

NEW FINDINGS OF BRONZE NAIL-SHAPED HEAD ORNAMENTS FROM WESTERN CARPATHIANS ¹

Lucia Benediková – Martin Furman – Tibor Lieskovský

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31577/szausav.2024.71.13>

Keywords: Western Carpathians, North Slovakia, Hallstatt and Early La Tène period, end of Ha C1–beginning of Lt A, nail-shaped head ornaments, eastern influences

The paper deals with eight (six?) new findings of the nail-shaped head ornaments (ear rings, temple rings, head or head cover ornaments) from the Slovakian part of the Western Carpathians – namely from the site Demänovská hora in cadastre of Liptovský Mikuláš-Ploštín and Demänovská Dolina (both Dist. Liptovský Mikuláš). This kind of jewellery has parallels among the head ornaments distributed in the cultural environment north-east and east to the Carpathian Mountains Arc. They are broadly dated from the end of Ha C1 till the beginning of Lt A. Only two of new exemplars from Slovakia, defined as type DH_II, have direct parallels among the head rings of Sokolniki type. Three almost complete and one fragmented exemplar of type DH_I have two direct analogies in the local North Slovakian cultural environment, and in one up-to-date unpublished exemplar in Dunajec Valley (Maszkowice) in Southern Poland, otherwise they can't find any direct parallels in the territories of distribution of this type of ornament. The DH_I exemplars from Slovakia are larger and more massive, moreover they are decorated in local manner. Two other fragmented artefacts cannot be satisfactory defined as nail-shaped head ornaments especially because of the shape of the hoop necks (without completely preserved hoop endings), however, according to their head shape their belonging to the nail-shaped head ornaments is likely. It can be hypothesised about the local production of type DH_I – the theory that is supported by the occurrence of other local types of jewellery from the Hallstatt and Early La Tène periods in the Slovakian parts of the Western Carpathians. Regarding the function of these ornaments, judging from the weight and size, at least type DH_I was most likely used as head/hair ornament rather than the ear ring.

INTRODUCTION

Nail-shaped head ornaments represent the specific type of personal jewellery. They are usually interpreted as ear or temple rings (*Ohrringe/Schläfenringe*), but they could have been used also as hair or head (head cover) decorations. Therefore, in our paper we prefer more neutral variant of their functional determination – head ornaments or head rings. They are produced from bronze, silver, gold or electron. In general, they have heads with conical, semi-globular or semi-circular shape. The heads can be shaped of thinner metal sheet or they can be casted as more massive. The hoop of this jewellery is bent and can be made of thinner or thicker metal stick, it usually has oval or round cross-section, sometimes transformed to rectangular on the hoop neck just below the head. Both heads and hoops can be decorated or undecorated. Some types have thickened ends of the hoops in the form of a small cone, disc or a bulge. Furthermore, some exemplars only have differently thickened ends without larger disc or cone head (for general morphological characteristics see e.g. Kozubová/Fojtík 2021, 58, 60, with references).

This ornament is linked with the cultural environment north-east and east to the Carpathian Mountains Arc (cf. e.g. Czopek 2007, 118, fig. 3; Gawlik 2007, 219–240; Kozubová/Fojtík 2021, 60; Polit 2010, 155–162, fig. 1). To the Western Carpathians nearest area of their dense distribution is the territory of the Tarnobrzeg group of the Lusatian culture where they come mostly from the graves, but they can occur also on the settlements, and the workshop of their local production was discovered at site Zawada near Połaniec, too (Czopek 2007, 118, fig. 3; Gawlik 2007, 219–240; Kozubová/Fojtík 2021, 60). Sparsely, they occur, however, also on the northern (Polish) side of the Western Carpathians in the graves (Chełmiec [Ablamowicz R./

¹ This work was supported by the Slovak Research and Development Agency under the Contract No. APVV-20-0044 and by the project VEGA 2/0035/22.

Ablamowicz D. 1989, 199–212]; Modlnica, site 5, inhumation grave 927 [*Dzięgielewski* 2015, 84, fig. 62: b)], hoards (Świdnik, Dist. Limanowa [*Kostrzewski* 1962, pl. XXVIII; *Żurowski* 1927]), and settlements (hilltop site Góra Zyndarma in Maszkowice [unpublished; Marcin S. Przybyła pers. comm.]). Further to the east appear the nail-shaped head ornaments in the assemblages of Juchnow, Dnepr-Dvina, Miłograd, and Wysocko culture as well as of the ‘Scythian’ culture, especially in the environment of its so-called forest-steppe variant (*Gawlik* 2007, 220; *Kozubová/Fojtík* 2021, 60). The origin of this jewellery is questioned, and besides the opinion that the idea of its usage comes from the east to the west, also the views occur that count with the possibility of the influence of forest-steppe rings by the prototypes from the Lusatian or Wysocko culture environment or with the independent development of this type of jewellery in different cultural environments (*Gawlik* 2007, 231, 232; *Kozubová/Fojtík* 2021, 60).

The heads of some nail-shaped types remind the heads of snake shaped temple rings that are shaped as slim cones – similarly to nail-shaped head rings also the heads of the snake-shaped temple rings can be made of thinner metal sheet or fully casted with flat head bottoms (cf. e.g. *Kozubová* 2013, 27; to functional terminology of snake-shaped types see *Kozubová* 2018, 13–63). Unlike the nail-shaped head rings, the snake-shaped types are typical products of the Vekerzug culture (*Kozubová* 2013, 27). Nevertheless, the nail-shaped ornaments occur sparsely also in culturally foreign environment of the Vekerzug culture in the cremation and inhumation graves in the Carpathian Basin where they represent the southernmost exemplars of their territory of distribution (*Kozubová* 2018, 31, fig. 17: 31; 18: 3, 4; 19: 10, 11; 2019, fig. 31; *Kozubová/Fojtík* 2021, 60–63, fig. 6; *Miroššayová* 2012, 258, fig. 5; 6;² 2015, 29). Among them two silver exemplars come from Slovakia from the cremation grave No. 40/08 with stone construction in Ždaňa, dated to the first half of the 6th century BC, i.e. to Ha D1 stage (*Kozubová/Fojtík* 2021, 63; *Miroššayová* 2015, 29, 82, 83, pl. XXX).

Despite nail-shaped and snake-shaped types of the head ornaments are typologically and culturally different, it cannot be excluded that the nail-shaped rings played the role in the development of the Vekerzug snake-shaped ear/temple rings (*Gawlik* 2007, 220; *Kozubová* 2018, 32; 2019, 109).

The westernmost objects of this type are known from Moravia and West Poland (Smržice-Trávníky u ostrova, Polanowice, Strzegom; *Kozubová/Fojtík* 2021, 60, fig. 6).

In the Western Carpathians the only up-to-date exemplars were recorded from the cemetery of the Lusatian culture in Dolný Kubín II and from the hilltop site (hillfort) Tupá skala in Vyšný Kubín (*Bukowski* 1977, 208, map 2; pl. 4; *Čaplovič* 1961, fig. 153: 13; 1987, pl. LXVII: 7). Both rings were ascribed to the ‘Type I (disc-like), variation Ia’, e.g. to the rings ‘manufactured by casting technique’, with ‘conical head and thin bail’ by Z. Bukowski who dated the ‘variation Ia’ to 6th–4th cent. BC (*Bukowski* 1977, 208). The ring from Dolný Kubín II was analysed also in later works and was dated to the phase Dolný Kubín IIb–III, i.e. from the end of Ha C1 till the end of Ha D stage and was related to the nail-shaped rings from Southeast Poland (*Benediková* 2006, 59, 60, 136, fig. 48; 77; 78; 80; 88). Judging from the published drawing and photography (*Čaplovič* 1961, fig. 153: 13; 1987, pl. LXVII: 7), the Vyšný Kubín exemplar’s classification as a nail-shaped head ornament might be questionable because of the untypical shape of the head – flat rounded head with high conical protuberance. From Maszkowice, Góra Zyndarma site, in Poland one or two exemplars of this type are known, even though up-to-date they are unpublished (Marcin S. Przybyła pers. comm.).

Regarding the chronology of the nail-shaped head rings, the Ukrainian exemplars are dated to the 7th–5th cent. BC, and the Polish ones to the end of Ha C–beginning of Lt A stages, or coarsely to Ha D stage (*Kozubová/Fojtík* 2021, 60, with references).

Recently discovered exemplars dealt with in our paper come from one hilltop site in the Slovakian part of the Western Carpathians, namely from Demänovská hora (known also as Demänovská Poludnica) in the cadastres of Liptovský Mikuláš-Ploštín and Demänovská Dolina (both Dist. Liptovský Mikuláš).

DEMÄNOVSKÁ HORA SITE

Demänovská hora is interpreted as a refuge place, with possible ritual function, having its role in the Final Bronze Age, Hallstatt and La Tène periods settlement structure. Site is known since 1970s and besides the survey activities conducted in 2018–2022, the place was surveyed and/or excavated also in 1974, 1979, 1998, 2001, 2004 and 2015. During the field research were discovered the traces of fortification (dry

² Among the finds listed on cited figure, the exemplars from Algyő, Csanytelek and Tápiószéle cemeteries belong to the snake-shaped types (cf. also *Kozubová* 2013, 30; 2018, fig. 10).

masonry made of sand stone slabs), and rather thin (thickness up to 20–35 cm; only on some spots, like the cracks in the bedrock, up to 50 cm) cultural layer, nevertheless containing abundant finds of pottery, metal finds, granite pebbles (which must have been brought from the river valley below), scattered clay daub with imprints of wooden constructions, human and animal bones and a quantity of charred plant remains (see more in e.g. Barta *et al.* 2023, 1–20; Benediková 2006, 182–191; Benediková/Švihurová/Šimková 2020, 38, 39; Benediková *et al.*, *in print*; Furman 2020; Furman/Benediková/Šimková 2018; 2019, 76–83; 2020; Furman/Benediková/Felcan 2021; Furman/Zachar/Felcan 2022; Pieta 1981, 53–66; 1983, 39–49; Pieta/Barta/Benediková 2021, 117–145).

During the intensive metal detector systematic survey of the site in 2018–2021 that was carried out also as a prevention from illegal treasure hunter activities, over 700 metal artefacts were retrieved, including the collection of 450 bronze arrowheads of eastern type (Furman/Benediková/Šimková 2019, 76–83). The assemblage of finds in the broader context is published elsewhere (Benediková *et al.*, *in print*); here we present only eight bronze nail-shaped head ornaments considering also their distribution in the Carpathian Basin and beyond.

Circumstances of discovery

Five of up-to-now eight known exemplars of Demänovská hora nail-shaped head ornaments were discovered on the northern slope of the site below the top plateau – e.g. on the spots of the highest distribution of metal finds discovered during detector surveys. One exemplar comes from the top plateau, one from the southern slope below the top plateau and the most recently discovered was the head ring above the north-western foothill of the hilltop site (Fig. 1: 1, 2).

DESCRIPTION OF ARTEFACTS

1. Bronze nail-shaped head ornament; almost complete, only the very end of the hoop is broken off; round head of flat semi-circular frontal shape; short hoop made of wire with oval to round cross-section bent towards the top of the head, attached to the bottom of the head almost in the centre; undecorated; measurements: length: 35 mm, head diameter: 24 mm, hoop diameter: 2 mm, weight: 7 g; Reg. No. 2018_8_1; Fig. 2: 5.
2. Bronze nail-shaped head ornament fragment; only part of the hoop is preserved; round head of conical frontal shape; hoop with round cross-section broken off, attached to the bottom of the head slightly asymmetrically off the centre; hoop neck of rectangular cross-section; preserved parts undecorated; measurements: length: 20 mm, head diameter: 26 mm, hoop diameter: 2 mm, weight: 19 g; Reg. No. 2018_19_1; Fig. 2: 1.
3. Bronze nail-shaped head ornament fragment; almost complete, only the very end of the hoop is broken off; round head of conical frontal shape with rounded peak; hoop with round cross-section attached to the bottom of the head asymmetrically off the centre, hoop bent towards the bottom of the head with its end bent off the head; hoop neck of rectangular cross-section; terminal end of the hoop decorated by multiple short parallel incisions; measurements: length: 53 mm, head size: 19 × 20 mm, hoop diameter: 2 mm, weight: 8 g; Reg. No. 2018_19_4; Fig. 2: 6.
4. Bronze (nail-shaped head ornament?) fragment; only neck of the hoop (?) is preserved; deformed round head of slightly lower conical frontal shape; hoop (?) attached to the bottom of the head in the centre; rather massive hoop (?) neck of rectangular cross-section; preserved parts undecorated; measurements: length: 17 mm, head size: 21 × 25 mm, hoop (?) neck size: 5 × 5 mm, weight: 11 g; Reg. No. 2018_19_9; Fig. 2: 2.
5. Bronze (nail-shaped head ornament?) fragment; only neck of the hoop (?) is preserved; oval to round head of conical frontal shape; hoop (?) attached to the bottom of the head asymmetrically off the centre; rather massive hoop (?) neck of rectangular cross-section; preserved parts undecorated; measurements: length: 15 mm, head diameter: 18 × 19 mm, hoop (?) diameter: 2.5 mm, weight: 6.44 g; Reg. No. 2019_35_1; Fig. 2: 3.
6. Bronze nail-shaped head ornament fragment; complete; round head of conical frontal shape; surface of the head slightly shaped; hoop with oval to round cross-section attached to the bottom of the head asymmetrically off the centre, hoop bent towards the top of the head with its end bent off the head; hoop neck of pentagonal cross-section decorated by three short oblique incisions; terminal end of the hoop decorated by multiple short and oblique parallel incisions; measurements: length: 48 mm, head size: 16 × 17 mm, pin diameter: 2.5 mm, weight: 7.09 g; Reg. No. 2021_2_1; Fig. 2: 8.
7. Bronze nail-shaped head ornament; almost complete, only the very end of the hoop is broken off; round head of flat semi-circular frontal shape; short hoop made of wire with oval to round cross-section bent towards the edge of the head, attached to the bottom of the head almost in the centre; undecorated; measurements: length: 29 mm; head diameter: 17 mm, hoop diameter: 2 mm, weight: 4.52 g; Reg. No. 2021_2_5; Fig. 2: 4.
8. Bronze nail-shaped head ornament; complete; round head of flat semi-circular frontal shape; short hoop made of wire with round cross-section bent towards the edge of the head, attached to the bottom of the head almost in the centre; at the end decorated by 20 parallel incisions, just on one side; measurements: length: 63 mm; head size: 24.5 × 25.5 mm, hoop diameter: 2.5 mm, weight: 16.75 g; Reg. No. 2022_1 (Fig. 2: 7).

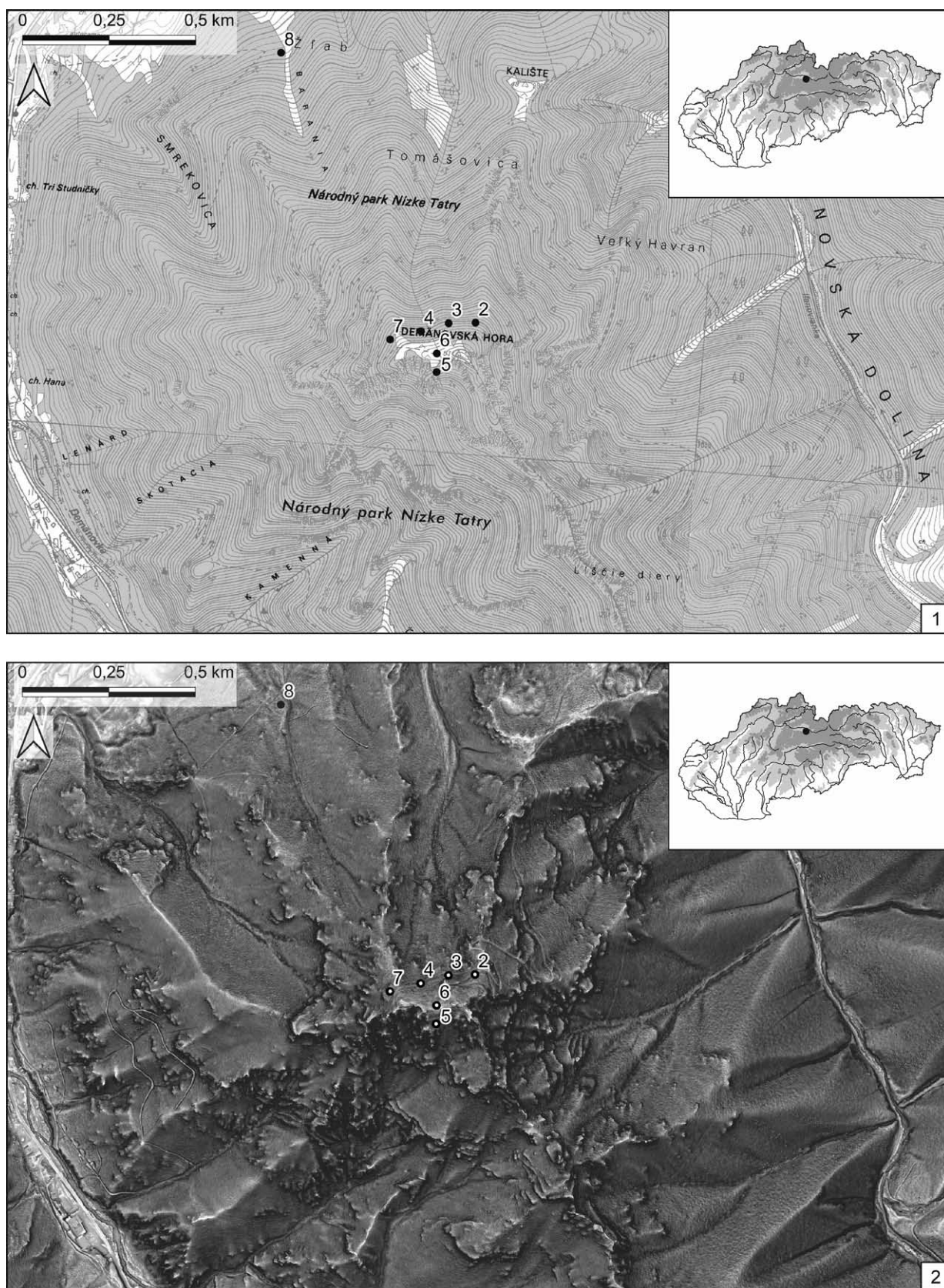


Fig. 1. Distribution of nail-shaped head ornaments on Demänovská hora site. The numbers correspond with the numbers in the chapter *Description of artefacts* (the location of artefact No. 1 is unknown). Map M. Furman. Map source: 1 – GCCA SR (ÚGKK SR); 2 – GCCA SR (ÚGKK SR); visualisation T. Lieskovský.

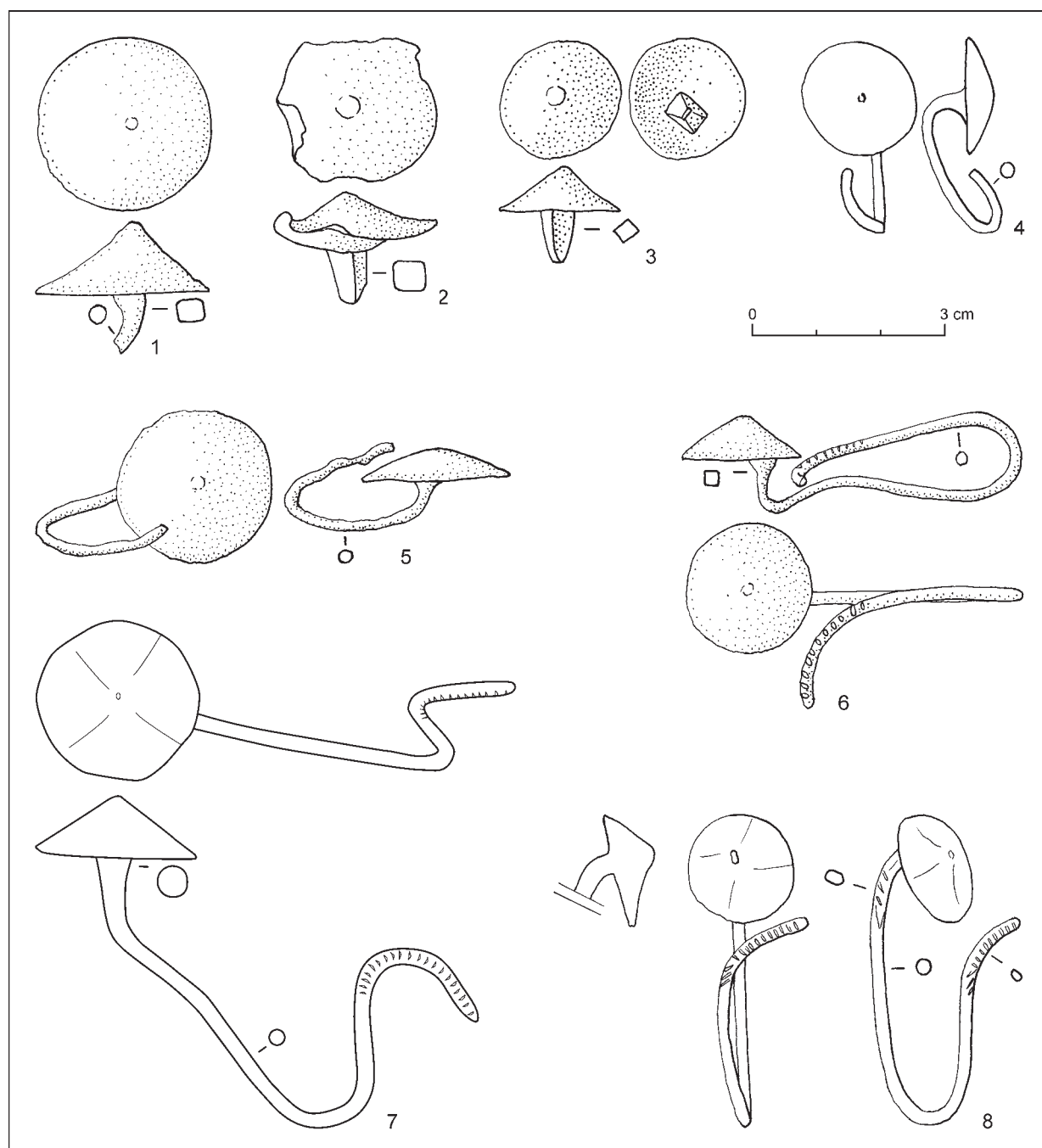


Fig. 2. Demänovská Dolina – Liptovský Mikuláš-Ploštín, Demänovská hora. Bronze nail-shaped head ornaments. 1 – 2018_19_1; 2 – 2018_19_9; 3 – 2019_35_1; 4 – 2021_2_5; 5 – 2018_8_1; 6 – 2018_19_4; 7 – 2022_1; 8 – 2021_2_1. Drawings B. Arvayová, M. Furman (No. 7).

ARTEFACT ANALYSES

Within our eight exemplars, two types of nail-shaped head ornaments can be recognized. By two artefacts it cannot be sufficiently reasoned whether they belong to functional group of head ring jewellery.

Type DH_I (Demänovská hora I) is represented by three (almost) complete exemplars of the head ornaments with round head of conical frontal shape with rounded or pointed peak, two of them decorated at the end of the hoop and one of them on the end of the hoop as well as on the hoop neck by short incisions (Fig. 2: 6–8). The largest one is the exemplar with Reg. No. 2022_1 (Fig. 2: 7). It is possible that the

exemplar with Reg. No. 2018_19_1 (Fig. 2: 1) belongs to this type as well, as it has the head and the hoop neck shaped in the same manner, so as the hoop attached to the bottom of the head off its centre reminds the type DH_I rings. This fragment is also the heaviest one of all studied head rings – actually only its head and small fragment of the hoop weights 19 g (!). The complete largest exemplar with Reg. No. 2022_1 (Fig. 2: 7) has 16.75 g, even though the heads of the two heaviest specimens are almost the same size (24.5 × 25.5 for No. 2022_1 and 26 mm for No. 2018_19_1). Judging from the weight and size of these two largest ornaments it is more likely that they served as head/hair not as an ear ornament.

Type DH_II is represented by two (almost) complete undecorated exemplars of the head rings with round head of flat semi-circular frontal shape and with gracile hoop (Fig. 2: 4, 5).

The function of head ring jewellery can be assumed for two another fragments (Fig. 2: 2, 3). Hypotheses about these artefacts being the head rings is made according to the shape of their head, however, their hoop is broken off just below the hoop neck and the hoop neck of rectangular cross-section is really massive when compared to up-to-date known nail-shaped head rings and also to the artefacts studied in this paper.

The detailed typology of the nail-shaped head rings east of the Carpathians was elaborated by V. G. Petrenko (1978). Typological overview of the nail-shaped head rings from the Lusatian culture environment was offered by K. Moskwa (1976) and Z. Bukowski (1977). In the last 20 years these ornaments in the territories of the Lusatian, Wysocko, Miłograd cultures, and further to the east were dealt with e.g. by A. Gawlik (2005; 2007; 2009; for further references cf. Kozubová/Fojtík 2021, 58, 60).

Despite rather abundant literature to this topic it is relatively difficult to find the analogies to our artefacts from Demänovská hora site. Only type DH_II has parallels among the rings of Sokolniki type, variant B, as defined by A. Gawlik (2009, 184, 185; fig. 6; 7). These rings are distributed on the territory of Miłograd culture; in Scythian culture, they are, however, not limited to the territory of forest-steppe Ukraine, but occur also in lower Don and Upper Crimea regions (Gawlik 2009, 185). On the basis of the occurrence of this (and other) type of the bronze industry of eastern origin in the Lusatian territory (influences from the territory of Miłograd culture) these objects appearing in Southeast Poland are dated to 6th and 5th cent. BC (Gawlik 2009, 185).

Type DH_I has – apart from two analogies from the local cultural environment from neighbouring North Slovakian Orava region, namely the nail-shaped ring from grave No. 112 on the necropolis Dolný Kubín II, perhaps also from the hilltop site Tupá skala in Vyšný Kubín (see above), and unpublished exemplar (or perhaps two exemplars?) from the hillfort Góra Zyndarma in Maszkowice in Dunajec Valley (Marcin S. Przybyła pers. comm.) – no known analogies among the head rings from the Lusatian culture, other cultures east of the Carpathian Arc or Scythian culture of forest-steppe or steppe regions. They cannot be compared with other rings of this kind because of the shape of their head and because of the decoration on the hoop. The head of our rings is conical, full, casted and flat at the bottom. Known analogies, however, can have full, casted heads with flat bottom, but such types have the heads of semi-circular or semi-globular shape, not of the conical one. Other issue is that even the full, casted heads with semi-globular shape occur only sparsely – mostly they are only thin semi-circular in cross-section, and so resembling opened umbrella (cf. e.g. Bukowski 1977, fig. 11–13; Gawlik 2005, fig. 2: h, i, n, o, s, t, w, x; 3: a–e; 2009, fig. 4: 6, 7, 17, 18; 5; Moskwa 1976, fig. 23: n; 33: f–m; 41: g; 53: g, h; 61: i–l; 68: z; 71: l, t; Petrenko 1978, pl. 16; 17).

We encounter the same problem if we try to compare the heads and preserved parts of the hoop necks of the type DH_III. The heads of our type are again massive, conical, casted, with flat bottoms. Compared to type DH_I (and other known rings of this kind from other regions) they even differ in the shape of their hoop necks which are very massive and sharply rectangular in cross-section. The only ear/temple ring that can be picked here for the comparison would be actually the ‘phantom’ piece – namely only the impression of the ear/temple ring on the sherd known from Smržice-Trávníky u ostrova site (Moravia, Czech Republic; Kozubová/Fojtík 2021, fig. 2: 1, 1a; 5). This exemplar would have a similarly shaped, very massive hoop and hoop neck with rectangular cross-section, conical, full, casted head with flat bottom, although its head was very small in comparison with our type DH_I or DH_III.

The nail-shaped head rings from Demänovská hora site can be dated only according to the chronological position of known analogies from the regions north-east and east to the Carpathian Mountains – to the 7th–beginning of the 5th cent. BC, i.e. from the end of Ha C1 till the end of Ha D stage of the Hallstatt period (cf. *Introduction*). Other artefacts from the Demänovská hora site (regarding the current state of the art; cf. Barta et al. 2023, 1–20; Benediková et al., *in print*; Furman/Benediková/Šimková 2019, 76–83) do not contradict such dating.

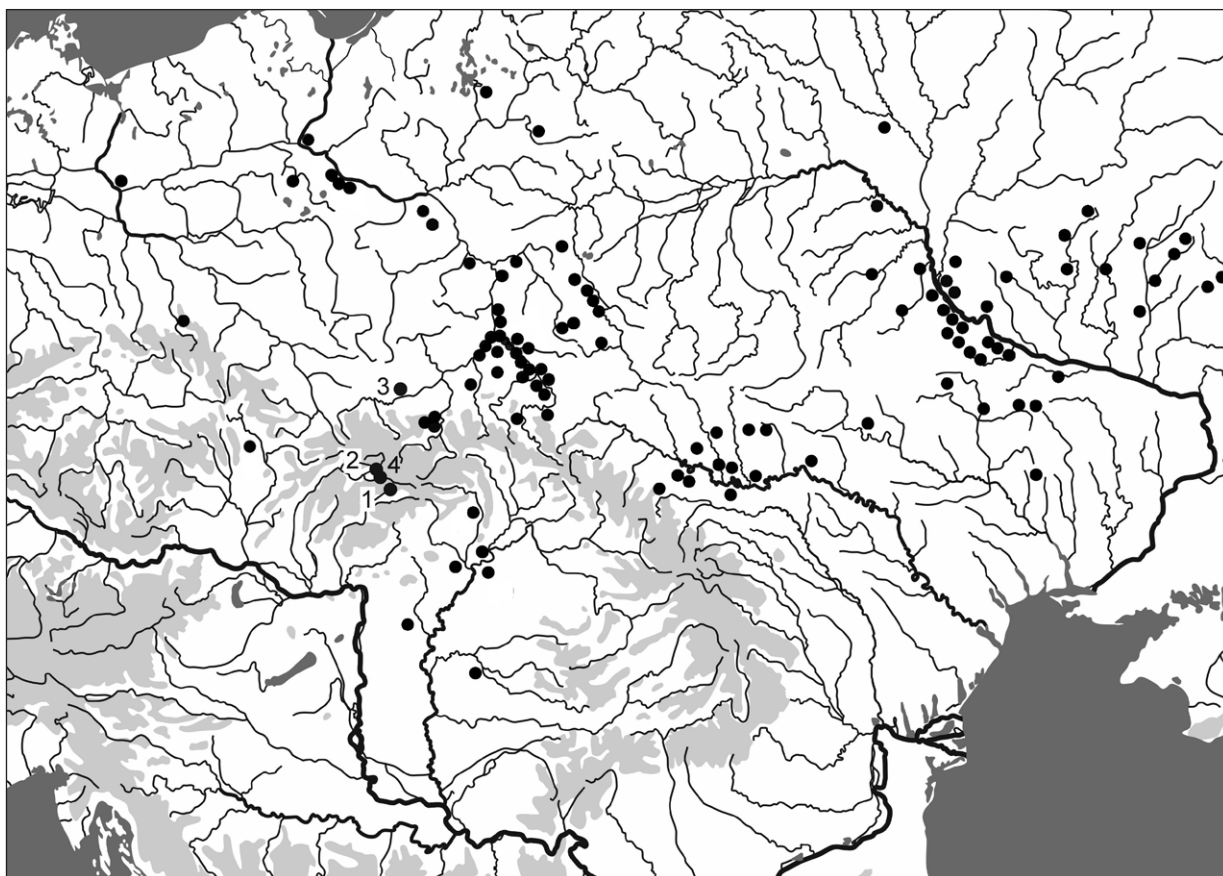


Fig. 3. Distribution of the bronze nail-shaped head ornaments in Europe. After Kozubová/Fojtík 2021, fig. 6, with references. Completed by 1–4. 1 – Demänovská Dolina – Liptovský Mikuláš-Ploštín, Demänovská hora site; 2 – Dolný Kubín II; 3 – Modlnica, site 5; 4 – Vyšný Kubín, Tupá skala site (for references see chapter *Introduction*).

CONCLUSIONS

Eight (six?) new findings of the nail-shaped head rings from the Demänovská hora site in Northern Slovakia represent the highest concentration of this type of jewellery on one site when considering the territory of the Carpathian Basin and of the Tarnobrzeg group of the Lusatian culture (Fig. 3). Even if we omit two disputable artefacts, we still have six pieces from our site (and that doesn't need to be the final number as by each of four intensive survey campaigns between 2018 and 2021 at least one exemplar of this type of jewellery was discovered).

The geographically nearest largest concentration of these head rings within one site is known from the area of Wysocko culture where 15 pieces were discovered at the cemetery in Rakiv Kut (Raków Kał) and 6 or 7 pieces at the cemetery in Lugove (Czechy-Ługowe; Gawlik 2005, 209, 210, fig. 2: n, o, s, t, w, x; 3: a–e).

Regarding the spatial distribution of this jewellery our exemplars can be most likely related to one of the centres of the production and distribution in the Southeast Poland. Nevertheless, as far as we do not have direct comparative parallels between North Slovakian and Southeast Polish territory, we can hypothesise that at least our type DH_I (to which belong also two analogical pieces from Orava region, exemplar [two exemplars?] from Maszkowice in Dunajec Valley on the Polish side of the Western Carpathians, and perhaps also two functionally disputable artefacts discussed in our paper) were produced somewhere in the Slovakian part of the Western Carpathians. Type DH_II, as it has the parallels among the Sokolniki type nail-shaped head ornaments, could have been imported from the area of the Lusatian culture north of the Carpathian Arc. Thus, the idea (including a few 'prototypes') of use of this head ornament could have come from outside, preferred fashion taste was local, however, and the nail-shaped head rings started to be produced locally. This idea can be supported by other known local jewellery types from Slovakian part of the Western Carpathians, namely from the regions of Liptov and Orava. During the

Hallstatt and Early La Tène periods we encounter in these regions (with sparse occurrence in other regions of Slovakian Western Carpathians – Middle Váh River Valley, Turiec, Spiš, sometimes also in lowland regions of the country³) e.g. pins of Orava type, pearl rings, disc shaped openwork ornaments, diadems of Istebné type, as well as Early La Tène fibula of Liptov type (Benediková 2017, 350, 351, 358, fig. 7: 3; 9: 22, 23; 11a; 11b: 9–11; 12; 14; Furman/Brezňanová 2020, 141–147; Novotná 1980, 164, 165, pl. 47: 1005–1111). Regarding their only North Slovakian distribution they were most likely produced in up-to-date unknown local jewellery workshop(s). One of them could have been situated within the settlement below Demänovská hora site – on the settlement Pod Rohačkou in the cadastre of Liptovský Mikuláš-Ploštín that is known as the important archaeological site since the 18th century and the archaeological activities have been being conducted here till present (Benediková et al. 2019, 53–58, with references; Felcanová/Felcan/Lieskovský 2021, 92–99). The site is situated on the foothill of a hillfort Rohačka (Sliacka 2016, 45–50, with references) and is known by abundant find assemblages as well as by structures dated from the Late Bronze Age till the Modern era, majority of them, however, dated to the La Tène and Roman periods (Benediková et al. 2019, 51–88, with references; Felcanová/Felcan/Lieskovský 2021, 92–99; Furman/Zachar/Felcan 2022).

Regarding the function of studied head ornaments, judging from the weight and size, at least type DH_I was most likely used as head/hair ornament rather than the ear ring.

Together with other artefacts from the Demänovská hora site (cf. Benediková et al., in print) the nail-shaped head rings can be related to the impulses and contacts of the Slovakian Western Carpathian region with the cultural territories (north)east of the Carpathian Mountains. They are not the only objects that come (or whose idea of production, decoration, usage comes) from this part of the world. The mountain regions of Slovakia yielded several types of artefacts that evidence the contacts with Tarnobrzeg group, Wysocko culture or Vekerzug culture and they contribute to the knowledge about the eastern type artefacts occurrence beyond their original distribution territory north-east and east of the Carpathian Mountains (see more in Benediková 2017, 335–381, with references). Nevertheless, taking into account broader dating of Demänovská hora site based on the artefactual as well as ecofactual evidence (Ha C–Lt A; also later stages of the La Tène period, as well as the Final Bronze Age use of the site is recorded; Barta et al. 2023, 1–20; Benediková et al., in print; Furman/Benediková/Šimková 2019, 76–83), as well as broad dating of the nail-shaped head rings in whole territory of their distribution (between Ha C and beginning of Lt A) it is not possible to decide to which wave of influences (migrations?; cf. e.g. Czopek 2007, 109–125; Gawlik 2010, 153–172; Klápa 2017, 65–82; Kozubová/Fojtík 2021, 80–96) belong our head ring collection. Moreover, if we consider their local production following the foreign models, we must also consider that contacts with eastern cultures/ethnics must have been (at least in some periods) peaceful. Although some of the artefacts from this period, both at our site and in the wider territory of Central Europe, are represented by militaria (arrowheads of the eastern type), of which some types (outer shaft arrowheads of eastern type) have traditionally (and with the argumentative support of the so-called catastrophic horizons at some sites) been interpreted as evidence of conflict with an external enemy, other reasons for the general occurrence of militaria of ‘eastern type’ (e.g. weapons used by local populations, technological innovation in case of inner shaft arrowheads of eastern type, etc.) are also sought (cf. e.g. Kozubová 2019, 64; Kozubová/Fojtík 2021, 96, 97; Novák 2022, 286, 287). In addition, the artefacts of eastern type cannot be ascribed to one place of origin nor to one time horizon (cf. e.g. Klápa 2017, 65–82; Kozubová/Fojtík 2021, 80–96) what makes the idea about ‘peaceful ways’ of spreading of at least some types of these artefacts to Central Europe more presumable.

REFERENCES

Ablamowicz R./Ablamowicz D. 1989

R. Ablamowicz/D. Ablamowicz: Badania wykopaliskowe przeprowadzone w roku 1984 na cmentarzysku ciałopalnym w Chełmcu, województwo nowosądeckie, stanowisko 2. *Acta Archaeologica Carpathica* 28, 1989, 199–212.

Barta et al. 2023

P. Barta/M. Hajnalová/L. Benediková/D. Dreslerová/K. Pieta: Radiocarbon dated pulse and cereal crops indicate diachronic use of Iron Age extreme upland sites in the Western Carpathians, Slovakia. *Geochronometria* 50, 2023, 1–20.

Benediková 2006

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2478/geochr-2023-0001>

L. Benediková: *Besiedlung der Westkarpaten und des nördlichen Teils der Ostkarpaten von der Hallstatt- bis zur Mittellatènezeit*. PhD. thesis. Archeologický ústav SAV. Nitra 2006. Unpublished.

³ The only Orava type pin out of the mountain regions of Slovakia should come from treasure hunter activity in Košolná (Dist. Trnava, SW Slovakia; Michal Felcan pers. comm.).

- Benediková 2017 L. Benediková: Kulturkontakte des slowakischen Teils der Westkarpaten während der Hallstattzeit. In: E. Miroššayová/C. Pare/S. Stegmann-Rajtár (Hrsg.): *Das nördliche Karpatenbecken in der Hallstattzeit. Wirtschaft, Handel und Kommunikation in frühisenzeitlichen Gesellschaften zwischen Ostalpen und Westpannonien*. Archaeolingua Series Maior 38. Budapest 2017, 335–381.
- Benediková/Švihurová/Šimková 2020 L. Benediková/M. Švihurová/Z. Šimková: Archeologické terénne výskumy v Liptove. *Archeologické výskumy a nálezy na Slovensku v roku 2015, 2020*, 38–39.
- Benediková et al. 2019 L. Benediková/M. Furman/Z. Bielichová/J. Mihályiová/J. Tirpák: Čo (staro) nového pod Rohačkou. Úlomky poznania pravekého a včasnodedinného sídliskového areálu v Liptovskom Mikuláši a Demänovskej Doline. In: L. Benediková/G. Brezinová/E. Horváthová/S. Stegmann-Rajtár (ed.): *Fragmenty času. Venované Elene Miroššayovej k 70. narodeninám*. Študijné zvesti Archeologického ústavu SAV – Supplementum 1. Nitra 2019, 51–88. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31577/szausav.2019.suppl.1.2>
- Benediková et al., in print L. Benediková/M. Hajnalová/M. Furman/T. Lieskovský/J. Zachar: Into the hills we go... Understanding the function of the prehistoric extreme upland sites in the Slovakian part of the Western Carpathians. *Slovenská archeológia* 72, in print.
- Bukowski 1977 Z. Bukowski: *The Scythian influence in the area of Lusatian Culture*. Wrocław – Warszawa – Kraków – Gdańsk 1977.
- Čaplovič 1961 P. Čaplovič: Mladohalštatské sídlisko Tupá skala nad Vyšným Kubínom. *Archeologické rozhledy* 13, 1961, 367–375.
- Čaplovič 1987 P. Čaplovič: *Orava v praveku, vo včasnej dobe dejinnej a na začiatku stredoveku*. Martin 1987.
- Czopek 2007 S. Czopek: Środkowoeuropejska rubież kulturowa – między wschodem a zachodem w epoce brązu i wczesnej epoce żelaza. – Das ostmitteleuropäische Grenzgebiet – zwischen Ost und West in der Bronze- und Früheisenzeit. In: M. Dębiec/M. Wołoszyn (Hrsg.): *U źródeł Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej: pogranicze polsko-ukraińskie w perspektywie badań archeologicznych. – Frühzeit Ostmitteleuropas: Das polnisch-ukrainische Grenzgebiet aus archäologischer Perspektive*. Collectio Archaeologica Ressoviensis V. Rzeszów 2007, 109–125.
- Dziegielewska 2015 K. Dziegielewska: Zespół osadniczy z późnej epoki brązu i wczesnej epoki żelaza w Modlnicy. In: K. Dziegielewska/A. Szyber (ed.): *Modlnica, stan. 5. Od późnej epoki brązu po czasy średniowiecza. Via Archaeologica. Źródła z badań wykopaliskowych na trasie autostrady A4 w Małopolsce*. Kraków 2015, 9–196.
- Felcanová/Felcan/Lieskovský 2021 Z. Felcanová/M. Felcan/T. Lieskovský: *Archeológia neviditeľného. Prípady nedeštruktívneho výskumu v archeológii*. Bratislava 2021.
- Furman 2020 M. Furman: Zápisnica z obhliadky poškodeného archeologického náleziska Demänovská hora, k. ú. Demänovská Dolina/Ploštín. File No. KPUZA-2020/9663-3/34882/FUR. KPÚ Žilina. Žilina 2020. Unpublished.
- Furman/Benediková/Šimková 2018 M. Furman/L. Benediková/Z. Šimková: Výskumná dokumentácia z archeologického prieskumu refúgia Demänovská hora (Demänovská Poludnica) v k. ú. Demänovská Dolina a Ploštín, okr. Liptovský Mikuláš. Field report KPÚ Žilina No. 09/2018 – AÚ SAV No. 19799. Žilina – Nitra 2018. Unpublished.
- Furman/Benediková/Šimková 2019 M. Furman/L. Benediková/Z. Šimková: Nové poznatky o refúgiu na Demänovskej hore. In: B. Lofajová Danielová/M. Furman (ed.): *Výsledky nových archeologických výskumov na strednom Slovensku II. a III. Zborník príspevkov z 2. a 3. ročníka konferencie archeológov pôsobiacich v oblasti stredného Slovenska. Banská Bystrica 2017 – Oravský Podzámok 2018*. Dolný Kubín – Bratislava 2019, 76–83.
- Furman/Benediková/Šimková 2020 M. Furman/L. Benediková/Z. Šimková: Výskumná dokumentácia z archeologického prieskumu refúgia Demänovská hora (Demänovská Poludnica) v k. ú. Demänovská Dolina a Ploštín, okr. Liptovský Mikuláš. Doplnené o roky 2019 a 2020. Field report KPÚ Žilina No. 09/2018–12/2020 – AÚ SAV No. 19799. Žilina – Nitra 2020. Unpublished.
- Furman/Benediková/Felcan 2021 M. Furman/L. Benediková/M. Felcan: Výskumná dokumentácia z osadenia informačných tabúl, archeologického prieskumu a geofyzikálneho prieskumu refúgia Demänovská hora (Demänovská Poludnica) v k. ú. Demänovská Dolina a Ploštín, okr. Liptovský Mikuláš. Field report KPÚ Žilina No. 12/2021 – AÚ SAV No. 20499. Žilina – Nitra 2021. Unpublished.
- Furman/Brežňanová 2020 M. Furman/G. Brežňanová: Spony typu Liptov?. In: I. Čižmár /H. Čižmárová/A. Humpolová (ed.): *Jantarová stezka v proměnách času*. Brno 2020, 141–147.
- Furman/Zachar/Felcan 2022 M. Furman/J. Zachar/M. Felcan: Výskumná dokumentácia z archeologického výskumu prehistorického a včasnodedinného sídliska Pod Rohačkou na parc. č. KN-C 1759/1 a 1759/3. Field report KPÚ Žilina No. 02/2018. Žilina 2022. Unpublished.

- Gawlik 2005 A. Gawlik: Znaleziiska scytyjskie w zasięgu kultury wysockiej. In: S. Czopek (red.): *Problemy kultury wysockiej*. Rzeszów 2005, 205–219.
- Gawlik 2007 A. Gawlik: Geneza zausznic gwoździowatych. In: J. Chochorowski (ed.): *Studia nad epoką brązu i wczesną epoką żelaza. Księga poświęcona Profesorowi Markowi Gedlowi na pięćdziesięciolecie pracy w Uniwersytecie Jagiellońskim*. Kraków 2007, 219–240.
- Gawlik 2009 A. Gawlik: Elementy miłogradzkie w środowisku kultury łużyckiej Polski południowo-wschodniej. In: S. Czopek/K. Trybała-Zawiślak (red.): *Tarnobrzaska kultura łużycka – źródła I interpretacje*. Collectio Archaeologica Ressoiviensis XI. Rzeszów 2009, 177–190.
- Gawlik 2010 A. Gawlik: Interpretation of cultural transformations in the Early Iron Age in South-Eastern Poland and Western Ukraine. In: K. Dziągiewski/M. S. Przybyła/A. Gawlik: *Migration in Bronze and Early Iron Age Europe*. Prace Archeologiczne 63. Studia. Kraków 2010, 153–172.
- Klápa 2017 O. Klápa: “Scythian” findings in the Moravia. *Acta Archaeologica Carpathica* 52, 2017, 65–82.
- Kostrzewski 1962 J. Kostrzewski: Skarby i luźne znaleziska metalowe od eneolitu do wczesnego okresu żelaza z górnego i środkowego dorzecza Wisły i górnego dorzecza Warty. *Przegląd archeologiczny* 15, 1962, 5–133.
- Kozubová 2013 A. Kozubová: *Pohrebiská vekerzugskej kultúry v Chotíne na juhozápadnom Slovensku. Vyhodnotenie*. Dissertationes archaeologicae Bratislavenses 1. Bratislava 2013.
- Kozubová 2018 A. Kozubová: Kopfschmuck der Vekerzug-Kultur am Beispiel der Gräberfelder in Chotín. *Musaica Archaeologica* 1/2018, 2018, 13–63.
- Kozubová 2019 A. Kozubová: „Something happened in the East but more in the West and South.” Some critical remarks on the eastern influences in Vekerzug culture. *Musaica Archaeologica* 1/2019, 2019, 55–185.
- Kozubová/Fojtík 2021 A. Kozubová/P. Fojtík: Nicht nur als Kopfschmuck getragen: Ein aussergewöhnlicher hallstattzeitlicher Fund aus Smržice-Trávníky u ostrova (Mittelmähren). *Musaica Archaeologica* 1–2/2021, 2021, 51–123.
- Miroššayová 2012 E. Miroššayová: Žiarový hrob s bohatou výbavou zo Ždane (Richly furnished cremation burial from Ždaňa, Slovakia). In: W. Blajer (red.): *Peregrinationes archaeologicae in Asia et Europa Joanni Chochorowski dedicatae*. Kraków 2012, 253–261.
- Miroššayová 2015 E. Miroššayová: *Pohrebisko v Ždani v kontexte vývoja severného Potisia v dobe halštatskej*. Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae. Studia XXIV. Nitra 2015.
- Moskwa 1976 K. Moskwa: *Kultura łużycka w południowo-wschodniej Polsce*. Rzeszów 1976.
- Novák 2022 M. Novák: *Výšinné lokality starší doby železné na Moravě a v Českém Slezsku*. PhD. thesis. Ústav archeologie a muzeologie Filozofické fakulty Masarykovy univerzity. Brno 2022. Online available at: https://is.muni.cz/th/vbojg/Disertacni_prace_final.pdf
- Novotná 1980 M. Novotná: *Die Nadeln in der Slowakei*. Prähistorische Bronzefunde XIII/6. München 1980.
- Petrenko 1978 V. G. Petrenko: *Ukraszenia Skifii VII–III vv. do n. e.* Archeologija SSSR. Svod archeologičeskich istotschnikov D4–5. Moskva 1978.
- Pieta 1981 K. Pieta: Refúgiá z doby halštatskej v Liptove. In: *Liptov 6. Vlastivedný zborník*. Martin – Ružomberok 1981, 53–66.
- Pieta 1983 K. Pieta: Halštatské výšinné sídliská v Liptove. *Archeologické rozhledy* 35, 1983, 53–66.
- Pieta/Barta/Benediková 2021 K. Pieta/P. Barta/L. Benediková: The North Slovakian Refuge Places and the Beginning of the La Tène Period in the Northern Part of the Western Carpathians. In: M. Karwowski/B. Komoróczy/P. C. Ramsel (eds.): *Archaeological Studies of the Late Iron Age in Central Europe. Proceedings of the 15th International Conference of the Series “The La Tène Period in Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia” (“Doba laténska v Čechách, na Moravě a na Slovensku”) in Klement-Oberleis, 11–13 June 2014*. Spisy Archeologického ústavu AV ČR Brno 71. Brno 2021, 117–145.
- Polit 2010 (Політ 2010) B. Polit: Materialy do vyvchennya tsyakhopodibnykh serezhok pann’ozaliznogo viku z terytorii Pol’shchi. *Arkheologichni doslidzhennya L’vivs’kogo universytetu* 13, 2010, 148–170. (б. Політ: Матеріали до вивчення цвяхоподібних сержок ранньозалізного віку з території Польщі. *Археологічні дослідження Львівського університету* 13, 2010, 148–170.)
- Sliacka 2016 S. Sliacka: Archeologický výskum na hradisku Rohačka v roku 2016. Predbežná správa. In: S. Sliacka (ed.): *Výsledky nových archeologických výskumov na strednom Slovensku. Zborník z konferencie archeológov pôsobiacich v oblasti stredného Slovenska – „Výsledky nových archeologických výskumov na strednom Slovensku”*. Liptovské múzeum v Ružomberku 27. októbra 2016. Ružomberok 2016, 45–50.
- Żurowski 1927 J. Żurowski: Skarby halsztackiego okresu z doliny Dunajca. Prace i materiały antropologiczno-archeologiczne i etnograficzne IV. Kraków 1927.

Nové nálezy bronzových klincovitých ozdób hlavy v Západných Karpatoch

Lucia Benediková – Martin Furman – Tibor Lieskovský

Súhrn

Klincovité ozdoby hlavy predstavujú špecifický typ osobných šperkov. Mohli slúžiť ako náušnice alebo záušnice (*Ohr-
ringe/Schläfenringe*), ale aj ako ozdoby vlasov alebo hlavy (pokrývok hlavy).

Tento ornament je kultúrne spätý s prostredím severovýchodne a východne od karpatského oblúka (porov. napr. *Czopek 2010*, 118, obr. 3; *Gawlik 2007*, 219–240; *Kozubová/Fojtík 2021*, 60; *Polit 2010*, 155–162, obr. 1). K Západným Karpatom geograficky najbližšou oblasťou ich koncentrovaného rozšírenia je územie tarnobrzeskej skupiny lužickej kultúry (obr. 3; *Czopek 2007*, 118, obr. 3; *Gawlik 2007*, 219–240; *Kozubová/Fojtík 2021*, 60; *Polit 2010*, 155–162, obr. 1).

V Západných Karpatoch vystupujú na slovenskej i poľskej strane karpatského oblúka (obr. 3; *Ablamowicz R./Ablamowicz D. 1989*, 199–212; *Benediková 2006*, 59, 60, 136, obr. 48; 77; 78; 80; 88; *Bukowski 1977*, 208, mapa 2; tab. 4; *Čaplovič 1961*, obr. 153; 13; 1987, tab. LXVII: 7; *Dziegielewska 2015*, obr. 62: b; *Kostrzewski 1962*, tab. XXVIII; *Żurowski 1927*).

Klincovité ozdoby sa sporadicky vyskytujú aj v kultúrne cudzom prostredí vekeerzugskej kultúry (*Kozubová 2018*, 31, obr. 17: 31; 18: 3, 4; 19: 10, 11; 2019, obr. 31; *Kozubová/Fojtík 2021*, 60–63, obr. 6; *Miroššayová 2012*, 258, obr. 5; 6; 2015, 29).

Najzápadnejšie predmety tohto typu sú známe z Moravy a zo západného Poľska (Smržice-Trávníky u ostrova, Polanowice, Strzegom; *Kozubová/Fojtík 2021*, 60, obr. 6).

Ukrajinské exempláre klincovitých šperkov hlavy sú datované do 7.–5. stor. pred n. l. a poľské do konca stupňa HC až začiatku stupňa LTA, resp. veľmi hrubo do stupňa HD (*Kozubová/Fojtík 2021*, 60, s literatúrou).

V našom príspevku sa zaoberáme nedávno objavenými ôsmimi (šiestimi?) exemplármi pochádzajúcimi z výšinej lokality v slovenskej časti Západných Karpát, a to z Demänovskej hory (známej aj ako Demänovská Poludnica) v katastroch Liptovský Mikuláš-Ploštín a Demänovská Dolina (obe okr. Liptovský Mikuláš; obr. 1; pozri napr. *Barta et al. 2023*, 1–20; *Benediková 2006*, 182–191; *Benediková/Švihurová/Šimková 2020*, 38–39; *Benediková et al., v tlači*; *Furman 2020*; *Furman/Benediková/Šimková 2018*; 2019, 76–83; 2020; *Furman/Benediková/Felcan 2021*; *Furman/Zachar/Felcan 2022*; *Pieta 1981*, 53–66; 1983, 39–49; *Pieta/Barta/Benediková 2021*, 117–145). Počas intenzívneho systematického výskumu lokality detektorom kovov v rokoch 2018–2022 bolo získaných viac ako 700 kovových artefaktov, vrátane kolekcie 450 bronzových hrotov šípov východného typu (*Benediková et al., v tlači*; *Furman/Benediková/Šimková 2019*, 76–83).

Medzi našimi ôsmimi artefaktmi sa dajú definovať dva typy klincovitých ozdób hlavy, pri dvoch exemplároch (prír. č. 2018_19_9, 2019_35_1; obr. 2: 2, 3) nie je možné spoľahlivo rozhodnúť, či ide o tento typ predmetu.

Typ DH_I (Demänovská hora I) je zastúpený tromi (takmer) kompletnými zdobenými exemplármi (prír. č. 2018_19_4, 2021_2_1, 2022_1; obr. 2: 6–8) a azda i jedným ďalším fragmentom (prír. č. 2018_19_1; obr. 2: 1). Typ DH_II reprezentujú dva (takmer) kompletne nezdobené exempláre (prír. č. 2018_8_1, 2021_2_5; obr. 2: 4, 5).

Napriek pomerne bohatej literatúre k tejto téme vrátane typologických prác (*Bukowski 1977*; *Gawlik 2005*; 2007; 2009; *Moskwa 1976*; *Petrenko 1978*) sa k našim artefaktom z lokality Demänovská hora ťažko hľadajú analógie. Jediné typ DH_II má paralely medzi ozdobami typu Sokolniki, variant B, ako ho definovala A. Gawlik s analógiami v miľogradskej kultúre a v „skýtskej“ kultúre východne od Karpát (*Gawlik 2009*, 184, 185; obr. 6; 7).

Typ DH_I nemá – s výnimkou dvoch analógií z miestneho kultúrneho prostredia susedného severoslovenského regiónu Oravy, konkrétne exemplárov z hrobu 112 v Dolnom Kubíne II a azda i z hradiska Tupá skala vo Vyšnom Kubíne (pozri vyššie), a jedného (dvoch?) nepublikovaného exemplára z hradiska Góra Zyndarma v Maszkowiciach v doline Dunajca (Marcin S. Przybyła pers. comm.) – známe analógie medzi náušnicami/záušnicami z prostredia lužickej kultúry, iných kultúr na východ od karpatského oblúka ani skytskej kultúry lesostepných či stepných oblastí. S inými ozdobami tohto druhu ich nemožno porovnávať pre tvar masívnej liatej hlavice s plochou (nie konkávnou) spodnou stranou a pre výzdobu na závesnom krúžku/slučke (porov. napr. *Bukowski 1977*, obr. 11–13; *Gawlik 2005*, obr. 2: h, i, n, o, s, t, w, x; 3: a–e; 2009, obr. 4: 6, 7, 17, 18; 5; *Moskwa 1976*, obr. 23: n; 33: f–m; 41: g; 53: g, h; 61: i–t; 68: z; 71: l, t; *Petrenko 1978*, tab. 16; 17).

Na rovnaký problém narazíme, ak sa pokúsime porovnať ďalšie dva fragmenty z našej kolekcie, o ktorých nie je možné s istotou povedať, že ide o klincovité ozdoby hlavy. Jediný artefakt, ktorý sa dá vybrať na porovnanie, je vlastne len odtlačok klincovitého šperku na črepe z lokality Smržice-Trávníky u ostrova (Morava, Česká republika; *Kozubová/Fojtík 2021*, obr. 2: 1, 1a; 5). Tento exemplár má podobne tvarovaný veľmi masívny kľúč závesnej slučky so štvorhraným prierezom, a kónickú, plnú, liatu hlavicu s rovnou spodnou stranou, hoci jeho hlavica je v porovnaní s naším typom DH_I alebo dvomi neistými diskutovanými artefaktmi veľmi malá.

Klincovité šperky z lokality Demänovská hora možno datovať len podľa chronologického zaradenia známych analógií z oblastí severovýchodne a východne od Karpát, t. j. do 7. až 5. stor. pred n. l. (od konca stupňa HC1 začiatku LTA). Ďalšie artefakty z lokality Demänovská hora nie sú v rozpore s takýmto datovaním (porov. *Barta et al. 2023*, 1–20; *Benediková et al., v tlači*; *Furman/Benediková/Šimková 2019*, 76–83).

Osem (ak vynecháme dva problematické artefakty, stále zostáva šesť kusov) nových nálezov klincovitých ozdôb hlavy z lokality Demänovská hora na severnom Slovensku predstavuje najvyššiu koncentráciu tohto typu šperku na jednej lokalite v rámci územia Karpatskej kotliny a tarnobrzskej skupiny lužickej kultúry (obr. 3). Geograficky najbližšia výrazná koncentrácia týchto šperkov v rámci jednej lokality je známa z oblasti vysokej kultúry (Gawlik 2005, 209, 210, obr. 2: n, o, s, t, w, x; 3: a–e).

Vzhľadom na to, že neexistujú presné tvarové paralely pre všetky severoslovenské exempláre, môžeme vysloviť hypotézu, že minimálne náš typ DH_I (ku ktorému možno zaradiť aj dva analogické kusy z regiónu Oravy, jeden z doliny Dunajca na poľskej strane Západných Karpát, a možno aj dva problematické artefakty diskutované v našom článku) bol vyrobený niekde v slovenskej časti Západných Karpát. Myšlienka (vrátane niekoľkých „prototypov“ – typ Sokolniki/DH_II) používania tejto ozdoby hlavy mohla prísť zvonka, preferovaný módný vkus však bol miestny a klincovité krúžky sa začali vyrábať lokálne. Túto myšlienku možno podporiť aj ďalšími známymi lokálnymi typmi šperkov z halštatského až starolaténskeho obdobia zo slovenskej časti Západných Karpát, predovšetkým z regiónov Liptova a Oravy, ku ktorým patria z doby halštatskej napr. ihlice typu Orava, kruhy s vývalkami, terčovité prelamované ozdoby, diademy typu Istebné, ako aj starolaténske spony typu Liptov (Benediková 2017, 350, 351, 358, obr. 7: 3; 9: 22, 23; 11a; 11b: 9–11; 12; 14; Furman/Brezňanová 2020, 141–147; Novotná 1980, 164, 165, tab. 47: 1005–1111). Miestnu šperkársku dielňu by sme mohli hľadať azda aj v osade Pod Rohačkou v katastri Liptovského Mikuláša-Ploštína pod Demänovskou horou, ktorá je rozsiahlou lokalitou s bohatými nálezmi z rôznych období od doby bronzovej do novoveku, najmä však z doby laténskej a rímskej (Benediková et al. 2019, 53–58, s literatúrou; Felcanová/Felcan/Lieskovský 2021, 92–99; Furman/Zachar/Felcan 2022; Sliacka 2016, 45–50, s literatúrou).

Klincovité ozdoby hlavy (spolu s niektorými ďalšími artefaktmi z lokality Demänovská hora [porov. Benediková et al., v tlači], ako aj s ďalšími artefaktmi známymi zo severného a stredného Slovenska, kde sa dá predpokladať východný pôvod [pozri napr. Benediková 2017, 335–381, s literatúrou]) možno spájať s impulzmi a s kontaktmi slovenskej oblasti Západných Karpát s areálmi kultúr (severo)východne od Karpát. Berúc do úvahy širšie datovanie lokality Demänovská hora na základe artefaktov i ekofaktov (HC–LTA, aj neskoršie stupne doby laténskej; Barta et al. 2023, 1–20; Benediková et al., v tlači; Furman/Benediková/Šimková 2019, 76–83), ako aj široké datovanie klincovitých šperkov na celom území ich rozšírenia (HC–LTA) však nie je možné rozhodnúť, ku ktorej vlne vplyvov (migrácií?; porov. napr. Czopek 2007, 109–125; Gawlik 2010, 153–172; Klápa 2017, 65–82; Kozubová 2019, 64; Kozubová/Fojtík 2021, 80–97) patrí naša kolekcia klincovitých ozdôb hlavy.

Obr. 1. Distribúcia klincovitých ozdôb hlavy na lokalite Demänovská hora. Čísla zodpovedajú číslam v kapitole *Opis artefaktov* (poloha artefaktu č. 1 nie je známa). Mapa M. Furman. Zdroj mapy: 1 – ÚGKK SR; 2 – ÚGKK SR, vizualizácia T. Lieskovský.

Obr. 2. Demänovská Dolina – Liptovský Mikuláš-Ploštín, Demänovská hora. Bronzové klincovité ozdoby hlavy. 1 – 2018_19_1; 2 – 2018_19_9; 3 – 2019_35_1; 4 – 2021_2_5; 5 – 2018_8_1; 6 – 2018_19_4; 7 – 2022_1; 8 – 2021_2_1. Kresby B. Arvayová, M. Furman (č. 7).

Obr. 3. Rozšírenie bronzových klincovitých ozdôb hlavy v Európe. Podľa Kozubová/Fojtík 2021, obr. 6, s literatúrou. Doplnené o 1–4. 1 – Demänovská Dolina – Liptovský Mikuláš-Ploštín, Demänovská hora; 2 – Dolný Kubín II; 3 – Modlnica, stan. 5; 4 – Vyšný Kubín, Tupá skala (literatúru pozri v kapitole Úvod).

Text translated by Lucia Benediková

Mgr. Lucia Benediková, PhD.
Archeologický ústav SAV, v. v. i.
Akademická 2
SK – 949 21 Nitra
lucia.benedikova@gmail.com
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9393-2293>

Mgr. Martin Furman, PhD.
Krajský pamiatkový úrad Žilina
Mariánske námestie 19
SK – 010 01 Žilina
martin.furman.za@gmail.com
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4470-032X>

Ing. Tibor Lieskovský, PhD.
Stavebná fakulta STU v Bratislave
Radlinského 2766/11
SK – 810 05 Bratislava
tibor.lieskovsky@gmail.com
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6015-5926>