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Paleolitické osídlenie v Moravanoch nad Váhom-Dlhéj. Výsledky výskumov Juraja Bártu z rokov 1963 a 1990

Palaeolithic Settlement in Moravany nad Váhom-Dlhá. Results of Juraj Bárta's Excavations in 1963 and 1990

(Slov. Arch. 58/2, 2010, 183-206)

The study presents a more complex compilation of J. Bárta's revisionary excavations at Moravany nad Váhom-Dlhá site that were realised in 1963 and 1990. It describes in more details the methods used in the research, stratigraphic situation at the site and the analysed collection of chipped stone industry as well. Stone artefacts were found mostly in two layers one closely above the other. The cultural layer purportedly occurred in a fossil earth under topsoil prevailingly and rarely also in a layer of light loess. The collection consists of 5012 stone artefacts. They are mostly made of local raw materials, such as radiolarites and quartz. Imported raw materials, obsidian and limnosilicate, are less frequent. The range of raw materials is complemented with silicified sandstone. As the technology of chipped stone artefacts is concerned, a stone waste is the most numerous, which is followed by unretouched flakes, retouched tools, unretouched blades and cores. The most frequent implements are leaf-shaped points - the type with rounded base - and their fragments of various sizes and in connection with the retouch type in three variants: with overall flat retouch, partial flat retouch and without flat retouch. Their production at the site is documented by finds of semi-products and waste as well. Retouched blades and flakes are rather frequent, too. End-scrapers, side-scrapers, burins and combined tools are less frequent. Analysis of the tools technology and typology help date the site settlement into the Szeletian period. This is connected with the frequent occurrence of flat retouch on leaf-shaped points and on some other retouched tools as well. The stone tools composition with ample amount of leaf-shaped points, end-scrapers, side-scrapers, etc. together with usage of local raw materials and a big share of flakes in comparison to blades are typical characteristics. The site at Moravany nad Váhom-Dlhá is pointed out to have a big potential for deeper comprehension of the transitional period between the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic and its significance in prehistory.

Key words: Slovakia, older phase of Upper Palaeolithic, Szeletian, chipped stone industry, leaf-shaped points.

Peter Stadler - Nadezhda Kotova

The Early Neolithic settlement from Brunn Wolfholz in Lower Austria and the problem of typology and chronology of the low bowls with sharply curved wall

Včasnoneolitické sídlisko Brunn Wolfholz v Dolnom Rakúsku a problematika typológie a chronológie nízkych mís s ostro zahnutými stenami

(Slov. Arch. 58/2, 2010, 207-228)

This article is devoted to an analysis of low bowls with sharply curved wall, which are interpreted as one of the oldest type of vessels of the Linear Pottery culture. These bowls are numerous in a collection of the Brunn 2 settlement located near Vienna in Lower Austria. The typology of this group of low bowls is offered on the base of Brunn 2 materials together with low bowls of the Early Neolithic sites of the Danube region and old Linear Pottery culture. We can define five types of low bowls with sharply curved wall. Four of them appeared during the Early Neolithic in the Danube region and became numerous during the formative phase of the Linear Pottery culture. All types were concentrated at the sites of the oldest Linear Pottery culture in Hungary and Austria, from where during the Bíňa-Bicske phase the tradition of making these bowls spread up the Morava River and its tributaries to Moravia. Later during the Milanovce phase of this culture this tradition penetrated along the Danube River to the South of Germany and then it diffused along the left tributaries of the Danube to the right tributaries of the Rhine. In that time these bowls appeared too at the old Linear Pottery sites of the river head of Elbe and in the Oder basin.

Key words: Early Neolithic, Old Linear Pottery culture, Starčevo, Danube region, low bowls, typology, chronology.

Juraj Pavúk

Neuere äneolithische Kupferfunde aus der Westslowakei

Novšie eneolitické medené nálezy zo západného Slovenska

(Slov. Arch. 58/2, 2010, 229-241)

Recent Copper Aeneolithic Finds from Slovakia. The first stratified find of a copper dagger fragment excavated at the Ludanice-group settlement in Budmerice is presented in the article. Its shape and dimensions rank the dagger among those of the Bodrogkeresztúr type, which used to be connected with the homonymous group settled in the Tisa basin. In addition to the one from Budmerice, more daggers from Aszód, Budapest-Rákoscsaba, Gödöllő, Pilisszántó and Bánhid in Hungary can be added to the Ludanice group. The dagger was made of arsenical copper what made it different from those of pure copper that are typical of the Bodrogkeresztúr group. Daggers of the Lengyel-culture Ludanice group are presupposed to be made at another copper production centre than the Bodrogkeresztúr group. The settlement existed during the older phase of Ludanice group (Epilengyel/Lengyel IV), which was simultaneous with the Tiszapolgár group. Assuming this, the dagger from Budmerice is older than those of the Bodrogkeresztúr group, which on the Ludanice group territory were replaced with the Malé Leváre-type daggers that belong to the horizon of Bajč-Retz pottery ornamented with grooved punctures. A hooked spiral of the Hlinsko type from an inhumation grave at Nitrianske Pravno-Vyšehradné settlement increases the number of finding places with this adornment and

together with spirals from a cave nearby Lisková it proves the settlement spreading toward mountainous regions of Slovakia in the horizon of pottery with grooved punctures.

Key words: Slovakia, Hungary, copper dagger, hooked spiral, Aeneolithic, Ludanice group.

Egon Wiedermann

Šnúrová epistéma - kultúrny kód spletených povrázkov

The Cord Episteme - Cultural Code of Wound Cords

(Slov. Arch. 58/2, 2010, 243-258)

Geographic area of the northern inner west-Carpathian foothills, that is almost identical with the territory of present-day Slovakia, was a part of the south-western border line of cultures of the corded complex at the turn of the older and younger periods of prehistory. In spite of the fact that in this area no distinct settlement structure belonging to any of the cultures of this group has been found up to now, the corded ornament has its phenomenal position here.

The study, which is including also a palaeotechnological reconstruction, is investigating the corded ornament and its semantic, cognitive and philosophical aspects by the method of structured research. In addition to information about the creator himself, the ornament can bear also information about his community and contact communities as well. In the local west-Carpathian society, where the ornament was an element of different culture, the symbolic sign (wounded cords) could repeatedly demonstrate the creator's exclusivity within the sociogroup, i. e. affiliation (a foreign but established member) with another - originally "corded" community. In different category - as an index sign - the ornament could represent also a relation to a specific family line or also information of different kind (measure, exchange, commodity parameters of the object - representative, or associations).

The structured approach leads to presentation of two basic ornament forms - the aesthetic (artistic-utility-decorative) form and the informative (communication- purpose) form. Subjective platform of the ornament, however, in the both cases was created by a system of deep abstract thought - the corded civilization episteme. The notion is expressing a distinctive cultural code, general perception of world, a conception, arrangement, order and also spontaneous structure of thinking of prehistoric society. It represented a sum of values and principles of remarkably strong inner energy, which probably unconsciously kept a trend of group thinking. We interpret it as the corded civilization episteme, which in the given area and time represented itself by a special, inside converging and outside delimiting way of leading.

In autochthonous communities of the west-Carpathian territory the corded civilization episteme survived for almost thousand years. In spite of the fact that it did not occur as a whole-society domain, but rather as a distant civilization episteme, the most probably it kept leading for the whole period of its existence. This concealed, unconscious and peculiar structure of thought, which was remarkable by its exclusivity, specific perception of world and in the long term symbolized by the corded ornament, survived in a turbulent heterocultural environment of the borderline of north-eastern and southern cultural complexes during the whole period of upper metallicum from the Late Aeneolithic up to the entering Tumulus cultures.

Key words: Slovakia, west Carpathians, Late Aeneolithic, Early Bronze Age, corded ornament.

Ondrej Ožďáni

**Poznámky k výskytu keramiky cudzej provenience na juhozápadnom Slovensku počiatkom strednej doby bronzovej
Anmerkungen zum Vorkommen der Keramik fremder Provenienz in der Südwestslowakei am Anfang der mittleren
Bronzezeit**

(Slov. Arch. 58/2, 2010, 259-272)

On the Occurrence of Pottery of Foreign Provenience in Southwestern Slovakia at the Incipient Middle Bronze Age. The article presents the problem of occurrence of pottery of foreign provenience at the turn of the Early and Middle Bronze Ages in Slovakia from the point of view of a complex process that led to formation of a new quality - the so-called Tumulus cultures and oldest Urnfield cultures (the Suciu de Sus and Piliny cultures). This transformation process was reflected in lively trade and cultural contacts of the north Carpathian region with cultures of almost the whole Carpathian basin and probably also in movements or shifts of smaller ethnic groups from the south northward and from the east westward, what is evidenced by presence of foreign cultural elements or imports in collections of finds belonging to particular cultures. They are mostly finds of pottery from the north Balkan region of the Vatin-Vršac-Gírla Mare-Círna cultural circle and from the area of Otomani culture spread at the north-eastern part of the Carpathian basin. Older finds of this kind were recently enriched with pottery of foreign provenience from further sites. Finds, which were excavated at two of them in Štúrovo-Obidská pustatina and Bajč-Vlkanovo sites and were dated to the BB1 phase, are briefly presented here. Pottery from the both newly excavated sites reflects distinguishable heritage of the Otomani and Vatya cultures. Origin of decoration motifs of the so-called "Litzen" decoration have to be sought in the north Balkan milieu of the Belegiš I or Cruceni-Belegiš cultures. As far as their chronology and cultural environment are concerned, these finds are connected with those from the necropolis in Dolný Peter (now Svätý Peter), from the sites in Mužla-Čenkov and Süttő and from the necropolis in Ménföcsanak and they approximately coincide with younger phase of the Kosziderian horizon bronze hoards.

The work also presents a problem in terminology, which is connected with appellation of the time horizon with occurrence of these finds in the south-western Slovak region by various researchers, such as the Old Tumulus stage of the Carpathian Tumulus culture; the Dolný Peter phase of the Maďarovce culture; late or post-classic stage of the Maďarovce culture. At the same time the time interval is proposed to be named the Maďarovce culture - Tumulus culture horizon also in connection with its provable continuity of the local development in following stages of the Middle Bronze Age. Hence, this would be a time period that can be

synchronized with the horizon of finds of the Rákospalota group of the Vatya culture, the Streda nad Bodrogom group of the Füzesabony culture or with the transitional Otomani culture - Piliny culture horizon.

Key words: south-western Slovakia, Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age, Maďarovce culture - Tumulus culture horizon, pottery of foreign provenience, development continuity, terminology.

Marcin S. Przybyła - Ján Beljak

Bronzezeitliche Siedlung von Liptovský Trnovec

Osada z doby bronzovej v Liptovskom Trnoveci

(Slov. Arch. 58/2, 2010, 273-308)

A Bronze-Age Settlement at Liptovský Trnovec. Chronology of finds from Liptovský Trnovec corresponds to the oldest period of burying at the necropolis in Martin, which is synchronous with the BB2 (C1) phase. This dating was proved by a find of bronze bracelet from the Object 1 at Liptovský Trnovec, with its shape and production manner typical of older phases of the Tumulus culture spread out on the territories of the Palatinate, Swabian Alps and Bohemia. Longer duration of the Tumulus-Post-Otomani tradition within the area under study is documented also by simultaneous occurrence (in the Object 55) of an amphora made in this style and decorated with lines of incisions and thin-walled vessels representing by its style the tradition of the Lusatian culture early phase. They are beakers decorated with big shallow imprints. A vase found in the Object 42 and some profiled bowls can be ascribed to the same style as well. The early Lusatian pottery in the upper Váh basin is dated to the BD-HA1 phase. Finds from the Spiš region prove the style was spreading eastward with the incipient HA stage. The last stylistic tradition, which can be identified on pottery finds from Liptovský Trnovec, is that applied on a vessel from the Object 68. Technological qualities (black outside surface and red insides) and way of decoration classify this vessel into the stylistic group that occurred in cultures with cannelured pottery in the Carpathian basin (e. g. the Gáva and Kyjatice cultures). This vessel has been dated into the HA stage or a bit later. The settlement at the Ravence position in Liptovský Trnovec was probably continuously settled during a longer time interval (the 16th - 11th centuries BC). During this period the style of pottery decoration on the settlement was gradually changing.

Key words: Slovakia, Liptov region, Bronze Age, settlements, Lusatian culture.

Ivan Cheben - Matej Ruttkay

Römische Militärausrüstungsgegenstände aus dem germanischen Grubenhaus in Cífer

Nálezy rímskeho vojenského výstroja z germánskej zemnice v Cíferi

(Slov. Arch. 58/2, 2010, 309-336)

Roman Militaria from a Germanic Pit-House at Cífer. In the study a unique collection of finds from a Germanic underground shelter is presented, which is rare in the over-Danubian Barbaricum of present-day Slovakia. The object is a part of a Germanic settlement site that was situated on the left-bank slope of Gidra brook. It is interesting that at the same place two Roman temporary camps were situated as well. Considering the finds, several fragments of scale armour, various sheet-metal parts of weaponry, metal belt mounts, etc. are the most remarkable. A so-called proprietary mount with the inscription indicating the owner's affiliation with Turma (the mounted contingent of a COHORS EQUITATA) was found here, too. Special attention has been paid to a bronze sheet-metal fragment decorated by beating-hallmarking. In decorating sections a female figure (Minerva?) alternates a male one (Cupid?). Probably it was a mount of a soldier's shield or protective equipment. Rather big group of finds consists of iron artefacts, sometimes together with bronze ones, building fittings, nails, knife, spear shoe, hole punch, etc. Lead artefacts include also a small plate of a shape reminding of armour connecting parts. It can't be ruled out that it was a base for beating of bronze sheet segments. Many of the found metal artefacts have traces of cutting and shearing. Metal artefacts in the collection of finds can be characterised as a raw material for further smith-working or processing. The authors assumed a smithy standing in the close vicinity of a dwelling, remains of which got into the shelter filling immediately after its destruction. This hypothesis has to be taken into consideration also in specifying the object chronology. Numerous charcoals in the filling could indicate the shelter was destroyed by fire. Hence, chronology of finds is very close to the time of the shelter working. The question is why the Germans left the finds at the site. No answer has been available now. The relation of the two Roman temporary camps and the Germanic settlement site is a question as well. Probably they did not exist simultaneously. A hypothesis is possible that the Germans had settled in the vicinity of a vanished (conquered?) temporary camp, they built their settlement here and used many of things obtained from the destroyed camp. During the next Roman attack the Germanic settlement site was destroyed and burnt down. Artefacts from surface objects got into the underground shelter filling. Then the Romans built another camp in the close vicinity. Unambiguous solving of the mutual relation of the Germanic objects and Roman temporary camps should certainly contribute to understanding of complicated questions of the Roman penetration on the territory of present-day western Slovakia and of further Roman and Germanic existence in this space as well.

Key words: Slovakia, Roman period, Barbaricum, Marcomanic Wars, Military Personal Equipment, germanic settlement, scale armour - lorica squamata, germanic settlement site, workshop.

Gabriel Fusek - Ladislav Oleša - Jozef Zábojník

Nové sídliskové nálezy z Nižnej Myšle. K problematike včasnoslovenského osídlenia horného Potaisia

Neue Siedlungsfunde aus Nižná Myšľa. Zur Problematik der frühslawischen Besiedlung im oberen Theißgebiet
(Slov. Arch. 58/2, 2010, 337-363)

New Settlement Finds from Nižná Myšľa. On the Problem of Early Slavic Settlement in the upper Tisa Region. A rescue excavation on the area of a transit gas line construction was realised within two seasons at Nižná Myšľa, Alamenev position. The site is a multicultural finding place with the focus of settlement during the Late Roman or the Migration period. The site was settled during the Early Middle Ages as well. The study is presenting early-Slavic finds, beginnings of which came back to the Migration period. They are remains of an pit-house and fragments of vessels that were found in settlement layers. The pottery finds are analysed from the point of view of their production and morphology, with metric data taken into consideration too. Based on the above-mentioned analyses, the pottery fragments from the pit-house are dated to the oldest I. phase of the Prague culture; the finds from the layers are dated to the same period or to the younger II. phase of the Prague culture in the Carpathian basin. Together with finds from the Ždaňa settlement they are unambiguous representatives of presence of Slavic communities with the Prague culture pottery in the area of Košice basin that is a geographic part of the upper Tisa region. This is the reason why occurrence of finds ascribed to the Prague culture is evaluated in the context of evolution of the above-mentioned territory, which in present belongs to four neighbouring countries (Slovakia, Hungary, Ukraine and Romania). Relation of the Slavs with Germanic communities and chronological connections of the Slavic settlement with the Avar Khaganate are the topic of consideration. In present, however, no apposite finds or results of scientific dating methods are available, which could precise the absolute chronology of finds of the time period ranging from the 470s to the year 567/568. Analysis of the Germanic settlement of eastern Slovakia at the end of the Migration period proved its extinction, which provides for dating of the Slavic penetration starting phase to the territory under discussion. The study also substantiates why beginnings of the Early Slavic settlement reach even more back to the pre-Avar period. This statement is indicated also by a remarkable mutual respect, which these two ethnic and civilization circles had for the territories they occupied. This phenomenon is characteristic not only for the Migration period late horizon but for the Avar Khaganate period as well.

Key words: eastern Slovakia, upper Tisa basin, Migration period, Prague culture, Slavs.

In memoriam

Juraj Pavúk: **Zomrel Hans Quitta (* 1925 - † 2010)**

(Slov. Arch. 58/2, 2010, 365, 366)

Spomienka

Tiberius Bader, preložila Susanne Stegmann-Rajtár: **Eckehart Schubert (* 1934 - † 2006). Spomienka na významného nemeckého archeológa a jeho vzťah k Slovensku**

(Slov. Arch. 58/2, 2010, 367-369)

Jubileá

Matej Ruttkay, Jozef Vladár: **Jan Machník osemdesiatročný**

(Slov. Arch. 58/2, 2010, 371-373)

Mária Novotná, Klára Kuzmová: **Prof. Dr. Werner Jobst a Slovensko. Príspevok k životnému jubileu**

(Slov. Arch. 58/2, 2010, 375, 376)

Mária Novotná, Klára Kuzmová: **K životnému jubileu doc. PhDr. Marie Dufkovej, CSc.**

(Slov. Arch. 58/2, 2010, 377, 378)

Správy

Vladimír Mitáš: **XI. konferencia „Doba popolnicových polí a doba halštatská“**

(Slov. Arch. 58/2, 2010, 379-382)

Danica Stašíková-Stukovská: **Konferencia „Kultúra včasného stredoveku Bulharska a Slovenska“**

(Slov. Arch. 58/2, 2010, 383-386)

Recenzie

Gabriel Fusek: **Celine Wawruschka: Frühmittelalterliche Siedlungsstrukturen in Niederösterreich**

(Slov. Arch. 58/2, 2010, 387, 388)

Milan Hanuliak: **Bořivoj Nechvátal et al.: Rotunda sv. Martina a bazilika sv. Vavřince na Vyšehradě. Archeologický výzkum**
(Slov. Arch. 58/2, 2010, 388-390)

Vladimír Mitáš: **Václav Furmanek: Radzovce. Osada ľudu popolnicových polí. Ragyolc. Az urnamezós kultúra népének települése**
(Slov. Arch. 58/2, 2010, 390, 391)

Vladimír Mitáš: **Marcin S. Przybyła: Intercultural contacts in the Western Carpathian area at the turn of the 2nd and 1st millennia BC**
(Slov. Arch. 58/2, 2010, 391-394)

Martin Odler: **Colin Renfrew: Prehistória. Formovanie ľudskej myслы**
(Slov. Arch. 58/2, 2010, 395, 396)

Peter Tóth: **Peter Melichar/Wolfgang Neubauer (Hrsg.): Mittelneolithische Kreisgrabenanlagen in Niederösterreich**
(Slov. Arch. 58/2, 2010, 396-399)