

KELTI / THE CELTS / DIE KELTEN 2019

20. medzinárodná konferencia Doba laténska v strednej Európe
20th international conference The La Tène Period in Central Europe
20. internationale Konferenz Die Latènezeit in Mitteleuropa

Stará Lesná 14.–17. 5. 2019

Kniha abstraktov / Book of abstracts / Buch der Zusammenfassungen

Lucia Benediková – Gertrúda Březinová – Karol Pieta (eds.)

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PROGRAM KONFERENCIE

CONFERENCE PROGRAM



AGENTÚRA
NA PODPORU
VÝSKUMU A VÝVOJA

a / and / und

Česko-slovenská skupina pre dobu železnú /
Czech-Slovakian Group for the Iron Age /
Tschechisch-Slowakische Gruppe für die Eisenzeit

**20. medzinárodná konferencia /
20th international conference /
20. internationale Konferenz**

**KELTI / THE CELTS / DIE KELTEN
2019**

Stará Lesná 14. 5.–17. 5. 2019

Kongresové centrum Academia
<http://www.hotelacademia.sk/>

Program konferencie / Conference program / Konferenzprogramm

*Prosíme prednášajúcich, aby dodržali 20-minútový limit na prezentáciu.
Po každej prezentácii bude nasledovať 5-minútová diskusia.*

/

*We kindly ask the speakers to keep 20 minute limit for the presentation.
After each presentation 5 minute discussion will follow.*

14. 5. 2019

11.00 – 14.45 Príchod a registrácia / Arrival and registration

15.00 – 15.15 Otvorenie konferencie / Opening the conference (K. Pieta/N. Venclová/I. Čižmár)

**15.15 – 18.00 Tematický blok I: VČASNÁ A STARŠIA DOBA LATÉNSKA + RÔZNE /
Thematic block I: EARLY LA TÈNE PERIOD + MISCELLANEA**

15.15 – 15.35 M. Guštin: Das frühlatènezeitliche Wagengrab von Lang in der Steiermark

15.40 – 16.00 P. Rams: The Transition of Hallstatt to La Tène (Oberndorf in der Ebene and Ossarn, Traisenvalley)

16.05 – 16.25 M. Trefný/V. Peksa: New excavation at the hillfort Rubin in Northwestern Bohemia and the question of so called Bohemian central places during the Late Hallstatt and Early La Tène period

16.30 □ 16.50 Prestávka / Break

16.50 – 17.10 J. Kysela: *Hic sunt leones (vel canes)* : Mediterranean imports in Central Europe before the oppida and some other things

17.15 – 17.35 J. John: Aryballos made in Rhodos?

17.40 – 18.00 B. Kavur/M. B. Kavur: It's a hard road

18.05 – 18.25 M. Musilová: BIATEC. NONNOS. Kelten an der mittleren Donau. Archäologische Neuentdeckungen in der slowakischen Hauptstadt Bratislava. Sonderausstellung vom 9. Mai bis 1. Dezember 2019. Archäologisches Museum Frankfurt, Deutschland.

15. 5. 2019

9.00 – 10.15 Tematický blok II: ŠPERK / Thematic block II: JEWELLERY

9.00 – 9.20 H. Geschwind: The origins of the *Hohlbuckelringe* from Marzabotto (Prov. Bologna)

9.25 – 9.45 N. Venclová/R. Kozáková/Š. Křížová: Ring-beads: peak or decline of La Tène glass working?

9.50 – 10.10 J. Rolland: La Tène glass through the eyes of technology: a socio-economic approach of knowledge

10.15 □ 10.45 Prestávka / Break

10.45 – 16.00 Tematický blok III: POHREBNÉ ZVYKLOSTI A POHREBISKÁ / Thematic block III: BURIAL PRACTICES AND CEMETERIES

10.45 – 11.05 Ivan Čížmář/Blanka Mikulková: Laténské pohřebiště v Rousínově (okr. Vyškov)

11.10 – 11.30 A. Horváth: Unity and diversity in the Celtic Cemetery of Csepel Island (Budapest)

11.35 – 11.55 P. Sankot: Die latènezeitlichen Gräberfelder in Praha 6-Ruzyně und Praha 5-Jinonice : Gemeinsames und Unterschiedliches einander und überregional

12.00 □ 13.30 Obed / Lunch

13.30 – 13.50 M. Styk: Problematika funkcie keramických prídatkov v hrobovom inventári

13.55 – 14.15 M. Karwowski/J. Czubak: Nowo odkryte cmentarzysko kultury lateńskiej w Göttlesbrunn, Dolna Austria

14.20 – 14.40 J. Bujna: Boli muži pochovaní s výzbrojou lepší živení než ostatná část populácie v dobe laténskej?

14.45 – 15.05 M. Dizdar: Can we recognize traces of household activities in the Middle La Tène female burials from the Zvonimirovo cemetery?

15.10 – 15.30 S. Berecki/S.-S. Gál/D.-L. Vaida: Anthropological analysis of the Late Iron Age graves from Fântânele–Dealul Iușului, Transylvania

15.35 – 15.55 K. Tankó: Burial customs and rituals of the Celts in north-eastern Hungary

16.00 – 16.30 Prestávka / Break

16.30 – 18.10 Tematický blok IV: SÍDLISKÁ / Thematic block IV: SETTLEMENTS

16.30 – 16.50 R. Čambal/I. Bazovský/M. Budaj/I. Furugláš: Predbežné výsledky archeologického výskumu sídliska z doby laténskej v Tvrdošovciach

16.55 – 17.15 P. Dulęba: Nowe dane do studiów nad osadnictwem i gospodarką kultury lateńskiej na Dolnym Śląsku

17.20 – 17.40 J. Waldhauser/R. Novák: Untersuchungen der latènezeitlichen Fundstellen um Jičín, NO Böhmen (Slatiny [Bernsteinwerkstatt, Grubenhaus mit Fibel vom Typ Münsingen]; Ostroměř [Batterie der Töpferoffen]; Jičín [2 Siedlungen aus B2 und D1]; Markvartice [Viereckschanze mit Siedlung] u. a.)

17.45 – 18.05 K. Elschek: Siedlungsobjekte von der Wende der älteren und mittleren Latènezeit (LTB2/LTC1) aus Zohor, Westslowakei

16. 5. 2019

8.00 – 18.00 **EXKURZIA / EXCURSION**

Obed v lokalite Sivá Brada si účastníci hradia individuálne / Lunch in the location Sivá brada is paid individually by participants.

Od 19.00 / From 19.00 **SPOLOČENSKÝ VEČER / SOCIAL EVENING**

17. 5. 2019

9.00 – 9.50 **Tematický blok V: CHRONOLÓGIE A KULTÚRNE MODELÝ / Thematic block V: CHRONOLOGIES AND CULTURAL MODELS**

9.00 – 9.20 D. Božič: Ergänzungen zu den Hauptphasen der Chronologie der Skordisker und Neues zu den Ösenstiften mit quergekerbtem Schaft

9.25 – 9.45 M. Egri/A. Rustoiu/I. V. Ferencz: Changing identities and cultural models : The end of Celtic horizon and the rising Dacian power in Transylvania

9.50 – 10.20 Prestávka / Break

10.20 – 12.00 Tematický blok VI: MINCE A NUMIZMATIKA / Thematic block VI: COINS AND NUMISMATICS

10.20 – 10.40 T. Smělý: Zánikový horizont centrálního sídliště v Němčicích nad Hanou : Chronologické horizonty laténského období LT C2 v koridoru Jantarové stezky a v Čechách z pohledu numismatiky

10.45 – 11.05 J. Militký: Mincovníctví v horizontu LT C v Čechách

11.10 – 11.30 J. Fröhlich: Akými mincami sa platilo v dobe laténskej na oppide Závist?

11.35 – 11.55 K. Pieta: Münzfund aus Mošovce und sein Hintergrund

12.00 – 12.30 Závěrečná diskusia a záver konferencie / Final discussion and closing of the conference

POSTEROVÁ SEKCIA / POSTER SESSION

*Posterové prezentácie budú každý konferenčný deň v čase kávových prestávok.
Poster presentation will be held on every conference day during the coffee breaks.*

K. Almássy: La Tène cemeteries? at Záluží (Central Bohemia) – first results.

G. Altdorfer-Pál: Tatabánya-Bánhida, Erőműtó.

Z. Beneš/V. Čistáková: Sídliště z časně laténské z Plaňan, okr. Kolín.

G. Březinová: Graves from the burial ground in Nitra-Zobor, Martinský vrch.

K. Daňová/M. Švihurová: New site from the La Tène period in Sered' (district Galanta, Slovakia) and its status in the settlement structure.

A. Dragan: Late Iron Age Glass finds from the area of Mursella.

P. Dulęba/J. Soida/J. Słomska: Celtic weaving workshop from Samborowice (Upper Silesia).

M. Furman: Nové numizmatické prírastky z obdobia púchovskej kultúry na sídlisku Pod Rohačkou, k. ú. Ploštín.

P. Golášová/M. Hajnalová/L. Lisá/M. Fránková/L. Petr/R. Kočárová/P. Flammer/P. Milo: What can one ditch tell: multi-proxy analysis at oppidum Bibracte.

B. Havasi: Red Deer Sacrifices of the Late Iron Age from Zala County (Hungary).

L. Ježišková: Jewellery of Púchov culture.

L. Ježišková/M. Švihurová: The current state of research of the Púchov culture in Slovakia.

M. Karwowski: La Tène Culture ornamental fibula from the cemetery of Göttlesbrunn.

R. Kozáková: The restoring of ceramic vessels for the exhibition “Keltové” in National museum in Prague.

M. Kvietok/L. Benediková: Settlement Stará Mara in Brusno (distr. Banská Bystrica) and its role in the Iron Age settlement system of the Slovakian Western Carpathian mountain region.

T. Mangel/T. Jošková: Předběžné výsledky nových nedestruktivních výzkumů čtyřúhelníkového valového areálu v Markvarticích, okr. Jičín.

E. Mirošayová: Pottery from the Late La Tène settlement features in Zemplín : Investigation 2001–2002.

D. Repka/M. Hudák/M. Hudáková/J. Timura: Zberové nálezy z doby laténskej z Hozelca, okr. Poprad.

M. Samuel/B. Kovár: New discoveries of the La Tène period from the northern terrace of Bratislava castle.

I. Ženožičková: Die Feinkeramik aus dem Oppidum von Staré Hradisko – ein Unikat.

ABSTRAKTY PREZENTÁCIÍ A POSTEROV
(v abecednom poradí podľa priezvisk autorov)

ABSTRACTS OF PRESENTATIONS AND POSTERS
(in alphabetical order by the authors' last names)

La Tène cemeteries? at Záluží (Central Bohemia) – first results

Katalin Almássy

In 2018, the archaeologists of the Town museum of Čelákovice conducted rescue excavation near village Záluží. We found nine La Tène graves with reach find assemblages in four of them: two warriors with complete weaponry (sword and chain, spear, shield with iron shield buckle and frame) and two women with nice collection of jewellery (bronze and iron brooches, bronze, iron and sapropel bracelets, upper armbands or anklets, leather or metal belts). Among the bracelets, there are two unique finds. Based on the objects found so far, the cemetery part can be dated to the 3rd c. BC. Due to the immediate start of analyses and restauration, we already have some interesting information. For example, that probably all the dead were laid in a log-coffin or other wooden structure made from pine-tree. Another result is that one of the iron scabbards was decorated with copper inlay (small dots). Examining the environment of the site and its LT finds, it appears that there is another grave group at about 300 m from the one excavated in 2018. Some of the graves of both cemetery parts are contemporary. The exact relationship between the two parts is not yet known. As we do not know for the time being, where the settlement was, whose inhabitants buried here.

Tatabánya-Bánhida, Erőmútó

Gabriella Altdorfer-Pál

In 1992–1993, we discovered the Bánhida-Erőmútó site in Tatabánya. At the site a few pit houses were found in the neighbourhood of a Roman *villa rustica*, in which a mixture of Roman-Celtic – Azal (?) finds was dated by the end of the 1st century AD. The site is located on a smaller hill near the shore of the Által-stream. The famous carriage burial was found not so far from here in Környe, dating back to this period. In the discovered artefact is particularly interesting the home-made ceramic material which is identical to the material of the finds of the Eraviscus areas. The site shows how Romanization was taking place, as Roman commodities appeared in the traditional Celtic settlement.

Sídlíště z časně doby laténské z Plaňan, okr. Kolín

Zdeněk Beneš/Viktoria Čisťáková

Během záchranného výzkumu před rozšiřováním kamenolomu na návrší Na Černé na k.ú. Plaňany, okr. Kolín, byly kromě dosud neznámého hradiště ze starší doby bronzové a sídlíštních aktivit ze staršího stupně kultury s lineární keramikou zjištěny také sídlíštní objekty z počátku doby laténské. Z polohy na vysoko položeném svahu nad roklí říčky Výrovky lze snad usuzovat na jeho dominantní roli v mikroregionu, který je tvořen úrodnou pánví Výrovky obehnanou řadou významných archeologických lokalit od doby kamenné po současnost.

Anthropological analysis of the Late Iron Age graves from Fântânele–Dealul Iușului, Transylvania

Sándor Berecki/Szilárd-Sándor Gál/Dan-Lucian Vaida

In the second half of the 4th century BC the eastern regions of the Carpathian Basin were colonized by groups of Celtic populations from central Europe, the newcomers

being archaeologically documented by the rural settlements and bi-ritual cemeteries in the Upper Tisza, north-western Romania, Banat, Crişana and Transylvania. Located in a region with numerous early and middle La Tène sites, the cemetery at Fântânele-Dealul Iuşului / La Gâta in north-eastern Transylvania has been systematically researched since 1999. Until 2016 (when systematic research was temporarily suspended), 58 graves from the Early and Late Iron Age ('Scythian' and 'Celtic') were identified. Our presentation will bring into discussion the results of the anthropological study of the incineration and inhumation graves from the Late Iron Age (4th–2nd centuries BC), analysis carried out in the frame of a grant of the Romanian Ministry of Research and Innovation, CNCS - UEFISCDI, project number PN-III-P4-ID-PCE-2016-0353, within PNCDI III, and the János Bolyai Research Scholarship of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Ergänzungen zu den Hauptphasen der Chronologie der Skordisker und Neues zu den Ösenstiften mit quergekerbtem Schaft

Dragan Božić

Die von uns im Jahre 1980 erstellte relative Chronologie der jüngeren Eisenzeit im kroatisch-serbischen Donauraum, dem Gebiet der Skordisker, umfasste drei Stufen (Beograd 1, 2 und 3), die mit den mitteleuropäischen Stufen LT B2, C und D gleichgesetzt wurden. In den folgenden Jahren hat sich gezeigt, dass die Stufen Beograd 2 und 3 weiter unterteilt werden können, in die Stufen Beograd 2a und 2b (= LT C1 und C2) bzw. Beograd 3a und 3b (= LT D1 und D2).

In den vergangenen vier Jahrzehnten wurde der Fundstoff dank neuer Entdeckungen und Publikationen erweitert, wobei im Vortrag nur geschlossene Einheiten berücksichtigt werden.

Der ersten Stufe (Beograd 1 bzw. LT B2) können vor allem ein Frauengrab von Feudvar bei Mošorin unweit der Theiß (Tisa) in der Bačka, zwei Gräber von Lovas unweit der Donau und ein Kriegergrab von Čalma bei Sremska Mitrovica zugewiesen werden. Lovas liegt im kroatischen Teil Syrmiens (Srijem/Srem), Čalma in dessen serbischem Teil. Dazu kommt die wichtige Nekropole von Pećine bei Kostolac im Nordosten Serbiens, die im vorigen Jahr in einer Monographie vorgelegt wurde.

Das Grab von Čubarsko brdo bei Negotin südöstlich des Eisernen Tores mit einem typischen Schwert, einer Zweikugelfibel und einer flachen Schwertkette charakterisiert die Stufe Beograd 2a bzw. LT C1.

Gräber der folgenden Stufe Beograd 2b bzw. LT C2 fehlen in den Nekropolen von Karaburma und Rospi Ćuprija in Belgrad ganz. Aus dieser Zeit stammen zwei ungewöhnliche Gräber: Das schon längst bekannte Wagengrab von Odžaci in der Bačka und Grab 22 von Pećine, das ein Pferdeskelett und Waffen enthielt. Mehrere typische Funde aus Nekropolen, deren Grabzusammenhänge nicht überliefert sind, wie z. B. Schwerter mit Schlagmarken und Gürtelgarnituren aus Ringen, zeugen von einer Belegung in dieser Stufe, die am besten durch die mehr als hundert Gräber umfassende Nekropole von Zvonimirovo bei Virovitica im Drautal, die am Ostrand des Gebiets der Taurisker liegt, verdeutlicht wird.

Dem älteren Teil der Spätlatènezeit (Stufe Beograd 3a bzw. LT D1) gehören außer zahlreichen Gräbern von Karaburma und Rospi Ćuprija in Belgrad einige Gräber vom

Eisernen Tor (Mala Vrbica und Vajuga), das Kriegergrab von Mali Bilač im Požega-Becken, die reichen Gräber mit Waffen, Wagenresten und Bronzegefäßen aus Hrtkovci – Vukoder in Syrmien, die Schmuckhorte von Kovin und Židovar in Banat, der Hortfund von Veliki Vetren im Moravatal mit Waffen und Pferdegeschirr, das Heiligtum von Vojarna in Osijek im Drautal sowie mehrere Siedlungen an.

Aus der letzten Stufe der Latènezeit (Beograd 3b bzw. LT D2) sind keine Gräber bekannt geworden. Wohl aber bestanden einige Siedlungen während dieser Stufe weiter, wie die dort gefundenen Fibeln der Typen Jezerine, Alesia und Gorica zeigen.

In einigen Wagengräbern aus Österreich und Slowenien, die in die Stufen LT B2 bzw. LT C1 datieren, erscheinen eiserne Ösenstifte mit quergekerbtem Schaft. Ähnliche bronzene Exemplare, die meist aus Siedlungen stammen und vor allem in die Stufe LT D1 datieren, streuen von Frankreich über das Gebiet nördlich und östlich der Alpen bis zu den Skordiskern. Dass es sich auch bei diesen um Wagenteile handelt, beweist ein noch unpubliziertes Wagengrab der Stufe LT D1, das in der Buckligen Welt im Osten Österreichs ausgegraben wurde.

Graves from the burial ground in Nitra-Zobor, Martinský vrch

Gertrúda Březinová

Seven sites with grave finds from the La Tène period are known from the territory of Nitra (area of approx. 100 km²), one is questionable and the ninth site is in the closest vicinity of the town's territory. In total, there are about 30 graves. They are all torsos of larger burial grounds which were destroyed by construction in later periods. Only the burial from Nitra-Mikov dvor and cultic practices probably at the burial ground from Námestie 1. mája square (Štúrova ulica street today) have been published. We provide information on another burial ground from Nitra to the expert public. It is situated at the site where also part of a settlement with features with discovered coins has been detected. In 1962–1967, B. Chropovský examined 5 cremation burials and 2 inhumations which are dated to the La Tène period. The above mentioned graves are scattered over an area of 50 x 60 m. We assume that it had been a larger burial ground destroyed by later interferences (it is a polycultural site with the core period of its settlement in the Early Middle Ages). Grave goods contained parts of bronze as well as iron belts, parts of fibulae and ceramic vessels. Dating to LTB–LTC.

Bolí muži pochovaní s výzbrojí lépe žili než ostatní část populace v době laténské?

Jozef Bujna

V rámci riešenia grantového projektu VEGA 1/0680/16 „Výzbroj z bojovníckych hrobov na území stredného Podunajska ako indikátor teritoriálnej, kultúrno-historickej a sociálnej identity vedúcej vrstvy keltskej spoločnosti“ bola uskutočnená izotopová analýza výživy na pilotnom súbore pozostávajúcom zo vzoriek ľudského a zvieracieho kostného a zubného tkaniva z laténskeho pohrebiska v Dubníku, okres Nové Zámky, juhozápadné Slovensko (J. Bujna: Das latènezeitliche Gräberfeld bei Dubník, I. Slovenská archeológia 37-2, 1989, 245–354).

Kolagén pre izotopovú analýzu bol extrahovaný z 9 vzoriek ľudského kostného tkaniva a zo 7 vzoriek fauny. Izotopové merania (EA-IRMS) boli uskutočnené v laboratóriu Iso-Analytical Ltd. Crewe vo Veľkej Británii. Prvé výsledky priniesli prekvapujúce zistenia v skladbe stravy.

Podľa Mgr. Sylvy Kaupovej, PhD., z Antropologického oddelenia Prírodovedeckého múzea Národného múzea v Prahe relatívne nízke hodnoty $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ a $\Delta^{15}\text{N}$ lidé-fauna, ktoré sa pohybujú v súbore z Dubníka okolo 2,5 ‰, ukazujú na obmedzený podiel živočíšnych produktov v strave. Porovnanie izotopových hodnôt jedincov podľa veku a pohlavia ukazuje na vyšší podiel živočíšnych produktov v strave mužov oproti ženám a nedospelým jedincom. Vo všetkých štyroch prípadoch mužov ide o hroby s výzbrojou. Nízky počet jedincov však nedovoľuje pozorovaný rozdiel overiť štatisticky.

V roku 2018 boli odobraté vzorky z ďalších ľudských skeletov, konkrétne 16 jedincov z Dubníka, 25 jedincov z laténskeho pohrebiska Malé Kosihy (J. Bujna: Malé Kosihy – laténezeitliches Gräberfeld. Katalog. Nitra 1995) a 20 jedincov z laténskeho pohrebiska Palárikovo (nepublikované) a odoslané na analýzu do laboratória Iso-Analytical Ltd. Crewe vo Veľkej Británii. Očakávame, že výsledky spresnia predbežné pozorovania uskutočnené na základe pilotného súboru.

Predbežné výsledky archeologického výskumu sídliska z doby laténskej v Tvrdošovciach

Radoslav Čambal/Igor Bazovský/Marek Budaj/Igor Furugláš

Od roku 2015 vykonáva SNM-Archeologické múzeum v Bratislave v spolupráci s o.z. Slovanské Hradiská systematický prieskum pomocou detektorov kovov na polykultúrnej lokalite v Tvrdošovciach, okr. Nové Zámky, na polohe Včeliny. V roku 2017 boli realizované geofyzikálne merania, na základe ktorých prebieha archeologický výskum. Počas dvoch sezón sa podarilo preskúmať 2 sídliskové objekty – zemnice (obj. 1/2017, 3/2018) z doby laténskej. Podľa satelitných snímok a nasledovného overenia objektov je viditeľný jasne definovaný urbanizmus časti osady, tvoriaci snáď dvorec, zložený z niekoľkých chát, ktoré vytvárajú nádvorie. Nálezový materiál z objektov pozostáva predovšetkým z keramického materiálu, ktorý umožňuje datovať oba objekty do strednej doby laténskej LTC1. Unikátom je misa s antropomorfným uchom a kolkovanou výzdobou. Z plochy sídliska pochádza aj kovový materiál v podobe fragmentov retiazkových opaskov, bronzových spôn, fragmentov sklenených náramkov a strieborných mincí – obolov typu „kôň – kôň“. Výskum sa od začiatku digitalizuje modernými metódami a z nazbieraných dát sa pripravujú reálne 3D modely terénu, objektov a vybraných nálezov. Z takto pripravených modelov vzniká virtuálne prostredie a rekonštrukcia výskumu, ktorá sa môže využiť pre neskoršie skúmanie objektov v ich reálnej forme. V jednotlivých objektoch sa tak môžu nasimulovať reálne nálezové okolnosti ako aj demonštrovať presné umiestnenie nálezov. Digitálne modely tiež pomáhajú pri možnej rekonštrukcii stavieb.

La Tène burial in Rousínov (distr. Vyškov)

Laténské pohřebiště v Rousínově (okr. Vyškov)

Ivan Čižmář/Blanka Mikulková

In 2017, the Institute of Archaeological Heritage Preservation Brno carried out archaeological survey, during which the La Tène burial ground was uncovered. Research is still in the state of processing, so only material selection will be presented. Out of thirty dug graves, there are two rich ones that deserve closer attention – a rich skeletal female burial and a warrior's cremation grave. In the female grave, there were found two peculiar brooches with a large ball on the foot, a set of four bracelets, and a belt that was picked up in situ. In addition, in the backfill of the grave a funeral of the newborn without additional equipment was found, which may be related to the deceased.

The warrior (probably male) grave provided an inventory of iron sword placed in the scabbard with part of the belt, part of the vessels (including one decorated with stamping), and especially the spear decorated with the unusual motive of the sigmoid motifs in the form of the fish bladders.

New site from the La Tène period in Sered' (district Galanta, Slovakia) and its status in the settlement structure

Klaudia Daňová/Miroslava Švihurová

In autumn 2018, employees of the Institute of Archaeology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences in Nitra carried out a rescue excavation at the northern edge of town Sered', position "Prúdy". During the construction of local infrastructure, seven sunken settlement features were discovered, all situated on mild loess hillock. The most significant find is represented by a two-stakehole sunken-floor house whose fillings comprised of large number of pottery shards (partly restorable vessel), few fragments of iron objects, ceramic wheels, animal bones and a thick river mussel shell at the bottom. The excavation should continue also this year. We can already say that the information gained from the explored part of the open settlement contributes to our knowledge about the settlement structure in the given micro-region in La Tène period.

Can we recognize traces of household activities in the Middle La Tène female burials from the Zvonimirovo cemetery?

Marko Dizdar

The Zvonimirovo-Veliko polje cemetery, located in the Middle Drava valley, is the only systematically researched cemetery of the La Tène culture in north Croatia. Aside from the graves of warriors equipped with weaponry, notable graves are the burials of women with characteristic costume and jewellery items and food offerings. The graves of women included particular objects such as iron knives, ceramic spindle-whorls and iron sewing needles which indicate the kind of everyday household work done by women.

A few of the female graves at the Zvonimirovo cemetery contained iron knives with straight or slightly curved blade and handle of various shapes. These finds show that this type of grave good probably were used in everyday housework. The finds of items associated with the production of textiles and clothes in the graves of women

in Zvonimirovo (i.e. ceramic spindle-whorls and sewing needles), but also in other cemeteries in the Carpathian Basin, clearly show that these are characteristic gender and age goods that symbolically present different (economic, social) roles of women in family and community, or different aspects of female identities.

Late Iron Age glass finds from the area of Mursella

Andreea Dragan

Starting 2005, an archaeological project based on the collaboration between the University of Marburg, the University of Heidelberg, the University of Jena and the Xántus János Museum (today Römer Flóris Museum of Art and History) has been financed by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG). Its aim has been to investigate the Archaeological and palinological researches on cultural changes in the beginning of the first millennium in the territory of deserta Boiorum (Pannonia). Amongst other, the project, which used a combination of archaeological, field and geophysical research, focused on the area of the Roman site Mursella. On this occasion, a series of previously unidentified Late Iron Age sites has been recorded and new information has been added for otherwise known sites. Evidence of a Late Iron Age (Early and Middle La Tène) habitation has been found at three sites, at Bodonhely, Árpás – Megág-dűlő, and Móríchida. They are all part of a contemporaneous significant occupation of the Rába river valley.

Amongst the finds, the pottery is preponderant, yet fewer objects illustrate other categories of material, representing costume items (glass objects), household activities (spindle-whorls, clay weights) and even metal working (clay crucibles). The glass objects include glass bracelets, pearls and a ring. Although not numerous, these finds are of particular importance not only for the chronology of the site, but also for the characterization of the Late Iron Age in the area of Transdanubia, considering that, unlike Eastern and South-Eastern Hungary and the surrounding regions (Austria, Bohemia etc.), very little is known about the Late Iron Age glass finds from Transdanubia. In this context, the poster wishes to introduce the recently identified glass finds from the area of Mursella and to describe them in the context of the habitation elements with which they are associated.

Nowe dane do studiów nad osadnictwem i gospodarką kultury lateńskiej na Dolnym Śląsku

Przemysław Duleba

Referat prezentuje nowe dane pochodzące z badań wykopaliskowych na dwóch stanowiskach archeologicznych zlokalizowanych na obszarze Równiny Wrocławskiej, na których natrafiono na dobrze zachowane, aczkolwiek relatywnie nieliczne relikty budowali związanych z osadnictwem kultury lateńskiej. Poza tym zostaną przedstawione wyniki najnowszych badań terenowych skoncentrowanych na rozpoznaniu wybranych mikroregionów osadniczych kultury lateńskiej zarówno na terenie Równiny Wrocławskiej, jak i na graniczącym z nią obszarze Wzgórz Strzelińskich. Dzięki zastosowaniu zróżnicowanych metod (prospekcja powierzchniowa, badania geofizyczne, prospekcja z wykrywaczem metalu, analiza planigrafii) pozyskano liczne

dane poświadczające stosunkowo długie zasiedlenie części wybranych stanowisk oraz rozliczne kontakty kulturowe miejscowej społeczności celtyckiej z jej pobratymcami z obszaru na południe od Sudetów i Karpat, a także z ludnością germańską z obszaru Niżu Środkowoeuropejskiego.

Celtic weaving workshop from Samborowice (Upper Silesia)

Przemysław Duleba/Jacek Soida/Joanna Słomska

Weaving weights found during the excavations are material evidence of using vertical loom weights by ancient settlers. Often found singularly or in groups in various types of archaeological features. However, they are relatively rarely found in remains of buildings in a system that would allow an attempt to reconstruct the size of the loom. This type of find was unearthed in Samborowice at Upper Silesia, where the archaeological expedition from the Silesian Museum and University of Wrocław has been conducting archaeological research since 2013.

Changing identities and cultural models : The end of Celtic horizon and the rising Dacian power in Transylvania

Mariana Egril/Aurel Rustoiu/Iosif Vasile Ferencz

The Late Iron Age in Transylvania was largely defined by two cultural and chronological horizons: the “Celtic” horizon and the “Dacian” horizon. The first chronological period, corresponding to the LT B1/B2–C1, was primarily characterized by the arrival of some Celtic groups from Central-Western Europe. Archaeological evidence indicates that these groups cohabited with the indigenous populations; their interactions contributed to the frequent hybridization of material culture and practices. The second chronological period, corresponding to the LT C2–D2/D3, was characterized by the appearance of Dacian communities in this region and the subsequent emergence of the Dacian Kingdom.

Several hypotheses were proposed over time mostly regarding the transition from one cultural horizon to another; some favoured an inter-cultural diffusionist model, while other opted for a transfer of power from elsewhere through migration. One related aspect also concerned the fate of Celtic communities from Transylvania. Until very recently, both proposed interpretative models operated with scarce archaeological evidence, within a rather rigid, ethnocentric framework, but several recent discoveries mostly resulting from a series of preventive archaeological investigations could help clarifying this debate.

Accordingly, the paper aims to discuss the proposed interpretative models by taking into consideration the results provided by recent archaeological investigations in cemeteries and settlements and also by re-analysing older discoveries from a different perspective. The aim is to provide a more nuanced interpretation of this phenomenon, also taking into consideration the social-political and cultural evolution of the populations from Transylvania and the northern Balkans during the period in question, and the manner in which they interacted through time.

Siedlungsobjekte von der Wende der älteren und mittleren Latènezeit (LTB2/LTC1) aus Zohor, Westslowakei

Kristian Elschek

Im Rahmen der polykulturellen Fundstelle wurden in Zohor etwa 30 Siedlungsobjekte aus der Latènezeit untersucht die in die Zeitstufen LT B2 bis LT D1 gehören. Die Siedlungsobjekte von der Wende LT B2/LT C1 befinden sich im südlichen Teil der Fundstelle. Es handelt sich nach der vorläufigen Analyse mindestens um drei Grubenhäuser die auf Basis der Kleinfunde und Keramik etwa in die Zeit um die Wende der Zeitstufen LT B2/LT C1 datiert werden.

What coins were used in the oppidum of Závist in the La Tène Period?

Akými mincami sa platilo v dobe laténskej na oppide Závist?

Július Fröhlich

Despite the long-term intensive archaeological research, during which area of more than 20 000 square meters was investigated, it is only possible to characterize present knowledge about the oppidum of Závist in general terms.

More than 300 Celtic coins, their fractions and coin blanks, can therefore provide an important contribution to the history of the oppidum, which have been documented by the search activities of unknown detectorists in southeastern outer bailey of the oppidum. Among these coins the gold ones represent about 20 %, but mostly there are small silver coins. The collection thus confirms the results of the magnetometric survey, which showed irregular concentration of the settlement objects and the remnants of oppidum access roads in the outer bailey area.

Considering the concentration of coin finds, it can be assumed that the area of the fortified southeastern outer bailey could be the site of intensive local, regional and in some cases even supra-regional business activities. Silver obols as well as other Celtic coins from the fortified southeastern outer bailey of the oppidum of Závist indicate that the area of the outer bailey was an important functional part of the oppidum, at least in the middle La Tène period LT C and the late La Tène period LT D1. At that time, activities took place on its territory, drawing on the benefits of the accumulation of access roads, residential buildings respectively craft activities. Similar results are provided by the numismatic material obtained at the outer baileys of Třísov and Staré Hradisko oppida and the Kolo hill fort near Týnec nad Labem.

Nové numizmatické prírastky z obdobia púchovskej kultúry na sídlisku Pod Rohačkou, k. ú. Ploštín

Martin Furman

Pamiatkový úrad SR v roku 2018 začal realizovať archeologický prieskum známeho archeologického náleziska situovaného pod výšinným sídliskom Rohačka, evidovaným v Ústrednom zozname pamiatkového fondu ako národná kultúrna pamiatka. Podnetom prieskumu boli informácie o dlhodobom vykrádaní náleziska s cieľom zistiť rozsah poškodenia a zároveň potenciál na kovové nálezy. Prvý rok prieskumu priniesol zaujímavý súbor predovšetkým kovových nálezov z viacerých období od praveku až po novovek. Špecifickú skupinu nálezov tvoria mince. Môžeme ich rozdeliť

do dvoch časových období – obdobie púchovskej kultúry a novoveké mince. Predkladaná prezentácia sa venuje numizmatickým nálezom z obdobia púchovskej kultúry.

The origins of the *Hohlbucketringe* from Marzabotto (Prov. Bologna)

Heidi Geschwind

Located in Marzabotto (prov. Bologna / I) several *Hohlbucketringe* have been found since the late 19th century. In the framework of the study, six of them had been studied. The results of the comparison from the undecorated anklets and bracelets from Central Europe indicate that certain types occur in different regions, and leads to the assumption that there have been far-reaching contacts between distant groups of people, in which women presumably also took an active part in migration. The similarity between the jewellery leads us to the conclusion that Marzabotto was profoundly influenced by the Celts from the east. By examining the pieces from Marzabotto and other La Tène jewellery from the surrounding archaeological sites, it can be assumed that there was a strong Celtic influence in the Lt B1–B2 phase in Emilia-Romagna. This manifests itself both through the existence of *Hohlbucketringe* from the La Tène culture and through their later imitations. In the case of Marzabotto, therefore, it remains unclear whether the *Hohlbucketringe* was actually worn by La Tène or by indigenous women.

What can one ditch tell: multi-proxy analysis at oppidum Bibracte

Petra Goláňová/Mária Hajnalová/Lenka Lisá/Markéta Fránková/Libor Petr/Romana Kočárová/Patrik Flammer/Peter Milo

Discovered in 2014 during geophysical prospection, the ditch in the central part of the oppidum was partly excavated in 2017-2018. Multi-proxy data (archaeobotany, palynology, micromorphology, diatom and parasite analysis) reflect the complex history of the site.

Das frühlatènezeitliche Wagengrab von Lang in der Steiermark

Mitja Guštin

Am Südostrand der Alpen kann man seit ausgehender Frühlatènezeit der Stufe Lt B2 in der Steiermark (Österreich) und in der südlich liegenden Štajerska (Slowenien) bereits von einer festen keltischen Besiedlung reden. Sie ist durch organisierte Gräberfelder, wie beispielsweise in Lang, Unterpremstätten-Zettling, Dobl-Zwaring, Wohlsdorf und Srednica bei Ptuj, sowie die beiden Einzelgräber von der Grazer Laubgasse und vom Kleinkleiner Burgstallkogel gut erkennbar.

Eine Gesamtpublikation des teilweise ausgegrabenen Gräberfeldes, das im Vorbericht von Andreas Bernhard aus dem Jahre 2012 unter dem Namen Lang-Unterschirka veröffentlicht wurde (A. Bernhard, Neu erforschte latènezeitliche Gräber in der Gemeinde Lang, KG Schirka, VB Leibnitz, Schild von Steier 25, 2012, 10–22) ist in Vorbereitung. Es handelt sich vor allem um mittellatènezeitliche Krieger- und Frauengräber der Stufe Lt C1, wobei das Wagengrab 2 mit Waffen und zahlreichen Wagenbestandteilen wohl noch in die Stufe Lt B2 zu datieren ist.

Dieses älteste Wagengrab des Raumes zwischen den Flüssen Mur und Save (die beiden Wagengräber von Unterpremstätten-Zettling und die vier Wagengräber von

Brežice gehören in die Stufe Lt C1), fällt in die Einwanderungszeit der Kelten, die man später als Gemeinschaft der Taurischer identifizieren kann. In die gleiche Zeit ist das etwas nördlich von Graz gelegene Schlachtfeld beim Kugelstein zu setzen.

Red deer sacrifices of the Late Iron Age from Zala County (Hungary)

Bálint Havasi

Unity and diversity in the Celtic cemetery of Csepel Island (Budapest)

Attila Horváth

The La Tène cemetery, excavated on Csepel Island in 2004 and 2006, added a lot to the Hungarian Celtic research.

Several significant finding places had been uncovered during the past years along the Danube, mostly north and northwest to Budapest, but only a handful of stray finds are known in the area of the capitol.

During the excavations prior to the building of the Central Wastewater Treatment Plant of Budapest, a total of 900 stratigraphic objects were registered, with several pre-historic cultures (Ludanice, Bellbeaker, Nagyrév), a La Tène D and also a part of a medieval settlement.

A total of 107 stratigraphic Unit belonged to the La Tène cemetery.

The findings could be dated between the second half of the 5th and the beginning of the 2nd century BC, the period from the La Tène A to the end of C1. The finding assemblages show several similarities to the previously mentioned finding places along the Danube, such as Vác, Kosd, Szob or Pilismarót, as well as some cemeteries in South Slovakia or East Austria. Among the connections to the north and to the west, the findings if the cemetery also show similarities to some finding places of South Europe (Slovenia, Bosnia and Croatia).

Significant southern trading connections are implied by the findings with Balkan origin and local replicas of objects connected to the Greek culture, such as the kantharos vessels (kantharoi).

Beside the characteristic Celtic findings of the period, some objects, mainly in the case of jewellery, are dating to former periods, and connected to the Halstatt culture.

Of course, beside the similarities there are also differences. The burial rites are noticeably different in their development and system from the ordinary in Central and South Europe. That is also the case of the customs in grave goods. The elsewhere common food offerings for instance are only present in the late phase of the cemetery. The horse burials, frequent mainly in the southern regions are missing altogether.

Beside the diverse burial rites, the lack of some imported elements and prestige object are conspicuous, which can only be partly explained by the grave robberies, quite common in Celtic cemeteries. On the other hand, beside the grave goods generally typical in the era, several object types were found which are rarely present elsewhere or not at all.

This proves once again that the unity and diversity of the Celtic world also applies to the Central Danube region.

Jewellery of Púchov culture

Lucia Ježišková

Jewellery and clothing items from the older phase of Púchov culture (LTC2–B1a) are known only from the settlements and from mass findings; graves are missing. Significant part of costume decorations comes from research of agglomeration in Liptovská Mara. Currently, the evaluation of the settlement Liptovská Mara II is in progress.

In accordance with other components of the material culture, the late La Tène jewellery from the mountain region of Slovakia represents a varied mix of artefacts, based on the old local tradition on the one hand, and on the other hand on the escalating influence of the La Tène civilization. On many subjects, both styles interact and create distinctive variations, typical for the West Carpathian region. In addition to bracelets, earrings and needles of local origin, popular were also the products typical for the La Tène culture. Neck ornaments – necklaces – torques, but also necklaces, including glass and amber beads, as well as numerous magic pendants including pseudofiligran products were wide-spread.

Except for local forms of buckles there is no deviation from the standard development of late La Tène buckles. At the beginning of the Roman period, the Púchov region was enriched by with buckles of Noric-Pannonian origin. In the Early Roman period, jewellery of Germanic origin is used in addition to the surviving ornaments (earrings).

The current state of research of the Púchov culture in Slovakia

Lucia Ježišková/Miroslava Švihurová

The paper focuses on the current state of knowledge about the Púchov culture in Slovakia. We will briefly introduce the history of the research and scientific theories, and evaluate current state of the research. We will also mention some of the key problems accompanying the research of the Púchov culture, such as insufficient evaluation of movable and immovable objects stemming from the overall absence of complex evaluations of the researched sites and related publications. In addition, subsistence activities of the Púchov population, revealing the interaction between people and natural environment, also belong to less known topics.

Aryballos made in Rhodos?

Jan John

Small fragment of the glass vessel found in Strakonice (south Bohemia) belongs to the most famous imports of Mediterranean origin in Bohemia. The lecture will present the results of the chemical analysis of the glass and on its basis the possible origin of the extraordinary artifact will be discussed.

La Tène Culture ornamental fibula from the cemetery of Göttesbrunn

Maciej Karwowski

The newly-discovered La Tène culture cemetery in Göttlesbrunn, Lower Austria

Nowo odkryte cmentarzysko kultury lateńskiej w Göttlesbrunn, Dolna Austria

Maciej Karwowski/Jarosław Czubak

During excavation research carried out in 2016–2018, the La Tène Culture cemetery was discovered in Göttlesbrunn in Lower Austria. The research work was related to the extension of the A4 motorway (*Ostautobahn*) on the section from Vienna to the border of Burgenland. In spite of the very limited area of work and the significant destruction of the site, during the research it was possible to discover an interesting archaeological material dated to the turn of the early and middle late La Tène periods.

It's a hard road

Boris Kavur/Martina Blečić Kavur

In 1895, the National museum in Zagreb acquired a larger number of prehistoric finds discovered from a presumable grave from Sremska Mitrovica. The discovery, published by Josip Brunšmid in 1902 and interpreted as Grave 2, was ascribed to a wealthy female individual. In the subsequent century, the find was used and interpreted in several chronological periodizations and cultural explanations of the end of Early and beginning of Late Iron Age of Srem and southern Pannonia.

However, in accordance with the intellectual traditions the most part of authors focused on the metal finds – they interpreted the chronological positions and spatial distributions of bracelets and fibulae. But for the interpretation of the long distance trade connecting the Mediterranean centres of production with the European centres of Early La Tène were even more important numerous beads. Preserved were 78 amber and 61 coral beads, 262 amphoriskos shaped glass beads, 1 melon shaped and two elongated black glass beads and most important, as already mentioned by Brunšmid, the fragmented remains of a bronze kylix.

Almost a century after its discovery the find can be used to explain the mechanisms behind the cultural and historical processes that shaped the cultural map of southeastern Europe. Long distance trade connected the worlds and the presence of prestige items as well as the multiplication of trinkets were used for the creation and public display of the intercultural identities of economic elites, which created and sustained these networks.

The restoring of ceramic vessels for the exhibition “Keltové” in National museum in Prague

Romana Kozáková

More than forty vessels were restored for the exhibition “Keltové” installed in National museum in Prague in May 2018. Most of the treatments was re-conservation interventions, which had to be adapted not only to the physical condition of the ceramic material, but also to consolidants and adhesives used in the past. The treatment of low-temperature vessels from the Hallstatt period had to be very careful.

Settlement Stará Mara in Brusno and its role in the Iron Age settlement system of the Slovakian Western Carpathian mountain region

Martin Kvietok/Lucia Benediková

The settlement in the location Stará Mara in Brusno (distr. Banská Bystrica; altitude 709,00–757,00 m a. s. l.) was excavated in 2017 and 2018 by the archaeological company Midland Adventure, s. r. o., in cooperation with Brusno municipality following the information about treasure hunter activities at this site.

The archaeological excavation was preceded by LIDAR survey revealing the presence of artificial terraces with N–S and NE–SW orientation on the slopes of the site. The rocky mound above the site shows traces of the ditch formation around a part of its foothill perimeter, but apart from singular finds from its top, it up-to-now did not offer any indication for determining its function and chronological position. Detected road partially cutting through the terraces is younger than them and so are the evidences on iron ore mining (19th–20th cent. AD) in the location east to the archaeological site. Nevertheless, the site is located in the region rich on iron ores that has to be kept in mind for further reasoning.

In 2017 ten trenches with measurements 2 x 2 m, 1 x 3 m up to 1 x 5 m, covering the whole assumed area of the prehistoric site, were excavated. In 2018 the excavations were focused on the most promising area from 2017 season that was enlarged to 10 x 10 m size (trench 4/2017 = I/2018).

The low dry stone fundaments were uncovered here, post holes, fire place, clay floor in the interior of the detected structure, and the drain channel fragments on the related terrace, partially plastered with flat stones. Post holes in the exterior of the structure as well as concentration of bronze fragments could evidence the activities around the habitation dwelling.

The portable artefacts retrieved during the excavations include pottery, brooch and brooch fragments, iron pins with rolled head, iron belt clasp, iron awls, iron knives, iron slags, lead semi-product (?), and bronze fragments. Besides medieval and modern period intrusions, majority of assemblage enable dating to the Late/Final Hallstatt and Early La Tène Period (Ha D–Lt B). Two chronological horizons can be defined. 1. Late/Final Hallstatt Period is represented mainly by pottery (*Knickwandschalen* variants) and perhaps also by iron pins with rolled heads, although the latter ones have longer duration and could have been used also during the La Tène Period. Some pottery types can also have longer duration – shapes with zoomorphic protuberances on the top of the handles and barrel shaped vessels occur from Late Hallstatt till Middle La Tène Period (as known from other sites in Slovakian mountain regions). 2. Certainly to the Early La Tène Period (Lt A–Lt B) belong metal items of personal jewellery and dress accessories (brooch, belt clasp). Fine pottery fragments with incised and puncture decoration are known not only from Early, but also from the Middle La Tène Period on other sites in Central and Northern Slovakia.

Thus, despite longer circulation of several types of artefacts, two phases can be convincingly recognized of the existence of the settlement – Late Hallstatt (late Ha D) and Early La Tène Period (Lt A–Lt B) one.

Morphological and decoration elements on the pottery from La Tène Period are the attribute of the local cultural manifestation of the mountain region of Slovakian West-

ern Carpathians, known as so-called “Pre-Púchov Stage”. As such it allows to assign Upper Hron river valley to the core zone (embracing the territory of Upper Hron river valley, Liptov, Orava, and Spiš) of the traditional culture of the northern part of the Western Carpathians. Moreover, the metal items from Stará Mara confirm recently argued earlier dating of this phenomenon.

Worth to mention is assumed “raison d’etre” of the settlement – iron production including most likely iron ore mining, too, as indicated by iron slags from the site and by the location of the settlement in the region with occurrence of iron ores. Nevertheless, the chronological span from Late Hallstatt till the beginning of the Middle La Tène Period, without up-to-now available facts evidencing the continuation of the settlement to the late Middle and Late La Tène Period, suggests that the local community exhausted its potential and did not participate on the intensive colonization of the Western Carpathian mountains during the late Middle and Late La Tène Period in the time of the largest expansion of the Púchov culture.

Hic sunt leones (vel canes) : Mediterranean imports in Central Europe before the oppida and some other things

Jan Kysela

Unlike in Carpathian basin, objects of Mediterranean origin are exceptional in Central Europe before the oppida period. A few new discoveries have recently enriched our knowledge, opening up more questions than how many they answered. The aim of the paper is to present these new discoveries and some considerations on how they change our view of the relations between the Mediterranean and Central Europe (if they actually do). As is always a good thing to do, we will take in considerations the objects of actual Mediterranean origin as well as local products copying them or inspired by them.

Předběžné výsledky nových nedestruktivních výzkumů čtyřúhelníkového valového areálu v Markvarticích, okr. Jičín

Tomáš Mangel/Tereza Jošková

Poster poskytuje informace o nedestruktivních výzkumných aktivitách realizovaných v roce 2018 v prostoru čtyřúhelníkovitého valového areálu a přilehlého laténské sídliště ležícího u obce Markvartice, okr. Jičín. Lokalita byla zkoumána prostřednictvím detektorového průzkumu a prostřednictvím geofyzikálních metod. Získané výsledky rozšiřují starší poznatky o lokalitě a zároveň přispívají k pochopení jejího významu.

The coinage of the LT C horizon in the territory of the Czech Republic

Jiří Militký

The paper is concerned with the Celtic coinage of the 3rd and 2nd centuries BC in the territory of today's Czech Republic – a subject that has been treated and published in form of a monograph quite recently. The total of 715 specimens have been identified and processed in typological overviews or – as for the imported pieces – in the catalogue of coin finds from the territory of the Czech Republic. A complex exploration of the subject has shed completely new light on the beginnings and the earlier phase of the coin production in the territory of today's Czech Republic with regard to the develop-

ment in the Amber Road Corridor, i.e. the regions between the Silesia and the Austrian Danube area. An important part of the presented work is also the complex summary of the staters of the Nike type – the earliest type of the Celtic coins minted in the Central Europe that very probably originated in the territory of today's Czech Republic. A comprehensive exploration of the subject proved the existence of at least 50 series and types coined in the territory of the Czech Republic, implying thus inner differentiation of the Celtic communities settled in this area. It has also succeeded to draw a clear distinction between the Czech production and the coinage of the Amber Road Corridor during the LT C horizon.

Pottery from the Late LaTène settlement features in Zemplín : Investigation 2001–2002

Elena Miroššayová

In 2001 and 2002, a line structure of HP gas pipeline was built in Zemplín. Archaeological structures were detected along the course of the pipeline, on the northern edge of the village, at the site of *Za novým cintorínom*. The rescue excavations were carried out by workers of the Department of the Institute of Archaeology of SAS in Košice; 12 Late La Tène features and 1 early medieval feature (feature 9/02) were investigated. The Late La Tène features belonged to the settlement unit of production character with verified metallurgy of iron (feature 10/02), bronze (feature 6/01) and activities associated with pottery production (features 4/01 and 7/01). A typical Celtic semi-sunken pithouse of a rectangular groundplan with a two-stake construction and a storage pit in the interior (feature 1/01) was probably used as a habitation dwelling. Functional interpretation of two destroyed kilns (features 3/01 and 5/01) and other sunken features without constructional elements (features 2/01, 11/02–13/02) has not been specified yet.

An extensive collection of pottery was obtained from the studied features and is now being analysed in detail. Part of the pottery inventory is damaged secondarily by fire. Fragments of quality wheel-made Celtic pottery prevail in the collection. Thin-walled forms are made of washed clay with admixture of very fine sand, larger vessels and storage vessels have higher proportion of coarse-grained sand. Decoration of the vessels is engraved or burnished. Fragments of painted pottery with preserved remains of red and white paint constitute a specific group. The range of represented forms has parallels in the assortment of Celtic pottery of stage LT D expanded in the northwestern territory of the Carpathian Basin at oppidal settlements and settlements nearby.

The typological classification of the wheel-made pottery from Zemplín follows from the elaborated typology of the Late La Tène pottery from the territory of southwestern Slovakia, from the settlement enclave of Bratislava-Staré mesto.

Pottery made without potter's wheel is represented by various types of bowls, barrel-shaped pots and a conical cup which are associated with the Dacian cultural environment. Some forms and decoration of barrel-shaped pots from Zemplín occur at the Eastern Slovak Lowland (*Východoslovenská nížina*) in Celtic graves and at settlements of stage LT C. Their older models are present in the pottery inventory of the local population as early as the Hallstatt period. The share of Dacian types in the studied collection will be stated after a detailed analysis. Clay mixed with coarse-grained sand, small

stones and pieces of firesand in various proportions was used for production of this type of pottery. Peculiarities include presence of pieces of iron slag which occurs in some fragments of hand-made as well as wheel-made vessels.

The pottery from the features at the site of Za novým cintorínom is typologically comparable with finds recorded from several sites in the built-up area of Zemplín.

BIATEC . NONNOS. Kelten an der mittleren Donau. Archäologische Neuentdeckungen in der slowakischen Hauptstadt Bratislava. Sonderausstellung vom 9. Mai bis 1. Dezember 2019. Archäologisches Museum Frankfurt, Deutschland

Margaréta Musilová

In der Frankfurter Sonderausstellung werden erstmals außerhalb der Slowakei die Ergebnisse der international vielbeachteten neuesten Forschungen zur Spätzeit der keltischen Besiedlung in Bratislava, Devín und anderen Orten der Südwestslowakei gezeigt. Die Ausstellung knüpft an die erfolgreiche Ausstellung Kelten aus Bratislava im Slowakischen National Museum (2016-2019). Archäologische Ausgrabungen zwischen 2008-2014 auf dem Burgberg von Bratislava führten zu sensationellen Entdeckungen, welche bislang vorherrschenden Forschungsmeinungen in einem völlig neuen Licht erscheinen lassen. Die aktuellen Ergebnisse der Untersuchungen zeichnen ein neues Bild der Beziehungen zwischen Kelten und Römern im Mitteldonauegebiet in den Jahrhunderten vor der römischen Besetzung.

Darüber hinaus gibt die Ausstellung auch Einblicke in die historische Situation in der Region Frankfurt zur gleichen Zeit: Inwieweit lässt sich das Heidetränk-Opfidum im Taunus mit den Oppida in der Region um Wien und Bratislava vergleichen?

The coin hoard from Mošovce and its background

Karol Pieta

The hoard of Celtic silver coins was discovered in October 2018 in Mošovce, district Trenčianske Teplice, on a steep slope nearby an unfortified Late La Tène hilltop settlement in Great Fatra Mountains, North Slovakia. It is already the second coin treasure on this slope. As in this time and region usual, the hoard of coins was originally wrapped in organic cover – a kind of money-bag – hidden during the years of great disaster resulting in destruction of Celtic hillforts on this territory in the first decennia AD. Due to soil erosion the content of the bag was scattered on the area of 2 m² down the slope. Mošovce was an important but up-to-date not sufficiently investigated La Tène settlement area as is indicated by three hillforts as well as iron production site nearby uncovered hoards.

The Transition of Hallstatt to La Tène (Oberndorf in der Ebene and Ossarn, Traisen-valley)

Peter C. Ramsel

The cemetery of Ossarn (KG Herzogenburg) was – besides few graves in 1963 and 1966 – mainly excavated in 1984 and consists of 30 individuals. Only a few burials have been published, so grave 17/1984 with the well-known figural “Sphinx”-fibula with helmet and ears, which was interpreted e.g. by Neugebauer and Megaw. Much more

important seems to be the twisted necklace, which originates in the Champagne region, which shows the strong connection line at this early period. Oberndorf in der Ebene (KG Herzogenburg) on the other side of the Traisen was excavated in two campaigns in 1982 and 2004 and consists of 36 cremations and inhumations of Hallstatt- and La Tène Periods. Also here, only a few exceptional graves had been published, e.g. grave 18, a double burial of two young women with bronze necklaces. Based on the burials of the Hallstatt-/Latène period cemeteries of Oberndorf and Ossarn in Lower Austria, unpublished material will be shown. In focus are burials, which show the very early “laténoid” markers and the combination with artefacts of the old, “hallstattoid” ones. Next to the old-fashioned, traditional ceramic ornamentation in graves with early La Tène fibulae and the nearly unbelievable “local” interpretation of artefacts, the innovative spots of the “new La Tène fashion” are remarkable.

Zberové nálezy z doby laténskej z Hozelca, okr. Poprad

Dominik Repka/Matúš Hudák/Mária Hudáková/Juraj Timura

V roku 2018 uskutočnilo Múzeum Spiša v Spišskej Novej Vsi archeologický výskum na vedecké a dokumentačné účely, ktorý sa realizoval v polohe Hozelec – Dubina (okres Poprad). Archeológov na lokalitu upozornil historik M. Števík, ktorý ju na základe porovnania písomných prameňov a dostupných mapových podkladov stotožnil s polohou, ktorá sa v roku 1280 spomína ako *Mons Castri*. Výskum bol realizovaný v mesiacoch apríl – júl 2018. Najprv bolo potrebné overiť a potvrdiť existenciu fortifikácie. Počas prieskumu polohy v blízkosti kóty 865 boli identifikované zvyšky valu, ktorý pretína hrebeň v smere sever – juh. Prehradením hrebeňa valom tu vznikla ľahko opevnená poloha ostrožného typu, ktorá umožňovala kontrolu pohybu na hrebeni a v priľahlom horskom sedle. Navyše poskytovala dobrý výhľad do Hornádskej a Popradskej kotliny. Archeologický výskum neskôr pokračoval sondážou v polohe valu a podrobnou prospekciou s pomocou detektora kovov. Napriec valom bola zrealizovaná sonda s rozmermi 1,7 m x 9,2 m, ktorá umožnila zodpovedať otázky spojené s jeho konštrukciou. Nasledujúci prieskum lokality pomocou detektora kovov priniesol množstvo materiálu, ktorý poskytol nové poznatky o pohybe ľudí v danom priestore.

Okrem nálezov z doby bronzovej, stredoveku a novoveku bolo nájdených aj niekoľko artefaktov, ktoré možno zaradiť do doby laténskej. Ide predovšetkým o trojicu železných spôn zo staršej (typ EF-C4 podľa J. Bujna 2003: Spony z keltských hrobov bez výzbroje z územia Slovenska [Typovo-chronologické triedenie LTB- a C1-spôn]. Slovenská archeológia 61-1, 2003, 39–108) a strednej doby laténskej (typ EF-H/L2 alebo L3 ? podľa Bujna 2003). V ich blízkosti bola zistená nekompletná (84 cm dlhá) železná reťaz, ktorá pozostávala z dvoj- až štvornásobne stočených článkov rôznej dĺžky. Na jednej strane je čiastočne zachované ukončenie (?), tvorené plechom s nitom (gombíkom). Možno tu uvažovať o jednodielnych opaskoch ukončených plechovým spojovacím článkom, avšak s netypickým štvoruholníkovým prierezom a veľkými koncovými krúžkami jednotlivých článkov (porovnaj typ Gk-C3 podľa Bujna 2011, 77, 81, 82, obr. 34: 5-7 [Opasky ženského odevu z doby laténskej. Nitra 2011]). Do doby laténskej možno zaradiť aj dva krátke nože so zakrivenou čepeľou, ktoré boli tiež objavené na skúmanej lokalite.

La Tène glass through the eyes of technology: a socio-economic approach of knowledge

Joëlle Rolland

Made of raw glass imported from Middle East, the production of Glass in La Tène societies reached its peak in the 3rd and 2nd century B.C. With the production of beads and bracelets, glassmakers specialized in the first glass workshops of continental Europe in a moment of social and economic transformations of second Iron Age. In order to understand which material and human resources were involved in the production of La Tène glass jewellery, an experimental project started in 2009 bringing together glassmakers and archaeologists. This communication aims to presents the technological methods and these results in the understanding of the evolution of La Tène glassmakers level of specialization. Combining ethnoarchaeological and experimental referential, this approach allows us to reconstruct realistic hypothetical “chaîne-opératoire” for almost all types of La Tène glass objects. Understanding the procedures and the technical implications behind the different types of glass ornaments (such as bracelets or ring beads) highlights the technical evolution in the glass production during the second Iron Age. It reveals economic and social factors involved in this evolution and allows us to consider the social value of glass items, the social place of the artisans and points out the involvement of elite in this production. The study brings extra data to understand the mobilization of societies in a production of glass objects only dedicated to prestige adornments.

New discoveries of the La Tène period from the northern terrace of Bratislava castle

Marián Samuel/Branislav Kovár

The Bratislava castle recently became famous thanks to the discoveries of Roman buildings from Late La Tène period. However, the excavation still continues and we were able to uncover new interesting findings. Current research team identified some archaeological objects from Late La Tène period on the northern terrace of castle. They are settlement features, which were cut into the rock and whose function is not yet clear. However, further research might help interpret the finding situation. The artefacts included a silver coin, fibulae and pottery from Late La Tène period. Remarkable is a bronze object, perhaps a part of a hoarse gear. The relation between these new discoveries and Roman buildings mentioned above is not clear, however, we date them to the same period.

Die latènezeitlichen Gräberfelder in Praha 6-Ruzyně und Praha 5-Jinonice : Gemeinsames und Unterschiedliches einander und überregional

Pavel Sankot

Die Erforschung der latènezeitlichen Gräberfelder in Praha 6-Ruzyně und Praha 5-Jinonice stellt einen grundsätzlichen Beitrag für das Studium der Problematik latènezeitlicher Besiedlung des 4.–3. Jh. v. Chr. im Prager Gebiet dar. Durch eine moderne Dokumentation von mehr als hundert Fundkomplexe sind neue Angaben gewonnen worden und von einem originellen Wert sind ebenfalls die Ergebnisse einer ausführlichen anthropologischen Analyse. Durch die Bearbeitung der beiden

Gräberfelder entstand eine optimale Möglichkeit des gegenseitigen Vergleichs von zwei zahlreichen Grabkomplexen in Bezug auf ihre Benutzungsdauer, gemeinsame und unterschiedliche Elemente der Tracht der Verstorbenen und auch auf die Beziehungen zu ihrer Umgebung im regionalen und überregionalen Rahmen. Das Kriterium der Tracht und des Begräbnisritus als eines Ausdrucks der Gruppenidentität ist dabei auch bei der Erklärung der Angaben historischen Charakters behilflich. Die beiden Fundorte ähneln sich zwar in der Zahl der entdeckten Gräber, die Unterschiede zwischen den beiden Gräberfeldern beobachten wir aber schon im Verlauf ihrer Gründung und in der Chronologie der Bestattung, in der teilweise abweichenden Orientierung der Gräber, in der Struktur der Frauengräber und in der Bewaffnung der Kriegergräber, in der Raumentwicklung und in der Intensität der Auswirkungen der historischen Entwicklung des 4. und 3. Jh. v. Chr.

Zánikový horizont centrálního sídliště v Němčicích nad Hanou : Chronologické horizonty laténské období LT C2 v koridoru Jantarové stezky a v Čechách z pohledu numismatiky

Tomáš Smělý

Poslední dvě desetiletí keltské numismatiky jsou spojena s mimořádným množstvím nově evidovaných nálezů mincí. Tato kvantitativní změna přinesla nejen skokový nárůst pramenné základny, ale také zcela nové interpretační možnosti založené na zpracování početně rozsáhlých souborů dat. Soubory nálezových mincí z jednotlivých lokalit podávají informaci nejen o lokální struktuře oběživa, ale také o vztazích těchto lokalit v prostoru a čase. Numismatické studium stále výrazněji ukazuje na skutečnost, že keltské mincovnictví představovalo v nejrozvinutějších oblastech střední Evropy vysoce sofistikovaný nástroj hospodářské politiky elit a plně respektovalo obecné zákonitosti peněžního trhu. Keltské mince tak představují archeologicky velmi specifické předměty, jejichž hmotnost, jakost a vizuální provedení nesou relativně velmi přesnou informaci o době a místě jejich vzniku. Jedním ze zlomových mezníků v rámci celého středoevropského prostoru je zánikový horizont centrálního sídliště v Němčicích nad Hanou, datovaný dosud rámcově do závěru období LT C2. Numismatiky lze němčický zánikový horizont relativně velmi přesně definovat, a to jak ve vztahu k lokální mincovní produkci, tak k nálezovým spektrům dalších centrálních lokalit v koridoru Jantarové stezky a okolních oblastech. Jako zásadní se jeví porovnání němčického souboru s chronologickými horizonty, které lze numismatiky definovat v Čechách. Výsledkem takových analýz je zjištění, že zánikový horizont produkčně-obchodního centra v Němčicích nad Hanou je pravděpodobně výrazně mladší, než se dosud předpokládalo a je třeba ho položit již do průběhu období LT C2, nikoli až do jeho závěru. Nečetné archeologické doklady dokládají sice i pozdější osídlení, ovšem v době, kdy němčické sídliště již nelze spojovat s výraznějšími obchodními a pravděpodobně ani výrobními aktivitami.

Problematika funkcie keramických prídavkov v hrobovom inventári

Matej Styk

Príspevok sa venuje štúdiu keramických prídavkov v laténskych hroboch. Prináša pohľad do problematiky funkcie týchto prídavkov nie len prostredníctvom hodnotenia priestorového vzťahu keramiky a ľudských ostatkov ale aj samotnej kombinácie jednotlivých keramických typov. Pomocou metódy mikrotopografie kombinuje priestorové a kvalitatívne vlastnosti jednotlivých nádob. Na príklade pohrebiska v Malých Kosihách prezentuje výhody a úskalia tejto metódy ako aj možné interpretačné roviny. V závere príspevku je predložený postup konfrontovaný s ďalšími prístupmi k interpretovaniu funkcie nádob v hrobovom inventári.

Burial customs and rituals of the Celts in north-eastern Hungary

Károly Tankó

It has since long been known that north-eastern Hungary in general is rich in Late Iron Age finds. There is a favourable circumstance that three necropolises were totally investigated in the last decades. The traditional typo-chronological and combination statistical (seriation) analyses of Ludas, Sajópetri and Gyöngyös indicated that the bi-ritual cemeteries had been used from the late fourth century to the early second century BC, corresponding to La Tène B2a–B2b–C1 phases (Gebhard's Horizons 4–5–6). A closer look at the spatial organisation of the cemetery has contributed to our understanding of the social position of the Celtic warrior elite. Aside from weapons and jewellery, the burials yielded a high number of vessels, most of which contained food and drink offerings deposited as part of the burial rite and thus their study offers a glimpse into the Celts' burial customs. In this reason, six grave clusters could be distinguished at Ludas, where the central area of the burial ground accommodated the graves of the community's most prominent members, the warriors interred with their swords, spears and shields. The female burials were richly furnished with jewellery representing the typical female costume accessories: brooches, bracelets, anklets and a variety of chain necklaces. More lavishly furnished female and child burials, of the armed clientele and of the poorer graves formed a semi-circle around the central group. In this connection it is necessary to analyse, whether it can be observed a similar social structure in the other cemeteries. Richly furnished burials of the Late Iron Age also came to light on the outskirts of Sajópetri and Gyöngyös. All of them have some similarities and differences in rite and this provide us opportunities to compare these cemeteries. For example, another important field of research is the impact of different cultural traditions. It is known, that some elements of the material culture represents blend of traditions the Scythian originated cultural early Iron Age population of the Hungarian Plain and the newcomers Celts arriving from the west. It is a question whether it can be observed in the burial rite or not. These necropolises are bi-rituals. The deceased was generally laid on the back in an extended position in the inhumation burials, while several rites could be distinguished among the cremation burials. The cremains most often lay in a small heap on the floor of the grave pit, but in a few cases, they were placed in an urn. Very rarely, the calcined bones were scattered in the fill of the grave. The existence of cultural background of differences in rite is questionable. Particularly, we found also symbolic

burials, deposited weapons without human remains in few unique cases. From this viewpoint. This lecture is an attempt to compare the data from Ludas, Sajópetri and Gyöngyös necropolises which hopefully yielding a wealth of high-quality information that foreshadows a deeper knowledge of the Celtic period in the Middle European region.

New excavation at the hillfort Rubín in Northwestern Bohemia and the question of so-called Bohemian central places during the Late Hallstatt and Early La Tène period

Martin Trefný/Vojtěch Peksa

The paper presents the results of the latest archaeological excavations at one of the most significant Bohemian hillforts. The most fundamental finding of the research is the intention of the inhabitants of the hillfort to extend artificially the summit plateau, perhaps for the purpose of the placing or extending the representative built-up area. This idea seems to be supported also by the information derived from the recently discovered plan of the excavations of H. Preidel, which has been conducted here before the Second World War.

The results of the latest excavation confirm the significance of this hillfort and also open up other questions on the problems of the settlement hierarchy of the social elite in the turn of the Early and Late Iron Age. Up to now, the most principal residences of the elite were considered to be several Bohemian hillforts with the supposed function of so called central places. The new data confirm such function in case of some of these hillforts, such as Rubín. However, comparing the other Bohemian hillforts-central places with their counterparts especially in the southwestern Germany and Eastern France, it is possible to observe particular divergence in relation to the criteria of the centrality. On the contrary, some Bohemian flatland agglomerations correspond with these criteria much better. This disproportion indicate that the hierarchy of the settlements in the mentioned period represents in the Bohemian milieu much more complex question and the automatic unification of some hillforts with the supposed residences of the contemporary social elite appears to be rather inappropriate and problematic.

Ring-beads: peak or decline of La Tène glass working?

Natalie Venclová/Romana Kozáková/Šárka Křížová

Massive glass ring-beads, known as *Ringperlen* following Th. E. Haevernick's terminology, together with bracelets are typical products of La Tène glass working. Ring-beads seem to correspond to bracelets in the quality of glass and range of colour. Homogeneous translucent glass, typical for bracelets, may occur however just on the surface of ring-beads. Numerous specimens have a core made of heterogeneous glass with clayey layers or even with a faience appearance. Is this *Überfangtechnik*, found on the latest ring-beads, evidence of the growing skills of Late La Tène glass masters or a sign of the decline of glass-working for economic reasons?

Untersuchungen der latènezeitlichen Fundstellen um Jičín, NO Böhmen (Slatiny [Bernsteinwerkstatt, Grubenhaus mit Fibel vom Typ Münsingen]; Ostroměř [Batterie der Töpferoffen]; Jičín [2 Siedlungen aus B2 und D1]; Markvartice [Viereckschanze mit Siedlung] u. a.)

Jiří Waldhauser/Radek Novák

Die Feinkeramik aus dem Oppidum von Staré Hradisko – ein Unikat

Irena Ženožičková

Zu der Feinkeramikgruppe des Oppidums Staré Hradisko gehört ein einzigartiger Fund des sogenannten Ringgefäßes. Er stammt aus den Untersuchungen von J. Böhm und J. Skutil und wurde während der Forschungssaison 1937 im Kontext des Hauses 1/37 entdeckt. Dieser Fund hat auf unserem Gebiet keine Entsprechung, in der La-Tène-Zeit ist lediglich eine Entsprechung aus dem Ort Dürrnberg (aus einem Grabfund) bekannt. Dieser fällt jedoch in die frühe La-Tène-Zeit.

Das Exemplar von Staré Hradisko hat eine erhaltene Höhe von etwa 10 cm (der Rand- und Sockelbereich fehlen) und zeichnet sich durch sein feines Material und seine schwarz polierte Oberfläche aus.

Vor allem die Beschichtung funktioniert anders als in der lokalen Keramikproduktion. Der Gegenstand dieser Forschung ist es daher, auf der Grundlage der naturwissenschaftlichen Analysen zu klären, ob es sich um Import oder inländische Produktion handelt.

EXKURZIA
(16. mája 2019)

EXCURSION
(May 16 2019)

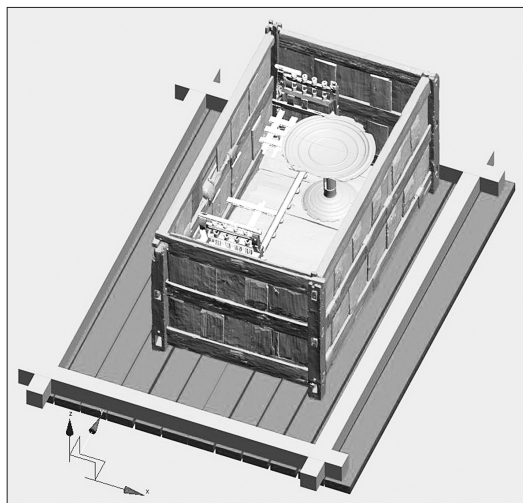


Excursion route. Numbers correspond with numbers of sites in the text below.

 Sívá Brada,  Stará Lesná.
Map source: <https://mapy.hiking.sk/>.

1 Podtatranské Museum in Poprad

The beginnings of the today's Podtatranské Museum in Poprad reach back to the second half of the 19th century. Its roots lie in the Hungarian Carpathian Society established in Starý Smokovec in 1873, which was supposed to provide its construction fund to build a homeland museum of international significance presenting the area of tourism and functioning as a centre of general cultural and scientific activity of the society seated in Kežmarok. Another institution in which we need to search for the beginnings of the museum in Poprad was the local museum society – The Society of Velické Tatranské múzeum – established in 1881. On 2 July 1882, it opened its first museum collections of the Tatranské múzeum to the public in the modest premises of the Evangelical vicarage seated in the local school. On 22 July 1885, the foundation stone of the planned Carpathian Museum in Poprad was laid. The museum's collections (mineralogical, botanical, zoological, ethnographic-tourist collections and a library) were presented to the public on 6 August 1887 in the newly constructed building (finished in 1886). After WWII, the Tatra Museum of Poprad district was first established by law in 1945. On 1 April 1957, the Tatra National Park Museum was founded, with a temporary seat in the museum building in Poprad, together with the District Homeland Museum in Poprad. The second one's name was changed to the Podtatranské Museum in Poprad in 1961.



Poprad-Matejovce princely tomb. Reconstruction of inner chamber with death bed and table (reconstruction/graphic by J. Nowotny/K. Göbel, Schleswig; after Lau/Pieta 2014, fig. 11).

Adopted from:

<https://www.muzeumpp.sk/historia/poprad/>

Picture source:

N. Lau/K. Pieta: Das Grab von Poprad-Matejovce in der Slowakei – Konstruktion, Ausstattung und Wiederöffnung eines frühvölkerwanderungszeitlichen Kammer-

grabes. In: A. Abegg-Wigg/N. Lau (Hrsg.): Kammergräber im Barbaricum. Zu Einflüssen und Übergangsphänomenen von der vorrömischen Eisenzeit bis in die Völkerwanderungszeit. Internationale Tagung. Schleswig 25.–27. November 2010. Neumünster/Hamburg 2014, 343-364.

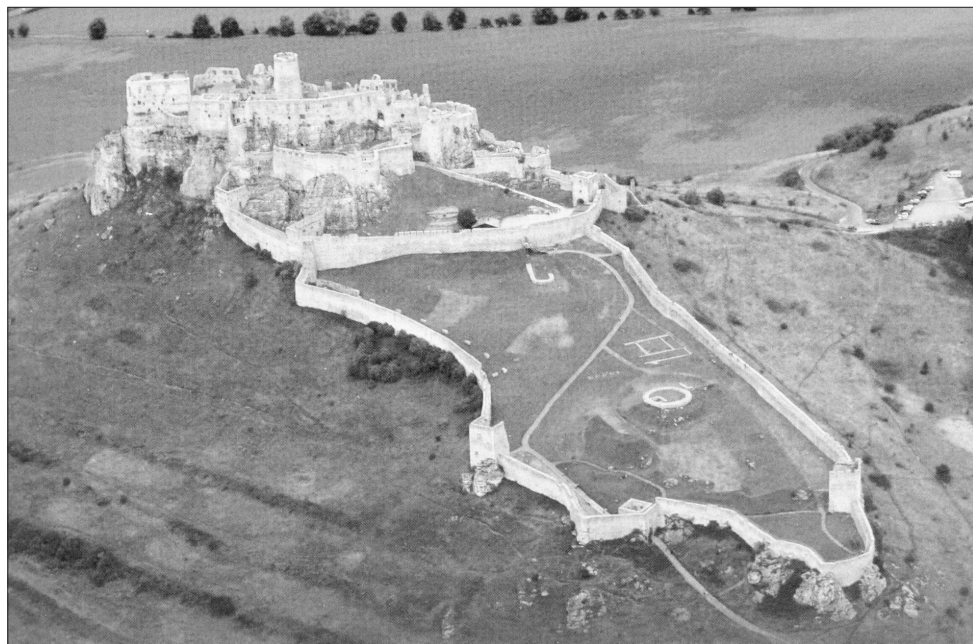
English by Viera Tejbusová

Levoča, Spišský Hrad and Associated Cultural Monuments

The Spiš castle is the centre of the site of Levoča, Spišský Hrad and Associated Cultural Monuments enlisted in 2009 in the UNESCO World Heritage typical with well preserved condition and integrity. It includes Levoča, the Spiš castle, Spišské Podhradie and Spišská Kapitula (the Spiš Chapter), Žehra with originally early Gothic Church of the Holy Spirit and Spiš travertine mounds of Pažica (Pažiť/Krížová hora), Sivá brada and Dreveník.

2 Žehra, Spišský hrad (Spiš castle), Spišská Nová Ves district

The large rocky top part of the castle is a remnant of a large travertine mound continuing in the same line by mounds of Ostrá hora and the well-known Dreveník in form of a table hill. Caves created in cracks of these mounds caused several disasters which affected also the castle's inhabitants, when some buildings or enclosing walls were damaged or collapsed; such events are known from the beginning of the 13th and from the 15th century.

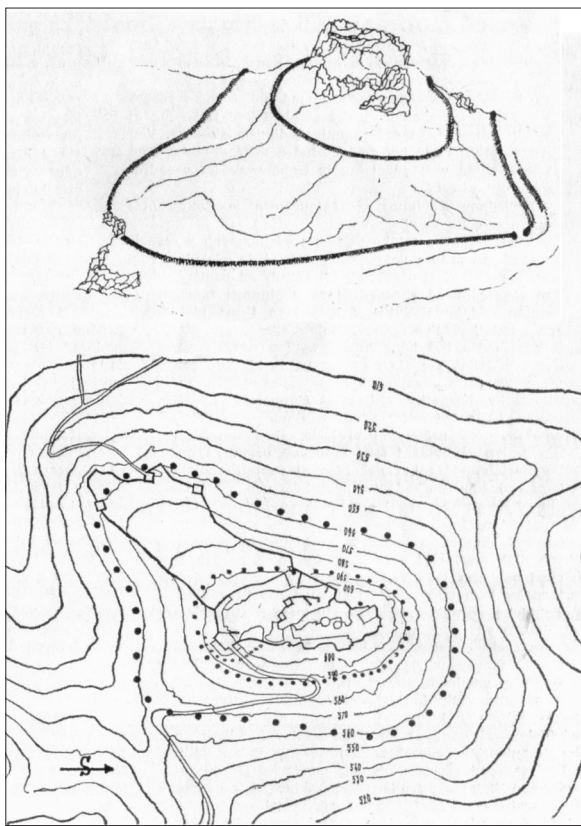


Aerial view of Spiš castle (after Olejník 2015, 133).

Traces of paleolithic settlement are found not only on the castle hill but mainly on other travertine mounds in the nearby or farther surroundings (Gánovce, Hôrka-Ondrej, Vyšné Ružbachy, Dreveník, vicinity of the Spiš Chapter, Spišské Podhradie). On the rocky elevation of the Spiš castle, evidence of neolithic settlement – the Bük culture in particular – was discovered. It was represented by pottery and lithic tools. In the Aeneolithic, the settlement on the castle hill is the only settlement of the Bodrogeresztúr group in Spiš known so far. The aeneolithic settlement became more intense in the period of the Baden culture, when a fortified site with settlements on its hills was probably founded.

The succeeding settlement in the Early Iron Age is documented only by rare finds (a bracelet with folded ends, a “nomadic” arrowhead, a snake-shaped temple ring?).

The most important chapter of the settlement at the castle hill in the prehistoric and early protohistoric period is the LaTène period, when a large centre from the early LaTène period to the beginning of the Roman era existed there. It belonged to the so-called pre-Púchov stage and the Púchov culture. Besides the Spiš castle, some other centres from the pre-Púchov stage and the Púchov culture have been documented in Spiš (Zelená hora in Hrabušice with a settlement at the foothill, Hradisko I hillfort in Spišské Tomášovce, Jeruzal-emberg in Kežmarok, Burich in Veľký Slavkov). The late LaTène hillfort on the castle elevation exceeded the territory of the later medieval castle with its area. The hillfort's area was densely built-up and intensely used, which is documented by plenty of contemporary artifacts. The hillfort was protected by a double ring of fortification which delimited the whole area of the settlement and also divided the space into



Attempted reconstruction of Púchov culture fortification on the castle hill (Vallašek 1976 cited after Olejník 2015, 47).

two separate functional zones – the acropolis and the residential-manufacturing area. A cultural layer, torsos of features and firepits were detected all over the area. In the western part of the acropolis, rectangular buildings with groundplans of 2.3-2.5 m

(width) x 5-8 m (length) with N-S orientation and pole pits partly cut in the bedrock were built. Reconstruction of the acropolis's buildings is disabled by medieval interference in the terrain. We can see terracing on the steep slopes of the hill, in the residential-manufacturing zone. There, features on stone base walls and with W-E orientation were situated. Residential buildings containing firepits with stone circles created a more or less continuous row without regular spaces between them. Terraces on different terrain levels with residential buildings altered with terraces with outbuildings of various characters. Ditches for drainage of rainwater were discovered on individual terraces. In the western part of the exterior fortified area (i. e. outside the acropolis), foundations of a structure of 6.5 x 19 m with log construction were uncovered on the levelled area. They were N-S oriented. The building's groundplan is observable in the terrain and it was interpreted as a cultic meeting place. Two features detected on the eastern side of the hill are also associated with the cult – two round depressions tiled with large stones and poured with lime; in one of them, piously deposited human arms with parts of scapulas of a younger individual were found, the other contained 16 tangled human skeletons without heads, loosely thrown.

The fortification contained a rampart with a core reinforced with clay soil. The outer slope of the defensive line was tiled with flatly placed stones. The original entrance in the hillforts with a fragment of a road was discovered on the southeastern side of the hill. Another entrance was located on the northeastern side; there, a third ring was situated. The access road – partly sunken in bedrock – crossed all three lines of fortification in the northeastern part. Economic activities are evidenced by a large amount of slag dispersed on the castle hill's slopes. Identification of a separate Spiš type of LaTène coins on the basis of finds from the Spiš castle is important for the history of minting.

The early protohistoric settlement of the castle hill ends at the turn of the early and late Roman era. For the early Roman phase of the Púchov culture, the find in Temná jaskyňa cave in the castle rock is eminent. Bones of a 30-40-year-old male with 20 Roman denarii from the 1st-2nd century were discovered in a narrow crack. Some of the coins were originally deposited in a partly preserved leather bag.

After the Púchov culture's extinction, further settlement of the castle hill is dated as late as the 11th century and the place gets in the focus of attention in the following century, when the more and more impressive medieval castle starts to be built.

The following hillforts were predecessors of the Spiš castle in the 8th-11th centuries: Hradisko I hillfort in Čingov (Smižany), Hradisko II hillfort in Spišské Tomášovce, the hillfort in Dreveník. The beginnings of construction of the medieval castle reach back to the 12th century. Probably in the second half or in the end of the 12th century, a massive round tower – donjon – was erected on the castle hill. Its diameter at the base was 22.5 m and still visible parts of masonry next to the younger and still standing tower – bergfrit from the Romanesque period – are presented today. The younger tower was built after the original one's destruction, probably as a result of an extensive geological disturbance of bedrock.

The medieval and early postmedieval history of the Spiš castle is rich – it belonged to several dynasties and noble families. As a royal seat, it belonged to the Árpád family (12th century-1301), Anjou family (1304-1347), Sigismund of Luxembourg (1387-1437).

In the 1440s, the castle was conquered by Jan Jiskra of Brandýs, then, Juraj Thurzo became the lord of the castle for some time. Since the 1460s, the castle was in hands of the Zapolya (1465-1531), Thurzo (1531-1638) and Csáky families (1638-1780-1949). The last constructional changes are dated to the first half of the 18th century. The castle was inhabited until 1780, when it was destroyed by a fire.

The systematic research in 1969-1979, focused on the study of the constructional development of the castle, was led by the Slovak Monuments Board in Bratislava (A. Fiala, A. Vallašek). Archaeological researches at the castle are carried out also nowadays, in relation to the current repairing and reconstruction works.

References:

- A. Fiala/A. Vallašek/G. Lukáč: Spišský hrad. Martin 1988.
E. Miroššayová: In: S. Sievers/O. H. Urban/P. C. Rams (Hrsg.): Lexikon zur keltischen Archäologie, L – Z. Wien 2012, 2029-2031 (with references).
V. Olejník (zost.): Spišský hrad. Levoča 2015.
M. Soják: Spiš: Svedectvo histórie. Nitra 2015.
A. Vallašek: Spišský hrad na prelome letopočtu. Pamiatky a príroda 4/1976, 6-9.
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/620/>

English by Viera Tejbusová

3 Žehra – Spišské Podhradie, Dreveník, Spišská Nová Ves – Levoča districts

A unique site of natural heritage (a travertine mound) and a well-known archaeological site used in several historical periods. After sporadic traces of Palaeolithic settlement, we find an exceptionally large settlement area of the Baden culture at Dreveník (investigations by J. Neustupný, V. Budinský-Krička, V. Furmánek). Clusters of fire pits and remains of huts with wooden or stone construction as well as associated remains of fortification were uncovered. Besides pottery and lithic tools, a unique collection of bone and antler products is available for this period from Dreveník. In cracks of the travertine massifs, cave spaces were created. In the massif of Dreveník, there are e. g. Puklinová jaskyňa cave (research by M. Soják) and Strecha cave, which were used by the Baden culture bearers.

At the end of the Aeneolithic, monuments from several cultures of the so-called late Aeneolithic cultural complex are known from Dreveník (Nyírseg-Zatín, finds related to the Vučedol culture and Corded Ware culture).

In the Bronze Age, Dreveník was settled in the time of the Košťany culture. On the northwestern edge of the cadastral area of Spišské Podhradie, Sivá brada site, or at the site of Stredné hony, an inhumation burial ground of the Košťany culture from the Early Bronze Age with more than 220 graves was discovered in 2009. The burial ground was used for a long time, until the end of this culture in the Košťany-Ottoman horizon.

Later, in the Middle and Late Bronze Age, the Piliny culture occurred. Two bronze hoards are associated with it – jewels and jewels with working tools. A hoard of sickles from the beginning of the Late Bronze Age was discovered at the foothill of the

Dreveník massif in the cadastral area of Spišské Podhradie, Zlatá brázda site. A large number of the Piliny culture settlements is documented in the cadastral area of Spišské Podhradie.



View of Dreveník from Spiš castle (photo L. Benediková).

Dreveník was settled and probably used as a hilltop (fortified) settlement also in the Late La Tène period and the Early Roman period. The hoard of coins – Roman denarii with Emperor Hadrian's portrait – from the site is missing.

The hillfort on the top of Dreveník from the 9th-10th century is recognized as a contemporary political-administrative centre of the territory. In its hinterland, several open settlements existed, although a large part of the site is disturbed by exploitation of travertine and only modest traces from this period of the Early Middle Ages are found at Dreveník.

References:

V. Olejník (zost.): Spišský hrad. Levoča 2015.

M. Soják: Svedectvo histórie. Nitra 2015.

English by Viera Tejbisová

4 Spišská Kapitula

The Municipal Conservation Area of the Spišská Kapitula (Spiš Chapter) represents a peculiar complex of church monuments of the seat of the Spiš's church organization –

the Spiš provostry and, later, diocese. It was erected on the hill opposite the royal Spiš castle; it was also a symbolical expression of the situation in the country. A notice of the Spiš Provost comes from 1209. The original building of the chapter was destroyed by the Tatars crossing the region of Spiš in 1241. The first documentable cultic structure of this church area is the chapel mentioned in written reports from 1273 and it is confirmed by the find of foundations from a rotunda. The cultural-political importance of the chapter initiated establishment of this institution as a place of authentication. In 1245-1273, a late Romanesque basilica and a provostal palace were built and gradually fortified. The chapter was burned by the Hussites in 1433. New construction development of the place occurred in the second half of the 15th century, when the basilica was rebuilt, Zápolya's chapel was added, the palace was extended and they continued to build houses for cannons and a large Gothic inn. Extension of the fortification was associated with the Turkish danger in the 17th century. Only a little has been preserved from the Renaissance reconstruction of the Chapter. Between 1647 and 1773, Jesuits lived in the Chapter and rebuilt the former inn into a monastery and opened a secondary school there. Architecture of the residential buildings was strongly influenced by the 18th century, Baroque (rebuilding of the bishop's palace, former monastery, entrance fortification, houses of cannons; a clock tower and a French park as well as chapel in front of the chapter on the nearby hill of Sivá brada were built).



St. Martin's Cathedral in Spišská Kapitula (source https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spi%C5%A1sk%C3%A1_Kapitula#/media/File:Spi%C5%A1sk%C3%A1_kapitula.jpg).

After the independent Spiš diocese had been founded, a seminary was opened in 1815 and in 1819, a teaching institute was established – first specialized school for peda-

gogues in Hungary in which Slovak was the language of education since 1852 and remained compulsory for the teachers in Spiš even after 1879, when Hungarian language was declared the language of education.

The puristic adaptation in the 19th century had a negative influence on the design of the chapter church, the dominant feature of the conservation area. The same applies to the addition to the building of the former seminar in 1932-1934.

With the independent system of protection, the fortified seat of a church organization is a rather rare urbanistic form.

Adopted from:

A. Frický: Mestské pamiatkové rezervácie na Slovensku. Martin 1986.

English by Viera Tejbisová

5 Levoča, Levoča district

Levoča – nowadays a Town Conservation Reservation and in 2009 enlisted in the UNESCO World Heritage as part of the site of Levoča, Spiš castle and the associated cultural monuments – was the most important town of the Spiš region in the Middle Ages and Early Postmedieval period.



Town hall and St. Jacob's Church in Levoča (source: [https://sk.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C3%BAbor:Levo%C4%8Da_\(2\).jpg#/media/File:Levo%C4%8Da_\(2\).jpg](https://sk.wikipedia.org/wiki/S%C3%BAbor:Levo%C4%8Da_(2).jpg#/media/File:Levo%C4%8Da_(2).jpg)).

Approx. 95 mostly polycultural archaeological sites pointing to settlement in prehistory and early protohistory as well as to the rich history and complicated development of the town from the early Middle Ages were discovered in the urban area of the town

with maximum altitude of its historical centre at 573 m above sea level. Sporadic documents of Palaeolithic settlement come from Levoča together with traces of settlements of the Early Linear Pottery and Bükk cultures in the Neolithic and settlements of the Aeneolithic Baden culture. The Ottoman culture bearers from the Early Bronze Age founded fortified hilltop settlements at strategically favourable sites in Dreveník near the Spiš castle or at Myšia hôrka in Spišský Štvrtok. Hinterlands of these settlements contained open settlements and an inhumation burial ground of this culture known from the urban area of Levoča.

Heart-shaped pendants and a collection of faience beads from Levoča also belong to the Ottoman culture. Traces of Piliny culture settlers are found in Levoča in the Middle Bronze Age. In the late and final Bronze ages, the settlement was most intense – on Burg hill, a hilltop settlement with a distinct cultural layer and triple wall fortification belonging to the Lusatian culture was discovered. Only weak traces of Levoča's settlement are found in the Hallstatt period and in the beginning of the La Tène period. The settlement network of the region and Levoča was densified in the Late La Tène period, in the Púchov culture era: the hillforts of Dreveník and the Spiš castle in Žehra/Spišské Podhradie, Hradisko in Jánovce-Machalovce, Jeruzalemburg in Kežmarok and probably also Burg in Levoča had their hinterlands in the open settlements in their vicinities. In Levoča, we find cultural layers from that period at multiple sites.

Since the Early Middle Ages, Levoča has been settled by the Slavs. Several sites are known from the post-Great Moravian period – Spišský Hrhov (the cadastral area next to Levoča), Čingov and Spišské Tomášovce. The oldest material from that period in Levoča comes from the second half of the 9th century.

Remains of early medieval settlement features from the municipal area of the town are dated to the 10th-13th centuries, including the sacral buildings from the 11th century or the turn of the 11th and 12th centuries located in the territory of pre-urban settlements lying outside the later medieval city's limits.

Levoča enters the scene of history in written reports as late as the mid-13th century, when it is mentioned in a document by Hungarian king Béla IV dated on 19 September 1249 and providing a detailed description of limits of Jablonov, whose ownership by the Spiš Provost is confirmed by the king (ad Leucham, supra Leucham). Nevertheless, we do not know which Levoča it refers to – whether the today's one or some of the above mentioned pre-urban settlements.

Medieval and Postmedieval periods are specific chapter of the town's history and will be briefly presented during the conference excursion.

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I. Chalupický: Náčrt histórie mesta. In: N. Urbanová/B. Kosová/L. Szerdová-Veľasová (zost.): Národné kultúrne pamiatky na Slovensku: Levoča. Bratislava 2016, 17-33.

Š. Tóthová: Výsledky archeologického výskumu v Levoči. In: N. Urbanová/B. Kosová/L. Szerdová-Veľasová (zost.): Národné kultúrne pamiatky na Slovensku: Levoča. Bratislava 2016, 12-15.

English by Viera Tejbusová

6 Dravce, Levoča district

The village of Dravce is mentioned in 1263 as a village of royal falconers; in 1282, it was presented to the Görgey family by king Ladislaus IV. In 1288, an Anthonite monastery was established and after its extinction, Melchior Tluk acquired the village in 1555. His descendants adopted the surname of Dravecký.

The Roman-Catholic Church of St. Elizabeth from the second half of the 13th century, originally in the early Gothic style, situated in the village. The vault of its nave is from the 1st half of the 15th century. The church was restored in 1956. There are wall paintings from the end of the 13th century and mid-15th century; statues on the right side altar, on other altars and on the carved calvary and the interior furnishing are Gothic (work by a local monk from the 15th century). The Gothic main altar from around 1450 is incomplete and is currently in the collections of the Szépművészeti Museum in Budapest. The bell comes from 1516.

The main route from Levoča to Poprad used to cross the village of Dravce over a stone bridge from the 13th century which was rebuilt in the 15th century.

The stone road bridge situated in the village as well as the early Gothic church are enlisted in the General List of Monuments of Slovakia.

Adopted from:

Dravce. In: Vlastivedný slovník obcí na Slovensku I. Bratislava 1977.

<http://www.obecdavce.sk/historia/>

<http://www.obecdavce.sk/cirkev/>

<https://www.pamiatky.sk/po/po/Details?id=15315> <https://www.pamiatky.sk/po/po/Details?id=14752>

English by Viera Tejbusová

7 Spišský Štvrtok, Levoča district

The well-known site at Myšia hôrka, whose research in 1968-1975 is associated mainly with the name of J. Vladár, represents a fortified hilltop settlement which was inhabited at the turn of the Early and Middle Bronze Age – in the period of the Ottoman-Füzesabony culture. It is also called Slovak Mycenae.

The fortified settlement at Myšia hôrka is considered to be a settlement unit of urban character, with the oldest stone architecture in Central Europe and with a set urbanistic plan. Dating of the stone fortification – sometimes compared with fortifications of contemporary Mediterranean cultures – has been discussed in the recent literature. Alternatively, it could be classified in the La Tène period – the Púchov culture.

47 features from the Early Bronze Age were studied in the settlement's area. They included 46 houses and one cultic feature – a sacrificial ground with human bones bearing traces of deformation and ritual anthropophagy.

First written notice of the village comes from 1263. After the occupation of its vicinity by the Hungarians at the end of the 11th century, the village was named after Hungar-

ian king St. Ladislaus – Villa sancti Ladislai/Village of St. Ladislaus. Saint Ladislaus became the patron saint of the village and his armed figure was also used in its seal from the 15th century.



View of Myšia hôrka hillfort in Spišský Štvrtok (photo L. Benediková).

Medieval monuments in the village are represented by the early Baroque building of the former Minorite monastery established in 1672 by the Csáky family. In the village, there is also the Gothic Church of St. Ladislaus with the Zápolyas' Chapel. The church was originally built as a Romanesque building in the 13th century. In 1402 a single-nave Gothic church was built and it was repaired several times between years 1693 and 1747. Its Baroque vault comes from the same period. The presbytery's vault from the 14th century remained Gothic. Stephan Zápolya had the Gothic two-storey chapel built for himself and his family. He was a hereditary count of Spiš, the then Hungarian palatine. The chapel was built in 1473, attached to the southern wall of the church. After it had been finished, Zápolya changed his plan and had another two-storey chapel built next to the cathedral in the Spiš Chapter. There, he is buried together with his family members.

References:

M. Jaeger: The stone fortification of the settlement of Spišský Štvrtok. A contribution to the discussion on the long-distance contacts of the Otomani-Füzesabony culture. *Prähistorische Zeitschrift* 89, 2014, 291-304 (with references).

D. Oravkinová: Výšinné opevnené sídlisko otomanskej kultúry v Spišskom Štvrtku v kontexte karpatského kultúrneho vývoja. Unpublished PhD thesis, Comenius University/Institute of Archaeology SAS. Bratislava – Nitra 2018.

M. Soják: Spiš: Svedectvo histórie. Nitra 2015.

Spišský Štvrtok. In: Vlastivedný slovník obcí na Slovensku. III. Bratislava 1978.

https://sk.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spi%C5%A1sk%C3%BD_%C5%A0tvrtok

English by Viera Tejbisová

8 Jánovce-Machalovce, Bez. Poprad

Wichtiges Zentrum der Púchover Kultur in der Region Spiš, südlich des Dorfes.

Es besteht aus einer befestigten Siedlung auf dem Berg Hradisko (683 m ü. NN) und einem handwerklichen Wohnareal in der Flur „Pod Hradiskom“. Die Fundstelle ist seit dem 19. Jh. bekannt. Eine systematische Ausgrabung fand nicht statt. Die aus Begehungstätigkeit gewonnenen Funde stammen aus dem Neolithikum, Äneolithikum, der Bronzezeit und der Vorpúchover Stufe. Die Besiedlung der Púchover Kultur vom Ende der jüngeren Latènezeit bis zur älteren römischen Kaiserzeit ist am intensivsten.

1. Flur Hradisko – befestigte Siedlung auf dem Berggipfel. Das Areal mit einer Breite von 430 m und einer Länge von 730 m ist durch eine Wallbefestigung abgesteckt, die ununterbrochen ringsum den Berg verläuft. Die Wallkonstruktion wurde nicht festgestellt.



View of Hradisko hillfort in Jánovce-Machalovce (photo G. Březinová).

2. Flur Pod Hradiskom – Terrasse am östlichen Bergfuß (Berg 600-650 m ü. NN). Im Süden und Osten fällt sie steil zum Ufer des Baches Machalovský ab. Im Norden wird ein Wall vorausgesetzt. Auf der Terrassenfläche sind Wohn- und Produktionsobjekte

konzentriert. Funde sind Bruchstücke von Gebrauchsgefäßen der Púchover Kultur, der keltischen bemalten Keramik, situlenartiger Graphittontöpfe mit Kammstrich, Tongewichte, Mahlsteinfragmente, eine Bronzefibel vom Typus Mötschwil, das Fragment eines Armbandes aus kobaltblauem Glas vom Typus Haevernick 11, kleiner Bronzeschmuck, und eine bronzene Einlage einer Münzpunze. Die mit Hüttenwesen zusammenhängenden Aktivitäten belegen Fragmente eines Rennofenmantels. Die Eisenschlacke mit Mangangehalt weist die Bearbeitung von Eisenerz aus den Lagerstätten in der Umgebung nach. Objekte der Púchover Kultur kamen auch am nördlichen, südlichen und südwestlichen Bergfuß von Hradisko vor. Die Besiedlung dieser Fundstelle ist mit den Zentren der Púchover Kultur in Hrabušice und Žehra zeitgleich.

Übernommen von:

E. Miroššayová: Jánovce, Slowakei. In: S. Sievers/O. H. Urban/P. C. Ramsel (Hrsg.): Lexikon zur keltischen Archäologie. A – K. Wien 2012, 846–847 (mit Literatur).

**20 ROKOV SPOLOČNÝCH (NIELEN) ČESKO-SLOVENSKÝCH
KONFERENCIÍ**

20 YEARS OF JOINT (NOT ONLY) CZECH-SLOVAK CONFERENCES

The conference **The La Tène Period in Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia** has been a tradition since 2000, when the Czech-Slovak investigating group for the Late Bronze Age decided not to interrupt mutual contacts of experts on the La Tène period after the dissolution of Czecho-Slovakia (on 1 January 1993) into two independent states. Three institutions were the main organizers – The Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences (Prague), the Institute for Archaeological Heritage in Brno and the Institute of Archaeology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences (Nitra). Miloš Čižmář, Karol Pieta and Natalie Venclová were the organizers of the annual meetings. Today, the organizing team of all three main partners is wider; for Moravia, it is guaranteed by Ivan Čižmář. With the exceptions of two conferences held in Poland and Austria, they all took place in Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia. Their aim was to inform each other about the events in the discipline, new finds and knowledge. There is always space for the young generation of experts and presentation of their works. The meetings are also a platform for maintaining and creating personal contacts and countless discussions on the La Tène period. The times have required a change in the character of the conferences as well. From small events with mainly Czech and Slovak speaking audience, larger and more diverse scientific events have evolved, with more international participants, which is also shown in the subtitle of the scientific events changed into **The La Tène Period in Central Europe** since 2015.

Although this scientific forum started as an informal event without planned publication outputs, several proceedings were created where also (although not exclusively) contributions from our conferences were published. Let's mention, for instance:

1 Pravěk. Nová řada 16/2006 (venované 60. narozeninám M. Čižmáře). Brno 2007. 576 pages.

2 Archeológia na prahu histórie: K životnému jubileu Karola Pietu. Archaeology at the threshold of history. Editors: G. Březinová/V. Varsik. Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae. Communicationes XIV. Nitra: Archeologický ústav SAV, 2012. 460 pages. ISBN 978-80-89315-42-0.

3 Stories that made the Iron Age. Studies in Iron Age Archaeology dedicated to Natalie Venclová. Editors: J. Kysela/A. Danielisová/J. Militký. Praha: Archeologický ústav AV ČR, v. v. i., 2017. 531 pages. ISBN 978-80-7581-002-1.

4 Die Kelten/Keltové 2014. Proceedings of the 15th international conference of the series *The Celts in Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia* (Doba laténska v Čechách, na Morave a na Slovensku) in Klement-Oberleis. Editors: P. C. Rams/M. Karwowski. Mitteilungen der prähistorischen Kommission. Wien: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, in prep.

THE LIST OF CONFERENCES

1. Venue and date: Moravia, Plumlov 19-21 September 2000.

Organizer: The Institute for Archaeological Heritage Brno (Miloš Čižmář).

Participants and papers: 22 expert papers informing on various activities in the investigation of the La Tène period in Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia were presented at the conference.

Excursion: Plumlov, Ptení, Laškov, Luděrov, Čemov, Býčí Skála and Staré Hradisko.

2. Venue and date: Bohemia, Kutná Hora 2-4 October 2001.

Organizer: The Institute of Archaeology of CAS, Praha (the chief organizer Natalie Venclová).

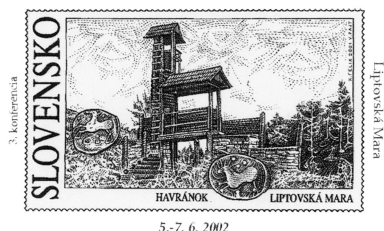
Participants and papers: More than 30 investigators participated, 21 papers and a number of discussion contributions were presented. Along with experts from Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia, colleagues dealing with the La Tène period from Poland (Marek Bednarek), Germany (Uwe Vogt) and Australia (Ruth and Vincent Megaw) also took part.

Excursion: Church of Saint Procopius in Zábोří nad Labem from the 12th century and Church of Saint Jacob in Církvice. Visit to Týnec nad Labem and tour of the display in the museum in Kolín. The excursion ended in the research base of the IA CAS in Bylany.

3. Venue and date: Slovakia, Liptovská Sielnica-Liptovská Mara 5-7 June 2002.

Organizer: The Institute of Archaeology of SAS, Nitra (Gertrúda Březinová, Karol Pieta).

„Doba laténska v Čechách na Morave a na Slovensku“



Conference invitation in 2002.

Participants and papers: More than 30 experts, including three colleagues from Poland and four colleagues from France.

Excursion: Havránok above Liptovská Mara water dam with a commentary by Karol Pieta. Due to bad weather, it was not possible to carry out the planned experiment (firing of La Tène pottery). However, a tour of exhibited finds and the evening programme at the research station of the IA of SAS was a satisfactory compensation.

4. Venue and date: Moravia, Vranov nad Dyjí 13-16 May 2003.

Organizer: The Institute for Archaeological Heritage, Znojmo (Miloš Čižmář, Zdeněk Čižmář) and the Moravian Museum, Brno (Jana Čižmářová).

Participants and papers: 38 participants from various institutions from Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia, three participants from Poland. 25 papers altogether were presented.

Excursion: Hluboké Mašůvky, Znojmo. One afternoon was spent in a small town of Asparn in Austria, where an exhibition of the Moravian Museum in Brno called *The Celts in Moravia* was opened to the public. Visit to the Podyjí National Park (ruins of Nový Hrádek, Visitor's Centre of the Administration of the Podyjí NP in Čížov). On the way to the view situated above the smallest Austrian town of Hardegg with medieval fortification and a castle, it was possible to observe remains of barbed wires resembling the then not very distant past. The visit in the well-known archaeological museum of F. Vildomec in Boskovštejn was a suitable conclusion to this successful international scientific meeting.

5. Venue and date: Bohemia, Černice (near Český Krumlov) 4-7 May 2004.

Organizer: The Institute of Archaeology of CAS (Natalie Venclová) was the chief organizer.

Participants and papers: More than 40 participants from Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, Poland and Australia. Students from Brno, Plzeň and Prague (M. Novák, L. Janíček, T. Polišenský, R. Křivánek) introduced themselves and doctoral students from Prague and Nitra (A. Danielisová, L. Benediková, G. Brežňanová, B. Kovár) offered their first results for reviewing.

Excursion: The excursion led to archaeological sites in the Blanský Forest Nature Reserve. Tour of an authentic medieval town of Chvalšiny, which is enlisted in the UNESCO World Heritage List, visit to the oppidum in Třísov, the monastery and castle of Brhlov-Kuklov and to Český Krumlov. The excursion was very informative thanks to the commentary by Z. Karasová and M. Chvojka. Our Polish colleagues offered to organize one of the following meetings in Poland, which was accepted with positive reactions.

6. Venue and date: Slovakia, Košice 2-5 May 2005.

Organizer: The Institute of Archaeology of SAS – Department of research of eastern Slovakia (Elena Miroššayová).

Participants and papers: More than 30 experts from Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, Poland and Australia.



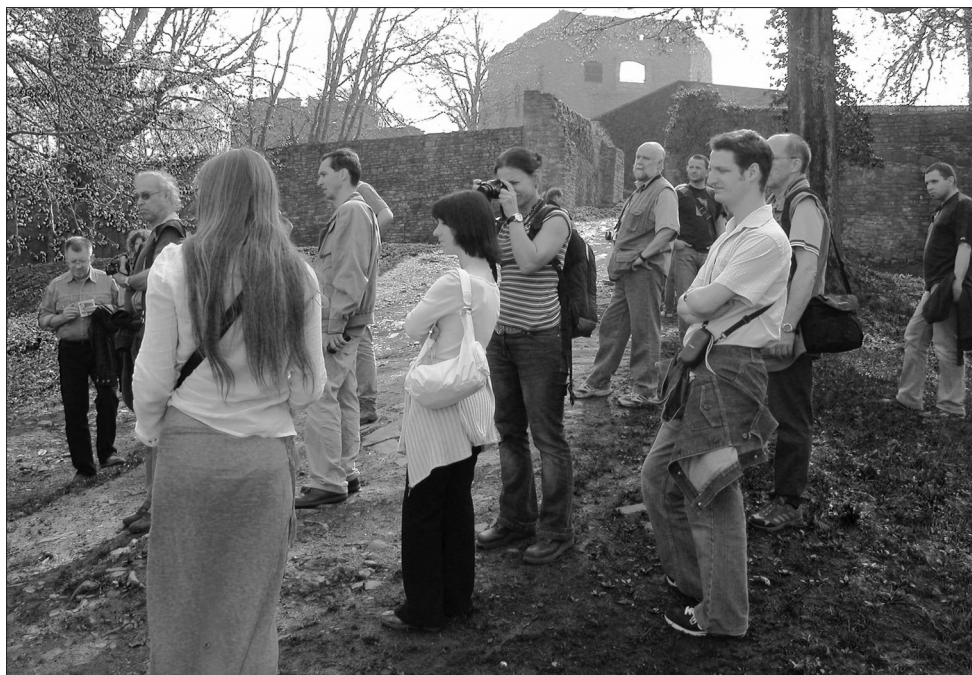
Conference excursion in 2005 (photo M. Furman).

Excursion: We were welcomed at the well-known site and in the village of Zemplín by its mayor Ing. M. Janičkovičová. The tour of the Zemplín Museum in Michalovce was connected with presentation of exhibits and mostly with the opportunity to study La Tène finds from Ižkovce. The lunch break was spent in the beautiful manor house in Trebišov, which was built in 1786 by Count Imrich Csáky in the Baroque-Classical style and which is now the seat of the Homeland Museum in Trebišov. Our excursion ended with the visit to the remains of the Parič castle and the park with a Neo-Gothic mausoleum of the Andrassy family. On the last day of the conference, a visit to the display of the Eastern Slovakia Museum and the department of the Institute of Archaeology of SAS in Košice took place.

7. Venue and date: Bohemia, Kunín 25-28 April 2006.

Organizer: The Institute for Archaeological Heritage Brno, Moravian Museum Brno (Miloš Čižmář, Jana Čižmářová).

Participants and papers: More than 50 experts on the La Tène period from Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia and Poland participated. The main topic was *Centres and settlements of central character*. Majority of papers dealt with general topics and interesting new information obtained by researches.



Conference excursion in 2006 (photo G. Březinová).

Excursion: One-day excursion visited important sites and monuments of the Podbeskydsko area. The participants visited Příbor, the castles of Hukvaldy and Štramberk,

Kotouč u Štramberka, Hodslavice, Kojetín with the Púchov hillfort of Požaha, Svinec and Starý Jičín. We learned about the castle of Kunín, which belongs to the most precious Baroque monuments of Moravia. It was built in 1726-1734 by architect J. L. Hildebrandt. The interior design of individual floors has been preserved and the elaborate heating system of chimney in its attic is unique.

8. Venue and date: Poland, Polanica Zdrój (a tourist resort north of the Czech town of Náchod) 24-27 April 2007.

Organizer: Uniwersytet Wrocławski (Marek Bednarek).

Participants and papers: About 40 investigators participated at the conference, 15 papers were presented as well as a number of discussion contributions. Besides investigators from Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia, a numerous group of experts from Poland took part (Wrocław, Kraków).



Conference excursion in 2007 (photo G. Březinová).

Excursion: The professional excursion was divided into the tours of sites, visits to displays in museums and interesting places of the nearest vicinity; visit to the fort and town of Kłodzko and the museum in Sobotka with impressive stone figurines. A visit to a new archaeological exhibition in the archaeological museum in Wrocław, as well as to the Instytut Archeologii Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego, where finds from the researches of the institute were presented.

9. Venue and date: Bohemia, Roztoky u Křivokláta 13-16 May 2008.

Organizer: The Institute of Archaeological Heritage of Central Bohemia, Prague (Vladimír Čtverák) and the Institute of Archaeology of CAS, Prague.

Participants and papers: The conference with approx. 40 investigators from Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia and Poland. 27 papers and 5 posters were presented.



Conference excursion in 2008 (photo M. Furman).

Excursion: Visit to the important La Tène site of Mšecké Žehrovice and the associated small museum. Inside the rampart area in Mšecké Žehrovice, a siltstone head broken into four fragments still ranking among the most beautiful statuettes of the La Tène period was found in 1943. In the museum in Nové Strašecí, we saw the permanent display dedicated to the Celts. It was opened to the public in 2007. It is focused mainly on the territory near Nové Strašecí, which attracted the Celts in the 5th century BC with its rich sources of raw materials – iron ore and sapropelite (so-called *švartna*). A short visit was dedicated to the castle of Křivoklát, which is one of the oldest and most important castles of Bohemian princes and kings. Its beginnings reach back to the 12th century. During the reign of Ottokar II of Bohemia, a large and monumental royal castle was established, re-built by Wenceslaus IV of Bohemia and completed by Ladislaus Jagiello. Visit to the museum of charcoal – an open air museum of Dřevěné uhlí CYRUS company, which presents various types of piles, kilns as well as history of production of charcoal from the past until present in form of an educational trail complemented with 14 boards. The climb to the large oppidum of Stradonice was awarded with a beautiful view of the surrounding landscape. The Celtic oppidum was built on Hradiště hill, 380 m above sea level. The castle of Nižbor became a hospitable place for a certain time; we were welcomed by its manager I. Benková. The castle was established by Ottokar II

of Bohemia. It is referred to as early as 1265. It was one of the favourite castles of King Wenceslaus II, who probably completed it.

10. Venue and date: Slovakia, Stará Lesná 19-22 May 2009.

Organizer: The Institute of Archaeology of SAS, Nitra (Karol Pieta, Gertrúda Březinová).

Participants and papers: The conference was attended by more than 40 experts and students from Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, Poland and Austria. 24 papers and 7 posters were presented.



Conference social evening in 2009 (photo M. Furman).

Excursion: The excursion was led by Karol Pieta; Marián Soják (also IA of SAS) also participated in preparations. The tour started in the museum in Kežmarok, continued to the site of Jánovce-Machalovce and to the Podtatranské Museum in Poprad, where there was a ceremonial opening of the exhibition *The Celts – skilled craftsmen*. We tried out the terrain by climbing up to the important La Tène site in Jánovce-Machalovce situated south of the village and partly built up by a Roma colony. The settlement of the site is chronologically synchronous with the centres of the Púchov culture in Hrabušice and Žehra.

11. Venue and date: Moravia, Hostýn 24-27 May 2010.

Organizer: The Institute for Archaeological Heritage Brno with support of the Moravian Museum in Brno (Miloš Čížmář, Jana Čížmářová).

Participants and papers: More than 50 experts in the La Tène period from Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, Austria and Poland participated at the conference.



Conference excursion in 2010 (photo G. Březinová).

Excursion: Tour of Hostýn, 735 m above sea level, well visible ramparts delineating the area of 19.8 ha. The inner space is rather complex. Settlement has been confirmed in the Bronze, Hallstatt and La Tène periods. Nowadays, the inner area is built-up. There is a basilica with inherent 250 stairs, pilgrim houses, a chapel, old Stations of the Cross, new so-called Jurkovič's Stations of the Cross, water chapel and observation tower. Visit to the castle of Helfštýn, chateau of Tovačov with massive fortification, a round tour of the well-known site of Němčice. The excursion ended with the tour of the castle, gardens and town of Kroměříž with an evening programme including wine tasting in Archbishop's wine cellars.

12. Venue and date: Bohemia, Slapská přehrada dam (45 km south of Prague) 23-26 May 2011.

Organizer: The Institute of Archaeological Heritage of Central Bohemia, Prague (the chief organizer Vladimír Čtverák).

Participants and papers: More than 50 experts on the La Tène period from Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, Austria and Poland attended the conference.



Conference excursion in 2011 (photo G. Březinová).

Excursion: The oppidum in Hrazany on the promontory above the confluence of the Vltava and Mastník rivers. Visit to the Town Museum in Sedlčany, Příbram district, where the display is dedicated to the prehistoric to medieval settlement of the central Vltava region and – of course – results of investigations by Dr. Libuše Jansová in Hrazany. The Gothic castle of Vysoký Chlumec, built in the 13th century, could be seen only from a distance, from the area of the open air museum. Nowadays, it is a private property and it is closed for the public. The Open-air museum of rural buildings of the central Vltava region is part of the Mining Museum in Příbram, like the granary (*špýchar*) in Prostřední Lhota, where various displays are arranged on several floors, including a display dedicated to the investigation of Dr. Jansová in Hrazany.

13. Venue and date: Slovakia, Smolenice 13-16 May 2012.

Organizer: The Institute of Archaeology of SAS, Nitra (Gertrúda Březinová, Karol Pieta).

Participants and papers: Besides papers from Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia, contributions from our colleagues from Australia (V. Megaw), Slovenia (D. Božič, M. Guštin and B. Kavur) as well as numerous discussion contributions by E. Jeremová from Hungary were presented.



Conference excursion in 2012 (photo G. Březinová).

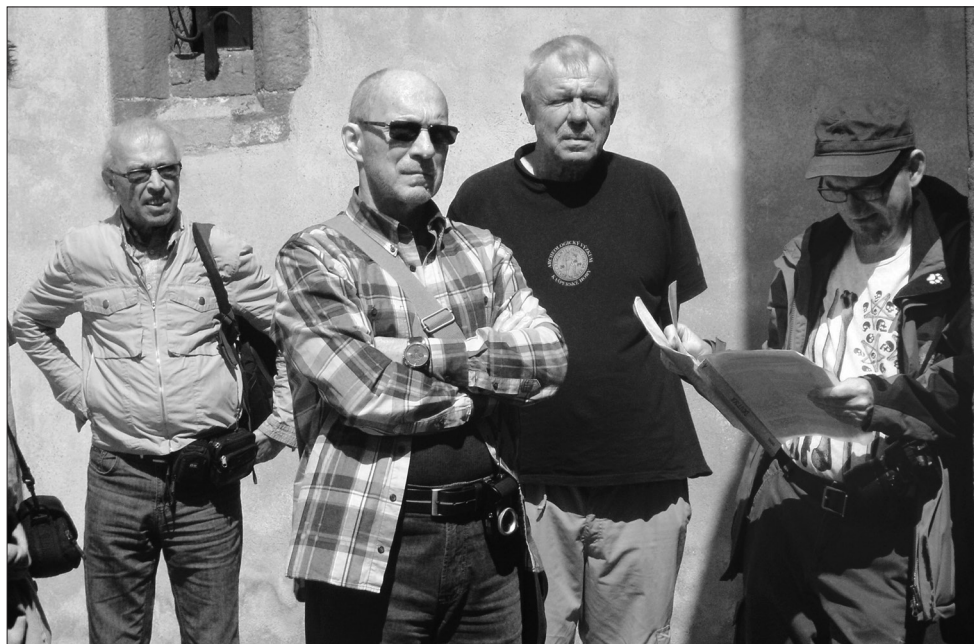
Excursion: Focused on sites from the region of the Little Carpathians (Dolná Krupá, Plavecké Podhradie, Pezinok). The climb to the hillfort of Pohanská near Plavecké Podhradie connected with the expert commentary by Karol Pieta and fine weather belonged to the highlights of the excursion. Our stop in the town of wine Pezinok was connected with a pleasant visit in the Town Museum and tour of the archaeological display with the expert commentary by Mgr. Petra Pospechová. Those colleagues who were interested in visiting the important early La Tène site of Slepý vrch in Horné Orešany could see it with Karol Pieta.

14. Venue and date: Moravia, Buchlovice 14-17 May 2013.

Organizer: The Moravian Museum in Brno (Jana Čižmářová), the Institute for Archaeological Heritage Brno (Ivan Čižmář).

Participants and papers: The programme was very rich. 28 very interesting lectures were presented. More than 50 investigators from Slovakia, Moravia, Bohemia, Poland, Austria and Australia participated. Besides lectures, some posters were also presented.

Excursion: The site of Osvětimany, hillfort of St. Kliment, which is situated in the southern part of the Chřiby mountain range. The site is known from written reports from 1358, when the Chapel of Blessed Kliment is mentioned by the Bishop of Olomouc. The royal castle of Buchlov, the dominant feature of the Buchlov region, was the second stop. The origin of the oldest building is assumed in the first half of the 13th century, however, the predominant reconstruction is done in the Renaissance style. The Berchtold dynasty from Uherčice were the last owners of the castle and held it in their



Conference excursion in 2013 (photo M. Furman).

possession until 1945. On the opposing hill top, approx. 2.5 km from the castle, there was another stop of the excursion – the building known as *Barborka* with the tomb of the Lords of Buchlov. Other visited places included the Monument of Great Moravia in Staré Město, Modrá u Velehradu and the Velehrad Monastery as well as the Basilica of the Assumption of Virgin Mary and Sts. Cyril and Methodius.

15. Venue and date: Austria, Klement-Oberleis 11-13 June 2014.

Organizer: Universität Wien; Landessammlungen Niederösterreich; Urgeschichtemuseum MAMUZ, Schloss Asparn/Zaya; Institut für Orientalische und Europäische Archäologie der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien (chief organizers Maciej Karwowski, Peter Trebsche and Peter C. Ramsel): the conference was part of a joint project of the above mentioned institutions called *The Celtic Hilltop Settlement on Oberleiserberg*.

Participants and papers: The programme of the conference was very rich. More than 60 investigators from Bohemia, Austria, Slovakia, Slovenia, Croatia, Hungary and Poland participated. 28 papers and 12 posters were presented.

Excursion: The venue itself is worth visiting – it is a restored Baroque granary in the village of Klement situated at the foot of Oberleiserberg hill in Lower Austria. On the hill of Oberleiserberg, intense settlement in the La Tène period has been documented. One afternoon was spent at a new exhibition in MAMUZ Schloss Asparn/Zaya, where the conference participants were welcomed by Ernst Lauermaun and Peter Trebsche.



Conference participants in 2014 (photo M. Furman).



Conference excursion in 2015 (photo L. Benediková).

16. Venue and date: Bohemia, Zvíkov 2-29 May 2015.

Organizer: The Institute of Archaeology of CAS, Prague, and the Institute of Classical Archaeology of the Faculty of Arts, Charles University, Prague (Natalie Venclová, Alžběta Danielisová, Jiří Militký, Jan Kysela).

Participants and papers: Attendance of more than 70 experts from Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, Poland, Hungary, Slovenia, Austria, Germany, France, Great Britain and Australia. 29 papers and 12 posters were presented.

Excursion: The excursion led on land and water, since it included a visit to the smallest Czech oppidum in Nevězice and the castle and chateau in Orlík nad Vltavou, the family residence of Karel Schwarzenberg and a cruise on Orlík water dam. The venue itself was also noteworthy – Pivovarský dvůr Zvíkov in Zvíkovské Podhradí below the castle of Zvíkov on the confluence of the Vltava and Otava rivers in southern Bohemia.

17. Venue and date: Slovakia, Trenčianske Teplice 17-20 May 2016

Organizer: The Institute of Archaeology of SAS in Nitra with participation of the Slovak Archaeological Society at SAS and the Trenčín Museum (Gertrúda Březinová, Karol Pieta).

Participants and papers: 18 papers and 13 posters were presented, approx. 50 investigators from Slovakia, Bohemia, Poland, Austria, Slovenia and Australia participated.

Excursion: The route reflected the main topic of the conference *Hillforts from the Middle and Late La Tène period and their hinterlands*. It focused on the tour of key sites from the Iron Age in the region: hillforts in Trenčianske Teplice and Skalka nad Váhom, the oppidum in Trenčianske Bohuslavice, the La Tène hillfort – with *added value* – of the medieval castle in Beckov, the hillforts in Slatina nad Bebravou, Motešice and Soblahov.



Conference excursion in 2016 (photo G. Březinová).

18. Venue and date: Moravia, Plumlov 16-19 May 2017.

Organizer: The Institute for Archaeological Heritage Brno (Ivan Čižmář, Hana Čižmářová) with support of the South Moravian Region.

Participants and papers: Approx. 50 participants from Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, Poland, Slovenia and Australia met at the conference. 19 papers and 11 posters were presented.



Conference in 2017 (photo M. Furman).

Excursion: The route led to important La Tène sites in the regions of Haná and Dražanská vrchovina hills. Visit at the early La Tène and Slavonic hillfort of Černov with a quadruple defense line in Ježkovice and the classical Moravian La Tène site – oppidum – Staré Hradisko. In Luděřovice, the route led us to the site enclosed with a rectangular wall resembling classical La Tène Viereckschanzen, although without detected archaeological finds so far. The Pilgrimage Church of the Name of Virgin Mary in Křtiny is a unique example of Baroque architecture. In Boskovštejn, we visited the Museum of Boskovice Region with an archaeological collection. The visit to Macocha – a 138.5 m deep and the largest abyss of its kind in Central Europe (so-called Lighthole) and part of the cave system on the small river of Punkva – was an interesting part of the excursion. One late afternoon of the conference was dedicated to a tour of the venue – Plumlov chateau, which is remarkable for multiple reasons. It was being built as a Mannerist building in the second half of the 17th century on the rock where a functioning castle from the 13th century was still standing. From the original project of a four-winged chateau, only one wing was finally built, although it has never been finished. Currently, the standing part is being repaired and only its ground floor is used for various social events.

19. Venue and date: Bohemia, Prague 9 May 2018. “Our” conference was an “opening act” for the 42nd “sister” event organized by the French Association for the Study of the Iron Age (AFEAF = Association Française pour l’Étude de l’Âge du Fer) on 10-13 May 2018 at the same venue in Prague.

Organizer: The Institute for Classical Archaeology of the Faculty of Arts of Charles University in Prague and the Institute of Archaeology of CAS in Prague (Natalie Venclová, Alžběta Danielisová, Jiří Militký, Jan Kysela).

Participants and papers: 12 papers and 17 posters of approx. 40 participants from Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, Poland, Germany, Austria, France and Australia were presented.

Excursion: The oppidum of Závist, Nižbor chateau with Celtic exhibition and view of the oppidum of Stradonice, Křivoklát chateau.

20. Venue and date: Slovakia, Stará Lesná 14-17 May 2019.

Organizer: The Institute of Archaeology of SAS, Nitra (Lucia Benediková, Gertrúda Březinová, Karol Pieta) with participation of the Slovak Archaeological Society at SAS and Anton Točík Society.

Participants and paper: 70 participants from Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia, Poland, Slovenia, Croatia, Romania, Hungary, Germany, Austria and Australia with 27 papers and 20 posters have enrolled.

Excursion: Poprad: Podtatranské Museum; Spišské Podhradie: Spiš Castle, UNESCO site (cultural heritage), hilltop settlement from the Neolithic, hillfort from the Aeneolithic, Hallstatt period (?), La Tène period, medieval castle + Dreveník, hilltop settlement and cave sites from Aeneolithic, Early Bronze Age, La Tène period and Early Middle Ages + Spišská Kapitula (Spiš Chapter), UNESCO site (medieval monuments); Levoča: UNESCO site (medieval monuments)

Short stops if there is time left: Jánovce: Machalovce, Iron Age hillfort (photo stop); Spišský Štvrtok: medieval church monuments + view of Myšia hôrka site, Early Bronze Age and La Tène period hillfort.

English by Viera Tejbisová



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