

STUDIJNÉ ZVESTI

ARCHEOLOGICKÉHO ÚSTAVU SLOVENSKEJ AKADEMIE VIED

48

NITRA

OBSAH - INHALT

Elena Blažová - Jana Faixová-Chalachanová - Martin Bartík	
Návrh konceptuálnej dátovej štruktúry pre tvorbu archeologického predikčného modelu	5
Proposal of a conceptual data structure for creation of an archaeological predictive model	17
Gertrúda Březinová	
Siedlungsobjekte aus der Bronzezeit in Nitra auf der Straße Mostná ulica	21
Sídliskové objekty z doby bronzovej v Nitre na Mostnej ulici	41
Erik Hrnčiarik	
Príspevok k typológii rímskych kostených ihlíc	43
Beitrag zur Typologie von römischen Beinnadeln	60
Klára Marková	
Zur besiedlung der Hatvan-Kultur in der Slowakei	63
K osídleniu hatvanskej kultúry na Slovensku	78
Soňa Masnicová - Zora Miklíková - Radoslav Beňuš	
Rekonštrukcia podoby tváre muža a ženy zo staršej doby bronzovej	81
The facial reconstruction of a man and a woman from the Early Bronze Age.....	89
Terézia Vangľová	
Stredoveká keramika na severozápadnom Slovensku	91
Mittelalterliche Keramik aus dem Gebiet der Nordwestslowakei.....	137
Lucia Žilincová	
Pohrebiská lužickej kultúry v Jasenici a Sedmerovci	141
Gräberfelder der Lausitzer Kultur in Jasenica und Sedmerovec.....	212
Skratky	215

**NÁVRH KONCEPTUÁLNEJ DÁTOVEJ ŠTRUKTÚRY
PRE TVORBU ARCHEOLOGICKÉHO PREDIKČNÉHO MODELU**

Elena Blažová - Jana Faixová-Chalachanová - Martin Bartík

Proposal of a conceptual data structure for creation of an archaeological predictive model

The article deals with the history of digitalization of the archive of the Institute of Archaeology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Nitra, with the processing of old data stocks in analogue form, and with the entry of GIS systems into this process. The article describes the system of building information levels, database entries and digitalization. It also seeks the possibility of creating a web-based archaeological information environment once the system has been completed.

**SIEDLUNGSOBJEKTE AUS DER BRONZEZEIT IN NITRA
AUF DER STRASSE MOSTNÁ ULICA**

Gertrúda Březinová

Middle Bronze Age settlement structures in Nitra of street the Mostná ulica

Nitra and its immediate surroundings were intensively settled during the entire Bronze Age. In the Early Bronze Age a fortified settlement existed on the castle hill, which had a significant position in the area of the middle Nitra basin. At the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age, after the hillfort on the castle hill disappeared, the settlement moved to the area below the castle (Fig. 1), where a larger settlement is assumed to have existed.

Finds from the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age, especially pottery, were collected during all excavation seasons on Mostná street (1990-2009). In 2004, a section with structures and a part of a palisade was found, which on the basis of pottery can be dated to the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age, BB1 stage. These finds are presented in this study. Vessel shapes include amphorae, amphora vases, pots, jugs, bowls, cups and food containers, which belong to the final stage of the Maďarovce culture and the early Carpathian tumulus culture. New features occur as a result of permeating foreign cultural groups. These features are common for the entire area of the Carpathian basin. Eastern influences are related to the Otomani culture, which likely affected also the occurrence of the Suciú de Sus culture.

PRÍSPEVOK K TYPOLÓGII RÍMSKYCH KOSTENÝCH IHLÍC

Erik Hrnčiarik

Contribution to the typology of Roman bone pins

The analysed set of Roman bone pins (253 items) can be divided into 19 basic types, several variants and subgroups. The contribution is the first complex treatment of these finds from the territory of the current southwest Slovakia. They come from the Roman fort at Iža, from the Roman cemeteries I, II, III and the location Bergl in Bratislava-Rusovce, from excavations on Devin castle and from the Roman collection of Podunajské múzeum in Komárno. The typological and chronological analysis of the items draws on knowledge published in works by renowned European researchers. During the entire Roman Period, bone pins were used not only for hair arrangement, but also to fasten clothes – fibulae, in medicine, pottery decoration, etc.

ZUR BESIEDLUNG DER HATVAN-KULTUR IN DER SLOWAKEI

Klára Marková

On the settlement of the Hatvan culture in Slovakia

The number of recorded sites of the Hatvan culture has more than doubled since their publication by T. Nešporová in 1969. The sites are concentrated in two areas – the Danube basin and the Tisa basin. The geographical unevenness of both the quality and quantity of the source area affects their theoretical assessment.

Settlement structures vary according to the natural conditions and the function of the settlements. From the point of view of defense and social character, represented are fortified settlements, and assumed are unfortified settlements, which have not been researched yet. Settlement continuity and vertical stratigraphy is proved by tell settlements. The higher accumulation of sites in a relatively small area (Veľké Turovce, Malé Kosihy) allows us to consider a nest-like settlement structure.

The results of aerial surveys and excavations on sites Leľa and Pavlová indicate that circular ditch structures may have been part of settlement structures of the Hatvan culture in Slovakia. In Leľa geophysical measurements confirmed the findings of aerial photographs.

Relative chronology of the development of the Hatvan culture in Slovakia is rendered mostly by field observations, which have been conducted in the western part of the settlements in Malé Kosihy and Vráble, and in the eastern part of the settlement in Včelince. The significant lower layers VII and VI of the fill of an outer ditch in Včelince represent an earlier phase of the culture on the settlement. The later phase, represented by higher layers V and IV and structures, is characterised by an intersection of Otomani-Füzesabony cultural features and by their influence on the local Hatvan culture, which is referred to as the Hatvan-Otomani horizon.

REKONŠTRUKCIA PODOBY TVÁRE MUŽA A ŽENY ZO STARŠEJ DOBY BRONZOVEJ

Soňa Masnicová - Zora Miklíková - Radoslav Beňuš

Facial reconstruction of a man and a woman from the Early Bronze Age

The article deals with a reconstruction of face from skulls of two adults – a middle-aged man from grave 80 and a young woman from grave 234 at the cemetery in Pata. The reconstruction drew on data acquired from osteological study. Drawings were made at two levels: norma frontalis (en face) and norma lateralis sinistra – for the man, norma frontalis (en face) and norma lateralis dextra – for the woman. The comparison of the recorded values of morphological and metric features of both individuals with average values recorded for the whole set indicates that typologically the man and the woman are typical representatives of the population which buried his dead in the Early Bronze Age at the cemetery in Pata. The results of anthropological study showed that morphologically it was a relatively homogeneous group of people. The recorded anthropological indexes, which generally characterise the proportionality of the body, sex and the affiliation of the individual to a certain morphological type, indicate that both men and women from the cemetery belonged to the so-called robust leptodolichomorfs or “nordics” with long and narrow skulls. The drawn facial reconstructions and results of anthropological study in Pata add to our picture of the carriers of the Únětice culture, which is also spread on the territory of southwest Slovakia. Drawing reconstructions are to a certain extent influenced by the artistic creativity of their author, yet they were made on the basis of scientific data and render essential morphological features of the peoples of the Únětice culture.

STREDOVEKÁ KERAMIKA NA SEVEROZÁPADNOM SLOVENSKU

Terézia Vangľová

Medieval pottery in northwest Slovakia

The article deals with closed settlement finds from rural areas from Turčianska kotlina and Žilinská kotlina basins and from upper Váh basin (the current districts of Považská Bystrica and Púchov), which date to the Early and High Middle Ages (8th-14th centuries). Our aim was to create a typology of ceramic material from collected objects and try to determine the chronological development of pottery in a given area. The essential issues included: relative chronology of pottery development in a given area, continuity or discontinuity of pottery development in a given area, relation of pottery production to neighbouring areas (southwest Slovakia, Silesia, Moravia, and possibly Lesser Poland) in the Early and High Middle Ages. Chronologically clear material from the processed area is insufficient and does not cover the whole period of the Early to High Middle Ages. Therefore, the continuity of pottery development can be neither confirmed nor disproved.

POHREBISKÁ LUŽICKEJ KULTÚRY V JASENICI A SEDMEROVCI

Lucia Žilincová

Burial grounds of the Lusatian culture in Jasenica and Sedmerovec

Burial grounds of the Lusatian culture in Jasenica and Sedmerovec were researched almost 50 years ago. Detailed analyses of the burial ritual (urn graves, pit graves, cenotaphic graves) and the material culture (pottery, bronze, stone, iron, clay and glass artefacts) date the burials to stages BD-HB in Jasenica and BD/HA1-HB in Sedmerovec. The results of processing these burial grounds partially supplement our knowledge about the development of the Lusatian culture in the middle Váh basin and its contacts with other areas in the Early and Late Bronze Age. In addition, they document a shared East-Moravian-Slovak art.