

CORPUS OF CELTIC FINDS IN HUNGARY

I.

Transdanubia 1.

Edited by

T.Kovács É.Petres M.Szabó



AKADÉMIAI KIADÓ, BUDAPEST



Celtic research is one of the most intensively studied fields of archaeology worldwide, since the widespread distribution of Celtic populations from the British Isles to Anatolia in the La Tène period has engaged the attention of numerous local specialists. The Carpathian Basin was one of the heartlands of Celtic civilisation and the importance of this area increased significantly during late La Tène times.

The aim of this Corpus, edited by the renowned specialists Éva F. Petres, Tibor Kovács and Miklós Szabó, is to provide access to all hitherto unpublished Hungarian finds of the La Tène period (4th century B.C.—1st century A.D.) that have come to light since I. Hunyady's summary in 1944. Each individual author of the Corpus (either the original excavator or the archaeologist working in the museum housing the finds) has evaluated the find material according to his own method, but in accordance with certain principles laid down by the Editorial Board.

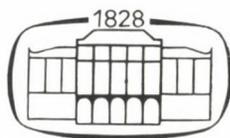
The first volume presents a part of the material from Transdanubia: the important early La Tène cemetery of Ménfőcsanak near Győr (A. Uzsoki) and the lavish assemblages from cemeteries and settlements in the Keszthely region (L. Horváth) and Komárom County (M. Kelemen and É. Vadász).

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VOL. I

TRANSDANUBIA

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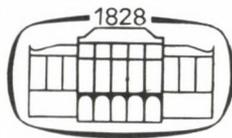
AKADÉMIAI KIADÓ · BUDAPEST 1987

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L. HORVÁTH · M. KELEMEN · A. UZSOKI · É. VADÁSZ

TRANSDANUBIA

1



AKADÉMIAI KIADÓ · BUDAPEST 1987

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EDITORIAL PREFACE

The beginning of this project may be dated to 15 November 1971 when an announcement was made at the Celtic conference [Recent Results of Celtic Investigations in Hungary. *ActaArchHung* 24 (1972) 351ff] organized by the then Hungarian Archaeological, Art History and Numismatic Society (see É. F. Petres, *ibid.*, 379). This initiative was the natural outcome of the flourishing of La Tène research in Hungary during the early seventies. This development brought the chief obstacle to further work into focus: the alarming rapidity with which unpublished material was accumulating in museums.

Research into the Celtic period, however, has a long tradition in Hungary. In the 1930s the work of Lajos Márton firmly placed Hungarian Iron Age material culture before European scholarship. This first-rate specialist saw clearly that it was not enough to select the cream of the material from collections and elaborate on it in monographs; Márton realized the necessity of publishing objective sources in catalogue-like descriptions of all assemblages. This way of thinking produced Márton's major synthesis, *A korai La Tène kultúra Magyarországon – Die Frühlatènezeit in Ungarn*. AH XI. Budapest (1933), as well as a catalogue of finds (*A korai La Tène sírok leletanyaga – Das Fundinventar der Frühlatènegräber*. *Dolg* IX–X (1933–1934) 93ff).

Although L. Márton died prematurely his work was soon continued by Ilona Hunyady. Hunyady, following András Alföldi, dealt with the entire Celtic period in the Carpathian Basin in her study *Kelták a Kárpátmedencében – Celts in the Carpathian Basin*. DissPann II. 18. Budapest (1942–1944). As such, this work was carried out following the historical model of the earliest school of Pannonian research in Budapest. The author, however, abandoned this research before her typology was published and thus also before her catalogue was brought out some ten years later by the Hungarian National Museum following the author's original list but without her personal cooperation [I. Hunyady: *Celts in the Carpathian Basin*. The artifactual material. *Régészeti Füzetek* I. 2. Budapest (1957)]. This last fact explains why this work—although undoubtedly a useful supplement to research—does not meet the criteria for a true corpus. The material listed by site, is sometimes described in too general terms and frequent inaccuracies occur. Again, only a small part

of the material is illustrated due to the plates having been selected on a typological basis from those in the original work. Unfortunately, most of the assemblages cannot be restudied on the basis of these volumes published in 1942–1944 and 1957. This means, in effect, that Hunyady's attempt to produce a reliable series of results did not prove an adequate form of publication. The consequences of this unfortunate fact became obvious after World War II: a portion of the material known and studied by Hunyady was destroyed during the war (for example the Csabrendek finds) while some of them are now probably catalogued as "artifacts of unknown provenience" in various collections.

At the end of World War II the study of the Celtic period came to an almost complete halt. At the same time an increasing number of La Tène finds came to light as the result of large-scale construction works. Thus material constantly accumulated in the museums, although publications were not forthcoming. Aside from sporadic articles, information on the large number of Celtic finds was available only from interim excavation reports. The slow growth of Celtic studies published between 1945 and 1984 have been listed by M. Szabó in *EC* 14 (1974) 255ff, 17 (1980) 285ff, 23 (1986, in press), and previous attempts at synthesis therefore have clearly reflected either the simple desire to get into print or to give a first airing to new theories.

The *Corpus* project was developed in the light of these events. The Editorial Board made an estimate of the unusually scattered find material on the basis of field reports. The various museums of Hungary were then approached. It was obvious that it would be necessary to encourage local specialists working with regional excavations and collections to publish those Celtic finds under their control. Although the policy for the proportion of the *Corpus* has been laid down by the Editorial Board, individual authors have been allowed to evaluate the find material in their own way.

In this *Corpus* the material is dealt with on a regional basis, but this is not to suggest necessarily following intensive field survey. The aim has not been to attempt the near-impossible, that is, a totally comprehensive list of sites, but rather an evaluation of the currently available artifactual material. It has not been possible, however, to follow even this

principle with total consistency because most of the important Celtic cemeteries of the Danube Bend (Pilismarót–Basaharc, Kosd) each require a separate volume prepared with the assistance of the original excavator. Aside from this, the discussion of some of the larger collections (Hungarian National Museum and foreign museums respectively) necessarily was to conform to the principles of museum catalogues. In light of these problems, the *Corpus* is constructed according to the following scheme (though it should be noted that the sequence given here may not correspond to the actual order of publication):

- I. Transdanubia 1
- II. Transdanubia 2
- III. Northern Hungary
- IV. The Great Hungarian Plain
- V. The Danube Bend
- VI. 1. The Celtic Collections of the Hungarian National Museum
- VII. 2. Hungarian Celtic Finds in Foreign Collections

In the first volume of the *Corpus*, Celtic finds from the western and northern parts of Transdanubia are dealt with (Győr-Sopron, Zala, Veszprém and Komárom Counties). The Editors, however, again have had to compromise because of the long delayed study of material from Vas County and from some parts of Győr-Sopron County which is still far from completion. It was necessary to accept this compromise, however, since the whole enterprise would otherwise have had to have been postponed for an even longer period.

In its present form at least, the majority of unpublished and/or partly published assemblages from the La Tène period in Hungary (Ménfőcsanak, Rezacser and Magyarszerdahely cemeteries) and the description of many important stray finds as well as the rich late La Tène material from certain other groups (e.g. Esztergom and its surroundings) are here made available for Hungarian and general archaeological research.

Although the drawings follow a uniform series of conventions it has not been possible to achieve total artistic conformity in every case.

Moral and financial support for the Editorial Board has come from the Department of Historical Sciences (Second Section) of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, which Department is at the same time the controlling body of the Archaeological and Art History Society as well. This principal help has made publication of the volumes possible. The enterprise, however, could not have been carried out without the assistance and support of the various local county museum organizations. Further thanks are due therefore to those directors of local museums who treated the work of preparation of the *Corpus* as if it were simply part of their normal work schedule; they also provided financial support for the study of Celtic finds in their individual regions. In this volume the names of Lajos Dávid, Director of the Győr-Sopron Museums and Endre Bíró, former Director of the Komárom County Museums must be especially mentioned.

The plates to chapters 1, 3 and 4 were drawn by Ágoston Dékány and Márta Lacza, while those to chapter 2 were drawn by the author.



The area covered in this volume

ABBREVIATIONS

1. JOURNALS, SERIALS

AAu	= Archaeologia Austriaca
ActaArchHung	= Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae
AH	= Archaeologia Hungarica
AK	= Archaeologiai Közlemények
AntJ	= Antiquaries Journal
ArchÉrt	= Archaeologiai Értesítő
AR	= Archeologické Rozhledy
BIA	= Bulletin of the Institute of Archaeology (University of London)
BMQu	= British Museum Quarterly
BRGK	= Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission
BullSocPréhFr	= Bulletin de la Société Préhistorique Française
DissPann	= Dissertationes Pannonicae
Dolg	= Dolgozatok a m. kir. Ferencz József-Tudományegyetem Archaeológiai Intézetéből Vols 1–19 (1925–1943)
EC	= Etudes Celtiques
FA	= Folia Archaeologica
FB Hessen	= Fundberichte aus Hessen
HOMÉ	= A Herman Ottó Múzeum Évkönyve
IKMK	= István Király Múzeum Közleményei
MRT	= Magyarország Régészeti Topográfiája
MFME	= A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve
NumK	= Numizmatikai Közlemények
ProcPrehSoc	= Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society
RégFüz	= Régészeti Füzetek
SA	= Slovenská Archeologia
VMMK	= A Veszprém Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei

2. OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

EBM	= Balassa Bálint Museum, Esztergom
DTM	= Landmuseum, Dorog
KBM	= Balaton Museum, Keszthely
KBM A.	= Archives of the Balaton Museum
MNM	= Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum (Hungarian National Museum)
MTA	= Magyar Tudományos Akadémia (Hungarian Academy of Sciences)
NTGYM	= Thury György Museum, Nagykanizsa
ZGM	= Göcsej Museum, Zalaegerszeg
Inv. No.	= inventory number
D	= depth
d	= diameter
dB	= basal diameter
dM	= mouth diameter
H	= height
L	= length
Th	= thickness
W	= width

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ANDRÁS UZSOKI
MÉNFOCSANAK

THE SITE

At present, the village of Ménfőcsanak is one of the districts of the city of Győr. It lies five kilometres south of Győr beside the railway leading to Pápa and on the main trunk-road. The site itself lies on the market gardens of the Farming Co-operative of Ménfőcsanak some 900 metres north-west from the Upper Ménfőcsanak railway station. The alluvial terraces of the ancient River Rába rise gently above the area with a sandy sub-soil covered by a layer of cultivated humus. The area of the site lies under the high tension wires from Győr to Pápa around the 50th pylon which is at 114 to 115 metres above sea level. The former bed of the ancient Rába lies to the west and curves for about 300 metres in a north-east direction. The present river cuts its bed 15 kilometres to the north-west (Fig. 1).

THE EXCAVATION

Several prehistoric sites, chiefly with finds from the Bronze Age, may be found in a one kilometre radius around the site. The first Celtic grave goods were ploughed up 1 kilometre to the west in 1936. The grave contained a spear and a knife which eventually found their way to the museum in Győr, but which have subsequently been lost.¹ The site of this grave was the so-called Királyszék (King's seat), a place of judgement for the medieval royal court, located to the south of a large prehistoric mound. On 10 April 1967, the horticultural branch of the agricultural co-operative reported to the Xántus János Museum in Győr that skeletons and other finds had been found while laying an irrigation system in the area of the market gardens.

On the basis of local investigation and survey, the present writer carried out rescue excavations paid for by the Archival Section of the Hungarian National Museum, first between 13 April and 19 May, 1967 and then between 18 July and 9 August,

¹ Later note added by Elemér Lovas to his record of archaeological sites (Archives of the Xántus János Museum, Győr). On 14 April 1967 an excavation worker, Jenő Szammer gave a personal account of the find. The site was found by his family on their property in 1936. Earlier references concerning prehistoric finds from the immediate surroundings of the site are: M. Wosinsky: *Az őskor mészbetétes díszítésű agyagművészete (Die inkrustierte Keramik der Stein- und Bronzezeit)*. Budapest

1967. On the occasion of these two rescue excavations the graves disturbed by the water main ditch were examined. From the approximately 150 square metres area 13 graves were opened. Of these, seven graves were of late Roman origin while six graves (graves 4, 6, 9, 10, 12 and 13) were of the Celtic Iron Age. The material in the Celtic graves is characteristic of LT/B with unusual and rich archaeological finds. Furthermore, because of the precarious position of the site it was felt necessary to continue the work. Between 2 May and 1 July 1968, excavations were again carried out paid for once again by the Hungarian National Museum. On the basis of the previous year's experience systematic work was begun by opening up five-by-five metre units. Altogether a 550 square metres area was studied. The method of using a grid in this situation proved to be rather successful because in this way relationships within the area could be delineated and two square grave ditches were recognized. Four Celtic graves were found during this excavation (graves 14, 16, 17 and 18) as well as one other possible grave of uncertain date.

Altogether about 700 square metres were opened during the course of the three seasons of excavations, the area of the first excavation being some distance from the others. Graves 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17 and 18 were found in a 35 metres zone while, at a distance of around 50 or even 75 metres to the north-east of the first group appeared graves 4 and 6 (Fig. 2).

The finds were placed in the Xántus János Museum.²

DESCRIPTION OF THE GRAVES

Graves 1 to 3 were Roman period burials.

Grave 4. Rectangular inhumation grave pit with rounded corners. L: 290 cm, W: 160 cm, D: 133 cm, oriented north-west-south-east. Double inhumation with the burials superimposed.

(1904) 40, Pl. XXIV: 4; P. Patay: *Korai bronzkori kultúrák Magyarországon – Frühbronzezeitliche Kulturen in Ungarn*. DissPann II. 13 (1938) 40; S. Mithay: *Bronzkori kultúrák Győr környékén (Bronze Age cultures in the surroundings of Győr)*. Győr (1942) 5, Pl. II: 2, 6; Pl. III: 1–7; A. Mozsolics: *A kisapostagi bronzkori urnatemető – Die frühbronzezeitliche Urnenfriedhof von Kisapostag*. AH 26. Budapest (1942) 43.

² Uzsoki (1970a).

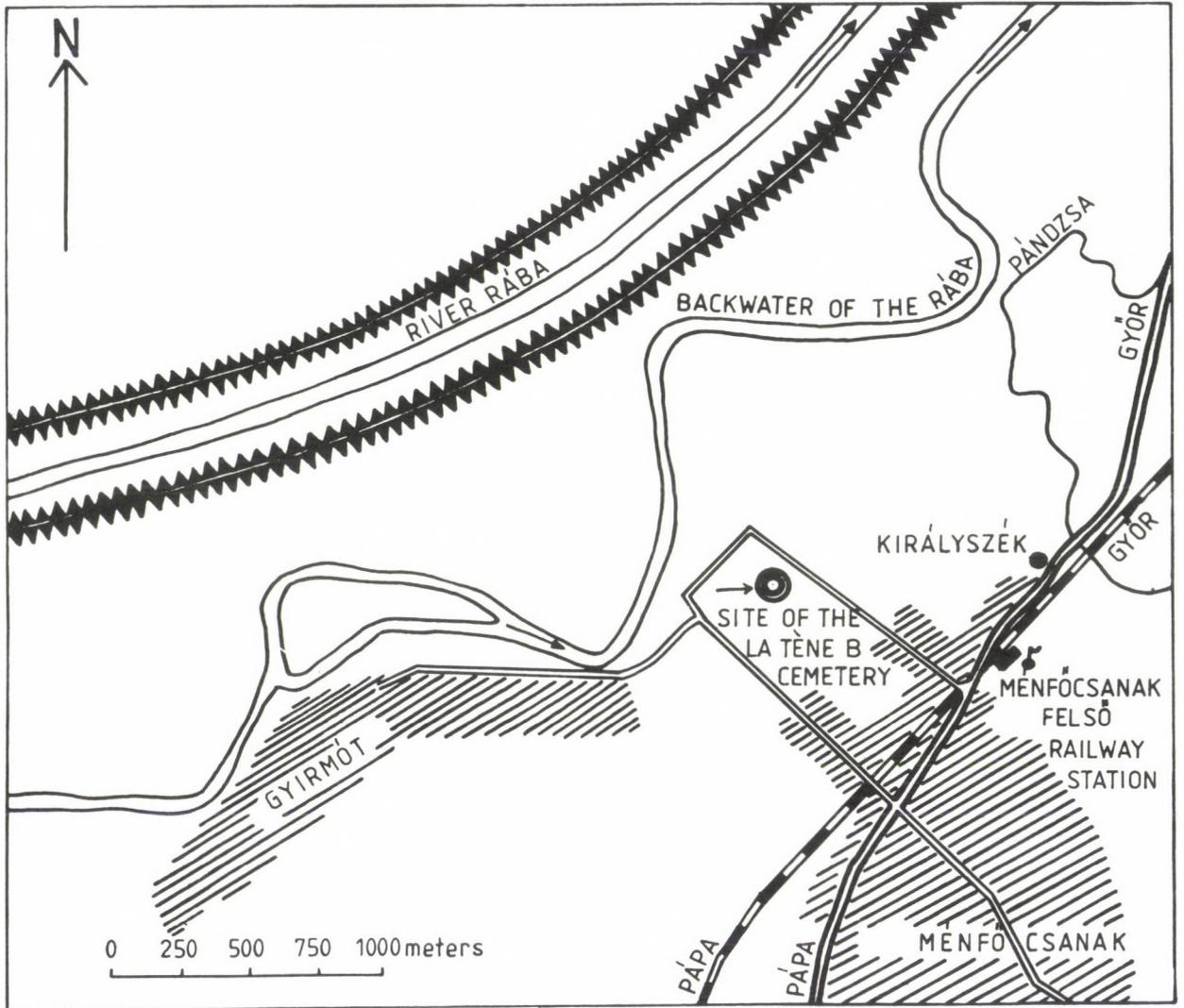


Fig. 1. The neighbourhood of the La Tène/B cemetery of Ménfőcsanak

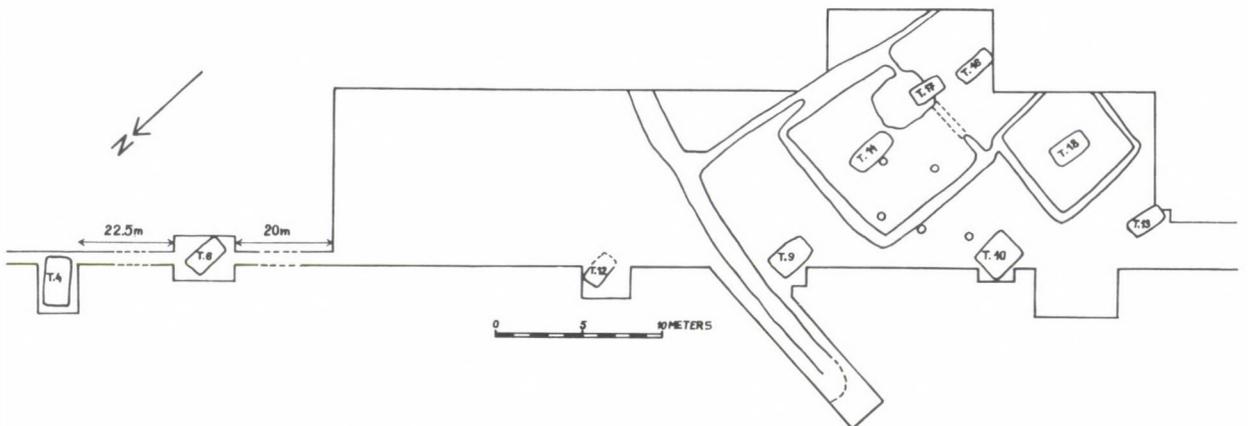


Fig. 2. The plan of the excavation showing the Celtic graves

Burial 4a. Remains, slightly disturbed, of an extended burial of a young individual lying between 100 to 110 cm deep in the grave pit's north-west half with the head pointing south-west. By the skull lay a fragmentary neck-ring (1) and pendant (2), by the right arm lay a fibula (3), on the pelvis lay a girdle hook (4). The grave fill around the skeleton appeared lighter—perhaps post-burial deposition.

Burial 4b. In the centre of the grave was found a stone (20), on the north-west edge a somewhat smaller stone (21). In the south-west half of the grave pit at a depth of 133 cm lay a warrior's skeleton with the skull lying to the south-east and the limbs extended and the right arm drawn up at a 45° angle. On the south-west and north-west sides of the grave pit there was a 30 to 40 cm wide, hard packed 'L'-shaped wall of pounded earth around the skeleton at a depth of 50 cm from the surface.

Because of the water main ditch the south-east limit of the grave could not be followed while all that could be ascertained of the north-east edge is that the earth under the skeleton of grave 4a was somewhat harder than the surrounding soil. The 'L' form wall was 60 to 80 cm high. It most probably formed a grave chamber. Perpendicular to the skull lay a large crushed iron tubular torc (5), by the right clavicle lay a Münsingen-type bronze fibula (6), on the upper right arm was a bracelet (7), on the inner side of the left arm lay a fibula (8). On the inner half of the lower right arm lay several iron rings (9). Between the main skeleton and the right arm lay a sword (10–11). Two spears lay by the skull (12–13) with the points oriented south, while on the north-eastern side of the grave pit by the right foot was an iron lump (perhaps ferrule or butt for the spear shaft). Under the skeleton of grave 4a, but associated with the skeleton of grave 4b, lay a pottery bowl and animal remains: a bowl (14) which was found in the eastern corner of the grave had a cup in it (15), and beside it another bowl (16). On a line with the pelvis lay another bowl (17) while on a line with the knees was a further flat bowl (18). Between these bowls and the right upper arm were yet more animal bones (Figs 3–4).

Grave goods in burial 4a

1. *Four fragments of a neck-ring* made of bronze wire. The two ends are everted making a hook clasp, ending in a schematized pair of animal heads. On the body of the ring traces of incised decoration may be seen. L: 6.5, 4.1, 4.5, 3.2 cm, Th: 2 mm, Inv. no. 69.12.1 (Pl. I: 1a–b).

2. *Bronze wire* of inverted 'C' form with the ends curved one over the other (one pointed and the other cut obliquely). It may have been a pendant-hanging

from the necklet. L: 1.45 cm, W: 1 cm, Th: 2.5 mm, Inv. no. 69.12.2 (Pl. I: 2).

3. *Dux-type iron fibula* with remains of a small ball on the foot; bow rusted. L: 7.2 cm, W: 1.9 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.3 (Pl. I: 3a–b).

4. *Belt fastener* made from a curved iron plate, rectangular in form, with a projecting hook, the edges rolled over to hold the leather belt. A rivet strengthens the fastener. L: 4.05 cm, w: 3.9 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.4 (Pl. I: 4a–b).

Grave goods in burial 4b

5. *Large torc* made of curved iron tubing, with one of the incomplete terminals of the clasp mechanism having a biconical profile, in which there is a disc-shaped stiffener. Both next to the clasp and the torc's other end may be found engraved, zig-zag decorated bronze rings which reinforce the iron tube. The following measurements were made with the torc opened and after restoration d: 24 cm. Th: 1.2 cm, d(clasp): 4.1 cm, Th(clasp): 1.8 cm, d(bronze rings): 1.4 cm, W(bronze rings): 0.4 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.5 (Pl. II: 1a–d).



Fig. 3. Grave 4

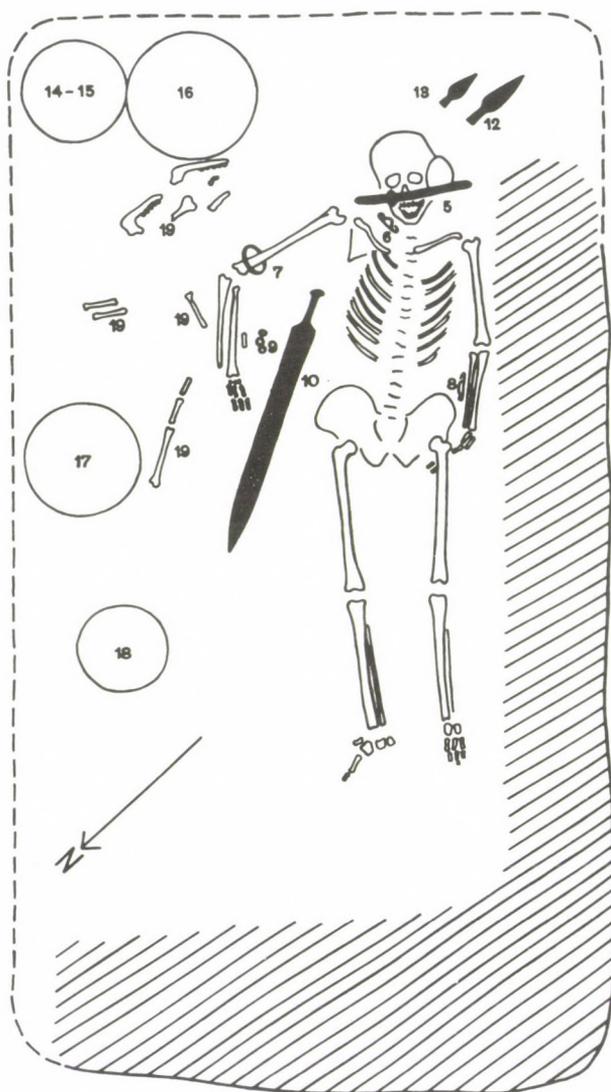


Fig. 4. Plan of grave 4b

6. *Münsingen-type bronze fibula*. The outer border of the cast high arched and somewhat thickened bow has plastic decoration: in profile a double bird head is formed out of a double 'S' motif which when viewed from above has a double lyre form. There are depressions in the areas formed by the ends of the 'S' curves and the birds' beaks originally inlaid with yellow enamel were unfortunately destroyed during restoration. Each end of the bow has a small leaf design which completes the decoration. The disc terminal of the bent-back foot has red coloured coral inlay while at the end of the foot proper a bird-like pattern follows the bow. The two parts of the spring mechanism are coiled twice around a small iron tube. The two ends of the tube are closed with a flanged bronze disc. These discs are connected by an iron wire pulled through

the tube. Remains of red coloured coral disc-shaped settings may be seen in the hollows cast into the body of the fibula. L: 8.05 cm, H: 3.1 cm, L(spring): 1.75 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.6 (Pl. I: 5a-c).

7. *Arm-ring* made from plain bronze circular cross-section wire. The piece has a pin and socket terminal. d: 8.6-8.3 cm, Th: 0.4 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.7 (Pl. II: 2).

8. *Dux-type fibula* made from iron wire, missing the foot; spring incomplete. L(cca.): 4.9 cm, H(cca.): 1.9 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.8 (Pl. I: 6a-b).

9. *Three iron rings* of circular cross-section, probably part of the suspension for a sword. d: 2.7 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.9 (Pl. III: 1a-c).

10. *Double-edged iron sword* with obliquely sloping shoulders. The tang terminates in a knob. The lower third of the blade terminates in a narrowing point. In cross-section a slight midrib is apparent. L: 72 cm, W: 5 cm, Th: 0.7 to 0.8 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.10 (Pl. III: 2).

11. *Iron sword sheath*. The surface is slightly convex. Incomplete. L: 60.2 cm, W: 5.1 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.11. 1-2 (Pl. III: 3a-b).

12. *Iron spear-head*. Elongated leaf shape with a truncated cone-shaped socket with a rivet at the end for fixing the shaft. A simple midrib runs to the tip on both sides of the blade; the tip is broken. L: 16.4 cm, W: 3.1 cm, d(socket): 1.8 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.12 (Pl. III: 5).

13. *Iron spear-head*. Short leaf form with a truncated conical socket at the end of which is a rivet for fastening the handle. A slightly raised midrib runs the length of the blade on both sides. L: 12.7 cm, W: 2.3 cm, d(socket): 1.6 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.13 (Pl. III: 4).

14. *Urn*. Light grey-yellow in colour. There are grooves and ribs on the funnel-shaped neck, double grooves on the shoulder, and narrow furrows around the foot. H: 28.4 cm, dM: 18.5 cm, dB: 11.2 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.14 (Pl. IV: 1).

15. *Bowl*. Light yellow-grey in colour. The walls are thin with a half-spherical form and a slightly everted rim. The base is large with a marked omphalos. H: 4.9 cm, W: 8.8 cm, dB: 3 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.15 (Pl. IV: 5).

16. *Urn*. Brownish grey in colour with wide neck. On the neck and shoulder a rib between grooves. The lower part of the vessel is missing. H(cca.): 24 cm, dM: 20.6 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.16 (Pl. IV: 4).

17. *Globular shaped vessel* of dark grey colour with a slightly flared rim. There are ribs on the shoulder and the concave neck. Half of the vessel is missing. H(cca.): 32 cm, dB: 13.5 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.17 (Pl. IV: 3).

18. *Bowl*. This deep urn-shaped bowl is light brown and yellow with ribs on the shoulder and



Fig. 5. Grave 6

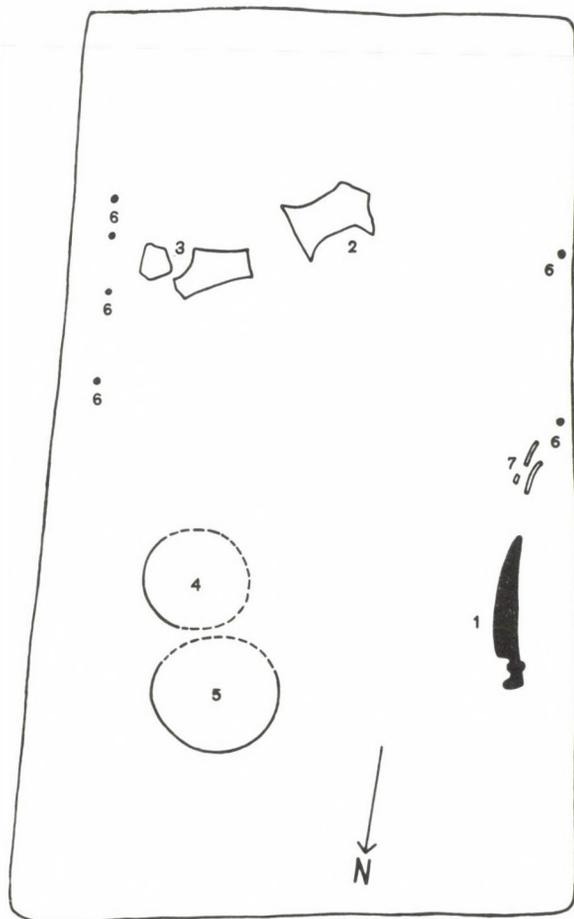


Fig. 6. Plan of grave 6

an omphalos base. H: 15.5 cm, dM: 19.6 cm, dB: 10.2 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.18 (Pl. IV: 2).

19. *Skeletal remains of a juvenile pig*. Included are the mandible, long bones and ribs. (There are in addition bird bones ? sp. *Gallus gallus*.) Inv. no. 69.12.19.

20. *Marker stone*. Whitish grey in colour, this flat sandstone is of irregular rhomboid form. L: 36.5 cm, Th: 26.0 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.20.

21. *Flat sandstone block*. It is whitish grey in colour with an irregular wedge shape. L: 20.5 cm, Th: 17 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.21.

Grave 5. Roman period burial.

Grave 6. The grave pit has rounded corners and rectangular plan, measuring: 247 cm, 130 cm, 240 cm, 149 cm, D: 162 cm. Orientation: south-north. It is a symbolic or plundered grave since there is no trace of inhumation or cremation burial. On the western side of the grave pit was found an iron cutting knife (1), in the south-eastern corner were the remains of the upper part of a pottery vessel (2), in the north-east part were fragments of two other

vessels (3-4). There were altogether ten lumps on the south-eastern side of the grave in an approximately 1 m line oriented north to south as well as along the western edge of the pit at a depth of 140 cm (6). There were, in addition, pig bones (7) (Figs 5-6).

Grave goods

1. *Iron Hiebmesser*. The cutting edge and back of the blade are slightly curved. There is a knob in the middle of its down-curved haft. L: 41.1 cm, Th: 6.3 cm, Th: 1.4 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.22 (Pl. V: 1).

2. *Flask*. Dark grey colour. There are two ribs, one running between the shoulder and the rim, and the other on the section between the shoulder and the base of the neck. The upper part of the neck is cylindrical with a rib running around the everted mouth. dM (cca.): 17 cm, d(neck): 9.8 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.23 (Pl. V: 2).

3. *Bowl*. Dark grey and squat profile; fragments only. There is a thin rib on the neck and the base consists of a slightly concave omphalos. H(cca.): 14 cm, dM(cca.): 26 cm, dB: 5.8 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.24 (Pl. V: 4).

4. *Sherds*. For the most part these are probably the remains of a dark grey globular vessel. Inv. no. 69.12.25.

5. *Bowl*. Brownish grey, there is a rib on the slightly inverted neck and a barely concave omphalos base. H: 9.9 cm, dM: 26 cm, dB: 7 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.26 (Pl. V: 3).

6. *Iron fragments*. Remains of an unidentifiable object. Inv. no. 69.12.27.

7. *Ribs and tooth of pig*. Inv. no. 69.12.28.

Graves 7–8. Roman period burials.

Grave 9. The grave pit is of a round-cornered oblong form. L: 260 cm, W: 170 cm, D: 124 cm. Orientation: north–south. In the western part of the grave pit lay the skeleton of a woman on her back with extended limbs and her head pointing south. The skeleton was richly covered with jewellery and articles of apparel while to the east of the skull lay offering vessels. By the mandible lay a neck-ring (1), under the mandible were glass beads (2), in the area of the rib cage were scattered amber (3) and coral beads (4). By the right (5) and left collarbone (6) and also in the middle of the chest (7) was placed a bronze fibula. In the area of the heart were the

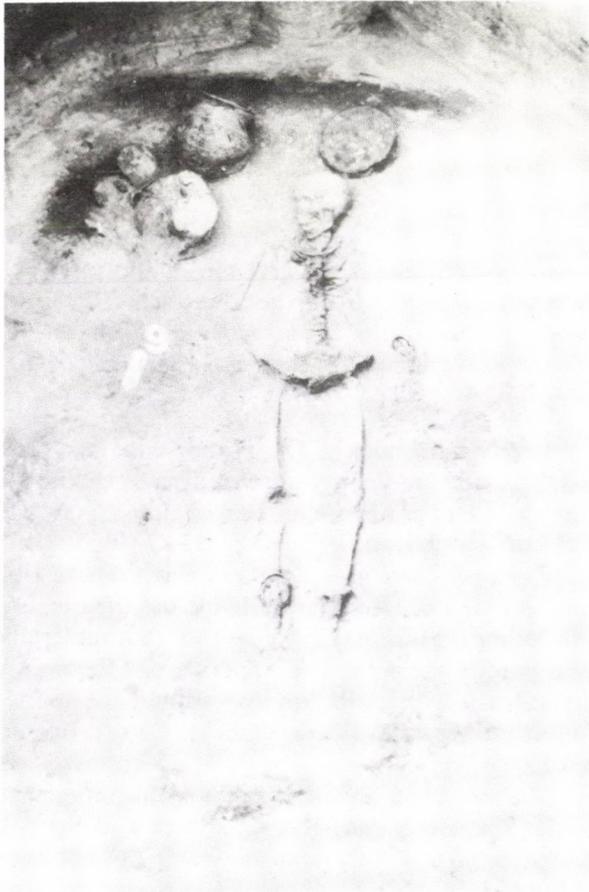


Fig. 7. Grave 9

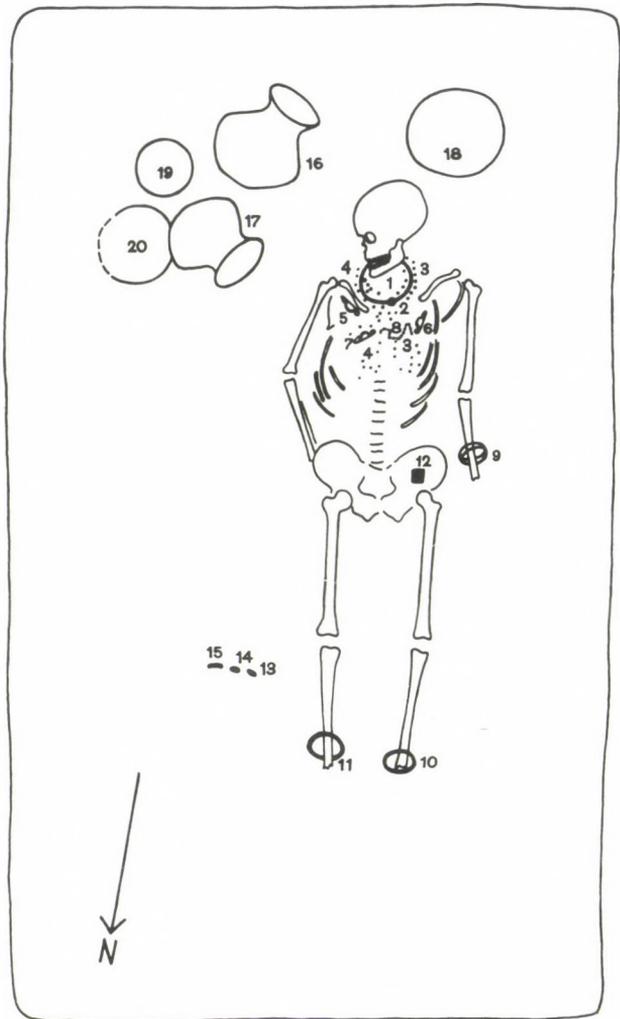


Fig. 8. Plan of grave 9

remains of two bronze chains (8). Around the sternum were traces of a brown, fibrous organic material (textile? leather?) as well as the entirely corroded remains of an iron object. In a number of places in the region of the rib cage decomposed organic material could be observed. The bronze fibulae were themselves embedded in this material. In the middle of the left lower arms were two bronze armlets (9), by the left (10) and right ankles (11) respectively were two bronze anklets each. There were fragments of a belt buckle on the left ilium of the pelvic girdle (12). East of the right knee were two pots of urn form (16–17) and next to them a bowl (19) and a dish (20), while to the south lay a second, larger dish (21) (Figs 7–8).

Grave goods

1. *Bronze torc*. The two ends fit into each other forming a tenon clasp and pin opposite which is a small knob upon which is an interlocking 'S' motif.

d: 13.8 cm, Th: 0.4–0.8 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.29 (Pl. VI: 1).

2. *String of beads* made from 364 glass beads. Three of the beads are decorated with an oculus pattern and are of flattened spheroid form with white and dark blue figure-of-eight oculus on a greenish blue base. d: 7 mm, Th: 4–5 mm (Pl. VII: 3a). One light bluish green pea form bead. d: 6 mm, Th: 3.5 mm (Pl. VII: 3b). There are also 358 small ultramarine-blue ring-shaped beads which were produced by cutting a glass spiral wound around a thin rod. Some examples are complete and separate rings but the majority are attached to each other. The ends protrude from the rings. d(average): 3.5–4.5 mm, Th: 1–4 mm (Pl. VII: 3c). One dark blue flattened spheroid bead (fragmented) d: 7.5 mm, Th: 4.5 mm, Inv. no. 69.12.30 (Pl. VII: 3).

3. *String of beads*. 50 whole and two broken brown and slightly opaque amber beads form the string. There are also flattened spheroid specimens of various sizes. The largest of these beads is perforated in 8 or 9 places for decoration. d(average): 9 mm, Th: 6 mm, Inv. no. 69.12.31 (Pl. VII: 1).

4. *String of beads* made of 65 whole and 20 broken bone-coloured (occasionally in shades of pink) coral branches. On each specimen at one of the ends there is a conical hole drilled from both sides, while on the other end numerous specimens have small grooves running around them. L(average): 6–16 mm, Th: 2–5 mm, Inv. no. 69.12.32 (Pl. VII: 3).

5. *Dux-type bronze fibula*. The spring mechanism is of four-coil type. The fibula is slightly elongated. There is a plastic zig-zag spine decoration on the slightly thickened bow. It has a double conical knob on its bent-back foot. The foot flattens slightly towards the end attached to the bow. L: 4.6 cm, H: 1.8 cm, L(spring): 1.3 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.33 (Pl. VI: 2a–b).

6. *Dux-type bronze fibula*. Identical to the above-mentioned piece. L: 4.4 cm, H: 1.6 cm, L(spring): 1.3 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.34 (Pl. VI: 3a–b).

7. *Dux-type bronze fibula*. The spring mechanism is of four-coil type. There is a small knob on the bent-back foot. The end of the foot is attached to the high arched and ribbed bow. It is similar to (5). L: 3.7 cm, H: 1.55 cm, L(spring): 1.3 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.35 (Pl. VI: 4a–b).

8. *Bronze chain* fragments. One of the chains consisted of bigger, and the other of smaller links. The links are oval in form and composed of a bronze strip on one side of which runs a lengthwise groove. Between the links of the chains traces of rust may be seen as well. One of the chains L(cca.): 12 cm, the other L: 11–12 cm, L(links): 5 and 6 mm respectively. Inv. no. 69.12.36 (Pl. VI: 9a–b).

9. *Two bronze arm-rings* oval in cross-section, solid with a tenon clasp and pin. There are three round depressions (with central perforations) in a symmetrical arrangement on the outer surface. The impressions serve as settings for inlay and are surrounded by three sets of triple incised circular motifs. The settings are raised only on one side of the arm-rings, while on the other side they are not to be seen since the arm-rings were attached to each other by their plain surface when discovered in the grave. d: 5.4 cm, Th: 0.3–0.4 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.37 (Pl. VIII: 1a–b, 2a–b).

10. *Two bronze anklets*. Fragmented and of slightly oval form, square cross-section and with a tenon clasp and pin. They were found together in the grave displaying equally worn surfaces indicating how they must have been worn. d: 7.8–6.6 cm, Th: 0.3 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.38.1–2 (Pl. VIII: 3–4).

11. *Two bronze anklets*. Identical to the previous pair. d: 7.6–6.7 cm, Th: 0.3 cm, and d: 7.55–6.9 cm, Th: 0.3 cm respectively. Inv. no. 69.12.39.1–2 (Pl. VIII: 5–6).

12. *Belt buckle* made from a curved iron plate. It is of oblong form with three sides bent back to hold and fasten the leather belt. In the centre are the remains of rivets but no attaching hook can be seen. L: 3.4 cm, W: 2.5 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.40 (Pl. VI: 5a–b).

13. *Fragment of an iron plate* with a rib-like protuberance. Function unknown. L: 2.7 cm, W: 1.7 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.41 (Pl. VI: 6).

14. *Iron object*. A narrow, elongated fragment of unknown function. L: 3.7 cm, W: 1.1 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.42 (Pl. VI: 7).

15. *Iron fragment*. L: 1.9 cm, W: 1 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.43 (Pl. VI: 8).

16. *Urn*. Greyish yellow in colour with a more or less globular profile and everted rim, a rib on the neck and a step-like profile on the shoulder. It has an omphalos base with a grooved line around the edge. H: 23.2 cm, dM: 18.3 cm, dB: 12.5 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.44 (Pl. IX: 1).

17. *Pot*. A similar type to (16). H: 23 cm, dM: 18 cm, dB: 14.4 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.45 (Pl. IX: 2).

18. *Bowl*. Dark grey in colour with an incurving neck and everted rim. There is a rib on the neck. The bottom has an omphalos. H: 8.2 cm, dM: 23.1 cm, dB: 5 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.46 (Pl. IX: 5).

19. *Bowl*. Brownish grey broad vessel with an everted rim and a triple omphalos bottom. H: 3.9 cm, dM: 13.5 cm, dB: 7.4 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.47 (Pl. IX: 3a–c).

20. *Bowl*. Similar to the previous form, brownish grey in colour and in an incomplete and poor condition. The base is smooth. H: 9 cm, dM(cca.): 22 cm, dB(cca.): 11 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.48 (Pl. IX: 4).

Grave 10. The grave pit is of rhomboid shape with rounded corners. The length of the sides are: 240 cm, 220 cm, 240 cm, 190 cm. D: 126 cm. Orientation: north-south to a south-east-north-west direction.

There is a double inhumation burial in the grave.

Burial 10a. The contracted skeleton was buried at a depth of 85 cm in the centre of the grave without grave goods. The lower limb bones were destroyed during the course of ditch digging for the water main. There were no accompanying artifacts; the corpse lay with its head towards the south.

Burial 10b. The skeleton lay on its back with extended limbs at the bottom of the grave pit's western side oriented north-north-west-south-south-east with the head towards the south.

There was a bronze fibula (1) next to the right collarbone, and remains of a second fibula (6) by the mandible. There was an iron object by the head of the femur (2), and two iron fragments (3-4) between the pelvis and the two femora. A curved iron plaque was found on the sternum (7). East from the skull was an iron knife covered with bone (5). Next to it in the direction of the skull was a globular bowl (12). In the south-eastern corner of the grave was a second pot (8) and to one side of it another fallen over on its side (9) and a dish (10). There were pig bones (13), larger vessel fragments (11), and cattle femora (14) in the north-eastern quarter of the grave pit (Figs 9-10).

Grave goods

1. *Dux-type bronze wire fibula* of four-coil form and a small knob on the bent-back foot. L: 4.7 cm, H: 1.7 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.49 (Pl. X: 1).

2. *Iron fragment.* Possibly part of a knife blade. L: 2.9 cm, W: 1.3 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.50 (Pl. X: 2).

3. *Iron plaque* of oblong form with possible provision for a rivet in one of the corners. L: 3.2 cm, W: 1.5 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.51 (Pl. X: 3a-b).

4. Fragments of a flat *iron implement* of unknown function. Inv. no. 69.12.52 (Pl. X: 4a-c).

5. Remains of a *knife with bone sheath* (Pl. X: 5); the blade with its curved edge is made of thin iron plate (Pl. X: 5c) which was covered on both sides with similarly curved, thin bone plaques of which the inner side is smooth and the outer slightly convex. On this outer side are opposing saw-tooth engraved decorations. At the narrower end of the bigger bone plate is a drilled hole for a rivet. Thickly incised decoration is added to the two sides of the triangular saw-tooth pattern. L(blade): 4.7 cm, W(blade): 2.1 cm, Th(blade): 0.3 cm, L(bone plaque): 8.8 cm and 5.8 cm respectively, W(bone plaque): 24 cm, Th(bone plaque): 0.55 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.53 (Pl. X: 5a-b).



Fig. 9. Grave 10

6. *Fragment of an iron fibula.* Probably part of a large specimen. Inv. no. 69.12.54 (Pl. X: 6).

7. *Fragment of a curved iron plaque.* L: 6.5 cm, W: 1.3-1.8 cm, Th: 0.7 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.55 (Pl. X: 7).

8. *Flask.* Light brown in colour with a double conical body, short, cylindrical neck and everted rim. There are two ribs on the neck and two grooves on the shoulder, while a flat omphalos decorates the base. H: 21 cm, dM: 12.1 cm, dB: 11.2 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.56 (Pl. XI: 1).

9. *Pot.* The colour is dark grey, with a slightly globular bellied urn form. The rim is everted, there is a rib on the neck and a step-like profile at the shoulder. The omphalos base has a groove around it. H: 23.8 cm, dM: 16.9 cm, dB: 13 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.57 (Pl. XI: 2).

10. *Bowl.* It is yellow in colour with slightly incurved neck and double omphalos base. Around the latter parallel grooves may be seen. H: 8.6 cm, dM: 29.5 cm, dB: 5.5 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.58 (Pl. XI: 3a-b).

11. *Situla form pot.* Body sherds. Grey in colour and of rough workmanship. Under the slightly incurved neck is a groove. Below this the surface is very uneven; the clay is graphitic. H(cca.): 30 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.59 (Pl. XI: 5).

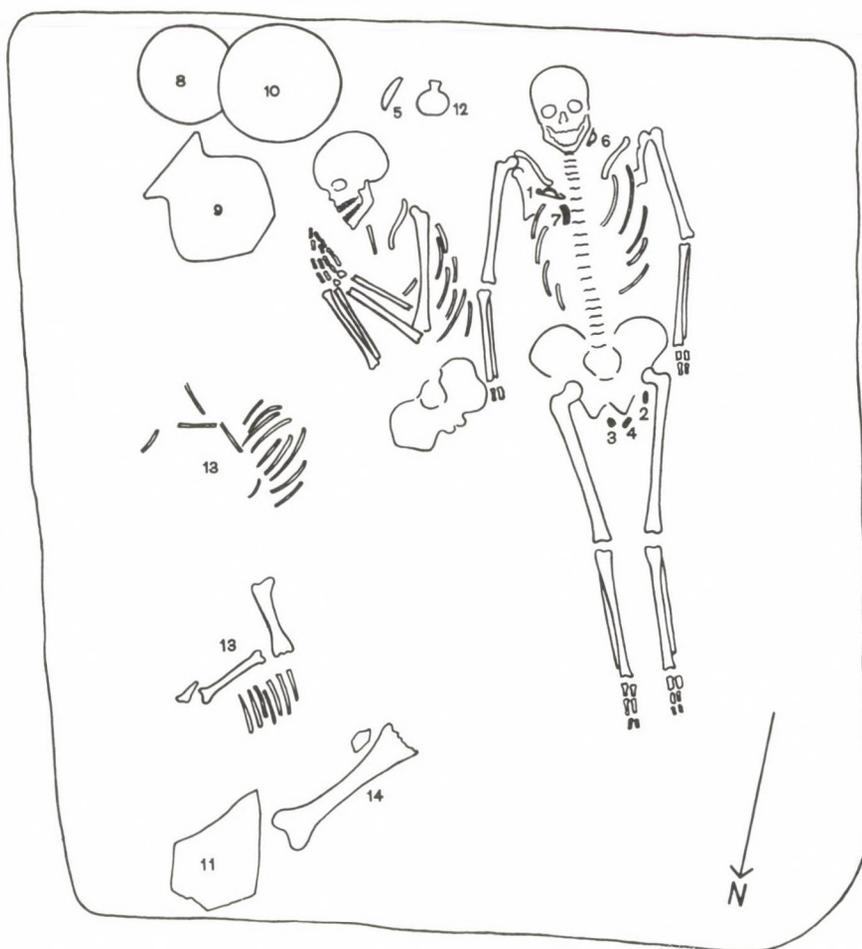


Fig. 10. Plan of grave 10

12. *Pot*. Brown in colour, it has very thin walls. The sherds are very friable. There is a short, slightly conical neck sitting on the globular body. The vessel was partly damaged at the time of discovery. It has been reconstructed on the basis of the grave plan and photograph (Figs 10–11). H(cca.): 15 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.60 (Pl. XI: 4).

13. *Skeletal remains of a young pig*. Ribs, scapula fragments and two long bones, as well as bones of a bird (?*Gallus gallus*). Inv. no. 69.12.61.

14. *Cattle femur*. Inv. no. 69.12.62.

Grave 11. Roman period burial.

Grave 12. The excavations for the water main ditch destroyed half this grave. The remaining part suggests an oblong form with rounded corners. W: 120 cm, D: 70 cm. Orientation: south to north.

The burial was probably disturbed in the La Tène period. Only the left femur and tibia lay in their original position. The other bones, along with the grave goods, lay scattered around.

There was an arm-ring on the lower left arm (1), anklets were on both feet (2–3). An iron buckle was

found in the region of the pelvis (4), and next to it an iron fragment (5). There was part of a bowl next to the femur (6), and further to the east two flints (7) (Fig. 12).

Grave goods

1. *Buffer-terminalled arm-ring*. It is circular in cross-section, cast and of bronze. The ring is covered by four symmetrical grooves on both sides and two double groove decorations on the terminals. d: 6.1–5.7 cm, Th: 0.4 cm. Inv. no. 69.12.63 (Pl. XII: 1).

2. *Anklet with buffer terminals*. It is circular in cross-section, simple, plain and of bronze. Traces of decoration are visible on the terminals. d: 8–7.7 cm, Th: 0.4 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.64 (Pl. XII: 2a–b).

3. *Anklet*. Identical with the previously described specimen. d: 8.2–8.1 cm, Th: 0.5 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.65 (Pl. XII: 3a–b).

4. *Belt buckle fragment* made from iron sheet and originally rectangular in form. Two contiguous edges of the rim are bent back to hold the leather belt. There are the remains of a rivet in the centre. L: 2.9 cm, W: 2.4 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.66 (Pl. XII: 5a–b).



Fig. 11. Grave 10 with small globular flask *in situ*

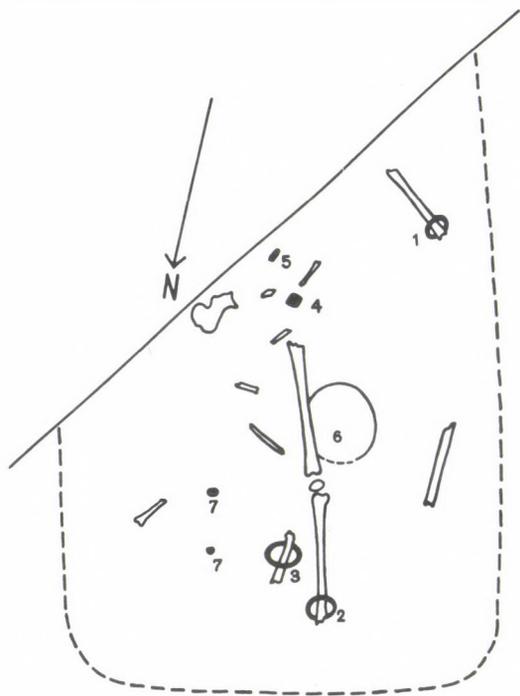


Fig. 12. Plan of grave 12

5. *Iron fragment* of cylindrical form. L: 1.55 cm, Th: 0.6 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.67 (Pl. XII: 6).

6. *Bowl*. Dark grey in colour with sharply incurved, marked shoulders and everted rim. The neck has a slightly raised rib on it, while the base has an omphalos form. Seen from below the omphalos has two sharp breaks in the line of the profile. H: 8.3 cm, dM: 23.5 cm, dB: 4.1 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.68 (Pl. XII: 4a–b).

7. *Flint flakes*. Two pieces of a brownish yellow colour. d: 1.95 and 2 cm respectively. Inv. no. 69.12.69. 1–2 (Pl. XII: 7–8).

Grave 13. The grave pit is rectangular with rounded corners L: 225 cm, W: 120 cm, D: 113 cm. Orientation: north to south. In the middle lay the skeleton on its back with the head pointing toward the south, and the limbs extended. The grave was cut by a narrow ditch of unknown date, which crossed the pit in a south-west–north-east direction in the region of the tibia. This resulted in the damage of this part of the skeleton. There is an iron sword (1) running from the right upper arm bone to the knees. There is an iron spear (2) next to the left upper arm-bone. 30 cm east of the sword were two iron rings (3). In the north-east quarter of the grave was found an iron fragment (4), an urn (5), and a bowl (6). Further to the north pig bones were recovered (7–9) (Figs 13–14).



Fig. 13. Grave 13

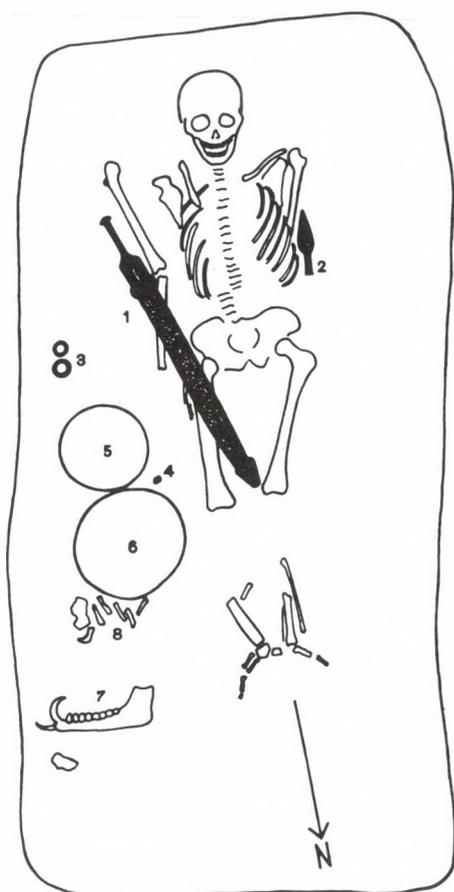


Fig. 14. Plan of grave 13

Grave goods

1. *Two-edged iron sword* in sheath. The tang ends in a knob. The sword was unfortunately broken in several places during moving within the museum. Measured *in situ* in the grave. L: 82 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.70 (Pl. XIII: 1).

2. *Iron spear-head*. Leaf-shaped with a slightly conical socket and a midrib running up the blade. L: 19 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.71 (Pl. XIII: 3).

3. *Iron ring*. Two pieces, with circular cross-section. In all probability they belong to the sword. D: 3.3 cm and 3.4 cm respectively. Th: 0.5 cm and 0.6 cm respectively, Inv. no. 69.12.72 (Pl. XIII: 2a b).

4. *Iron fragments*. Unknown function. Inv. no. 69.12.73 (Pl. XIII: 4).

5. *Sherds* of light yellow colour from an urn. H(cca.): 20 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.74 (Pl. XIII: 5).

6. *Bowl*. Brownish grey in colour, the neck is concave with two grooves. There are two thin little grooves on the shoulder and the base has an omphalos. H: 10 cm, dM: 25.8 cm, dB: 6.2 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.75 (Pl. XIII: 6).

7. *Mandible of a juvenile pig*. Fragments. Inv. no. 69.12.76.

8. *Skeletal remains of a juvenile pig*. Including vertebrae, rib fragments and long bones. Inv. no. 69.12.77.

9. *Skeletal remains of a juvenile pig* including long bones and fragments of vertebrae. Inv. no. 69.12.78.

(The pig bones appearing in 7–9 are most probably the remains of the same animal.)

Grave 14. While the surface plan of this grave is rectangular with rounded corners, deeper down the two ends are apsidal. L: 290 cm, W: 125 cm, D: 125 cm, oriented north to south. In the same orientation as the grave and running around it was a square ditch with sides measuring 9.5 m, 8.5 m, 9.5 m, 9 m. The ditch's width was 60–90 cm with a curved bottom. The grave lay in the middle of the square. Grave 17 cut across the southern side of the square grave ditch as did an Early Iron Age storage pit. The latter's south-eastern corner touched the north-eastern corner of the surrounding ditch of grave 18. It should be recalled that west of grave 14 were parallel rows of post-holes (3 and 2 holes) situated in roughly rectangular arrangement, with one of the post-holes directly on the edge of the grave while the fifth lay outside the edge of the ditch. The post-holes were 3–3.5 m apart from each other and of unknown date although they belong to the burial territory (Fig. 2). In the middle of the grave pit lay a skeleton on its back with extended limbs with the exception of the right arm which was slightly flexed.

There was a Münsingen-type iron fibula (1) on the outer side of the right upper armbone of the skeleton. Next to the elbow lay an iron sword in its sheath (2–3). A single-edge knife (Hiebmesser) lay in an east–west orientation by the right foot (4). The remains of an oval shield (5–6) covered the skeleton from the collarbone to the middle of the tibia, while to the side of the left knee lay a spear (7) with its point to the north. In the eastern part of the grave on a higher level than the skeleton lay remains of iron straps binding an unidentifiable wooden object (8–11 and 14). Between the latter and the femur were an iron wire bent into a rectangular shape (12) and a bronze nail (13). There was a big vessel (15) in the northern end of the grave while extending in a south-eastern direction, was discovered a row of urn-shaped dishes next to two dishes (16 and 17–18). By the feet and in the north-eastern corner of the pit lay the bones of a juvenile pig (19) (Figs 15–16).

Grave goods

1. *Münsingen-type iron fibula*. Circular in cross-section with a plain and slightly thickened bow. On the flat, thin, and bent-back foot a spherical white(?) coral inlay which was covered with thin approximately 0.1 mm brownish yellow shiny enamel. On

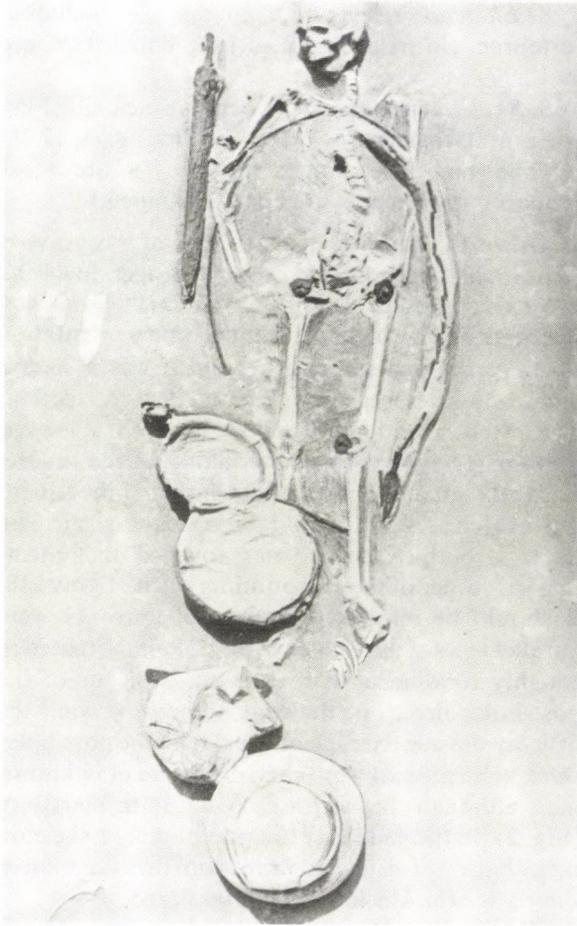


Fig. 15. Grave 14

this material was engraved a triangle with sides consisting of double parallel lines. The marks of this design can be seen on the coral base as well. An iron rivet attached the coral to the foot of the fibula. L: 6.5 cm, H: 2.4 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.79 (Pl. XIV: 1a–b).

2. *Double-edged iron sword.* Towards the point the blade narrows. It has a midrib and the end of the haft is broken; the shoulders slope obliquely. L: 72.3 cm, W: 4.8 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.80 (Pl. XIV: 2).

3. *Iron sword sheath* with a strap-like suspension loop. On the reverse is a binding-strip which extends toward the edge with a bridge towards the rib. L: 63.5 cm, W: 5.6 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.81 (Pl. XIV: 3a–b).

4. *Iron single-edged knife.* The cutting edge and back are slightly curved. The end of the flat handle is bent down and rounded. L: 30 cm, W: 4.8 cm, Th: 0.2–0.7 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.82 (Pl. XIV: 5).

5. *Remains of iron clamps from an oval shield.* 'C' cross-section from a shield frame. It was recovered in 30–40 cm pieces with a combined length of

approximately 2.5 m. Outer diameter varies between 6 and 10 mm, the inner groove diameter is 5–6 mm, the thickness of the iron plate is 1.5 mm (Pl. XVI: 1). The iron umbo is semi-circular in plan and basin-like in cross-section. There are two rivets 3 and 5 mm long respectively placed at each end. d: 10 cm, W: 2.3–2.6 cm (Pl. XVI: 2). 34 cm of the iron reinforcement spine was found which originally ran to the length of the shield and curved over the umbo. Four fragments of convex discs made from bent iron sheet in the form of rosettes are 10 to 12 mm high in the centre, protruding from them are biconical points. d: 5.6 cm, 5.5 cm, 5.0 cm, 5.5 cm (Pl. XVI: 4). There were three corroded and bronzed iron rivets around the umbo. A reconstruction of the shield has been published separately.³ Estimated measurements:

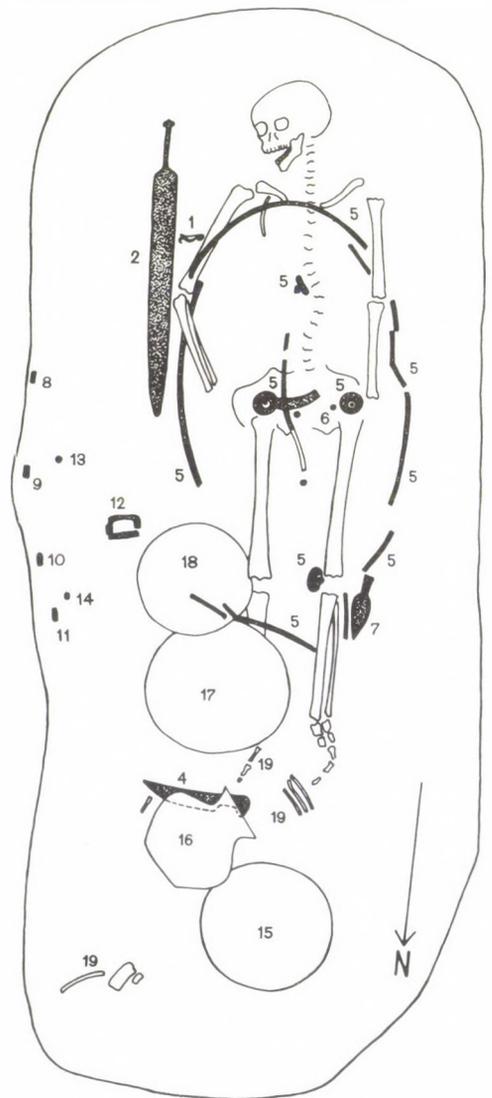


Fig. 16. Plan of grave 14

³ Uzsoki (1970b).

L: 113.5 cm, W: 61 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.83 (Pls XV–XVI).

6. *Iron rivet* with a flat head found near the shield.

L: 1.5 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.84 (Pl. XVII: 1).

7. *Iron spear-head*. Leaf-shaped with a slightly conical socket. There is a marked midrib running down the blade. L: 18.5 cm, W: 4.8 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.85 (Pl. XIV: 4).

8. *Fragments of an iron plaque* with attaching rivet. L: 3.5 cm, W: 2.4 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.86 (Pl. XVII: 2).

9. *Fragments of iron plaque* with pair of rivets for attachment. L: 4.6 cm, W: 2.3 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.87 (Pl. XVII: 3).

10. *Fragments of iron sheeting* held together with a rivet. L: 5 cm, W: 2.7 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.88 (Pl. XVII: 4).

11. *Iron plaque* and rivet remnants. L(cca.): 3.6 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.89 (Pl. XVII: 5).

12. *Iron wire*. Fragments bent into an oblong shape. L(cca.): 10.5 cm, W: 6.5 cm, Th: 0.7 cm. Inv. no. 69.12.90 (Pl. XVII: 6).

13. *Bronze nail* with lenticular head. L: 1.4 cm, d(head): 0.65 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.91 (Pl. XVII: 7).

14. *Iron fragments*. Inv. no. 69.12.92.

15. *Pottery vessel*. Greyish brown in colour, large, and has a globular belly with a small rim. There are two grooves on the neck while there is one narrow groove each on the shoulder, belly and base. The bottom has an omphalos form. H: 26.5 cm, dM: 25.2 cm, dB: 8 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.93 (Pl. XVII: 8).

16. *Pottery vessel*. Brownish and dark grey in colour, this urn-shaped vessel has a step-like profile under the everted rim and on the shoulders. Above the edge of the foot run two concentric narrow grooves. H: 24 cm, dM: 15.8 cm, dB: 8 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.94 (Pl. XVII: 9).

17. *Bowl*. Dark grey in colour with concave neck and everted rim. There are two parallel grooves on the neck. The profile of the base is broken by a concentric omphalos. H: 10.2 cm, dM: 32.6 cm, dB: 7.2 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.95 (Pl. XVII: 10).

18. *Bowl*. Dark grey in colour with a slightly concave neck and everted rim. There are fine grooves on the neck and the bottom is omphalos. H: 9.1 cm, dM: 24.7 cm, dB: 7 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.96 (Pl. XVII: 11).

19. *Animal bones*. Rib and vertebrae fragments from a large mammal. Inv. no. 69.12.97.1. Ribs and long bone fragments from juvenile pig. Inv. no. 69.12.97.2.

(?) **Grave 15**. Of uncertain date and function a pit in the shape of a grave oriented east–west.

Grave 16. The grave pit is rectangular with rounded corners. L: 248 cm, W: 120 cm, D: 78 cm, orientation: north–south.

In the grave a skeleton lay on its back with limbs extended and the head pointing to the south.

By the neck were glass, amber and coral beads (1–3). There was a small fibula by the right side of the skull (4) and a bigger fibula by the right side of the rib cage (5). By the right collarbone was an iron fibula (6), and one armet each below the elbow on the lower right and left arms (7–8). Between the two collarbones were totally corroded iron nodules. On the outside of the right elbow lay a pottery vessel (9). By the feet, in the northern part of the grave, were discovered a lenticular flask (*Linsenflasche*, 10) and bowl (11). In addition to these there were pig bones (12) and other unidentified calcified animal bones (Figs 17–18).

Grave goods

1. *String of beads* made of blue glass, three dark blue in colour and conical in shape. d: 8 mm, 8 mm, 4 mm. There was another light blue, ring-shaped bead, d: 3 mm, Inv. no. 69.12.98 (Pl. XVIII: 2).

2. *String of beads* of amber. There are ten, flattened spherical beads of various sizes which are opaque and of brownish colour. Each has a large hole drilled in the centre. d: 6 to 10 mm, Th: 3 to 7 mm, Inv. no. 69.12.99 (Pl. XVIII: 2).

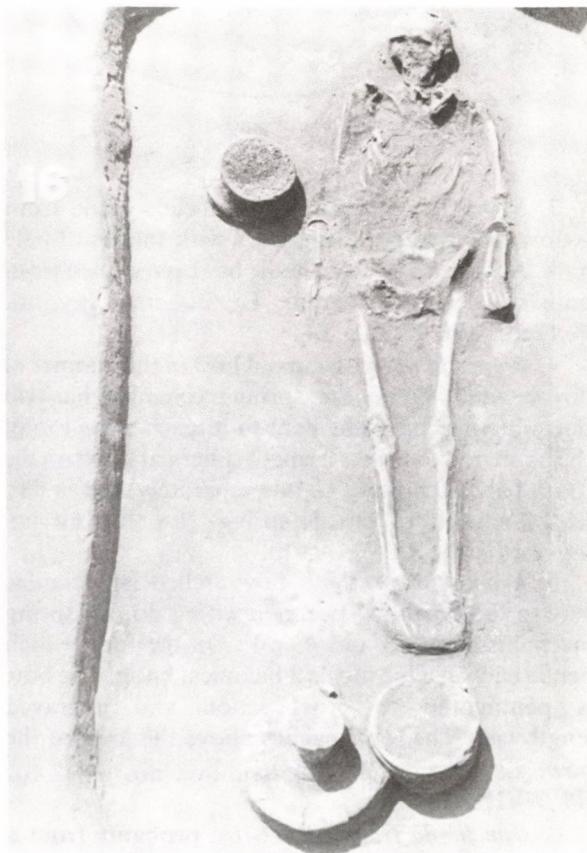


Fig. 17. Grave 16

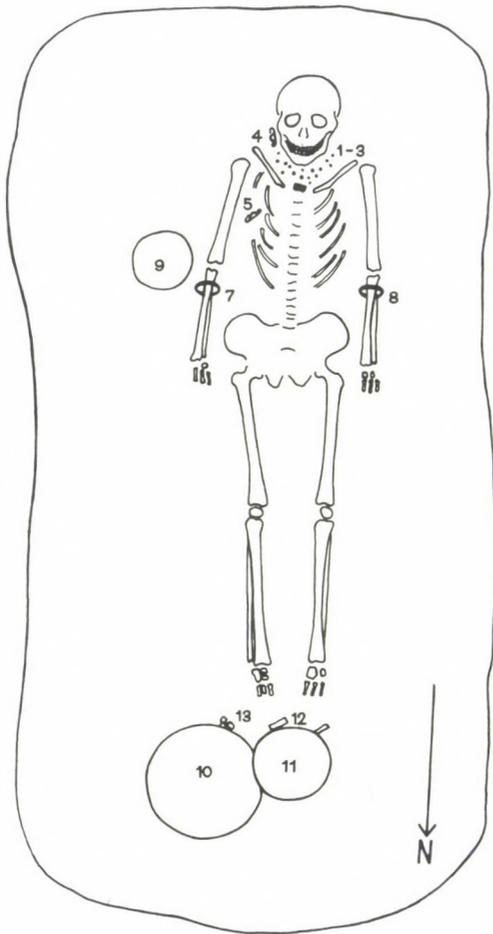


Fig. 18. Plan of grave 16

3. *String of coral beads*. Ten beads made from yellow coloured coral branches with shades of pale pink. At the end a conical hole has been drilled from both sides. L: 7.5–11 mm, Th: 2–4 mm, Inv. no. 69.12.100 (Pl. XVIII: 2).

4. *Bronze fibula* with curved bow in the manner of bird-headed fibulae. The spring mechanism has two pins of triple coils. The bent foot reaches the top of the plain bow. There is a small, spherical knob on the foot. The catch-plate stands separately and is flat. L: 4.3 cm, H: 1.4 cm, H(spring): 1.4 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.101 (Pl. XVIII: 4a–b).

5. *Bronze fibula*. With bow arched in a similar way to the previous specimen with a double spring mechanism with 3 and 4 coils. On the foot, which bends back in a big arc, is a biconical knob. The bow is pentagonal in cross-section and engraved lengthwise. The foot reaches above the level of the bow. L: 4.8 cm, W: 2.1 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.102 (Pl. XVIII: 5a–b).

6. *Iron fibula fragments*. Most probably from a Dux-type fibula with remains of a small iron chain made of oval links. Inv. no. 69.12.103 (Pl. XVIII: 6).

7. *Bronze armlet*. Solid with simple buffer terminals and an almost semi-circular cross-section. Traces of engraved decoration are visible on the very worn surface. d: 6–5.7 cm, Th: 0.3–0.4 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.104 (Pl. XVIII: 1a–b).

8. *Armlet* identical with the previous specimen. d: 6.1–5.6 cm, Th: 0.3–0.4 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.105 (Pl. XVIII: 3a–b).

9. *Pottery vessel*. Yellowish grey in colour, square with an everted rim. There is a rib on the neck and the bottom has a flattened omphalos. H: 14.4 cm, dM: 17.6 cm, dB: 5.8 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.106 (Pl. XVIII: 7).

10. *Lenticular flask (Linsenflasche)*. Brownish grey in colour with a tall, thin, arched neck. In the outward swelling between the neck and the shoulder the profile is broken by six ridges. H: 26.6 cm, dM: 11.6 cm, dB: 6 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.107 (Pl. XVIII: 8).

11. *Bowl*. Light grey in colour, there is a rib on the incurved neck above the sharp shoulder. There is a stamped, 'running dog' motif of interconnecting 'S'-s on the inside of the dish. In the centre of the base is a spiral decoration. The design is formed from a double line of opposing saw-tooth impressions. In all likelihood this pattern was made with a serrated wheel. The bowl is a variant of the 'Braubach' type. H: 8.5 cm, dM: 21.3 cm, dB: 6 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.108 (Pl. XIX: 1a–b).

12. *Skeletal remains of a juvenile pig*. Inv. no. 69.12.109.

13. *Bone fragments* from a large mammal skull. Inv. no. 69.12.110.

Grave 17. The grave pit is rectangular with rounded corners. L: 200 cm, W: 85 cm, D: 107 cm, orientation north–south. The grave was dug into one end of an early Iron Age settlement pit while its other extremity cuts into the square grave ditch around grave 14. In the grave pit lies the skeleton of a woman lying on her back with extended limbs and head pointing to the south.

In a line with the pelvis at the eastern edge of the grave lay a pottery vessel (1) while a clay situla lay by the feet (2). Beside this were animal bones (3) 10 cm to the south of which was part of the skeleton of an animal (4) (Figs 19–20).

Grave goods:

1. *Bowl*. Brownish grey in colour and deep. On the shoulder and under the inverted neck are a furrowed rib and a stepped rib-like profile. Traces of a narrow groove may be seen around the foot. H: 13.8 cm, dM: 17.6 cm, dB: 8.9 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.111 (Pl. XIX: 2).

2. *Situla*. Greyish brown in colour and hand-made. The workmanship is crude. The neck and mouth are slightly concave. H: 15.3 cm, dM:



Fig. 19. Grave 17

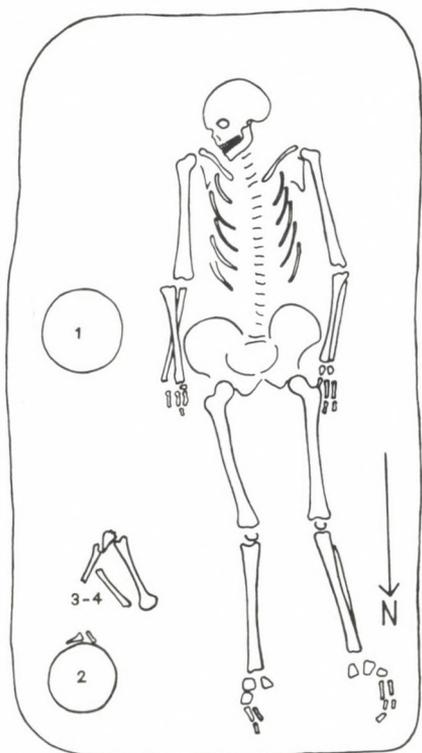


Fig. 20. Plan of grave 17

19.2 cm, dB: 13.1 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.112 (Pl. XIX: 3).

3. *Bone remains* probably fragments of sheep femora. Inv. no. 69.12.113.

4. *Skeletal remains of a juvenile sheep*. These include the long bones, pelvis, and ribs. Inv. no. 69.12.114.

Grave 18. The grave pit is oblong with rounded corners. L: 252 cm, W: 137 cm, D: 126 cm, orientation: south-south-east to north-north-west. There was a small step at the northern end of the grave pit. In the same orientation and enclosing the grave was a ditch of more or less square form and measuring 7 m by 6.5 m by 7.5 m by 7 m. The north-eastern corner of this ditch intersected with the south-western corner of the square ditch around grave 14.

In the grave a skeleton lay on its back. It was that of a man with limbs extended with the exception of the right leg which was slightly drawn up and the right arm which was located to the east. The head pointed towards the south.

By the right arm lay an iron sword in a sheath (1-2) while in the south-west corner of the grave was



Fig. 21. Grave 18

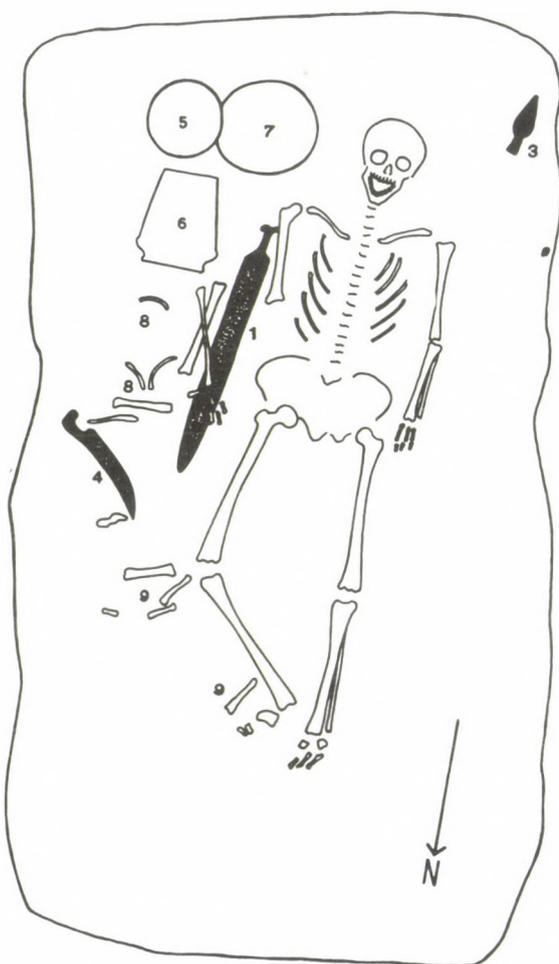


Fig. 22. Plan of grave 18

found a spear (3) with its point toward the south. In the area of the centre of the eastern extremity of the grave was a single-edged knife (4) and from this to the north and around it lay sheep bones (8–9). To the east of the skull there was a bowl (7) and beside it an urn (5). Turned over on its side was a clay situla (6) (Figs 21–22).

Grave goods

1. *Iron sword*. The end of the tang was bent and with wing-like terminals. The blade narrows toward the point. L: 71.5 cm, W: 5.6 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.115 (Pl. XIX: 5, Fig. 23).

2. *Sword sheath*. It was made from two iron plates and is slightly convex with a strap suspension on one side; at the base of the other side are two corroded discs. L: 61.4 cm, W: 5.6 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.116 (Pl. XIX: 6a–b).

3. *Iron spear-head*. It is leaf-shaped with a conical socket. It is a short, incomplete specimen. L: 14.4 cm, W: 4.7 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.117 (Pl. XX: 3).

4. *Cutting knife*. It is made of iron, flat in cross-section and has an arched blade and back. The handle curves down. L: 36.3 cm, W: 5 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.118 (Pl. XX: 4).

5. *Vessel*. Yellowish brown in colour, it has a deep flaring mouth and a lenticular belly. A marked rib may be found on the neck with furrowed grooving on the shoulder; flat omphalos base. H: 15.5 cm, dM: 12.2 cm, dB: 3.6 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.119 (Pl. XIX: 4).

6. *Situla*. Brownish grey in colour and made partly by hand and partly on a wheel. There is an intermittent line of bead-row-decoration under the ribbed rim at the base of the neck. The shoulder is curved convexly and on it, running obliquely, from right to left are lightly incised bands of cross-hatched decoration. Above the rim of the foot runs a groove. On the foot are two parallel, circular grooves. H: 27.1 cm, dM: 16–17 cm, dB: 13.2 cm, Inv. no. 69.12.120 (Pl. XX: 2).

7. *Bowl*. Brownish grey in colour and formed both by hand and on the wheel. The workmanship is crude. The neck is slightly incurved and it is hardly possible to differentiate the foot. On the base may be found two parallel and lightly incised circles within



Fig. 23. Grave 18 with sword hilt ending in winged terminals

which is a stamped pattern comprising opposed saw-tooth impressions forming a five-times repeated 'S' or 'running dog' motif. The bowl is a variant of the 'Braubach' type. H: 7.4 cm, dM: 24.8 cm, dB: 7 cm. Inv. no. 69.12.121 (Pl. XX: 1a–b).

8. *Skeletal remains of juvenile sheep.* These include fragments from the long bones and ribs. Inv. no. 69.12.122.

9. *Same as above.* Inv. no. 69.12.123.

THE BURIAL RITE

Of the ten Celtic graves recovered one contained neither skeleton nor ashes. This grave (no. 6) may be seen as a symbolic burial or as a rare form of grave robbing. All the other graves were inhumations, the bodies lying supine in an extended position. The position of the extremities seldom deviates from this basic pattern. The graves are regularly oriented north–south with the head to the south and feet to the north. The only exception is grave 4 which is oriented north–west–south–east. In each case the orientation of the grave corresponds to that of the skeleton. The only deviation from the extended position was found in grave 10. Here two skeletons were buried in the same grave, the lower one extended, while the upper was contracted, lying on its right side with the arms drawn up in front of the face (Figs 9–10).

Inhumation burials with contracted skeletons are not uncommon in Celtic cemeteries and numerous examples are known from both Hungary and elsewhere.⁴

In the above-mentioned double inhumation, the upper skeleton is superimposed. The other example of superposition is grave 4 in which the upper skeleton was also extended. In neither example could it be determined whether the lower and upper skeletons were buried contemporaneously or not. Only in grave 4, however, was the upper skeleton disturbed. Various examples of superposition are known in Celtic cemeteries from Slovakia, where some of the upper skeletons were found in a disturbed condition.⁵ Superposed burials have also been found in the Münsingen–Rain cemetery⁶ as well as on the Dürrnberg.⁷

All the graves were rectangular, oblong in shape, and with rounded corners. Slight deviations may be noted. The graves were cut straight down leaving vertical walls. The burial pits could be seen easily in the yellow sand because they had been filled with a darker, greyish brown soil, an indication of the thick

humus layer overlying the area in Celtic times. In the northern end of grave 18 a step-like shelf cut into the sub-soil was discovered. Because of the lack of grave goods, it may be concluded that it might have served a practical function in the digging of the grave. Grave 14 appeared on the surface as a regularly shaped oblong outline. At deeper levels, however, its two ends became less clearly defined and the whole grave is progressively shorter and narrower the deeper one goes.

A unique phenomenon occurred in grave 4 where a hard-beaten earthen wall was discovered on one short and one long side of the grave (Figs 3–4). This wall was 30 to 40 cm wide and 60 to 80 cm high. The other sides were respectively destroyed by the water main ditch and covered by the superposed skeleton. It was probably an earthen chamber grave which was covered by timbers or planks laid against the pounded earth walls. Once the wood rotted away, the upper layer of soil fell on the skeleton lying below. Thus the skull had been crushed and the torc flattened out under the vertical pressure. As a result, the fragments of the skull were trapped by the deformed remains of the iron torc caught between the two fragments of iron (Fig. 24). The body was buried fully clothed with arms and jewellery. Most probably an important personality, he also had an extremely large torc on his shoulder which had been slightly displaced upward by the folds of his clothing when he was laid in the grave. Thus the iron ring of the torc was located above the lower part of the viscerocranium on the vertical plane. Later the weight of collapsing earth had pushed the torc against the head in this position.

The same grave yielded a rag-stone block cca. 20 cm wide (Fig. 25). This lay in the middle of the

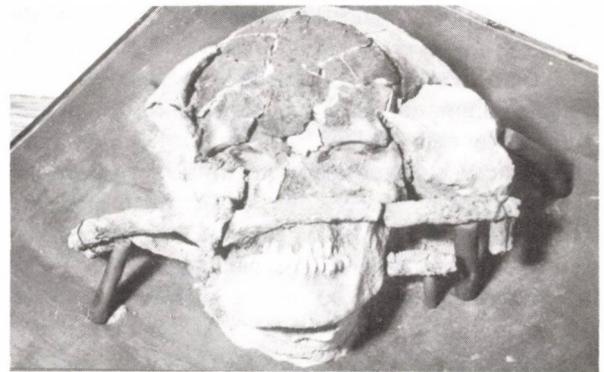


Fig. 24. Grave 4b: the skull crushed by the iron tubular torc pushed against it by the pressure of the earth

⁴ Márton (1933) 23–24; Pittioni (1930) 74; Filip (1956) 574.

⁵ Benadik (1963) 340–342.

⁶ Wiedmer-Stern (1908) 57, 53; Hodson (1968) 52, 62.

⁷ Dürrnberg I., grave 10: Pl. 72; grave 16: Pl. 75; grave 42; Pl. 88; grave 44: Pl. 91.

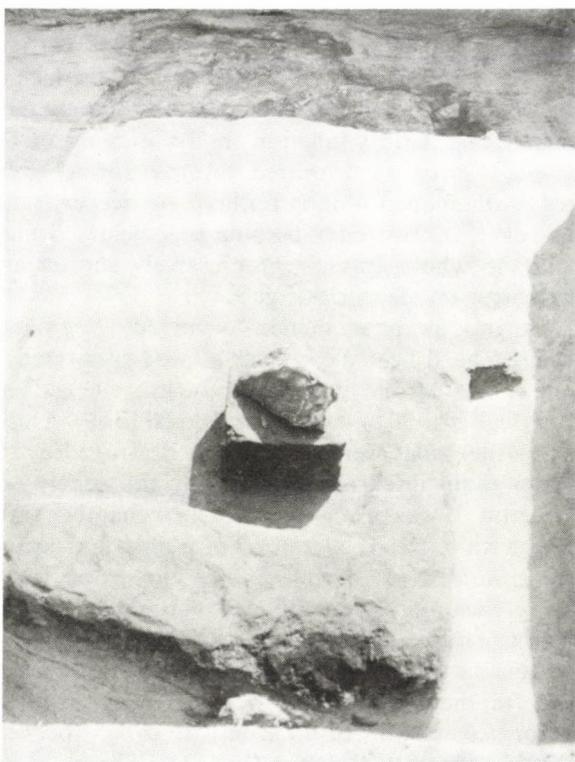


Fig. 25. 'Grave marker' in the fill of grave 4

grave while a smaller one was found near the north-eastern edge. No stones are present in the whole of the surrounding area either in the humus or in the sand below it. For this reason it is assumed that these stones acted as "markers". Similar stones were first observed by Paur in the same type of grave found in the Celtic cemetery of Sopron-Bécsidomb. Such stones were usually placed above the thorax and feet.⁸ Fettich found a pair of undressed stones at Kosd in grave 2, and there were reports of similar stones from several graves in the same cemetery.⁹ A grave discovered by Gy. Török shows that the LT/B female inhumation at Cserszegtömaj was also marked by two stones at the feet.¹⁰ Inhumation grave 1 in the Sulejovice Celtic cemetery, north-western Bohemia, was marked by three stones at the head and three stones at the feet.¹¹ Many examples could be listed, but these do not provide an explanation in themselves: marker stones must be on the surface in order to serve as visible signs of a grave. Their occurrence

⁸ Paur (1886); Márton (1933) 23, 29.

⁹ Márton (1933–1934) 114–116 and 151–152.

¹⁰ Török (1940) 75.

¹¹ Moucha (1969) 596.

¹² Benadík (1971) 493; Filip (1956) 296–297 and 547, Fig. 85.

¹³ Benadík (1963) 345; Filip Handbuch I., 494–495. Graves 29 and 186 were surrounded with a circular ditch of about 10 metres diameter.

within the grave fill requires a different interpretation.

Graves 14 and 18 were surrounded by square ditches, the sides of which in one case were 9, 5, 8, 5 and 9 m and consisted of 60–90 cm wide ditches. The second grave was surrounded by a set of 7, 6.5, 7.5 and 7 m long ditches of around half a meter width (Fig. 26). The two square grave ditches lay parallel to one another. At one corner they were actually linked to each other which suggest some consistent patterning as to features throughout the cemetery (Fig. 2). Both graves were located in the middle of the rectangular ditch system. In the case of grave 4 post-holes were found near the grave ditch laid out in two almost parallel rows. The distances between these holes varied between 3 and 3.5 m and the long axis of the rows lay at a 45° angle to the orientation of the graves (Fig. 2). Four of the post-holes were discovered in the north-western quarter of the grave ditch in the following pattern: one was near the grave, while another was placed near the outer edge of the grave ditch. Two of these post-holes were also located parallel to the north-south section of the grave ditch. There was a fifth post-hole on the western side beyond the grave ditch at about 1 m distance from the eastern edge of grave 10. No pair has been recovered for this fifth post. Although its counterpart should lie in the direction of grave 18 no sign of it was found during the excavations. It is also possible that this post-hole may have been placed in the grave ditch itself. The systematic arrangement of the post-holes suggests the presence of some kind of ritual building associated with the burial rites. On the other hand, the deviant orientation of the rows of post-holes contradicts this hypothesis. As yet no solution to this question is forthcoming.

To my knowledge this phenomenon has not yet been reported on in the Hungarian archaeological literature. In other countries, however, several examples exist.¹²

The circular grave ditches in the Holiare cemetery in Slovakia¹³ and rectangular grave ditches from Trnovec nad Váhom (Horný Jatov)¹⁴ and Bajč-Vlkanovo¹⁵ all indicate the wide distribution of the custom over this area. Among the parallels in the Rhine region only the grave ditch surrounding the grave of the Reinheim princess and the associated

¹⁴ Benadík (1963) 340 and 345–346; Filip Handbuch II., 1491; graves 233 and 362 were surrounded by a 10 × 10 metres square formed by four ditches.

¹⁵ Benadík (1963) 345; Filip Handbuch I., 79; graves 22 and 65 were surrounded by a 10 × 10 metres square ditch.

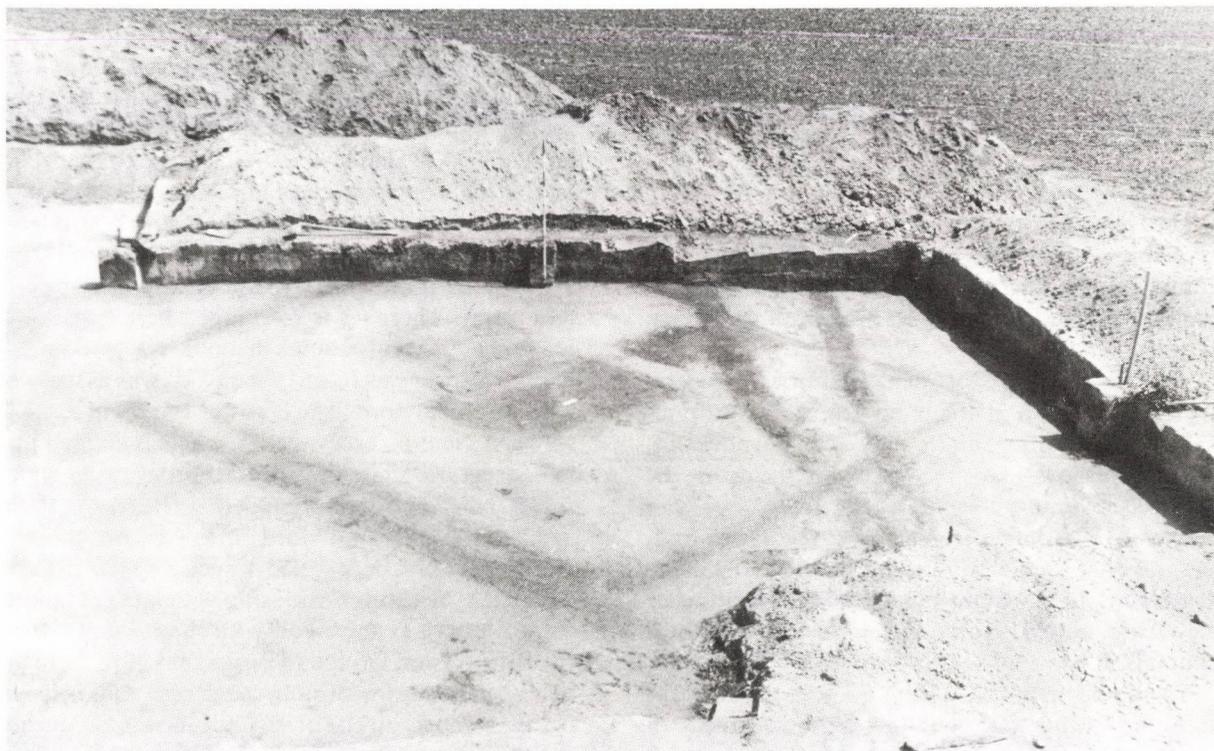


Fig. 26. Square grave ditch around grave 18

wagon burial need be quoted here.¹⁶ Rectangular ditches surrounding the graves are common in Champagne and in other Celtic cemeteries of the Marne region.¹⁷ Similar grave ditches were recovered in England at Arras, Yorkshire.¹⁸

Post-hole remains within the grave ditch system of grave 14 at Ménfőcsanak suggest the cultic character of the site analogous with the Écury-le-Repos grave group in Champagne.¹⁹ Grave 362 at Trnovec nad Váhom in Slovakia is also similar: the grave is located in the middle of the surrounding ditch system, with a row of five post-holes on the one side.²⁰

There is an equal ratio of male to female inhumation in the Ménfőcsanak cemetery. Five graves (nos 4, 13, 14, 18, 6) can be identified as male burials, including grave 6. Though no skeleton was found, the iron *Hiebmesser* found in the grave might suggest that it belonged to a man. Graves 9, 10, 12,

16 and 17 were female burials as is shown by the rich jewellery found amongst the grave goods. All the male inhumations were those of warriors. This may be an indication that the LT/B period population of Ménfőcsanak were weapon bearing men whose wives were probably buried in the neighbouring female inhumations. Such a high proportion of warriors is very rare in LT/B cemeteries in Hungary as well as in other countries. The evidence available suggests that a small group maintaining a martial way of life was settled in the surroundings of the cemetery.

GRAVE GOODS

The distribution of the grave goods in general is characteristic of early Celtic cemeteries. In larger graves the skeletons lay on the western side while the vessels and animal bones were placed on the eastern side. In the present publication no attempt has been

¹⁶ Keller (1965) Figs 7–8, Pls. 7–11.

¹⁷ I. N. Stead: A distinctive form of a La Tène barrow in Eastern Yorkshire and on the continent. *AntJ* 41 (1961) 52–55 and 59–61, Figs 4–5 and 7–8. Three grave ditch systems were distinguished. The third type (square ditch with an inhumation grave in the centre) is the best parallel to the grave ditches at Ménfőcsanak.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 44–46, Figs 1–2. One of the grave ditches is 12 × 11.5 metres, while the other is 10 × 11 metres.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Fig. 4.

²⁰ Benadik (1963) 346.

made to offer parallels from Hungary and other countries for the grave goods. In addition, some artifacts of less significance in the chronological evaluation have also been omitted from the discussion.

Torcs

The tubular iron torc belonging to the warrior in grave 4b is of extremely large size (Pl. II: 1a–d). The present author knows of no tubular iron torc of comparable size in either the Hungarian or foreign literature.

The custom of iron torc manufacture is in general rare and few such artifacts are known from published excavations. This is why two parallels are worth mentioning: an iron torc was found in the disturbed male inhumation (grave 11) at Kéménd (Kamenín).²¹ Another iron torc was recovered from the grave of a Celtic warrior during the 1962 excavations of Scythian graves in Sajószentpéter. The arms of this torc end in small spherical terminals.²²

An analogue for the tubular body of the torc was found in Gyoma. Although that piece was made of bronze, it is of an unusual shape.²³ Another tubular torc is known from grave 40 at Münsingen–Rain²⁴ and a similar one was found in Lausen, Kt. Basel, probably from a grave as well.²⁵ The Swiss type site of La Tène revealed a tubular torc made of gold.²⁶ A small size golden torc (no. 2) found in the hoard at Frasnes-lez-Buissenal (Belgium) is very similar to the iron torc recovered at Ménfőcsanak. The Belgian specimen has a spherical double terminal clasp to the plain ring. Opposite to the clasp the torc is divided into two parts by a slender ring.²⁷ This type of golden tubular torc brings us to a group which is characterized by narrow bodies and terminals at the two ends. According to R. R. Clark²⁸ during LT/A and LT/B this type of torc is distributed in Burgundy, in the area of the Middle Rhine and in the Marne region. Large sized tubular pieces with exaggerated terminals on the ends, however, are known in only a few places. A form of torc with an iron core covered with gold sheet and with large

terminals is found in Switzerland, the Rhine region, southern Belgium and Northern Ireland. Hoard A found at Snettisham, Norfolk (England), contained a type of tubular torc made of electrum, characterized by buffer terminal clasps. Torc 1 of Hoard A²⁹ has a 22.86 cm diameter which is close to the 24 cm of the Ménfőcsanak specimen. A richly decorated tubular torc in the Brighter, Co. Derry hoard from Northern Ireland³⁰ may also be grouped with these artifacts. In addition, it was found among loop clasp wire torcs. This fact is mentioned here because in grave 4a at Ménfőcsanak a hook clasped bronze wire neck-ring was found which also was associated with a tubular torc. The clasp of the Ménfőcsanak torc has a lentoid cross-section which is divided into two structural units by a central bronze ring which serves as a reinforcing band (Pl. II: 1b–c). If the artifact were to be divided in this plane, the two terminals would be revealed in such a way as to make clear the structural relationship with late gold pieces from Western Europe and with those known from the British Isles. On the Ménfőcsanak torc there are two bronze rings with stamped decoration, near the clasp as well as on the other end; these are attached by two iron rivets. Aside from their decorative function, these rings serve to keep the closed sections of the torc together (Pl. II: 1b, d). As with western pieces such rings are located opposite the clasp of the torc and also serve as strengthening.³¹ A similar ring may be found on both sides of the clasp of a massive bronze torc with terminals from western Britain.³² Unfortunately, the place of origin of this peculiarly shaped torc is unknown. The same kind of ring is known on the disc terminated fragment of a torc from Dorchester (Dorset) as well.³³ Analogues to the two bronze rings described on the Ménfőcsanak torcs may be found as well among the grave goods of the Münsingen–Rain cemetery, where bronze finger-rings of a very similar form were recovered.³⁴ The same kind of ring was found in a LT/B type grave at Žalov, south of Prague.³⁵ The age of the Ménfőcsanak torcs can be placed in the last half of the fourth century B. C. (LT/Ib) according to Hodson's chronology.

with an overlay of electrum as opposed to the Ménfőcsanak torcs which is based on a tube with a diameter of 1.2 cm.

³¹ *Ibid.*, Pls I, V, VII.

³² J. V. S. Megaw: A group of Later Iron Age collars or neck-rings from western Britain. *BMQu* 35 (1971) 147–148, Fig. 2, Pl. LXI: a.

³³ *Ibid.*, 148, Fig. 3, Pl. LXIII.

³⁴ Hodson (1968) 44, grave 50: Pl. 23: 837; 61–62, grave 61: Pl. 27: 817.

³⁵ V. Martinec: Laténské kostrové hroby ze Žalova (Die latènezeitlichen Körpergräber aus Žalov). *AR* 20 (1968) 249–251, Fig. 1: 4.

²¹ Hunyady (1942–1944) Pl. XI: 16; Hunyady (1957) 195.

²² K. K. Végh: Kelta leletek a miskolci múzeumban (Keltenfunde im Herman Ottó Museum in Miskolc). *HOMÉ* 8 (1969) 175, Pl. IX: 3; Pl. XI: 1.

²³ Márton (1933) 36, Pl. X: 8.

²⁴ Viollier (1916) 112, 40, Pl. 11: 14.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 40, 102, Pl. 11: 15.

²⁶ Vouga (1923) 67, 68, Fig. 8.

²⁷ R. R. Clark: The Early Iron Age treasure from Snettisham, Norfolk. *ProcPrehSoc* (1954) 20, 43, Pl. VII: 2.

²⁸ *Ibid.*, 42–44.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 39–41, Pl. I: 1–3; Pl. II.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, Pls III–IV. A 0.95–0.62 cm thick iron form is covered

The other neck-ring comes from grave 4a. It is made of thin bronze wire with a hooked clasp in the form of a schematized animal head (Pl. I: 1a–b). Hunyady commonly describes bronze wire neck-rings from the Carpathian Basin as having a small loop clasp with only one of the ends hooked.³⁶ The only specimen similar to the Ménfőcsanak example was published by Márton, although in that case it is unprovenanced.³⁷ Neck-rings made of thin wire (both with looped and hooked ends) may actually be found in the whole of the area once inhabited by the Celts. They were already widely distributed during LT/A and survived into LT/B.³⁸ Such wire neck-rings are known from north-western Transdanubia from cemeteries yielding early La Tène artifacts. Of these sites, the Sopron–Bécsidomb³⁹, Petőháza⁴⁰ and Mörbisch (on the Austrian side of Lake Fertő/Neusiedlersee)⁴¹ graves are worthy of mention. In grave B at Reinheim a piece similar to that from Ménfőcsanak was found under the skull of a male skeleton. One of its hooks, however, was missing.⁴² Jahn mentions a bronze wire neck-ring found in inhumation grave 2 of the cemetery at Kertschkau. Both ends of this piece are hooked, but it was found with LT/B type material.⁴³ In grave 7 of the Münsingen cemetery a bronze wire ring was found with small loops at each end. It was placed around the neck along with blue glass beads.⁴⁴ A similar neck-ring is known from inhumation grave 13 at Münsingen. The special characteristic of this latter specimen is that it was furnished with a bronze ring which served as a pendant.⁴⁵ This phenomenon is of interest in the present context because along with the Ménfőcsanak necklet a 'C'-shaped bronze wire pendant was found. The ends of this 'C' overlapped each other. The pendant obviously originally belonged to the neck-ring. This assumption is confirmed by the pendants of Celtic neck-rings from the Suippes (Marne) site.⁴⁶ A similar small bronze ring with overlapping ends was

recorded among the grave goods in grave 19 from the Dürrnberg.⁴⁷

The third neck-ring from the Ménfőcsanak cemetery belongs to the rich assemblage of grave goods in grave 9, a female inhumation (Pl. VI: 1). Blue glass beads, pieces of amber and coral beads also were found in the same grave. The neck-ring closes with a pin-and-socket mechanism which makes it similar to the neck-ring from the Celtic grave at Cserszegtomaj.⁴⁸ The bracelet from Litér, grave 2 closes with a clasp similar to that of the Ménfőcsanak piece.⁴⁹ A bronze bracelet from graves 1–2 in the large Celtic cemetery at Letky near Prague closes in a similar way as well. In addition, its two arms have a beaded decoration.⁵⁰ An arm-ring with the same type of clasp and of a similar shape was found at Prague–Košíře as well.⁵¹ Several related pieces are known from the Dux (Duchcov) hoard. The clasp of type 85 in Kruta's classification has the closest resemblance to the clasp of our neck-ring.⁵² In terms of shape an arm-ring imitating twisted wires is very similar to the Ménfőcsanak necklet.⁵³ This latter also has a connected 'S' pattern opposite the clasp similar to the one which occurs on the knob of the neck-ring with relief decoration found in grave 8a at Münsingen.⁵⁴ Female burials 4, 14 and 17 at the Nebringen cemetery yielded disc-terminalled bronze neck-rings with thorn-and-hole closure mechanisms and segments with 'S' patterns.⁵⁵ Another example described by Megaw comes from Andernach, Germany. It is a bronze necklet in which a flattened sphere is decorated with the same 'S' pattern.⁵⁶ Among the neck-rings known from France those found at Aube and Schlettstadt (Alsace) have spherical sections with the same 'S' patterns.⁵⁷

The warrior buried in grave 4 at Ménfőcsanak probably played an especially important role in the society of his time. This is shown in various ways: he was buried in a chamber-grave, he wore an extreme-

³⁶ Hunyady (1942–1944) 23, 87.

³⁷ Márton (1933) Pl. IX: 1.

³⁸ Hunyady (1942–1944) 23, 87.

³⁹ Paur (1886) Pl. VII: 6; Márton (1933–1934) Pl. XLIV: 6.

⁴⁰ L. Bella: Petőházi leletekről (The Petőháza finds. Sopron County). *ArchÉrt* 12 (1892) 346–347; Márton (1933–1934) Pl. XXXII.

⁴¹ Hunyady (1942–1944) Pl. XXIX: 3.

⁴² Keller (1965) 11–30, Pl. 12: 3.

⁴³ Jahn (1931) 107, Figs. 6, 11.

⁴⁴ Wiedmer-Stern (1908) 23, Pl. 3: 8; Hodson (1968) Pl. 3: 757.

⁴⁵ Wiedmer-Stern (1908) 33; Hodson (1968) Pl. 10: 746.

⁴⁶ R. Ertle: Les collections d'objets antiques de la Mairie de Suippes (Marne). Note 3. Bijoux en bronze de La Tène. *BullSocPréhFr* 62 (1965) 726, Figs 5, 49.

⁴⁷ Dürrnberg I., 54, Pl. 19: A11.

⁴⁸ Hunyady (1942–1944) 89, Pl. XXIX: 4.

⁴⁹ Márton (1933) 41, Pl. XI: 15.

⁵⁰ Filip (1956) Pl. L: 4.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, Pl. LIV: 7. There is a small knob opposite the clasp, similar to that on the Ménfőcsanak necklet.

⁵² Kruta (1971) Pl. 23: 85.

⁵³ *Ibid.*, Pl. 26: 2 and Pl. 26: 3–4; Pl. 27: 3.

⁵⁴ Hodson (1968) 23, Pl. 4: 692. Other artifacts from this Münsingen grave are also surprisingly similar to those found at Ménfőcsanak.

⁵⁵ Krämer (1964) Pl. 2: 7; Pl. 4: 2 and Pl. 6: 7. Metal finds from the Nebringen cemetery seem to be related to those from Ménfőcsanak.

⁵⁶ J. V. S. Megaw: Ein verzierter Frühlatène-Halsring im Metropolitan Museum of Art New York. *Germania* 45 (1967) 57, Pl. 12: 7.

⁵⁷ Hubert (1950) 127, Figs 2–3.

ly rare and precious Münsingen-type fibula and a torc which is very special both in terms of its size and rarity. It is so large that a person with a relatively small head could easily put it on even without opening it. Celtic sculpture often depicts large, bulky torcs: usually gods, warriors and other important persons are thus adorned. Previously, since only a few torcs were known from documented excavations of male graves, for a long time it was thought that this type of jewellery belonged to women and was never buried in male graves.⁵⁸ The evidence of the presence of torcs in warriors' graves at Sajószentpéter and now at Ménfőcsanak shows that this kind of decoration was worn by men as well since early Celtic times. The torc placed in a warrior's grave probably indicates rank and as such is rare. This function of the torc most likely existed until the end of the period of Celtic domination in Central Europe, or may even have survived it. A Roman tombstone found near Mainz shows an archer whose chest is decorated with two torcs serving as medals.⁵⁹

Necklaces or strings of beads

In grave 9—a very rich female inhumation—and in grave 16 which contained the normal grave goods for a woman glass, amber and coral beads were recovered.

Glass beads

Three types of glass beads were found:

(1) Small, finely made oculus-decorated beads. These beads each had a double eye motif formed by dark blue and white stripes running round a greenish-blue centre.

(2) Very small, ring-shaped beads made of dark blue glass.

(3) Dark blue, double conical beads.

Analogies to the three decorated beads (Pl. VII: 3a) found in the rich female burial, grave 9, are rare, although larger and less fine variants of this type of bead are widely distributed during both the early and late Iron Age. On the Dürrnberg two such beads were found. They came from grave 46 near skeleton

1 and are absolutely identical with the pieces from Ménfőcsanak.⁶⁰ In Dürrnberg grave 55 a slightly larger oculus-decorated bead lay near skeleton 2.⁶¹

Grave 9 yielded many small, ring-shaped, dark blue glass beads (Pl. VII: 3c). In grave 16 double coned dark blue glass beads were found (Pl. XVIII: 2). The small beads were common during LT/B–C, along with small, thin and circular beads.⁶² A large number of blue glass beads were found by Párducz in graves 9 and 27 (both female burials) in the LT/C cemetery at Solt–Palé. In the same cemetery this kind of bead was also found in grave 29, an infant burial.⁶³ Márton mentions the occurrence of blue glass and coral beads in graves at Hatvan–Boldog.⁶⁴ Grave 2 of a woman at the Szentlőrinc cemetery contained five double conical blue glass beads.⁶⁵ In some graves from the Münsingen cemetery similar beads were found in association with amber beads. According to Hodson's chronology these beads occur between phases Ia/b and IIa.⁶⁶

Only one glass bead was found in each of the women's graves 3 and 8 at Nebringen.⁶⁷ Jahn mentions the concurrence of some blue glass and coral beads from an early Celtic grave at Kertschkau, Silesia.⁶⁸ At the Dürrnberg three blue glass beads were found near skeleton 1 in grave 46, while 19 lay near skeleton 3 in grave 52.⁶⁹ Near skeleton 2 in grave 24 three small, ring-shaped glass beads were recovered. Another example of the same type came from grave 56.⁷⁰

Amber beads

The distribution and at times large-scale finds of amber beads in the Carpathian Basin is traditionally explained by the existence of the 'Amber Route', a commercial road which connected the Baltic and the Adriatic Sea in ancient times. Amber beads found in a Thracian grave at Chotín, Slovakia have been examined by high powered microscope. It was concluded that they originated from the Baltic seashore.⁷¹ These kinds of beads are known from Bohemia⁷² and Silesia.⁷³ They also occur in Nebrin-

⁵⁸ *Real-Encyclopädie der klassischen Altertumswissenschaft* VI. Stuttgart (1937) 1801.

⁵⁹ R. Förster: *Reallexikon der prähistorischen, klassischen und frühchristlichen Altertümer*. Berlin–Stuttgart (1907) 330, Pl. 56.

⁶⁰ Dürrnberg I., 81–85, Pl. 50: A3.

⁶¹ *Ibid.*, 91, Pl. 62: B6.

⁶² Hunyady (1942–1944) 108–109.

⁶³ M. Párducz: La Tène- és népvándorlaskori sírok Solt–Paléban (Gräber aus der La Tène und Völkerwanderungszeit in Solt–Palé). *Dolg* 11 (1935) 162, 164–165, Pl. XXX: 11.

⁶⁴ Márton (1933) 121, 158–159.

⁶⁵ Jerem (1968) 161, Fig. 19: 2/1.

⁶⁶ Wiedmer-Stern (1908) 21, 33, 35, 66, 83; Hodson (1968) Pl. 2: 684; Pl. 12: 638; Pl. 29: 841; Pl. 56: 773b; Pl. 90: 600.

⁶⁷ Krämer (1964) 22, 27; Pl. 1: 11; Pl. 3: 13; Pl. 15: 4–5.

⁶⁸ Jahn (1931) 107, Fig. 6.

⁶⁹ Dürrnberg I., 81–83; Pl. 50: A3; 88–89; Pl. 58: B6.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, 60–61; Pl. 24 B4–6; 91–92; Pl. 62, 67.

⁷¹ C. W. Beck–M. Dušek: Die Herkunft des Bernsteins vom thrakischen Gräberfeld von Chotín. *SA* 17 (1969) 253–256.

⁷² Filip (1956) 339. Found at Čížkovice (near Lovosice), northern Czechoslovakia in a H–LT inhumation burial.

⁷³ Jahn (1931) 107, Fig. 6. With glass and coral beads.

gen,⁷⁴ and are frequent in Münsingen⁷⁵ and on the Dürrnberg.⁷⁶ The amber bead containing graves at Münsingen were placed by Hodson in his La Tène Ia–Ib phase. This kind of jewellery may be considered a common and characteristic type of grave offering during LT/B.

Coral

In graves 9 and 16 at Ménfőcsanak (Pls VII: 2, XVIII: 2b) a string of coral was found in addition to glass and amber beads. Archaeological excavations have yielded relatively few remains of coral in Hungary and elsewhere. This is chiefly because faded pieces of coral only a few millimeters in length look very much like fragments of bone, and as such may well have been overlooked by excavators in several cases.⁷⁷ Some coral was found in Celtic graves at Hatvan–Boldog;⁷⁸ according to Márton coral beads were made from small branchlets or of barrel shape.⁷⁹

Coral from archaeological sites is infrequent in other countries also. Jahn mentions its occurrence in Silesia in an assemblage containing two glass beads and a piece of amber.⁸⁰ This combination is very similar to that of the assemblage found at Ménfőcsanak. Notwithstanding, coral was a popular inlay in Celtic jewellery.

Fibulae

The proportion of bronze to iron fibulae recovered at Ménfőcsanak is almost equal. Two chief groups may be distinguished. One of them is the Münsingen-type, the other the Dux-type of fibulae. Various forms of these occur at the site, all of them early. Two of the Münsingen fibulae were found in warriors' graves from this cemetery. Female graves chiefly contain smaller, finely worked fibulae.

The warrior's fibula found in grave 4 holds a unique place among Hungarian fibulae in terms of its craftsmanship (Pl. I: 5a–c). The bow of this fibula is very similar in form to the one recovered from grave 48 at Münsingen, which was dated to the early phase of Ib by Hodson.⁸¹ This grave also contained a bronze fibula with flat sides⁸² which is

similar to the Ménfőcsanak specimen as well, although the proportions are different. The decoration of the Ménfőcsanak fibula is worthy of note (Pl. I: 5a–c). Its foot is inlaid with coral while the spring mechanism is combined by discs. The spring plate is of greatest interest with its plastic decoration showing two bird heads in profile facing in opposite directions. Both of them are based on 'S'-shaped patterns. From above the same decoration appears as two lyre motifs. This combined use of patterns is characteristic of the Celtic goldsmiths' work and flourished in the last half of the fourth century. A similar plastic composition decorated with a double lyre motif may be seen on the bow of the fibula from grave 28 on the Dürrnberg.⁸³ The pattern also bears a close resemblance to the decoration of a bronze disc found at Auvers (Seine et Oise), France, which shows a lyre based on a double 'S' motif.⁸⁴ The spring of the Ménfőcsanak fibula is wound on an iron tube. This form of construction is not unknown from elsewhere. An analogy occurs at Sawdon (North Riding, Yorksh.), England in the form of a long fibula with flattened bow and disc foot.⁸⁵

The other Münsingen-type fibula is made of iron and was also buried with a warrior in grave 14 (Pl. XIV: 1a–b). It has a smooth, slightly thickened bow. It is decorated with a flattened spherical-shaped coral knob on its foot. It thus seems to be closely related to various fibulae at the Münsingen cemetery. The coral inlay of the Ménfőcsanak specimen is attached with iron pins to the foot which perforates the coral disc at its centre. Around a rivet remains of a brownish-yellow, thin layer (?enamel) can be seen in a circle about 5 to 6 mm in diameter. This enamel is worn away from the other coral surface. In the same place a triangular decoration occurs engraved by two parallel lines in the white substance. Considering that this engraving continues under the enamel layer as well, the carving of the coral obviously preceded its covering with the above mentioned brownish yellow material. Grave 61 at Münsingen contained three fibulae and an arm-ring on which the convex surface of coral discs was decorated with triangular engraving.⁸⁶ Fibulae of

⁷⁴ Krämer (1964) 22, Pl. I: 12–13; Pl. 15: 3.7.

⁷⁵ Wiedmer-Stern (1908) 23, 25–33, 48. Hodson (1968) Pl. 5, 700; Pl. 8, 716; Pl. 10, 746; Pl. 12, 638; Pl. 29, 345.

⁷⁶ Dürrnberg I., 44–45, 60–61, 62–63, 84, 88–89, 91–92; Pl. 2: 1; Pl. 24: A4; Pl. 24: 88–9; Pl. 26–8; Pl. 53: B2–5, Pl. 58: B6; Pl. 62: B11; Pl. 62: C8.

⁷⁷ The Ménfőcsanak coral beads were discovered with a magnifying glass. Water sieving of the soil around the skull yielded many small beads and other fragments.

⁷⁸ Márton (1933–1934) 121, 157–158; Pl. LII: 8; Pl. LV: 12–16. Coral beads found along with LT/B grave goods in the Hatvan graves are similar to those found at Ménfőcsanak.

⁷⁹ Márton (1933) 42.

⁸⁰ Jahn (1931) 107, Pl. 6.

⁸¹ Hodson (1968) 35, Pl. 21: 788.

⁸² *Ibid.*, 36, Pl. 21: 787.

⁸³ Dürrnberg I., 62–64, Pl. 25: A1; Pl. 117: 6.

⁸⁴ Hubert (1950) 142, Fig. 26.

⁸⁵ C. Fox: *Pattern and Purpose*. Cardiff (1958) 8, Fig. 5.

⁸⁶ Hodson (1968) 47–48, 57, Pl. 27, 820, 825, 829, 819, Pl. 40, 452a.

both graves belong to the late phase of LT/Ib according to Hodson's chronology.

Aside from those mentioned previously, eight bronze fibulae were recovered during the course of excavations at Ménfőcsanak. They represent five typological varieties.

(1) Dux-type; flat wire fibula with straight bow, comparable to the bronze fibula in grave 10 (Pl. X: 1a–b), and the iron fibula from grave 4a (Pl. I: 3a–b). The Dux (Duchcov) hoard contains examples of similarly arched bow and foot,⁸⁷ the latter terminating in small knobs.⁸⁸

(2) Slightly arched bow and foot with a zig-zag line running along the back and double conical decoration on its foot. Two such fibulae were buried in grave 9 (Pl. VI: 2a–b, 3a–b). This form seems to be a local variety which may be characteristic of the Little Hungarian Plain (Kisalföld) region because a similar specimen was found by Paur at Sopron–Bécsidomb.⁸⁹ That piece, however, has a plain bow. A similar fibula from the same site was reported by Bella⁹⁰ as well, although in that case the bow was twisted. This latter fibula was found along with one of Münsingen-type in a warrior grave. Hunyady also identified a similar variety from the same site,⁹¹ and another such specimen from Süttő, Komárom County, with a plain bow.⁹² This highly arched bow and foot form were also found in the Dux hoard.⁹³

(13) Fibulae with a high ridged or segmented caterpillar-like bow. Its foot uses the Dux system and has a small terminal ball. The only specimen of this type to be found comes from grave 9 (Pl. VI: 4a–b). A fibula with a segmented bow is known as a stray find from the excavations at the cemetery of Sopron–Bécsidomb. Its foot points slightly upward.⁹⁴ This form is not represented in the Dux hoard; only the segmented bow type is known from this find.⁹⁵

(4) A further type is a fibula with a relatively low bow and plain bow. Its foot bends backward to form an arch and is attached to the bow horizontally (Pl. XVIII: 4a–b). Its catch-plate stands out as a separate feature. There is only one such specimen

which comes from grave 16. Hunyady described a piece from Sikátor, Veszprém County with a similar catch-plate.⁹⁶ Another such fibula is known from Tatabánya.⁹⁷ The bow of that piece is lower in profile than that of the fibula found at Ménfőcsanak. Its form in general, is related to the animal-head-decorated fibulae and the bird-headed fibula⁹⁸ published by Márton. Such pieces have been found in Sopron–Bécsidomb⁹⁹ and Litér.¹⁰⁰ The form of bird-headed fibulae found in graves 63¹⁰¹ and 65¹⁰² of the Szentlőrinc cemetery is also similar while the catch-plate of the fibula from grave 65 is identical with that described previously from Ménfőcsanak. The bronze fibula from grave 40 has another interesting parallel.¹⁰³ These fibulae show the Celtic influence in the Szentlőrinc cemetery.¹⁰⁴ On the basis of comparative material it is thought that the form of the Ménfőcsanak fibula imitates the shape of bird-headed fibulae. Its sharply curved foot is related to the foot form of the Marzabotto fibula.

(5) Along with the just-mentioned type, grave 16 also yielded a fibula of somewhat similar shape. Its bow, however, was slightly thicker with a pentagonal cross-section. The foot, bent back to the top of the bow, is massive (Pl. XVIII: 5a–b). A parallel from Csurog was described by Márton.¹⁰⁵ The fibulae with connecting chain from Csabrendek are also similar.¹⁰⁶

This Ménfőcsanak fibula was clearly a totally new piece, immediately prior to depositing since it is without any signs of wear or use. It is possible therefore that this form occurs during LT/B or slightly later.

Arm-rings and anklets

All arm-rings found in the Ménfőcsanak cemetery were made of bronze. One of them, coming from a male grave, is relatively large. Anklets are similar to arm-rings, although they are of different size. The types of arm-rings and anklets both are comparatively similar, although two variations may be distinguished: one of them has tenon clasp and pin terminals while the other type has very primitive uffer-shaped terminals.

⁸⁷ Kruta (1971) Pl. 32: 1.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, Pl. 19: 51.

⁸⁹ Paur (1886) 133, Pl. VII: 2a–b; Márton (1933–1934) Pl. XLIV: 2a–b.

⁹⁰ Bella (1889) 363–364; Márton (1933–1934) Pl. XXXIV: 2.

⁹¹ Hunyady (1942–1944) 71, Pl. XIX: 4.

⁹² *Ibid.*, Pl. XIX: 6.

⁹³ Kruta (1971) Pl. 32: 5, 8; Pl. 34: 2; Pl. 19: 51.

⁹⁴ Bella (1889) 364, 366; Márton (1933–1934) Pl. XXXIV: 1.

⁹⁵ Kruta (1971) Pl. 11: 33a; Pl. 36: 2.

⁹⁶ Hunyady (1942–1944) 71, Pl. XIX: 10.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, Pl. XIX: 3.

⁹⁸ Márton (1933) Pl. VII: 2; Szabó (1974) 75, Fig. 4: 1.

⁹⁹ Márton (1933–1934) Pl. XXXIX: 1a–b; Hunyady (1942–1944) Pl. XVIII: 5.

¹⁰⁰ Márton (1933) Pl. X: 2.

¹⁰¹ Jerem (1968) 172, Fig. 29: 63/4; Pl. XXIX: 3–4.

¹⁰² *Ibid.*, 172, Fig. 29: 65/2–3, Pl. XXXVIII: 4a–b.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*, 168, Fig. 25, 40/3, Pl. XXXIX: 1–2.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, 185.

¹⁰⁵ Márton (1933) Pl. VI: 6.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, Fig. V: 1a₁–b₁; Szabó (1974) 81, Fig. 8.

(1) First is the type made of plain wire and with tenon clasp and pin terminals. The arm-rings from grave 4 (Pl. II: 2) and anklet (4) from grave 9 (Pl. VIII: 3–6) belong to this form. Such rings seem to be the most primitive and the earliest from a technical point of view. Their clasps are entirely enclosed giving the appearance of solid rings. The bracelet from grave 4 at Ménfőcsanak is related to one from grave 2 at Litér¹⁰⁷ and an arm-ring from Süttö.¹⁰⁸ Arm-rings found at Cserszegtomaj are, however, more richly decorated.¹⁰⁹ Several arm-rings with similar terminals may be found in the Dux hoard.¹¹⁰ A similar specimen was also found in Dolní Dubňany (Moravský Krumlov), Moravia.¹¹¹ Decorated parallels have been found at Münsingen¹¹² and on the Dürrnberg.¹¹³ The same kind of terminals occur on a bronze bracelet from Nebringen.¹¹⁴ Anklet 94 from grave 9 at Ménfőcsanak has a parallel in grave 32 of the Münsingen cemetery which belongs to the earliest phase of the site.¹¹⁵

Another variety of tenon clasp and pin terminal comes from grave 9 at Ménfőcsanak. This grave contained two arm-rings which had three disc-shaped settings for inlays on their outer sides placed at regular intervals (Pl. VIII: 1a–b, 2a–b).

(2) Another type is simple, with primitive buffer terminals. Two anklets of this type were recovered from grave 12 at the Ménfőcsanak cemetery (Pl. XII: 2a–b, 3a–b). More or less parallel with the anklets from grave 12 are pieces from Sikátor,¹¹⁶ Kosd,¹¹⁷ Püspökhatvan¹¹⁸ and Écs.¹¹⁹ This type may also be found in Dolní Dubňany, Moravia,¹²⁰ in the Dux hoard,¹²¹ in the Hallstatt cemetery¹²² and on the Dürrnberg.¹²³

Only one decorated variety of the buffer-terminalled arm-rings is known from Ménfőcsanak. It came from grave 12 and is decorated with three, equally spaced grooves (Pl. XII: 1). The piece has only one Hungarian parallel worth mentioning here, the arm-ring from Gyoma.¹²⁴ This latter, however, is analogous only in terms of its terminals. Similar

specimens worthy of note come from Bohemia¹²⁵ and the Dürrnberg, where a bracelet with similar three part decoration was found.¹²⁶ The Ménfőcsanak arm-ring and anklets are both characteristic of early Celtic material and may be reasonably dated to LT/B.

Belt buckles

The Ménfőcsanak graves yielded three buckles or belt-plaques made of iron, the two edges of which are bent back to hold the belt in place. Although one of them has a hook riveted onto it (Pl. I: 4a–b), the others are lacking in such attachments (Pls. VI: 5a–b, XII: 5a–b). These objects were found in the pelvic region of the skeletons in graves 4a, 9 and 12 and may be seen as female accessories. Two similar specimens are known, one from a grave at the Cítoliby (Louny) site in Bohemia¹²⁷ and the other from the Nebringen cemetery.¹²⁸ This type may be considered common in the Dürrnberg cemetery as well.¹²⁹ The shape and structure of the Ménfőcsanak pieces is essentially identical to that of the Dürrnberg specimens. As far as is known, these types of buckles were used on women's belts. Usually they are large enough to hold a 2.5–3.5 cm wide and 4–6 mm thick leather belt.

Swords

Graves 4, 13, 14 and 18 of the cemetery contained swords. The sword found in grave 13 was 82 cm long (Pl. XIII: 1) while all the others, with some slight exceptions were around 72 cm. All of them were two-edged, narrowing toward the tip, which is characteristic of early types. The end of the tang terminates in a button with the exception of the sword found in grave 18, which is decorated with two little wings emerging from the end (Pl. XIX: 5–6). Parallels to this sword include the Csabrendek¹³⁰ and Szob late LT pieces,¹³¹ and the Tapolca–Avardomb specimen.¹³² The early Celtic sword described from Jenišův Újezd, Bohemia¹³³ has a similar hilt. Such a specimen was also found in

¹⁰⁷ Márton (1933) 41, Pl. XI: 15.

¹⁰⁸ Hunyady (1942–1944) 92, Pl. XXVII: 3.

¹⁰⁹ Török (1940) 68–71, Pl. IV: 12, 14; Hunyady (1942–1944) 92.

¹¹⁰ Kruta (1971) Pl. 26: 2–3; Pl. 27: 3; Pl. 23: B3–4.

¹¹¹ Filip (1956) 395, Fig. 103.

¹¹² Hodson (1968) 24, Pl. 6: 651–652.

¹¹³ Dürrnberg I. Pl. 14: 1; Pl. 28: A2.

¹¹⁴ Krämer (1964) Pl. 5: 4.

¹¹⁵ Hodson (1968) Pl. 15: 862.

¹¹⁶ Hunyady (1942–1944) Pl. XXVII: 5, 93.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Pl. XIX: 2; 93.

¹¹⁸ Márton (1933) Pl. VIII: 4–5.

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, Pl. VIII: 19.

¹²⁰ Filip (1956) 395, Fig. 103.

¹²¹ Kruta (1971) Pl. 26: 6; Pl. 27: 2.

¹²² Kromer (1959) II. Pl. 24: 4.

¹²³ Dürrnberg I., 89–90, Pl. 61: A10–11.

¹²⁴ Márton (1933) Pl. XI: 4–5.

¹²⁵ A. Zápotocky: Keltská pohřebišťe na Litoměřicku (Die keltischen Gräberfelder im Kreis Litoměřice). *AR* 25 (1973) 142, 154–155, Fig. 2: 15; Fig. 16: 1, 19.

¹²⁶ Dürrnberg I., 44–45, Pl. 2: 7.

¹²⁷ Filip (1956) Fig. 23: 2.

¹²⁸ Krämer (1964) 24, Pl. 2: 14a.

¹²⁹ Dürrnberg I., Pl. 33: A13; Pl. 34: 6, Pl. 40: C1; Pl. 62: 17; Pl. 63: 9.

¹³⁰ Márton (1933–1934) 96, 132, Pl. XXV: 1a.

¹³¹ Hunyady (1942–1944) 111, Pl. XLII: 5.

¹³² Hunyady (1942–1944) Pl. XLIII: 7.

¹³³ Filip (1956) Pl. XVI: 1.

the well-known warrior's grave 994 in the Hallstatt cemetery.¹³⁴ Krämer classifies this Hallstatt sword with the La Tène graves thus dating it between 390 and 300 B.C.¹³⁵ Grave 50 at the Münsingen cemetery yielded a sword with similar tang which was classified as type Ib by Viollier.¹³⁶ Hodson considers the same grave as the earliest in the latest phase of the Ib period.¹³⁷ An interesting observation on this haft was published by Wiedmer: remains of the hilt's original wooden cover were stuck to the tang and preserved. This shows that the wing-like termination undoubtedly played a role in attaching the rest of the hilt.¹³⁸

It is worthwhile to detail a few parallels to the swords from graves 4 and 14 (Pl. III: 2–3, Pl. XIV: 2–3). From Hungary, swords from Sopron-Bécsidomb,¹³⁹ Petőháza,¹⁴⁰ and Beled¹⁴¹ are closely related to the Ménfőcsanak pieces. Similar swords are known in Austria from the Mörbisch,¹⁴² Oggau,¹⁴³ Reisenberg¹⁴⁴ and Dürrnberg sites.¹⁴⁵ Specimens from Münsingen, Switzerland¹⁴⁶ and Nebringen in the Rhine region¹⁴⁷ are also worth mentioning. Márton considered these swords to be an early La Tène form characteristic of southern Germany.¹⁴⁸

Spear-heads

Five spear-heads were recovered from the Ménfőcsanak cemetery. Two of them come from grave 4, the others from graves 13, 14 and 18. All of them are leaf-shaped with a short socket which Hunyady classified as an early type.¹⁴⁹ Because of their unique shape no comparisons are offered here (Pl. III: 4–5, Pl. XIII: 3, Pl. XIV: 4, Pl. XX: 3).

Bone-handled clasp-knife

Grave 10 yielded a blade of a knife held between two decorated plates of bone, which corresponds to the modern concept of a pocket or clasp-knife (Pl. X: 5a–c). Such knives in Celtic material are generally

unknown in Hungary and elsewhere with the exception of clasp-knives found in some of the graves at the Hallstatt cemetery. At that site graves 223, 249, 13/1939 and 28/1939 contained clasp-knives with bone covers on both sides decorated with symmetrically arranged circles and parallel lines. The specimen from grave 13/1939 is carved with a herringbone decoration over the entire surface of the bone. All these Hallstatt clasp-knives were found closed, although the curved blade of the knife found in grave 223 sticks out from between the bone plates. Krämer considered these burials themselves to be the later graves of warriors.¹⁵⁰ There is a surprising structural and technical similarity between the Ménfőcsanak knife and those described from Hallstatt which supports a direct ancestral link.

Hiebmesser

Altogether three single-edged knives or *Hiebmesser* were found in graves 6, 14 and 18. It is an artifact characteristic of warriors' graves. All of them represent an early form and belong to the so-called Stomfa-type even characteristic of north-western Transdanubia (Pl. V: 1a–b, Pl. XIV: 5, Pl. X: 4). Such early types are also distributed in Bohemia.¹⁵¹ Among the *Hiebmesser* known from Austria, those found at Oggau,¹⁵² Hallstatt¹⁵³ and the Dürrnberg¹⁵⁴ are in particular similar to the Ménfőcsanak pieces.

Shield

The shield discovered in grave 14 can be reconstructed in terms of size and shape.¹⁵⁵ It was oval, 113.5 cm long and 61 cm wide. The body of the shield was made of wooden planks framed with grooved iron binding-strips (Pl. XV). The overlapping ends of this frame were riveted to each other (Pl. XVI). Along the long axis of the shield there was a wooden spine or midrib which terminated at both

¹³⁴ Kromer (1959) I. 18, Pl. 13: II; Pl. 201: 1a–b.

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*, I. 28: Pl. II: 198; Fig. 11.

¹³⁶ Viollier (1916) 70, 112, Pl. 36: 2.

¹³⁷ Hodson (1968) Pl. 23: B35a; Pl. 100.

¹³⁸ Wiedmer-Stern (1908) 44, Pl. 26.

¹³⁹ Hunyady (1942–1944) 109, Pl. XLVII: 1.

¹⁴⁰ Márton (1933–1934) 104, 140, Pl. XXXII: 1, 4; Hunyady (1942–1944) Pl. XLII: 1, 110.

¹⁴¹ Hunyady (1942–1944) Pl. I: 4; 110.

¹⁴² *Ibid.*, 110.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.*, 110.

¹⁴⁴ K. Willvonseder: Neue Latène funde in Niederösterreich. *Germania* 16 (1932) 272–273; Fig. L: 8.

¹⁴⁵ Penninger describes several swords of similar form in Dürrnberg I.

¹⁴⁶ Wiedmer-Stern (1908) Pl. 25; Hodson (1968) Pl. 7, 663a; Pl. 96, 663.

¹⁴⁷ Krämer (1964) 25–27, Pl. 9: B2; Pl. 9: A7; Pl. 10: C2; Pl. 11: 2.

¹⁴⁸ Márton (1933) 44.

¹⁴⁹ Hunyady (1942–1944) 118–121.

¹⁵⁰ Kromer (1959) 26, Pl. 31: 8 (grave 223); Pl. 32: 21 (grave 249); Pl. 210: 16 (grave 13/1393); Pl. 208: 6 (grave 28/1939).

¹⁵¹ Filip (1956) Pl. VIII: 3; Pl. IX: 2; Pl. XII: 6, 8; Pl. VIII: 2; Pl. XLIV: 7.

¹⁵² Pittioni (1954) Fig. 467: 1.

¹⁵³ Kromer (1959) Pl. 101: 4 (grave 507); Pl. 189: 1 (grave 995); Pl. 190: 7 (grave 999); Pl. 203: 1 (grave 3/1937).

¹⁵⁴ Penninger describes several *Hiebmesser* of very similar form in Dürrnberg I.

¹⁵⁵ Uzsoki (1970b) 97–108, Figs 1–9; Here a detailed description of the shield and the conservation techniques are given. This same paper also reviews the relevant literature.

ends in iron discs (Pl. XV). The centre of this midrib may have widened into a pointed oval form. An iron strip similar to the outer binding, probably ran along this area (Pl. XV), while a semi-circular umbo bisected the midrib. Both ends of the umbo terminate in iron discs as well (Pl. XV). Aside from their decorative role, the functional significance of the four iron discs also became clear during reconstruction.

On the basis of shield remains found at La Tène, Switzerland one may assume that the shield was made from three wooden planks and that the discs helped to keep the structure together. Shields put together in such a way are shown on the well-known scabbard of a Celtic sword of the fourth century B.C. from grave 994, Hallstatt. Shields with a form similar to that of the Ménfőcsanak specimen, were recovered in Sulejovice, north-western Bohemia in 1957¹⁵⁶ and also in Letky near Prague.¹⁵⁷ Moucha dates both graves to the transition period between LT/B2 and LT/C.

The metal fittings of oval shield were found lying on skeletons in the cemeteries at Slavkov, Bohemia¹⁵⁸, Komjatice,¹⁵⁹ Vel'ká Maňa,¹⁶⁰ and the Hurbanovo-Bacherov majer¹⁶¹ in Slovakia. Another iron frame from a small sized oval shield is known from the Dürrenberg cemetery, Austria.¹⁶² Oval shields were a widely distributed part of the Celtic defensive armoury in the last half of the fourth century B.C.

Pottery

The clay vessels at the site were almost universally turned on a wheel. Only some few pieces were formed by hand, supplementing basic work done on the wheel. The omphalos base is a general phenomenon. Typical Celtic forms found at Ménfőcsanak include urn-shaped vessels with wide mouths and spherical bodies and bowls of all the most common forms. Situlae and lenticular flasks (*Linsenflasche*) however, are rare. Here only the forms of chronological significance are evaluated and compared.

Bowls

At least half of the vessels found as grave goods in the Ménfőcsanak graves were bowls. All of them had omphalos bases. The majority are comprised of generally common LT/B types and are therefore not treated in detail here. Only three of the bowls will be described. Grave 9 contained a small example with a bottom forming an omphalos of triple concentric profile (Pl. IX: 3a-c). Only one Hungarian parallel is known, from a grave at Beled. The bottom of this latter example, however, is only decorated with a double omphalos. Hunyady saw the influence of deep LT/A dish types in the Beled bowl and dated it to the fourth century B.C.¹⁶³

In graves 16 and 18 two *Braubacher Schalen* were found although their interior was decorated by stabbed technique instead of the conventional stamped patterns (Pl. XIX: 1a-b, Pl. XX: 1a-b). A parallel to the bowl found in grave 16 is one from grave 53 on the Dürrenberg¹⁶⁴ which had denticulate decoration on its shoulder. The similarity in form to the bowl from Christenberg, Hessen, described by Schwappach¹⁶⁵ is also worthy of mention.

There is a parallel to the bowl from grave 18 from Sopronköhida where the omphalos base is surrounded by three 'S' motifs.¹⁶⁶ Denticulate decoration is also used here. Another vessel published by Jacobsthal shows three 'S' motifs which are incised around the omphalos.¹⁶⁷ Only one analogy to the bowl from grave 16 is known. It is a stray find of a small fragment from excavations at the biritual Celtic cemetery at Balatonfőkajár.¹⁶⁸

Flask

The flask or *Linsenflasche* of grave 16 deviates from the usual form of this type (Pl. XVIII: 8). Its curved neck is decorated with a row of step-like ridges. Similar vessels were found at Schwandorf, Austria.¹⁶⁹

Situlae

Two situla shaped vessels and a fragment of this kind were found in the graves studied here. The

¹⁵⁶ Moucha (1969) 596, 612, Fig. 5: 2, Pls. II-III.

¹⁵⁷ *Ibid.*, 612, Fig. 4: 5; Fig. 5: 1. Moucha's article and that discussing the Ménfőcsanak shield were published simultaneously and independently confirm the results.

¹⁵⁸ Filip (1956) Fig. 84: 11.

¹⁵⁹ L. Kraskovská: Laténske pohřebisko v Komjaticiach (Das Latènezeitliche Gräberfeld in Komjatice). *SA* 5 (1957) 347, Pl. I: 2; Filip (1957) 166-168.

¹⁶⁰ Benadik (1954) 320, Fig. 132; Benadik (1962) Fig. 1; Filip (1956) 166-168.

¹⁶¹ Filip (1956) Fig. 84; Benadik-Vlček-Ambros (1957) 59.

¹⁶² Dürrenberg I., 51-52, Pl. 13: 11; 64-65, Pl. 27: 9.

¹⁶³ Hunyady (1942-1944) I. 127-128.

¹⁶⁴ Dürrenberg I., 89-90, Pl. 61: A16; Pl. 119: 4.

¹⁶⁵ F. Schwappach: Eine weitere bemerkenswerte "Braubacher Schale" von Christenberg. *FB Hessen* 9-10 (1969-1970) 107-111, Fig. 1.

¹⁶⁶ Hunyady (1942-1944) Pl. LIX: 6, 128.

¹⁶⁷ E.C.A., 211, 412.

¹⁶⁸ L. Horváth: A balatonfőkajári kelta temető leletmentése (Die Erschließung des keltischen Gräberfeldes von Balatonfőkajár). *VMMK* 11 (1972) 104, Fig. 29: 1-1a.

¹⁶⁹ Pittioni (1954) Fig. 459.

situla from grave 18 is similar to the fourth century bronze situla from Kuffern not only in terms of form but in size as well.¹⁷⁰ A bronze situla recovered from grave 46 in barrow II at Magdalenska gora, and the specimen coming from the horse burial, barrow V of the same cemetery,¹⁷¹ are almost the same size as the Ménfőcsanak situla. Also similar in size are the so-called Randi (Este, grave 34)¹⁷² and Certosa (grave 68)¹⁷³ situlae. This latter example is worth mentioning because of its curved shoulder which may also be seen on the Vače situla.¹⁷⁴ Sizes and proportions of the situlae listed above suggest that the Ménfőcsanak situla is a copy of a bronze type. From this point of view the bronze situlae from Hallstatt (some fifty pieces in all)¹⁷⁵ show this type particularly well. In some of the latter the metal sheet forming the bottom is bent up and riveted to the walls. This is also represented by the groove running above the edge of the Ménfőcsanak specimen. This groove marks the edge formed by the bent-up basal plate of the bronze situla. An engraved groove on the bottom and concentric with the edge can be found on the Ménfőcsanak situla as well as on the basal plates of bronze situlae found in graves 626 and 668 at Hallstatt.¹⁷⁶ The shoulders of the Ménfőcsanak situla are of a form similar to that of another of the Hallstatt bronze situlae.¹⁷⁷ In addition, another parallel may be established on the basis of the lightly incised lattice pattern which covers the shoulder of the vessel: a similar motif decorates a pot of the Hochwald–Nahe group of the Hunsrück–Eifel culture.¹⁷⁸ It is possible that one should look for the origins of this Ménfőcsanak form in the Rhine region.¹⁷⁹

Animal bones

Eight of the ten graves at the Ménfőcsanak site contained animal bones. Only female inhumations 9 and 12 lacked such remains. Skeletal remains of adult swine and piglets were found in six graves (4, 6, 10, 13, 14, 16). Parts of a young sheep's skeleton occurred in two graves (17, 18). Cattle bones were identified in one of the graves (10) while two others (14, 16) contained the remains of large mammals. The bone in the latter grave was calcined. Bones of

domestic fowl were recovered from graves 4 and 10.¹⁸⁰

On the basis of these bones one may conclude that the local Celts of Ménfőcsanak reared domestic cattle, sheep, pig and fowl. Animal husbandry is characteristic of sedentary agricultural peoples and these faunal remains may indicate a connection between the dominant groups of Celts and the local population.

THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE CEMETERY

Formal relationships between the finds of the Ménfőcsanak cemetery and inhumations from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Germany have been already noted. The individual forms represent relatively early types. In addition, the character of the whole cemetery suggests that one is dealing with a surviving element of the Celts who occupied the western part of the Carpathian Basin in the fourth century B.C. The fact that five of the ten graves which were excavated contained weapons—in other words the inhumations belonged to warriors—shows that the Ménfőcsanak cemetery may be considered a burial place typical of the early group of conquering, weapon-wielding Celts. In the one square km area of the site, Celtic graves have come to light on several occasions. A LT/C inhumation and cremation cemetery is also to be found some 200–300 m distant from the excavations in the direction of the railway station in the area of the pickling plant of the agricultural co-operative. This spot has produced several inhumation and cremation graves during the course of rescue excavations carried out in 1967–1968. It is not as yet possible to determine whether this LT/C cemetery is related to the LT/B cemetery discussed here since the 200–300 m wide area lying between remains unknown from an archaeological point of view. Recent investigations and additional observations from surface surveys, however, suggest that there is a large LT/B–C cemetery at Ménfőcsanak with many graves.

The ten graves which have been recovered so far do not represent a sufficiently large sample to

¹⁷⁰ Situlenkunst, 54, Pl. 51; Pittioni (1954) 679–680.

¹⁷¹ Filip Handbuch II., 752.

¹⁷² Situlenkunst, Pl. 11.

¹⁷³ *Ibid.*, Pl. 15.

¹⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, Pl. 33.

¹⁷⁵ Kromer (1959) II. Pl. 79: 10; Pl. 92: 15; Pl. 100: 4–6; Pl. 113: 3; Pl. 125: 3.

¹⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, II. Pl. 121: 12; Pl. 135: 13.

¹⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, II. Pl. 210: 7.

¹⁷⁸ W. Kimmig: Bronzesitulen aus dem Rheinischen Gebirge

Hunsrück–Eifel–Westerwald. *BRGK* 43–44 (1962–1963) 74, Pl. 47: 4.

¹⁷⁹ Dürrnberg I., Pl. 9: A9; Pl. 56: 10, Pl. 120: 3.

¹⁸⁰ Animal bones were identified immediately after the excavations by the Department of Animal Anatomy of the College for Agricultural Sciences at Mosonmagyaróvár (now the University of Agricultural Sciences). Identifications were carried out by Assistant Professor László Sótónyi. The author here acknowledges his kind help.

establish the total inner structure of the cemetery. The archaeological material recovered, however, is perfect for dating this cemetery. Hunyady's work on the Celtic chronology of the Carpathian Basin is followed here and her statement that Celtic cemeteries of western Hungary and eastern Austria are related to those in Bavaria still holds true.¹⁸¹ The archaeological material found at Ménfőcsanak displays many similarities with the grave goods of burials from Württemberg (Nebringen), Switzerland (Münsingen–Rain), Austria (Dürrnberg) and Czechoslovakia. Typical LT/B cemeteries and graves may be traced from the Rhine region down to Transdanubia. Hunyady suggests that the Celts invaded Transdanubia at the end of the first third of the fourth century B.C., and that this process took around 50–60 years. Her arguments are based on the restricted distribution area of LT/B sites in western Hungary.¹⁸² On the basis of this, the LT/B period must have ended in Hungary around 300 B.C. According to Pittioni's chronology the same date is true for Lower Austria and the Burgenland.¹⁸³ As suggested by other chronological schemes (like that of Wiedmer based on the Münsingen cemetery, or that established by Viollier and subsequently modified and refined by Hodson¹⁸⁴ for the area of western Switzerland), the archaeological material of Ménfőcsanak may be dated between Hodson's Münsingen A and B phases (LT/Ia–Ib). Graves of the Nebringen cemetery showing a close relationship with those of Ménfőcsanak belong to the Reinecke B period using Krämer's classification. The route of the Celtic invasion into the Little Hungarian Plain from the direction of the Vienna Basin is clearly shown by the location of LT/B cemeteries and graves: Au am Leithaberge (Mühlackern, Kleine Rutweide),¹⁸⁵ Oggau, Mörbisch, Sopron–(Bécsidomb), Marbersatz, Petőháza, Fertőszentmiklós, Egyházásfalú, Babót, Beled, Bősárkány, Cakóháza, Árpás and Mórchida, Mérges, Koronóc (Szedres-

kert, Bábota), Ménfőcsanak, Győr (Kálvária, Új-szállások), Győrszemere, Nyúl, Écs, Pázmándfalú, Ravasz and Tápszentmiklós.¹⁸⁶ This geographical distribution also indicates that armed Celts reached the western edge of the Little Hungarian Plain breaking through the system of early Iron Age hillforts located in the surroundings of modern Sopron. From here they moved further east along the southern border of the Hanság marshes, across the ancient fords of the Rába River towards Győr. At that spot, marking the confluence of the Rába and the Moson branch of the Danube, they founded a bridgehead, taking advantage of the exceptional strategic importance of the site.¹⁸⁷ This may be seen in the Celtic cemeteries at Ménfőcsanak, Győr–Kálvária and Győr–Új-szállások which are all located within only a few kilometers.

The wave of Celtic settlers expanded southward from the Little Hungarian Plain as shown by the Egyházásfalú and Beled graves, the Andrásida find¹⁸⁸ and the Cserszegtömaj burial.¹⁸⁹ From the direction of Győr they gradually occupied passes through the Bakony Mountains leading south-east. The Litér graves indicate that they moved to the north-eastern point of Lake Balaton obviously overrunning the early Iron Age hillfort occupants of the area.¹⁹⁰ Another armed movement reached the Danube Bend along the right bank of the river from the Győr bridgehead. From that point some groups went south while others marched on eastward crossing the Danube.

The invasion of the Little Hungarian Plain probably took little time. A firm base was established here providing a background for the military expeditions directed against the Balkans at the beginning of the third century B.C. These expeditions led to the frequent movement of new western groups into Transdanubia. These events seem to mark the end of LT/B and the beginning of LT/C in Hungary.

¹⁸¹ Hunyady (1942–1944) 3–5, 25–26; see also Szabó (1971) 14.

¹⁸² *Ibid.*, 5, 24.

¹⁸³ Pittioni (1954) 650, 791.

¹⁸⁴ Hodson (1968). Hodson's chronology of the Münsingen cemetery has also been previously summarized: Les périodes de La Tène en Suisse et dans les Îles Britanniques. *Celticum* 6 (1962) 75–80; La Tène chronology, Continental and British. *BIA* 4 (1964) 123–141.

¹⁸⁵ A. Seracsin: Frühlatènegräber bei Au am Leithaberge, Niederösterreich. *Germania* 20 (1936) 18–21.

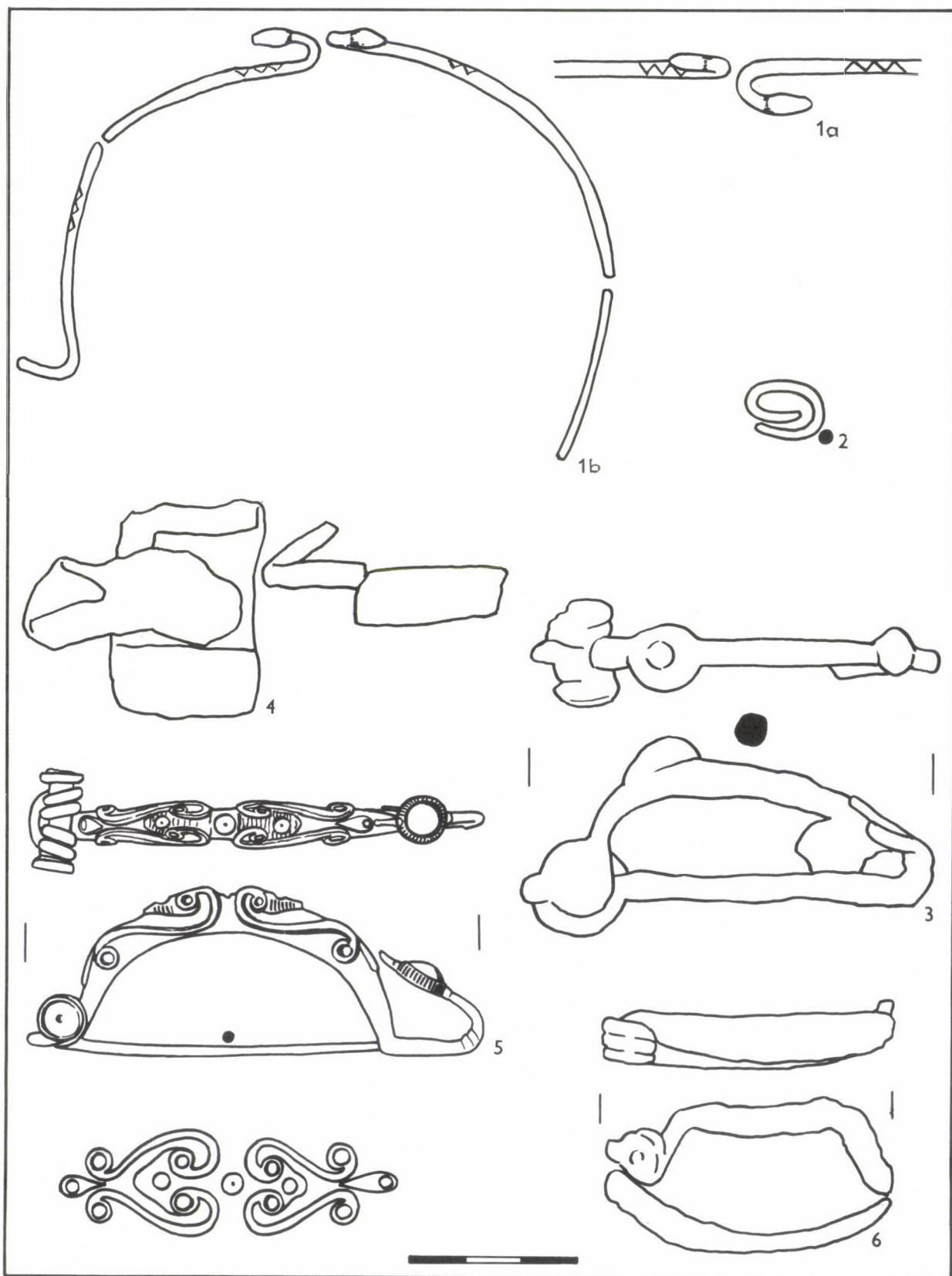
¹⁸⁶ A. Uzsoki: Die Siedlungsgeschichte der La Tène B–C Periode des Komitates Győr–Sopron. *MFMÉ* (1962) 69–80, Fig. 1. See also Szabó (1971) 14.

¹⁸⁷ A. Uzsoki: Győr településtörténete az őskorban (The settlement history of Győr during prehistory). *Város történeti Tanulmányok*. Győr (1971) 14–15.

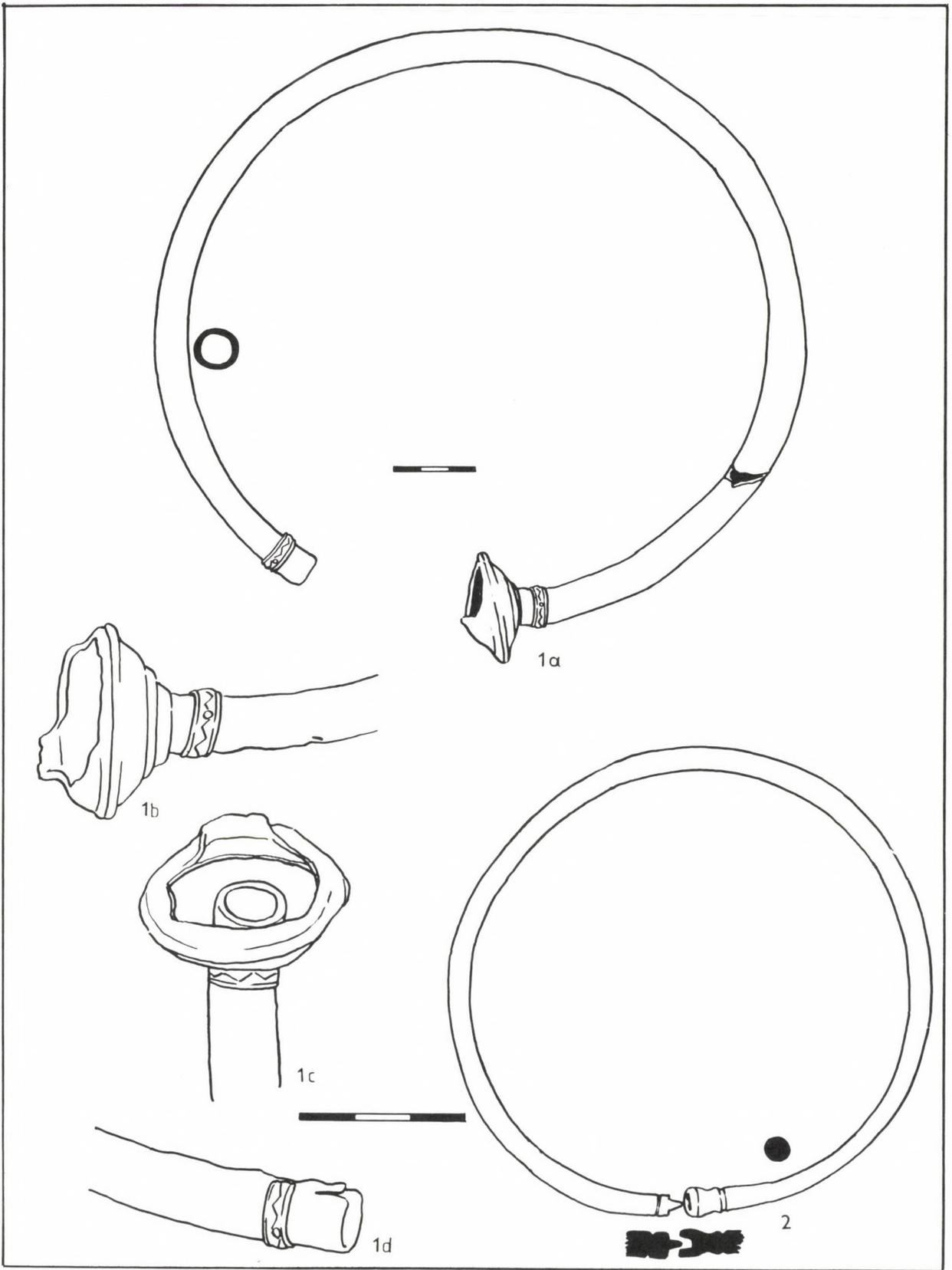
¹⁸⁸ Márton (1933–1934) 94, 129–130, Pl. XXXIII.

¹⁸⁹ Török (1940).

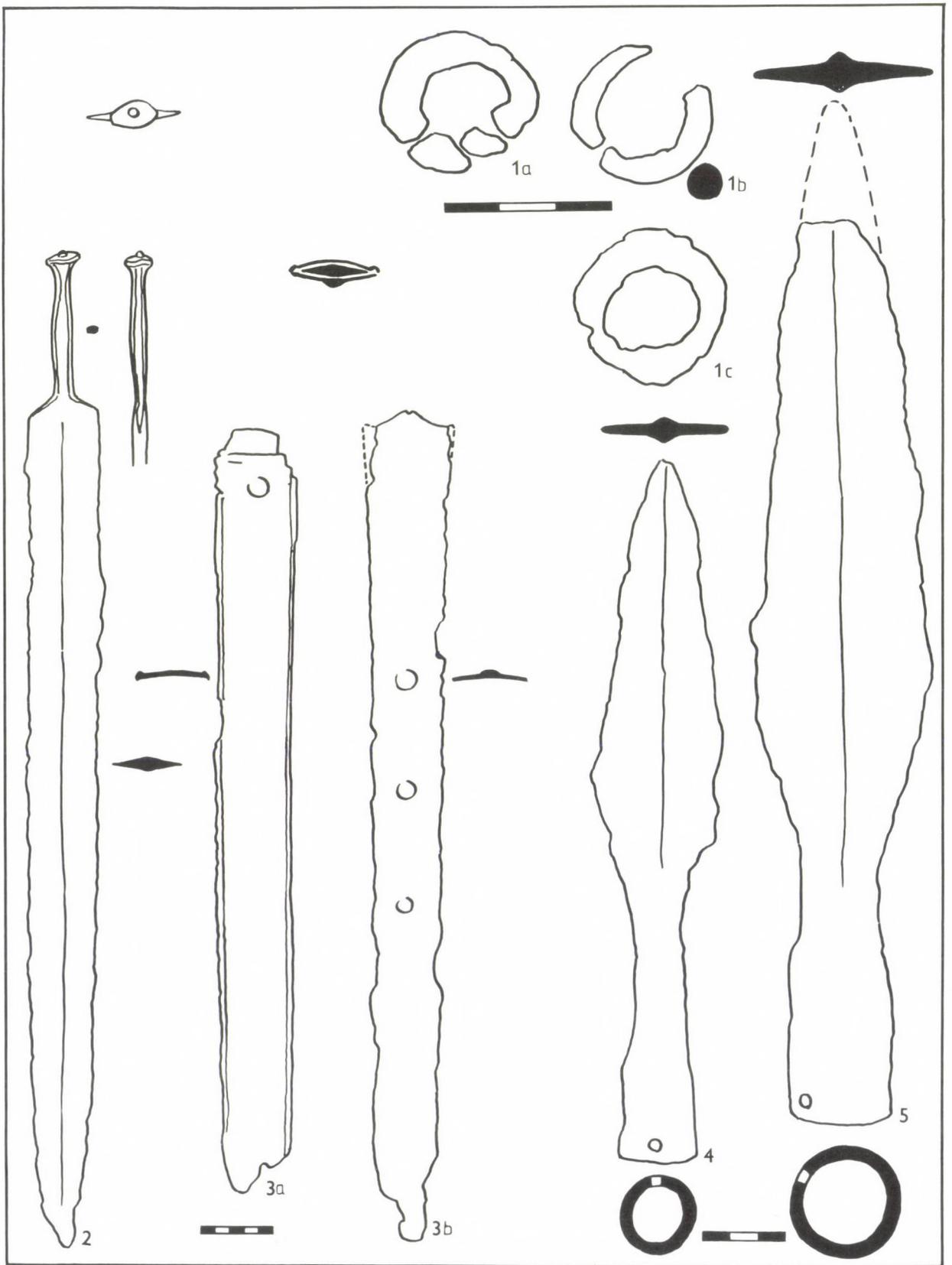
¹⁹⁰ Márton (1933–1934) 99–100, 134–136, Pl. XIV.



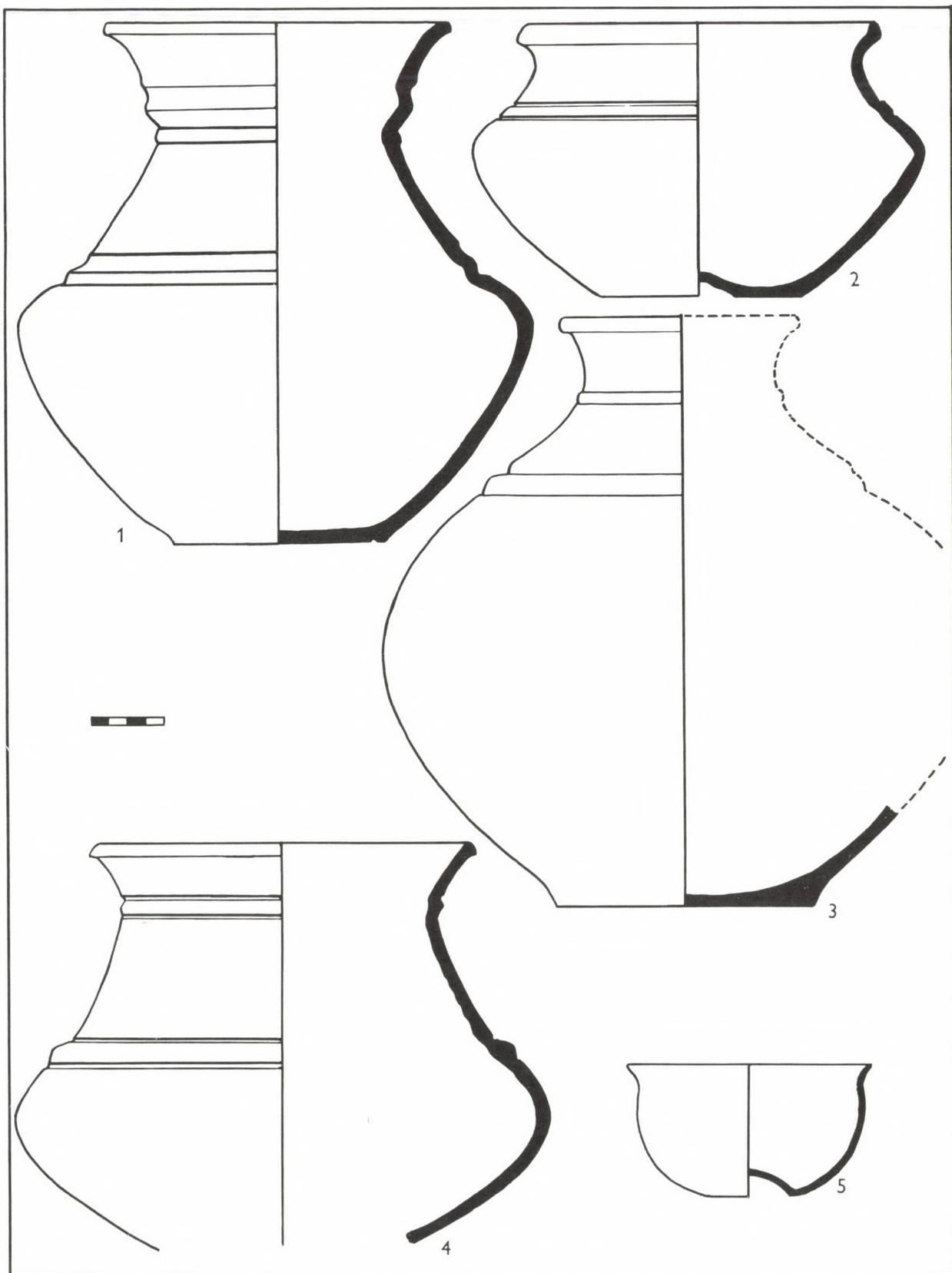
Pl. I: 1-6: Ménfőcsanak, grave 4



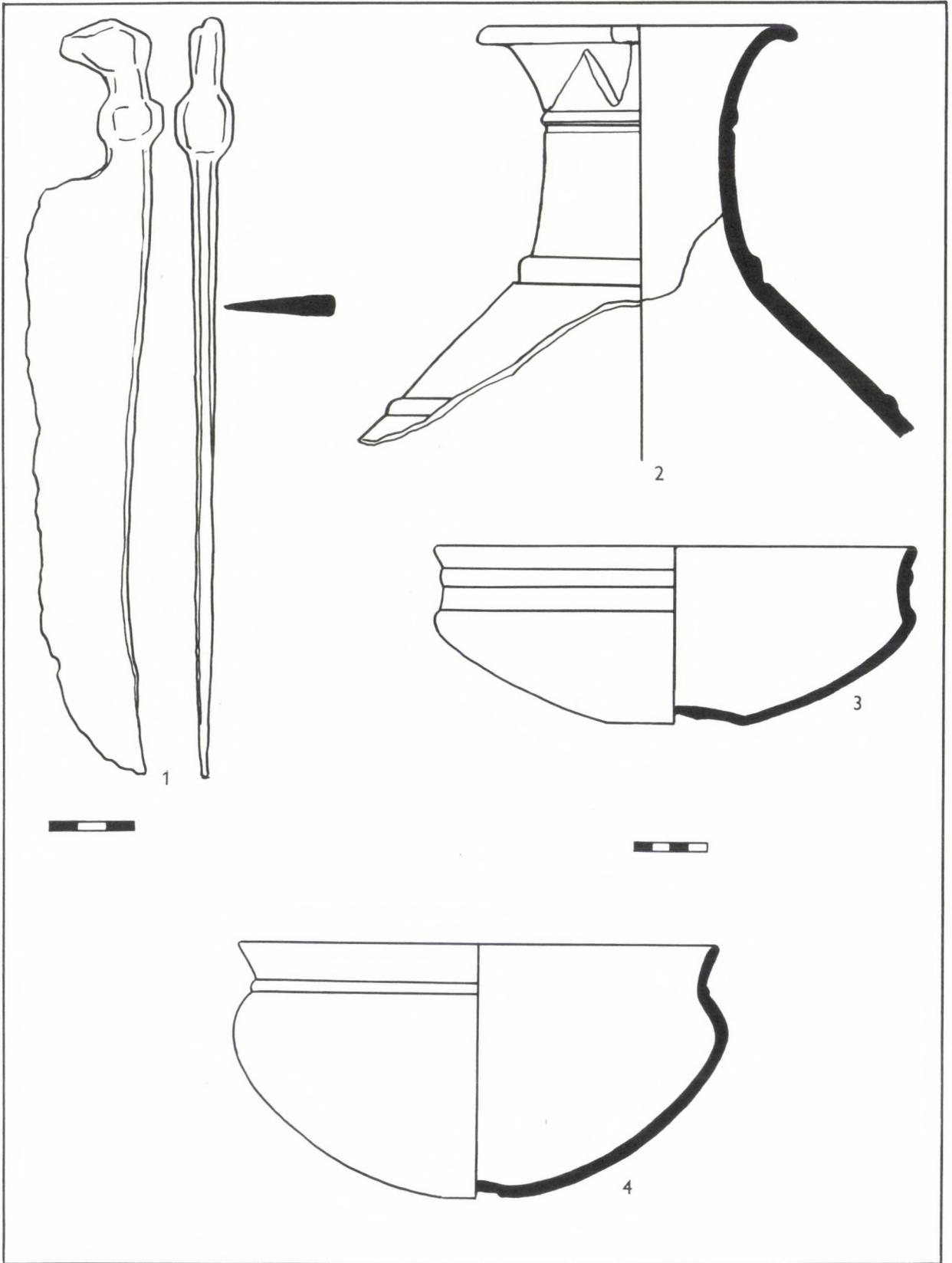
Pl. II: 1-2: Ménfőcsanak, grave 4



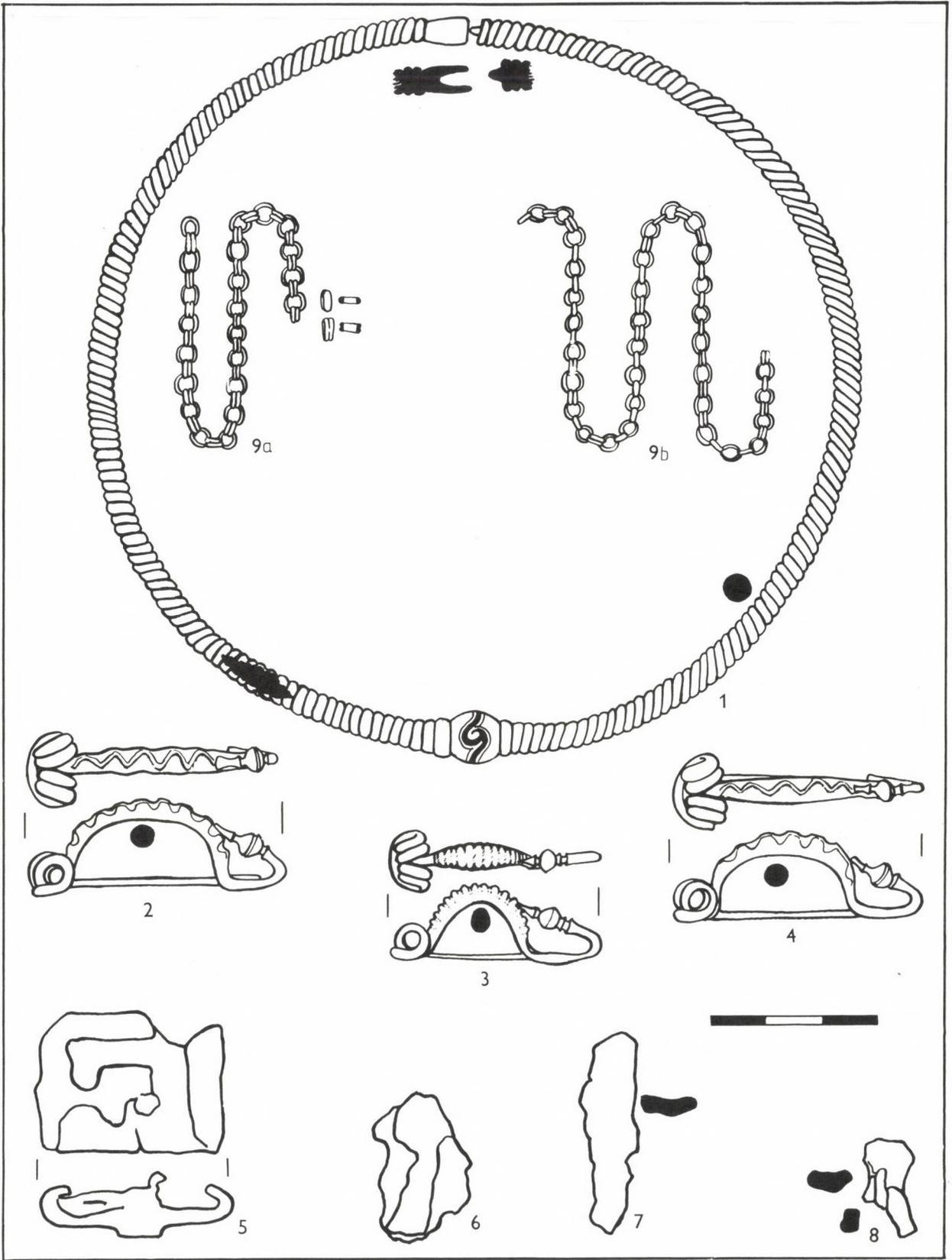
Pl. III: 1-5: Ménfőcsanak, grave 4



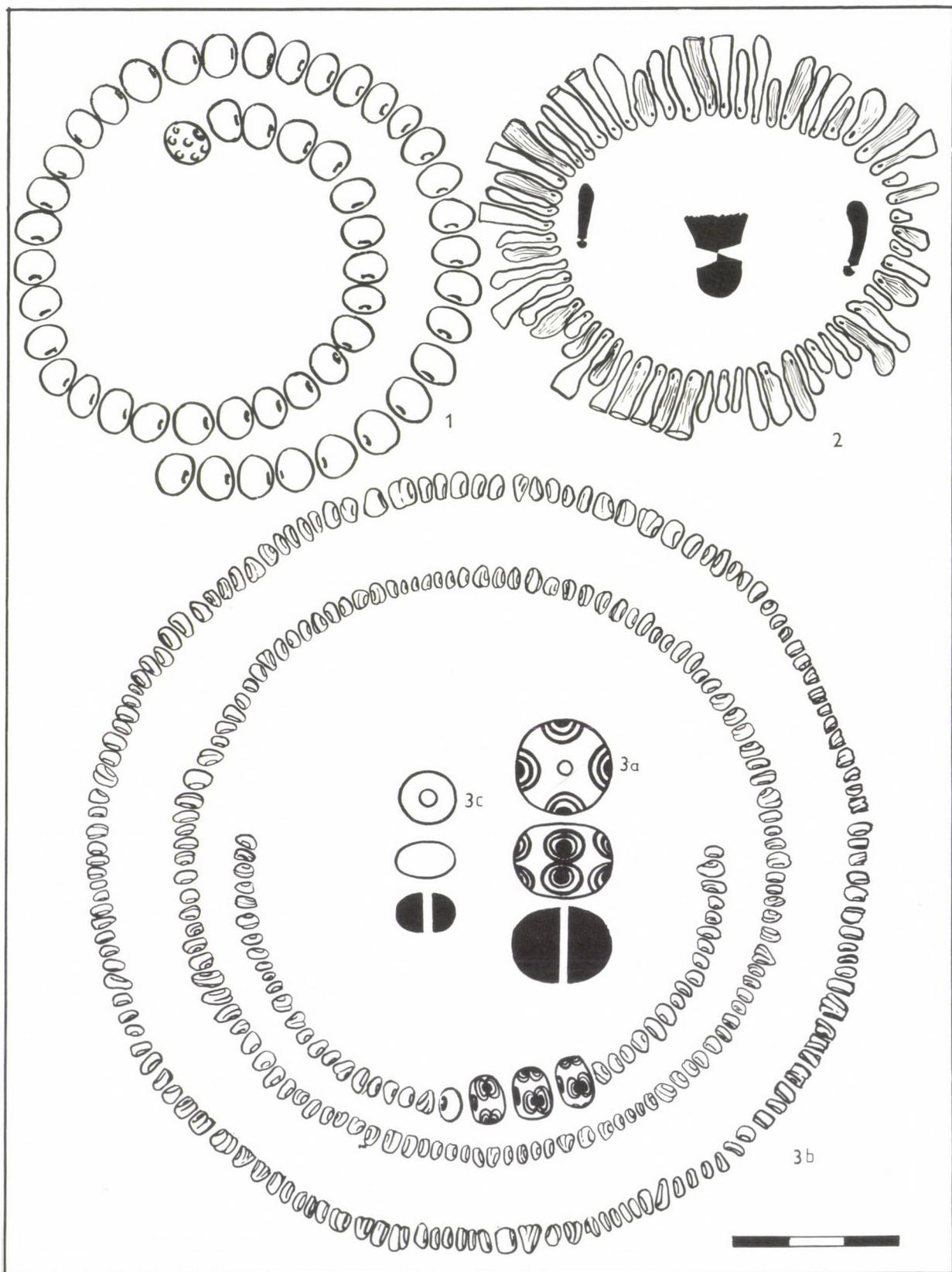
Pl. IV: 1-5: Ménfőcsanak, grave 4



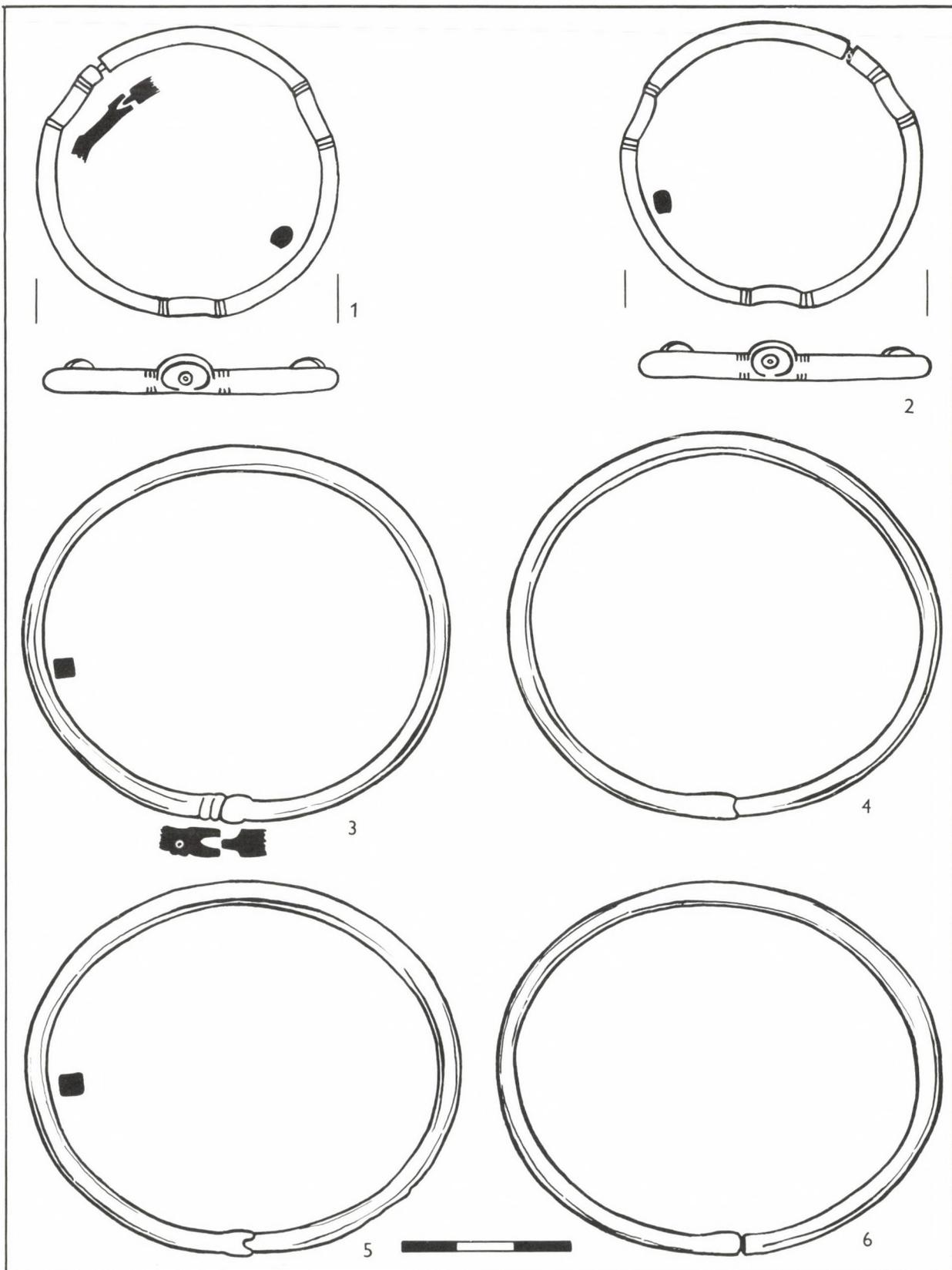
Pl. V: 1-4: Ménfőcsanak, grave 6



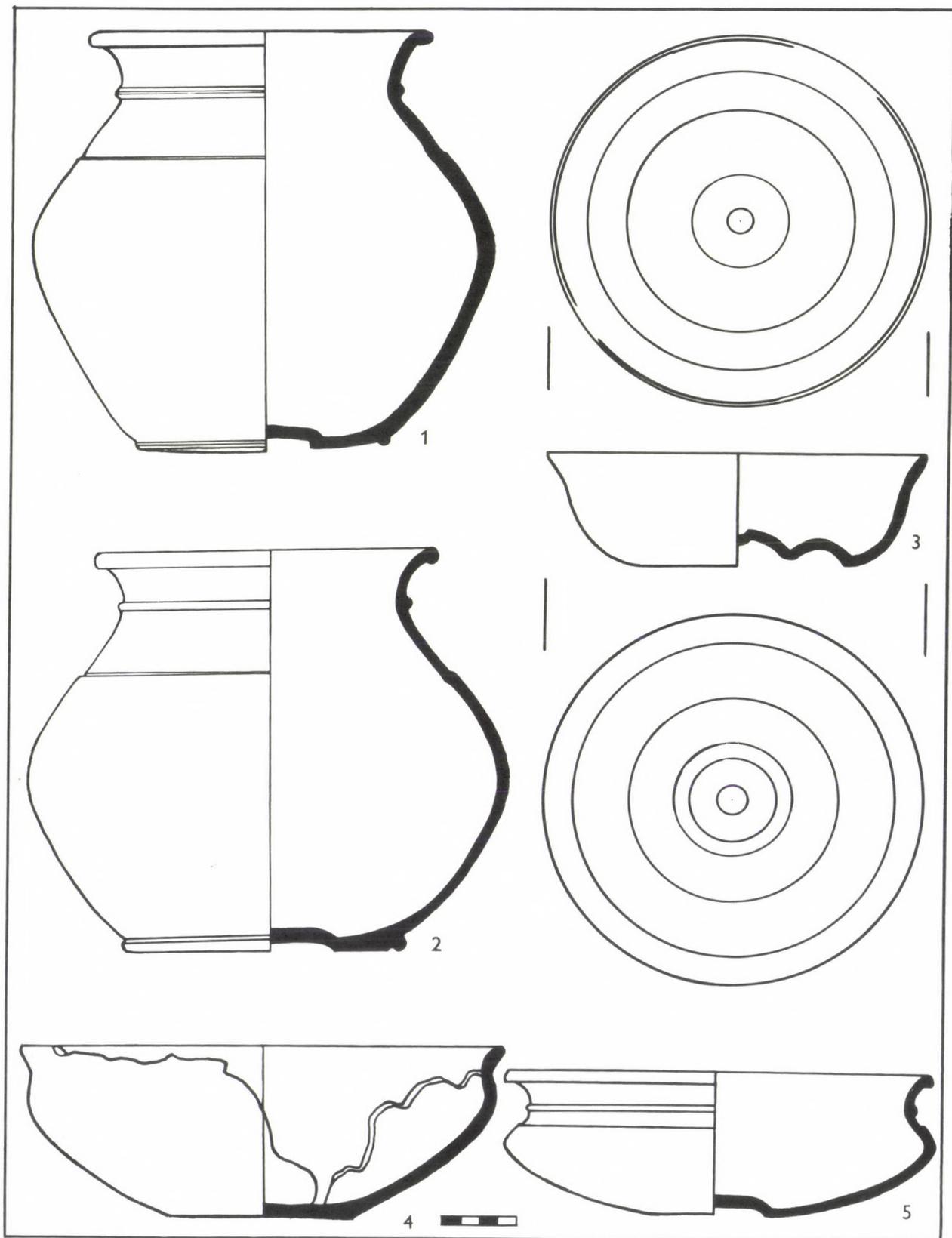
Pl. VI: 1-8: Ménfőcsanak, grave 9



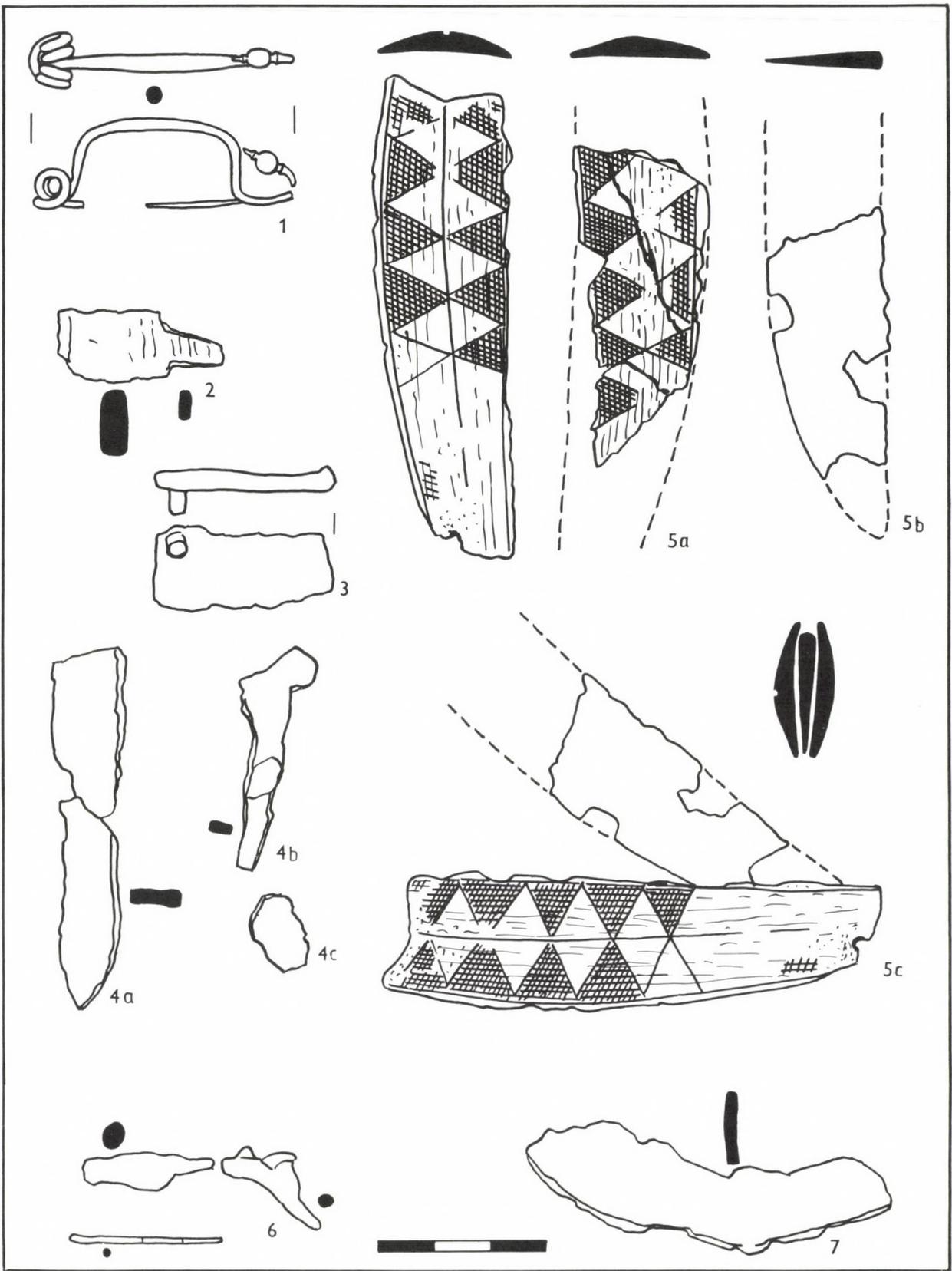
Pl. VII: 1-3: Ménfőcsanak, grave 9



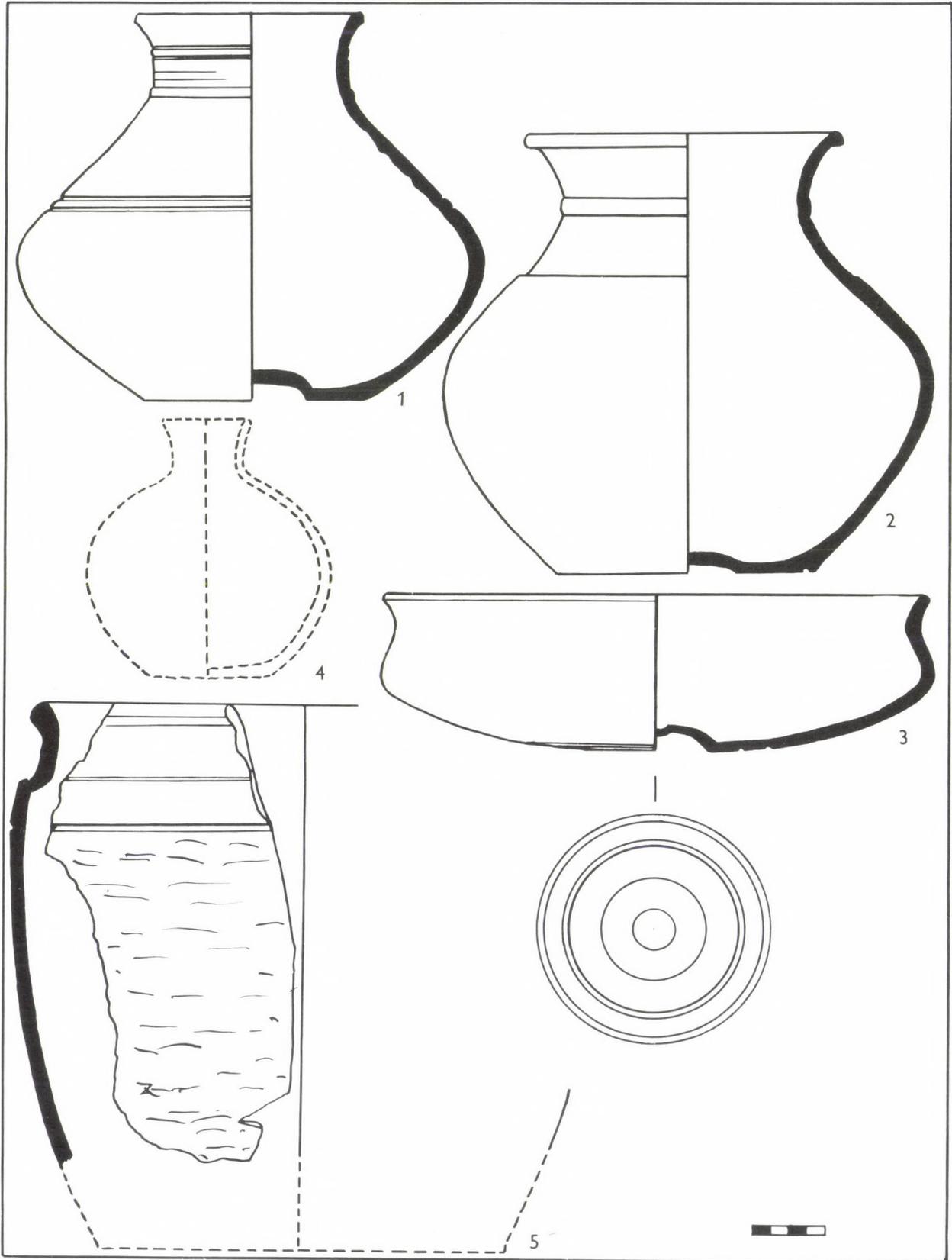
Pl. VIII: 1-6: Ménfőcsanak, grave 9



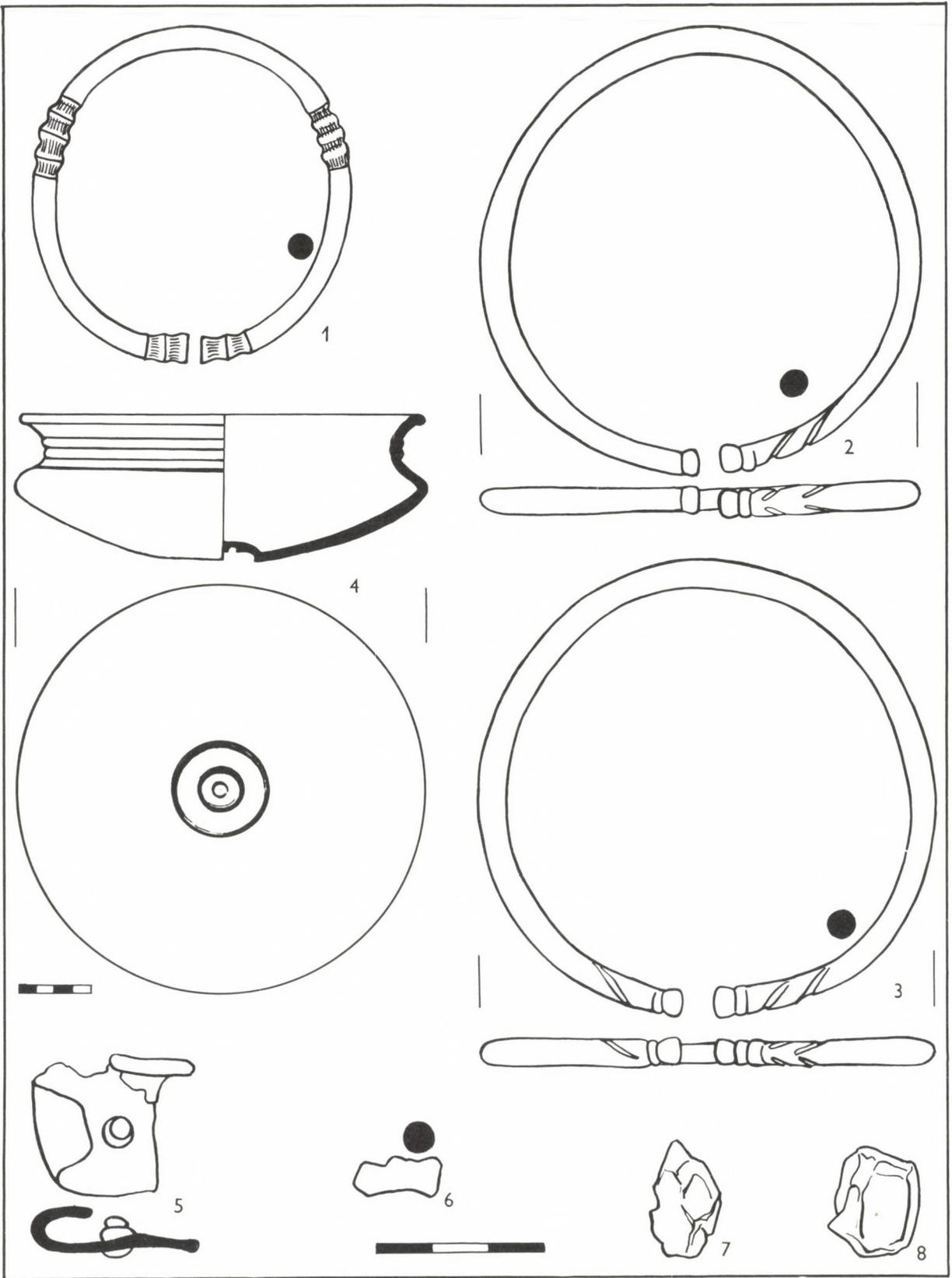
Pl. IX: 1-5: Ménfőcsanak, grave 9



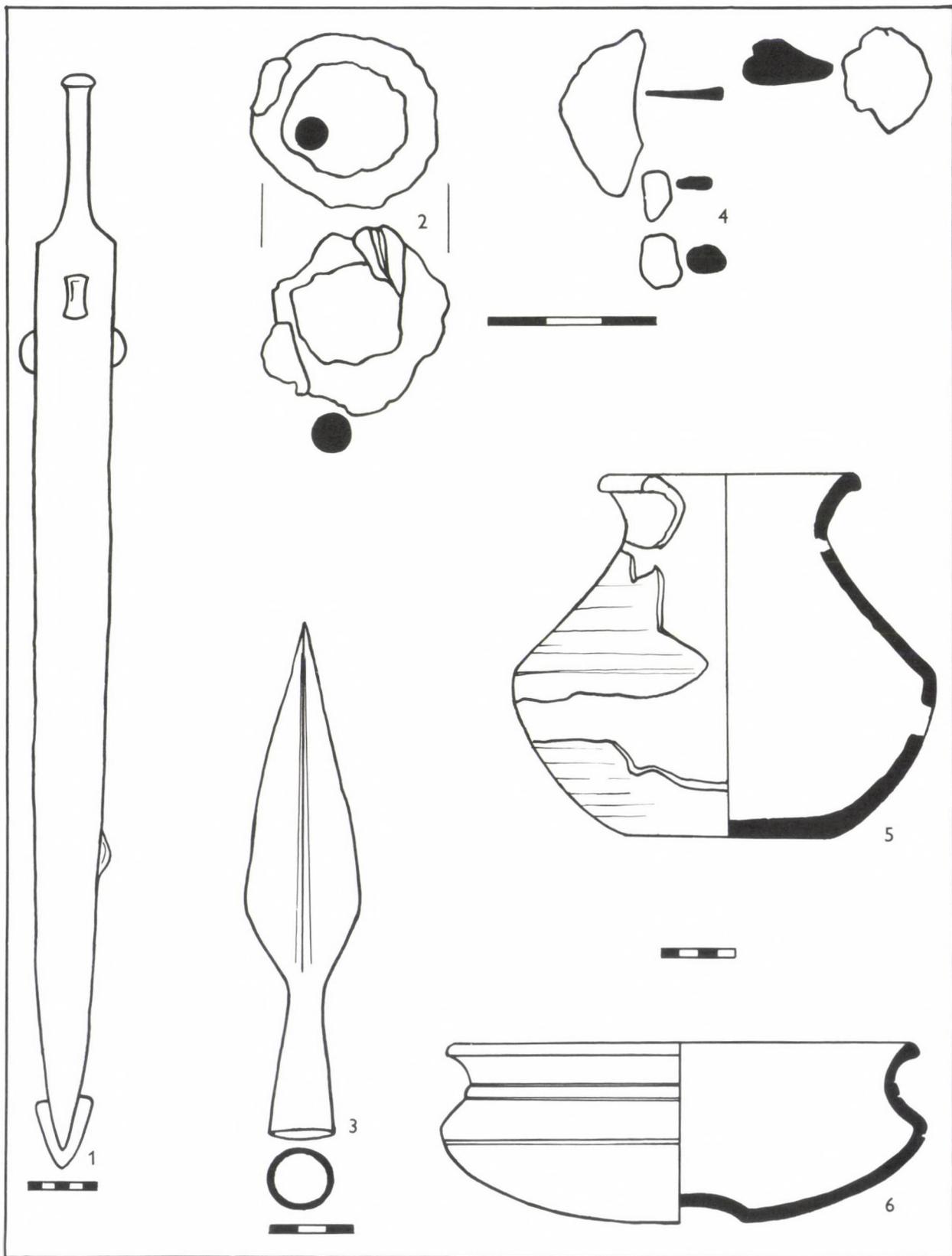
Pl. X: 1-7: Ménfőcsanak, grave 10



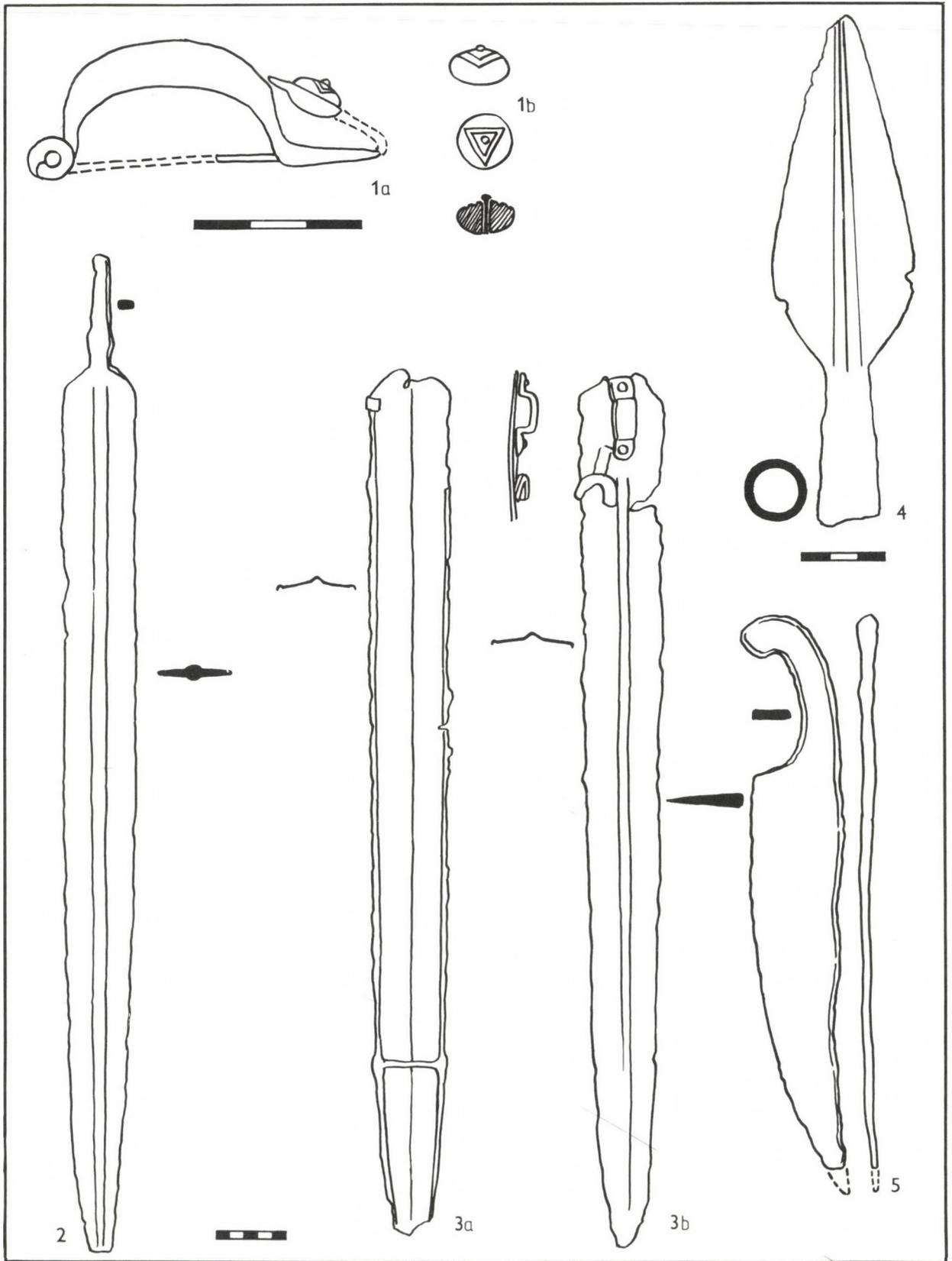
Pl. XI: 1-5: Ménfőcsanak, grave 10



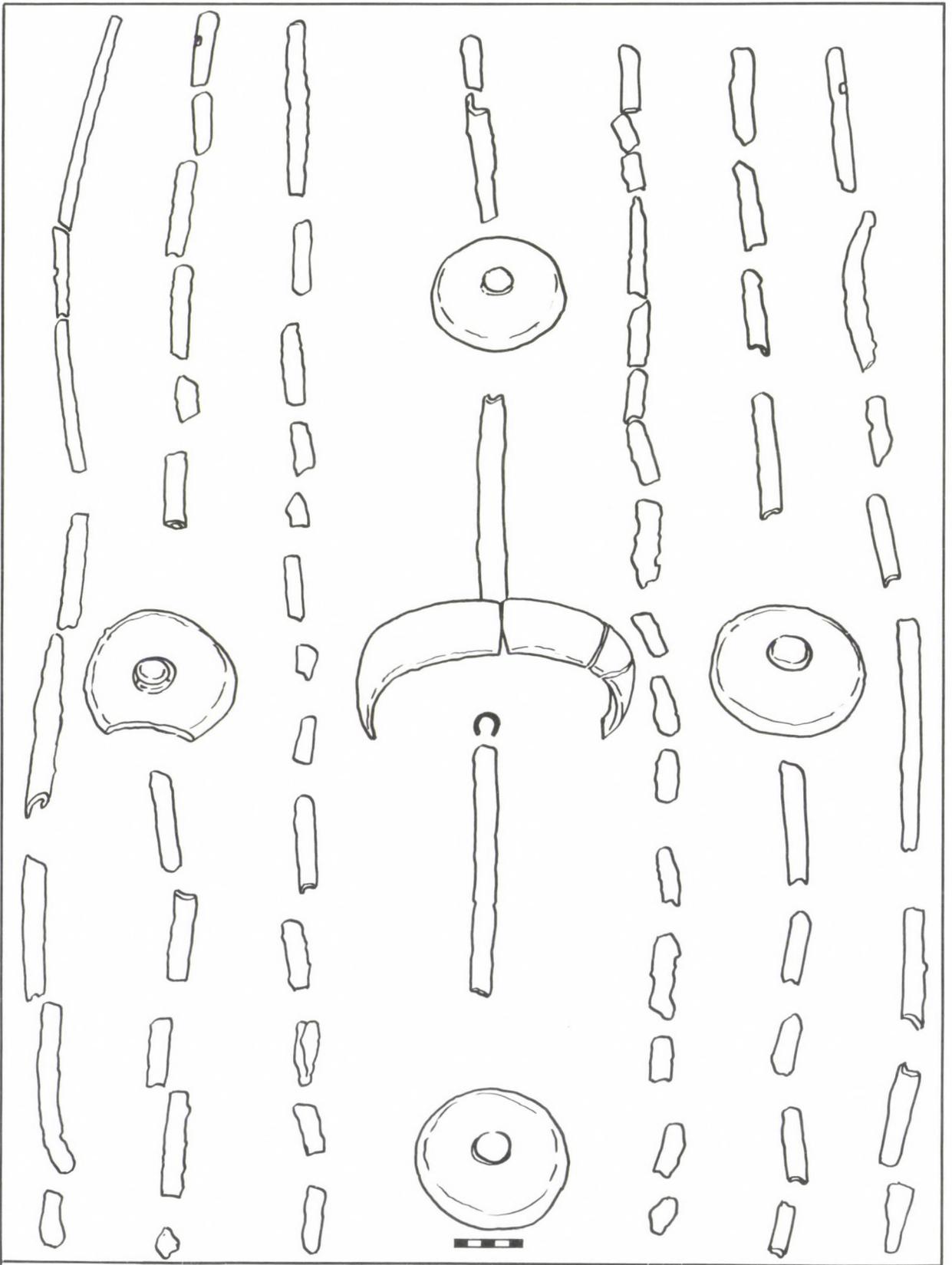
Pl. XII: 1-8: Ménfőcsanak, grave 12



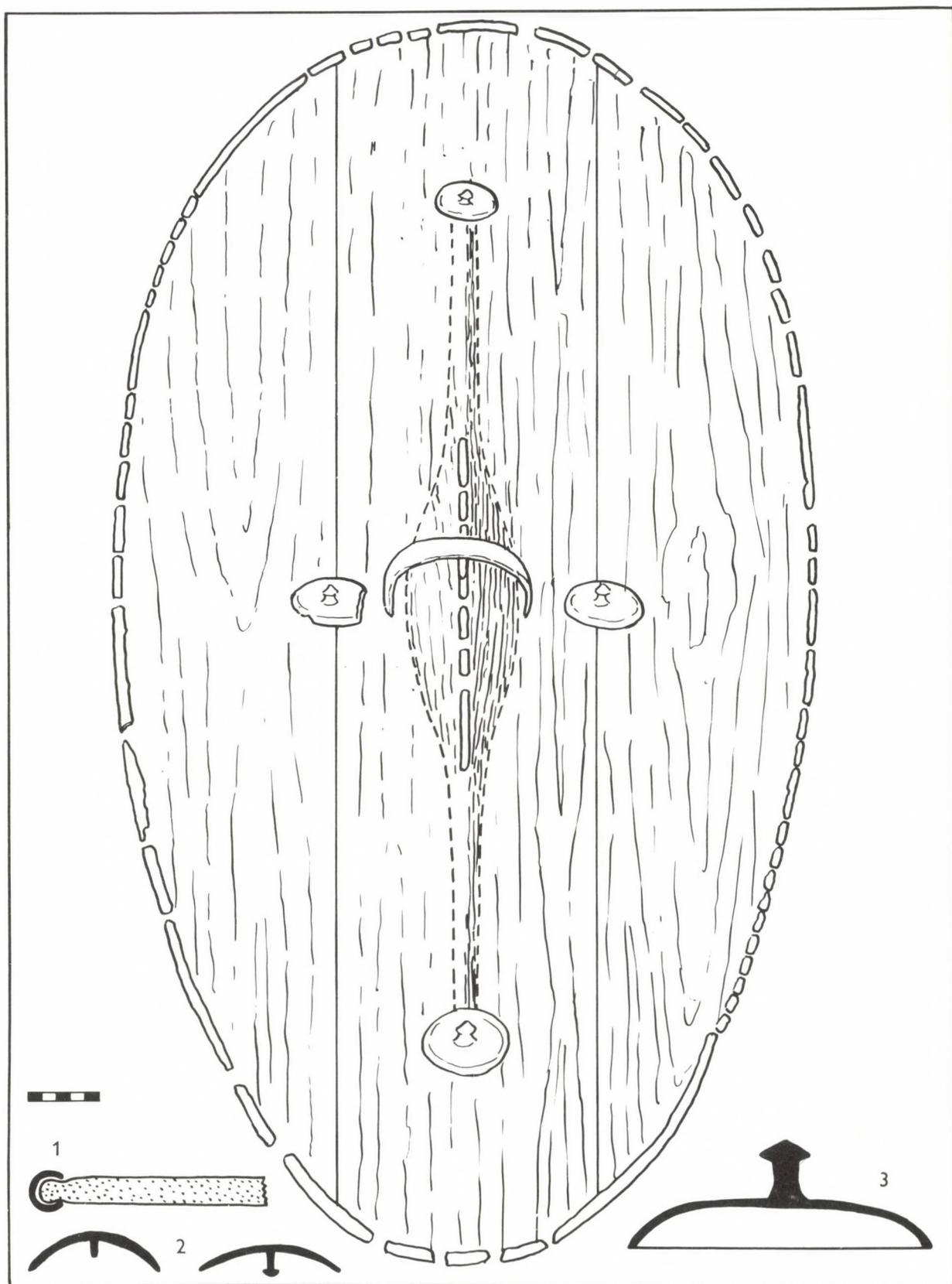
Pl. XIII: 1-6: Ménfőcsanak, grave 13



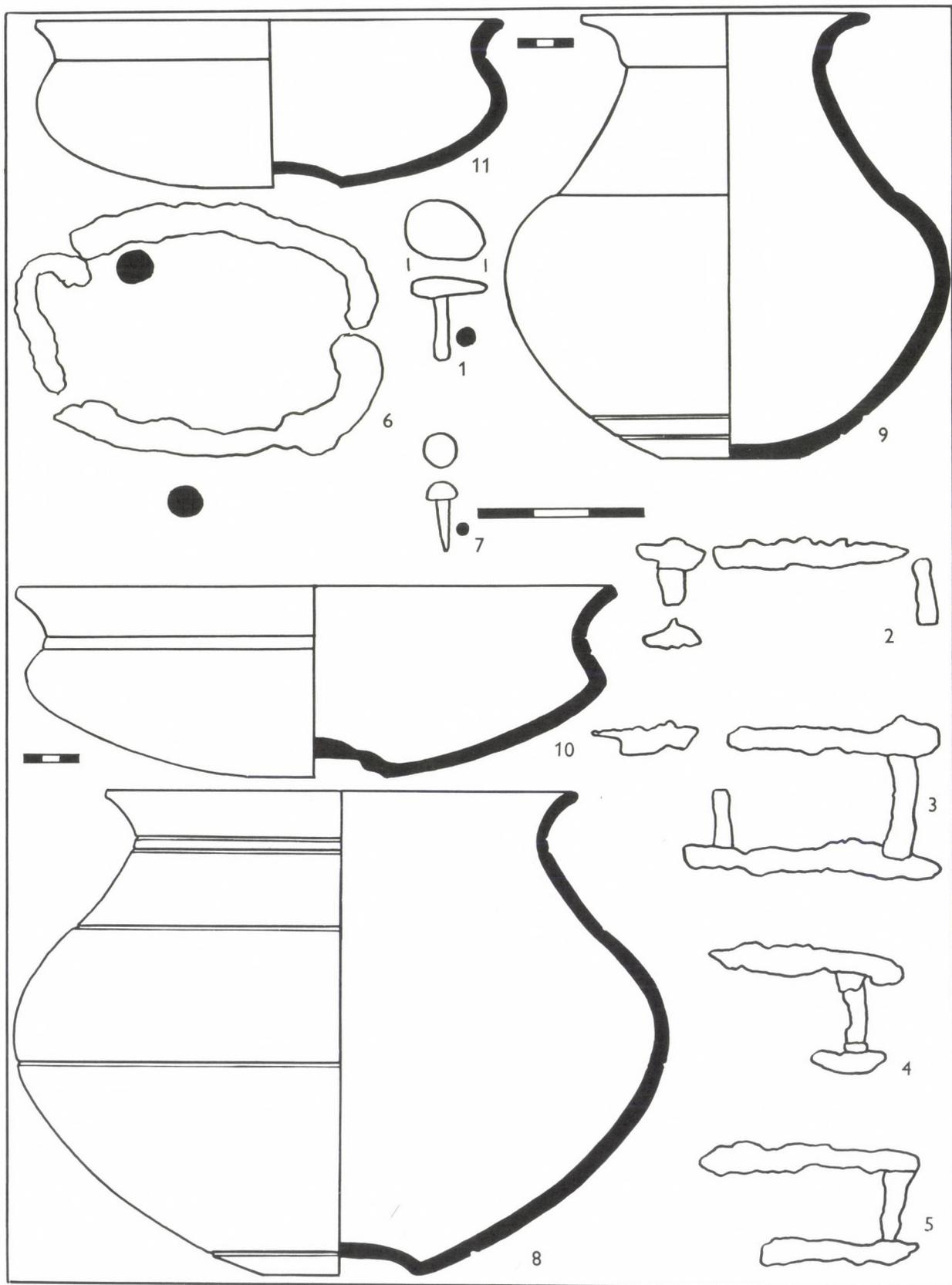
Pl. XIV: 1-5: Ménéföcsanak, grave 14



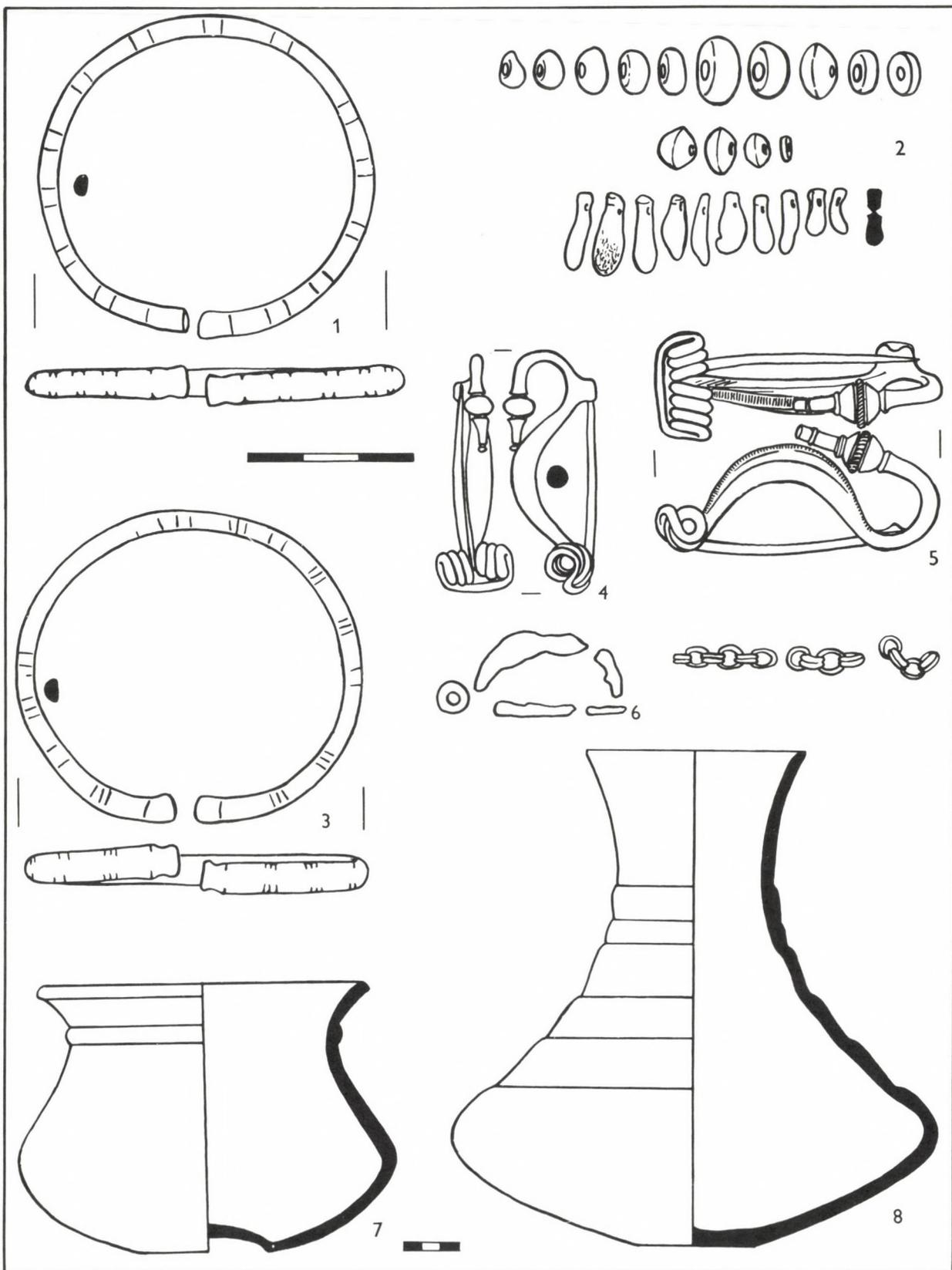
Pl. XV: Ménfőcsanak, grave 14



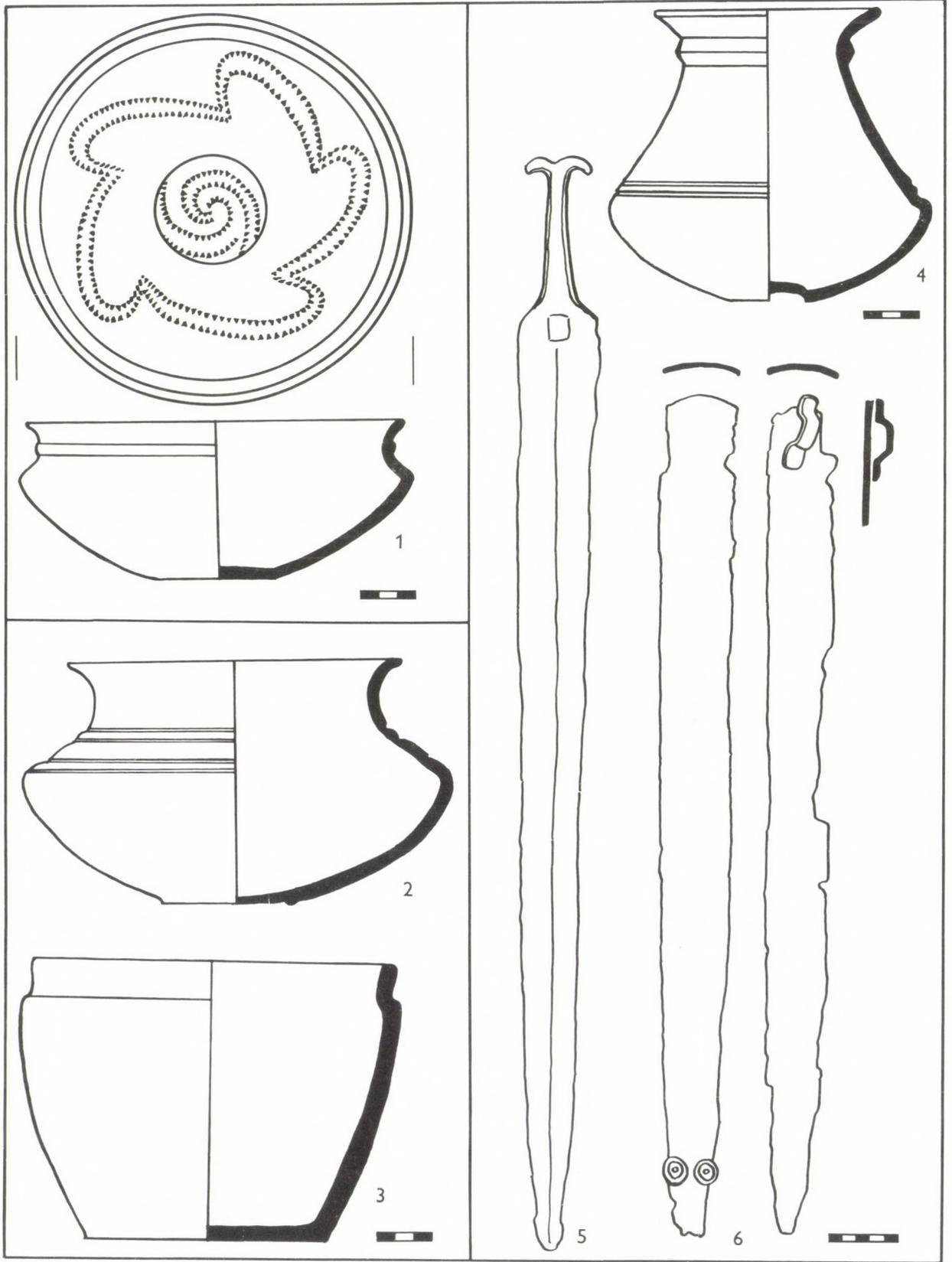
Pl. XVI: 1-3: Ménfőcsanak, grave 14



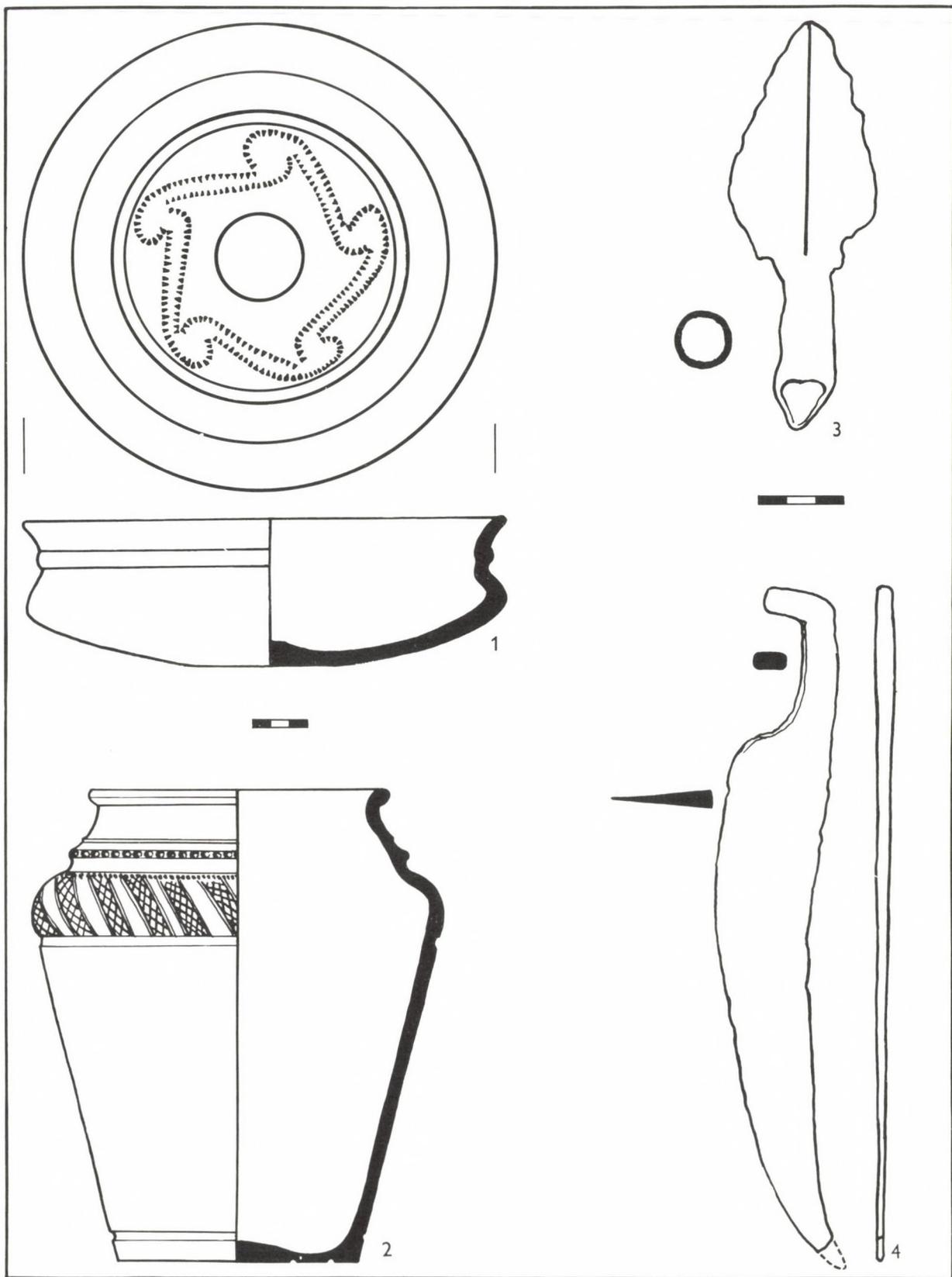
Pl. XVII: 1-10: Ménfőcsanak, grave 16



Pl. XVIII: 1-8: Ménfőcsanak, grave 16



Pl. XIX: 1: Ménfőcsanak, grave 16; 2-3: grave 17; 4-6: grave 18



Pl. XX: 1-4: Ménfőcsanak, grave 18

THE SURROUNDINGS OF KESZTHELY

INTRODUCTION

In this section late Iron Age finds from the territory discussed in MRT I (the Keszthely and Tapolca districts of Veszprém County) and Zala County are reviewed. The Keszthely and Tapolca districts are among the most intensively studied parts of Hungary from an archaeological point of view, while Zala County is perhaps the least known. This is why the current comprehensive distribution map of sites displays such differences between its eastern and western parts (Fig. 1). It is to be expected that more intensive research work will increase the number of sites in Zala County as well.

The sites are listed alphabetically (following the Hungarian alphabet) by village or town. Where there is more than one site in an area, then the local geographical (field) names follow (also in alphabetical order). The titles contain the sequence number and the closer geographical site name. The surroundings of Keszthely with its densely distributed sites appear as an insert to Fig. 1.

The description of the finds follows their location. Previous excavations and bibliographical references are also cited.

Although it has not been considered necessary to republish earlier, well-documented assemblages, changes in the interpretation of such collections have been reviewed.

Altogether, 64 sites are known from the territory under discussion. These sites can be divided as follows: 31 cemeteries, 12 settlements, 20 stray finds, 3 coin find spots, and 1 feature which may in all probability be a ritual site. This last is likely also to have been used during Roman times: Badacsonytördemic-Badacsonyládbi, where a Janus head was found.

In recent times significant archaeological excavations have been carried out only at Magyarszerdahely (site 15) and Rezi (site 19). The opening up of this second cemetery is of special importance because the 65 graves discovered to date included burials which range from LT/B₁ to LT/C₂. One of the most beautiful Hungarian swords with incised

decoration comes from within the area of this cemetery. Unfortunately it is only a stray find. Of the remaining sites the majority were discovered during field surveys and/or small-scale rescue excavations.

The frequent occurrence of artifacts from as early as the LT/B₁ and LT/B₂ periods within the material of the area under discussion (Zalaegerszeg-Andráshida, Zalaszentgrót-Aranyod, Zalaszentmihály, Felsőrajk, Rezi, Cserszegtomaj) is also of special interest. It may be indicative of the fact that during the first phase of Celtic occupation Lake Balaton may have formed part of a southern boundary, while the northern part of Zala County was already an area of Celtic settlement at this time.

The majority of settlements in our area date to the LT/D period. Earlier occupation may be presumed in the case of only a few sites. Field surveys and small scale excavation suggest that these were farmstead-like settlements consisting of a number of houses. Only at one site is it possible to conclude that the Celtic population of the settlement had made use of an earlier overlooking fortification. Rescue excavations have taken place at three of the LT/D settlements (Balatongyörök-Kövesmező, Keszthely Úszató, Sármellék Égenföld). On the basis of surface finds there are indications of settlement occupation at two other sites (Keszthely Fenékpuszta, Keszthely Halászcsernye). In order to carry out a reliable economic and social analysis of the way Celtic culture was structured during this period it will be essential, however, to intensify settlement research parallel with the excavations of cemeteries.

In the work of Ilona Hunyady, 21 sites are listed from the area examined in this chapter. Since then the number of sites has trebled.¹

1. BADACSONYTOMAJ Rókahegy

In 1972, Celtic grave finds were discovered on the slope of a hill 150 to 170 m south of the former Eszterházy cellar located between the roads leading into Nemesgulács and Káptalantóti from Badacsonytomaj.² According to the information given by the discoverers, a grave oriented north-south was found at a depth of 150 to 170 cm. Four bronze

¹ The *Appendix* contains a list of those sites the material of which were not included in this volume.

² The finds were collected together by Béla Vajkai, a teacher,

and Ferenc Szabó, an electrician, both residents of Badacsonytomaj.

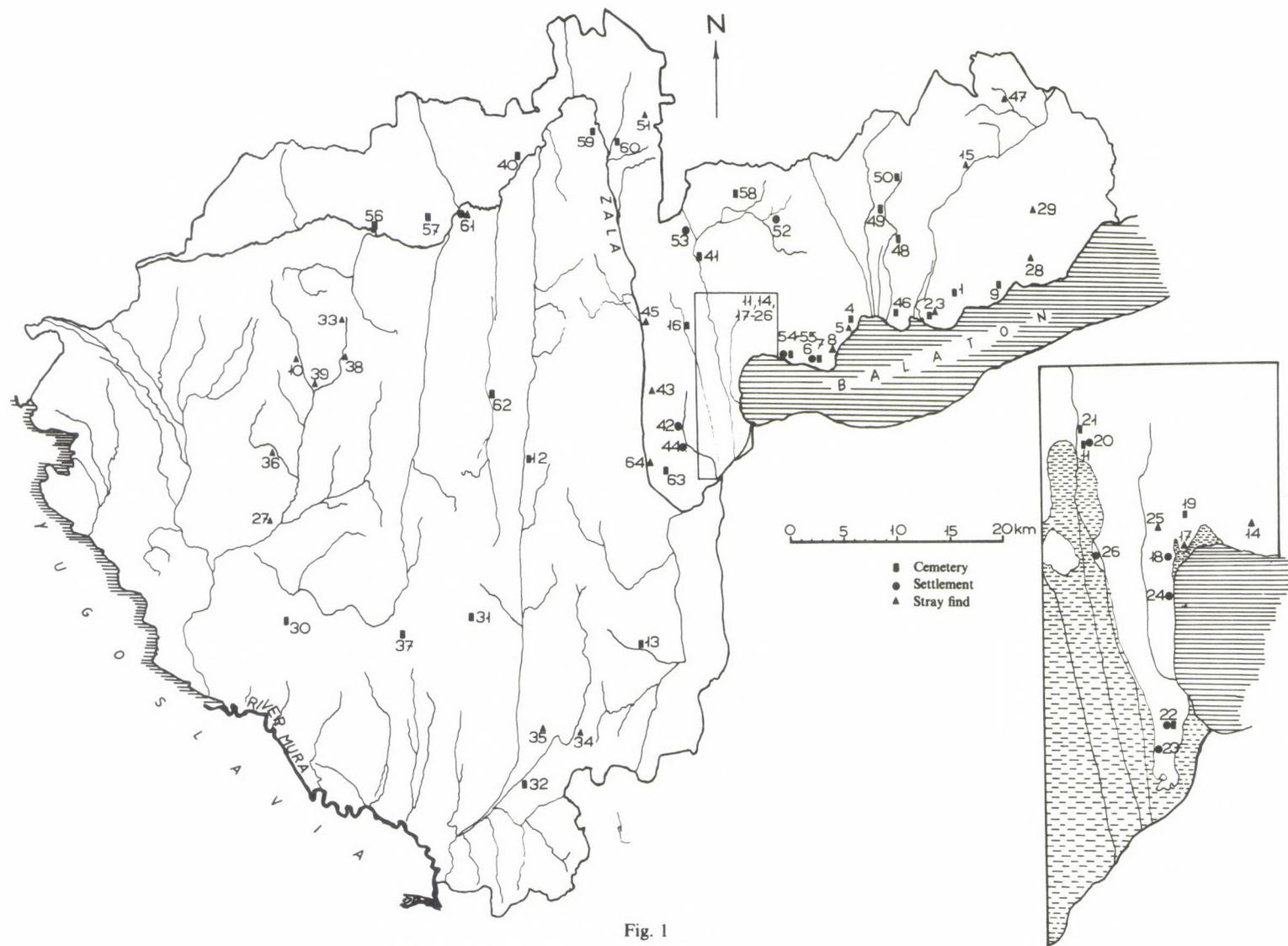


Fig. 1

1. Badacsonytomaj-Rókahegy; 2. Badacsonytördemic-Badacsonylábi vine-yards; 3. Badacsonytördemic-Badacsonylábi; 4. Balatonederics-Szigliget junction; 5. Balatonederics-Fekete Castle; 6. Balatonyörök-Kövesmező; 7. Balatonyörök-Kövesmező; 8. Balatonyörök-Szépki látó; 9. Balatonrendes-Ábrahámhegy; 10. Becsvölgye-Barabásszeg; 11. Csersztomaj-Bikédtető; 12. Felsőrajk-Village centre; 13. Galambok; 14. Gyenesdiás; 15. Hegyesd-Zrínyi Street; 16. Hévíz-Vörösmarty Street; 17. Keszthely-Ápátdomb; 18. Keszthely; 19. Keszthely-Csörégődör; 20. Keszthely-Alsó-Dobogó; 21. Keszthely-Felső-Dobogó; 22. Keszthely-Fenekpuszta; 23. Keszthely-Fenekpuszta, linesman's house; 24. Keszthely-Halászcsernye; 25. Keszthely-Festetics Castle; 26. Keszthely-Úszató; 27. Kissziget; 28. Kővágóórs-Fülöppuszta; 29. Kőveskál-Szölőhegy; 30. Lispeszentadorján-Öreghegy; 31. Magyarserdahely-Homoki dűlő; 32. Miklósfő-Sandpit; 33. Milejszeg-Falurét; 34. Nagykanizsa-Alsóerdő; 35. Nagykanizsa-Teleki Street; 36. Nova-Fényesi dűlő; 37. Oltár; 38. Ormándlak-Nagyormánd dűlő; 39. Petrikeresztúr; 40. Pókaszepet; 41. Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit; 42. Sármellék-Connecting road; 43. Sármellék-Devecseri dűlő; 44. Sármellék-Égenföld; 45. Szentgyörgyvár-Felsőmánd; 46. Szigliget-Várhegy; 47. Taliándörögd; 48. Tapolca-Avardomb; 49. Tapolca-Military barracks; 50. Tapolca-Szentkút; 51. Tekeny; 52. Várvölgy-Vágási dűlő; 53. Vindornya-fok; 54. Vonyarcvashegy-Community cemetery; 55. Vonyarcvashegy; 56. Zalaegerszeg-Andráshida; 57. Zalaegerszeg-Pözva; 58. Zalasántó; 59. Zalaszentgrót-Aranyod; 60. Zalaszentgrót; 61. Zalaszentiván-Kisfaludi hegy; 62. Zalaszentmihály; 63. Zalavár-Petőfi Street; 64. Zalavár

fibulae, a bronze ring, and fragments of two cups lay next to the skeleton. Some parts of the skeleton (skull fragments, longbones, ribs) were also collected. An iron disc and an iron belt-plate fragment were found in a secondary deposit 6 m north of this inhumation grave (grave 1) during further investigations on the western side of the hill.

Grave 1. The following grave goods found from the north-south oriented inhumation burial are now in the collections of the KBM:

Grave goods

1. *Bronze fibula.* This medium sized fibula is made from bronze wire. There is a large knob on the bent-back foot, the decorated end of which encloses the bow. There is a slit incised pattern on both sides of the catch-plate. It has an external cord and a four-coiled spring mechanism dividing either side of the centre into four. L: 8 cm (Pl. I: 1).

2. *Bronze fibula.* A small Dux-type fibula. The pin and spring mechanism is incomplete. The bent-back foot with its small clearly defined knob decoration develops into a point at its end. The bow has a ridged and framed area. There is a possible external cord and a four-coiled spring mechanism. L: 2.9 cm (Pl. I: 2).

3. *Bronze fibula.* The form and decoration is identical to that of the previous small bronze fibula. The bent-back foot is missing. It has an external cord and there is a four-coil mechanism. L: 2.9 cm (Pl. I: 3).

4. *Bronze fibula.* This small fibula made from bronze wire is broken in two. The pin and spring mechanism portion is missing. The foot, which is decorated with a large knob, touches the angular bow. The external corded spring mechanism possibly was six-coiled. L: 3.5 cm (Pl. I: 4).

5. *Bronze ring.* Made from a narrow bronze band. It is broken in two and approximately one quarter of it is missing. It was possibly open-ended since the remaining intact end tapers. A zig-zag pattern comprised of double lines decorates the surface. d: 2 cm, W: 0.15 cm.

6. *Cup fragments.* Black in colour with a finely slipped surface; wheel-thrown. A short neck and wide swollen rim join the shoulder which has a sharply broken profile. The base has an omphalos. It is wide mouthed and squat.

7. *Cup fragments.* Fragments from a black, thin-

walled, wheel-thrown vessel. It has a shoulder with a sharply broken profile, a straight standing neck and a barely everted, narrow rim. The base is slightly concave. dB: 8.5 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.72.1-7.

Stray finds from the site:

1. *Iron ring.* There is a small hole in the middle of this ring which is made from iron sheet. On one side were the remains of a finely woven textile while a remnant of a 0.4 cm wide leather strip is preserved running through the hole. The iron ring could have been suspended from a belt by this leather strap. d: 3.8 3.6 cm, Th: 1.3 cm (Pl. I: 7).

2. *Belt buckle.* Made from iron with an oblong cross-section. One of the ends finishes in a hook. The other is flat and develops into a square form. Remains of cloth may be seen, similar to the textile preserved in the iron disc, in several places in the elongated end of the belt. It is broken into three pieces. L: 7.8 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.73.1-2 (Pl. I: 6).

The condition of the two last pieces suggests that they could have been grave goods from an inhumation grave.

No information is available concerning the extent of the cemetery found at Badacsonytomaj-Rókahegy. The bronze fibulae of grave 1 date the burial to the LT/C₁ period and perhaps even more precisely to its end. It is a peculiarity of this grave that bronze fibulae with plastic decoration (Pl. I: 1) and knobbed foot (Pl. I: 4) respectively, were found in association with two earlier fibula types which shows the conservatism of this type (Pl. I: 2 3).

2. BADACSONYTÖRDEMÉC-Badacsonylábdi vine-yards

In the area of Badacsonylábdi, which belongs to the village lying on the south-western part of the Badacsony hill, Celtic graves were disturbed during grape-vine planting in the first years of this century. The finds were originally in three collections: those of Kálmán Darnay and Árpád Csák and the Balaton Museum respectively.³ Although the Balaton Museum was later able to obtain the material held in the private collections, the finds were almost completely destroyed during World War II.

The surface collection from the vineyard owned by Ignác Vigánti first came into the possession of Darnay.⁴ This is the material which Hunyady

³ Darnay Collection: 2045 2052, 2403 2410. (In 1957 Hunyady described pieces 2055 and 2058 from the Darnay Collection as coming from Badacsonylábdi on page 32. On page 27 however, she mentions the same artifacts at the site of Galambok. The accessions register lists Galambok as the find spot as well.) Csák Collection: 252; KBM Old Collection: 3507-3509. (In Hunyady (1957) 33, the number was misprinted as 3501; the correct number is 3508.)

⁴ Darnay: *A sümegi Darnay-múzeum ingyen naptára az 1909. évre (Free calendar of the Sümeg Darnay Museum for 1909)*. Sümeg (1908) 46; Darnay (1909a) 17; *Keszthelyi Hírlap* August, 1907; Darnay (1909b) 163 165; J. Mihalik: *A sümegi Darnay-Múzeum. (The Darnay Museum in Sümeg)*. *Múzeumi és Könyvtári Értesítő* 6 (1912) 129.

published as coming from 'Badacsony' and 'Badacsony-Lábdí'.⁵ The distinction which has been made between the two sites is erroneous. The artifacts, in fact, come from the cemetery, made up in part by the graves found at Badacsonylábdí. Only the turtleshell bracelet⁶ and the bronze arm-rings survived the destruction of World War II. The Celtic origin of the 'turtleshell bracelet' has been previously questioned in the first volume of MRT.⁷ A detailed description of this bracelet was made by Darnay. Because the bracelet is made of horn, it is clear that it is a modern piece which is not related to the Celtic cemetery. In addition, the assignment of particular finds to particular graves is open to question; as Darnay writes himself: "I was informed about the find too late, so that the area was already planted with vines again by the time I arrived. This made further investigations impossible and I had to be content with the incomplete data offered me by the workers."⁸ The identification of the forms of burial rite is also uncertain. It is most likely that inhumation burial dominated. The only thing Darnay mentions about the orientation of the graves is that "the faces of the skeletons looked east".⁹ The cemetery may have been in use during LT/C times.

Stray finds from the cemetery

1. *Bronze arm-ring*. Oval in cross-section, solid and with buffer terminals. There are two deep slits on each of the two ends while two incised rhomboid patterns decorate the outer surface of one half of one of the ends. d: 8.5–7.9 cm (Pl. I: 8).

2. *Bronze arm-ring*. Solid and identical to the previous ring with the exception that the surface is decorated with only one rhomboid pattern. d: 8.5–7.6 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.71.1–2 (old Inv. no. 3507; Pl. I: 9).

3. BALATONEDERICS-Szigliget junction

An inhumation burial was disturbed during renovation work on the Balaton main-road at the Szigliget junction, in the neighbourhood of the former sulphur factory.

Data on these finds, which were discovered in 1940, may be found on the original site plan and in the old accessions register of the KBM.¹⁰ According to the records which have survived, the skeleton was

found in the road excavations at a depth of 1 m. The following artifacts lay next to the body: 1. Large two-handled vessel. The broken handle has a man's head as decoration. 2. Second pottery vessel. 3. Iron sword broken into four larger and several smaller parts. 4. Iron spear-head. 5. Bronze arm-ring. Several pieces of bone were also collected and inventorized. The artifacts were presented to the Balaton Museum, Keszthely, by Ignác Kis, a local teacher (old Inv. no. 5706–5711). According to the records, 'linked rings' were also found in the grave but have been subsequently lost. This object was most probably a belt chain. There is also mention of animal bones being found next to the skeleton.

After World War II only the two vessels or rather sherds from them survived. The vessel decorated with an anthropomorphic figure was restored without its handle and the handle fragment decorated with a man's head was for a long while placed among pieces of unknown provenience.¹¹ However, it was possible to recognize that these two pieces came from the same vessel because it was also mentioned in the accessions register that the handle of this vessel had anthropomorphic decoration.¹²

In 1972, a drainage ditch from the Regional Waterworks was dug across the site, south of the highway. No other Celtic finds were discovered, however, during these works. Thus it is possible to assume that the grave found in 1940 belonged to a small cemetery or was an isolated burial.

1. *Vessel with a handle decorated by a man's head*. Grey, wheel-thrown and originally with two handles. Only signs of original location of one of the handles remains on the shoulder. The vessel is squat with a wide mouth. The profile of the shoulder is differentiated from the slightly concave and constricted neck. There are two grooves on the belly and one running around the base. There is also a small foot-ring and omphalos base. The handle decorated with a man's head rises slightly above the mouth and is divided by three ribs. At the shoulder the width of the handle is 3.2 cm which decreases towards the head. Seen from the inside of the vessel the man's head (Fig. 3) is comparatively realistic. A deep groove between the mouth and the nose probably represents a moustache. The hairstyle of the man is also precisely shown. L(head): 4.3 cm, W(at the

⁵ Hunyady (1942–1944) 99, 149; Hunyady (1957) 31–33. There is an incorrect reference to the volume of tables (1942) concerning find C.252, because a vessel from Lovasberény is shown in table LXIX: 16. In any case, Csák's inventory contains the drawing of a similar vessel.

⁶ Darnay (1909b) 163–164, Fig. 2 (on page 163).

⁷ MRT 1., 31–32, labelled as site 5.

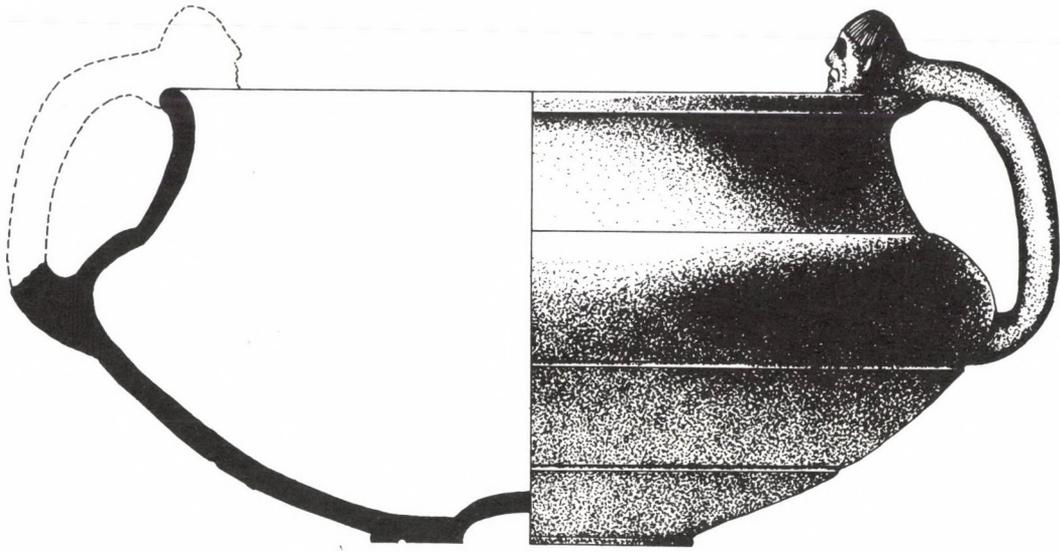
⁸ Darnay (1909b) 163.

⁹ Darnay (1909b) 163.

¹⁰ KBM old inventory book: 5707–5711. KBM A., R.71.2.38.

¹¹ M. Fűzes, N. Kalicz and K. Sági: *Vezető a keszthelyi Balaton Múzeum állandó kiállításához* (Guide to the permanent exhibitions of the Balaton Museum, Keszthely). Keszthely (1969) 45, Fig. 25.

¹² M. Szabó: Celtic Art and History in the Carpathian Basin. *ActaArchHung* 24 (1972) 385, note 2; Horváth, *ActaArchHung* 24 (1972) 396.



0 5 cm

Fig. 2. Badacsonytördemic–Badacsonylábdai vine-yards



0 1cm

Fig. 3. Badacsonytördemic–Badacsonylábdai vine-yards

height of the handle): 3.1 cm, H(vessel): 18.5 cm, dM: 28.8 cm, dB: 12.5 cm, restored to complete form (Figs 2–3).

2. *Fragments of a vessel.* Sherds of the lower portion and shoulder of a big vessel; grey and wheel-turned. Above the gentle curve of the shoulder the neck is decorated with a furrow while a groove also runs around the flat base. dB(cca.): 12 cm, d(max. calculated from the shoulder fragment): 25 cm, Inv. no. KBM 55.28.1–2.

Szabó has most recently concerned himself with the vessel decorated with a man's head on the handle from the Balatonederics warrior's grave.¹³ The grave may be dated to the middle of LT/C but because of the lack of accompanying artifacts more exact dating is impossible.

4. BALATONGYÖRÖK Kövesmező

In the autumn of 1972, a late Celtic occupation layer was disturbed by drainage work carried out as part of the construction of the Regional Waterworks. The drainage ditch cut through the ancient habitation area at a point west of the village, 7 m from the southern side of the highway. This territory belongs to the agricultural land of Balatongyörök where it borders with that of Vonyarcvashegy. This area is given the name of Kövesmező. The site is located 900 m to the west from the side road to

Balatongyörök, while on the west it is bordered by marshland, formerly part of Lake Balaton.¹⁴

The feature was cut through by the drainage ditch in such a way that 8 cm of it remained in the northern section of the modern ditch while further traces extended towards the south from the other side. A small 190 × 180 cm square was opened in this area. Disturbance caused by the construction machinery brought to light many sherds and fragments of mud plaster from a perforated base oven. The small building (214 × 124 cm) has rounded corners (Fig. 4). The eastern side is dug more deeply than the western wall (Fig. 5), while the bottom is tub-like. There is a 20 cm layer of blackish gravel under the modern humus which may be seen clearly in the profile. Remains of the hut may be observed in the uppermost parts of this gravel layer. The deepest point of the hut lies 75 cm from the modern surface. The original depth of this pit may have been 48–50 cm. Remains of the superstructure occur in the northern section of the drainage ditch and on the southern side of the house in the form of post-holes of moderate depth, 18–20 cm in diameter and have flat, horizontal bases. Several sherds lay on the floor of the hut covered with fragments of secondarily deposited wattle-and-daub mixed with some animal bones. Sherds occurred again above this layer which were covered by pieces of heavily burnt Pannonian sandstone. The fragments of wattle-and-daub were 8

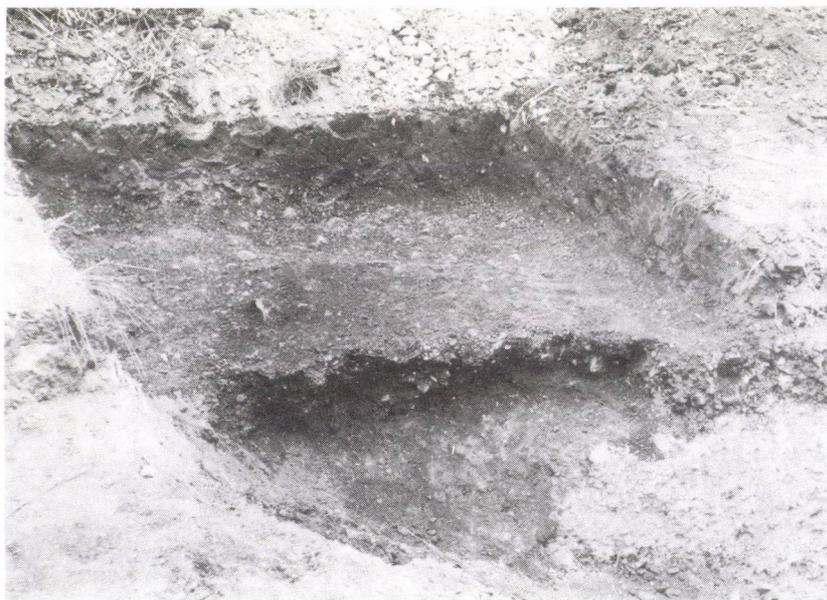


Fig. 4. Balatongyörök–Kövesmező, the excavated house

¹³ M. Szabó: *Éléments régionaux dans l'art des Celtes orientaux.* *EC XIII* (1973) 772, Fig. 10.

¹⁴ This site shown correctly located on the map in the first

volume of MRT (MRT 1., 35). The correct place for site 6 (i.e. the Celtic inhumation grave) is near site 2.

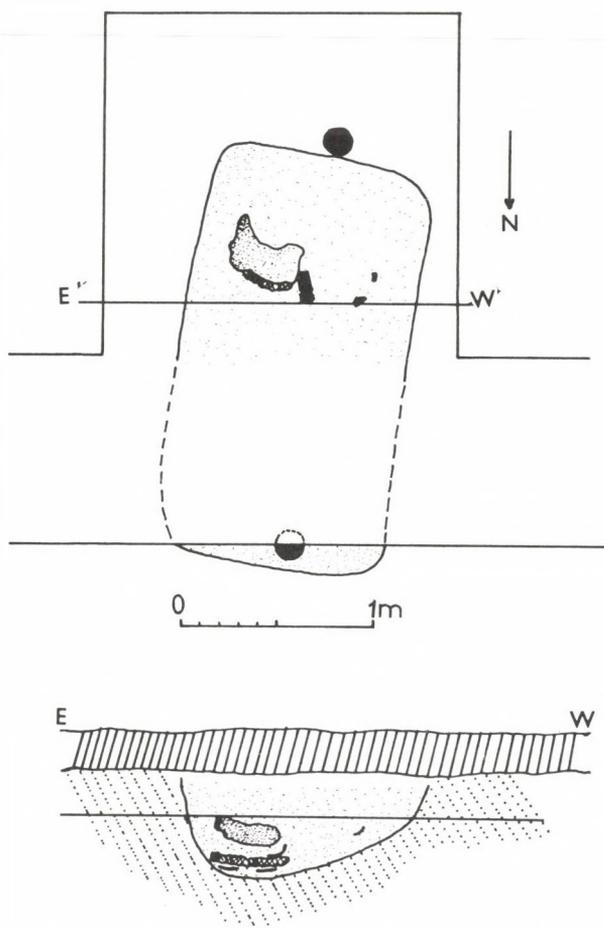


Fig. 5. Balatonyörök-Kövesmező, plan of the excavated house

to 10 cm thick and had one smooth side. Within these pieces there were vertical holes of 3–5 cm diameter. These fragments of wattle-and-daub probably belong to the grid-iron of an oven of considerable size. Because they are secondarily deposited one may conclude that there had been an oven in the vicinity which had been dismantled during the lifetime of the settlement and its remains thrown in the small, abandoned building.

No trace of standing walls was discovered during the excavations which suggests that the probably tent-like roof of the small building rested on the ground surface. After the abandonment of the house, which was presumably the result of a fire (as is suggested by several large fragments of charcoal found on the bottom of the building), the remains of the house were used as a garbage pit.

Imprints of various plant fragments were preserved in the surviving wattle-and-daub. Some of these were identifiable and include¹⁵ the internode of

a reed (*Phragmites communis* Trin.), leaf and internodal fragments from a member of the grass family (*Gramineae* sp.), grain of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), segment of a spelt spike (*Triticum spelta* L.), grain of common wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.), grain and spike fragment from two-row wheat (cf. *dicoccon* Schrank), grain of rye (*Secale cereale* L.), grain of barley (*Hordeum sativum* L.), naked grain of barley (*Hordeum sativum* L.), naked grain of millet (*Panicum miliaceum* L.), lentil? (*Lens culinaris* Medin.), fruit of a burweed (*Agrimonia eupatoria* L.). Aside from these plant impressions the cast of a beetle case (*Coleoptera* sp.) was also found.

Obviously these remains, as well as those of pebbles found in the plaster of the oven, show that clay from the banks of Lake Balaton was used in its construction.

The primary function of this small building may have been economic. The numerous sherds found within come from LT/D₂ vessels.¹⁶ In the following descriptions only those artifacts of chronological significance will be discussed in detail.

1. *Fragment of a handle.* Fragment of a handle which originally extended above the rim of a brownish grey, wheel-thrown vessel of *kantharos* form. The sharply defined edges of the strap handle are decorated with a stamped cog-wheel pattern forming ridges. The area between the two ridges is first decorated by lightly incised lines running parallel to the long axis of the handle. These are interrupted by circular stamped decoration and zig-zagging cog-wheel patterns. One surface of the handle fragment has cog-wheel decoration while circular stamped motifs occur on the other. This piece consists of three joining sherds. L: 8.1 cm, W: 3.2 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.88.25 (Pl. V: 1).

2. *Rim sherd.* Brown with black spots. The rim is sharply defined and remains of the shoulder indicate a bowl with an angular profile. L: 6.6 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.88.13 (Pl. V: 2).

3. *Rim sherd* of a grey wheel-thrown bowl. The inner and outer sides of the inturned bowl rim fragment are sharply defined. L: 5 cm, Inv. no. KBM 74.88.19 (Pl. V: 3).

4. *Rim sherd* of a light brown bowl with a finely slipped surface which was wheel-thrown. A relatively wide, lightly incised line runs on the shoulder. L: 7 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.88.9 (Pl. V: 4).

5. *Rim sherd.* The relatively small storage pot to which this sherd belongs had a graphitic surface, swollen rim and was turned on a wheel. L: 5 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.88.7 (Pl. V: 5).

¹⁵ Archaeobotanical determination was carried out by Miklós F. Füzes. I must acknowledge here his kind help.

¹⁶ Inv. no. KBM 73.88.1–82.

6. *Rim sherd* from a light brown, wheel-thrown vessel, with a finely slipped surface. Closely spaced and lightly incised lines running more or less vertically may be found in the area between the rib on the neck and the rim. L: 11 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.88.3 (Pl. V: 6).

7. *Rim sherd* part of a brown, wheel-thrown vessel with a slightly globular form and wide, inturned rim. There is a broad groove under the shoulder. L: 9.5 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.88.14 (Pl. V: 7).

8. *Rim fragment* of a vessel with a heavily graphitic surface and inturned rim, which was wheel-thrown. The surface is decorated by light grooving and there are two more marked grooves underneath the shoulder. Part of a rather small storage type vessel. L: 10 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.88.4 (Pl. V: 8).

9. *Rim sherd* of a wheel-thrown bowl, grey with a graphitic surface below the rim. Under the straight-sided, slightly inturned rim from which the graphite application begins, runs a flat horizontal ridge. L: 9.4 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.88.22 (Pl. V: 9).

10. *Body sherd* of a large vessel which was wheel-thrown, grey with a graphitic outer surface and dense vertical combed decoration broken by a horizontal furrow. L: 16.4 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.88.30 (Pl. V: 10).

11. *Body sherd*. Presumably a sherd from the same vessel as (10). The base is covered with a comb pattern and closely spaced horizontal grooves. L: 12.3 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.88.30 (Pl. V: 12).

12. *Rim sherd*. Brown with a graphitic surface on its lower part. From an identical type of bowl to sherd (9). L: 9 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.88.8 (Pl. V: 11).

13. *Body sherd* of a large vessel which is yellowish brown, wheel-thrown and has a finely slipped surface. There is a stamped decoration comprised of one and three circles inside a wide flat rib on the shoulder. There is slight but closely spaced horizontal grooving bordered by more vertical, lightly incised lines on the area above the neck. L: 22.4 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.88.27 (Pl. V: 13).

14. *Basal portion* of a wheel-turned vessel, blackish grey with brown patches. The comb decoration on the body part terminates in a smoothed-in line. Two smoothed-in lines run around the outer surface of the base. H: 7.5 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.88.2 (Pl. V: 14).

15. *Basal portions* of a wheel-thrown vessel made of graphitic material. There is dense comb decoration on the side. H: 11.6 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.88.1 (Pl. V: 15).

16. *Basal sherd* from a large vessel, brick coloured, wheel-thrown and with a finely slipped

surface. Closely spaced lightly incised lines lie between slight horizontal grooving on the body portion of the fragment. Circular stamped decoration divides the basal foot-ring edge into thirds. This fragment may presumably belong to the same medium sized vessel as sherd (13). H: 21 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.88.26 (Pl. V: 16).

This building, with its presumed economic function, may have belonged to a small settlement. This interpretation is supported by the fact that no other late Celtic material was discovered during field survey work in the area.¹⁷

5. BALATONGYÖRÖK–Kövesmező

In the autumn of 1972, drainage works of the Regional Waterworks disturbed Celtic graves in the neighbourhood of Kövesmező which belongs to Balatonyörök. These graves were found 175–200 m west from the junction of the Balaton main-road and the Balatonyörök side road. There is a distance of 700 m lying between these burials and the previously discussed LT/D₂ hut. The drainage ditch which runs parallel to the southern side of the main-road exposed three graves (Fig. 6). Grave 1 was a disturbed cremation while graves 2 and 3 were inhumation burials. The cremation burial was that of a warrior. The other two graves, oriented south–north, were female inhumations. The equidistant graves probably belonged to a relatively small cemetery.

Grave 1 (Fig. 7). The southern half of the originally round cornered square grave pit was destroyed by the machine excavating the ditch. Its length was approximately 130 cm, the width 102 cm. The level bottom of the grave pit was at a depth of 135 cm. Disturbance caused by the machine brought to light an iron sword, an iron spear-head and a section of a belt chain. The grave goods placed in the grave had all been burned on the funeral pyre and some pieces were actually fragmented at the time of deposition. The metal artifacts, several complete pots and miscellaneous sherds were found among the scattered calcified bone fragments in the eastern half of the grave pit. A large vessel, badly deformed through having been refired, was placed in the north-western part of the grave.

Grave-goods

1. *Iron spear-head*. The large blade is leaf-shaped and has a marked midrib which runs almost to half way down the socket. A knob-headed iron nail remains in a hole located at the end of the socket. A

¹⁷ MRT 1., 39.

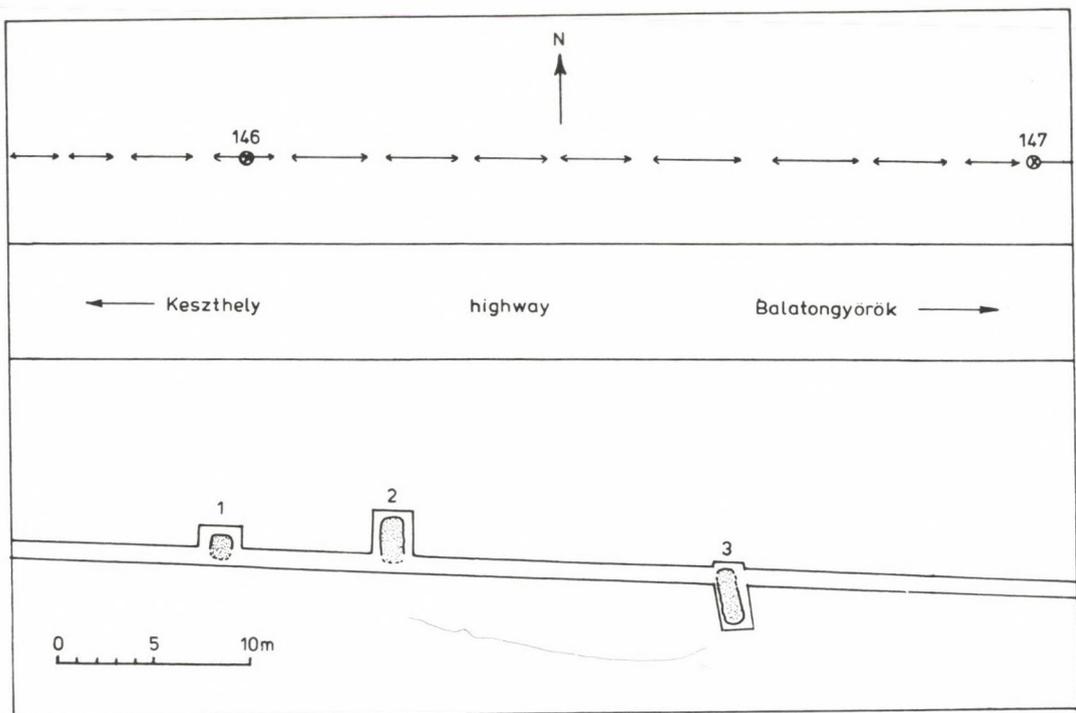


Fig. 6. Balatonyörök-Kövesmező, plan of the excavated area

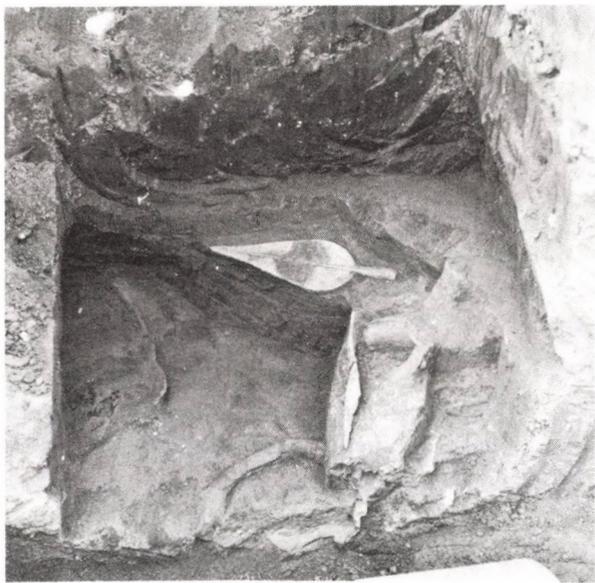


Fig. 7. Balatonyörök-Kövesmező, grave 1

groove decorates the socket at this point. L: 35.1 cm, W: 9.6 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.89.1 (Pl. II: 1).

2. *Iron spear-head*. Leaf-shaped and socketed. The marked midrib of the blade also extends down to the socket. There are two opposed nail holes at the end of the socket. The spear-head is bent in the middle. L: 26.4 cm, W: 5.8 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.89.16 (Pl. II: 2a b).

3. *Iron sword*. Heavily corroded; there is a small, flat disc located at the end of the narrow tang and a marked midrib on the blade. L: 75.5 cm, W: 5.2 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.89.15 (Pl. II: 3a).

4. *Fragment of a sword sheath*. Part of the chape-end portion of the sheath belongs to the previously described sword. A ribbed area with two swellings of stylized bird head form decoration may be seen on the open-work chape. The centre of the chape has a midrib. L: 28.8 cm, W: 5 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.89.2 (Pl. II: 3b).

5. *Section of an iron belt chain* ending with a ring on one end and a rimmed semi-spherical headed hook on the other. The twisted body is hammered into an oblong cross-section at the end which terminates in the hook. L: 12.3 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.89.17 (Pl. II: 4).

6. *Fragment of an iron fibula*. Fragmentary: only the external corded six-coiled spring mechanism and the knob-decorated bent-back foot remain. The fibula may originally have been around 10 cm long. Inv. no. KBM 73.89.14 (Pl. II: 5).

7. *Vessel*. Urn, grey and wheel-thrown. There is a flat rib between two grooves decorating the shoulder and a relatively sharply defined rib on the neck. It was found in a broken condition in the grave. H: 22.6 cm, dM: 10.2 cm, dB: 8.8 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.89.18 (Pl. II: 6).

8. *Vessel*. Large, grey and wheel-thrown. Deformed because of refiring in the cremation pyre

and subsequent compression. The rim is swollen while a flat rib lying between two relatively deep grooves decorates the shoulder. A rib runs around the neck. H: 38.3 cm, dM: 15.8 cm, dB: 14.7, Inv. no. KBM 73.89.12. A black, tar-like substance is burnt onto the interior surface of the vessel's base. Inv. no. KBM 73.89.13 (Pl. III: 1).

9. *Fragments of a large bowl.* Light grey, wheel-thrown. Blistered areas may be seen on the surface of the vessel which are again the result of refiring. The form is most closely related to Hunyady's type 4. Base is decorated with an omphalos. H(cca.): 8 cm, dM: 25.3 cm, dB: 6 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.89.3.

10. *Rim sherds.* Two sherds from a light grey, wheel-thrown bowl which has undergone refiring. Possibly parts of a bowl similar to (9). L: 2 cm; 2.1 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.89.4.

11. *Body sherd:* Three refired sherds, brown with grey patches from a large, wheel-thrown urn. Double grooves decorate the shoulder. L: 13 cm; 8.4 cm; 7.3 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.89.5.

12. *Body sherds.* Two sherds of a wheel-thrown vessel made of a clinker-like fabric which has been heavily burned. L: 12.3 cm; 8.4 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.89.6.

13. *Rim fragment.* Four joining sherds may be reconstructed as part of a brick and grey coloured refired bowl. Probably with a mouth diameter greater than that of the shoulder. L: 14.2 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.89.7.

14. *Body sherds.* Two belonging to a relatively large vessel, wheel-thrown and refired, brick coloured and grey. L: 14 cm; Inv. no. KBM 73.89.8.

15. *Basal sherd.* Because of the refiring, this sherd is brick coloured and grey. It belonged to a wheel-thrown vessel with a foot-ring. L: 9.5 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.89.9.

16. *Basal sherd* from a grey wheel-thrown bowl. L: 11.3 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.89.10.

17. *Basal sherd* from a grey wheel-thrown bowl with an omphalos measuring 5.3 cm across. L: 10 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.89.11.

Grave 2 (Fig. 8). The clearly outlined pit oriented south-north measures L: 205 cm, W: 110 cm, D: 133 cm. The extended female skeleton, lying on its back, had a presumed length of 155-160 cm. The skeleton was in extremely poor condition. The recent disturbance affected the skull and a cup of graphite clay in the southern part of the grave. Rim sherds from the cup and a number of other pieces were found in the disturbed area and it is certain that the cup (1) was unearthed on the western side of the skull. The other vessels were also placed on the western side of the skeleton. Tiny flecks of charcoal were observed in the fill of the grave. Because of

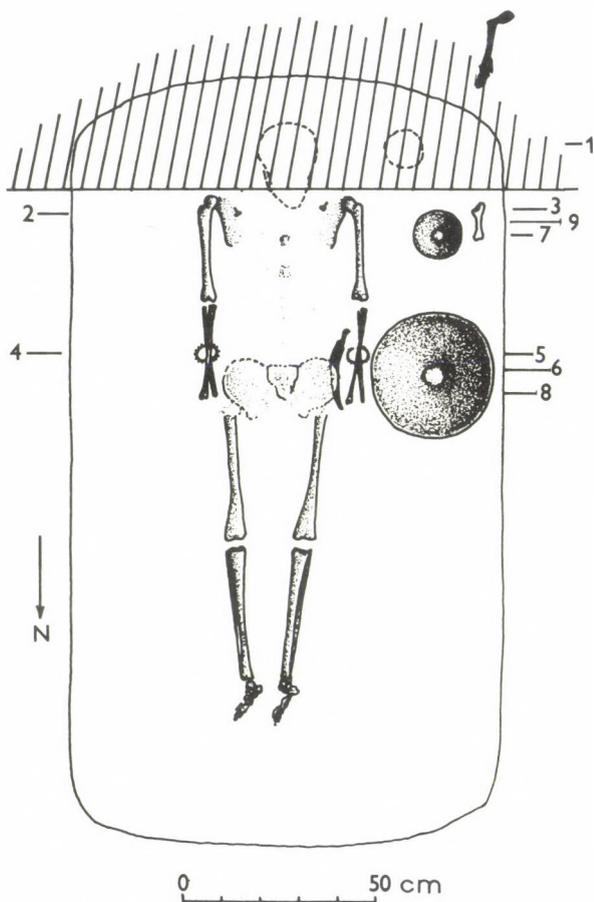


Fig. 8. Balatonyörök-Kövesmező, grave 2

poor preservation, however, they were not deemed capable of identification.

Small iron fibulae (2-3) were placed on the right and left collarbones but were in such bad condition that it was no longer possible to conserve them. There was a bronze arm-ring on both the right and left lower arm (4 5) while an iron knife (6) was located on the left ilium. Animal bones (9) were also found between the bowls (7 8) situated on the western side of the body.

Grave goods

1. *Graphitic cup.* Wheel-thrown and made of clay in which graphite is finely mixed. The surface is undecorated while the base and rim as discovered were incomplete and later reconstructed. H: 8.8 cm, dM: 10.2 cm, dB: 6.8 cm (Pl. III: 6).

2 3. *Iron fibulae.* So badly corroded that they could not be removed.

4. *Bronze arm-ring.* Solid, open bracelet decorated with a bead-row pattern and buffer terminals. The segments were decorated with arcs which are worn with wear. The area between the segments is slightly raised. The last two segments are

more strongly emphasized while groove decoration runs around both sides. d: 6.3–5.1 cm (Pl. III: 4).

5. *Bronze arm-ring*. Solid, with open buffer terminals. Bead-row decoration with individual beads placed next to each other. d: 6.4–5.3 cm (Pl. III: 3).

6. *Iron knife*. In poor condition; with a single edge and a short handle tang. L: 17.9 cm, W: 3 cm (Pl. III: 2).

7. *Bowl*. Small, wheel-thrown and light grey in colour. The profile of the shoulder is sharply broken and there is a small omphalos on the base. H: 5.6 cm, dM: 13.5 cm, dB: 4 cm (Pl. III: 5).

8. *Large bowl*. Wheel-turned and grey. The gentle profile of the shoulder is sharply separated from the markedly convex neck which has an everted and relatively wide rim. The base has an omphalos. H: 10.8 cm, dM: 26.7 cm, dB: 5.7 cm (Pl. III: 7).

9. *Animal bones*. Probably an anklebone of a pig. Inv. no. KBM 73.90.1 6.

Grave 3 (Figs 9–10). The machine digging the drainage ditch disturbed the northern part of this round cornered south north oriented grave. The longbones of the legs and parts of the right lower arm together with a fragmented bronze arm-ring were found in the area which had been later replaced by the workers. Traces of green oxide on the tibia at



Fig. 9. Balatonyörök–Kövesmező, grave 3

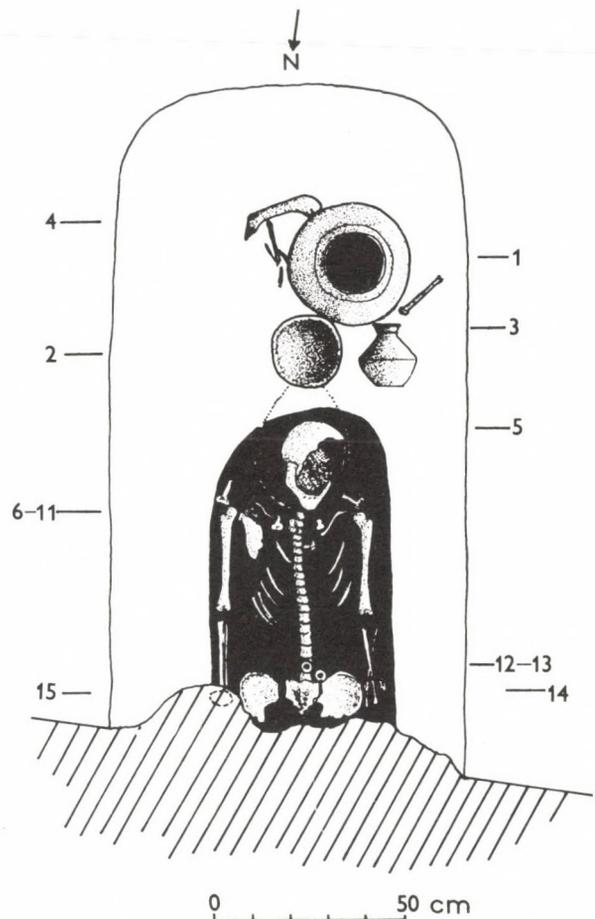


Fig. 10. Balatonyörök–Kövesmező, grave 3

the level of the ankles suggest the former presence of an anklet. These grave goods were destroyed by the workers. It could be seen in the northern section of the drainage ditch that the grave pit ended exactly at this point. The grave pit measures: L: 280 cm, W: 95 cm, D: 150 cm.

The south–north oriented female skeleton lay on her back in an extended position. The crushed skull was tilted slightly to the left. The length of the skeleton to the top of the neck of the femur: 82 cm. The pottery and food offerings (1–4) were located in the southern part of the grave pit between the skull and the end of the grave. A necklace (5) ornamented the neck. A large iron fibula (6), with its spring mechanism to the north, was found on the left shoulder. Two small iron fibulae (11) were located on the right shoulder while four small iron fibulae (7–10) were found on the upper part of the breast. These latter lay 2.5 cm lower than the others and more or less in a symmetrical arrangement. Among them, the iron fibula (10) at the eastern end of the bow had its spring mechanism facing east, and the iron fibula (7) on the western edge had its spring mechanism facing west. The two iron fibulae (8–9)

between them had the springs facing north. Two bronze discs (12–13) were located directly beside the basal vertebrae. These were probably decorations for a leather belt. The 0.5 cm wide holes located in the centre of the discs were threaded with the remains of leather straps which were pointing in a southern direction. On the basis of the surviving fragments they are from a belt in which the connected parts were decorated with little pendants suspended by leather straps. These bronze discs may alternatively have played a cultic rather than decorative role. A bronze arm-ring (14) was found on the left wrist; there may have been another example (15) on the right wrist.

A 0.5–1 cm thick blackish brown discolouration was noted beneath the skeleton. It extended just beyond the immediate area of the skeleton while towards the skull it ended in a curve. No traces of what may possibly have been a skin or leather could be found on the upper parts of the skeleton. The bronze chain on the neck continued under the bowl (3) by the head and in fact ended there. This observation suggests the following: (1) the placing of the corpse in the grave followed the deposition of the funerary offerings. (2) The traces of 'leather' under the corpse are probably not from a cloak because in that case the necklace would not have been able to slip so far to the back when the body was set in the ground. Thus we think that the 'leather' was rather used to put the corpse in the grave. Flecks of charcoal were observed in the fill of the grave pit which may be the remains of the fire which was placed next to the grave. No traces of *in situ* burning were found in the grave.

Grave goods

1. *Vessel*. Light grey, wheel-thrown with a horizontal everted rim. The shoulder and the neck are divided by a groove while a flat rib is contiguous to two grooves on the neck. H: 31.9 cm, dM: 15 cm, dB: 12.4 cm (Pl. IV: 13).

2. *Vessel*. Grey, wheel-turned and small. A flat rib between two grooves decorates the shoulder. A narrow rib decorates the neck. A relatively wide furrow runs directly above the base. There is a groove on the base. H: 16.9 cm, dM: 7.3 cm, dB: 7.1 cm (Pl. IV: 12).

3. *Bowl*. Poorly fired, burnished black, wheel-turned. The lower part of the body of the bowl, with its gentle profile gradually thickens. The rim curves out slightly. The interior of the dish, the rim, and the base each have a groove running around them. H: 7.2 cm, dM: 18.6 cm, dB: 5.7 cm (Pl. IV: 11).

4. *Animal bones* include a pig mandible (lower

half) and several longbones, as well as poultry bones which were offered as food.

5. *Bronze necklace*. Fragments with tiny links formed from ribbon-like bronze. d(links): 0.1 cm.

6. *Iron fibula*. Relatively large, badly corroded and incomplete. A knob decorates the bent-back foot and the bow is markedly curved. The spring mechanism has an external cord and was possibly eight-coiled. L: 8 cm (Pl. IV: 5).

7. *Iron fibula*. In extremely poor condition and incomplete. The bow, which curves somewhat, thickens slightly. L: 4.2 cm (Pl. IV: 3).

8. *Iron fibula*. Small, heavily corroded and the bent-back foot is missing. The bow is flat and broadens out. L: 3.4 cm (Pl. IV: 2).

9. *Iron fibula*. Small, fragmented, and the pin is missing. The broad, flat bow holds the foot, decorated with a small knob, which bends back. The spring mechanism has an external cord and is six-coiled. Traces of textile preserved. L: 4.2 cm (Pl. IV: 4).

10. *Iron fibula*. Small late Dux-type. The foot, bending back on the bow, is decorated with a small knob. The spring mechanism has an external cord and is six-coiled. L: 3.9 cm (Pl. IV: 6).

11. *Iron fibulae*. Two identical, small fibulae, in which the bow widens flatly. Both of them are decorated with small knobs on the bent-back foot. The spring mechanisms have an external cord and are six-coiled. L: 3.3 cm; 3.2 cm (Pl. IV: 1, 7).

12. *Bronze disc*. Flat, solid bronze disc with a 0.8 cm diameter hole in its centre. Fig. 9 shows the condition of the piece before restoration, with traces of a leather strap visible. d: 3.2 cm (Pl. IV: 9).

13. *Bronze disc*. Identical in size and form with the previous disc (Pl. IV: 10, Fig. 9).

14. *Bronze arm-ring*. Solid with open ends. The inner surface is plain while the outer surface is decorated with a bead-and-reel design. Oblique incised lines occur by each terminal and also on the body of the ring opposite the terminals. d: 6.8–5.5 cm (Pl. IV: 8).

15. *Bronze arm-ring* of bronze tubing. The outer surface of the arm-ring has a bead row. An incised grid design decorates the ends which are contiguous. d(cca.): 7.5 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.91.1–15.

The three graves recorded at Balatonyörök–Kövesmező may be dated to the end of LT/C₁. From the point of view of Celtic attire the details observed in these graves are especially important. The occurrence of bronze and iron discs is not uncommon in Celtic graves. Due to the lack of reliable observations, however, the role of these objects in the reconstruction of Celtic clothing is uncertain. A similar bronze disc is known from

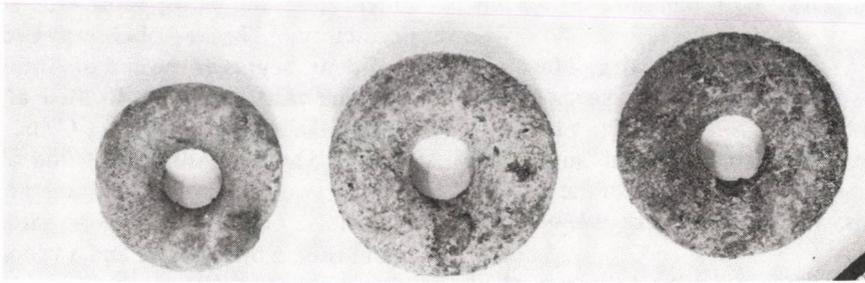


Fig. 11. Balatonyörök–Kövesmező, discs from grave 3

Zalaegerszeg–Pózva.¹⁸ Before its restoration, the remains of a leather strap could be observed on it as was the case with the Balatonyörök piece. Lately the presence of such leather remnants on other bronze and iron discs has been successfully demonstrated in several cases (Fig. 11) which indicates that these objects were clothing accessories.¹⁹ Aside from these latter points, grave 3 at Balatonyörök–Kövesmező is remarkable in terms of its burial rite as well.²⁰

6. CSERSZEGTOMAJ–Stray finds from the territory of the community

Fragments of a pair of hollow knobbed anklets are held in the KBM collections which were found at Cserszegtomaj although more precise location is not possible.

1. *Anklet*. Large, three-knobbed bronze specimen. Only the bent-back edge of one of the knobs survived, while the two others are complete. The hinge is flat, terminating in a tenon clasp and pin. There is a simple moulded decoration between the knobs, which has a chiseled line on the sides and in the middle. One of the knob sections has a diameter of 9.7 and 7 cm. Inv. no. KBM 62.94.1.1 (Pl. VII: 12).

2. *Anklet*. Fragment of a large, three-part hollow-knobbed anklet. One of the sections is missing. Of the remaining two sections one forms the clasp. It is the pair of the previously described bronze anklet. One knobbed section d: 9.7 and 7 cm. Inv. no. KBM 62.94.1.2 (Pl. VII: 13).

In all probability the two hollow-knobbed anklets came from one grave. It is not impossible that they also originated from the Bikédtető site. Although the anklets may be dated to the second half of the later Iron Age, lack of associated finds prevents more exact dating.

7. FELSŐRAJK–Village centre

In 1958, the construction of a cellar destroyed a female inhumation grave in the community's inner area. The Thury György Museum of Nagykanizsa was successful in obtaining the surviving grave finds. Subsequently, other graves have been found in the area of neighbouring houses.²¹

Grave 1. All that is known of the grave are surviving grave goods from the woman's burial which were as follows:

Grave goods

1. *Bronze fibula*. The bow, with its oblong cross-section forms a slightly flattened half circle. Its sides are decorated with deep incisions while chiseled lines extend along the back. An elongated bird's-head shaped knob is placed on the foot. The spring mechanism was turned almost through 90 degrees and has external cord and is four-coiled. The much corroded pin and half of the spring mechanism of a bronze fibula was found inside the spiral of the complete brooch spring. The bronze fibula may be classified within the group of late bird's-head fibulae. L: 6.8 cm (Pl. VI: 1).

2. *Bronze fibula*. This Dux-type fibula has a high semi-circular bow, slightly thickened; the bent-back foot is decorated with a barely raised knob between two grooves. The end of the foot widens into a fan. The spring mechanism has an external cord with a connecting part located lower down; eight-coiled. L: 4.2 cm (Pl. VI: 3).

3. *Bronze fibula*. Bent-back foot; half of the spring mechanism and pin are missing. The bow thickens slightly. L: 4.1 cm (Pl. VI: 4).

4. *Bronze arm-ring*. Plain bronze wire, the ends overlap. The arm-ring has an oval form and is heavily worn at the point of maximum diameter. d: 5.8–5.2 cm (Pl. VI: 7).

¹⁸ Müller (1971) 79.

¹⁹ L. Horváth: Data concerning Celtic clothing. Unpublished manuscript.

²⁰ L. Horváth, *ArchÉrt* 100 (1973) 257.

²¹ E. H. Kerecsényi, *ArchÉrt* 86 (1959) 196; Korek (1960) 70.

5. *Fragment of a bronze arm-ring*. Possibly the same type as (4). Only half remains. d: 5.8 cm (Pl. VI: 5).

6. *Bronze anklet*. Plain bronze wire. The ends overlap; heavily worn in an 0.3 cm long area on the side opposite the clasp. d: 8–7.5 cm (Pl. VI: 6).

7. *Bronze torc*. Bronze rod, conical buffer terminals. There are grooved lines by one of the slightly concave disc ends; in two pieces. d: 14.4–14 cm (Pl. VI: 2).

8. *Small bowl*. Grey and wheel-thrown. The shoulders have a sharply angled profile and there is a small omphalos on the base. A groove runs around the shoulder. The interior surface near the omphalos is decorated with two concentric smoothed-in lines. H: 5.7 cm, dM: 13.7 cm, dB: 3.5 cm, Inv. no. NTGYM 61.55.1–6; 61.73.1 (Pl. VI: 8).

The female inhumation grave from Felsőrajk may be unambiguously placed within the LT/B. The site demands to be fully excavated, all the more so because it contains one of the most southernly of early La Tène graves in Transdanubia.

8. HEGYESD Zrínyi Street

In 1972, a large single-edged iron knife was found during a water main excavation in the eastern part of the community on Zrínyi Street. László Szabadies, a Hegyesd resident, presented the iron knife to the KBM. According to the formal report, human skeletal remains were also found in the area of the knife. It is probable that a Celtic inhumation grave was disturbed at the time of the ditch-digging operations.

1. *Iron knife*. So-called *Hiebmesser*. It has one edge and the broad back is slightly curved. The tang is oblong in cross-section, curved and ends in a small knob. Traces of textile were preserved in places on the surface of the blade. L: 24.7 cm, W: 5 cm (Pl. VIII: 5).

The early type of the iron knife as well as the traces of textile indicate an inhumation burial.

9. HÉVÍZ Vörösmarty Street

Vörösmarty Street runs in a north–south direction in the south-western part of Hévíz. The gardens of the houses on the western side of the street extend onto a hillside. Since the end of the last century, sandstone has been intermittently mined in the area at various places at the western end. At the south-western part of Vörösmarty Street which extends along the back of the hill running in a north to south

direction lies a site which is well known in the literature—the Alsópáhok late Migration period cemetery.²² The land of György Cseh, an Alsópáhok resident, begins at the end of Antal Tóth's property (a vine-yard) which is located at 70 Vörösmarty Street. In spring of 1973, a Celtic cremation grave (grave 1) was disturbed during ploughing on the property of György Cseh along the boundary of the two lots. György Cseh came into possession of a gold ring, a bronze disc and a bronze arm-ring from this grave. In February 1974, the present writer conducted a relatively small rescue excavation at the site. The bottom of grave 1, which still proved to contain a few objects, and a grave (grave 2) from the direction of the neighbouring Kurucz property were found at this time. The earlier sandstone mining heavily disturbed this territory. A Celtic bronze fibula from the late Migration period cemetery material in the Balaton Museum was also found.²³ This suggests that the Celtic cemetery possibly had a further extension 150–200 m south of the two Celtic burials which have so far been recovered.

Grave 1. The scattered cremation burial grave was disturbed during ploughing. Only a 3 to 4 cm thick layer remained undisturbed on the bottom of the oval, 120–100 cm diameter grave pit. Only a few cremated bone fragments were found in this layer. Aside from the grave goods collected by György Cseh, it was possible to recover several metal grave goods and sherds during examination of the area of the grave. The property of György Cseh lies lower than the other blocks in the area and for this reason the deep ploughing reached the grave. From the present surface the grave had a depth of 120 cm.

Grave goods

1. *Gold finger-ring*. Plain, broad and of a modern wedding-ring form. The outer surface is slightly convex. d: 2 cm, W: 0.5 cm (Pl. VII: 8).

2. *Bronze arm-ring*. Open ended, solid with buffer terminals. Decorated with a bead-row interrupted by areas with worn, oblique incised lines. Two grooves are placed by each of the buffer terminals. There is an angular perforation on each of the opposing surfaces. d: 6.4–5.1 cm (Pl. VII: 5).

3. *Bronze ring*. Small, solid disc with relatively large central perforation; oval cross-section. d: 1.9 cm (Pl. VII: 6).

4. *Bronze ring*. Solid, larger than (3). Two grooves and a ridge run around the outer edge. d: 2.9 cm (Pl. VII: 2).

²² Aside from the stray finds listed here, Hunyady also mentions Celtic artifacts which possibly come from the same site: Hunyady (1942–1944) 93–94; Hunyady (1957) 31. These finds were taken to the Darnay Collection and later became part of the

inventory of the Balaton Museum, Keszthely. They were subsequently destroyed with other material in the museum.

²³ See note 26.

5. *Bronze ring*. Possibly originally of the same form and the same size as the previous large bronze ring; heavily burnt and deformed. d: 3.1–3 cm (Pl. VII: 3).

6. *Spoked bronze ring*. Solid and slightly deformed as the result of burning. d: 2.6–2.5 cm (Pl. VII: 1).

7. *Bronze (?) pendant*. The burnt body is solid and has a circular cross-section. There are two tapering holes placed at 90 degrees to each other. One of the ends is slightly expanded. It is this part of the object which has been deformed and is incomplete. L: 4.5 cm (Pl. VII: 7).

8. *Bronze arm-ring*. Bent from a bronze sheet with bead decoration on the outer surface; fragmentary. The inside is filled with a clay-like mass. Oblique cross-hatched decoration may be seen on the terminals which overlap each other. d(cca): 7.3 cm (Pl. VII: 10).

9. *Fragment of a bronze bracelet*. Solid, disc-shaped and has a conical buffer terminal. d: 0.9 cm (Pl. VII: 9).

10. *Iron fibula*. The broad body of the bow swells out. There are three grooves on its central line and a groove along each edge. The bent-back foot with its relatively large knob butts onto the bow. Half of the spring mechanism and the greater part of the pin are missing. The spring mechanism has an external cord and is twelve-coiled. L: 6 cm, W(bow): 2 cm (Pl. VII: 4).

11. *Sherds of a cup*. Graphitic clay, yellowish brown in colour and hand-thrown.

12. *Sherds of a cup*. Graphitic granular paste; yellowish brown and hand-thrown. The base has a marked profile.

13. *Sherds*. Several fragments of a grey, wheel-thrown vessel with a finely slipped surface.

14. *Sherds*. These rim and body fragments have blistered surfaces as the result of refiring in the funeral pyre. They probably come from a cup or a bowl.

Grave 2 (Figs 12–13). The grave pit has a regular oblong form. The inhumation grave, oriented south north, was dug through the sandstone bed-rock which begins at a depth of 90 cm. A six to seven-year-old child lay under a cover of horizontally placed sandstone blocks located at a depth of 70 cm. The badly preserved skeleton lay in an extended position on its back with its legs drawn up to the right. L(skeleton): 105–108 cm.

Grave goods

1. *Cup*. Small, grey, and wheel-thrown. A groove runs around both the shoulder and belly while the

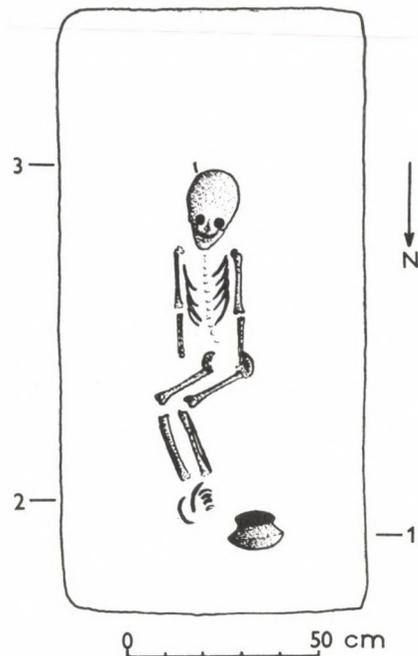


Fig. 12. Hévíz–Vörösmarty Street, grave 2

base has a small omphalos. H: 8.8 cm, dM: 8.9 cm, dM: 3.5 cm. (Pl. VII: 11).

2. *Animal bones*. From the breast region of a domestic fowl.

3. *Iron pin*. Badly corroded; circular cross-section. L: 2.3 cm. KBM uncatalogued.

Stray finds from the area of the cemetery

In 1903, the Balaton Museum in Keszthely acquired a graphitic cup and three bronze arm-rings from 'Alsópáhok' which were the gift of Miksa Korein.²⁴ The finds probably came from a grave. According to MRT I there was a Celtic settlement at Alsópáhok from where this cup came. As we have shown, however, this settlement never existed. The territory under discussion used to belong to Alsópáhok and lies within the area of Hévíz today, although it still shares a border with Alsópáhok. It is easy to understand, therefore, why these artifacts are labelled as coming from Alsópáhok. The same point holds true as regards the Migration period cemetery which is also referred to as Alsópáhok, although today it is located in the surroundings of Hévíz. In the Keszthely Land Register Office the name of the donor is listed as that of an Alsópáhok resident, but his property was in the neighbourhood of our site which is located in the area of Hévíz. Of the stray finds from this spot one arm-ring was destroyed during World War II.²⁵

²⁴ KBM old inventory book: 972–975.

²⁵ KBM old inventory book: 974.



Fig. 13. Hévíz–Vörösmarty Street, grave 2

1. *Graphitic cup*. The cup has a coarse surface and is made of graphitic clay; hand-thrown. The rim is incomplete and the sides are almost straight. The short, truncated rim is separated from the shoulder by a relatively deep groove. H: 10.5 cm, dM: 12 cm, dB: 8.8 cm, Inv. no. KBM 972 (old), KBM 58.743.3 (new).

2. *Bronze arm-ring*. One of the buffer terminals of this small solid arm-ring is missing. The outer surface is decorated with a bead design which is divided by grooves. The more protuberant segments have incised circular decoration on both sides. d: 5.2–4.6 cm, Inv. no. KBM 973 (old), KBM 58.743.2 (new) (Pl. VIII: 4).

3. *Anklet*. Since the previous bracelet came from a grave this piece may have functioned as an anklet. It is solid with overlapping terminals. The surface is decorated with closely spaced incisions which due to use have become worn. d: 6.6–6.5 cm, Inv. no. KBM 975 (old), KBM 58.743.1 (new) (Pl. VIII: 3).

Stray finds from the area of the late Migration period cemetery

At the end of the last century, Árpád Csák also carried out rescue work in the 'Alsópáhok' late Migration period cemetery. Among the material was also found a Celtic bronze fibula. The find was not recognized as being of later Iron Age origin and was catalogued among the late Migration period material.²⁶ It is probable that the norther part of the late Migration period cemetery had in fact disturbed the Celtic cemetery.

²⁶ Csák Collection: KBM 988.

1. *Bronze fibula*. The bow is flat and widens. Its surface is decorated with a zig-zag pattern formed by parallel lines. It is incomplete. L: 5.3 cm, Inv. no. KBM Cs. 988 (old), KBM 58.845.1 (new) (Pl. VII: 14).

The two graves from Hévíz may be placed within the LT/C₁ period. The stray finds which previously had been recovered, allow us to conclude that a relatively large Celtic cemetery extended along the side of the hill: The disturbed grave 1 had especially rich burial offerings including the gold ring.

10. KESZTHELY–Apátdomb

There was a multi-period settlement and cemetery on the Apátdomb ridge which formerly extended into Lake Balaton as a peninsula. The site was excavated at the beginning of the century.²⁷ Much archaeological material came to light during clay extraction by the brick factory built on the ridge. Unfortunately the incomplete and inaccurate records of the old inventory book and the total lack of documentation make the evaluation of these finds impossible. Two late Iron Age artifacts are known from this site: a pot and a fragment of an anklet. It is only an assumption that these objects came from burials.

1. *Pot*. Grey, wheel-thrown; of an unusual, biconical form. A flat rib between two grooves runs around the markedly constricted neck. The mouth is missing. There is a little basal foot-ring. H: 15.8 cm, dB: 5.8 cm, Inv. no. KBM 2901 (old), KBM 58.738.126 (new) (Pl. XXXIV: 12).

2. *Anklet fragment*. Fragment of one of the hollow knobs comes from a large and originally, we may presume, three-part bronze anklet. There is a notch for the peg on this side which ensures the fastening of the clasp. L: 6.7 cm, Inv. no. KBM 2524 (old), KBM 64.782.1 (new).

11. KESZTHELY–Felső-Dobogó

In 1966, four Celtic inhumation graves were found by Károly Sági on a small rise by the north-eastern foot of the hill. The area is bounded on the west by the Gyöngyös Creek and on the east by the highway which connects Keszthely and Sümeg. The graves of the small cemetery (Fig. 14) were in part disturbed by mechanical digging. The area is now a garden.

Grave 1 (Fig. 15). The oblong grave pit had rounded corners. The orientation of the inhumation

²⁷ MRT I., 91–92.

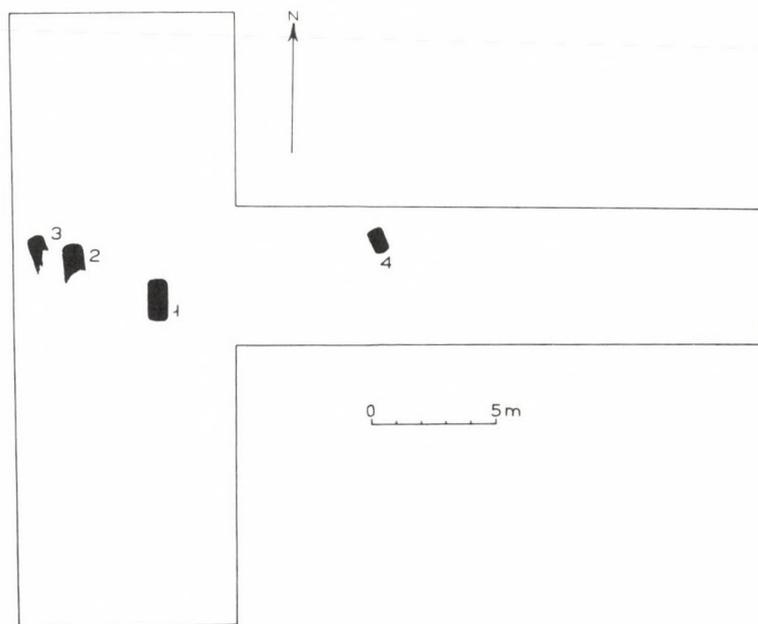


Fig. 14. Keszthely-Felső-Dobogó, plan of the excavated area

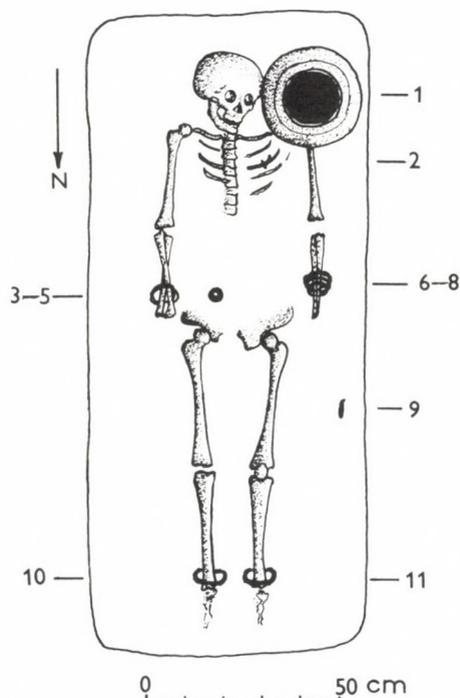


Fig. 15. Keszthely-Felső-Dobogó, grave 1

right side of the skull. A small bronze fibula (2) lay on the left side by the collarbone. Two bronze arm-rings (3-4) ornamented the right wrist while under the left wrist were found a fragmented saprolite bracelet beneath an iron bracelet and uppermost, a bronze bracelet (6-8). An iron disc was discovered in the central area of the pelvis (5) which served to decorate a belt. An iron fibula (9) was discovered close to the side of the grave pit half-way along the left thigh. There was an anklet on both the right and left ankle.

Grave goods

1. *Cup*. Grey, wheel-thrown. There are two grooves running around the shoulder and one around the belly. The base has an omphalos. H: 12.5 cm, dM: 16.5 cm, dB: 8.3 cm (Pl. IX: 15).

2. *Bronze fibula*. This is a small, Dux-type fibula. The bow is divided into three segments with oblique, incised decoration. The central segment has incised decoration which develops into a spiral. A small knob flanked by two grooves is to be found on the bent-back foot while the foot itself terminates in a 'V' form. The spring mechanism has an external cord and the coil is divided into four and five windings respectively. L: 3 cm (Pl. IX: 1).

3. *Bronze arm-ring*. Open ended and with a plain inner side. A marked midrib extends along the outer side. It is broken in two. The cross-section is triangular with curved sides. Triple dotted circles decorate the two ends and the two sides of the midrib opposite the terminals. d: 6 4.5 cm (Pl. IX: 4).

grave was south north. The measurements of the grave pit are: L: 170 cm, W: 72 cm, D: 110 cm. The female skeleton lay on its back in an extended position with the skull tilted slightly to the west. L(skeleton): 142 cm. A pot (1), around which several flecks of charcoal were found, was placed by the

4. *Bronze arm-ring* identical to (3) but complete. d: 5.9–4.5 cm (Pl. IX: 5).

5. *Iron ring* made from two iron sheets with a small central perforation. It may have been suspended from a belt made of some organic material. d: 2.9 cm (Pl. IX: 2).

6. *Sapropelite arm-ring*. This specimen had a circular cross-section and had been fractioned in three places. The bracelet was reinforced in these spots by small rivets and in one area with a bronze plate. d: 6.7 cm (Pl. IX: 6).

7. *Iron arm-ring* made from plain wire having a circular cross section. d: 6.5 cm.

8. *Bronze arm-ring* formed from hollow knobbed segments with a raised pattern between the four largest of those sections. Each hollow knob is separated from the other by clearly defined ridges. The inner side of the plastically decorated connecting sections of the hinged clasp is filled with a clay-like core while the rest of the hollow knobs are empty. d: 8.8–7.6 cm (Pl. IX: 7).

9. *Iron fibula*. The bent-back foot and pin are incomplete. The long catch-plate connects to the relatively high curving bow. The spring mechanism has an external cord and is six-coiled. L: 7.3 cm (Pl. IX: 3).

10. *Bronze anklet*. Fragments from an anklet made from bronze sheet with a plain interior and bead decoration on the exterior.

11. *Bronze anklet*. Only fragments remain of this anklet made from bronze sheet. It is the same type as (10). KBM uncatalogued.

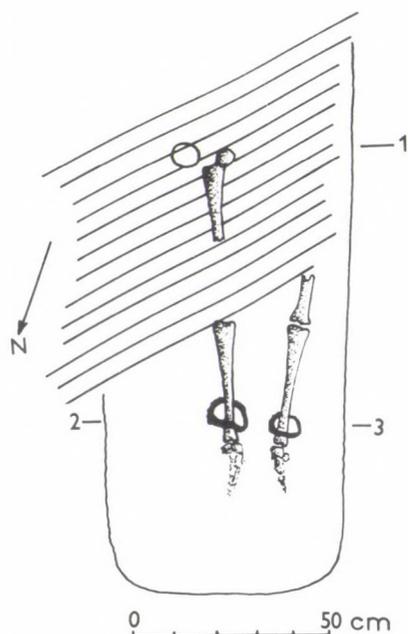


Fig. 16. Keszthely–Felső-Dobogó, grave 2

Grave 2 (Fig. 16). The greater part of this inhumation burial was disturbed by agricultural work. Only half the right thigh bone and the tibiae remained in their original positions. The originally oblong grave pit with its rounded corners measured: L(cca.): 210–220 cm, W: 62 cm, D: 67 cm. A bronze arm-ring came to light by the head of the right femur while a bronze anklet was found on each leg. The orientation of the grave pit was south–north. The arm-ring and the two anklets have been lost.

Grave 3. The burial can only be reconstructed on the basis of the cemetery plan because none of the documentation on the grave has survived. The inhumation grave was oriented south by south-east–north by north-west. The southern half of the grave pit was destroyed by machine. L(grave pit, cca.): 180 cm, W: 65 cm. Material which found its way to the museum suggests that there was a bronze arm-ring on the lower left arm while two arm-rings ornamented the right wrist. Each ankle had a bronze anklet on it.

Grave goods

1. *Bronze arm-ring*. Solid, lozenge-decorated arm-ring. Heavily worn surface; between the knobs are twisted and ridged elements. d: 6.8–5.3 cm (Pl. IX: 12).

2. *Bronze arm-ring*. Solid, with buffer terminals and decorated with bead pattern. The bracelet gradually widens towards terminals. d: 6.4–5.5 cm (Pl. IX: 11).

3. *Bronze-covered iron arm-ring*. Solid with open ends; covered with thin bronze sheet. In several places the bronze covering has been destroyed because of the iron oxidation process. This type of arm-ring occurs very rarely in Celtic contexts. d: 7–6.5 cm (Pl. IX: 10).

4. *Bronze anklet*. The anklet is made from curved bronze sheet. The outside has bead decoration and the ends are conjoined. The interior is filled by a clay-like core. Broken and deformed. d: 7.6–6.7 cm (Pl. IX: 8).

5. *Bronze anklet*. This specimen is made from curved bronze sheet and has bead decoration on the outer surface. It is the pair of (4). In a similar way the interior is filled with a clay-like core. One end fits into a socket in the other. d: 7.5–6.6 cm, KBM uncatalogued (Pl. IX: 9).

Grave 4 (Fig. 17). The rectangular grave pit had rounded corners. It was oriented south by south-east–north by north-west. L: 90 cm, W: 60 cm, D: 96 cm. A child skeleton lay on its back in an extended position in the grave pit. L(skeleton): 63 cm. A twisted handled cup (1) lay above the right ilium. An iron arm-ring decorated the right wrist.

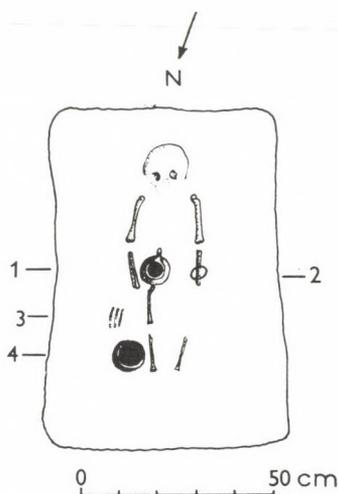


Fig. 17. Keszthely-Felső-Dobogó, grave 4

Three animal ribs lay on the outer side of the right knee (3), while a small cup was placed on the outer side of the right tibia (4).

Grave goods

1. *Vessel with plaited handle*. Dark grey, wheel-thrown and with a finely slipped surface from the neck down. The rim is defined and a thin groove runs around the shoulder.²⁸ The handle has a circular cross-section and a single twist was used to form a loop. M: 6.1 cm, dM: 5.6 cm, dB: 3.5 cm (Pl. IX: 14).

2. *Iron arm-ring*. Fragments of a bracelet made from iron wire, circular cross-section and conjoined ends. d(cca.): 5 cm.

3. *Animal bones*. Three mammal ribs.

4. *Graphitic cup*. This small mug made of graphitic clay is wheel-thrown and has a finely slipped outer surface. H: 6.5 cm, dM: 8.2 cm, dB: 5.7 cm (Pl. IX: 13).

Of the four inhumation graves from the territory of Felső-Dobogó, three of the burials were those of women and the fourth that of a child. It is likely that what had been discovered during the course of rescue excavations was one grave group from a larger cemetery. This hypothesis is confirmed by the fact that a LT cremation grave was destroyed in 1969, some 60 m south of these burials when an electricity pylon was erected.²⁹ This may mean that we are dealing with a dual ritual cemetery which may have other graves lying to the south. The four inhumations may be dated to the LT/C₁ period. Two

²⁸ KKM, Cat. no. 53.

²⁹ According to the information provided by János Enner, a Keszthely gardener, there was a small bowl in the grave with burnt bone fragments around it. The grave may have been a scattered cremation burial. The finds were subsequently lost.

especially noteworthy artifacts are the bronze covered iron bracelet and the cup with plaited handle.

12. KESZTHELY-FENÉKPUZSTA

The north-to-south oriented level Keszthely ridge was originally surrounded by Lake Balaton on three sides. The southern end of this area has an excellent strategic position. Thus, almost all archaeological periods are represented here. The area, however, is best known for the fourth-century Roman fortified settlement found here.³⁰ In 1970, a ten-year programme of excavation was begun for the purpose of uncovering this settlement. Previously only limited excavation had been carried out at this site. There were a LT/D settlement and cemetery among others under the Roman occupation levels. It was for this reason that the planned excavations also brought to light several Celtic finds. The later Iron Age occupation of the area was also indicated by former excavations and stray finds.³¹ In this section the excavated graves of the cemetery, the settlement data and finally the stray finds are dealt with.

Cemetery

At present one urn grave and one inhumation burial and three scattered cremation burials are known from the north-eastern quarter of the Roman fort. Almost all of these burials were disturbed by the Roman period earthwork. This is why it has not been possible to identify the overall plan. The only graves associated were graves 3 and 5, located side by side. The approximate extent of the cemetery may be estimated from the distance between the furthest graves; the north-south line between grave 1 and grave 4 measures 90 m. Grave 1 is in the south, grave 2 lies slightly more to the north and some 55 m to the east while graves 3 and 5 mark the northern boundary of this group of Celtic graves.

Grave 1. This cremation grave was found in square XXI of the 1970 excavation.³² A Roman ditch running east to west disturbed this grave. Burnt bone fragments were also discovered on the bottom of the ditch. These were scattered around a grey vessel and suggest that the burial was that of a child. Aside from the smashed pot, which was also disturbed by the ditch, no other grave goods were found. The plan of the grave pit could not be clearly seen. The grave may have been slightly oval, d: 90 cm. D: 80 cm.

³⁰ See MRT I., 81-88 in addition to the literature.

³¹ See note 12.

³² KBM A., R.72.2.10 (Excavation Diary, 96).



Fig. 18. Keszthely–Fenékpuszta, grave 3

Grave goods

1. *Large vessel.* Grey, wheel-turned. There is a narrow rib running around the shoulder which has a gentle profile. The rib is accompanied by a lightly incised line and above this decoration another wavy line runs around the vessel, and the same wavy design runs around the neck. H: 28.6 cm, dM: 18.7 cm, dB: 10.5 cm, Inv. no. KBM 71.132.1 (Pl. VIII: 6).

Grave 2. In 1973, a trench cut through a scattered cremation grave 48 m north of the track leading from the station to the farmstead.³³ The grave pit was more or less round, d: 50–60 cm, D: 70 cm. There were some calcified bone fragments, and a scapula and longbone of an animal around the

pottery found on the bottom of the grave. The pottery was so heavily crushed that their form could no longer be recognized.

Grave 3 (Fig. 18). The site of this urn burial first appeared at a depth of 50 cm, while the bottom was found at 90 cm. The pit was round and 75 cm in diameter at the point where it was discovered. Below a depth of 65 cm, however, it narrowed to such an extent that the pit containing the urn with cremated bone was only 40 cm in diameter. The urn was covered with a bowl turned upside down. There were seven holes drilled in the body of the vessel, while the eighth, which did not penetrate entirely through the fabric of the pot had caused a crack. A charred wooden branch was also found among the calcified bone in the urn.

Grave goods

1. *Graphitic urn.* Wheel-thrown; the vertical combed decoration is bordered by two grooves at the shoulder. This vessel corresponds to Hunyady's type 8. H: 19 cm, dM: 23 cm, dB: 14 cm (Pl. VIII: 8).

2. *Bowl.* Greyish brown, turned on a wheel. The rim is inverted with a slightly defined profile. There is a small omphalos on the base. The strap handle is incomplete and was probably decorated with a conical knob. A garland-like lightly incised pattern runs around the inside of the vessel. H: 6.5 cm, dM: 18.7 cm, dB: 6.7 cm. Inv. no. KBM 72.204.1–2 (Pl. VIII: 7).

Grave 4 (Fig. 19). The tightly contracted female skeleton lay on its right side and was oriented south–north. There were two small bronze fibulae in



Fig. 19. Keszthely–Fenékpuszta, grave 4

³³ KBM A., Excavation Diary (1973) vol. 1, August 7.

very bad condition by the neck and right lower arm which did not survive the excavation. Sherds of a small bowl lay south-east of the skull. A Roman pit cut across the grave and the eastern part of the bowl placed by the head.³⁴ According to the excavation notes "the upper and lower longbones of both legs of the skeleton were also broken in several places. The breakage was *post mortem*".³⁵ It was not possible to identify the location of the grave pit. D: 95 cm.

Grave 5. A scattered cremation grave was uncovered in square VIII of the 1972 excavation.³⁶ It was not possible to discern the outline of the grave. D: 145 cm. Only calcified bone fragments were found in the grave pit. A Roman period ditch cut across the scattered cremation. A few characteristic Celtic sherds and burnt bronze fragments were also recovered from the ditch. The sherds presumably originate from the scattered cremation burial, while the origin of the bronze fragments is in doubt.

Settlement

Several settlement features of small finds typical of a settlement were found in the area and close to the Roman fort at Fenékpuszta. In 1949, Imre Szántó found later Iron Age artifacts during the digging of the soakage pit for the hemp processing factory which lies on the western edge of the flat rise west of the fortification.³⁷ The objects were subsequently lost and nothing is known of the find circumstances. Probably they belonged to the Celtic settlement.

Between 1949 and 1952, Celtic finds also came to light during the course of MTA excavations. The surviving excavation record is incomplete so that all that is known of the artifacts' provenience is that they came from pits.³⁸ It is not possible to compare material catalogued as coming from rubbish pits or clay extraction pits³⁹ with the material noted in the documentation. The material is characterized by considerable numbers of sherds of bowls with smoothed-in wavy and line decoration, graphitic, comb-decorated cups, and fragments of relatively large storage vessels. The latter may be dated to the LT/D₂ period. These finds were found next to the western wall of the fourth-century Roman fort. In 1972, Róbert Müller also discovered a few small refuse pits and a disturbed late Celtic oven during the course of excavations at the footing of the northern fourth-century B.C. fortress wall.⁴⁰ The burnt red clay plastering of the oven was 4 to 10 cm

thick. Only the northern half was well preserved. Small fire pits were located in the southern side in front of the oven which was sunk in the ground. Subsequently a large number of sherds came to light which belonged to a storage jar with inturned rim, a pot with lightly-incised decoration, and other relatively small vessels. Sherds with blistered surface due to burning also came from the plastering of the oven.

These finds date to the LT/D₂ period. It is worthy of note that the LT/D₂ graves and settlement features came from more or less the same area. This distributional overlap means without doubt that the cemetery and the settlement were in use at various times during the LT/D₂ period.

13. KESZTHELY–Fenékpuszta, linesman's house

In 1958, finds were made in a LT/D₂ pit located in an open-cast clay mine north-east of the linesman's house (No. 18) of the Zalavölgy railway line situated on the western rim of the Keszthely plateau south-west of Fenékpuszta.⁴¹ The find material included three pottery types:

1. *Sherds of bowls with inturned rims.* The wheel-thrown bowls are grey and brick coloured respectively. On the inner surface of two rather large sherds may be found a smoothed-in line.

2. *Body sherds from graphitic, comb-decorated cups.*

3. *Fragments of a hand-thrown cup.* Directly underneath the straight, inturned rim of the dish runs a zig-zag line executed with a comb. Under this pattern is located a closely spaced oblique comb pattern. The yellowish grey cup is grit tempered. dM(cca.): 12 cm possibly.

A small *bronze pin* also came to light from the pit.⁴² One end is pointed while the other end has been hammered into an oblong cross-section. L: 5.4 cm.

Traces of a Late Celtic settlement were also observed earlier in the clay mine by A. Radnóti.⁴³

A *bronze ring* (Pl. VIII: 2) decorated with four knobs was found in 1963 in the neighbourhood of the railway linesman's house and from there found its way into the KBM. This find presumably comes from the same LT/D₂ settlement which was located in the area of the clay mine.

³⁴ Fragments of the bowl are not identifiable from the inventory records.

³⁵ KBM A., Excavation Diary (1972) vol. 1, 16–17.

³⁶ *Ibid.*, 24–25.

³⁷ MRT 1., 81.

³⁸ KBM A., R. 73.2.88–117.

³⁹ These artifacts were inventorized as early Roman period finds: KBM 56.60.1–56.66.416.

⁴⁰ KBM A., Excavation Diary (1972) vol. 1, November 10.

⁴¹ MRT 1., 79; KBM 65.48.2.

14. LISPESENTADORJÁN Öreghegy

In 1950, finds from a presumably cremation grave found their way into the NTGYM.⁴⁴ Unfortunately nothing else is known about the find circumstances or about the grave itself. The condition of the objects allows us to conclude that they came from a cremation burial and it is also probable that the following objects came from a single grave:

1. *Bronze belt chain.* The belt chain is composed of double twisted rhomboid cross-sectioned rod formed into figure-of-eights. The longer section of the belt ends in a large hook and ring. The head of the hook has a semi-spherical form with plastic triangular decoration. The total length is 60.6 cm (Pl. XIV: 7).

2. *Fragment of an arm-ring.* Fragment of a hollow-knobbed bronze arm-ring with cast and incised decoration which includes two hollow knobs. The knobs are divided by rectangular segments with marked ridges. The interior is empty. L: 4.8 cm, d(knob): 3.1 2 cm (Pl. XIV: 6).

3. *Anklet.* From a bronze anklet originally composed of eight hollow-knobbed segments. The area between the hollow knobs is undecorated, while a single groove decorates the sides of the knobs. d: 8.4 cm (Pl. XIV: 8).

4. *Anklet.* Pair of (3) and thus also originally probably composed of eight segments. It has a hinged clasp, d: 8.5 cm (Pl. XIV: 9). Inv. no. NTGYM 61.54.1 5.

The grave goods from the Lispeszentadorján–Öreghegy site may be placed in the middle of the LT/C period.

15. MAGYARSZERDAHELY–Homoki dűlő

In 1927, a sandpit was opened near the Magyarszerdahely junction of the Nagykanizsa Zalaegerszeg main road 120 m west of the road itself. The sand mining disturbed the sites of a Celtic and an early Roman second-century A.D. cemetery respectively, sites which have yielded finds since the 1930s. Artifacts sent to the Hungarian National Museum collected by István Gyutai, a former solicitor in Magyarszerdahely, were published by Hunyady.⁴⁵ Other Celtic grave goods from this area are also preserved in the NTGYM. The latter material was found subsequent to the finds which had been taken to the Hungarian National Museum. However, the location given to these later finds “Magyarszerdahely–Istenhegy fields, sandpit” was

incorrect. The fields of Istenhegy are located in the outskirts of the neighbouring village, Bocska⁴⁶ and no sandpit has ever been opened up there. The correct name of the site is ‘Magyarszerdahely–Homoki fields.’

The area of the sandpit which was in use until 1970 has now been levelled and the land reclaimed. At present time the western part of the sandpit located on Öreghegy Szőlőhegy is some 2.5 m higher than the eastern side. During landscaping work, a north to south track was established down the middle of the former sandpit to provide a service road leading to a new sandpit in fields of Fácánkert.

Natural erosion and landscaping activities have worn down the top soil covering the graves in the hillside. Thus, some of the upper graves were prone to plough damage. After the report on the disturbance of the graves, excavations were carried out in the area in 1971–1973.⁴⁷ The investigations covered approximately 2750 square metres, and turned up 27 Celtic burials and 20 early Roman graves. Only three of the Celtic graves were inhumations: grave 5 and grave 9 of two children and grave 6 of an adult. All the other graves were without exception scattered cremations. About 30% of the graves had been recently disturbed by landscaping or ploughing. But even in the case of these graves it could be observed that the only sherds were of vessels burnt on the funerary pyre. The shape of the graves themselves was either square with rounded corners, oval or almost perfect circles. Because some of the graves were totally destroyed during earth moving operations, the plan of the cemetery (Fig. 20) is incomplete.

The western and northern boundaries of the cemetery could, however, be established. The eastern edge of the cemetery probably did not extend beyond the boundary of the sandpit, while the location of the southern edge is as yet uncertain. Identification of the southern boundary of the cemetery is to be the aim of future excavations. One may presume that the north-south length of the cemetery was approximately 150 m and the east-west width falls between 40 and 45 m. The sandpit destroyed the central, eastern and northern parts of the cemetery. Of the graves excavated only grave 30 seemed to be the burial of a warrior. There are several weapons among the artifacts uncovered during previous sand mining which may indicate that the leaders of the community were buried in this central section. Originally, the cemetery may have contained as many as 60 to 70 burials.

⁴² KBM 65.48.1.

⁴³ MNM Archives, 417.K.III.

⁴⁴ Korck (1960) 72.

⁴⁵ Hunyady (1942–1944) Pl. XIV; Hunyady (1957) 28–29.

⁴⁶ Zala megye földrajzi nevei (Geographical names in Zala county). Edited by L. Papp and I. Végh. Zalaegerszeg (1964) 541.

⁴⁷ L. Horváth, *ArchÉrt* 99 (1972) 252; *ArchÉrt* 100 (1973) 259.

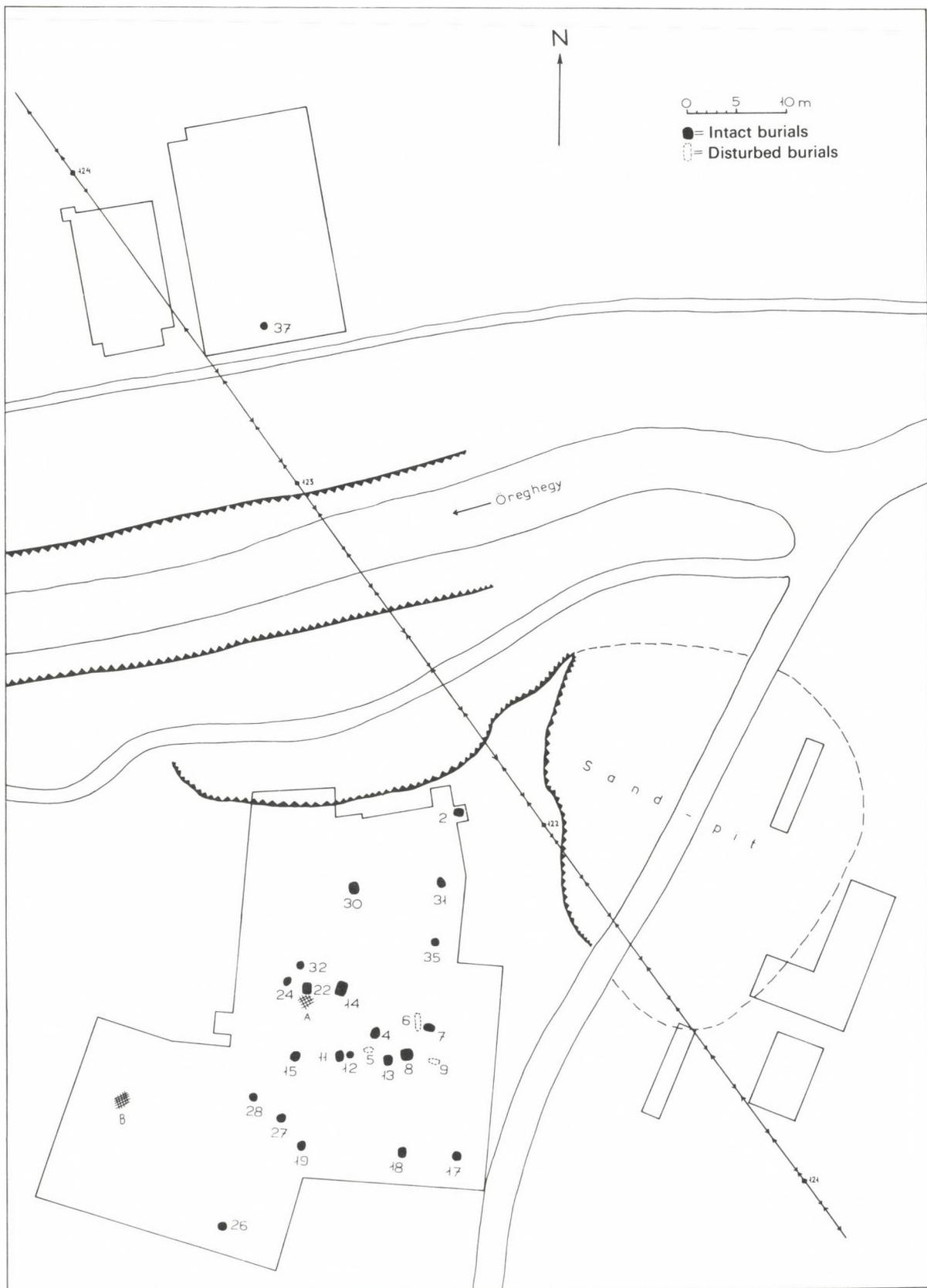


Fig. 20. Magyarszerdahely-Homoki dűlő, plan of the excavated area

Aside from the graves, two cremation areas (Fig. 20: A–B) were also discovered. One of them (A) was located directly by the southern edge of grave 22 in a pit with a depth of 10–15 cm beneath the original ground surface. The other (B) was found to the west outside the limits of the cemetery.

It should be mentioned that in not one case did the early Roman graves disturb a Celtic burial. A post-hole was recorded in the middle of grave 32 and it may be assumed that the mounds and posts marking these graves were still visible in early Roman times and respected when putting in new graves.

The finds from the cemetery were deposited in the NTGYM; conservation, however, has not yet been finished and thus the material from the Magyarszerdahely Celtic cemetery can only be presented in the form of a preliminary report. The graves were assigned numbers in the order of discovery so that in the following description missing grave numbers indicate early Roman burials.

Grave 2. The grave pit was square with rounded corners. L: 95 cm, W: 80 cm, D: 160 cm. The calcified fragments of bone and metal grave goods were placed together in the centre of the grave pit. An urn was placed on the western edge of the grave pit while a bowl and a cup were located on the eastern edge.

Grave goods

1. *Iron pin.* Burnt to a reddish colour, one end has a circular cross-section with an awl-like ending while the other end has a triangular cross-section and the same kind of pointed end. The two parts are separated by three rings. L: 11 cm (Pl. X: 3).

2. *Iron pin.* The section ending in a point has a circular cross-section while the other end which has a slight waisted swelling, has an oblong cross-section. This latter part tapers gradually. L: 11.3 cm (Pl. X: 2).

3. *Iron pin.* A long, tapering portion develops into a short section with a rhomboidal cross-section and pointed end. The shorter section is bent. L: 12.5 cm (Pl. X: 1).

4. *Iron fibula.* The bent-back foot and half of the pin are missing. It is a relatively large piece with a plain bow overlapped by the foot. The spring mechanism is external corded and six-coiled. L: 7 cm (Pl. X: 4).

5. *Belt ring.* Large, oval cross-section and made of iron. Together with the belt buckle it comprises the fastening mechanism of the belt. d: 6.7–6.5 cm (Pl. X: 5).

6. *Belt buckle.* Iron and badly corroded. One end is in the form of a small ring while the other ends in a 'T'-shaped hook. L: 5.8 cm (Pl. X: 6).

7. *Pot.* Poorly fired, burnished black and wheel-thrown. A relatively wide furrow decorates the neck. There is a small basal foot-ring. H: 17.4 cm, dM: 11.3 cm, dB: 9 cm.

8. *Fragmentary bowl.* Dark grey, wheel-thrown and very poorly preserved. Everted rim. The base has a small omphalos. dM: 17 cm.

9. *Cup.* Light brown, wheel-thrown and very poorly fired. Small, the narrow shoulder has a sharply broken profile.

10. *Iron fragments.* Probably belonging to a heavily burnt arm-ring.

Grave 4. The well defined grave pit had markedly rounded corners and an oblong form. L: 95 cm, W: 70 cm, D: 30 cm. Deep ploughing to a depth of cca. 25 cm had almost totally destroyed the grave. The pots were all smashed. On the bottom of the undisturbed grave pit were found well preserved charcoal lumps amongst which were several calcified fragments of bone and broken pieces of bronze.

Grave goods

1. *Fragment of a bronze arm-ring.* Solid bronze, narrow and with bead decoration; heavily burnt. L: 1.2 cm (Pl. X: 7).

2. *Fragments of a bronze arm-ring.* Two fragments bent from bronze plate with bead decoration on the outer surface. L: 3 and 2 cm (Pl. X: 9).

3. *Fragment of a bronze fibula.* Due to burning this section of spring mechanism made from bronze wire was badly deformed. L: 2.9 cm (Pl. X: 8).

4. *Fragment of bronze plate.* This may very possibly be a section of a large hollow knobbed anklet. L: 3.2 cm, W: 2.4 cm.

5. *Sherds of a cup.* Grey, small, wheel-turned with a marked angular profile.

6. *Sherds of a relatively large wheel-thrown vessel* completely destroyed in ploughing.

Grave 5. It was not possible precisely to identify the grave pit. Ploughing had completely smashed some of the bones of a child lying in the grave; other bones had been badly disturbed. The measurements of the grave pit: L(cca.): 75 cm, W: 35 cm, D: 35 cm. The approximately one-year-old child's skeleton was oriented east–west. On the basis of the undisturbed section of the skeleton, it could be surmised that the child had been lying on its back in an extended position. No grave goods were found beside the skeleton.

Grave 6. 10 to 20 cm below the present surface in the plough soil, the skeleton of an adult man was found. The bones were disturbed. A strap fastener was also found among the bones. A pot was discovered at a depth of 30 cm, 1 m south of the skeleton. Since no calcified bone was found in the



Fig. 21. Magyarszerdahely–Homoki dűlő, grave 7

area of the vessel it may be presumed that both the skeleton and the vessel lay together in one grave pit. The orientation of the skeleton was probably north–south.

Grave goods

1. *Vessel*. Brown, wheel-turned and poorly fired. The lower section of the body has tall, straight walls. The shoulder is sharply inturred and develops into a slightly curved, tall neck. The rim is slightly everted.

2. (?) *Strap fastener*. Made from an iron band; decorated surface, and 'U'-shaped cross-section. L: 2.8 cm.

Grave 7 (Fig. 21). The grave pit had rounded corners. L: 80 cm, W: 60 cm, D: 80 cm. Calcified fragments of bones were found in a small pile on the southern edge of the grave pit. A relatively large vessel and a bowl lay in the central area. Food offerings comprised the rib cage of a pig, the bones of which were half in and half out of the bowl. A pitch-like substance was found close to the mouth of the vessel.

Grave goods

1. *Vessel*. Poorly fired with a black burnished surface; wheel-turned. A tall, slender neck rises out

of the globular lower section of the approximately 40 cm tall vessel. There are two flat ribs bordered by two grooves running around the shoulder while a second flat rib accompanied by two grooves decorates the neck.

2. *Bowl*. Poorly preserved; black burnished surface; wheel-thrown. Large with a smooth profile; the base has a relatively small omphalos.

3. *Animal bones*. Articulated pig vertebrae are broken in an 'L' shape.

4. *Pitch-like substance*. 3 cm of possibly amber or pine pitch which had been burnt on the pyre.

Grave 8. The grave pit is a regular square with slightly rounded corners. L: 110 cm, W: 110 cm, D: 100 cm. Calcified fragments of bone were scattered in the eastern half of the bottom of the grave pit. Various sherds of pottery were found of the northern and southern limits of the grave pit, which had been exposed to fire on two separate occasions, while food offerings were found on the eastern side. An iron fibula was discovered amongst the sherds on the northern side. A bronze fibula lay in the centre of the grave pit.

Grave goods

1. *Bronze fibula*. Very well preserved, large wire fibula with a fine incised circular decoration extending to the end of the high curved bow. There is an incised decoration on the catch-plate. The bent-back foot widens to a disc with inlaid and incised coral decoration. Five bronze nails secure the inlay on the disc. A small ring forms the seating for further coral inlay on another part of the foot. The incised end of the foot overlaps over the bow. The spring mechanism has an external cord and is six-coiled.⁴⁸ L: 5.4 cm (Pl. X: 10).

2. *Iron fibula*. High arched bow decoration with dense incisions. There is incised decoration on the bent-back foot that has arcs and dotted circle patterns on it. The end of the foot has an angular profile. It overlaps the bow. The spring mechanism has an external cord and is six-coiled. L: 6.5 cm (Pl. X: 11).

3. *Sherds*. Relatively small sherds which have been refired and have blistered surfaces; original pots wheel-turned.

4. *Faunal remains*. Domestic fowl.

Grave 9 (Fig. 22). The grave pit measures: L(cca.): 100 cm, W(cca.): 55 cm, D: 40 cm. The orientation was west to east. The skeleton of a child lying at a depth of 40 cm was disturbed by ploughing in the area of the chest. The position of the legs enables one to conclude that the skeleton lay on its left side in a contracted position. A grinding stone

⁴⁸ KKM, Cat. no. 111.

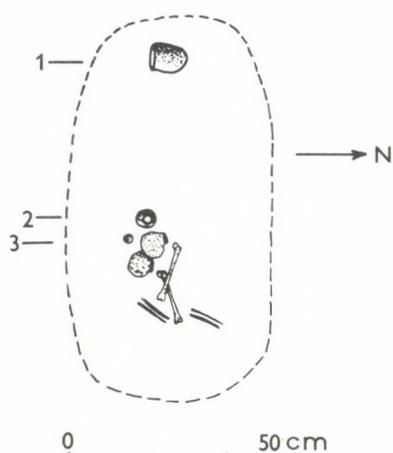


Fig. 22. Magyarszerdahely–Homoki dűlő, grave 9

was found at the western end of the grave pit while a spindle whorl and a bead was found next to the ilium.

Grave goods

1. *Bead*. Made from blue glass paste with white inlay in three places. d: 1.8 cm (Pl. X: 12).

2. *Spindle whorl*. Grey, poorly fired and incomplete. d: 3.8 cm (Pl. X: 13).

3. *Grinding stone*. Sandstone; elongated in form with an approximately oval cross-section; as a result of grinding one of the ends has been worn to a horizontal plane. L: 7.3 cm, W: 5.5 cm, Th: 4 cm (Pl. X: 14).

Grave 10 (Figs 23–24). The rectangular grave pit with rounded corners measures: L: 110 cm, W: 80 cm, D: 80 cm. The calcified fragments of bone, together with the metal objects were placed in the centre of the grave pit surrounded by pots. Small pieces of charcoal also lay in this area.

Grave goods

1. *Stamp-decorated vessel*. Brown, wheel-thrown and well fired. The belly is globular. The tall, slender neck is also emphasized by grooving. The rim is broad. Circular stamped decoration and arcaded cog-wheel patterns run around the shoulder. There is a basal foot-ring.⁴⁹ H: 25.7 cm, dM: 14.2 cm, dB: 13.6 cm (Pl. X: 15).

2. *Bowl*. Brown, turned on a wheel and very poorly fired. The profile of the shoulder is markedly angular and the everted mouth has a swollen rim. The base has an omphalos.

3. *Pot*. Black burnished surface, wheel-thrown and poorly fired. The narrow necked, broad shouldered vessel was completely compressed. Two

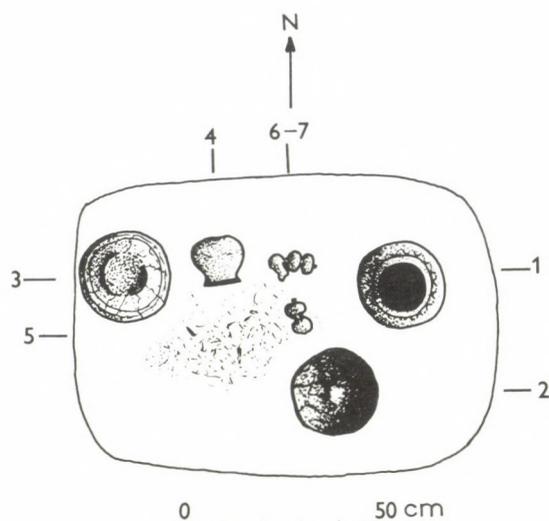


Fig. 23. Magyarszerdahely–Homoki dűlő, grave 10



Fig. 24. Magyarszerdahely–Homoki dűlő, grave 10

furrows accompanied by a flat rib run around the shoulder.

4. *Cup*. Dark grey, wheel-thrown and well fired. A tall elongated type with a smooth profile at the shoulder.

⁴⁹ KKM, Cat. no. 30.

5. *Fragment of an iron fibula.* Flat, elongated form; badly corroded. The foot is missing. The spring mechanism has an internal cord and is four-coiled. L: 5.3 cm (Pl. X: 17).

6. *Anklet.* This hollow-knobbed anklet is made from bronze plate. As a result of burning it was badly deformed. The anklet, comprised of six hollow knobs has two of the knobs forming the closure hinge clasp (Pl. X: 16, 18).

7. *Anklet.* Pair of (6); it is also made up of six knobs, but due to being more heavily burnt, the closure mechanism is slightly deformed. d: 11.3 cm, d(knob): 5–3.4 cm.

Grave 11. This very elongated oval grave pit has diameters of 106 and 60 cm. D: 75 cm. A poorly preserved pottery vessel covered with an inverted bowl was found in the southern end of the grave pit. A small bronze fibula was placed next to it. A large bowl was located on the northern side of this pot and inside this bowl there was another small bronze fibula. Calcified fragments of bone with two bronze fibulae among them were discovered in the centre of the grave pit.

Grave goods

1. *Bronze fibula.* Small wire fibula with a bent-back foot decorated with a knob. This foot, which bends back towards the bow, has incised decoration. Half of the pin is missing. The spring mechanism has an external cord and is six-coiled L: 2.9 cm (Pl. XI: 1).

2. *Bronze fibula.* Small wire fibula identical to (1). Complete; the spring mechanism has an external cord and is six-coiled L: 3.5 cm (Pl. XI: 2).

3. *Bronze fibula.* Small wire fibula with semi-circular bow. The bent-back foot is decorated with a spring mechanism with a division of 2 and 1. The spring mechanism itself has an external cord and is four-coiled. L: 2.7 cm (Pl. XI: 3).

4. *Bronze fibula.* The bow of this small wire fibula is more markedly arched than the previous specimen. The foot is likewise decorated with a copy of a spring mechanism (with a division of 2 and 1). The spring mechanism itself has an external cord and is four-coiled. L: 2.5 cm (Pl. XI: 4).

5. *Pot.* Very poorly fired, brown and wheel-thrown. The upper portion was completely crushed. It is possible to reconstruct the vessel as having a short neck and globular lower part.

6. *Bowl.* Greyish brown, turned on a wheel. Two grooves run around the neck. The base has an omphalos. H: 6.4 cm, dM: 15.8 cm, dB: 4 cm (Pl. XI: 12).

7. *Large bowl.* Brown, wheel-thrown; and very poorly fired. A short neck rises out of the shoulder

with its smooth profile. The rim is swollen and everted.

Grave 12. Only a few burnt fragments of bone, an iron fibula and sherds mark this grave which was disturbed by ploughing. The precise location of the grave pit was not defined. D: 35 cm.

Grave goods

1. *Iron fibula.* The bent-back foot and half of the pin are missing. The foot was connected to the bow by a knob at its end. The spring mechanism has an external cord and is six-coiled. L: 4.4 cm (Pl. XI: 5).

2. *Sherds* of several grey or brown wheel-thrown vessels.

Grave 13 (Fig. 25). The grave pit with its rounded corners had the following measurements: L: 100 cm, W: 70 cm, D: 100 cm. Cremated bone fragments were placed in the south-western corner of the grave pit. A bronze fibula and fragments of a burnt bronze chain were found by the eastern side of the bone fragments (1 and 8). A relatively large bowl (5) was found in the middle of the grave pit and in it was placed a smaller bowl (6). In the northern section a crushed vessel with stamped decoration (4) contained a small cup (9) while an iron anklet (10) was discovered under it. There was an iron belt chain extending under the vessel and an animal bone (7) which lay on the southern side of the stamp-decorated vessel. A large iron fibula (11) was linked to the ring of this iron belt chain (3). A bronze fibula (2) identical to (1) turned up by the northern edge of the grave pit.

Grave goods

1. *Bronze fibula.* Small wire fibula; the bent-back oblong foot has incised design on it and a single

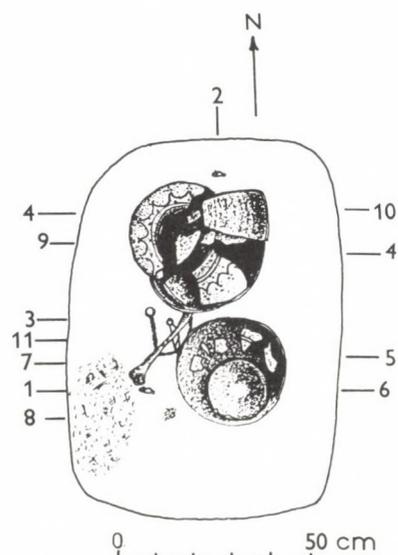


Fig. 25. Magyarszerdahely–Homoki dűlő, grave 13

knob decoration on each side. The expanding end of the foot touches the bow. The spring mechanism has an external cord and is four-coiled. L: 3.7 cm (Pl. XI: 6).

2. *Bronze fibula*. Pendant of (1). L: 3.7 cm (Pl. XI: 7).

3. *Iron belt chain*. Formed of narrow segments repeatedly twisted. The longer section of the belt chain ends in a larger and a smaller double ring respectively. The closing mechanism with its twisted body ends in a ring and a hook. L(closing part): 7.9 cm, L(longer section): 57.3 cm (Pl. XI: 11).

4. *Stamp-decorated vessel*. Grey and wheel-turned. A stamped pattern runs around the shoulder underneath the grooves. The stamp decoration is formed of circles and arcs. The base has a foot-ring. H: 37 cm, dM: 14 cm, dB: 14.7 cm (Pl. XI: 9).

5. *Large bowl*. Brown, wheel-thrown, and poorly fired. The inturned rim sits on the shoulder which has a smooth profile. The base has an omphalos.

6. *Bowl*. Small, deep, greyish brown and wheel-thrown. A groove runs around the shoulder. The rim of the mouth is inturned and flat. H: 8 cm, dM: 15.5 cm, dB: 7.7 cm (Pl. XI: 13).

7. *Animal bone*. Probably the thighbone of a pig.

8. *Fragments of a bronze chain*. Composed of small links which have been burnt and in several places fused. The links are made from bronze bars bent into rings. d(links): 0.4 cm.

9. *Sherds of a cup*. Joining sherds from a cup; grey, wheel-thrown and with a markedly angular profile.

10. *Iron anklet*. A solid, closed ring composed of elongated egg-shaped sections divided by slight waisting. d: 8.9 cm (Pl. XI: 10).

11. *Iron fibula*. A small knob is located on the elongated foot, the end of which has several breaks in its profile. The spring mechanism has an internal cord and is five-coiled. L: 11.1 cm (Pl. XI: 8).

Grave 14 (Fig. 26). The round-cornered grave pit measures: L: 120 cm, W: 93 cm, D: 190 cm. A large crushed vessel (1) was found in the southern end of the grave pit. An iron bracelet (4) and a fibula (6) were found among the cremated fragments of bone in the central area. Food offerings (5) were found in the northeastern quarter of the grave pit and directly above these lay two anklets (2-3).

Grave goods

1. *Large pot*. Grey, turned on a wheel, poorly fired; wide and short. The shoulder has a markedly angular profile. The neck is straight and slopes inwards while the rim is everted and broad. A rib runs around the neck.

2. *Anklet* made from curved bronze plate. Plain on the inside and with bead decoration on the

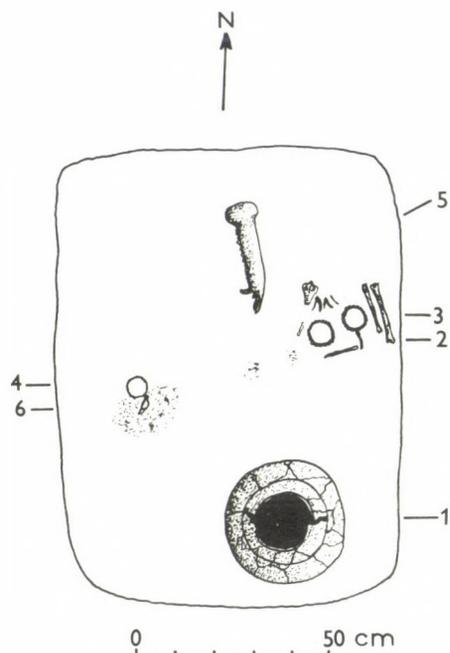


Fig. 26. Magyarszerdahely-Homoki dűlő, grave 14

outside. The ends are contiguous. d: 8 cm (Pl. XII: 2).

3. *Anklet* made of bronze plate; the pair of (2). d: 8 cm (Pl. XII: 3).

4. *Iron arm-ring*. Solid, narrow; the entire surface is covered with bead decoration. d: 5.2 cm.

5. *Animal bones* include half of a pig's mandible and an almost complete skeleton of a bird (?chicken).

6. *Iron fibula* with a spherical foot and flat in profile. It has an internal cord and is incomplete. L: 7 cm (Pl. XII: 4).

Grave 15. The grave was almost destroyed during ploughing. The distribution of cremated bone fragments allows one to conclude that the grave pit was approximately 70 cm in diameter and possibly circular in form. D: 35 cm. A bronze fibula and a bronze knob were found amongst the bones.

Grave goods

1. *Bronze fibula*. This wire fibula has an exaggeratedly flattened form. There is a prism form decoration located on the bent-back foot which is perforated in the upper part. The foot, which overlaps the bow, has many breaks in its profile. The spring mechanism has an internal cord and is four-coiled. L: 4.8 cm (Pl. XII: 1).

2. *Bronze knob*. It most probably may have been a shield reinforcement. A 'fish bladder' pattern may be seen on the half which has a spherical segment form. The other end is bent in an 'L' form. L: 2.5 cm.

Grave 17. The grave pit had an oval form. d: 68–54 cm, d: 40 cm. The shallow-lying grave was in part disturbed during ploughing. The burnt fragments of bone were placed in the centre towards the northern half of the grave pit. Cup, crushed by the plough, was located in the southern end while an iron knife, whetstone, arm-ring, breast pin and iron fibula were found next to each other on the north-western side of the grave pit.

Grave goods

1. *Sherd of a cup.* From a small, grey wheel-thrown cup. A flat rib accompanied by two grooves runs around the shoulder which has a smooth profile.

2. *Iron knife.* This specimen has a broad blade with one edge and a hilt which ends in a knob. It is broken in three pieces. Coarse textile remains may be seen on the surface of the blade which shows that the objects which were placed on top of each other were packed together in cloth. L: 18.2 cm, W: 4.2 cm (Pl. XII: 5).

3. *Whetstone.* Elongated, oblong form; one of the ends narrows slightly. L: 13 cm, W: 3.5 cm.

4. *Iron arm-ring.* Solid, closed, undecorated, with a circular cross-section. d: 7.4 cm.

5. *Iron fibula.* This large fibula has a high curved bow. A large knob decorates the bent-back foot, the end of which divides in a 'T' form half overlapping, crossing over the bow. The catch-plate is decorated with incised lines and the pin is missing. The spring mechanism is strikingly large, and broken in two. It has an external cord and is four-coiled. L: 8.9 cm (Pl. XII: 6).

Grave 18 (Fig. 27). The well defined grave pit has rounded corners. L: 80 cm, W: 60 cm, D: 100 cm. The grave goods were located in the centre of the grave pit. Iron objects were located next to the cremated fragments of bone and north of these lay a pot and several animal bones.

Grave goods

1. *Pot.* Grey and was turned on a wheel. A flat rib runs around the point where the shoulder and the neck meet. H: 18.9 cm, dM: 11 cm, dB: 8.5 cm (Pl. XII: 13).

2. *Iron fibula.* Fragments from a large iron fibula with an elongated body. The wire bow is plain and there may have been a knob decoration on the foot. The spring mechanism has an internal cord and is four-coiled. In several places remains of textiles appear on the surface. L(cca.): 13 cm.

3. *Iron socket.* Hammered out of iron sheet; the form is that of a truncated cone cut in half lengthwise. Probably a spear-butt; plant remains could be observed on the surface of the butt. L: 7.8 cm, W: 3.5 and 2.5 cm respectively.

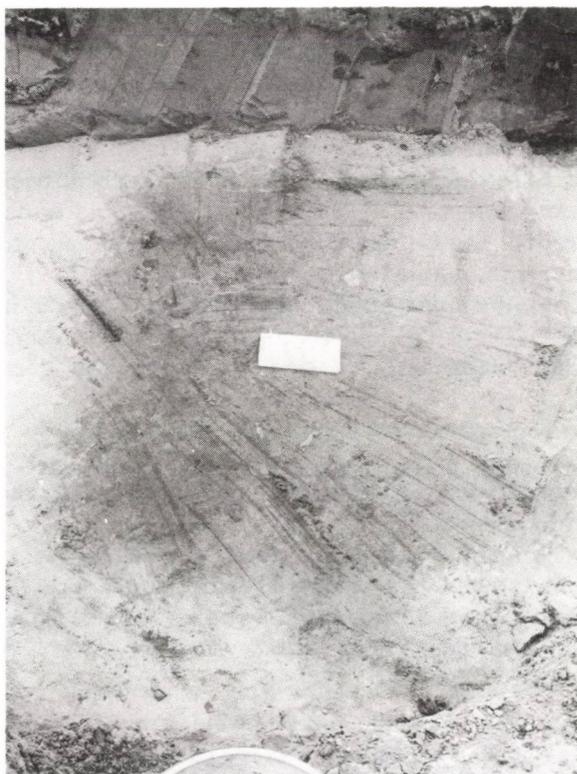


Fig. 27. Magyarszerdahely–Homoki dűlő, grave 18

4. *Animal bones.* Probably from a chicken.

Grave 19. The oval pit measured: d: 71–61 cm, D: 50 cm. Among the cremated fragments of bone in the centre of the grave pit an iron fibula and an iron knife. A relatively large pottery vessel lay on the northern side and next to this was found a fragment of a bronze arm-ring. Several sherds of a bowl and an urn lay in the southern half of the grave pit.

Grave goods

1. *Pot.* Poorly fired vessel, dark brown and wheel-thrown. The narrowly tapering tall neck, with its horizontally everted rim, springs from the convex lower section. Two grooves run around the shoulder. A rib runs around the neck.

2. *Fragment of a bronze arm-ring.* Burnt remains of a hollow triple-knobbed bracelet. The interior of the knobs, which measure 3–1.6 cm in diameter, contain a clay-like core. L: 5.5 cm.

3. *Fragment of a bronze chain.* These fragments come from a chain composed of tiny links which are fused in several places because of the burning. The links were joined together by plain, bent bronze rods. d(link): 0.3 cm.

4. *Bronze arm-ring fragment.* This small fragment is from an arm-ring made from flat bronze strip. The

outer side is decorated with opposed ribbed arcs. L: 1 cm, W: 0.7 cm (Pl. XII: 7).

5. *Strap holder*. Made from a bronze band. The bent-back ends narrow. Zig-zag incisions decorate the outer surface. L: 2.3 cm (Pl. XII: 8).

6. *Iron fibula*. Half of the pin and the bent-back foot are missing. The bow has a rhomboid cross-section. The spring mechanism has an external cord and is four-coiled. L(fragment): 4.7 cm (XII: 9).

7. *Iron knife*. Small, single-edged and broken in two. The back is slightly curved and the hilt ends in a knob. Remains of coarse fabric cover both sides. L: 13 cm, W: 2.7 cm (Pl. XII: 12).

8. *Sherds of a bowl*. From a brown, wheel-thrown, deep pot. The shoulder has a markedly curved profile. Three grooves run around the neck. The bottom is flat.

9. *Sherds*. From a relatively large vessel, light grey and turned on a wheel. The short and abruptly concave neck springs from a convex shoulder. The rim is swollen.

Grave 21. The slightly irregular oval grave pit measured: d: 80 60 cm, D: 60 cm. Cremated bone fragments were scattered in the eastern half of the grave pit. Sherds of a pot deliberately broken were found in the middle where they had been thrown. An iron fibula was also found in the central area.

Grave goods

1. *Iron fibula*. Medium sized with a high arched bow and a relatively large knob decoration on the bent-back foot. The end of the foot touches the bow. The spring mechanism has an external cord and is eight-coiled. L: 9.5 cm (Pl. XII: 10).

2. *Refired sherds*. From the funeral pyre; from wheel-thrown vessels.

Grave 22 (Figs 28–29). The grave pit had rounded corners measuring: L: 123 cm, W: 98 cm, D: 100 cm. At a depth of 50 to 60 cm a cremation (A) was discovered in the southern and south-eastern part of the grave. The position of the cremation shows that it may be associated with those burials later in date than grave 22.

Cremated bone fragments were found over almost the entire surface of the bottom of grave 22. Four vessels were placed in the middle of the grave pit. The northernmost vessel was found with its mouth facing downwards. Several sherds, an arm-ring and an animal bone lay in the southern portion of the grave pit. Pitch-like material was noted beside the inverted vessel.

Grave goods

1. *Large vessel*. Poorly fired and reduced to sherds, wheel-thrown and brown. There is a foot-ring on the base of this broad vessel.

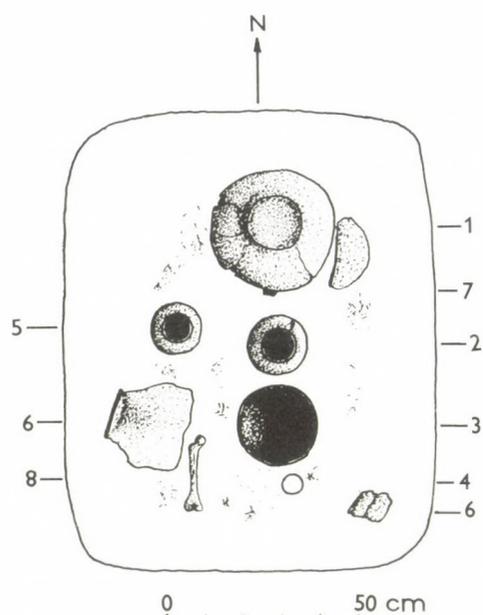


Fig. 28. Magyarszerdahely–Homoki dűlő, grave 22



Fig. 29. Magyarszerdahely–Homoki dűlő, grave 22

2. *Pot*. Biconical, wheel-thrown and grey. The slightly everted, narrow rim sits on the short neck which is decorated by an encircling groove. H: 18.4 cm, dM: 10.2 cm, dB: 8.6 cm (Pl. XII: 14).

3. *Large bowl*. Dark brown, turned on a wheel. The vertical neck springs from a smooth profiled shoulder. The rim is swollen and everted. There is a small basal omphalos. dM: 17.5 cm.

4. *Iron arm-ring*. Solid, closed and narrow bracelet. Bead design decorates the outer surface. d: 4.7 cm (Pl. XII: 11).

5. *Cup*. Brown and turned on a wheel. The rim is horizontally everted. Two grooves run around the base which has an omphalos. H: 10 cm, dM: 7.9 cm, dB: 5 cm (Pl. XII: 15).

6. *Basal sherd* with foot-ring from a large, wheel-thrown, grey vessel.

7. *Pitch-like substance*. Remains of either burnt amber or pine pitch. L: 4 cm.

8. *Animal bone*. Pig femur.

Grave 24. The irregular oval grave pit measured: d: 75–55 cm, D: 50 cm. The cremated bones were located in the north-western section of the grave pit. A shield reinforcement knob was found among them. Sherds of several small vessel lay in the other part of the grave pit.

Grave goods

1. *Shield reinforcement knob*. Iron, rivet-like form domed at one end and the other with a disc. L: 3 cm.

2. *Sherds*. These small fragments come from vessels which were burnt on the pyre. They were also turned on a wheel and grey.

Grave 26. This shallow lying grave was almost completely destroyed by ploughing. Only the presence of a fragment of a bronze belt chain, several sherds and cremated bone fragments mark the presence of the grave. Below a depth of 35 cm, the location of the grave pit could no longer be discerned.

Grave goods

1. *Fragment of a bronze belt chain*. Clasp segment with a large ring at one end and a small double ring terminating the other. The main belt was of multi-twisted rod.

2. *Sherds*. Because of the small size of the several fragments, apart from establishing that they came from a wheel-thrown vessel, it was impossible to reconstruct the form.

Grave 27. The oval pit measured: d: 70–60 cm, D: 40 cm. Following ploughing only 4 to 5 cm remained undisturbed. Cremated bone fragments were found over the whole area of the grave pit. Part of an iron fibula and several sherds form the grave offerings.

Grave goods

1. *Fragment of an iron fibula*. Only the knob-decorated foot of this average sized fibula remains.

2. *Sherds* from a small, grey wheel-thrown cup.

Grave 28. The more or less regular circular grave pit measures: d: 50 cm, D: 50 cm. During ploughing, the upper part of the grave was destroyed. Fragments from several, rather large wheel-thrown vessels and a presumed fragment of a burnt bronze

fibula were found in the central area of the grave pit. Cremated fragments of bone were scattered in the pit.

Grave 30 (Figs 30–31). The black earth fill of the grave pit made it easy to distinguish in the sandy soil. L: 130 cm, W: 110 cm, D: 170 cm. A shield binding-strip and an iron fibula lay among the cremated fragments of bone, located in a 25 × 25 cm area in the middle of the grave. To the north lay a heavily carbonized layer which presumably is the remains of a burnt, unbroken piece of wood. The burnt metal grave goods were also placed in a pile in the western half of the grave. Within this pile was an associated group of objects made up of sections of iron shield mounts including the boss and remains of a sheath. The sword, bent up, had been pulled through an anklet. Of the pots a large urn and a small bowl were placed along the eastern wall of the grave pit.

Grave goods

1. *Pot*. Poorly fired, brown, wheel-thrown, and large. The upper part of the vessel had been squashed into the spherical base.

2. *Bowl*. Greyish brown, and turned on a wheel. Smooth profile and with a swollen inturned rim.

3. *Shield handle*. Hammered from iron plate. The handle is formed by a narrow band which widens to a semi-circle at the point at which it was attached to the shield, where it was fastened by one disc-headed nail on each side. The shield handle was bent into a small arc. L: 14.6 cm (Pl. XIII: 6).

4. *Iron fibula*. Only fragments remain of this external corded wire fibula with a spherical foot.

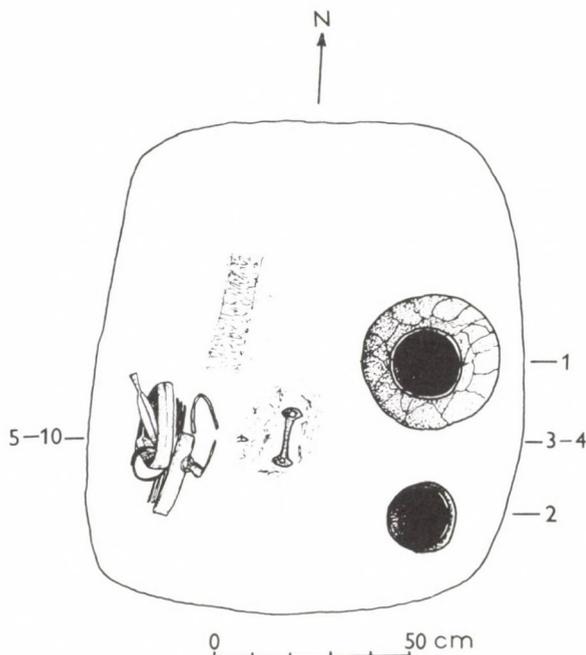


Fig. 30. Magyarszerdahely–Homoki dűlő, grave 30



Fig. 31. Magyarszerdahely–Homoki dűlő, grave 30

5. *Iron spear-head*. This large specimen has a willow-leaf form and short socket. A marked midrib extends along the blade. There are two nail holes, with a dome-headed nail through each in the lower part of the socket. A groove decoration runs around the socket below the nail holes. Due to heavy corrosion the point was broken. L: 37.3 cm, W: 5.4 cm (Pl. XIII: 7).

6. *Broad-bladed iron sword*. The way in which it has been bent together is shown in Pl. XIII: 2a. The unfolded sword is shown in Pl. XIII: 2b. There is a small disc at the end of the hilt. The end shoulders stand out horizontally. A marked midrib extends to the end of the blade. L: 74.2 cm, W: 4.5 cm⁵⁰ (Pl. XIII: 2a–b).

7. *Iron sword sheath*. The sheath, which has been folded over several times (Pl. XIII: 1a), was snapped through at the folds. With the exception of the guard, the back of the sheath is missing. A midrib runs to the tip from the centre of the corresponding front plate. The round-ended chape-guard is of Hatvan Boldog type with flattened 'S' forms decorating the front plate of the chape-end. The rear of the guard is plain save for two discs which are decorated with triskeles. The centre surface of the

front plate of the sheath was undecorated while the inside is covered along its entire length with circular punched decoration. This raises the question as to whether during the course of producing the sheath the plate had been reversed in error so that the decorated side became the inner surface. This point will be dealt with further below in discussing the cemetery in detail. L(sheath): 60.7 cm, W: 5 cm (Pl. XIII: 1a–c).

8. *Iron belt chain*. Only the longer portion of the belt chain was placed in the grave. The clasp is missing. Long links twisted many times form the belt chain which at one end terminates in a fairly large ring and at the other in a small double ring. The links are heavily worn where the links connect with each other. L: 64 cm (Pl. XIII: 3).

9. *Iron anklet*. This specimen is made from solid rod with a circular cross-section. Two zones on the side are separated by an incised groove. In these zones diagonal lines border an area which contains incised patterns. d: 9.5 cm, Th: 0.7 cm (Pl. XIII: 4).

10. *Shield mounts*. The shield boss consists of three parts. First is a plate which serves to cover the elongated knobs on the two sides and the central midrib. The ends of the elongated knobs are decorated with grooves. It is fastened to the shield by two iron nails at one end and one iron nail at the other. A protruding midrib runs along the central line of the knobs. These pieces are badly corroded. L: 14.8 cm, W: 4.6 cm. This covering plate is widest in the centre, narrows at the ends and ends at the point where it reaches the central midrib. Three surviving dome-headed iron nails fasten this piece to the body of the shield. The ends of the covering have been decorated with straight and semi-circular engraving. Similar decoration may be observed on the binding of the shield. The length of the widest part of the cover corresponds to those of the knobs which confirms the suggested reconstruction. L(cover): 20.7 cm, W: 2.2 cm (Pl. XIII: 5).

The shield binding-strip, with its semi-circular cross-section, was made of iron and it must be presumed that not all of the sections were recovered from the grave. Those strips which were found together had a length of 160 cm. This would only be sufficient to form an oval shield with a diameter of 60–45 cm assuming that the frame ran around the entire shield. The complete binding was made up of approximately 20 cm long pieces. Several sections had engraved line and semi-circular arc motifs on their ends. The binding was deformed as a result of burning. W: 0.9 cm (Pl. XIII: 8).

Grave 31. The oval pit measured: d: 94–60 cm, D: 160 cm. Cremated bone was found over the

⁵⁰ KKM, Cat. no. 70.

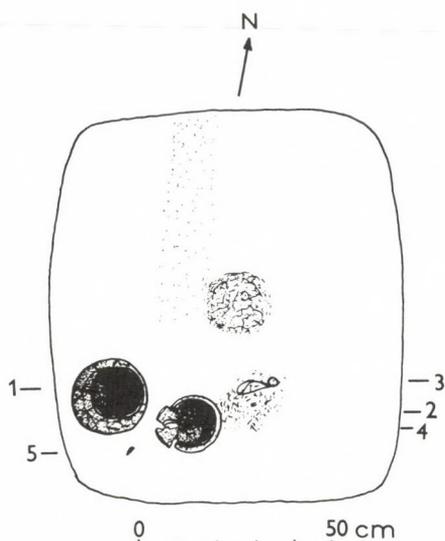


Fig. 32. Magyarszerdahely-Homoki dűlő, grave 32

whole area of the floor of the grave pit. Only sherds with blistered surfaces which were deformed through burning on the funerary pyre were discovered in the grave together with small fragments of a burnt bronze arm-ring.

Grave 32 (Fig. 32). At a depth of 110–115 cm from the surface the plan of the grave pit could be made out as having rounded corners and an almost square form. Cremated bone, a pitch-like substance, and several sherds were found in the north of the grave area at a depth of 95 cm. This level was probably that of the original surface. This suggests that the original depth of the grave may have been 55 cm. The thick top-soil layer was deposited by erosion. A 60 × 15 × 115 cm layer of earth mixed with charcoal goes down through the middle of the grave spot. A more darkly coloured area with a diameter of 18–20 cm could be observed in this section from close to the surface extending down to the bottom of the grave pit. This may have been a marker post. The pots were placed in the southern half of the pit. In addition, an iron fibula was found among the cremated bone fragments in the eastern part of the pit. An animal bone lay on top of a bowl which also contained a complete animal skeleton.

Grave goods

1. *Pot*. Flattened urn-form, wheel-thrown and very poorly fired. A constricted and relatively tall neck rises from the convex shoulder. A rib runs around the shoulder.

2. *Bowl*. Dark brown, wheel-thrown and with a smooth profile and a slightly everted rim.

3. *Iron fibula*. Large, undecorated with bent-back foot overlapping the bow. The two-coiled spring mechanism has an external cord. L: 13 cm.

4. *Chicken*. A complete chicken skeleton was found in bowl (2).

5. *Black pitch-like substance*. It is possible that this is the fused remains of amber which was burnt on the funerary pyre.

Grave 35. Because of plough disturbance it was not possible to make out the precise location of the grave pit. A completely crushed vessel was found at a depth of 25 cm in the southern end of the disturbed grave while the other grave goods occurred at a depth of 55 cm in the northern half of the grave pit. The cremated bone was placed in the central area. An inverted bowl was found in the northern half of the grave pit. An iron arm-ring linked to an iron fibula extended halfway under the bowl.

The bowl itself is brown, wheel-thrown and has a base with a foot-ring and small omphalos. The shoulder has a markedly angular profile. The iron fibula has a large foot decorated with a knob. The large spring mechanism has an external cord. Incised decoration covers the surface of the arm-ring.

Grave 37. The approximately round grave pit measures: d: 60 cm, D: 45 cm. Ploughing had completely scattered the grave goods so that only a few sherds of a wheel-thrown vessel and a fragmented bronze arm-ring with bead decoration could be recovered from the grave pit. A considerable number of charcoal fragments appeared mixed in the fill of the grave pit.

Cremation feature 'A'. The 1.5–1.8 m diameter oval cremation feature overlapped the southern and south-eastern part of grave 22. The pyre was located in a pit dug 10 to 15 cm into the old land surface. There was a 4 to 5 cm thick, red burnt layer on the bottom of the 60 cm deep pit. The north-eastern part of the pit was the most comprehensively burnt. Elsewhere it was made up of ashy, black earth. Many cremated bone fragments, refired sherds and melted bronze pieces were found in this cremation pit. A hand-thrown clay jar was found in the south-eastern corner of the pit. This jar was yellowish brown and similar in shape to the graphitic cups with the difference that its mouth is horizontal rather than having an angular profile line.

Cremation feature 'B'. A relatively small amount of cremated bone, the end section of a bronze belt chain hook and several sherds were found in a 130 × 110 cm area in the area of Celtic occupation outside and west of the cemetery. The area was slightly burnt. From the stratigraphy it is possible to conclude that the 20 to 30 cm thick grey layer of sand mixed with a little humus found at a depth of 80 cm corresponds to the top-soil during the Celtic period. The previously mentioned finds which indicate a cremation, occur in this humus level. The 80 cm

thick top-soil is composed of solifluxion from Öreghegy, the hill to the west, after the Celtic cemetery ceased to function.

Stray finds from the area of the Celtic cemetery

Several stray finds are in the NTGYM, while the material described by Hunyady may be found in the Hungarian National Museum.

1. *Bowl fragments*. Smooth profile with a vertical neck and an everted swollen rim. The base has an omphalos form. A rather deep furrow runs around the shoulder. Four smaller grooves run around the belly. L: 14.5 cm, Inv. no. NTGYM 61.44.1.

2. *Pot*. Dark grey, wheel-thrown and with a finely slipped surface. The mouth section is missing. The squat lower part curves to the shoulder which has a markedly angular profile. The tall, slim neck springs from the shoulder. These features give the vessel an unusual form. On both the middle of the neck and under the rim may be seen a flat rib accompanied by two grooves which run around the vessel. 3 to 4 grooves decorate the body directly above the base. H: 21.5 cm, dB: 8.8 cm, Inv. no. NTGYM 61.44.5.

3. *Pot*. Light brown, well fired, wheel-thrown and with a finely slipped surface. The neck, decorated with a marked rib, stands on the globular lower part of the body. Two grooves run around the shoulder. H: 23.6 cm, dM: 11.8 cm, dB: 9.6 cm (Pl. XIV: 12).

4. *Iron spear-head*. Willow-leaf-shaped blade; complete. A marked midrib runs to the end of the blade. A thin rib decoration encircles the socket by the peg hole. L: 24.4 cm, W: 4.2 cm. Inv. no. NTGYM 61.44.4 (Pl. XIV: 10).

5. *Bronze arm-ring*. Solid with open ends. The inner side is plain while the outer has an interrupted bead design with spaces between each knob or bead. The two bead elements at each end are slightly larger. d: 6.8 cm, Inv. no. NTGYM 61.44.3 (Pl. XIV: 3).

6. *Iron belt chain*. Composed of double twisted, flat hammered links. Relatively large rings with engraved decoration form the ends. The rings are connected together by an iron plate fastened with two rivets. L: 62 cm, Inv. no. NTGYM 61.44.2 (Pl. XIV: 11).

7. *Fragment of an iron belt chain*. This was discovered during the 1971 rescue excavations. It is composed of small, thin, double twisted links. The cross-section of the end of the hook was hammered to an oblong form. A ring with engraved decoration is on the end of the hook. L: 9 cm.

On the basis of the material found in the 27 Celtic graves in the Magyarszerdahely–Homoki dűlő cemetery it may be concluded that the cemetery was in use for a relatively short time. Since almost every

grave produced a fibula it has been comparatively easy to determine the order of burial and define the relative chronology of the cemetery. Of the excavated graves, the earliest is probably grave 30, the grave goods of which are remarkable from another standpoint as well since they suggest a local workshop. The conservation of the material has not yet been carried out so that detailed evaluation must be postponed. The cemetery was in use during the middle of the LT/C period.

16. MIKLÓSFA–Sandpit

In 1968, Celtic grave goods were found in the sandpit which lay west of the community. These finds were presented to the NTGYM by Lajos Csaba, the station-master of Nagykanizsa. The finds included a bronze neck-ring, a bronze arm-ring and a fragment of a second bronze arm-ring.

In autumn 1974, survey work at the site uncovered a disturbed scattered cremation grave. The cemetery extends west from Miklósfa in a north-to-south direction along the eastern bank of Bakónaki Creek. This area is made up of three lines of hills which run north to south. At one time they rose island-like out of the marshy environment. There is a fish lake which has been established at the southern end by the confluence of the Bakónaki Creek and the Principális Channel. The artifacts came to light during earth moving on the top of eastern ridge. Material from grave 1 was made up of the finds presented by Lajos Csaba while grave 2 comprised the excavated, but scattered cremation burial.

Grave 1. Nothing is known of the find circumstances of these artifacts. The condition of the objects permits one to conclude that this was an inhumation burial.

Grave goods

1. *Bronze neck-ring*. On the outer side curved bronze rods were bent together to form the circular links. Presumably the total length of the neck-ring has not been preserved. L: 30 cm, d(link): 0.3 cm.

2. *Bronze arm-ring*: This hollow-knobbed bronze bracelet is composed of seven segments of which one is markedly more protuberant. It has a hinged clasp. The surface of the protuberant knob is decorated with engraved and bud-like designs. Rectangular segments with marked ribs are located between the knobs. d: 9.2 cm (Pl. XIV: 2).

3. *Fragment of a bronze arm-ring*, made from two parallel pieces of bronze rod. The surface is partially decorated with budded garlands. This arm-ring with its baroque floral design was presented to the museum in two pieces. L: 5.3 and 5 cm (Pl. XIV: 1).

Grave 2. The northern half of this oblong grave pit with rounded corners were disturbed at the time

of sand extraction. The disturbance also affected a large black vessel which was located on the eastern side of the grave pit. A small cup was found in the south-western corner of the grave pit while a large bowl lay in the central area. Cremated bone and metal grave goods were placed between the two latter pots. The grave pit measures: L: 100 cm, W: 73 cm, D(cca): 80–100 cm.

Grave goods

1. *Bowl*. Large, grey, wheel-thrown specimen. In form, it is closest to that of Hunyady's type 4 bowls, with the difference that the present example has a smoother profile. There is a large omphalos on the base. H: 9.5 cm, dM: 25.5 cm, dB: 8.4 cm.

2. *Cup*. Small, brick coloured and turned on a wheel. It is a broad type with a markedly angular profile at the shoulder and a slightly everted rim. H: 7 cm, dM: 6.3 cm, dB: 4 cm.

3. *Sherds* from a relatively large black wheel-thrown urn.

4. *Iron fibula* with decorated knob, bent-back foot, a straight back and angularly bent bow. The pin is missing. The spring mechanism has an external cord and is four-coiled. L: 6 cm.

5. *Iron fibula*. Similar to (4) although only the spring mechanism, bow and half of the pin remain. The spring mechanism has an internal cord and is four-coiled. L(incomplete): 3.5 cm.

6. *Large fragmentary iron fibula*. The bow curves in a long, flat arc and is connected to the internal corded four-coiled spring mechanism. L(original cca.): 13 cm.

The finds which came to light in the territory of the Miklósfa sandpit may be assigned to the first half of the LT/C₂ period. The cemetery was probably biritual.

17. NAGYKANIZSA–Alsóerdő

A late Iron Age bronze arm-ring from this site probably came to the NTGYM collections in the 1920s. This arm-ring with bead decoration is solid with open ends. It may presumably come from a grave. d: 7.2–5.6 cm (Pl. XIV: 4).

18. NAGYKANIZSA–Teleki Street

An iron arm-ring came to light here as a stray find.⁵¹ Solid with open ends. Corrosion destroyed some of the decorative beads. d: 6.8 × 5.2 cm, Inv. no. NGYTM 61.42.7 (Pl. XIV: 5).

19. REZI Rezicseri sandpit

At the end of the 1950s, the local co-operative opened a sandpit on the slope of a hill running north

to south between the main road leading to Zalaszántó from Keszthely and the Gyöngyös Creek. The sandpit presently covers an area of 300 × 350 m. The slope of the hill is surrounded by a rocky limestone bank from the west and the south. The boulders give way to an area of river gravel which extends down to the floodplain of the creek.

The original site of the cemetery⁵² is located in the south-western part of the sandpit (Fig. 33). The first graves came to light in 1960 and are some 100 m north of the currently marked boundary line of the pit. Grave goods from the first five graves were deposited in the Balaton Museum of Keszthely between 1960 and 1962. Of these, only three have extant records. During the same period numerous stray finds came into the possession of the museum. With the exception of grave 3 all that is known about the first five graves is that they were presented to the museum as a single group. Between 1963 and 1972, sand mining was carried out into the northern and eastern half and only slightly touched the south-western sector of the pit. At the beginning of 1972, grave 6 was recovered as the result of rescue excavation. Following this, in the summer of 1973, sand mining begun in the south-western part of the pit was preceded by the machine clearing of the unproductive top-soil. The scraped area measured 53 × 23 m and its long axis ran east to west. After the clearing of the 80 to 100 cm thick upper level, mining was begun in the western half of the area, so that the southern boundary of the mining extended to the south-western quarter of the sandpit. Several graves were destroyed during this extension and only the position of grave 8 can be accurately localized. During rescue operations in 1973, graves 7 to 17 were uncovered. In the first half of 1974, the pit expanded in a southern direction. Again, the upper level of soil was removed mechanically. Rescue work was carried out parallel with machine scraping, and in this way 22 graves (graves 18 to 39) were uncovered. The "1974 mine I boundary" shown in the plan of the cemetery (Fig. 34) reflects the situation in June 1974 while the area prepared at the beginning of 1974 was completely mined out by September ("1974 II.").

Up to 1974 rescue work had covered an area of approximately 8,000 square meters. 38 graves were discovered of which four cannot be identified as either cremation or inhumation graves. It was possible to define the southern side of the cemetery and the burial ritual. The limit of the cemetery was fixed by the rock bank which surrounded the sandy hill slope from the west and south. On this basis it

⁵¹ Korek (1960) 70.

⁵² MRT 1., 130; Pl. 15: 10; Pl. 16: 1–3, 5, 8; Pl. 17: 2, 4–5, 8–9. The comb-decorated cup in Pl. 17: 6 does not come from Rezi.



Fig. 33. Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, the site of the cemetery



Fig. 34. Rezi-Rezicseri, the boundary of mine I in 1974

can be surmised that the cemetery extended 230 m in a north–south direction while it may have spread 90 m east–west. The cca. 21,000 sq. m area of the cemetery may have contained 120–130 burials. With the exception of graves 1–5 a 100 m long area in the north of the cemetery was destroyed. It was possible to carry out rescue excavations on an 80 m strip in the centre while an approximately 50 m long area still awaits investigation in the south.

The graves in the cemetery were arranged in rows. At present three different burial rituals have been observed. On four occasions inhumation burials oriented north to south were uncovered (graves 19, 22, 26, 31). Scattered cremation burial was used in 24 graves (graves 3, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39). Stone packing was also found in seven scattered cremation graves (graves 6, 7, 8, 12, 18, 23, 25). Of the four graves with uncertain ritual, grave 2 was probably an inhumation burial and grave 4 was presumably a cremation burial. Only in grave 31 was there evidence of contemporary grave robbery.^{52a}

Grave 1. The method of burial is unknown.

Grave goods

1. *Anklet*. This one-piece anklet was fashioned out of bronze sheet. The outer face has bead-row decoration and is plain on the inside. A zig-zag pattern formed of a triple line and oblique hatched grid design decorates an area by the terminals which are contiguous. d: 8.8 cm (Pl. XX: 2).

2. *Bronze anklet* fashioned out of sheet, it has identical decoration to that of (1). It is broken in two places. Original d: 8.9 cm, but due to deformation now measures only 7.8 cm (Pl. XX: 3).

3. *Pot*. A tall, slender neck rises out of the lower portion, which has a smooth profile. The vessel is brown and wheel-thrown. A rib runs around on both the neck and the shoulder. H: 16.2 cm, dM: 7.2 cm, dB: 5.4 cm (Pl. XX: 1).

4. *Sherds*. Basal fragments come from a large urn. Brown, wheel-thrown with an omphalos base.

5. *Sherds*. Rim and body fragments from a middle sized, grey cup which was thrown on a wheel. Inv. no. KBM 65.292.1–5.

Grave 2. No data is available on the burial rite. The condition of the objects which came from the grave group suggests an inhumation burial.

Grave goods

1. *Iron fibula*. The bent-back foot has a globular knob. The bow widens slightly. The spring mechanism has an external cord and is six-coiled. L: 4.2 cm (Pl. XV: 3).

^{52a} Graves 39–65 were excavated in Autumn 1975, after the closing of the manuscript.

2. *Arm-ring*. This closed arm-ring was fashioned from bronze plate. The outer surface has bead-row decoration and the inner surface is plain. The ends which run into each other were fastened by a catch which has 'V' decoration. d: 6.8 cm (Pl. XV: 4).

3. *Arm-ring* identical to (2). d: 6.9 cm (Pl. XV: 5).

4. *Pot*. Greyish brown urn, turned on a wheel. Four grooves run around the vessel from the neck to the shoulder. It has been restored. H: 33.4 cm, dM: 15.1 cm, dB: 12.4 cm (Pl. XV: 10).

5. *Complete pot*. Yellowish brown urn; very finely slipped surface, turned on a wheel. Two furrows run around the shoulder. It is an unusual type. H: 17.3 cm, dM: 11 cm, dB: 9.4 cm (Pl. XV: 9).

6. *Cup*. Grey and wheel-thrown; the rim is only slightly protruding; omphalos base. H: 6.4 cm; dM: 8.4 cm, dB: 3.8 cm. Inv. no. KBM 65.292.6–11 (Pl. XV: 8).

Grave 3. The oval grave pit measures: L: 200 cm, W: 112 cm, D: 185 cm. The southern end of the grave is disturbed. The cremated bones were found at the very end of the northern half of the grave pit. The metal grave goods were found in the area of the bone slivers while a large vessel with maximum diameter of 32 cm, a small flask, and a bowl lay between the edge of the disturbance and the area with bone fragments. Unfortunately, the pots have not survived.

Grave goods

1. *Bronze fibula*. Münsingen-type with the pin and the spring mechanism incomplete. The spring mechanism has an external cord and is four-coiled. The bent-back foot is decorated with a flanged disc which may originally have contained coral inlay. The bow is decorated with a design composed of double incised lines and dot-and-circle motifs. The central area of the bow is slightly thickened. It may have been made by lost-wax casting. L: 6.8 cm, Th(bow): 1 cm (Pl. XVI: 3).

2. *Bronze torc*. Hollow, formed from sheet bronze and is similar to the hollow, collared rings (3–5). The clasp is secured with a pin. Symmetrically placed raised decoration on either side of the clasp. In fragments. d: 13.4 cm, and 14.1 cm respectively (Pl. XVI: 1).

3. *Arm-ring*. Collared hollow ring made from sheet bronze. An engraved line runs around each side of the ring by the clasp. The ring is cracked in several places. d: 6.3 cm (Pl. XVI: 2).

4. *Anklet*. Complete hollow, collared ring of similar form to (3). d: 8.9 cm (Pl. XVI: 4).

5. *Anklet* similar to (4); broken in two places. d: 8.7–9 cm, Inv. no. KBM 74.1.1–4 (Pl. XVI: 5).

Grave 4. From the condition of the grave goods from this plundered grave, one may presume a cremation burial.

Grave goods

1. *Iron sword with sheath.* The hilt ends in a flat knob. The shoulders are sharply sloping, and a marked midrib extends down the blade. Both sides of the sheath towards the hilt are preserved to a length of 17 cm, while 11.5 cm of the chape-ends have survived. The sword, along with the sheath, has been bent at the hilt, blade, and tip (Pl. XVII: 2c). A drawing of the reconstructed sword is shown in Pl. XVII: 2a. A midrib with a semi-circular cross-section extends down the sheath. An engraved dragon-pair decorate both sides of this rib by the mouth. The design is incomplete due to severe corrosion. The open-work chape-ends are broad and are decorated with two rosettes. One of the knob decorations also survives on the hilt guard. The guard is edged with a groove and on the reverse of the sheath is a reinforcing binding strip. The ends of the suspension loop have a plum pit form (Pl. XVII: 2b). The folded-together sword measures: L: 29.7 cm, W: 9.5 cm. The original length of the sword together with the guard: 73.2 cm, W(blade): 4.8 cm (Pl. XVII: 2a-c).

2. *Iron spear-head.* The long willow-leaf-shaped blade has a marked midrib. An engraved line runs around the end of the short socket. Above this line are two nail holes. The folded-together spear-head (Pl. XVII: 1b) is shown in its original flattened condition in Pl. XVII: 1a. L(folded): 18.8 cm; the distance from the end of the spear-head to the end of the socket is 9.8 cm. The original length of the spear-head is 40.8 cm. W(blade): 4.4 cm (Pl. XVII: 1a-b).

3. *Pottery flask.* Grey and turned on a wheel. The high curved neck is sharply separated from the spherical body. The neck ends with a barely protuberant rim. A rib runs around the neck. H: 30.3 cm, dM: 15.9 cm, dB: 10.6 cm (Pl. XVII: 4).

4. *Pot.* Grey, wheel-thrown. One thicker rib runs around the shoulder and a thinner around the neck. There is an omphalos of very small diameter on the base. H: 13 cm, dM: 7.5 cm, dB: 6.5 cm (Pl. XVII: 5).

5. *Bowl.* Hand-made greyish brown with a rough surface. The shoulders and rim of the deep band are separated by a fairly wide groove. The base has an omphalos. H: 6.8 cm, dM: 15 cm, dB: 4.3 cm, Inv. no. KBM 65.292.12-16 (Pl. XVII: 3).

Grave 5. There is no data indicating the mode of burial.

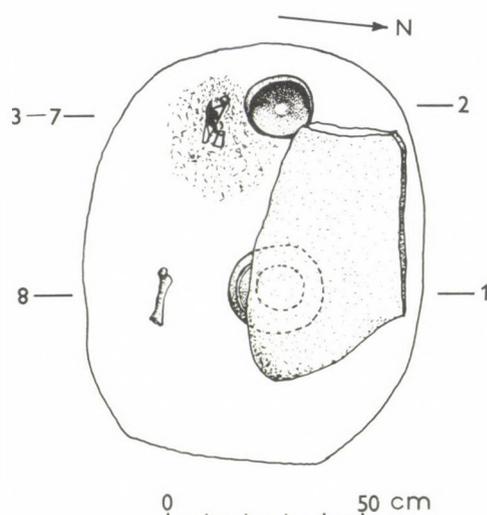


Fig. 35. Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 6

Grave goods

1. *Bronze arm-ring.* Solid and open with buffer terminals. The whole surface is covered with bead-row decoration. d: 4.4-4.7 cm (Pl. XV: 2).

2. *Solid bronze ring.* Buffer-terminalled; probably an anklet since it comes from the same grave as the previous smaller ring (2). d: 5.7-6.2 cm (Pl. XV: 1).

3. *Pot.* Grey, wheel-thrown. Three grooves run around the lower part of the neck, two run around the shoulder, one round the lower part of the body, while two grooves encircle the vessel near the base. The base has an omphalos. H: 17.1 cm, dM: 10 cm, dB: 9.5 cm (Pl. XV: 6).

4. *Cup.* Greyish brown, turned on a wheel. The surface is rough. H: 9 cm, dM: 13.1 cm, dB: 6.4 cm. Inv. no. KBM 65.292.17-20 (Pl. XV: 7).

Grave 6 (Fig. 35). The oval grave pit measures: d: 110-90 cm, D: 80 cm. A large piece of Pannonian sandstone (55 × 45 cm) was located in the northern half of the grave pit. The stone lay 45 cm below the modern surface; there is no sign of working. Presumably at the time of burial the grave offerings and cremated bone were first covered by a 15-20 cm thick layer which only then had the stone slab placed on it. An urn was placed in the eastern half of the grave pit and a bowl in the western half. The metal grave goods and a whetstone were in a group among the fragments of bone located in the south-western corner. The metal artifacts and whetstone were probably wrapped in textile. An animal femur lay in the south-eastern part of the grave pit.

Grave goods

1. *Urn.* Dark brown, wheel-thrown; an early form with the shoulders located below the central

point of the vessel's height. A rib runs around both the neck and shoulder. The base has an omphalos. H: 18 cm, dM: 10 cm, dB: 5.6 cm (Pl. XVIII: 9).

2. *Bowl*. Dark brown, wheel-thrown; fine surface. It is relatively deep and has thin walls. The base has an omphalos. H: 7.1 cm, dM: 13 cm, dB: 3.6 cm (Pl. XVIII: 8).

3. *Iron fibula*. It has a long body and is incomplete. The spring mechanism may possibly have had an internal cord. An egg-shaped knob decorates the bent-back foot. The bow is smoothly curved. Remains of coarse woven textile occur at several places on the fibula. L(cca.): 17.6 cm (Pl. XVIII: 4).

4. *Iron knife*. Single-edged, curved blade. The end of the straight handle is missing. L: 9.7 cm, W(blade): 2.6 cm (Pl. XVIII: 1).

5. *Fragment of iron knife*. Single-edged and curved blade. The back, which is also curved, is broad. Two small iron knobs have oxidized onto the blade. A pattern remains on one of the iron knobs composed of two curved engraved lines and two circular grooves. Traces of leather may also be detected on the blade. For this reason it is probable that the two iron knobs served as decoration for the leather sheath of the iron knife: L: 5.1 cm, W: 1.4 cm. Probably the narrow knife blade fragment shown in Pl. XVIII: 3 also belonged to this iron knife (L: 3.5 cm, W: 1.7 cm). There are the remains of textile similar to that found on the iron fibula on the side of the fragment opposite to that which has the knob-headed rivets (Pl. XVIII: 2 3).

6. *Iron arm-ring*. Badly corroded fragments of a flat, band-like ring. d(cca.): 7.2 cm, W: 1 cm (Pl. XVIII: 6).

7. *Whetstone* made from sandstone, heavily worn surface and edges. A suspension hole had been drilled in the upper part of the whetstone. On both sides the edge of the hole was heavily worn. L: 6.5 cm, W: 2.7 cm, Th: 1.3 cm (Pl. XVIII: 5).

8. *Animal bone*. Probably the thigh bone of a pig.

Grave 7 (Fig. 36). The grave pit has rounded corners and its walls taper inwards in a downward direction. The western edge is disturbed. L: 140 cm, W: 70 cm; D: 135 cm. Four worked pieces of Pannonian sandstone and a piece of limestone were located in the northern end of the bottom of the grave pit. A triangular piece of Pannonian sandstone lay at a depth of 90 cm in the southern half of the grave pit directly above grave goods (1) and (2). Grave goods (3–5) were found in a heavily burnt layer (Th: 2–3 cm) spread over an area of 37–30 cm in the centre of the grave pit. No cremated bones were found. Possibly they had been in the disturbed area. The group of pot sherds came from a vessel which had been placed in the grave in a broken condition.

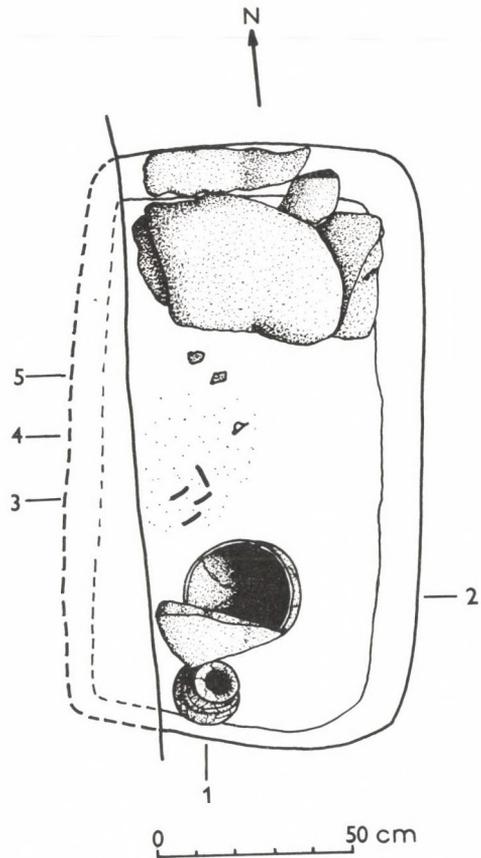


Fig. 36. Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 7

Grave goods

1. *Urn*. Light grey and turned on a wheel; poorly fired. Rim broad and swollen. A narrow rib is on the neck and a thicker one is on the shoulder. There is a small omphalos on the base. The pot has been reconstructed. H: 22.8 cm, dM: 15.2 cm, dB: 9.3 cm (Pl. XVIII: 12).

2. *Bowl*. Dark grey and turned on a wheel. There is a furrow running around the point where the neck and the shoulder meet while a double groove encircles the body. A double groove may also be seen both just below the rim and half way up the body, while one concentric groove decorates both the outer edge of the omphalos and its peak. H: 10.3 cm, dM: 25 cm, dB: 5 cm (Pl. XVIII: 11).

3. *Torc*. Fragments from a torc formed from iron sheet. The torc is hollow and the clasp is missing. It has an oval cross-section. d(cca.): 13 cm (Pl. XVIII: 10).

4. *Iron fibula*. This specimen has a widening bow. The pin and the bent-back foot are missing. The incomplete spring mechanism probably had an external cord and may have had a short spiral. L: 5.6 cm (Pl. XVIII: 7).

5. *Sherds*. (a) Rim fragment, in which the beginning of the body also remains; grey, wheel-thrown.

(b) Second rim fragment comes from a moderately large urn.

Grave 8. A pot of the grave goods from this grave, largely destroyed by the earth moving machinery, was preserved by a workman. He also provided data concerning the grave. The more or less circular grave pit measures: d(cca.): 120–130 cm, D(cca.): 140–150 cm. Two small pots were located under a large slab of Pannonian sandstone which lay at a depth of cca. 100 cm in the grave. One of them (2) may have been a small cup which because of poor firing completely disintegrated. The other vessel (1) was found complete. Several cremated bone fragments on the bottom of the grave pit were also noted by the workman.

Grave goods

1. *Pot.* Yellowish brown and wheel-thrown. The long, slender neck curves smoothly up to the mouth which has a small diameter. The lower portion is spherical and there is a small foot-ring on the base. The grooves decorate the shoulder. H: 27 cm, dM: 11.4 cm, dB: 4.7 cm (Pl. XX: 4).

2. *Cup (?)*. According to the available information the other pot in the grave was a small cup which was, however, destroyed.

Grave 9. This shallow grave was destroyed when the grader cleared the area. Only the bottom of the grave pit remained undisturbed. Just a few featureless fragments of wheel-thrown vessels remained. The grave pit may have had a more or less circular form. d: 115–120 cm, D: 90 cm, cremated fragments of bone in the undisturbed earth of the grave pit indicate a burial.

Grave 10. The oval pit measures d: 110–90 cm, D: 100 cm. Only a 20 cm thick layer was left intact after the earth moving operations. In spite of this, one may be sure that the grave goods were not damaged. Aside from the metal grave goods, originally only sherds—other than complete vessels—were placed in the grave. They were scattered in the pit and the torc (1) lay in its centre. There was no cremated bone in the fill of the grave.

Grave goods

1. *Iron torc.* Fragmentary, made from tapering diameter rod with a circular cross-section, and an elongated, pointed, conical terminal at the surviving end of the torc; probably the other end of the torc was finished in a similar way. A 1.4 cm long rectangle with a square cross-section decorates the middle of the fragment. Both sides of this element are divided from the rest of the torc by a groove running around each side. Fragmented. L: 12.6 cm (Pl. XX: 5).

2. *Sherd* from a moderately large brown pot with thick walls; turned on a wheel. Three grooves, of

which the central one is wider than the other two decorate the shoulder.

3. *Sherds.* Basal and body sherds come from a vessel which is brick coloured with light grey spots; wheel-thrown. Refired in the funeral pyre.

Grave 11. The oval pit measures: d: 137–90 cm. The 105 cm deeply dug grave was destroyed to a depth of 85 cm by earth moving operations. One pot was presumably completely crushed. Only two sizable sherds with fresh breaks were found in the middle of the grave pit. These belonged to a smallish thin-walled vessel or cup. Cremated bone fragments were located in the northern half of the grave pit.

Grave 12 (Figs 37–39), The irregular grave pit was 80 cm deep. It was 200 cm long in an east–west direction and lay at the edge of the area cleared by machine scraping. At the eastern end it was 110 cm wide in a north–south direction and 142 cm wide at the western half. Only in the western half did it extend to a depth of more than 120 cm. In the centre of this western area were located two large lumps of Pannonian sandstone. The western half of the grave ended more or less horizontally at a depth of 135 cm. In the centre of the grave pit there was a further 100 × 40 cm depression which penetrated down to 220 cm in a north–south direction, from the 185 cm depth. The two unworked stones were placed above this small, chamber-like excavation. There was a light grey brownish fill down to the level of the stones. The fill of the further depression, however, was greyish black. Grave goods (1) and (2) turned up at the level of the stones. The other small finds together with cremated bone were in the small depression. Small finds (3) and (6), in a separate group, were placed in the grave wrapped in cloth and possibly also leather. Small find (7), which was comprised of arrow-heads, was placed on top of this bundle. The second group in the grave was formed by grave goods (10–16) together with the cremated bone. These were also probably wrapped in cloth. The two pots were placed at the northern edge of this latter group.

Grave goods

1. *Iron object.* Fragment of a long pin-like object. One end finishes in an elongated bent point with an oval knob; probably a fibula fragment. L: 4.9 cm, d: 0.4 cm.

2. *Sherds* from a large vessel, yellowish brown with grey spots; wheel-thrown. It has been refired. A rib between two grooves decorates the broad, convex shoulder and a narrower rib ornamented the neck. dM (estimated from the curvature of the sherd): 20 cm, dB (estimated): 11.5 cm.

3. *Iron mount.* Flat iron plate of unknown function. The wider end is bent up; several frag-

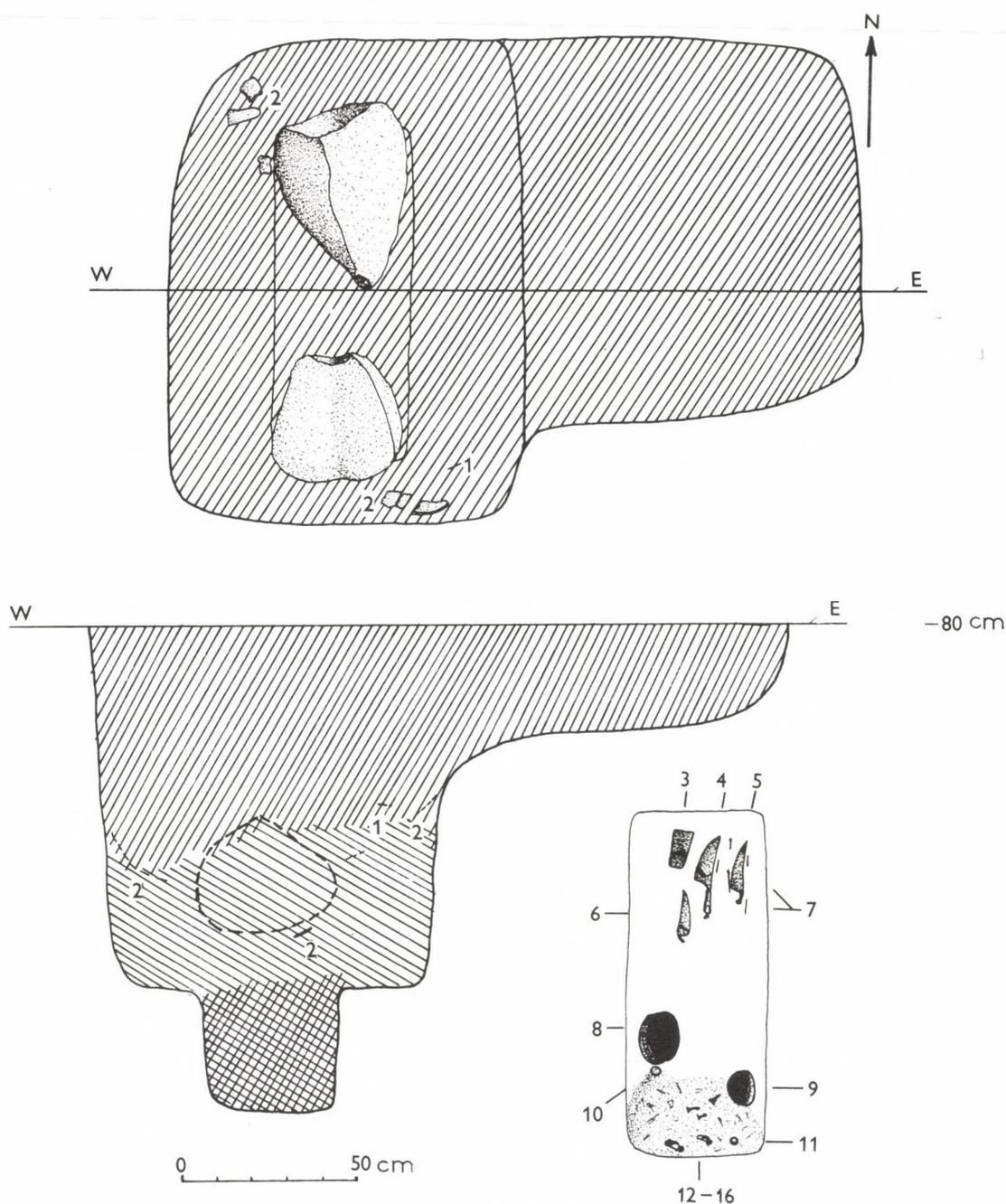


Fig. 37. Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 12

ments; narrower end missing. Remnants of leather and a 0.7 cm thick fragment of rough twine were preserved on one side, split into a 'T' form. There are two possibilities concerning the use of this object: (a) Given its width, it may have served as an outer cover plate for the sheath of the large iron knife (4). In this case, the sheath was formed by leather, textile or wooden material which was fastened to the cover plate. No traces of attachment can be observed on the iron plate so that there is no direct evidence to support this hypothesis. As a variation on this

suggestion the leather case, sewn to follow the shape of the knife, could have been made rigid by inserting the plate in the inside. (b) It may have served as the buckle for a belt made of organic material. The first explanation—that it served as an inner reinforcement of the knife sheath—seems the more acceptable. L: 13 cm, W: 6.2 cm, Th: 0.5 cm (Pl. XIX: 10).

4. *Iron knife*. *Hiebmesser* form; straight back and curved cutting edge. Towards the handle the broad blade has a straight end with tapers into the hilt

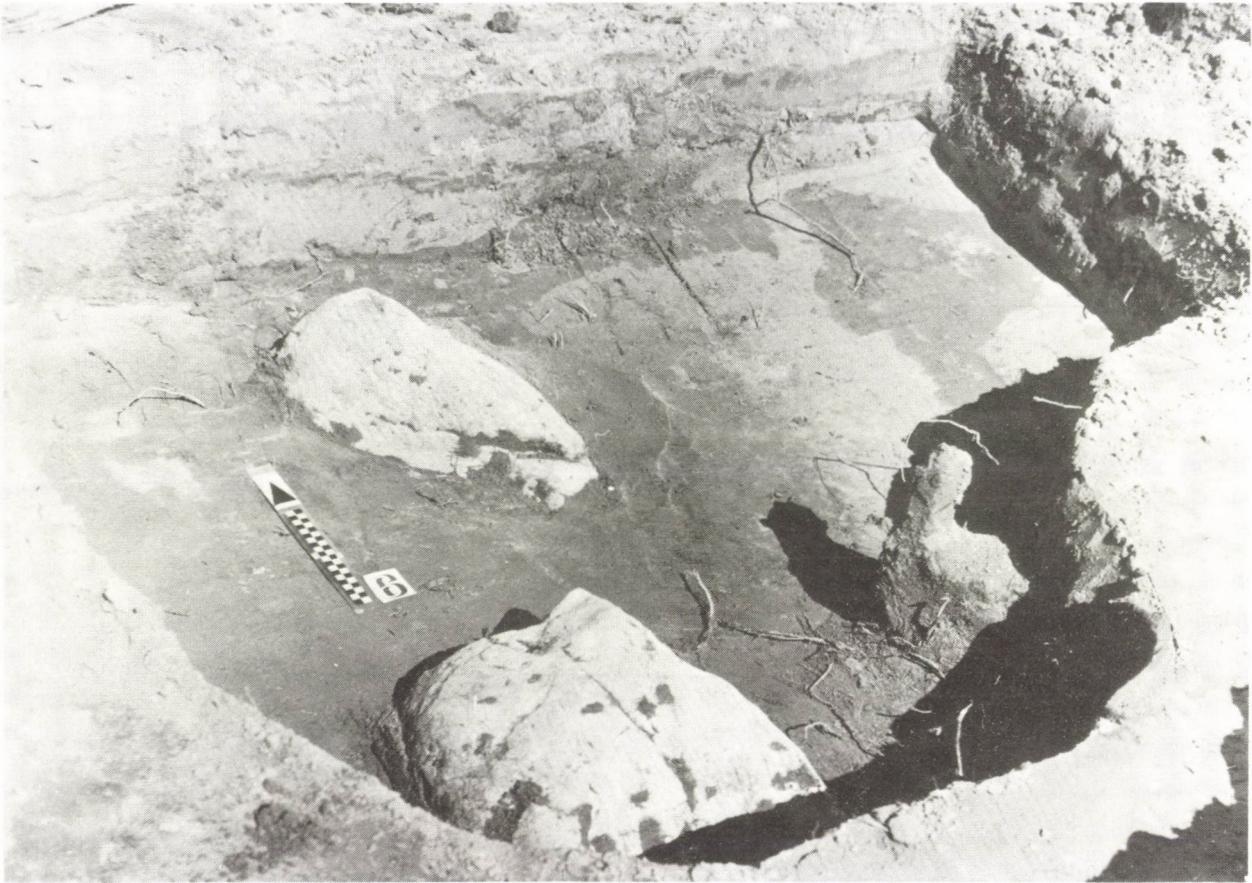


Fig. 38. Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 12



Fig. 39. Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 12

which in turn ends in a knob with a circular cross-section. The wooden grip for the hilt has survived complete on the iron haft of the handle. Carving may be clearly seen on the blade end of the wooden handle. Remnants of coarsely woven textile and the covering leather preserved on both sides of the blade. Remnants of a looped string may be observed on the blade. L(iron knife): 24 cm, W: 4.8 cm, Th(back edge): 0.5 cm, d(wooden haft): 2.5 2.1 cm (Pl. XIX: 13).

5. *Iron knife*. Single-edged blade with a straight back and curved blade. The flat hilt, which has the same thickness as the blade, ends in a disc. L: 17.1 cm, W: 4.5 cm (Pl. XIX: 12).

6. *Iron knife*. Single-edged with a straight back and broad curved blade. The hilt is missing. Remains of textile cover almost the entire surface of both sides of the knife and in several places traces of string may be observed. The blade of the knife is broken into three pieces. L: 16.5 cm, W: 4.7 cm (Pl. XIX: 11).

7. *Five iron arrow-heads*. Two types of arrow-heads may be discerned: (a) Pl. XIX: 5 shows a

complete barbed arrow-head. It has a circular cross-section to which a disc shaped plate has rusted on. This latter does not belong to the arrow-head. The tip of the arrowhead ends in two narrow barbs. At the opposite end the wooden part of the shaft was also preserved in good condition. The length of the arrowhead to the shaft is 5.9 cm. The length of the remaining wooden section of the shaft is 4.5 cm and the diameter is 0.8 cm. The arrow-head in Pl. XIX: 6 is incomplete at its tip and has a longer surviving fragment of shaft. L: 7.2 cm. (b) The arrow-heads shown in Pl. XIX: 7-9 are of a second type. These are of a smaller size and have a smooth tapering conical socket. In both examples part of the wooden shaft remains up to the point of the nail which attached the projectile point to the shaft. L: 6 cm, 5.5 cm, 4.5 cm (Pl. XIX: 5-9).

8. *Bowl*. Greyish brown and wheel-thrown. A groove runs around the neck while a narrow rib decorates the neck. The base has a small diameter omphalos. H: 7.6 cm, dM: 15.2 cm, dB: 7.6 cm (Pl. XIX: 16).

9. *Bowl*. Finely slipped and has a black shiny surface; turned on a wheel. The base has a double omphalos which is marked on the inner surface only by a slightly protuberant form. H: 5.2 cm, dM: 11.7 cm, dB: 7 cm (pl. XIX: 17).

10. *Iron ring*. Broad and thick with flat cross-section and an oblique slit. An irregular plate is rusted to the iron ring. d: 4.3 cm, Th: 0.35 cm (Pl. XIX: 14).

11. *Iron disc* with central hole with a diameter of 1.7 cm. d: 3.6 cm, Th: 0.35 cm (Pl. XIX: 15).

12. *Iron fibula*. Small, Dux-type. The bent-back foot is missing and because of bad corrosion it is not possible to reconstruct the spring mechanism although it probably had an external cord. A knob decorates the bent-back foot. L: 3.6 cm (Pl. XIX: 1).

13. *Iron fibula*. Dux-type; the pin is missing. The bow widens slightly and a small knob decorates the bent-back foot. The spring mechanism has an external cord and probably was six-coiled. A textile fragment remains on one of the sides. L: 4.8 cm (Pl. XIX: 2).

14. *Iron fibula*. Dux-type; a knob decorates the bent-back foot. It has a barely thickening wire bow. The six-coiled spring mechanism has an external cord. L: 7.2 cm (Pl. XIX: 3).

15. *Iron fibula*. Dux-type; two small knobs with angular profile enclosing a larger flattened sphere decorate the bent-back foot. The broad bow widens out from the foot and has grooves on both sides. An incised line may be made out in the centre of the bow. The spring mechanism has an eight-coiled external cord. L: 6.8 cm (Pl. XIX: 4).

16. *Iron fibula*. Badly corroded and broken in

two. The broad bow widens from the bent-back foot which is decorated by a small knob. The long, spiral spring mechanism has an external cord and is coiled several times on both sides of the bow. Almost the entire surface is covered with traces of textile. L: 7 cm.

Grave 13. The oval grave pit measures: d: 112-80 cm, D: 100 cm. Only 20 cm of the grave remained undisturbed. Apart from the grave goods some cremated bones were disturbed by the machine.

Grave goods

1. *Sherds*. Rim and body sherds of a light grey wheel-thrown bowl.

2. *Body sherd*. Yellowish brown with grey spots; wheel-thrown. So well fired that it was probably placed in the grave as a sherd. Two grooves decorate the shoulder. Part of a fairly large vessel.

Grave 14. The grave pit had a regular square form with rounded corners. The grave pit measures: 170 × 160 cm, at a depth of 80 cm, and tapers to 118 × 118 cm at a depth of 200 cm. Part of an urn with constricted neck (1) turned up at a depth of 120 cm in the north-eastern corner of the grave pit. Cremated bone fragments lay scattered on the bottom of the grave pit. Grave goods (2 3) were located in the central part of the grave pit.

Grave goods

1. *Sherd* from a large wheel-thrown vessel, light brown with grey spots. A rib decorates the neck while two grooves ornament the shoulder. dM(cca): 14.8 cm, H: 20.4 cm (Pl. XX: 7).

2. *Amber ring*. Square cross-section, broken in several places. d: 2.9 cm, Th: 0.6 cm (Pl. XX: 6).

3. *Iron fibula*. Dux-type fibula. Part of the bow, the foot and the pin are missing. The spring mechanism has an external cord but because of bad corrosion it is not possible to determine the deposition of the spring; the mechanism is rather long in comparison to what had remained of the bow. L: 2.8 cm.

Grave 15. The oval grave pit measures: d: 145-100 cm, D: 105 cm. Only a few burnt fragments of bone and some sherds remain in the disturbed grave. The sherds belong to two vessels: (a) One of them may have belonged to an urn with thick walls; grey and wheel-thrown. There are two grooves on the sherd which belong to that part of the body immediately above the base. (b) The second sherd was placed in the grave as a fragment; it comes from the shoulder of the urn and has a smooth profile. Yellowish brown and turned on a wheel.

Grave 16. This rectangular grave pit with rounded corners measures: L: 120 cm, W: 90 cm,

D: 90 cm. Disturbance by machine completely destroyed the grave so that discolouration at the bottom of the grave pit was all that could still be observed.

Grave 17. The oval grave pit measures: d: 120–100 cm, D: 93 cm. Disturbance by machine completely destroyed the grave so that only discolouration and some charcoal fragments indicated the existence of the base of the grave pit.

Grave 18. Only the dished bottom of the grave pit survived disturbance by machine. The oval grave pit measures: d: 150–120 cm, D: 130 cm. According to observations made at the time, a large fragment of Pannonian sandstone was displaced by the machine at a depth of approximately 100 cm. A small bronze ring was all that was found underneath the stone.

Grave goods

1. *Bronze ring.* Solid and with an oval cross-section. d: 2.2 cm, d(central hole): 3.7 cm (Pl. XX: 8).

Grave 19. This inhumation grave was totally destroyed. According to information given by the workman there were no grave goods next to the skeleton which was oriented south–north. It is more likely that the grave goods were simply overlooked. Only fragments of the skull and right thigh bone of the adult skeleton survive.

Grave 20. This scattered cremation grave was destroyed. According to information received the more or less circular grave pit had a diameter of 130 cm and a depth of 110 cm.

Grave goods

1. *Pot.* Grey, wheel-thrown, and very poorly fired. A narrow rib runs around the neck as does a broader one on the shoulder. H: 14 cm, dM: 10.8 cm, dB: 7.6 cm (Pl. XX: 10).

Grave 21. The grave goods from this disturbed and scattered cremation grave were gathered together by workmen. According to the information given at the time the grave pit was oval: d(cca.): 150–120 cm, D(cca.): 130 cm. The majority of grave goods were located in the centre of the grave pit. The metal objects, however, were located amongst the cremated fragments of bone in the northern half of the grave pit.

Grave goods

1. *Sherds* from a vessel which has been reconstructed, yellowish brown with grey spots, turned on a wheel. A broad rib decorates the neck and a thinner rib with blurred edges ornaments the shoulder. Marks of the wheel throwing appear in some places as thin furrows. There is a narrow basal

foot-ring. H: 33 cm, dM: 13.6 cm, dB: 9.4 cm (Pl. XX: 11).

2. *Bowl.* This deep bowl is brown, hand thrown, and has a rough surface. Approximately a quarter of the original vessel is missing. H: 8.5 cm, dM: 18.9 cm, dB: 10 cm (Pl. XX: 15).

3. *Collared anklet.* Hollow, and fashioned from bronze sheet. Broken in two. Both sides of the terminals interlocking with two grooves. Traces of iron oxide on a 4 cm long section of the anklet. d: 9–9.2 cm (Pl. XX: 14).

4. *Solid bronze ring.* One face is flat and the other is segmented with ribs. The decorated face has a semi-circular cross-section. d: 2.8 cm (Pl. XX: 12).

5. *Solid bronze ring.* Similar decoration to (4). The cross-section is that of an inverted triangle with curved upper section. d: 3.9 cm (Pl. XX: 13).

Grave 22 (Fig. 40). This inhumation grave, with an exact south north orientation has an oblong grave pit with rounded corners and measures at a depth of 80 cm: L: 220 cm, W: 100 cm; the basal measurements are: L: 183 cm, W: 65 cm. It was probably necessary to dig out the grave in this form because of the danger of a cave-in in the sandy soil. The skeleton, probably that of a small girl of ten years of age, lay on its back in an extended position.

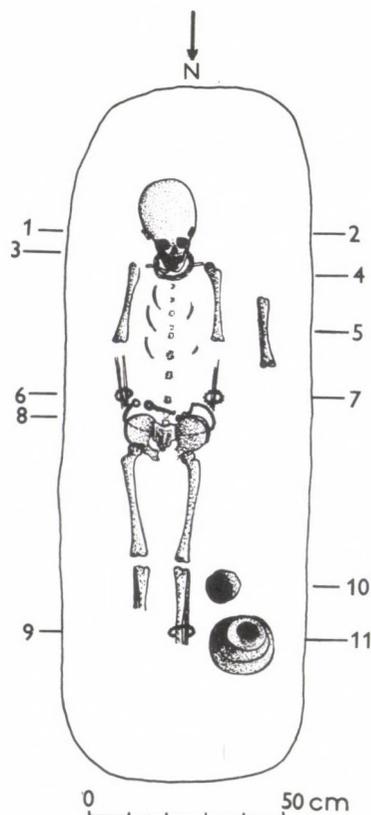


Fig. 40. Rezi–Rezicseri sandpit, grave 22

L(skeleton): 127 cm. Although the skeleton was in relatively good condition, the bones of the left ankle and foot are missing due to disturbance by animals. Two small wire fibulae (1–2) were found on the right and left temporal bones while a large iron fibula (3) was found by the right mandible. A bronze chain was wound three times around the neck (4). On both the right and left wrist was found a bracelet (6–7). An iron belt chain encircled the waist (Fig. 41, Pl. XXI: 8a–b). This belt had a separate link at one end with a hook and a ring at the other. An iron disc lay under the section with the ring. There was an anklet on the left ankle (9). The food offerings (5) were located by the left elbow, pots by the left leg.

Grave goods

1. *Bronze fibula*. Small complete wire fibula. The bent-back foot overlaps the bow. On the foot there is a plastic decorated knob, divided by grooves. The spring mechanism is six-coiled and has an external cord. L: 3.6 cm (Pl. XXI: 1).

2. *Bronze fibula*. A complete wire fibula. The bow is formed of a pair of knot-like patterns and the spring mechanism of the pin has a four-coiled

external cord. The latter is identical to the design of the back. L: 2.8 cm (Pl. XXI: 3).

3. *Iron fibula*. The pin and catch-plate are missing. The four segments of the end of the foot fit close to the bow. The four-coiled spring mechanism has an internal cord. L: 8.7 cm (Pl. XXI: 5).

4. *Bronze chain*. This fragment of a necklet is composed of tiny links bent into equal circles. d(link): 0.3–0.4 cm. The diameter of the surviving section of bronze chain which had been wound around the neck was 15 cm (Pl. XXI: 2).

5. *Animal bone*. Probably the leg of a pig.

6. *Bronze arm-ring*. Solid, penannular. It is decorated with triple-knobbed cluster. D: 5.9–5 cm (Pl. XXI: 7).

7. *Bronze arm-ring*. The inside of this solid bracelet is completely plain while the outside has closely spaced bead decoration. The two clasp segments are somewhat larger in diameter than the rest of the ring. d: 7.3–5.6 cm (Pl. XXI: 4).

8. *Iron belt chain and iron disc*, composed of links some twisted five and the remainder six times. It is made up of two parts: the longer segment ends in a ring and a double ring forming a figure-of-eight. The



Fig. 41. Rezi–Rezicseri sandpit, grave 22

body is twisted and the end towards the hook has been hammered to an angular form. The clasp segment ending in a ring was above the two discs of oval cross-section which were made of iron plate; each had a central hole. d(iron disc): 3.6 cm, Th(iron disc): 1 cm. The maximum length of the longest section of the iron belt chain: L: 64 cm, *in situ* diameter across the sides: d: 31 cm, L(clasp segment): 11.6 cm (Pl. XXI: 8a-b).

9. *Anklet*. This specimen is made from bronze sheet. It has a plain surface on the inside and bead-row decoration on the outside. The inside is filled with a clay-like mass wrapped in cloth. d: 7.9-7.3 cm (Pl. XXI: 6).

10. *Cup*. Grey with black spots and a finely slipped shiny surface which shows distinct traces of turning on a wheel. The rim is separated from the neck by a smoothed-in line. H: 8.4 cm, dM: 10.2 cm, dB: 6.2 cm (Pl. XXI: 10).

11. *Urn*. Wheel-thrown, grey and made from fine, graphitic granular clay. Two grooves run around the shoulder at a distance from one another while a rib is placed around the neck. A narrow furrow decorates the area towards the base. A hole with a diameter of 1 cm and worn edges is located on the lower portion. H: 19.2 cm, dM: 11 cm, dB: 7.8 cm (Pl. XXI: 9).

Grave 23. This oblong grave pit with rounded corners measures: L: 110 cm, W: 55 cm, D: 130 cm. A small (18 × 20 × 20 cm) basalt stone was found at a depth of 110 cm in the centre of the grave pit. Cremated bone lay scattered on the bottom of the grave pit. Half of a bowl (1) was found in the northern half of the grave pit. Remains of an iron sword sheath (2) lay to the north of the basalt stone as did a fragment of an iron knob belonging to a shield. A very poorly preserved cup (4) had been placed half under the basalt stone.

Grave goods

1. *Bowl*. Sherds of a large and deep bowl, dark brown and wheel-thrown. Very poorly fired fabric; about half the vessel. Preserved. It was only possible to lift the pot in fragments.

2. *Fragments of a sword sheath*. Tiny pieces from an iron sheath which had been burnt on the funerary pyre. Fragments of carbonized wood and coarsely woven textile were preserved on several fragments. Fragments, belonging to both the front and back plate, show no trace of decoration. The binding strip which fastened the two sides has been partially preserved.

3. *Fragment of an iron knob*. On the basis of the surviving portion of an attaching nail this hemispherical boss probably belonged to a shield. d: 1.9 cm, H: 1 cm.

4. *Sherds from a cup*. Part of a small wheel-thrown cup, grey and poorly fired. A groove runs around the shoulder which has a smooth profile.

Grave 24. The square grave pit with rounded corners measures: L(cca.): 110 cm, W: 110 cm, D: 130 cm. Approximately 20 cm of the northern end was destroyed. Two pots were located in the centre of the grave pit. Several pieces of cremated bone were found near them.

Grave goods

1. *Graphitic cup*. Fragmentary, turned on a wheel and with a fine surface. A rib and grooves decorate the shoulder. The inner side of the rim is inturned. H: 10.7 cm, dM: 12.6 cm, dB: 8.4 cm (Pl. XXII: 1).

2. *Bowl*. Incomplete, brown and wheel-thrown. The slightly swollen rim is slightly inturned. H: 9.8 cm, dM: 22.2 cm, dB: 9 cm (Pl. XXII: 2).

Grave 25. This grave pit has an almost regular circular form. d: 80 cm, D: 140 cm. A slab of limestone with a round-cornered triangular form lay at a depth of 110 cm in the centre of the grave. The grave goods, together with the cremated bone, came from under this stone.

Grave goods

1. *Two-handled pot*. Very poorly fired, brick coloured and wheel-thrown. Because of poor preservation only sherds could be saved. Two handles with square cross-sections rise slightly above the rim from the shoulder which has an angular profile line. A groove runs around the shoulder. H: 15 cm, dM: 9.5 cm, dB: 6.5 cm.

2. *Bronze fibula*. Flattened bow and bent-back foot decorated with a knob which has an angular profile and is divided into segments. The foot almost completely overlaps the bow which has a row of depressions interrupted by notches. The internally corded and four-coiled spring mechanism is twisted once around the bow. L: 4.4 cm (Pl. XXII: 3).

3. *Bronze fibula*. Corresponds to (2). L: 5 cm (Pl. XXII: 4).

4. *Fragment of an arm-ring (?)*. This burnt fragment of bronze wire gradually narrows in one direction. It is bent into an arc and has a circular cross-section. L: 2.6 cm, Th: 0.4 cm.

Grave 26 (Figs 42-43). This inhumation burial lay in an oval south-north oriented grave pit. At a depth of 100 cm the pit measured: d: 280-135 cm; at a depth of 200 cm: d: 213-87 cm; it has the form of a round-cornered rectangle. The skeleton of an adult woman was very poorly preserved. L(skeleton, cca.): 160 cm. A considerable quantity of charcoal was found in an area of some 75 × 60 cm composed of black discoloured humus fill around a

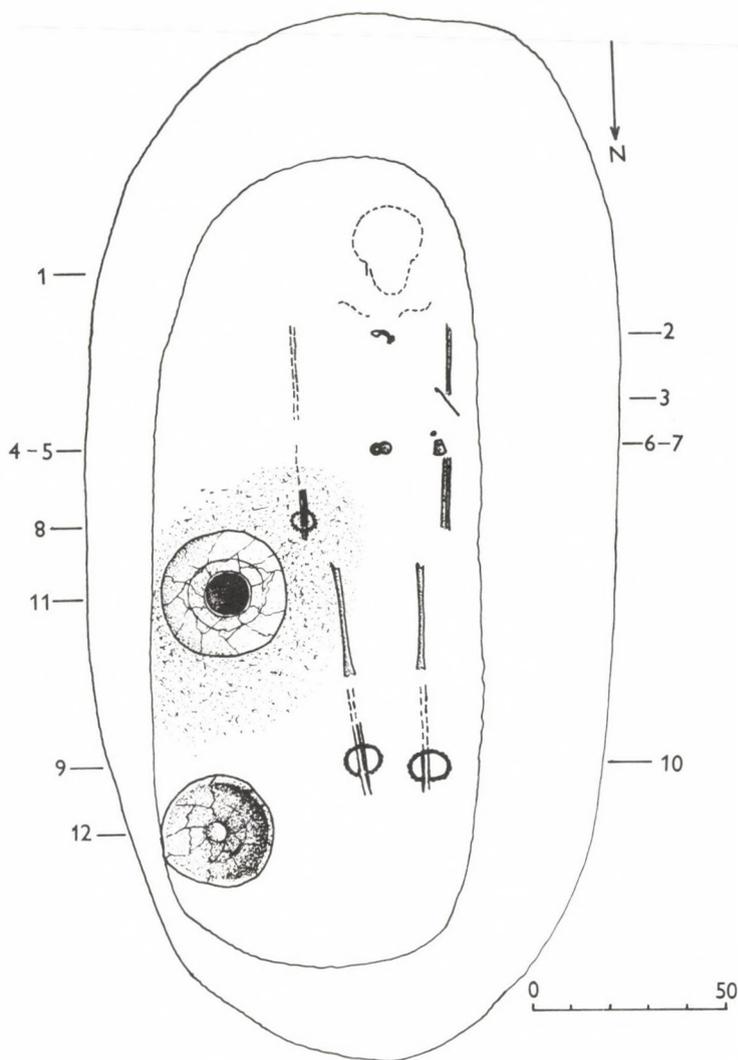


Fig. 42. Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 26

large urn (11). This 10 to 15 cm thick layer mixed with charcoal covered the bottom of the grave pit and in part extended over the skeleton as well. The layer, however, was interrupted under the bones. From this, one may conclude that at the time of burial the corpse was first placed in the grave followed by the pottery. A bronze pendant (1) lay under the right side of the skull. At one time it must have decorated the neck. There was an iron object with hooked ends (3) placed horizontally on the lower part of the left upper arm. An iron ring (4) and an iron disc (5) lay one on top of the other above the spinal column at the level of the elbows. A small bronze ring (6) and a miniature stone with suspension hole (7) used as an amulet were located on the inside of the left lower arm. Grave goods (4 7) probably belonged to a belt made of organic material. A single arm-ring was found on the right

wrist (8) while an anklet (9 10) ornamented each ankle. A bowl (12) was found by the right ankle.

Grave goods

1. *Bronze pendant*. One end of this solid, cast, rod form pendant has a flattened ring on it. The body is segmented along its length and has a circular cross-section. Each segment is decorated with an engraved line which runs around it. The end opposite the ring terminates in a globular form. L: 3.7 cm, Th: 0.3 cm (Pl. XXII: 7).

2. *Iron fibula*. Badly fragmented. The back of the widening bow is curved and bordered by a slight ridge. The spring mechanism may have had an external cord and probably was four-coiled. Traces of finely woven textile can be detected on the surface. L: 6.3 cm (Pl. XXII: 8).

3. *Iron object*. Broken into several pieces, oblong



Fig. 43. Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 26

cross-section, hooked ends. Its function is unknown. L: 11.9 cm, W: 0.4 cm (Pl. XXII: 10).

4. *Iron ring*. Oblong cross-section; badly corroded and has broken into several pieces. d: 4.2 cm (Pl. XXII: 12).

5. *Iron ring* formed out of two pieces of iron sheet. It has a small central hole. It is hollow inside and one part of it is incomplete. One of the sides is covered with finely woven textile. d: 3.5 cm (Pl. XXII: 13).

6. *Bronze ring*. One end of this solid, closed little bronze ring shows signs of use-wear. Traces of a 0.9 cm wide leather strap remain on the ring. d: 1.6 cm (Pl. XXII: 14).

7. *Amulet*. This stone chisel is made from grey serpentine. Holes with a diameter of 0.5 cm are drilled by the narrowing end. L: 5.2 cm, W: 3.9 cm, Th: 1.2 cm (Pl. XXII: 16).

8. *Bronze arm-ring*. Solid and decorated with raised bead-and-rod decoration. The last two segments of the decoration are similar to a buffer-terminalled arm-ring with plastic decoration formed by engraved circular and arcaded lines. Toothed decoration may be seen on the edges of the last two segments. d: 7.1–5.9 cm (Pl. XXII: 9).

9. *Anklet* made from bronze sheet. Inside it is plain and outside it is decorated with a bead-row pattern. An 'X' pattern composed of pairs of lines decorates the area at each end; the ends are also

drilled and are contiguous. The interior is filled with a clay-like mass which was wrapped in textile d: 8.6 cm (Pl. XXII: 11).

10. *Anklet* made from bronze sheet with a bead-and-rod decoration on the outside. One part is missing. The design on the ends, which are contiguous, is similar to that of the previous piece. d: 9–8.5 cm (Pl. XXII: 15).

11. *Urn*. Blackish-grey, wheel-thrown; very poorly fired. The body section has not survived. A double groove runs around the neck while another ornaments the shoulder. H: 13.6 cm, dM: 11.6 cm (Pl. XXII: 6).

12. *Bowl*. Wheel-thrown, black and finely slipped. The neck and the shoulder are divided by a smoothed-in line while directly under the shoulder there is a second wider line. On the body a double line runs around the vessel. There is a markedly concave basal omphalos. Inside the band there is a group of three lightly incised lines extending around the centre part of the body. H: 8.6 cm, dM: 23 cm, dB: 7.6 cm (Pl. XXII: 5).

Grave 27. This oblong grave pit with rounded corners and a dished bottom measures: L: 130 cm, W: 100 cm, D: 135 cm. A sherd, the single grave offering, was found in the centre of the grave pit. A considerable amount of charcoal and cremated bone were found in the northern half of the grave pit.

Grave goods

1. *Sherd*. This body fragment comes from a large, yellowish brown vessel which was turned on a wheel. On the shoulder a flat rib between two grooves; the shoulder has a smooth profile. Marked traces of the wheel turning may be seen on its surface.

Grave 28. This approximately circular grave pit measures: d: 110–115 cm, D: 140 cm. The bottom has a dished form. The grave goods were found in the north-western quarter of the grave pit. Several fragments of charcoal and burnt bone lay around them.

Grave goods

1. *Iron fibula*. The bent-back foot and pin are missing and the catch-plate has broken away from the bow. The bow widens markedly. The spring mechanism is ten-coiled and has an external cord. L: 6 cm (Pl. XXIII: 1).

2. *Iron fibula*. Half of the spring mechanism, the foot and the pin are missing. The bow, which is circular in cross-section, has a semi-circular form which gradually thickens. The spring mechanism has an external cord and is eight-coiled. L: 2.4 cm (Pl. XXIII: 2).

3. *Rim sherd*. Part of an everted rim from a grey wheel-thrown vessel. L: 3.9 cm, W: 2.9 cm.

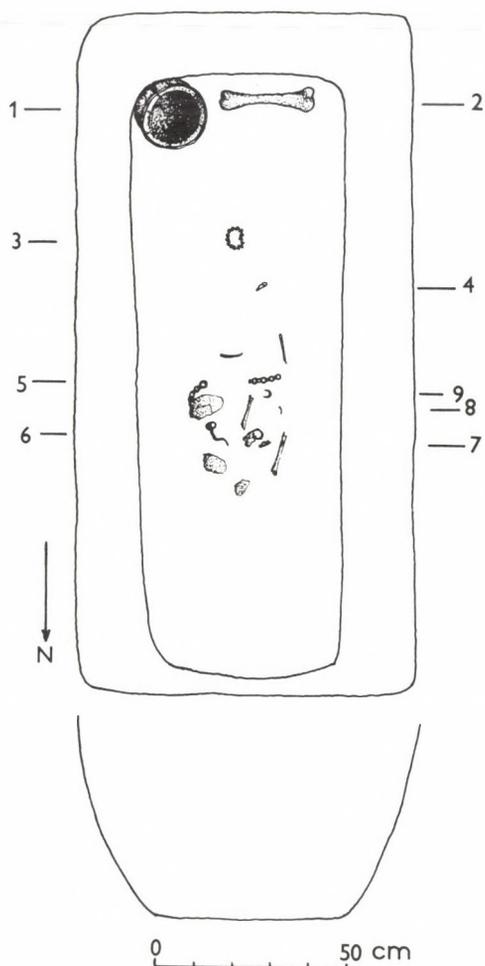


Fig. 44. Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 31

Grave 29. This grave has a regular circular form. d: 100 cm, D: 130 cm. Only several fragments of charcoal without any kind of grave offering were found to indicate the burial in the grave pit.

Grave 30. This grave pit has a circular form. d: 130 cm, D: 145 cm. Fragments of two smashed pots lay on the bottom of the grave pit. Cremated bone fragments and among them what was probably an iron fibula were found in the western section.

Grave goods

1. *Sherds* from below the shoulder of an urn; basically grey in colour with black and yellow spots; finely tempered and turned on a wheel. The shoulder has a smooth profile. The concave base has a foot-ring. Double and triple grooves run around the body; there is a groove directly above the foot-ring. H: 17.5 cm, dB: 9.6 cm.

2. *Sherds from a cup.* Very poorly fired wheel-thrown pot covered with a blackish layer. The shoulder has a markedly angular profile and a flat base.

3. *Fragments of an iron fibula.* Two parts; remains of roughly woven textile may be found on both pieces. L: 6 cm, 3.7 cm (Pl. XXIII: 3).

Grave 31 (Figs 44–46). This disturbed inhumation burial had an orientation of south–north. The oblong grave pit with slightly rounded corners measured at a depth of 100 cm: L: 180 cm, W: 90 cm, and at a depth of 150 cm measured: L: 157 cm, W: 55 cm as it tapered downwards. Bones of an approximately ten-year-old child lay scattered in the grave from a depth of 150 cm to 170 cm. The greater part of the bones were in a broken condition and located in the middle of the grave pit. After the robbing of the grave in antiquity the skeleton was buried again and at that time only certain parts of it were placed back in the grave. Because the southern end of the grave was not disturbed, grave goods (1) and (2) remained *in situ*. The rest of the objects together with the fragments of bone came to light in the centre of the grave pit.

Grave goods

1. *Stamp-decorated cup.* Wheel-thrown, basically grey in colour and with a blackish burnish. It is an early form. A slightly raised rib between two, smoothed-in grooves run around the neck. There is an irregular smoothed-in area around the shoulder. The base has thin walls and a little foot-ring. Triangular patterns are made by circular stamp



Fig. 45. Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 31

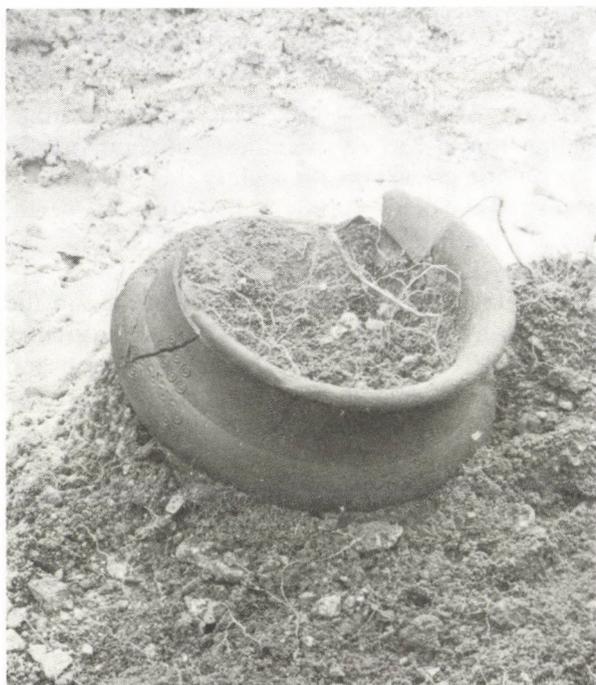


Fig. 46. Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 31

decoration on the neck. There is another series of stamp decoration below these on the shoulder. This latter design consists of three rows of rectangles. Each one is divided by diagonal patterns. This design is enclosed on two sides by three circular stamps repeated four times on the walls of the cup. H: 10.5 cm, dM: 16.6 cm, dB: 9.5 cm (Pl. XXIII: 10).

2. *Animal bone*. This is probably the legbone of a pig.

3. *Bronze arm-ring*. Small, penannular arm-ring, solid with a plain surface on the inside and a bead row pattern ornamenting the outside. One of the ends is bent up. d: 5.9–4.5 cm (Pl. XXIII: 6).

4. *Bronze fibula*. Dux-type; a knob enclosed by double grooves ornaments the bent-back foot. The fan-like end of the foot widens to support the bow. The bow also widens and its back is slightly curved. The spring mechanism which is eight-coiled has an external cord division of 4 and 4. L: 3.5 cm (Pl. XXIII: 7).

5. *Fragments of an iron belt-chain* composed of links fastened together which are made of bent-together rectangular strips. W(link): 0.6 cm. Most of the links have a circular form but some have been bent into a square form with rounded corners. d: 1.2–1.3 cm. The longest fragment of the belt chain ends in a thick ring. One of the chain links originally ended in a double hook and has remains of finely woven textile on the surface (Pl. XXIII: 9).

6. *Iron fibula*. The bent-back foot and pin are missing. The bow with its triangular cross-section, has a marked ridge extending down its length and widens slightly. Despite the absence of the foot its flattened disc forming the end remained attached to the bow. The spring mechanism has an external cord and is six-coiled. The spring is made from wire with an oblong cross-section. The point of the pin has been preserved in the catch-plate. L: 8.2 cm (Pl. XXIII: 5).

7. *Iron fibula*. The spring mechanism, pin, and the beginning of the bent-back foot are missing. The foot, decorated with a knob, almost completely overlaps the bow. Only one spiral remains of the spring mechanism which had an external cord. The piece has been restored subsequent to excavation. L: 3.4 cm (Pl. XXIII: 8).

8. *Fragment of bronze wire*. Function unknown; a piece of thin bronze wire one end of which is bent into a bow. L: 1.4 cm.

9. *Fragment of an iron ring*. Half of a poorly preserved iron ring with a circular cross-section. d: 4.8 cm (Pl. XXIII: 4).

Grave 32. This oval grave pit measures: d: 143–102 cm, D: 140 cm. The bottom was dug into a dished form. Many pieces of charcoal lay in the western half of the grave pit. Part of an iron fibula, remains of an iron sword sheath and several sherds were found amongst the charcoal. The calcified splinters of bone were placed in the south-western corner of the grave pit over an approximately 40 × 30 cm area.

Grave goods

1. *Part of an iron fibula*. One side of the spring mechanism and half of the bow of this wire fibula remains. Coarsely woven textile covers the surface. The spring mechanism is eight-coiled and has an external cord. L: 2.2 cm.

2. *Fragment of a sword sheath*. Part of a flat, undecorated sword sheath. Remains of coarsely woven textile. Measurements of the remaining complete part of the sheath: L: 4.5 cm, W: 4.6 cm, Th: 0.1 cm.

3. *Sherds*. Base and body sherds from refired, bluish grey, wheel-thrown vessel. The base has a foot-ring. Several of the sherds have a blistered surface as a result of the double firing.

Grave 33. The large, oval grave pit measures: d: 180–130 cm, D: 180 cm. A 10 cm thick layer heavily mixed with black charcoal fragments covers the level bottom of the grave pit. The grave goods turned up in this layer in the centre of the grave pit. Several burnt pieces of bone were scattered on the bottom of the grave.

Grave goods

1. *Amulet*. Solid cast bronze figurine of a man, standing on slightly straddled legs with the right arm bent to the chest. The left arm is placed against the left hip. The eyes are marked by incised depressions while the mouth of the figurine is composed of an engraved, elongated and inverted 'V'. A further incised line separates the long slender neck from the head. The holes marking the ears were drilled with an awl-like tool on both sides of the head. The engraved line separating the head and the neck which forms an almost complete circle around this area is interrupted at the back of the head, where a representation of a bird can be seen. The figurine is burnt and the melted bronze has run down over some areas. In spite of this, the representation of the braid-like coiffure is unambiguous on this figurine because the continuation of the hairstyle and the engraved line form a united whole. The fingers are indicated by small incisions while the buttocks of the heavily rounded posterior of the figurine are divided by a marked slit. Originally, there was an iron ring around the left arm which may have served as suspension. The badly corroded iron ring disintegrated during conservation. L: 3.4 cm, d(iron ring): 1.6 cm (Pl. XXIV: 1).

2. *Bronze ring*. Solid with an oval cross-section. There are remains of 1 cm wide leather straps on two opposing areas. The traces of leather strap follow the link of the ring. d: 2.4 cm (Pl. XXIV: 2).

3. *Fragment of an arm-ring*. Badly burnt fragment made of bronze sheet. Semi-spheres with angular profile lines seem to have decorated the outer surface. L: 1.5 cm, W: 0.9 cm (Pl. XXIV: 3).

4. *Fragment of a silver object*. This melted fragment comes from a flat, irregular circle-shaped object made of silver. d: 1 0.9 cm (Pl. XXIV: 4).

5. *Fragment of an iron fibula*. Only the catch-plate and the beginning of the bent-back foot remain. L: 1.8 cm (Pl. XXIV: 5).

6. *Iron plaque*. Oblong with a small hole in the centre and an oval cross-section. Another small iron plaque has rusted on the outer section; remains of leather. L: 1.9 cm, W: 1.4 cm (Pl. XXIV: 6).

7. *Fragments of an anklet*. Fragments of a badly burnt, solid iron anklet with a circular cross-section. L: 8.3 cm, d: 0.6 cm (Pl. XXIV: 7).

8. *Fragments of a torc* made from iron sheet, oval cross-section and hollow. The two ends gradually narrow and thicken respectively. L(fragments): 2.8 cm, 3.4 cm, 7 cm, d: 1.5–1 cm (Pl. XXIV: 8).

9. *Sherd*. This shoulder fragment comes from a grey, wheel-thrown cup with a finely slipped surface. A groove runs around the shoulder which has a markedly angular profile.

Grave 34. The oval grave pit measures: d: 140 120 cm, D: 150 cm. A sherd was found in the centre of the bottom of the grave pit. There were no cremated bones and only a few fragments of charcoal lying in the grave fill.

Grave goods

1. *Sherd*. Yellowish brown with a finely slipped surface; a basal fragment from a large wheel-thrown vessel. The base has an omphalos with a diameter of 4.3 cm. dB: 7.6 cm.

Grave 35. This small grave pit has a slightly irregular, circular form. d: 110–100 cm, D: 130 cm. An iron buckle lay next to an urn which was located in the south-western section of the grave pit. Several tiny fragments of cremated bone were found in the grave.

Grave goods

1. *Urn*. Greyish brown colour, wheel-thrown; poorly fired; a squat and broad type; the rim is missing. A broad rib accompanied by two grooves ornaments the neck. H: 25.7 cm, dM: 18 cm, dB: 12 cm (Pl. XXIV: 17).

2. *Belt buckle* composed of a circular iron ring from which extends perpendicularly a disc-headed link. The iron ring has a rectangular cross-section. d: 3 2.8 cm (Pl. XXIV: 16).

Grave 36. This grave pit has a regular circular form. d: 120 cm, D: 145 cm. The pottery grave goods were placed in the middle of the grave pit, while the metal artifacts were found in the southern section along with the cremated bone. The majority of metal objects had been burned *in situ*.

Grave goods

1. *Urn*. Brown, poorly fired form; turned on a wheel. The mouth is missing. It was found separately in the grave reduced to small fragments. The profile of the body is vertical and curves smoothly at the shoulder. The neck is slightly curved and is decorated with a groove. H: 7 cm, dM: 15.8 cm, dB: 12.1 cm (Pl. XXIV: 19).

2. *Bowl*. Half of the grey, wheel-thrown, deep bowl is missing. The rim is swollen and decorated with five spiraling grooves on its outer surface. H: 7 cm, dM: 15.8 cm, dB: 7.3 (Pl. XXIV: 18).

3. *Fragments of anklets*. From a pair made from bronze sheet and composed of large hollow knobs. Although two of the knobs (Pl. XXIV: 9–10) were less effected by the funerary pyre, two other segments were totally distorted by heat. The most complete section (Pl. XXIV: 9) ends on one side with a peg and on the other side with a section which has an angular profile and links the knobs. The diameter of one more or less complete knob is 6.4–5 cm.

The other (Pl. XXIV: 10) is incomplete on one side while the other side finishes with that part of the clasp which is pierced to take the pin clasp. A textile-covered fragment of a twisted belt chain was oxidized to the knob. d(knob): 6.5 cm. An iron arm-ring, referred to with the objects described next (4), is decorated with bead ornamentation and is fastened to the third, heavily burnt knob (Pl. XXIV: 11). L(knob): 6.6 cm, W: 5 cm. The fourth knob is also heavily burnt (Pl. XXIV: 12). On one end of this last knob the perforated end can be made out. L: 5.7 cm, W: 4.2 cm. The knobs clearly belong to two anklets. These large, hollow-knobbed anklets were probably each made up of four knobs of which one segment may have been the raised clasp (Pl. XXIV: 9-12).

4. *Melted iron objects.* Two fragments were separated from the lump of burnt and fused artifacts. Those were as follows:

(a) *Large iron fibula*, elongated body; the bent-back foot is missing and only the connecting part of the bow remains. The spring mechanism has an internal cord and is four-coiled. L: 11.3 cm (Pl. XXIV: 15).

(b) *Fragments of an iron belt chain.* Comprised of double figure-of-eights formed by triple twisting of sections of iron rod. A separate fragment is shown in Pl. XXIV: 13 which measures: L: 5.6 cm. This piece had leaf-shaped pendants (?) fused to it. The rest of these fragments are lumped together with the main mass. The central, closing segment, which is 7 cm long, terminates in a hook and a ring respectively. The ring terminated fragment, which belongs to the longer section of the belt chain, measures: L: 7.8 cm.

(?) *Pendants* (Pl. XXIV: 13, 14). These pendants were made together from iron sheet. The two artifacts take the form of leafy and flower-petal pendants. They are rusted to one of the fragments of the belt chain (Pl. XXIV: 13); one of them is incomplete. The complete pendant measures L: 2.9 cm, W: 2.7 cm. Another separate fragment (Pl. XXIV: 14) has a flower form which is enclosed by two narrower flower-shaped plates. An 'L'-shaped small tube is fastened to the reverse. L: 2.5 cm, W: 2.5 cm. Two similar pendant decorations made of iron sheet may be also detected in the melted lump.

(c) *Fragments of an iron arm-ring* (Pl. XXIV: 11, 15). Two fragments from a small iron bracelet which was decorated with bead ornamentation with concave sides. The first, 4.8 cm long fragment was fused to the Pl. XXIV: 11 hollow-knobbed anklet while the other was found burnt together with the lump (Pl. XXIV: 15). The length of these are 5.3 cm, and small bead motifs alternate with larger variants of the same motif. The bead elements are hollow inside. The inner diameter of the arm-ring calculated from

the curvature of the surviving fragments measured: d: 4.3 cm.

(d) *Fragment of an iron arm-ring* (Pl. XXIV: 15). This arm-ring is made from double strands of solid iron rod located one on top of the other. The surface is decorated with sparsely placed bud patterns segmented with incisions. L: 6.2 cm, W: 0.8 cm.

Grave 37. This regular circular grave pit measured: d: 140 cm, D: 110 cm. The grave was almost completely destroyed during machine scraping of the area so that only the bottom remained intact. Only several fragments of bone and some sherds were found in the grave.

Grave goods

1. *Sherds.* Small basal and body sherds from a grey wheel-thrown vessel; probably an urn.

Grave 38. This oval grave pit measured: d: 140 cm, D: 130 cm. After machine disturbance only one sherd and a few cremated bones remained.

Grave goods

1. *Sherd* from the shoulder of a grey, wheel-thrown, urn-form vessel.

Grave 39. This oval grave pit measured: d: 100 cm, D: 130 cm. Several cremated bone fragments and sherds were found in the centre of the grave pit.

Grave goods

1. *Sherds.* Basal and body sherds come from a black, thin-walled, wheel-thrown cup. dB (calculated from the surviving curvature): 6 cm.

Grave 40 (Fig. 47). This oblong grave pit had rounded corners and measured: L: 150 cm, W: 105 cm, D: 160 cm. From a depth of 110 cm down to the bottom the sides of this scattered cremation grave were lined with slabs of limestone of various sizes. Between a depth of 110 and 125 cm, the entire grave was covered with the same type of limestone. At the time of burial, first the stones at the sides were placed in the grave pit and afterwards the grave offerings were covered with earth. This 110 to 125 cm deep layer of stones marked the end of the stone packing. No remains or traces of a wooden chamber could be detected in the grave and the layer of stones did not sink down in the centre either. The grave goods occurred on the bottom in the central area. To the north appeared the animal bones (4) while a large cup (1) was found in the south-eastern section towards the corner. Cremated bone together with the fragments of an iron fibula (3) and an iron arm-ring (2) were found in the western half next to a circular shaped area with a diameter of 22 cm.

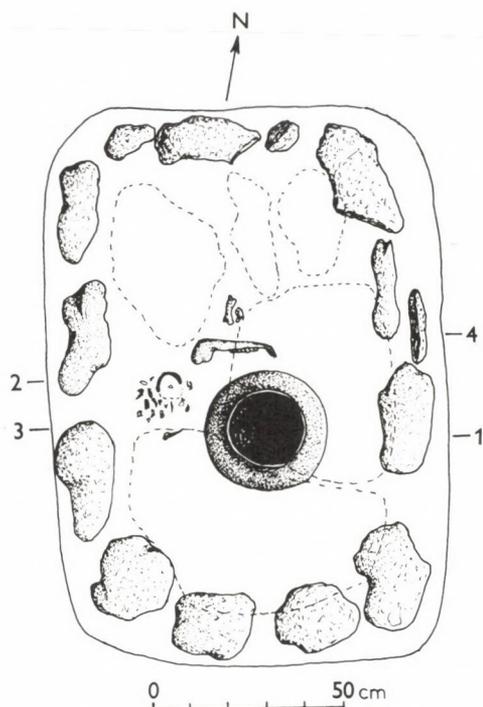


Fig. 47. Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 40

Grave goods

1. *Cup*. Greyish-brown and thrown on a wheel. The border between the shoulder and neck is emphasized by two to three smoothed-in lines which cross over each other several times. There were two small holes originally in the base which were plugged with a pitch or tar-like substance. H: 13.2 cm, dM: 20.7 cm, dB: 12.5 cm (Pl. XXVI: 1).

2. *Iron anklet*. Fragments from a solid and presumably closed anklet with a circular cross-section. Textile covers the surface in some places. d: 9 cm, Th: 0.8–1 cm.

3. *Iron fibula*. Fragmented and incomplete; the bow has a smooth curve and the bent-back foot overlaps it to the half-way mark. On the basis of its surviving length it may be presumed that the foot was undecorated. The spring mechanism is four-coiled and has an external cord. The surface of the burnt fibula is covered in places with textile. L(cca.): 13 cm (Pl. XXV: 1).

4. *Animal bones*. Part of a mandible and fragments of the skull from a juvenile pig.

Grave 41. This irregular oval grave pit measured: d: 110 85 cm, D: 90 cm. A large limestone boulder was found in the south-western corner of the grave pit while the grave goods and the cremated bone were placed in the centre of the grave pit.

Grave goods

1. *Whetstone* made from grey sandstone, rectangular cross-section with rounded corners; broken in

two. One of the ends was drilled. L: 14.2 cm, W: 1.6 cm, Th: 1.4 cm (Pl. XXV: 2).

2. *Iron fibula*. Middle sized, elongated specimen with a more highly arched bow than usual. The bent-back foot overlaps the bow. The foot and the pin are incomplete. The spring mechanism is four-coiled and has an internal cord. There are the remains of textile on the surface of the spring mechanism. L: 11.5 cm (Pl. XXV: 3).

3. *Fragments of an iron sheath*. Eight fragments of burnt iron sheet possibly belonging to a sword sheath. Two larger fragments have remains of textile on them. L(two fragments): 4.2 and 3.2 cm respectively, W: 2 and 2.2 cm.

4. *Sherds*. Two body fragments, from a relatively small, light brown, wheel-thrown vessel.

5. *Sherds*. Everted rim and shoulder fragment with a markedly angular profile from a small cup which is grey and was turned on a wheel.

Grave 42. The orientation of this rectangular grave pit with rounded corners is north-south. At a depth of 110 cm it measured 140 × 90 cm and narrowed down to 95 × 52 cm at a depth of 130 cm. From a depth of 120 cm small, limestone blocks were placed along the sides of the grave pit. The northern wall was burnt. A limestone boulder was found in respectively the north-western and north-eastern corners, the western and eastern sides, and the south-western and south-eastern corners of the grave. A child's mandible and lower arm fragments were found as a secondary deposit in the middle of the grave pit in the area between these symmetrically placed stones. There is no trace of a pit which could have disturbed what appears to have been the inhumation grave of a child. Since the stones were clearly *in situ* one can assume a form of disturbance which affected only the middle of the grave pit. Only two body sherds of a small, grey and wheel-turned vessel were found in the grave pit.

Grave 43. This oblong grave pit had markedly rounded corners. L: 115 cm, W: 92 cm, D: 130 cm. The grave goods and the fragments of cremated bone were placed in the northern half of the grave pit.

Grave goods

1. *Iron spear-head*. The blade has a rhomboid cross-section while a narrow slit extends along the length of the socket. One side of the blade has traces of textile on it; there are also remains of wood on the inside of the socket. The tip and the socket are incomplete and the main blade is broken in two. L: 11.3 cm, W: 3.5 cm (Pl. XXV: 4).

2. *Fragment of a bronze fibula*. Half of this small wire fibula is missing. A knob decorates the bent-back foot which overlaps the bow. Incised de-

coration on the back of the catch-plate. L: 1.8 cm (Pl. XXV: 5).

Grave 44. The oval pit measured: d: 110–80 cm, D: 120 cm. Only several sherds, a bronze ring and a fragment of a bronze chain were found in the grave pit. There was no cremated bone in the grave.

Grave goods

1. *Bronze ring.* This specimen was made from a rod which has a flat inner and a rounded outer cross-section. The band was coiled three times. One end is missing while the other is decorated with a 'V'-shaped incision. d: 1.7–1.5 cm (Pl. XXV: 6).

2. *Fragment of a bronze chain* made from bronze strip bent into oval links, three of which survive. W(link): 0.35 cm, L(link): 0.5 cm.

3. *Sherds* from a small, grey, wheel-thrown cup. One wide and one narrow groove run around the shoulder which has a smooth profile. A wider groove was placed around the vessel directly above the base.

Grave 45. The grave pit has a regular oval form which measured: d: 115–95 cm, D: 110 cm. No cremated bone was found in this grave pit. The complete vessel was placed in the south-western corner while the rest of the grave goods were located in the north-eastern half of the grave pit.

Grave goods

1. *Graphitic cup.* Small specimen, grey with brown spots in places, made of a fine tempered graphitic material and turned on a wheel. There is a vertical section between the swollen neck and the stout lower portion. It is fragmented and about a quarter of it is missing. H: 6.2 cm, dM: 8.6 cm, dB: 6.2 cm (Pl. XXV: 9).

2. *Sherds* from a small, wheel-thrown cup; grey on the outside and brick coloured on the inside. It is squat and may have had a smooth profile.

3. *Bronze fibula.* Middle sized wire fibula with bent-back foot decorated with a knob. The knob and the overlapping end of the bow have incised decoration. The same kind of incised decoration may be seen on the rear of the catch-plate. The spring mechanism which is six-coiled, has an external cord. L: 3.2 cm (Pl. XXV: 8).

4. *Fragments of a bronze fibula.* Fragment of a small wire fibula with knob-decorated foot. L: 2.2 cm.

5. *Hollow bronze arm-ring* made from bronze sheet with bead-row decoration on the outer surface. The ends are contiguous. It is fragmented, several sections are missing. d: 6 5.3 cm (Pl. XXV: 7).

6. *Fragments of a bronze chain* from a necklace composed of oval links. d(link): 0.5 0.3 cm.

Grave 46. The oval grave pit measured: d: 170–112 cm, D: 155 cm. A sandstone slab measuring

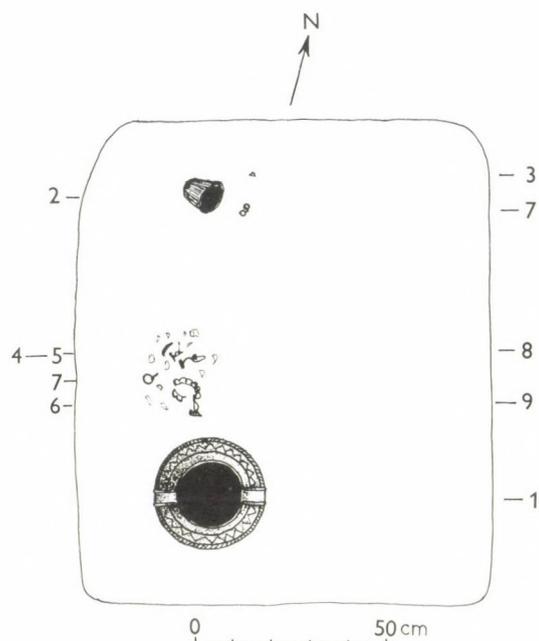


Fig. 48. Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 47

150 × 80 × 25 cm was found at a depth of 130 cm in the grave pit. It almost completely covered the bottom of the grave pit. Cremated bone and a sherd were all that was found in the grave pit between this stone and the north-western corner. The vessel fragments was grey in colour and represented part of the base of a wheel-thrown pot. Four grooves decorate the surviving section of the body.

Grave 47 (Fig. 48). The regular oblong grave pit measured: L: 127 cm, W: 107 cm, D: 140 cm. The grave goods were placed in the western half of the grave in such a way that two pots were located in the north-western and south-western corners respectively, while the metal artifacts together with cremated bone were found in one place between the two vessels. Both metal objects and the bone were probably wrapped in textile and placed in the grave pit. The exceptions to this were a miniature bronze fibula (3) and a bronze ring belonging to the belt (7) which turned up in the north-western corner next to the vessel.

Grave goods

1. *Two-handled vessel.* Yellowish grey, wheel-thrown and finely slipped. Two strap handles accompanied by a rib rise above the rim on two sides. The rib is decorated with incisions on the area joining the rim to the handle while a lightly grooved line runs parallel to the ribs. This line finishes on the inside half of the vessel. Two stamped circles occur on both sides in this area. Two grooves accompanied by a flat rib extend between the shoulder and neck.

An incised zig-zag line runs around underneath the rib which was separated by a groove from the slightly oblique lines incised on the shoulder. A further lightly incised line runs round the vessel directly above the base. The base itself has an omphalos and a small foot-ring. H: 18 cm, dM: 17 cm, dB: 10.5 cm (Pl. XXVI: 2).

2. *Graphitic cup*. This specimen made of graphitic material was turned on a wheel and very finely slipped. The rim has an angular profile and the vessel is thin walled. Underneath two grooves the neck is covered with vertical, slightly oblique comb decoration. There are marked traces of the process of wheel turning on the base. H: 6.9 cm, dM: 8.7 cm, dB: 5.5 cm (Pl. XXV: 17).

3. *Miniature bronze wire fibula*. With returned foot, the bow is formed of the spring-like spirals which are four-coiled and the spring mechanism proper has an external cord and is also four-coiled. L: 1.3 cm (Pl. XXV: 20).

4. *Iron fibula*. Middle sized and with a highly arched bow. The bent-back foot is decorated with a large knob and four lesser knobs. The spring mechanism has an external cord and is ten-coiled. It is badly corroded. L: 7.3 cm (Pl. XXV: 10).

5. *Iron fibula*. A smaller variation of (4); a large knob on the bent-back foot which compared to the bow is slightly elongated and there are two lesser knobs. The spring mechanism has an external cord and is six-coiled. The pin is broken in two pieces. L: 6.3 cm (Pl. XXV: 11).

6. *Fragment of an iron fibula* from a fibula with a comparatively elongated body; the spring mechanism which is four-coiled, has an external cord. L: 4.5 cm (Pl. XXV: 12).

7. *Bronze rings*. Probably belonging to a belt made of organic material: (a) Solid bronze ring, heavily worn on both sides. d: 1.7 cm, Th: 0.2 cm (Pl. XXV: 14). (b) Solid bronze ring; somewhat more heavily worn than the previous specimen. d: 1.8 cm, Th: 0.3–0.2 cm (Pl. XXV: 15). (c) Solid bronze ring with projecting tang decorated with a rib. The back is worn flat through wear. L(complete): 2.1 cm, d(ring): 4 cm, Th: 0.25 cm (Pl. XXV: 13). (d) Solid bronze ring. The straight tang which protrudes from it has been disturbed in the funerary pyre. L(complete): 3.6 cm, d(ring): 2.4–2.3 cm, Th: 0.4–0.5 cm (Pl. XXV: 18).

8. *Bronze arm-ring*. Small, hollow-knobbed; although originally it may have been composed of nine segments, because of deformation curvature caused by burning, the peg and the clasp now do not fit the curvature; the last segment is also missing. d: 7–5.5 cm, d(knob): 2.5–1.5 cm (Pl. XXV: 19).

9. *Fragment of an anklet* made from bronze sheet. The outer surface has bead-row decoration while the

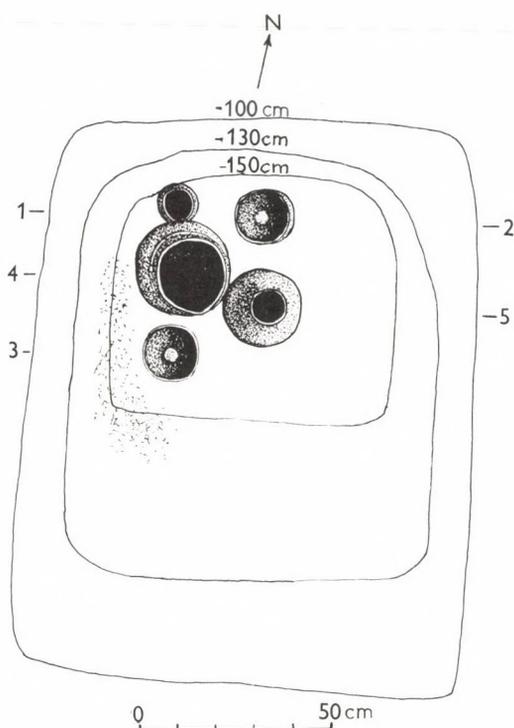


Fig. 49. Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 48

inner side is plain. A clay-like mass fills the interior. L: 7.2 cm (Pl. XXV: 16).

Grave 48 (Fig. 49). The grave pit had an oblong form with slightly rounded corners. It gradually narrowed towards the bottom of the grave pit. At a depth of 100 cm it measured 150 × 120 cm and on the bottom at a depth of 150 cm it measured 67 × 75 cm. Of the five pots placed in the grave pit three were located next to the western side (1–3), and two were found in the centre (4–5). No cremated bone fragments were found and the only evidence of burning came from pieces of charcoal in the western and south-western sections of the grave pit.

Grave goods

1. *Cup*. Fragmented; grey; turned on a wheel. The cup is of a small squat form. A foot-ring runs around the base. H: 7.8 cm, dM: 9.9 cm, dB: 6.3 cm (Pl. XXVI: 7).

2. *Bowl*. Half is grey and the other half brown; turned on a wheel and made of very finely slipped material. The neck is separated from the shoulder, which has a markedly angular profile, by a lightly incised groove. The base has a slightly indented omphalos. The bowl is fragmented. H: 5.2 cm, dM: 13.7 cm, dB: 3.3 cm (Pl. XXVI: 4).

3. *Bowl*. Grey with yellow spots and turned on a wheel; fine fabric. The upstanding rim springs from the slightly everted neck; the shoulder has a

markedly angular profile. The entire area from the rim to the shoulder is very finely smoothed. There is a small, slightly indented omphalos on the base. H: 5.8 cm, dM: 14.5 cm, dB: 3 cm (Pl. XXVI: 5).

4. *Biconical pot*. Large, grey and wheel-thrown. There is a flat rib between the shoulder and the rim. A small foot-ring on the base with two grooves around the interior surface of the rim. The base is concave. H: 14.8 cm, dM: 16 cm, dB: 10 cm (Pl. XXVI: 3).

5. *Pot*. Yellowish brown and wheel-thrown. A rare short and broad type. The shoulder has a markedly angular profile. H: 12.5 cm, dM: 9.3 cm, dB: 7 cm (Pl. XXVI: 6).

Grave 49. The grave pit had a regular oblong form. L: 140 cm, W: 100 cm, D: 140 cm. A large vessel was placed in the northern half of the grave while the other grave goods were found in the south-western corner. Several cremated fragments of bone lay in the middle.

Grave goods

1. *Iron arm-ring* with a circular cross-section and pointed ends. The surface is badly corroded. d: 5 cm (Pl. XXVII: 1).

2. *Iron arm-ring*. The pair of the previous piece. The ends are missing and the bracelet is in several pieces. d: 5.4 cm (Pl. XXVII: 2).

3. *Iron fibula*. The bow of this small iron fibula thickens slightly. The bent-back foot is decorated with a knob and the pin is incomplete. The spring mechanism has an external cord and probably was six-coiled. Remains of textile on the surface of the fibula. L: 3.5 cm (Pl. XXVII: 3).

4. *Iron nail*. The nail has a rectangular cross-section and a hooked end. It is badly corroded. Textile remains in places on the surface. L: 9.2 cm (Pl. XXVII: 4).

5. *Pot*. Fine fabric, grey with brown spots, was turned on a wheel and is badly broken. It is of an unusual type with two thin ribs and one wider rib decorating the neck which springs from the spherical lower body. The wider rib is also accompanied by two grooves. H: 23.6 cm, dM: 12.4 cm, dB: 10 cm (Pl. XXVII: 5).

6. *Graphitic cup* made of fine graphitic material; thrown on a wheel. It is of a short, broad type. A groove flanked by a flat rib ornaments the shoulder. There is comb decoration on the surface. H: 5.6 cm, dM: 7.9 cm, dB: 5.7 cm (Pl. XXVII: 6).

Grave 50. The grave pit had a regular circular form. d: 90 cm, D: 100 cm. Several cremated bone fragments were found in the centre of the grave pit. Apart from these only a very few sherds and an iron fibula came to light.

Grave goods

1. *Iron fibula*. Dux-type; apart from the knob decorating the foot this part also has a line of four smaller knobs. The spring mechanism has an external cord and is six-coiled (Pl. XXVII: 7).

2. *Sherds*. Very small sherds from a small, light brown wheel-turned cup.

Grave 51. The oblong grave pit had rounded corners. L: 135 cm, W: 110 cm, D: 130 cm. The grave goods and the cremated bone were placed in the western half of the grave pit towards the centre. The metal grave goods were found together in a pile.

Grave goods

1. *Iron fibula*. Badly corroded and the pin is incomplete. The big knob on the bent-back foot is flanked by a pair of smaller knobs. The spring mechanism has an external cord and is twelve-coiled. L: 7.5 cm (Pl. XXVII: 8).

2. *Fragment of a small iron fibula* with knobbed foot; incomplete. L: 2.3 cm (Pl. XXVII: 9).

3. *Fragment of a bronze torc*. Made of solid bronze and badly burnt; in places the surface is melted. Two small ribs enclosed by grooving decorate only the exterior surface in front of the single surviving terminal. L: 7.8 cm (Pl. XXVII: 10).

4. *Bronze penannular arm-ring* is solid and has bean form decorations. It is broken in two. d: 7.9–6 cm (Pl. XXVII: 11).

5. *Bronze anklet* made from bronze sheet. The outside surface has a bead-row decoration while the inside is plain. The surface by the contiguous ends is ornamented with a drilled and incised grid pattern. The interior of the anklet is filled with a clay-like mass which was burnt black. Fragmentary. d: 8.2–7.7 cm (Pl. XXVII: 12).

6. *Bronze anklet*. The pair of (5). d: 8.5–8.1 cm (Pl. XXVII: 13).

7. *Sherds*. Joining rim fragments belonging to a relatively small, grey wheel-thrown vessel.

8. *Sherd*. From an everted rim of a grey wheel-turned vessel.

Grave 52. The grave pit had a slightly irregular, more or less circular form. d: 92–90 cm, D: 130 cm. No grave goods were found in the grave pit. Only a few cremated bone slivers lay in the north-western corner.

Grave 53. The grave pit had a regular oblong form. L: 145 cm, W: 125 cm, D: 160 cm. With the exception of the hollow-knobbed anklet the metal grave goods were placed in a 25 cm wide band along the northern end of the grave pit. Several sherds lay on the eastern side while the entire surface of the grave pit was covered with cremated bone fragments.

Grave goods

1. *Iron fibula*. Along with fibula (2), this specimen served to attach the bronze necklace (12) to the clothing. Badly fragmented; half of the foot, the catch-plate and the pin are missing. A large knob decorates the foot of this cross-bow fibula. The spring mechanism has an external cord and no less than 14 coils. L: 3.4 cm (Pl. XXVIII: 1).

2. *Iron fibula*. Half of the bow and the end of the knob-decorated bent-back foot missing; the spring mechanism has an external cord and is six-coiled. L: 2.7 cm (Pl. XXVIII: 2).

3. *Bronze fibula*. Dux-type with bent-back foot decorated with a rather elongated knob. The raised sections of the two knobs on the bow itself are decorated with incised arcs. There are incisions on the back of the catch-plate. The spring mechanism which is ten-coiled, has an external cord. L: 3 cm (Pl. XXVIII: 4).

4. *Bronze fibula*. The pair of (3) with the exception of the spring mechanism which has an external cord and is divided into six and five coils. L: 3 cm (Pl. XXVIII: 5).

5. *Bronze fibula*. Finely decorated. The curved bow has a continuous slot down its length, while the knob of the bent-back foot is ornamented with cast and punched patterns. The knob has a barrel form and its head has a depression which presumably originally held coral inlay. Semi-circular protuberances are located on two sides of the knob. Each of these is decorated with three circular punched patterns. The sides are raised and the centre is dished. There is a raised ellipse connecting these two surface features, which itself is also decorated with circular punched marks. The spring mechanism has an external cord and is eight-coiled. L: 3 cm (Pl. XXVIII: 7).

6. *Bronze fibula* made of thin bronze wire. The bow is smoothly curved. There is an 'X' form pattern on the otherwise plain and bent-back foot. The end of the foot has an angular profile. The end completely overlaps the bow. There is a break at the meeting point of the catch-plate and the foot. The spring mechanism has an internal cord and is four-coiled. L: 4 cm (Pl. XXVIII: 8).

7. *Iron fibula*. The bow has a straight back and is angularly bent. Aside from the knob, the bent-back foot is decorated with two smaller knobs. The spring mechanism has an internal cord and is four-coiled. L: 6.3 cm (Pl. XXVIII: 6).

8. *Bronze ring*. Solid with a heavily worn surface. Pointed oval in cross-section. d: 2.6–2.4 cm (Pl. XXVIII: 9).

9. *Fragment of a bronze (?) anklet*. This hollow-knobbed (?) anklet fragment is composed of two knobs from the many it originally must have

possessed. One end served as the catch mechanism for the peg. L(knob): 3.2 cm, W: 2.4 cm (Pl. XXVIII: 10).

10. *Fragment of a bronze armlet* consisting of sections fused to each other; finely decorated. Each of the ends of the segments are decorated with grooved arcs between dotted circles which were stamped into the metal. d: 6 cm (Pl. XXVIII: 11).

11. *Iron anklet*. Solid closed form; very poorly preserved. Circular in cross-section. d: 8.5 cm (Pl. XXVIII: 12).

12. *Bronze necklace*. The pins of iron fibulae (1) and (2) are fastened to this necklace which is composed of six parallel strands. It lay on the upper part of the breast of the corpse. The strands are made up of four different shapes and sizes of links: (a) circular links measuring d: 0.4 cm, W: 0.15 cm. (b) oval links measuring 0.4–0.3 cm, W: 0.15 cm. (c) small circular links measuring: d: 0.2 cm, W: 0.1 cm. (d) large circular links measuring d: 0.5 cm, W: 0.28 cm (Pl. XXVIII: 3). Six of the links of the necklace have an additional pendant link attached to them. This fact and the form of the necklace is the result of secondary reuse.

13. *Pot*. Reduced to a large number of sherds, this black vessel has a shiny surface and is wheel-thrown. A flat rib decorates the neck while a second flat rib and two grooves ornament the shoulder. The burnishing has left comb-like traces on the interior of the vessel, its base and the body. H: 14 cm, dM: 12.2 cm, dB: 10.2 cm (Pl. XXVIII: 13).

14. *Rim sherd* from a grey, wheel-thrown vessel with a shiny surface and made of a finely slipped fabric.

Grave 54. The grave pit was a slightly irregular rectangle with rounded corners. At a depth of 100 cm it measured 160 × 120 cm, the bottom at a depth of 160 cm measured 125 × 87 cm. The entire depth of the grave pit between 100–130 cm is covered with limestone blocks of various sizes. An iron fibula and cremated fragments of bone were found on the bottom of the grave pit slightly south-east of its centre.

Grave goods

1. *Iron fibula*. The pin of this large specimen is broken. A knob accompanied by a rib ornaments the bent-back foot. The spring mechanism, which is four-coiled, has an internal cord. L: 13 cm (Pl. XXVII: 14).

Grave 55. The large rectangular grave pit had rounded corners and contained an inhumation burial. The grave pit is oriented south–north. At a depth of 100 cm it measured: L: 270 cm, W: 175 cm. At the bottom at a depth of 250 cm it measured: L: 220 cm, W: 120 cm.

Disturbance probably followed the decay of the flesh of the corpse. The full width of the grave was opened up in antiquity and only a 10 and 20 cm wide section of the grave was left undisturbed on the northern edge of the grave pit. It was in this area that the two ankles of the skeleton, each with an anklet, survived. The other grave goods were found in disarray in the middle of the grave pit at a depth of between 220–250 cm.

Between 240–250 cm there was a level with many fragments of charcoal in a dark grey soil. Remains of leather were preserved on the bones of the leg and on the anklets which remained *in situ*. On the basis of the above features, one may conclude that the grave pit originally contained a possible wooden chamber inside which the leather covered or dressed corpse was buried. On the basis of the grave goods this was probably the burial of a woman.

Grave goods

1. *Bronze fibula* with elongated body and plain foot. The upper end of the catch-plate is missing. An incised design in a zig-zag form runs on the surface of the bent-back foot. The end of the foot completely overlaps the bow. The incomplete pin is fastened to the spring mechanism which has an internal cord and is four-coiled. L: 4.85 cm (Pl. XXIX: 1).

2. *Bronze fibula*. The exact pair of (1); the decoration on the foot is worn. L: 4.75 cm (Pl. XXIX: 2).

3. *Fragment of an iron fibula*. Only the bow and the spring mechanism remain. The spring mechanism, which has an external cord and is four-coiled is fastened to the bow which slightly thickens along its length. L: 6.2 cm (Pl. XXIX: 3).

4. *Fragment of an iron belt chain* composed of segments which have been repeatedly twisted. L: 3.2 cm (Pl. XXIX: 4).

5. *Anklet of bronze sheet*. The outer surface of this specimen has a bead-and-reel decoration while the inner surface is plain. The area by the ends, which are contiguous, is poorly preserved. The surface is covered with textile in places and this textile is in turn covered with leather. The interior was filled with twisted textile. d: 8.5–7.5 cm (Pl. XXIX: 5).

6. *Bronze anklet*. The pair of (5) but in worse condition and broken into several pieces. The interior is also filled with twisted textile. d: 8.3–7 cm (Pl. XXIX: 6).

7. *Fragment of a bronze necklace*. This 11.2 cm long fragment comes from a necklace composed of oval links. d(link): 0.5–0.4 cm.

8. *Pot*. Black, wheel-thrown vessel made of very fine fabric. It is broken into a large number of sherds and incomplete. There are densely spaced

smoothed-in lines running around the neck and six grooves encircling the shoulder. H: 27.4 cm, dM: 11.5 cm, dB: 11.5 cm (Pl. XXIX: 7).

Grave 56. This round-cornered oblong grave pit measured: L: 150 cm, W: 120 cm, at a depth of 120 cm. At a depth of 170 cm it measured 90 × 70 cm. Between 120 and 130 cm small lumps of limestone fill the entire level of the grave pit. The grave goods, including two broken-up vessels in the grave pit, lie in the middle of the grave together with several cremated fragments of bone.

Grave goods

1. *Bronze ring*. This smooth-surfaced ring was bent into a saddle shape. L: 2.1 cm (Pl. XXIX: 8).

2. *Bronze fragment*. Badly burnt fragment melted in several places; presumably it was part of an arm-ring. It has a rhomboid cross-section. L: 5.5 cm (Pl. XXIX: 9).

3. *Solid iron fragment* with a circular cross-section. It probably formed part of an arm-ring or anklet. L: 5.9 cm (Pl. XXIX: 12).

4. *Shield binding fragment* bent from iron sheet. There are the remains of wood attached. L: 10.3 cm (Pl. XXIX: 10).

5. *Iron fragment*. Badly burnt specimen with a rim along one side. It, together with another bent-back piece of iron sheet, presumably belonged to a sword sheath. L: 2.5 cm and 2.6 cm respectively (Pl. XXIX: 11).

6. *Bowl*. Grey, wheel-thrown bowl with inturned rim. The base is incomplete and the rim chipped. Grooved lines run around the shoulder. H: 7.4 cm, dM: 19.5 cm, dB: 9 cm (Pl. XXIX: 13).

7. *Pot*. Grey, wheel-thrown, made of very fine fabric; fragmentary. A small, flat rib extends under the broadly everted rim while several smoothed-in lines ornament the shoulder and body. The base has a small foot-ring. H: 25.4 cm, dM: 12.5 cm, dB: 11.5 cm (Pl. XXIX: 14).

8. *Sherds*. Body sherds from brown, hand-thrown vessels.

9. *Animal bones*. Represented are the vertebrae and skull or scapula fragments, narrow longbones and fragments of a bird, possibly a chicken. A pig tooth and a mandible fragment was also found with these animal bones.

Grave 57. The grave pit has a reversed 'L' form with rounded corners. L (south–north): 160 cm, W (west–east): 155 cm. The long arm of the 'L' shape measures 100 cm, D: 130 cm. Only a graphitic sherd and a fragment of an iron (?) fibula were found in the grave pit. Cremated bone was not placed in the grave.

Grave goods

1. *Fragment of an iron (?) fibula.* Part of the spring mechanism and beginning of the bow. L: 1.6 cm.

2. *Fragments of a graphitic cup.* From the lower part of a small, wheel-thrown cup with a wide mouth and squat form. H: 5.5 cm, dB: 6.6 cm.

Grave 58. The oblong grave pit with rounded corners measured: L: 150 cm, W: 120 cm, D: 150 cm. At a depth of 100 cm two fragments of limestone were found both in the northern and in the southern end of the grave pit. A bowl lay next to and at the same level as the southern stones. Fragments of iron fibulae and a rim sherd from a relatively large vessel were found next to the cremated bones on the bottom of the grave pit.

Grave goods

1. *Iron fibula.* The catch-plate of this small specimen is missing. The foot, which has one large and three smaller knobs on it, is attached to the thick semi-circular bow. The spring mechanism has an external cord and is six-coiled. L: 3 cm (Pl. XXVIII: 15).

2. *Fragment of an iron fibula.* Part of a bent-back foot from a middle sized fibula. The knob decorating the foot is separated from the fan-like widening end by a rib. L: 4.1 cm (Pl. XXVIII: 16).

3. *Sherd.* A rim fragment from a refired and relatively large vessel. Well-fired and wheel-thrown vessel, fine fabric, has a narrow rib extending under the swollen rim (Pl. XXVIII: 14).

4. *Sherd from a bowl.* Dark grey and wheel-thrown. A groove runs around the spherical shoulder while towards the base a double groove decorates the interior. On the slightly indented base itself there is a small foot-ring. H: 10.6 cm, dM: 24 cm, dB: 9.8 cm (Pl. XXVIII: 17).

Grave 59. The regular circular grave pit measured: d: 100 cm, D: 180 cm. Two sherds from a bowl were found at a depth of 130 cm in the pit, while the other artifacts lay on the bottom of the grave. The metal artifacts and the cremated bone formed a 15 cm layer spread across a 30 cm semi-circular area. On the basis of organic material preserved on the metal artifacts it may be presumed that the metal grave goods and bone had been wrapped several times in textile (Fig. 50) and placed in a round basket woven from rushes (Fig. 51). Traces of the horizontal and obliquely woven remains of this basket may be clearly seen.

Grave goods

1. *Bronze fibula.* This is a rare type of small wire fibula. The bow is flat and thickens slightly. The catch-plate is missing. The end of the bent-back foot

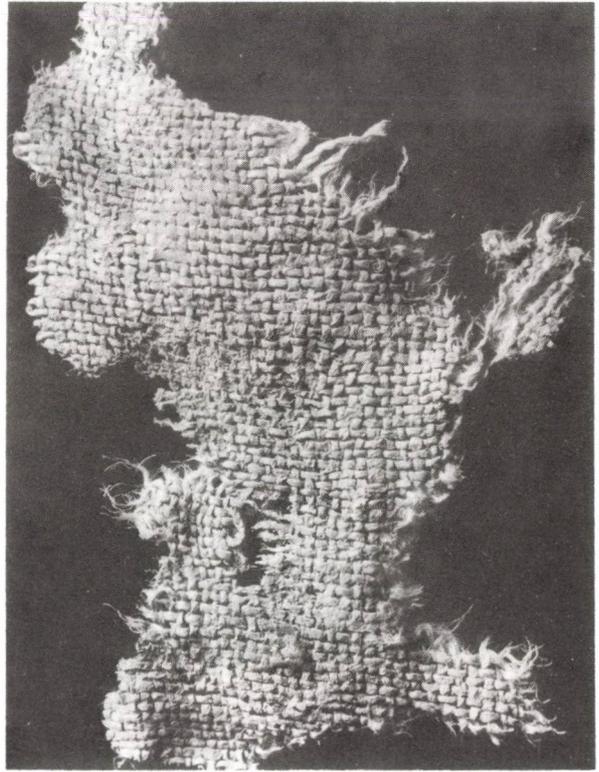


Fig. 50. Rezi-Rezieseri sandpit, textile remains from grave 59

forms a square and its surface is decorated with an 'X'-shaped setting of punched circles within an incised line. The spring mechanism has an internal cord and is four-coiled. L(original): 3.7 cm (Pl. XXX: 1).

2. *Fragment of a bronze fibula.* Possibly a pair to (1). The greater part of the catch-plate and bent-back foot are missing. The spring mechanism has an internal cord and is four-coiled. L: 3.2 cm (Pl. XXX: 2).

3. *Bronze fibula.* Has a small foot with a double figure-of-eight design. The foot is bent-back and remains of the figure-of-eight motif can be made out around the bow. The spring mechanism has an internal cord with a four-coiled division. It is incomplete. L: 3 cm (Pl. XXX: 4).

4. *Fragment of a bronze fibula.* Probably the pair to (3). The spring mechanism had an internal cord and was four-coiled. L: 2.45 cm (Pl. XXX: 3).

5. *Fragments of an iron belt chain.* Burnt and in very poor condition. The segments are each twisted 6-8 times. One of the pieces ends in a double ring.

6. *Fragment of an iron arm-ring (?)* made of solid iron comprising elongated segments which are separated by ribs set between two grooves. d: 8.5 cm (Pl. XXX: 6).

7. *Hollow-knobbed anklet.* This anklet is composed of four large segments. In one place the

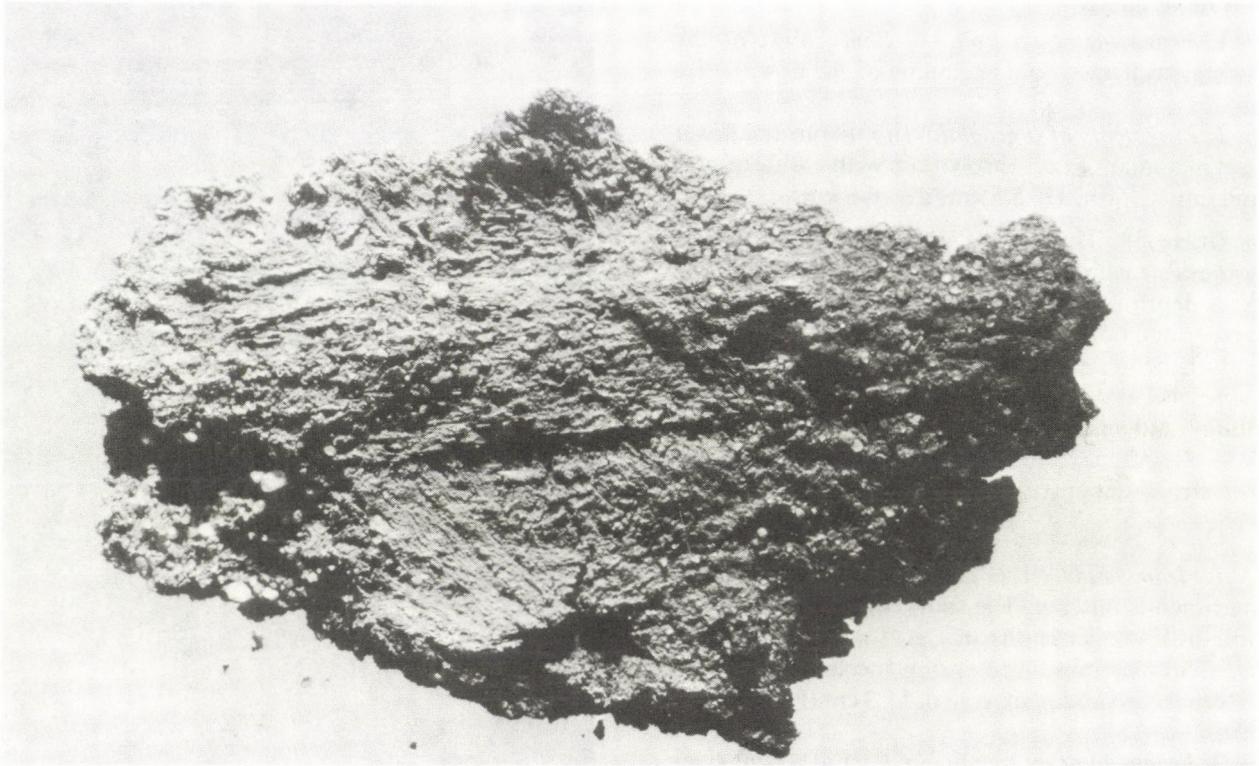


Fig. 51. Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, remains of a basket from grave 59

connection between the two knobs is much damaged by fire. The closure knob ends in a peg and peg-hole. d: 12.7 cm, d(knob): 6.5–5.5 cm (Pl. XXX: 5).

8. *Fragments of a hollow-knobbed anklet.* Heavily burnt fragments of the previous piece, which were melted in several places, were also found (Pl. XXX: 7).

9. *Rim sherd* from a dark grey wheel-thrown bowl made from a fine fabric. Slight grooves extend around the middle of the neck under the swollen rim. L: 11 cm.

10. *Fragment of a bowl.* Half of a light brown, wheel-thrown bowl. Slight groove around both the neck and the body, a wider groove around the base. The base has an omphalos. H: 8.3 cm, dM: 20 cm, dB: 4.2 cm (Pl. XXX: 8).

Grave 60. The grave pit had an oblong form with rounded corners. L: 100 cm, W: 80 cm, D: 120 cm. Although no cremated bone were found, a cup turned up in the pit. The vessel was probably broken at the beginning of the funeral rites when at a depth of between 100 and 120 cm limestone boulders were thrown into the grave.

Grave goods

1. *Cup.* Well-fired specimen, light grey and wheel-thrown. The neck and rim are incomplete. Two blurred lines run around the neck while a broad

groove runs around the shoulder. H: 9.9 cm, dM: 13.6 cm, dB: 6.8 cm (Pl. XXX: 9).

Grave 61. The almost perfectly circular grave pit measured: d: 110–100 cm, D: 150 cm. No cremated bone was found beside the grave goods.

Grave goods

1. *Iron arm-ring.* Solid, broken in several pieces and badly corroded. It has a circular cross-section. d: 7–6 cm (Pl. XXX: 13).

2. *Fragments of iron sheet.* These fragments are slightly curved and have an oval cross-section. The end of one of the pieces is decorated with a rib. The fragments were probably part of a torc or anklet which may have had contiguous ends. L: 4.3 cm, 4.4 cm (Pl. XXX: 11–12).

3. *Cup* made of a very fine fabric; thrown on a wheel and light brown and black in colour; reduced to sherds. Lightly incised grooves run around the shoulder under the rim and on the body. The base has an omphalos. H: 8.6 cm, dM: 11.8 cm, dB: 8 cm (Pl. XXX: 10).

Grave 62. The regular circular grave pit measured: d: 100 cm, D: 150 cm. Fragments from a relatively large bowl lay next to several cremated bone fragments on the bottom. The grey wheel-thrown bowl with its markedly angular profile, was

already incomplete and in fragments when it was taken from the grave.

Grave 63. Previous sand extraction had destroyed the southern half of this rectangular grave pit with rounded corners. At a depth of 130 cm two relatively large slabs of limestone were found at the end of the undisturbed northern section. At a depth of 160 cm the original measurements of the grave were approximately 170 × 100 cm. The metal objects, part of a bowl, rim sherds and several cremated fragments of bone were found by the eastern side of the grave pit.

Grave goods

1. *Bronze ring.* Solid ring of bronze rod, bent into a saddle shape. L: 2.35 cm, W: 2.35 cm, Th: 0.35 cm (Pl. XXXI: 1).

2. *Bronze ring.* Solid, with a heavily worn surface and a pointed oval cross-section. d: 3 cm (Pl. XXXI: 2).

3. *Fragments of an iron (?) anklet.* This specimen is formed out of iron sheet and badly fragmented. It has an oval cross-section. d: 10.5 cm (Pl. XXXI: 3).

4. *Sherds.* Fragments from a very poorly fired bowl; dark grey and wheel-thrown. d(cca.): 20 cm (Pl. XXXI: 4).

5. *Rim sherd.* Light grey, wheel-thrown, fine fabric; probably from a medium sized pot with a slender neck (Pl. XXXI: 5).

Grave 64. The oblong grave pit had rounded corners. At a depth of 100 cm it measured: L: 130 cm, W: 80 cm. On the bottom at a depth of 150 cm the grave pit narrows to 90 × 50 cm. Five small and irregular limestone blocks cover the grave pit at a depth of 100 cm. The pottery grave goods were placed in the northern half of the grave pit while an animal bone, remains of a cremation and the metal grave goods were found in the southern section.

Grave goods

1. *Pot.* Dark grey and wheel-thrown. The shoulder, which has a markedly angular profile is separated from the neck by a fine groove. H: 14.6 cm, dM: 15.9 cm, dB: 7.8 cm (Pl. XXXII: 4).

2. *Bölske-type bronze fibula* made of cast bronze with 'S' spiral decoration. There may have been coral or white coloured paste inlay in the centre of the spirals. Traces of the inlay remain in four places. Only the beginning of the fibula's pin was preserved which stands out from the spring mechanism. L: 6 cm (Pl. XXXII: 1).

3. *Bronze fibula.* The bow of this wire fibula is ribbed. A relatively large knob decorates the bent-back foot. The spring mechanism has an external cord and is six-coiled. L: 3.6 cm (Pl. XXXII: 2).

4. *Bronze fibula.* The pair to (3). The bent-back foot is fastened to the bow with a small bronze rivet. L: 3.6 cm (Pl. XXXII: 3).

5. *Fragment of a bronze arm-ring.* Solid with bead-and-reel decoration. d: 6.1 cm (Pl. XXXII: 5).

6. *Bronze ring* with a distorted surface as a result of burning. It has an approximately circular cross-section. There are textile remains on the surface. d: 2.5 cm (Pl. XXXII: 6).

7. *Bronze ring.* Solid and with a pointed oval cross-section. d: 3.1 cm (Pl. XXXII: 7).

8. *Iron belt-chain* formed from segments which are twisted several times and are hinged to each other. One end has a relatively large ring on it while the other has a smaller double ring. In several places traces of wood are preserved on the badly corroded surface. L(extended): 66 cm (Pl. XXXII: 8).

9. *Animal bone.* Presumably the thighbone of a sheep or goat.

Grave 65. The oval grave pit measured: d: 130–90 cm, D: 130 cm. The grave pit contained only a few fragments of charcoal and cremated bone.

Feature 'A'. A spear-head and knife lying horizontally were found next to each other at a depth of 50 cm, 3 m south-east of grave 18. No traces of digging could be observed around them. The stratigraphy suggests that the objects were buried at a depth of 25–30 cm below the then land surface. One may hypothesize that perhaps they were sacrificial offerings deposited after the burial rites.

1. *Iron spear-head.* This specimen is in very good condition. The blade has a willow-leaf form with a pronounced midrib and long socket. An incised groove decorates both sides running parallel with the edges. A further groove is placed around the end of the socket. There are no nail holes on the socket. L: 31.3 cm, W(blade): 4.1 cm (Pl. XXI: 12).

2. *Iron knife.* This single-edged iron knife is flat with a slightly curved back edge. The short flat handled knife is slightly warped as a result of burning. L: 10.6 cm, W: 3 cm (Pl. XXI: 11).

Stray finds from the area of the cemetery

1. *Iron belt-chain.* This belt-chain is composed of figure-of-eights which were twisted twice and in some places three times. One end terminates in a ring while the other end has a twisted double ring attached to it. L(extended): 66.5 cm, Inv. no. KBM 64.1048.1 (Pl. XXXIV: 5).

2. *Iron sword with incised decorated iron sheath.* The sword together with the sheath is bent into a 'V' form in the middle. The hilt of the short, narrow bladed sword has a rectangular cross-section and has a plain end. A midrib extends on both sides from the hilt to the tip. L(extended): 73.5 cm, W: 3.7 cm. The sheath belonging to the sword was broken in four pieces though, with the exception of small sections, almost the entire sheath survived. It has an

elongated form with open-work and bird head designs. The chape ends begin with two rosette-decorated knobs which develop into a plain binding-strip on the rear surface of the sheath. The suspension loop has a round terminal attaching it to the front plate. The entire surface of the sheath is covered with incised decoration. Parallel incised grooves enclose a symmetrically placed pattern made up of elongated 'S'-s and interconnecting vine tendril designs in a band which runs around the upper curved end. The decoration which covers the entire surface of the sheath is framed by double incised lines which run parallel with the edges. The band between these lines has a punched design in it. The double lines terminate by the rosette-decorated knobs and form an acute angled triangle beyond the chape-ends. In a square zone on the upper part of the sheath, four triskeles appear in a four-armed pattern which runs diagonally toward the corners of the square. This zone runs parallel to the chape ends where they terminate in four radially arranged petal forms between which further triskele patterns may be seen. There are seven diagonal lines similar to those of the frame between the design in the square and petal form patterns. Eight swastikas are placed between these diagonals. Circles between arcs placed in a semi-circle connect to the swastikas on the two opposite sides. 'S' forms and triskele patterns run across the area between the swastika and the diagonal lines. L(original): 67.6 cm, W(original): 4.2 cm, Inv. no. KBM 74.2.1-2 (Pl. XXXIII).

3. *Bowl*. Greyish brown and wheel-thrown. It has a markedly angular profile and a collared rim. There is a double omphalos on the base. H: 6.1 cm, dM: 18.1 cm, dB: 5.1 cm, Inv. no. KBM 74.3.1 (Pl. XXXIV: 10).

4. *Bowl* made of granular graphitic fabric, yellowish brown and wheel-thrown. H: 5.6 cm, dM: 13.7 cm, dB: 7.5 cm, Inv. no. KBM 74.4.1 (Pl. XXXIV: 9).

5. *Sherds* from a brown wheel-thrown bowl with a smooth profile. It is an early type and has a groove running around the neck. H: 6.6 cm, dM: 20 cm, dB: 4.4 cm, Inv. no. KBM 74.5.1 (Pl. XXXIV: 7).

6. *Sherds*. Basal and body sherds from a graphitic wheel-thrown cup. The surface is undecorated. dB(cca): 11.5 cm, Inv. no. KBM 74.5.2.

7. *Sherds* from a brown wheel-thrown urn. A flat rib between two grooves runs around the smooth profiled, wide shoulder, while two grooves are placed on the body towards the base. dB(cca): 11.5 cm, Inv. no. KBM 74.5.3.

8. *Rim sherd* from a brick coloured cup turned on a wheel and with a rib on the neck. Inv. no. KBM 74.5.5.

9. *Rim sherd* from a brown, wheel-thrown bowl which is of the same type as (5). A groove ornaments the neck. Inv. no. KBM 74.5.4 (Pl. XXXIV: 7).

10. *Sherds* from a brown, wheel-thrown bowl. Two grooves decorate both the shoulder and the body. H(cca): 7.6 cm, dM: 16.4 cm, Inv. no. KBM 68.31.1 (Pl. XXXIV: 8).

11. *Iron knob belonging to a shield*. The hemispherical knob is burnt. It ends in a disc head. Two concentric circular patterns may be made out. H: 2.8 cm, Inv. no. KBM 68.31.2 (Pl. XXXIV: 6).

12. *Iron spear-head*. There is a circular ring which encloses a small stud in the middle of the long socket. The cross-section from the short blade to this stud is rhomboidal while that part of the socket below the stud has a circular cross-section. The spear-head is bent. L: 15.4 cm, Inv. no. KBM 68.31.3 (Pl. XXXIV: 11).

13. *Fragment of a bronze arm-ring* formed from bronze sheet, plain on the inside. There is a bead-row pattern on the outer surface. The two sides by the ends are drilled and reinforced with ribbon-like bands. There is a chequered pattern incised on these bands. L: 6.9 cm (Pl. XX: 9).

14. *Pair of bronze arm-rings* made from bronze sheet, plain on the inside with a bead-row pattern on the outside. The ends are contiguous. One of the specimens is broken in two. The interior of these pieces is filled with a mass of twisted textile. d: 8.2-7.1 cm and 8-9 cm respectively.

15. *Bronze fibula*. This small specimen is missing both the spring mechanism and the pin. The bent-back foot is broken. The bow has a flattened domed form on which are located six symmetrically placed knobs. The foot is decorated with a small knob and its end is flattened. L: 3.6 cm (Pl. XXXIV: 4).

16. *Iron spear-head*. In good condition; the blade has a willow-leaf shape with a pronounced midrib extending down to the socket. A groove runs around the socket. There are no nail holes. L: 31.3 cm, W: 4.1 cm (Pl. XXXI: 11).

17. *Iron fibula*. The elongated bent-back foot is decorated with a knob between two ribs. The end of the foot overlaps the bow. There is incised decoration on the catch-plate. The spring mechanism which is two-coiled, has an external cord. L: 14 cm (Pl. XXXI: 7).

18. *Bronze arm-ring* made from bronze sheet. The outer surface has a bead-row pattern while the inner surface is plain. The ends fit into each other and a clay-like substance wrapped in textile fills the interior. d: 8.2-7 cm (Pl. XXXI: 6).

19. *Cup*. This coil built pot is light brown and made of a graphitic clay. H: 5.3 cm, dM: 8.2 cm, dB: 5.3 cm (Pl. XXXI: 8).

— 20. *Cup*. Yellowish brown, thrown on a wheel; a flat rib decorates the neck. On the interior, a conical protrusion is located on the base. H: 6.4 cm, dM: 7.5 cm, dB: 5.3 cm (Pl. XXXI: 9).

21. *Graphitic cup*. Wheel-thrown and made of graphitic material; the swollen rim is slightly inturned. The neck is separated from the lower part of the body by a groove flanked by a rib. H: 10.5 cm, dM: 11.5 cm, dB: 7.8 cm (Pl. XXXI: 10).

In terms of the number of graves which were uncovered, the Rezi–Rezicséri cemetery is the second largest cemetery known to date in Transdanubia.⁵³ This fact by itself emphasizes the importance of the cemetery which, on the basis of the dating of the grave goods, was in use between the LT/B₁ and LT/C₂ periods. Thus, together with the Pilismarót–Basaharc cemetery it forms a basis for the chronology of the Hungarian later Iron Age. Although the earliest graves are located in the northern section of the cemetery, it is necessary to point out that some LT/B₂ graves occur sporadically in the middle of the cemetery. It is worth mentioning that three of these graves (graves 30, 42, 55) were subjected to robbery in antiquity. The earlier graves were located in regular lines which ran east to west while the lines running north to south were somewhat more irregular. The graves became denser towards the south of the cemetery. The relative chronology of the burials within the cemetery as well as the connection between the various burial rites (inhumation, scattered cremation, and scattered cremation with stone blocking) await clarification. This topic must be examined parallel with physical anthropological investigations. Similarities may be seen with the Sopron–Bécsidomb cemetery not only in the use of stone blocking but also in similarities within the small finds. For example, Western European analogies from France are known for the incised decorated spear-head from Sopron and a stray find from Rezi, the decorated sword (Pl. XXXIII), objects which share a similar style.⁵⁴

20. SÁRMELLÉK Connecting road

During the construction in 1943 of the road connecting Sármellék to Fenékpuszta, a quarry was opened to obtain material for the work on the south-eastern edge of the community. During the course of earth-moving, settlement finds from several periods

came to light. MRT 1 mentions the site but at the same time says nothing about the later Iron Age finds.⁵⁵ These later Iron Age artifacts, which are also documented with drawings, are mentioned in the Accessions Register of the KBM.⁵⁶ The notes made by Béla Dornyay also contains plans of pit houses although he does not date them. Thus, it is not possible to decide whether these latter settlement features come from the later Iron Age.⁵⁷ Among the various finds (decorated bowls, graphitic cups, storage vessels and iron knives) two large *Hiebmes-tern* were also found. In the first volume of MRT these artifacts are listed, however, as having an unknown location.⁵⁸ On the other hand, according to the Museum Register, these finds are listed as coming from the construction of the road on the eastern outskirts of the village.⁵⁹ The most characteristic artifacts are shown in Pl. XXXV: 7–13. This small LT/D₂ settlement was probably a separate area consisting of a few houses and pits belonging to the northern section of the habitation zone listed as site 21.

21. SÁRMELLÉK–Égenföld

Traces of two possible LT/D₂ period pit houses and two refuse pits may be detected in the profile visible in the cutting made by the clay pit located south of the community on the western bank of the former Bay of Hévíz on Lake Balaton.⁶⁰ Several sherds, fragments of sapropelite bracelets and a fragment of a Roman brick were found in the earth of the collapsed bank which fell away from the pit houses. These objects were discovered during field survey. One of the refuse pits may be seen at the northern end of the north south oriented section. House 1 was found cca. 7 m from this area. This feature yielded a sherd from a comb-decorated graphitic cup (Pl. XXXV: 1), a fragment from a sapropelite bracelet (Pl. XXXV: 2), and the portion of a Roman brick, all found in the wall of the bank. House 2 is located 10 m south of house 1. Sherds coming from here are predominantly from bowls and cups with inturned rims (Pl. XXXV: 3–6). Another fragment of a sapropelite bracelet was found in this feature as well. On the basis of these finds one may assume that there was a small native settlement flourishing in the first half of the first century A.D.

⁵³ The southern edge of this cemetery was excavated during the autumn of 1975.

⁵⁴ E.C.A., no. 135, Pls 75–76 (La Gorge-Meillet); no. 90, Pl. 56, 268; 216 pattern (Vert-La-Gravelle); KKM, 24, Cat. no. 72.

⁵⁵ MRT 1., 138.

⁵⁶ KBM Accessions Register, 5.43.26–30; T.43.34–35. New Inv. no. KBM 73.110.5–6; 73.110.8, 10, 13–14.

⁵⁷ KBM A., L.57.1193.1–4.

⁵⁸ MRT 1., 139.

⁵⁹ KBM Accessions Register, 25.43.1–2; New Inv. no. KBM 64.935.1; 64.946.1.

⁶⁰ MRT 1., 138–139; KBM 64.1201.4. The intensive field survey was carried out during autumn 1973 and 1974.

22. SZIGLIGET–Várhegy

In 1894, four inhumation graves were uncovered in the vineyard owned by László Frisch; these were located on the southern slope of the Várhegy. The following grave goods came into the possession of Kálmán Darnay: 5 iron spear-heads, a fragment of an iron belt chain, an 'iron standard' and a sherd from a wheel-thrown vessel.⁶¹ Only the belt-chain fragment (Pl. I: 5), a bayleaf-shaped spear-head, and the iron 'standard' from the material published by Darnay escaped the destruction of the collections of the KBM⁶² in World War II. The sherd was incorrectly reinventorized as coming from Tapolca–Avardomb.⁶³ The most outstanding piece among these grave goods is the iron 'standard' (Fig. 52). This spear-head form artifact, which was described in detail by Darnay, has a long socket with a biconical knob on the end. The tapering section above the knob has an oblong cross-section. The object splits into a 'Y' shape at the end; the tip is missing. There is a rectangular cross-section side piece jutting out above the knob which terminates in a snake or dragon head which is curved into a circle. There is no doubt that this artifact could not have been used in practical warfare. Following Darnay's reasonable theory, it may have served as the top of a standard or as a standard itself. Analogies to this object, which has long been ignored, are not known in the literature on this period. For this reason its dating is especially problematic. Some years after the discovery of these Celtic graves in the vineyards of László Frisch, early Migration period (late sixth century A.D.) graves were also found in the same vicinity.⁶⁴ Thus, the question may legitimately be posed as to whether the standard belongs to the later cemetery. Such artifacts are, however, also unknown in the Migration period, and do not even occur in medieval assemblages (there is a medieval castle on the Várhegy). Considering the elaboration of the iron work on the standard it is considered that this piece is to be ascribed to the later Iron Age. The dating of this object, which is unique in the archaeological literature, can however only be conclusively arrived at only when and if comparable pieces come to light.

23. TAPOLCA–Neighbourhood of the military barracks

Earth-moving work disturbed Celtic graves on the small rise which extends along the eastern and western banks of the Viszló Creek which flows from



Fig. 52. Szigliget–Várhegy, iron standard

north to south-west of the town of Tapolca. A cremation grave (grave 1) was cut into in 1970 by a drainage ditch dug in the area of the barracks directly north of the Tapolca–Lesencetomaj road on the low western ridge. The pot from this grave was presented to the KBM.

In the autumn of 1971, a Celtic inhumation burial was disturbed during the construction of a cellar on the rise which runs along the eastern bank of the Viszló Creek. This feature was located some 300 m to the east from grave 1. From this second burial, two vessels, an iron spear-blade and skeletal remains found their way to the KBM. This burial, marked as grave 2, was not reported in time and thus it was not possible to plot the precise area of the grave.

⁶¹ Darnay (1899) 79–91, Pl. XXXIII.; Fig. 81: 2; Darnay (1909a) 15.

⁶² KBM 73.70.1–2; 73.95.1; 73.101.1.

⁶³ KBM 62.91.1 (Darnay Collection: 2565). The find spot

here is also named as Tapolca–Avardomb. Darnay however, published this artifact in one of the drawings as coming from Szigliget. Darnay (1899) 81, Fig. 2.

⁶⁴ Literature in MRT I., 154.

A cup previously listed as a stray find in the museum, is now thought to have come from the same cemetery because its provenience was given as being the neighbourhood of the Győr railway line.

Grave 1. According to the report of the donor, who had earlier taken part in several KBM excavations, only a cup surrounded by burnt fragments of bone was located in the oval grave pit which had a d(cca.): 1 m, D: 90 100 cm.

Grave goods

1. *Cup.* Small, dark grey, wheel-thrown specimen. A groove runs around the shoulder. H: 7.9 cm, dM: 9 cm, dB: 5.8 cm, Inv. no. KBM 70.150.1 (Pl. XXXVI: 6).

Grave 2. The grave, which was destroyed during the digging of the cellar, was oriented south north. It contained the skeleton of an adult man. According to the discoverers, the skeleton was on its back lying in an extended position. An iron spear-head was placed by the right side of the skull. Two pots were found in the northern end of the grave pit. L(cca.): 200 cm, W(cca.): 90 cm, D: 150 cm.

Grave goods

1. *Iron spear-head* with a long socket and a short rhomboidal blade with a marked midrib extending to the socket. L: 21.3 cm, W: 2.3 cm (Pl. XXXVI: 8).

2. *Pot.* Large, grey and wheel-thrown. The mouth is missing. A flat rib between two grooves decorates the convex shoulder while there is a small foot-ring with a little omphalos. H: 28.4 cm, dB: 11.4 cm (Pl. XXXVI: 9).

3. *Pot.* Grey, turned on a wheel. An encircling groove ornaments the neck. H: 17 cm, dM: 16.4 cm, dB: 9.8 cm, Inv. no. KBM 73.92.1 3 (Pl. XXXVI: 4).

Stray finds from the area of the cemetery

In 1962, a small cup from Tapolca found its way into the collections of the KBM. It was found next to the railway leading towards Győr west of the city. This information suggests that it may have come to light within the area of the cemetery discussed here.

1. *Cup.* Light grey and wheel-thrown. An encircling groove ornaments the shoulder. H: 7.8 cm, dM: 8.3 cm, dB: 5.3 cm, Inv. no. 65.328.1 (Pl. XXXVI: 7).

The Viszló Creek divides into two sections the cemetery located in the neighbourhood of the barracks situated west of Tapolca. To date, one grave has been found on each side, and both graves may be dated to the middle part of the LT/C period.

It is questionable, however, whether the two sections of the cemetery are really contemporary with each other.

24. TAPOLCA–Szentkút

Celtic graves were disturbed during earth-moving in the area of the Tapolca flooring factory in the district called Szentkút west of Halap Hill on the northern edge of Tapolca. The factory was built by the foot of the eastern slope of Vendek Hill. In the summer of 1973, the factory began to expand westwards in the direction of Vendek Hill. Celtic grave goods were discovered in the northern cut made in the side of the hill during the new construction work. The finds were acquired by Joachim Tóth, director of the local historical collections of Sáska. Because the KBM only received news of these finds in the autumn there was no opportunity to carry out archaeological investigations in the locality of the construction area. The discoverers, however, did not recall finding human bones although the condition of the finds suggests an inhumation burial.⁶⁵

Stray finds from the area of the cemetery

1. *Iron sword.* This broad-bladed sword was found in very good condition. An iron guard is riveted on the shoulder of the blade. At the end of the hilt there is a flanged and flattened hemispherical knob decorated on both sides. L: 78.6 cm, W: 4.9 cm (Pl. XXXVII: 1).

2. *Iron sword and iron sheath.* Well-preserved, broad-bladed sword; crosspiece on the shoulder; large knob on the end of the hilt. The blade tip is ovoid in form. L: 73.8 cm, W: 4.4 cm.

The sheath has 'sword-style' decoration. It is broad with open-worked bird-headed chape-ends. A narrow strip reinforces both sides of the upper portion of the guard. Part of the reverse of the sheath is missing. The suspension loop is closest to Hunyady's type 3 although it has a more pointed end. L: 65.2 cm, W: 6 cm⁶⁶ (Pl. XXXVII: 2 3).

The swords which turned up as stray finds during the expansion work at the Tapolca flooring factory may be dated to the end of LT/C₁.

25. VONYARCVASHEGY Community cemetery

In 1961, during the course of excavations at a Roman cemetery in the area of the modern community's cemetery, Károly Sági discovered a scattered cremation grave dated to the Celtic period.⁶⁷ The first volume of MRT mentions an 'urn

⁶⁵ Information from Joachim Tóth. Currently the swords are in the local collections of Sáska.

⁶⁶ KKM, 28, Cat. no. 78.

⁶⁷ MRT I., 172.

burial', although this was not mentioned in the excavation report.⁶⁸ According to the latter, the oblong grave pit with rounded corners measured: L: 90 cm, W: 80 cm, D: 150 cm. An urn, a bowl, a fragment of a belt chain, and an iron fibula were found in the grave.

Grave goods

1. *Biconical pot*. Grey, wheel-thrown. A flat rib between two grooves ornaments the shoulder. Below the rib four more grooves run around the body. There is a small foot-ring and a circularly running basal groove. H: 27.8 cm, dM: 11.7 cm, dB: 12.7 cm (Pl. XXXVI: 5).

2. *Bowl sherd* from a very poorly fired, wheel-thrown vessel, dark brown with a black burnished surface. A groove runs around the shoulder. dM (cca.): 18 cm (Pl. XXXVI: 1).

3. *Bronze fibula*. This wire fibula has a bent-back foot decorated with a flattened spherical knob. The foot, which is hammered to a square cross-section, overlaps the bow and has a band decorated with ribs. The spring mechanism has an external cord with coil divided into 3 and 2 windings respectively. L: 3.9 cm (Pl. XXXVI: 3).

4. *Fragment of a belt chain*, composed of a large and a smaller ring which are fastened to each other. The rings have a circular cross-section. d: 3.8 and 2.8 cm, Inv. no. KBM 65.55.1–4 (Pl. XXXVI: 2).

During the course of the excavations, Károly Sági uncovered an area of approximately 100 square metres; only one later Iron Age burial was found. On the basis of this one must imagine a small cemetery composed of several graves which was in use from the end of the LT/C₁ period to the beginning of the LT/C₂ period.

26. ZALAEGERSZEG–Andráshida

The former village of Andráshida belongs administratively to Zalaegerszeg. Stray finds coming from the settlement in the brick-making area of the village were published by Arnold Börzsönyi and later by Lajos Márton.⁶⁹ The finds were acquired by the Museum in Győr and were deposited only in 1955 in the ZGM, the local museum, which is now the responsible authority for the area.⁷⁰ The stray finds known up to date also suggest that the Andráshida cemetery is one of the most important of the Transdanubian Celtic sites. For this reason all the known artifacts found in this area are published

here. Apart from the artifacts brought back from Győr, Celtic objects from Andráshida were also presented to the ZGM in 1953⁷¹ by the Zrínyi Miklós High School in Zalaegerszeg. In addition to these finds a dagger with an anthropomorphic hilt also forms part of the collections of the museum.⁷² On-the-spot investigations in 1973 identified the original provenience of the piece; according to the notes taken by Imre Szentmihályi, a former director of the museum, this anthropomorphic dagger turned up when the grave of Béla Bédi was dug in the modern village cemetery in 1950.⁷³ The area west of the cemetery was previously exploited for clay down to a depth of no more than 2 m. As elderly inhabitants of the village recall, earth from this section was used for brick-making. On the basis of this information the site may easily be identified as the settlement in the brick production area mentioned by A. Börzsönyi.

This identification means that the finds which came to light in the 1950s and earlier belong to a cemetery. The pieces published by Börzsönyi will firstly be listed here, followed by the objects which came to the Museum from the High School collections and finally the dagger will be discussed.

1. *Bronze torc*. This torc, which has a series of ovoids for decoration, is broken in two places. In contrast to the description of Hunyady, only the last two segments are hollow inside, while the rest of the torc is solid. On the last two largest segments are cut-out features including a keyhole-shaped slot which formed part of the closing mechanism. The two fragments match each other. L: 11.2 and 8.6 cm, Inv. no. ZGM 55.7.1 (Pl. XXXVIII: 1).

2. *Bronze arm-ring* solid with bead-and-reel decoration, the latter with marked ridges. d: 7.5–5.9 cm, Inv. no. ZGM 55.7.2 (Pl. XXXVIII: 7).

3. *Iron sword*. Badly corroded and incomplete; only the blade remains. In earlier publications an iron sheath is also mentioned but this has not survived the return from Győr.⁷⁴ L: 53 cm, Inv. no. ZGM 55.7.3.

4. *Fragments of an iron belt chain* of several fragments, one piece from a very poorly preserved belt-chain ends in a hook while the other finishes in a double ring. Among the remainder there is also a fragment comprising three twisted links. L: 6.8, 6.5, and 10.5 cm, Inv. no. ZGM 55.7.5–7 (Pl. XXXVIII: 11–13).

⁶⁸ KBM A. R. 71.2.45. *RégFüz* 15 (1962) 11.

⁶⁹ A. Börzsönyi: Ókori emlékek a győri múzeumban (Pre-historic finds in the Győr museum). *ArchÉrt* 21 (1911) 353–360; Márton (1933–1934) 129.

⁷⁰ ZGM 55.7.1–3, 5–13, 15–17.

⁷¹ ZGM 53.23.1; 53.27.1; 53.28.1.

⁷² ZGM Accessions Register (Imre Szentmihályi) 1950, I.11.

⁷³ *Ibid.*

⁷⁴ A. Börzsönyi, *op. cit.*, 356, 358. Márton (1933–1934) 94.

5. *Bronze arm-ring*. The two ends of this solid arm-ring are contiguous. Two areas of incised decoration may be found at each end. This specimen has a circular cross-section. One section is heavily worn. d: 6.1 cm, Inv. no. ZGM 55.7.8 (Pl. XXXVIII: 10).

6. *Bronze arm-ring*. Penannular and made from thin bronze rod. There are elongated oval-shaped decorations in three places. d: 6–5.3 cm, Inv. no. ZGM 55.7.9 (Pl. XXXVIII: 8).

7. *Bronze arm-ring*. This penannular bracelet was made of plain bronze rod. d: 5.8 cm, Inv. no. ZGM 55.7.10 (Pl. XXXVIII: 9).

8. *Bronze arm-ring*. This solid bracelet was made from rod with a circular cross-section. It thickens towards the open terminals where there is incised decoration. d: 5.6 cm, Inv. no. ZGM 55.7.11 (Pl. XXXVIII: 5).

9. *Bronze arm-ring*. The pair of the previous arm-ring; it has been deformed and the surface is worn in several places. d: 6.3 cm, Inv. no. ZGM 55.7.12 (Pl. XXXVIII: 4).

10. *Bronze arm-ring*. Solid bronze; the surface is decorated with overlapping and deeply cut 'V'-s which are worn in places. d: 5.8–4.9 cm, Inv. no. ZGM 55.7.13 (Pl. XXXVIII: 6).

11. *Bird-headed bronze fibula*. The spring mechanism and pin are missing. There is curved incised decoration, blurred in places, on the widening bow. The bent-back foot ends in a bird's head. L: 3 cm, W: 1.4 cm, Inv. no. ZGM 55.7.15 (Pl. XXXVIII: 3).

12. *Bronze ring*. Made from bronze wire and bent into a saddle shape. W: 2.2; 1.9 cm, Inv. no. ZGM 55.7.16 (Pl. XXXVIII: 2).

13. *Bronze necklace*. This necklace is composed of links made of bronze strips bent into a circular form. L: 74 cm, Inv. no. ZGM 55.7.17.

14. *Iron sword*. In poor condition; the blade is incomplete. The small narrow-bladed sword has sharply sloping shoulders and a short tang. L: 54.9 cm, W: 4.5 cm, Inv. no. ZGM 53.23.1.

15. *Bowl*. Grey and wheel-thrown. The shoulder has a markedly angular profile. The straight neck has a slightly everted rim. The rim is nicked. There is a small omphalos on the base. H: 8.1 cm, dM: 30 cm, dB: 3.8 cm, Inv. no. ZGM 53.27.1.

16. *Pot*. Grey, wheel-thrown; incomplete from the neck up. Marked traces of manufacture on the wheel may be seen on the surface of this small vessel. A groove runs around the shoulder and a rib is placed around the neck. It has a biconical form with

a broad lower profile. H: 11.2 cm, dB: 7.1 cm, Inv. no. ZGM 53.28.1.

17. *Dagger with an anthropomorphic hilt*. Well preserved iron dagger, the hilt of which is also made of iron. The hilt consists of three sections: the human form which presumably served as the grip, the knob-ended foot area, and a further biconical knob with cylindrical ends in the middle. There is a knob-terminated section in the upper part which corresponds to the open-stretched arms. These three segments were probably fitted piece by piece on the prong of the tang. Following this, the tip of the tang was hammered into a spherical form on which may be seen incised the hair and the mouth of the human figure. Other possible subsequent working may have been destroyed by corrosion. Following the removal of the inventory number traces of gilding appeared on the blade. In a 1 cm long incised groove along the blade the remains of inlay survived. As a result of corrosive pitting, no decoration can be seen on the surface. Some indentations may be identified as engraving; they may equally, however, be caused by corrosion. L: 44.6 cm, W: 4.4 cm, Inv. no. ZGM 50.01.1 (Figs 53–54).

The bird-headed bronze fibula, the bronze torc and the dagger with an anthropomorphic hilt are the most outstanding finds from the Andrásida cemetery and its surroundings.⁷⁵ On the basis of these last and the other artifacts one may presume that this was the burial ground of a rich ruling group. It may have had occupied this important section of the valley of the Zala River during earliest Celtic times. Some finds indicate that the cemetery may have been used as early as the beginning of the LT/C period.

27. ZALAEGRSZEG–PÓZVA

In 1966, Celtic grave goods were discovered in the sand-pit opened on the western side of the Zalaegerszeg–Pózva road.⁷⁶ The material from one grave was collected by Róbert Müller. The nature of the burial rite may be deduced only from the condition of the grave offerings. On this basis it may be deduced that it was probably an inhumation grave which was destroyed during sand mining. The following artifacts from this grave were taken to the ZGM:

1. *Iron sword*. This broad-bladed specimen has a marked midrib; the tip is missing. The surface is badly corroded. The tang of the hilt is short and has a hammered end. L: 72 cm, W: 5 cm (XXXIX: 3).

⁷⁵ The same artifacts were also published by Hunyady (1942–1944) 70, 88, Pl. XVIII: 4; Pl. XXIV: 6; Pl. XXIX: 11; For more recent literature: KKM, 18, 34, 36, Cat. nos 93, 103.

⁷⁶ R. Müller: *Zalaegerszeg története a honfoglalásig a*

régészeti leletek alapján (The history of Zalaegerszeg before the Hungarian Conquest on the basis of archaeological finds). Fejezetek Zalaegerszeg történetéből. Zalaegerszeg (1970) 8, Pl. II: 11.

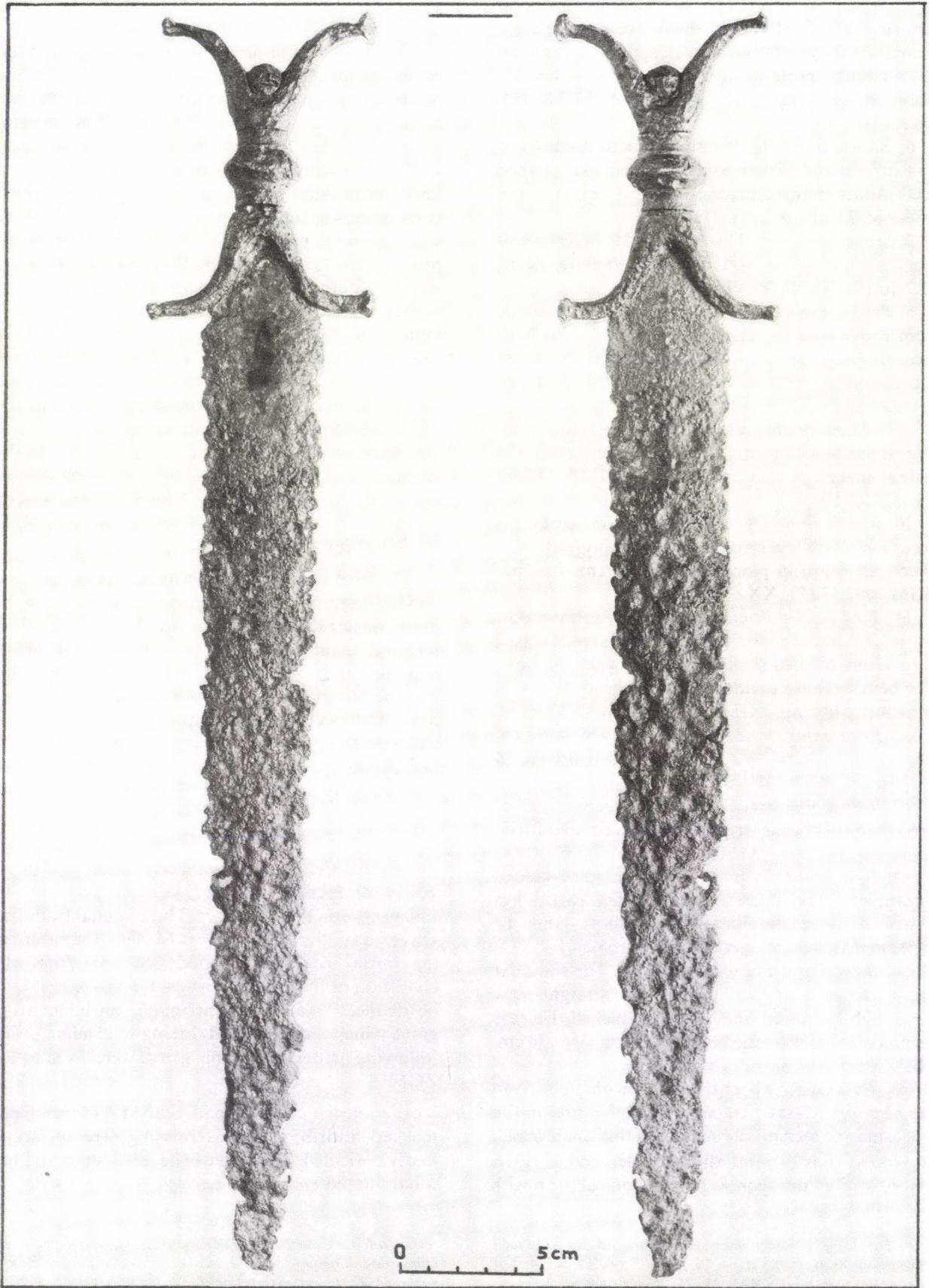


Fig. 53. Zalaegerszeg-Andráshida, dagger with anthropomorphic hilt

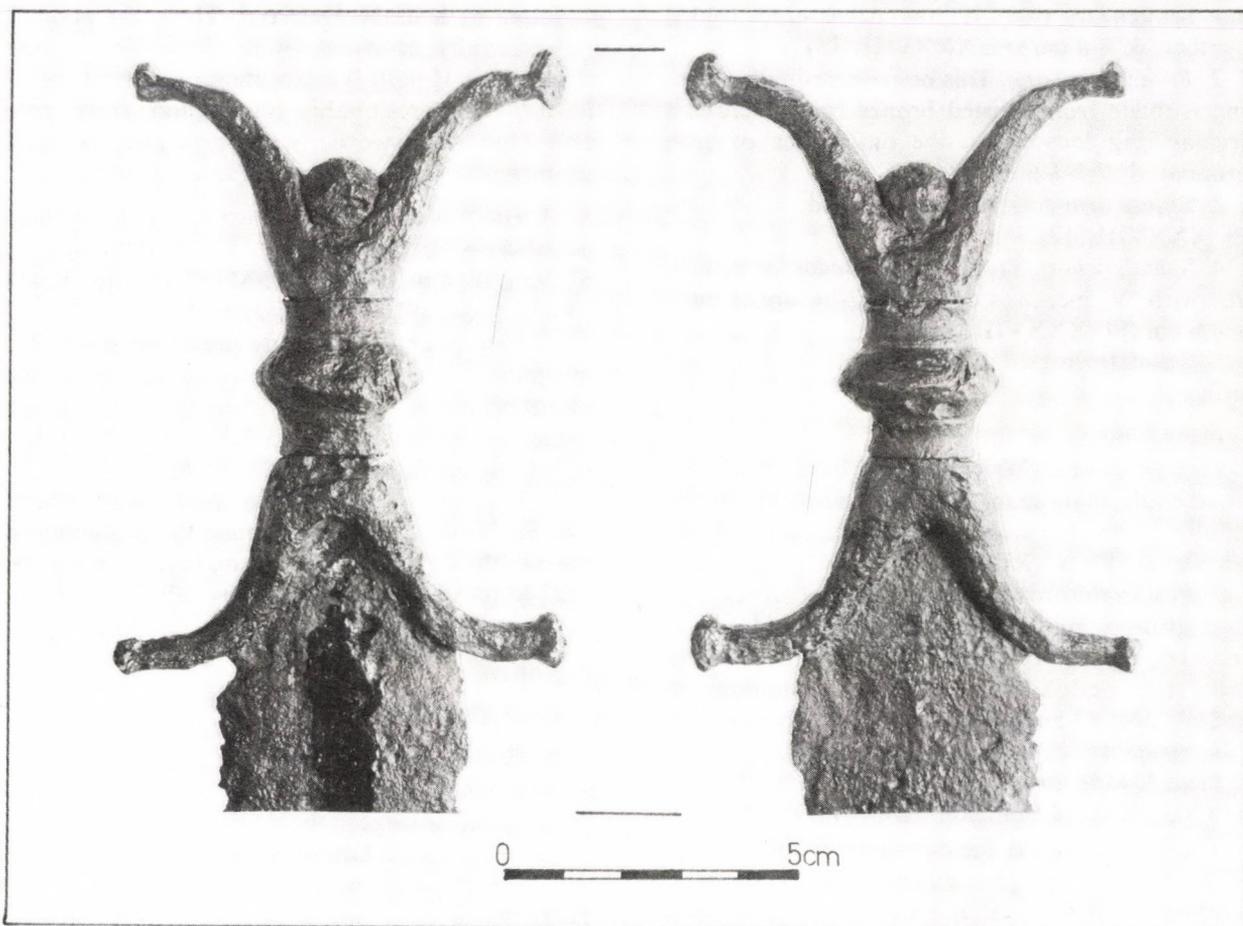


Fig. 54. Zalaegerszeg-Andráshida, detail of the dagger

2. *Fragments of a sword sheath.* Associated with the previous sword. Only the area around the suspension loop remains and that in fragmented condition. The suspension loop comes closest to Hunyady's type 3.

3. *Iron spear-head.* This poorly preserved specimen has a bay-leaf form blade and a short socket. A marked midrib extends to the end of the blade. L: 26.7 cm, W: 7 cm (Pl. XXXIX: 7).

4. *Bronze disc.* Solid disc with an oval cross-section. A 0.45 cm wide leather strap is preserved in the central hole (Fig. 9: 3), d: 2.7 cm (Pl. XXXIX: 2).

This burial belongs to the LT/C₂ period. Probably other graves were also destroyed during the mining operations.

28. ZALASZENTGRÓT-Aranyod

At the beginning of the 1960s Celtic grave goods came to light during grape cultivation in the vineyards of Gábor Lukács on the eastern slopes of Szőlőhegy in the territory of Aranyod located along the eastern bank of the Zala River. In December

1968, a relatively small rescue excavation was conducted on the site examining the area where the stray finds came. This resulted in the discovery of a disturbed and scattered cremation grave. The terraced vineyard had almost completely destroyed the presumably small area of this cemetery. The uncovered grave was found in the vineyard of Gábor Lukács's eastern neighbour. Investigations over a larger area yielded no further graves. The owners of the plots recalled that they had also discovered vessel fragments and human bone during earth work in connection with tending the vines.

Grave 1. This oblong grave pit with rounded corners measures: L: 95 cm, W: 70 cm, D: 65 cm. Deep ploughing had disturbed the grave so that only several fragments of cremated bone lay untouched on the bottom of the grave pit. The grave goods had been moved from their original positions.

Grave goods

1. *Bronze torc.* This hollow torc with one surviving oval terminal was made from bronze rod

and broken in two. It was discovered folded together. d: 7.8 cm (Pl. XXXVIII: 15).

2. *Bronze arm-ring*. This buffer-terminalled arm-ring is made from twisted bronze rod. There is a circular ring located on the outer face of each terminal. d: 7.5–6.6 cm (Pl. XXXVIII: 16).

3. *Bronze arm-ring*, the pair of (2). d: 7.2–6.8 cm (Pl. XXXVIII: 17).

4. *Spindle-whorl*. Truncated biconical form, dark grey with 'V' incisions decorating the upper part. d: 4.6 cm (Pl. XXXVIII: 14).

5. *Sherds* from a small grey cup with finely slipped surface.

Stray finds

1. *Iron sword*. Well-preserved specimen with broad blade, marked midrib and two notches on the shoulder. The tang ends in a flat disc.⁷⁷ L: 77.5 cm, W: 5.6 cm (Pl. XXXIX: 4).

2. *Pot*. Light brown and turned on a wheel; two deep grooves running around the shoulder, two single ribs placed around the middle of the neck and under the everted rim. The base is concave. H: 22.2 cm, dM: 13.5 cm, dB: 10.5 cm (Pl. XXXIX: 10).

3. *Graphitic cup*. Wheel-thrown with a rough surface. A wide groove runs around under the rim. H: 8.5 cm, dM: 10.6 cm, dB: 9 cm⁷⁸ (Pl. XXXIX: 9).

The bronze torc is the most interesting piece to come from this presumably small cemetery. Together with the material from the grave these finds may be representative of a cemetery from earlier (LT/B₂–LT/C₁) Celtic times. Some of the stray finds also show that the cemetery was in use around middle LT/C times.

29. ZALASZENTIVÁN–Kisfaludy hegy

There are also Celtic sherds to be found in the area of the Late Bronze Age earthwork on Kisfaludy hegy.⁷⁹ These suggest possible Celtic use of the fortification. In 1908, the KBM acquired a bronze bracelet from this locality.⁸⁰ Solid and penannular, this buffer-terminalled arm-ring's surface was decorated with three incised grooves between each pair of elongated 'V'-shaped notches. d: 6 cm (Pl. XXXIX: 1).

30. ZALASZENTMIHÁLY

There is no nearby settlement known for these early Celtic graves, the material of which was

acquired by Kálmán Darnay.⁸¹ The grave goods⁸², published by Hunyady were untouched during World War II with the exception of an iron spear-head.⁸³ The presumably inhumation grave contained an iron sword, two spears and the neck portion of a lenticular flask (*Linsenflasche*).

1. *Iron sword*. Small specimen with narrow blade and sharply sloping shoulders. The tip is missing. L: 62.2 cm, W: 4 cm, Inv. no. KBM D 7889 (old), KBM 73.69.1 (new) (Pl. XXXIX: 5).

2. *Iron spear-head*. Poorly preserved specimen; incomplete. The blade has a willow-leaf form, the socket is long. A rib extends along the middle of the blade. L: 35.5 cm, Inv. no. KBM D. 7891 (old), KBM 70.20.1 (new) (Pl. XXXIX: 8).

3. *Fragment of a lenticular flask*. Grey, wheel-thrown. Two grooves run around the beginning of the mouth. L: 16.9 cm, d: 5.5 cm, Inv. no. KBM D. 7892 M (old), KBM 73.69.2 (new) (Pl. XXXIX: 6).

The grave may be placed within the LT/B₂ period.

31. ZALAVÁR–Petőfi Street

A Celtic cremation grave came to light during digging of a drainage ditch⁸⁴ on the western edge of the flat Zalavár ridge in the south-western part of the community. Hilár Lantos acquired for his private collection the finds which came from this grave.⁸⁵ There was a large pot, a bowl, one iron and two bronze fibulae and an iron spear-head.

Grave goods

1. *Iron spear-head*. Badly corroded, with willow-leaf form blade and long socket. A marked midrib extends to the end of the blade which is fragmentary. L: 32.5 cm.

2. *Iron fibula*. The spring and pin are missing. The bow of this wire fibula is markedly curved. A fairly large knob decorates the bent-back foot. L: 4.6 cm (Pl. XXXIV: 1).

3. *Small bronze fibula*. A knob decorates the bent-back foot which half overlaps the bow. Half of the spring mechanism and the pin are missing. The fibula has an external cord and was possibly six-coiled. L: 2.9 cm (Pl. XXXIV: 2).

4. *Bronze fibula*. This middle-sized bronze wire fibula has half of the spring mechanism and the pin

⁷⁷ Purchased by the ZGM from Gábor Lukács.

⁷⁸ The two stray finds of pottery came from the eastern neighbourhood of the Lukács vine-yard. The owner of that property was István Miletics; Lukács sold these finds to the ZGM.

⁷⁹ Korek (1960) 70; ZGM 53.39.1–24.

⁸⁰ KBM original inventory no. 3587. New inv. no. 64.701.1. It was found in the vine-yard of Gábor Németh.

⁸¹ Accessions register of the Darnay Collection. Inv. no. 7889–7892.

⁸² Hunyady (1957) 30.

⁸³ D. 7890.

⁸⁴ MRT 1., 184.

⁸⁵ After the death of Hilár Lantos his collection was bought by the community and formed the basis of the village museum.



Fig. 55. Silver coin, a stray find from Zala County

missing. A knob with a flattened spherical form is located on the bent-back foot. There is incised decoration on the catch-plate. The knob on the foot is decorated with an arc design. The spring mechanism has an external cord and was possibly six-coiled. L: 5.2 cm (XXXIV: 3).

5. *Large pot*. Grey, thrown on a wheel; the neck and mouth are missing. The lower section is globular. A foot-ring runs around the base and a narrow rib decorates the shoulder. H: 22 cm, dB: 8.8 cm.

6. *Bowl sherds*. Grey, wheel-thrown, with an inverted rim. The base has an omphalos. H: 9 cm, dM: 19 cm, dB: 6.2 cm.

This scattered cremation grave may be placed in the middle of the LT/C period.

32. Stray finds from the territory of Zala County

1. The ZGM received as a gift a *silver Celtic coin* (Fig. 55). No local provenience is known for this piece.

2. Hunyady mentions a stray find of a *cup* with an omphalos base from Zala County which is now located in the MNM.⁸⁶

3. A large *iron knife* with a knob-ended hilt was acquired by the ZGM although, as with the other artifacts, a more accurate provenience is not known.⁸⁷

Appendix

I. ALSÓPÁHOK

The discovery of Celtic stray finds was mentioned in the first volume of MRT as a consequence of the survey of site 14 on the outskirts of Alsópáhok.⁸⁸ The authors presume that a graphitic cup originates from this site.⁸⁹ Two sherds identified as later Iron Age pieces date in fact to early modern times,⁹⁰ while the complete vessel was found, in all probability, in the territory of Hévíz. I. Szántó mentions late Celtic

stray finds from site 14, Kövestető. In his notes, however, no mention is made of Kövestető as a Celtic site.⁹¹ Several finds are mentioned by Hunyady from the area of Alsópáhok but more precise proveniences are not given.⁹² These artifacts may also possibly have been discovered on the outskirts of Hévíz. Their description is presented along with those of the other stray finds under the heading Hévíz–Vörösmarty Street.

⁸⁶ Hunyady (1957) 30.

⁸⁷ ZGM 54.1.73.

⁸⁸ MRT 1., 25.

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, Inv. no. KBM 58. 743.3.

⁹⁰ KBM 65.145.2.

⁹¹ I. Szántó: *Egy dunántúli falu, Alsópáhok története* (*The*

History of a Transdanubian Village, Alsópáhok). Budapest (1960) 25, map of archaeological sites, note 66; Kuzsinszky (1920) 47–48, 94, 96, 104; A. Radnóti–L. Gerő: *A Balaton régészeti és történelmi emlékei* (*Archaeological and Historical Monuments of the Balaton Region*). Budapest (1952) 33.

⁹² Hunyady (1942–1944) 93–94, 97; Hunyady (1957) 31.

2. BADACSONYLÁBDI

Kálmán Darnay acquired a sandstone Janus head for his collection after it came to light during vine cultivation on the western side of Badacsony Hill.⁹³ The foot of the roughly executed statue was lost. The Janus head was erroneously dated by J. Csemegi.⁹⁴ More recently, Miklós Szabó has studied this statue in detail and has come to the unambiguous conclusion that it dates from the later Iron Age.⁹⁵ At the present time this is the only large piece of Celtic sculpture from Hungary and one which presumably came from a Celtic cult place. Because of the lack of more precise data, the time of manufacture of this statue could only be placed within broad chronological limits by Szabó (late second century B.C.–first century A.D.).⁹⁶

3. BALATONGYÖRÖK–Fekete Castle

During the course of archaeological field survey carried out under the aegis of the MRT,⁹⁷ sherds of Celtic pots were also discovered on the hillside sloping down to Lake Balaton and north-east of the former Fekete Castle.

1. *Sherd from a cup.* Rim fragment from a grey wheel-thrown cup. The shoulder has a markedly angular profile line while the tall neck slopes inward and the rim is narrow. A zig-zag pattern formed of very lightly grooved and undulating lines decorates the shoulder. Inv. no. KBM 65.161.5.

2. *Body sherd.* This fragment comes from the body of a relatively large well-fired vessel with thick walls. It is light grey and was wheel-thrown. Inv. no. KBM 65.161.5.

One may date these two sherds to the turn of the LT/C D periods. It is questionable whether these fragments, which were discovered during 80 cm deep ploughing, come from a settlement or a cemetery. It is considered that the latter explanation is more likely since during the course of the field survey no settlement traces were observed and thus the small number of finds allows us to conclude the presence of a cemetery disturbed by deep ploughing.

4. BALATONGYÖRÖK Szépkilátó

Béla Ószi, the conservator of the Balaton Museum, during autumn 1970 collected later Iron Age sherds during the course of a field survey in the area south of the Szépkilátó look-out point. Of the

two sherds found, one was part of the shoulder of a grey wheel-thrown vessel with two grooves extending on it and a hole on the rim.⁹⁸ The other body sherd belonged to a wheel-thrown vessel which was light grey outside and brown inside.⁹⁹ These two LT/D period sherds presumably came from a settlement. Their provenience corresponds to those of the Roman, Árpáadian and late medieval period sites which also fall within the area covered by the field surveys of MRT.¹⁰⁰

5. BALATONRENDES

Celtic inhumation graves were destroyed during cultivation in the vine-yard of János Király located on Ábrahámhegy which belongs to Balatonrendes. In January 1965 various finds came to light of which only two sherds were acquired by the Balaton Museum.¹⁰¹

1. *Bowl fragment.* This fragment comprises a quarter of a dark grey, wheel-thrown vessel. It is undecorated and has thick walls. It is closest in form to Hunyady's type 3 bowl. Inv. no. KBM 65.184.2.

2. *Sherds.* These fragments come from a dark grey wheel-thrown cup made of a fine paste. The shoulder has a markedly angular profile and the straight neck tapers inward. A groove divides the neck and the shoulder while a slightly raised rib extends around the vessel on the neck directly under the mouth. dM: 16.5 cm, Inv. no. KBM 65.184.1. The sherd of a later Celtic vessel erroneously assigned as a stray find from Balatonszepezd, also belongs to this vessel.¹⁰²

The finds from Ábrahámhegy found during vine cultivation presumably belong to burials dating to the LT/C₁ period.

6. BALATONSZEPEZD

A later La Tène sherd was incorrectly published by the authors of MRT as coming from site 8 in the community. The fragment is actually the lower part of the cup found in the vine-yard of János Király in Ábrahámhegy.¹⁰³

7. BECSVÖLGYE

In January 1958, later Iron Age sherds came to light in the courtyard of Sándor Mecseri's house at 68 Fő Street in the settlement of Barabásszeg which

⁹³ Kuzsinszky (1920) 125, Fig. 166; MRT 1., 32.

⁹⁴ J. Csemegi: A ládi kőbárvány-töredék (Das Steingötzenfragment aus Lád). *ArchÉrt* 88 (1961) 52–66.

⁹⁵ Szabó (1963) 69–73; Szabó (1971) 57–58, 65, 67, Fig. 69; KKM, 44, Cat. no. 167.

⁹⁶ Szabó (1963) 73.

⁹⁷ MRT 1., 35, site 1.

⁹⁸ Inv. no. KBM 73.74.2.

⁹⁹ Inv. no. KBM 73.74.2.

¹⁰⁰ MRT 1., 38, site 38.

¹⁰¹ MRT 1., 44, site 9.

¹⁰² MRT 1., 46, site 8; Inv. no. KBM 65.192.3.

¹⁰³ See the footnotes to the Balatonrendes–Ábrahámhegy site.

is administratively part of Becsvölgye.¹⁰⁴ These body sherds belong to wheel-thrown vessels which are grey outside and light brick colour inside. Among them were several fragments with groove decoration on them which allow us to conclude that they belong to a relatively small LT/D settlement.

8. CSERSZEGTOMAJ

The eastern extension of Dobogó Hill (a site known in archaeological literature) is called Bikédtető and is divided from the Dobogó Hill by the Keszthely-Sümeg main road. In April 1937, Celtic grave goods came to light in the former stone quarry of Lajos Szeles in Bikédtető. These objects came to the Balaton Museum in Keszthely.¹⁰⁵ Of these, only two anklets and an arm-ring survived the destruction of World War II.¹⁰⁶ The first volume of MRT published these objects incorrectly as Roman artifacts.¹⁰⁷ At the beginning of 1939, Gyula Török carried out a small-scale excavation on the site of these discoveries. In addition, he extended his investigation into the area of the neighbouring Penteli quarry.¹⁰⁸ Török discovered the rich inhumation grave of a woman who had been buried in a timber-lined grave dating to the LT/B period. The first volume of MRT also makes mention of a later Iron Age grave which, according to the old accessions book of the Balaton Museum, was undoubtedly an early Roman burial.¹⁰⁹ Between 1946 and 1948, several further excavations were carried out at the site but during the course of these no new Celtic graves were discovered.¹¹⁰

Only arm-ring 5 in Table IV in Gyula Török's publication of the material found in the rich grave survived World War II.

9. GALAMBOK

In the last decade of the last century, Celtic burials were disturbed during grave digging in Újtemető (New Cemetery) located in the south-eastern section of the community. Darnay published the grave goods from one of these inhumation burials.¹¹¹ According to this publication, several finds had already been made in the years before the inhumation graves were discovered. Mention is

made of a cremation grave as well, in which were found two arm-rings decorated with filigree patterns, an iron pick and a spear-head all of which were discovered in an urn. Inhumation graves also turned up next to the cremation grave. In the spring of 1891, an inhumation burial of a woman, discovered at a depth of 1.5 m was published in detail by Darnay along with illustrations.¹¹² After World War II, only two arm-rings remained of the material from the grave.¹¹³ Two pots from the same site came to the MNM.¹¹⁴ More recently, the hollow-knobbed arm-ring and the sapropelite bracelet from Darnay's publication have also been discussed.¹¹⁵ The stray finds from Galambok-Újtemető suggest burials from the middle of LT/C. Because of incomplete data all we know of the burial rite is that both cremation and inhumation graves were discovered.

10. GYENESDIÁS

At the beginning of the century, a silver Celtic coin came to the KBM from the area of the community but without more precise indications of provenience.¹¹⁶

11. KESZTHELY

Between 1967 and 1968, features of a LT/D settlement were disturbed during ditch digging work on Balaton and Zrínyi Streets along the eastern edge of the flat Keszthely rise. The drainage ditch cut across a large 2 m deep pit located on the former bank of Lake Balaton at the eastern end of Balaton Street. A large storage vessel was reconstructed from the sherds which were obtained by the KBM. The grey, well fired, wheel-thrown vessel may be dated to the LT/D₂ period. It has an inturned mouth and a well-defined rim. A fragment from a presumably large cauldron-like vessel came to light at the corner of Zrínyi and Munkácsy Streets. This pot was drilled through in three places under the rim and was burnished black on the outside. Continued ditch digging in the autumn of 1970 cut through several pits in front of 4 8 Zrínyi Street. Apart from a bowl fragment which had lightly incised grooving, a graphitic comb-decorated cup was also discovered.

¹⁰⁴ Müller (1971) 23–24, from the collections of ZGM.

¹⁰⁵ Inv. no. KBM 5420–5428 (old); Török (1940) 73, note 21; MRT I., 48, site 4.

¹⁰⁶ Inv. no. KBM 5421, 5422 (old), KBM 58.712.1–3 (new).

¹⁰⁷ MRT I., 48, note 11.

¹⁰⁸ Török (1940) 66.

¹⁰⁹ MRT I., 48. Inv. no. KBM 5644–5667 (old): pottery imitation terra sigillata style, leaf-stamped bowl, glass urn, etc.

¹¹⁰ References to the site may be found in MRT I., 48.

¹¹¹ K. Darnay: A galamboki sírletről (Grave finds from Galambok). *ArchÉrt* 13 (1893), 170–171, Figs 1–5.

¹¹² *Ibid.*; Hunyady (1942–1944) 97; Hunyady (1957) 27–28; Korek (1960) 70.

¹¹³ Inv. no. D. 2055, 2056 (old), 70.108.1 (new).

¹¹⁴ Hunyady (1957) 27–28.

¹¹⁵ W. Krämer: Keltische Hohlbuckelringe vom Isthmus von Korinth. *Germania* 39 (1961) 42; O. Rochna: Zur Herkunft der Manchingener Sapropelit-Ringe. *Germania* 39 (1961) 352.

¹¹⁶ Inv. no. KBM 4706 (old), gift of János Kárpáti. The coin was lost during World War II.

Like the storage vessel found on Balaton Street, these pieces date to the LT/D₂ period. From these stray finds a picture of a late Celtic settlement emerges. It was probably not a nucleated settlement but rather was made up of scattered dwellings extending along the former bank of Lake Balaton. Finds from the Halászcsárda area, which is a short distance away, also belong to this scattered settlement. Earlier this century, Árpád Csák discovered later Iron Age inhumation graves in a burial place at Csórégödör. This site, located in the north-eastern part of Keszthely, contains evidence from several periods. Kuzsinszky published the material from one grave while the other three graves were published by Hunyady.¹¹⁷ The first volume of MRT refers to material in the KBM Archives mentioning inhumation graves lying in a row from this site.¹¹⁸ Photographs made of these inhumation graves from the Archives are not, however, those of the graves from Csórégödör, but rather reproductions of photographs of the graves from Apátpusztá published by Wosinszky.¹¹⁹ Graves opened up by Árpád Csák in 1929, however, are unquestionably inhumation burials.¹²⁰ The burials may be dated to the first half of the LT/C period.

Dobogó Hill is located in the north-western section of the district of Keszthely. The southern part of this rise is called Alsó-Dobogó, the northern part Felső-Dobogó and the previously mentioned Bikédtető is its eastern extension. A presumably later Iron Age grave was also found during excavations in 1948 at the site,¹²¹ located on Alsó-Dobogó.¹²² The grave, which was 68 cm deep, contained a small omphalos bowl, a graphitic cup and an iron knife. Szántó published the material from the grave as dating to the LT/B period.¹²³ The dating, however, is incorrect because without any doubt the small bowl¹²⁴ has a form typical of the LT/D period. Several vessels, as well as arm-rings¹²⁵ together with a stamp-decorated pot, also found

their way into the Csák Collection.¹²⁶ These come from the area of the Dobogó rise but lack precise provenience. The stamp-decorated vessel may be placed within the LT/B period, while on the basis of the drawings in the inventory book, the other vessels may be dated to the LT/C and LT/D periods respectively. This material was destroyed during World War II.

A bronze figurine,¹²⁷ imported from Italy, appears as a stray find in the museum. Most recent research on it has shown that it dates to the fourth century B.C.¹²⁸ It is worth noting that the helmeted bronze figurine from Somló Hill is of similar workmanship as may be seen from the traces of tool marks. Thus, it may be said to come from the same workshop as the piece from Dobogó.¹²⁹

The stray finds from Fenékpusztá in the district of Keszthely were destroyed during World War II. Among the objects lost were an iron spear-head, an iron sword, bronze fibulae, beads, glass and bronze arm-rings and other material.¹³⁰ Probably these pieces came from the same cemetery from which the five graves were successfully recovered.

During the course of the excavation of a ninth-century A.D settlement Bakay and Sági discovered a later Celtic refuse pit on the eastern edge of the low flat Keszthely rise.¹³¹ A large number of sherds came from the pit. Among these was a fragment from a large storage vessel with a tar-like substance on the cracked surface.¹³² Lightly grooved wavy lines and criss-cross decoration may be seen on the majority of those sherds; the refuse pit dates to LT/D₂. The late Celtic oven near the Miners' Rest-house in Halimba is also in the neighbourhood of this same small, scattered settlement.¹³³ Several sherds from a grey wheel-thrown dish with an inturned rim and a relatively large vessel were found in the plastering of the oven.¹³⁴

Kuzsinszky mentions finding an early type of iron fibula at a depth of 6 m in front of the Festetich

¹¹⁷ For the literature on this site see: MRT I., 95.

¹¹⁸ MRT I., 95; KBM A., K. 58.220.1–4.

¹¹⁹ M. Wosinszky: *Tolna vármegye története (The History of Tolna County)*. Budapest (1896) Pls CXXXVI–CXL.

¹²⁰ Accessions register of the Csák Collection: 214–239.

¹²¹ For references see: MRT I., 76–77.

¹²² M. Párducz: *A Magyar Történelmi Múzeum Régészeti Osztályának ásatásai 1948 (Excavations of the Archaeological Department of the Hungarian Historical Museum 1948)*. *ArchÉrt* 76 (1949) 110; Szántó (1953) 57.

¹²³ Szántó (1953) 57.

¹²⁴ KBM 55.74.100–102. This grave was published by Imre Szántó as no. 30. Grave 22, an Early Roman burial, also contained a Dux-type iron fibula which has subsequently been lost (Szántó (1953) 56).

¹²⁵ Accessions register of the Csák Collection: 241–245.

¹²⁶ Accessions register of the Csák Collection: 240; Kuzsinszky (1920) 104, Fig. 143; MRT I., 77.

¹²⁷ Horváth (1972a) 75–81, Figs 1–2.

¹²⁸ M. Szabó: Celtic art and history in the Carpathian Basin. *Acta ArchHung.* 24 (1972) 389; KKM, Cat. no. 169.

¹²⁹ Horváth (1972a) 79–81, Fig. 3.

¹³⁰ Hunyady (1957) 34; MRT I. 88; Accessions register of the Csák Collection: 246–247; The only thing we know about the penannular arm-ring shown in Pl. VIII: 1 is that it came from Fenékpusztá. Inv. no. KBM 58.742.1.

¹³¹ MRT I., 89, site 41; Inv. no. KBM 70.133.1–32.

¹³² Inv. no. KBM 70.135.1–34.

¹³³ MRT I., 89, site 42.

¹³⁴ Inv. no. KBM 65.4.1.

Castle in the northern part of the city.¹³⁵ The iron fibula came to the Szombathely Museum.¹³⁶

Hunyady mentions a stray find of an iron knife from Keszthely Hill and a snake headed arm-ring without provenience.¹³⁷

A LT/D₂ period pit dwelling (*Grubenhäuser*) was discovered in an open sand pit near the hamlet of Úsztató located on the northern side of the main road, which extends between Keszthely and Alsópáhok. The present author has published this solitary house which has two post holes and an interior open fireplace.¹³⁸

12. KISSZIGET

A Swiss-type bronze belt fragment found its way into the MNM as a stray find from the area of this community in the middle of the last century.¹³⁹ This bronze belt with its animal-headed catch and enamel inlay is at present the single example of a Swiss-type belt known from a Hungarian site.¹⁴⁰ In all probability the stray find comes from a grave.

13. KÖVÁGÓÖRS

In 1872, the MNM received a silver Macedonian tetradrachma from Kővágóörs. All that is known of the site is that the coin came to light in an area belonging to the community of Fülöppusztá.¹⁴¹

14. KÖVESKÁL

In 1908, Mrs. Andor Rédei presented to the KBM a later Iron Age arm-ring which had been found in the vine-yard on Köveskál Hill.¹⁴² The bronze arm-ring was made out of plain rod with a circular cross-section. It is open and the two ends are decorated with three incisions each. d: 6.2–6 cm. It presumably comes from a grave.

15. MILEJSZEG

Several later Iron Age sherds were collected by Róbert Müller during the course of field survey in an area known as Falurét. Some of the artifacts found included fragments of vessels which were light grey, graphitic, and wheel-thrown.¹⁴³

16. NOVA

During the course of field survey, several sherds were collected from the Fényesi dűlő on the bank of Salamon Creek. The sherds were light grey with finely slipped surfaces and made of graphitic fabric.¹⁴⁴ The finds may be dated to the LT/D period.

17. OLTÁRC

In 1928, material from a Celtic grave came into the collections of the MNM from the area of this community but without a more exact find spot.¹⁴⁵ Hunyady, who published these grave goods, made mention of a spear-head, fragments of an iron sword, and remains of a shield boss.¹⁴⁶ Presumably, the rim sherd made of graphitic fabric in the NTGYM, comes from the neighbourhood of this grave.¹⁴⁷

18. ORMÁNDLAK

Later Iron Age sherds were collected by Róbert Müller during the course of field survey in the Nagyormánd dűlő located on the slope of a hill extending to the bank of the Lengyel Creek. The sherds came from vessels which were hand-made and comb-decorated, while others were turned on a wheel and also had comb decoration. These latter were made of graphitic fabric and an omphalos occurred on the base in several cases.¹⁴⁸

19. PETRIKERESZTÚR

During the course of field survey, sherds dating to the LT/D period were collected on the southern slope of a hill extending into a marshy area by the confluence of Cserta and Lengyel Creeks.¹⁴⁹

20. PÓKASZEPETK

A later Iron Age cup was found on the property of Mrs. Márton Havasi and was acquired by the MNM.¹⁵⁰ Hunyady describes it as being of very fine paste and having comb decoration. It may be grouped with Hunyady's type 1 although its rim is narrower.¹⁵¹

¹³⁵ Kuzsinszky (1920) 96, Fig. 137; Hunyady (1957) 40; MRT 1., 94.

¹³⁶ It was presented to the Szombathely Museum by the first person to mention it, Vilmos Lipp (Kuzsinszky (1920) 96).

¹³⁷ Hunyady (1957) 40.

¹³⁸ Horváth (1972b) 85–89.

¹³⁹ O. Tischler: Zománcos ékszerek a vaskorból a N. Múzeumban (Iron Age Enamelled Jewellery in the National Museum). *ArchÉrt* 10 (1890) 222, Pl. A: 4; Hunyady (1957) 28; MNM Inv. no. 3/851.3.

¹⁴⁰ I. Stancik and A. Vaday: Keltische Bronzegürtel "Ungarischen" Typs im Karpatenbecken. *FA* 22 (1971) 24–25.

¹⁴¹ Inv. no. MNM 280/1872; Kuzsinszky (1920) 144; L.

Huszár: Éremlelőhelyek Veszprém megye területén (Münzfundorte im Komitat Veszprém). *VMMK* 1 (1963) 155; MRT 1., 103.

¹⁴² Inv. no. KBM 3586 (old), KBM 64.662.1 (new); MRT 1., 107.

¹⁴³ Müller (1971) 29; Inv. no. ZGM 69.48.1.

¹⁴⁴ Müller (1971) 49; Inv. no. ZGM 69.83.2.

¹⁴⁵ Inv. no. MNM 35.1928, 1–3.

¹⁴⁶ Hunyady (1957) 29; Korek (1960) 72.

¹⁴⁷ Inv. no. NTGYM 61.14.2.

¹⁴⁸ Müller (1971) 43, Pl. VI: 8–10; Inv. no. ZGM 69.50.2–3.

¹⁴⁹ Müller (1971) 40; Inv. no. ZGM 69.54.8–10.

¹⁵⁰ Inv. no. MNM 6/1932; Korek (1960) 69.

¹⁵¹ Hunyady (1957) 29.

21. SÁRMELLÉK

Body sherds made of graphitic material and having comb decoration were collected during the course of topographic surveys in the Devecseri fields located on the eastern edge of the Zala river's floodplain.¹⁵² On the basis of these few vessel fragments one may imagine the presence of a small late Celtic settlement.

22. SZENTGYÖRGYVÁR

In 1902, the KBM was presented with a Celtic vessel from Felsőmándpuszta.¹⁵³ The pot was destroyed during World War II.

23. TALIÁNDÖRÖGD

An iron sheath with a zoomorphic lyre decoration (De Navarro type II) and its iron sword are known from here.¹⁵⁴

24. TAPOLCA

At the end of the last century several Celtic grave goods came into the collection of Kálmán Darnay. The site is located on Avardomb, also known as Poszdomb, in the southern district of Tapolca.¹⁵⁵ Darnay claimed that the cemetery had been biritual; however, Late Bronze Age vessels were represented as grave goods from Celtic cremation burials.¹⁵⁶ As a result of World War II not a single piece of the find material published by Hunyady has survived. Three iron spear-heads in the KBM collection come from Tapolca and therefore possibly Avardomb.¹⁵⁷ Only a willow-leaf spear-head survived the destruction of the war.¹⁵⁸ The Bakony Museum in Veszprém also acquired finds from this locations (two urns, two bronze rings).¹⁵⁹ We may conclude that the stray finds come from a middle LT/C cemetery.

25. TEKENYE

A biconical vessel from Darnay's collection and published by Hunyady¹⁶⁰ was destroyed during World War II.

26. VÁRVÖLGY

During the course of field survey, sherds dating to the LT/D period were collected from the side of the bank by the confluence of the Zsidi and Csetény Creeks located in the Vágási fields north-west of the community. Aside from a bowl decorated with light grooving, a rim made of graphitic material and body sherds were also found; the sherds belong to a small settlement. – Late Bronze Age vessel fragments together with a bronze figurine representing a cow were also found on the site. The figurine has also been dated to the late Bronze Age.

27. VINDORNYAFOK

Late Bronze Age sherds were collected during archaeological field survey on the side of a small hill sloping east in the Kisszakasztati fields located on the western bank of the former Lake Vindornya drainage channel.¹⁶¹ Among the artifacts especially worthy of mention are rim and body sherds from a graphitic cup, a rim sherd from a hand-thrown bowl and a body sherd from a large vessel.¹⁶² These characteristic settlement wares come from a place which is approximately two kilometres from the cemetery uncovered in the Rezi- Rezicséri sand-pit. The hand-thrown bowl sherds belong to the same type as the hand-thrown bowls from the Rezicséri cemetery (graves 4, 21). On the basis of this, the settlement may be dated to the LT/B₂-LT/C₁ period.

28. VONYARCVASHEGY

Sherds were collected from the LT/D period settlement which also extends over the area of Gyenesdiás which lies directly by the former bank of Lake Balaton in the area of the local water-works on the boundary between Vonyarcvashegy and Gyenesdiás.¹⁶³ Because the late Iron Age settlement was reoccupied during the Roman, early and late

¹⁵² MRT 1., 138; Inv. no. KBM 64.1206.1.

¹⁵³ Inv. no. KBM 900 (old); MRT 1., 148 (new).

¹⁵⁴ W. A. Jenny: *Keltische Metallarbeiten aus heidnischer und vorchristlicher Zeit*. Berlin (1935) Pl. 29; Hunyady (1942–1944) 111; Hunyady (1957) 44; KKM, 30; J. M. de Navarro: *The Finds from the Site of La Tène*. London (1972) Pls CXXVIII: 2a–b, CXXIX: 3.

¹⁵⁵ K. Darnay: Két nagy-somló-melléki lelet a hallstatti korból (Two Hallstatt period finds from Nagy-Somló-mellék). *ArchÉrt* 15 (1895) 320; K. Darnay: Sümegvidéki leletek (Finds from the Sümeg Region). *ArchÉrt* 16 (1896) 427; K. Darnay: Sümeg és vidékének őskora (The prehistory of Sümeg and its surroundings). *AK* 22 (1899) 81, 83; K. Darnay: *A sümegi Darnay Múzeum ingyennaptára az 1907. évre (Free calendar of the Sümeg Darnay Museum for 1907)*. Sümeg (1906) 14; Kuzsinszky (1920)

122; Hunyady (1957) 44–45 (Avardomb and Poszdomb are the same); MRT 1., 162.

¹⁵⁶ K. Darnay: Sümeg és vidékének őskora (The prehistory of Sümeg and its surroundings). *AK* 22 (1899) 83, Figs 1–4.

¹⁵⁷ Inv. no. KBM 574–576 (old).

¹⁵⁸ Inv. no. KBM 575 (old), KBM 73.98.1 (new).

¹⁵⁹ Accession register of the Bakony Museum, Veszprém: I: 918; Inv. no. KBM 55.341.1.

¹⁶⁰ Hunyady (1957) 30.

¹⁶¹ MRT 1., 169.

¹⁶² Inv. no. KBM 65.337.1.

¹⁶³ MRT 1., 55 (q.v. Gyenesdiás); Inv. no. KBM 65.50.5. Field survey carried out in spring 1973 shows that the greater part of the later Iron Age settlement is located in the territory of modern Vonyarcvashegy.

medieval periods only several body sherds from a wheel-thrown grey vessel and a body sherd from a pot made of graphitic material testify to the former presence of the Celtic settlement.

29. ZALASZÁNTÓ

A later Iron Age post-burial was found by Csák¹⁶⁴ in one of the early Iron Age tumuli from Tátika¹⁶⁵ which are well known from the literature. The site is located north of the community. Á. Csák's excavated finds were destroyed during the course of World War II.

30. ZALASZENTGRÓT

At the end of the last century, Celtic graves were found during the course of gravel mining and railway construction in Polgár város.¹⁶⁶ The cemetery, which contained a relatively large number of graves, was presumably biritual. Of the find material from the cemetery only an iron sword and an iron spear-head remain in the collections of the KBM.¹⁶⁷ The cemetery was in use during the LT/C₂ period.

31. ZALAVÁR

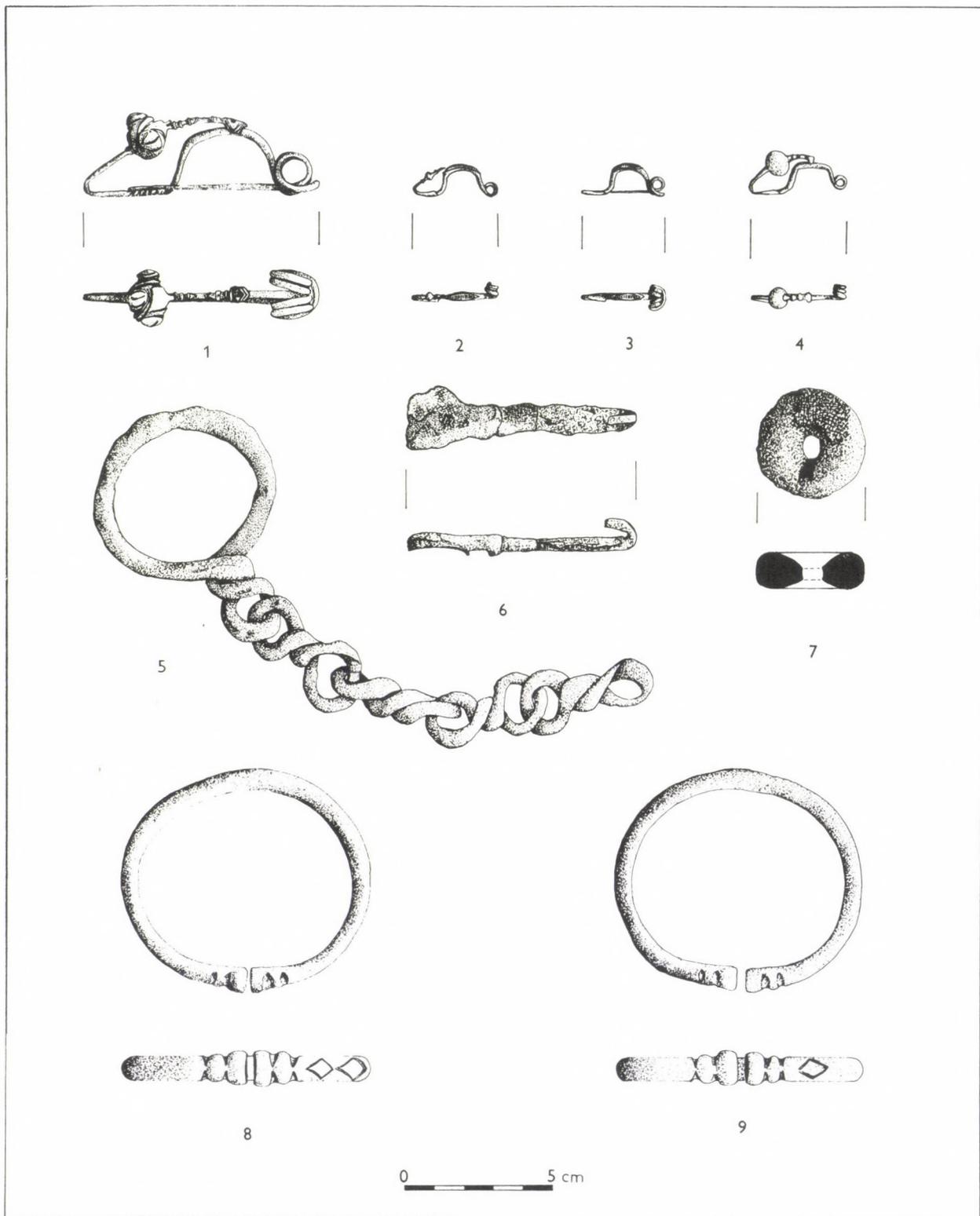
A large, grey, wheel-thrown vessel sherd with an everted rim was listed as coming from Vársziget.

¹⁶⁴ MRT 1., 179.

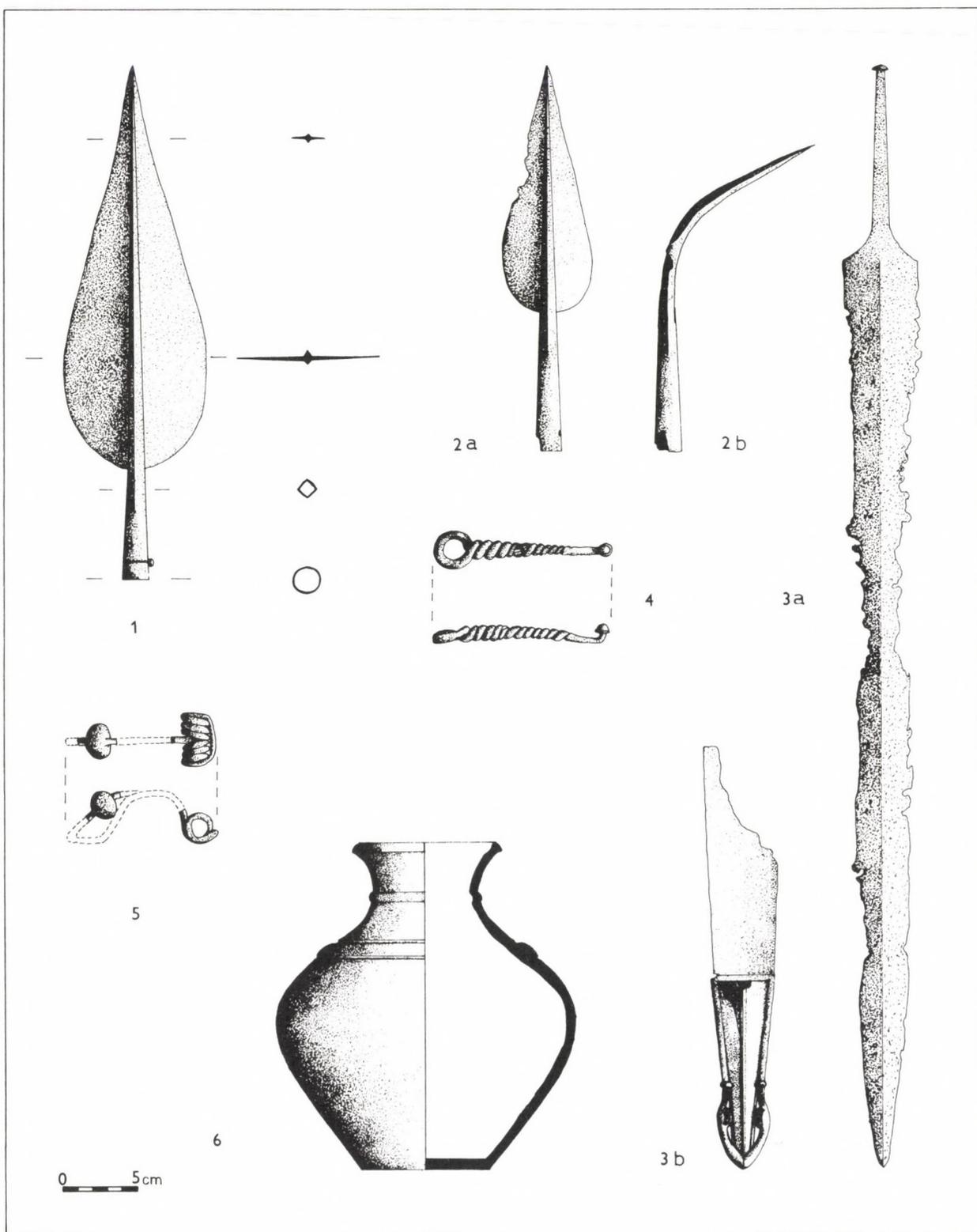
¹⁶⁵ In 1972, Erzsébet Patek uncovered H/C-D burials from several of the mounds.

¹⁶⁶ Literature relevant to the site includes: Hunyady (1957) 30; Korek (1960) 72.

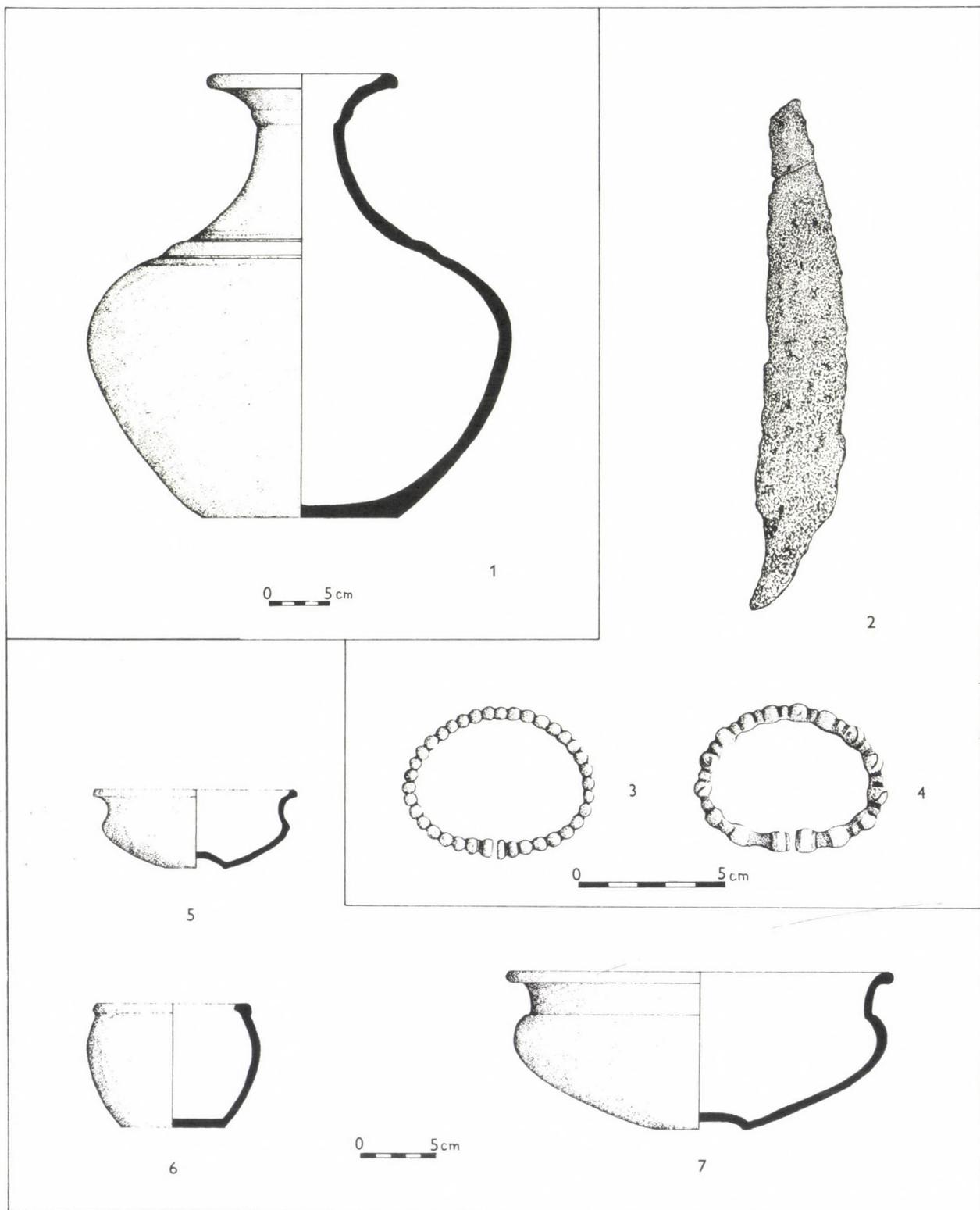
¹⁶⁷ Inv. nos KBM 58.464.1, 73.100.1.



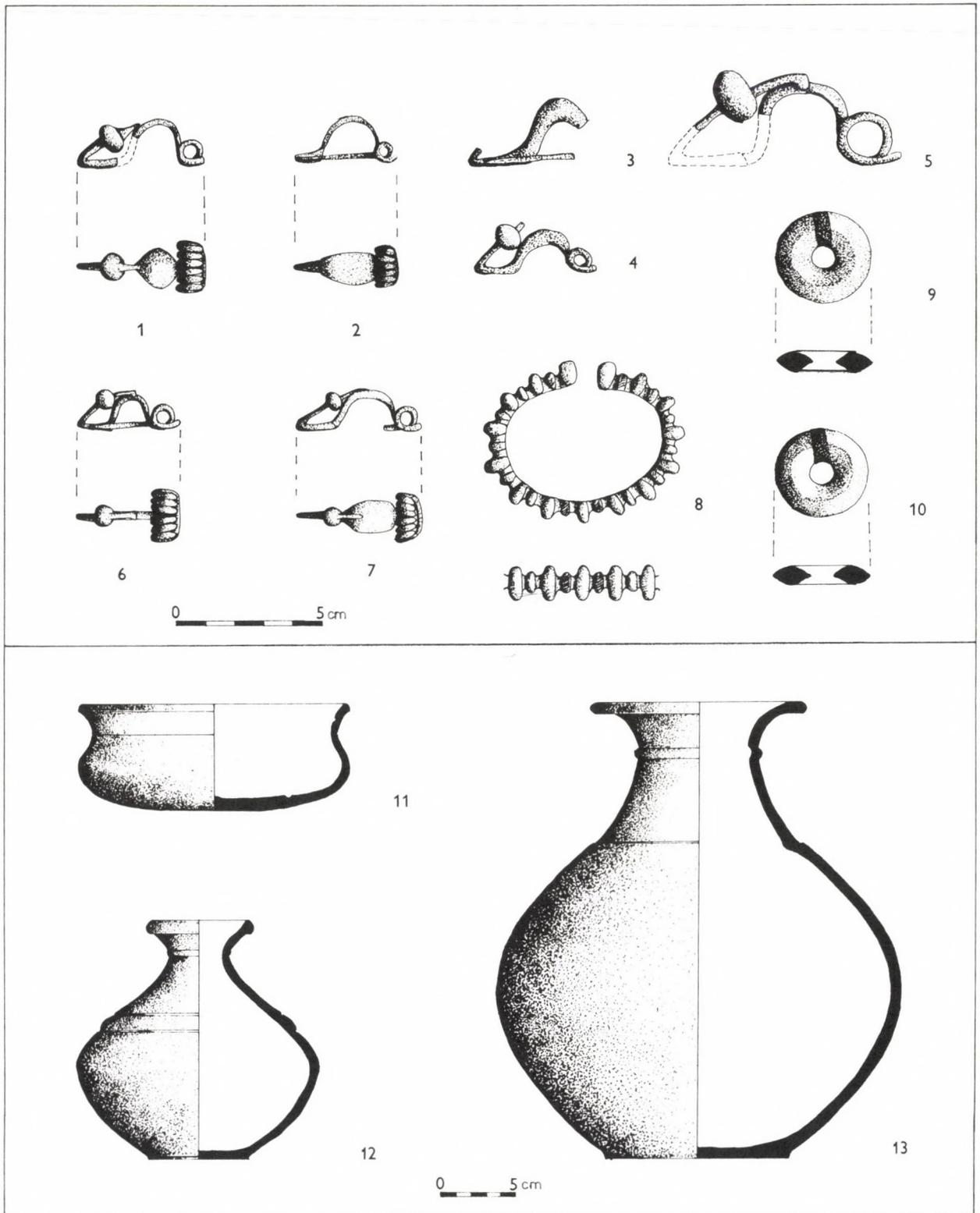
Pl. I: 1-4: Badacsonytomaj-Rókahegy, grave 1; 5: Szigliget-Várhegy; 6-7: Badacsonytomaj-Rókahegy, stray finds; 8-9: Badacsonytördemic-Badacsonyládbi vine-yards



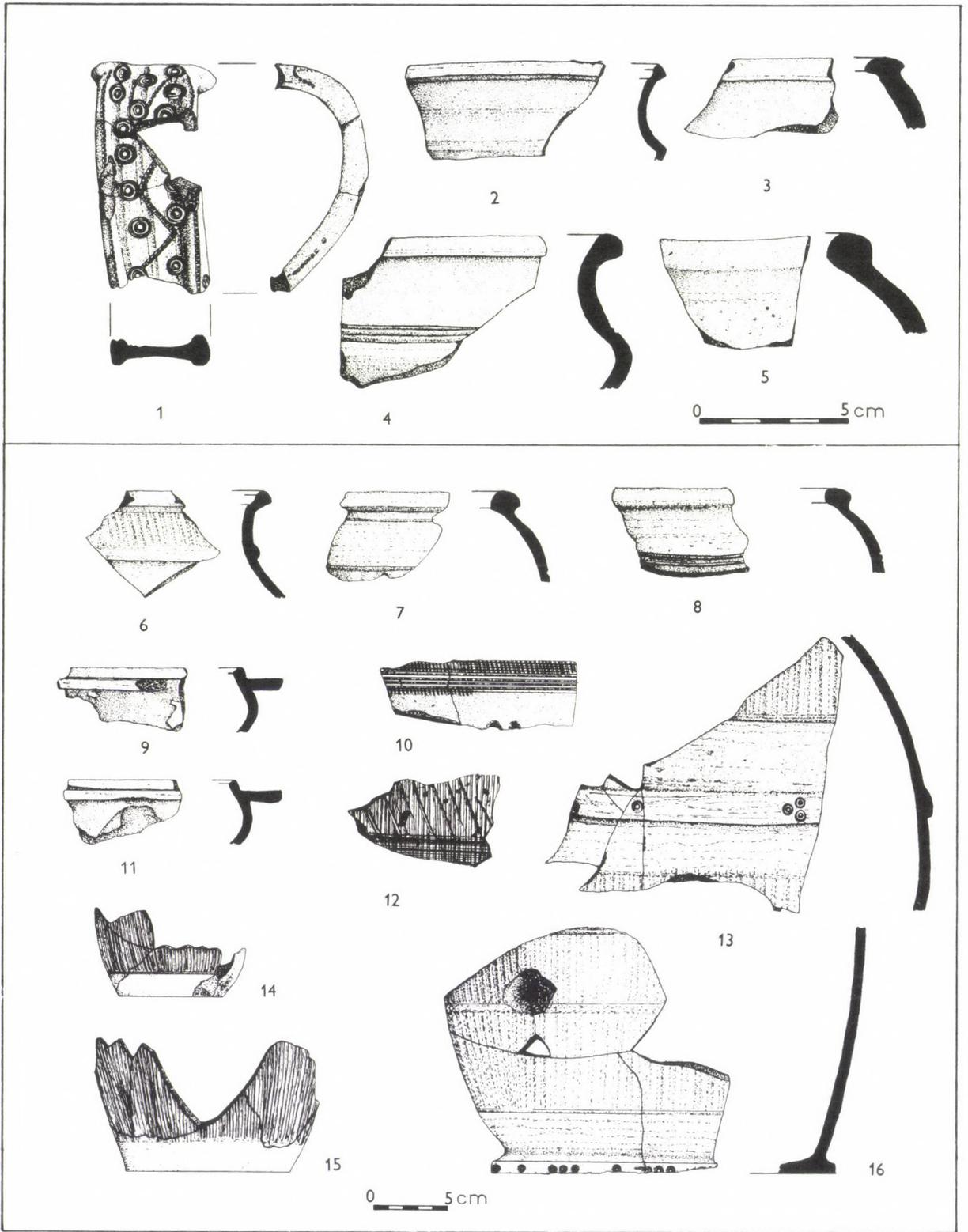
Pl. II: 1-6: Balatonyörök-Kövesmező, grave 1



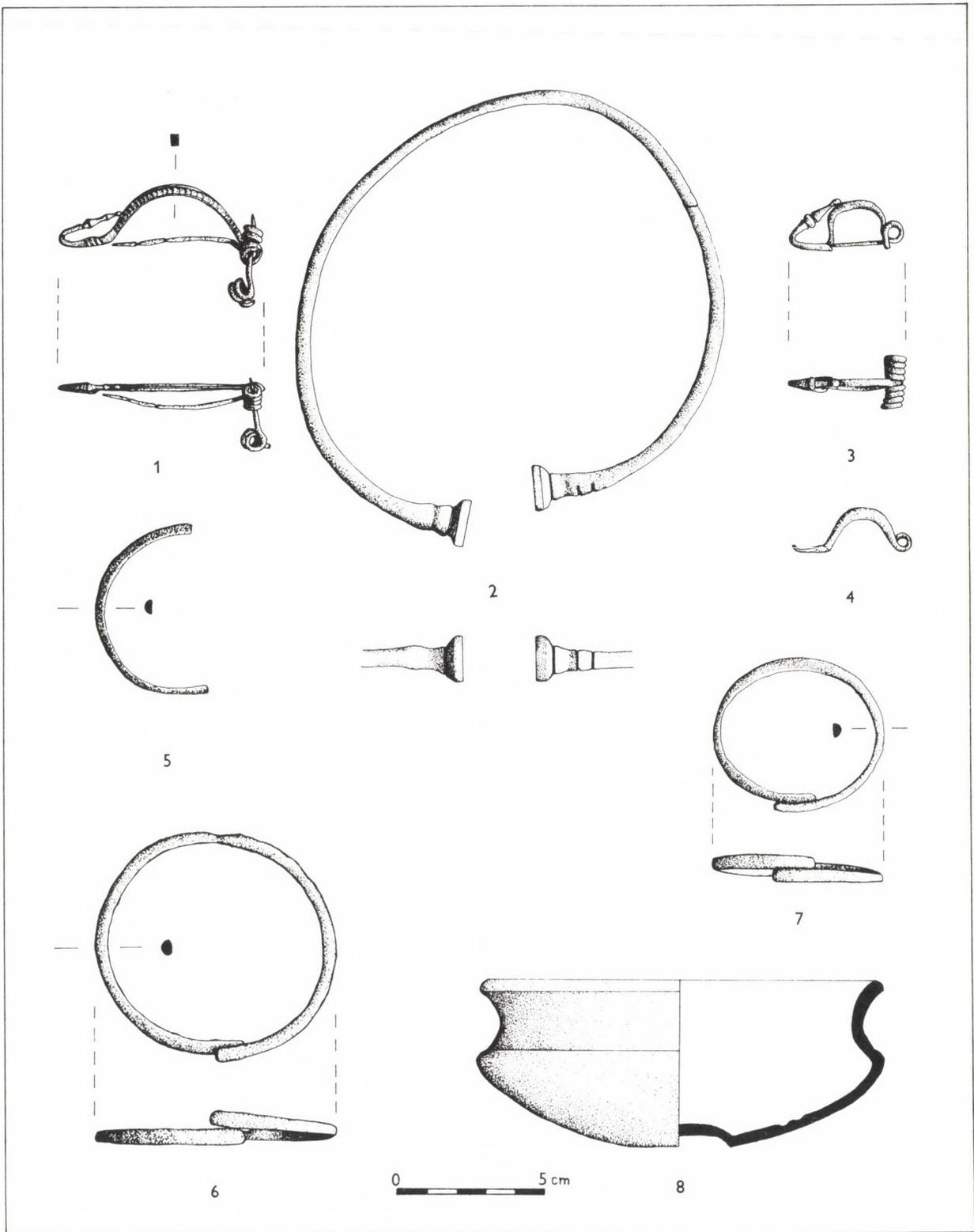
Pl. III: 1: Balatonyörök-Kövesmező, grave 1; 2-7: grave 2



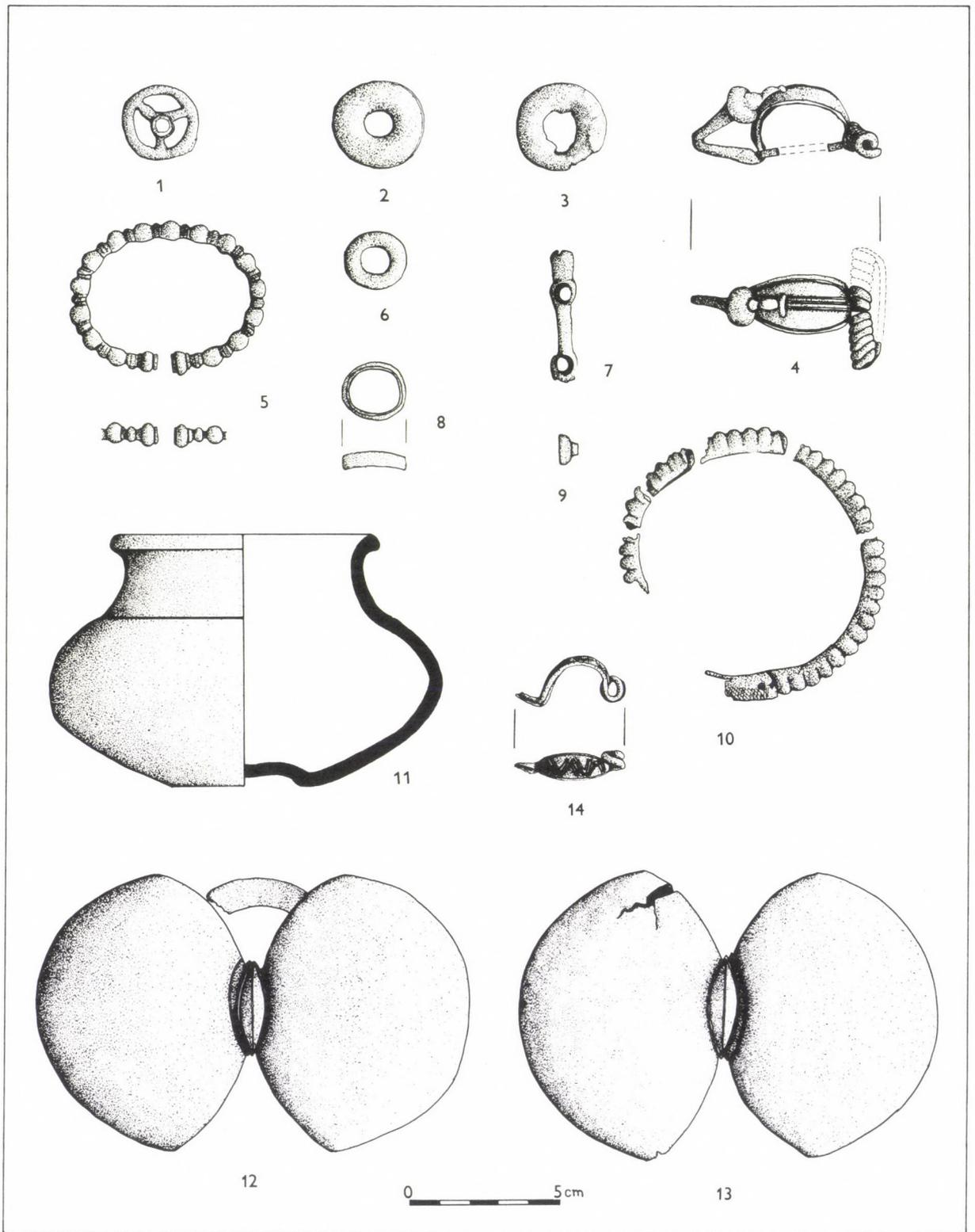
Pl. IV: 1-13: Balatonyörök-Kövesmező, grave 3



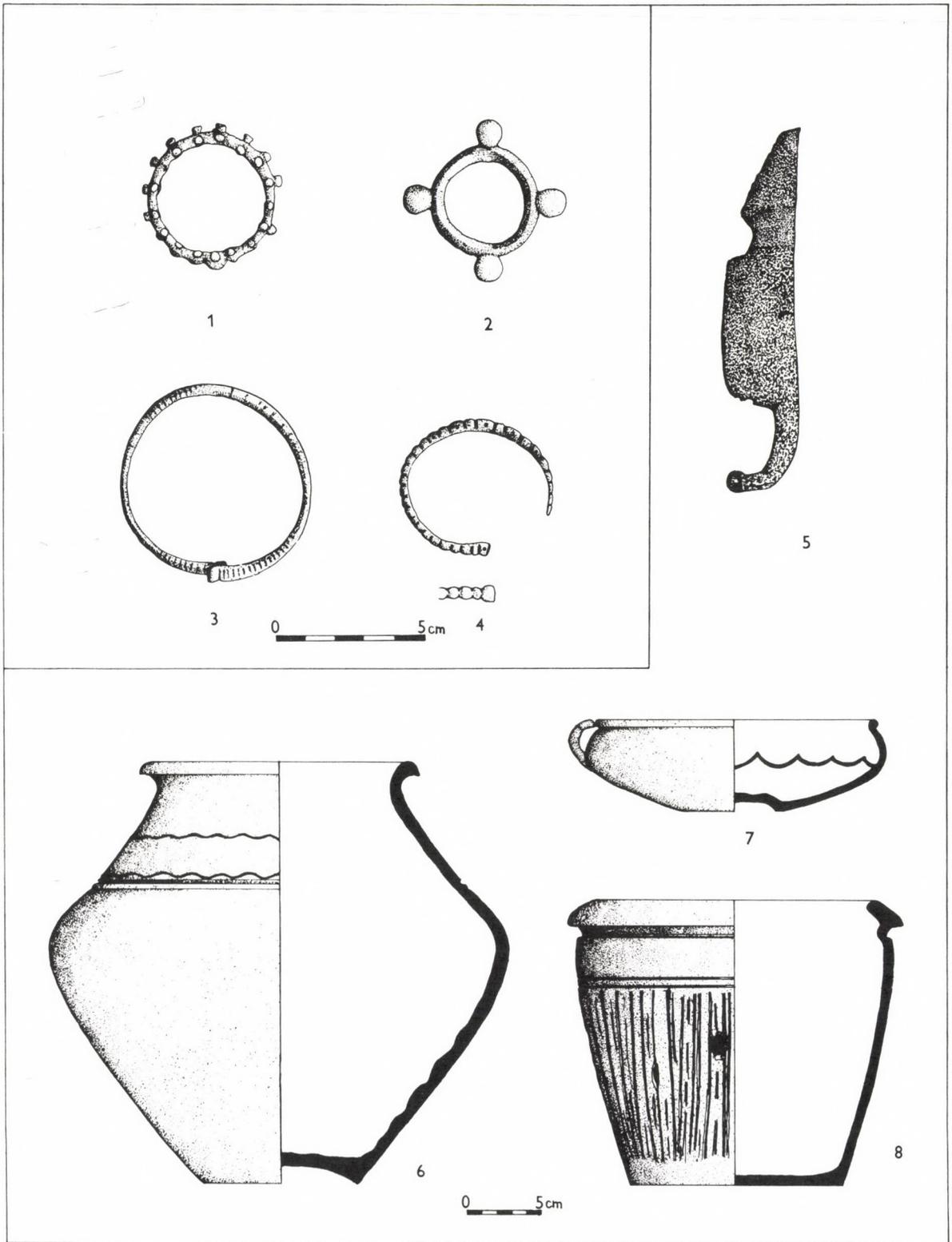
Pl. V: 1–16: Balatonyörök–Kövesmező, settlement finds



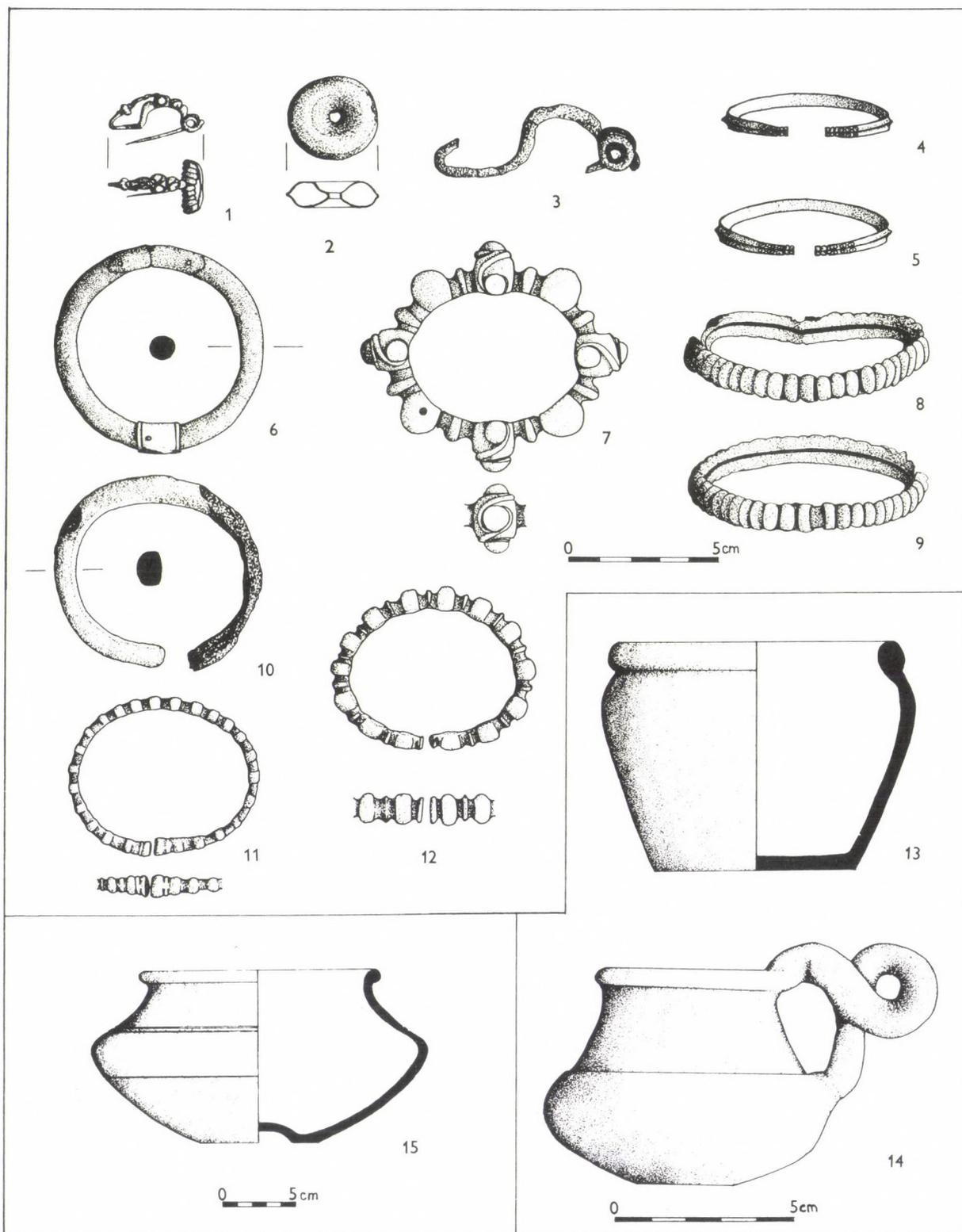
Pl. VI: 1-8: Felsőrajk-Village centre, grave 1



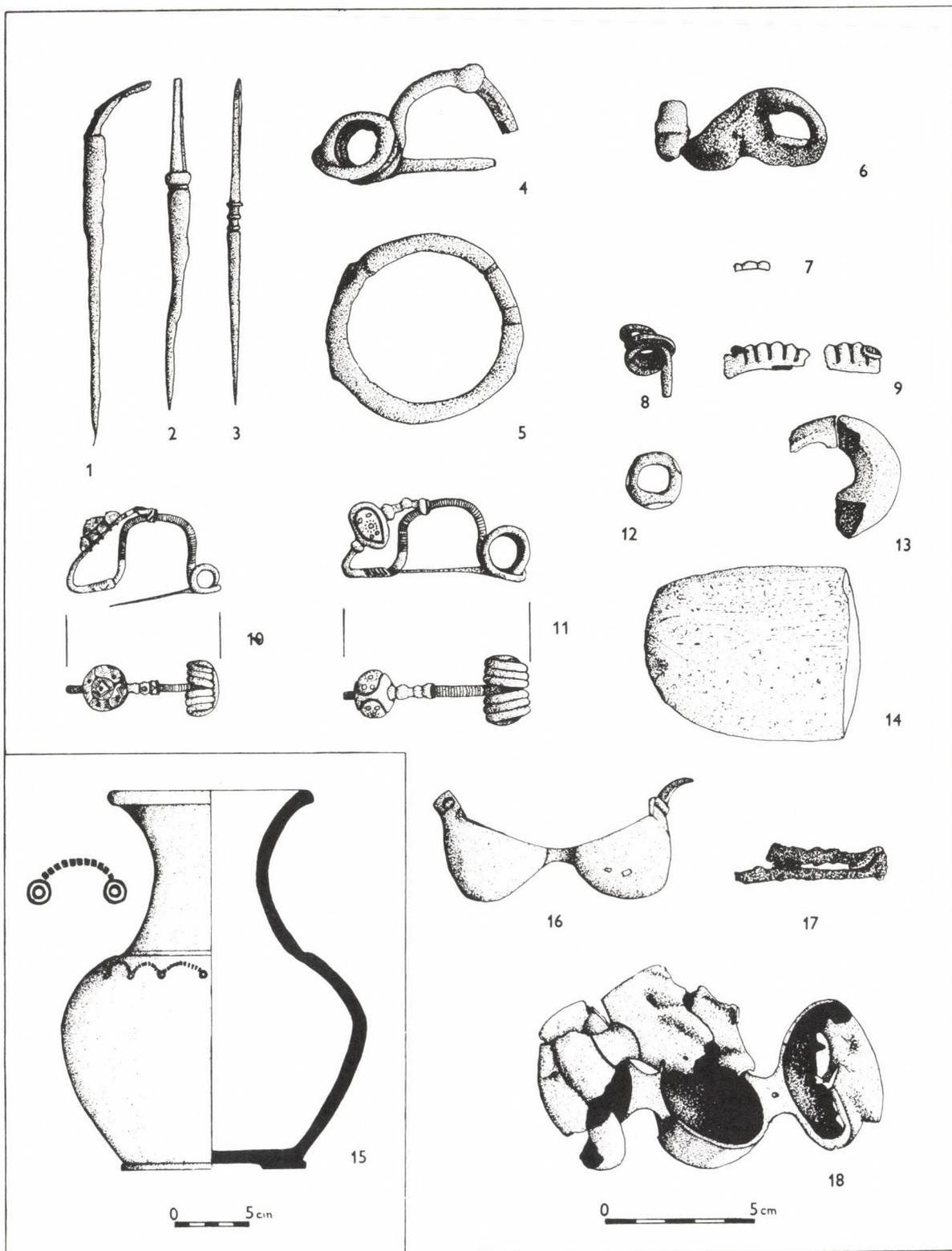
Pl. VII: 1-10: Hévíz-Vörösmarty Street, grave 1; 11: grave 2; 14: stray find; 12-13: Cserszegtomaj, stray finds



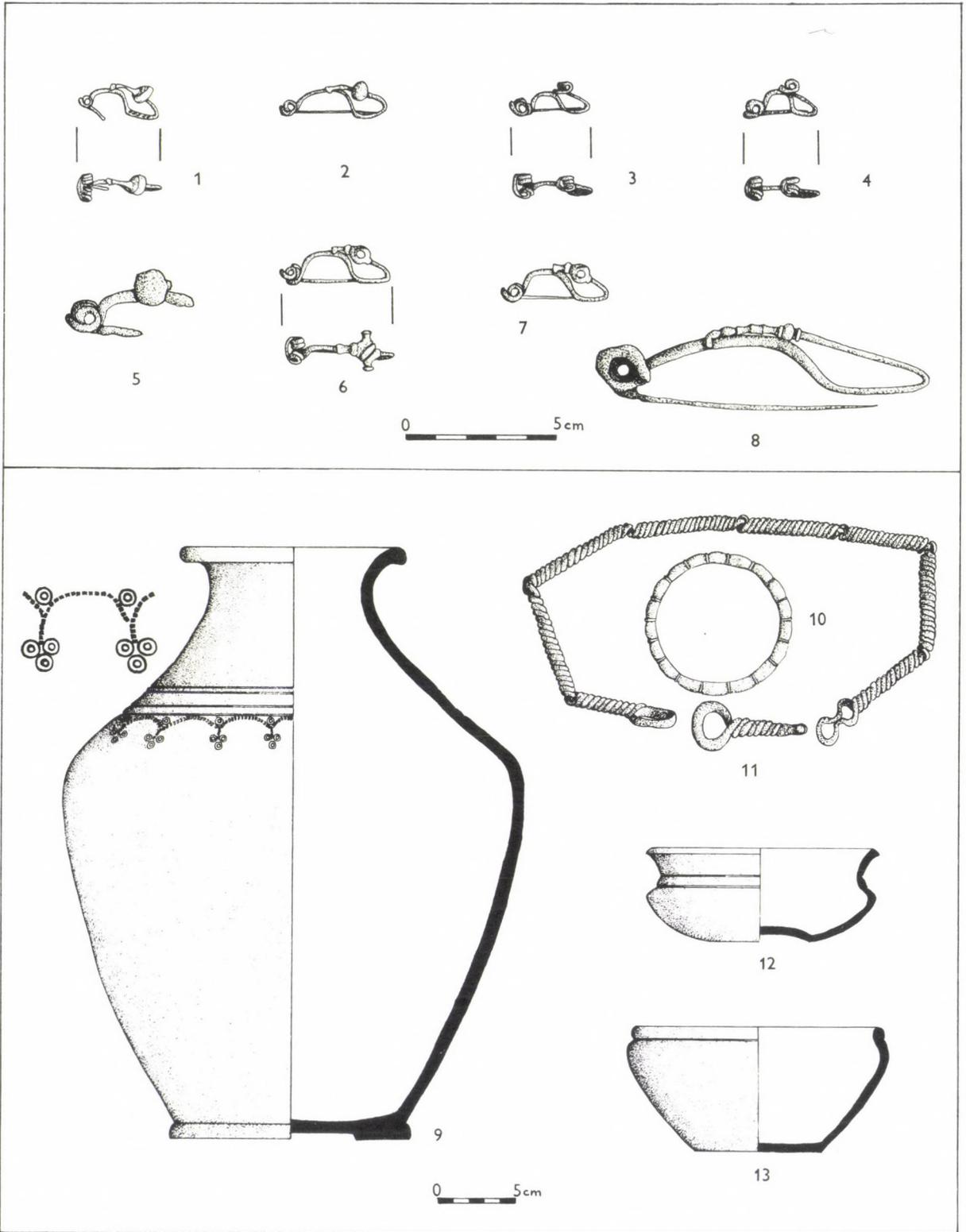
Pl. VIII: 1: Keszthely-Fenekpuszta, stray find; 2: Keszthely-Fenekpuszta, linesman's house, stray find; 3-4: Hévíz-Vörösmarty Street, stray finds; 5: Hegyesd-Zrínyi Street, stray find; 6: Keszthely-Fenekpuszta, grave 1; 7-8: Keszthely-Fenekpuszta, grave 3



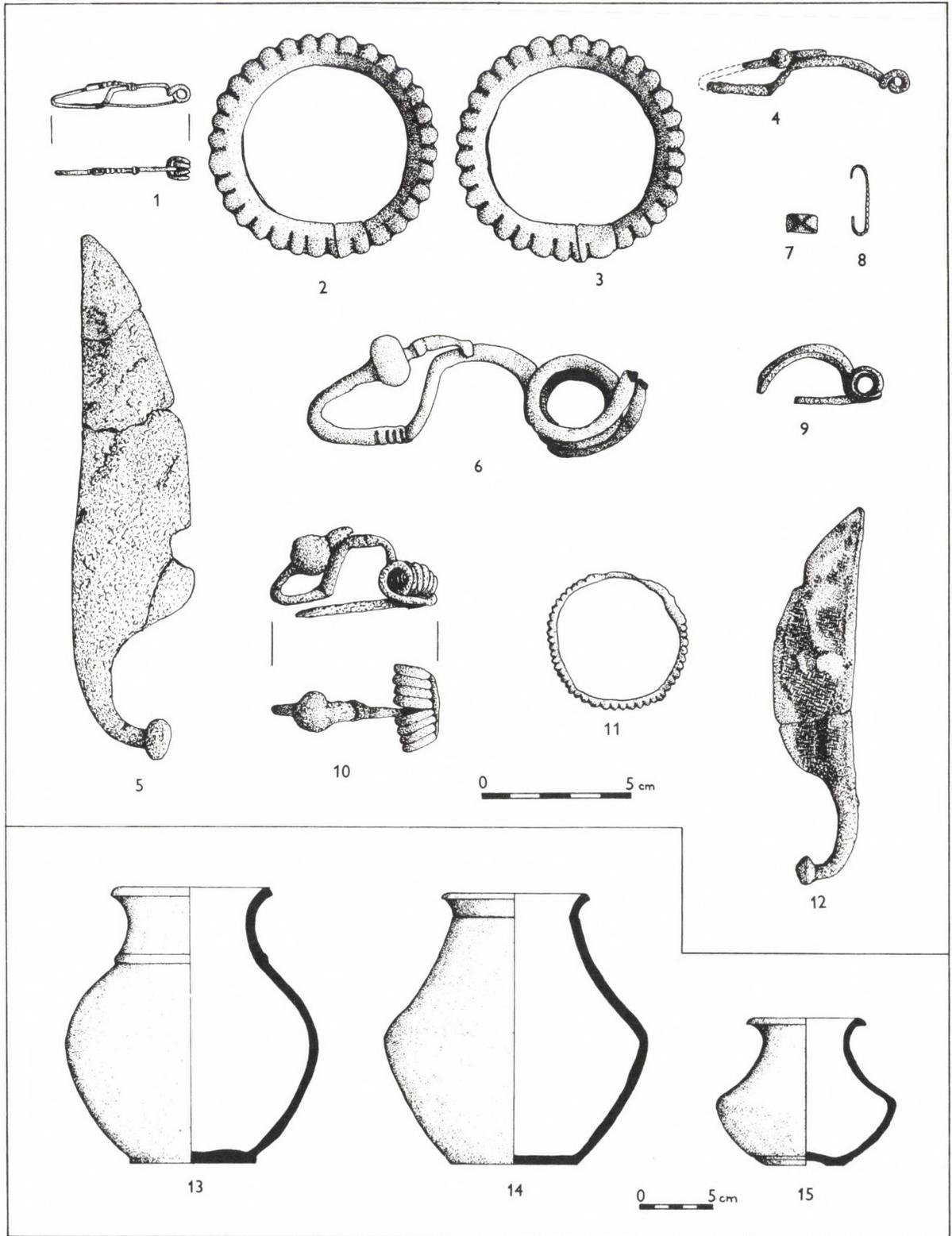
Pl. IX: 1-7, 15: Keszthely-Felső-Dobogó, grave 1; 8-12: grave 3; 13-14: grave 4



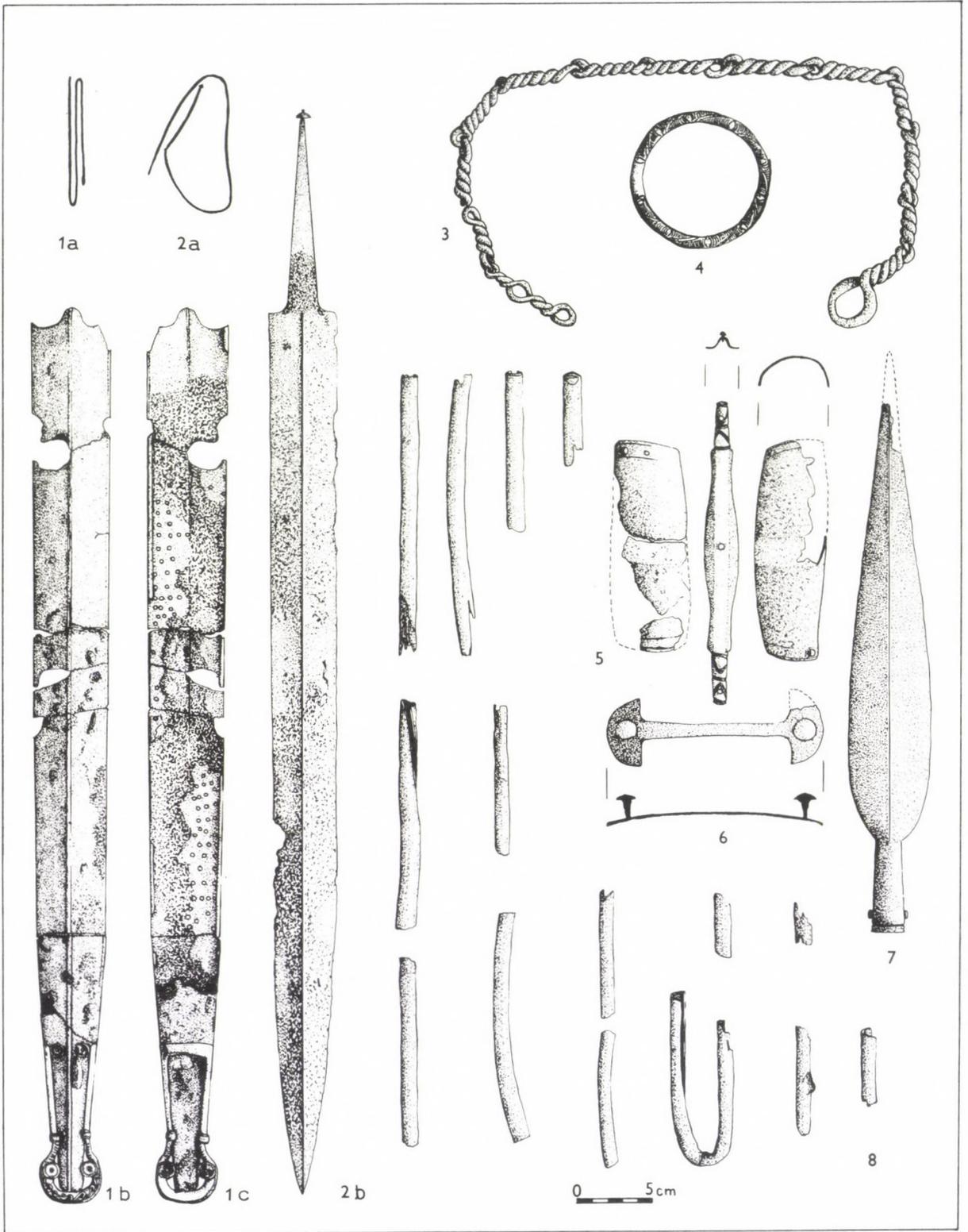
Pl. X: 1-6: Magyarszerdahely-Homoki dűlő, grave 2; 7-9: grave 4; 10-11: grave 8; 12-14: grave 9; 15-18: grave 10



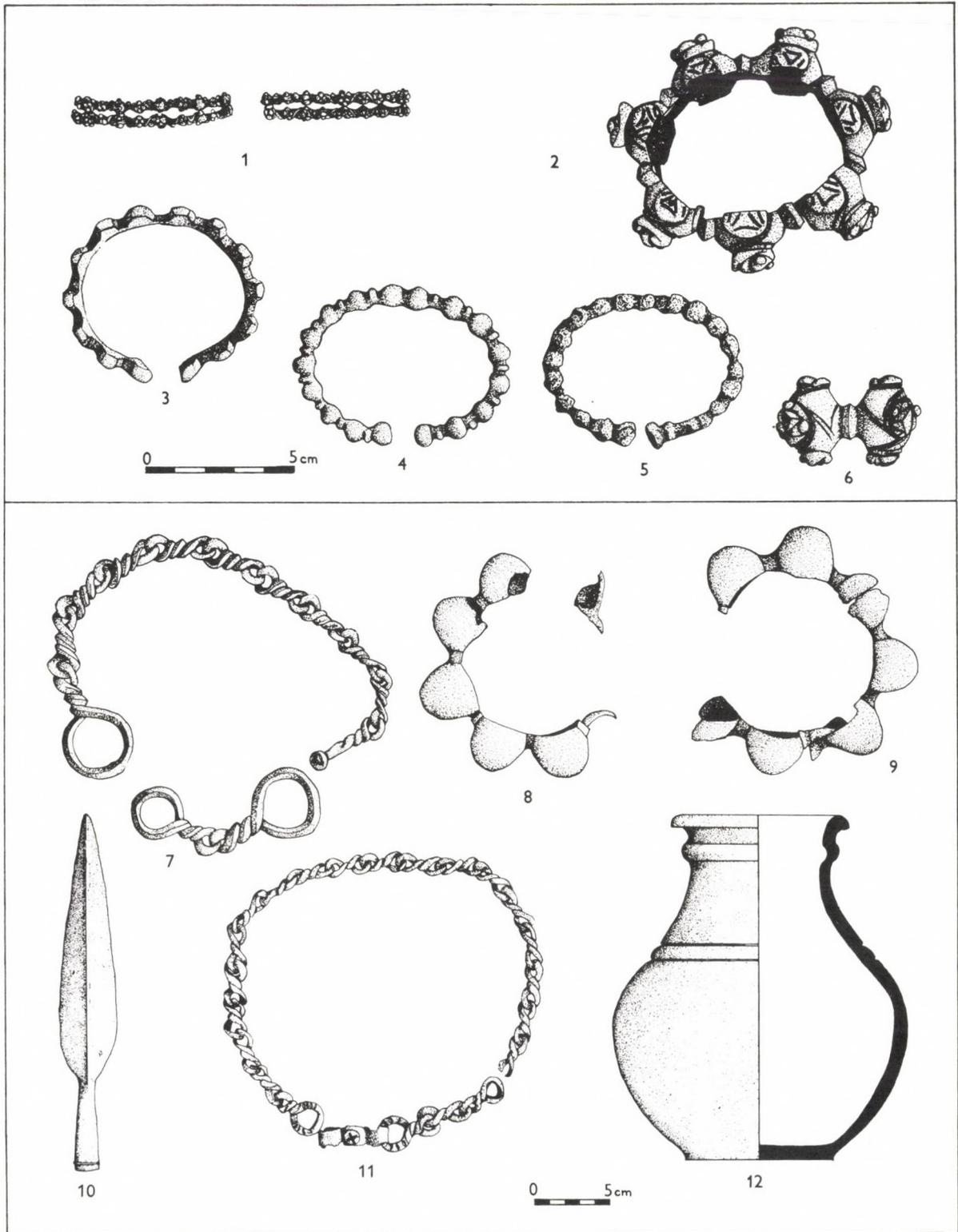
Pl. XI: 1-4, 12: Magyarszerdahely-Homoki dűlő, grave 11; 5: grave 12, 6-11, 13: grave 13



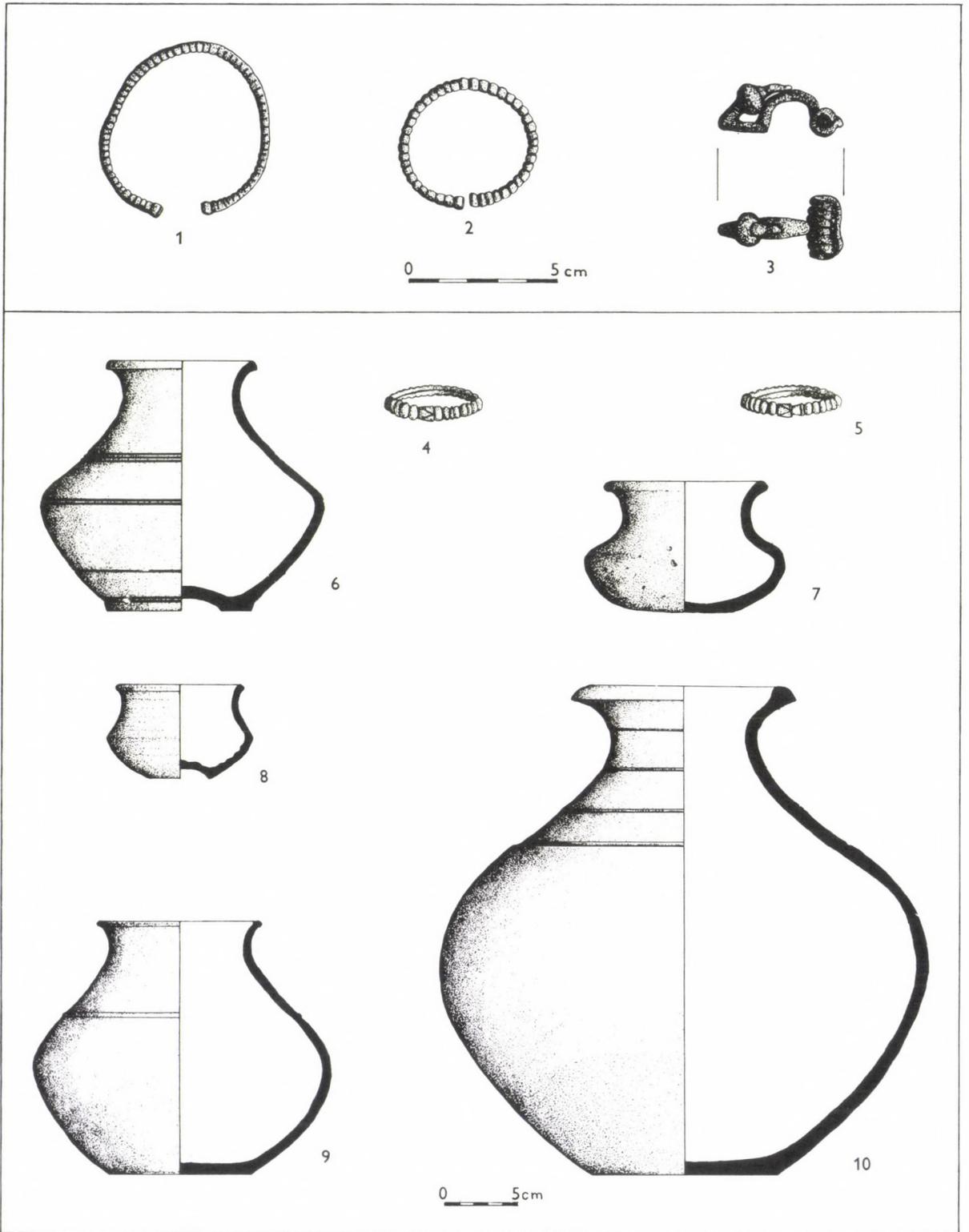
Pl. XII: 1: Magyarszerdahely–Homoki dűlő, grave 15; 2–4: grave 14; 5–6: grave 17; 7–9, 12: grave 19; 10: grave 21; 11, 14–15: grave 22; 13: grave 18



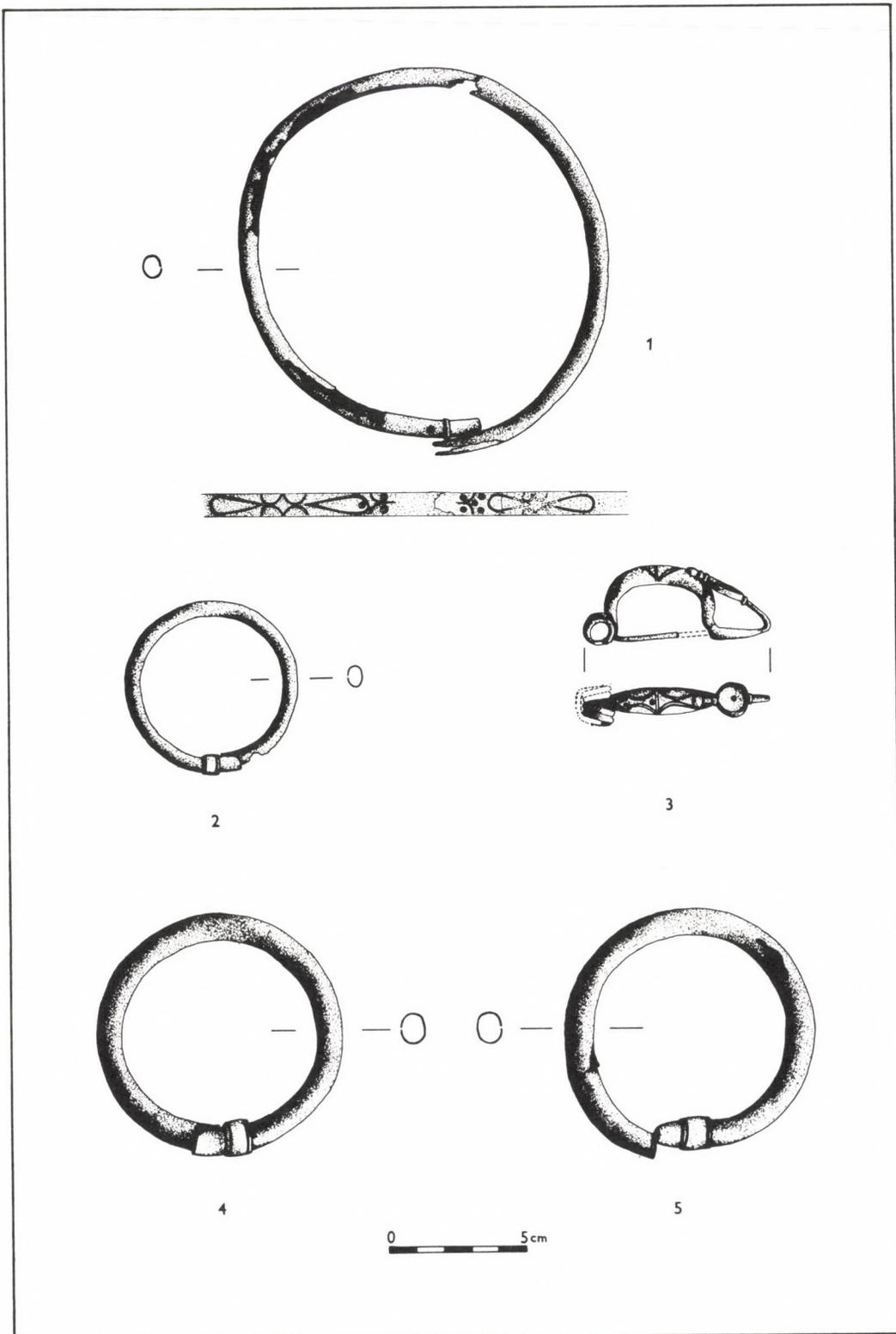
Pl. XIII: 1-8: Magyarszerdahely-Homoki dűlő, grave 30



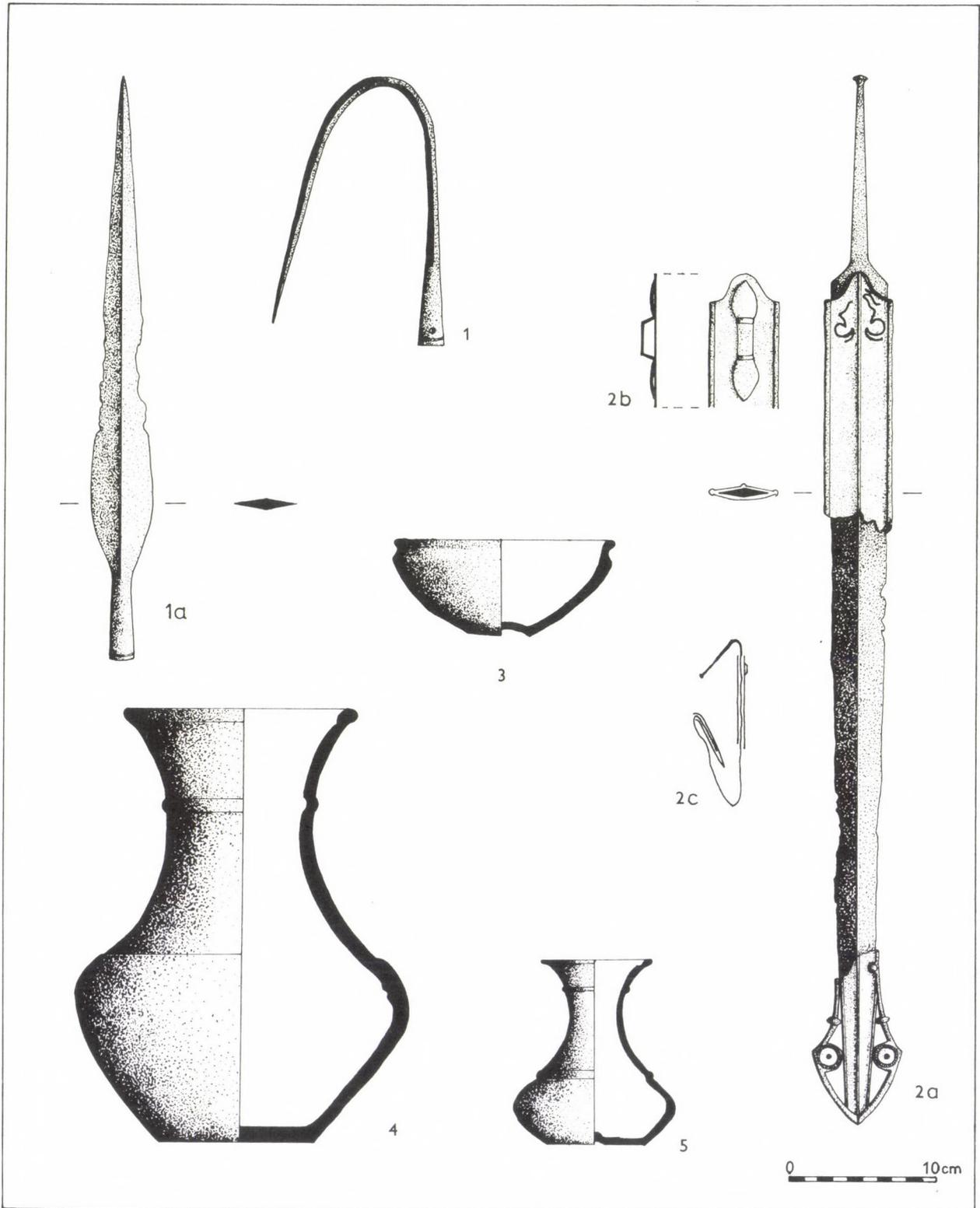
Pl. XIV: 1-2: Miklósfa-Sandpit, grave 1; 3, 10-12: Magyarszerdahely-Homoki dűlő, stray finds; 4: Nagykanizsa-Alsóerdő, stray find; 5: Nagykanizsa-Teleki Street, stray find; 6-9: Lispeszentadorján-Öreghegy



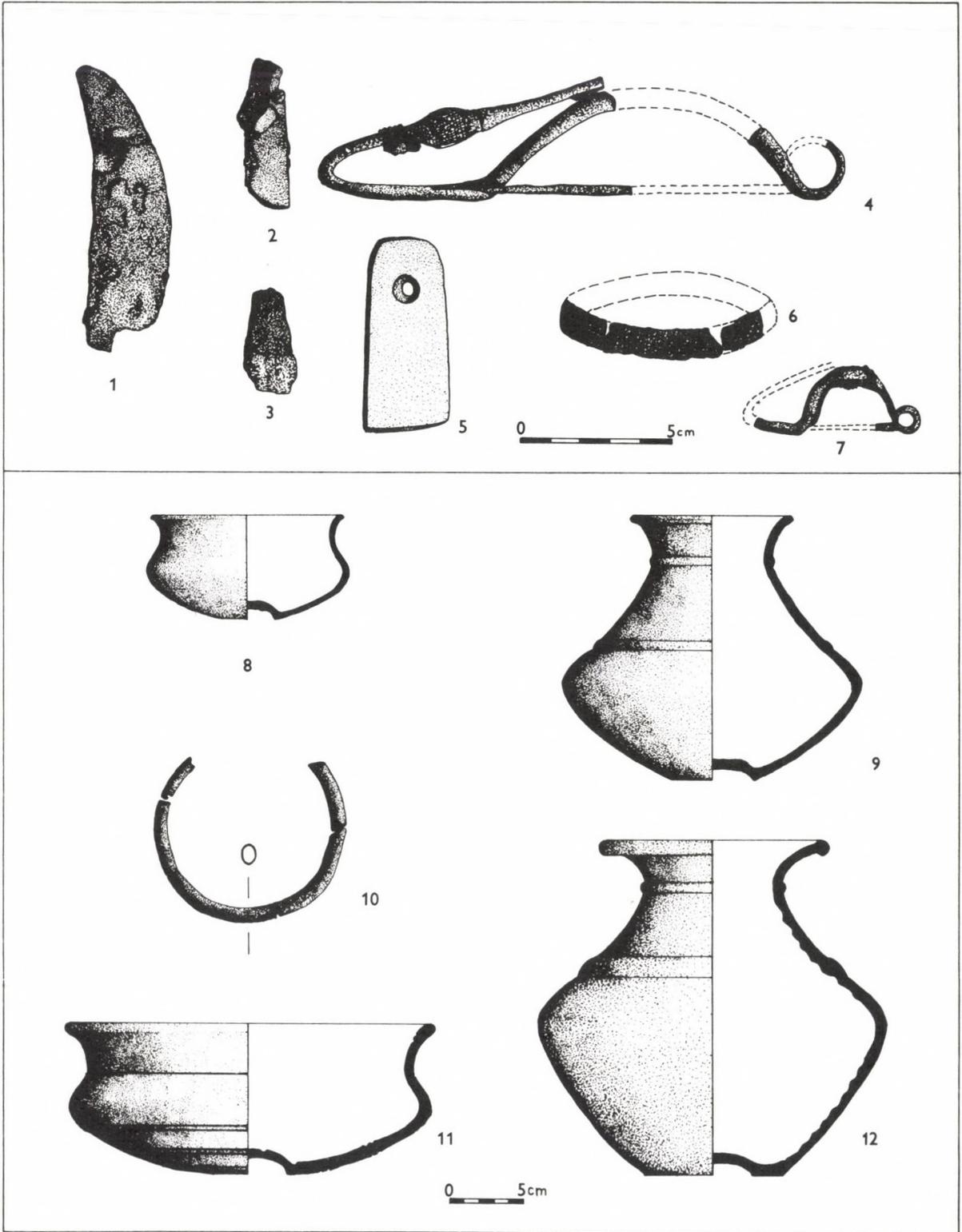
Pl. XV: 1-2, 6-7: Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 5; 3-5, 8-10: grave 2



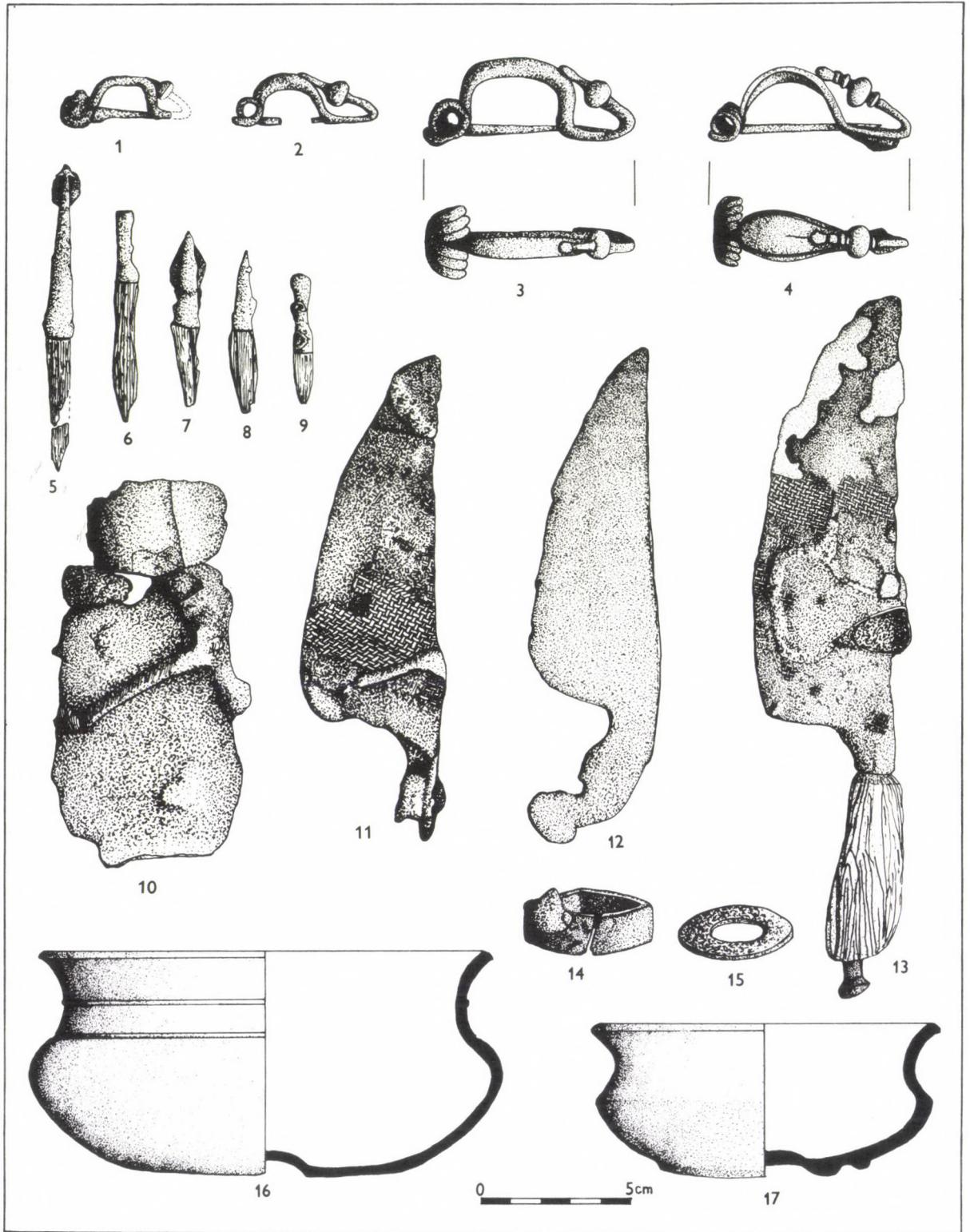
Pl. XVI: 1-5: Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 3



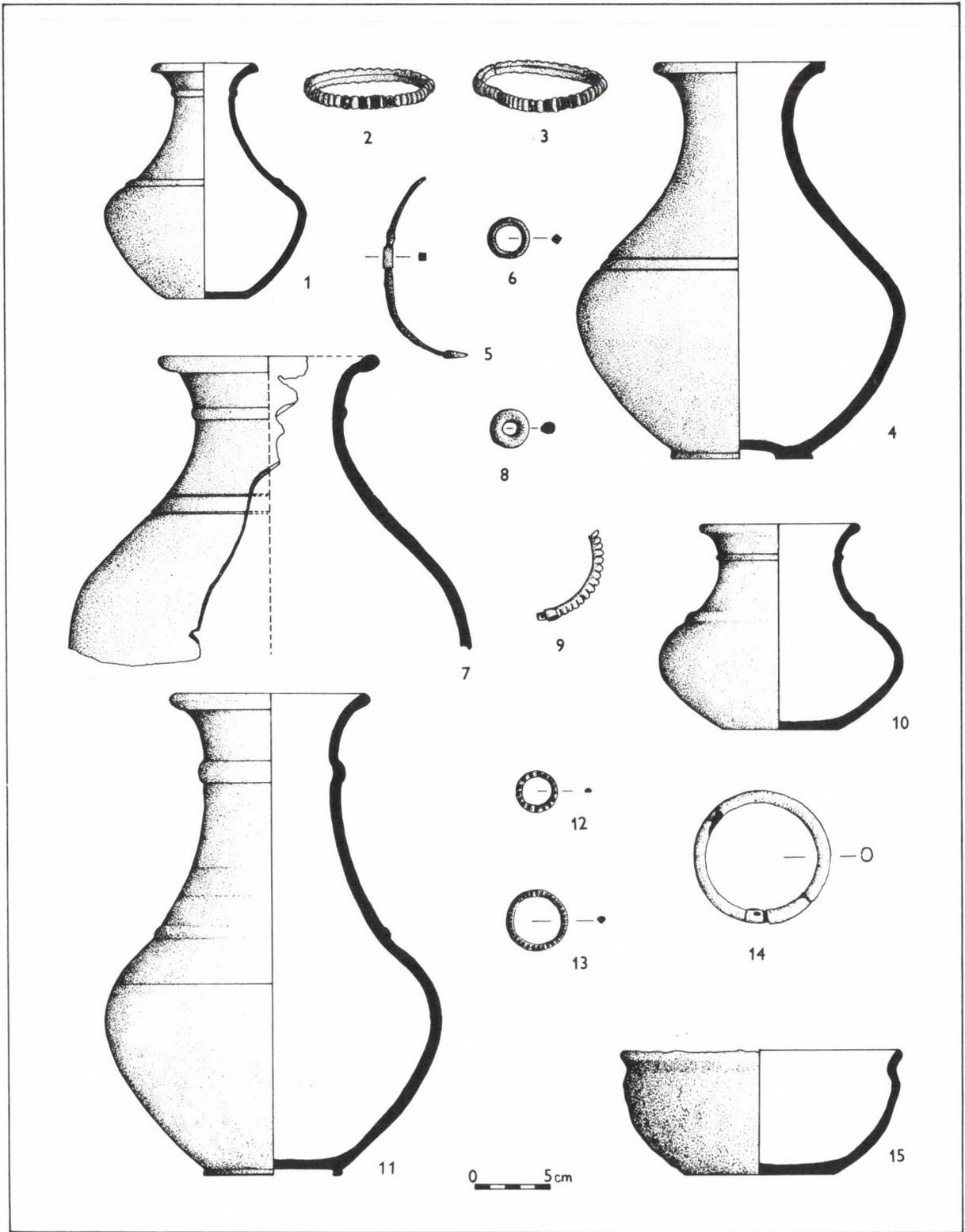
Pl. XVII: 1-5: Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 4



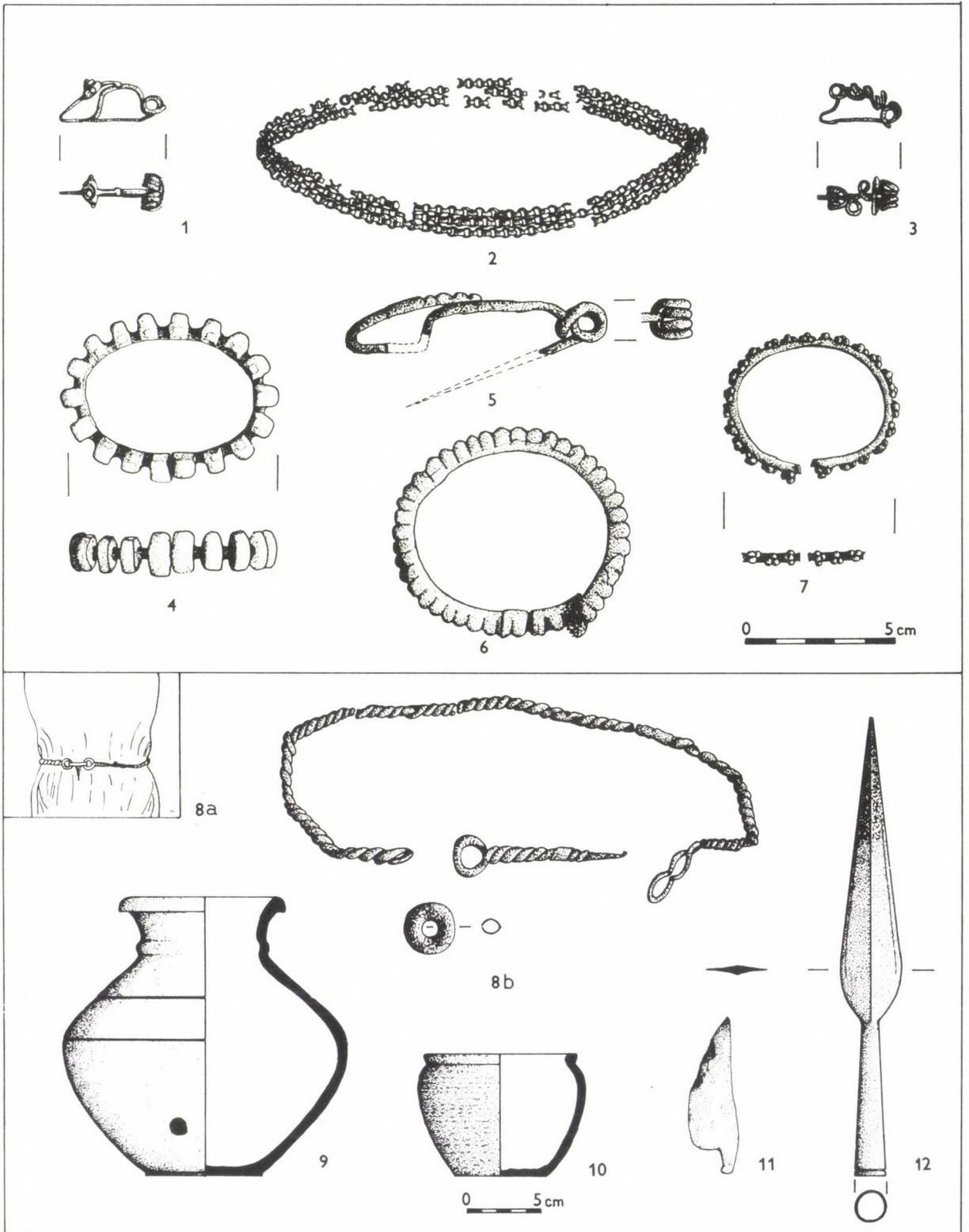
Pl. XVIII: 1-6, 8-9: Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 6; 7, 10-12: grave 7



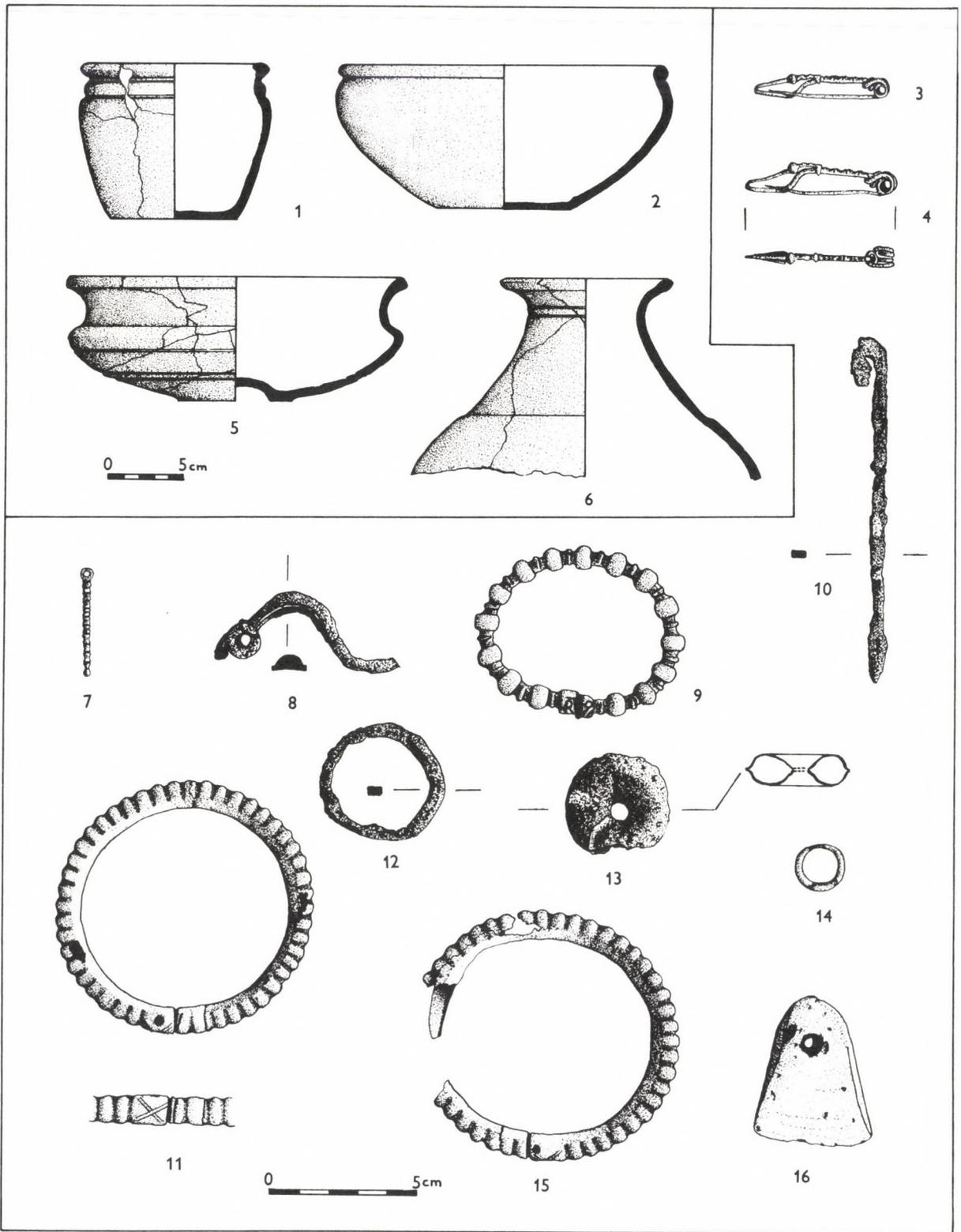
Pl. XIX: 1-17: Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 12



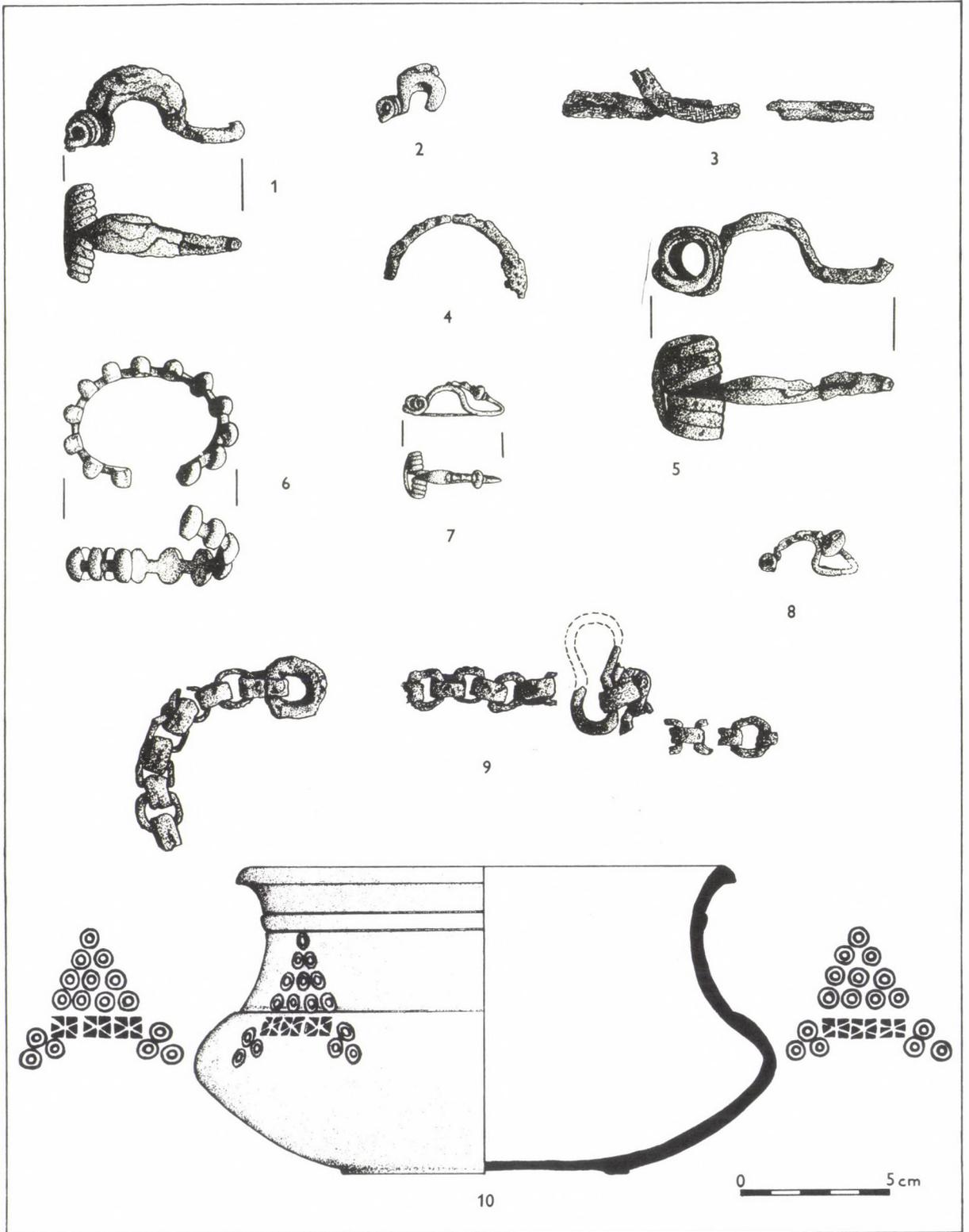
Pl. XX: 1-3: Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 1; 4: grave 8; 5: grave 10; 6-7: grave 14; 8: grave 18; 9: stray find; 10: grave 20; 11-15: grave 21



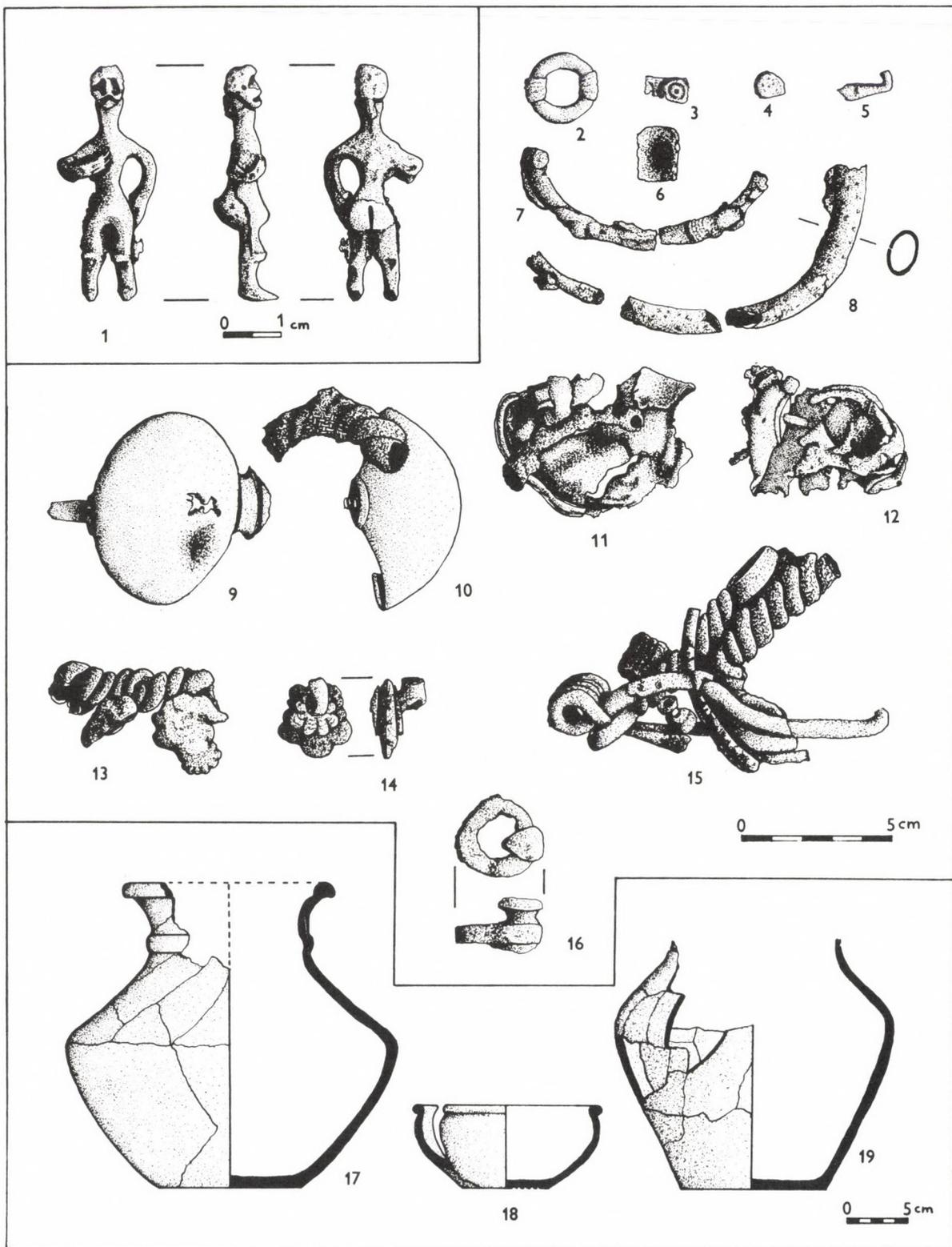
Pl. XXI: 1-10: Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 22; 11-12: feature 'A'



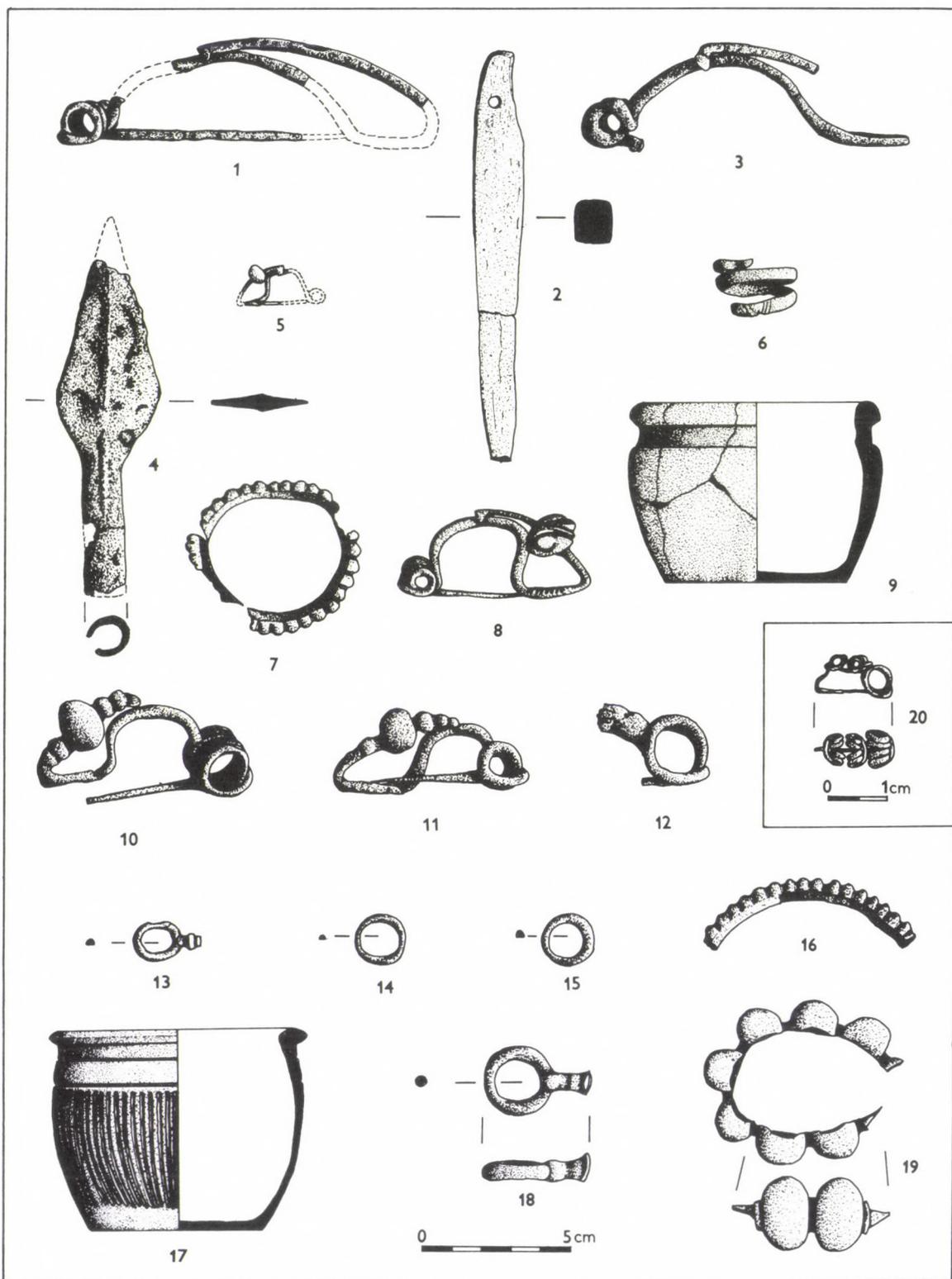
Pl. XXII: 1-2: Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 24; 3-4: grave 25; 5-16: grave 26



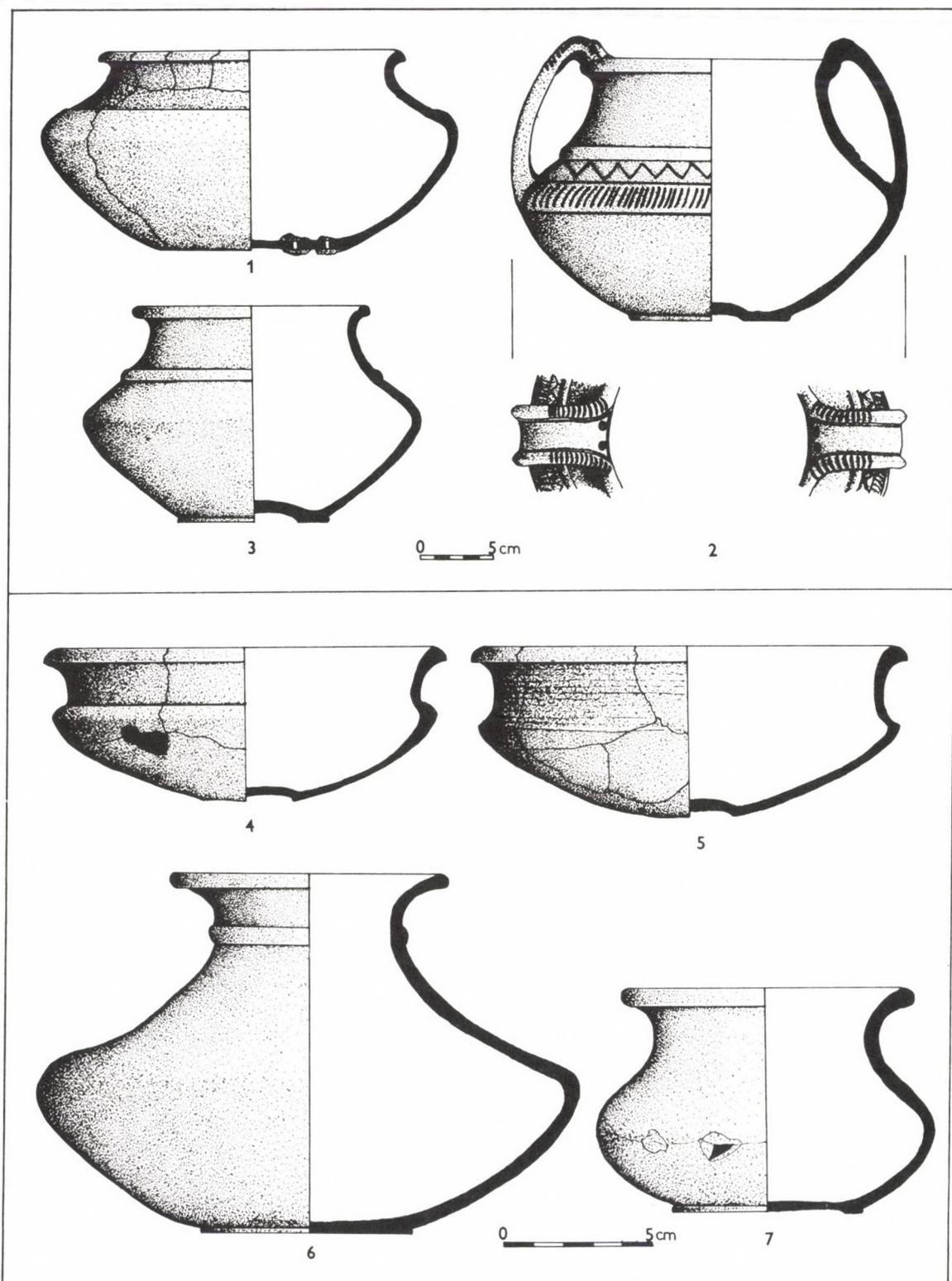
Pl. XXIII: 1-2: Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 28; 3: grave 30; 4-10: grave 31



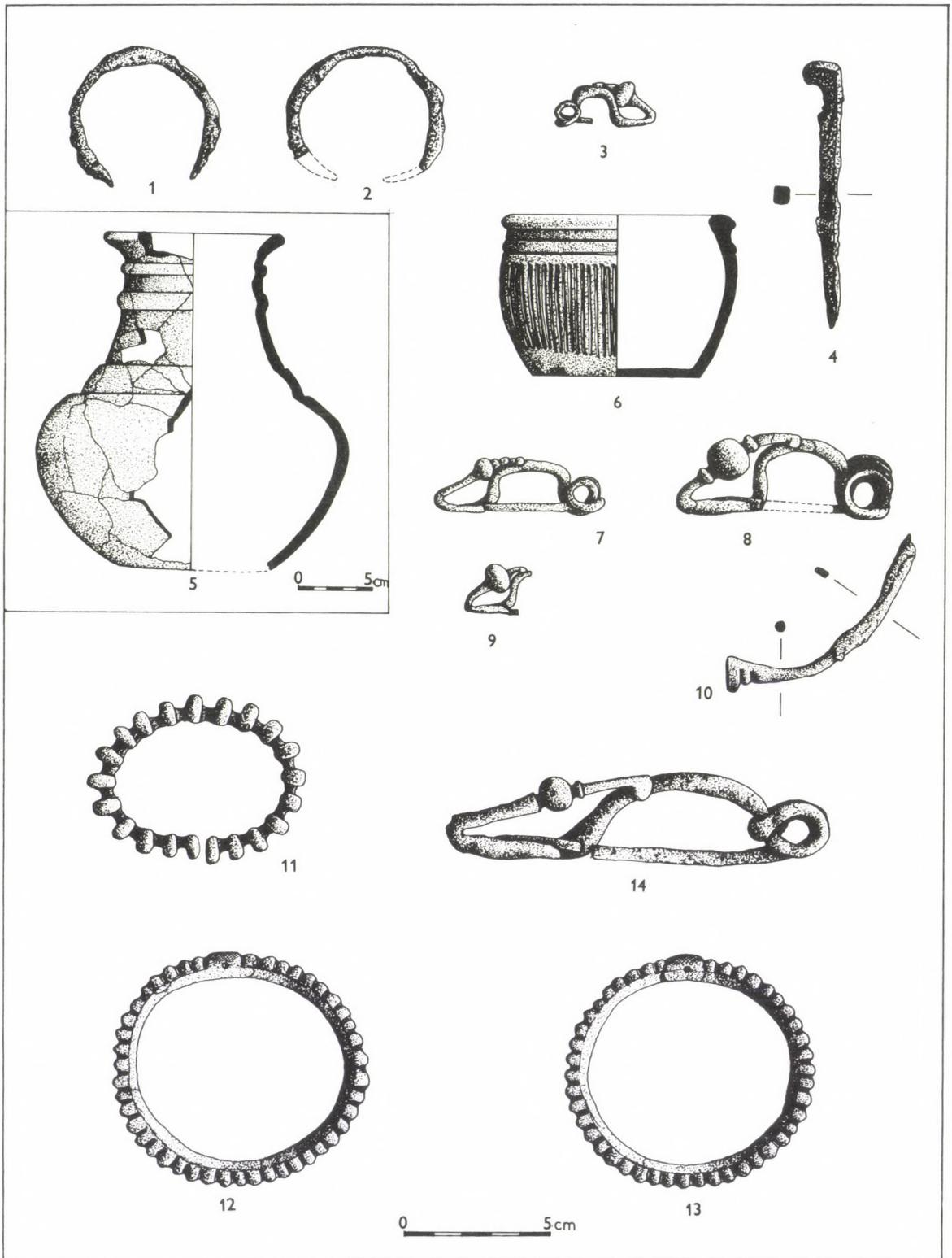
Pl. XXIV: 1-8: Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 33; 9-15, 18-19: grave 36; 16-17: grave 35



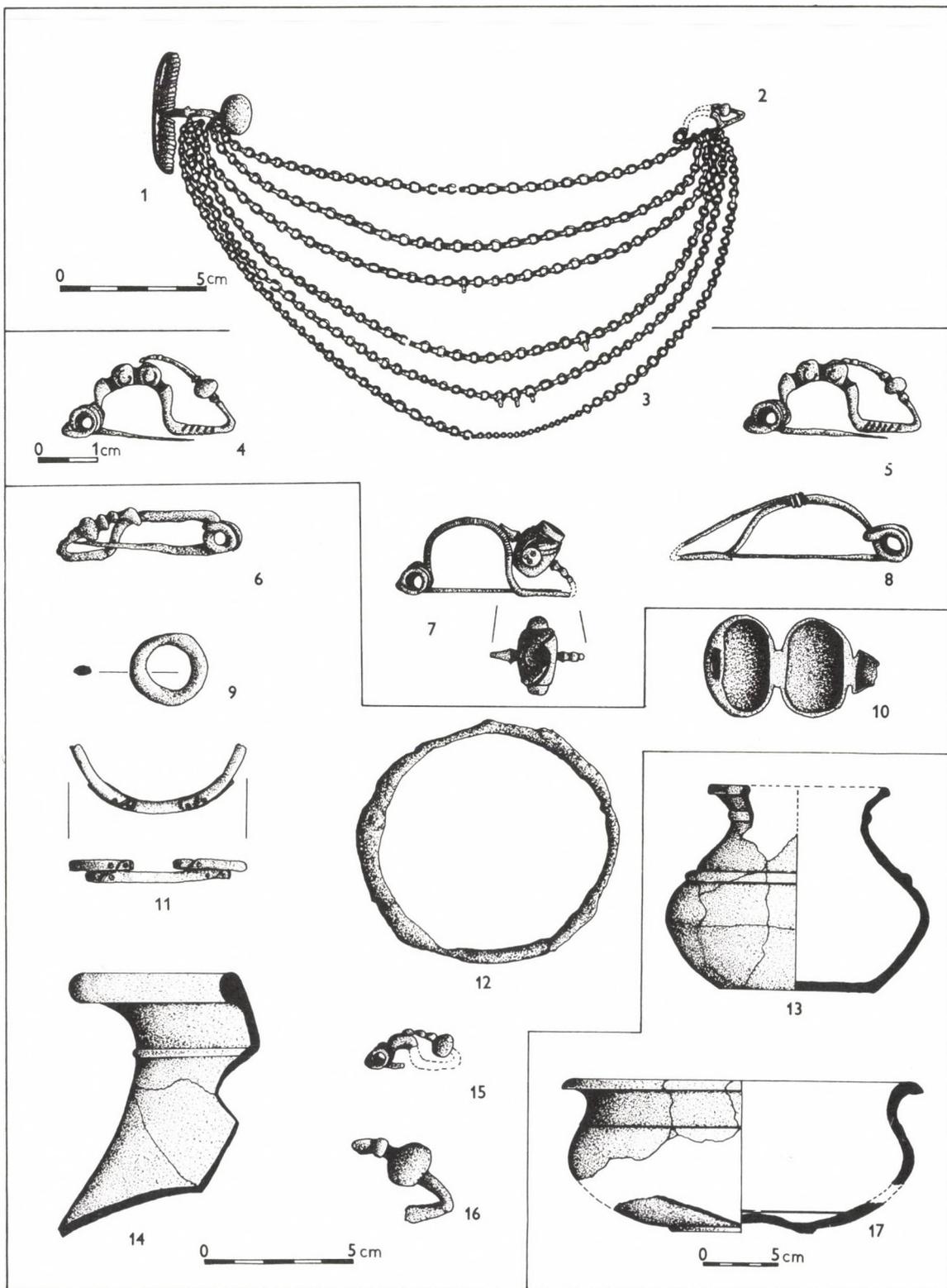
Pl. XXV: 1: Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 40; 2-3: grave 41; 4-5: grave 43; 6: grave 44; 7-9: grave 45; 10-19: grave 47



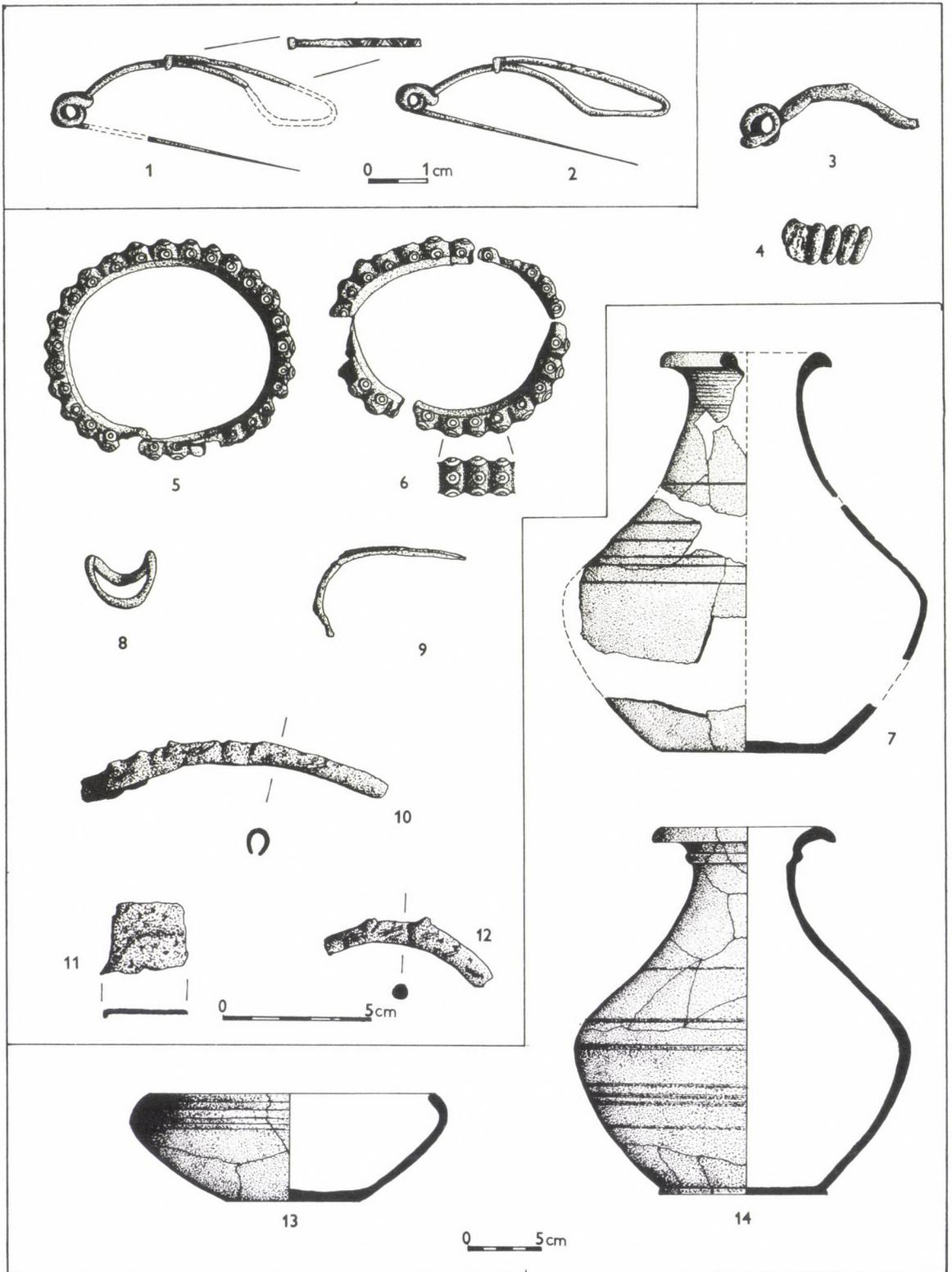
Pl. XXVI: 1: Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 40; 2: grave 47; 3-7: grave 48



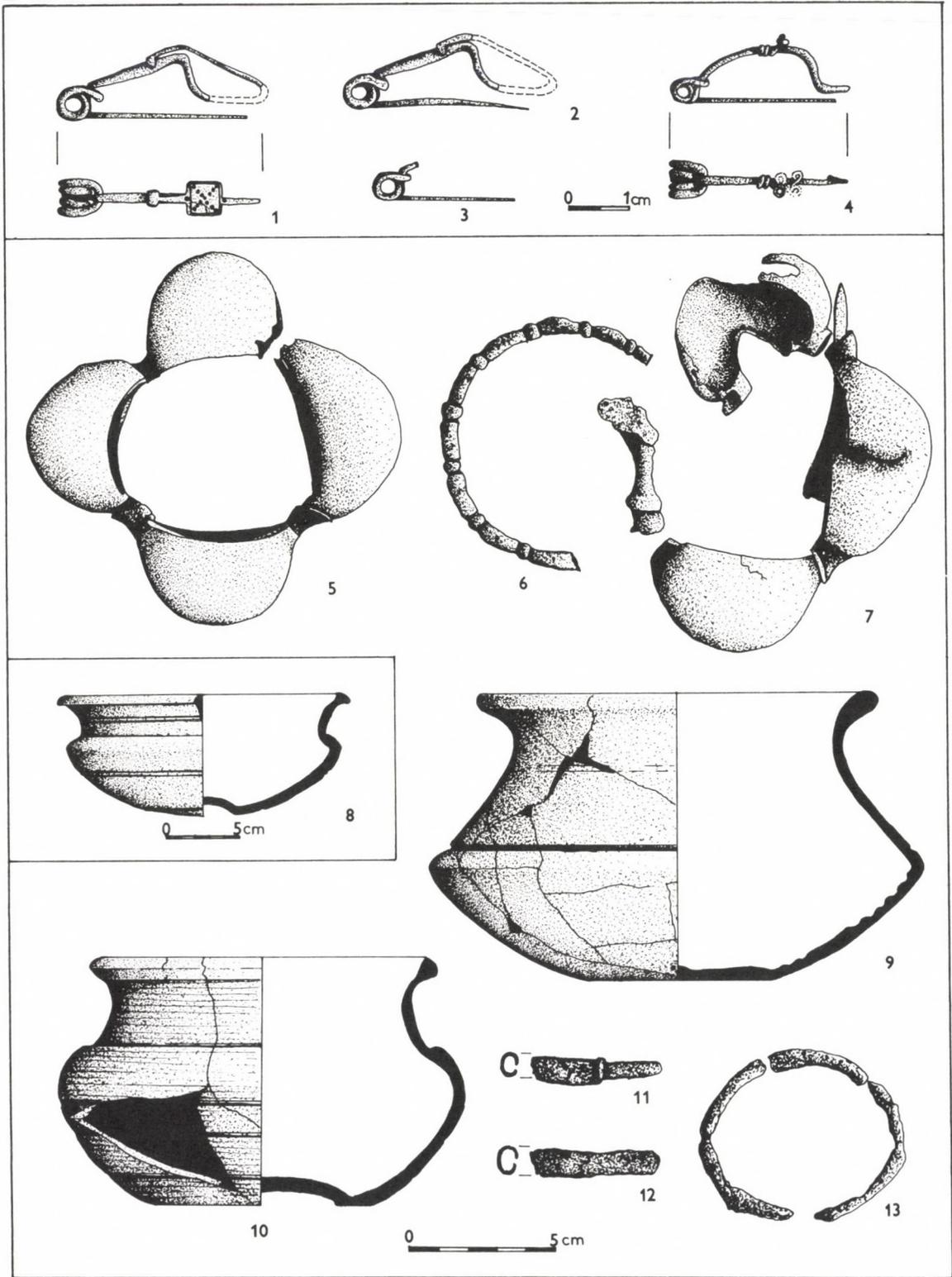
Pl. XXVII: 1-6: Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 49; 7: grave 50; 8-13: grave 51; 14: grave 54



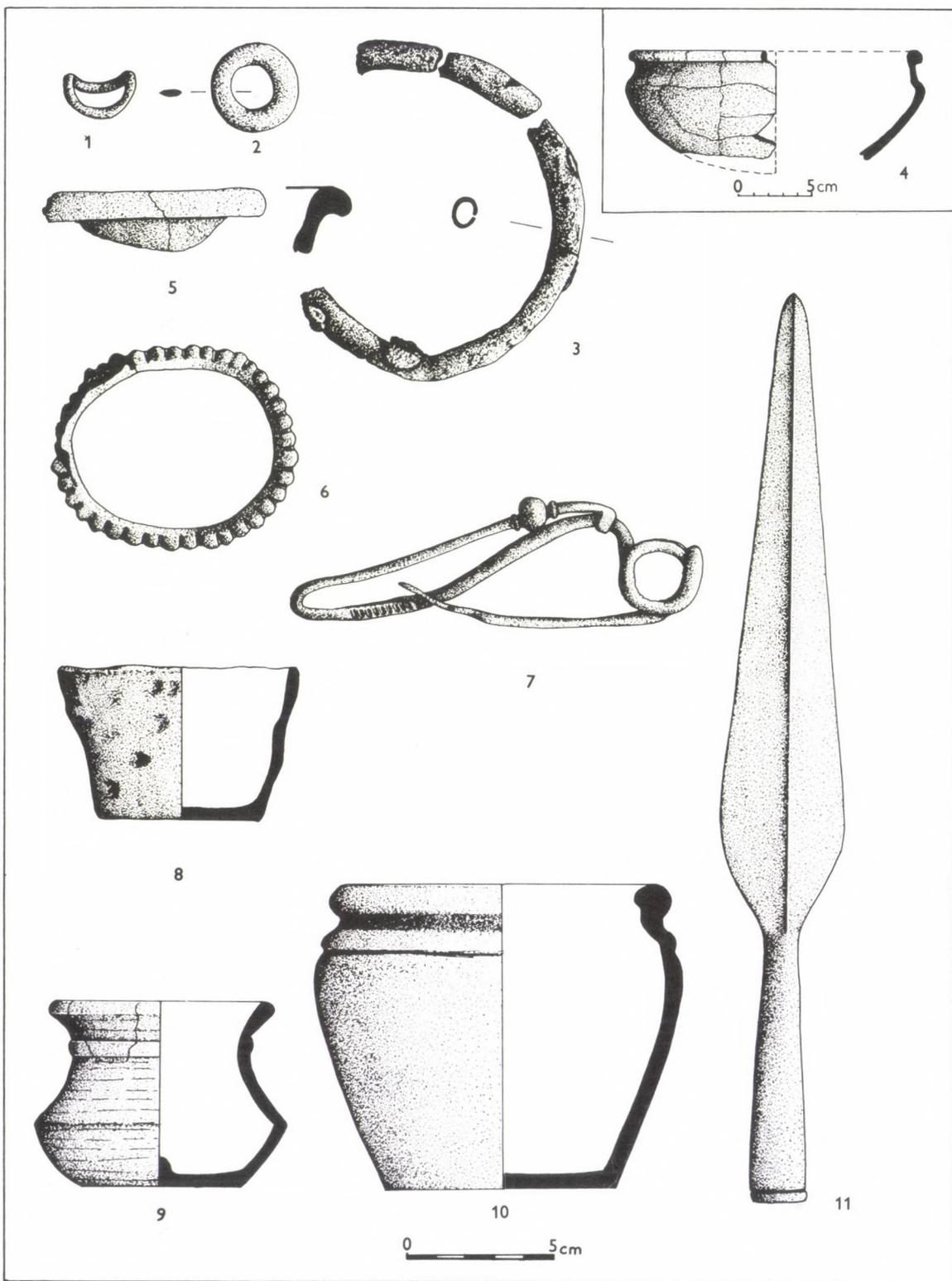
Pl. XXVIII: 1-13: Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 53; 14-17: grave 58



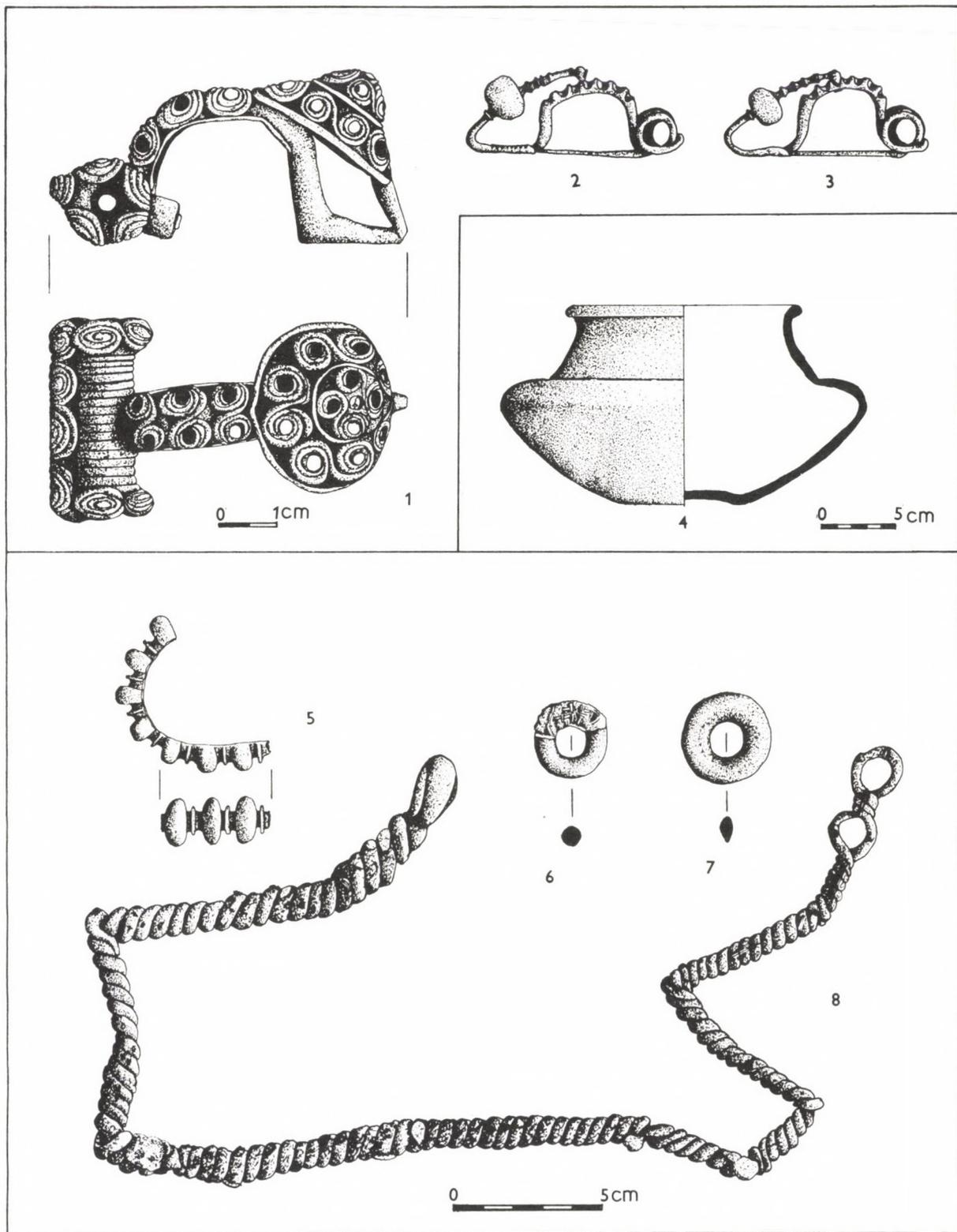
Pl. XXIX: 1-7: Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 55; 8-14: grave 56



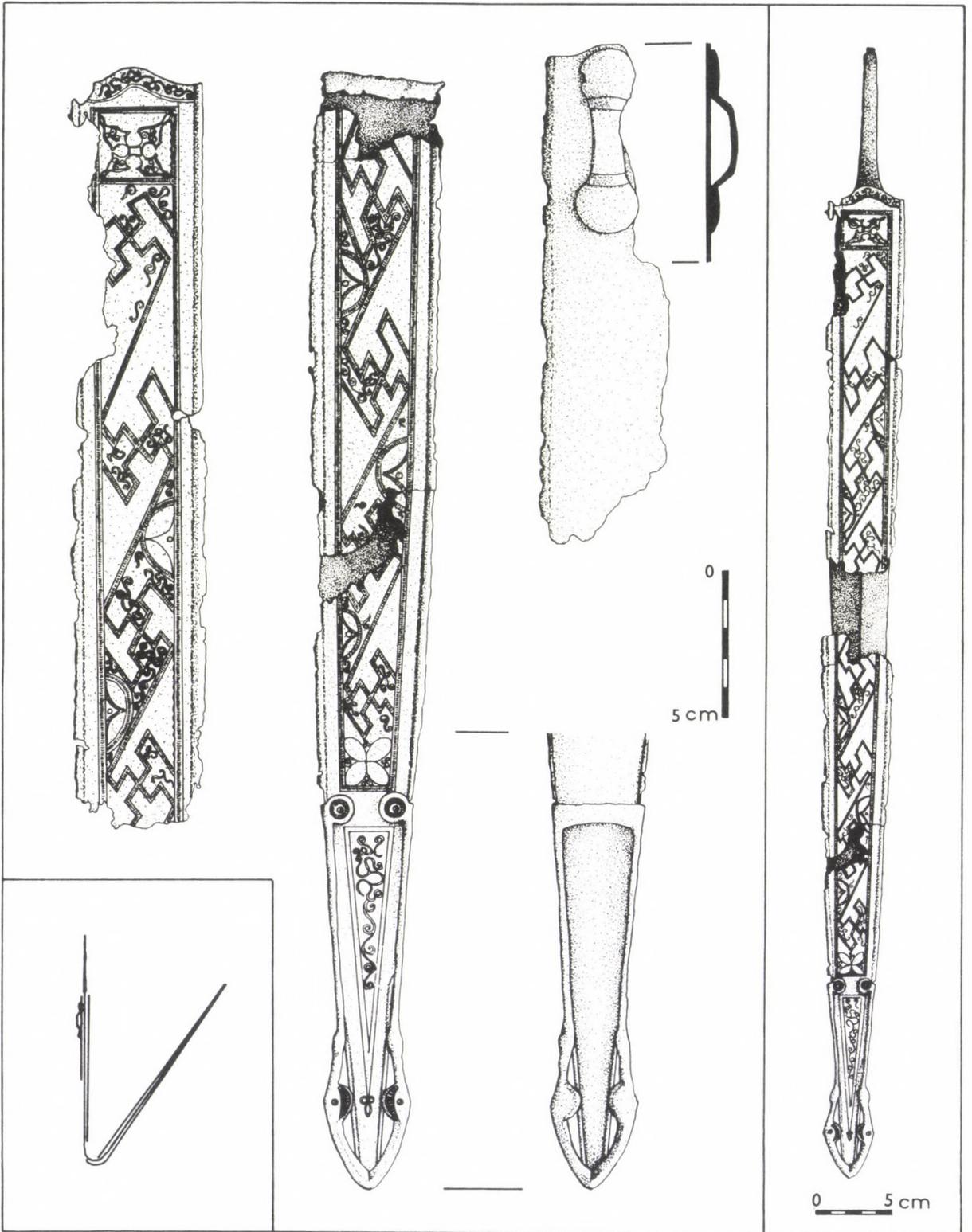
Pl. XXX: 1-8: Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 59; 9: grave 60; 10-13: grave 61



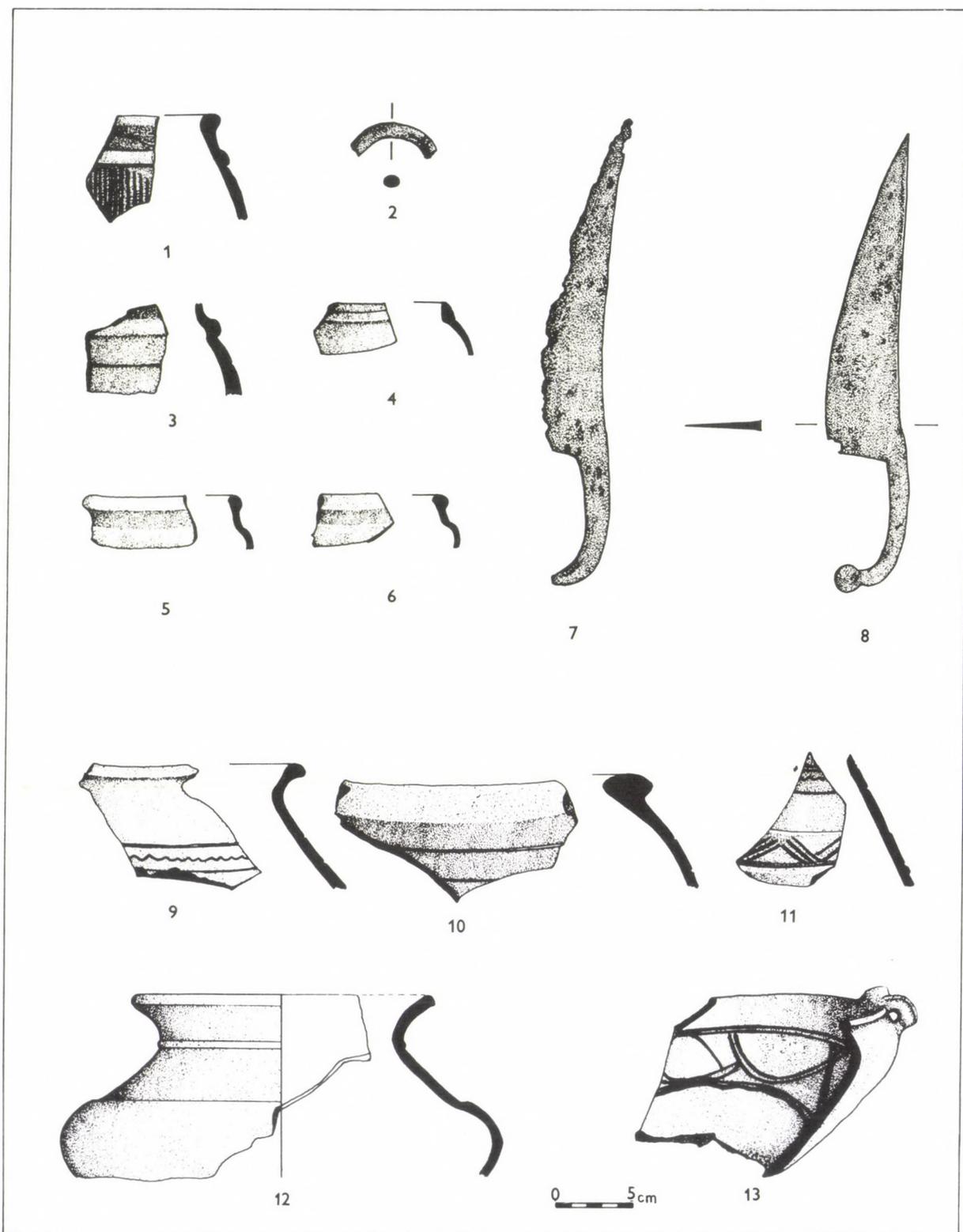
Pl. XXXI: 1-5: Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 63; 6-11: stray finds



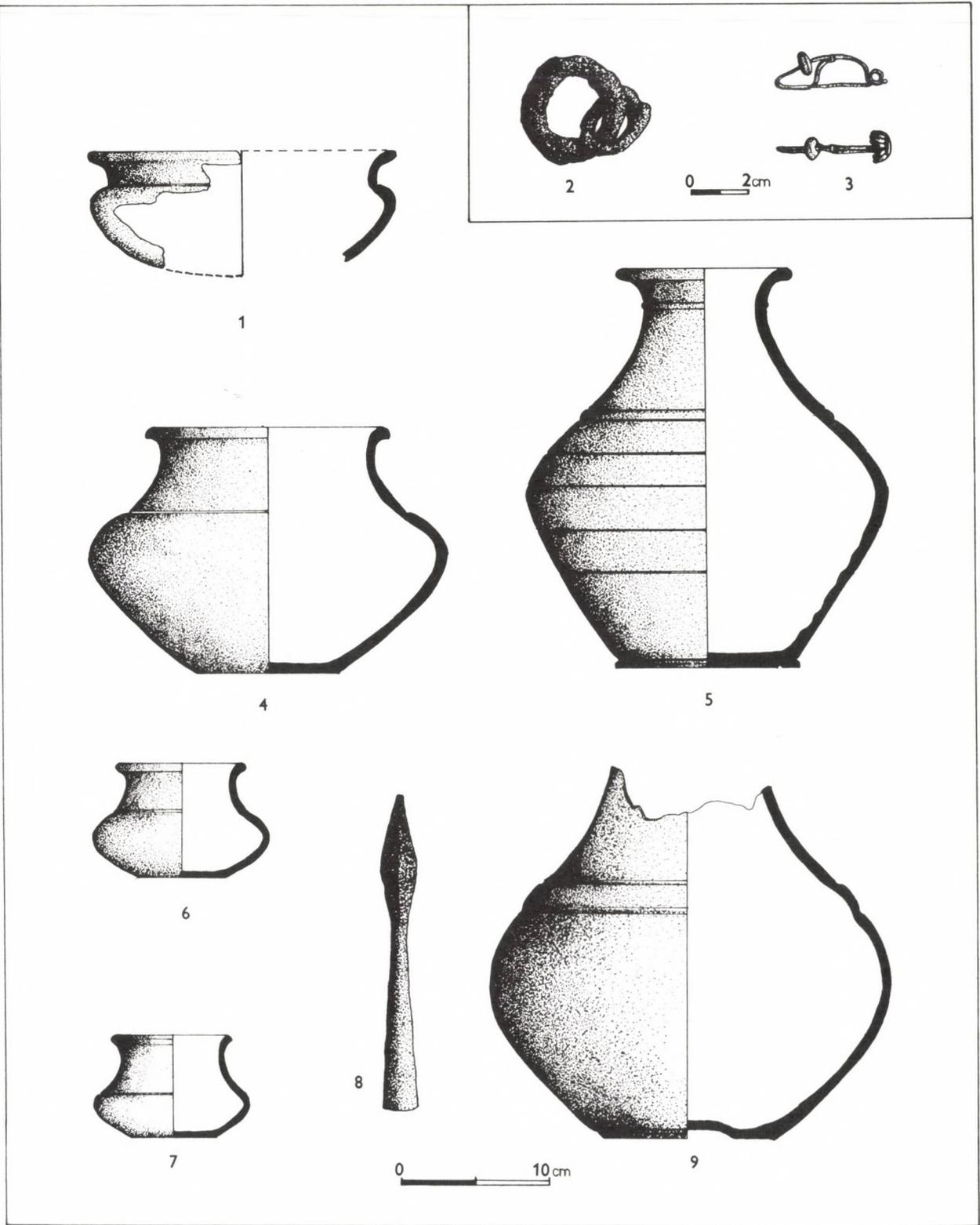
Pl. XXXII: 1-8: Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, grave 64



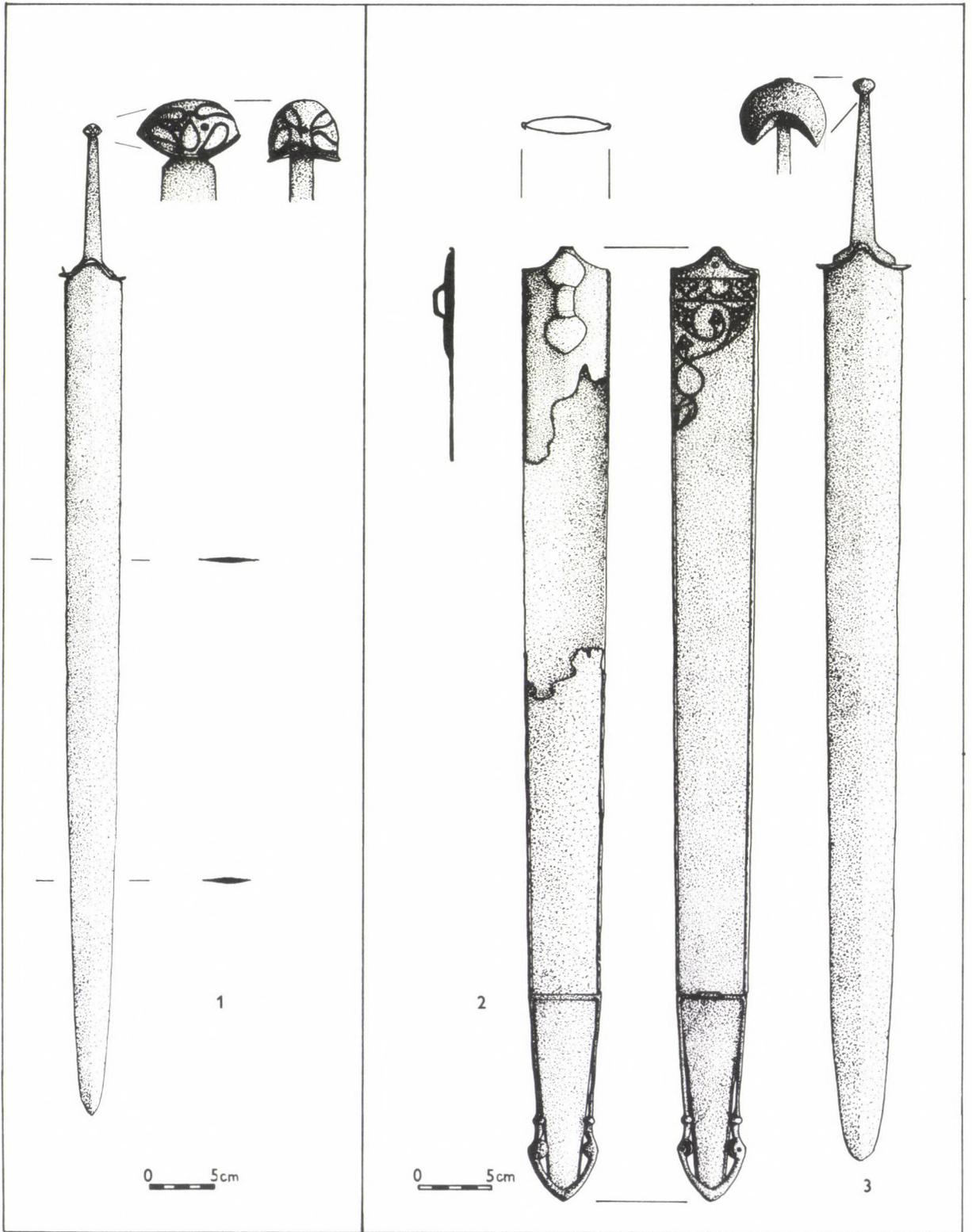
Pl. XXXIII: Rezi-Rezicseri sandpit, stray find



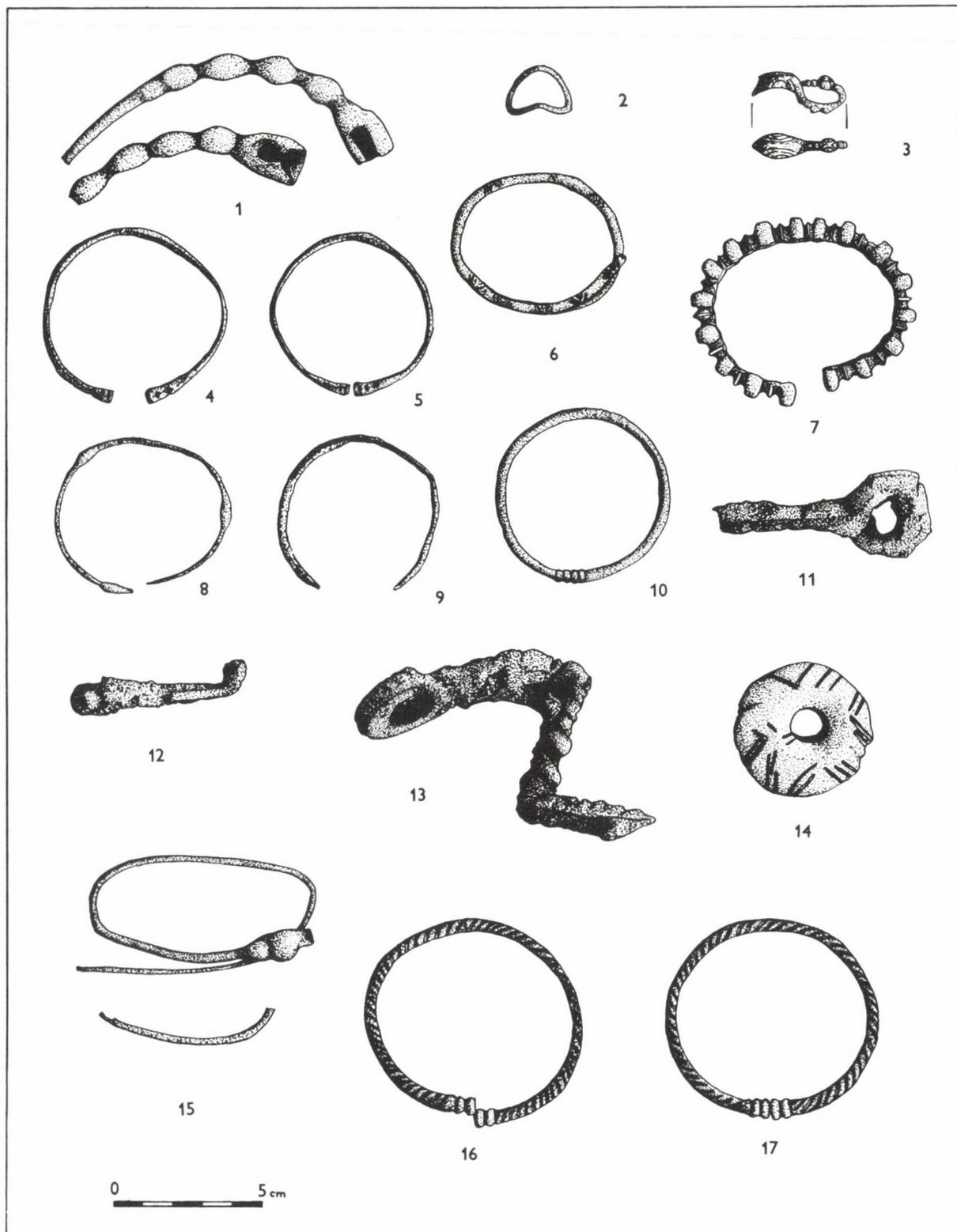
Pl. XXXV: 1-6: Sármellék-Égenföld; 7-13: Sármellék-Connecting Road, stray finds



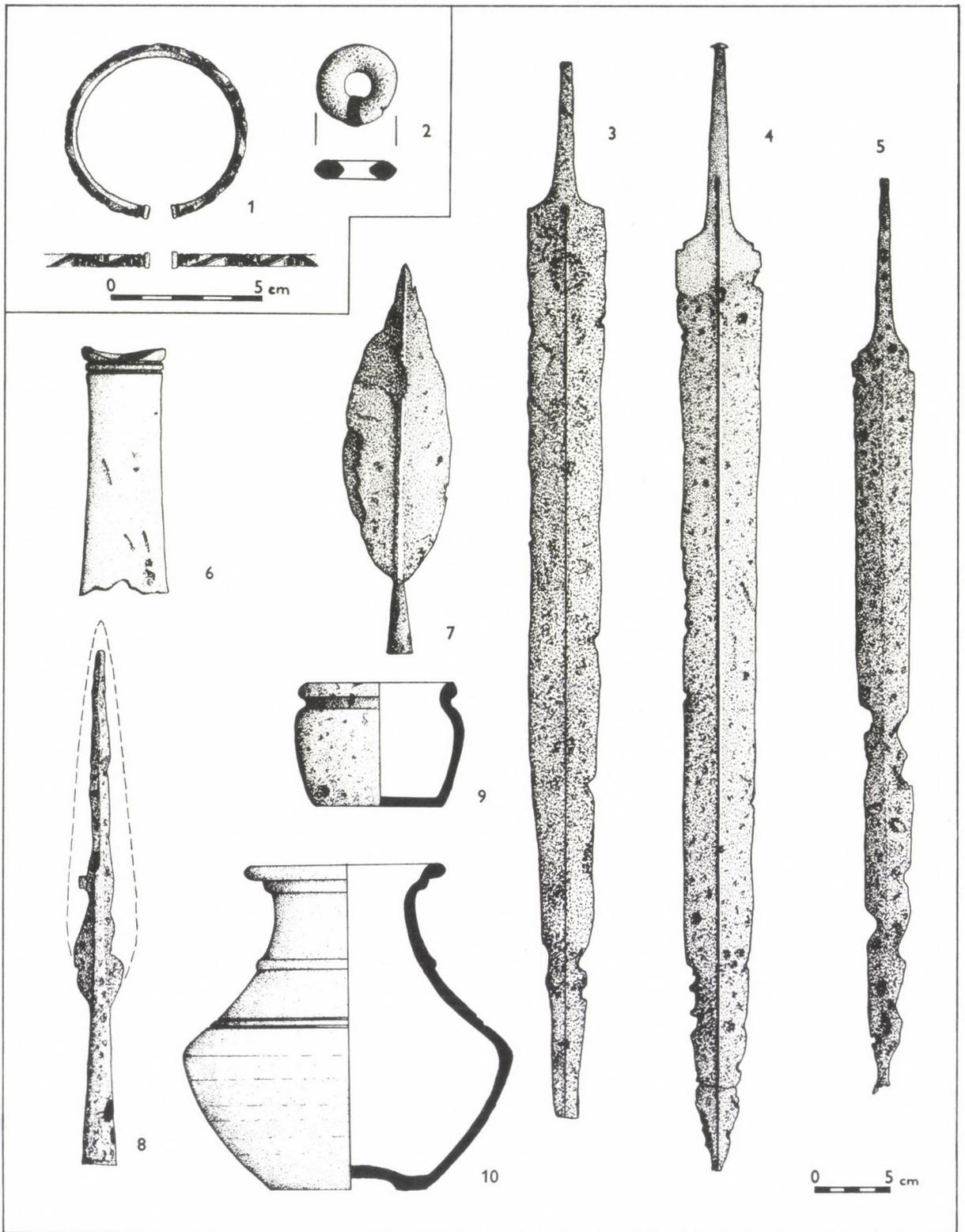
Pl. XXXVI: 1–3, 5: Vonyarcvashegy–Community cemetery, grave 1; 4, 8–9: Tapolca–Military barracks, grave 2; 6: grave 1; 7: stray find



Pl. XXXVII: 1-3: Tapolca-Szentkút, stray finds



Pl. XXXVIII: 1-13: Zalaegerszeg-Andráshida, stray finds; 14-17: Zalaszentgrót-Aranyod, grave I



Pl. XXXIX: 1: Zalaszentiván; 2-3, 7: Zalaegerszeg-Pózva; 4, 9-10: Zalaszentgrót-Aranyod, stray finds; 5-6, 8: Zalaszentmihály, grave find

KOMÁROM COUNTY I

INTRODUCTION

The material from the collections of the Bálint Balassa Museum presented here represents those unpublished Celtic finds which come from the district of Dorog located in the eastern part of Komárom County. The following circumstances have considerably impeded the scientific analysis of this material:

(1) During the period between 1894 and 1945 the museum was not administered by professional archaeologists. As a result, Celtic material was only collected in the form of complete artifacts, chiefly grave goods. In addition, no attention was paid to the context of these grave goods, with the exception of the Esztergom–Basaharc cremation burial which was kept together thanks to the research and publication carried out by Viktor Récsey. For most of the grave goods, however, not even the find spot is known, although the names have survived in the list of artifacts recorded by Amália Mozsolics in the early 1940s. These notes provided a basis for Ilona Hunyady, who published that part of the material which could be assigned to sites from the area. For the sake of completeness artifacts without find spot have also been included in the present work, but one should note that aside from objects from the immediate surroundings of Esztergom on the right bank of the Danube River, artifacts from the other side of the river may also occur in the material. (The area of Esztergom County once occupied both sides of the Danube.)

(2) The County Museum of Dorog functioned between 1955 and 1964. As a result of its activities Celtic grave goods from the area of the Árpád and Erzsébet Shaft of the Tokod Coal-mine, and some LT/C–D settlement pottery material from the large Roman settlement excavated at Tokod–Erzsébet Shaft came to light. Here again, only the artifactual evidence is available, while the material gathered by people usually without archaeological training, totally lacks documentation.

(3) The material of several Celtic settlements comes from excavations organized in the Danube Bend in 1959, and from archaeological excavations carried out by the Esztergom Museum. Systematic research into the Celtic period has only begun in more recent years.

(4) Material coming from intensive field surveys organized as part of the MRT project was sometimes useful in drawing conclusions of a chronological nature. This material, however, predominantly consists of surface sherds. Nevertheless, they contribute to the mapping of the distribution of Celtic sites, which suggests an at least approximative picture of Celtic settlement history. Because of these field surveys, the artifact records of sites known in the area today may be considered more or less complete.

1. BAJNA–Kovácsi hegy alja

There is a minor Celtic settlement at the north-western foot of Kovácsi Hill on the undulating slope by the banks of the stream. The soil is yellow sandy clay. Sherds were collected during the course of surface survey.

1. *Urn*. Grey in colour, turned on a wheel with a smoothed surface. The everted rim swells out markedly. d: 4.7 cm, Inv. no. 70.13.3.

2. *Sherd from a cup*. Red within, black without. The material contains graphite granules; turned on a wheel and with a matt surface. An incised line runs around the edge of the everted rim; tall with a possibly narrow neck. d: 5.3 cm, Inv. no. 70.13.4 (Pl. I: 5).

3. *Vessel with comb decoration*. Grey, made of graphitic fabric; was turned on a wheel. The outside has combed decoration on it and drilled holes. d: 6.7 and 10 cm, Inv. no. 70.13.2.

The sherds are characteristic of LT/C.

2. BAJNA–Vízállás alatti dűlő

Traces of a settlement may be seen on the inner slope of a rise running along the banks of an intermittent stream. Sherd material collected during surface survey consists of:

1. *Bowl sherds*. Brownish red in colour, turned on a wheel, with outer surface shiny and smoothed. The rim is everted and on the neck there is a rib between two small grooves. d: 5.9 cm, Inv. no. 70.27.20 (Pl. I: 4).

2. *Urn sherds*. Light yellow in colour, turned on a wheel, made of fine fabric, this is part of a big bellied vessel. There is one rib on the neck and on the shoulder two ribs between shallow grooves enclose

stamped 'S' patterns lying perpendicular to the long axis of the urn. d: 9.5 cm, Inv. no. 70.27.1 (Pl. I: 1).

3. *Sherds of comb-decorated vessels.* There are two varieties:

(a) grey in colour, hard, poor, graphitic fabric; turned on a wheel. The body sherds are covered with combed decoration and the rim swells markedly outwards. d: 11.9 and 5.6 cm, Inv. no. 70.27.26–27.

(b) grey and brown in colour respectively, made of a fine fabric which has been turned on a wheel. Body sherds show combed decoration. d: 7.7 and 5.1 cm, Inv. no. 70.27.22–23.

4. *Upper part of a vessel.* Smallish with a truncated biconical body, grey in colour, turned on a wheel. Shoulder and neck sherds survive of this vessel with its matt surface divided by two double parallel grooves. d: 5.6 cm, Inv. no. 70.27.24 (Pl. I: 3).

The type which is most characteristic of the above sherd material is the bowl, the form of which cannot be classified with complete certainty on the basis of these small fragments. Following the curvature of the rim and notches on the neck, however, it may be placed within LT/C₁ and with types 3 and 4 as defined by Hunyady. The body sherd with stamped decoration is important from the point of view of dating (2). The 'S' motif occurs in western Celtic art from late Hallstatt to late La Tène times. The closest parallel to this may be the design found on a small fragment of a vessel in the Gnadenfeld material published by Jahn.¹ The design lay-out is absolutely identical to that of the Bajna specimen: the shape of the vessel itself, however, is different. According to Jahn the Gnadenfeld vessel may have been a tall jug dating to the LT/B period. Similar artifacts have been published by Filip coming from a fourth-century tumulus at Vel'ka Turnai in southern Bohemia.² This motif also occurs in Hungarian material. A triple 'running dog' pattern is impressed on the Cserszegtomaj urn ascribed by Hunyady to the LT/B period.³ The Csabrendek urn which has a stamped pattern of two sets of six horizontal 'S' patterns on the shoulder,⁴ may be dated to LT/B–C₁. A modified version of this motif was also discovered on a tall, wide bellied urn in the Sopron–Bécsidomb material⁵ which was found together with a *Linsenflasche* in a grave. It also

occurs on the fourth-century B.C. vessel from Hidegség whose decoration is divided vertically.⁶

The Bajna sherd may be considered in all probability a product of the late LT/C period. This is also confirmed by the LT/C₁ bowl sherd and fragments of other bowls made from graphitic clay and with combed decoration. Only excavation will make it clear whether the settlement may be dated to the early or the later phase of the LT/C period.

3. BAJNA–Szabadság Street

This Celtic settlement lies on the north-western boundary of the village in the north-west–south-east oriented valley formed by a creek. It is located on a slope north of the creek. The area was disturbed during earth-moving works in the 1960s. Of the sherds which came to light and that time a considerable part of a vessel was brought to the museum.

1. *Flask.* Light brown in colour, turned on a wheel, the other side is burnished. The body is biconical with a slight break in the profile, and a narrow neck. A band with matt surface lies between two parallel grooves running around the shoulder containing decorations composed of three and four lines of zig-zag incisions. d(belly): 13.8 cm, Inv. no. 70.307.3 (Pl. I: 2).

The form of the vessel comes closest to that of the Szirmabesenyő flask which Hunyady assigned to her LT/C types.⁷ Similar examples of this flask type frequently appear in the material of late LT/C settlements. It even occurs in LT/D as may be seen in the ceramic assemblage of the late Celtic oppidum at Manching.⁸ The decoration seen on the Bajna fragment is known to have appeared by the end of LT/C and beginning of LT/D.⁹ It comes into common use during LT/D. The fragment under discussion here may be dated to the first half of LT/D primarily on the basis of the associated finds.

4. DOROG–Aranyhegy vine-yards

Cemetery

Some distance from the creek there is a small sand-pit in the hillside in the area of the vineyards. During the course of sand removal in 1961, fragments of a vessel were collected. The location of the

¹ Jahn (1931) 33–34, Fig. 38.

² Filip (1956) 186, Fig. 55.

³ Hunyady (1942–1944) 142, Pl. LXXVII: 1.

⁴ Szendrei (1890) 243, Fig. 4.

⁵ Hunyady (1942–1944) 143, Pl. LXXXII: 10; Schwappach (1971) 136, Fig. 3.

⁶ Schwappach (1971) 161, Fig. 17.

⁷ Hunyady (1942–1944) 56, Pl. LXXI: 12.

⁸ Pingel (1971) Form 147.

⁹ Hunyady (1942–1944) 59. A similar design may be seen on a Sotin vessel published by Hunyady (Pl. XCI: 11), and on several unpublished vessels recovered from the Celtic settlement at Esztergom–Várhegy (Castle Hill.)

site and the nature of the sherds belonging to the vessel suggest that a cemetery may lie in this area.

1. *Urn*. Reddish yellow with matt surface, turned on a wheel. There is a rib on the neck under the curved and everted rim. A shallow groove runs around the shoulder. The neck is narrow, the body had a truncated biconical form. There are furrows on the edge of the flat base. d(cca.): 13 cm, Inv. no. 70.209.1–3 (Pl. I: 6).

A vessel found in 1932 probably comes from the same location:¹⁰

2. *Urn*. Grey in colour and wheel-turned. The surface is smoothed and heavily worn. The swollen rim is slightly everted. There is one rib on the neck and another on the shoulder between shallow grooves. This latter rib is only very slightly raised. The lower part of the body is hardly curved with an angular break in the profile. dM: 21 cm, H: 17.5 cm, dB: 12 cm, Inv. no. D. 57.131.1 (Pl. I: 7).

The dating of the two urns is unambiguous. Urns with slender and constricted necks are characteristic of the LT/C period. The type is represented, according to Hunyady¹¹ at a majority of sites. The complete vessel also dates to LT/C. On the one hand it has formal similarities with the decorated bowl from Dinnyés,¹² on the other hand smaller but similar vessels come from the Holiare (formerly Alsógellér),¹³ Horný Jatov–Trnovec nad Váhom (Felsőjató–Tornóc)¹⁴ and Dvory nad Žitavou (Udvard)¹⁵ cemeteries. Benadík assigns all three cemeteries to the second half of the LT/C period. A vessel of similar form but somewhat smaller was recovered from the Jászberény–Cseróhalom cemetery which is also dated to the LT/C period.¹⁶

5. ESZTERGOM–Búbánatvölgy

Settlement

There is a settlement extending over a large area on both sides of a creek valley between the Hosszú and Szamár Hills, south of the Danube. Many *Grübenhäuser* and pits were disturbed on that part of the site nearest to the Danube, actually on the banks of the river. No documented excavation has been carried out. The sherd material taken to the museum contains the following types:

1. *Bowl*. Reddish brown in colour, turned on a wheel. The surface is smoothed both inside and outside. It has an 'S' profile. d: 9.7 cm, Inv. no. 59.27.7 (Pl. IX: 5).

2. *Bowl sherds*. Grey and yellow in colour respectively, wheel-turned. The fabric is fine, the rim everted. The profile has a marked break at the shoulder. The interior walls are decorated with a matt band. This matt band has a lightly incised wavy line pattern which on some sherds is enclosed between two parallel lines. Inv. nos 59.27.2, 70.405.1 (Pl. IX: 1).

3. *Bowl*. A variation of (2) with a slightly less pronounced break in the profile and yellow and black in colour. In a number of fragments. Inv. nos 59.27.3, 5–6, 71.70.2, 70.335.4.

4. *Deep bowl*. Light grey in colour and turned on a wheel. Semi-globular form with the rim edge rounded. A 1 cm wide lightly incised band runs around the matt surface of the interior wall. d: 9.1 cm, dM(cca): 19 cm, Inv. no. 70.405.21.

5. *Storage jar*. Grey colour, fine fabric, turned on a wheel. The thick rim is carved and everted, while highly incised grooves run around the short inturned neck. d: 14.4 cm, Inv. no. 70.405.18 (Pl. IX: 4).

6. *Cup*. Black in colour with a plain surface, wheel-turned and with thin walls. The rim is curved and everted, while the neck is tall and vertical. d: 5.9 cm, Inv. no. 71.68.1 (Pl. IX: 2).

7. *Comb-decorated sherds* made from both graphitic and non-graphitic material; grey in colour. The sherds come from vessels which were turned on a wheel. Inv. nos. 59.27.1, 70.405.19.

8. *Pot*. Brownish grey in colour, the granular material is covered with graphite on the outer surface and the vessel is hand-made. The rim is slightly swollen, the short neck is slightly pulled in and narrows slightly down from the shoulders. Oblique impressions decorate the shoulder. d: 11.4 cm, Inv. no. 71.68.2 (Pl. IX: 3).

9. *Fragments of a Dacian-type cup*. Light yellow, hand-made. The fabric is heavily tempered and granular. This wall fragment has a characteristic handle. H(handle): 5.3 cm, Inv. no. 70.405.20.

Several sherds in the material may be assigned on the basis of their fabric without any question to the period before LT/D. The dish fragment with 'S' profile and the urn fragment with the black burnished surface are characteristic of LT/C. At the same time, the bowl fragment decorated with the highly incised wavy line, the large-size storage jar and in addition the Dacian handled cup and the globular bowl may all be placed within LT/D. On the basis of LT/C pottery fragments occurring in the

¹⁰ There is a knobbed arm-ring and bronze buttons in the collections of the Hungarian National Museum, which were found at Dorog. Inv. no. Rö 7/930.1–7.

¹¹ Hunyady (1942–1944) 144–145.

¹² *Ibid.*, 138, Pl. LXX: 3.

¹³ Benadík–Vlček–Ambros (1957) 139, Pl. XXXVII: 12.

¹⁴ Benadík–Vlček–Ambros (1957) 119, Pl. II: 15.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 149, Pl. XXX: 6.

¹⁶ Kaposvári (1969) 193, Fig. 7: 6, Fig. 14: 3.

material one may conclude that this settlement was occupied from the last half of the second century B.C. It survived through the whole of the LT/D period and into the first century B.C. The early Roman sherds found at the same site may show that the settlement functioned in the Roman period as well.

6. ESZTERGOM–Duna dűlő

Traces of a settlement may be seen on the flat, sandy area by the banks of the Danube. Several stray finds of Celtic sherds were discovered in the course of excavations in 1959 by István Bóna on a prehistoric settlement.¹⁷

1. *Bowl*. Light grey in colour and turned on a wheel. The surface is heavily worn. The line of the profile is sharply broken while the rim is everted. The shoulder line also breaks sharply and there is a rib on the neck. The dish has an omphalos base and a hole drilled through the neck. H: 8.6 cm, dM: 25.4 cm, Inv. no. 70.694.92 (Pl. VII: 7).

2. *Pot sherd with comb decoration*. Grey in colour with granular fabric and turned on a wheel. The rim is thick, swollen and has an oval cross-section. d: 5 cm, Inv. no. 70.270.4.

3. *Storage vessel*. Light grey in colour, with finely sorted fabric and turned on a wheel. Fragment of a wide, horizontal rim with double grooving in the middle. dM: 5.6 cm, d: 14 cm, Inv. no. 70.694.78.

The grey bowl with its sharply broken profile belongs to Hunyady's bowl form 4. This form is a LT/C₁ type but as Hunyady also notes, it has affinities with LT/C₂. The heavily worn surface of this piece and the hole on the neck drilled as part of repair work on the vessel indicate that this bowl was in use for a long time. The presence of a late LT/C–LT/D settlement may be expected here on the basis of the storage jar vessel and comb-decorated pot.

7. ESZTERGOM–Szentgyörgyemező–Danube bank

Szentgyörgyemező is a village settlement on the northern edge of the town. In 1959, István Bóna conducted excavations in the flat area by the Danube next to the outermost houses of the modern settlement. Parts of two pit houses with plastered clay floors with associated storage and fireplaces were turned up at this time.¹⁸ Celtic sherds¹⁹ also appeared in the north-eastern part of the excavation area during the 1966 excavations of a Roman watch-

tower which lay on the settlement's eastern border. On several occasions surface stray finds from this area also came to the museum.

Several types of pots were found in house remains discovered during the course of the 1959 excavations.

1. *Two bowls*. Light grey in colour with everted rims and turned on a wheel. Lightly incised wavy lines appeared on the inner walls. Inv. no. 70.695.39, and 15 respectively (Pl. VII: 9, 12).

2. *Bowl sherds*. Grey in colour, turned on a wheel with thick walls and a plain inner surface. The rim of the mouth is curved and everted, the upper and lower edges thicken vertically to form a hemisphere. In the matt band in the interior of the mouth opening can be found an unevenly but lightly incised grid decoration. d: 6.7 cm, Inv. no. 70.695.17 (Pl. VIII: 1).

3. *Urn*. Light grey in colour and wheel-turned; the outer wall has a smooth surface; truncated biconical body, the rim is missing and the bottom is concave. In the middle of the upper part of the vessel may be found two, double, parallel grooves running around the vessel. Between these lies a matt surface band which contains a zig-zag decoration composed of four sets of tightly grouped quadruple lines. H: 30 cm, dB: 9 cm, Inv. no. 70.695.12 (Pl. VIII: 10). Fragments of a similar vessel were found among the surface sherds. d: 8.9 cm, Inv. no. 71.72.6 (Pl. IX: 14).

4(a) *Sherds*. Body sherds from vessels of various sizes. Shared characteristics include a light grey colour and plain outer surfaces. Between highly incised or grooved parallels on the shoulder, lie matt surfaced bands containing smoothed-in wavy lines. Another shared characteristic is the presence of these wavy lines and lightly incised grid decoration as well as wavy lines and oblique lines and lightly incised zig-zag decoration. Inv. nos 70.695.8, 10, 27, 28, 38 (Pls VIII: 3–5, 7–8).

(b) *Sherds*. Similar pieces from the surface stray find material, with a smoothed-in wavy line between two parallel lines. Other sherds decorated with alternating shiny and matt bands containing smoothed-in wavy lines. Inv. nos 69.71.7, 71.72.5 (Pl. IX: 10, 18).

5. *Sherds of storage jars*. In several colours, turned on a wheel and with everted rims, thick walls and ovoid bodies. The outer surfaces are plain and undecorated or decorated with incised wavy lines between two parallel grooves. Inv. nos 70.695.16, 24 (Pls VII: 15, VIII: 16).

¹⁷ Archives of the Hungarian National Museum, XVII. 260/167. Excavation records by István Bóna.

¹⁸ Archives of the Hungarian National Museum, XVII. 260/1967. Excavation records by István Bóna.

¹⁹ *RégFüz* 20 (1966) 35; MRT 5., the uninventorized material of site 8/75.

6. *Cup*. Barrel-shaped, turned on a wheel and made of granular material. A grooved rib runs around in the middle of the shoulder area. On this rib is a flat, round knob. dM(cca.): 16 cm, Inv. no. 70.695.23 (Pl. VIII: 14).

7. *Sherd from a vase-shaped vessel*. Light grey in colour with plain surface; wheel-turned. The neck is constricted while the rim is wide and everted and divided by a groove on the inner side. dM(cca): 15 cm, Inv. no. 70.695.43 (Pl. VII: 11).

Material from fireplace 1

1. *Cup*. Light grey in colour, the outer surface is plain; turned on a wheel. The rim is everted and the body has a truncated biconical form. The shoulder juts out markedly and the base is concave. H: 13 cm, dM: 13.5 cm, dB: 6.2 cm, Inv. no. 70.695.49 (Pl. VIII: 11).

2. *Cup*. The form and colour are similar to the previous vessel but the line of the profile is more marked and the base is missing. H(fragment): 5.6 cm, dM: 8.9 cm, Inv. no. 70.695.46 (Pl. VIII: 12).

Material from fireplace 2

1. *Bowl*. Light grey in colour and thrown on a wheel. The rim is everted and there are six parallel highly incised bands running round the matt surface on the interior side. d: 16.5 cm, Inv. no. 70.695.59 (Pl. VII: 10).

2(a) *Sherd*. Light grey in colour turned on a wheel. There is a matt band between smoothed-in grooves on the vessel above a protruding rib. There are highly incised and entwined garlands. d: 7.8 cm, Inv. no. 70.695.56 (Pl. VIII: 6).

(b) *Rim sherd*. It has an everted rim type with small grooves on the shoulder, d: 8.2 cm, Inv. no. 70.695.50 (Pl. VII: 8).

(c) Amongst the surface stray find are sherds from vessels with smoothed-in oblique line decorations on the neck. d: 18.4 cm, Inv. no. 69.70.15 (Pl. IX: 8).

3. *Urn*. Light grey in colour and wheel-thrown. The body is ovoid with a constricted short neck and everted rim. There are two parallel grooves running around the area of the shoulder. H(fragment): 14.8 cm, dM: 11.5 cm, Inv. no. 70.695.69 (Pl. VII: 14).

4(a) *Cup*. Decorated, light grey, and turned on a wheel. The body is ovoid, with an inturned neck and a small everted rim. Smooth, shiny and matt bands alternate on the outer surface. These latter are decorated with smoothed-in wavy lines. d: 6.7 cm, Inv. no. 70.695.55 (Pl. VIII: 9, 12).

(b-c) Evidence of further cups also occur in the

stray find material. Inv. nos. 69.70.2 and 69.71.5 (Pl. IX: 9, 12).

5. *Basal sherd*. Brownish grey and finely slipped. The foot is plain, above it, the lower part of the vessel has a wavy surface. dB: 6.3 cm, Inv. no. 70.695.68 (Pl. VII: 13).

6. *Body sherd from a cup*. Yellow in colour, turned on a wheel. The outer surface is decorated with a broad white band with a red grid design painted on it. d: 5.5 cm, Inv. no. 70.695.64 (Pl. VIII: 9).

7(a) *Comb-decorated vessels*. Body sherds made of heavily granulated fabric; turned on a wheel. Vertical and oblique comb marks as well as horizontal grooves occur on them. d: 11.2 cm, Inv. no. 70.695.58 (Pl. VIII: 15).

(b) *Sherd with swollen rim and made of graphitic material*. d: 14.4 cm, Inv. no. 70.695.67 (Pl. VIII: 13).

(c) *Sherd*. From globular bellied pot with inturned rim; fragment of a small pot from the stray find material. d: 11.8 cm, Inv. no. 69.70.20 (Pl. IX: 11).

Aside from the above types, other forms which also occur in the sherd material collected from the surface include:

(i) Horizontal rim sherd. Smoothed and matt stripes alternate on the outer surface. d: 13.5 cm, Inv. no. 69.71.1 (Pl. IX: 6).

(ii) Fragment of a storage jar with a horizontal rim divided by two grooves. d: 10.4 cm, Inv. no. 69.71.2 (Pl. IX: 13).

(iii) Everted rim sherd. d: 12.7 cm, Inv. no. 69.70.14 (Pl. IX: 7).

(iv) Bowl fragment with inturned rim. d: 8.1 cm, Inv. no. 69.71.3 (Pl. IX: 16).

(v) Fragment of a big pot yellow in colour with a decoration of smoothed-in stripes on the neck. Between these are three groups of triple vertical lines. They are lightly incised into the surface. d: 18.8 cm, Inv. no. 71.72.7 (Pl. IX: 19).

(vi) Clay object, light grey in colour with a truncated conical form. Concave internally and of unknown function. H: 2.5 cm, d: 11 cm, Inv. no. 69.71.6 (Pl. IX: 15).

Studying the forms and decorative motifs, striking parallels are apparent with the material of the large late Celtic settlements in Tabán and Gellért Hill (Budapest).

This correspondence will be even more noticeable when the material from the partially excavated settlement at Esztergom-Várhegy becomes available for detailed study.²⁰ This is because the objects

²⁰ In preparation.

discovered in the outskirts of Szentgyörgymező belong to the extensive area occupied by the above-mentioned late Celtic settlement which is similar to the Gellérthegy–Tabán oppidum both in terms of the size of the settlement and the quality of the material as well as in terms of its internal chronology. Parallel forms in this limited group material are represented by the following bowls: ²¹ a pot with a truncated biconical form decorated with zig-zags made of grouped incisions²² and a plain biconical cup without decoration.²³ Decorative patterns such as smoothed-in wavy lines, grids, garlands and so forth are all characteristic of material from late Celtic settlements. The life span of this settlement can be estimated in light of these arguments to the LT/D period, or the 2nd half of the first century B.C.

8. ESZTERGOM–Szentgyörgymező– Földműves Street

The flat bank of the Danube is slightly sloping in this area. During the construction of the basement of no. 9 on this street in Szentgyörgymező a stray iron spear-head was found.

1. *Iron spear-head.* The blade is long and narrows towards both ends. There is a slightly raised midrib and the end of the socket is missing. Remains of the wooden handle can still be seen in the socket. L: 42.6 cm, Inv. no. 73.44.1 (Pl. IX: 17).

The spear-head belongs to the LT/C period. Hunyady recognized similar ones from Szekszárd–Bakta, Véménd, Bácsföldvár and Szabatonypusztá.²⁴ The form of the Szentgyörgymező spear is practically identical to one in the Esztergom Museum of unknown provenience. This latter, however, is complete (see Pl. XIX: 7).

9. ESZTERGOM–Szentgyörgymező

As mentioned previously, Celtic finds from this village-like part of the town have been known for a long time.²⁵

²¹ Bónis (1969) Fig. 4: 3, Fig. 28: 16, Fig. 33: 9; Tabán; Fig. 87: 21; Gellért hill.

²² Bónis (1969) Fig. 59: 18, Fig. 60: 22, Fig. 65: 17–18, Fig. 101: 40; Gellért hill.

²³ *Ibid.*, Fig. 5: 24, Fig. 12: 2, Fig. 39: 7; Tabán; Fig. 90: 38, Fig. 97: 1; Gellért hill.

²⁴ Hunyady (1942–1944) 120, Pl. L: 7; Pl. XVII: 2, Fig. 17: B.2.

²⁵ On the basis of presently known material one may presume the existence of an extensive LT/D settlement on the site, which in all probability may have belonged to part of the central settlement which has been excavated on Castle hill. According to an old note in the 1926 Accessions Register of the Esztergom Museum, several large storage jars were found in the ditch being dug out in front of 19 and 21 Balassa Street. Reports of similar LT/D storage vessels were published by Bónis (1969) from Gellért Hill (Figs 60:

The location of several pits were noted in 1970 during the course of basement construction of a house in Bercsényi Street. There was no chance at the time to excavate them although surface collection of sherds contained five types of vessels.

1. *Bowl.* Light grey, with everted rim; wheel-thrown. Running around the inner side are parallel and lightly incised bands. d: 8 cm, Inv. no. 70.343.7 (Pl. VII: 1).

2. *Bowl.* Yellowish grey in colour with an inturned rim, thick walls and turned on a wheel. There are lightly incised wavy lines on the inside. d: 8.5 cm, Inv. no. 70.343.8 (Pl. VII: 3).

3. *Pot.* Light grey in colour, thrown on wheel. On its shoulder, between grooves is a matt band containing a lightly incised zig-zag pattern of parallel lines. d: 13.5 cm, Inv. no. 70.343.9 (Pl. VII: 2).

4. *Sherds from comb-decorated vessels.* Grey in colour, of granular fabric. Of the numerous sherds, there could be assembled a vessel with swollen rim, covered with combed decoration. Inv. no. 70.343.1 (Pl. VII: 4). Another vessel with straight rim could also be restored. d: 10 cm, Inv. no. 70.343.3 (Pl. VII: 6).

5. *Fragment of a storage vessel.* Light grey in colour with a plain surface and thrown on a wheel. There is lightly incised grid decoration on the neck under the thick everted rim. d: 11 cm, Inv. no. 70.343.6 (Pl. VII: 5).

This sherd material belongs to the second half of the LT/D period.

Late Celtic sherds were found in 1964 during construction of a girls' dormitory on the north-west corner of Béke Square.

1. *Bowl.* The rim is everted, the surface smoothed, and the vessel itself was turned on a wheel. Between lightly incised grooves on the inner side is a matt band containing lightly incised and regular wavy lines. There were alternating shiny and matt stripes

5, 61: 12, 64: 20, 95: 5, 97: 11). The following artifacts from before the time of the late Celtic settlement are: a Biatec-type coin (Gohl (1913) 42; Pink (1939) 110; Kerényi (1959) 53), a solid bronze arm-ring with buffer terminals dating to the LT/B period (Hunyady (1942–1944) 92) and a LT/B–LT/C₁ bead-row decorated arm-ring with buffer terminals (Hunyady (1942–1944) 93; Hunyady (1957) 56–57). The exact find spot of these artifacts which indicate the presence of an early cemetery cannot be identified. No traces of a contemporary settlement were discovered in the area of Szentgyörgymező. At the same time, none of the artifacts are assignable to the cemetery of the latest Celtic settlement either, unless the vessel with vertical comb decoration (Hunyady (1942–1944) 141; Hunyady (1957) 57) is considered as a grave offering. A cremation grave at Szentgyörgymező is mentioned by Márton (1933) 16, 130; further locational and contextual information, however, is not available.

on the outer surface from the shoulder down. A small drilled hole also occurs at this level. dM(cca.): 32 cm, Inv. no. 64.6.1.1 (Pl. VI: 19).

2. *Bowl*. Medium brown in colour, it has an everted rim and was thrown on the wheel. There are closely spaced and lightly incised lines on the matt surface of the interior neck and rim. dM(cca.): 18 cm, Inv. no. 64.6.1.2 (Pl. VI: 23).

These sherds date to the LT/D period.

10. ESZTERGOM–Víziváros

The site lies by the west–south-west foot of Castle Hill on a slightly raised narrow strip bank between the Danube and Little Danube in the territory of the medieval settlement of Víziváros. Approximately 3 to 3.60 m beneath the medieval and Roman levels a LT/D layer appeared during the course of recent earth-moving operations. This occurred in three places in the Víziváros comprising total excavation at 8 Óvoda Street in the basement of a house, as well as investigations during the construction of the foundations of a boiler-room of the building at 63 Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Street, while finally material appeared during the excavation of a fuel tank pit in the garden of buildings at 2 Berényi Street. Relatively few sherds characteristic of LT/D period forms came to light.

1. *Bowl sherds*. (a) Light yellow in colour, turned on a wheel and with an everted rim. d: 6.3 cm, Inv. no. 67.220.19 (Pl. VI: 20). (b) Light grey in colour, thrown on a wheel. The rim is everted and there is a small protuberance on the neck. d: 8.7 cm, Inv. no. 68.1.55 (Pl. VI: 9).

2. *Pot*. Light grey in colour with plain surface and turned on a wheel. The rim is everted and the body ovoid. d: 7.3 cm, Inv. no. 68.1.363 (Pl. VI: 16).

3. *Fragment of a painted vessel*. It is not possible to determine the form of the vessel. It is brick red in colour and turned on a wheel. There are thin, white, painted bands on the red painted outer surface. d: 8.7 cm, Inv. no. 72.33.57 (Pl. VI: 12).

4. *Sherds from comb-decorated vessels*. Grey in colour, made of graphitic material, and turned on a wheel.

(a) Relatively thin-walled sherd with drilled holes under the shoulder rib. d: 8.7 cm, Inv. no. 68.1.365 (Pl. VI: 14).

(b) Thicker walled sherd with swollen rim and comb decoration on the edge. d: 9.6 cm, Inv. no. 71.75.1 (Pl. VI: 15).

(c) Sherd, brownish grey in colour, hand-made, with a swollen rim, and vertical comb decoration



Fig. 1. Esztergom–Víziváros: small vessel

from the shoulder down, d: 7.1 cm, Inv. no. 72.33.43 (Pl. VI: 17).

5. *Sherd from a storage vessel*. Light grey in colour and thrown on a wheel. The middle of the broad horizontal rim has a broad groove. d: 12.2 cm, Inv. no. 72.33.67 (Pl. VI: 13).

One whole small vessel also occurred in the assemblage. On the basis of the find circumstances it was a secondary deposit because it came from a layer which was dated by sherds to the Middle Ages.

1. *Small, horizontally divided vessel*. Grey in colour, finely slipped, turned on a wheel, with a double body, everted rim and omphalos on the base. H: 6.4 cm, dM: 3.7 cm, d(omphalos): 3.4 cm, Inv. no. 71.75.154 (Fig. 1).

The horizontally divided or double vessel type, a form which may be traced back to the early Iron Age, is rarely found in eastern Celtic material. E. Schwappach dated the Hidegség stamp ornamented double vessel to the early LT/B period on the basis of its decoration.²⁶ Due to lack of parallels, the development of this type in LT/D is not known. Nevertheless this archaic form has indications which may be said to be characteristic of the later LT period. One of these is the light grey colour of the fabric. The other is the black coloured material occurring on the rim. A similar phenomenon has been observed on the rim of LT/D storage vessels and on some early Roman pottery.

11. ESZTERGOM–Kisléva

Traces of a settlement were observed in the valley formed by the eastern slope of Castle Hill and western slope of Szenttamás Hill.²⁷

In 1960, sherds from a Celtic pit were found in the drainage ditch running in front of 6 and 15 Basa Street and 8 Batthyány Street. Amongst the sherds were found a light grey, barrel-shaped cup without handles, d: 5.7 cm, Inv. no. 63.101.1 (Pl. VI: 21); a thick walled vessel with everted rim, d: 10.6 cm, Inv. no. 70.312.3 (Pl. VI: 22); a large storage vessel, grey in colour with burnished surface and a matt band

²⁶ Schwappach (1971) 161, Figs 16–17.

²⁷ In 1928 a spindle-whorl was found during the course of

construction work carried out at the Teachers' Training College. EBM Accessions Register, January 12, 1928.

containing lightly incised wavy line decoration on the side of the vessel, d: 11.1 and 6.1 cm, Inv. no. 70.294.1–2 (Pl. VI: 18); and also bowl sherds with everted rims and vessels with comb decoration.

12. ESZTERGOM–Hévíz

There are hot springs in the area of the rolling country side between the south-western foot of Szenttamáshegy and the banks of the Little Danube. Traces of a Celtic settlement were observed in the area of the former medieval village of Hévíz, underneath Árpád period and Roman occupation layers. The north-western edge of this site extended to that of site 10. The extension of this site is shown by sherds found during the course of construction work carried out at 26 Bajcsy-Zsilinszky Street, 6 and 8 Liszt Ferenc Street, and 5 József Attila Square. In 1955, rescue excavations of a Roman period site brought to light a large number of LT/D artifacts along with early Roman material. Relationships between the late Celtic and early Roman finds, however, were not noted. The following sherds are characteristic of the LT/D period. On the basis of form and decoration they belong to a settlement which is contemporary with the Gellérthegy–Tabán settlement and which survived into Roman times.

Settlement

1. *Fragment of an ovoid vessel.* The raw material is yellow, the vessel was turned on a wheel. On the outer side the surface is painted white with a red band painted on the shoulder. In the area underneath the red band may be found very faint black stencilled decoration with traces of a grid pattern. d: 14.2 cm, Inv. no. 63.43.3 (Pl. IV: 24).

2. *Ovoid pot.* Yellow in colour with alternating wide and thin red and white painted bands on the outer walls. d: 5.8 cm, Inv. no. 63.43.3 (Pl. IV: 19).

3. *Bowl.* There are a number of varieties all of which have everted rims and are turned on a wheel.

(a) Light grey in colour, with lightly incised wavy lines on the linear matt surface. H: 14 cm, dM: 27.5 cm, Inv. no. 63.28.1 (Pl. V: 1).

(b) Smaller sized bowl, grey colour with a matt band containing lightly incised wavy lines lying between lightly incised bands on the interior wall. dM: 16.5 cm, d: 8.7 cm and 10.4 cm, Inv. nos 63.45.13 and 63.32.4 (Pl. V: 2, 6–7).

(c) Grey in colour with a markedly curved everted rim and lightly incised garland patterns framed by lightly incised grooves on the interior wall. d: 15 cm, Inv. no. 63.32.4 (Pl. V: 5). The garland is on a matt band. d: 7.7 cm, Inv. no. 63.42.2 (Pl. V: 3).

(d) Grey in colour with a slightly everted but angularly thickening rim edge. There are smoothed-

in stripes on the interior wall. d: 9.9 cm, Inv. no. 63.45.13 (Pl. V: 4).

(e) Light grey with oblique parallel lines between lightly incised bands on the matt surface in the interior. On the outer surface, underneath the shoulder may be found wavy impressions, and underneath these oblique impressions. d: 8.1 cm, Inv. no. 63.45.13 (Pl. V: 8).

4. *Pots.* (a) Grey or yellow colour, large in size and turned on a wheel. The rim is everted while on the neck above the shoulder rib lie lightly incised wavy lines between stripes. d: 7.4 cm, Inv. no. 63.45.13 (Pl. V: 13).

(b) With decoration of two sets of triple vertical parallel lines. d: 8.9 cm, Inv. no. 63.42.2 (Pl. V: 14).

(c) Decorated with two sets of triple oblique parallel lines. d: 10.2 cm, Inv. no. 63.42.2 (Pl. V: 18).

(d–f) Several body sherds from similar types of vessel have lightly incised wavy line patterns. d: 9 cm, 8.9 cm, 8.3 cm. Inv. nos 63.43.13 and 63.45.13 (Pl. V: 9, 10, 12).

(g) On the plain surface may be found matt stripes. d: 7.5 cm, Inv. no. 70.291.1 (Pl. IV: 15).

5. *Storage jars.* (a) Similar to (4b) only of a bigger size. There are lightly incised wavy lines on the neck and shoulder. d: 16.8 cm, 63.40.1 (Pl. V: 20).

(b) Decorated with intersecting wavy lines. d: 12.1 cm, Inv. no. 63.36.3 (Pl. V: 19).

(c) The surface of this vessel is underdecorated. d: 16.2 cm, Inv. no. 63.45.13 (Pl. V: 16).

(d) Decorated with lightly incised oblique lines lying underneath grooves which run around the shoulder. d: 8.5 cm. Inv. no. 63.39.6 (Pl. V: 11).

6. *Sherd from an ovoid pot.* Yellow in colour with a fine, plain surface. There is a thin protruding rib on the neck which is bordered by densely punched decoration on both sides. d: 7.9 cm, Inv. no. 63.28.2 (Pl. V: 15).

7. *Hemispherical vessel.* With broad horizontal rim directly under which begins the belly. Wavy lines curving into each other may be found in a matt band decorating the side. d: 11.8 cm, Inv. no. 63.45.13 (Pl. V: 17).

8. *Small bowls.* Grey in colour with an inturned rim and a hemispherical body. d: 8.7, 9.4, 8.4 cm, Inv. nos 63.29.5, 63.32.4, 63.45.13 (Pl. IV: 18, 21, 23).

9. *Two cups.* Small inturned rims also distinguish them. d: 4.8 cm and 5.6 cm, Inv. nos 63.26.4, 63.45.13 (Pl. IV: 20, 22).

10. *Sherds of comb-decorated vessels.* (a) Grey in colour, made of granular fabric and with slightly swollen rims. d: 11.9 cm, Inv. no. 63.26.15 (Pl. VI: 5).

(b) Broad, everted rim sherd. d: 7.2 cm, Inv. no. 63.26.15 (Pl. VI: 3).

(c) Body sherd made of graphitic fabric and decorated with a grid-like comb design. d: 9.4 cm, Inv. no. 63.26.16 (Pl. VI: 10).

(d) Swollen rim sherd from small-sized pot. d: 10 cm, Inv. no. 63.45.13 (Pl. VI: 1).

11. *Pot.* (a) Grey in colour, wheel-turned. Barrel-shaped, there are elongated rusticated knobs in a row on the shoulder. d: 11.6 cm, Inv. no. 63.42.15 (Pl. VI: 6).

(b) Yellow in colour, hand-made. d: 9.2 cm, Inv. no. 63.39.10 (Pl. VI: 11).

(c) Black in colour, again hand-made, a slightly inturned neck. d: 6.3 cm, Inv. no. 63.45.17 (Pl. VI: 8).

12. *Two storage jars.* (a–b) Respectively grey and yellow in colour, fine fabric and horizontal rims. d: 11 cm, Inv. no. 63.32.5 (Pl. VI: 2); d: 16 cm, Inv. no. 63.43.8 (Pl. VI: 4).

(c) A large vessel, grey in colour with granular fabric and grooved broad rim. dM: 5.6 cm, Inv. no. 63.41.4 (Pl. VI: 7).

A bowl sherd with everted rim and lightly incised wavy lines on the inside walls was found in the up-cast from the same drainage ditch. d: 10.5 cm, Inv. no. 70.309.1 (Pl. IV: 13). In addition to this, there was a fragment of a vessel made of light gray fabric with lightly incised decoration on its smooth surface. On this fragment there were also small wavy lines arranged in a cross design between two sets of four vertical lines. d: 5.3 cm, Inv. no. 70.309.7 (Pl. VI: 16).

A few stray sherds were found on József Attila Square by the Hotel Volán. These come from a large bowl yellowish grey in colour and with an everted rim. On the outer wall the surface of the sharply angled shoulder is wavy. d: 16.6 cm, Inv. no. 69.52.7 (Pl. IV: 14).

In addition there is a rim sherd of a pot, grey with a small everted rim. d: 9.9 cm, Inv. no. 69.52.6 (Pl. IV: 17).

13. ESZTERGOM–Löwy Sándor Street 1

St. István Hill is a slight elevation contiguous with the south-eastern edge of Szenttamás Hill. At the eastern foot of St. István Hill, at 1 Löwy Sándor Street, when the foundations of the public toilet were under construction in 1970, a Celtic kiln was discovered beneath Árpád period levels. The north-western corner of the kiln was destroyed by the construction work while the oven of the kiln was destroyed by a 16th century cellar²⁸ (Fig. 2). The oven was originally circular with a 190 cm diameter grid. The vaulted top was found at a depth of 170 cm,

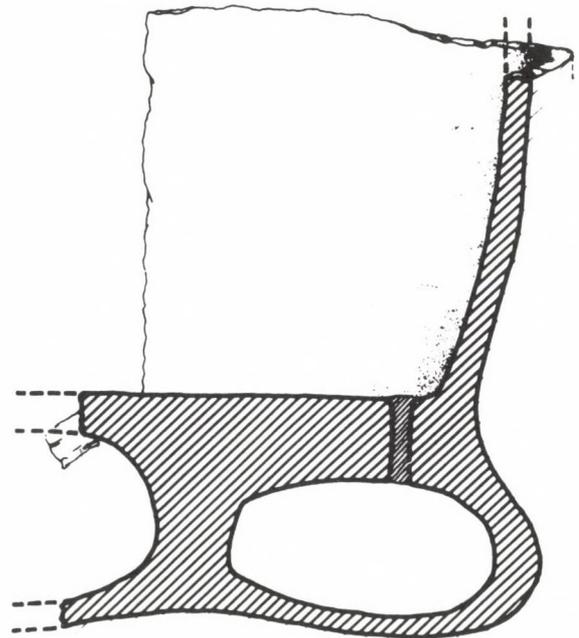
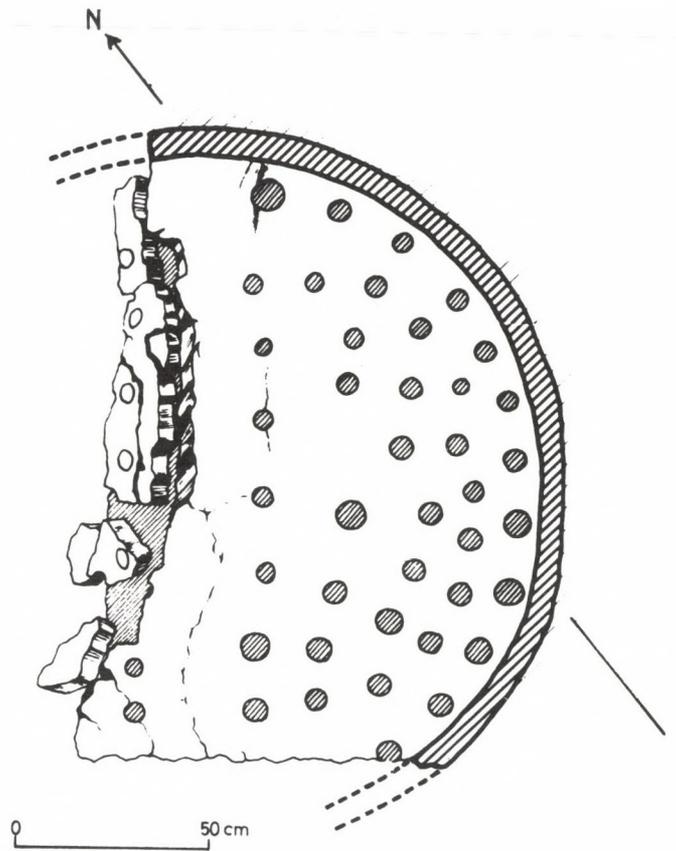


Fig. 2. Esztergom–Löwy Sándor Street 1: kiln

²⁸ EBM Archives, 335.

while the base of the kiln occurred at a depth of 325 cm. The oven was cut into the yellow clay subsoil and the wall was burnt to a thickness of up to 8–10 cm. This wall rose 90–100 cm above the level of the grid. The firing chamber was oval in cross-section and 35 to 45 cm tall. It was partitioned by a 20–25 cm wide dividing wall oriented north-east–south-west. Aside from the 4–5 cm thick yellow layer of silt found on the bottom, the firing chamber was without ventilation. There was a layer of sherds on the grid which had an average thickness of 10 cm but which in some places reached a thickness of 20–22 cm, and was perforated by 5–10 cm diameter holes. The fill of the oven contained a level of heavily charred wood above the layer of sherds.

The sherd material found on the grid of the oven dates to late Celtic times with the exception of a fragment of an early Iron Age bowl decorated with knobs. Vessel types:

1. *Bowl*. Grey or reddish yellow in colour and of four different sizes.

(a) Pot with a small everted rim and a base with a concave foot. dM: 11.2 cm, H: 3.5 cm, dB: 4.4 cm. Inv. no. 70.727.29 (Pl. I: 10).

(b) Pot with an everted rim, grey with a burnished or alternatively matt and burnished surface. dM: 18 cm, H: 6.5 cm, dB: 5.5 cm, Inv. no. 70.727.30 (Pl. I: 11).

(c) Vessels which are yellow, yellowish grey, or brownish grey in colour. In each case there is lightly incised, wavy line decoration on the interior. Typical for this form are the prominent marks of wheel turning on the exterior. dM: 27–30 cm, dM: 27.5 cm, H: 10.2 cm, dB(cca.): 7.5 cm, Inv. nos 70.727.28 and 70.727.35–36 (Pls I: 9, II: 1, 3).

(d) A large bowl, reddish yellow in colour with thick walls. There are lightly incised wavy lines on the inside. The base is missing. Its size makes this vessel unique. dM: 52.2 cm, H: 20.7 cm, Inv. no. 70.727.26 (Pl. I: 12).

2. *Cup*. Grey fabric. The surface of the vessel is black and highly incised though much worn. The shoulder juts out and is divided by grooves. The funnel-like neck constricts towards the everted rim. It is separable from the other sherds on the basis of the fabric. d: 16 cm, Inv. no. 70.727.27 (Pl. I: 8).

3. *Sherds*. Yellowish grey with burnished surfaces and curved everted rim. The neck is short and inturned. From a tall, wide bellied vessel.

(a) There is a protuberant rib on the neck, as well as a separate matt band containing lightly incised wavy lines. dM(cca.): 31.5 cm, d: 18.6 cm, Inv. no. 70.727.18 (Pl. II: 5).

(b) Decorated with a matt band containing highly incised wavy lines placed between two double

parallel grooves running around. Inv. no. 70.727.19 (Pl. II: 2).

(c) Two double parallel grooves with a matt band containing lightly incised zig-zags between them run around this vessel. d: 12.1 cm, Inv. no. 70.727.25 (Pl. II: 4).

(d) Body sherd decorated with two protuberant ribs between three deep grooves on the shoulder of the vessel. d: 11.8 cm, Inv. no. 70.727.21 (Pl. II: 8).

4. *Small pot*. (a) Grey in colour and with a curved everted rim and inturned neck. There is a matt band, edged with a double groove containing lightly incised grid decoration which is located on the shoulder of the vessel. d: 8.6 cm, Inv. no. 70.727.24 (Pl. II: 6).

(b) Grey in colour, with curved everted rim. The neck is inturned. Matt and burnished stripes alternate on the shoulder. d: 8.1 cm, Inv. no. 70.727.22 (Pl. II: 12).

(c) Body sherd. The surface is burnished; there are lightly incised oblique lines arranged in undulating rows on a matt surfaced band which is enclosed by groups of triple wavy lines. d: 6 cm, Inv. no. 70.727.20 (Pl. II: 14).

5. *Small storage jar*. Yellowish grey in colour, with a burnished surface and a broad horizontal rim in the middle of which may be found a triangular protrusion. The big belly begins beneath the rim. Broad smooth bands and thin matt stripes alternate on it. A deep groove or furrow runs around the central line of the dish. dM (cca.): 26 cm, Inv. no. 70.727.14 (Pl. II: 9).

6. *Bowl*. The interior is grey, while the exterior is yellowish grey in colour. The surface is plain and the foot is angled. A slight double ring appears on the base in the middle of which is an omphalos-like concavity. Above the foot on the body may be seen a broad protuberant rib. dB: 9.1 cm, Inv. no. 70.727.37 (Pl. II: 15).

7. *Fourteen vessels with comb decoration*. Grey or light brown in colour with vertical comb decoration on the body. The fabric is heavily granulated and wheel-thrown. The rims are swollen and heavy. Inv. nos 70.727.8, 9, 10, 12.

8. *Pots*. Brown and grey in colour, made of heavily granulated fabric and turned on a wheel. The slightly thickened rims slope inward. There are deep oblique incisions on a slightly raised and grooved rib. d: 7.4 cm, Inv. no. 70.727.6 (Pl. II: 11).

9. *Bowl*. Brownish grey in colour, made of heavily granulated fabric with slightly curved body walls. The horizontally cut edge of the rim is slightly inturned. There is a deep groove running around the outside. d: 11.5 cm, Inv. no. 70.727.3.

10. *Pot*. Brown in colour and made of rough, granular fabric; hand-made. The walls of the lower

two-thirds of the vessel are almost vertical, although they are slightly constricted towards the foot. The walls of the upper third greatly curve out towards the mouth. There is a row of rusticated and elongated knobs marking the break in the body profile. d: 8.5 cm, Inv. no. 70.727.7 (Pl. II: 13).

11. *Sherd*. Grey, made of granular fabric and hand-made. In the middle of this body sherd fragment there is a pair of knobs. d: 5 cm, Inv. no. 70.727.5 (Pl. II: 7).

12. *Cup*. Spotted blackish brown in colour, made of rough granular material and hand-made; barrel-shaped without handles; in the centre of the protruding round rim may be seen a knob with a slot cut in it. dM: 10 cm, H: 7.9 cm, Inv. no. 70.727.2 (Pl. II: 10).

13. *Storage jar*. The fabric is reddish yellow and granular. The vessel is turned on a wheel and is broad with horizontal grooves. It has a collar-like rim with horizontal lugs on the belly as well as decoration comprised of two grooves; in several fragments. Inv. no. 70.727.17.

The rim of yet another type is collared but otherwise featureless. The rim and the neck are covered with black slip. d: 20.5 cm, Inv. no. 70.727.15.

14. *Spindle-whorl*. Greyish yellow in colour with a plain surface, and was cut out of the body sherd from a pot. d: 5.2 cm, Inv. no. 70.727.39.

15. *Clay disc*. Ochre in colour and flat and sooty underneath. The edge of the upper surface is thickened. H: 2.9–3 cm, Inv. no. 70.727.38.

In addition to the above material, the oven fill also contained a dog skull, and an early Roman bow fibula²⁹ which was found in the uppermost 10 cm layer.

This type of kiln is identical in all respects with the late Celtic kilns found at Békásmegyer³⁰ and Tabán. The latter was published by Éva Bónis.³¹ About two-thirds of the Esztergom kiln were preserved. This, and the fact that the interior vault was found at a depth of 100 cm, makes it possible to reconstruct the grid of the oven. This suggests that the firing chamber had an almost circular base. Its diameter of 190 cm corresponds exactly to the largest diameter of the kiln found in Békásmegyer.³²

This type is known as the 'pear form' in the Hungarian literature (Békásmegyer,³³ Pozsony,³⁴ Tabán³⁵). The firing chamber of the kiln under discussion may also have been pear-shaped. This would mean that the pear form is characteristic of the space under the grid and the fire ducts only. This is confirmed by the example of some other kilns from the Roman period which have been better preserved. Kilns with circular grids comparable to this Celtic specimen were found at Bicsérd,³⁶ while others contemporary with the Bicsérd kilns are known from Balatonfüzfő.³⁷ With reference to dating, one must consider the total lack of ceramic evidence from the Roman period in this kiln. The Celtic sherds share traits in common with the material from Békásmegyer, and Gellérthegy–Tabán. Bowls with everted rim, lightly incised wavy line decoration on the inside and with a slightly 'S' profile occur frequently in the Gellérthegy–Tabán material.³⁸ The type of bowl shown in Pl. I: 9 with an angular profile has exact analogies in the Békásmegyer material.³⁹ A large bowl is known from the same site. Although it is smaller than our specimen the colour is similar and the form identical (Pl. I: 12).⁴⁰ A bowl as large as the Esztergom piece (dM: 52 cm), has not been found heretofore in Hungary. Parallels to the small bowl with everted rim (Pl. I: 10) are also known from Békásmegyer.⁴¹ Zig-zag and lightly incised grid decoration on the necks of pots are characteristic patterns occurring on pottery from 1st-century B.C. settlements. The cup shown in Pl. I: 8 is a common form in the Gellérthegy–Tabán⁴² material. Similarly, analogues to the sherds from pots of granular fabric and cups (Pls II: 7, 10, 11, 13) are also known from the latter site.⁴³ Finally the large storage jar with horizontal rim may be equally found in the Gellérthegy material.⁴⁴ Analysis, then, of the form and decoration of these vessels and the above-mentioned lack of Roman sherds allows the kiln to be dated to the LT/D period which occurs at the end of the first century B.C. and the beginning of the first century A.D. The kiln was filled in well after it ceased to be used during the period of Roman occupation. There is an exact analogy to the early Roman fibula found in the upper part of the kiln from Siscia. This type belongs to the general

²⁹ Inv. no. 70.727.42–43.

³⁰ Nagy (1942) 169, Fig. 1.

³¹ Bónis (1969) 26, Pl. III: 5, for the literature cf. 212.

³² Nagy (1942) 163.

³³ *Ibid.*, 163.

³⁴ J. Inšak (1955) 204–205, Figs 7–8.

³⁵ Bónis (1969) 212.

³⁶ Barkóczi (1956) 64, 74, Figs. 20–21, Pl. XVII.

³⁷ M. H. Kelemen: Római kori kemencék Balatonfüzfőn (Roman period pottery kilns at Balatonfüzfő). *VMMK* 15 (1980) 49–72.

³⁸ Bónis (1969) Fig. 5: 15, Fig. 24: 1; Tabán; Fig. 90: 1–2; Gellért hill.

³⁹ Nagy (1942) 164, Fig. 4: 2.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, 164, Fig. 3: 1, Pl. XIX: 5a–b.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, Fig. 4: 3.

⁴² Bónis (1969) Fig. 5: 24, Fig. 12: 2, Fig. 39: 7; Tabán; Fig. 90: 38, Fig. 97: 1; Gellért hill.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, Fig. 27: 11, 13; Tabán; Fig. 88: 10, Fig. 93: 18–19, Fig. 96: 8; Gellért hill.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, Figs 60: 5, 61: 12, 64: 20, 95: 5, 97: 11; Gellért hill.

classification of enameled and non-enameled bow fibulae and forms a separate sub-group.⁴⁵ Fibulae of similar type were found in the Roman camp at Mainz and Hofheim. They are dated to the reign of Claudius.⁴⁶

14. ESZTERGOM–Széchenyi Square

A flat area lies between the rolling hills forming the north-western edge of the Visegrád Mountain, the Danube River and the Little Danube. Its narrowing northern end corresponds to the north-western part of the medieval royal town, as well as to the centre of modern Esztergom. From time to time remains of a late Celtic settlement have been brought to the surface from a depth of 3 or 4 m, in the course of construction work and excavations carried out in the area.

In 1960, while laying the foundations of the National Savings Bank building, a medieval house was found. Under this Árpád period level a Celtic *Grubenhäuser* and part of an oven were also discovered.⁴⁷ Complete recovery was not possible. Types characteristic of the material are as follows:

1. *Bowls*. Yellow in colour with various shades of red and grey; turned on a wheel with an everted rim.

(a) One of the types has a matt band containing three lightly incised bands which run around the inside wall. dM(cca.): 29 cm, Inv. no. 64.83.1 (Pl. III: 9).

(b) A second type has alternating matt and smooth stripes in the inside. dM(cca.): 29 cm, Inv. no. 64.27.1 (Pl. III: 8).

2. *Flask*. Greyish yellow in colour with black spots; wheel-turned. The surface is burnished. The body takes the form of a truncated double cone, the base is concave and the constricted neck has a slightly grooved surface. Only the beginning of the everted rim and neck rib remains. H: 15.5 cm, d(neck): 5 cm, dB: 7 cm. Inv. no. 64.90.1 (Pl. III: 4).

3. *Cup*. Ochre coloured with a burnished outer surface; turned on a wheel. The body has a truncated biconical form; the line of the profile is markedly angular. There are deep grooves on the neck and shoulder. d: 12.8 cm, Inv. no. 64.83.3 (Pl. III: 5).

4. *Body sherd from a bowl*. The interior is black and plain, while the exterior is light brown in colour with a burnished surface. The vessel is small and turned on a wheel. The outer surface is grooved while inside there are thin matt bands containing incised wavy line decoration. d: 6.6 cm, Inv. no. 64.85.14 (Pl. III: 13).

5. *Cups*. Turned on a wheel and barrel-shaped form. There are two varieties:

(a) Light grey in colour with a smoothed outer surface. There is a triple grooved decoration under the slightly swollen and inturned rim. d: 5 cm, Inv. no. 59.45.1 (Pl. III: 2).

(b) Blackish grey in colour; matt surface. The rim is inturned. d: 6.5 cm, Inv. no. 64.26.2 (Pl. III: 7).

6. *Pot*. Yellowish grey in colour with a plain outer surface; wheel-thrown. There is a zig-zag decoration composed of a double three-line pattern which lies between lightly incised parallel lines on the shoulder. d: 8.4 cm, Inv. no. 64.83.4 (Pl. III: 10). There is also an everted rim fragment from a vessel of similar type. d: 9.3 cm, Inv. no. 65.104.29 (Pl. III: 6).

7. *Pot*. Yellow with a smooth surface, oval body; wheel-thrown. There is a sharply defined rib on the short constricted neck. The slightly swollen rim is everted. The base is missing. Two parallel grooves run around the middle of the belly. H: 20.2 cm, dM: 11.4 cm, Inv. no. 64.65.1–2 (Pl. III: 3).

8. *Vessel with comb decoration*. Grey in colour, made of graphitic material and wheel-thrown. The swollen rim is inturned. d: 10.4 cm, Inv. no. 64.31.1 (Pl. III: 14). There are also a large number of comb-decorated body sherds.

9. *Pot*. Hand-made with barrel-shaped body. Fabric tempered with crushed mussel shells. The rim of the mouth has a thin horizontally cut edge. The neck is hardly differentiated. d: 7.5 cm and 8.6 cm, Inv. no. 64.85.9–10 (Pl. III: 12, 15).

10. *Storage jar*. Yellowish grey, wheel-turned rim sherd with a broad, horizontally grooved surface. There is a black layer covering the rim. d: 14 cm, Inv. no. 64.85.3 (Pl. III: 11).

Apart from this site, sherds were found in Saskert north-west of Széchenyi Square and on Mártírok Street during excavation of a drainage ditch. These later Celtic potsherds suggest that the settlement extended in a north to north-east direction up to the edge of the marsh surrounding Lake Hévíz. The stray finds are of characteristic LT/D type.

1. *Bowl sherds*. Grey in colour with plain surfaces and everted rims. d: 11.5 cm and 10.8 cm, Inv. no. 71.14.1–2 (Pl. IV: 2–3).

2. *Rim and body sherds*. The rims are yellow and grey with the body sherds decorated with a lightly incised wavy line. d: 10.6 cm, Inv. no. 71.6.61 (Pl. IV: 4).

3. *Sherd*. Hand-made; the tempering is made of mussel shell and the mouth is wide. d: 8.6 cm, Inv. no. 71.6.62 (Pl. IV: 1).

⁴⁵ Patek (1942) 46, Pl. XII: 12.

⁴⁶ Behrens-Brenner (1911) 105, Figs 9, 10, 12.

⁴⁷ Archives of the Hungarian National Museum, X. 1960/438, XV. 283/1962. Excavation records by Géza Fehér.

The southernmost extension of the settlement may be marked by the following stray find which was discovered in the basement of the Bottyán Hostel:

1. *Fragment of pot*. Grey, with a fine burnished outer surface and everted rim. The rim is curved. On the neck and in the area under the shoulder rib there are matt bands containing fine and lightly incised wavy line decoration. d: 14.6 cm, Inv. no. 70.326.3 (Pl. III: 1).

In 1974, another stray find came to light south of the last named location at 25 Deák Ferenc Street during construction work at a button-making factory:

1. *Pot*. Grey in colour with mussel shell temper; hand-made. The mouth is wide with a slightly defined form. H: 18.9 cm, dM: 19 cm, dB: 12.8 cm. No inventory number (Pl. X: 2).

It is uncertain, however, whether this pot actually comes from the site under discussion here. It is possible that it marks the location of another LT/D settlement.

Vessel fragments recovered from this settlement are all characteristic LT/D forms. These include the remains of bowls with everted rims, the truncated biconical and the ovoid cups, the storage jar and the comb-decorated vessel. The yellow ovoid pot (Pl. III: 3) has analogous forms in the Gellérthegy material.⁴⁸ Of all the sherds, the flask is the most interesting. It has already been pointed out in the case of the Bajna flask sherd that this type may be found in the material of LT/C–D settlements.⁴⁹ Unfortunately, the mouth is missing in both cases and thus its precise form is unknown. Probably the neck was short, and the rim was everted with a slight curve. The Esztergom flask was found in a LT/D context. On the basis of its form and method of manufacture it can be securely dated to the first century B.C.

15. ESZTERGOM–Sziget

Stray sherds found on the surface on the west bank of Esztergom island, in the floodplain of the Danube reveal traces of a smaller riverside settlement. The following vessel types date the site to the LT/D period:

⁴⁸ Bónis (1969) Fig. 101: 22.

⁴⁹ See the bottle described under site 3. There are several fragments of bottles in the material recovered from the LT/D settlement at Esztergom–Castle Hill.

⁵⁰ Two LT/C₁ period Celtic arm-rings of bronze with buffer terminals and bead-row type decoration and in 1926 an urn were discovered from the floodplain of the Danube. More exact information on location and find circumstances are not available. Hunyady (1942–1944) 94—incorrectly—ascribed them to the site

1. *Bowl*. Grey in colour and turned on a wheel. The rim is everted while the burnished interior has parallel lines and lightly incised wavy line decoration on it. d: 5.7 cm, Inv. no. 71.56.9 (Pl. IV: 6).

2. *Bowl*. Grey in colour with an inturned rim; it stands on a short ringed foot. H: 6.7 cm, dB: 6.8 cm, dM(cca.): 20.4 cm, Inv. no. 71.56.6 (Pl. IV: 10); a rim sherd from a similar vessel. d: 6.9 cm, Inv. no. 71.56.6 (Pl. IV: 7).

3. *Bowl*. Grey in colour with a small rounded rim and tall funnel-like neck. The belly is squat and there is a protuberant line on the shoulder. d: 5.1 cm, Inv. no. 71.56.7 (Pl. IV: 5).

4. *Urn*. Yellowish grey in colour with constricted neck. There are lightly incised wavy lines intersecting on a matt surface band which lies between protruding ribs and highly incised on the shoulder. d: 6.7 cm, Inv. no. 71.56.2 (Pl. IV: 9).

5. *Large storage jar*. Grey in colour with thick walls and curved, everted rim. d: 12.8 cm, Inv. no. 71.56.3 (Pl. IV: 11).

6. *Sherd*. Graphitic fabric, thin walls, a thickened rim and decorated with a comb design. d: 6.9 cm, Inv. no. 71.57.2 (Pl. IV: 12).

7. *Storage jar*. Grey and made of a fine fabric. The rim is divided by deep grooves and is wide. d: 9.7 cm, Inv. no. 71.56.4 (Pl. IV: 8).

16. ESZTERGOM–Szentkirály⁵⁰

At the beginning of the 1970s an almost complete iron spear-head came to light in the Szentkirály gravel pit.⁵¹ Although the exact find circumstances are not known, the site may mark the location of grave goods which were found earlier at Szentkirály.

1. *Iron spear-head*. The blade is in the form of a bay-leaf with a slightly raised midrib. The incomplete socket takes up approximately one-third of the total length. L: 26.2 cm, W: 4.1 cm (Pl. X: 10).

Typologically it is to be related to the pieces from Tokod (Pls XIII: 2 and XV: 1) and Pilismarót (Pl. X: 11); the present example, however, is longer. Its dating may be based on analogies to similar pieces from the LT/C₁ period found at Oláh-Szilvás,⁵² Rohatec⁵³ and Kiskamond.⁵⁴ Thus, this specimen may also be assigned to the early LT/C period.

of Esztergom–Szentgyörgymező; Hunyady (1957) 57. Inv. no. 55.992.1–2. EBM Accessions Register, 29 May 1926. Unidentifiable.

⁵¹ Information provided by Miklós Roszivál, an Esztergom inhabitant.

⁵² Hunyady (1942–1944) 119, Pl. L: 3.

⁵³ Filip (1956) 406, Pl. LXXXIV: 6.

⁵⁴ Mithay (1966) 56–66, Fig. 19: 1, Fig. 25: 1.

17. ESZTERGOM

A situla form vessel is kept in the EBM. It is listed as coming from Esztergom although a more exact location cannot be pinpointed.

1. *Situla-form vessel*. Light grey in colour and wheel-thrown. The surface is matt. The rim is rounded and barely everted. The neck is short and concave, while the wide shoulder is high and decorated with two grooves. The body slightly tapers beneath the shoulder. The vessel has a low ringed foot. H: 23.1 cm, dM: 14.8 cm, dB: 11.3 cm, Inv. no. 55.994.1 (Pl. X: 1).

This vessel also has a form completely identical to that of the parallel published by I. Hunyady from Keszthely–Csórégödör.⁵⁵ On the basis of the Keszthely piece the Esztergom vessel may be dated to the LT/C₂–D period. A form directly preceding this type is known from Mistrin, Moravia. Situlae were recovered from a cremation grave there. On the basis of other characteristic grave goods Filip dated these to the second century.⁵⁶

18. LÁBATLAN–Hosszúföldek

Settlement

In 1959, Nándor Kalicz excavated parts of two rectangular pit houses in the sandy area of the plain next to the Danube.⁵⁷ The pottery from the excavation belongs to the following types:

1. *Bowl*. Yellowish grey in colour, wheel-thrown and with a burnished surface. The slightly inturned rim is markedly thickened and vertical. The body begins beneath the rim and follows a smooth curve. d: 6.1 cm and 7.3 cm, Inv. no. 71.37.73 (Pl. X: 9, 13).

2. *Bowl*. Reddish brown in colour, made of graphitic granular fabric. The exterior surface is smooth and it was turned on a wheel. It has an 'S' profile, while two thin grooves run around the inner side of the rim. d: 7.5 cm, Inv. no. 71.37.70 (Pl. X: 8).

3. *Urn*. The fabric is light brownish red in colour. The outer surface, however, is medium grey; it was thrown on a wheel. The rim curves out. d: 6.5 cm, Inv. no. 71.37.76. Another urn has slightly impressed grooves with lightly incised wavy line decoration on the area of the shoulder. d: 6.1 cm. Inv. no. 71.37.71 (Pl. X: 5).

4. *Comb-decorated sherds*. (a) Yellowish grey or grey in colour, turned on a wheel, and made of either

graphitic or heavily granular fabric. The rim is slightly inturned. d: 13 cm, Inv. no. 71.37.67 (Pl. X: 6).

(b) This vessel has a broad horizontal rim. d: 5.9 cm. Inv. no. 71.37.67 (Pl. X: 7).

(c) This is a vessel with comb decorated walls. d: 9.1 cm, Inv. no. 71.37.69 (Pl. X: 12).

As far as the chronology of these sherds is concerned, one can say that on the basis of their fabric and form they may be dated to the end of the LT/C period. Bowl (1) may belong to type 9 described by Hunyady as being a common type in LT/C₂–D.⁵⁸ The vessel type decorated with lightly incised wavy lines appears first in the LT/C₂ period.⁵⁹

Considering that none of the characteristic light grey LT/D₂ pottery may be found in the material recovered from this section of the settlement, the excavated area can be dated to the LT/C₂ period.

19. LÁBATLAN–Cement factory

In 1953 two Celtic cremation graves were found on the flat area between the Danube and the line of rolling hills on the north-eastern bank of the Lábatlan Creek which flows into the river.⁶⁰ Several other objects now in the Esztergom Museum were found in Lábatlan. Many of them may be considered as grave goods. Because the cement factory is the site of the only prehistoric cemetery in Lábatlan, all these other objects may be presumed to have come from this same burial ground.⁶¹

Cemetery

1. *Bronze arm-ring*. Made from solid rod and is penannular with buffer terminals. The ends of the buffers have tiny incisions on them. Triangular fields formed by incised lines inside zig-zag contain a series of very small sized circles placed around an area of horizontal decoration. These are located at the ends of the ring next to the buffers. d: 6.4 cm, Inv. no. 55.997.2 (Pl. X: 4).

2. *Bronze arm-ring*. Made from solid rod, penannular with buffer terminals. The inner surface is plain while the entire outer surface is covered with dense and fine oblique incised decoration. d: 6.4 cm, Inv. no. 55.997.3 (Pl. X: 14).

3. *Iron penannular arm-ring*. Made from iron rod. Originally, the terminals overlapped each other. It is

⁵⁵ Hunyady (1942–1944) 136, Pl. XCIII: 10.

⁵⁶ Filip (1956) 198, Pl. LXXXVII: 1, 3.

⁵⁷ Archives of the Hungarian National Museum, XVII. 264/1967. Excavation records by Nándor Kalicz in *RégFüz* 13 (1959) 18, under the site Süttő–Vasúti őrház.

⁵⁸ Hunyady (1942–1944) 131.

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, 58–59.

⁶⁰ Archives of the Hungarian National Museum, 14. L.I. The

report was by András Mócsy in *RégFüz* 1953, 93. Miklós Szabó dates the material of the graves to the second half of the third century on the basis of an urn decorated with motifs of fighting animals and a bronze fibula: Szabó (1971) 54, 24, Fig. 41; Szabó (1973) 43.

⁶¹ A black omphalos bowl was published by Ilona Hunyady from this assemblage. She assigned it to type 3, the LT/C₁ period. Hunyady (1942–1944) 129; Hunyady (1957) 57. Inv. no. 55.998.1.

of small size but massive construction. d: 5.6 cm, Inv. no. 55.997.4 (Pl. X: 3).

Analogies to both types of buffer-terminalled arm-rings are known in material from the Carpathian Basin. Pieces similar to bracelet (1) are mentioned by Hunyady from the following sites: Sikátor, Sopron-Bécsidomb, Egyházásfalú, Hatvan-Boldog; she mentions parallels to arm-ring (2) from Pöttelsdorf.⁶² These pieces all come from the LT/B period. Arm-rings similar to arm-ring (1) from Trmice⁶³ and Neškaredica,⁶⁴ Bohemia, also date to the fourth century B.C. Analogies to arm-ring (2) may equally well be found in western material,⁶⁵ material from Silesia⁶⁶ and most frequently in assemblages from Bohemia.⁶⁷ These latter occur in association with artifacts from LT/B or typical LT/C contexts.

The dating of the iron arm-ring is unsure. At the present time this type is only known in LT/C contexts.⁶⁸

The interrelationships between the three arm-rings from Lábatlan are not known. They are not all necessarily from the same grave. Buffer-terminalled arm-rings are quite common from third-century B.C. cemeteries. It is possible to postulate a cemetery which was started in the last years of the fourth century and was used throughout the first half of LT/C.

20. NAGYSÁP-Kertekalja

There is an early Roman period settlement on a low loess rise located on the south-eastern edge of the village. From time to time surface collection has yielded evidence of the presence of a Celtic settlement in the area as well.

1. *Urn fragment*. Light grey in colour, turned on a wheel with a curved, everted rim and short, concave neck. While the outer surface is plain there are lightly incised wavy line decorations in a matt band located above the rib on the neck. d: 12 cm, Inv. no. 70.98.4 (Pl. XI: 1).

On the basis of its decoration these sherds may be dated to LT/D period.

21. PILISMARÓT-Sandpit

A complete and well-preserved iron spear-head was found in a small open sandpit in 1971. This pit

⁶² Hunyady (1942-1944) 93.

⁶³ Filip (1956) Pl. XXXV: 1.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, Pl. LIX: 47.

⁶⁵ Viollier (1916) Pl. 19: 74-75: Andelfingen.

⁶⁶ Jahn (1931) 20, Pl. IV: 3: Gurtsch.

⁶⁷ Filip (1956) Pl. XXXIX: 5: Hřivice; Pl. XL: 2: Lištany; Pl. LXI: 13: Červené Pečky; Pl. LXII: 15-18: Kolin.

⁶⁸ Hunyady (1942-1944) 97.

is located on a flat plain-like area lying east of the big Celtic cemetery and settlement of Basaharc.⁶⁹ For the time being, the iron spear-head must be considered a stray find because no other archaeological evidence has been discovered in the sandpit.

1. *Iron spear-head*. It has a slender body and a bay-leaf form. There is a markedly protruding midrib. The socket is short, widens towards the bottom, has a circular cross-section and there is a fastening rivet on it. L: 20 cm, W: 3.4 cm, Inv. no. 71.89.1 (Pl. X: 11).

Because of the stray nature of the find no accurate dating is possible. This piece represents a type which is slightly more elongated than the short and stout fourth-century spear-heads. Its form falls between these and the also short but wider spear-head forms of LT/C. Two exact analogues to this specimen are known. One of them dates to the end of the fourth or beginning of the third century B.C. and comes from the Tokod cemetery (Pls. XIII: 2, XV: 1). The other analogue is from the LT/C₁ cemetery at Kiskamond.⁷⁰ A similar piece is reported by Filip from Neštětice, Bohemia,⁷¹ which he dates to the very end of the LT/C period. Grave 2 at Vác-Kavicsbánya yielded a late LT/C spear-head which was of similar form but had a broader blade.⁷² The Pilismarót specimen may perhaps come from the first half of the LT/C period.

22. PILISSZENTLÉLEK-Legény barlang

This cave is to be found in the western face of the Csév Cliffs 420 m above sea level. Potsherds indicative of human occupation during Celtic times were found here. Interestingly enough, the sherd material taken to the museum consists exclusively of body fragments from vessels decorated with comb designs, and sections of heavy rims characteristic of this kind of pottery.

1. *Fragments of comb-decorated vessels*. Medium grey in colour, made of strongly granular fabric. The comb decoration is vertical. d: 15.2 cm, Inv. no. 63.249.17 (Pl. XI: 8).

The sherds may be dated to the LT/D period.

23. SÜTTŐ-Sáncok

Settlement

Sherds found on the Bronze Age-early Iron Age settlement on the western edge of the village

⁶⁹ The material from the settlement and cemetery at Pilismarót-Basaharc will be analyzed by Ida B. Kutzián in one of the forthcoming volumes of this series. See also I. B. Kutzián: Some new early La Tène finds in the Northern Danube Basin. *Alba Regia* 14 (1975) 35-46.

⁷⁰ Mithay (1966) 63, 66, Fig. 19: 1, Fig. 25: 1.

⁷¹ Filip (1956) 109, Fig. 95: 2.

⁷² Hellebrandt (1971) 176, Fig. 6: 2.

demonstrate that the land there was occupied by Celts. The site lies on the flat top of a 30–40 m high hill which drops off steeply on all sides. This rise is situated to the west of SÁNC Hill which is located on the bank of the Danube. Only one piece from the rather small and characterless pottery sample will be mentioned here.

1. *Fragment of a decorated vessel.* The yellowish red fragment with a matt surface probably belonged to the shoulder of the vessel. There is stamp-impressed decoration placed between ribs on the sherd. The ribs protrude and are enclosed by grooves; they are also decorated with a punched pattern. The stamped motif consists of small semi-circles made up of broken lines. These semi-circles enclose a horizontal 'S' motif which is also composed of broken lines. d: 4.8 cm, Inv. no. 71.49.17 (Pl. XI: 6).

Various motifs consisting of arcs and semi-circles made up of broken lines are characteristic of every phase of Celtic decorative art. They are particularly common, however, in earlier Celtic material during LT/B and at the beginning of LT/C. Many varieties occur in fourth- and third-century assemblages. The closest analogies to this fragment are perhaps the ones published by Filip from a settlement at Koryčany, Moravia.⁷³ The double arc motifs of the Koryčany pieces are associated with concentric circles, while the broken line 'S' also occurs.⁷⁴ It is likely that the Süttő specimen as well as the previously mentioned decorated pottery fragments were made at the end of the fourth or at the beginning of the third century B.C., that is to say during the LT/B–C₁ period.

Cemetery

It is probably from the nearby surroundings of the early settlement that a number of LT/B grave goods originate. This group of artifacts is characterized by a twisted bronze necklet with a hook-and-eye clasp (which is a type fairly uncommon in Hungarian Celtic assemblages), Dux-type bronze fibulae, and solid bronze arm-rings with buffer terminals.⁷⁵

Because the information on the bronze arm-ring published by Hunyady differs from that given for the Süttő piece a revised description is provided here:

1. *Bronze arm-ring.* Solid, cast arm-ring made of bronze rod. It is closed but may be opened. It is

divided by three oval knobs located at distances of 4.5, 5 and 5.2 cm from each other. The knobs appear as truncated biconical forms with incised decoration. They are enclosed by small rings and incisions which run around on each knob. The clasp is placed beside one of the oval segments. d: 6.4 cm (Pl. XI: 3).

24. TÁT

Grave goods, lacking precise locational data were found in the village.

Cemetery

1. *Bronze arm-ring.* Penannular terminals, contiguous and made from solid bronze rod. The outer surface is decorated with shallow incised ovals placed between zig-zags. d: 5.9 cm, Inv. no. DTM 57.189.1 (Pl. XI: 4).

2. *Section of a bronze chain.* The chain is composed of small slightly oval links measuring 0.4 × 0.3 cm. L(total): 9.8 cm, Inv. no. DTM 57.189.2 (Pl. XI: 5).

3. *Clay spindle-whorl.* Brown in colour while the surface colour is grey. The body has a truncated biconical form. H: 2.9 cm, W: 3.1 cm, Inv. no. DTM 57.189.3 (Pl. XI: 2).

These artifacts represent a typical assemblage of grave goods characteristic of LT/C cemeteries. A similar grave find is known from Gyoma with the following artifacts: truncated biconical spindle whorl, a pair of chain fibulae linked by a chain and a bronze bracelet decorated with a design similar to that of the specimen from Tát. The Gyoma arm-ring, however, had overlapping terminals.⁷⁶ The Gyoma grave goods, which also contained knobbed bronze arm-rings, date to the LT/C period. The same decoration occurs on penannular arm-rings from Rácalmás–Kulcstelep,⁷⁷ on the *Scheibenhals-ring* from Lovasberény,⁷⁸ and to a certain extent on the arm-ring with overlapping terminals which comes from one of the graves in the Győr–Újszállás cemetery.⁷⁹ All these artifacts are dated to the LT/C period. Arm-rings with similar decoration may also be found in western Celtic material.⁸⁰ Parallels to the Tát chain are not mentioned here because they occur in almost every LT/C cemetery and they may form a part of LT/D grave good assemblages as well.⁸¹ On

⁷³ Filip (1956) 184, Pl. LXXII: 5–12.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, Pl. LXXII: 7.

⁷⁵ Hunyady (1942–1944) 87, 71, 92, Pl. XXIV: 2; Pl. XIX: 6, Hunyady (1957) 58. Only a necklet, a fibula and a bracelet are identifiable of the above-mentioned list compiled in the Esztergom Museum. Inv. no. 55.996.1–3.

⁷⁶ Darnay (1906) 64.

⁷⁷ Márton (1933) Pl. X: 1–2.

⁷⁸ Márton (1933) Pl. X: 4; Hunyady (1942–1944) 89.

⁷⁹ Lovas (1939) Pl. III: 7–7a; Hunyady (1942–1944) 97, Pl. XXIX: 10.

⁸⁰ Jacobsthal (1944) 86, Pl. 141: 251.

⁸¹ Vágó (1960) 48, Pl. XXXII: 1: Nagyvenyim.

the basis of the arguments which have been put forward here, the grave goods found at Tát may be ascribed to the LT/C period.

25. TOKOD-Árpádakna

Mining activity has led to the drying up of springs in the valley running in a north-south direction by the north-western foot of Kis-Gete Hill; traces of a Celtic cemetery have been found near the former springs. In 1961, a sandpit was opened up to provide material for land reclamation in the nearby mine. The water-canon used during the process removed material which had been covering an inhumation grave (grave 1).⁸² Another grave which was probably an inhumation burial also contained finds which were also brought to the Museum (grave 2).⁸³ Grave goods from a burial of unknown type followed in 1963 (grave 3). As is shown by a cup which came to the Museum in 1962 and grave-goods from grave 4 collected by V. Lányi in 1966, other graves were most probably destroyed.

Cemetery

Grave 1

Grave goods

1. *Two fragments of an iron sword.* Parallel cutting edge with sloping shoulders and a pointed tip; incomplete. The tang is straight and fragmentary. L: 64 cm, W: 4.4 cm, Inv. no. DTM 62.12.7 (Pl. XII: 1).

2. *Bowl.* The colour of the fabric is brick red while the outer surface is burnished and black in colour. It was turned on a wheel. The rim is curved and everted. The neck is also curved, the shoulder narrow and the body is short and squat. The vessel has been restored. The base is missing but it most probably had an omphalos. dM: 23.2 cm, H: 7.6 cm, Inv. no. DTM 62.12.6 (Pl. XII: 2).

3. *Part of an urn.* Thrown on a wheel and brownish grey in colour; the surface of the vessel has yellowish brown inclusions. The rim is everted and there are small, slightly raised ribs on the neck. The body is biconical and two deep furrows run around the shoulder. There are marked traces of turning on the wheel on the flat foot. dM: 21.9 cm, dB: 13 cm, H(cca.): 33 cm, Inv. no. DTM 62.12.2 (Pl. XII: 6).

4. *Rim and basal sherds from an urn.* The fabric is brick coloured. The finely slipped surface is burnished and brownish black in colour. The rim is slightly everted. Underneath the rim there is a rib,

while incisions run around the edge of the foot. dM: 16.5 cm, dB: 11.7 cm, Inv. no. DTM 62.12.4 (Pl. XII: 3).

5. *Urn sherd.* Grey in colour with a finely slipped burnished surface and wide mouth. The curved and everted rim was trimmed during manufacture. The broad area of the shoulder underneath the rib under the neck is slightly curved. dM: 19.3 cm, Inv. no. DTM 62.12.6 (Pl. XII: 4).

6. *Cup.* Brownish grey in colour, turned on a wheel with the colour of the broken edges being reddish black. The body is clumsily constructed and the walls are thick although they become thinner towards the foot. The rim is slightly everted and the neck curved. Slight incisions run around the shoulder. dM: 12.2 cm, H: 10.3 cm, Inv. no. DTM 62.12.1 (Pl. XII: 7).

7. *Pot.* Grey, made of graphitic fabric and hand-made. The rim is swollen, the neck short and the tall straight walls are slightly constricted towards the foot. dM: 16.2 cm, dB: 11.3 cm, Inv. no. DTM 62.12.3 (Pl. XII: 5).

Grave 2

Grave goods

1. *Iron sword.* Straight, double-edged with sloping shoulders and straight tang. The chape-end is of Hunyady type 3. L: 73 cm, W: 4 cm, Inv. no. DTM 62.14.3, 6 (Pl. XIII: 1).

2. *Iron spear-head.* Short, bay-leaf form with midrib with parallel ridges. The socket is round in cross-section with one small hole on each side for a cross-peg. L: 21.4 cm, W: 3.6 cm, Inv. no. DTM 62.14.4 (Pl. XIII: 2).

3. *Single-edged iron knife.* Small, narrow; the haft curves obliquely. L: 12.2 cm, W: 1.4 cm, Inv. no. DTM 62.14.5 (Pl. XIII: 3).

4. *Fragment of an iron rod.* It is short, straight and the complete end is bent slightly to one side. L: 4.2 cm, Inv. no. DTM 62.14.6.

5. *Bowl.* Brownish grey in colour, finely slipped and burnished. The rim is everted and narrow, and under it there is a markedly defined rib. The bottom has a double omphalos. dM: 24.3 cm, H: 8 cm, Inv. no. DTM 62.14.1 (Pl. XIII: 4).

6. *Bowl.* This small vessel is brownish grey in colour and is hand-made. It has a wide mouth, a slightly concave neck and a small, squat belly. The rim is uneven. dM: 12.2 cm, dB: 6.2 cm, H: 6.7 cm, Inv. no. DTM 62.14.2 (Pl. XIII: 6).

⁸² Archives of the Hungarian National Museum, XIX. 561/1961. The material was salvaged by Géza Szepessy, director of the former county museum of Dorog. Grave numbers, however, have been allotted by the present writer.

⁸³ Archives of the Hungarian National Museum, XXI. 520/1962. Report by Géza Szepessy.

Grave 3

Grave goods

1. *Bronze arm-ring*. The ends fit into each other and on each of several separate segments it is decorated with three triple circles and a lenticular knob. The junction of the ends was stuffed with a piece of textile. d (outer): 8.3 cm, d (inner): 6.6 cm, Inv. no. DTM 63.8.6 (Pl. XIII: 8).

2. *Urn*. Yellowish grey in colour with a truncated biconical form; wheel-turned. The surface which is presently matt was originally smooth and shiny. The neck is slender and curved, the rim is everted and there is a rib under the rim. There is a thin groove running around the shoulder and a groove running around the edge of the foot. dM: 16 cm, dB: 11 cm, Inv. no. DTM 63.8.1 (Pl. XIV: 2).

3. *Urn*. Brownish black in colour with a burnished surface. The vessel is wheel-thrown. The body is biconical and truncated. There is a rib under both the curved, everted rim and on the shoulder. It stands on a small foot. dM: 14.8 cm, dB: 11 cm, H: 21.7 cm, Inv. no. DTM 63.8.2 (Pl. XIV: 5).

4. *Cup*. Grey with a matt surface; hand-made. It has an asymmetric body and heavy thick walls. The low-slung belly is globular. The rim is everted and curved. Two uneven shallow grooves run around the shoulder. dM: 11.5 cm, dB: 7 cm, H: 13 cm, Inv. no. DTM 63.8.3 (Pl. XIII: 9).

5. *Cup*. The fabric is flecked with yellowish brown and grey. The surface is matt and the vessel was turned on a wheel. The body line is sharply defined. The rim is everted and curved, the neck markedly inturned and the base has an omphalos. There were two double drilled holes used for suspension measuring 2.2 and 2.4 cm respectively located on opposite sides of the neck. dM: 12.2 cm, H: 7.5 cm, Inv. no. DTM 63.8.4 (Pl. XIII: 5).

6. *Cup*. Light brown in colour and hand-made. Flower-pot shaped with a small foot. The surface is uneven. dM: 6 cm, dB: 4.2 cm, H: 5.8 cm, Inv. no. DTM 63.8.5 (Pl. XIII: 7).

Grave 4

Grave goods

1. *Fragment of a bronze boss*. Of thin sheet decorated with incisions on its domed upper side. It is made of hammered-out bronze rod. It was a decoration for some kind of curved object. W: 0.2 cm, L: 5.4 cm, Inv. no. 69.86.1 (Pl. XIV: 8).

2. *Iron spear-head*. Short with a ridged edge; badly corroded. There is a fixing hole on each side of the socket which is round in cross-section. L: 14.5 cm, Inv. no. 69.86.3 (Pl. XV: 1).

3. *Fragmentary iron knife*. Parts of a more or less complete *Hiebmesser*. There are the remains of a

raised ring in the central part of the handle. The end of the tang is bent to one side at an angle and terminates in a flat, small disc. There are five pieces. There are a further three fragments rusted together with remains of the sheath. L(cca.): 40 cm, Inv. no. 69.86.2, 4 (Pl. XV: 7).

Stray finds

1. *Cup*. Light grey in colour with a matt surface; turned on a wheel. The rim is curved and everted. There is a rib on the tall curving neck, while a thin furrow runs around the area of the shoulder. The belly is squat and low slung while the base is small with a deep omphalos. dM: 13.2 cm, H: 12.5 cm, Inv. no. DTM 64.3.75 (Pl. XIV: 3).

Aside from obvious grave goods, the pit dug for the land reclamation also contained numerous sherds. These may have been grave goods rather than material from the settlement lying near the cemetery. The basic types recognizable from these sherds include:

1. *Bowl*. Dark grey in colour with a smoothed surface and turned on a wheel. It has a Hunyady type 6 foot. There is a slightly raised rib on the neck. There are three pieces. dM: 25.6 cm, Inv. no. DTM 63.19.17 (Pl. XIV: 1).

2. *Bowl*. Blackish grey in colour; turned on a wheel. The rim is everted and there is a shallow neck ring on the neck. The profile is sharply angled at the shoulder. There are two pieces. d₁: 9.3 cm, d₂: 4.8 cm, Inv. no. 69.86.14 (Pl. XIV: 6).

3. *Cup*. Dark grey in colour with matt surface; thrown on a wheel. There is a rib under the everted rim and beneath this there is a broad furrow. The body possibly had a truncated biconical form. The base is missing. dM: 14.2 cm, H: 6.1 cm, Inv. no. 63.19.18 (Pl. XIV: 4).

4. *Urn*. Brown in colour. The outer surface is black and burnished; it has been wheel-turned. It has a wide mouth with an everted rim beneath which there is a rib. dM(cca.): 21 cm, Inv. no. 69.86.12 (Pl. XIV: 7).

5. *Urn*. Grey in colour with a plain surface; wheel-thrown. There is a rib running around both the base of the funnel-like neck and under the everted rim. There are two pieces. dM: 14 cm, Inv. no. DTM 64.3.107 (Pl. XIV: 9).

There is no unambiguous chronology for the Tokod graves, because they were not excavated under controlled conditions. The swords and some of the pottery forms come from the fourth century. The bronze arm-ring and the rest of the pottery point to the third century.

Swords from grave 1 and grave 2 belong to an early type which has a short, narrow blade and

sloping shoulder. This type is in general characteristic of material from fourth-century cemeteries. Some specimens, however, are also known from the third century.⁸⁴ The form of the sheath chape-ends found in grave 2 may be categorized as Hunyady's type 3; it has an open-work form. A type 3 iron sheath with open-work chape-ends and a plain tanged sword with sloping shoulders were found together in the Central Cemetery at Pécs in a third-century context.⁸⁵ The same form of chape-end is known from the material in the Rozvány cemetery.⁸⁶

The bay-leaf-shaped, short spear-heads with marked ridges from graves 2 and 4 are analogous with the piece found in the Pilismarót sandpit (site 21). At that site the spear was dated to the beginning of the LT/C period on the basis of associated artifacts.

The small knife from grave 2 has an amorphous form, and as such it cannot be used in the dating of that part of the cemetery.

The large single-edged knife from grave 4 is unfortunately very fragmentary. Only the outline of the tang remains capable of reconstruction. Because of its size it may be classified as a weapon. Typologically it is similar to the specimens from Radostyán and Oláhsvilvás⁸⁷ which have been dated to the beginning of LT/C. An even closer parallel is the *Hiebmesser* recovered from grave 6 at Ménfőcsanak in a LT/B context.⁸⁸

The segmented bronze arm-ring (which may in fact be an anklet) from grave 3 is not known in LT/B cemeteries. This type, however, is quite common in LT/C assemblages, and it occurs from the beginning of that period. It is commonly found at such sites as the following: Kéménd,⁸⁹ Regöly,⁹⁰ Kosd, Győr-Kálvária cemetery⁹¹ and Földeák,⁹² Jászberény-Cseróhalom,⁹³ Tápiószele-Hegyes,⁹⁴ Gutramsdorf and Wolfsthal in Austria,⁹⁵ Komjatice,⁹⁶ Hurbanovo-Bacherov majer⁹⁷ and Komárno-St. Peter⁹⁸ in Slovakia. The pottery finds from the cemetery display the same duality as the metal finds. The squat low dishes from grave 1 and grave 2 are fourth-century types (Hunyady types 1 and 2). Identical types came from grave 9 and grave

12 at Ménfőcsanak,⁹⁹ just to mention two of the most recent discoveries. The bowl found among the stray finds is actually a variant of Hunyady's types 2 and 3 (Pl. XIV: 1). The other fragment (Pl. XIV: 6), on the other hand, belongs to LT/C₁.

All of the urns have a truncated biconical shape. Two of them (Pls. XII: 3 and XIV: 5) are similar to the pieces found at Abadomb, Anyala and Sopron-Bécsidomb. The form of an urn discovered at Kéménd bears resemblance to the specimens from Tokod. The latter, however, have a more markedly angular profile. The above-mentioned analogies were dated by Hunyady to LT/C₁.¹⁰⁰ The tall urn with slender neck (Pl. XIV: 2) was also produced in the second half of the LT/C period,¹⁰¹ but the occurrence of this type must be associated with cemeteries in an LT/B context like Sopron-Bécsidomb, Ordód-Babót and Győr-Újszállás. The wide and deep grooving on the shoulder of the large biconical vessel from grave 1—decoration also found in the stray materials—occurs as well in the material from graves 4 and 10 in the fourth-century cemetery at Ménfőcsanak.¹⁰² Similarly, the form of the small globular cup with everted rim from grave 1 is known from grave 4 at the Ménfőcsanak cemetery.¹⁰³

The situla form vessel made of graphitic fabric from grave 1, which was hand-made, has a parallel in the material of the Ménfőcsanak cemetery¹⁰⁴ although this form is much more closely related to the comb-decorated vessels which first appear at the beginning of the LT/C period. The closest analogue to the stray find of a light grey urn-shaped cup is also known from Ménfőcsanak (grave 4).¹⁰⁵

A single parallel to the small vessel with a markedly angular profile and omphalos base from Tokod, grave 3, is to be found in a late LT/C cremation grave from Ponětovice, Moravia.¹⁰⁶

The dating of the incomplete Tokod grave assemblages is very difficult. Loosely speaking, the cemetery was used between the end of the fourth and the first half of the third century. The fourth-century dating is suggested on the basis of close similarities chiefly with the material from the Ménfőcsanak

⁸⁴ Hunyady (1942–1944) 110.

⁸⁵ Hunyady (1942–1944) 110, Pl. XLII: 3.

⁸⁶ *Ibid.*, Pl. IV: 17.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, 124, Pl. LII: 3–4.

⁸⁸ Uzsoki (1970a) 25, Pl. III: 1.

⁸⁹ Hunyady (1942–1944) 96, Pl. X: 22, 27.

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, 96, Pl. XXVIII: 3.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, 96.

⁹² Párducz (1941) 91–92, Pl. XXVI: 5.

⁹³ Kaposvári (1969) 193, Fig. 4: 6–7.

⁹⁴ Dinnyés (1973) 43, Pl. VII: 12.

⁹⁵ Pittioni (1930) 134, Fig. 12: 2–3, 69, Pl. VI: 11–12.

⁹⁶ Filip (1956) Pl. XCVI: 3.

⁹⁷ Benadik-Vlček-Ambros (1957) Pl. XXIII: 3; Pl. XXV: 1–2.

⁹⁸ Dušek (1960) 459–460, Fig. 4: 1–2, Pl. II: 1–2.

⁹⁹ Uzsoki (1970a) 36, Pl. IV: 3; 39, Pl. V: 5.

¹⁰⁰ Hunyady (1942–1944) 143.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, 143.

¹⁰² Uzsoki (1970a) Pl. II: 1, 3; 39, Pl. IV: 6.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*, 25, Pl. II: 2.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, 50, Pl. VII: 9.

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, 54, Pl. VIII: 4.

¹⁰⁶ Filip (1956) 211, Pl. XCIII: 8.

cemetery. At the same time, the segmented bronze arm-ring from grave 3 indubitably belongs to the third century. It seems likely then that the cemetery should be dated to the transition between the LT/B and LT/C₁ periods.

26. TOKOD–Erzsébetakna

The site lies in a north to north-west wide sloping valley basin. The deeper, north-western section of the valley has been intermittently marshy as it is at present. The Celtic cemetery and settlement occurs on the edge of this waterlogged area. The presumed location of the Celtic settlement is within the area of a Roman settlement on the north to north-eastern edge of the marshy basin, while the hypothetical cemetery lies to south on the undulating hillside.

Cemetery

There are two clues which suggest the existence of a cemetery. In 1958 András Mócsy, while looking for an early Roman cemetery¹⁰⁷ came upon inhumation graves and Celtic sherds damaged by viticulture.

According to a note in the Dorog Accessions Register, in 1956 Géza Szepessy carried out rescue excavations near Erzsébetakna at a point unfortunately only imprecisely recorded. During the course of this rescue work he preserved the contents of an inhumation grave containing pottery (pots 1 to 3). One must assume that the grave under discussion was found at the same spot, although the time of discovery may be different. There is a small, urn-shaped cup in the Dorog Collections (pot 4) which comes from this site, as well, but for which the find circumstances are again unknown. The complete finds are as follows:

1. *Bowl*. The fabric is brownish red; the surface is grey and burnished. This vessel is wheel-thrown with an 'S' profile line. The shoulder is high with a narrow groove running around it. It has an omphalos base. H: 8.4 cm, dM: 24 cm, d(omphalos): 6.2 cm. Inv. no. DTM 56.244.1 (Pl. XV: 4).

2. *Pot*. Blackish grey in colour with a burnished surface. The widening edge of the rim is slightly everted while the gently curved neck broadens funnel-like towards the base. The short, sharply protruding belly has its maximum diameter mid-way to the total height of the vessel. The base, with its flat foot, has an omphalos form. A thin furrow runs

around the shoulder. The vessel has been reconstructed. H: 16.8 cm, dM: 27 cm, dB: 12.6 cm, d(omphalos): 7.3 cm, Inv. no. DTM 56.244.3 (Pl. XV: 2).

3. *Cup*. Brownish grey in colour with a burnished surface; wheel-turned. The rim is curved and everted. The short neck is also curved while the body has a truncated biconical form. Shallow narrow grooves run around the shoulder. The foot is flat. H: 9.8 cm, dM: 8.9 cm, dB: 5.5 cm, Inv. no. DTM 56.244.2 (Pl. XV: 5).

4. *Cup*. Reddish yellow in colour with black inclusions; wheel-thrown. The everted rim is rounded, while the body with its truncated biconical form has a gentle profile. Shallow blurred grooves run around the neck and shoulder. H: 12.2 cm, dM: 8 cm, dB: 6.6 cm, Inv. no. DTM 59.36.25 (Pl. XV: 3).

Among these vessels, the dish may be assigned to Hunyady's type 3. This is a type from the first half of the LT/C period. The Alcsút bowl and one of those from Kéménd are exact parallels to this vessel.¹⁰⁸ The large, deep bowl-like pot has no precise analogy in the literature. Innumerable varieties of this form may be found among medium size and small cups. For example Hunyady describes a pot from Kosd as a typical LT/C type. This vessel with its wide mouth and squat but globular body shows some similarity to the Tokod pot discussed here.¹⁰⁹ Worthy of note in connection with the Tokod cups, are parallel forms from Gáva, Apahida and Szob.¹¹⁰ The Sárbogárd–Szecsőd urn was found along with a triple-knobbed anklet.¹¹¹

The two small urn-shaped cups are common forms in LT/C cemeteries. Most frequently, however, they occur in the material of cemeteries which are dated to the last half or end of the LT/C period.

In terms of form and craftsmanship the vessel in Pl. XV: 5 is similar to one of the cups from the Kéménd cemetery.¹¹² There is a parallel form to vessel in Pl. XV: 3 known from the Tápiószele–Hegyész cemetery.¹¹³ The grave offering vessels from Tokod as well as the stray cup may be dated to the LT/C period.

Settlement

Traces of a settlement came to light during the course of Roman period rescue excavations conducted parallel with the large scale dredging operations in 1954 and 1955. Systematic recovery of the

¹⁰⁷ *RégFüz* 11 (1959) 51. EBM Archives, 325. András Mócsy notes that during vine cultivation before World War II, skeletons and vessels were found on this site. Part of this material was taken to the Esztergom Museum. The pottery is no longer identifiable (see Pls XIX–XXI).

¹⁰⁸ Hunyady (1942–1944) 129, Pl. VII: 9; Pl. LVII: 9.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, 145, Pl. LXXIX: 5.

¹¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Pl. LXVII: 8; Pl. LXX: 4–5; Pl. LXVII: 2.

¹¹¹ Petres (1971) Fig. 4: 3.

¹¹² Hunyady (1942–1944) Pl. VIII: 3.

¹¹³ Dinnyés (1973) 43, Pl. VII: 3.

Celtic settlement found under the Roman building was not, however, carried out. The material which came to the Museum contains artifacts which are LT/C and LT/D in character. More recent research has shown that the remains of pit houses and pits from these two periods are located within the same area. In 1971, a short rescue excavation was organized which uncovered a small portion of a house containing LT/C sherds as well as the remains of a neighbouring LT/D house.¹¹⁴ Only one corner of the earlier house was found which yielded body and rim sherds of bowls with black burnished surfaces made of a brown fabric as well as larger black vessels; in addition there were basal and body sherds of comb-decorated pots comprised of graphitic fabric. The ceramic material found during this excavation may be grouped with the following vessel types from the previous larger rescue excavations run concurrently with the dredging operations:

1. *Bowl*. The fabric is brownish grey while the surface is greyish black in colour and burnished. It is wheel-thrown. The rim of the mouth is large, wide and everted. There is a rib on the neck. The profile is markedly angular; the base is missing. H: 10.4 cm, dM: 28 cm, Inv. no. DTM 64.4.7 (Pl. XV: 6).

2. *Urn*. Light grey in colour with a matt surface; wheel-thrown. It has a truncated biconical form; the base is missing. The rim is everted and curved. There is a rib on the neck and a furrow running around the shoulder. H: 15.2 cm, dM(cca.): 15 cm, Inv. no. DTM 64.4.6 (Pl. XV: 9).

3. *Pot*. Grey in colour, it is made of large granular fabric material and wheel-turned. The rim is swollen, the neck short and there is a marked rib on the shoulder. Under this rib on the body there is vertical comb decoration. H: 13.8 cm, dM: 12.4 cm, dB: 8.1 cm, Inv. no. DTM 58.14.1 (Pl. XV: 8).

Because of its markedly angular profile the bowl may be related to Hunyady's type 4. This form occurs in the Kéménd, Magyarszerdahely, Kosd, Szob cemeteries.¹¹⁵ It is a type equally characteristic of the LT/C₁ and LT/C₂ periods.

The urn-like forms which are grey in colour, have been discussed above in connection with one of the urns from the cemetery at Tokod-Árpádakna (see Pl. XIV: 2).¹¹⁶ This form is also common in both LT/C₁ and LT/C₂. Small pots with comb decoration may be found throughout the whole of LT/C₁ and survive into LT/D. By this token it may be seen that the Tokod cemetery contains common LT/C vessel types which, however, have long life spans; in other

words, the settlement was inhabited into the LT/D period. The pottery of this phase is represented by characteristic bowls with everted rims, pots with lightly incised decoration, storage jars with wide, horizontal rims and sherds of fine ware with red and white banded painting.¹¹⁷ The fact that the Celtic settlement existed even into Roman times is shown by the presence of Roman pottery in association with LT/D sherds.

27. TOKOD-Szorosok

Settlement

There is a Celtic settlement on the 20 m rise which is bordered by the Öregárok Creek on its north-eastern side and on the other side by another silted-up stream.¹¹⁸

In 1965 the partial remains of a *Grubenhäuser* were discovered. These were later excavated in 1970. The house plan is rectangular, 4.05 m long and 2.50 to 2.60 m wide. The corners are rounded. Only the north-western corner and the oven within were destroyed during the course of earth-moving. Post-holes for roof supports were detected only in the middle of the long eastern side. The floor of the house was found at a depth of 135 cm. There was a yellow layer of sand in its grey fill which was indicative of a re-flooring phase. Aside from the sherd material found in both the upper and lower layers of the fill, a number of riverine mussel shells and animal bones were found. The following types were represented in the ceramic material:

1. *Bowl*. Light grey in colour with a fine smooth surface; it has been turned on a wheel; the rim is everted. dM(cca.): 28 cm, Inv. no. 70.655.4 (Pl. XI: 11).

2. *Bowl*. Light grey in colour with a fine burnished surface; wheel-turned. The inturned rim is round and the neck widens funnel-like towards the base. The shoulder juts out sharply while from the shoulder the belly becomes more constricted towards the foot. dM (cca.): 18 cm, Inv. no. 70.655.10 (Pl. XI: 15).

3. *Urn*. Light grey in colour with a smooth outer surface; wheel-turned. There are two types:

(a) The first has a globular body and a groove on the shoulder. d: 6.7 cm, Inv. no. 70.655.3.

(b) On the second the walls are flattened and there is a groove and a rib on the neck. d: 5.8 cm, Inv. no. 70.655.3.

4. *Pot*. Barrel-form, brown in colour, shell and grit tempered with black inclusions; hand-made; the

¹¹⁴ EBM Archives, 273. Report by Márta H. Kelemen.

¹¹⁵ Hunyady (1942-1944) 129.

¹¹⁶ See notes 101-103.

¹¹⁷ Inv. nos DTM 58.274.1, 60.12.11, 61.1.61, 61.4.2, 61.7.2,

61.25.16, 15, 62.13.20, 64.4.10, 104, EBM 73.1.71, 81, 123-124, 73.5.45, 73.72.96.

¹¹⁸ *RégFüz* 24 (1970) 18.

surface is rough. The rim is inturned and there is a slight finger-width impressed line around the neck. There are slightly oblique burnishing marks on the belly. d: 12.4 cm, Inv. no. 70.655.1 (Pl. XI: 12).

5. *Pot.* A similar form to (4), brown in colour, with shell temper and hand-thrown. It is somewhat more finely worked than the previous vessel. There are several sherds. d: 8 cm, dM(cca.): 18 cm. Inv. no. 70.292.2–3 (Pl. XI: 14).

6. *Pot.* The interior is black while the exterior surface is brownish red in colour. The fabric is tempered with finely ground mussel shell; the vessel is hand-thrown. The rim is everted and the short neck concave. The body may possibly have been ovoid. There are round holes drilled in the region of the shoulders. There are several sherds. dM: 18.3 cm, Inv. no. 70.655.1, 5 (Pl. XI: 9).

There is an approximately equal number of wheel- and hand-thrown pottery in the material. Among the sherds of pots turned on a wheel finds of bowls with everted rim are common on later Celtic sites. The bowl form with a straight rim is also known from settlement material at the sites of Esztergom–Sziget (see Pl. IV: 5) and Tabán.¹¹⁹ The hand-made, shell-tempered pots appear later in the material of LT/D settlements. Pieces similar to the Tokod sherds were found at the Roman period Celtic settlement at Úny (site 28).

This house belongs to the general type of dwelling distributed throughout Central Europe.¹²⁰

28. ÚNY–Baráthegyi dűlő

Settlement

In 1970 an early Roman-period village was excavated. It was located south of the neighbouring creek on a high rise above the spring. Later Celtic material came to light from smaller pits located amongst the Roman pit houses. Two bowl sherds from the material made of coarse brown fabric with burnished black outer and matt inner surfaces can be confidently assigned to the LT/C period.¹²¹ This is supported by both their form and fabric. The other sherds are characteristic of the LT/C ceramic inventory.

1. *Bowl.* Light grey in colour, wheel-thrown with an everted rim. d: 12.2 cm, Inv. no. 70.726.5. There is another identical vessel of smaller size which has lightly incised wavy lines on its inner walls. d: 13.4 cm, Inv. no. 70.714.18.

¹¹⁹ Bónis (1969) Fig. 7: 10, Fig. 47: 24–25.

¹²⁰ This type of house is known from settlements at Acsa (Patay (1959) 39–44), Iván (Nováki (1961a) 247–251), Lébény (Pusztai (1967) 5–11), Balatonföldvár (Nováki (1961b) 81–89) Regöly (Zehn Jahre, 128–129) Keszthely–Úsztató (Horváth

2. *Bowl.* Light grey in colour, thrown on a wheel and an inturned rim. d: 5.8 cm, Inv. no. 70.722.9.

3. *Pot.* Light grey in colour, wheel-thrown, with curved, everted rim with short, concave neck and large body. There is a grooved rib area on the shoulder and a lightly incised wavy line on the matt surface of the neck. d: 11.3 cm, Inv. no. 70.306.9 (Pl. XI: 16).

4(a) *Pot.* Light grey in colour with a plain outer surface. Body sherds come from a vessel which was wheel-thrown. A lightly incised wavy line lies between lightly incised bands on the neck of the vessel. d: 7 cm, Inv. no. 70.714.19 (Pl. XI: 10).

(b) *Body sherd* of a type similar to (4a). The colour is light grey and there is a lightly incised wavy line between grooves on the body of the vessel. d: 8.1 cm, Inv. no. 70.723.2 (Pl. XI: 13).

5. *Storage jar.* Yellowish grey in colour with a fine burnished surface; wheel-thrown. The broad horizontal rim is grooved. d: 5.2 cm, Inv. no. 70.306.22.

6. *Body sherd from a comb-decorated vessel.* Grey, made of graphitic fabric, with comb decoration. d: 8 cm, Inv. no. 70.101.10.

7. *Pot.* Light grey in colour with a burnished surface and remains of a strap handle. There are five rows of tiny and lightly incised wavy lines placed vertically on the part of the handle rising high above the rim. W: 2.3 cm, L: 3.9 cm, Inv. no. 70.723.3 (Pl. XI: 7).

The forms described here are identical to those previously listed for the LT/D settlements. A parallel to the handled vessel with wavy line decoration is known from the Tabán settlement.¹²²

The Úny artifacts come from pits within a Roman settlement and some of them were even found within the Roman houses themselves. It is for this reason that they can be dated with certainty to the first century A.D.

MATERIALS WITHOUT KNOWN PROVENIENCE FROM THE ESZTERGOM MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

Metal artifacts

Fibulae

1. *Bronze fibula.* Dux-type. Only one coil remained from the external corded spring. The bow has closely spaced incised decoration. The foot ends in a stylized bird's head. The pin is also missing. L: 4 cm, Inv. no. 55.1329.1 (Pl. XVI: 1).

(1972b) 85–88) and Tabán (Bónis (1969) 207) in Hungary. It is also known from the Roman period in the case of Lébény.

¹²¹ Inv. no. 70.306.7–8.

¹²² Bónis (1969) Fig. 47: 34.

2. *Bronze fibula*. Made from wire, the slightly thickened bow is plain and elongated. It had an external cord. Only half of the two double coils remain while the pin is completely missing. The catch-plate is broad, the foot takes the form of stylized bird's head which is elongated and decorated with incisions and ends in a thickening beak form. L: 4.4 cm, Inv. no. 55.1330.1 (Pl. XVI: 2).

3. *Iron fibula*. Dux-type with a plain bow and missing foot. Two triple coils are wound around the internal cord. L: 4.8 cm, Inv. no. 55.1327.1 (Pl. XVIII: 6).

4. *Iron fibula*. Made of thin wire; the bow has a Dux form and there is a small part remaining of the catch-plate. A bent-up section is probably what is left of a large terminal knob. Two single coils make a big spiral around the cord which is external. L: 6.7 cm, Inv. no. 74.1.1 (Pl. XVIII: 5).

The form of the first Dux-type fibula may be seen as identical with that of the Süttő specimen.¹²³ Hunyady mentions two such fibulae in the Süttő material.¹²⁴ It is possible, however, that she simply assumed that this specimen of unknown provenience belonged to the Süttő find. The Süttő fibula found along with necklets and arm-rings belongs to one of the earliest Hungarian LT/B finds.¹²⁵ This type of fibula, however, may also be found in LT/C assemblages so it must be broadly dated to LT/B–LT/C₁.

Fibula (2) is of the same general period. It belongs to those fourth-century types which developed out of the early bird-headed fibulae. Its form is very close to that of the stray find from Tatabánya.¹²⁶ In grave 1 at Fertőmeggyes this type was found along with a hollow-knobbed anklet. On the basis of this find, Hunyady concluded that this type had a long life span.¹²⁷ Another such fibula was recovered in an LT/C period grave at Bruckneudorf, Austria.¹²⁸ The piece under discussion here may also belong to the LT/B–LT/C₁ period. Fibula (3), with its smooth undecorated bow, may be related to those Dux- and Münsingen-types which have similar bow forms. Filip published a LT/C Münsingen-type fibula from Letky, Bohemia; that piece has a similar bow, external cord and disc foot.¹²⁹ Another variety of the Dux-type with knob decoration, more elongated bow and an external cord spiral is known from the Apátpuszta cemetery.¹³⁰ The incomplete specimen

here which has no provenience may be grouped with LT/B form pieces from the LT/C period. The same can be said about fibula (4) which is made of iron, has a wire bow and large spiral. One may presume that it had a knob-decorated foot on the basis of a close parallel reported from Kupinovo.¹³¹

Arm-rings and anklets

1. *Solid bronze arm-ring* with a buffer terminal clasp; made of plain bronze rod with an oval section. The pointed end of one arm fits into the oval segment at the end of the other arm. The oval form is bordered by small ridges on both sides. d: 7.5 cm. Inv. no. 55.1024.1 (Pl. XVI: 5).

2. *Bronze arm-ring* with buffer terminals. It is made of thick bronze rod and the arms are plain. It is penannular in form and at the end two small ridges border an oval section; following this are short undecorated buffer terminals. d: 6.8 cm, Inv. no. 55.1025.1 (Pl. XVI: 4).

3. *Large bronze arm-ring or anklet* with bead decoration and buffer terminals. It is massive in form. It consists of eighteen spheres in addition to two larger spherical terminals which have concave edges and a poppy-seed-head form. Between the spheres there are segments with curved sides which have incised decoration on their edges. d: 9.5 cm, Inv. no. 55.1220.1 (Pl. XVI: 3).

4. *Bronze arm-ring*. The open ends are contiguous. The inner surface is plain while the outer surface is decorated with a plaited design. Protruding bead-and-rod motifs form the decorative pattern. Highly stylized fish-bladder patterns also appear. d: 6.4 cm, Inv. no. 55.1019.1 (Pl. XVI: 6).

5. *Fragment of a bronze arm-ring*. This penannular piece is made of cast double bronze rod. The outer surface is decorated with small knobs arranged in various individual clusters along the bracelet. Some of them are also decorated with circular incised designs. d: 6.1 cm, Inv. no. 55.1021.1 (Pl. XVII: 1).

6. *Iron arm-ring*. Penannular with overlapping ends. It is plain and undecorated. d: 6.8 cm, Inv. no. 55.1031.1 (Pl. XVII: 6).

7. *Bronze anklet with hollow knobs*. Composed of seven hollow knobs which are held together on the inner surface by a thin metal band. There is a peg in one of the ends of the two-part clasp, with two

¹²³ Hunyady (1942–1944) Pl. XIX: 6.

¹²⁴ Hunyady (1957) 58. According to the 'Ö' label inventory cards of the Esztergom Museum, the following artifacts were recovered from Süttő: twisted bronze necklet, bird-headed bronze fibula and the buffer terminated arm-ring shown in Pl. XI: 3 (Inv. no. 55.996.1–3).

¹²⁵ Hunyady (1942–1944) 71–72.

¹²⁶ Hunyady (1942–1944) Pl. XIX: 3.

¹²⁷ *Ibid.*, 70.

¹²⁸ Pittioni (1930) Pl. V: 5.

¹²⁹ Filip (1956) Pl. L: 3.

¹³⁰ Wosinszky (1896) 570–571, Pl. CXLIII: 8.

¹³¹ Hunyady (1942–1944) 75, Pl. XIX: 17.

drilled plates on the other hand allowing movement in the hinge. The knobs are filled with fired clay. d(inner): 6 cm, d(outer): 9.5 cm, d(knobs): 3 cm, Inv. no. 55.1018.1 (Pl. XVII: 3).

8. *Bronze arm-ring with hollow knob decoration.* In two parts composed of nine hollow knobs. There is a peg in one end of the three-part clasp, while at the other end, two drilled plates permit the hinge joints to move. On the inner surface a thin, iron band binds the knobs together. The knobs are filled with fired clay. d: 7.3 cm, Inv. no. 55.1023.1 (Pl. XVII: 2).

9. *Fragment of hollow-knobbed anklet.* Originally composed of four hollow knobs in two pairs. Incised lines decorate the area between the knobs. The surviving section has drilled plates on both ends which served to fasten the missing part with pegs. The knobs are empty but have a burnt surface. d: 9.4 cm, d(knobs): 5.4 cm, Inv. no. 55.1016.1 (Pl. XVII: 4).

10. *Fragment of a hollow-knobbed anklet.* Originally composed of three hollow knobs; at the end of one of the sections, which is composed of two knobs, is a peg. On the edge of the third knob was the drilled plate which was designed to hold the peg. Between the knobs there are almond-shaped segments, which are decorated with incised lines. d(knobs): 9–7.8 cm, Inv. no. 55.1015.1 (Pl. XVII: 5).

Hunyady thought that the first solid bronze arm-ring (1) with buffer terminals came from Süttö. Because of this, she dated it to the fourth century. In fact, because it is without provenience, one cannot even reconstruct the recovery circumstances. In addition to the Litér, Cserszegtomaj and Oka specimens which may on the other hand be ascribed with certainty to the fourth century, Hunyady also mentions in this group the Kosd, Győr-Újszállás and Medgyes pieces. These can also be dated to the LT/C₁ period on the basis of their associations.¹³² Such arm-rings in Bohemia and Moravia are grouped by Filip with the earliest forms. He claims that this type remains in existence until LT/II times.¹³³ In Nestor's publication the Medgyes finds are dated to the fourth century.¹³⁴ In his comprehensive work reevaluating the material from Romania, Zirra assigns the same artifacts to the

LT/B₂ period which in his study corresponds to the end of fourth and beginning of the third centuries.¹³⁵ The arm-ring of unknown provenience under discussion here has formal similarities with the arm-ring found in an inhumation grave at Dolní Dubňany, Moravia¹³⁶ and for this reason they are dated here to the end of the fourth and the beginning of the third centuries B.C.

Arm-ring (2) with its smooth arms and buffer terminals, is a characteristic type of early Celtic assemblages. According to Hunyady, plain undecorated pieces are known from the following sites: Győr-Újszállás, Gönyű, Kelénpaták, Sopron-Bécsidomb, Pázmánd, Csabrendek, Litér, Tarján, Tatabánya, Gyoma and Püspökhatvan.¹³⁷ The specimen from the Esztergom Museum (2) may be added to this list. Pieces of similar form are dated to the fourth century by Bittel from Malmshiem,¹³⁸ and from Poppelwitz by Jahn.¹³⁹ Arm-rings from Bohemia of a type close to the above-mentioned type¹⁴⁰ come likewise from the fourth century. Specimen (3) which may also be an anklet belongs to the type of the buffer-terminalled and solid bead-decorated bracelets. This type was ascribed to the LT/IC phase by Viollier on the basis of finds from the Andelfingen cemetery¹⁴¹ or the period between 325 and 250 B.C. Pairs of anklets are dated to LT/B by Bittel from Asperg¹⁴² and by Krämer from grave 18 in the Nebringen cemetery.¹⁴³ Similar bracelets were reported from LT/C contexts by Jahn from Silesia¹⁴⁴ and Filip from Bohemia.¹⁴⁵ According to Márton, this type developed from Hallstatt forms.¹⁴⁶ Hunyady considers it the descendants of the bead-row decorated, buffer-terminalled arm-rings.¹⁴⁷ Close analogies to our piece with poppy-seed-head-like buffer terminals decorated with spheres are known from Kéménd¹⁴⁸ and Gyoma.¹⁴⁹ Arm-rings from both sites are dated to the beginning of the third century.

Arm-ring (4) with its three-dimensional decorated row of spheres may be dated to the LT/C period. Such oval arm-rings, which consist of solid knobs separated by rectangular sections decorated with fish-bladder motifs, are known from

¹³² Hunyady (1942–1944) 92.

¹³³ Filip (1956) 123, Pl. XXXIX: 1; Počedělice; Pl. XLI: 9; Střednice.

¹³⁴ Nestor (1937–1940) 169, Fig. 5: 6.

¹³⁵ Zirra (1971) 185.

¹³⁶ Filip (1956) Fig. 103.

¹³⁷ Hunyady (1942–1944) 93, Pl. XXVII: type 4.

¹³⁸ Bittel (1934) 15, 72, Pl. 18: 4.

¹³⁹ Jahn (1931) 16, Fig. 13: 1.

¹⁴⁰ Filip (1956) Pl. XXXV: 5–6; Predlice; Pl. XXXIX: 7; Hrivice.

¹⁴¹ Viollier (1916) Pl. 20: 90.

¹⁴² Bittel (1934) 12, 72, Pl. 15: 6.

¹⁴³ Krämer (1964) 29, Pl. 5: 6–7.

¹⁴⁴ Jahn (1931) 24, Figs 24–25; Schammerwitz–Merzdorf.

¹⁴⁵ Filip (1956) Pl. XLVI: 8; Zatec; Pl. XL: 6; Lištany.

¹⁴⁶ Márton (1933) 39.

¹⁴⁷ Hunyady (1942–1944) 95.

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, Pl. IX: 6, 12.

¹⁴⁹ Márton (1933) Pl. XII: 1–2.

Ordód-Babót¹⁵⁰ and Kéménd.¹⁵¹ Hunyady mentions similar examples from Tevel and Kupinovo, and dates this type to the LT/C period.¹⁵²

Arm-ring (5) which has three-dimensional decoration, is composed of spheres with circular impressed dot patterns may be related to the arm-ring from Sárkeszi with its small spheres covered with a filigree design.¹⁵³ Filip considers specimens of this type of Central European Celtic craftsmanship as masterpieces from the late phase of the Plastic Style as practiced in Bohemia and Moravia;¹⁵⁴ several examples are certainly known from the former area.¹⁵⁵ While arm-ring (5) is related to these artifacts, it has, however, many more formal similarities with a piece from Vienna, which Jacobsthal also placed within this 'Plastic Style' phase.¹⁵⁶ That piece is also made of two bronze rods which are welded together. Although the location of small spheres is different on the two pieces, the similarity between the two arm-rings is striking. On the basis of these analogies one may assume that arm-ring (5) was made some time during the last half of the LT/C period in the second century.

The plain undecorated iron arm-ring (6) with overlapping ends occurs in LT/C cemeteries, but may also be found in LT/D contexts.¹⁵⁷

Arm-ring (7) and anklet (8) are typical grave goods from LT/C and early LT/D cemeteries.¹⁵⁸ Because of the lack of provenience these two objects cannot be dated on a purely typological basis.

The occurrence of hollow-knobbed anklets like (3) and (4) is usually dated to LT/C₂.¹⁵⁹ Similar types to (4) were assigned to the end of LT/C and beginning of LT/D by Vágó.¹⁶⁰ More recent discoveries of parallel forms to anklet (3) are known from cemeteries dating to the end of the second century at Sárbogárd-Szecsődi-Homokos,¹⁶¹ Vác-Kavicsbánya,¹⁶² and Tápiószele.¹⁶³

Iron artifacts

1. *Iron sword.* Straight-edged and with a slightly protruding midrib. The shoulders are sloping and the long tang ends in a knob. The point is missing.

L: 71.5 cm, W: 5.4 cm, Inv. no. 55.1035.1 (Pl. XVIII: 3).

2. *Iron sword.* With remains of the sheath; the tip of the blade is missing while the lower part is bent into a rectangle. The shoulders are angular and high arched; the end of the tang is missing. The blade is broad, flat and lacks a midrib. One side of the sheath has a midrib while the other side is plain and slightly convex. The suspension loop is missing and the remaining bottom part forms a semi-circle. L: 65 cm, W: 4.4 cm, W(sheath): 5.2 cm, Inv. no. 55.1034.1 (Pl. XVIII: 2).

3. *Iron sword.* The blade is bent three times with a marked midrib and semi-circular tip. The tang gradually constricts at the shoulders. L(total): 94 cm, L(present): 42.7 cm, W: 4.6 cm, Inv. no. 55.1032.1 (Pl. XVIII: 1).

4. *Iron spear-head.* The blade narrows at both ends, and the long socket has a circular cross-section. There is a slightly raised midrib on the blade. Originally it was bent in two in the middle but was straightened during restoration. L: 43.7 cm, W: 4.8 cm, Inv. no. 74.2.1 (Pl. XVIII: 7).

The first, large and sloping-shouldered iron sword is a surviving variety of a type common during the fourth century. It is, however, larger than normal and with a wider blade and can be assigned to the LT/C period. Swords of this type are known from Rábatamási (grave I; bent) and grave II at Rozvány (straight), Kosd, Simunovec, Csabrendek,¹⁶⁴ and Jászberény-Cseróhalom.¹⁶⁵

Sword (2) dates to the LT/C period. Several examples of this type are known in the material from the Szob cemetery.¹⁶⁶ It also occurs in the Simunovec find.¹⁶⁷ Swords identical to the one discussed here have been noted by Frey from Stična¹⁶⁸ dated to the LT/C period. Bittel published a parallel piece from Gochsen and another piece from the collections of the Tübingen museum which has no provenience.¹⁶⁹ Pittioni assigned the Neukirchen specimen to LT/C₂.¹⁷⁰

The form of sword (3) near the tang is parallel to the identical part of the punch-decorated LT/C

¹⁵⁰ Bella (1894) 304–305, Fig. 4.a–b.

¹⁵¹ Hunyady (1942–1944) Pl. X: 17, Benadík-Vlček–Ambros (1957) 114, Pl. XLII: 6.

¹⁵² Hunyady (1942–1944) 98.

¹⁵³ *Ibid.*, 98, Pl. XXIX: 6.

¹⁵⁴ Filip (1956) 137–138.

¹⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, Pl. XXX: 1; Teplice: Pl. XXXVII: 2–3; Stradonice and Ledvice; Pl. LX: 1; Štitary; Pl. LXIII: 5; Předměřice.

¹⁵⁶ Jacobsthal (1944) 99, Pl. 144: 261.

¹⁵⁷ Hunyady (1942–1944) 97.

¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, 98–99.

¹⁵⁹ *Ibid.*, 99.

¹⁶⁰ Vágó (1960) 49–51, provides a summary of the literature.

¹⁶¹ Petres (1971) 27, Fig. 4.

¹⁶² Hellebrandt (1971) 182, Fig. 10: 8.

¹⁶³ Dinnyés (1973) 43, Pl. VIII: 6–7.

¹⁶⁴ Hunyady (1942–1944) 110, 112, Pl. XLII: 8; Pl. V: 9; Pl. IV: 11; Pl. XLIII: 6, Fig. 16, Pl. XLV: 1.

¹⁶⁵ Kaposvári (1969) 188, Fig. 3: 1–3.

¹⁶⁶ Hunyady (1942–1944) 111, Pl. XLII: 4–5.

¹⁶⁷ *ArchÉrt* 22 (1902) 40; Hunyady (1942–1944) 112.

¹⁶⁸ Frey (1969) Fig. 5: 2.

¹⁶⁹ Bittel (1934) 20, 23, 74–75, Pl. 5: 5, Pl. 4: 2.

¹⁷⁰ Pittioni (1930) Fig. 9.

sword from Szob because of its arched form.¹⁷¹ The original length (94 cm) and the less emphasized lateral ridges which run parallel with the marked midrib of the blade, however, place this weapon within the LT/D period. Originally, the large bent spear-head may have been a grave offering. On the basis of its form it can be dated to the LT/D period. Known parallels have been mentioned previously in connection with the find from Esztergom–Szentgyörgymező–Földmüves street (site 8, note 24).

Pottery

Bowls

1. The fabric is brown and the vessel itself is of a greyish black variegated colour. It was turned on a wheel and has a matt surface. The rim is everted, there is a rib on the neck and the base has an omphalos. Three incisions run around the inner side. H: 8.7 cm, dM: 24.3 cm, Inv. no. 73.107.1 (Pl. XX: 3).

2. Light grey, wheel-thrown, with an everted rim, the short neck is inturned and the shoulder is set high. The foot is slightly concave. dM: 20.6 cm, H: 7.5 cm, dB: 6.1 cm, Inv. no. 73.113.1 (Pl. XXI: 4).

Urns

1. Yellowish grey in colour, wheel-thrown, burnished. The body has a truncated, biconical form while the everted rim thickens towards its edge. There is a rib on the short neck and a groove running around the meeting point of the shoulder and the belly which is spherical. A shallow groove runs around the base of the belly as well. The foot is flat and undifferentiated. H: 28.4 cm, dM: 13.5 cm, dB: 11 cm, Inv. no. 73.110.1 (Pl. XXI: 5).

2. Grey in colour and wheel-thrown. The everted rim is heavily swollen; there is a rib under the rim and on the neck. There is a groove on the shoulder. Under this groove the profile flares out. The body has a biconical form. The foot is flat and undifferentiated. H: 34.5 cm, dM: 19.7 cm, dB: 16 cm, Inv. no. 55.1009.1 (Pl. XX: 5).

3. Dark yellow colour; wheel-thrown, with a matt surface. The neck is constricted and the everted rim slightly swollen. There is a rib underneath the rim. The body has a truncated biconical form. The upper part widens funnel-like towards the base, the shoulder flares and two grooves run round it. The body swells out and stands on a short foot. H: 34.5 cm, dM: 18.6 cm, dB: 13 cm, Inv. no. 73.111.1 (Pl. XXI: 3).

4. Yellowish grey colour; the vessel has a matt surface and was turned on a wheel. The rim is curved

and everted and a rib occurs on the slender arched neck. The body has a truncated biconical form with a low slung belly. There is a groove on the shoulder. The vessel stands on a tiny, slightly convex and uneven foot. A double groove runs around the foot. H: 23.1 cm, dM: 14 cm, dB: 11.4 cm, Inv. no. 55.1012.1 (Pl. XIX: 2).

5. Greyish black in colour, wheel-thrown and with a worn surface with remains of the original burnishing. The rim and the neck are missing. The upper part of the body is funnel-like and there is a shallow groove on the base. The belly is spherical. Five parallel lines run around the central area of the belly. A thin groove is placed around the edge of the flat, straight foot. H: 23.4 cm, dB: 12.6 cm, Inv. no. 55.1010.1 (Pl. XIX: 4).

6. Brownish in colour, wheel-turned and with a burnished surface. The convex swollen rim is everted and there is a rib on the neck. The body has a squat biconical form. Two broad ribs jut out above the break in the profile formed by several grooves. Above these, two further grooves were placed around the vessel. The urn stands on a short foot which has a ring on it., H: 26.2 cm, dM: 8 cm, dB: 14 cm, Inv. no. 55.1013.1 (Pl. XIX: 5).

7. Brick coloured sherd from the body of a large urn; the outside is light brown with a burnished surface. There is a band containing stamped circle decoration between two deep grooves. d(belly): 27 cm, Inv. no. 73.114.1 (Pl. XVIII: 4).

Deep bowls and cups

1. The colour is grey, the surface matt, wheel-turned. The short, slightly everted rim is a bit swollen. Two grooves with a rib in between decorate the base of the short curved neck. The body is markedly flattened and of a truncated biconical shape. The foot is flat and undifferentiated. H: 12.3 cm, dM: 17.3 cm, d(foot): 9.8 cm, Inv. no. 73.108.1 (Pl. XXI: 1).

2. The fabric is brown in colour while the vessel itself is grey with black inclusions. It was turned on a wheel. It has heavy, thick walls and a slightly everted rim which is markedly swollen. A groove runs around under the rim while two furrows are placed on the base of the shoulder. Under these, the line of the profile juts out slightly. The foot is very slightly concave. H: 10.5 cm, dM: 16.6 cm, dB: 8.2 cm, Inv. no. 55.1006.1 (Pl. XIX: 3).

3. The fabric is greyish brown in colour. The surface is black burnished and the vessel was turned on a wheel; the rim is missing. There is a rib on the neck and a groove runs around the shoulder. The body has a squat and truncated biconical form. The

¹⁷¹ Hunyady (1942–1944) 112, Pl. XLII: 10.

base is flat and plain. There is stamped decoration under the shoulder consisting of four plain circles connected by three semi-circles composed of broken lines. The motif was probably repeated five times. H: 11.5 cm, dB: 10.5 cm, Inv. no. 73.109.1 (Pl. XIX: 1).

4. Greyish black in colour with a burnished surface. The vessel was turned on a wheel. The body form is squat with a markedly angular profile. From the upper part, the rim and the neck are missing. A groove runs around the shoulder. The base has a large omphalos. H: 9.4 cm, d(belly): 21 cm, d(omphalos): 6.5 cm, Inv. no. 55.1011.1 (Pl. XX: 2).

5. Grey in colour, wheel-thrown and with a burnished surface. The rim is slightly everted and there is a rib on the neck. Under the groove on the shoulder, the line of the profile projects while the body profile is squat and markedly angular. The base is tiny with an impressed omphalos. H: 8 cm, dM: 11.9 cm, Inv. no. 55.1004.1 (Pl. XX: 1).

6. The fabric is brown while the surface colour of the vessel is black. It was turned on a wheel. The rim is curved and everted and the body has a truncated biconical form. It has a markedly angular profile with a neck which widens towards the base. The centre of the foot is slightly concave. H: 10.4 cm, dM: 11.3 cm, dB: 6.1 cm, Inv. no. 55.1007.1 (Pl. XXI: 2).

7. Yellowish grey in colour with a matt surface; wheel-turned. The line of the profile is gentle. The rim is slightly everted and there is a broad rib on the arched neck while the body is spherical; it stands on a short narrow foot-ring. There is an omphalos in the centre of the foot. During firing, the vessel fractured and blistered. H: 11.5 cm, dM: 10.1 cm, dB: 8.3 cm, Inv. no. 55.1005.1 (Pl. XIX: 6).

8. Light grey in colour, with a burnished surface; it was turned on a wheel. The neck is short and constricted while the globular belly is undivided. The body profile has a very slight break. The foot is slightly concave. H: 9 cm, dM: 7.2 cm, dB: 5 cm, Inv. no. 70.690.1 (Pl. XX: 6).

One-handed vessel

1. Light grey in colour, wheel-thrown and with a matt surface. The mouth is constricted and the rim is everted. There is a thin rib under the rim. The neck is long, tall, and funnel-shaped. There are slightly oblique, lightly incised and wavy lines running in a vertical direction on the neck. There is also a lightly

incised wavy line running around horizontally underneath the rib on the shoulder. The profile of the short body is markedly angular. The vessel stands on a slight and narrow foot-ring. The handle, which probably sprang from the rim and connected to the belly above the point where the angle of the profile changes, is missing. H: 13.5 cm, dM: 7.6 cm, dB: 5.2 cm, Inv. no. 55.1014.1 (Pl. XX: 4).

Small double-handled vessel

1. Light grey in colour, burnished; it was turned on a wheel and has thin walls. The rim is everted and slightly funnel-like. There are vertical lightly incised bands on the matt-surfaced neck. The belly is short and squat. The foot of the vessel is hardly differentiated. The ribbon-handles spring from the neck and attach to the belly. The vessel is in several pieces and there were probably two handles. H: 4.1 cm, dM: 6.8 cm, dB: 7.9 cm, Inv. no. 73.112.1 (Pl. XXI: 6).

Dish (1) belongs to the repertoire of early Celtic forms. Typologically it may be assigned to Hunyady's type 2 which may be found at the sites of Sopron-Bécsidomb, Sopronkőhida, Ordód-Babót, Árpás, Esztergom¹⁷² and Ménfőcsanak.¹⁷³ Up to the present time, it has been found only within the territory defined by fourth-century ornament types.

Dish (2) may be dated to the LT/D period both on the basis of fabric and form; it is in fact the type most characteristic of the period. It may be found in the ceramic material of every LT/D settlement; the most important such sites in Hungary are Békásmegyér, Gellérthegy-Tabán and Szerémség.

An exact parallel to the wide-bellied urn (2) is known from Gerlai-puszta. Hunyady dates this piece to the turn of LT/B-LT/C. Such urns are known from Sopron-Bécsidomb, Fertőmeggyes, Hatvan-Boldog, as well as Mezőberény.¹⁷⁴ Urn (1) belongs to a stout globular type which occurs at the end of the LT/C period. Typical sites for this form include Földeák, Gáva, Apahida,¹⁷⁵ Garamdasmád¹⁷⁶ and Szob.¹⁷⁷ Filip places the vessel from Ipeľské Predmostie in the same class of artifacts.¹⁷⁸

Urn (3) is related to the Kéménd, Gáva, Balsa and Ordód-Babót urns with slender necks and biconical bodies.¹⁷⁹ Filip reports on similar urns from Ondrochov and Komjatice in Slovakia. He considers this form characteristic exclusively of the

¹⁷² Hunyady (1942-1944) 128.

¹⁷³ Uzsoki (1970a) 36, Pl. IV: 3.

¹⁷⁴ Hunyady (1942-1944) 142, Pl. LXXVII: 2; Pl. LXXX: 1, 3.

¹⁷⁵ *Ibid.*, 144, Pl. LXXXV: 1-5.

¹⁷⁶ Eisner (1933) 172, Pl. LIV: 31.

¹⁷⁷ Horváth (1945) 63, Fig. 4: 1.

¹⁷⁸ Filip (1956) 208-209, Pl. CII: 12.

¹⁷⁹ Hunyady (1942-1944) 145, Pl. VI: 5; Pl. LXXXIII: 2-3; Pl. LXXXIII: 8; Pl. LXXXII: 1.

Slovakian-Hungarian area.¹⁸⁰ This means that a classification based on form dates this type of the LT/C₁₋₂ periods.

Urn (4) with its slender neck belongs to a later, more spherical type of the biconical urns which appeared during the LT/C period. Hunyady mentions analogies from Ordód-Babót, Szabadhídvég, and Pécs.¹⁸¹

We may draw parallels between the incomplete urn (5) with its tall neck and low-slung belly and one of the Gáva vessels from the end of the LT/C period.¹⁸²

Vessel (6) belongs among the Early LT/C types because of its stout biconical body and relatively broad neck. The form of the lower part is parallel to that of a vessel from the Vác-Kavicsbánya LT/C₂ cemetery.¹⁸³ The marked ribs on the shoulder however, bring it yet closer to other forms. Such analogies include the LT/B period broad stamp-decorated vessel with its shoulder divided by ribs which was described by Schwappach from the Valična vas cemetery;¹⁸⁴ a second parallel is the vessel from Au which also has stamped decoration.¹⁸⁵

The exact form of the fragmented vessel (7) is not known. Presumably it may belong to the large heavy-bellied urn types of the LT/C period. It seems to be closely related to one of the bowls from the pottery in the Szob cemetery which was yellow and had stamped decoration on it.¹⁸⁶ The decoration composed of stamped circles located between two grooves is characteristic of LT/C material in which it is a frequently occurring motif. Similar decoration may be seen on the Jászladány, Apahida and Szob cups.¹⁸⁷

The related forms of cups (1) and (2) are common in the ceramic inventory of LT/C cemeteries. Similar pieces were recorded from the Kéménd and Hurbanovo cemeteries.¹⁸⁸ Cup (6) may be placed within the same period. Parallel forms are known from Hurbanovo,¹⁸⁹ Földeák and Apahida.¹⁹⁰

Cup (7) with its heavy broad neck rib and urn form, has analogies in the material from the sites of

Bečov, Třebošice, and Želénky in Czechoslovakia, which Filip dated to the last half of the LT/C period.¹⁹¹ The small cup from Kosd corresponds to this form as well because of its gentle profile line.¹⁹² On the basis of its material and execution the small light grey vessel (8) can be assigned with certainty to the second half of the LT/D period. Pieces related to cup (5), which has a squat body and angular profile, may be found in the pottery from Jutas, Nagyhörcsök, Szob and Kosd.¹⁹³ These pieces were dated by Hunyady to the very end of LT/C. Eisner also mentions another specimen from Kőhidgyarmat¹⁹⁴ which he considers a later Celtic find. The cup form with a low-slung belly and omphalos is known from Jászberény-Cseróhalom as well.¹⁹⁵

Vessel (4) is characterized by a low-slung belly and a very sharp angle to its profile (Pl. XX: 2). Because of its form, it might almost be considered as a lenticular flask (*Linsenflasche*); however, it is more likely to have been simply a deep bowl or cup with a squat body and marked change in profile. Such pieces have been found in the cemeteries at Jászberény-Cseróhalom,¹⁹⁶ Vác-Kavicsbánya¹⁹⁷ and Mátraszőlős.¹⁹⁸ All these cemeteries were used during the LT/C period. Similar, bowl-sized cups were reported by I. Hunyady from Ordód-Babót, Szob and Hatvan-Boldog.¹⁹⁹

Vessel (3) with its stamped decoration is to be classified with the deep bowls. Its form may be related to the type of bowl from Bajč-Vlkanovo.²⁰⁰ The latter also has a design composed of three hyphenated arcs which link concentric circles. There is another fragment which may be assigned to this group from Dvory nad Žitavou which comes beyond any doubt from a LT/C₂ context.²⁰¹

A one-handed vessel, with a form and design identical to the one noted here, has not yet been found in any other Celtic context. On the basis of its fabric this vessel belongs to the group of light grey LT/D pottery. Its body form is parallel to that of the tall necked vessels from Apahida²⁰² and Felsőzsuk²⁰³ and may have developed out of those

¹⁸⁰ Filip (1956) 198-199, Pl. C: 11; Pl. XCVI: 5.

¹⁸¹ Hunyady (1942-1944) 145, Pl. LXXXI: type 6.

¹⁸² *Ibid.*, 143, Pl. LXXXII: 12.

¹⁸³ Hellebrandt (1971) 181, Fig. 9: 1.

¹⁸⁴ Schwappach (1970-1971) 242, 246-247, Fig. 2: 2.

¹⁸⁵ Schwappach (1971) Fig. 8: 3.

¹⁸⁶ Hunyady (1942-1944) 144, Pl. LXXXVI: type 5.

¹⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, 137-138, Pl. LXX: 1, 4, 6.

¹⁸⁸ *Ibid.*, Pl. VIII: 2; Benadik (1957) Pl. XVIII: 17.

¹⁸⁹ Benadik-Vlček-Ambros (1957) Pl. XVI: 11.

¹⁹⁰ Hunyady (1942-1944) 137-138, Pl. LXIX: 2.

¹⁹¹ Filip (1956) 194-195, Pl. XXXIV: 3-4, 7; Pl. XXXII: 2.

¹⁹² Hunyady (1942-1944) 137, Pl. LXIX: types 8-9.

¹⁹³ *Ibid.*, 138, Pl. LXVII: 4, 7.

¹⁹⁴ Eisner (1933) 172, Pl. LIII: 7.

¹⁹⁵ Kaposvári (1969) 184, Fig. 7: 4.

¹⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, 193, Fig. 7/6, Fig. 14: 3.

¹⁹⁷ Hellebrandt (1971) 182, Fig. 11: 2.

¹⁹⁸ Patay (1972) Pl. XXX: 5.

¹⁹⁹ Hunyady (1942-1944) 138, Pl. LVII: 1, 3, 9.

²⁰⁰ Schwappach (1970-1971) 244, Pl. 9: 2.

²⁰¹ Benadik-Vlček-Ambros (1957) 137, Pl. XXVII: 7.

²⁰² Kovács (1911) Fig. 40: 1; Hunyady (1942-1944) Pl. LXXXIX: 6-7.

²⁰³ Orosz (1912) 172.

pottery types. The fabric and the lightly incised decoration of the vessel is characteristic of the LT/D period. Two one-handed vessels are reported on by Fülep from the early Roman-period cemetery at Vasas.²⁰⁴ Although the circumstances of discovery are unclear, their decoration is strikingly similar to the vessel under discussion here. Roman period vessels from Vasas may be grouped with late Celtic

pottery on the basis of their form and design.²⁰⁵ The beautifully formed handled cup from an unknown location in the region of Esztergom may be considered a product of the late Celtic period on the basis of its combination of form and design.

The decoration and fabric of the small two-handed vessel places it as well within the LT/D period.

APPENDIX

There follow some notes on those sites for which the present authors are not able to present the artifactual material in detail since the material is either in the collections of the Hungarian National Museum, or the artifacts found at a particular site do not readily lend themselves to dating, or refer to isolated coin finds.

1. BAJNA–Józsahegy

Some LT/C sherds mark the position of a Celtic settlement located on the slope of a low rise above the creek (Inv. no. 70.20.1).

2. DÖMÖS–Tófenék

During the course of excavations in 1964 at a Roman watch-tower located on the banks of the Danube in an area of flat plain, sherds came to light from a nearby settlement. Although the collected material was rather characterless there were some body sherds of a brown fabric with greyish brown surfaces and burnished and grooved decoration. There were also some body sherds which were grey in colour, made of graphitic material and with comb decoration. On the basis of these characteristics the settlement has been dated to the LT/C–LT/D period (Inv. nos 70.100.94, 157).

3. ESZTERGOM–Hideglelőskereszt

During field survey of an early Iron Age settlement and late Roman camp, a LT/D period everted rim and a rim from a grey bowl were collected. The sites are located above the Danube on a high rocky point (Inv. no. 70.231.7).

4. ESZTERGOM–Hátulsó földek

Traces of a small settlement may be seen from surface material in an area located on the banks of a stream which flows on the south-west side of the

Búbánat Valley by the eastern foot of Szamár Hill. The sherds collected during field survey are characteristic of LT/D (Inv. no. 70.218.2–3).

5. ESZTERGOM–Hármaskút

Traces of smaller settlement are visible on the side of a low hill above the eastern bank of a stream. The surface sherd material included comb-decorated body fragments and sherds painted with red and white bands. On the basis of these sherds the settlement belongs to the LT/D period (Inv. nos 70.297.2, 71.39.1).

6. ESZTERGOM–Fűzfáskút

The site lies on the southern slope of Szamár Hill, on sandy soil next to the well. Several yellowish grey bowls with everted rims and globular bodied cup fragments come from spots where the houses from the settlement have been ploughed up. The sherds are typical of the LT/D period (Inv. no. 70.333.2–3).

7. ESZTERGOM–Szamárhegy (Dédai csárda)

In 1974, construction of week-end cottages lying south of the main road by the north-western foot of Szamár Hill disturbed several cremation graves. Of the material found, small sherds from several urns and two bowls with small omphalos bases which were black in colour and fragmented were deposited in the Museum. On the basis of these bowls one may presume the existence of a cemetery in the area dating to the first half of the LT/C period.²⁰⁶

8. ESZTERGOM–Bánomi dűlő

During the course of excavations of a lime pit at 16 Várfok Street located above the Danube on a 45–50 m elevation on the top of Bánom Hill which lies east of Castle Hill, stray sherds made of graphitic

²⁰⁴ Fülep (1958) 382, Figs 4:5.1. and 4:5.2.

²⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, 393.

²⁰⁶ These finds came to light after the manuscript was finished. This site is identical to the find-spot of pottery and two

bronze arm-rings which, according to the notes of the Accessions Register of the Museum, were discovered near the Déda Csárda on 24 September and 22 October, 1927.

material and with comb decoration came to light.²⁰⁷ Although the material is not adequate for more exact dating it is characteristic of LT/C–LT/D (Inv. no. 72.24.1–3).

9. ESZTERGOM–Railway station

Several Celtic sherds which were discovered as stray finds during excavations in the area of the Árpadian period cemetery located on the western side of the railway station on the flat plain lying between the western side of a row of hills and the main road to Dorog highway, indicate this place as a location of a late Celtic settlement (Inv. no. 59.30.89).

10. ESZTERGOM–Szentkirály–Duna dűlő

Several stray surface finds mark the spot of a small settlement located on the banks of the Danube floodplain (graphitic sherd Inv. no. 72.36.4).

11. ESZTERGOM–Strázsahegyi dűlő–Méhes-völgy

A LT/C–LT/C₁, Hunyady type 3 grey bowl was discovered in an unspecified location by the northern foot of Strázsa Hill at the point where the János Stream and a second small stream flowing from the north meet²⁰⁸ (Inv. no. 55.993.1).

12. MOGYORÓSBÁNYA

A Regöly-type Celtic coin, coming from an unknown location close to this community is known.²⁰⁹

13. NYERGESÚJFALU–Fields of the paper factory

A sherd, which was brown in colour, from a wheel-turned vessel with a heavily swollen rim, and wide mouth was found on slightly raised sandy ground near remains of settlements from other periods on a strip of bank between the Danube and the main road. It dates from the Celtic period, perhaps LT/C (Inv. no. 70.103.7).

14. NYERGESÚJFALU–Brick factory

At an unknown time and under unknown circumstances a LT/C period bronze arm-ring with bead decoration²¹⁰ was found on the flat, sandy soil area by the banks of the Danube (Inv. no. 55.999.1).

It is possible that another LT/C period urn²¹¹ from Nyergesújfalu in the Esztergom Museum comes from the same site as well. It is an urn which is grey in colour with a slender neck and low-slung spherical belly (Inv. no. 55.1000.1). These finds may be considered as grave goods.

15. PILISCSÉV–Od Szántova

Surface sherds were collected from the site of a later Celtic settlement located in the territory of a Roman period villa lying on an undulating hillside rising above the stream of the valley on its southern side to the east of the modern community. The following pottery is characteristic of the LT/D period; light grey bowls with inturned rims, pots with lightly incised wavy lines, and some sherds made of brownish coloured mussel-shell tempered fabric which were hand-thrown and have straight walls (Inv. no. 70.119.5–7).

16. PILISMARÓT–Basaharc

A LT/B–C cemetery and a LT/D settlement were discovered on an undulating hillside at the foot of the Hosszúhegy lying at the edge of the floodplain of the Danube.²¹² The pottery and metal finds known from the literature²¹³ were most probably recovered from this site.

17. PILISMARÓT–Felsőmarót

Based on a body sherd collected from the surface, a smaller settlement may be presumed to have been located on a low hill above the banks of the Malom stream on the northern edge of the community. The sherd is characterized by a graphitic material and combed decoration (Inv. no. 70.148.1).

18. PILISMARÓT–Homoki vine-yards

Surface sherds indicative of a settlement were collected from a long narrow strip lying in the floodplain of the Danube and located to the north-east of the modern community. Stray Celtic finds came to light in 1959 during the investigations of a Roman watch-tower and prehistoric settlement. The pottery included bowls of grey or yellow colour with everted rims and highly incised decoration, cups which were yellowish grey in colour with omphalos bases, a storage jar with a wide, collared rim and various

²⁰⁷ In 1975, the Museum obtained an astragalus belt fragment and a knob-decorated bronze bracelet fragment. They were found in the same street together with sherds from the LT/D period in the course of digging operations.

²⁰⁸ Hunyady (1942–1944) 129; Hunyady (1957) 56.

²⁰⁹ Sey (1972) 359, Fig. 1.

²¹⁰ Hunyady (1942–1944) 95; Hunyady (1957) 58.

²¹¹ Hunyady (1942–1944) 144; Hunyady (1957) 58.

²¹² The finds from the excavations will be published by I.

Kutzián. For a preliminary report, see Zehn Jahre, 121–126; Fettich (1965) passim; I. B. Kutzián: Some new early La Tène finds in the Northern Danube Basin. *Alba Regia* 14 (1975) 35–46.

²¹³ Stamp-decorated vessel: Hunyady (1942–1944) 52, Pl. LXXIII: 3; Hunyady (1957) 56. Inv. no. 55.995.1. Bronze chain: Hampel (1892) 374. Inv. no. HNM 35/892. Iron sword and iron spear-head: Récsy (1894) 68, Fig. II; Némethy (n.d.) 183; Márton (1933–1934) 95, Pl. XXIV: 8–10; Hunyady (1957) 56. Inv. no. 55.1033.1, D. 58.133.1.

comb-decorated sherds from the end of the LT/C and the beginning of the LT/D period (Inv. nos. 69.50.7–9, 70.692.10–11, 71.33.11–13, 73.85.19, 73.88.17).

19. PILISMARÓT–Szobi Rév

Finds indicative of a smaller settlement were found in the course of field surveys in 1959 on the flat area between the Danube and the motorway.²¹⁴ Unfortunately, these finds have not survived.

20. SARISÁP–Anna völgy

Several dark ashy traces of pit houses and pits appeared on the surface of a slightly raised elevation in a marshy area next to the Öregárok stream south from the miners' settlement. The sherd material collected during field survey includes storage jars which are grey in colour with everted rims, and a sherd which was black in colour from a hand-made vessel with mussel-shell temper and straight walls. On the basis of the sherd material, the site may be considered a settlement dating to the LT/D period (Inv. no. 70.374.3–7).

21. SÁRISÁP–Anna völgy–Népbolt Street

In 1972, an Eraviscus silver denarius with the inscription RAVIS on it was found in plough soil on the high side of a hill overlooking the street. (The coin is in a private collection.)

22. SÜTTŐ–Hosszú völgy

During the course of excavations at a Bronze Age settlement located on rise above the Danube, sherds from a Celtic settlement were also found.²¹⁵

23. TÁT–Elementary school

During construction work in the courtyard block of the school in 1968, sherds indicative of an LT/D settlement were found. The place of discovery is on the reverse of a hill-slope facing the Tát tributary of the Little Danube. Characteristic types in the material include bowls which are light grey in colour with lightly incised wavy line decoration on the inner walls and sherds from pots with a grid pattern decoration. (Housed in the collections of the school in Tát.)

24. TOKOD–Dank domb

In all probability there is a Celtic settlement in water-logged land on the northern slope of Dank Hill. Amongst the pottery is a bowl with an 'S' shaped profile made of brownish red fabric and of a shiny, blackish brown colour; a yellowish grey urn; an urn of blackish grey colour and rib divided shoulder, and finally a fragment of a similarly formed small sized cup with thin walls. The material may be dated to the LT/C period on the basis of the form and fabric of the vessels (Inv. no. 70.404.4–8).

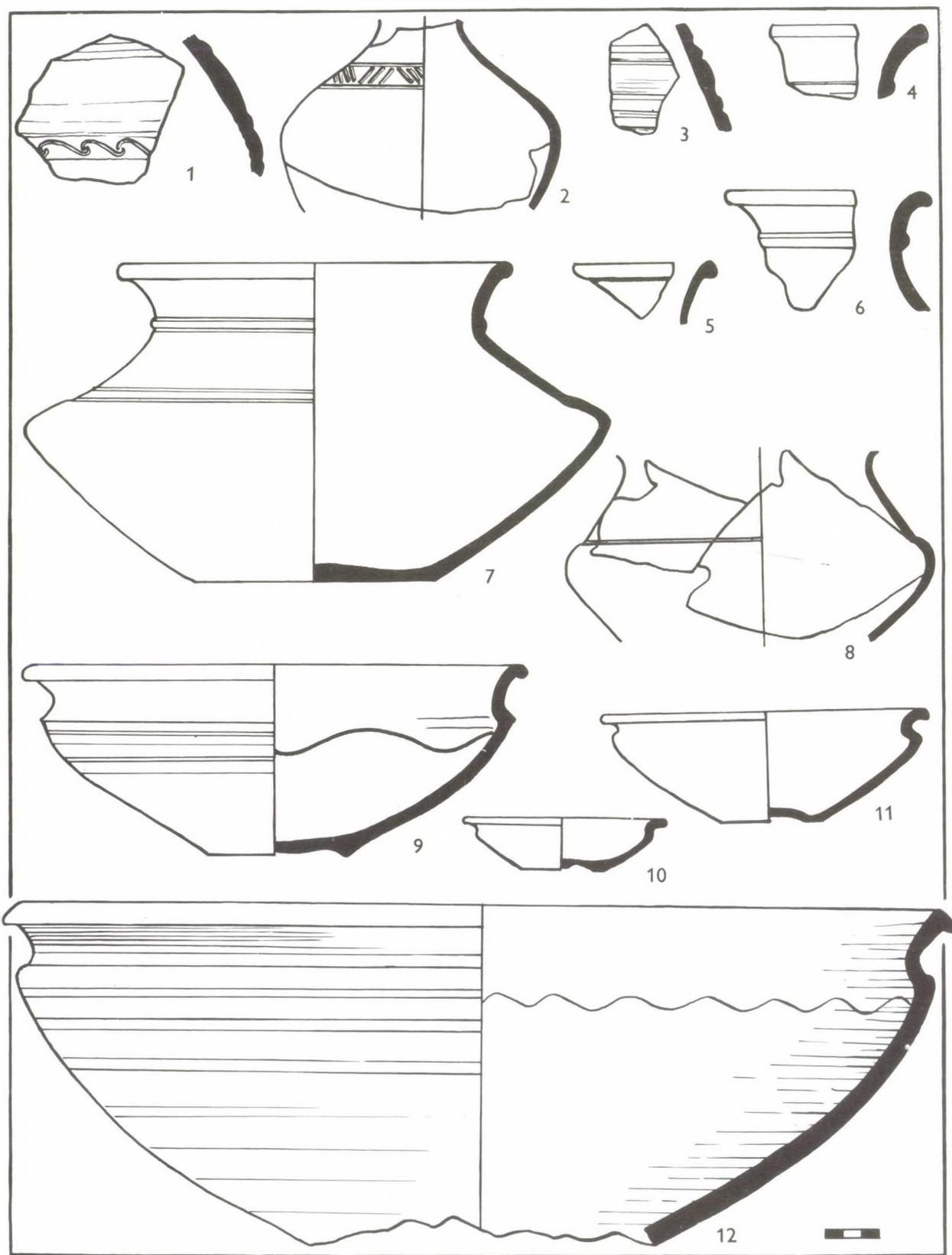
25. ÚNY–Jánoshalála

Pit houses were disturbed during the course of construction of the local co-operative's stable on the side of the hill above the stream in the stream valley located south-east of the village. In addition to early Iron Age and Roman sherds collected from the site, pottery revealing traces of a Celtic settlement was found. This includes a sherd with comb decoration made of graphitic material and a vessel fragment made of a somewhat brownish fabric, both inside and out of a blackish grey colour and with an everted rim. The material is characteristic of LT/C (Inv. no. 71.101.25).

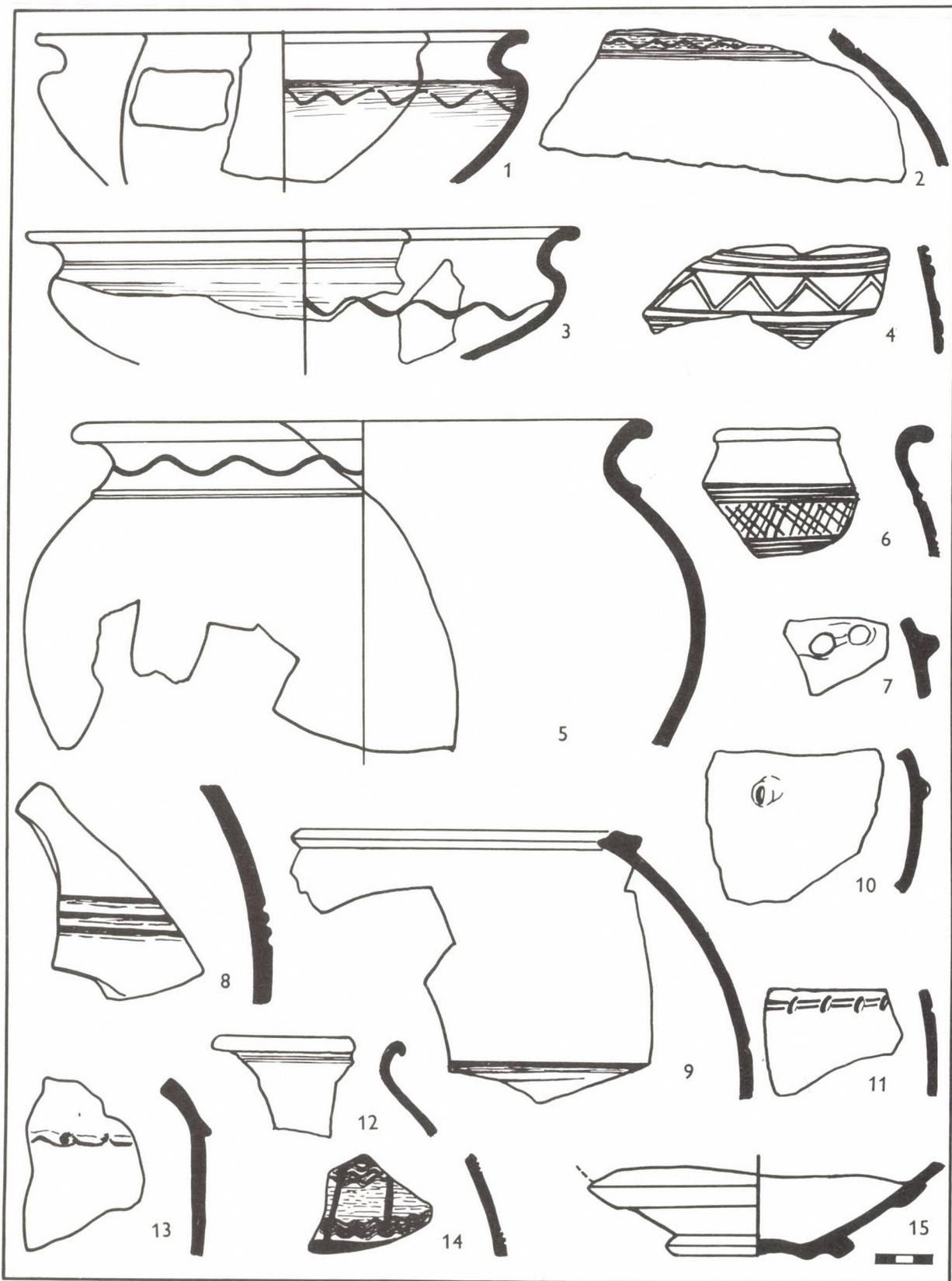
²¹⁴ Archives of the Hungarian National Museum, III/1961, 58.

²¹⁵ From the find material, a fragment of a comb-decorated vessel is noted by Kappel (1969) 187; this is a report of the

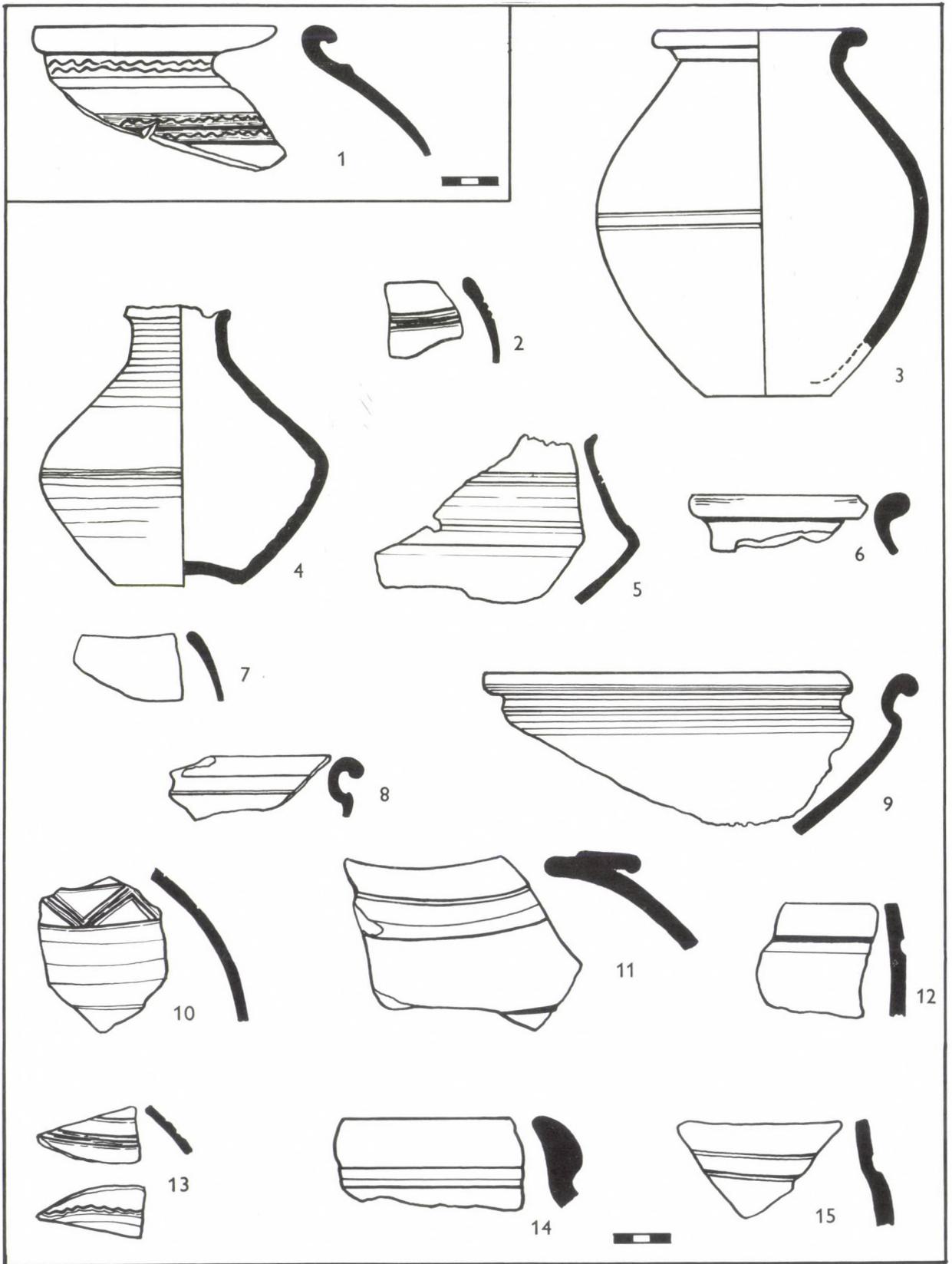
discovery of pottery from the Roman Imperial Period; *ArchÉrt* (1960) 230; Bónis (1971) 33, notes a LT/D site.



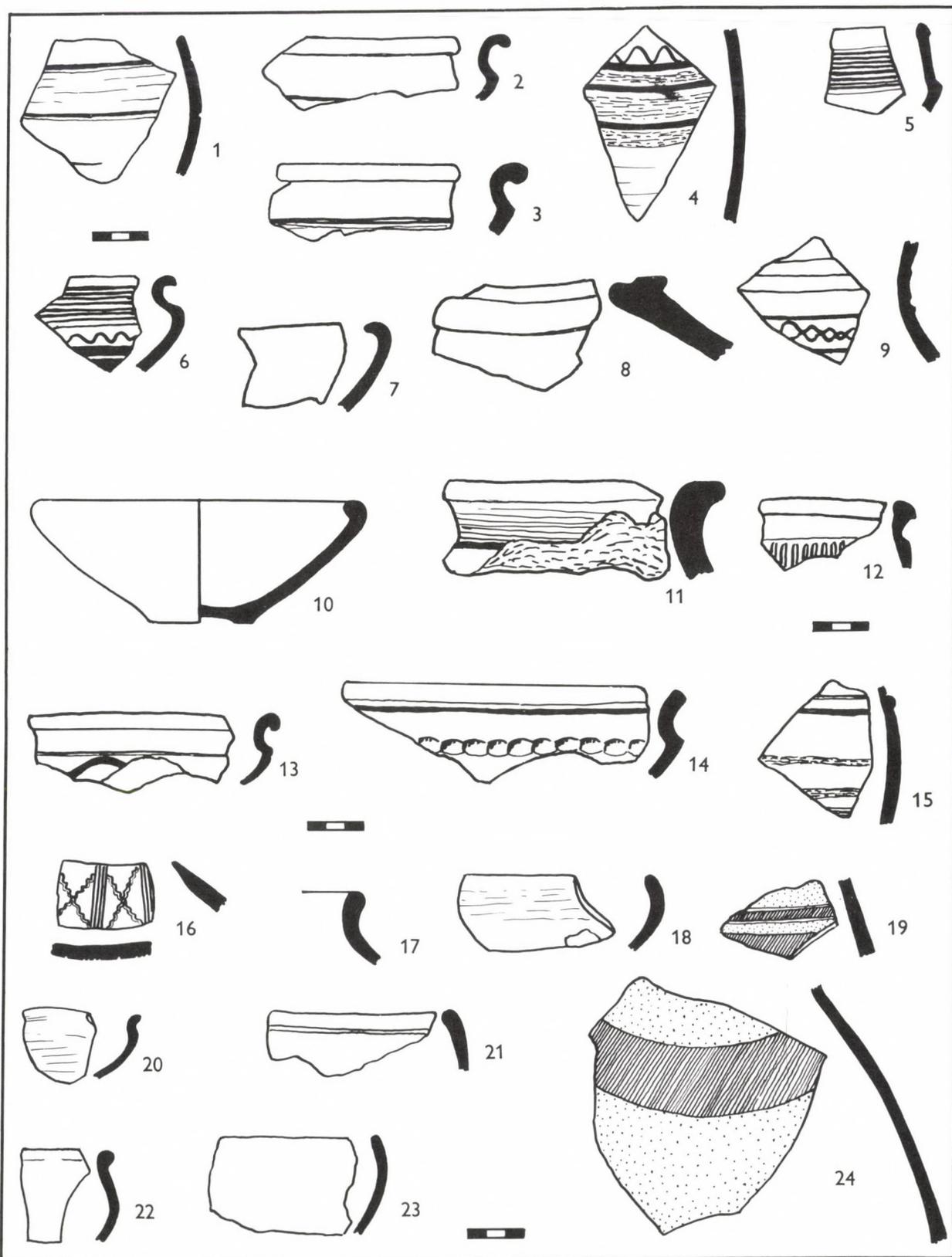
Pl. I: 1, 3-4: Bajna-Vizállás alatti dűlő; 2: Bajna-Szabadság Street; 5: Bajna-Kovácsi hegy alja; 6-7: Dorog-Aranyhegy vine-yards; 8-12: Esztergom-Lőwy Sándor Street 1



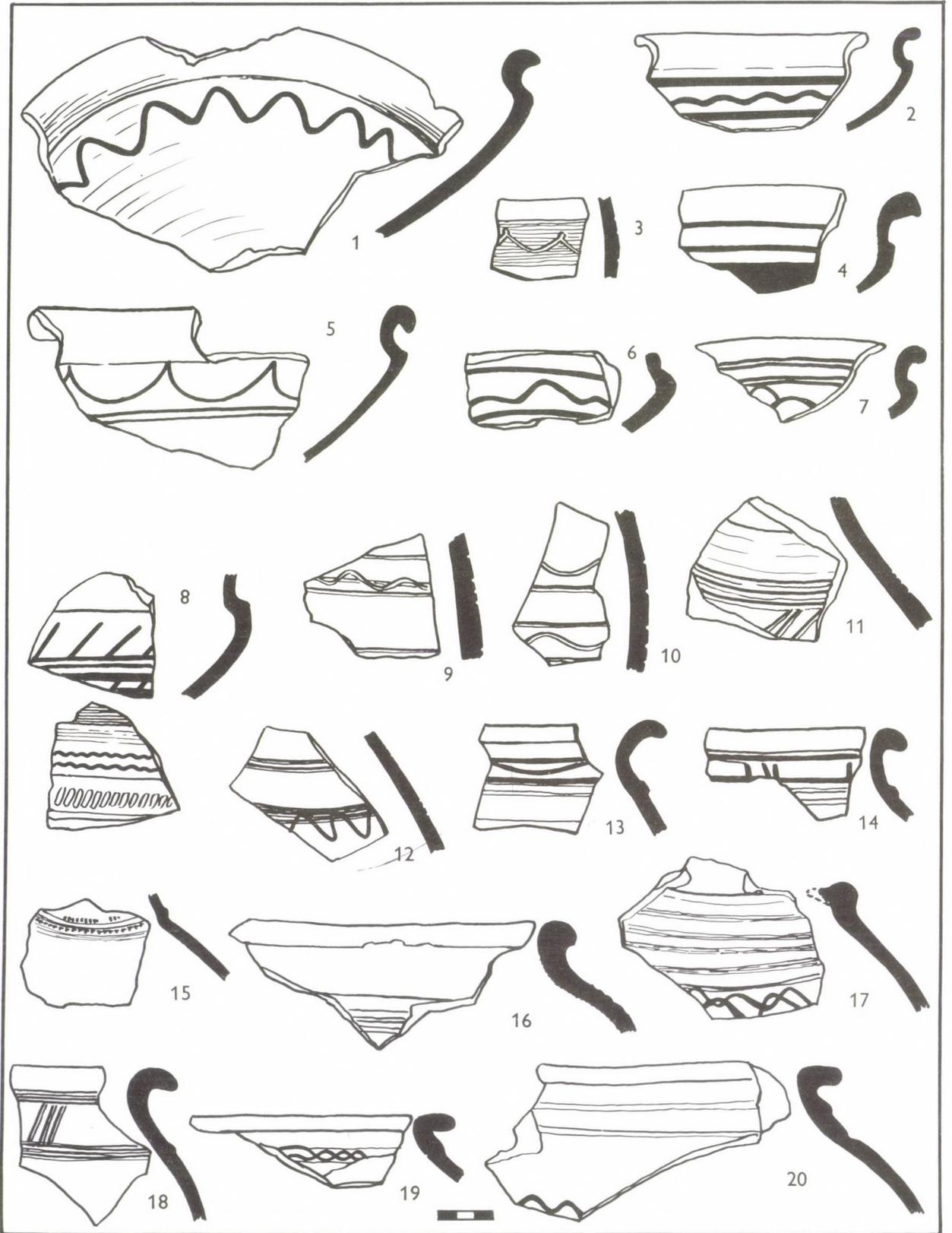
Pl. II: 1-15: Esztergom-Löwy Sándor Street 1



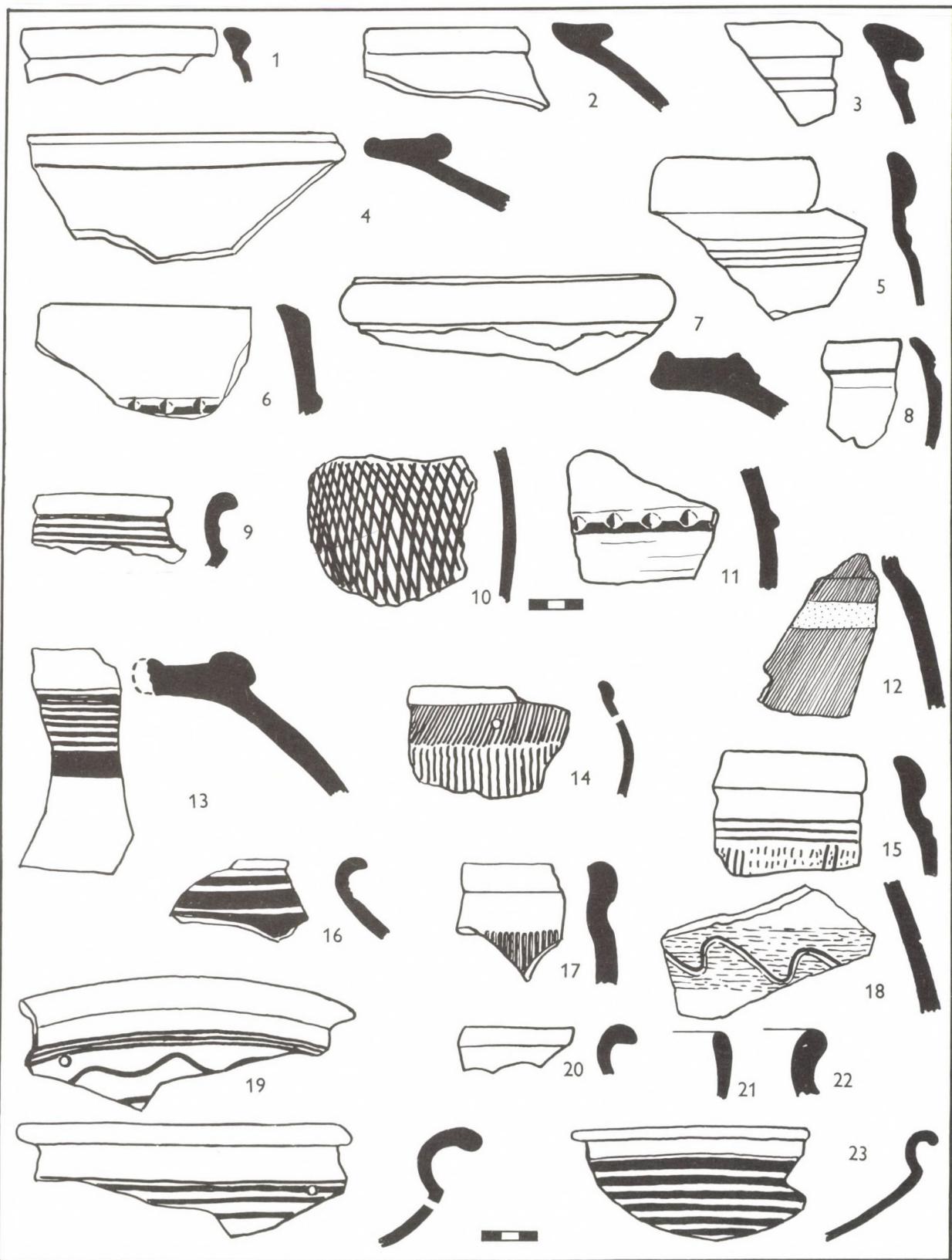
Pl. III: 1-15: Esztergom-Széchenyi Square



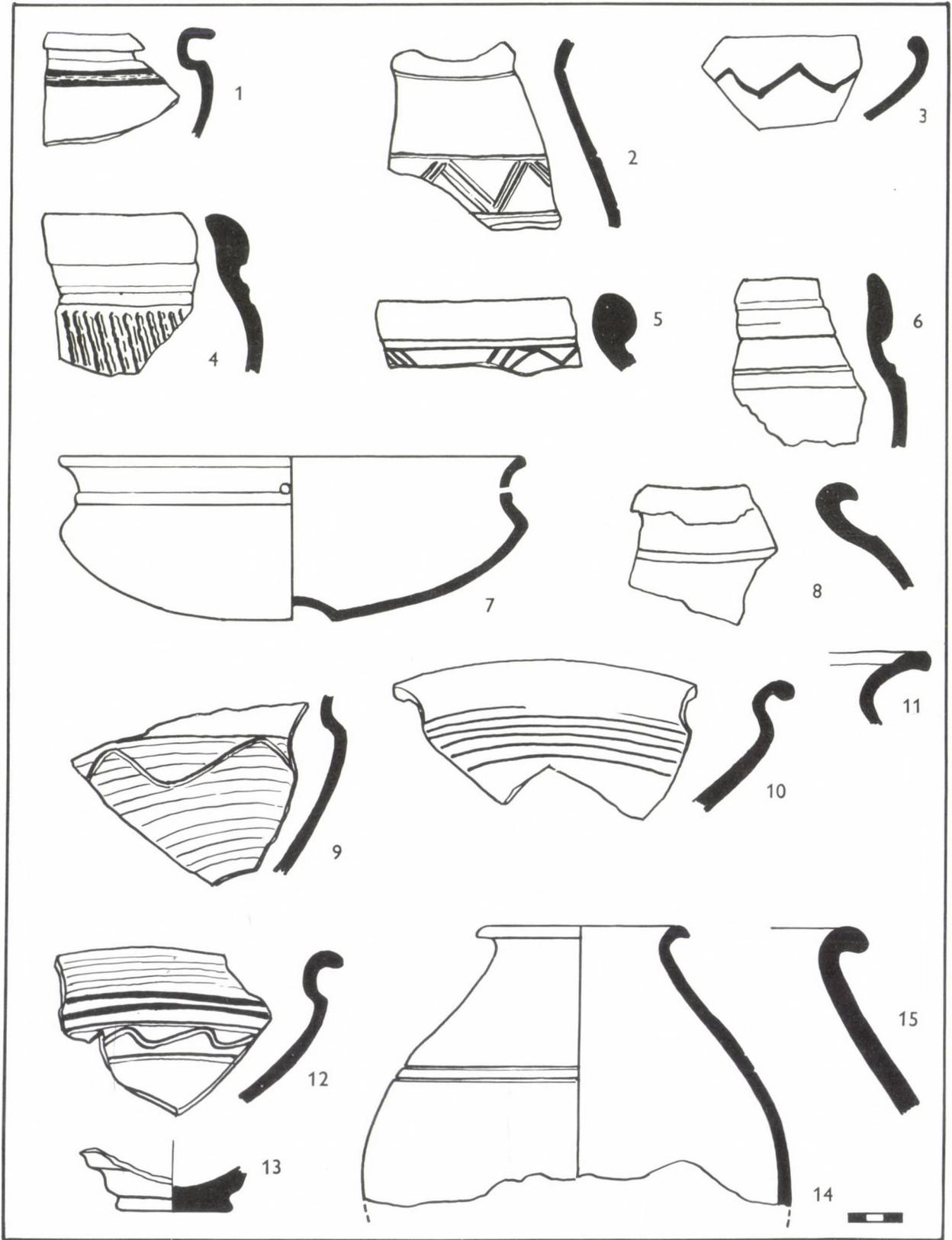
Pl. IV: 1-4: Esztergom-Széchenyi Square; 5-12: Esztergom-Sziget; 13-24: Esztergom-Hévíz



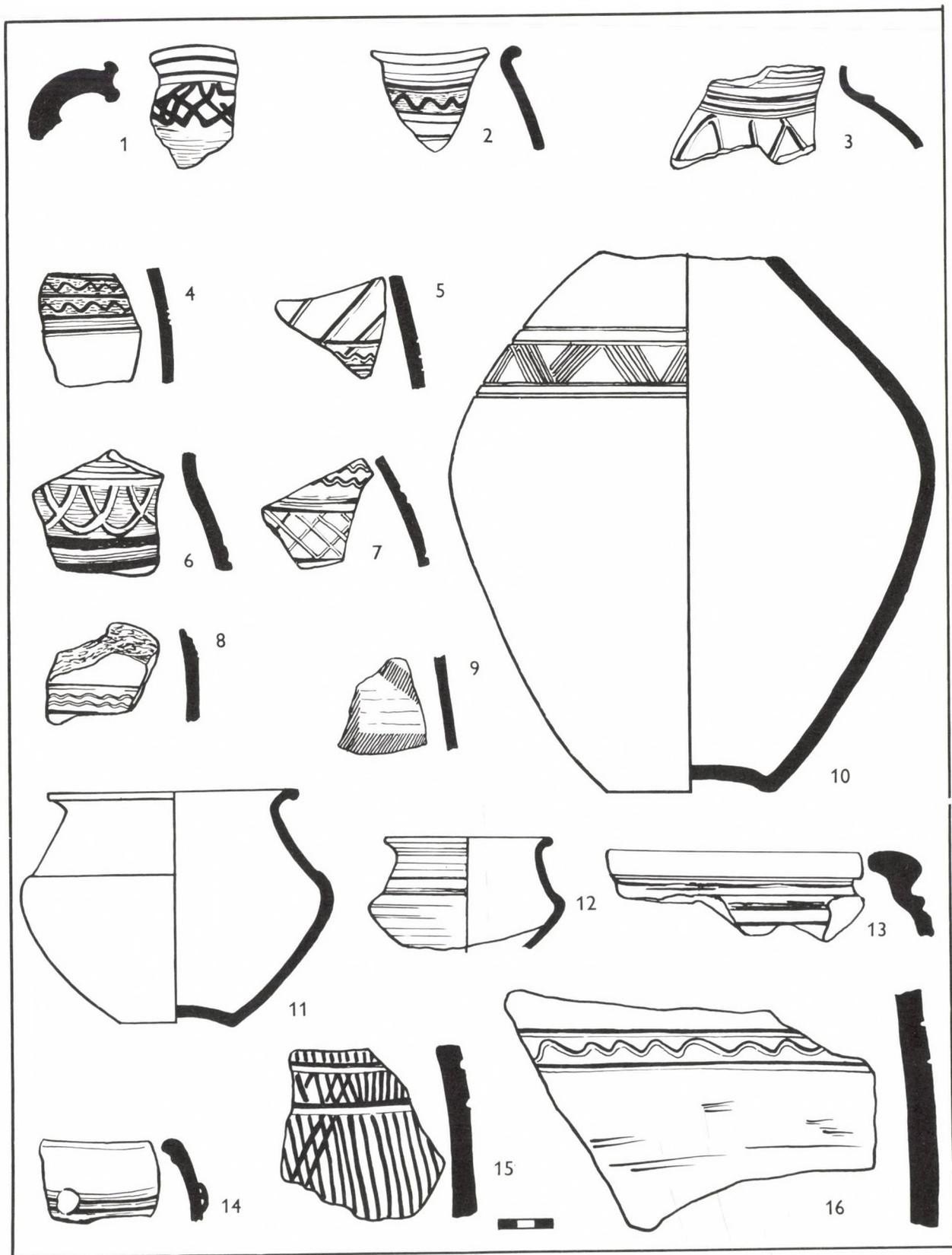
Pl. V: 1-20: Esztergom-Hévíz



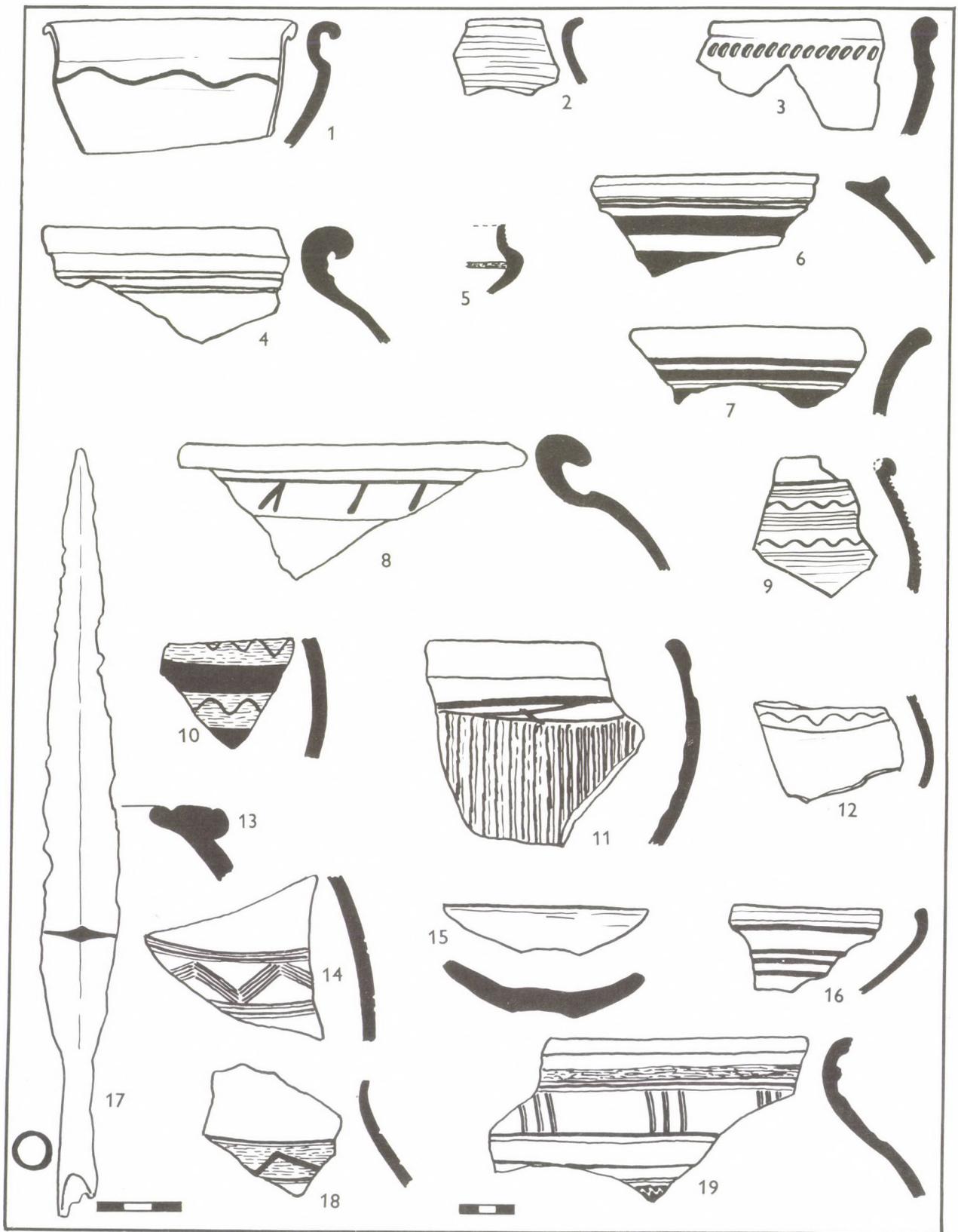
Pl. VI: 1–8, 10–11: Esztergom–Hévíz; 9, 12–17, 20: Esztergom–Víziváros; 18, 21–22: Esztergom–Kisléva; 19, 23: Esztergom–Szentgyörgy-
mező



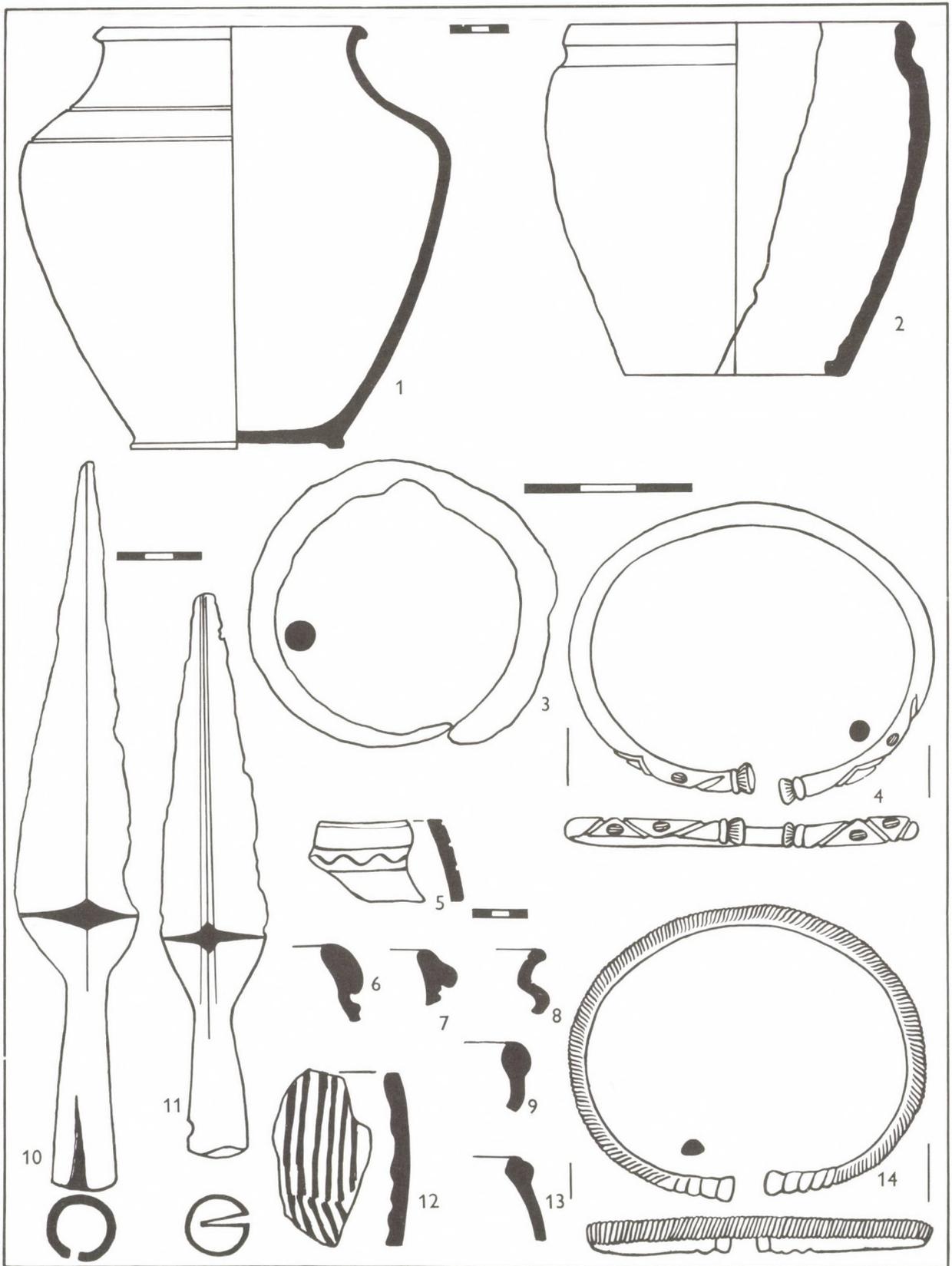
Pl. VII: 1-6: Esztergom-Szentgyörgymező; 7: Esztergom-Dunadűlő; 8-15: Esztergom-Szentgyörgymező-Danube bank



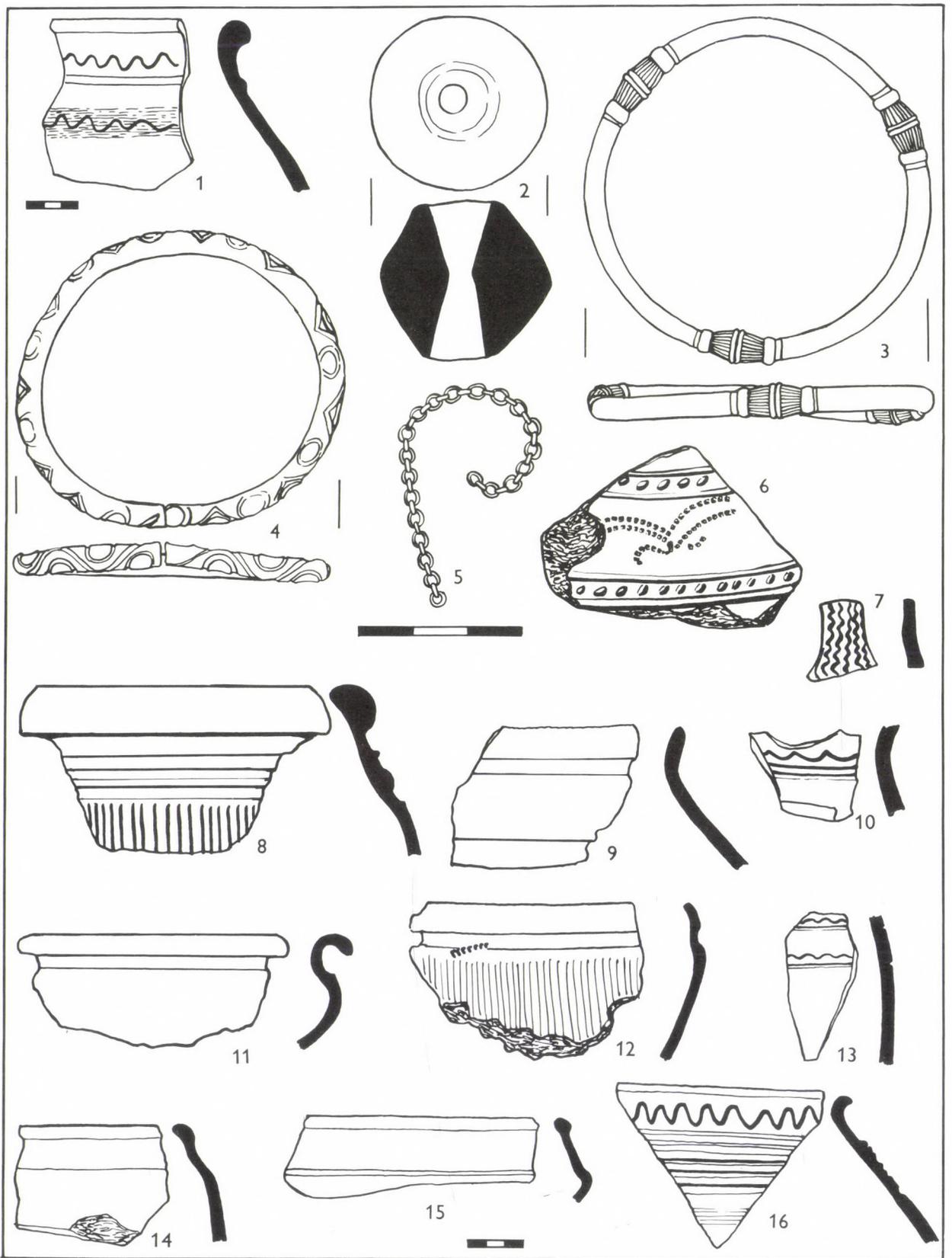
Pl. VIII: 1-16: Esztergom-Szentgyörgymező



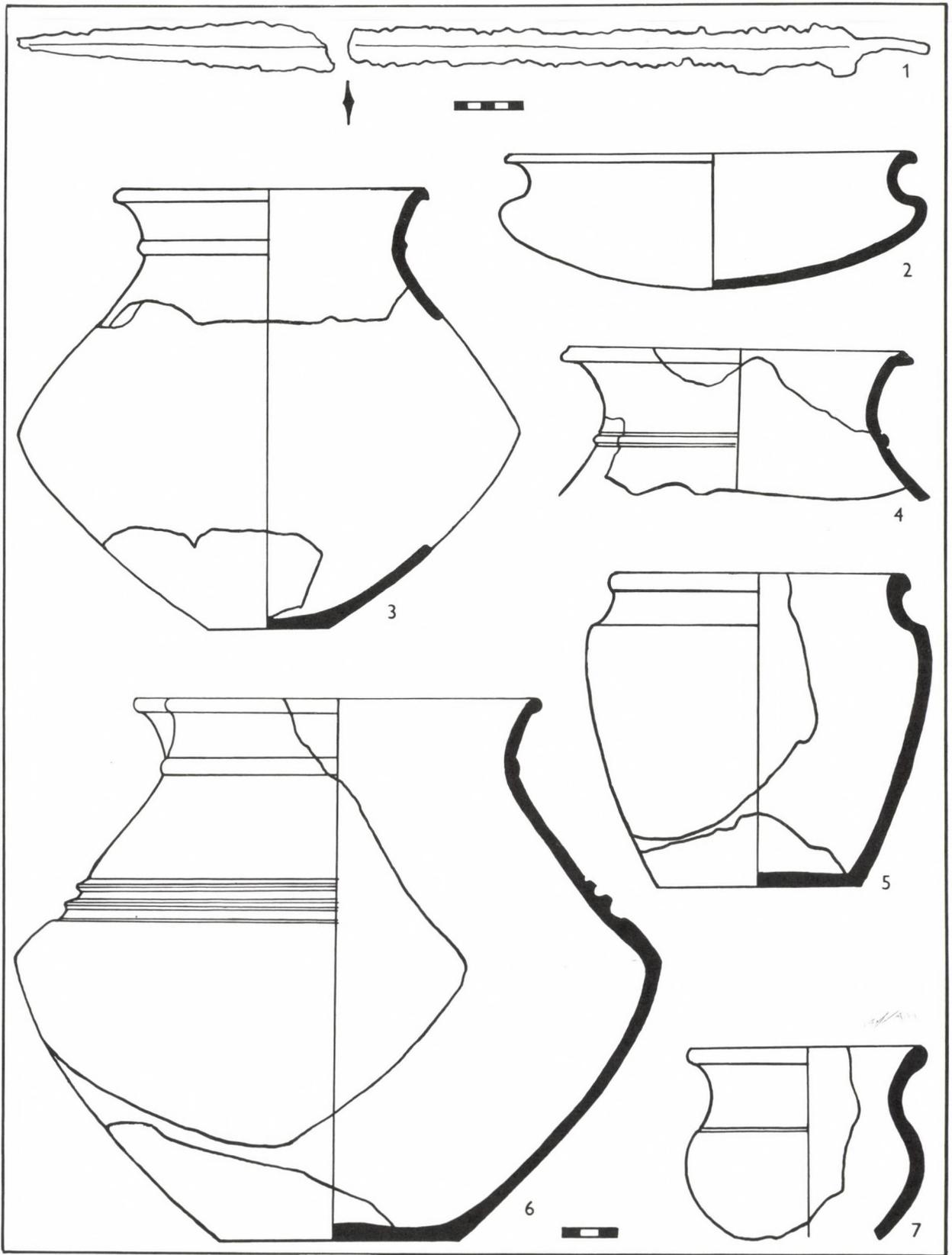
Pl. IX: 1-15: Esztergom-Búbánatvölgy; 6-16, 18-19: Esztergom-Szentgyörgymező; 17: Esztergom-Földműves Street



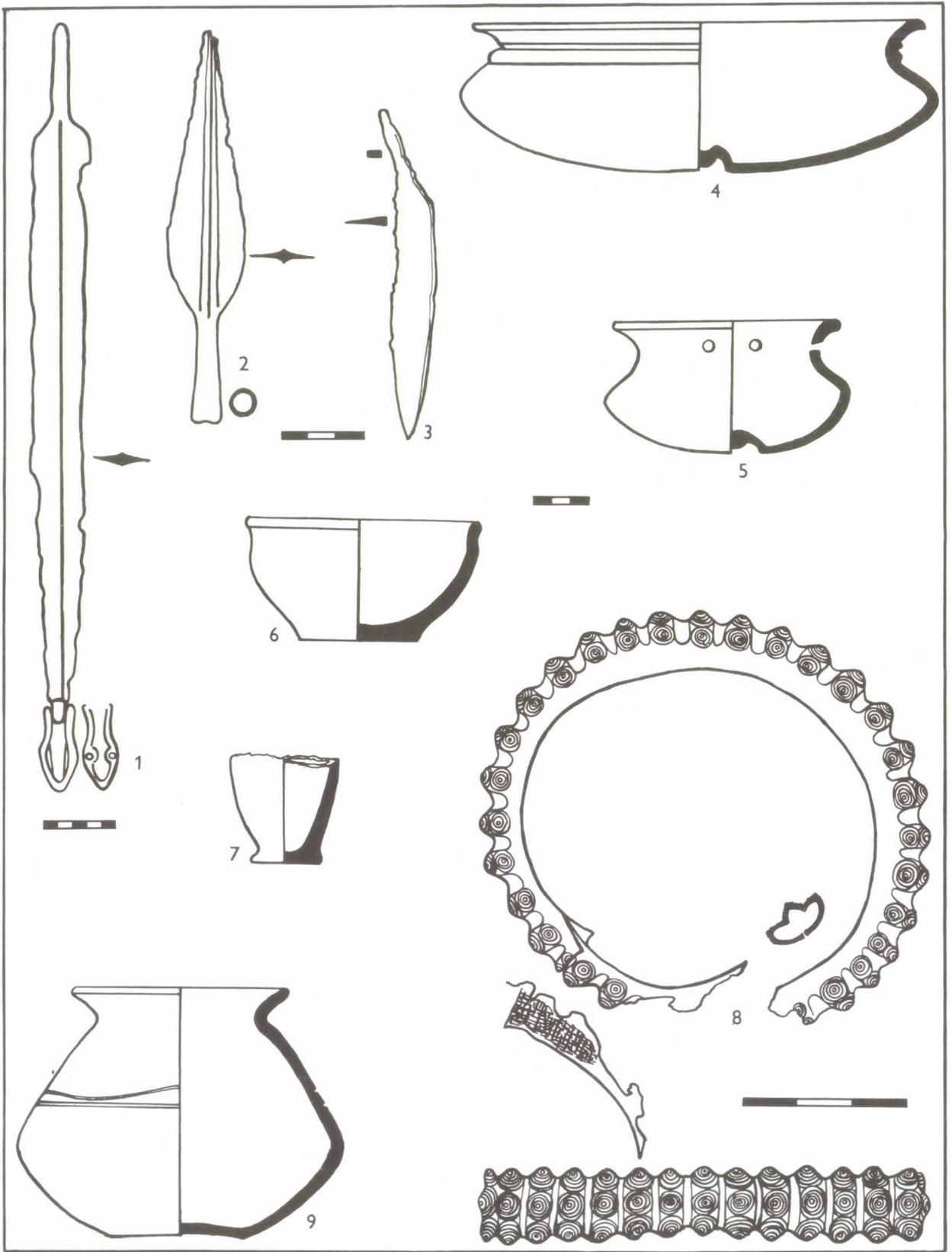
Pl. X: 1: Esztergom; 2: Esztergom-Széchenyi Square; 3-4, 14: Lábatlan-Cement factory; 5-9, 12-13: Lábatlan-Hosszúföldek; 10: Esztergom-Szentkirály; 11: Pilismarót-Sandpit



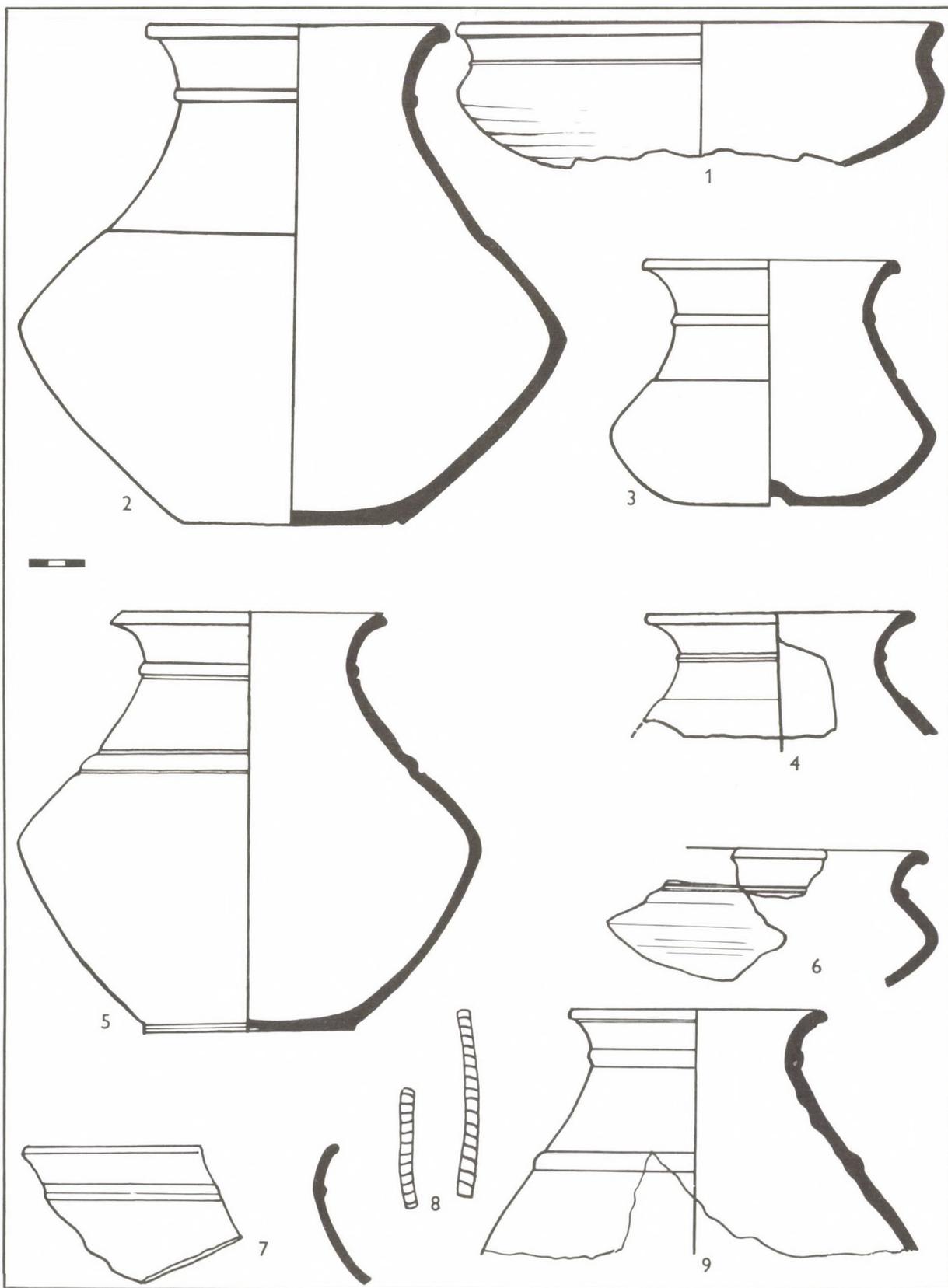
Pl. XI: 1: Nagysáp-Kertekalja; 2, 4-5: Tát; 3, 6: Süttő-Sáncok; 7, 10, 13, 16: Úny-Baráthegyi dűlő; 8: Pilisszentlélek-Légény cave; 9, 11-12, 14-15: Tokod-Szorosok



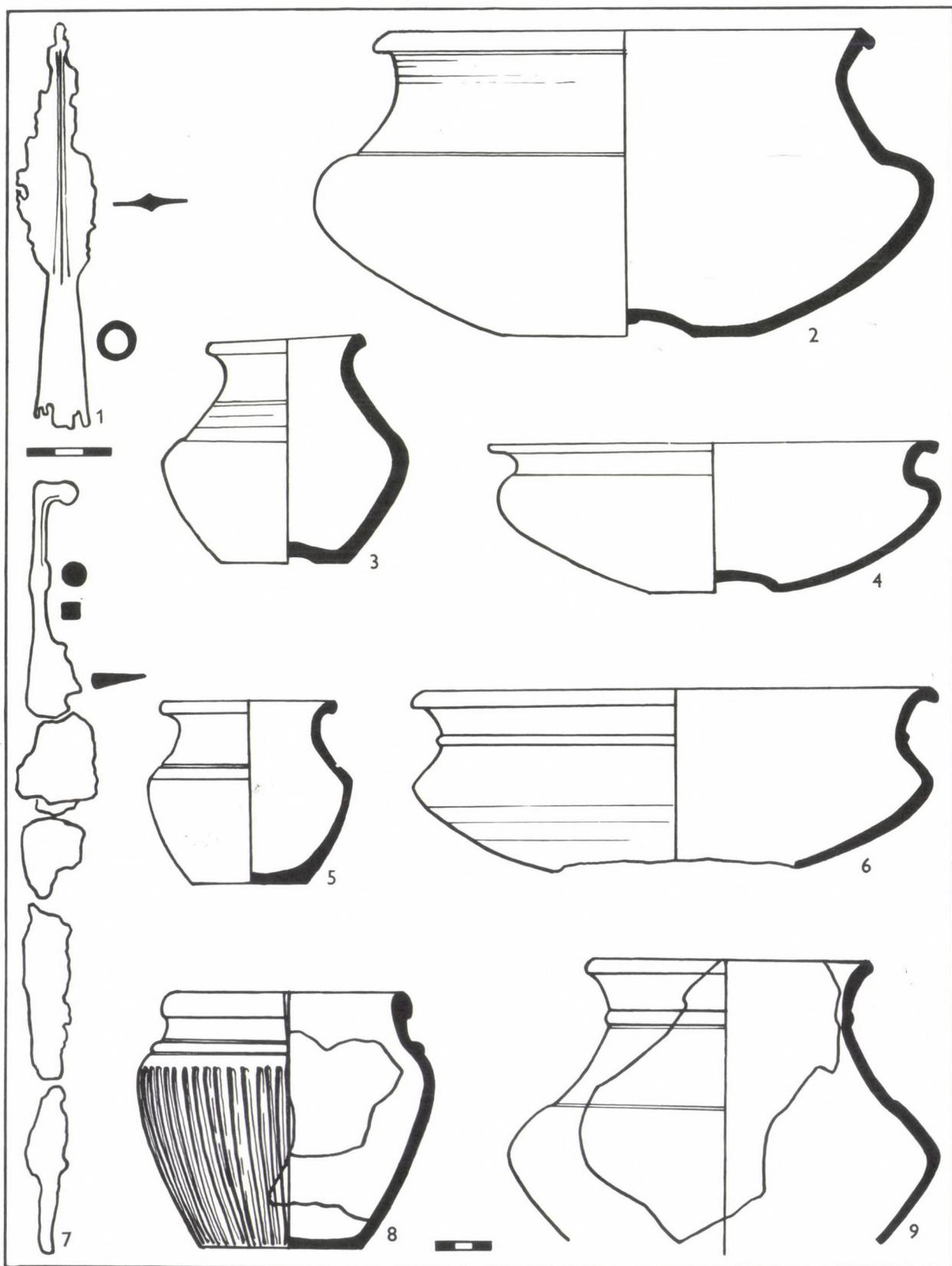
Pl. XII: 1-7: Tokod-Árpádakna, grave 1



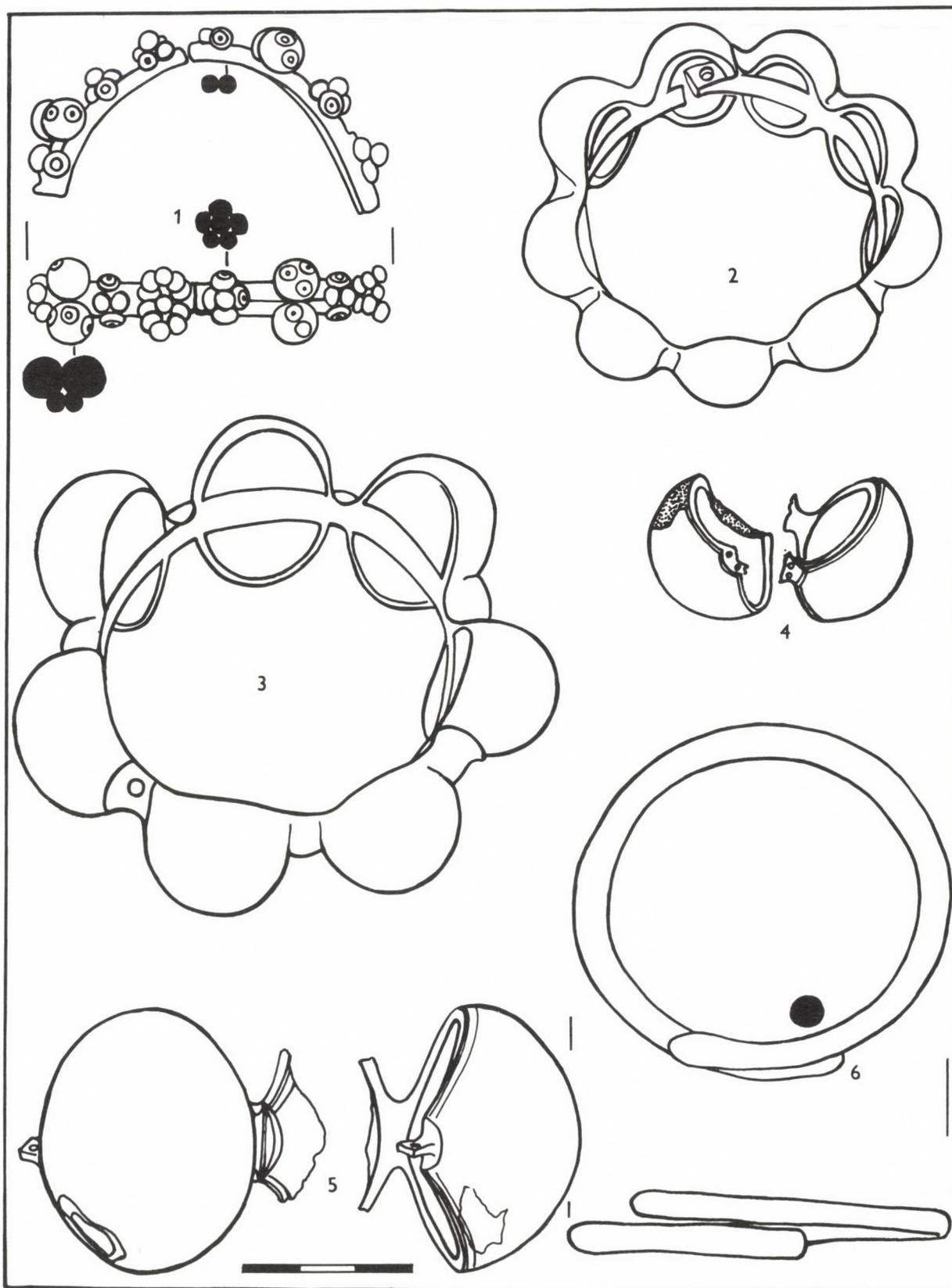
Pl. XIII: 1-4, 6: Tokod-Árpádakna, grave 2; 5, 7-9: grave 3



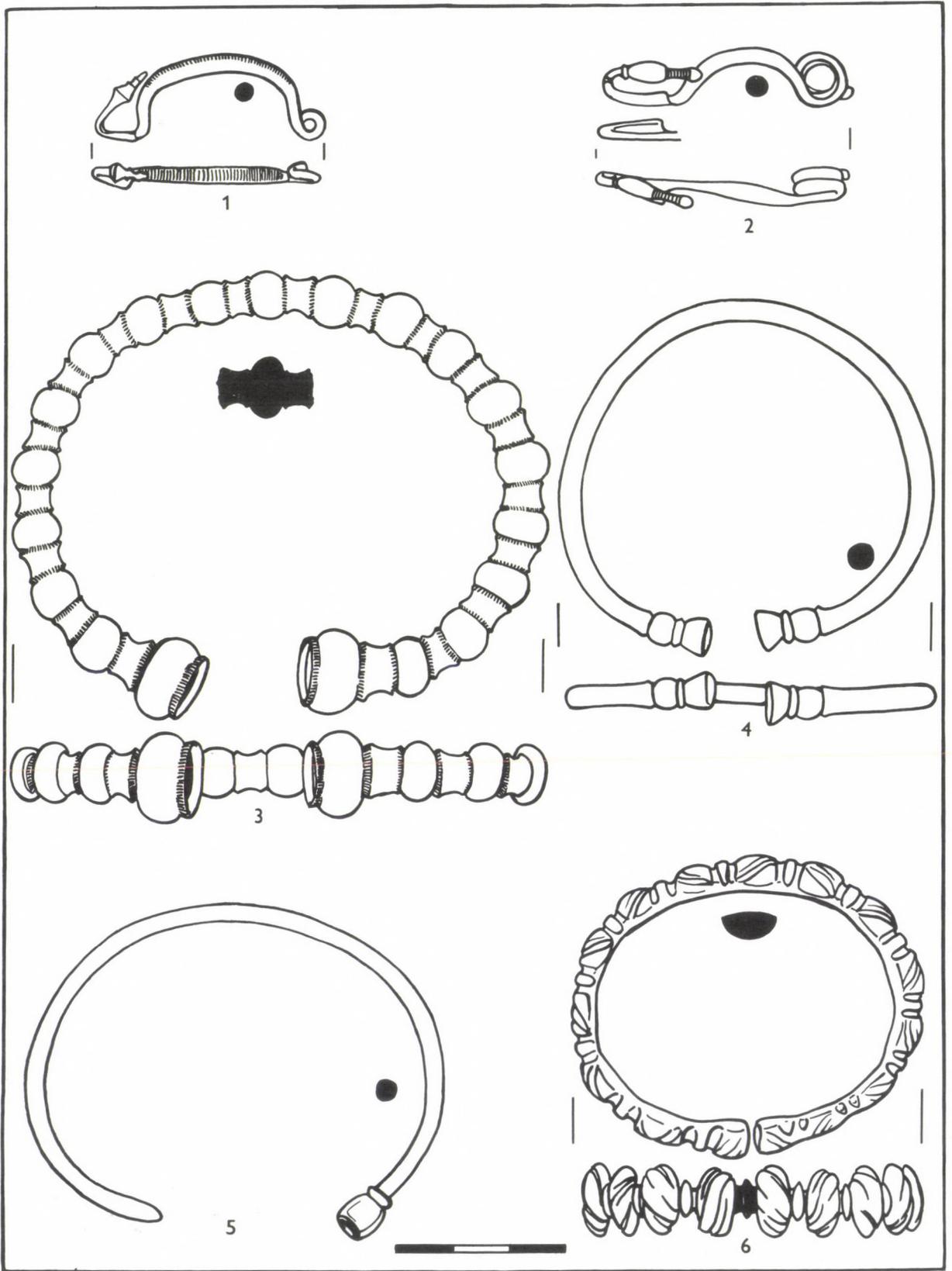
Pl. XIV: 1, 3-4, 6-7, 9: Tokod-Árpádakna, stray finds; 2, 5: grave 3; 8: grave 4



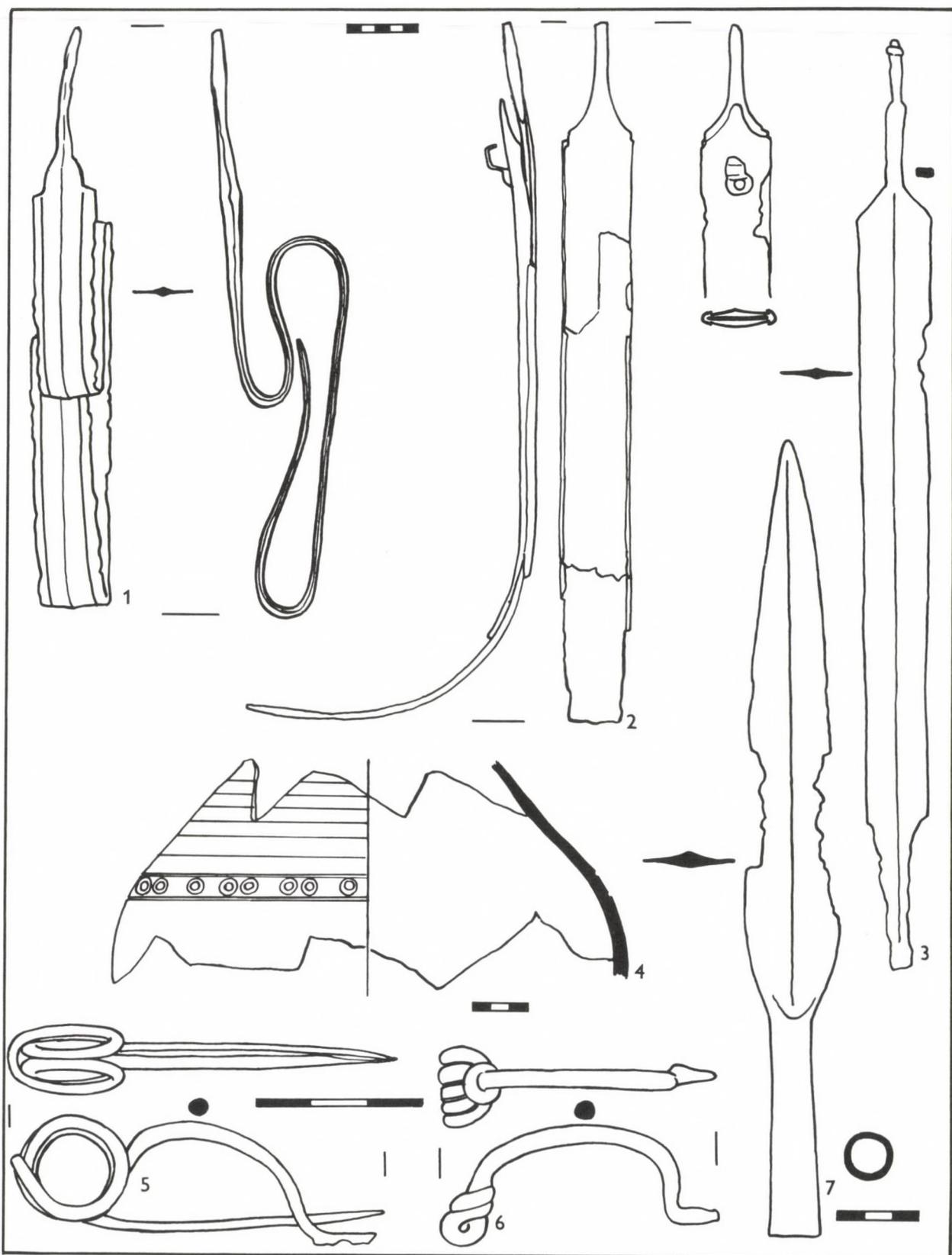
Pl. XV: 1, 7: Tokod-Árpádakna, grave 4; 2-5: Tokod-Ersébetakna, cemetery; 6, 8-9: Tokod-Ersébetakna, settlement



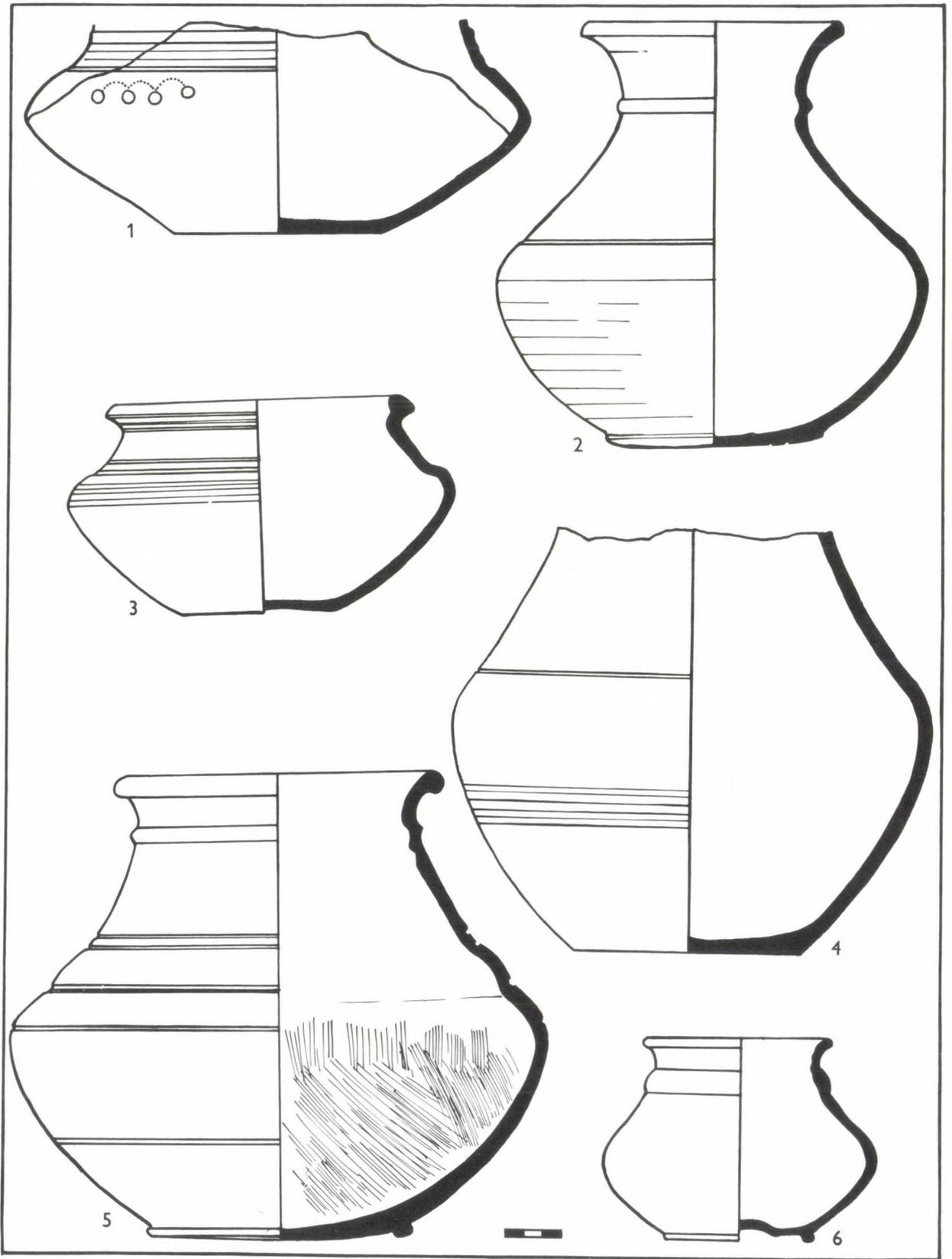
Pl. XVI: 1-6: Unknown provenience



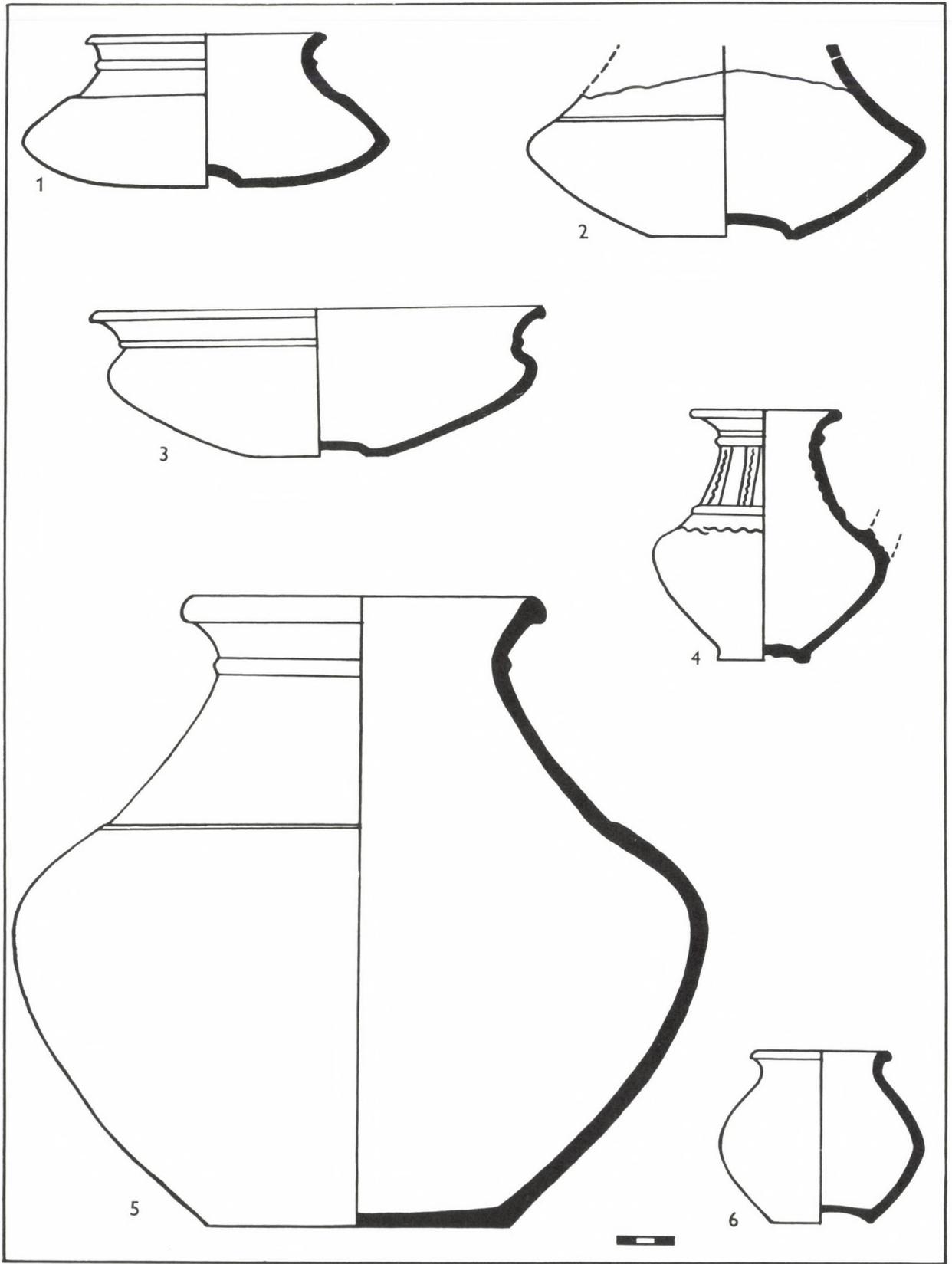
Pl. XVII: 1-6: Unknown provenience



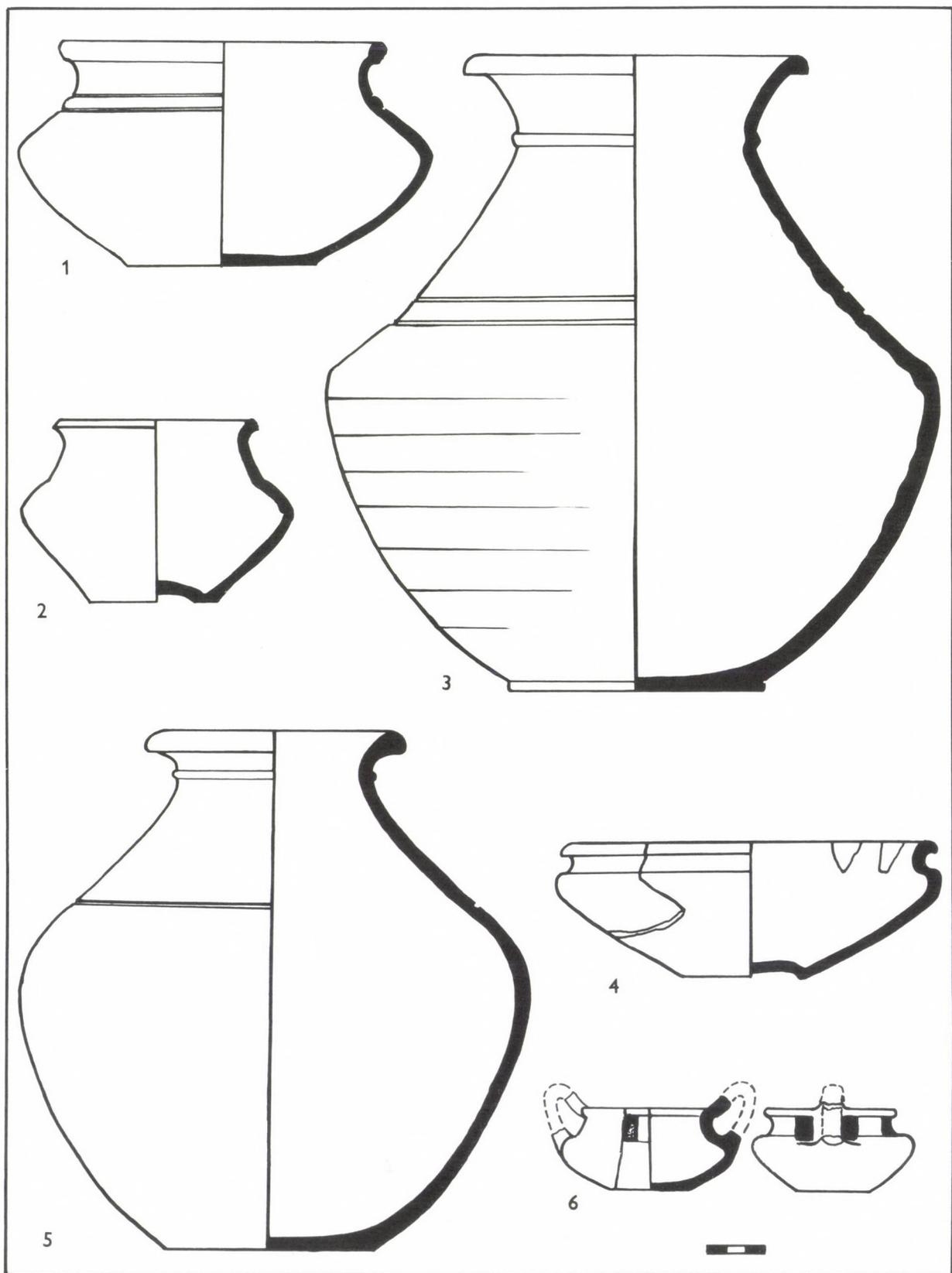
Pl. XVIII: 1-7: Unknown provenience



Pl. XIX: 1-6: Unknown provenience



Pl. XX: 1-6: Unknown provenience



Pl. XXI: 1-6: Unknown provenience

KOMÁROM COUNTY II.

1. SZOMÓD–Kenderhegy, Gravel pit

The site

The site lies south of the village on a line of rolling hills located on the bank of the Árendás Creek, facing the water. It has not been previously noted by archaeologists.

Small-scale rescue excavations were carried out here by András H. Pálóczi in 1966 because several graves were disturbed during the working of the gravel-pit there. On the basis of the finds turned up by the excavator the majority of graves seem to be Celtic. Some five or six of these are represented in the surviving find material. Both pottery and metal grave goods are chiefly associated with inhumations. Three of the graves might be those of warriors as is suggested by the presence of swords. The record of artifacts collected indicates cremation in only one case. Some bronze objects also indicate the presence of Roman burials.

The excavations

Pálóczi discovered a total of seven graves while digging a series of squares along the edge of the gravel-pit.¹ Graves I–II are early Iron Age; grave I was cut by the Celtic grave 1. Grave 2 dates to the Roman period. This and the other Roman burials may be dated to the third–fourth centuries A.D. by stray finds. None of them therefore is related to the Celtic graves on the site. The number of graves recovered intact (4) and disturbed suggests that only a small part of the cemetery has been excavated. Its total area cannot be estimated. Since the rescue excavations no disturbance has been reported.

Grave 1. The pit forms a rough rectangle, the eastern corner of which is rounded at the lowest level. D: 115 cm. The bottom itself slopes slightly toward the feet of the skeleton. It is a disturbed inhumation. The skeleton of a man lay diagonally in the grave in a north-east–south-west direction. The skull faced right, the left arm was extended along the skeleton, while the right arm was slightly contracted. As a result of disturbance the pelvis and femora were turned upside down which is why the disturbance

may be considered contemporaneous with the burial.

This grave was cut into a former early Iron Age inhumation grave (grave I), the bones and a related find from which were mixed with the soil of the later inhumation.

Grave goods

1. *Urn* (located at the feet): it is light grey and turned on a wheel with a truncated biconical shape and a squat belly. It has an omphalos base with a ring. The neck is long, narrow, curved and divided by a sharply angled rib which is accompanied by two ribs narrower than the first. Two other ribs also mark the shoulder of this vessel. H: 23.7 cm, dM: 12 cm, dB: 10.2 cm (Pl. I: 3).

Grave 3. Part of this grave runs into the ditch surrounding grave 5. The shape of the grave pit is therefore indefinite because when grave 5 was robbed this grave was also disturbed by a ditch oriented north-west–south-east. D: 60–70 cm. This was almost certainly an urn cremation grave. A broken urn was found with its mouth pointing south-west containing remains of ash inside and around it. North-west of the urn at a depth of 40 cm a 30–35 cm diameter patch was discovered. This was a 70 cm deep hole filled with ash and charcoal mixed with soil. One may assume with good reason that it belonged to grave 3.

Grave goods

1. *Urn.* Reddish yellow vessel with grey spots manufactured on a wheel. It has a truncated biconical form with a moderately low belly and long curved neck. Two ribs run around under its swollen, everted rim and on its shoulder. H: 21.8 cm, dM: 12.9 cm, dB: 8 cm (Pl. I: 4).

Grave 4. The grave has rectangular form with rounded corners. The north-eastern side was slightly narrower while the bottom of the grave narrows toward the south-west. D: 225 cm. The grave contained an undisturbed inhumation. The skeleton of a woman was placed slightly to the right of the long axis of the grave. It was oriented north-east to

¹ Thanks are due to András H. Pálóczi for giving permission for the publication of the finds of the excavation.

south-west. The skull was somewhat bent forward. Both arms lay extended along the sides of the skeleton.

There are two darker, 2.5–3 cm wide strips of soil along the left and right sides of the skeleton at a depth of 20 to 25 cm while a similar, 2 to 3 cm thick layer was found under the skeleton and 27 cm above the bottom of the grave. These all suggest that a wooden coffin was used or at least planks were placed at the sides and bottom of the grave.

Grave goods

1. *Bronze chain* made of delicate small rings. Fragmentary and heavily corroded. 68 pieces. L: 0.5–6 cm (Pl. II: 1).

2. *Fragments of an amber ring*. Three pieces. The cross-section is ovoid pointed on one side. The ring was probably strung on the bronze chain. d: 1.05–1.7 cm (Pl. II: 4).

3. *Dux-type bronze fibula* made of bronze wire. The ridged foot with small knob is bent back onto a semi-circular incised bow. It is accompanied by four spirals. The spring and pin, however, are missing. L: 2.9 cm, H: 1.4 cm (Pl. III: 6).

4. *Single-knobbed bronze fibula*. The bow is short, semi-circular, and thickened slightly. The mode of attachment of the knobbed foot to this section is uncertain. The fibula is broken with a fragmentary spring. The pin is also missing. L: 3.15 cm, H: 1.2 cm (Pl. III: 7).

5. *Single-knobbed bronze fibula*. The short, semi-circular wire bow is connected to the foot with a plastic decoration. This specimen has a nine-coiled spiral with external cord. The pin is broken. L: 3.65 cm, H: 1.3 cm (Pl. II: 5).

6. *'Drum' fibula*. A bronze fibula with semi-circular bow. The 'drum' portion is oval and decorated by a line running around its edge. Tangential double concentric semi-circles decorate the surface of the 'drum'. It has a spring with external cord with four coils. The restored 'drum' is damaged. L: 4.6 cm, H: 1.3 cm (Pl. III: 5).

7. *Iron fibulae*. Two fragments supposedly coming from similar iron fibulae. The two pieces cannot be made to join to each other. On one of the pieces the base terminating in a knob is bent onto the short bow. The other has a spring with external cord and three spirals. The top of the bow is also preserved. On this latter part a textile imprint has been detected. d: 3.7 cm, 2.8 cm (Pl. III: 3–4).

8. *A fragment of the spiral* from a large-sized iron fibula with the base of the pin preserved. d: 2.75 cm (Pl. III: 11).

9. *Bronze arm-ring*. This piece of cast bronze jewellery was found by the right hand. It is open, with overlapping, pointed terminals and three-

dimensional decoration. Opposite the terminals a knob is set between ridges decorated by incising a cross into the surface. On the two sides of the knobbed segment and on the terminals a dot and zig-zag line decoration can be seen. The cross-section of the bracelet is cylindrical but slightly flattened, opposite the terminals. d: 6.5–5.8 cm (Pl. III: 2).

10. *A cast bronze arm-ring* with bead ornamentation found on the left wrist. It consists of small spherical elements linked by little rectangular elements. The spheres are flattened on the inside of the bracelet. The two terminals are made of larger spheres with a concave interior surface. d: 6.9–5.8 cm (Pl. III: 1).

11. *Closed lenticular arm-rings*. These bronze artifacts were found beside the left upper arm. They are oval rings with a plain inner surface and a garland-like decoration on the outside. The terminals fit into each other while the rings themselves are filled with textile-like material. On those parts where incised decoration can be seen there is a motif consisting of three small raised dots surrounded by concentric circles; a pair. d: 8.4–7.25 cm and 8.4–7.15 cm respectively (Pl. II: 2a–b).

12. *A silver ring* found above the right hand probably in a secondary position. It is a wire ring bent into a saddle shape. It is broken and deformed. d: 1.95 cm (Pl. III: 8).

13. *Buckle*. This rectangular, spiked iron artifact was found on the chest of the corpse but has been lost.

14. (a) *Linked belt* made of two iron rods with an oval cross-section. By twisting, three rings were produced on the reverse of the belt. The artifact is heavily corroded and fragmentary with several sections missing. It may be reconstructed based on the plan of the grave. Following the same plan, one may observe that the left side of the artifact is straight. d: (one ring approximately): 3.5 cm (Pl. I: 5a–c).

(b) *Fragments of twisted bronze rod* found among the iron fragments. These pieces are not mentioned in the description of the grave. In all likelihood they belonged to the belt. Three pieces. d: 1.45–3.6 cm (Pl. III: 9).

(c) *Bronze ring*. This is a plain, closed ring found under the lumber region and one of the belt links. Although it has been lost, it is included in the description of the grave.

15. *Knobbed (Hohlbuckelring) anklets* made of cast bronze. They consist of eight knobs mounted on an inner bronze strap. The clasp is part of a raised double knob segment. A pair. d: 10.3–9.3 cm (Pl. III: 10, 12).

16. *Urn* found beside the head. It is dark grey with brown spots and turned on a wheel. This pot form is

a truncated biconical body with the profile angled at half of its height. The neck is slightly wider than the body and is curved. There is ribbed decoration under its everted, swollen rim and on the shoulder. There is a lightly incised double line running around the belly above the line of the base. H: 30.9 cm, dM: 16.9 cm, dB: 13 cm (Pl. II: 6).

17. *Bowl*. It was used to cover the urn. This bowl is in a black, wheel-turned fabric. The rim is swollen, the neck is curved with a smooth profile. The vessel is fragmentary, the body and base are missing. dM: 26.9 cm (Pl. II: 3).

18. *Bowl*. Found near the left shoulder. Dark grey, wheel-turned. It has a truncated biconical shape with a marked change in profile at the middle. The rim is also markedly everted. The base has a small omphalos with two burnished impressed circles running around the interior. H: 6.1 cm, dM: 18.5 cm, dB: 4.6 cm (Pl. II: 7).

19. *Animal bones*:

(a) Found in bowl (18).

1. Sub-adult male pig: mandibula, left cranial fragment, ulna, femur, tibia, calcaneus, scapula (all of these from the left side of the animal) and an astragalus.

2. Incomplete chicken skeleton

(b) Next to the right arm of the corpse: a left pig humerus.

(c) Next to the right thigh of the corpse: a right pig femur.

Grave 5. The grave is of a rounded rectangular shape. D: 220–250 cm. The grave was surrounded by a roughly oval ditch (d: 10.5–9.4 m) which was 45 to 90 cm wide and 50 to 70 cm deep. Grave 3 was dug into the south-eastern part of this ditch while a stone was found in the north-eastern section (D: 55 cm). The grave was disturbed. Grave robbers opened a trench at grave 3 towards the centre of the area. A similar 'test pit' begins inside the area surrounded by the grave ditch. These two trenches excavated by the robbers meet in a central pit, which had been taken down as deep as 160 cm in the search for the grave. Because nothing was found here a 100 cm deep ditch was dug towards the centre of the circular grave ditch area which ran into grave 5 on its eastern side. The grave was entirely dug out with the exception of its northern corner. East of the grave, above the pit dug by the robbers, a foundation stone (similar to the one discovered in the grave ditch) was found at a depth of 60 cm. It is probably a secondary deposit. The bottom of the grave was covered with planks which appear as horizontal traces. The position on the north-eastern side of a plank removed by the grave robbers can be clearly seen. The bones thrown back into the grave show that it

was an inhumation, probably of a man. Assuming that bowl (8)—containing animal bones—was located near the head as in grave 4, and considering the direction of the grave pit, one may conclude that the skeleton was oriented north-west to south-east.

Grave goods

1. *Dux-type bronze fibulae*. The foot with its small knob decoration is bent back onto the slightly thickening, short, semi-circular wire bow. Both have two spirals and the pin of one is broken. A pair. L: 2.4 cm, H: 0.85–0.9 cm (Pl. IV: 9–10).

2. *Single-knobbed bronze fibula*. The large knobbed foot is bent back onto the slightly thickening, short, semi-circular wire bow. There is an iron core through the long, eight-coiled spiral. The pin and one of the spirals has been broken and lost. L: 2.3 cm, H: 1.25 cm (Pl. IV: 7).

3. *Fragment of a bronze fibula*. Small, knobbed foot and spiral. d: 0.85 cm, 1.25 cm (Pl. IV: 6).

4. *Fragment of an iron fibula*. Short spiral with a lower loop and the beginning of the pin. d: 2 cm (Pl. IV: 8).

5. *Sheet bronze disc*. Thin, slightly curved disc made of a thin hammered plate. The edge is damaged. d: 6.85 cm (Pl. IV: 4).

6. *Iron ring fragments*. Probable accessories from a ring belt. 7 pieces. d: 1.2–5.5 cm (Pl. IV: 5).

7. *Fragment of a silver plate*. A thin, curved piece of metal. d: 2.9 cm.

8. *Bowl*. Black and turned on a wheel. It is of truncated biconical form. The profile juts out sharply halfway up its height. The rim is everted and swollen, the base has a small omphalos. H: 5 cm, dM: 18.5 cm, dB: 6.4 cm (Pl. IV: 3).

9. *Urn*. Black and turned on a wheel. Truncated biconical form, in profile the shoulder protrudes sharply at the mid-point of the vessel height. Its neck is short, strongly arched and narrows towards the base. The rim is everted and swollen with an incised line; there is a rib running under it. A rib is placed around the shoulder. The base is flat with a foot. Fragmentary. dM: 15.7 cm, dB: 13.5 cm (Pl. IV: 1).

10. *Pot*. Grey, graphite covered and turned on a wheel. Body elongated and rim swollen, everted with a short neck. Low on the bowl's body but not on the base is a little irregular brushed decoration. Fragmented. dB: 9 cm (Pl. IV: 2).

11. *Urn*. Grey, turned on a wheel. Two sherds of a slightly everted, swollen rim. d: 5.85–9.2 cm.

12. *Animal bones* under bowl (8):

(a) Male pig, approximately two years old. Left half skull and mandible.

(b) Right front extremity bones of a subadult pig.

(c) Ribs from pigs in general.

Stray finds

1. *Münsingen-type bronze fibula*. The plain elongated bow is semi-circular. During restoration the white inlay was lost from the rosette decorating the foot which is bent back over the bow. L: 6.1 cm, H: 2.15 cm (Pl. VI: 3).

2. *Dux-type wire fibula*. Bronze, a small knob decorates the foot which is bent back onto the short semi-circular bow. It has three spirals, although the pin and one of the coils is broken. L: 3.2 cm, H: 1.1 cm (Pl. VI: 4).

3. *Single-knobbed bronze fibula*. The short, semi-circular wire bow is joined to the foot which is covered with three-dimensional decoration. It has four spirals with the pin missing. Broken in four pieces. L: 3.85 cm, H: 1.4 cm (Pl. VII: 6).

4. *Solid bronze arm-ring*. Saddle-shaped ridged bracelet, there are four equidistant decorated spheres which are placed between small ribs. One of them forms the clasp. d: 5.4–5.05 cm (Pl. VII: 7).

5. *Solid, buffer-terminalled arm-ring*. Bronze, saddle-shaped with incised decoration divided into small spheres which are decorated with four incised circles made of dots. One of these spheres forms the clasp. d: 5.65–4.3 cm (Pl. VII: 8).

6. *Buffer-terminalled arm-ring*. Cast bronze, bead-row decoration, penannular in form with small buffer terminals. The concavely engraved terminals are accompanied by little spheres decorated by dots within circles. These spheres are located between segmented ribs. The same decoration is placed at five equidistant spots round the diameter of the ring. One side of the arm-ring has been heavily worn. d: 9.7 cm (Pl. VII: 9).

7. *Bronze ring*. Solid cast artifact with an oblong cross-section. d: 2.7 cm (Pl. V: 5).

8. *Iron sword*. Deformed, with a marked midrib. The haft has a rectangular cross-section with one remaining rivet. L: 66.8 cm, W: 4 cm (Pl. VII: 4).

9. *Iron sword*. Badly corroded with pointed oval cross-section. The shoulder is steep and arched, the haft is missing. On the upper part a badly corroded Hunyady type 3 suspension loop. L: 51.4 cm, W: 3.2 cm (Pl. VII: 3).

A fragment of another badly corroded iron sword is also worthy of mention. Iron sheath fragments were found as well. These probably belong to the above-mentioned weapons. Several fragments show signs of a rib. On some pieces this rib runs down the middle of the fragment. On two specimens the remnants of a suspension loop may also be seen. The fragments probably come from at least two sheaths.

10. *Iron sword chain*. Two fragments of a chain made up of twisted figure-of-eight links. One end

terminates in a loop and the other in a hook. L: 16.2 cm, and 24.4 cm respectively. W: 3 cm (Pl. VII: 5).

11. *Iron spear-head*. Wide with a pronounced midrib. Two sides of the socket retain remains of round-headed nails. The cutting-edge is damaged. L: 28.2 cm, W(blade): 7.5 cm (Pl. V: 4).

Some other iron fragments were also recovered with these artifacts. These include pieces of another spear-head and fragments of an iron knife.

12. *Urn*. Red with grey flecks; turned on a wheel. It has a truncated biconical form with a marked change in profile at mid-height position. The rim is swollen and everted. There is a rib running around the funnel-shaped neck. H: 39.5 cm, dM: 20.8 cm, dB: 17.3 cm (Pl. V: 3).

13. *Urn*. Brown with grey flecks; turned on a wheel. The vessel has a truncated biconical form, with a marked change in profile two-thirds of the way down. The rim is everted and swollen. There are three ribs on the shoulder below the elongated, sharply narrowing neck. H: 37.2 cm, dM: 21.2 cm, dB: 16 cm (Pl. VI: 5).

14. *Urn*. Black and wheel-turned. This urn also has a truncated biconical form, with a change in profile occurring two-thirds of the way down. The rim is swollen and everted and the mouth is funnel-shaped. There are ribs on the long, narrowing neck. There are two burnished grooves running above the shoulder. There is a basal foot with incised circle decoration. H: 21.9 cm, dM: 13.1 cm, dB: 8.7 cm (Pl. VI: 1).

15. *Urn*. Brownish grey, wheel-turned. The body is elongated with a truncated biconical form. The line of the profile changes markedly at the middle. There is a rib under the everted rim, and a groove running around the shoulder. The base has an omphalos and a ring. M: 18.7 cm, dM: 17 cm, dB: 8.2 cm (Pl. V: 1).

16. *Urn*. Reddish brown with grey flecks, wheel-made. It is broad of a truncated biconical form with a change in the profile in the middle. There is a rib running around the neck and a groove just above the change in the profile. H: 22.5 cm, dM: 16.8 cm, dB: 10.7 cm (Pl. VI: 2).

17. *Urn*. Brownish grey, turned on a wheel. The mouth of the vessel is wide. Truncated biconical form. There is a change in profile two-thirds of the way down. The rim is slightly everted with a rib on the arched neck and an impressed and burnished line running around the shoulder. There is a foot-ring. H: 18.7 cm, dM: 17 cm, dB: 8.2 cm (Pl. V: 2).

18. *Bowl*. Brown flecked greyish-yellow with a truncated biconical form, with a change in the profile occurring at about mid-height. The mouth of this shallow vessel is wide. The base has a small

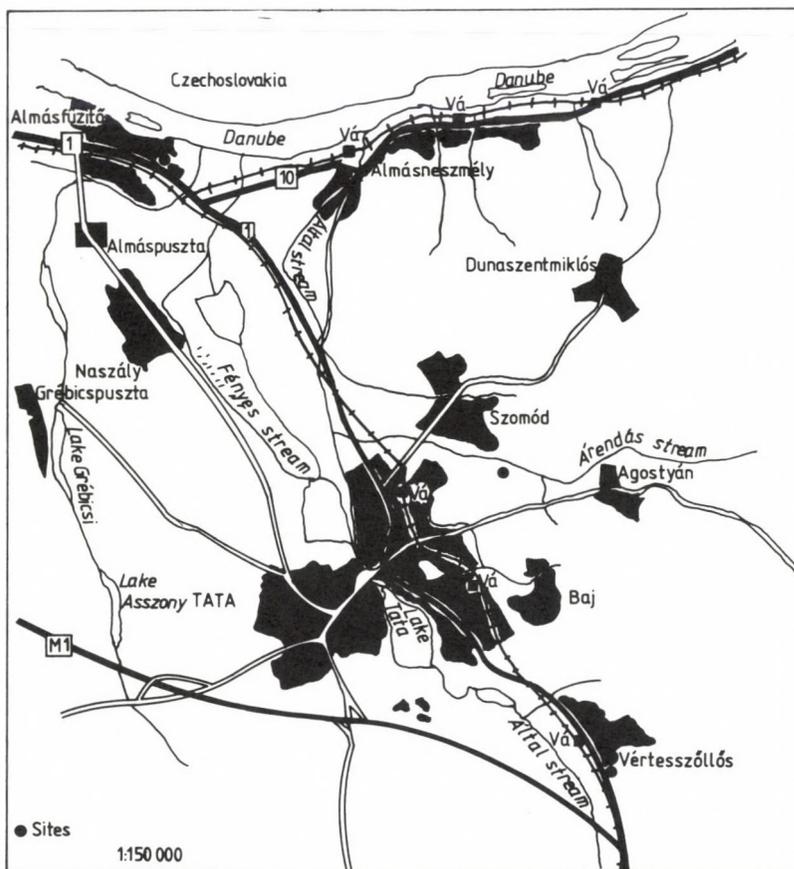


Fig. 1

omphalos. There is a rib running around the concave neck. H: 7 cm, dM: 26 cm, dB: 6.4 cm (Pl. VII: 1).

19. *Bowl*. Dark grey and turned on a wheel. Truncated biconical form with a change in profile occurring at mid-height and a small basal omphalos. The diameter of the slightly everted rim is smaller than that at the shoulder. H: 9 cm, dM: 23.7 cm, dB: 3.8 cm (Pl. VII: 2).

The burial rite

Three of the four excavated graves are inhumation burials while one was a cremation. The depth of graves varies. The cremation burial at 60 cm is the shallowest while two other graves, which are extremely rich with individual burial rites, lie deeper than the 1 m which may be taken as an average depth based on grave 1. The inhumation burials are oriented in various directions. The orientation of the cremation burial cannot be

determined because of disturbance. In addition to the cremation grave, two of the inhumations (graves 1 and 5) are also disturbed. Indications are that the disturbance was contemporary with the burial. Burial rites in all four graves of the Szomód cemetery are interesting. In grave 1 the skeleton lay diagonally in the rectangular pit; this is relatively uncommon.² Grave 5, a male inhumation, is distinguished from the other graves only by a circular grave ditch, the result of previous robbing. The diameter of the circular grave ditch is identical with those of the grave ditches found at Holiare. Although these latter southern Slovakian examples are cremation burials, the Holiare cemetery also represents a later period than the Szomód grave. These graves are, however, the only parallels in the Carpathian Basin to the burial under discussion here.³

Circular grave ditches are known from Western Europe as well.⁴ It is worth mentioning that grave 3,

² Ménfőcsanak: Uzsoki (1970a) 50, Fig. 27; Berru (Marne) wagon burial: Filip (1956) 297, Fig. 85: 3, 6.

³ Benadik-Vlček-Ambros (1957) 84, 86, 88, Figs. 24-26; Benadik (1963) 345; Filip Handbuch I., 494-495.

⁴ Filip Handbuch I., 494-495.

the cremation, was placed inside the ditch of grave 5. This can be seen despite the damage to grave 5 caused by the grave robbers. Although only one of the ditch-encircled graves from the Carpathian Basin is relatively rich, parallels in Western Europe suggest that the use of grave ditches was not entirely coincidental.⁵ Nevertheless, one should not become too involved with questions of interpretation, because it has not yet been clarified whether rectangular or circular grave ditches reflect religious, social or other differences.⁶

It is likely that in this cemetery grave 5 was not the only burial surrounded by a ditch. The minimal number of such graves in southern Slovakian cemeteries is two.⁷

In graves 4 and 5 the remains of wooden coffins were noted. The richness of the female inhumation confirms the observation made in some cemeteries in southern Slovakia that only persons provided with rich grave goods were buried in plank lined graves or coffins.⁸

Rich faunal material was also recovered from graves 4 and 5. As usual, all of the bones were of pig. It is worthy of note that in both graves the bones from two animals were found. Left extremity bones and a left skull fragment and mandible of a boar were placed in one of the graves. According to Bökönyi this is a common phenomenon.⁹ From grave 4 the bones of a chicken were also found, which occurs only rarely with such burials.

Grave goods

Pottery

The pottery found at the Szomód cemetery is in general of very good quality. The majority of vessels are smoothed and burnished.

Several varieties of truncated biconical urns with slender necks occur at the site. One of the urns, a stray find (Pl. VI: 5), bears resemblance to a *Linsenflasche*. Thus it should be classified with the earlier LT/C forms of the cemetery.¹⁰ The form of one of the smaller, slender necked urns—a unique

vessel with an unusual profile from grave 1—is suggestive of the first half of LT/C as well (Pl. VI: 1). The largest diameter of both pots can be found about two-thirds of the way down the profile and their slender necks are proportionally larger. According to Benadík these shapes are characteristic of middle LT.¹¹ The urn from grave 3 should also be grouped with these vessels. The urn from grave 4 and another large urn which was a stray find are typical LT/C forms¹² (Pl. V: 3), while a parallel from Pécs to the markedly tapering and short-necked urn found in grave 5 has been dated to the second half of LT/C.¹³ Another stray find, an urn with an omphalos base (Pl. V: 1) also belongs to the group of typical LT/C forms. The closest analogies to the wide-mouthed urns (Pl. V: 1, Pl. VI: 2) discovered as stray finds, were dated to LT/C₁ by Hunyady;¹⁴ recently found Slovakian¹⁵ and Austrian¹⁶ parallels also confirm this dating. Thus these urns may be taken to be the early types from the cemetery.

Among the bowls, the smaller types with marked changes in profile from graves 4 and 5 are widely known. Hunyady dates them to LT/C as her type 5.¹⁷ The incomplete bowl of grave 4 belongs to type 4, and another bowl (Pl. VII: 1) may be grouped as type 3. Both of these types are LT/C₁ forms in Hunyady's classification.¹⁸

There is also a bowl (Pl. VII: 2) in which the diameter of the shoulder exceeds that of the rim, and as such is without parallel.

The comb-decorated graphite vessel of grave 5 also does not correspond to any of Hunyady's types. It may, however, be dated to LT/C.¹⁹

Fibulae

The occurrence of late Dux-type single-knobbed bronze fibulae is characteristic for the cemetery. Such artifacts were discovered in graves 4 and 5 and as stray finds, and suggest a LT/C₁ date.²⁰ The plastic-decorated knobbed foot of the fibula from grave 4 is attached to the bow which is a characteristic form throughout the whole of the LT/C.²¹ A 'drum' fibula was also recovered from the same grave

⁵ *Ibid.*, 296–297; Benadík (1963) 346.

⁶ Benadík (1963) 345–346.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 340.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 348.

⁹ Information kindly provided by Dr. Sándor Bökönyi. I must acknowledge here his help in identifying the animal bone material.

¹⁰ Hunyady (1942–1944) 134, Pl. LXI: 9.

¹¹ Benadík (1963) 361.

¹² See for example: Horný Jatov 87, in graves 497 and 537; Benadík–Vlček–Ambros (1957) Pl. I: 9, 33; Pl. IX: 15, 36; Pl. XII: 16; Hurbanovo–Bacherov majer: *Ibid.*, 60, Pl. XXII: 14.

¹³ Hunyady (1942–1944) 142, Pl. LXXVII: 4.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 143, Pl. LXXX: 2, 6.

¹⁵ See for example: Hurbanovo–Bacherov majer, grave 2: Benadík–Vlček–Ambros (1957) 57–58, Pl. XX: 11, 14.

¹⁶ See for example: Au-bei-Leithagebirge, grave 22: S. Nebehay, Das latènezeitliche Gräberfeld von der kleinen Hutweide bei Au am Leithagebirge, p. B. Bruck a. d. Leitha. *AAU Beiheft* 11 (1973) 23, Pl. XXIII: 1.

¹⁷ Hunyady (1942–1944) 129.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 128–129.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 141–142; Benadík (1963) 368.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 71–72, 75–76.

²¹ *Ibid.*, 77–78.

accompanied by two Dux fibulae. Good parallels for this form are known from Celtic cemeteries in southern Slovakia²² as well as from the Kosd material.²³ The chronology of this type is discussed by Benadík in detail. In his opinion, fibulae corresponding to the Szomód specimen represent an earlier form and their decoration suggest a western origin. In Benadík's system, fibulae decorated with semi-circles on the 'drum' are placed between the Dux-type and examples where the foot is attached to the bow. He dates the occurrence of such fibulae to around the turn of the third and second centuries B.C. and claims that they were used during the second century B.C.²⁴ The relative chronology of the Szomód specimen is similar. The material from grave 4, for example, has analogies with the assemblage of grave 1 from Michal nad Žitavou.²⁵ Two iron fibulae from grave 4 seem also to be 'drum' fibulae. A similar piece was found at Hurbanovo-Abadomb along with bronze fibulae of middle La Tène type.²⁶ A Münsingen-type fibula which was a stray find also fits into this period as defined by the above-mentioned fibulae.

Arm-rings, anklets and other jewellery

Lenticular arm-rings with textile wrapping (as for example the one found in grave 4) are quite common during LT/C as is the bead-decorated arm-ring which belongs to the third variety described by Hunyady.²⁷ There was also, however, a unique bronze arm-ring with overlapping buffer terminals from grave 4. This specimen is of the same period because of its characteristic plastic decoration. Equally, two knobbed arm-rings, a linked iron belt, a small bronze necklace with an amber ring and a saddle-shaped ring found in the same grave are typical LT/C forms.

The stray finds also included saddle-shaped arm-rings. Parallels to these artifacts were found at Nagyécs,²⁸ and in graves 6 and 10 at the farmstead of Hurbanovo-Bacherov majer.²⁹ Hunyady dates the use of this type of ornament to the turn of LT/B-LT/C.³⁰ Filip places them later than the Dux horizon describing their occurrence with four-part knobbed anklets and fibulae in which the foot is attached to the bow.³¹ The arm-ring with buffer

terminals decorated with bead patterns on spherical segments is a relatively uncommon form. Analogies are known from Bajč-Vlkanovo from an early LT/C context.³² A similar specimen is also known from Obred, Czechoslovakia; the latter example was found with a Münsingen-type fibula.³³

The function of the dished, disc-shaped plate from grave 5 cannot be determined in the absence of known parallels. Weapons found at the cemetery all occurred as stray finds. In addition, poor survival prevents detailed analysis. The swords, sheaths, sword chain and knife, however, may all be placed within the LT/C period.

This brief analysis of the artifactual material suggests that the partially excavated cemetery at Szomód may be dated to the LT/C₁ period.

2. VÉRTESSZŐLŐS-Likő-telek (120 D. Valusek Street)

The site

In 1969 and 1970, small-scale rescue excavations were carried out on a middle Bronze Age site in the yard of the above property and in the neighbouring ploughland. Aside from Bronze Age urn burials, a Celtic grave was also discovered although other Celtic finds did not come to light. It is worth mentioning that Celtic pots and sherds were found during the construction of the M 1 motorway at a distance of 20 to 25 m from the excavation site. These remains found their way to the museum without any further notice being taken of them.³⁴ The above-mentioned rescue excavation was on a very small scale; seven cuttings were opened and that containing the Celtic grave was not enlarged in any direction. A comprehensive evaluation of the data suggests, however, that one may assume the existence of other Celtic graves in the area.

Grave 4. The grave was of elongated oval shape and 80 cm deep. Above, below and in some cases beside the grave was deposited a scatter of stones. The burial rite was scattered cremation. The grave itself is located in a west-south-west to east-north-east direction. The ashes were found in the eastern half of the grave in a broken urn and in the area around it. Animal bones were found under a much

²² Horný Jatov, graves 29 and 233; Benadík-Vlček-Ambros (1957) Fig. 4: 1, Pl. I: 5, 24, Fig. 4: 2, Pl. V: 20; Vel'ká Maňa, grave 104; Benadík (1962) 359, Fig. 7: 5a-b; Michal nad Žitavou, grave 1: *Ibid.*, 362, Fig. 8.

²³ Hunyady (1942-1944) 71, Pl. XL: 5, an undecorated piece is known from the same site: Márton (1933) Pl. XVII: 3.

²⁴ Benadík (1962) 358-360.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, 362, Fig. 8.

²⁶ Grave 3: Benadík-Vlček-Ambros (1957) 45-46, Fig. 14: 3, 5.

²⁷ Hunyady (1942-1944) 95.

²⁸ Márton (1933) Pl. VIII: 18-22.

²⁹ Benadík-Vlček-Ambros (1957) Pl. XIII: 8-9, Pl. XIII: 13.

³⁰ Hunyady (1942-1944) 92.

³¹ Filip (1956) 124.

³² Benadík (1960) 448, Pl. XIII: 11, 415, 424.

³³ Filip (1956) Pls LX: 13, LXI: 21.

³⁴ Unfortunately these artifacts were not inventoried and thus probably were lost during one of the numerous moves of the museum's material. More accurate information is not available.

damaged pot on the other side of the pit. No contemporary disturbance could be observed. The grave extended slightly beyond the edge of the excavation unit, but no extension was possible.

Grave goods

1. *Urn*. Brownish black, turned on a wheel. It has a truncated biconical form with a marked change in the profile two-thirds of the way down. There is a rib running along the neck and shoulder; two incised lines run around the base. The everted rim is broken. (Two rim sherds cannot be made to fit with the rest of the urn; for this reason the height indicated on the accompanying drawing is only approximate.) dB: 10.7 cm (Pl. I: 1).

2. *Pot*. Brownish grey and hand-made; the fabric is granular. The shape is ovoid and squat, widening at the shoulder. The short neck is funnel-like and the profile at the base changes slightly. H: 23.2 cm, dM: 19.2 cm, dB: 10.5 cm (Pl. I: 2).

3. *Rim sherd*. Hand-made with red and grey spots; part of the inturned rim of a roughly made pot. d: 4.8 cm.

4. *Animal bones*. Ribs and the left half of the skull and mandible from an adult female pig.³⁵

The urn found in this grave is a form close to Hunyady's types 6 and 8. The first has been dated to the LT/B-C₁ period.³⁶ The early occurrence of this form seems to be confirmed by an Austrian parallel as well.³⁷ Type 8 is a LT/C form,³⁸ and similar specimens from Slovakia also confirm the LT/C₁-C period.³⁹ It is these analogies which, in the lack of diagnostic finds, determine the date of the burial.

3. ALMÁSFÜZÍTŐ

A Celtic cremation grave was discovered during earth-moving works along the northern edge of the area of the local starch factory. The finds were first taken to the Kállay collection and later found their way to the collections of the Kuny Domokos

Museum. There are no other records available concerning the find circumstances.⁴⁰

Grave 1

Grave goods

1. *Urn*. Dark grey and wheel-turned. It has a truncated biconical shape with a full body and footed base. There is a rib running round the neck while an incised line may be found around the shoulder. The neck and everted rim are incomplete.⁴¹ H: 19 cm, dB: 12 cm.

2. *Dux-type fibula*. Bronze. The bow is a short, semi-circular, slightly thickening piece of wire. The spring has three coils. The foot and pin were broken. L: 3.1 cm, H: 1.3 cm (Pl. VIII: 3).

3. *Torc*. This piece is made of a slightly twisted thin bronze rod. Although the clasp is missing, it probably fastened with a hook. It consists of one larger (d: 9.1 cm) and three smaller fragments. These latter do not fit each other. d: 3.6–3.8 cm (Pl. VIII: 5).

4. *Tubular bronze arm-rings with buffer clasps*. There are two specimens. On both rings near the clasp part of an incised motif may be seen as a pair of lines running perpendicular to the axis of the arm-ring. A double wedge motif is contiguous to one of these lines. The buffer terminals of both pieces are incomplete. d: 7.9 cm (Pl. VIII: 1); d: 7.95 cm (Pl. VIII: 2).

5. *Solid bronze arm-ring with buffer clasp*. The ring is bent into a saddle-shape and decorated with a bead-row motif. The ring is divided into four small spheres flanked by rectangular elements. One of the spheres forms part of the clasp. The inner surface is worn flat. d: 5–5.5 cm (Pl. IX: 5).

6. *Bronze arm-ring with buffer terminals*, made of bronze round cross-section rod, with short incised lines on the outer surface. The buffer terminals are decorated with a triple bead-row motif. d: 6 cm (Pl. IX: 2).

³⁵ Identified by Dr. Sándor Bökönyi.

³⁶ Hunyady (1942–1944) 143. Analogies: Szob: Pl. LXXXI: 10; Abadomb: Pl. LXXXI: 13; Szöny: Pl. LXXXII: 2.

³⁷ Au-am-Leithagebirge, grave 13: S. Nebehay: *Das Latènezeitliche Gräberfeld von der Flur Mühlbacher bei Au-am-Leithagebirge*, P. B. Bruck a.d. Leitha, N.O. *AAU Beiheft 11* (1973) 65, Pl. XIII: 4.

³⁸ Hunyady (1942–44) 143–144.

³⁹ Bajč-Vlkanovo, grave 16: Benadik (1960) 441, Pl. VI: 17; grave 65: *Ibid.*, 449, Pl. XIV: 14; Hurbanovo-Bacherov majer, grave 11: Benadik-Vlček-Ambros (1957) Pl. XXV: 12.

⁴⁰ The starch factory was burnt down in the beginning of the 1920s. Before World War II, a factory of the Komárom Linen Works stood here. The buildings were levelled after the war. Most recently the land has been the property of the Industrial

Petroleum Company. The firm built two workshops, a refining tower and a swimming-pool at the site. The Museum, however, was not told when during the course of construction the artifacts were discovered. Thus, the exact location of the Celtic grave within the area cannot be precisely identified. I acknowledge here the help of Vince Szalay who attempted to locate the grave. It is worthwhile mentioning that the Domokos Kuny Museum possesses yet another urn from Almásfüzitő. The exact place of origin, however, is again unknown. This large urn has a truncated biconical form with arched neck and a rib running around its shoulder (Inv. no. 56.3.56). This form suggests a LT/C dating, which does not exclude the possibility that it comes from the same location as the other finds discussed here.

⁴¹ The vessel was published in Hunyady (1942–1944) Pl. LXXXII: 2. No other grave goods are mentioned.

7. *Bronze arm-ring with buffer terminals.* Made of circular section rod with short incised lines on the outer surface. The buffer terminals are small. d: 5.5 cm (Pl. IX: 1).

8. *Bronze arm-ring with buffer terminals* made of plain bronze round cross-section rod. Incised decoration occurs near the terminals although the majority of the linear pattern on the outer surface is worn. d: 6.7 cm (Pl. IX: 4).

9. *Bronze arm-ring with buffer terminals,* made of plain round cross-section bronze rod. The terminals accompanied by ribs are unusually small; the surface is heavily worn. d: 6.5 cm (Pl. IX: 3).

10. *Bronze arm-ring with overlapping terminals.* This piece is made of plain rod originally rectangular in cross-section. The terminals slightly expand and are also rectangular in cross-section. d: 7.7 cm (Pl. VIII: 4).

11. *Bronze ring.* Made of bronze rod with delicate bead decoration. Fragmentary. d: 1.9 cm (Pl. IX: 6).

12. *Bronze pendant* formed from a small size segmented rod which terminates with a ring. One end is incomplete. L: 2.4 cm (Pl. VIII: 6).

Several artifacts from the find were lost. Among others these are fragmented small rings made from plain and bead-decorated bronze rod. Another fragment was a thin bronze rod with a loop, perhaps originally from the torc. There is also mention of corroded pieces of iron and horse-bones recovered from the same grave. Considering that the remains of this animal are uncommon in Celtic graves, this statement cannot be accepted without verification.

The single pot recovered from the grave does not provide a basis for accurate dating. Although this

form is published by Hunyady, she did not actually classify it with any of her urn types. It seems to correspond closest to her type 8 because of its full body and thus may be dated to LT/C.⁴² Bronze jewellery found in the grave provides a more reliable dating. The bronze torc (Pl. VIII: 5) and tubular bracelet (Pl. VIII: 1–2) are forms which Hunyady described as characteristic only of the LT/B period in Hungary.⁴³ The two plain bracelets with buffer terminals (Pl. IX: 3–4) also belong to the earlier find types of the period. One of these terminals is covered by worn decoration on its exterior. According to Hunyady the undecorated form usually survives into LT/C.⁴⁴ Some newly found parallels to these arm-rings, however, also indicate a LT/B context.⁴⁵

Buffer terminalled arm-rings with closely spaced incised linear and bead-row ornamentation (Pl. IX: 1–2) occur rarely in LT/C assemblages. The southern Slovakian cemeteries yielded specimens with emphasized bead-row decoration.⁴⁶ The Almásfüzitő arm-rings are matched by two specimens from Bajč.⁴⁷ Even though they are not of the same type, similar incised linear motifs are to be found on arm-rings from Hallein–Dürrenberg, recovered from a LT/B context.⁴⁸ No analogues to the arm-ring with overlapping terminals (Pl. VIII: 4) are known to me. The saddle-shaped arm-ring, the Dux-type fibula with broken foot, the bronze pendant and ring are characteristic LT/B–C₁ types. The inhumation grave from Almásfüzitő can thus be dated to the close of the LT/B period; the high number of contemporary sites in the vicinity⁴⁹ is noteworthy.

⁴² *Ibid.*, 143–144.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, 87–88, 92.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, 93. The Püspökhatvan find which contained similar arm-rings is dated to the LT/B period. Márton (1933) Pl. VIII: 4–5.

⁴⁵ For example: Ménfőcsanak, grave 12 (found near the legs in a female inhumation burial) Uzsoki (1970a) Pl. V: 2–3; grave

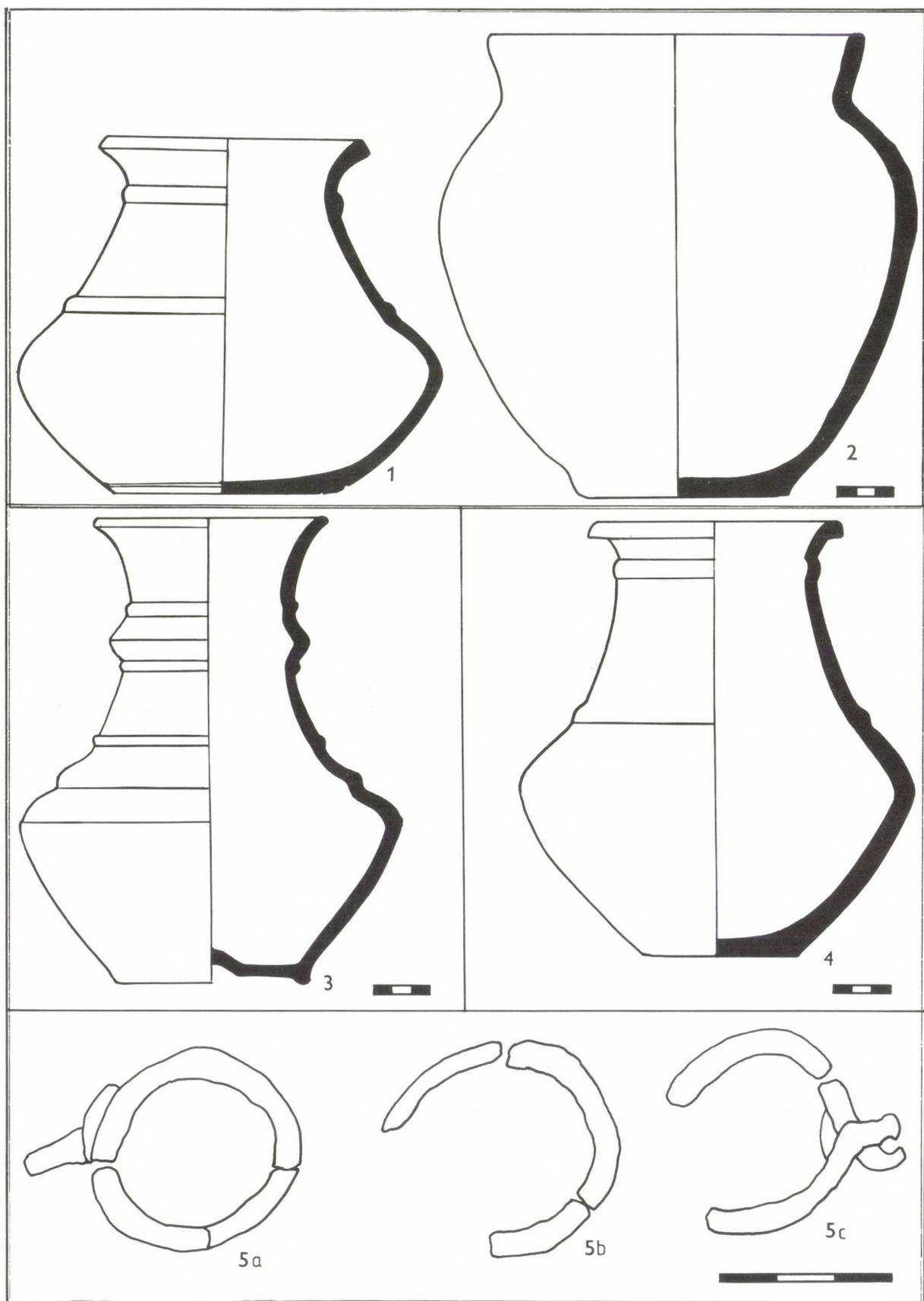
16: *Ibid.*, Pl. VII: 3–4; Hallein–Dürrenberg, grave 53/1: Penninger (1972) Pl. 61: 10–11; grave 2/2: *Ibid.*, Pl. 3: A 7–8.

⁴⁶ Velká Maňa, grave 13: Benadik (1962) 351, Fig. 4: 13–15.

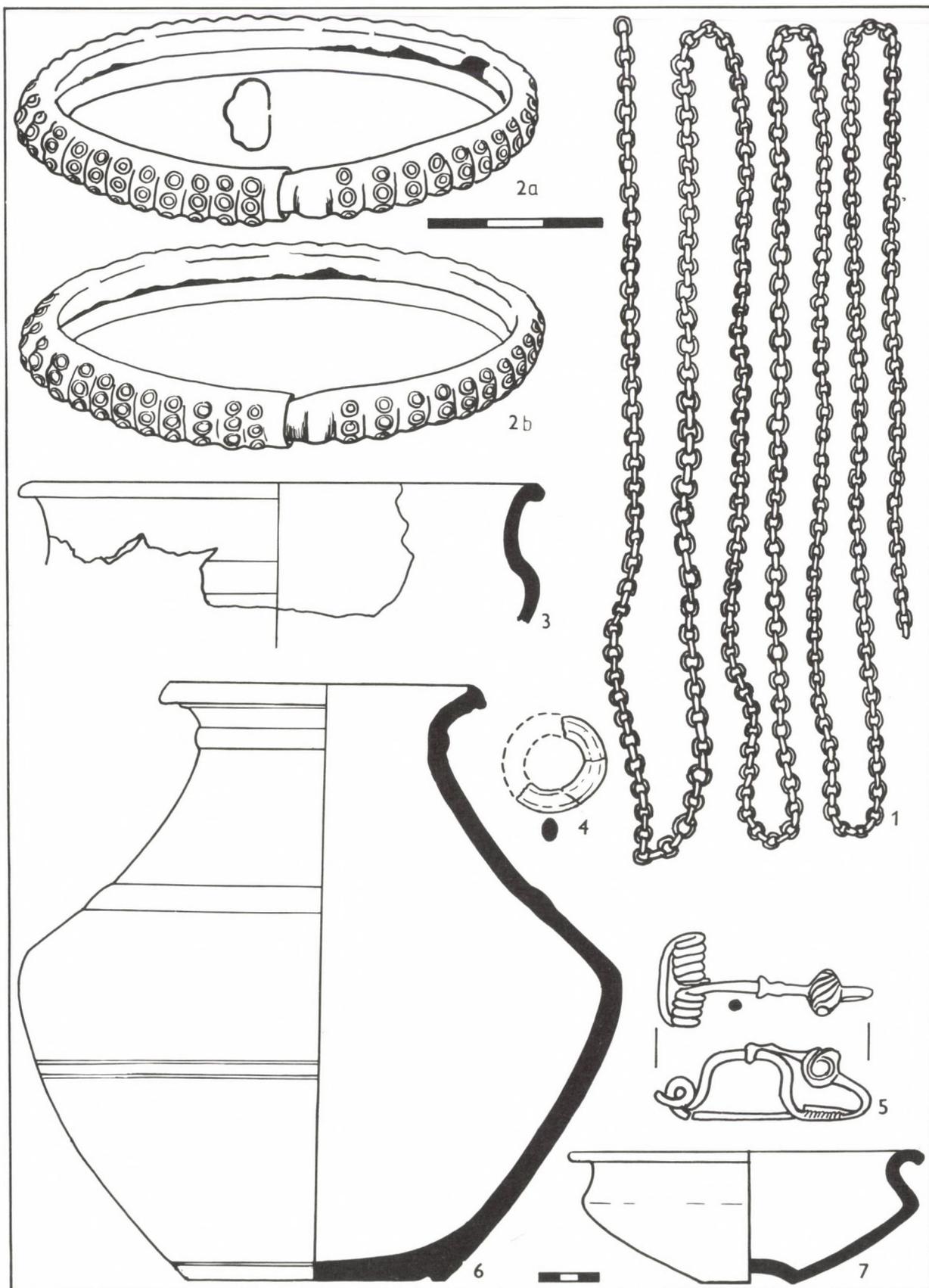
⁴⁷ Grave 20: Benadik (1960) 441, Pl. VI: 1, 4.

⁴⁸ Penninger (1972) grave 15: Pl. 14: 5; grave 23/3: Pl. 21: C 2; grave 37/1: Pl. 33: A 10.

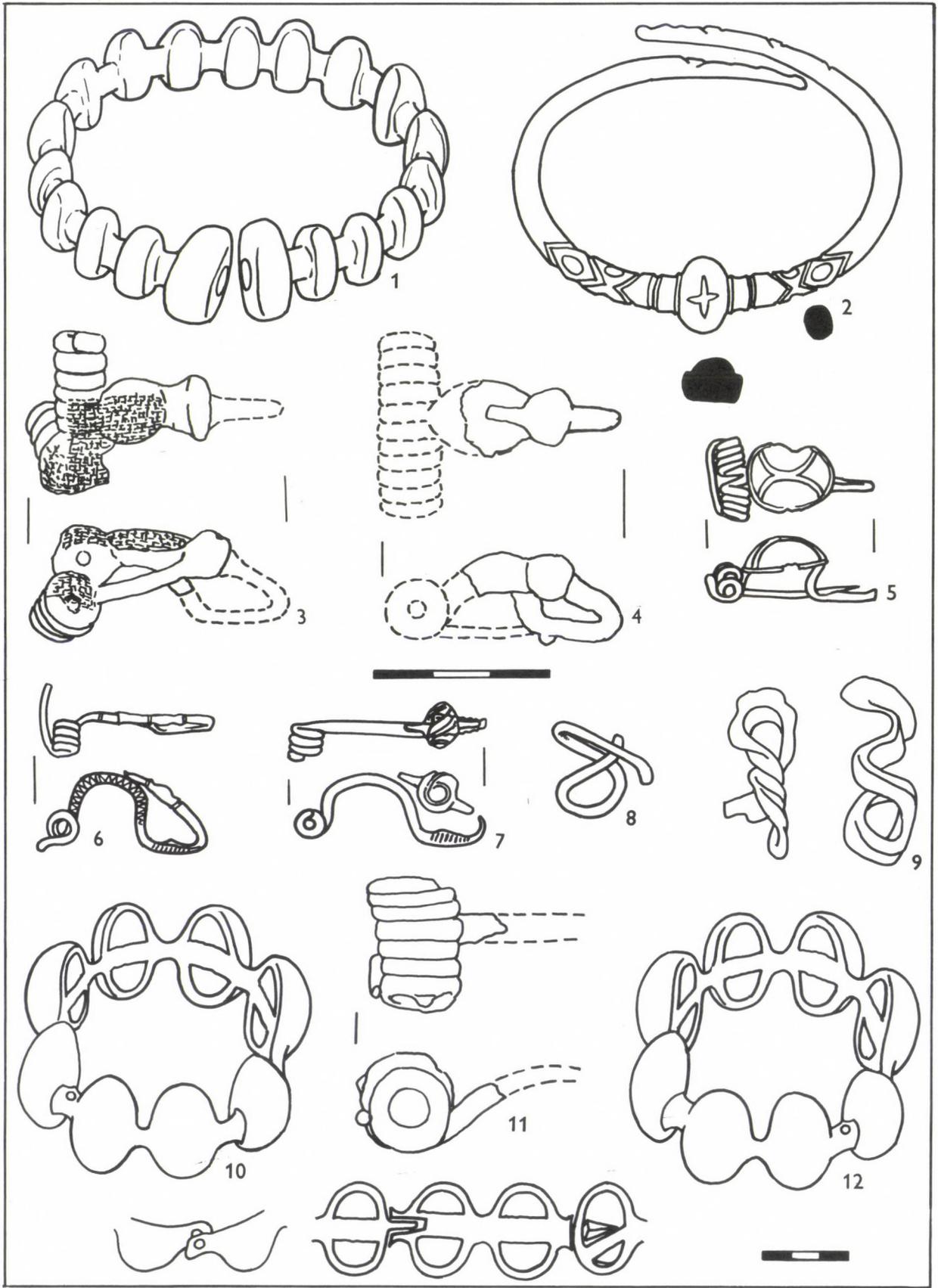
⁴⁹ Almásfüzitő, Baj, Tarján, Tatabánya, Süttő.



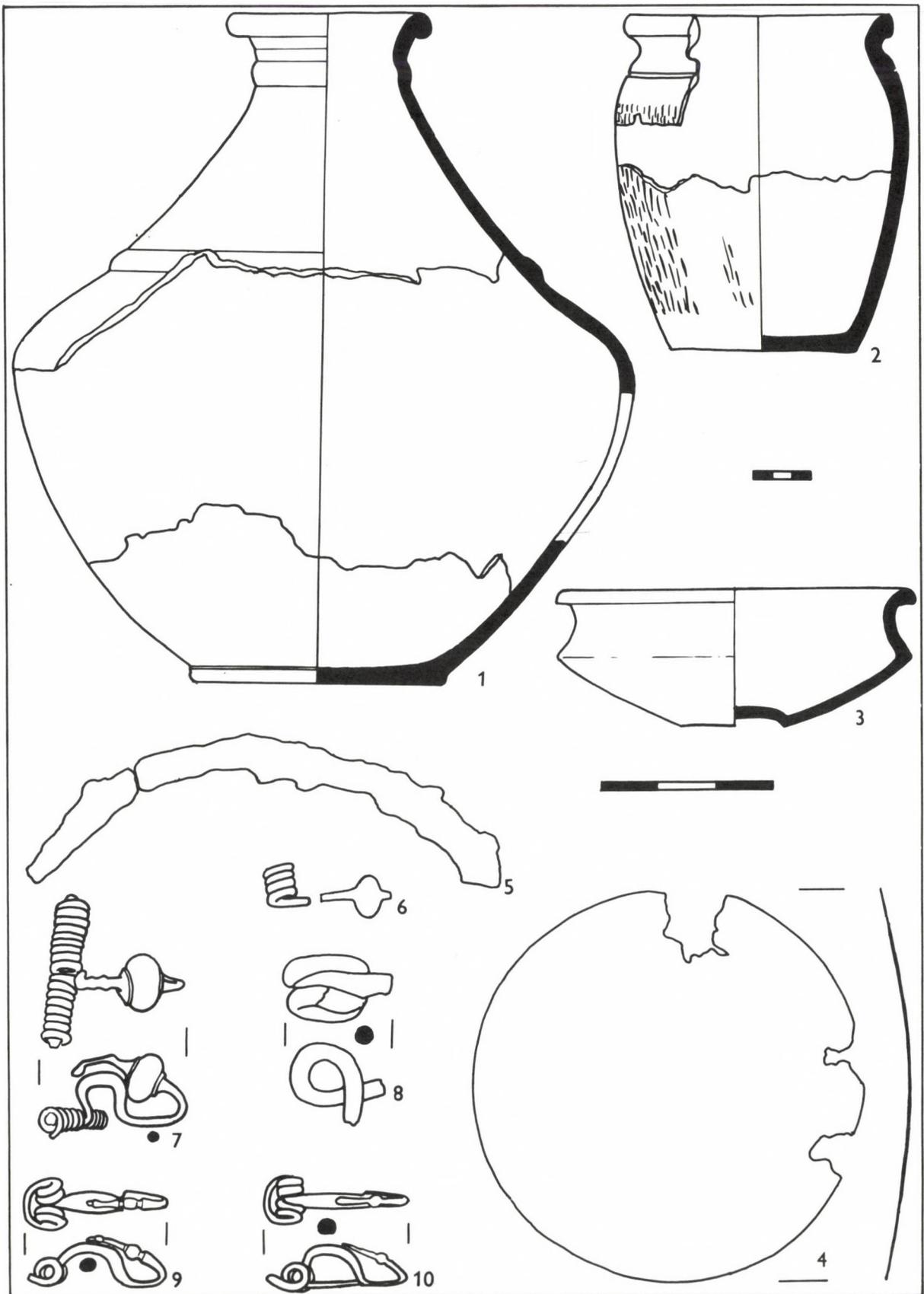
Pl. I: 1-2: Vértesszőlős-Likó-telek, grave 4; 3: Szomód-Kenderhegy, grave 1; 4: grave 3; 5: grave 4



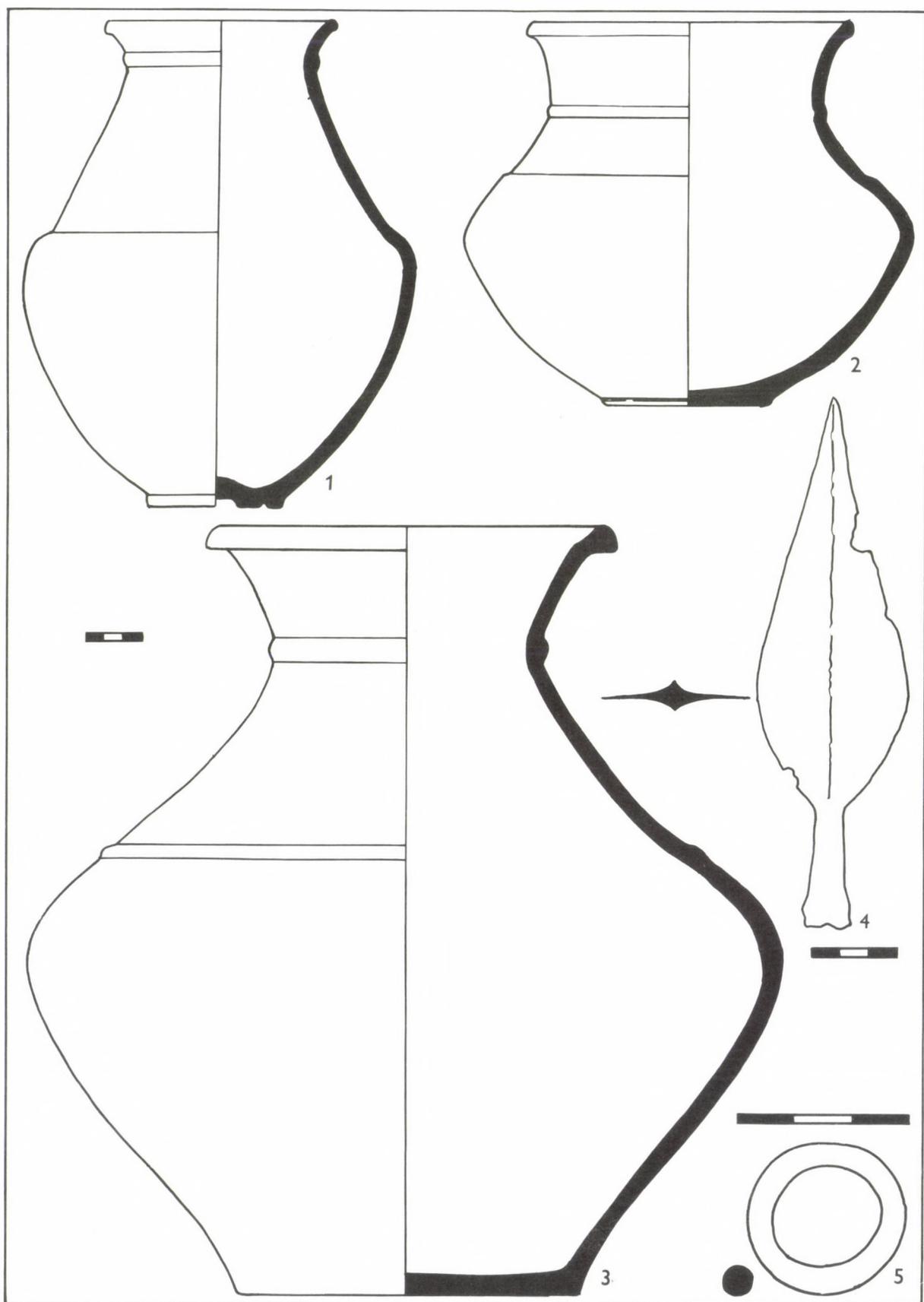
Pl. II: 1-7: Szomód-Kenderhegy, grave 4



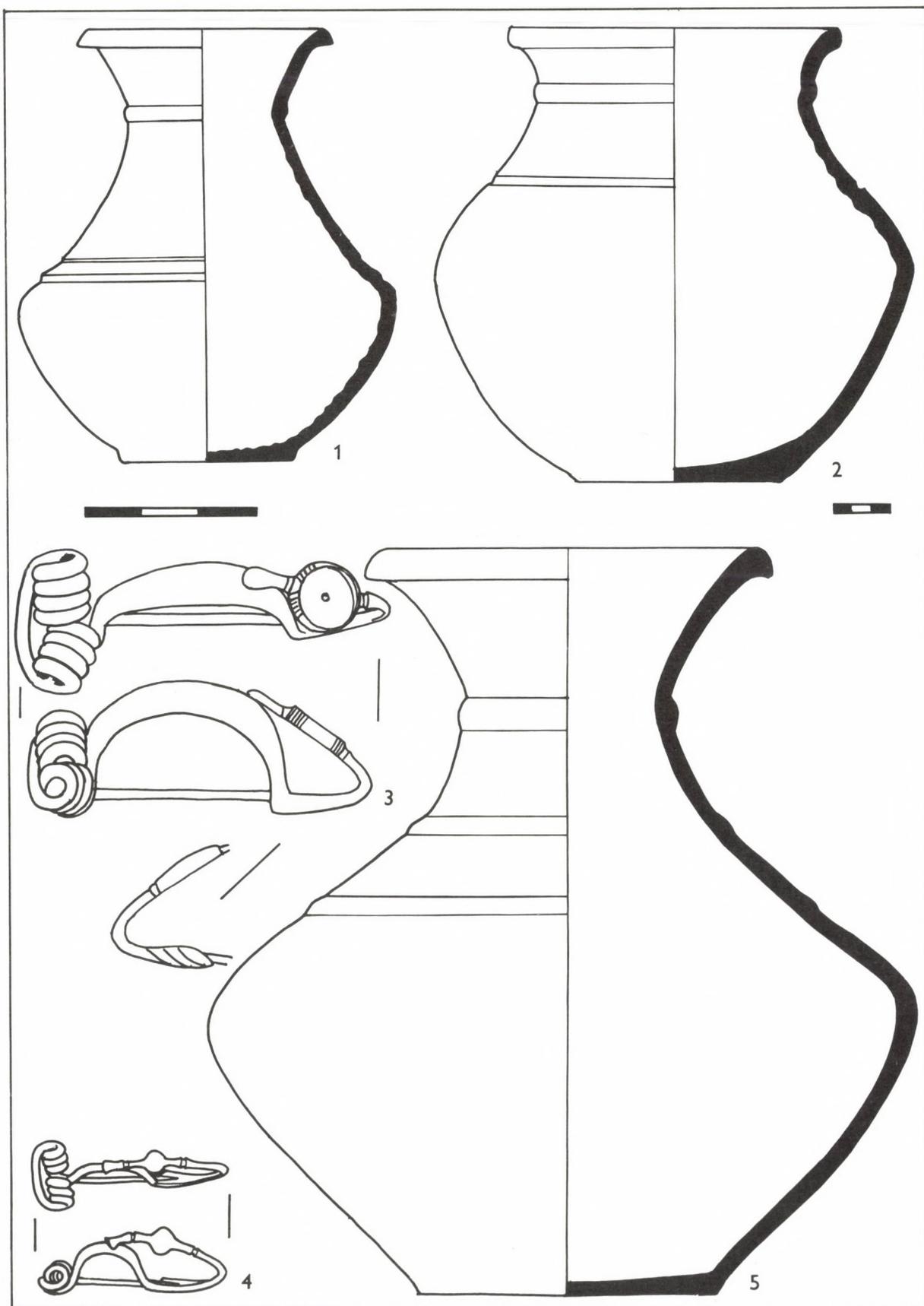
Pl. III: 1-12: Szomód-Kenderhegy, grave 4



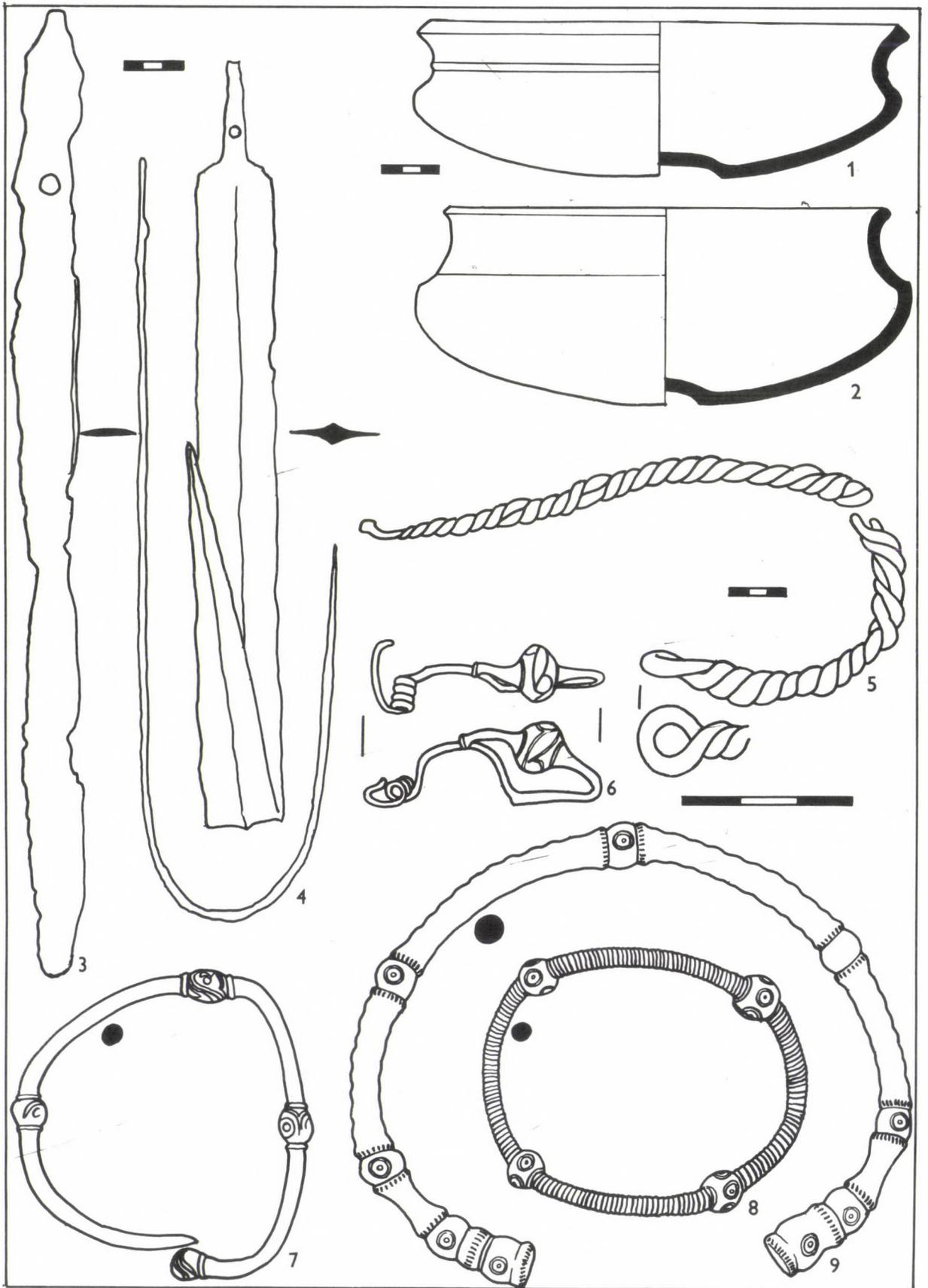
Pl. IV: 1-10: Szomód-Kenderhegy, grave 5



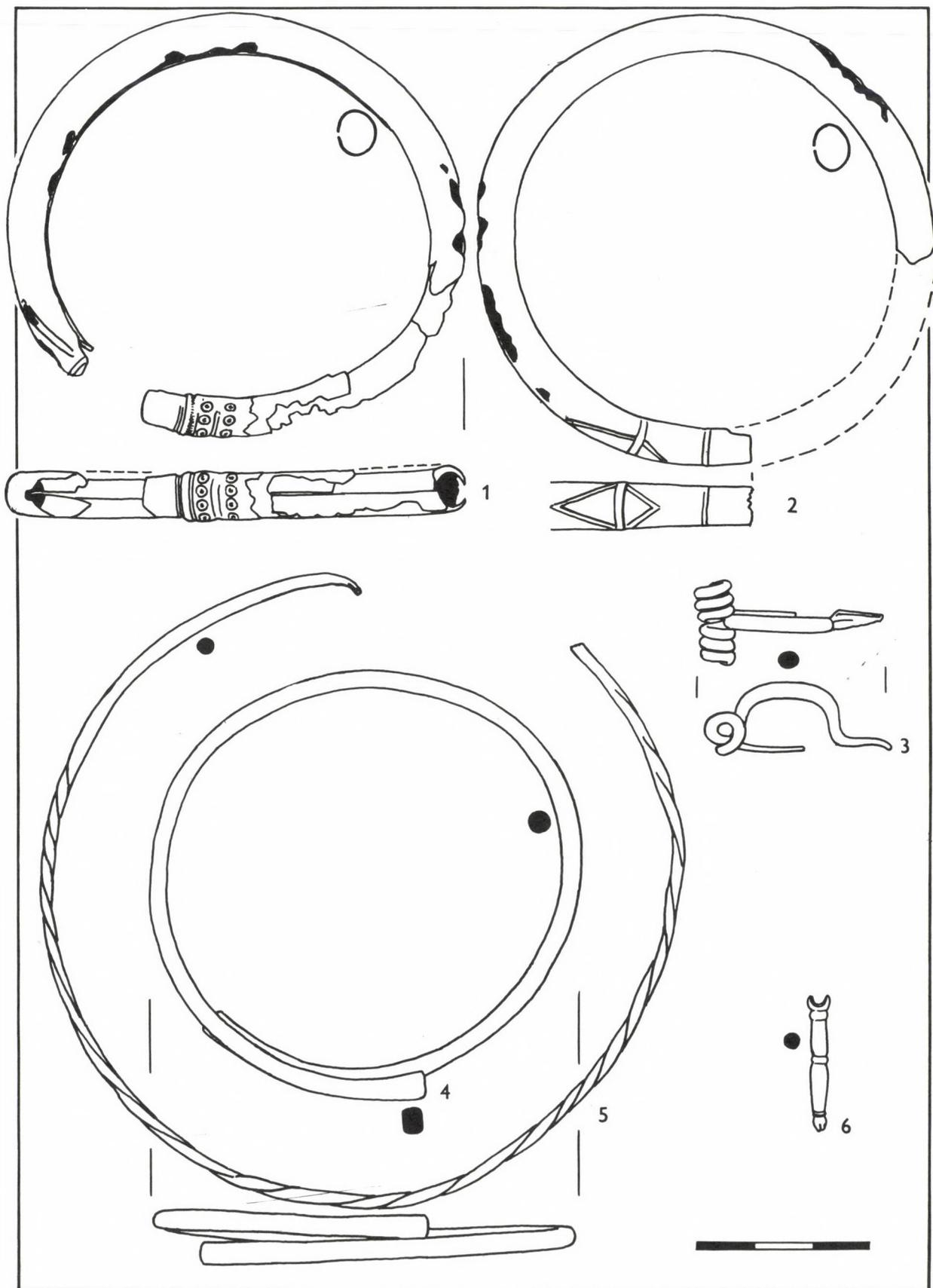
Pl. V: 1-5: Szomód-Kenderhegy, stray finds



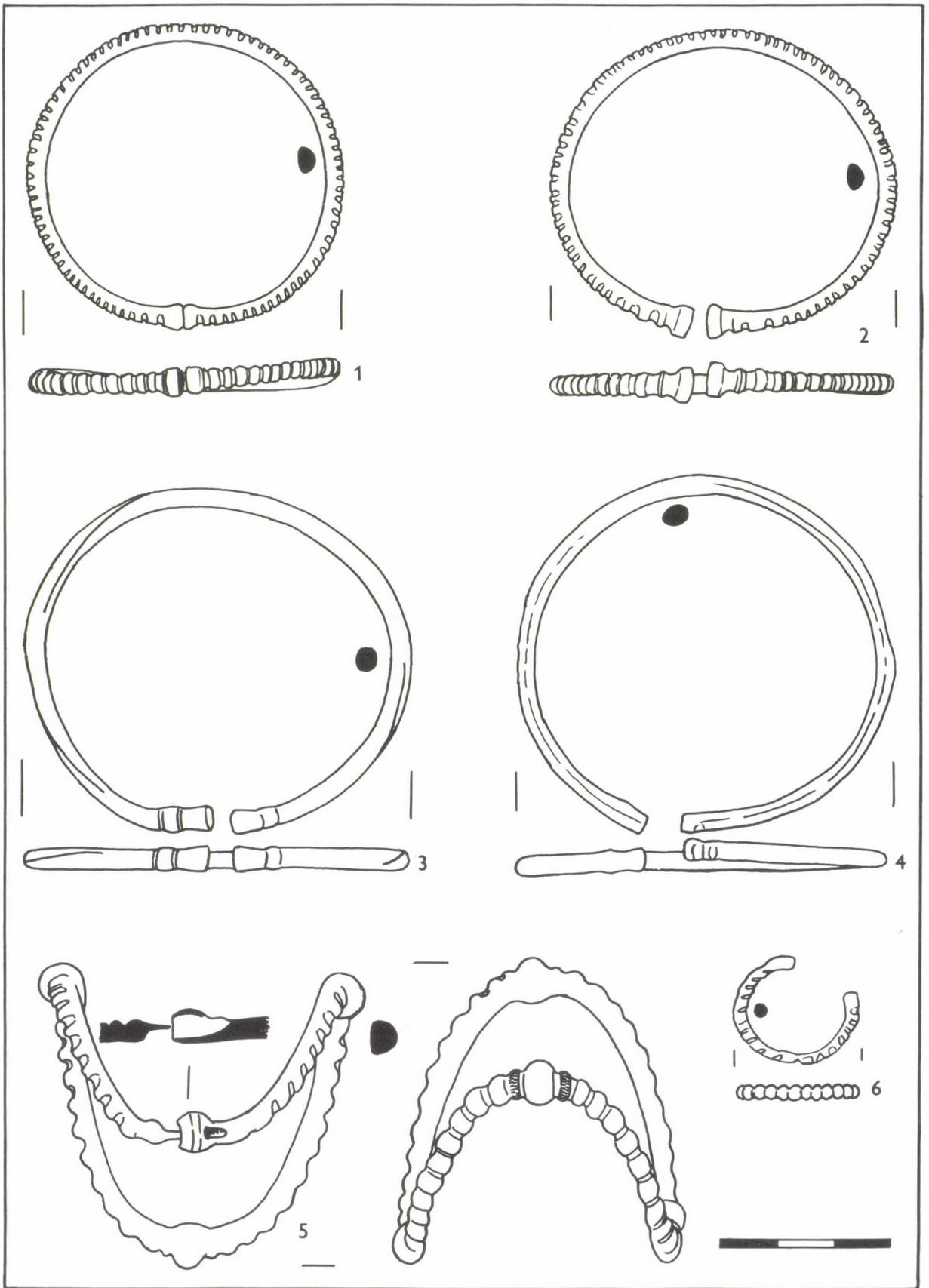
Pl. VI: 1-5: Szomód-Kenderhegy, stray finds



Pl. VII: 1-9: Szomód-Kenderhegy, stray finds



Pl. VIII: 1-6: Almásfüzitő, grave 1



Pl. IX: 1-6: Almásfüzitő, grave 1

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