

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE 2002 EXCAVATIONS AT URBÁRSKE SEDLISKÁ, STUPAVA

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1. Introduction

The archaeological project described here was designed to explore the complex relationship that existed between the ancient Germans living in southwest Slovakia with the citizens and other inhabitants of the Roman province of Pannonia during the first and second centuries AD. According to the ancient sources, the territory of southwest Slovakia was densely settled by an ancient German tribe called the Quadi, which interacted with the Roman Empire at times either as ally or enemy.¹ The Danube River provided a convenient physical border, but there was also a cultural boundary between the Quadi

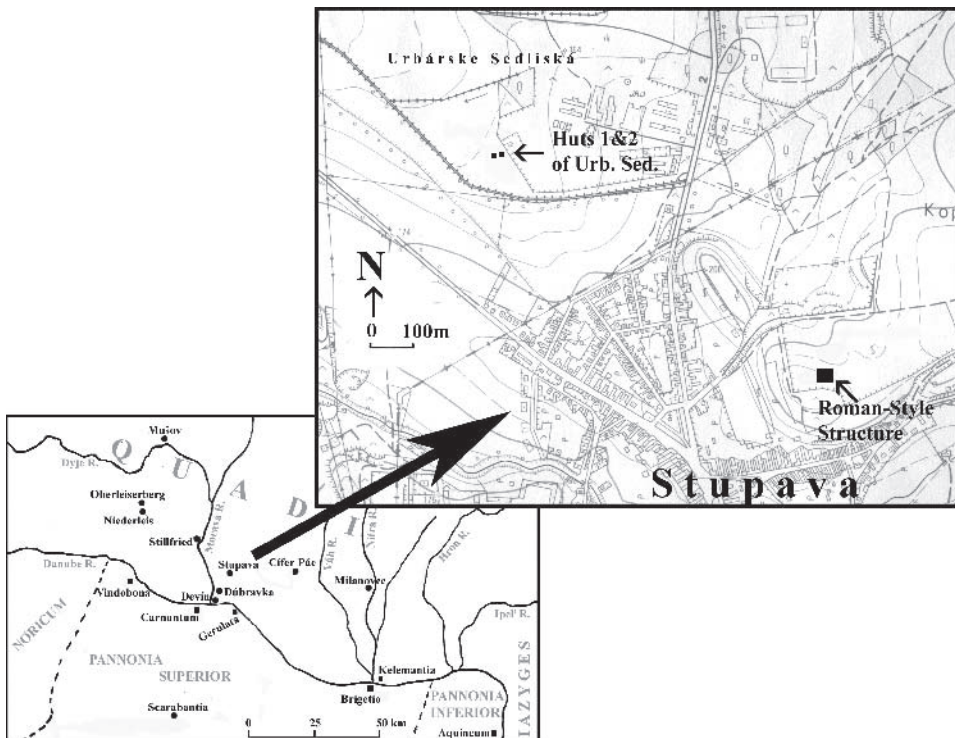


Figure 1 Bottom map shows location of Stupava in relation to other sites that have Roman-style structures in Quadi territory, while also showing its location in relation to Roman sites in Pannonia; Top map shows the location of the two huts at Urbárske Sedliská in relation to the Roman-style structure in Stupava.

and Romans. While there is little doubt that the Danube River was a permeable frontier, questions still remain as to how permeable was the cultural frontier between the two groups (see Whittaker 1994; 2004; Wells 1999). At the level of the material culture that we can recover archaeologically, we do see the Germans importing a great quantity of Roman goods, but does this necessarily mean German identity changed in any significant way? The goal of this project was to develop a better understanding of how ancient German identity functioned, as reflected in the culture's material remains, and what effect outside agents (i.e., the Romans) had on identity, if any.²

The project, lasting from July to December of 2002, was sponsored by the Slovak National Museum, Archaeology Museum (hereafter SNM-AM) in Bratislava, Slovakia and the Department of Archaeology at Boston University, Massachusetts. The research area, known as Urbárske Sedliská, lies between the Morava River and the western foothills of the Little Carpathian Mountains, 16 km north of the Danube, outside the town of Stupava (Fig. 1). The site is approximately 800m distant from the Roman-style structure in Stupava (Fig. 1). Archaeological material was first discovered at Urbárske Sedliská in 1982, when farmers were putting in drainage pipes. Drs. Vladimír Turčan and Zdeněk Farkaš (both of SNM-AM) explored the area, cataloging material from various periods and conducting some excavation, which led to the discovery of one ancient German hut (Turčan 1985, 93–94; Farkaš 1984). Through survey and excavation, two more huts were uncovered in 2002 at Urbárske Sedliská and their material was then studied in comparison to previously excavated huts in the area (both in southwest Slovakia and southeast Moravia) and in comparison to material found at the Roman-style building in Stupava. The survey portion of the project was described in a previous report (Vrba 2004) and this paper focuses on the two huts that were uncovered.³

2. Summary Description of the Excavations

The survey portion of the project was successful in that two shovel test pits (3-C-15 and 3-E-15; Figs. 2 and 3) had high concentrations of German pottery mixed with animal bones in a black, organic-rich soil (Vrba 2004, 154). These areas were the focus of the second phase of the project, when larger excavation units were opened that led to the discovery of the two German huts. A total of 16 units were excavated, of which most were expansions of an original

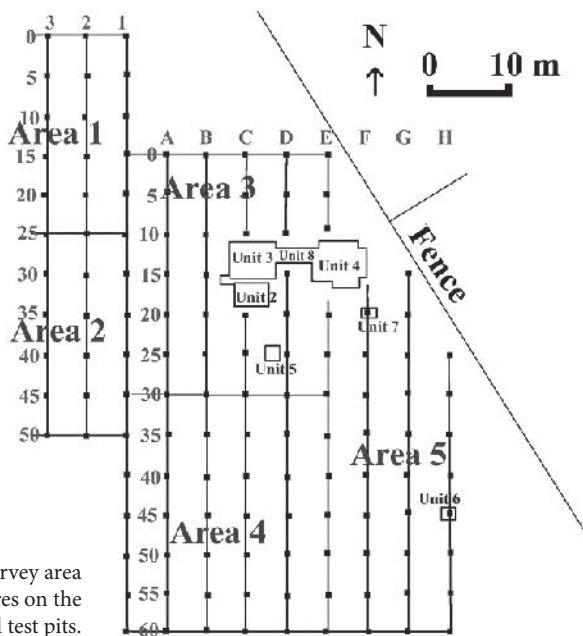


Figure 2 Map of the east side of the survey area and position of units. Small black squares on the transects represent shovel test pits.

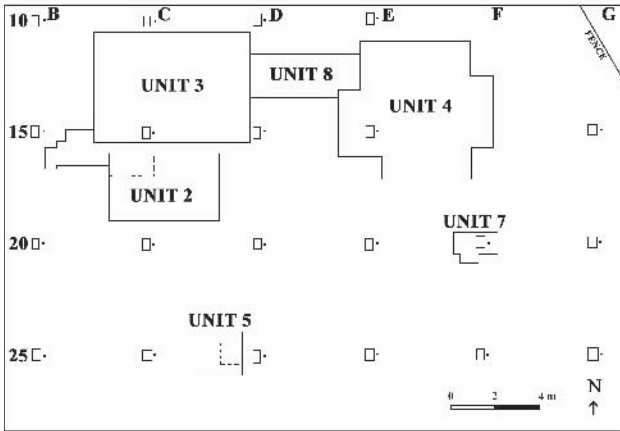


Figure 3 Close-up map showing position of Units 3–5, 7 and 8. The small black dots represent the actual location of the meter point on the transects, while the small squares show the position of shovel test pits next to the meter points. The dotted lines in Units 2 and 5 show where the probes were excavated.

unit (primarily units 3 and 4) (Figs. 2 and 3 show unit locations).⁴ When the huts were first discovered in units 3 and 4, the units were expanded until the entire footprints of the huts were revealed, at which point the fills of the huts were excavated. Hut 1 was uncovered in Units 2, 3, and 3A–E, and Hut 2 was uncovered in Units 4 and 4A–C (Figs. 3 and 4).⁵ Unit 5 was excavated to explore a round anomaly identified by the magnetometer survey, but in the end no cultural features were discovered, with only a few fragments of pottery recovered. Units 6 and 7 were expansions of shovel test pits that had uncovered Neolithic material, and it was hoped the units would yield ancient cultural features. Both units provided more Neolithic pottery, but no ancient cultural features, while Unit 6 did uncover a portion of a modern pit. Unit 8 was placed between the two huts in order to

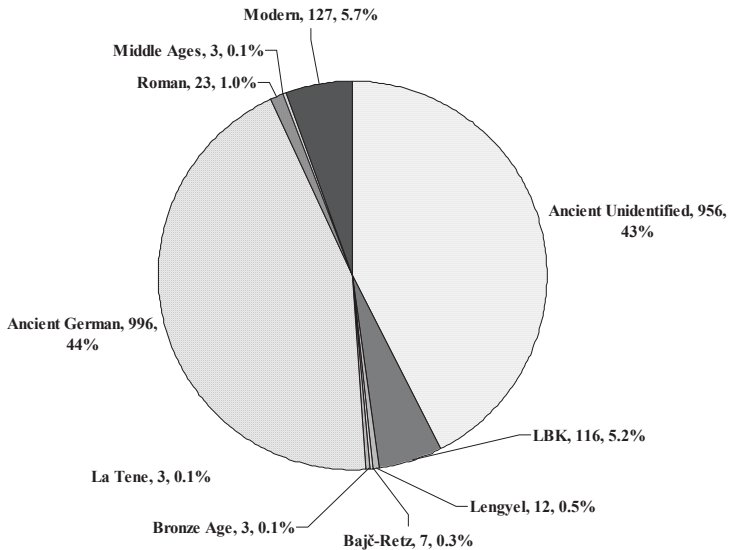


Chart 1 Pottery by Period/Culture from all Units, Showing Total Amount and Percentage

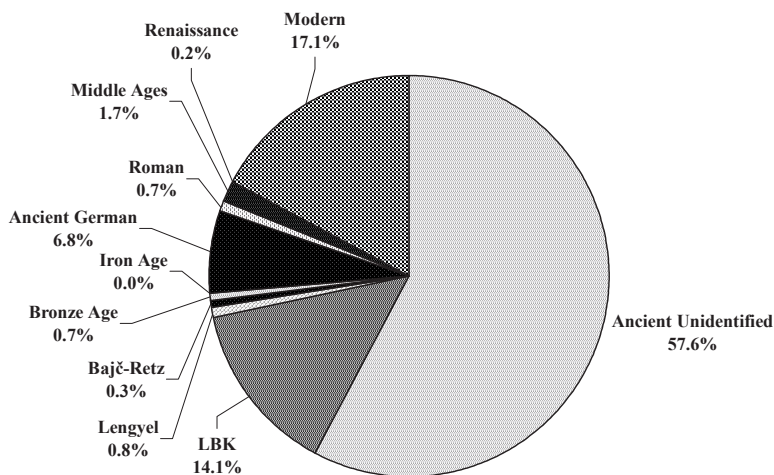


Chart 2 Percentages of Pottery by Period/Culture in Entire Survey Area

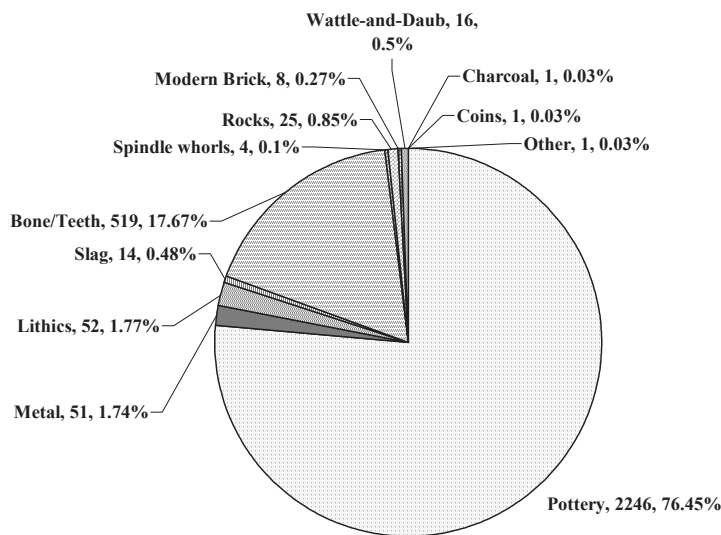


Chart 3 Artifacts from all Units, Showing Total Amounts and Percentage

see if there were any associated features with the huts, but the unit only provided more pottery of various periods.

The following discussion of artifact amounts and percentages recovered from the excavation phase does not include amounts recovered from the two huts, which are treated separately in sections 3.1 and 3.2 of this paper. Pottery was the largest group of artifacts found at Urbárske Sedliská; this circumstance is not surprising, since pottery is usually

the predominant artifact on most sites. Pottery made up 76.45% of the total artifacts recovered from the units and 45% of those came from the Roman Period (including both German and Roman pottery); the second largest group was the pottery that could be identified only as Ancient Unidentified (Chart 1). The third and fourth largest groups of pottery were Modern, at 5.7%, and Linearbandkeramik (hereafter LBK), 5.2%. Even though LBK made up only a small percentage of the total, their presence dominated units outside of the immediate vicinity of the huts themselves. This fact becomes even more obvious when we include the results from the survey, where LBK made up 14.1% of the total in comparison to only 7.5% for Roman-Period pottery (Chart 2). It would seem that the Roman-Period component is a more isolated event at Urbárske Sedliská than the LBK component which appears to cover a much wider area of the site. This phenomenon can be explained in two ways: 1) the LBK period had a much larger population density at Urbárske Sedliská than the later periods, or 2) since the LBK artifacts have been at the site for approximately 7,000 years as opposed to 2,000 for the Roman Period, the LBK artifacts have had much more time to be smeared across the landscape by natural process and human action. I am inclined to believe in the second proposition at the moment until further exploration can be done at the site.

A wide range of artifacts was found mirroring that of the survey phase. Chart 3 details the types of artifacts found and their respective amounts and percentage of the total from the units, independent of the fill of the two huts. After pottery, faunal remains (bone and teeth) were the second most common item found, but this ranking is misleading since the majority (99%) comes from Units 2 and 3, in association with Hut 1. After pottery and faunal remains, there is a rapid drop in totals for the other artifacts, with the two next most commonly found artifacts, lithics and metal, at only 1.77% and 1.74% respectively. Wattle-and-daub numbered a total of 16 pieces, and they were found only in the proximity of the two huts.

3. Summary Description of the Two German Huts

Following Kolník's hut typology (1998, 146–149), I classify the Urbárske Sedliská huts as Type III/3, with no clear proof of a south-side entrance niche (Fig. 4). The huts probably had their entrance on the south side, based on archaeological experience, but only Hut 1 had any evidence to support this. Hut 1 had a pit (feature G2) on the inside of the south wall at the middle, where one would expect such a feature playing a role for the entrance (Fig. 4). The interesting aspect of feature G2 was its possible connection to a shallow ditch leading away from the hut to the southwest, labeled as feature G3 (Fig. 4). Both huts were probably dwelling places since there is not enough evidence to show any type of industrial activity.

Huts 1 and 2 had the standard arrangement of six postholes for a Type III hut (Fig. 4–6). Both huts also exhibited the addition of a middle post to help support the ridge-pole supporting the roof. In the fill of the huts, there were fired pieces of wattle-and-daub providing evidence of building technique. In the floor of the huts were various stains, with Hut 1 having a possible storage pit next to the central posthole and Hut 2 exhibiting small pits filled with dark soil that may be evidence of furniture legs or supports for a wooden plank floor.

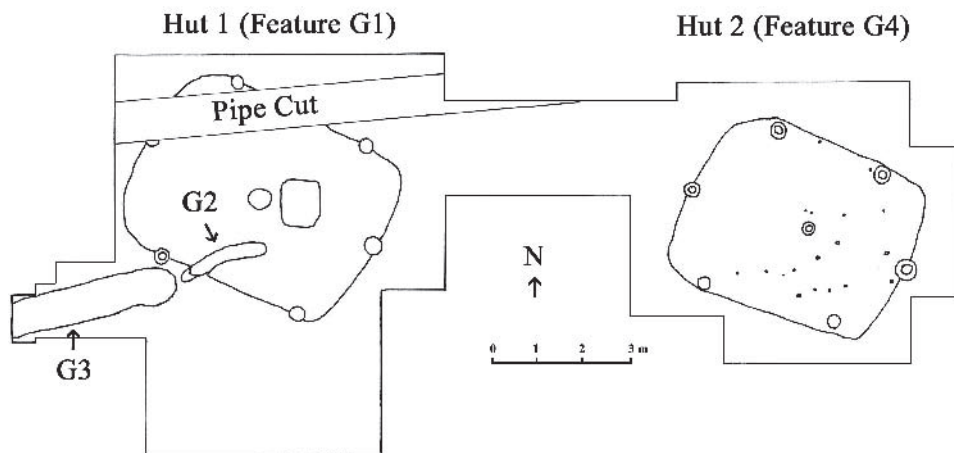


Figure 4 Ground plans of Huts 1 and 2 with pipe cut and features G2 and G3 shown, as positioned within Units 3, 4, and 8

The fill of the huts was a soil rich in organic material, especially charcoal flecking, pieces of burned wood, and bones, along with pottery and other cultural material. The soil at times had a greasy feel, probably because of the large amount of bones and whatever fleshy animal parts had decayed in the fill. It was also noticed that the soil held moisture longer than the surrounding soil or sand.

3.1. Hut 1 (Feature G1)

Hut 1 was not as well preserved as Hut 2. The hut's preservation suffered from three factors (Fig. 5): 1) the digging of a ditch through the northwest corner in 1982, 2) the disappearance of the upper portions of the fill as a result of farming activity, and 3) the possible disruption of the south side of the hut by feature G3. All seven postholes did survive, with only the west posthole cut in half by the modern ditch. The hut fill (which was

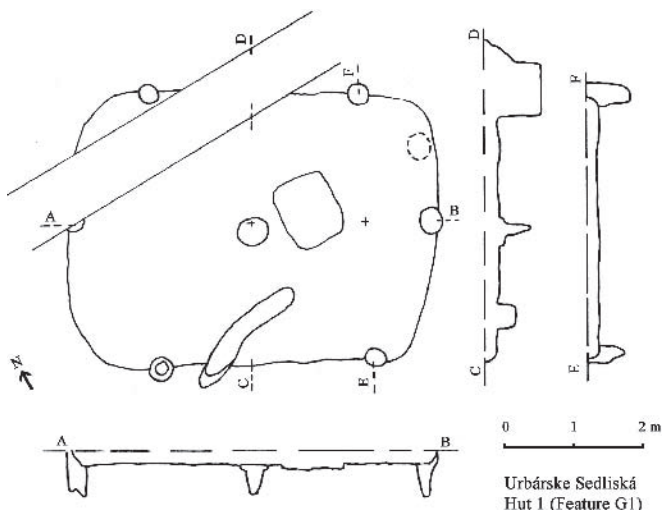


Figure 5 Ground plan of Hut 1, showing the depth of postholes and other features. The dotted line circle indicates a round stain that may be a post added later, but no actual posthole was detected

Posthole	Diameter	Depth
NW	22	36
NE	27	47
W	24	Avg. is 40
E	Avg. is 20	51
SW	32	Avg. is 48
SE	28	36
Center	Avg. is 22	45

Table 1 Diameter and Depth of Hut 1 Postholes
(in centimeters)

designated stratum 3) provided a wide assortment of artifacts, but probably would have been greater if not for the disruptions. The shape of the hut could be clearly seen as a rectangle, oriented at a 35° angle from the north/south axis. The entrance most likely opened toward the southwest.

The length of the central axis, from east posthole to west posthole, was 5.153 m, while the average width of the hut was 4 m, thereby creating a space of 20.6 m². Hut 1 is thus at the large end of hut sizes as given by Kolník (1998, 145). The hut had been excavated to depth of 15 cm into the sand (stratum 4), but if we include the ancient top soil that would have been overlying the sand, the true depth could have been greater.

The postholes varied in size, both in diameter and depth. Table 1 provides the diameter and depth of each posthole belonging to Hut 1. In general, the postholes fit within the parameters set forth by Kolník for posthole sizes (Kolník 1998, 149). Four postholes had artifacts in them. The NE, Center, and E postholes had each a German sherd, while the SW posthole had a fragment of bone.

In regards to staining, there was no evidence in the fill itself, which was uniformly black in color. Underneath, the bottom of the hut cuts into the surface of a buried sand dune (Vrba 2004, 138; 2007, 229–231). The sand had various stains, ranging in color from deep orange to white, along with the dark grey staining of the postholes, and next to the center post, on the east side, a rectangular gray/black stain (ca. 70 cm x 90 cm in size) (Fig. 5). This stain was mentioned above as possible evidence of a storage pit, but this is probably not the case since it had no real depth (only going approximately 3 cm into the sand). If the comments by Kolník and Droberjar are correct that small circular stains could be the evidence for the bases of furniture feet (Kolník 1998, 149; Droberjar 2002, 100), then the rectangular stain could be evidence of a larger item, such as a chest, crate, or some other item that could account for the shape. There were no other dark stains present in the hut that would accord with furniture feet or plank supports. On the south side of the hut, at the middle of the long wall, on the inside, was the odd white sand pit, feature G2 mentioned above (Fig. 4). Feature G2 is still something of a mystery: possibilities range from a feature having a function related to the entrance to just being a rodent hole (see Vrba 2007, 334–336). The deep orange-colored sand stains on the hut's floor may have been created when the hut was burned, as we know it was from the abundant charcoal flecking in the fill, the charcoal pieces, and sintered daub.

The major feature that cut through the hut was the 1982 ditch, which had a width of 80 cm; only a small portion was excavated (Fig. 5). At a depth of 56 cm, the bottom was

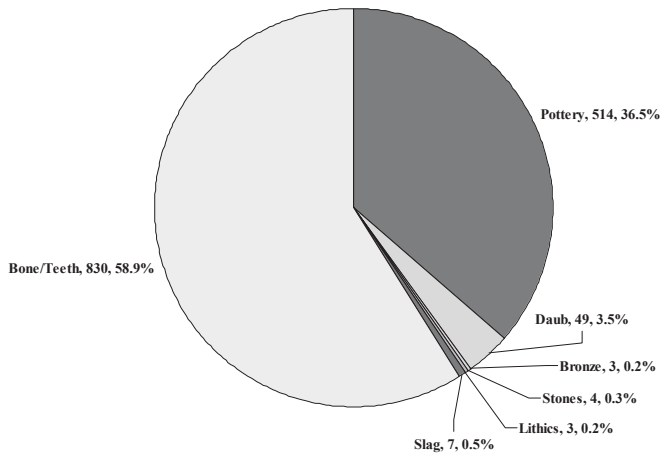


Chart 4 Artifacts from Grubenhäus 1, Showing Amount and Percentage

reached, where there was a plastic pipe wrapped in a heavy canvas cloth. The pipe-cut went through the entire unit, at an angle in the northern half, from the west baulk to the east baulk, and was dug with crisp edges. The ditch cut off the northwest posthole from the rest of the hut.

The fill of the hut had pieces of baked daub from the walls. The daub is of interest because some pieces preserve the impression of the wood lattice that had been present in the hut walls. The fill also yielded a wide assortment of bone, pottery, and other artifacts (see Chart 4). A total of 514 pieces of pottery was recovered, of which 95 % was German, 4 % Roman, and 1 % La Tène. Other than pottery, there were also 896 other artifacts recovered, of which there were 755 animal bones and 71 teeth/fragments, coming from cows, pigs, sheep/goats, horse, domestic bird, wild ox, and deer, with cow and pig dominating the assemblage; four freshwater mussel shells were also found. Three bronze items were also found along with four stones and three lithics. Seven pieces of slag were also recovered (see sections 4.3 and 4.4). The fill had a large amount of charcoal, but 99 % was just flecking or minute pieces mixed in the fill: two pieces were of significant size to be collected for radiocarbon dating and one of these was submitted for testing (see Table 9).

3.2. Hut 2 (Feature G4)

The second hut was found 10 m to the east of Hut 1, along the same east/west axis (Fig. 4). This hut was also oriented toward the southwest. Hut 2 is well preserved, being buried deeper than Hut 1 and having no modern intrusions (Fig. 6). There is no evidence for a south-side entrance niche. When excavated, the fill of the hut was convex in form, so that the center of the fill was thicker than the edges. At the center, the fill was 23 cm deep, while at the edges (east

Posthole	Diameter	Depth
NW	26 (14)	36 (26)
NE	36 (24)	32 (22)
W	32 (22)	38 (32)
E	42 (22)	34 (30)
SW	24	48
SE	28	30
Center	26	38

Table 2 Diameter and Depth of Hut 2 Postholes (in centimeters)

and west sides) the fill was 10 cm deep, which is the depth excavated into the sand stratum below the hut.

Two measurements were taken for the size of the hut, since it was undisturbed. The first measurements were of the actual fill, while the second set was taken from the postholes. The fill measurements were 4.9 m for the central axis (east to west) and 3.80 m for the short axis (north to south).

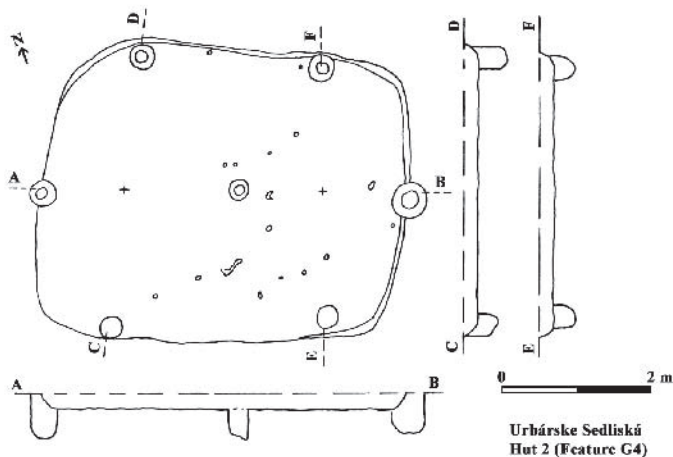


Figure 6 Ground plan of Hut 2, showing the depth of postholes and other features

The central axis, based on the east/west postholes, is 4.87 m, while the short axis (north to south) has an average of 3.54 m. If we go by the fill measurements, then the hut was 18.62 m², while being 17.24 m² by the postholes. Since there is no evidence of disturbance after the destruction of the hut, I believe the fill itself is a more accurate measurement of how large the hut had been. In either case, the hut is smaller than Hut 1, but still at the large end of the spectrum created by Kolník (1998, 145).

As with Hut 1, the postholes for Hut 2 varied in depth and diameter. Table 2 provides posthole diameters and depths, while the diameters and depths for the four posts that can be discerned are in parentheses after the posthole diameters and depths. Three postholes had German pottery sherds in them. The SE and E postholes each had two sherds, while the NW had one sherd.

In regards to staining in the hut fill, nothing was seen out of the ordinary. The fill was a uniform black in color, with charcoal flecking. In the sand, below the hut, there was no evidence of pits either at the center or in the area where the entrance would have been. There were, however, numerous small stains scattered on the east side of the hut. Fifteen small stains were documented (Fig. 6). Some of these small stains seem to conform to those mentioned by Droberjar and Kolník as either indicating where furniture once stood or the supports for a suspended floor, while others were most likely created by burrowing insects. The stains seem to form a vague half-circle and may indicate a suspended floor, but this is speculation. They were quite thin and much of their form was lost as a result of our repeated cleanings in the hut for photography.

Pieces of sintered daub were found in the fill of Hut 2. A total of 105 pieces was recovered, weighing a total of 1,003 grams, an amount that indicates a low-intensity or short-duration burning of the hut (Vrba 2007, 331–332). Most of the pieces were very small and lightweight, with only a handful making up most of the weight.

Hut 2, being better preserved than Hut 1, yielded a greater amount of artifacts (see Chart 5). A total of 695 pottery sherds were recovered, of which 661 were German

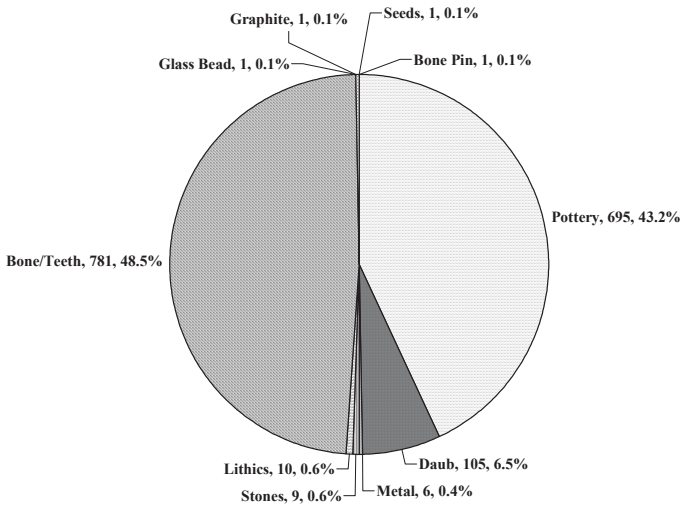


Chart 5 Artifacts from Hut 2, Showing Amount and Percentage

(95 % of the total), 28 Roman (4 %), and six Other (1 %).¹ The pieces recovered in Hut 2 were more varied in terms of types and preservation was better, with many large pieces, but no whole pots were recovered and no whole pots could be reconstructed. It would seem that either sherds disappeared from the hut or whole pots were never present in the fill. Perhaps only broken pots were deposited in the fill, thereby supporting the hypothesis that the hut remains served as a trash dump for the community.

Along with the pottery, a wide variety of artifacts was recovered, mirroring Hut 1 in some respects in that there were again bones, bronze pieces, and rocks, in addition to the already mentioned daub (see Chart 5). There were 723 bone fragments recovered, along with 48 teeth, one shell, and nine deer antler fragments. The antler fragments appeared burnt but also worked. The bones and teeth showed a similar variety of animals as seen in Hut 1, with cows, pigs, sheep/goats, birds, deer, and even bear appearing. Once again, however, cows and pigs dominate the assemblage. In the metal category, there was a bronze hairpin, sewing needle, two belt ornaments, a melted, unidentifiable bronze piece, and one unidentifiable iron piece. There was a large bead made of green glass paste, along with a nodule of what appears to be graphite, along with a broken bone hairpin (see sections 4.3 and 4.4). Among the rocks were some smooth ones, one of which could be a whetstone, along with a sphere of red rock that may be a sling bullet or gaming piece. Four charcoal pieces were collected as radiocarbon samples and one was sent for testing (see Table 9).

4. Artifacts from Huts 1 and 2

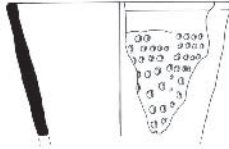
The artifacts are discussed in groups, such as German Pottery or Bronze Artifacts, instead of by hut. The German and Roman Pottery sections provide a sampling of the total amounts recovered. Only a select sample of the diagnostic pieces from both huts was chosen to be included in this report because of space limitation (for a fuller description see Vrba 2007, 393–497; 524–534; 546–547).

4.1. German Pottery: Discussion of Forms

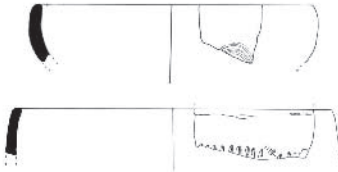
The pottery from the huts and features at Urbárske Sedliská were grouped together based on form and decoration. I used Varsik's typology that he developed for his excavations at Bratislava-Trnávka (Varsik 2002) as the foundation for the one used at Urbárske Sedliská, because his is the most recent and based on a Quadi site roughly belonging to the same time period in Slovakia. Droberjar's typology was also referenced since the sites he uses are Quadi and directly north of Urbárske Sedliská (Droberjar 1997). The first part of the pottery description below lists all the different vessels found with a focus on form; the fine ware is listed first followed by coarse-ware vessels. The format for each artifact entry will have a number in the catalog, followed by the inventory number, what feature it came from, if applicable, and figure number. The description will follow a format explained below and in Tables 3–6. Following the form descriptions, there is a brief discussion of the decoration types found on the ancient German pottery (see section 4.1.7).

Form I:

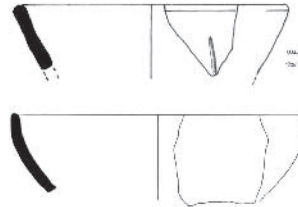
IA:



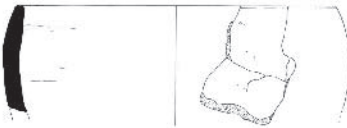
IB1:



IB2:



IC1:



IC2:



ID:



Figure 7 Examples of Form I vessels. Not to scale. (IC2 and ID examples are modified from Droberjar 1997, Abb. 38:2424 and Abb. 46:5301, 5305, and 5307)

A total of 1,079 German sherds were collected from the two huts. Out of the total amount of pottery recovered from the huts, 915 were coarse ware and 168 were fine ware. Hut 1 yielded 399 coarse-ware sherds and 91 fine-ware, while Hut 2 yielded 516 coarse-ware and 77 fine-ware. These amounts are even more pronounced when total weights are considered, with coarse-ware sherds having a combined weight of 15.97 kg and the fine-ware only 1.37 kg.

Even though Varsik states that his typology is usable only at Bratislava-Trnávka, the forms he uses and the criteria to define them can be applied to the pottery excavated at Urbárske Sedliská. Below are the definitions of the form typology I used for the pottery from Urbárske Sedliská, incorporating much from Varsik's typology.² Each form is based on how the vessels were created and the shape they have (Varsik 2002, 152). The major difference between Varsik's forms and the ones given here are the interchangeability for the forms to define both fine-ware and coarse-ware vessels. Varsik's Forms III and IV are specific for fine ware and coarse ware respectively, which in my opinion deviates from the concept of a typology based on vessel shapes alone, and so I have combined Varsik's III and IV into my Type III forms (Varsik 2002, 133–134).³

IA – Cylindrical Beakers
IB – Shallow Bowls/Dishes
IB1 – rims rounded inward
IB2 – rims with straight ends, rounded/tapered
IC – Deep Bowls/Stew Pots
IC1 – rims rounded inward
IC2 – rims with straight ends, rounded/tapered
ID – Cups/Mugs

Table 3 Form I

1. Form I (Table 3 and Fig. 7) includes vessels that have one-piece shapes with some forms having rounded inverted rims (Form IB1, and IC1) or with straight ends, rounded or tapered (Form IA, IB2, IC2, and ID) (see Varsik 2002, 132). The vessel shape varies from cylindrical beakers (Form IA) to shallow bowls or dishes (Form IB) as well as narrow bowls/stew pots (Form IC) and cups/mugs (Form ID). According to Varsik, one-piece vessels are the most commonly found at Quadi habitation sites (Varsik 2002, 132).
2. Form II (Table 4 and Fig. 8) encompasses two-piece bowls and small bowls and cups with sharp carination (see Varsik 2002, 132–133). This form has a cylindrical upper portion (neck) with rounded rim sometimes everted, or with an added lip. At the point where the neck meets the lower portion (body) there is a sharp carination; the body is conical in form, tapering inward to a flat bottom or foot. The neck is usually smaller in proportion to the lower part. There are variations to Form II in the treatments of the cylindrical upper portion, which can be either straight (IIA), slanted inward (IIB) or slanted outward (IIC). The lower portion can also have different treatments, either a sharp conical form (IIA1, IIB1, or IIC1); or a conical form with a slight bulge at the top (IIA2, IIB2, or IIC2) pushing the vessel toward having a shoulder and thus being an intermediate form between II and III (but lacking the clear S-shape seen in Form III vessels); or a spherical shape for the body (IIA3, IIB3, or IIC3).

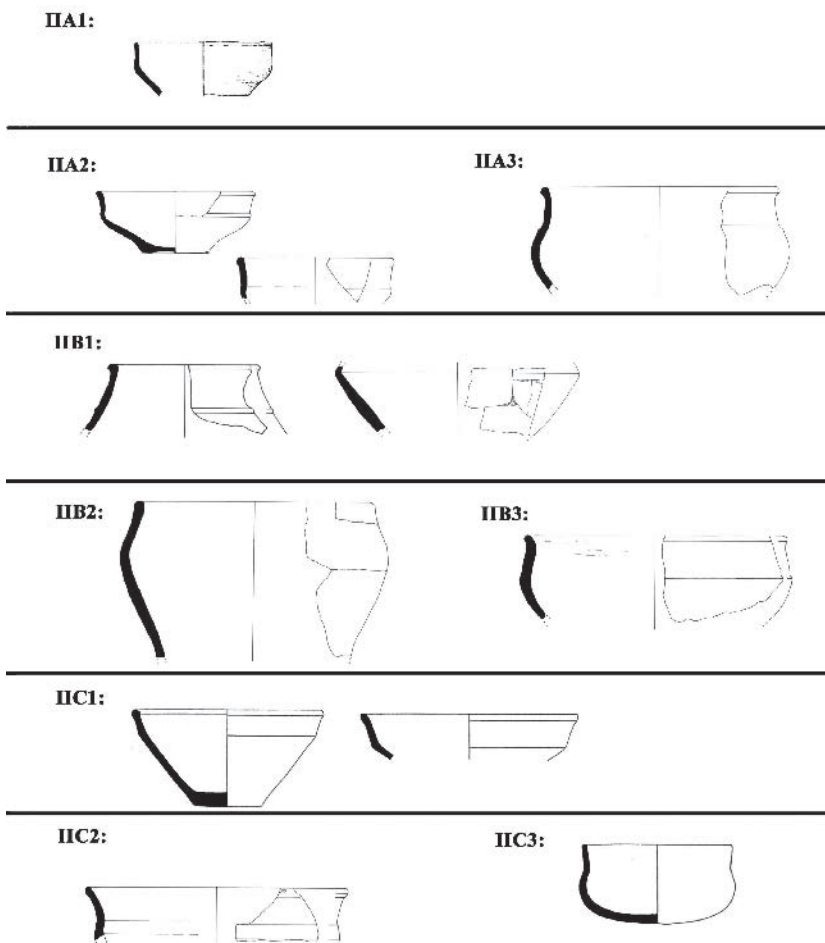


Figure 8 Examples of Form II vessels. Not to scale. (IIA1 example is a modified image from Varsik 2002, Taf. II:2,b; IIC1 and IIC3 examples are modified images from Droberjar 1997, Abb. 36:2322 and 2328; Abb. 40:2755)

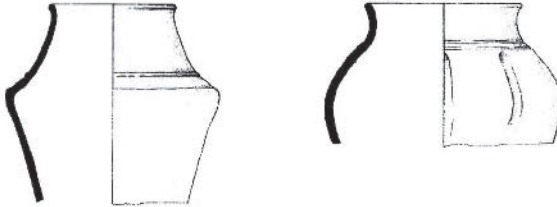
IIA – Cylindrical Neck	
IIA1	– body has a sharp conical form
IIA2	– body with conical form, but slight bulge at top
IIA3	– body with spherical shape
IIB – Neck slanted inward	
IIB1	– body has a sharp conical form
IIB2	– body with conical form, but slight bulge at top
IIB3	– body with spherical shape
IIC – Neck slanted outward	
IIC1	– body has a sharp conical form
IIC2	– body with conical form, but slight bulge at top
IIC3	– body with spherical shape

Table 4 Form II

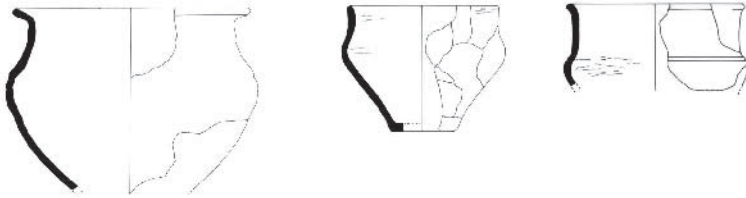
3. Form III (Table 5 and Fig. 9) includes vessels consisting of three parts: the neck, shoulder, and body (see Varsik 2002, 133–134). Many of these vessels have an S shape to their body when viewed in profile. The S shape appears very often in German ceramics, in all sizes and includes narrow-mouthed containers (IIIA), wide-mouthed containers (IIIB), shallow bowls/stew pots (IIIC), and drinking vessels (IIID) (Varsik 2002, 133 and 134).

Form III:

IIIA:



IIIB:



IIIC:



IIID



Figure 9 Examples of Form III vessels. Not to scale. (IIIA and IIID examples are modified images from Varsik 2002, Taf. III:1,a,b,f-h)

IIIA – Narrow-Mouthed Containers
 IIIB – Wide-Mouthed Containers
 IIIC – Shallow Bowls/Stew Pots
 IIID – Drinking Vessels (Cups)

Table 5 Form III

When indicating what form each vessel has based on the above typology, the letter ‘F’ will be placed as a subscript before the type for fine-ware vessels (i.e., _FIIA2), while a ‘C’ will be placed as a subscript before the type for coarse-ware vessels (i.e., _CIIA2). This is done to alleviate confusion later when various vessels may be referred to and what type they are. The designations will also allow the reader to know immediately where they are in the catalog itself instead of having to look for the header.

Inventory references:

Inv.No. = sherd number, followed by unit and stratum numbers
 Ft. = feature from where the sherd came
 Fig. = figure, located at the end of the chapter

Sherd/Vessel Descriptions:

Fr. = form (see Tables 7.1–3)
 Un. = unknown
 H. = height in cm
 P.H. = preserved height in cm
 D. = diameter in cm
 B.D. = base diameter
 Est. D. = estimated diameter in cm
 Th. = thickness in mm or cm
 L. = length in cm
 P.L. = preserved length in cm
 W. = weight in grams

Vessel Types:

Narrow-Mouthed Containers = h>d
 Wide-Mouthed Containers = d>h
 Deep Bowls/Stew Pots = d>h or d=h
 Cups
 Flagons
 Beakers

Inclusion Amounts:

Abundant
 Moderate
 Sparse

Sherd Colors (Munsell colors used):

O. = outer surface
 I. = interior surface
 C. = core/fabric of the sherd
 M. = margins of the fabric
 O.M. = outer margin
 I.M. = inner margin

Feel of Sherd (outer surface of sherd):

Harsh = abrasive to the fingers
 Rough = irregularities can be felt
 Smooth = no irregularities can be felt

Texture Descriptions (how the sherd breaks):

Subconchoidal = breaks somewhat like glass or flint
 Smooth = flat or slight curved, no visible irregularities
 Fine = small, closely spaced irregularities
 Irregular = larger, more widely spaced irregularities
 Hackly = large and generally angular irregularities
 Laminated = ‘stepped’ effect

Table 6 List of Abbreviations Used in the Catalog

In describing the various sherds, basic terminology will be used. When describing the shape of the vessel, I shall use definitions based on Droberjar's forms (1997). His typology has the basic vessel shapes described as Töpfe (pots), Schüsseln (bowls), Terrinen (tureens), and Becher (cups) (Droberjar 1997, 29). Narrow-mouthed containers (Droberjar's Töpfe) are vessels which have height (h) greater than diameter (d) (herein $h > d$); wide-mouthed containers (Droberjar's Schüsseln) have $d > h$; shallow bowls/stew pots (Droberjar's Terrinen) are usually S-shaped, having three parts, and have $d > h$ or $h = d$; while cups (Droberjar's Becher) are straight forward in shape and function (Droberjar 1997, 29). There are intermediate forms, which have $h = d$ (Droberjar 1997, 29), and will be indicated where applicable in the catalog.

In regards to the color of the sherds, Munsell colors will be given for the outer surface (designated O. in the catalog), interior surface (I. in the catalog), the fabric/core (C. in the catalog), the outer margin of the core (O.M. in the catalog) and inner fabric of the core (I.M. in the catalog) (see Orton et al 1993, 231). For the feel of the sherd, this will be for the outer surface and either harsh (feels abrasive to the finger), rough (irregularities can be felt), or smooth (no irregularities can be felt) will be used as a descriptive term (see Orton et al. 1993, 235). In regards to the abundance of inclusions, abundant, moderate, or sparse will be used (see Orton et al. 1993, 235). In examining the fabric for inclusions, only a visual examination was done, so that only larger inclusions were cataloged. The texture description (or how the sherd breaks) uses the terms: subconchoidal (breaks somewhat like glass or flint), smooth (flat or slightly curved, no visible irregularities), fine (small, closely spaced irregularities), irregular (larger, more widely spaced irregularities), hackly (large and generally angular irregularities), and laminated ("stepped" effect) (see Orton et al. 1993, 235). Table 6 provides a summary of the terms used in the catalog.

4.1.1. Fine-ware Form I

1. Rim. Inv. No. 27-3-3. Ft. G1. Fig. 10. (Vrba 2007, 393; no. 1; Fig. 7.9:1)
Fr. _FIA. D. 14 cm. P.L. 9.2 cm. Th. 8 mm. W. 65 g. O. and I. very dark gray (10YR 3/1), C. black (10YR 2/1).

The surface has a smooth feel and the texture is fine. The fabric of the clay has moderate inclusions and includes both fine sand and mica. The outside has a decoration of round depressions (Type V) in what appear to be a random pattern, while both sides may have been polished, with the interior portion still bearing some luster.

The shape of the vessel appears to match similar ones found in Moravia and Droberjar identifies them as German imitations of a Roman glass vessel, Type E 187, or a beaker, Type Gose 255 (Droberjar 1997, 112). Droberjar's typology identifies it as a conical beaker, Type 4301 (Droberjar 1997, 60). From the finds in Moravia, these vessels date to the B₂ period (AD 50–150) (Droberjar 1997, 129), which in Slovakia would fall between late B_{1b} and the end of B_{2c}.

2. Rim. Inv. No. 701-4-3/4. Ft. G4. Fig. 10. (Vrba 2007, 393; no. 2; Fig. 7.9:2)
Fr. _FIB2. D. 10 cm. P.L. 3.1 cm. Th. 4 mm. W. 2 g. O., I. and C. are black (10YR 2/1).

A small sherd from a possible small bowl or dish. The sherd has a tapered end and there is one surface decoration preserved, a line pressed into the clay as a channel (Type

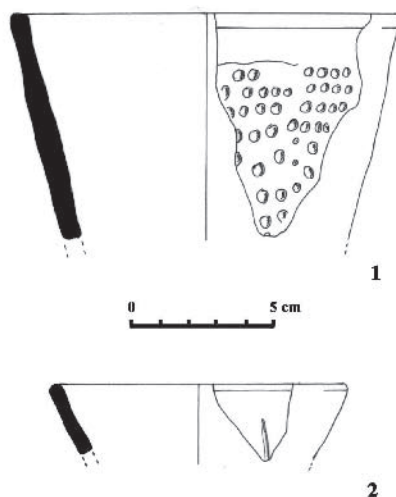


Figure 10 Fine-ware Form I. 1: IA; 2: IB2

IXc), instead of being incised, running parallel to the axis of the vessel. The surface appears to have been burnished. The outer surface is smooth and the texture is fine. There is a moderate amount of mica inclusions.

Not enough survives of the vessel to obtain a clear picture of what it had looked like. The profile of the sherd seems to point to the vessel being a beaker much like sherd 1 above, imitating a Roman glass vessel of some type. The channeled line also seems to have been inspired by glass decoration as well.

4.1.2. Fine-ware Form II

3. Bowl or Cup. Inv. No. 1-3-3. Ft. G1. Fig. 11. (Vrba 2007, 393: no. 3; Fig. 7.10:3) Fr. F₁IA2. D. 11.4 cm. B.D. 6 cm. H. 4.5 cm. Th. 4.1 mm. W. 120 g. O., I., and C. are black (10YR 2/1).

An almost complete small bowl (three sherds joined). The lip is rounded and everted, attached to a cylindrical neck. Where the neck joins the body there is a raised border circling the vessel, creating an illusionary shoulder. The body has a curved conical form ending at a bottom which has a raised center. The profile has a slight S-shape, thereby pushing toward a IIIC Form. There is no decoration, but the exterior surface has been burnished. The surface is smooth and the texture is fine. There is a moderate amount of sand and mica inclusions in the fabric.

The basic form is common in German fine-ware ceramics—everted lip and a cylindrical neck attached to a conical body. Differences occur in the size of the vessels, the amount the lips are turned out, and in the treatment of the body. Some of these vessels can have an extremely elongated body, creating a high-footed flagon or cup (see Varsik 2002, 132, 140, Taf. I:7, 9 and 10, and 141, Taf. II:2,g). In Droberjar's typology the vessel fits into form 2300 (sharp-profiled dishes) (Droberjar 1997, 51, Abb. 35:2305 or 2309). A similar vessel was found in Hut 9 at Křepice, dating to the B₂ period, but the bottom is not preserved and the lip has a recessed border below it (Droberjar 1997, 309, Taf. 83:7).

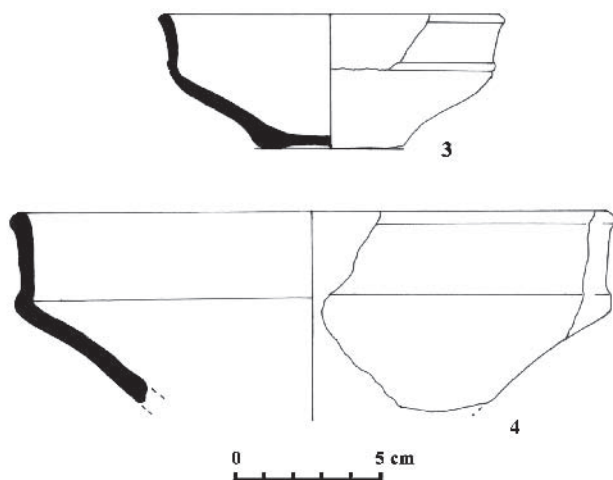


Figure 11 Fine-ware Form II. 3 and 4: IIA2

A vessel from a hut at Křižanovice, dating to AD 50–150, also has a very similar form, but the base appears different, being much thicker and there is an absence of the raised border at the join between neck and body (Droberjar 1997, 330, Taf. 113:5).

4. Rim. Inv. No. 696-4-3/4. Ft. G4. Fig. 11. (Vrba 2007, 394: no. 4; Fig. 7.10:4)

Fr. _F IIA2. D. 12 cm. P.L. 3.6 cm. Th. 4.7 mm. W. 10 g. O., I., and C. are black (10YR 2/1).

The sherd is from a small bowl. The sherd has a cylindrical neck with a very large lip. The join between neck and body has a raised border, while the body appears to have been conical, but not enough is preserved to be certain. The outer surface is smooth and the texture is fine. There is a moderate amount of sand and mica inclusions. The surface appears to have been burnished.

4.1.3. Fine-ware Form III

5. Half of small bowl or cup. Inv. No. 9-3-3. Ft. G1. Fig. 12. (Vrba 2007, 396: no. 10; Fig. 7.11:10)

Fr. _F IIIB. D. 13 cm. B.D. 5.5 cm. H. 11 cm. Th. 6 mm. O., I., and C. are black (10YR 2/1).

Twelve sherds were joined for the vessel. The form is a weak S-shape, with no lip. The neck is cylindrical, the rim tapered, the shoulder is shallow, and the body is conical. There is no decoration on the outer surface, but it was burnished. The surface is smooth and the texture is fine. There are moderate amounts of sand and mica.

The form can be considered an intermediate form between II and III, since the S-shape is not pronounced lacking an out-turned lip/rim. In Droberjar's typology the vessel falls in the 2100 series (Intermediate Form I: S-shaped formed pot-dishes), but there is no exact match with any of the sub-types (Droberjar 1997, 49, Abb. 33:2100).

6. Rim, neck, body. Inv. No. 28-3-3. Ft. G1. Fig. 12. (Vrba 2007, 396: no. 11; Fig. 7.11:11)

Fr. _F IIIB (or _F IIIC). D. 8 cm. P.L. 6 cm. Th. 4 mm. W. 17 g. O., I., and C. are black (10YR 2/1).

This is a sherd preserving the neck, shoulder, and part of the body to a wide-mouthed container or bowl with a cylindrical neck, shallow shoulder, and spherical body. The outer surface is smooth and the texture is fine. There is a moderate amount of mica inclusions. The surface appears to have been burnished.

A similar vessel (but with a rounded rim) was found by Varsik at Bratislava-Trnávka from *Grubenhaus* 3 and he places this form in the B₁ and B₂ periods (Varsik 2002, 133 and 144, Taf. IV:7). Turčan found a similar vessel (the lip is larger and more pronounced) at Bohdanovce (Turčan 1996, 109, Obr. 3:5). Droberjar has a similar type, 3404, a tureen with funnel-form neck, coming from Hut 6 at Křepice and dating to the B₂ period (Droberjar 1997, 292, Taf. 66:14). Hut 9 at Křepice also yielded a similar vessel dating to the B₂ period (Droberjar 1997, 306, Taf. 80:2). A similar form was found by Kolník at Abrahám in grave 5, but it is a wheel-made import from the empire, possibly Raetia (Kolník 1980, 23 and 175, Taf. XII: Grab 5:g₁). There are differences, with the imported vessel having a taller neck and decoration on the body, but the basic shape is the same. It is possible that sherd 6 is part of another German form imitating Roman imports, perhaps like sherd 1 above.

7. Half of dish or cup. Inv. No. 948-4-3/4. Ft. G4. Fig. 12. (Vrba 2007, 397: no. 13; Fig. 7.12:13)

Fr. _F III B. D. 12 cm. H. 10.5 cm. Th. 5 mm. O., I., and C. black (10YR 2/1)

Two sherds refitted to half of a dish or cup with the rim turned slightly outward, coming to a tapered end. The neck is cylindrical attached to a body that has a slight bulge at the top and the remainder conical. There is a recessed border at the join between neck and body, while the bottom of the vessel has a foot. The form is a weak S-shaped and could be considered an intermediate form. There is no decoration on the surface, but the outer surface does appear to have been burnished. The outer surface is smooth and the texture is fine. There is a sparse amount of mica and sand inclusions.

The form is basically the same as sherd 5, except for the recessed border between neck and body and the raised border on the base.

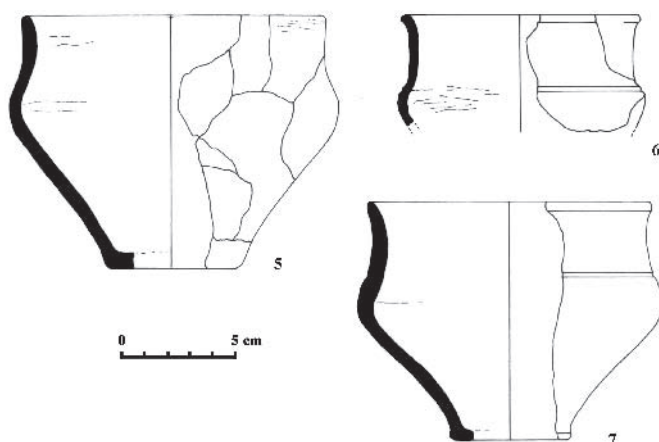


Figure 12 Fine-ware Form III. 5-7: III B

4.1.4. Coarse-ware Form I

8. Rim. Inv. No. 488-4-3/4. Ft. G4. Fig. 13. (Vrba 2007, 400: no. 31; Fig. 7.15:31)

Fr. $\text{C}_{1}\text{IB1}$. D. 14 cm. P.L. 4.5 cm. Th. 7 mm. W. 15 g. O. and I. black (7.5YR 2.5/1), C. very dark gray (7.5YR 3/1).

Rim sherd to a bowl with the rim rounded and bent inward. There is a comb-line decoration (unknown type, too little survives) on the outer body. The outer surface feels smooth and the texture is irregular. There is a moderate amount of mica and sand inclusions, with sparse quartz pebbles reaching up to 4 mm in size.

9. Rim. Inv. No. 90-3-3. Ft. G1. Figs. 13. (Vrba 2007, 401: no. 33; Fig. 7.15:33)

Fr. $\text{C}_{1}\text{IB1}$. D. 24 cm. P.L. 9 cm. Th. 7.5 mm. W. 40 g. O. mottled grayish brown (10YR 5/2) and black (10YR 2/1), I. and C. black (10YR 2/1).

A rim sherd belonging to a deep bowl or cooking pot with an in-curved rim. On the outer surface is a band of fingernail impressions (Type XIIa) or the top portions of long notched lines running down the body of the vessel, while the top of the rim itself also has a series of notches (Type XVI). The mottling between grayish brown and black on the outer surface appears to be caused by burning, either from the pot's use as a cooking vessel or some other fire. The surface of the sherd is harsh and the texture is irregular. The only visible inclusions are sand and mica in moderate quantity, but ill sorted with some up to 3 mm in size.

With so little of the body preserved, it is hard to identify the probable vessel type. Sherd 9 has some resemblance to vessels found by Turčan at hut US82 (1985, 99, Obr. 5:2 and 101, Obr. 6:8) and Droberjar's form 2450, which dates to either B_2 or B_2/C_1 (1997, 54 and 96). An intriguing vessel from Dúbravka has a similar form and decorative pattern on the rim, while the body has notched lines running down the vessel.

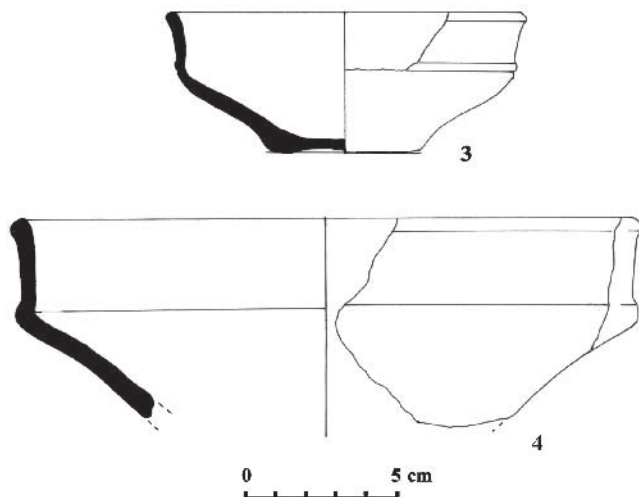


Figure 13 Coarse-ware Form I. 8 and 9: IB1; 10: IB2

10. Rim and body. Inv. No. 544-4-3/4. Ft. G4. Fig. 13. (Vrba 2007, 402: no. 37; Fig. 7.16:37)

Fr. C_{IB2} . D. 16 cm. P.L. 7.1 cm. Th. 7 mm. W. 35 g. O. mottled pale brown (10YR 6/3) and gray (10YR 6/1), I. and I.M. reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6), O.M. and C. gray (10YR 6/1).

Sherd preserving the rim and body of a bowl. The rim is tapered. The outer surface is smooth and the texture is irregular. There is a moderate amount of mica and sand and a sparse amount of quartz pebbles.

A similar vessel in form was found at Kuchyňa by Turčan from feature 4 (Turčan 1988, 114 and 116, Obr. 7:7). Vessel **10** also fits into the 2000 type of Droberjar's system and also may fit into either type 2400 or 2700.

4.1.5. Coarse-ware Form II

11. Rim. Inv. No. 2-3-3. Ft. G1. Fig. 14. (Vrba 2007, 403: no. 40; Fig. 7.18:40)

Fr. C_{IIA2} . D. 20 cm. P.L. 10 cm. Th. 4.8 mm. W. 45 g. O., I., O.M., and I.M. reddish gray (10YR 5/2), C. very dark bluish gray (Gley 2 3/1-5PB).

Four sherds joined from rim and body belonging to a deep bowl or cooking pot of some sort but with the break occurring at the point where the neck joins the body so that a precise identification cannot be given. The inner curve of the sherds, however, suggests that the vessel's lower portion curves inward, but whether conical or spherical is unknown. The surface has a rough feel and the texture is fine, with sand and mica inclusions in abundance.

A similar fragment with combed decoration was found by Turčan at Urbárske Sedliská in *Grubenhaus* US82 (Turčan 1985, 105, Obr. 9:3).

12. Rim and body. Inv. No. 4-3-3. Ft. G1. Figs. 14. (Vrba 2007, 404: no. 44; Fig. 7.19:44)

Fr. C_{IIB2} . D. 20 cm. P.L. 13.5 cm. Th. 6.8 mm. W. 105 g. O. mottled reddish brown (5YR 5/3) and Dark Gray (5YR 4/1), appears burned, I. grayish brown (10YR 5/4), C. dark bluish gray (Gley 2 4/1-5PB).

Three sherds joined, forming upper portions of a container or cooking pot with cylindrical neck slanted inward, having a rounded rim, while there is a slight bulge at the transition to the body, creating a shallow shoulder. The body is conical, curving inward toward the bottom of the vessel which does not survive. This vessel can also be seen as an intermediary form between II and III. Decorating the outer surface are randomly placed curved comb-line ornament (Type XIIIId). The outer surface is smooth and the fabric texture is irregular. There is a moderate amount of sand and mica, with sparse amounts of large sand/pebbles up to 2 mm in size.

A vessel from hut US82 at Urbárske Sedliská has both a similar shape and has comb-line decoration, but elongated (Turčan 1985, 99, Obr. 5: 4). Another example of similar form (but with a slightly pronounced lip) with combed-line decoration comes from a hut (Hut 1) near the town of Bohdanovce; the date of the vessel, however, is not certain and either dates at the first half of the second century AD or the break between the second and third centuries AD (Turčan 1996, 110, 111, Obr.5:17, and 119).

13. Rim, neck, and body. Inv. No. 492-4-3/4. Ft. G4. Fig. 14. (Vrba 2007, 405: no. 48; Fig. 7.20:48)

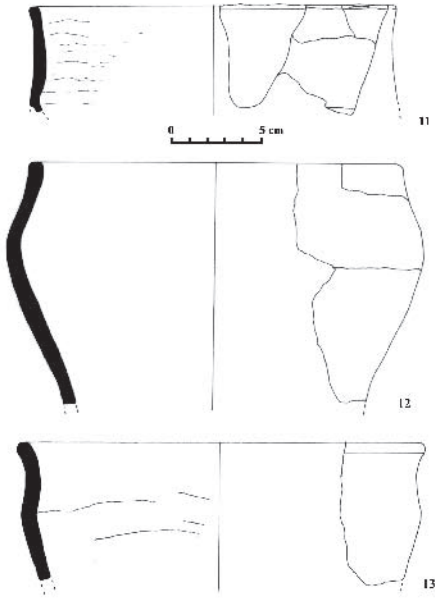


Figure 14 Coarse-ware Form II. 11: IIA2; 12 and 13: IIB2

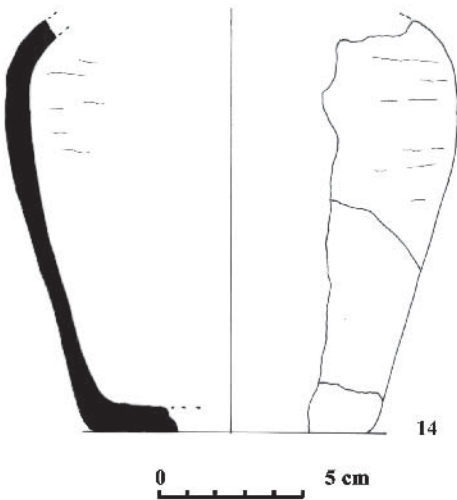


Figure 15 Coarse-ware Form IIIA

Fr. ζ IIB2. D. 22 cm. P.L. 13.3 cm. Th. 8 mm. W. 140 g. O. mottled black (7.5YR 2.1/1) and brown (7.5YR 4/3), I. very dark gray (7.5YR 3/1), O.M. very dark gray (7.5YR 3/1), I.M. and C. black (7.5YR 2.1/1).

Sherd preserving the rim, neck, and part of the body of a container/cooking pot. The neck is slanted inward, but then turned out for the rim. The rim itself is very undulating and clearly hand made, without concern for a well formed rim. There is a slight shoulder where the neck joins the body, creating a very weak S-shape, while the body itself is conical. The outer surface is rough and the texture is irregular. There is a moderate amount of sand and a sparse amount of mica inclusions.

A similar example was found in Hut US82 at Urbárske Sedliská, but with comb line decoration (Turčan 1985, 96, 97, Obr. 3:1). Another was also found at Kuchyňa, gray-black in color and approximately the same size (Turčan 1988, 114 and 116, Obr. 7:6). The Kuchyňa example dates to the Early Roman Period, sometime in the second half of the second century AD, but this date is a rough estimate because of the lack of precisely datable finds and poor preservation of the features (Turčan 1988, 108–109 and 124). In Droberjar's typology, vessel 13 falls into the 2100 series, intermediate form I (S-shaped pot-dishes) (Droberjar 1997, 50, Abb. 34:2100).

4.1.6. Coarse-ware Form III

14. Shoulder and body. Inv. No. 6-3-3. Ft. G1. Fig. 15. (Vrba 2007, 406: no. 53; Fig. 7.22:53)

Fr. ζ IIIA. D. at shoulder is 15.5 cm. P.H. 16 cm. Th. 8 mm at shoulder and 5 mm at the body. W. 310 g. O. mottled dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2), brown (10YR 5/3) and black (10YR 2/1), I. very dark gray (10YR 4/2), O.M. yellowish red (5YR 4/6), I.M. and C. black (10YR 2/1).

Six sherds joined from the lower portion of a pot. Part of the shoulder is preserved above a conical body that tapers down to a flat bottom. The bottom had material accretions on the outside that will be analyzed. There is no decoration. The outer surface feels smooth and the texture of the fabric is hackly. There is a moderate amount of sand and mica inclusions, with sparse pebbles up to 3 mm in size.

A similar vessel in form, but twice the size and in better condition, was found by Varsik at Trnávka and dates to the second century AD (Varsik 2002, 130, Abb. 2; 135 and 148, Taf. IX:18).

15. Rim, neck, and shoulder. Inv. No. 536-4-3/4. Ft. G4. Fig. 16. (Vrba 2007, 407: no. 56; Fig. 7.23:56)

Fr. c IIIA . D. 13 cm. P.L. 18 cm. Th. 8 mm. W. 160 g. O. and I. pinkish gray (7.5YR 6/2), O.M. and I.M. reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6), and C. gray (7.5YR 6/1).

A large portion of a narrow-mouthed container/storage vessel, preserving the rim, neck and shoulder. The rim is out-turned with a lip, while the neck is cylindrical. At the join of neck and shoulder there is a depressed border. The shoulder is wide, while the body would have most likely been conical, with a flat bottom. The outer surface is rough and the texture is irregular. There is a moderate amount of sand and mica inclusions.

The form of vessel **15** fits in with Droberjar's type 5200: *Flaschengefäße*, with a close parallel to form 5203, which differs, however, by having two raised lines forming the boundary to a depressed band along the shoulder of the vessel (Droberjar 1997, 62, Taf. 46:5203). The actual vessel on which type 5203 is based, however, is a fine-ware example from Hut Z-11 at Komořany, dating to the B₂ period (Droberjar 1997, 265, Taf. 39:8). Vessel **15** may be similar to pot **16** in that its form is based on outside influence, such as from the Przeworsk culture.

16. Rim, neck and part of body. Inv. No. 953-4-3/4. Ft. G4. Fig. 16. (Vrba 2007, 408: no. 57; Fig. 7.23:57)

Fr. c IIIA . D. 18 cm. P.L. 13 cm. Th. 8 mm. W. 160 g. O., I., O.M., I.M. (7.5YR 6/6), C. gray.

A large portion of a wide-mouthed container/cooking pot, preserving the rim, neck, part of the body and one handle. The rim is out-turned and rounded. At the join of neck and body, near the bottom of the handle, is a depressed border (grooved line) along the vessel. There is also a very slight bulge at the join of neck and body. The body was gently conical. The handle is bent downward and thick, having a diameter of c. 2 cm. The outer surface of the vessel is rough and the texture is hackly. There is an abundant amount of sand and mica inclusions.

Vessel **16** is the only non-Roman pottery sherd with a handle found from the two huts. It may be an import from further north, such as Quadi settlements in Moravia or from the Przeworsk culture in northern Moravia and southern Poland⁴ based on its shape, handle, and presence of incised line; or at least vessel **16**'s form may have been influenced by Przeworsk design. There are parallels, however, in handle design and vessel form found in German huts from Moravia, where there were Przeworsk settlements during the La Tène and B₁ phase (Droberjar 1997, 135; 2002, 270). A pot (04457-12/77) from Feature 1 at Horní Věstonice, dating to the B₂ period, has similar handle design, along with a vessel (442-231/55) from Hut Z-2 at Komořany, dating to the B₂/C₁ period

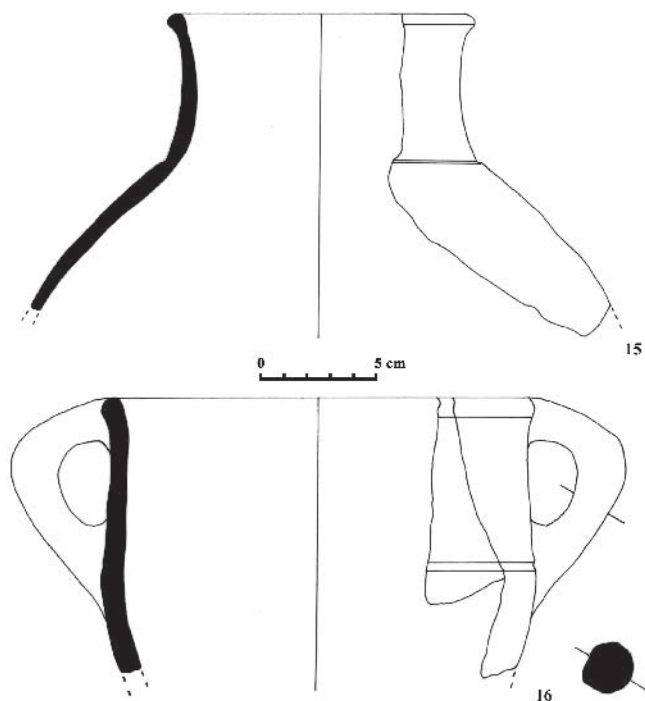


Figure 16 Coarse-ware Form IIIA and IIIB. 15 and 16: IIIA

(Droberjar 1997, 216, 217, Taf 25:23, Taf. 33:13). The actual form of vessel **16** is similar to a pot (483-27/61) from Hut 16 at Křepice, dating to the B₂ period (Droberjar 1997, 222, Taf. 104:7). The Křepice form also has an out-turned rim, straight neck, incised line at the border between neck and body, and a body that is gently conical. The only differences are that the Křepice vessel is a fine-ware one and no evidence of having had handles.

17. Base and body. Inv. No. 951-4-3/4. Ft. G4. Figs. 17. (Vrba 2007, 408: no. 59; Fig. 7.24) Fr. \cup IIIB. B.D. 12.5 cm. P.H. 14.6 cm. Th. 8 mm at upper body, 10 mm at lower body and 13 mm at base. O. yellowish red (5YR 5/6), I. and C. gray (5YR 5/1).

Thirteen sherds joined, preserving the base and a large portion of the body of a container/cooking pot. The form of pot **17** was probably a strong S-shape based on the decoration on the outside and parallels with vessel **18** below and examples from other sites. The shoulder of the vessel has two rows of thumb impressions (Type XIIb) and the body has incised lines in a crisscross pattern (Type XIVc). The outer surface is rough and the texture is irregular. There is a moderate amount of mica and sand inclusions, some reaching a size of 3 mm.

For a detailed discussion of the vessel type see pot **18** below. From the information below, see specifically vessels 11 and 12 from Rajhrad, found in Hut 1 and vessel 8 from Hut 3 at Mušov (Droberjar 1997, 354, Taf. 128:11 and 12; 369, Taf. 143:8).

18. Rim, neck and body. Inv. No. 954-4-3/4. Ft. G4. Figs. 18. (Vrba 2007, 409: no. 60; Fig. 7.25 and 26)

Fr. III B. D. 27.2 cm. P.H. 21.5 cm. Th. 9 mm. O. and O.M. mottled light reddish brown (5YR 6/3) and gray (5YR 5/1), I. gray as well, I.M. and C. black.

Six sherds joined, preserving a large portion of a highly decorated container or cooking pot. The form is a strong S-shape with a very pronounced out-turned rim, conical neck, slight shoulder and a conical body. The base is not preserved, but most likely existed near to where the body is broken off. The outer surface is decorated with five rows of decorations. Immediately below the rim is a zigzagging line decoration (Type XV), followed by a row of thumb impressions (Type XIIb). Near the shoulder is a herring-bone pattern (Type XIVf); while on the shoulder are three rows of thumb impressions (Type XIIb). The conical body is decorated with incised lines in a crisscross pattern (Type IVc). It should be noted that some of the thumb impressions on the shoulder are so deep they cause bumps and protrusions on the interior of the vessel, almost punching through the wall itself. These bumps and protrusions may have weakened the integrity of the vessel itself around the shoulder. The wall thickness is a relatively uniform 9 mm along the entire vessel, but within the thumb impressions on the shoulder it is estimated that wall thickness could be as little as 5 mm or even less. The outer surface is rough and the texture is irregular. There is a moderate amount of mica and sand inclusions, some reaching 1 mm in size.

The S-shape of the vessel is a common shape both in southwest Slovakia and Moravia, but the amount of decorations present on the exterior is almost unique. Other vessels of this form with multiple decorative patterns have been found, but usually no more than two types of decoration present (usually thumb impressions and the incised line in crisscross pattern), with rare examples of three types. A similar vessel was found by Turčan at Báhoň, dating to the second half of the second century, having incised lines on the rim, incised lines in a crisscross pattern on the body, while the shoulder had a row of thumb impressions, a zigzag line, then two rows of thumb impressions (Bartík

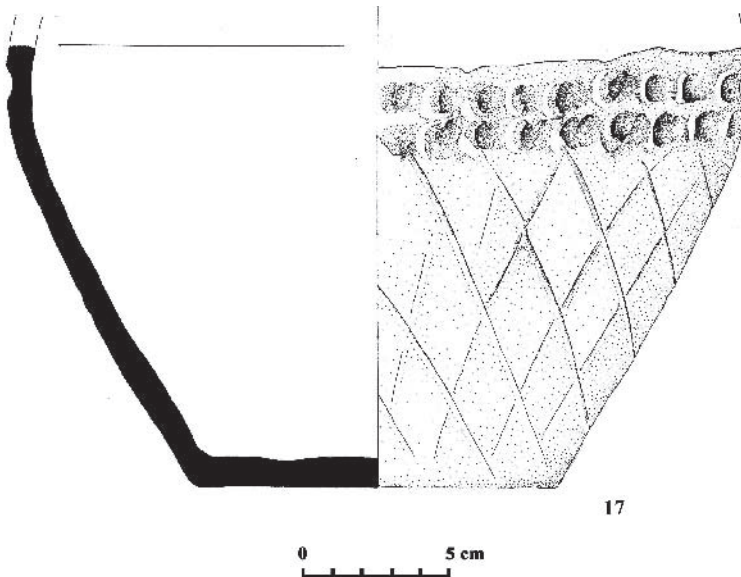


Figure 17 Coarse-ware Form III B (Drawing by Peter Šimčík)

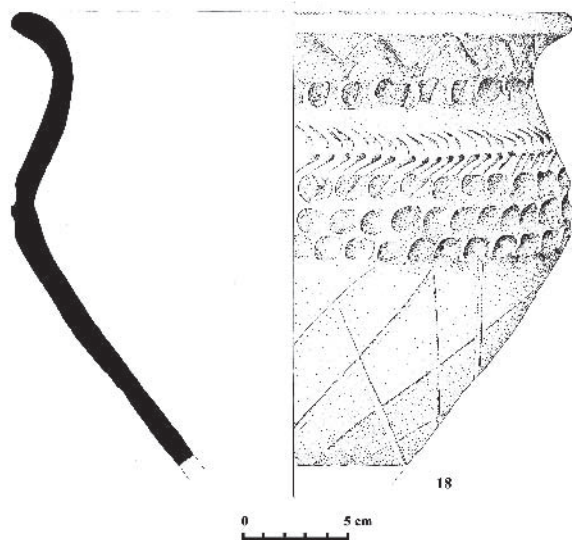


Figure 18 Coarse-ware Form III B (Drawing by Peter Šimčík)

and Turčan 1990, 78, Obr. 5:16; 79 and 82–83). In regards to Droberjar's typology, vessel **18** fits into the 2100 type, S-shaped formed pot-dishes, and more specifically type 2111 (Droberjar 1997, 48, Abb. 32:2111). Hut 1 at Blučina, dating to B_2/C_1 (AD 150/160–180/200), had an S-shaped vessel with four rows of thumb impressions on the shoulder and one row on the neck, while having criss-crossed incised lines on the body and the rim has incised lines (Droberjar 1997, 228, Taf. 2:1). Hut VI at Blučina, also dating to the same period, contained a sherd of another S-shaped vessel with the herring-bone pattern on the shoulder similar to pot **18** (Droberjar 1997, 242, Taf. 16:3). Two vessels from Rajhrad, found in Hut 1 (dating to the B_2 period), both have S-shape forms with three rows of thumb impressions on the shoulders and incised line patterns on the body, one definitely being crisscrossed (Droberjar 1997, 354, Taf. 128:11 and 12). Another example is a vessel from Hut 3 at Mušov dating to the C_1 period (Droberjar 1997, 369, Taf. 143:8). The vessel has a strong S-shape and once again has three rows of thumb impressions on the shoulder and the crisscross pattern on the body. It is difficult to date pot **18**, since there is no exact copy of the vessel, but similar ones date from the B_{1C} to C_1 periods, AD 50/70–250/260.

4.1.7. German Pottery: Discussion of Decoration Types

Varsik provides a detailed description of the various types of ornamentation seen on German pottery at Bartislava-Trnávka (Varsik 2002, 134–138). He has 14 main types with variations as sub-types. These types by Varsik can also be applied to the ornamentation seen on pottery at Urbárske Sedliská. There are differences, however, with new types and sub-types appearing at Urbárske Sedliská, while some of Varsik's

types do not appear at all. I added three new types and many sub-types where needed for the decoration present on the German pottery at Urbarske Sedliská. Even though

Type	Description	Droberjar's Types*
I	Rolled-Wheel Patterns	600
II	Dotting By Small Wheel	150
III	Filled Triangles	240
IV	Incised Lines with Dots	-
V	Dimples	570
VI	Fine Punctures	130,140, 160, 190
VII	Barbotine	520
VIII	Grooved Lines/Furrows	200
IX	Fluted/Impressed Lines	550 and 560
X	Roughening	-
XI	Wedges	170
XII	Nail/Finger Impressions	110, 160 and 170
XIII	Comb Lines	330, 350–370 and 390
XIV	Incised Lines	200–220
XV	Finger Fluting	-
XVI	Rim Incising	-
XVII	Combination Patterns	920–980

*See Droberjar 1997, 29–43.

Table 7 The 17 Decoration Types

Type	Hut 1	G2	G3	Hut 2	Total
I	-	-	-	-	-
II	-	-	-	-	-
III	1	-	-	-	1
IV	-	-	-	-	-
V	1	-	-	-	1
VI	1	-	-	3	4
VII	-	-	-	2	2
VIII	-	-	-	-	-
IX	1	-	-	2	3
X	-	-	-	-	-
XI	-	-	-	-	-
XII	38	8	8	38	92
XIII	51	1	1	30	83
XIV	26	5	1	43	75
XV	-	-	-	1	1
XVI	1	1	-	-	2
XVII	3	-	-	4	7
Total	123	15	10	123	271
Undec.	367	79	9	466	921

Table 8 Frequency of Occurrence for the Various Decorative Types by Feature

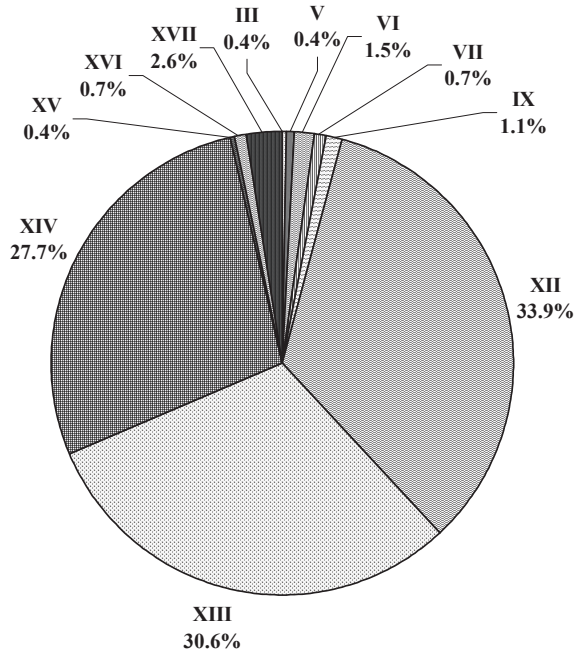


Table 7 The 17 Decoration Types

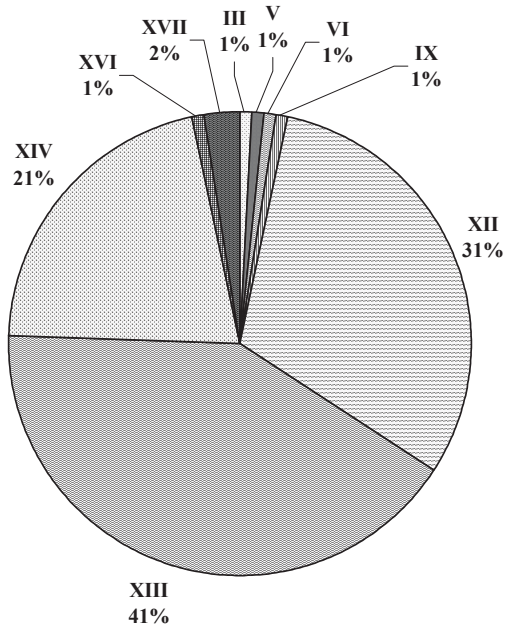


Table 7 The 17 Decoration Types

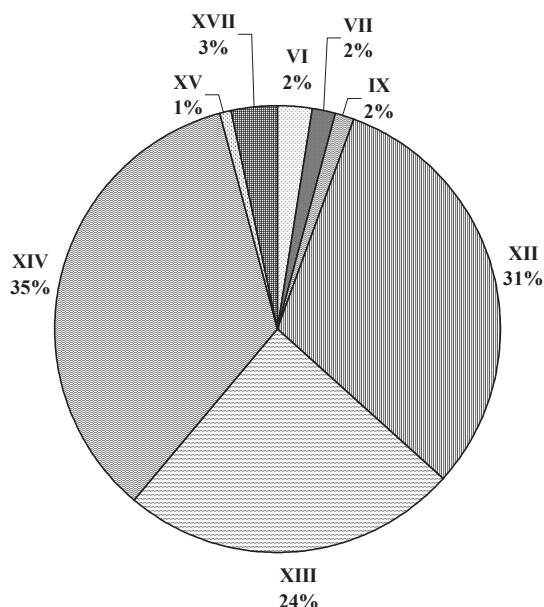


Table 7 The 17 Decoration Types

all of Varsik's 14 types are not seen at Urbárske Sedliská, I provide a comprehensive list of what can be found in southwest Slovakia in Table 7. Droberjar has also created an ornament typology for Moravia, with nine categories, each sub-divided by variants (Droberjar 1997, 29). Droberjar's typology is listed in the table to provide a broad view of the types of ornaments found on German pottery.

I do not provide a full description of all the decoration types here, because of space limitations. For a full description of the types see Vrba 2007, 413–436. Table 8 and Charts 6–8 provide a summary of the findings for the various decoration types found at Urbárske Sedliská. Types XII (Nail/Finger Impressions), XIII (Comb-Lines) and XIV (Incised Lines) were the most commonly found (Table 8). A large percentage of the total was apportioned to these three types, and as seen in Chart 6, decoration type XII was the most common at 34%. It should be mentioned that if the undecorated sherds are included then they hold the majority at 77.3%.

4.2. Roman Pottery

The majority of sherds identified as Roman were heavily worn body sherds that could not be matched to specific vessel shapes. Out of the 84 Roman sherds, 11 are diagnostic and out of those only six were found in the four features (one from Hut 1, four from Hut 2, and one from feature G3). Since the number is small, the material will be presented below as a whole for the entire site, and the huts will not be treated separately from the other units. The format for the presentation of the Roman sherds will have them organized by type, such as Brick-colored and Pannonian Striped Ware. Only the more important pieces will be cataloged individually, with each piece's description regarding color, feel,

inclusions, and texture following the terminology used for the German pottery above, except there will be no “Form” line (see Table 6). The numbering of pottery continues from the previous section on German Pottery.

4.2.1. Brick-Colored Wares

Out of the 84 sherds recovered, 54 could be identified as Brick-Colored Wares, clearly making this group the dominant Roman type at the site. A majority of the diagnostic pieces (8) come from this group as well.

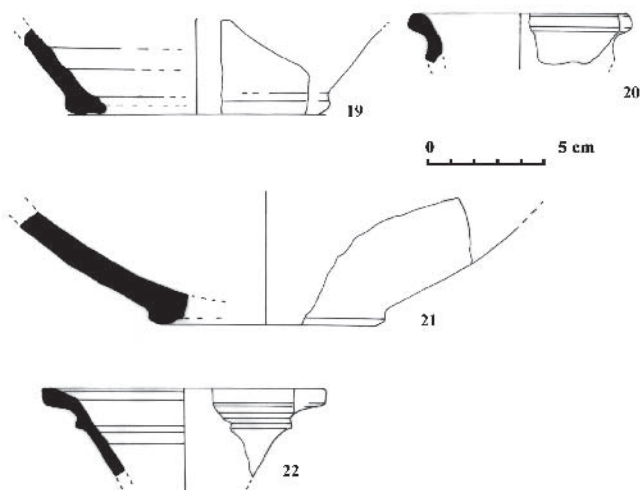
19. Base. Inv. No. 16-3-3. Ft. G1. Fig. 19. (Vrba 2007, 524: no. 144; Fig. 8.7:144)
B.D. 15 cm. P.L. 5.8 cm. Th. 7 mm. W. 26 g. O., I., and C. very pale brown (10YR 7/4).

Base of what was possibly a pitcher/jug, based on the lip at the bottom and thickness of the body. The outer surface is smooth and the texture is fine. There is a moderate amount of fine sand and mica inclusions.

20. Rim. Inv. No. 736-4-3/4. Ft. G4. Fig. 19. (Vrba 2007, 525: no. 146; Fig. 8.7:146)
D. 9 cm. P.L. 4.5 cm. Th. 5.5 mm. W. 10 g. O., I., and C. light red (2.5YR 6/6).

The rim of a probable pitcher or jug, but not enough survives for precise identification. A slip was applied to the vessel and is red (2.5YR 5/6). The outer surface is smooth and the texture is fine. There is a moderate amount of sand and mica inclusions.

The shape of the out-turned lip bares some resemblance to the jugs mentioned by Krekovič as belonging to Gassner’s Type (8–11): Jugs with out-turned rims and wide mouths (Krekovič 1998, 21, Taf. 6: 4 and 10). These jugs are found in all four periods (Krekovič 1998, 21) and therefore cannot be used for dating purposes.



21. Base. Inv. No. 745-4-3/4. Ft. G4. Fig. 19. (Vrba 2007, 526: no. 149; Fig. 8.7:149)
B.D. 9 cm. P.H. 8.7 cm. Th. 9.5 mm. W. 80 g. O. reddish yellow (5YR 6/6), I. yellowish red (5YR 5/6), O.M. and I.M. yellowish brown (10YR 5/6), C. red (2.5YR 5/6).

The base of a probable pitcher, jug, or pot. The outer surface is moderately pockmarked, while on the interior surface near the edge of one break is an empty space that appears to have been there when fired, which may indicate the use of an organic temper or

Figure 19 Brick-Colored Wares from Urbárske Sedliská

other material that has since disappeared. There appears to have been no slip. The outer surface is smooth and the texture is fine. There is a moderate amount of mica inclusions.

22. Rim. Inv. No. 886-4-2. Fig. 19. (Vrba 2007, 526: no. 150; Fig. 8.7:150)

D. 12 cm. P.L. 4.3 cm. Th. 5 mm. O. and I. pink (7.5YR 7/4), C. yellowish red (5YR 5/8).

Rim sherd of what was probably a pitcher. The mouth has a horizontal rim and below there is a raised border. There is a remnant of the slip, but badly worn, leaving a color of reddish yellow (5YR 6/6). The surface feels smooth and the texture is fine. There is a sparse amount of sand and mica inclusions.

There is some similarity in the shape of the rim and the placement of the ring below the rim with a pitcher from Gerulata (discovered at the fort, but no assigned date), belonging to Gassner Type (2–5): Jugs with single-profiled rims, but that one has a mouth diameter of only 6 cm, making it half the size of sherd **22** (Krekovič 1998, 20, 62, T. 5:8). Based on the mouth width, sherd **22** is more suitable in Gassner Types 8–11: Jugs with out-turned rim and wide mouth, and so may just be a wider mouth variant of the Gerulata jug.

4.2.2. Pannonian-Striped Wares

This is the second group in number (15 pieces) found at the site. Even though none was diagnostic, three body sherds are presented here: two because of their decoration and the other for both size and decoration.

23. Body. Inv. No. 744-4-3/4. Ft. G4. Fig. 20. (Vrba 2007, 527: no. 151; Fig. 8.8:151)

P.L. 4.5 cm. Th. 4 mm. W. 5 g. O. and O.M. pink (7.5YR 7/4), I.M. light red (2.5YR 6/8) and C. gray.

Body sherd of an indeterminate vessel shape. Outer surface has two horizontal incised lines and two rows of vertical notches as decoration. The outer and interior surfaces are red (2.5YR 5/6) slipped. The outer surface is smooth and the texture is fine. There is a moderate amount of sand and mica inclusions.

24. Body. Inv. No. 885-4-2. Fig. 20. (Vrba 2007, 527: no. 152; Fig. 8.8:152)

P.L. 4.2 cm. Th. at middle 4 mm, at bottom 6 mm. O. and C. light red (10R 6/6) and I. pink (7.5YR 7/4).

Body sherd preserving the decoration of a vessel that was possibly a container. The decoration shows the band of slip applied to the body, which is divided into two registers. The upper register has a wavy line incised into the paint, while the second register has rows of incised vertical lines. The slip is red (10R 5/8) in color. The outer surface is smooth and the texture is fine. There is a sparse amount of sand inclusions.

The decoration on sherd **24** is the same type seen on a vessel from Gerulata. The vessel is a hemispherical container with horizontal rim and on the body there is a band of paint in which is inscribed a wavy line, below this is another band of paint that has rows of incised vertical lines (Krekovič 1998, 62, T. 7:4). Krekovič remarks that the form is typical and in Carnuntum they cover a period from the middle of the first century up to the first third of the third century, without strong morphological changes (Krekovič 1998, 17).

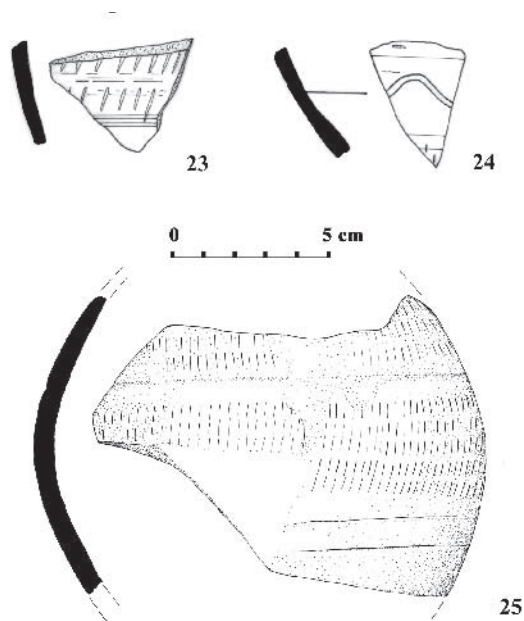


Figure 20 Pannonian-Striped Ware from Urbárske Sedliská (25 drawn by Peter Šimčík)

25. Body. Inv. No. 956-4-3/4. Ft. G4. Fig. 20. (Vrba 2007, 527: no. 153; Fig. 8.8:153A and B) D. at belly 14 cm. P.L. 12.4 cm. Th. 5 mm. O. and C. reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) and I. reddish yellow (5YR 6/6).

Two large sherds belong to the belly of a pot. The outer surface has the characteristic belly slip which has been divided by horizontal incised lines, while the separate slipped bands have rows of notches as decoration. The slip is a red (10R 5/8). The slipped area is smooth to the feel and the texture is fine. There is a sparse amount of fine sand and mica inclusions.

Sherd **25** probably belongs to the same type of vessel, a hemispherical container with horizontal rim, mentioned in the previous entry, **24**. A similar pot was found at Trnava-Hrnčiarovce, dating to between the second century and the first half of the third century (Krekovič 1981, 354, Obr. 1:9). The vessel from Trnava-Hrnčiarovce is more complete with surviving rim, below which are two grooves in the vessel and then the band containing the rows of incised lines. The incised lines have a slant to them, from left to right. Sherd **25** has a similar pattern on the body, and may have been drawn upside down.

4.2.3. Other Types of Roman Pottery

Two mortaria fragments were identified at the site, but only one, Inv. No. 474-3-3-G3, came from the ditch portion of feature G3. The other fragment, Inv. No. IM 37, came from stratum 2 of Unit 3, so that it may have originated from the fill of Hut 1. Both are unglazed and very thick (over 1 cm), therefore probably dating to the second century.

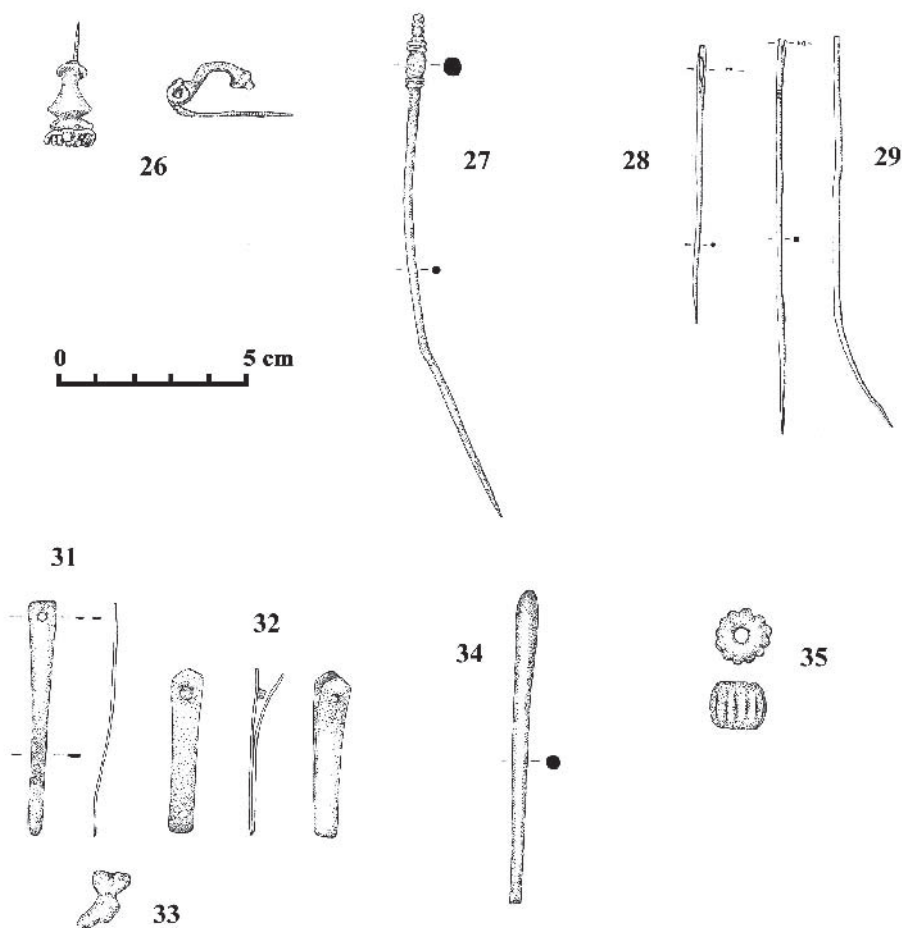


Figure 21 Inventory of items from Huts 1 and 2, Urbárske Sedliská (Drawings by Peter Šimčík)

Two sherds were identified as Smooth-Gray Ware, both from Unit 4: one found in stratum 1 and the other in Hut 2. A sherd, Inv. No. 894-4-1, from stratum 1 is a very small body fragment, but interesting in the dark gray fabric and evident black slip. The sherd's appearance is more reminiscent of terra nigra (Black Arretine) than thin-walled ware, but too little survives for better identification. The other sherd, Inv. No. 734-4-3/4, came from Hut 2 and is also a very small body fragment, with what appear to be two lighter lines decorating it. Nine body fragments were identified as Coarse-Gray Ware. Their identification was based on the interior color of the vessel because the outer surface was light brown in color. Eight sherds came from Hut 2, of which three were some of the largest Roman pottery fragments found during the excavation, and were from the same vessel, which was probably a pitcher or other large vessel. Two small body fragments were identified as Thin-Walled Wares. The identification was based on the thinness of the walls and the surface treatment of the sherds. A sherd from Hut 1, Inv. No. 10-3-3,

has a shiny bronze-like slip with fine sand particles in it, possibly identifying it as a thin-walled cup fragment. The second, a sherd from Hut 2, Inv. No. 747-4-3/4, has a very dark gray- to black-slipped surface with black sand particles. It may come from a beaker with impressed walls, but being so small positive identification is not possible.

4.3. Bronze Artifacts

26. Fibula. Inv. No. 945-3-3. Ft. G1. Fig. 21. (Vrba 2007, 560: no. 1; Fig. 9.11:1)

The fibula is not entirely preserved, missing the lower part of the bow with the catch-plate. The break occurs at the nodule which divides the bow. The upper portion of the bow, spring, and pin are well preserved. The fibula is made of bronze, with no evidence of etched designs or other decoration. The pin is 3.2 cm in length; the spring is 1.4 cm wide, with the coil 6 mm in width. The upper bow is 1.2 cm at its widest portion and 4 mm at its narrowest, while the nodule separating the upper and lower portions of the bow is 8 mm wide and 3 mm thick.

The length of the pin (which is fully preserved) and the shape of the upper part of the bow, nodule and spring indicate that the fibula is most likely an Almgren type 68 (hereafter A68).⁵ The A67, which has a similar design in the upper bow section (but with a more pronounced s-shape), has an elongated lower bow with catch-plate, thereby lengthening the pin as well. Since the pin is not overly long on the fibula found in Hut 1, it would seem unlikely that it would be an A67, while the A68 is a better fit.

With the catch-plate missing, it is difficult to date this fibula. When looking at the portion of the bow that survives, it has a much wider s-shape to it, lengthening this portion of the bow. The early A68 shares similar design to the A67 and the transitional A67/68, which all have the upper portion of the bow shorter and the curve more pronounced (Kolník 1971, 513 and Obr. 12:28 and 31). The A68 with an elongated s-shape upper bow section has been identified as first coming in to use during the Claudian period (Kolník 1971, 518 and Obr. 16:21, 22 and 31). The elongated s-shape continues into the first half of the second century (Kolník 1971, 522).

The A68 fibula is among the most commonly found fibulae in southwest Slovakia, starting in the mid-first century AD and lasting into the second century (Krekovič 1987, 256 and 261; Krekovič 2001a, 99). It is believed that the A68 may have been made by the Germans as well, but a way of determining differences between the two has yet to be found (Krekovič 1987, 261).

27. Hairpin. Inv. No. 943-4-4. Ft. G4. Fig. 21. (Vrba 2007, 560: no. 2; Fig. 9.11:2)

Bronze one-piece hairpin with the shank bent at the last third of its length.⁶ The total length of the pin is around 14 cm, with a diameter of 2 mm mid-way down the shank, while the head itself is 2 cm long. The head of the pin is ornamented with a series of discs and globes. Above the shank are two wide discs (each 5 mm wide), followed by a large oblong sphere (5 mm wide and 7 mm long), above which are two more wide discs (each 5 mm wide), then one smaller disc (4 mm wide), then a small globe (3 mm in diameter), a small disc (3.5 mm wide) and finally a last half-globe (3 mm wide). No distinct designs could be seen in the oblong sphere and there is no indication that there was a hole through it either. All the discs have rounded edges.

No known parallel with this hairpin has been found at other sites in southwest Slovakia or from sites further abroad in the barbaricum or from the provinces. There are similar hairpins, which provide a rough date for the Urbárske Sedliská hairpin. The Urbárske Sedliská hairpin fits into Group IVa of the groups created by B. Beckmann for hairpins of the Roman Period, which are the single-piece pins with no hole and the head of which has a cone shape made up of various decorative elements (Beckmann 1966, 26, Tafel 2: Untergruppe IVa). This group dates to the Early Roman Period, mainly within Period B (Beckmann 1966, 26–30, 42–43). Group IV hairpins have a wide distribution in the barbaricum, with the earliest ones found in the Bohemian Basin (Beckmann 1966, 42).

28. Needle. Inv. No. 944-3-3. Ft. G1. Fig. 21. (Vrba 2007, 561: no. 3; Fig. 9.11:3)

Well preserved bronze needle with only a slight bend to the bottom portion. The length is 7.5 cm, 3 mm wide at the eye, and 1.2 mm diameter toward the bottom.

29. Needle. Inv. No. 942-4-3. Ft. G4. Fig. 21. (Vrba 2007, 561: no. 4; Fig. 9.11:4)

Long needle bent toward the lower end and the eye is missing its upper portion. The needle is 11 cm long, 3 mm wide at the eye and 1.5 mm diameter toward the bottom. Beneath the eye of the needle for decoration are raised bands.

30. Portion of needle. Inv. No. IM239-3-3. Ft. G1. (Vrba 2007, 561: no. 5)

Badly corroded piece of a pin or needle. The portion that survives is 2 cm long and 4 mm wide, but no distinguishing marks survive to identify its original function.

31. End-piece to belt strap. Inv. No. 938-4-3. Ft. G4. Fig. 21. (Vrba 2007, 561: no. 6; Fig. 9.11:6)

Undecorated bronze end-piece to a belt strap. There are two bronze strips making the end-piece. Both halves are well preserved, along with a portion of the rivet that had held the end-piece to the strap. The end-piece is 4.4 cm long and 6.5 mm wide. Each half is 1 mm thick. The top portion, where the rivet is located, is slightly wider at 8 mm than the rest of the strip, and the end of the top portion has a rounded end. Where the rivet is located the two halves are bent out to make room for the leather of the belt strap. The backside of the rivet that would have held the backside of the bronze end-piece to the leather is broken off.

32. End-piece to belt strap. Inv. No. 939-4-3. Ft. G4. Fig. 21. (Vrba 2007, 561: no. 7; Fig. 9.11:7)

Half of an undecorated bronze end-piece to a belt strap. The piece is 6.3 cm long and has a tapered form. The top of the strip, where the hole for the rivet is located, is squared off and 7.5 cm wide, then tapers to a rounded end, where the width is 3.2 mm. The upper portion of the strip is 1 mm thick and the lower portion is 0.5 mm thick.

33. Unidentified bronze. Inv. No. 940-4-4. Ft. G4. Fig. 21. (Vrba 2007, 561: no. 8; Fig. 9.11:8)

A bronze piece that appears to have melted at some point. The original shape or function cannot be determined.

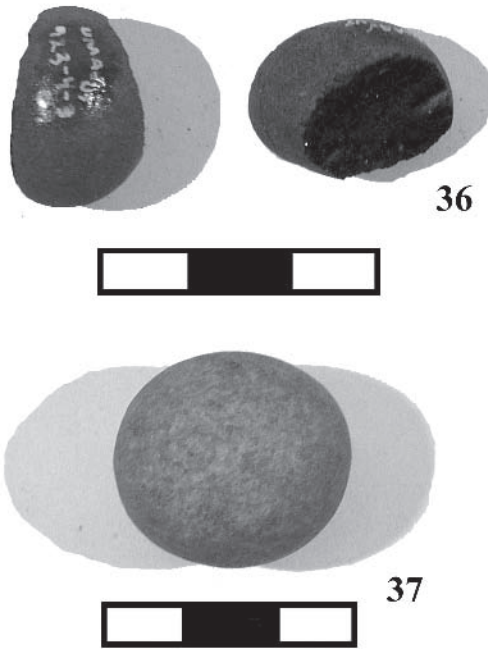


Figure 22 Gaming stone/sling-bullets

4.4. Other Artifacts

There were various iron fragments found in both huts and the two features. Their preservation was so poor, however, that their original shapes and functions could not be determined. Other types of artifacts are as follows:

34. Bone Hairpin or awl. Inv. No. 941-4-4. Ft. G4. Fig. 21. (Vrba 2007, 562: no. 9; Fig. 9.11:9)

A partially preserved undecorated hairpin or awl. The bottom portion is broken off, but otherwise in good condition. The preserved length is 8.5 cm, with an originally length of probably 10–12 cm. The pin has a tapered design with the upper portion having a 6 mm diameter and a rounded end, while at the middle the pin has a 4 mm diameter and where it is broken off, 3 mm.

35. Glass Bead. Inv. No. 937-4-3. Ft. G4. Fig. 21. (Vrba 2007, 562: no. 10; Fig. 9.11:10)

An opaque glass bead decorated with ribbing on the sides. The diameter is 1.5 cm and the height is 1.3 cm, while the diameter of the hole is 4 mm. The glass has an olive green color and has milky discoloring with streaks of imperfection inside the glass, along with minute cracking. Based on the condition of the glass and being found in fill that appeared to have been burnt, the bead has been sintered. The green then may not be its original color and it may have been originally translucent.

The bead may fit into a typology developed by E. Riha for beads discovered at Augst/Kaiseraugst in Germany. Type 1 *Melonenperlen*, variant 3, seems to fit best with the glass bead from Urbárske Sedliská (Riha 1990, 82; Taf. 36:1160–1165). These beads are of a translucent glass, with air vesicles and milky-streaks (Riha 1990, 82). They were produced by the first century in Western Europe and in the Danube region, and were most popular between the Claudian and Antonine periods (Riha 1990, 82).

Various stones were found in the two huts. Hut 1 had three small rocks that bear no indication of anthropogenic modification. Hut 2, however, had rocks that appeared to have specific uses. Two examples are presented here:

36. Gaming stone/sling-bullet. Inv. 923-4-3/4. Ft. G4. Fig. 22. (Vrba 2007, 563: no. 11; Fig. 9.12)

Partially preserved spherical stone. The preserved diameter on the long axis is 2 cm, while the short axis is 1.4 cm at the wide end and 8 mm at the narrower end. This stone

may have been either a gaming piece or sling bullet based on the similarity to the fully preserved stone, entry 37, below.

37. Gaming stone/sling-bullet. Inv. No. 927-4-3/4. Ft. G4. Fig. 22. (Vrba 2007, 563: no. 12; Fig. 9.13)

Well preserved reddish-brown stone spheroid. The long axis is 2.7 cm and the short axis is 2.2 cm. There are no imperfections or blemishes to indicate it had been mounted on or part of something else. The outer surface is perfectly smooth.

Most stone game pieces are more disc shaped and either light or dark colored (usually white and black) for use in games such as *ludus latruncolorum* or *ludus duodecim scriptorum* (Droberjar 2002, 84 and 92). Both stones (923 and 927) are more rounded and of colors that differ from the stones used in the mentioned games, but these differences do not preclude their being used for some type of game. On the other hand, their use as sling bullets is possible, but Germans were not known to use slings. There is also no other evidence for the presence of Roman soldiers to explain the stone's presence.

Hut 1 had seven fragments of slag and Feature G2 had one piece of slag. As to whether or not they are true slag, i.e., being a once molten silicate or silicate mixture (Bachmann 1982, 1), remains to be determined by a specialist. A basic visual identification can be attempted, however, to try and determine if the pieces are from metallurgy or are they vitrified material created by other processes. Of the eight pieces, seven appear to be slag of some type, having various gas holes and flow textures. The eighth piece, catalog no. 448, is an oddly shaped lump of unknown material, which could be either stone or metal, with melted surfaces.

5. The Dates of Occupation for Huts 1 and 2

The German pottery from Hut 1 provided the foundation for the date of occupation, further corroborated by the bronze fibula and the radiocarbon sample. From the German pottery, seven diagnostic sherds provided a range of AD 50 to 150, but another three sherds dated to the second century. The Roman pottery was not well preserved and no specific well-dated examples were found; the sherds could only be identified as most likely being of the second century based on the Brick-colored wares. Because there are German diagnostic sherds that only date to the second century and the majority of dated pieces have either forms or decorations that are known to fall out of use by AD 150, it is unlikely the hut was occupied in the last half of the first century AD. The period of occupation for Hut 1 is most likely AD 100–150 based on the pottery alone.

The bronze fibula was identified as an A68, dating to AD 50–150. Because of preservation problems, the fibula could not be better placed within the sequence of A 68 fibulae, but it does fit in with the dates provided by the pottery.

The radiocarbon sample (S1-HUT1) was AMS dated to 1870 ± 40 BP (Cal AD 60 to 240) (Table 9). Based on the pottery and fibula, the 1 Sigma calibrated result, even though at 68% probability, is acceptable at Cal AD 90 to 220. What is more, the intercept of the radiocarbon age with the calibration curve provides a date of Cal AD 130, which falls within the date range of AD 100–150 provided by the pottery. It is highly probably then that the dates of AD 100–150 are accurate for Hut 1 and based on the radiocarbon data, Cal AD 130 is not out of the question for a specific year.

As with Hut 1, the German pottery provides the foundation for the date of occupation for Hut 2, with corroboration from the Roman pottery, a bronze hairpin, and the radiocarbon date. The majority of German diagnostic sherds based on forms provided a general date of the second century AD (with some forms continuing in usage into the third century); one sherd possibly dates to the middle third of the first century. The decorations seen on some of the German sherds provided a date range from the first to third centuries, but the presence of comb-lines (in use only in the first and second centuries) would seem to point to the second century as the period for the German pottery in Hut 2. This date is re-enforced by the presence of two sherds with barbotine decoration, which appears in the second century and lasts only until around AD 180 (Varsik 2002, 136). In regards to Roman Pottery, the Brick-colored Wares indicate the second century as well, while one Pannonian-Striped Ware possibly dates to sometime between the mid-first and first third of the third century and another one dates to sometime within the second century and first half of the third century. Based on the pottery evidence, Hut 2 was most likely occupied sometime in the second century.

The bronze hairpin found in the hut could not be matched with other known hairpins. Only a general category could be identified, Beckmann's Group IVa, which dates to the Early Roman Period, within Period B (AD 10–150). Even though the date range is large, the hairpin does fall within the range provided by the pottery.

The radiocarbon sample (S2-Hut2) was dated to 1910 ± 60 BP (Cal BC 40 to AD 240). Based on the pottery and hairpin, the 1 Sigma calibrated result is acceptable at Cal AD 40 to 140. What is more, the intercept of the radiocarbon age with the calibration curve provides a date of Cal AD 90, which just falls outside of the second century date provided by the pottery, but a difference of 10 years is not that great.

Hut 2 most likely dates to the second century and with the presence of the radiocarbon date, the first quarter of the second century is more likely. These date ranges match that of Hut 1 and it can be said the two huts were roughly contemporary. It is clear, however, that much of the pottery from Hut 2 are of a later date than that of Hut 1, but this is tempered by the radiocarbon date from Hut 2. There is a distinct possibility that Hut 2 was burned and abandoned at the Cal AD 90 date, but then used as a trash dump by other huts (even Hut 1) into the second century.

Project No.	Lab No. ^c	Unit	Layer	$\Delta^{13}\text{C}$ (%)	¹⁴ C Date B.P.	Calibrated $\pm 1\sigma$	Calibrated $\pm 2\sigma$
S1-Hut 1 ^a	Beta-209061	3	3 (Hut Fill)	-26	1870 ± 40	AD 90–220	AD 60–240
S2-Hut 2 ^b	Beta-209062	4	3/4 (Hut Fill)	-24.4	1910 ± 60	AD 40–140	40 BC–AD 240

^a Sample was dated using AMS-Standard delivery

^b Sample was dated using Radiometric-Standard delivery

^c Analyses were carried out by Beta Analytic Inc. of Miami, Florida.

Table 9 Radiocarbon Dates from the Two Charcoal Samples⁷

6. Discussion of the Findings

The two huts, according to finds, date to some time in the first half of the second century, just before or during the construction of the first phase of the Roman-style structure at Stupava. The huts at Urbárske Sedliská, therefore, provide an opportunity to see German material culture before or just at the start of the greater exposure to Roman goods known at Stupava. The two huts were compared to the previously excavated hut at the site, along with two huts found just outside the Roman-style structure at Morávkove Pole and also with the finds from the Roman-style structure. Other huts were also used for comparative purposes, including some from the site of Bratislava-Dúbravka located to the south of Stupava, closer to the Roman frontier, and huts from Moravia because these were located further from the frontier and north of Stupava.

Pottery	Hut 1	Hut 2	US82	Morávkove Pole 1	Morávkove Pole 2
German	493	661	753	205	1458
Roman	18	28	59	89	330
Other	3	6	0	0	0

Table 10 Summary of pottery totals from the five huts in the Stupava area

Hut	Pottery Type		
	German	Roman	Other
US* Hut 1	493	18	3
US Hut 2	661	28	6
Dúbravka 13/88	503	3	6
Dúbravka 129/93	282	0	8
Blučina 4	211	17	0
Komořany Z-9	196	31	0
Křepice 2	308	141	0
Křepice 7	249	167	0
Rajhrad 2	98	5	0

* US Huts 1 and 2 refer to Urbárske Sedliská and the two huts excavated in 2002.

Table 11 Summary of pottery totals found in huts dating to AD 50–166

What can be clearly seen in the pottery totals of the various huts in the Stupava area is a small increase in the quantity of Roman pottery over time and they are never in the majority in the huts (Table 10). The youngest huts do show a marked increase in Roman pottery in comparison with the older huts, but this difference is lessened by the fact that there is also a greater amount of German pottery as well in the second hut at Morávkove Pole. It would seem then that the presence of the Roman-style structure had little to no effect on the ability of local Germans to have easier or greater access to Roman pottery. This finding is further strengthened by the small presence of various Roman bronze items, coins, glass wares, and other material in the huts that could have been obtained, one would think, in greater quantity from the Roman-style structure.

Hut	Pottery Type		
	German	Roman	Other
US 82*	753	59	0
Blučina 1	400	63	0
Blučina 5	336	51	0
Komořany Z-2	89	30	0
Křepice 5	232	7	0
Křepice 17	111	19	0
Rajhrad 2	98	5	0

* US Huts 1 and 2 refer to Urbárske Sedliská and the two huts excavated in 2002.

Table 12 Summary of pottery totals found in huts dating to AD 166–180

Hut	Pottery Type		
	German	Roman	Other
Morávkove Pole 1	205	89	0
Morávkove Pole 2	1458	330	0
Mušov 1	117	21	0
Mušov 2	236	51	0
Mušov 3	241	25	0

*US 82 refers to the hut excavated in 1982 at Urbárske Sedliská

Table 13 Summary of pottery totals found in huts dating to AD 180–250

When we take the data from the five Stupava huts and add in data from the Dúbravka huts and huts from Moravia, the absence of an impact by the presence of the Roman-style structure is made even clearer (Elschek 1995; Droberjar 1997, 179, 185–189, and 195). Tables 11 through 13 take the data from the huts and groups them into three periods based on the date of each hut. The quantity of German and Roman pottery in the Stupava huts is in fact not all that different from the huts found at Dúbravka and further north in Moravia. This finding is somewhat surprising since we would have expected those huts closer not only to the frontier but also to a structure filled with Roman pottery and other imports from the provinces to have had a greater impact on local Germans. Imported pottery constitutes no more than 12% of the total pottery from the huts dating to AD 50–166 and 10% for AD 166–180, while huts dating to AD 180–250 have a modest increase to 19%.

These small amounts and other findings show that the traditional view of Romanization, in which Roman material is considered superior by Germans and that they acquired them to become more Roman, can be clearly seen as out-dated (Mattingly 1997, 8–9). If Roman goods were considered superior, then we should have seen a substantial increase over time in the amount of Roman goods in German huts, but in fact the data (both at Urbárske Sedliská and further away in Moravia) do not support this conclusion (Vrba 2007, 613). The average German, while having access to Roman material, did not in fact own a large amount and what they did own was largely common pottery, easily obtained from traveling merchants, frontier markets, or from each other.

How then should we view the Roman material that is found in German context? It is now understood that the use of Roman artifacts by Germans beyond the frontier,

and even local groups in the provinces, was done within the mechanisms of their own culture (Hingley 1996, 41; Jones 1997, 130; 134; Woolf 1998, 15). The material coming from the provinces of the Roman Empire needs to be divorced from a “Roman” identity. Even though there is a large volume of Roman material and elites do accumulate more expensive items, the total volume of material is spread out through all levels of society in small amounts.

It is also apparent that even the use of the term Roman is highly problematic in a frontier context. This is true both in calling everybody in the provinces Roman and all material from there as Roman (Vrba 2007, 183). A majority of the population in the provinces were the same groups that had lived there before conquest. These groups maintained some aspects of their identity and some of their material culture was actually preserved, such as Celtic designs appearing in what is viewed as the Roman provincial pottery of Raetia, Noricum, or Pannonia (see Hingley 1996, 42 and Wells 1999, 127–128 for other parts of the empire). At the frontier there was a mixture of people from all parts of the empire, and so, the use of Romanization to explain what is going on falls far short of the reality. There was a much greater complexity to the interaction taking place than merely local indigenous groups adopting Roman goods and becoming more and more Roman.

The German cultures bordering the Roman Empire maintained their identity as a separate people through the reinforcement of various aspects of their culture that they thought were representative of being German, such as traditional pottery and housing, or continuing traditional behavior, such as feasting and the worship of their gods through sacred groves. At the same time, their identity could be enhanced or changed through the manipulation of outside material (i.e., Roman goods) within the mechanisms of the group and also they could reinforce difference through these outside materials depending on the situation (see Hingley 1997 for a similar view of Roman Britain). The Germans saw the Roman Empire as a place of opportunity to improve their social status at home in southwest Slovakia. The behavior connected to the attempt to improve social status could manifest as participating in raids into the empire to acquire loot and to create a “warrior” identity, which was important to the Germans. Looted Roman objects, therefore, took on an identity of showing German warrior prowess, or if that loot was distributed by a *dux*, then that object was a symbol of recognition by his leader. At the same time, a German may have improved his social status by serving in the Roman armies as a way to acquire material wealth so that when he returned he could either purchase greater status through cattle and gift-giving or show-off his wealth as a way to demonstrate his own success and therefore elevate his position in the group. Also, many of these Roman goods would have been acquired either through non-Roman merchants or looting, thereby divorcing the original “Roman” significance from the item. Both of these instances would have enabled Germans to provide these items with new meaning and significance within the context of their own society.

In relation to the behavior of the various classes in maintaining or enhancing identity, an artifact does not need to support only one type of meaning (i.e., Roman Vase, or Celtic sword). In a new context, or divorced for a long period from its origins, an artifact may acquire a new meaning or identity (see Jones 1997, 116; 126; Shanks and Tilley 1987; Wells 2001, 25). Just because an object was made in the Roman Empire does not mean that it maintained a “Roman” meaning or that it imparted a “Roman” identity on a user

in another cultural group. Roman material coming into the German huts at all levels of society had some type of meaning for the user, whether the object was seen as merely more functional than the German counterpart or signifying prosperity in comparison to the hut next door that did not have the same material. In either case, the German was applying a new meaning to the object and not necessarily re-using the “Roman” identity attached to the object.

We must reject the idea of Romanization for the Germans, or find Roman-oriented views of how the Germans were using these imports, or create a Romano-German identity for Germans beyond the frontier. The Roman goods we see in southwest Slovakia need to be seen within the context of German culture. It is not that the Germans thought Roman items were inherently superior or that they wanted to live like Romans, instead the acquisition of these goods was used to show their prosperity in a German context, much as in having a large herd of cattle. We have to imagine that this took place not only among elites, but also among the lower classes. Competition among households was probably a very important component rolled into the prestige and honor seen in the warrior lifestyle.

ENDNOTES

¹ For examples see Tac. *Ann.* 2.67 and *Hist.* 3.5; Dio Cass. 67.7.1; see also Dobiáš 1964 and Vrba 2007, 54–64.

² The project was conducted as a portion of my Ph.D. dissertation research while at the Department of Archaeology, Boston University, Massachusetts. I want to thank Drs. James R. Wiseman, Curtis Runnels, and Peter S. Wells for reading portions of this article in their dissertation form. I also thank Ilean Isaza for reading this article in an early version and providing valuable suggestions. I also want to thank Dr. Vladimír Turčan and the Slovak National Museum, Archaeology Museum for sponsoring the project and providing support facilities. For the excavations, I thank my field crew: P. Nagy, D. Nagyová, V. Zervan, M. Fratrič, and, from the survey portion, A. Mongiello.

³ Portions of this paper are taken in whole or adapted from Vrba 2007.

⁴ Unit 1 is not mentioned in this paper because it was part of the survey phase of the project (see Vrba 2007, 257).

⁵ Figure 3 does not show Units 3A–E and 4A–C. These units have been combined in the figure under the overall label of Units 3 and 4.

⁶ The six “Other” sherds are intrusions from around the hut. Two are LBK handles, one is Lengyel knob, and the rest are Ancient Unidentified. Because the number was small and these are clearly intrusions, they are listed under the category of “Other” instead of receiving their own categories in the discussion.

⁷ The typology I created lists as many possible forms as there might be, but not every type is represented by the pottery excavated at Urbárske Sedliská.

⁸ Varsik’s Form III is defined as vessels with three more or less independent members: the neck, shoulder and lower part (Varsik 2002, 133 and 152). These vessels come in all sizes and function, with the S-shape most common, and the surface is always carefully treated by polishing and frequently graphite is applied (Varsik 2002, 133). The polishing and application of graphite is usually reserved for fine ware vessels and therefore should not be considered part of the definition of a form. In re-

gards to Form IV, Varsik defines it as being three-piece vessels also with an S-shape, but specifically coarse-ware vessels with rougher clays (Varsik 2002, 134). That is, Form IV is based on the quality of clay, not on the form. Varsik's intention, however, is clear when he states, "*Bei der typologischen Auswertung habe ich deshalb mehr die Form als die Funktion einzelner Gefäße in den Vordergrund gestellt. Dies führte zur Definition von vier Grundformen*" (Varsik 2002, 132).

⁹ The possibility that vessel 57 was from the Przeworsk was first mentioned by Turčan, when reviewing the pottery from the two huts.

¹⁰ Identification was done by Mgr. I. Bazovský, with the help of Dr. Turčan.

¹¹ In describing the parts of the hairpin, I use the terms first put forward by B. Beckmann in his 1966 article (1966, 12–14).

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ZÁVEREČNÁ SPRÁVA O VÝSKUMNEJ SEZÓNE 2002 V STUPAVE, POLOHA URBÁRSKE SEDLISKÁ

ERIC VRBA

Cieľom uvedeného archeologického projektu je preskúmanie zložitého vzájomného vzťahu, ktorý existoval medzi Germánmi žijúcimi na území juhozápadného Slovenska a občanmi i ostatnými obyvateľmi rímskej provincie Panónia v 1. a 2. storočí po Kr. Podľa svedectva starovekých prameňov bolo územie juhozápadného Slovenska husto osídlené germánskym kmeňom Kvádov, ktorí vystupovali vo vzťahu k Rímskej ríši raz ako spojenci a inokedy ako nepriatelia. Prirodzenú hraničnú líniu tvorila rieka Dunaj, ale medzi Kvádmi a Rimami existovala aj určitá kultúrna hranica. Zatiaľ čo o priestupnosti hranice tvorenej Dunajom pochybuje len málokto, miera prekonávania kultúrnej hranice medzi týmito dvoma skupinami obyvateľstva je stále predmetom diskusií. Na úrovni materiálnej kultúry, ktorú dokážeme zachytiť prostredníctvom archeológie môžeme jasne vidieť, že Germáni dovážali veľké množstvo rímskych výrobkov. Znamená to však, že aj samotná germánska identita sa musela nevyhnutne nejakým významným spôsobom zmeniť? Tento projekt si kladie za cieľ lepšie pochopiť mechanizmus fungovania germánskej identity, tak ako sa odráža v hmotných pozostatkoch danej kultúry a rozpoznať ako pôsobili na identitu prípadné vonkajšie vplyvy (napríklad Rimania).

Poloha Urbárske Sedliská sa nachádza 800 m severozápadne od rímskej stanice v Stupave (obr. 1). Prvýkrát bola táto lokalita archeologicky skúmaná v roku 1982, keď sa tu podarilo odkryť jednu pozemnicu a hrob z doby bronzovej. Projekt z roka 2002 pokračoval v skúmaní danej plochy s cieľom zachytiť ďalšie germánske obydlia. Keďže od prvých prác na tomto mieste ubehlo 20 rokov, bolo potrebné lokalizovať najvhodnejšie plochy pre archeologický výskum. Za týmto účelom bol vykonaný terénny prieskum využívajúci metódu zisťovacích sond (obr. 2), ktorý bol podrobne popísaný v predchádzajúcej správe (Vrba 2004). Prieskumná časť projektu bola úspešná, keďže v dvoch zisťovacích sondách (3-C-15 a 3-E-15; obr. 2 a 3) sa vyskytovali vysoké koncentrácie germánskej keramiky zmiešanej so zvieracími kosťami, nachádzajúce sa v čiernej pôdnej vrstve bohatej na organické látky. Tieto plochy sa stali predmetom druhej fázy projektu využívajúcej väčšie výskumné sondy, čo viedlo k objaveniu dvoch germánskych chát. Celkovo bolo vyhlbených 16 sond, pričom väčšina z nich tvorila rozšírenie pôvodného výkopu (primárne sondy 3 a 4 – na obr. 2 a 3 je zaznamenaná poloha jednotlivých sond). Hneď ako sa v sondách 3 a 4 objavili prvé stopy obydlí, boli tieto sondy rozširované, až kým sa nepodarilo odkryť celé pôdorysy chat. Potom bola preskúmaná samotná výplň. Chata 1 bola odkrytá v sondách 2, 3 a 3A-E, chata 2 v sondách 4 a 4A-C (obr. 3 a 4). Sonda 5 bola vyhlbená s cieľom preskúmať kruhovú anomáliu identifikovanú pri magnetometrickom prieskume, ale nakoniec sa tu nepodarilo objaviť žiadne objekty, iba niekoľko fragmentov keramiky. Sondy 6 a 7 tvorili rozšírenie pôvodne zisťovacích sond, v ktorých sa našiel neolitický materiál a kde sa predpokladal aj prípadný výskyt mladších objektov. Obe sondy nakoniec poskytli ďalšiu neolitickú keramiku, ale žiadne mladšie archeologické objekty sa tu zachytiť nepodarilo, s výnimkou časti novovekej jamy v sonde 6. Sonda 8 bola umiestnená do priestoru medzi chatami, s cieľom zachytiť prípadné ďalšie s nimi súvisiace objekty. Našla sa v nich však len keramika pochádzajúca z rôznych období.

Schéma skúmaných dvoch chát zodpovedá klasickej polozemnici, typ III/3 podľa Kolníkovej typológie (obr. 4–6). Obydlia boli zahĺbené 10–15 cm do zeme, vchod sa nachádzal pravdepodobne v strede južnej steny obrátenej na juhozápad. Takéto usporiadanie by nebolo u germánskych chát neobvyklé. Vo výplni sa vyskytovali kusy prepálenej mazanice, niektoré aj s otlakami dreveného výpletu stien. Chata 1 mala celkové rozmery 5,135 m x 4 m a chata 2 4,87 m x 3,54 m. Skúmané dve chaty v polohe Urbárske Sedliská nemali hlinenú dlážku resp. nepodarilo sa v nich odкрыť tenkú vrstvu ubíjanej hliny, čo by mohlo naznačovať prítomnosť drevenej podlahy. Chata 1 sa nezachovala v príliš dobrom stave: bola narušená v roku 1982 výkopovou ryhou pre drenážne potrubie a horná vrstva bola pravdepodobne odoraná. Chata 2 sa zachovala omnoho lepšie, pretože vďaka väčšiemu zahĺbeniu nebola poškodená orbou.

V chate 1 sa našlo viac než 500 kusov keramiky, z toho len 18 rímskeho pôvodu, spolu so zvieracími kosťami a dvoma rímskymi bronzovými predmetmi – ihlicou a sponou (graf 4; obr. 10: 1, 11: 3, 12: 6, 13: 9, 14: 11, 12, 19: 19, 21: 26, 28). Rímska spona je datovaná medzi roky 50 a 100 po Kr. a patrí k typu 68 podľa Almgrenovej typológie. Rímska keramika bola pre účely datovania príliš fragmentárna, ale rámcovo patrí k tvarom vyskytujúcim sa v priebehu 2. storočia. Germánska keramika poskytla sedem diagnostických črepov spadajúcich do rozmedzia rokov 50–150 a ďalšie tri datované do prvej polovice 2. storočia, čo umožňuje datovať výplň chaty pravdepodobne do prvej polovice 2. storočia; tento časový údaj bol potvrdený aj rádiokarbónovým datovaním, ktoré poskytlo AMS údaj 1870 ± 40 BP s kalibrovanou hodnotou Cal AD 130 (tabuľka 9). Germánska keramika bola zhotovená v ruke a obsahovala rôzne typy výzdobných elementov (tabuľka 8; graf 7).

V chate 2 sa našlo viac než 600 kusov keramiky, z toho len 28 rímskeho pôvodu a opäť veľké množstvo zvieracích kostí, ďalej rímska bronzová ihlica do vlasov, ďalšia ihlica, dva bronzové predmety (pravdepodobne ozdobné kovania opaska) a korálik zo sklenenej pasty pochádzajúci z náhrdelníka (graf 5; obr. 10: 2, 11: 4, 12: 7, 13: 10, 14: 12, 13, 15: 15, 16, 17, 18, 19: 20, 21, 20: 23, 25, 21: 27, 29, 31–36, 22: 36, 37). Rímske predmety boli pôvodne uložené v zásobniciach, pričom výzdobné elementy na niektorých čepoch pochádzajúcich z tela nádob poukazujú na panónsky pôvod. Predmety germánskeho pôvodu, rovnako ako aj fragmentárna rímska keramika, sú datované do 2. storočia. K ihlici do vlasov nachádzame analógie v exemplároch z germánskych hrobov, napríklad v Abraháme a je datovaná medzi roky 10 a 180. Aj rádiokarbónová metóda naznačuje datovanie do záveru 1. storočia, alebo na začiatok 2. storočia s rádiometrickým údajom 1910 ± 60 BP a kalibrovanou hodnotou Cal AD 90 (tabuľka 9).

Osteologický materiál potvrdzuje pestrú stravu, v ktorej najvyšší podiel vykazuje hovädzí dobytok a prasa, nižšie zastúpenie má vysoká zver a ovca/koza. Objavujú sa aj pozostatky iných zvierat, napríklad koňa, divokého tura, kanca, medveďa i kosti vtákov. Na niektorých kostiach sú badateľné záseky a zárezy, alebo stopy opálenia. Medzi pozostatkami vysokej zveri sa objavujú fragmenty parohov, ktoré boli pravdepodobne opracované. Prekvapujúcim nálezom bol zub medveďa druhu *Ursus arctos* (medveď hnedý). Spoločne so zvieracími kosťami sa v materiále vyskytli aj fragmenty sladkovodných lastúrníkov a jedna slimačia ulita.

Uvedené dve chaty je možné na základe nálezov datovať rámcovo do prvej polovice 2. storočia, teda tesne pred alebo paralelne s prvou stavebnou fázou rímskej stanice v Stupave. Chaty v polohe Urbárske Sedliská tak poskytujú príležitosť na skúmanie ma-

teriálnej kultúry Germánov v podobe, keď sa na nej ešte neprejavoval výraznejší vplyv typických rímskych výrobkov, aké poznáme zo Stupavy. Získaný archeologický materiál bol porovnávaný aj s materiálom z polozemnice odkrytej na tej istej lokalite už v roku 1982, ďalej s nálezmi priamo z areálu rímskej stanice i z dvoch chát objavených v jej blízkosti v polohe Morávkove Pole. Na porovnávacie účely boli využité aj iné nálezy chat, napríklad z lokality Bratislava-Dúbravka na juh od Stupavy a bližšie k rímskej hranici, ako aj chaty z Moravy situované vo väčšej vzdialenosti od hranice a na sever od Stupavy.

Pri celkovom pohľade na keramický materiál pochádzajúci z rôznych chat na území Stupavy je zreteľne vidno, že množstvo rímskej keramiky v priebehu času iba mierne vzrastá a v priestore samotných chat nikdy netvorí v materiále dominantnú zložku (tabuľka 10). Najmladšie chaty síce vykazujú výrazný nárast rímskej keramiky oproti starším obydliam, ale zároveň sa tu nachádza aj väčšie množstvo germánskej keramiky, pozorovateľné aj v druhej chate z polohy Morávkove Pole. To by naznačovalo, že prítomnosť rímskej stanice mala len malý alebo nemala žiadny vplyv na schopnosť miestnych Germánov získavať rímsku keramiku ľahšie, či vo väčšom množstve. Toto zistenie potvrdzuje aj nízky výskyt bronzových predmetov rímskeho pôvodu, mincí, skleneného a iného tovaru v chatách, keďže tieto komodity by sa dali iste získať vo väčšom množstve z rímskej stanice.

Keď porovnáme údaje z piatich stupavských chat s materiálom z Bratislavy-Dúbravky a Moravy, vidíme ešte zreteľnejšie, že prítomnosť rímskej stavby nemala v tomto prípade žiadny vplyv. V tabuľkách 11 až 13 sú údaje z jednotlivých chat na základe datovania zoskupené do troch časových úsekov. Množstvo germánskej a rímskej keramiky v stupavských chatách sa nijako podstatne neodlišuje od chat v Bratislave-Dúbravke, ani od severnejšie položených moravských nálezov. Toto zistenie je pomerne prekvapivé, pretože normálne by sme očakávali, že blízkosť rímskej hranice či stavby preplnenej rímskou keramikou a inými importmi z provincií bude mať na miestnych Germánov väčší vplyv. V chatách datovaných do rokov 50 – 166 nedosahujú importované nádoby viac než 12 % z celkového množstva keramiky, v chatách datovaných medzi roky 166 – 180 tvorí tento podiel 10 % a až v chatách z obdobia rokov 180 – 250 zaznamenávame mierny nárast na 19%.

Tieto malé množstvá rímskych výrobkov ako aj iné zistenia ukazujú, že tradičný pohľad na romanizáciu, kde rímsky tovar je Germánmi vnímaný ako lepší a je potrebné ho získavať v snahe byť viac Rimanom, je už jednoznačne prekonaný. Keby bol rímsky tovar považovaný za nadradený domácemu, museli by sme pozorovať jeho podstatný nárast v priebehu času v germánskych chatách, v skutočnosti však získané údaje (ani v polohe Urbárske Sedliská ani ďalej na sever na území Moravy) tento záver nepodporujú. Priemerný Germán nevladl veľké množstvo rímskych výrobkov, aj keď k nim mal prístup. Oveľa viac preferoval bežnú keramiku, ktorú mohol ľahko získať od putujúcich obchodníkov, z pohraničných trhov alebo od svojich germánskych susedov.

Germánske etniká žijúce na hraniciach s Rímskym impériom si zachovávali svoju identitu na úrovni jednotlivcov posilňovaním rôznych aspektov vlastnej kultúry, ktoré považovali za reprezentatívne a typicky germánske, napríklad tradičnej keramiky a štýlu bývania alebo zachovávaním tradičných zvykov, akými boli slávnostné hostiny a uctievanie bohov v posvätných hájoch. Zároveň mohla byť ich identita rozšírená či pozmenená manipuláciou s cudzím materiálom (napríklad rímskym tovarom) v rámci skupinových mechanizmov a v závislosti od situácie sa touto cestou mohli upevňovať aj vzájomné

rozdiely. Germáni vnímali Rímske impérium ako miesto, ktoré im môže poskytnúť príležitosť na zlepšenie ich sociálneho statusu doma, na území juhozápadného Slovenska. Správanie spojené s pokusmi o zlepšenie sociálneho statusu sa mohlo prejavovať napríklad v účasti na vojenských ťaženiach na územie Rímskej ríše, ktorých cieľom bolo získanie koristi, ale aj vytvorenie identity „bojovníka“, ktorá bola pre Germánov veľmi dôležitá. Ukoristené rímske predmety preto prispievali ku germánskej identite ako ukazovateľ bojovníckych schopností a ak bola korisť distribuovaná veliteľom (*dux*), stával sa takýto predmet symbolom jeho uznania zo strany náčelníka. Ďalšou cestou, ktorou si Germán mohol zlepšiť svoj sociálny status bola služba v rímskej armáde, kde mohol nadobudnúť majetok, takže po návrate si buď mohol vyššie postavenie kúpiť za dobytok alebo dary, tiež mohol vystavovať svoje bohatstvo na obdiv, aby tým demonštroval vlastný úspech a zvýšil tak svoju pozíciu v skupine. Mnohé z takýchto rímskych predmetov mohli byť získané aj od obchodníkov nerímskeho pôvodu alebo plienením, čím sa ich pôvodný „rímsky“ význam vytrácal. V oboch spomenutých prípadoch dodávali Germáni týmto predmetom nový zmysel a význam v rámci ich vlastnej spoločnosti.

Musíme zamietnuť predstavu o romanizácii Germánov, alebo nájsť nejaké rímsky orientované pohľady na spôsob, akým Germáni tieto importy využívali. Nie je pravdou, že Germáni považovali rímske výrobky už z princípu za nadradené alebo, že chceli žiť ako Rimania. Získavanie týchto predmetov slúžilo na prezentáciu prosperity v germánskom kontexte, podobne ako napríklad vlastníctvo veľkého stáda dobytky.

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