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## HALLSTATT HOARDS FROM THE MOLPÍR HILLFORT IN SMOLENICE

RADOSLAV ČAMBAL<sup>1</sup> – ERIKA MAKAROVÁ

**Keywords:** Hallstatt period, Smolenice-Molpír, hillfort, hoards, jewellery and clothing items, iron raw material, supra-regional contacts

**Abstract:** *Hallstatt hoards from the Molpír hillfort in Smolenice.* This article deals with three as yet unpublished hoards (no. 4–6) found on the acropolis of the fortified upland settlement in Smolenice-Molpír (Trnava district). The hoards consisted of iron raw material, tools, jewellery and items of clothing, and hoard no. 4 can be interpreted as a craftsman's hoard on the basis of the presence of tools for processing and working metals. Whereas hoard no. 5 did not contain any item which might allow a more detailed chronological classification, the other two hoards can be dated to the period from the end of Ha C2 to the beginning of Ha D1 on the basis of the bronze fibulae.

The subject of the article is the processing of three hoards of objects from the Little Carpathians, namely three as yet unpublished hoards from the hillfort in Smolenice-Molpír, which were documented from 2005 to 2007 in the SNM–Museum of Archaeology in Bratislava.

The Molpír hill in Smolenice was inhabited in several periods of prehistory and protohistory (see *Ludwig/Stegmann-Rajtár/Tirpák 2010*, 41). In the Early Iron Age, a hillfort with an area of 12 hectares, divided into an acropolis (courtyard III) and two other courtyards (no. I and II), was built there, becoming an important centre of power and politics, with developed economic activity and religious–cult life (*Dušek 1965*, 490–492, obr. 140; *Dušek/Dušek 1984; 1995; Ludwig/Stegmann-Rajtár/Tirpák 2010*, 41, obr. 1; *Stegmann-Rajtár 2005*, 62). Up until now, three hoards had been known from the Molpír hillfort in Smolenice. The first is a hoard of iron items from 1963, discovered in hut no. 2 in the southern part of courtyard III. In this article, we will refer to it as hoard no. 1 (fig. 3: 1–12). It contained a bit, parts of a bridle, a spear point, an socketed axe, a trunnion axe, a sickle and an iron wedge or ingot (*Dušek 1965*, 492, fig. 145 above; *Dušek/Dušek 1984*, 13, 14, Taf. 9: 1, 2, 5–13, 18;

*Müller 2012a*, 57, 58, 252–254, Abb. 23, 24; *2012b*, Taf. 11: 1–12). The newer finds are the hoard “A”, composed of six iron sickles and a bronze pendant. We will refer to it as hoard no. 2 (fig. 4: 1–7). This hoard was found in the southern part of the courtyard III – at the acropolis of the hillfort, by a group of stoves (*Studeníková 2007*, 48–50, Abb. 5: 1–6, Abb. 8: 1). The other hoard “B” was composed of agricultural and craftsmen's tools in the form of sickles, axes and fragments of small iron items and tools (*Studeníková 2007*, Abb. 6: 1–9). We will refer to it as hoard no. 3 (fig. 5: 1–9). This hoard was also found on the acropolis, though the exact site of its find is unknown. It is given only as the southern part of the grounds of the acropolis. E. Studeníková assumes that in this case it was probably the furnishings of a dwelling, since the find also included small tools (*Studeníková 2007*, 50, Abb. 6: 1–9).

The hoards we are presenting were labelled as hoard no. 4 (2002), hoard no. 5 (2003) and hoard no. 6 (2003); the years in brackets indicate the year of the find as given by the finder. Hoard no. 4 contained 28 items, including two bronze boat-shaped fibulae, a socketed axe, three chisels, a knife blade, three burins for metal, an iron disc, four chopped iron in-

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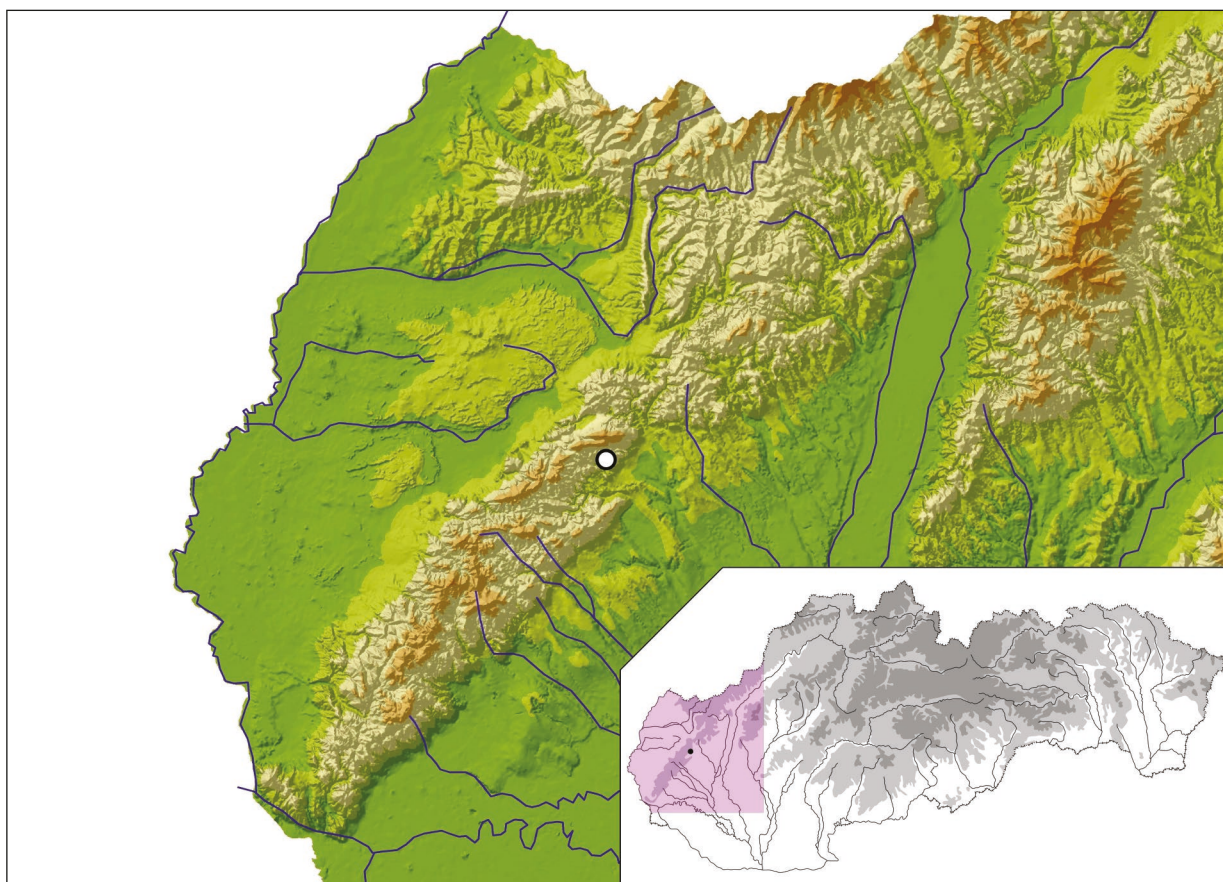


Fig. 1. South-western Slovakia. Situation of the Smolenice-Molpír site in the Little Carpathian mountains.

Obr. 1. Juhozápadné Slovensko. Poloha lokality Smolenice-Molpír v masíve Malých Karpát.

gots, two iron slag cakes, three bronze beads, six bronze sheet metals, a bronze rivet and an iron pin head(?). Hoard no. 5 was found on the acropolis of the hillfort and consisted of three objects: parts of an iron slag cake, an iron sickle and a stone Copper Age axe. Hoard no. 6 was also found on the acropolis of the hillfort. It was composed of eight objects, namely two bronze fibulae – one boat-shaped and one arched – a bronze bar, a bronze bullion and a bronze ring with decorated, partially overlapping terminals, an iron object (perhaps part of a chisel) and two pieces of raw iron.

### Catalogue

#### Hoard no. 4 (Molpír, courtyard III – acropolis; 2002; 28 items)

1. A boat-shaped bronze fibula decorated with transverse relief ribbing, an incised ornamentation in the

form of triangles and longitudinally cut relief ribbing on the upper surface. The boat shape is edged on the sides in steps. Incised ornamentation is also present on one side of the long catch-plate. The catch-plate ends in a ball and a flat disc. The pin is missing. The fibula is covered with a high-quality dark green patina, partially covered in ferrous corrosion. Dimensions: length: 9.5 cm (fig. 6: 1; 7: 1).

2. Damaged bronze boat-shaped fibula, ornamented with alternating transverse relief ribbing and unornamented parts. The pin is missing. The fibula is covered in a high-quality dark green patina. Dimensions: length: 4.2 cm (fig. 6: 2; 7: 2).
3. Round iron bead with a circular hole in the middle. Dimensions:  $\emptyset$  of the bead: 1.1 cm,  $\emptyset$  of the hole: 0.5 cm, width: 0.85 cm (fig. 6: 3; 7: 4).
4. Small round iron bead with a circular hole in the middle. Dimensions:  $\emptyset$  of the bead: 0.8 cm,  $\emptyset$  of the hole: 0.3 cm, width: 0.6 cm (fig. 6: 4; 7: 6).
5. Small round iron bead with a circular hole in the

- middle. Dimensions:  $\emptyset$  of the bead: 0.75 cm,  $\emptyset$  of the hole: 0.3 cm, width: 0.65 cm (fig. 6: 5; 7: 5).
6. Rectangular bronze sheet metal with two holes on the edges, with an incised ornamentation in the form of straight and diagonal grooves. The sheet metal is covered with a high-quality dark green patina, partially covered with iron corrosion. Dimensions: length: 2.85 cm, width: 0.85 cm, thickness: 0.08 cm (fig. 6: 6; 7: 10).
  7. Distorted, irregularly-shaped rectangular bronze sheet metal, covered in high-quality dark green patina, and partially with iron corrosion. Dimensions: length: 4.45 cm, width: 0.75 cm, thickness: 0.05 cm (fig. 6: 7; 7: 8).
  8. Folded five-sided piece of bronze sheet metal. It has two small bulges on its edges. The piece of metal is covered in high-quality dark green patina. Dimensions: length: 1.9 cm, width: 2.05 cm, thickness: 0.04 cm (fig. 6: 8; 7: 12).
  9. Folded L-shaped piece of bronze sheet metal with two adjacent holes and several small bulges along the edge of the metal, and across the metal in the shape of a semi-arch. The piece of metal is covered in high-quality dark green patina. Dimensions: length: 2.35 cm, width: 1.7 cm, thickness: 0.04 cm (fig. 6: 9; 7: 11).
  10. Bronze pin or rivet with a semi-globular head and a shank or spike with a round section. The item is covered in high-quality dark green patina. Dimensions: length: 2.35 cm,  $\emptyset$  of the head: 1.15 cm,  $\emptyset$  of the spike: 0.4 cm (fig. 6: 10; 7: 3).
  11. Globular iron pin head with the fragment of a shank. Dimensions:  $\emptyset$  of the head: 1.1 x 1.2 cm (fig. 6: 11; 7: 7).
  12. Small bronze sheet metal with a rectangular section, cleft in two at the end, with part of a circular hole in the middle (needle?). The sheet metal is covered in high-quality light green patina and partially by ferric corrosion. Dimensions: length: 1.55 cm, width: 0.25 cm, thickness: 0.11 cm (fig. 6: 12; 7: 9).
  13. Rectangular-shaped bronze sheet metal with a protuberance. The sheet metal is covered with a high-quality dark green patina. Dimensions: length: 2.95 cm, width: 1.25 cm, thickness: 0.05 cm (fig. 6: 13; 7: 13).
  14. Iron chisel with a rectangular section, with a socket of a circular section, and an inner square section with rounded edges. The cutting edge is symmetrical, sharpened on both sides. Dimensions: length: 12.4 cm, width: 1.15 x 1 cm, outer  $\emptyset$  of the socket: 2.1 cm, inner  $\emptyset$  of the socket: 1.4 cm, weight: 86 g (fig. 6: 14; 7: 14).
  15. Iron axe or axe-type chisel with a rectangular section and a socket with an irregular circular section. The cutting edge is damaged, fan-shaped, one side of the axe is straight, the other is slanted. Dimensions: length: 7.3 cm, width of the cutting edge: 3.2 cm, outer  $\emptyset$  of the socket: 2.2 x 2 cm, inner  $\emptyset$  of the socket: 1.4 cm, weight: 81 g (fig. 6: 15; 7: 15).
  16. Small iron hammer of cylindrical shape with a slightly oval section and a battered working surface and a socket with a circular section. Dimensions: length: 6.4 cm, outer  $\emptyset$  of the socket: 1.8 cm, inner  $\emptyset$  of the socket: 1.4 cm, weight: 69 g (fig. 6: 16; 7: 16).
  17. Iron knife with a sharply bent blade with a triangular section and a broken-off handle or tang. Dimensions: length: 8 cm, blade height: 1.85 cm, blade width: 0.25 cm, weight: 9 g (fig. 6: 17; 7: 19).
  18. Small iron chisel with a rectangular section and indistinctive side flanges and a top irregularly flared by hammering. The cutting edge is symmetrical, sharpened on both sides. Dimensions: length: 6.4 cm, width: 1.1 x 0.85 cm, weight: 33 g (fig. 6: 18; 7: 17).
  19. Iron burin with a square section and a tip with a rectangular section. The cutting edge of the tip is slanted. The body is separated from the tip by a ring. Dimensions: length: 9.65 cm,  $\emptyset$  of the handle: 0.85–0.45 cm, width of the cutting edge: 0.8 x 0.15 cm, weight: 19 g (fig. 6: 19; 7: 21).
  20. Thin, longitudinal iron object, ending on both ends with a square section – burin? One tip is tapered, the other is rectangular. Dimensions: length: 9.5 cm, width: 0.45 cm, thickness: 0.4 cm, weight: 7 g (fig. 6: 20; 7: 22).
  21. Iron round-shaped roller with a transverse circular hole in the middle. Dimensions:  $\emptyset$  of the cylinder: 2.25 cm,  $\emptyset$  of the hole: 0.32 cm, width: 1.5 cm, weight: 35 g (fig. 6: 21; 7: 20).
  22. Iron longitudinal tapered object – wedge with a rectangular section. Dimensions: length: 13.2 cm, width: 1.05 cm, thickness: 0.45 cm, weight: 24 g (fig. 6: 22; 7: 23).
  23. Flat, rectangular-shaped iron ingot with a trapezoid section, cut through from one side on one end. Di-

- mensions: length: 10.3 cm, width: 4.2 cm, height: 2.65 cm, weight: 426 g (fig. 6: 23; 7: 25).
24. Iron trapezoid ingot with a rectangular section, cut through from one side on one end. Dimensions: length: 7.4 cm, width: 5.1/3.8 cm, height: 1.4 cm, weight: 178 g (fig. 6: 24; 7: 26).
  25. Iron trapezoid ingot with a trapezoid section ingot, narrowing out towards one end and tapered. Dimensions: length: 7.6 cm, width: 3.8/3.3 cm, height: 1.8 cm, weight: 174 g (fig. 6: 25; 7: 27).
  26. Flat rectangular-shaped iron ingot with a protuberance on the side, with a rectangular section, cut through from both sides on one end. Dimensions: length: 7.1 cm, width: 4.9/4.3 cm, height: 1.25 cm, weight: 197 g (fig. 6: 26; 7: 28).
  27. Fragment of an irregular-shaped iron slag cake, porous. Dimensions: 5.4 x 4.1 x 2.9 cm, weight: 68 g (fig. 6: 27; 7: 18).
  28. Fragment of an irregular, square-shaped iron slag cake. Two sides are straight. The surface is porous. Dimensions: 9.8 x 10.5 x 9 cm, weight: 1748 g (fig. 6: 28; 7: 24).

### Hoard no. 5 (Molpír, courtyard III – acropolis; 2003; 3 items)

1. Iron sickle with a triangular section, with a tang bent at the end into a right angle, and with a rounded point. Dimensions: length: 19.1 cm, width: 0.35 cm, height: 2.8 cm, Ø of the tang: 7.5 x 4 cm, weight: 79 g (fig. 8: 1a, 1b).

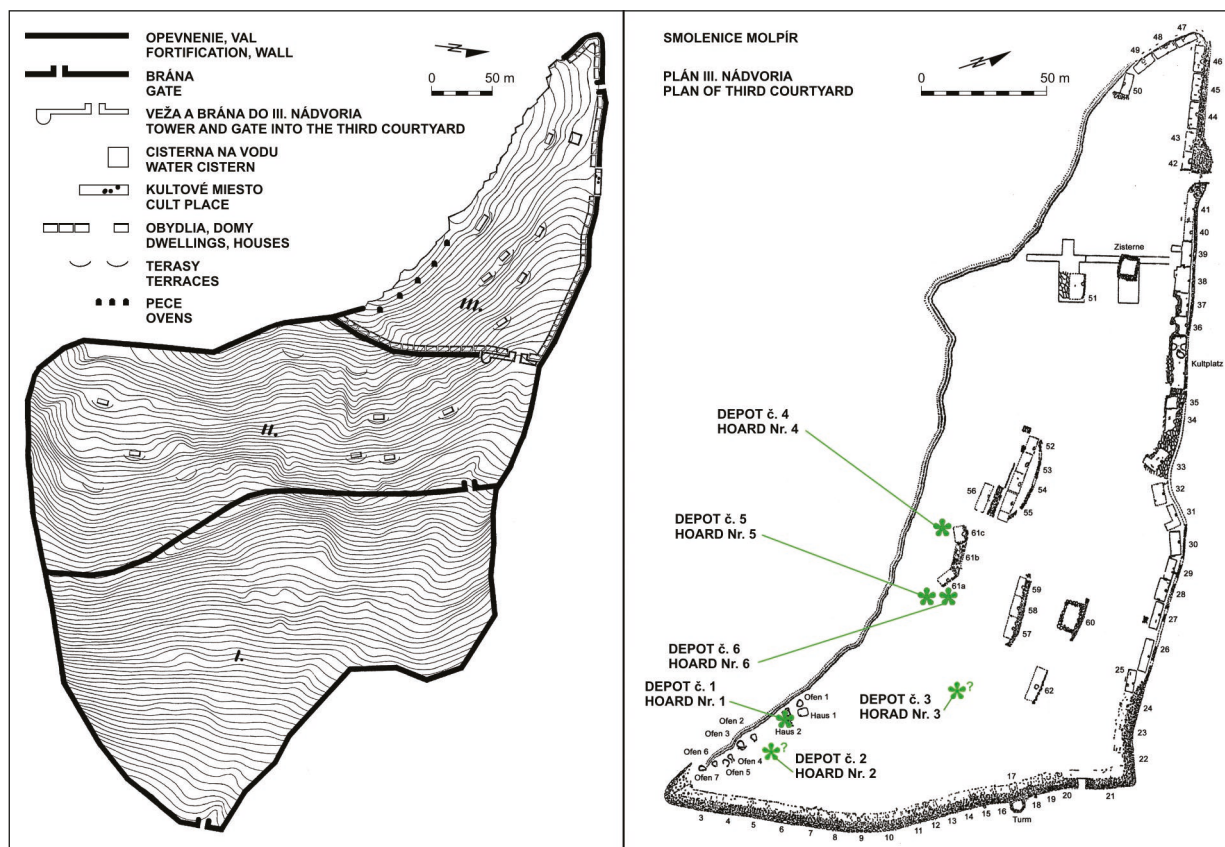


Fig. 2. Smolenice-Molpír. Plan of hillfort (after Ludwig/Stegmann-Rajtár/Tirpák 2010, obr. 1, with additions) and localisation of the hoards on the acropolis (courtyard III) of the Molpír hillfort in Smolenice (after Dušek/Dušek 1995, Beilage 1, with additions).

Obr. 2. Smolenice-Molpír. Plán hradiska (podľa Ludwig/Stegmann-Rajtár/ Tirpák 2010, obr. 1, upravené) a lokalizácia depotov na akropole (III. nádvorie) hradiska Molpír v Smoleniciach (podľa Dušek/Dušek 1995, Beilage 1, upravené).



2. Stone Copper Age trapezoid axe with a rectangular section. The cutting edge is sharpened symmetrically on both sides, and is damaged. Dimensions: height: 6.3 cm, width: 5 cm, thickness: 1.5 cm, weight: 93 g (fig. 8: 2a, 2b).
3. Fragment of an irregularly shaped iron slag cake. The two sides are aligned. The surface is porous. Dimensions: 8.2 x 6.3 x 3.2 cm, weight: 216 g (fig. 8: 3a, 3b).

#### **Hoard no. 6 (Molpír, courtyard III – acropolis; 2003; 8 items)**

1. Boat-shaped bronze fibula, decorated with lengthwise relief ribbing on the upper surface, reinforced on the sides along the perimeter with a flange, and reinforced above the catch-plate with a moulding. The pin is missing, and the long catch-plate is broken at the end. The fibula is covered with high-quality dark green patina. There is an irregular hole on the boat shape which occurred during casting. Dimensions: length: 5.1 cm (fig. 9: 1a, 1b).
2. Bronze arched fibula with a bow with a lozenge-shaped section, ornamented with a milled decoration, and with a long catch-plate. It is covered with high-quality dark green patina. Dimensions: length: 6.4 cm (fig. 9: 2a, 2b).
3. A bronze bracelet with overlapping terminals decorated with mouldings, made by milling. The bracelet is of a slightly oval section, covered with dark green patina. Dimensions: Ø of the bracelet: 4.2 cm, Ø of the rod: 0.35 cm (fig. 9: 3a, 3b).
4. Iron object of a flat, trapezoid shape with a bard of a square section, probably the blade of a chisel. Dimensions: length: 6.9 cm, width: 2.2 cm, Ø of the bard: 0.4 cm, weight: 10 g (fig. 9: 4a, 4b).
5. Bronze rod of a circular section, hammered at the end into a rectangular section. The rod is covered with dark green patina. Dimensions: length: 5.4 cm, Ø of the rod: 0.25 cm (fig. 9: 5a, 5b).
6. Melted piece of bronze, irregularly-shaped, covered with dark green patina and ferrous patina. Dimensions: 1.7 x 1.5 x 1.3 cm, weight: 7 g (fig. 9: 6a, 6b).
7. Fragment of an iron slag cake of an irregular quadratic shape. Dimensions: 5.1 x 3.6 x 3.2 cm, weight: 120 g (fig. 9: 7a, 7b).
8. Fragment of an iron slag cake of an irregular shape, evened out on one side. Dimensions: 5.7 x 5.2 x 2.4 cm, weight: 121 g (fig. 9: 8a, 8b).

## **Analysis of the finds**

### **Ornaments and items of clothing**

#### **Fibulae**

Three *boat-shaped fibulae* come from the hoards presented above, with each one being of a different type. Hoard no. 6 contains a bronze Šmarjeta type fibula, which is characterised by three slashed longitudinal ribs which highlight the centre and the edges of the body of the fibula. The fibula has been preserved without the spring, pin and the end of the catch-plate (fig. 9: 1a, 1b). We can classify it with the second variant of these fibulae which occur in Smolenice-Molpír, namely the fibulae where the ends of the bow were decorated with grooves and a smooth interface (Müller 2012a, 214). This variant, which stands out due to its minor deviations in design, was represented in the Molpír hillfort in smaller numbers (of the 22 Šmarjeta type fibulae, only 6 items belong to variant II; see Müller 2012a, 214, note 96). According to M. Novotná (2001, 73–79), who categorised these fibulae into simple, two-part and multiple-part, multiple-part fibulae, where the bow and the pin were joined by a rivet, were typical of the Molpír hillfort and were even produced here. However, new detailed analyses of the fibulae from Molpír show that the classification of fibulae into simple and multiple-part based on the presence of a rivet is not necessarily correct, since in fact these could be repaired fibulae where the riveting was used to repair them, and so this was not an intentional method of production of fibulae (Felcan/Stegmann-Rajtár/Tirpák 2019, 146).

The dating of the Šmarjeta type fibulae matches the developed early Hallstatt period (Ha C2) and extends to the beginning of the late Hallstatt period (Ha D1) (Teržan 1990, 42, 182; Novotná 2001, 77, 78; Stegmann-Rajtár 2009, 81). According to H. Parzinger, the indicator of the finer chronological classification of these fibulae is the length of the catch-plate and its ending: fibulae with a shorter catch-plate without a button at the end appear in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 7<sup>th</sup> century BCE, whereas fibulae with a very long

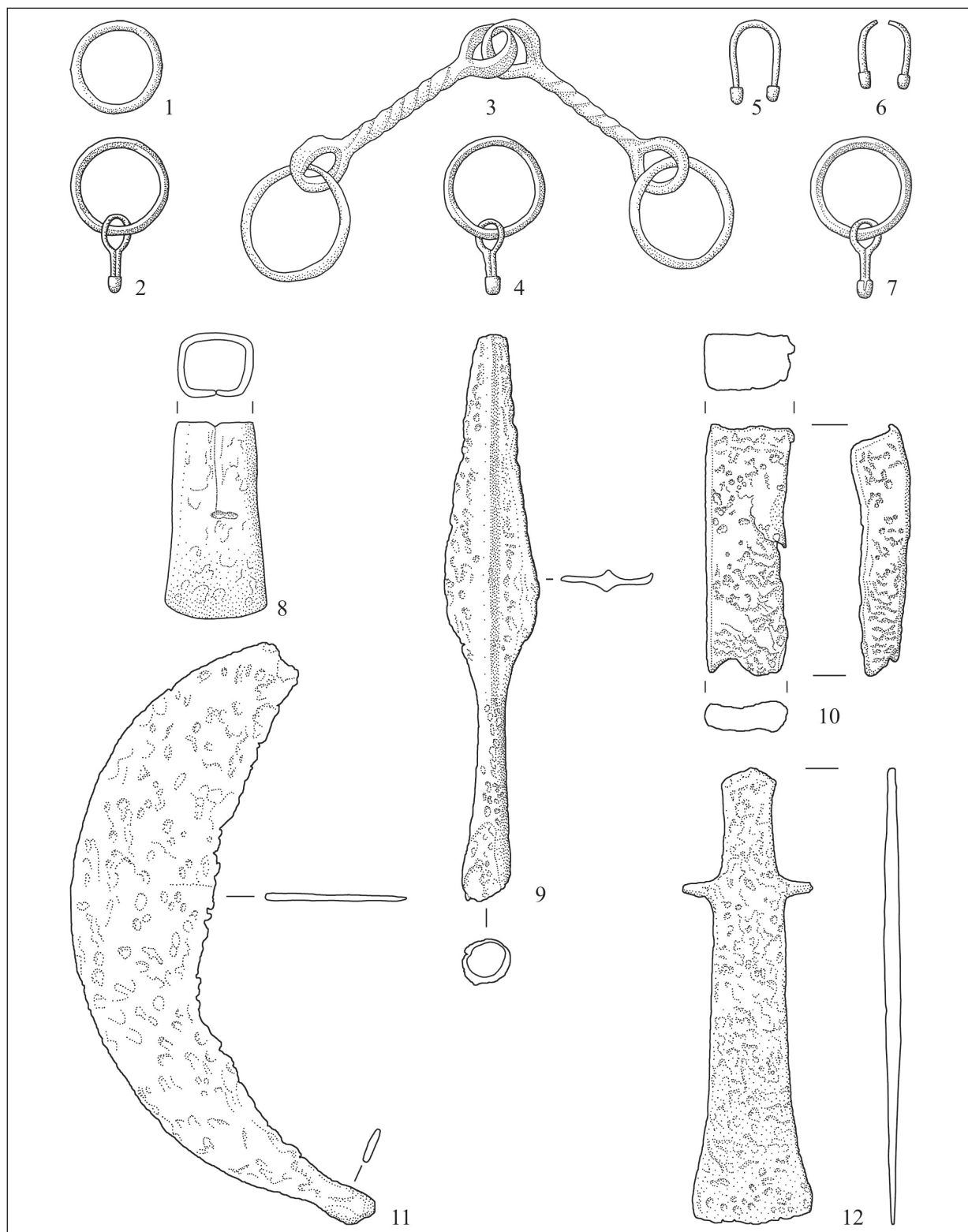


Fig. 3. Smolenice-Molpír, hoard no. 1 from hut no. 2: parts of a bridle (1, 2, 4, 5-7), bit (3), socketed axe (8), spear point (9), wedge or ingot (10), sickle (11), trunion axe (12). 1-12 – iron (after Müller 2012b, Taf. 11: 1-12, without scale, with additions).

Obr. 3. Smolenice-Molpír, depot č. 1 z chaty č. 2: súčasti uzdy (1, 2, 4, 5-7), zubadlo (3), sekera s tuľajkou (8), hrot oštepú (9), klin/ingot (10), kosák (11), sekera s ramienkami (12). 1-12 – železo (podľa Müller 2012b, Taf. 11: 1-12, bez mierky, upravené).

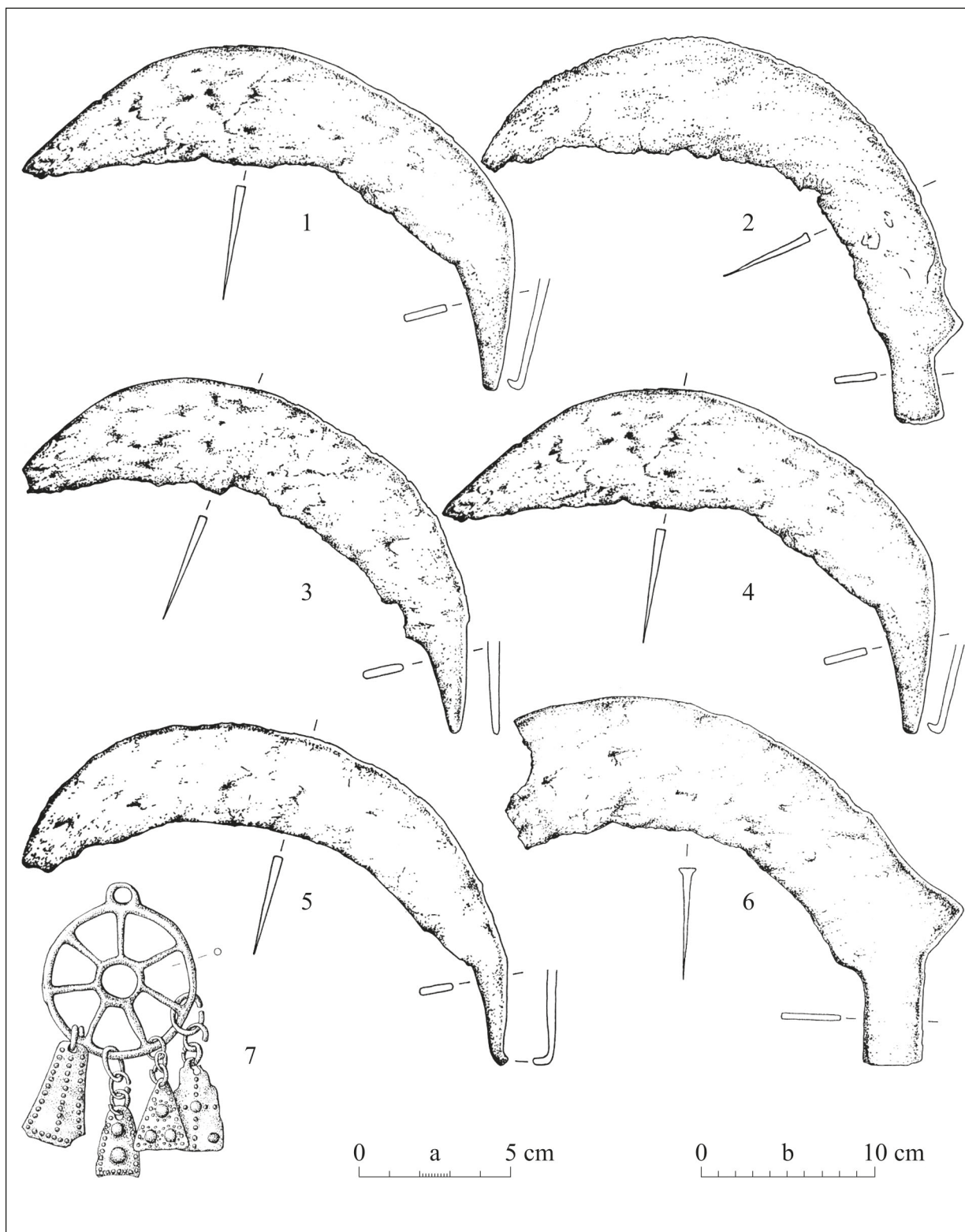


Fig. 4. Smolenice-Molpír, hoard no. 2: sickles (1-6), pendant (7). 1-6 – iron, scale “b”, 7 – bronze, scale “a” (after Studeníková 2007, Abb. 5: 1-6; 8: 1, with additions).

Obr. 4. Smolenice-Molpír, depot č. 2: kosáky (1-6), závesok (7). 1-6 – železo, mierka „b“; 7 – bronz, mierka „a“ (podľa Studeníková 2007, Abb. 5: 1-6; 8: 1, upravené).

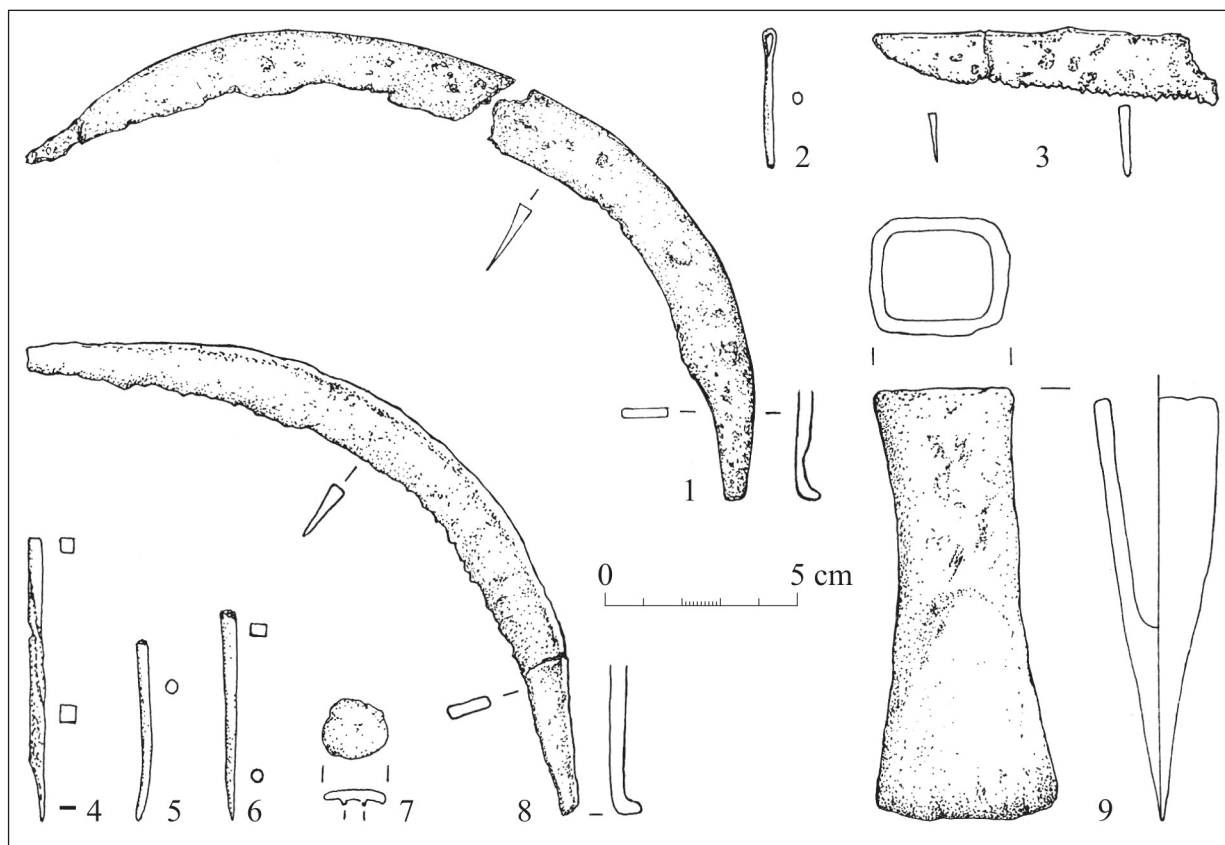


Fig. 5. Smolenice-Molpír, hoard no. 3: sickles (1, 3, 8), pin (2), chisel (4), rod (5), awl (6), head of a stud (7), socketed axe (9). 1–9 – iron (after Studeníková 2007, with additions).

Obr. 5. Smolenice-Molpír, depot č. 3: kosáky (1, 3, 8), ihla (2), dlátko (4), tyčinka (5), šidlo (6), hlavica pukličky (7), sekera s tulajkou (9). 1–9 – železo (podľa Studeníková 2007, upravené).

catch-plate ending in a button are still present at the beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE (Parzinger 1995, 19). The state of preservation of the specimen from hoard no. 6 does not, however, allow a more accurate chronological classification based on such criteria.

The occurrence of Šmarjeta type fibulae is concentrated in the south-eastern Alpine area, from which they spread to Transdanubia, south-western Slovakia, southern Moravia and to the valleys of the rivers Inn and Salzach in Upper Austria, where their greatest concentration can be found in the burial ground in Hallstatt, but we can also encounter them in northern Italy (Teržan 1990, 220, Karte 16; Parzinger 1995, Abb. 7; Novotná 2001, 76–79; Stöllner 2002, 56, Abb. 20; Stegmann-Rajtár 2009, 81, 82, fig. 14; Felcan/Stegmann-Rajtár/Tirpák 2019, fig. 6). What is interesting is that while

Molpír is one of the three sites in the whole area of the eastern Hallstatt culture east of the Alps where over twenty of this type of fibulae were found, and is also the hillfort with the highest number of these in the given area (Felcan/Stegmann-Rajtár/Tirpák 2019, 151, fig. 6), we only rarely encounter them in other hillforts or graves (see Novotná 2001, 75, 76; Stegmann-Rajtár 2009, 80–82). In the rich burial mounds of the Kalenderberg group of the eastern Hallstatt culture west of the Váh river, they do not occur at all (Studeníková 2005, 76; Stegmann-Rajtár 2009, 82), which might be the result of burial practices. However, on the territory where the Kalenderberg group is spread in Lower Austria and northern Burgenland, the almost complete absence of Šmarjeta type fibulae (Felcan/Stegmann-Rajtár/Tirpák 2019, fig. 6) can be connected to a preference for other types of fibulae

which were part of female clothing (see *Nebelsick 1997*, 84–97).

Another type of boat-shaped fibula is a bronze fibula with gridded transverse bands from hoard no. 4 (fig. 6: 2; 7: 2). Only the bow remains from the fibula, decorated with three relief slashed bands and with a set of transverse grooves at both ends of the bow. The pin, catch-plate and spring are missing. The dating of boat-shaped fibulae with gridded transverse bands is the same as for Šmarjeta type fibulae, namely Ha C2–Ha D1 (*Teržan 1990*, 182; *Říhovský 1993*, 91). They are concentrated in northern Italy and in the eastern Alpine area, only appearing sporadically in Moravia, Slovakia and Hungary (*Novotná 2001*, 86). Nevertheless, Molpír represents, just as for the Šmarjeta type fibulae, a hillfort east of the Alps with the largest number of this type of fibula (*Felcan/Stegmann-Rajtár/Tirpák 2019*, 151). The fibula presenting here increases the number known to date from the Molpír hillfort (*Dušek/Dušek 1984*, Taf. 32: 25; 83: 22; 181:12; *Dušek/Dušek 1995*, Taf. 41: 11; 45: 2; 61: 16; 86: 29, 36, 43; 88: 23; 111: 28; 130: 16, 19; *Müller 2012a*, 215) to twelve units. The boat-shaped fibula with gridded transverse bands is thus the second most frequent type of fibula in this hillfort, with their greatest concentration located by gate 4 (*Felcan/Stegmann-Rajtár/Tirpák 2019*, fig. 5).

Hoard no. 4 also contained a third type of boat-shaped fibula (fig. 6: 1; 7: 1). Like the previous ones, it is also made of bronze and its bow has a semi-circular section. However, the ornamentation of the bow is unusual. It is ornamented with transverse relief ribbing, an incised decoration in the form of triangles and a longitudinal relief slashed rib on the upper surface. The boat shape is edged on the sides in steps. The long catch-plate with a profiled end has an ornamentation on one side in the form of short incised lines. The pin and the spring of the fibula are missing. Although boat-shaped fibulae are one of the most frequent types of clasp in the Smolenice-Molpír

hillfort, we are not aware of a closer analogy to this variant. Strikingly similar fibulae, however, come from the hoard from Kisravazd. The latter consisted of a clay vessel in which 31 fibulae, 10 bracelets, 15 strips and 3 pendants were stored (*Fekete 1973*). Of these, up to 14 fibulae are boat-shaped, with the bow decorated with transverse grooves and with triangles on the sides, and fibula no. 28 has these triangles shaped in a zigzag pattern (*Fekete 1973*, Abb. 3: 28, Taf. XLV: 28), similarly to the fibula from Molpír.<sup>2</sup> The profiled ending of the catch-plate is also similar, and its upper part even has fine milling. Unlike the fibula from Molpír, however, the fibulae from Kisravazd do not have ornamentation in the middle of the bow. According to M. Fekete, this is a local variant of boat-shaped fibulae and she dates the whole hoard to the end of the 7<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE, into the period Ha C1–Ha C2 (*Fekete 1973*, 350, 355, Abb. 8).

The ornamentation of fibulae with incised triangles on the sides of the bow only occurs rarely, namely on various types of boat-shaped fibulae from Ha C2–Ha D1 (for example Warmbad Villach – Napoleon's meadow, burial mound: *Teržan 1980*, 200, sl. 54: 5; Hallstatt, grave 922: *Kromer 1959a*, 175; *1959b*, Taf. 184: 12; Libna, burial mound 1940: *Guštin 1976*, 38, Tabela 13: 2; Stična/Griže, burial mound 66: *Gabrovec 2006*, 171, Tab. 145: 2). The fibula from hoard no. 4 can also be classified as belonging to this period, although the long catch-plate with a profiled ending points to an earlier chronological classification, in Ha D1 (see *Parzinger 1995*, 19).

The bronze *arched fibula* from hoard no. 6 has a bow with a rhomboid section, which is ornamented at the top and sides with short grooves / slashes, and with three circular grooves at the ends around the spring and catch-plate (fig. 9: 2a, 2b). Only a few arched fibulae of different variants are known from the published finds in the Smolenice-Molpír hillfort, none of which, however, are directly analogous with the fibula under discussion. The closest in terms of shape is the iron

<sup>2</sup> On the remaining fibulae, these triangles are made with hatching (*Fekete 1973*, 343–345, Abb. 2: 15, 18, 21; 3: 23, 25, 27; Taf. XLIV: 15–18; XLV: 19–17).

arched fibula from the space between stoves 3 and 4 (*Dušek/Dušek 1984*, 17, 18, Taf. 20: 13). Its bow also has a rhomboid section, and is decorated at the end near the catch-plate by several transverse circular grooves; the catch-plate is without a profiled ending (button). Unlike the fibula from hoard no. 6, however, the body of the bow is not decorated with short slashes. The fibula from hoard no. 6 is close to an arched fibula of the g type (with a ribbed bow) and h type (with a bow with incised decoration) according to M. Fekete (*Fekete 1985*, 79, 90, Abb. 10: 8–14; 1986, 257, Abb. 7: 8–14). Their concentration in Transdanubia, with a larger occurrence at the Velem-Szentvid hillfort, indicates that these are local – Transdanubian – products and are dated to the period Ha C (*Fekete 1985*, 90, Abb. 15; 1986, Abb. 12).

### Pins

Hoard no. 4 also included two pins among its finds. From both of them, only the head and part of the shank have been preserved. The bronze pin has a semi-globular head with a diameter of 1.15 cm and a shank with a circular section of a diameter of 0.4 cm (fig. 6: 10; 7: 3). Several similar pins originated from the Heuneburg hillfort, from its 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> periods (i.e. Ha D1 and Ha D2), where S. Sievers classifies them among pins with a globular head (*Sievers 1984a*, 34, 89; 1984b, Taf. 60: 744–752; 61: 778, 789, 790; 63: 840; 65: 896–899, 906–907, 910–911, 915). A similar pin from the hillfort in Smolenice-Molpír was found in dwellings 16, 28 and 38 (*Dušek/Dušek 1984*, 56, Taf. 114: 21; 1995, 17, 32, Taf. 20: 23; 67: 15). Exceptionally, we can also encounter them in burials from the earlier (e.g. Kirchensittenbach, burial mound 9 or 10: *Hoppe 1986*, 30, 31, Taf. 69: 9) to the late Hallstatt period (e.g. Moravičany, grave 1247: *Makarová 2017*, 56, fig. 17: 7).

The iron pin has a globular head with a diameter of 1.2 cm (fig. 6: 11; 7: 7). It is a type of pin which was widespread in the pre-Roman Iron Age in central Europe and it presents different variants (*Stöllner 2002*, 48). It occurs in

large numbers at the Heuneburg hillfort, where together with bronze specimens they are divided into three groups according to the size of their heads (*Sievers 1984a*, 34; 1984b, Taf. 60–66). Using this classification, the pin from Molpír would be classified in the group with a large globular head. Several other specimens come from the hillfort (an iron pin from dwelling 19: *Dušek/Dušek 1984*, 65, Taf. 147: 1; a bronze pin from dwelling 51: *Dušek/Dušek 1995*, 55, Taf. 114: 5).

Pins with a globular head were a relatively frequent part of grave contents during the whole Hallstatt period. Whereas in the burial ground in Hallstatt, mainly specimens made of bronze occur (*Kromer 1959b*, Taf. 24: 8; 32: 15; 53: 10, 11; 56: 11; 59: 13; 17, 18; 61: 4; 66: 2a, b), in the environment of the Platěnice culture in Moravia, the Silesia-Platěnice culture in eastern Bohemia and the Lusatian culture in Polish Silesia, specimens made of iron are dominant (*Makarová 2017*, 55, 56).

### Bracelet

The only bracelet was the one found in hoard no. 6 (fig. 9: 3a, 3b). It is a bronze specimen with slightly rounded, overlapping terminals decorated with clear-cut grooves. The bracelet is made from a rod with an almost round section with a thickness of 0.35 cm. Several bracelets of different types<sup>3</sup> are known from the Smolenice-Molpír hillfort, none of which, however, are identical to the find presented here.

The closest analogy comes from cremation grave 24 in the burial ground in Hallstatt (*Kromer 1959a*, 45; 1959b, Taf. I: 5; *Siepen 2005*, 81, Taf. 46: 711). The bronze bracelet made of a circular section rod with overlapping terminals decorated with ribbing was in a grave together with another rod bracelet, where there was a slight gap between its terminals and which was decorated with a finer, incised ornamentation (*Siepen 2005*, 81, Taf. 46: 710). Furthermore, there was a wire bracelet in the grave, a fragment of a bronze vessel, an ornamental object made of bronze and iron, three boat-shaped fibulae, an iron knife,

<sup>3</sup> See *Dušek/Dušek 1984*, Taf. 15: 14; 24: 4, 5; 45: 45; 50: 4; 53: 3, 7; 100: 7; 104: 19; 114: 23; 117: 3; 118: 2; 145: 11, 12; 151: 8; 177: 2; 182: 2, 6, 7, 9; 1995, Taf. 7: 1; 29: 17; 34: 4; 45: 9; 60: 14; 72: 7, 12; 40: 3, 6; 86: 4; 87: 9; 88: 17; 90: 24, 25; 101: 3; 108: 12, 14, 15; 119: 3; 124: 3; 130: 5.

two iron spear tips and a small vessel (*Kromer 1959a*, 45; *1959b*, Taf. I: 1–11). M. Siepen (2005, 81–88, Taf. 46: 706–712; Taf. 47–52) classified the bracelet in question among smooth rod bracelets which stand out either through their absence of ornamentation, or through their incised ornamentation at the terminals and different shapes of the section of the rod. The way in which the terminals are placed also differs: they are either spaced at a certain distance from each other or overlap. However, this element is not necessarily a question of fashion (typology), but can rather be a practical way of adapting the bracelet to the size of its wearer's hand. The inner diameter of the bracelet from hoard no. 6, which is only 3.5 cm, indicates that it belonged to a person with a slim frame, probably a child.

Smooth rod bracelets appear regularly on the burial ground in Hallstatt with a fibula or fibulae, and they were part of the costume also together with a belt, beads or hair ornamentation in the shape of wire spirals. However, they also occurred in some graves together with weapons (see *Siepen 2005*, 86–88, Tabelle 8A, 8B). On the basis of the accompanying finds, in particular fibulae and belt hooks, these bracelets can be dated to Ha D (*Siepen 2005*, 88). Comparable bracelets also come from the Býčí skála cave, where two variants appear: more massive (*Parzinger 1995*, 41, Taf. 11: 89–94) and smaller, thinner specimens (*Parzinger 1995*, 41, 42, Taf. 12: 110, 111; 13: 112, 113). However, just as in the majority of specimens from the burial ground in Hallstatt, the milling is less striking in both variants.

Rod bracelets with milled or incised terminals are widespread in the western Hallstatt culture during Ha D1–Ha D3. In southern Germany, they were mostly worn in sets (*Siepen 2005*, 88), and are represented in large numbers in graves in Baden-Württemberg (*Zürn 1987*, Taf. 29B: 1–7; 36: 12; 89: 6, 7; 123: 3; 125B: 3, 9; 154E: 1, 2; 268A: 2–4; 328C: 3–9; 335A: 2–5; 345A: 1–2). However, in the south-eastern Alpine area, we only encounter them sporadically (*Parzinger 1995*, 41, 42), for example in the form of a fragment of a bronze bracelet, or perhaps rather an anklet from the Jap burial mound in Vir (*Gabrovec 2006*, Taf. 155: 31).

## Beads

Three small round iron beads with a circular hole in the middle were found in hoard no. 4. Their diameter ranges from 0.75 to 1.1 cm (fig. 6: 3–5; 7: 4–6).

Beads made of iron are not frequent finds. Two iron beads of somewhat larger dimension come from the burial ground in Bischofshofen-Pestfriedhof, from graves 18 and 392. Grave 18 was classified in the 4<sup>th</sup> group of graves, dated to periods Ha D1–Ha D2 (*Lippert/Stadler 2009*, 45, 108, Abb. 13: 18/7).

A larger iron object (bead?) of a cylindrical shape also comes from the same hoard, with a diameter of 2.25 cm and a height of 1.5 cm. In the middle, it has a small transverse circular hole with a diameter of 0.32 cm. It weighs 35 g (fig. 6: 21; 7: 20). Similar iron objects, but of a globular shape, come from burial mound VI in the burial site in Nové Košariská. All three iron beads have a smaller hole and their diameter ranges from 2.0 to 2.5 cm (*Pichlerová 1969*, 120, tab. XLIII: 2–4). An iron bead of dimensions 2 x 1.8 x 1 cm comes also from burial mound 1/57 in Hurbanovo (*Paulík 1958*, 363, obr. 2: 2). As many as six iron balls with a hole, with diameters ranging from 2.0 to 2.9 cm and a weight between 12 g and 56 g, come from the burial ground in Statzendorf. They have an irregular globular even barrel-like shape (*Rebay 2006b*, Taf. 62: PA42852; 107: B47; 162: PA45122; PA45126; 208: PA56127c), or even a slightly flattened shape (*Rebay 2006b*, Taf. 63: PA42879). In the specimen from grave B47, according to surviving documentation, a rod, ending on one side with a ring, went through the hole (*Rebay 2006a*, 176). A globular, almost barrel-shaped iron bead (diameter 2.6 cm; height 1.6 cm) with a larger hole (diameter of hole 0.6 cm) was found in burial mound 28 in Sopron (*Eibner-Persy 1980*, 51, 144, Taf. 30: 2). Similar iron beads come from other burial grounds in the north-east Alpine area, from graves with bladed weapons (see *Nebelsick 1997*, 102; *Rebay 2006a*, 176, 177). These kinds of iron objects are interpreted either as part of a hanging strap, part of men's costume, a weight on the belt, or as a symbol of power as well as an element of a sceptre (*Nebelsick 1997*, 96, 102).

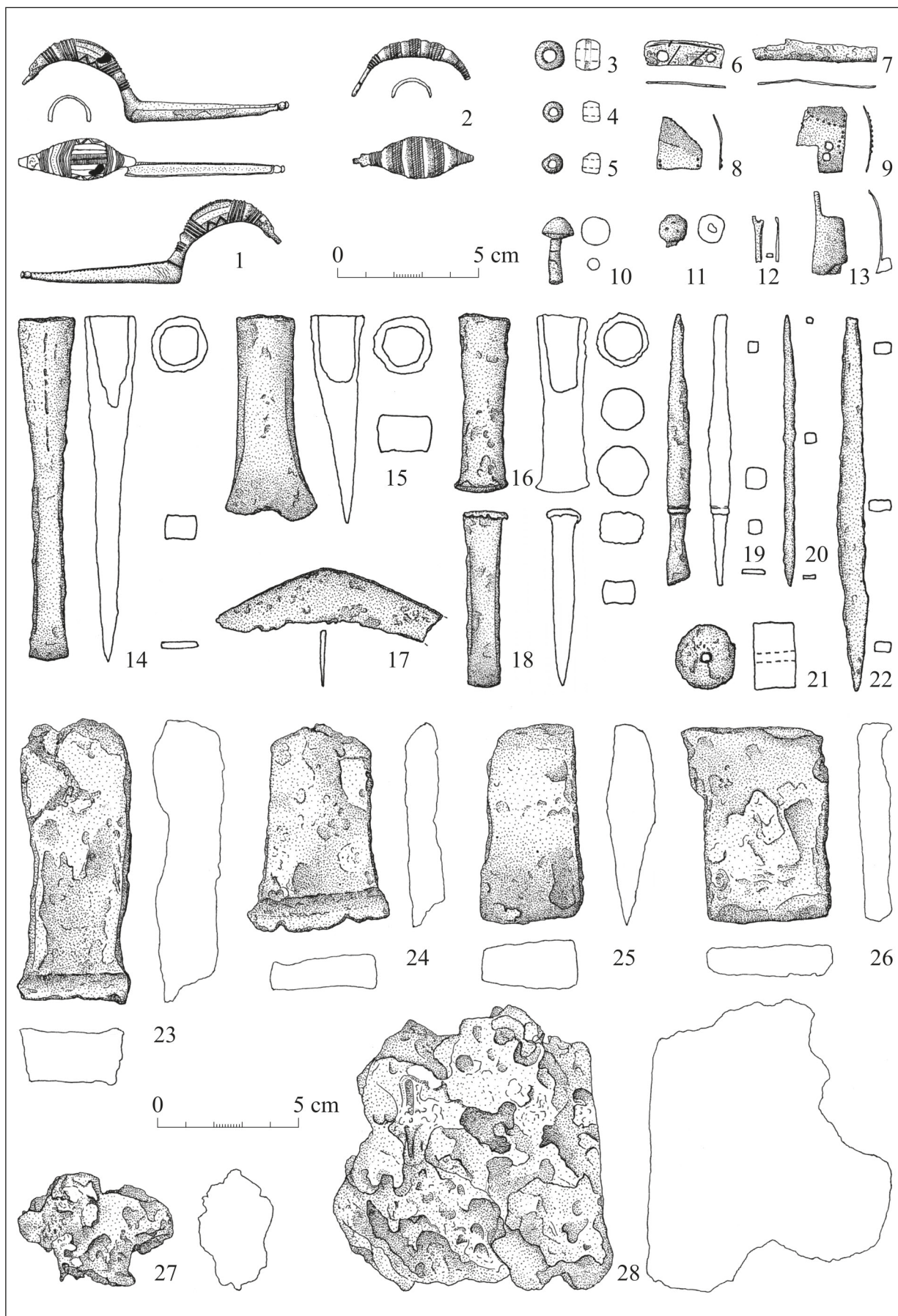






Fig. 7. Smolenice-Molpír, hoard no. 4: boat-shaped fibulae (1, 2), pin or rivet (3), beads (4–6), head of a pin (7), sheet metal (8–13), socketed chisel (14), socketed axe (15), socketed hammer (16), chisel (17), slag cakes (18, 24), knife (19), roller (20), burins (21, 22), wedge (23), ingots (25–28). 1–10, 12, 13 – bronze; 11, 14–28 – iron (photo and graphic layout by R. Čambal).

Obr. 7. Smolenice-Molpír, depot č. 4: loďkovité spony (1, 2), ihlica/nit (3), koráliky (4–6), hlavica ihlice (7), pliesky (8–13), dlátko s tulajkou (14), sekerka s tulajkou (15), kladivko s tulajkou (16), dlátko (17), železné koláče (18, 24), nožík (19), valček (20), rydlá (21, 22), klin (23), ingoty (25–28). 1–10, 12, 13 – bronz; 11, 14–28 – železo (foto a grafika R. Čambal).

◀ Fig. 6. Smolenice-Molpír, hoard no. 4: boat-shaped fibulae (1, 2), beads (3–5), sheet metal (6–9, 12, 13), pin or rivet (10), head of a pin (11), socketed chisel (14), socketed axe (15), socketed hammer (16), knife (17), chisel (18), burins (19, 20), roller (21), wedge (22), ingots (23–26) slag cakes (27–28). 1–10, 12, 13 – bronze; 11, 14–28 – iron (drawings and graphic layout by R. Čambal).

◀ Obr. 6. Smolenice-Molpír, depot č. 4: loďkovité spony (1, 2), koráliky (3–5), pliesky (6–9, 12, 13), ihlica/nit (10), hlavica ihlice (11), dlátko s tulajkou (14), sekerka s tulajkou (15), kladivko s tulajkou (16), nožík (17), dlátko (18), rydlo (19, 20), valček (21), klin (22), ingoty (23–26), železné koláče (27–28). 1–10, 12, 13 – bronz; 11, 14–28 – železo (kresby a grafika R. Čambal).

## Tools

### Knife

An iron knife with a sharply bent spine of blade, the point of which becomes narrower from the bottom (fig. 6: 17; 7: 19), was found in hoard no. 4. Although the handle of the knife is broken off, we can assume that it is a knife with a narrow tang, several of which have been found at the Smolenice-Molpír hillfort (*Dušek/Dušek 1984*, Taf. I: 7; 105: 9; 156: 17, 20; 1995, Taf. 67: 43; 88: 4; 89: 20, 25; 111: 36). Such knives also occur in graves (e.g. Brestovany: *Pichlerová 1998*, 69, fig. 1: 3; Modřice: *Podborský 1980*, 89, 105, fig. 9: 7, tab. VI: 7; Nové Košariská: *Pichlerová 1969*, tab. XLIII: 9; Statzendorf: *Rebay 2006a*, 162, 163; Velké Hostěradky: *Stegmann-Rajtár 1992a*, Taf. 80: 4) during the whole Hallstatt period throughout central Europe; they are not of any particular cultural-chronological significance.

### Sickle

Hoard no. 5 contained an iron sickle with a tang, turned at the end to a right angle (fig. 8: 1a, 1b). In typological terms, it belongs to the interface between type II (a sickle with a slightly twisted wide blade and a handle strongly bent downwards with its end bent to the side; fig. 4: 1, 4, 5) and type III (a sickle with a narrow blade and a slightly set back, short handle, bent at the end almost to a right angle; fig. 5: 1, 8) according to E. Studeníková (2007, 56, 57). Both types of sickles from Smolenice-Molpír, however, are longer<sup>4</sup> than the specimen presented here and do not have a rounded point of the blade.

The accurate chronological classification of these sickles is problematic. Both types of sickles were part of the hoard in Nižná Myšľa, where they were found together with various tools and weapons. Although the majority of these objects can be classified as belonging to the periods Ha C–Ha D, E. Miroššayová believes that the hoard can rather be linked to Ha D3, or the transition

from Ha D to Lt A (*Miroššayová 1980*, 390). On the contrary, E. Studeníková places the sickles from Nižná Myšľa and from Smolenice-Molpír to the period before the middle of the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE (*Studeníková 2007*, 56).

The occurrence of iron sickles on the territory of the Hallstatt culture is relatively low and concentrated primarily in sites of central importance, and of trade and political significance, such as the Smolenice-Molpír hillfort. The greater number of sickles from this hillfort (a total of 12 specimens), together with the occurrence of a large amount of iron blooms and slag led E. Studeníková (2007, 70) to the idea that iron sickles might in fact have been produced at Smolenice-Molpír.

### Axes

A flat polished axe of trapezoid shape with a straight cutting edge sharpened symmetrically on both faces and perpendicularly sharpened sides was found in hoard no. 5 among iron objects from the Hallstatt period. It is 6.3 cm high, 5 cm wide and has a rectangular section (fig. 8: 2a, 2b). This type of axe usually occurs in the environment of the Baden culture,<sup>5</sup> and there are several of them from Molpír (e.g. *Dušek/Dušek 1995*, Taf. 29: 37; 40: 17; 45: 37).

An iron axe with an irregular round shaped socket mouth comes from hoard no. 4. Its fan-like widened cutting edge is damaged, and the total length of the axe is 7.3 cm (fig. 6: 15; 7: 15). According to E. Studeníková's typological classification of socketed iron axes from the territory of Slovakia, they can be classified with the variant of iron axes with a straight, ellipsoid socket mouth (*Studeníková 2000*, 62). Three iron axes similar in size, and one larger iron axe were also found in Smolenice-Molpír in dwelling 52 (*Dušek/Dušek 1995*, 55, 57, Taf. 115: 12, 14; 116: 1, 14; *Studeníková 2000*, 66). They represented part of a dwelling hoard containing also two iron trunnion axes, further tools and the fragment of an iron battle knife.

<sup>4</sup> The total length of type II sickles ranges from 19.5–27.0 cm and type III from 19.8–28.5 cm, whereas the sickle from hoard no. 5 has a total length of 19.1 cm.

<sup>5</sup> The authors would like to thank PhDr. Z. Farkaš, PhD. from the Slovak National Museum–Museum of Archaeology in Bratislava for his help in categorising and dating the stone axe.

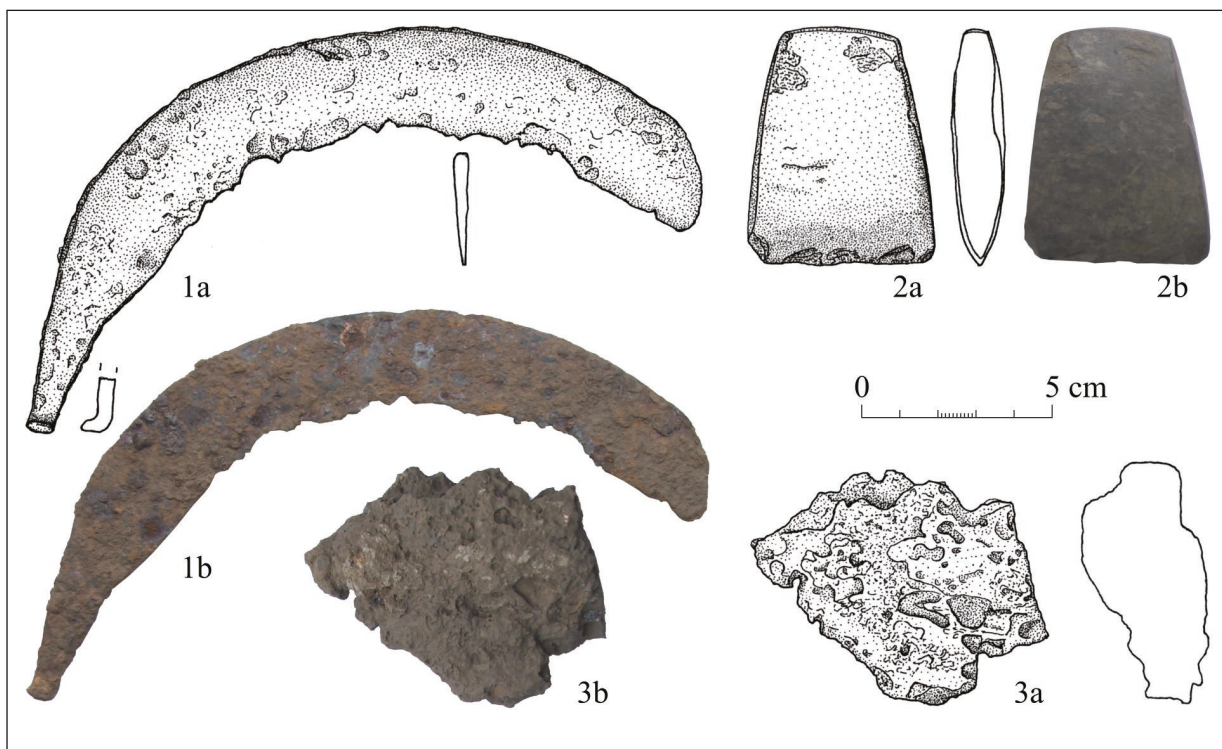


Fig. 8. Smolenice-Molpír, hoard no. 5: sickle (1a, 1b), Copper Age axe (2a, 2b), slag cake (3a, 3b). 1, 3 – iron, 2 – stone (photo, drawings and graphic layout by R. Čambal).

Obr. 8. Smolenice-Molpír, depot č. 5: kosák (1a, 1b), eneolitická sekera (2a, 2b), železný koláč (3a, 3b). 1, 3 – železo, 2 – kameň (kresby, foto a grafika R. Čambal).

The fragment of an arched fibula with a small, stamp-seal button on the catch-plate which comes from the same dwelling is in her opinion evidence that these socketed axes were still being used in the last (third) phase of settlement of the hillfort, characterised for example by Velem type fibulae and serpentine fibulae (Studeníková 2000, 66).

Similar, but larger, axes were part of the hoard from Tvrdošín-Krásna Hôrka where they were discovered together with pieces of massive iron raw material, several personal ornaments and items of clothing (Novotná 2001, 56; Benediková 2017, Abb. 10). Based on two Kujavia type neck-rings, the hoard was dated to Ha D (Novotná 2001, 56). However, the composition of the hoards and the contents of the graves from Galicia and northern Slovakia incline towards an earlier dating (occurrence at least from the 8<sup>th</sup> century BCE) of the spectacle fibulae of the Krásna Hôrka type, as well as a whole range of

Kujavia items. This composition of items has parallels in the graves and hoards of the Balkan-Danube area and the eastern Carpathian area (Pabst-Dörrer 2000, 19–31; Studeníková 2000, 62–64).

#### Hammer

In hoard no. 4, an iron, cylindrically-shaped hammer with a slightly oval section, 6.4 cm long, was found among some work tools. It has a hammered-out face and a socket with a circular section (fig. 6: 16; 7: 16). It is probably a hammer used for more advanced metalwork, i.e. chased work – repoussé, riveting, milling, just as in the case of the smaller, narrow iron hammer with a hole for the handle in the middle from the Býčí skála cave (Parzinger 1995, 82, Taf. 49: 435) and a few longer specimens from the Heuneburg hillfort, one of which belongs to the Ia period (Sievers 1984a, 58; 1984b, Taf. 164: 1840–1841).

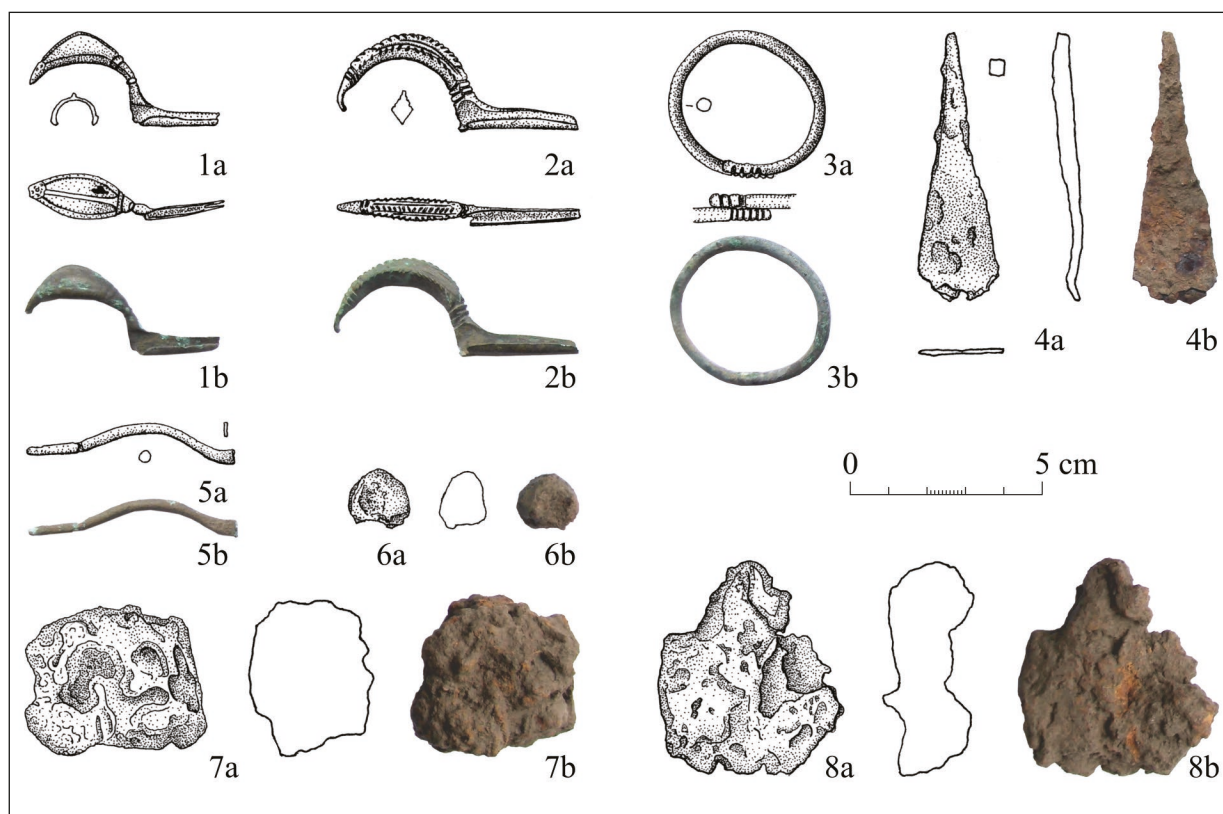


Fig. 9. Smolenice-Molpír, hoard no. 6: boat-shaped fibula (1a, 1b), arched fibula (2a, 2b), bracelet (3a, 3b), chisel (4a, 4b), rod (5a, 5b), melted piece (6a, 6b), slag cakes (7a, 7b; 8a, 8b). 1–3, 5, 6 – bronze; 4, 7, 8 – iron (drawings, photo and graphic layout by R. Čambal).

Obr. 9. Smolenice-Molpír, depot č. 6: lodkovitá spona (1a, 1b), oblúčková spona (2a, 2b), náramok (3a, 3b), dláto (4a, 4b), tyčinka (5a, 5b), zliatok (6a, 6b), železné koláče (7a, 7b; 8a, 8b). 1–3, 5, 6 – bronz; 4, 7, 8 – železo (kresby, foto a grafika R. Čambal).

### Chisel

Two iron chisels with a rectangular section come from hoard no. 4. A larger specimen (12.4 cm long) has a socket with a circular section and a symmetrical cutting edge, sharpened on both sides (fig. 6: 14; 7: 14). The smaller chisel (6.4 cm long) also has a symmetrical cutting edge, sharpened on both sides, and does not have a socket, but indistinctive side flanges instead, and the top is irregularly flared by hammering (fig. 6: 18; 7: 17). The iron object of trapezoid shape with a square-section barb from hoard no. 6 (fig. 9: 4a, 4b) can probably also be interpreted as the blade of a chisel.

Iron chisels with a socket and a narrow cutting edge were present in the set of tools from Býčí skála cave (Parzinger 1995, 81, Taf.

47: 420, 421), from the Heuneburg hillfort (Sievers 1984a, 60; 1984b, Taf. 167: 1856), and in the hoard from Schlöben (Pleiner 1968, 33, 35, Taf. II: 1). While in the case of the chisel from Heuneburg, this is an unstratified find, the specimens from Býčí skála and Schlöben belong to Ha D. It is assumed that this type of tool was used for woodworking, mainly for carving the holes for a tenon (Sievers 1984a, 60). Two chisels with a full shank, belonging to period Ib (Sievers 1984a, 59; 1984b, Taf. 166: 1849, 1850) also come from the Heuneburg hillfort. Due to the narrow angle of the wedge, they were defined as flat chisels. They were primarily used for cutting metal, but were probably also used for working antlers, bone and stone (Sievers 1984a, 60; Pleiner 2006, 90).

### Burins

Two iron burins, around 9.5 cm long, were also found in hoard no. 4. One has a slanted cutting edge with a rectangular section, and a square section handle, with its body divided from the point by a ring (fig. 6: 19; 7: 21). The second burin is thinner, with a square section and one end pointed and the other with a rectangular section (fig. 6: 20; 7: 22). A larger iron, longitudinal pointed object (13.2 cm long) also comes from the same hoard: a burin / wedge with a rectangular section (fig. 6: 22; 7: 23). Several burins, both small (e.g. *Dušek/Dušek* 1995, 41, 45, Taf. 94: 30; 98: 42) or larger (e.g. *Dušek/Dušek* 1995, 18, 58, Taf. 24: 25; 118: 20), were found in several dwellings in Smolenice-Molpír. Several such tools also come from the Heuneburg hillfort, but these are unstratified finds (*Sievers* 1984a, 61, 1984b, Taf. 168).

### Non-specific objects

In hoard no. 4, the fragment of a small bronze object of a rectangular section, with the fragment of a knot preserved at one end, was discovered among the finds (fig. 6: 12; 7: 9). It is questionable as to whether it might be a needle, which usually has a circular section. One such was found among the work tools in hoard no. 3 (fig. 5: 2) and in several dwellings (*Dušek/Dušek* 1984, 41, 52-53, Taf. 69: 17; 104: 20, 30; 1995, 31, Taf. 61: 27).

Hoard no. 4 also included five fragments of bronze sheet metal 0.1 cm thick, probably originating from a single object. On two of them, there is ornamentation in the form of small bulges (fig. 6: 8, 9; 7: 11, 12), on one of them there is incised ornamentation in the form of straight and slanted grooves (fig. 6: 6; 7: 10) and the remaining two are without ornamentation (fig. 6: 7, 13; 7: 8, 13). In addition, two of them have rivet holes (fig. 6: 6, 9; 7: 10, 11).

A fragment of bronze rod of circular section, hammered at the end into a rectangular section, was found in hoard no. 6 (fig. 9: 5a, 5b). This might be the remains of a fibula or a semi-finished fibula. A melted piece of bronze of irregular shape also comes from hoard no. 6.

### Iron raw material

Four iron ingots with clear traces of cutting come from hoard no. 4. They differ in terms of shape and dimensions. The largest specimen is a rectangular-shaped ingot with a trapezoid section and a weight of over 0.4 kg (fig. 6: 23; 7: 25). The other three specimens were more than half as small in weight (174–197 g). One of them has a trapezoid shape with a rectangular section (fig. 6: 24; 7: 26), another has a trapezoid shape with a trapezoid section (fig. 6: 25; 7: 27) and the third, with a bulge on the side, has a rectangular shape with a rectangular section (fig. 6: 26; 7: 28).

All three hoards presented here included a fragment of an irregularly-shaped iron slag cake. In hoard no. 5, there was one specimen weighing 216 g (fig. 8: 3a, 3), in hoards no. 4 and 6 there were two pieces in each. Whereas the weight of the iron slag cakes in hoard no. 6 was almost identical (121g and 120 g; fig. 9: 7a, 7b; fig. 9: 8a, 8b), it was markedly different for the specimens from hoard no. 4 (68g and 174g; fig. 6: 27, 28; 7: 18, 24).

Both types of iron raw material, i.e. fragments of iron slag cakes as well as iron processed as ingots provide evidence of the methods used for smelting this raw material and indicate that it was worked by blacksmiths on site.

### Conclusion

According to available information, all three hoards were found on a terrace near feature 61a, b, c (fig. 1). Feature 61b is interpreted as a forge, that is a technical building used for processing and producing metal items (*Müller* 2012a, 89–95, 99, Abb. 42). We assume for this reason that all three hoards are related to this building. Without doubt, the hoard no. 4 itself can be defined as a craftsman's hoard, since it included tools for working and machining iron, or metals in general. The relatively large quantity of iron raw material in the form of ingots and fragments of iron slag cakes, with a total weight of 2.7 kg, could also be evidence of this, as well as damaged iron and bronze items, or their surviving fragments. Metallurgical craft activities in Molpír during the

Hallstatt period are also proven by the finds of unfinished bracelets, or numerous finds of fibulae, which also come from the third courtyard of the hillfort (*Felcan/Stegmann-Rajtár/Tirpák 2019*, fig. 5).

Among the items which make up part of the hoards, the personal ornaments and items of clothing, in particular fibulae, have the highest testimonial value. Šmarjeta type boat-shaped fibulae, as well as those with gridded transverse bands are a characteristic type of clasp in the eastern Alpine region. The boat-shaped fibulae decorated with incised bands and triangles, and the arched fibula with a bow with a lozenge-shaped section decorated with short grooves or slashes point to close contacts with neighbouring Transdanubia, where the occurrence of similar fibulae is concentrated. However, the question remains open as to whether these are imports from this area, as in the case of the Velem type fibulae

from dwelling 48 (*Dušek/Dušek 1995*, Taf. 108: 3), or whether both fibulae were produced in the Molpír hillfort itself, just as the local production of Šmarjeta type fibulae is assumed to have existed, and possibly also that of boat-shaped fibulae with gridded transverse bands.

Whereas hoard no. 5 did not contain any item which might enable its more accurate dating, for the dating of hoards no. 4 and 6, the bronze boat-shaped fibulae and one arched fibula are the most important items. These enable both hoards to be dated to between the end of Ha C2 and the beginning of Ha D1, that is the period associated with the main settlement period of the hillfort (*Stegmann-Rajtár 1992b*, 108). We can assume that the hoards were placed in the ground during Ha D1, probably as a result of imminent danger, which resulted in the destruction and catastrophic events for the Molpír hillfort and its inhabitants as the consequence of a military intervention from outside.

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## HALŠTATSKÉ DEPOTY Z HRADISKA MOLPÍR V SMOLENICIACH

RADOSLAV ČAMBAL – ERIKA MAKAROVÁ

Z hradiska Molpír v Smoleniciach pochádzajú tri hromadné nálezy predmetov, ktoré boli v rokoch 2005 – 2007 zdokumentované v SNM-Archeologickom múzeu v Bratislave.

Doposiaľ boli z lokality známe tri depoty. Prvým je depot železných predmetov z roku 1963, z chaty č. 2 v južnej časti areálu č. III (tu označený ako depot č. 1; obr. 3: 1–12). Išlo o zubadlo, prevliečky, hrot oštepú, sekeru s tuľajkou, sekeru s ramienkami, kosák a železný klin/ingot (*Dušek 1965; Dušek/Dušek 1984; Müller 2012a; 2012b*). Novšími nálezmi sú hromadný nález „A“, zložený zo šiestich kusov železných kosákov a bronzového závesku (tu označený ako depot č. 2; obr. 4: 1–7). Nájdený bol v južnej časti opevneného areálu č. III – na akropole hradiska, pri skupine pecí (*Studeníková 2007, 48–50, Abb. 5: 1–6, Abb. 8: 1*). Ďalší hromadný nález „B“ bol zložený z poľnohospodárskeho a remeselníckeho náradia v podobe kosákov, sekery a zlomkov drobných železných predmetov a nástrojov (*Studeníková 2007, Abb. 6: 1–9*). Označujeme ho ako depot č. 3 (obr. 5: 1–9). Ten bol tiež nájdený na akropole, avšak jeho presné miesto nálezu nie je známe, je uvedené len ako južná časť areálu akropoly. E. Studeníková predpokladá, že v tomto prípade ide skôr o zariadenie obydľia, keďže nález obsahoval aj drobné náradie (*Studeníková 2007, 50, Abb. 6: 1–9*).

Tri nové depoty boli označené ako depot č. 4 (2002), depot č. 5 (2003) a depot č. 6 (2003); roky v zátvorke uvádzajú rok nálezu uvedený nálezcom. Depot č. 4 obsahoval 28 predmetov, z toho dve bronzové loďkovité spony, sekerku s tuľajkou, tri dláta, čepeľ noža, tri rydlá do kovu, železný kotúč, štyri železné sekané ingoty, dva železné koláče, tri bronzové perly, šesť bronzových plieškov, bronzový nit a železnú hlavicu ihlice(?). Depot č. 5 bol nájdený na akropole hradiska a skladal sa z troch predmetov, a to z časti železného koláča, železného kosáka a kamennej eneolitickej sekery. Depot č. 6 sa našiel taktiež

na akropole hradiska. Skladal sa z ôsmich kusov predmetov. Boli v ňom dve bronzové spony – jedna loďkovitá a jedna oblúková, bronzová tyčinka, bronzový zliatok a bronzový krúžok so zdobenými koncami, ktoré sa čiastočne prekryvali. Patrí sem aj železný predmet v podobe pracovného nástroja, snád časti dlátka a nachádzali sa v ňom aj dva kusy železnej suroviny.

Z týchto depotov pochádzajú tri rôzne typy loďkovitých spôn. V depote č. 6 sa nachádzala bronzová spona typu Šmarjeta s trojicou charakteristických presekávaných pozdĺžnych pásov na tele (obr. 9: 1a, 1b). Môžeme ju zaradiť k druhému variantu týchto spôn vyskytujúcich sa na smolenickom Molpíre, a to k sponám, ktorých konce lučika boli vyzdobené ryhami a hladkým medzičlánkom (*Müller 2012a, 214*) a na Molpíre sú zastúpené v menšom počte (pozri *Müller 2012a, 214, pozn. 96*). Datovanie spôn typu Šmarjeta spadá do rozvinutého úseku včasnej doby halštatskej (Ha C2) a siaha až do začiatku neskorej doby halštatskej (Ha D1) (*Teržan 1990, 42, 182; Novotná 2001, 77, 78; Stegmann-Rajtár 2009, 81*). Výskyt spôn typu Šmarjeta sa koncentruje v juhovýchodoalpском priestore, odkiaľ sa rozširujú do Zadunajska, na juhozápadné Slovensko, južnú Moravu a do údolia riek Inn a Salzach v Hornom Rakúsku, kde je ich najväčšia koncentrácia na pohrebisku v Hallstatte. Molpír je jednou z troch lokalít v celom východoalštatskom kultúrnom okruhu východne od Álp, kde bolo nájdených 20 a viac kusov spôn tohto typu. Zároveň predstavuje sídliskovú výšinnú opevnenú polohu s ich najvyšším počtom v danom priestore (*Felcan/Stegmann-Rajtár/Tirpák 2019, 151, obr. 6*). Na ďalších hradiskách, ako aj v hrobách sa s nimi stretávame len výnimočne (pozri *Novotná 2001, 75, 76; Stegmann-Rajtár 2009, 80–82*) a v bohatých mohylách kalenderberskej skupiny na západ od Váhu sa nevyskytujú vôbec (*Studeníková 2005, 76; Stegmann-Rajtár 2009, 82*).

Druhým typom loďkovitej spony je bronzová spona zdobená mriežkovanými priečnymi pásikmi z depotu č. 4 (obr. 6: 2; 7: 2). Ich datovanie je rovnaké ako pri sponách typu Šmarjeta. Patria do Ha C2 – Ha D1 (Teržan 1990, 182; Říhovsky 1993, 91). Koncentrujú sa v severnom Taliansku a vo východoalpском priestore, len sporadicky sa objavujú na Morave, na Slovensku a v Maďarsku (Novotná 2001, 86). V depote č. 4 sa nachádzal aj tretí typ loďkovitej spony (obr. 6: 1; 7: 1) s netradičnou výzdobou lučíka. Ten je pri koncoch zdobený priečnymi plastickými rebromi, po stranách rytou výzdobou v podobe trojuholníkov a v strede pozdĺžnym presekávaným plastickým rebrom. Bližšiu analógiu k tomuto variantu zatiaľ nepoznáme. Podobné spony však pochádzajú z depotu z Kisravazd. Ten pozostával z hlinenej nádoby, v ktorej bolo uložených 31 spôn, desať náramkov, 15 prúžkov a tri prívesky (Fekete 1973). Výzdoba spôn v podobe rytých trojuholníkov po stranách lučíka sa objavuje len zriedka, a to na rôznych typoch loďkovitých spôn zo stupňa Ha C2 – Ha D1 (Teržan 1990, 200, sl. 54: 5; Kromer 1959a, 175; 1959b, Taf. 184: 12; Guštin 1976, 38, Tabelle 13: 2; Gabrovec 2006, 171, Taf. 145: 2).

Bronzová oblúkovitá spona z depotu č. 6 má lučik kosoštvorcového prierezu, ktorý je zvrchu a po bokoch zdobený krátkymi ryhami, resp. zásekmi a na jeho koncoch pri vinutí a zachycovači sú tri obežné ryhy (obr. 9: 2a, 2b). Je blízka oblúkovým sponám typu g (s rebrovaným lučikom) a typu h (s lučikom zdobeným rytím) podľa M. Fekete (Fekete 1985, 79, 90, Abb. 10: 8–14; 1986, 257, Abb. 7: 8–14). Ich koncentrácia v Zadunajske, s väčším množstvom výskytu na hradisku Velem-Szentvid, indikuje, že ide o lokálne – zadunajské výrobky. Sú datované do stupňa Ha C (Fekete 1985, 90, Abb. 15; 1986, Abb. 12).

V depote č. 4 boli medzi nálezmi zastúpené dve ihlice, jedna bronzová a druhá zo železa. Z oboch je zachovaná len hlavica a časť ihly. V prvom prípade ide o bronzovú ihlicu s polguľovitou hlavicom (obr. 6: 10; 7: 3). Niekoľko podobných ihlíc pochádza z hradiska Heuneburg z jeho III. a IV. periódy (t. j. stupne Ha D1 a Ha D2; Sievers 1984a, 34, 89; 1984b, Taf. 60: 744–

752; 61: 778, 789, 790; 63: 840; 65: 896–899, 906–907, 910–911, 915). Na hradisku v Smoleniciach-Molpíri sa podobná ihlica našla v domoch 16, 28 a 38 (Dušek/Dušek 1984, 56, Taf. 114: 21; 1995, 17, 32, Taf. 20: 23; 67: 15). Ojedinele sa s nimi môžeme stretnúť aj v hrobových celkoch z včasnej (napr. Kirchensittenbach, mohyla 9 alebo 10: Hoppe 1986, 30, 31, Taf. 69: 9) až neskorej doby halštatskej (napr. Moravičany, hrob 1247: Makarová 2017, 56, obr. 17: 7). Železná ihlica má guľovitou hlavicu o priemere 1,2 cm (obr. 6: 11; 7: 7). Ide o typ bežne rozšírený v predrímskej dobe železnej v strednej Európe (Stöllner 2002, 48). Vo veľkom množstve sa vyskytuje na hradisku Heuneburg (Sievers 1984a, 34; 1984b, Taf. 60–66). Z Molpíra pochádza aj niekoľko ďalších exemplárov (železná ihlica z domu 19: Dušek/Dušek 1984, 65, Taf. 147: 1; bronzová ihlica z domu 51: Dušek/Dušek 1995, 55, Taf. 114: 5). Ihlice s guľovitou hlavicom pomerne často tvorili súčasť hrobového inventára počas celej doby halštatskej. Na pohrebisku v Hallstatte sa objavujú bronzové exempláre (Kromer 1959b, Taf. 24: 8; 32: 15; 53: 10, 11; 56: 11; 59: 13, 17, 18; 61: 4; 66: 2a, b), v prostredí rozšírenia platénickej kultúry na Morave, sliezskoplaténickej kultúry vo východných Čechách a lužickej kultúry v poľskom Sliezsku dominujú exempláre zhotovené zo železa (Makarová 2017, 55, 56).

Jediný náramok sa nachádzal v depote č. 6 (obr. 9: 3a, 3b). Je zhotovený z bronzu, má mierne zaoblené, cez seba preložené konce, ktoré sú zdobené výraznými ryhami. Z Molpíra nateraz nemá analógiu. Najbližšia analógia pochádza zo žiarového hrobu 24 na pohrebisku v Hallstatte (Kromer 1959a, 45; 1959b, Taf. I: 5; Siepen 2005, 81, Taf. 46: 711). M. Siepen (2005, 81–88, Taf. 46: 706–712; Taf. 47–52) zaradila daný náramok k hladkým tyčinkovým náramkom, ktoré sa vyznačujú buď neprítomnosťou výzdoby, alebo rytou výzdobou na koncoch a rôznym tvarom prierezu tyčinky. Na základe sprievodných nálezov, najmä spôn a pásových zápon, môžu byť tieto náramky datované do stupňa Ha D (Siepen 2005, 88). Porovnateľné náramky pochádzajú aj z jaskyne Býčí skála, kde sa objavujú dva varianty: masívnejšie (Parzinger 1995, 41, Taf. 11: 89–94)

i menšie, tenšie exempláre (*Parzinger 1995*, 41, 42, Taf. 12: 110, 111; 13: 112, 113).

V depote č. 4 sa nachádzali tri malé železné koráliky kruhového tvaru s kruhovým otvorom v strede (obr. 6: 3–5; 7: 4–6). Železné koráliky patria k nie príliš častým nálezom. Podobné pochádzajú z pohrebiska Bischofshofen-Pestfriedhof – z hrobu 18 a 392. Hrob 18 bol zaradený do IV. skupiny hrobov, datovanej do stupňov Ha D1 – Ha D2 (*Lippert/Stadler 2009*, 45, 108, Abb. 13: 18/7). Z toho istého depotu pochádza aj väčší železný predmet (korálik?) valcovitého tvaru s kruhovým otvorom v strede (obr. 6: 21; 7: 20). Podobné železné predmety pochádzajú aj z ďalších pohrebísk v severovýchodoalpском priestore z hrobov so sečnými zbraňami (pozri *Nebelsick 1997*, 102; *Rebay 2006a*, 176, 177). Sú interpretované buď ako časť závesníku, ako súčasť mužského kroja, eventuálne ako ťažidlo opasku, či ako symbol moci alebo tiež ako násadec na scepter (*Nebelsick 1997*, 96, 102).

Z depotu č. 4 pochádza železný nôž so zalomeným chrptom (obr. 6: 17; 7: 19), ktorých sa na hradisku vyskytlo niekoľko (*Dušek/Dušek 1984*, Taf. I: 7; 105: 9; 156: 17, 20; 1995, Taf. 67: 43; 88: 4; 89: 20, 25; 111: 36). Takéto nože sa vyskytujú počas celej doby halštatskej v celej strednej Európe a nemajú väčší kultúrno-chronologický význam.

V depote č. 5 sa nachádzal železný kosák s trňom, na konci zalomeným do pravého uhla (obr. 8: 1a, 1b). Typologicky stojí na rozhraní typu II a typu III podľa E. Studeníkovej (2007, 56, 57). Presné časové zaradenie týchto kosákov je problematické. Oba typy kosákov boli súčasťou depotu v Nižnej Myšli, kde sa nachádzali spolu s rôznymi nástrojmi a zbraňami. Hoci väčšina týchto predmetov môže byť zaradená do stupňov Ha C – Ha D, E. Miroššayová sa domnieva, že depot možno spájať skôr so stupňom Ha D3, prípadne prelomom stupňov Ha D/Lt A (*Miroššayová 1980*, 390). Naopak E. Studeníková kladie kosáky z Nižnej Myšle i zo Smoleníc-Molpíra do obdobia pred polovicou 6. storočia pred n. l. (*Studeníková 2007*, 56).

Výskyt železných kosákov na území rozšírenia halštatskej kultúry je pomerne nízky a sústreďuje sa predovšetkým na lokalitách centráln-

neho a obchodno-politického významu, akým bolo aj hradisko Smolenice-Molpír.

V depote č. 5 sa medzi železnými predmetmi z doby halštatskej nachádzala plochá brúsená kamenná sekerka (obr. 8: 2a, 2b) patriaca do obdobia badenskej kultúry. Železná sekera s vejárovito rozšíreným ostrím s nepravidelne kruhovým ústím tuľajky pochádza z depotu č. 4 (obr. 6: 15; 7: 15). Podľa typologického delenia železných sekier s tuľajkou z územia Slovenska E. Studeníkovou (2000, 62) ich môžeme zaradiť k variantu železných sekier s rovným elipsoidným ústím tuľajky. Tri rozmerovo podobné a jedna väčšia železná sekera sa našli na smolenickom Molpíre aj v dome 52 (*Dušek/Dušek 1995*, 55, 57, Taf. 115: 12, 14; 116: 1, 14; *Studeníková 2000*, 66). Predstavovali časť domového depotu, v ktorom boli zastúpené ešte dve železné sekery s ramienkami, ďalšie náradie, zlomok železného bojového noža. Fragment oblúkovej spony s malým, pečatidlovým gombíkom na zachycovači z toho istého domu je podľa E. Studeníkovej dôkazom, že sa tieto sekery s tuľajkou používali ešte v poslednej (tretej) fáze osídlenia hradiska, pre ktoré sú charakteristické napr. spony typu Velem a hadovitité spony (*Studeníková 2000*, 66). Ich datovanie spadá aj na základe depotu z Tvrdošína-Krásnej Hôrky do stupňa Ha D. V tomto hromadnom náleze sa našli spolu s kusmi masívnej železnej suroviny, viacerými šperkmi a súčasťami odevu. Dôležitým indikátorom datovania tohto súboru do Ha D sú hlavne dva nákrčníky kujavského typu (*Novotná 2001*, 56; *Benediková 2017*, Abb. 10). Avšak pre skoršie datovanie (výskyt minimálne od 8. stor. pred n. l.) nielen okuliarovitých spôn typu Krásna Hôrka, ale aj celého okruhu kujavských predmetov (kujawischen Formenkreis), hovorí skladba depotov a hrobov z halíčsko-severoslovenského priestoru, ktorá má svoje paralely v hroboch a depotoch z balkánsko-dunajského a východokarpatského územia (*Pabst-Dörrer 2000*, 19–31; *Studeníková 2000*, 62–64).

V depote č. 4 sa medzi pracovnými nástrojmi našlo železné kladivo valcovitého tvaru. Má roztepanú pracovnú plochu a tuľajku kruhového prierezu (obr. 6: 16; 7: 16). Pravdepodobne ide o kladivo slúžiace na pokročilejšie práce s kovem, t. j. cizelárske práce – tepanie, nitova-

nie, ryhovanie, podobne ako v prípade menšieho úzkeho železného kladiva v strede s otvorom na porisko z jaskyne Býčí skála (*Parzinger 1995*, 82, Taf. 49: 435) a o niečo dlhších exemplárov z hradiska Heuneburg, z ktorých jeden patrí do periódy Ia (*Sievers 1984a*, 58; *1984b*, Taf. 164: 1840-1841).

Z depotu č. 4 pochádzajú dve železné dláta obdĺžnikového prierezu so symetrickým, obojstranne brúseným ostrím. Väčší exemplár má tuľajku kruhového prierezu (obr. 6: 14; 7: 14). Menšie dlátko nemá tuľajku, ale nevýrazné bočné lišty a vo vrchnej časti je roztepané používaním (obr. 6: 18; 7: 17). Ako čepel' dláta zrejme môže byť interpretovaný aj železný predmet lichobežníkového tvaru s trňom štvorcového prierezu z depotu č. 6 (obr. 9: 4a, 4b).

Železné dláta s tuľajkou a úzkym ostrím boli zastúpené v súbore náradia z jaskyne Býčí skála (*Parzinger 1995*, 81, Taf. 47: 420, 421), z hradiska Heuneburg (*Sievers 1984a*, 60; *1984b*, Taf. 167: 1856), či v depote zo Schlöben (Pleiner 1968, 33, 35, Taf. II: 1). Exempláre z Býčí skály aj Schlöben spadajú do stupňa Ha D. Predpokladá sa, že tento druh náradia bol používaný k opracovaniu dreva, predovšetkým k vytesávaniu otvorov na čap (*Sievers 1984a*, 60). Z hradiska Heuneburg pochádzajú aj dve dláta s plným driekom, patriace do periódy Ib (*Sievers 1984a*, 59; *1984b*, Taf. 166: 1849, 1850). Vďaka malému uhlu klina boli určené ako ploché dláta. Slúžili predovšetkým na sekanie kovov, ale zrejme boli tiež používané k opracovaniu parožia, kostí a kameňa (*Sievers 1984a*, 60; *Pleiner 2006*, 90).

V depote č. 4 sa nachádzali dve železné rydlá. Jedno má šikmé ostrie a rukoväť štvorcového prierezu, pričom jeho telo je od hrotu oddelené prstencom (obr. 6: 19; 7: 21). Druhé rydlo je tenšie s jedným koncom zahroteným a druhým obdĺžnikového prierezu (obr. 6: 20; 7: 22). Z toho istého depotu pochádza aj väčší železný pozdĺžny zahrotený predmet – rydlo/klin (obr. 6: 22; 7: 23).

Na smolenickom Molpíre sa vo viacerých domoch našlo niekoľko menších rydiel (napr. *Dušek/Dušek 1995*, 41, 45, Taf. 94: 30; 98: 42), ale aj rydiel väčších tvarov (napr. *Dušek/Dušek 1995*, 18, 58, Taf. 24: 25; 118: 20). Niekoľko takýchto

nástrojov pochádza aj z hradiska Heuneburg, ide avšak o nestratifikované nálezy (*Sievers 1984a*, 61, *1984b*, Taf. 168).

Medzi nálezmi v depote č. 4 sa nachádzal zlomok malého bronzového predmetu, ktorý má na jednom konci zachovaný fragment slučky (obr. 6: 12; 7: 9). Je otáznne, či môže ísť o ihlu. Taká sa na hradisku našla medzi pracovnými nástrojmi v depote č. 3 (obr. 5: 2) i v niekoľkých domoch (*Dušek/Dušek 1984*, 41, 52–53, Taf. 69: 17; 104: 20, 30; *1995*, 31, Taf. 61: 27). Súčasťou depotu č. 4 bolo aj päť zlomkov bronzového plechu hrubého 0,1 cm, pravdepodobne pochádzajúce z jedného predmetu. Na dvoch z nich je výzdoba v podobe malých vypuklín (obr. 6: 8, 9; 7: 11, 12), na jednom rytá výzdoba (obr. 6: 6; 7: 10) a zvyšné dva sú bez výzdoby (obr. 6: 7, 13; 7: 8, 13). Okrem toho majú dva z nich aj otvory na nity (obr. 6: 6, 9; 7: 10, 11).

Fragment bronzového drôtu kruhového prierezu, na konci roztepaného, sa nachádzal v depote č. 6 (obr. 9: 5a, 5b). Snáď ide o pozostatok alebo polotovar spony. Z depotu č. 6 pochádza aj bronzový zliatok nepravidelného tvaru (obr. 9: 6a, 6b). Všetky tieto zlomky bronzových predmetov boli pravdepodobne určené na ďalšie spracovanie ako surovina.

Štyri železné ingoty rôznych tvarov a rozmerov s viditeľnými stopami po sekaní pochádzajú z depotu č. 4. Vo všetkých troch depotoch sa vyskytol aj fragment železného koláča nepravidelného tvaru. Obe železné suroviny, t. j. fragmenty koláčov, ako aj spracované železo do formy ingotov, dokladajú postupy pri tavbe tejto suroviny a naznačujú jej kovácke spracovanie na lokalite.

Všetky tri depoty (č. 4 až 6) sa podľa dostupných informácií našli na terase pri objekte 61a, b, c (obr. 1). Objekt 61b je interpretovaný ako vyhňa, t. j. ako výrobný objekt na spracovanie a výrobu kovových predmetov (*Müller 2012a*, 89–95, 99, Abb. 42). Preto predpokladáme, že všetky tri hromadné nálezy súvisia s týmto objektom. Nepochybne samotný depot č. 4 môžeme definovať ako remeselnícky, keďže sa v ňom nachádzali nástroje na spracovanie a obrábanie železa, resp. kovov ako takých. Dokladalo by to aj pomerne veľké množstvo železnej suroviny vo

forme ingotov a fragmentov železných koláčov, ktorých hmotnosť dosahovala 2,7 kg, ako aj poškodené či len fragmentárne zachované železné a bronzové predmety určené na ďalšie, opätovné spracovanie. Remeselnú metalurgickú činnosť na Molpíre v dobe halštatskej dokladujú aj nálezy nedokončených náramkov či početné nálezy spôn, ktoré taktiež pochádzajú z III. nádvorja hradiska (*Felcan/Stegmann-Rajtár/Tirpák 2019*, obr. 5).

Spomedzi predmetov tvoriacich súčasti depotov majú väčšiu vypovedaciu hodnotu šperky a súčasti odevu, predovšetkým spony. Lodkovité spony typu Šmarjeta, ako aj s mriežkovanými priečnymi pásikmi, patria k charakteristickému typu spínadla vo východoalpском priestore. Lodkovitá spona s výzdobou rytých pásov a trojuholníkov a oblúková spona s lučíkom kosoštvorcového prierezu zdobeným krátkymi ryhami poukazujú na blízke kontakty so susedným Zadunajskom. Či však ide o importy z tejto ob-

lasti, ako v prípade bronzovej spony typu Velem z domu 48 (*Dušek/Dušek 1995*, Taf. 108: 3), alebo boli obe spony vyrobené priamo na hradisku Molpír, podobne ako sa predpokladá lokálna výroba spôn typu Šmarjeta a azda aj lodkovitých spôn s mriežkovanými priečnymi pásikmi, je otáznne.

Depot č. 5 neobsahoval žiadny predmet, ktorý by umožňoval jeho presnejšie datovanie. Pre datovanie hromadných nálezov č. 4 a č. 6 sú najdôležitejšie bronzové lodkovité a jedna oblúková spona. Tie umožňujú zaradiť oba depoty do obdobia záveru stupňa Ha C2 až začiatku stupňa Ha D1, teda do obdobia spätého s hlavným ťažiskom osídlenia hradiska (*Stegmann-Rajtár 1992b*, 108). Predpokladáme, že depoty boli do zeme uložené v priebehu stupňa Ha D1 pravdepodobne v dôsledku hroziaceho nebezpečenstva, ktoré vyústilo do zániku a katastrofických udalostí pre hradisko Molpír a jeho obyvateľov v dôsledku vojenského zásahu zvonka.

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