



September 10–12, 2019 Hradec Králové, Czech Republic
Philosophical faculty, University of Hradec Králové
Building B, Náměstí svobody 331, classroom B9

Organizers:

Pavel Dmrovský, Katedra archeologie FF UHK, pavel.dmovsky@uhk.cz

Petr Hejhal, Katedra archeologie FF UHK, petr.hejhal.2@uhk.cz



University of Hradec Králové
Philosophical Faculty

Program:

Day 1: Tuesday, September 10, 2019

8:30 – 10:00 – Registration

10:15 – Conference opening

from 19:30 – evening party

Day 2: Wednesday, September 11, 2019

8:30 – 9:00 – Registration

9:00 – beginning of the 2nd day of the conference

od 17:30 – Excursion through the fortress Hradec Králové

Day 3: Thursday, September 12, 2019

8:30 – 9:00 – Registration

9:00 –beginning of the 3rd day of the conference

13:30 – excursion – battlefield austro-prussian war 1866

The official languages will be Czech, Slovak, Polish and English. The space for discussion follows each post. Posters will be displayed parallel with the papers.



University of Hradec Králové
Philosophical Faculty

Day 1, Tuesday, September 10, 2019

10:15–10:40 Conference opening

Prehistory and Protohistory

10:40–11:05 Petr Květina (Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.):

Conflicts in archaic societies. A war or a game?

The explanation of causes of struggles and conflicts in pre-state societies is an interpretation challenge for ethnologists and archaeologists. Historical development of views related to this topic represents a heterogeneous palimpsest. The so-called savages were considered noble beings, who generally do not have any reasons for armed aggression. Other times the reasons for prehistoric wars were defined in a similar way as reasons that lead to conflicts in states and modern societies. And other times struggles in archaic societies were compared to a game that is close to a ritual. The contemporary archaeological evidence demonstrate, that prehistoric sites probably witnessed fierce battles with the aim of plunder and control same as symbolic struggle and ritual activities difficult to transfer into the concept of the present world. The example of recent archaic societies studied from the ethnographic point of view will be used to present the proposal of the interpretation model.

11:05–11:30 Marek Německý (Pracoviště historické sociologie, FHS UK):

Geopolitical conflicts of ancient empires from the point of view of the English school of International relations

In my contribution, I will try to summarize the theories of the English school of International relations (Martin Wight, Adam Watson, and Barry Buzan) about character of the international systems in the world history. Specific focus will be put on investigation of the influence of infrastructural /logistics, (forms of production) and structural (form of political bodies) and character of inter-state interactions. The approaches of the English school will be compared with the social power theory by Michael Mann.



University of Hradec Králové
Philosophical Faculty

11:30–11:55 Ludmila Kaňáková-Hladíková (Ústav archeologie a muzeologie, FF MU):

Real wounding effect and function of the stone projectiles at the end of Copper Age and beginning of the Bronze Age

Stone projectiles were a significant category of findings of a short period at the end of the Copper Age and beginning of the Bronze Age in Europe. Its social role remains unexplained; they were considered either hunting, warrior or symbolic projectiles. Existing typological or morphometric classification has not yet brought new information concerning their social role, way and impact of their use. The analysis of their function based on complex 3D design has not yet been taken into account.

Complex experimental testing of ballistic impacts of specific designing of stone projectiles is based on 2D and 3D documentation of the projectiles and wound channels, measurement of initial speed and speed at the moment of fall and comparison of the projectiles behaviour based on the archer and the bow he used. In total 260 shoots were analysed. The found preferences of ballistic designing correspond with its practical warrior use only. The results of other, especially traseological analyses and experiments, demonstrate that these projectiles played a key role in the processes of vertical social stratification on the threshold of the Bronze Age.

11:55–12:20 Ondřej Klápa (Slezská univerzita v Opavě):

Arrowheads of Scythian type in Moravia, clash of the East and West in the 6th century BC

The period of late Hallstatt (HD in Reinecke chronology) is perceived as a period of stagnation and gradual decline of both local Hallstatt cultures, the Platěnice and Horakov culture. The investigation made in recent year's shows, how strong was the eastern influence on further local development in the mentioned period. Nowadays, it is already obvious, that the situation known from Bohemia, where from the local Hallstatt basis developed the La tène material culture, was not repeated in Moravia because of the invasion of the bearers of Scythian material culture. In the last approximately 10 years, especially in Moravia the fund of the found arrowheads of the so-called Scythian type is increasing; only about 30 pieces of this type were detected at the beginning of the new millennium. Nowadays we have captured at least 200 arrowheads and we know that other tens (if not hundreds) are in hands of amateur finders. The arrowheads are the most visible element left in Moravia by actions that caused the stagnation of local material cultures. This contribution will be dedicated to the issue of typological and chronological classification of these arrowheads.



12:20–12:45 Balázs Komoróczy (Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Brno, v. v. i.) – **Eduard Droberjar**

(Univerzita Hradec Králové, Filozofická fakulta, Katedra archeologie):

Possibilities of archaeological insight in Roman – Germanic conflicts during Marcomannic Wars in South Moravia.

The Romans perceived Marcomannic Wars in the years 166 till 180 as especially extensive, unusually threatening and full of bloody conflicts and battles. This perception was then reflected in preserved literary sources same as in different kinds of images, the most famous being the reliefs on the column of Marcus Aurelius. In spite of this fact, it has been managed to find the archaeological records of these conflicts on rare occasions, slowly and they are always surrounded by greater or smaller level of interpretation uncertainty. Battlefields, as are known for example from the beginning of the 1st or 3rd century in the area of present Germany, in Central Danube region, have not yet been discovered. The constantly increasing number of archaeological evidence of Roman military activities in our territory enables us to get more and more exact knowledge of various aspects of the war era and at the same time enables at least on the theoretical level to indicate the potential of some source categories that could be interpreted as scenes or even archaeological record of direct Roman – Germanic conflicts.

12:45–14:00 Lunch

Middle Ages

14:00–14:25 Petr Dresler (Ústav archeologie a muzeologie, FF MU) – **Marian Mazuch** (Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Brno, v. v. i.):

Archaeological sites Pohansko near Breclav, Valy near Mikulčice. (In) visible traces of conflicts.

During more than 60 years of systematic investigation, the Great Moravian power centres Mikulčice and Pohansko near Břeclav provided a huge amount of information about life and death of the early medieval population. However, the evidence of conflicts are identified, sometimes in an astonishing extent, somewhat retroactively thanks to a more detailed look at some unnoticed, even if uncovered finding situations, but mainly thanks to the new investigations made in recent years. Intensive development of cooperation with anthropology is of partial help as well. Archaeological image of violent disasters accompanying individual human destinies in the form of lethal wounds, same as increasing number of evidence about violent disasters of a more global character that can be seen in different kinds of finding situations, show a violent military attack on Gran Moravia's centres that lead to their extinction. Despite the fact that it could have been carried out in a different way in each of the mentioned forts. The aim of the contribution is to use all available indicia to show precisely this image of



University of Hradec Králové
Philosophical Faculty

the end of fame of two Gran Moravian fortified centres. Fundamentally important, but obviously fragile pillars, whose demolition probably caused a very quick decay of the whole political body, that was for the most of the 9th century a significant actor in Central Europe, so that it was in fact during several years, or decades as maximum, almost entirely forgotten.

14:25–14:50 Lukasz Miechowicz (Institute of Archaeology and Ethnology Polish Academy of Sciences):

Wczesnośredniowieczne wały podłużne z obszaru Polski.

The presentation concerns the functioning of early medieval fortifications – the so-called long ramparts in the area of present-day Poland. These structures, which are found in various regions of the country, had both military and border marking functions. The best-known is the string of fortifications securing the Mazovian–Prussian border with a total length of several dozen kilometres, dated for 11th–13th c. In recent years, the research also covered so-called Wały Śląskie, dated for the early or late Middle Ages. Aside the strongholds, long ramparts, from a few hundred meters to several kilometers long, constitute additional elements of the permanent defences of early medieval settlement complexes. Recently, thanks to the use of LiDAR air scanning technology, we managed to locate new, previously unknown objects of this type in the historical area of Małopolska. One of them – the long rampart in Chodlik, located about 1 km from the stronghold from the tribal period – was examined by means of geophysical methods and excavations. Based on finds, it is dated for the 10th c. Recent research shows that the idea of the building long ramparts with function of direct protection of strongholds and settlements or marking a boundary was not an isolated phenomenon. This phenomenon is still insufficiently examined, requiring broader view on the early Middle Ages settlements.

14:50–15:15 Igor Strikalov (Institute of Archeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences):

The Old Russia Fortification: a Case of Old Ryazan.

The report is devoted to the results of archaeological research of the fortification of Old Ryazan – the medieval capital of the Ryazan principality, the period of which heyday limited to the end of the 11th – beginning of the 13th century, when the city was destroyed by the Mongols. The degree of knowledge of the fortification of this "dead city" is unique: 7 sections of the rampart surrounding the site have been investigated by archeologists. The results of these studies made it possible to identify characteristics of the structures and the stages of their restructuring. The features of the wooden elements of construction and the nature of the earth elements are established. Special attention is paid to the reasons for the emergence of some specific features of structures, due to construction traditions, the requirements of the stability of the structure both in terms of defensive functions and against destructive natural



processes. The report attempts to resolve the controversial issues of medieval Russian fortification – the presence of earthen ramparts and their necessity, the reasons for the emergence of multi-row wall structures, the time of changes in the fundamental structural scheme of the walls of the Russian medieval city.

15:15–15:40 Čestmír Cimler (Katolická teologická fakulta Univerzity Karlovy v Praze):

Appearance and function of the seats of knighthood orders in the area of Central Europe in the Middle Ages.

The aim of this contribution is to explain some problematic issues related to the activities of knighthood orders (Johannites, Teutonic knights etc.) in Central Europe in the Middle Ages. A relatively complex topic, and thus typology of their seats – the so called komenda (modern denomination) will be addressed. As it is generally well known, the primary mission of the knighthood orders that originated in the Holy Land, with the exception of the Templars, was hospital care. Military activities were added later with the aim to protect the pilgrims and the ill against non-believers. This duplicity could be seen also in case of their buildings that appeared in Europe. As a result, the installations that were purely religious with regards to their content had rather a character of a fortification. However, this aspect was not needed, as the knights of the order were not allowed to use their weapons against Christian believers. The question is, what does actually the term „komenda“ mean, if it is theoretically known, that once it had a form of a simple country church and another time for example a form of an extended fort. What was the appearance of an ideal seat of a knighthood order in Central Europe, what were the main duties of the members of the knighthood orders in that area or how is it possible, that for example big numbers of Johannites participated in the battles against Mongols in 1241 despite the actual limitations of their fighting forces in the European area.

15:40–16:05 Milan Sýkora (Ústav archeologické památkové péče severozápadních Čech, v.v.i.):

Castles of the 15th century and their role in the military conflicts.

The contribution will focus on the knowledge of contemporary castle architecture, changes in the appearance of their fortifications reflecting great changes in contemporary military, and evidence of their siege.

16:05–16:20 coffee break



University of Hradec Králové
Philosophical Faculty

16:20–16:45 Anna Pankowská (Katedra antropologie, Západočeská univerzita v Plzni) – **Patrik Galeta**
– **Petra Spěváčková** – **Karel Nováček**:

Burials of the „warriors“ in Teplá monastery.

Medieval monasteries were not only spiritual centres of the European society, but they gradually became independent economic units, that owned large areas of land and properties and needed to ensure their protection. However, the issue of protection of monasteries is a very little explored part of monasteorology. The aim of the contribution is investigation of the defensive function of medieval monasteries. The concrete source for the investigation is a set of human skeletal remains uncovered in the area of the Teplá monastery (Karlovy Vary district) dated back to the 13th until 15th century. Preliminary analyses of the skeletal remains revealed a big number of trauma and a possible explanation is that the buried individuals represented a group of warriors who were defending the monastery. This hypothesis will be verified with use of bioarchaeology procedures that will be supported by analysis of archaeological and historical data.

16:45–17:10 Piotr Strzyż (Instytut Archeologii Uniwersytet Łódzki):

Archaeological traces of firearms in combats in the area of Poland in the Middle Ages.

Since the end of 14th century firearms start to play a more important role in combats in the area of Polish kingdom. First, they were used mainly when conquering or defending castles and cities and some time later in field battles. In relation to their use, ammunition and main firearms, both complete and damaged were sometimes deposited. In present, numerous material remains of such objects are provided thanks to systematic archaeological works and prospecting with use of metal detectors. In case of military actions in the area of Poland in the Middle Ages the archaeological findings to a great extent complete information about armament and equipment of future soldiers, as written sources usually do not provide information about the kinds of firearms used.

17:10–17:35 Lenka Militká (Národní památkový ústav) – **Zdeněk Šámal** (Ústav pro archeologii FF UK):

Archaeological excavation at the battlefield Lipany (Kolín district).

The aim of the contribution is to summarize the results to date of the systematic archaeological excavation of the area of the medieval battlefield Lipany (1434). The basis of the whole project based on principles of interdisciplinary is field identification and documentation of the place of conflict between Hussite radicals and alliance of Catholics and moderate Utraquists. After almost three seasons of archaeological prospecting it is obvious, that the area of interest is not definitely unscientifically destroyed by illegal destructive intervention and provides some crucial information, that enable to

formulate new hypotheses and provide points of orientation for researchers to search for positions of the military camps of both parties of conflict in the hours before the beginning of the battle. In this context, it is necessary to point out again, that the professionally collected archaeological findings localized with use of the coordinates of the GPS system are in fact the first findings from the place of the fatal battle of the Czech history, where the spatial relations are preserved and that can be used to help solve the doubts related to the military operation. The existing terrain prospecting of the Lipany battlefield without doubts opens a new chapter of possibilities for documentation and active defence of battlefields in the Czech territory. Last but not least the archaeological excavations brought questions, how to actively eliminate the risk of damaging the archaeological locations in the agricultural landscape, where there are no archaeological relicts visible at the first sight, as it is for example in a forest.

17:35–18:00 Zdeněk Schenk (Muzeum Komenského v Přerově) – **Petr Žákovský** (Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Brno, v. v. i.):

Tovačov 1470. Reflection of a non-traditional field battle in archaeological sources and their interpretation.

At the end of Czech – Hungarian war two rival armies faced each other in a direct conflict in the western part of Přerov region near the town called Tovačov. A smaller part of the Czech army led by Václav Vlček z Čenova, after having moved from Hodonín, marched on July 12th 1470 from Tovačov through Kralice towards Prostějov with the aim of joining the core of the Czech army led by George of Poděbrady. Matthias Corvinus, aware of the number advantage, decided to use the moment of surprise and attacked the isolated Vlček groups spread in a long convoy. The Hungarian army managed to catch up with and damage part of the rear guard that covered the retreat of the Czech army. This clash had obviously different intensity and took place in a relatively narrow but long area of several kilometres. This seemingly episodic event of Czech-Hungarian wars was not only reflected in written sources, but at the same time it is proved by incidental findings of military objects in the surroundings of Tovačov dated back to the second half of the 15th century. Their ever-growing number can illustrate the eventual intensity of the clash, but in their interpretation, we must be fully aware of the very limited actual evidential value of individual incidentally found artefacts.

18:00–18:25 Martin Gojda (Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.):

Military landscape of the 18th–19th centuries in Bohemia: the integration of aerial reconnaissance, ALS, ground-based survey and historical cartography.

The existing involvement of remote sensing of landscape enabled to reveal a big deal of modern (especially from 18th and 19th century) field fortification elements in Bohemia (especially in Central and



North-eastern Bohemia). In relation with parallel inspection of relevant pages 1. - 3. of military mapping, a significant source of knowledge about topography of fortification equipment, it is evident, that these individual elements of defence created a sophisticated defence system. A good number of them is still preserved in the open landscape in the form of islands afforested or covered by bushes, that are of anthropogenic relief shapes (mostly of geometrically regular layout; its identification is to a great extent possible thanks to the relief analysis using the data obtained from aerial laser scanning), but a significant part of this category of archaeological heritage is completely buried under the earth surface. In recent years their identification was made significantly easier thanks to the use of aerial archaeological investigation in central and north-eastern Bohemia and thanks to interpretation of publically available orthomaps. With use of vegetative symptoms, it was possible to discover a good number of morphologically standard as well as exceptional components of field fortification that should help to repel the invasion of the potential enemy (Prussians, Napoleon´s troops) to Bohemia from Saxony. The system stretches out in an irregularly dense net of fortified objects in the area from Ore Mountains foothill region until the region of Mělník and Prague foreland. The contribution thus brings the summary of the existing results of this rather randomly led remote sensing, that has not yet become a topic of a project financially supported by any of the domestic grant agencies.



Day 2: Wednesday, September 11, 2019

Modern period

9:00–9:25 Filip Velímský (Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.):

Šarmicl near Čáslav 1618. Archaeological-historical reconnaissance of the battlefield from the period of the 30-year war.

In September 2018, it was 400 years since the first bigger confrontation of the 30 years' war, in which troops of Czech estates of the realm and the emperor's army faced each other at the gates of the town Čáslav. A several days long conflict of both armies in September 1680, that was remembered as „šarmicl u Čáslavě“ and after some time was completely forgotten and paid very little attention from the point of view of historical as well as archaeological research. This situation changed only with the arrival of the mentioned anniversary. In cooperation with the Archaeological Institute of the Academy of Sciences (public research institution), Museum and local history association „Včela Čáslavská“ and other institutions and associations a relatively extensive field prospecting of the area of the former battlefield and its background was initiated, simultaneously with a review study of new preserved source base whose aim was to specify the localization and course of the whole conflict as precisely as possible. The presented contribution brings summary of achieved results of the survey.

9:25–9:50 Grzegorz Podruczny (Adam Mickiewicz University, Collegium Polonicum):

Archeology of battle of Kunersdorf.

Battle of Kunersdorf (12. 8. 1759) was second large battle of Seven Years War (1756–1763). 130 thousand combatants from three armies (Russian, Prussian and Austrian) fought there. The result was the victory of Russian–Austrian army. Total battle lost were about 43 thousand soldiers, including 10759 dead, 23573 wounded, 6597 captured and 1200 missing. An archeological research project on the battle of Kunersdorf (1759) lasted from 2009 to 2019. As a result of 10 years of metal detector survey about 11 thousand of object, mostly connected with the battle of Kunersdorf were found. Additionally during archeologically excavations in 2009–2010 the remains of field fortifications of Russian fortified camp, and in 2010 and 2019 two soldiers graves were found. Project was based on work of volunteer (metal detectorist, archaeologist, students and other), during 11 years of work cost 1248 working days.



University of Hradec Králové
Philosophical Faculty

9:50–10:15 Petr Vágner (Katedra historie, sekce archeologie, Univerzita Palackého Olomouc):

Archaeology of the Napoleon wars – battle of Chlumec in 1813.

The contribution is dedicated to archaeology of Napoleon Wars in the north-eastern Bohemia, especially the battle of Chlumec from the point of view of archaeology (findings). Archaeology of Napoleon wars is in our territory rather a marginal issue. Some of the mass graves were investigated at the battlefields U Slavkova and Znojmo. However, it never was a targeted research. The battlefield of Chlumec was not part of the interest of archaeologists so far, despite the fact that, its considerable part is nowadays already built-on. Only when exploring the medieval settlement near Český Újezd rests of a mule killed in the time of the battle were found. Amateurs with their metal detectors found a big amount of interesting metal artefacts. The possibilities of interpretation of these findings are somewhat limited by the fact that different acts of war took place in this the same place in several weeks. Moreover, at the same places, there were camps of the armies after the battle and also the captives who were passing through from Saxony probably left part of the artefacts there. On the other hand, it was possible to identify the place of conflict between Cínovec nad Dubí that took place in the moment when the close battle of Chlumec was finishing and the place near Teplice, where the soldiers (probably Prussians) had their camp after the battle of Chlumec.

10:15–10:40 Jiří Hofman (Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci):

Military camps in the 18th century in the light of written sources.

The contribution will be related to the written sources about the form of Austrian military camps in the 18th century. Normatives and other written sources (ego-documents) including preserved images present an interesting example of how interdisciplinary studies of a historian can contribute to better understanding of broader circumstances of archaeological field research. The appearance and disposition of armed camps in the 2nd half of the 18th century was standardized. The soldiers' tents, latrines, kitchen and other facilities had their exact location. Thus, according to the finding of a specific part we are theoretically able to deduce the rest.

10:40–10:55 coffee break

10:55–11:20 Marc Brion (Flanders Heritage Agency):

The archaeological evaluation of post-medieval military camps, some Belgian examples.

Due to its geographical and political position, Belgium was centuries on end the scene of many battles. Sometimes taking up to several months, armies travelled through and camped within the current geopolitical territory of Belgium. Archaeological research allows us to study among other things daily



University of Hradec Králové
Philosophical Faculty

life, logistics and armaments of former soldiers as well as the composition and organisation of armies. It also allows us to gain understanding in their military actions. Until recently, these temporary camp sites were rarely found during archaeological research in Belgium. At least that's how it seemed. Since more attention has been paid worldwide to this type of context, a number of interesting sites were also discovered in Belgium. The archaeological (pre-)investigation of temporary military camps requires a specific approach consisting of a custom methodology and specific research questions. Moreover, it requires a custom mindset during fieldwork as well as post-excavation interpretation. The lecture aims to tackle the previous aspects in the archaeological evaluation of temporary military camp, using the results and experiences from recent archaeological research in Belgium.

11:20–11:45 Slawomir Konik (Firma Novetus GmbH):

Austrian Military Camp on the Napoleons Battlefield of Wagram.

In the course of the construction of the motorway S8 the Asfinag AG initiated archaeological surveys which lead to the determination of several sites of potential concern. Since March 2017 archaeological excavations have been carried out by the company Novetus, on behalf of the Asfinag AG, in the municipalities Parbasdorf and Deutsch-Wagram (Lower Austria). The route of the motorway cuts through the area of the military camp base of the Austrian forces established from Mai to June 1809 and the battlefield area itself, where from 5th to 6th of July 1809, the largest military confrontation between France and Austria during the Napoleonic Wars took place. This battle was the 3rd largest of its time and the largest battle on Austrian ground until World War II. The archaeological investigations cover only a relatively small area of the former battlefield. nevertheless, the first conducted systematic archaeological research in that area revealed large quantities of findings. 15.000 finds were recovered in humus and in camp pits of which about 10.000 can be dated to the year 1800.

11:45–12:10 Klára Andresová (Historický ústav AV ČR):

How to build a redoubt? Precepts from the military guides of the 30-year war period.

Fortification guides of early modern period apart from generally valid advice, often also include special chapters dedicated to individual elements of permanent and field fortification. If we focus on presentation of redoubts in relevant documents, the following information can be found out: What type of redoubts existed in the studied period, how they differed from each other with regards to construction, what was the ideal procedure of its building, what size of redoubts were recommended or what kind of tools were used for its construction. The contribution will be an output of the analysis of several German and one Polish handbooks from the period between the beginning of the 17th century and the end of its 50's. They are works by Andreas Böckler, Martin Eyland, Johann von Felden, Buonaiuta Lorini and



Józef Naronowicz–Narońský. Although the studied authors correspond in many aspects, they put different emphasis on individual details. Only comparison of their works enables to characterize ideal state of redoubts construction in the period of the 30 years' war (and in several years preceding and following the war). The contribution is one of the preparatory studies for planned redoubt construction according to the existing procedures in the field.

12:10–12:35 Martin Krůl (Muzeum Těšínska):

Forms of defence of the Silesian – Hungarian border and their development in the early modern history.

The contribution will focus on the ways of defence of the Silesian – Hungarian border from the 16th till the beginning of the 19th century, when gradually the fortification system called Jablunkovské šance has been formed. A special attention was paid to the defence of the only direct section of the border between Silesia and Hungary (Slovakia), especially in the battle of Mohacs in 1526. Permanent danger of attacks from unstable Hungarian that threatened since mid-18th century made necessary the long-term defence capacity of the border. However even after the danger from the Hungarians passed, the area was not calm, a new enemy appeared in the Prussian kingdom, and the area was fortified against their attack in the 2nd half of the 18th century. Thanks to this long period of existence of Jablunkovské šance, some changes in the typology and localization of the field fortification can be observed as reaction to new trends in the development of the tactical and strategic area. The mentioned contribution will specify, what forms were used to defend the mountain border area and what their development during more than two hundred years was.

12:35–14:00 Lunch

14:00–14:25 Maria Legut-Pintal (Wrocław University of Technology) – Grzegorz Podruczny

(Collegium Polonicum, UAM Poznań):

Field fortifications in Western Poland.

Field fortifications, being the material traces of military conflicts that took place on the Polish territory, are one of the least-recognized categories of archaeological monuments. The lack of interest in these structures results, on the one hand, from the poor development of archeology of Modern Times in Poland and, on the other hand, from the difficulties associated with the research of such facilities. On the side of the project "From a stronghold to a castle – new methods and research perspectives", whose aim was to inventory the medieval fortifications using data from aerial laser scanning, attention was drawn to a group of objects that may be associated with modern military conflicts. In this paper, we



present the concept and preliminary results of the project, which aims to catalog and categorize the modern fortifications in Western Poland.

14:25–14:50 Aleš Knápek (Muzeum Vysočiny Havlíčkův Brod, p. o.):

Reality of the use of permanent fortifications on the Carpathian border of Moravia at the beginning of the modern history period.

Carpathian ridges create a natural division between Moravia and Slovakia (Hungary). Some fortifications in this area are usually treated as Moravian border fortifications. The contribution will use some relevant examples with the aim of showing pretended and real defence values of these fortifications, including the data of historic sources about the process of some hostilities. It will also include comparison of possibilities of archaeological evidence of relevant militaria and examples of the so-called border of the Lands of the Czech crown.

14:50–15:15 Václav Matoušek (Univerzita Karlova, Fakulta humanitních studií) – **Ladislav Rytíř – Pavel Drnovský – Petr Hejhal** (Univerzita Hradec Králové, Filozofická fakulta, Katedra archeologie):
Preliminary results of archaeological research of field fortification from 1759 in Nebesa near Aš.

15:15–15:40 Ivan Fuxa (Vojenský historický ústav v Praze):

Use of non-destructive archaeology when learning about the construction development of the Terezín fortress.

The aim of the lecture will be to bring closer the construction development of the Terezín fortress with help of non-destructive archaeology and extensive archival survey. The main part of the lecture will focus on bringing closer the development of the construction of the Terezín fortress using the methods of non-destructive archaeology and extensive archaeological research. The main part of the lecture will focus on Elbe bridgehead built in 1809, 1813, 1850 and 1866 and pre-positioned Bohušovice fortification from the years 1866. In the contribution, there will be a summary of the systematic survey of the Terezín fortress that is being carried out since 2009 and focuses on its state from the year 1866.

15:40–16:05 Lukáš Hudák:

Organization of the construction of the Josefov fortress.

The contribution will be related to the operational arrangement of the building called Pless. It is a good thing to draw a plan, but then the problem is to carry out the drawn lines in a way to achieve the required result in the most economical and practical way and an important factor in case of the fortification buildings is also their durability. At the conference, I would like to focus on the construction



of the fortress from the point of view of organization. Where was the workers' town situated, where were brick factories, from where did they carry stone and lime... and why? And all that rather from the point of view of a builder, architect than a historian. The aim of the lecture will be to awaken interest for fortresses from another point of view.

16:05–16:30 Otakar Foltýn (Generální štáb Armády České republiky) – **Marie Koldinská** (Ústav českých dějin Filozofické fakulty UK):

Historical battles in present public space or Battle as a museum exhibit?

In a transdisciplinary approached contribution the authors will make use of their experience with presentation of early modern battles in a public area, more specifically from the preparation of a new permanent exhibition dedicated to Czech history for the National Museum (Battle of Jankau, Battle of Kolín) and from the thematic exhibition for the same institution (Battle of White Mountain). It will focus on combination of public presentation of specific knowledge (archaeological excavations at the battlefields, placing of battles in the field using modern archaeological methods, interpretation of sources for battles and their „second life“, placing into context of the current research of the tactics and strategy of the early modern history period etc. with emphasis on communicativeness and simplification necessary for broader public. It will emphasize the vital role of a well selected narrative appropriate for the perception of different target groups from knowledgeable people interested in military history to visitors who only have some limited knowledge of the issues to specific groups (including children, but for example also foreign tourists). The authors will offer interpretation of three early modern battles, vital for the existing situation in the Central European area from the point of view of their different areas of interest- i.e. from the point of view of a historian, from the point of view of a military professional trying to present to the audience the synergic effect, that cooperation of specialists from the academic and military area can bring, even in such a specific area as investigation of historical conflicts and its presentation in style of public history aimed at general public.

16:30–17:30 poster session

Od 17:30 Excursion through the fortress Hradec Králové



University of Hradec Králové
Philosophical Faculty

Day 3: Thursday, September 12, 2019

Conflicts of the 20th century

9:00–9:25 Pavol Šteiner (Katedra muzeológie, Filozofická fakulta, Univerzita Konštantína Filozofa v Nitre):

Possibilities of an archaeological excavation at the World War II battlefields in Slovakia.

Archaeology of the WWII in Slovakia up till now represents only marginal area of research, despite the fact that at the end of the year 1944 and early 1945 especially the southeastern part of the country became a scene of big military operations that left behind numerous traces. The importance of the archaeological research of WWII battlefields in Slovakia is growing proportionally with illegal search of military objects and dealing with them.

9:25–9:50 Aleksandra Krupa-Ławrynowicz (Instytut Etnologii i Archeologii Kulturowej, Uniwersytet Łódzki) – **Olgiert Ławrynowicz** (Instytut Archeologii, Uniwersytet Łódzki):

Etnoarchaeological relics of the World War II in northern areas of Kraków-Częstochowa Upland.

9:50–10:15 Miloš Bordáč (Katedra muzeológie, Filozofická fakulta, Univerzita Konštantína Filozofa v Nitre):

Historical and archaeological evidence of the crash of the US B-24 Liberator near Trenčín

The contribution focuses on historical and archaeological aspect of the crash of the US Consolidated B-24 Liberator, that was shot down at the border of land registry of the municipalities called Omšenie and Trenčianske Teplice (district Trenčín; Slovakia) on 17th December 1944. Apart from the summary of the historical sources (that for example provide solution of discrepancies between the existing sources as for example call sign of the machine or place of the crash), the contribution also provides archaeological point of view on the issues making use of prospecting of the location and locating the findings. The contribution is among other also a demonstration of the potential of studies in frame of popular aero archaeology as a famous branch of archaeology of militaria of the 20th century.

10:15–10:40 Jiří Kala – Jiří Zubalík (Ústav archeologické památkové péče Brno):

Druhoválečné hroby a zákopy na výzkumech UAPP Brno.

World War II graves and trenches in research of the Institute of Archaeological Heritage in Brno.

The war events of the WWII reached also the area of South Moravia. These fights left behind number of relics that in the last two decades appear during rescue excavations of the Institute of Archaeological



University of Hradec Králové
Philosophical Faculty

Heritage in Brno. During a big excavation at the outskirts of Brno parts of the field fortification, that were used to fortify the city by Wehrmacht, were documented. Smaller hoes were also noted, for example during excavations of Vyskov, Nikolčice or Syrovice. Since 2014, more attention is paid to the findings of war graves in the area of interest of the Institute of Archaeological heritage in Brno. These rescue excavations have so far brought findings of skeletal remains of almost three dozen German soldiers. Historical, archaeological and anthropological data obtained during its research document the last moments of the World War II, same as the state of the German armed forces at that time.

10:40–10:55 coffee break

10:55–11:20 Jiří Juchelka (Slezské zemské muzeum):

Use of non-destructive archaeological methods for mapping of the surroundings of the artillery fort from the World War II in the land registry of the municipality Smolkov, region Opava. 1st and 2nd phase of excavations.

The contribution presents results of the 1st and 2nd phase of the non-destructive archaeological excavation of the field fortification elements situated in the neighbourhood of an entrance object of fort type MO–Sm–S 41 in the southeastern part of the campus of the Czech army at the land registry Smolkova. There were identified in total 39 hoes for shooters, 8 big covers made of wood and soil and 3 objects of other functions as relics of trenches etc., that were dug in 1945 by the members of Wehrmacht in the foreland of an entrance cabin S 41 on the southern slopes of a hill called „Nad Valchou“, built in order to protect the complex of bunkers, in case the Red Army advances from the West, South or East.

11:20–11:45 Michal Bureš (Archeo Pro o.p.s.) – **Michal Rak** (Československá obec legionářská) – **Lenka Starková** (Univerzita Palackého v Olomouci) – **Renata Tišerová** (Národní památkový ústav ú.o.p. Liberec):

Forgotten parts of the light fortification line of the Czechoslovak border in the landscape memory.

The contribution deals with archaeological reflection of field provisional parts of the fortification line built at the end of the thirties in some sections of the Czechoslovak border and their manifestations in the landscape at that time and now.



11:45–12:10 Petr Čech (Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.):

Archaeology or pyrotechnics.

The archaeology of war conflicts often brings findings of weapons and ammunition. Although there is a special act related to these objects (Act N°119/2002 Coll. about weapons and ammunition), the investors are not obliged to carry out a pyrotechnic examination in case of suspicion of findings of mentioned character. Therefore, the State Heritage Act 20/87 Coll. means an advantage for archaeology. What about the relationship between archaeology and pyrotechnics then? This contribution deals with these issues using specific examples from the area of the town Most.

12:35-13:30 lunch

13:30 – excursion – battlefield austro-prussian war 1866



University of Hradec Králové
Philosophical Faculty

POSTERS:

Aneta Gołębiowska-Tobiasz (Západočeská univerzita v Plzni FF KAR):

Import of weapons in the graves of Turkic nomads elite on the Black Sea steppes.

Radosław Liwoch: Mongołowie w XIII-wiecznej Polsce. Ślady najazdów.

Dominik Drozd (Katedra archeológie, Filozofická fakulta, Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave):

Iconographic sources and their contribution for the research of battlefields: Veľké Vozokany.

Milan Sýkora (Ústav archeologické památkové péče severozápadních Čech, v.v.i.) – **Jiří Crkal** (Ústav archeologické památkové péče severozápadních Čech, v.v.i.):

The chances of Přísečnice in the 30 years' war in the light of written sources and archaeological excavations.

Martin Neumann (Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave):

Battle of Leva in 1664 – analysis of a veduta by Melchior Küssel and possibilities of its use for the battlefield identification.

Martin Vyšohlíd (Archaia Praha):

Archaeological excavations at the Masaryk train station in Prague. Material evidence of firing on the town.

Martin Vojtas (Masarykova univerzita v Brně) - **Fojtík, M. – Bíško, R. – Zubalík, J. – Vavrečka, P. - Těsnohlídek, J. – Petřík, J. – Tajkov P.**:

Computers on line: Digital Archaeology of WWI at Eastern Slovakia

Dominika Majchrzak (Instytut Kultur Śródziemnomorskich i Orientalnych Polskiej Akademii Nauk):

Life during wartime – people of Near East and North Africa and the 2nd World War.

Anetta Łyżwa-Piber (Instytut Kultur Śródziemnomorskich i Orientalnych Polskiej Akademii Nauk):

The Glimpse into the daily life of the RAF soldiers – from Durban(South Africa) to Nebab (Syria), 1942–1943.



Building B - conference venue (50.2099358N, 15.8264172E). 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/>

Dining options for lunch are around Building B.



University of Hradec Králové
Philosophical Faculty