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The Diversity of Weaponry in La Tène Culture Burials in Poland and Comments on the Non-burial Find of a Celtic Sword in Rzeszów

Abstract

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The purpose of this work is to create a comprehensive summary of arms originating from Celtic warrior graves in Poland. The largest number of artefacts comes from La Tène culture cemeteries from Lower Silesia, in Sobocisko and Głównin. Individual warrior graves came from Podgaj, Smolec and Wiązów. Other examples of weaponry were found in the Kietrz cemetery in Upper Silesia, with Lesser Poland warrior graves from Iwanowice, Aleksandrowice, and Kraków-Witkowice. From Lesser Poland we also know of alleged graves from Krakow-Pleszów and Krakow-Wyciąże. Some comments about the non-burial find of a Celtic sword from Rzeszów will also be given. A fresh consideration of the source material has corrected the earlier interpretation and reinterpreted some aspects. A new detailed chronology will also be proposed. It will also present a very broad area of connections of Celts residing in Poland.

Keywords: Poland, La Tène Culture, graves, weapon, sword, Rzeszów

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Introduction

There are twelve archaeological sites in contemporary Poland connected with the Celtic settlements of the La Tène Culture where graves with military equipment and weapons directly connected with this culture were found (Fig. 1). The Celtic settlements are concentrated in four regions of southern Poland: Lower and Upper Silesia, western and eastern Lesser Poland. The weapons finds were discovered in 18 inhumation graves, five cremation graves, two alleged graves, as well as from one context other than a grave. The non-funeral object came from the bottom of a river (Woźniak 1970; 1979; 1992, 9–17; 2004; Ginalska and Muzyczuk 1999; Czopek 2002; Bochnak 2006a; 2007; Karwowski 2007; 2008; Dulęba 2009; 2019).

The largest concentration of warrior graves of the La Tène Culture in Poland is known from Lower Sile-

sia. Ten inhumation burials with weapons were discovered in the cemetery of Sobocisko (former Germ. Zottwitz), in Oława county: graves nos. 1–2/1891, 3/1900, 5/1908, 8/1940, 9/1940, 24/1940, 26/1940, 1/1952, 3a/1955 (Jahn 1931, 114–116, fig. 7: 2, 4–7; Hoffmann 1940, 12–18, 21–22, fig. 3, 5, 8, 12; Czerska 1966, 90, 96, fig. 4, 16; Woźniak 1970, 57–59, 287–290, fig. VIII, IX). From this site is also known a non-funeral object x/1965 (Woźniak 1970, 290). Yet linking this find with the La Tène Culture is highly doubtful, because the presence Przeworsk Culture burials on the site means that we are unable to precisely connect this find with the Celtic phase of the cemetery. Another four armoured graves come from the bi-ritual cemetery in Głównin (former Germ. Glofenau), Strzelin county. The weapons were found in one cremation burial (grave no. 2–3/1904) and in three inhumation graves: 4/1927, 1/1930, 6/1930 (Jahn 1931,

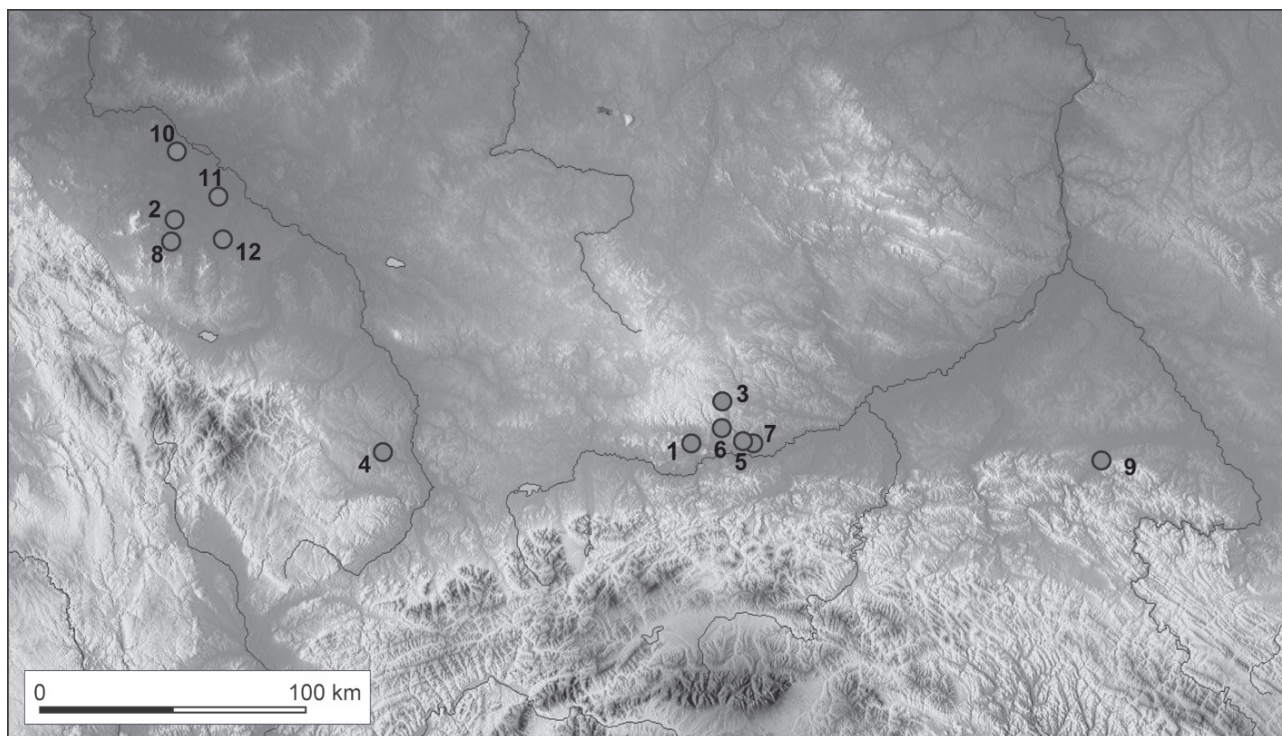


Fig. 1. Finds of weapons related to Celtic settlements in Poland (map groundwork: Free Software Foundation).

1. Aleksandrowice, Kraków county. 2. Głownin, Strzelin county. 3. Iwanowice, Kraków county. 4. Kietrz, Głubczyce county. 5. Kraków-Pleszów, Kraków county. 6. Kraków-Witkowice, Kraków county. 7. Kraków-Wyciąże, Kraków county. 8. Podgaj, Strzelin county. 9. Rzeszów/Wisłok River, Rzeszów county. 10. Smolec, Wrocław county. 11. Sobocisko, Oława county. 12. Wiązów, Strzelin county.

50–51, 110, fig. 45; 1934, 120, 123–124, fig. 15, 19, 21; Woźniak 1970, 282–283, fig. XII: 2; XIII; XV: 1–4.). Single inhumation graves of warriors were found in the cemeteries in Podgaj (formerly Jezierzycze Małe, Germ. Klein Jezeritz), Strzelin county (grave without no.; Dulęba 2019, 381) and Smolec (formerly Karncza Góra, Germ. Kentschkau), county Wrocław (grave no. I; Jahn 1931, 15, fig. 6: 3; Woźniak 1970, 284, fig. 1: 1; Dulęba 2019, 378). There is also another lone inhumation grave of a Celtic warrior which was discovered in Wiązów, Strzelin county (see general remarks: Kosicki 1996, 276). The documentation of this complex is currently either unavailable or lost.

In Upper Silesia, there is only one cemetery with just two Celtic warrior inhumation graves (nos. 1699 and 1701), which were discovered in Kietrz, Głubczyce county (Gedl 1978, 36, 39, fig. VI: 1; VIII: 1).

The four proper La Tène Culture cremation burials with weapons were discovered in Lesser Poland, all of them in the county of Krakow. Two graves furnished with weaponry (nos. 9 and 34) came from the cemetery in Iwanowice, Miechów county (Rosen-Przeworska 1946–1947, 182–183, 186, fig. 3–5; 7; 9–14, tabl. I–IV; Woźniak 1970, 107–109, fig. XXIX; XXX; XXXI: 1–5;

1991, 378). Single graves have been discovered in Aleksandrowice (grave without no.; Naglik 2001, 318; Bochnak 2005; 2006a, 167, fig. 7, 8) and in Kraków-Witkowice (grave without no.; Woźniak 1970, 327, fig. XLVII: 1; Bochnak 2005, 157), both in the county of Krakow.

Artefacts are also known from this region which were discovered as stray finds from La Tène Culture settlements. The author is aware of the fact that it is questionable whether they come from burials because of the uncertain context of these finds, but they are interpreted as artefacts probably coming from such graves in the source publication. The author decided that it was worth mentioning their existence and adding them to the catalogue. One such alleged grave is from Krakow-Pleszów and the other from Krakow-Wyciąże, Krakow county (Poleska 1996, 213, 216; 2006, 159–160, fig. 22: 1–3).

In eastern Lesser Poland there is just a single find of a sword which may be associated with La Tène Culture presence in this part of Poland and was found at the bottom of the Wisłok River in Rzeszów (an accidental discovery in 1957; see Kunysz 1962; Woźniak 1970, 341; Łuczkiwicz 1997; 2006, 46; Bochnak 2005, 43; 2006a, 46; 2006b, 168–169, fig. 3).

The weaponry artefacts related to the Celtic population and discovered on the areas of the La Tène Culture enclaves in Poland include: 22 swords and 18 scabbards, 23 spearheads, 5 spear butt caps, 22 rings of sword-belts and 7 chain belts, 6 shield-bosses, 3 bar grips and other metal elements of shield found (see Tab. 1–12). The general chronology of these artefacts is within the range of the Early (LTB) and Middle (LTC) La Tène Periods (Tab. 13).

Unfortunately it was not possible to make more detailed observations in the case of these artefacts based on metric relations between specific construction elements because the author did not have access to most of the finds and could only use data from published works.

Swords

The most numerous and important group of weaponry artefacts of La Tène culture in Poland are swords (Tab. 1). Most of these swords are examples dated to the Early La Tène Period with characteristics such as a blade tapering to a point and a prominent and sharp midrib (Woźniak 1970, 59; 1979, 213; Pleiner 1993, 61–62). The total length of these artefacts ranges between 62.2 cm (Sobocisko, grave 7/1940) and 77.5 cm (Rzeszów). The width of the blades starts from 3.3 cm (Sobocisko, grave 1/1952) to 5.6 cm (Sobocisko, grave 3a/1955). The diamond cross-section is accompanied by a prominent midrib extending from the tang to the tip. Unfortunately, the handles of some swords

Table 1. Celtic double-edged swords from the La Tène culture sites in Poland.

Locality	Type of find	Total length in cm	Handle length in cm	Blade width in cm	Notes	Dating	Literature
Aleksandrowice	Grave	90	11	4.2	Repaired blade	C1b	Bochnak 2006, fig. 8: 7–7a
Głównin	Grave 2–3/1904	81	11	4	-	C1	Jahn 1931, fig. 45: 2
	Grave 2–3/1904	81	11	4	-	C1	Jahn 1931, fig. 45: 3
	Grave 4/1927	ca. 25	-	-	Broken	B2/C1	Jahn 1934, 120–122
	Grave 1/1930	65	1	5	Broken handle	B2/C1	Jahn 1934, fig. 15: 3
	Grave 6/1930	56.8		4.8	-	B2/C1	Jahn 1934, fig. 21
Iwanowice	Grave 9	72.5	11.8	4.7	-	C1b	Rosen-Przeworska 1946–1947, fig. 9
	Grave 34	60	11	5.2	-	C1b	Rosen-Przeworska 1946–1947, fig. 3: 1
Kietrz	Grave 1699	67		5	Broken handle	B2a	Gedl 1978, fig. VI: 1
	Grave 1701	73	12	4.4	-	B2a	Gedl 1978, fig. VIII: 1
Kraków-Pleszów	Alleged grave	-	-	5	Fragment	B2/C1a	Poleska 2006, fig. 22: 2
Kraków-Wyciąże	Alleged grave	-	15	5	Fragment	B/C	Poleska 2006, fig. 22: 1
Rzeszów	River find	77.5	12	5.4	Bell-shaped cross-guard	C1a	Kunysz 1959, fig. 1, 3
Sobocisko	Grave 3/1900	22	-	5	Broken	B2a/b	Jahn 1931, fig. 7: 5
	Grave 5/1908	-	-	-	Missing	B2	Jahn 1931, 114–116
	Grave 7/1940	62.5	10.4	5.3	-	B2a	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 3: 1
	Grave 8/1940	62.3	9	5.5	In scabbard	B2a	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 8: 1
	Grave 9/1940	68	13	5.5	In scabbard	B2b	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 8: 11
	Grave 24/1940	63.5	6	6	In scabbard; broken handle	B2a	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 12: 7
	Grave 26/1940	68	8	5.3	-	B1b/B2a	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 12: 1
	Grave 1/1952	63.2	-	3.3	Broken handle	B2b	Czerska 1966, fig. 4: n
	Grave 3a/1955	70.5	5	5.6	Broken handle	B2a	Czerska 1966, fig. 16: a
Wiązów	Grave	-	-	-	Not published	B1	Kosicki 1996, 273–279

are broken, so the sword length cannot be precisely determined. Several specimens have rivets that originally bonded organic construction elements of a hilt. The amount of them varies, with two specimens coming from grave 9/1940, three of them were in graves 1/1952 and 3a/1955, five in grave 24/1940 and seven in grave 7/1940. Most of the rivet heads are bowl-shaped (only one is flat) with dimensions between 1.3 cm to 2 cm. The examples from grave 3a/1955 are relatively long (7–8 cm; Czerska 1966, 96) and their original location in the grave suggests that the rivets joined handle pieces horizontally (from left to right) not longwise (from the front to the back). The sword from Rzeszow is the only early La Tène specimen with a well-preserved 1 cm long bell-shaped cross-guard (Fig. 5: A).

Other swords are characteristic for the Middle La Tène Period with such elements as a rounded tip and a barely discernible midrib. Two specimens from grave 2–3/1904 in Głownin show a distinct bell-shaped transition from a blade to a hilt (Woźniak 1970, 59, 61–62; 1979, 213). The total length of these swords ranges between 60 cm (Iwanowice, grave 34) to 90 cm (Aleksandrowice), and the width of the blades from 4 cm (Głownin, grave 1–2/1904) to 5.2 cm (Iwanowice, grave 34). The cross-sections of the blades vary. The examined objects have diamond cross-sections with a hardly discernible midrib (Iwanowice, grave 34), as well as lenticular cross-sections (Aleksandrowice and Głownin, grave 2–3/1904). The shape of the point of a sword from Aleksandrowice suggests that it was damaged and later repaired. The swords of this type were fitted with two types of handles. The first type was similar to older handles and based on rivets like in grave 9/1940 from Sobocisko. Two such artefacts were found in this grave. In other cases, the construction of the handle was probably different. In order to keep the handle in place, the end of the tang was thickened or welded and in some of them a small protective plate was mounted. The flat end of the tang of the sword from grave 34 in Iwanowice was thicker than its middle part. The top of the tang of the sword from grave 9 in Iwanowice was reinforced with an iron oval-shaped small plate with the engraved linear ornament. The handle ends of both swords from grave 1–2/104 in Głownin also had differences. In the first example, the end of the tang was thicker than the lower part and was stamp shaped. The tang of the second sword ended in a small ball.

Unfortunately, little can be said about the swords discovered in graves 3/1900 and 5/1908 in Sobocisko, grave 4/1927 in Głownin, the grave in Wiązów, and the

alleged graves from Krakow-Pleszów. A fragment of a sword from grave 3/1900 in Sobocisko is preserved in the scabbard and has an almost flat blade with a length of 22 cm and a width of 5 cm. Another fragment from grave 5/1908 at the same cemetery is now missing (Jahn 1931, 114–116, fig. 7: 5; Woźniak 1970, 288). A fragment of a sword from grave 4/1927 in Głownin has been preserved in a scabbard and has a length of 25 cm (Jahn 1931, 50–51; Woźniak 1970, 282). The sword from Krakow-Pleszów has the top of the blade preserved with a width of 5 cm, together with the handle, a blade with a diamond cross-section and a rib. The upper part of the blade of the Krakow-Wyciąże sword was preserved to 5 cm in width, together with a handle that is 15 cm long (Poleska 1996, 213, 216; 2006, 159–160, fig. 22: 1, 2). According to the latest examinations, there is some doubt as to whether it is really a sword. However, because this find has been identified as a sword in the source publication, it is presented as such in this work. The inventory of the grave in Wiązów has not yet been published.

Sword scabbards

One of the inseparable elements of the Celtic sword is a metal scabbard. From Poland, eighteen such artefacts of La Tène Culture origin are known (Tab. 2). Only eight of them have well-preserved chapes (Fig. 2). Four are heart-shaped (grave no. 8/1940, 3a/1940 in Sobocisko, grave no. 1/1930 in Głownin and Kietrz grave 1701), they correspond to the type of Ia in the typological system of de Navarro (de Navarro 1972, 21–33) and chapes of group 1 in the typology of finds from Gournay-sur-Aronde, Dep. Oise, in northern France (Lejars 1994, 17–38). Two of them are V-shaped (graves nos. 24/1940 and 26/1930 in Sobocisko), they correspond to type BII or BI by de Navarro, or group 2 or 3 of sword scabbard chapes from Gournay-sur-Aronde. While the chape found in the grave no. 9/1940 in Sobocisko is particularly wide, the poor state of preservation of this piece makes it impossible to accurately determine its type.

An interesting chape was found in the sword scabbard in Głownin, grave no. 6/1930 (Fig. 2: B). In the picture showing this scabbard (Jahn 1934, fig. 21) the backside of the artefact is presented with a clearly visible suspension-loop and a backside of the chape. As it can be seen, this artefact was very short (the height of the chape from the sword point was only 4.5 cm), but at the same time it is very solid. It is comprised of two rounded plates (1.5 x 2 cm) placed on both sides of the scabbard and bonded by a rectangular strip. Yet,

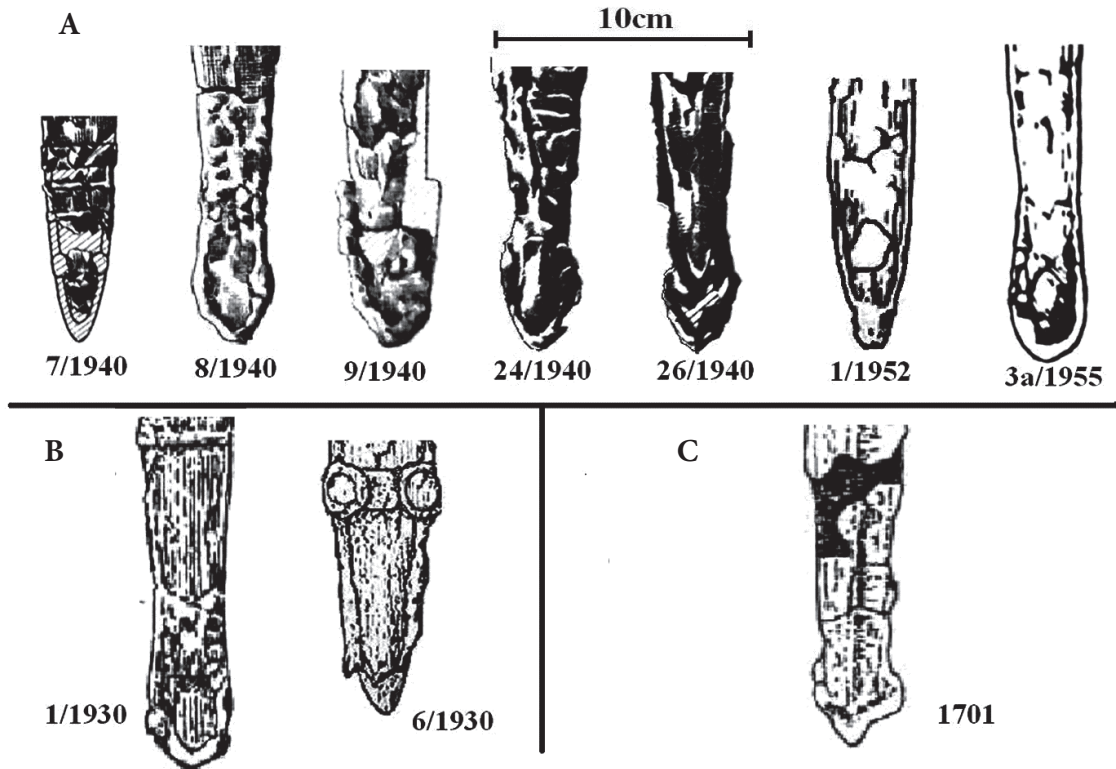


Fig. 2. Chapes of sword scabbards.

A. Sobocisko (after Hoffmann 1940; Czarska 1966); B. Głownin (after Jahn 1934); C. Kietrz (after Gedl 1978).

there is no information about the front side of that chape. Currently, there seems to be no sword dated to the LTB or LTC1 period with a similar chape. Elements that are similar in shape were particular for scabbards from later periods, e.g. the ones found in La Tène, Dist. Neuchâtel in Switzerland (de Navarro 1972, pl. XXVII, XCIV). Unfortunately, the remaining lower scabbard ends cannot be analysed due to serious damage.

All sword scabbards from Poland have preserved bell-shaped mouths (Tab. 2) conforming to type A2 in the classification of de Navarro (de Navarro 1972, 23) (Fig. 3). However, they can be distinguished among three groups corresponding to types 1, 2 and 4 in the division of sword scabbard mouth from Gournay-sur-Aronde (Lejars 1994, 31): group 1 (groups are my proposition) – bell-shaped normal, is akin to type 1 GSA (Sobocisko, graves 7/1940, 8/1940, 24/1940, 26/1940), group 2 – bell-shaped low, is akin to type 2 GSA (Sobocisko graves 1/1952, 3a/1955; Głownin grave 1/1930; Kietrz, graves 1699, 1701; Iwanowice, grave 9), whereas group 3 – bell-shaped high, is akin to type 4 GSA (Głownin grave 6/1930?; Iwanowice grave 34; Aleksandrowice; Rzeszów).

It seems that one of the most fragile elements of a scabbard is a suspension-loop (Tab. 3). Well-preserved suspension-loops were only found in six scabbards (Fig. 3). A so-called simple type of suspension-loop corresponding to type IA in the classification of de Navarro (de Navarro 1972, 37, fig. 8: 1; cf. Woźniak 1970, 59; 1979, 213) first one has a scabbard from Sobocisko, the second one came from the cemetery in Kietrz (Fig. 3: A, B).

A very interesting suspension-loop was found in the scabbard from the grave no. 6/1930 in Głownin (Fig. 3: C; Jahn 1934, fig. 21). This suspension-loop has oval plates for the rivets and a square loop with arched edges narrowing to the middle. It is similar to type 8 from Gournay-sur-Aronde (Lejars 1994, 27). The closest analogy is an artefact from grave no. 31 from the Malé Kosihy cemetery, okr. Nové Zámky in south-western Slovakia (Bujna 1995, 24–25, pl. 6: 1).

Another scabbard with a preserved suspension-loop is the artefact from grave no. 34 from Iwanowice (Fig. 3: D; Rosen-Przeworska 1946–1947, fig. 4). This suspension-loop is a specimen with brief heart-formed plates. This corresponds to type 5 of the sword scabbards from Gournay-sur-Aronde (Lejars 1994,

Table 2. Celtic sword scabbards from the La Tène culture sites in Poland.

Locality	Type of find	Scabbard mouth		Chape type		Suspension-loop type		Literature
		(after de Navarro 1972)	(after Lejars 1994)	(after de Navarro 1972)	(after Lejars 1994)	(after de Navarro 1972)	(after Lejars 1994)	
Aleksandrowice	Grave	A2	Group 4	-	-	Unusual shape	Unusual shape	Bochnak 2006, fig. 8: 5, 6
Głownin	Grave 4/1927	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jahn 1934, 120–122
	Grave 1/1930	A2	Group 2	Ia	Group 1	-	-	Jahn 1934, fig. 15: 3
	Grave 6/1930	A2	Group 4?	Unusual shape	Unusual shape	-	Type 8	Jahn 1931, fig. 21
Iwanowice	Grave 9	A2	Group 2	-	-	Unusual shape	Unusual shape	Rosen-Przeworska 1946–1947, fig. 9; 10: 1
	Grave 34	A2	Group 4	-	-	-	Type 5	Rosen-Przeworska 1946–1947, fig. 4: 2
Kietrz	Grave 1699	A2	Group 2	-	-	IA	Type 3	Gedl 1978, fig. VI: 2
	Grave 1701	A2	Group 2	Ia	Group 1	-	-	Gedl 1978, fig. VIII: 2
Sobocisko	Grave 3/1900	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jahn 1931, fig. 7: 5
	Grave 5/1908	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jahn 1931, 114–116
	Grave 7/1940	A2	Group 1	-	-	-	-	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 1: 1a
	Grave 8/1940	A2	Group 1	Ia	Group 1	IA	Type 3	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 8: 1, 1a
	Grave 9/1940	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 8: 11
	Grave 24/1940	A2	Group 1	BII or BI	Group 2 or 3	-	-	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 1
	Grave 26/1940	A2	Group 1	BII or BI	Group 2 or 3	-	-	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 12: 1
	Grave 1/1952	A2	Group 2	-	-	-	-	Czerska 1966, fig. 4: n
Grave 3a/1955	A2	Group 2	Ia	Group 1	-	-	Czerska 1966, fig. 16: a	
Rzeszów	River find	A3	Group 1	Unusual shape	Unusual shape	-	Type 4	Kunysz 1962
Wiązów	Grave	-	-	-	-	-	-	Kosicki 1996, 273–279

Table 3. Belt rings from uniform bar with round cross-section from the La Tène culture sites in Poland.

Locality	Grave	Thickness in cm	Diameter in cm	Inner diameter in cm	Making	Notes	Literature
Kietrz	1699	0.5	2.5	2	Iron	1 ring	Gedl 1978, fig. VI: 7
Sobocisko	7/1940	1.5	3.5	2	Iron	2 rings	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 3: 3, 4
	26/1940	0.8	3.5	2.6	Iron	3 rings	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 12: 5

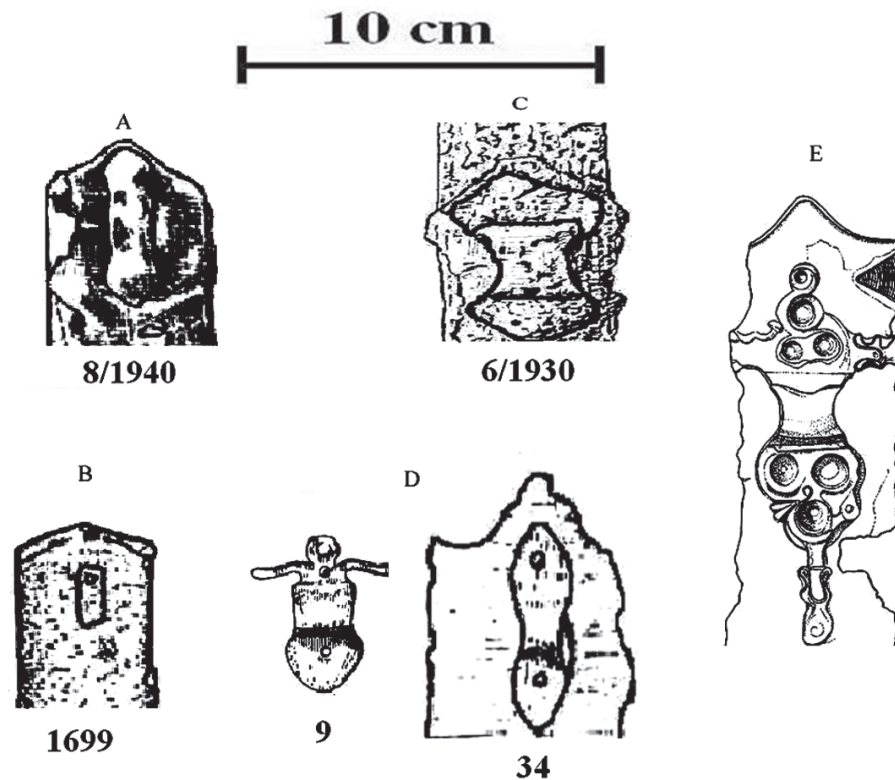


Fig. 3. Suspension-loops of sword scabbards.

A. Sobocisko (after Hoffmann 1940); B. Kietrz (after Gedl 1978); C. Głownin (after Jahn 1934); D. Iwanowice (after Rosen-Przeworska 1946–1947); E. Aleksandrowice (after Bochnak 2006a).

27). Artefacts with similarly shaped suspension-loops have been classified as type II by Bochnak in the classification of sword scabbards from Przeworsk culture (Bochnak 2005, 38, 43–44).

The suspension-loops found on the scabbards in Iwanowice in grave no. 9 and in Aleksandrowice are very particular, characterized by expanded upper plates (Fig. 3: D, E). The artefact from Iwanowice has a lower plate in heart shape, a rectangular loop and an upper plate in form of two side arms (extending only on the part of the scabbard) with a small disc above them (Rosen-Przeworska 1946–1947, fig. 9; 10: 1). In terms of its shape, a similar specimen was found in Balassagyarmat in Hungary (Szabó and Petres 1992, tab. 2–3). However, the carrying ring arms are bonded here with a strip reinforcing the scabbard throat. Thus, they are longer than the ones on the scabbard from Iwanowice, where the carrying ring arms do not extend on the whole width of the scabbard. This example of an upper plate is very rare – it may be comparable to the suspension-loop of the scabbard from Halmajugra in Hungary (Szabó and Petres 1992, pl. 16). Another suspension-loop where the arms do not

extend to the throat of the scabbard was seen on the sword scabbard from Ušća in Serbia (Todorović 1974, fig. 62, 98).

Therefore, the specimen from Aleksandrowice proves to be an interesting example of carrying a suspension-loop, unique in Poland. On its extended mounting plates was an ornament in the form of openwork circles (Fig. 3: E). Three such circles are on the lower plate and form a pattern of a triangle with the tip pointing downward. Between the circles, on the one hand, appears what is likely a plastic half palmet ornament. The loop was square-shaped with arched edges narrowing to the middle and in the top part it was extended to create a top plate with wide arms overlapping the whole width of the scabbard. At the top plate appear extensive four circles; three smaller ones create a triangle with the tip directed upwards and a large circle in the middle. The top edges of the arms were also decorated with engraved arc ornamentation. Openwork decoration on the suspension-loop featured on a sword from the cremation grave from Dobova in Slovenia, (Szabó and Petres 1992, pl. 107).

This scabbard is also decorated on the front side, with floral motifs surrounding two bird heads with open beaks and marked feathers. The floral motifs are characteristic of the “Hungarian swords” style (Szabó and Petres 1992, 37–55), whereas the genesis bird’s head motif originates from the middle Danube and the Hungarian Plain (Szabó and Petres 1992, 52). Similarly, an ornament engraved on the sword scabbard from Dobova was made in the “Hungarian style”. Meanwhile, the bird’s head motif is represented on a much older sword scabbard dating to the LTB which was found in Drňa in Slovakia (Megaw 1973, Fig. 2). A similar concept to connect the zoomorphic motifs and purely decorative (plant motifs), appears on the openwork bronze ferrule, probably from a wooden vessel, found in Brno-Maloměřice in Moravia (Filip 1956, pl. LXXVII: 4; Meduna 1992).

Under the plate, there is the reinforcing element in the form of two S-formed bars. The sword scabbard closest to this type of construction is an artefact from one of the two skeletal graves from Halmaju-

gra in Hungary (Szabó and Petres 1992, tab. 17). The suspension-loop mounted on this scabbard is very similar to the shape of the one from Aleksandrowice (it is not so richly ornamented), however, most important is that the scabbard from Halmajugra, as with the Polish specimen, has pendant arms connected to the crossbar made of two S-shaped slats on the front of the scabbard. A similar design of connecting the suspension loops arms with an S-shaped crossbar was applied in two sword scabbards from a double cremation grave in Ritopek in Serbia (Todorović 1974, fig. 60, 62; Szabó and Petres 1992, tab. 123: 2). These S-shaped slats were also on sword scabbards from Gournay-sur-Aronde in France. Scabbards with such reinforcements are placed in group no. 7 (Lejars 1994, 38).

The scabbard of the sword from Rzeszów has a short suspension-loop with asymmetrical round plates which, like the front part of the scabbard, is decorated (Fig. 4: B; Kunysz 1962, 86–87). Ornamental sword scabbard suspension-loops are closest to the Polish lands in Moravia and Slovakia, and the

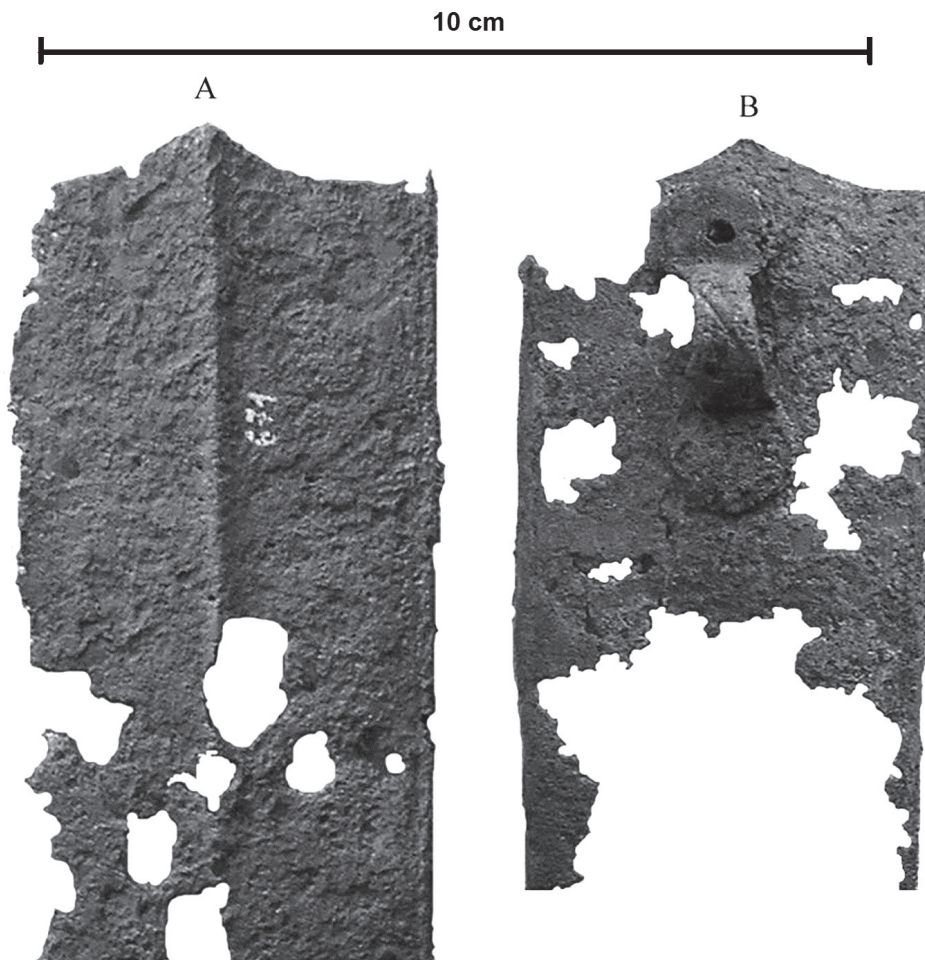


Fig. 4. Sword scabbard from Rzeszów: A – front part with “dragon pair” ornament and B – backside with decorated suspension-loop (author’s unpublished archive).

Czech Republic. They come from such localities as Ponětovice part G, and the grave no. 9 (Meduna 1962, 131, fig. 14: 2; Čížmářová 2004, 207), Drňa (Megaw 1973, fig. 2, tab. 83), Detva, scabbard no. 3113 (Sankot 2005, fig. 1: 3, 3a), Kobylnice, grave no. 9 (Filip 1956, 398, fig. 37: 7; Čížmář 1975, 432, fig. 9: 7). This scabbard has on a front decorative motif, i.e. an engraved dragon-pair ornament (Fig. 5: A; Kunysz 1962, fig. 3A; Tomaszewska 1997, 147, footnote 4; Bochnak 2005, 43, 154–155; Łuczkiwicz 2006, 46). Based on the detailed analysis of the image presented by Kunysz and the examination of the artefact, it is possible to assume that this was an ornament of I or I/III type. Above these ornaments is another motif of carved arches exactly below the line of scabbard mouth and

extending over its whole width. This artefact is also an interesting example due to its characteristic chape consisting of two stripes (not preserved). According to Kunysz, before the restoration, the specimen from Rzeszów had two slightly apart horizontal stripes in the bottom part of the scabbard. While analysing the picture from the publication of Kunysz, it is possible to discern a bottom strip placed 9 cm over the tip of the blade. Another strip is barely noticeable, however, with some effort the arched strip can be seen slightly above the bottom strip – 17 cm from the tip of the blade (Fig. 5: B). The mounting discs on the front of the scabbard were placed close to the bottom strip (Fig. 5: C). Kunysz does not mention any discs close to the upper strip. In the author's view, such a con-

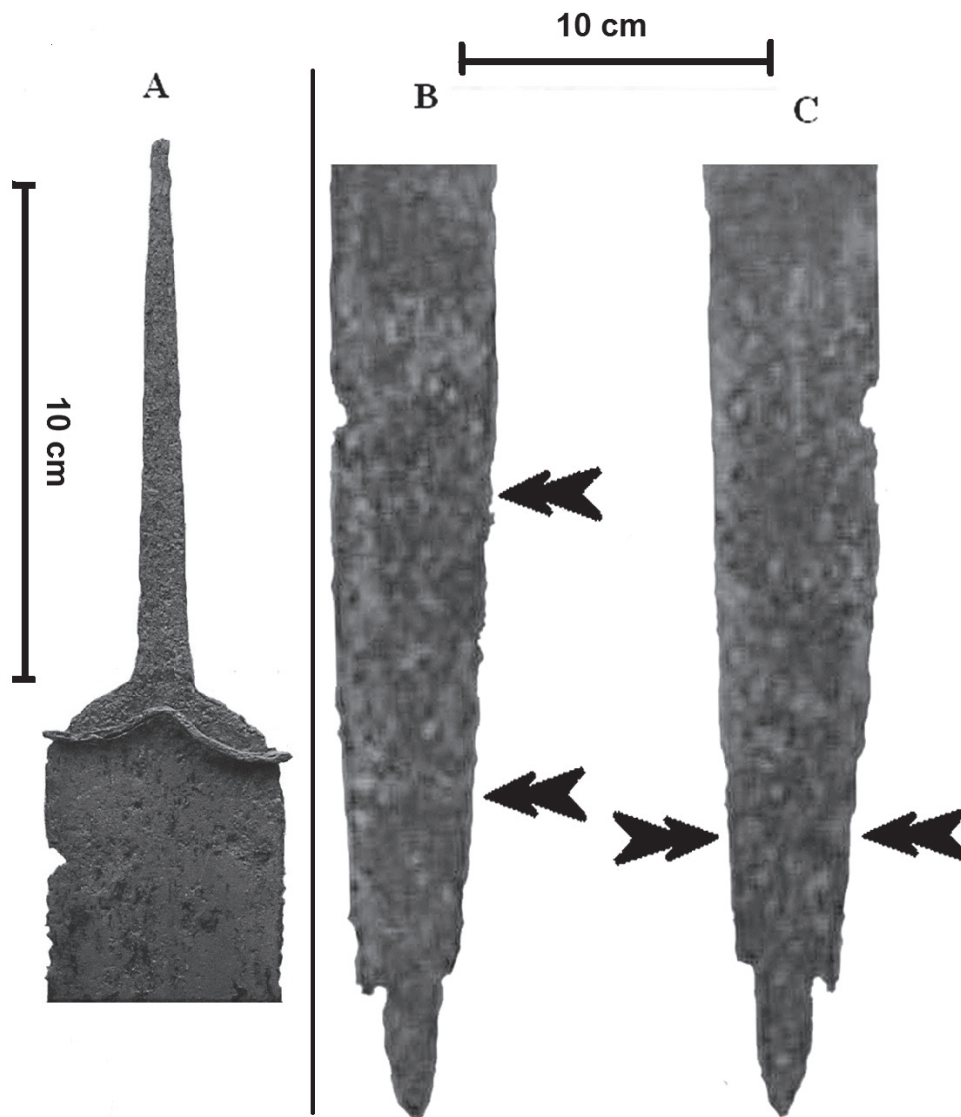


Fig. 5. Sword from z Rzeszów: A – the bell-shaped cross guard (after Łuczkiwicz 1997) and the lower part of the scabbard with chape elements: B – back side and C – front side (after Kunysz 1962).

struction of the chape may suggest that the scabbard was modified or repaired in the past. The tendency to repair or modify scabbards was particular for Central and Eastern Europe in both the LTB and LTC periods. An example of this practice is a sword scabbard coming from the museum in Ruse in south-eastern Bulgaria (Anastassov 2007). There also occurred some repairs, resulting in a pre-mounted horizontal crossbar at the entrance of the sword scabbard was again placed in $\frac{3}{4}$ of its length. (Anastassov 2007, 170, fig. 3–5). According to the author, the appearance of the scabbard is the result of repair (Anastassov 2007, 171). Thus, the conclusion can be drawn that the scabbard from Rzeszów might have undergone such changes, as this would substantiate its form (especially that of the chape).

Unfortunately, nothing precise also can be said about the scabbards from the graves no. 4/1927 from Głównin and no. 3/1900 from Sobocisko, because these specimens have been preserved very fragmentarily. The sword scabbard from grave no. 5/1908 in Sobocisko has been lost together with all inventory of the grave (Woźniak 1970, 288). The inventory – including the scabbards – of the grave from Wiązów has not yet been published (see Kosicki 1996, 276).

Sword-belts

One of the vital and indispensable elements of the equipment of a Celtic warrior fighting with a sword was a sword-belt. Among the Celtic burials from Poland, there are numerous artefacts constituting fragments of soft, stiff and half-stiff (chain) belts.

The sword-belt rings were made of iron or bronze. The 24 specimens originating from the Celtic burials found in Poland can be divided into two groups by means of their structure. The first group consists

of six rings made from a uniform bar with a round cross-section (Tab. 3). The second group consists of eighteen hollow inside belt rings made of two iron or bronze plates (Tab. 4). According to the division proposed by Raftery (1988, 1–4), one can distinguish two major types between the items of the second group. Their division has been carried out taking into account the construction of the belt rings. The first type is represented by the specimen from grave no. 1–2/1891 in Sobocisko. This bronze belt ring is made from two moulded plates respectively connected using three small rivets. Traces of the rivet are located at the surface of the artefact, in the form of three small recesses. The rest of the belt rings represent the second type, and their design is completely different. They were formed in two ways: one way was the imposition of the edge of one half on the second and lapped splice (for example ring from grave no. 3a/1955 from Sobocisko). The second way of connecting plates, according to Raftery (1988, 2), requires the application of soldering because one cannot see the place where the adages are joint. The rings from both warrior graves from the Kietrz cemetery have this kind of construction. Unfortunately, there are no more details about the construction of other torpid belt rings, so their classification is not sure.

Chain belts were discovered in seven graves (Tab. 5). The belt type most frequently found in Poland is type 7 according to Rapin's typology (Rapin 1987, 536, fig. 9: 7). These belts came from grave no. 34 in Iwanowice (Fig. 6: C), the alleged warrior grave in Kraków-Pleszów (Fig. 6: D) and grave no. 2–3/1904 from Głównin (Fig. 6: A). The last specimen, in contrast to the previous ones, has an engraved decoration on its joining ring and links.

A frequent type in La Tène Culture was a belt with long, repeatedly twisted links. It resembles type 5 (Rapin 1987, 536, fig. 9: 5), which in Poland was found

Table 4. Torpid belt rings from the La Tène culture sites in Poland.

Locality	Grave	Thickness in cm	Diameter in cm	Inner diameter in cm	Making	Notes	Literature
Kietrz	1699	1.4	3.8	0.5	Iron	1 ring	Gedl 1978, fig. VI: 5
	1699	-	-	-	Iron	Fragment	Gedl 1978, fig. VI: 6
	1701	1	3.4–3.5	1–1.2	Iron	3 rings	Gedl 1978, fig. VIII: 5–7
Sobocisko	1–2/1891	-	-	-	Bronze	1 ring	Jahn 1931, fig. 7: 2, 2a
	8/1040	0.8	2.5	0.4	Bronze	3 rings	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 8: 2
	9/1040	1	3.4	1.6	Bronze	3 rings	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 8: 7
	24/1940	0.8	3.5	0.6	Iron	3 rings	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 12: 10
	3a/1955	1	3	0.3	Bronze	3 rings	Czerska 1966, fig. 16: d, g

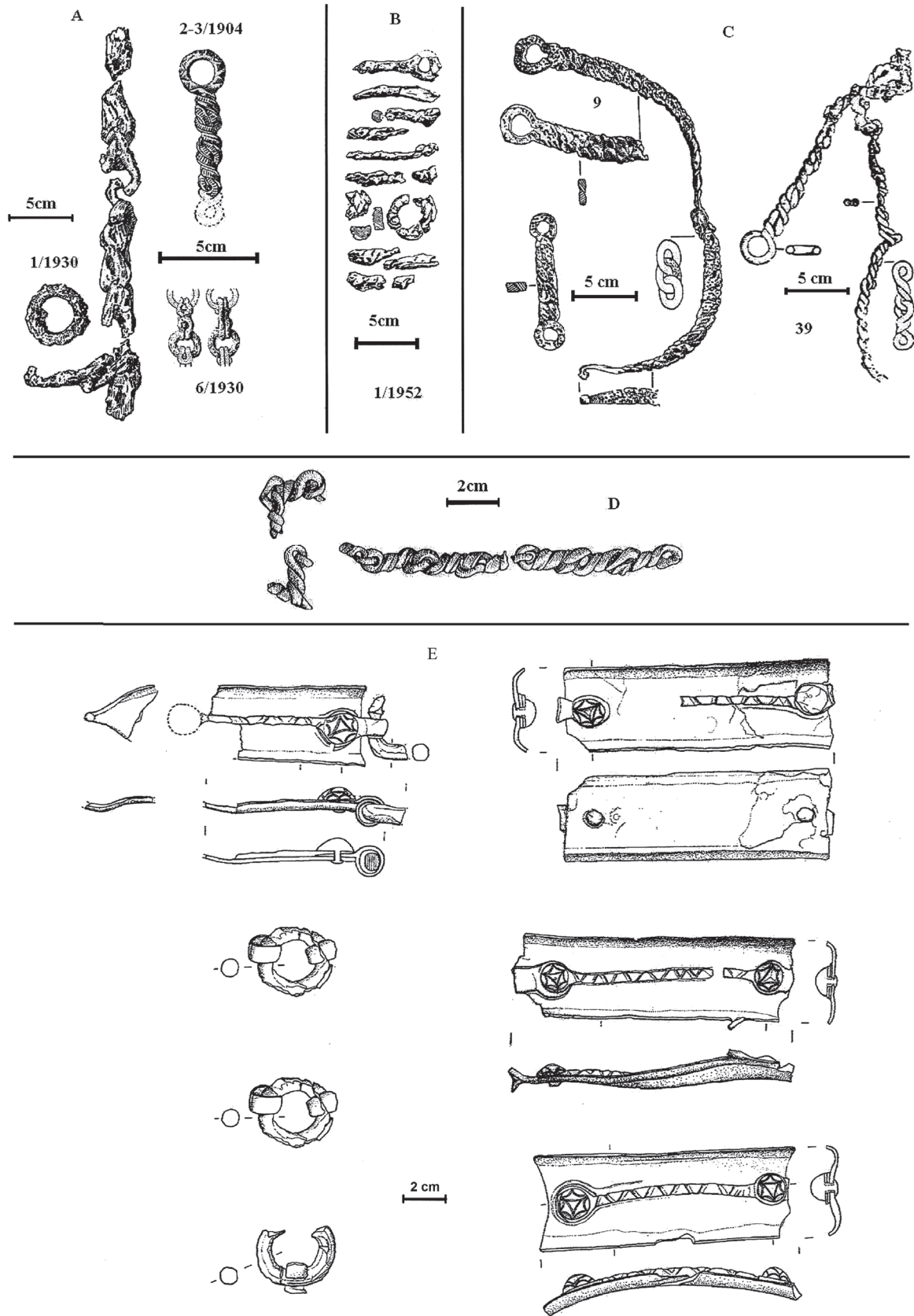


Fig. 6. Chain-belts and segmented belt.

A. Głownin (after Jahn 1931); B. Sobocisko (after Czernska 1966); C. Iwanowice (after Rosen-Przeworska 1946–1947); D. Kraków-Pleszów (after Poleska 2006); E) Aleksandrowice (after Bochnak 2006a).

Table 5. Chain belts from the La Tène culture sites in Poland.

Locality	Type of find	Type (after Rapin 1985)	Preserved length in cm	Notes	Literature
Głównin	Grave 2–3/1904	7	7.5	Fragment with ornamentation	Jahn 1931, fig. 45: 4
	Grave 1/1930	6	45	5 fragments	Jahn 1934, fig.15: 4
	Grave 6/1930	3	9	Ring and one piece of chain	Jahn 1934, fig. 19: 20
Iwanowice	Grave 9	8	44 and 13	Whole belt preserved	Rosen-Przeworska 1946–1947, fig. 10: 3; 11: 1; tab. IV: 13–16
	Grave 34	7	55	Whole belt preserved	Rosen-Przeworska 1946–1947, fig. 5, tab. IV: 12
Kraków-Pleszów	Alleged grave	7	22	3 fragments	Poleska 2006, fig. 22: 3
Sobocisko	Grave 1/1952	5	-	36 fragments	Czerska 1966, fig. 4: o

in grave 1/1952 in Sobocisko (Fig. 6: B). A rare type of chain sword-belt was discovered in grave 6/1930 in Głównin (Fig. 6: A). It is a 9 cm-long fragment of the type 3 sword-belt (Rapin 1987, 536, fig. 9: 3). Another example is the specimen found in the same cemetery in grave no. 1/1930 (Fig. 6: A). These types of belts belong to type 6 (Rapin 1987, 536, fig. 9: 6) and are also called *Fuchsschwanzketten* in the corresponding German terminology (Schönfelder 1998, 79–80). Yet another example is the so-called armoured belt (Filip 1956, 170), decorated with the inscribed ornament and representing type 8 (Rapin 1987, 536, fig. 9: 8). It was found in grave no. 9 in Iwanowice (Fig. 6: C). The last artefact related to the metal Celtic belts is the artefact found in the warrior's grave in Aleksandrowice (Fig. 6: E; Bochnak 2006a, fig. 7: 1–7). This one is different as it is not a chain belt but a segmented belt, an almost unique phenomenon in Central Europe. The only known counterpart is the belt of the same construction discovered in grave no. 47 in the cemetery in Brežice in Slovenia (Božič 1991, 475; Szabó and Petres 1992, pl. 103). However, in this case, it appears that it was not used to carry the sword, but only as a decorative element of the clothing. This theory is substantiated by the fact that in the above-mentioned grave from Brežice, an armoured chain belt of type 8 according to Rapin's typology was also found. Thus, this chain belt seemed to be used for carrying the sword, while the segmented belt was a decoration.

Spearheads and spear butt cups

Spearheads are another extensive category of metal weaponry elements originating from Celtic graves in Poland and are known from 19 graves. It is possible

to discern the differences and therefore divide them into four groups (Tab. 6). The spearheads were divided according to the following features: total length, length and width of the blade, length of the socket and the shape of the lower part of the blade. The following factors were also decisive: LB/LS – a ratio of the length of the blade to length of the socket; LB/WB – ratio of the blade length to the width of the blade; TL/LS – ratio of total length to length of the socket.

Group I: the spearheads with short socket, long and narrow blade and significant rib continuing the line of the socket (Fig. 7: I).

Such specimens are known from graves 9 and 34 in the Iwanowice cemetery (Fig. 7: I/B; I/C; Rosen-Przeworska 1946–1947, 184, 187–188, fig. 3, 12–14) and the grave from Aleksandrowice (Fig. 7: I/D; Bochnak 2006a, 168, fig. 8: 8, 8a). It is very likely that the fragmentarily preserved spearhead from grave 2–3/1904 in Głównin (Fig. 7: I/A; Jahn 1931, 14, fig. 7: 6) belongs to this group.

In this group is a specimen from grave no. 9 in Iwanowice which has the ornament engraved on the socket (Fig. 7: I/B; Rosen-Przeworska 1946–1947, ryc. 14: 1). Similarly decorated sockets can be encountered elsewhere on artefacts from Central and Eastern Europe. Spearheads with such decoration have been discovered in the cemeteries of Dubník, in grave 30 (Bujna 1989, 230, tab. XXXIII: 4), and Maňa, in grave 59 (Benadik 1983, 34, tab. XXIII: 3), both locations in the Nové Zámky District in Slovakia.

Group II is the most numerous. It is represented by the spearheads with a wide blade and significant rib continuing the line of the socket (Fig. 8).

Within this group, there is the following subdivision: sub-group IIA – long, wide and a laurel blade

Table 6. Parameters of Celtic spearheads from the La Tène culture sites in Poland.

Locality	Grave	TL	WB	LS	DH	LB/LS	LB/WB	TL/LS	Notes	Group	Literature
Aleksandrowice	No number	39	5	7	2	4.7	6.4	5.5	-	I	Bochnak 2006, fig. 8: 8, 8a
Iwanowice	32	32.5	3	5.8	2	4.6	8.9	5.6	-	I	Rosen-Przeworska 1946–1947, fig. 3: 2
	9	28.2	5	6.8	2	4.2	4.2	4.1	-	I	Rosen-Przeworska 1946–1947, fig. 13: 14
Głownin	2–3/1900	-	5.5	6.5	2	-	-	-	Broken	I	Jahn 1931, fig. 7: 6
Sobocisko	7/1940	44	10.5	9	2	3.8	3.3	4.8	-	II A	Jahn 1931, fig. 7: 7
	24/1940	38	10	6.5	2	4.8	3.1	5.5	-	II A	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 12: 11
	9/1940	37	10	8.5	2	3.3	2.8	4.3	Damaged	II A	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 8: 3
	3a/1955	35	10	9.5	2	2.6	2.5	3.6	-	II A	Czerska 1966, fig. 16: y
Kraków-Witkowice	1	37	7	10	2	2.7	3.8	3.7	-	II B	Woźniak 1970, fig. XLVII: 1
Sobocisko	1–2/1891	40	6.5	15	2	1.6	3.8	2.6	-	II B	Jahn 1931, fig. 7: 4
	8/1940	37	6.5	13.5	2	1.7	3.6	2.7	-	II B	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 8: 3
	26/1940	31	7.7	10.5	2	1.9	2.6	2.9	-	II B	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 12: 6
Kietrz	1701	26	7.7	8	1.5	2.2	2.3	3.2	-	II C	Gedl 1978, fig. VIII: 3
	1699	24	8.6	8	1.8	2	1.8	3	-	II C	Gedl 1978, fig. VI: 3
Sobocisko	1/1952	29.4	4.4	5.4	2	4.4	5.4	5.4	-	III	Czerska 1966, fig. 16: d
	3/1900	20.5	3.4	5	2	3.1	4.5	4	-	III	Jahn 1931, fig. 7: 7
Głownin	1/1930	60	8.5	31.5	2.5	0.9	3.3	1.9	-	IV	Jahn 1934, fig. 15: 1
Smolec/ Karcza Góra	1	36	4	24	3	0.5	0.5	1.9	-	IV	Jahn 1931, fig. 6: 3
Podgaj	No number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-	Dulęba 2019, 381
Sobocisko	1-2 1891	-	-	8.8	-	-	-	-	Damaged	-	Jahn 1931, fig. 7: 6
	5/1908	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lost	-	Jahn 1931, 115; Woźniak 1970, 288
Wiązów	No number	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-	Kosicki 1996, 276
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Unknown	-	

Metric features: TL – total length in cm; WB – width of a blade in cm; LS – length of the socket in cm; DH – diameter of the hole in the socket in cm; LB/LS – a ratio of the length of the blade to length of the socket; LB/WB – ratio of the blade length to the width of the blade; TL/LS – ratio of total length to length of the socket

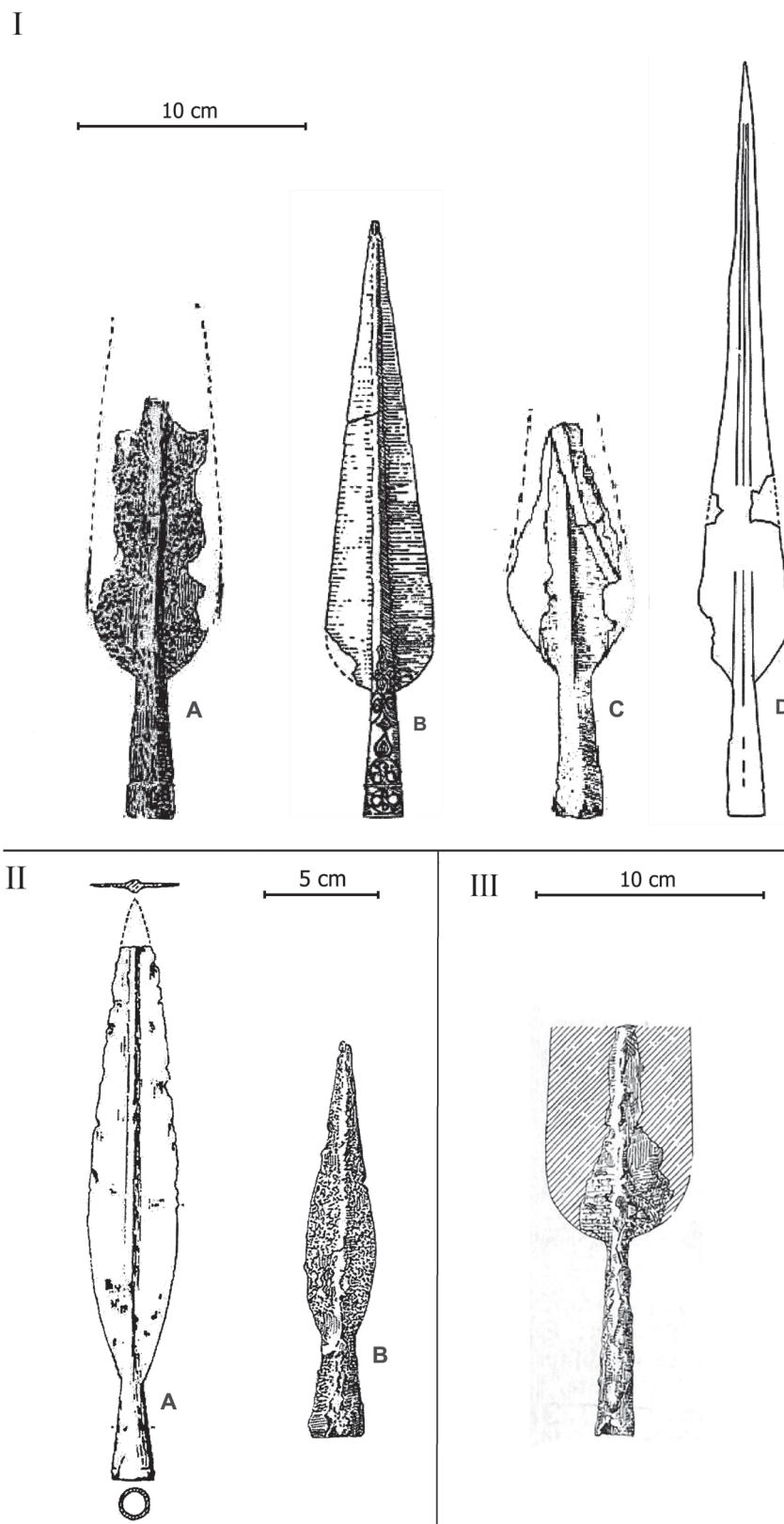


Fig. 7. Spearheads of group I: I/A – Głownin, grave 2–3/1904 (after Jahn 1931); I/B – Iwanowice, grave 9; I/C – Iwanowice grave 34 (after Rosen-Przeworska 1946–1947); I/D – Aleksandrowice (after Bochnak 2006); group III: II/A – Sobocisko, grave 1/1952 (after Czerna 1966); II/B – Sobocisko, grave 3/1900 (after Jahn 1931); III – damaged spearhead from grave 1–2/1891 (after Jahn 1931).

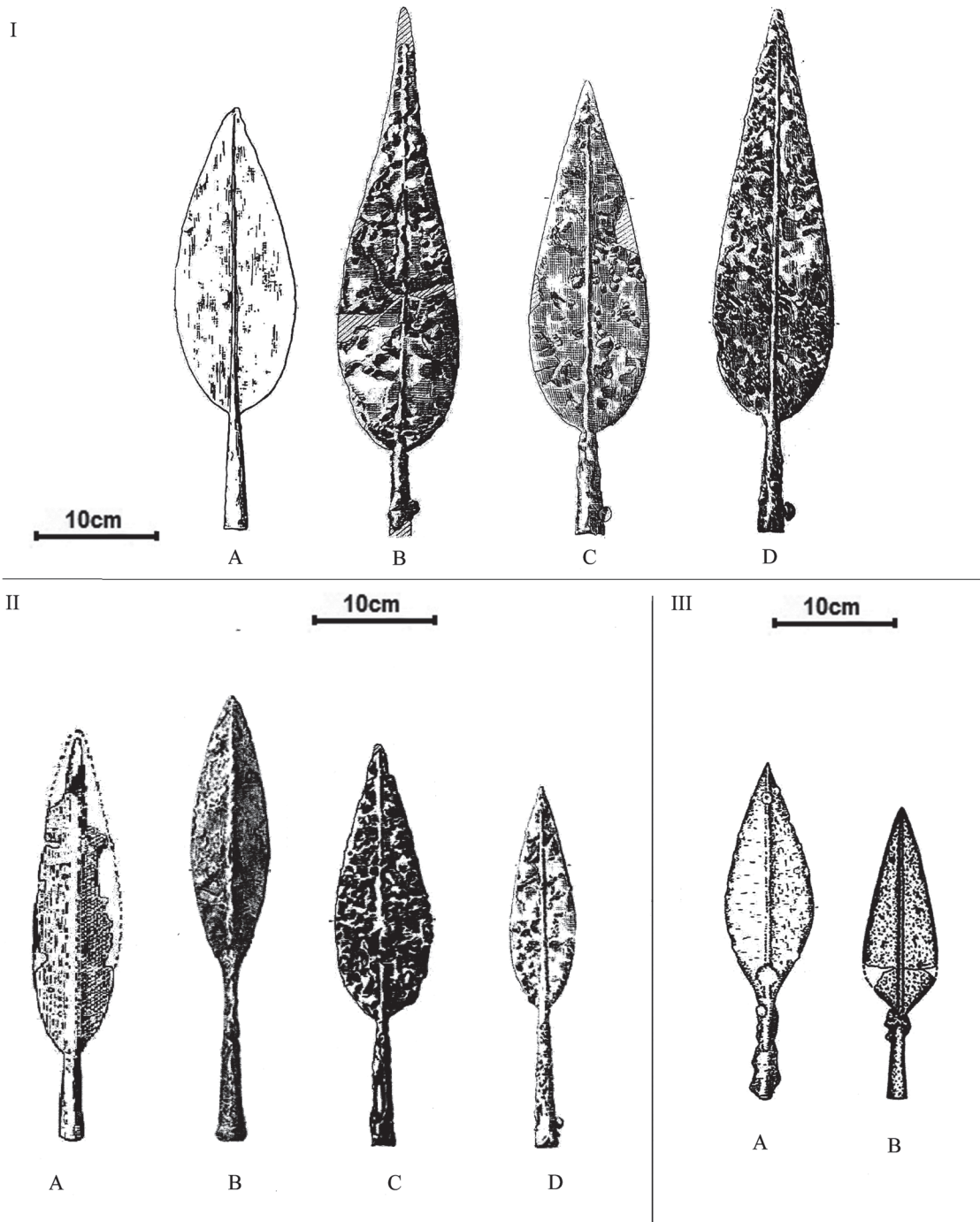


Fig. 8. Spearheads of group IIA : I/A – Sobocisko, grave 3a/1955 (after Czerska 1966); I/B – Sobocisko, grave 24/1940; I/C – Sobocisko, grave 9/1940; I/D – Sobocisko, grave 7/1940 (after Hoffmann 1940); group IIB: II/A – Kraków-Witkowice (after Woźniak 1970); II/B – Sobocisko, grave 1–2/1891 (after Jahn 1931); II/C – Sobocisko, grave 8/1940; II/D – Sobocisko, grave 26/1940 (after Hoffmann 1940); and group IIC: III/A – Kietrz, grave 1701; III/B – Kietrz, grave 1699 (after Gedl 1978).

with a short socket (Fig. 8: I); sub-group IIB – central placed width blade and longer socket (Fig. 8: II); and sub-group IIC – which is created by two specimens from Kietrz graves 1699 and 1701, the smallest spearheads with wide blade (Fig. 8: III).

Group III consists of the spearheads with a narrow blade and a short socket (Fig 7: II). Such speci-

mens are known from grave 1/1952 (Fig 7: II/A) and 3/1900 (Fig 7: II/B) in Sobocisko.

Group IV consists of two spearheads with an exceptional shape and length which prompted the researcher to separate them from the previously mentioned finds. The most visible criteria was the total length and especially the length of the sockets.

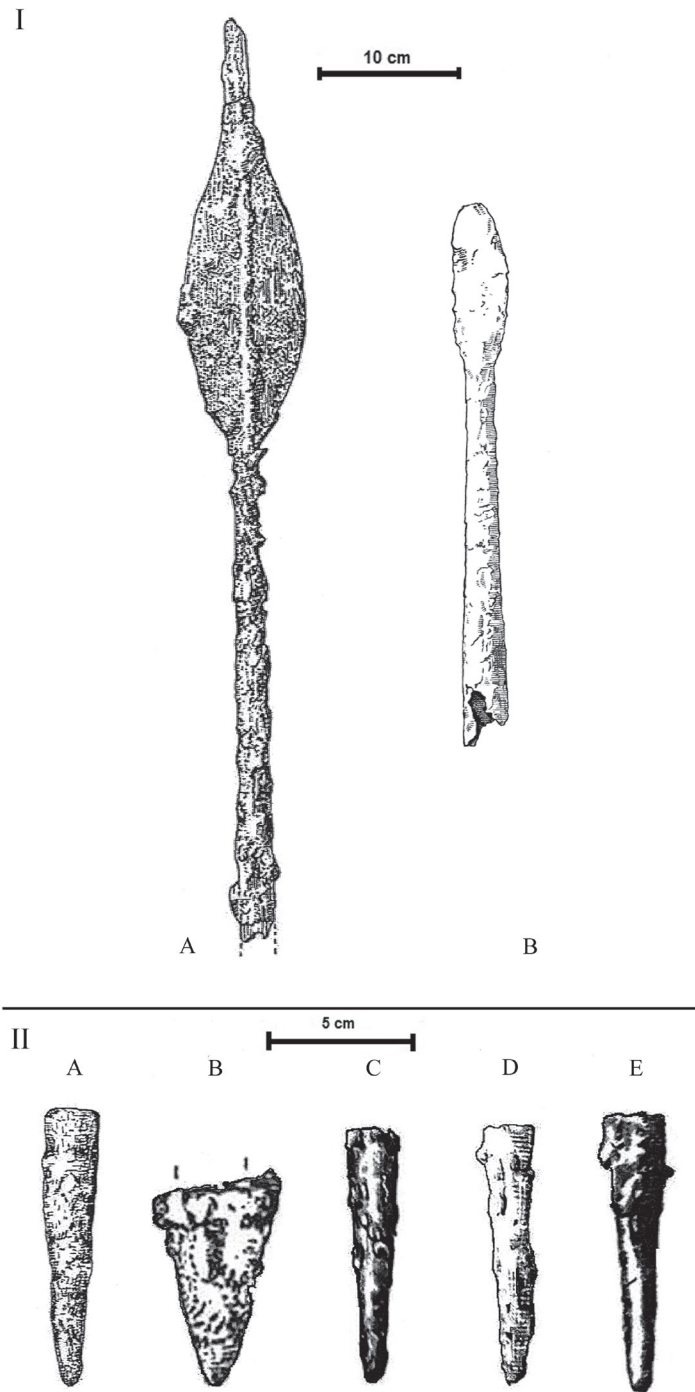


Fig. 9. Spearheads of group IV: I/A – Głownin, grave 1/1930 (after Jahn 1934); I/B – Smolec (after Jahn 1931). Spear-butt caps: II/A – Kietrz, grave 1701 (after Gedl 1978); II/B – Głownin, grave 1/1930 (after Jahn 1934); II/C – Sobocisko, grave 7/1940; II/D – Sobocisko 9/1940; II/E – Sobocisko, grave 24/1940 (after Hoffmann 1940).

These are the spearheads from grave 1/1030 in Głownin (Fig. 9: I/A) and from grave 1 in Smolec/Karncza Góra (Fig. 9: I/B). The specimens of this construction appeared in Central and Eastern Europe very early. An example would be a spearhead dated to phase LTB1b from grave no. 2 in the cemetery in Stáncce, in the Most district of the Czech Republic (Waldhauser

1987, 141, tab. 27: 7). More often, however, they are encountered in graves dating back to the LTB2/C1 and LTC1. The following might serve as examples: burials in Bajč Vlkanovo cemeteries, graves 1 and 5 (Benadik 1960, 393, 395, fig. I: 6; II: 12), Hotin grave 28 (Rati-morská 1981, 56, fig. XXI: 9) both in Komárno district in Slovakia, Horný Kšely, Kolin district of Czech

Republic (Waldhauser 2001, 285), Nový Bydžov, Hradec Králové Region of the Czech Republic (Filip 1956, fig. XXII: 6). The spearhead from the Galliš-Lovačka settlement in southwestern Ukraine is a very good analogy to the spearhead from Smolec/Karncza Góra (Kobal 1995–1996, 147, fig. 3: 1). Another two spearheads have been found in Poland, one in the grave discovered in Wiązów (Kosicki 1996, 276) and one in Sobocisko, group 5/1908. Unfortunately, nothing more can be said about the specimens from Wiązów and the loss of materials from Sobocisko (Woźniak 1970, 288). Moreover, the fragmented preservation of the second spearhead from the grave 1–2/1891 in the Sobocisko cemetery (Fig. 7: III) precludes an accurate analysis.

Other individual finds of spearheads are also known from the literature and are mainly from settlements. Such artefacts come from Dalewice, Smroków in Lesser Poland and Smoleń in Upper Silesia (Woźniak 1970, 128, 327, 334, fig. XLVII: 1; Bochnak 2005, 127). From the Celtic cemetery in Sobocisko are a further two examples which were found in object X/1965 (Woźniak 1970, 291). One small spearhead also comes from the Celtic cult place on the top of Ślęza Mountain in Lower Silesia (Petersen 1937, 271, fig. 1; Woźniak 1970, 291). However, the abovementioned spearheads are not included in the study because of their uncertain context, unknown chronological associations and cultural affiliation (Bochnak 2005, 17, 236, 240, 243). There is a suspicion that some of them are associated with the Przeworsk culture and medieval populations.

Metal spear butt caps

Celtic metal spear butt caps covering the end of the shaft were a supplement to a spearhead (Kontny 1999). The number of such butt caps found in Celtic graves amounted to five (Tab. 7) and all had the form of a socket. Three were found in the graves 7/19409,

9/1940, 24/1940 (Fig. 9: II/C, II/D, II/E) in Sobocisko, one was in the grave 1/1930 in Głownin (Fig. 9: II/B) and a last one in grave 1701 from Kietrz (Fig. 9: II/A). The socket type of spear butt cap is most popular in the territories of Central and Eastern Europe and dominated from the early phase of the La Tène period until the late.

Shields

Another artefact often discovered in Celtic warrior graves in Poland are metal elements from the construction of a shield. The most frequent examples are the rims from the middle of the shield. These elements were found in eight graves: two in Kietrz and six in Sobocisko (Tab. 8). The edge rims of the shield were found also in eight graves: four in Sobocisko, two in Kietrz and single graves from Głownin and Iwanowice (Tab. 9).

Another element of the Celtic shield was a handle used to keep and operate a shield (Fig. 10: I; Tab. 10). Five artefacts representing two groups of handles: B and C, according to the typology of Domaradzki, have been found (Domaradzki 1977, 65; Fig. 10: I).

It seems that in the source publication the shield handle from grave 9/1940 in Sobocisko was described incorrectly. Hoffmann considered the highly corroded fragments to have been a boss for the parts of shield handle (Hoffmann 1940, 16, fig. 8: 6). However, the two squarish in shape metal plates with dimensions of 5.5 x 5.5 cm can be recognized as components of the shield handle (Fig. 10: IA), while three more (one square and two rectangular) as boss components (Fig. 10: IIA). Two cupular fittings argue in favour of such an interpretation as they are the front part of mounting the shield handle together with the iron rivets stuck in them (Fig. 10: I/A1, I/A2). Such a rivet passing through the wooden shield also went

Table 7. Metal spear butt caps from the La Tène culture sites in Poland.

Locality	Grave	Length in cm	Diameter of hole in socket in cm	Literature
Głownin	1/1930	6.8	3.7	Jahn 1934, fig. 15: 2
Kietrz	1701	9.5	2	Gedl 1978, fig. VIII: 10
Sobocisko	7/19409	9.5	2	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 3: 8
	9/1940	9	1.8	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 8: 5
	24/1940	10	2	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 12: 13

Table 8. Rims from the middle of the shield from the La Tène culture sites in Poland.

Locality	Grave	Width in cm	Total length in cm	No. of elements	Literature
Kietrz	1699	0.7–0.8	155	45	Gedl 1978, fig. VI: 10
	1701	0.5	67	23	Gedl 1978, fig. VIII: 13
Sobocisko	7/1940	0.8	54.5	13	Jahn 1931, fig. 7: 6
	8/1940	1	41	6	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 8: 4
	9/1940	0.8	72	21	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 8: 6
	24/1940	0.9	50	12	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 12: 12
	26/1940	0.7	108	24	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 12: 2
	3a/1955	1	78	18	Czerska 1966, fig. 16: n, r

Table 9. The edge rims of the shields from the La Tène culture sites in Poland.

Locality	Grave	Width in cm	Total length in cm	No. of elements	Shape of shield	Literature
Głównin	1/1930	1	56	3	Round?/Oval?	Jahn 1934, fig. 15: 6
Iwanowice	9	-	27	3	Oval	Rosen-Przeworska 1946–1947, fig. 13: 14
Kietrz	1699	0.7	1.43	45	Oval	Gedl 1978, fig. VI: 8
	1701	0.5–0.6	2.36	47	Oval	Gedl 1978, fig. VIII: 12
Sobocisko	24/1940	0.7	2.68	62	Oval?	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 12: 12
	26/1940	0.7	-	-	Oval	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 12: 2
	1/1952	0.3–0.6	66	-	Rectangular?	Czerska 1966, fig. 4: o
	3a/1955	0.6	199.5	70	Oval	Czerska 1966, fig. 16: i, l

Table 10. Shield handles from the La Tène culture sites in Poland.

Locality	Grave	Preserved length in cm	Width of plates in cm	Type (after Domaradzki 1977)	Notes	Literature
Kietrz	1701	14	4	B	Whole	Gedl 1972, fig. VIII: 11
Sobocisko	7/1940	9	5	C	In fragments	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 3: 5
	9/1940	-	5.5	B	In fragments	Hoffmann 1940, fig. 8: 6
	1/1952	2.5	5.4	C	Only plate	Czerska 1966, fig. 4: a
	3a/1955	20	6.5	C	Whole	Czerska 1966, fig. 16: z

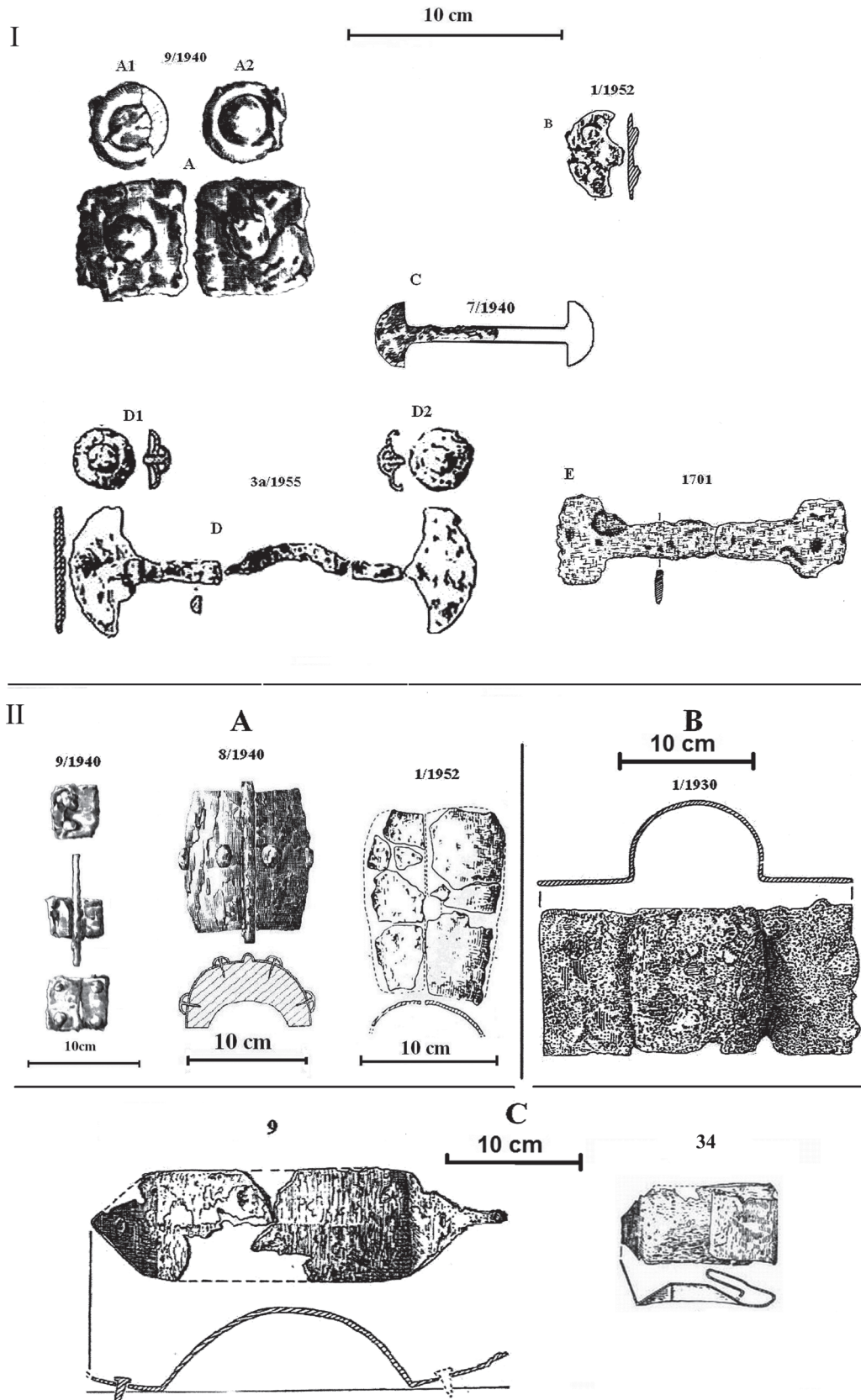


Fig. 10. Metal shield elements.

Shield handles: I/A–D – Sobocisko (after Hoffmann 1940; Czerna 1966); I/E – Kietrz (after Gedl 1978). Shield bosses: II/A – Sobocisko (after Hoffmann 1940; Czerna 1966); II/B – Głownin (after Jahn 1934); II/C – Iwanowice (after Rosen-Przeworska 1946–1947).

through the discs of a shield handle. A similar solution can be observed on the shield from grave 3a/1955 in the same cemetery (Fig. 10: I/D1, I/D2). It seems that the shield handle from the grave 9/1940 might be of the type B according to Domaradzki. One of the remaining discs has a fitting of the middle rib shield attached to its surface, and this would suggest that it is the structural fragment of an umbo, rather than a shield handle. In the source publication, the shield handle from the grave 1/1952 (Fig. 10: I/B) was also unnoticed and interpreted as a crescent fitting probably connected with the sword sheath (Czerska 1966, 90). However, the shape of the specimen calls for recognizing this element as part of the shield handle. It is identical with the forms of the shield handle discs from graves 3a/1955 and 7/1940 from the same site. This interpretation is supported by the fact that it was located in the grave next to an umbo and a cupular fitting which is described as a fitting on top of the shield boss.

The most characteristic element of the Celtic shield was its metal boss. Among these artefacts

found in Poland, there are two types of shield bosses (Tab. 12). The first type – two-part bosses of the group I A according to Domaradzki's typology (1977, 56–57; cf. Fig. 10: II/A) – were discovered in graves 8/1940, 9/1040 and 1/1952 in Sobocisko. The second type, band-shaped shield bosses, can be divided into two sub-types. The band-shaped item with rectangular wings represents the type II 1A by Domaradzki (1977, 58), similar to type 1b in the typology of bosses found in Gournay-Sur-Aronde in France (Brunaux and Rapin 1988, 79) and was found in grave 1/1930 in Głownin (Fig. 10: II/B). And the band-shaped with triangular wings ended with a narrow point bosses of type II 1Dby by Domaradzki (1977, 60–61) correspond to type IIIA from Gournay-Sur-Aronde (Brunaux and Rapin 1988, 80) and were discovered in graves 9 and 34 in Iwanowice (Fig. 10: II/C).

Also, the rivets used for the construction of shields were found in four graves in Poland, namely in Kietrz and Sobocisko (Tab. 11).

All of the aforementioned shield elements are an accurate reflection of the situation which prevailed at

Table 11. Rivets from shield construction from the La Tène culture sites in Poland.

Locality	Grave	Diameter of rivet head in cm	Length in cm	No. of elements	Literature
Kietrz	1699	1.3–2	1.1–1.9	7	Gedl 1972, fig. VI: 11–17
	1701	1.4–1.7	-	7	Gedl 1972, fig. VII: 14–24
Sobocisko	1/1952	1.5–2.9	0.6–0.9	5	Czerska 1966, fig. 4: g–j
	3a/1955	1.1–1.5	0.5	6	Czerska 1966, fig. 16: e, m, o, p, u

Table 12. Shield bosses from the La Tène culture sites in Poland.

Locality	Grave	Type (after Domaradzki 1977)	Height in cm	Width in cm	Literature
Głownin	1/1930	II 1A	11	22	Jahn 1934, fig. 15: 5
Iwanowice	9	II 1Dby	8	Preserved 30	Rosen-Przeworska 1946–1947, fig. 12, tab. III: 8
	34	II 1Dby	5.5	Preserved 22	Rosen-Przeworska 1946–1947, fig. 7, tab. III: 7
Sobocisko	8/1940	Two-part bosses group I A	11	7	Hoffman 1940, fig. 5
	9/1940?	Two-part bosses group I A	-	-	Hoffman 1940, fig. 8: 6
	1/1952	Two-part bosses group I A	14.5	10.4	Czerska 1966, fig. 4: k

that time in the whole of Central Europe. They are similar to finds from areas of Slovakia and the Czech Republic and are very common in La Tène culture.

Table 13. Chronology of weaponry from La Tène culture sites in Poland.

Locality	Type of find	Dating
Aleksandrowice	Grave	LTC1b
Głownin	Grave 2–3/1904	LTC1
	Grave 4/1927	LTB/C?
	Grave 1/1930	LTB2/C1
	Grave 6/1930	LTB2/C1
Iwanowice	Grave 9	LTC1b
	Grave 34	LTC1b
Kietrz	Grave 1699	LTB2a
	Grave 1701	LTB2a
Kraków-Pleszów	Alleged grave	LTB2/C1a
Kraków-Witkowice	Grave	LTC1
Kraków-Wyciąże	Alleged grave	LTB/C?
Podgaj	Grave	LTB1
Rzeszów	River find	LTC1a
Smolec	Grave 1	LTB1
Sobocisko	Grave 1–2/1891	LTB
	Grave 3/1900	LTB
	Grave 5/1908	LTB
	Grave 7/1940	LTB2a
	Grave 8/1940	LTB2a
	Grave 9/1940	LTB2b
	Grave 24/1940	LTB2a
	Grave 26/1940	LTB1b/B2a
	Grave 1/1952	LTB2b
	Grave 3a/1955	LTB2a
Wiązów	Grave	LTB1

Chronology of the Celtic warrior burials from Poland

Not as many Celtic military graves are known from Poland as from the neighbouring areas of the Czech Republic or Slovakia. However, the time span of the finds is quite considerable. The proposed chronology of the individual sites and entire inventories is

based on the chronological system for Polish territories proposed by Zenon Woźniak (1970; 1979, 1992). It has been correlated based on the chronological systems proposed for the neighbouring areas of Moravia (Čižmář 1975), Czech Republic (Waldhauser 1987; 2001), and Slovakia (Bujna 1982; 1991, 2003).

Among the oldest artefacts are: the spearhead found in grave 1 in Smolec and the weaponry preserved in the burial of a warrior from Wiązów. Both features are dated to the phase LTB1 (Woźniak 1970, 57; 1979, 213; Kosicki 1996, 276).

The turn of phases LTB1/B2a may be represented by the inventory of grave no. 26/1940 in Sobocisko. In my opinion, this grave has the oldest set of weapons that can be seen in this cemetery. An important element of its equipment were the sword-belt rings which have the earliest chronological position. Examples of phase LTB2a are the artefacts from graves no. 1699 and 1701 in Kietrz and from the graves no. 7/1940, 8/1940, 24/1940, 3a/1955 in Sobocisko. Such a dating may be justified by the fact that in these graves are such elements of weaponry as: younger forms of sword-belts rings and smaller two-piece shield boss. This also is confirmed by the iron fibula from the grave 3a/1955 in Sobocisko. It seems that it represents type A3 by Bujna (2003, 48, 64–65), and is dated on period LTB2a (Bujna 2003, fig. 62, 64).

Weaponry originating from phase LTB2b was found in graves no. 9/1940 and 1/1952 in the cemetery in Sobocisko. As Raftery suggests, the inventory of the grave no. 1–2/1891 from Sobocisko could also be assigned to the same period based on the chronology of the bronze ring of the sword-belt found in this grave (Raftery 1988, 6).

Most of the objects discovered in the graves of the cemetery in Głownin can be dated to this phase, with the suggestion that some of them have LTB/LTC1 associations. These representatives are the graves no. 1/1930 and 6/1930. In the inventory of grave 1/1930 were finds such as the *Fuchsschwanzketten* chain belt and a band-shaped shield boss. In the case of the second grave, the chronology can be designated by the suspension-loop of a sword scabbard. A similar date has been ascribed to the analogical suspension-loops found on sword scabbards from such cemeteries as Malé Kosihy in Slovakia, Somogytúr in Hungary, and Ceretolo in Italy (Krämer 1985, 41–43; Bujna 1995, 262; Németh and Szabó 1999/2000, 264–265).

The items from the so called graves no. 2–3/1904 in Głownin are unquestionable examples dating to the middle La Tène Period, i.e. the phase LTC1a. Such a dating may be justified by the dimensions and morpho-

logical characteristics of swords from this grave. Also, the alleged inventory from Krakow-Pleszów is assigned to this phase, however, according to Poleska, it can also be dated to an earlier period (Poleska 2006, 160). Similarly, the sword from Rzeszow is also dated to the LTC1a (Woźniak 1996, 11; Łuczkiewicz 2006, 46).

The subsequent period LTC1b is represented by the artefacts from both graves in Iwanowice (Woźniak 1991, 178). The author also thinks that the grave from Aleksandrowice can presumably be dated to the same period.

According to Woźniak, one of the latest artefacts is the spearhead from Krakow-Witkowice and this should be dated to LTC2 (Woźniak 1970, 128, 327). In this case such a precise dating is doubtful, especially when compared with the greater quantity of similar finds from the previous LTC1 period.

Unfortunately, nothing precise can be said in terms of dating the Sobocisko swords from graves 3/1940 and 5/1908. The only conclusion which can be made is to date the specimen from Sobocisko to approximately the LTB, just as the majority of graves from this cemetery. Although the information on the flat section of the blade sword from grave 3/1940 might suggest it dates back to the Middle La Tène period, it is also obvious that the lack of a rib might have been caused by corrosion. Due to the poor state of preservation of the sword from grave 4/1927 in the cemetery in Głownin, it is also impossible to draw any accurate chronological conclusions. The specimen from Kraków-Wyciąże, which originally came from the surface of the La Tène culture settlement, can probably also only be generally dated to the La Tène period (Poleska 2006, 159).

Conclusions

The first Celtic weapons appeared in what is now Poland as examples of weaponry types widely known throughout Central Europe. Presumably, the first specimens characteristic for the early La Tène culture reached Poland together with the representatives of this culture arriving from Bohemia and Moravia or even further territories on the Danube in the northern parts of Lower Austria (Woźniak 1970, 103–104, 187–188; 1979, 209; Bednarek 2005, 179; Bochnak 2006b; 2007; Dulęba 2009; 2019, 384–385). These consist of the warrior burials in Smolec (Karncza Góra) (grave no. I), Wiązów and Sobocisko (grave no. 26/1940, one of the oldest graves). The artefacts from those are dated to the phases LTB1–LTB2a. The number of finds increases in the subsequent phase, i.e. LTB2b. These in-

clude most of the graves from the largest cemetery in Sobocisko as well as two warrior's graves in Kietrz. At the same time, the first settlers of La Tène Culture arrived near Kraków (Dulęba 2009; 2014; 2019; Poleska 1996, 212; 2006; Woźniak 2004, 48). The next chronological phase, i.e. LTB2/LC1, was marked by the weaponry characteristic for the middle La Tène Period. A new wave of migration probably came from Moravia (Dulęba 2014, 189–192). It is possible to notice increasingly frequent contact between the Moravian Celtic population with those from the surroundings of the Danube and southern areas, reaching Slovenia and even northern Italy (Čižmář 2005, 132). During this time, new types of weaponry started to arrive in Poland. It is not only noticeable in the territories of Silesia but also near Kraków (Woźniak 2004, 52). A long spearhead discovered in the grave no. 1/1930 in the cemetery in Głownin has some indirect counterparts in the Czech Republic, Moravia and Slovakia. As an example, we would offer a specimen dated to phase LTB1b from the Stráncé graveyard in Czech Republic (Waldhauser 1987, tab. 27: 7). This type of spearhead is more common in LTC, such dated artefacts came from the cemetery in Bajč Vlkanovo grave 1 and grave 5 in Slovakia (Benadik 1960, tab. I: 6; II: 12), Horný Kšely (Waldhauser 1987, fig. 3: 44; 2001, 285), Nový Bydžov (Filip 1956, tab. XXII: 6) in the Czech Republic and Dražůvki grab from 1933 in Moravia (Čižmářova 2004, 171–172).

A similar case is another spearhead found in the same location, in grave no. 2–3/1904. This artefact could possibly have the same shape as the spearheads from Iwanowice (graves nos. 9 and 34 – type 1) and Aleksandrowice. Apart from the shape, another prompt suggesting the origins of these artefacts is the ornament of the specimen from Iwanowice. The middle La Tène culture is assigned to the graves from Iwanowice and the southern origins of this weaponry were mentioned several times in the literature (Woźniak 1970, 107–109; 2004, 52). Another example of the influence of La Tène culture in the Carpathian Basin is the chain sword-belt from Głownin, discovered in grave no. 1/1930 which has counterparts in Moravia, Slovakia and up to the lands of Serbia (Filip 1956, 170–171; Woźniak 1970, 59, annotation 53). At the same cemetery in Głownin another three interesting specimens were discovered. One of them is the decorated fragment of the chain belt from grave no. 2–3/1904. Based on this decoration, it may be supposed that the belt is of southern origin. As mentioned before, a close counterpart may be found in the cemetery in Brežice, Slovenia – the same place as

another counterpart for the belt from Aleksandrowice was found. The southern influence in the middle La Tène culture is substantiated by the weaponry found near Kraków. Apart from the inventory of two graves from Iwanowice, the finds from Aleksandrowice play an important role here, especially the warrior's decorative belt.

This proves the strong connections between these two spheres of the Celtic world. This fact may also suggest that the warrior from Aleksandrowice might have been of southern origin. It is also possible that the intensive arrival of the middle La Tène culture weaponry might have been the result of Celtic migrations. As it is widely known, during this time the territories of the Carpathian Basin witnessed strong Celtic settlement occupying new terrain (Woźniak 2004, 48). Further proof of this Celtic migration from the south to the north is the sword from Rzeszów, which arrived here presumably by the Trans-Carpathian way (via the mountain passes of Bieszczady and Low Beskids) towards the settlement area on the San River (Woźniak 2004, 49–52). It is possible that this artefact came with the first Celtic settlers who arrived in the territories of Podkarpacie during the phase LTC1 (Olędzki 2005, 148; Karwowski 2008).

As already mentioned, some essential changes were introduced to burial traditions at the end of the LTC1b phase. As a consequence, Celtic graves disappeared completely from the archaeological record. However, this does not mean the disappearance of Celtic weaponry from archaeological sites, it only changes its character. Celtic weaponry started to occur as imported elements in the burial inventories of the Przeworsk and Oksywie Cultures (Woźniak 1970, 157–160; Dąbrowska 1988, 134–135; Bochnak 2005, 126–127; Łuczkiwicz 2006, 359–361). The oldest artefacts connected with the beginning of Przeworsk culture are long swords in their scabbards with engraved ornamentation from Brzozówka, grave no. 3 and from Warszawa-Żerań (Rosen-Przeworska 1939–1945; Woźniak 1970, 157; Dąbrowska 1988, 134–135; Łuczkiwicz 1997; 2006, 181; Tomaszewska 1997; Bochnak 2005, 38, 41–43, 156). Recently, this group of artefacts was extended by a find from an unknown location in Mazovia. M. Biborski and P. Kaczanowski (Biborski and Kaczanowski 2010) write about the region of the La Tène culture appropriate for the specimen from Mazovia, but they cite various counterparts originating from the Carpathian Basin. Also, the eastern territory of the Celtic culture had workshops that could have produced the swords from Brzozówka and Warszawa-Żerań.

There is a relatively small number of weapons that can be associated with the La Tène culture settlement in Poland. They are, however, so diverse that one can conclude that the local Celtic warriors kept up to date with the ever-changing military fashions, drawing not only on the geographically closest models but from European areas much further afield as well.

Catalogue

1. Aleksandrowice, Kraków county, Małopolskie voivodeship

Grave without the number (a lone Celtic grave): cremation

Weaponry:

- an iron sword: the total length 90 cm, length of the handle 11 cm, width of the blade 4.2 cm,
- the two pieces of the iron scabbard,
- an iron spearhead (group I): length 39 cm, max width of the blade 5 cm, length of the socket 7 cm, the diameter of the socket hole 2 cm.

Dating: LTC1b

Literature: Naglik 2001, 318; Bochnak 2005; 2006a, 167, fig. 7–8.

2. Głownin, Strzelin county (former Germ. Glofenau, Kreis Nimptsch), Dolnośląskie voivodeship

So called grave 2–3/1904: cremation

Weaponry:

- the two long iron swords: length of both specimens 81 cm, length of the handles 11 cm, width of the blades 4 cm,
- the fragments of decorated iron sword chain belt (type Rapin 7), with double twisted links, preserved length 7.5 cm,
- the fragment of iron spearhead (group I).

Dating: LTC1a

Literature: Jahn 1931, 50–51, fig. 45.

Grave 4/1927: inhumation?

Weaponry:

- the fragment of an iron sword in a scabbard.

Dating: LTB2/C1?

Literature: Jahn 1931, 110.

Grave 1/1930: inhumation in a flat position with head towards north

Weaponry:

- an iron sword in a scabbard: total length 65 cm, width 5.5 cm,

- the fragments of iron chain belt (type Rapin 6): preserved length 45 cm,
- an iron spearhead (group IV): length 60 cm, width of the blade 8.5 cm, length of the socket 31.4 cm, the diameter of the socket hole 2.5 cm,
- spear butt cap: length 6.8 cm, the diameter of the hole 2.5 cm,
- the iron band-shaped boss with rectangular wings type IIIA: length 22 cm, height 11 cm,
- the iron shield edge protection pieces: width 1 cm, total length 50 cm.

Dating: LTB2/C1

Literature: Jahn 1934, 120–122, fig. 15.

Grave 6/1930: inhumation?

Weaponry:

- an iron sword in a scabbard: the preserved length 65.8 cm,
- the fragment of iron chain belt (type Rapin 3): preserved length 9 cm.

Dating: LTB2/C1

Literature: Jahn 1934, 123–124, fig. 19, 21.

3. Iwanowice, Miechów county, Małopolskie voivodeship

Grave 9: cremation

Weaponry:

- iron sword: length 72.5 cm, length of the handle 11.8 cm, width of the blade 4.7 cm,
- fragments of an iron scabbard,
- the iron spearhead with decorated socket (group I): length 28 cm, width of the blade 3 cm, length of the socket 5.8 cm, the diameter of the socket hole 2 cm,
- the fragments of the so-called armoured iron sword chain belt (type Rapin 8): the longer part length 44 cm, shorter part length 13 cm,
- the iron band-shaped shield boss with triangular wings: length 30 cm, max width 8 cm,
- the iron shield edge protection elements: total length 27 cm.

Dating: LTC1b

Literature: Kozłowski 1912, 25; Rosen-Przeworska 1946–1947, 185–190, fig. 9–14, tabl. I: 1, 3; II: 5, III: 8–11; IV: 13–16.

Grave 34: cremation

Weaponry:

- iron sword: length 60 cm, length of the handle 11 cm, width of the blade 5.2 cm,
- fragments of iron sword scabbard,
- the iron spearhead (group I): length 32.5 cm, max width of the blade 5 cm, length of the socket 6.8 cm, the diameter of the socket hole 2 cm,

- two fragments of iron sword chain belt (type Rapin 7): the total length 22 cm,
- the iron band-shaped shield boss with triangular wings: preserved length 22 cm, max width 5.5 cm.

Dating: LTC1b

Literature: Kozłowski 1912, 25; Rosen-Przeworska 1946–1947, 181–185, fig. 3–5; 7; 9, tabl. I: 2; II: 4, 6; III: 7; IV: 12.

4. Kietrz, Opole county, Opolskie voivodeship

Grave 1699: inhumation in a flat position, head towards north-west

Weaponry:

- the iron sword in the scabbard: preserved length 67 cm, width in the scabbard 5 cm,
- the iron spearhead (type IIC): length 24 cm, width of the blade 8.6 cm, length of the socket 8 cm, the diameter of the socket hole 1.8 cm,
- two hollow inside sword belt rings: the external diameter of the survived one is 3.8 cm; one ring is made from a 0.5 cm thick uniform iron bar, the external diameter is 2.5 cm,
- the iron middle shield spine protection elements: total length 155 cm, width 0.7–0.8 cm,
- the iron edge shield protection elements: total length 143 cm, width 0.7 cm,
- seven iron rivets from the shield construction.

Dating: LTB2a

Literature: Gedl 1978, 16–17, tabl. 6.

Grave 1701: inhumation in a flat position, head towards north-west

Weaponry:

- iron sword in a scabbard: length 73 cm, length of the handle 12 cm, width with the scabbard 4.4 cm,
- the iron spearhead (type IIC): length 26 cm, width of the blade 7.2 cm, length of the socket 8 cm, the diameter of the socket hole 1.5 cm,
- the iron spear butt cup: length 9.5 cm, the diameter of the butt cup hole,
- tree hollow inside sword belt rings: external diameter 3.5 cm, internal whole diameter 1.2 cm,
- iron shield handle with superrich plates: length 14 cm, width of the plates 4 cm,
- iron middle shield spine protection elements: total length 67 cm, width 0.5 cm,
- iron edge shield protection elements: total length 236 cm, width 0.5–0.6 cm,
- ten iron rivets from the shield construction.

Dating: LTB2a

Literature: Gedl 1978, 36–40, tabl. 8.

5. Kraków-Pleszów, Kraków county, Małopolskie voivodeship

Alleged grave

Weaponry:

- fragment of an iron sword: width of the blade 5 cm,
- the iron sword chain belt (type Rapin 7): preserved length 22 cm.

Dating: LTB2b/C1a

Literature: Poleska 1996, 213, 216; 2006, 159–160, fig. 22: 2, 3.

6. Kraków-Witkowice, Kraków county, Małopolskie voivodeship

Grave 1: cremation

Weaponry:

- the iron spearhead (group IIB): length 37 cm, max width of the blade 7 cm, length of the socket 10 cm, the diameter of the socket hole 2 cm.

Dating: LTC2

Literature: Woźniak 1970, 128, 327, tabl. XLVII.

7. Kraków-Wyciąże, Kraków county, Małopolskie voivodeship

Alleged grave

Weaponry:

- the fragment of a so-called iron sword: width of the blade 5 cm, length of the handle 15 cm.

Dating: LTB/C

Literature: Poleska 2006, 159, fig. 22: 1.

8. Podgaj, Strzelin county (former Jezierzycze Małe, Germ. Klein Jezeritz, Kreis Strehlen), Dolnośląskie voivodeship

Grave: inhumation in a flat position

Weaponry:

- the iron spearhead.

Dating: LTB1

Literature: Dulęba 2019, 381.

9. Rzeszów, Rzeszów county, Podkarpackie voivodeship

Stray find from the bottom of the Wisłok River

- the iron sword in the scabbard: length 77.5 cm, length of the handle 12 cm, width of the blade 5.4 cm.

Dating: LTC1a

Literature: Kunysz 1962, 86–87; Łuczkiwicz 1997; 2006a, 46; 2006b, 168–169, fig. 3.

10. Smolec, Wrocław county (former Karncza Góra, Germ. Kentschkau, Kreis Breslau), Dolnośląskie voivodeship

Grave 1: inhumation in a flat position

Weaponry:

- the iron spearhead (group IV): length 28 cm, width of the blade 4 cm, length of the socket 18.5 cm, the diameter of the socket hole 2.5 cm.

Dating: LTB1

Literature: Seger 1896; Jahn 1931, 15, fig. 6: 3; Dulęba 2019, 378.

11. Sobocisko, Oława county (former Germ. Zottwitz, Kreis Breslau), Lower Silesia

Grave 1–2/1891: inhumation?

Weaponry:

- the iron spearhead (group II B): length 40 cm, width of the blade 6.5 cm, length of the socket 15 cm, the diameter of the socket hole 2 cm,
- the iron spearhead: preserved length 18 cm, max width 4 cm, length of the socket 8.8 cm,
- the bronze hollow inside sword belt ring.

Dating: LT B2b

Literature: Jahn 1931, 114–116, fig. 7: 2, 4, 6.

Grave 3/1900: inhumation?

Weaponry:

- the iron sword fragment: preserved length 22 cm, width 5 cm,
- short iron spearhead (group III): length 20.5 cm, width of the blade 3.4 cm, length of the socket 5 cm.

Dating: LTB

Literature: Jahn 1931, 114–116, fig. 7: 5, 7.

Grave 5/1908: inhumation (the artefacts are missing)

Weaponry:

- fragment of an iron sword in a scabbard.
- short iron spearhead.

Dating: LTB

Literature: Jahn 1931, 114–116; Woźniak 1970, 288.

Grave 7/1940: inhumation in a flat position with head towards north facing west

Weaponry:

- the iron sword in the scabbard: length 62.5 cm, length of the handle 10.4 cm, width in the scabbard 5.3 cm; seven iron rivets for the organic handle elements,
- the iron spearhead (group IIA) with bronze rivet in the socket: length 44 cm, width of the blade 10.5 cm, length of the socket 9 cm, the diameter of the socket hole 2 cm,

- the iron spear butt cup: length 9.5 cm, the diameter of butt cup hole 2 cm,
- two made from a 0.6 cm thick uniform iron bar sword belt rings: external diameter 3.5 cm, internal diameter 1.5 cm,
- the iron fragmented shield handle with sub-rounded plates: length 9 cm, width of the plates 2 cm,
- the iron middle shield spine protection elements, total length 54.5 cm, width 0.8 cm.

Dating: LTB2a

Literature: Hoffmann 1940, 12–13, fig. 3.

Grave 8/1940: inhumation in a flat position with head towards north facing north-east

Weaponry:

- the iron sword in the scabbard: length 62.3 cm, length of the handle 9 cm, width in the scabbard 5.5 cm,
- the iron spearhead with bronze rivet in the socket: length 36 cm, width of the blade 6.5 cm, length of the socket 13.3 cm, the diameter of the socket hole 2 cm,
- tree bronze hollow inside sword belt rings: external diameter 2.5 cm, thickness 0.8 cm, diameter of the whole 4 cm,
- the two pieces shield boss: length 11 cm, width 7 cm, with four nails in it,
- the iron edge shield protection elements: total length 41 cm, width 1 cm.

Dating: LTB2a

Literature: Hoffmann 1940, 13–14, fig. 5; 8: 1–4.

Grave 9/1940: inhumation in a flat position with head towards south

Weaponry:

- the iron sword in the scabbard: length 68 cm, length of the handle 13 cm, width in the scabbard 5.5 cm; two iron rivets for organic handle elements,
- the iron spearhead with bronze rivet in the socket: length 37 cm, width of the blade 10 cm, length of the socket 8.5 cm, the diameter of the socket hole 2 cm,
- iron spear butt cup: length 9 cm, the diameter of the butt cup hole 1.8 cm,
- tree bronze hollow inside sword belt iron rings: external diameter 3.4 cm, thickness 1 cm, diameter of the whole 1.6 cm,
- the iron fragments of the shield handle with 4 cm wide round plates,
- fragments of an iron shield boss,
- the iron middle shield spine protection, total length 72 cm, width 0.8 cm.

Dating: LTB2b

Literature: Hoffmann 1940, 15–16, fig. 8: 5–12.

Grave 24/1940: inhumation in a flat position with head towards north facing south

Weaponry:

- the iron sword in the scabbard: length 63.5 cm, length of the blade 6 cm, width in the scabbard 6 cm; five iron rivets for the organic handle elements,
- the iron spearhead with bronze nail in the socket: length 38.5 cm, width of the blade 10 cm, length of the socket 6.5 cm, the diameter of the socket hole 2 cm,
- the iron spear butt cup, length 10 cm, the diameter of butt cup hole 2 cm,
- tree iron hollow inside sword belt rings: external diameter 3.5 cm, thickness 0.8 cm, diameter of the whole 0.6 cm,
- the iron middle shield spine protection: total length 50 cm, width 0.9 cm,
- the iron edge shield protection elements: total length 268 cm, width 0.7 cm.

Dating: LTB2a

Literature: Hoffmann 1940, 17–18, fig. 12: 10–13.

Grave 26/1940: inhumation in a flat position with head towards north facing east

Weaponry:

- the iron sword in the scabbard: length 68 cm, length of the handle 8 cm, width in the scabbard 5.3 cm,
- the iron spearhead: length 31.5 cm, width of the blade 7.7 cm, length of the socket 10.5 cm, the diameter of the socket hole 2 cm,
- tree made from a 0.8 cm thick uniform iron bar sword belt rings: external diameter 3.5 cm, internal diameter 2.7 cm,
- the iron middle shield spine protection: total length 108 cm, width 0.7 cm.

Dating: LTB2a

Literature: Hoffmann 1940, 21–22, fig. 12: 1–6.

Grave 1/1952: inhumation in a flat position with head towards northeast, facing west

Weaponry:

- the iron sword in the scabbard: length 63.4 cm, width in the scabbard 3.3 cm; tree iron rivets for the organic handle elements,
- the iron spearhead: length 29.4 cm, width of the blade 4.4 cm, length of the socket 9.5 cm, the diameter of the socket hole 2.1 cm,
- thirty six fragments of iron chain belt (type Rapin 5),
- the fragments of two pieces iron shield boss: length 14.5 cm, width 10.4 cm,

- fragments of iron shield handle with half-rounded plate: preserved length 5.4 cm width of the plate 2.5 cm,
- small iron bole shaped shield application with rivet in the middle,
- five small iron rivets,
- the iron edge shield protection fragments: total length 66 cm, width 0.8 cm.

Dating: LTB2b

Literature: Czernska 1966, 90, fig. 4.

Grave 3a/1955: inhumation in a flat position with head towards north, facing south-west

Weaponry:

- the iron sword in the scabbard: length 70.5 cm, length of the handle 5 cm, width in the scabbard 5.6 cm; tree rivets for the organic handle elements,
- the iron spearhead: length 35 cm, width of the blade 10 cm, length of the socket 9.5 cm, the diameter of the socket hole 2 cm,
- tree bronze hollow inside sword belt rings: external diameter 3 cm, thickness 1 cm, internal diameter 0.3 cm,
- the iron middle shield spine protection: total length 78 cm, width 0.6 cm,
- the iron edge shield protection fragments: total length 199.5 cm, width 0.6 cm,
- six iron rivets from shield construction,
- iron shield handle with half-rounded plates: length 20 cm, width of the plates 6.5 cm.

Dating: LTB2a

Literature: Czernska 1966, 96, fig. 16.

12. Wiązów, Strzelin county, Lower Silesia

Grave 1992: inhumation

Weaponry:

- the iron sword in the scabbard,
- the two iron spearheads.

Dating: LTB1

Literature: Kosicki 1996, 273–279.

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