101.

**GR-106:** pit 4, K: newborn, P: 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> cent.

We noticed the cross section of the grave, it had been damaged during the excavation, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing roof tiles, chunks of

clay and mortar, it intersects grave 101 and grave 104 had been buried on top of it.

**GR-107:** pit 4, M: -1.65 m, T: 261°, K: infans 2, P: 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> cent.

The extended skeleton was excavated down to the pelvis, its lower part fell outside the excavation area, part of the bones had become absorbed, the skull was crushed, the arms were slightly bent, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, during the excavation we found coffin nails, it had been buried in a common pit together with GR-108, but in separate a coffin.

**GR-108:** pit 4, M: -1.65 m, T: 261°, K: infans 2, P: 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> cent.

The extended skeleton was excavated down to the pelvis, its lower part fell outside of the excavation area, part of the bones had become absorbed, the skull was crushed, the arms were slightly bent and placed upon the pelvis, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, during the excavation we found coffin nails, it had been buried in a common pit together with GR-107, but in a separate coffin.

**GR-109:** pit 5: (5–10 m), M: -1.1 m, T: 273°, K: infans 1, P: 14<sup>th</sup> cent.

The extended skeleton was excavated down to the knees, its skull was crushed, the arms were stretched out along the body, it was damaged during excavation, its filling was dark gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar, it disturbed grave GR-127, it had been buried on top of grave GR-111, it is earlier than the cemetery wall.

**GR-110:** pit 5 (0–5 m), M: -1.56 m, T: 266°, K: adultus, P: 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The extended skeleton was excavated from the shoulders down, the arms were stretched out along the body, its filling was yellowish brown, thick, containing chunks of mortar and clay, during the excavation we noticed traces of coffin planks, but we did not find any coffin nails, it is intersected by GR-114.

**GR-111:** trench 5 (5–10 m), M: -1.13 m, T: 252°, K: iuvenis, P: 13<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton was excavated from the knees down, it had been partially disturbed by grave 109, its filling was dark gray, thick, slightly mixed with mortar fragments, it is earlier than the first cemetery wall.

**GR-112:** trench 4, M: -1.65 m, T: 244°, K: infans 2, P: 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> cent.

The extended skeleton's skull was crushed, it had tilted slightly to the right, its filling was brownish gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles. The remains of a coronet, woven from metallic wire, decorated with small white and blue pearls, were found on the skull, slipped down to the right side a bit. During the excavation we also found coffin nails.

**GR-113:** trench 5 (5–10 m), M: -1.85 m, T: 237°, N: female, K: adultus, P: 19<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton was excavated from the shoulders to the knees, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, only the longer bones were preserved, the rest having become absorbed. Its filling was gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, we found several coffin nails, it intersected GR-110.

**GR-114:** trench 5 (0–5 m), M: -2.06 m, T: 258°, K: adultus, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton was excavated until the knees, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, the arms were stretched out along the body, the bones were preserved in poor condition. Its filling was gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles. During the excavation we found coffin nails, as well as the remains of the coffin and near the left hand we found a clothing clip. The grave intersects GR-110 and GR-121.

**GR-115:** trench 5 (10–16.7 m), M: -0.97 m, T: 263°, K: newborn, P: 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton was partially damaged during excavation, the skull was missing, the legs were slightly bent, the arms were stretched out along the body, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar, it had disturbed GR-145.

**GR-116:** trench 5 (0–5 m), T: east-west, P: 19<sup>th</sup> cent. We only excavated a part of the grave, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing roof tiles and mortar, it was in an undeterminable superimposition with grave GR-117.

**GR-117:** trench 5 (0–5 m), T: east-west, P: 19<sup>th</sup> cent. We only excavated a part of the grave, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing roof tiles and mortar, it was in an undeterminable superimposition with grave GR-116, it intersected GR-98 and GR-118.

**GR-118:** trench 5 (0–5 m), T: east-west, P: 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> cent.

We only excavated a part of the grave, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing mortar, it disturbed grave GR-122 and in turn was disturbed by graves GR-98 and GR-117.

**GR-119:** trench 5 (0–5 m), T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent. We only excavated a part of the grave, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing mortar, roof tiles and clay patches, it is intersected by GR-98, it disturbed GR-120.

**GR-120:** trench 5 (0–5 m), T: east-west, P: 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> cent.

We excavated only one part of the grave, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing mortar and brick debris, it is intersected by grave GR-121, and in turn it disturbs grave GR-122.

**GR-121:** trench 5 (0–5 m), T: east-west, P: 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> cent.

We only excavated a part of the grave, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing mortar, roof tiles and clay patches, it disturbed graves GR-121 and GR-114.

**GR-122:** trench 5 (0–5 m), T: east-west, P: 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> cent.

We only excavated a part of the grave, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was gray, slightly mixed, containing mortar, it is intersected by graves GR-121 and GR-118.

**GR-123:** trench 5 (5–10 m), M: -1.14 m, T: 225°, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> cent.

We excavated the skeleton from the knees down, its filling was dark gray, thick, containing building debris and chunks of mortar. It had disturbed the first

cemetery wall and grave GR-135, and it is intersected by grave GR-136.

**GR-124:** trench 5 (5–10 m), M: -1.70 m, T: 262°, K: iuvenis, P: 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only the femur and part of the tibia were left of the skeleton which had been disturbed to a high degree, its filling was gray, loose, containing mortar chunks and roof tiles, it is intersected by GR-128.

**GR-125:** trench 5 (5–10 m), M: -1.78 m, T: 251°, N: female, K: adultus, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

Its skull had been disturbed by GR-124, it was excavated until the knees, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, its filling was gray, loose, and containing roof tiles and chunks of mortar, during the excavation we also found coffin nails. It intersects grave GR-126.

**GR-126:** trench 5 (5–10 m) M: -1.78 m, T: east-west, K: adultus, P: 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only the skeleton's ankle was preserved, the right one was found later on, it received a separate number (GR-134), its filling was gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar, during the excavation we also found coffin nails, the grave is intersected by GR-126.

**GR-127:** trench 5 (5–10 m), M: -1.08 m, T: 240°, K: iuvenis, P: 12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only part of the skeleton's femur and the tibiae were preserved, its filling was gray, thick and slightly mixed. It is intersected by graves GR-109 and GR-128, and it is earlier than the first cemetery wall.

**GR-128:** trench 5 (5–10 m), M: -1.01 m, T: 218°, K: iuvenis, P: 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's femur and tibia were excavated, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing building debris, during the excavation we found traces of a coffin, it had been buried on top of graves GR-129 and GR-132, it disturbed graves GR-124 and GR-127.

**GR-129:** trench 5 (5–10 m), M: -1.17 m, T: 219°, K: adultus, P: 13<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's left tibia and ankle are excavated, its filling is brownish gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar, it had been disturbed by grave GR-130, it is earlier than the first cemetery wall.

**GR-130:** trench 5 (5–10 m), M: -1.28 m, T: 219°, K: adultus, P: 13<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> cent.

The body's lower part was excavated as the part from the knees up fell outside the excavation area, its filling was gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar, it disturbed grave GR-129, it is earlier than the first cemetery wall.

**GR-131:** trench 5 (5–10 m), M: -1.92 m, T: 247°, K: adultus, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's right femur, tibia and ankle were excavated, its filling was gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, during the excavation we found coffin nails as well as a few coffin decorative imprints, it is intersected by GR-113.

**GR-132:** trench 5 (5–10 m), M: -1.18 m, T: 264°, K: adultus, P: 12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's tibia and ankle were excavated, the upper part fell outside the excavation area, its filling was gray, thick, slightly mixed, grave GR-128 had been buried on top of it.

**GR-133:** trench 5 (5–10 m), M: -1.66 m, T: 250°, K: adultus, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

Part of the skeleton's femur was preserved, its upper part fell outside the excavation area, the lower part had become absorbed, its filling was gray, loose, containing mortar chunks, roof tiles and brick debris, during the excavation we found coffin nails, it had disturbed grave GR-111.

**GR-134:** see the description of grave GR-126.

**GR-135:** trench 5 (5–10 m), M: -1.35 m, T: 259°, K: adultus, P: 12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton was preserved from the pelvis down, its filling was brownish gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing patches of clay, it had been disturbed by graves GR-123, GR-129 and GR-130.

**GR-136:** trench 5 (5–10 m), P: 19<sup>th</sup> cent.

We only excavated a part of the grave, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing roof tiles, chunks of clay, mortar and brick debris, it disturbed GR-123.

**GR-137:** trench 6, M: -1.29 m, T: 270°, K: adultus, P: 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The extended skeleton was excavated until the knees, its lower part was disturbed by GR-120, the arms were stretched out along the body, its filling was grayish brown, thick, mixed with chunks of mortar, during the excavation we also uncovered several coffin nails, we found a silver ring on the ring finger of the left hand (*Table 12.15*), and we also recovered from the filling a medieval spur, in secondary position. One of the spur's arms is missing, its length is 11.5 cm (*Table 13.1*).

**GR-138:** pit 9, M: -1.33 m, T: 263°, K: adultus, P: 12<sup>th</sup>–13<sup>th</sup> cent.

The extended skeleton was excavated until the pelvis, the left side of its skull was intersected by the nave's southern wall, its right side had been disturbed by GR-141, its filling was brownish gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing patches of clay, grave GR-143 had been buried over it.

**GR-139:** pit 9, trench 8, M: -1.33 m, T: 263°, N: female, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton was excavated until its pelvis, its lower part had been disturbed by grave GR-191, its filling was loose, it contained chunks of mortar and fresco fragments, the skull had the remains of a much corroded coronet made from metallic wire, which had been set in place with leather, we did not find traces of a coffin.

**GR-140:** pit 9, M: -1.37 m, T: east-west, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's ankle was excavated, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, its filling was brownish gray, loose, mixed, containing mortar chunks.

**GR-141:** pit 9, T: east-west, P: 14<sup>th</sup> cent.

We only excavated a part of the grave, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, thick, we found a denarius in secondary position, minted under John Hunyadi silver denarius from 1446 it had disturbed grave GR-138 and grave GR-143 was buried over it (*Table 12.3*).

**GR-142:** pit 7, M: -1.37 m, T: 271°, K: adultus, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

The extended skeleton was preserved until the pelvis,

its right hand and lower section had been disturbed by unexcavated graves, its left arm was stretched out along the body, its filling was brownish gray, thick, slightly mixed, grave GR-66 had been buried over it.

**GR-143:** pit 9, M: -1.18 m, T: east-west, K: adultus, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

We noticed the skeleton in the pit's eastern cross section, its skull was damaged during the excavation, its filling was brownish gray, thick, slightly mixed, it had been buried over graves GR-138 and GR-141.

**GR-144:** pit 9, trench 8, M: -1.38 m, T: 254°, N: female, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> cent.

The extended skeleton was excavated until its pelvis, its lower part fell outside the excavation area, its filling was brownish gray, thick, mixed, containing chunks of mortar and fresco fragments, we found a broken silver ring on the left hand's ring finger, Noble patina and copper chloride on the surface of a copper ring broken into 5 pieces. The exterior of the ring has two decorative lines scratched in it, parallel with the edges, its diameter 1.7–1.8 cm, the other one 2–2.2 cm. We noticed the discoloring caused by a coronet made from metallic wire on the skull, it is intersected by grave 191.

**GR-145:** trench 5 (10–16.7 m), M: -1.11 m, T: 308°, K: iuvenis, P: 13<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's middle part was preserved, the arms were stretched out along the body, its filling was dark gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing chunks of mortar, it had been disturbed by grave GR-115, graves GR-149 and GR-153 had been buried over it, it is earlier than the first cemetery wall.

**GR-146:** trench 5 (10–16.7 m), M: -1.35, T: east-west, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

Only the skeleton's ankle and toes were preserved, its filling was brownish gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing chunks of mortar, during the excavation we noticed the imprint of the coffin's edge, we assume that it did not have a bottom, we did not find any coffin nails, it had disturbed grave GR-148 and it is intersected by grave GR-156.

**GR-147:** trench 5 (10–16.7 m), M: -1.25 m, T: east-west, K: adultus, P: 13<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's left ankle and its toes were preserved, its filling was dark gray, mixed with patches of mortar, its top part was intersected by GR-155.

**GR-148:** trench 5 (10–16.7 m), M: -1.20 m, T: 246°, K: iuvenis, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

Part of the skeleton's femur, its tibia and its ankle were excavated, the rest of it had been disturbed by GR-146, its filling was brownish gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing patches of clay.

**GR-149:** trench 5 (10–16.7 m), M: -1.30 m, T: 282°, N: male, K: adultus, P: 13<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> cent.

Its skull had been disturbed by GR-153, its right leg, from the knee down, fell outside the excavation area, its left leg had been disturbed by grave GR-151, its filling was gray, thick, containing patches of clay, mixed, the first cemetery wall had been built over it, it intersects grave GR-145, and grave GR-152 had been buried over it.

**GR-150:** trench 5 (10–16.7 m), M: -1.20 m, T: 232°, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> cent.



The extended skeleton was excavated from the pelvis down, its upper part fell outside the excavation area, its filling was gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar, during the excavation we uncovered traces of coffin planks, we did not find any coffin nails, it had disturbed grave GR-152.

**GR-151:** trench 5 (10–16.7 m), M: -1.33 m, T: 248°, K: iuvenis, P: 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> cent.

The complete extended skeleton was excavated, its skull had been disturbed by GR-170, its left hand was on the pelvis, the right was stretched put along the body. Its filling was brownish gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing chunks of mortar, during the excavation we noticed the traces of coffin planks, no coffin nails were found, it disturbed grave GR-152, and it had been buried over grave GR-149, it intersects grave GR-170.

**GR-152:** trench 5 (10–16.7 m), M: -1.23 m, T: 316°, K: adultus, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's pelvic area, the femur and a part of the arms were left, which had been placed over the pelvis, its upper part was disturbed by GR-153, and the rest by graves GR-150 and GR-151. Its filling was gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing chunks of mortar. It had been buried near the first cemetery wall, over grave GR-149.

**GR-153:** trench 5 (10–16.7 m), M: -1.23 m, T: 322°, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's tibia, ankle bones and toe bones were excavated, its filling was gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar and building debris, during the excavation coffin nails were also found, it had disturbed grave GR-152, it was buried following the demolishing of the first cemetery wall.

**GR-154:** trench 5 (10–16.7 m), M: -1.4 m, T: 305°, N: male, K: adultus, P: 17<sup>th</sup> cent.

The entire extended skeleton was excavated, the skull was crushed, the bones had crumbled in the spine area, the arms were stretched out along the body, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing building debris and chunks of mortar, during the excavation we found coffin planks as well as coffin nails, it had been disturbed by grave GR-157, it was buried following the demolishing of the first cemetery wall.

**GR-155:** trench 5 (10–16.7 m), M: -1.25 m, T: east-west, K: adultus, P: 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's left lower arm and finger bones were excavated, the rest fell outside the excavation area, its filling was brownish gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing chunks of mortar, it had disturbed grave GR-147, and in turn it had been disturbed by burials GR-156 and GR-161.

**GR-156:** trench 5 (10–16.7 m), M: -1.25 m, T: east-west, P: 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> cent.

Part of the wooden coffin was preserved but the bones had all crumbled away, during the excavation we also found coffin nails, its filling was brownish gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, it had been buried over GR-160, and graves GR-158 and GR-159 were buried over it, it disturbed graves GR-146 and GR-155.

**GR-157:** trench 5 (10–16.7 m), M: -1.67 m, T: 304°, K: infans 2, P: 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> cent.

The extended skeleton was completely excavated, its preservation state was poor, the arms were stretched out along the body, its filling was brownish gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, during the excavation we uncovered coffin planks on a large surface, along with coffin nails, it had disturbed grave GR-154 and it is intersected by GR-171.

**GR-158:** trench 5 (10–16.7 m), M: -1.45 m, T: 279°, K: newborn, P: 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton was partially damaged during the excavation, the arms were placed over the pelvis, part of the bones had crumbled away, the coffin's edge could clearly be distinguished, no nails were found, its filling was gray, thick, mixed with mortar. It had been buried over grave GR-156, and in the same coffin as burial GR-159.

**GR-159:** trench 5 (10–16.7 m), M: -1.45 m, T: 279°, K: newborn, P: 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton was partly damaged during the excavation, the arms were placed over the pelvis, part of the bones had crumbled away, the edge of the coffin could clearly be distinguished, no nails were found. Its filling was gray, thick, mixed with mortar, it had been buried over grave GR-156, and in the same coffin as GR-158.

**GR-160:** trench 5 (18–24 m), M: -1.2 m, T: 289°, K: infans 2, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

Part of the lower leg was excavated, the body's upper part was disturbed by GR-168, its filling was gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing chunks of mortar and brick debris, graves GR-156 and GR-167 had been buried over it.

**GR-161:** trench 5 (10–16.7 m), M: -1.86 m, T: 280°, K: adultus, P: 19<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's left side was excavated, the condition of the bones was poor, the body's right side fell out of the excavation area, the arms were placed on the pelvis, its filling was gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, as well as the residual bone material of several other disturbed burials, its filling yielded a fragment from a copper imprint. During the excavation we found coffin nails, it disturbed grave GR-155.

**GR-162:** trench 7, T: east-west, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

During the excavation we only noticed the pit of the grave, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was yellowish brown, clayey and mixed with chunks of mortar.

**GR-163:** trench 7, T: east-west, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

During the excavation we only noticed the pit of the grave, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was yellowish brown, clayey and mixed with rocks and chunks of mortar.

**GR-164:** trench 7, T: east-west, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

During the excavation we only noticed the pit of the grave, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was grayish brown, mixed with rocks, clay and chunks of mortar.

**GR-165:** trench 7, T: east-west, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

During the excavation we only noticed the pit of the grave, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was yellowish brown, mixed with clay and chunks of mortar.

**GR-166:** trench 7, T: east-west, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.



During the excavation we only noticed the pit of the grave, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was yellowish brown, mixed with clay and chunks of mortar.

**GR-167:** trench 5 (10–16.7 m), M: -1.52 m, T: 279°, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's skull and its right side fell outside the excavation area, the bones of the left hand had been disturbed by grave GR-168, the pelvis and vertebrae had crumbled away. Its filling was gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing chunks of mortar, during the excavation we noticed the traces of coffin planks, no nails were found. It had been buried over GR-160 and it is intersected by grave 169.

**GR-168:** trench 5 (10–16.7 m), M: -1.86 m, T: 286°, K: infans 2, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

The entire skeleton was excavated, most of the bones had become absorbed, copper buttons were found in the chest area. The fragments of three copper buttons with iron fastening rings, encased in textile, found in very poor condition. The textile cover of the copper buttons was preserved by the copper's corrosion residues. The metallic corrosion-residues on the back of one of the buttons had preserved the texture of the clothing piece it used to be attached to. Its filling was gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, it disturbed graves GR-160, GR-167 and GR-172.

**GR-169:** trench 5 (10–16.7 m), M: -1.92 m, T: 291°, K: adultus, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

We completely excavated the extended skeleton, part of the bones had become absorbed, the arms were bent on the pelvis, its filling was light gray, loose, mixed, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles. Coffin planks and nails were found during the excavation, the edge of the coffin could clearly be distinguished, it partially disturbed grave GR-167 and grave GR-176 had been buried over it.

**GR-170:** trench 5 (10–16.7 m), T: east-west, P: 17<sup>th</sup> cent.

We noticed a part of the pit of the grave, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar and brick debris, it partially disturbed grave GR-151.

**GR-171:** trench 5 (10–16.7 m), M: -1.7 m, T: east-west, K: adultus?, P: 17<sup>th</sup>–18<sup>th</sup> cent.

The grave was preserved in very poor condition, the bones had crumbled away completely, its filling was dark gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles. During the excavation we noticed the traces of coffin planks, we found the remains of the cloth of a corroded coronet on the skull, it partially disturbed grave GR-157.

**GR-172:** trench 5 (16.7–24 m), M: -1.42 m, T: 281°, K: adultus, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's pelvic area and the left arm were excavated, its upper part had been disturbed by GR-168, the rest fell outside the excavation area, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar and brick debris.

**GR-173:** trench 5 (16.7–24 m), M: -1.32 m, T: 283°, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The extended skeleton was completely excavated, the skull had tilted slightly to the right, the left arm was

bent over the pelvis, the right was extended along the body, its filling was gray, thick, slightly mixed with mortar, during the excavation we found a coffin plank but no nails were uncovered. The grave had been buried over GR-179 and it disturbed graves GR-174, GR-180 and GR-181.

**GR-174:** trench 5 (16.7–24 m), M: -1.38 m, T: 279°, K: adultus, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

We completely excavated the skeleton, its skull and its right side, with the exception of the tibia, had been disturbed by GR-173, the arms were stretched out along the body, its filling was gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar.

**GR-175:** trench 5 (16.7–24 m), M: -1.38 m, T: 269°, K: adultus, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

We excavated the complete skeleton, we did not find its skull, the left side had been disturbed by grave GR-185, the right arm was intersected by GR-182. Its filling was gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar, it had been buried over grave GR-177.

**GR-176:** trench 5 (10–16.7 m), M: -1.45 m, T: 285°, K: adultus, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

We only uncovered the skeleton's partial skull and its right upper arm, its filling was dark gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, during the excavation we found coffin nails, its pit had been dug over GR-169 and it had disturbed grave GR-178.

**GR-177:** trench 5 (16.7–24 m), M: -1.55 m, T: 283°, K: adultus, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

We excavated the entire skeleton, its skull had been disturbed by GR-175, its right arm by GR-183, the upper part of the right arm by GR-182, its filling was gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing chunks of mortar, grave 175 had been buried over it.

**GR-178:** trench 5 (16.7–24 m), M: -1.88 m, T: 273°, K: iuvenis, P: 17<sup>th</sup> cent.

The entire skeleton had crumbled away, its filling was gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, we detected the remains of coffin planks. Small perforated round discs were found in the shoulder area, both on the left and right sides, which were decorative elements of his clothing. Silver discs, found in good condition, covered with the alloying material's corrosion products. The silver wire was coiled up in a spring like shape, then cut across parallel with the spring's axis, and the resulting rings were pressed into discs. During the excavation of the grave we found 69 pieces, their diameter 0.5 cm, the copper needle with a bulb shaped ending was slightly bent, its length 1.8 cm (*Table 12.10*). The grave had been disturbed by GR-176 and GR-186.

**GR-179:** trench 5 (16.7–24 m), M: -1.49 m, T: 288°, K: adultus, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

The left femur and the tibiae were excavated, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, its filling was brownish gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing chunks of mortar, grave GR-173 had been buried over it.

**GR-180:** trench 5 (16.7–24 m), M: -1.37 m, T: 273°, K: newborn, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skull of the completely excavated skeleton had been disturbed by GR-173, the rest of it was damaged during work, the arms were stretched out along the

body, its filling was brownish gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing chunks of mortar, it had been buried in a the same pit as GR-181, it is intersected by grave GR-173.

**GR-181:** trench 5 (16.7–24 m), M: -1.37 m, T: 273°, K: infans 1, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skull of the completely excavated skeleton had been disturbed by GR-173, the rest of it was damaged during work, the arms were stretched along the body, its filling was brownish gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing chunks of mortar, it had been buried in the same pit as GR-180, it is intersected by grave GR-173.

**GR-182:** trench 5 (16.7–24 m), M: -1.88 m, T: 270°, K: adultus, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton was excavated from the femur down, its upper part fell outside the excavation area, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, during the excavation we found coffin planks as well as nails, it had disturbed graves GR-175 and GR-177, it is intersected by grave GR-183.

**GR-183:** trench 5 (24–28.7 m), M: -1.97 m, T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

The grave's left side was excavated, the greater part of the skeleton fell outside the excavation area, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, during the excavation we found coffin nails. We noticed the traces of a green cloth in the chest area, it had disturbed graves GR-177 and GR-182, it is intersected by grave GR-184.

**GR-184:** trench 5 (24–28.7 m), T: east-west, P: 19<sup>th</sup> cent.

We noticed the large size pit of the grave, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, it had disturbed graves GR-183, GR-189 and GR-190.

**GR-185:** trench 5 (16.7–24 m), T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

We excavated the skeleton's right side, most of it fell outside the excavation area, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles. During the excavation we noticed traces of coffin planks, it had disturbed grave GR-175.

**GR-186:** trench 5 (16.7–24 m), T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

We only documented the pit of the grave, we did not reach the level of the bones, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, it had disturbed graves GR-178 and GR-187.

**GR-187:** trench 5 (16.7–24 m), T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

We documented the pit of the grave in the cross section, its filling was gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, it had been disturbed by the pit of grave GR-186.

**GR-188:** trench 5 (24–28.7 m), M: -1.53 m, T: 275°, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> cent.

The grave's right side was excavated, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, the right arm was placed over the pelvis, the bones were in poor condition. Its filling was gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar and brick debris, GR-190 had been buried over it, it disturbed grave GR-189 and it was intersected by the pit of GR-193.

**GR-189:** trench 5 (24–28.7 m), M: -1.42 m, T: 275°, K: infans 2, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's skull and its vertebrae were left, its filling was gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar, it had been disturbed by grave GR-188 and it is intersected by grave GR-184.

**GR-190:** trench 5 (24–28.7 m), M: -1.53 m, T: 275°, N: female, K: adultus, P: 17<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skull of the completely excavated skeleton was crushed, the uncovered bones were in pretty poor condition, its filling was brownish gray, thick, mixed with mortar, during the excavation we found coffin nails and the remains of coffin planks and we found the remains of a metal wire coronet on the skull. The grave had been buried over GR-198, its left side was intersected by the pit of grave 193, it disturbed graves GR-184 and GR-188.

**GR-191:** trench 8, M: -1.54 m, T: 291°, K: infans 2, P: 17<sup>th</sup> cent.

We excavated the skeleton until the pelvis, the bones were in poor condition, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar and fresco fragments, it had disturbed graves GR-139 and GR-144.

**GR-192:** trench 8, M: -1.56 m, T: 291°, N: female, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton was excavated until the pelvis, the left arm was stretched along the body, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar and fresco fragments, during the excavation we detected a coffin plank, no nails were found, it is intersected by GR-193.

**GR-193:** trench 8, T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent. We documented the pit of the grave, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, it had disturbed graves GR-188, GR-190 and GR-192.

**GR-194:** trench 5 (24–28.7 m), M: -1.64 m, T: 267°, K: iuvenis, P: 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> cent.

The entire grave was excavated with the exception of the skeleton's lower leg and right hand, the arms were in stretched out position along the body. Its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar, we found coffin planks as well as coffin nails, it had been buried over graves GR-195 and GR-203, it is intersected by grave GR-202.

**GR-195:** trench 5 (24–28.7 m), M: -1.51 m, T: 257°, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> cent.

The grave's left side was excavated, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, the ribs and vertebrae had become absorbed, its filling was gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar, we detected the remains of a coffin plank, no nails were found. GR-194 had been buried over it, while it was buried over grave GR-203 and it is intersected by grave GR-202.

**GR-196:** trench 5 (24–28.7 m), M: -1.36 m, T: 274°, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> cent.

The completely excavated skeleton's skull and upper part were left, its filling was gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar and brick pigments, during the excavation we detected a coffin plank, no nails were found, it was disturbed by grave GR-197, it had been buried over grave GR-201 and GR-204 was buried over it.

**GR-197:** trench 5 (24–28.7 m), M: -1.64 m, T: 279°, N: male, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

We excavated the complete skeleton, the crushed skull was tilted to the left, a part of the ribs and vertebrae had become absorbed, during the excavation we found traces of a coffin plank, no nails were found, it had disturbed graves GR-196 and GR-201, it is intersected by grave GR-202.

**GR-198:** trench 5 (24–28.7 m), T: east-west, P: 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> cent.

During the excavation we only documented the pit of the grave, we did not reach the level of the grave, its filling was gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar and brick debris, grave GR-190 had been buried over it.

**GR-199:** trench 5 (28–35.8 m), M: -1.42 m, T: 277°, K: adultus, P: 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's left side was excavated, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, the ribs and the vertebrae had become absorbed, the arm was stretched out along the body, its filling was gray, mixed, containing chunks of mortar, it had been buried over GR-200.

**GR-200:** trench 5 (28–35.8 m), M: -1.54 m, T: 267°, K: adultus, P: 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The grave was completely excavated, the skull and the left side were disturbed by grave GR-209, its right arm was stretched out along the body, its filling was gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar, GR-199 had been buried over it.

**GR-201:** trench 5 (24–28.7 m), M: -1.48 m, T: 278°, K: infans 2, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skull of the completely excavated skeleton was tilted to the right, the skeleton's left side was disturbed by GR-197, its right side by GR-202, its filling was gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar, during the excavation we detected the remains of a coffin plank, no nails were found, grave GR-197 had been buried over it.

**GR-202:** trench 5 (24–28.7 m), M: -1.55 m, T: east-west, K: infans 2, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

We excavated the pit's right side, the bones had become completely absorbed, its filling was gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, during the excavation we found coffin planks, it had been buried over graves GR-194, GR-195, GR-197, it is intersected by graves GR-201 and 204.

**GR-203:** trench 5 (24–28.7 m), M: -1.69 m, T: east-west, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

We excavated the grave's left side, no bones were found in the edge of the pit, they fell outside the excavation area, its filling was gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing chunks of mortar, it was disturbed by grave GR-201 and GR-204 had been buried over it.

**GR-204:** trench 5 (24–28.7 m), T: east-west, P: 15<sup>th</sup>–16<sup>th</sup> cent.

A part of the grave was documented, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was gray, thick, slightly mixed, containing chunks of mortar, graves GR-196, GR-202 and GR-203 had been buried over it and it was intersected by GR-205.

**GR-205:** trench 5 (24–28.7 m), T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

A part of the grave was documented, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was gray, loose, mixed,

containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, it disturbed grave GR-204.

**GR-206:** trench 5 (28.7–35.8 m), T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

A part of the grave was documented, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, loose, mixed, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, it disturbed grave GR-208.

**GR-207:** trench 5 (28.7–35.8 m), T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

A part of the grave was documented, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, loose, mixed, containing clay, chunks of mortar and roof tiles, it disturbed grave GR-208.

**GR-208:** trench 5 (28.7–35.8 m), T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

A part of the grave was documented, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, loose, mixed, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, it was disturbed by the pit of GR-207, it is intersected by grave GR-206.

**GR-209:** trench 5 (28.7–35.8 m), M: -1.82 m, T: 269°, K: adultus, P: 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> cent.

The completely excavated skeleton had almost entirely crumbled away, a part of the long bones remained, its filling was gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar, it disturbed GR-200.

**GR-210:** trench 5 (28.7–35.8 m), M: -1.63 m, T: 275°, K: iuvenis, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's right leg was excavated, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, it was disturbed by GR-211 from the pelvis up, its filling was gray, thick, mixed with mortar, it is intersected by grave GR-211.

**GR-211:** trench 5 (28.7–35.8 m), M: -1.86 m, T: 268°, K: iuvenis, P: 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's left side and its legs were excavated, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, the left hand was stretched out next to the body, its filling was gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar, it disturbed grave GR-210.

**GR-212:** trench 5 (28.7–35.8 m), M: -1.69 m, T: 268°, K: iuvenis, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's lower leg was excavated, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, its filling was light gray, thick, mixed with mortar.

**GR-213:** trench 5 (28.7–35.8 m), M: -1.63 m, T: 275°, K: iuvenis, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's right leg was excavated, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, its filling was yellowish brown, containing mortar, it had been buried over GR-214.

**GR-214:** trench 5 (28.7–35.8 m), M: -1.63 m, T: 275°, K: iuvenis, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.

The skeleton's right leg was excavated, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, its filling was brownish gray, containing mortar, it had been buried over GR-213.

**GR-215:** pit 10, T: east-west, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.

We documented a part of the grave, a few ribs were uncovered, its filling was gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar, it was disturbed by grave GR-216.

**GR-216:** pit 10, T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.  
We excavated a part of the pit detected in the cross section, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles, it disturbed graves GR-215 and GR-217.

**GR-217:** pit 10, T: east-west, P: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> cent.  
We excavated a part of the pit, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar, it was disturbed by GR-216.

**GR-218:** trench 9, M: -1.31 m, T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.

We reached the top part of the skull inside the grave, the rest of it fell outside the excavation area, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar, it is intersected by the pit of grave GR-219.

**GR-219:** trench 9, T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.  
We excavated a part of the pit, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar, it intersects grave GR-218.

**GR-220:** trench 9, T: east-west, P: 13<sup>th</sup>–14<sup>th</sup> cent.  
We documented the skull of the grave in the cross section, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing

some mortar chunks, it was covered by the gothic layers.

**GR-221:** trench 9, T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.  
We excavated a part of the pit, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles.

**GR-222:** trench 9, T: east-west, P: 18<sup>th</sup> cent.  
We excavated a part of the pit, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, loose, containing chunks of mortar and roof tiles.

**GR-223:** trench 9, T: east-west, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.  
We excavated a part of the pit, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was grayish brown, thick, containing chunks of mortar.

**GR-224:** trench 9, T: east-west, P: 16<sup>th</sup> cent.  
We excavated a part of the pit, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar.

**GR-225:** trench 9, T: east-west, P: 16<sup>th</sup>–17<sup>th</sup> cent.  
We excavated a part of the pit, we did not reach the skeleton, its filling was brownish gray, thick, containing chunks of mortar.

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**Zsolt NYÁRÁDI**

Haáz Rezső Museum  
Odorheiu Secuiesc, RO

## Rezumat

Restaurarea bisericii monument din Mugeni (magh. Bögöz), începută în 2012, a oferit prilejul efectuării unor săpături arheologice preventive în cimitirul medieval al aşezării. Lucrările de drenaj au permis ocazional surprinderea unor nivele de construcție a bisericii. Prin trasarea unor secțiuni și sondaje în partea estică, nordică și sudică a bisericii s-au putut identifica mai multe orizonturi de înmormântare ale cimitirului, deschis în secolul al XII-lea și folosit cu

intensitate variabilă, dar în mod constant, până la finalul secolului al XIX-lea. S-au identificat părțile intens folosite ale cimitirului. Mormintele dezvelite nu oferă date suficiente pentru o analiză demografică detaliată a aşezării, analiza lor însă aduce noi date importante referitoare la efectele adoptării și îndeplinirii regulilor impuse prin lege din secolul al XVIII-lea. Analiza antropolgică a scheletelor păstrate relevă unele aspecte ale vieții locuitorilor satului în epoca medievală și modernă.

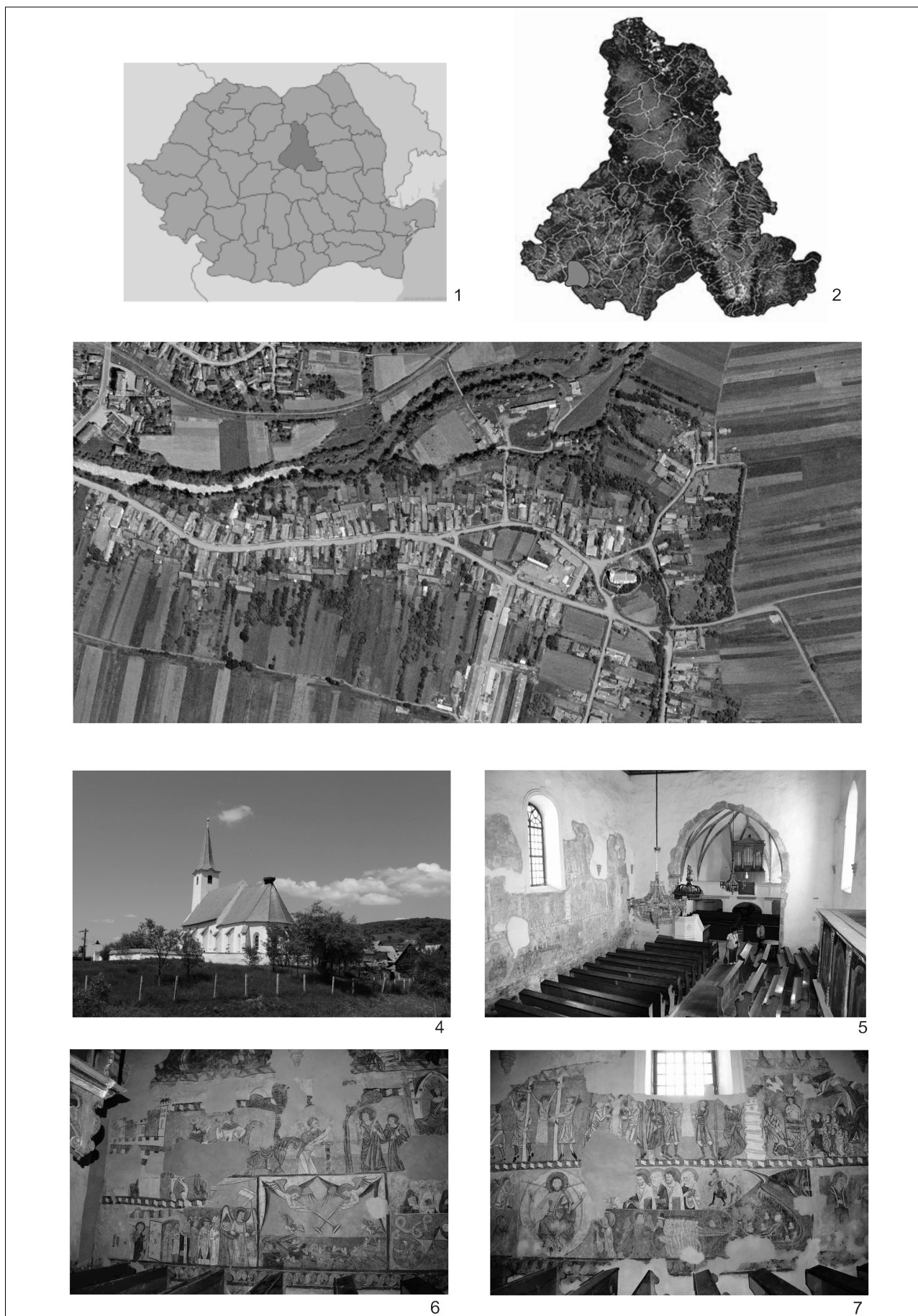


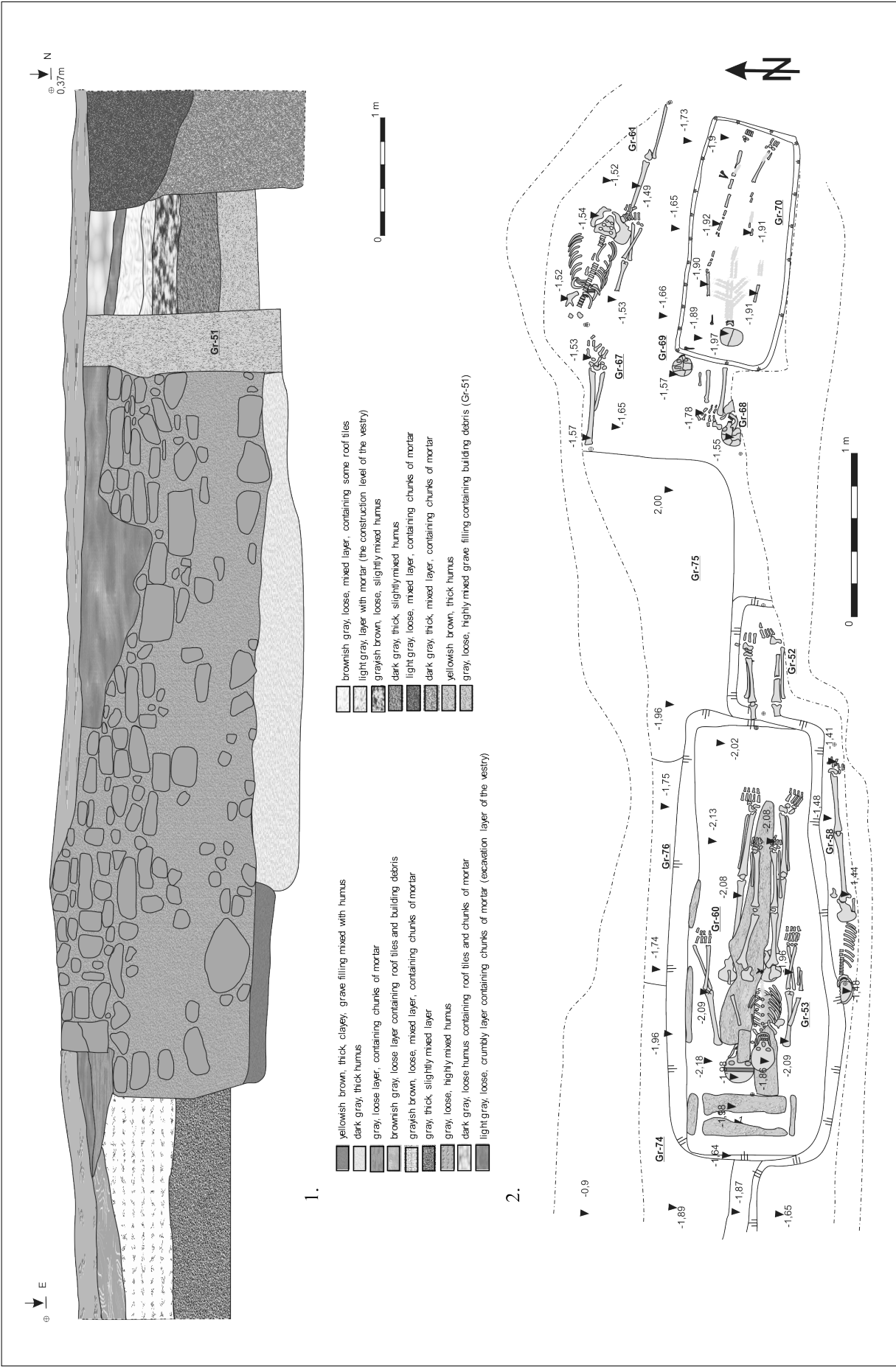
Plate 1. 1: Map of Romania, with Harghita County; 2: Map of Harghita County with Bögöz commune; 3: Satellite image of Bögöz and its church; 4: The medieval church in Bögöz, south eastern view; 5: The interior of the church in Bögöz; 6–7: The restored 14<sup>th</sup> century wall paintings on the church's northern wall.





Plate 2. 1: Detail from a dwelling dated to the Árpád dynasty, with the graves which had been dug into it (obj. 3), southern view; 2: Detail from the early cemetery wall in the church's south eastern side, northern view; 3: Detail from the northern wall of the demolished gothic vestry; 4: The wall of the Romanesque and the gothic vestry, northern view; 5: Detail from trench 5 with the excavated graves, the church's southern side; 6: Grave 76 with the excavated coffin imprints; 7: Grave 45 in a half sitting position; 8: Burial dated to the Árpád dynasty on the church's northern side (pit 4.)

Plate 3. 1: Pit 1 (15–25 m), southern witness; 2: Pit 1 (20–26 m), investigated surface.





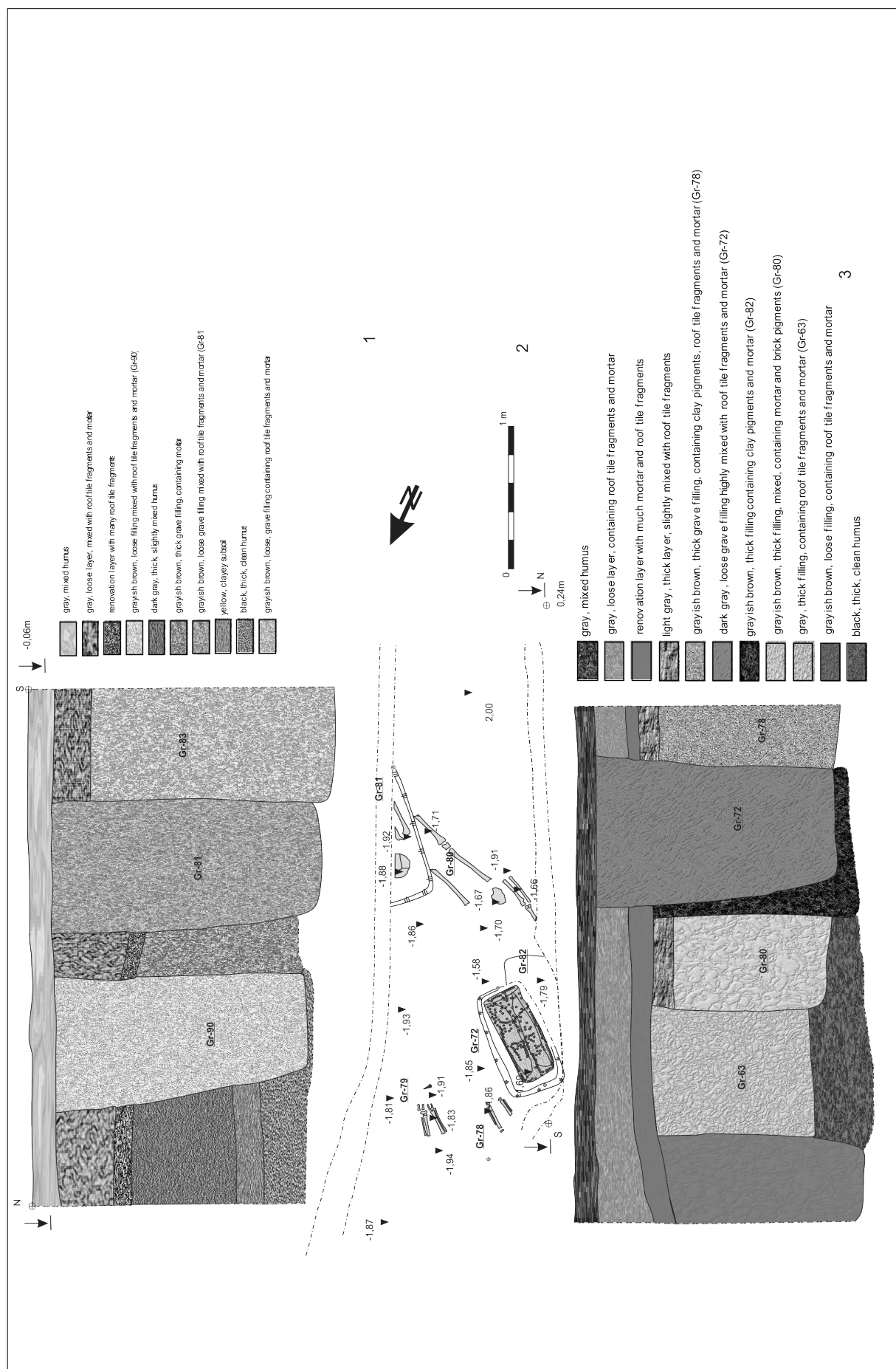
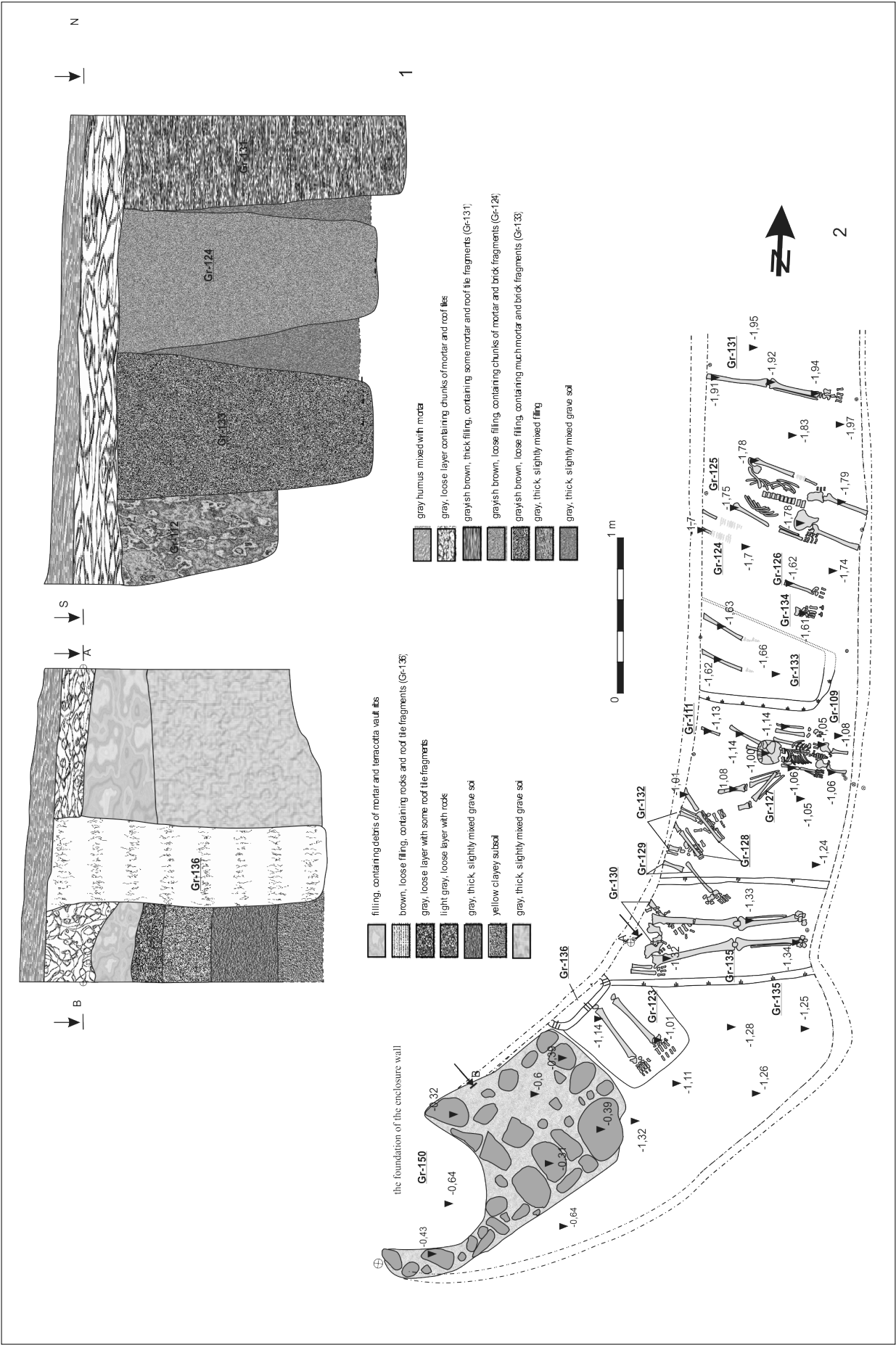
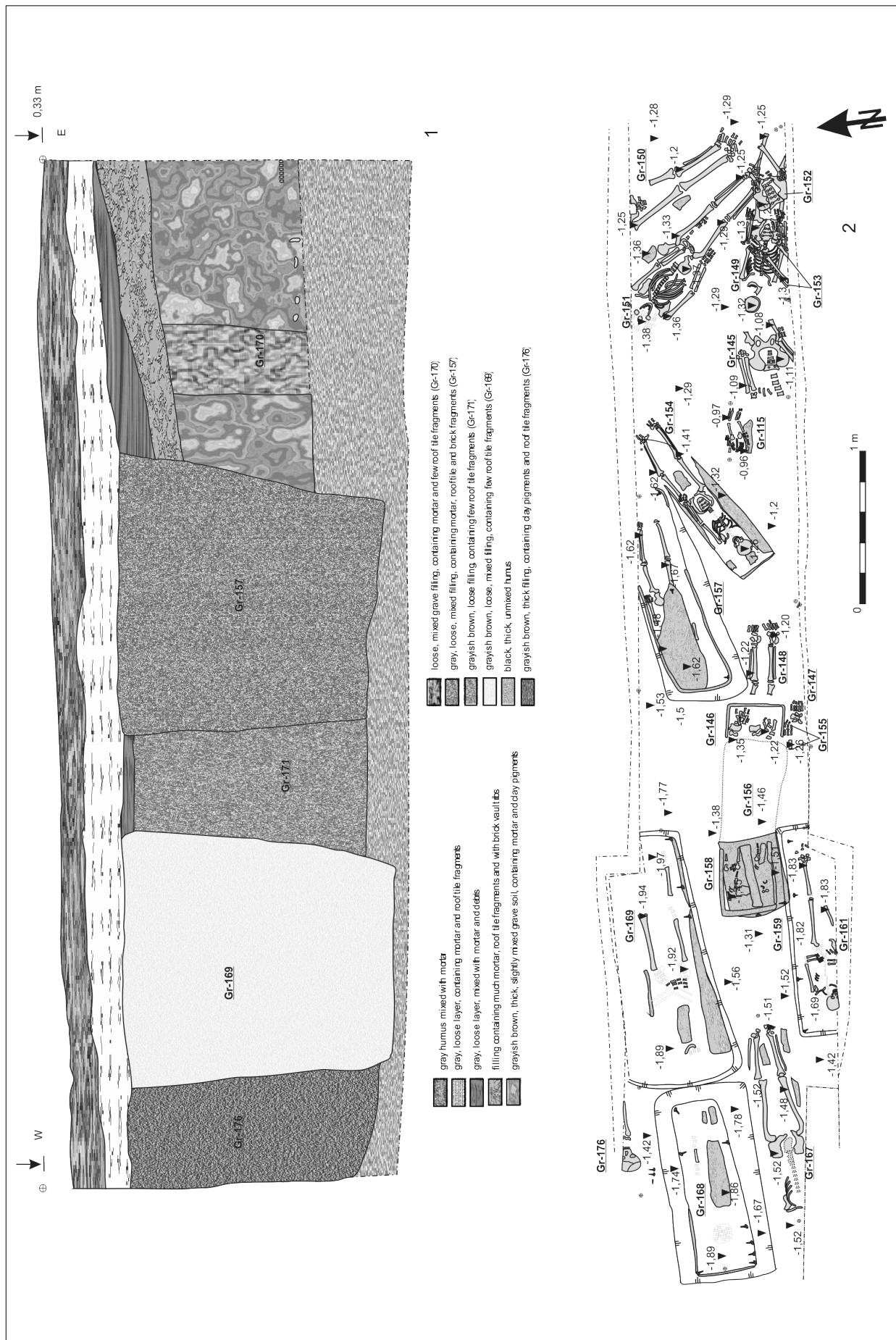


Plate 4. 1: Pit-1 (26.4–30 m), northern witness; 2: Pit 1 (26.4–30 m), investigated surface; 3: (26.4–30 m), southern witness.

Plate 5. 1: Pit-5 (5–10 m), western witness; 2: Pit-5 (5–10 m), investigated surface.







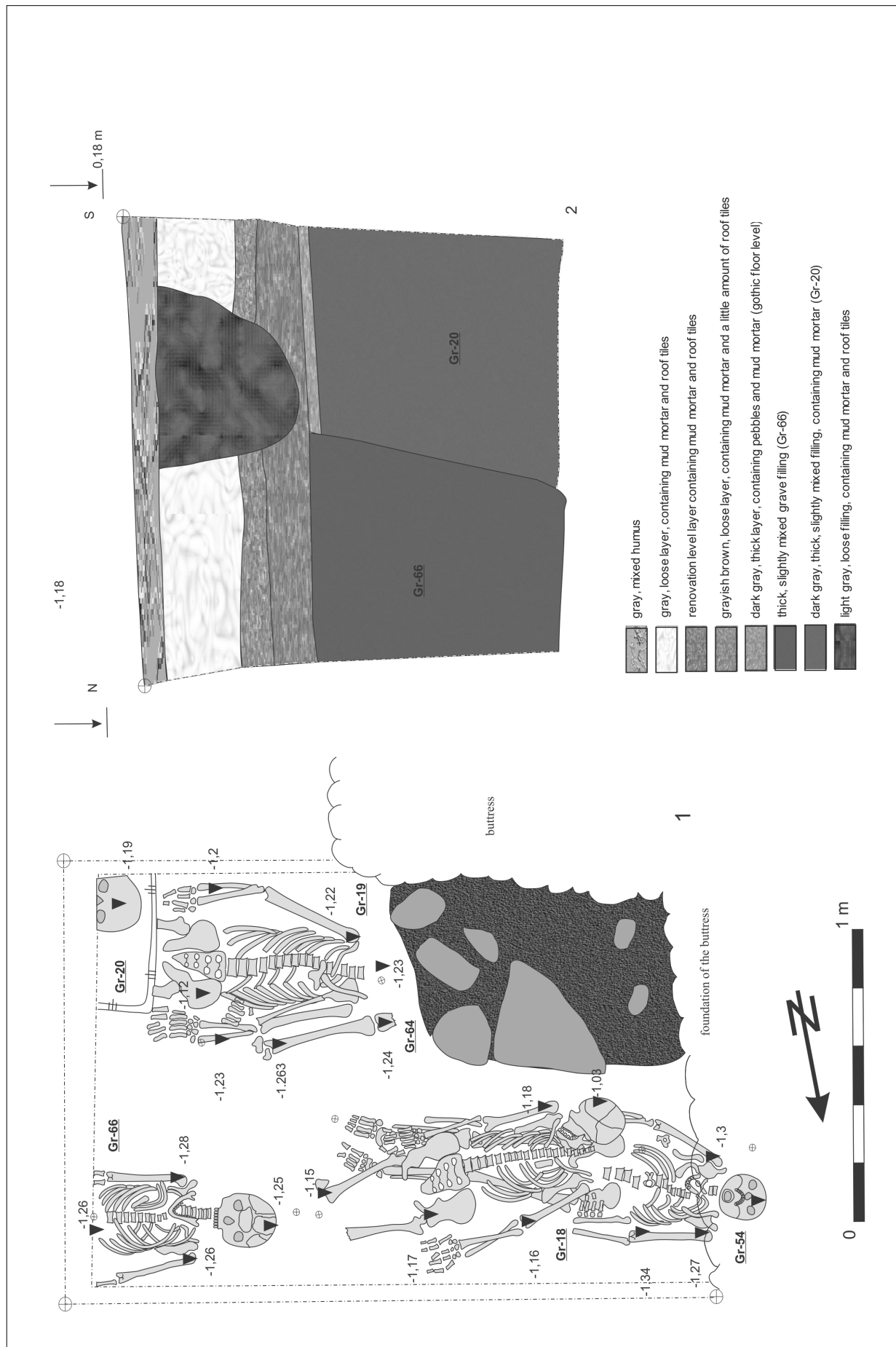


Plate 8. 1: Trench -5, investigated surface; 2: Trench -5, western witness; 3: Trench -4, northern witness.

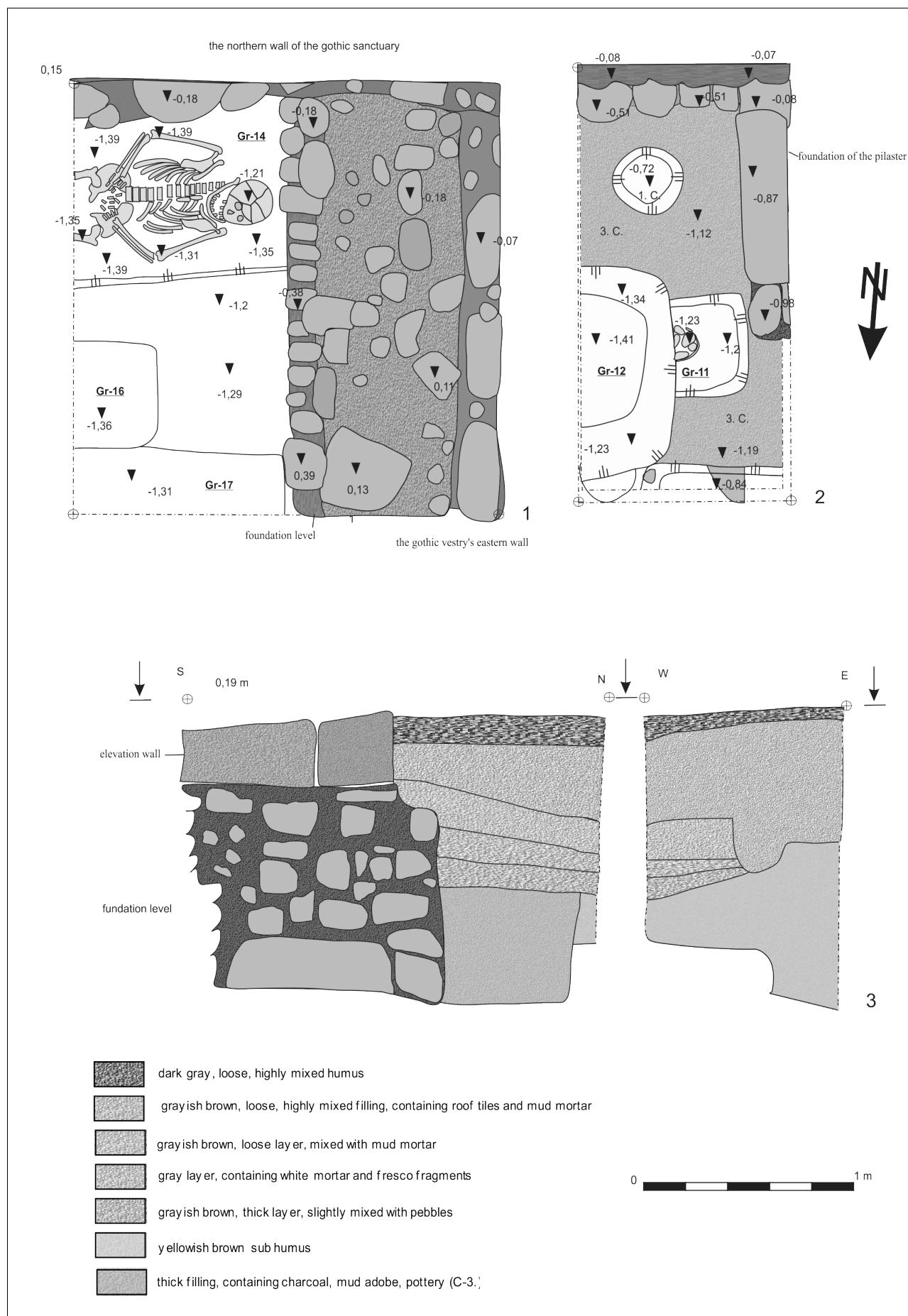


Plate 9. 1: Trench -7, investigated surface; 2: Trench -7, eastern witness.

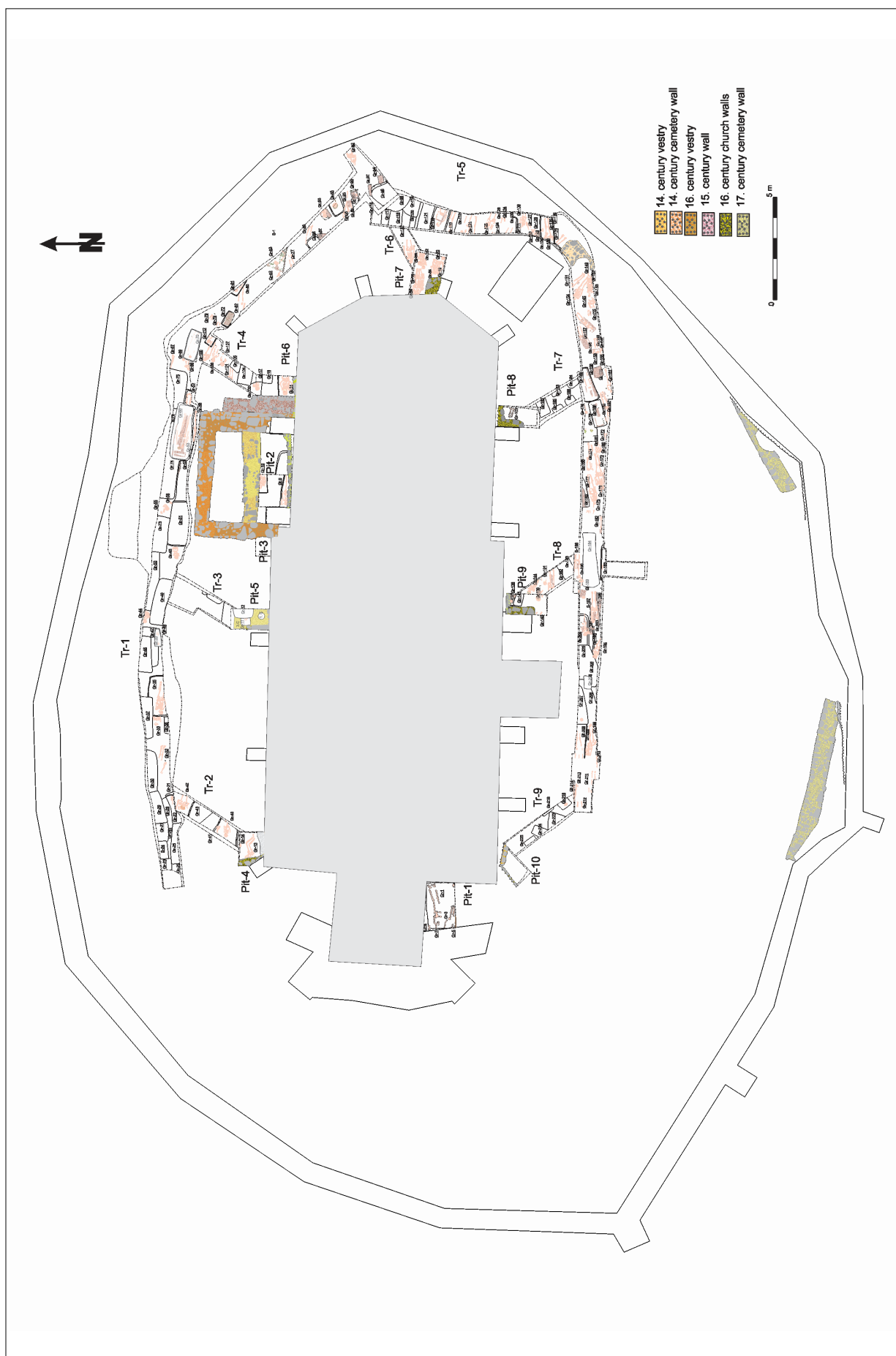


Plate 10. The layout of the church in Bögöz with the excavation surfaces (2009–2012)







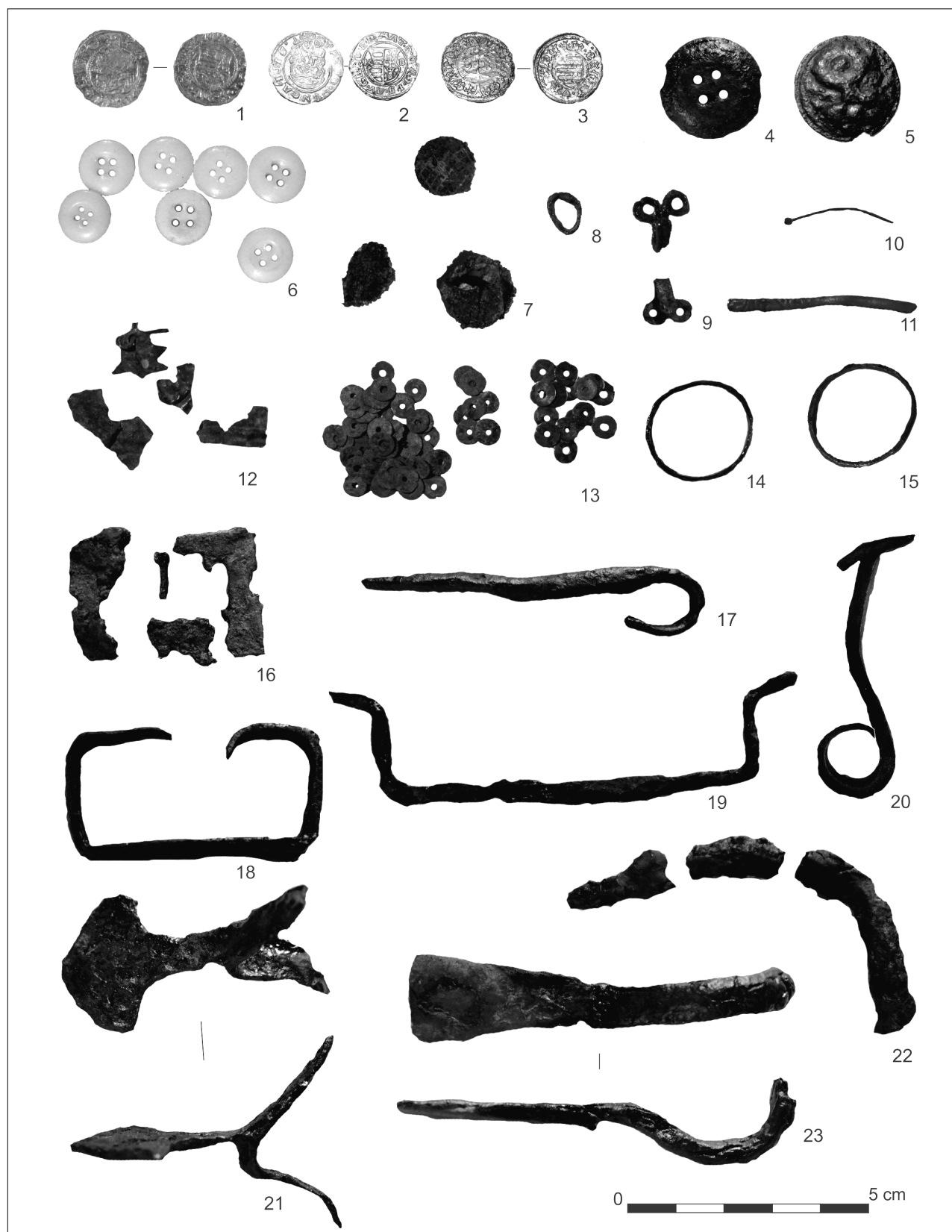


Plate 12. 1: Silver denarius (Emperor Rudolf -1582) trench 1, residual; 2: Matthias of Austria's 1615 imprint from Körmöcbánya (Slovakian: Kremnica), trench 1, Gr. 35; 3: Silver denarius (John Hunyadi – 1446) pit 9, Gr. 114; 4: Button, residual, trench 1; 5: Iron button, residual, inside the vestry; 6: Glass buttons, Gr. 60, trench 1; 7: Copper button, Gr. 168, trench 5; 8: Copper object, chain link, trench 7., residual; 9: Clothing clips, Gr. 114, trench 5; 10: Copper needle, trench 5., residual; 11: Copper ring, filling of S-53, trench 1; 12: Pending ornament, S-161., filling, trench 5; 13: Clothing ornaments made from silver discs, Gr. 178, trench 5; 14: Copper ring, Gr. 144, trench 10; 15: Copper ring, Gr. 137, trench 6; 16: Iron buckle, interior of the vestry, residual; 17: Nail, vestry, residual; 18: Special nails, trench 7., residual; 19: Chest handle, vestry, residual; 20: Forged nail, residual, trench 7; 21: Part of a chest lock, Gr. 53, trench 1; 22: Iron object, filling of Gr. 19, pit 7.

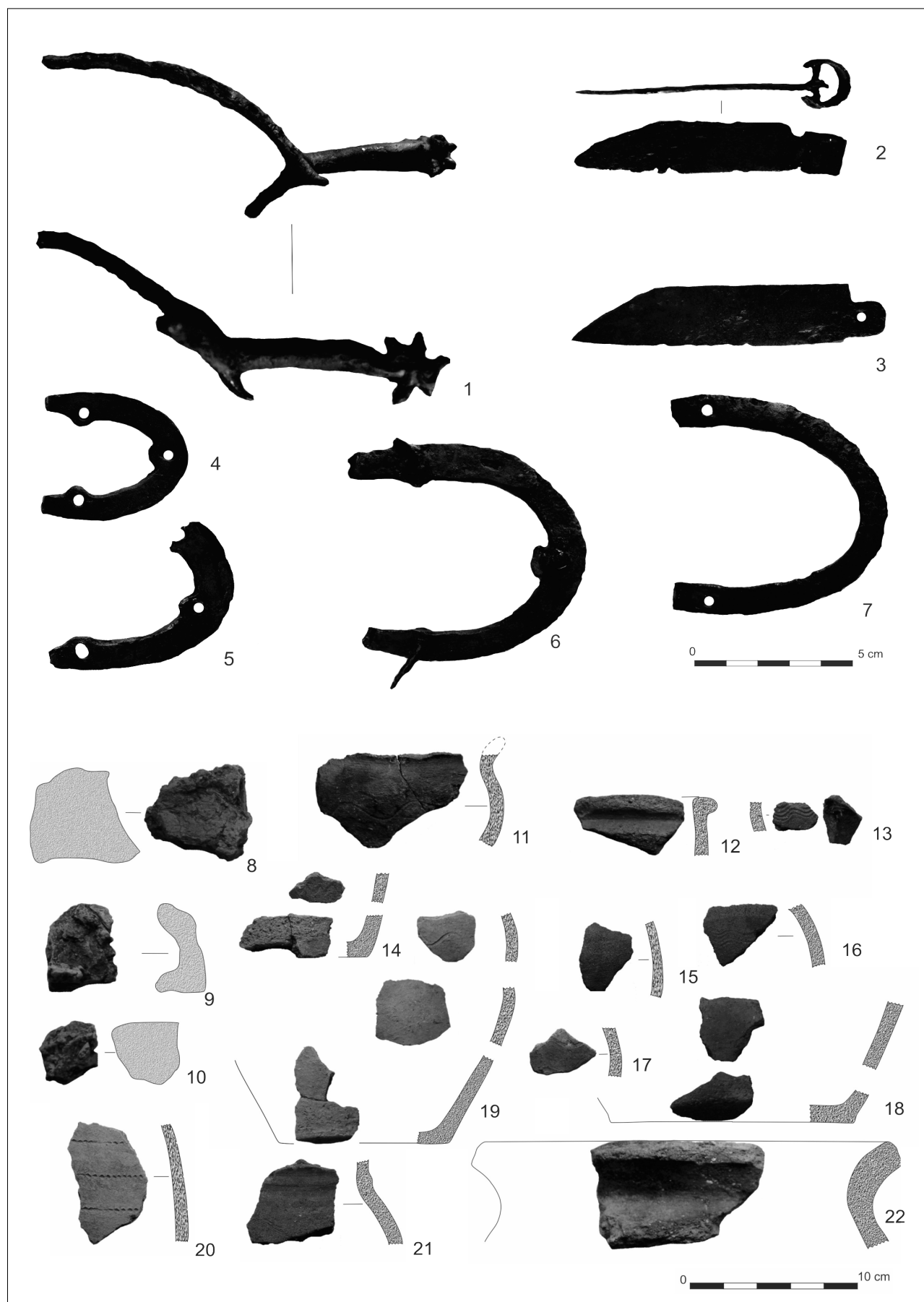


Plate 13. 1: Iron spur, filling of Gr. 137, trench 6; 2: The blade of a forged iron pocked knife with maker's stamp, trench 1, residual; 3: Forged iron pocket knife, with maker's stamp, trench 1, residual; 4-7: Forged iron boot heel-pieces, trench 1, residual; 8-10: Pieces of wattle and daub, obj. 3, pit 5; 11-18: Pottery fragments dated to the Árpád dynasty, obj. 3, pit 5; 20-22: Pottery dated to the Árpád dynasty, disturbed grave soil.

## ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Archäologischer Anzeiger, Berlin
AB	Archaeologia Baltica, Klaipėda
ActaArchHung	Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
ActaEa	Acta Eurasistica, Wrocław
ActaMN	Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
ActaSic	Acta Siculica, Sf. Gheorghe/Sepsiszentgyörgy
ActaTS	Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis, Sibiu
AE	L'Année Epigraphique, Paris
AHG	Annals of Human Genetics, New York
AI	Archaeologia Iugoslavica, Beograd
AISC	Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice, Cluj
AKorrBl	Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt, Mainz
AnB	Analele Banatului, Timișoara
AncCivScytSib	Ancient Civilizations from Scythia to Siberia, Leiden
AnnMedCEU	Annual of Medieval Studies at CEU, Budapest
Antaeus	Antaeus. Communicationes ex Instituto Archaeologico Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest
Apulum	Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis, Alba Iulia
ArchAustr	Archaeologia Austriaca, Wien
ArchÉrt	Archaeologiai Értesítő, Budapest
ArchKözl	Archaeologiai Közlemények, Budapest
ARozhl	Archeologické Rozhledy, Praha
Areopolisz	Areopolisz. Történelmi és társadalomtudományi tanulmányok, Székelyudvarhely
ArhKiev	Archeologija. Nacional'na akademija nauk Ukraini. Institut archeologii, Kyjiv
ArhMed	Arheologia Medievală, Cluj-Napoca
ArhMold	Arheologia Moldovei, București
ArhSof	Arheologija. Organ na Arheologičeskija Institut i Muzej pri Bălgarskata Akademija na Naukite, Sofija
ARegia	Alba Regia. Annales Musei Stephani Regis, Székesfehérvár
ArsHung	Ars Hungarica. Bulletin of the Institute of Art History of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest
AT	Antik tanulmányok. Studia antiqua, Budapest
Banatica	Banatica. Muzeul Banatului Montan, Reșița
BÁMÉ	A Béri Balogh Ádám Múzeum Évkönyve, Szekszárd
BAR	British Archaeological Reports, Oxford
BAVA	Beiträge zur Allgemeinen und Vergleichenden Archäologie, München
BayVgBl	Bayerische Vorgeschichtsblätter, München
BerBayDenkmPfl	Bericht der Bayerischen Bodendenkmalpflege, Bonn
BerDenkmPflNs	Berichte zur Denkmalpflege in Niedersachsen, Hameln
BerRGK	Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission, Berlin
BiMÉ	A Bihari Múzeum Évkönyve, Berettyóújfalu
BudRég	Budapest Régiségei, Budapest

CCA	Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România, București
CercArh	Cercetări arheologice, București
CIL	Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum, Berlin
CommArchHung	Communicationes Archaeologicae Hungaricae, Budapest
CSIR	Corpus Signorum Imperii Romani, Berlin–Mainz
Dacia	Dacia. Revue d'Archéologie et d'Histoire Ancienne, Bucarest
DissArch	Dissertationes Archaeologicae ex Instituto Archaeologico Universitatis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae, Budapest
DME	A Debreceni Déri Múzeum Évkönyve, Debrecen
Dolg	Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségtárából, Kolozsvár
DolgSzeged	Dolgozatok a Szegedi Tudományegyetem Régiségtudományi Intézetéből, Szeged
EJA	Estonian Journal of Archaeology, Tallinn
EMÉ	Az Egri Múzeum Évkönyve, Eger
EphNap	Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca
EMúz	Erdélyi Múzeum, Kolozsvár
ETF	Erdélyi Tudományos Füzetek, Kolozsvár
FI	File de Istorie. Muzeul de Istorie al Județului Bistrița-Năsăud, Bistrița
FontArchHung	Fontes Archaeologici Hungariae, Budapest
FolArch	Folia Archaeologica, Budapest
FVL	Forschungen zur Volks- und Landeskunde, Sibiu/Hermannstadt
GCBi	Godišnjak Centra za Balkanološka Ispitivanja, Sarajevo
Gymnasium	Gymnasium Zeitschrift für Kultur der Antike und humanistische Bildung, Heidelberg
HK	Hadtörténelmi Közlemények, Budapest
IPH	Inventaria Praehistorica Hungariae, Budapest
IstorZapiski	Istoricheskiye Zapiski, Novorossiysk
Istros	Istros. Muzeul Brăilei, Brăila
IzvSamara	Izvestiya Samarskogo Nauchnogo Centra Rossijskoj Akademii Nauk, Samara
JAA	Journal of Anthropological Archaeology, New York
JbRGZM	Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz
JRS	The Journal of Roman Studies, London
KM	Keresztény Magvető. Az Erdélyi Unitárius Egyház Folyóirata, Kolozsvár
Korall	Korall. Társadalomtörténeti Folyóirat, Budapest
KSIA	Kratkie Soobščeniya Instituta Arheologii AN SSSR, Moskva
MAK	Materialy po arheologii Kavkaza, Moskva
MAR	Materialy po arheologii Rossii, Sankt Petersburg
LexMA	Lexikon des Mittelalters, München–Zürich
Marisia	Marisia (V-). Studii și Materiale, Târgu Mureș
Marmatia	Marmatia, Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie Maramureș, Baia Mare
MatCercArh	Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice, București
MatWczesnośred	Materialy Wczesnośredniowieczne, Wrocław
MemAnt	Memoria antiquitatis. Acta Musei Petrodavensis, Piatra Neamț
MFMÉ	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Szeged
MFMÉ – StudArch	A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve – Studia Archaeologica, Szeged
MH	Műveltség és Hagyomány, Debrecen
MHVK	Mitteilungen des Historischen Vereins des Kantons Schwyz, Aarau
MIA	Materialy i Issledovaniya po Arheologii SSSR, Moskva

MNMAK	Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Adattárának Közleményei, Budapest
MünchBeitrVFG	Münchner Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte, München
MPK	Mitteilungen der Prähistorischen Kommission, Wien
NK	Numizmatikai Közlöny, Budapest
OH	Opuscula Hungarica, Budapest
PBF	Prähistorische Bronzefunde, Stuttgart
PIR	Prosopographia Imperii Romani, Berlin
PrzA	Przegląd Archeologiczny (Archaeological Review), Poznań–Wrocław
RBK	Reallexikon zur byzantinischen Kunst, Stuttgart
RE	Realencyclopädie: Paulys Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft, Stuttgart
RESEE	Revue des Études Sud-Est-Européennes, Bucarest
RevBist	Revista Bistriței, Bistrița
RossArh	Rossijskaja Arheologija, Moskva
RRHA	Revue Roumaine d'Histoire de l'Art, Bucarest
SAI	Svod arheologičeskikh istočnikov, Moskva
Sargetia	Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis, Deva
Savaria	Savaria, Szombathely
SCIV(A)	Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie 1974–), București
SF	Südostforschungen, München
SlovArch	Slovenská Archeológia, Bratislava
SlovNum	Slovenská Numizmatika, Bratislava
SMMK	A Somogy Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei, Kaposvár
SovArh	Sovetskaja Arheologija, Moskva
SHP	Starohrvatska prosvjeta, Zagreb
SpNov	Specimina nova. Dissertationem ex Instituto Historico Universitatis Quinqueecclesiensis de Iano Pannonio nominatae, Pécs
SSz	Soproni Szemle, Sopron
StAntArch	Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica, Iași
Starinar	Starinar. Arheološki Institut Beograd, Beograd
Stratum	Stratum plus. Archaeology&Anthropology, Chișinău
StTH	Studia Turco-Hungarica, Budapest
Światowit	Światowit. Annual of the Institute of Archaeology of the University of
Warsaw, Warsaw	
Századok	Századok. A Magyar Történelmi Társulat Folyóirata, Budapest
Thraco-Dacica	Thraco-Dacica, București
UAV	Ufimskij Arheologičeskij Vestnik, Ufa
UPA	Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie, Bonn
VAH	Varia Archaeologica Hungarica, Budapest
VAU	Voprosy Arheologii Urala, Sverdlovsk
Vestnik MGOU	Vestnik Moskovskij Gosudarstvennyj Oblastnoj Universitet. Istoriâ I Političeskie Nauki = Bulletin of the Moscow State Regional University. History and political science, Moscow
VDI	Vestnik Drevnej Istorii, Moskva
VjesDal	Vjesnik za Arheologiju i Povijest Dalmatinsku, Split
VMMK	A Veszprém Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei, Veszprém
VMS	Viking and Medieval Scandinavia, Turnhout
VTT	Veszprémi Történelmi Társaság, Veszprém
WMMÉ	A Wosinsky Mór Megyei Múzeum Évkönyve, Szekszárd
ZGy	Zalai Gyűjtemény, Zalaegerszeg
ZPE	Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik, Bonn