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A BEADS AND BIRDS. SPECIAL FINDS FROM THE LA TÈNE CEMETERY AT CSEPEL ISLAND

On the north edge of Csepel Island, as I have reported in my several previous publications, a total of 900 stratigraphical units were registered during the archaeological excavations prior to the building of the Central Wastewater Treatment Plant of Budapest, between 2004 and 2008. Among those units, beside several different prehistoric cultures (Ludanice, Bell-beaker-Csepel group, Nagyrév), a La Tène D and a part of a medieval settlements were unearthed.¹ (*Fig. 1. 1-2.*)

The excavation of the La Tène B-C cemetery took place in 2004 and 2006 seasons, by the Prehistory and Migration Period Department of the Budapest History Museum, together with my fellow colleagues Anna Endródi and Borbála Maráz, who sadly passed away not too long ago. This paper is partly a commemoration to her memory. (*Fig. 1. 3.*)

A total of 107 units belonged to the celtic cemetery in Csepel. From those units more than 80 proved to be a grave, mostly robbed. The rest were robber pits, stray finds or empty grave pits. The findings could be dated between the 4th and early 2nd century BC, the periods from the La Tène B1 to the end of C1.

The graves of the bi-ritual cemetery can be dated to three periods as follows: B1-B2 period: North-South oriented skeleton burials. B2-C1 transitional period: bi-ritual burials, South-North oriented skeleton and small cremation burials. C1 period: large cremation burials, often with traces of wooden funerary architectures.²

On the one hand it seems straightforward that the Celts buried in Csepel arrived to the Carpathian Basin somewhere from the west. But we have no information about from where exactly, and which tribe they belonged. That they lived here before and after the Balcan campaign (280-279 BC) is certain. (*Fig. 1. 4.*) Whether the men of the tribe took part in the campaign, we also do not

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 had not made it home. However, this is but a hypothesis since this disproportion is also present in the later burials.

The peoples and cultures from the west, east and southeast who later populated the Carpathian Basin finished their migration on several occasion in the vicinity of the Danube or the capital city. But in most cases, so to speak, the river have not separated but rather forged these peoples with different origin together, as it is discernible in the case of the early bronze age Bellbeaker and Nagyrév cultures, found in Csepel.

The archaeological material from the Celtic cemetery in Csepel obviously belongs to the Celtic culture circle but clearly they have been influenced by several western and southern impacts during their migration. Many element implies the survival of Hallstatt traditions, which mainly shows in the Certosa- and zoomorphic fibulae and other jewellery, such as rings, bracelets. In addition, several Mediterranean and Balkan connections are present, part of which surely came in by trade, such as glass beads, corals or ambers and rings. Furthermore, a foreign element occurring in pottery making are the local variations of the obviously Balkan kantharoi.³ As in the current state of process, several northern, eastern and western elements are evincible but these are only marginally affect the topic of this work.

The finding assemblage I would like to discuss now is from a North-South oriented, heavily robbed grave group on the north edge, which clearly belongs to the early phase of the cemetery. (*Fig. 1. 2-2a.*)

¹ HORVÁTH 2005. 177-185; HORVÁTH 2016. 141-164; HORVÁTH et al. 2007. 216-232. Pl. 1. 1-2

² HORVÁTH 2013. 91-110.

³ HORVÁTH 2015. 249, 253-256. Fig. 6., 8; HORVÁTH 2016. 147-149. Pl. 9. 1., 11. 2.

GRAVE NO. 274. (Fig. 2/1–2.)

The grave pit has rounded ends with parallel sides narrowing downwards and a straight bottom. It is approximately North–South oriented with a 2° 25' difference to East. On its South end it was intersected by the also robbed, Northwest–Southeast oriented grave no. 275.⁴ Neither the skeleton, nor any calcinated bone were found. The observation of the grave structure was not possible. In the northern half of the grave on a 35x25 cm surface, among a large amount of scattered beads (coral, glass, amphora, amber), fragments of a bronze and an iron fibulae and two bronze ring were found.

Sizes: L: 167 cm, W: 95 cm, D: –20 cm⁵

Grave goods

1. Beads in the grave and under the bronze fibula. Inventory number: 2012.6.422–455 (Fig. 3.)
2. Bronze bird shaped fibula. I. n.: 2012.6.456 (Fig. 4. 1a–e; 5. 1a–f.)
- 3–4. Bronze ring 2 pcs. I. n.: 2012.6.457–458. (Fig. 4–5. 3–4. a–c.)
5. Remains of the iron fibula. I. n.: 2012.6.459 (Fig. 4–5. 2. a–c.)

The most conspicuous findings from the older, La Tène B female skeleton graves of the cemetery in Csepel are undoubtedly the beads, which can be found in all of the female inhumations of the era. The amphora shaped beads are the most interesting among them but for us, the coral, amber and more simple glass or paste beads are equally important. A total of 718 pcs of beads (205 amphora, 119 coral, 293 amber, 201 glass beads of various colour) have been found in the grave no. 274. (Fig. 3.)

The scholarly literature about the origin of the amphora shaped beads and their naturalization in the European Celtic culture is extensive. I attempt to review the works published so far, without the need for completeness. Schönfelder locates the origin of the amphora shaped beads to West Greece and possibly Italy in his work from 2007 and believes that similarly to the types of objects in his

paper (bronze helmets, belt buckles, spear-butts) the Celts took possession of them in the form of plunder.⁶

The majority of scholars concerned with this topic, however, argue that these objects reached the Celtic population by trade. They locate their origin to Greek or Macedonian workshops. Concerning their arrival to the Carpathian Basin they highlight the importance of the Mediterranean trade routes, mainly to the area of today's Croatia and Slovenia.⁷

Aurel Rustoiu, however, pointed out the significance of other well operating workshops in the Pontic region several times. In his view, these had a major role in distribution to the Lower–Danube area and Transylvania.⁸ About the distribution of the beads he denotes two main zones of influence: he connects the Carpathian Basin to the Mediterranean areas; and the Lower–Danube area and Transylvania to the aforementioned Pontic region.⁹

The existence of Mediterranean connections was apparent from the beads found in the cemetery, since among the several glass beads, a large amount of coral beads of obvious Mediterranean origin have also been found, which were rare in the Black Sea trade. Nonetheless I would not rule out the significance of the Danube Valley trade routes in the supply of the Middle–Danube region. The fact that similar finds were found in most of the LTB1–B2 sites of Csepel Island and the Danube Bend region is not by mistake.

The significance of the workshops in the Pontic region is highlighted even more by the fact their good have been known not just in the western regions but also and even far more reaching in eastern territories. In the Ural region (today's Kazakhstan), far away from the middle regions of the Carpathian Basin, in the so called Prohovka period, which according to the latest studies can be dated to the 4–2nd century BC,¹⁰ among the sarmathian kurgans raised along the Ileik river, for example in the graves of the no. 8 kurgan of мечеть–Cañ site, almost the whole repertoire of the glass beads from the Central– and Southeast European Celtic graves can be found.¹¹

The amphora shaped and glass beads disappear from the findings of the Carpathian Basin until the

⁴ The grave no. 275 was completely plundered. Only a phalange remained from the skeleton, with a ring. Also, a Duchov type fibula and fragments of three small handmade and one larger vessels were found in poor condition.

⁵ The depth is to be understood from the level of occurrence. The original surface was not discernible on the site since it was repeatedly disturbed and filled. Today's surface is on 105,144 meters above the Baltic sea level, level of occurrence is cca. 104,40 m. ABL.

⁶ SCHÖNFELDER 2007. 308–309, Abb 2.

⁷ DIZDAR–POTREBICA 2002. 123, T.2; RUSTOIU 2008. 52–57.; 2011 95; 2015. BLEČIĆ KAVUR–KAVUR 2016. 248.

⁸ RUSTOIU 2011. 95–96; 2015, 369–370.

⁹ RUSTOIU 2015. 372., Fig. 3.

¹⁰ BĂRCĂ–SYMONEENKO 2009. 403.

¹¹ SMIRNOV 1975. 130–131., Pl. 1., 31a–b.

middle of the 3rd century BC, which is obviously related to the unsuccessful campaigns to the Balkan and the closure of the trade routes. At the same time, the coral and amber beads also disappeared.

The glass beads, especially the amphora shaped ones were not only popular but held a great prestige at the time. Despite being widespread, only a few pieces, maybe a dozen have been found on each site. For this reason I believe it is significant that in the cemetery of Csepel, despite being heavily robbed, almost 500 pcs. and several other fragmentary pieces have been found.

In their paper in 2017 Martina and Boris Kavur also mention the prestige nature of the beads during the repeated processing of the Celtic graves found on Vičja luka site, Brač Island, Dalmatia (Croatia). About the amphora shaped beads found there and in other sites of the era they conducted that the Macedonian import played a major role in the formation of the elite's attire in the area, which emphasized their position and economic power.¹²

The bronze bezel ring with an engraved bird shape (rooster?)¹³ could have a similar role, which similarly to the beads could also have been a Macedonian import. (Fig. 6. 3.)

Two similar rings have been found in grave no. 274 in Csepel. The bird figures (maybe herons or swans) on the oval obverse spleen heraldically rightwards, looking left with their long beaked heads on long neck turned backwards. The shaping of the two figures are almost identical, just as the one found in grave no 222.¹⁴ (Fig. 4-5. 3; 6. 1a-c.)

This ring type, virtually unknown in the middle regions of the Carpathian Basin¹⁵ so far further strengthens the Mediterranean connections of the Celts who once lived in Csepel Island. This jewellery is known in the Adriatic region, but was not frequent there either, and its first parallels have been found in the cemetery of Monte Bibele, North Italy. The author dates the similarly shaped and implemented rings with anthropomorphic and zoomorphic decorations, and the graves no 22, 24

and 45 in which they were found to the second half of the 4th century BC.¹⁶ (Fig. 6. 2a-c.)

Similar findings are known from the tumuli around Glasinac, Bosnia. Their existence were recently brought to my attention by Marko Dizdar, for which I am very grateful. The appearance of the relatively rare object type is dated to the 5th century BC, and their spreading slightly later by Benac and Covic in their overall work about the sites of the culture. They believe the objects foreign to the area are originated from Greek or maybe Thrace-Macedonian workshops.¹⁷ The tumuli are characteristic burial sites of the widespread culture, in which the dead were buried in small groups. The rings were found in Brankovići site, grave 1 of tumulus 3, grave 2 of tumulus 5,¹⁸ and in Rudine-Rusanovići site, 2nd grave group of tumulus 3.¹⁹ (Fig. 6. 4-5.)

The surface of the engraved rings known to us so far mostly have oval bezel obverse, and some of them exceed the plane of the hoop. Martina and Boris Kavur list the ring from Vičja-luka as a Boardman's 6th type, based on its features.²⁰ They also list the two rings found in grave no 274 in Csepel to the same type in their work in 2017. Personally I believe that this is only true in the case of the specimen found in Vičja-luka and the mentioned rings from Csepel, alongside with the one found in grave no. 222 belong to the Boardman's 7th type.²¹ These specimen, just as the Boardman's 6th types were in use in the 4th century BC. (Fig. 6. 7.)

Majority of these mentioned rings were made of bronze and their decoration pattern are extremely varied. Most of the various human and animal depictions can be connected to Greek mythology, but the identification is harder in the case of bronze, as Boardman also noted, since the quality of the execution and the engravings are often far inferior to those of precious metals.²²

Among the zoomorphic depictions a lot of domestic animals appear, such as roosters, horses,

¹² BLEČIĆ KAVUR-KAVUR 2017. 100-105.

¹³ BLEČIĆ KAVUR-KAVUR 2017. 105, Fig. 1. 18.

¹⁴ HORVÁTH 2016. 144, Pl. 4. 1-3.; In the completely robbed grave no. 222 the findings were piled in the side of the grave pit. Among the amber, coral and glass beads a dragon headed fibula was found next to a bronze ring. None amphora shaped beads were found in the grave.

¹⁵ Prior to the Csepel finds were discovered, we only knew only one piece from Maňa (Slovakia), but it was with geometric ornamentation. BENADIK 1983. 19, Taf. IX. 8.; REPKA 2015. Obr. 49. 1. (See Fig. 6. 6)

¹⁶ VITALI 1987. 318, 7a, T. 24; 22; 45; VITALI 2003, I., 94, T. 21. 3.; HORVÁTH 2016. 144, Pl. 4. 4.

¹⁷ BENAC-COVIC 1957. 53.

¹⁸ FIALA 1899. 35-36. Fig 1-2., 5.; BENAC-COVIC 1957. 22, 53, Pl. XXXV. 10-14.

¹⁹ FIALA 1896. Fig. 58.; BENAC-COVIC 1957. 24-25, 53, Pl. XXXIX. 14-17.; Four rings were found in the 2nd grave group of tumulus 2. Findings from the six, west-east oriented burials are not separable to each grave. Amber, various glass beads and also four amphora shaped beads were also found in the grave group.

²⁰ BOARDMAN 1970. 214, FIG 217.; BLEČIĆ KAVUR-KAVUR 2016. 249, Fig. 2. 18.

²¹ BOARDMAN 1970. 214, FIG 217.; BLEČIĆ KAVUR-KAVUR 2017. 105, Fig. 1. 18. HORVÁTH 2016. 144, Pl. 4. 1-3.

²² BOARDMAN 1970. 230-231.

goats and rabbits(?), but wild animal also frequent, such as boars, lions, deers, serpents, and various birds. The most important for us now are the water fowls. As Erzsébet Jerem mentions about the processing work of the zoomorphic fibulae found in the cemetery of Szentlőrinc: "In the Eastern Alpine and Venetian spheres the duck, water fowl, sun and moon representations were popular, while in the Balkan Illyrian sphere the exotic bird and especially serpent representations were spread."²³ I believe that her line of thinking can also be used in the case of zoomorphic rings especially if we take into account that a similar type of bird can be seen on the rings found in Csepel, presumably a heron. We have no knowledge of a site so far from which three completely identical rings were found.

The total archaeological content of the cemetery of Csepel, however, besides the well recognisable Mediterranean and Balkan connections, have countless links to the Hallstatt cultures of the Carpathian Basin and Adriatic region. This can be perceived in the case of jewellery, some rings and mostly the fibulae. The Certosa fibulae are known from numerous La Tène sites of the area, and several iron and bronze specimens were found in Csepel Island.

From the grave no 274, a fragmented iron and a bronze bird fibula have been unearthed. The iron fibula which is not such a common find has an arching bow and slightly bent foot, with a small button on the end. The catchplate is wide, its lower edge is slightly arched, broken, defective. Only a fragment of its pin remained. Whether the iron spire fragment from the grave belongs to the fibula is uncertain. Fibulae of the same type usually have a crossbow spring structure, but no fragments of other fibulae were found in the heavily disturbed grave. Despite its fragmentary state at first glance it seems really similar to the Certosa XIII type fibulae, established by Biba Teržan.²⁴ But as Marko Dizdar drew my attention, the iron fibulae with slightly bent foot does not belong to the typical Certosa fibulae. They are special type, probably developed from bronze late Hallstatt eastern-alpine zoomorphic fibulae. Its parallels are well known from *inter alia* Glasinac areas,²⁵ Sanski Most,²⁶ Vinkovci²⁷ and Szentlőrinc,²⁸ which show

that it is a form that also appears in the grave of females at the end of 5th and early 4th century BC. (Fig. 7. 1–4.)

The bronze fibula is one of the most spectacular find of the grave group, if not the whole cemetery. A thin iron rod was fastened to the curved frame of the crossbow spring structure with a nine-piece bronze spire twisted on each side. The bottom closure pin connects to the one side while the other holds the body of the fibula „in the middle”. One end of the bow was flattened and through a small drilled hole on its surface the spire was wound up to the iron rod. The shape of the fibula resembles a sleeping duck, the reversed foot is shaped into a bird’s head. The bow and the reversed foot have been cast in one piece, unlike the previously known variants which mostly had a laminar design. It has a bulging surface, the tapering reversed foot ends in a round stylized bird head with geometric decorations and a bifurcate „beak”. (Fig. 4–5. 1.)

This fibula type was widespread in the La Tène culture. The east-alpine Hallstatt D fibula type may have played a major role in their formation. The bird fibulae represent the La Tène variation of the Certosa XIII crossbow fibula type which often has double or threefold springs and pendant ornaments hanging in row of nooses. The shaping of the bird’s body, however, reminds the Hallstatt type boat shaped (Navicella type or Kahnfibel) fibulae.²⁹ (Fig. 7. 5.) Similar pieces are known from many sites, such as Sanski Most,³⁰ Glasinac area,³¹ Szentlőrinc³² or Závist in Moravia.³³ (Fig. 7. 6–12.)

This widespread fibula type reflects the extensive connection system of the era excellently. Its popularity is also represented by the fact that this type, originally came into existence in the 5th century BC was still in use during the La Tène B1 period, and the most beautiful piece for us was found right in Csepel Island.

²³ JEREM 1968. 185.

²⁴ TERŽAN 1976. 339, Fig. 5/g. (Variations of Certosa 13 type fibulae)

²⁵ FIALA 1893. 144, Fig. 42. (Čavarine site)

²⁶ FIALA 1899. 102, Fig. 146.

²⁷ MANJARIĆ PANDŽIĆ 2003. Abb. 3. 2, 4–5.

²⁸ JEREM 1968, Fig 25, 38. 2. The piece found in grave no 38, among others.

²⁹ Franz Fiala thought similarly when he mentioned the piece found in grave no. 135 of Sanski Most as „bronzenen Armbrust Kahnfibel mit La Tène Fuss.” FIALA 1898. 102, Fig. 147.

³⁰ FIALA 1899. 92–93, Fig 107, 111.

³¹ FIALA 1897. 21, Fig 33 (Gosinja hegy lelőhely); FIALA 1899a. 51, Fig. 50 (Zagradje site)

³² JEREM 1968. 161., Fig. 19. 2/2., Pl. XXXVIII. 3.

³³ TREFNÝ 2016. 158, Obr 7. 1–2.

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GYÖNGYÖK ÉS MADARAK Különleges leletek a csepeli kelta temetőből

A Csepel-sziget északi csúcán, a Budapesti Központi Szennyvíztisztító Telep megépítését megelőző régészeti feltárások során (2004-2008) különböző őskori kultúrák (Ludanice, Harangedény-Csepel csoport, Nagyrév) hagyatéka mellett egy La Tène „D” korú, és egy kora középkori telep részletét is sikerült feltárnunk. (1. kép 1-2.)

A La Tène temető feltárására a 2004-es és a 2006-os évadban került sor. A mukálatokat a Budapesti Történeti Múzeum Ős- és Népvándorlás kori Osztályának munkatársaival közösen végeztük, jómagam, illetve Endrődi Anna és a nemrég elhunyt Maráz Borbála részvételével. Ezzel a cikkel kicsit rá is emlékezünk. (1. kép 3.)

A temetőhöz összesen 107 SE tartozott. Közülük több mint nyolcvan bizonyult sírnak, melyek többségét kirabolták. A maradékot rablógödrök, szórvány leletek vagy üres sírgödrök alkotják. Az előkerült leletek a Kr. e. 4. sz-tól a Kr. e. második század elejéig, a La Tène „B1”-től a „C1” korszak végéig terjedő időszakra datálhatók.

A Kárpát-medencébe nyugatról érkezett kelták eredetéről, hogy honnan jöttek és mely törzshöz tartozhattak, jelenleg nincsenek információink. Az bizonyos, hogy már a balkáni hadjárat (Kr. e. 280-279) előtt és azt követően is itt élhettek. (1. kép 4.)

A csepeli kelta temető leletanyaga egyértelműen a kelta kultúrkörbe sorolható, azonban számos nyugati és déli hatás is érte őket a vándorlásuk során. Számos elem utal a Hallstatt hagyományok továbbélésére, melyek leginkább a Certosa-, az állalalakos fibulák és más ékszerek, például gyűrűk, karperecek formájában mutatkozik meg. Emellett jelentős arányban figyelhetjük meg a mediterrán és balkáni kapcsolatok jelenlétét is, melyek egy része minden bizonnyal kereskedelem útján jutott el hozzájuk, mint például az üvegyöngyök, korallok vagy borostyánok és gyűrűk. Továbbá a helyi kerámia művességben megjelenő idegen elemek, az egyértelműen balkáni eredetű kantharoszok helyi készítésű változatai.

A csepeli temető idősebb, a La Tène B periódusra keltezhető csontvázas női sírjainak kétségtelenül szembetünőbb leletei a gyöngyök. Közülük a legnagyobb érdeklődésre az amphora alakú gyöngyök számítanak. A 274. számú sírből (1. kép 2-2a.) összesen összesen 718 db gyöngy (205 db amphora alakú, 119 db korall, 293 db borostyán és 201 db egyéb színes üvegyöngy) került elő. (3. kép)

Eredetükkel kapcsolatban a görög és a macedóniai műhelyeket, vagy az ekkor már javában működő ponthusz vidéki műhelyeket jelölik meg. A Kárpát-medencébe kerülésükkel kapcsolatban pedig a Mediterráneum, főként a mai Horvátország és Szlovénia területe, illetve az Al-Duna vidéke és Erdély irányába irányuló kereskedelmi utak jelentőségét emelik ki.

Az üvegyöngyök, és főleg az amphora alakúak, nem csak népszerűek voltak, hanem jelentős presztizs értékkel is bírtak ebben az időszakban. Hasonló szerepe lehetett a bronz fejesgyűrűknek is. A csepeli temetőből három ilyen gyűrű került elő, előlapján egy-egy bevéssett madáralakkal. Ez a Kárpát-medence középső területein eddig gyakorlatilag ismeretlennek számító gyűrűtípus tovább erősíti a Csepel-szigeten egykor élt kelták mediterrán kapcsolatait. Az Adria vidékén ismert de ott sem túl gyakori ékszer párhuzamait az észak itáliai Monte Bibele, a szlovéniai Vičja luka-i temetőkből és a boszniai Glasinac környéki tumulusokból is ismerjük.

A gyűrűk többsége bronzból készült, mintázuk rendkívül változatos. A csepelin kívül nem ismerünk más olyan lelőhelyet, ahonnan három teljesen azonos alakú és mintázatú példány került volna elő.

A csepeli temető leletanyaga a balkáni és mediterrán kapcsolatok mellett ezer szállal kötődik a kárpát-medencei és az adriai régió hallstatt hagyományaihoz. Ez leginkább az ékszerek egy-egy gyűrű, de főként fibulák tekintetében figyelhető meg. A certosa fibulák a térség számos La Tène kori lelőhelyéről ismertek.

A csepeli 274. sz. sírből egy töredékes vasfibula és egy madár alakos bronzfibula került elő

A vasfibula a Teržan által felállított Certosa XIII-as csoportba sorolható. Párhuzamait többek között a Glasinac terület, Sanski Most és Szentlőrinc lelőhelyekről is jól ismerjük. (7. kép 1-4.)

A sírből előkerült bronz fibula talán az temető egyik leglátványosabb lelete. A számszerűs rugószerkezetű öntött bronzfibula alakja leginkább egy alvó „kacsamadárhoz” hasonlítható. Felülete domború, az elvékonyodó és visszahajló lábán lévő kör alakú geometrikus díszítésű stilizált madárfej kétéágazó „csőrben” végződik. (4-5. kép 1.)

A fibulatípus kialakulásában fontos szerepe lehetett a kelet alpi hallstatt D fibulatípusoknak,

mint a Certosa XIIIh típusú, számszerűs rugószekezetű csüngődíszes fibulák, vagy a hallstatt típusú csónak alakú fibulák. (7. kép 5.) Ehhez hasonló példányokat számos lelőhelyről ismerünk, mint például: Sanski Most, Glasinac, Szentlőrinc, vagy Závist. (7. kép 6-12.)

E széles körben elterjedt fibulatípus kiválóan tükrözi a korabeli kapcsolatrendszerek kiterjedt voltát. Népszerűségét jól mutatja az is, hogy ez a Kr. e. 5. században kialakult típus még a La Tène B1-B2 időszakban is használatban volt, és egy számkra feltétlenül legszebbnek tartott példánya éppen a Csepel-szigeten került elő.

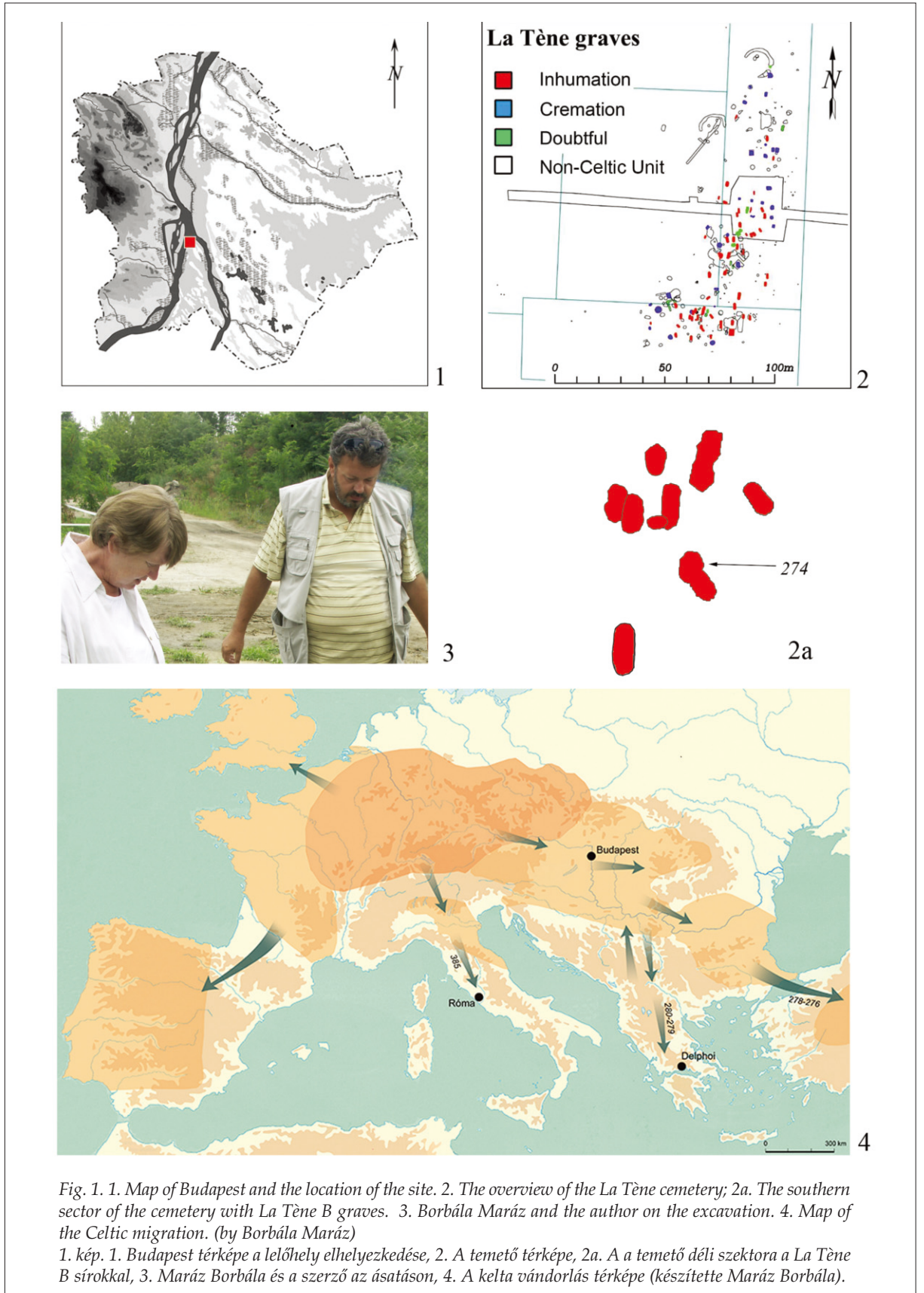


Fig. 1. 1. Map of Budapest and the location of the site. 2. The overview of the La Tène cemetery; 2a. The southern sector of the cemetery with La Tène B graves. 3. Borbála Maráz and the author on the excavation. 4. Map of the Celtic migration. (by Borbála Maráz)

1. kép. 1. Budapest térképe a lelőhely elhelyezkedése, 2. A temető térképe, 2a. A temető déli szektora a La Tène B sírokkal, 3. Maráz Borbála és a szerző az ásatáson, 4. A kelta vándorlás térképe (készítette Maráz Borbála).

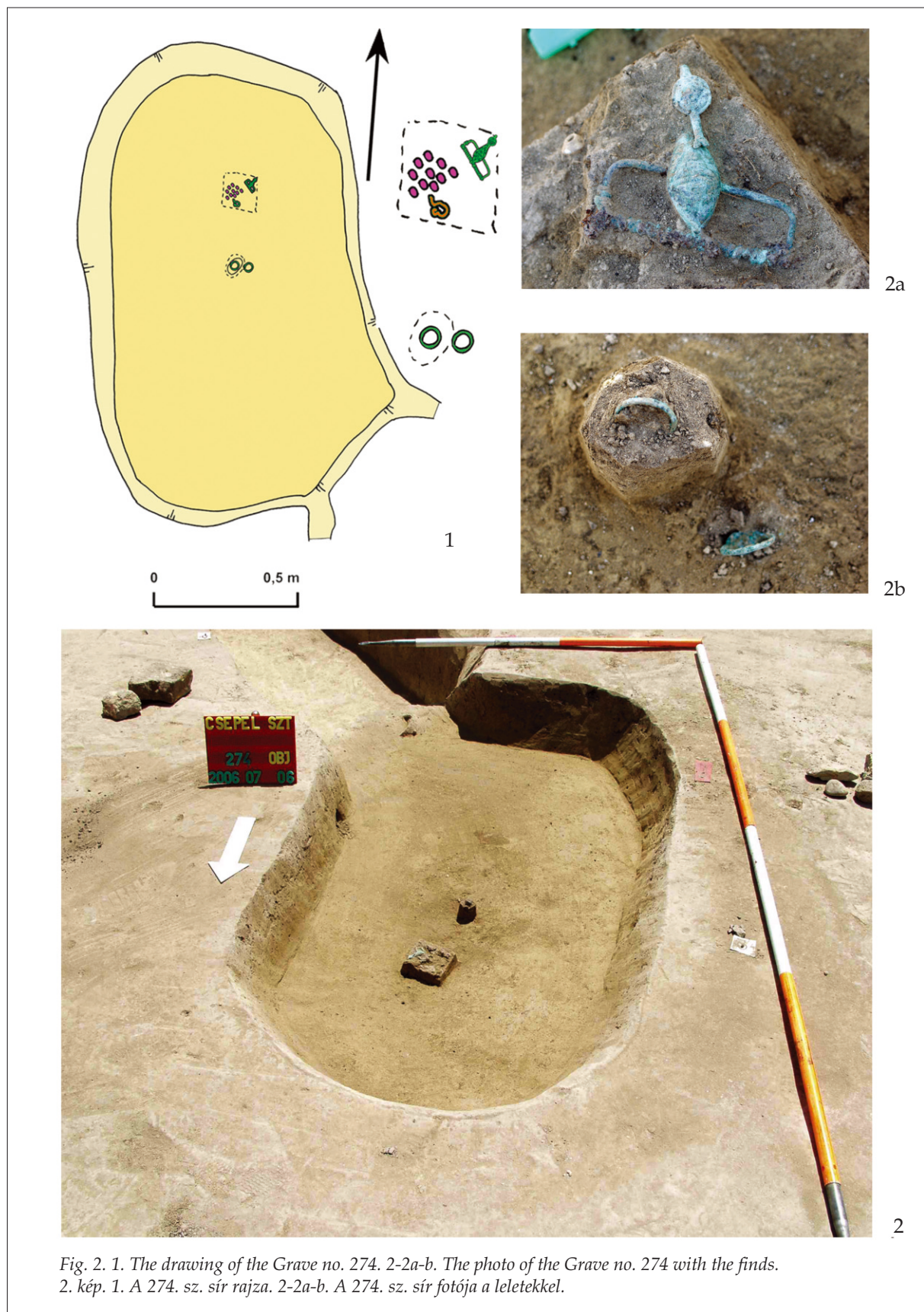


Fig. 2. 1. The drawing of the Grave no. 274. 2-2a-b. The photo of the Grave no. 274 with the finds.
2. kép. 1. A 274. sz. sír rajza. 2-2a-b. A 274. sz. sír fotója a leletekkel.



Fig. 3. Various beads from the Grave no. 247.: 1. Transparent greenish shade amphora shaped beads. 2-3. Amber beads. 4. Blue and yellow coloured glass beads. 5. Biconical blue glass beads. 6. Glass beads with different type and colour. 7-8. Coral beads. 8. Coral beads turned into amphora shape.

3. kép: Különböző gyöngyök a 274. sz. sírból: 1. Áttetsző, zöldes árnyalatú amphora alakú gyöngyök, 2-3. Borostyángyöngyök, 4. Kék és sárga árnyalatú üvegyöngyök, 5. Kék színű bikónikus üvegyöngyök, 6. Különböző típusú és színű gyöngyök, 7-8. Korall gyöngyök, 8. Amphora alakúra esztergált korall gyöngyök.



Fig. 4. Metal works from the Gr. no 274.: 1a-e. bird shaped fibula. 2a-c. Remains of the iron certosa type fibula. 3-4a-c. Bronze rings with engraved ornamentation.

4. kép: Fémtárgyak a 274. sz. sírból: 1a-e. Madár alakú bronz fibula, 2a-c. Certosa típusú vasfibula maradványai, 3-4a-c. Véssett díszű bronz gyűrűk.

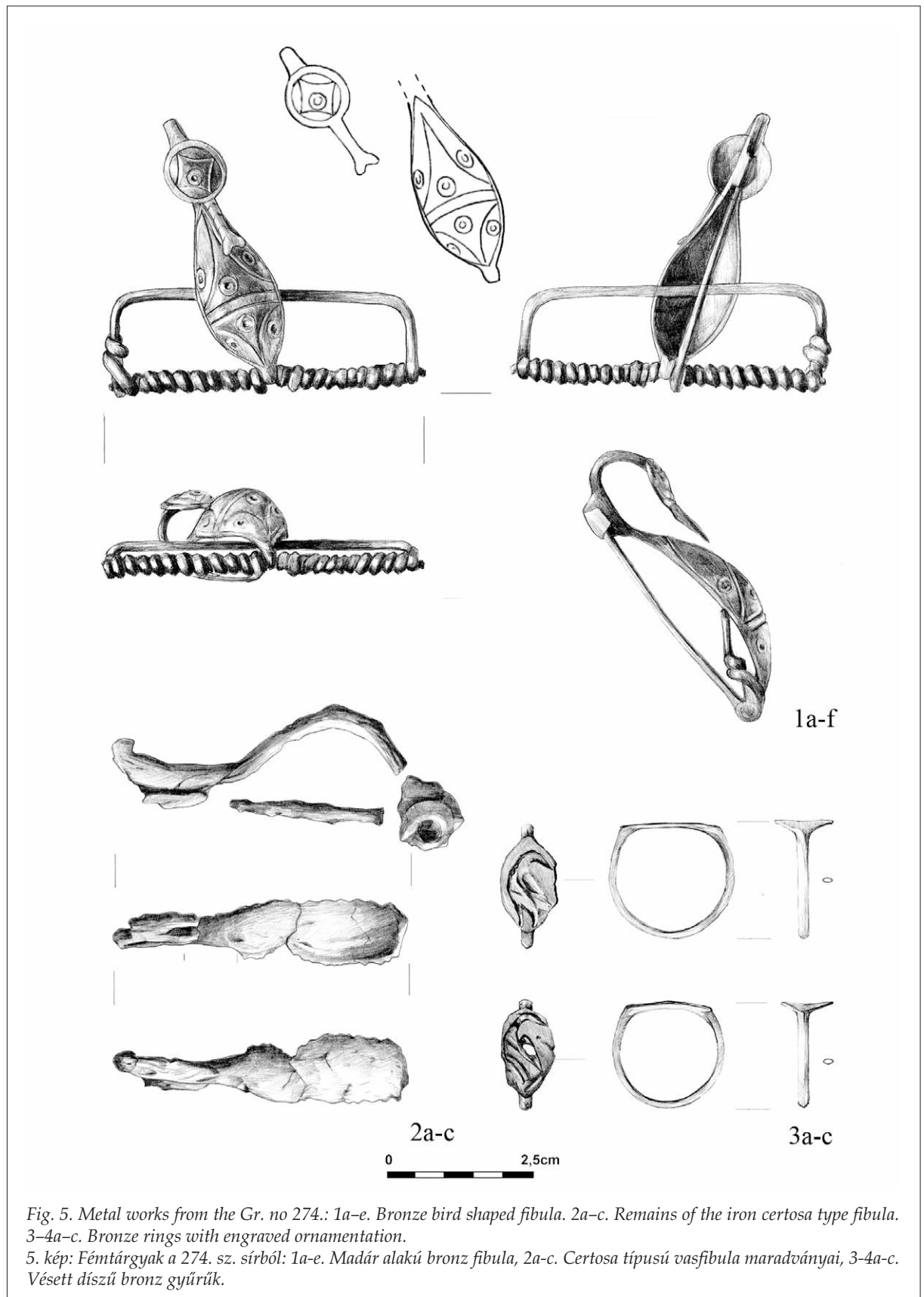


Fig. 5. Metal works from the Gr. no 274.: 1a-e. Bronze bird shaped fibula. 2a-c. Remains of the iron certosa type fibula. 3-4a-c. Bronze rings with engraved ornamentation.

5. kép: Fémtárgyak a 274. sz. sírból: 1a-e. Madár alakú bronz fibula, 2a-c. Certosa típusú vasfibula maradványai, 3-4a-c. Véssett díszű bronz gyűrűk.

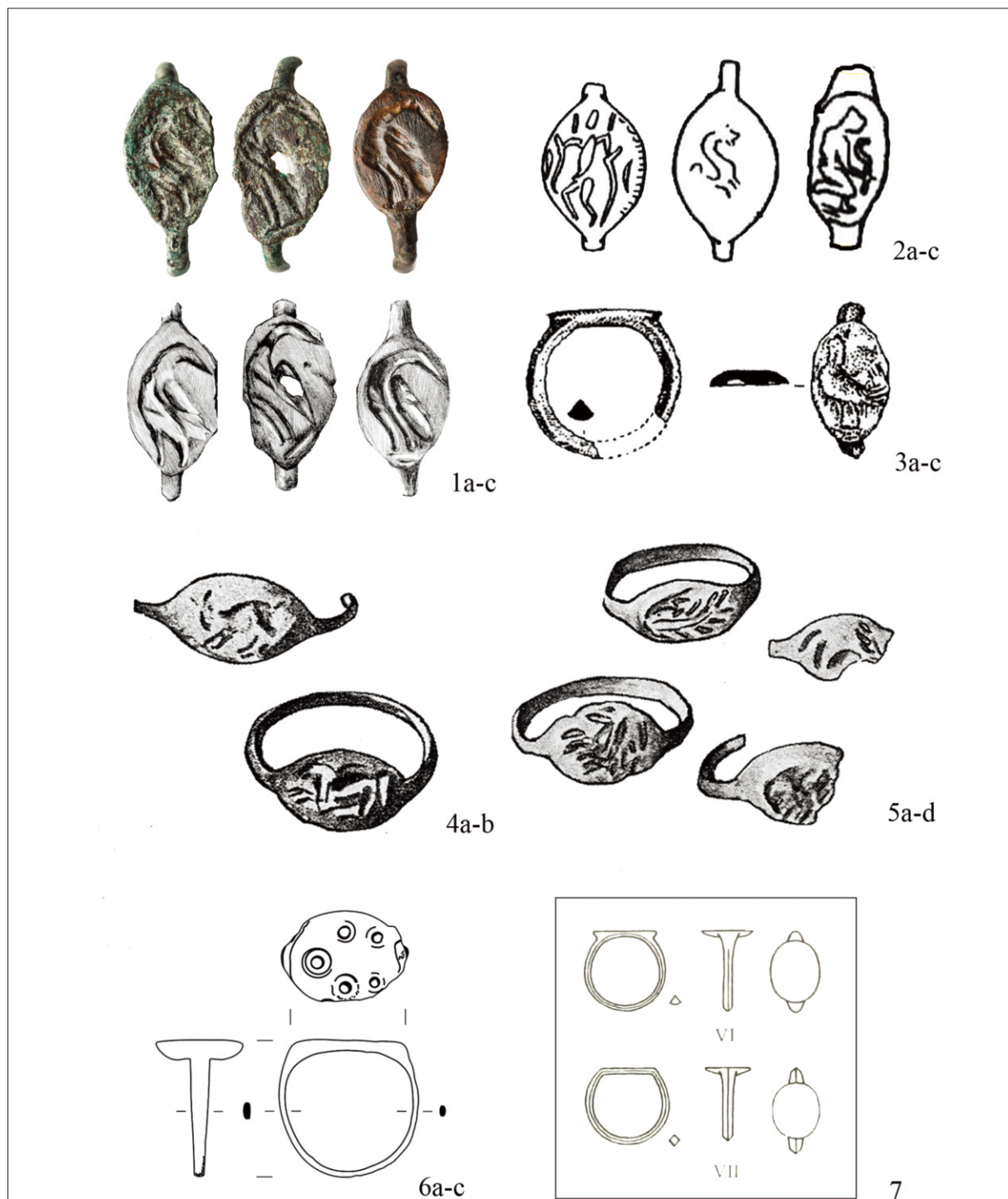


Fig. 6. Analogies of the bronze rings with engraved ornamentation: 1a-b. Csepel Gr. no 247. 1c. Csepel Gr. no 222. 2a-c. Monte Bibele (after VITALI 1987; 2003). 3a-c. Viñja-luka (after BLEČIĆ KAVUR-KAVUR 2017). 4a-b. Brankovići (after BENAC-COVIC 1957). 5a-d. Rudine - Rudanovići (after BENAC-COVIC 1957). 6a-c. Maña (after REPKA 2015). 8. Ring types VI-VII of the Boardman typology.

6. kép: A Vésett díszű bronz gyűrűk analógiái: 1a-b. Csepel 274. sz. sír, 1c. Csepel 222. sz. sír, 2a-c. Monte Bibele (VITALI 1987; VITALI 2003 nyomán), 3a-c. Viñjaluka (BLEČIĆ KAVUR-KAVUR 2017 nyomán), 4a-b. Brankovići (BENAC-COVIC 1957 nyomán), 5a-d. Rudine - Rudanovići (BENAC-COVIC 1957 nyomán), 6a-c. Maña (REPKA 2015 nyomán), 7. A Boardman félé gyűrű tipológia VI-VII. sz. gyűrűtípusai.

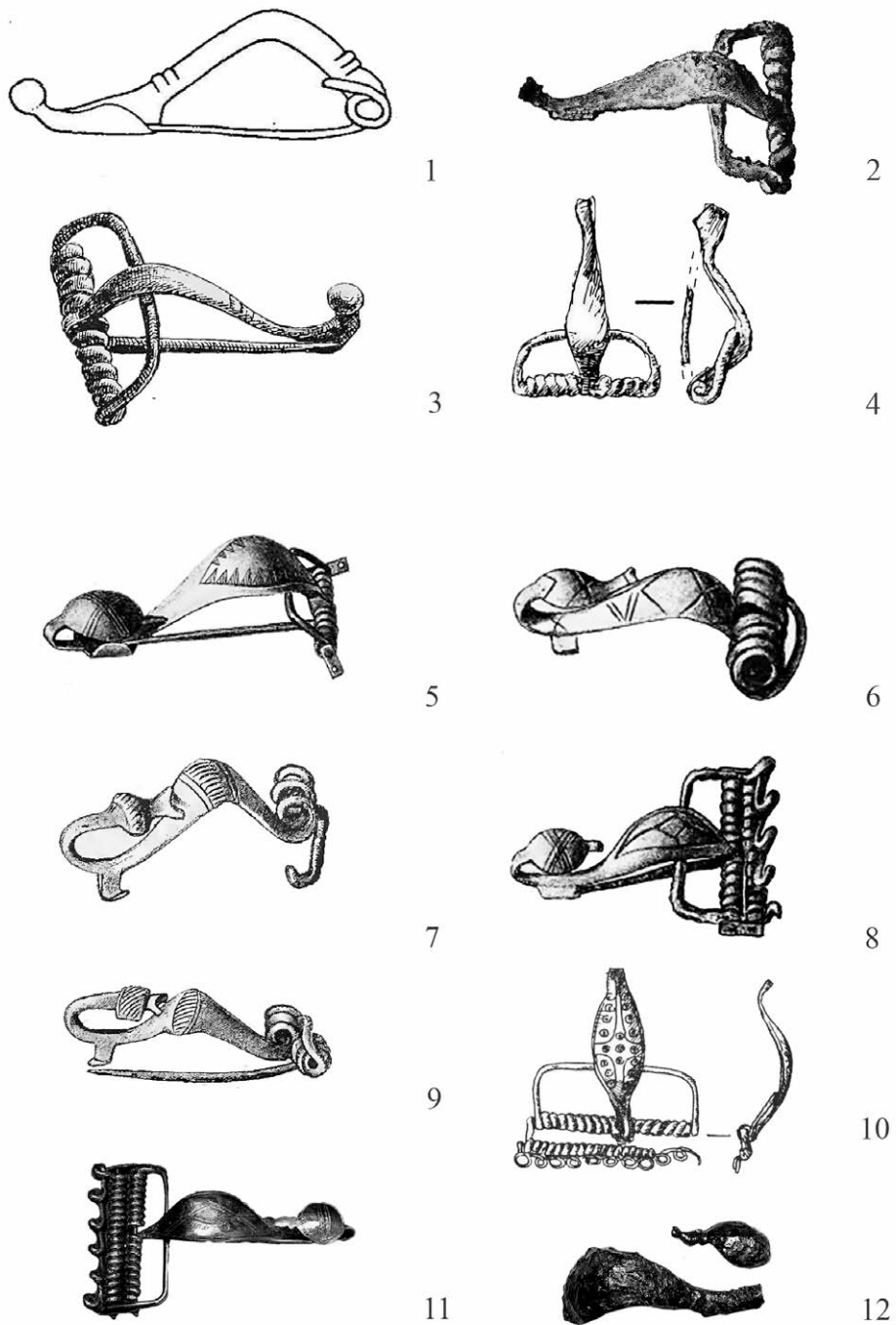


Fig. 7: Analogies of the Csepel fibulae (different scales): 1. The certosa XIIIg type fibula by TERŽAN 1976. 2. Čavarine (after FIALA 1893). 3. Sanski Most (after FIALA 1899b). Vinkovci. 4. Szentlőrinc (after JEREM 1968). 5–6. Sanski Most (after FIALA 1899b). 7. Gosinja planina (after FIALA 1899a). 8. Sanski Most (after FIALA 1899b). 9. Zagradje (after FIALA 1899a). 10. Szentlőrinc (after JEREM 1968). 11–12. Závist (after TREFNÝ 2016)

7. kép: A csepeli fibulák analógiái (eltérő méretarányban): 1. A certosa XIIIg típusú fibula (TERŽAN 1976 nyomán), 2. Čavarine (FIALA 1893 nyomán), 3. Sanski Most (FIALA 1899b nyomán), 4. Szentlőrinc (JEREM 1968 nyomán), 5–6. Sanski Most (FIALA 1899b nyomán), 7. Gosinja planina (FIALA 1899a nyomán), 8. Sanski Most (FIALA 1899b nyomán), 9. Zagradje (FIALA 1899a nyomán), 10. Szentlőrinc (JEREM 1968 nyomán), 11–12. Závist (TREFNÝ 2016 nyomán)

