

## MIGRATION-PERIOD BURIAL GROUND IN ČATAJ (SLOVAKIA)<sup>1</sup>

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The presented study summarises the results of archaeological and anthropological evaluation of the graves uncovered during archaeological excavation in the cadastre of the village of Čataj, which emerged due to the construction of the D1 Bratislava–Trnava highway. The study focuses on the inventory of the graves dated to the Migration Period, located at the edge of the mentioned terrace. Of 17 discovered graves, 14 were fully excavated during the rescue research, two shallow graves were disturbed by heavy machinery, and one grave was destroyed during construction work. The burial ground yielded no exceptional findings and is believed to be a cemetery of a pauperised, probably Germanic, community. Almost all W–E-oriented pits were secondarily disturbed, probably as a part of the rituals of the community members whose dead were buried at the site. Based on the discovered items and the absence of the artefacts typical for earlier phases of the Migration Period, it can be concluded that the burial ground in Čataj was probably the final resting place of only a small community and was used for a very short time in the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> c. All graves included inhumations. The skeletal remains suggest six males, seven females, one probably female, and three individuals of undetermined sex. All age categories were present, except for the infants of perinatal age. Two individuals, a male and a female, had artificially deformed skulls, most probably by deliberate bandaging (the so-called Aymara type), a method common in the studied territory during the Migration period.

Keywords: Southwestern Slovakia, Migration Period, burial ground, human skeletal remains, artificial skull deformation.

### INTRODUCTION

The presented study summarises the results of the rescue archaeological excavation in the cadastre of the village of Čataj which emerged due to the construction of the D1 Bratislava–Trnava highway. The modern village is located within the Senec district, in the Bratislava region, about 30 km northeast of Bratislava, being one of the medium-sized villages (*Štatistický lexikón* 2003, 35; *Vlastivedný slovník* 1977, 282). The works on the highway were initiated in 1975. The road crosses the levelled terrace at Čataj in part called Zemanské-Gejzove (Fig. 1). At this point of the terrace, representing a natural border of the Trnava loess plateau, a cut of more than 10 m deep and approximately 80 m wide was made. Because the area has been intensively populated since Prehistory due to favourable environmental conditions, such a significant intervention in the territory under the governance of the village launched extensive archaeological excavations. The research was carried out in an area of approximately 25,000 m<sup>2</sup>, before the construction of the highway in 1975 (Pavúk 1976). During the excavation, numerous settlement objects and graves were uncovered.

The site is located on an approximately 20 m high terrace above the Danubian Lowland rich in peat deposits. Čataj is an important polycultural

site. It includes the first settlement of early Linear Pottery Culture (LBK; Pavúk/Farkaš 2013), followed by a late-LBK settlement. From the latter period, two large tripartite buildings of stake construction with specific stake holes, designed for anchoring double stakes of the granary located in the southern part of the building (Pavúk 1986), were discovered.

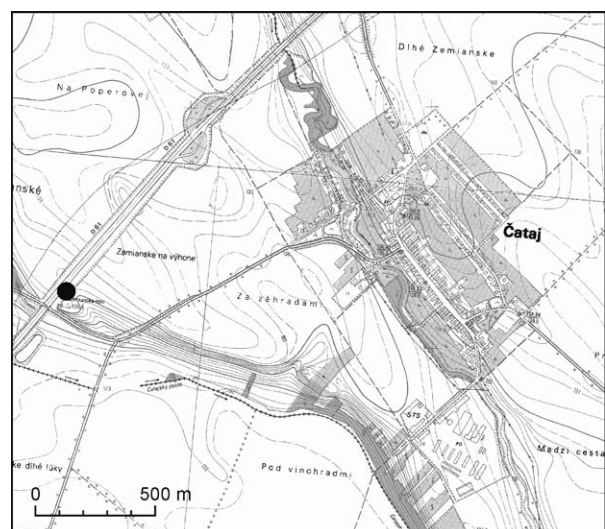


Fig. 1. Burial ground at Čataj. Map section 45-11-12 (1 : 10 000). The location of the burial ground is marked by a red circle. Base map ÚGKK SR. Author M. Bartík.

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After a long time, corresponding to the duration of the Lengyel culture, the settlement of the Bajč-Retz group – typical for pottery decorated with striated incisions – was established at the site. A large tripartite building with a specific trench-like foundation represents the first evidence of the building activities of this group (Pavúk 2001). Another superior feature discovered at the site is an isolated storage pit (the only one in the Carpathian basin) including an abundant Chłopice-Veselé Culture pottery (Pavúk 1981). The site was used as a burial ground during the Migration Period and then again about 200 years later, in the period of the Avar Khaganate.

Within the presented study, 17 inhumation graves dated to the Migration Period are evaluated. The graves were located at the terrace margin. Fourteen of them were fully excavated and investigated during the rescue research, two shallow graves were disturbed by heavy machinery, and one grave was destroyed during construction works. Grave 20/75 was a bit unusual, as it contained fragments of iron objects, yet its orientation (SSE–NNW) fundamentally differed from that of the other Migration Period graves. Moreover, no secondary intervention was confirmed in this case, and the grave was not marked in the ground plan either. The inhumation was therefore evaluated as a grave of undetermined cultural affiliation. Considering the size of the excavated area, it can be assumed that there were no other graves in the graveyard. Some of the finds have been included in the publication by T. Kolník (1984, 198, 199, fig. 180), as well as in an exhibition catalogue (Pieta 1987, 415, pl. 66). The burial ground at Čataj was also presented at the conference and in the related conference proceedings (Zábojník 1997). Motivated by the vision of spreading the knowledge about such a principal assemblage of archaeological artefacts, this work aims to be a comprehensive study providing a complex evaluation of the finds from the mentioned burial ground. It comprises the catalogue of graves, including descriptions of burial pits and burial equipment, and the catalogue of human skeletal remains with the description of recorded skeletal lesions. The catalogue of graves is supplemented by images and photo documentation (Pl. I–XIII), a single table usually including a plan of the grave and the related grave goods. The catalogue of human remains provides information on biological sex and age at death of the studied individuals, and it also provides descriptions of any anomalies, variations, post-traumatic and pathological changes, and the occurrence of epigenetic traits (Pl. XIV–XXII). The list of lesions is merely descriptive, without suggesting any differential diagnoses.

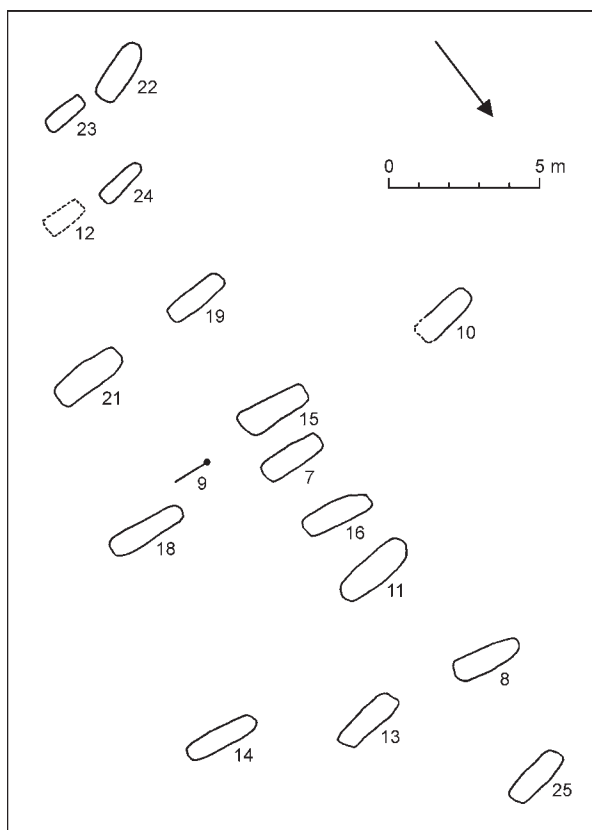


Fig. 2. Burial ground at Čataj. Ground plan of the Migration-Period. Author J. Zábojník.

The graveyard at Čataj has not yielded any exceptional archaeological finds. It can be characterised as a burial ground of pauperised, probably Germanic community that inhabited the territory for a relatively short period, as demonstrated by the relatively low number of examined graves. The cemetery consists of two to three irregularly distributed rows of graves (Fig. 2) in the N–S direction.

There were also limitations related to the research. Due to the restricted time of the rescue excavation, several archaeological data were not recorded in detail. This primarily concerns the depths of the graves. As regards the excavation of J. Pavúk, the data considering the depths of the grave pits are absent not only for the graves dated to the Migration Period but also for those dated to the period of the Avar Khaganate (Graves 26–59a). The depths listed in the presented catalogue are estimates based on photographs taken in the field.

Archaeological analysis of the burial ground, including the related material culture, can be made on two main levels: the assessment of the burial rite, and the evaluation of the objects of material culture.

## CATALOGUE OF GRAVE INVENTORIES

The provided dimensions of the grave pits represent the combination of measurements listed in the ground plans of individual graves and the dimensions indicated by the field photo documentation. The depths of the pits are only estimations measured from the topsoil layer. In most cases, vertical walls of the graves are assumed, even though the dimensions of Grave 11/75 suggest that some of the walls could also be slanted. In this grave, the upper width of the pit was as much as 118 cm, while the bottom was only 60–65 cm wide. Basic anthropological evaluation (estimating sex and age at death of the individuals) was performed by J. Jakab shortly after the rescue excavation of the site. Recently, the skeletal remains were re-evaluated by M. Krošáková whose results are provided in this work. For most of the artefacts, a scale of 1 : 1 was used. The size of some of the finds (such as pottery) had to be reduced to fit into the plates (mostly by half). When multiple artefacts from several graves are listed together, the number of a grave is also given, i.e., Pl. II: 10: 1 (indicating item 1 from Grave 10 in Pl. II).

### Grave 7/75, male, *adultus* II – *maturus* I (Pl. I)

Grave pit: Slightly trapezoid in shape, with round corners, wider in the upper body area. Length 215 cm, width 55–70 cm, estimated depth 150 cm.

Body position: Supine position, subtly disturbed grave. The looting shaft detected about 60 cm from the detection level spread across almost the entire grave pit.

Orientation: WNW–ESE (284°).

Finds and grave goods: A jug (1) placed in the undisturbed part of the grave (NNW corner).

Note: Considering the anatomical arrangement of the bones of the right upper limb found in the secondary position, it can be assumed that the grave was disturbed shortly after the burial.

1. Wheel-thrown Murga-type jug with a band handle and a subtly lowered base. The inner side of the vessel bears signs of the pottery-making process. Under the rim and at the shoulder, two to four lines made by a roulette wheel are visible; on the neck, there are wide vertical polished stripes; and on the belly, subtle horizontal grooves, possibly associated with the wheel-throwing, are present. Height 245 mm, max. diameter 162 mm (Pl. I: 1).

### Grave 8/75, female, *maturus* I (Pl. II)

Grave pit: Rectangular with round corners. Length 215 cm, width 55–60 cm, estimated depth 170–180 cm.

Body position: Disturbed grave. Secondary involvement most marked in the region of the upper half of the skeleton. The skull and the right upper limb shifted to the thoracic area.

Orientation: W–E (268°).

Finds and grave goods: Comb in the SW corner of the grave pit (1); whorl at the right shoulder (2).

Note: The incremental catalogue mentions a piece of iron found under the pelvis, possibly a knife fragment (3).

1. Double-sided bone comb composed of three parts. Length 90 mm (Pl. II: 8: 1).
2. Bi-conical undecorated whorl with smooth edges. Height 25 mm, max. diameter 32 mm (Pl. II: 8: 2).
3. Iron object, possibly a 40 mm long knife fragment (Pl. II: 8: 3).

### Grave 9/75, female (?), *adultus* II–*maturus* I

Grave pit: No outline.

Body position: Supine position; skeleton at the loess level, unknown depth.

Orientation: W–E.

Finds and grave goods: None.

Note: The ground plan of the grave does not exist even though the position of the grave is shown in the overall ground plan of the graveyard. The depth of the grave pit (app. 40 cm) is only an estimate based on the topsoil level.

### Grave 10/75, female, *adultus* II (Pl. II)

Grave pit: Rectangular with round corners. Length 200 cm, width 60–75 cm, estimated depth 90 cm.

Body position: Supine position, bent legs.

Orientation: W–E (264°).

Finds and grave goods: Two iron objects, probably a kidney-shaped buckle with a triangular bar; the position in the grave was not recorded.

Note: Grave in superposition with a circular prehistoric settlement feature 81/75 (Chľopice-Veselé Culture).

1. Iron kidney-shaped buckle with triangular bar. Estimated length ca. 25 × 52 mm (Pl. II: 10: 1a, 1b).

### Grave 11/75, male, *maturus* II (Pl. III; IV)

Grave pit: Rectangular with round corners. Width at the detection level 90–118 cm, length (bottom) ca. 250 cm, width 60–65 cm, estimated depth ca. 150 cm.

Body position: Supine position; the upper part of the skeleton was significantly disturbed by secondary intervention, the looters' shaft being recorded at a depth of ca. 75 cm from the detection level, spreading over ca. half of the grave. The bones of the upper part of the body were scattered in the western part of the grave pit, the lower limb bones were in anatomical position.

Orientation: W–E (268°).

Finds and grave goods: Iron fragments (1, 3, 4) and bone comb (2) in the original position of the skull; vessel at the feet (5).

Note: Three iron objects were documented in the field documentation drawing – a wedge-shaped object, a buckle, and a knife.

1. Wedge-shaped iron object. Length 75 mm (Pl. III: 1).
2. Double-sided bone comb composed of three parts. Length 106 mm (Pl. III: 2).
3. Iron kidney-shaped buckle. Width 49 mm (Pl. IV: 3).
4. Iron knife. Length 167 mm (Pl. IV: 4).
5. Wheel-thrown Murga-type jug with a band handle. The inner side of the vessel bears marked signs of the pottery-making process; the base is lowered. Under the rim, two lines made by a roulette wheel are visible, at the shoulder, there are two roulette-wheel-made lines; on

the neck, wide vertical polished stripes are visible. On the belly, subtle horizontal grooves, possibly associated with the wheel-throwing, are present. Height 234 mm, max. diameter 172 mm (Pl. IV: 5).

#### **Grave 12/75, undetermined, adultus I–II**

Grave pit: No outline.

Body position: Unavailable.

Orientation: Ca. W–E.

Finds and grave goods: None.

Note: The ground plan of the grave does not exist, the skeleton was disturbed during the agronomical works.

#### **Grave 13/75, female, juvenis (Pl. V)**

Grave pit: Rectangular with round corners. Length 215 cm (at the detection level)/200 cm (at the bottom), width 60 cm.

Body position: Supine position; due to the significant extent of the secondary disturbance, it is difficult to determine the position of the upper body; only the bones of the lower legs were found in anatomical position. The secondary shaft, detected ca. 50 cm from the bottom of the grave pit, was directed at the upper part of the skeleton, which was completely scattered throughout the pit. The skull was not present.

Orientation: W–E (259°).

Finds and grave goods: Allegedly a bronze fibula above a pelvic bone (1).

Note: According to the field report, the grave was disturbed shortly after the burial, as the femurs were found near the pelvic bones.

1. Bronze fibula with an arched punch-decorated bow and quite a long catch-plate. Length 49 mm (Pl. V: 13: 1).

#### **Grave 14/75, female, maturus I (Pl. VII)**

Grave pit: Rectangular with round corners bent inwards. Length 215 cm, width 50–60 cm, estimated depth 90 cm.

Body position: Supine position; due to a significant secondary disturbance of the grave, it was impossible to determine the original position of the upper part of the body. Only the bones of the lower leg remained in their original position.

Orientation: W–E (275°).

Finds and grave goods: Several beads (at least five) located in the pelvic area (; comb case at the bones of the left lower leg (3).

1. Comb case with a hinged side, richly decorated with concentric rings. Length 140 mm (Pl. VII: 1).
2. At least two flattened clay beads with a diameter of 18 and 21 mm (Pl. VII: 2, 3).
3. Three black glass beads with multiple colourful stains. 20–22 mm in diameter (Pl. VII: 4–6).

#### **Grave 15/75, male, maturus II (Pl. VIII)**

Grave pit: Rectangular with round corners, vertical walls, flat bottom. Length 235 cm, width 75–80 cm, estimated depth 140 cm.

Body position: Unidentified due to heavy damage. Some skeletal elements missing (e.g., the skull).

Orientation: W–E (orientation of the longer axis of the grave, 272°).

Finds and grave goods: None.

#### **Grave 16/75, female, maturus II–senilis (Pl. V; VI)**

Grave pit: Rectangular with round corners. Length 214 cm, width 62–68 cm, estimated depth 106 cm from the detection level (based on the profile drawing). The depth from the topsoil was about 140–150 cm.

Body position: Given the extensive damage caused by the secondary intrusion, the original position of the buried individual can only be estimated to be prone.

Orientation: W–E (orientation of the longer axis of the grave, 275°).

Finds and grave goods: A jug (2) in the northern corner of the grave pit, with a small vessel (1) in the mouth of the jug; a whorl (3) and a comb (4) found under the pelvic bones shifted to the western part of the grave pit.

1. A small bi-conical wheel-thrown vessel with a ring-shaped base and a pronounced mouth profile. The inner side of the vessel bears signs of wheel-throwing. On the outside, rather narrow vertical polished stripes can be observed; a wide stripe of the same decoration is visible in the lower part of the vessel (Pl. V: 16: 1).
2. Wheel-thrown Murga-type jug with a profiled rim, a band handle, and a subtly lowered base. The inner side of the vessel bears signs of the pottery-making process. Under the rim and at the shoulder, double lines made by a roulette wheel are visible; on the neck, there are wide vertical polished stripes; on the belly, subtle horizontal grooves, possibly associated with the wheel-throwing, are present. Height 245 mm, max. diameter 162 mm (Pl. VI: 2).
3. Bi-conical undecorated whorl. 21 mm in height, max. diameter 33 mm (Pl. VI: 3).
4. Double-sided bone comb composed of three parts. Its central plate is ornate with a double X-shape decoration. Length 101 mm (Pl. VI: 4).

#### **Grave 18/75, male, maturus I (Pl. VIII; IX)**

Grave pit: Narrow, rectangular with round corners. Length at the detection level 264 cm, width 50–66 cm. The dimensions at the level of the skeletal remains – length 216 cm, width 45–58 cm, estimated depth 150 cm.

Body position: Slightly disturbed grave. The oval outline of the looting shaft was detected at an unknown depth. The bones of one of the upper extremities were found at the skull of the individual that was still in anatomical position, suggesting that the grave was disturbed shortly after the burial, before the full decomposition of the body.

Orientation: W–E (275°).

Finds and grave goods: A buckle in the thoracic area (1), a group of iron objects at the right pelvis (2), a bone comb, unknown location (6).

Note: According to field documentation, there were also three flints in the grave (3–5).

1. About 36 mm wide bronze rounded buckle with transverse grooves (Pl. VIII: 1). The drawing in the field report suggests it may have had an iron bar of an undetermined shape.
2. From the iron objects, a 64 mm long fragment of an iron arrowhead with a shaft was preserved (Pl. VIII: 2).
- 3–5. Field documentation also lists three pieces of flints of a length of 23–31 mm (Pl. VIII: 3–5).
6. A triangular handle has been preserved of a one-sided three-piece bone comb decorated with concentric rings. Length 110 mm (Pl. VIII: 6).

7–11. According to the field report, additional iron objects were found in the grave. Their position in the pit could not be determined. The pointed iron object has a quadrangular cross-section, as seen at approximately half of its length, total length is 64 mm (Pl. IX: 18: 7), indicating that it may have been an arrowhead or an awl. A fragment of an iron object of a length of 60 mm (Pl. IX: 18: 8) may represent a knife fragment. Iron buckle, probably kidney-shaped, with a 25 mm long prong (Pl. IX: 18: 9). A small iron knife with a subtly bilaterally offset thorn of a length of 115 mm (Pl. IX: 18: 10). Probably an iron knife with a rounded handle and a hole in the middle, total length 116 mm (Pl. IX: 18: 11).

#### Grave 19/75, male, *maturus* I–II (Pl. X)

Grave pit: Rectangular with round corners. Length at the detection level and the bottom 205 cm and 215 cm respectively, widths 70 cm and 45–60 cm respectively. Narrower at the feet of the deceased, estimated depth 140 cm.

Body position: Disturbed grave. An oval-shaped looting shaft aimed at the upper part of the body was found at an undetermined depth. The upper part of the skeleton was significantly damaged. The bones of the lower limbs were found *in situ*.

Orientation: W–E (267°).

Finds and grave goods: A comb (1) above the skull; a knife (3) in the chest area; a second knife (2) in the area of the original position of the pelvic bones; a buckle (4) under the shifted right pelvis; the location of the second buckle (5) is unknown. According to data from the field documentation, two flints (6, 7) were present in the grave, one of them interpreted as an arrowhead. Two iron objects were also recorded in the grave – perhaps a knife fragment (8) and one item of unknown purpose (9).

1. Three-piece double-sided bone comb, with the plates connected by iron rivets. Length 95 mm, height 40–42 mm (Pl. X: 1).
2. A small iron knife of a length of 66 mm (Pl. X: 2).
3. Incomplete iron knife of a length of 104 mm (Pl. X: 3).
4. Oval-shaped iron buckle. Dimensions 28 × 42 mm (Pl. X: 4).
5. Kidney-shaped iron buckle with a prong. Dimensions 28 × 37 mm (Pl. X: 5).
- 6, 7. Two flat flints. Height 18 and 32 mm (Pl. X: 6, 7).
- 8, 9. A small iron object, perhaps a knife fragment of a length of 48 mm (Pl. X: 8). An iron object of amorphous shape and undetectable purpose (Pl. X: 9).

#### Grave 21/75, male, *maturus* I–II (Pl. XI)

Grave pit: Rectangular with round corners. Length 240 cm, width 65–90 cm (at the detection level)/length 238 cm, width 65–70 cm (at the bottom), estimated depth 170 cm.

Body position: Disturbed grave. In the NW half of the grave, at an undetermined depth, the outline of the looting shaft was observed. Skeletal remains in the western half of the pit were significantly damaged.

Orientation: W–E (269°).

Finds and grave goods: A jar (1) in the SW corner of the grave pit; a glass cup (2) in the mouth of the jar; several iron fragments in the western half of the grave pit, their number and positions in the grave are unknown.

Note: The numbering of individual iron objects has been invented. It is impossible to determine which object is

which based on the description and drawings from the field documentation. Photos of the items do not exist.

1. A wheel-thrown jug-shaped vessel with a band handle, and an outwardly open mouth. The maximum diameter of the vessel is in its lower part. At about a third of its height, there is a hint of a groove, perhaps a trace of the wheel-throwing process. Height 205 mm, max. diameter 153 mm (Pl. XI: 1).
2. A light-green glass cup with a hollow stem. Oblique grooves on the surface. Height 97 mm, max. diameter at the mouth 71 mm (Pl. XI: 2).
3. Iron fibula with an arc bow. Length 57 mm (Pl. XI: 3).
4. Probably an oval-shaped iron buckle with a wide prong. Length 32 mm (Pl. XI: 4).
5. An iron fragment from an object of undetermined shape and purpose. Length 31 mm (Pl. XI: 5).

#### Grave 22/75, female, *maturus* I–II (Pl. XII)

Grave pit: Rectangular with round corners. Length 192 cm, width 60–65 cm; estimated height 170–180 cm.

Body position: Probably supine, with the upper limbs along the body. A slightly disturbed grave, the right radius approximately 35–45 cm above the level of the skeleton, the left radius on the chest, the skull was absent.

Orientation: WSW–ENE (245°).

Finds and grave goods: Three iron objects (1–3) in the place of the absent skull and under the cervical vertebrae; two beads (4, 5) at the right femur; a comb (7) next to the right foot; a flat rectangular bone plate (6).

1. Fragment of an iron fibula with a bow of rectangular cross-section with rounded edges. Length 45 mm (Pl. XII: 1).
2. Fragment of an iron fibula, with a bow of quadrangular cross-section (Pl. XII: 2).
3. Pointed iron rod-shaped object of quadrangular cross-section. Length 33 mm (Pl. XII: 3).
4. Smaller oval amber pearl. Diameter 16–17 mm, height 9 mm (Pl. XII: 4).
5. Larger amber pearl with one flat side. Diameter 27–29 mm, height 15 mm (Pl. XII: 5).
6. A flat, slightly curved rectangular bone plate. Dimensions 23 × 35 mm (Pl. XII: 6).
7. Three-piece double-sided bone comb with the plates decorated with vertical lines and an X-shaped ornament. Length 95 mm (Pl. XII: 7).

#### Grave 23/75, undetermined, *infans* I (Pl. XII)

Grave pit: Rectangular with round corners. Length 135 cm, width 40–43 cm.

Body position: Due to the significant damage to the skeleton, it was impossible to determine the original position of the body. Only a few long bones were preserved, and the skull was absent.

Orientation: WSW–ENE (orientation of the long axis of the grave pit, 258°).

Finds and grave goods: No grave goods.

#### Grave 24/75, undetermined, *juvenis* (Pl. XIII)

Grave pit: The shape and dimensions of the grave pit were impossible to determine due to the missing documentation.

Body position: Allegedly in a supine position. Looting shaft in the western part of the grave pit. The skull and the

upper part of the skeleton were shifted from the original position. The pelvis and lower limbs were found *in situ*.

Orientation: Probably W–E.

Finds and grave goods: A bone comb (1) presumably placed at the right elbow; a large bead/spindle (2) at the right foot, with a small bead (3) in the vicinity.

Note: Ground plan of the grave was unavailable.

1. Three-piece double-sided bone comb. The plates, connected to the crest with four rivets, are decorated with a double letter X ornament, individual 'letters' separated by double vertical lines (Pl. IX: 24: 1).
2. A large clay bead, perhaps a whorl with a faceted surface. Diameter 30 mm, height 30 mm (Pl. IX: 24: 2).
3. Smaller clay bead in the shape of a rounded truncated cone. Diameter 15 mm, height 12 mm (Pl. IX: 24: 3).

#### Grave 25/75, female, *adultus* II–*maturus* I (Pl. XIII)

Grave pit: Rectangular with round corners. Length 210 cm, width, 40–60 cm (wider at the skull area).

Body position: Disturbed grave. An irregular looting shaft along the midline of the grave pit. The skeleton probably in the supine position. The upper part of the skeleton was disturbed. The bones of lower legs were found *in situ*.

Orientation: W–E (272°).

Finds and grave goods: An iron object (2) near the skull; other objects in the grave involved glass fragments (3) and a comb found under the right foot (1).

Note: The anatomical positions of the bones of the lower limbs and the pelvis in the secondary position suggest that the grave was probably disturbed shortly after the burial.

1. Three-piece double-sided bone comb with the plates decorated with multiple vertical lines. Length 84 mm (Pl. XIII: 25: 1).
2. An iron object of unknown purpose, not available for cataloguing.
3. According to the field report, numerous fragments of an alleged glass cup were found in the grave. Not available for cataloguing.

## BURIAL RITE

### Burial rite, shape, and dimensions of grave pits

Inhumation was a typical burial rite during the Migration Period in the given territory, burial ground at Čataj being no exception. The shape of the grave pit could be evaluated in 15 cases – the deceased were mostly placed in rectangular pits with round corners. Two graves, 7/75 and 25/75 (Pl. I; XIII) were trapezoid in shape. In the case of two other pits (Graves 13/75 and 14/75; Pl. V; VII), their longer sides were bent inwards. In two graves (Graves 9/75 and 12/75), the contours of the pits were not visible, their dimensions corresponding to the proportions of the buried individuals, i.e., ranging between 200–265 × 50–70 cm. Grave 23/75 of a child (aged *infans* I; Pl. XII) was considerably smaller in size (135 × 40–43 cm).

### Orientation of the graves and body position

At Čataj, the deceased were predominantly buried in the W–E direction. Two individuals were buried in WSW–ENE, and one in WNW–ESE direction, the variations being quite subtle. The majority of the graves were secondarily disturbed, even though it still can be presumed that the deceased were placed in an outstretched supine position, with arms alongside the body. A female (*adultus* II) with strongly bent legs was buried in a probably intact Grave 10/75 (Pl. II) superimposed on a Neolithic object.

### Secondary interventions and grave disturbance shortly after burial

Secondary interventions were observed in practically all graves at the cemetery in Čataj (14 graves). In nine graves, the shafts of intruders, usually directed to the upper part of the skeleton, were detected. Grave 10/75 was the only one with no disturbance. In two cases, traces of secondary interventions could not be estimated due to significant damage to the skeletons probably caused by modern construction works. In several disturbed graves, parts of skeletons were still found in anatomical positions, indicating that the interventions probably took place shortly after the burials. This was especially apparent in Graves 18/75 and 25/75 (Pl. VIII; XIII).

### Grave goods

Considering the evidence of secondary interventions, it is logical that some grave goods were probably displaced from their original position. Some objects were, however, found in the undisturbed parts of the graves, i.e., in their original positions: In grave 7/75, a ceramic jug was found near the wall of the grave pit, outside the secondarily-hollowed tunnel (Pl. I); a vessel in original position was also found near the eastern wall of the burial pit of the Grave 11/75 (Pl. III); in Grave 16/75 (Pl. V), a jug was discovered in the NW corner of the pit, also containing a small vessel in its mouth. A similar situation was observed in the case of Grave 21/75 (Pl. XI) where a glass cup was placed in the mouth of the clay vessel.

## MATERIAL CULTURE

The spectrum of the material culture from the burial ground at Čataj was not especially wide regarding the type or shape of the items. Regardless of the

secondary interventions, the grave inventory can be considered simple. It can be presumed that the material culture demonstrates the inventory typical of pauperised populations of Germanic origin.

### Garment components

The only garment components found in the graves were buckles and fibulae. No luxurious items, i.e., items made of precious metal, were discovered at Čataj. Iron buckles were found in five graves, mostly of simple oval (kidney) shape. The kidney-shaped buckle from Grave 10/75 had a triangular butt plate (Pl. II: 10: 1a, 1b); the arch of the bronze buckle from Grave 18/75 was decorated with transverse grooves (Pl. VIII: 18: 1). In Graves 21/75 (Pl. XI: 3) and 22/75 (Pl. XII: 22: 1, 2), iron fibulae with a high bow were found. The bronze fibula from Grave 13/75 had a relatively long catch plate, with an arch decorated with embossed ornamentation (Pl. V: 13: 1). Garment components are not especially informative concerning the sex of individuals. In total, there were five male and two female graves equipped with such items.

### Weapons

Not a single object undeniably considered a weapon was found at the burial ground in Čataj. This can also be evidence of the 'non-military' character of the population buried at the site. In Grave 18/75, a pointed object with a socket was found (Pl. VIII: 18: 2), even though it is problematic to determine whether it was an arrowhead or a tool (perhaps an awl).

### Women's jewellery

Women's jewellery was represented only by components of necklaces, i.e., beads. However, it should be mentioned that only a few beads were retrieved from the three female graves. Most of them (at least five pieces) were found in Grave 14/75 – two beads were made of clay (Pl. VII: 2, 3), and three of black glass decorated with multi-coloured stains (Pl. VII: 4–6). In Grave 22/75, two disc-shaped amber beads of unequal size were found (Pl. XII: 4, 5).

### Items of daily use

This group of finds was represented especially by knives and whorls. Knives were discovered in four

graves. Even though it is usual to find one knife per grave, two pits included several knives (Grave 19/75: three pieces, Grave 18/75: four pieces). Their shapes were, however, not exceptional. The knives were found in the graves of three males and one female. On the contrary, whorls were found (not surprisingly) in three female graves. Most of the whorls were smooth on the surface, one whorl was faceted (Pl. XIII: 24: 2). Grave 18/75 contained three, Grave 19/75 two flint stones used for fire-making (Pl. VIII: 18: 4/1–3; IX: 6/1, 2).

### Combs

Bone combs were the most numerous items found in the graves at Čataj. They were recorded in eight graves (Pl. II: 8: 1; III: 2; VI: 4; VIII: 18: 6; IX: 24: 1; X: 1; XII: 22: 6; XIII: 1). In Grave 14/75, a female in the *maturus I* age category was buried. In addition to beads, the grave also contained a rectangular comb case with one hinged side, richly decorated with concentric rings (Pl. VII: 1). It was probably intended to sheath a double-sided comb, even though the comb itself was not found in the grave. Most of the combs were double-sided and composed of three parts. The decorative plates were attached to the comb by various numbers of iron rivets, most commonly four. In two cases, two rivets were used, and the comb from Grave 19 comprised seven rivets (Pl. X: 1). The decoration of the plates was rather simple, in the form of multiple straight lines. In four cases, the lines were combined with the lines in the shape of the letter X. The only exception was the comb retrieved from Grave 18/75 whose triangular handle was decorated with five concentric circles arranged in the shape of the letter X (Pl. VIII: 6). One would presume combs were a part of the graves of the females, but they were also discovered in four graves of male individuals.

### Vessels

This category of finds was represented by pottery and a glass cup.

### Pottery

Pottery was discovered in four graves – three graves contained a single piece, and Grave 16 contained two. Most commonly, they were wheel-thrown Murga-type jugs decorated with multiple horizontal lines made with a roulette wheel, complemented by polishing in the area below the neck of a vessel (Pl. I: 1; IV: 5; VI: 2). The jug from Grave 21

was undecorated, even though it had also been made on a potter's wheel (Pl. XI: 1).

The samples belonging to the group of jugs of the Murga-type differentiate from the rest because of its predominant decoration made with a tracing wheel. Relatively recently, a study concerned with Murga-type pottery was published (*Karaš/Repka 2024*). The authors dated most of the vessels to be from the younger stages of the migration period. Considering the decorations made with a tracing wheel, we assume that the vessels, and therefore also the burial ground, belong to the final stage of the migration period, and could be the place for a final rest of a small community of people of possible Germanic origin.

A small wheel-thrown biconical vessel from Grave 16/75 represents a unique find regarding the shape. It has a ring-shaped base and a distinctly profiled mouth. Like many other vessels, the inner side of the biconical vessel also bears signs of the pottery-making process. The outer surface is decorated with vertical, rather narrow polished stripes, and with a wide polished stripe in the lower part of the vessel (Pl. V: 16: 1). The vessel was found in the mouth of the jug, placed and found in the undisturbed part of the burial pit.

### Glass cup

A thin-walled glass cup on a short hollow light-green stem, decorated with diagonal grooves (Pl. XI: 2) represents the most exclusive find from the burial ground at Čataj. It was found in Grave 21/75 of a male individual in the *maturus* I–II age category. The cup was placed in the mouth of a jug excavated in the SW corner of the burial pit. Even though the pit was secondarily disturbed (as indicated by an outline of the looting shaft), the part where the vessels had been placed (and found) remained intact. The disturbed Grave 25/75 of a female (*adultus* II–*maturus* I) allegedly also contained several fragments of a glass cup, but none of those have been preserved for analysis.

## EVALUATION AND DATING OF THE BURIAL GROUND

As mentioned above, the group of graves from the Migration Period at Čataj represents the final resting place of a small, possibly pauperised Germanic community. As regards grave orientation, the burial rite at the cemetery corresponds with burial tradition also observed in Bešeňov (*Točík 1962, 188–192*),

Dvorníky na Ostrove (*Kraskovská 1951*), Dvory nad Žitavou (*Pieta 1983, 181*), Prša (*Točík 1962, 198–200*; *Točík/Drenko 1950, 165*), etc. On the contrary, the N–S orientation of the skeletal remains, typical for numerous burial grounds dated to the earlier stage of the Migration Period, was not detected at Čataj at all. It also differs from earlier or contemporary graveyards in the area that have so-called 'diffuse orientation' of graves, such as Abrahám (*Kolník 1973, 360, 372, 374*), Levice-Alsóréték (*Budinský-Krička 1950, 153, 154*), resp. Šarovce (*Novotný 1976, 80*).

Secondary interventions recorded in almost all graves at Čataj can be well identified due to the outlines of the looting shafts and the re-locations of bone elements within the graves. Like in several other coexistent graveyards, some body parts were shifted within the graves, although individual skeletal elements remained anatomically connected. This may indicate that the grave was disturbed shortly after burial. Motives for burial disturbances are widely discussed, not only concerning the Migration Period. On one hand, attempts to obtain rare or even luxurious items (grave-looting) must be considered, on the other hand, rituals may have also played a role. In the case of Čataj, the latter seems to be more probable, considering the following arguments:

- disturbance of almost all graves at the site;
- the looting shafts were directed into the upper part of the grave, i.e., the upper body of the deceased;
- in many cases, only the upper body parts of the deceased were re-located;
- absence of items (or their fragments) made of precious metals;
- certain configurations of disturbed body parts in some graves.

Given the aspects above, the authors of this study believe that the secondary interventions may have been related to ritual practices of the community burying their dead at the site. Equally noteworthy is the argument that members of a different community would have probably looted the latest graves at the site, given the still anatomical position of some body parts.<sup>2</sup> In Čataj, however, such a situation was recorded in five graves, moreover, distributed randomly throughout the site. The graves at Čataj were poorly equipped, not allowing for fine chronological dating. Double-sided combs, beads made of various materials, and iron items (mostly buckles and knives) enable us to date the burial ground only roughly into the 5<sup>th</sup> c. AD. It can be presumed that the bronze fibula represents a kind of an 'antique'

<sup>2</sup> As presumed by, e.g., *H. Adler (1970, 145)* for the Langobard graveyards from Austria.

collectable item. The glass cup has no direct parallels either. Similar specimens are common later in the period, e.g., at the site of Keszthely-Fenekpuszta (Barkóczy 1968, 283, Pl. LXVIII: 6), in Langobard graves from the region of Pannonia – Hegykő (Bóna 1960, 238, fig. 3) or generally in the Langobard-occupied territory in Italy, e.g., Invillino (Bierbrauer 1987, 274, 275, pl. 138: 23; 140: 30, 32). This can also be said as regards the specimens from the Crimean peninsula.<sup>3</sup>

Based on the discovered items and the absence of the artefacts typical for earlier phases of the Migration Period, it can be concluded that the burial ground at Čataj was probably the final resting place of a small community and was used for a very short period in the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup> c.<sup>4</sup>

As regards the size of burial grounds from the given period, based on single graves and/or small graveyards, most point to rather insecure conditions during the Migration Period. The only exception is the burial ground of Tesárske Mlyňany dated by M. Ruttkay (2009, 281) to the second half of the 5<sup>th</sup>/first half of the 6<sup>th</sup> c., counting 99 graves. It can be presumed that, like Čataj, it was the burial ground of pauperised groups, in this case of Sveb origin. In 2007, a rather large burial ground with inhumations was discovered in the lower Váh River basin, in the cadastre of Gáň (Galanta district). The research has not been published yet, and the dating of some of the graves to the later stage cannot be ruled out. Alas, no information has been provided, not even the basic preliminary data usually published in journal *AVANS* (abbr. for *Archaeological excavations and findings in Slovakia*) shortly after the excavation. At the time of excavation, when K. Pieta and J. Zábajník visited the site, they were informed that the graveyard counted about 40 graves. The excavation leader, M. Takács, told them that he and J. Urminský planned to publish the results, but they are still unpublished. On the other hand, human skeletal material from Gáň has been analysed for purposes of diploma thesis (Tonková 2010).

Considering the scattered information, in many cases inaccessible to the professional public, one can only presume that the findings from the Migration Period in the territory of Slovakia could have great potential for our understanding of life in this period. However, to achieve that, extended access to all data – regarding material culture from the settlements, burial grounds, as well as single finds – would be necessary.<sup>5</sup>

## ANTHROPOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY

Rescue excavation in Čataj, led in 1975 by J. Pavúk, yielded 17 human skeletal remains dated to the Migration Period.

The skeletal material was anthropologically analysed, using standard morphoscopic and morphometric methods (Buikstra/Ubelaker eds. 1994; Knussmann Hrsg. 1988; Martin/Saller 1957).

The biological sex of adult individuals was estimated using sex-estimating methods suggested by Gy. Acsádi and J. Nemeskéri (1970), J. Brůžek (1991), D. Ferembach, I. Schwindezký and M. Štloukal (1980) and V. Novotný (1979).

The age-at-death of subadult individuals was evaluated according to D. H. Ubelaker (1978), M. Štloukal and M. H. Hanáková (1978). The age at death of adult individuals was determined by a combination of methods (Brooks/Suchey 1990; Brothwell 1981; Buckberry/Chamberlain 2002; Lovejoy 1985; Lovejoy et al. 1985; Meindl et al. 1985; Meindl/Lovejoy 1985; Miles 2001).

The stature of adult individuals was calculated by the formulas suggested by T. Sjøvold (1990).

Epigenetic traits were scored according to systems listed in M. Štloukal et al. (1999), G. Hauser and G. F. De Stefano (1989), and R. W. Mann, D. R. Hunt and S. Lozanoff (2016).

Palaeopathological lesions were recorded according to a wide range of palaeopathological works (e.g., Aufderheide/Rodriguez-Martin 1998; Buikstra ed. 2019; Horáčková/Strouhal/Vargová 2004).

## RESULTS OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### Sex and age at death

Out of 17 individuals, six (35.29%) were determined as males, seven (41.18%) as females, one (5.88%) as probably female, and in three individuals (17.65%) the sex could not be estimated.

The assemblage comprised three subadults (17.65%) and 14 adult (82.35%) individuals.

Detailed information on sex and age at death is provided in Tab. 1.

<sup>3</sup> Information provided by M. Kazanski, for which we would like to thank him very much.

<sup>4</sup> This dating is based solely on artefact typology and may be subject to revision based on future absolute dates.

<sup>5</sup> Many of the finds were, unfortunately, gathered by amateurs using metal detectors, so the circumstances of the discovery of individual items remain unknown.

Tab. 1. Čataj. The sex and age at death of individuals. Author M. Krošláková. Legend: n – number of individuals in age and sex categories; N – total number of individuals; M – male; F – female; F (?) – probably female; ? – undetermined sex. Author M. Krošláková.

| Age \ Sex            | M |       | F |       | F (?) |      | ? |       | N  |        |
|----------------------|---|-------|---|-------|-------|------|---|-------|----|--------|
|                      | n | %     | n | %     | n     | %    | n | %     | n  | %      |
| infans I             | – | 0.00  | – | 0.00  | –     | 0.00 | 1 | 5.88  | 1  | 5.88   |
| juvenis              | – | 0.00  | 1 | 5.88  | –     | 0.00 | 1 | 5.88  | 2  | 11.76  |
| adultus II           | – | 0.00  | 1 | 5.88  | –     | 0.00 | – | 0.00  | 1  | 5.88   |
| adultus III          | – | 0.00  | – | 0.00  | –     | 0.00 | 1 | 5.88  | 1  | 5.88   |
| adultus II–maturus I | 1 | 5.88  | 1 | 5.88  | 1     | 5.88 | – | 0.00  | 3  | 17.65  |
| maturus I            | 1 | 5.88  | 2 | 11.76 | –     | 0.00 | – | 0.00  | 3  | 17.65  |
| maturus II           | 2 | 11.76 | – | 0.00  | –     | 0.00 | – | 0.00  | 2  | 11.76  |
| maturus I–II         | 2 | 11.76 | 1 | 5.88  | –     | 0.00 | – | 0.00  | 3  | 17.65  |
| maturus II–senilis   | – | 0.00  | 1 | 5.88  | –     | 0.00 | – | 0.00  | 1  | 5.88   |
| N                    | 6 | 35.29 | 7 | 41.18 | 1     | 5.88 | 3 | 17.65 | 17 | 100.00 |

### Stature

Stature was reconstructed for a total of 13 individuals (6 males and 7 females; Tab. 2). Among males, estimated body height ranged from 158.52 cm (grave 18/75) to 173.98 cm (grave 7/75), with a mean value of 165.8 cm. Female stature ranged between 152.41 cm (grave 8/75) and 165.09 cm (grave 22/75), yielding an average of 160.1 cm. The intersexual comparison revealed a mean difference of approximately 5.7 cm in favour of males, which is consistent with the general biological trend of sexual dimorphism in stature.

The reconstructed statures of the analysed sample fall within the range of values typically observed for populations of the Migration Period in the Middle Danube region. In comparison with published anthropological series from the adjacent areas (e.g., Bohemia or the Carpathian Basin), the stature values of the studied group can be regarded as broadly comparable, exhibiting fluctuations around the mean that fall within the expected limits of natural variability.

### Skeletal lesions

#### Artificially deformed skulls

Despite the small number of analysed individuals, two artificially deformed skulls were detected (graves 7/75 and 14/75). In Grave 7/75 (Pl. XIV: 1), a male individual (adultus II–maturus I) was buried, equipped only with a Murga-type jug. Grave 14/75 (Pl. XV: 1) was a burial of a female individual (maturus I).

Tab. 2. Čataj. Stature of individuals (in centimetres). Author M. Krošláková.

| Female      | Stature | Male        | Stature |
|-------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| Grave 8/75  | 152,41  | Grave 7/75  | 173,98  |
| Grave 10/75 | 160,58  | Grave 11/75 | 166,55  |
| Grave 13/75 | 157,57  | Grave 15/75 | 166,25  |
| Grave 14/75 | 163,70  | Grave 18/75 | 158,52  |
| Grave 16/75 | 154,60  | Grave 19/75 | 162,17  |
| Grave 22/75 | 165,09  | Grave 21/75 | 165,38  |
| Grave 25/75 | 158,46  |             |         |

The reasons behind artificial skull deformation may vary, including religious beliefs, the desire to enhance one's beauty or to demonstrate superiority. Regardless of the motivation, to achieve a certain cranial shape, the skull must be modified from an early age when the cranial bones are still non-fused and can grow under pressure as desired. Both skull deformations from the Čataj burial ground represent the so-called 'Aymara type', in which bandaging is applied. This is believed to be the simplest of the methods of cranial modifications. Skulls modified by other methods, e.g., by using plates, were not present in the assemblage.

In the man from grave 7/75 (Pl. XVI: 4), an additional facet was recorded on the *processus spinosus*. Whether the presence of the additional facet observed on the *processus spinosus* could be related to the excessive load on the axial skeleton of the individual in connection with head-bandaging is open to discussion. However, a similar facet was

recorded in the male individual from grave 11/75 (Pl. XVIII: 1). The skull of this male was not available for anthropological analysis, but the field-documentation drawing from 1975 clearly shows that the skull had been present and that it was possibly also prolonged (Pl. III), likely due to artificial deformation. On the other hand, the drawing may be limited by the ability of the sketching person.

Artificially deformed skulls are not rare in Slovakia during the Migration Period and the Early Middle Ages. They have been recorded in several burial sites, such as Báhoň-Kaplná, Borovce, Kapušany, Krakovany-Stráže, Nitra-Pod Zoborom, Šarovce, Tesárske Mlyňany-Gočol or Bratislava-Rusovce (see Elgyütt 2014).

### Other skeletal lesions

In the female with an artificially deformed skull from grave 14/75, a sharp-blade injury with signs of healing was detected on the right scapula (Pl. XIX: 10). Traces of injuries were recorded in several other individuals from Čataj.

Furthermore, degenerative lesions on the vertebrae and a range of sacralisations and lumbarisation occurred in the assemblage. Morphological varieties of Wormian bones were especially abundant in the woman from grave 25/75 (Pl. XXII: 2). In this individual, osteolytic lesions were observed in the lumbar region, possibly related to a malignant disease (Pl. XXII: 4–6). A list of all congenital and acquired lesions is provided below, in the catalogue of studied individuals.

## CATALOGUE OF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS

The catalogue of human remains includes information on biological sex and age at death of individuals from Čataj. It also provides descriptions of skulls and postcranial skeletons (hereinafter PS), including anomalies, variations, post-traumatic and pathological changes, and the presence of epigenetic traits. It should be noted that the listed lesions are merely descriptive, and do not involve any differential diagnoses. In the catalogue, stature calculated by *T. Sjøvold* (1990) are recorded. Photographs, descriptions of selected features and lesions, and pictures of all preserved skulls are provided below.

### Grave 7/75, male, *adultus* II–*maturus* I (30–49 years)

Skull: Artificially deformed (Pl. XIV: 1); *sutura metopica*; *caries* on lower left PM2, lower right M3; *ossa suturae lambdoidea bilat.*

PS: Additional facet on the *processus spinosus* of the following vertebrae: Th3/4 a 5/6 (Pl. XVI: 4); *spondylolysis* L5 *bilat.* at the isthmus of the vertebral arch (Pl. XVI:5); *lumbalisatio* S1 *subtotalis lat. dx.* (could not be assessed on the left side); *spondylosis deformans thoracalis* (degree I); *arthrosis articuli atlanto-occipitalis lat. sin.*; Schmorl's nodes on Th11 – L5; new bone formation on sternal rib end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> right rib (Pl. XVI:6); new bone formation on the sacrum at S4 region (Pl. XVI:7); enthesopathy signs on hand and foot phalanges (Pl. XVI: 8).

Stature: Tall (173.98 cm).

### Grave 8/75, female, *maturus* I (40–49 years)

Skull: *Calvarium* (Pl. XIV: 2); *ossa suturae lambdoidea bilat.*; *caries* on upper right I2, upper left M2, and two loose teeth (lower left C a PM1); *cystis alveolaris* at upper right PM1, and upper left M1; *cystis radicularis* at upper right C, and at upper left PM1 and M2 (Pl. XVI: 9).

PS: *Spondylosis deformans universalis* (degree IV); *spondylarthrosis lumbalis gravis* (especially between L4–S1; Pl. XVII: 1, 2); *omarthrosis lat. dx.* (Pl. XVII: 3); enthesopathy signs on *calcaneus dx. et sin.*

Stature: Below average (152.41 cm).

### Grave 9/75, female (?), *adultus* II–*maturus* I (30–49 years)

Skull: Only three bigger fragments and two tiny eroded fragments of neurocranium, and three loose teeth (upper left I1, I2, and M2) were preserved.

PS: Fragments.

### Grave 10/75, female, *adultus* II (30–39 years)

Skull: Cranium (Pl. XIV: 3); *os epiptericum lat. sin.*; *ossiculum incisurae parietalis lat. sin.* (Pl. XVII: 4); *caries* on upper left C; *cystis alveolaris* at upper right PM1; *cystis radicularis* at upper left PM1; *paradentosis partialis*; excessive dental calculus on both the lingual and buccal sides of maxillary and mandibular dentitions.

PS: *Sacralisatio* L5 *bilat. totalis* (the gaps between the articular facets of vertebral arches are visible; Pl. XVII: 5); *spondylosis deformans universalis*; spondyloarthrotic changes on the articular facets of vertebral arches of C4/5 (Pl. XVII: 6); Schmorl's nodes on Th7 – 10; incomplete *foramen processus transversi* on the left side of C1; periostitis on the visceral side of the ribs (Pl. XVII: 7); rib osteophytes (Pl. XVII: 8); periosteal bone changes, probably osteomyelitic, observed on the *facies lateralis* of the tibiae and the *facies medialis* of the fibulae (Pl. XVII: 9); symmetrical periostitis on the diaphyses of the tibiae (about 20 × 50 mm), both on posterior and the lateral side, and at the level of *foramen nutricium*; smaller periosteal lesions symmetrically on the lateral sides of the distal ends of the tibiae; marked periosteal lesions on both fibulae, especially on the medial side; apparent thickening of the right fibula; periostitis on the 1<sup>st</sup> left metatarsal (Pl. XVII: 10).

Stature: Tall (160.58 cm).

### Grave 11/75, male, *maturus* II (50–59 years)

Skull: Not available.

PS: Additional articular facet on *processus spinosus* of Th4/5 (Pl. XVIII: 1); *spondylarthrosis cervicalis gravis* especially between C4–5 (Pl. XVIII: 2); *spondylosis deformans*

*universalis* (degree IV; Pl. XVIII: 3); *spondylarthrosis thoracalis*, especially marked between Th2–4; *arthrosis universalis* (mild, on most of the joints of the limb bones); enthesopathy signs on both 5<sup>th</sup> metacarpal bones (Pl. XVIII: 4); enthesopathy signs on *talus dx. et sin.*, and *calcaneus dx. et sin.* (Pl. XVIII: 5, 6).

Stature: Tall (166.55 cm).

**Grave 12/75, undetermined, adultus I–II (20–39 years)**

Skull: Only fragments of the right zygomatic and temporal bones, and a small fragment of a flat bone of the neurocranium.

PS: *Perforatio septi humeri bilat.* Diameter ca. 4 mm.

**Grave 13/75, female, juvenis (16–20 years)**

Skull: Only the mandible; enlarged *foramen mentale bilat.* Diameter *lat. dx.* ca. 5 mm; *lat. sin.* ca. 6 mm.

PS: Thickened diaphyses of the humeri; *cribra femoris* (Pl. XVIII: 7); hypervascularisation of the vertebral bodies; Schmorl's nodes on Th10–L1 (Pl. XVIII: 8); ventral margins of the lumbar vertebrae and Th12 are irregularly pressed, probably due to repeated/multiple intervertebral disc herniations. Healed fracture at the distal third of the left tibia – the bone does not deviate from the bone axis, however, in addition to massive callus, an oval opening with smooth edges (ca. 8 × 11 mm) is observed on the medial side of the bone; the longer axis of the opening is in the line of the *margo medialis*; at the proximal end of the opening, a prominent groove approximately 15 mm long and approximately 3 mm wide is visible, probably associated with the *ramus communicans* (i.e., the connection between *arteria tibialis posterior* and *arteria peronea*); the perforation reaches deep into the medullary cavity; the related part of the left fibula is approximately twice as thick as the corresponding part of the right fibula. Although there are no signs of healing on the left fibula, the bone may have also been cracked (Pl. XIX: 1, 2).

Stature: above average (157.57 cm).

**Grave 14/75 – female, maturus I (40–49 years)**

Skull: Artificially deformed (Pl. XV: 1); *sutura metopica*; dental calculus; stake-shaped formation attached to the upper right M3 (Pl. XIX: 3); new bone formation on the zygomatic arches (Pl. XIX: 4).

PS: Excessively curved sternum (Pl. XIX: 5); *spondylolysis L5 bilat.* at the isthmus of the vertebral arch (Pl. XIX: 6); *spina bifida S1 subtotalis*; *spondylosis deformans universalis* (C – degree I, Th a L – degree II; Pl. XIX: 7); degenerative processes with new bone formation on L5 and S1 (Pl. XIX: 8); deformed ventral side of the adjacent bodies of the L4/5, Th2/3 (Pl. XIX: 9) and Th11/12 can indicate degenerative disc disease, i.e., discopathy (Th12) was not preserved; on two left and one right ribs from the middle part of the chest, the *facies articularis tuberculae costae* are significantly arthritically altered; on the dorsal side of the *margo lateralis* of the right scapula, a sharp-force injury with significant signs of healing is visible, the axis of the wound being more or less perpendicular to the edge of the *margo lateralis*, the length being about 10 mm, and the width about 1 mm (Pl. XIX: 10). Bones of a different individual: Small, damaged bone fragments of an adult individual, especially from the

bones of the pelvic area (*caput + collum + trochanter major* of the left femur; a fragment of the ilium (*ala osis illi lat.?*), a fragment of the 1<sup>st</sup> sacral segment, and a small fragment of the clavicular shaft.

Stature: Tall (163.7 cm).

**Grave 15/75 – male, maturus II (50–59 years)**

Skull: Not available.

PS: *Lumbalisatio S1 subtotalis*, the gaps between the articular facets of vertebral arches are visible (Pl. XX: 1, 2); *spondylosis deformans universalis* (C – degree I; Th – degrees III to IV; L – degree IV; Pl. XX: 3); marked Schmorl's nodes on Th and L vertebral bodies; *facies articularis tuberculae costae* of most of the ribs are affected by arthritic changes; *arthrosis articuli radiocarpalis lat. sin.*; healed fracture of the proximal end of the right fibula with the presence of corresponding callus, without any shifting of the bone axis (Pl. XX: 4); asymmetry of the epiphyses of the forearm bones, right side smaller than the left one (the lengths of the right bones could not be evaluated; Pl. XX: 5).

Stature: Average (166.25 cm).

**Grave 16/75, female, maturus II–senilis (50–60+ years)**

Skull: Not available.

PS: *Sacralisatio L5 lat. dx. subtotalis* (Pl. XX: 6); ankylosis of the rudimentary free rib and L1 (length ca. 43 mm; Pl. XX: 7); *spondylosis deformans universalis* C – degree III, Th – degree II, and L – degree III (Pl. XX: 8, 9; XXI: 1, 2); *spondylarthrosis* between Th4/5 *lat. sin.*; *arthrosis articuli costovertebralis* Th1 – 5 *lat. dx.*, and Th1 – 4 *lat. sin.*; *arthrosis articuli iliosacralis bilat.*; *arthrosis articuli cubiti bilat.*; *tuber ischiadicum* is very rugose, probably due to repeated physical irritation of the bone surface; enthesopathy signs on the calcanei (Pl. XXI: 3).

Stature: Average (154.6 cm).

**Grave 18/75, male, maturus I (40–49 years)**

Skull: Cranium (slight neurocranial asymmetry; Pl. XV: 2); *ossa suturae lambdoideae bilat.*; *os epiptericum lat. sin.*; *sutura metopica supranasalis*; crowding of the mandibular front teeth (between C–C); marked dental calculus on the buccal side of the mandibular and maxillary dentitions, and on the lingual side of the mandibular dentition; *paradentosis partialis*; *caries* on both remaining deciduous teeth of the mandible, and the lower right PM1, upper right and left PM1 and PM2; *cystis radicularis* at upper left C, upper right PM2, and at the lower right deciduous canine; *cystis alveolaris* at lower left PM2.

PS: *Spina bifida S1 subtotalis*; *omarthrosis dx. et sin.*; *arthrosis corpus sterni* at the manubriosternal joint; *spondylosis deformans universalis* (C – degree I, Th – degree IV, and L – degree V); vertebral block of Th10 – 11 due to synostosis of the spondylolytic exostoses on the left side of the vertebral bodies (Pl. XXI: 4); Schmorl's node on the vertebral body of Th7; post-traumatic changes on the lateral side of the left ilium, in the area of *spina iliaca anterior inferior* and close to the edge of the acetabulum; the bone surface in the area of the injury indicates inflammation, possibly associated with post-traumatic complications caused by secondary infection.

Stature: Short (158.52 cm).

**Grave 19/75, male, maturus I–II (40–59 years)**

Skull: *Ossa suturae lambdoideae bilat.*; *sutura metopica supranasalis*; *cribra orbitalia bilat.*; *caries* on upper left M1; dental aplasia – upper left PM1.

PS: *Spondylosis deformans universalis* (C – degree I, Th – degree II, and L – degree IV); *spondylarthrosis* Th8–9; the spinal process of Th8 deviates to the right (the processes of the other vertebrae are lined normally along the vertical axis of the spine); exostoses on the tali (Pl. XXI: 5); marked bone changes on *trochanter minor* of both femurs; exostoses on the left femur (Pl. XXI: 6) indicating strong muscle attachments (perhaps related to indicated increased activity in the area of *tuber ischiadicum* often associated with horse riding); periostitis on the diaphysis of the right tibia (Pl. XXI: 7).

Stature: Below average (162.17 cm).

**Grave 21/75, male, maturus I–II (40–59 years)**

Skull: Cranium (Pl. XV: 3); *ossiculum suturae squamosae lat. dx.*; crowding of the left maxillary teeth between I1–C, and between mandibular right I2 and left PM1; *paradentosis partialis* (mild); enlarged *foramen mentale bilat.* Diameter *lat. dx.* ca. 5 mm; *lat. sin.* ca. 6 mm; *caries* on lower right M1; *cystis radicularis* at lower right M1.

PS: *Spondylosis deformans universalis* (L – degree II).

Stature: Average (165.38 cm).

**Grave 22/75, female, maturus I–II (40–59 years)**

Skull: Not available.

PS: *Spondylosis deformans universalis* (degree III); slightly deformed articular facets of multiple ribs (*facies articularis tuberculi costae*) due to arthritic changes, and

corresponding changes on the articulate facets of the vertebrae (*foveae costales processu transversae*).

Stature: Tall (165.09 cm).

**Grave 23/75, undetermined, infans I (3 years)**

Skull: Fragments.

PS: Eroded bones.

Bones of a different individual: Foot phalanx from an adult individual.

**Grave 24/75, undetermined, juvenis (15–17 years)**

Skull: *Calva*; *sutura metopica supranasalis*; *os apicis*; *ossa suturae lambdoideae bilat.* (Pl. XXII: 1); *os epiptericum lat. dx.* (left side could not be evaluated); *ossa suturae squamosae bilat.*; crowding of the mandibular dentition between C–C.

PS: Eroded bones.

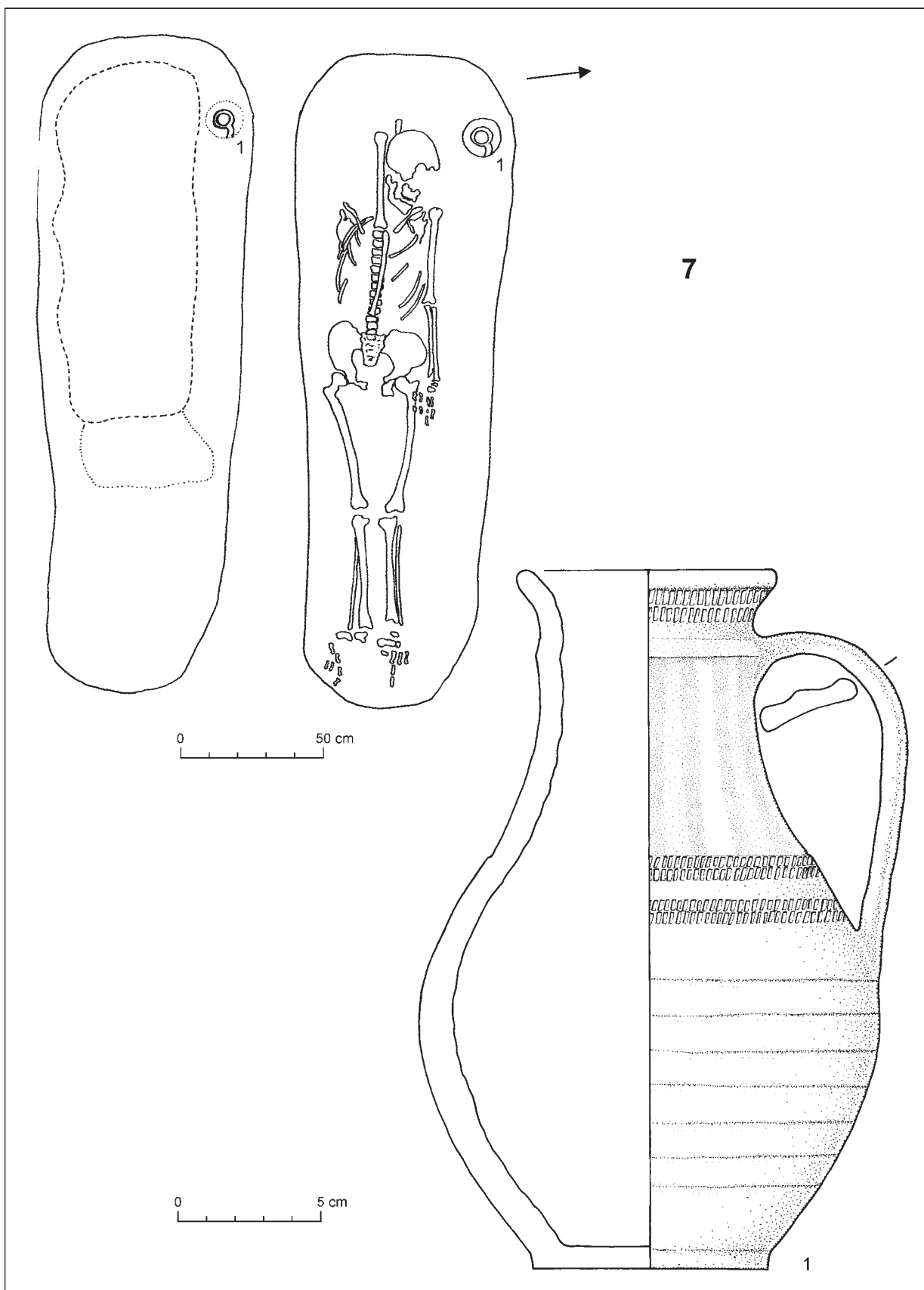
**Grave 25/75, female, adultus II–maturus I (30–49 years)**

Skull: *Calvaria* (Pl. XVI: 1–3); *ossa suturae lambdoideae bilat.*; *os apicis bipartitus*; *sutura mendosa*; *ossa suturae sagittalis* (Pl. XXII: 2); marked dental calculus on the maxillary dentition both on the lingual and buccal sides; *paradentosis diffusa*.

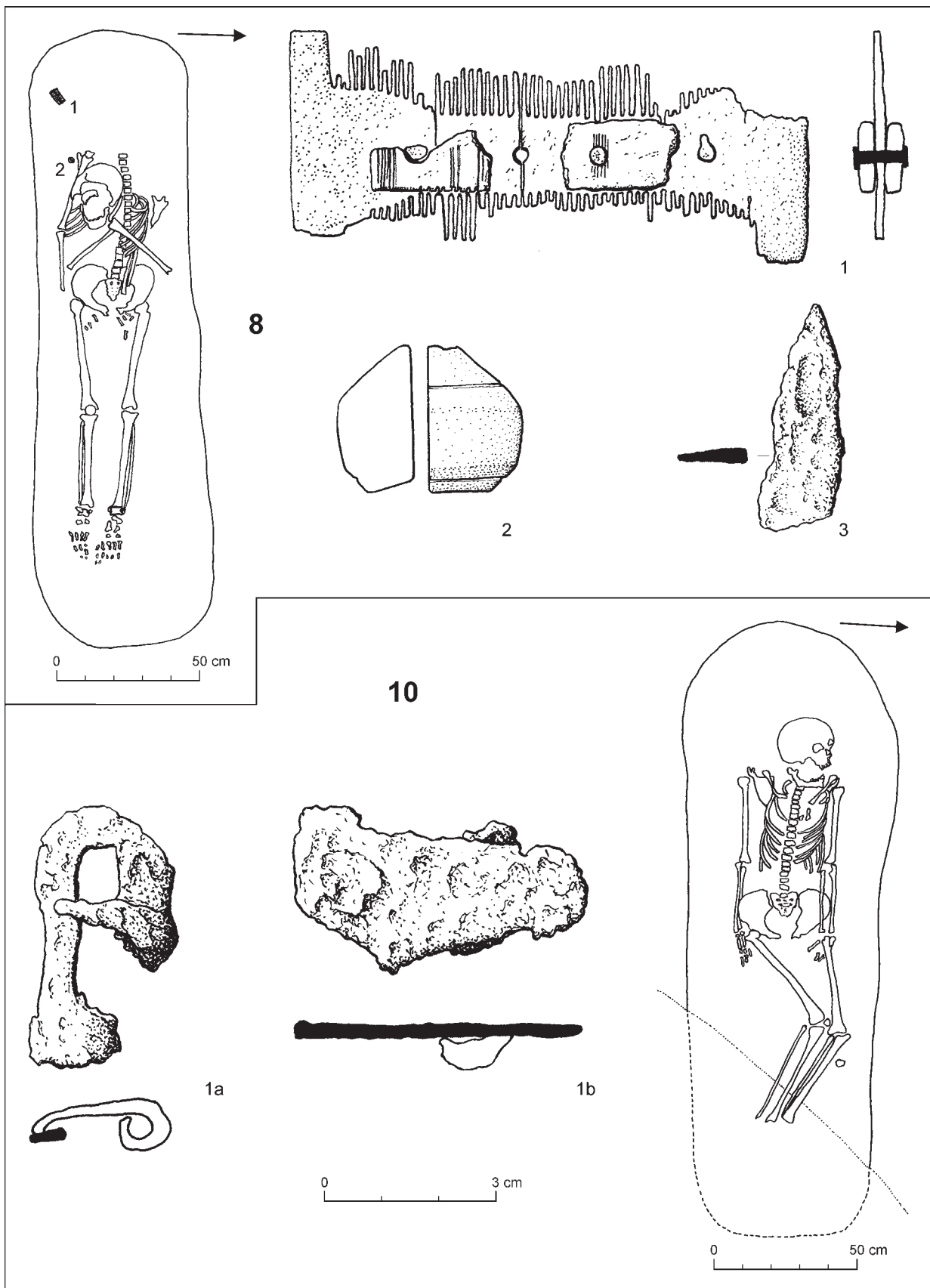
PS: *Spondylosis deformans thoracalis et lumbalis* (degree I); arthritic changes observed on the right articular facets of Th4–5 (*spondylarthrosis thoracalis*); arthritic changes on the right clavicle at the *facies articularis acromialis*; enthesopathy signs on calcanei; lower bone density of *manubrium sterni* (Pl. XXII: 3); multiple osteolytic deformations on the surface and adjacent spongy parts of the bones of the lumbar area (Pl. XXII: 4–6).

Stature: Above average (158.46 cm).

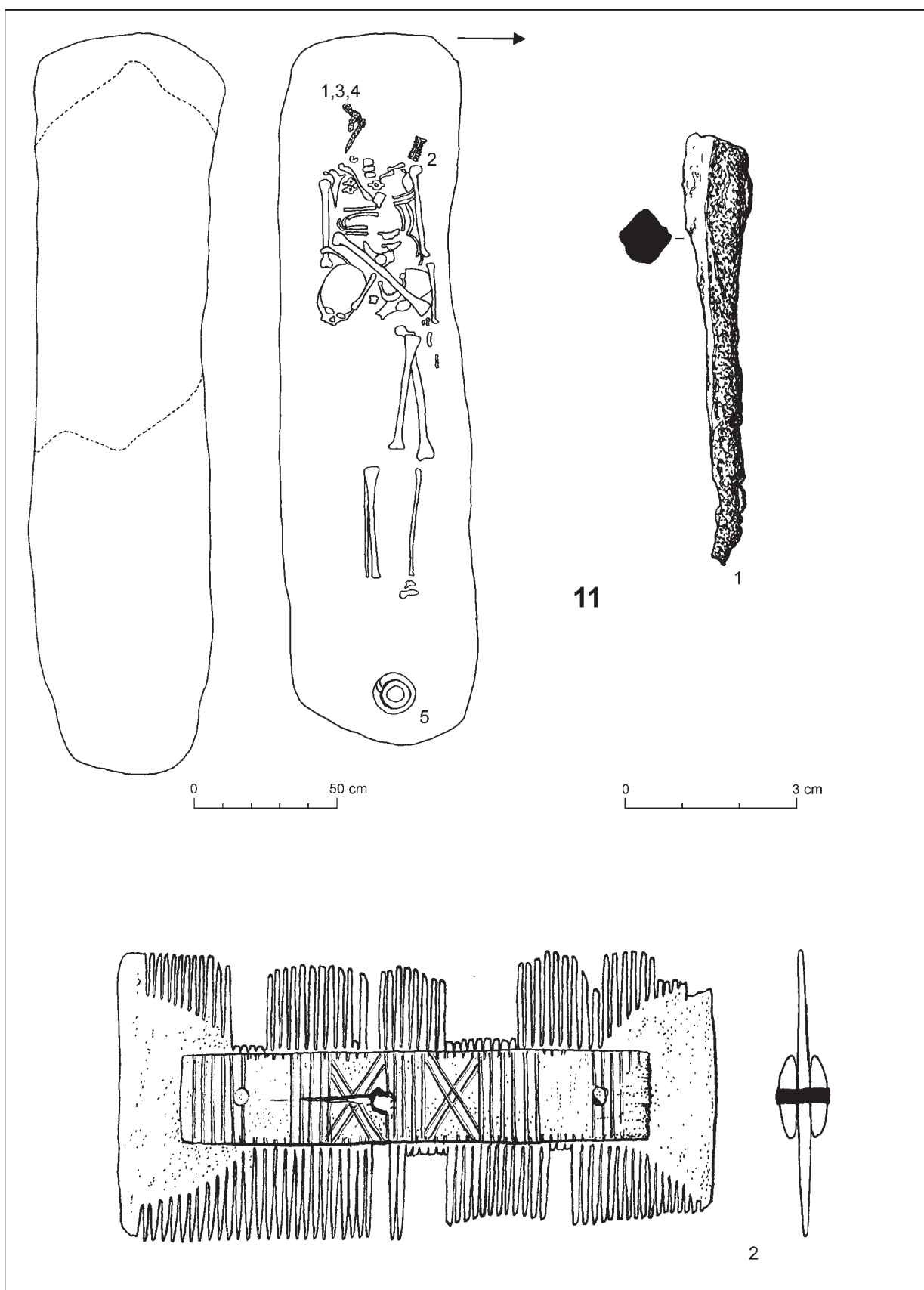
Bones of a different individual: Proximal epiphysis of the left humerus of a juvenile individual.



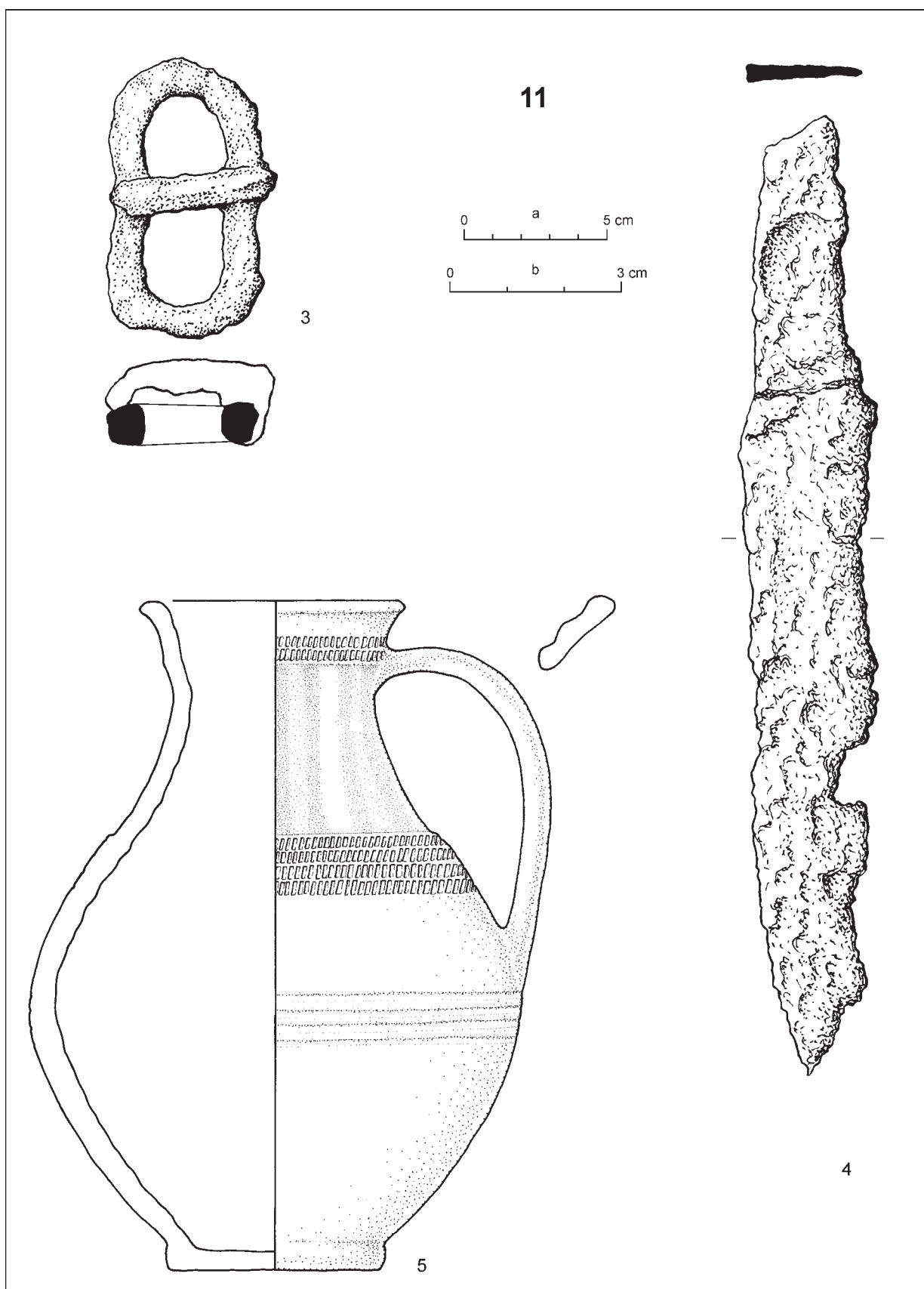
Pl. I. Čataj. Grave 7. Grave plan and funerary inventories. Drawings S. Ptáčková.



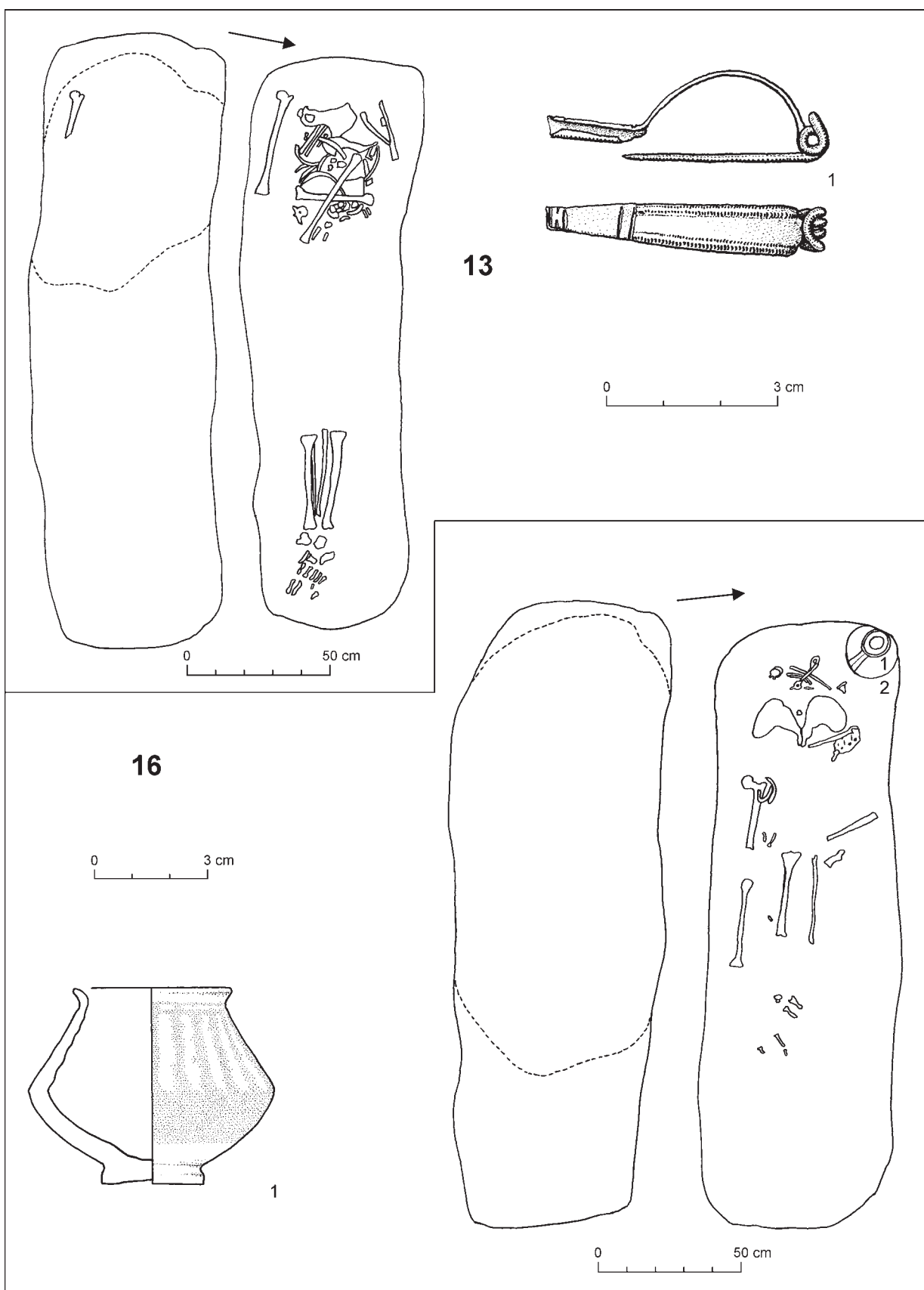
Pl. II. Čataj. Graves 8 and 10. Grave plans and funerary inventories. Drawings S. Ptáčková.



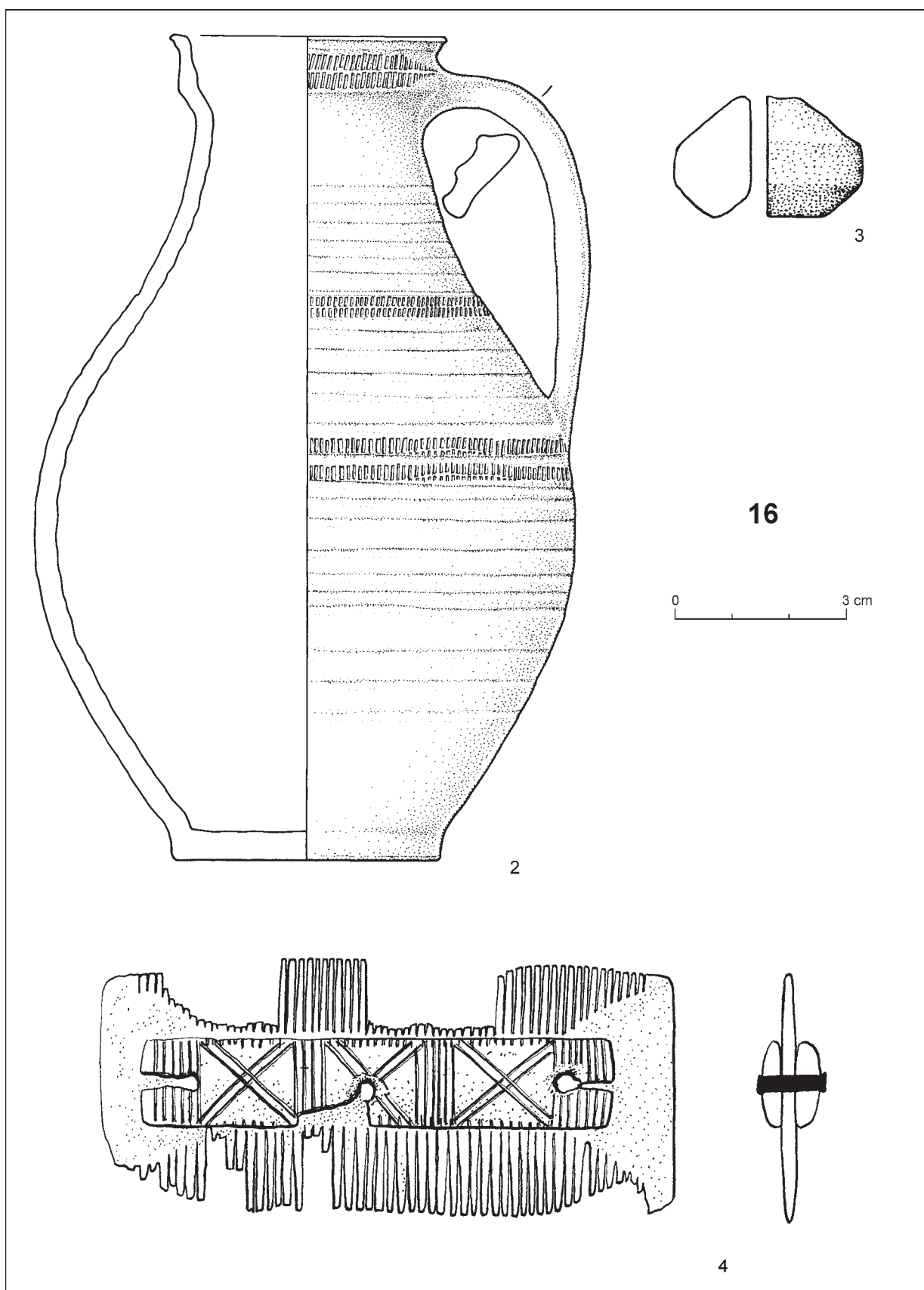
Pl. III. Čataj. Grave 11. Grave plan and funerary inventory. Drawings S. Ptáčková.



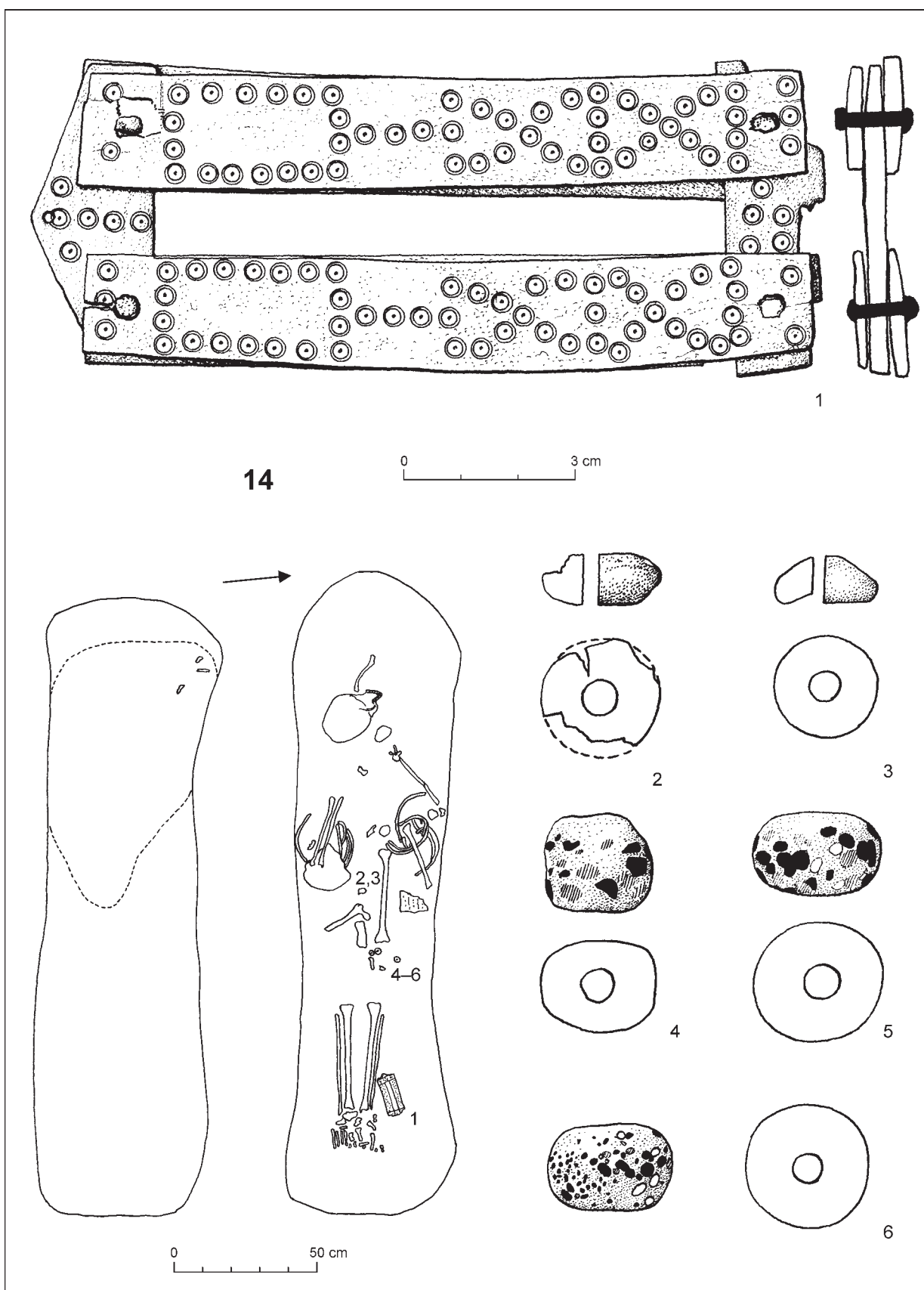
Pl. IV. Čataj. Grave 11. Grave plan and funerary inventory. Scale: a – 5; b – 3, 4. Drawings S. Ptáčková.



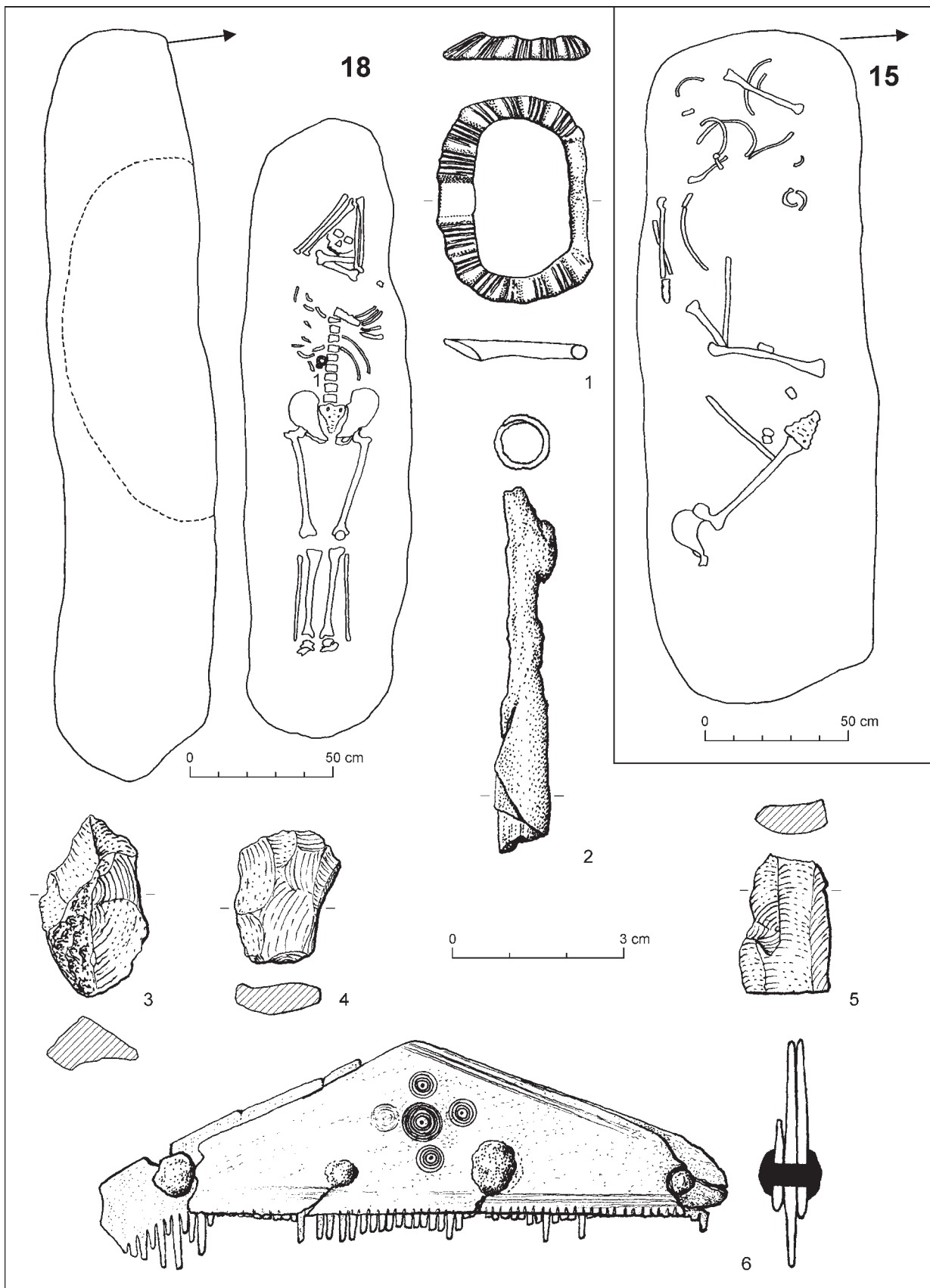
Pl. V. Čataj. Graves 13 and 16. Grave plans and funerary inventories. Drawings S. Ptáčková.



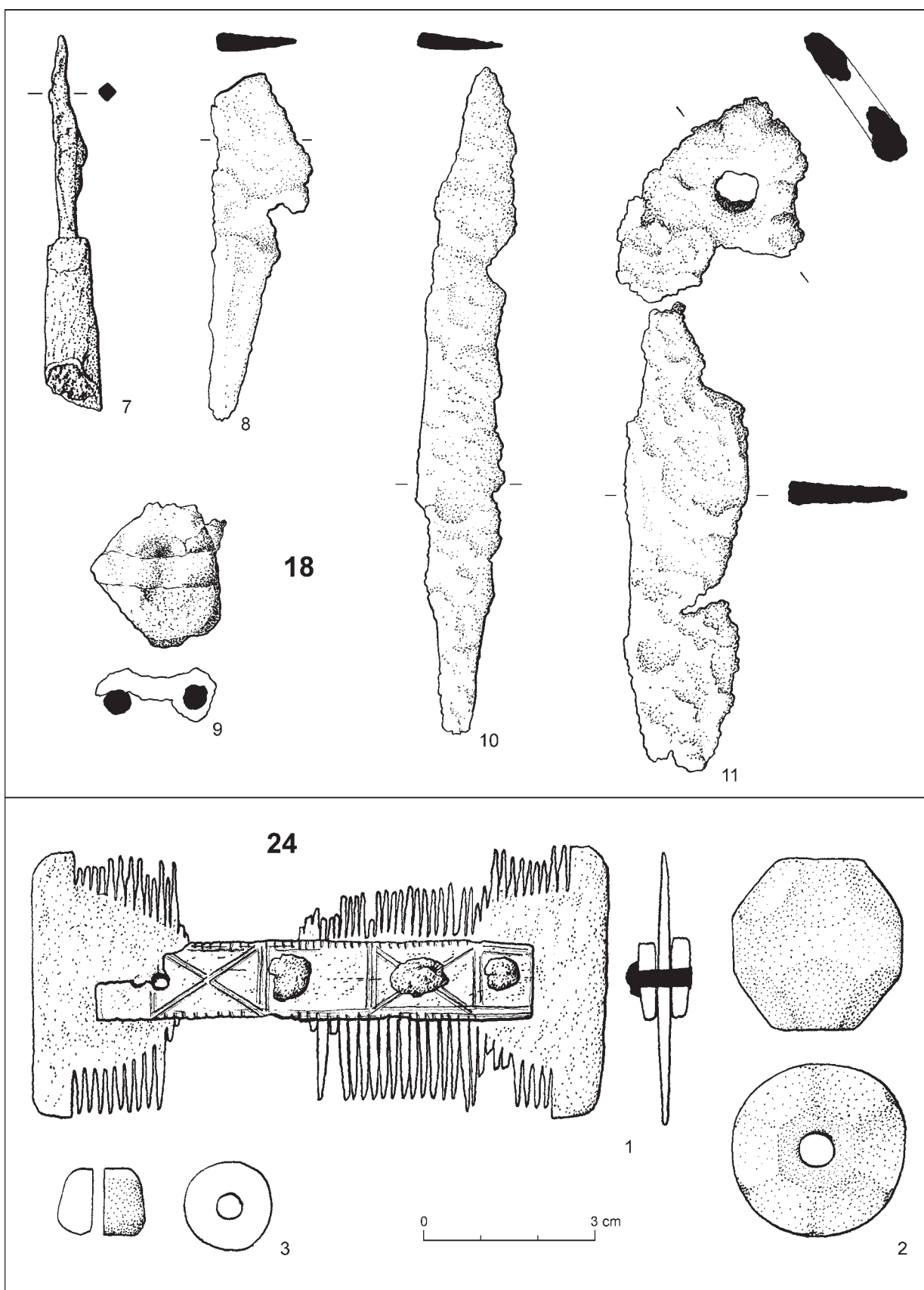
Pl. VI. Čataj. Grave 16. Funerary inventory. Drawings S. Ptáčková.



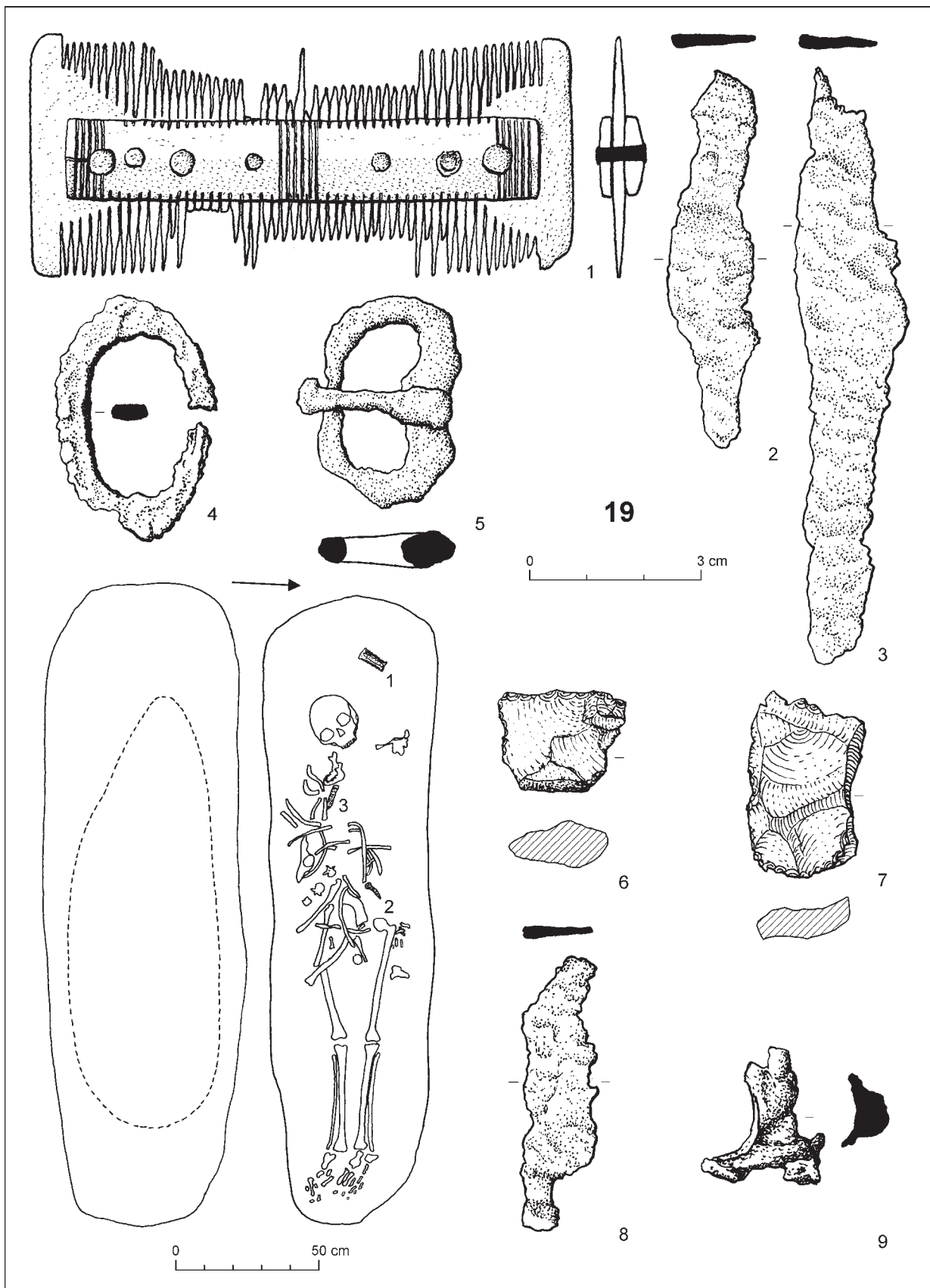
Pl. VII. Čataj, Grave 14. Grave plan and funerary inventory. Drawings S. Ptáčková.



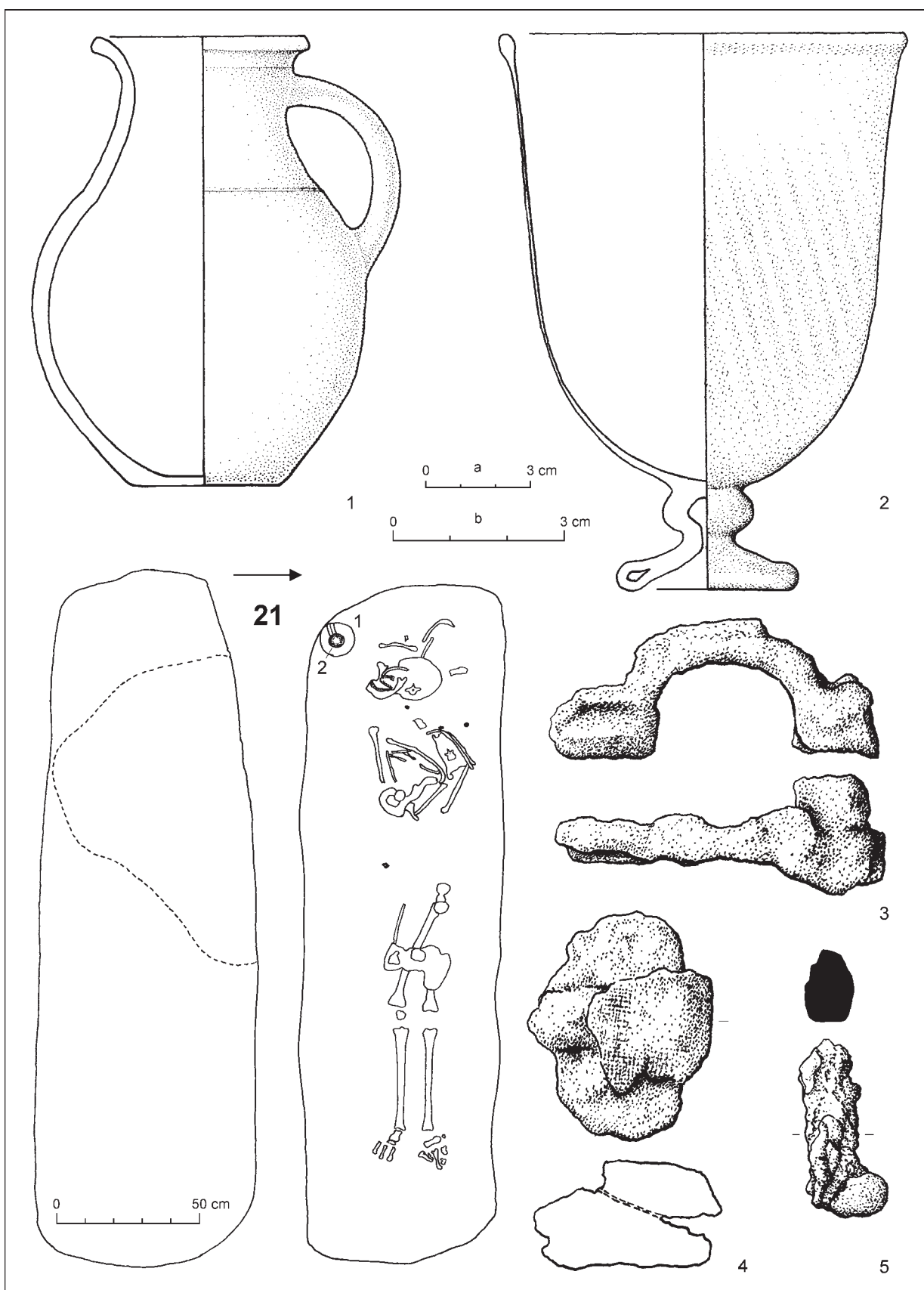
Pl. VIII. Čataj. Graves 15 and 18. Grave plans and funerary inventories. Drawings S. Ptáčková.



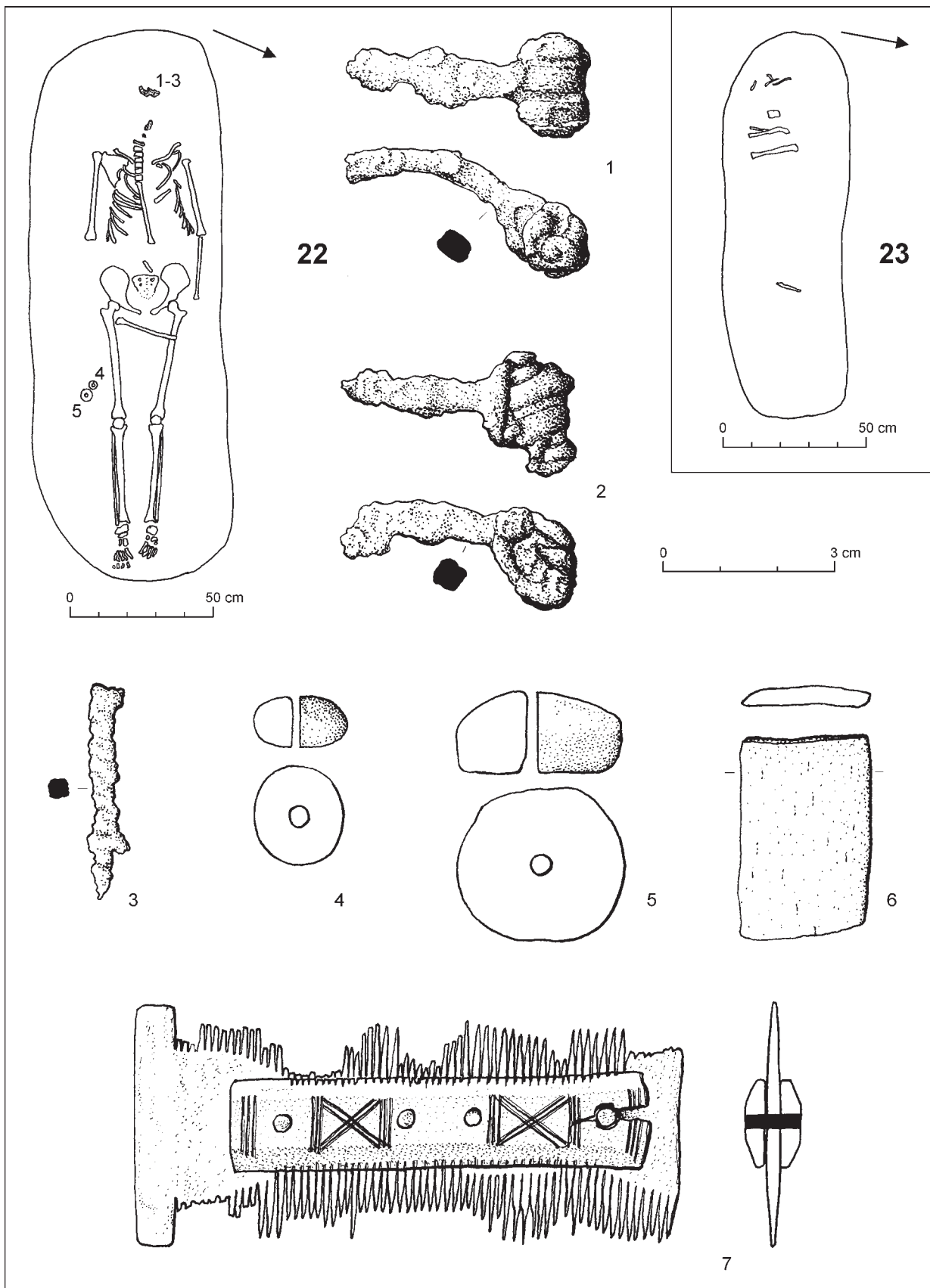
Pl. IX. Čataj. Graves 18 and 24. Funerary inventories. Drawings S. Ptáčková.



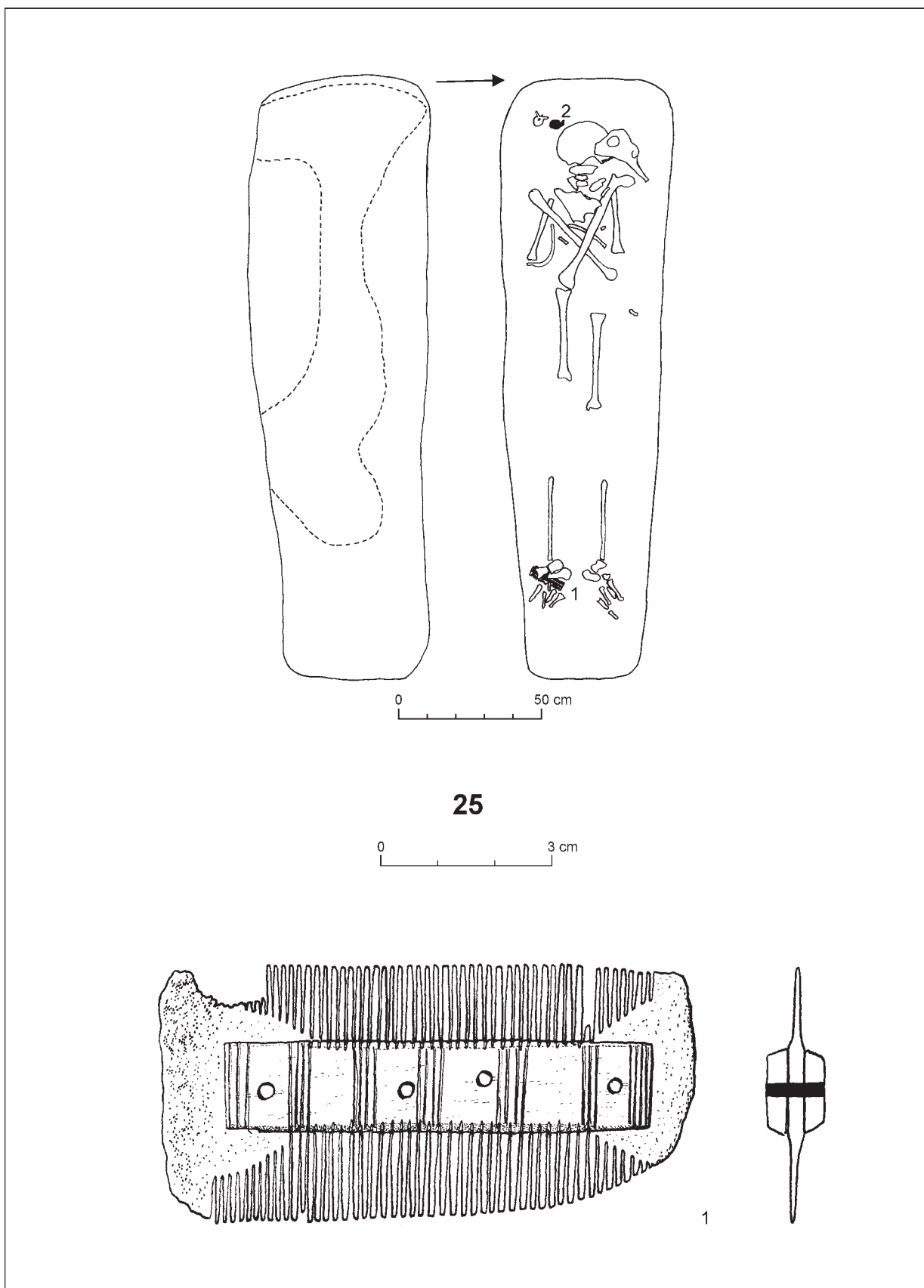
Pl. X. Čataj. Grave 19. Grave plan and funerary inventory. Drawings S. Ptáčková.



Pl. XI. Čataj. Grave 21. Grave plan and funerary inventory. Scale: a – 1; b – others. Drawings S. Ptáčková.



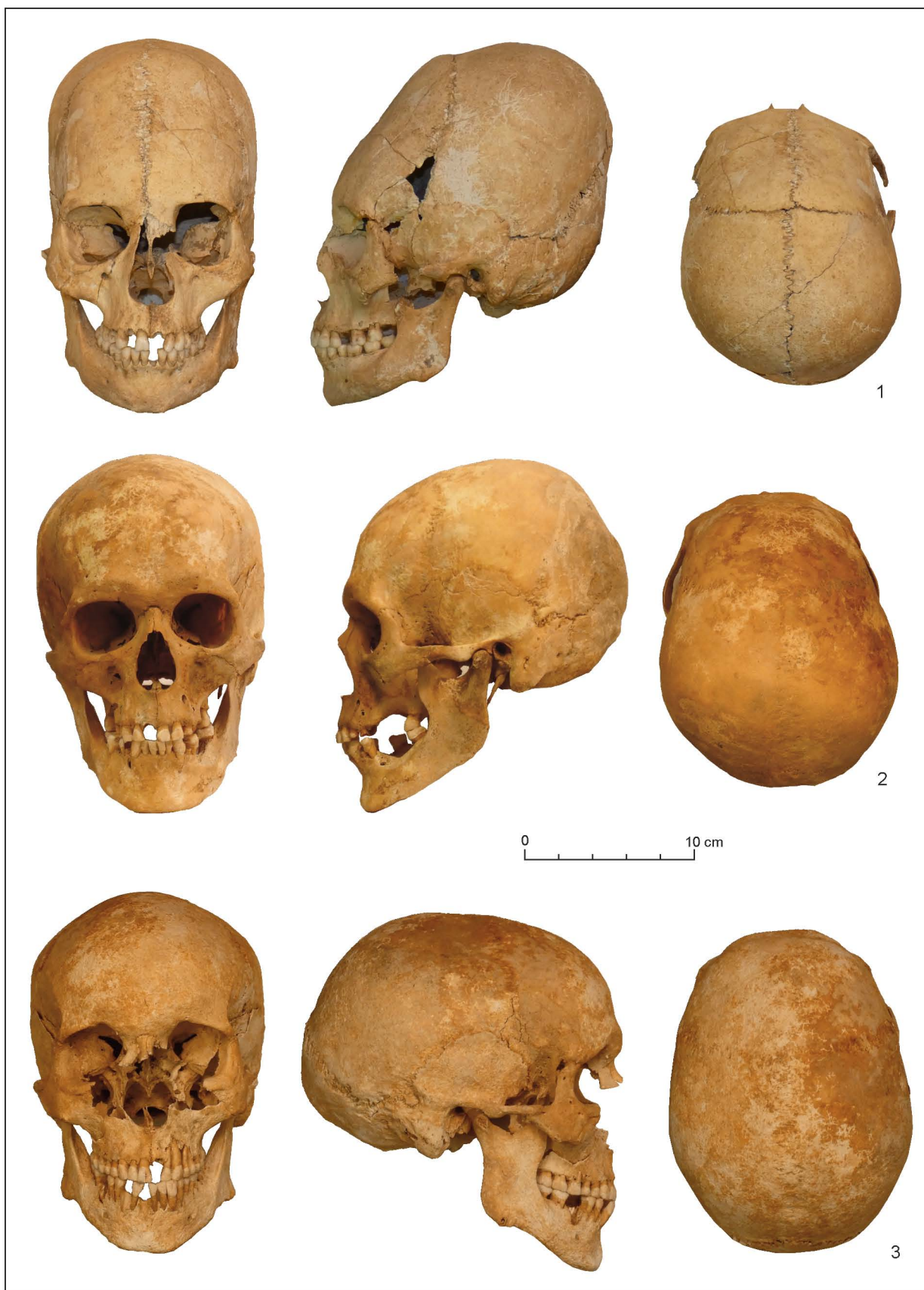
Pl. XII. Čataj. Graves 22 and 23. Grave plans and funerary inventories. Drawings S. Ptáčková.



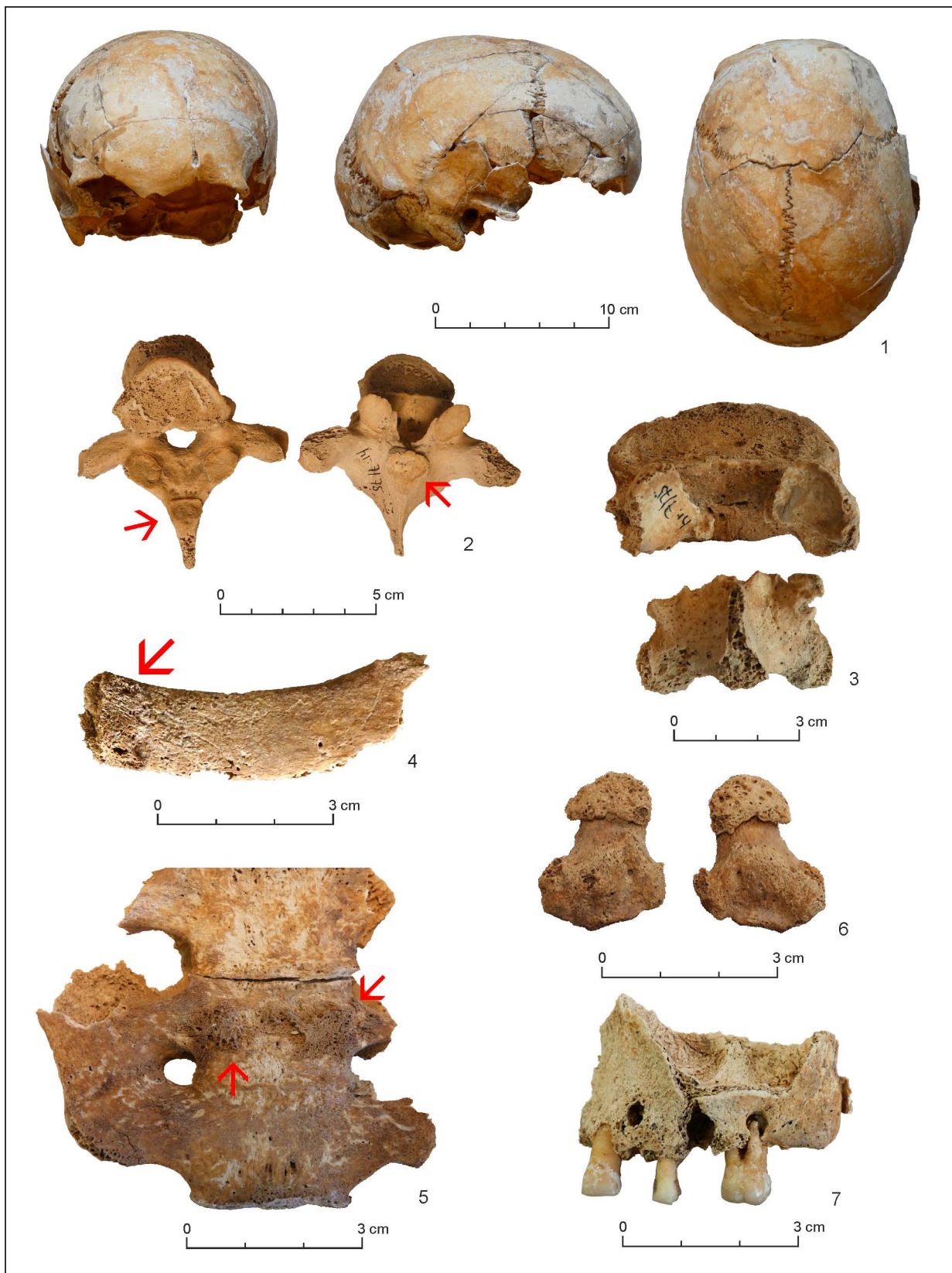
Pl. XIII. Čataj. Graves 25. Grave plan and funerary inventory. Drawings S. Ptáčková.



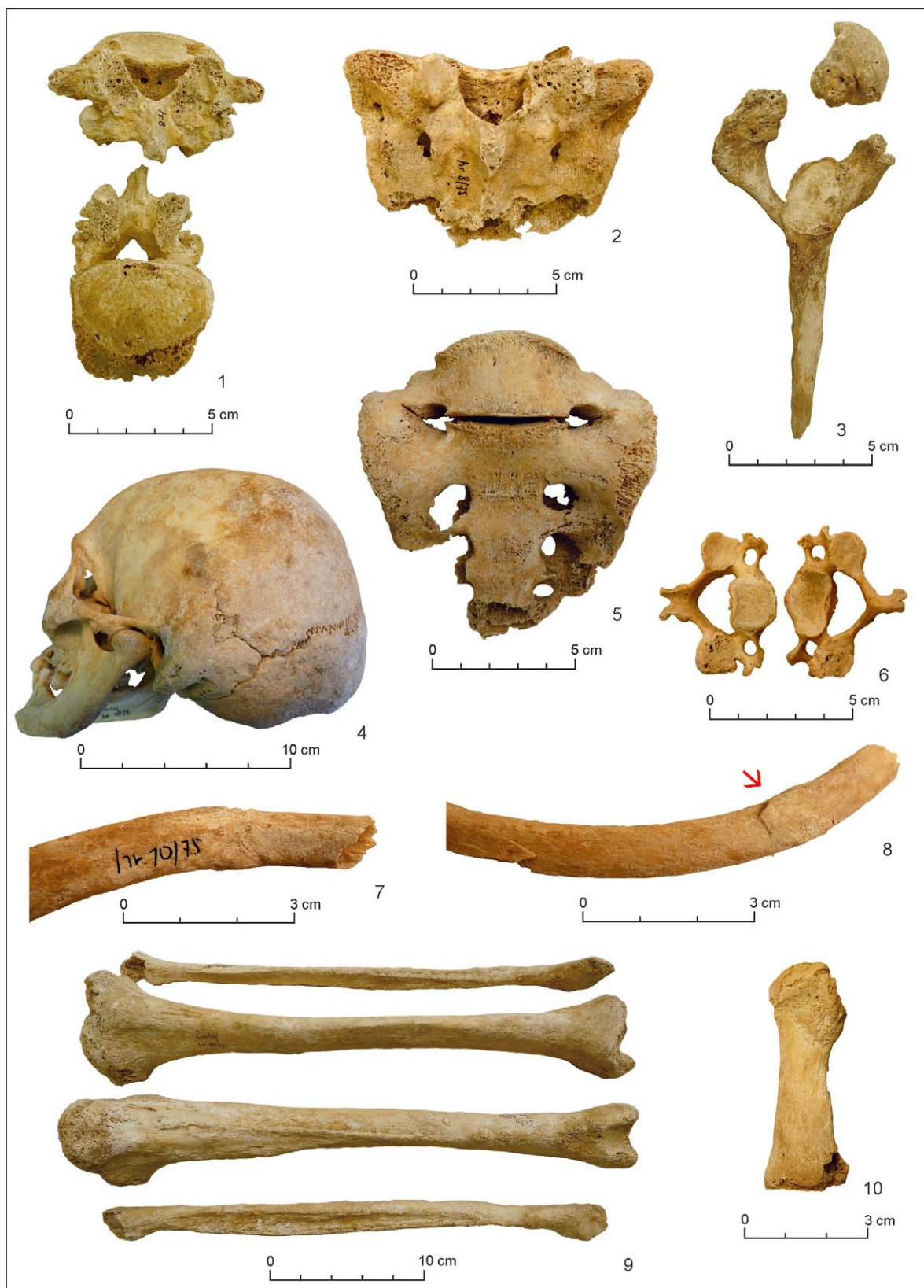
Pl. XIV. Čataj. 1 – grave 7/75, male, adultus II–maturus I; 2 – grave 8/75, female, maturus I; 3 – grave 10/75, female adultus II. Photo M. Krošláková.



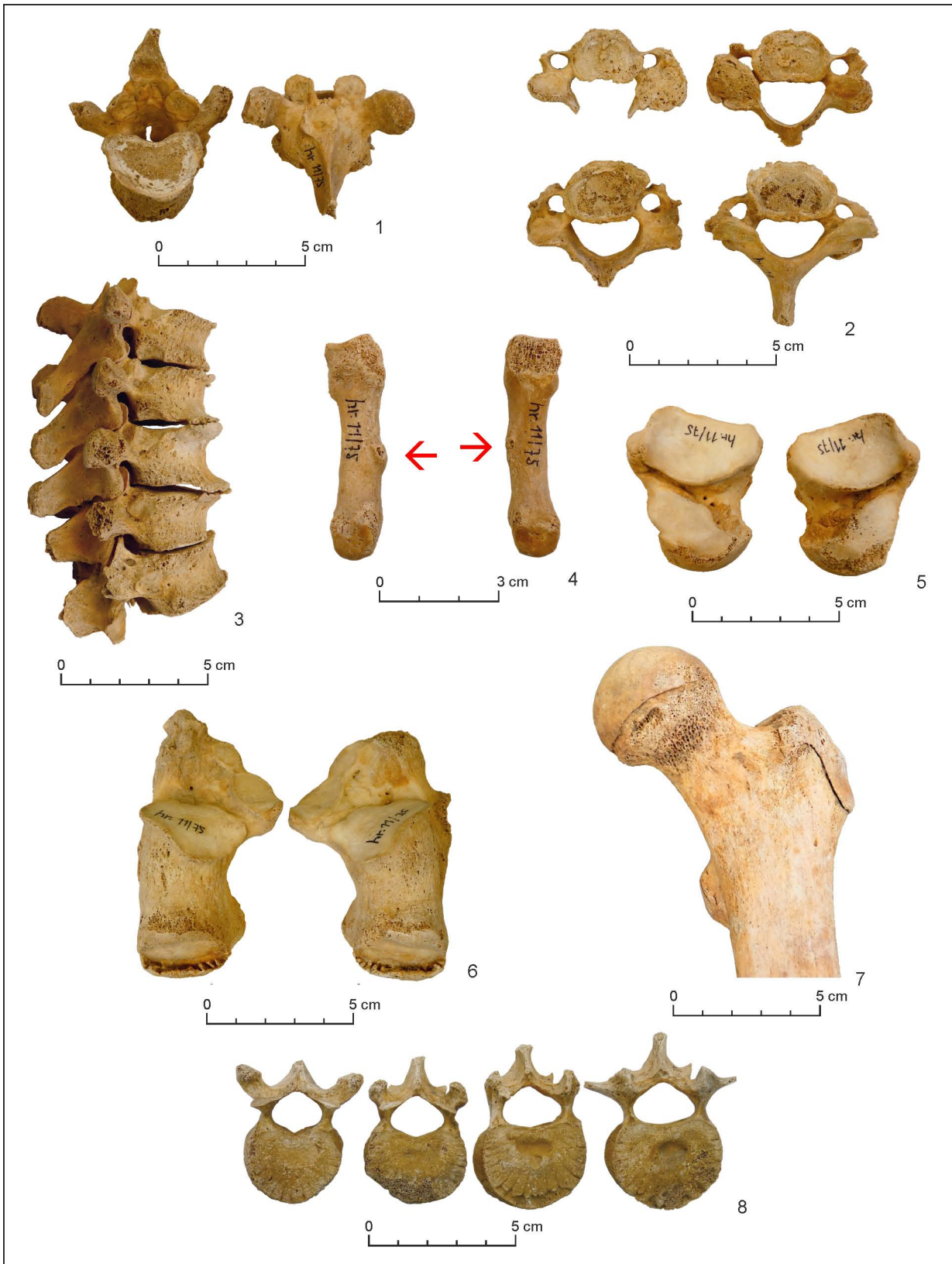
Pl. XV. Čataj. 1 – grave 14/75, female maturus I; 2 – grave 18/75, male, maturus I; 3 – grave 21/75, male, maturus I–II.  
Photo M. Krošlaková.



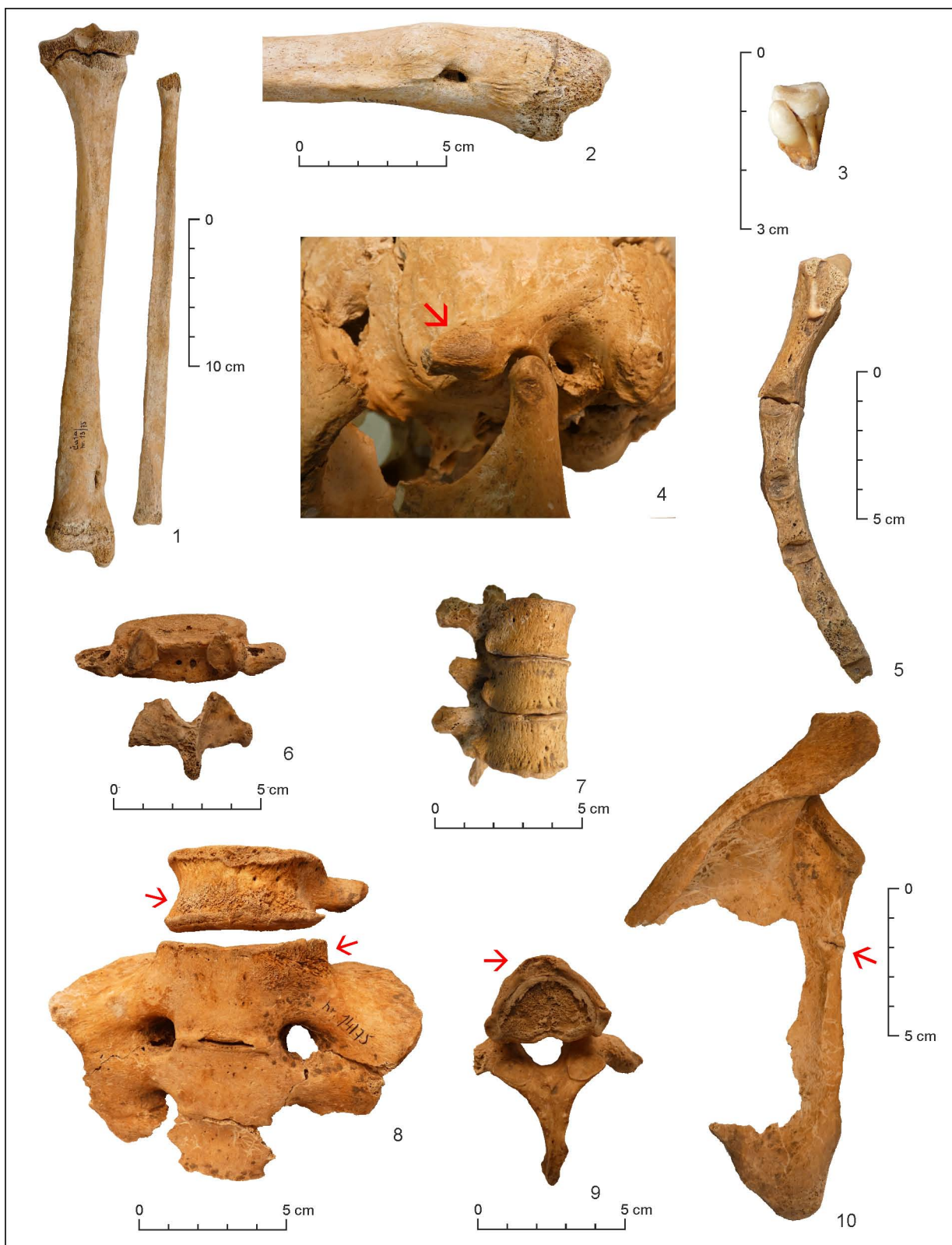
Pl. XVI. Čataj. 1–3 – grave 25/75, female adultus II–maturus I; 4 – grave 7/75, additional facet on the *processus spinosus* of the following vertebrae Th3/4; 5 – grave 7/75, *spondylolysis* L5 bilat.; 6 – grave 7/75, new bone formation on sternal rib end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> right rib; 7 – grave 7/75, new bone formation on the sacrum at S4 region; 8 – grave 7/75, enthesopathy signs on foot phalanges; 9 – grave 8/75, *cystis radicularis* at upper right C, and at upper left PM1 and M2. Photo M. Krošlaková.



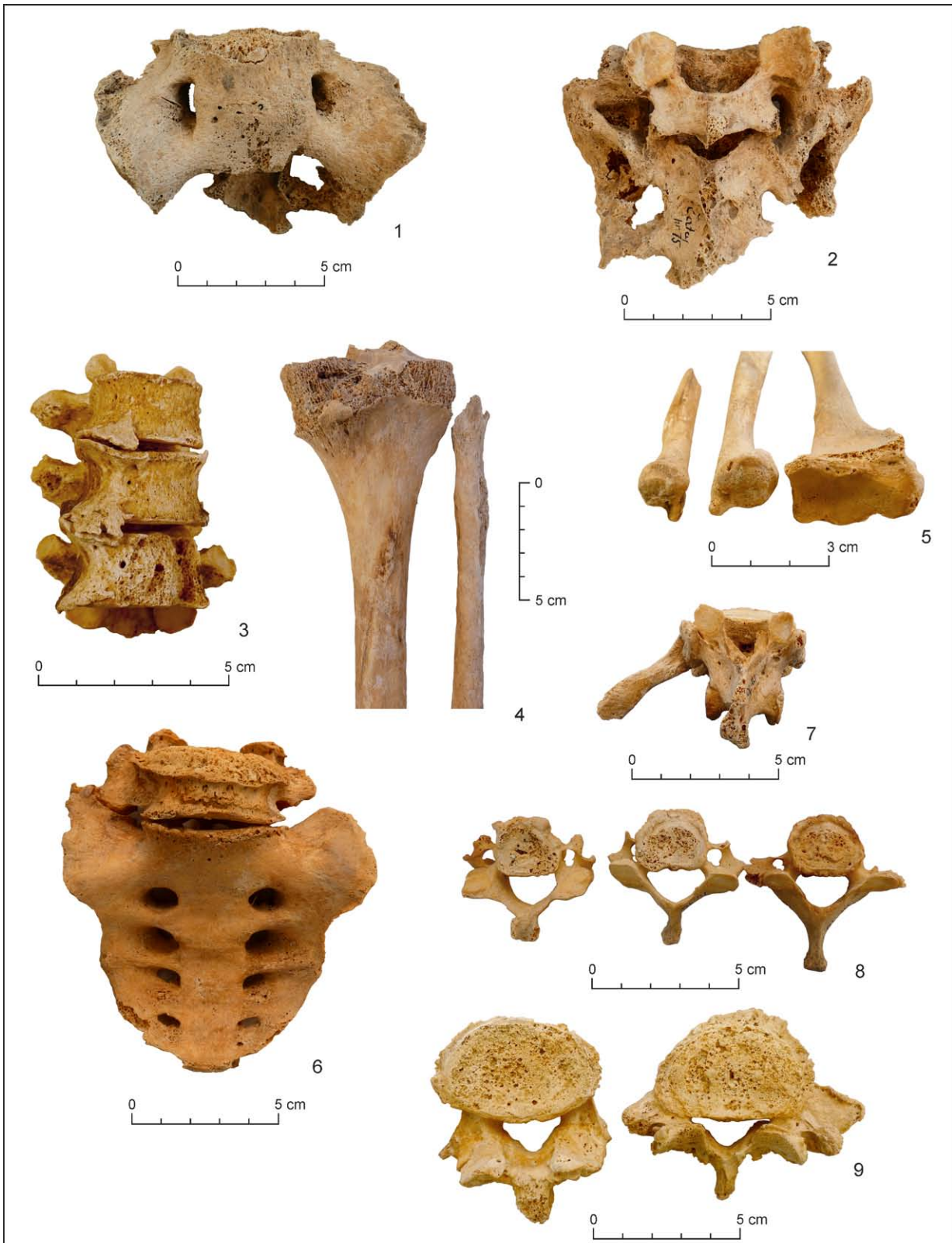
Pl. XVII. Čataj. 1 – grave 8/75, *spondylarthrosis lumbalis gravis* L4 inferior L5 dorsal; 2 – grave 8/75, *spondylarthrosis* S1; 3 – grave 8/75, *omarthrosis* lat. dx.; 4 – grave 10/75, *ossiculum incisurae parietalis* lat. sin.; 5 – grave 10/75, *sacralisatio* L5 bilat. totalis; 6 – grave 10/75, *spondylarthrosis* C4/5; 7 – grave 10/75, periostitis on the visceral side of the ribs; 8 – grave 10/75, rib osteophytes; 9 – grave 10/75, *facies lateralis* of the tibiae and the *facies medialis* of the fibulae with periosteal bone changes (left lower leg from anterior view, right lower leg from medial sides); 10 – grave 10/75, periostitis on the 1<sup>st</sup> left metatarsal. Photo M. Krošlaková.



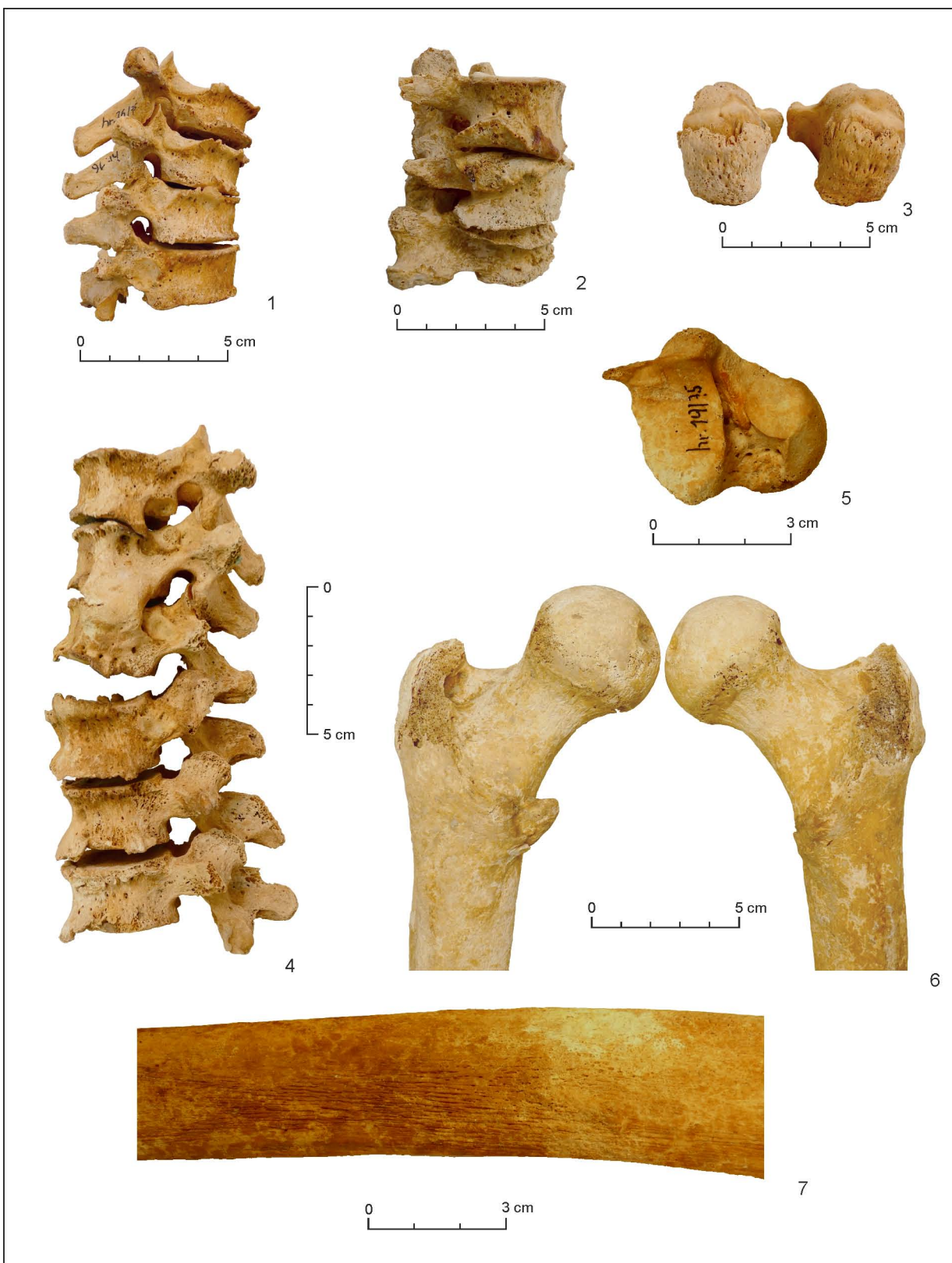
Pl. XVIII. Čataj. 1 – grave 11/75, additional articular facet on *processus spinosus* of Th4/5; 2 – grave 11/75, *spondylarthrosis cervicalis gravis* C4–C7 (C4 and C6 inferior, C5 and C7 superior); 3 – grave 11/75, *spondylosis deformans universalis* Th8–Th12; 4 – grave 11/75, enthesopathy signs on both 5<sup>th</sup> metacarpal bones; 5 – grave 11/75, enthesopathy signs on *talus dx. et sin.*; 6 – grave 11/75, enthesopathy signs on *calcaneus dx. et sin.*; 7 – grave 13/75, *cribra femoris* (*femur sin.*); 8 – grave 13/75, Schmorl's nodes on Th10–L1. Photo M. Krošláková.



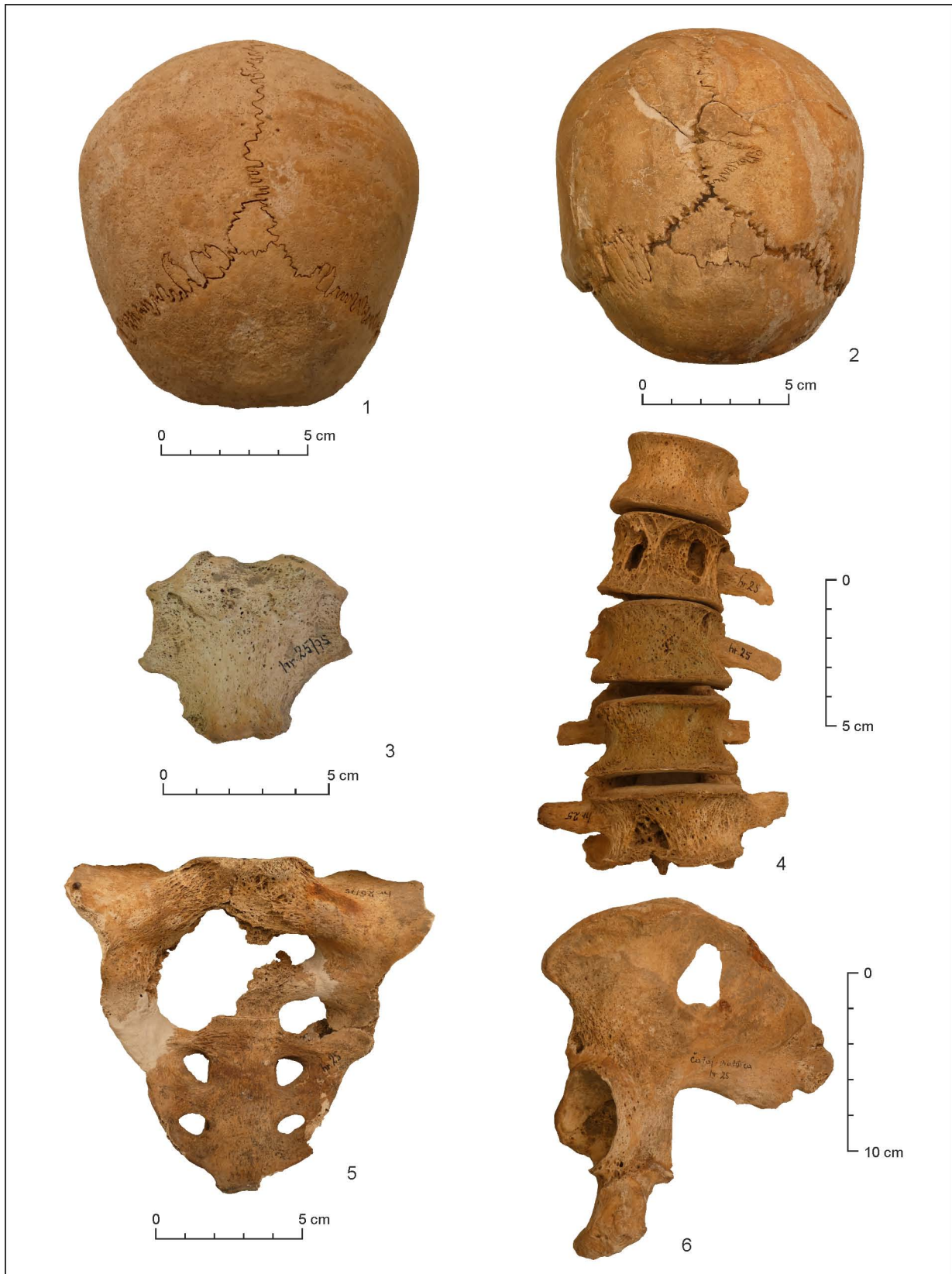
Pl. XIX. Čataj. 1 – grave 13/75, healed fracture at the distal third of the left tibia (*tibia et fibula norma dorsalis*); 2 – grave 13/75, healed fracture at the distal third of the left tibia (detail); 3 – grave 14/75, stake-shaped formation attached to the upper right M3; 4 – grave 14/75, new bone formation on the zygomatic arches; 5 – grave 14/75, excessively curved sternum; 6 – grave 14/75, *spondylolysis L5 bilat.*; 7 – grave 14/75, *spondylosis deformans universalis* (Th6–Th8); 8 – grave 14/75, degenerative processes with new bone formation on L5 and S1; 9 – grave 14/75, deformed ventral side of the adjacent bodies of the Th2 (*norma inferior*); 10 – grave 14/75, a sharp-force injury of the *margo lateralis* of the right scapula. Photo M. Krošláková.



Pl. XX. Čataj. 1 – grave 15/75, lumbalisatio S1 subtotalis (norma frontalis); 2 – grave 15/75, lumbalisatio S1 subtotalis (norma dorsalis); 3 – grave 15/75, spondylosis deformans universalis Th9–Th11; 4 – grave 15/75, healed fracture of the proximal end of the right fibula; 5 – grave 15/75, asymmetry of the epiphyses of the forearm bones, right side smaller than the left one; 6 – grave 16/75, sacralisatio L5 lat. dx. subtotalis; 7 – grave 16/75, ankylosis of the rudimentary free rib and L1; 8 – grave 16/75, spondylosis deformans universalis (C5 inferior, C6 superior, C7 superior); 9 – grave 16/75, spondylosis deformans universalis (L4 inferior and L5 superior). Photo M. Krošláková.



Pl. XXI. Čataj. 1 – grave 16/75, *spondylosis deformans universalis* (Th8–Th11); 2 – grave 16/75, *spondylosis deformans universalis* (L3–L5); 3 – grave 16/75, enthesopathy signs on the calcanei; 4 – grave 18/75, vertebral block due to synostosis of the spondylolytic exostoses on the left side of the vertebral bodies (Th9–L2); 5 – grave 19/75, exostoses on the tali; 6 – grave 19/75, marked bone changes on *trochanter minor* of both femurs; exostoses on the left femur; 7 – grave 19/75, periostitis on the diaphysis of the right tibia. Photo M. Krošlaková.



Pl. XXII. Čataj. 1 – grave 24/75, ossa suturae lambdoideae bilat.; 2 – grave 25/75, ossa suturae lambdoideae bilat., os apicis bipartitus, sutura mendosa, ossa suturae sagittalis; 3 – grave 25/75, lower bone density of manubrium sterni; 4 – grave 25/75, osteolytic deformation of the vertebrae (L1–L5); 5 – grave 25/75, osteolytic deformation of the sacrum; 6 – grave 25/75, osteolytic deformations on the pelvic bone. Photo M. Krošlaková.

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## Pohrebisko z obdobia sťahovania národov v Čataji (Slovensko)

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### SÚHRN

Predkladaná štúdia prezentuje výsledky archeologickej a antropologickej analýzy hrobov z archeologického výskumu na trase diaľnice D1 z Bratislavy do Trnavy v katastri obce Čataj. Uvedená obec sa nachádza v okrese Senec, v Bratislavskom kraji, cca 30 km na severovýchod od hlavného mesta. V roku 1975 sa začali stavebné práce spojené so stavbou diaľnice. Tá vchádza do vysokej terasy v časti chotára Čataja v polohe Zemanské-Gejzove (obr. 1). Predmetom tejto štúdie je skupina kostrových hrobov datovaná do obdobia sťahovania národov (existujúca chronológia sa zakladá výlučne na typológii artefaktov a môže podliehať revízii na základe budúcich absolútnych datovaní). Nachádzala sa v bezprostrednej blízkosti okraja terasy a pozostávala pôvodne zo 17 hrobov. Z nich 14 bolo preskúmaných počas vykopávok, dva hroby nachádzajúce sa v malej hĺbke boli stavebnými prácami porušené a jeden hrob bol počas stavebných prác zničený. Problematickým je hrob 20/75, ktorý síce obsahoval železné fragmenty, ale jeho orientácia (JJV–SSZ) je diametrálne odlišná od smerovania ostatných hrobov z obdobia sťahovania národov. Pohrebisko pozostáva z dvoch až troch nepravidelne rozložených radov hrobov (obr. 2). Tieto rady sú situované v severojužnom smere.

Vedení snahou o sprístupnenie dôležitého súboru pamiatok, predkladáme komplexné publikovanie uvedené pohrebiska. To pozostáva z prvej časti (katalóg hrobov s ich opismi, ako aj opismi hrobového inventára) a druhej časti (antropologické vyhodnotenie pohrebiska). Katalóg je doplnený obrazovými prílohami (Tab. I–XIII).

V prvej časti štúdie prezentujeme výsledky analýz pohrebného ritu a predmetov materiálnej kultúry. Sledovali sme spôsob pochovávaní, tvar a rozmery hrobových jám. Na pohrebisku sa pochovávalo kostrovým spôsobom. V 15 prípadoch sa podarilo určiť tvar hrobových jám. Zomrelí boli ukladani do jám zvyčajne obdĺžnikového tvaru s výrazne zaoblenými rohmi. Čo sa týka orientácie hrobov a spôsobu uloženia tiel pochovaných, možno konštatovať, že hroby boli orientované v smere Z–V, s drobnými odchýlkami (ZSZ–VJV, resp. ZSZ–VJV). Vo väčšine hrobov boli pozorované stopy sekundárnych zásahov. Napriek tomu sa dá predpokladať uloženie tiel pochovaných vo vystretej polohe na chrbte, zrejme s hornými končatinami pozdĺž tela. V deviatich prípadoch sa podarilo postrehnúť šachty narušiteľov, ktoré boli zvyčajne nasmerované do hornej časti skeletu. Dva hroby boli porušené recentnými zásahmi.

Vzhľadom na devastácie dôsledky sekundárnych zásahov je pochopiteľné, že istá časť predmetov materiálnej kultúry sa nachádzala v sekundárnej polohe. Nálezy ne-

disponujú širokým spektrom či už z hľadiska druhového, alebo tvarového. Inventár možno považovať za pomerne prostý. Nie je to však iba dôsledok sekundárnych zásahov. Predpokladáme, že predstavujú materiálnu kultúru pauperizovaných zvyškov populácie germánskeho pôvodu. Kategóriu súčastí odevov pochovaných zastupujú iba prakky a spony. Čo sa týka praciek, väčšinou ide o jednoduché tvary oválneho, resp. obličkovitého tvaru (tab. II: 10: 1a, 1b; VIII: 18: 1). Na pohrebisku sa našli v dvoch hroboch železné spony (tab. XI: 3; XII: 22: 1, 2) a v jednom prípade bronzová spona (tab. V: 13: 1). Ženský šperk dokladajú nepočítané koráliky zo skla, hlíny a jantáru (tab. VII: 2–6; IX: 24: 3; XII: 4, 5). Predmety dennej potreby predstavujú nože a prasleny (II: 8: 2, 3; IV: 4; VI: 3; IX: 18: 8, 10, 11; 24: 2; X: 2, 3; XII: 22: 4, 5). Nože sa našli v hroboch mužov i žien, prasleny sú však typickou prílohou ženských hrobov. V dvoch mužských hroboch sa vyskytli kresacie kamienky. Najčastejším inventárom boli kostené hrebene (tab. II: 8: 1; III: 2; VI: 4; VIII: 18: 6; IX: 24: 1; X: 1; XII: 22: 6; XIII: 1). V jednom prípade sa objavilo aj puzdro na hrebeň (tab. VII: 1). Väčšinou ide o trojdielne obojstranné hrebene, ktorých platničky boli spojované železnými nitmi, v jednom prípade to bol hrebeň s rukoväťou trojuholníkového tvaru (tab. VIII: 18: 6). Keramické nádoby sa našli v štyroch hroboch (tab. I: 1; IV: 5; V: 16: 1; VI: 2; XI: 1), v jednom sa nachádzal sklený pohár (tab. XI: 2). Medzi nálezmi absentujú zbrane aj predmety z drahých kovov. Sekundárne zásahy sa zrejme uskutočnili v čase nie príliš vzdialenom dobe pohrebu, čo dokladajú dislokované časti skeletov v anatomicom usporiadaní, pozorované v niekoľkých hroboch. Predpokladáme rituálne dôvody zásahov, ktoré uskutočnili pravdepodobne členovia komunity, ktorá na pohrebisku pochovávala svojich nevojitíkov. Z hľadiska datovania možno konštatovať, že nekropola v Čataji slúžila ako miesto odpočinku zomrelých malej komunity relatívne krátky čas v druhej polovici 5. stor. Vzhľadom na roztrúsené, v mnohých prípadoch odbornej verejnosti neprístupné, informácie o pamiatkach z obdobia sťahovania národov možno konštatovať, že nálezový materiál z územia Slovenska poskytuje do budúcnosti viaceré možnosti riešenia problematiky. To si však vyžaduje komplexné sprístupnenie všetkých údajov či už sa týkajú predmetov zo sídlisk, pohrebísk i ojedinelých nálezov.

V druhej časti štúdie prinášame antropologické vyhodnotenie jedincov z lokality Čataj. Súbor predstavuje šiest mužov (35,29 %), sedem žien (41,18 %, vrátane jednej juventilnej ženy), jedna pravdepodobne žena (5,88 %) a traja pohlavne neurčení jedinci (17,65 %, z toho dvaja nedospelí). Dalo by sa konštatovať, že ženské pohlavie je v prevahe

(8:6). Vekové kategórie boli zastúpené všetky, okrem *circumatale*. V súbore sa teda nachádzali jedinci od troch rokov života (hrob 23/75) až po starecké obdobie (hrob 16/75). Z najvýznamnejších nálezov stoja za spomenutie

Obr. 1. Pohrebisko v Čataji. Výsek z mapy 45-11-12 (1 : 10 000).

Poloha pohrebiska je označená červeným krúžkom. Podkladová mapa ÚGKK SR. Autor M. Bartík.

Obr. 2. Pohrebisko v Čataji. Plán pohrebiska z obdobia sťahovania národov. Autor J. Zábojník.

Tabela 1. Čataj. Afinita jedincov k pohlaviu a vekovej kategórii populácie. Legenda: n – počet jedincov v danej vekovej kategórii pre určité pohlavie; N – počet všetkých jedincov k afinity k pohlaviu; M – mužské pohlavie; F – ženské pohlavie; F? – pravdepodobne ženské pohlavie; ? – neurčené pohlavie. Autor M. Krošlákova.

Tabela 2. Čataj. Výška postavy jedincov (hodnoty v cm). Autor M. Krošlákova.

Tab. I. Čataj. Hrob 7. Pôdorysný plán a inventár hrobu. Kresba S. Ptáčková.

Tab. II. Čataj. Hroby 8 a 10. Pôdorysné plány a inventár hrobov. Kresba S. Ptáčková.

Tab. III. Čataj. Hrob 11. Pôdorysný plán a inventár hrobu. Kresba S. Ptáčková.

Tab. IV. Čataj. Hrob 11. Pôdorysný plán a inventár hrobu. Mierka: a – 5, b – 3, 4. Kresba S. Ptáčková.

Tab. V. Čataj. Hroby 13 a 16. Pôdorysné plány a inventár hrobov. Kresba S. Ptáčková.

Tab. VI. Čataj. Hrob 16. Inventár hrobu. Kresba S. Ptáčková.

Tab. VII. Čataj. Hrob 14. Pôdorysný plán a inventár hrobu. Kresba S. Ptáčková.

Tab. VIII. Čataj. Hroby 15 a 18. Pôdorysné plány a inventár hrobov. Kresba S. Ptáčková.

Tab. IX. Čataj. Hroby 18 a 24. Inventár hrobov. Kresba S. Ptáčková.

Tab. X. Čataj. Hrob 19. Pôdorysný plán a inventár hrobu. Kresba S. Ptáčková.

Tab. XI. Čataj. Hrob 21. Pôdorysný plán a inventár hrobu. Mierka: a – 1, b – ostatné. Kresba S. Ptáčková.

Tab. XII. Čataj. Hroby 22 a 23. Pôdorysné plány a inventár hrobov. Kresba S. Ptáčková.

Tab. XIII. Čataj. Hrob 25. Pôdorysný plán a inventár hrobu. Kresba S. Ptáčková.

Tab. XIV. Čataj. 1 – hrob 7/75, muž, adultus II – matusus I; 2 – hrob 8/75, žena, matusus I; 3 – hrob 10/75, žena, adultus II. Foto M. Krošlákova.

Tab. XV. Čataj. 1 – hrob 14/75, žena matusus I; 2 – hrob 18/75, muž, matusus I; 3 – hrob 21/75, muž, matusus I–II. Foto M. Krošlákova.

Tab. XVI. Čataj. 1–3 – hrob 25/75, žena adultus II – matusus I; 4 – hrob 7/75, aditívna plôška na *processus spinosus* stavcov Th3/4; 5 – hrob 7/75, *spondylolysis* L5 bilat.; 6 – hrob 7/75, kostný nános na sternálnom konci druhého rebra pravej strany; 7 – hrob 7/75, kostný nános na krížovej kosti v oblasti S4; 8 – hrob 7/75, entezopatie článkov prstov n1; 9 – hrob 8/75, *cystis radicularis* pri C vpravo hore, P1 a M2 vľavo hore. Foto M. Krošlákova.

Tab. XVII. Čataj. 1 – hrob 8/75, *spondylarthrosis lumbalis gravis* L4 inferior L5 dorzálna strana; 2 – hrob 8/75, *spondylarthrosis* S1; 3 – hrob 8/75, *omarthrosis* lat. dx.; 4 – hrob 10/75, *ossiculum incisurae parietalis* lat. sin.; 5 – hrob 10/75, *sacralisatio* L5 bilat. totalis; 6 – hrob 10/75,

umelo deformované lebky muža z hrobu 7/75 (tab. XIV: 1) a ženy z hrobu 14/75 (tab. XV: 1). Obe lebky boli deformované formou obväzovania, tzv. aymarským typom, ktorý bol bežný pre naše územie v období sťahovania národov.

*spondylarthrosis* C4/5; 7 – hrob 10/75, periostitída na vnútornej strane rebra; 8 – hrob 10/75, osteofyt na rebre; 9 – hrob 10/75, *facies lateralis* tibií a *facies medialis* fibúl so známami osteomyelitidy (ľavé predkolenie pohľad spredu, kosti pravého predkolenia z mediálnych strán); 10 – hrob 10/75, periostitída metatarzálny kosti I. sin. Foto M. Krošlákova.

Tab. XVIII. Čataj. 1 – hrob 11/75, aditívna plôška na *processus spinosus* stavcov Th4/5; 2 – hrob 11/75, *spondylarthrosis cervicalis gravis* C4–C7 (C4 a C6 inferior, C5 a C7 superior); 3 – hrob 11/75, *spondylosis deformans universalis* Th8–Th12; 4 – hrob 11/75, entezopatie na metakarpálnych kostiach V. oboch strán; 5 – hrob 11/75, entezopatie *talus* dx. et sin.; 6 – hrob 11/75, entezopatie *calcaneus* dx. et sin.; 7 – hrob 13/75, *cribra femoris* (femur sin.); 8 – hrob 13/75, Schmorlove uzly Th10–L1. Foto M. Krošlákova.

Tab. XIX. Čataj. 1 – hrob 13/75, stav po vyhojenej fraktúre distálnej tretiny diafýzy ľavej tibie (*tibia et fibula norma dorsalis*); 2 – hrob 13/75, stav po vyhojenej fraktúre distálnej tretiny diafýzy ľavej tibie (detail); 3 – hrob 14/75, kolíkovitý útvar prirastený ku M3 vpravo hore; 4 – hrob 14/75, kostné nánosy na zygomatických oblúkoch; 5 – hrob 14/75, značné zakrivenie hrudnej kosti; 6 – hrob 14/75, *spondylolysis* L5 bilat.; 7 – hrob 14/75, *spondylosis deformans universalis* (Th6–Th8); 8 – hrob 14/75, degeneratívne procesy s novou kostnou formáciou L5 a S1; 9 – hrob 14/75, zdeformovaný priebeh ventrálneho okraja Th2 (*norma inferior*); 10 – hrob 14/75, zásek na *margo lateralis* pravej lopatky. Foto M. Krošlákova.

Tab. XX. Čataj. 1 – hrob 15/75, *lumbalisatio* S1 subtotalis (*norma frontalis*); 2 – hrob 15/75, *lumbalisatio* S1 subtotalis (*norma dorsalis*); 3 – hrob 15/75, *spondylosis deformans universalis* Th9–Th11; 4 – hrob 15/75, stav po vyliečenej zlomenine na proximálnom konci diafýzy pravej fibuly; 5 – hrob 15/75, asymetria vo veľkosti epifýz predlaktia, pravá strana menšia ako ľavá; 6 – hrob 16/75, *sacralisatio* L5 lat. dx. subtotalis; 7 – hrob 16/75, ankyloticky prirastené rudimentárne voľné rebro na L1; 8 – hrob 16/75, *spondylosis deformans universalis* (C5 inferior, C6 superior, C7 superior); 9 – hrob 16/75, *spondylosis deformans universalis* (L4 inferior a L5 superior). Foto M. Krošlákova.

Tab. XXI. Čataj. 1 – hrob 16/75, *spondylosis deformans universalis* (Th8–Th11); 2 – hrob 16/75, *spondylosis deformans universalis* (L3–L5); 3 – hrob 16/75, entezopatie päťových kostí; 4 – hrob 18/75, blok stavcov po synostóze spondylotických exostóz vľavo (Th9–L2); 5 – hrob 19/75, exostózy na členkových kostiach; 6 – hrob 19/75, kostné zmeny na *trochanter minor* oboch femurov; 7 – hrob 19/75, periostitída na diafýze pravej tibie. Foto M. Krošlákova.

Tab. XXII. Čataj. 1 – hrob 24/75, *ossa suturae lambdae* bilat.; 2 – hrob 25/75, *ossa suturae lambdae* bilat., *os apicis bipartitus*, *sutura mendosa*, *ossa suturae sagittalis*; 3 – hrob 25/75, kostné preriedenie na *manubrium sterni*; 4 – hrob 25/75, osteolytická deštrukcia stavcov (L1–L5); 5 – hrob 25/75, osteolytická deštrukcia krížovej kosti; 6 – hrob 25/75, osteolytická deštrukcia na panve. Foto M. Krošlákova.

