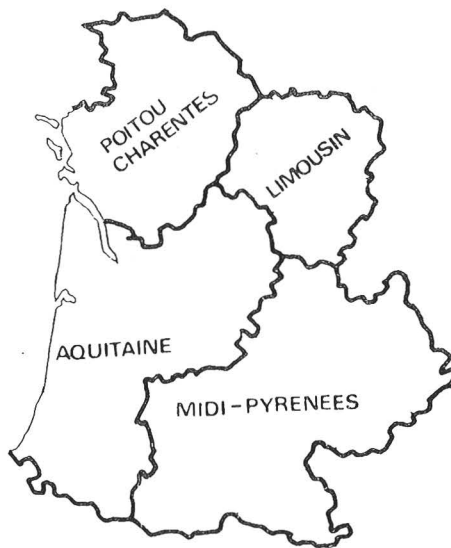


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D'ARCHÉOLOGIE



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SUR LES AGES DU FER EN
FRANCE NON MEDITERRANÉENNE

angoulême, 18-19-20 mai 1984

sous la direction d'Alain Duval
et de José Gomez de Soto



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Éva F. PETRES, Miklós SZABÓ.

NOTES ON THE SO-CALLED HATVAN-BOLDOG TYPE SCABBARDS.

About 57 km to the East of Budapest, in the district Boldog of the town Hatvan (County Heves), the construction of a railway station brought some graves to the surface towards the end of the past century. Systematic excavations were not possible, but Béla Posta as an observer authorized by the Hungarian National Museum made notes on the finds and delivered the latter to the said Museum. However, the scabbard (fig. 1) that was to become so famous has been discovered before Posta arrived to Hatvan and thus its correlation to the other finds is uncertain. Anyway, Posta published the material with most carefully designed drawings and determined it as belonging to the Early La Tène period¹. The finds were adopted as such by scientific literature and were mentioned mostly under the site of Hatvan-Boldog, sometimes of Hatvan or merely of Boldog.

It is due to Lajos Márton to have published the photography of the decorated scabbard². He also described in details in the find-register of early LT material from Hungary the gravegoods in question, mentioning thereby, that the ornaments of the fine sword are almost entirely destroyed since they had been found and so he is bound to take over the drawings of Béla Posta in his publication³.

As far as we know, the term "Hatvan-Boldog type" has been introduced in the La Tène sword-typology by Ilona Hunyady in her monography published in 1944; it is to be regretted that for linguistic difficulties this work is known within very narrow limits only and is used abroad rather as a picture-book. Her definition is clear and unequivocal, the form of the chape-end being used as the criterium of the type: "It is characteristic of them (i.e. of the representatives of the Hatvan-Boldog type) to have a large, open-worked chape-end decorated with two big rosettes and usually rounded off." She adds that angular variant is also known, and that scabbards with this kind of chaps-end are usually longer than the archetype. Hunyady did not consider the Hatvan-Boldog type a speciality of the Carpathian Basin and referred to analogies in France and Switzerland. In fact, she would not exclude the possibility of the western finds being earlier than the eastern ones, since she dates the earliest Hungarian specimen, the eponymous sword of Hatvan-Boldog, from the turning of LT B and C periods, whereas some western pieces may be dated from LT B⁴.

It is due to Jacobsthal, that the Hatvan-Boldog sword has found its way to international literature,

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1. B. PÓSTA, A Hatvan-Boldogi ásatások, *Archeologiai Értesítő* XV, 1895, p. 1-26.

2. L. MÁRTON, A korai La Tène-kultúra Magyarországon. Die Frühlatènezeit in Ungarn, *Archaeologia Hungarica* XI, 1933, pl. XXVII, 1, p. 44.

3. L. MÁRTON, A korai La Tène sirok leletanyaga. Das Fundinventar der Frühlatènegräber, *Dolgozatok IX-X*, 1933-1934, p. 120-122, 157-158, pl. LIV-LV.

4. L. HUNYADY, *A kelták a Kárpátmedencében. Kelten in Karpatenbecken*, Diss. Pann. II, 18, Budapest, 1942-1944, p. 110-111.

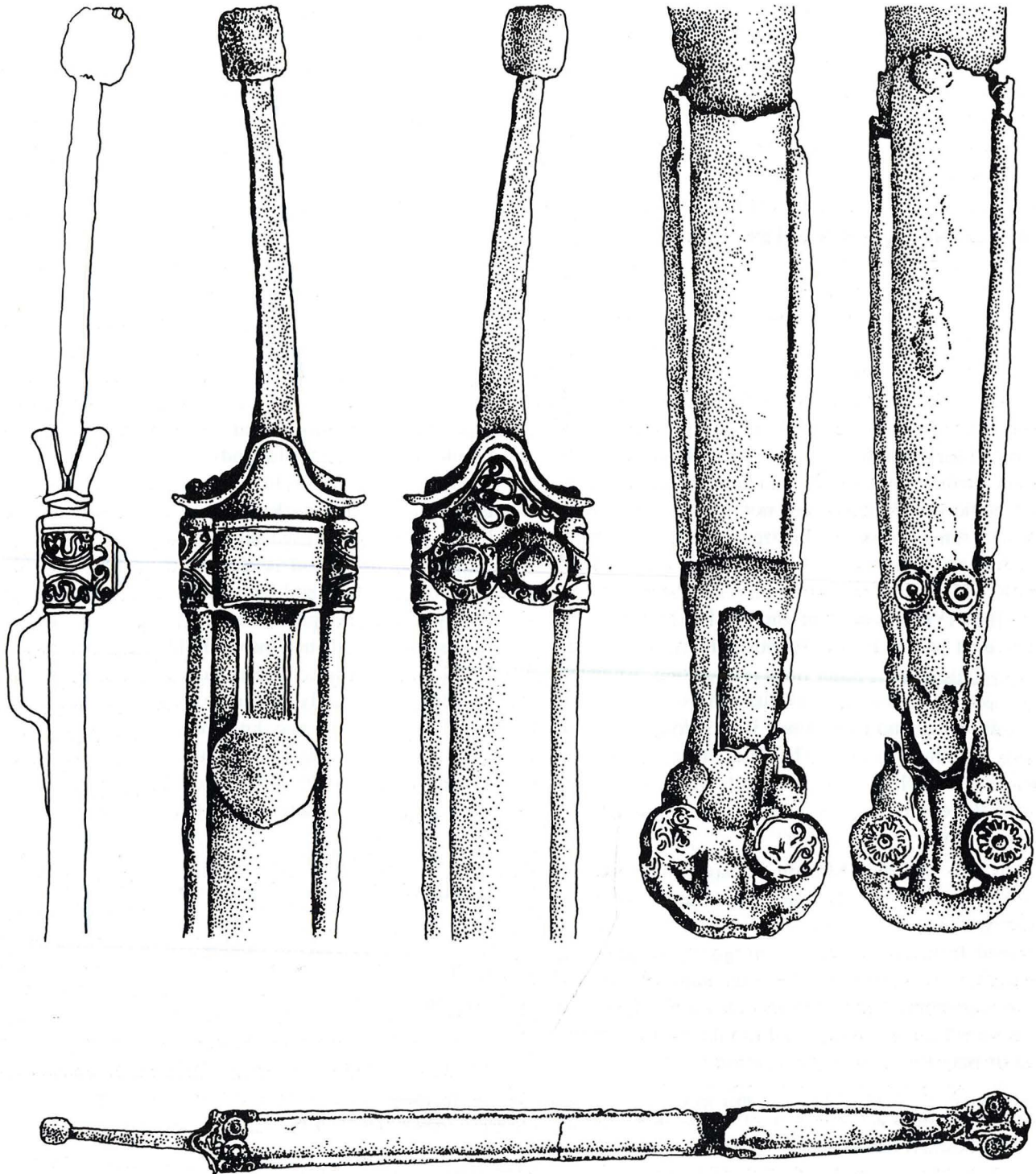
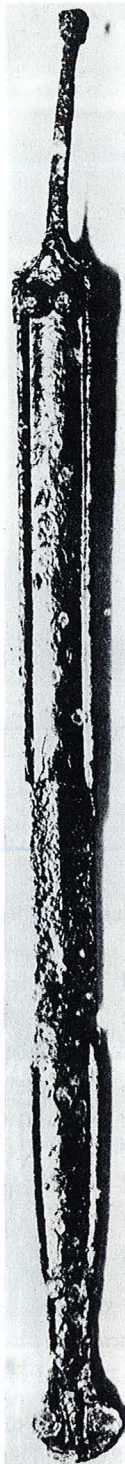


Fig. 1. — The Hatvan-Boldog sword (after Pósta, ArchÉrt XV, 1895).

after its photography was published in *Early Celtic Art* (fig. 2). However, the master of Celtic art history is not mentioning any Hatvan-Boldog type. He deals with the sword from the decorative aspect, saying that the analogy of the ornamental tendrils can be found “in the filling of the ornament of the neckguard of the Amfreville helmet.”⁵

After such preliminaries it was De Navarro who draws the attention again to the Hatvan-Boldog specimen. The terminology “Hatvan-Boldog type” is reappearing⁶ and will be used henceforth in scientific literature, although not quite consistently and well-considered. This is obviously also due to the fact that the unpublished and therefore not widely known dissertation of U. Osterhaus gives the above-mentioned chape-end type the name of “Münsingen type”⁷ which was going to be partly adopted by German scientific literature⁸; however, nobody undertakes a reconciliation of the terminology. In fact, De Navarro does not mention any more the Hatvan-Boldog type in his monumental work, *The Finds from the Site of La Tène*, perhaps for having recognized certain irregular features of the eponymous specimen reflecting a transition between Early and Middle La Tène⁹.

The problem of the Hatvan-Boldog type has been recently revived by V. Kruta and P. Roualet in connection with a sword of Villeseneux (Marne), stating that the stress lays in case of the denomination on the chape-end: “relativement grande, d’une forme quasi rhomboïdale et avec des ajours bien marqués”, and adding, that this type is known in almost every part of the Celtic world. Another constatation of these authors is also significant: the sword coming from the Villeseneux cemetery is but slightly ahead of the appearance of LT II fibulae¹⁰. Finally I.M. Stead determines the Hatvan-Boldog type in the traditional sense, in connection with the examination of Champagne scabbards and sword “Usually known as the Hatvan-Boldog type after a type-specimen from Hungary... this weapon is distributed throughout the Celtic lands. Its distinctive heavy chape-end, rounded and open, wide and squat, enclosing large round discs and surmounted by pronounced globular finials...”



At the same time, however, he introduced the term “Kosd type” for designating a variant he describes as follows: “A closely related chape-end, also on a very short chape and with a short narrow blade, is sharply angular, but has the same inset discs and globular finials...” Stead dates the scabbards fitted with the two chape-end types from the “late fourth century” and regards them as the earliest LT I scabbard type of standardized dimensions¹¹.

This roughly outlined situation report on relevant research work demonstrates the theoretical and practical difficulties resulting from the unreconciled western and eastern (i.e. of Central-Eastern Europe) La Tène terminology and chronology. In the following we shall try to set this question in a sharp light by proceeding from the examination of finds available in the Carpathian Basin.

The uncertainties in connection with the Hatvan-Boldog type are mainly due to the fact that the type-specimen has been most probably never examined since the late thirties and — being by that time already in a very poor condition — has gone lost in all likelihood during World War Two; at any rate, we failed to find any trace of it in the Hungarian National Museum. Nevertheless, the situation has become more favourable than it was, after we have found in the collection of the András Jóna Museum in Nyiregyháza a “twin” of the Hatvan-Boldog specimen discovered on the site of Gáva-Katóhalom (Inventory Number: 64.1077.2). (Fig. 3-4).

The Gáva scabbard is in every respect identical with that of Hatvan-Boldog and we have every reason to suppose that its chape-end, which unfortunately did not survive, was of the previous type. The most important of their typological similarities are the form and the structure of the frontal reinforcement and the suspension-loop. Two contiguous rosettes on the front-plate and two oblong plates setting out from their both sides constitute the reinforcements which overlapped the front and back plate and thus fastened the scabbard together. The upper, horizontally sited

Fig. 2. — Photo of the lost Hatvan-Boldog sword (after Márton and Jacobsthal).

5. P. JACOBSTHAL, *Early Celtic Art*, Oxford, 1944, 1969, no. 118.

6. J.-M. DE NAVARRO, *Zu einigen Schwertscheiden aus La Tène*, Bericht 40, 1959, p. 95.

7. U. OSTERHAUS, *Die Bewaffnung der Kelten zur Frühlatènezeit in der Zone nördlich der Alpen*. Unpublished diss., Marburg 1966, p. 34.

8. L. PAULI, *Der Dürrnberg bei Hallein*, III/1, p. 222.

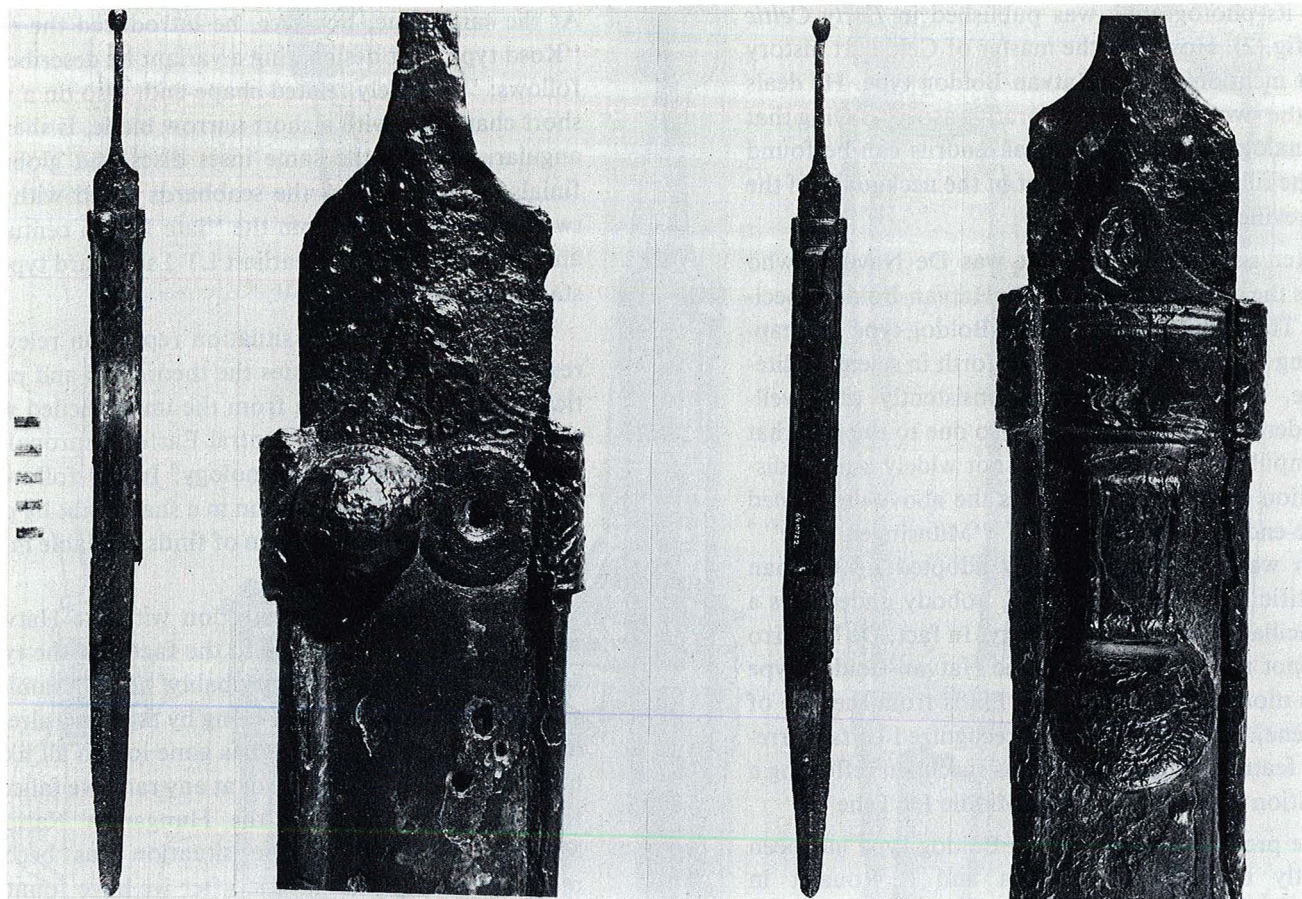


Fig. 3. — *a-d*. The sword from Gáva-Katóhalom (Jósa András Museum, Nyiregyháza Inv. No. 64.1077.2). Photo F. Gelencsér-IKM.

oblong element of the suspension-loop was slipped under this fitting and adjusted to the back-plate. The lower member of the suspension-loop has the shape of an oval blazon tapering downwards on the Hatvan-Boldog scabbard, while it is round and ornate on the Gáva specimen. What is perfectly equal on both of them is the form of the scabbard mouth, the broad and salient overlaps bent over the back plate and the fact that none of them has a mid-rib. The ornament is

also essentially the same; this tendril pattern might be termed the "post-Waldalgesheim" type¹². Last but not least, their measurements are exactly identical and demonstrate that it is indeed a typical short and narrow Early La Tène sword type¹³.

On the basis of this evidence it seems plausible to consider that the two swords were produced in the same workshop. As a practical consequence thereof any chronological conclusion concerning one of them

9. J.-M. DE NAVARRO, *The Finds from the Site of La Tène. I. Scabbards and the Swords found in them*, London, 1972, p. 40, 43, 51.

10. P. ROUALET, V. KRUTA, in *Mémoires de la Société d'Agriculture, Commerce, Sciences et Arts du département de la Marne*, XCV, 1980, p. 36-37, note 15, pl. IV, burial 2bis.

11. I.-M. STEAD, *La Tène Swords and Scabbards in Champagne*, *Germania* 61, 1980, p. 492-493, 504.

12. Cf. Jakobsthal, *op. cit.* (cf. note 5); M. SZABÓ, The origins of the Hungarian sword style. *Antiquity* LI, 1977, p. 212-213.

13. HATVAN-BOLDOG: long 69 cm, wide 3,5 cm; GÁVA: long 65 cm (without chape-end); Wide 3,6 cm, Cf. J.-M. DE NAVARRO, *op. cit.*, p. 40 (cf. note 9); I.-M. STEAD, *op. cit.*, p. 504 (cf. note 11).

14. B. PÓSTA, *op. cit.* (cf. note 1); L. MÁRTON, *op. cit.* (cf. note 3).

15. Stupava-Stomfa: I. HUNYADY, *op. cit.*, p. 17-18, pl. LVI, 1-7 (cf. note 4); Wien-Leopoldau: S. NEBEHAY, *La Tène in Eastern Austria*. *Keltske Studije, Brežice 1977*, p. 51, pl. 3-3; Pilismarót-Basaharc; grave 376: I. BOGNÁR-KUTZIÁN, *Some new Early La Tène finds in the northern Danube Basin*. *Alba Regia XIV = The Celts in Central Europe*, 1974, p. 36-39, pl. 2, 3-11; I. BOGNÁR-KUTZIÁN, *Bijoux et*

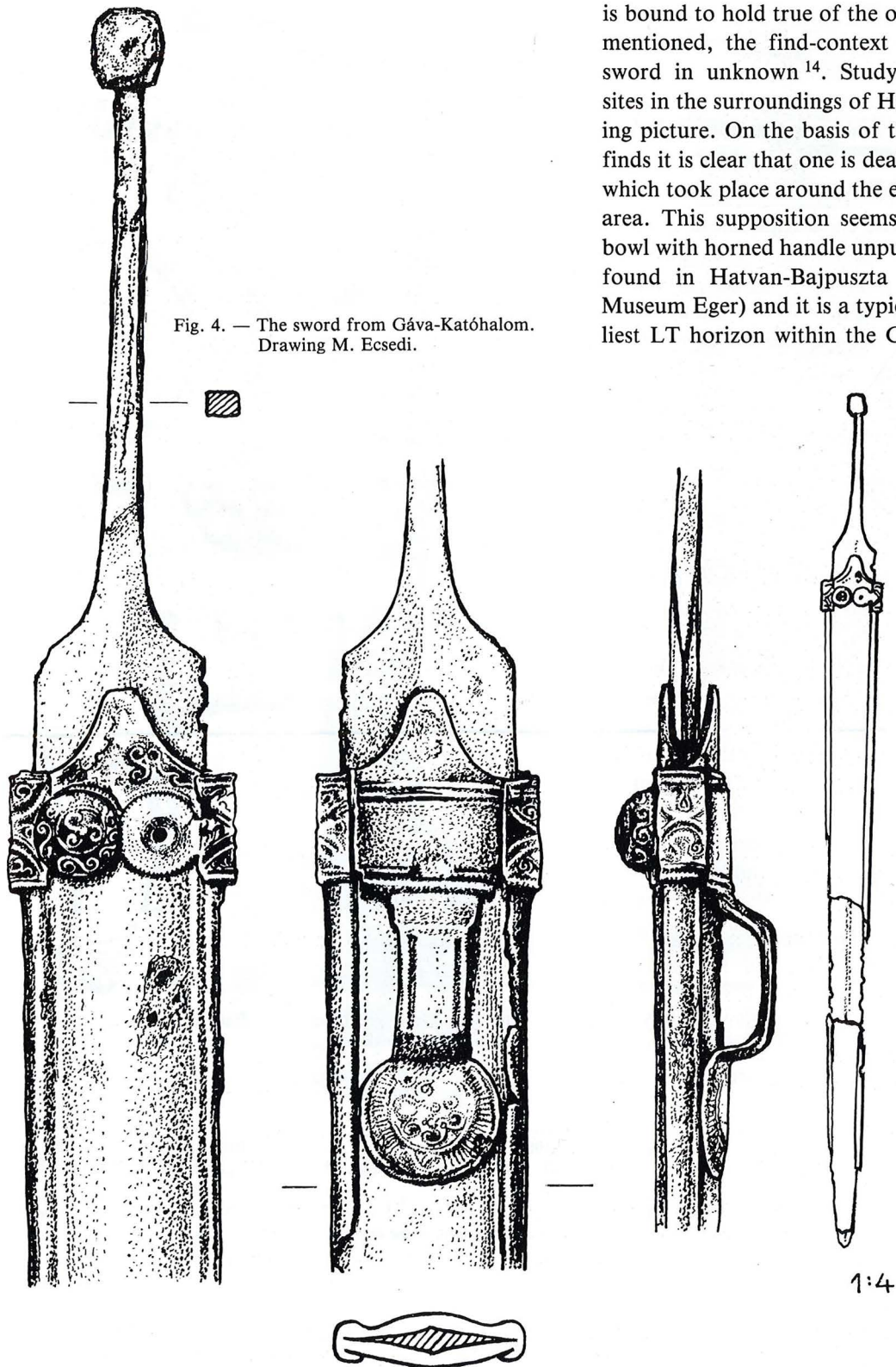


Fig. 4. — The sword from Gáva-Katóhalom.
Drawing M. Ecsedi.

is bound to hold true of the other as well. As already mentioned, the find-context of the Hatvan-Boldog sword is unknown¹⁴. Study of the archaeological sites in the surroundings of Hatvan offers the following picture. On the basis of the latest archaeological finds it is clear that one is dealing with an occupation which took place around the end of La Tène A in this area. This supposition seems to be supported by a bowl with horned handle unpublished so far, that was found in Hatvan-Bajpuszta (belongs to collection Museum Eger) and it is a typical specimen of the earliest LT horizon within the Carpathian Basin¹⁵. On

the other hand, none of the Hatvan-Boldog finds is younger than the LT B period (fig. 5). Within the latter there are, however, representatives not only of the latest period but also of some types of the Duchcov-Münsingen phase¹⁶. Relying upon the Hatvan-Boldog material it can be said, that the scabbard is sited somewhere within the LT B period.

Although the sword of Gáva-Katóhalom is also a stray find, its dating may be established relatively accurately on the basis of its find spot. Unfortunately, the metal objects published in 1915 as parts of burials and stray finds from this site are not really diagnostic¹⁷. Analogy with similar cemeteries from Northeastern Hungary suggests that the material under discussion here may not be earlier than the LT B₂ period, that is to say, the last phase of Early La Tène¹⁸. Accordingly we have to accept the phase LT B₂ as the upper limit for dating the swords of Hatvan-Boldog and Gáva.

A further progress in the investigation of the question is made possible by the graves of the cemetery in Kosd. In the tombes no 16 (fig. 6) and no 25 (fig. 7) the scabbards were essentially identical with those of Hatvan-Boldog and Gáva, although less decorated. On the scabbard in the grave no 25 the reinforcement fitted on the front plate is identical with that of former, while we find on the back plate a suspension-loop with the rather current two-disc fitting¹⁹. Grave no 16 is "crowded" with globe-footed fibulae with plastic decoration, whereas more simple variants of this type occur in no 25. Thus, both burials may be ranged into the phase LT B₂, that is the last period of Early La Tène. This constation is confirmed by the grave goods of the Chotin cemetery, grave no 38 that has been recently published, where a sword has been found, that was identical with the formerly mentioned pieces, but had unfortunately an incomplete front-plate²⁰.



Fig. 5. — Grave-goods and stray find from cemetery of Hatvan-Boldog (after Pósta).

parures exceptionnels. *Histoire et archéologie. Les dossiers*. N° 77, 1983, p. 32; Bučany: J. BUJNA, P. ROMSAUER, Späthallstatt und frühlatènezeitliches Gräberfeld in Bučany. *Slovenska Archeologia*, XXI, 1983, grave 8: p. 283, pl. 1, 10-11, grave 11: p. 284, pl. VI-12, grave 18: p. 285, pl. VII-9, XII-4, grave 19: p. 286, pl. VIII-11, XII-2.

16. See fig. 5 (after Márton, Dolgozatok, *op. cit.*, pl. LII, 29-30, bractlet, LV-LVI 20, fibulae); V. KRUTA, Duchcov-Münsingen: nature et diffusion d'une phase laténienne. *Les mouvements celtiques du v^e au I^{er} siècle avant notre ère*, Paris, 1979, p. 83.

17. A. JÓSA, Ásatások a gávai Katóhalom és környékén. *Archaeologiai Értesítő* XXXV, 1915, p. 197-206, pl. II 11-14, 17.

18. Cf. M. I. NEPPER, Kelta temető Körösszegapáti határában. Cimetière celtique près de Körösszegapáti (Résumé). *Bihari Muzem Évkönyve*, 1976, fig. 4, 8.

19. Kösd grave 16; cf. I. HUNYADY, *op. cit.*, pl. XLVIII 5-8 (cf. note 4); Kösd grave 25: unpublished.

20. P. RATIMORSKA, Keltski pohrebisko v Chotine I. *Zapadné Slovensko* 8, 1981, p. 69, pl. XXVI A, fig. 11.

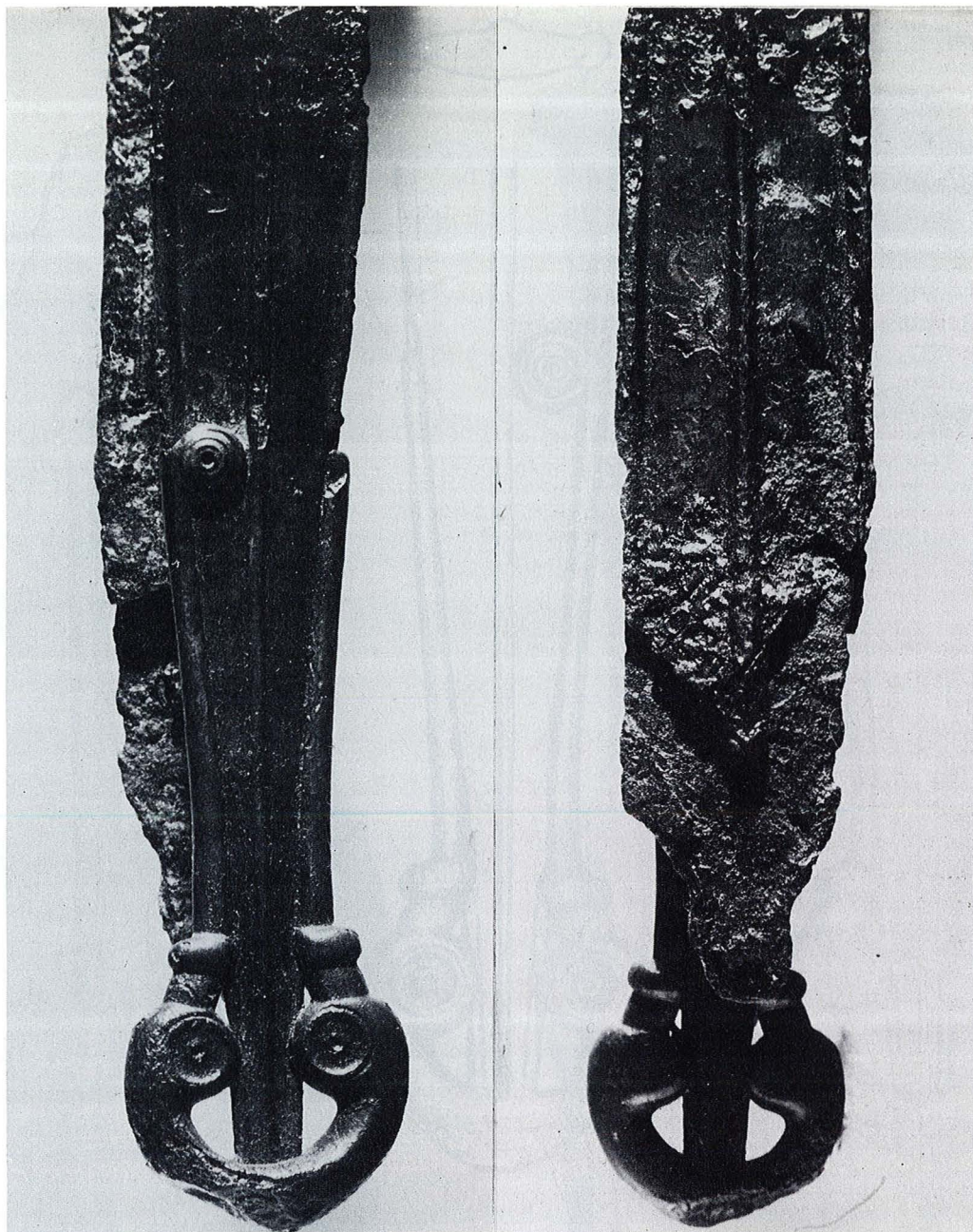
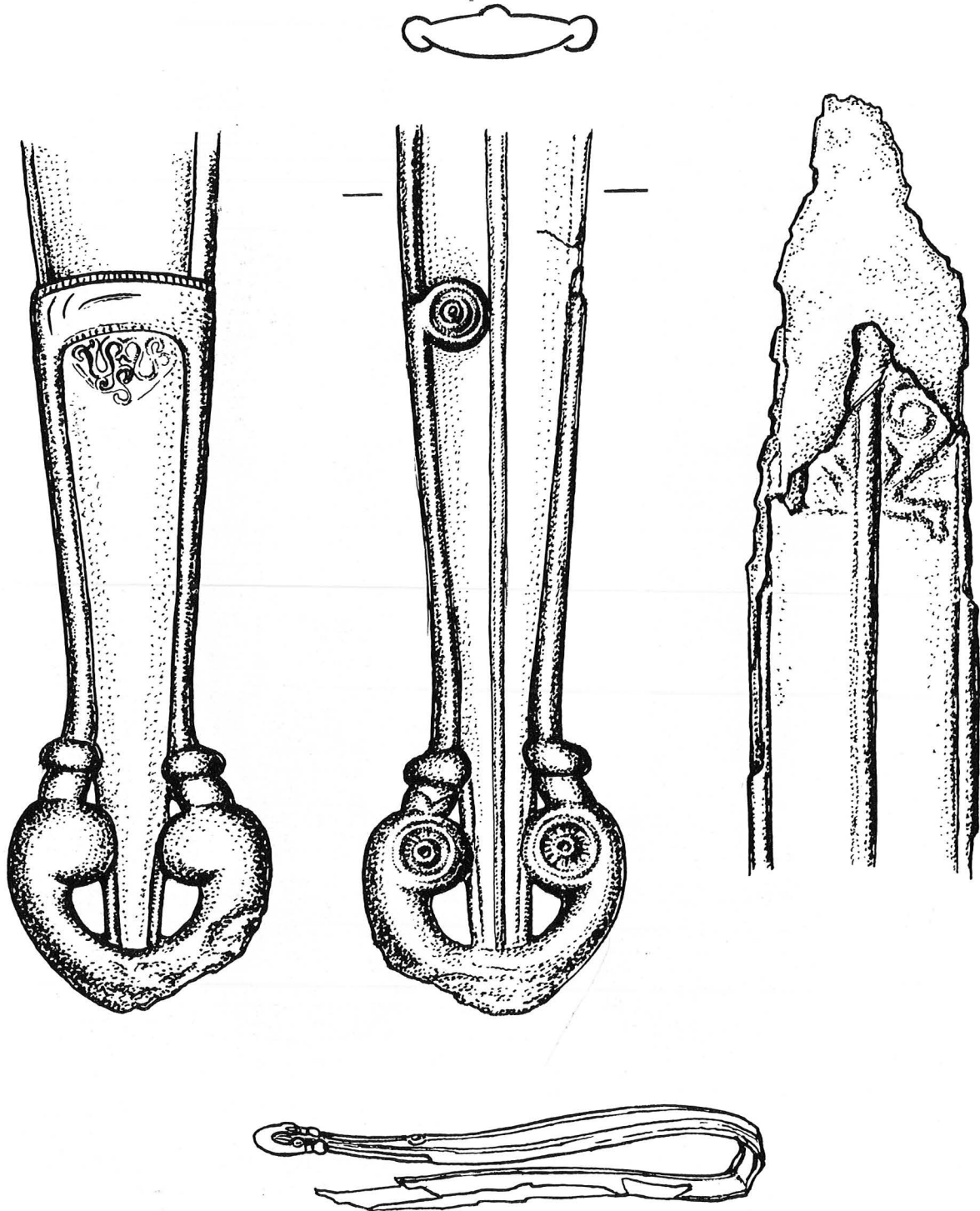


Fig. 6. — *a-b*. Kosd, grave 16. Photo Gelencsér-IKM.

Relying upon the finds presented so far, it can be said that the chape-ends of the so-called Hatvan-Boldog type are semicircular with a diameter of about 4 cm. It should also be noted, that some of the scabbards (i.e. Kosd grave 16) have mid-ribs.

There is also a wider variant of the above men-

tioned chape-end type. This was found for instance in the Kosd grave no 34 (fig. 8), where the blade and the rest of the scabbard did unfortunately not survive; the chape-end is 5.5 cm in diameter which is 1.5 cm larger than the former ones²¹. The same grave included a variant of the globe-footed fibula conected to the



1:4

Fig. 6. - *b*.



Fig. 7. — Kosd, grave 25.

bow. The same type was discovered in the Kosd grave no 77. The upper part of the scabbard is incomplete, but the chape-end survived, its maximum width is 5.8 cm. The suspension-loop is fitted to the back plate by two round discs. The full length of the sword — 67 cm — is conform to that of the Hatvan-Boldog specimen and its next analogies²². Among the stray finds of the Kosd cemetery there is a comparatively intact specimen of this type to be found, presenting a further contribution to the close connection between the “wide” and the narrow chape-end: on the front-plate of the scabbard there is a reinforcement with two rosettes to be found²³. We may regard as one of the masterpieces of this variant a sword from Szob (fig. 9), with incised decorations on the upper part of the scabbard and a lotus pattern on the rosettes²⁴. Fine representatives of the same chape-end from the Carpathian Basin are known Peçica²⁵ and in the find of Silivaş of uncertain authenticity²⁶. It should be emphasized once more, that the scabbards with wide and narrow chape-ends are in every respect closely related to one another. If we start from the fact, that the typical chape-end (in its narrow or wide variation) can be found on the majority of the above-mentioned pieces with the two-rosettes frontal reinforcement and the suspension-loop with two round discs on the back plate, and all the types and type-variants are abundantly represented in the material of the Kosd cemetery — then we may draw the following typological

conclusions: the semicircular, open-work chape-end with rosettes has two variants — the narrower Kosd A₁ and the wider Kosd A₂. The narrow variant corresponds to the so-called Hatvan-Boldog type, with the limitation, however, that the suspension-loop of the Hatvan and Gáva scabbards is a type-variant; with other words, we may suggest the paradox, that the eponymous specimen may be regarded as a variant of what is named the Hatvan-Boldog type.

Another variant is clearly different from the former, its open-work chape-end having a distinct O-shape: above the rosettes the plastic boss is missing that is characteristic of Hatvan-Boldog type we denominated Kosd A. Another feature of this variant is the plastic decoration of the chape-ends. A beautiful example was found in grave 30 at Magyarszerdahely²⁷ (fig. 10). A similar specimen was found in grave 27 at Kosd²⁸, and we may include the same category the sword of the famous grave of Batina²⁹ as well as the scabbard with zoomorphic lyre found in Drňa³⁰. This type will be labeled Kosd B from here on. On the basis of the Magyarszerdahely (fig. 11-12) and Kosd graves this variant may also be dated to the LT B₂ period.

A further variant consist of scabbards of “angular” and equally open-work chape-ends (Stead’s Kosd-type). This may be called the Kosd C type and is dated to the second quarter of the third century on the basis of an imported bucket found in grave 22 of the Karaburma cemetery³¹ (fig. 13). This category includes a sword fragment from the grave no 31 of Kosd³² — in a typical LT B₂ ensemble —, a sword from Sopron³³ and the fragment of a chape-end from the

21. Unpublished, Inv. No. 46.951.342.

22. Unpublished, Inv. No. 46.951.727.

23. Unpublished, Inv. No. 46.951.770.

24. Inv. No. 14.1950.38; M. SZABÓ, Remarques sur la classification des fourreaux d'épée dits hongrois. *L'art celtique de la période d'expansion. IV^e et III^e siècles avant notre ère*. Genève-Paris, 1982, p. 184, fig. 4-5.

25. V. ZIRRA, Beiträge zur Kenntnis des keltischen Latène in Rumänien, *Dacia*, XV, 1971, fig. 2, 2-3.

26. L. MÁRTON, *op. cit.*, p. 123-124, 161, pl. LVII (cf. note 3); cf. I.H. CRISAN, Das sogenannte Grab von Silivaş und das Problem der ältesten Keltengruppe in Siebenbürgen (Summary). *Sargetia* X, 1973, p. 45-78, fig. 3-4.

27. L. HORVÁTH, A magyarszerdahelyi kelta és római temető. The celtic and roman cemetery at Magyarszerdahely (Summary). *Zalai Gyűjtemény* 14, 1979, p. 23, pl. XIX-1, LI-12.

28. Unpublished, Inv. No. 46.951.266.

29. K. VINSKI-GASPARINI, Keltiski ratnički grob iz Batine. Ein keltisches Kriegergrab aus Batina (Summary). *Arheološki radovi i rasprave* I., 1959, p. 294-295, pl. I, 1-3.

30. J. ZACHAR, Datovanie posiev keltskych mečov z Drňe Košic, *Zbornik Slovenska Národni Muzej LXVIII: História* 14, 1974, p. 58-60, 79, fig. 4. É. F. PETRES, Notes on scabbards decorated with dragons and birdpairs. *L'art celtique de la période d'expansion. IV^e et III^e siècles avant notre ère*. Genève-Paris 1982, p. 163-164, fig. 10.

31. J. TODOROVIĆ, *Praistorijska Karaburma*. Beograd, 1972, p. 17, pl. VIII.

32. Unpublished, Inv. No. 46.951.307.

33. L. MÁRTON, *op. cit.*, p. 111-147, pl. XLIII 2-4 (cf. note 2); M. SZABÓ, É. F. PETRES, A keleti kelta művészet. *Eastern Celtic Art*, István király Múzeum Közleményei D. 93, 1974, catalogue n° 68, fig. 68; E. JEREM, Stempelverziertes frühlatènezeitliches Gefäß aus Écs, *Mitteilungen des Archäologischen Instituts der Ungarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften* 5, 1974-1975, p. 51, fig. 17-1, 18-5.

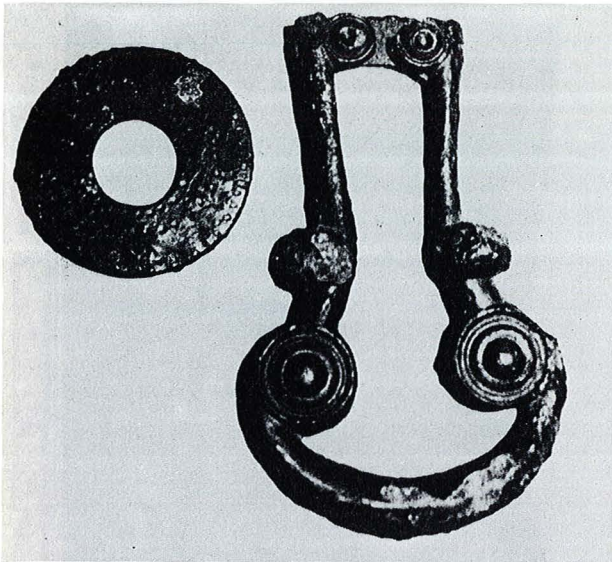


Fig. 8. — Kosd, grave 34.

grave no 5 of Kosd. Obviously, from this variant issues the nearly deltoid, open-work chape-end, which will be distinguished as Kosd type D from the above-mentioned forms. This kind of chape-end can be seen on the scabbards of the grave nos 2 and 15 of Kosd, the latter being decorated by a dragon-pair of type De Navarro I (fig. 14). Relying upon the grave-goods, these finds may be dated from the very end of LT B or the beginning of LT C³⁴. These scabbards reflect the transformation of the former standardized type: they are longer, have midribs, the suspension-loop ends in a narrow, elongated triangular plate (fig. 15-16, 17). The overwhelming majority of the material treated here may be dated from the LT B₂ phase. The rest is either a stray find or belongs to an uncertain, not verified complex. (E.g. the sword fragments of Silviaş.) On the other hand, a review of the western material may lead us to the following conclusions, without trying to effect any illusoric completeness.

The frontal reinforcement with two rosettes, together with the suspension-loop with its two circular ends, appears unambiguous on the west-european

scabbards in the 4th century, in the LT B₁ phase, as shown by the grave no 7 of St. Sulpice³⁵ and the find of Varenna³⁶. On the scabbard of Varenna we actually find a small, angular, open-work chape-end the analogy of which belongs to LT B₁ according to the grave no 91 of Münsingen³⁷. The variant of the "wide" chape-end of Hatvan-Boldog or Kosd A₂ appears in Dürrenberg equally in the LT B₁ phase³⁸, just like a scabbard with a similar chape-end belonging to the grave no 86 of Münsingen³⁹. Disregarding

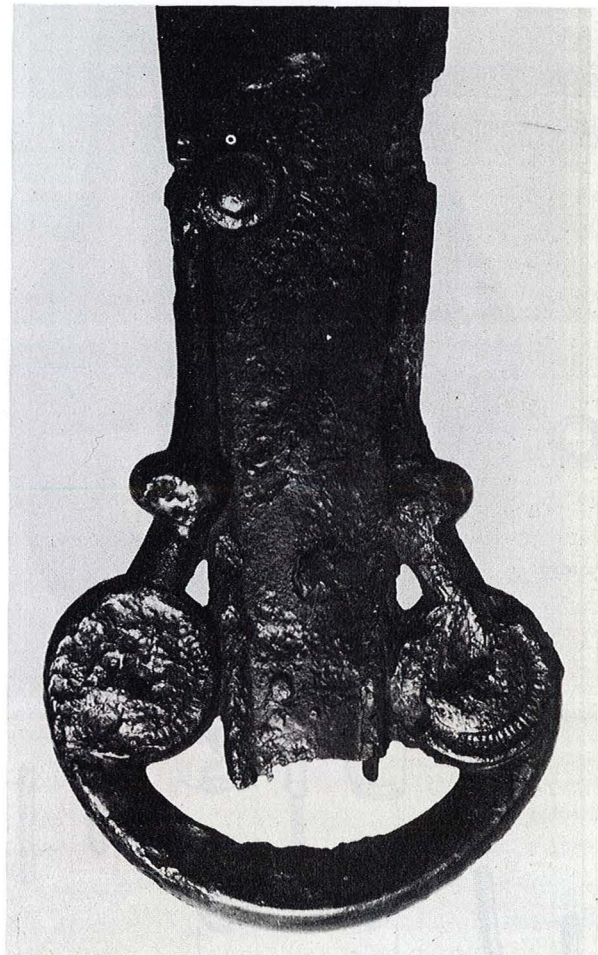


Fig. 9. — Szob, stray find.

34. Cf. J.-M. DE NAVARRO, *op. cit.*, p. 99, fig. 12-6 (cf. note 6); M. SZABÓ, *The Celtic Heritage in Hungary*, Budapest, 1971, no. 39.

35. U. OSTERHAUS, *Festschrift für W. Dehn*, Hessen, 1969, fig. 4-1.

36. R. DE MARINIS, *The La Tène Culture of the Cisalpine Gauls. Keltske Studije*, Brežice, 1977, p. 32, pl. 2. *Id.*, *I Galli e l'Italia*. Roma, 1978, p. 79.

37. F. R. HODSON, *The La Tène cemetery at Münsingen-Rain. Catalogue and relative Chronology*. Bern, 1968, p. 52, pl. 42, 95, 102.

38. See note 8.

39. F. R. HODSON, *op. cit.*, p. 46, pl. 40, 95, 103; p. 48, p. 126 (cf. note 37).



Fig. 10. — Magyarszerdahely, grave 30.

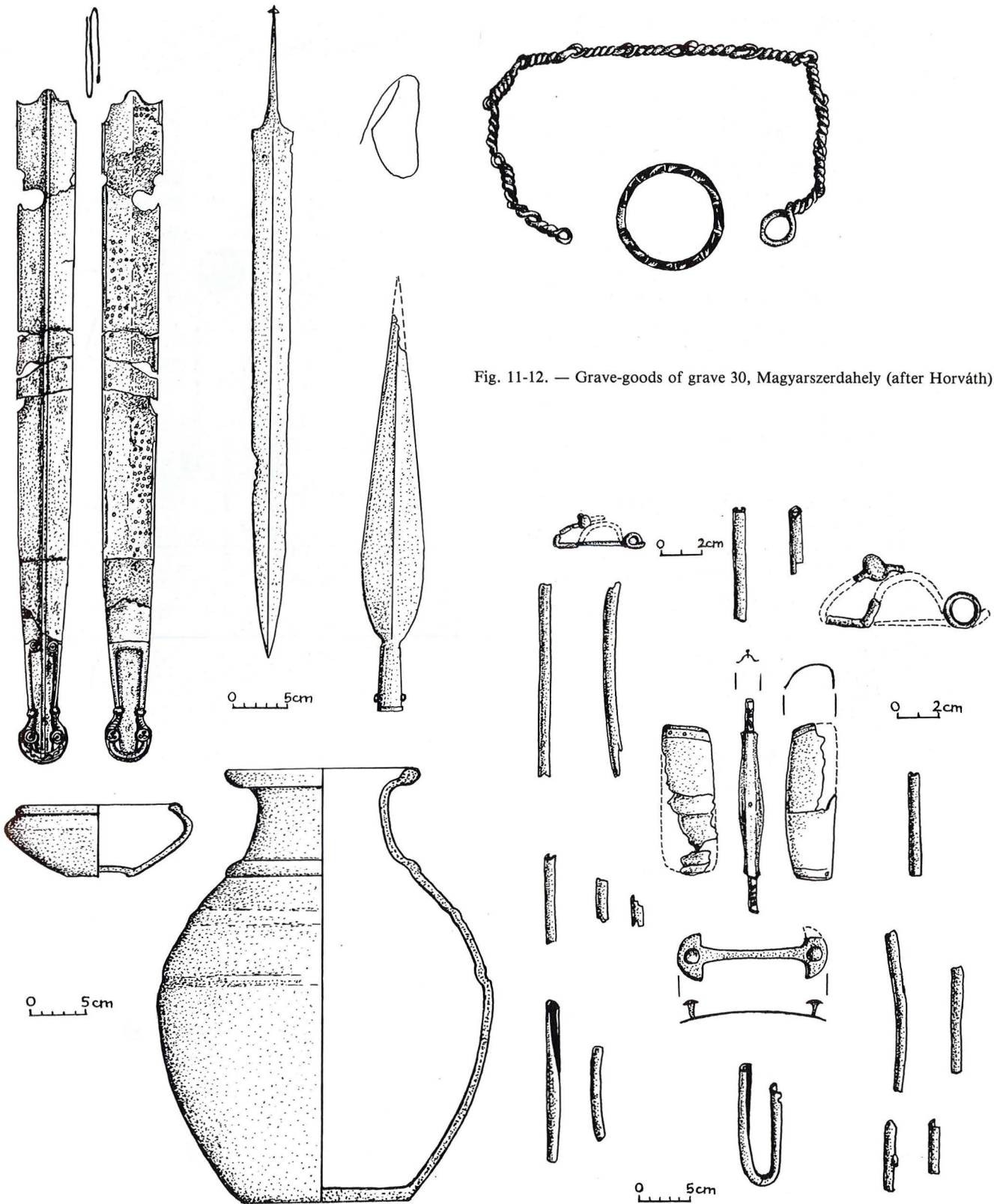


Fig. 11-12. — Grave-goods of grave 30, Magyarszerdahely (after Horváth).

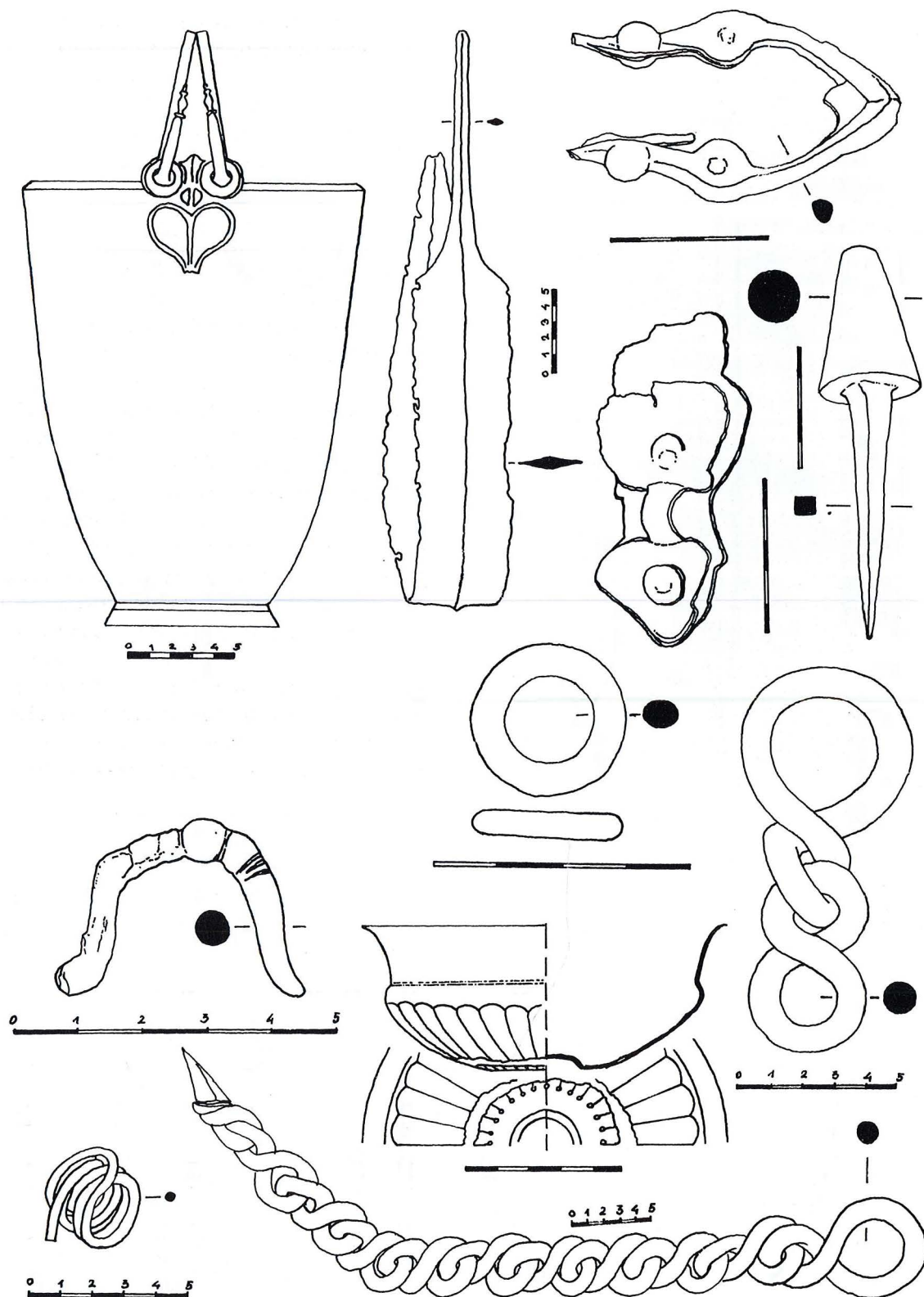


Fig. 13. — Grave-goods of grave 22, Karaburma (after Todorović).



Fig. 14. — Kosd, grave 15.

the scabbard with “deltoid” chape-end of the destroyed grave no 11 of Nebringen⁴⁰ as well as the scabbard with a wide (Kosd A₂) chape-end of the grave no 34 of Camerano⁴¹, it admits of no doubt, that the scabbard type with the open-work, semi-circular chape-end with rosettes appeared earlier in the western lands than in the Carpathian Basin. Considering the fact, that these swords in the Carpathian Basin became current in LT B₂, i.e. — according to actual opinion — in the first half of the 3rd century B.C.⁴², we must see in the background of the phenomenon the Balkan migration bringing further Western Celtic groups into the Carpathian Basin from the end of the 4th century on⁴³. On the other hand, however, the existence of the type can be observed simultaneously with the “eastern” swords in Bavaria⁴⁴ and France⁴⁵ (Bromeilles, Écurey-le-Repos) in the period LT B₂ as well. This can be explained either by local development, or by the reappearance of Celtic groups in the West, remigrating after the failure of the Greek campaign⁴⁶. Whatever may be truth, there can be hardly any doubt about the correlation between the spectacular career of the scabbard with open-work rosettes-type chape-ends and the Celtic movements of the late 4th and the early 3rd century B.C. In this context it is perhaps the Hatvan-Boldog and Gáva pieces which may be interpreted with the greatest probability as the adaptation of the type by the Eastern Celts.

40. W. KRÄMER, *Das keltische Gräberfeld von Nebringen. Kreis Böblingen*. Stuttgart, 1964, p. 27, pl. 11.

41. D. G. LOLLINI, I Senoni nell'Adriatico alla luce delle recenti scoperte, *Les mouvements celtiques du v^e au 1^{er} siècle avant notre ère*, Paris, 1979, pl. I.

42. A. HAFFNER, Zur absoluten Chronologie der Mittellatènezeit, *Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt* 9, 1979, p. 405-409 ; L. KRUTA POPPI, La sépulture de Ceretolo (province de Bologna) et le faciès boïen du III^e siècle avant notre ère, *Études Celtiques* XVI, 1979, p. 7-25.

43. M. SZABÓ, *op. cit.*, p. 218 (*cf.* note 12) ; *id.*, Audoleon und die Anfänge der ostkeltischen Münzprägung, *Alba Regia* XX, 1983, p. 53-54.

44. P. REINECKE, Grabfunde der ersten La Tène-Stufe aus Nordostbayern. *AuhV* 5, 1911, pl. 51-909.

45. M. WILLAUME, A. FERDIÈRE, M. LEJOUR et J.-C. POMPÉE, La nécropole de Mainville à Bromeilles (Loiret), *Revue Archéologique du nord-ouest du Loiret*, 1977, tomb. 4, 7, 13 ; M. WILLAUME, La nécropole de Bromeilles (Loiret) : une nouvelle analyse. *Le deuxième âge du Fer en Auvergne et en Forez*. Sheffield 1983, p. 168-188 ; P. ROUALET, A. RAPIN, P. FLUZIN, L. URAN, Sépultures du Crayon, à Écurey-le-Repos (Marne), *Mémoires de la Société d'Agriculture, Commerce, Sciences et Arts de la Marne* XCVII, 1982, p. 30-31, 43, pl. I.

46. V. KRUTA, Les Celtes orientaux et la Gaule, *Histoire et archéologie. Les dossiers*. N° 77, 1983, p. 71-77.

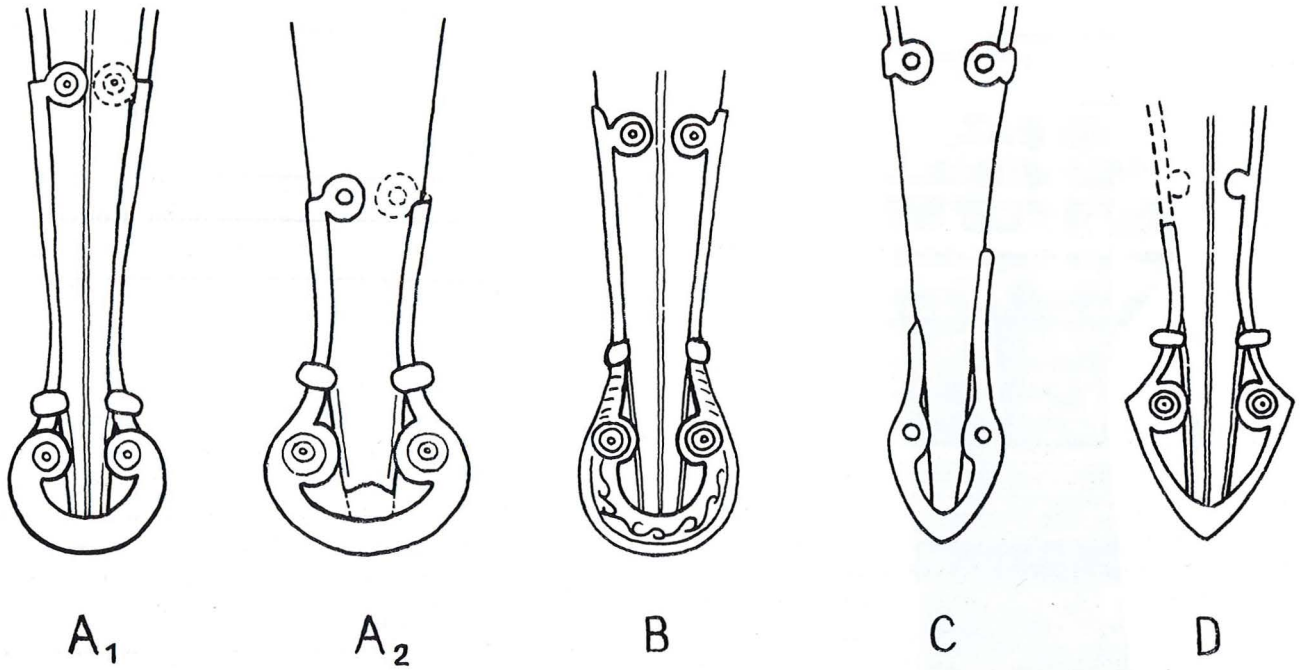


Fig. 15-16. — Chape-ends of Kosd type scabbards and suspension-loops.

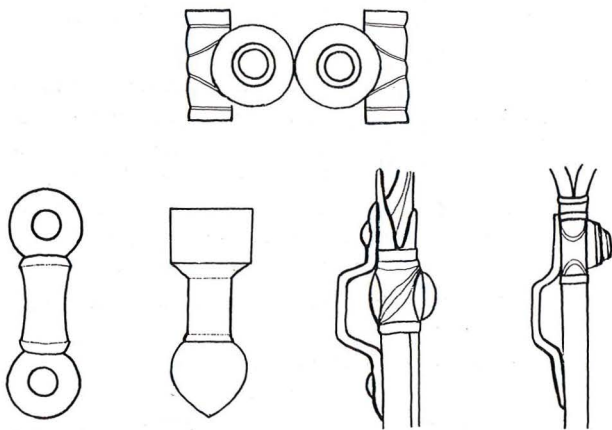


Fig. 17. — The sites mentioned in the text being in the Carpathian Basin.