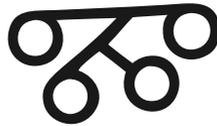


2nd International Doctoral
Student Conference on
Archaeology (IDSCA)
Zagreb, 26 April 2018



University of Zagreb
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Archaeological Institute of the Department of Archaeology

26 April 2018
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Ivana Lučića 3, HR – 10000 ZAGREB

PUBLISHER

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb

FOR THE PUBLISHER

Dean Professor Vesna Vlahović-Štetić, PhD

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Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb

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PRODUCTION AND DTP

Boris Bui, FF Press

COVER

Boris Bui, FF Press

PRESS

Kolor klinika d.o.o., Zagreb

CIRCULATION

ISBN

978-953-175-685-3

The Conference is financially supported by the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb - Postgraduate Doctoral Study of Archaeology.

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PREFACE

In order to meet the needs of PhD studies, which now place a strong emphasis on students' mobility and the importance of sharing their work with the wider scientific community, the necessity of organizing the doctoral student conference became evident.

In response, the International Doctoral Student Conference on Archaeology (IDSCA) was established by the Archaeological Institute of the Department of Archaeology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb in 2015, with the aim of bringing together PhD students to share their current individual research.

The IDSCA conference intends to promote an exchange of ideas belonging to various archaeological disciplines (Prehistoric, Classical, Roman Provincial, Late Antique, Medieval and Postmedieval Archaeology, Archaeometry and Methodology), as well as archaeology-related sciences.

The aim of this conference is to build new bridges between young archaeologists and to encourage them to present their work, exchange ideas and meet colleagues working in the related fields.

Following the success of the first IDSCA Conference, the Second International Doctoral Student Conference on Archaeology (IDSCA 2018) continues to offer PhD students from Croatia and abroad the opportunity of presenting their work, gaining new research experience and creating new contacts.

This book contains the abstracts of lectures, which were selected by the Organizing Committee of the Conference. Seventeen PhD students from Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Germany, Hungary, Poland and Spain will give their lectures, organized into 5 sessions.

On behalf of the Archaeological Institute of the Department of Archaeology, I would like to thank all participants, doctoral students, session chairs and members of scientific committee as well as to all others contributing to the IDSCA 2018 Conference.

Welcome to the Second International Doctoral Student Conference on Archaeology (IDSCA 2018)! We wish you all most pleasant stay and hope that you will enjoy the conference.

Iva Kaić
Organizing Committee Member

PROGRAM

THURSDAY, 26th April 2018

9.00-10.00 Registration

10.00-10.15 Conference Opening

10.15-11.15 *Session 1 – Prehistoric archaeology (Chair: Dr. Hrvoje Potrebica)*

Mislav Fileš (Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb), *Metalwork – wear analysis of bronze weapons*

Julia Katarina Kramberger (Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb), *The Marking of Loom-weights in the Eastern Hallstatt Region*

10.45-11.00 Discussion

11.00-11.30 Coffee break

11.30-12.00 *Session 2 – Classical and Hellenistic Archaeology (Chair: Dr. Iva Kaić)*

Marwa Bdr El Din (The Ministry of Antiquities - Egyptian Museum, Cairo), *The Female Figurines in Ancient Egypt (The Cairo Museum collection)*

Aura Piccioni (Institute for Classical Archaeology of the University of Regensburg), *Domestic Cults in Archaic Italy: The Results of a Research*

12.00-12.15 Discussion

12.15-13.30 *Session 3 – Roman Provincial Archaeology (Chair: Dr. Mirjana Sanader)*

Jura Triplat (Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb), *The role of the hillfort. A contribution to the study of hillforts in northern Cetina valley*

Mirna Vukov (Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb), *What people are saying. Dedicators of the Roman Votive Altars from Croatia*

Jana Kopáčková (Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Arts, Institute of Classical Archaeology), *Production of olive oil and wine in Roman Dalmatia*

Nera Šegvić (Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb), *Comparison of the digital elevation models for the purposes of the analysis of geographical dependence of pyrotechnological kilns and workshops (case study: Sorinj, island of Rab)*

Ozren Domiter (Archaeological Museum in Zagreb), *Some new approaches to the understanding of the cult of the Danubian horseman*

13.30-13.45 Discussion

13.45-15.00 Lunch

15.00-15.45 *Session 4 - Roman Epigraphy and Numismatics (Chair: Dr. Dino Demicheli)*

Hana Ivezić (Archaeological Museum in Zagreb), *Slaves and freedmen in Roman Siscia*

Josip Parat (Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb), *Inscriptions and Roman Society: Evidence from Mursa*

Barbara Zajac (Institute of Archaeology, Jagiellonian University, Krakow), *Imitation and tradition. Thracian and Bithynian coinage in Roman Empire period*

15.45-16.00 Discussion

16.00-16.15 Coffee break

16.15-17.30 *Session 5 - Medieval Archaeology (Chair: Dr. Mirja Jarak)*

Viktória Horváth (Budapest History Museum), *ArchQUAYology - New evidence on medieval trade in Pest (Budapest)*

Zvonimir Marinović (Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb), *Christian liturgy and sacred space in the Early Middle Ages*

Jana Škrkulja (Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb), *Goths in Southern Pannonia*

Tonka Matana (Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb), *Ceramic material from the excavations at Dubrovnik cathedral*

Antonio Pio Di Cosmo (University of Cordoba), *The expulsion rites from the sovereign society. Architecture, occurrence of death and theater of power: the case of Saint Apostles*

17.30-17.45 Discussion

17.45-18.00 Closing of the Conference

18.00-20.00 Visit to the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb (free entrance and guidance)

LECTURE ABSTRACTS

Antonio Pio DI COSMO

The expulsion rites from the sovereign society. Architecture, the occurrence of death and theater of power: the case of Saint Apostles

This contribution analyzes the cognitive methodology for *kaiserliche wandermotive* and studies the development of kingship's image in Mediterranean area.

Through this German phrase, translated as "wandering kingship's subject", we attempted to recognize the basic-subjects of kingship, which remained in the collective consciousness and thus survived substantially unchanged.

This study applies visual effects related to epistemic categories of vision and refers to the work of political scientists and artists, concluding the questions about the representation of the body in imperial and royal iconography.

In this way, it scrutinizes communication's strategies of *mini-stratio ad memoriam*, that models specific icons of Christian Mediterranean sovereign and, in particular, the images of the king of Sicily and the Italian dukedoms.

Therefore we can see the Mediterranean state propaganda's game in using the scholarship on the Byzantine imagery. This study examines the new iconographic horizon, which adapted basic iconographic elements in order to meet specific needs.

Ozren DOMITER**Some new approaches to the understanding of the cult of the Danubian horseman**

The Cult of the Danubian Horseman is a colloquial term which describes the phenomenon of cult syncretism widely spread in provinces of Upper Moesia and Lower Pannonia during the 3rd c. AD and 1st half 4th c. AD. Interpreting the iconography presented on the monuments of the Cult it becomes obvious that two riders are not central deities, but that the essence of the Cult would rather be the central goddess who their flank. The complete consensus on what deity she might be - was never reached.

However, some new proposals of iconographical interpretation suggest the possible existence of the iconographical narrative after which the very core of the cult is not the female deity but rather a representative of official Roman Religion depicted in the highest zone of the monuments. In that manner, it is not to be excluded that there is a tendency of revitalization of the Imperial cult during the turbulent time the 3rd c. AD. Some theoretical issues stress the possibility that, due to very heterogeneous iconographical content, it is not the cult after all, but rather a mixture of oriental, indigenous and traditional beliefs all merged together in the act of the strong fusion. The most of the monuments of the Cult are represented in the form of lead plaques, and as such were the subject of secret and illicit excavations, deprived of any archaeological context. Out-of-context based studies resulted in 5 non-correlated typologies of the monuments, causing strong cacophony that complicates their understanding. The new, combining typology of the monuments could be the primary and crucial step for better transparency of the artefacts of the Cult and, subsequently, its understanding.

Marwa Bdr EL DIN**The Female Figurines in Ancient Egypt (The Cairo Museum collection)**

Female figurines appeared from the Early Dynastic Period with body details. As a result of that, the figurines which were found later in the Middle Kingdom to the Greco-Roman Period of ancient Egypt express pure Egyptian art obviously without any influences from foreign cultures. Many excavations throughout Egypt emphasized that there were differences between the figurines as the artists sometimes focused on their eyes, feminine feathers, hairstyle, jewelry and clothes. The current research aims at answering the following questions: what constitutes the female body, what are the focus points in its representation, what modifying elements such as clothing, jewelry, hairstyles are represented, in which contexts do the representations occur. Therefore, the female figurines in this research are going to be examined by the analysis of the style development, the material and the archaeological context. The female figurines in ancient Egypt are represented widely throughout ancient Egyptian history; some of them were identified, while others are still a mystery with their function unknown. These highlighted ideas are to be covered.

The female figurines at the Egyptian Museum in Cairo are made of various materials. Their provenance and dating are not known; therefore, they have not yet been published. This research will study the collection of the female figurines in the Egyptian Museum but will also discuss other examples from other museums for the purpose of comparison. Very little is known about the terracotta figurines, especially the ones from the Third Intermediate and Late Periods, which will be investigated. The female figurines are represented as a nude woman in plaque and have been found in different places from the north, middle, and south of Egypt, as well as Nubia. Many different missions have made discoveries of examples of them, such as the Franco-Egyptian Excavations, Franco-Italian Excavations, IFAO – CSA- University of Milano). Most of these missions have not published their finds yet.

Mislav FILEŠ

Metalwork – wear analysis of bronze weapons

Iron Age elites of the Hallstatt period represented their status most famously through funerary practice and architecture. Feasting “kits”, ornamental jewellery, elaborate funerary ritual, and lastly, weapons and armour are tightly linked with the representation of elite individuals in grave goods. A relatively high number of weapons and armour found in those graves paints the picture of the Iron Age as violent times. The question can be raised about the use of those weapons. From depictions on situla art we can identify axes as the main fighting weapon and spears as weapons used from horseback, but swords remain enigmatic. The problem of their function can partially be solved by metalwork wear analysis of their blades. This kind of observation can determine whether the swords, being a statistically far less occurring find than axes or spearheads, were used for actual battle or only as a parade weapon and a symbol of status. The same question can be expanded to the earlier period of Late Bronze Age when swords are a common occurrence in hoards. Here again, the metalwork – wear analysis can help us determine whether the swords were “sacrificed” after being no longer useful to their owner or if they were never even meant for being used as weapons.

Viktória HORVÁTH

ArchQUAYology - New evidence on medieval trade in Pest (Budapest)

In 2017, the Budapest History Museum carried out an excavation near the Danube, on the left side, in the so-called medieval Pest town. In the beginning, hardly anyone could imagine the later results, which gave the archaeologists new exciting data in connection with the medieval topography and the hypothetic function of the site.

In the Middle Ages, Pest was a rich and independent town with a self-government. As the modern city is quite built-in for centuries, it is very hard and complicated to explore the past memories of the area. So it was a great opportunity to examine a specific microsite, and paint the picture of a medieval quay of the Danube.

Besides that, plenty of organic matter remained to us due to the wet environment, especially objects of leather, textile and wood. With the help of the emerging archaeological phenomena, the researchers were able to specify a tannery worked for a long time. Because of fortunate circumstances, several metal findings were also excavated in excellent condition. The objects represent the everyday life of medieval people, and with many other traces refer to distance trading.

The aim of this research is to collect what do we know about the commerce of the medieval Pest town, and which objects, traces and phenomena could be linked to distance trading.

Hana IVEZIĆ

Slaves and freedmen in Roman Siscia

The epigraphic legacy of Siscia, while not particularly large in comparison to some other areas of the Empire, is still among the largest corpora of Roman Pannonia, albeit smaller than Carnuntum, Aquincum, Poetovio and Sirmium. The work on the corpus of the epigraphic monuments of Siscia implies the study of many different topics, the socio-professional category of slaves and freedmen being one of them. Although slavery in the Roman Empire played an important role, both in the social structure and in the economy, it is difficult to estimate the exact percentage of slaves in the society because the analyzes are largely based, for obvious reasons, on written sources and the epigraphic record, where slaves are far less represented in comparison to other social categories because of their legal status and their impecuniosity. Nonetheless, information provided by the epigraphic record is extremely useful, because it provides a validation and supplemental data for the often scant and selective literature sources. It may occasionally even offer details of events and introduce individuals otherwise unknown from the works of ancient historians.

The freedman was also a ubiquitous figure in the Roman society, however, in an incomparably better socio-economic position than a slave, professionally ranging from an imperial official or a retainer of his patron to a successful man of business or a shopkeeper. A study of the freedmen necessarily reveals a lot of what is to be known about life in the Roman Empire.

The information offered by the scarce Siscian examples, although scant, provides nonetheless useful insight on the lower layers of society in an important urban centre of Roman Pannonia.

Jana KOPÁČKOVÁ

Production of olive oil and wine in Roman Dalmatia

Coastal area of Eastern Adriatic is very suitable for planting of olive tree and grapevine. In the Augustan period, the whole coastal landscape was turned into economically prosperous agricultural units. In some of these units, the evidence of the production of olive oil and wine can be found. Among the archaeologically detected proofs of this important production belong not only a pressing room with different equipment (olive mill, calcatorium, pressing device), but also a storage rooms for finished product (*cella olearia/vinaria*).

This paper will provide a comprehensive map of spread of all known Roman sites (altogether 94 sites) linked to the production of olive oil/wine in period from the beginning of the 1st century AD till the end of the 6th century AD in the territory bounded by the river Arsia (Raša, Croatia) on the north and by the city of Lissos (Lezhë, Albania) on the south.

This paper clearly disproves old theories about a small scale of olive oil/wine production in Dalmatia and it also indicates that the local production was large enough to suggest a possibility of export.

Julia Katarina KRAMBERGER**The Marking of Loom-weights in the Eastern Hallstatt Region**

The phenomenon of marking ceramic loom-weights with incised or indented symbols is vastly distributed throughout the area of the Eastern Hallstatt circle. In the period of the Early Iron Age in this part of Europe, the most common shapes of loom-weights were various versions of conical or pyramidal, and a certain extent of those were marked with different combinations of lines and circles. As an example of this practice, it should be noted that at the eponymous site of the Kaptol cultural group around 30 % of all the loom-weights found so far have a certain symbol on one of their surfaces.

Generally, in the Eastern Hallstatt Circle the most frequent signs were indented circles or incised lines, crosses or X-shaped symbols located on the upper part of truncated pyramidal loom-weights. There are exceptions to this rule, as throughout this area there have been found loom-weights with markings on their lateral sides, and some were even decorated with anthropomorphic symbols or shapes of other meaningful objects. Although the motive behind these marks hasn't been proven, it is believed that they were a way of presenting the weaver that used them or that they helped their user distinguish various loom-weights by their mass. It is also possible that some of these symbols were of purely aesthetic nature.

Zvonimir MARINOVIĆ

Christian liturgy and sacred space in the Early Middle Ages

Throughout its long history, Christian liturgy has undergone numerous changes. Communities developed through centuries and with new circumstances came also a new liturgical practice. Consequently, it influenced church architecture. The presentation identifies some elements of liturgical development and how they influenced sacred space in the Byzantine and Roman rites in the Early Middle Ages.

Tonka MATANA**Ceramic material from the excavations at Dubrovnik cathedral**

This presentation will deal with the representation of selected pieces of ceramic ware found during the archaeological excavations at the cathedral of Dubrovnik. The presented ceramic material, mostly amphorae fragments, can be compared with the pottery dated to the Late Antiquity and Early Medieval Period. Also, presented pottery fragments make only a very small part of a massive amount of ceramic material which is still in the process of analysis.

The excavations below the Dubrovnik's 17th century baroque style cathedral, dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, begun in 1981, and have quickly resulted with the unexpected discovery of a monumental sacral structure, assumed Early Byzantine basilica, which was given most of the attention and publicity. Due to the difficulties of precise dating, the basilica until today remains the subject of numerous studies and interpretations of various authors and the subject of scientific debates.

Excavations continued for the following 7 years, until 1987, yielding more and more valuable material. Unfortunately, due to the many unplanned difficulties and unforeseen circumstances most of the uncovered material still remains temporarily deposited and has yet to be thoroughly processed and analyzed. This vast quantity of diverse archaeological material consists of hundreds of fragments of decorative architectural elements, stone liturgical furniture and sculpture (dated from the late antiquity period until 18th century), thousands of fragments of wall fresco paintings, around 700 coin pieces (dated from the 3rd century B.C. until 17th century) and huge amount of pottery fragments and other material.

The promising results of the continued work on the discovered ceramic ware and other above-mentioned material will most certainly contribute to the precise archaeological interpretation of this complex, multilayered location and reaffirm Dubrovnik as important Byzantine post on the East Adriatic coast in the Early Medieval Period.

Josip PARAT

Inscriptions and Roman Society: Evidence from Mursa

The epigraphic monuments from the Roman province of Pannonia Inferior provide, as is often pointed out, useful supplementary information to the incomplete literary sources. What is more significant, the Pannonian inscriptions have been concentrated in urbanized areas, as well as in the military zone. The subject of this paper is the body of Latin inscriptions from Mursa, a Hadrianic colony established in the southern part of the province, just about the Danubean Limes.

The Epigraphik - Datenbank Clauss/Slaby (EDCS) has by now compiled 178 Latin inscriptions from the town of Mursa, chiefly dated from the mid-2nd to the late-3rd centuries AD. Most of them are brief, formulaic epitafs or votive inscriptions, with only a few examples that contain relatively larger texts. There are several fragmented examples of honorific monuments, too. If, however, studied in bulk, they could help us to establish patterns in the social relationship of the local urban population.

Relying on epigraphic monuments from Mursa – both as written sources and physical artifacts – this paper attempts to provide meaningful answers to the following questions: What was the status of people attested epigraphically? Who commemorated whom? What motivated individuals to inscribe a private epitaph or a votive monument? Can a modest corpus of inscriptions offer us a perspective on relations between soldiers and civilians in this part of the Roman Empire? The intention is to sketch out a broad picture of the Roman society in southern Pannonia, as well as to facilitate future similar studies in this area.

Aura PICCIONI

Domestic Cults in Archaic Italy: The Results of a Research

Angelo Brelich, in his posthumous book *I Greci e gli dei*, defined the domestic cults as a “particular category of the private religion”, like also already Dionysius of Halikarnassus (2.65); on the other side, recently Jörg Rüpke denied the existence of domestic cults as independent from the official religion, of which they constituted just a reflection. Then, emerged two very diverse ideas of domestic cults: from this point on began my PhD research about the domestic cults of Archaic Italy. And this was exactly the first view which needed to be overcome, reaching a neutralization of the earlier contraposition between ‘public’ and ‘private’ religion, in order to better show the complexity of the societies of the time. Another point achieved, departing from this one, was underlining the importance of the *gentes* and their aristocratic idea of *tryphe*, which had various ways of expression, all linked to the realm of sacred, beginning with the ancestors’ cult and arriving to the sacrifice and the banquet ideology. The other results of this PhD thesis are almost consequences of these premises, and aim of this paper is exactly to present them, having in mind as starting points the examples of the 36 settlements of Central and Southern Italy analyzed.

Nera ŠEGVIĆ

Comparison of the digital elevation models for the purposes of the analysis of the geographical dependence of pyrotechnological kilns and workshops (case study: Sorinj, the island of Rab)

The overarching topic of the PhD thesis is the spatial analysis of the assumed geographical (pedological, geological, hydrological and vegetational) dependences of the pyrotechnological installations. In this paper, considerations will be given to the implications of one of the important underlying aspects of the spatial analysis within archaeological studies. Archaeological applications of spatial analysis usually encompass the derivation of different geomorphological attributes which are either used on their own, ie. for statistical purposes and the analysis of potential site preferences, or within a range of specific usages such as least-cost analysis and finding optimal routes, visibility and inter-visibility analysis, predictive modeling and multi-criteria evaluation. The outcomes of such analysis and, subsequently, the conclusions based on these results, depend on the quality, accuracy and precision of the underlying datasets which particularly applies to the digital elevation models considering the emphasis on geomorphological features.

During the work, two digital elevation models will be considered in relation to their usage within the research of the locations of ceramic workshops and kilns within the Roman province of Dalmatia. The comparison of the models will be based on the freely available ASTER GDEM and official Digital Elevation Model (DMR) issued by State Geodetic Service of Croatia. The differences and/or similarities between these models will be considered for the area of Sorinj on the island of Rab in Croatia where the existence of possible kilns were detected during archeological field work. This area was selected based on its underlying geology and geomorphology, the relative absence of contemporary vegetation which might propagate into elevation measurement errors, and the fact that the area has evaded modern urbanization and/

or over-development, but also displays some severe contemporary interventions in the land morphology. The models will be compared based on their building methods, resolution, comparison to the known heights of geodetic points (reference independent data), and suitability for the intended use in the scope of the PhD thesis concerning the analysis of geographical dependence of pyrotechnological industries.

Jana ŠKRGULJA

Goths in Southern Pannonia

Our research focuses primarily on the study of populations known as Goths in different periods of history in Southern Pannonia. We are trying to dig deeper into the problems of their interaction with other populations, their appearance in the archaeological context and historical sources. The most problematic part of the research is their recognition in grave contexts.

Jura TRIPLAT**The role of the hillfort. A contribution to the study of hillforts in northern Cetina valley**

After several years of an extensive survey on Cetina Valley Survey project (CeVaS) many interesting features of Cetina river landscape such as stone tumuli, old water mills, caves, hillforts and possible flat settlements had been identified. A good part of the archaeological research and excavations of prehistoric sites during the 20th century have been primarily interested in exploring stone tumuli that most often contain one or more burials. This interest is not surprising considering their high number, monumentality, and high visibility in the landscape. Although a small amount of excavated graves contained archaeological material that provided data for research, it is safe to say that we at least have an idea of burial customs that prevailed among the prehistoric population of the area in interest.

However, besides caves and one excavated water-dwelling, there is not much we know about settlements, and a whole range of activities in which those populations were involved. Considering the personal interest in hillforts which can be observed in rather high density in some areas, a range of questions arises; is it possible to determine the function of hillforts, did they all share the same function or rather some aspects of different functions? Could some of them have been settlements per se? And, furthermore, what is the nature of their relationship with the surrounding landscape and other landscape features, mainly other hillforts, but also with stone tumuli, river, fields, mountains, passages, paths, etc.?

Following the completion of hillforts survey in northern Cetina valley, a dozen hillforts have been identified and recorded. This paper will, therefore, attempt to present the survey results along with theoretical remarks that may elucidate some issues related to hillforts study. Also, the use of GIS based software that provides analysis tools for landscape study and hillfort exploration will be discussed to a certain measure.

Mirna VUKOV

What people are saying. Dedicators of the Roman Votive Altars from Croatia

In the territory of present-day Croatia, i.e. parts of the X. Italian Region Venetia et Histria and Roman provinces of Dalmatia and Pannonia, more than 800 Roman votive altars have been found. The inscriptions on those altars provide a rich source of information and insight not only into the religious but also economic and social life of the ancient world. The aim of this paper is to discuss the social status and purchasing power of the individuals who erected those altars, as well as their relation to the gods they worshiped.

The analysis showed that people who dedicated the altars found in the territory of Croatia belonged to all social groups of the Roman society, from the slaves and the freedmen to the provincial governors. The dedicator's service is mentioned on 23% of the analyzed altars, giving us an overview of the various military and city, as well as religious and administrative services.

The intention of this research is to extend our knowledge of the social and economic status of those people who erected the votive altars. This research is part of a PhD thesis examining the Roman votive altars from Croatia as indicators of an economy and provincial society development.

Barbara ZAJAC

Imitation and tradition. Thracian and Bithynian coinage in Roman Empire period

The local provincial economy was focused mostly on the bronze currency struck in the regional cities, but some of them could be emitted in some periods in Rome and distributed for the local needs. During the reign of Titus, between 80-82 AD, a new mint was installed in Thrace, perhaps in Perinthus, which minted bronze coins with Latin legends and effigies related to Roman imperial coinage. Kraay attributed these coins to Lugdunum mint, but according to the new research and comparison with the coins from museums in Belgrade, Sofia and Istanbul, they could be assigned to the mint in Thrace, as well as to another mint in Roman province of Bithynia (according to some similarities between coins from these two regions, Bithynia is the second place where these coins could have been minted). Comparing the coins from Bithynia and Thrace, there are visible some similarities, such as the effigies. It could be a certain expression of integration of these territories, related to financial policy between local people or an attempt to introduce a centralized system for the whole Roman Empire, later reflected in Domitian's and Trajan's monetary policy. Some iconographic elements related to effigies on the coins from Titus reign were imitated in later periods, for example during the reign of Trajan on the coins minted in Bithynia. The minting activity in this period was conducted mostly by 14 cities, which minted bronze coinage. Among the cities there were harbors (Byzantium, Heraclea), metropolises (Nicomedia, Heraclea or Amastris), colonies (Apamaea and Sinope) or autonomous cities (Calchedon). Some similarities on the coins could also be found, such as denominations or iconography. That was interpreted as centralization policy but without some stronger evidence, it might only show the integration between cities as well as imitation of the earlier effigies from Thracian coins. The aim of this lecture is to analyze the imitation coins during the various periods and to show the repetition of certain iconographic elements as well as to consider the intention of this phenomenon.

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