

The Clash of Cultures?  
The Celts and the Macedonian World

*Mitja Guštin / Wolfgang David (eds.)*

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Károly Tankó

## The graves of Szob and some southern aspects of La Tène finds from northern Hungary

### Abstract

The Celtic cemetery of Szob is a key site dating to the Iron Age La Tène period in the Carpathian Basin. The site was investigated shortly before World War II and the results published in a preliminary report in 1944. Szob gained importance from the Hellenistic bronze kantharos found at the site among various other La Tène artefacts. A number of object types, however, shed light on other aspects of the necropolis. An iron rod-shaped pin can undoubtedly be linked to the Mokorog group, and the spearbutt with a long spike, which also occurs in the northern zone of the Carpathian Basin, distributed mainly along the Sava and Drava Rivers in the southwestern regions. Analogies of a bronze fibula decorated with pseudo-granulation and pseudo-filigree technique are mostly known from Hungary, but can also be found in the territories of Slovenia and Slavonia. The La Tène burials of Szob fit nicely into the sequence of cemeteries dating to the same period unearthed in northern Hungary, however some characteristic features link them with burial grounds uncovered in the southwestern regions of the Carpathian Basin.

### Keywords

Bronze kantharos, iron rod-shaped pin, spearbutt with long spike, bronze fibula decorated with pseudo-filigree and granulation

The Celtic cemetery of Szob is a key site dating to the Iron Age La Tène period in the Carpathian Basin. The site itself is located east of the Danube bend, near the confluence of the Danube and Ipoly Rivers, close to Hungary's northern border with Slovakia. This area has been at the crossroads of overland trade routes and waterways up until the present day. Near the site there is a known ford in the Danube, connecting the northern and southern sides of the river, which could have perhaps been used during the Iron Age as well. The cemetery of Pilismarót-Basaharc<sup>1</sup> on the opposite side of the Danube seems to support this assumption.

The significance of Szob was brought forward by the

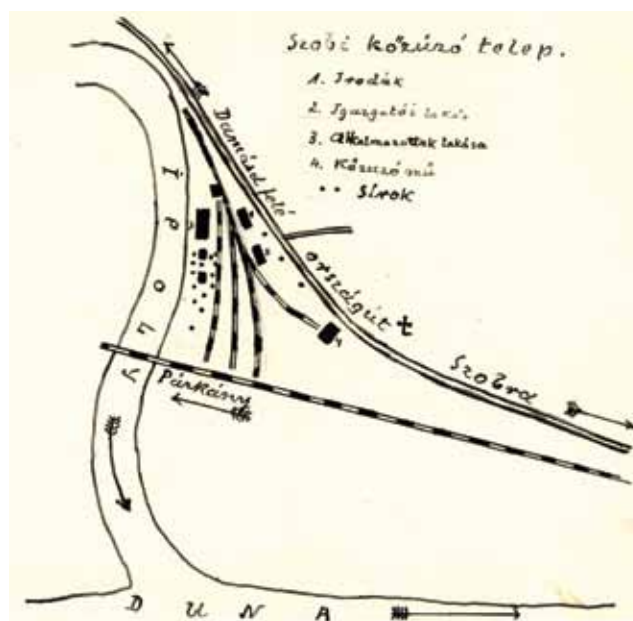


Figure 1  
Map of the investigated area. 1: offices, 2: home of the director, 3: homes of the employees, 4: stone crusher factory, dots: graves (drawn by A. J. Horváth).

artefacts unearthed at the site. The most important find was the Hellenistic bronze kantharos (Fig. 4) which has been displayed at numerous international exhibitions and is mentioned by monographs and catalogues concerned with eastern Celtic archaeology.<sup>2</sup> Nevertheless beside this undoubtedly significant artefact, there are many other objects dating to the La Tène period which also possess indisputable importance (e.g.: decorated scabbards<sup>3</sup>). Despite the fact that the discovery of the Szob site had been a significant step for the archaeology of the La Tène period in the Carpathian Basin, and that the majority of artefacts have been available in publications for 70 years or so, a proper scientific overview of the archaeological data is still lacking. Unfortunately, the scope of the present study does not allow me to provide such a detailed summary, however considering the topic of the conference, I shall attempt to outline Szob's links with the southern territories of

<sup>1</sup> Bognár-Kutzián 1975, 35.

<sup>2</sup> e.g.: Szabó 1974, 82, 172; Szabó 1992, 158, 5; Szabó 2005, 149, 2.

<sup>3</sup> Szabó-Petres 1992, 98-101, Pl. 61-69, 71-73.



Figure 2  
The postcard from 1934 sent by A. J. Horváth to the Hungarian National Museum about the Hellenistic bronze kantharos.

the Carpathian Basin. The analysis does not exclusively focus on the kantharos burial, and it attempts to reveal links with other burials from different regions. In order to do so, I shall give a brief summary of the site's research history further below.

The first Celtic artefacts were recovered during construction of the Budapest-Vienna railway line in 1847. Upon hearing the news of the discovery, János Érdy, Ferenc Varsányi and Ferenc Kubinyi, the pioneers of Hungarian archaeology, visited the site and excavated a cremation burial of a male warrior on the bank of the Ipoly River. Three decades later János Érdy published this burial in a monograph illustrated with his sketches.<sup>4</sup> At present, only the original sword and scabbard remain in the possession of the Hungarian National Museum,<sup>5</sup> the rest of the grave goods have gone missing, they are only available as replicas curated by the Musée d'Archeologie Nationale et Domaine in Saint-Germain-en-Laye.<sup>6</sup> Half a century later, as János A. Horváth reports in his publication in 1945, rich Celtic burials were discovered during construction works in 1910-11 on the sand dunes on the left bank of the Ipoly. Many of the cremation and inhumation burials were disturbed by the ongoing construction. According to the descriptions given by the workers, there were several swords, spears, shears, bracelets, torques and fibulae recovered from the site. The majority of the jewellery and dress ornaments were made of bronze and iron, but glass, silver and gold artefacts were also documented. The workers should have handed in the objects at the office of the inspector but many of them collected artefacts illegally. The storage of these col-

<sup>4</sup> Érdy 1876, 35, Képtálasz pl. IV-V.

<sup>5</sup> MNM inv. nos. 52.38.115, 62.3.206.

<sup>6</sup> Szabó-Petres 1992, 180, Pl. 62.



Figure 3  
Original manuscript of the description of grave 1 written by A. J. Horváth from the archive of the Hungarian National Museum (MNM RA 14. Sz. I).

lected objects was inadequate; kept in people's private homes without proper conservation, and as a result, their condition deteriorated and many of them have disappeared.<sup>7</sup> Nevertheless, a number of burial goods found their way into museum collections, such as the Kubinyi Ferenc Museum in Szécsény<sup>8</sup> (which now only curates a single ceramic pot from the assemblage) and the Museum of Esztergom. Unfortunately, the illegally collected artefacts were purchased by local officials, visitors and merchants.<sup>9</sup> The majority of the burial goods were bought by the director of the Szob Turpentine Factory, whose private collection ended up in Munich before World War II.<sup>10</sup> Sadly there is no information available about the fate of this collection. The consequences of the Szob discovery were sombre. Local inhabitants responded the sudden interest in antiquities and their monetary market value by carrying out intensive excavations in the village area. As a result, numerous Iron Age artefacts were recovered from the northern outskirts of the village and from the Gregersen Garden.<sup>11</sup>

In 1935, a new stint of construction works started in the territories of the stone-crusher factory, during which a skeleton of a horse was unearthed. This was

<sup>7</sup> Horváth 1945, 60-61.

<sup>8</sup> KFM inv. no. 50.560.

<sup>9</sup> Horváth 1945, 60-61.

<sup>10</sup> Horváth 1945, 61.

<sup>11</sup> Horváth 1945, 60-61; MRT 9, 314-349; Ilon 1985, pl. VI.

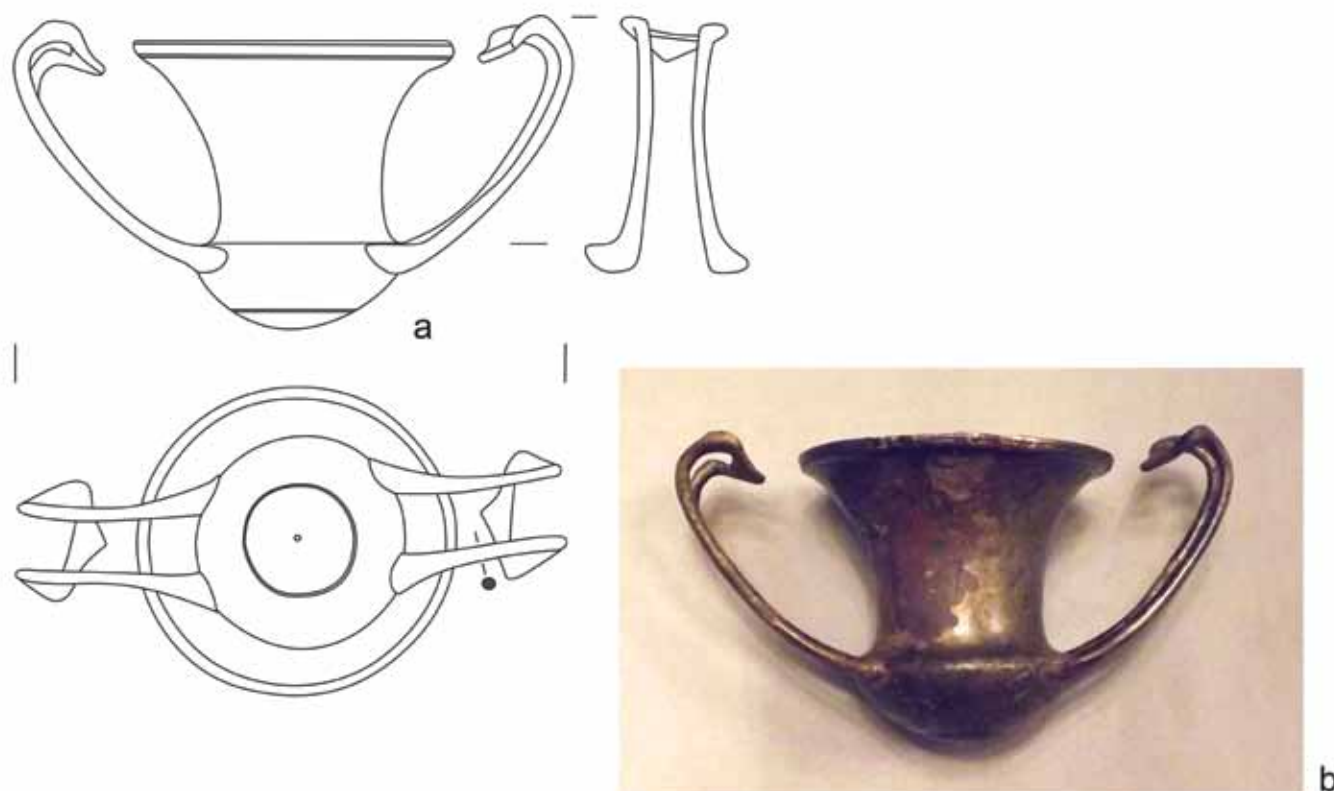


Figure 4  
Hellenistic bronze kantharos from grave 1 of Szob (a: drawing, b: photo).

the first occasion when János A. Horváth, a primary school teacher and local historian was permitted to excavate at the site with the support of the Hungarian National Museum. Based on information given by employees who witnessed the previous discoveries, Horváth began excavating around the factory's offices and living quarters (Fig. 1). He documented seventeen burials altogether,<sup>12</sup> among which burial no. 1 yielded the most outstanding artefact of the cemetery: a bronze kantharos (Fig. 4). The small bronze vessel was fragmented and incomplete, but Horváth immediately recognised its significance and informed the director of the Hungarian National Museum's Archaeology Department (Fig. 2). The distinguished object was taken to the Museum in the same year where it was restored.<sup>13</sup>

The bronze vessel was first published by Ferenc Tompa in 1936, in a monograph summarising 25 years of archaeological research in Hungary: "In einem Grab wurde mit einer Mittellatène fibel ein Becher aus zinnreicher Bronze gefunden, der aus der Handfläche auslaufende Doppelhenkel hat. Die Henkel bestehen aus zwei parallelaufenden Stangen, die oben einen

Spitzbogen bilden und den Mundrand überragen. Der Becher ist sicher aus Griechenland importiert und in Ungarn bisher alleinstehend."<sup>14</sup>

The first description of the burial was published a decade later by János A. Horváth in the 5th issue of the Hungarian National Museum's own journal, *Folia Archaeologica*, which was only printed in 1945, due to World War II.<sup>15</sup> As a consequence of the war the study was only published in Hungarian, including often inaccurate descriptions, poor quality photographs and the lack of burial drawings, thus its use is limited and it is rarely referred to by international scholarship. The first issue faced here is the contradictions between burial descriptions provided by different authors. Ferenc Tompa, who published the kantharos initially, writes about the Hellenistic vessel being discovered along with a fibula of middle La Tène schema.<sup>16</sup> The same fibula was later published – this time correctly – by János A. Horváth as part of the assemblage of burial no. 2.<sup>17</sup> In order to clarify the situation, one needs to take a

<sup>14</sup> Tompa 1936, 112.

<sup>15</sup> Horváth 1945.

<sup>16</sup> Tompa 1936, 112.

<sup>17</sup> Horváth 1945, 62.

<sup>12</sup> Horváth 1945, 61-62.

<sup>13</sup> Bruder 2003, 77.

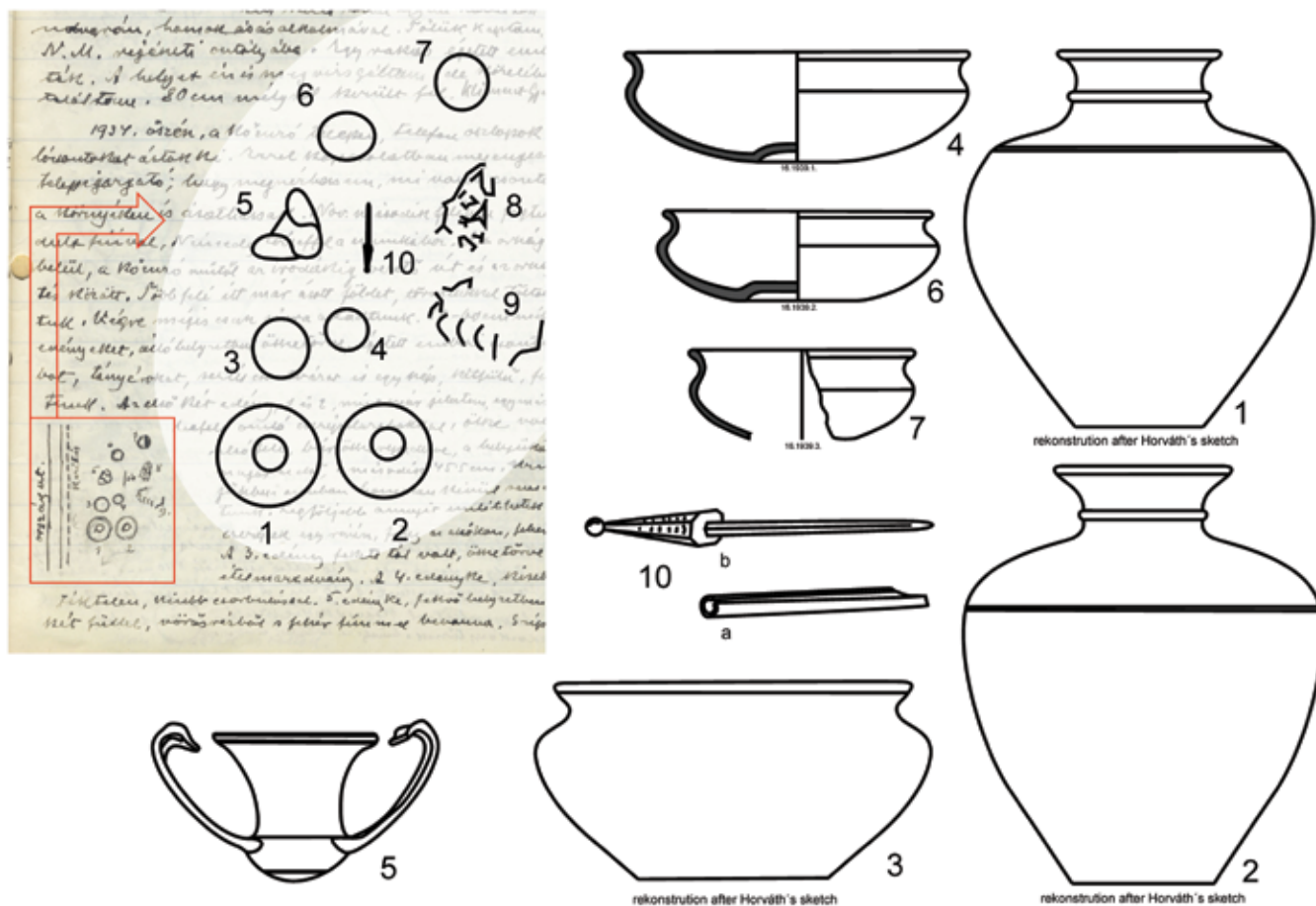


Figure 5

Szob grave 1 (5 bronze kantharos; 4, 6, 7 ceramic artefacts from the inventory of the Hungarian National Museum; 1, 2, 3, 10: Horváth's drafts of the lost artefacts).

look at the handwritten excavation documentation kept by the Archaeological Archives of the Hungarian National Museum (Fig. 3). According to the records of János A. Horváth, burial no. 1 (which was partially disturbed) contained the Hellenistic bronze kantharos, cremated human remains, pig bones, two cooking pots, four bowls with S-profiles, an iron spearbutt and fragments of iron braces (Fig. 5).<sup>18</sup> János A. Horváth consistently described the same assemblage belonging to burial no. 1 in his various publications, and did not mention the bronze fibula among these once. Therefore one can assume that the bronze fibula did indeed belong to burial no. 1 and its association with burial no. 2 by Ferenc Tompa was a mistake. The second issue at hand is the discrepancies between the list of artefacts mentioned by the excavation documentation and the entries of the Hungarian National Museum's catalogue. The number of artefacts sketched by János A. Horváth (Fig. 3) is significantly higher than the number of actual objects entered in the register. It appears that only a

part of the Celtic burial goods ended up in the museum. Artefacts handed over to the museum from Szob were described by Ilona Hunyadi in detail.<sup>19</sup> However, it has to be pointed out that in Hunyadi's list the kantharos burial was referred to as burial 'X' instead of no. 1, and some iron objects are missing from her description. This leads us to assume that some of the iron artefacts might not have made it to the museum, or at least not into the hands of the otherwise precise Hunyadi. Alternatively, it is possible that they had gone missing from the museum during the turbulent times of World War II. Today, the kantharos of burial no. 1 and three bowls with S-profiles are curated by the Hungarian National Museum's prehistory collection (Fig. 5: 4-7), while the whereabouts of the rest of the objects sketched by Horváth are unknown.

The archaeological significance of the kantharos (Fig. 4) has been clear from the very beginning.<sup>20</sup> The artefact was most probably made in a Greek workshop in the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> or the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century

<sup>18</sup> MNM RA 173.sz.III; report: Horváth 1945, 62.

<sup>19</sup> Hunyadi 1957, 154-156.

<sup>20</sup> see Tompa 1936, 112; Hunyadi 1944, 106.



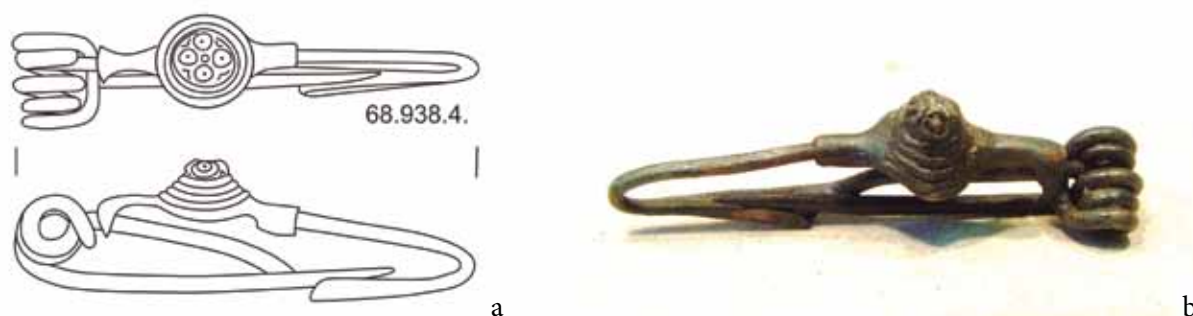


Figure 6  
Bronze fibula from the grave no. 2 of Szob. Scale 1:1.

BC,<sup>21</sup> and it could have ended up in the Carpathian Basin as plunder acquired during the Celtic military campaigns to the Balkans. Its closest parallel is from Galaxidi near Delphoi,<sup>22</sup> similar examples are also known from Macedonia.<sup>23</sup> On this basis previously it seemed feasible to assume that the kantharos was brought into the Carpathian Basin after 280/279 BC<sup>24</sup> But considering that burial no. 1 was disturbed or only partially excavated leaves the context of the artefacts problematic. The rest of the grave goods in burial no. 1 can unfortunately only be dated broadly, therefore it cannot be pinned down clearly whether the kantharos was placed with the burial before or after 280 BC<sup>25</sup> The kantharos of Szob cannot be examined on its own without considering other Hellenistic bronze vessels and grave goods documented in La Tène burials in the middle Danube region, as Miklós Szabó pointed out recently.<sup>26</sup> Especially, that during the Celtic invasion of the Balkans, only a handful of objects found their way from the south to Central Europe.<sup>27</sup> In light of recent archaeological research, the relationship between the Celtic world and Macedonia has been re-evaluated, and has highlighted the issue that there could be many contributing factors, not necessarily a concrete historic event, for Hellenistic vessels to appear in 'Barbaricum'.<sup>28</sup> The other important aspect of the Szob (and Szabolcs<sup>29</sup>) kantharoi is that they could be considered the stylistic prototypes for the pseudo-kantharoi distributed in the Carpathian Basin during the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC<sup>30</sup> However, these pseudo-kantharoi can clearly be distinguished from the kantharoi forms occurring in the cemetery of

Szentlőrinc<sup>31</sup> with Balkan origins which had appeared in Transdanubia already during the Early Iron Age.<sup>32</sup>

Among the grave goods of Szob burial no. 1 there were ceramic vessels, undecorated bowls with S-profiles (Fig. 5: 3-4 and 6-7), and cooking pots (Fig. 5: 1-2). These are typical products of the La Tène culture that can be found in burial assemblages across the Carpathian Basin in the Early and Middle La Tène periods. Although the iron objects of the Szob burials are more interesting than the ceramics, they also pose more questions. The real dimensions of these iron artefacts are unknown, we can only rely on János A. Horváth's sketches. The tube-like iron brace (Fig. 5: 10a) could have been part of a shield-edging, but without exact measurements it is difficult to determine. An interesting artefact of the burial assemblage is a pyramid-shaped iron spearbutt (Fig. 5: 10b) with a button on its end, which remains in a form of a draft sketch. There are several types of spearbutts with long spikes known from the period,<sup>33</sup> however they are considered to be rare artefacts in the northern territories of the Carpathian Basin. At the same time, they occur in fairly large numbers along the northern edges of the Balkans. A similar spearbutt was recovered from an early La Tène burial at Karaburma, while several spearbutts with long spikes, which had sturdy conical or convex lower parts, were documented among the burial assemblages of the Mokorog II phase dating to the La Tène C period.<sup>34</sup> However, the spearbutt with a globular lower end from Szob so far stands without comparison in the Carpathian Basin. It is still problematic why the tip of the spear is missing, and why other parts of the shield could not be recovered (if they ever existed). This raises the possibility that the burial – as it was pointed out by the excavator

<sup>21</sup> Szilágyi 1976, 13-15.

<sup>22</sup> Szilágyi 1976, 15.

<sup>23</sup> e.g.: Kottaridi 2004, 85. fig. 22; Zimi 2011, 209-212. cat. no. 53-59.

<sup>24</sup> Szabó 1971, 16; Barr-Sharrar 1982, 125-127.

<sup>25</sup> Rolley 1987, 419; Szabó 2014, 106-107.

<sup>26</sup> Szabó 2000, 288-289.

<sup>27</sup> Schönefelder 2007, 317-318.

<sup>28</sup> Szabó 2006, 106; Szabó 2008, 80; Szabó 2014, 105-106.

<sup>29</sup> Szabó 2000, Fig. 2.

<sup>30</sup> Szabó 2005, 148-149; Szabó 2014, 105.

<sup>31</sup> Jerem 1968.

<sup>32</sup> Szabó 1974, 36; Dizdar 2010; Dizdar 2013, 339-346.

<sup>33</sup> Brunaux-Rapin 1988, 104-107.

<sup>34</sup> Boljevci: Majnarić-Pandžić 1970, 16, Pl. II. 12; Brežice: Jovanović 2007, 50-51; Dobova: Božič 1984, 80, Fig. 22; Zvonimirovo: Dizdar 2013, T. 21, 2.

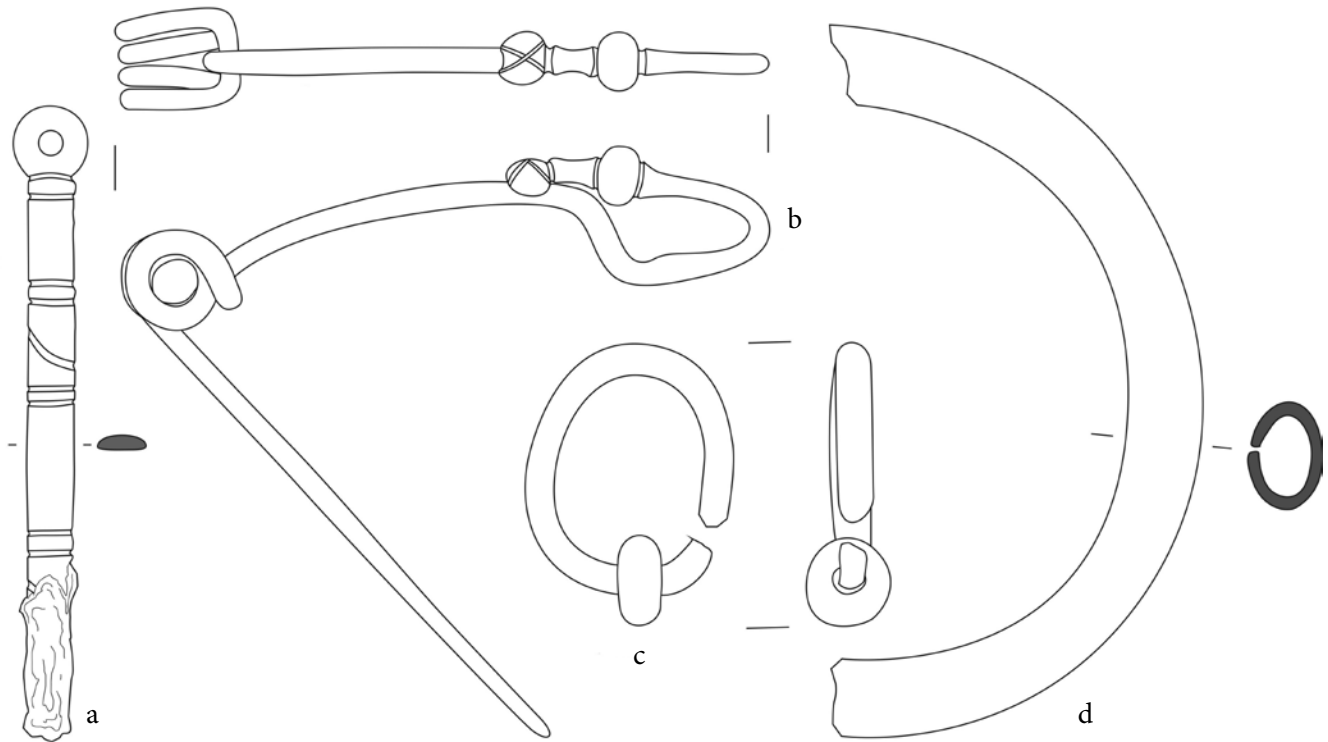


Figure 7  
Szob grave no. 6, all iron. Scale 1:1.

– had already been robbed or disturbed, or it was only partially excavated.

Another significant artefact of Szob is the bronze fibula unearthed from burial no. 2, along with the cremated bones and ceramic fragments (Fig. 6). According to János A. Horváth's description (Fig. 3) '...on the plate of the fibula there is a button made of spiral-reeled wire with four little rosettes on top...' <sup>35</sup> It is clear from this description that fibula no. 1 depicted in figure 2, did indeed come to light from burial no. 2, thus the reference to fibula no. 1 in figure 5 of the first publication was clearly a mistake (there is no figure 5 in Horváth's report). <sup>36</sup> The disk on the fibula's plate is framed by pseudo-filigree, and the four rosettes on its top were carried out with the pseudo-granulation technique. This technique is especially characteristic of the Carpathian Basin. The main distribution of artefacts displaying pseudo-filigree and pseudo-granulation techniques are located on the Great Hungarian Plain and in southern Slovakia, furthermore they also occur in the territories of Moravia, Romania, Serbia and Slovenia. As Miklós Szabó has recently drawn attention to, these decoration techniques appear at the end of the early La Tène (LT B2b) at the earliest – right after the failure of

the Celtic military campaigns against Macedonia and Greece – and the heyday of the pseudo-filigree and pseudo-granulation techniques date to the beginning of the Middle La Tène period (LT C1a). <sup>37</sup> Bronze wire fibulae of Middle La Tène style decorated with pseudo-filigree round plates can be classified into three different variants: a Southeastern Alpine, a Slavonian-Syrian and a Hungarian variant. <sup>38</sup> Analogies of the Szob piece belonging to the Hungarian variant are mostly known from Transdanubia, but can also be found in Slovakia. <sup>39</sup> In his most recent study Jozef Bujna classifies the fibulae of the middle La Tène style with pseudo-filigree decoration to the BF-Hy1-D and dates them to the LT C1a. <sup>40</sup> The wire fibulae with pseudo-filigree decoration can be directly linked to the Carpathian Basin, and from the technical point of view they are typical products of the Eastern Celtic artistic style, <sup>41</sup>

<sup>37</sup> Szabó 2009, 70-73.

<sup>38</sup> Szabó 2009, 70-73; Jovanović 2011, 55-58; Szabó-Tankó 2012, 105-109.

<sup>39</sup> Aba-Belsőbáránd: Szabó 1975, 147-148, Pl.I. 2-3; Sárbogárd-Szecsöd: Szabó 1975, Pl.I.4-5; Rácalmás-Kulcs: Szabó 1975, Pl.I.6-7; Jutas: Hunyady 1944, 78, XXI. t. 9; Ludas: Szabó-Tankó 2012, Pl. X.5; Malé Kosihy: Bujna 1995, Taf. 40, C1.

<sup>40</sup> Bujna 2003, 58-60, Obr. 25.

<sup>41</sup> Szabó-Tankó 2012, 94-95.

<sup>35</sup> MNM 173. sz. III.

<sup>36</sup> Since there is no figure in the publication – Horváth 1945.

the Hungarian variant forms a separate group.<sup>42</sup> Nevertheless, the wire fibulae of middle La Tène style with a pseudo-filigree decorated round plate on the back-bent foot occur relatively frequently in Slovenia, in the graves of Mokorog group.<sup>43</sup> However, the significance of this fibula variant should not be over-emphasised, and the origins of the pseudo-filigree and granulation techniques should be sought elsewhere. Recent excavations have proved that in northeastern Thrace – a region cohabited by the Celts and the Thracians – a new, miscellaneous style emerged against a multicultural backdrop, and where these new techniques were used by the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC<sup>44</sup>

Burial no. 6 contained cremated human remains, pig bones, three ceramic vessels, and beside these assembled in a heap there were fragments of a bronze hollow buckle bracelet, an iron bracelet (Fig. 7: d), an iron fibula (Fig. 7: b), an iron rod-shaped pin (Fig. 7: a), a small iron tool in a cover, shears, two iron rings, one of them with an applied hook, and the other with a square plate (? – Fig. 7: c).<sup>45</sup> The iron rod-shaped pin is particularly interesting. It has a wedge-like body with a semi-circular cross-section which becomes narrow towards the lower part and ends in a circular ring-like loop on the top. The body of the pin is decorated with horizontal and diagonal incisions (Fig. 7: a). This artefact is generally interpreted as a female belt attachment.<sup>46</sup> However, in Mitja Guštin's opinion, these pins functioned as buckles to secure a cape or a cloak.<sup>47</sup> He termed the objects "Brežice type" buckles after the site from where the highest number of these pins is currently known.<sup>48</sup> The majority of the Brežice type buckles were found in the Mokorog group burials in Slovenia, dating to the middle La Tène period, whereas individual pieces occur at sites in neighbouring areas, such as Zvonimirovo.<sup>49</sup> Beyond the main distribution area of the Mokorog group analogues were documented only from Kleinhöflein, Perkáta, Szob (Fig. 7: a)<sup>50</sup>, and recently from Mátraszőlős and Poňetovice-Podíly (Fig. 8). Therefore, Guštin assumes that these buckles were characteristic items of the middle La Tène female Taurisci attire.<sup>51</sup> The distribution of this pin type is concentrated primarily in the southeastern cur sporadically in the middle region of the Carpathi-

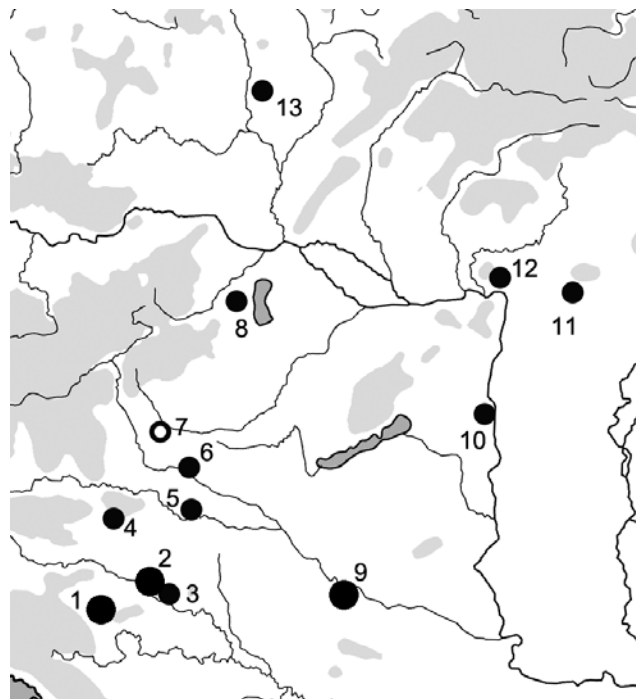


Figure 8

Distribution map of Brežice type buckles:

1 Novo mesto, 2 Brežice, 3 Dobova, 4 Slatina pri Rožni dolini, 5 Formin, 6 Murska Sobota-Nova tabla, 7 Steiermark, 8 Kleinhöflein, 9 Zvonimirovo, 10 Perkáta, 11 Mátraszőlős, 12 Szob (completed by Dizdar 2013, 221-227, 477, Map 21; after Guštin 2003, 323-325; Tomičić, Dizdar 2005, 97-101, Karta 5).

an Basin. The northernmost appearance of the type is known from Mátraszőlős and Szob. Nevertheless, the iron rod-shaped pin is a characteristic artefact of the Mokorog group, and it is dated by Guštin to the Middle La Tène phase based on burial no. 49 of Brežice. It has to be noted at this point that among the grave goods of this burial, analogies of the pseudo-filigree fibula from Szob (Fig. 6) were also documented.<sup>52</sup> The dating of the Brežice type buckle to the Middle La Tène period is supported by the long-bodied iron wire fibula with inner strings. These two objects types came to light from the same context of burial no. 6 at Szob (Fig. 7: a, b). This latter fibula type corresponds with the EF-H/L2 variant by Bujna which appears in the beginning of the LT C1, and its use extends into the LT C1b.<sup>53</sup>

The artefacts from Szob (and from Brežice) described above can without exception be linked to the same chronological horizon. The spearbutt (Fig. 5: 10 and 9: 13), brace fragments of a shield (Fig. 5: 10 and 9: 11), bowls with S-profiles (Figs 5: 4, 6, 7 and 9: 4), and the iron fibulae (Fig. 7 b and 9: 1) all represent the same types found in the cemetery of Szob. This period and the aforementioned object types correlate with ho-

<sup>42</sup> Jovanović 2011, 57.

<sup>43</sup> Szabó 1992, 166; Jovanović 2011, 58.

<sup>44</sup> Szabó 2009, 73.

<sup>45</sup> Horváth 1945, 62-63.

<sup>46</sup> See with more references: Jovanović 2011, 60.

<sup>47</sup> Guštin 2003, Fig. 3.

<sup>48</sup> Guštin 2003, 323-324.

<sup>49</sup> Dizdar 2013, 221-227.

<sup>50</sup> Almássy 2012, Pl. XLIV: 4; Čizmařová 2011, Tab. 43: 6.

<sup>51</sup> Guštin 2003, 323-324; see also Dizdar 2013, 227.

<sup>52</sup> Guštin 1984, 328, Abb. 18, 2-3, 7a.

<sup>53</sup> Bujna 2003, 74, Obr. 51, Obr. 65.

rizon 6 defined at the cemetery of Ludas.<sup>54</sup> The mid-La Tène period, or horizon 6 (LT C1 phase) corresponds chronologically with the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the first third of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC.<sup>55</sup>

It follows that the above described burials of Szob are relics of this period, and the dating of the cemetery fits well into the sequence of a number of burial grounds excavated in northeast Hungary, such as Ludas, Sajópetri and Mátraszőlős. In other respects, however, the necropolis of Szob – similarly to Ludas<sup>56</sup> and other cemeteries in northern Hungary – exhibit several southern and southwestern features.<sup>57</sup> The southern origin of the Hellenistic bronze kantharos is beyond doubt. The iron rod-shaped pin can undoubtedly be linked to the Mokorog group. Although the spearbutt with a long spike also occurs in the northern zone of the Carpathian Basin, its main concentration is along the banks of the Sava and Drava Rivers in the southwestern regions. Lastly, a large number of bronze fibulae of Szob – decorated with the pseudo-granulation and pseudo-filigree technique considered chronologically significant – can be localised to the territories of Transdanubia and some other variant can be found in Slovenia and Slavonia.

To sum up the above, a number of artefacts uncovered from the necropolis of Szob have links with southern and southwestern regions of the Carpathian Basin, nevertheless the site fits into the sequence of cemeteries excavated in northern Hungary and southern Slovakia dating to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC.

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<sup>54</sup> Szabó-Tankó 2012, 144-146.

<sup>55</sup> Gebhrad 1989, 88-92.

<sup>56</sup> Szabó-Tankó 2012, 135.

<sup>57</sup> Szabó 2014, 107-110.

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