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## OSÍDLENIE HORNÉHO PONITRIA V ENEOLITE

**Miroslava Švihurová**

### Settlement in the region of the Upper Nitra basin in the Eneolithic period

The paper sums up the present knowledge on settlement strategy of Eneolithic in the region of the Upper Nitra basin. It deals with the questions concerning settlements and with the relationship of settlement towards selected elements of natural environment (elevation above sea level, super elevation of terrain in the surroundings of the settlement, sloping of hillside and its exposition towards cardinal points, relation with soil types and the distance from nearest water source). This region was important in the past because it was an important communication line between the Ponitrie eventually Pohronie and Turiec, which is proven by numerous archaeological finds. The importance of the region was increased also by the presence of copper ore and by rich primary supplies for production of chipped stone industry.

## POHREBISKÁ Z DOBY LATÉNSKEJ NA SLOVENSKU

**Stav bádania**

**Dominik Repka**

### La Tène cemeteries in Slovakia. State of research

In comparison with settlements finds, in Slovakia more attention was paid to cemeteries or single graves of the La Tène period, but newer evidence of sites of this character from all over Slovakia is still absent. The article deals with the mapping of La Tène period burial findings in the territory of Slovakia. Until now, we have registered 120 locations with evidence of burial in the La Tène period. The presentation of the development and present state of research (processing and publishing) is also an important part of this paper. The focus will also be put on the chronological and geographical aspect of this problematic.

## VÝPOVEDNÁ HODNOTA GARNITÚR OZDOBNÝCH KRUHOV Z VČASNOLATÉNSKYCH HROBOV Z MANE K PÔVODU ICH NOSITELIEK

**Martin Furman – Gabriela Brezňanová**

### Reflection of long-distance contacts in the inventory of La Tène graves from Maňa cemetery

The contribution concerns the burial inventories of the graves 13, 39 and 62 from the La Tène burial site of Maňa. The women graves are dated back to the beginning of the phase LT B1. In the inventories of these graves there is notable a strong influence from the western-La Tène environment, the clue to which is not only jewellery, which is clearly imported, but mainly models of annular ring forms, i.e. the combination of the adorning rings to the body of the buried woman. In the mentioned three graves it was possible to define two models of annular ring forms "Maňa 62/13" (pattern 3-1) and "Maňa 39" (pattern 5-4), while the distributional analysis shows their western origin.

## LATÉNSKE SÍDLISKO V KOMJATICIACH, POLOHA KŇAZOVA JAMA

Peter Horváth

### The La Tène Settlement in Komjatice, site Kňazova jama

The village Komjatice is situated in the SW Slovakia in the district of Nové Zámky, in the territory of the Nitra Region, between the cities of Nitra and Šurany. During several rescue excavations, between 1977–1979 a part of the La Tène settlement was explored in the site “Kňazova jama”. The exploration outcomes, as well as the required material, have not been systematically processed yet. 6 sunken pits and one cultural pit were identified. The huts represented a classical middle La Tène type settlement with two-pole construction and a bench along one of longer walls. From the features’ backfill a relatively large amount of material was obtained, especially pottery (2358 fragments in total, weighing 74.8 kg). Small items and other artefacts were found only sporadically, in the form of small iron (mostly difficult to determine) fragments, clay whorls, fragments of bracelets from sapropelite and glass, whetstones and clay weights. The pottery set contained, based on the way of production, groups of pottery produced manually and on the wheel. In all features pottery made on the wheel prevailed. As for the forms, there are mainly bowls with s-shaped profile and bowls with tapering mouth. Soft rounded profile prevails, and no single case of smoothed ornaments is represented in decoration. Alongside the bowls, more numerous occurrences were also determined for the pottery containing graphite, especially situlas and situlate pots decorated on the surface by horizontal combing. The manually made pottery was typical for its biconical and hemispherical pots and bowls with rounded or flat profile. In some cases they were decorated by plastic ornaments. Ceramic forms and types of decoration are very typical for the middle La Tène. Based on the absence of younger elements, such as oblique and metope-like combing, or painted pottery, it is impossible to confirm a longer life of any of the explored features. Bowls with slightly rounded profile and the absence of smoothed ornaments do not permit confirmation of their longer existence than the close of the LTC1. Such dating is confirmed also by the accompanying, chronologically more sensitive, material, i. e. a fragment of iron coil spring which probably corresponds to the middle La Tène scheme type of brooch, dated to the LTC1a–LTC1b–c. **Moreover, the finds of two sapropelite bracelets, whose most frequent occurrence in the vicinity of Nitra can be determined between the stages LTC1–C2 (Březinová 2005, 24).** Beyond settlement contexts, also two finds of circular jewel made of glass come from the location. Both are dated within the LTC1 stage.

## UMELO DEFORMOVANÉ LEBKY V OBDOBÍ SŤAHOVANIA NÁRODOV A VO VČASNOM STREDOVEKU NA ÚZEMÍ SLOVENSKA

Jozef Elgyütt

### Artificially Deformed Skulls during the Migration Period in the Early Middle Ages on the Territory of Slovakia

In the Migration Period custom of artificial cranial deformation comes in on our territory through the migration of ethnic groups. Deformations of this type are mainly associated with the arrival of the Huns in the Carpathian Basin. In rare cases, this custom occurs in the cemeteries of later period. There are various reasons for cranial deformation by human modifications. Variety of such incentives ranges from religious purposes up to highlight beauty of an individual. For the artificial modification of skulls different methods were used according to ethnic group customs. For cranial deformation a wide range of facilities were used.

## NÁLEZY ŽELEZNÝCH PREDMETOV Z HRADISKA BOJNÁ-VALY

Miriam Jakubčinová

### The Finds of Iron Features from the Bojná-Valy Fortress

As a response to the information concerning the devastation of the site Bojná I-Valy by illegal collectors of artefacts, a survey of the fortress was carried out in 1998. The survey confirmed that the site was damaged in several places, and several finds, most probably coming from the illegal collection, were identified as well. The features complement mainly the collection of items belonging to a rider’s equipment and point to the presence of a riders cohort in the fortress. Together with other finds, they also extend the information on crafts activities carried out at the site.

## VÝSKUM ZANIKNUTÉHO KOSTOLA VO VLKOVEJ

**Peter Fecko – František Javorský †**

### **The archaeological excavation of perished church in Vlková**

The archaeological excavation in the village Vlková (dist. Kežmarok) started in 1998 carried out by researcher František Javorský from the Institute of Archaeology of SAS at Nitra – Department Spišská Nová Ves. Here a brick church with fence stone wall was built. It is so-called village single-nave church with east-west orientation. Its ground plan belongs to the 13<sup>th</sup> century and has several phases of construction. In addition to the base of the main altar, two side altars were also excavated. Floor remains dated to the first and second phase were partially preserved. In total, 94 graves were unearthed. Within prior surveys and excavation, shards of clay pots, coins, padlocks, keys, bronze belt hooks, spurs and plenty of iron and other artefacts were obtained. Based on archaeological finds the extinct settlement is dated back to the 12<sup>th</sup>(?)–13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## PODOBA BENEDIKTÍNSKEHO KLÁŠTORA SV. KOZMU A DAMIÁNA V LUDANICIACH NA ZÁKLADE ARCHEOLOGICKÉHO A GEOFYZIKÁLNEHO VÝSKUMU

**Martin Hanuš – David Kušnirák**

### **The shape of the Benedictine Monastery of St. Cosmas and Damian in Ludanice based on archaeological and geophysical research**

The study presents main results of archaeological and geophysical investigations of the defunct Benedictine Monastery of St. Cosmas and Damian in Ludanice (Topoľčany district). The monastery was probably founded by the noble family of Ludanice by early 13<sup>th</sup> century. The monks abandoned the cloister at the latest in the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. From 2005 to 2007 we conducted archaeological excavations at the site, which managed to locate the monastery and largely uncover its southern wing and partially the corner of the east wing. The south wing, which included a hypocaustum furnace was constructed in the 14<sup>th</sup> century and added to the older east wing. However, the acquired artifacts (ceramics, architectural elements) show the origins of the site in the horizon between the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. As shown by the excavations, the southern wing perished at the end of the Middle Ages. In the years 2012 and 2013 we conducted a geophysical survey with the GPR method at the site. The survey has confirmed and completed the course of the southern wing and probably attested to the existence of the west wing of the monastery. The east wing, partially identified by the excavations, however, was not found. This may be explained by intentional dismantling of its architecture and the establishment of a modern period cemetery at the site. Geophysical survey seemingly identified also the abbey church, but the results in this case are not clear and will need to be verified by further field research. Based on the gathered data, it appears that the ground plan of the monastery had probably irregular trapezoidal shape with approximate dimensions of 25.5 (south wing) x 22.5 (west wing) x 21 (east wing) x 30? (church) meters.

## ŠTÚDIA K ARCHEOZOOLÓGII VO VEĽKOM MEDERI

**Marian Fabiš – Zora Bielichová**

### **Archaeozoology in Veľký Meder: a pilot study**

The article presents first information from the archaeozoological analyses of the animal bone remains from Quadi settlement at Veľký Meder in the south-west Slovakia. It brings preliminary quantitative data on the representation of species and their importance for subsistence. Among 2546 identified specimens, domestic animals highly prevailed. The representation of economically prominent taxa suggests that cattle and small ruminants, such as sheep and goat, played the most important role in the diet and husbandry of the local Quadi population. Beef, mutton/kid has been complemented by pork and, on a small scale, by chicken. Moreover, incidental consumption of horse meat has been

hypothesized in the village on the basis of few, but clear examples of butchery. Identified remains of donkey may be considered as the oldest proof of its occurrence in the territory of Slovakia. Their relatively high incidence raised the question regarding the existence of a mule or hinny in the village, which is possible due to a large portion of yet unidentifiable horse bones of intermediate size in the assemblage. On the other hand, the presence of domestic cat has been proved here without doubt. Similar to donkey, specimens from Veľký Meder, together with ones from Rusovce, Štúrovo, Malá nad Hronom and Beluša, belong to the oldest records of domestic cat in Slovakia. Its occurrence in the studied settlement supports the idea that keeping or breeding of donkey and cat by our Quadi most probably resulted from the commercial and political contacts with the Roman provinces. In addition to the above findings, the article also brings first glimpse on the appearance of local cattle and sheep and compares it with similar data from contemporaneous and precedent sites in the west Slovakia. It seems that Germanic sheep in its dimensions markedly oversize that of the Celts.