



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
IN HONOUR OF PROFESSOR KLÁRA KUZMOVÁ
CONNECTING PEOPLE, SHARING KNOWLEDGE

27TH – 28TH SEPTEMBER 2024, TRNAVA, SLOVAKIA

Book of Abstracts



UNIVERSITAS TYRNAVENSIS
FACULTAS PHILOSOPHICA

Department of Classical Archaeology
with
Western Slovakia Museum in Trnava

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Trnava University in Trnava
Faculty of Philosophy and Arts
2024



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PROGRAMME

SEPTEMBER 27, 2024 (FRIDAY)

08:30 - 09:30 - Registration

09:30 - 09:50 - Opening Remarks and Keynote Address

SESSION I

ANATOLIA - EXCAVATIONS AND RESEARCH

09:50 - 10:10 - Banu Özdilek Tıbıkoğlu: Issos-Epiphaneia (Hatay-Erzin) Archaeological Research Project: Excavations Carried Out and Waterway, Port Research and Conservation Works

10:10 - 10:30 - Erdoğan Aslan: Letoon Theater Excavation in 2023

10:30 - 10:50 - Murat Taşkıran: Settlement Characteristics of Ancient City Sillyon in the Persian Period

Open Forum and Discussion

Coffee Break

11:20 - 11:40 - Mehmet Tekocak, Cihangir Aldemir: A newly discovered tomb type in the ancient city of Anemurium: rock-cut underground chamber tombs

11:40 - 12:00 - Ertekin M. Doksanalti, Derviş Ozan Tozluca, Songül Sözel: New Findings on the Late Antique Period of Knidos: Late Antique Period Fortification

Open Forum and Discussion

12:00 - 14:00 - Lunch Break

SESSION II

ANATOLIA – FINDS AND RESEARCH

14:00 - 14:20 – Thomas Zimmermann: “Run with the Hare and Hunt with the Hounds” – a morphological and diachronic review of hunting as food procurement and ritual endeavour



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14:20 - 14:40 – Asuman Baldiran: Terracotta Loom Weights from Iasos

14:40 - 15:00 – Çilem Uygun: Evidences of Ceramic Production in Tlos

Open Forum and Discussion

Coffee Break

15:30 - 15:50 – Ayşe Fatma Erol: An Evaluation of the Byzantine Lead Seal From Cingirt Kayası (North -Eastern Turkey)

15:50 - 16:10 - Meydan Palali: Manavgat Hacıobası Hunting Pavilion

Open Forum, Discussion

POSTER SESSION

Jakub Ondrášik, Erik Hrnčiarik - Minoan Harbours on Crete: To the Identification of Shiphsheds and Fortification

Tatiana Votroubeková - Isolated heads and floral tendrils in the Etruscan Late Classical and Hellenistic art

Gertrúda Březinová - Following footsteps of Klára Kuzmová in the research on the La Tène period in Slovakia

Vladimír Turčan - Terra sigillata from the Roman building complex in Stupava. Findings from research in the years 1987 – 2004

Tomáš Kolon: Tegula with a secondary engraved grid from the Roman auxiliary fort at Iža (Interpretation of the finding of a fragment of a gaming board from the point of view of the everyday life of soldiers)

Zuzana Poláková – Andrej Sabov - Settlement from the Roman Period on Šrobárová Street in Trnava

Miriám Jakubčinová - Kruhové spony so stočenými koncami zo včasnostredovekého hradiska Bojná I-

Valy.

Kamil Švaňa, Peter Fecko: Late Roman and Early Migration Period Finds from North-Eastern Slovakia

Hikmet Kılınçoğlu - LR 5/6 amphorae in Syria and Levant region in Late antiquity

16:30 – 19:00 Guided city tour and museum visit

Welcome reception (in Western Slovakia Museum in Trnava)



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SEPTEMBER 28, 2024 (SATURDAY)

SESSION III

ANCIENT ART AND CULTURE

09:00 - 09:20 - Gokhan Kagnici: Disabled Body in Ancient Mesopotamia

09:20 - 09:40 - Lucia Nováková: Some Notes on War and Emotions in Ancient Greek Art

09:40 - 10:00 - Tatiana Votroubeková: Tradition and Innovation in the decoration of Etruscan Hellenistic rock-cut tomb facades

10:00 - 10:20 - Helena Tůmová: Marble Artefacts from Ravenna and Classe as Indicators of Cultural and Commercial Exchange in Late Antiquity: Interdisciplinary Approach and Trans-regional Influence

10:20 - 10:40 - Tomasz Gralak: Rethinking Alois Riegl's Concept of Late Roman Art

Open Forum and Discussion

Coffee Break

SESSION IV

ROMAN PROVINCES AND BARBARICUM

11:00 - 11:20 - Pavol Minarčák: The Roman coins from the Roman Republic period until the end of the 1st century AD in the collections of Podtatranské Museum in Poprad

11:20 - 11:40 - Ondrej Šedo, Radka Knápek: Xenophon's text (*Anabasis* IV, 7) as a hint for the interpretation of any prehistoric contexts recorded on the prominent mountains: Examples recognized in the northwestern part of the Carpathians

11:40 - 12:00 - Miroslava Daňová, Radoslav Čambal, Marek Budaj: Roman gold ring with a gem from Šulekovo (Slovakia)

12:00 - 12:20 - Vladimír Varsík: Cífer-Pác – Eine spätantike Residenz im Quadenland. Von der Grabung bis zum Archäopark

Open Forum and Discussion

12:30 - 14:00 - Lunch Break

CONTINUATION OF SESSION IV



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14:00 - 14:20 - Igor Bazovský, Tomáš Kolon: Terra Sigillata from the Vicus of Ancient Gerulata (Research by the SNM - Archaeological Museum 2013 - 2022)

14:20 - 14:40 - Merczi Mónika: Angaben zum Fibelspektrum der mittleren Kaiserzeit am nordöstlichen Limes-Abschnitt in Pannonien

14:40 - 15:00 - Ján Rajtár: Eine seltene Variante der Kniefibel aus dem Holz-Erde-Lager in Iža

15:00 - 15:20 - Petra Dragonidesová, Ján Rajtár, Miroslava Daňová: A Contribution to New Discoveries of Roman Rings in Western Slovakia

Open Forum and Discussion

Coffee Break

SESSION V

BARBARICUM – INTERACTIONS AND MATERIAL CULTURE

15:50 - 16:10 - Judyta Rodzińska-Nowak: The Role of Animals in the Burial Rites of the Przeworsk Culture Population

16:10 - 16:30 - Eduard Droberjar: Römische Importe aus dem germanischen Gräberfeld von Třebusice in Mittelböhmen

16:30 - 16:50 - Tomáš Kolon: Re-evaluation of the Assemblage from Želiezovce

17:10 - 17:30 - Andrej Sabov: The Settlement Structure of Germanic Settlements on Žitný Ostrov: The Case of the Kvetoslavov I Site

Open Forum and Discussion

Closing remarks

Dinner

CO-ORGANIZERS OF THE CONFERENCE

Pro Archaeologia Classica
The Municipality of the Town of Trnava
Western Slovakia Museum in Trnava

Aslan, Erdoğan

Letoon Theater Excavation in 2023

Letoon Sanctuary is located on the western slope and on the plain in front of Tüm Tüm Tepe in Kumluova District, Seydikemer district, Muğla province in today's Turkey. The sacred area, located in the west of the Lycia Region in Ancient Period, is 4 km southwest of the city of Xanthos, which was the capital of the region for a period. The theatre, cavea, orchestra, stage building and part of the front and side analemma walls located in the southeast of the sanctuary were covered with alluviums carried by the Xanthos Stream, ca. 4 m. It is covered with a high soil layer. The first systematic excavations and research on the Letoon theater were carried out by the French excavation team in 1991. Afterwards, the work continued in 1995 and two drilling excavations were carried out in the east-west direction of the building. The first of these soundings was opened to obtain information about the rows of seats and the orchestra, and the second to obtain information about the possible stage building. In 1997, excavations were carried out in the northern half of the cavea and orchestra.

In 2001, tubular scaffolding was added to strengthen the blocks at the north gate until restoration, and in 2002, pedestals were placed at the corner where the front analemma and side analemma intersect. In 2004, the area around the north analemma and the vomitorium was excavated, revealing a sequence of steps running along the north analemma of the theatre. Preparatory work for the restoration of the northern vomitorium continued in 2005. In 2011 and 2012, excavations were carried out in part by cleaning the cavea and the orchestra and in a small part of the northern parade of the building. During these studies, some architectural pieces belonging to the stage building were unearthed. The cavea of the theater is leaning on the northern slope of Tüm Tüm Tepe. This slope on which the cavea is leaning and its surroundings were also used as a necropolis area before and after the construction of the theatre. A sarcophagus in situ can be seen under the rows of seats in the north. Excavation work was carried out in the upper part of the summa cavea in order to determine the boundaries of the cavea and reveal it completely.

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Aytekin, Fatma

A Group of Grave Stelae from The Bodrum Underwater Archaeology Museum

The Bodrum Underwater Archaeology Museum, whose collection consists mainly of artifacts found in the cities within the borders of the Caria Region, also includes grave stelae of known origin, as well as artifacts that came through purchase, grant or court. Although the cities and necropolis areas to which these stelae belong are unknown, some suggestions can be made by comparing them with other samples whose origins are clear. In this paper, three grave stelae preserved in this museum, which were acquired through collector's cancellation or donation, are evaluated. These samples with the Dexiosis scene, which emphasizes the theme of farewell and reflects the bonds between people through the

handshake gesture, are labeled A, B and C. The figures in the scenes consisting of different gender combinations have been modeled on types inspired by both the traditions dating back to the Classical Period and the popular sculptures of the period to which they belong. These samples, all of which belong to the Late Hellenistic Period, will be evaluated from different perspectives such as iconography, typology and epigraphy, and their interaction areas and possible origins will be discussed.

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Baldıran, Asuman

Terra-cotta loom weights from Iasos

It is known that compared to other forms of ceramic works such as bowls, jugs, oil lamps, etc. it is more difficult to date the terra-cotta loom weights successfully. The reason behind this difficulty is that loom weights are utilized during more periods of history, and due to their durable structure and simplistic form their usage has continued without any significant modifications. Therefore, other materials that are unearthed alongside these articles gain importance in the process of dating these items. Although the loom weights have a simple function, these terracotta findings are always made in three basic forms: a) Discoid b) Pyramidal c) Conical. Since the start of the systematic excavations these tools have been found in almost all settlements, but during early stages of archaeology they have not been successfully identified. Some scientists claimed that these are the trivets on which the food bowl is put; some claimed that they are cattle branding tools; others have claimed that they represent toy tables symbolizing feasts since they were located abundantly inside the tombs. Approximately a century ago it was suggested that these terra-cotta findings were used as loom weights on looms, and this view was proven by the depictions of weaving looms on some captured vases. Many pyramidal, conical, and disc-shaped terra-cotta loom weights are seized from all excavation areas of Iasos ancient city beginning with its first excavation in 1963 to date. The abundance of the found loom weights signify the existence of weaving activities in this ancient city.

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Bazovský, Igor – Kolon, Tomáš

Terra sigillata from the vicus of ancient Gerulata (research by the SNM - Archaeological Museum 2013 - 2022)

Between the years 2013 and 2022, the Slovak National Museum - Archaeological Museum realized some rescue archaeological excavations in the municipal territory of Bratislava-Rusovce, in which several localities (Balkánska Street, Kováčsova Street, Maďarská Street and Tehelný hon location) revealed and explored the components of the former settlement assemblage from the Roman Period. Among the movable artefacts, the most numerous group of finds is represented by ceramics, within which *terra sigillata* occupy a prominent position in dating possibilities. The recovered collection consists of 20 more distinctive and typologically identifiable fragments. Both plain, undecorated shapes and pieces with well-preserved relief decoration are represented. In terms of provenance, several workshop circles are represented (e.g. southern Gaul and central Gaul), the earliest of which belongs to the period of Domitian-Trajan, corresponding to the establishment of the first timber military camp in Gerulata. Pottery dated to the period around the Marcomannic Wars, representing an important historical landmark along the stretch of the Pannonian *Limes*, is of no less significant interpretative value. The aim of the present paper is a detailed typo-chronological analysis of the *terra sigillata* assemblage and its subsequent emplacement in a broader socio-economic and historical context.

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Březinová, Gertrúda

Following footsteps of Klára Kuzmová in the research on the La Tène period in Slovakia

The name of Klára Kuzmová is an integral part of research on the Roman period in Slovakia. She was an outstanding specialist and recognized expert on *terra sigillata* throughout Europe and an expert on classical archaeology. Few people, however, associate her name with the La Tène Period, especially with the study of settlement archaeology. The aim of my presentation is to highlight this part of her expertise in archaeology as well. These were her early days, when, under the guidance of Bohuslav Novotný, she worked on settlement material as part of her thesis entitled "Lowland Settlements of the Late La Tène Period in the Central Danube Region." It is the first thesis of its kind in Slovakia that maps

the overall situation in the settlements of both lowland and upland areas. In determining the overall character, it took into account several factors: location, internal structure, and archaeological material.

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Daňová, Miroslava – Čambal, Radoslav – Budaj, Marek

Roman gold ring with a gem from Šulekovo (Slovakia)

In the Slovak National Museum - Archaeology Museum collections in Bratislava, there is a gold ring with a gem from Hlohovec, from the municipal district of Šulekovo, location Na Španie. The object comes from the location of the Germanic settlement. The ring has an oval plate, on which is an oval-shaped casket. The band is lined with filigree. The gem set into the casket is a transparent burgundy-coloured stone with a white patch on the edge. On the gem, a figure of a rider on horseback is engraved. The ring's band is decorated with relatively coarse granulation at the shoulder. The gem is dated to the 3rd century and was probably used secondarily in the ring. Discoveries of luxury items within the settlement environment of the barbarian are a rarity, but when viewed in the context of the nearby Roman frontier, they take on a new significance. This gold ring, with its gem and intricate engravings, is a testament to the cultural exchange and influence that existed between these two worlds.

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Daňová, Miroslava - Dragonidesová, Petra - Rajtár, Ján

A Contribution to New Discoveries of Roman Rings in Western Slovakia

The contribution focuses on the presentation of newly discovered unpublished finds of Roman rings from three sites in western Slovakia. These are finds from a Germanic burial ground in Sekule and

from the vicinity of important Germanic settlements in Chotín and Hurbanovo. Of the total of eleven finds, only one was made of iron and the rest were made of copper alloy. Despite the small number of finds, they are typologically quite different. The most numerous type is Guiraud 2d. The set also includes a ring with the functional role of a key. The same situation as in material is also reflected in the variability of the motifs depicted on the upper side of the rings. In most cases, these are various deities or figures and symbols important in Roman iconography. However, their significance for the Germanic population in the territory of present-day Slovakia remains a question. The interpretation of the finds is made more difficult by the way they were discovered. In the case of Sekule, it is a find from a disturbed cremation grave. The find situation of the rings from the vicinity of Hurbanovo and Chotín is even more complicated, as they are objects discovered during surface prospecting. In some cases, even their exact location of discovery is unknown. The context of discovery for the presented rings makes the chronological classification of the finds relatively broad. The only exception is the find from the grave in Sekule, which was more precisely dated to stage B2 - B2/C1 thanks to the presence of chronologically sensitive grave goods.

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Doksanaltı, Ertekin M. - Sözel, Songül - Tozluca, Derviş Ozan

New Finds on the Late Antique Period of Knidos: Late Antique Period Fortification

Located in the southwest of Anatolia, Knidos is one of the significant cities in the region due to its position on maritime trade routes. Recent research conducted in Knidos indicates that the city walls must have been constructed no later than the second quarter of the 4th century BCE. It is understood that, apart from some renovations and repairs, the city walls remained largely intact and in use until the Late Antique period. Studies conducted in the commercial and military harbors of Knidos with its two harbors in recent years indicate that Knidos suffered severe damage in the mid-6th century CE and gradually lost its importance from that period onwards, eventually being completely abandoned by the mid-7th century

CE. The concentration of structures and contexts dating to the Late Antique period around the city harbors had raised the possibility of the city's dimensions shrinking during this period. However, this suggestion could not be substantiated with archaeological evidence. Excavations initiated in the III Terrace of Knidos resulted in the discovery of Late Antique period structures, including square buildings, long wall lines, and numerous arrowheads, along the eastern boundary of the terrace. The III Terrace, rising above the sea level at 64 meters, is the steepest terrace of Knidos, notable for its monumental terrace walls. Considering the imposing position of the III Terrace within the city and the structures and walls discovered on the eastern side of the terrace, we obtain significant data regarding the city's reduction during the Late Antique period. The stairs, platforms, gates, and towers discovered on the wall constructed using recycled materials on the eastern side of the III Terrace clearly indicate that this area was used for the defense of the city. In our study, the changes Knidos underwent during the Late Antique period will be evaluated, taking into account the architectural features and finds.

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Dragun, Tomáš

Settlement nearby St. Magdalene's church in Bratislava-Rusovce and its context within Late Roman Gerulata

In 1972, short-term excavations were conducted under the leadership of Ľ. Kraskovská on Gerulatská Street behind the Church of St. Mary Magdalene in Bratislava-Rusovce. This area represented part of the auxiliary fort Gerulata. Excavations revealed a Late Roman civil settlement, which consisted of wooden buildings with clay floors and partially stone foundations, and a children's brick tomb. These structures were situated above the older buildings of the abandoned area of the fort. Their construction can be dated to the last third of the 4th century by the dating of Gerulata's late antique fortlet and the findings of burnished ceramics, glazed mortars, and a coin of Constantius II. The settlement lasted at least until the first third or half of the 5th century. This hypothesis is confirmed by findings of burnished

pottery of the Murga style, a stilus-type pin, and parallels from Late Roman settlements in Gerulata itself and the Pannonian provinces.

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Droberjar, Eduard

Römische Importe aus dem germanischen Gräberfeld von Třebusice in Mittelböhmen

Třebusice - eine der wichtigsten Nekropolen der Elbgermanen aus der älteren römischen Kaiserzeit - weist einen hohen Anteil an römischen Importen auf. Von insgesamt 960 Gräbern weisen 20 % der Gräber Artefakte römischer Provenienz auf (hauptsächlich Bronze- und Glasgefäße, weströmische und norisch-pannonische Fibeln, Gürtelgarnituren, Glasperlen, Fingerringe, Schwerter usw.). Weitere interessante Funde stammen aus gestörten Gräbern (ein Fragment eines römischen Dreifuß, Terra Sigillata, Fragmente von Bronzegefäßen und Fibeln). Ziel dieser Arbeit ist es, die Bedeutung der römischen Importe in Třebusice in den verschiedenen Stufen und Phasen der älteren römischen Kaiserzeit im Kontext der mitteleuropäischen Barbaricum zu charakterisieren.

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Erol, Ayşe Fatma

An Evaluation of the Byzantine Lead Seal From Cıngirt Kayası (North -Eastern Turkey)

This paper aims to present a Byzantine lead seal that was obtained from Cıngirt Kayası, an ancient settlement in the Pontic region, currently located in the Eastern Black Sea region of Turkey, within the borders of the province of Ordu, in the village of Yapraklı. Archaeological data suggest that this area was once used as an open-air sacred place before the architectural development that occurred during the reign of Mithradates VI. The archaeological data provide insights into the continuity of the settlement during the Roman and Byzantine periods. The area's settlement in the Byzantine period is evidenced by the pavement revealed at the upper levels of the excavated trench. Moreover, Byzantine lead seals dating back to the 7th-8th centuries AD are additional pieces of evidence supporting this conclusion. Lead seals offer valuable insights into Byzantine society in the Pontos region. The seal in question will be presented through iconographic, epigraphic, sociological, and dating evaluations based on comparisons with similar material.

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Gralak, Tomasz

Rethinking Alois Riegl's concept of the Late Roman art

Alois Riegl was one of the first to notice exceptional originality in the art of late antiquity - not only an abandonment of classical patterns. In the work entitled *Die spätrömische Kunstindustrie nach den Funden in Österreich-Ungarn*, he analyzed the structure and ornamentation of jewelry from the Danube areas. From today's perspective, these artefacts can be associated with the beginnings of the Late Roman and Migration Period - they were probably used by the provincial Roman population and the incoming Barbarians. As an art historian, Riegl focused primarily on the composition of ornament. In his analyses, he referred mainly to the views on beauty proclaimed by Saint Augustine. Interestingly, he actually omitted the works of Plotinus, which also relate to this topic. The works of this philosopher provide the opportunity to understand the meanings of individual motifs. The comparison of the views of both thinkers allows for a more complete understanding of the art of late antiquity. For both, material culture, except for its practical function, was also supposed to express spiritual values. For Plotinus, it described the relationship between the body (matter) and the soul. On the other hand, Saint Augustine postulated that art should imitate God's work of creation as much as possible. Both approaches intertwine - and are readable through the same objects. Therefore, it can be assumed that the philosophical and religious discussion took place not only through spoken or written words but also through material culture.

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Minoan Ports on Crete

This paper deals with the analysis of Minoan ports on the largest island of the Ionian Sea, Crete. Special attention is paid to defense structures and shipsheds, which can clearly be interpreted as parts of port facilities. The study encompasses nineteen sites, including all known and published Minoan anchorages dating from the EM I period to the decline of Minoan culture in LM IB. From the port environment, several types of fortifications can be distinguished, which contributed to the control or defense of the coasts. These fortifications were subsequently subjected to a comparative analysis, allowing for the recognition of four distinct types of defense structures. Minoan shipsheds were examined at six sites. Based on their analysis and mutual comparison, two architectural types were identified, which could differ in their function. The result of the analysis was the correlation of the reconstructed dimensions of the ships from the miniature fresco in Thera with the size of the Minoan shipsheds in Crete.

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Kagnici, Gokhan

Disabled Body in the Ancient Mesopotamia

In this paper, I will explore how people with physical disabilities and the disabled body itself found a place for themselves in the "cities of gods and kings" of ancient Mesopotamia. Based on cuneiform texts, we will try to reveal the unique "disability status" attitudes and practices defined and observed in these societies and to determine the importance and position of disability in these societies in terms of the history of disability. Not only limited and physical disabilities that occur by chance, but also congenital anomalies will be included in the study. Thus, the frameworks of the social approach to people with disabilities in the context of environment, religion, social norms and political ideology will be identified.

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Late Roman 5/6 amphorae in Syria and Levant region in the Late antiquity

LR 5/6 amphorae are among the most produced and widely used amphora forms in the Late Antique Period. They were produced over a wide period from the 1st century to the 9th century AD, with Levantine origins. However, their peak in terms of production and use was between the 4th century and the 7th century AD. These LR 5/6 amphorae, found especially in coastal settlements in Syria and the Levant Region, have been referred to in literature as Benghazi LR 4, Palestinian Bag-Shaped, Pieri 1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, and 4D, Césarée 1 and 3, Egloff 186-190, Keay LXVI, Kuzmanov VI, Scorpan VI.2-4, Peacock-Williams 46, 62 and 63, Zemer 54 and 55, Agora K 108, Agora M 329 and 330, and AE 5/6. The characteristic features of these LR 5/6 amphorae, also known as "Bag Shaped," are their rounded high mouth profile, neckless design, ear-shaped double handles, bag-shaped body, and frequent horizontal grooves running from the bottom of the neck to the base. LR 5/6 amphorae were widely used among commercial amphorae throughout the Mediterranean. Consequently, they have a wide distribution network, both in coastal and inland settlements. The presence of similar examples in the Black Sea, the

Aegean Sea, and Europe, outside the Mediterranean, indicates that this distribution network was not limited to the Mediterranean. Thanks to LR 5/6 amphorae, it is possible to infer commercial sea and land routes, commercial relations, cultural relations, and distribution areas between the Roman provinces.

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Knápek, Radka – Šedo, Ondrej

Xenophon's text (Anabasis IV, 7) as a hint for the interpretation of any prehistoric contexts recorded on the prominent mountains: Examples recognized in the northwestern part of the Carpathians

Mountainous regions of Slovakia are well-known for occurrence of hillforts at the extremely high elevations. A specific group of them had been identified in the region of Liptov already several decades ago (e.g. Pieta, K. 1981: Refúgiá z doby halštatskej v Liptove. Liptov 6, 53-66). It has been found that these sites played a role of refugia. They were exploited by people of Lusatian culture in the late Hallstatt period. Regularly there are findings of large numbers of boulders here which had been prepared for the defence in the case of attacks of well-armed and aggressive enemies. The study of the newest maps depicting the terrain with a support of airborne laser scanning allows us to identify several similar sites in another part of Slovakia, in the regions of the rivers Varínka and Kysuca (Malá Fatra and Kysucká vrchovina mountains). There are only a very few artefacts enabling us to date individual sites, but we can assume, that they were really used in the latest phase of the Lusatian culture. Selection of places at the mountain summits and a course of fights when the defenders – people of the *Taochi* tribe – having only stones to throw against the group of the Greek mercenaries are described in details in a chapter of Xenophon's *Anabasis* (IV, 7). This conflict took place in a distant geographical space (northeastern Anatolia) but still it can be very well used to explain significance of our sites.

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Kolon, Tomáš

Re-evaluation of the assemblage from Želiezovce¹

The paper is devoted to re-evaluating the pottery finds from the fill of a sunken Germanic hut, partially excavated in 1955 in the cadastral municipality of Želiezovce. The collection of finds was introduced to the scientific literature by the well-known study by B. Novotný in 1984, which focused on describing the finding context and analyzing the ceramic artefacts. From a chronological point of view, the occurrence of one *terra sigillata* fragment was emphasized. A rim sherd from a Dragendorf bowl type 18/31, originating from central Gaul, was made during Antonine's reign. Based on this dating, the abandonment of the structure has been placed around 200 AD, or alternatively, at the beginning of the 3rd century AD. However, the nature of some of the Germanic pottery depicted (e.g., sherds with stamped decoration) suggested the possibility that the whole assemblage was only formed in a later period. Unfortunately, the execution of the drawing and photographic documentation severely limited the possibilities of verifying this hypothesis. Only the physical re-processing of the assemblage definitively provided sufficient clues about its later dating.

The presence of numerous Germanic pottery pieces made using a potter's wheel allows its framing to the chronological phase of the Eggers C2-C3 Stage. The sherd of *terra sigillata* from central Gaul, therefore, represents an older residue, which only became part of the assemblage as a result of depositional and post-depositional transformation processes. Two fragmentarily preserved vessels made of coarse ceramic material with a rough surface of brown-black or grey color deserve special attention. One of the more bottomless bowls corresponds in shape to silver vessels of the Eggers 169 type. They are usually referred to in the literature as Meroe-type *skyphoi*, with their characteristic plate-like handles and cylindrical bodies. The closest 'silver prototype' from Slovakia comes from a well-known rich grave from the site of Ostrovany. The cylindrical profile and the three-lobed horizontal handles correspond to the metal model. The second ceramic vessel is more fragmentarily preserved. It is the upper part of a jug with a roughly sculpted beak-like spout. This rim type has no tradition in Germanic pottery production and suggests a possible metal model (e.g., Eggers 128a bronze kettle?). Both finds may have originally been part of the same ceramic drinking service inspired by precious toreutic wares.

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Tegula with a secondary engraved grid from the Roman auxiliary fort at Iža (Interpretation of the finding of a fragment of a gaming board from the point of view of the everyday life of soldiers)²

The military camp in the cadastre of the village of Iža represents one of the most important sites from the Roman Period on the territory of Slovakia. The camp was established at an important strategic location as the left bank bridgehead of the prominent legionary camp of *Brigetio*. As the location of a military auxiliary unit, it was an integral part of the fortress system of the northern border of the province of Pannonia - the so-called *Ripa Pannonica*. The value of the site is evidenced by more than 100 years of scholarly interest, which have yielded several important insights into its construction phases, internal development, chronology, and the material life of its inhabitants. The present paper aims to analyze one hitherto unpublished find. Unfortunately, the context of its more detailed findings is not known. The fragment was found afterward in a stockpile of building material from the investigation of the locality. The find is a fragment of a ceramic roof covering - a tegula (14.4 × 9.8 cm), which has a part of an engraved grid preserved on the upper side. The grid was made secondarily by free hand with a thin pointed tool. The preserved part of the lines forms a sort of checkerboard pattern with roughly rectangular fields measuring 4.3 × 3.6 cm.

The preserved part of the panels and the lines' course are not entirely uniform. Although the Iža-Leányvár site is the first published find of this type, several analogies are known from the sites of other military camps or their civilian hinterlands. Traditionally, finds with an engraved checkerboard on one side are interpreted as game boards. Ancient authors mention a relatively small number of board games. However, these surviving references do not necessarily correspond to the full range of games played across the Roman world, especially as rules and gaming systems probably displayed a degree of flexibility. The existence of several types of games (at least three) is also reflected in the use of different systems of arranging the squares on the boards. Grid boards generally represent the most widespread variant and are traditionally associated with the game known as ludus *latrunculorum* (or *latrunculi*). However, other non-gaming uses of these boards could also have been possible. It was played with several gaming pieces made from different materials, colors, or shapes. The closest parallel to the playing board from Iža is a brick fragment from Bratislava-Rusovce, from the location Maďarská ulica. From the area of the military camp also comes the find of a tile with an engraved checkerboard from the site of *Novae* in the province of Lower Moesia. They are also documented in numbers in other parts of the empire, such as Roman Britain.

Grid boards are primarily attested in ceramic and stone (e.g., *Vindolanda*, Corbridge) and vary considerably in their dimensions. However, the most popular configurations appear to have been 7x8, 8x8, and 9x10 grids of various dimensions. At the same time, we also know them from *Barbaricum*

¹ The submitted contribution was created as part of the tasks of the VEGA agency no. 1/0425/24 grant project – *Terra sigillata* in the Danubian Barbaricum and APVV grant project no. 21-0257 – Roman Period Elites of the Suebi People in the Central Europe.

environments, where they occur as part of the funerary equipment of some graves; these tales also indicate they could also be made from wood or other, more precious materials such as ivory. Seven bone gaming pieces (*calculi*) have been recovered from archaeological excavations at the Roman fort at Iža. They were found in different parts of the camp and are dated from the late 2nd to the 4th century AD. Together with the discovery of a ceramic gaming board, they testify to the popularity of board games in military settings, even on the northern frontiers of the Roman Empire.

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Angaben zum Fibelspektrum der mittleren Kaiserzeit am nordöstlichen Limes-Abschnitt in Pannonien

Hinsichtlich der Verschlussvorrichtung der Fibeln kann die mittlere Kaiserzeit für eine Übergangsperiode gehalten werden. Ende des 2. Jahrhunderts erschien nämlich die späte Form die Scharnierkonstruktion, das Röhrenscharnier, das die Spirale allmählich verdrängte und ab der 2. Hälfte des 3. Jahrhunderts auf dem Gebiet des Römischen Reiches zum alleinherrschenden Verschlussmechanismus wurde (siehe Zwiebelknopffibeln). Als Folge dieser Änderung müssen die Spiralfibeln während der Spätkaiserzeit auf provinzialem Gebiet für fremde Elemente gehalten werden. Ausser der Scharnierkonstruktion muss die späte Form der Spiralhülse auch erwähnt werden, die sich im 2. Jahrhundert herausbildete und auch noch im mittleren Kaiserzeit verwendet wurde. Den Ausgangspunkt meiner Untersuchungen bildeten die Freilegungen der Jahren 2020–2021 in Dömös–Schiffanlegestelle, wo nicht nur ein spätkaiserzeitlicher Wachturm sondern Spuren einer mittelkaiserzeitlichen Militärsiedlung erforscht werden konnten. Die hier gefundenen Fibeln zeigten, dass ein Teil der getragenen Fibeltypen der mittleren Kaiserzeit von frühromischer Herkunft waren, und die Spirale auch während der späteren Periode bewahrten (Almgren 84). Daneben gab es Fibeltypen, bei denen neben der Spirale nicht nur die Spiralhülse sondern auch das Röhrenscharnier auch erschien (Kniefibeln, Fibeln mit gegabeltem Bügel). Die dritte Gruppe bildeten jene neue Fibeltypen, die ausschliesslich mit Röhrenscharnier hergestellt wurden (Scharnierfibeln Typ Böhme 28).

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Minarčák, Pavol

The Roman coins from the Roman Republic period until the end of the 1st century AD in the collections of Podtatranské Museum in Poprad

This paper examines a portion of the Roman coin collection from the Numismatic Collection Fund of the Podtatranské Múzeum in Poprad. It begins with a discussion of the history of Poprad and the Subtatan region in the 19th century AD, focusing on the circumstances and conditions that led to the establishment of the Museum of the Carpathian Society in Poprad, the predecessor of today's Podtatranské Múzeum. The paper also briefly addresses the founding of the rival Tatranské Múzeum in Veľká (now part of Poprad), and how both museums and their collections were eventually merged. The contributions of significant donors who helped build the museum's collections are highlighted to provide context for the current state of the collective funds. The paper then offers a concise overview of Roman history, from the Republic period (509 BC – 27 BC) through the rule of the Julio-Claudian dynasty (27 BC – 68 AD) and the Flavian dynasty (69 AD – 96 AD), with a focus on Roman coinage. This sets the stage for a detailed discussion of the numismatic collections at the Podtatranské Múzeum, with particular emphasis on ancient coins. The core of the article focuses on 44 Roman coins from the period of the Roman Republic up to 96 AD that are part of the museum's collection. The paper concludes with a brief outline of the museum's future plans for the numismatic fund, emphasizing the importance of ancient coins. A catalog of the discussed collection items and the literature used is included in the appendix.

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Some Notes on War and Emotions in Ancient Greek Art and Literature

This paper explores the portrayal of war and its emotional impacts in ancient Greek art and literature. It offers a comparative analysis of how war is depicted across various artistic and literary forms, focusing on the emotional narratives. The research examines how warfare shaped societal norms and identity, highlighting a dynamic interplay between glorified portrayals of war and critical depictions of its brutality and aftermath. In visual arts, from the Archaic to the Hellenistic periods, there is a noticeable evolution from idealized military scenes to more emotionally charged representations. This shift underscores both the glorification of war and an awareness of its cruelties. Military monuments and art served to celebrate victories, cope with war's aftermath, shape identity, and pass on heritage. Literary sources provide a nuanced perspective, with ancient authors often adapting reality to emphasize rhetorical power and drama. Emotions such as sorrow and grief, which humanized heroes, are evident even in heroic epics. The study also touches on the brutal realities of ancient warfare, including the execution and enslavement of prisoners and civilians, as well as the construction of temporary victory trophies to maintain social harmony. Dramatic works depicted the suffering caused by war, reflecting societal tensions and the impact of wartime actions on public sentiment. In conclusion, this paper highlights the

significant influence of war on the emotional narratives in ancient Greek art and literature, offering insights into the complexities of ancient Greek identity, moral values, and the human experience in times of conflict. These notes provide a starting point for understanding the profound connections between war and emotion in ancient Greece.

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Manavgat Hacıobası Hunting Pavilion

Manavgat Hacıobası Hunting Pavilion is located south of the Hacıobası neighborhood in the Manavgat district of Antalya province. The pavilion is surrounded by a wide and high courtyard wall. The building consists of three rooms covered with pointed arched barrel vaults, a hall, and an iwan. The pavilion is a two-story dwelling located in a large courtyard, historically used by Anatolian Seljuk Sultans and Turkish Beys in the Late Middle Ages for activities such as hunting, resting, banqueting, and entertainment. General characteristics of these pavilions include proximity to a water source, a courtyard wall, a two-story plan with vaulted rooms, and a location that offers views of the sea and a green landscape area. Additionally, their construction outside the walled city center, often in rural areas near streams or springs, supports the idea that they were used for hunting and resting activities. This study examines the plan and architectural features of the Manavgat Hacıobası Hunting Pavilion within the context of medieval Turkish pavilion architecture. The aim is to introduce the recently discovered Manavgat Hacıobası Mansion, used as a hunting and resting area during the Late Middle Ages, to the scientific community. All data will be evaluated in detail, and the findings will be supported by publications following the symposium.

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Settlement from the Roman Period on Šrobárová Street in Trnava

In 2017, a rescue archaeological excavation was conducted in connection with the reconstruction of Šrobárová Street, located behind the walls of the medieval city of Trnava. Several features were documented in the central part of the street, where the loess subsoil was reached or interfaced with. Due to the shallow excavation, it can be concluded that only the bottoms of the features were found. The terrain situation in the central part of the street indicates that the ground level has certainly been modified here in the past. The material recovered from the settlement features is quite fragmentary. A significant find is a fragment of imported terra sigillata pottery, which indicates active trade relations. Based on the

occurrence of characteristic elements of the pottery (plastic decoration - barbotine, wedge-shaped punctures in a twig motif, a bowl with a sharp inflection), it is possible to date the settlement to the late phase of the Early Roman period to the early phase of the Late Roman period.

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Rajtár, Ján

Eine seltene Variante der Kniefibel aus dem Holz-Erde-Lager in Iža

Zu den bedeutenden Ergebnissen der langjährigen Grabungen des römischen Kastells in Iža gehört die Freilegung eines früheren Holz-Erde-Lagers aus der Zeit der Markomannenkriege. Es wurde offenbar erst nach dem Friedensschluss von 175 n. Chr. errichtet und nach kurzer Zeit im Jahr 179 n. Chr. zerstört. Die Funde aus diesem Lager stellen deshalb einen wichtigen verlässlich datierten Fundhorizont aus den 70er Jahren des 2. Jahrhunderts n. Chr. dar. Unter den Fibeln aus diesem Fundhorizont, von denen die meisten zu den gewöhnlichen Kniefibeln gehören, kamen auch einige seltene Exemplare vor. Eine von solchen Fundstücken ist auch die Fibel mit einem horizontalen Bügel von dreieckigem Querschnitt, mit einem abgesetzten, verdickten und leicht zugespitzten Element am rechteckigen Kniebeugung und darunter sich verjüngtem Hals oberhalb der halbrunden Kopfplatte.

Nach mehreren Merkmalen kann man sie als eigenständige, seltene Variante der Kniefibeln betrachten. Einige wenige Parallelen zu dieser Fibel sind bisher vor allem aus Brigetio und seiner Umgebung bekannt. Dort wurde sogar eine Tongussform mit einem erhaltenen Abguss gefunden, was ein unmittelbares Zeugnis für die hiesige Produktion von solchen Fibeln ist. In anderen Gebieten des Römischen Reiches, außerhalb der Provinz Pannonien, kamen solche Fibeln bisher nur vereinzelt vor. Sie sind aber auch mehrmals, meist als Sammelfunde, auf den quadischen Siedlungen besonders im Vorfeld von Brigetio vertreten. Hinweise auf die Herstellung von solchen Fibeln in Brigetio sowie deren häufigeres Auftreten deuten darauf hin, dass diese seltene Variante der Kniefibeln genau in dieser Region entwickelt wurde. Das Exemplar aus dem Fundhorizont des Holz-Erde-Lagers belegt zugleich ihre Datierung etwa um die Zeit der Markomannenkriege. Es lässt sich vermuten, dass sie sich in die andere Gebiete als Folge von verschiedenen Bewegungen während dieser Kriegsergebnisse verbreitet haben.

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Rodzińska-Nowak, Judyta**The role of animals in the burial rites of the Przeworsk culture population**

This article deals with the role of animals in the burial rites of the Przeworsk culture population in the Roman period. In the graves of the people of this culture, animal skeletal remains are relatively frequent; in addition, animal representations sometimes appear, mainly in the form of figural clay artifacts. These include zoomorphic representations in the form of elements of ceramic vessels, as well as full-plastic figurines, usually of small size, depicting four-legged animals and birds. In the milieu of the Przeworsk culture, such finds are usually attested in the graves of women and children. It is noteworthy that the majority of finds of zoomorphic figural art, probably with ritual or magical functions, known both from the area of Barbaricum and from the provinces of the Roman state, should be referred to approximately the same chronological horizon, falling in the second half of the second century and the third century AD. This may indicate the existence of certain inter-regional currents in the sphere of rituals and beliefs during this period.

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Sabov, Andrej**The Structure of Quadi settlements of the Great Rye Island on the example of the Kvetoslavov I site**

The paper approximates the composition and structure of Quadi settlements in the Roman period on the territory of the specific microregion of the Great Rye Island using the example of the Kvetoslavov I site. The settlement was comprehensively excavated in 2015 by AA Terra Antiqua s.r.o. as part of the construction of the R7 highway. During the research, 52 objects were found, which can be dated to the Roman period. The contribution analyses the spatial and geographical disposition of the settlement, as well as the typological composition of the uncovered objects. The subject is also an analysis of the relations between production and residential structures, and their distribution within the housing estate and the division of space based on the prevailing types of objects. Subsequently, the findings are compared with other excavated Quadi settlements on the Great Rye Island and in adjacent micro-regions. The paper is part of the author's dissertation thesis.

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Late Roman and Early Migration Period Finds from Northeastern Slovakia

This paper focuses on new and unpublished settlement finds from the Late Roman and Early Migration periods in the northeastern region of Slovakia, specifically in Bardejov and Fintice. Excavated features and materials will be presented, with particular attention to pottery assemblages. These assemblages demonstrate both continuity and changes, as well as new contacts indicated by forms of Hunnic origin.

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Taşkıran, Murat

Settlement Characteristics of Ancient City Sillyon in the Persian Period

The ancient city of Sillyon is located on a rocky hill at an altitude of 230 meter in the Kocagözler locality, Yanköy neighborhood of the Serik district in Antalya. At a distance of 13 km from the Mediterranean Sea, the site is neighboring Aspendos to the east and Perge to the west. Sillyon, one of Pamphylia's prominent cities, stands out as the most strongly fortified site in the Pamphylian Plain, which is surrounded by the Taurus Mountains and the Mediterranean. The existing evidence suggests the presence of a multi-layered city that was inhabited from the Early Iron Age up to the Ottoman period, characterized by an uninterrupted historical development. This work has been shaped by the results obtained in the "Urban Development of the Ancient City of Sillyon" project supported by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation and new field research to be carried out in the Sillyon Excavation. The subject of the work is the settlement characteristics of the ancient city of Sillyon during the Persian Period. Between the 5th and 4th centuries BC, this period was also the precursor of the Hellenistic and Roman Empire periods, after which an intense urban culture emerged. In the work, this period's urban logic has been analysed from a *diachronic* perspective through urbanisation, and the city-specific practices and dynamics have been attested. In this context, the work has been concentrated on aspects of all urban characteristic feature of Persian Period in Sillyon. During the Project progress, an interdisciplinary approach has been pursued with the help of specialists such as archaeologists, ancient historians, survey engineers, architects and geologists in our Sillyon excavation team. Finally in the light of the existing research, the deployment of a Persian garrison in the city from the Classical Period until the Hellenistic Period is for the first time attested. This situation is supported by architectural remains, coins, ceramics and epigraphic data. All data will be evaluated in detail and the results obtained will be supported with the publication we will make after symposium.

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Tekocak, Mehmet - Aldemir, Cihangir

A newly discovered tomb type in the ancient city of Anemurium: rock-cut underground chamber tombs

Anemurium, one of the important harbor cities of Rough Cilicia, is located in the Anamur District of Mersin Province in the Mediterranean Region. The city, which hosted many civilizations from the Hellenistic Age to the Middle Ages, offers important information on various subjects such as social relations, architectural understanding, social life, and culture, especially the religious beliefs of the people of that period. The tombs in the necropolis area are undoubtedly the most significant remains of the ancient city that have survived to the present day. The most notable feature of the Anemurium Necropolis is that it has the best-preserved and richest Roman tomb samples in Anatolia. The necropolis, which extends north-south on the mountain slope bordering the city to the west, is divided into two by a deep valley running east-west. Due to the long and uninterrupted settlement process in the city, tomb types with different architectural features emerged in the necropolis. Especially during the intensive construction activities in the 2nd-3rd century AD, nearly 400 tombs of different types and sizes were built. The necropolis of Anemurium includes a rich variety of tombs such as barrel-vaulted tombs, baldachin-type tombs, truncated cone-type tombs, exedra-aedicula-type tombs, and domed tombs.

However, during the excavations carried out in recent years (between 2020-2023), a previously unknown type of tomb, the rock-cut underground chamber tombs, was unearthed. This study focuses on the architectural features of these underground chamber tombs and the finds recovered from them. These newly discovered tombs are mostly located in the section of the necropolis called Zone A. The underground chamber tombs of Anemurium generally consist of two parts in plan: a dromos and a rectangular burial chamber. The entrance to the east-west oriented burial chambers is mostly located on the east facade facing the sea. There is a staircase consisting of one or two steps from the dromos to the burial chamber. Thus, the entrance to the tomb chamber is accessed by descending from the dromos to the tomb chamber, which is at a much lower level. In the burial chamber, there are two or three klines in front of the walls to lay the bodies. In the center of the burial chamber, an area was created at a lower level than the klines where the tomb goods must have been left. Although the klines indicate that these tombs were generally designed for a burial capacity of three people, there are also examples of multiple burials. During the excavations in the burial chambers, scattered jaw bones (maxilla, mandible), arm bones (humerus, ulna, radius), pelvis and supporting bones (femur, patella, tibia), and leg bones (femur) that do not conform to the anatomical position of the individuals were found. In addition to these, coins, terracotta ceramic vessel fragments, figurines, bronze rings, bronze nails, and oil lamp fragments dating to the 2nd-3rd centuries AD were recovered. Furthermore, the condition of the finds in some tombs indicates that some of the tombs were used repeatedly in different periods.

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Issos-Epiphaneia (Hatay-Erzin) Archaeological Research Project: Excavations Carried Out and Waterway, Port Research and Conservation Works

The city of Issos-Epiphaneia is located in Cilicia Pedias, currently in the Erzin district, in the northernmost part of Hatay. The Issos Plain provides a convenient passage for both land and sea transportation between Anatolia and Syria-Mesopotamia. The region has been densely inhabited since Prehistoric times; it allows agriculture, maritime and trade activities. The region is referred to as Izziya in Bronze Age written sources, and it is known that Alexander the Great defeated the Persian King Darius III at Issos in 333 BC. Around the colonnaded street of the ancient city, there is a theatre, a bouleuterion-odeion, stoa porticus, a temple, a basilica-church, a prytaneion and the Western Bath; the Artemis Bath is located at the Eastern entrance of the city. The aqueducts are part of the system that carries water from the Amanos Mountains to the city. On the Burnaz coast, there is a port settlement associated with Issos-Epiphaneia. This presentation will explain the culture, architecture, artefacts, and mosaics from Issos-Epiphaneia, as well as the results of the recent multifaceted archaeological studies: Cultural Heritage Management, Waterway and Port research, experimental archaeology, ethnoarchaeological research and conservation studies will be mentioned.

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Marble Artefacts from Ravenna and Classe as Indicators of Cultural and Commercial Exchange in Late Antiquity: Interdisciplinary Approach and Trans-regional Influence

The paper focuses on the subject of an interdisciplinary approach to the marble artefacts (*ornatus basilicae* and sarcophagi) of the Late Antique basilicas of Ravenna and the site of the basilica of San Severo in Classe based on the use of non-invasive and laboratory analyses, and also on the phenomenon of the secondary use of precious materials (*spolia*) in Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages. The results of the combination of mineralogical and petrographic methods, such as optical microscopy, cathodic luminescence, electron microscopy, X-ray powder diffraction, and of geochemical methods, including the determination of C, O stable isotope ratios have challenged the previously accepted views on the provenance of white marble artefacts in Ravenna. The results have been compared with sculptural

analogues from Constantinople or Asia Minor, the regions of great influence on the northern Adriatic thanks to lively cultural and political contacts with Ravenna, and have led to a discussion of Ravenna's artistic and socio-economic contacts within the Late Antique Mediterranean.

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Uygun, Çilem

Evidences of Ceramic Production in Tlos

The ancient city of Tlos, located on the western slopes of Akdağlar, is a Western Lycian settlement that stands out with its mountainous terrain suitable for defense and its location commanding the Xanthos Valley. The borders of the ancient settlement, which start on the steep slopes, reach the valley plain that had been formed over time through the alluvium deposited by the Eşen River in the western direction. The Saklıkent Canyon to the south and the Seydikemer district to the north define the sovereign borders of the ancient city. The excavations and research conducted in the ancient city of Tlos and its surroundings since 2005 reveals that there was uninterrupted settlement from the Chalcolithic Period to the Ottoman Period. This long settlement process, which can only be traced from the Archaic period onwards through architectural data, can be traced continuously through ceramic finds. This study provides information on the local ceramic production process of the city, which can be traced from the Hellenistic to the early Byzantine periods through archaeological finds. The first group consists of mold samples used in the production of bowls (*Megarian*). The production process started in the Hellenistic Period with a piece of a pinecone-shaped bowl mold and continue until the Roman Imperial Period with flask and oil lamp molds. The second group is the seal molds used on Late Roman Red Slip plate tondos. Another category of artifacts is production equipment. This category includes rectangular, square, and triangular-shaped polishing tools. The final evidence on local production consists of unformed or misfired production waste.

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Cifer-Pác – eine spätantike Residenz im Quadenland. Von der Grabung bis zum Archäopark

In der Zeit nach den Markomannenkriegen (166-180) erschien ein neues Phänomen in der Welt der mitteldanubischen Sweben (Markomannen und Quaden). Die germanische Führungsschicht repräsentierte sich auf ihrem Weg ins Jenseits bereits in der älteren römischen Kaiserzeit mit prunkvollen Grabausstattungen. Aber erst im folgenden 3. und dann vor allem im 4. Jahrhundert versuchte sie, sich

auch durch ihre irdische Wohnform von den traditionellen und etablierten Mustern abzusetzen. Ihre privilegierte Position betonte sie durch den Bau von Residenzen, die den römischen Lebensstil nachahmten. Sie wurden im Geiste römischer Bautraditionen nach einem vorher festgelegten Plan, mit römischer Technologie und römischen Baumaterialien von den römischen Bautruppen errichtet. Sie dienten jedoch nicht den militärischen Bedürfnissen der Römer, sondern als zivile Unterkünfte für die lokale germanische Aristokratie. Einen der hervorragenden Beispiele stellt der Baukomplex von Cífer-Pác in der Westslowakei dar. Ein Gehöft mit den Ausmaßen von etwa 71 x 62 m mit zwei Steinbauten (Wohnbau und Bad), mehreren hölzernen Nebenbauten und einem umliegenden Wirtschaftsbezirk wurde in den Jahren 1969 bis 1980 freigelegt. Die Idee, dieses bedeutende Denkmal zu präsentieren und einen Archäopark zu errichten, wurde 2016 geboren, konnte aber erst sieben Jahre später dank der Unterstützung durch das europäische Interreg-Programm umgesetzt werden. Der Archäopark wurde Ende April 2024 der Öffentlichkeit zugänglich gemacht und besteht aus Rekonstruktionen mehrerer Gebäude des ehemaligen Adelssitzes und einem kleinen Museum im historischen Gebäude der alten Mühle.

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Votroubková, Tatiana

Tradition and Innovation in the decoration of Etruscan Hellenistic rock-cut tomb facades

This paper presents the results of my dissertation defended in 2024 at the Institute of Classical Archaeology, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic. The aim is to identify and explore traditional and innovative decorative motifs and architectural forms on the facades of 22 Etruscan rock-cut tombs from the necropoleis of the Etruscan cities of Sovana and Norchia in Italy. The tombs are dated from the 2nd half of the 4th century BC to the 1st century BC. These selected tombs feature elaborate relief decorations that imitate real architecture and include figurative elements unknown in previous periods. I closely examined 11 decorative motifs that repeatedly appear on the facades. I aimed to determine their artistic origins and their significance in the funerary context and Etruscan iconography and eschatology. Since their discovery, these tombs have sparked debate about foreign influences and analogies, a discussion that continues thanks to new discoveries. In this paper, I also summarize and evaluate various old and current hypotheses on this topic.

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Isolated heads and floral tendrils in the Etruscan Late Classical and Hellenistic art

Isolated human heads placed between acanthus leaves and elaborate floral tendrils appear in ancient art in the 2nd quarter of the 4th century BC in areas of Magna Graecia, Illyria, Greece, and Macedonia, and reappear in later periods. There are two hypotheses about its origin. The first assigns the invention of this motif to the painters of red-figure vases from the southern Italian region of Apulia, specifically the Iliupersis Painter. The second hypothesis assumes its contemporary, parallel, and independent invention in southern Italy and the Greek regions of Attica and Argolis. The motif appears in Etruscan art around or shortly after 350 BC, on pottery, bronze mirrors and cists, sarcophagi, cinerary urns, cippi, wall paintings in burial chambers, capitals of columns, architectural terracottas, and relief decoration of rock-cut tombs. In this poster, I summarize possible sources of inspiration, methods of transmission, and the ways in which this motif was adopted and adapted in Etruscan art. Finally, I discuss its meaning in Etruscan iconography, funerary context, and eschatology.

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Zimmermann, Thomas

“Run with the Hare and Hunt with the Hounds” – a morphological and diachronic review of hunting as food procurement and ritual endeavour

This contribution aims to reappraise hunting as both a profane and ritually charged activity from an anthropological, archaeological, and historical-morphological perspective. Ever since the inception of persistence hunting in the Lower Pleistocene, hunting strategies and related equipment gradually improved to secure a steady supply of protein; that being said, “symbolic” items allegedly or securely associated with hunting, like the prominent wrist-guards known from Late Neolithic European Beaker (and probably also much earlier Near Eastern Epipalaeolithic and Early Neolithic!) contexts, further testify to a status-enhancing or explicit non-profane dimension of ambushing, chasing, and finally killing different types of wild game. This paper will explore and reappraise the deep history of hunting from a cross-cultural and diachronic perspective, starting with the inception of hunting in Lower Palaeolithic Africa about two million years ago.

Disturbing evidence from Middle Pleistocene continental Europe might point to excessively hunting selected large game as something akin to sports or leisure already performed by archaic humans, not limited to a survival-related necessity. For later prehistory, the study of cultural synchronisms within the frame of cultural morphology, enabling us to methodologically connect regions that are spatially and chronologically distant from each other, eventually further confirms the notion of hunting as something way beyond the mundane acquisition of food, but a strongly spiritually and ritually loaded exercise.

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