Monika Gabulová – Ivan Kuzma
Pochovávanie na sídlisku ludanickej skupiny v Nitre-Mlynáriach
Beerdigung auf der Siedlung der Ludanice-Gruppe in Nitra-Mlynáre
(Slov. Arch. 63/2, 2015, 179–208)

Burial on the Ludanice group settlement in Nitra-Mlynáre. Burials within a settlement area are a common
phenome-non since the Neolithic, and they appear practically throughout the whole Prehistory. Until these days,
no extramural cemeteries of the Ludanice group have been discovered; most burials comprise of human
skeletons, or rather their parts, buried in separate graves or in settlement pits within the area of the settlement.
Separate graves belong to individuals buried according to a certain rite, lying in crouched position either on the
right or the left side, body orientations vary. In addition, these graves are not as richly equipped as those of
contemporary Tiszapolgár or Bodrogkereszttúr cultures in the Tisa basin. The Ludanice group used to bury their
dead in the settlement pits as well as in graves, both being considered a part of the Ludanice group burial rite.
As regards the burials in the pits, human remains were buried either according to the burial rite or casually. As
indicated by positions of the skeletons (on the back or on the front), absence of burial equipment, and
permortem and lethal injuries, no burial ceremony was probably performed in case of casually buried
individuals.

Key words: Slovakia, Nitra-Mlynáre, Ludanice Group, settlement, inhumations, human remains in settlement
pits.

Mária Novotná – Martin Kvietok
Nové hromadné nálezy z doby bronzovej z Moštenice
Neue Hortfunde aus der Bronzezeit aus Moštenica
(Slov. Arch. 63/2, 2015, 209–237)

New Hoards from the Bronze Age from Moštenica. The content of this paper are the new hoards from
Central Slovakia. 39 bronze objects come from 4 locations on a hill side, covering the area of ca. 75 m². Hoard
1 consisted of long pins of type Hradec and Malá Vieska. Hoard 2 consisted of bracelets and spiral rings. On
next two places were found 4 pins together and 1 separately. Horizon BD1 is represented by the hoard of
circular jewels; all pin hoards belong to BD2, they are the oldest Lusatian Culture hoards in Slovakia. Units of
HA1 with mixed content are representing the older component. Unusual stone facework on the hoard 2 leads us
to the habit used for building of burial mounds. Relation with graves is shown by some examples from the Early
and Middle Bronze Age in Bohemia (in stone facework as well), south-western Germany and Slovakia up to
HA2, or HA2/HB1. The closest category of jewel hoards is of type Uriu-Ópályi in Maramureş and in Upper
Tisa area. The connection with the other world or the treasure for the deceased is probable.

Pins of type Malá Vieska with the head in the shape of a poppy head and their length as well are very similar to
the poppy plant, reaching the height 1–1.6 m. The importance of this symbol with regard to its multiple
meaning and the use of the seeds as food and the opium alkaloid from the unripe capsule of the poppy seed
(Papaver somniferum) in healing and healing cults can be only anticipated. In Slovak folk tradition the poppy
was the symbol of prosperity, it had protective effect against deceased and witches. It was unsuitable for
practical use because of its great length. What was their purpose and if they are really pins is an open question.
The suggestions that they were weapons, or used for therapy and tattoo cannot be confirmed. For the profane
use of the find 1 from Moštenica can speak new pins, probably wrapped and bound together, from the vicinity
of the road, which was from Middle Ages known as Via Magna. For cultic reasons speak the location on the hill
side, according to the other finds it can be called ‘the sacred mountain’.

Key words: Slovakia, Bronze Age, Early Urnfield Period, horizon BD1, BD2, hoards.

Margareta Musilová – Eva Kolníková – Martin Hložek
„Rímska stavba I“ na akropole bratislavského keltského oppida – svedectvo mincí
„Römischer Bau I“ auf der Akropolis des keltischen Oppidums von Bratislava – Zeugnis der Münzen
(Slov. Arch. 63/2, 2015, 239–308)

‘Roman building I’ at the Celtic oppidum’s acropolis of the Bratislava Castle – testimony of coins. At the
Celtic oppidum’s acropolis, in the Northern part of the Bratislava Castle Hill, in the remaining parts of the
Baroque Winter Riding Hall, stone constructions were discovered during the archeological research by the
Municipal Monument Preservation Institute in Bratislava, in 2008–2010. They were built using Roman
construction technology (‘Roman building I’). Its foundations, overground walls with plaster, as well as
fragments of paving, remained preserved. In the building’s ruins, numerous Roman amphorae fragments,
fragments of a Hellenistic glass bowl, a seal box and 22 Celtic coins were found. They were minted in the
Bratislava oppidum in the 1st half of the 1st century B. C.: 15 staters, 9 of which have the inscription BIATEC, 4
with the inscription NONNOS, 2 without an inscription, 4 tetradrachms with the inscriptions BIATEC and NONNOS, and 3 Simmering type drachms. The analysis of the coins determined the period of the rise and fall, as well as the function of the building. It was built in the period of the Bratislava oppidum’s maximum development, before the middle of the 1st century B.C. It probably had an administrative and trade function. Its construction was managed by Roman experts. Roman masters also participated in the Bratislava Celtic oppidum's minting activities. The oppidum’s importance decreased significantly after the war between Celts (Boii) and Dacians around 40 B.C., mainly because of an interruption of trade contacts with the Mediterranean world. The minting of the Bratislava tetradrachms ended in that time. The political power of Bratislava’s Celts was weakened by Noricum, sustained by Rome. The oppidum’s end, around the break of the century, was caused by the Roman military invasion of territories around the confluence of the Danube and Moravia, mainly the Tiberius campaign, in 6 A.D., and the following Roman-German interactions.

Key words: Slovakia, Bratislava, later La Tène period, oppidum, acropolis, construction in Roman style, amphorae, sealbox, glass, coins, metalographic analysis.

Zbigniew Robak
Items Decorated with the Tassilo Chalice Style in the Western Slavic Territories
Predmety zdobené v štýle Tassilovho kalícha zo západoslovanských území
(Slov. Arch. 63/2, 2015, 309–340)
This paper constitutes an attempt to rethink the issue of inflow and chronology of items decorated with the so-called Tassilo Chalice Style to Western Slavic Territories located outside the Carolingian state, in particular to areas of today Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia. Previous hypotheses suggested that import of those items reflects intense cultural contacts between the Western Slavs, particularly the Moravians, and the Carolingian Empire since the end of the 8th century. Those contacts were supposed to include also early Christianisation missions. Despite, however, intense studies, such theories are not sufficiently supported by archaeological sources. The aim of the paper is to provide a systematic analysis of available objects decorated with the Tassilo Chalice Style in terms of their design, chronology and dispersion. The material gathered so far is not very abundant and thus, even if it is possible to draw some conclusions, they should not be treated as final and when new objects of interest appear, it may be also necessary to modify conclusions. What is important, however, is the fact that the questions raised (concerning sources, directions, chronology, etc.) received some answers, although presumably not as unambiguous as it has been implied by previous studies.

Key words: Early Middle Ages, Carolingian Culture, Tassilo Chalice Style, Western Slavic Territories.