

A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF A RARE FIBULA TYPE (THE SO CALLED ALTMARK FIBULAE) FROM THE LA TÈNE CEMETERY OF CSEPEL

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HORVÁTH M., Attila. Predbežná štúdia k zriedkavému typu spôn (spony typu Altmark) z laténskeho pohrebiska v Csepeli. V roku 1870 boli odkryté pozostatky viacerých keltských hrobov na lokalite Bécsi domb v Šoproni. V druhom hrobe bol, okrem náramkov a páru spôn s dračou hlavičkou, objavený nový typ spony so samostrelovým vinutím a terčovitou pätkou. Lajos Márton v rokoch 1933 – 1934 pomenoval tento nový nález ako spona typu Altmark. Ilona Hunyady neskôr spomenula tieto nálezy vo svojej práci v roku 1944 a stanovila, že pravdepodobne súvisia s münsingenským typom spôn a ich výskyt môže byť datovaný do 4. storočia pred Kr. Miklós Szabó sa tiež zmienil o týchto sponách v roku 2005. V roku 1996 prezentovala Erzsébet Jerem typ Altmark ako možnú paralelu k sponám s otvoreným vinutím, ktoré boli objavené na včasnotaténskom pohrebisku Neufeld an der Leitha v Burgenlande. Tieto spony spolu s ďalšími predmetmi datovala do LT A. Žiadna ďalšia analógia tohto typu nebola z územia Maďarska dosiaľ známa. Preto je veľkým prekvapením nález štyroch spôn typu Altmark, ktoré boli počas rokov 2004 a 2006 objavené na pohrebisku z LT B – C v Csepeli. Jeden z týchto nálezov bol dokonca retiazkou spojený so sponou s dračou hlavičkou.

Kľúčové slová: Csepel, keltské pohrebisko, spony stupňa La Tène A – B, keltský šperk

Keywords: Csepel, Celtic cemetery, La Tène A – B fibulae, Celtic jewellery

In the gravel pits around Bécsi domb, Sopron, clay vessels, iron and bronze items were found in the beginning of the 1870s. Most of them got lost, but one of the finds was noticed by the painter and art collector F. Storno Jr. who acquired the goods of several graves in 1872, 1878 and 1879 for his collection.

The collected findings were published by F. Pulszky in the 1880 issue of *Archaeologiai Értesítő*. He identified the findings as goods of a male burial (iron spear head, scissors, cutting knife/Ger. “*Hiebmesser*”, iron fibulae and an iron object folded into a rectangular shape) and one or more female burials (bronze bracelets, bronze fibulae: a pair of a dragon head fibulae linked with a chain, a disc-footed applied plate fibula and a Duchov type fibula with profiled bow; Pl. I: 1). F. Pulszky (1881, 153-155, Pl. XXII-XXIV) presented drawings of several ornamented ceramic vessels. Whether they are from previously presented or other destroyed graves cannot be decided, just as in the case of the only mentioned bracelets.

F. Pulszky deals in detail only with the animal head fibulae and the plated fibula with a crossbow spring structure (Ger. *Armbrustfibel*), the latter being the base topic of my paper. He concludes that these crossbow type fibulae are mostly common in Northern Germany. They differ, however, in the plated foot and wide bow (Pulszky 1881, 154, Pl. XXIV: 2a-b). Other graves were excavated at Bécsi domb, Sopron, in the 1880s, published by L. Bella (1889, 361-366), yet no other fibulae were found which would be similar to those mentioned before.

L. Márton published the findings from Sopron in the 11th issue of *Archaeologica Hungarica* in 1933, presenting the Celtic findings of Hungary. He identifies the previously mentioned crossbow fibula as a variant of the Altmark type of Northern Germany, yet he mentions

that the dating is uncertain, since this type was still in use in the Middle La Tène period in Northern Germany. He adds that this fibula type stands as a foreign piece in the line of inland findings, while the accompanying finds and the objects from other graves (Dragonhead, Certosa and Duchov type fibulae) are well known and from the Early La Tène periods, and their origin can be traced back to the Hallstatt era (*Márton 1933, 17, 18, kép. 2*). A year later, he identified the findings from Bécsi domb as Altmark type fibulae (*Márton 1933-34, 110, Taf. XXXIX*).

I. Hunyady mentions the fibula in her work in 1944 and concludes that the piece from Bécsi domb is the only one we know of the Altmark type from Hungary. She adds that it can probably be connected to the Münsingen type, because of the disc-applied foot, and can be dated to the 4th century BC (*Hunyady 1944, 73*). M. Szabó mentions the two fibula types in 2005 and dates the Altmark fibula to the 4th – 3rd century BC (*Szabó 2005, 32*).

In 1996, E. Jerem presents this Altmark type as a possible parallel to the open work bronze fibula found in the Early La Tène cemetery in Neufeld an der Leitha, Burgenland, which she dates with other findings to the La Tène A period (Pl. I: 2, 5; *Jerem 1996, 105-107, Abb. 7*).

No other specimen of this type had been found in the area of Hungary until 2004, when a pair of fibulae was unearthed during the preliminary excavations in one of the Celtic burials from La Tène B, similar to the one found in Sopron (Pl. I: 3; *Horváth 2016, 143, Pl. 3: 3*).

On the north edge of Csepel Island, a total of 900 stratigraphical units were registered during the archaeological excavations prior to the building of the Central Wastewater Treatment Plant of Budapest (Hung. *Csepel-Szennyvíztisztító*) between 2004 and 2008. Among those units, besides several different prehistoric cultures (Ludanice, Bell-beaker-Csepel group, Nagyrév), a part of a La Tène D and a medieval settlement were unearthed.

The excavation of the Celtic cemetery took place in 2004 and 2006 by the Prehistory and Migration Period Department of the Budapest History Museum, together with my fellow colleagues Anna Endrődi and Borbála Maráz, who sadly passed away last year (*Horváth 2005, 177-187; Horváth/Endrődi/Maráz 2007, 216-232*).

A total of 107 units belonged to the La Tène B – C cemetery in Csepel. From those units more than 80 proved to be graves, most of them robbed. The rest were robber pits, stray finds or empty grave pits. The findings could be dated between the late 5th and early 2nd century BC, the periods from the La Tène A2 to the end of C1 (Pl. I: 4, 5).

The Celts buried on Csepel Island undoubtedly came to the Carpathian Basin from Transrhene Gaul colonies, the Vienna Basin or perhaps Moravian territories, following the ancient routes alongside the Danube. Their earliest settlements were limited to the Middle Danube region on both sides of the river, beginning at the end of the 5th century BC. Such were the Sopron-Krautacker and Pilismarót-Basaharc cemeteries which can be dated to the period between the late 5th and early 2nd century BC, from the end of the La Tène A to the beginning of C1 (*Szabó/Borhy 2015, 15-19*). The cemetery of Csepel belongs to the same horizon, although it is possible that the community of Csepel was somewhat different from the neighbouring areas, which shows mainly in their burial rites and their development (*Horváth 2016, 142, 143*).

That they lived here before and after the Balkan campaign (280 – 279 BC) is certain. Whether the men of the tribe took part in the campaign, we don't know. We cannot outrule the possibility that the smaller number of male burials in the cemetery is due to the fact that they took part in the campaign, and a good part of them did not come back home. However, this is just a hypothesis because this disproportion is also present in the later burials.

The findings in the cemetery imply far-reaching connections. The peoples and cultures from the west, east and southeast that later populated the Carpathian Basin finished their migration on several occasions in the vicinity of the Danube or the Hungarian capital. But in most cases, so to speak, the river did not separate but rather connected these peoples with different origins, as it is discernible in the case of the Early Bronze Age Bellbeaker and Nagy-

rév cultures found in Csepel. They often incorporated the motifs of the newfound people or those arriving from other directions into their original material culture.

This cultural fusion can further thrive by trade. It is not surprising, therefore, that apart from the trade connections with various distant lands, such as the Balkan, the Mediterranean areas, the Eastern Alps or the territories north to the Danube, contacts with the local peoples, such as the Scythians living on the Great Hungarian Plains, are also discernible in the Celtic cultural cycle, mostly in periods after the Balkan campaign.

In La Tène B, in the archaeological evidence of the Celts who settled on Csepel Island, besides their original cultural characteristics, a southern connection is evident, whether their warriors took part in fights or not.

The most conspicuous connection is perceptible in the female clothing, especially in the beads (Pl. II: 1-8). The most spectacular among them are without doubt the amphora-shaped beads, which are present in almost every early female inhumation burials. Coral, glass, amber and opaque beads are also common to find. The supply routes of these prestige objects in those times are more or less outlined today. The amphora-shaped beads, for instance, had been known in ancient Greece in the 6th century BC (*Rustoiu 2015, 365; Rustoiu/Berecki 2015, 118, fig. 10*) In the early periods, beads could be made of various materials, often of precious metals. Golden specimens were found in Ohrid-Gorna Portan, Macedonia, from grave no. 167, dated to the 6th - 5th century BC (*David 2017, 26, 31, K44*). Their heyday and wide spreading took place undoubtedly in the 4th century BC. Most of them were made of glass by this time, and the products of the Macedonian workshops arrived from the Mediterranean areas mostly through today's Croatia-Bosnia-Slovenia, while the products of the workshops in the Pontic Region came from the direction of the Lower-Danube, Transylvania, and on the Danube waterway into the centre of the Carpathian Basin (*Blečić Kavur/Kavur 2016, 248; Horváth 2017, 53, 54, fig. 3; Rustoiu 2015, 369, 370, fig. 3*). However, concerning other beads such as coral and amber, we have to take into account the significance of the Adriatic region, Italia and the already existing Amber Road.

The other conspicuously southern elements among the archaeological content of the Celtic cemetery of Csepel are the kantharoi. Majority of the kantharoi found in the Carpathian Basin are local-made products, and either imitations of the Hellenistic shapes, such as the one found in the female burial grave no. 179 in Csepel (*Horváth 2015, 254-256, fig. 9: 1, 2.*), or the incorporation of local vessel types and foreign forms, such as the pseudo-kantharos with anthropomorphic handles found in the male burial grave no. 149 (*Horváth 2015, 253, 254, fig. 6: 1-9*), which is also one of the most prominent finds in the whole cemetery. The handles of this latter, handmade, obviously funerary vessel form a pair of human shapes with their bodies arching backwards, climbing on to the rim. We know of only two objects of this vessel type from the East-Celtic culture cycle. One was found in Blandania, Transylvania (*Rustoiu/Egri 2011, fig. 20*), the other was found here in Csepel.

The replicas of the Hellenistic kantharos with two handles and small pedestal are present in the Celtic culture as soon as the La Tène B2a period, while the other variants with anthropomorphic handles appeared in the middle of the 3rd century BC. Both types became widespread at the La Tène C1 period.

The knowledge of the kantharos types and appearance of certain motifs into the local milieu indicate the existence of southern connections. However, in this case it is not due to the resumption of former trade routes but rather because the Greek or Etruscan motifs were somehow known to the makers of these vessels, and the elaborated arching human figures with raised hands were widespread in those regions. This is interesting because we do not know any original specimen from the Central Danube area.

The picture is much more complex in the case of the metal clothing items found in graves. Southern connections are discernible here, such as the engraved rings or the animal head and Duchov type fibulae. In the case of other fibulae types, however, the west and east alpine

regions played a much more prominent role. Primarily the Hallstatt traditions are evident, be it a bronze ring ornamented with concentric circles, a bird shaped bronze fibula or an iron or bronze Certosa type fibula.

In 2004, during a trial excavation, a pair of linked fibulae was unearthed from this cultural context, much similar to the one found in Sopron. One of them was a dragon-head fibula while the other were fragmentary remains of an Altmark type fibula. The spring device and the disc foot is missing from the Altmark type, only the plated bow and the catch plate remained for identification. (*Horváth 2016, 143, Pl. 3*)

Grave No. 160 (original number Stratigraphic Unit 2004/IV/88; Pl. III: 1-3)

An irregular rectangle shaped grave pit, with almost vertical walls narrowing downwards and straight, slightly uneven bottom. According to the anatomical placement of the goods, it was an inhumation grave, although the only human bones that remained were pieces of the forearms inside the seven bracelets, originally three on the left arm, and four on the right. Between the bracelets, a bronze ring, and a vertically placed dragon head fibula were also found. The latter was linked with a highly corroded bronze chain to the remains of a plated fibula, which nearly oxidised beyond recognition, and was placed back to the grave horizontally.

Sizes: L: 200 cm, W: 90 cm, D: ? cm, Relative depth: ca. 30 cm. Orientation: NW-SE.

Grave goods: Coral, glass and amber beads; remains of an Altmark type fibula with bronze chain and needle, and various smaller fragments; a bronze dragon head fibula; seven bronze bracelets; a snake-headed bronze ring; fragment of an iron knife and a whetstone (Inv. No.: 2011.14.4375-4396; Pl. IV: 1-10; VII: 1, 2).

The grave was found in the middle section of the cemetery, among a group of inhumation graves. The grave no. 153 (2004/IV/81) was 40 cm to the left, while grave no. 161. (2004/IV/89) was 120 cm to the right, both with similar orientation.

The complete excavation conducted in 2006 revealed a new unit, which we first believed to be a robbed skeleton inhumation grave. However, after a closer examination I realised, that this small oval pit on the south edge of the cemetery, found among a group of north-south oriented La Tène B graves, cannot be a burial.

Stratigraphic unit No. 276 (Pl. V: 1-8)

Shallow oval pit with a small circular nook in the middle. The first findings came to light during the initial deepening of the surface, and were treated as stray finds. A heap of further findings were discovered during the deepening of the pit in secondary position inside the nook. We took the idea of the pit being a cenotaph into consideration, but the human bones found among the heap excluded this possibility. It is much more likely that these findings are from the nearby graves that were robbed not long after the burial, and these discarded items were hidden or buried again after the act of robbery.

Sizes: L: 133 cm, W: 81 cm, Relative depth: 9 cm. Diameter of the middle nook: 62 cm, depth from the bottom of the pit: 10 cm. Orientation: E-W (260 – 80 degree). The homogenous filling is brown, its eastern end intersects with unit 277, which is N-S oriented, and only a wire torques and a ceramic jar were found in it.

Goods: beads (coral, amphora, amber and glass beads of various colours, as well as blue and a yellow glass eye bead), three Altmark type fibulae, remains of three bronze plates with punched circle decoration (Inv. No.: 2012.6.468-490; Pl. VI: 1-10; VII: 4-10).

The findings from the units mentioned above fit well into the early period of the cemetery. The heyday of the prominent findings, such as the previously described beads, bracelets and the snake head ring can be dated to 4th century BC, as well as the dragon head fibulae, which

the scholarly opinion believes to be products of local workshops. (Božič 2015, 1; Szabó 1974, 85; 2005, 113-115).

However somewhat chronological problems could emerge with dating and origin of the Altmark fibulae. As we could see earlier, E. Jerem (1996, 105, Abb. 10) collected from Central Europe the possible parallel types of the bronze fibula found in the cemetery of Neufeld an der Leitha, Burgenland. The piece found in Sopron was mentioned among these parallels, but she also adds that similarities only perceivable in some details, such as the bow or foot, and no obvious parallel of the form and decoration can be identified. E. Jerem thought that, similarly to other findings from Lower Austria, the fibulae from Neufeld an der Leitha were products of an Early La Tène workshop in the vicinity of the site. She dated the findings to the Early La Tène A period, the 5th century BC (Jerem 1996, 106, 107).

In 2009, B. Teržan dealt with this fibula type in her work concerning the piece found in Vače, Slovenia. She stated that the fibula found in Vače was made after an Early La Tène schema, with an artistic frame in the form of a lyre or a harp (Pl. VIII: 6). Similar, but less ornamented specimens are known from Vače and various other sites in Slovenia, and as their closest parallel, she mentions the one found in Neufeld an der Leitha (Teržan 2009, 91, Abb. 1). Based on their form, these fibulae belong to the Altmark-Kowalowice type, which were mostly found in the territories of Silesia, Lower Saxony and Pomerania. Besides that, occasionally they occur in Salzkammergut, Burgenland and, of course, in Slovenia. The fibulae can be dated to the Early La Tène period (LT A), and they are contemporary to the Certosa type and the Doljenska cultural horizon (Teržan 2009, 85, Abb. 1).

M. Čížmář thinks likewise, based on the fibula found in Vyškov, Moravia. He also categorises this fibula to the Altmark-Kowalowice group and dates it to the La Tène A period. It is worthy to mention that he also lists the one found in Sopron and the one from Loretto that was published by E. Jerem to the same group (Čížmář 2011, 108, 109, fig. 3; Pl. VIII: 5).

Similar pieces are known from the cemetery of Eisfeld in Dürrenberg bei Hallein, which were also dated to the La Tène A period by the authors (Rabsilber et al 2017, 597; Pl. VIII: 2-4).

M. Gedl collected the fibulae found in Poland from this period in the 14th issue of *Prähistorische Bronzefunde*. In his work, he devotes a whole chapter to the Kowalowice type (Gedl 2004, 122-129). Among the collected findings there are several fibulae, which are partially different from the ones previously known in this group. For instance, in the case of Cat. No. 393. Jankowice; 396. Kietrz and 399. Legnica (Pl. VIII: 7-9). The backward foot of these specimens occurs in a solid circular form instead of the usual oval and open framework formation (Gedl 2004, 124, 125, Taf. 63).

In addition, M. Gedl presents a type much similar to the Altmark-Kowalowice group, to which B. Teržan (2009, 91) also draws attention. This Piekary Wielkie fibula type also has a bow spring structure, open framework bow and backward foot. However, the foot narrows in this type, and a rosette ornamented disc was riveted on each of the fibulae found in Piekary Wielkie, Pierzwin (Cat. No. 420-421), and a plain circular disc was riveted to the one found in Stara Kopernia (Cat. No. 422; Pl. VIII: 10-12). M. Gedl dates the findings of this latter type to the late phase of Pomeranian culture, at the end of Hallstatt D and beginning of Early La Tène periods, and identifies them as products of workshops in Lower Silesia (Gedl 2004, 130, 131, Taf. 65). I reckon it is worthy to mention that while every specimen from Poland and the one from Moravia mentioned above is made of iron, majority of the fibulae found south from there, including the ones from Sopron and Csepel, are made of bronze.

It ought to be mentioned, however, that no fibulae have been found to this day which would be completely similar to the ones from Sopron or Csepel. The most likely parallel is known from grave no. 31 on the cemetery of Oberndorf in der Ebene (Traisental), recently published by P. Ramszl (2018, 493-502), which the author dates to the transitional period between the late Hallstatt and Early La Tène period. However, this fibula, in my opinion, is a transition between the fibulae with an artistic frame in the form of a lyre or a harp specimen

from Vače, and the previously mentioned specimens from Austria and Moravia. Its similarity to the Altmark type fibulae from Csepel is reflected in the disc applied foot (Pl. VIII: 3).

We have to mention that the Altmark-Kowalowice type, as well as the fibula found in Sopron, are made from one piece, apart from the bow spring structure. The discs, however, which have different design from the bow, were riveted on the backward foot of the fibula from Oberndorf and on the specimens from Csepel.

Among the four Altmark type fibulae found on the cemetery of Csepel, the finding from grave no. 160. is only a fragmentary remain (Pl. IV: 1; VII: 3). The other three specimens from unit 276 could be reconstructed. The leaf-shaped bows connected to the wide crossbow spring structure are decorated on their axis and rim with engraved lines, and crosswise lines on one specimen (Pl. VI: 1-3; VII: 4-6).

The form of the catchplate is similar to the ones seen on several pieces of the Kowalowice type. However, the decoration of the discs riveted on the backward foot is largely different from those. The plates are ornamented between the convex concentric circles with punched decorations. The rivets remained intact in the middle on both three specimens. Besides the three fibulae, three fragmented bronze plates were also unearthed from the unit, but their function and connection to the fibulae remain uncertain. The three punched circle decoration on each plate is more or less identical to the decoration of the fibulae (Pl. VII: 7-10).

The function of the bronze plates is not clear. There were some pairs of fragmentary bronze plates found in the 19th century in Donja Dolina published by C. Truhelka in the 9th issue of *Wissenschaftliche Mitteilungen aus Bosnien und Herzegowina*. These, if not in their forms, but in their making and decoration, are closely similar to the findings from Csepel (*Truhelka 1904*, Taf. XLI: 1-3; XLIV: 9; XLVII: 29, 30). There were iron remains on the back of these plates, and two iron straps were riveted on the back of the plates from Csepel. We assume that these were perhaps used to fasten the plates to the spring structure of the fibulae. To solve this is still a task ahead of us.

The dating of the findings is an equally problematic task. It seems obvious, and F. Pulszky and L. Márton were correct, that the finding assemblage of Sopron and the findings from Csepel, although excavated much later, come from the Early La Tène cultural cycle. I. Hunyady and M. Szabó were more accurate when they dated the findings from Sopron to the 4th and the 4th - 3rd centuries BC (*Hunyady 1944*, 73; *Szabó 2005*, 32). However, the classification of the fibulae from Sopron to the Altmark-Kowalowice and Piekary Wielkie types suggests that these specimens from Hungary are from the La Tène A group. However their burial must be dated much later, since the accompanying findings of the fibula from Sopron, the dragon head fibula and a Duchcov type fibula with profiled bow could not have been made before the middle of the 4th century BC (*Božić 2015*, 1; *Bujna 2003*, 83, obr. 62; *Szabó 2005*, 115). The same applies to the finding assemblage of Csepel, since the accompanying finds (beads, the dragonhead fibula, the snake head ring and the bracelets) from both units described here prove the same.

After a closer look we can easily conclude that the specimens from Csepel, despite several technical and formal similarities, have no completely identical parallel among the fibulae described above. I believe they were products of a local workshop. Their form closely resembles the Hallstatt traditions, inter alia the so called Fußzierfibel type, but to prove it we need further large-scale research. However, I am very well-willing to take a chance that the findings from the Csepel cemetery must be treated as a separate, Altmark-Csepel type of fibulae.

When I started to work with the fibulae found in Csepel, several questions arose in my mind. Some of them still remained unanswered, yet I had the opportunity to discuss these problems with several colleagues during conferences abroad. Many of them mentioned, that if I had any questions about any fibulae, I should definitely ask Professor Bujna. I took the

opportunity to do so during the conference held in Klement in 2014, and indeed he provided me with much valuable advice. I could only hope that I will have plenty of opportunities to ask him questions again.

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RESUMÉ

Predbežná štúdia k zriedkavému typu spôn (spony typu Altmark) z laténskeho pohrebiska v Csepeli

Na začiatku 70. rokov 19. storočia boli na pohrebisku v Bécsi domb pri Šoproni objavené viaceré keramické nádoby, železné a bronzové predmety. Počas nasledujúcich rokov boli postupne zozbierané nálezy z niekoľkých ďalších hrobov. Objavené predmety boli F. Pulszkym identifikované ako výbava mužských a ženských pohrebov. V tejto súvislosti sa zaoberal podrobne sponami so samostrelovým vinutím a stanovil, že tieto predmety sa najčastejšie vyskytujú v severnom Nemecku. L. Márton definoval uvedené spony so samostrelovým vinutím ako variant spony typu Altmark zo severného Nemecka. I. Hunyadi stanovila, že tieto spony možno s najväčšou pravdepodobnosťou prepojiť s münsingenským typom a dotovala ich do 4. storočia pred Kr. M. Szabó sa zmienil o oboch typoch v roku 2005 a dotoval typ Altmark medzi 4. a 3. storočie pred Kr.

Na severnom výbežku Csepelského ostrova prebiehal v rokoch 2004 až 2008 archeologický výskum súvisiaci s výstavbou čističky odpadových vôd (*Csepel-Szennyvíztisztító*). Počas neho bolo preskúmané pohrebisko z doby laténskej (LT B – C) a časť sídliska zo stupňa LT D. Na pohrebisku sa nachádzalo pravdepodobne viac ako 80 hrobov z tohto obdobia, pričom väčšina z nich bola porušená vykrádaním. Objavené nálezy možno datovať do obdobia medzi 4. a 2. storočím pred Kr., teda medzi stupeň LT B1 a koniec stupňa LT C1.

Kelti, ktorí pochovávali na Csepelskom ostrove, prišli pravdepodobne z Moravy cez Viedenskú nížinu a žili tu ešte pred expanziou na Balkán (280 – 272 pred Kr.) a určite aj potom.

Objavené nálezy poukazujú na diaľkové kontakty, ako na Balkán, tak aj do mediteránnej oblasti, východoalpských teritórií alebo oblastí východne od Dunaja. Najvýraznejšie sa to prejavuje na ženskom kroji, najmä v prípade výrazného výskytu korálikov. V inhumačných hrobách starších žien boli objavené amforovité koráliky rovnako ako sklenené, pastózne, korálové a jantárové varianty. Zároveň sa v hrobách nachádzali nádoby južného pôvodu, ako napríklad kantaros.

Kantaros z hrobu 179 (ženský) predstavuje lokálny výrobok imitujúci helenistické tvary. Pseudokantaros z hrobu 149 s antropomorfnými uškami predstavuje rovnako adaptáciu cudzích tvarov. Známe sú len dva nálezy tohto druhu, jeden z Blandiana (Maroskarna) – Transylvánia a ten druhý z Csepelského ostrova.

Omnoho detailnejší obraz možno vykresliť prostredníctvom dokladov kovových prvkov odevu objavených v hrobách. V nich dominuje tradícia zo západo- a východoalpského regiónu, najmä z halštatskej kultúry. V tomto kontexte bola objavená dvojica spôn spojených retiazkou (jedna s dračou hlavičkou a druhá typu Altmark vo fragmentárnom stave). Terčiek na nožičke spony typu Altmark chýba, súčasne je jej ihla a vinutie silne fragmentovaná. Na identifikáciu zostal jedine jej plechový lúčik so zachycovačom. Z plytkej jamy, ktorá nemohla byť hrobom, boli vyzdvihnuté nasledovné nálezy: korálové, amforovité, jantárové a sklenené koráliky rôznych farieb, koráliky s modro-žltými očkami (Augenperlen), tri spony typu Altmark, zvyšky troch trojnásobne dierovaných bronzových plieškov a spona s pripojenou pätkou o lúčik. Nálezy z tohto celku dobre zapadajú do včasnej fázy pohrebiska.

Na pohrebisku Csepel boli objavené dokopy štyri spony typu Altmark, čiastočne vo fragmentovanom stave. Okraje a pozdĺžne osi listovitého lúčika, ktoré sú spojené so širokým samostrelovým vinutím, sú zdobené rytými líniami. Terčiky sú zdobené koncentrickými kruhmi s razbou po obvode. Okrem uvedených spôn boli tiež objavené tri fragmenty bronzových plieškov, ktorých funkcia je dosiaľ nejasná.

Zdá sa samozrejmé, že nálezy z Csepelského ostrova sú zo včasnotaténskeho kultúrneho okruhu (4. alebo 4. – 3. stor. pred Kr.). Rovnako to dokladajú nálezy z prezentovaného celku. Dosiaľ nebol z iných lokalít objavený žiaden predmet, ktorý by bol úplne identický tomu z Csepelu a zo Šoprone.

Po bližšom zhodnotení musíme konštatovať, že žiadny z kúskov prezentovaných v príspievku nie je úplne identický s tými, ktoré boli objavené na Csepelskom ostrove. Verím, že môžem s istotou tvrdiť, že ide o výrobky lokálnej dielne. Vyhotovenie poukazuje na blízke vzťahy na halštatskú tradíciu, okrem iného na typ Fußzierfibel, ale k tomu bude ešte potrebná komplexnejšia štúdia. Napriek tomu si myslím, že uvedené spony z pohrebiska Csepel je potrebné klasifikovať samostatne ako typ Altmark-Csepel.

Obrazová príloha

Tab. I. 1 – nálezy zo Šoprone, poloha Bécsi domb (podľa *Pulszky 1881*); 2 – typy spôn z Dolného Rakúska a ich paralely (podľa *Jerem 1996*); 3 – pár spôn z hrobu 160 v Csepeli; 4 – mapa Budapešti s vyznačenou lokalitou; 5 – plán lokality.

Tab. II. Rôzne koráliky z keltského pohrebiska v Csepeli. 1 – transparentné zelenkavé amforovité koráliky; 2 – koráliky z morského korálu a farebné sklenené koráliky; 3 – jantárové koráliky; 4 – transparentné modré amforovité koráliky; 5 – transparentné bezfarebné a zelené amforovité koráliky; 6-7 – koráliky rozdielnych typov a farieb; 8 – amforovité koráliky z morského korálu.

Tab. III. 1-3 – hrob 160. Kresby a snímky hrobu počas výskumu.

Tab. IV. Nálezy z hrobu 160. 1a-c – fragmenty a rekonštrukcia spony typu Altmark; 2a-b – spona s dračou hlavičkou; 3 – fragmenty bronzového opasku; 4a-d – bronzové náramky

z pravého predlaktia; 5a-c – bronzové náramky z ľavého predlaktia; 6a-b – koráliky z morského korálu; 7 – jantárové koráliky; 8 – prsteň s hadími hlavičkami; 9 – železný nôž; 10 – brúsik.

Tab. V. Stratigrafická jednotka 267. Kresba a snímky jednotky počas výskumu.

Tab. VI. Nálezy zo stratigrafickej jednotky 276. 1-3a-c – spony typu Altmark; 4-7 – bronzové platničky s rozetovým motívom; 5a-b – pár bronzových náramkov; 6a-b – zelenkavé a modré bikonické sklené koráliky; 8a-b – žlté a modré koráliky s očkami; 9 – jantárové koráliky; 10 – koráliky z morského korálu; 11 – amforovité koráliky.

Tab. VII. 1-3 – spony a fragmenty bronzového opasku z hrobu 160; 4-6 – spony zo stratigrafickej jednotky 276; 7-10 – bronzové platničky s motívom rozety a zvyškami železných prvkov na chrbte.

Tab. VIII. Analogické nálezy. 1 – Oberndorf (podľa *Ramsl 2018*); 2-4 – Dürrnberg bei Hallein hrob č. 365 (podľa *Rabsilber et al. 2017*); 5 – Vyškov (podľa *Čížmář 2011*); 6 – Vače (podľa *Teržan 2009*); 7-9 – spony typu Altmark – Kowalowice: 7 – Kietrz; 8 – Domaniowice; 9 – Legnica; 10-12 – spony typu Piekary Wielkie: 10 – Piekary Wielkie; 11 – Pierzwin; 12 – Stara Kopernia (7-12 podľa *Gedl 2004*).

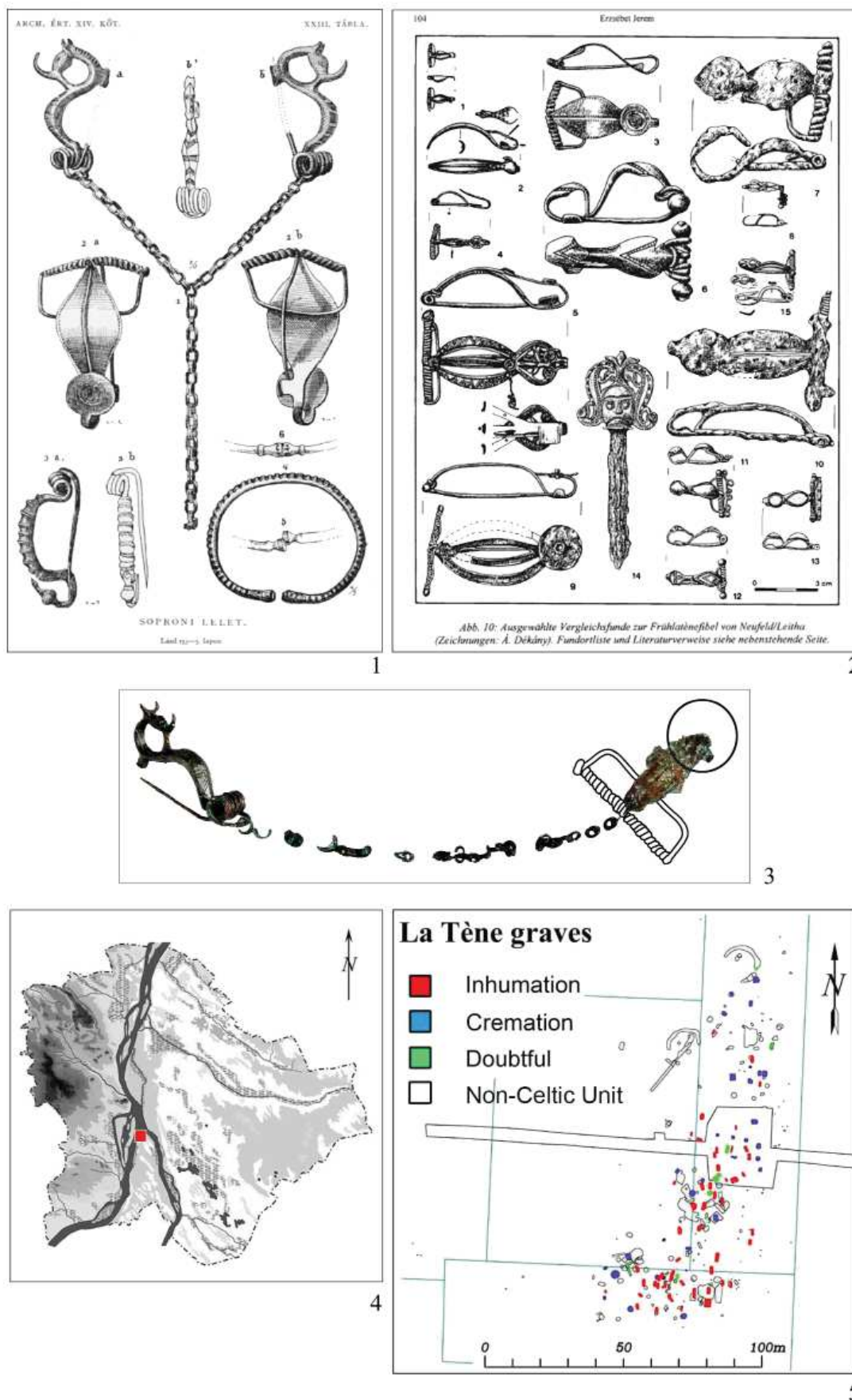
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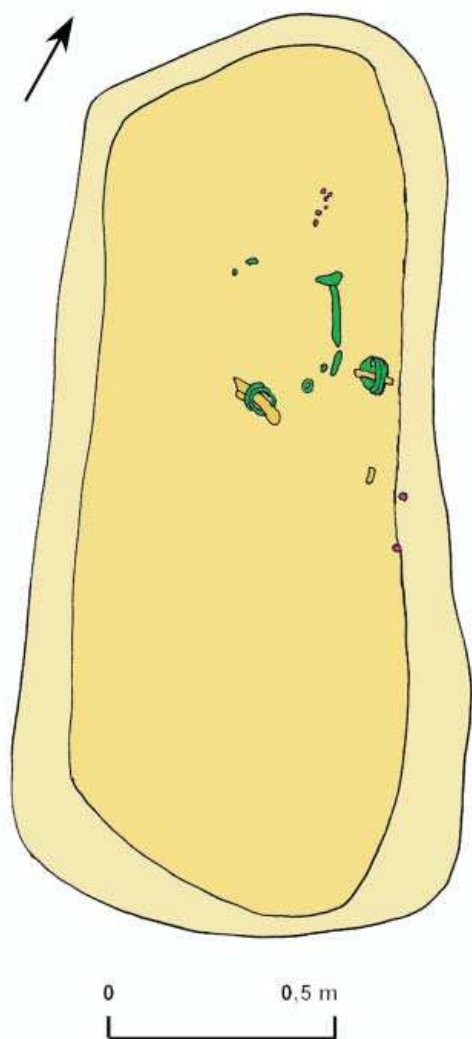
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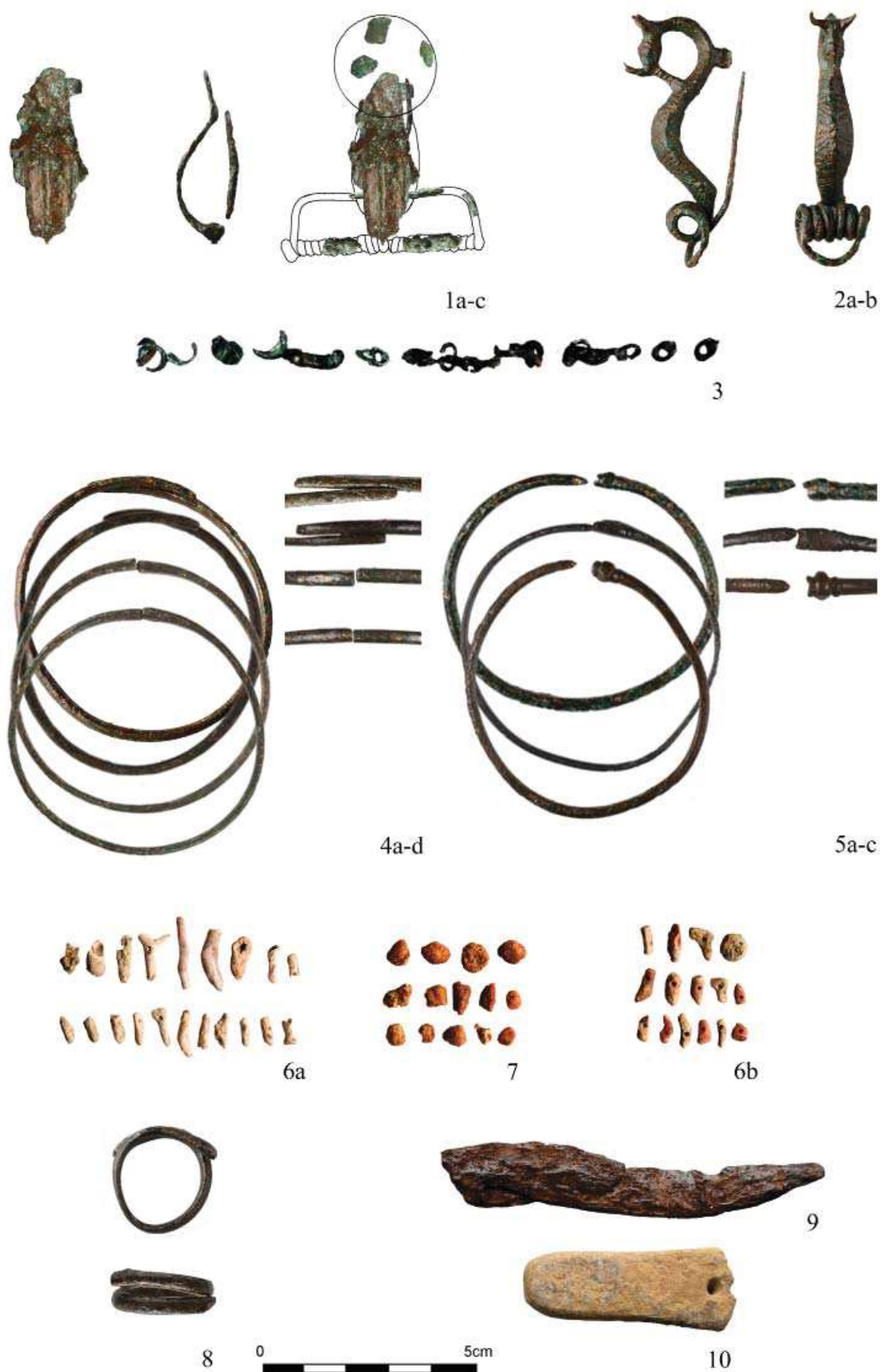
Pl. I. 1 – Findings from Bécsi domb, Sopron (after Pulszky 1881); 2 – The fibula types of Lower Austria and possible parallels (after Jerem 1996); 3 – Pair of fibulae. Grave No. 160, Csepel; 4 – Map of Budapest with the site; 5 – Map of the site



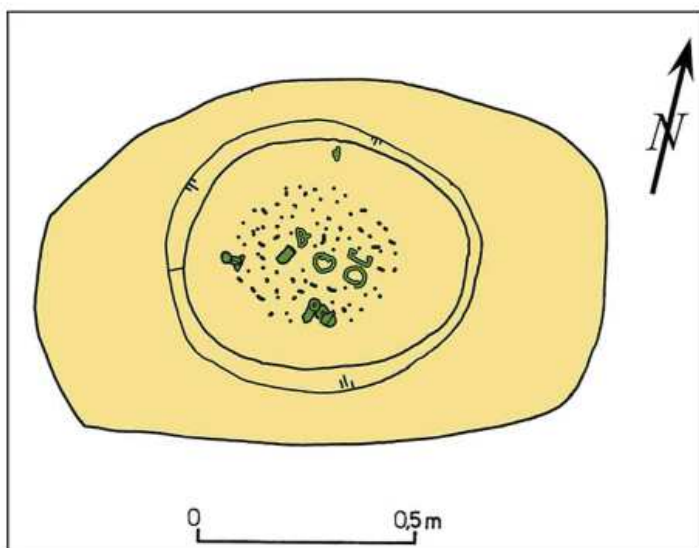
Pl. II. Various beads from the Celtic cemetery in Csepel. 1 – Transparent greenish amphora-shaped beads; 2 – Coral and colored glass beads; 3 – Amber beads; 4 – Transparent blue amphora-shaped beads; 5 – Transparent colorless and green amphora-shaped beads; 6-7 – Beads of different types and colors; 8 – Coral beads turned into amphora shape



Pl. III. 1-3 – Grave No. 160. Drawing and photos of the grave, during the excavation



Pl. IV. Findings from the Grave No. 160. 1a-c – Remnants and the reconstruction of the Altmark fibula; 2,a-b – Dragon head fibula; 3 – Remnants of the bronze chain; 4a-d – Bronze bracelets from the right forearm; 5a-c – Bronze bracelets from the left forearm; 6a-b – Coral beads; 7 – Amber beads; 8 – Snake head shaped ring; 9 – Iron knife; 10 – Whetstone

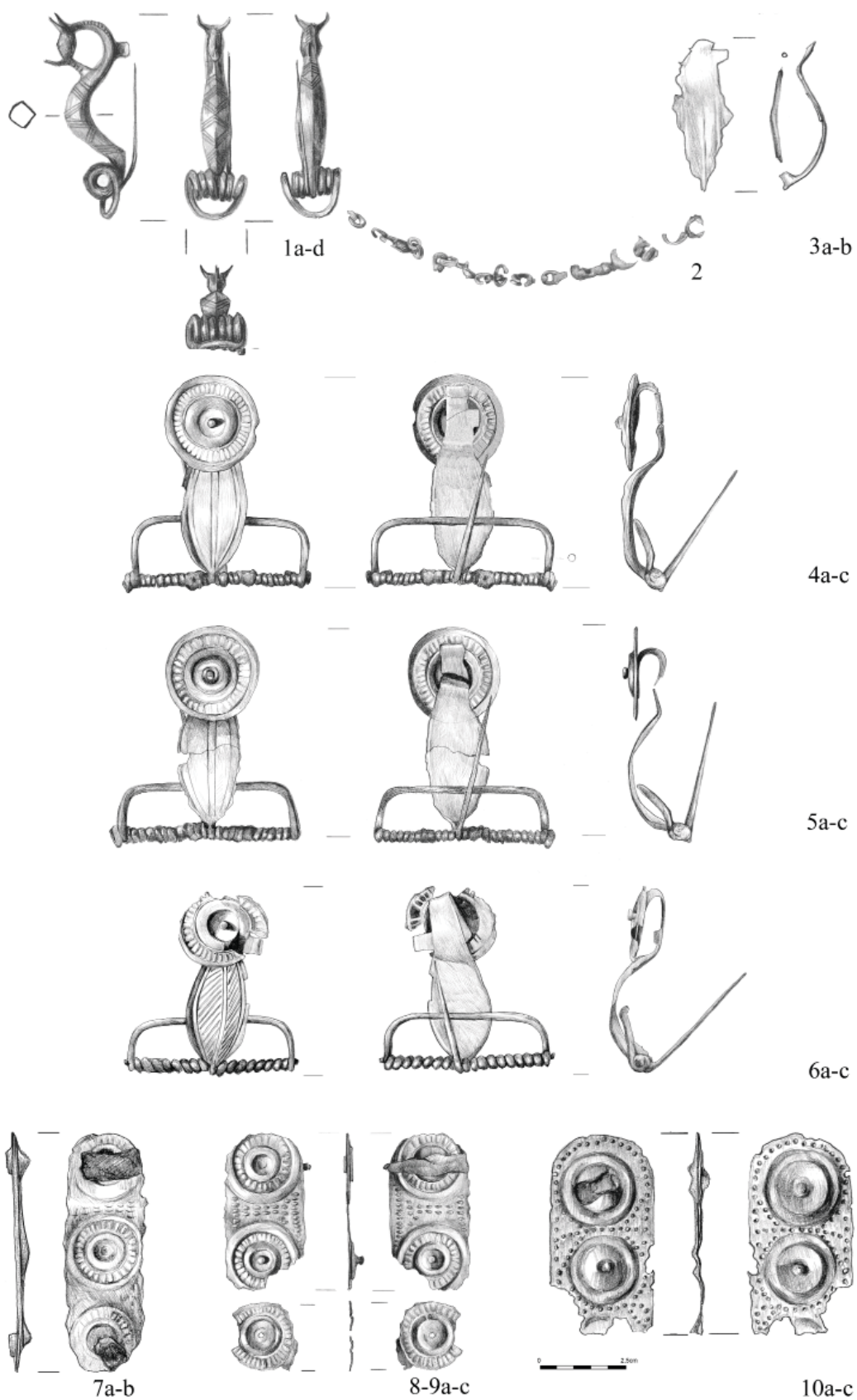


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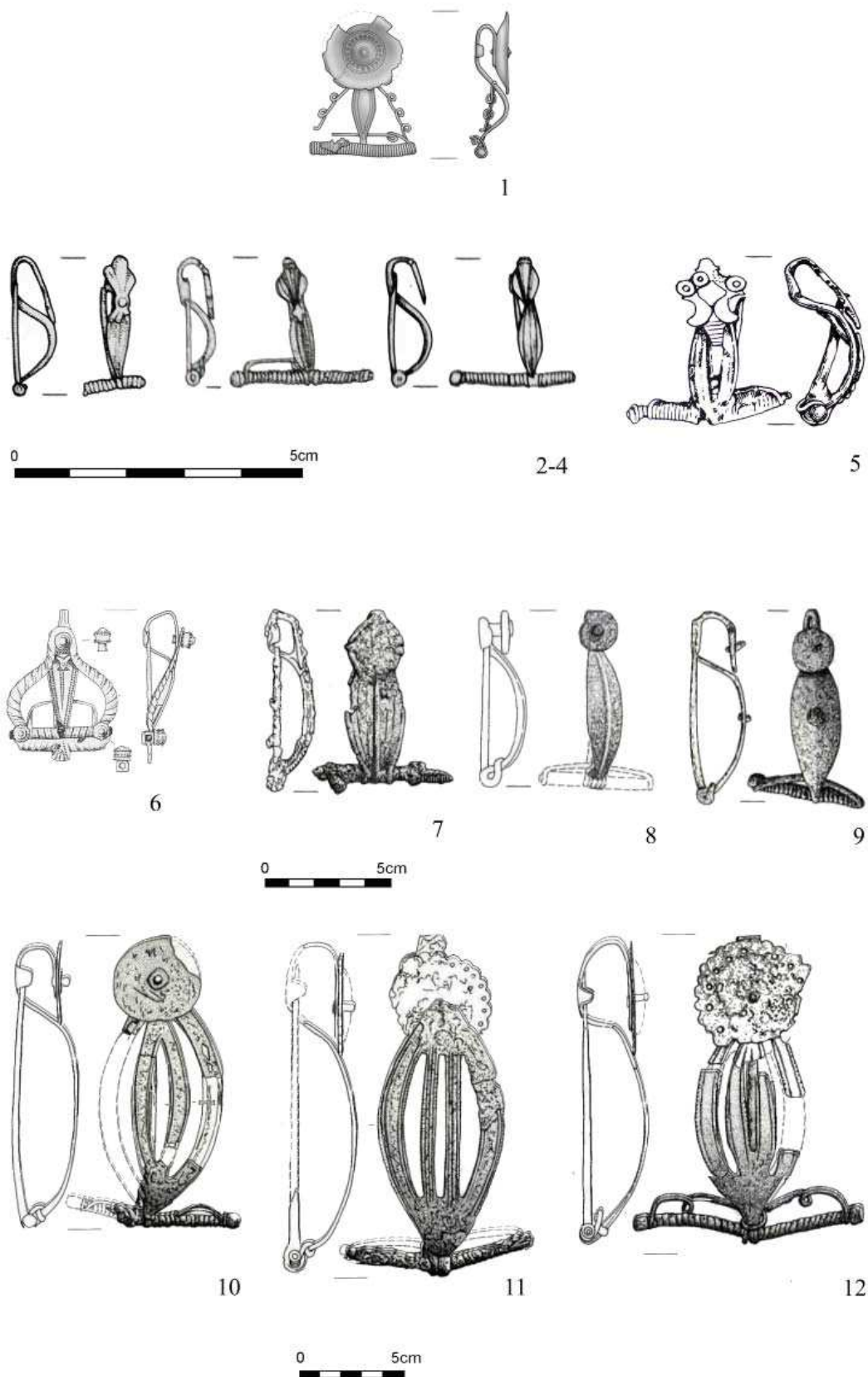
Pl. V. Stratigraphic unit 267. Drawing and photos of the unit, during the excavation



Pl. VI. Findings from the s. u. 276. 1-3a-c – Altmark fibulae; 4-7 – Bronze plates with rosette decoration; 5a-b – A pair of bronze bracelets; 6a-b – Greenish and blue biconical glass beads; 7a-b – Yellow and blue eye beads; 8 – Amber beads; 9 – Coral beads; 10 – Amphora-shaped beads



Pl. VII. 1-3 – Fibulae and remnants of the bronze chain. Grave No. 160; 4-6 – Fibulae of the s. u. 276; 7-10 – Bronze plates with rosette decoration, with remnants of iron elements on their back



Pl. VIII. Parallels. 1 – Oberndorf (after Ramsl 2018); 2-4 – Dürrenberg bei Hallein Gr. no. 365 (after Rabsilber et al. 2017); 5 – Vyškov (after Čižmář 2011); 6 – Vače (after Teržan 2009); 7-9 – Altmark – Kowalowice type fibulae: 7 – Kietrz; 8 – Domaniowice; 9 – Legnica; 10-12 – Piekary Wielkie type fibulae: 10 – Piekary Wielkie; 11 – Pierzwin; 12 – Stara Kopernia (7-12 after Gedl 2004)