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The Medieval Settlement Network of the Békés–Csanád Loess Ridge in the Light of Surface Finds

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Summary of the Doctoral Dissertation

1. Research background and statement of the problem

Subject and background of the research

My research examines the medieval settlement history of the Békés–Csanád Loess Ridge and its immediate surroundings on the basis of surface metal finds accessioned by the museum in Orosháza. My starting point is the question of how a large body of evidence, consisting predominantly of unstratified finds, can supplement existing knowledge derived from excavations, archaeological topography and historical research. I therefore combined the classification of objects with an interpretation of settlement chronology, economic connections and internal settlement structure.

István Méri's excavations and Júlia Kovalovszki's topographical work constitute fundamental precedents for research into the medieval settlement network of the Orosháza region. Beyond describing individual sites, the archaeological chapter of the monograph on the history of Orosháza, published in 1965, also sought to outline the settlement network. László Blazovich's works provided essential points of reference for historical interpretation, while Imre Szatmári's research, particularly his volume published in 2005, was fundamental to identifying and synthesising the evidence for sites with churches. My dissertation builds on these studies by incorporating finds that have since become available.

The immediate background to the study is the cooperation between the museum in Orosháza and its associated community of volunteer metal detectorists. The volume of objects received by the museum made it possible to move beyond publishing individual finds and to analyse the material from a contiguous area. The primary source base comprises 17,185 objects accessioned by 31 December 2019, originating from the sites of 38 medieval villages with churches within the administrative boundaries of 17 present-day settlements. Of these, I focused on the detailed assessment of approximately 3,400 dress accessories; 6,751 identified coins and 281 seals were considered as chronological and economic-historical points of reference.

Alongside its exceptional quantity, a defining problem of this source base is its unevenness. Collection focused primarily on villages that survived into the Late Middle Ages, whereas Árpádian-period settlement sites and sites with churches abandoned at an earlier date received considerably less attention. The research therefore seeks to identify those processes of settlement history that can be understood through the assemblage under investigation. This

material alone does not permit a comprehensive reconstruction of the entire medieval settlement network.

Research questions and objectives

The principal aim of the study is to establish what new information surface metal finds can contribute to the medieval history of the region. As part of this, I investigated whether the typological analysis of objects could refine settlement chronologies, whether the consequences of historical events could be recognised, and whether patterns indicative of economic and cultural connections could be distinguished. In every case, I assessed the known history of the sites alongside the new archaeological evidence.

My first set of questions concerned the beginnings and continuity of settlement. I examined what earlier activity, primarily from the Hungarian Conquest period and the Árpádian period, could be identified within the areas of late medieval villages, and the extent to which successive find horizons might indicate continuity of land use. I distinguished repeated use of a place over several periods from uninterrupted population continuity, since the latter is substantially more difficult to demonstrate from unstratified material.

My second set of questions concerned the consequences of the Mongol invasion and the subsequent repopulation. Given the sparse material from the second half of the thirteenth century and the fourteenth century, it was necessary to clarify the extent to which the lack of evidence might reflect population decline or a contraction in the circulation of money and goods. I examined the archaeological identifiability of a Cuman presence, the pace of settlement in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and the relationship between the earliest documentary references and actual occupation.

My third set of questions addressed late medieval economic conditions and changes in the sixteenth century. By comparing coins, cloth seals, dress accessories and certain utilitarian objects, I sought traces of trade connections, local processing activities and differences between settlements. A particular concern was to distinguish, within the archaeological material, the effects of the capture of Gyula in 1566 from the destruction caused by the Long Turkish War.

Further objectives included classifying finds by manufacturing technique and function, reassessing the dating of object types, and analysing georeferenced objects within individual settlements. I used the geographical setting as an interpretative framework. The study area was defined by the museum's collecting area; understanding the processes involved, however, also required consideration of connections across the entire Körös–Maros interfluve. I considered the roles of the Száraz-ér, crossings over the major rivers and the transport routes aligned with them to be particularly significant.

The research thus extends from identifying objects to interpreting settlement history. I recognised different degrees of certainty at each level: distinguishing object types, recording concentrations of finds and deriving historical explanations from them do not carry the same evidential weight.

2. Methodology

Defining the source base and critically assessing collection practices

I treated the finds accessioned by the museum from the entire study area as the basic unit of analysis. I first established object groups and types within this unit, and then compared their distributions across individual settlements. The principal cut-off date for collection was 31 December 2019.

The finds derive from the upper soil layer disturbed by agricultural cultivation. During the early collection campaigns, they were recorded by site and, in some cases, by smaller concentrations; recording coordinates subsequently became part of the fieldwork protocol. Earlier material lacking coordinates accounts for approximately half of the entire collection. Consequently, the overall composition of the finds from each settlement and the material that can be plotted on a map represent different samples.

Fieldwork did not follow a systematic sampling strategy. Volunteers generally chose their routes freely and examined the areas around discoveries more intensively. Accessibility was also affected by cultivation methods, sowing, vegetation and other field conditions. Concentrations may therefore reflect both genuine archaeological phenomena and search intensity. Few finds, or an absence of finds, do not in themselves demonstrate an absence of past activity.

A further level of source criticism concerns the recognition and selection of objects. Instrument settings mean that iron objects are strongly underrepresented, with the collection consisting predominantly of non-ferrous metal small finds. Other human factors also had to be considered during analysis, since volunteers' knowledge of artefacts and their attitudes could influence the results, quite apart from the negative effects of illicit activity. The fragility of certain objects may also have substantially altered the original proportions of the groups.

Integrating topographical and historical evidence

I developed a standardised catalogue system for the sites. Within the framework of present-day settlements, I first discussed villages with churches that survived into the Late Middle Ages, followed by sites with churches abandoned during the Árpádian period. Each entry brought together registry identifiers, historical name forms and references, geographical location, research history and data from metal-detecting surveys. This ensured that the chronological interpretation of the finds was grounded in existing knowledge of the sites.

I compared historical sources, including charter evidence and Ottoman registers, with previous scholarship and archaeological observations. I paid particular attention to the fact that the first occurrence of a place name is not equivalent to the foundation of a settlement. A name in the sources could refer to an inhabited village, a deserted settlement or an estate. I therefore

treated the identification of a name with an archaeological site as a separate step requiring verification.

To understand later territorial arrangements, I also incorporated post-medieval maps of deserted village lands and cadastral data. I used these to examine the relationship between medieval village sites, later estates and present-day administrative boundaries. Where church sites lay on boundaries or boundary points, I considered the possibility that their position resulted from later divisions of property. Accordingly, I did not regard the medieval origin of post-medieval boundaries as automatically established.

For the broader topographical overview, I used data from the official archaeological register. Within the approximately 1,450 km² covered by the 19 present-day settlements included in this overview, I recorded 1,306 archaeological sites, including 532 that had yielded Árpádian-period material. This background database is broader than the collecting framework of the primary metal-find assemblage, which covers 17 settlements. I drew cautious conclusions from site numbers only in better-researched areas, since the register also reflects differences in research intensity.

For comparison at the regional landscape scale, I prioritised cemeteries and sites with churches that could be located securely. The resulting inventory contains 304 archaeological sites. Cemetery locations may provide more stable reference points than unevenly documented Árpádian-period settlements. I distinguished tenth- and eleventh-century cemeteries without churches, sites with churches abandoned during the Árpádian period, and churches of villages that survived into the Late Middle Ages. Sites whose locations were uncertain were not mapped.

In considering geographical evidence, I also took account of incomplete knowledge of the historical drainage network. Combining present-day topography, hydrological reconstructions and historical maps offers interpretative possibilities, but is insufficient for a complete reconstruction of medieval landscape use.

Typological analysis and spatial comparison

I organised the material into four major categories: coins and cloth seals; dress accessories; utilitarian objects; and other finds. The first category provided chronological and economic points of reference. I undertook a detailed typological analysis of dress accessories, whereas utilitarian objects were used primarily for statistical analysis and the examination of associations. The miscellaneous category also included objects from earlier periods, objects with other functions and pieces of uncertain identification; it therefore does not constitute a coherent archaeological group.

I supplemented functional classification with a system based on manufacturing techniques. Finger rings were divided into braided, soldered, cast, mixed-technique and uncertain groups. For dress fasteners, I distinguished cast, sheet-metal and mixed-technique groups; buttons were classified as one-, two- or multi-component constructions. Buckles were

classified by their one- or multi-component construction, with the former further divided into single- and double-loop forms. For hairpins, I distinguished cast variants, those with hollow sheet-metal globular heads, and those decorated with filigree, granulation and gemstones, treating unique pieces separately.

Within each group, I examined form, decoration, material and technical details together. My search for parallels was not confined to medieval Hungary: because of the longevity of certain forms and techniques, I also considered comparative material from Eurasia and earlier periods. Similarity of form alone is insufficient to establish either function or date. I also evaluated the limitations arising from incomplete published descriptions and inconsistent terminology.

I used coins grouped by period, allowing for uncertain identifications of anonymous issues, counterfeit coins, prolonged circulation and the possibility of hoards dispersed by ploughing. For cloth seals, I compared provenance, chronology and distribution by settlement. Assessing these two source groups together helped distinguish divergent changes in monetary circulation and textile imports.

My analysis of internal settlement structure was based on georeferenced finds from four settlements: Csorvás, Kopáncs, Pereg and Mezőhegyes. I compared coin distributions by period with concentrations of dress accessories and utilitarian objects, topography and known church sites. In distinguishing possible roads, communal spaces and residential areas, I considered the extent of the surveyed area and modern disturbances. I did not treat spatial coincidence as a closed assemblage: the association and contemporaneity of objects found close to one another require separate demonstration.

3. New results

Thesis 1 A comparative typological framework for the regional finds

By analysing the entire study assemblage consistently, I established a system based on manufacturing technique and function that enables comparative assessment of large quantities of unstratified material from medieval villages. The classification treats the major groups of dress accessories according to shared criteria while keeping uncertain identifications distinct. The result is an analytical framework that can be expanded through further regional collecting programmes.

By foregrounding technical characteristics, I demonstrated differences between several groups of objects described in the literature by identical or similar names. Distinguishing cast from soldered construction in finger rings, examining the assembly of button bodies and shanks, and analysing the fastening mechanisms of dress fasteners, among other factors, may alter typological classifications. I do not consider the system definitive in every case: the lack

of conservation and detailed technological analysis leaves the classification of several pieces unresolved.

Thesis 2 A new interpretation of technical and decorative connections between finger rings

On the basis of 888 finger rings and identifiable ring fragments, I demonstrated close connections in decorative repertoire between so-called hammered-bezel rings, rings with soldered sheet-metal bezels and cast rings. Lily, anthropomorphic, tree-of-life and bird compositions occur in several technical groups, with transitional and increasingly schematic variants. Technological groups and the development of motifs therefore cannot be arranged into simple, mutually exclusive chronological phases.

I showed that the traditional dating of rings with soldered sheet-metal bezels back to the time of the Mongol invasion cannot be supported by secure assemblages for every variant. In the Orosháza material, this group is most useful for investigating repopulation in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. At the same time, the exclusive dating of certain cast ring types to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries also requires reassessment: more distant parallels and connections between motifs suggest earlier antecedents. This earlier use cannot be fully demonstrated from the unstratified material examined here.

By comparing signs interpreted as majuscule letters with vegetal and bird motifs, I also raised the possibility of religious syncretism. This is a hypothesis concerning the interpretation of decoration, rather than a definitive explanation of the meaning of every example. Examining manufacturing technique, decoration and chronology separately showed that the cultural connections of the objects are broader than any single type name or ethnic designation can convey. I therefore do not regard soldered rings, in themselves, as ethnic markers of Cumans or Jász.

Thesis 3 Early antecedents of late medieval village sites

Analysis of the surface finds demonstrated that objects datable to the second half of the tenth century and the beginning of the eleventh century occur at the substantial majority of the late medieval village sites with churches examined here. Finds traditionally associated with the early phase of the Hungarian Conquest are absent from the material of these village sites. This observation refines our understanding of the early antecedents of the settlement network and draws attention to early use of the areas occupied by later villages.

These data demonstrate the early significance of the locations of later villages, but do not prove uninterrupted population continuity. In several cases, excavation is required to determine whether the early finds originated from settlements or burials. Given the limited investigation of metal finds from Árpádian-period settlement sites, the absence of coins cannot be used as a straightforward means of confirming or refuting continuity.

Thesis 4 Post invasion decline and the evidence for a Cuman presence

By comparing coins and dress accessories, I identified a prolonged period of low-intensity monetary circulation following the thirteenth-century decline. The antecedents of this change are already discernible in the 1220s and 1230s; the Mongol invasion constituted a further severe rupture in the region's settlement history. The sparse fourteenth-century material, however, cannot automatically be equated with the depopulation of the entire area.

On the basis of the available objects, I do not consider large-scale, permanent Cuman settlement in the region after the Mongol invasion to have been demonstrated. Stirrups with suspension loops forged into their shoulders, star-shaped mace heads, buckles with runiform inscriptions and certain place names allow for several chronological, historical or cultural explanations. Some may relate to earlier contacts, others to the events of the Mongol invasion. The more securely interpretable burial at Bánkút does not, by itself, demonstrate continuous Cuman occupation across the entire regional landscape.

The finding clarifies the limits of what can be demonstrated: the possibility of a scattered Cuman presence must remain open, but the population history of the entire region cannot be deduced from a few ambiguous artefact types. Further clarification of the extent of the decline requires systematic, integrated investigation of metal finds and Árpádian-period pottery.

Thesis 5 Chronological and spatial differences in repopulation

By assessing numismatic and typological evidence together, I dated the post-invasion revival of Pereg to the second half of the fourteenth century, earlier than that of the other settlements examined in the region. Angevin coins and soldered rings found at the settlement indicate occupation that later written sources alone do not reveal. Pereg thus directly illustrates the value of surface finds as evidence for settlement history.

Of the 17 Angevin coins recorded in the region, 11 come from Pereg; all five known coins of Charles I were found at this site. The Angevin coins occur in several spatial clusters. On the basis of their distribution, the dissertation does not interpret their presence as the result of a single hoard dispersed by ploughing. This pattern is reinforced by the distribution of soldered rings dated to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries: one-third of the relevant, more narrowly defined group, comprising eight examples, comes from Pereg.

Across the region as a whole, a chain of villages re-emerges in the first half of the fifteenth century. The pace of settlement and integration into monetary circulation, however, varies spatially. Settlements closer to the Száraz-ér and the Maros became active earlier than villages in the interior of the regional landscape.

The difference between the two spatial groups diminished under Matthias Corvinus and his successors, while monetary circulation in the interior also increased substantially in the sixteenth century. I associated this process primarily with access to permanent water sources

and transport connections. The differing characteristics of the four geographical microregions provide a less satisfactory explanation for the chronological disparity.

In several cases, a relationship can be observed between the earliest charter references and the onset of monetary circulation, but this association cannot be generalised. The reference to Mezőhegyes as an inhabited village in 1421 fits well with the reappearance of monetary circulation. Early references to Szénás and Gerendás, by contrast, are not accompanied by similarly substantial early coin assemblages.

The chronology of repopulation can therefore be refined by combining several sources. The economic activity identified does not always provide a precise foundation date, but the convergence of find groups establishes a chronological framework that reveals the region's recovery in greater detail than the sparse written evidence.

Thesis 6 Differences between textile trade and local processing

By comparing cloth seals and coins, I demonstrated that the growth of monetary circulation and the influx of imported textiles did not proceed at the same pace in every settlement. The earliest textile connections, datable to the first half of the fifteenth century, lead primarily to workshops in the Low Countries and western Germany. At the end of the century, the importance of Silesian–Lusatian products increased sharply, and they retained their leading position in the sixteenth century. Seals originating from Görlitz form the largest identified group.

The frequencies of both Silesian–Lusatian seals and Polish coinage peak in the first half of the sixteenth century. In the context of contemporary trading networks, this supports the importance of connections mediated through Kraków. The data indicate the distant origins and regional presence of textiles; they do not identify the specific markets through which these goods were acquired locally.

At Szénás and Szentetornya, the number of seals in the second half of the sixteenth century falls to approximately half that of the preceding period, while monetary circulation increases. At these sites, conventional thimbles account for more than three per cent of all finds. On the basis of this divergence, apparent across several source groups, I suggested an expansion of local textile processing; the possibility of local textile production requires further investigation. The more balanced distribution of seals and lower proportion of thimbles at Pereg and Mezőhegyes may indicate different forms of economic organisation.

Thesis 7 The distinctive composition of dress accessories from Mezőhegyes

In the Mezőhegyes assemblage, the low proportion of dress fasteners and the marked presence of hairpins with hollow sheet-metal globular heads together reveal a distinctive pattern of dress. A substantial proportion of these hairpins, nearly half, comes from this settlement. South Slavic personal names in the Ottoman tax registers reinforce the archaeological pattern, and I therefore

associated the composition of the finds with the dress traditions of a population of Balkan origin.

The strength of this interpretation lies in the convergence of written and material evidence for the same settlement. A single hairpin or fastener does not, in itself, establish ethnic affiliation. Moreover, ornate hairpins, rings and fasteners decorated with filigree, granulation and gemstones occur at several settlements, and may also reflect differences in wealth, fashion or cultural interaction.

The object groups do not permit the region as a whole to be divided into sharply delineated dress traditions. The principal types are generally widespread, and their proportions were also affected by collection practices. The association observed at Mezőhegyes is therefore a specific finding that can be tested against historical personal-name evidence and finds from other settlements.

Thesis 8 The differing effects of the capture of Gyula and the Long Turkish War

Within the region's settlement history, I distinguished the consequences of the capture of Gyula in 1566 from the destruction caused by the Long Turkish War. The coins examined, some of the cloth seals and the ornate dress accessories do not demonstrate a general economic collapse in the decades after 1566. The persistence of monetary circulation, and its growth at several settlements, indicate continued economic activity in the area.

Mixed-technique jewellery, hairpins and dress fasteners attributable to the second half and end of the sixteenth century also suggest the possibility of increasing wealth. Simpler and cheaper variants appearing alongside precious-metal pieces indicate differing financial resources and the imitation of more valuable forms. This does not, however, permit a wealth ranking of entire settlements: a small spatial concentration of richer objects can also strongly influence collection results.

Even in the assemblages from Pereg and Szentetornya, which functioned as market towns, no object type can be identified that is entirely absent from ordinary villages. A straightforward correspondence between settlement status and the composition of surface dress accessories therefore cannot be demonstrated. Interpreting economic conditions requires the combined examination of proportions, spatial distributions and historical context.

A marked decline in the life of the late medieval villages becomes apparent during the Long Turkish War. I associated the "military buckles" with a distinctive fastening arrangement found at several settlements, with a high degree of probability, with the Crimean Tatar presence of this period. Some lead-cast bar-shaped buttons may also belong to this context, but the longevity of the form and uncertainty over its function require more cautious interpretation.

I was unable to corroborate securely the historical evidence for mid-seventeenth-century resettlement through the metal finds analysed. The remains of post-medieval roadside inns can be distinguished from this evidence. At Pereg, Austrian coins and contemporary dress accessories enabled the archaeological identification of an inn that operated after the expulsion

of the Ottomans but is unknown from written sources. The inn was established at an earlier transport junction, demonstrating the enduring importance of this location within the route network.

In interpreting later objects, I also considered the subsequent use and dismantling of ruined churches. At Csorvás, seventeenth- and eighteenth-century coins and flat buttons found near the church may be associated with post-medieval disturbance of the ruins; stray finds postdating abandonment therefore do not always indicate renewed village occupation. This distinction is necessary to separate wartime disruption from later use of the site.

Thesis 9 Contrasting patterns of internal settlement structure

On the basis of georeferenced finds, I demonstrated that the relationship between church sites, concentrations of economic activity and presumed routes differs from settlement to settlement. The church cannot always be regarded as the enduring spatial centre of economic life. Comparing find distributions through time also permits investigation of shifting centres, expansion and recurrent use of particular locations.

At Csorvás, a group of Árpádian-period coins lies at least 300 metres north of the church, in a band approximately 40 metres wide. I interpreted this linear distribution as a possible trace of a road. Late medieval coins, by contrast, initially cluster more closely around the church, particularly to its west. Seals and thimbles indicate activity both around the church and at certain points along the northern band. The surface pattern thus suggests an increasingly prominent late medieval centre, although identifying an actual marketplace requires excavation.

At Kopáncs, the spatial coincidence of twelfth- and thirteenth-century coins and lead objects interpretable as money changers' weights raises the possibility of money changing during the Árpádian period. Late medieval finds follow the elevated bank of the watercourse from a concentration west of the church. The combination of seals, thimbles and other utilitarian objects suggests an area with communal or commercial functions. The considerable spatial and chronological mixing of the material, however, prevents the reconstruction of a detailed internal chronology of the settlement.

At Pereg, the principal concentrations of finds lie a considerable distance from the church and are associated with a transport route along the watercourse. Twelfth- to fourteenth-century coins occur partly at the same focal points; expansion is apparent under Sigismund, followed by further growth under Matthias and his successors. The later inn was also established in the previously important northern area. The spatial separation of the church and the economic centre is a defining feature of Pereg's settlement structure.

The spatial analysis also demonstrated the limits of interpreting surface finds. Find-free bands may result from topography, different cultivation practices or gaps in investigation, while concentrations may derive from the superimposition of several periods of activity. I

therefore formulated the results as testable proposals concerning structure and chronology, identifying targets for further geophysical surveys and targeted excavations.

My concluding thought is also the concluding thought of the dissertation: “The time has finally come for the enormous amount of energy we devote to research to come together as an integrated whole. Let us establish shared, clearly formulated objectives and begin working together. In the field of metal finds, a Hungarian PAS modelled on the English scheme would be a priority. My dissertation belongs to this endeavour: through its typological system, it could provide a first step towards collaborative work.”

4. Publications on the research topic

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RÓZSA 2017 Rózsa Zoltán: Utak és határok. Még egyszer Veres József első és második Orosházájáról. Mozaikok 17 (2017) 3–15.

RÓZSA 2018 Rózsa Zoltán: Miért nincsen szobra III. Bélának Orosházán? Egy különleges Árpád-kori település emlékei 4. In: „Hadak útján” A népvándorláskor fiatal kutatóinak XXVII. konferenciája. Szerk.: Forisek Péter – Szabó Ádám – Szakács János. Debrecen 2018, 179–194.

RÓZSA 2020 Rózsa Zoltán: Kutatások a középkori Csókás falu területén. – Kis leletanyag – nagy kihívással. LANCEA REGIS, A Közösségi Régészeti Egyesület Közleményei 2020/1 (2020) 1–7. (https://doi.org/10.35082/LR.2020.1)

RÓZSA 2020 Rózsa Zoltán: Gondolatok két, 15–16. századi komlósi gyűrű kapcsán. LANCEA REGIS, A Közösségi Régészeti Egyesület Közleményei 2020/5 (2020) 1–4. (https://doi.org/10.35082/LR.2020.5)

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RÓZSA 2022 Rózsa Zoltán: Osztrák ezüst, magyar jószág. Gondolatok a magyarországi tatárjáráskori kincshorizont éremösszetételéről. In: Kézenfogva a Hídon. Magyar szerzők alkotásai Minamizuka Shingo születésnapjára. A Kecskemét-Aomori Magyar-Japán Baráti Kör Kiadványai, 2. Szerk.: Kriston-Vízi József. Kecskemét 2022, 19–26.

RÓZSA 2022 Rózsa, Zoltán: Byzantine buckle from Orosháza–Szentetornya (Hungary, Békés county). Considerations about the buckle that connects us. — Cataramă bizantină din Orosháza–Szentetornya (Ungaria, Comitatul Békés). Gânduri despre catarama care ne leagă. Cercetări Arheologice 29/1 (2021) 317–326.

RÓZSA 2022 Rózsa Zoltán: Muszlimok az Árpád-korban: egy tiszántúli lelőhely emlékanyaga. In: Árpádok országa. Tanulmányok és katalógus. Szerk.: Ritoók Ágnes – Simonyi Erika. Budapest 2022, 417–424.

RÓZSA 2023 Rózsa Zoltán: Ünnepi gombolatok Jánosunk születésnapja alkalmából. In: Ódondász Tolnából. Tanulmányok Ódor János Gábor ötvenedik születésnapja tiszteletére. Megjelent egy nyomtatott példányban 2023. március 3-án. Szerk.: K. Németh András, Szekszárd 2023, 81–86.

RÓZSA 2024 Rózsa Zoltán: Kincsek a szántásból: Rúdgomb, vagy amit akartok! Korok, kultúrák, lelőhelyek 2024, 7–16.

RÓZSA 2025 Rózsa Zoltán: Gondolatok az Árpád-kori hálózatosodásról – a pénzváltó súlyok kapcsán. In: Szőllősy Csilla (főszerk.): HATHÁZI 65. Tanulmányok Hatházi Gábor 65. születésnapja tiszteletére. Székesfehérvár–Kecskemét 2025, 393–404.

RÓZSA–SZABÓ 2021 Rózsa Zoltán–Szabó Zsolt: Tenyérgyűszű, vagy amit akartok! — Palm guard, or what you will! In: „… járni csak együtt tudnak” Régészet és néprajz összefüggései. Szerk.: Löffler Zsuzsanna – Molnár Csilla. Szeged 2021, 109–122.

RÓZSA–SZIGETI 2021 Rózsa, Zoltán – Szigeti, Judit: A seal ring from Végegyháza, Hungary. — Un inel sigilar de la Végegyháza, Ungaria. Cercetări Arheologice 28/1 (2021) 267–274.

RÓZSA–SZIGETI 2021 Rózsa Zoltán – Szigeti Judit: Visszaforduló állatalakok Árpád-kori gyűrűkön, csüngőkön/pecsétlőkön. — Reguarding Animal Figures on Finger Rings, Pendants, and Seals. In: Kincskeresés, kaland, tudomány. Közösségi régészeti projektek Pest megyében. Szerk.: Rácz Tibor Ákos, Szentendre 2021, 244–251.

RÓZSA–SZIGETI 2024 Rózsa Zoltán – Szigeti Judit: Ásatások Bábolna-Kajándi út Árpád-kori lelőhelyen A szíjbefűzős líra alakú, stilizált állatfej-karikás, geometrikus díszű csatok csoportja. — Excavations at the Árpád age site Bábolna-Kajándi út. The group of lyre-shaped belt buckles with slotted chapes for fastening the belt and buckle frames comprised of stylized animal heads adorned with geometric motifs. FolArch 58 (2024) 191–204.

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