

A ROMAN SWORD FROM HURBANOVO

Kristián Jócsik – Dominik Repka

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31577/szausav.2025.suppl.3.24>

Keywords: south-western Slovakia, Hurbanovo, Roman Period, iron sword, stray find

Abstract: This paper describes the chance discovery of an iron double-edged sword in Hurbanovo, in the location of Štrkovisko Konkôľ, which was found by a local fisherman in 2015. Based on its shape and dimensions, the well-preserved sword can be categorised as Roman *spatha*. This find enhances our knowledge of the Roman Empire's interactions with the area of the Middle-Danubian Barbaricum, as well as the intensity and character of the settlement in the cadastre of the town of Hurbanovo during the Roman Period, which was situated close (14 km as the crow flies) to the Roman borders at that time.

INTRODUCTION

In 2015, a fisherman coincidentally discovered an iron double-edged sword, or rather its blade, without the aid of a metal detector. He was able to mark the find's location, marking it in the southern part of Hurbanovo's cadastral territory (Komárno district), between the local parts of Konkôľ and Zelený háj, at the western tip of gravel pit Štrkovisko Konkôľ. According to the finder, the sword was discovered in the water near the bank of gravel pit (Fig. 1). The gravel pit was created by mining a sand dune in the 1980s. The sword was later given to a high school teacher who reported the find, facilitated its documentation and handed it over.

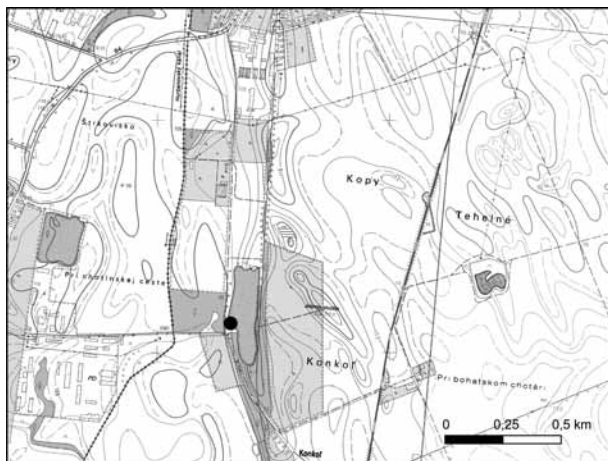


Fig. 1. Localisation of the place of Roman iron sword find in Hurbanovo, site Štrkovisko Konkôľ on the Basic Map of Slovakia from 1999. Source: ÚGKK SR, graphic design D. Repka.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIND

The straight, relatively well-preserved double-edged blade exhibits symmetrical characteristics along its longitudinal axis (Fig. 2). In several places along both edges, the blade is slightly chipped or rusted. With an absent fuller on the surface, the blade possesses a lenticular cross-section. Measuring 73.3 cm in total length, the blade's body spans 58 cm, with a tang length of 15.3 cm. The blade's widest part lies at the level of the horizontally-shaped shoulders, where it measures 4 cm. That is also where the thickest part of the blade is located with a measurement of 0.45 cm. At a distance of 5 cm from the blade's point, this part is 0.3 cm thick, while the thinnest part of the point measures 0.2 cm. The point is short and relatively rounded, with its more pronounced shaping observed only in the last 2 cm of the blade's length. The blade's

tang, rather subtle and slightly secondarily bent, has the shape of an elongated trapezoid with a rectangular or square cross-section. The maximum tang's width – 1.2 cm – is located at its base, i.e. at the point where it connects to the blade's body. From there onwards, the tang narrows to a value of 0.5 cm at its end. The maximum thickness of the tang – 0.6 cm – is found 1.3 cm from the blade's base, thinning to 0.35 cm towards the end of the tang. No organic residue or stamped marks are visible on the blade's surface (Fig. 2).

TYPOLOGICAL AND CHRONOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE FIND

The iron sword from Hurbanovo clearly aligns well with double-edged specimens known from the Roman Period. Based on its size, it falls between the *spatha* and *gladius* type of the Roman swords. In the case of longer double-edged Roman *spathae*, it can be classified as a Straubing-Nydam type and a Straubing variant (according to *Miks 2007*, 80–87; *Ulbert 1974*), characterized by a blade's length ranging from 56–81.5 cm and a hilt's tang length of 11–20 cm. The width of the blade falls within the range of 3–4.4 cm. As in the case of the analysed sword from Hurbanovo, the given variant is characterized by horizontal shoulders, a narrow blade ending in a short point in the shape of an oblique semicircle, and a longer hilt. This variant of the swords can be compared in terms of shape and size with *spathae* of the Vimose-Ilkerup type and its subtypes 1 and 2 (according to *Biborski/Ilkjaer 2006*, 217 nn). Comparable in shape are also the *spathae* of the Bibor variant 3 of type VI, created on the basis of finds from the environment of the Przeworsk culture. In this case, however, the swords reach larger dimensions, with blades ranging from 85 cm to 95 cm. According to *M. Biborski's (1994)* more recent classification, the sword from Hurbanovo is close to group 12.

In the case of shorter *gladii*, the closest analogies to the sword from Hurbanovo can be found in their *spathae* types and the Straubing variant defined by *G. Ulbert (1974)* and later by *Ch. Miks (2007, 71–74)*. Their blade's length reaches 32–58.5 cm, the hilt's tang lengths from 11–18 cm and the blade's width equal to 3–4.4 cm. Due to the blade's narrowness compared to other types of *gladii*, it is also possible that *spatha*-type *gladii* were secondarily remade from destroyed or damaged *spathae* longsword.

Timewise, these types and variants appear during the stages of the Roman Period B2 and C1, possibly overlapping into the following stage C2, i.e. in the period from the end of the 1st century to the middle or end of the 3rd century. The majority of finds known from Central Europe, especially from the territory of Poland and Hungary, fall primarily into the C1 period (*Biborski 1978*, 149, 154; *Miks 2007*, 558, 591, 592, 649, 703, 744). No similar sword shapes are known from the territory of present-day Slovakia. The closest similarities in shape are found in the sword stored in the grave 2 from the Kostolná pri Dunaji municipality, dated to the B2b phase. On the other hand, it is a dimensionally larger sword with a blade's length of 76 cm, a width of 5 cm and a hilt's tang length of 21.8 cm (for the latest evaluation of the find, see *Kolník/Rajtár 2017*).

ROMAN PERIOD SETTLEMENT NEAR THE SITE

In the southern part of the cadastre of the town of Hurbanovo, on the territory of the local parts of Konkoľ and Zelený háj, several rescue excavations had already been conducted in the past, mainly connected with sand mining (Fig. 3). An intensive settlement has been found here, with the oldest finds from the Neolithic (Želiezovce group) coming from Zelený háj (*Březinová/Pažinová 2011*, 9n.; *Točík 1978*, 234). In the immediate vicinity of Štrkovisko Konkoľ (to the north and north-east), in the locality of Konkoľ, lies the Pieskovisko (Szarvaskút) area. Settlements from the Bronze Age, the Hallstatt period, La Tène period and the Migration period have been found here (*Bujna 2007*; *Dušek 1961*, 66, 68; *Rajtár/Ratimorská 1990*, 143). In this position, a younger Roman Period grave was also found. It was discovered just above the grave from the La Tène period, about 700 m north-east of the analysed iron sword find. Based on a pair of flat bronze fibulae of lozenge (rhomboid) and crescent shape (*Dušek 1961*, 67, 68, tab. 5: 11, 12), the Roman Period grave can be assigned to the 1st century (types 7.4 and 7.6 according to *Riha 1979*, 181–183, Tab. 58).¹ The finds of sunken objects and Roman provincial pottery, discovered during the excavation of irrigation furrows in the locality of Konkoľ, are feasibly related to the above-mentioned location (Fig. 3; *Ratimorská 1980*, 227).

Distinctive traces of settlement from the Eneolithic, namely the Baden culture (*Rajtár 2004*, 146), the Vekerzug culture from the late Hallstatt period (*Rajtár/Ratimorská 1990*, 143) and the La Tène period (*Rajtár/Ratimorská 1990*, 143), were identified in the Štrkovisko location (Fig. 3). The site, located 1 km north from the analysed iron sword find, between the Hurbanovo residential area and the locality of Konkoľ, was inhabited during the Roman Period as well, with evidence of a Germanic settlement. During the construction of the new slaughterhouse, six sunken settlement features from this period, dating to the second half of the 2nd to

¹ Originally, the grave was incorrectly dated to the late Roman Period/Migration period (*Dušek 1961*, 68).

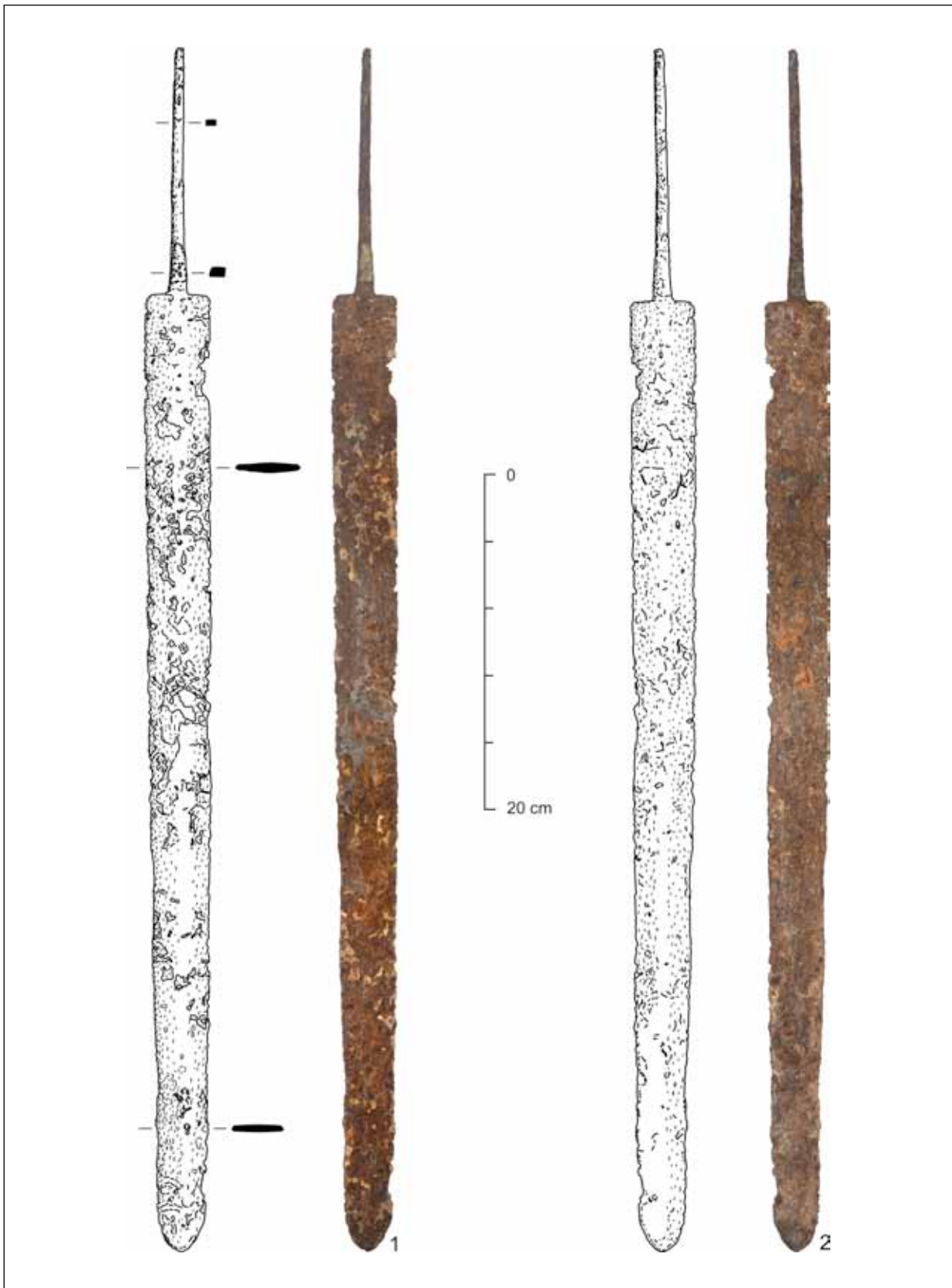


Fig. 2. Roman iron sword from Hurbanovo, site Štrkovisko Konkol'. Photo and drawing D. Repka.

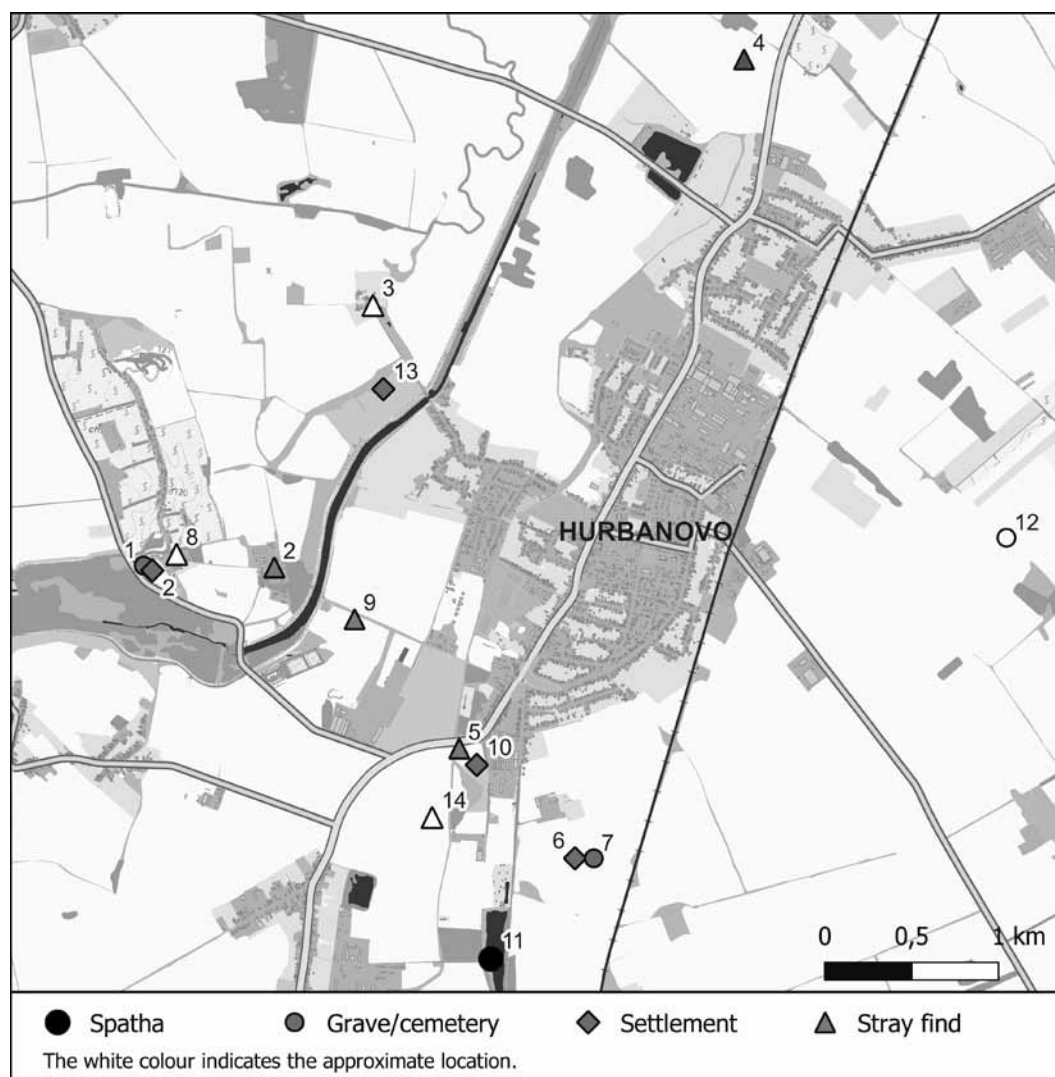


Fig. 3. Localisation of the place of Roman iron sword find in Hurbanovo, site Štrkovisko Konkoly and evidence of settlement of cadastre of the town of Hurbanovo during Roman Period. Sites and their sources are mentioned in the text. Author K. Jócsik.

the 3rd century, were examined. However, finds recovered during the examination of the building area prove there was human activity already in the 1st century. In addition to the Roman fibulae, the area also yielded other objects of Roman origin, such as terra sigillata and Pannonian Roman-provincial pottery (Hajnalová *et al.* 2018; Hanzelyová/Kuzma/Rajtár 1995, 55; Kuzmová 1997, 122; Rajtár 2004). Regarding the Štrkovisko area, a collection of finds (via detector), consisting of fibulae, Roman coins and pottery, can also be allocated to this place. The objects were obtained in 1991 and can be assigned to the period from the end of the 1st century to the beginning of the 3rd century (Ratimorská/Žundálek 1992, 99–101). The site also contained Roman militaria, namely an iron arrowhead, a fragment of a bronze helmet/shield and an iron plate from scale armour (Rajtár 2008, 177).

Area of Hurbanovský brook/channel, located to the west of the examined settlement features, is also a part of the Roman Period settlement in question (Fig. 3). A larger number of Roman coins of wider date range – from the 1st to the middle of the 4th century – were found here, as well as two Roman lead seals, a 4th century Roman leaden product label and a leaden statue of the Roman god Mercury (Hunka/Kolníková 1996, 95; 1997, 85; 1999, 60; 2001, 92; 2002, 72, 73; 2004, 76; 2005, 98, 99; 2006, 98; Kolníková 2002a; 2002b; Kopecký/Kuzma/Rajtár 1990, 100; Rajtár 2016). Without a possibility of a closer localisation, an area on the right bank of the Žitava river's old branch (location west of Konkolyho Majer area; Fig. 3) was explored in

1977, where the finds of pottery from the Roman Period came from (Točík 1978, 234). P. Ratimorská (1998, 41) connects it with the settlement on the southern outskirts of Hurbanovo (locations of Štrkovisko or Pieskovisko).

Further evidence of the Roman settlement was found in the western part of the Hurbanovo cadastre, on the banks of the Žitava river's old branch (known as "Stará Žitava"). These locations lie behind the Žitava river (Fig. 3), in the area where a Germanic settlement with sunken objects from the 2nd century, and one from the end of the Roman Period and the Migration period, had been examined. A fragment of Roman roofing was found in the filling of one of the pits (Ruttikay/Bielich 2002, 166, 167). The isolated finds come from the locations of Sesílešská (Szesilecká) road, Semex complex, Sesíleš, Bacherov majer, between Bacherov majer and Sesíleš, Cséplős part. Metal finds from the Roman Period were found at the location of Sesílešská (Szesilecká) road (Hajnalová 2002, 56). More Roman coins were discovered at the location of the Semex complex (state-owned Institute for research and breeding of vegetables and special crops). The coins are dated from the end of the 1st century to the second half of the 3rd century (Hunka/Kolníková 1994, 88; 1995, 63; 2007, 91). A Roman coin from the 3rd century was found in the Sesíleš location (Fig. 3; Ratimorská 1998, 41). Further north from the territory of the Bacherov majer area, the examination revealed unspecified (settlement) features from the Roman Period (Ratimorská 1998, 41). A bronze crossbow fibula dated from the end of the 3rd to the 4th century was found between Bacherov majer and Sesíleš (Kolník 1958, 380, 381, 387, tab. I: 9, 9a). Other finds, specifically fragments of Germanic pottery, were found at the site of Cséplős (Kolník 1957, 55). A settlement or settlement features are also cited in the location of Aba (Abadomb; Fig. 3; Ratimorská 1998, 41).

Additionally, to the discovered settlement features, evidence of burials from the Roman Period in Hurbanovo was also acknowledged. A cremation grave from the early Roman Period (stage B) was found east of the Hurbanovo residential area in the Vinohrad(y) location (Kolník 1973, 43). Cremation graves from the Roman Period were allegedly discovered in 1936 in the location of Abadomb as well (Fig. 3).

EVALUATION

Based on its shape and dimensions, the iron double-edged sword found by chance on the shore of gravel pit Štrkovisko Konkol' in Hurbanovo-Konkol' can be classified as either short types/variants of the Roman spathae (Straubing variant of Straubing-Nydam type, Biborski variant VI/3 or Biborski group 12) or longer gladii (Straubing variant of spathae type) and dated to the Roman Period of B2 to C1 (C2?). This find can be associated with the extensive settlement of the given area and its surroundings during the Roman Period. In the immediate vicinity of the discovery site, especially in the locations of Pieskovisko and Štrkovisko, the remains of a larger Germanic settlement were found, which existed from the second half of the 1st century until the middle of the 4th century.

The place, where the sword was found – a former sand dune could also point to a grave find (Fig. 1). The almost completely preserved sword could also come from a grave destroyed during sand mining in the 1980s. Mild terrain elevations in the form of sand dunes in southwestern Slovakia were often used for burials in the Roman Period, for example cemeteries Kostolná pri Dunaji (Kolník 1980, 91), Sládkovičovo (Kolník 1980, 126), Čierny Brod (Kolník 1975, 341), etc.

Numerous archaeological finds in the given area, consisting of objects of Roman origin, attest to the intensive interactions of the local Germans with the Roman Empire. Besides that, Roman militaria finds are documented in this settlement, specifically an iron arrowhead, a fragment of a bronze helmet/shield and an iron plate from scale armour dating to the period of the Marcomannic Wars (Rajtár 2008, 176, 177, fig. 6: 1, 4, 5). The analysed sword thus completes the set. Roman militaria are typically sighted on the territory of the Middle-Danubian Barbaricum, mainly in the period of the Marcomannic Wars. This also applies to finds of Roman swords and parts of their scabbards (Droberjar 2021, 235, diagramm 5; Kramár 2021; Krekovič 1994). They are probably related to the presence of Roman military units in the area during the Roman counter-offensive north of the Danube directed against the Quads and Marcomanni. This presence is also proven by Roman military marching camps, for which there is plenty of evidence in south-western Slovakia (Fig. 4; Kuzma 2010, 81–85; Rajtár 2014). Such camp was detected through the examination of freely available satellite images in the cadastre of the town of Imeľ (Kuzma 2010, 85), which

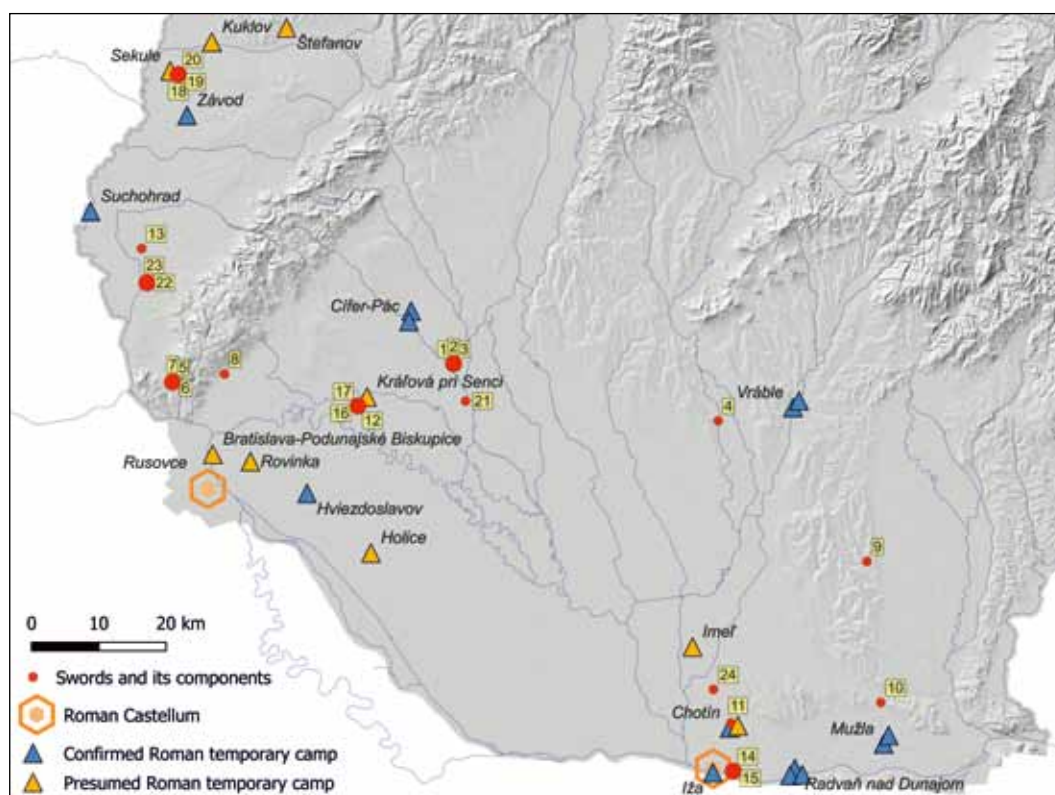


Fig. 4. Finds of Roman swords, parts of their scabbard and evidence of Roman military camps (according to Kuzma 2010, 85, fig. F60, with addition) in south-western Slovakia. 1–3 – Abrahám (Kolník 1980, 53, 73, tab. XLII: 131b; LVIII: 205b); 4 – Branč (Kolník/Varsik/Vladár 2007, 153, tab. 1: 3); 5–7 – Bratislava-Lamač (Turčan 2017, 43, 44, fig. 3: 1; 4: 1, 2); 8 – Bratislava-Rača (Turčan 2017, 43, fig. 3: 2); 9 – Čaka (Beljak/Kolník 2006, 61, fig. 5: 11); 10 – Gbelce (Beljak/Kolník 2006, 69, fig. 12: 2); 11 – Chotín? (Hečková/Repka 2019, 111, fig. 51: 1); 12 – Kostolná pri Dunaji (Kolník 1980, 95, tab. LXXVI: 2b); 13 – Láb (Hrnčiarik 2013, 158, tab. 59); 14, 15 – Iža (Rajtár 1996, 3, fig. 3: 1, 2); 16, 17 – Kostolná pri Dunaji (Kolník 1980, 103, 111, Taf. CII: 37b); 18–20 – Sekule (Hüssen/Rajtár/Voß 2017, 116, fig. 3; Iván/Ölvecký/Rajtár 2019, 240, fig. 4: 15–17); 21 – Sládkovičovo (Kolník 1980, 133, tab. CXXXI: 13b); 22, 23 – Zohor (Turčan 2017, 43, fig. 3: 3); 24 – Hurbanovo, research site; without number – River Dunaj (without closer localization; Turčan 1999, 82, fig. 6: 3). Author K. Jócsik.

is located approximately 6 km north-west of the sword find. However, this camp has not been confirmed by archaeological field survey yet. At roughly the same distance, but in a south-eastern direction, there is another Roman marching camp in the village of Chotín (Fig. 4; Rajtár 2014, 117, 119, 118, 127, fig. 9; 19: 4; Rajtár/Kolníková/Kuzmová 2017, 174, 176, fig. 2: 3).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Beljak/Kolník 2006

Biborski 1978

Biborski 1994

Biborski/Ilkjær 2006

Březinová/Pažinová 2011

Bujna 2007

Droberjar 2021

J. Beljak/T. Kolník: Germánske hroby z Čaky a Gbeliec. Príspevok k osídleniu juhozápadného Slovenska v dobe rímskej. *Slovenská archeológia* 54, 2006, 57–94.

M. Biborski: Miecze z okresu wpływów rzymskich na obszarze kultury przeworskiej. *Materiały Archeologiczne* 18, 1978, 53–165.

M. Biborski: Die Schwerter des 1. und 2. Jahrhunderts n. Chr. aus dem römischen Imperium und dem Barbaricum. *Specimina Nova* 9, 1993, 1994, 91–130.

M. Biborski/J. Ilkjær: *Illerup Ådal: 11 Die Schwerter*. Århus 2006.

G. Březinová/N. Pažinová: *Neolitická osada Hurbanovo-Bohatá*. Nitra 2011.

J. Bujna: Das reich ausgestattete Kriegersgrab aus dem keltischen Gräberfeld in Hurbanovo-Konkoľ (Bez. Komárno), südwestliche Slowakei. *Pravěk. Nová řada* 16, 2006, 207, 201–242.

E. Droberjar: Römische Schwerter aus dem germanischen Gräberfeld von Třebusice (Mittelböhmen). In: E. Droberjar/B. Komoróczy (eds.): *Príspevky k poznání barbar-*

- ských komunit. *Archeologie barbarů 2016 a 2018*. Spisy Archeologického ústavu AV ČR Brno 70. Brno 2021, 221–243.
- Dušek 1961 M. Dušek: K otázkam pravekého vývoja juhozápadného Slovenska. *Študijné zvesti AÚ SAV* 6, 1961, 59–82.
- Hajnalová 2002 M. Hajnalová: Rastlinné makrozvyšky analyzované v roku 2001. *AVANS* 2001, 2002, 55–58.
- Hajnalová et al. 2018 M. Hajnalová/Z. Bielichová/J. Rajtár/D. Krčová/T. Čejka/Z. Šustek/J. Mihályiová: A Roman Structure from Hurbanovo, SW Slovakia: Multiproxy Investigation of Unique Waterlogged Deposit. *Interdisciplinaria Archaeologica. Natural Sciences in Archaeology* 9, 2018, 43–69.
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.24916/iansa.2018.1.4>
- Hanzelyová/Kuzma/Rajtár 1995 E. Hanzelyová/I. Kuzma/J. Rajtár: Letecká prospekcia na juhozápadnom Slovensku. *AVANS* 1993, 1995, 54–58.
- Hečková/Repka 2019 J. Hečková/D. Repka: Sídliisko z doby rímskej. In: P. Romsauer/J. Hečková/D. Repka (ed.): *Chotín VII*. Sídliisko z doby halštatskej, rímskej a stredoveku. Nitra 2019, 49–141.
- Hrnčiarik 2013 E. Hrnčiarik: *Römisches Kulturgut in der Slowakei. Herstellung, Funktion und Export römischer Manufakturzeugnisse aus den Provinzen in der Slowakei*. Teil 1 und 2. Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie 222. Bonn 2013.
- Hunka/Kolníková 1994 J. Hunka/E. Kolníková: Prírastky mincí v Archeologickom ústave SAV v roku 1992. *AVANS* 1992, 1994, 55–59.
- Hunka/Kolníková 1995 J. Hunka/E. Kolníková: Prírastky mincí v Archeologickom ústave SAV v roku 1993. *AVANS* 1993, 1995, 62–66.
- Hunka/Kolníková 1996 J. Hunka/E. Kolníková: Prírastky mincí v Archeologickom ústave SAV v roku 1994. *AVANS* 1994, 1996, 94–97.
- Hunka/Kolníková 1999 J. Hunka/E. Kolníková: Prírastky mincí v Archeologickom ústave SAV. *AVANS* 1997, 1999, 58–65.
- Hunka/Kolníková 2001 J. Hunka/E. Kolníková: Prírastky mincí v Archeologickom ústave SAV v rokoch 1999–2000. *AVANS* 2000, 2001, 90–95.
- Hunka/Kolníková 2002 J. Hunka/E. Kolníková: Prírastky mincí v Archeologickom ústave v roku 2001. *AVANS* 2001, 2002, 72–74.
- Hunka/Kolníková 2004 J. Hunka/E. Kolníková: Prírastky mincí v Archeologickom ústave SAV v roku 2003. *AVANS* 2003, 2004, 76–78.
- Hunka/Kolníková 2005 J. Hunka/E. Kolníková: Prírastky mincí v Archeologickom ústave v roku 2004. *AVANS* 2004, 2005, 97–102.
- Hunka/Kolníková 2006 J. Hunka/E. Kolníková: Prírastky mincí v Archeologickom ústave SAV v roku 2005. *AVANS* 2005, 2006, 91–93.
- Hunka/Kolníková 2007 J. Hunka/E. Kolníková: Prírastky mincí v Archeologickom ústave SAV v roku 2006. *AVANS* 2006, 2007, 74–76.
- Hüssen/Rajtár/Voj 2017 C.-M. Hüssen/J. Rajtár/H.-U. Voss: Sekule, Slowakei. Ein germanisches Gräberfeld an der March. *e-Forschungs Berichte des DAI* 2017, 2017, 114–118.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.34780/t17a-adb7>
- Iván/Ölvecky/Rajtár 2019 R. Iván/R. Ölvecky/J. Rajtár: Vybrané hrobové celky z germánskeho žiarového pohrebiska v Sekuliach. *Zborník SNM* 113. *Archeológia* 29, 2019, 235–261.
- Kolník 1957 T. Kolník: Praveké osídlenie na dunách severne od obce Bohatá, okr. Hurbanovo. *Študijné zvesti AÚ SAV* 2, 1957, 53–58.
- Kolník 1958 T. Kolník: Nové ojedinelé nálezy spôn z doby rímskej a sťahovania národov na juho-východnom Slovensku. *Slovenská archeológia* 6, 1958, 380–387.
- Kolník 1973 T. Kolník: Hrobové nálezy z doby rímskej na Slovensku. *Korpus nepublikovaných nálezov*. Nitra 1973.
- Kolník 1975 T. Kolník: Žiarové pohrebisko z neskorej doby rímskej a zo začiatku sťahovania národov v Čiernom Brode. *Slovenská archeológia* 23, 1975, 341–378.
- Kolník 1980 T. Kolník: *Römerzeitliche Gräberfelder in der Slowakei*. Bratislava 1980.
- Kolník/Rajtár 2017 T. Kolník/J. Rajtár: Das Urnengrab 2 aus Kostolná pri Dunaji mit einem römischen Schwert mit Buntmetallinkrustation. In: *Na hranicih impéria – Extra fines imperii. Jaroslavu Tejralovi k 80. narodeninám*. Brno 2017, 209–226.
- Kolník/Varsík/Vladár 2007 T. Kolník/V. Varsík/J. Vladár: *Branč: germánska osada z 2. až 4. storočia*. Nitra 2007.
- Kolníková 2002a E. Kolníková: Eine römische Bleiplombe aus Hurbanovo – der erste Fund in der Slowakei. In: K. Kuzmová/K. Pieta/J. Rajtár (Hrsg.): *Zwischen Rom und dem Barbaricum. Festschrift für Titus Kolník zum 70. Geburtstag*. Nitra 2002, 295–303.
- Kolníková 2002b E. Kolníková: Rímske olovené plomby a tovarová etiketa z Hurbanova. *AVANS* 2001, 2002, 84, 85.

- Kopecký/Kuzma/Rajtár 1990 M. Kopecký/I. Kuzma/J. Rajtár: Výsledky leteckej prospekcie. AVANS 1988, 1990, 100–102.
- Krekovič 1994 E. Krekovič: Military equipment on the territory of Slovakia. *Journal of Roman Military Equipment Studies* 5, 1994, 211–225.
- Kuzma 2010 I. Kuzma: Letecká archeológia. In: K. Kuzmová (ed.): *Klasická archeológia a exaktné vedy. Výskumné metódy a techniky II*. Trnava 2010, 23–106.
- Kuzmová 1997 K. Kuzmová: *Terra Sigillata im Vorfeld des nordpannonischen Limes (Südwestslowakei)*. Nitra 1997.
- Miks 2007 Ch. Miks: *Studien zur römischen Schwertbewaffnung in der Kaiserzeit*. Kölner Studien Archäologie römischen Provinzen 8. Köln 2007.
- Rajtár 1996 J. Rajtár: Waffen und Ausrüstungsteile aus dem Holz-Erde-Lager von Iža. In: C. van Driel-Murray (ed.): *Military Equipment in Context. Proceedings of the Ninth International Roman Military Equipment Conference, Held in Leiden, The Netherlands 15th–17th September 1994*. *Journal of Roman Military Equipment Studies* 5. Oxford 1996, 83–95.
- Rajtár 2004 J. Rajtár: Záchranný výskum v Hurbanove. AVANS 2003, 2004, 145–150, 285–294.
- Rajtár 2008 J. Rajtár: Die Waagtrasse in der Slowakei. Eine Vormarschroute der Römer während der Markomannenkriege? In: J.-S. Kühnborn (Hrsg.): *Rom auf dem Weg nach Germanien: Geostrategie, Vormarschtrassen und Logistik. Internationales Kolloquium in Delbrück-Anreppen vom 4. bis 6. November 2004*. Bodemaltertümer Westfalens 45. Mainz 2008, 169–186.
- Rajtár 2014 J. Rajtár: Stĺp Marca Aurelia a archeologické doklady o rímskych výpravách proti Kvádom. In: V. Turčan (zost.): *Stĺp Marca Aurelia a stredné Podunajsko*. Štúdie. Zborník SNM. Archeológia. Supplementum 8. Bratislava 2014, 107–140.
- Rajtár 2016 J. Rajtár: Olovená votívna plastika Merkúra z Hurbanova. In: I. Bazovský (ed.): *Zborník na pamiatku Magdy Pichlerovej*. Štúdie. Zborník SNM. Archeológia. Supplementum 11. Bratislava 2016, 167–174.
- Rajtár/Kolníková/Kuzmová 2017 J. Rajtár/E. Kolníková/K. Kuzmová: K osídleniu Chotína v dobe rímskej. In: *Studia Historica Nitriensia* 2017. Ročník 21. Supplementum – mimoriadne číslo časopisu venované životnému jubileu prof. Petra Romsauera: *Sedem decénií Petra Romsauera*. Nitra 2017, 173–193.
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17846/SHN.2017.21.S.173-193>
- Rajtár/Ratimorská 1990 J. Rajtár/P. Ratimorská: Záchranný výskum v Hurbanove-Konkoli. AVANS 1988, 1990, 143.
- Ratimorská 1980 P. Ratimorská: Archeologické prieskumy a nálezy v okrese Komárno. AVANS 1978, 1980, 226–228.
- Ratimorská 1998 P. Ratimorská: Praveké a včasnostredoveké osídlenie Hurbanova vo svetle archeologických výskumov a nálezov. *Studia Historica Nitriensia* 7, 1998, 35–45.
- Ratimorská/Žundálek 1992 P. Ratimorská/I. Žundálek: Prieskum v okrese Komárno. AVANS 1991, 1992, 99–101.
- Riha 1979 E. Riha: *Die Römischen Fibeln aus Augst und Kaiseraugst*. Forschungen in Augst 3. Augst 1979.
- Ruttikay/Bielich 2002 M. Ruttikay/M. Bielich: Germánske sídlisko v Hurbanove. AVANS 2001, 2002, 166–169.
- Točík 1978 A. Točík: Prieskum archeologických lokalít na južnom Slovensku. AVANS 1977, 1978, 233–237.
- Turčan 1999 V. Turčan: Nálezy vybagrované z Dunaja. *Zborník SNM* 93. *Archeológia* 9, 1999, 73–84.
- Turčan 2017 V. Turčan: Nové nálezy mečov z priestoru Bratislavskej brány. *Študijné zvesti AÚ SAV* 61, 2017, 41–46.
- Ulbert 1974 – G. Ulbert: Straubing und Nydam. Zu römischen Langschwertern der späten Limeszeit. In: G. Kossak/G. Ulbert (Hrsg.): *Studien zur vor- und frühgeschichtlichen Archäologie. Festschrift für Joachim Werner zum 65. Geburtstag*. Münchner Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte 1. München 1974, 197–216.

UNPUBLISHED SOURCES

- Kramár 2021 A. Kramár: Rímska výzbroj a výstroj z územia stredodunajského barbarika. *Nepublikovaná bakalárska práca*. Filozofická fakulta, Univerzita Konštantína Filozofa v Nitre. Nitra 2021.

Rímsky meč z Hurbanova

Kristián Jócsik – Dominik Repka

Súhrn

V roku 2015 bol na západnom okraji Štrkoviska Konkoľ, južne od intravilánu mesta Hurbanovo (obr. 1) nájdený miestnym rybárom dobre zachovaný železný dvojsečný meč (obr. 2). Ide o krátky meč (dĺ. 73,3 cm) s vodorovnými ramenami, úzkou čepeľou (š. 4 cm), ukončenou krátkym hrotom v tvare lomeného poloblúka a s dlhším trňom rukoväte (dĺ. 15,3 cm). Na základe tvaru a veľkosti možno meč priradiť k rímskym mečom – spatha (variant Straubing krátkeho a úzkeho typu Straubing-Nydam alebo variant Biborski VI/3, či skupina Biborski 12), prípadne gladius (variant Straubing dlhšieho typu Spatha) a datovať do obdobia stupňov doby rímskej B2 až C1 (C2?). Tento nález možno spájať s rozsiahlym osídlením daného priestoru a jeho okolia v dobe rímskej. V bezprostrednej blízkosti miesta nálezu, najmä v polohách Pieskovisko a Štrkovisko (obr. 3), boli zistené pozostatky rozsiahlejšej germánskej osady s početným zastúpením predmetov rímskej proveniencie, ktorá existovala od druhej polovice 1. storočia až do polovice 4. storočia. Okrem iného sú z osady doložené aj nálezy rímskych militárií – železný hrot šípu, fragment bronzovej prilby/štítu a železná platnička zo šupinového brnenia s datovaním do obdobia markomanských vojen. Súvisia tak pravdepodobne s prítomnosťou rímskych vojenských jednotiek na danom území počas rímskej protiofenzívy severne od Dunaja namierenej proti Kvádom a Markomanom. Dokladom tejto prítomnosti sú aj rímske vojenské dočasné tábory, ktoré máme početne doložené na juhozápadnom Slovensku (obr. 4). Bezprostredne pri Hurbanove je to tábor v Chotíne a Imeli.

Obr. 1. Lokalizácia miesta nálezu rímskeho železného meča v Hurbanove, poloha Štrkovisko Konkoľ na základnej mape Slovenskej republiky z roku 1999. Zdroj: ÚGKK SR, grafická úprava D. Repka.

Obr. 2. Rímsky železný meč z Hurbanova, poloha Štrkovisko Konkoľ. Foto a kresba D. Repka.

Obr. 3. Lokalizácia miesta nálezu rímskeho železného meča v Hurbanove, poloha Štrkovisko Konkoľ a doklady osídlenia katastra mesta Hurbanovo počas doby rímskej. Lokality a odkazy na zdroje sú uvedené v texte. Autor J. Jócsik.

Obr. 4. Nálezy rímskych mečov, časti ich pošiev a doklady rímskych vojenských táborov (podľa Kuzma 2010, 85, obr. F60, s doplnením) na juhozápadnom Slovensku. 1–3 – Abrahám (Kolník 1980, 53, 73, tab. XLII: 131b; LVIII: 205b); 4 – Branč (Kolník/Varsik/Vladár 2007, 153, tab. 1: 3); 5–7 – Bratislava-Lamač (Turčan 2017, 43, 44, obr. 3: 1; 4: 1, 2); 8 – Bratislava-Rača (Turčan 2017, 43, obr. 3: 2); 9 – Čaka (Beljak/Kolník 2006, 61, obr. 5: 11); 10 – Gbelce (Beljak/Kolník 2006, 69, obr. 12: 2); 11 – Chotín? (Hečková/Repka 2019, 111, obr. 51: 1); 12 – Kostolná pri Dunaji (Kolník 1980, 95, taf. LXXVI: 2b); 13 – Láb (Hrnčiarik 2013, 158, taf. 59); 14, 15 – Iža (Rajtár 1996, 3, obr. 3: 1, 2); 16, 17 – Kostolná pri Dunaji (Kolník 1980, 103, 111, taf. CII: 37b); 18–20 – Sekule (Hüssen/Rajtár/Voß 2017, 116, Abb. 3; Iván/Ölvecký/Rajtár 2019, 240, obr. 4: 15–17); 21 – Sládkovičovo (Kolník 1980, 133, taf. CXXXI: 13b); 22, 23 – Zohor (Turčan 2017, 43, obr. 3: 3); 24 – Hurbanovo, skúmaná poloha; bez čísla – rieka Dunaj v okolí Bratislavy (bez bližšej lokalizácie; Turčan 1999, 82, obr. 6: 3). Autor K. Jócsik.

Mgr. Kristián Jócsik
Institute of Archaeology
The University of Łódź
ul. G. prez. Gabriela Narutowicza 65
PL – 90-131 Łódź
kristian.jocsik2@uni.lodz.pl
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1643-3623>

doc. Dominik Repka, PhD.
Univerzita Konštantína Filozofa v Nitre
Filozofická fakulta
Katedra archeológie
Hodžova 1
SK – 949 01 Nitra
dreпка@ukf.sk
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6835-3740>

