

Activities of the Institute of Classical Archaeology, Charles University, 2020-2021

ONGOING FIELD PROJECTS

The field projects in western Turkey, at Kaymakçı, Lovas, Yurta-Stroyno, Bibracte, Iskandartepa, Mirzali, the Darband wall, as well as in the Ohrid region and in Northern Italy were all undertaken within the European Regional Development Fund-Project 'Creativity and Adaptability as Conditions of the Success of Europe in an Interrelated World' (No. CZ.02.1.01/0.0/0.0/16_019/0000734) and were financially supported by it.

TURKEY

Kaymakçı

Research on the Middle and Late Bronze Age fortified citadel of Kaymakçı in central western Anatolia continued under the auspices of Koç University, Istanbul, led by Christopher H. Roosevelt, Christina Luke, and Tunç Kaner throughout the seasons 2020 and 2021, both on and off-site. Field activities in 2020 were limited and the Prague team could not participate. This improved in 2021 when we had almost a full season, with ICAR being represented by Peter Pavúk, Kristina Jarošová, Ján Bobik, Kristina Doležalová, and Anna Peterková, further supported by Peter Demján from the Archaeological Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Atila Vatansever from the University of Western Bohemia in Pilsen, and Ludmila Kaňáková from Masaryk University in Brno.

The activities targeted the full processing of diagnostic ceramics for the trenches 95.555 and 99.526 from previous years. A stand-alone project addressed the complete assessment of ceramic finds from the trench 99.526, since it offers our best stratigraphic record at the site. Starting already in 2019, Peter Pavúk with the help of Ján Bobik re-evaluated context by context the complete sequence within a distinctive part of the trench, scanning every single diagnostic sherd using the Laser Aided Profiler designed by Peter Demján, resulting in 1477 scanned pieces. In a separate move, Tunç Kaner reassessed the ware, fabric, and surface treatment for all of them in order to rectify any biases caused through gradual recording over the years, based on the current knowledge. This data will form the basis of the future automated assessment and stratigraphic modelling for the whole site.

The other flank of the team targeted stone tools. Ludmila Kaňáková started systematically studying the chipped stone tools from the site. A total of 209 pieces from areas 81.551, 83.545 and 95.555 were described in terms of the raw material, technology, ergonomics and typology. Kristina Doležalová reassessed the already studied polished stone tools (under the kind guidance of L. Kaňáková and M. Pieniążek) and concentrated subsequently on the systematic recording of the grinding stones. Altogether 189 finds of non-flaked stone tools, divided into 13 different categories utilising both formal and use-wear analysis, as well as 34 grinding stones, were analysed in depth. A strategy for the further recording and analysis of the latter ones was also developed. A combination of all the above-mentioned activities will enable a better understanding of the processes spanning well over 500 years, against

the backdrop of the more general developments across the Middle and Late Bronze Age Western Anatolia.

Iron in ancient Ionia

Σίδηρος. Technology in Pre-Classical Greece is an ongoing project at the ICAR, which was funded by the PRIMUS initiative of Charles University to promote excellent research for the years 2018–2020. The international project aims to reconstruct the technology of iron in ancient Ionia (nowadays the west Anatolian littoral and the islands in the eastern Aegean) in the period before the Persian destruction in 494 BCE. The region in focus remained a blind spot on the map well into the last decades, which was a period when several fundamental studies on ancient Greek metal working emerged. For this reason, a broad analytical program was initiated, which focus on iron finds (objects, semi-finished objects, ingots, and metallurgical remains) from settlements (Miletos, Clazomenae, Smyrna/Bayraklı), sanctuaries (Didyma), and necropolises (Panormos) dated from the Protogeometric to the end of the Archaic period. The analytical part of the project was completed during the 2021 season – the field work in 2020 did not take place because of the COVID-19 pandemic. Further work was done towards the contextual analysis of the analysed assemblages from Miletos and Clazomenae. Moreover, the interpretation of the archaeological and analytical data from the sanctuary of Apollon in ancient Didyma, which point to the earliest use of ultra-high-carbon steel in the ancient world, were prepared for the publication.

CROATIA

Despite several serious setbacks caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the research activities of the *Lovas Archaeological Project* (LAP) continued in 2020 and 2021. Activities included a field survey in the Lovas Municipality, geophysical prospections of the archaeological sites Bečka-South, Bečka-East, and the Jelaš tumulus, trench excavations of the archaeological sites Kovači and U Mjestu, as well as the continuation of work on the Lovas Hoard material. Field surveys conducted in 2020 and 2021 covered the remaining parts of the Lovas Municipality, which had not been surveyed in the previous years. With the completion of our 2021 season, the entire surface of the Lovas Municipality has been surveyed, and the complete archaeological topography of the area is now known. One new site was discovered on the location of Lišće. The position was used in the Copper Age, Middle Bronze Age, early Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age, as is the case with most of the sites in the Lovas Municipality. During the 2020 survey, we discovered an intact tumulus in Jelaš Forest, located east of the Lovas Municipality, but belonging to the same archaeological landscape. Geophysical surveys at Bečka-South, Bečka-East, and the Jelaš tumulus covered a surface of around 20 ha. A high number of archaeological features was found, including a flattened tumulus with a ditch and a possible Avaro-Slavic cemetery.

Trench excavations focused on the sites U Mjestu and Kovači. In the older literature, U Mjestu (Vladimir Nazor Street) is often mentioned as a settlement with a cemetery from the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age. However, the archaeological material allegedly discovered in the 1960s is unknown as of now, and the reported information was never questioned. Since the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age is completely unknown in the Lovas Municipality, the site was chosen as one of the priorities of the LAP. It was first examined within the framework of a student project *Searching for hinterland of the Lovas Bronze Age hoard: Archaeological Field Project in Eastern Croatia*, led by M. Roháček. Excavations discovered rich pottery deposits dating to the transitional period between the Early and Middle Bronze Age (1900–1600 BCE),

which is a period almost completely unknown in Eastern Croatia. Further excavations in 2020 and early 2021 focused on this site, as it displayed a high potential for future research. In late 2021 the focus of trench excavations switched to the site Kovači, which had already been excavated in 2017 and 2019. The excavation confirmed the results of the previous season, but also unearthed the remains of two Copper Age phases, which had not been attested in the previous seasons. Several complete and semi-complete ceramic vessels were found. Research on another student project, *Prejudice in archaeology. Towards a new understanding of the phenomenon of prejudice related to the ontological turn*, led by S. Horáček, was conducted during the 2021 excavation season.

NORTH MACEDONIA

The field activities of the project *Frontier Studies, Investigation into Identity and Cultural Contacts in the Border Area of Ancient Macedonia* in the Lake Ohrid region did not continue after a COVID-19 pandemic interruption in 2020. In the late summer and early autumn of 2021, the international research team focused on the following topics: 1) to detect and document new epigraphic and numismatic evidence from the region (by S. Kerschbaum, Commission for Ancient History and Epigraphy Munich and University of Frankfurt). The previously barely noticed evidence from the urban hinterland of the ancient city of Lychnidos, nowadays Ohrid, is crucial for the understanding of socio-economic developments in the Hellenistic and the Roman periods; 2) to conduct geophysical investigations at selected sites in order to test the limits and the potentials with regard to the future application of this method (by the DAM-team of Masaryk University). All of the selected sites were impacted by massive erosion, aggradation and/or destruction, and include hill-top settlements, sites situated on slopes, sites identified as possible tumuli, settlements located on small natural mounds; 3) to proceed with a small-scale archaeological excavation accompanied by archaeozoological and archaeobotanical investigations at the site Leskovec-Gorica (by the ICAR team and the LAPE team of the University of South Bohemia), which revealed a rich assemblage of Late Bronze Age (LBA) and Early Iron Age (EIA) finds during the extensive surveys in 2017 and 2018. Regarding the hitherto sparse evidence on the transition between the LBA and the EIA in the region, this site has provided the possibility to reconstruct the chronological sequence based on stratigraphic observations and (for the first time) radiocarbon data; 4) to extend the geological and paleo-environmental investigations aiming at the reconstruction of the landscape and the landscape-use from prehistory to the late antiquity (by the Czech Geological Service and the team of the Faculty of Sciences at Charles University). The geoarchaeological field work included geological prospection, geophysical investigation by means of ERT, and coring at several sites in the Pelister Mountain, at the Galičica Mountain, and in the Ohrid plain. Further laboratory analyses are ongoing with regard to both geoarchaeological and archaeobotanical/zoological samples.

FRANCE

An excavation at the oppidum of Bibracte on which the ICAR (Jan Kysela and a small team of undergraduate and PhD students) collaborates with a team from Brno University under the leadership of Petra Goláňová continued without interruption in August 2020 and 2021. Continuing the research of the previous years, the excavations took place on the summit of La Chaume, the only part of the site at which human presence continued after the abandonment of the oppidum. After the previous years in which the excavations concerned mostly

post-antique levels (probably associated with the yearly fairs taking place in the vicinity of the church of St. Martin), in 2020 we investigated prevalently Gallo-Roman horizons. Also, in this period the peak hosted a small sanctuary and the finds reflect ritual activities. In 2021, the activities concentrated mostly on excavations of a ditch which delimited the area at the end of the Iron Age and which was filled-in before the Augustan period. Throughout the excavations, the contexts were sampled for botanical macro remains, phytoliths, and pollens as well as for sedimental micromorphology in order to precisely characterise the activities carried out in the area. Numerous samples were taken for AMS dating.

UZBEKISTAN

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, the field activities in Uzbekistan planned for the season 2020 had to be postponed and only took place in the Autumn of 2021. Our main objective was to gain fresh data on the already known sites in the Kugitang and Baysun Tau foothills of southern Uzbekistan using non-destructive methods. Thus, geophysical surveys were conducted at the sites of Iskandar Tapa, Khojay Gor, Mirzali, and the Darband Wall, while geoarchaeological research, especially the study of the alluvia of the piedmont seasonal water streams, took place on the Loylagan Say at Khojay Gor and on the Sherabad Darya itself. Selected features detected by the geophysical survey at Iskandar Tapa – such as a moat, storage jars, and grave-pits – were further verified by targeted small-scale archaeological excavations. Limited excavations continued also at the Khojay Gor site of Mirzali resulting in the more precise chronology of the site dating from the late Hellenistic to the Kushan period.

Besides this, the stratigraphic excavations at Lungi Tapa (Khojaunkan) started in 2019 were prolonged providing us with data on the metal production in the area in the Middle Ages. For the newly initiated activities in the Middle Surkhan Darya basin, see below.

BULGARIA

Yambol District

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2020 season was limited to the sampling of pottery from Yurta-Stroyno and Dodoparon for analyses undertaken in 2021. Ceramic petrography was carried out on the samples in cooperation with the Competence Center Archaeometry Baden-Württemberg (CCA-BW) under Eberhard Karls Universität in Tübingen (2020–2021); the elemental analyses (WD XRF) by the Fitch Laboratory under the British School in Athens (2021). Among the three institutions (including the ICAR) a project *Tracing trade networks in Roman Thrace through pottery analysis* was established, investigating about 160 pottery samples (both petrographically and chemically) from the two Roman and Late Antique settlements. Within the cooperation, an internship of Petra Tušlová, the principal investigator from the ICAR, was carried out for four months at CCA-BW at the Eberhard Karls Universität in Tübingen.

In 2021, a new agreement with the Regional Historical Museum in Yambol was established, building up on the previous cooperation within the Yurta-Stroyno Archaeological Project. A new project, extending its interest further beyond the Roman settlement of Yurta-Stroyno was created, focused on a non-destructive interdisciplinary investigation of settlements along the middle stream of the River Tundzha. The first field season of the project carried out in July focused on a collection of geological samples within a fifteen-kilometre radius of Yurta-Stroyno and Dodoparon to provide a comparison for the analysed pottery. About 64 samples of clays and rocks were collected, further processed into briquettes and in December fired and thin-sectioned under the CCA-BW in Tübingen. Besides the geological survey, a geophysical prospection took

place in July and November at three different archaeological sites. The first was carried out on Thracian to Roman period structures located near the military camp in Kabyle, the second on an extensive settlement near Kozarevo and the third one on the Roman period scatter over the village of Robovo. The most interesting results were found near the Kozarevo village, where structures likely connected to production were detected. In comparison with the character of the surface scatter, iron smelting and likely also pottery production kilns were identified by the geophysics. Further investigations of these features are planned for the upcoming years.

Additionally, a book, *The Yurta-Stroyno Archaeological Project. Studies on the Roman Rural Settlement in Thrace*, focused on the results of the project in the title, was being finalized for publication in 2022. Its second volume, *The Yurta-Stroyno Archaeological Project. Pottery Studies*, solely dedicated to the Roman period – Late Antique pottery from the settlement, is also planned for 2022. Both will be published under the series of the *Studia Hercynia Monographs*.

ITALY

Between 2020 and 2021, a series of study voyages to Northern Italian museums were undertaken with the aim to study bronze artefacts and mainly the bronze technology of the second half of the 1st millennium BC. The study, kindly supported by the project *Kreas*, strives to investigate the interaction between the Mediterranean and Transalpine societies in the 5th–2nd centuries BC by means of investigating technology and with the aim of confirming or disproving previously postulated cases of technology transfer. The ICAR investigators J. Kysela and M. Kmošek visited the Museo Guarnacci at Volterra, the Museo Nazionale Etrusco at Marzabotto, the Museo Luigi Fantini at Monterenzio, and the Museo Nazionale Archeologico at Verona, documenting and sampling several hundred artefacts. The sampling will continue in the following years.

ONGOING STUDENT GRANT PROJECTS

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

The project, funded by the Charles University Grant Agency (no. 99518), focuses on the textile production during the Neolithic and Aeneolithic period in the area of Moravia, northeast Austria, and southwest Slovakia. During the last year of the project (2020), documentation of the textile tools was finalised – spindle whorls, loom weights, and spools. The analysed objects mainly come from the Moravian Museum in Brno, which kindly allowed their study. They were categorised based on their shape, dimensions, material, etc. and entered into the database. The next step is to analyse the textile production for each settlement on its own, as well as by the individual phases of the Neolithic and Aeneolithic periods. For now, the first settlement Hlinsko-Nad Zbruzovým was more summarily published in the article ‘Items used in the production of textiles from Hlinsko-Nad Zbruzovým. Analysis of spindle whorls and loom weights based on their weight and dimensions’ (*Studia Archaeologica Brunensia* 26, 2021). The paper deals not only with the most probable type of spun thread and weaved fabric based on the dimensions of loom-weights but also discusses raw materials, organisation of the work, the level of specialisation and tries to find similarities with textile production in the Pannonian Plain.

Transformations of Cultural Landscape of the Middle Surkhan Darya Basin (Southern Uzbekistan). Contribution to Knowledge of Settlement Patterns of Ancient Bactria (J. Havlík)

Designed as a complex archaeological survey of the catchment area of the walled site of Khaytabad Tepa, the ongoing research project focuses on the transformation of settlement

patterns in the lowlands of Northern Bactria. By means of intensive surface surveys and remote sensing, the research aims to evaluate the character and intensity of land use with special interest devoted to the time period between the Late Iron Age (Achaemenid period) and Late Antiquity. Besides the definition of general trends in settlement development, the project aims to elucidate the relation between well-defined tepa mounds (a traditional focus of Central Asian archaeology) and adjacent territory. To achieve these goals, an intensive off-site survey represents a suitable approach adopted so far rather rarely in the region.

Because the intended first field season was postponed due to the pandemic, in 2020 the remote sensing part of the project was extended and evolved into a systematic 'remote survey' of the whole Middle Surkhan Darya basin. The comparison of Soviet historical topographical maps and both historical and modern satellite imagery became a powerful tool for the study of the cultural landscape: more than 1200 features were recorded including supposed tepa mounds, cairns, pathways, water channels, etc. The pilot field season took place in the autumn of 2021. The survey operated in three modes reflecting different scales of investigation of a culturally and physically diverse landscape: systematic (on-site) tepa mode, intensive (off-site) mode, and extensive mode. The amount and chronological range of material collected mainly in the ploughed fields, gardens, and house plots point to the great potential of the adopted approach, as well as the research area itself.

The project conducted under the auspices of the Czech-Uzbek Archaeological Expedition was generously supported by the Charles University Grant Agency.

Searching for hinterland of the Lovas Bronze Age hoard: Archaeological Field Project in Eastern Croatia (M. Roháček)

This student project (GAUK no. 828120) was conducted within the framework of the *Lovas Archaeological Project (LAP)* in Eastern Croatia. The project was conducted in 2020 and focused on the examination of the site U Mjestu (Vladimir Nazor Street). The site is located on the southern edge of the modern village of Lovas and is known in the archaeological literature as the location of the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age settlement and cemetery. Both of these periods are the least known in the Lovas Municipality. More precisely, evidence of inhabitation in both periods is lacking, although sites have been reported under the modern villages of Opatovac and Lovas. Such a pattern suggests the change in inhabitation patterns in the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age, caused by a probable nucleation in contrast to the earlier dispersed settlement pattern. Unfortunately, material allegedly discovered at the site in the 1960s was never published and is now lost. Therefore, the main goal of the student project was to improve our knowledge about this transitional period in the Lovas Municipality through the examination of the site, which reportedly provided evidence of inhabitation in that period. Two small test trenches were opened at the location U Mjestu (Vladimir Nazor Street) in 2020. The highest strata suggest a limited use of the site in the Medieval period, Roman period and possibly late phase of the Late Bronze Age (Urnfield Culture). However, the most important result of the excavation is the discovery of well-preserved pottery deposits dating to various stages of the Early and Middle Bronze Age. Excavations determined the presence of strata dating to the later phase of the Middle Bronze Age (1500–1300 BCE; Belegiš I Culture), as well as strata dating to the Early Bronze Age – Middle Bronze Age transitional period (1900–1600 BCE). The latter period remains almost completely unknown in Eastern Croatia and the results of our excavation project will significantly improve our knowledge about this period in the region.

Prejudice in archaeology. Towards a new understanding of the phenomenon of prejudice related to the ontological turn (S. Horáček)

An interpretative phenomenological research project funded by the Charles University's START Programme (implementation: 03/01/2021–03/31/2023) led by Stanislav Horáček (ICAR) in collaboration with Johana Tlustá (ICAR), Filip Timingeriu (Philosophy, FHS UK), and Hryhorii Maliukov (Sociology, FF UK) as co-investigators.

The research builds on ontological archaeological approaches questioning the ability of modern Cartesian substantive ontology to explain the material world. To raise ontological questions means to revisit the ways in which – or by which – the world exists. Specifically, it focuses on a phenomenon of prejudice which is still perceived in archaeology as a negative element that needs to be eliminated. This view is based on the modern perception of science and its prejudice against prejudices. However, prejudice is one of the fundamental ontological structures of a human being and it is the condition for the possibility of understanding. The aim of the research is thus to reveal the phenomenon of prejudice in the context of archaeology with a focus on its interpretation. The research will problematize prejudice as one of the underlying metaphysical assumptions of archaeology. The main goal is to offer archaeologists the opportunity to work with prejudice in its ontological meaning as with a necessary and desirable feature of research, so that it can ultimately contribute to their reflexivity. Finally, the research aims to assess the plausibility of fundamental ontology within the scientific context of archaeology.

As of March 2022, the research is in the data collection phase and first outputs are planned for September 2022. So far, colleagues from the Czech Republic, Croatia, and Germany from various archaeological institutions have participated in the research. Currently the research team teaches a research-related course at the ICAR called *Digging deeper: Archaeology, reflection and me*.

Blackboard classical antiquity. Elementary and high school pupils' perspective on classical antiquity and its presentation in schools and museums (J. Tlustá)

This ongoing project supported by the Charles University Grant Agency GAUK aims to elucidate the relationship between pupils and classical antiquity in the Czech Republic. The goal is to find out more about what elementary and high school pupils think about classical antiquity, whether they believe its knowledge is important and beneficial for the present society or whether they see the context with the present. We would like to ascertain what it is they know and remember the most, what topics they are interested in the most or whether there are some topics they are interested in, but do not learn in schools to a large extent. To measure the pupils' perspectives, the method of survey-questionnaire was used during the first year of the project among 510 pupils from 18 different schools. Moreover, some of the school teachers were interviewed and other data for this project will be obtained from elementary and high school pupils through surveys during educational programmes. Lastly, the situation in other European countries will be evaluated and their methods of communication with the public explored. Based on the acquired results, a concept for communication with pupils (during organised events, educational programs or school education) for the field of Classical Archaeology will be designed.

THE MAIN PUBLICATIONS OF THE ICAR AND ITS MEMBERS ISSUED DURING THE YEARS 2020–2021

MONOGRAPHS

Pieniążek, M. – Pavúk, P. – Thumm-Doğrayan, D. – Pernicka, E. eds. 2020: *Troia 1987–2012. Grabungen und Forschungen III. Troia VI bis VII: Ausgehende mittlere und späte Bronzezeit*. Studia Troica Monographien 7. Bonn. 1130 p. ISBN 978-3-7749-4290-5.

The present volume is part of the final publication series, dedicated to the Middle and Late Bronze Age. Apart from the fact that Troy is mentioned in the earliest literary tradition in Europe it is also an important site that was more or less continuously inhabited for almost four millennia, which naturally made it a reference site for the Bronze Age chronology of the Aegean area, western Anatolia, the Balkans and beyond. This second volume in a series of four planned so far on the Bronze Age remains of Troy presents the results of the new excavations and investigations directed by Manfred Korfmann and Ernst Pernicka between 1987 and 2012 and provides a lot of new evidence on the development of Troy in the second millennium BCE. It describes in great detail its ups and downs during this period, targeting especially its heyday in the second half of the millennium. With the results of the more recent excavations in western Anatolia at hand, Troy is no longer seen as a unique phenomenon but rather as one of several major fortified settlements in this area. It was certainly the largest and dominant site in the Troad and may have drawn its prosperity from the fertile agricultural land in its surroundings and from flourishing local industries. Nevertheless, the material culture shows wide-ranging contacts and demonstrates that Troy was an important participant in the exchange networks ranging from the eastern Mediterranean to the northern Aegean and probably also the Balkans.

Kysela, J. 2021: *Things and Thoughts. Central Europe and the Mediterranean in the 4th–1st centuries BC*. Studia Hercynia, monographs 1. Praha. 439 p. ISBN 978-80-7671-005-4.

Since the beginnings of research into the Central European Iron Age, interactions of the region with the Mediterranean played an important role in the interpretation of various archaeological phenomena but also and importantly as narrative elements. However, they rarely became a subject of study in their own right. The volume investigates the contacts between Central Europe (primarily Bohemia set in the broad context of Bavaria, Moravia, northern Austria, and western Slovakia) and the Mediterranean in the 4th–1st centuries BC. The study is based on a complex analysis and contextualisation of all the available written and more importantly archaeological sources, mostly the objects of Mediterranean (usually Italian) origin in the study area. Not only does it bring up new information on the topic itself but it also sheds new light on various aspects of the Central European Late Iron Age archaeology.

Kucharík, J. 2021: *Rimania. Interaktívna knižka*. Bratislava. 72 p. ISBN 978-80-8060-500-1.

The title Romans from the edition 'Interactive Book' in the production of the Slovak National Museum presents through ten chapters the history and the culture of the Roman Empire. The concept of the book follows the school curriculum of the subject History for primary school students in the Slovak Republic. The book underwent expert and pedagogical reviews.

EDITED VOLUMES

Kim, R. – Mynářová, J. – Pavúk, P. eds. 2020: *Hrozný and Hittite. The First Hundred Years*. Proceedings of the International Conference Held at Charles University, Prague, 11–14 November

2015. *Culture and History of the Ancient Near East 107*. Leiden. 676 p. ISBN 978-90-04-41311-5 (print), 978-90-04-41312-2 (online).

The volume collects 33 papers that were presented at the international conference held at the Faculty of Arts, Charles University in November 2015 to celebrate the centenary of Bedřich Hrozný's identification of Hittite as an Indo-European language. Contributions are grouped into three sections, *Hrozný and His Discoveries*, *Hittite and Indo-European*, and *The Hittites and Their Neighbors*, and span the full range of Hittite studies and related disciplines, from Anatolian and Indo-European linguistics and cuneiform philology to Ancient Near Eastern archaeology, history, and religion. The authors hail from 15 countries and include leading figures as well as emerging scholars in the fields of Hittitology, Indo-European, and Ancient Near Eastern studies.

Gavranović, M. – Heilmann, D. – Kapuran, A. – Verčík, M. eds. 2020: *Spheres of Interaction. Contacts and Relationships between the Balkans and Adjacent Regions in the Late Bronze / Iron Age (13th–5th Centuries BCE)*. Proceedings of the Conference held between 15–17 September, 2017 Institute of Archaeology, Belgrade. *Perspectives on Balkan Archaeology 1*. Rahden. 316 p. ISBN 978-3-86757-110-4.

This volume starts a new publication series entitled PEBA – Perspectives on Balkan Archaeology. It assembles 15 contributions by the participants – young researchers – presented at the 2nd conference in the PeBa series, which was held in Belgrade in September 2017. The volume addresses questions of contact and relationships between the Balkans and adjacent regions in the Bronze and Iron Ages. The range of topics discussed included cultural and socio-economic interactions, individual mobility and migrations of groups and the questions of how different communication or economic networks affected connectivity and how these different types of networks can be traced in the archaeological record. The papers reflect the current state of archaeological investigations within this research area, highlight a number of new excavations and discoveries that help us gain a more comprehensive picture of the Bronze and Iron Age societies in this part of Europe.

Havlík, J. – Stančo, L. eds. 2021: *Seen from Oxyartes' Rock. Central Asia under and after Alexander*. Proceedings of the Third Meeting of the Hellenistic Central Asia Research Network 1 – History. *Studia Hercynia XXV/1*. Praha. 123 p. ISSN 2336-8144.

Havlík, J. – Stančo, L. – Kysela, J. (eds.) 2021: *Seen from Oxyartes' Rock. Central Asia under and after Alexander*. Proceedings of the Third Meeting of the Hellenistic Central Asia Research Network 2 – Archaeology. *Studia Hercynia XXV/2*. Praha. 161 p. ISSN 2336-8144.

Two-volume conference proceedings emerged from the Third Meeting of the Hellenistic Central Asia Research Network (HCARN) held on the 14th–16th of November 2018 at Charles University in Prague. As the title suggests, the main focus of the conference was the local point of view and the question of how the peoples of Central Asia experienced the turbulent developments related to Alexander's campaign and the arrival of new overlords from the Mediterranean. The conference brought together archaeologists, historians, and numismatists working on various aspects of Hellenistic Central Asia, addressing the various issues of mutual interaction between the local populations and newcomers and transformations of both societal and material culture. Considering the extent and diversity of approaches of the thirteen conference contributions, the proceedings were split into two volumes published as *Studia Hercynia* monothematic issues: Volume I: History and Volume II: Archaeology.

Pierrevelcin, G. – Kysela, J. – Fichtl, St. eds. 2020: *Unité et diversité du monde celtique / Unity and diversity of the Celtic world*. Actes du 42^e colloque international de l'AFEAF, Prague 10–13 mai 2018. Paris. 482 p. ISBN 978-2-9567407-1-1.

The volume represents the proceedings of the 42nd international conference of the AFEAF which was held in Prague, co-organised by the ICAR, on the 10th–13th May 2018. The main ambition of the conference was to revisit the idea of cultural groups defined as or assumed to have been the constituting elements of the Iron Age (i.e. Hallstatt and La Tène culture) Europe and to reflect on specific interpretations of these archaeological groups. The thirty five papers of which the volume consists, deal with the topic from various points of view: historiographic and methodological contributions constitute an introduction to the topic and set a general framework, thematic papers trace specific phenomena and types/groups of material culture throughout the Iron Age Europe while – on the contrary – regional studies strive to identify specific regional groups based on their material record, often in the cases of groups which are regarded as culturally mixed or hybrid.

Kucharík, J. ed. 2021: *Rimania a Slovensko. Katalóg výstavy / Romans and Slovakia. Exhibition Catalogue*. Bratislava. 336 p. ISBN 978-80-8060-513-1.

The Exhibition Catalogue of the same name as the exhibition consists of eleven overview papers by twelve authors – Slovak specialists in the field. The catalogue presents 241 loaned items for the exhibition. The catalogue was published simultaneously in Slovak and English.

STUDIA HERCYNIA

The journal continued in an uninterrupted manner with two issues a year, witnessing three thematic issues. The 2020/1 issue highlighted interesting aspects of EBA Anatolian sealing practices, functional categorisation and analyses of the earthen materials in Bronze Age west Anatolia, as well as the most complete panoply preserved from the Archaic Greek world in a Metaponto grave. These were complemented by the ICAR excavation reports in Croatia and Uzbekistan. The 2020/2 issue, carrying the subtitle *Hallstatt and La Tène archaeological snippets*, presented seven papers presenting new data on the Iron Age in Central Europe, deriving to a large extent from yearly Late Iron Age conferences held in Prague in May 2018 and in Stará Lesná in Slovakia in 2019. The volume presented the state of knowledge of the Hallstatt period hillfort of Minice including surveys carried out there by the ICAR for several years (Čistáková, Tušlová, Slabina), it touched upon the topics of burial archaeology of the Hallstatt (Winger), Early La Tène (Wendling), and Middle La Tène (Repka) periods. Two detailed studies trace the distribution of elements of material culture throughout Europe: the hollow-knobs ankle rings in Northern Italy (Geschwind) and scabbards with dragon pair depiction in the Balkans (Drnić). The distribution of Late La Tène knife sheath chapes (Čambal) may be less far flung but no less important for local micro-histories of the period.

Both of the 2021 issues offered papers presented at the Third Meeting of the Hellenistic Central Asia Research Network under the title *Seen from Oxyartes' rock. Central Asia under and after Alexander*. As suggested by the title, the aim of the conference was to study the issues of the Hellenistic period in Central Asia from the perspective of the local population. Issue 1 was dedicated to seven papers from the historical perspective and issue 2 to six papers approaching the topic from different archaeological perspectives. Cf. above.

ARTICLES AND BOOK CHAPTERS

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Šofráňková, J. 2021: Predmety používané pri výrobe textilu z Hlinska-Nad Zbružovým. Analýza praslenov a tkáčskych závaží na základe ich hmotnosti a rozmerov [Items used in the production of textiles from Hlinsko – Nad Zbružovým. Analysis of spindle whorls and loom weights based on their weight and dimensions]. *Studia archaeologica Brunensia* 26/1, 165–190.

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Verčík, M. – Gavranović, M. – Heilmann, D. 2020: Introduction. People, Cultures, Interaction. In: M. Verčík – M. Gavranović – D. Heilmann – A. Kapuran (eds.): *Spheres of Interaction Contacts and Relationships between the Balkans and Adjacent Regions in the Late Bronze / Iron Age (13th–5th Centuries BCE)*. Rahden, 11–20.

Verčík, M. – Güder, Ü. 2021: Searching for Necho's Armour in Didyma. An Archaeological and Archaeometallurgical Study on the Archaic Armour Scales. In: G. Bardelli – R. Graells i Fabregat (eds.): *Ancient weapons. New research perspectives on weapons and warfare*. Mainz, 191–212.

EXHIBITIONS

NOT ONLY ENEMIES. GREEKS AND THEIR NEIGHBOURS

24 May 2019 – 31 December 2022, Regional Museum Kolín

The exhibition prepared in cooperation with the Náprstek Museum of the National Museum and the Czech Numismatic Society, highlighting the various forms of coexistence among the ancient civilisations was originally scheduled to last only two years, but has been prolonged for a third one, given the limited opening days during the pandemic. Nevertheless, it has been presented on Czech TV (<https://www.cestyapamatky.cz/toulava-kamera/175-rekove-v-koline>) and guided tours were offered within the *Archaeological Summer*, an initiative by the Archaeological Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences, both in 2021 and in 2022.

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS HELD BY THE ICAR IN 2020–2021

VÍTR STEPÍ, HRADBY OÁZ II. PŘÍSPĚVKY KE STUDIU DĚJIN A KULTURY STŘEDNÍ ASIE
[WIND OF STEPPES, WALLS OF OASES II. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE STUDY OF HISTORY
AND CULTURE OF CENTRAL ASIA]

25 November 2020, on-line

Organisers: J. Havlík, A. Augustinová, P. Mrvová, L. Stančo

The one-day colloquium aimed to connect Czech and Slovak researchers from different fields of study, engaged in the history and culture of Central Asia and neighbouring regions. The meeting's goal was to establish a platform for sharing experiences and research results with the wider inter-disciplinary audience and to stimulate and strengthen mutual collaboration. This year brought together 14 contributions from the fields of archaeology, history, linguistics, and ethnology.

ADAPTATION AND CREATIVITY ALONG BORDERZONES. CONCEPTS, STRATEGIES,
TRANSFORMATIONS.

31 May – 3 June 2021, on-line

Organisers: P. Pavúk, L. Stančo, J. Kysela, M. Verčík

The four-day international conference held within the project KREAS was one of its major outcomes (so-called milestones). The keynote lecture *Beyond Borders: Transforming Places of Encounter and Constructing Local Communities* was delivered by prof. Peter van Dommelen from the Joukowsky Institute for Archaeology and the Ancient World, Brown University.

The conference aimed to discuss more general and methodological aspects, supplemented by the presentation of specific case studies. Outer buffer zones of larger cultural entities, where the physical contact with the 'others' happened, often led to mutual influences and transformations. It is precisely these interactions, and the various kinds of -isations, that the conference targeted. It was conceptualised as Mediterranean in a broader sense, mirroring

the range of archaeological projects currently carried out by our Institute and the emerging synergy between them. Papers by the 40 active participants thus covered the Iberian Peninsula, Italy, the Aegean, Anatolia, and the Balkans, but experiences with archaeology in Central Asia were also brought in. Chronologically, the contributions covered mainly the Bronze and Iron Ages, but aspects of Hellenization and Romanization were also discussed. While the cultural, social, and economic aspects were at the forefront, adaptation strategies to changing ecological conditions were also considered.

<https://borderzones2021.wordpress.com/>

CONFERENCE CONTRIBUTIONS BY ICAR MEMBERS

Camurri, E. – Lukas, D. – Kysela, J.: *Betwixt and Between. How La Tène material culture relates to multi-ethnic societies of late Iron Age Emilia-Romagna (Italy)*. Adaptation and Creativity along Borderzones. Concepts, Strategies, Transformations. 31 May – 3 June 2021. Prague, CZ [on-line].

Goláňová, P. – Kysela, J. – Smělý, T.: *Et hormis Němčice...? Ce que l'on (ne) sait (pas) de la Moravie et de la Bohème durant les III^e et II^e siècles av. J.-C.* Genèse et développement des agglomérations aux III^e–II^e s. BCE. 2 December – 3 December 2021, Bordeaux, FR.

Guzzon, A. – Paralovo, E.: *Le strutture produttive e da fuoco* [poster]. Edifici rustici romani tra Po e Appennino: stato della ricerca. 10 September – 11 September 2021, Rivanazzano Terme-Casteggio, IT.

Havlík, J. – Dědková, V. – Havlíková, H. – Krčál, J. – Matznerová, J. – Tsuvaltsidis, A.: *Dálkový průzkum Země a studium topografických map. Přípravná fáze intenzivních povrchových sběrů ve středním povodí Surchandarji (jižní Uzbekistán)* [Remote sensing and study of topographic maps. A preparatory phase of intensive surface survey in the middle Surkhan Darya basin (southern Uzbekistan)] [poster]. Počítačová podpora v archeologii 2020, 4 November – 5 November [on-line].

Havlík, J. – Havlíková, H.: *Mound Landscape of the Eastern Kugitang Piedmonts. A Spatial Analysis. Tumuli and Megaliths in Eurasia*. International Congress of Archaeology. 25 May – 29 May 2021, Proença-a-Nova, PT [on-line].

Havlík, J.: *Dálkový průzkum krajiny středního povodí Surchandarji (jižní Uzbekistán)* [Remote sensing in the middle Surkhan Darya basin (southern Uzbekistan)]. Vítr stepí, hradby oáz II. Příspěvky ke studiu dějin a kultury Střední Asie. 25 November 2020, Prague, CZ [on-line].

Havlík, J.: *Khaytabad Tepa Archaeological Survey. Preliminaries to the Intensive Survey of the Bactrian Lowland* [poster]. Landscape Archaeology Conference 2020+1. 8 June – 11 June 2021, Madrid, SP [on-line].

Havlík, J.: *Podoby urbanismu v achajmenovské a helénistické Baktrii. Pohled archeologie* [Forms of Urbanism in the Achaemenid and Hellenistic Bactria. Archaeological Perspectives]. *Orientalia Antiqua Nova* XX. 17 September 2020, Pilsen, CZ [on-line].

Horáček, S.: *Entanglement and Disentanglement of Nestor's Cup from Pithekoussai*. Graduate Archaeology at Oxford. International Conference 2020 'Innovative Approaches to Archaeology'. 13 January – 15 January 2020, Oxford, UK.

Janek, T.: *Morphometry of Roman military brickstamps. Future of the stamp clasification?*. 26th European Association of Archaeologists annual meeting 2020 Virtual. 24 August – 30 August [on-line].

Janek, T.: *Uncovering invisible. Visual enhancement of toolmarks preserved on the Roman tiles*. 26th European Association of Archaeologists annual meeting 2020 Virtual. 24 August – 30 August [on-line].

Mrvová, P.: *Bájně bytosti achajmenosvkého umění a úskalí jejich terminologie [Mythical creatures of the Achaemenid art ant their terminological issues]*. *Orientalia Antiqua Nova* XX. 17 September 2020, Pilsen, CZ [on-line].

Mrvová, P.: *Souboj titánů. Lokální ikonografie drobného umění ve Střední Asii v achajmenovském období ve srovnání s dvorský uměním Achajmenovců [Clash with a titan. Local iconography of small-scale art of Central Asia in Achaemenid period compared to royal Achaemenid art]*. *Vítr stepí, hradby oáz II. Příspěvky ke studiu dějin a kultury Střední Asie*. 25 November 2020, Prague, CZ [on-line].

Paralovo, E.: *What happens when a society is not resilient? The collapse of Verucchio settlement in the 7^o century a.C.* *École Européenne de protohistoire de Bibracte* 2021. 8 March – 10 March 2021 [on-line].

Pavúk, P. – Kaner, T.: *Dull, Mostly Undecorated Monochrome Pots? The Hidden Beauty of Western Anatolian Second-Millennium BCE Pottery*. *Western Anatolia in the Second Millennium BCE. Recent Developments and Future Prospects*, Istanbul, 15–16 April 2021 [on-line].

Pernicka, E. – Pavúk, P. – Pieniążek, M. – Thumm-Doğrayan, D. – Blum, S.: *Troy in the Second Millennium BCE. A Short Résumé after the Tübingen Excavations*. *Western Anatolia in the Second Millennium BCE: Recent Developments and Future Prospects*, Istanbul, 15–16 April 2021 [on-line].

Stančo, L. – Kysela, J.: *From Alexander to Eucratides. New research of the Hellenistic Central Asia*. 12th International Congress on the Archaeology of the Ancient Near East (ICAANE). 6 April – 9 April 2021, Bologna, IT [on-line].

Stančo, L.: *Na správné straně řeky. Nové výzkumy helénistického osídlení jižního Uzbekistánu [On the right side of the river: New research of the Hellenistic settlement in southern Uzbekistan]*. *Vítr stepí, hradby oáz II. Příspěvky ke studiu dějin a kultury Střední Asie*. 25 November 2020, Prague, CZ [on-line].

Stančo, L.: *Nedavniye arkheologicheskiye i geofizicheskiye issledovaniya na pozdneellinisticheskom gorodishche Iskandar Tepa, Surkhandar'ya [Recent archaeological and geophysical research at the late Hellenistic site of Iskandar Tepa, Srednyaya Azia]*. *Ellinizirovannyy Vostok: traditsii i innovatsii*. 18 November 2021, Tashkent, UZ [on-line].

Stančo, L.: *Who is 'beyond the wall'? Bactro-Sogdian Borderlands in Seleukid and Greco-Bactrian Policy. Urbanization and Settlement Networks as Nodes of Connectivity in Afro Eurasian Frontier Zones (300 BCE – 300 CE).* 23 September – 24 September 2021, Freiburg, DE [on-line].

Šofránková, J.: *Textile production in Central Europe during Neolithic and Aeneolithic period and its gradual transformation.* 26th European Association of Archaeologists annual meeting 2020. 24 August – 30 August [on-line].

Šofránková, J.: *Textile production in the Late Prehistory. Analysis of spindle whorls on the basis of their weight.* Otázky neolitu a eneolitu 39, 9 November – 11 November 2020, Brno, CZ.

Tsuvaltsidis, A.: *Amber in the European Bronze and Iron Age. Archaeology, Chemistry and Microscopy.* 26th European Association of Archaeologists annual meeting 2020. 24 August – 30 August [on-line].

Verčík, M. – Mokrišová, J.: *From Bronze to Iron. Creative Processes along the West Anatolian Coast. Adaptation and Creativity along Borderzones. Concepts, Strategies, Transformations.* 31 May – 3 June 2021. Prague, CZ [on-line].

Verčík, M.: *Sideros. Technology in pre-classical Greece.* Třetí výroční setkání řešitelů projektů programu Primus 'Primus day'. 15 January 2020, Praha, CZ.

Verčík, M. – Güder, Ü.: *Iron and Metalworking in Ionia. Forging Values. Metals Technologies and Social Interactions in Greece and the Mediterranean from the 4th to the 1st millennium BC.* 15 April 2021, Bruxelles, BE.

INVITED LECTURES

Havlík, J.: *Khaytabad Tepa Archaeological Survey. New contribution to study of settlement transformations in ancient northern Bactria.* Hellenistic Central Asia Research Network Lecture Series 2021 [on-line], 03/03/2021.

Kysela, J.: *Celti tra le righe. Sul(l'ab)uso di storia nell'archeologia protostorica.* Università degli studi di Bologna, 20/02/2020.

Pavúk, P.: *Archäologie eines Kulturkontakts. Minoische und Mykenische Präsenz in der Nordost Ägäis.* University of Heidelberg, 28/01/2020.

Pavúk, P.: *Structuring the Late Bronze Age Western Anatolia.* Bilkent University, Ankara [on-line] 20/12/2020.

Pavúk, P.: *Am Rande und doch im Zentrum des Geschehens? Aktuelles zur Nordost Ägäis im 2. Jt v.u.Z.* Österreichisches Archäologisches Institut, Vienna, 27/10/2021.

Stančo, L.: *Knocking on the Iron Gates. Recent research in the Bactro-Sogdian borderlands.* Hellenistic Central Asia Research Network Lecture Series 2021 [on-line], 12/05/2021.

Tušlová, P.: *Pottery in context. Different methods and approaches to pottery studies*. University of Tübingen [on-line], 23/06/2021.

Tušlová, P.: *Deciphering provenance of Roman and Late Antique pottery from Yambol Region, Bulgaria*. University of Milan [on-line], 17/05/2021.

Verčák, M. – Güder, Ü.: *Korrodiert, fragmentiert, zerbrochen. Die Aussagekraft der Eisenfunde aus dem Apollon-Heiligtum von Didyma*. University of Hamburg, 02/12/2020.

Verčák, M.: *Ohrid – Lychnidos. Die Entstehung der Via Egnatia aus archäologischer und geologischer Perspektive*. University of Heidelberg, 25/05/2021.

Verčák, M.: *Iron and Metalworking in Ionia during the Archaic period*. Eberhard Karls University of Tübingen, 21/07/2021.

TALKS GIVEN AT ICAR BY VISITING SCHOLARS

Bouke van der Meer (Leiden University)
Odysseus in Greek, Etruscan and Roman visual programs (19/02/2020)

Bouke van der Meer – Natalie L.C. Stevens (Leiden University)
A new reconstruction of the Etruscan heaven (20/02/2020)

Sabine Huy (University of Hamburg)
Hidden places – sacred places. Two grottos in the cityscape of Miletus (04/03/2020)

Lorenzo Zamboni (University of Milan)
Smaller Things: Perspectives on Miniaturization and Communality (11/11/2020, on-line)

Jaromí Beneš (Jihočeská univerzita, České Budejovice)
Co se peklo na Ochridu? Komplexní analýza odkrývá funkci neolitických pekáčů nákolní osady Ustie na Drim, Severní Makedonie (25/11/2021, on-line)

Athanasios Sideris (University of the Aegean, Mytilene)
Redesigning the Mycenaean periphery. Excavations and survey in Kastrouli, Southern Phokis (16/12/2020, on-line)

Barbora Weisssová (Ruhr-Universität Bochum)
Digital Archaeology. Inherent Dangers of the Great Progress (24/02/2021, on-line)

Jane DeRose Evans (Temple University, Philadelphia)
Protecting and Adorning. Glass Intaglios from Sardis, Turkey (10/03/2021, on-line)

Karolina Kaderka (École Pratique des Hautes Études, Paris)
Pedimental sculpture of Roman temples. Between history, politics and religion (24/02/2021, on-line)

Agata Ulanowska (Warsaw University)

Textiles and Seals in Bronze Age Greece. Relations and interactions (07/04/2021, on-line)

Richard Thér (Univerzita Hradec Králové)

Jak na hrnčírský kruh? Možnosti identifikace využití rotačního pohybu při vytváření nádob na základě archeologických pramenů (21/04/2021, on-line)

Nadine Burkhardt (Katholische Universität Eichstätt)

The afterlife of ancient sculpture. A case study in the urban space of late antique Athens. (05/05/2021, on-line)

Paola Cossentino (Bologna University)

Domestic architecture and material culture in the Latin colonies of Ariminum and Bononia (3rd to 1st century BC): a 'coexistent complexity' (13/10/2021, on-line)

Ümit Güder (Max-Planck-Institut, Düsseldorf)

Historical and technological assessment of new metals in Anatolia: Zinc in Urartian bronze alloys (10/11/2021, on-line)

Petra Goláňová (Masaryk University, Brno)

Oppidum jako urbánní krajina? Výzkum prostorové struktury oppida Bibracte (24/11/2021)

Ioannis Mitsios (Kapodistrian University, Athens)

New identifications on the west pediment of the Parthenon: the case of P, Q and R (01/12/2021)

Eleni Schindler Kaudelka (Archaeological Park, Magdalensberg)

We are Romans, we Norics. Change in pottery contexts all over Noricum between the arrival of the Romans and the end of the 2nd century AD (15/12/2021)

Kai Kaniuth (LMU Munich)

Life in the countryside: the rural archaeology of the Sapalli culture (10/03/2021, on-line)

Sören Stark (ISAW, New York University)

Central Asia and the Steppe (07/04/2021, on-line)

Wu Xin (Fudan University)

Achaemenid period in Central Asia (24/03/2021)

Bertille Lyonnet (CNRS)

Sogdiana in the Hellenistic period (06/5/2021, on-line)

THESES DEFENDED IN 2020–2021

DOCTORAL THESES

Viktorija Čistakova: *Rozvoj hospodářských aktivit na území římských provincií Thrákie a Moesie Inferior se zaměřením na sklářskou výrobu* [Development of manufacturing/economical aspects in roman provinces Thracia and Moesia Inferior with focusing on glassmaking].

Michal Dyčka: *The Antonine Limes: The Comparison of the Antonine Wall and the Odenwald-Neckar Section of the Upper-German Limes*.

Jana Kopáčková: *Sociální a ekonomická situace venkova v římské provincii Dalmatia a na území Histrie v 1. stol. př. n. l. – 5. stol. n. l.* [Social and Economic Situation of Countryside in the Roman Province of Dalmatia and in the Histria in the 1st Century BC – 5th Century AD].

Petra Tušlová: *Roman and Late Antique Pottery from Ancient Thrace, Selected Assemblages from the Yambol District*.

M.A. THESES

Veronika Ford: *Římské fortifikace v egyptské Západní poušti* [Roman fortifications in Western Desert in Egypt].

Hana Havlíková: *Roman Province of Mauretania Tingitana and its Economic Potential*.

Tomáš Kamp: *Po stopách Persefoné: ikonografie výzdoby makedonských elitních hrobek* [In the Footsteps of Persephone: The Iconography of Macedonian Elite Tombs' Decoration].

Martin Krnáč: *Vývoj pozdně římských a ranně byzantských fortifikačních prvků v severozápadním Jordánsku (2. až 5. st n. l.)* [Development of the Late Roman and the Early Byzantine fortified elements in the north-western part of Jordan (2nd to the 5th century AD)].

Monika Matoušková: *The Use of Symbols in Minoan and Mycenaean Iconography*.

Marína Zubajová: *Vanth a Charun na reliéfných urnách v kontexte helénistického obdobia v Etrúrii* [Vanth and Charun on the relief urns in the context of the Hellenistic period in Etruria].

B.A. THESES

Ján Bobik: *Terakotové apliky v podobe zvierat z doby bronzovej v západnej Anatólii* [Animal Terra-cotta Appliques from Bronze Age Western Anatolia].

Ondřej Holý: *Římané v Británii a limes v letech 77–211 po Kr.* [The Romans in Britain and limes from 77 to 211 AD].

Andromeda Ludmila Liberiou: *Římské venkovské villy v Epiru* [Roman country villae in Epirus].

Jana Matznerová: *Archeologie skleněných korálek v severní Itálii doby železné* [*Archaeology of glass beads in north Italian Iron Age*].

Alžběta Motlochová: *Felix Romuliana, architektura palácového komplexu* [*Felix Romuliana, architecture of the palace complex*].

Ivana Šmulíková: *Ornament on Greek vases from Archaic to Classical period – current state of research*

Noemi Wasserbauerová: *Hádova říše v obrazech. Kult a ikonografie podsvětních bohů ve starověkém Řecku* [*Hades illustrated. Cult and Iconography of Chtonic and Underworld Gods in Ancient Greece*].