

Activities of the Institute of Classical Archaeology, Charles University, 2019

SHORT REPORTS ON THE ONGOING FIELD PROJECTS BY ICAR

TURKEY

Kaymakçı

The ICAR team continued work on the LBA fortified citadel of Kaymakçı in central Western Anatolia, led by Ch. Roosevelt and Ch. Luke (Koç University, Istanbul). The team consisted of 6 people, targeting as usual work on ceramic finds (K. Jarošová, J. Matznerová and P. Pavúk) and digital recording (P. Demján and J. Bobik). Almost 1,700 fragments and vessels were processed in detail with the help of the Laser Profiler (LAP). A new team member (K. Doležalová) made use of her geoarcheological background and started studying the ground stone artefacts.

The move to new facilities included also moving the depot, which offered a welcome opportunity for reorganisation and additional work on already conserved pieces, which had been stored separately. In a second step a new study collection of the representative pieces was created, reflecting both the diversity of shapes and fabrics but also different excavation areas. Targeted work was dedicated to Area 99.526, which we plan to record digitally in its entirety. Further work was done towards gaining an overall typology of ceramic shapes and the creation of a more robust periodisation system for the site.

Sardis

Work has also been continued on the Bronze Age material from a deep trench in Field 49 at the Harvard-Cornell excavations at Sardis under the direction of N. Cahill (University of Wisconsin). It was possible to differentiate two main occupation episodes, one preliminarily dated to the EBA IIIB and the other to the advanced stage of the LBA. Further work, also in collaboration with Fulya Dedeoğlu (Ege University, Izmir) is to be continued.

CROATIA

Lovas

A new international project initiated in the municipality of Lovas in Eastern Croatia led by the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb (AMZ), represented by Sanjin Mihelić and Filip Franković, since 2018 in cooperation with the Institute of Classical Archaeology in Prague (ICAR), represented by Peter Pavúk. The aim of the project is primarily a better understanding of the Early and Middle Bronze Age developments in this area and their better anchoring with what is known in the surrounding regions. Surface surveys carried out previously by AMZ identified several sites of potential interest. The work in 2019 targeted the site of Kovači on a loess plateau on the left bank of Danube. The Czech team from ICAR was represented by Miloš Roháček, Stanislav Horáček, and Lenka Parvoničová; the activities of the ICAR were supported by the European Regional Development Fund project 'Creativity and Adaptability as Conditions of the Success of Europe in an Interrelated World' (reg. no.: CZ.02. 1. 01/0.0/0.0/16_019/0000734).

Due to the favourable location of the site, it had been settled not only in the MBA, but other later periods too, as had already been indicated by the surveys. Unfortunately, as a result three of the four opened trenches had the prehistoric cultural layers disturbed by later activities (Iron Age, Roman). Nevertheless, pits cut into the bedrock were encountered in all of the trenches, dating to the Copper and Middle Bronze Age. Possibly the most interesting (and least expected) find was an uncommon Copper Age triple burial, likely of the Kostolac Culture. Also encountered was a large amount of wattle and daub fragments indicating the presence of houses. A possible house structure was indeed detected by geophysics on the site, which is planned to be excavated in one of the next seasons. The preliminary results from 2019 were presented at the PeCIA Conference 2019 in Prague in the form of a poster by Filip Franković, Ana Đukić and Miloš Roháček entitled *Hoarding Knowledge. Insight into the Preliminary Results of the Lovas Archaeological Project in Eastern Croatia*. See also a more extensive report in this volume by Franković *et al.*

NORTH MACEDONIA

During the 2019 season of the Project *Frontier Studies, Investigation into Identity and Cultural Contacts in the Border Area of Ancient Macedonia* led by Pero Ardjanliev, Marek Verčík, and Petra Tušlová, two field work expeditions took place, following a previous study season. The first expedition to the Lake Ohrid region (March to April) aimed at finalising the surface survey (i.e. ground control), and verifying a representative amount of archaeological sites, whose position and character is roughly described in the *Archaeological Map of Macedonia* (Археолошка карта на република Македонија). Based on the results of the first field work in 2017, the investigation was extended by a specialised team consisting of epigraphers from the Commission for Ancient History and Epigraphy by the German Archaeological Institute (Saskia Kerschbaum) and the National Archaeological Museum of North Macedonia in Skopje (Slavica Babamova). Both teams engaged in detecting new archaeological sites or hitherto unknown spolia and inscriptions, and revealing new hypotheses concerning historical roads in the region. Moreover, the data collected during the surveys represent the starting point for further investigation with the objective of gaining stratified material from the detected and verified sites, which will provide a more differentiated picture of the habitation in the region during the 1st millennium BCE.

The second expedition took place in September-October and focused on the investigation of the geological and paleo-environmental development in the Lake Ohrid region in prehistory and antiquity. For this reason, the ICAR-Macedonian team was complemented by specialists from the LAPE Laboratory at the České Budejovice University (Jaromír Beneš) and Czech Geological Service (Jan Hošek). The joint team worked for three weeks on several sites around the city of Ohrid, conducting geological prospections. Two trenches were unearthed in the vicinity of the lakeshore and three corings further north in the alluvium of the Daljan River in order to determine the development of the lake level and the extent of the inundation in the past. During the excavation at the site Grashnica underneath the acropolis of the ancient Lychnidos (modern-day Ohrid), an occupation layer connected with a prehistoric palafitte settlement was detected below massive lacustrine sediment layers. This observation points to a sudden geological event, which occurred during the transition period between the Late Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age (1200–800 BCE) – to understand and describe this event is one of the tasks for further interdisciplinary studies.

FRANCE

Bibracte

In 2019, the joint team of the Masaryk University, Brno and the Institute of Classical Archaeology (ICAR), coordinated by Petra Goláňová and Jan Kysela respectively, continued their work on the summit of La Chaume in a location where – based on data from a geophysical survey – an Iron Age ditch is crossed by a later (Imperial period) road in the vicinity of an Imperial period sanctuary. Most fieldwork focused this year on the excavation of the post-oppidum (Medieval and Roman Imperial period) strata concentrating remarkably in this zone.

UZBEKISTAN

The joint project of specialists from the Czech Republic, Uzbekistan, and New Zealand resumed – in the framework of the Czech-Uzbekistani archaeological expedition – the field work in the Baysun District of south Uzbekistan, which had already started in the previous two seasons (2017, 2018). The activities comprised of 1) extensive surface surveys in the Baysun District, including targeted small-scale excavations of sites dated to the Hellenistic period, as well as a metal detector survey; 2) a combined archaeological and anthropological investigation of the High Medieval site of Lungi Tapa (in collaboration with the University of Otago); 3) preparatory works for a new project in the Surkhan Darya River Valley.

Baysun District: Micro-region of Darband

As in the previous two field campaigns in the micro-region in question, the primary concern of the team was to gain archaeological data on the settlement pattern of the Hellenistic period, as well as on the function and dating of selected sites preliminarily interpreted as various military establishments (predominantly fortifications) related to the Seleucid and Greco-Bactrian rule.

Among the settlement sites that were detected in the last two seasons, some were chosen for trial excavations of a very limited extent. These included Daganajam Tapa, Kapchigay in Darband, and the so-called Darband Wall. All of these sites were also subject to a systematic metal-detector survey that brought to light ca. 1000 small metal objects. Moreover, the surface survey in the vicinity of the Kapchigay site brought to light a previously unknown stone-made fortification on the mountain slope above the settlement, dated by the surface material again to the Greco-Bactrian period.

Sherabad District: Loylagan Say

During the late summer campaign, a walled site located on the outskirts of the Khoja-e Gur village (Loylagan Valley) and discovered by Kakhraman Toshaliyev in June was studied as well. Small-scale trial excavations as well as an intensive metal-detector survey were also employed here, confirming that the settlement was inhabited in the Greco-Bactrian period. Unfortunately, the state of preservation of the mud-brick architecture turned out to be extremely poor.

Kugitang foothills

The other team led by R. Kinaston (Otago) and L. Damašek (Prague) started an excavation of a stratigraphic trench at the Early to High Medieval site of Lungi Tapa in the village of Khojaunkan. The main aim was to gain well-stratified material to create a stratigraphic sequence of the High Medieval ceramics valid for the piedmont steppe region of Kugitang. During the process, several graves were uncovered that yielded well-preserved human skeletal remains, which are further studied by the Otago team.

Jarkurgan District

In preparation for forthcoming research focused on the hinterland of the polycultural tell site of Khaytabad Tepa, J. Havlík conducted a preliminary survey in the Middle Surkhan Darya basin. The main goal of this trip was an evaluation of pre-selected locations suitable for conducting the intended intensive surface survey.

ONGOING STUDENT PROJECTS

Visualising ancient architecture: depictions of architectural exteriors on Roman frescoes from the Bay of Naples (J. Souček)

This grant project supported by the Charles University grant agency (GAUK 856218) took place in 2018 and 2019 and its main aim was to examine the architecture depicted on wall paintings preserved in the Bay of Naples and compare it to architecture as we know it from real archaeological situations in order to reconstruct how the Romans saw their landscapes, their villae and their sacred places and how this view was conveyed by painters. Among the examined topics of wall painting were the Nilotic landscapes, the sacro-idyllic landscapes and the villa landscapes – a rather sizeable corpus of roughly three hundred paintings of varying quality, size and prominence coming to us mostly from the sites of Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabiae. Thanks to the cooperation with the Apolline Project and thanks to permission kindly granted by Dr. Paolo Giulierini, director of the Museo Archeologico Nazionale di Napoli, it was possible to study even the paintings which are currently not exhibited and are only published as rather low-quality photographs in old catalogues.

This examination and comparison revealed that even though the depicted objects sometimes seem rather realistic, realism was never the main goal and it was the presence of certain objects and motifs that counted and created a universally understandable image, regardless of real world models. Therefore, for example a basic depiction of a villa maritima is represented just by its most important features – the artificial platform reaching from the coast to the sea, a garden and a porticus. Further investigation of this matter revealed that this approach might also be connected with the workstyle of the painters who worked with some kind (unfortunately unknown to us) of model books, which explains the repetition of certain elements and even of whole compositions, giving the Roman landscape painting a certain feeling of modularity. These modular and schematic depictions of landscapes are not limited to the Bay of Naples, but can also be found on paintings from Rome and it is interesting to note that this tradition continued, at least in Italy, Sicily and North Africa, until the late antiquity, though we have to focus our attention on mosaics.

The outcomes of this project were presented in the form of a poster at the international conference *Picta Fragmenta* in Naples and in the form of a paper given at the international student conference *PeCLA 2019* in Prague. An extended version of the poster will be published in the proceedings of the *Picta Fragmenta* conference and several other articles regarding this topic are currently in the making.

An Eye on the Wing of a Demon as a Phenomenon on the Etruscan Relief Urns (M. Zubajová)

The project was carried out under the patronage of the internal grant (SVS) of the Faculty of Arts at Charles University. The grant had the duration of one academic year (from October 4th, 2018 to September 30th, 2019).

The project examined Etruscan Hellenistic period relief urns with demonic winged beings depicted with an eye on their wings. The first fundamental goal of the project was to establish

an overview of Etruscan urns with the depiction of winged demonic figures with an eye on their wings. The second essential goal was to examine the importance of this extraordinary motif and its origin.

Textile production of the Central European Prehistory in Comparison with the Aegean (J. Šofránková)

The project focuses on the documentation of textile production during the Neolithic and Aeneolithic period in the area of Moravia, northeastern Austria, and southwestern Slovakia. Over the last two years, implements connected with textile production were analysed – spindle whorls and loom weights. The documentation of more than 2000 objects took place either in the museum depositories in Prostějov, Blatné, and in the Natural History Museum in Vienna or was based on publications. The implements were divided into territorial (Slovakia and Moravia) and chronological (Neolithic and Aeneolithic periods) groups which were mutually compared. Based on these factors, graphs and maps were made and the most common types of spindle whorls, weights, decoration, and material are presented. The weight of the spindle whorls indicates the production of many – thinner and thicker – yarn types especially during the Aeneolithic period. The project also discusses the difference in the amount of recovered spindle whorls in the Neolithic and the Aeneolithic periods and its possible reasons. For now, no areas specially dedicated to spinning have been recognized. The project results were presented at a symposium dedicated to archaeological textiles in Granada.

Settlement Structure of the Chios and Lesbos islands as well as the Adjacent Regions in the Late Bronze Age (K. Jarošová)

The project aims to deepen our knowledge of area of the Chios and Lesbos islands and the neighbouring regions in the Late Bronze Age. The necessity of the study lies in the idea of examining the subject further as a consequence of the large time lapse from the last investigations made in this area, the lack of data for some sites and the need for a new up to date assessment especially of the Late Bronze Age. In addition, we miss an overall up to date assessment of the Chian Bronze Age. In a broader context, the project aims to evaluate the settlement structure especially in the area of the later so-called Upper Interface, which is defined for the second millennium BC. In order to deepen our knowledge of Chios and Lesbos during the whole Bronze Age period, I decided to also include Early Bronze Age and Middle Bronze Age periods for a better assessment of the settlement structure.

Focusing on the islands of Chios and Lesbos, the main aim is to present a new assessment of the settlement structure, introduce a more detailed approach in the description and interpretation of the newly obtained data and to show the settlement's continuity or discontinuity in the Bronze Age period on both Chios and Lesbos. Stress will be laid on the settlement pattern and its transformation over time during the Early, Middle, and Late Bronze Ages, covering approximately two thousand years. The presented data will be accompanied by relevant material showing the connectivity of the islands both with Anatolian and island cultures. As the overall cultural development in this area differs in the second millennium BC, the aim will be to find out how not only the Aegean islands Chios and Lesbos, but also two geographically distinct areas – the East Aegean and the West Anatolian – could interact with each other.

The year 2019 was the final year of the project. Of key importance to the project was visiting the area of interest and the sites with Bronze Age finds, collecting data on sites, giving descriptions of the settlements and, as the main result, processing the acquired data and interpreting this data. For this purpose, a series of maps were created in the GIS application based on newly obtained data combined with already existing datasets.

THE MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF ICAR AND ITS MEMBERS ISSUED DURING THE YEAR

MONOGRAPHS

STANČO, L. – TUŠLOVÁ, P. 2019: *Sherabad Oasis. Tracing Historical Landscape in Southern Uzbekistan*. Praha. 496 p. ISBN 9788024639024

Sherabad Oasis. Tracing Historical Landscape in Southern Uzbekistan is the second volume of the series examining the Czech-Uzbek archaeological expedition in southern Uzbekistan. While the first book was devoted to the excavations at the central site of the Sherabad Oasis called Jandavlattepa, this volume analyses the development of the settlement throughout this oasis based on important new data gained in the recent expedition. The methodology used includes extensive and intensive archaeological surveys, revisions of previously published archaeological data, historical maps, and innovative satellite images. Apart from the dynamics of the settlement of the research area, spanning from prehistoric to modern time, the development of the irrigation systems in the lowland steppe is also assessed. Edited by Ladislav Stančo and Petra Tušlová, this volume continues the significant work of Czech researchers in Uzbekistan, a key Central Asian republic at the crossroads of history and culture.

COMMENTED EDITIONS

Zamarovský, V. 2019: *Za sedmi divy světa*. Praha. 363 p. ISBN 978-80-257-2460-6 [revised and supplemented edition].

Revised and supplemented edition of the already classic Czech book on the Seven wonders of the ancient world. The original text by Vojtěch Zamarovský is accompanied by the commentaries of Ladislav Stančo (ICAR) and other researchers, setting the history of the seven wonders into the context of contemporary archaeological research.

EDITED VOLUMES

J. MELLNEROVÁ ŠUTEKOVÁ – M. BAČA – P. PAVÚK (eds.) 2019: *SALVE, EDVARDE! A Toast to the Jubilee of Professor E. Krekovič*. *Studia Archaeologica et Mediaevalia* XII. Bratislava. 228 pp. ISBN 978-80-223-4650-4 (print), 978-80-223-4651-1 (online)

An edited peer-reviewed volume dedicated to prof. Eduard Krekovič on his 70th birthday reflecting the range of his interests, be it Roman Pannonia, the adjacent Barbaricum, or archaeology as part of the modern and political discourse.

MILITKÝ, J. – KYSELA, J. – TISUCKÁ, M. eds. 2019: *The Celts. Bohemia from the 8th century to the 1st century BC*. Praha. 335 p. ISBN 978-80-7036-593-9

The monograph is the English version of the accompanying publication of the major 2018–2019 exhibition in the Prague National Museum, dedicated to Iron Age civilisation in Bohemia, whose Czech edition was published the previous year. The volume consists of a series of papers by different Czech specialists in the field, presenting various aspects of the Iron Age civilisation from a chronological and thematic point of view. Intended for the general public, the volume strives to present the state of knowledge of the discipline in its entirety though in an accessible way.

STUDIA HERCYNIA

Two volumes of *Studia Hercynia* were published in 2019. Volume XXIII/1 took the customary open topic approach. The papers ranged from dedications in Samian Heraion (H.L. Ringheim) and settlement organisation in the Ohrid region based on the recent investigations of our Institute (M. Verčík *et al.*) through the reuse of Late Antiquity marble spolia in the San Severo complex in Ravenna (H. Tůmová and E. Cirelli) up to a detailed study based on archival material tracing the fortunes of the estate of the Professor of Ancient History at Vienna University E. Bormann (1842–1917) (H. Szemethy). The volume is complemented by an overview of Gnathia vessels kept in the collections of the National Museum in Prague (H. Svobodová) and a report on surveys of Hellenistic sites in southern Uzbekistan (L. Stančo *et al.*).

Volume XXIII/2 on the other hand focused on a single topic which is made clear by its self-explanatory title *Reinecke's Heritage. Terminology, Chronology and Identity in Central Europe, 2300–1600 BC*. The individual papers, first presented at a 2017 conference, deal with the topic of Early Bronze Age chronology from various points of view passing from Central (H. Meller; R. Schwarz) and Southern Germany (K. Massy and Ph. Stockhammer), through Southern (D. Hlášek and O. Chvojka) and Central Bohemia (M. Langová) passing through Moravia (J. Peška; D. Rožnovský; K. Šabatová and D. Parma) and Slovakia (M. Novotná; D. Oravkinová and J. Vladár) up to Hungary (V. Kiss *et al.*) and Romania (Fl. Gogâltan).

ARTICLES AND BOOK CHAPTERS

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EXHIBITIONS

OID - A POET OF PASSION, METAMORPHOSES AND SADNESS

16. 3.-26. 5. 2019, Regional Museum Jílové u Prahy

An exhibition commemorating one of the most important Roman authors Publius Ovidius Naso organized last year in collaboration with the Institute of Greek and Latin Studies, Charles University, and the Department of History of Art, Masaryk University, was substantially extended. The display boards featuring a selection of various Czech translations of Ovid's verses and images reminding one of the poet's visual inspirations as well as Renaissance and Baroque reflections of his work were completed with three dimensional exhibits. The casts of ancient statues remind one of the Greek and Roman ideals of beauty and harmony and various editions of Ovid's works in the Czech language are also introduced.

NOT ONLY ENEMIES. GREEKS AND THEIR NEIGHBOURS

23. 5. 2019-30. 3. 2021, Regional Museum Kolín

A long-term exhibition prepared in cooperation with the Náprstek Museum and the Czech Numismatic Society explores various forms of coexistence of the ancient nations emphasizing the importance and benefits of more peaceful ways of cohabitation. Four exhibition rooms display the works of art as well as objects of daily use as sources of mutual cultural inspiration; even the war itself is shown in such a context - its reflection in the Greek myths and Greek arts is introduced. The close connections between the prehistorical Central Europe and the ancient Mediterranean are also recalled. The ancient monetary systems, the most beautiful issues and the superb Hellenistic portraits are presented including their influence on the Celtic coinage.

THE SECRET OF THE STEPPE

1. 3.-24. 6. 2019, Carlsbad Regional Library

The exhibition, a student project by P. Cejnarová, A. Augustinová, M. Mrva, presented work of the Czech archaeological expedition in Uzbekistan via posters, models and photographs. The main research focus of the expedition is the settlement development from the Bronze Age to the Middle Ages. The result of several projects were presented within the scope of the exhibition: archaeological prospections, excavations at Jandavlat Tepa and Burgut Kurgan, and the mapping of rock art and kurgan mounds. Besides the archaeological discoveries, the exhibition presents the everyday life of local inhabitants.

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS HELD BY ICAR IN 2019

PERSPECTIVES OF CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY (PECLA) 2019

The 8th international postgraduate conference *Perspectives of Classical Archaeology* took place from December 16th-17th 2019 in Prague, and was organised by the senior researchers and PhD students of ICAR (J. Šofranková, Z. Kroutilová Jamrichová, J. Souček, P. Pavúk, and M. Verčík). The topic of this year's conference was the *Visual Culture in the Classical World*, and the keynote lectures were delivered by François Lissarrague (ANHIMA École des Hautes Études en Sciences

Sociales, Paris), Polly Lohmann (Ruprecht-Karls-Universität Heidelberg), and Jan Bažant (CCS Czech Academy of Science). While the commonly used means of iconography, iconology and reception were welcomed, the conference sought to explore whether and how the contemporary approaches to the visual culture – as being invaluable for the interpretation of ancient cultures – could contribute to the present and future classical archaeological research. The 18 papers presented at the conference discussed in a diachronic way the semantic level of the visual representations, the interrelation between the visual aspects and the spatial context as well as the visualities of text on coins or ancient graffiti. These and further questions helped us to understand the visual culture as an inherent part of the ancient world relating to its functional, chronological and social context.

ARCHAEOLOGY OF PROTO-STATE FORMATIONS

A one-day workshop held on the 24th May 2019 in the premises of the Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences was organised by J. Kysela, L. Varadzin, and P. Pavúk. Its objective was to investigate by archaeological means the creation of organised social units – states – in societies in which written sources are completely absent or insufficient for an understanding of the complexity of the processes in question. We did not strive to reach a single overarching scheme of social development or a single definition of the elusive concept of ‘a proto-state formation’ but rather to outline the archaeological criteria through which the individual research traditions define the formation of a proto-state and to discuss their relevance. The discussed topics ranged (intentionally in descending order) from the creation of the Bohemian state in the Early Middle Ages (Ivo Štefan; Ladislav Varadzin), through the different forms of statehood in Iron Age Italy and Transalpine Europe (Jan Kysela), the role of coins in the definition of proto-states in the Transalpine Iron Age (Jiří Militký), specific forms of states on the verge between sedentary and nomadic societies in the Pre-Islamic Central Asia (Ladislav Stančo), the differing trajectories of state formation in Pre-historic China (Jakub Maršálek), and the processes going on between the Aegean and Western Anatolia in the Bronze Age (Peter Pavúk).

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

The XVIIIth annual conference of the Czech and Slovak CAA chapter was held between 29. 5.–31. 5. 2019 in the Rakovsky manor house in Kočovce, Slovakia. The meeting was organised in collaboration with the Slovak Technical University and Comenius University, Bratislava. The traditional three-day conference targeted the recent technical and methodological developments in the field of archaeology. 33 papers were delivered by Czech and Slovak participants, complemented by a poster session. The evening lecture was delivered by prof. Andrew Bevan (Institute of Archaeology, University College London) on *Recent trends in computational archaeology and why we should be excited*. It was noted with gratification, that both of the student prizes were awarded to students of ICAR. The prize for best student poster went to Tatiana Votroubeková, Jakub Havlík and Petra Cejnarová (The use of photogrammetric documentation by the Czech-Uzbek expedition to Southern Uzbekistan, 2017–2018 seasons). The best student paper prize was, in the end, shared between Tomáš Janek (The use of photogrammetry and RTI for an assessment of the Roman building terracottas production technologies) and Michal Dyčka (Modus Operandi of the Odenwald Limes in light of the spatial GIS analyses). Congratulations!

CONFERENCE CONTRIBUTIONS BY ICAR MEMBERS

CEJNAROVÁ, P.: Zlatý předmět z lokality Iskandartepa (Surchandaryjský region, jižní Uzbekistán). *Orientalia Antiqua Nova*. April 25th–26th 2019, Pilsen, CZ.

HAVLÍK, J.: Kurgans of Yaz I culture in Pashkhurt Valley, Southern Uzbekistan. *International Seminar on Archaeology of Central Asia*. January 13th–14th 2019, Vilnius, LT.

JANEK, T.: Využitie fotogrametrie a RTI pri výskume výrobných technológií rímskej stavebnej keramiky. *Počítačová podpora v archeologii*. May 29th–31st 2019, Kočovce, SK.

JAROŠOVÁ, K.: Settlement Structure of the Chios Island during the Bronze Age Period. *Symposium Egejskie*. 7th Conference in Aegean Archaeology. June 6th–7th 2019, Warsaw, PL.

KELLOVÁ, M.: Drawing a curse in the Late Antiquity. *Perspectives of Classical Archaeology VIII*, December 16th–17th 2019, Prague, CZ.

KELLOVÁ, M.: Magna Mater, where should I place this defixio? *Sapiens Ubique Civis VII* – Szeged 2019, August 28th–30th 2019. Szeged, HU.

KYSELA, J.: Hic sunt leones (vel canes). Mediterranean imports in Central Europe before the oppida and some other things. 20th *International conference Kelti / Die Kelten / The Celts 2019*, May 14th–17th 2019, Stará Lesná, SK.

KYSELA, J.: Spur-, touto, civitas. Rané formy státu v předřímské Itálii (a okolí). *Archeologie protostátních formací*, May 24th–25th 2019, Prague, CZ.

MRVOVÁ, P.: Beauty in the Beasts. Visual representation of mythical creatures in the Achaemenid Art. *Perspectives of Classical Archaeology VIII*, December 16th–17th 2019, Prague, CZ.

PARVONIČOVÁ, L.: Thrácký chléb v tradiční bulharské kultuře [poster]. 15. *Konference environmentální archeologie*, 11th–12th February 2019, Brno, CZ.

PAVÚK, P.: Kaymakçı. Nové nálezisko z neskorej doby bronzovej v západnom Turecku. *Staršia doba bronzová v Čechách, na Morave a na Slovensku / The Early Bronze Age in Central Europe*, October 21th–25th, Modra-Harmónia, SK.

PAVÚK, P.: Na okraji predovýchodných civilizácií: Protoštátne útvary v egejskej a západoanatskej dobe bronzovej. *Archeologie protostátních formací*, May 24th–25th 2019, Prague, CZ.

ROOSEVELT, C. – PAVÚK, P. – DEMJÁN, P.: Middle and Late Bronze Age Kaymakçı: New Data for Chronology and Connectivity in Western Anatolia. *Annual Meeting of the American Society for Oriental Research*, November 20th – 23th 2019, San Diego, USA.

SEBASTIANI, A. – SOUČEK, J.: Visualising visual culture. Disseminating historical identities and place-making. *Perspectives of Classical Archaeology VIII*, December 16th–17th 2019, Prague, CZ.

SOUČEK, J.: Building the environment: Modularity in Roman landscape painting and modern video game design. *Perspectives of Classical Archaeology VIII*, December 16th–17th 2019, Prague, CZ.

STANČO, L.: Bread for Bactrians. Economy and subsistence in southern Central Asia. *Beyond the Walls: Provisioning Cities in Ancient Eurasia*, June 26th – 27th 2019, Berlin, DE.

STANČO, L.: Living at the Iron Gates: New research on the settlement pattern in the Bactria – Sogdiana borderlands. *International Seminar on Archaeology of Central Asia*. January 13th–14th 2019, Vilnius, LT.

STANČO, L.: Proto stát v sedle. Formování státních útvarů v předislámské Střední Asii. *Archeologie protostátních formací*, May 24th–25th 2019, Prague, CZ.

STANČO, L.: Spitamenova vnučata. Helénistická Baktrie jako případová studie postkoloniálních teorií a hybridizace. *Projevy adaptivního chování jedinců i společnosti: interdisciplinární perspektiva*, May 27th 2019, Prague, CZ.

ŠOFRÁNKOVÁ, J.: Neolithic and Eneolithic spindle whorls from Moravia [poster]. *Perspectives of Classical Archaeology VIII*, December 16th–17th 2019, Prague, CZ.

ŠOFRÁNKOVÁ, J.: Prehistoric Spindle Whorls from Central Europe [poster]. *VII International Symposium Purpureae Vestes*, October 2nd–4th 2019, Granada, ES.

TLUSTÁ, J.: Are we doing it right? The problematics of public outreach in the field of classical archaeology. A Case Study from the International Archaeology Day [poster]. *Perspectives of Classical Archaeology VIII*, December 16th–17th 2019, Prague, CZ.

TUŠLOVÁ, P.: Kuzmanov XIV, sub-variant I = Opař B V amphorae [poster]. *7th International Conference on Late Roman Coarse Wares*, October 15th–19th 2019, Valencia, ES.

VERČÍK, M.: Metals on the Move. Metallurgy and Technological Transfer along the East Aegean / West Anatolian Littoral. *Workshop on the Maritime Micro-Region of Pergamon and Lesbos*, November 9th–12th 2019, Ayvalik, TR.

VERČÍK, M.: Neues zur griechischen Metallurgie. Eisen und Werkstätte in Ionien archaischer Zeit. *Von Athen bis an die Altmühl. Ein Altertumswissenschaftliches Kolloquium zu Ehren von Gerhard Zimmer*, May 23th–24th 2019, Eichstätt, DE.

VERČÍK, M. – GÜDER, Ü.: Archaic Scale Armour from the Aegean. Archaeological and Metallurgical Study. *Ancient Weapons New Research Perspectives on Weapons and Warfare in the 1st Millennium BC*. International Conference, September, 20th–21th 2019, Mainz, DE.

VERČÍK, M. – GÜDER, Ü.: Iron in the Archaic Ionia. Case study: Apollo Sanctuary in Didyma. *Archaeometallurgy in Europe*, 5th International Conference 2019, June 19th–21st 2019, Miskolc, HU.

VERČÍK, M. – MOKRIŠOVÁ, J.: In the Footsteps of Glaucus. Metallurgy and Technological Transfer on the Western Anatolian Littoral. *Annual Meeting of the American Society for Oriental Research*, November 20th – 23th 2019, San Diego, USA.

VERČÍK, M. – TUŠLOVÁ, P. – ARDJANLIEV, P.: Going global or staying local? The Ohrid region between the Bronze and the Iron Age. *Annual Meeting of the European Archaeological Association (EAA)*, September 4th–7th 2019, Bern, CH.

VOTROUBEKOVÁ, T.: Využitie fotogrametrickej dokumentácie na výskumoch česko-uzbeckej archeologickej expedície v Uzbekistane v sezónach 2017 a 2018 [poster]. *Počítačová podpora v archeológii*. May 29th–31st 2019, Kočovce, SK.

ZUBAJOVÁ, M. Oko na krídle démona ako fenomén na etruských reliéfnych urnách [oral presentation and poster]. *Den mladé vědy*. April 23rd 2019, Prague, CZ.

INVITED LECTURES

Peter Pavúk

Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, November 2019

Warsaw, Sympozjum Egejskie, University of Warsaw, June 2019

Bilecik, Şeyh Edebali Üniversitesi, May 2019

Istanbul, Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar Üniversitesi, May 2019

Genova, Università degli Studi di Genova, Scuola di Scienze Umanistiche, March 2019

Florence, Dipartimento SAGAS, Università di Firenze, March 2019

München, Institut für Vor- und Frühgeschichte, LMU, February 2019

TALKS GIVEN AT ICAR BY VISITING SCHOLARS

Juraj Pavúk (Slovak Academy of Sciences)

Genéza a chronológia neolitických kultúr na Balkáne a v strednej Európe (20/02/2019)

Carola Metzner-Nebelsick (Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich)

A Late Bronze Age feasting hall in Lăpuş, Northwest Romania and its context (27/02/2019)

Polly Lohmann (Heidelberg University)

Interactions on the Wall. Pompeian Graffiti in Context (06/03/2019)

Neil Faulkner (Great Arab Revolt Project)

From Roman towns to Lawrence of Arabia (13/03/2019)

Panagiotis Tselekas (Aristotle University of Thessaloniki)

Gold and silver Alexanders in Greece (20/03/2019)

Veronica Martinez Ferreras (University of Barcelona)

Archaeometric research on Hellenistic ceramics from ancient Bactria (27/03/2019)

Michele Massa (British Institute at Ankara)

Was the Bronze Age really an age of bronzes? Reassessing tin exchanges in Anatolia in the 3rd and 2nd millennia BC (03/04/2019)

Boris Kavur (University of Primorska)

Of Beasts and Men (10/04/2019)

Miroslava Daňová (Trnava University in Trnava)

Možnosti a úskalia archeológie pod vodou (15/05/2019)

Silvia Amicone (Eberhard Karls University of Tübingen, University College London)

Exploring Trade and Technological Networks in the Ancient Mediterranean (09/10/2019)

Kassab Tezgör (Bilkent University)

The Tanagra figurines and their diffusion to Myrina (Asia Minor) and Alexandria (Egypt) (30/10/2019)

Kassab Tezgör (Bilkent University)

The importance of Sinope in the Black Sea Trade (31/10/2019)

Ugo Fusco (University of Rome 'Tor Vergata')

Thermal Spas in Italy and the case of Veii (RM) (13/11/2019)

Lorenzo Zamboni (University of Pavia)

Of wetlands and weights. Current perspectives on the international hub of Spina (20/11/2019)

Enrico Cirelli (University of Bologna)

New archaeological discoveries for the Late Roman to Early Medieval Ravenna (27/11/2019)

PUBLIC OUTREACH

CHILDREN'S UNIVERSITY

In the year 2019 ICAR has again participated in the Children's University project, which introduces the university environment to pupils currently attending primary school. Two workshops per semester were organised. Workshops in the summer semester were focused on ancient Rome: 'Among Romans' for the younger age category and 'Life in the Roman Army' for the older participants. Both workshops were successfully filled. In the winter semester ICAR offered the workshop 'Agamemnon, Minotaurus and Heinrich Schliemann' dedicated to the Bronze Age in the Aegean, which was carried out twice as the capacity of the first one got filled very soon. One additional workshop on 'What did the children do in the ancient world, when there was no Playstation?' was given on the occasion of the International Children's day.

PUBLIC EVENTS

For the sixth time in a row, in the year 2019, ICAR together with other institutes from Charles University, which are related to the field of archaeology, participated in one of the most extensive archaeological public events, which is the International archaeology day. The visitors could get a hands-on experience of the ancient world through some of the artefacts and replicas from ICAR's collection, play some of the ancient games, try on Roman armour, compose a mosaic, or create a Roman clay stamp based on a real find and decorate a canvas bag with motifs from ancient art. Moreover, the visitors were able to see in use some laboratory equipment and compare traditional and modern methods of documenting finds. Ongoing researches of ICAR were presented through a poster exhibition. A day with classical antiquity, another annual public event, took place in September in the Franciscan monastery in Hostinné. This two-day-long event consists of educational workshops for pupils from local schools and an event for the general public. The theme for this year was Colours of antiquity, therefore among other activities the visitors could see how fabrics used to be dyed (and to dye them themselves) and learn about polychromy on ancient statues during a lecture given by Lenka Vacinová.

EXCURSION

The Institute's excursion in the Autumn 2019 headed for relatively close neighbouring regions: the Middle Danube area with the emphasis put on the Roman presence there. Between October 23rd and 27th we hopped through the principal Museums and sites between Vienna and Budapest. Beginning in Vienna we enjoyed the highlights of ancient art in the KHM and of Central European archaeology in the NHM, and appreciated the recently furnished Römermuseum detailing the Roman presence in Vindobona. On our next stage in Bratislava, we visited the exhibitions dedicated to the recent Late La Tène discoveries in Bratislava Castle and to the prehistory of Slovakia, conveniently hosted by the Castle, too, as well as Roman military forts and civilian settlements in Devín, Carnuntum, Bruckneudorf, and Gerulata-Rusovce. Through Komárno/Komárom with the Lapidary on the Slovak side of the Danube and the Klapka György múzeum on the Hungarian side we then shifted to Budapest to be kindly welcomed at the Museum and archaeological parc of Aquincum. We concluded our excursion in the archaeological sections of the Hungarian National Museum and Fine Arts Museum.

THESES DEFENDED IN 2019

DOCTORAL THESIS

Lenka Vacinová: *The Iconography of Crime and Punishment in Greek and Roman Visual Arts with Special Regard to Female Transgressors*.

M.A. THESES

Stanislav Horáček: *Entanglement a Nestorův pohár [Entanglement and Nestor's cup]*.

Miroslav Kešner: *Proměna císařského portrétu ve 3. a 4. století [The Transformation of the Imperial Portrait in the 3rd and 4th Century]*.

Jan Kocna: *Vývoj obchodních stezek Maky v období helénistických říší a na počátku principátu [Development of trade routes in Maka during the Hellenistic period and in the early Principate]*.

Lukáš Kováčik: *Exotické mačkovité šelmy v římské říši: Ich symbolika a význam [Exotic beasts in the Roman Empire: Their symbolism and meanings]*.

B.A. THESIS

Jan Krčál: *Opevnění města Milét a jeho vývoj od doby bronzové až po pozdní antiku [The Fortification of the polis Milet and its development from the Bronze Age into the late Antiquity]*