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NEW LATE BRONZE AGE HELMET CHEEK GUARD AND AN “ARM GUARD” FROM TRANSDANUBIA

János Gábor TARBAY*

The brief study introduces two new Late Bronze Age (Ha A1) bronze armour parts, a helmet cheek guard and an “armguard”. Both objects come from the collection of Dr. Zoltán Repkényi. The cheek guard was allegedly found at “Kospula-Halastavak” decades ago as part of a larger Ha A1 hoard. According to the Collector, the “arm guard” or “armband” came to light together with a repoussé decorated knob. This “assemblage” originate from the “south Balaton region, north of Kaposvár”. These finds are most likely to be dated to the same period as the “Kospula” assemblage or earlier (Rei. Br A2), based on a find from Unín.

A leletközlő tanulmány két új késő bronzkori (Ha A1) bronz védőfelszerést: egy sisak arcvédő lemezt és egy alkarvédőt mutat be. Mindkét tárgy Dr. Repkényi Zoltán gyűjteményéből származik. A sisak arcvédő lemez állítólag „Kospula-Halastavak” területén került elő évtizedekkel ezelőtt, egy nagyobb Ha A1-es kincslet részeként. Az alkarvédő vagy díszként szolgáló karpánt a gyűjtő állítása szerint összetartozik egy poncolt szélű bronzkoronggal. A két tárgy „Dél-Balaton régiója, Kaposvártól északra” fekvő térségből származik, keletkezését tekintve valószínűleg egykorú a kospulaival vagy korábbi (Rei Br A2) az uníni lelet alapján.

Key words: Bronze Age, cheek guard, arm guard, Transdanubia, private collection

Kulcsszavak: Bronzkor, arcvédő lemez, karvédő, Dunántúl, magángyűjtemény

Introduction¹

The aim of this brief paper is to enrich our knowledge on some armour types from the Late Bronze Age Hungary that rarely appear in the local archaeological material. The two objects are a cheek guard allegedly from “Kospula-Halastavak” (Tolna County) and an “arm guard” from “South Balaton region, north of Kaposvár” (Somogy County) that was found supposedly along with a decorated bronze sheet disc. Both finds originate from the private collection of Dr. Zoltán Repkényi (Budapest) who said he had acquired the objects from a local private collection where these finds were kept for decades.

Weapons from “Kospula-Halastavak”

“Kospula-Halastavak” (Private Collection of Dr. Zoltán Repkényi, Budapest)

1. Helmet, cheek guard: Folded metal sheet cheek guard in two fragments (Fig. 2, 1c). It belonged to the upper part of the object (see Fig. 2, 1d). The break-surface of the object appears to be recent. Perforated rivet holes are

visible along its rim. Some of the rivet holes seem to be worn. It is decorated with an embossed central ridge. 1. fragment: L. 55 mm, W. 61 mm, Th. 0.78 mm, Wt. 11 g; 2. fragment: L. 57 mm, W. 35 mm, Th. 0.78 mm, Wt. 6 g (Fig. 2, 1a–d).

2. Sword: Bent sword blade fragment with outline grooves. Flattening damages visible along its edges. Casting defects: porosity. 72×35 mm, Th. 8 mm, Wt. 95 g (Fig. 3, 1, 1A).

3. Spearhead: Middle part of a spearhead with emphasized midrib. Two fragments. Observations: porosity, grinded, incised pattern. 3.1: 43×24 mm, Th. 3–2 mm, Wt. 25 g; 3.2: 45×22 mm, Th. 3–2 mm, Wt. 22 g (Fig. 3, 2).

4. Spearhead: Middle blade fragment of a long spearhead. Observations: grinded, flattening, bow. 39×30 mm, W. (narrow side) 8 mm, Th. 2 mm, Wt. 25 g (Fig. 3, 3, 3B–3C).

5. Spearhead: Tip fragment of a long spearhead. Observations: asymmetry. 64×20 mm, W. (narrow side) 11 mm, Th. 1–3 mm, Wt. 20 g (Fig. 3, 4).

6. Arrowhead: Barbed arrowhead with a broken tang. 38×18 mm, Wt. 2 g (Fig. 3, 5).

7. Arrowhead: Barbed, socketed arrowhead. Its blade is damaged. 28×11 mm, Wt. 1.5 g (Fig. 3, 6).

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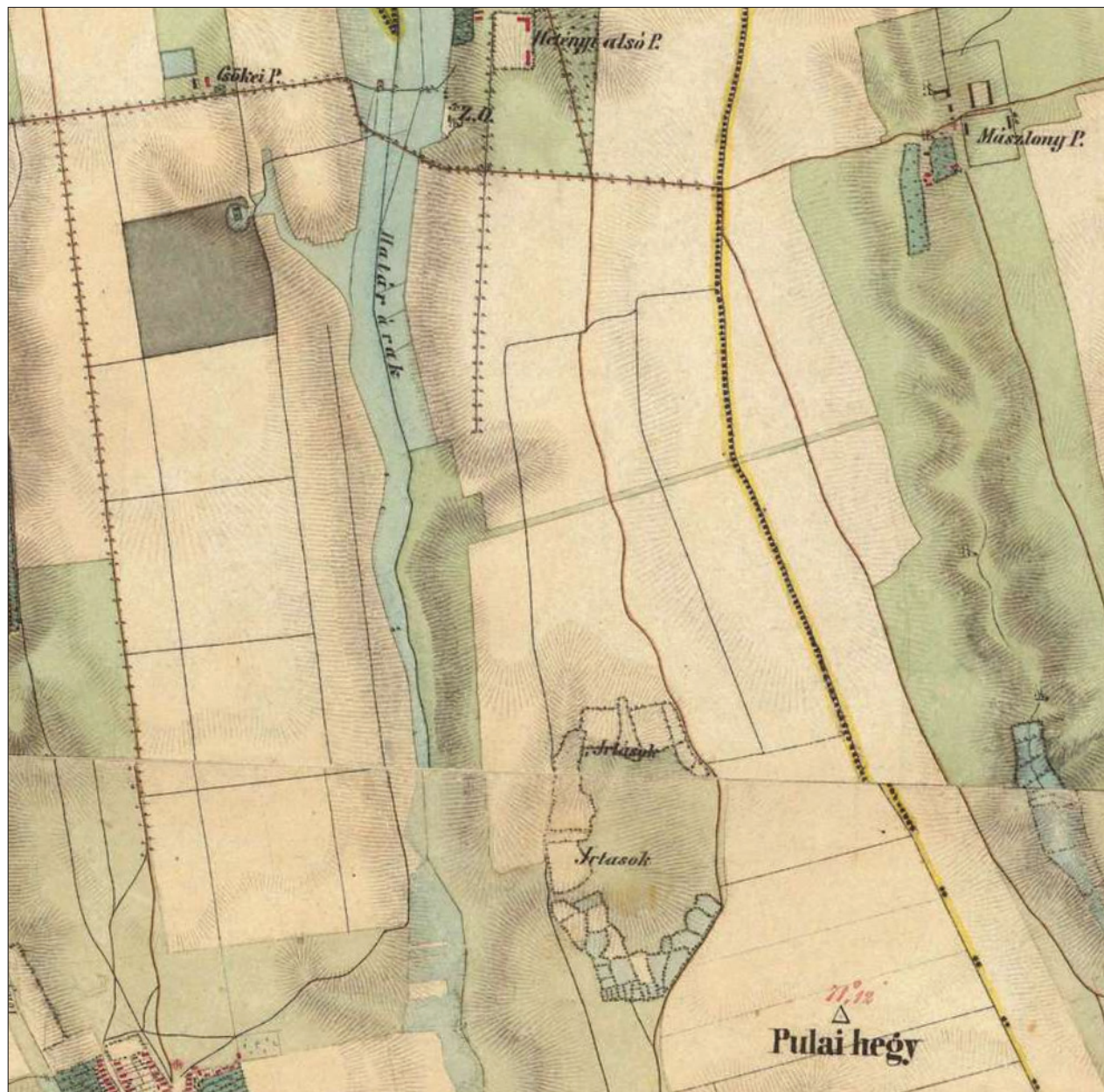


Fig. 1 Kospula-Határárok (Halastavak) on the Map of the Second Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire (Timár et al. 2006)

1. kép Kospula-Határárok (Halastavak) a második katonai felmérés térképén (Timár et al. 2006)

8. Dagger: Dagger with a leaf-shaped blade, emphasized central rib, two peg holes. The hilt is broken. Observations: hammered edge, grinded, sharpened, bending marks. 130×25 mm, Th. 3–2 mm, Wt. 34.2 g (Fig. 3, 7).

9. Dagger: Tanged dagger with a long and narrow blade, and hammered hilt. The object is most likely made of a broken blade of a long dagger. 178×26 mm, Th. 4–3.6 mm, Wt. 62.7 g (Fig. 3, 8).

Komárom-Szőny [Újszőny] (Hungarian National Museum, Budapest, Inv. No. 64.1885.31)

1. Cheek guard: Fragment of a cheek guard with double embossed central ridge. Rivet holes are visible along its

rim. Its fragmentation is attributed to bending. Tool-marks are visible along its central ridge and the edge (Fig. 1, 2c). The rivet holes are worn. L. 152.45 mm, W. 79.84 mm, Th. 3.73 mm, 0.91 mm, Wt. 59.9 g (Fig. 1, 2a–c).

Zoltán Repkényi said that numerous objects were found during the construction of Halastavak (fish-ponds) near Kospula that were kept in a local private collection for decades. According to the Second Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire (1819–1869) this is a wetland area, the former Határárok, which is connected to the Kapos River. The Halastavak is topographically close to Alsóhetény (Fig. 1).

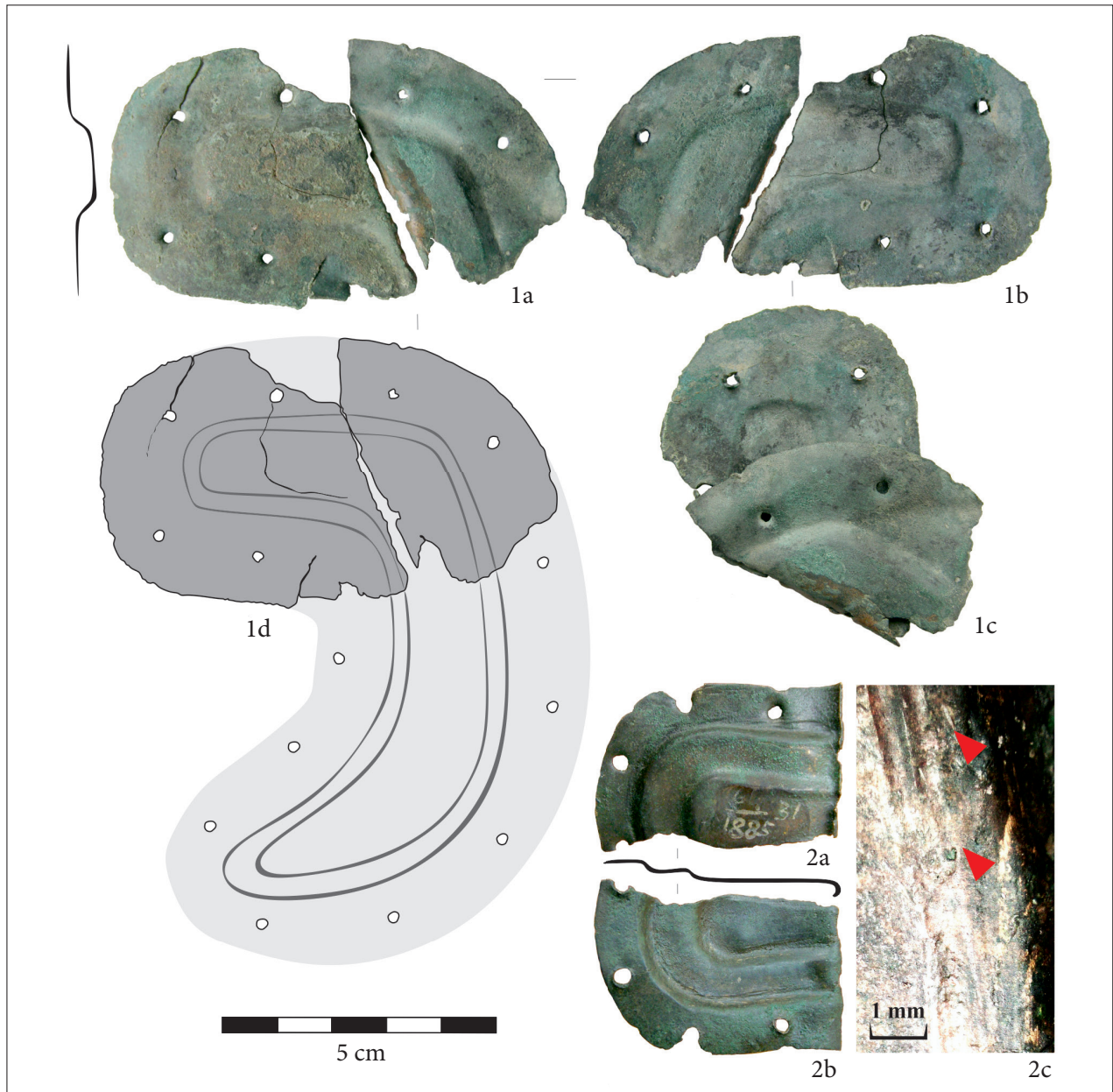


Fig. 2 Helmet cheek guards. 1: ‘Kospula-Halastavak’, a. top view, b. bottom view, c. folded depositional state, d. reconstruction; 2: Komárom-Szöny (former Újszöny), a. top view, b. bottom view, c. tool marks (bottom view) (Photo, graphic, micrograph: J. G. Tarbay 2014)

2. kép Sisak arcvédőlemezek. 1: Kospula-Halastavak, a. felülnézet, b. alülnézet, c. hajlított deponálási állapot, d. rekonstrukció; 2: Komárom-Szöny (korábbi Újszöny), a. felülnézet, b. alülnézet, c. eszköznyomok (alülnézet) (Fénykép, grafika, mikroszkópkamera felvétel: Tarbay J. G. 2014)

It should be noted that a bronze sword was known from the vicinity of Kospula village and was published also as part of a private collection by Tibor Kemenczei (Kemenczei 1991, 33, Pl. 23, 105A, Pl. 24, 105A). From a typo-chronological perspective, the 103 bronze objects from “Kospula-Halastavak” show diversity. A collection comprised of an Early Bronze Age flat axe and several other pieces, dating between the Ha A1 and Ha B1 period (a metal sheet

diadem with repoussé decoration, a sword fragment, a cheek guard, a spearhead fragment, flanged sickles, pins, rings, armlets, chisels, smaller phalerae, a pair of tweezers, a casting-sprue, plano-convex ingots etc.). Their unknown context makes their fine typo-chronological evaluation impossible. Nevertheless, based on typological evidence, it can be assumed that the “Kospula-Halastavak” “assemblage” consists of objects from different periods and contexts

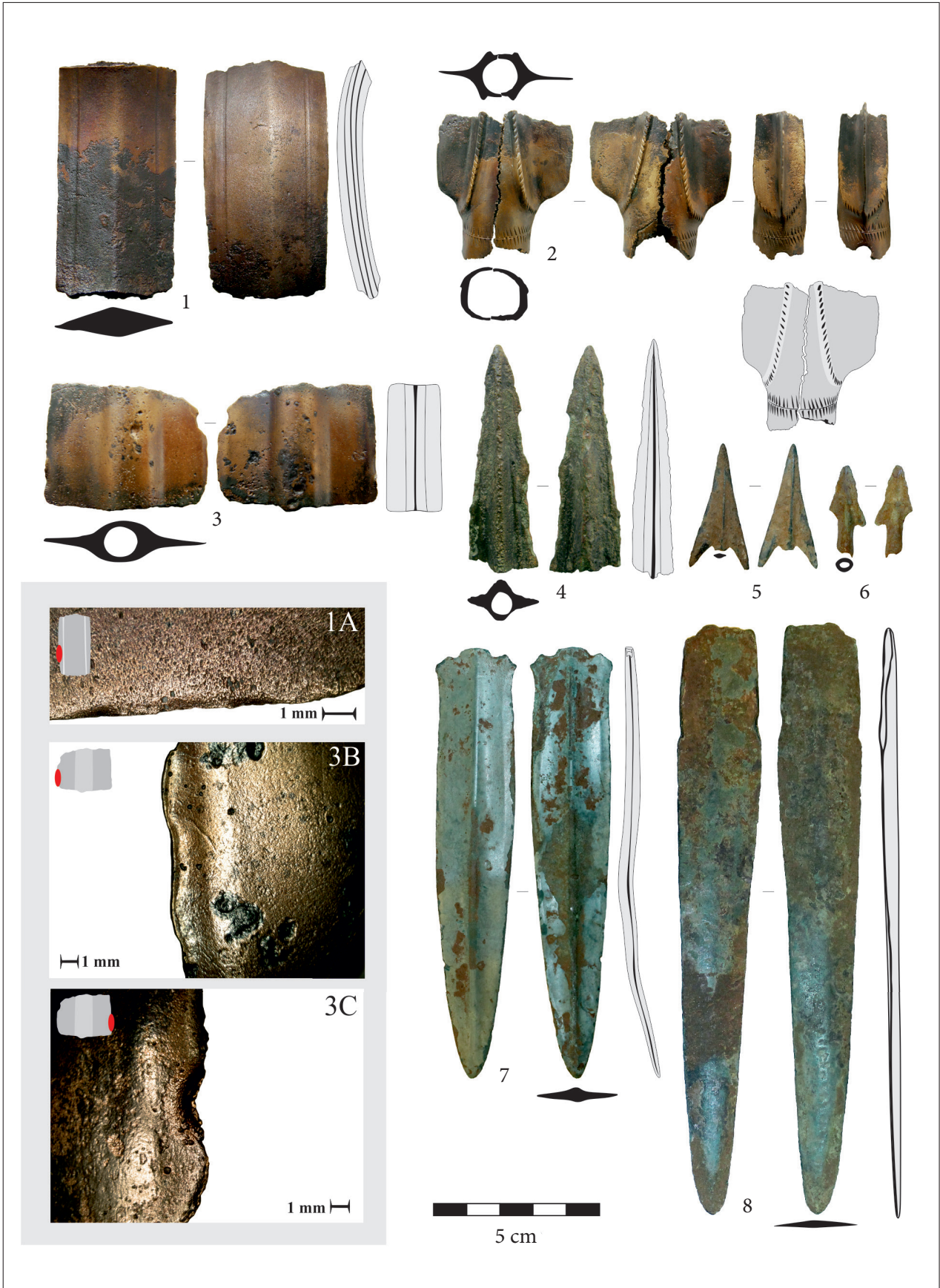


Fig. 3 Weapons from "Kospula-Halastavak" (Photo, graphic, micrographs: J. G. Tarbay 2014)
 3. kép Fegyverek „Kospula-Halastavakról” (Fénykép, grafika, mikroszkópkamera felvételek: Tarbay J. G. 2014)

(hoards, settlement stray finds). Most of the artefacts seem to belong to the Ha A1 period. Here, due to limits of the present paper, the discussion is restricted to the cheek guard and to brief introduction of the offensive weapons.

Besides the cheek guard, overall eight offensive weapons can be found in the collection: one broken sword blade (*Fig. 3, 1*), fragments of two long spearheads (*Fig. 3, 3–4*) and a smaller one (*Fig. 3, 2*), two fragmented arrowheads (*Fig. 3, 5–6*), and two daggers (*Fig. 3, 7–8*). All objects are finished products. Some show traces of prehistoric combat. A fine example is the curling along the cutting edge of the sword (*Fig. 3, 1A*). On one of the long spearhead damages related to edge-vs-flat collisions and blade-on-blade contact (bow) can be seen (*Fig. 3, 3B–3C*) (Bell 2019, 153, *Fig. 10, 1*; Gentile, van Gijn 2019; Hermann et al. 2020, *Fig. 4, 149*).

All objects are broken. The sword blade and one of the daggers show bending (*Fig. 3, 1, Fig. 3, 7*). The smallest spearhead was broken into two fragments. Macroscopic observations of the weapons support the idea of their intentional prehistoric destruction. Analogous treatment is usually visible in Br D/Ha A1, Ha A1 hoards in Transdanubia. From a chronological point of view, only a few objects are relevant. No. 2 spearhead with emphasized midrib belongs to T. Bader's C group, variant b, which is characteristic between the Br D and Ha B1. In Transdanubia, this spearhead appears mainly in the Ha A1 period (Bader 2015, 384–385). Arrowheads are hard to date precisely. The barbed, socketed arrowhead (No. 6) has fine analogies from the Br D/Ha A1 Balatonfűzfő No. 6 burial with weapons (Ilon 2015, *Fig. 8, 4–7*). The barbed, tanged arrowhead has also parallels among the Ha A1, Br D/Ha A material in Serbia and Moravia (Říhorský 1996, 133–135; Филиповић 2015, 261, *Tab. 1, Fig. 1, 6*). In Transdanubia, the counterpart of No. 6 dagger can be found in the Ha A1 Peterd hoard (Mozsolics 1985, *Pl. 61, 5*).

The cheek guard, which is the main subject of my study, is decorated with an embossed central ridge, and rivet holes are visible along its rim (*Fig. 2*). Based on an intact specimen of the same type from the Axel Guttman collection, similar fragments can be interpreted as the upper part of cheek guards (Born, Hansen 2001, *Figs 184–189*). The shapes and decorations of the Late Bronze Age cheek guards can be varied, and their number is relatively low compared to helmets (see Hencken 1971, 179–182; Mozsolics 1985, 25; Karavanić, Mihaljević 2001, 11,

Pl. 4, 2; Clausing 2003, 212, *fn. 75*; Mörtz 2011, 361, 370–371, *Appendix 3*; Mödlinger 2013, 83, *Pl. 4, 53, Pl. 5, 60, 63–66*; V. Szabó 2016, 183; Mödlinger 2017, 51–53). An identical cheek guard to the Kapospula example is known from the Wöllersdorf 2 (Ha A) hoard (Szombathy 1905, 42, *Pl. 1, 38*; Lauer mann, Rammer 2013, 156–157, *Fig. 32, Pl. 63, 4*; Mödlinger 2017, 51, *Pl. 4, 30*). The ribbed helmet with the cheek guard from the Axel-Guttman collection is also a close analogy, in this case even the round-head rivets were preserved (Born, Hansen 2001, 235–241, *Fig. 183–189*). Comparable parallels to the “Kapospula” cheek guard are known from “Žiarnad Hronom”, Slovakia, but these specimens are decorated with embossed dots (Bartík 2009, 37–40, *Figs 2–3*). A less certain fragment and a repoussé decorated example can be mentioned from the Ha A1 hoard from Uioara Sus, Romania (Pósta 1909, 36; Hencken 1971, 180, *Fig. 148, a–c*; Petrescu-Dîmbovița 1978, 132–135, *Pl. 198, 1025, 1030*). A repoussé decorated piece is also known from the Horizon II hoard from Hočko Pohorje, Slovenia (Čerče, Šinkovec 1995, 192, *Pl. 83, 168a–b*). Perhaps one of the most decorative cheek guard fragment was found in the 1st Pázmándfalu hoard, Hungary. Its shape is identical to the Kapospula piece, but in this case the embossed central rib is decorated with fine repoussé patterns like the one from Uioara de Sus. It was deposited along with a star-decorated cap helmet and a cuirass, as well as a set of offensive weapons. The objects selected to this assemblage has parallels from the Br D/Ha A1 period, its time of deposition was probable the Ha A1 (See V. Szabó 2016, 182–183; V. Szabó 2019, 61–71, *Fig. 47*), which also appoints the relative chronological position of the Kapospula cheek guard. The rest of the Carpathian cheek guards,² like the ones from Mezőnyárád (Hellebrandt 1975, 16; Gádor, Hellebrandt 1975, 138–139; Mozsolics 1985, 149–150; B. Hellebrandt 2000, 218–220, *Fig. 4, 1*) and the small fragment from the allegedly “Komárom-Szőny” (Újszőny) “hoard”³ is somewhat different (on the Komárom-Szőny hoard, see Hampel 1886a, *Pl. 125*; Hampel 1886b, *Pl. 125*; Hampel 1887, *Pl. 125, 47*; Lindgren 1938, 66, *fn. 26*; von Brunn 1954, 289, *fn. 24*; Foltiny 1955, 16, 26, 33–34, 87, 95, *Pl. 2, 15, Pl. 9, 2, Pl. 15, 8–9, Pl. 58, 13, Pl. 65, 4*; Müller-Karpe 1959, 159; Patay 1968, 67–68, *Fig. 7–8*; von Brunn 1968, 37, *fn. 3, 39–40, fn. 7, 149, fn. 7, 291*; Mozsolics 1985, 207; Kőszegi 1988, 192, *No. 1227*; Hansen 1994, 556; Patay 1990, 52, 70, *Pl. 37, 74, Pl. 45, 116*; Kemenczei 1991, 82, *Pl. 67, 381*; Mörtz 2011,

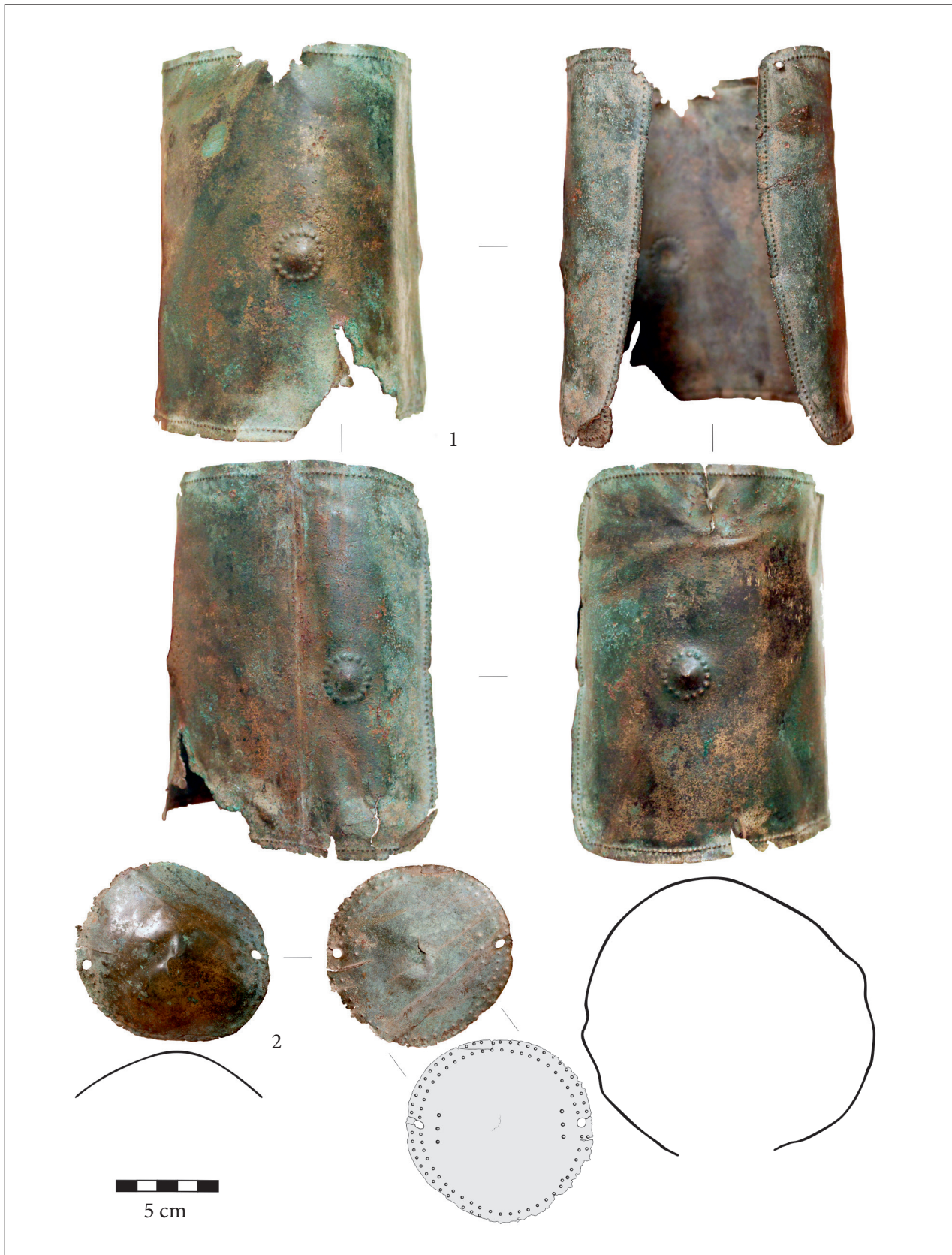


Fig. 4 “South-Balaton region, north of Kaposvár”. 1: Repoussé decorated “arm guard”; 2: Large knob with repoussé patterns (Photo, drawing: Tarbay J. G. 2014)

4. kép „Dél-Balaton régiója, Kaposvártól északra”. 1: Poncolt „alkarvédő”; 2: Poncolt szélű, nagyméretű lemezkorong (Fénykép, rajz: Tarbay J. G. 2014)

370; Mödlinger 2017, 52, no. 33). Due to its more comparable shape to the “Kospula” find, the latter deserves special attention. It was first published by József Hampel (Hampel 1886, Pl. 125, 47) and it was later identified as a cheek guard by Amália Mozsolics (Mozsolics 1985, 25). This cheek guard fragment has a double embossed ridge and four perforated rivet holes. This object similarly to the “Kospula” find was folded and broken. The difference between this find and the one from “Kospula” is the double embossed central ridge (Fig. 2, 2). The cheek guards that are identical to the “Kospula” find are combined with helmets decorated with ribbed motifs (e.g. Pázmándfalu, Žiarnad Hronom, Axel-Guttman Collection), suggesting that the studied piece may have been mounted on this type (Kemenczei 1979, 80–83; Born, Hansen 2001, Fig. 183–189; Clausing 2003, 207–216, Fig. 11; Gleischer 2007; Bartík 2009, Fig. 2–3; Mörtz 2011, 358–361, 368–369; Mödlinger 2017, 47–53, Fig. 2–9; V. Szabó 2019, Fig. 47).

The rarity of cheek guard deposition makes it necessary to take a closer look at the composition of some of the parallels finds (Mörtz 2011, 361): Pázmándfalu 1, Hočko Pohorje, Komárom-Szőny, Mezőnyárád, Uioara de Sus, Wöllersdorf 2. Out of the six hoards, two has a unique character. Pázmándfalu 1 is almost a pure personal equipment of weapons and with additional elements (cup, chisel) that may define a warrior identity (V. Szabó 2019, 61–71). Mezőnyárád follows the same idea with 9 spearheads, but in this case personal ornaments of north-eastern Carpathian taste and metal dining set (2 cups, 1 cauldron) are more emphasized (Hellebrandt 2000). The rest of the parallels, especially Hočko Pohorje, Komárom-Szőny and Wöllersdorf 2 are closely related regarding their selection of objects that covers a wide range of types characteristic for Kurd hoards (Hampel 1886, Pl. 125; Čerče, Šinkovec 1995, 177–196; Lauermann, Rammer 2013, 156–157). The above-mentioned elements like weapons and metal vessels (except Wöllersdorf 2) are still present in these assemblages, supporting the theory that a similar package of objects – “warrior identity or identities” was added to them as Pázmándfalu 1 and Mezőnyárád. The Uioara de Sus find is a special case that is more related to the Western Carpathian parallel hoards regarding its typological selection. However, being a “mega” hoard, its message is amplified by its quantity, resulting the multiple deposition of objects (e.g. 70 swords, complete metal feasting set etc.) (See Petrescu-Dîmbovița 1978, 132–135; Sorocianu 2008). It is likely that the Kospula helmet

cheek guard originated from a hoard like Hočko Pohorje, Komárom-Szőny or Wöllersdorf 2. The possibility should not be excluded either that it may have composed one set with some of the contemporarily offensive weapons from the “Kospula” collection.

“Arm Guard” and a Knob from the “South-Balaton region, north of Kaposvár”

1. “Arm guard” (Private Collection of Dr. Zoltán Repkényi, Budapest): “Arm guard” with rounded edges and four perforations. The object is in a fragmentary state, and a recent bending mark can be detected on its body. Along the edges of the object fine dots of repoussé can be seen. On the middle part of the “arm guard” three embossed dots are visible, all of them are encircled by repoussé. Overall length of the object: 19.8 cm, H. 10.2 cm, W. 7.9–7.1 cm, Th. 0.382 mm, Di. 7×6.7 cm and 7.4×7.6 cm, Wt. 120 g (Fig. 4, 1).

2. Bronze sheet knob (Private Collection of Dr. Zoltán Repkényi, Budapest): Convex, bronze sheet disc with two perforations. Along its rim, a double line of repoussé dots is visible. Close to its perforated holes three dots in vertical position can be seen. Hammered marks can be observed on the reverse side. Di. 8.8×8.4 cm; H. 1.5 cm, Th. 0.274 mm, Wt. 38 g (Fig. 4, 2).

The last two items are also in the possession of Zoltán Repkényi. He said these pieces were found along with other objects somewhere in the “South-Balaton region, north of Kaposvár” (Somogy County). Unfortunately, he could acquire only these two artefacts, the type and the whereabouts of the rest are unknown. Similar objects to the arm guard from north of Kaposvár (Fig. 4, 1) are generally interpreted in the Carpathian Basin as “*Manschette*” (cuff), “*Knöchelschiene*” (ankle guard), “*Armschienen*” (arm guard) and “*Unterarmschienen*” (forearm guard) after analogues from Greece (e.g. Dendra 12, Praisos) and Italy (Torre Galli, 9th century BC). Regarding their function, these “arm guards” were classified as defensive weapons stylistically, but they were also thought to serve decorative and representative purposes (Verdelis 1967, 40–42, Fig. 9–10, Beilage 18; F. Petres 1982, 64–75, Fig. 13, a–b; Jankovits 1999, 130–131; Clausing 2002, 167, 179; Mödlinger 2017, 265). The chronologically enigmatic gold sheet pair from Abasár-Hajnácskő may belong to the second category (V. Szabó 2019, 187–193, Fig. 159).

Comparable metal sheet objects are extremely rare in the archaeological material of the Late Bronze Age. Two specimens are known from the Ha A1 hoard of Nadap-Jánoshegy (F. Petres 1982, Fig. 13, a–b; Makkay 2006, Pl. 9, 43–45). Further pieces can

be mentioned from the Ha B1 hoard of Hajdúsámson-Kistelek 3 (Jankovits 1999, 129–130, Fig. 1–4) and the Polgár-Folyás-Szilmeg hoard (Mozsolics 1967, U16 2 (2) 27; Mozsolics 2000, 66, Pl. 75. 9). Beyond the territory of Hungary, there is only one artefact listed from the Br D hoard of Băleni, Romania (Dragomir 1967, R18d.70; Petrescu-Dîmbovița 1978, 109, Pl. 53. 82). In the Northern Adriatic region, large sheet metal arm bands, decorated with ribs and embossed dots (Dalmatia, Piceno, Prozor, Marsigliana d'Albegna) are known from the Late Bronze Age (10th–9th century BC) and Early Iron Age. These specimens were lately discussed by Biba Teržan, who interpreted them as elements of representative women's wear (Teržan 2016, 273–277, Fig. 85–86).

In addition to the Late Bronze Age parallels, it is worth mentioning that earlier “arm guards” are also known in the Carpathian material. A similar specimen was recently published from a Rei Br A2b-c hoard found in Unín. Notable that this Slovakian assemblage also contained numerous bronze knobs decorated with repoussé. The ornament from Unín may argue for an earlier date. However, the fine typological differences (rolled terminal, multiple fastening holes, lack of embossed dots) of the Unín find make this parallel less certain, and calls for further comparative analyses by advanced archaeometallurgical techniques (Bartík et al. 2019, 43–46, Fig. 24–25, Pl. 16.6).

It is not entirely clear how these accessories were worn. According to Katalin Jankovits, they were sewn onto a leather garment (Jankovits 1999, 130). It is also possible that the objects were secured by a thin wire thread through the perforated edges (see Born, Hansen 2001, Fig. 222). I share the opinion of Katalin Jankovits suggesting that these were decorative objects rather than serving a purpose of defence (Jankovits 1999, 130).

The convex bronze knob with repoussé decoration is quite a common Bronze Age embellishment type (Fig. 3. 2). These usually undecorated and small sheet metal objects have appeared in the East Central-European material since the Copper Age and were continuously manufactured until the Early Iron Age. During the Late Bronze Age, they primarily appear in hoards that can be dated to the Br D/Ha A1, Stufe II and Phase II (Jovanović 2010, 58; Tarbay 2018, 105). Specimens with multiple repoussé ornamentations along their rims are well-known from the Ha A1 Keresztéte hoard (Mozsolics

1985, 135–137, Pl. 150. 1) and from the first Pečinci hoard, Serbia dating to the Stufe II (Милошевић 1960, Pl. 9. 22). An identical example is known from Komárom-Szőny, although, in this case, the perforation is situated in the middle of the object (Hampel 1886a, Pl. 125, 50). In 2008, similarly decorated items from “Central Europe” were sold by the Hermann Historica Auction House. This assemblage consists of eighteen smaller bronze buttons and ten larger discs with repoussé decoration (Hermann et al. 2008, Los. 136). Due to the lack of archaeological information, the dating of the two objects found “north of Kaposvár” remains uncertain. Based on analogies, they may have been deposited in the Ha A1 or Ha B1 periods. From the stylistic point of view (fine repoussé pattern, close parallels of the convex disc), Ha A1 dating of the finds are more likely. Earlier dating (Rei. Br A2) should not be excluded either based on the chronological position of the Unín assemblage.

Conclusions

The study discusses new artefacts, a helmet cheek guard from “Kapospula-Halastavak” and an “arm guard” or armband with a decorated knob from the “South Balaton region, north of Kaposvár”. Both the cheek guard and the “arm guard” are rare types in the metallurgical sphere of the Carpathian Basin. Based on style, treatment, possible combination with other finds and the known parallels, we find it plausible that both may have belonged to large Ha A1 Transdanubian hoards. However, an earlier date (Rei. Br A2) can also be raised for the “arm guard” based on the Unín find.

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Notes

- 1 This study is a supplemented version of a 2017 manuscript that was not published due to the discontinuation of the *Ősrégészeti Levelek/Prehistoric Newsletter* journal.
- 2 The possibility of the metal sheet object from Mačkovac also being a cheek guard should not be excluded. However, its identification is not entirely clear based on the data provided by the publishers (Karavanić, Mihaljević 2001, 11, Pl. 4, 2). Gábor V. Szabó has recently published an unusual bronze sheet object from the looted Tolcsva-Várhegy hoard. This was made by using a similar technique as that of the cheek guard, although its dimensions (ca. 25 cm) are slightly too long compared to other Eastern European examples (V. Szabó 2013, 801, Fig. 5, Fig. 5, 5).
- 3 The Bronze Age finds were acquired from an antiquities dealer along with bronzes dated to the Roman period. The context and origin of the objects are as uncertain as those of the Kapospula finds. A fine example is the Roman strainer that has been erroneously published as a Late Bronze Age object (see Hampel 1886b, Pl. 125. 24; Patay 1990, 84, No. 163, Pl. 70. 163). Grateful thanks are due to Zsolt Mráv and Tamás Szabadváry for the re-identification and dating of the find.

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ÚJ KÉSŐ BRONZKORI SISAK ARCVÉDŐ LEMEZ ÉS EGY „ALKARVÉDŐ” A DUNÁNTÚLRÓL

Összefoglalás

A tanulmány új leleteket ismertetett: egy sisak arcvédő lemezt és egyéb fegyvereket „Kapospula-Halastavakról” (2–3. kép), továbbá egy „alkarvédőt” (4. kép 1) és egy bronzgombot (4. kép 2) a „Dél-Balaton régiójából, Kaposvártól északra”. Mind a sisak arcvédő lemez, mind pedig az „alkarvédő” ritka leletnek számít a Kárpát-medencében. A sisak arcvédő lemez szorosabb és lazább párhuzamai, fegyvereket nagyobb számban tartalmazó, „harcos” depókból és vegyes összetételű, Ha A1-re keltezhető kurdi kincsekből kerültek elő, illetve szórványként is találkozhatunk velük: Hočko Pohorje (Szlovénia), Komárom-Szőny (Újszőny) (2. kép 2), Mezőnyárad, Pázmándfalu 1, Garamszentkereszt (Szlovákia), Felsőmarosújvár (Románia), Wöllersdorf 2. Az állítólag a „Dél-Balaton térségéből, Kaposvártól északra” származó „alkarvédőnek” nem ismert pontos párhuzama. Hasonló tárgyakat égei és itáliai párhuzamok alapján értelmez pánceszat részeként a kutatás, ugyanakkor reprezentatív

ékszerként (lemez karpánt) is szolgálhattak. A leletek pontos párhuzama nem ismert, eltérő stílusú tárgyak viszont előkerültek már a Kárpát-medencei depóanyagból a Rei. Br D és Ha B1 között: Băleni (Románia, Rei. Br D), Hajdúsámson-Kistelek 3 (Ha B1), Nadap-János-hegy (Ha A1), Polgár-Folyás-Szilmege (Ha B1). Fontos megemlíteni az unáni leletet is, mely felvetheti a sokkal korábbi Rei. Br A2 (A2b-c) keltezés lehetőségét is. Az állítólag az „alkarvédővel” együtt talált gomb egy hosszú ideig használt forma. A késő bronzkorból hasonló, nagyméretű, többszörösen poncolt darabokat elsősorban a Kurd-horizontból a Ha A1-ből ismerünk: Komárom-Szőny, Keresztéte, Pecsince 1. A fenti dunántúli párhuzamok és a tárgyak stiláris jellemzői alapján valószínűbbnek tartjuk, hogy az „alkarvédő” és a poncolt bronz gomb egy Ha A1-es leletegyüttesből származhatott. Ugyanakkor nem vethetjük el a lehetőségét egy korábbi Rei. Br A2 keltezésnek sem.