

Organizers:  
Abteilung für Alte Geschichte, Altertumskunde und  
Archäologie der Alpen Adria Universität Klagenfurt,  
Institute of Archaeology ZRC SAZU  
Občina Kobarid (Community Kobarid)

**LATÈNISIERUNG  
IM RAUM VON DEN SÜDOSTALPEN  
BIS ZUM KROATISCH-SERBISCHEN DONAUGEBIET  
FRAGEN UND MODELLE  
IM SPIEGEL NEUER FORSCHUNGSERGEBNISSE**

**LATENIZACIJA NA PROSTORU OD JUGOVZHODNIH  
ALP DO HRVAŠKO-SRBSKEGA PODONAVJA  
VPRAŠANJA IN MODELI  
V LUČI NOVIH RAZISKOVALNIH IZSLEDKOV**

KOBARIŠKI MUZEJ, KOBARID, 23rd – 25th NOVEMBER 2012

## Friday, 23rd November

### Morning Session (chairman: Borislav Jovanović)

10.00 Karl Strobel (Klagenfurt):  
Ancient Literary Sources – Problems of Interpretation and of Modern Historical Construction

10.40 Dragan Božič (Ljubljana):  
The transition from the Early to the Late Iron Age in the territory from the Friuli plain to the Croato-Serbian Danube region.  
The state of research

11.20 Mitja Guštin (Ljubljana):  
Waffendepots, Zeugen der Geschichte

12.00 – 12.30 Break

12.30 Teja Gerbec and Miha Mlinar (Tolmin):  
The Bizjakova hiša site in Kobarid and problems concerning the Early La Tène in the Posočje region (NW Slovenia).

13.10 Tina Nanut (Ljubljana):  
On the decorated Early La Tène fibula from Dolenje Ravne in the Idrija Valley

### Afternoon Session (chairman: Karl Strobel)

15.30 Andrej Preložnik (Piran):  
The harness of the Certosa and Negova phases of the Dolenjska group of south-eastern Hallstatt Culture

16.10 Giuliano Righi (Trieste):  
Il materiale lateniano di Monte Roba (S. Pietro al Natisone - UD) nel contesto del Friuli nord-orientale

16.50 Boštjan Laharnar (Ljubljana):  
The appearance of new and the continuation of old: between the Early and the Late Iron Age in the Notranjska region

17.30 – 18.00 Break

18.00 Andrej Gaspari (Ljubljana):  
Final Hallstatt and Early La Tène finds from the River Ljubljanica : the composition and possible meanings of the ensemble

18.40 Karl Strobel (Klagenfurt):  
Carinthia during the La Tène B2 to D1a – No Regnum Noricum at all

## Saturday, 24th November

### Morning Session (chairman: Dragan Božič)

8.30 Boris Kavur (Piran):  
The first Celts in the Slovenian Drava region

9.10 Lucija Grahek (Ljubljana):  
The graves from the Mokronog I phase in Orehova vas near Maribor

9.50 Marko Dizdar (Zagreb):  
The Čurug phase in Northern Croatia – contacts of the Final Hallstatt and the Early La Tène culture

10.30 – 11.00 Break

11.00 Ivan Drnić (Zagreb):  
The Early La Tène phase of the Kupinovo cemetery in Syrmia, Republic of Serbia

11.40 Andrijana Pravidur (Sarajevo):  
The La Tène B1 phase in Bosnia and Herzegovina

12.20 Ana Marić (Sarajevo):  
Material culture of the La Tène B2 phase in Bosnia and Herzegovina

13.00 Borislav Jovanović (Beograd):  
The Early La Tène graves from the cemetery at Pećine near Kostolac, Republic of Serbia

## ANCIENT LITERARY SOURCES – PROBLEMS OF INTERPRETATION AND OF MODERN HISTORICAL CONSTRUCTION

Karl Strobel

We all know the small amount of ancient literary sources for the history of Celtic people, based on topics of ancient ethnography and anthropological speculation, and on the often speculative constructions of concise pictures of movements and ‘mental factors’ by the ancient authors. However, many of the original literary works of ancient historiography, geography and ethnography are lost or only known in some fragments, for example Poseidonios or even Polybios. The literary evidence is collected by Kurt Tomaschitz in his book “Die Wanderung der Kelten in der antiken literarischen Überlieferung”.

Many of these ancient topics and stories became part of modern research and understanding. One curious example is the theory of an anthropological factor of aggression in ‘barbarian behaviour’ towards the civilised world. The evidence for the eastern part of the Celtic world is even more meagre and the modern interpretations are often misleading. Only the encounter between Celtic armies or armed groups and the Hellenistic world is better documented.



Fig. 1: Boii, NONNOS tetradrachm, Av-type with a female head.



Fig. 2: Tetradrachm, Kugelreiter, TINCO-phase.

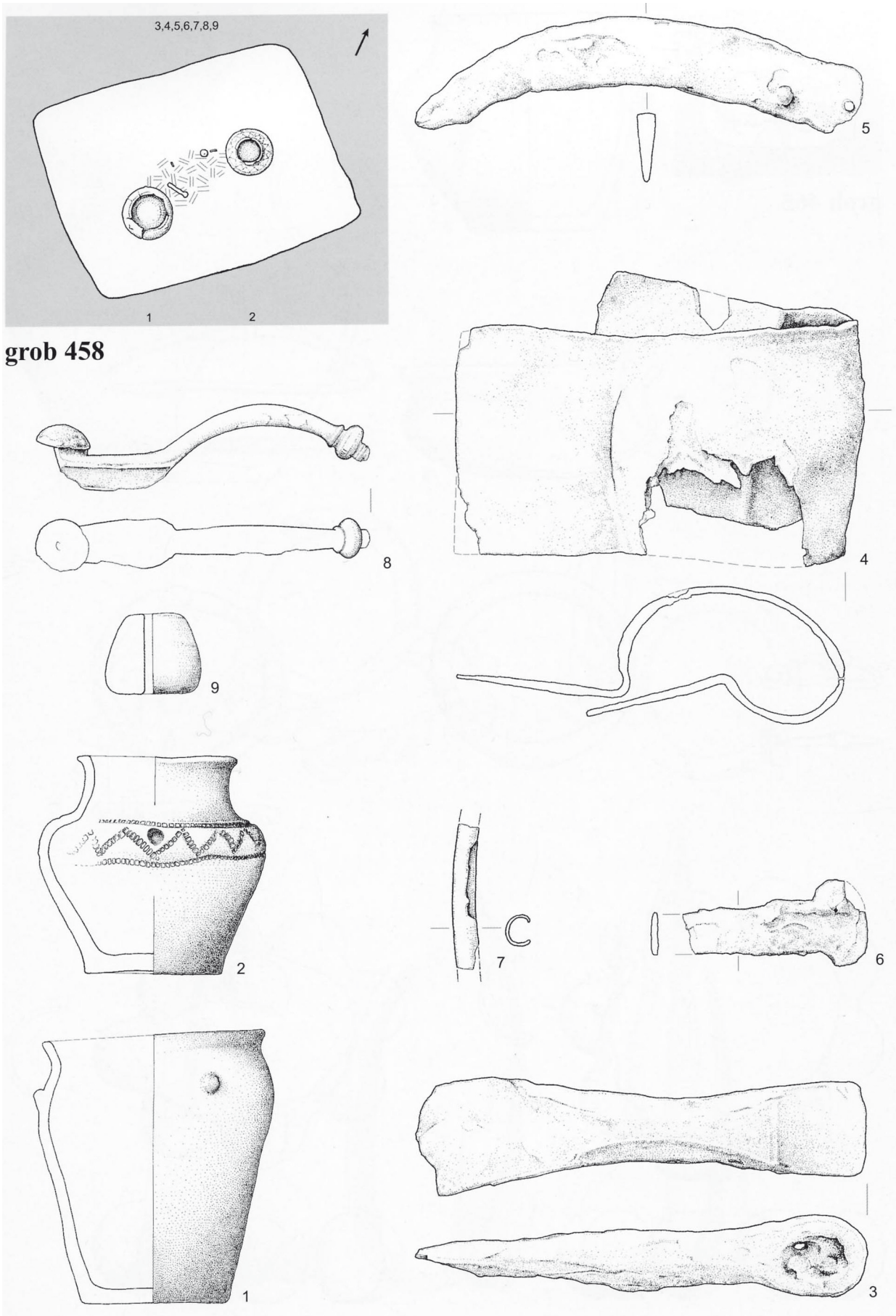
## THE TRANSITION FROM THE EARLY TO THE LATE IRON AGE IN THE TERRITORY FROM THE FRIULI PLAIN TO THE CROATO-SERBIAN DANUBE REGION. THE STATE OF RESEARCH

Dragan Božić

The Late Iron Age begins in the Dolenjska region and in the Croato-Serbian Danube region with the LT B2 phase, when radical cultural changes occurred, which are visible in Dolenjska in the abandonment of the Hallstatt hilltop settlements, changed burial rites, and the adoption of some elements of the Celtic material culture, e. g. the swords, the fibulae, and the ring jewellery. The finds from Monte Roba in Friuli, Kobarid in the Soča Valley, and Förk in Carinthia show that the Celtic material culture also appeared at the approximately same time in other parts of the discussed territory, where previously the Hallstatt culture existed.

The cultural picture in northern and central Bosnia is fundamentally different. There the LT B2 phase does not represent the beginning of a new age, but rather is the final phase of the Early Iron Age groups: the Donja Dolina group, the Central Bosnian group, and the Glasinac group.

The cultural changes were caused in some areas by the Celtic immigrations and in other areas by strong cultural influences. Even in those areas where the Celts settled, e. g. in the Slovene Drava and in the Croato-Serbian Danube regions, some influences of the preceding population are observable.



**grob 458**

Fig. 1: Double grave no. 458 from Kapiteljska njiva near Novo mesto.



## WAFFENDEPOTS, ZEUGEN DER GESCHICHTE

Mitja Guštin

Bei der Ausbreitung der keltischen Stämme nach Südosten im 4. Jahrhundert ist die erste Welle der Krieger samt ihrer Familien nur schwer durch die entsprechenden archäologischen Befunde und Funde feststellbar. Bei ihrem Durchzug nach den Gebieten im Hinterland des Mittelmeeres hatten sie keine Zeit, sich anzusiedeln oder den Verstorbenen eine entsprechende Bestattung in organisierten Gräberfeldern zukommen zu lassen.

So sind für diese Bewegung der keltischen Scharen gerade die Waffendepots ein wichtiges Indiz für ihre Präsenz: von dem schon gut bekannten Fund von Förk in Kärnten (Österreich) bis zu dem neuesten von Kobarid im Posočje /Sočagebiet (Slowenien).

Eine Deponierung von Waffen findet in der keltischen oder von den Kelten beeinflussten Welt auch in späterer Zeit oft statt, wenn wir nur an La Tène selbst oder die zahlreichen Waffen im Fluss Ljubljanica denken, oder an den noch immer geheimnisvollen Fund von Veliki Vetren in Serbien.

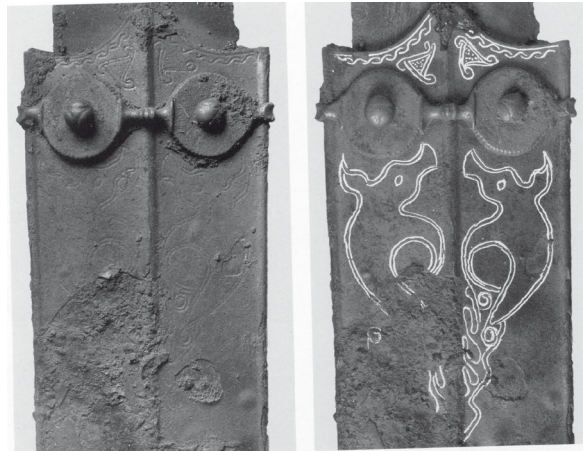


Fig. 1: Decorated scabbard from the Förk hoard.



Fig. 2: Early Celtic helmet from the Förk hoard.



Fig. 3: Early Celtic helmet from the Förk hoard.

## THE BIZJAKOVA HIŠA SITE IN KOBARID AND PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE EARLY LA TÈNE IN THE POSOČJE REGION (NW SLOVENIA)

Teja Gerbec and Miha Mlinar

The Late Iron Age in the Posočje region is indicated by the Idrija cultural group, which succeeded the Sv. Lucija group that had previously inhabited this region. The area in question includes the Upper and Middle Soča River Valley with its affluents, the Upper Nadiža River Valley and the Bohinj area. The continuity of settlement between the 4<sup>th</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC cannot be easily determined. This is because most of the finds from the cemeteries and the cult places are isolated finds, some of the excavated grave groups are questionable, and the evidence from settlement excavations is still not confirmed. The situation described does not only reflect the state of research, but seems to also represent a population decrease.

A review of the finds shows that most are of local origin, and some originated elsewhere (Trentino, the Etruscan territory). The Bizjakova hiša site in Kobarid (discovered in 2010) revealed La Tène B finds of Celtic origin, which were previously unknown in the Posočje region. Group burial of horses, parts of other animals, weapons, remains of the attire, jewellery and some other finds seem to reflect a special event that took place some 2300 years ago.



Fig. 1: Two halves of two piece shield bosses in situ.



Fig. 2: Plan of the Bizjakova hiša site in Kobarid.



## ON THE DECORATED EARLY LA TÈNE FIBULA FROM DOLENJE RAVNE IN THE IDRIJCA VALLEY

Tina Nanut

In this contribution we are dealing with the Early La Tène zoomorphic bronze fibula from Dolenje Ravne in the Idrijca Valley. A few examples of similarly formed fibulae are known from Posočje (the Soča region), the Dolenjska (Lower Carniola) group, and the Veneto and Trentino regions in north-eastern Italy.

The earliest examples of such fibulae appear in graves of the Sv. Lucija IIc phase and indicate early Celtic (La Tène) influences in the region. In Posočje they stayed in use and developed in form until the first century BC.

The discussed fibula associates the local Early Iron Age tradition with La Tène influences, which is reflected in the manner of manufacture and particularly in the skilful decoration (a combination of incised lines with ring-and-dots among them), making it one of the finest products crafted in local workshops of the time.



Fig.: Early La Tène fibula from Dolenje Ravne.

## THE HARNESS OF THE CERTOSA AND NEGOVA PHASES OF THE DOLENJSKA GROUP OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN HALLSTATT CULTURE

Andrej Preložnik

One part of the find discovered at the Bizjakova hiša site in Kobarid was horse equipment, consisting of iron bits, bronze *phalerae* and buttons, as well as iron strap fittings. Some elements were found in the »original« position in connection with horse bones, others were found free between them at various levels of the site. On the basis of analogies, Celtic origin can be assumed for the first, while others look unusual in this Early La Tène context.

The paper will focus on the latter and on their Hallstatt period parallels. Especially interesting are bronze *phalerae* that were used as strap distributors for bridle straps. They are typical harness element in the Certosa and Negova phases of the Dolenjska Hallstatt culture, and we can trace their typological development due to some rich grave inventories. Some other items of the Kobarid find can be connected with them too. This in turn raises questions about their role in this extraordinary context.



Fig.: Bizjakova hiša in Kobarid, round bronze strap-distributors.

## IL MATERIALE LATENIANO DI MONTE ROBA (S. PIETRO AL NATISONE - UD) NEL CONTESTO DEL FRIULI NORD-ORIENTALE

Giuliano Righi

Vengono riesaminati i materiali lateniani – armi, oggetti d'ornamento – e di età romana rinvenuti nel 2003 sul Monte Roba presso S. Pietro al Natisone a nord di Cividale. Gran parte dei reperti sembrano appartenere a deposizioni a carattere culturale secondo una pratica diffusa ai bordi delle Alpi. Alcuni oggetti di età

romana – ghiande missili ed altri materiali pertinenti all'armamento – rimandano all'attività militare in età tardorepubblicana.

Collegamenti interessanti possono essere istituiti con le tombe con armi e oggetti di ornamento lateniani della necropoli di Dernazzacco.

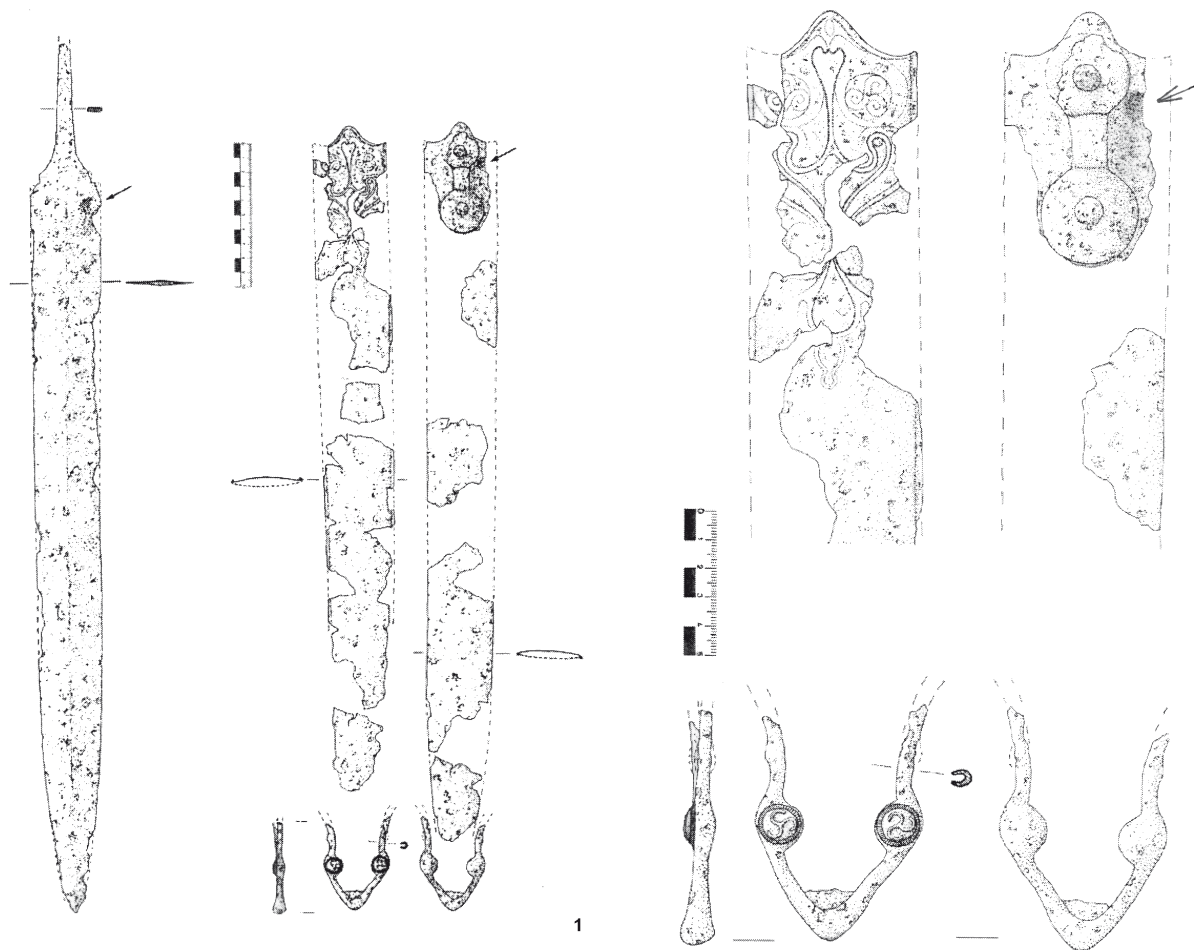


Fig.: Armi lateniane da Monte Roba, valle del Natisone (La Tène B2-C1).

## THE APPEARANCE OF THE NEW AND THE CONTINUATION OF THE OLD: BETWEEN THE EARLY AND THE LATE IRON AGE IN THE NOTRANJSKA REGION

Boštjan Laharnar

Archaeological information defining the chronological and geographical frame of the so called Notranjska group comes from excavations carried out between the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the WW2, as well as from trial trenches and several rescue excavations in the past six decades. An important assemblage of metal finds originating from settlements was also collected by different treasure hunters and at least partly acquired by museums.

The analysis of the archaeological data shows certain differences between the Iron Age communities within the group, but on the other hand it also shows the development of unique attire elements common to the entire region. The latest phase of the Early Iron Age is characterized by elements with good analogies in the neighbouring regions and by such with the local characteristics.

It seems that some of the latest artefacts remained in use into the Late Iron Age.

The earliest elements from the Celtic world dating to LT B2 are very scarce, which speaks to a limited Celtic influence at the beginning of the Late Iron Age, but later, the situation probably changed, since the region was settled by the Carni, who were of Celtic origin.

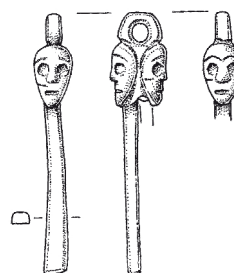


Fig. 1: Janus from Žerovnišček near Bločice: bar shaped bronze object with the terminal in the form of two human heads (face masks).



Fig. 2: Grad near Šmihel pod Nanosom: view from the east.



FINAL HALLSTATT AND EARLY LA TÈNE FINDS FROM THE LJUBLJANICA RIVER:  
THE COMPOSITION AND POSSIBLE MEANINGS OF THE ENSEMBLE

Andrej Gaspari

Archaeological research of the 19-km long stretch of the Ljubljana riverbed between Vrhnika and Ljubljana (central Slovenia) brought to the surface several thousands of finds from practically all periods of human history. Within the collection of recovered material, 5<sup>th</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century BC objects form relatively small, but discernible group, composed mainly of undamaged pieces of attire (brooches, bracelets, earrings, a belt-hook), tools and weapons (axes, adzes, spear- and lance heads), occurring either as single finds or in small groupings. Exceptionally rare Celtic style objects include an early sword in scabbard. Furthermore, the complete absence of pottery from the period is to be noted.

The sites often correspond to the areas of Middle and Late Bronze Age deposition, and further arguments in favor of a ritual background of at least a part of the finds in question include the similarities with water cult



Fig.: Bronze Certosa VIIe type fibula from the Ljubljana River.

sites in Friuli and Veneto as well as correlation to the wider European phenomenon of river finds, which displays a peak in the Final Hallstatt and a marked decline in the LT B2 phase of the Early La Tène.

CARINTHIA DURING THE LA TÈNE B2 TO D1a –  
NO REGNUM NORICUM AT ALL

Karl Strobel

We know from the graves of Kading in the Zollfeld, of Feldkirchen, Grabelsdorf and Oberburg and others that around and/or after 300 BC small family or kinship groups of the La Tène warrior class of the Mokronog group immigrated into the area of modern-day Carinthia. Their route into Carinthia followed the Drava and then they probably came via the area of Poetovio-Celeia to the region of Bleiburg and beyond.

The small hamlets were placed on fertile terraces at the foot of mountain ranges and above humid valley areas. Most of Carinthia, including the Lavanttal with its rich resources of secondary deposits of gold, remained part of the Mokronog group until the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC. All the small graveyards continued only into La Tène C2.

There were no greater settlements and no hilltop settlements during La Tène C into La Tène D1a in Carinthia. The region was also not incorporated into the direct network of commerce with Italy which was dominated by the Veneti and Carni in Northeast Italy and by the Taurisci (the term in ancient sources for the Mokronog area) along the Amber Road. There was also no coin minting in Carinthia until the 1<sup>st</sup> c. BC.



Fig. 1: Tetradrachm, Kroisbach type.



Fig. 2: Tetradrachm, Varaždin A/B type.

Evidently Celeia was the dominant centre from the La Tène C2 until a second centre was established on the Magdalensberg in La Tène D1b.

## THE FIRST CELTS IN THE SLOVENIAN DRAVA REGION

Boris Kavur

In the year 2007 four Early La Tène (LT B2) graves were discovered in Srednica on the outskirts of Ptuj in northeastern Slovenia. In the group of three females and a sword-bearer, a female and the sword-bearer's graves stand out due to the relatively rich but mostly variable composition of the attire inhumed with the deceased. A similar situation was also discovered in Orehova vas near Maribor.

The small cemeteries in the region are characterized by the presence of male burials that include mostly undamaged swords in decorated scabbards with open chape ends and decorated reinforcements, as well as female attire with amber ring pendants and wire bracelets.

These graves, as a regional group of the initial Celtic settlers in this territory, indicate strong cultural and consequently aesthetic connections to the Celtic communities in the Northeast. The dating and distribution of these elements can be used as an illustration of the Celtic movements at the end of LT B and the subsequent colonization of regions such as northeastern Slovenia.



Fig.: The sword from Srednica – some details  
(photo A. Ogorelec).



## THE GRAVES FROM THE MOKRONOG I PHASE IN OREHOVA VAS NEAR MARIBOR

Lucija Grahek

In Slovenian Styria in 2006 a small Early La Tène cemetery was excavated at the multiperiod archaeological site Orehova vas near Maribor. It is represented by three graves, probably all cremations. In addition to grave 2, in which only two fine La Tène ceramic vessels were deposited, there were also two warrior graves that differ significantly from each other.

The weapons in grave 1, which consist of a sword in scabbard and of a spearhead, were ritually bent, while the same set of arms in grave 3 were not deformed. In the latter a pair of iron knives and two ceramic vessels – a fine La Tène pot and a smaller Hallstatt-style handmade pot – were deposited as well. Some cremation remains with fragments of calcined bones were found in grave 1, which was a smaller pit, and in grave 3, which was a large rectangular grave pit more suitable for an inhumation burial.

The graves from Orehova vas all date to the Mokronog I phase, corresponding to the La Tène B2 phase, and have the best comparison in the small cemetery from Srednica near Ptuj, also situated in the Drava region.



Fig. 1: Grave 1 from Orehova vas.

However, different from Srednica, some archaic Hallstatt elements indicate that not only the new arrivals from the Northeast were buried in Orehova vas.



Fig. 2: Grave 3 from Orehova vas.

## THE ČURUG PHASE IN NORTHERN CROATIA – CONTACTS OF THE FINAL HALLSTATT AND THE EARLY LA TÈNE CULTURE

Marko Dizdar

From the end of 7<sup>th</sup> to the end of 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. the area between Lake Balaton and the Sava river was inhabited by the South Pannonian Late Hallstatt group, which is characterized by cemeteries with predominantly inhumation burials. The Čurug phase represents the latest phase of this group. The group adopted various influences and transformed them into its own recognizable culture.

During the Čurug phase the female costume is characterized by combinations of Final Hallstatt and Early La Tène items. The finds demonstrate that the contacts with the latenized northern parts of the Carpathian Basin started during the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. This process was more intense along important communication routes. It remains open whether we are dealing with cultural influences, population movements, or transfer of technology, although a combination of all possibilities seems the most plausible solution. Final Hallstatt forms ceased to be worn from the end of the second third of the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C. This is also the time to which the earliest graves of Beograd 1 phase can be dated.



Fig. 1: Bronze and silver finds from Bogdanovci.



Fig. 2: Early La Tène fibula from the cemetery Zeleno polje in Osijek.



THE EARLY LA TÈNE PHASE OF THE KUPINOVO CEMETERY IN SYRMIA,  
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Ivan Drnić

At the end of the 19th century a La Tène cemetery, situated in the Syrmian village of Kupinovo, was destroyed during clay exploitation for the needs of V. Klemm's brickyard. Luckily, Mr. Klemm gathered around 200 artefacts from the devastated graves, and these were bought between 1909 and 1913 by the National Museum in Zagreb for its collection.

Although the grave units were destroyed, causing an irreversible loss of valuable burial data, the typological and chronological analysis allows for certain conclusions to be drawn. The long continuity of burial at this cemetery, carried out from the Early La Tène until the end of the La Tène period in this area, is interesting and differentiates this site from other Scordiscian cemeteries.

Around twenty artefacts from Kupinovo can be dated to the LT B2 phase, or Beograd 1, according to the local chronology, as well as into the LT B2 to C1 transition period. A large group of artefacts is composed of warrior equipment: spearheads, shield bosses, iron chain belts, and a single sword blade with a scabbard tip. Another group is composed of bronze attire elements: Karaburma 63 type fibulae, a late type of Duchcov fibula, and ribbed bracelets.



1



2



3

Fig. 1: Bronze LT B1 phase bracelets from Kupinovo.

Fig. 2: Bronze fibula of the Karaburma 63 type from Kupinovo.

Fig. 3: Iron spearhead from Kupinovo.



## MATERIAL CULTURE OF THE LA TÈNE B2 PHASE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Ana Marić

During the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, there are some new elements appearing in the material culture in the area of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They include the Karaburma 63 type of fibulae, the Donja Dolina type of ribbed bracelets and an Early La Tène sword in a scabbard from the site of Dvorovi near Bijeljina. In this presentation I shall discuss their typological characteristics, chronological position and distribution, but also some unclear questions about their place in the chronological systems designed by Borivoj Čović for the three major Early Iron Age cultural groups in the northern and central parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Donja Dolina-Sanski Most group, Central Bosnian group and Glasinac culture), which came to an end in the LT B2 phase.

Particular attention will be given to the female inhumation grave from the cemetery of Kamenjača at Breza near Sarajevo because of the incorrect interpretation of its finds. At the end, it will be possible to present



Fig. 1: Greda M. Petrovića mlađeg in Donja Dolina, Karaburma 63 type fibula.

specific elements of the material culture of the LT B2 phase in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to compare them with concurrent examples from the Croato-Serbian Danube region.



Fig. 2: Greda Ive Stipančevića in Donja Dolina, grave 13.

## THE LA TÈNE B1 PHASE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Andrijana Pravidur

The Late Iron Age in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina is marked by influences of the La Tène culture in the northern and central parts, Hellenistic influences in Herzegovina, and the Iapodian culture in the Una Valley. Early La Tène finds from Bosnia testify to early and continuous latenization of the Final Hallstatt cultural groups.

Therefore, the LT B1 phase in the northern and central parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina is presented as three major cultural groups in the Early Iron Age: the Donja Dolina - Sanski Most group, the Central Bosnian group, and the Glasinac culture. The process of the early latenization of this area is primarily known on the basis of graves. This phase partly correlates with the latest phases of the chronological systems of these three groups, designated phase 3b, 6 and Vb respectively.

Revision of the material culture indicates the necessary correction of the existing periodization. With the help of the typological and chronological analysis of the artefacts it is possible to distinguish between the LT B1 and LT B2 phases. Typical fibulae of the LT B1 phase are Early La Tène fibulae with the foot terminated by an animal head, variant XIIIh of the crossbow Certosa fibulae and the Sanski Most type plate fibulae.



DONJA DOLINA  
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA

Fig. 1: Donja Dolina, Greda M. Petrovića starijeg, isolated find.



DONJA DOLINA, GRAVE 41  
GREDA M. PETROVIĆA MLAĐEG  
BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA

Fig. 2: Donja Dolina, Greda M. Petrovića mlađeg, grave 41.

## THE EARLY LA TÈNE GRAVES FROM THE CEMETERY AT PEĆINE NEAR KOSTOLAC, REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

Borislav Jovanović

The inventory lists of the military graves at the Pećine cemetery include the main categories of weapons of the period, whereas female artefact-rich graves produce an array of chronologically sensitive jewellery which was often owned by two or more generations.

The cemeteries of Karaburma in Belgrade and of Pećine near Kostolac constitute a clear southern border of the territory that was occupied by the Eastern Celts during their invasion of the Balkans. Marked as such, the border – also documented in ancient sources – re-

mained unchanged during the last three centuries of protohistory.

The written sources mention the invasion of two Celtic armies towards the famous Greek sanctuary in Delphi and Hellenistic Asia Minor in the first quarter of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. The Pećine cemetery rose by the side of a large military camp or a center for preparation in the anticipated war. Consequently, the ancestors of the participants of this single Celtic invasion outside Europe were buried in the graves of the Pećine cemetery.

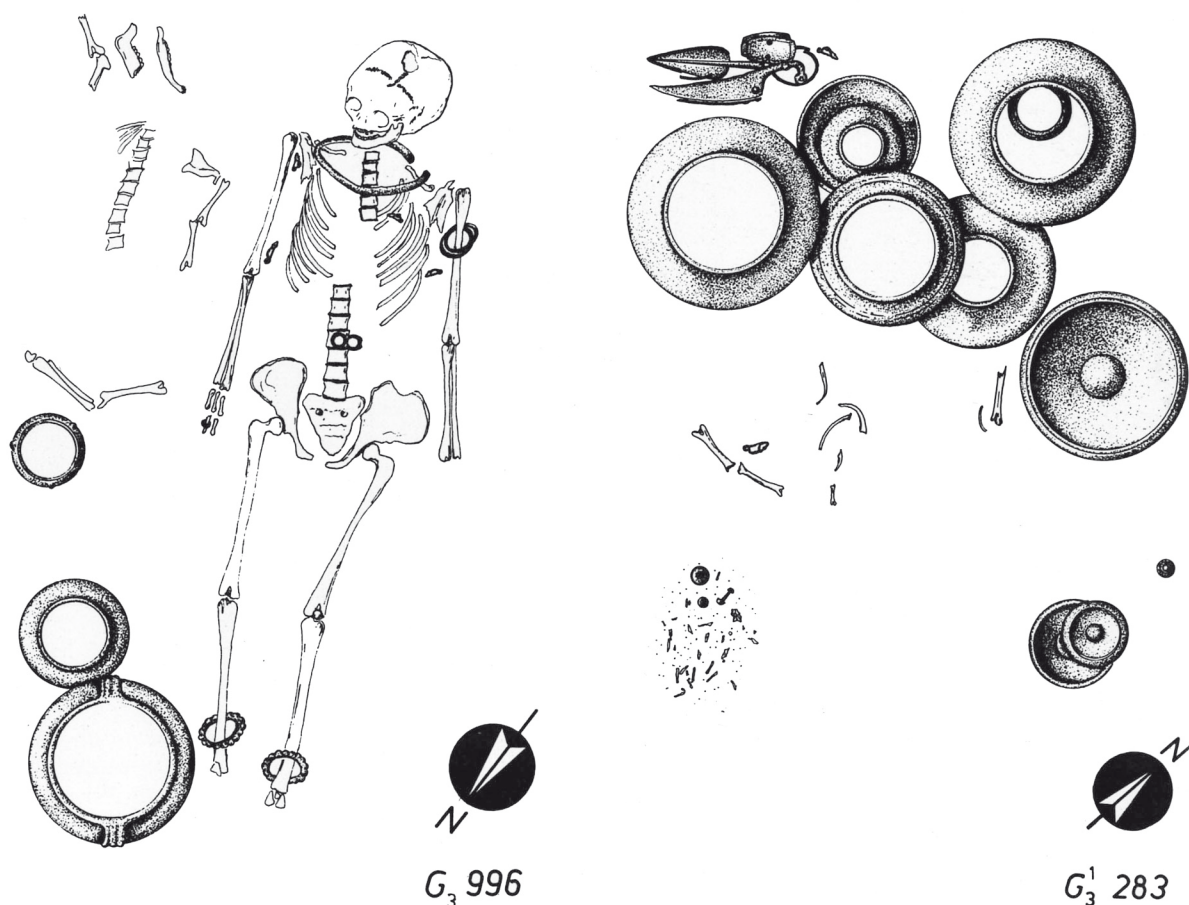


Fig.: Female inhumation and warrior cremation grave from Pećine near Kostolac.

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