

**ANCIENT COMMUNITIES AND THEIR ELITES**  
**FROM THE BRONZE AGE TO LATE ANTIQUITY**  
**(CENTRAL EUROPE – MEDITERRANEAN – BLACK SEA)**

**International Conference**

**6th – 8th October 2017, Trnava, Slovakia**

**Abstracts**



Cover: Unique silver gilded brooch from princely grave II in Krakovany-Stráže/SK, 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Krupa/Klčo 2015). On 26<sup>th</sup> November 2016 this brooch was stolen from the exhibition in the Museum of Piešťany.



Trnava University in Trnava - Faculty of Philosophy and Arts  
Department of Classical Archaeology

with support of  
City of Trnava  
Slovak Archaeological Society  
Institute of Archaeology, Slovak Academy of Sciences  
Pro Archaeologia Classica  
Beta Analytic Inc.

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
**ANCIENT COMMUNITIES AND THEIR ELITES  
FROM THE BRONZE AGE TO LATE ANTIQUITY  
(CENTRAL EUROPE – MEDITERRANEAN – BLACK SEA)**

*organized on the occasion of the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the re-established Trnava University in Trnava  
and the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Department of Classical Archaeology*

under the auspices of prof. doc. JUDr. Marek Šmid, PhD.  
Rector of Trnava university in Trnava

**PROGRAMME AND ABSTRACTS**

6<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> October 2017, Trnava, Slovakia

## **International conference**

### **Ancient Communities and their Elites from the Bronze Age to Late Antiquity (Central Europe – Mediterranean – Black Sea)**

## **Programme and abstracts**

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Klára Kuzmová - Vladimír Varsík – Erik Hrnčiarik

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**Printed by:** Trnavská univerzita v Trnave, Filozofická fakulta, Katedra klasickej archeológie,  
Hornopotočná 23, SK-918 43 Trnava.

ISBN: 978-80-568-0040-9

**Ancient Communities and their Elites from the Bronze Age to Late Antiquity  
(Central Europe – Mediterranean – Black Sea)**

**Programme and abstracts**

Klára Kuzmová – Vladimír Varsík – Erik Hrnčiarik (eds.)



## CONTENTS

PROGRAMME	10
ABSTRACTS	15
AYTAN, Ülkü Mediterranean from Another Angle	15
BALDIRAN, Asuman Open Air Cult Areas of Lycaonia Region	15
BALDIRAN, Asuman – PEHLIVAN, Erdener A Settlement in Isauria Region: Tosuntasi	15
BARTUS, Dávid Where Did Valentinian Die? New Excavations in the Legionary Fortress of Brigetio	16
BAŽANT, Jan Ancient Gems on the Imperial Crown of Charles IV (1349)	16
BLAKOLMER, Fritz What does the Iconography Tell Us about the Warrior-chiefs of the Shaft Graves at Mycenae?	16
BLAZESKA, Zlata – VALCHEV, Todor Silver and Gold Pendants from the Early Bronze Age in the Lower and Middle Course of Tundzha River, Bulgaria	17
BOCHNAK, Tomasz – CZARNECKA, Katarzyna Bronze Strainer from the Chieftain Tomb in Łęg Piekarski, <b>Central Poland</b> – a Late Celtic Import from the British Isles	17
BULBA, Mustafa Die Rolle der Eliten in Demeterheiligtümern Kariens	18
CANAN, Karataş Yüksel Social Complexity in Early Bronze Age Western Anatolia: Contextual Analysis of Bademağacı and Hacılar Büyük Höyük Stamp Seals	18
CHOVAŇÁKOVÁ, Zuzana Elites in the Greek sacral sphere	19
ÇITAKOĞLU, Hazal Elite Cemeteries of Edessa Kingdom	19
COŞKUN, Nilgün The Societies of the Upper Euphrates Basin during the Bronze Ages: The Case Study of Ağın Excavations	20
DÁGI, Marianna "KΛΕΙΤΑΙ ΔΩΠΟΝ": Gold Jewellery from Tomb Z at Derveni	20
DOKSANALTI, Ertekin M. – GİDER-BÜYÜKÖZER, Zeliha The Heroon of Harbor Street at Knidos	21
DRAGUN, Tomáš Late Antique Gerulata in the Light of Some Significant Archaeological Finds	22

DUBCOVÁ, Veronika Mastering a Griffin. The Agency and Perception of Near Eastern Images by the Aegean Bronze Age Elite	22
DUNAJOVÁ, Františka Triclinium as the Most Significant Part of Roman Imperial Villas of the Julio-Claudian Dynasty	23
DYCZEK, Piotr Illyrian King Ballaios and Queen Teuta from Ancient Rhizon	24
GEDIGA, Bogusław Früheisenzeitliche Elite in Schlesien im Lichte neuer Ausgrabungen	24
GERÇEK, Ayça Elite Look at Death: Monumental Tombs in Arykanda	25
GODIŠ, Jakub „Higher Ones“ of the Middle Bronze Age in the Carpathian Basin	25
GOSTENČNIK, Kordula Die Stadt auf dem Magdalensberg und ihre Eliten	25
GRZELAK-KRZYMIAŃSKA, Adriana Travelling Women of Ancient Rome	26
GÜLSEFA, Gonca Fine Ware Pottery from Myndos in Hellenistic and Roman Period	26
JANEK, Tomáš Bricks and Barbarians: Spread of Brick Use among the Germanic Elites on the Middle Danube	27
KESKIN, H. Levent A Reassessment of the Impact of Metal Technologies in the Development of Complex/Hierarchical Societies in Anatolian Early Bronze Age	27
KLONTZA-JAKLOVÁ, Věra – GEISLER, Adam – KLONTZAS, Manolis Early Byzantine Fortification on Mount Oxa (Crete): Who Were the Builders?	28
KOLON, Tomáš – VARSÍK, Vladimír Germanic Skeuomorphism – Imitations of Roman Artefacts by Germanic Potters	28
KORKMAZ, Zafer – TEKOCAK, Mehmet A Group of Lekythos from Ereğli Museum	29
KUZMOVÁ Klára Terra Sigillata in the Graves of Germanic Elites Settled North of Pannonia (SW Slovakia)	29
LAMM, Susanne The Roman Villa Grönau (Austria, Styria) – Owned by a <i>duumvir</i> of Flavia Solva?	30
LÁNG, Orsolya „Old Rich vs. Nouveau Riche“: Archaeological Data to the Life of the Urban Elite in the Aquincum Civil Town	30
ŁUĆ, Ireneusz The <i>Milites Urbaniciani</i> as a Roman City Police and the Elite of the Roman Army	31
MARKO, Patrick The Villae of Thalerhof and Löffelbach: Residences for the Elite of Roman Noricum	31



MİMİROĞLU, İ. Mete – DOKSANALTI, Ertekin M. ,Harbor Chapel‘ in Knidos	32
MUSILOVÁ, Margaréta – KOLNÍKOVÁ, Eva Golden Coins of the Bratislava Celtic Elites	32
NOVÁKOVÁ, Lucia – ĎURIANOVÁ, Andrea – KILINÇOĞLU, Hikmet Between Anatolia and Mainland Greece: Elite, Tombs, Temples	32
PAVÚK, Peter Neither Mycenaean, nor Hittite. Identifying Westanatolian Communities in the Late Bronze Age	33
POBEŽIN, Gregor “ <i>A spe, metu, partibus rei publicae animus liber</i> : Sallust’s Prologues and his Affront to the Elites”	33
RAME, Betty Headband: an Attribute of Elites?	33
RESUTÍK, Branislav Celtic Nobility of the Bratislava Oppidum and its Position in the Structure of the European Far Trade	34
SAĞLAN, Suhal A Figured Grave Stele from Sinope	34
ŞAHİN, Derya Elite Priestesses of Rome	34
ŞAHİN, Mustafa Ein Elitengrab aus Apollonia ad Rhyndacum	35
SALAČ, Vladimír The Oppida and Oppida Culture	35
SARKISJAN, Juraj Roman Elites and their Role in the Expansion of Eastern Cults to Noricum and Pannonia	36
SKOWRON, Katarzyna Myth of Alcestis or Accompanying Death of Women. Remarks about a Social Structure of Communities of the Wysocko Culture	36
SMOLÁRIKOVÁ, Květa <i>Limes Aegypti</i> – Traces of Veterans in the Western Desert Oases	37
SOFIA, Girolamo – NOVÁKOVÁ, Lucia From Western Anatolia to Eastern Sicily: Tombs of the Hellenistic Elite	37
SOUČEK, Josef Imagining the Elite Life in the Bay of Naples	38
STEINMANN, Bernhard Friedrich Making Knossos Great Again: Changing Strategies in Minoan Elite Representation between LM I and LM II before and after the Destruction of the Palaces	38
TEKOCAK, Mehmet Anemurium Ancient City under the Light of the Studies in 2016 (Cilicia-Turkey)	39
TIMÁR, Lőrinc From Huts to Houses: the Transition between Indigenous and Roman Architecture	40

TOZLUCA, Derviş Ozan – DOKSANALTI, Ertekin M. A Group of Protogeometric and Geometric Pottery from Knidos	40
TSETSKHLADZE, Gocha R. The Scythian Elite: Between Greeks and Scythians	41
ÜNSAL, Nur Deniz Hittite elites: the Rich and Powerful	41
VARSIK, Vladimír – KOLNÍK, Titus Cífer-Pác. Ein spätantiker Herrensitz in der Westslowakei	42
VOTROUBEKOVÁ, Tatiana The Splendours and Miseries of Etruscan Elite in the Time of Roman Expansion (from the 4th to the 1st century BC)	42
VOTROUBEKOVÁ, Tatiana Showcase of the social status – funeral architecture in inland southern Etruria in the Hellenistic Period	42
ZIELIŃSKI, Karol Selecting a Scapegoat. The Problem of Guilt and Group domination in the Dispute between Achilles and Agamemnon	43
ZIMMERMANN, Thomas “Seek not Greater Wealth, but Simpler Pleasure...” – Rethinking Elite Legacies in Bronze Age Anatolia	43
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	45
LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	54

## PROGRAMME

5th OCTOBER 2017 (Thursday)

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**17:00 – 19:00 Arrival, Registration**

Entrance-Hall of Trnava University in Trnava, Hornopotočná Street 23

6th OCTOBER 2017 (Friday)

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**8:30 – 10:00 Arrival, Registration**

Entrance-Hall of Trnava University in Trnava, Hornopotočná Street 23

**10:00 – 10:30 Opening Ceremony**

Aula 1A1, Faculty of Philosophy and Arts of TU, Hornopotočná Street 23, 1<sup>st</sup> floor

**10:30 – 12:30 P a p e r s      Chairman: Gocha R. TSETSKHLADZE**

### CENTRAL EUROPE

**SKOWRON, Katarzyna (PL)**

Myth of Alcestis or Accompanying Death of Women. Remarks about a Social Structure of Communities of the Wysocko Culture

**GEDIGA, Bogusław (PL)**

Früheisenzeitliche Elite in Schlesien im Lichte neuer Ausgrabungen

**SALAČ, Vladimír (CZ)**

Die keltischen Oppida und die Oppida-Kultur

**RESUTÍK, Branislav (SK)**

Celtic Nobility of the Bratislava Oppidum and its Position in the Structure of the European Far Trade

**MUSILOVÁ, Margaréta – KOLNÍKOVÁ, Eva (SK)**

Golden coins of the Bratislava Celtic Elites

**BOCHNAK, Tomasz – CZARNECKA, Katarzyna (PL)**

Bronze Strainer from the Chieftain Tomb in Łęg Piekarski, Central Poland – a Late Celtic Import from the British Isles

**12:30-14:00      Lunch break**

**14:00 – 16:00 P a p e r s      Chairman: Thomas ZIMMERMANN**

### AEGEAN, GREECE, MACEDONIA, BLACK SEA AND CAUCASUS REGION

**STEINMANN, Bernhard Friedrich (DE)**

Making Knossos Great Again: Changing Strategies in Minoan Elite Representation between LM I and LM II before and after the Destruction of the Palaces

**DUBCOVÁ, Veronika (AT/SK)**

Mastering a Griffin. The Agency and Perception of Near Eastern Images by the Aegean Bronze Age Elite

**BLAKOLMER, Fritz (AT)**

What does the Iconography tell us about the Warrior-chiefs of the Shaft Graves at Mycenae?

**ZIELIŃSKI, Karol (PL)**

Selecting a Scapegoat. The Problem of Guilt and Group Domination in the Dispute between Achilles and Agamemnon

**AYTAN, Ülkü (TR)**

Mediterranean from another angle

**16:00 – 16:30 Coffee and tea break**

**16:30 – 18:00 P a p e r s      Chairman: Květa SMOLÁRIKOVÁ**

**RAME, Betty (FR)**

Headband: An Attribute of Elites?

**DÁGI, Marianna (HU)**

"KAEITAI ΔΩPON": Gold jewellery from tomb Z at Derveni

**TSETSKHLADZE, Gocha R. (UK)**

The Scythian Elite: Between Greeks and Scythia

**ŞAHİN, Derya (TR)**

Elite Priestesses of Rome

**ŞAHİN, Mustafa (TR)**

Ein Elitengrab aus Apollonia ad Rhyndacum

**18:00 – 19:00 P o s t e r   s e s s i o n**

**AYTAN, Ülkü (TR)**

Mediterranean from another angle

**BLAZESKA, Zlata – VALCHEV, Todor (BG)**

Silver and gold pendants from Early Bronze Age in the Lower and Middle Course of Tundzha River, Bulgaria

**CHOVAŇÁKOVÁ, Zuzana (SK)**

Elites in the Greek sacral sphere

**ÇITAKOĞLU, Hazal (TR)**

Elite Cemeteries of Edessa Kingdom

**DRAGUN, Tomáš (SK)**

Late Antique Gerulata in the Light of Some Significant Archaeological Finds

**DUNAJOVÁ, Františka (SK)**

Triclinium as the Most Significant Part of Roman Imperial Villas of the Julio-Claudian dynasty

**DYCZEK, Piotr (PL)**

Illyrian King Ballaios and Queen Teuta from ancient Rhizon

**GODIŠ, Jakub (SK)**

„The Higher Ones“ of the Middle Bronze Age in the Carpathian Basin

**GÜLSEFA, Gonca (TR)**

Fine Ware Pottery from Myndos in Hellenistic and Roman Period

**KOLON, Tomáš – VARSÍK, Vladimír (SK)**

Germanic Skeuomorphism – Imitations of Roman Artefacts by Germanic Potters

**ÜNSAL, Nur Deniz (TR)**

Hittite Elites: The Rich and Powerful

**VARSÍK, Vladimír – KOLNÍK, Titus (SK)**

Cífer-Pác. Ein spätantiker Herrensitz in der Westslowakei

**VOTROUBEKOVÁ, Tatiana (CZ)**

Showcase of the Social Status – Funeral Architecture in Inland Southern Etruria in the Hellenistic Period

**19:00 Buffet dinner (University dining room, Hornopotočná 23, Trnava)**

**7th OCTOBER 2017 (Saturday)**

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**9:00 – 11:00 P a p e r s Chairman: Fritz BLAKOLMER**

**ASIA MINOR**

**KESKIN, H. Levent (TR)**

A Reassessment of the Impact of Metal Technologies in the Development of Complex/Hierarchical Societies in Anatolian Early Bronze Age

**CANAN KARATAŞ, Yüksel (TR)**

Social Complexity in Early Bronze Age Western Anatolia: Contextual Analysis of Bademağacı and Hacılar Büyük Höyük Stamp Seals

**PAVÚK, Peter (CZ)**

Neither Mycenaean, nor Hittite. Identifying Westanatolian Communities in the Late Bronze Age

**ZIMMERMANN, Thomas (TR)**

“Seek not Greater Wealth, but Simpler Pleasure...” – Rethinking Elite Legacies in Bronze Age Anatolia

**COŞKUN, Nilgün (TR)**

The Societies in the Bronze Ages of Upper Euphrates Basin: The Case Study of Ağin Excavations

**TOZLUCA, Derviş Ozan– DOKSANALTI, Ertekin M. (TR)**

A Group of Protogeometric and Geometric Pottery from Knidos

**11:00-11:30 Coffee and tea break**

**11:30 – 13:30 P a p e r s Chairman: Ertekin M. DOKSANALTI**

**KORKMAZ, Zafer – TEKOC AK, Mehmet (TR)**

A Group of Lekythos from Ereğli Museum

**TEKOC AK, Mehmet (TR)**

Anemurium Ancient City under the Light of the Studies in 2016 (Cilicia, Turkey)

**BALDIRAN, Asuman – PEHLIVAN, Erdener (TR)**

A Settlement in Isauria Region: Tosuntasi

**BULBA, Mustafa (TR)**

Die Rolle der Eliten in Demeterheiligtümern Kariens

**13:30-15:00    *Lunch break***

**15:00 – 17:00   P a p e r s            Chairman: Mustafa ŞAHİN**

**BALDIRAN, Asuman**

Open Air Cult Areas of Lycaonia Region

**DOKSANALTI, Ertekin M. – GİDER-BÜYÜKÖZER, Zeliha (TR)**

The Heroon of Harbor Street at Knidos

**SAĞLAN, Suhal (TR)**

A Figured Grave Stele From Sinope

**NOVÁKOVÁ, Lucia – ĎURIANOVÁ, Andrea – KILINÇOĞLU, Hikmet (SK/TR)**

Between Anatolia and Mainland Greece: Elite, Tombs, Temples

**SOFIA, Girolamo – NOVÁKOVÁ, Lucia (IT/SK)**

From Western Anatolia to Eastern Sicily: Tombs of the Hellenistic Elite

**GERÇEK, Ayça (TR)**

Elite Look at Death: Monumental Tombs in Arykanda

**17:00 – 17:30   *Coffee and tea break***

**17:30 – 18:45   P a p e r s            Chairman: Orsolya LÁNG**

**ITALY AND THE ROMAN PROVINCES**

**VOTROUBEKOVÁ, Tatiana (CZ)**

The Splendours and Miseries of Etruscan Elite in the Time of Roman Expansion (from the 4th to the 1st cent. BC)

**GRZELAK-KRZYMIAŃSKA, Adriana (PL)**

Travelling Women of Ancient Rome

**SOUČEK, Josef (CZ)**

Imagining the Elite Life in the Bay of Naples

**SARKISJAN, Juraj (CZ)**

Roman Elites and their Role in the Expansion of Eastern Cults to Noricum and Pannonia

**GOSTENČNIK, Kordula (AT)**

Die Stadt auf dem Magdalensberg und ihre Eliten

**19:00   *Farewell dinner* (Lavender Restaurant, Štefánikova 35/A, Trnava)**

**8th OCTOBER 2017 (Sunday)**

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**9:00 – 10:30   P a p e r s            Chairman: Peter PAVÚK**

**ITALY, ROMAN PROVINCES AND BARBARICUM**

**TIMÁR, Lőrinc (HU)**

From Huts to Houses: The Transition between Indigenous and Roman Architecture

**MARKO, Patrick (AT)**

The Villae of Thalerhof and Löffelbach: Residences for the Elite of Roman Noricum

**LAMM, Susanne (AT)**

The Roman Villa Grūnau (Austria, Styria) – Owned by a *duumvir* of Flavia Solva?

**LÁNG, Orsolya (HU)**

“Old Rich vs. Nouveau Riche”: Archaeological Data to the Life of the Urban Elite in the Aquincum Civil Town

**BARTUS, Dávid (HU)**

Where Did Valentinian Die? New Excavations in the Legionary Fortress of Brigetio

**10:30-11:00 Coffee and tea break**

**11:00 – 12:30 P a p e r s Chairman: Mustafa Bulba**

**POBEŽIN, Gregor (SI)**

*A spe, metu, partibus rei publicae animus liber*: Sallust's Prologues and his Affront to the Elites

**ŁUC Ireneusz (PL)**

The *Milites Urbaniciani* as a Roman City Police and the Elite of the Roman army

**SMOLÁRIKOVÁ, Květa (CZ)**

*Limes Aegypti* – Traces of Veterans in the Western Desert Oases

**JANEK, Tomáš (CZ)**

Bricks and Barbarians: Spread of Brick Use among the Germanic Elites on the Middle Danube

**KUZMOVÁ, Klára (SK)**

Terra Sigillata in the Graves of the Germanic Elites Settled north of Pannonia (SW Slovakia)

**12:30-14:00 Lunch break**

**14:00 – 15:00 P a p e r s Chairman: Gregor POBEŽIN**

BETWEEN ANTIQUITY AND THE MIDDLE AGES

**KLONTZA-JAKLOVÁ, Věra – GEISLER, Adam – KLONTZAS, Manolis (CZ)**

Early Byzantine Fortification on Mount Oxa (Crete): Who were the Builders?

**MİMİROĞLU, Mete – DOKSANALTI, Ertekin M. (TR)**

‘Harbor Chapel’ in Knidos

**BAŽANT, Jan (CZ/SK)**

Ancient Gems on the Imperial Crown of Charles IV. (1349)

**15:00 End of the Conference**

## **ABSTRACTS**

**AYTAN, Ülkü**

### **Mediterranean from Another Angle**

The Mediterranean and Aegean are the most important areas of the world when it comes to archeology. When considering the geographical position of the region, it displays a highly variable profile based on its location and structure. The geological composition of the region as well as the ongoing volcanic activity constantly changed the appearance of the Mediterranean and the Aegean. Even though we do not realise it, this evolution is still happening to this day. In this study, my aim is to evaluate the Mediterranean from a different point of view. By examining the research done in various fields on this area, the data is compared to the available archeological knowledge and analyzed in general terms. My presentation will cover some of my thoughts and suggestions as a result of these comparisons.

**BALDIRAN, Asuman**

### **Open Air Cult Areas of Lycaonia Region**

This cult in Sızma, which is one of the most important settlements in Lycaonia, is known long before. It is known that goddess Cybele was worshipped as Zizimene in Sızma in Cybele cult area. Karahisar village on the 11 km east of Beyşehir is another example. In a niche on the South side of the rock on the North of the village, there is a Cybele figure carved which holds a snake in her right hand hanging down standing between plasters with two lion figures on her both sides. She has clothes on. There are some niches, pots with niches, staired altars and open air temple related to the mentioned block without doubt. The other two open air cult area examples are on Arvana Hill in Arvana (Catmakaya) settlement found out during Seydisehir-Taskent field studies on the South-west of Sugla Lake. Asar Hill is called as Arvana Asar naming after the ancient name of the Catmakaya Village in order to prevent confusion because in the region, every hill with ancient ruins is called as Asar. This hill is 1650 meters high. The area is topographically similar to settlement on the hill on Tasagıl village which was found out during 2010 field researches. On the West side of the hill remains of a city wall was found out. The city wall which is 3.30 meters width is bordered with two big rocks and is made stronger by filling with small rubber rocks. The city wall remains sometimes reach to 2.75 meters in height and there are some narrow door spaces.

**BALDIRAN, Asuman – PEHLIVAN, Erdener**

### **A Settlement in Isauria Region: Tosuntasi**

In this study, Tosuntası which is in the south of Konya province and an ancient settlement from the region of Isauria, covers the north sides of Taurus Mountains and archaeological materials existing in this settlement will be examined.

Tosuntası settlement is a plateau inside the borders of Karacahisar neighborhood in Bozkır District in Konya Province nowadays. The mentioned settlement has Sarioğlu Plateau in the northwest, Arslantas



Plateau in the northeast and Tufanderesi in the south. These mentioned settlements are rich in terms of archaeological findings and they show a similar archaeological character with Tosuntası.

In the extent of this settlement, 18 artefacts in total will be examined. These artefacts consist of 7 ostotech bodies, 1 rock relief, 9 ostotech lids and an artefact ruin. Thanks to these materials that will be dealt with, the archeological analysis of Tosuntası settlement located in Isauria Region will be made and information about which period or periods it had settlements will be obtained. Considering the settlement of Tosuntası, data related to the history and archaeology of Isauria Region will be revealed.

**BARTUS, Dávid**

#### **Where Did Valentinian Die? New Excavations in the Legionary Fortress of Brigetio**

The legionary fortress of Brigetio is one of the most important Roman sites in Pannonia, however, systematic archaeological investigations have been started only in the last years. In 2015, we have located the courtyard of the principia, while one year later a campaign of low-altitude aerial photography was made in the praetentura of the fortress. The most interesting result was the discovery of remarkable traces of a large apsidal building near the porta principalis dextra. In summer 2017 the building was excavated with very impressive results. The apsidal building has massive stone walls and hypocaustum, its total area is more than 500 m<sup>2</sup>. According to the brick stamps, the erection of the building can be dated to the first years of the 370s, and it can be connected to the fortification works of Terentius and Frigeridus, under the last years of the reign of Valentinian. We have obviously no proof whether the emperor died there or elsewhere in the fortress, but that is the only identified building datable to the Valentinian age so far, and the large, impressive building could be used as a „consistorium”, mentioned by Ammianus Marcellinus.

**BAŽANT, Jan**

#### **Ancient Gems on the Imperial Crown of Charles IV (1349)**

In 1349, Charles IV was crowned Roman king in Aachen. The crown used during the coronation was made in Prague, and after the coronation, Charles IV gave it to Aachen chapter where it is still kept. The crown is decorated with 20 ancient gems which were not published as yet. The choice of themes of these gems and the pattern of their distribution on the crown fit together into a coherent programme the aim of which was to celebrate and protect the Holy Roman emperor.

**BLAKOLMER, Fritz**

#### **What does the Iconography Tell Us about the Warrior-chiefs of the Shaft Graves at Mycenae?**

Since the first discoveries by Heinrich Schliemann in 1876 the burial gifts from the Shaft Graves at Mycenae have counted amongst the most passionately discussed objects of the Aegean Bronze Age. In this paper the iconography of the grave goods as well as the grave stelae of the Shaft Grave Circles A and B will be filtered by the information on the warrior-chiefs buried in these élite tombs of the Middle Helladic III and early Late Helladic IIA periods (ca. 1750-1500). Hitherto, in scholarship, the imagery from the Shaft Graves of Mycenae was mostly taken as delivering first-hand evidence of early

Mycenaean material culture, customs and beliefs. This assumption, however, substantially changes when we try to differentiate between precious objects of autochthonous origin produced at Mycenae and those imported from Minoan Crete. The former deliver important insight into the self-conception of the early Mycenaean élites whereas imported objects may permit, at least, the definition of a selection according to iconographic themes.

By presenting an up-to-date assessment of artistic media such as grave stelae, funerary masks, gold plates, seals and signet-rings, metal inlay work and further examples we will not so much focus upon the individual contexts of the burials themselves, but rather develop a definition of collective attitudes and ideologies amongst the rulers of the Shaft Grave period at Mycenae. How did they present themselves by the produced imagery as well as by that imported from Minoan Crete? Does this approach confirm the generally attributed warlike character of early Mycenaean rulers? What do we learn from the iconography about sepulchral beliefs, religion, gender norms, status and power of the élite at the transition to the Mycenaean period? To what extent does imagery reflect the identity of the early Mycenaean élites themselves? Does the affiliation to 'Minoanness' constitute a major concern of the early Mycenaean rulers? And does this permit the definition of the beginning of a Mycenaean 'iconography of power' during the Shaft Grave period?

**BLAZESKA, Zlata – VALCHEV, Todor**

**Silver and Gold Pendants from the Early Bronze Age in the Lower and Middle Course of Tundzha River, Bulgaria**

The Tundzha River is the largest in the territory of south-east Bulgaria. The lower and middle course of the river flows through the Yambol region.

From 3 500 to 2 500 BC in the valley of Tuhdzha River the Early Bronze Age culture developed. During this period, first tool and weapons made by bronze appeared and spread. The manufacture of the first silver jewels began as well.

The aim of this poster is to present 1 golden and 4 silver spiral pendants. They are found in the main graves of two burial mounds – near Mogila and Popovo village.

Spiral pendants were used as decorations for the hair. This kind of jewel was worn on the most visible place on human body – the face. They are symbols of the social position of their owners in this ancient society.

**BOCHNAK, Tomasz – CZARNECKA, Katarzyna**

**Bronze Strainer from the Chieftain Tomb in Łęg Piekarski, Central Poland – a Late Celtic Import from the British Isles**

A Lubieszewo/Lübsow type graves form a horizon of mostly inhumation burials of local elites. Several luxury items, among them imports, were deposited there as a sign of a high social status of buried person. Most of imported finds are bronze Roman vessels; however some of them came from other culture provinces. In one grave of this type, in Łęg Piekarski in central Poland, was found a strainer bowl, which has close analogies on British Isles, especially in Belgian Iron Age. More than fifty years ago J.V.S. Megaw devoted to this artefact entire article, but, due to constant progress in researches, it deserves a new study.

The bowl is preserved only partially, and contemporary shape is a result of restoring process. To the low body was attached enamelled zoomorphic spout, on the other side a small loop, probably a part of a handle. So called “princely” tomb from Łęg Piekarski is dated to the half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, but the strainer bowl itself should be dated to the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or a bit later. Close analogies to the strainer bowl come from Britain, also finds of spouts alone should not be excluded (e.g. Brentford, Felmersham, St. Catherine's Mead, and Manching, Bibracte).

Among the close analogies to the find from Łęg Piekarski most important is a vessel from a physician's grave excavated in 1996-97 at Stanway, near Colchester. It is a richly furnished cremation burial. Grave goods were not burnt and deliberately arranged in grave chamber. What's important, there was a possibility to analyze traces of contents of the vessel. Results of this analysis enable new interpretation of the function of the strainer bowl.

Strainer bowl from Łęg Piekarski belongs to the small group of imports from Britain found in Europe, outside the Isles. It is also an evidence of the intercultural relations between barbarian elites of that time.

## **BULBA, Mustafa**

### **Die Rolle der Eliten in Demeterheiligtümern Kariens**

Die wichtigsten Demeterheiligtümer in Karien befinden sich in Halikarnassos, Knidos, Kaunos und Iasos. Die Gemeinsamkeiten dieser Heiligtümer sind die bescheidene Architekturreste und die zahlreichen zu Tage gekommenen Funde. Besonders die Funde zeigen, dass alle Schichten der Bevölkerung in den Festen der Demeter teilgenommen haben. Die goldene Blätter, die in grösseren Zahlen gefundenen Münzen sowie manche Marmorstatuen und Terrakotten von Mausollos, die in Kaunos gefunden worden sind, zeigen dass die Teilnahme an den Festen in Demeterheiligtümern in Karien für die Eliten genauso wichtig sind wie die mittlere und untere Schichten der Bevölkerung.

## **CANAN, Karataş Yüksel**

### **Social Complexity in Early Bronze Age Western Anatolia:**

#### **Contextual Analysis of Bademağacı and Hacılar Büyük Höyük Stamp Seals**

Through the results of the recent excavations, it is possible to mention the presence of a new cultural and political structure in the western Anatolia starting onwards from the beginning of the Early Bronze Age. The stamp seals discovered during the excavations concentrating on the western Anatolian Early Bronze Age settlements provide evidence that enables a reassessment of the regional dynamics during this period. In general, the seals, which are generally known as objects of ownership and belonging, are considered to have been used for the protection and preservation of the product, for account keeping, or as a guarantee for the traded product. The Bademağacı and Hacılar Büyük Höyük excavations, which provide important data for the Early Bronze Age of the western Anatolia with the recent excavations, provided a large portion of the western Anatolian Early Bronze Age seal repertoire. The stamp seals collectively discovered at Bademağacı settlement and even described as the forerunners of written seals, are a little earlier and more comprehensive than the anticipated development of ownership and documentation in Western Anatolia. Some examples from the Hacılar Büyük Höyük suggest that they pioneered for the future writing systems. In this study, these stamp seals will be evaluated in their archaeological context through a discussion of their possible functions and their role in the early Bronze Age complex society in western Anatolia will be reconsidered.

**CHOVAŇÁKOVÁ, Zuzana**

### **Elites in the Greek sacral sphere**

Religion in ancient Greece played an important role. Gods looked after Greeks but they could punish them too. Therefore, people tried to get gods on their side by adoring and worshiping. People who served gods were worthy and they had privileges. They didn't become elites, they already were elites thus they could serve gods. We are talking about the highest positions in religious life, where they could be "in direct contact" with the gods (through the images, sculptures of gods) and the sacred things of the gods (attributes, temples, dress, decoration, etc.). The position of priests and priestesses supported their power in the society.

Sometimes happened that priesthood was bought, or family had to pay for the high position, so the religious elites were rich people and came from famous clans (*genoi*). Ancient authors (Aristotle, Pausanias, Aeschines, etc.) mention these clans. Priesthood was a heritable office. Secret rituals and responsibilities stayed in their families. Different *genoi* took care of various cults. They were connected with these cults through legendary ancestor. I mention some of these *genoi* from the Attic. Priestesses of Athena Polias and priests of Poseidon Erechtheus (Aeschin. 2 147) came from *genos Eteoboutadai*. Women from *genos Praxiergidai* brought peplos to the Athena during Panathenaic fiests. They washed a statue of Athena and her dress in the sea (IG I3 7; Plut. Alc. 34.1). Priests and priestesses of Eleusinian mysteries came from *genoi Eumolpidai, Kerykes and Philleidai* (Aristot. Const. Ath. 57.1; Isoc. 4 157). These families were highly respected. Aristotle wrote, that when Kleisthenes did reforms, he left priesthoods holding in hands of clans intact (Aristot. Const. Ath. 21.6).

There exists decrees, which honoured the work of priests/priestesses or determined their rights and duties. These inscriptions were made at the cost of the city or groups of people. For example, decree from sanctuary of Asclepius at Athens (IG II2 1163). People were thankful for good work of the priest and they prayed for him. They gave him foliage wreath. Families or whole society could honour priest/priestess and they could have made a statue for him. For example, the statue for Panarista from her family (IG II2 3488). Panarista was arrhephoros. Arrhephoroi were young girls mentioned by Pausanias (Paus. 1.27.3.) and were depicted on Parthenon frieze. Panathenaic parade was great show of the elites. It was a religious activity. On the Parthenon frieze is depicted the best of the best. Participants were representatives of the "whole city", but they had to be selected. Xenophon mentions that carriers of girlrands were old men, but they were beautiful (Xen. Sym.4.17).

**ÇITAKOĞLU, Hazal**

### **Elite Cemeteries of Edessa Kingdom**

The Middle Euphrates was consisted of two regions in the ancient times: Commagene and Osrhoene. In this region, especially at the edge of the Euphrates River, there were quite dense and high-quality mosaics. The theme of this poster is the mosaics in the graves belonging to the elite people of the region, which were found in the necropolis area of Şanlıurfa city (ancient Edessa) in modern Turkey geography. This region is closely connected to the Euphrates, even if it is not coastal. All the mosaics found in this area belong to the graves, except for the Haleplibahçe Mosaics, which was found recently. The carved from the rock tombs with the mosaics are out of the city walls. Although J.B. Segal suggests that these graves are belonging to the middle-class families, the studies clearly show that the dress features of the figures on the mosaics belong to the elite people of the region.

**COŞKUN, Nilgün**

**The Societies of the Upper Euphrates Basin during the Bronze Ages: The Case Study of Ağın Excavations**

Ağın (in Elazığ province) located to the west of Keban Dam Area, is an important area opening onto Kemaliye (Eğin) and Erzincan Plain to the north, and to the Malatya Plain by Arapkir to the west. The fertile region of Altınova, situated to the east of Keban Dam Lake has become an area of intense investigations due to its large mounds bearing a central character. However, the archaeological works carried out around Ağın to the west, is limited.

The paper will present an assessment of the Bronze Age pottery from several sites in Ağın, such as Kalaycık Mound, Kalecikler, Hoşrik and Kilise Yazısıw here the excavations have been carried out by late Prof. Dr. Ümit Serdaroğlu between 1968-1972.

The Upper Euphrates Basin has been settled since the Chalcolithic Period. The socio-economic structure of the region seems to have changed majorly with the advent of Early Transcaucasian communities. During the Early Bronze Age, along with the Northeastern Anatolia, the Elazığ-Malatya region is completely under the influence of these populations, and the relations with the south, which used to be intense in the previous period are largely interrupted. The Karaz type pottery is the most important material associated with these communities and it is also the most dominant group of goods in the Early Bronze Age layers of Ağın excavations.

Despite the fire layers dating to the end of the Early Bronze Age which have been revealed in many centres and thus cannot be incidental, it would not be wrong to state that the local elements have continued to develop and that there have been no cultural interruptions in the Middle Bronze Age in the region besides exceptions. The region which seems to be isolated from Early Bronze Age II until the end of the Middle Bronze Age, has turned into the centre of a kingdom by Late Bronze Age and soon became under the control of the Hittites which were the absolute authority in almost all of Anatolia.

Kalaycık Mound, Kalecikler, Hoşrik and Kilise Yazısıw in Ağın seem to have shared the same historical process as that of the Elazığ-Malatya region throughout the Bronze Ages.

**DÁGLI, Marianna**

**"KAEITAI ΔΩPON": Gold Jewellery from Tomb Z at Derveni**

Eleven pieces of gold jewellery, namely necklaces, bow fibulae, fingerrings, a pair of rich style earrings and a Heracles' head-shaped ornament were found in tomb Z at Derveni in 1962. The tomb is dated to 300 – 280 BC, and the finds are in the Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki.

This group of jewellery was published 20 years ago and now is presented from a new approach. The jewellery placed in this tomb as grave gifts is differs from that found in the other six tombs rescued at Derveni. Several pieces of them are unique or represented only by a few pieces in ancient Macedonia or even in ancient Greece. Due to the thorough examination of the manufacturing technique and the method of comparative technical analysis, it is possible to prove the followings: the jewellery from tomb Z were made before the date of the burial; some of them can be related to other regions (Thessaly, South Italy, Black Sea region); and it is highly probable that some pieces have local and some of them have not Macedonian origin. All these considerations rise further questions about the social status of the person buried in this tomb.

In recent decades, archaeological research has definitively shown that Macedonia played a significant role in the renewal of the Greek goldsmith's craft in the 4th century BC. Appearance of new types of

jewellery, establishing new ornamental motifs to the decoration of jewellery, adaptation of traditional jewellery types to the taste of the age are the characteristics of the period. Gold jewellery of tomb Z is a good example of certain points of the change and can also provide a starting point for uncovering the relationship of the Macedonian goldsmith's craft with other regions.

## **DOKSANALTI, Ertekin M. – GİDER-BÜYÜKÖZER, Zeliha**

### **The Heroon of Harbor Street at Knidos**

Due to its special topographic structure – which has the shape of a hill – and the hypodamic plan of Knidos, there are seven streets running in a north–south direction that vertically cut the main street of the city, which lies in an east–west direction. The topography of the city also features streets that include either stairs or slopes, or have a ‘street with stairs’. The streets are parallel to each other. The first of these seven north–south streets in Knidos is called Harbor Street because it starts from the small or Trireme harbor.

There are seven chambers 45 meters north from the beginning of this street which are located on the east side of the road from south to north. These chambers are bounded by Harbor Street in the west, by the western end of the Stoa building in the south, and by the second terrace in the east. The chambers are numbered from 1 to 7, from south to north. In the Knidos 2016 season, Chambers 4, 5 and 6 were excavated completely, and Chambers 1, 2, 3 and 7 were partially excavated.

From the road, the entrances to the chambers look towards Harbor Street, that is, to the west. Each room has a square shape.

Chamber 4, – the fourth space along in the south to north direction – has a different shape from the others. While the other chambers have a square shape, Chamber 4 has a shape similar to a square, but with an extra niche and a podium placed on the eastern side, shaped ‘II’, and acting as an entrance to the space. This chamber is 5.25 m long in a north–east direction, and 5.51 m wide in an east–west direction.

During the excavation work conducted in the 2000 to 2006 seasons in Harbor Street, researchers found marble architraves, geison-sima blocks, a frieze, a Corinthian capital, and a Corinthian plaster capital. These were right in front of, and near to, Chamber 4 and are related to the frontal architecture. Their style indicates that these architectural elements belong to the same building, and they date from the Severan Period. They were placed on a stylobate which was found in-situ at the entrance to Chamber 4. On the stylobate, there were also two plaster bases and two column bases between them. In addition, two monobloc columns in a fallen position were found right in front of the column bases in the east–west direction during the excavations.

The vertical bearing elements included Attic-Ion bases, monoblock columns, and Corinthian capitals. In the entablature part of the front facade, there are horizontal bearing elements including three-fascia architraves, frieze blocks with ranke ornament, and geison-sima blocks with console. The columns and plaster work carrying the front facade were made of one-piece, bluish-gray marble. The other architectural blocks and capitals were made of white marble. The current vertical and horizontal architectural elements show the height of the front façade to be 5.82m.

The entrance into the chamber is provided with two plasters at the corners, and a sublime front facade in the middle in a two-column Corinthian order. The floor is furnished with opus sectile in white and gray-blue square motifs that are formed with a combination of gray-blue and white triangle plaques, all of which are placed in a border made of white and gray-blue square marble plaques at the sides of the wall. The walls are covered with gray-blue marble plaques. On the east side of the chamber, there is a podium 0.90m high from the ground with a second and narrower podium on it. The second was presumably prepared for a sculpture, or more likely, for a sarkophage with its long and thin square form. It is probable that the sarkophage lid and the pieces of statuette, which is believed to have belonged to an

embossed sarkophage, indicate a sarkophage that had been placed on that podium. Inside the space, there is a bench seat in the style of an exedra that is adjacent to the wall and the podium, expanding in three directions.

The organization and planning of the front facade and the interior proves that Chamber 4 had been used as a 'II' form Heroon in an exedra style during the time of the Roman Empire. This structure was named the Harbor Street Heroon, due to its location in Harbor Street. The Symmachos Exedra, which is located in the stoa complex of the Dionysus Terrace in Knidos, is another example that has similar planning, architectural and functional elements to the Harbor Street Heroon.

**DRAGUN, Tomáš**

### **Late Antique Gerulata in the Light of Some Significant Archaeological Finds**

Roman auxilliary fort Gerulata with civil settlement spread in locality Bratislava Rusovce. Eight late antique repositories were uncovered here. This abstract presents some archaeological finds from cemeteries and areal of late antique fortress. Investigation recorded 85 graves, which belong to examined period. This graves contained 63 coins from the turn of 3rd and 4th century AD. to the three coinages of emperor Valens. Crossbow brooches are another important finds for dating of these graves. We know 17 pieces of them. They include Pröttel's types 1, 2 and 3/4, which occurred in years 280-380 AD. Other exceptional finds are represented for example by silver ring with gem, bronze inkwell, simple golden earring and welt of small mirror. They prove prosperity of Gerulata's inhabitants in late antiquity. Similar finds were found on several Pannonian cemeteries. Furthermore six ceramics vessels with burnished decoration were found in late antique graves. This pottery with belt garniture of type Tongern-Weßling and two-sided bone comb evidence that roman-germanic population lived in Gerulata in 1st third of the 5th century AD. The most representative and the best preserved building is late antique fortress at location Bergl. It was built in northern corner of older fort around reign of emperor Valentinianus I. This fact is supported by architecture (so-called Restkastell) and archaeological finds. Particularly stamped bricks with name of Urscinus, who was dux of Pannonia Prima and Noricum Ripense in this time. Ancient document Notitia Dignitatum mentions unit of archers riders, which was garrisoned at Gerulata in late antiquity. Part of stable collar, which as discovered near floor of fortress may refer to this military unit, however we don't have any exemplars of arrows' spikes or bows' tilings. On the other hand we have finds of spears' spikes on the fortress' floor. We know eight coins from area of late antique fortress. Only two of them are dated to the 4th century AD. Remaining coinages are dated to last quarter of the 3rd century AD. Among more luxurious finds belong glass vessels and their fragments, which represent typical shapes from 4th to beginning of 5th century AD. Another finds such as fragments of two-sided bone comb belong to turn of 4th and 5th century AD. Presence of barbaric *foederati* is proving also by pottery with burnished decoration and handmade ceramics. Archaeological proofs allocate, that Gerulata functioned in its military and civilian spheres until end of Roman administration of province Pannonia in about 433 AD.

**DUBCOVÁ, Veronika**

### **Mastering a Griffin. The Agency and Perception of Near Eastern Images by the Aegean Bronze Age Elite**

The cultures of the Aegean Bronze Age keeping manifold contacts with the contemporary Near Eastern cultures are traditionally seen as a part of the Near Eastern *koiné*, demonstrated in shared elements of material culture, ideas and their visual representation. This assumption of (to a certain extent)

homogenous Eastern Mediterranean culture often provides background for the reconstruction and interpretation of Minoan and Mycenaean society or its religious beliefs. It is the iconography, which constitutes the most promising source for this approach; however, many aspects of its application are often neglected. One of these aspects is the agency of the users of the images. We see a large assemblage of shared motifs between the Near East and the Aegean, but these coexisted with local traditions in every region and period. Their use and meaning thus depended on the individual users, mostly the members of the elite, and their social structures.

This theory can be demonstrated on a case study of the griffin – that is one of the most often represented fantastic creatures in the Aegean – and its associations with human figures. Adopted from the Near East already during the Protopalatial period, it appears to be engaged in wider spectrum of activities, pointing to a partly distinct relationship to the human figures and slightly diverse meaning. The analysis of the individual motifs within their iconographical contexts and of the images in their social contexts in the Aegean and in the Near East reveals the cultural values and thus the personal goals of their users. The study can shed more light also on the identity of the users of the images, on the identity of the displayed figures, as well as on some of the religious beliefs embedded within the society.

With this approach, we can achieve a deeper level of understanding of intentions of the individuals employing the griffin motif, demonstrated by choosing concrete ways of presentation. The most important seems to be the demonstration of power and ability to master and subdue this kind of supernatural beings in different ways, to control their realm and to secure their protection in life and probably also after death.

**DUNAJOVÁ, Františka**

### **Triclinium as the Most Significant Part of Roman Imperial Villas of the Julio-Claudian Dynasty**

Imperial villas of the Early Empire were raising like most of the luxurious residences of that period especially in the suburbs of Rome, along the coast near the capital or around the Gulf of Naples. The Julian-Claudian dynasty villas were residences built by Octavian and his wife Livia; including their family members such as Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa; to Nero, the last emperor of this family. Among the most famous residential complexes were Villa of Livia at Prima Porta, Villa Farnesina in Rome, Augustan complex at Baiae, Villa of Tiberius at Sperlonga, Villa Jovis on Capri, nymphaeum of the Villa of Claudius at Baiae and lastly Nero's Domus Aurea in Rome. All residences were characterized by their wealth as it is demonstrated by decorative elements and architectural models taken from the Hellenistic world. They were built on selected locations and their main feature was the siting of the villa and its rooms in the way to offer the widest panoramic view of the surroundings. Over time the triclinium has gained the most importance among all rooms. In the first phase of the villas, the triclinia; where the symposia adopted from Greece took place; were concentrated around the atrium. During the Imperial Era their importance rised that not only their appearance was changed but also the arrangement of the surrounding rooms, which acquired a multipurpose character and larger dimensions in order to complement the dining rooms in their function, The triclinia were later oriented towards the landscape and their orientation according to the world sides meant their use during different stages of the year. A special group was comprised by the dining areas which served as triclinia and also nymphaea at the same time, often with the intention to evoke cave spaces. The paper elucidates an architectural aspect of the triclinia in particular villas, with special attention to the decorative elements that underlined the importance of such rooms. It also gives basic characteristics of the studied triclinia and compares them mutually.



**DYCZEK, Piotr**

### **Illyrian King Ballaios and Queen Teuta from Ancient Rhizon**

One of the most important and ultimately unresolved question of Illyrian archaeology is the problem of the Illyrian rulers, and strictly the nature of their power.

Archaeological research conducted by the Center for Research on the Antiquity of Southeastern Europe from University of Warsaw in Risan – Montenegro – seems to help us to answer to this question. We know from the ancient sources, that ancient Rhizon was the capital of Illyrian Kingdom, in which – at the end of 3rd BC – the queen Teuta ruled.

However, during the excavations, we discovered a few thousand coins (including a great hoard) of unknown from the ancient writers, king Ballaios. The inscriptions on the coins show that he was a "basileus". According to A. Evans, who conducted research in Risan and found the first Ballios' coins, he ruled in the 2nd c. BC. However, our researches indicate that the period of his rule must be changed and removed back till to the 3rd c. BC. It also seems that in this period Rhizon was already the capital of Illyrian Kingdom.

In addition, we have discovered in Risan the remains of a complex that can be considered a palace complex.

These archaeological discoveries makes us opportunity to look and analyze again the information known from written sources and reflect on the real nature and meaning of royal authority in the Illyrian tribes

**GEDIGA, Boguslaw**

### **Früheisenzeitliche Elite in Schlesien im Lichte neuer Ausgrabungen**

In der Periodisierung der Urgeschichte der polnischen Gebiete wird die frühe Eisenzeit, ähnlich wie in anderen Ländern Mitteleuropas, Hallstattzeit genannt. Diese Bezeichnung signalisiert gewissermaßen bereits die Rolle der Hallstattkultur bei der Entwicklung der Kultur zu Beginn dieser neuen Epoche. Im Falle von Schlesien, das bisher als Randgebiet der Hallstattkultur während der frühen Eisenzeit galt, ist derzeit aufgrund des neuen Fundmaterials in Erwägung zu ziehen, dass es sich eher um eine Provinz in Reichweite dieser Kultur, jedoch mit einem gewissen eigenständigen, regionalen Charakter handelt. Es ist allgemein bekannt, dass die Hallstattkultur kein Kulturmonolith ist, sondern sich aus regionalen Kreisen - Gruppen zusammensetzt. Es ist sicherlich notwendig, einen neuen Begriff zu schaffen, der die ganze Kulturzone umfassen würde die wir jetzt als eine gewissermaßen vielseitige *Koine* als "Zone des Hallstattkulturkreises" bezeichnen können. Diese Gemeinschaft der Kulturen dieser Zone kennzeichnet nicht nur die bemalte Keramik sondern auch der geometrische Stil der vor allem durch Einflüsse aus dem östlichen Mittelmeerraum geprägt ist. Wesentliche gemeinsame Merkmale lassen sich im Entwicklungsniveau der Wirtschaft dieser Gemeinschaft und in der sozialen Heterogenität erkennen, die sich zum ersten Mal in der Geschichte der Gesellschaft des vorgeschichtlichen Europas derartig deutlich in den archäologischen Quellen manifestiert. Vor allem in den prächtigen und reich ausgestatteten „Fürstengräbern“ (in Schlesien das Gräberfeld in Domasław), können wir die Herausbildung einer führenden Schicht, einer Art "Aristokratie" oder "Hallstattoligarchie" und einer sicherlich führenden Gruppe von „Häuptlings-Fürsten" erkennen. Sie waren die Begründer einer „Hofkultur“ und verantwortlich für die Herausbildung eines vererbaren sozialen Status.

**GERÇEK, Ayça**

### **Elite Look at Death: Monumental Tombs in Arykanda**

The peaceful atmosphere provided by the Roman Empire in the territory of under its political dominance has also manifested itself in architectural terms through intensive building activity in the cities. Besides the monuments supported financially by the Empire as part of its own policy, the local elites became the main dynamics of this activity in the cities. In addition to undertaking the patronage of important public and religious buildings, another contribution of the local elites to urban architecture in the Roman Imperial Period was also realized through tomb architecture. While the monumental tombs belonging to the local elites were rising one by one in the Roman cities, they also reflected the influence of the new architectural concept on the necropolis.

The monumental tombs built during the Roman Empire in Lycia, which had its own traditional tomb architecture, must have played an important role in the formation and display of a new identity. Although it is a small-scale city, the monumental tombs of Arykanda are also visual representations of the new architecture built by showing the characteristics of the Roman Architecture predominantly together with the traditional elements. In this paper, the effects of the elite class on the city architecture will be shown through the monumental tombs of Arykanda.

**GODIŠ, Jakub**

### **„The Higher Ones“ of the Middle Bronze Age in the Carpathian Basin**

Aim of the paper is to discuss characteristics associated with burial contexts found in Carpathian Basin and dated to middle bronze age (Reinecke BB1 – BC/ BD period), which show extraordinary patterns in terms of its inventory, burial rite and grave architecture. Main focus is devoted to an overview of interpretation possibilities of the social elites among Tumulus culture inhabitants. This social group can be mainly traditionally distinguished by presence of uncommon types of grave goods, especially metal objects (unique rich-decorated weapons or jewellery etc.). Apparent differentiation in characteristics of “elite burials” is investigated from diachronic (early, classic, late phase of Carpathian Tumulus culture groups) and geographical (Tisza region, Middle Danube region, Transdanubia..) perspective. Some of the remarkable burial contexts are highlighted to emphasise their significance in future research of inner-carpathian Tumulus culture groups social structure. Paper is inspired by work of Tibor Kovács (1999-2000) – *“Neue Angaben und Beobachtungen zur Untersuchung der Gesellschaftsstruktur der Hügelgräberkultur im Karpatenbecken“* in Acta Arch. Acad. Scien. Hungaricae 51.

**GOSTENČNIK, Kordula**

### **Die Stadt auf dem Magdalensberg und ihre Eliten**

Die Stadt Alt-Virunum auf dem Magdalensberg, die von 1948 bis 2011 durch systematische Grabungen untersucht wurde, erbrachte im Lauf der Dezennien einen überaus umfangreichen Bestand an Funden hervor, welche der Stadt als unmittelbarer Ausdruck ihrer materiellen Kultur eine besondere Bedeutung verliehen haben. Diese Ausgrabungen, die sich auf das Stadtzentrum mit dem Forum und den angrenzenden Gebäudekomplexen und Stadtteilen, die Gipfelbefestigung und in den Anfängen auch die Gräberstraße konzentrierten, wurden durch Ergebnisse von Grabungen des 19. und frühen 20. Jahrhunderts angeregt, die bereits viele interessante Resultate geliefert hatten und daher die Aufnahme umfangreicher wissenschaftlicher Forschungen als äußerst vielversprechend erscheinen ließen. Der

berühmteste Fund, der sogenannte Jüngling vom Magdalensberg, kam bereits 1502 zum Vorschein und nimmt in der Forschung bis heute einen markanten Platz ein.

Als frühes Handelszentrum durch römisch-italische Kaufleute eingerichtet, existierte die Stadt ein knappes Jahrhundert ca. von der Mitte des 1. Jahrhunderts v.Chr. bis in die Zeit des Kaisers Claudius. In den durch Grabungen erforschten Stadtteilen fehlt der Hinweis auf luxuriöse Stadtvillen, obwohl in den älteren Grabungsberichten die sogenannten „Oberen AA-Bauten“ mit ihren Einrichtungen noch dahingehend gedeutet wurden. Eine als elitär anzusprechende Schicht in der Bevölkerung, wie auch immer man diese zuordnet, kann daher nicht über die Architektur herausgearbeitet werden, lässt sich aber aus Hinweisen in den erhalten gebliebenen Inschriften, einigen Kunstgegenständen und durch Kleinfunde fassen, weiters auch durch gewisse Ernährungsgewohnheiten und Speiseabfälle. Da die relevanten Materialien zum überwiegenden Teil bereits in Publikationen vorliegen, gibt der Beitrag einen zusammenfassenden Überblick zum Thema.

### **GRZELAK-KRZYMIAŃSKA, Adriana**

#### **Travelling Women of Ancient Rome**

The presentation aims to examine various aspects of female mobility in ancient Rome. In every sphere we examine regarding women in antiquity they seem to have very little freedom from the authority of male family members. Though we may come across some evidence that proves the existence of female mobility in Roman empire. The mobility, limited as it may seem, was present first of all among women of the social élite. Benefactresses, priestesses, empresses and other aristocratic women, as well as non-aristocratic representatives of female gender took up various journeys for various reasons. The presentation's purpose is to discuss those reasons, the destinations and other aspects of female travelling basing on epigraphic and literary sources.

### **GÜLSEFA, Gonca**

#### **Fine Ware Pottery from Myndos in Hellenistic and Roman Period**

The Myndos ancient city as one of the Carian City is on crossroads of the Mediterranean and Aegean seas as frequently mentioned in ancient writings. It is one of important structure cities as its geographical position. It is thought that the city has been founded by Lelegian with Palaimindos name in first first 2<sup>nd</sup> thousand, BC. A portion of the Lelegian wall is preserved until today.

The first research about the city began in the 18th century, and the scientific studies began by Presidency of Prof. Dr. Mustafa Sahin in 2004.

Fine ware ceramics that were founded by result of archaeological excavations were evaluated at this poster at Hellenistic and Roman period between 2006 – 2013. These findings were detected in Asar Island Basilica structure and some soundings in the city, intensively.

There are sigillata (ESA, ESB, ESC and Pergamon sigillata), Late Roman Red Slip Ware drinking pots, and relief pottery in the findings. These ceramics are a part of luxury life. They were paying attention to the ceramics of luxurious people as they were in the ancient times.

**JANEK, Tomáš**

### **Bricks and Barbarians: Spread of Brick Use among the Germanic Elites on the Middle Danube**

Adoption of brick making technology was a great milestone in the history of Rome. Fired bricks substituted stone as cheaper material, which had the same durability, but was much easier to handle. Thanks to this new material the Roman cities could fully evolve to their extent. This technology spread across the whole empire, and in the first century AD it reached its borders – the area of the middle Danube being no exception. During the reign of Domitian, the use of bricks became a standard within the Roman army and their building activities. It was also the military units, who transmitted the technology over the borders, to the area inhabited by Germanic tribes. In this paper, the development of brick use within the structures placed in “Barbaricum” will be shown. The development is represented by three groups of building ceramics varying in their purpose and dating. The first group relates to the military presence at the beginning of the second century AD and the earliest use of building ceramics at Devín, Stupava and Veľký Kýr-Milanovce. The second group is represented by material from the same sites, but relates to the repurposing of the military buildings to private at the end of second century AD. The last group shows how the material was used within constructions of the residences built for the German elites at the sites of Oberleiserberg and Cífer-Pác during the fourth century AD.

**KESKIN, H. Levent**

### **A Reassessment of the Impact of Metal Technologies in the Development of Complex/Hierarchical Societies in Anatolian Early Bronze Age**

The Early Bronze Age in Anatolia, corresponding roughly to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Millennium BC, marks one of the most important turning points in the history of this region. Significant hallmarks of this period, such as radical changes observed in settlement organizations, and the emergence of complex and hierarchical societies have been often interpreted as a result of increasing trade activities on raw materials and luxurious commodities. Metals, both as raw materials and finished products have been in the centre of these activities. The rich potential of Anatolia in terms of metal ores and mineral resources has been well reflected in the archaeological record during this period. Several metalworking schools in different parts of the country presented a wide variety of metal inventory, both with local features and external influences as a result of intensive interactions with neighbouring zones. The diversity of alloys, techniques and forms reflect the well-developed skills of Anatolian metalworkers of this particular period. The exploitation of ores and different stages of metalworking activities in and out of the city centres have been a trigger force for above-mentioned developments in a societal level. Related archaeological evidence provides important data for the interpretation of the organization process of metal technologies, as well as on the development of craftsmanship. Although metal technology plays a crucial role in societal dynamics, its impact on daily activities or on individual level is more likely overrated or not adequately assessed. Thus, this paper aims to analyze the dynamics of these activities and tries to achieve a proper and synthetic understanding of how and at what level they affected societies and individuals.

**Early Byzantine Fortification on Mount Oxa (Crete): Who Were the Builders?**

One of the crucial problems in investigating the Early Byzantine period in Crete (and surely the entire Eastern Roman Empire) is the change in settlement pattern arising from Arab expansion (mid 7th c A.D. – final annexation of the island at 824-9). For long time it was supposed that the Cretan coast was abandoned in this period but some coastal settlements survived and even developed. Possibly these (or some of them) were supported by the emperor, during the course of the 8th century (mainly in its 1<sup>st</sup> half). Such centers fulfilled particular roles, operating as imperial garrisons, ecclesiastical nuclei, emporia, and harbors (e. g. Priniatikos Pyrgos).

Some other sites were abandoned already around the middle of the 7th century (e.g. Itanos). Others (e.g. Eleftherna, Gortys, Pseira) continued during entire 8th century. Possibly part of the coastal societies adopted similar strategies as in previous historical periods, when danger threatened from the sea, and moved inland to advantageous positions up in the mountains (around and after 700 AD). A series of Byzantine fortifications in Crete has been identified, but the subject remains peripheral to the main interests of contemporary Cretan archaeology and Byzantology.

In this context we started to survey the site of Oxa in Eastern Crete which was probably one of the largest fortified center of Early Byzantine Crete. The site is placed on a saddle mount Oxa on the Western coast of the Mirabello Bay, cca 500 – 560m a.S.l. The habited area was about 10ha large with more than 300 documented architectural units including fortification system, bastions and towers, gates, habitation units, paths, cisterns and water tanks, chapel and agricultural features.

In our paper we try to present complexity and specifics of that site, and deal with the problem of the Oxa fort/castlebuilders' identity. Even written sources do not give solid base for developing related theories. The composition of the Cretan society in the period before the Arab occupation and during it is practically unknown. It is possible to use only a parallels from other Aegean regions while it should be kept in mind that Crete could provide a variety of specifics resulting from its relatively isolated position and previous development. Also archaeologically this period is very little explored. The question, then, is whether these castles were also organized from the Empire's center, or their building was an initiative of the local aristocracy. The current problem is who realized to construct such castle, who finally found accommodation between its walls? Who its operation was supported and covered financially/economically? We should also ask how the builders acquired the labor needed for such large and sophisticated construction, in quit extreme circumstances. What roles the castle could fulfill? What was its relationship with other settlements, Arabic power, and Constantinople? We are working on these questions based on the modest data from our site survey, while we are aware that further intensive historical and archaeological research is needed.

**KOLON, Tomáš– VARSÍK, Vladimír**

**Germanic Skeuomorphism – Imitation of the Roman Products by Germanic Potters**

In archaic societies, several approaches of artifact imitation, which have differentiated themselves based on the specific reason of imitation and the level of development of crafting technology, have existed. Roman provincial import has strongly affected the pottery production within the Quadric environment of Slovakia. In most of the cases, the impact was not directly affecting the production technology or accurate imitation of the Roman patterns. Several ceramic imitations of Roman metal vessels (skyphos of the Meroe type, jug with beak spout, bowls with trilobal horizontal handles), glass containers (beaker Eggers 187, ribbed bowls Eggers 181 and 183, drinking horn) or provincial ceramics (*terra sigillata* Drag. 37, folded beakers, mortaria and other forms) have been found in the Middle Danubian area. The significant effort of the Germanic imitations has been the adaptation to the specific local requirements and production possibilities, which have resulted in the creation of more or less different variations of

the products. A creative approach in processing of the templates, has made it possible to adapt foreign forms to local needs. The focus of the Germanic potter was mostly at the usage of different decorative elements – e.g. various forms of fluting and polished or graphited coating treatment. Principles of chromatic skeuomorphism formulated by M. Vickers cannot be exclusively applied for the environment of the Middle Danubian barbaricum, as the black metallic surface has not been used just to imitate silver, but also as a distinctive method of adjustment of barbarian fine ceramics. An important role in the creation of various local imitations and modifications, has been probably caused by the change of technology to a hand-formed ceramic. The very motives of imitation could have been highly different, since native potters imitated not only precious metal containers, but also a common and relatively available Roman-provincial ceramic vessels.

**KORKMAZ, Zafer – TEKOCAK, Mehmet**

#### **A Group of Lekythos from Ereğli Museum**

Lekythos is a popular form, used for cosmetics container in the Ancient World. Lekythos was produced in Attica especially in Archaic and Classical periods. It was also used as an important grave gift. In 7th century B.C. to 5th century B.C. Black-Figure Technique was common. In the last quarter of 6th century B.C. Black-Figure Technique left its place to Red-Figured Technique. However, in the mid 5th century B.C., the masters such as Edinburgh Painter, Haimon Painter, Beldam Painter were processed in 'Black Figure Technique' in their workshops.

All the four lekythoi which are exhibited in Ereğli Museum are in the form of Shoulder Lekythos standart type which started to be seen in these condquarter of 6th century B.C. These are considered in Type II secondary shape group. They also attract notice with their poor quality style features, careless and second class ornaments. The Ereğli lekythoi are dated back to the last decade of 6th century B.C. and the first half of the 4th century B.C. with their stylistic features. Ereğli Museum Lekythoi are studied according to their body ornaments in three groups. These are: Figure Ornamented (no. 1), floral, lotus bud palmette chain Ornamented (no 2), Rosette Ornamented (no. 3) and a Squat Lekythos with net pattern (no. 4). Figured Lekythoi in Ereğli Museum are evokes Haimon Groupor Style. Four shoulder lekythoi and a squat lekythoi in the Collection of Ereğli Archaeology Museum are related to Southwest Anatolia and Cilicia Region according to the museum records and recent excavation findings. Unfortunately, the museum records cannot help us to find the exact place of origin and centers of these lekythoi, since all of them were brought in the collection by buying. Nevertheless, just probabilities are going to be considered about this subject in the light of the findings that have come out in there cent scientific excavations and near museum collections. The main scope of this paper is dating of these lekythoi according to their forms and stylistic features as well as identifying the probable place of origin or the centers of these lekythoi from the point of the workshop, the artist or the region that the lekythoi processed.

**KUZMOVÁ Klára**

#### **Terra Sigillata in the Graves of Germanic Elites Settled North of Pannonia (SW Slovakia)**

Terra sigillata, the famous Roman tableware, was also known beyond the frontiers of the Roman Empire. The high number of finds from southwestern Slovakia is a sign of its popularity with the Germanic populations settled north of Pannonia. Majority of the finds come from the native Quadi settlements. Only a few of them are related to the funeral rite (32 finds from 8 graves/cemeteries), while the occurrence of terra sigillata in the graves of the local elites is even rarer. Only one vessel can be

associated with the highest classes of the Quadi society. It is a plain dish (Drag. 32), relatively large, stamped by the potter Regulinus, who worked in Rheinzabern in the first third of the 3rd century AD. The dish was discovered in Krakovany-Stráže in the inhumation grave no. II, which belongs to the Late Roman Hassleben-Leuna-Zakrzów (Sackrau) horizon. The dish was part of the grave inventory.

Another three terra sigillata vessels, though not classified with the type of graves mentioned above, occupy a unique position within the funeral rite of the Quadi society. One of them is a large decorated bowl (Drag. 37) found in the native cemetery in Očkov (cremation grave no. 208/59). It was made in Westerndorf, in the workshop of Comitalis-Decminus, between the last fourth of the 2nd century and the beginning of the 3rd century AD. It is the only terra sigillata vessel from the Quadi territory used as an urn. The grave belonged to a well-off, likely merchant family from the local community. The other two finds – two decorated bowls (Drag. 37) – come from a single disturbed grave discovered in Borský Mikuláš-Borský Peter. The vessels, almost identical in size and made in Lezoux in the second half of the 2nd century, were reportedly found inserted into one another. Unclear find circumstances make the interpretation of this grave and its inventory problematic. It may either have been a cremation grave of a person with origins in the Roman Empire or, more likely, a rich inhumation grave of a member of the native population.

Grave finds from southwestern Slovakia attest to the unique occurrence of terra sigillata in graves, and to its various functions and meanings in the funeral rite of the local Germanic elites. The finds reflect the particularities of contacts and relationships between the Romans and the natives on this exposed, strategically important territory in the immediate vicinity of Pannonia. Comparison with other areas of Barbaricum reveals considerable regional differences brought about by numerous factors.

## **LAMM, Susanne**

### **The Roman Villa Grünau (Austria, Styria) – Owned by a *duumvir* of Flavia Solva?**

Between 1988 and 2008, 14 excavation campaigns unearthed a Roman *villa* site and nearby barrows around 20km to the west of the *municipium* Flavia Solva in Southeastern Noricum. Parts of the *villa* were analysed by the author in her Ph.D. thesis, the rest was researched in a follow-up project. After the original work on the villa's main buildings, the graves and various small finds had been completed, surprising additional features of this site were unearthed and/or discovered while exploring the surroundings. These findings shed new light on the *villa*, its position in the Laßnitz valley and even one of its owners.

## **LÁNG, Orsolya**

### **„Old Rich vs. Nouveau Riche“: Archaeological Data to the Life of the Urban Elite in the Aquincum Civil Town**

The Aquincum Civil Town has been the subject of constant archaeological research for the last 120 years. These excavations have so far revealed nearly half of the settlement, while with the help of further non-invasive technologies (mainly GPR) another quarter of the town has been mapped recently. As a result of these works, several private houses were identified, typologized and even town-quarters with functions were distinguished (see the works of J. Szilágyi, T. Nagy, P. Zsidi and O. Láng). Due to some recent control excavations and evaluations of old excavation data, dwelling houses partially dedicated to industrial-commercial activities were identified, shedding some light on the role and position of local entrepreneurs. Who were these people and can we distinguish between the old, local

elite and the “nouveau riche” of the business sphere, based on the archaeological data? Were they separated from each other or did their houses differ? Excavation as well as topographical and epigraphical data will be examined to find out more about the characteristics of the urban elite of the Aquincum Civil Town.

**LÚC, Ireneusz**

#### **The *Milites Urbanici* as a Roman City Police and the Elite of the Roman Army**

The experiences of Roman civil wars influenced Augustus's decision to create the permanent troops at Rome. Originally only the Praetorians were saddled with the obligation to do their military service in the capital of the Roman Empire. Soon, however, there arose a need to ensure the safety of the inhabitants of Rome. This fact had a decisive influence on the creation of a new military formation, which was separated from the Praetorian Guard. In this way the urban cohorts were created and were subordinated directly to the orders of the praefectus urbi. However, *Milites Urbanici* were not only the unit of the police. From time to time they functioned as a field military force. What is more, the service in this formation quickly became a necessary requirement to achieve promotion and high status in the hierarchy of the Roman army. The service in the military garrison at Rome gave the Urbanici a great chance of safer and easier life, and what is particularly important, not only for themselves but their families. Moreover, they could earn much more money than, for example, ordinary legionaries.

**MARKO, Patrick**

#### **The Villae of Thalerhof and Löffelbach: Residences for the Elite of Roman Noricum**

The Roman „palatial“ villae of Forst-Thalerhof and Löffelbach are the most luxurious examples of this type of settlement known in South-East Noricum (modern Styria, Austria). While both have been known, and mentioned in international publications, for a long time – they were excavated in the 1930s and 1960s, respectively –, the digs were never published comprehensively. In a recently finished project, the finds from both campaigns and the original excavation documentations were analyzed, which made it possible to reevaluate previous research.

While the villa of Thalerhof, by its architectural form and material finds, can be inserted virtually seamlessly into the regional context of the High Roman Empire, the small finds from the villa of Löffelbach remain not clearly datable. In this case, however, a close connection of the architectural form can be established to various other late Roman representative buildings, which supports the assumption of a construction date in the 4th c. CE. This theory is further supported by a small number of single finds, mostly spoliae.

With the new data, both find spots can be placed within the context of the Roman *villeggiatura* on the one hand, and the settlement and administrative structure of the province Noricum and the municipal area of Flavia Solva (and Pannonia/Savaria?) on the other hand.



**MİMİROĞLU, İ. Mete – DOKSANALTI, Ertekin M.**

**„Harbor Chapel“ in Knidos**

Knidos was part of Ancient Karia Region, which is located borders of modern Mugla/Datça province. Knidos was an important culture, art and religion center both Pagan and early Christianity. After the archaeological researchs brought into the light seven different Churches, which dates in Late Antiquity, has proved that Knidos still reminded an important religious and social life centre during the early Christianity. Basilica D and E is located at Small (Military) harbour as also known Churches area, provide to harbour chapel a religious identity. Knidos was on the route of christian most pilgrims until Arabic invasions, also could help to understand the function of religious buildings at West Harbour Area. Scope of this project, we assume to done excavations and researches of so-called Harbour Chapel located at West Harbour Area. Knidos has an important place in the Karya region and Anatolian chronology. The religion and social life of the process from the Late Antiquity to the Arab Ages will be transferred to the world of science.

**MUSILOVÁ, Margaréta – KOLNÍKOVÁ, Eva**

**Golden Coins of the Bratislava Celtic Elites**

The last archaeological excavations on the Bratislava castle brought up 22 golden and silver celtic coins - staters, tetradrachms and drachms with the inscription BIATEC and NONNOS in the Roman *domus* I. They were minted in the Bratislava *oppidum* in the 1<sup>st</sup> half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. The analysis of the coins determined the period of the rise and fall, as well the function of the building. It was built in the period of the Bratislava *oppidum*'s maximum development, before the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC. Next to the house was found also a battery of melting furnaces together with a melting crucible containing golden grains. Could it be an evidence of a minting workshop for the golden staters on the celtic acropolis? The authors try to bring an answer to this question.

**NOVÁKOVÁ, Lucia – ĎURIANOVÁ, Andrea – KILINÇOĞLU, Hikmet**

**Between Anatolia and Mainland Greece: Elite, Tombs, Temples**

In the Late Classical period, adaptation of the temple forms to tombs took a place in Anatolia, reflected by the sumptuous funerary monuments, consisting of niche filled with sculpture and framed by pilasters and a pediment. Architecture of the fourth century B.C. was characterized by combination of elements of traditional architectural orders, Ionic and Doric, while engaging a new Corinthian style. Impulses for such combination came from the whole Greek world, but important role seems to play Anatolian dynastic architecture, for which composite style became typical. Their eclectic form can be partly explained by functional transformation of these buildings, which were tombs, memorials and temples in the same time, partly by incorporation of Anatolian and Persian models into new look. Mixing architectural orders, or rather their individual decorative or functional elements, was not only a matter of Late Classical and Hellenistic architecture. It had become an integral part of Greek buildings, of which none was the same. Combination of individual elements, sometimes at first glance overlooked or restricted to minor features, was usually influence by number of factors, including location, proportions or function of the building, but also by tendency to incorporate local traditional forms or search for new ones.

**PAVÚK, Peter**

**Neither Mycenaean, nor Hittite. Identifying Westanatolian Communities in the Late Bronze Age**

Within the thematic scope of the conference, I would like to discuss the potential and limitations of recognising both communities and their elites in the Late Bronze Age Western Anatolia, based on the very unequally distributed evidence. Known are mostly sites on the Westanatolian coast, and then only a few ones further inland, such as the long known Beycesultan but more prominently now the newly discovered site of Kaymakci in Central Lydia.

Currently the best proxy to recognising some kind of communities in Western Anatolia are ceramic groups, which match surprisingly well the so called Hittite geography known from the written documents. Within these I will try to discuss in the second step the possible elites and how to identify them.

It will be attempted to be shown that the Western Anatolia is a world on its own, which is neither Mycenaean, nor Hittite but showing a number of distinctive features on its own, matching sometimes more the Aegean world (drinking habits, for example), sometimes more Central Anatolia.

**POBEŽIN, Gregor**

***“A spe, metu, partibus rei publicae animus liber: Sallust’s Prologues and his Affront to the Elites”***

In his monographic oeuvres, the *Catilinarian Conspiracy* and the *War with Jugurtha*, Sallust chose to construct highly unusual prologues which take up an amazingly large portion of the whole narrative – as much as one tenth of it. Their effect is philosophical rather than historiographic. However, the man who was thought too long to be a mere partisan of Caesar proved worthy of the idea that he was the first Roman historian (*primus Romana Crispus in histora*, Martial 14, 191): his opening style proves to be a well planned strategy, disclosing only very subtly and covertly his political and philosophical *Weltanschauung*, which made him abandon the long established concept of the old aristocratic *virtus*. Indeed, his implicitly confessed agenda was, as it seems, to substitute the ideal *virtus* with an entirely new, neutral concept based on the Greek ideological foundation and dismantle the old Roman (an the old oligarchic) idea that excellence automatically came with class.

**RAME, Betty**

**Headband: an Attribute of Elites?**

The jewel is not a socially innocuous object. Unnecessary to survival, his function is above all symbolic and social. Gold and silver headbands are attested in a large part of the Mediterranean world (Aegean, Anatolia, Mesopotamia) during the Bronze Age. These artefacts are found for the most part in funerary contexts and have been considered as emblems of a certain prestige and even as a princely or royal symbol. These interpretations are based on their rarity, their precious material and their symbolic value during historical periods. If we don’t consider that the headband is a symbol of authority like regalia, it still occupies a favoured position among the ornaments, as it adorns the most valuable part of the body: the head. Wearing or even showing this visible object leads to a powerful communication system and becomes an ideal support to singularize a part of the population, like the elites. In order to reconstruct the cultural and social value of the headband during the Bronze Age at the Aegean, we will apply an interdisciplinary approach (archaeological, iconographic, social, ethnographic).

**RESUTÍK, Branislav**

### **Celtic Nobility of the Bratislava Oppidum and its Position in the Structure of the European Far Trade**

The discovery of the stone masonry architectures on the acropolis of the Bratislava oppidum indicates the creation of very intensive relations with the Late Roman Republic, eventually the Early Augustean period. The existence of the masonry structures could be understood as a strong demonstration of an increase of Roman political influence. This can be seen in enhanced economic relations allied with the far trade. Besides the finds of a huge amount of amforae manifesting the wine and oil trade, a participation on the far trade indicates also the find of a massive brass ingot found in the interior of the Roman Building II. In respect of the majority of the Celtic coinage among the coins and domestic Celtic character of the fine and table ceramic ware we can assume an eminent contribution of the domestic Celtic nobility in the final phase of the distribution of ware in the far trade in the area of the Bratislava oppidum.

**SAĞLAN, Suhal**

### **A Figured Grave Stele from Sinope**

Sinope Ancient City (modern Sinop) locates on Sinop Headland where is the northernmost of Anatolia, the center of the coastal strip of Southern Black Sea. This city that was established as a colony of Miletus was uninterruptedly used as a settlement in the Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic and Roman period. Therefore, rich stele collection of Sinop Archeology Museum manifestly shows the existence of the stele production since the Archaic Period without any interruption. The earliest relief samples of a large number of Sinope tomb monument unearthed was processed on the stele form. The stele that was brought in the museum collection via the grant in 2013 and is the subject of our paper is a new sample added into the early stele group. There is a composition with two figures on the rectangle stele. Another standing figure that is likely to belong to the servant can be seen in the face of the woman figure sits on a diphros. The figure area is limited by a frame. Figures are processed by the shadow technique as in other early period steles of Sinope. Six lines of inscription are under the figure area. This stele is dated to the Early Classical Period as a result of the comparison and evaluations made in terms of the stylistics features, artistry quality, and inscription. A large number of steles found in Sinope and show the same superficial style and other similar samples found in close regions indicate the presence of a typical local workshop.

**ŞAHİN, Derya**

### **Elite Priestesses of Rome**

The goddess Vesta is a child of Saturnus (Kronos) and Kybele / Ops (Rhea) in Roman mythology. It can be portrayed as a goddess partly equivalent to Hestia, the goddess of the hearth in Greek mythology. In Greek and Roman traditions Vesta passes as sacred virgin, "virgin god is perfect". The Vesta priestesses were former cult members whose roots were based on the Roman Empire, and thus began at the same time as the Roman history. Vesta's virginity was not particularly warlike, but on the contrary, militant

Minerva's or Diana's hunter threatened them constantly. Iuppiter, a strong god in this graceful state structure, has always undertaken the protection of Vesta. That is precisely why some of the laws have assumed the virginity of Virgo Vestalis. The Roman state views this as one of its duties because it is depended on Vesta's public function as symbols of "res publica". In addition to this extraordinary constitutional protection, the laws are specially prepared for Vesta's virgin priestesses and granted them legal privileges in the context of purely moral law. In any case, Vestals had their own social and legal lives in the secular world; their participation was very specifically planned according to their virgin status. It was the best situation for Vestals to exist frequently in their public political life, their closeness to those who were in power at that time, and Vesta's presence in the forum, which is the center of political life in Rome. At the end of the Roman Republic and during the Principatus Period, the Vesta was institutionalized as long as it was kept in the Pontifex Maximus' office. Nevertheless, the virgins always kept close links with the imperial court. This was due to the fact that the Vestals were chosen from families with a higher social status under the changing social conditions during the republic and the empire. On the other hand, Vestals had the same rights as well-known women from the Imperial family.

**ŞAHİN, Mustafa**

#### **Ein Elitengrab aus Apollonia ad Rhyndacum**

Apollonia a. R. liegt in Provinz Bursa, Kreis Nilüfer, Dorf Gölyazı am See Uluabat (antike Apolyont). Seit dem Jahren 2016 führen wir dort Notgrabungen unter der Leitung vom Archäologischen Museum Bursa. Während der Grabungen in der Nekropole haben wir eine Familien-Grabanlage mit Peribolos angetroffen. In dieser Anlage befinden sich vier Gräber. Ein von der Gräber soll einem Arzt gehört haben, weil wir im Grab einige Geräte für die medizinische Behandlungen gefunden haben. Aus diesem Grund können wir weiterhin vermuten, dass die restlichen drei Gräber durch die Angehörigen des Arztes belegt haben könnten.

Der Grabinhaber soll zu Eliten der Stadt Apollonia a. R. gehört haben. Gegenstand des Beitrages bildet die Gräber der Arzt-Familie. Im Rahmen der Untersuchung soll versucht werden zu klären, wie eine Grabanlage nach dem Status der Inhabern gestaltet wurde. Darüber hinaus Verhältnisse zu anderen Gräbern betrachtet.

**SALAČ, Vladimír**

#### **The Oppida and Oppida Culture (Die keltischen Oppida und die Oppida-Kultur)**

The paper deals with the pertinence of the term oppida-culture and oppida civilisation. The author discusses six selected features traditionally employed to describe the oppida civilisation: widespread uniform material culture; centralised, highly developed economic activities; coinage and monetary economy; centralised and institutionalised ritual activities; urban civilisation; high degree of social organisation and administration. These features are, however, not characteristic only of the oppida civilisation and therefore cannot be employed to define it. After the discovery of open central settlements in the last decades it became obvious that all these characteristics, ascribed previously only to the oppida, are more ancient having taken their shape already in these open settlements. The creation of oppida played only a negligible role in the development of these features. Besides this, the point is also being stressed that the oppida themselves differ significantly between one part of the Celtic world and another in terms of their form (e.g. the rampart) but apparently also in terms of their function. Among the mentioned points, the last one constitutes probably an exception; in fact it is obvious that the

constitution and maintenance of oppida required a deep transformation of the organisation and administration of societies including their leading authorities. In conclusion, the creation of oppida transformed the interpersonal relations, i.e. the immaterial part of culture. The term oppida-culture is therefore not fully pertinent since the concept of archaeological culture refers principally to the material sphere. The term „oppida civilisation“ seems more appropriate though only in the very broad generally historic context and it strongly needs to be redefined according to the present state of knowledge.

**SARKISJAN, Juraj**

#### **Roman Elites and their Role in the Expansion of Eastern Cults to Noricum and Pannonia**

The complex issue of the expansion of the Romanized Eastern cults across the Roman Empire was in the centre of attention of multiple scholars since the 2nd half of the 20th century. After decades of research, the place of origin of some newly formed cults cannot be still determined with certainty. However, gradual changes in our dogmatic views (e.g. "Romanization" or the East as the place of origin) set by the imperialistic Weltanschauung, helped us to accept new facts about the spread, thus pushing further the boundaries of our knowledge. The development of interdisciplinary academic field of social networks brought a new insight which enabled us to deeper understand the worshipper's life and his or her interconnection between other worshippers. The main focus of this paper would be to reinterpret the role which the Roman or local elites played in the expansion of the cult across the Roman provinces of Pannonia and Noricum, traced from the epigraphical artefacts. Military or civil elites might be considered as one of the strongest cause of the expansion of religion in general throughout Roman provinces. Especially, in the case of Eastern cults which might be considered exotic for the local population striving for recognition and contacts, enabling them to be more powerful. The influence which the elites left behind might be traced in the expansion of the belief in particular occupation and across trade routes, which also proved to be the main reason of this fast local expansion. The paper will also focus on the extent the influence of the elites or economically powerful individuals might have had on the differentiation of the same cult across the province.

**SKOWRON, Katarzyna**

#### **Myth of Alcestis or Accompanying Death of Women. Remarks about a Social Structure of Communities of the Wysocko Culture**

In the history of mankind death and the dead always took an important place in a collective consciousness of society. The motives of the mourners were determined by customs and cultural norms, which expressed fear but also respect towards the deceased. Confirmation of his final status through grave goods, inter alia by making a sacrifice, was rather common.

Special sacrifice is one that requires sacrificing of another human being. Over the centuries wives, concubines and slaves decided to embrace death with their husbands or their masters. Sometimes that was the only way the woman could avoid exclusion from the community as the consequence of non-fulfilment of the obligation and associated with this fact disgrace, or the prosaic lack of perspectives for self-sustaining. This phenomenon was widespread and concerned many communities. Frequent motive of the "accompanying death" (fr. *les morts d'accompagnement*) was the desire of the moribund to pass away from this world together with his servants or spouse. We presume it was the result of high position, authority and influence, in other words, the power the dead man had upon the community. Some people volunteered to die to prove their devotion to the deceased, but others were forced to do this. In the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age individual graves were dominant. Against this background,

the presence of graves prepared for two of the deceased, as we know from the area of the Wysocko culture, is very distinctive. Random anthropological analysis showed us that some of that graves contain remains of a man and a woman. In Ukrainian literature the name "парні поховання" is used, which literally means "burial of couple" - a couple in the meaning of partners or spouses.

That is the case when the worth of objects deposited inside the grave is ambiguous and certainly is not the only indicator of the social status of the deceased. The very fact that the result of ritual behaviours we can observe is different makes the burial special; thus, the status of the dead in some way increases.

**SMOLÁRIKOVÁ, Květa**

***Limes Aegypti – Traces of Veterans in the Western Desert Oases***

The Czech mission's work in the El-Hayz Oasis begun in 2003 and one of its exceptional results was without doubt the discovery of a dispersed cluster of late Roman remains which have the character of large farmers' settlements, especially at the site Bir Showish. From the so far unearthed houses a wide range of finds came to light, including a bronze clothing fibula with onion-shaped knobs, which belongs to the common examples of Late Roman men's fibulae, originating in a military milieu and manufactured in different variants in the period 280-450 AD. Although this kind of fibula was popular in the whole of the Roman Empire, the place of its manufacture is usually situated in the Danube region. This find provides quite remarkable evidence of the movements of people/soldiers across the empire and we cannot exclude that the so far anonymous, very rich owner of the magnificent House 3 at Bir Showish, who certainly belonged to the local elite, could have been a former veteran. It is to be hoped that future research will bring new material to elucidate this question.

**SOFIA, Girolamo – NOVÁKOVÁ, Lucia**

***From Western Anatolia to Eastern Sicily: Tombs of the Hellenistic Elite***

The Hellenistic period is characterized by a variety of tombs and burials throughout the whole Mediterranean area. Analyzing various types of built tombs, diversity and the heterogeneous character of monuments need to be stressed, together with expansion of the Greek world and high mobility of groups or individuals. The migration of artists throughout the Mediterranean led to the exchange of new concepts, ideas and technologies, what was also reflected in the field of manufacturing and decorating of tombstones. Hellenistic temple- like grave monuments in south-western Anatolia share some common features with wide spread epitymbia tombs in western part of Mediterranean and north Africa. In order to present a comparative study on the Hellenistic funerary architecture, the cases of Abakainon (Tripi) and the Zancle-Messana (Messina) necropolises in the north-eastern cusp of Sicily, are discussed. Common features include stepped base and architectural form reminding pyramid or rectangular shape (or column and naiskos), together with the use of Doric or Ionic (semi)columns and other decorative architectural elements. Location within confined space defined by perimeter walls (periboloi) can be presumed in both of cases. Close cultural symbiosis of Greek, mixed and autochthonous communities must be also emphasized. Intended architectural concept of sepulchral architecture combined previous, both native and foreign, burial customs and building techniques.

**SOUČEK, Josef**

### **Imagining the Elite Life in the Bay of Naples**

The exceptional collection of roman frescoes coming from sites around the bay of Naples includes several depictions of more or less idealised landscapes with villae. Attempt on their study faces the opposite problems than the ones archaeologists usually encounter while studying architectural remains. While normally we would draw conclusions based on examination of the remaining structures and on plans made during excavations or survey, in this case, we do not have any of those, because the examined material exists only in form of wall paintings. They need to be approached with caution, because they are to some degree a product of fantasy, but on the other hand, the depictions are quite detailed and can also tell us about importance of various architectural elements for the romans themselves.

In this paper, I will present a method which I use to restore the possible floor plans of the depicted buildings and create 3D models of them. The restored plans will be used to draw parallels between the depicted villae and actual sites in the Mediterranean basin, while the 3D models of these “ideal villae” allow us to further analyse and compare the employed architectural language and means of communication between the villa and its surroundings by placing us “in the middle” of the depicted scene.

**STEINMANN, Bernhard Friedrich**

### **Making Knossos Great Again: Changing Strategies in Minoan Elite Representation between LM I and LM II before and after the Destruction of the Palaces**

The period after the volcanic eruption on Thera seems to be a period of unrest, which culminates in the destruction of most administrative centres in Late Bronze Age Crete at the end of LM I B. Shortly afterwards mainland ideas influenced life on Crete, which can be explained by an immigration of new elites to the island. But the elites of the “Minoan” and “Mycenaean” period had different ways to communicate their claim for power. This can be seen in changes in the iconography of LM I B and LM II as well as in burial practices and architecture.

The room of the throne at Knossos is a keystone in this process of changing means of power display. Formerly a room reserved for cultic purposes it is transformed to a place where the ruler has his seat and maybe conducts sacral as well as worldly ceremonies. This process maybe already starts in LM I B as a reaction of the Knossian elites when their legitimacy was questioned after the Thera catastrophe. It was also tried by the Minoan elites to use Near Eastern iconographic conventions and means of display to emphasise the godly nature of a single person by depicting their rulers like Near Eastern kings or gods. This experiment failed, so their Mycenaean successors did not fully adopt the Minoan iconography of rulership, although they continued using the Throne Room as a place for the representation of the ruler.

In LM II the new Mycenaean elite tried to establish Knossos as leading centre of Crete and conducted many experiments to legitimize themselves. New cemeteries like Isopata or the Royal Tomb show that the elites were again willing to use Near Eastern means of representation. But this time only a new tomb architecture was introduced, the iconographic conventions did not follow Near Eastern prototypes any more. The new rulers of Knossos did not depict themselves anymore as gods or like Near Eastern rulers; it rather seems that more members of the elite used the former signs of rulership for their purposes. Warrior graves might be a sign of new mainland traditions on Crete, but may also reflect a new military organisation. In any case the high number of warrior graves around Knossos shows that the new elites had other ideas of how to emphasize status than their Minoan predecessors.

**TEKOCAK, Mehmet**

**Anemurium Ancient City under the Light of the Studies in 2016 (Cilicia-Turkey)**

Anemurium ancient city is one of the most significant harbor settlements of the Rough Cilicia. Anemurium, founded at the place where the southern and eastern slope of Mount Karagedik merged the sea, is contemporarily included within the borders of Anamur a sub province Mersin which is one of the significant cities of the Mediterranean Region of Turkey. The name of the city means "Windy Point" in Turkish.

There is no certain data regarding who had established the city and when. However, after scientific research, it was understood that the city was merged with other southern cities of Anatolia during the Roman and Early Byzantine Periods. From the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. until the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century A.D. Anemurium shared the general wealth of the eastern Roman Empire, and like many other cities of the region, printed its own coins. This wealth in the city was surely ended when the Sassanid King Shapur I's capture of the city in 260 AD. Moreover, the end of wealth was completed by the continuous riots of Isaurians through the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. At the end of this century, Anemurium, which was busy with restructuring its defenses, was left completely undefended even if it was for a brief period.

The resurrection of the city in the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. could be explained by two small public bath buildings and at least four churches. In some of these buildings which were explored previously, well preserved floor mosaics had been found including some personal names. Anemurium also benefitted from the donations of the Isaurian Emperor Zeno I (474 – 491 AD.) made for his country, just like the other cities. Thus, in the following century, the wealth of the city increased. A short time before the 6<sup>th</sup> century ends, there is plenty of evidence regarding the decrease of the city's wealth. This situation must have been fastened by the earthquake which caused a widespread devastation in the region around 580 AD. The earthquake caused the collapse of at least two church's roofs and the destruction of the aqueduct system. This situation directed the public to use the cisterns, an alternative water supply, and allowed the public baths to be used for other purposes. The inability of the city's dwellers to rebuild the buildings collapsed by the earthquake can be explained by poverty. Most likely, this situation has been worsened by a serious loss of population and by the impact of the Parthian Wars (611 – 628 AD.). The prospects of the southern shores of Anatolia were ended by the invasion of Cyprus in 649, 653/654 A.D. through the Arabian invasion. The ending of the findings with a group of coins dated around 660 AD., was linked with especially vacating of houses belonging to the 7<sup>th</sup> century and this situation was accepted as the indicator of the gradually decreasing human activities through the final years of the 7<sup>th</sup> century. Moreover, those activities must have stopped completely in the early 8<sup>th</sup> century.

The city is displayed on many maps prepared by the ancient historians and geographers. Besides, in many ancient sources, there are different pieces of information about the city. However, the most important characteristics that make Anemurium significant is the remains of the buildings which have remained intact until today. Anemurium as such has achieved the status of being the most glorious ancient city of the Cilician Region. The introduction of the old city of Anemurium to the Western World took place in the 19<sup>th</sup> century after the explorations of the British explorer Francis Beaufort at the Mediterranean.

Although in certain periods excavations had been made at the ancient city, those excavations have not passed the point of being short-term. First surface explorations were made by Elisabeth Alföldi-Rosenbaum from Toronto University between the years of 1962 – 1965. Under those surface explorations, Alföldi-Rosenbaum had completed the studies in a group of ancient cities such as Anemurium, Antiochia ad Cragum, Selinus, Iotepe, Syedra, Nagidos, eastern part of Anamur and Fort Softa, and started excavation work in 1966 after getting the necessary permissions from the Turkish authorities for the city of Anemurium. Later, between the years of 1967 – 1969, Leonard C. Smith continued those excavations as the head of the excavations, and the excavation work was made by the Canadian Professor Dr. James Russell between the years of 1971 – 1976 and in 1987. During the



indicated periods of work, both excavation and partial restoration and conservation works have been made on the structures of public baths, palestra, necropolis, odeon, theatre and Church of Necropolis. After a long delay, with the permission of the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums of Republic of Turkey, Culture and Tourism Ministry, under the management of the Anamur Museum Directorate, under the scientific advisory of Associate Professor Mehmet Tekocak from the Archeology Department of Selcuk University, the archeological work at the Anemurium ancient city resumed with the “*The Preparation Studies of Archaeological-Scientific Detection, Documentation and Restoration Projects of Anemurium in 2016*”. Those studies have shown that new contributions could be made daily to our knowledge regarding Anemurium’s ancient life, city planning, urbanism notion, burial traditions along with the topics of maritime trade.

The ruins of the Anemurium within the period when the city had existed, have clearly shown that it was a very important cultural center of the region. With this aspect, the city leaves us with the fact that it could be an archeological site that waits to be reborn from its ashes just like Pompei.

## **TIMÁR, Lőrinc**

### **From Huts to Houses: the Transition between Indigenous and Roman Architecture**

One of the common problems in Roman and Iron Age archaeology is the interpretation of the remains of simple buildings. When the monumental creations of the Antiquity, masonry buildings and complex cities, were erected by the Romans the earlier buildings of the indigenous population did not vanish on the countryside. Small huts built of perishable materials coexisted with the opera magna and sometimes they were even mentioned by ancient authors and shown on depictions. Unfortunately, the archaeological vestiges of these simple buildings are not easy to understand because their building materials had decomposed many centuries ago and only the negative imprints of those had remained.

This short study makes an attempt to identify structural details that were shown on Roman images and link them to archaeological features.

## **TOZLUCA, Derviş Ozan - DOKSANALTI, Ertekin M.**

### **A Group of Protogeometric and Geometric Pottery from Knidos**

Knidos, known as one of the most important culture, art and commercial centre in Antique Age, is settled in 36 km away from Datça district (today Muğla province) called Cape Tekir. There have been explorations and excavations from the 19th century to present day in the city where is a part of the Ancient Caria Region. The studies which takes place in the city do not give us detailed information neither about the early period nor the settlement of Knidos. After the survey done in 1950's at Datça Peninsula, G. Bean and M. Cook couldn't find any material dated to Hellenistic Age. Therefore, they suggested that the city was moved from Burgaz to its present location in Early Hellenistic Age.

After the Bean and Cook's survey, the result of the excavations and their findings were not extensively published by the American archaeologists. As a Result of this, Bean and Cook's hypothesis is generally accepted. All of the Protogeometric and Geometric pottery at the east of the Small Harbour area being discussed in this paper, was found by the American Archaeologists (Trireme Harbour) in 1977. In this paper, we introduce a small amount but one of the most important findings of Knidos. In this study, first of all, the pottery is classified according to periods, and then examined according to their fabric, form and decorations. The variety of fabrics found in the pottery groups also shows us the connection and relations with the other regions. Furthermore, the founding dating back to Protogeometric period is also

important as Knidos is the first centre in Datça Peninsula where the Protogeometric pottery has been found.

**TSETSKHLADZE, Gocha R.**

### **The Scythian Elite: Between Greeks and Scythians**

In the Archaic period, the Scythians, living in the Kuban and the North Caucasian steppes, had limited contacts with the Greeks. Many of their tombs excavated in these regions are very rich, demonstrating that the Scythians already had developed a hierarchy. From the middle–late 5th century BC the Scythians moved into the area not far from the Kerch Peninsula, where the Bosporan kingdom was situated, and to the steppes of the modern-day Ukraine. This was the period when the Scythians became (semi-)sedentary and developed a close relationship with the Greeks. A Scythian proto-kingdom was established and the ‘Royal Scythians’ obliged other Scythian tribes to subordinate themselves to their rule.

The elite’s relationship with the Greeks developed in different ways: first of all they obliged the Greeks living in the colonies of the northern Black Sea to pay taxes. The late 5th and 4th centuries BC saw many spectacular ‘Scythian’ (mainly) gold and silver objects deposited in the graves of local chiefs and members of the elite. Such objects did not arise or arrive through trade; they were individually produced by Greeks for Scythians. Taxes and tribute can take many forms and the Greek craftsmen deploying their skills to produce these objects can be considered as one of them, as, of course, are the objects themselves. If the Greeks did not render tribute or taxes they would be attacked by the Scythians.

Some of the Scythian elite, especially kings, as Herodotus informs us, developed an interest in Greek culture – one married a Greek from Histria; some of the elite went to be educated in Athens; one king, hiding from other Scythians, dressed in Greek clothes and followed the Greek way of life – he was killed when other Scythians discovered this. The Scythians generally, however, were locked into their own culture, which, despite the relationship with the Greeks, remained impervious to change until the establishment of the Crimean Scythian kingdom in the 2nd century BC. The Greeks were used to produce luxury objects for the Scythians (Greek expertise and techniques; Scythian tastes) and there was trade between the Scythians and the Greeks of the northern Black Sea. Indeed, some Greeks, mainly craftsmen, used to live in Scythian hinterland settlements, for instance Kamenskoe city-site and Gelonus.

**ÜNSAL, Nur Deniz**

### **Hittite Elites: the Rich and Powerful**

The highest level of Hittite society was occupied by the king and his extended family, “Great Family”. The members of the “Great Family” who enjoyed special status and privileges.

The extended royal family formed the nucleus of the wealthy landed aristocrats. But there are also other people who had no blood connection to the family that have the Hittite throne. Some of the high state officials, elites, may have been the part of this group. This class contributed to the Hittite royal army on condition of providing military forces in times of war. Undoubtedly, how the very effective – and expensive – chariot arm of the Hittite army was raised and trained. Along with the vast royal estates and noble estates, much of the productive land must have been owned by a comparatively small section of society who are the elites. The basis of wealth of the elites was generally land and livestock. The vast majority of the population lay outside this elite group. The individual towns and districts had their own

local elites, who were generally the elders of their communities. These were probably became from the richer traders and small landowners.

**VARSIK, Vladimír – KOLNÍK, Titus**

**Cífer-Pác. Ein spätantiker Herrensitz in der Westslowakei**

In den Jahren 1969-1980 hat Titus Kolník in Cífer-Pác einen besonderen Baukomplex aus dem 4. Jahrhundert freigelegt. Die Residenz wurde nach dem Plan des römischen Architekten und in Kooperation mit der römischen Baueinheit in enger Nachbarschaft eines einheimischen Dorfes errichtet. Sie diente als Sitz der hiesigen germanischen (quadischen) Nobilität. Die Fundstelle verkörpert ein Zusammenspiel der einheimisch-germanischen und römisch-antiken Bauprinzipien. Im zentralen umzäunten viereckigen Wohnbereich mit steinfundamentiertem Hauptgebäude und mehreren langrechteckigen Holzbauten gelten römische architektonische Gesetze der Axialität und Symmetrie. Außerhalb dieses Gehöfts erstreckte sich ein wirtschaftlicher Bezirk mit Objekten in der germanischen Bautradition (Grubenhäuser, Gruben u. a.). Der Herrensitz von Cífer-Pác verriet die Bemühung Roms um die Unterstützung des prorömisch orientierten quadischen Adels und bietet eine interessante Einsicht in die römisch-germanischen Beziehungen während der Spätantike an.

**VOTROUBEKOVÁ, Tatiana**

**The Splendours and Miseries of Etruscan Elite in the Time of Roman Expansion (from the 4th to the 1st century BC)**

After the 5th century BC crisis in Etruria comes the Hellenistic period, which lasted from the 4th century BC to the 1st century BC and brought profound changes in Etruscan society and culture. At the end of the 4th century BC started the Roman conquest of the Etruscan territory. During the 3rd century BC one after another the Etruscan cities fall under the control of Rome, but their fate was not the same. Some cities were totally destroyed, for some has started period of decline, but for the other cities started period of new revival and flourishing. In the archaeological and literary sources the Etruscan elites are the most visible part of society. Social class of elites was demonstrating their status in costly funeral art. Important and wealthy Etruscan gentes constructed family tombs decorated with frescoes and reliefs, and was burying in them their members in cinerary urns and sarcophagi. How has been affected and how has changed the life of Etruscan elites in different parts of Etruria in the time of rising power of Rome will be illustrated on the examples of evolution in Etruscan cities. How were progressing Romanization and Hellenistic influence reflected in art of the last Etruscans? This contribution attempts to identify what changed and what stayed traditional in society and its structure throughout examining the architecture and art, with focus on the funeral art and architecture, during the process of Romanization between the 4th to the 1st century BC, after which the Etruscan culture gradually dissolved in that of the Roman empire.

**VOTROUBEKOVÁ, Tatiana**

**Showcase of the Social Status – Funeral Architecture in Inland Southern Etruria in the Hellenistic Period**

In the Hellenistic period (from the 4th century BC to the 1st century BC), in contrast to the big coastal centers of the southern Etruria - Tarquinia, Cerveteri, and Vulci, that lost their dominancy in wars with Rome, smaller centers in their hinterlands started to flourish. This flourishing can be seen mainly in

their necropoleis. The settlements, with some exceptions, are poorly preserved, lie buried under the subsequent constructions and current towns, or are not excavated sufficiently enough to provide us with information about Etruscan society and demography in this areas. Thus the main sources of information are the tombs constructed for local agrarian aristocracy. For inland southern Etruria are typical rock-cut tombs. The occurrence of the rock-cut architecture here is determined by geomorphology of the area. The landscape is characterised by volcanic tuff stone bedrock, vast flat plateaux that are intersected by deep canyon-like valleys with steep cliffs created by rivers. The construction of rock-cut tombs began around the second quarter of the 6th century BC and reached its first diffusion in the Archaic period, particularly in the necropoleis on the south of the area (Blera, San Giuliano, Tuscania). After the decline in the Classical period came second increase in construction in the Hellenistic period, particularly on the north of the area (Sovana, Norchia, Castel d'Asso). In this time an important change in architecture of the tombs took place. This change was manifested mainly in the tomb facades - in creation of new types and their variability, elaboration of the carved relief decoration and monumentalization, that has all increased respect to previous periods. The most innovative has been the trend of imitating the architecture of small shrines (*aedicula*) and temples and decoration with figural and floral motives in relief, mainly in Etruscan necropoleis of Sovana and Norchia. The tradition vanished around the beginning of the 2nd century BC due to the changes of Etruscan society and culture caused by the Romanisation. This contribution wants to reveal, what these tombs can say us about their owners - local Etruscan elites, which flourished in the time when Romans took command of their territory.

**ZIELIŃSKI, Karol**

**Selecting a Scapegoat. The Problem of Guilt and Group Domination in the Dispute between Achilles and Agamemnon**

As Hans van Wees argued, the reason for Agamemnon's refusal to give back Chryseis to her father was not any love for the girl but the desire to dominate the army. According to the narrator, a consequence of this was the plague. The dispute between Achilles and Agamemnon does not mention the commander's guilt but the problem is a real one. A guilty party should be indicted but in an oral culture only the public dispute decides who is actually responsible. The loser becomes a type of scapegoat. Achilles plays this role in a ritual sense as the epic hero, the real 'best of the Achaeans'. In the epic tradition this hero is a victim who provides the solution.

**ZIMMERMANN, Thomas**

**"Seek not Greater Wealth, but Simpler Pleasure..." – Rethinking Elite Legacies in Bronze Age Anatolia**

Contemplating the emergence, impact and (self-)display of privileged groups within pre- and early historic societies rose to prominence again in the past decades. Being largely ostracized in the German-speaking academic world due to its corruption during the Nazi-regime, numerous books and articles that were published over the past years testify to a much necessary recovery of the "elites issue" as an integral part in archaeological debates.

For Anatolia, the Early Bronze Age period (roughly 3.200/3.000 – 1.950 BCE) seemingly provides an ideal arena for tracing the rise of social elites at large: a boom in metal production and consumption – as seen at iconic places like Troia and Alaca Höyük-, elaborate burials and distinctive architectural enhancements are traditionally considered to be benchmarks of a solid material framework that assists the relevant discussions.

However, the presence of elite groups in ancient Turkey is sure enough not restricted to this very period in prehistory, nor is it necessarily limited to conservative indicators like exquisite metalwork, lavishly furnished tombs and extrovert domestic architecture. The aim of this contribution will be to discuss alternative, more sublime datasets to highlight the presence of high-ranked communities in 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BCE Anatolia and chronologically adjunct periods, to achieve a more comprehensive understanding of the waning and waxing of elites in later prehistory.

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