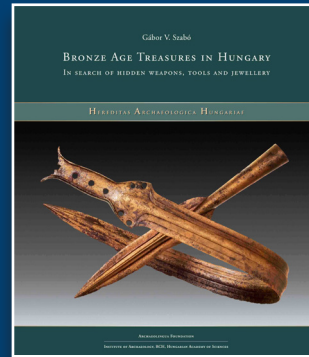
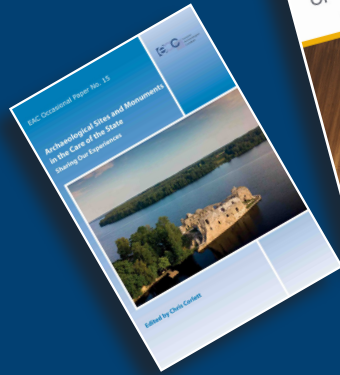


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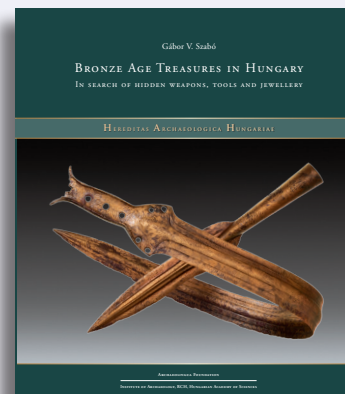


ARCHAEOLINGUA

GÁBOR V. SZABÓ

Bronze Age Treasures in Hungary In Search of Hidden Weapons, Tools and Jewellery

The legacy of the Late Bronze Age communities populating the Carpathian Basin between the 14th and 10th centuries BC represents the perhaps most colourful and numerous range of artefacts before the Roman conquest. These people transformed the landscape on a previously unprecedented scale with the erection of tumuli over their burials and the construction of monumental hillforts; they drew previously unbroken land into cultivation and founded many dozens of new settlements deep in the forest-covered hills and mountains. Their most spectacular relics are the hoards containing a dazzling array of bronze and gold articles, whose deposition and concealment has fuelled incessant debates for over a century. We now know that the assemblages containing valuable weapons, jewellery and a variety of tools and implements were assembled according to specific cultural norms. Each of these hoards has a different story to tell: some preserve the memory of journeys to distant lands, spectacular rituals and sumptuous feasts, others evoke the toils of daily life and bloody wars. The widespread deposition and concealment of hoards is solely attested in Bronze Age Europe during the 2nd millennium BC – a similar practice is unknown during other periods in the history of Europe or on other continents. The research team headed by the author has systematically visited the known Bronze Age sites of Hungary and conducted metal detecting surveys in order to locate and salvage as many as possible of the Bronze Age treasures still hidden in the ground. This book offers a fascinating glimpse into this long bygone age through discovered hoards, bringing us closer to the peoples who buried them and the possible event behind their concealment.



2019

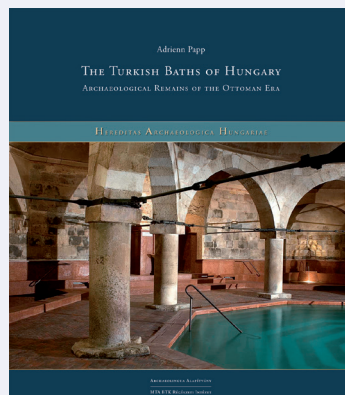
HAH 3

**Hereditas Archaeologica
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with illustrations

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**2018****HAH 2****Hereditas Archaeologica
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ADRIENN PAPP

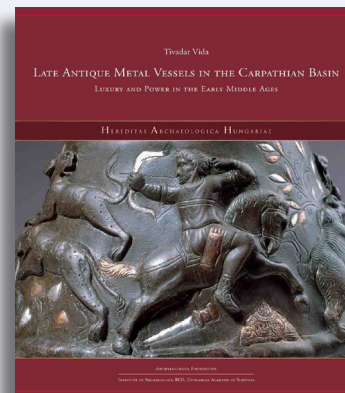
The Turkish Baths of Hungary Archaeological Remains of the Ottoman Era

Hungary has always been famous for her thermal springs and most visitors to the country find time to enjoy one of the renowned thermal baths. This was no different during the past centuries. Many travelogues written during the Ottoman occupation period enthuse over the beneficial effects of the Hungarian baths. This book immerses readers in the world of the period's baths. Built between 1541 and 1699 over the natural hot springs found across Hungary, many of these baths have been used continuously for over 450 years. Steam baths were erected in the Turkish-occupied areas of Hungary, most of which have decayed completely and can only be excavated using archaeological methods. The baths offer an intriguing insight into the technical knowledge of the 16th and 17th centuries. The construction of the magnificent domed halls called for superior architectural skills, as did the creation of the pipe system to channel the hot water to the pools and of the elaborate hypocaust heating system. Some of the most beautiful baths in Budapest are no less splendid than the Turkish baths built for the sultan in Istanbul in terms of their size and their magnificent architecture. These baths were built during the heyday of the Ottoman Empire and represent its classical architectural style. The octagonal pool and the columns supporting the dome over the Rudas Baths and the luxurious halls of the Császár Baths are among the period's outstanding architectural relics.

TIVADAR VIDA

Late Antique Metal Vessels in the Carpathian Basin Luxury and Power in the Early Middle Ages

The magnificent gold and silver vessels that reached the Barbarian elites of the Migration period either as diplomatic gifts or as war booty, as part of annual subsidies or through trade, attest to the many forms of cultural exchanges between the late antique civilisation of the Mediterranean and the tribal kingdoms emerging on its fringes. These resplendent silver and gold vessels were prized possessions of elite households, whose display enhanced the splendour of community feasts and ceremonies. As expensive diplomatic gifts, precious metal vessels played an important role in maintaining and cementing amicable relations and alliances between the late antique states and the Barbarian kingdoms. The elegant gold and silver vessels bore witness to the prosperity and “good life” of the late antique aristocracy, while their graceful form and delicate ornamentation were designed to reflect the erudition and cultural values of their owners. These masterpieces of late antique art retained their role as status symbols in their new cultural milieu too, and they were sometimes circulated as part of the gift exchanges between Barbarian elites or between a Barbarian king and his nobles. The more humble copper-alloy vessels used in daily life can usually be associated with the middle classes and reflect the appeal of the late antique aristocracy’s lifestyle to a broader circle as well as the desire to emulate their table customs and to acquire at least copies of their tableware. Late antique and early Byzantine metal vessels were mediums of social display not only during their owners’ lifetimes, but also after their death through the deposition of these impressive items in burials.



2016

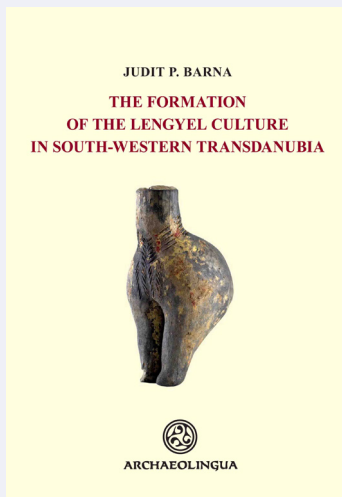
HAH 1

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143 pp.
with illustrations

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€ 30



JUDIT P. BARNA

The Formation of the Lengyel Culture in South-western Transdanubia

Based on a wealth of exciting new evidence from a rich array of sources, the monograph covers the formation of the Late Neolithic Lengyel culture in south-western Hungary, a minor region of the culture's core territory. The process of the culture's formation is traced through an in-depth typological analysis of the find material, various archaeological features and a study of the chronological position of three sites. The large-scale excavations at two sites in the Sormás area provided new perspectives for research on settlement structures, while the unique mass grave uncovered at Esztergályhorváti was the most important source for the physical anthropology of the period's population as well as for its absolute chronology, and served as a reference in the evaluation of the new radiocarbon data.

Enclosure No. I at Sormás-Török-földek, dating to the formative Lengyel culture, can be regarded as one of the earliest genuine circular enclosures. The investigations at this site are of immense significance for archaeoastronomical research. The archaeological chapters are supplemented with a wide range of interdisciplinary studies. The four sections of the Appendix covering the lithic finds and raw materials, archaeozoology, environmental history and physical anthropology offer many insights into the complex dynamics leading to the emergence of the Lengyel culture.

An extensive settlement with houses and ditch systems of the Sopot and Lengyel cultures was investigated at Sormás-Török-földek, the first instance of a site where both cultures were documented. A comparison of the two cultures at this site revealed that the Middle Neolithic Sopot culture played a far more decisive and complex role in the genesis of the Lengyel culture than earlier assumed.

2017

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ELENA MIROŠŠAYOVÁ, CHRISTOPHER PARE UND SUSANNE STEGMANN-RAJTÁR (HRSG.)

Das Nördliche Karpatenbecken in der Hallstattzeit

Pavol Jozef Šafárik-Universität Košice

9./10. – 12. Dezember 2014

The volume contains the papers read at the conference “Contribution of East European nomadic groups to shaping the cultural-historical development of Slovakia in the Hallstatt period” held in Košice in December 2014 .

Most of the papers cover new advances in regional and chronological research on the Hallstatt period in the northern Carpathian Basin, the main distribution of the Eastern Hallstatt Culture, a colourful patchwork of small communities sharing many similarities in burial practices, settlement patterns and material culture.

Several papers focus on the current state of Hallstatt studies, while others discuss the period's social organisation and the emergence of an elite culture as reflected by burials and the magnificent finds and architectural remains brought to light on settlements.

Another central theme of the volume is a major innovation of the Hallstatt period, namely iron metallurgy, which is set in its historical context, from its earliest invention to its appearance in Europe.

E. MIROŠŠAYOVÁ – S. STEGMANN-RAJTÁR – C. PARE: Vorwort; C. PARE: Frühes Eisen in Südeuropa: Die Ausbreitung einer technologischen Innovation am Übergang vom 2. zum 1. Jahrtausend v. Chr.; B. TERŽAN: Zum frühen Eisen im Südostalpenraum; F. MIKETTA: Die ältesten Eisenartefakte Mitteleuropas; G. HUTH: Frög – Sopron – Nové Košariská. Überlegungen zum Quellenwert früheneolithischer Grabbeigaben; G. TOMEDI: Siedlungen und politische Strukturen in Mittel- und Oberitalien sowie im Südostalpenraum; S. PABST: Italische Einflüsse im hallstattzeitlichen Spiral- und Scheibenfibelhandwerk des Ostalpenraumes; M. TREFNÝ: Notes on Eastern Elements of the Hallstatt Culture in Bohemia; E. MAKAROVÁ – M. HLOŽEK: Clay Symbols from an Early Iron Age Cemetery in Moravičany; D. SCHÄFER: Neue Forschungen zu den hallstattzeitlichen Gräbern aus Salzburg-Maxglan, Kleßheimer Allee; E. MIROŠŠAYOVÁ: East Slovakia in the Hallstatt period – the current state of knowledge; L. BENEDIKOVÁ: Kulturkontakte des slowakischen Teils der Westkarpaten während der Hallstattzeit; S. STEGMANN-RAJTÁR: Zur Abfolge der Osthallstatt- und der Vekerzug-Kultur: Ein Überblick zum Forschungsstand der Hallstattzeit in der Südwestslowakei; V. MITÁŠ: Der slowakische Bereich des Eipel-/Ipel-Flusses während der Hallstattzeit; F. M. TÓTH: A Cemetery of the Early Scythian Age in Dédestapolcsány – Verebce-tető; C. METZNER-NEBELSICK: Sumptuous Vessels and Animal Protomes – New finds of the early Hallstatt Period in Southeast Pannonia; K. NOVINSZKI-GROMA: Inhumation graves at the Early Iron Age cemetery of Süttő; E. ĐURKOVIČOVÁ: Győr-Ménfőcsanak (Hungary, c. Győr-Ménfőcsanak), a lowland settlement of the Early Iron Age (poster); M. FEKETE – G. SZABÓ: Ein orientalisches Bronzegefäßtyp aus der Hallstattkultur: Die Ziste; P. BARTA – P. KMEŤOVÁ – S. STEGMANN-RAJTÁR – K.-U. HEUßNER – A. ŠIVO: Archived radiocarbon and dendrochronological samples from Smolenice Molpír: a contribution on site use in the Early Iron Age and the formation of the archaeological record; S. MÜLLER: Die hallstattzeitliche Höhensiedlung Smolenice-Molpír: Überlegungen zur funktionalen und sozialen Struktur; A. HELLMUTH KRAMBERGER: Archäologische Hinweise zu kriegerischen Auseinandersetzungen mit reiternomadischen Gruppen im östlichen Mitteleuropa und im Vorderen Orient

DAS NÖRDLICHE KARPATENBECKEN IN DER HALLSTATTZEIT

Pavol Jozef Šafárik-Universität Košice
9./10. – 12. Dezember 2014



Herausgegeben von
ELENA MIROŠŠAYOVÁ, CHRISTOPHER PARE
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ANTOINETTE RAST-EICHER

FIBRES

Microscopy of Archaeological Textiles and Furs



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2016

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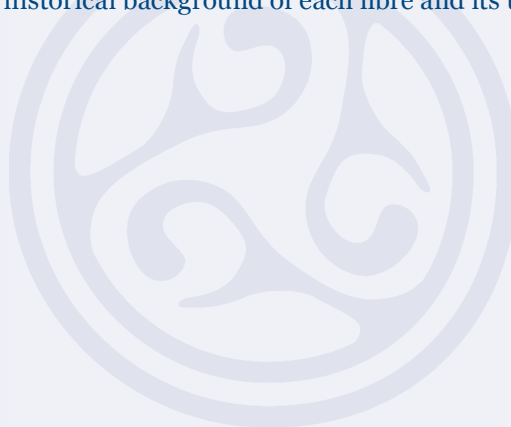
€ 50

ANTOINETTE RAST-EICHER

Fibres

Microscopy of Archaeological Textiles and Furs

Fibres used in the manufacture of archaeological textiles are full of information. Unfolded microscopically, analysis of such textiles and furs has become an important field of archaeological study. Fibre type and even fibre processing may become visible. Scanning electron microscopy has made analysis of metal-replaced and charred finds possible, something that was not determinable by light microscopy. Examination under the SEM has enabled a new world to become visible and is so presented in this book. A variety of archaeological examples and their modern day counterparts are assembled as well as a chapter devoted to the historical background of each fibre and its use in Europe.



Preface; 1. Introduction; 1.1 Fibre & microscopy; 1.2 Anatomy of animal fibres; 1.3 Anatomy of plants; 2. Methods; 2.1 Preservation; 2.2 Fibre damage; 2.3 Processing; 2.4 Conservation (Products); 2.5 Analysis; 3. Plant fibres; 3.1 Seed fibres; 3.2 Bast fibres; 3.3 Structural fibres; 3.4 Others; 4. Animal fibres and human hair; 4.1 General comments on animal fibres; 4.2 Insectivora; 4.3 Rodentia; 4.4 Lagomorpha; 4.5 Carnivora; 4.6 Elephantidae; 4.7 Perissodactyla; 4.8 Artiodactyla; 4.9 Human hair; 4.10 Silks; 5. Others; Bibliography; Index

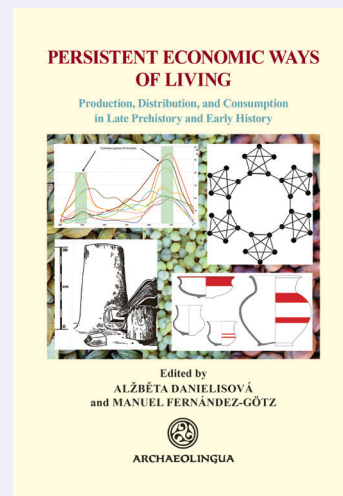
ALŽBĚTA DANIELISOVÁ AND MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ-GÖTZ (EDS.)

Persistent Economic Ways of Living

Production, Distribution, and Consumption in Late Prehistory and Early History

This edited volume focuses on long-term economic structures reflected in material culture, analysing the emergent processes that affected production mechanisms and embedded economic behaviour. It focuses on approaches and methods for ascertaining levels of societal complexity through the detection of the character and aspects of basic economic processes (involving food production, redistribution, exchange, and specialisation) common for most past European societies. The volume shows different ways in which we can approach these processes. From the more traditional methods like artefacts studies, comparative analysis of analogies and ethnographic parallels we are able to infer and develop theoretical models applied and tested through modern methods of computer modelling and social simulation. The wide range of presented papers allows a synthetic review of socio-economic developments throughout the long period from Late Prehistory to the Middle Ages against the background of spatial or social structures at a supra-regional level. The contributions included in this volume are believed to constitute a useful starting point for similar studies that try to combine long-term analysis with short-term developments transcending spatial and chronological barriers from a comparative perspective and bring together different research experiences.

Chapter 1: Approaching Ancient Economies; ALŽBĚTA DANIELISOVÁ – MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ-GÓTZ: 1. Introduction: Persistent Economic Ways of Living; JOHN BINTLIFF: 2. Economic Archaeology: Its Social and Political Dimensions in Late Prehistoric and Historic European Societies; RAIMUND KARL: 3. Labour Procurement in Pre-Monetary Europe; Chapter 2: Managing Raw Materials; MARTIN BARTELHEIM – ROLAND HARDENBERG – THOMAS KNOPF – ANKE SCHOLZ – JÖRN STAECKER: 4. 'Resource' Cultures: A Concept for Investigating the Use of Resources in Different Societies; KERSTIN KOWARIK – HANS RESCHREITER – GABRIEL P. X. WURZER: 5. Modelling Prehistoric Mining: A Case Study on the Prehistoric Salt Mines of Hallstatt; LAURENT OLIVIER: 6. Iron Age 'Proto-Industrial' Salt Mining in the Seille River Valley (France): Production Methods and the Social Organization of Labour; GUNTAM GASSMANN – GÜNTHER WIELAND: 7. Early 'Celtic' Iron Production at Neuenburg in the Northern Black Forest (Southern Germany); Chapter 3: Landscapes and Subsistence Strategies; ALŽBĚTA DANIELISOVÁ: 8. Surplus Production and Basic Aspects of Subsistence Economy; JESÚS FRANCISCO TORRES-MARTÍNEZ: 9. Economy and Landscape in Northern Iberia during the Iron Age: Perspectives from Ethnoarchaeology and Ethnohistory; FRANÇOIS MALRAIN – VÉRONIQUE ZECH-MATTERNE – GEERTRUI BLANQUAERT: in collaboration with GINETTE AUXIETTE – CHANTAL LEROYER – THIERRY LORHO – PATRICE MÉNIEL: 10. Apprehending Continuity and Discontinuity in Iron Age Soil Occupation and Rural Landscape through a Collective Database; PETR DRESLER: 11. The Raw Material Base of Early Medieval Pohansko and the Issue of Subsistence Strategy; Chapter 4: Technology Production and Consumption; CLAUDIA TAPPERT: 12. Origins, Development and Distribution Models of Wheel-Thrown Pottery in Early Latène Eastern Europe; RICHARD THÉR – TOMÁŠ MANGEL – PETR TOMS: 13. Potter's Wheel and Organization of Pottery Production in Late Iron Age Central Europe: A Case Study from Eastern Bohemia; SABINE HORNUNG: 14. Economic Change in Eastern Gaul during the 1st Century BC; FRANCISCO JOSÉ GARCÍA-FERNÁNDEZ: 15. Living in the Far West: Tradition and Innovation in Turdetania between Late Iron Age and Romanisation; Corresponding Authors



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**ASPECTS OF THE DESIGN, PRODUCTION
AND USE OF TEXTILES AND CLOTHING
FROM THE BRONZE AGE
TO THE EARLY MODERN ERA**

NESAT XII

The North European Symposium for Archaeological Textiles
21st – 24th May 2014 in Hallstatt, Austria



Edited by
KARINA GRÖMER and FRANCES PRITCHARD



ARCHAEOLINGUA

2015

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KARINA GRÖMER AND FRANCES PRITCHARD (EDS.)

Aspects of the Design, Production and Use of Textiles and Clothing from the Bronze Age to the Early Modern Era

The North European Symposium for Archaeological Textiles (NESAT) was founded in 1981 as a discussion forum between various disciplines: textile archaeologists, historians, art historians, natural scientists, conservators and craftspeople. The 12th symposium was organized by the Natural History Museum Vienna from 21st to 24th May 2014 in Hallstatt, Austria. After introducing Austrian textile research and prehistoric textile finds from Europe the main corpus of the articles of the conference volume deals with textiles and clothing from early medieval to the early modern period. Further papers focus on tools and textile production, object based research, experimental archaeology and investigation of written sources. The book, therefore, provides a wealth of information on recent research being undertaken into archaeological textiles from sites in Central and Northern Europe.

Preface; Chapter 1: Textile Research in Austria; K. GRÖMER: Textile Research in Austria – an Overview; B. NUTZ: Mining for Textiles – Textiles for Mining. Preliminary Report on Textiles from Gold Mining Sites in Austria; J. SCHRAMM – ANDREA FISCHER: The Conservation of a Roman Lorica Squamata from the Barbarian Lands; I. V. BERGHE – B. NUTZ: The Hidden Colours of Lengberg Castle, Austria; Chapter 2: Prehistory: Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age Materials; L. B. JØRGENSEN – A. RAST-EICHE: Searching for the earliest wools in Europe; S. HARRIS: Folded, layered textiles from a Bronze Age pit pyre excavated from Over Barrow 2, Cambridgeshire, England; J. MAIK – A. RYBARCZYK: Gewebe der Hallstattkultur aus Domasław in Niederschlesien; U. MANNERING: Early Scandinavian Textile Design; F. MÉDARD – M. ROTH-ZECHNER: Textile remains on Hallstatt bracelets in Alsace (France). Burial context of Soufflenheim-Obermattwald, Tumulus IX; A. RAST-EICHE – I. VANDEN BERGHE: Altrier (LUX): A fresh look at the textiles; H. RÖSEL-MAUTENDORFER: Sewing, Design and Creativity: Aspects of Tailoring in the Bronze Age; Chapter 3: Early Medieval Finds from Graves and Bogs; S. DESROSIERS: Chinese silks in the Merovingian graves of Saint-Denis Basilica?; H. LUKESOVÁ: Old Fragments of Women's Costumes from the Viking Age – New Method for Identification; S. MÖLLER-WIERING: Hunteburg Cloak A; T. NIEPOLD: Die Textilien aus dem Grab des Herrn von Morken – Neubearbeitung eines alten Fundmaterials; G. ZINK – A. KWASPEN: The Dätgen Trousers; Chapter 4: Medieval and Early Modern Textiles; C. L. DAHL – C. RIMSTAD – M. RINGGAARD: A Renaissance Woman's Silk Coif from a Copenhagen Moat; D. GRUPA: Silk liturgical garments from priests' graves, excavated in St. Nicolas parish church in Gniew; T. KASZAB-OLSCHEWSKI: "Fossilized" Textiles; S. LIPKIN – K. VAJANTO – T. KALLIO-SEPPÄ – T. KUOKKANEN – S. NIINIMÄKI – T. VÄRE – M. VAN BOMMEL: Funeral dress and textiles in 17th and 19th century burials in Ostrobothnia, Finland; J. MALCOLM-DAVIES – H. DAVIDSON: "He is of no account ... if he have not a velvet or taffeta hat": A survey of sixteenth century knitted caps; B. NOWAK-BÖCK: Ein mittelalterlicher Schatzfund aus Silber und Seide von der Burg Dollnstein, Lkr. Eichstätt; E. WINCOTT HECKETT: Gold and silver decorative metal laces in the 16th and 17th centuries in Ireland and Europe; G. ZINK: The reliquary of Starigard/Oldenburger; Chapter 5: Tools and Textile Production; M. GLEBA: Production and Consumption: Textile Economy and Urbanisation in Mediterranean Europe 1000–500 BCE (PROCON); E. HARLIZIUS-KLÜCK: Against all Odds: Pure Science and Ancient Weaving; R. RAMMO – A. MATSIN: Textile production in a medieval village in Siksälä (Estonia); H. M. SHERMAN: The Toothed Blades of Medieval Novgorod; T. ŠTOLCOVÁ – J. ZAJONC: Interdisciplinary reconstruction of weaving on the warp-weighted loom in the Hallstatt Period; Chapter 6: Specific Analyses; M. CYBULSKA – E. MIANOWSKA-ORLIŃSKA: Analysis, Reconstruction and Interpretation of Two Early Medieval Embroideries from Kruszewica; J. GALLIKER: Analysis of Silk Yarn Attributes: Cross-Collection Characterisation of Historic Weft-Faced Compound Weave Figured Silks; D. KOHOUT – H. BŘEZINOVÁ: An Assemblage of Medieval Archaeological Textiles from Prague: a Study of Current and Original Colours; B. NOWAK-BÖCK – H. VOß: Digitale Kartierung von organischen Strukturen an Metallfunden – ein standardisiertes System des Bayerischen Landesamtes für Denkmalpflege; I. VON HOLSTEIN: Combining isotopic and textile technical data to understand the origins of wool textiles in medieval archaeological assemblages; M. SCHWAB: Stokar gegen Schlabow – eine wissenschaftshistorische Betrachtung eines Streits aus der Frühzeit der Textilarchäologie; Adressen NESAT XII Hallstatt

KARINA GRÖMER, ANTON KERN, HANS RESCHREITER AND HELGA RÖSEL-MAUTENDORFER (EDS.)

Textiles from Hallstatt

Weaving Culture in Bronze Age and Iron Age Salt Mines

Textilien aus Hallstatt

Gewebte Kultur aus dem bronze- und eisenzeitlichen Salzbergwerk

The salt mine of Hallstatt is home to more than 700 individual textile fragments, which makes it the largest corpus of prehistoric textile finds in Europe (next to the textiles from the Dürrnberg salt mine nearby). This forms a unique treasure for prehistoric research due to its unusual conditions of preservation.

The wide range of still colourful preserved textiles covers the time-span between 1500-400 BC. The textiles shed light on the various developments of textile technology and the combination with the extraordinary context opens a window into the highly complex working processes and resource management of that era.

In recent years, international research projects have been able to provide valuable insights into the beginnings of textile-dyeing and the evolution of fundamental textile techniques, using up-to-date scientific research methods in addition to textile analysis. This monograph is the first to display as a whole all the known textile artefacts from the salt mine of Hallstatt.

KARINAGRÖMER, ANTONKERN, HANSRESCHREITER, HELGARÖSEL-MAUTENDORFER: Acknowledgements; Vorwort/Preface; HANSRESCHREITER: Kapitel 1: Das Salzbergwerk Hallstatt / Chapter 1: The prehistoric salt-mines of Hallstatt; KARINA GRÖMER, HANS RESCHREITER: Kapitel 2: Hallstatt - 160 Jahre Forschung / Chapter 2: Hallstatt - 160 years of research; KARINA GRÖMER: Kapitel 3: Tradition, Kreativität und Innovation - Textiltechnologische Entwicklung von der Bronzezeit zur Hallstattzeit / Chapter 3: Tradition, creativity and innovation - The development of textile expertise from the Bronze Age to the Hallstatt Period; HELGA RÖSEL-MAUTENDORFER: Kapitel 4: Nähtechnik und Design / Chapter 4: Sewing techniques and design; KARINA GRÖMER, HELGA RÖSEL-MAUTENDORFER, HANS RESCHREITER: Kapitel 5: Funktion der Textilien aus dem Bergwerk / Chapter 5: Function of textiles in the salt mines; REGINA HOFMANN-DE KELJZER, MAARTEN R. VAN BOMMEL, INEKE JOOSTEN, ANNA HARTL, ART NÉSS PROAÑO GAIBOR, ANDREAS G. HEISS, ROBERT KRALOFSKY, RUDOLF ERLACH, SUZAN DE GROOT: Kapitel 6: Expertenberichte / 6.1 Die Farben und Färbetechniken der prähistorischen Textilien aus dem Salzbergbau Hallstatt / Chapter 6: Analysis reports / 6.1 The colours and dyeing techniques of prehistoric textiles from the salt mines of Hallstatt; ANTOINETTE RAST-EICHER: Kapitel 6: Expertenberichte / 6.2 Die Faserqualität von Fellen und Textilien aus dem Salzbergwerk von Hallstatt / Chapter 6: Analysis reports / 6.2 The fibre quality of skins and textiles from the Hallstatt salt mines; LENA HAMMARLUND: Chapter 6: Analysis reports / 6.3 Visual Analysis and Grouping of the Hallstatt Textiles; MARK VAN STRYDONCK, KARINA GRÖMER: Chapter 6: Analysis reports / 6.4 14C-Dating of textiles from the Hallstatt salt mine; Kapitel 7: Zusammenfassung / Chapter 7: Summary; Chapter 8: Appendix / 8.1 Glossar zu textilkundlichen und bergmännischen Ausdrücken; Chapter 8: Appendix / 8.2 List of HallTex numbers and inventory numbers; Chapter 8: Appendix / 8.3 Literature; List of Contributors; KARINA GRÖMER, HELGA RÖSEL-MAUTENDORFER: Chapter 9: Catalogue of the Hallstatt Textiles

TEXTILES FROM HALLSTATT

Weaving Culture in Bronze Age and Iron Age Salt Mines

TEXTILIEN AUS HALLSTATT

Gewebte Kultur aus dem bronze- und eisenzeitlichen Salzbergwerk



Edited by

KARINA GRÖMER, ANTON KERN,
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ARCHAEOLOGIA

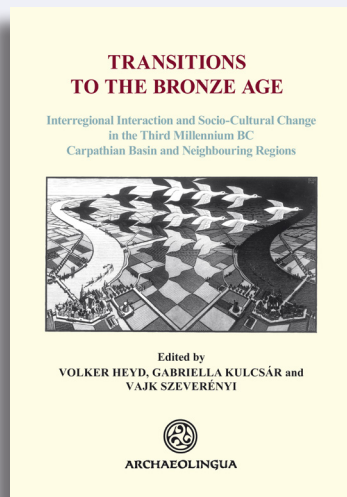
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VOLKER HEYD, GABRIELLA KULCSÁR AND VAJK SZEVERÉNYI (EDS.)

Transitions to the Bronze Age

Interregional Interaction and Socio-Cultural Change in the Third Millennium BC Carpathian Basin and Neighbouring Regions

The meetings of the most significant archaeological association of Europe, the European Association of Archaeologists (EAA), provide each year an outstanding opportunity for dialogues between scholars of various countries and backgrounds. At the 16th meeting, held in September 2010 in The Hague, The Netherlands, Volker Heyd, Gabriella Kulcsár and Vajk Szeverényi organized a full-day conference session focusing on interregional contacts and social, economic and cultural change in the third millennium BC in and around the Carpathian Basin. This book was prepared based on the papers given at this session. The 13 articles of this volume, all written in English, discuss problems of transition and change from the Late Copper to the Early Bronze Age, that is more than a millennium from the later 4th to the end of the 3rd millennium BC. The book highlights temporal and spatial dynamics in the interregional interactions and communication networks among various societies of that period. Traditional typo-chronological approaches are supplemented by the results of absolute dating, anthropological and biochemical investigations and statistical analyses. Also new finds and materials are presented and new perspectives offered. The publication of the volume will certainly promote communication between the archaeological schools of western and east Central Europe, providing new aspects for future research as well.

Editorial; VOLKER HEYD: Europe at the Dawn of the Bronze Age; GABRIELLA KULCSÁR – VAJK SZEVERÉNYI: Transition to the Bronze Age: Issues of Continuity and Discontinuity in the First Half of the Third Millennium BC in the Carpathian Basin; MARZENA SZMYT: View from the Northwest: Interaction Network in the Dnieper–Carpathian Area and the People of the Globular Amphora Culture in the Third Millennium BC; YURI RASSAMAKIN: From the Late Eneolithic Period to the Early Bronze Age in the Black Sea Steppe: What is the Pit Grave Culture (Late Fourth to Mid-Third Millennium BC)?; ELKE KAISER: Import, Imitation and Interaction: A Critical Review of the Chronology and Significance of Cross Footed Bowls of the Third Millennium BC in Southeastern and Eastern Europe; TÜNDE HORVÁTH – JÁNOS DANI – ÁKOS PETŐ – LUKASZ POSPIESZNY – ÉVA SVINGOR: Multidisciplinary Contributions to the Study of Pit Grave Culture Kurgans of the Great Hungarian Plain; CLAUDIA GERLING – HORIA CIUGUDEAN: Insights into the Transylvanian Early Bronze Age Using Strontium and Oxygen Isotope Analyses: A Pilot Study; JÁNOS DANI: The Significance of Metallurgy at the Beginning of the Third Millennium BC in the Carpathian Basin; MANFRED WÖIDICH – ALEXANDRU SZENTMIKLÓSI: Uivar and Its Significance for the Beginning of the Early Bronze Age in the Romanian Banat; JAROSLAV PEŠKA – MIROSLAV KRÁLÍK: “Nagyrév Jugs” and Their Archaeological Context; ROBERT PATAY: Bell Beaker Cemetery and Settlement at Szigetszentmiklós: First Results; PÉTER CSIPPÁN: Cultural Change and Animal Keeping: Case Study of a Neolithic, Copper Age and Bronze Age Site near Budapest, Hungary; NECULAI BOLOHAN – ANDREI ASÂNDULESEI: Middle Bronze Age Beyond the Eastern Fringe of the Carpathian Basin; List of contributors

ANTHONY HARDING AND VALERII KAVRUK

Explorations in Salt Archaeology in the Carpathian Zone

This book presents research on the archaeology of salt in Central and Eastern Europe, based on fieldwork carried out between 2003 and 2012. The authors conducted a detailed examination of sites in several countries, concentrating particularly on an area of northern Transylvania where extensive wooden remains are preserved in salt streams. A hitherto unknown technology for salt production is described; a long series of radiocarbon dates places this production predominantly in the Bronze Age with later phases of activity in the Iron Age and early medieval periods.

The book represents a milestone in salt research. It presents a detailed picture of salt production technology where little such research has previously been carried out; and for the first time it provides clear evidence for the date at which the production occurred. Specialist contributors add detailed information on a range of related topics.

List of Figures; List of Plates; List of Tables; Acknowledgements; ANTHONY HARDING – VALERII KAVRUK: Introduction; KRZYSZTOF BUKOWSKI: Salt sources and salt springs in the Carpathian zone; ANDREA CHIRICESCU: Traditional salt exploitation in Transylvania; ANTHONY HARDING – VALERII KAVRUK including contributions by Richard Brunning, Adela Kovács, Dan Ștefan and Marion Uckelmann: Transylvania; ANTHONY HARDING – VALERII KAVRUK: Ukraine; ANTHONY HARDING – VALERII KAVRUK: Slovakia and Poland; DAN BUZEA: The exploitation of rock salt using wooden troughs. Experiments conducted at Băile Figa in 2008–2010; ANTHONY HARDING – VALERII KAVRUK: Prehistoric technologies of salt production in the Carpathian zone; ESZTER BÁNFFY: Tracing 6th–5th millennium BC salt exploitation in the Carpathian Basin; ANTHONY HARDING – VALERII KAVRUK: Prehistoric production and exchange of salt in the Carpathian-Danube Region; ANTHONY HARDING – VALERII KAVRUK: Conclusions and prospects; ADELA KOVÁCS: Appendix 1 - Catalogue of wood and stone; GELU ȚICULEANU: Appendix 2a - Conservation of archaeological wood from Băile Figa; NYSSA MILDWATERS – STEVEN J. ALLEN: Appendix 2b - Report on the conservation of eleven small finds, April 2010; TOMASZ WAŻNY: Appendix 3 - Dendrochronological investigations at Băile Figa, Romania, 2006–7; IONEL POPA – ANCA SEMENIUC: Appendix 4a - Wood species identified at Băile Figa, Beclean, Bistrița-Năsăud county; ROWENA GALE: Appendix 4b - Identification of timber samples; Bibliography; Plates; List of Authors

EXPLORATIONS IN SALT ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE CARPATHIAN ZONE



ANTHONY HARDING AND VALERII KAVRUK



ARCHAEOLOGIA

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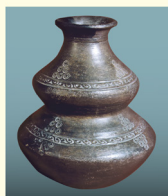
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL, CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC HERITAGE

Festschrift für Erzsébet Jerem
in Honour of her 70th Birthday



Edited by
PETER ANREITER, ESZTER BÁNFFY, LÁSZLÓ BARTOSIEWICZ
WOLFGANG MEID and CAROLA METZNER-NEBELSICK



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PETER ANREITER, ESZTER BÁNFFY, LÁSZLÓ BARTOSIEWICZ, WOLFGANG MEID AND
CAROLA METZNER-NEBELSICK (EDS.)

Archaeological, Cultural and Linguistic Heritage

Festschrift for Erzsébet Jerem in Honour of her 70th Birthday

More than 50 authors, from many countries, have contributed to this impressive volume which honours Erzsébet Jerem, founder and longtime editor of the *Archaeolingua* publication venue. Main focus is on the archaeology of Hungary and adjacent regions, with particular stress on Iron Age cultural elements which, from an archaeological point of view, may be labelled "Celtic". An important part of the contributions however is of linguistic, philological or epigraphic interest which deal, in an interdisciplinary way, with problems concern Celtic Studies as a whole or in detail, or are of relevance to cultural history in general.

P. ANREITER: Ein onomastischer Streifzug durch das Burgenland; J. A. ARENAS-ESTEBAN: The Celtiberian World: A Long Process of Cultural Hybridization; B. ARNOLD: "Soul Stones": Unmodified Quartz and Other Lithic Material in Early Iron Age Burials; E. BÁNFFY – P. SÜMEGI: The Early Neolithic Agro-Ecological Barrier in the Carpathian Basin: A Zone for Interaction; L. BARTOSIEWICZ: Cernunnos in Hungary?; M. BONDÁR: A New Late Copper Age Wagon Model from the Carpathian Basin; S. BURMEISTER – P. RAULWING: Festgefahren. Die Kontroverse um den Ursprung des Streitwagens. Einige Anmerkungen zu Forschung, Quellen und Methodik; P. DE BERNARDO STEMPER – F. BURILLO MOZOTA – M^a E. SAIZ CARRASCO – R. WEDENIG: Women Potters – and Their Names – in Celtic-Speaking Areas; G. DOBESCH: Die Rolle der Redner und der Rednerschulen in der provincialrömischen Kultur; A. EIBNER: Männer in Waffen: Kämpfer oder Tänzer?; C. EIBNER: Hallstattische Sagen und Mythen; E. GÁL: The First Cock Crow: On the Occurrence and Spreading of Domestic Hen in Hungary; M. GUŠTIN: Die keltische Bauernsiedlung bei Murska Sobota am Südrand Pannoniens; B. HÄNSEL – B. TERŽAN – K. MIHOVLIC: Beile und ihre Teile. Beobachtungen an Funden aus Monokodnja/Istrien; R. HAEUSSLER: Hero Cults between Iron Age and Principate; I. HAJNAL: Historisch-Vergleichende Sprachwissenschaft, Archäologie, Archäogenetik und Glottochronologie: Lassen sich diese Disziplinen sinnvoll vereinen?; M. JANDA: Abbilder der Morgenröte: Ungarisch asszony „Frau“ und seine iranische Vorgeschichte; R. KARL – K. WADDINGTON: Ausgrabungen in der doppelten Ringwallanlage von Meillonnydd bei Rhiw auf der Llŷn-Halbinsel, Nordwest-Wales; K. KAUS – M. KAUS: Zum Kultgerät von Haschendorf; V. KISS: Central European and Southeastern Alpine Influences upon Western Transdanubia's Early and Middle Bronze Age; S. KLEMM: Die Bergbaufolgelandschaft in der Eisenerzer Ramsau, Steiermark (Österreich): Methoden und Ergebnisse montanarchäologischer Forschung; G. KULCSÁR: Siedlungen entlang des Kapos-Tals zu Beginn der Bronzezeit; A. LANG: Das Grab der Nerka. Bemerkungen zu Este Ricovero, Grab 23; J. LESKOVAR: Eisenzeitliche Argumente im Neodruidentum; F. MARCO SIMÓN: From the Kermaria Stone to the Turibulum of Chartres: Some Thoughts on Celtic Cosmology; J. V. S. MEGAW – M. R. MEGAW: Poles apart? Notes from the fringes of the "Hungarian" sword style; W. MEID: Aspekte keltischer Glaubensvorstellungen: Seelenwanderung und Gestaltenwechsel; C. METZNER-NEBELSICK: Social Transition and Spatial Organisation: The Problem of the Early Iron Age Occupation of the Strongholds in Northeast Hungary; L. NEBELSICK: Scythian Eagles with Ionic Honeysuckle. Patterns of Iconographic Acculturation in the North Pontic Steppes during the 6th and 5th Centuries BC; G. OLMSTED: Portrayals of Elephants, Griffins, and Dolphins in Western Celtic Metalwork and Coinage During the First Century BC; K. PUSZTAINE FISCHL – J. P. REBENDA: Early Bronze Age (RB A1–A2, about 2300–1500 cal BC) Settlement Structure at the Northern Part of the Great Hungarian Plain. A Case Study: Mezőcsát-Pástidomb P. C. RAMSL: Two Stone Stelae from the La Tène Cemetery at Mannersdorf; F. REDŐ: Reconstruction Model of the Leányfalu burgus; K. H. SCHMIDT: On the Reconstruction of Celtic Prehistory. Towards a New Analysis of the Change of Position of Celtic among the Indo-European Languages; F. SCHWELLNUS: Funktionsanalyse der späthallstatt- bis frühlatènezeitlichen Siedlungskeramik aus Sopron-Krautacker; D. STIFTER: Eine V.I.P. zwischen Pannonien und Tirol; T. STÖLLNER: The Rise of the Proto-Celts? The Transition from the Early to the Late Hallstatt-Period in Southern Germany; K. STÜBER: Eine fragmentarische gallische Inschrift aus Augusta Raurica; R. TARPINI: Überlegungen zur Herausbildung hallstattzeitlicher Musterkanone am Ostalpenrand anhand des Beispiels der Kegelhalbsgefäßverzierung; G. TOMEDI – U. TÖCHTERLE: Der Kupferbergbau als movens für die früh- und mittelbronzezeitliche Auf siedelung Nordtirols; R. VASIĆ: Balkan Connections in the Early Iron Age; J. ZEIDLER: A Proto-Indo-European Ancestor God in Celtic Tradition; M. ZEILER: Gräber: Kein Spiegel des Lebens. Die Laufzeitdatierung jüngerlatènezeitlicher Gefäßkeramik in Abhängigkeit von Verbreitung und zeitlicher Entwicklung der Beigabensitten

DEREK B. COUNTS AND BETTINA ARNOLD (EDS.)

The Master of Animals In Old World Iconography

Old World iconography from the Upper Paleolithic to the Christian era consistently features symbolic representations of both female and male protagonists in conflict with, accompanied by or transmuted partly or completely into, animals. Adversarial relationships are made explicit through hunting and sacrifice scenes, including heraldic compositions featuring a central figure grasping beasts arrayed on either side, while more implicit expressions are manifested in zoomorphic attributes (horns, headdresses, skins, etc.) and composite or hybrid figures that blend animal and human elements into a single image. While the so-called Mistress of Animals has attracted significant scholarly attention, her male counterpart, the Master of Animals, so far has not been accorded a correspondingly comprehensive synthetic study. In an effort to fill this gap in scholarship, *The Master of Animals in Old World Iconography* assembles archaeological, iconographical, and literary evidence for the Master of Animals from a variety of cultural contexts and disparate chronological horizons throughout the Old World, with a particular focus on Europe and the Mediterranean basin as well as the Indus Valley and Eurasia. The volume does not seek to demonstrate relatedness between different manifestations of this figure, even though some are clearly ontologically and geographically linked, but rather to interpret the role of this iconographic construct within each cultural context. In doing so, *The Master of Animals in Old World Iconography* provides an important resource for scholars confronting similar symbolic paradigms across the Old World landscape that foregrounds comparative interpretation in diverse ritual and socio-political environments.

BETTINA ARNOLD – DEREK B. COUNTS: Prolegomenon: The Many Masks of the Master of Animals; SARAH COSTELLO: The Mesopotamian “Nude Hero”: Context and Interpretations; JONATHAN MARK KENOYER: Master of Animals and Animal Masters in the Iconography of the Indus Tradition; BILLIE JEAN COLLINS: Animal Mastery in Hittite Art and Texts; JANICE L. CROWLEY: The Aegean Master of Animals: The Evidence of the Seals, Signets and Sealings; ANNA SIMANDIRAKI-GRIMSHAW: Minoan Animal-Human Hybridity; LOUISE A. HITCHCOCK: The Big Nowhere: A Master of Animals in the Throne Room at Knossos?; SUSAN LANGDON: Where the Wild Things Were: The Greek Master of Animals in Ecological Perspective; DEREK B. COUNTS: Divine Symbols and Royal Aspirations: The Master of Animals in Iron Age Cypriot Religion; MARK GARRISON: The Heroic Encounter in the Visual Arts of Ancient Iraq and Iran ca. 1000–500 BC; BRYAN K. HANKS: Agency, Hybridity, and Transmutation: Human-Animal Symbolism and Mastery among Early Eurasian Steppe Societies; BETTINA ARNOLD: Beasts of the Forest and Beasts of the Field: Animal Sacrifice, Hunting Symbolism, and the Master of Animals in Pre-Roman Iron Age Europe; ANTHONY TUCK: Mistress and Master: The Politics of Iconography in Pre-Roman Central Italy; MARTIN GUGGISBERG: The Mistress of Animals, the Master of Animals: Two Complementary or Oppositional Religious Concepts in Early Celtic Art?; PETER S. WELLS: Meaning in Motif and Ornament: The Face Between the Creatures in Mid-First-Millennium AD Temperate Europe.

THE MASTER OF ANIMALS in Old World Iconography



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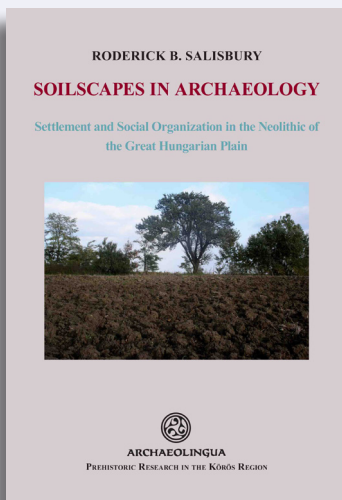
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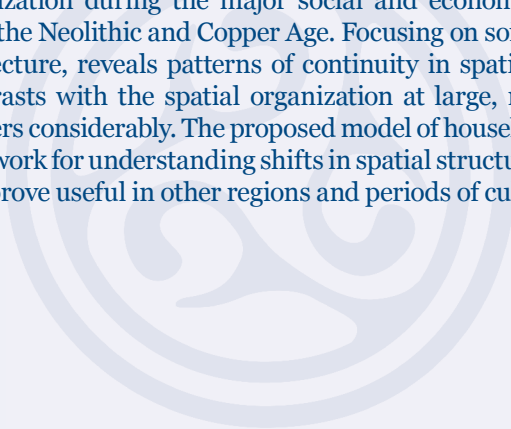
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RODERICK B. SALISBURY

Soils in Archaeology
Settlement and Social Organization
in the Neolithic of the Great Hungarian Plain

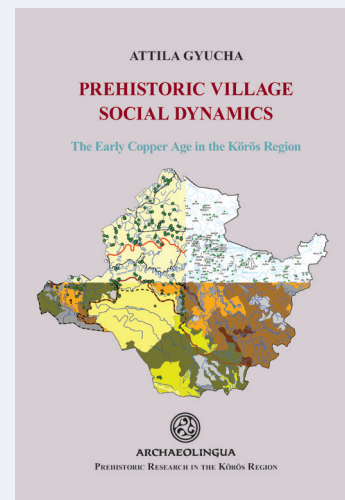
The places around us are an integral part of our social life. Daily activities are associated with specific living and working areas, and these associations create patterns that reflect the way people behave within defined spaces. Cooking, storage, craftwork, waste disposal, and other daily tasks take place in culturally accepted spaces. These everyday activities leave chemical and geophysical traces in the soil, creating cultural soils. In this book, the author uses the soils from small Late Neolithic and Early Copper Age settlements in the Körös Region of the Great Hungarian Plain to explore the relationship between spatial distributions and community organization during the major social and economic transformations that occurred at the turn of the Neolithic and Copper Age. Focusing on soil, rather than on artifact distributions or architecture, reveals patterns of continuity in spatial organization at small settlements. This contrasts with the spatial organization at large, nucleated Late Neolithic settlements, which differs considerably. The proposed model of household clusters and activity zones provides a framework for understanding shifts in spatial structure as they relate to social organization, and will prove useful in other regions and periods of cultural transformation.



ATTILA GYUCHA

Prehistoric Village Social Dynamics The Early Copper Age in the Körös Region

This book explores the social dynamics of early village societies, focusing specifically on the transition from the Neolithic to the Copper Age and the development of Early Copper Age village communities in the Körös Region on the Great Hungarian Plain. In order to model how Copper Age villages evolved from their Neolithic predecessors, different theoretical and methodological perspectives were incorporated, and data on settlement patterns and organization, mortuary customs, economy, and interaction were considered in a diachronic framework and at multiple geographic scales. The model developed here contributes to a more nuanced understanding of prehistoric socio-economic and cultural transformations in prehistoric Europe and in other parts of the world.



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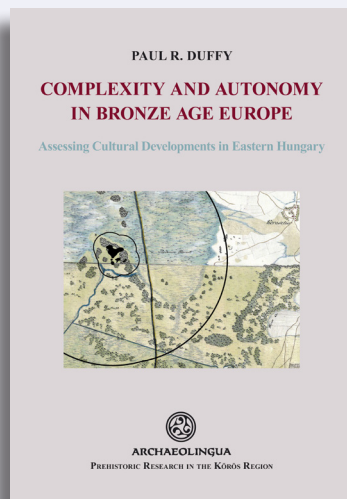
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PAUL R. DUFFY

Complexity and Autonomy in Bronze Age Europe
Assessing Cultural Developments in Eastern Hungary

This work asks what kind of social differentiations emerged in European Bronze Age societies and what changes were associated with this transition. It is clear that during this period large fortified settlements became increasingly common, great inequalities in access to metals and exotic goods appear, and warrior iconography permeates material culture. But the specific forms of political and economic complexity in these societies, such as tribute payments, difference in craft production and household consumption are often unknown. Focusing on Bronze Age settlement and household economies in the Körös Region of the Great Hungarian Plain, this book establishes a more complete picture of these societies.

Introduction to the Series; List of Figures; List of Tables; Acknowledgements; Chapter 1: Introduction; Chapter 2: Bronze Age Europe, the People Without History; Chapter 3: Background to a Study of Middle-Range Society; Chapter 4: The Geoenvironmental Setting; Chapter 5: The Archaeological Context in the Körös Region; Chapter 6: Middle-Range Theory for Middle-Range Societies; Chapter 7: A Preliminary Study of Societies in the Körös Region; Chapter 8: The Sites and Assemblages; Chapter 9: Bronze Age Society in the Körös Region; Chapter 10: Regional Consolidation in the Lower Körös Basin; Chapter 11: The Bronze Age Körös among Middle-Range Societies; Appendix A: Radiocarbon Dates for the Great Hungarian Plain; Appendix B: Technical Terms for Middle Bronze Age Ceramics; Appendix C: Volumetric Calculations for Tell Excavations in the Lower Körös Basin; Appendix D: Process of Data Creation in the GIS; Appendix E: Description of Collected Sites; Appendix F: Chipped Stone Tool Production; Bibliography

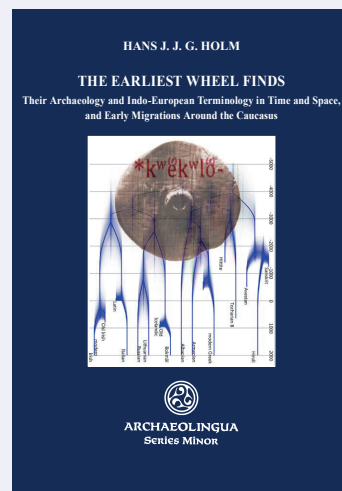
HANS J. J. G. HOLM

The Earliest Wheel Finds

Their Archeology and Indo-European Terminology in Time and Space, and Early Migrations around the Caucasus

Over the last two centuries, many hypotheses have been proposed about the region of origin of the hypothetical (Proto-) Indo-Europeans as speakers of the postulated Indo-European proto-language. Although wheeled transport has always played a central role in this discussion, an exact chronological analysis of attested wheels, their Indo-European terminology, and the dispersal of the latter in time and space has not yet been conducted. This short study aims to fill this gap.

The book investigates the oldest wheel finds (before ca. 2000 BCE) and their Indo-European terminology, especially in terms of onomasiological aspects. Recent lexicostatistical and glottochronological approaches to Indo-European phylogeny are compared, possible implications for the IE-Anatolian and Tocharian migrations are discussed, and a hypothesis for the development of the wheel is proposed. The value of this work lies mainly in the collection of wheel-related archaeological and linguistic data and their analyses in a chronological context.



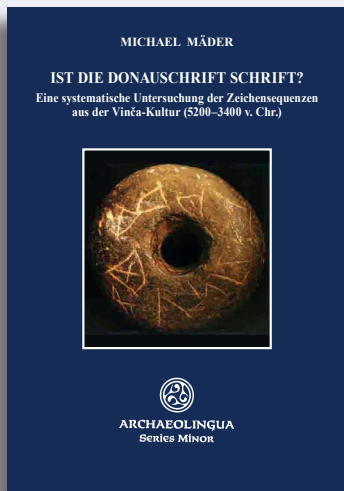
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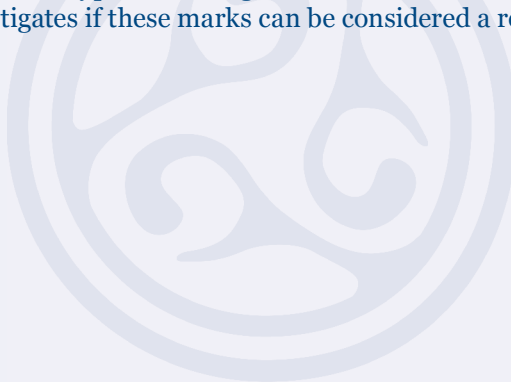
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MICHAEL A. MÄDER

Ist Die Donauschrift Schrift?

Eine systematische Untersuchung der Zeichensequenzen aus der Vinča-Kultur (5200 – 3400 v. Chr.)

What is a language? What is the definition of writing? Is it possible that writing is much older than the proto-cuneiform system known from Mesopotamia? In the past four decades, much debate has been focused on a set of markings known as the “Old European Writing” or Donauschrift, associated with the archaeological Vinča culture, present in the Balkan region between 5200 and 3400 BC. These signs, found mainly on pottery fragments and figurines, have been interpreted as a proper writing system, as mnemonic writing, and as a predecessor of the Aegean script, just to name a few theories. Through a systematic study of the marks themselves, the repetition of sequences, their archaeological context, their resemblance to other known types of writing, as well as the related literature, this German-language volume investigates if these marks can be considered a real writing system.



ZSUZSA ESZTER PETŐ

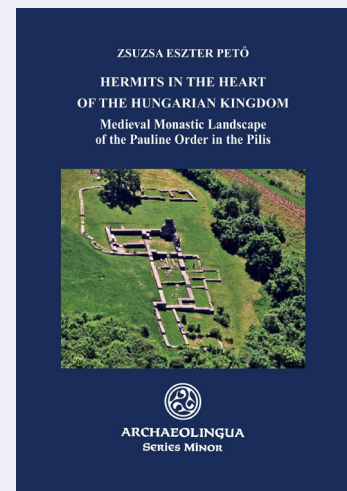
Hermits in the Heart of the Hungarian Kingdom

Medieval Monastic Landscape of the Pauline Order in the Pilis

“...first, the order was settled only in deserted, uninhabited, forested places, far from populated areas and lived a monkish life in small cells and chapels, which can still be found in some places; but as time went by, the cells have been transformed into great monasteries through donations, the chapels into splendid churches, and several other necessary buildings were erected around the monasteries.”

Thus was the history of the Pauline Order interpreted by Pope Eugene IV in his letter to Dionysios, Archbishop of Esztergom, in 1440. The Pauline Order is the single monastic order of Hungarian origin, and according to their tradition, they first emerged in the Pilis forest. The area of the Pilis, located in the heartland of the Hungarian kingdom, is crucial for Hungarian history, as this royal forest was surrounded by the most important royal centers and residences in the Middle Ages. Since the Pilis is a densely forested area even today, the features of the Pauline monastic space are well preserved and can be described with the methods of landscape archaeology, yielding new results through a systematic analysis and a complex approach on a digital platform, by using GIS technology.

The aim of this study is to answer some key research questions and to summarize the evolution of the Pauline Order at different levels of space in the Pilis: from the basic spatial organization of the smallest monastic estate to their role in the entire area of the main royal forest of the Kingdom of Hungary. Studies on the Order of St. Paul the First Hermit, often supplemented with archaeological and architectural investigations, have always held a prominent place in historical research in Central Europe; however, various other features that accompanied these monasteries (such as the remains of fishponds, dikes, mills and roads) were often neglected. Thus, the present work is a new contribution to the study of medieval monastic landscapes, which offers new insights regarding not only the Pauline Order, but also the different research approaches to the study of medieval monasticism.



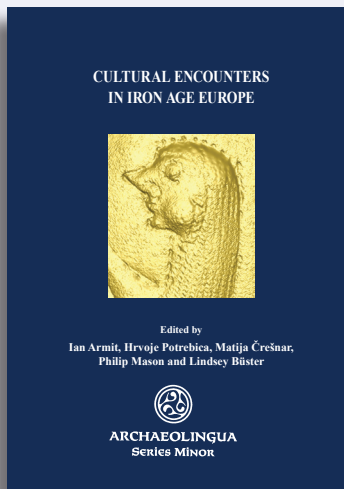
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IAN ARMIT, HRVOJE POTREBICA, MATIJA ČREŠNAR, PHILIP MASON, LINDSEY BÜSTER (EDS)

Cultural Encounters in Iron Age Europe

Cultural encounters form a dominant theme in the study of Iron Age Europe. This was particularly acute in regions where urbanising Mediterranean civilisations came into contact with 'barbarian' worlds. This volume presents preliminary work from the ENTRANS Project, which explores the nature and impact of such encounters in south east Europe, alongside a series of papers on analogous European regions. A range of theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches are offered in an effort to promote dialogue around these central issues in European protohistory.

IAN ARMIT – HRVOJE POTREBICA – MATIJA ČREŠNAR – PHILIP MASON – LINDSEY BÜSTER: Introduction: cultural encounters and the ENTRANS Project; LINDSEY BÜSTER – IAN ARMIT – ADRIAN EVANS – RACHAEL KERSHAW: Developing the 3D imaging of Iron Age Art in the ENTRANS Project; HRVOJE POTREBICA – JANJA MAVROVIĆ MOKOS: Encounters on borders of worlds: the Kaptol Group in the Early Iron Age communication network; IGOR MEDARIĆ – BRANKO MUŠIĆ – MATIJA ČREŠNAR: Tracing flat cremation graves using integrated advanced processing of magnetometry data; PHILIP MASON – DIMITRIJ MLEKUŽ: Negotiating space in the Early Iron Age landscape of south-eastern Slovenia: the case of Veliki Vinji vrh; REBECCA NICHOLLS – JO BUCKBERRY: Death and the body: using osteological methods to investigate the later prehistoric funerary archaeology of Slovenia and Croatia; REBECCA NICHOLLS – HANNAH KOON: The use of stable light isotopes as a method of exploring the homogeneity and heterogeneity of diet in Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age Temperate Europe: a preliminary study; ALEXIS GORGUES: Trade in a liminal zone: commercial encounter and transformation in the Iron Age north-west Mediterranean; ANA DELGADO HERVÁS – MERITXELL FERRER: Feeding an emporion: gastronomies and identities in Empúries, north Catalonia (5th century BC); LOUP BERNARD: From the farm to the hillfort: what happens to a Celt when a Greek settles at his door?; FABIO SACCOCCIO: The Venetic-Etruscan-Celtic encounters in the Po River lowlands (north-eastern Italy); SIMONA MARCHESINI – ROSA RONCADOR: Celts and Raetians in the central-eastern Alpine Region during the Second Iron Age: multidisciplinary research; AUREL RUSTOIU – SÁNDOR BERECKI: Cultural encounters and fluid identities in the eastern Carpathian Basin in the 4th-3rd centuries BC; SVETLANA SHARAPOVA: It is traced on bone: social identity in bioarchaeological research of Iron Age populations of the Trans-Urals and western Siberia

GERGELY CSIKY

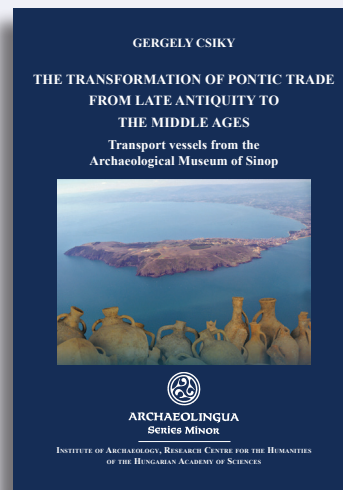
The Transformation of Pontic Trade from Late Antiquity to the Middle Ages

Transport vessels from the Archaeological Museum of Sinop

Sinope was one of the major harbours of the southern Black Sea coast during Antiquity and the Middle Ages situated on the northernmost point of Anatolia circa 200 km from Crimea across the sea. Due to its location, the city was a node in trans-Pontic communication throughout its history.

The evaluation of early medieval trade is limited by some chronological problems of the so-called Byzantine 'Dark Ages', Anatolian pottery with few exceptions is not well-dated from eighth-ninth centuries. One potential solution to this problem is a comparison of the transport vessels stored in Sinop Archaeological Museum (Sinop Arkeoloji Müzesi) with the amphorae and transport jugs from the northern Black Sea coast, where vessels of this type are often recovered from closed archaeological contexts and even the kilns of the workshops of these eighth–ninth-century amphorae have been discovered.

The study of the late antique and early medieval amphorae in the collection of the Sinop Archaeological Museum shed new light on the long-term trends in the sea trade of the Black Sea. The types, origin, and distribution of the amphorae presented in this volume reveal a declining tendency in trans-maritime trade together with a decreasing distribution and increasing centralisation in amphora production. Crimean amphorae and Tmutarakan jugs show connectivity of the Byzantine cities, such as Sinope on the southern shore of the Black Sea with the Khazar and later Rus territories. This would suggest that the late antique maritime network of the Black Sea did not vanish without a trace – it quite certainly survived, although on a much smaller scale and with a smaller volume



2017

SM40

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ANDRÁS PATAY-HORVÁTH

THE ORIGINS OF THE
OLYMPIC GAMES



ARCHAEOLOGIA
Series Minor

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ANDRÁS PATAY-HORVÁTH

The Origins of the Olympic Games

Even in antiquity it was debated when and why the Olympic Games had been established and by whom. Modern scholarship has also advanced a great number of hypotheses on the origins of the games (ranging from funeral games to harvest ceremonies/vegetation magic or even initiation rites), but a truly convincing reconstruction has not yet been formulated.

The present volume offers a new comprehensive explanation for the phenomenon and argues that the Games evolved from hunting and from animal ceremonialism observed among various hunting groups. This explanation is admittedly a hypothetical one, based mainly on the interpretation of the archaeological material and some ethnographic parallels, but conjecture is necessary due to the complete absence of contemporary written evidence. In addition, although it is essentially a simple theory that simultaneously explains many perplexing features of the Games in a coherent way, it must remain without definitive proof, as with all other previous similar explanations. "Anyone who takes issue is allowed a simple remedy: to offer something better, something that is coherent and constructive as an alternative."

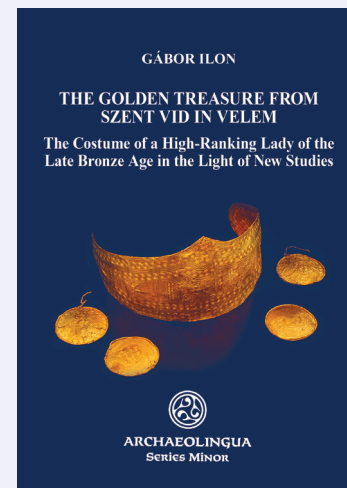
Preface; Photo Credits; Introduction: A Brief History of Research; A Ritual Parallel; The Archaeological Record of the 8th Century BC: Tripod Cauldrons, Animal Figurines; Making Sense of the Evidence: The Archaeological Material, The Basic Features of the Olympic Games, Ritual Prescriptions, The Penteteric Periodicity; Pelops and the Origins of the Games; Conclusion; Appendices: I. The Staphylodromia; II. Greek Geometric Bull Figurines Outside Olympia, the Kabeirion and Crete; III. Biological and Ethological Characteristics of Wild and Feral Bovines; IV. Aurochs and Wild Cattle in the Ancient Mediterranean; V. The Extinction of the Aurochs in Europe; VI. The Camargue Horses and Bulls; VII. Basic Features of Hunting; VIII. Prescriptions and Rituals Surrounding Hunting; IX. The Cult of Artemis at Geometric Olympia; X. Ethnographic Parallels for Pelops and Hippodameia; Abbreviations; Bibliography; Index

GÁBOR ILON

Golden Treasure from Szent Vid in Velem The Apparel of a Late Bronze Age Elite Woman in the Light of New Examinations

A Late Bronze Age golden treasure of outstanding importance was found in the final days of August 1929 at the eastern extension of the Alps, at Szent Vid in Velem. These pieces of jewelry made with a rare and special technique had been hidden below a stone near the present-day Szentkút Spring. The diadem and the pectoral ornaments may have been a part of the apparel of a lady belonging to a ranking family who lived in the Late Bronze Age during the time of the Urnfield culture. The author discovered the details of the archaeological site and the circumstances of the find through an exciting investigation of the previously unpublished correspondence between the excavating archaeologist Barron Kálmán Miske, and his colleagues, Ferenc Tompa and Amália Mozsolics. The book also presents in detail the results of the restoration work performed between 2004 and 2006, at which time thorough observations as well as non-invasive examinations took place.

Gábor Ilon not only made conclusions related to the work of the goldsmiths on the basis of the traces left by the tools on the objects, but also concerned himself with the possible astronomical/mythological background and analysis of the symbols. He collected parallels to this find from around Europe, other similar treasures coming from the time of the Urnfield culture, and thereby was able to place this extraordinary Late Bronze Age collection of finds into a broader context.



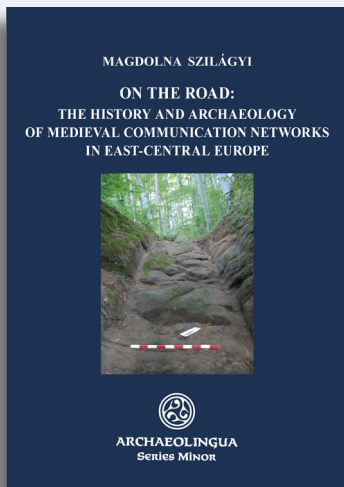
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MAGDOLNA SZILÁGYI

On the Road

The History and Archaeology of Medieval Communication Networks in East-Central Europe

The present volume is dedicated to the different approaches and research strategies of medieval roads and tracks. It is mainly based on historical and archaeological source materials from East-Central Europe, but the research problems are discussed in a wider European context. Roads have never been isolated features in the landscape, but formed the backbone of the settlement system in all times. Being the veins of social and economic life, the history of roads is inextricably connected with the growth and decline of towns, settlements, agriculture and trade. The book introduces its readers into the wide range of sources and methods available for the investigation of this noteworthy, but so far regrettably neglected and understudied topic. The social, political and economic factors as well as the physical landscape created different types of medieval roads in terms of function and physical properties. The purpose of this book is to demonstrate the variability of these roads through East-Central European examples, and stimulate further investigations both within and outside the region. At the same time, it offers a well-selected collection of features, archaeological sites and historical representations with the relevant research methods on the means and ways of medieval communication networks.

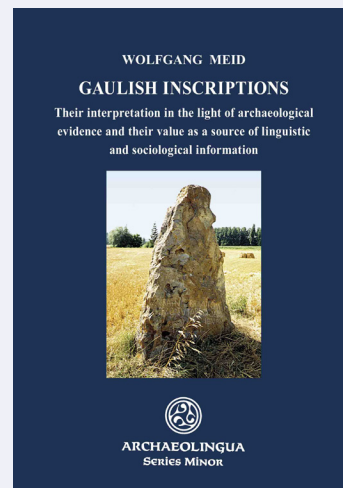
1. Introduction; 1.1 Previous research on medieval roads; 1.2 Sources; 2. From Roman to medieval roads 2.1. The road system of Roman Pannonia; 2.2 The medieval names of Roman roads; 2.3 The use of the Roman street system ;2.4 The survival of Roman roads outside towns; 3. Terminology and characterization of medieval roads; 3.1 The hierarchy of roads; 3.2 Legal aspects; 3.3 Functional aspect; 3.4 Modes of travel and transportation; 3.5 Relationship of roads; 3.6 Physical properties; 3.7 Vegetation; 3.8 Age of the road; 3.9 River-crossing places; 4. Conclusions and outlook; List of abbreviations

WOLFGANG MEID

Gaulish Inscriptions

Their interpretation in the light of archaeological evidence and their value as a source of linguistic and sociological information

A survey of Gaulish inscriptions from a content-orientated point of view, starting from simple one word inscriptions and progressing to longer and more complex texts. Thus funeral and votive inscriptions, texts of private, intimate character, invocations and magical texts are reviewed; their structure, content and pertinent vocabulary emerge more clearly by means of this comparative approach.



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APPROPRIATE NARRATIVES
Archaeologists, Publics and Stories



Edited by
Elisabeth Niklasson and Thomas Meier



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ELISABETH NIKLASSON AND THOMAS MEIER (EDS.)

Appropriate Narratives
Archaeologists, Publics and Stories

How do different publics receive and transform archaeologists' stories? Archaeologists frequently – and often disappointingly – realise that their academic results are heavily “misunderstood” and transformed when their stories enter public discourse, even if they themselves have simplified their stories before handing them over to the visitor, listener or reader.

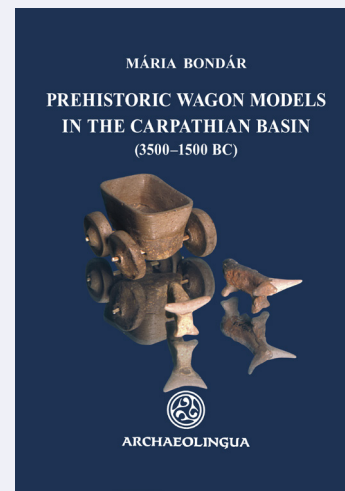
The eleven authors of this book regard such public receptions of archaeological narratives as productive transformations in their own right and reject an old fashioned notion of academic knowledge versus the misunderstood and deteriorated narratives of “the villagers”. The paternalistic guidance of the public towards the academically sanctioned truth, as endorsed by modernity, has meant that these appropriations have consistently been disregarded and deemed useless. However, if we view such public transformations of archaeological knowledge as attempts to make archaeologists' results meaningful outside the academic sphere, they become vital for archaeologists to understand their own place in wider society. More specifically, such analysis of what is received on different levels and how archaeological narratives are transformed, will enhance archaeologists' ability to meet requirements of different publics and relate to their preconceptions of both archaeologists and objects.

Preface; Programs of the Round Table in The Hague 2010 and the sessions in Oslo 2011 and Helsinki 2012; ELISABETH NIKLASSON – THOMAS MEIER: Appropriate narratives – an introduction; The nature of narratives; GERHARD ERMISCHER: A visit to the Motel of the Mysteries: Stories and storytelling in archaeology; ELISABETH NIKLASSON: Archaeology as European Added Value; TUIJA KIRKINEN: Archaeological nature writing in the making of past landscapes – an ecocritical approach to prehistoric wilderness in Finnish archaeology; The stakeholders of narratives; MICHAEL A. CREMO: A report from a person who appropriates archaeologists' narratives for the public; DIANE SCHERZLER: “Selecting what is important for the reader”: About appropriations and transformations of archaeology in the mass media; THOMAS MEIER: Archaeology and identity in a Bavarian village – academic and local histories; JUTTA LESKOVAR: Neopaganism, archaeological content and the belief in “Celts”; Greece – for example ...; STELLA KATSAROU-TZEVELEKI: The Acropolis of Athens as imaginary neighbour in the local 'homeland'; JOHN BINTLIFF: Public versus professional perceptions of an invisible heritage: A Greek case study; HAMISH FORBES: It's the fort that counts, Cultural marginalisation and alternative monumentality in a Greek community; The dangers of narratives; ESZTER BÁNFFY: Disarmed post-socialist archaeologies? Social attitudes to interpreting the past – an interim report from Hungary; About the authors

MÁRIA BONDÁR

Prehistoric Wagon Models in the Carpathian Basin (3500–1500 BC)

The invention of the wheel and of wheeled vehicles was one of the major innovations with a lasting impact on human history. Wheeled conveyances played an important role in the life of prehistoric communities and contributed to the emergence of an invisible network of contacts between neighbouring and more distant communities. They played a crucial role in travel, transport and communication, in economic and cultural interaction, and in the transmission of customs, material goods and exotic commodities. Representing the rarity and uniqueness of this technical innovation, the earliest miniature models of wheeled vehicles often had a symbolic meaning attached to them and they often figured prominently in the realm of beliefs. Mária Bondár's study on the wagon models of the Copper and Bronze Age offers a comprehensive overview of vehicle studies in the Carpathian Basin, together with a discussion of new, previously unpublished finds.



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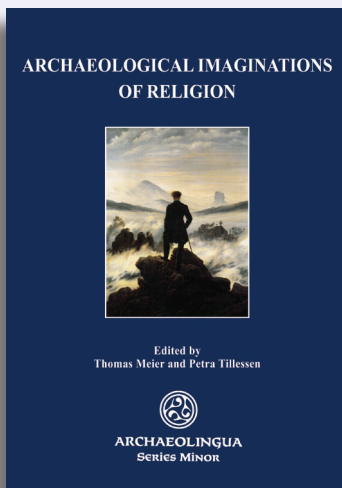
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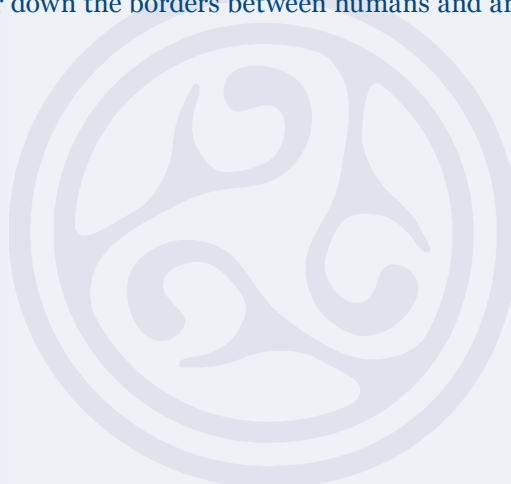
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THOMAS MEIER AND PETRA TILLESSEN (EDS)

Archaeological Imaginations of Religion

This book does not aim at a “true” story of prehistoric belief, but rather an account of how eight different archaeologists imagine past religions. It is their purpose to observe and analyse how archaeologists think about that fuzzy thing called “religion.”

Papers range from a comparative history of research to new interpretational frames of hidden art. Authors question the established sacred-profane divide and explore the concept of liminality; they tear down the borders between humans and animals, the animate and the inanimate.



Preface by the editors; THOMAS MEIER together with PETRA TILLESSEN: Archaeological imaginations of religion: an introduction from an Anglo-German perspective; JOHN BINTLIFF: Sacred worlds or sacred cows? Can we parameterize past rituals?; ERICA HILL: Imagining animals in prehistoric religions; ROBERT J. WALLIS: Animism, ancestors and adjusted styles of communication: Hidden art in Irish passage tombs; MIRANDA ALDHOUSE-GREEN: Style over content; LIV NILSSON STUTZ: Dialogues with the dead. Imagining mesolithic mortuary rituals; KATJA HROBAT VIRLOGET: Conceptualization of space through folklore. On the mythical and ritual significance of community limits; TIINA ÄIKÄS: The concept of liminality and Sámi sacred landscapes; About the authors

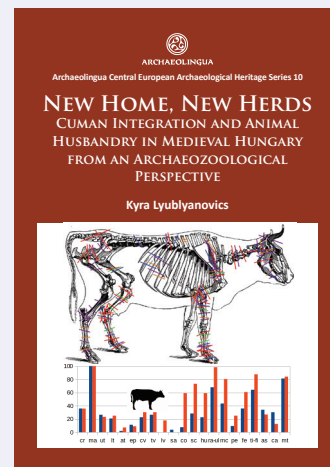
KYRA LYUBLJANOVICS

New Home, New Herds

Cuman Integration and Animal Husbandry in Medieval Hungary from an Archaeozoological Perspective

The Cumans, a people that inhabited the steppe zone in the medieval period and actively shaped the fate of the region from the Black Sea to the Carpathian Basin, have been primarily known to history as nomadic, mounted warriors. Some of them arrived in the Hungarian Kingdom in the mid-thirteenth century as a group of refugees fleeing the invading Mongol army and asked for asylum. In the course of three centuries they settled down in the kingdom, converted to Christianity, and were integrated into medieval Hungarian society.

This study collects all available information, historical, ethnographic and archaeological alike, on the animal husbandry aspect of the complex development of the Cuman population in medieval Hungary. Although this medieval minority has been in the focus of scholarly interest in the past decades, no attempt has been made so far to study their herds using interdisciplinary methods. The research of faunal assemblages through archaeozoological methods has the potential to reveal direct, and by other means, unavailable information on animal keeping practices, although this source of evidence often escapes scholarly attention in Central and Eastern Europe. This book combines a primary scientific dataset with historical information and interprets them within the framework of settlement history in order to investigate the manifold integration process of a medieval community.

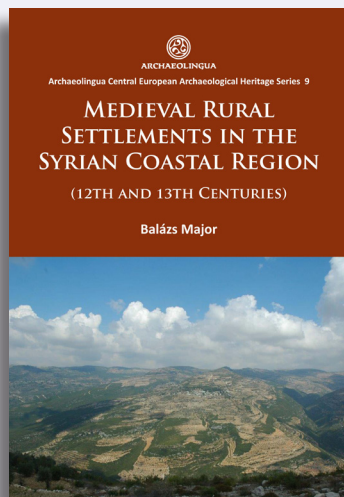


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BALÁZS MAJOR

Medieval Rural Settlements in the Syrian Coastal Region (12th and 13th Centuries)

This book is the result of more than a dozen years of research in the field of the hitherto unstudied medieval settlement pattern of the Syrian coastal region in the 12th and 13th centuries. The conclusions presented in this work were reached with the combined use of several source types including medieval documents, travellers' accounts, former research, map evidence, toponymy, archive and satellite photographs, oral sources and extensive archaeological field surveys accompanied by documentation between the years 2000 and 2015. After enumerating the historical events that influenced the settlement pattern of the coast, its centres, including the towns and castles and with special regard to the smaller fortifications of the countryside that seem to have been a Frankish introduction to the area, are analysed. After the detailed examination of the written sources and the architectural material preserved at these lesser sites, a closer look at the villages and their environment aims to draw a general picture on the density of settlements and their basic characteristics. The book also discusses communication lines and provides an assessment of the medieval population that inhabited the region in the 12th and 13th centuries. The text is accompanied by a collection of maps, plan drawings, tables and illustrations on a selected number of sites visited during the field surveys.

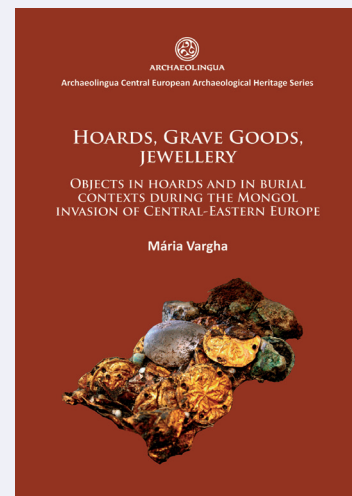
List of Figures; List of Pictures; List of Plates; List of Tables; List of Maps; Acknowledgements; A Note on Transcriptions; Summary; 1. Introduction; 2. The geographical setting; 3. Methodology; 4. Historical frame; 5. Settlement; 6. Inhabitants; 7. Conclusion; Appendix I. Fortified sites mentioned in the Latin sources; Appendix II. Fortified sites mentioned only in the Eastern sources; Appendix III. Fortified sites not mentioned in the written sources; Appendix IV. Ownership of fortified sites mentioned in the Latin sources; Appendix V. Fortified sites in possession of the Military Orders mentioned in the Latin sources; Pictures; Plates; Bibliography

MÁRIA VARGHA

Hoard, Grave Goods, Jewellery

Objects in Hoards and in Burial Contexts during the Mongol Invasion of Central-Eastern Europe

This monograph examines one specific hoard horizon, which is connected to the Mongol invasion of Hungary (1241-42). With this catastrophic event, the historical context is both well known and much discussed by contemporaries and modern scholars. This opportunity to examine material connected to a sole event, but across a broad spectrum of geographical space and social class, is unique for hoard horizons in Hungary, and, for that matter, in Europe. Though this study focuses on hoards connected to the Mongol invasion, it is also relevant beyond this specific context. The work addresses issues concerning hoard finds and material culture, and examines how finds are related when found in different contexts (a hoard, grave, or settlement feature), thus the questions raised and conclusions reached are important for other medieval hoard finds. By comparing hoards related to a single historical event to a contemporaneous site – containing a village, a church, and a cemetery – assessments can be made regarding how hoards reflect social issues such as stratification, wealth, status, and fashion.



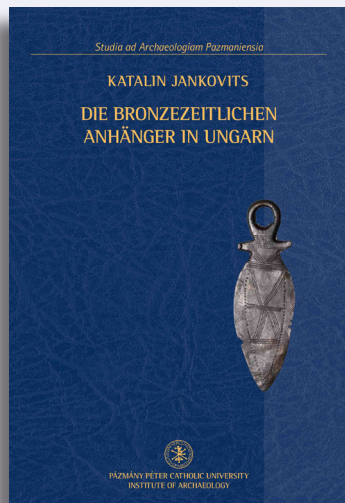
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KATALIN JANKOVITS

Die bronzezeitlichen Anhänger in Ungarn

So far, no comprehensive analysis has been done on the Bronze Age pendants brought to light in Hungary. These pendants represent a specific type of jewellery in the Bronze Age, used not only as ornaments but also as amulets.

This volume provides a new, all-inclusive study of such pendants, altogether 3574 pieces, including 754 so far unpublished ones, kept in various museums throughout the country. These artefacts come from depots, graves, or settlements, but some of them are single or stray finds. In a proposed classification, 34 different types are identified, which are further divided into various subtypes. Each chapter outlines the characteristics of these types and their variants, their function and symbolism. Additional grave goods shed light on social stratification in the Bronze Age society; inhumations also reveal information on how these pendants were worn. Finally, their chronology and geographical distribution is also discussed. Altogether 147 plates of illustration accompany this German-language volume.

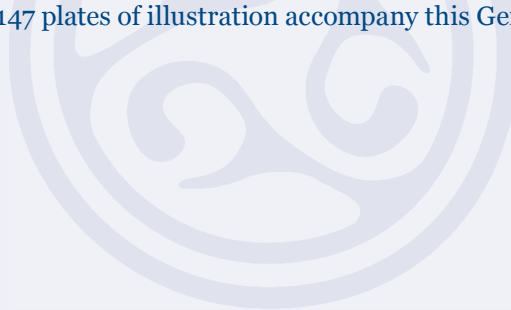
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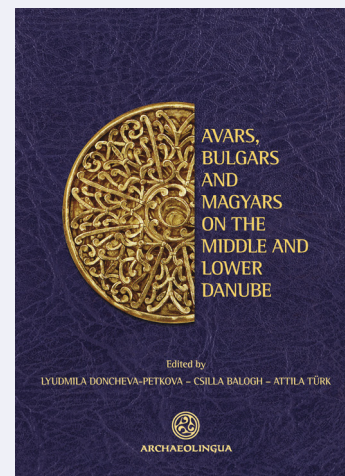


LYUDMILA DONCHEVA-PETKOVA, CSILLA BALOGH AND ATTILA TÜRK (EDS.)

Avars, Bulgars and Magyars on the Middle and Lower Danube **Proceedings of the Bulgarian-Hungarian Meeting, Sofia, May 27–28, 2009**

The most recent result of the study of the relationship between the Bulgars and Hungarians, which has a long history in the research of the early Middle Ages, is the volume of archaeological essays entitled “Avars, Bulgars and Magyars on the Middle and Lower Danube”, which contains the written versions of the presentations from the Bulgarian-Hungarian international archaeological conference held in Sofia on the 27th–28th of May, 2009, supplemented by a few more essays. The 264-page work presents the reader with 16 papers written by a total of 9 Bulgarian and 8 Hungarian authors and is richly illustrated with more than 40 color tables.

The book sums up the most recent research results from the last couple of decades in the light of the historical/archaeological problems in the Balkans and the Carpathian Basin from the 7th–11th centuries and the relationships between the two regions as well as all of eastern Europe. A virtue of the book is that in addition to the issues of research history and theories, the majority of the essays provide the reader with a systematic cataloguing of objects in English based on extensive collections, which is without precedent.

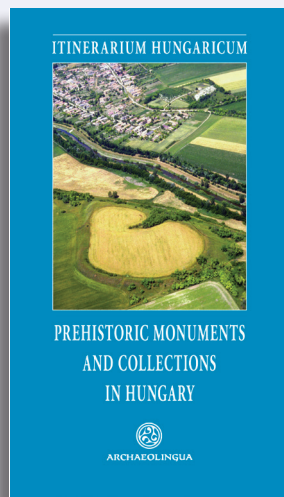


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ERZSÉBET JEREM AND ZSOLT MESTER (EDS.)

Itinerarium Hungaricum II.

Prehistoric Monuments and Collections in Hungary

The sites and museums presented here are organised into seven regions, which have been set up not according to modern administrative boundaries, but rather with a view to practical considerations.

The maps of the regions accompanying the guide-book are colour-coded for easier use. The order in which the sites are described in each chapter follow a recommended route, offering also an option for the more detailed exploration of a particular area. The icons in the bar above each site were designed to aid planning excursions. Each site is introduced by directions on accessing the site. Seeing that most of these are archaeological sites, directions are provided in relation to the nearest settlement(s). An exact address is given in the case of museums and open-air museums, together with the opening hours and a telephone number through which more detailed information can be requested.

Next comes the description of the site, providing an overview of research conducted on the site. The descriptions vary according to the extent to which a site has been researched and, also, to what extent the site appears in books intended for a broader audience. The description is followed by a bibliography, offering a selection of the studies dealing with the site. With a few exceptions, each site is accompanied by one or more illustrations, ranging from aerial photos and views of the site to survey drawings, reconstructions and drawings or photos of various finds brought to light during excavations or surveys. The source of each illustration is included in the caption; most are reproduced from the works listed in the bibliography.

The Glossary at the end of the volume contains brief entries on the most important archaeological terms and archaeological cultures appearing in the volume.

The first of the two indexes lists the sites in alphabetical order, the second according to archaeological periods.

GABRIELLA FÉNYES

The Aquincum Organ

The Birth of the King of all Instruments

In the mid-third century AD, the guild house of the fire brigade in the Civil Town of Aquincum, the antique predecessor of Budapest, was consumed by a fire that proved impossible to extinguish. The floor of one its rooms with a cellar underneath collapsed and the room's furnishings tumbled into the cellar. Although the building itself was rebuilt some time later, the rubble in the cellar was left as it was. The artefacts lay buried deep in the ground until 1931, when the construction of an electricity transformer house was begun. Lajos Nagy conducted an excavation in the area of the planned building, during which he discovered fragments of bronze organ pipes in the cellar of the one-time guild house. Working late into the night by moonlight, he brought to light the remains of the world's oldest organ.

The new volume in the Aquincum Pocket Guides series presents this unique find, the water organ of Aquincum. The description of the organ's findspot and its eventful fate is followed by a detailed discussion of the organ's mechanism from its winding system to the organ pipes, alongside portraits of the known organ players of ancient Greece and Rome, and a section on when and where organ music was played in Antiquity, which include some quite surprising occasions and locations.

THE AQUINCUM ORGAN



**The Birth of the King of all
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80 pp.
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2016

119 pp.
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€ 14

PAULA ZSIDI (ED.)

Archaeological Monuments from the Roman Period in Budapest Walks Around Roman Budapest

Budapest is unique among European capitals in having three different historical centres. The Buda castle, much visited by tourists, recalls the medieval era, while the city centre on the Pest side developed in the 19th century. Through whichever area of the capital one chooses to take a stroll, however, it is important to know that the main roads still recall the original structure of the Aquincum settlement—the Roman predecessor of Budapest.

It was Roman engineers who, taking into account the flow of the Danube, designed Aquincum's layout and structure, which present-day Budapest is still based on. Most historical ruins in Budapest can be found in today's Óbuda, where the Roman city of Aquincum once stood.

Despite ever increasing building works demanded by modern city development, relics of the past are kept accessible. Significant finds from excavations often enrich the list of relics and monuments originating from or belonging to antique sites. Some of them can be seen today, while others await restoration.

This guidebook invites the reader to the virtual tour "Via Antiqua," from the archaeological park around Aquincum Museum, through the military town, and right up to the legionary fortress. Many of the ruins blend in well with the urban landscape, whereas others are displayed in a museum or exhibition setting. The rich array of illustrations provided herein will assist readers on their walk of discovery around Roman Budapest.

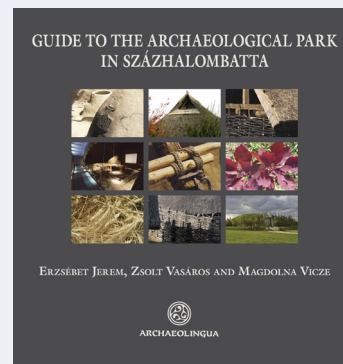
This volume, published as part of the "Aquincum Pocket Guides" series, offers accounts of these visible and hidden treasures, outlining the rich assortment of Roman ruins available within Budapest.

ERZSÉBET JEREM, ZSOLT VASÁROS AND MAGDOLNA VICZE

Guide to the Archaeological Park in Százhalombatta

The Archaeological Park of Százhalombatta was the first interactive display site presenting prehistoric monuments in Hungary. Created with generous support from the Százhalombatta Municipal Council, it was opened to the public in 1996. This unique establishment, offering a taste of Hungary's cultural heritage, was created in the southern part of the several hectares large area of the Iron Age tumulus burial ground that gave the city of Százhalombatta its name (száz halom means 'a hundred mounds' in Hungarian).

The Archaeological Park was established with a two-fold purpose. First, to offer visitors a hands-on, personal experience of prehistoric life instead of a remote, lifeless world locked into museum cabinets. The permanent programmes include family days and craft activities, alongside summer workshops for children. Second, the park is simultaneously a setting for archaeological experiments where, in addition to the construction of faithful replicas of various ancient buildings, various experiments are conducted using prehistoric techniques and copies of prehistoric tools and implements. Visitors to the park can see authentic reconstructions of houses, ovens and ancillary buildings of the Bronze Age and the Iron Age, the two best-known prehistoric periods at Százhalombatta. The archaeologists working on the prehistoric site, where they excavated and meticulously documented the remnants of one-time buildings (post-holes, wall remains, floors, hearths, ovens, etc.), enlisted the expertise of architects and various craftsmen to rebuild the former buildings.

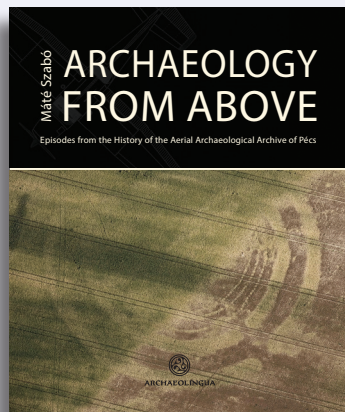


2014

84 pp.
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2016

304 pp.
with illustrations

ISBN 978 963 9911 87 1

€ 35

MÁTÉ SZABÓ

Archaeology from Above

Episodes from the History of the Aerial Archaeological Archive of Pécs

The development of Hungarian aerial archaeology, a discipline coming of age in the twentieth century, was for a long time impeded by political conditions. In the 1990s, at long last, our planes could finally take off to survey Hungary's archaeological heritage from the air.

A new impetus was given to aerial archaeological prospection and research in Hungary by the generous assistance of Western scholars. The foundations of the Aerial Archaeological Archive of Pécs were laid down by Zsolt Visy's research on the Hungarian section of the Frontier of the Roman Empire and his use of aerial archaeological methods. The backbone of the collection is made up of the photos taken by Otto Braasch, a former fighter pilot serving in the German Air Force, who after his retirement pursued his passion for aerial archaeology. As a non-invasive research method, aerial archaeology plays a significant role in the detection and assessment of archaeological sites as well as in their survey, monitoring and popularisation.

This volume presents the history of the first twenty years of the Aerial Archaeological Archive of Pécs through several hundred previously unpublished photos from the collection and by evoking various episodes of aerial archaeological research in Hungary and Transylvania.

Foreword and Acknowledgements; A brief history of aerial archaeology; The past revealed: the principles of aerial archaeology; History of the Pécs lab and its collection; From aerial photographs to archaeological source; Episodes from the history of the Aerial Archaeological Archive of Pécs; Aerial archaeology education for archaeology students at the University of Pécs; The first training week (1996); Drones in aerial archaeology; The hidden third dimension of photographs; The Ripa Pannonica from the air; Roman temporary camps in Transdanubia; Photographing Neolithic enclosures; An aerial archaeologist over the Hungarian Plain; In search of prehistoric earthworks; Landscape archaeology; Churches revealed by crops; Exploring the realm of the dead from the air; Roman villas caught on camera; Investigating ancient towns; Vanished settlements; Castles from the air; Aerial archaeology in the shadow of bulldozers; Transylvanian sites from above; A flight into the present; Aerial archaeology, naturally; Legend of the digitised site plans; Glossary; Bibliography; List of Illustrations

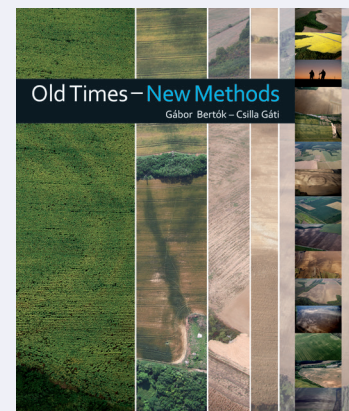
GÁBOR BERTÓK AND CSILLA GÁTI

Old Times – New Methods

Non-Invasive Archaeology in Baranya County (Hungary) 2005–2013

Airborne surveying methods like aerial archaeology or Airborne Laser Scanning/LiDAR have become some of the main sources of information for landscape archaeology during the last three or four decades. The expert knowledge and the experience adopting the data derived from these sources are not evenly distributed in Europe (or beyond). That is why the EU funded project ArchaeoLandscapes Europe (ArcLand, <http://www.archaeolandscapes.eu>) involves so far 71 institutions to collaborate on making this knowledge available all over Europe, not only for archaeological professionals but also for the wider general public. The Department of Archaeology of the Janus Pannonius Museum in Pécs is one of the very active though rather small institutions within the ArcLand partnership. The department has already organized a field school, an exhibition, supplied ArcLand publications with material and provided very useful contributions to the ArcLand travelling exhibition “Traces of the Past” (first launched in Dublin in May 2013).

This volume “Old Times – New Methods” reflects the high standard of work the Janus Pannonius Museum has carried out in recent years to enhance our understanding of the landscapes and the history around Pécs, to share this knowledge and their enthusiasm for past landscapes with everyone in Hungary and beyond, following the spirit of a pan-European project like ArcLand.



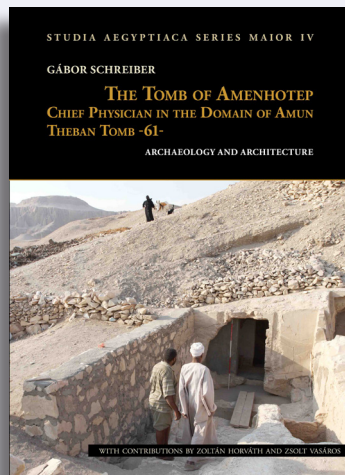
2014

172 pp.

with illustrations

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**2015**

184 pp.

with illustrations

ISBN 978 963 9911 74 1

€ 55

GÁBOR SCHREIBER

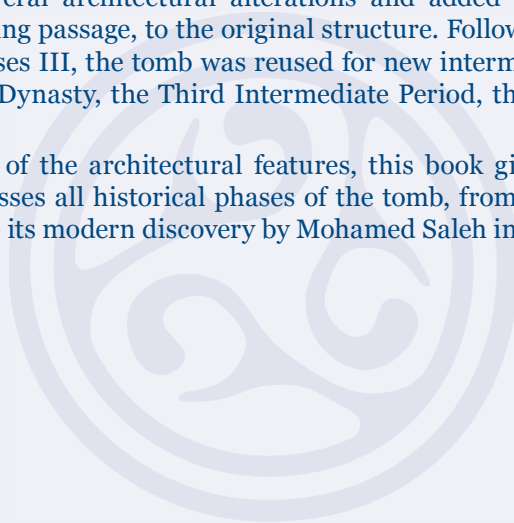
The Tomb of Amenhotep

Chief Physician in the Domain of Amun

Theban Tomb -61-

Theban Tomb -61-, situated on the south slope of the el-Khokha hillock, was excavated by the Hungarian Archaeological Mission between 1999 and 2008. The construction of the tomb, commenced in the Eighteenth Dynasty for an unknown owner, was only finished in the Twentieth Dynasty by one Amenhotep, Chief Physician in the Domain of Amun. Amenhotep made several architectural alterations and added a new burial chamber accessible from a sloping passage, to the original structure. Following this phase, datable to the reign of Ramesses III, the tomb was reused for new interments during the second half of the Twentieth Dynasty, the Third Intermediate Period, the Saite Period, and the Thirtieth Dynasty.

Besides a description of the architectural features, this book gives a detailed analysis of the finds and discusses all historical phases of the tomb, from its construction in the Eighteenth Dynasty to its modern discovery by Mohamed Saleh in the 1960s.



CHRIS CORLETT (ED.)

EAC Occasional Paper 15

Archaeological Sites and Monuments in the Care of the State. Sharing Our Experiences

The 20th EAC (Europae Archaeologiae Consilium) Symposium in Dublin was convened under a concept note that recognised that the State's role in the management of archaeological monuments has many different forms throughout Europe. The different degrees of involvement across Europe are usually a product of an individual state's history (often traced back to the 19th century), yet common to all jurisdictions are shared issues concerning conservation, protection, interpretation, sustainability and accessibility.

C. CORLETT: Introduction / Foreword; M. KAMENOVA – L. VAGALINSKI: Authenticity and Attractiveness by Presentation of Archaeological Sites in Bulgaria; J. UNGER – C. HEMKER – C. LOBINGER – J. MAŘIK: VirtualArch – Making Archaeological Heritage Visible; H. MEARA: Challenges Facing the State Management of Historic Shipwrecks in English Territorial Waters; U. KADAKAS – A. LILLAK: Managing the Managers: State Control over the Monuments in Estonia; F. SCHOPPER: Seddin, Freyenstein and Wittstock. Research, Presentation and Sustainable Site Management in Northern Brandenburg; D. HEGYI – ZS. NÁDAI: Investments for Touristic Purposes at Archaeological Sites and Historical Monuments; E. BOURKE: Management of Isolated Islands: An Example of Sceilg Mhichil, Ireland; F. NICOLIS: Take Care of Me! Experiencing Protection, Conservation and Presentation of Archaeological Sites to the Public in the Autonomous Province of Trento, Northern Italy; S. ZIRNE: The Practice of Preserving and Presenting Archaeological Sites in Latvia; S. VAN DOCKUM – L. DE WIT: The Dutch Triple Heritage Helix. A Working Model for the Protection of the Landscape. Introduction and the Example of Utrechts Landschap; M. VDOVICHENKO: Medieval Churches in Novgorod: Aspects of Archaeological Investigations and Museum Presentation; R. PICKERING: Visitor Erosion in Fragile Landscapes: Balancing Conflicting Agendas of Access and Conservation at Properties in Care; C. D. THIERSTEIN: Whose Archaeological Site Is It? – A Case Study of the Public's Implication in the Caretaking and Opening of Archaeological Sites in Switzerland; Z. ERES: An Overview of the Changing Policies on the Protection and Management of Archaeological Sites in Turkey

EAC Occasional Paper No. 14



Development-led Archaeology in Europe
Meeting the Needs of Archaeologists,
Developers and the Public



Edited by Agnes Stefánsdóttir

2020

220 pp.
with illustrations

ISBN 978 615 5766 34 3

€ 25



2019
72 pp.
with illustrations
ISBN 978 615 5766 22 0
€ 15

AGNES STEFANSDÓTTIR (ED.)

EAC Occasional Paper No. 14
Development-led Archaeology in Europe
Meeting the Needs of Archaeologists, Developers and the Public

As a contribution to the European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018, the European Archaeological Council organized its annual Symposium on a topic which is closely related to the objectives of this initiative. It was appropriate to gather in Bulgaria, the country which was chairing the European Union in the first half of 2018. One of the subthemes of the Amersfoort Agenda published after the EAC Symposium in 2015 (Theme 1. The Spirit of the Faro Convention: embedding archaeology in society) was: Know the public: analyse the wants, interests and expectations of stakeholders in society regarding their involvement in archaeology, preferably through interactions with these stakeholders. In the 2018 heritage management symposium, the idea was to look at the topic of development-led archaeology from a different angle and encourage a discussion between the heritage management officials, the developers, the archaeologists working in the field, and the public. How can we meet the needs of these very different stakeholders? The symposium comprised three sessions, the first was dedicated to the archaeologists, the second to the developers, and the third to the public. This volume is a collection of 12 extended abstracts related to the 17 presentations given in Sofia. An online volume with 8 full articles has been published in Internet Archaeology.

ANN DEGRAVE (ED.)

EAC Occasional Paper 13

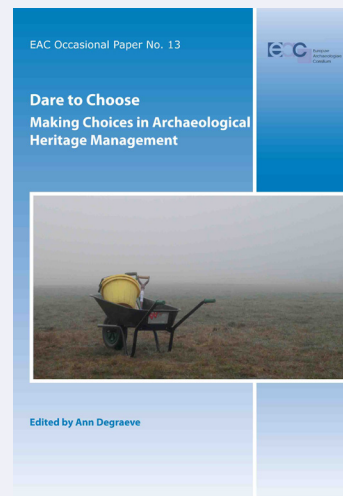
Dare to Choose

Making Choices in Archaeological Heritage Management

The archaeological discipline puts effort into achieving the greatest possible scientific added value and supporting the potential values of archaeological heritage for society. However, choices have to be made at different stages and levels of the archaeological heritage management process. Several interests are at play when making these choices: science, society, financial, legal and logistical possibilities, public support. Choices are based on the weighing up of different factors such as values, interests and practical opportunity.

A call to action for Europe's archaeology was set out in the Amersfoort Agenda (EAC Occasional Paper No. 10). It identifies the subject of 'decision-making' (theme 2, 'Dare to Choose') as one of the three key themes in meeting the current challenges facing archaeological heritage management in Europe.

The symposium comprised three sessions exploring the various heritage management challenges under the topics of 'The Decision Making Mechanisms', 'Research Questions for Excavations' and 'The Involvement of Society'. This volume is a collection of 15 extended abstracts related to the 22 presentations given in Athens. An online volume has been published in Internet Archaeology <http://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue49/index.html> with open access to a collection of fuller papers which expand further upon these themes.

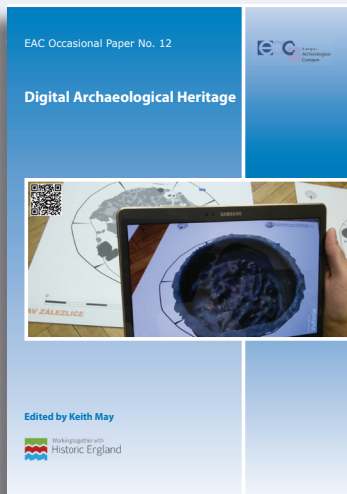


2018

96 pp.
with illustrations

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2017
122 pp.
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ISBN 978 963 9911 91 8
€ 10

KEITH MAY (ED.)

EAC Occasional Paper 12 **Digital Archaeological Heritage**

The Amersfoort Agenda (EAC Occasional Paper No. 10) identifies digital technologies and the expanding phenomenon of online and social media as fundamental aspects of the future of archaeological endeavour. The aim of the 17th EAC Symposium in Brighton in March 2016 was to consider many of the challenges that this agenda raises through an ‘observatory’ of current digital archaeological practice and emerging or future trends. The unprecedented speed with which digital technologies are developing opens up many new possibilities and challenges for the conduct and presentation of archaeological research and investigation. The digital realm is one which knows few borders and so the sharing of understanding about these new methods, techniques and possibilities across Europe is extremely valuable. The contributions in this volume cover a wide geographical range of European countries from Sweden to Greece and Ireland to Moldova.

The symposium comprised three sessions exploring the digital techniques and related heritage management challenges under three broad topics of ‘Measuring and Sensing’; ‘Data to Knowledge’ and ‘Visualizing the Past’. This volume is a collection of extended abstracts for each of the 20 presentations given in Brighton. Given the digital theme, an online volume has been published in Internet Archaeology <http://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue43/index.html> with open access to a collection of fuller papers which expand further upon these themes.

PAULINA FLORJANOWICZ (ED.)

EAC Occasional Paper No. 11

When Valletta meets Faro

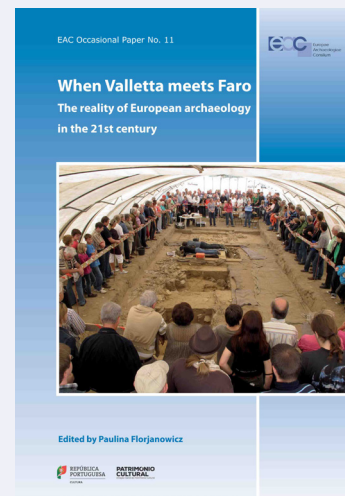
The reality of European archaeology in the 21st century

Over the past decades, European archaeology has focused on different ways of researching and protecting sites in areas intended for construction and other forms of land development. This type of archaeology, which has become the predominant model of this scientific discipline, has been given different names all over Europe: for example preventive, rescue, commercial, contract, development-led.

Whichever term we use to describe it – it is worth discussing. Therefore, the European Archaeological Council chose it as the theme for its annual symposium held in Lisbon in March 2015. With this event, the EAC completed a triptych of debates on the true effects of the Valletta Convention on European archaeology started in 2013 (EAC Occasional Paper no. 9) and followed in 2014 (EAC Occasional Paper no. 10).

The idea behind the Lisbon symposium was to integrate the approach of the Valletta Convention, which shaped preventive archaeology policies as we know them, with the concept of heritage communities contained in the Faro Convention, which determines the 21st century holistic and participatory approach to heritage governance.

The symposium comprised three sessions outlined by the EAC Board as a consequence of experience from the two previous conferences. Overall, the volume covers 21 contributions from archaeologists throughout Europe. The scope of issues tackled is quite broad, from pure legal analysis to emotions unleashed with archaeological discoveries related to the tragic history of Europe in the 20th century. Wide geographical representation is provided by authors from a range of countries extending from Portugal to Estonia.

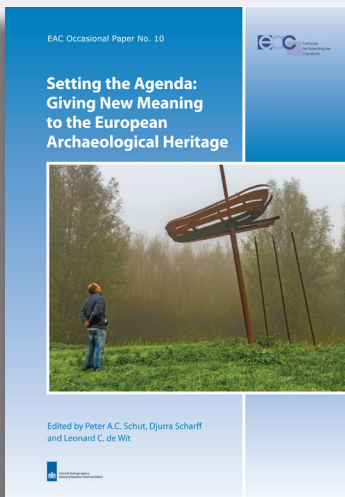


2016

198 pp.
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2015

172 pp.
with illustrations

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€ 28

PETER A.C. SCHUT, DJURRA SCHARFF AND LEONARD C. DE WIT (EDS.)

EAC Occasional Paper No. 10

Setting the Agenda: Giving New Meaning to the European Archaeological Heritage

More than two decades after the signing of the Valletta Convention the time is ripe to draw up a new agenda for how Europe should manage its archaeological heritage. With this purpose in mind, the EAC organised two symposiums that were attended by heritage managers from 25 European countries. At the first symposium in Saranda, Albania, we looked back at twenty years of 'Valletta', identifying its benefits, problems and challenges. The results of these discussions can be found in EAC Occasional Paper No. 9.

The second symposium was held in Amersfoort, the Netherlands, and took the form of a working conference. The results are published in this volume, which largely comprises the Amersfoort Agenda for managing the archaeological heritage in Europe. This agenda ties in with the ideas of the Council of Europe's Faro Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (2005). A link is also made with the ideas of the European Union, as expressed in the Conclusions on Cultural Heritage adopted by the Council of the European Union (2014) and a Communication adopted by the European Commission (2014). The zeitgeist calls for an acknowledgement of the multiple values of archaeological heritage for society and recognises the potential role of archaeological heritage in sustainable development.

The Amersfoort Agenda has three themes: 1. Embedding archaeology in society, 2. Dare to choose, and 3. Managing the sources of European history. The various articles in this book are organised under these themes, which they explore in greater depth. Reports of the break-out sessions have also been included so that readers can follow the discussions that have led to the Amersfoort Agenda.

VICTORIA M. VAN DER HAAS AND PETER A.C. SCHUT (EDS.)

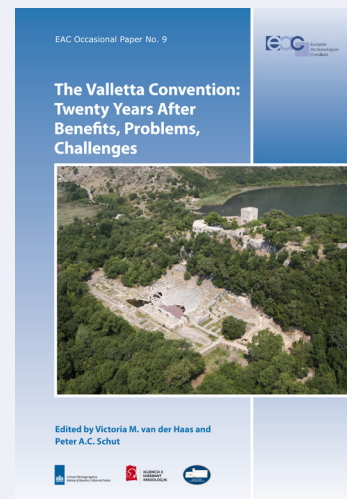
EAC Occasional Paper No. 9

The Valletta Convention: Twenty Years After – Benefits, Problems, Challenges

The Valletta Convention (1992) was the result of a process which started with the Convention of London (1969) where the foundation for contemporary archaeological preservation was laid. The inclusion of archaeology in the process of spatial planning was one of the most important milestones. In most European countries it meant a strong growth of archaeological research, including the emergence of commercial archaeology, while also in situ conservation received increasing attention. However, the close interaction between archaeology and spatial planning also meant a risk. Over the past few years it has not been easy for archaeological research due to the recession.

The youngest generation of archaeologists can hardly comprehend what archaeology was like before 1992. Now, in 2014, we can say that Valletta has become visible in all parts of archaeology. Not only are new residential quarters, industrial and infrastructural works archaeologically investigated, also within the field of public information and cultural tourism there are important achievements. The implications for education are great. Although the main focus within archaeological training lies in scientific research, there is a visible expansion of training for policy archaeologists.

In this publication the main topics are addressed. Not only the successes, but also the challenges and possible solutions will be addressed. Due to articles written by experts from different parts of Europe, this publication provides the reader with a good view of the state of affairs in various countries.

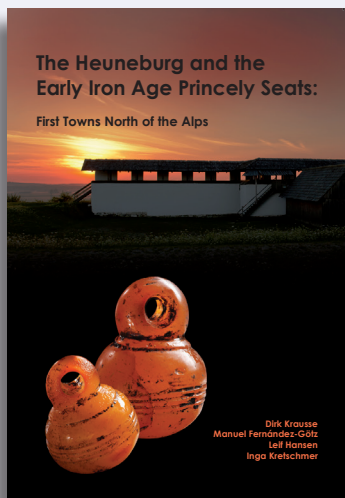


2014

184 pp.
with illustrations

ISBN 978 963 9911 49 9

€ 28



DIRK KRAUSSE, MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ-GÖTZ, LEIF HANSEN, INGA KRETSCHMER (EDS.)

The Heuneburg and the Early Iron Age Princely Seats First Towns North of the Alps

The Heuneburg on the Upper Danube is one of the best-studied sites of the European Iron Age. Recent research has radically changed our traditional understanding of this central place, which in the 6th century BC covered an area of about 100 hectares. As we argue in the book, the settlement can be classified as the first city north of the Alps. This volume has two main, interconnected aims: to provide the first synthesis in English on the archaeology of the Heuneburg and its surroundings, including the rich burial evidence and the hillforts in the vicinity; and to set the development of this important Early Iron Age site into the broader context of the centralisation and urbanisation processes of the Late Hallstatt period. The final chapter includes an overview of the main contemporaneous sites in Temperate Europe, from Bourges and Mont Lassois in France to Závist in the Czech Republic.

2016

208 pp.
with illustrations

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€ 25



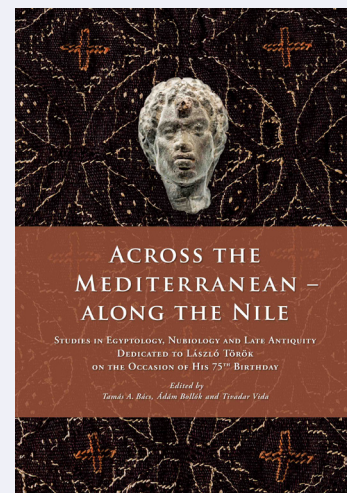
TAMÁS A. BÁCS, ÁDÁM BOLLÓK AND TIVADAR VIDA (EDS.)

Across the Mediterranean – Along the Nile

Studies in Egyptology, Nubiology and Late Antiquity

Dedicated to László Török on the Occasion of His 75th Birthday

The present book, dedicated to the distinguished Nubiologist, László Török to celebrate his 75th birthday, is made up of 60 English, German, and French essays authored by a community of internationally renowned scholars. The volume covers thousands of years of Mediterranean, Egyptian, and Nubian history, archaeology, religious history, and art history from prehistoric times to the Middle Ages. As a clear reflection to the Jubilant's scholarly interest, the bulk of the published papers are centred around Egyptian, Nubian, and late antique studies, besides which contributions on prehistoric Europe, the ancient Near East, and the Roman world are also included. A separate chapter is dedicated to the early modern and modern European reception of the Ancient world. Besides larger syntheses and overviews, a rich array of new excavation results and re-evaluations of famous sites and finds are offered to the reader. All these studies provide new insights into the vibrant and colourful lives of past societies and contribute to a better understanding of the ancient and late antique world of the Mediterranean and its wider environment.

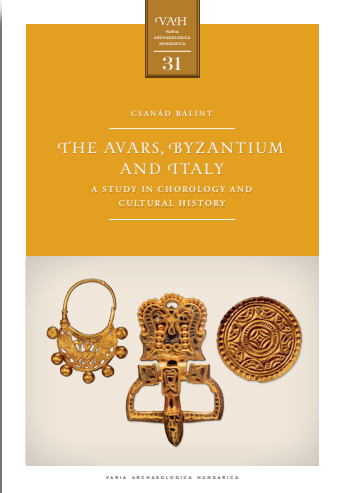


2018

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ISBN 978 615 5766 11 4

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2019

VAH 31

**Varia Archaeologica
Hungarica**

342 pp.
with illustrations

ISBN 978 615 5766 23 7

€ 46

CSANÁD BÁLINT

The Avars, Byzantium and Italy **A Study in Chorology and Cultural History**

The present volume offers a sweeping overview of the Avar-period archaeological record with a focus on the many diverse cultural impacts stimulating cultural development. In doing so, it addresses most of the controversial issues in the period's scholarship and thus provides a snapshot of the current state of Avar studies. The main approach is drawn from chorology: a study of the frequencies or lack of certain artefact types, goldsmithing techniques and burial customs sheds light on specific regional and cultural traits, and also highlights possible connections spanning broader regions. The detailed coverage of regional distributions provides novel insights about the major cultural influences that moulded the material culture of the Avar Khaganate. One of the study's main findings is that the eastern and central Mediterranean cultural elements in the Avar-period material, generally lumped together under the umbrella term "Byzantine", should be treated differentially because only a small portion can be derived from the central provinces of Byzantium, while their majority originates from Italy and the Byzantine provinces. The differences between the Avar-period material culture of Transdanubia and the Hungarian Plain can be explained by the millennium-long divergence in the cultural orientation of these two regions. The issue of "What is Byzantine?" among the Avars is examined from many different angles: through its wide scope and synthetic approach, the book provides a wealth of novel findings and inspiring insights for students of the early medieval history and archaeology of Central, Eastern and South-East Europe, alongside new theoretical considerations regarding the material culture of early medieval Byzantium and its irradiation to the empire's fringe regions.

TIVADAR VIDA, DIETER QUAST, ZSÓFIA RÁCZ AND ISTVÁN KONCZ (EDS.)

Kollaps – Neuordnung – Kontinuität Gepiden nach dem Untergang des Hunnenreiches

Tagungsakten der Internationalen Konferenz an der Eötvös Loránd Universität,
Budapest, 14. – 15. Dezember 2015

This is the first conference volume focused on the history, archaeology, onomatology, coinage, craftsmanship, and settlements of the Gepidic Kingdom in the Tisza Region, Sirmium, and Transylvania. The heritage of the Gepidic period is presented through the most recent archaeological discoveries. Various aspects of the cultural contacts of the Gepids, as discussed in the book, shed light on their connections to European and Byzantine cultures, their relationship with the Langobards, as well as their beliefs and religion.

The papers in this volume are partly in English and partly in German.

D. QUAST – T. VIDA: Die Aktualität der Gepidenforschung; A. SARANTIS: The rise and fall of the Gepid Kingdom in Dacia and Pannonia, 453–567; A. B. TÓTH: The Gepids after the battle of Nedao (454 A.D.): A brief overview and prospects for the future research; W. HAUBRICHS: Die germanischen Personennamen der Gepiden; V.-A. LĂZĂRESCU: Debating the early phase of the Migration Period necropolis at Florești-Polus Center, Cluj County, Romania; A. DOBOS: On the edge of the Merovingian culture. Row-grave cemeteries in the Transylvanian Basin in the 5th–7th centuries; I. STANCIU: Northwestern territory of Romania (Upper Tisa Basin) in the last third of the 5th century and in the 6th century; H. GRAČANIN – J. ŠKRGLJAJA: The Gepids and Southern Pannonia in the age of Justinian I; I. BUGARSKI – V. IVANIŠEVIĆ: The Gepids in Serbian archaeology: Evidence and interpretations; A. R. PAPEŠA – D. ROKSANDIĆ: Cibale as the most western point of Gepidic kingdom; D. QUAST: Die nördliche Grenzzone des Oströmischen Reiches und Skandinavien im 5. und 6. Jahrhundert; A. P. KISS: Between Wotan and Christ? Deconstruction of the the Gepidic belief system based on the written and archaeological sources; I. KONCZ: Action and interaction between the Gepids and the Langobards in the sixth century; B. GULYÁS – ZS. RÁCZ – K. BAJNOK – J. GAIT: A solitary 5th century burial from Szilvásvárad-Lovaspálya, North-East Hungary; H. CETINKAYA: Gepids at Constantinople; A. P. KISS: Waffengräber der Mitte und zweiten Hälfte des 6. Jahrhunderts im östlichen Karpatenbecken. Die männliche Elite zwischen Gepidenkönig und Awarenkagan?; T. VIDA: Survival of the Gepids in the Tisza region during the Avar period; A. BENCSEK-VÁRI – A. LISKA: Das Grab einer adeligen Frau mit byzantinischen Funden aus dem 6. Jahrhundert in Gyula, Ungarn; A. MIHÁCZI-PÁLFI: Die Rolle der künstlichen Schädeldeformation in den frühmittelalterlichen Gesellschaften des östlichen Karpatenbeckens; I. A. VIDA – A. GENNARI – Z. FARKAS: Coin from the Gepidic period cemetery of Berettyóújfalu, Hungary. The cross series of the Sirmium Group; P. SOMOGYI: Spätromisch-byzantinische Fundmünzen aus Gepidengräbern; Robert Gindele: Objekte und Struktur der gepidenzeitlichen Siedlung in Carei (Großkarol, Nagykaroly)–Bobald, Rumänien; Zs. MASEK: Die Forschung zu gepidischen Siedlungen in Ungarn. Spätantike Kontinuitätsmodelle im Kerngebiet des Hunnenreiches; Eszter Soos: Transformation der Siedlungen am Ende des 4. und im 5. Jahrhundert in Nordost-Ungarn; D. SZABÓ: Interpretation of a 5th- and 6th-century farm-like settlement. The case study of Tiszabura-Nagy-Ganajos-hát, Hungary; P. SÜMEGI et al: Environmental historical analysis of the Gepidic settlement of Rákóczi-falva, Hungary

KOLLAPS – NEUORDNUNG – KONTINUITÄT
GEPIDEN NACH DEM
UNTERRANG
DES HUNNENREICHES

Tagungsakten der Internationalen Konferenz
an der Eötvös Loránd Universität,
Budapest, 14. – 15. Dezember 2015



COLLAPSE – REORGANIZATION – CONTINUITY
GEPIIDS AFTER THE FALL OF
THE HUN EMPIRE

Proceedings of the International Conference
at Eötvös Loránd University,
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ÁRPÁD RINGER (ED.)

Praehistoria New Series 1–2 (11–12)

Praehistoria is an international journal of University of Miskolc, Northeast-Hungary. This journal provides a forum for multidisciplinary research on the pre-literate past, from the dawn of humankind to the establishment of the first European states. The language of publication is primarily English, French and German (with English summary). The focus is on the interplay between humans and their natural, social and cultural environment, with an emphasis on the cognitive changes in the Upper Palaeolithic and the Neolithic Revolution, as well as their impact on the rise of urban civilisation and later history. The journal also aims to publish multidisciplinary studies on the biological and cultural evolution of mankind, including the fields of socio-biology, evolutionary and cultural psychology, as well as research on early technological innovations and spirituality, and the way they shaped Prehistory.

The journal welcomes contributions from researchers from Hungary and abroad, and strongly encourages Hungarian scholars working in other countries to submit their research results for publication.

András TORMA & Zita HORVÁTH: University of Miskolc; François DJINDJIAN: The XVIII^e UISPP World Congress in Paris (4–9 June 2018); Marcel OTTE: Out of Asia, or how we can fight dogmatism; Árpád RINGER, Henrik Zoltán TÓTH & Norbert NÉMETH: Neuer Beitrag zum Vorkommen des Szeletien Quarzporphyr in Bükkzentlászó und Bükkszentkereszt; Alexander KOLESNIK: The Middle Paleolithic sites of the Donbas with leaf-shaped points; Marcel OTTE & Pierre NOIRET: Levallois et Gravettien; Péter SZOLYÁK: Reconsidering of the Palaeolithic assemblage of 12–14 Molotov Street, Miskolc, Hungary (1959); Péter SZOLYÁK, Árpád RINGER & István MARSI: Miskolc-hársányi elágazás, Northeast Hungary – A new Early Epigravettian open-air site; Róbert KERTÉSZ & Orsolya DEMETER: Contributions to raw material studies of the Transdanubian early Mesolithic lithic industry: Szekszárd-Palánk; Mikhail ZHILIN: Mesolithic bone arrowheads as a marker of cultural unity from the Baltic to Trans-Urals; Paolo BIAGI: The Mesolithic settlement of Sindh (Pakistan): New evidence from the Khadeji River course; Marcel OTTE: Le Natoufien : 12 à 9 mille ans; Alexander VYBORNOV: Geometric microliths in the Mesolithic and the Neolithic of the North Caspian Sea region and the Low Povolzhye; Krisztián ZANDLER & Tünde HORVÁTH: The investigation of the chipped stone industry of the prehistoric multi-period settlement at Balatonőszöd-Temetői-dűlő; Endre NÉMETH & Tibor FEHÉR: A possible link between microblade technology and P1 macrohaplogroup; Árpád RINGER & Norbert NÉMETH: A new Upper Palaeolithic calendar type of Western Eurasia; Árpád RINGER: Decoding an Upper Palaeolithic system of symbols: Lascaux; Luc HERMANN: Les cultes du soleil et du taureau dans l'art rupestre de l'âge du Bronze en Asie centrale (Kazakhstan et Kirghizstan); Zoltán JUHÁSZ: A new approach in the research of ethnomusicology with intercontinental prehistoric perspectives; Agnès LAMOTTE & Zsolt MESTER: New investigations on the Middle Palaeolithic of North-East Hungary: French-Hungarian excavation at Sajóbáony

ZOLTÁN CZAJLIK, MATIJA ČREŠNAR, MICHAEL DONEUS, MARTIN FERA,
ANJA HELLMUTH KRAMBERGER, MARKO MELE (EDS.)

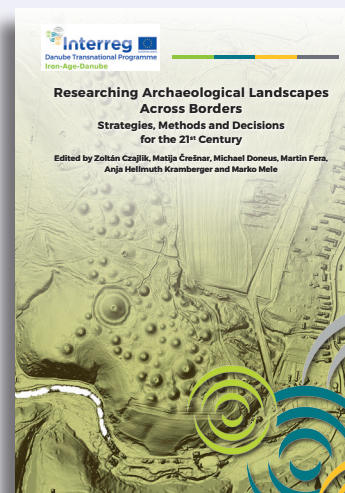
Researching Archaeological Landscapes across Borders

Strategies, Methods and Decisions for the 21st Century

The task of researching and managing complex (pre)historic landscapes and integrating them into sustainable tourism has gained major attention in the past few decades. The project “Monumentalized Early Iron Age Landscapes in the Danube river basin,” funded by the Danube Transnational Programme of the European Territorial Cooperation, focuses on fragile prehistoric landscapes of the Early Iron Age in the Danube programme area, such as fortified hilltop settlements and large tumulus cemeteries, from the period between roughly the 9th and 4th century BC (Hallstatt period).

The project’s novelty is a methodological paradigm shift. Instead of individual sites, complex prehistoric landscapes are analysed, new strategies and methodological tools have been developed for their protection, presentation and promotion, tested and implemented in nine micro-regions in Austria, Croatia, Hungary, Slovakia and Slovenia. The gathered knowledge will serve as the basis for a new digital application with interactive visualisations and augmented reality features, helping visitors to experience cultural heritage in a completely different way.

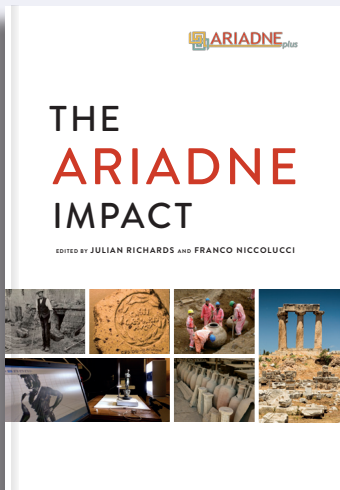
The book is available as pdf on the [project’s website](#).



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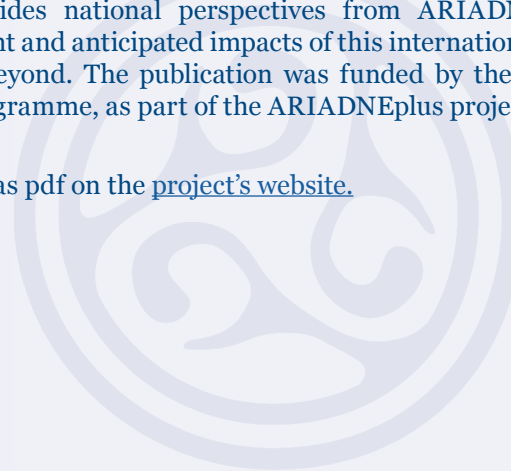
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JULIAN RICHARDS AND FRANCO NICCOLUCCI (EDS.)

The Ariadne Impact

Research into e-infrastructures, digital archives, and data services have become important pillars of 21st-century scientific enterprise. The archaeological research community was an early adopter of digital tools for data acquisition, organization, analysis, and presentation of research results of individual projects. However, the provision of services and tools for data sharing, discovery, access, use and re-use has lagged behind. This situation is being addressed by ARIADNE, and its follow-on project ARIADNEplus. This volume introduces ARIADNE and provides national perspectives from ARIADNE and ARIADNEplus partners on the current and anticipated impacts of this international collaboration in their own countries and beyond. The publication was funded by the European Commission under the H2020 Programme, as part of the ARIADNEplus project.

The book is available as pdf on the [project's website](#).

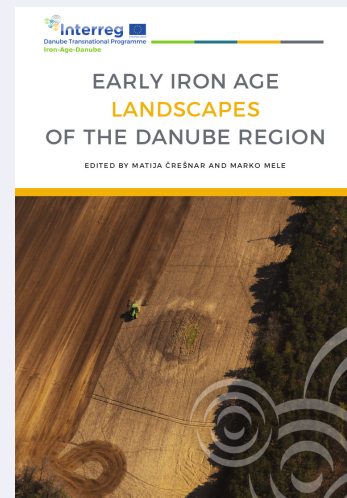


MATIJA ČREŠNAR – EARKO MELE (EDS.)

Early Iron Age Landscapes of the Danube Region

Connecting European archaeological heritage to wider transnational networks has gained significant attention in the past decades, and has become a vital tool for heritage research, protection, promotion, and touristic use. One such network was initiated in 2017 by 20 partners from five countries across the Danube region. They have jointly prepared a project named Monumental Landscapes of the Early Iron Age in the Danube Basin, which explored the rich archaeological heritage of the Early Iron Age in the Danube region, i.e. the monumental archaeological landscapes, hilltop settlements, and tumulus cemeteries from the Hallstatt Period, using modern archaeological methods, combined in an interdisciplinary approach. The present book summarizes the results of activities undertaken to fulfil the basic aim of this project: to create new datasets and translate them into knowledge to be used in future heritage protection and promotion. A major innovation is the methodological shift of dealing with complex prehistoric landscapes rather than individual sites. The studies in this book explore prehistoric land use, settlement dynamics, and tumulus cemeteries on a micro-regional scale, contributing to a better understanding of past landscapes as well as the potentials and limitations of cutting-edge technologies in archaeological research.

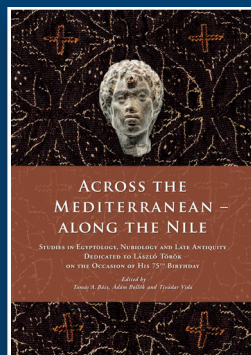
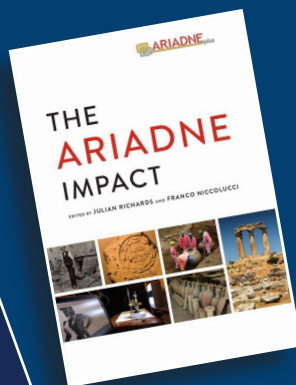
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