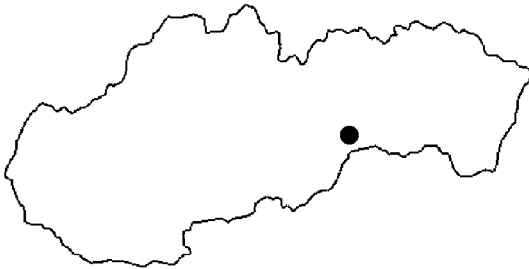


## THE STUDY OF STONE MATERIALS FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE MINING MUSEUM IN ROŽŇAVA<sup>1</sup>

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*Kľúčové slová: Slovensko, Gemer, Slovenský kras, muzeálne zbierky, štiepaná a brúsená kamenná industria, analýza artefaktov, doba kamenná až doba bronzová*

*Key words: Slovakia, Gemer, Slovenský kras, museum collection, chipped and polished stone industries, artifacts analysis, Stone and Bronze Age materials*

Chipped and polished stone industry from museum collections. Analysis – typology, dating of a materials, analogies. Two limnosilicite blades and patinated flint an atypical perforator made of flint nowadays patinated belong to the Upper or Late Palaeolithic. All three artifacts are from unknown locality. It is possible to assign more artifacts made from obsidian to the Neolithic. Some of them come from Leontína cave in the Slavec locality, and they are connected with Bükk culture. A fragment of stone axe from Silická ľadnica cave in Silica can be dated similarly. Most of stone axes are from unknown places. Chipped industry findings from Leontína cave and stone polished industry from unknown site in Devecser (nowadays Hungary) are associated with Neolithic and Eneolithic. Two prehistoric flakes made from limnosilicite are from Hungarian Korlát locality. Whereas, two limnosilicite arrowheads, which represent Štramberk type, belong to the Epilengyel culture. Unfortunately, we do not know the place where the artefacts were found. There are two Eneolithic stone battle axes, one of them is so-called Śłęza type, but they are also from unknown places.

### INTRODUCTION

The Mining Museum (Banícke múzeum) in Rožňava is an institution over 100 years old. It collects, promotes and presents artifacts, which are most of all related to mining and metallurgy from the upper Gemer region (South Slovakia). There are also archaeological findings in its collections. However, they haven't been presented in further details yet.

The stone artifacts, which this text refers to, were obtained for the museum through archaeological excavations (in Gombasecká jaskyňa cave, Silická ľadnica cave and some other unknown caves), and also acquired through gifts.

The artifacts found in Gombasecká jaskyňa cave most likely belong to Leontína cave (see Soják 2007a). Most of the gifts do not have any accompanying information on localities where they were found (Fig. 1).

Therefore, some of the artefacts (without any context) are only interesting stone elements of the collections.

There are also ceramics artifacts found together with some stone materials but they were not a subject of this work analysis. However, it is worth noting, that those ceramic artifacts represent mostly Bükk culture and they were used for analysis only as a source of information.

This differs from the point of stone materials which are omitted or merely listed in most cases.

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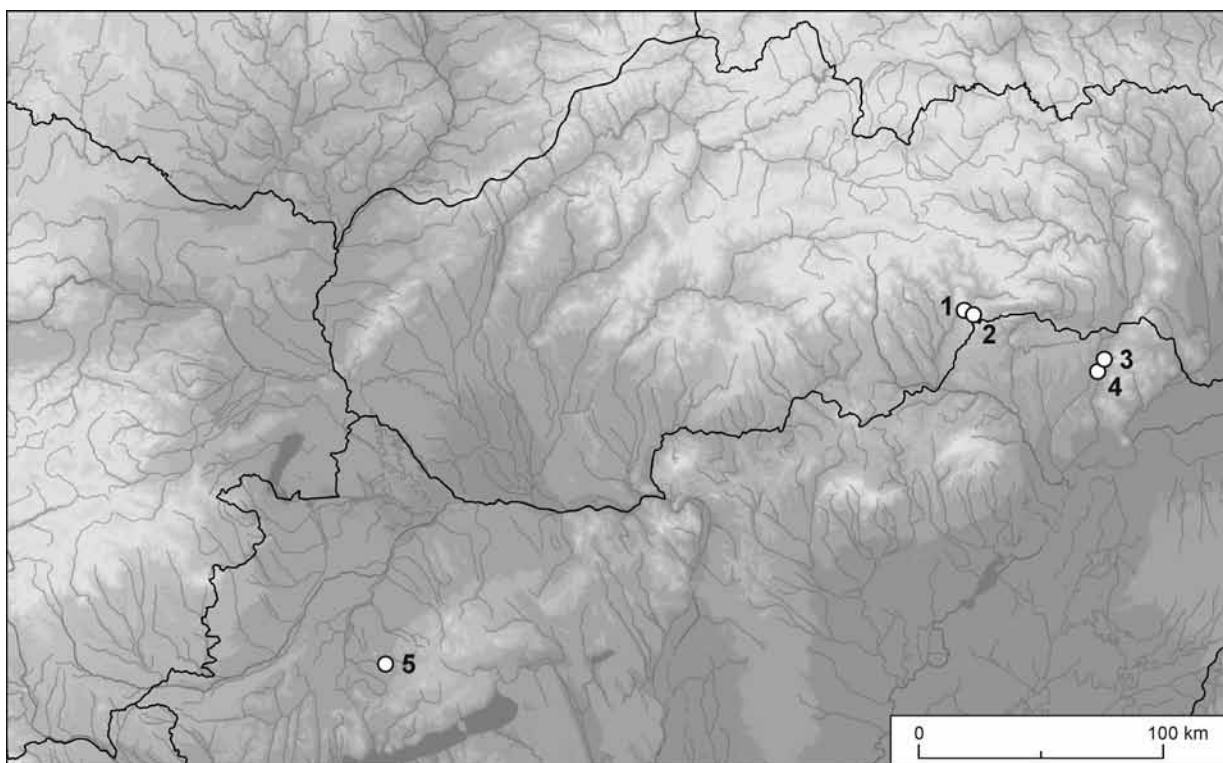


Fig. 1. Map of the Slovak Republic and Hungary with archaeological sites mentioned in the Mining museum in Rožňava. 1 – Slavec; 2 – Silica; 3 – Hejce; 4 – Korlát; 5 – Devcešer.

## DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFACTS

The information about the stone materials contain: locality; way of obtaining; description of artifacts (dimensions are given in millimetres: length x width x thickness); raw material from which the artifact was made; the chronology of the artifacts together with an inventory number (inv. no).<sup>2</sup>

### 1. (Pl. I: 1; VI: 1)

*Location:* Slovenský kras (?).

*Way of obtaining:* purchase.

*Description:* a fragment of stone grinding stone (?), some stroking traces on the two sides, dimensions: 174 x 122 x 43 mm.

*Raw material:* granitoid.

*Chronology:* prehistory.

*Inv. no.:* B/4356.

### 2. (Pl. I: 2; VI: 3)

*Location:* Slovenský kras (?).

*Way of obtaining:* purchase.

*Description:* a fragment of flat pebble, probably with partly stroking surface (polishing results from natural process?), dimensions: 92 x 93 x 18 mm.

*Raw material:* amphibolite.

*Chronology:* prehistory.

*Inv. no.:* B/4358.

### 3. (Pl. I: 3; VI: 2)

*Location:* Slovenský kras (?).

*Way of obtaining:* purchase.

<sup>2</sup> The raw materials of polished tools were identified by Doc. PhDr. E. Illášová, PhD., for which we are very grateful.

*Description:* a fragment of stone crumb, probably with partly stroking surface (polishing results from natural process?), dimensions: 84 x 53 x 42 mm.

*Raw material:* local sandstone.

*Chronology:* prehistory (?).

*Inv. no.:* B/4357.

#### 4. (Pl. I: 5; VI: 5)

*Location:* Devecser (W part of a Hungary).

*Way of obtaining:* unknown, probably gift.

*Description:* a large plano-convex stone axe, whole artifact with stroking traces, lenticular profile (?), semi-oval cutting edge, dimensions: 155 x 70 x 39 mm.

*Raw material:* amphibolites, probably coming from natural sources raw material beds of this stone are in the Spiš-Gemer region, in the Slovenské rudohorie mountains (?).

*Chronology:* neolithic.

*Inv. no.:* 130/KV, TK/1042, A/118/76 (loaned from the Museum in the Košice).

#### 5. (Pl. I: 4; VI: 4)

*Location:* Hejce (NE part of a Hungary).

*Way of obtaining:* unknown, probably gift.

*Description:* a plano-convex stone axe, slightly trapezoidal profile, almost whole artifact with stroking traces, butt with natural surface (damage), semi-oval cutting edge, dimensions: 88 x 46 x 15 mm.

*Raw material:* volcanic rock (dacite?).

*Chronology:* neolithic.

*Inv. no.:* 131/KV, TK/1291 (loaned from the Museum in the Košice).

#### 6. (Pl. II: 1; VII: 1)

*Location:* unknown, unreadable inscription on an artifact (Dac...hely?).

*Way of obtaining:* unknown, probably gift.

*Description:* a plano-convex stone axe, almost whole artifact with stroking traces, small remains of a natural surface (cavities), a little trace of used on a cutting edge in a form of shelling, straight cutting edge, work damages, dimensions: 100 x 50 x 20 mm.

*Raw material:* local raw material, mudrock (paleocarbonate).

*Chronology:* neolithic.

*Inv. no.:* 132/KV, TK/1322, A/119/76 (loaned from the Museum in the Košice).

#### 7. (Pl. II: 2; VII: 2)

*Location:* Devecser (W part of a Hungary).

*Way of obtaining:* unknown, probably gift.

*Description:* a broken hoe in a shape of a shoe-last, almost whole artifact with stroking traces cover almost all artifact, forming hits perpendicular and oblique with relative to an artifact, preserved small part of natural surface, dimensions: 101 x 35 x 23 mm.

*Raw material:* local raw material from the Spiš-Gemer region (culm slate).

*Chronology:* neolithic.

*Inv. no.:* 133/KV, TK/1119, A/120/76 (loaned from the Museum in the Košice).

#### 8. (Pl. II: 4; VII: 4)

*Location:* Devecser (W part of a Hungary).

*Way of obtaining:* unknown, probably gift.

*Description:* a stone axe with convex shape, whole artifact have stroking traces oblique to an axis, bilateral stroking traces on the cutting edge, straight cutting edge, dimensions: 78 x 35 x 23 mm.

*Raw material:* amphibolite slate.

*Chronology:* neolithic-eneolithic.

*Inv. no.:* A/116/76.

#### 9. (Pl. II: 5; VII: 5)

*Location:* unknown.

*Way of obtaining:* unknown, probably gift.

*Description:* a stone battle axe, a hole slightly asymmetrically located closer to a cutting edge (atypical), on the one side damaged from the hole to the butt, dimensions: 150 x 55 x 35 mm, diameter of a hole: 27 mm.

*Raw material:* amphibolite.

*Chronology:* eneolithic.

*Inv. no.:* A-56, BMR-10.

**10.** (Pl. III: 1; VIII: 1)

*Location:* undefined cave near the Rožňava.

*Way of obtaining:* excavations (?).

*Description:* a fragment of stone pebble, hits traces of use on the edge, dimensions: 119 x 50 x 31 mm.

*Raw material:* green slate from the Spiš-Gemer region, in the Slovenské rudohorie mountains;

*Chronology:* prehistory.

*Inv. no.:* SP 254, 28/2003.

**11.** (Pl. VIII: 4)

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* a natural stone crumb (?).

*Raw material:* unspecified silica with white limestone cortex.

*Chronology:* (?).

*Inv. no.:* SP 256, 20/2003.

**12.** (Pl. III: 2; VIII: 2)

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* a flake with partly retouched, on one edge fragmentary “use” retouch, negative scars on a dorsal surface oblique with relative to an axis, over 50% of nonindustrial surface, dimensions: 30 x 21 x 4 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Stone Age – Bronze Age.

*Inv. no.:* SP 276, 50/2003.

**13.** (Pl. III: 3; VIII: 3)

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* a negative chunk, multidirectional single negatives, over 50% of cortex and nonindustrial surface, dimensions: 33 x 25 x 10 mm.

*Raw material:* erratic cretaceous flint (?).

*Chronology:* Stone Age–Bronze Age.

*Inv. no.:* SP 284, 58/2003.

**14.** (Pl. III: 4; VIII: 5)

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* a negative chunk with a few negatives, a smooth limestone cortex, over 50% of cortex and nonindustrial surface, dimensions: 79 x 26 x 54 mm.

*Raw material:* Volhynian flint.

*Chronology:* Stone Age–Bronze Age.

*Inv. no.:* SP 277, 51/2003.

**15.** (Pl. III: 5)

*Location:* Rožňava – garden near house number 1030 (mistakenly assigned to Slavec, Leontína cave (Gombasecká jaskyňa cave), Rožňava district.

*Way of obtaining:* unknown, excavations or gift.

*Description:* a blade with distal part damaged, small fragmentary retouch on a left edge on a dorsal surface, negative scars parallel and little oblique with relative to an axis, dimensions: 63 x 17 x 6 mm.

*Raw material:* radiolarite (?).

*Chronology:* Palaeolithic or Neolithic.

*Inv. no.:* A/107/76.

**16.** (Pl. II: 6; VII: 6)

*Location:* unknown.

*Way of obtaining:* unknown, probably gift.

*Description:* a plano-convex stone axe, almost whole artifact have stroking traces, a small fragment of natural surface, a profile close to a trapezoidal form, clearly formed and semi-oval cutting edge, back partly smoothed, dimensions: 124 x 51 x 14 mm.

*Raw material:* amphibolitic slate.

*Chronology:* Neolithic.

*Inv. no.:* A-6, A-26.

**17. (Pl. II: 7; VII: 7)**

*Location:* (?).

*Way of obtaining:* gift (?).

*Description:* a stone battle axe, whole artifact with stroking traces, a hole located in a largest part, a flat butt partly damaged, dimensions: 133 x 40 x 49 mm, diameter of a hole: 22 mm.

*Raw material:* volcanic rock.

*Chronology:* Eneolithic (Corded Ware culture?).

*Inv. no.:* A-58, BMR-11.

**18. (Pl. III: 6; VIII: 6)**

*Location:* Slavec, Leontína cave (Gombasecká jaskyňa cave), Rožňava district.

*Way of obtaining:* excavations (?) or gift (?).

*Description:* a perforator made of a blade, a tip formed in a butt part, additionally retouch on a left and right edges with niches on a dorsal surface, also a retouch on a broken part of a blade, others negative scars parallel and oblique to an axis, dimensions: 49 x 16 x 6 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Neolithic, Bükk culture (?).

*Inv. no.:* A/96/76/4.

**19. (Pl. III: 7; VIII: 7)**

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* a fragment of blade with broken distal part, a tiny "use" retouch on a left and right edges, negative scars parallel to an axis, dimensions: 47 x 18 x 7 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Neolithic, Bükk culture (?).

*Inv. no.:* A/96/76/5.

**20. (Pl. III: 8; VIII: 8)**

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* a fragment of blade with broken distal part, a fragment of retouch on a left edge ("use"?), negative scars parallel to an axis, below 50% of nonindustrial surface, dimensions: 50 x 22 x 4 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Neolithic, Bükk culture (?).

*Inv. no.:* A/96/76/6.

**21. (Pl. III: 9; VIII: 9)**

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* a fragment of a retouched blade with broken proximal part, retouch on the left and right edges on a dorsal surface, negative scars parallel to an axis, dimensions: 45 x 16 x 3 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Neolithic, Bükk culture (?).

*Inv. no.:* A/96/76/7.

**22. (Pl. III: 10; VIII: 10)**

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* a fragment of a blade with broken distal part, a usable retouch on a left and right edges, negative scars most of all parallel to an axis, dimensions: 52 x 17 x 6 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Neolithic, Bükk culture (?).

*Inv. no.:* A/96/76/8.

**23. (Pl. III: 11; VIII: 11)**

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* a proximal part of a wide blade with superficial retouch on a right edge and "use" retouch on a left edge on a dorsal surface, negative scars parallel to an axis, low proportion of a natural surface, dimensions: 47 x 24 x 7 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Neolithic, Bükk culture (?).

*Inv. no.:* A/96/76/9.

**24.** (Pl. III: 12; VIII: 12)

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* a fragment of blade with broken proximal part, which detached from an edge part of a core with previous exploiting marks, crested blade of a first series, "use" retouch on a right and left edges, negative scars parallel and perpendicular to an axis, low proportion of a natural surface, dimensions: 60 x 12 x 4 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Neolithic, Bükk culture (?).

*Inv. no.:* A/96/76/10.

**25.** (Pl. III: 13; VIII: 13)

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* a fragment of blade with broken distal part, fragmentary retouch on a right edge on a dorsal surface, a notched retouch on a left edge on a lower surface, negative scars parallel to an axis, dimensions: 45 x 13 x 3 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Neolithic, Bükk culture (?).

*Inv. no.:* A/96/76/11.

**26.** (Pl. III: 14; VIII: 14)

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* a fragment of blade with broken distal part, negative scars parallel to an axis, dimensions: 42 x 14 x 4 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Neolithic, Bükk culture (?).

*Inv. no.:* A/96/76/12.

**27.** (Pl. III: 15; VIII: 15)

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* a blade with "use" retouch on a right and left edges, "use" sickle gloss on a right edge, negative scars parallel to an axis, dimensions: 33 x 14 x 3 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Neolithic, Bükk culture (?).

*Inv. no.:* A/96/76/13.

**28.** (Pl. III: 16; VIII: 16)

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* a narrowing blade, negative scars parallel to an axis, dimensions: 48 x 11 x 3 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Neolithic, Bükk culture (?).

*Inv. no.:* A/96/76/14.

**29.** (Pl. II: 3; VII: 3)

*Location:* (?).

*Way of obtaining:* gift (?).

*Description:* a stone axe, whole artifact have stroking traces, a trapezoidal form profile, straight cutting edge, dimensions: 89 x 46 x 20 mm.

*Raw material:* amphibolite slate.

*Chronology:* Neolithic or Eneolithic (probably Neolithic, Bükk culture).

*Inv. no.:* A 57, 1480/78.

**30.** (Pl. III: 17; VIII: 19)

*Location:* Slavec, Leontína cave (Gombasecká jaskyňa cave), Rožňava district.

*Way of obtaining:* excavations.

*Description:* a single platform conical blade core, a negative scars are unidirectional, a platform prepared by a series of forming hits, a small natural surface in a part of a platform (in a form of limestone diathesis), dimensions: 62 x 46 x 36 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Neolithic, Bükk culture.

*Inv. no.:* A/89/76, 135/KV, K 386.

**31.** (Pl. III: 18; VIII: 17)

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* a fragment of blade with broken distal part, a tiny retouch especially on a left and right edges on a dorsal surface (fragmentarily), sickle gloss (?) on a left edge, negative scars parallel to an axis, a small natural surface, dimensions: 41 x 21 x 4 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Neolithic, Bükk culture (?).

*Inv. no.:* A/96/76/1.

**32.** (Pl. III: 19; VIII: 18)

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* a double end-scrapers made of a blade, a working edge on a distal and proximal part formed by steep and half-steep retouch, a tiny retouch on a left and right edges on a dorsal surface, burin spalls (?) near at a both working edges on a ventral surface, negative scars parallel to an axis, a small natural surface, dimensions: 51 x 20 x 6 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Neolithic, Bükk culture (?).

*Inv. no.:* A/96/76/2.

**33.** (Pl. III: 20; VIII: 20)

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* an end-scrapers made of a blade, a working edge is in a distal part formed by steep retouch, fragmentary retouch on a right edge on a ventral surface, "use" retouch on a left edge on a ventral surface, negative scars parallel and oblique to an axis, a small natural surface, dimensions: 41 x 19 x 4 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Neolithic, Bükk culture (?).

*Inv. no.:* A/96/76/3.

**34.** (Pl. III: 21; VIII: 22)

*Location:* Silica, Silická Iadnica cave, Rožňava district.

*Way of obtaining:* excavations (?) or gift (?).

*Description:* a fragment of a stone axe (part of cutting edge), plano-convex profile, almost whole artifact with stroking traces, visible damage, semi-oval cutting edge, dimensions: 29 x 40 x 7 mm.

*Raw material:* amphibolite slate.

*Chronology:* Neolithic, Bükk culture (?).

*Inv. no.:* A/164/76.

**35.** (Pl. III: 22; VIII: 21)

*Location:* Slavec, Rožňava district.

*Way of obtaining:* gift.

*Description:* a fragment of blade with broken distal part, negative scars parallel to an axis, dimensions: 48 x 23 x 5 mm.

*Raw material:* limnosilicite.

*Chronology:* Neolithic–Eneolithic.

*Inv. no.:* A/50/76.

**36.** (Pl. IV: 1; IX: 1)

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* a fragment of blade with broken distal part, a tiny usable retouch on a right edge, negative scars parallel to an axis, dimensions: 41 x 14 x 5 mm.

*Raw material:* limnosilicite.

*Chronology:* Neolithic–Eneolithic.

*Inv. no.:* A/51/76.

**37.** (Pl. IV: 2; IX: 2)

*Location:* Slavec, Leontína cave (Gombasecká jaskyňa cave), Rožňava district.

*Way of obtaining:* excavations.

*Description:* an end-scrapers made of a massive blade, a working edge in a distal part formed by steep retouch, multi series retouch on a left and right edges on a dorsal surface, negative scars parallel to an axis, and small natural surface preserved, dimensions: 76 x 33 x 9 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Neolithic–Eneolithic (probably Bükk culture).

*Inv. no.:* A/90/76, 1513/78.

**38.** (Pl. IV: 3; IX: 3)

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* a fragment of massive blade with broken distal part (a secondary blade removed from prepared pre-striking surface), indistinct sickle gloss on a right edge (billhook?), a tiny “use” retouch on a right edge, negative scars parallel to an axis, under 50% of natural surface and cortex on an artifact, a surface slightly patinated (fire?), dimensions: 93 x 34 x 9 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Neolithic–Eneolithic (probably Bükk culture).

*Inv. no.:* A/88/76, 1511/78.

**39.** (Pl. IV: 4; IX: 4)

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* a massive blade with fragmentary retouch on a left edge on a dorsal surface, an “use” retouch on a right edge, negative scars parallel to an axis, dimensions: 117 x 24 x 5 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Neolithic–Eneolithic (probably Bükk culture).

*Inv. no.:* A/91/76.

**40.** (Pl. IV: 5; IX: 5)

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* a massive blade, negative scars parallel to an axis, a small part of a natural surface and cortex in a distal portion, dimensions: 89 x 22 x 6 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Neolithic–Eneolithic (probably Bükk culture).

*Inv. no.:* A/92/76.

**41.** (Pl. IV: 6; IX: 6)

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* a mid part of a massive blade from a single platform core, negative scars parallel to an axis, a small part of a natural surface and cortex near a right edge, dimensions: 65 x 25 x 8 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Neolithic–Eneolithic (probably Bükk culture).

*Inv. no.:* A/93/76, 1516/78.

**42.** (Pl. IV: 7; IX: 8)

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* irregular, short accidental blade removed from an apex part of a sub-conical single platform core, negative scars unidirectional and opposing to an axis, a small part of a cortex, dimensions: 41 x 33 x 10 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Neolithic–Eneolithic (probably Bükk culture).

*Inv. no.:* A/94/76, 1517/78.

**43.** (Pl. IV: 8; IX: 7)

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.

*Description:* a fragment of blade with broken distal part, a fragmentary “use” retouch on a left edge, negative scars parallel to an axis, dimensions: 62 x 21 x 3 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Neolithic–Eneolithic (probably Bükk culture).

*Inv. no.:* A/95/76, 1518/78.

**44.** (Pl. IV: 9; IX: 9)

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* as above.



*Description:* a blade from an edge of a core (a secondary blade of a first series removed from pre-striking surface) with a small retouch (in a notch) on a right edge, negative scars parallel and perpendicular to an axis, a surface cortex on a distal portion, dimensions: 74 x 26 x 10 mm.

*Raw material:* undefined flint (probably Volhynian flint) with white patina.

*Chronology:* Neolithic, Bükk culture (?);

*Inv. no.:* A/97/76, 1530/78.

**45.** (Pl. IV: 10; IX: 10)

*Location:* Silica, Silická Iadnica cave, Rožňava district.

*Way of obtaining:* excavations (?) or gift (?).

*Description:* a single platform blade core, a platform prepared, negative scars unidirectional, about 50% of a cortex surface, dimensions: 55 x 36 x 24 mm.

*Raw material:* obsidian.

*Chronology:* Neolithic, Bükk culture (?).

*Inv. no.:* A/68/76, 1491/78.

**46.** (Pl. IV: 11; IX: 11)

*Location:* unknown.

*Way of obtaining:* gift.

*Description:* a proximal part of massive blade, a single negative scar slightly oblique to an axis, about 50% of a natural surface, dimensions: 51 x 42 x 10 mm.

*Raw material:* limnosilicite, lightly patinated on a dorsal surface.

*Chronology:* Stone Age–Bronze Age.

*Inv. no.:* A-73, A/73/76, 1496/78.

**47.** (Pl. IV: 12; IX: 12)

*Location:* unknown.

*Way of obtaining:* gift.

*Description:* an amorphous flake, negative scars opposing and oblique to an axis, over 50% of a natural surface, dimensions: 57 x 40 x 12 mm.

*Raw material:* limnosilicite.

*Chronology:* Stone Age–Bronze Age.

*Inv. no.:* A/70/76, 1493/78.

**48.** (Pl. IV: 13; IX: 13)

*Location:* unknown.

*Way of obtaining:* gift.

*Description:* a blade with relic of a double platform core, negative scars parallel and opposing to an axis, dimensions: 88 x 18 x 7 mm.

*Raw material:* limnosilicite.

*Chronology:* Upper Palaeolithic (probably Gravettian or Epigravettian).

*Inv. no.:* A/74/76.

**49.** (Pl. IV: 14; IX: 14)

*Location:* unknown.

*Way of obtaining:* gift.

*Description:* a fragment of massive blade with broken distal part with marks of a double platform core, a retouch on a left edge on a dorsal surface, negative scars parallel and opposing to an axis, dimensions: 82 x 27 x 11 mm.

*Raw material:* limnosilicite.

*Chronology:* Upper–Final Palaeolithic.

*Inv. no.:* A/71/76, 1494/78.

**50.** (Pl. IX: 28)

*Location:* unknown.

*Way of obtaining:* gift.

*Description:* a fragment of a massive flake with partially cortex surface;

*Raw material:* limnosilicite.

*Chronology:* Stone Age–Bronze Age.

*Inv. no.:* A/72/76, 1495/78.

**51.** (Pl. IV: 15; IX: 15)

*Location:* unknown.

*Way of obtaining:* gift.

*Description:* a retouched blade (probably initial arrowhead), a retouch on a right edge in a distal part, negative scars parallel and oblique to an axis; dimensions: 66 x 28 x 10 mm.

*Raw material:* limnosilicite.

*Chronology:* Eneolithic (?).

*Inv. no.:* A/75/76, 1498/78.

**52.** (Pl. V: 1; IX: 16)

*Location:* unknown.

*Way of obtaining:* gift.

*Description:* a fragment of blade with broken distal part, negative scars parallel to an axis, a small part of a natural surface, dimensions: 64 x 25 x 4 mm.

*Raw material:* limnosilicite.

*Chronology:* Stone Age–Bronze Age.

*Inv. no.:* A/76/76, 1499/78.

**53.** (Pl. V: 2; IX: 17)

*Location:* unknown.

*Way of obtaining:* gift.

*Description:* a blade (an arrowhead), a steep and half-steep retouch on a right edge on a dorsal surface, also retouch on a left edge but on a ventral surface, a double notch with retouch in a proximal portion, negative scars parallel and oblique to an axis, dimensions: 53 x 21 x 8 mm.

*Raw material:* limnosilicite.

*Chronology:* Eneolithic Lengyel culture.

*Inv. no.:* A/79/76, 1502/78.

**54.** (Pl. V: 3; IX: 18)

*Location:* unknown.

*Way of obtaining:* gift.

*Description:* a distal part of a blade or a flake, negative scars parallel and opposing to an axis, dimensions: 53 x 24 x 10 mm.

*Raw material:* limnosilicite.

*Chronology:* Stone Age–Bronze Age.

*Inv. no.:* A/77/76, 1500/78.

**55.** (Pl. V: 4; IX: 19)

*Location:* unknown.

*Way of obtaining:* gift.

*Description:* a proximal part of a retouched blade, a half-steep retouch on a right and left edge on a dorsal surface, negative scars parallel to an axis, dimensions: 62 x 32 x 4 mm.

*Raw material:* radiolarite (probably from Hungary).

*Chronology:* Eneolithic–Early/Middle Bronze Age.

*Inv. no.:* A/80/76, 1503/78.

**56.** (Pl. V: 5; IX: 20a, b)

*Location:* unknown.

*Way of obtaining:* gift.

*Description:* a blade (an atypical perforator), a tip is slightly singled with series of hits in a distal edge, a fragmentary retouch on a left edge, negative scars multidirectional, below 50% of a cortex surface, dimensions: 68 x 30 x 11 mm.

*Raw material:* flint (with milky white patina).

*Chronology:* Upper–Final Palaeolithic.

*Inv. no.:* A/78/76.

**57.** (Pl. V: 6; IX: 21)

*Location:* Korlát (NE Hungary).

*Way of obtaining:* gift.

*Description:* a flake, a fragmentary retouch on an edges, negative scars multidirectional, dimensions: 55 x 40 x 15 mm.

*Raw material:* limnosilicite.

*Chronology:* Stone Age–Bronze Age.

*Inv. no.:* A/81/76, 1504/78.

**58.** (Pl. V: 7; IX: 22)

*Location:* as above.

*Way of obtaining:* a gift, an artifact with a paper label glued with a number 1617 and place name Korlát.

*Description:* a flake, negative scars multidirectional, a small part of a natural surface, dimensions: 49 x 26 x 12 mm.

*Raw material:* limnosilicite.

*Chronology:* Stone Age–Bronze Age.

*Inv. no.:* A-82/76, 1617, 1505/78.

**59.** (Pl. V: 8; IX: 23)

*Location:* unknown.

*Way of obtaining:* a gift with a paper label glued with a number 494.

*Description:* a flake, negative scars parallel to an axis, dimensions: 37 x 24 x 8 mm.

*Raw material:* limnosilicite.

*Chronology:* Stone Age–Bronze Age.

*Inv. no.:* A/85/76, 494, 1508/78.

**60.** (Pl. V: 9; IX: 24)

*Location:* unknown.

*Way of obtaining:* gift.

*Description:* a flake, negative scars multidirectional, dimensions: 53 x 39 x 15 mm.

*Raw material:* limnosilicite.

*Chronology:* Stone Age–Bronze Age.

*Inv. no.:* A/83/76, 1252, 1506/78.

**61.** (Pl. V: 10; IX: 25)

*Location:* unknown.

*Way of obtaining:* gift.

*Description:* a retouched flake; half-steep retouch on a right edge on a dorsal surface; negative scars parallel and oblique to an axis, dimensions: 37 x 20 x 6 mm.

*Raw material:* limnosilicite.

*Chronology:* Eneolithic (?).

*Inv. no.:* A/86/76, 1509/78.

**62.** (Pl. V: 11; IX: 26)

*Location:* unknown.

*Way of obtaining:* a gift with a paper label glued with a number 949.

*Description:* a flake, negative scars parallel and oblique to an axis, dimensions: 39 x 20 x 7 mm.

*Raw material:* limnosilicite.

*Chronology:* Stone Age–Bronze Age.

*Inv. no.:* A/84/76, 949, 1507/78.

**63.** (Pl. V: 12; IX: 27)

*Location:* unknown.

*Way of obtaining:* gift.

*Description:* an arrowhead made of a blade, a steep retouch on a right edge on a dorsal surface, a retouched notches in a proximal part, negative scars oblique to an axis; dimensions: 40 x 15 x 4 mm.

*Raw material:* limnosilicite.

*Chronology:* Eneolithic, Lengyel culture.

*Inv. no.:* A/87/76, 1510/78.

**64.**

*Location:* Silica, Silická Iadnica cave, Rožňava district.

*Way of obtaining:* gift.

*Description:* a natural stone with rectangular shape (geo-fact).

*Raw material:* (?).

*Chronology:* (?).

*Inv. no.:* A/66/76.

## CULTURAL SITUATION IN THE NEAREST AREA OF ROŽŇAVA

There are various archeological sites in the nearest area of Rožňava. The quantity of their recognition is highly diversified. Some parts of the sites have been excavated, but some are still known from a surface research (Fig. 2).

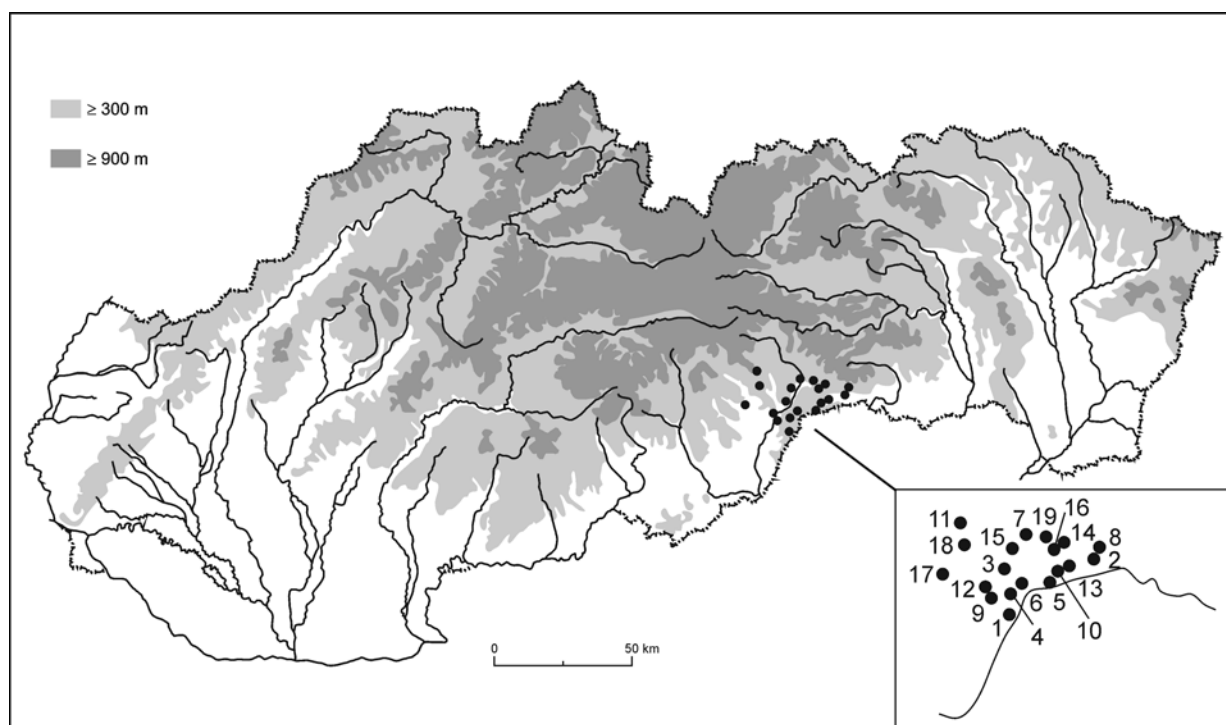


Fig. 2. Map of the south part of the Slovak Republic with archaeological sites in the Rožňava County mentioned in the text. 1 – Kečovo; 2 – Hrhov; 3 – Slavec; 4 – Silická Brezová; 5 – Silická Jablonica; 6 – Silica; 7 – Rožňava; 8 – Bôrka; 9 – Ardovo; 10 – Hrušov; 11 – Ochtiná; 12 – Plešivec; 13 – Jablonov nad Turňou; 14 – Drnava; 15 – Brzotín; 16 – Lipovník; 17 – Šivetice; 18 – Gočaltovo; 19 – Krásnohorské Podhradie.

### Palaeolithic

The first traces of settlements date back to Palaeolithic (Szeletian culture). The findings are known from Kečovo, from Domica cave (Bánesz 1978, 30; Bárta 1960, 298; Soják 2007b, 182).

Furthermore, there are open Palaeolithic sites reported from Hrhov, Slavec and Rožňava (Bánesz 1978, 31; 1994, 261 and next; Soják 2008a, 111). An undated Palaeolithic fireplace was researched in the Silická ľadnica cave in Silica. Unfortunately, it is not known if the fireplace was assigned any particular Palaeolithic culture (Bárta 1969, 214). Moreover, this dating still causes many problems (Skutil 1938, 156). The artifacts from Silická Jablonica – an overhang under Zbojnická jaskyňa cave, are dated back to the Late Palaeolithic (Soják 2005, 102). There is only one anthropological finding from this area. It is a female tooth (*Homo sapiens sapiens*) found in a hollow Malá ľadnica in Silická Brezová and dated back to the Pleistocene (Bánesz 1978, 31; Ševčáková 2014, 37; Vlček 1957).

### Final Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

There are some materials (obsidian) known from the Silická Jablonica cave, where Epigravettian artifacts were found. They are dated back to the Early Holocene (Preboreal; Kaminská 2007, 112, 125, fig. 1). However, in the vast part of Rožňava area and in the Slovenský kras there are no signs of unequivocal Mesolithic sites.

### Neolithic and Eneolithic

In this period the area of Rožňava district was settled by Bükk culture (Hreha/Šiška 2015, 163). The findings of this culture are known from Silická Jablonica cave (Budinský-Krička 1976, 49; 1977, 72; 1978, 46; Olexa/Tököly 1977), from the nearest area around Zbojnická jaskyňa cave next to Silická Jablonica

(Miroššayová 1999), from the Silická ľadnica cave (in a Silica; Bánesz 1962; 1978, 34; Demeterová 1983; Horváth/Kováčik 2007, 84, 85), from a locality Bôrka (Miroššayová 1984), from the Ludmila/Leontína cave in Slavec (Soják 2008b, 152, 153; 2008c, 150), and from the Ardovská jaskyňa cave in Ardovo (Lichardus 1964, 58; Mihályiová 2007, 138; Soják 2009, 175).

As old as Neolithic are also findings from Kečovo (Domica cave; also partially Bükk culture; Bánesz 1978, 34; Bárta 1957 for further reading; Hajnalová/Mihályiová 1996, 69; Lichardus 1968; Mihályiová 2008, 110; Soják 2007b, 182; 2008a, 113), Čertova diera cave (Lichardus 1964, 60; 1970, 78, and next), also from Ardovo locality (Hreha 2006; Lichardus 1970, 78 and next) and Silická Brezová (Osteň cave; Bárta 1975, 31; Soják 2005, 112).

It should be mentioned, that there are radiocarbon dates from Domica cave. They refer both to the origin of the Bükk culture and to the end-phase of this culture (Gradziński et al. 2007; Lichardus 1968; Soják 2005, 104–107).

There aren't too many archaeological findings from the Eneolithic period. Those that are known are found in: Hrušov (Tököly 1985, 239) and Ochtiná (Bartík/Bakoš 2009) localities. Cave sites provided artifacts assigned to the Baden culture from Maštaľná jaskyňa cave in the Slavec (Bárta 1963, 93; Soják 2005, 107).

### Bronze Age

The Rožňava district was occupied by the population of the Kyjatice culture during the Bronze Age (Furmánek 2015b, 190, fig. 149; Soják 2005, 107–109). This was documented (for example) by archaeological findings from Silica locality, and also from the Silická Jablonica cave (Budinský-Krička 1976, 49; 1977, 72; 1978, 46 for further reading; Olexa/Tököly 1977). The artifacts of this culture are also known from the surrounding area of Zbojnická cave (Miroššayová 1999), from Silická ľadnica cave (Demeterová 1983; Hajnalová/Mihályiová 1996, 71; Horváth/Kováčik 2007, 84, 85), Ardovská jaskyňa cave (Budinský-Krička 1978, 39; 1980, 46; Hajnalová/Mihályiová 1997, 62; Mihályiová 2009, 138; Miroššayová 1983; Soják 2009, 175), from a Bôrka locality (Šiška 1981, 289, 290), and also from Drnava locality (Bartík/Bakoš 2006) and Ludmila/Leontína cave (Soják 2008b, 152, 153; 2008c, 150).

There are some findings from Brzotín, Gočaltovo, Krásnohorské Podhradie, Lipovník, Šivetice localities, which are connected to the Piliny culture (Furmánek 1977, for further reading). The sites represent various types, for example cave sites, clusters of findings, or single artifacts of this culture can be found here (see Furmánek 2015a, 186, fig. 147).

Furthermore, human remains were discovered in caves near Rožňava, which hypothetically could be dated back to Kyjatice culture and probably to the Early Iron Age (Majda-Hrašková, Majkova and Babská priepať cave near Silica, Čertova diera cave near Kečovo; Bárta 1955, 116, 118; 1958; Bárta/Vlček 1990; Furmánek 1997; Soják 2008c, 154).

Additionally, there are also some undefined materials dated from the Bronze Age found at Bôrka locality (under an overhang; Miroššayová 1984), at Silica (Múrikova cave; Jakab 1981), at Hrušov (Tököly 1985, 239), and at Lipovník (Slivka 1992). Bronze axe from Jablonov nad Turňou locality is also associated with this period (Miroššayová 2001) and ceramics is also known from this area (Miroššayová 2003). Furthermore, findings from Kocka cave in Plešivec locality (Miroššayová 2003) are from Older or Middle Bronze age, together with some findings from Hrhov locality (Miroššayová/Terray 2006). Part of the materials from Červený mních cave in Brzotín locality (Horváth/Kováčik 2007, 84) were dated back to the Late Bronze Age.

### ANALYSIS OF MATERIALS

It is very difficult to analyse the collection of stone materials from the Mining Museum (Banické múzeum) in Rožňava. Most of them are not characterized by basic dates including locality (see the catalog of materials).

Some of the artifacts have inventory signs, so we can say that certain number of them is from the Slovak Republic, but a part of them is from Hungary.

A small part of the materials is supplied with old paper labels, which are glued to the artifacts (see the catalog of materials). Each label contains the number of inventory and name of locality: Korlát, Devcecser and Hejce, which nowadays are part of Hungary (Fig. 1).

Korlát is a locality in NE part of Hungary, in Borsod-Aba-Zemplín region in, Göncskom district. The older literature assigned this locality to the Palaeolithic, but without cultural characteristic. However, J. Skutil classified it as a multicultural site (based on materials from the Východoslovenské múzeum in Košice), and apart from Palaeolithic, he mentioned Mesolithic and chiefly Neolithic artifacts (*Skutil 1938*, 238). Earlier, this had been also pointed by J. Eisner (1933, 11 and next). There are two flakes made from limnosilicite in the collection from Korlát. They can be dated back to the Stone Age–Bronze Age. These two periods are represented in this place. Moreover, an ornamented bronze axe from the younger period (Bronze Age) was discovered here (*Eisner 1933*, 108).

The second Hungarian locality is Devecser in the W part of the country. This locality is associated with Bükk culture in older archaeological literature, and the materials are stored in the Východoslovenské múzeum in Košice (*Eisner 1933*, 21, note 56). However, it cannot be excluded that this artifacts origin from Abaújdevecser, a place located near the Slovak border and famous from archaeological findings (also in Borsod-Aba-Zemplín region, in Miškolec direction; *Skutil 1938*, 243). This localities are represented by a little axe which dated back to the Neolithic – Eneolithic (Pl. II: 4; VII: 4).

The third place from Hungary is Hejce locality, which like Korlát, is in Borsod-Aba-Zemplín region, in Göncskom district. A stone axe dated back to the Neolithic was found here (the exact locality is not identified; Pl. I: 4; VI: 4).

Slovak sites are represented by Slavec locality – without any details as well as by Leontína cave (in Gombasec quarry) and Silica village (Silická ladnica cave).

The collection of materials from this museum also includes an artifact (Pl. III: 5) which was mentioned in publication from the 50<sup>s</sup> of 20<sup>th</sup> century and dated back to the Neolithic (*Bánesz 1957*). But another publication indicated it later to the Palaeolithic (*Bánesz 1994*, 31).

It is very difficult to date back this archaeological collection. A part of the materials is uncharacteristic. Some artifacts from this collection can only be dated back to the Stone Age–Bronze Age period (or even a prehistory). This kind of dating could be due to the fact that there was a long survive tradition of making and using stone tools, as long as the Bronze Age (*Bátora 1982*, 264–266; *Hanuliak 1998*, 314, fig. 3).

Despite the fact that it is a collection of artifacts, a part of them is of a big importance for explaining the topics connected with prehistoric settlements, especially in the south part of Slovakia.

### Raw Materials

Chipped stone industry from this collection was made mainly from obsidian and limnosilicite. There are also a few artifacts from radiolarite and northern flint.

The obsidian and limnosilicites could come from Central Slovakia (Žiar cirque) or from South-East Slovakia, where the outcrops of this kind of stone can be observed (e. g. *Kaminská 2014*, 46, fig. 2). This regions are the nearest to Rožňava area.

Materials made from radiolarites can be potentially assigned to Hungary area (Bakony and Mecsek mountains; *Biró et al. 2009*, 28, fig. 3; 4), however, it is possible that this materials were made from Polish or Slovakian radiolarites (*Kaminská 2014*, 46, fig. 2; *Kozłowski et al. 1981*).

Flint materials must have been imported from North or North-East (Volhynian flint; *Balcer 1983*, 48; *Lalak 2006*, 225). This also applies to erratic cretaceous flint and an artifact made from Volhynian flint, which are a part of this collection and discovered in an anonymous cave.

Polished and an unidentified closer stone industry is made from volcanic, metamorphic and sedimentic rocks from local and remote outcrops. Local raw materials are sandstones, green slates and amphibolites from Spis–Gemera region (*Hurai et al. 2010*).

A stone axe from Hejce (Hungary), which is dated to the Neolithic, was made from dacite. The outcrops of this kind of stones are found in W part of the Carpathians, in the middle part of Slovakia (Kremnické vrchy hills and Štiavnické vrchy hills) and in E part of Slovakian neovolcanites (Slanské vrchy hills; *Konečný et al. 2015*).

One of the artifacts (?) – a fragment of a stone grinder – is made from granitoid. This kind of stones are practically very common in example in Gemera and Veporské vrchy mountain range (*Hurai et al. 2010*).

From paleocarbonate is made a Neolithic axe, which was obtained from unknown locality in Hungary. This material is chiefly known from Levočské vrchy hills and was used to produce the Neolithic stone tools (Šarišské Michaľany, Spiš), despite it is very soft and can be damaged easily (*Šiška 1984*).

### Palaeolithic

This set includes three artifacts that are characterized by Palaeolithic features: an atypical perforator (Pl. V: 5; IX: 20a, b), a blade and a fragment of blade (Pl. IV: 13, 14; IX: 13, 14). The blades have marks knapped from a double platform core. It is assigned to Gravettian or Epigravettian (Bánesz 1969, 288, fig. 6; 1996, 20). The atypical perforator was made from flint which now has a milky white patina. Unfortunately we don't have any information about the place of finding.

### Neolithic

More stone findings from this collection can be assigned to the Neolithic period. Five artifacts belong to the polished stone industry, all without information on locality. From typological point of view there are plane axes with plano-convex profile (Pl. I: 4, 5; II: 1, 6; VI: 4, 5; VII: 1, 6), one broken hoe in a shape of a shoe-last (Pl. II: 2; VII: 2). This kind of stone axes are known from the Neolithic period (Hovorka/Soják 1997, 10; Kaczanowska et al. 2016, 57, fig. 30). We can also classify here a fragment of stone axe with semioval cutting edge from Silica – Silická ľadnica cave (Pl. III: 21; VIII: 22), which is probably related to Bükk culture settlement identified in this place (Piatničková 2010, 242).

Obsidian chipped materials from Slavec-Leontína cave are connected with the culture mentioned above, although from a technologico-typological point of view it can belong to the Eneolithic (Pl. IV: 2–6; IX: 2–6). One artifact is made from undefined (maybe Volhynian) flint (Pl. IV: 9; IX: 9). From typological point of view there are blades with and without retouch, end-scrapers on blades, one perforator and one single platform conical core used for blades production. So far the archaeological excavations from this cave have indicated Neolithic, Bükk culture settlement, but there are not any signs of Eneolithic occupation (Soják 2007a; 2008c). Simultaneously, a single platform core used for a blade production from Silica – Silická ľadnica cave (Pl. IV: 10; IX: 10) can be combined with this culture.

We've got a good analogies for this kind of material from Rožňava collections. The core for production of blades (Pl. III: 17; VIII: 19) is in a Bükk culture materials type (see e. g. Hreha/Šiška 2015, 369, Pl. CXLI: 1–5; Kaczanowska/Kozłowski 2008, 35, fig. 16; Šiška 1998, 198, fig. 7: 5–9). Furthermore, another artifacts like a perforator (Pl. III: 6; VIII: 6), an end-scrapers (Pl. III: 19, 20; VIII: 18, 20) and a retouched blades (Pl. III: 9, 13, 18; VIII: 9, 13, 17) have a good analogies with this taxonomic unit inventory (Kaczanowska/Kozłowski 2002). It also seems that this materials are of different type than artifacts which are connected to the Eastern Linear Pottery culture in Slovakia (Kozłowski 1989), although they cannot be fully excluded from this unit assignments.

### Neolithic – Eneolithic

Like it was previously mentioned, some materials are similar to the working of Eneolithic flint from technologic point of view (Pl. IV: 2–6, 11; IX: 2–6, 11; Csongrádi-Balogh 2011, 144, fig. 1). The materials of a similar type, that is blades with larger sizes, are also known from some Eneolithic sites (Šiška 1964, 335; 1968, 123). At the same time, larger artifacts from Leontína cave belong to the first development phase of the Bükk culture (Bánesz 1991).

In this collection of artifacts there are also two axes (one from Hungarian Devecser locality; Pl. II: 3, 4; VII: 2, 4) and fragments of blades made from limnosilicite found at Slavec locality (Pl. III: 22; IV: 1; VIII: 21; IX: 1). These artifacts can be classified generally to the Neolithic–Eneolithic.

### Eneolithic

A small part, but relatively from typological point of view, stone artifacts can be evidently assigned to the Eneolithic. These are two stone battle axes.

The first one, small and heart shaped, has a hole near the artifact blade (Pl. II: 5; VII: 5). From chronological point of view this kind of artifacts are classified in the Late Neolithic, but most of all it's characteristic for the Eneolithic (Hovorka/Soják 1997, 30, Pl. IX: 2; Lichardus 1960, 843, fig. 311: typ 13).

The second one (Pl. II: 7; VII: 7) is typologically closer to the so-called Ślęza type battle axes. This kind of artifacts are found in Corded Ware culture (Kruk 1973, 64, fig. 3: 3). The battle axes of similar type are in an older phase of this cultural unit (Chmielewski/Romanow 2015, 53, fig. 12; Valde-Nowak 1988, 114, Pl. X: 2).

Among the artifacts of chipped stone industry two arrowheads made from limnosilicite, which belong to the Štramberk type, can certainly be included to the Eneolithic (Pl. V: 2, 12; IX: 17, 27). These archaeological findings associated with the Lengyel culture (*Bartík/Štrbík 1990*, 33, 182, fig. 3: 6; *Choraży/Choraży 2001*, 352, fig. 5: j; *Šalkovský 1977*, 261, 422, fig. 169: 13), primarily to the late phase of this culture. The artifact from Liskova – Liskovská jaskyňa cave is dated analogically like this mentioned above (unpublished). This museum collection also holds a small triangular artifact made from limnosilicite, which could play a role of an arrowhead (Pl. 5: 10; IX: 25).

A proximal portion of a retouched blade with half-steep retouch on the right and left edges can be probably assigned to the same period (Pl. V: 4; IX: 19). It is possible that this artifact is typologically close to the so-called flame knives, which are dated back to the late Eneolithic, and connected to the Corded Ware culture (*Cheben 2005; Valde-Nowak 2000*).

### Prehistory

There are some stone artifacts in this presented collection, which aren't characteristic from the typological and chronological point of view. This kind of archaeological findings must be included in Prehistory or Stone Age–Bronze Age. It must be pointed out, that some of these things can be younger and also can represent some kind of pseudofacts. Planar stones with indistinct marks of treatment were included in this category. These artifacts can be whetstones or grinders (Pl. I: 1–3; III: 1; VI: 1–3; VIII: 1). Also some of the chipped industry must be included only generally in the Stone Age–Bronze Age (Pl. IV: 11, 12; V: 1, 3, 6–9, 11; IX: 11, 12, 16, 18, 21–24, 26).

### SUMMARY

This paper presents an artifact collection from a museum in Rožňava. Some of them were obtained from Slovakia. A few of the stone materials are from Hungary. A part of these archaeological findings doesn't have any information about a place, where they were discovered.

Despite the fact that it's only a stone collection, a part of these artifacts is very important to understand issues connected with the Stone Age settlement in the southern part of Slovakia.

From a chronological point of view the oldest artifacts represent the Upper Palaeolithic industry (probably Gravettian or Epigravettian). The only three artifacts were made from limnosilicite (Pl. IV: 13, 14; IX: 13, 14) and patinated flint (Pl. V: 5; IX: 20a, b).

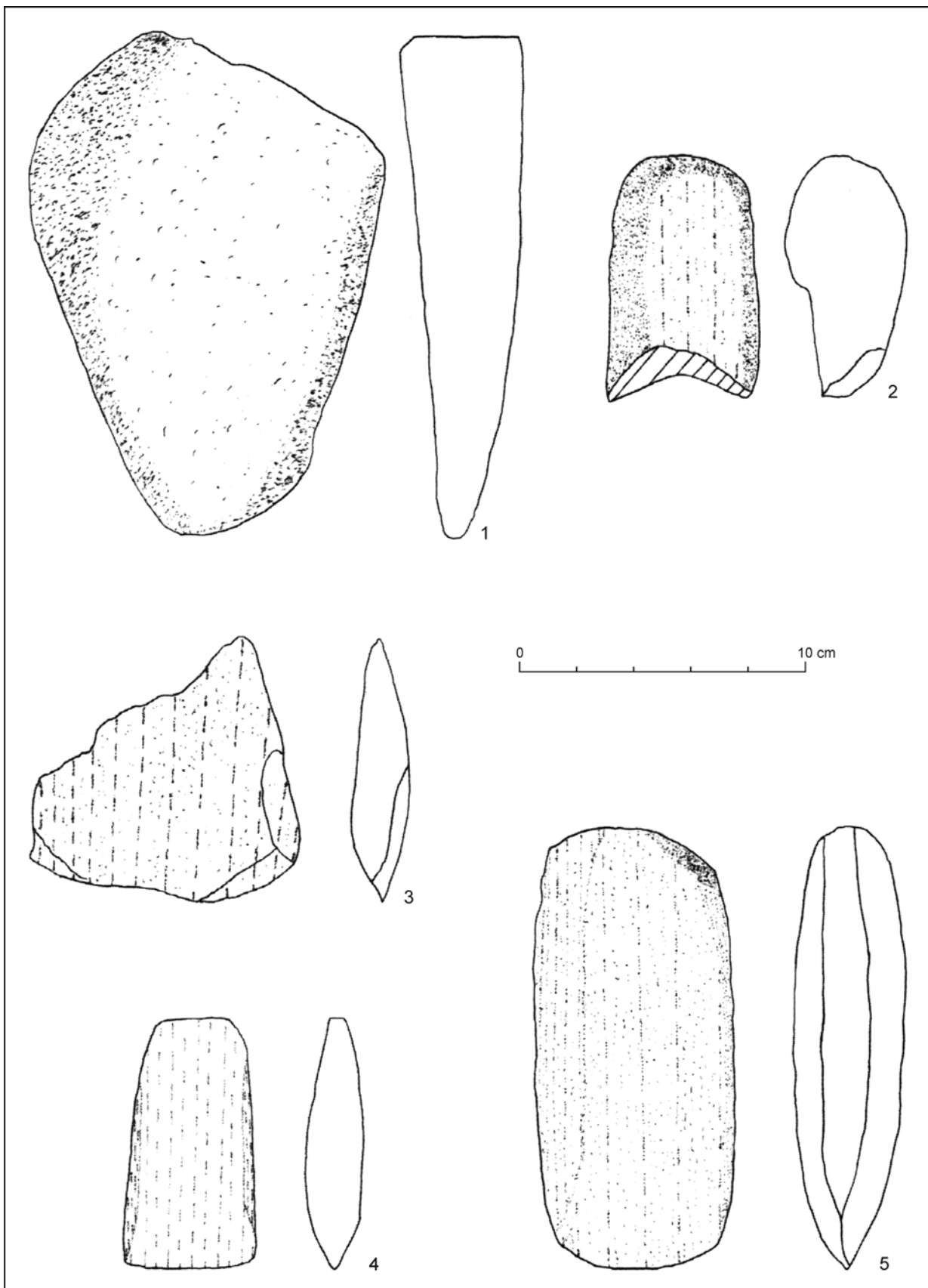
More of the stone artifacts represent the Neolithic period. We can mention here axes (Pl. I: 4, 5; II: 1, 6; VI: 4, 5; VII: 1, 6), a fragment of them (Pl. III: 21; VIII: 22), which can be included in the Bükk culture, and also a broken hoe in a shape of a shoe-last (Pl. II: 2; VII: 2). Most of the obsidian findings from Leontína cave in Slavec can be assigned to the Bükk culture (see Pl. III: 17–19, 20; IV: 2–8; VIII: 19, 17, 18; IX: 2–8). This culture is probably also represented by one artifact made from Volhynian flint (Pl. IV: 9; IX: 9). A core (Pl. IV: 10; IX: 10) from Silická ľadnica cave in Silica can be dated back to the Bükk culture too.

In this collection there are some findings, which can be dated back to the Neolithic – Eneolithic. We can mention here for example: two stone axes (Pl. II: 3, 4; VII: 2, 4) and a fragment of limnosilicite blades from Slavec (Pl. III: 22; IV: 1; VIII: 21; IX: 1).

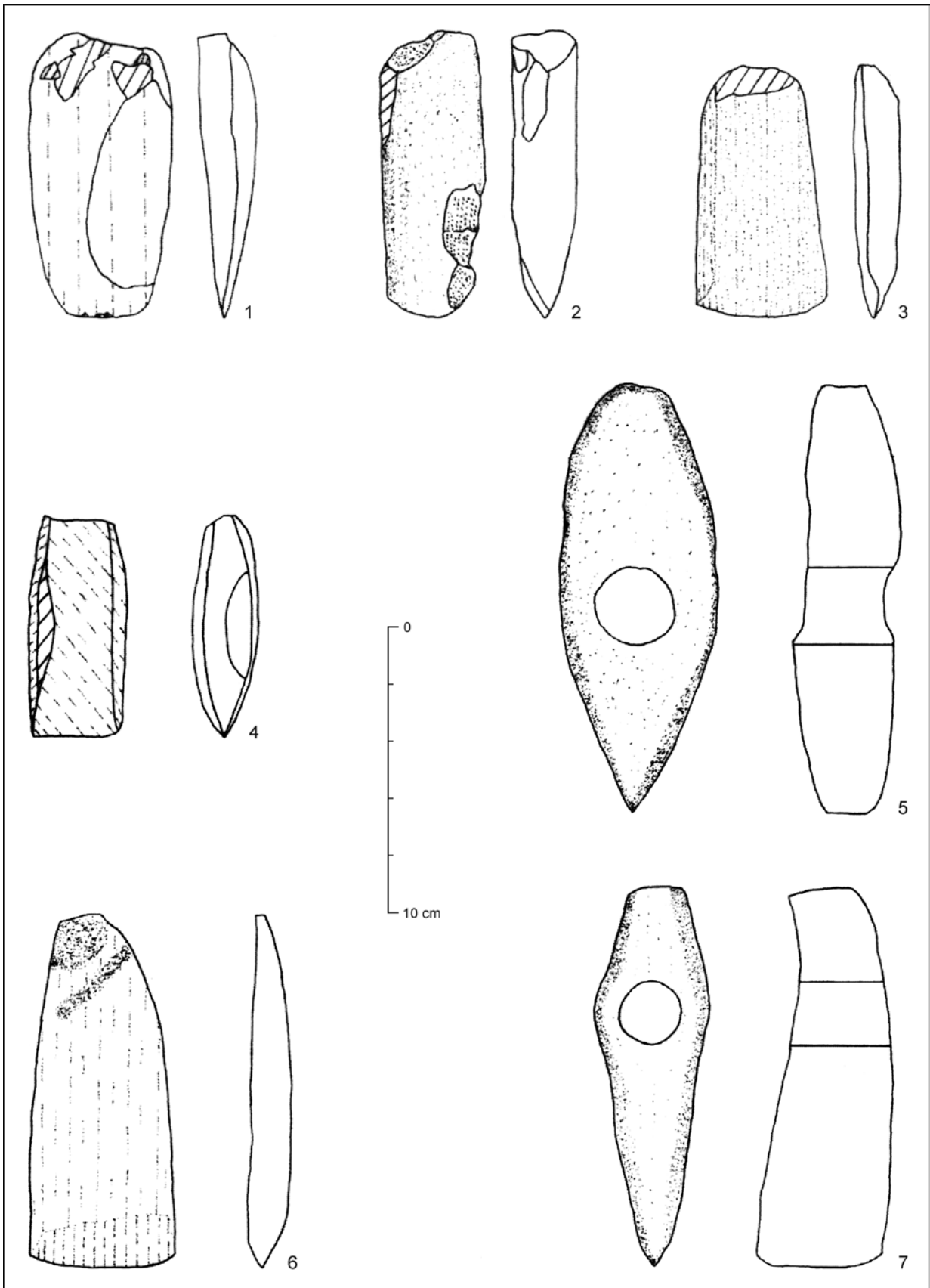
A few artifacts can also be dated to the Eneolithic e. g. two stone battle axes. One of them represents so-called Ślęza type (Pl. II: 7; VII: 7), which is in the inventories of an older phase of Corded Ware culture. There are also some chipped artifacts which can be dated to this period. Worth mentioning here are two arrowheads made from limnosilicite (Pl. V: 2, 12; IX: 17, 27), which can be combined with Štramberk type artifacts and assigned to the Lengyel culture. There is also a triangular limnosilicite artifact (Pl. 5: 10; IX: 25) which also can be an arrowhead. A proximal portion of a retouched blade, which resembles the so-called flame knives, can be assigned with a question mark to the Corded Ware culture (Pl. V: 4; IX: 19).

There are also some findings which only generally can be dated back to the Stone Age – Bronze Age. We can mention here whetstones and grinders (Pl. I: 1–3; III: 1; VI: 1–3; VIII: 1). Also some of the chipped stone industry (see Pl. IV: 11, 12; V: 1, 3, 6–9, 11; IX: 11, 12, 16, 18, 21–24, 26) must be dated the same.

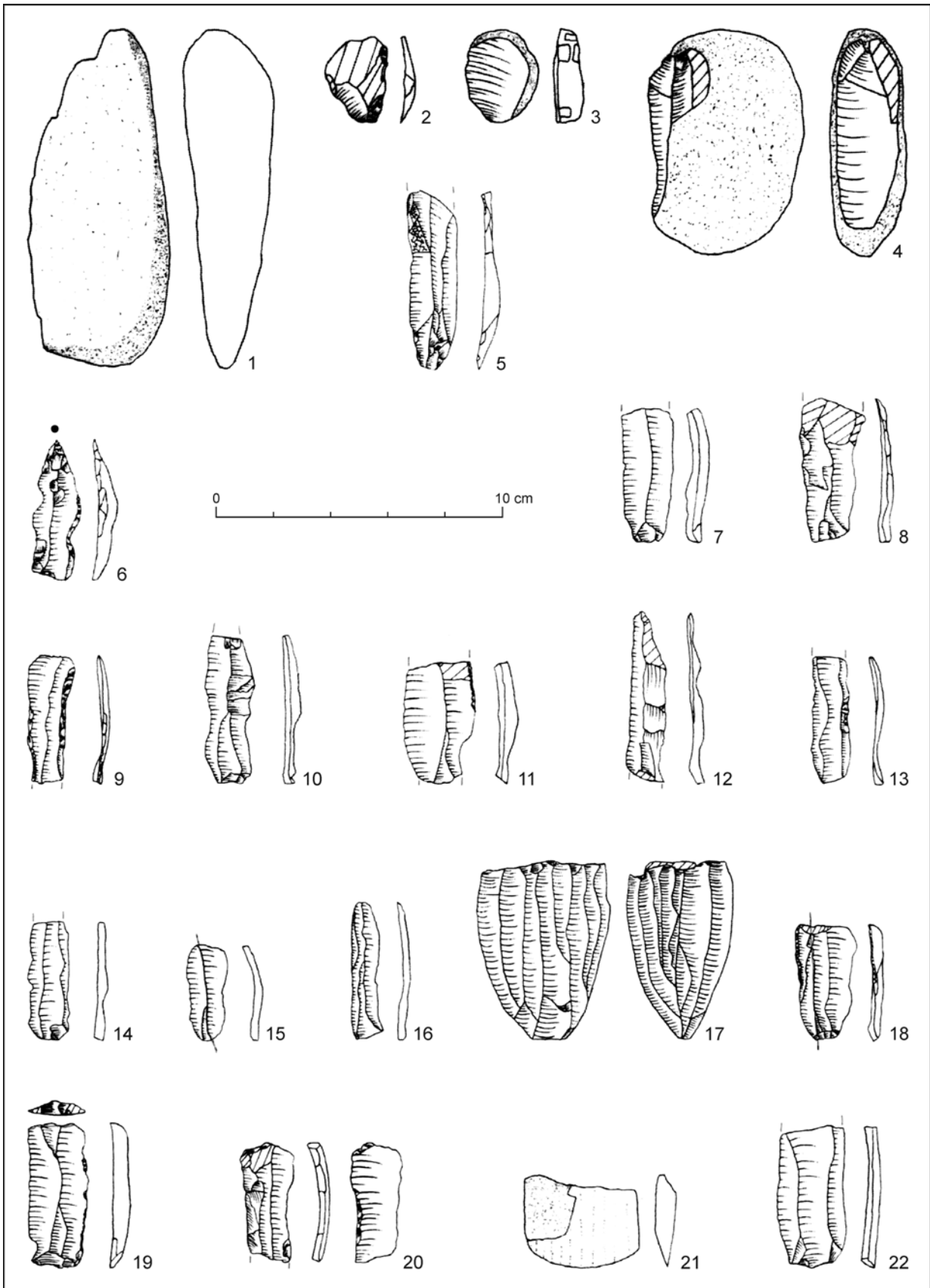




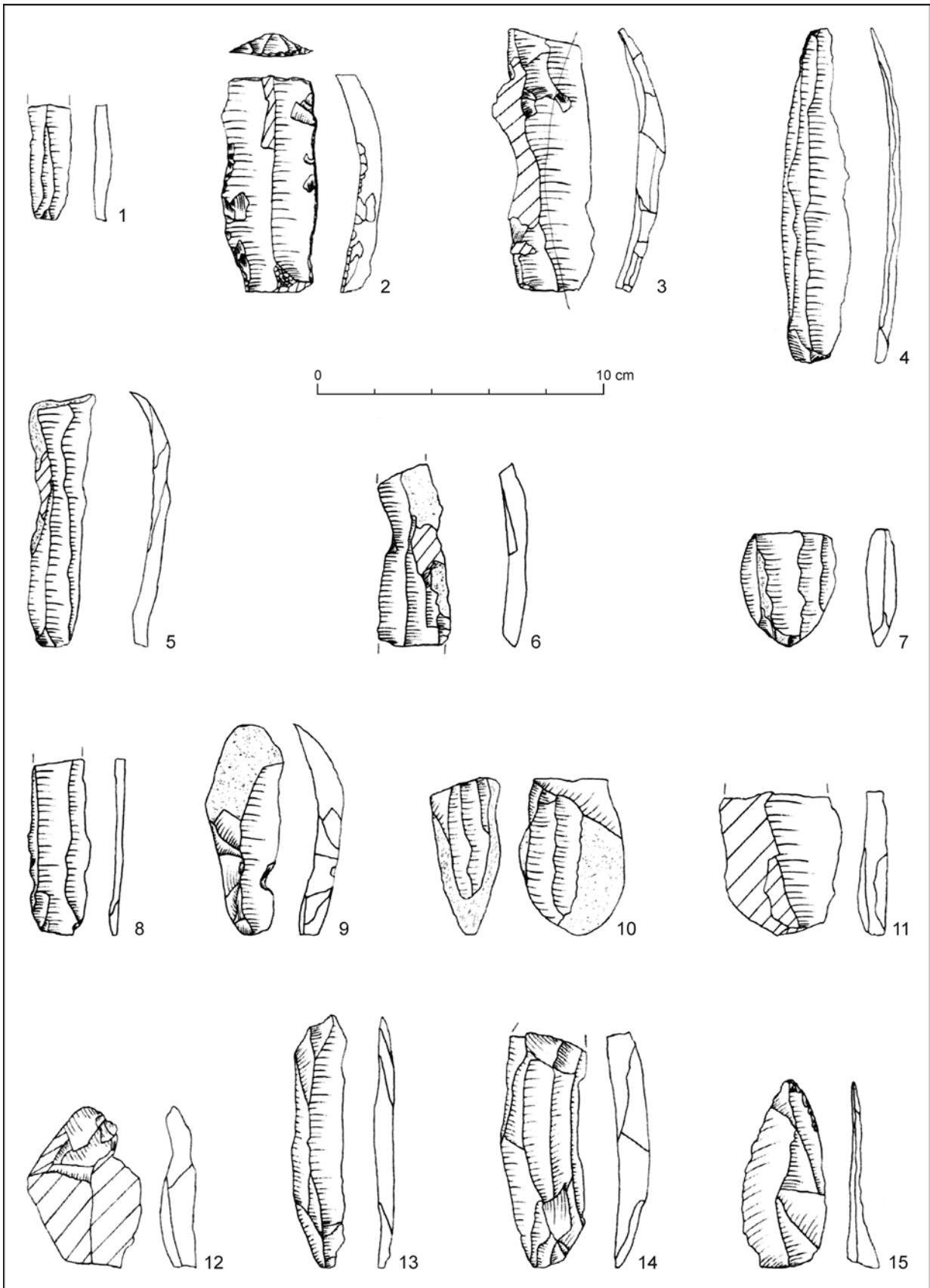
Pl. I. A collection of polished and closer unidentified stone industry from the Mining museum in Rožňava. 1 – granitoid; 2 – amphibolite; 3 – local sandstone; 4 – dacite (?); 5 – amphibolite.



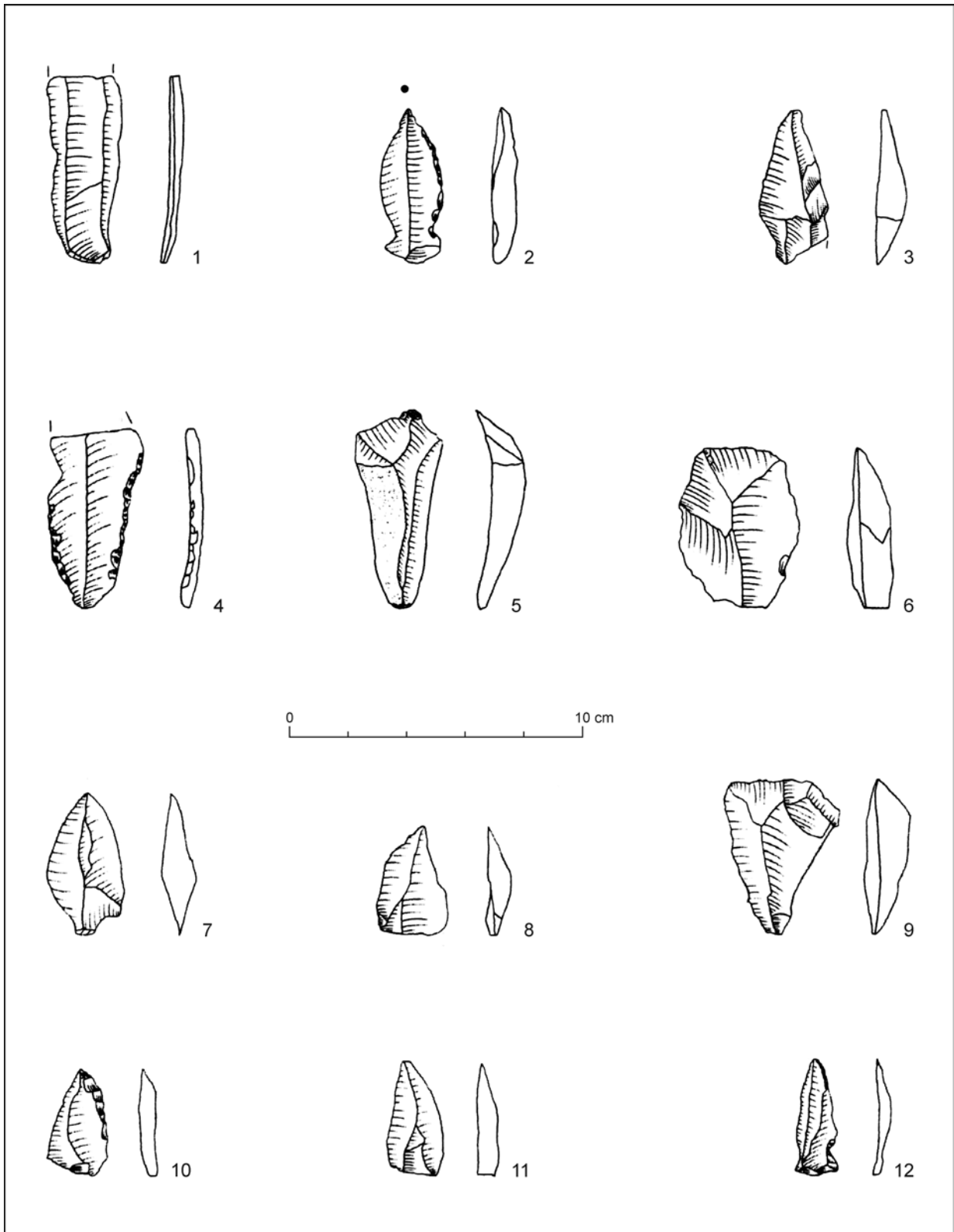
Pl. II. A collection of polished stone industry from the Mining museum in Rožňava. 1 – paleocarbonate; 2 – culm slate; 3, 4, 6 – amphibolite slate; 5 – amphibolite; 7 – undefined volcanic rock.



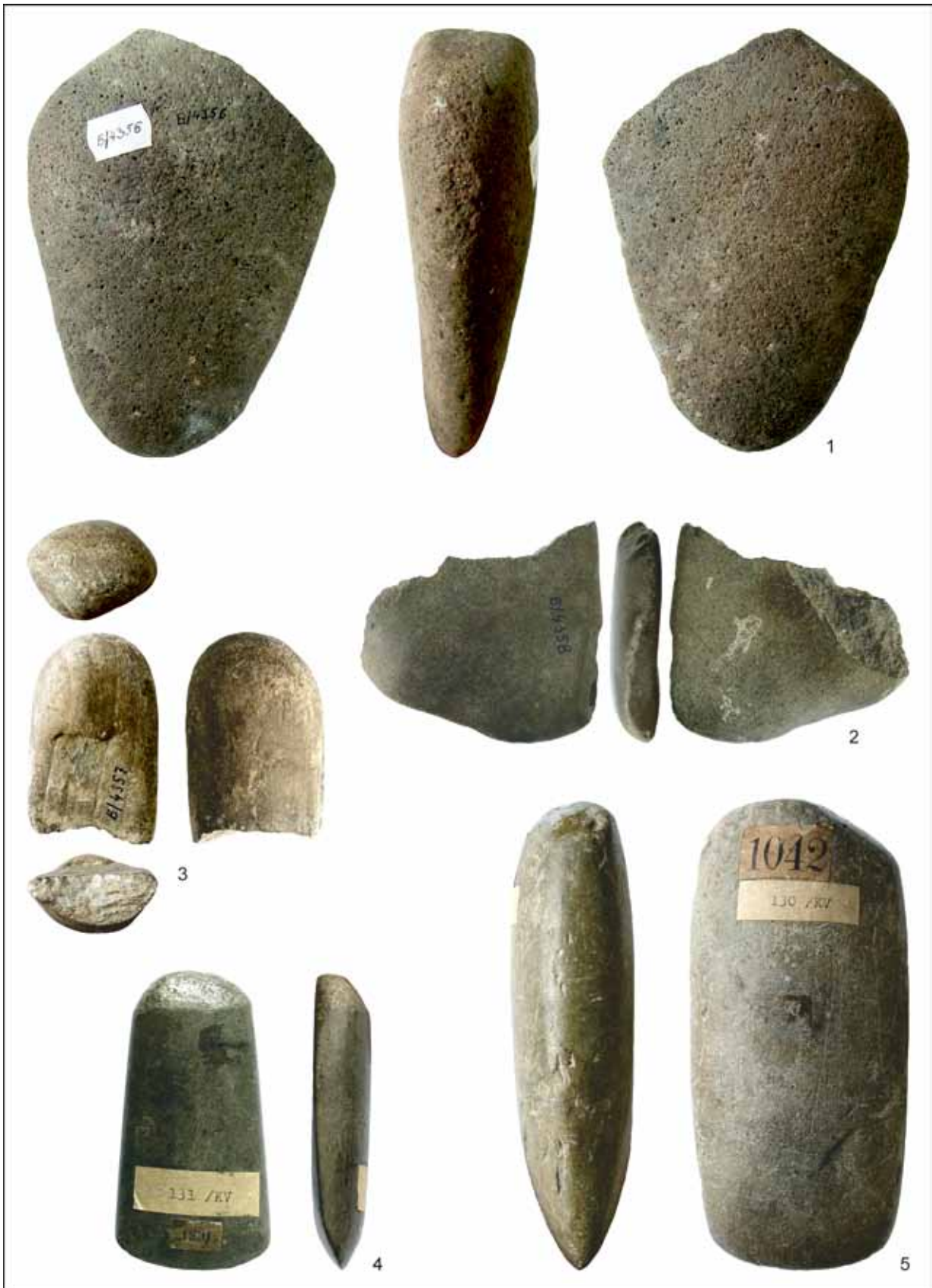
Pl. III. An unidentified, chipped and polished stone industry from the Mining museum in Rožňava. 1 – green slate; 2, 6–20 – obsidian; 3 – erratic cretaceous flint; 4 – Volhynian flint; 5 – radiolarite; 21 – amphibolitic slate; 22 – limnosilicite.



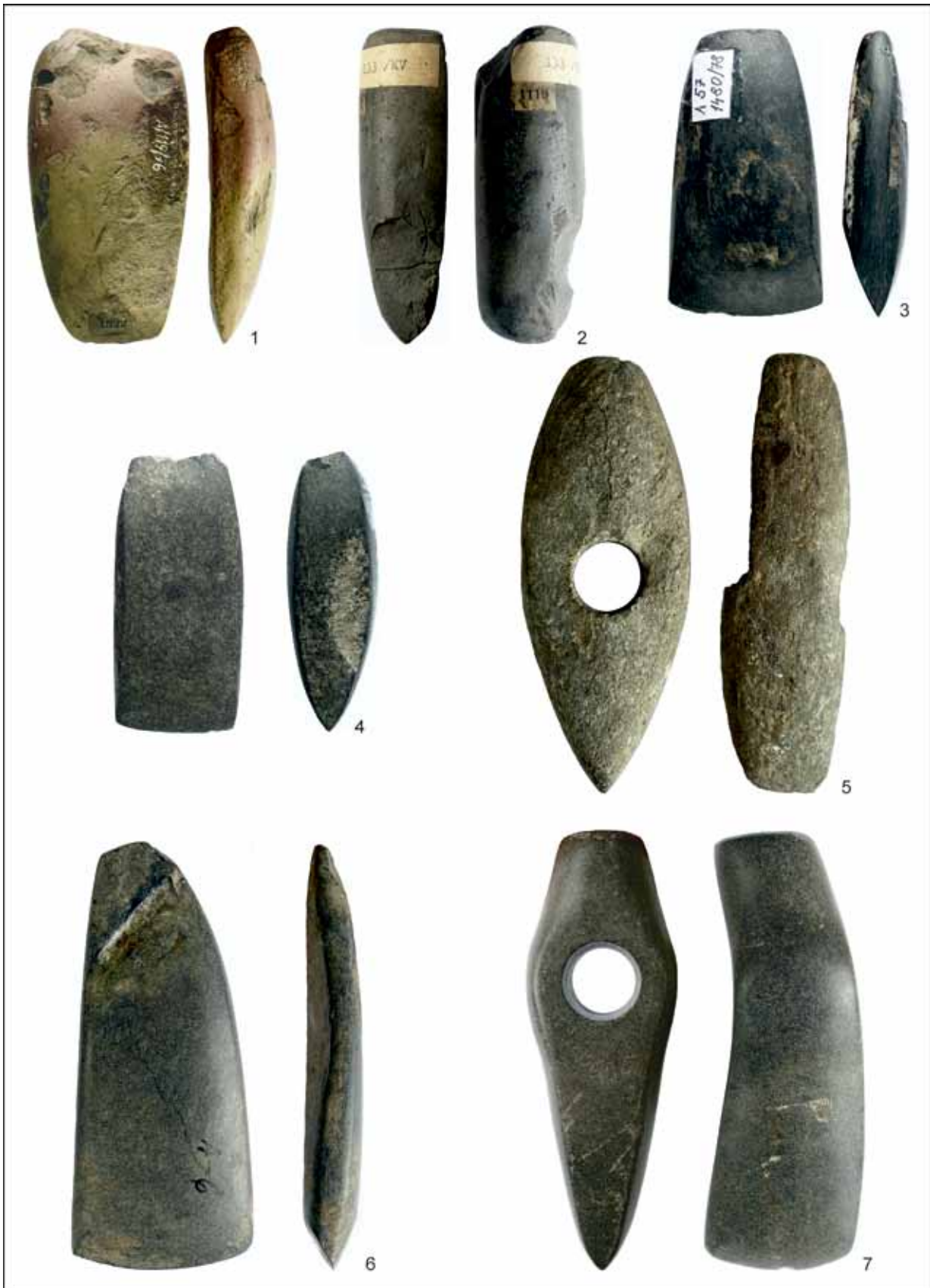
Pl. IV. A chipped stone industry from the Mining museum in Rožňava. 1, 11–15 – limnosilicite; 2–8, 10 – obsidian; 9 – Volhynian flint (?).



Pl. V. A chipped stone industry from the Mining museum in Rožňava. 1-3, 6-12 – limnosilicite; 4 – radiolarite; 5 – patinated flint.



Pl. VI. A collection of polished and closer unidentified stone industry from the Mining museum in Rožňava. 1 – granitoid; 2 – local sandstone; 3 – amphibolite; 4 – dacite (?); 5 – amphibolite.



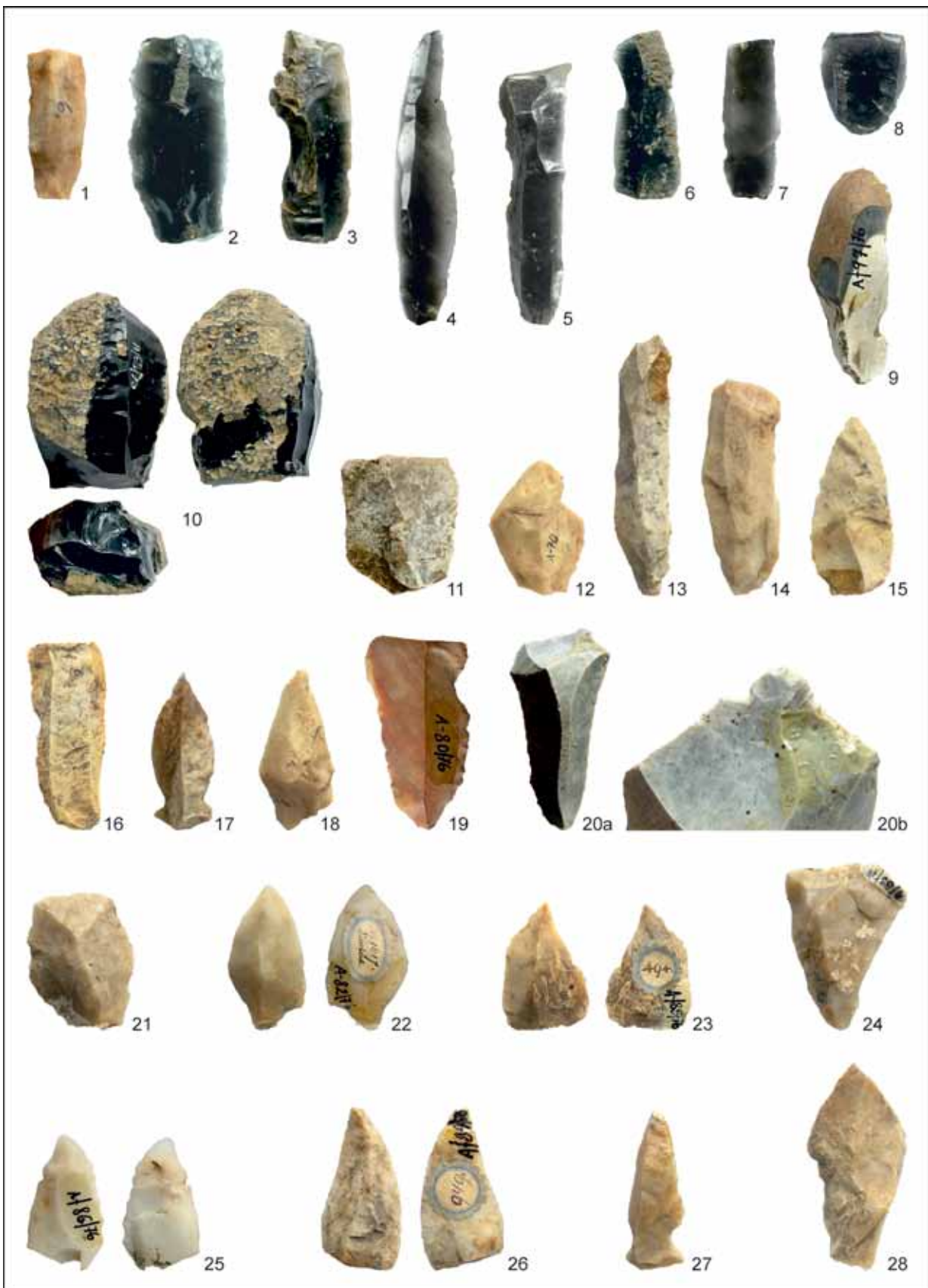
Pl. VII. A collection of polished stone industry from the Mining museum in Rožňava. 1 – paleocarbonate; 2 – culm slate; 3, 4, 6 – amphibolite slate; 5 – amphibolites; 7 – undefined volcanic rock.





Pl. VIII. An unidentified, chipped and polished stone industry from the Mining museum in Rožňava. 1 – green slate; 2, 6–20 – obsidian; 3 – erratic cretaceous flint; 4 – unspecified silica with white limestone cortex; 5 – Volhynian flint; 21 – limnosilicite; 22 – amphibolite slate.





Pl. IX. A chipped stone industry from the Mining museum in Rožňava. 1, 11–18, 21–28 – limnosilicite; 2–8, 10 – obsidian; 9 – Vollhynian flint (?); 19 – radiolarite; 20a, b – patinated flint.

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## Analýza kamennej industrie zo zbierok Banického múzea v Rožňave

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### Súhrn

Príspevok analyzuje kamennú industriu zo zbierok Banického múzea v Rožňave. Ide o kolekciu štiepanej, brúsenej a ostatnej kamennej industrie. Väčšinou artefakty nemajú známe bližšie nálezové okolnosti a lokality. Malá časť pochádza zo slovenských, ako aj maďarských nálezísk (obr. 1; 2). Zo Slovenska sú uvedené lokality, ktoré ležia v katastri obce Slavec (neznáma lokalita a jaskyňa Leontína) a Silica (Silická ľadnica). Z Maďarska sa zachovala industria z lokalít Devecser, Hejce, Korlát a z neznámej lokality (Dac...hely?).

Z hľadiska chronológie patria medzi najstaršie artefakty zaradené do mladého paleolitu (pravdepodobne gravettien alebo epigravettien). Predstavujú tri exempláre bez udania náleziska, zhotovené z limnosilicitu (tab. IV: 13, 14; IX: 13, 14) a patinovaného pazúrika (tab. V: 5; IX: 20a, b).

Viac nálezov možno zaradiť do neolitu. Typologicky sú zastúpené ploché sekery plankonvexného prierezu (tab. I: 4, 5; II: 1, 6; VI: 4, 5; VII: 1, 6), neúplný kopytovitý klin (tab. II: 2; VII: 2), fragment sekery s poloblúkovitým ostrím zo Silice – Silickej ľadnice (tab. III: 21; VIII: 22). Súvisia pravdepodobne s bukovo-horskou kultúrou, podobne ako väčšina obsidiánovej štiepanej kamennej industrie zo Slavca – jaskyne Leontína (tab. III: 17–19, 20; IV: 2–8; VIII: 19, 17, 18; IX: 2–8). Jediný artefakt je zhotovený z predpokladaného volynského pazúrika (tab. IV: 9; IX: 9). Rovnako jednopodstavové čepeľové jadro zo Silice – Silickej ľadnice bude možné zaradiť nepochybne k zmienenej kultúre (tab. IV: 10; IX: 10).

V študovanej kolekcii je niekoľko artefaktov, ktoré možno rámcovo zaradiť do neolitu až eneolitu – dve sekery (tab. II: 3, 4; VII: 2, 4) a fragmenty limnosilicitových čepeľí zo Slavca (tab. III: 22; IV: 1; VIII: 21; IX: 1).

Nepočetnú skupinu kamennej industrie zo zbierky tvoria exempláre datované do eneolitu. Ide o dva sekeromlaty, z nich jeden je typologicky blízky tzv. šležaňskému typu (tab. II: 7; VII: 7), ktorý sa objavuje v náplni staršej fázy kultúry ľudu so šnúrovou keramikou. Eneolitická je tiež časť štiepanej kamennej industrie. Signifikantné sú dva limnosilicitové hroty šípov typu Štramberk (tab. V: 2, 12; IX: 17, 27), ktorých výskyt sa viaže na lengyelskú kultúru. V zbierkovej muzeálnej kolekcii artefaktov je tiež drobný trojuholníkový exemplár z limnosilicitu, ktorý môže predstavovať hrot šípu (tab. 5: 10; IX: 25). Nemožno vylúčiť, že obojstranne retušovaná spodná časť čepele so zlomeným koncom typologicky reprezentuje tzv. plameňovitý nôž z neskorého eneolitu (kultúra ľudu so šnúrovou keramikou).

V študovanej kolekcii artefaktov sú aj kamenné exempláre, ktoré sú tak typologicky, ako aj chronologicky nepreukázane a rámcovo začlenené do obdobia praveku, resp. doby kamennej až bronzovej. Pôvodne mohlo ísť o brúsky, roztierače či otlkače (tab. I: 1–3; III: 1; VI: 1–3; VIII: 1). Problematická je tiež klasifikácia časti štiepanej kamennej industrie, rámcovo datovanej do doby kamennej až bronzovej (tab. IV: 11, 12; V: 1, 3, 6–9, 11; IX: 11, 12, 16, 18, 21–24, 26).

Hoci ide o kolekciu artefaktov, ktorá zväčša nemá uvedené nálezisko, časť z nich má nezanedbateľný význam pre riešenie problematiky pravekého vývoja osídlenia prevažne južnej časti Slovenska.

Obr. 1. Mapa Slovenskej a Maďarskej republiky so známymi archeologickými lokalitami uvedenými v Banickom múzeu v Rožňave. 1 – Slavec; 2 – Silica; 3 – Hejce; 4 – Korlát; 5 – Devecser.

Obr. 2. Mapa Slovenskej republiky s archeologickými lokalitami v okrese Rožňava spomínanými v texte. 1 – Kečovo; 2 – Hrhov; 3 – Slavec; 4 – Silická Brezová; 5 – Silická Jablonica; 6 – Silica; 7 – Rožňava; 8 – Bôrka; 9 – Ardovo; 10 – Hrušov; 11 – Ochťiná; 12 – Plešivec; 13 – Jablonov nad Turňou; 14 – Drnava; 15 – Brzotín; 16 – Lipovník; 17 – Šivetice; 18 – Gočaltovo; 19 – Krásnohorské Podhradie.

Tab. I. Súbor brúsenej a ostatnej kamennej industrie zo zbierky Banického múzea v Rožňave. 1 – granitoid; 2 – amfibolit; 3 – lokálny pieskovec; 4 – dacit (?); 5 – amfibolit.

Tab. II. Súbor brúsenej kamennej industrie zo zbierky Banického múzea v Rožňave. 1 – paleokarbonát; 2 – kulmská bridlica; 3, 4, 6 – amfibolická bridlica; 5 – amfibolit; 7 – neznáma výlevná hornina.

Tab. III. Ostatná štiepaná a brúsená kamenná industria zo zbierky Banického múzea v Rožňave. 1 – zelená bridlica; 2, 6–20 – obsidián; 3 – eratický pazúrik; 4 – volynský pazúrik; 5 – rádiolarit; 21 – amfibolická bridlica; 22 – limnosilicit.

Tab. IV. Štiepaná kamenná industria zo zbierky Banického múzea v Rožňave. 1, 11–15 – limnosilicit; 2–8, 10 – obsidián; 9 – volynský pazúrik (?).

- Tab. V. Štiepaná kamenná industria zo zbierky Banického múzea v Rožňave. 1–3, 6–12 – limnosilicit; 4 – rádiolarit; 5 – patinovaný pazúrik.
- Tab. VI. Súbor brúsenej a ostatnej kamennej industrie zo zbierky Banického múzea v Rožňave. 1 – granitoid; 2 – lokálny pieskovec; 3 – amfibolit; 4 – dacit (?); 5 – amfibolit.
- Tab. VII. Súbor brúsenej kamennej industrie zo zbierky Banického múzea v Rožňave. 1 – paleokarbonát; 2 – kulmská bridlica; 3, 4, 6 – amfibolická bridlica; 5 – amfibolit; 7 – neznáma výlevná hornina.
- Tab. VIII. Ostatná štiepaná a brúsená kamenná industria zo zbierky Banického múzea v Rožňave. 1 – zelená bridlica; 2, 6–20 – obsidián; 3 – eratický pazúrik; 4 – bližšie neznámy silicit s vápennou kôrou; 5 – volynský pazúrik; 21 – limnosilicit; 22 – amfibolická bridlica.
- Tab. IX. Štiepaná kamenná industria zo zbierky Banického múzea v Rožňave. 1, 11–18, 21–28 – limnosilicit; 2–8, 10 – obsidián; 9 – volynský pazúrik (?); 19 – rádiolarit; 20a, b – patinovaný pazúrik.

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