



12.-14. září 2023, Hradec Králové, Česká republika

September 12-14, 2023, Hradec Králové, Czech Republic

Abstract Book



Úterý 12. září 2023/Tuesday, September 12, 2023

8:30-10:00 registrace/registration

10:25-10:40 Zahájení konference/Conference opening

10:40-11:05

Оксана Рутковська - Анна Юрченко

Україна: Археологія & Війна/ Ukraine: Archaeology and War

The current state of Ukrainian archaeology, the work of expeditions and departments of the Dnipropetrovsk National Historical Museum under conditions of the military conflict.

Blok 1/Session 1

11:05-11:30

Meilin Lyu: Weaponry Material Culture and Death in the Late Bronze Age: Mycenaean Militarism in the Argolid, Mainland Greece.

Weapons are considered symbolic capitals closely linked with the circulation of power and the creation of a civilisational order. The importance of military excellence to the social and political leadership was also typically manifested in Mycenaean burial customs. The phenomenon of funerary assemblages with weaponry could also indicate the existence of bureaucratic control of a palatial system necessary for regulating military organisation. Especially I am interested in answering the questions of how funerary weaponry assemblages have helped the identities of individuals change as new configurations of power and community embedded in the broader Mycenaean cultural ideology. In this paper, I argue that the impressiveness of funerary weaponry material culture directly supported the military dominance of the Mycenaean civilisation in the Aegean. Although we could not prove the existence of actual wars, the funerary weaponry objects in these tombs should be viewed as praising the individual male bravery and symbolising the deeper ideology of the Mycenaean palace monarchies as a whole. The succession of prestige weaponry in terms of styles and techniques could be interpreted as the social and political competitions between the supreme military leaders of each Mycenaean settlement in the Argolid.

11:30-11:55

Ondřej Klápa: Hroty skýtského typu na Moravě ve středoevropském kontextu - základní problémy, názvosloví a chronologie - Scythian-type arrowheads in Moravia in the Central European context - basic problems, nomenclature and chronology.

Příspěvek se bude zabývat fenoménem hrotů šípů skýtského typu v období závěru doby halštatské. Předně se autor pokusí shrnout otázku pojmenování daného typu artefaktů. Tato otázka souvisí z širším středo/východoevropským rámcem, který také bude nastíněn. Dále bude představen současný stav bádání, jeho specifické problémy a limity.

The paper will deal with the phenomenon of Scythian type arrowheads in the late Hallstatt period. First, the author will try to summarize the issue of naming of these types of artifacts. This question is related to the broader Central/Eastern European framework, which will also

be outlined. Furthermore, the current state of research, its specific problems and limits will be presented.

11:55-12:20

Errikos Maniotis – Ols Lafe: A La Tene Period Sword from the Museum of Durres.

The current oral presentation examines a sword dated in the La Tene Period, currently exhibited in the Archaeological Museum of Durres, Albania. According to the scientific staff of the Museum the archaeological context of the sword hasn't been specified but the blade had been found in the necropolis of the city. The analysis of the sword is based on its typological features but also the historical, the archaeological and ethnological aspects of the region had been taken into consideration. The most significant feature of the blade is of course the bending. This feature led us to correlate the examined object with the Celts, who practiced this ritual of "killing" a weapon. This is the first folded sword which had been found in the territory of the modern-day Albania.

12:20-12:45

Petr Květina: Válka před kontaktem na severoamerických velkých pláních - War before contact on the North American Great Plains.

Války na severoamerických velkých pláních jsou dobře popsány z postkontaktního období. Známé jsou především konflikty vedené mezi domorodci a bílými kolonizátory včetně ikonických siouxských válek, které probíhaly od poloviny do 90. let 19. století. Záměrem příspěvku však není opakovat tato známá schémata. Chceme podhalit podstatu válek mezi domorodci samými, a to především s ohledem na změny, ke kterým ve válečnictví došlo v souvislosti s kontaktem (pro Siouxy kolem r. 1640). Pokusíme se komplementárně sledovat několik témat, a to: 1) jak časté byly domorodé války, 2) kdo s kým bojoval, 3) proč se války vedly, 4) jaký byl vývoj výzbroje, techniky a taktiky bojů. Skloubíme přitom prameny etnohistorické (tj. původní zprávy prvních bílých cestovatelů), ikonografické (winter counts, rock-art) a archeologické.

The wars on the North American Great Plains are well documented from the post-contact period. Particularly well-known are the conflicts between the indigenous peoples and the white colonizers, including the iconic Sioux Wars, which took place from the mid-19th century to the 1890s. However, the aim of the contribution is not to repeat these well-known schemes. We want to reveal the essence of wars between the indigenous peoples themselves, especially in view of the changes that occurred in warfare in connection with the contact (for the Sioux, around 1640). We will try to complementarily follow several topics, namely: 1) how frequent were indigenous wars, 2) who fought with whom, 3) why the wars were fought, and 4) what was the development of weapons, battle techniques and tactics. At the same time, we will combine ethno-historical (i.e. original reports by the first white travellers), iconographic (winter counts, rock art) and archaeological sources.

12:45-14:00 oběd/lunch

Blok 2/Session 2

14:00-14:25

Tadeáš Červík - Tibor Lieskovský: Výpočet oblastí potenciálne zasiahnuteľných ľubovoľným projektilom v prostredí GIS - Calculation of areas within potential range any projectile in the GIS.

Tematika generovania zákrytových, resp. zasiahnuteľných oblastí ľubovoľným projektilom v ponímaní vrhania, streľby alebo paľby sa v súčasnosti stretáva s parciálnymi a generalizovanými postupmi. Preto je predmetom našej práce vyvinutie kvalitnejších a automatizovaných postupov ako aj ich rozšírenie a sprístupnenie. Téma sa zaoberá modelovaním oblastí potenciálne zasiahnuteľných streľbou v prostredí geografických informačných systémov a vyúsťuje do vytvorenia intuitívneho a voľne dostupného nástroja s aplikáciou najmä v oblasti kultúrneho dedičstva, kde nástroj umožňuje rozšíriť analyticko-syntetické metódy archeológie, konkrétne archeológie bojísk. Tvorbe použiteľného nástroja predchádzalo hodnotenie dostupnosti fyzikálnych charakteristík projektilov, vývoj algoritmov a ich pretavenie do logického skriptu ako základu nástroja. Algoritmy využívajú fyzikálny model založený na Eulerovej metóde, ktorou je trajektória ako balistická krivka vystreleného projektilu počítaná. Celý nástroj nerieši charakter zbraní a najmä projektilov na významovej, historickej úrovni, ale čisto technickej úrovni. Konkrétne vyžaduje poznanie hodnôt vstupných parametrov – fyzikálnych charakteristík projektilov, ktoré sú využívané hlavne na generovanie balistických trajektorií. Nástroj taktiež využíva digitálny model reliéfu, ktorý predstavuje pre trajektórie prekážku a vytvorený výsledok potom simuluje pokrytie skutočnej vybranej lokality potenciálne zasiahnuteľnými a nezasiahnuteľnými oblasťami a oblasťami mimo dosah konkrétnych zbraní.

Táto práca bola podporená grantovou schémou VEGA - č. projektu VEGA 2/0035/22 "Relikty kultúrnej krajiny – identifikácia a interpretácia"

The topic of generating alignment areas, or impact areas that can be hit by any projectile in terms of throwing, shooting or firing, is currently treated by using partial and generalized approaches. Therefore, the aim of our work is to develop better and automated procedures as well as to expand them and make them widely available. The topic deals with the modelling of potential impact areas of firing in the environment of geographic information systems and leads to the creation of an intuitive and freely available tool which is especially applicable in the field of cultural heritage, where the tool allows to expand the analytical-synthetic methods of archaeology, specifically the archaeology of battlefields. The creation of a usable tool was preceded by an assessment of the availability of the physical characteristics of projectiles, the development of algorithms and their transformation into a logical script forming the basis of the tool. The algorithms use a physical model based on the Euler method, which calculates the trajectory as a ballistic curve of a fired projectile. The whole tool does not deal with the nature of weapons, and especially projectiles, on a semantic, historical level, but on a purely technical level. Specifically, it requires knowledge of the values of the input parameters – physical characteristics of projectiles, which are mainly used to generate ballistic trajectories. The tool also uses a digital elevation model, which represents an obstacle for trajectories, and the created result then simulates the coverage of the actual selected location with potential impact and non-impact areas and areas beyond the range of particular weapons.

This work was supported by the VEGA grant scheme – project No. VEGA 2/0035/22 “Relics of the cultural landscape – identification and interpretation”

14:25-14:50

Aneta Gołębiowska-Tobiasz - Marek Robert Szczygielski: War magic among Turkic peoples in the perspective of historical and archaeological sources.

The nomads, adapted to the extremely harsh living conditions in the Eurasian steppe zone, wandered with their herds of animals through contract- territories. However, natural disasters, pestilences or overexploitation of land contributed to the search for new pastures, which often resulted in military conflicts. War was not only a method of expanding the borders of nomads, control over trade routes and neighbouring populations, and expanding the boundaries of political influence were all at stake. Rituals that can be categorised as war magic were used to ensure the success of war expeditions or the durability of alliances. Accounts of the rituals performed by the Turkic peoples come from the oldest Asian literary monuments – epitaphs. A few centuries later, records in European chronicles informed of magical practices designed to attract success to Turkic warriors. These were rituals related to the realm of belief and the imagining of the world order (shamanism, totemism, myths), to war and the 'programming' of its end (sacred hunting, sacrifices, divination), to the making of pacts (exchange of gifts, oaths), and finally to the marking of spheres of influence in newly conquered territories (marking, sanctification). Archaeological finds add to the knowledge of these complex beliefs.

14:50-15:15

Piotr Strzyż - Radosław Zdaniewicz: War small or big? On the conquest of knight's manor house (motte) in Poland in light of new archaeological research.

W średniowiecznej Polsce, podobnie jak chyba w całej Europie łacińskiej, działaniom zbrojnym toczonym przeciwko sobie przez królestwa czy księstwa towarzyszyły także małe konflikty zbrojne, które wszczynali przedstawiciele szlachty/rycerstwa o sporne terytoria, granice posiadłości itp. Dochodziło wówczas do najazdów na posiadłości adwersarza małych oddziałów liczących po kilkunastu kilkudziesięciu napastników. Często punktem kulminacyjnym takiej akcji zbrojnej było zdobycie siedziby rycerskiej, tzw. motte. W polskiej literaturze funkcjonują klasyczne przykłady badań archeologicznych takich siedzib jak. np. Siedlątków nad Wartą w Polsce centralnej czy Plemięta w ziemi chełmińskiej. Najnowsze badania archeologiczne, które będą przedmiotem naszego wystąpienia (np. Kielcza, Gliwice-Czechowice, Chełm) dostarczają nowych informacji na ten temat, dzięki czemu możemy lepiej poznać ówczesne sposoby zdobywania takich obiektów.

In medieval Poland, as probably in the whole of Latin Europe, armed actions conducted against each other by kingdoms or duchies were also accompanied by small armed conflicts, which were initiated by representatives of the nobility over disputed territories, borders of estates, etc. There were then raids on the adversary's estates by small detachments of a few dozen attackers each. Often the culmination of such armed action was the capture of a knight's manor house (motte). There are classic examples in the Polish literature of archaeological studies of such headquarters, such as Siedlątków on the Warta River in central Poland or Plemięta in the Chelmno region. The most recent archaeological investigations, which will be the subject of our presentation (e.g. Kielcza, Gliwice-

Czechowice, Chełm) provide new information on this subject, so that we can better understand the ways of acquiring such objects at that time.

15:15-15:40

Marian Mazuch – Jaromír Šmerda: Hromadný hrob na katastru obce Strážnice (aneb mystérium nálezové situace) - A mass grave in the cadastral municipality of Strážnice (or the mystery of the find context).

Dynamický tok místního potoka na hranici katastrů Strážnice a Radějova (okr. Hodonín) doslova ukrojil část hromadného hrobu minimálně 6 jedinců. Způsob uložení mrtvých vedl od počátku výzkumu k předpokladu provizorního pohřbu v důsledku nějakého válečného střetu. Ačkoliv nebyly nalezeny žádná militaria ani součásti oblečení, antropologická analýza i datace C14 naznačují, že hrob by mohl patřit bojovníkům zemřelým v pohnutých událostech husitských válek. Především ve 20. letech 15. stol. eskalovalo politické i náboženské pnutí mezi Zikmundem a přední postavou moravského husitství a někdejší zemským hejtmanem Petrem z Kravař, majitelem města Strážnice, spolu s husitským knězem a vojenským velitelem Bedřichem ze Strážnice. Vedle známého dobývání „moravského Tábora“ u Nedakonice je též zaznamenáno opakované dobytí a vypálení Strážnice i okolí katolickou stranou.

The dynamic flow of the local stream on the cadastral border between Strážnice and Radějov (Hodonín District) literally cut off one part of a mass grave of at least 6 individuals. The way of depositing the dead in the ground led from the beginning of the research to the assumption of a hasty burial due to some war clash. Although no militaria or clothing items were found, anthropological analysis and radiocarbon dating indicate that the grave might belong to warriors who died during the stormy events of the Hussite Wars. It was mainly in the 1420s that the land saw an escalation of the political and religious tension between Sigismund and the leading figure of the Moravian Hussites and former provincial hetman Petr of Kravaře, holder of the town of Strážnice, together with the Hussite priest and military commander Bedřich of Strážnice. In addition to the well-known siege of the “Moravian Tabor” near Nedakonice, the repeated conquest and burning down of Strážnice and its surroundings by the Catholic party are also recorded.

15:40-16:20 Poster section and coffee/tea break

Blok 3/Session3

16:20-16:45

Libor Jůn: Václav Mencl, fortifikace a dějiny vojenství - Václav Mencl, fortification and military History.

V Archivu Národního muzea je unikátně dochován rozsáhlý osobní fond manželů Menclových (rukopisy, plány, fotografie, korespondence), významných historiků dějin umění a architektury a stejně tak i archeologů. Jejich práce s tématem lidové architektury či kastelologie jsou nepochybně proslulé a dodnes mají svůj nezastupitelný význam v tuzemském i zahraničním badatelském prostředí. V rozsáhlém fondu jsou však dochovány i některé poznámky především Václava Mencla k problematice středověkého vojenství, ale i městských fortifikací a obléhacích prací. Přesto, že se nejedná o nijak ucelenější studie a texty nebylo by dobré tyto postřehy V. Mencla zcela přehlížet. Naopak jsou velice dobrou

ilustrací jeho pečlivé práce s různými prameny a celkovém uvažování o projevech života středověké společnosti.

The Archives of the National Museum contain a uniquely preserved extensive personal holding of Václav and Dobroslava Mencl (manuscripts, plans, photographs, correspondence), important art and architecture historians, as well as archaeologists. Their works in the field of folk architecture or castellology are undoubtedly famous and still have an irreplaceable importance in both Czech and international research environment. However, the extensive holding also contains some preserved notes, mostly by Václav Mencl, concerning the problems of medieval warfare, as well as town fortifications and siege works. Although these notes are in no way comprehensive studies and texts, it would not be good to completely ignore these reflections made by V. Mencl. On the contrary, they illustrate very well his meticulous work with various sources and overall thinking about the manifestations of the life of medieval society.

16:45-17:10

Jan Musil: Nové doklady středověkých a raně novověkých ručních palných zbraní z východních Čech - New evidence of medieval and early modern firearms from eastern Bohemia.

Díky detektorové prospekci a zpracovávání starších muzejních fondů se rozšiřuje naše poznání o nové zástupce palných zbraní ze středověkého a raně novověkého období. Převážnou většinu nálezů představují zlomky z hlavních, z období 16. a 17. století pak pocházejí i torza kolečkových zámků a velmi vzácně i celých zbraní. Nálezy se nekonzentrují pouze v místech feudálních sídel a možných konfliktních zón, ale i zcela mimo jakýkoliv sídlištní a komunikační kontext.

Thanks to detector prospecting and the scientific processing of older museum collections, our knowledge is being expanded by new representatives of firearms from the medieval and early modern periods. The vast majority of finds are fragments of muzzles. Finds from the 16th and 17th centuries also include the torsos of wheel locks and, very rarely, even whole weapons. The finds are concentrated not only in the places of feudal settlements and possible conflict zones, but also in areas beyond any settlement and communication context.

17:10-17:35

Petr Čech - Milan Sýkora - Vladimír Hůda: Kaponiéra pozdně středověkého městského opevnění v Žatci - Caponier of the late medieval town fortification in Žatec (Czech republic).

Pod žateckým Kruhovým náměstím a pod začátkem ulice Obránců míru, tzn. na vstupu do středověkého jádra měst a Žatec, se nachází dochovaný středověký most a část střeleckých chodeb barbakánu. Most i chodby jsou známy dlouho, přesto se podařilo v loňském a letošním roce identifikovat další části, které definují úpravu mostu na kaponiéra, zřejmě první na světě.

Below the Kruhové Square in Žatec and below the beginning of the Obránců míru Street, i.e. at the entrance to the medieval town of Žatec, there is a preserved medieval bridge and part of the firing galleries of a barbican. The bridge and the galleries have been known for a long time, yet last year and this year, it was possible to identify other parts that define the rebuilding of the bridge to a caponier, apparently the first in the world.

19:00 Společenský večer/The evening party

Restaurace a pivovar Pivovarské domy Hradec Králové/Restaurant and brewery Pivovarské domy Hradec Králové, Velké náměstí 26/36, www.pivovarskedomy.cz.
N 50°12.57248', E 15°50.08632'

Středa 13. září 2023/Wednesday, September 13, 2023

8:30-9:00 registrace/registration

Blok 4/Session 4

9:00-9:25

Jure Šučur -Željka Bedić - Emily Zavodny: The MIGRASSI project – life and death on the troubled border between the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire.

Two cemeteries, Crkvina and Maksanova gomila, located on the shore of Lake Vrana, have been the focus of several archaeological campaigns conducted by the Department of Archaeology at the University of Zadar. They are only 20 meters apart but they represent different sites despite of being fairly comparable in terms of the types of burials, archaeological artefacts and burial practices. The distinction is that Crkvina is an enclosed site with a Romanesque church, showing a long continuity of burials, while Maksanova gomila sits outside the enclosure. This made us inquire about the identities of these populations and the need for separation at death.

The MIGRASSI project (Migrations between two worlds – the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire – in the light of stable isotope analysis) searched for these answers through the analysis of archaeological, historical, bioarchaeological, and stable isotope (currently underway) data to shed light on turbulent life on the border between the Republic of Venice and the Ottoman Empire at the end of the Middle Ages.

9:25-9:50

Lukáš Sláma: Konverze Jindřicha Šlika z Holíče a Pasounu. Bělohorský hrdina nebo zrádce? - Conversion of Jindřich Šlik from Holíč and Pasoun. Hero from White Mountain or Traitor?

Jindřich Šlik se zapsal do dějin jako velitel tzv. moravského pluku na Bílé hoře. Jeho cesta na Bílou horu je však lemována řadou do této doby ne zcela známých okolností. Příspěvek se bude zabývat základními otázkami. Jakým způsobem se stal plukovníkem moravských stavů? Z jakého prostředí pocházel? Jaké byly jeho předešlé vojenské zkušenosti?

Jindřich Šlik went down in history as the commander of the so-called Moravian regiment on the White Mountain (Bílá hora). However, his journey to the White Mountain is surrounded by a series of circumstances not fully known so far. The paper will deal with basic questions. How did he become a colonel of the Moravian estates? What background did he come from? What was his previous military experience?

9:50-10:15

Klára Andresová: Možnosti využití vojenských příruček v rámci archeologického výzkumu raně novověkých vojenských lokalit – The possibilities of using military manuals in archaeological research of early modern military sites.

Vojenské příručky jsou jedním z žánrů naučné literatury, který vznikl již od starověku, a jehož nové tituly vycházejí dodnes. Tyto knihy lze zkoumat optikou řady vědních oborů a zároveň mohou sloužit jako pramen v rámci různě orientovaných výzkumů – mj. kodikologického, knihovědného, historického nebo archeologického. Příspěvek vychází z disertačního výzkumu, jehož výstup je obhajován na FF UK v roce 2023. Prvním cílem této prezentace je charakterizovat žánr vojenských příruček v období raného novověku s hlavním zaměřením na jeho středoevropskou tištěnou produkci mezi roky 1550 a 1650. Vynález knihtisku v polovině 15. století umožnil rychlejší a levnější šíření knih, mezi něž lze od 20. let 16. století počítat i středoevropské vojenské příručky. Počet nových edic tohoto žánru začal po polovině 16. století stoupat natolik, že bylo možné jeho zástupce nacházet v knihovnách řady šlechticů i učenců, a lze tvrdit, že ovlivňoval dobové šíření vojenské teorie. Druhým cílem příspěvku je přiblížení možnosti využití militárních příruček v rámci archeologického výzkumu vojenských lokalit, přičemž budou představeny relevantní typy zkoumaných knih. Military manuals are one of the genres of science literature, the origins of which can be traced back to ancient times, and new books of which are still being published today. These books can be examined through the lens of a number of scientific disciplines, and at the same time, they can also serve as a source for variously oriented research, including the fields of codicology, bibliography, history or archaeology. The paper is based on dissertation research, the output of which is to be defended at the Faculty of Arts of the Charles University in 2023. The first goal of this presentation is to characterize the genre of military manuals in the early modern period with the main focus on its printed production in Central Europe between 1550 and 1650. The invention of letterpress printing in the mid-15th century enabled a faster and cheaper spread of books, among which we can also count Central European military manuals from the 1520s onwards. The number of new editions of this genre began to rise after the mid-16th century to such an extent that its representatives were found in the libraries of many aristocrats and scholars, and it can be said that it influenced the spread of military theory at the time. The second goal of the contribution is to show the possibility of using military manuals in archaeological research of military sites by presenting the relevant types of examined books.

10:15-10:40

Florian Germain - Laurent Brou - Rob Wagner: The circumvallation line of the siege of Luxembourg in 1684.

By the end of 2022, the remains of a part of the circumvallation line of the 1684 siege of the fortress of Luxembourg by the army of Louis XIV were discovered near the Bonnevoie district. The construction of this line of circumvallation was started following the recommendations of Vauban from the investment of the surroundings of the fortress on April 29, 1684 and was completed on May 7, 1684. The ditch will be filled shortly after the surrender of the garrison on June 4, 1684. In Western Europe, unearthed archaeological examples are infrequent and those studied are few. Especially those that can be linked to a precise and perfectly dated siege as the one of the fortress of Luxembourg. The digging and

filling of the device were relatively well preserved. The excavation of the ditch provided us with valuable information on its morphology and dimensions. Thus, the data collected have been compared to the instructions established by Vauban for the construction of those lines and their profiles.

10:40-10:50 coffee/tea break

Blok 5/Session 5

10:50-11:15

Martin Vyšohlíd: Dobývání Prahy na podzim 1648 ve světle nejnovějších archeologických výzkumů - The siege of Prague in the autumn of 1648 in the light of the latest archaeological research.

V roce 2021 se v prostoru dnešního Masarykova nádraží při Hybernské ulici uskutečnil v místech, kde dříve stávala Horská brána, rozsáhlý archeologický odkryv. Objevy v místě starší gotické brány i v prostoru před ní dokládají četné terénní úpravy během třicetileté války, jejichž cílem bylo posílení obranyschopnosti tohoto místa. To se stalo dějištěm velmi intenzivních střetů mezi obránci Prahy a švédskými vojsky v samotném závěru třicetileté války. Analýzou archeologických zjištění, ikonografických a písemných pramenů tak vzniká poměrně plastický obraz těchto dramatických událostí, které ve výsledku znamenaly, že Nového i Staré Město pražské nebyly Švédy dobyty a obsazeny

In 2021, an extensive archaeological excavation took place in the area of today's Masaryk Railway Station near the Hybernská Street, in the places where the Horská Gate (on the road leading to Kutná Hora, hence its name) was once standing. The finds at the site of an older Gothic gate and in the area in front of it give evidence of intensive landscaping during the Thirty Years' War, the aim of which was to strengthen the defensive capacity of this place. It became the scene of fierce fights between the defenders of Prague and the Swedish troops at the very end of the Thirty Years' War. The analysis of archaeological findings, iconographic and written sources thus give a relatively clear picture of these dramatic events, which ultimately meant that the New and Old Towns of Prague were not conquered and occupied by the Swedes.

11:15-11:40

Jiří Hofman: Podoba Vyšehradu před stavbou bastionové pevnosti - Vyšehrad fortification before the construction of the bastion fortress.

Vyšehrad představuje jedno z nejdéle opevňovaných míst v Čechách – od středověku po druhou světovou válku. Jako bastionová pevnost budovaná po konci třicetileté války představuje nejrozsáhlejší, nejdochovanější a také nejstarší památku tohoto druhu u nás. Poznání vývoje Vyšehradu je tak klíčové pro poznání všech dalších bastionových fortifikací přinejmenším v České republice. Pro správné pochopení dnešní podob vyšehradských fortifikací je nezbytné znát předchozí morfologii terénu, na kterém pevnost vznikla. Ta je však mnohde nevratně ztracena či převrstvena zásahy a stavebními úpravami 17. a 18. století. Příspěvek si klade za cíl pokusit se rekonstruovat podobu středověkého opevnění a podoby hory Vyšehrad a částečně její zástavby z přelomu 16. a 17. století. Výzkum je založen na terénním průzkumu, studiu historických plánů, archivních dokumentů, dosavadních

invazivních i neinvazivních geologických průzkumech historicky i aktuálně probíhajících na NKP Vyšehrad.

Vyšehrad is one of the longest fortified places in Bohemia – from the Middle Ages to the Second World War. As a bastion fortress built after the end of the Thirty Years' War, it represents the largest, best preserved and also the oldest monument of this kind in our country. The knowledge of how Vyšehrad has developed in the course of time is thus of crucial importance for learning about all the other bastion fortifications, at least in the Czech Republic. For a proper understanding of current forms of the Vyšehrad fortifications, it is necessary to know the previous morphology of the terrain on which the fortress was built. However, it is often irretrievably lost or overlaid by landscaping and building modifications of the 17th and 18th centuries. The aim of the contribution is an attempt to reconstruct the appearance of the medieval fortification and the Vyšehrad hill itself and partly also the built-up area of the hill at the turn of the 16th and 17th centuries. The research is based on field survey, study of historical plans, archival documents, as well as on previous and current invasive and non-invasive geological surveys of the National Cultural Monument Vyšehrad.

11:40-12:05

Yann Waersegers - Laurent Brou - Rob Wagner: The earth extraction ditch for the breastwork of an artillery battery from the 1794-95 blockade of Luxembourg.

At the beginning of the year 2023 a French artillery battery, contemporary with the 1794-95 blockade of the stronghold of Luxembourg, was excavated. This particular type of earthen fortification is, to our knowledge, an unprecedented archaeological discovery in Europe. The extraction ditch that remained after the construction of the breastwork was preserved in its entirety and provided information on the construction method of the battery. Numerous projectiles (175 cannonballs, 50 bomb fragments) were unearthed in the fill of this ditch, providing material evidence of the bitter opposition that the artillerymen of the French Republic were met with by those of the Austrian Army of the Holy Empire. This battery was erected at the end of May 1795, in a very forward position, possibly to allow for the installation of additional mortars in order to bring the city down more quickly. The ditch also provides evidence of the Austrian counter-battery fire with its numerous visible impact points on the side facing the fortress. After 7 arduous months of siege for both belligerents, punctuated by a harsh winter, looting and deprivation, this battery seems to have played an important role in the surrender of the stronghold on June 7, 1795.

12:05-12:30

Woelfli Louise - Laurent Brou - Priscille Dhesse: French troops besieging the city of Luxemburg: pluridisciplinary studies of two military camps (1794-1795). Archeozoology, Carpology, Anthracology and Archival research.

During the War of the First Coalition (1792-1797), French troops surrounded Luxemburg and manage to besieged the city during the winter of 1794/1795. Several camps were put up on strategic places, gathering the troops in charge of the blockage. Two archeological sites: „Beim kleinen Weiher“ (Gasperich) and „An de Strachen“ (Mensdorf) were excavated and revealed infrastructures allowing us to partially comprehend and consider the soldier's precarious living conditions on thoses camps. Fire pits, cremated animal bones, seeds and charcoals were discovered and studied in order to be compared with similar remains found

in Belgium and France. A studie of the archives related to the conflict and to the organisation of the French Army allowed us to find additional informations about food supplies and the daily life of soldiers.

12:30-13:30 oběd/lunch

Blok 6/Session 6

13:30-13:55

Lukáš Baloun - Pavel Kubálek: Stopy násilí u jedinců z hromadného hrobu ze Staré Boleslavi - Traces of violence on individuals from the mass grave from Stará Boleslav (Czech republic).

Archeologický výzkum v rámci výstavby silničního obchvatu Staré Boleslavi, přinesl řadu nových poznatků ohledně využití daného území od pravěku až do časného novověku. Terénní část výzkumu probíhala v roce 2021 a 2022.

Prostor severně od okraje města je v historických pramenech zmiňován mj. v souvislosti s přítomností švédské armády generála Johana Gustafssona Banéra, který zde nechal v červenci r. 1639 vybudovat polní opevněný tábor. Druhou významnější vojenskou aktivitou v uvedeném prostoru bylo střetnutí mezi ustupující rakouskou armádou pod velením Maximiliana Ulyssese Browna a jednotkami polního maršála Kurta Christopha von Schwerina z roku 1757. Přímým dokladem přítomnosti několika tisícových armád na tomto území jsou nám četné nálezy militarií, součástí vozů a dalších předmětů denní potřeby získaných za pomoci detektorů kovů. Z tohoto důvodu proběhl v celé trase plánovaného silničního obchvatu rozsáhlý, systematicky vedený detektorový průzkum a následně také plošný archeologický výzkum.

Z několika set dokumentovaných archeologických situací se předmětem našeho příspěvku stal objekt s ostatky několika jedinců, nalezený v samém závěru terénního výzkumu. Jednalo se o mělkou hrobovou jámu, přibližně čtvercového půdorysu, ve které bylo uloženo celkem 6 jedinců. Již během začišťování kosterních ostatků bylo zřejmé, že těla zemřelých nebyla v hrobě uložena zcela pietně. Někteří jedinci leželi na zádech, další na boku nebo na břiše. Jedno tělo s opačnou orientací leželo dokonce pod dvěma dalšími jedinci. Domněnka, že by se mohlo jednat o hromadný válečný hrob, byla velice záhy posílena také konkrétními nálezy artefaktů. Především nálezy olověných kulí v oblasti hrudníků uložených jedinců. Mezi další předměty získané při vyzvedávání ostatků můžeme zařadit několik kovových knoflíků, nebo dvoudílnou přezku vyrobenou z barevného kovu. Antropologický rozbor potvrdil druhou z našich hypotéz a to, že kosti nesou na svém povrchu stopy po sečných zraněních.

Základní analýza vyzvednutých kovových předmětů s přihlédnutím k celkové nálezové situaci nám bohužel nedovoluje přesnější datování. Určitém vodítko nám dává pouze torzo dvoudílné přezky a dutý kulovitý knoflík. S určitou mírou nejistoty klademe celý soubor do druhé poloviny 18. století.

Archaeological research within the construction of the Stará Boleslav road bypass has yielded a number of new findings regarding the use of the given area from prehistoric times to the early modern era. The field research took place in 2021 and 2022.

The area north of the town limits is mentioned in historical sources, among other things, in connection with the presence of the Swedish army of General Johan Gustafsson Banér, who had a fortified field camp built here in July 1639. Another important military activity in the

mentioned area was the encounter between the retreating Austrian army under the command of Maximilian Ulysses Brown and the units of Field Marshal Kurt Christoph von Schwerin in 1757. Direct evidence for the presence of armies of several thousand men in this area is given by numerous finds of militaria, wagon components and other articles of daily use obtained with the help of metal detectors. For this reason, an extensive, systematically conducted detector survey was carried out along the entire route of the planned road bypass, followed by a large-scale archaeological excavation.

Out of several hundred documented archaeological contexts, the subject of our contribution became a feature containing remains of several individuals, which was found at the very end of the excavation. It was a shallow grave pit, approximately square in plan, in which a total of 6 individuals were buried. Already during the cleaning of the skeletal remains, it was clear that the bodies of the deceased were not placed in the grave in a completely respectful way. Some individuals lay on their back, others on their side or face down. One body in opposite orientation was even lying under two other individuals. The assumption that it could be a mass war grave was soon strengthened by specific artefacts found in the area. First of all, by the finds of lead bullets in the chest area of buried individuals. Among the other objects obtained while retrieving the remains, we can include several metal buttons or a two-part buckle made of non-ferrous metal. The anthropological analysis confirmed our second hypothesis, namely that the bones bear traces of cutting wounds on their surface.

Unfortunately, the basic analysis of the recovered metal objects, taking into account the overall find context, does not allow a more accurate dating. Only the torso of a two-part buckle and the hollow spherical button give us some clues. With a certain degree of uncertainty, we place the entire assemblage in the second half of the 18th century.

13:55-14:20

Stawomir Konik: Identifikation of soldiers killed in action during the Napoleonic Wars. Case study: Wagram 1809.

Wars and conflicts leave traces that are viewed through various fields of research from different perspectives, but rarely in a synthesis of knowledge. This lecture presents a case study that was carried out on the basis of archaeological and historical consideration of finds of fallen soldiers from the Napoleonic Wars. A working model with a multi- and transdisciplinary approach is presented. The aim is to develop person-related as well as situation-related analyzes of acts of war for research. The case study deals with the results of an excavation carried out on behalf of ASFINAG in 2017 and 2018 and addresses human finds from the context of the Napoleonic Battle of Wagram (1809). Surprisingly found personal items made it possible to carry out interdisciplinary analyses, which could also be sufficient to identify the fallen soldiers

14:20-14:45

David Daněček - Drahomíra Malyková - Jan Apač Havelka - Tomáš Tencer - Peter Milo: Nedestruktivní předstihový výzkum dálničních odpočívek u Jaroměře a Předměřice nad Labem v roce 2021 - Non-destructive advance survey of motorway rest areas near Jaroměř and Předměřice nad Labem in 2021.

V roce 2021 byl podroben prostor budoucích dálničních odpočívek Jaroměř a Předměřice nad Labem v trase nově otevřeného úseku dálnice D11 předstihovému nedestruktivnímu archeologickému průzkumu. Geofyzikální prospekce zachytila desítky magnetických anomálií, které lze interpretovat jako pozůstatky zahloubených archeologických objektů charakteru sídlištních jam. Nálezy získané detektorovou prospekcí například mince, oděvní součástky anebo kulovité olověné projektily, souvisejí patrně s širokým spektrem aktivit odehrávajících se ve volné krajině (lov, zemědělství, cestování). Další část nálezů lze spojit s četnými událostmi vojenského charakteru, ke kterým v sledované oblasti docházelo ve zvýšené míře od 18. století.

In 2021, the plots of future Jaroměř and Předměřice nad Labem motorway rest areas on the route of the newly opened section of the D11 motorway were subjected to an advance non-destructive archaeological survey. Geophysical prospecting captured dozens of magnetic anomalies, which can be interpreted as the remains of sunken archaeological features classified as settlement pits. Finds obtained by detector prospecting, for example coins, clothing components or spherical lead projectiles, are probably related to a wide range of activities taking place in the open landscape (hunting, agriculture, travelling). Another part of the finds can be associated with numerous military events, which occurred in the studied area to an increased extent since the 18th century.

14:45-15:10

Martin Vojtas - Martin Fojtík - Michaela Prištáková - Jakub Těsnohlídek - Jan Petřík - Marcin Czarnowicz: Přínos ALS pro poznání Karpatského bojiště - The contribution of Airborne Laser Scanning to the knowledge of the Carpathian battlefield (WW1).

Prostor Slovensko-Polského pomezí Karpat je v současné době pokryt rozsáhlým lesním porostem, pod kterým se skrývají relikty mnoha historických událostí, které v tomto nyní řídko osídleném prostoru v předchozích staletích probíhaly. Mezi nimi zanechaly své otisky zejména tři válečné konflikty, které v hřebenech vyryly nespočetné kilometry navzájem se překrývajících zákopů. Jde o povstání Barské konfederace (1768-72) a obě světové války. Nejlepším prostředkem pro mapování takto rozsáhlých lesních ploch se jeví využití leteckého laserového snímkování (ALS), avšak vzhledem k stále nezveřejněným datům pro SV Slovensko jsou možnosti poznání omezeny na příhraniční oblasti, kam zasahují data z Polska. Účelem tohoto příspěvku je popsat způsob, jakým v prostoru pracujeme s daty a jak je využíváme ve snaze o chronologické a typologické rozlišení reliktní a jejich zasazení do kontextu historických událostí.

The area of the Slovak-Polish border in the Carpathians is currently covered by extensive forests, under which are hidden the relics of many historical events that took place in this now sparsely populated area in previous centuries. Particularly significant are the traces of three war conflicts, which carved countless kilometres of overlapping trenches in the

mountains. It was the uprising of the Bar Confederation (1768–1772) and both World Wars. The best method of mapping such extensive forest areas seems to be the Airborne Laser Scanning (ALS), but due to the still unpublished data for NE Slovakia, the possibilities of knowledge are limited to the border areas which are included in the data from Poland. The aim of this contribution is to describe the way of working with data in space and their use in an effort to chronologically and typologically distinguish relics and place them in the context of historical events.

14:45-15:10 coffee/tea break

Blok 7/Session 7

15:10-15:35

Ivan Fuksa: Problematika dokumentace a určování stavu československého meziválečného opevnění 1935-1938 - The problems of documenting and determining the state of Czechoslovak interwar fortifications of 1935–1938.

Příspěvek se bude zabývat tím, jak se dnes dá díky archeologickým průzkumům a archivnímu bádání rekonstruovat podoba stavu opevnění v září 1938. Stejně tak se dá částečně rekonstruovat celková podoba obranného postavení.

The paper deals with how the archaeological survey and archival research nowadays enable to reconstruct the appearance and state of the fortifications in September 1938. It is also possible to partially reconstruct the overall appearance of the defensive position.

15:35-16:00

Miloš Bordáč: Prospection and survey of a military outpost on the site Staré Hory – Richtárová.

A region, surrounding the cities of Ružomberok, Brezno and Zvolen (Slovakia), forms a specific area, suitable and attractive for an archaeological research of modern era military conflicts. Such activities have been proven to be highly beneficial, as they expand our knowledge of the topic, yet known mainly from the historical sources only. Submitted contribution therefore connects historical and archaeological data, mainly those regarding the Slovak National Uprising. A site named Richtárová, cadastral part of the village Staré Hory, serves as a model specimen here. Several WW2-era objects were localized and examined by various archaeological methods there, and this contribution offers a summary and results of this research.

16:00-16:25

Jozef Kónya: Výskumy a ochrana poľných opevnení z 2. svetovej vojny na juhozápadom Slovensku - Research and protection of World War II field fortifications in south-western Slovakia.

Územie juhozápadného Slovenska sa stalo v období od decembra 1944 do apríla 1945 dejiskom intenzívnych zrážok spojenckých armád a jednotiek Osi. Tieto boje po sebe zanechali značné stopy, vrátane poľných opevnení (zákopy, delostrelecké postavenia, kryty...). V rámci pamiatkovej legislatívy v SR sú tieto objekty považované za archeologické náleziská a predmety nájdené v nich za archeologické nálezy. Je preto nutné, aby sa im

v rámci archeologického bádania venovala patričná pozornosť. Najväčšia koncentrácia týchto opevnení sa nachádza na dolných tokoch Ipľa, Hrona, Žitavy a Nitry a na východnom okraji Malých Karpát.

In the period from December 1944 to April 1945, the territory of Southwest Slovakia became the setting of intense clashes between the Allied armies and the Axis troops. These battles left significant traces in the landscape, including field fortifications (trenches, artillery positions, shelters...). Within the scope of the heritage legislation in the Slovak Republic, these features are considered archaeological sites and the objects found in them are considered archaeological finds. It is therefore necessary that they be given due attention within the archaeological research. The largest concentration of these fortifications is located at the lower reaches of the Ipeľ, Hron, Žitava and Nitra rivers and at the eastern edge of the Little Carpathians.

16:25-16:50

Jiří Zubalík - Hynek Zbranek: Protiletcká ochrana pracovníků brněnské textilní továrny za druhé světové války - Air raid protection of workers of the Brno textile factory during the Second World War.

V souvislosti s rostoucím počtem spojeneckých náletů na průmyslové oblasti v českých zemích od roku 1944 se objevuje potřeba chránit před bombardováním obyvatelstvo měst a pracovníky továren. Jedním prvkem této ochrany je výstavba speciálních protiletckých krytů tzv. „vajíčkového“ typu neboli Luftschutz-Deckungsgräben. Tyto kryty měly podobu několika desítek metrů dlouhých chodeb, které byly několikanásobně lomené. Znamé jsou dva základní typy – přímý typ „U“ a lomený typ „W“.

Dva kryty tohoto typu se podařilo odkrýt v roce 2022 v rámci páté etapy záchranného archeologického výzkumu v areálu bývalé textilní továrny Vlněna, nacházející se v blízkosti historického centra Brna. Jednalo se o překvapivý nález, neboť několik let po válce byly zasypany sutí, poté byly na nich vystavěny nové haly. Suťový zásyp bylo nutné alespoň částečně odebrat, aby mohla proběhnout dokumentace základních rysů jejich konstrukce. Zastoupeny byly oba typy, tedy typ „U“ i typ „W“. V interiéru byly dochovány zbytky elektroinstalace, bylo možno také dokumentovat rozmístění ventilačních šachet nebo drenážního potrubí. Oba kryty náležely jednomu z textilních provozů, které se v daném prostoru nacházely. Jednalo se přitom o jeden z cílů, který se v listopadu 1944 skutečně stal terčem náletu amerických bombardérů, při kterém bylo zničeno a poškozeno několik továrních budov.

In connection with the increasing number of Allied raids on industrial areas in the Czech lands since 1944, there was a need to protect the townspeople and factory workers from bombing. One element of this protection was the construction of special so-called “egg-shaped” air raid shelters, or Luftschutz-Deckungsgräben. These shelters were in the form of corridors several dozens of metres long, which were broken several times. Two basic types are known – the straight “U” type and the bent “W” type.

Two shelters of this type were discovered in 2022 as part of the fifth stage of archaeological rescue excavations in the area of the former textile factory Vlněna, located near the historical centre of Brno. It was a surprising find, because a few years after the war they were covered with rubble, after which new halls were built on top of them. The rubble fill had to be at least partially removed so that the basic features of their construction could be documented. Both types were represented, i.e. type “U” and type “W”. Remains of the

electrical installation were preserved in the interior, and it was also possible to document the location of ventilation shafts or drainage pipes. Both shelters belonged to one of the textile plants located in the area. It was one of the locations that actually became the target of an American bomber raid in November 1944, during which several factory buildings were destroyed and damaged.

17:35-18:00

Vladimir Šumanović - Vlatka Vukelić: The Battle of Kozara - key facts and military-political context.

„Battle of Kozara" is the name for the military operation that Wehrmacht troops, with the help of the forces of the Independent State of Croatia (NDH), undertook against the 2nd Krajina People's Liberation Partisan Detachment of Yugoslavia (NOPOJ) in the summer of 1942. The operation took place from June 15 until July 18, 1942. The unit against which the operation was directed, the 2nd Krajina NOPO, was an integral part of the NOPOJ, that is, the armed forces of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia (KPJ). Administratively, the area where the operation took place was part of the NDH territory. The German forces had the role of technical support to the NDH units, which were not capable of defeating the 2nd Krajina NOPO by themselves, and for this reason they took over the running of the operation. One of the specifics of that operation is the fact that the forces of the "Manjača" Chetnik regiment operated as part of the NDH units. This was a Chetnik unit whose leadership recognized the supremacy of the NDH and had the role of an auxiliary unit of the NDH armed forces. The operation was a reaction to the fact that the forces of the 2nd Krajina NOPO occupied Prijedor on May 16, 1942. The area of Prijedor was important to the NDH government but also for German economic interests in that area because of the Ljubija mine.

18:00-18:25

Helen Basson: What were the long-term effects of the 'war of the hedgerows' on the landscape of Normandy - A case study of Operation Cobra, La Chapelle en Juger in the Second World War.

The Norman bocage is a constructed landscape that has archaeological and historical value as a manmade artefact, but constant evolution makes it difficult to assess this value. This research aims to quantify the reciprocal relationship of the landscape itself and the events of Operation Cobra (July/August 1944) by examining the effects of the bocage on the military campaign and the subsequent physical and political changes made during and post the Second World War. La Chapelle-en-Juger was the worst-hit village in the bocage area during Operation Cobra and has been selected as a case study for this reason, the changes in hedgerow density and orchard land-use changes are recorded and compared with the neighbouring commune of St Ebremond that was outside the main target area. Results show that the a) policy of 'remembrement' had a greater long-term effect on the bocage landscape than the war itself and b) that this policy has had a detrimental effect on the ecological, social, and historic landscape.

18:25-18:45 coffee/tea break

19:00 exkurze po reliktech pevnosti Hradec Králové/Excursion through the fortress Hradec Králové

Čtvrtek 14. září 2021/Thursday, September 14, 2023

8:30-9:00 registrace/registration

Blok 8/Session 8

9:00-9:25

**Jakub Těsnohlídek: Archeologie pracovního tábora Štrauchovna u Havlíčkova Brodu -
Archaeology of the Štrauchovna labor camp near Havlíčkův Brod (Czech republic).**

V roce 2020 a 2021 provedla společnost Archaia Brno z.ú., ve spolupráci s Ústavem archeologie a muzeologie Filozofické fakulty Masarykovy univerzity v Brně záchranný archeologický výzkum při stavbě jihovýchodního obchvatu Havlíčkova Brodu. Jednou ze zkoumaných lokalit byl i druhoválečný pracovní tábor poblíž osady Termesivy, později pojmenovaný Štrauchovna. V roce 1941 zde vznikla baráková kolonie pro dělníky, zaměstnané na stavbě blízkého železničního tunelu. Ti byli po relativně krátké době vystřídáni nuceně nasazenými pracovníky organizace TODT, kteří v rozestavěném tunelu i jeho okolí vybudovali rafinerii na úpravu ropných produktů. Archeologický výzkum odkryl prakticky celý půdorys tábora – ubikace, sociální zázemí, skladovací prostory, studnu, smetiště i objekty, interpretované jako samotky, sloužící k represím nuceně nasazených obyvatel tábora.

In 2020 and 2021, the company Archaia Brno z.ú., in cooperation with the Department of Archaeology and Museology of the Faculty of Arts of the Masaryk University in Brno, carried out archaeological rescue research during the construction of the south-eastern bypass of Havlíčkův Brod. One of the investigated locations was also the Second World War labour camp near the village of Termesivy, later named Štrauchovna. In 1941, a hutment was established here for workers employed on the construction of a nearby railway tunnel. They were replaced after a relatively short period of time by forced labour workers from the TODT organization, who built a refinery for the treatment of oil products in and around the tunnel under construction. Archaeological research has uncovered as good as the entire floor plan of the camp – quarters, sanitary facilities, storage areas, a well, a garbage dump, and buildings interpreted as solitary confinement cells, used for the repression of forced labour camp residents.

9:25-9:50

Tomáš Pancíř: Odras vojenské přítomnosti v archeologických pramenech. Výzkum lokality Letiště České Budějovice - The reflection of military presence in archaeological sources. Investigation of the site of České Budějovice Airport (Czech republic).

V roce 2021 proběhl archeologický výzkum Letiště České Budějovice. Tato lokalita pochází ze 30.let 20. století, civilní letiště v roce 1939 pozměnil příchod německé armády, která areál rozšířila a přeměnila na čistě vojenský komplex. Areál byl i po válce intenzivně využíván armádou, a to až do roku 1989, kdy armáda České republiky postupně upouští od užívání vojenských objektů. První archeologický výzkum předznamenal další badatelské aktivity, které byly v následujících letech umožněny na základě spolupráce s vedením letiště. Výzkum spočíval v dokumentaci archeologických situací, které zde jsou často narušovány lesní těžbou, stavebními pracemi, či nelegální průzkumem hledačů militarií. Byly tak registrovány četné pozůstatky, odrážející funkci letiště za vojenské správy, zejména pak v období druhé světové války. V roce 2023 byl získán projekt, který umožnil se lokalitou komplexněji zabývat. Výsledky prezentujeme v rámci tohoto příspěvku.

In 2021, an archaeological investigation of České Budějovice Airport took place. This site dates back to the 1930s; the civilian airport was changed in 1939 by the arrival of the German army, which expanded the area and transformed it into a purely military complex. After the war, the area was intensively used by the army until 1989, when the Army of the Czech Republic began to gradually abandon the use of military facilities. The first archaeological research foreshadowed further research activities, which were enabled in the following years thanks to the cooperation with the airport management. The research consisted in the documentation of archaeological contexts, which are often disturbed here by logging, construction works, or illegal survey conducted by militaria hunters. Numerous remains were thus registered, reflecting the function of the airport under military administration, especially during the Second World War. In 2023, a project was elaborated that made it possible to investigate the site more comprehensively. We present the results within this contribution.

9:50-10:15

Pavol Šteiner: Výskumy bojísk 2. svetovej vojny na Slovensku v rokoch 2020-2022 - Research of World War II battlefields in Slovakia in 2020-2022.

Výskum moderných konfliktov na území Slovenska od roku 2020 naberá na obrátkach a dosahuje výsledky napriek tomu, že sa mus systematicky venuje iba jediné akademické pracovisko. Okrem výskumnej činnosti, zahŕňajúcej analýzu písomných prameňov ako aj terénne aktivity, badáme zvýšený záujem študentov o túto tému, vypracúvajú sa bakalárske, diplomové aj dizertačné práce. Najvýraznejšie výsledky máme z prieskumov poľných opevnení z obdobia december 1944 až apríl 1945 ma dolnom Poiplí a Pohroní a tiež z výskumu lokality Šibenica v Holíči na Záhorí.

The research on modern conflicts in the territory of Slovakia has been intensifying since 2020 and is achieving results, despite the fact that only a single academic workplace is devoted to it systematically. In addition to the research activity, including the analysis of written sources as well as field survey, we can observe an increased interest of students in this topic.

Bachelor's, Master's and dissertation theses are being prepared. The most striking results come from surveys of field fortifications from December 1944 to April 1945 located at lower

reaches of Ipeľ and Hron rivers, as well as from the survey of Šibenica site in Holíč in the Záhorie region.

10:15-10:40

Blanka Matkovic: The pit of Jazovka (Croatia): A killing and a burial site of the POWs and the Zagreb hospital staff murdered by the Yugoslav communists during and at the end of the Second World War (1943-1945).

During the 1990s, the Croatian Commission for the Identification of War and Post-War Victims identified approximately 700 mass graves from the Second World War. Among them was Jazovka, the pit in the Žumberak hills near Zagreb. It consists of two layers of human remains. The first victims thrown into the pit were the soldiers captured by the Yugoslav communists after the battle for Krašić on 1 January 1943. When the communists entered Zagreb in May 1945, they captured the patients and some members of staff found in the city hospitals and executed them at Jazovka. Objects found during the excavations included a thermometer and crutches. The archival documents revealed that many patients taken away from the hospitals were immobile or severely disabled. The speleological expedition in 1990 confirmed that there are indeed human remains at the bottom of the pit. The first anthropological research was conducted in 1999 when 447 victims were confirmed. The second exhumation occurred in 2020 and based on the number of long bones, it was concluded that the number of victims was at least 814. Although there is speculation of the second burial site nearby, the so-called "Jazovka 2" has not been located yet.

10:40-11:05 coffee/tea break

Blok 9/Session 9

11:05-11:30

Olgierd Ławrynowicz: „Lexikon katyńské archeologie (1990–2015)“. Výzkumný projekt o počátcích archeologie současné minulosti v Polsku - „Lexicon of Katyn Archaeology (1990–2015)“. Research project on the beginnings of the archaeology of the contemporary past in Poland.

Since 2022, the research project "Lexikon of Katyn Archaeology (1990–2015)" has been in progress. Its aim is to collect, systemize, archive and expand the hitherto widely dispersed and never-before-systemized information on Polish archaeological research on traces of the Katyn massacre. The scope of the planned research also includes a broad historical and cognitive context, in which these studies can nowadays be reinterpreted and new research possibilities can be demonstrated. One of the most important questions studied within the project is the application of historical archaeology methods during exhumation works in Katyn and Mednoye (Russia) and Kharkiv and Kyiv (Ukraine) at the end of the 20th and at the beginning of the 21st century. The author will present arguments proving that this research was of groundbreaking importance for the intensive development of the archaeology of the contemporary past in Poland in recent years.

The research project "Lexikon of Katyn Archaeology (1990–2015)" will run until 2027 within the scope of the National Humanities Development Programme of the Polish Ministry of Education and Science (project head: Olgierd Ławrynowicz Ph.D.).

11:30-11:55

Drago Štokić: Mass graves of members of the NDH armed forces and civilians from Second World War and the post-war period on the example of two tombs from Western Slavonia (Croatia).

So far, more than 700 mass graves with remains of members of the NDH armed forces and civilians from the Second World War and post-war period have been recorded in Croatia. Unfortunately, most of them are unexplored, and, hence, the full impact on war heritage and its contribution to archaeology of conflict as a field remains unknown. In this presentation, I discuss two grave sites in Western Slavonia. The first mass grave is located in the courtyard of St. Lovro's Church. In 1993, between 25 and 30 skeletons of adult men were found during archaeological excavations. The deceased were not neatly buried but thrown over each other. On several remains, gunshot wounds were visible. The second mass grave, which is about 25 km away in the village of Slatinski Drenovac, contains at least 464 remains. The tomb was located in the underground rooms in the courtyard of the Orthodox Church. In the 1950s, the remains of the victims were moved to these premises from one or more mass graves in the immediate vicinity and the entrance to the premises was walled up. The tomb was opened and explored in 1998.

11:55-12:20

Piotr Werens: Archeologie, nacisté a teorie komunikace. Zneužití archeologie pro politické účely na příkladu německých diapozitivů z Archivu Archeologického Muzea v Krakově - Archaeology, Nazis and communication theory. The misuse of archaeology for political purposes on the example of German slides from the Archives of the Archaeological Museum in Krakow.

The paper is dedicated to a set of pre-war German educational slides presenting archaeological artefacts decorated with the swastika ornament, which are stored in the Archives of the Archaeological Museum in Krakow. The article describes the artefacts presented on them and – thanks to the discovery of the original commentary accompanying the slide shows in the sources of the State Archives in Leipzig – briefly elucidates both the role of the slides themselves and archaeological relics in the process of indoctrination in Nazi Germany, as well as the use of archaeology by the state political and propaganda apparatus.

12:25 Ukončení konference/Closing of the conference

Jednacími jazyky konference jsou čeština, slovenština, polština a angličtina. Texty v prezentacích a posterech anglicky. Prostor pro diskuzi následuje za každým příspěvkem.

The official languages will be Czech, Slovak, Polish and English, texts in presentations in English. The space for discussion follows each post.

POSTERS:

Helen Basson: How did the Second World War and subsequent events affect the historical landscape of the Norman Bocage? A case study - Operation Cobra, La Chapelle en Juger, France.

The Norman bocage is a constructed landscape that has archaeological and historical value as a manmade artefact, but constant evolution makes it difficult to assess this value. This research aims to quantify the reciprocal relationship of the landscape itself and the events of Operation Cobra (July/August 1944) by examining the effects of the bocage on the military campaign and the subsequent physical and political changes made during and post the Second World War. La Chapelle-en-Juger was the worst-hit village in the bocage area during Operation Cobra and has been selected as a case study for this reason, the changes in hedgerow density and orchard land-use changes are recorded and compared with the neighbouring commune of St Ebremond that was outside the main target area. Results show that the a) policy of 'remembrement' had a greater long-term effect on the bocage landscape than the war itself and b) that this policy has had a detrimental effect on the ecological, social, and historic landscape.

Radosław Liwoch: Medieval and Early Modern Spearheads from the Old Collections of the Archaeological Museum in Krakow.

Spear is a weapon whose origin probably dates back to the beginning of the human race. In the Middle Ages it was used for fighting and hunting, but it could also perform symbolic functions, both in Christian (St. Maurice's spear and its copies) and pagan (Julius Caesar's spear in Wolin) culture. However, the poster prepared by the author will only show items (over twenty) that once served at battle or hunting. These will be artefacts from the 10th-17th centuries found in the territory of modern Poland and Ukraine, which are stored in the Department of Old Collections of the Archaeological Museum in Krakow. They will be systematized according to the typology of Andrzej Nadolski (1954) and Anatoly N. Kirpichnikov (1966), although, of course, they will also be discussed on the basis of more recent studies. It seems that there are fewer medieval spearheads in museum collections than might be expected given their prevalence, which we know from written sources. It is possible that this impression is caused by the insufficient state of the publication, so any contribution to the introduction of new artefacts into science is valuable.

Petr Žákovský – Jaroslav Jiřík: Archaeological finds from the area of the battlefield at Sudoměř.

The Battle of Sudoměř at the end of March 1420 was an important event in the context of Hussite history. She enabled Jan Žižka to arrive with his people at the newly founded town of Tábor and significantly contributed to his rapid rise in power. Although it was not a particularly large-scale event, over the years, a number of archaeological finds related to the battle were saved from the area of the battlefield. The first finds from the area of the Sudoměř battlefield were obtained in 1896 during the repair of the Škaredý pond dam, when workers exploited clay from a small island on the western side of this body of water. At that time, parts of spurs and horseshoes, a spear point and several caltrops were found. Other

finds were obtained in 2007 during the removal of sediments from the north-eastern projection of the Prostřední pond in connection with rebuilding the outlet and the emergency spillway. The given assemblage of finds contains both the remains of weapons and equipment that can most likely be connected to the battle (falchions, torso of an iron hat, spurs), as well as a number of objects which were possibly lost in the investigated area later, probably in connection with the economic use of the local pond system (axes, spurs, etc.). The set of artefacts in question, although numerically not exactly the largest, represents a very important collection that provides crucial information about the weapons and equipment in the Czech lands at the beginning of the 15th century.

Schmidtová, D. – Cocozza, C. – Hejhal, P. – Drnovský, P. – Čejková, B. – Klontza, V. – Fernandes, R.: Where are they from? A pilot bioarchaeological study to identify mass grave in Jicin (Eastern Bohemia).

During a rescue archaeological excavation conducted in 2016, a mass grave section was discovered. The excavation revealed the remains of approximately 50 individuals, primarily males, in a commingled state. Unfortunately, the only artifacts recovered from the grave were simple metal buttons, rendering it difficult to provide a precise date and its linked historical event. However, these metal buttons could be associated with a standardized uniform of soldiers from the second half of the 18th century. During this period, the region faced events related to military conflicts, such as the War of Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War. According to historical records, this suggests a possible affiliation with the Austrian or Prussian army.

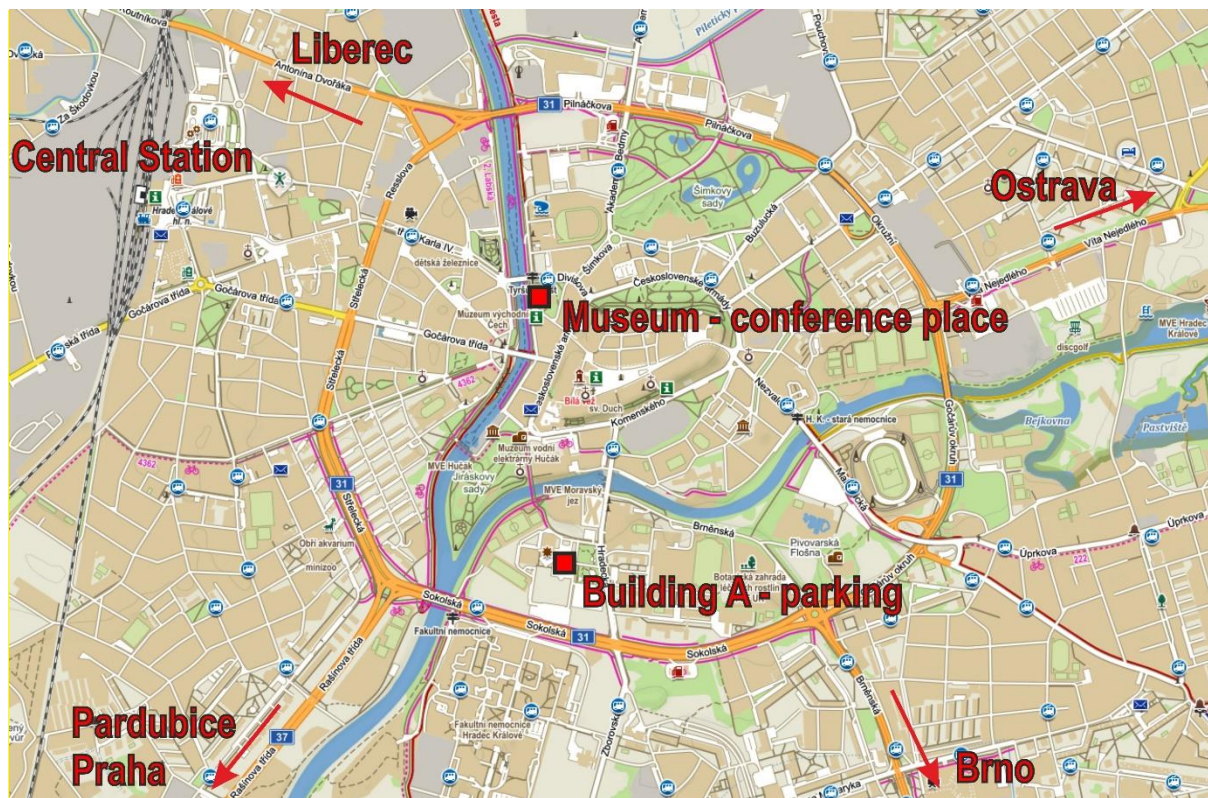
As part of our research, we conducted stable oxygen isotope analysis on ten bone and tooth carbonate samples from five individuals. This analysis aids in determining the place of origin. By doing so, we hoped to assess their military affiliation.

Preliminary findings indicate that two individuals from the examined collection have an origin that can be linked to the Austro-Hungarian region. However, further research is required to verify and confirm these results.

Petra Solárová: K problematike opevnených kostolov na Slovensku - On the issue of fortified churches in Slovakia.

Príspevok stručne predstaví problematiku opevnených kostolov na území Slovenska, ktorým doteraz bola venovaná len malá pozornosť. Tematicky vymedzí poznanie úlohy a funkcií tohto typu sakrálnych stavieb. Budú v ňom prezentované formálne vlastnosti reprezentatívnej vzorky lokalít, ich priestorový kontext (väzba na typ sídla, umiestnenie v rámci sídla, vplyv vyvýšenej polohy), majetkoprávny kontext a chronológia. Sústredí sa tiež na meniaci sa význam opevneného kostola a jeho vnímanie od stredoveku do súčasnosti.

The paper will briefly elucidate the issue of fortified churches in Slovakia, which have received little attention so far. Thematically, it will define the knowledge of the role and functions of this type of sacred buildings. It will present the formal properties of a representative sample of sites, their spatial context (relation to the settlement type, location within a settlement, influence of an elevated location), proprietary context and chronology. It also focuses on the changing significance of the fortified church and its perception from the Middle Ages to the present day.



Conference place: Muzeum východních Čech, Eliščíno nábřeží 465/7, 500 03 Hradec Králové (50.2116117N, 15.8287739E).

Free parking is available at Building A (50.2025883N, 15.8311269E).

Accommodation options in Hradec Králové can be found at the following address:
<https://www.hotel.cz/hradec-kralove/>