A REMARKABLE EARLY IRON AGE GRAVE FROM SZÓLÁD-KERTEK MÖGÖTT[1]

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JÁKY, András. Pozoruhodný hrob zo staršej doby železnej zo Szólád-Kertek mögött. Hrob 9 (objekt 244) zo Szóládu, poloha Kertek mögött patrí k pohrebisku z mladej a neskorej doby halštatskej so 16 hrobmi, ktoré bolo skúmané v rokoch 2007 a 2010. Hrob 9 bol bohatý na keramiku a drobné nálezy, medzi ktorými k najpozoruhodnejším patria bronzová spona s oblúkovitým lučíkom členeným diskovitým vývalkom a železný sekeromlat. Spona má pôvod v juhovýchodoalpskej oblasti a datuje hrob do Ha D2; kým sekeromlat predstavuje východný typ, ktorý je možné spájať s vekerzugskou kultúrou. Preto je možné považovať nálezy z hrobu 9 za doklad vzťahov a kontaktov medzi kultúrnymi skupinami východne a juhozápadne od južného Zadunajska od druhej polovici až do konca 6. stor. pr. Kr.

Keywords: Szólád – Kertek mögött, Southern Transdanubia, Early Iron Age, Late Hallstatt, cemetery;

Kľúčové slová: Szólád – Kertek mögött, južné Zadunajsko, staršia doba železná, neskorá doba halštatská, pohrebisko;

INTRODUCTION

The burial site of Szólád – Kertek mögött is located in Somogy county, south to Lake Balaton, on the eastern side of a creek called Büdös-gáti-víz (Figure 1). Because of the higher surface level before modern water regulations, the valley west to the site was probably part of the lake, so the shore was much closer to the cemetery in the Iron Age, than it is today (*Peters et al. 2014*, 338).

The main purpose of the excavations at the site was to unearth the Langobard cemetery, of which the first graves came to light in 2003, during the rescue excavations carried out prior to the construction of the M7 highway (*Honti et al. 2004*, 64; *Peters et al. 2014*, 338). Further research took place in 2005-2007 and 2010, which was conducted by German and Hungarian institutions. It resulted in finding Neolithic, Avar, and Hallstatt period features alongside the Langobard structures (*Peters et al. 2014*, 338). Altogether 16 Early Iron Age cremation graves came to light in 2007 and 2010, of which one is presented in this paper.[2]

Prior to the excavations, little was known about the exploitation of the territory around Szólád and its wider surroundings during the Early Iron Age. It is striking, that in the distribution maps from the end of the last century (*Jerem 1986*, 363, Taf. 1; *Patek 1993*, 14, Abb. 5; *Teržan 1990*, 206, fig. 56), the region south to the Lake Balaton appears to be sparsely settled in the Ha C-D periods. It is apparent, that it can be attributed primarily to the lack of data. However, the boost of information experienced in the research of the Hallstatt Culture in Hungary in the past few years/decades applies also to Southern Transdanubia, the region of Southeast-Pannonia (*Gáti 2009*; *2014*; *Metzner-Nebelsick 2002*), Zala county (*Horváth 2012*; *2014*; *2015*) and other sites (e. g. Regöly – Strupka-Magyar birtok: *Stegmann-Rajtár 2014*; *Szabó/Fekete 2011*; *2014*).

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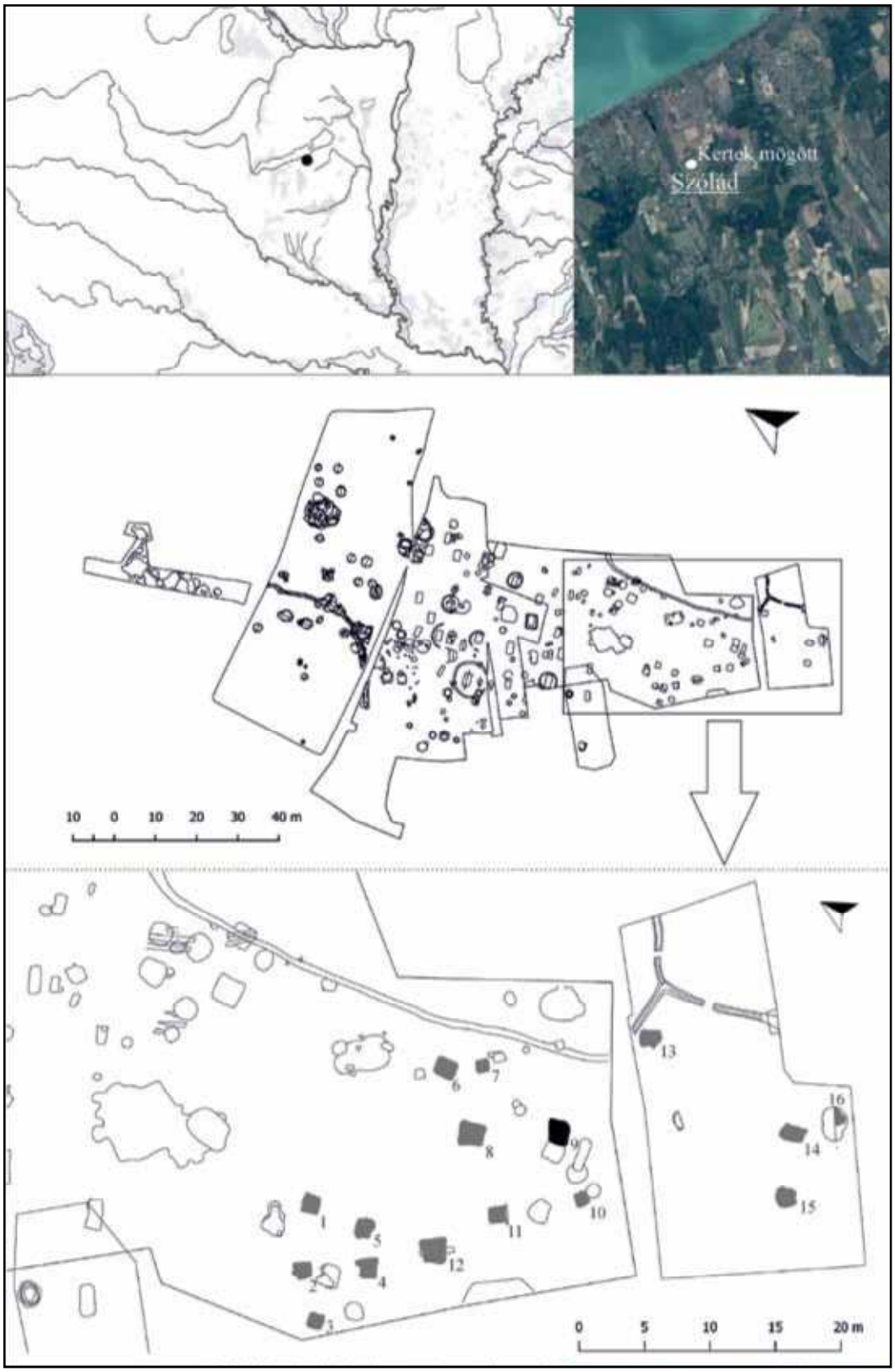

Figure 1. Szólád, site Kertek mögött. Location and plan.
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For the region south of the coasts of Lake Balaton, between Balatonszentgyörgy (*Horváth 2014*, 67, fig. 2) and Zamárdi (*Fekete 1985*, 72, Abb. 3: 8-15; 73, Abb. 4; *Patek 1993*, 138, Abb. 111), only sporadic, mainly topographic evidence (*Draveczky 1970*; *Kocztur 1964*; *Kuzsinszky 1920*) is available in the archaeological literature, and without presentation of numerous find

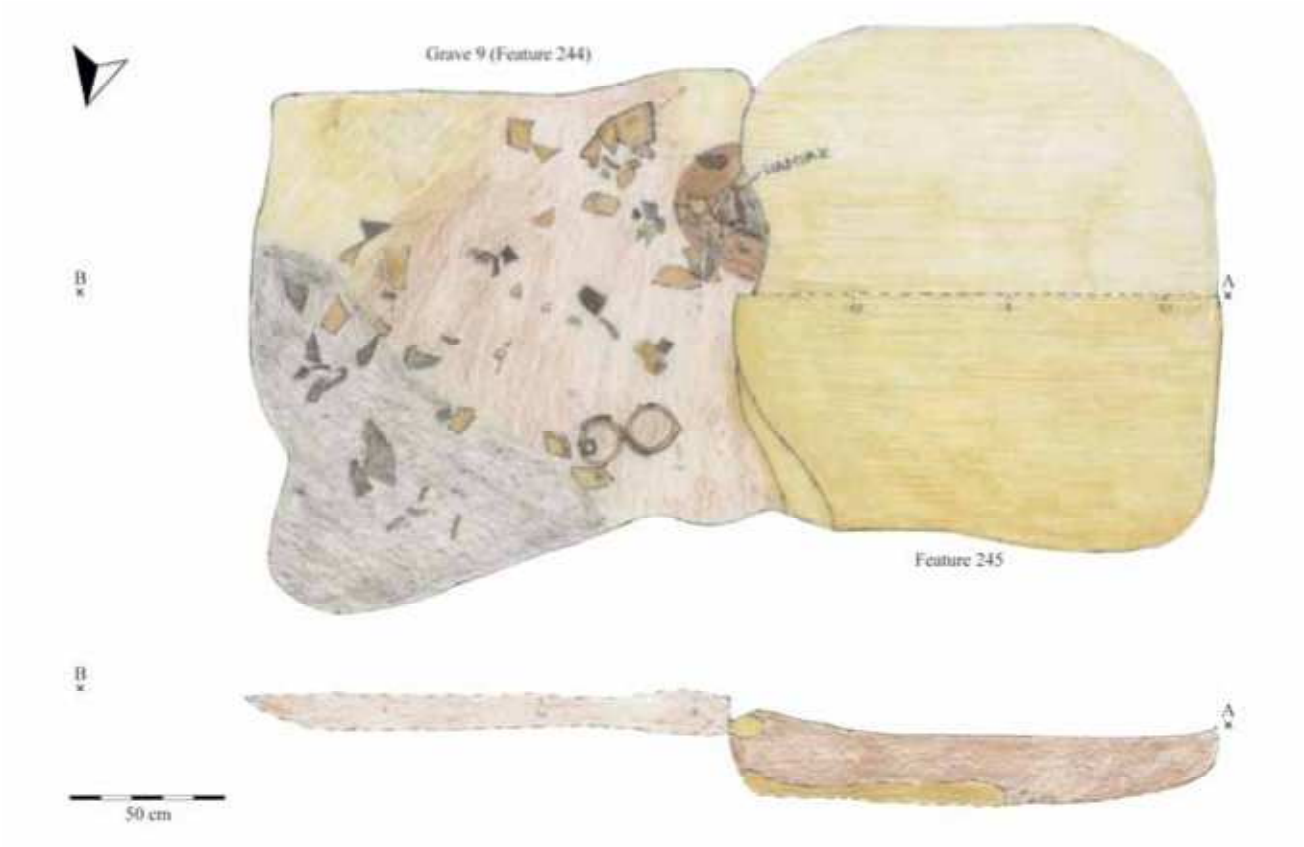

Figure 2. Szólád, site Kertek mögött. Plan of Grave 9 Feature 244 and its connection with feature 245. Drawing by: Szaniszló/Szabó

material. Information could be increased by the publication of the Early Iron Age sites, which came to light in connection with the construction of the highway M7 (*Honti 2007*, 12, 13, fig. 1a-b): the flat settlements of Balatonboglár – Berekre-dűlő (*Honti et al. 2007*; *Jáky 2016a*; *2016b*) and Ordacsehi – Kis töltés (*Kulcsár 2007*), or the cemetery of Szólád – Kertek mögött, which are all part of the author's PhD-thesis.

THE GRAVES

The Early Iron Age graves of the site are grouped in a well-defined area on the surface (Figure 1), but probably only a part of the whole cemetery at the site of Szólád – Kertek mögött have been unearthed during the excavations. 12 Hallstatt period graves have been identified in 2007, and 4 more came to light in 2010, among other Early Iron Age features. The plan of the cemetery shows no sign of conscious arrangement of the graves, although the plan is not complete, as only the northern end of the cemetery can be defined.

The graves of mostly rectangular shape are usually oriented in NW-SE/SW-NE or N-S/E-W direction. Presence of ditch around, or mound on top of the graves were not detected, thus we consider the term "flat cemetery" suitable for the site. However, it should be noted, that the cemetery has been probably disturbed by modern agriculture, which can be detected in the shallowness of the graves (the relative depth of the grave pits range from 5 to 20 cm), and the fragmentation of their contents.

Grave 9 (Feature 244) is one of the features, which were best preserved (Figure 2). The 1,5 × 1,7 m, 5-20 cm deep (relative depth), NW-SE/SW-NE oriented grave was excavated between 24-25th August 2007. It laid next to Feature 245, which was cut by this structure. Its shape is rectangular with rounded corners, edges are a little irregular, and the bottom is flat.

The filling is brown humus, mixed with ash and charcoal fragments; the E-NE part of the pit has higher ash content. Sherds from a larger vessel (Pl. II: 3) and cremated human remains were found scattered in the SW part. The iron axe-hammer (Pl. III: 3), bronze fibula (Pl. III: 6), a piece of stone and an iron piece came to light in the same corner. In the NW corner, two smaller ceramic vessels have been found close to each other (Pl. I: 1, 3) – the first contained bronze fragments, animal bones and the part of an iron knife (Pl. III: 4). Other ceramic sherds were also found in the eastern part of the pit alongside with other animal bones and snail shells.

Inventory of Grave 9

1. *Pot*. Decorated with four pointy knobs under the rim. Height: 13 cm; D (mouth): 15 cm; D (bottom): 12 cm; thickness of the wall: 0.8 cm. Brown on the outside, brown and black in patches in the inside, the cross-section is black in the middle; tempered with ground ceramics. 1 piece (Pl. I: 1).
2. *Pot*. Decorated with four pointy knobs under the rim. Height: 12.5 cm; D (mouth): 14.5 cm; D (bottom): 11.5 cm; thickness of the wall: 0.8 cm. Brown-black in patches, also in the cross-section; tempered with ground ceramics. 1 piece. (Pl. I: 3).
3. *Lid*. Height: ca. 7 cm; D (upper): 6 cm; D (bottom): 18 cm; thickness of the wall: 0.5-0.7 cm. Black, the cross-section is homogeneous; tempered with ground ceramics. 20 pieces (Pl. II: 8).
4. *Pot*. Decorated with four pointy knobs under the rim. Height: 14 cm; D (mouth): 14.5 cm; D (bottom): 11 cm; thickness of the wall: 0.6-1.7 cm. Reddish-brown, the cross-section is grey in the middle; tempered with ground ceramics. 4 pieces (Pl. I: 2).
5. *Bottom and side fragments of a vessel with conical neck (*?). D (bottom): 11 cm; thickness of the wall: 0.9-1.3 cm; thickness of the bottom: 0.7 cm. Light brown-black in patches, also in the cross-sections; tempered with ground ceramics, grog, calcite-grits. 3 pieces.
6. *Side fragments of a vessel with conical neck*. Decorated with mildly raised, triangular knob. Thickness of the wall: 0.7-1 cm. Black, brown-black in patches inside, the cross-section is black; tempered with ground ceramics; polishing on the surface. 27 pieces (Pl. II: 3).
7. *Rim and side fragments of a pot*. Decorated with a vertically flattened knob, with an impression in the middle, under the rim. D (mouth): ca. 14 cm; thickness of the wall: 0.6-0.8 cm. Orange-reddish-brown, the cross-sections are homogeneous; tempered with ground ceramics. 3 pieces (Pl. I: 4).
8. *Bottom fragment of a pot*. D (bottom): 10 cm; thickness of the wall: 0.7 cm; thickness of the bottom: 1 cm. Orange-reddish-brown, the cross-section is homogeneous; tempered with ground ceramics. 1 piece (Pl. I: 9).
9. *Rim fragment of a pot*. D (mouth): ca. 16 cm; thickness of the wall: 0.7-1 cm. Orangeish-light-brown, the cross-section is homogeneous; tempered with ground ceramics. 1 piece (Pl. I: 5).
10. *Rim fragment of a pot*. Decorated with a horizontally flattened knob, under the rim. D (mouth): ca. 16 cm; thickness of the wall: 0.5-0.6 cm. Orangeish-light-brown, the cross-section is homogeneous; tempered with ground ceramics. 1 piece (Pl. I: 6).
11. *Rim fragment of a pot*. D (mouth): ca. 17 cm; thickness of the wall: 0.9 cm. Dark greyish-brown, the cross-section is black; tempered with ground ceramics. 1 piece (Pl. I: 7).
12. *Rim fragment of a pot*. Decorated with a horizontally flattened knob, under the rim. D (mouth): ca. 20 cm; thickness of the wall: 0.8-1 cm. Reddish-brown, the cross-section is homogeneous; tempered with ground ceramics. 1 piece (Pl. I: 8).
13. *Pot fragments*. Thickness of the wall: 0.9-1.2 cm. Grey-brown in patches, also in the cross-sections; tempered with ground ceramics. 12 pieces.
14. *Pot fragments*. Some of them are decorated with flattened knobs. Thickness of the wall: 0.5-0.8 cm. Orangeish brown-grey in patches, also in the cross-sections; tempered with ground ceramics. 26 pieces.
15. *Rim fragment of a pot*. Thickness of the wall: 0.8-0.9 cm. Light brown, the cross-section is homogeneous; tempered with ground ceramics. 1 piece.
16. *Side fragments of a vessel with conical neck*. Decorated with a vertical rib on the belly. Thick-

ness of the wall: 0.4-0.8 cm. Light brown, the cross-sections are homogeneous; tempered with fine ground ceramics. 4 pieces (Pl. II: 5).

17. *Lid*. D (upper): 6 cm; D (bottom): ca. 23 cm; thickness of the wall: 0.5-0.7 cm. Brown-grey in patches, also in the cross-section; tempered with fine ground ceramics. 5 pieces (Pl. II: 6).

18. *Rim fragment of a bowl with S-profile (*?). Thickness of the wall: 0.7-1 cm. Brown-grey in patches, the cross-section is grey; tempered with ground ceramics. 1 piece.

19. *Rim fragment of a pot (*?). Thickness of the wall: 0.6-0.7 cm. Brown-grey in patches, also in the cross-sections; tempered with ground ceramics. 1 piece.

20. *Side fragments of a bowl with S-profile (*?). Decorated with impressed dots on the belly. Thickness of the wall: 0.6-0.9 cm. Brown-black in patches, also in the cross-sections; tempered with ground ceramics. 82 pieces (Pl. II: 1).

21. *Rim fragments of a bowl with S-profile*. Decorated with mild, oblique channeling and appliqué pellets on the belly. D (mouth): 18 cm; thickness of the wall: 0.4-0.7 cm. Brown-grey-orange, also in the cross-sections; clay is refined; polishing, secondary burn on the surface. 2 pieces (Pl. II: 10).

22. *Handle fragment of a bowl with S-profile*. The two sides are bent up, and the middle of the handle is decorated with a mild rib. Thickness of the wall: 1.1 cm. Greyish-brown-black in patches, the cross-section is greyish-brown; clay is refined; secondary burn on the surface. 1 piece (Pl. II: 2).

23. *Side fragments of a bowl with S-profile*. Decorated with channeling on the belly. Thickness of the wall: 0.5 cm. Orangeish-greyish-brown, the cross-section is orangeish-brown; clay is refined; secondary burn, graphite (?) on the surface. 2 pieces (Pl. II: 4).

24. *Side fragments of a bowl with S-profile*. Decorated with mild channeling on the belly. Thickness of the wall: 0.4-0.8 cm. Grey-brown in patches, also in the cross-sections; clay is refined; polishing on the surface. 3 pieces (Pl. II: 7).

25. *Rim and side fragments of a bowl with inverted rim*. Decorated with graphite (?) and bundle of oblique, impressed lines. D (mouth): 20 cm; thickness of the wall: 0.4-0.6 cm. Grey-reddish-brown in patches, also in the cross-sections; clay is refined; polishing on the surface. 3 pieces (Pl. III: 1).

26. *Rim and side fragments of a bowl with S-profile*. Decorated with mild channeling on the belly. D (mouth): ca. 28 cm; thickness of the wall: 0.3-0.9 cm. Brown-grey in patches, also in the cross-sections; clay is refined; polishing, secondary burn on the surface. 9 pieces (Pl. III: 2).

27. *Side fragments of a bowl with S-profile*? Thickness of the wall: 0.4-0.8 cm. Gray, the cross-sections are homogeneous; clay is refined; secondary burn on the surface. 3 pieces.

28. *Side and bottom fragments of a bowl*. Decorated with polished grid-motif and omphalos on the bottom. Thickness of the wall: 0.3-0.6 cm. Black, brown patches, the cross-sections are homogeneous; clay is refined; polishing on the surface. 59 pieces (Pl. II: 9).

29. *Stone fragment*. Dimensions: 7×7×7 cm; thickness: 0.3-3 cm. Grey; triangular shape. 1 piece.

30. *Stone fragment*. Dimensions: 2×2×3 cm. Grey-red. 1 piece.

31. *Band bow fibula*. Length: 6.2 cm; height: 1.9 cm; D (disc): 1.2 cm. Without spring, with a disc between the undecorated band bow and the pin. The end of the foot is missing. 3 pieces (Pl. III: 6).

32. *Axe-hammer*. Length: 14.5 cm. With shaft hole, two arms (one with the edge, the other the butt end), slightly bent in profile. 1 piece (Pl. III: 3).

33. *Iron fragments*. Max. length: 7.5 cm. 4 pieces (Pl. III: 5).

34. *Knife fragment*. Length: 4 cm. With tang and angled back. 1 piece (Pl. III: 4).

35. *Bronze fragment*. Dimensions: 0.4×0,5 cm. 1 piece (Pl. III: 7).

36. *Human cremated remains*.

37. *Animal bone*.

38. *Snail shells*.

39. *Small finds.* There are several recognizable, and some indefinable metal finds from Grave 9, which are unfortunately not restored yet.

Band bow fibula (Pl. III: 6)

The well-preserved, 6.2 cm long, bronze band bow fibula ("Bandfibel") is one of the remarkable finds that came to light from Grave 9 in Szólád. It has a very simple form, no spring, flattened but undecorated bow and only a disc appears between the bow and the pin. It broke at the bow and pin, and presumably a knob is missing from the end of its foot.

Typologically speaking, band bow fibulae stand very close to the serpentine fibulae. F. Stare called them bronze fibulae of a late serpentine type (*Stare 1955*, 83, 189, 190), and G. Mansfeld also listed them among the serpentine fibulae (type S1, *Mansfeld 1973*, 131). This variant, however, was left out from the latest comprehensive publication of the serpentine fibulae from Slovenia (*Tecco Hvala 2014*). They are also very similar to the early Certosa II fibula type (*Teržan 1976*, 321, Abb. 2), except for the foot, and also the bow of the Certosa fibulae is more decorated in most of the cases.

While serpentine fibulae count as rare finds;[3] Certosa fibulae are more represented in the Carpathian Basin (*Jerem 1981*, 107, Abb. 2), but the presence of the band bow fibula from Szólád is unique in this territory so far. The center of the distribution of this find type is in the Southeastern-Alpine region. In G. Mansfeld's collection, Fundlist 1 contains the larger, 8-10 cm long, and Fundlist 3 the smaller, 5-7 cm long variants of the type, which were found in Padova, Este, Brezje, Magdalenska Gora, Most na Soči/Sv. Lucija, Šmichel/St. Michel and Vače (*Mansfeld 1973*, 150, 151). In Magdalenska Gora, multiple parallels to the band bow fibulae are known from the graves of Mound 2 (*Tecco Hvala et al. 2004*, Taf. 15: 3, 4; 30D/6; 34A: 14, 15; 40B/9; 53/2-3; 58A/8; 60A/2) and Mound 13 (*Tecco Hvala et al. 2004*, Taf. 96E: 2; 104A: 1, 2; 114: 2, 3), along with some stray finds (*Tecco Hvala et al. 2004*, Taf. 152: 20-22). In Dolenjska, further examples can be found e.g. in Grave 2 in Laze nad Rojami pri Trebelnem (*Dular 2003*, Taf. 27: 2) and Grave 6 in Mound 5-1884 at Rovišče (*Dular 2003*, Taf. 78: 6); as well as in Stična from the settlement (*Gabrovec et al. 1970*, 22, Abb. 4: 1) dated to Ha D2 (*Gabrovec et al. 1970*, 25), and from Grave 138 (*Gabrovec et al. 2006*, 353, Taf. 79: 1), Grave 154 (*Gabrovec et al. 2006*, 362, Taf. 88: 154/1) and Grave 179 (*Gabrovec et al. 2006*, 377, Taf. 103: 179/1) all from Mound 48, from phases II–III (*Gabrovec et al. 2010*, 40, Abb. 21).

Band bow fibulae in these two periods belong to the serpentine fibula phase in Dolenjska (*Gabrovec et al. 2010*, 56), and also made they first appearance in the Sv. Lucija IIa phase (*Tecco Hvala 2014*, 167); however, the use of this type continues in the early Certosa fibula phase (*Dular 2003*, 135; *Gabrovec 1987*, 58). This is evidenced by band bow fibulae, which were found together with early Certosa II, Certosa Ia, IV and V type fibulae e.g. in Este (*Teržan 1976*, 346, Abb. 10: 4; 347, Abb. 12: 8), Canevedo (*Teržan 1976*, 356, Abb. 21: 8), Most na Soči/Sv. Lucija (*Teržan 1976*, 346, 349, Abb. 10: 10, 11; 14: 2), Kobarid (*Teržan 1976*, 350, Abb. 15: 5), Magdalenska Gora (*Tecco Hvala et al. 2004*, Taf. 40: B), and Laze nad Rojami pri Trebelnem (*Dular 2003*, Taf. 27: Gr. 2). This corresponds with the system of H. Parzinger, in which band bow fibulae can be found in Horizon 7, which covers the Sveta Lucija III2a – Sv. Lucija IIb according to *S. Gabrovec* (*1987*, 130-132) and *B. Teržan/N. Trampuž* (*1973*, 420, Beil 1) – Innerkrain Va, Magdalenska Gora V, Brezje V and Dobrnič VI relative chronological phases (*Parzinger 1988*, 190, Taf. 10: 138; 207, Taf. 27: 19; 214, Taf. 34: 36; 221, Taf. 41: 33; 229, Taf. 49:

[3] Serpentine fibulae of different kinds started to spread in the Ha D1 period from the Southeastern-alpine region, but are very sparse in the Carpathian Basin (*Romsauer 1996*, 433; *Tecco Hvala 2014*, 169). The known examples in Slovakia are from Abrahám (*Paulík 1960*, 348, obr. 127), Chotín IA (cremation grave 56/53: *Dušek 1966*, 145, Taf. XXXIX/7; *Kozubová 2013b*, 25, Tab. 16: 12; *Romsauer 1996*, 435, Abb. 2: 23), dated to Ha D2 (*Kozubová 2013a*, 66, 67; *Parzinger/Stegmann-Rajtár 1988*, 175); from House 16 in Smolenice – Molpír (*Dušek/Dušek 1984*, 305, Taf. 118: 14) dated to Ha D1 (*Romsauer 1996*, 431), and another from House 18 which has a similar, wide bow as the fibula from Szólád (*Dušek/Dušek 1984*, 327, Taf. 140: 24). In Transdanubia, one fibula is from the hoard of Ikervár – Pinkóci-dűlő (*Nagy et al. 2012*, 109, tab. 6: 5), also dated to Ha D1 (*Nagy et al. 2012*, 127), one from Sághegy (*Patek 1968*, Taf. XXVIII: 3; *Romsauer 1996*, 433), and three new examples from the Ha D2 flat settlement of Alsópáhok – Hévízdomb (*Horváth 2015*, 238, 4. kép: 8-10). The semi-finished example from Keszthely – Fenékpuszta might be a serpentine fibula as well (*Fekete 1983*, 135, Abb. 5: 2). Apart from these, a serpentine fibula appears in a Scythian female grave from Algyő (*Bende 2003*, 72, fig. 3: 10; *Kemenczei 2004*, 93, fig. 7: 12).

22) and which connects with the Este III Middle phase (*Parzinger 1988*, 47, 48). In the terms of absolute chronology it represents the middle/end of the 6th century BC (*Parzinger 1988*, 121).

Axe-hammer (Pl. III: 3)

The iron axe-hammer with shaft-hole in the middle represents a very common Early Iron Age form, which belongs to Variant 1 of Type I in the system of *M. Párducz* (*1965*, 180-182) and also Type I1a according to *A. Kozubová* (*2010*, 46, 63). Its two arms of almost the same length are slightly bent down in profile, one arm ends in cutting edge, while the other holds the butt end. Iron axes appeared in the Carpathian Basin already in the pre-Scythian period, and have an origin from the eastern steppe area (*Kemenczei 2009*, 41).

Type I/1 iron axe is the most common axe-type of the Vekerzug Culture, but it also appears in the Ciumbrud-group, and sporadically also north, west and south-west of the center of its distribution area (*Kemenczei 2009*, 41, 42; *Kozubová 2010*, 64; *Párducz 1973*, 34), the northern part of the Great Hungarian Plain (*Kemenczei 2009*, 42; *Kozubová 2010*, 64; *Párducz 1965*, 190; *1973*, 31, Karte 2). The form has probably originated from the Caucasus area (*Csalog/Kisfaludy 1985*, 326; *Kozubová 2010*, 64), it has no antecedent in the (East)Central Europe and it can be clearly distinguished from the axe-types of the Hallstatt-culture (*Kozubová 2010*, 64). The earliest example of this type of weapon in the Carpathian Basin is dated to the second half of the 7th century BC (*Kemenczei 2009*, 42; *Kozubová 2010*, 64), though the majority to the 6th century (*Kozubová 2010*, 64) and the form survives until the middle of the 5th century BC (*Csalog/Kisfaludy 1985*, 312, Abb. 3: 3, 342; *Kozubová 2010*, 64). This Vekerzug-type weapon clearly got to Transdanubia, and the cemetery of Szólád, through connections with the Scythian world.

Other finds

The broken piece of an iron knife with angled back and short tang (Pl. III: 4) represents a widely used, common knife type, with wide chronology and spatial distribution (*Kemenczei 2009*, 38). Therefore it is less suitable for specifying the date or cultural connections of the grave. Another iron fragments (Pl. III: 5) are part of an iron object, which has not yet been determined due to its corroded state. Hopefully, the type could be specified after the restoration. The last metal find from the grave was a small bronze fragment (Pl. III: 7) of also unclear determination.

Two stone fragments, and dozens of snail shells were also collected from Grave 9, but they were probably not part of the funerary equipment. The animal bones (presumably provision for the afterlife), and the cremated human remains have not been processed and specified yet.

Ceramics

A relatively large number of 20 or more ceramic vessels were unearthed in Grave 9 of Szólád. The exact number cannot be specified, as most of the vessels were fragmented (with the exception of two pots: Pl. I: 1, 3), and with a lot of pieces missing, presumably due to disturbances caused by modern agriculture.

The ceramic types and decorations appearing in the grave are typical for the eastern Hallstatt Culture in the Late Hallstatt period – for example pots with (or without) knobs (Pl. I); vessels with conical neck and knob (Pl. II: 3) or vertical rib (Pl. II: 5) on the belly; lids with hole in the handle knob (Pl. II: 6, 8); bowls with S-profile decorated with impressed dots (Pl. II: 1), handle (Pl. II: 2), vertical or oblique channeling on the belly (Pl. II: 4, 7, 10; III: 2); and a bowl with inverted rim (Pl. III: 1).

However, on some examples of the ceramic material, a Late Hallstatt character is also recognizable, e.g. the graphite net decoration on the inside of a bowl (Pl. II: 9; *Wollák 1979*, 57; *Gáti 2014*, 134, Pl. 5; *Gál/Molnár 2004*, 196, Pl. 13: 4, 5; *Jerem 1986*, 364, 365). Moreover, at the end of the Hallstatt Period, the tendency towards cornered design of the curves in the profile

of the vessels, e.g. the bowls with inverted rim (Pl. III: 1), and the wider spread of the barrel-shaped pots (Pl. I: 6) can also be observed in Transdanubia (*Gál/Molnár 2004*, 179; *Wollák 1979*, 57), as well as the flowerpot-shaped pots (Pl. I: 1, 3; e.g. *Csalog/Kisfaludy 1985*, 314, Abb. 4: 9; 318, Abb. 6: 13, 14) in the territory of the Vekerzug Culture (*Kemenczei 2009*, 96, 97).

SUMMARY

The importance of Grave 9 from Szólád-Kertek mögött lies in the recovery of a fibula, connected to the Southeastern-Alpine region, found together with an iron weapon of Vekerzug origin, in a feature that can be dated to the second half/end of the 6th century BC in Southern Transdanubia.

The appearance of Vekerzug-type objects (e.g. axe-hammers, arrowheads, hair-rings, clay stamps, wheel-thrown pottery etc.) in Transdanubia (*Kemenczei 2010*), and their multiplication in the Late Hallstatt period was noticed early in the history of research. The main interpretations of the problem were summarized recently by *T. Kemenczei* (*2010*, 101), on whether (a part of) Transdanubia was actually attacked, or taken by the Vekerzug Culture in the second half of the Early Iron Age, or are these objects only the proof of peaceful interactions between the two cultural entities. The territory of the Vekerzug Culture reached SW-Slovakia in phase Ha D1, when a whole horizon of hillforts and tumulus cemeteries came to an end in Transdanubia as well (*Romsauer 1996*, 431; *Teržan 1998*, 521). As *P. Romsauer* (*1996*, 433, 434) and *B. Teržan* (*1998*, 521) pointed out, Late Hallstatt Southeastern-Alpine fibulae types are lacking (or very rare) in Transdanubia, and they only appear again with early Certosa fibulae – which indicate that this territory was attacked or certain parts was controlled by the Vekerzug Culture (*Romsauer 1996*, 438; *Teržan 1998*, 521). This is in opposition to latest Hungarian research, where the findings are seen as evidence of peaceful, mercantile and marital relations between the two cultural groups of the Late Hallstatt period in the Carpathian Basin (cf. *Gál/Molnár 2004*, 161; *Jerem 1981*, 114; *Kemenczei 2010*, 121, 122; *Tankó 2015*, 440).

The Ha D2 cemetery at Szólád – Kertek mögött – especially the small finds from Grave 9 – could be the evidence for the remaining cultural links of (Southern) Transdanubia with the Southeastern-Alpine and also the Vekerzug territories, perhaps even with a connective role between the two regions. Other than this, a publication of the whole cemetery in the close future would also be important to extend the number of the Late Hallstatt sites in Transdanubia (*Gál/Molnár 2004*, 160; *Jerem 1981*, 106, Abb. 1).

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RESUMÉ

Pozoruhodný hrob zo staršej doby železnej zo Szólád-Kertek mögött

Hrob 9 (objekt 244) zo Szóládu, poloha Kertek mögött (obr. 1) patrí k pohrebisku z mladej a neskorej doby halštatskej so 16 hrobmi (obr. 1, dole), ktoré bolo skúmané v rokoch 2007 a 2010. Hrob je bohatý na keramiku a drobné nálezy, medzi ktorými k najpozoruhodnejším patria bronzová spona s oblúkovitým lučíkom členeným diskovitým vývalkom a železný sekeromlat. Spona (tab. III: 6) má pôvod v juhovýchodoalpskej oblasti, kde sa vyskytuje

s neskorými hadovitými sponami a včasnými sponami typu Certosa (*Dular 2003*, 135; *Gabrovec 1987*, 58; *Gabrovec et al. 2010*, 56; *Tecco Hvala 2014*, 167), a tak datuje hrob do stupňa Ha D2. Sekeromlat (tab. III: 3) predstavuje bežnú vekerzugskú formu - prvý variant Typu I (*Kozubová 2010*, 46, 63; *Párducz 1965*, 180-182) t.j. východný typ, ktorý je možné spájať s vekerzugskou kultúrou. Najstarší doklad tohto typu zbrane sa v Karpatskej kotline datuje do druhej polovice 7. stor. pr. Kr. (*Kemenczei 2009*, 42; *Kozubová 2010*, 64), a hoci väčšina z nich patrí do 6. stor. pr. Kr., väčšina foriem prežíva až do polovice 5. stor. pr. Kr. (*Csalog/Kisfaludy 1985*, 312, Abb. 3: 3, 342; *Kozubová 2010*, 64).

V hrobe sa nachádzali aj ďalšie drobné nálezy, ako napríklad fragment železného noža s dozadu vyhnutým a krátkym tŕňom (tab. III: 4), ktorý z časového aj priestorového hľadiska predstavuje široko používaný, bežný typ noža (*Kemenczei 2009*, 38); ďalšie fragmenty železného predmetu (typ nie je možné stanoviť pretože nie je reštaurovaný; tab. III: 5), malý bronzový fragment (tab. III: 7), zvieracie kosti a tiež dva zlomky kameňov, či početnú skupinu schránok mäkkýšov, ktoré pravdepodobne neboli súčasťou pohrebnej výbavy.

V hrobe sa tiež našiel relatívne veľký počet keramických nádob, avšak presný počet nie je možné stanoviť, keďže väčšina nádob bola silne fragmentovaná. Typy keramických nádob a výzdoba sú typické pre oblasť Zadunajska v celom období staršej doby železnej, ako napríklad nádoby s výčnelkami (alebo bez) (tab. I); nádoby s kónickým hrdlom a výčnelkom (tab. II: 3) alebo vertikálnym rebrom (tab. II: 5) na vydutí; pokrievky s dierkou na výčnelku úchytky (tab. II: 6); esovito profilované misy s jamkovou výzdobou (tab. II: 1), rúčka (tab. II: 2), vertikálne alebo šikmé žliabkovanie vydutia (tab. II: 4, 7, 10; III: 2); a miska so zatiahnutým okrajom (tab. III: 1). Niektoré fragmenty majú neskorohalštatský charakter, ako napríklad grafitová výzdoba v tvare mriežky vnútorného povrchu misky (tab. II: 9; *Wollák 1979*, 57; *Gáti 2014*, 134, Pl. 5; *Gál/Molnár 2004*, 196, Pl. 13: 4, 5; *Jerem 1986*, 364, 365).

Objavenie sa objektov vekerzugského typu (napr. sekeromlaty, šípky, vlasové krúžky, hlinené pečatidlá, na kruhu robená keramika a pod.) v Zadunajsku (*Kemenczei 2010*), a ich výrazný nárast v neskorej dobe halštatskej je známy už od počiatkov bádania. *T. Kemenczei* (*2010*, 101) nedávno sumarizoval hlavné názory na túto problematiku v zmysle toho, či sú uvedené predmety dokladom napadnutia alebo obsadenia územia (časti Zadunajska) nositeľmi vekerzugskej kultúry v druhej polovici staršej doby železnej, alebo či sú dokladom vzájomnej mierovej interakcie týchto dvoch kultúrnych entít. Vekerzugská kultúra jasne zasahuje na územie juhozápadného Slovenska v stupni Ha D1, kedy sa aj v Zadunajsku končí horizont hradísk a mohylových pohrebísk (*Romsauer 1996*, 431; *Teržan 1998*, 521). Ako upozornili *P. Romsauer* (*1996*, 433, 434) a *B. Teržan* (*1998*, 521), neskorohalštatské juhovýchodoalpské typy spôn v Zadunajsku absentujú (alebo sú veľmi zriedkavé) a objavujú sa opäť až spolu s včasnými sponami typu Certosa – čo indikuje, že toto územie bolo vojensky obsadené, alebo niektoré časti boli kontrolované vekerzugskou kultúrou (*Romsauer 1996*, 438; *Teržan 1998*, 521). Maďarskí bádatelia však uprednostňujú predstavy o mierovom vzťahu, založenom na obchode a manželských zväzkoch medzi týmito dvoma kultúrnymi skupinami neskorej doby halštatskej v Karpatskej kotline (*Gál/Molnár 2004*, 161; *Jerem 1981*, 114; *Kemenczei 2010*, 121, 122).

Záverom je možné konštatovať, že nálezy z hrobu 9 – najmä bronzová spona s oblúkovitým lučíkom členeným diskovitým vývalkom a sekeromlat, sú dokladom vzťahov a kontaktov medzi kultúrnymi skupinami obývajúcimi územie východne a juhozápadne od južného Zadunajska od druhej polovice až do konca 6. stor. pr. Kr.

Zoznam príloh

Obr. 1. Szólád, poloha Kertek mögött. Lokalizácia a plán lokality. Autor: A. Jáky

Obr. 2. Szólád, poloha Kertek mögött. Hrob 9 (obj. 244) a jeho vzťah k obj. 245. Autor: Szaniszló/Szabó

Tab. I. Szólád, poloha Kertek mögött. Hrob 9, keramika. Kresba: A. Jáky

Tab. II. Szólád, poloha Kertek mögött. Hrob 9, keramika. Kresba: A. Jáky

Tab. III. Szólád, poloha Kertek mögött. Hrob 9, keramika (1-2), železné predmety (3-5), bronzové predmety (6-7). Kresba, foto: A. Jáky

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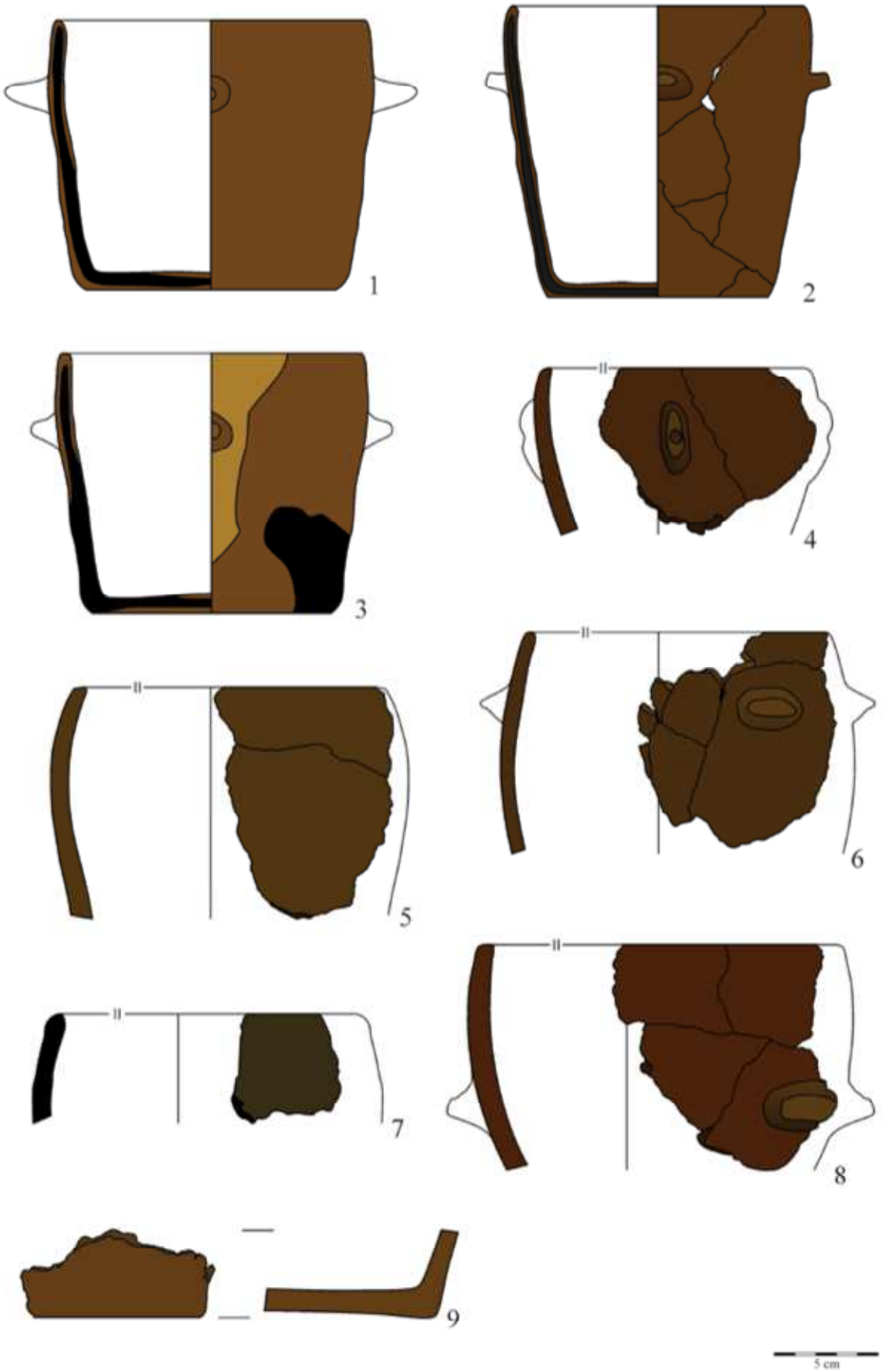
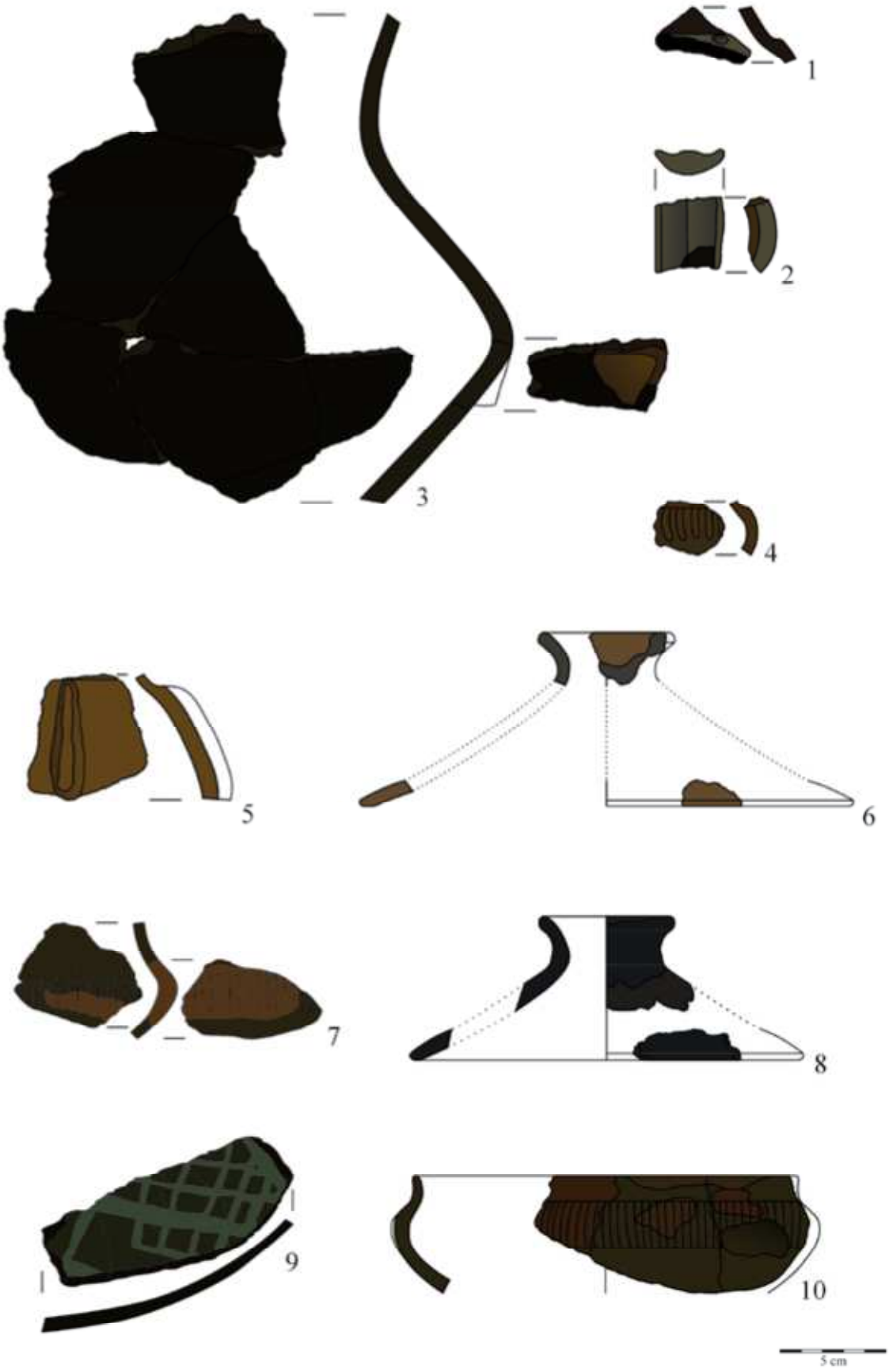
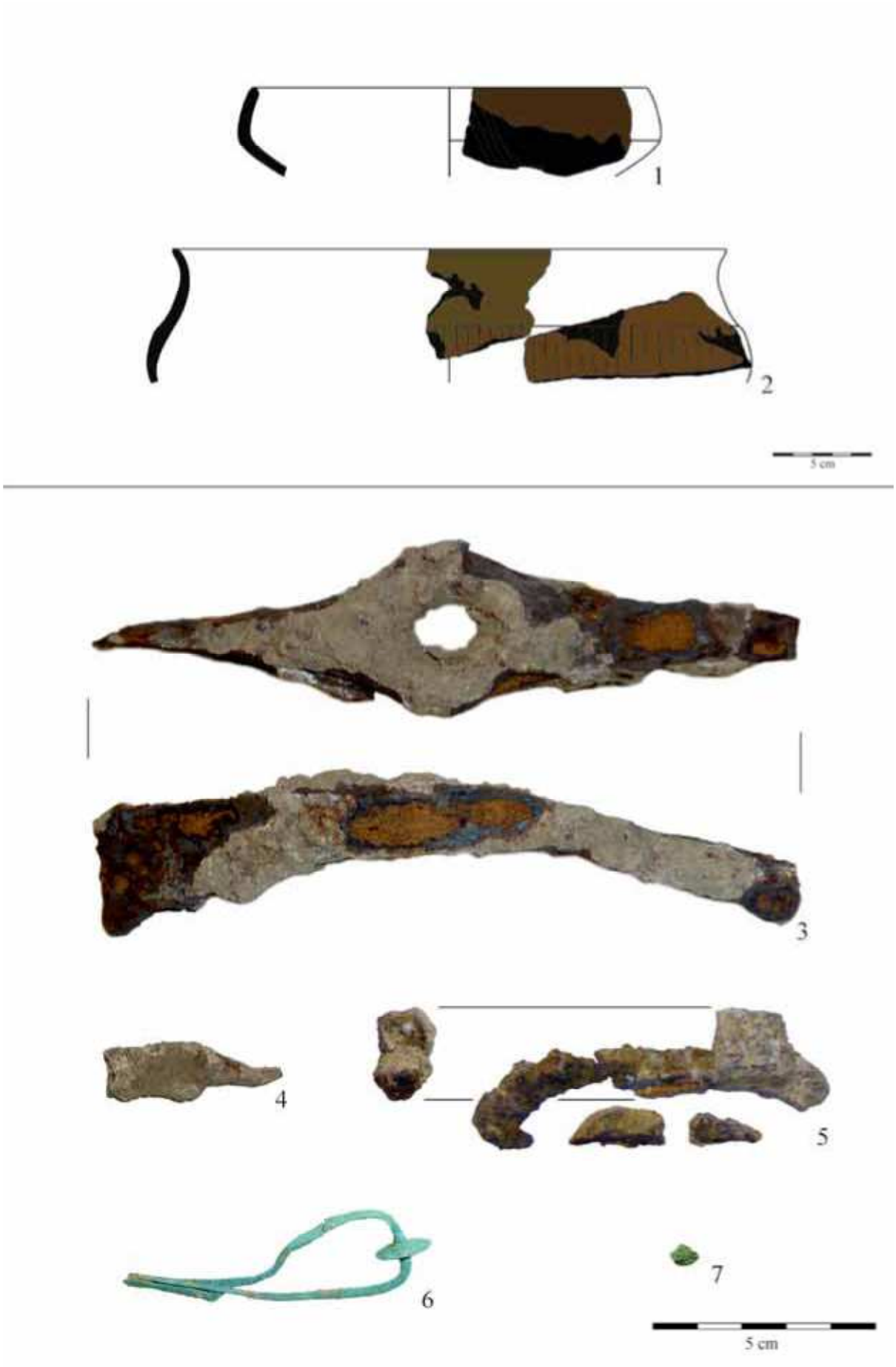


Pl. I. Szólád – Kertek mögött. Grave 9. Ceramics. Drawing by: A. Jáky



Pl. II. Szólád – Kertek mögött. Grave 9. Ceramics. Drawing by: A. Jáky



Pl. III. Szólád – Kertek mögött. Grave 9. Ceramics (1-2), iron items (3-5), bronze items (6-7). Drawing and photo by: A. Jáky