OBSAH - INHALT

Zuzana Borzová - Marián Čurný - Noémi Pažinová
Nové poznatky o stredovekom a novovekom osídlení Horných Lefantoviec a Kostolan pod Tribečom ...........................................5
Neue Kenntnisse über die mittelalterliche und neuzeitliche Besiedlung von Horné Lefantovce und Kostoľany pod Tribečom ........................................................................................................23

Ján Haruštíak
Olovené predmety zo slovenského hradiska Bojná-Valy ..........................................................25
Bleigegenstände aus dem slawischen Burgwall von Bojná-Valy ....................................................................................37

Katrin Ludwig - Susanne Stegmann-Rajtár - Ján Tirpák
Geofyzikálna prospekcia a obnovený systematický výskum na akropole v Smoleniciach-Molpíre .........................41
Geophysikalische Prospektion und Nachgrabung auf der Hauptburg von Smolenice-Molpír .................................................49

Ondrej Ožďáni
Nové náleziská hatvanskej kultúry na Dolnom Pohroní a Poiplí .............................................................53
Neue Fundstellen der Hatvan-Kultur im unteren Grantal und Eipeltal ...............................................................60

Peter Tóth
Poiplie v mladšej dobe kamenej ........................................................................................................63
Drainage Basin of The River Ipeľ in The Late Stone Age ........................................................................146

Ladislav Veliačik
Depot železných nástrojov z doby laténskej zo Zemianskeho Podhradia-Martákovej skaly ..............................149
Depot von latènezeitlichen Eisenwerkzeugen aus Zemianske Podhradie-Martáková skala ..............................155

Ivona Vlkolinská - Jozef Ižóf
Stredoveké pohrebisko v Mostovej ........................................................................................................157
Mittelalterliches Gräberfeld in Mostová .........................................................................................................177

Branislav Kolena - Mária Vondráková
Antropologický rozbor kostrového materiálu zo stredovekého pohrebiska v Mostovej .................................179
Anthropologische Analyse des Skelettmaterials aus dem mittelalterlichen Gräberfeld in Mostová .....................197

Skratky ........................................................................................................................................................................201
New knowledge of medieval and modern settlement of Horné Lefantovce and Kostoľany pod Tribečom

The contribution provides primary assessment of two field activities of the Department of Archaeology of Constantine the Philosopher University in Nitra, which were conducted in 2008 as part of a rescue excavation in the built-up area of Horné Lefantovce. The foundations of a commercial building from the Late Modern Period (18th-19th centuries) were examined. The assessment includes characterization of a set of signed bricks. The article contains also evaluation of ceramic finds from repeated surveys in the administrative area of Kostoľany pod Tribečom. Medieval and modern finds have been detected in three previously unknown positions, which corresponds with our knowledge of the settlement of this region.

Lead objects from the Slavic hill-fort Bojná-Valy, Topoľčany district

The contribution deals with a set of thirteen lead objects found during the 2007 and 2008 excavation seasons on the early medieval hill-fort Valy situated in the administrative area of Bojná (district Topoľčany). The processed objects represent a heterogeneous set in terms of form and their exact functional classification is impossible. Dating of objects is based on the general chronological classification of the hill-fort to the 9th century. Besides these finds there were several remains of modern finds, mostly lead bullets from firearms. In addition to description and analysis of finds the article focuses on lead processing technology in prehistoric times, and special emphasis is laid on the Early Middle Ages. Since the subject of lead utilization throughout the history of Slovakia is little researched, included have also been several unpublished lead objects from different periods.

Geophysical survey and restored systematic excavation of acropolis in Smolenice-Molpír

Restored archaeological excavation on Molpír hill-fort was undertaken in July 2008. Its main purpose was to identify the stratigraphy on the site in more detail and define periods of settlement in those places of the acropolis where excavation had not been carried out. Area 1/2008 was determined by geophysical survey. The stratigraphic situation was documented in the examined trenches, which brought new knowledge of the cultural layering. The hill-fort was populated in several prehistoric and early historic periods. The most intensive was settlement in the Early Iron Age (Hallstatt period). The excavation's most significant result is uncovering of a part of stone foundations of a house and its inner space (destruction layer and hearth floor) from Hallstatt period (HC), whose dimensions correspond to the anomaly recorded already in the geophysical survey.

New sites of Hatvan culture in the Lower Hron and Ipeľ valleys

The contribution evaluates ceramic vessels from two new sites of Hatvan culture in southwest Slovakia. In field walk undertaken on the hill-fort of Hatvan culture in Kamenica nad Hronom a pottery set was collected consisting of an amphora and a vase of Hatvan culture and a jar of Kisapostág culture. These finds could theoretically come from a grave collection, but they may also represent a pottery deposit. On the site in Veľké Turovice, in part Dolné Turovce, a cremation grave containing an amphora and a dish was accidentally discovered. Based on analogies and stratigraphy on the fortified settlement in Malé Kosihy, the pottery from both sites was dated to the later phase of Hatvan culture in Slovakia.
POIPLIE V MLADŠEJ DOBE KAMENNEJ
Peter Tóth

Drainage Basin of The River Ipeľ in The Late Stone Age
The main aim of this work was to collect available information from the period of Neolithic and Early Eneolithic from the Slovak part of river Ipeľ and to determine the relationship between the settlement and the environment (altitude, local elevation above the surrounding terrain, slope, aspect, relation to soil and distance from the closest water source). First step was the creation of the database of archaeological sites and subsequent analysis in geographical informational system and synthesis of acquired results, which were compared with the situation in Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland. Mutual similarities and differences were pointed out. Reciprocal interaction between settlement and environment was discovered (climate and rainfall) to which the settlement reacted immediately.

DEPOT ŽELEZNÝCH NÁSTROJOV Z DOBY LATÉNSKEJ
ZO ZEMIANSKEHO PODHRADIA-MARTÁKOVEJ SKALY
Ladislav Veliačik

Iron tools deposit from La Tène period from Zemianske Podhradie- Martáková skala
During a survey of the fortified settlement of Lužice culture in position Hradiská, which was also settled in the La Tène Period, a smaller deposit of iron tools was found at the foot of one of the cliffs of a nearby Late La Tène fort at Martáková skala in 1987. The deposit consisted of a massive iron axe with rectangular socket, a big socketed chisel and a knife with tapering tang. Among La Tène hoards all three objects belong to the most frequent and functionally relatively universal tool types. Axe and chisel were used mainly in wood logging and woodworking, knife was a versatile tool mostly for domestic use or as a weapon in hunting and fighting. The analysis of the deposit inventory showed that the objects had been produced and buried in the Late La Tène period, at the earliest around the turn of the two last centuries BC (level LTD1). Thus they belong to the time horizon in which the custom of burying iron tools deposits and the reasons for doing so are the most notable, and concrete acts of such burials are the most numerous. The hoard might also have had a votive character, although find circumstances rather signal accidental and temporary abandonment of the objects. Apart from the referred to hill-forts the article mentions sites in neighbouring villages of Bošáca (the hill-fort is less marked and the character of its settlement less clear) and Trenčianske Bohuslavice (oppidum), whose location and chronological classification are comparable. The article also states an absence of lowland agricultural settlements in the settlement structure of the microregion of Bošácka dolina and Moravskolieskovská dolina valleys.

STREDOVEKÉ POHREBISKO V MOSTOVEJ
Ivona Vlkolinská - Jozef Ižóf

Medieval cemetery in Mostová
The article presents results of a rescue excavation of a cemetery situated on the location Doboskút in the village of Mostová (district Galanta) in southwest Slovakia. The rescue excavation was undertaken in 1983 in connection with regulation of the old river bed. Settlement dated to several periods was discovered on the dunes, especially a La Tène settlement and a medieval cemetery. Damaged site enabled only partial survey of the cemetery, totally 24 graves. Only some of them contained except skeletons also objects of grave inventory, exclusively jewellery. The finds date the site to the tenth century.

ANTROPOLOGICKÝ ROZBOR KOSTROVÉHO MATERIÁLU
ZO STREDOVEKÉHO POHREBISKA V MOSTOVEJ
Branislav Kolena - Mária Vondráková

Anthropological Analysis of Osteological Remains from Medieval Burial Ground from Mostová
Skeletal remains of 20 individuals: 3 men, 2 probably men, 8 women and 7 juveniles from cemetery Mostová (10. century), position Doboskút, distr. Galanta, were subjected by osteoanthropological analysis. Remains discovered in archeological excavation were damaged by activity of building mechanisms. The study was focused on morphological, osteometrical analysis, palopathological screening and detection of epigenetic traits.