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Repair and appropriation. Some considerations on customized Late Bronze Age swords
Léonard Dumont, PhD Candidate, Ghent University and Université de Bourgogne, UMR 6298 ARTEHIS, leonard.dumont@ugent.be

Swords and cultural groups in Europe
The 9th century BC is characterized by a very large variety of swords types in Europe. There is a clear opposition between Atlantic Europe with typical tripartite-tanged swords and the central part of the Continent where there is a majority of bronze-hilted sword, whose shapes vary according to the considered area (fig. 1). There are of course no clear borders and some swords were scattered outside their main distribution area. Some of these “foreign” swords were customized to fit the visual identity they were supposed to have in the region they were found in, witnessing the reappropriation of these objects by local users. We will here focus on two cases: the customization of Atlantic swords in eastern France and the guard modifications in north-eastern Europe.

Customized Atlantic swords in eastern France
Carp’s tongue swords are characteristic of the Atlantic area in the 9th century BC (fig. 1). They are easily identifiable with their parallel edges, their strong ricasso and their important central bulge (fig. 2, 2-3). Their hilts were in organic materials, contrasting with the bronze handles found further east. Despite their Atlantic distribution, some carp’s tongue swords were found in eastern France. Some of them were adapted to the local tastes and equipped with a bronze hilt inspired by the wing-shaped swords from the Mörigen type (fig. 2, 1).

Guard modifications in north-eastern Europe
A similar adaptation process happens at the same time in north-eastern Europe, at the junction between the wing and bell-shaped guard swords areas (fig. 1). In this case, wing-shaped guards were transformed to fit the tastes of users used to the bell shape. This transformation was performed by casting bronze over the original hilt (fig. 3, 1-2) or by simply removing and replacing this part with the wanted design (fig. 3, 3-4). These examples give evidence of shapes’ cultural significance: swords were supposed to have a certain shape to be used and not another.

Conclusion
These two examples demonstrate the importance of swords visual identity. Sword users seemed to have, according to their origin and their culture, a specific idea of how a sword should look like and did not hesitate to customize them. This can be associated to a form of appropriation through repairs, aiming at giving a sword its functionnality back by giving it a “normal” shape.

References