

## IV

everything is different ... though nothing really changed  
(or the other way round )

the early La Tène period





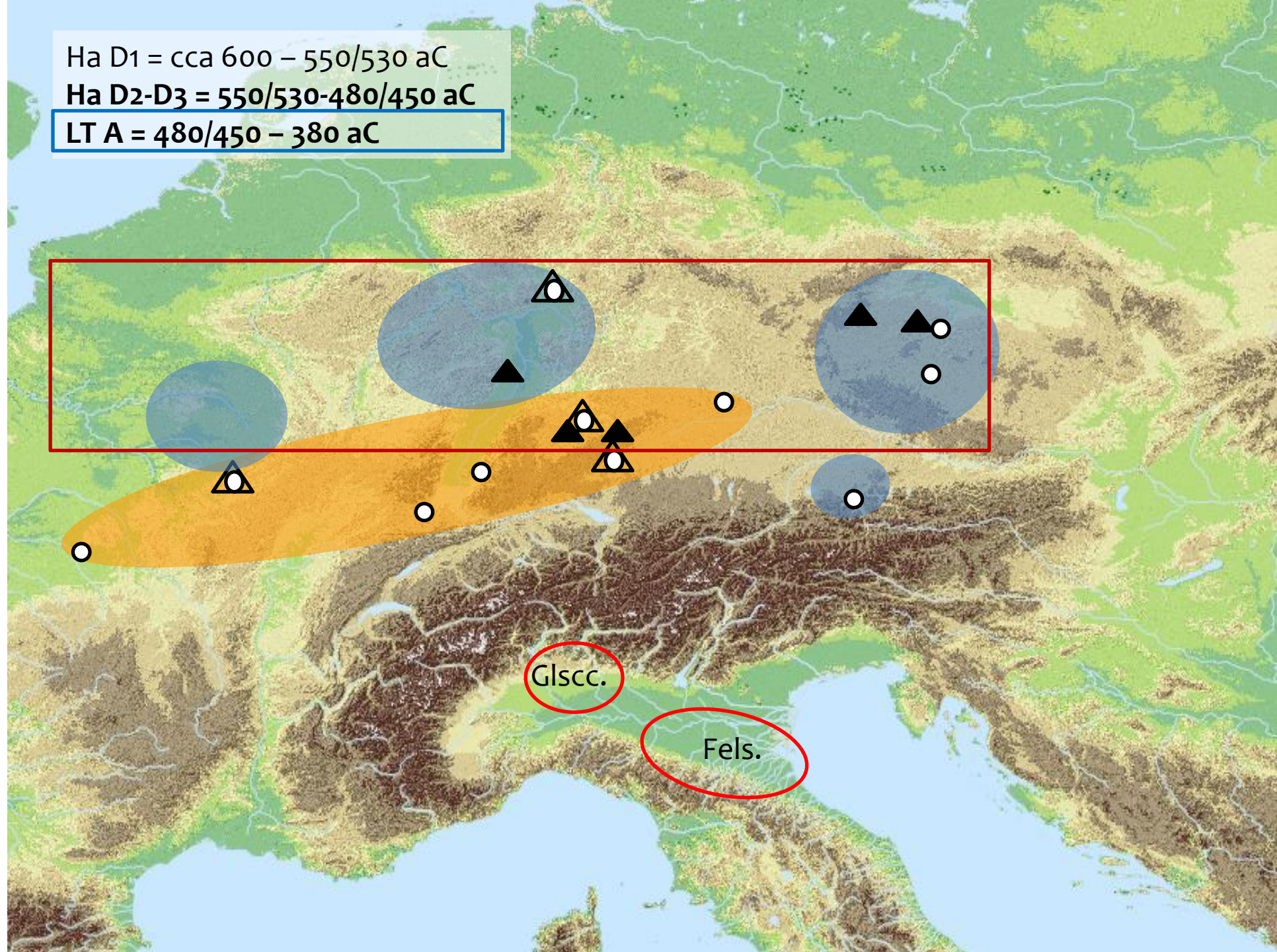
Ha D1 = cca 600 – 550/530 aC

Ha D2-D3 = 550/530-480/450 aC

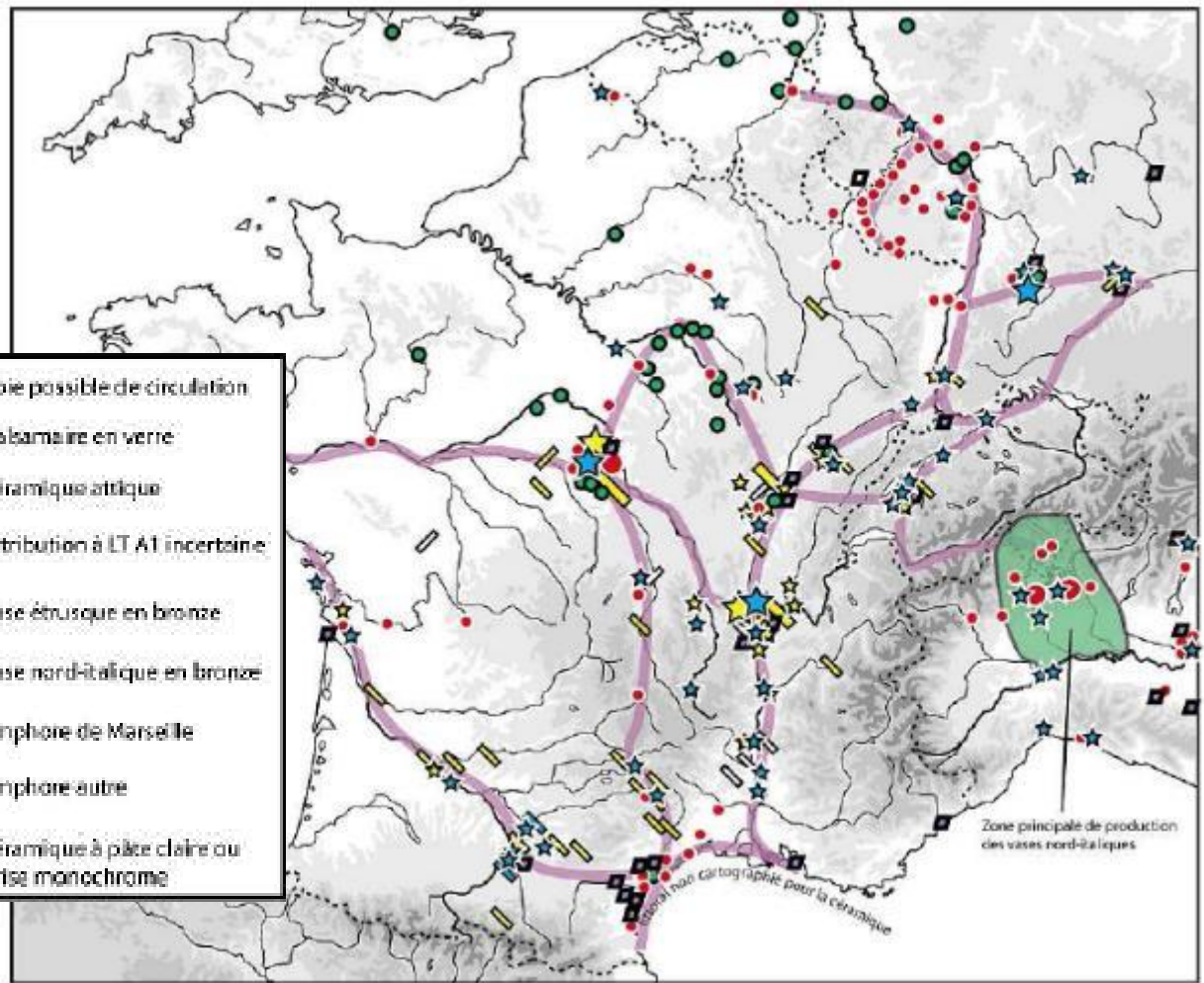
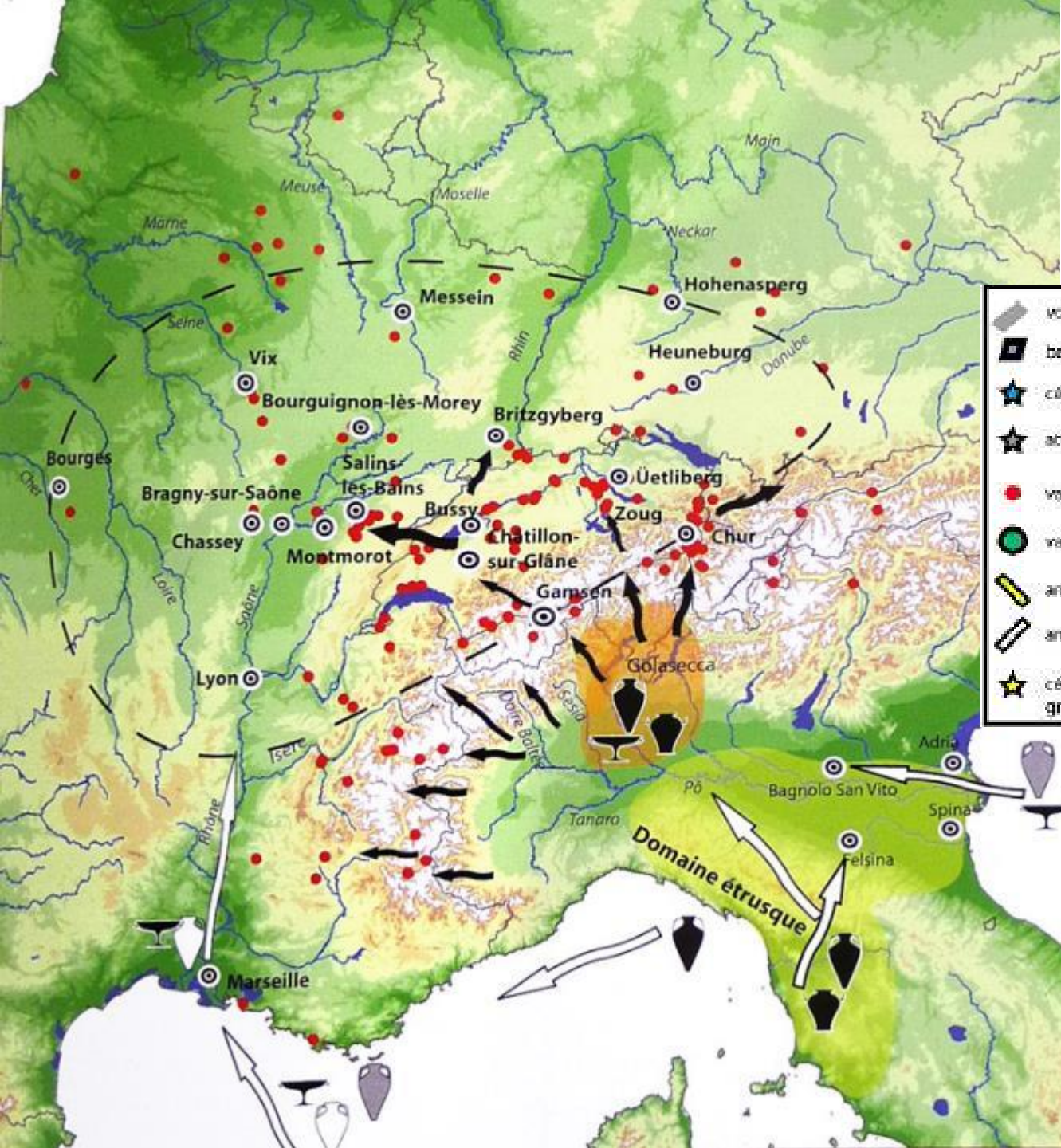
LT A = 480/450 – 380 aC

-the cultural focus in Central Europe shifts to a stripe of Marne/Champagne – middle Rhine area – SW Bohemia (and a considerable blob in Dürrenberg near Salzburg)

-in Northern Italy, things go on as before: Felsinean culture (Bologna, Spina, Marzabotto etc.) in Emilia-Romagna and Golasecca culture in Lombardy are at their best, fully engaged in mediating trade between Greece, Etruria and the Transalpine area







-  voie possible de circulation
-  balsamaire en verre
-  céramique attique
-  attribution à LT A1 incertaine
-  vase étrusque en bronze
-  vase nord-italique en bronze
-  amphore de Marseille
-  amphore autre
-  céramique à pâte claire ou grise monochrome

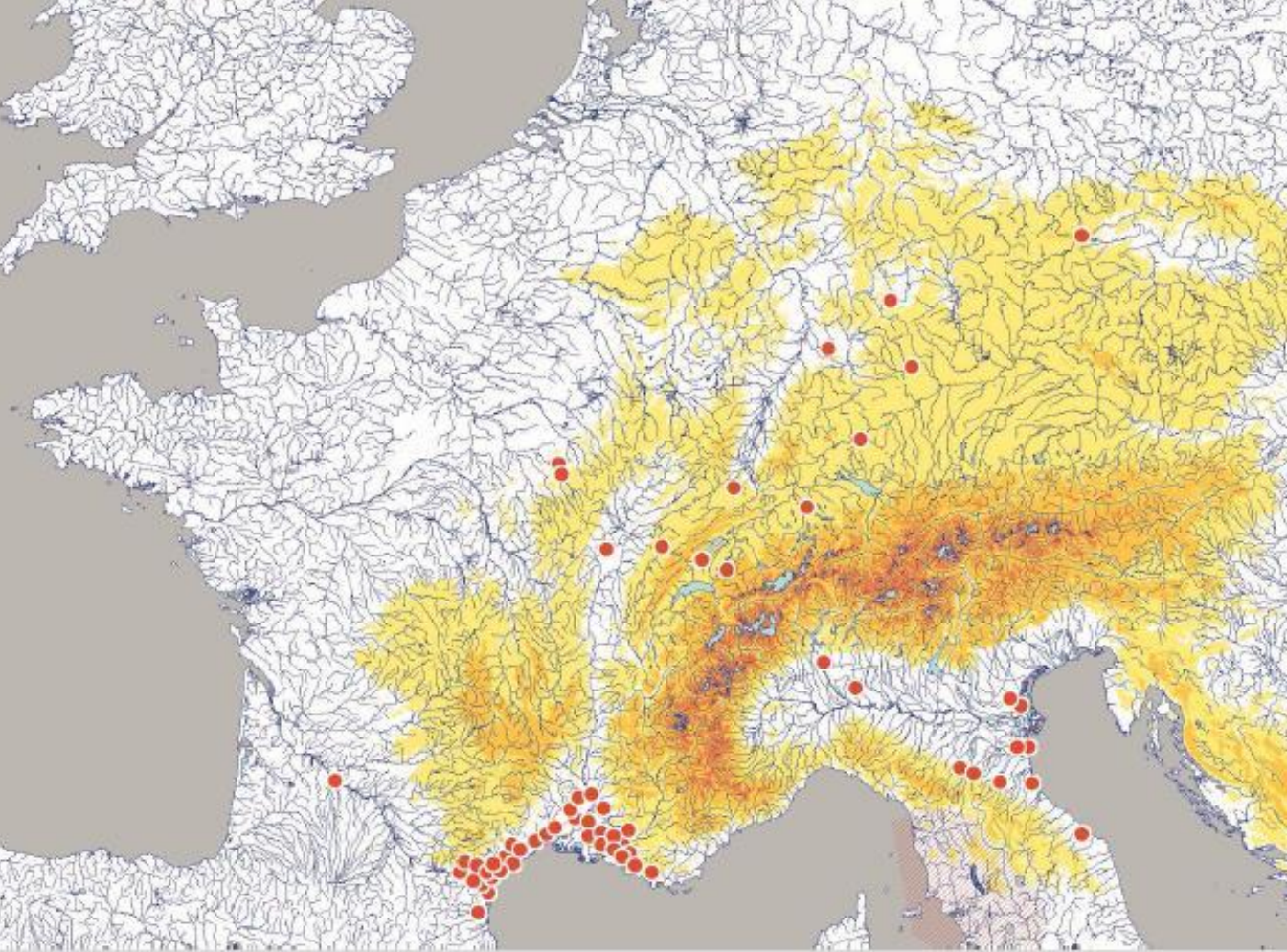
-the majority of imports flow across the Alps from the Golasecca culture area  
 -the Rhône valley partially supplies the territory of France

[distribution in central Europe is not mapped precisely – both maps are French and French colleagues do not always bother about what happens in the East]

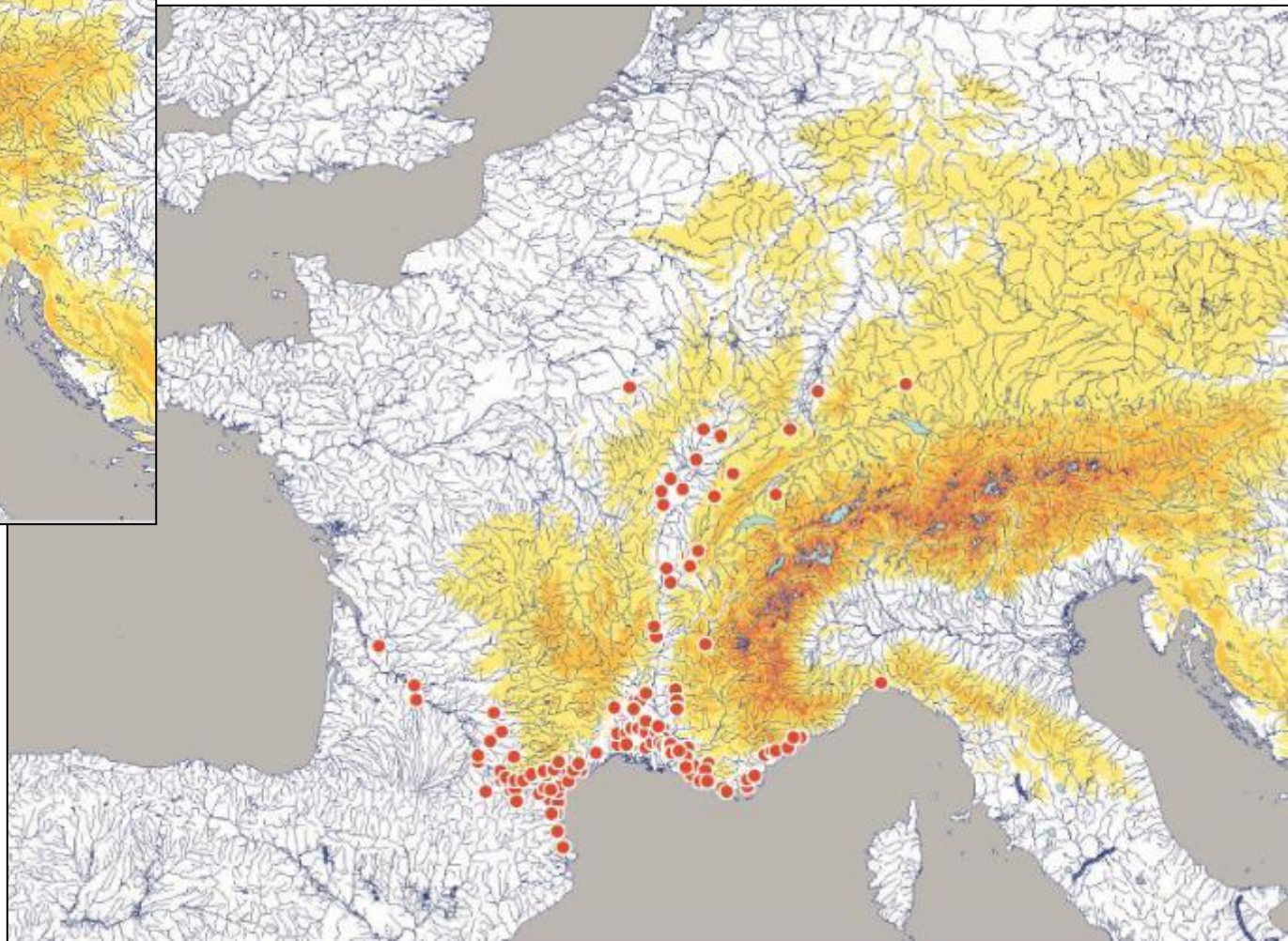


[https://www.academia.edu/27955549/F.\\_Sacchetti\\_-\\_Transport\\_amphorae\\_in\\_the\\_West\\_Hallstatt\\_zone\\_reassessing\\_socio-economic\\_dynamics\\_and\\_long-distance\\_Mediterranean\\_exchange\\_in\\_western\\_Central\\_Europe\\_in\\_the\\_Early\\_Iron\\_Ag.](https://www.academia.edu/27955549/F._Sacchetti_-_Transport_amphorae_in_the_West_Hallstatt_zone_reassessing_socio-economic_dynamics_and_long-distance_Mediterranean_exchange_in_western_Central_Europe_in_the_Early_Iron_Ag.) Oxford Journal of Archaeology 35\_3\_2016

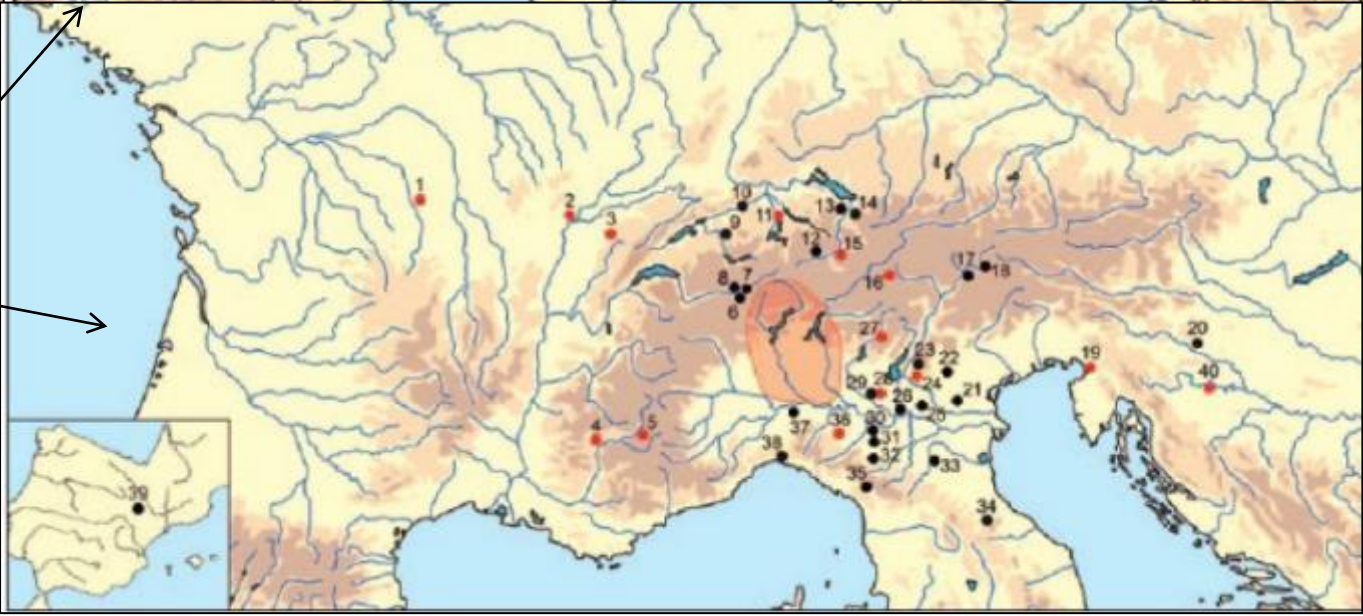
Distribution of Greek Wine Amphorae



Distribution of Attic Black Figure pottery (VI – early V BC)





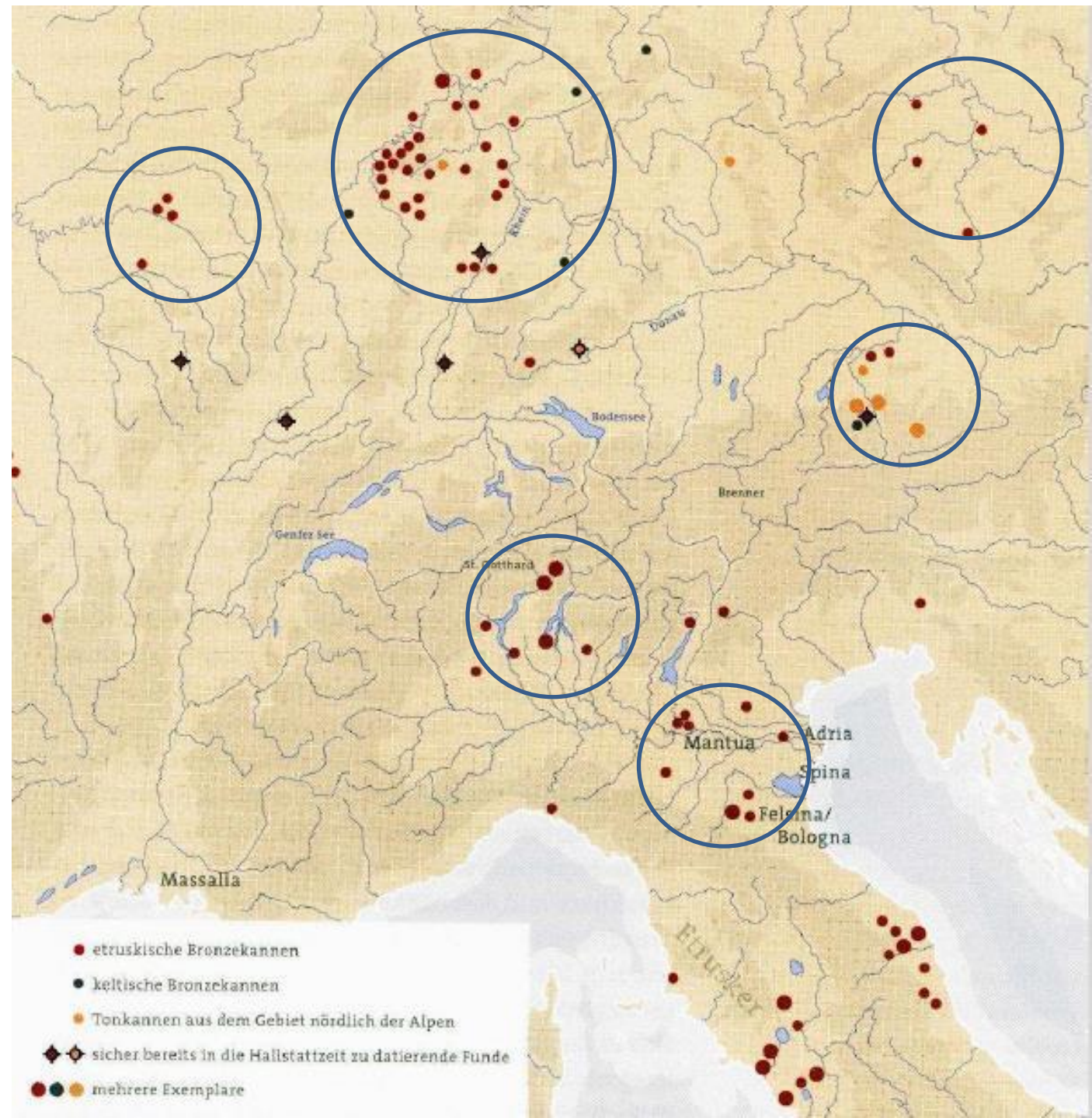


Distribution of  
Gollasecca culture  
objects in Europe

2nd half of the VI century BC  
1st half of the V century BC  
2nd half of the V century BC

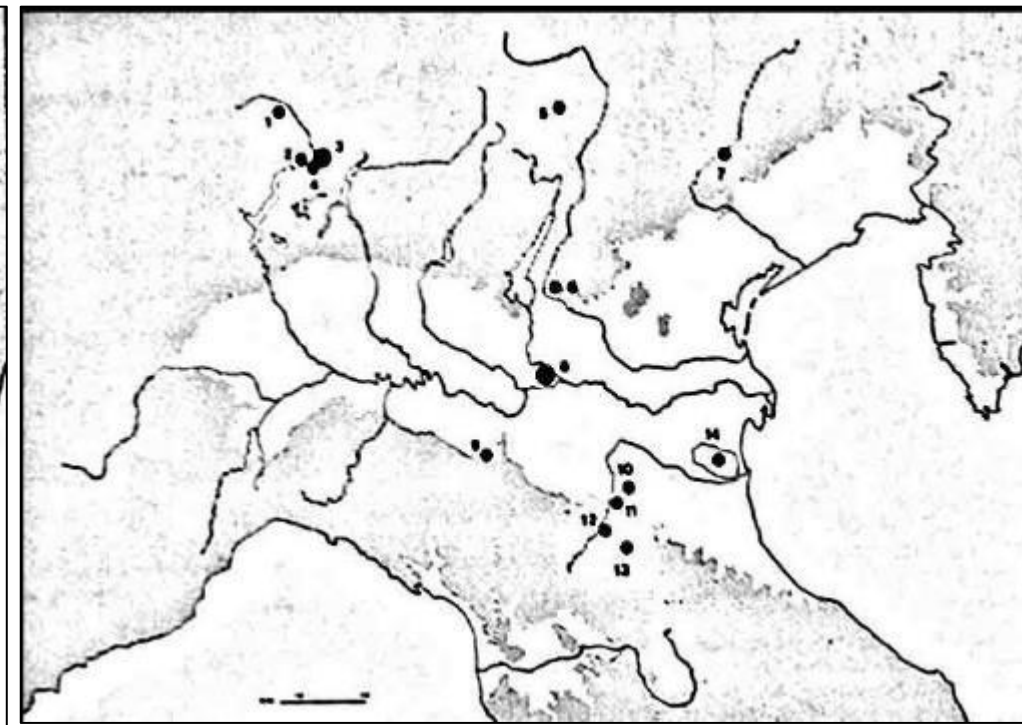
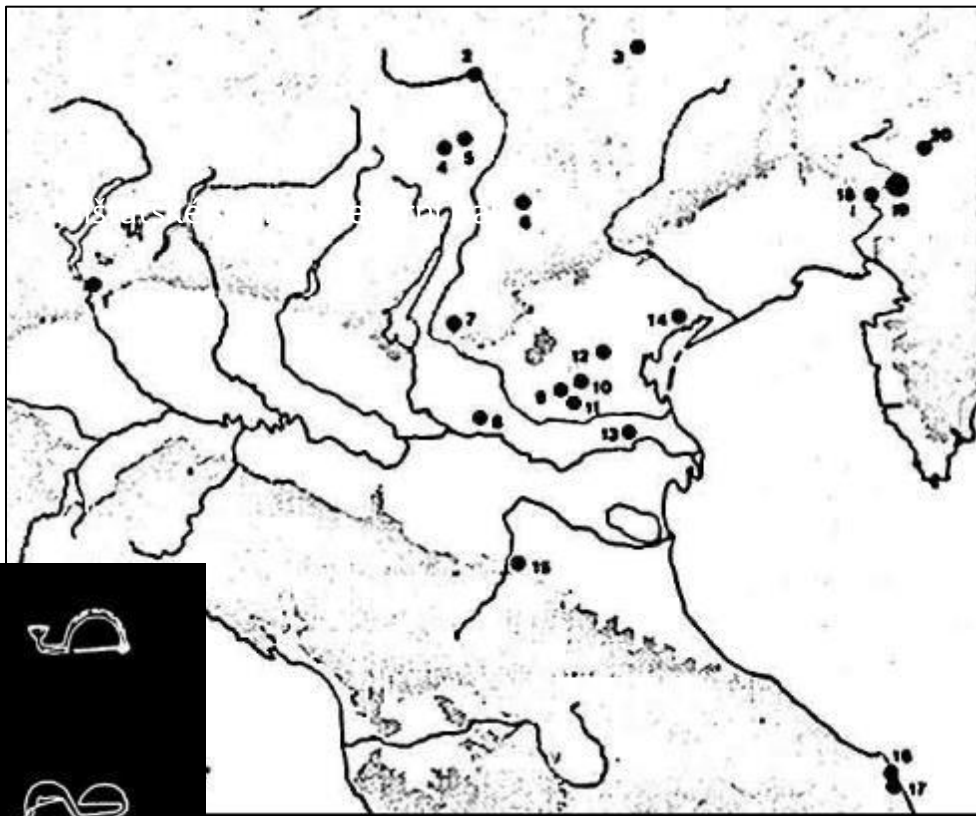


Bronze beaked flagon/“Schnabelkanne“  
 -the stereotypical indicator of transalpine contacts  
 in the LT A period  
 -made in Etruria, widespread in the Felsinean and  
 the Golasecca area  
 + everywhere on the other side of the Alps where  
 things were going on in the period



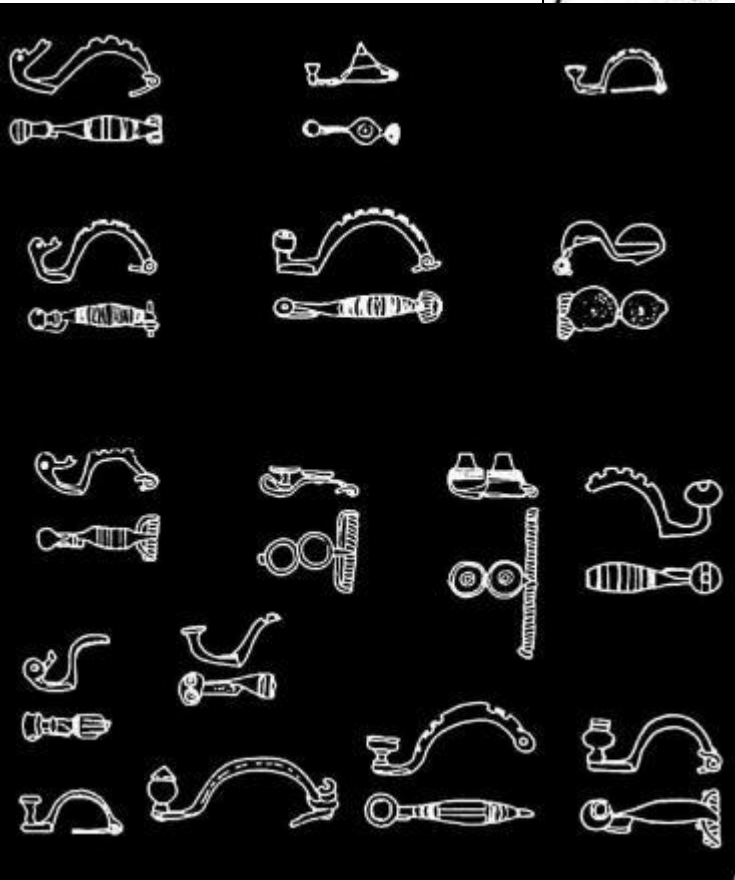
The contacts were apparently bilateral

Distribution of Hallstatt type brooches in northern Italy →



Ha D2

Ha D3



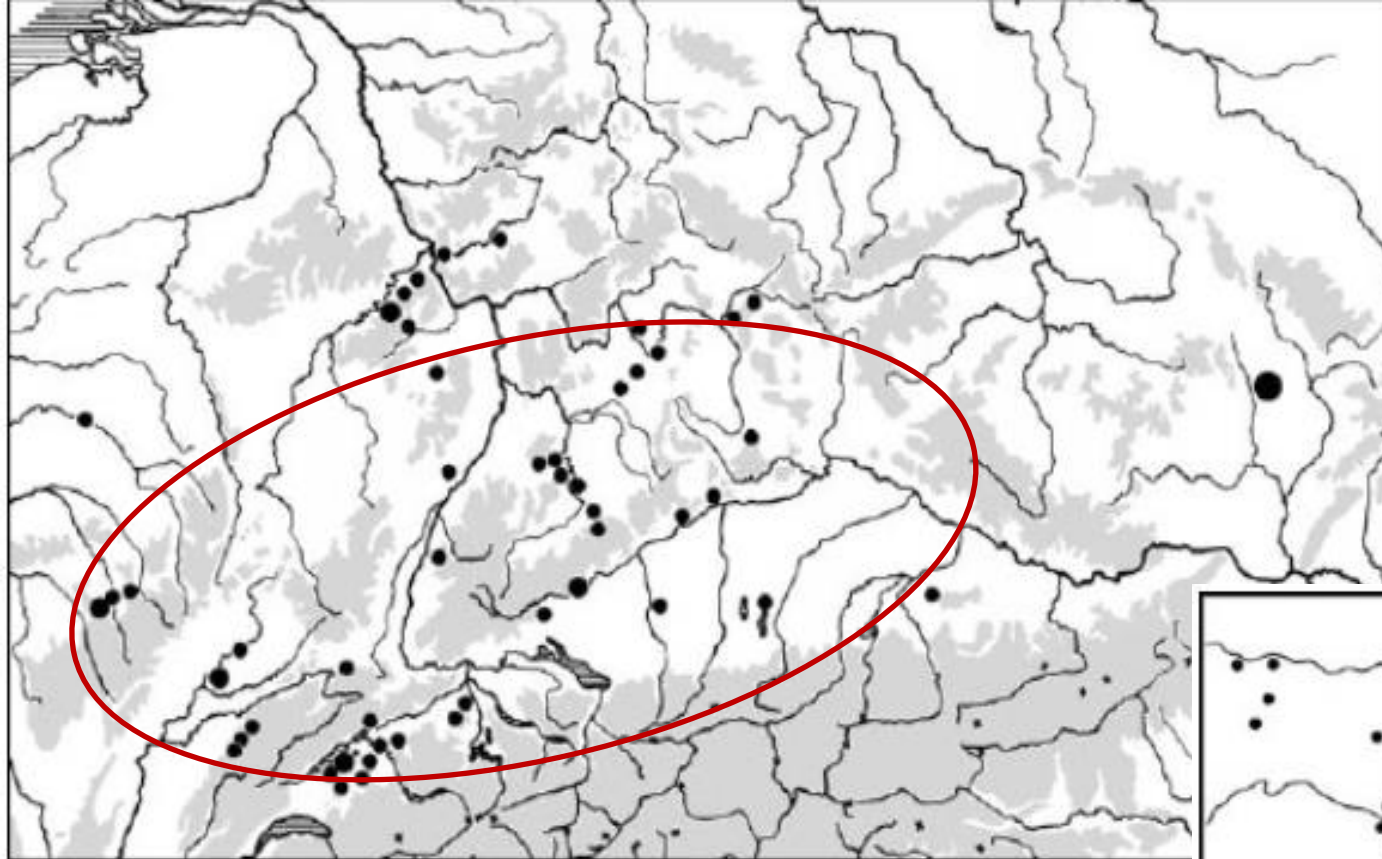
/1/ The [Po] lowlands used to be inhabited by the Etruscans, [...] /3/ the Celts, who were often meeting with them as neighbours and were very invidious for the beautiful country, attacked them unexpectedly under a futile pretext with an enormous army expelling the Etruscans from the territory around the Po and seized the country themselves.

Polybios II, 17

its is said that the main reason why the Celts – once separated from us by the Alps that by that time used to be an unsurmountable obstacle – invaded Italy, were dry figs, grapes, oil and wine brought to their country by a Helvetian Helico when he came back home from Rome where he exercised his craft. if it is so, we cannot but forgive them that they resorted even to war.

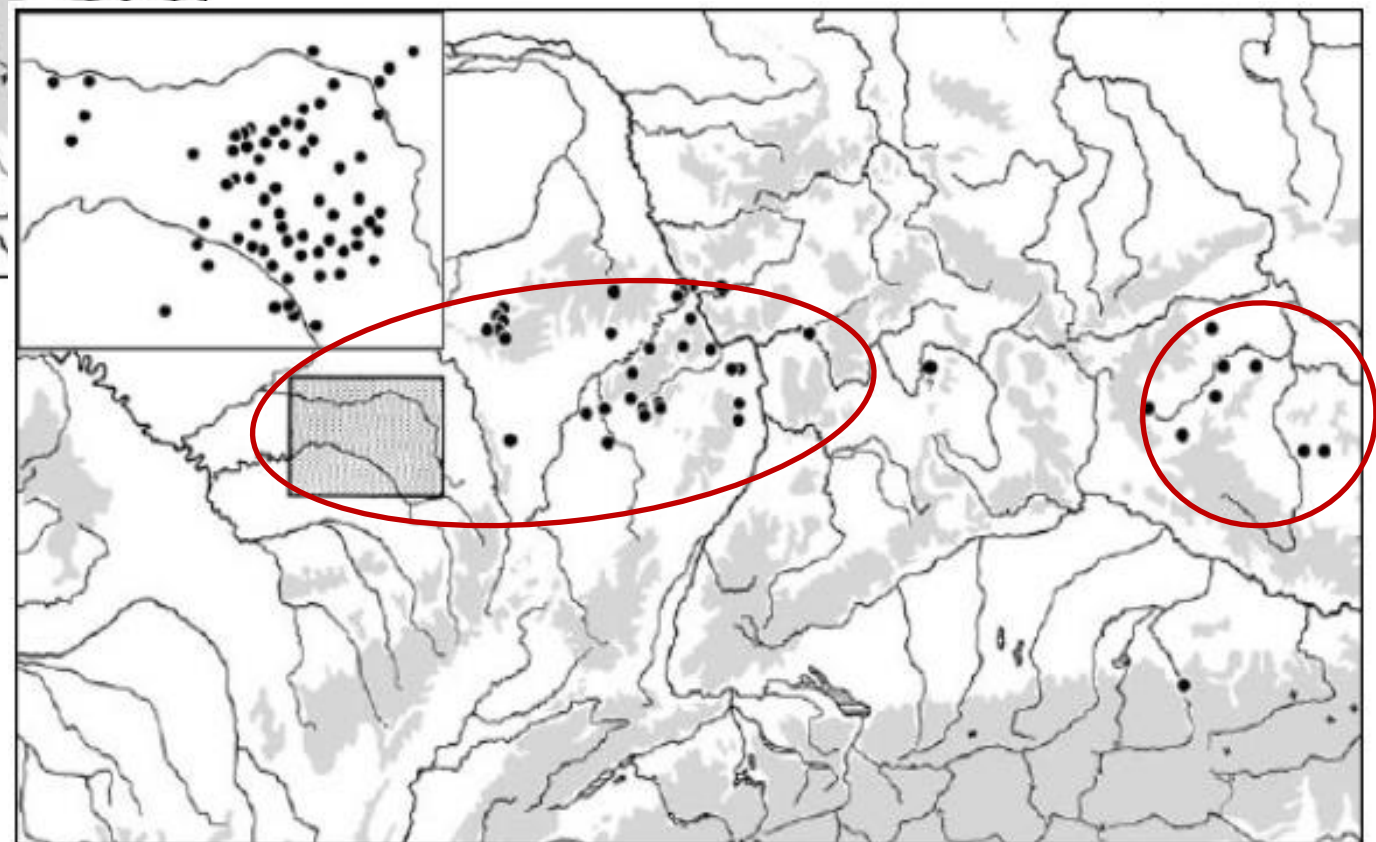
Plin. NH II, 5





← Elite (wagon) graves of Ha D2/3

In central Europe, the Late Hallstatt centres are abandoned and new dynamic area appear further north



Elite (chariot) graves of LT A →





### Ha D elite burials

- very small number, extremely rich
  - men, women, and children
  - 4-wheel wagon = ceremony
  - dagger = symbolic power
  - southern imports and other prestige goods
- => semidivine and dynastic

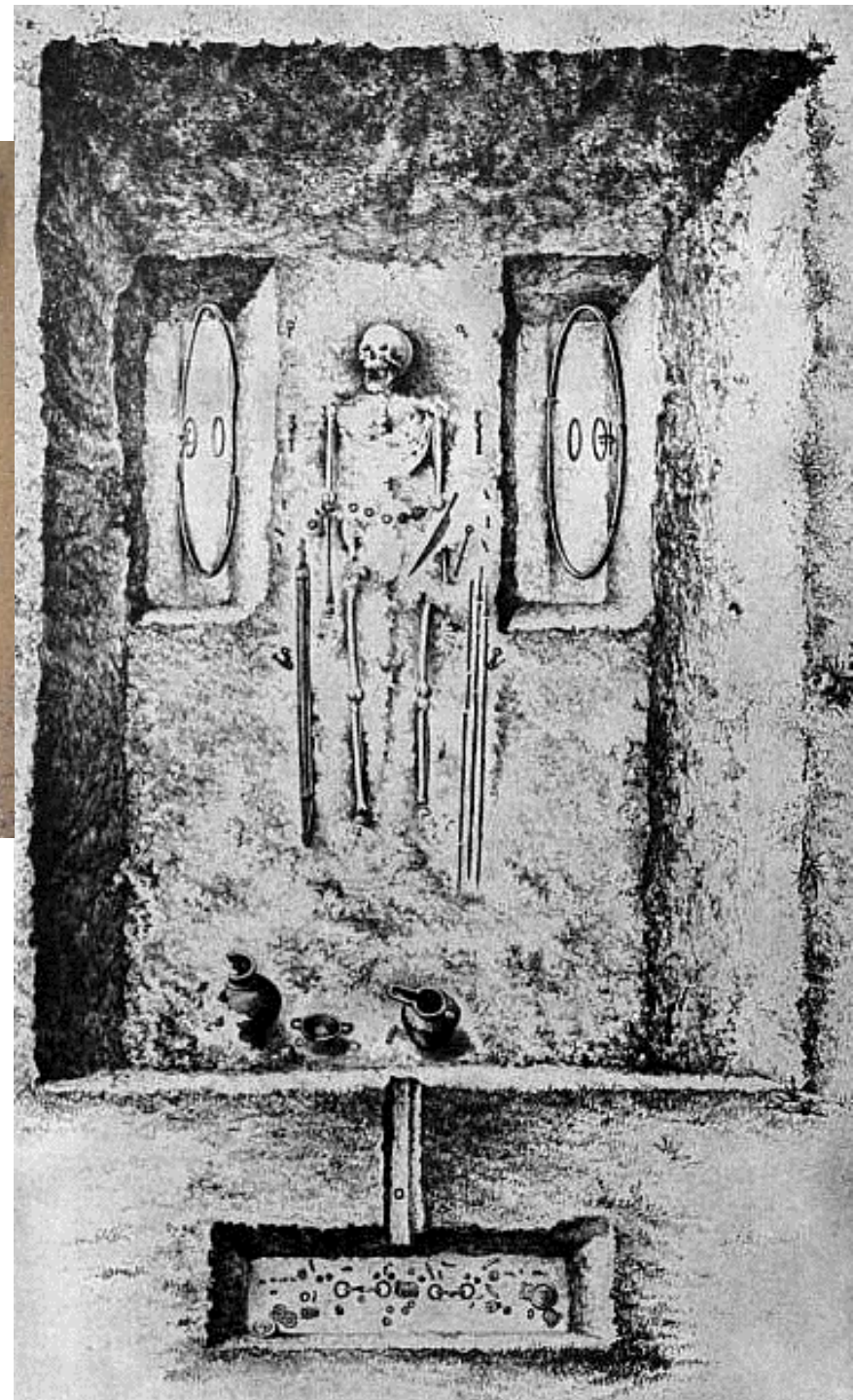
← Hochdorf

Somme – Bione →



### LT A elite burials

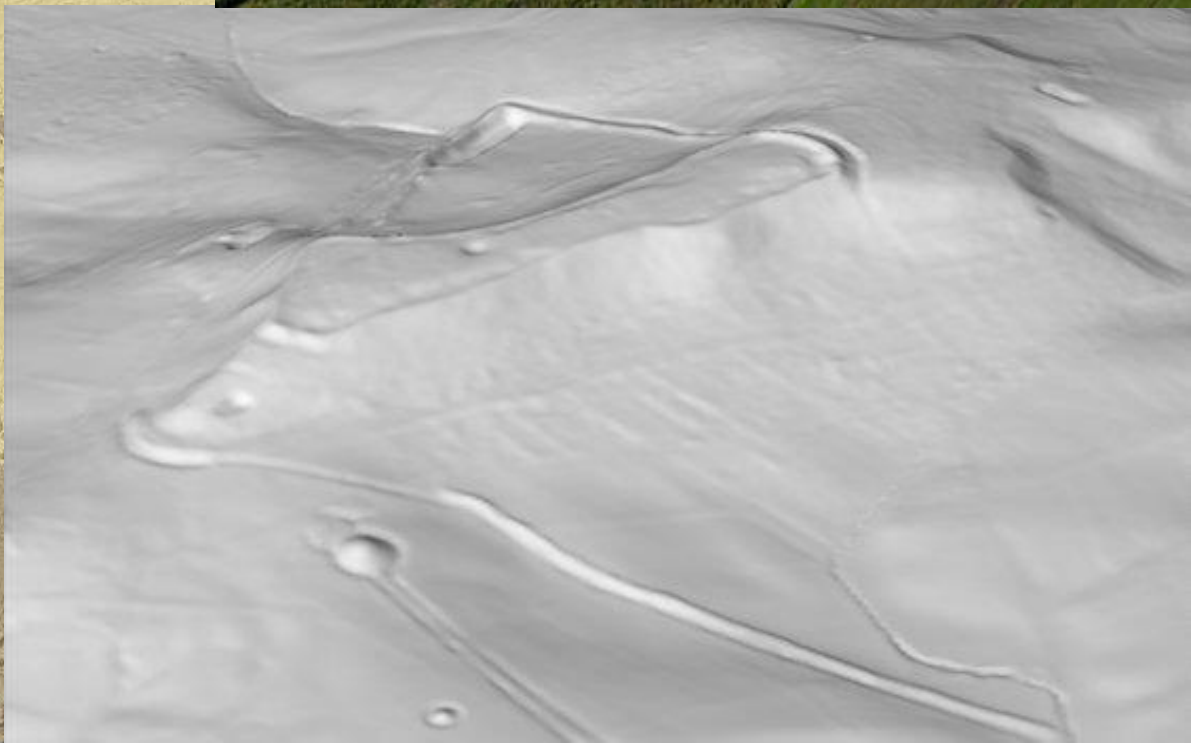
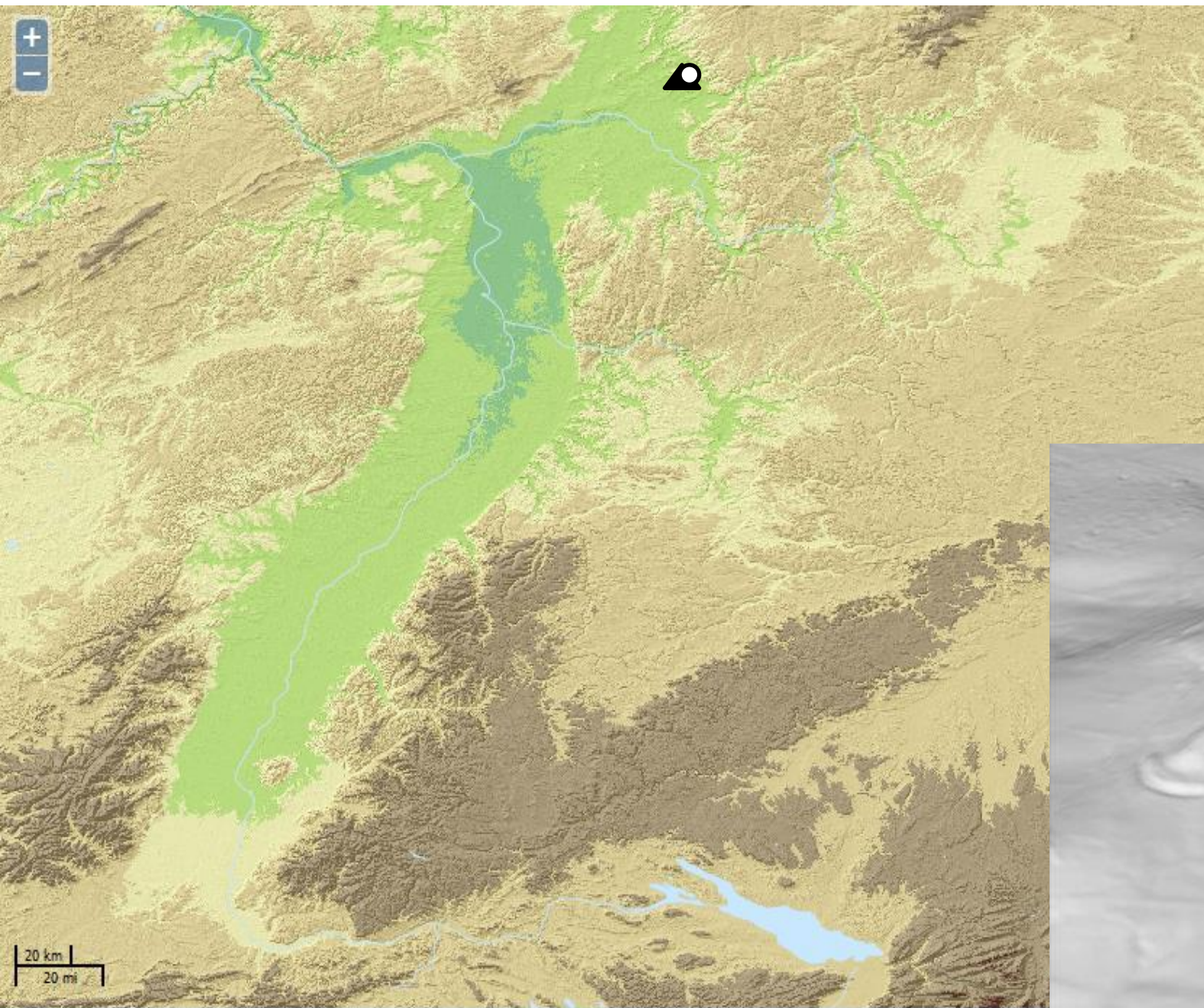
- more numerous, less exuberant
  - adult men largely prevail
  - 2-wheel chariot = war
  - sword = practical use
  - southern imports and other prestige goods
- => real-world military leaders





# Glaubeberg

-hilltop settlement + princely tumulus (both dating to LT A)





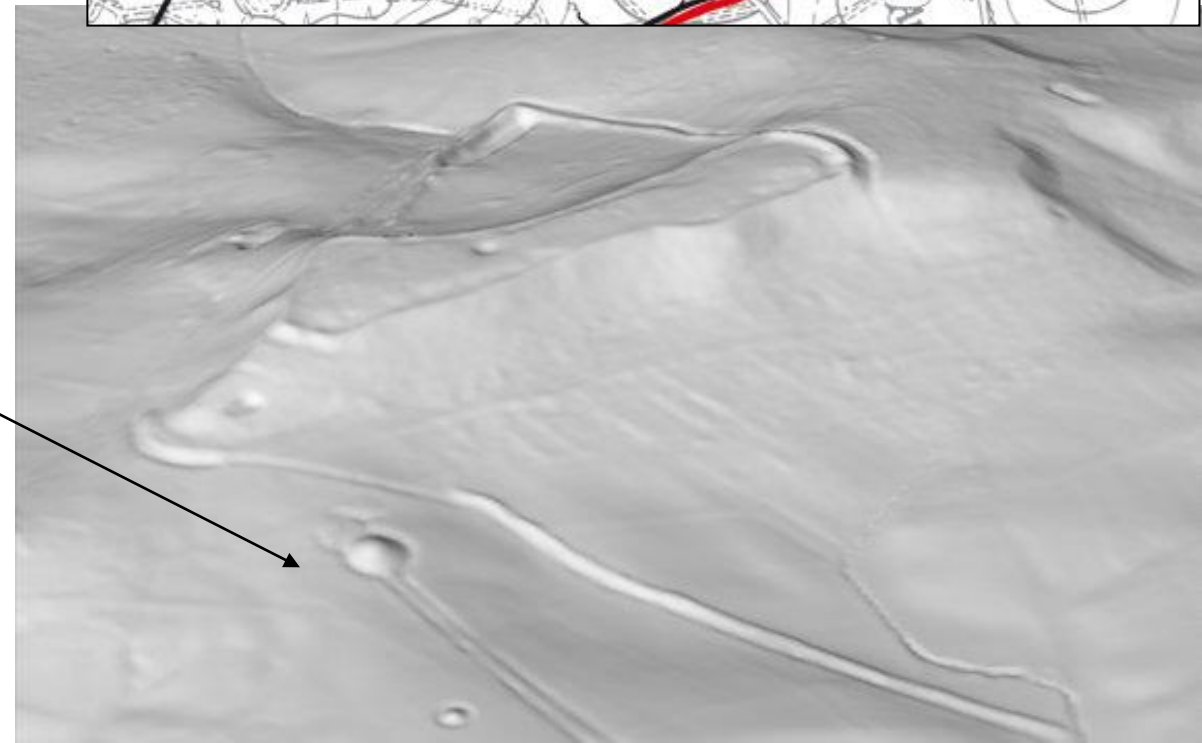
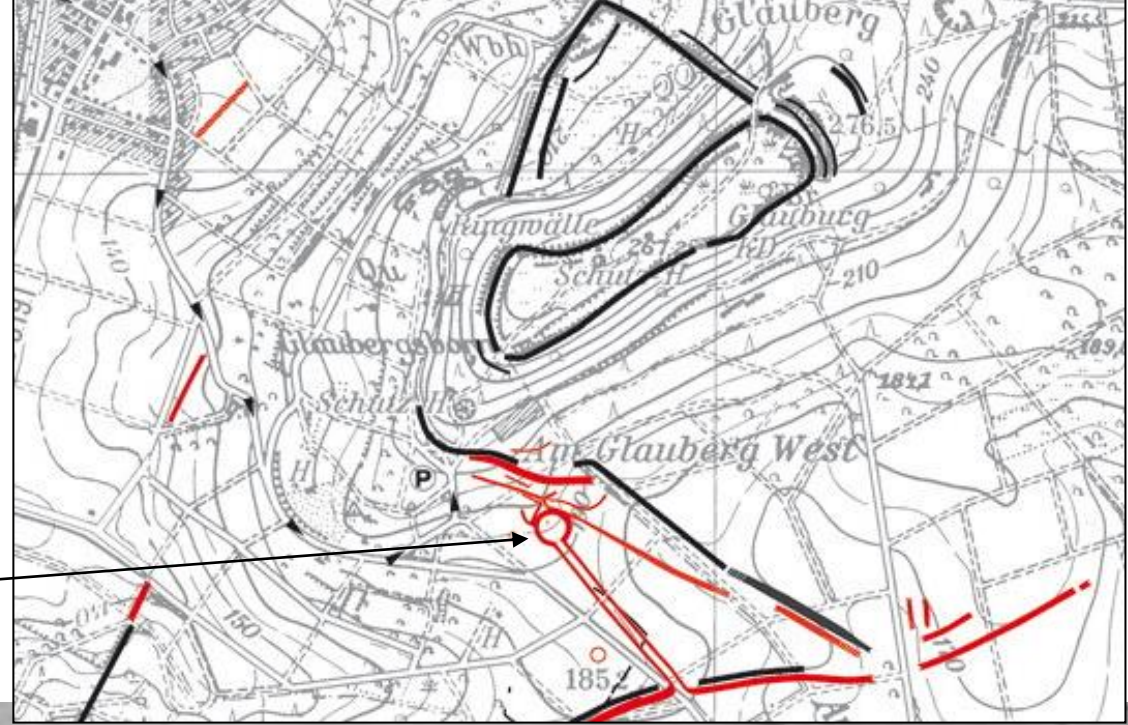
-a small fortified settlement

-no southern imports, no signs of specialised production,  
no wheel-turned pottery

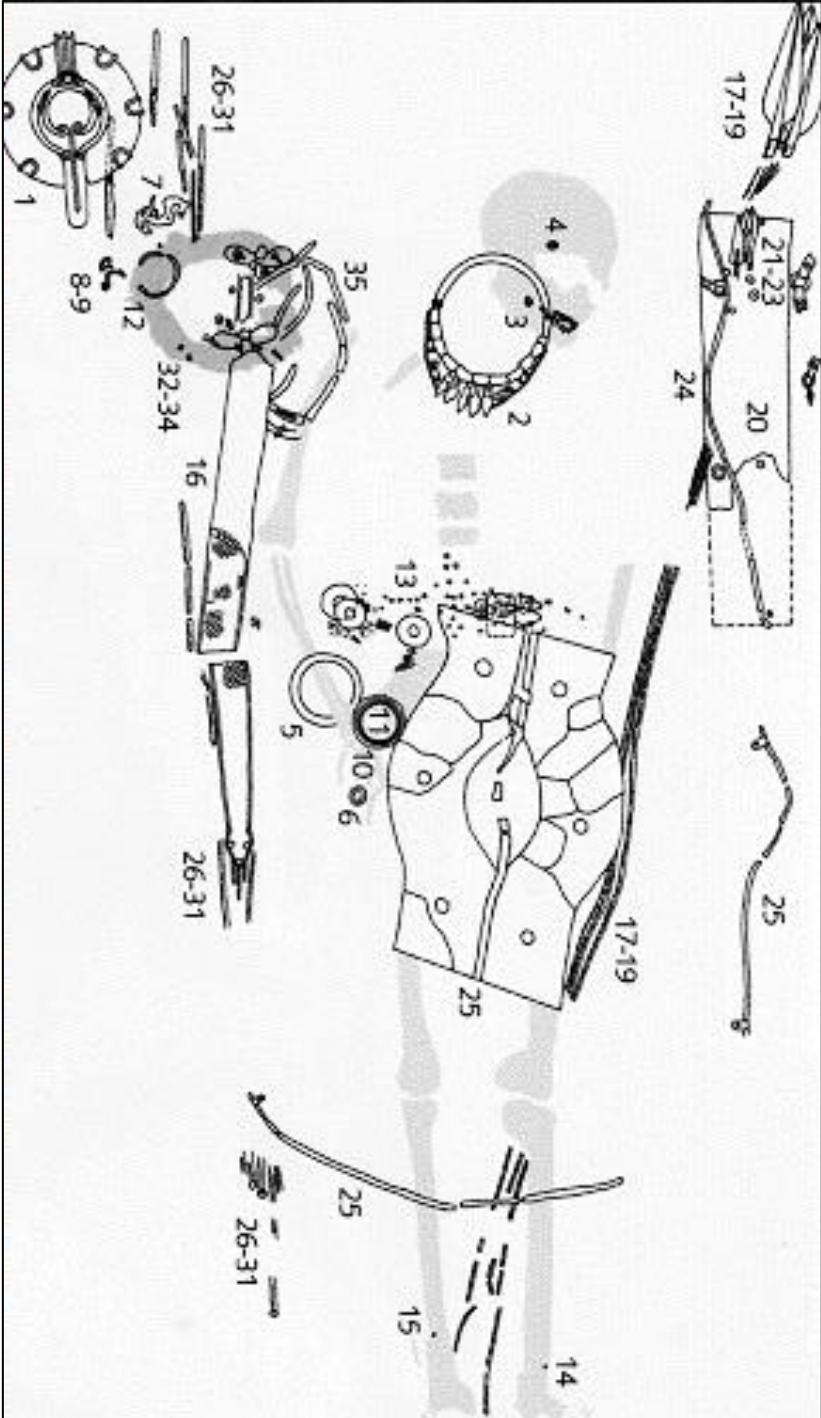
-in a rather periferal area

-stress on fortification = a refuge?

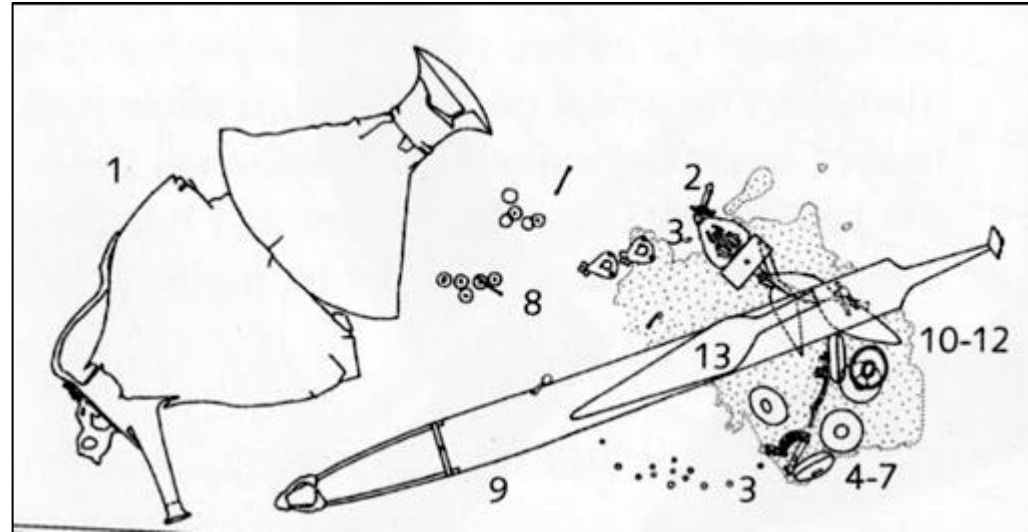
-overlooking a tumulus with a moumental access  
corridor....



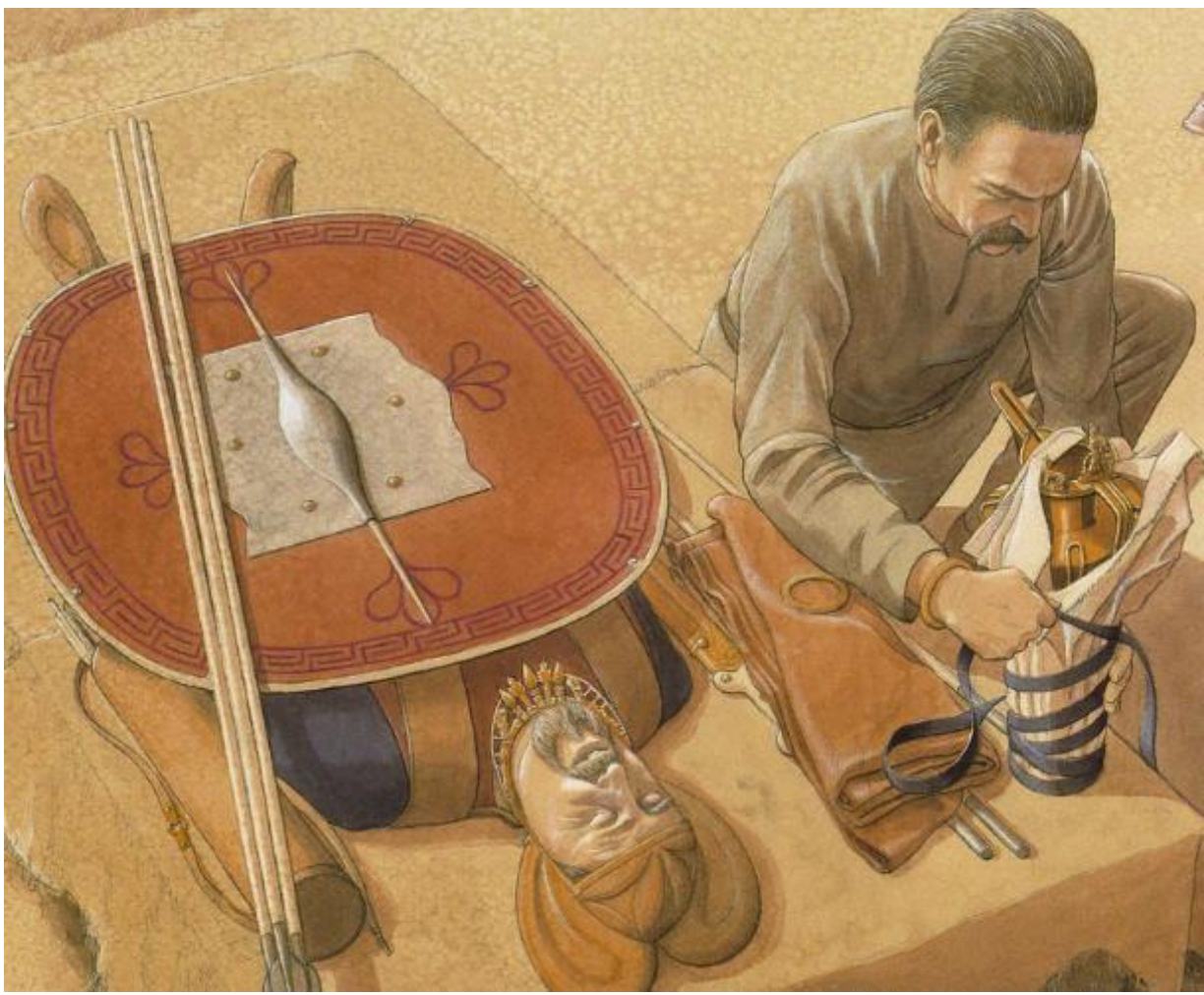
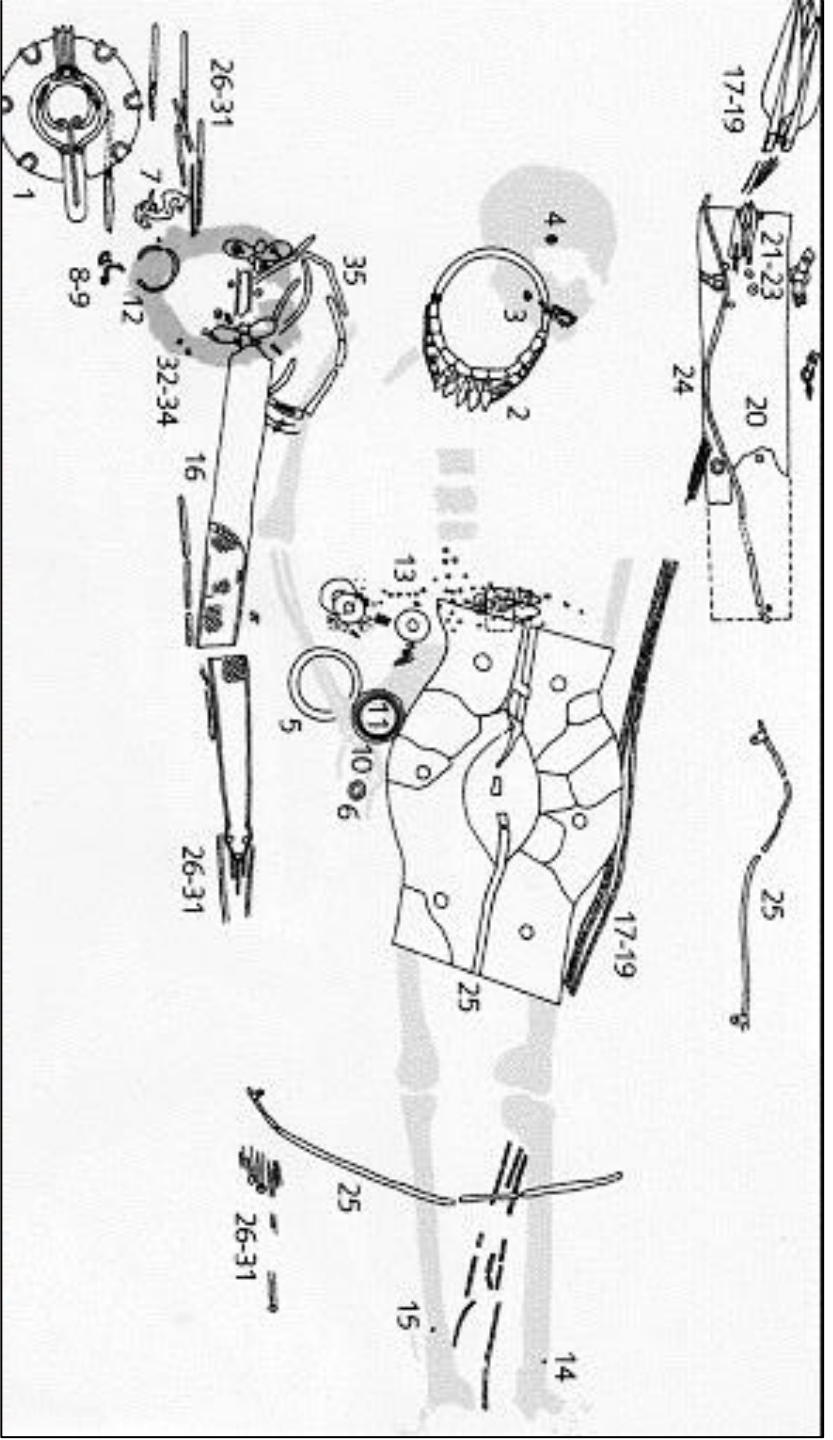




... with two warrior burials....











... and a stone statue on the mound

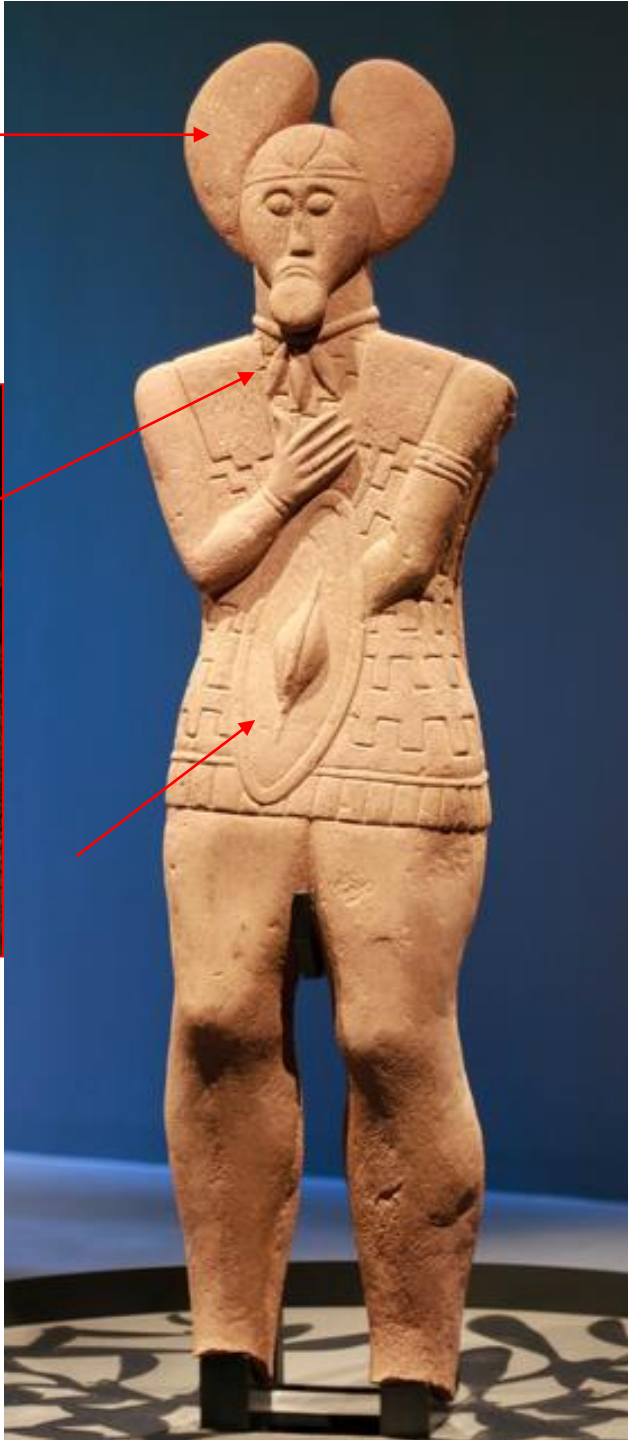
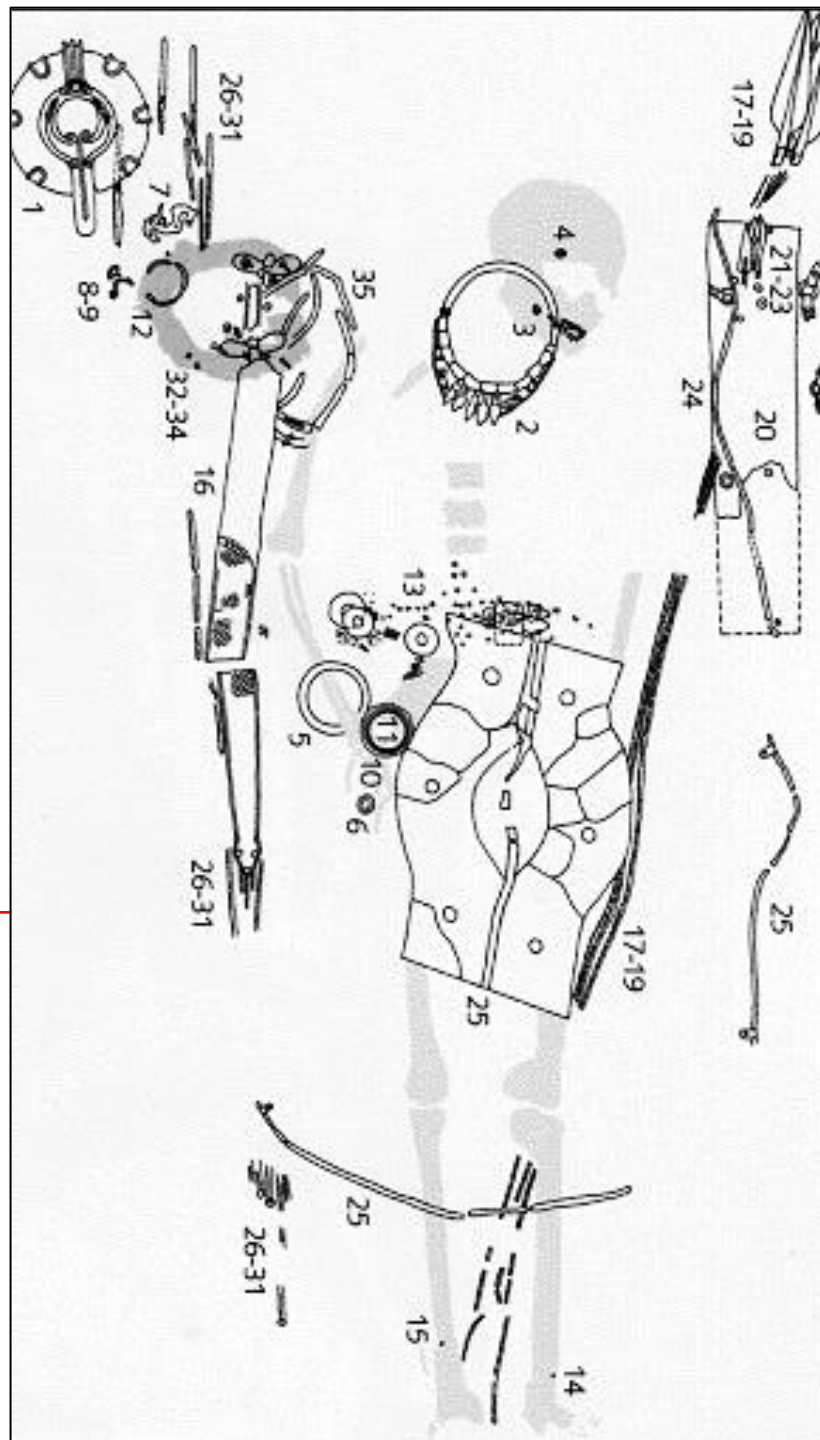




A lot in common with the Hirschlanden statue... adapted for the new times









⇒ Glauberg is a new iteration of the concept of Late Hallstatt elite though adapted to a different social reality

-what changed is the warrior stylization of the dead and the style of local metalwork, best exemplified by the beaked flagon: not an import (there are no imports in the grave) but a local product in a completely new artistic style





-the first attempt at transalpine adaptation of Mediterranean prestige goods comes from early V BC from Heuneburg

-handle attachment of a bronze vessel imitating Etruscan models rather faithfully in terms of both style and subject matter.. But it's just the beginning





# Kleinaspergle





Kleinaspergle



A beaked flagon entirely based on Etruscan models but locally made with different proportions and figural embellishments in a very non-Etruscan style



## Kleinaspergle



-Attic red-figure cup mended/decorated with gold-leaf elements in the same style as the flagon attachment

[a sidenote: in 1921, the classical archaeologist Paul Jacobsthal came to Stuttgart to study the painting on the cup... inspired by the piece, he ended up indulging in study of La Tène art and publishing the first monograph on it in 1944]





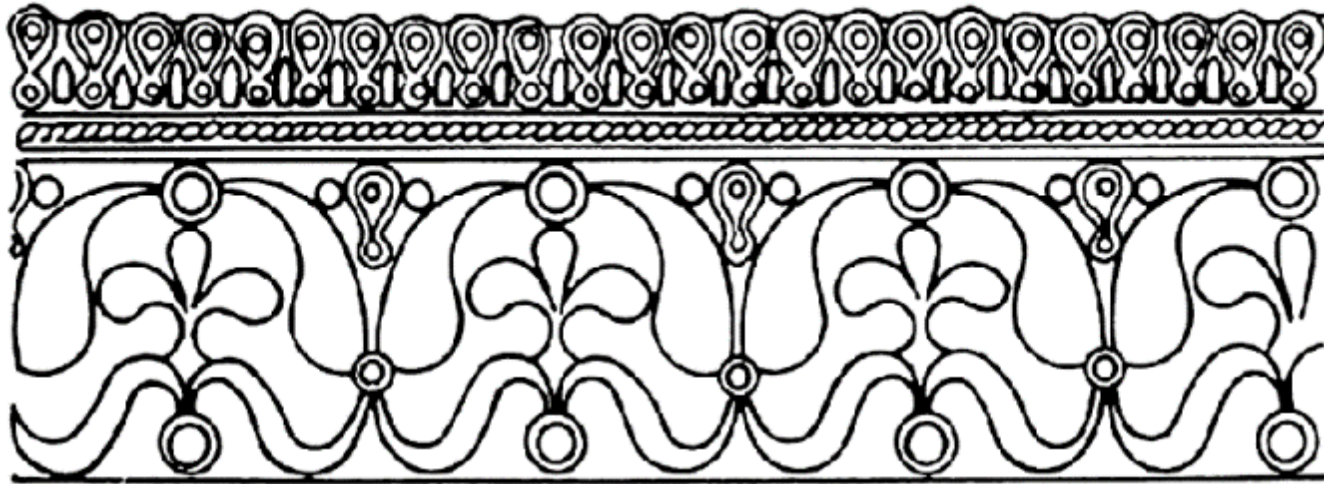
-the rise of the LT culture signifies a large-scale social transformation including redefinition of elites but also a new approach to art

-art is not a meaningless dispensable embellishment of the past reality, it directly reflects large-scale intellectual revolution and probably also end of some previously valid religious practices – taboo on depiction of living creatures disappears and the new style is based not only on Mediterranean models but also on knowledge and skills acquired from the Mediterranean, including advanced geometrics





Greek model –  
palmette/lotus frieze  
(southern Italy, late VI/early V BC)



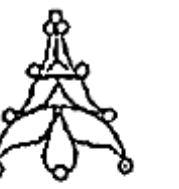
The same motif stylized into geometric shapes  
(Belgium, mid/late V BC)



The same geometric shapes further stylized and  
alternately mirrored

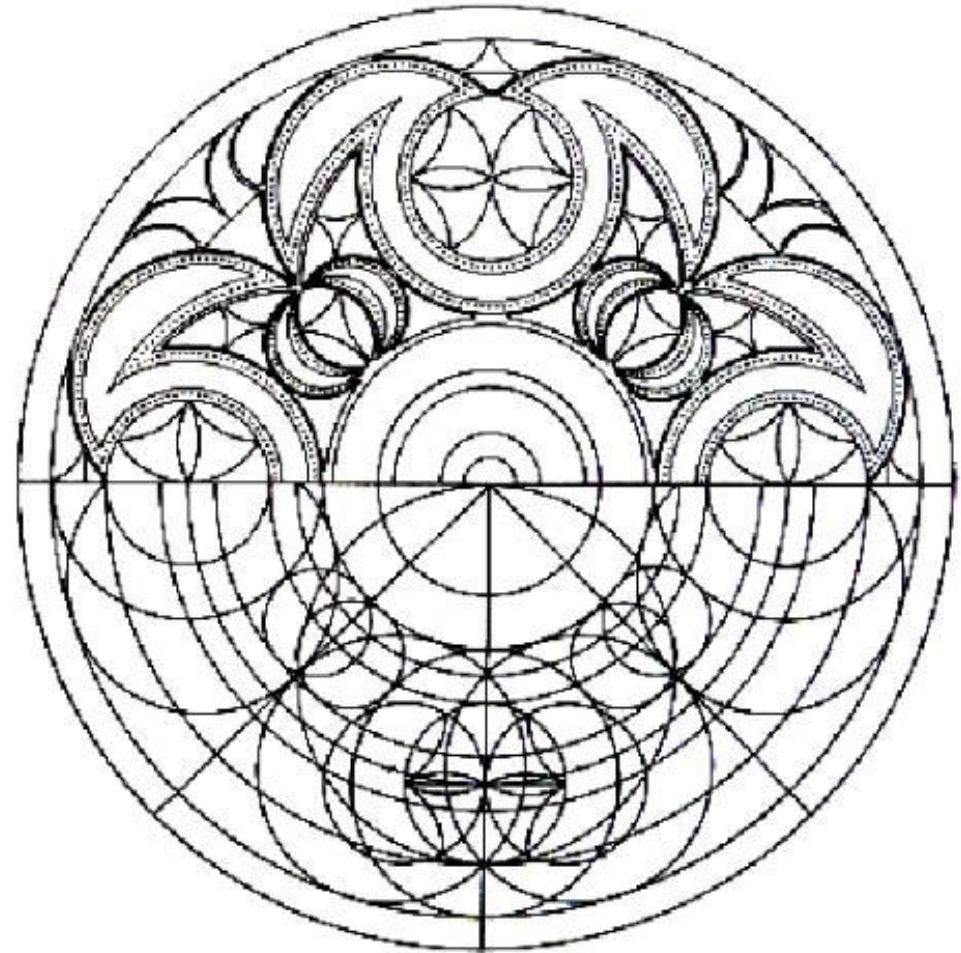


-the single geometric forms are decomposed into the single elements and these further re-arranged into new compositions





These arrangements are never haphazard but always based on rigorously applied rules of geometry









- the same geometric rules apply to (relatively rare) depiction of living creatures
- openwork belt-hooks of the so-called Ticino class are inspired by the Mediterranean motif of Master of the beasts translated into Early La Tène art style
- common in both Italy and Transalpine Europe, their origin was for some time disputed
- most likely they are Transalpine but their massive presence in Italy proofs active interaction between both areas



[https://www.academia.edu/7487616/Mobility\\_and\\_Cultural\\_Change\\_of\\_the\\_Early\\_Celts\\_La\\_T%C3%A8ne\\_Openwork\\_Belt-Hooks\\_North\\_and\\_South\\_of\\_the\\_Alps](https://www.academia.edu/7487616/Mobility_and_Cultural_Change_of_the_Early_Celts_La_T%C3%A8ne_Openwork_Belt-Hooks_North_and_South_of_the_Alps)



## Masque brooches

- equally analytical approach to depiction as with Early La Tène art in general
- often combination of human and animal traits







Dürrenberg bei Hallein  
(Salzburg)



Glauberg (Hessen)







-the most masterly application of Early La Tène art is on local beaked flagons of which the pair from Basse-Yutz is the most splendid example

-pair of identical flagons with coral inlays

Basse-Yutz (Moselle)





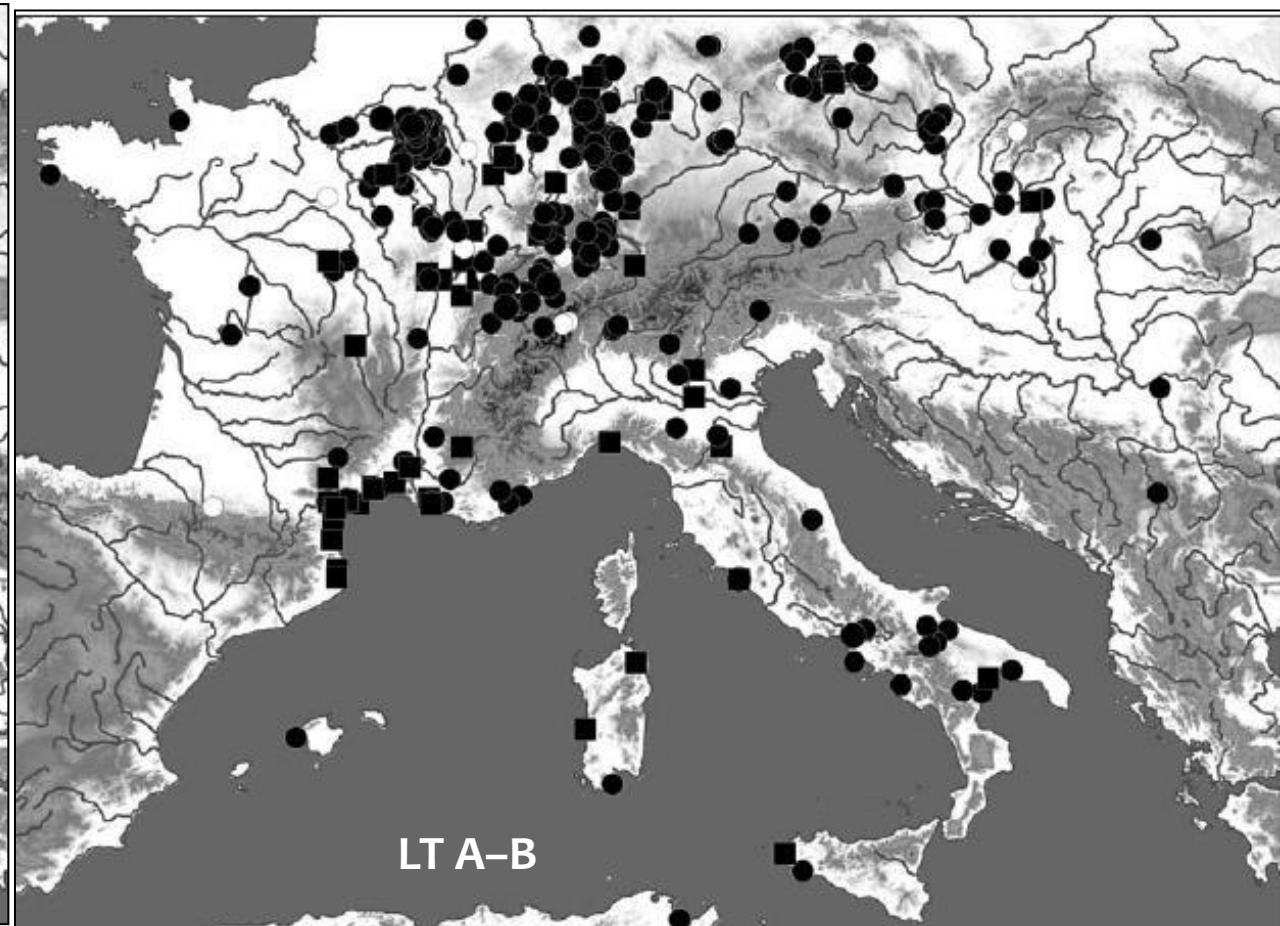
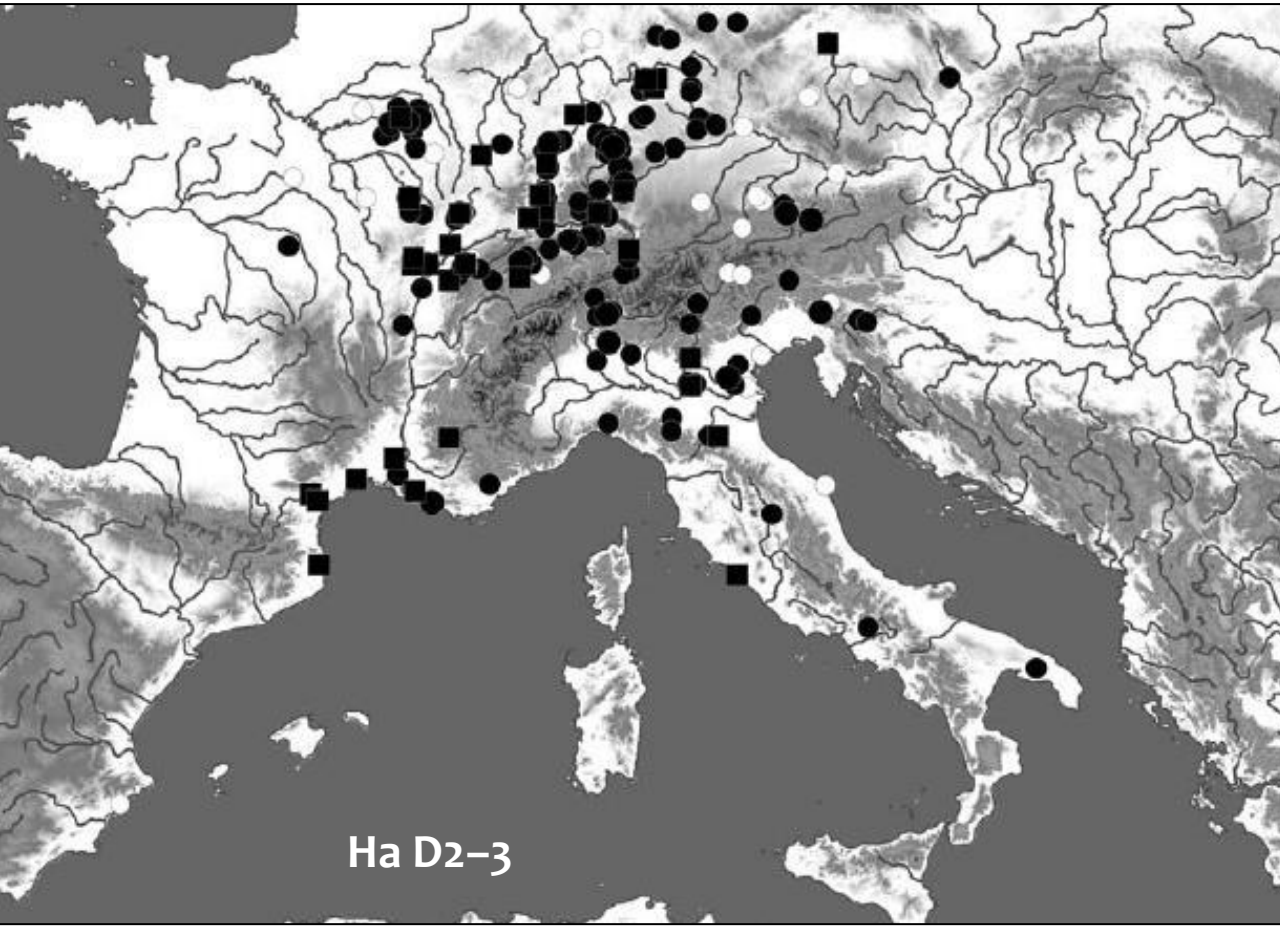






## Btw coral in Iron Age Europe

- present already from Ha and through LT A and B periods
- inlays in bronze objects or individual twigs
- the provenance (southern France or Italy) is disputed...





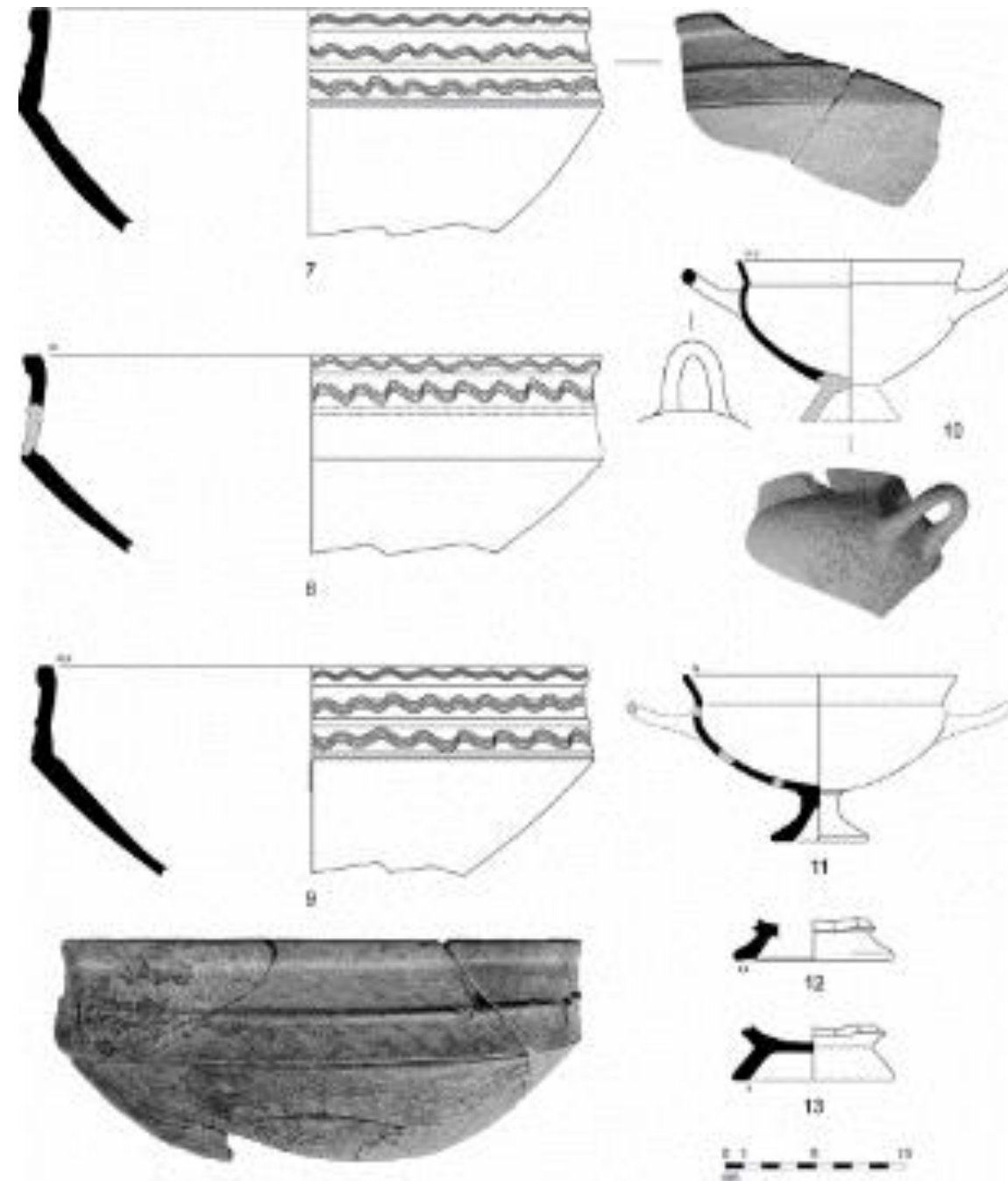
Another btw.:

-wheel thrown pottery started appearing in central Europe in Ha D (Heuneburg)

-inspired by the ,céramique grise monochrome‘ of southern France?

-or from Italy?

-in LT A the technology of wheel throwing becomes widespread (though by no means generalised or exclusive) for fine wares











**LATE HALLSTATT**  
**AND**  
**EARLY LA TÈNE PERIOD IN**  
**BOHEMIA**  
**AND**  
**RELATIONS WITH MEDITERRANEAN**

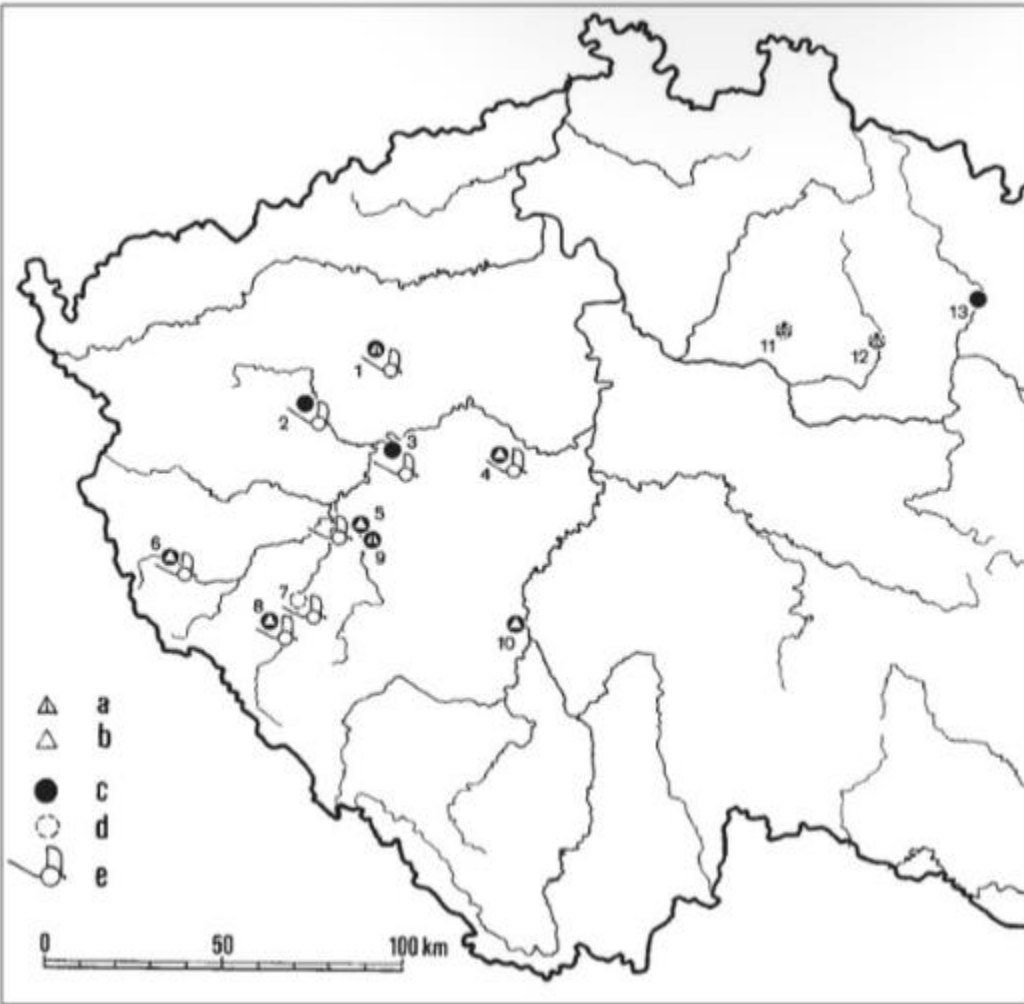


Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Praha, v. v. i.  
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY  
OF THE CAS, PRAGUE, V. V. I.

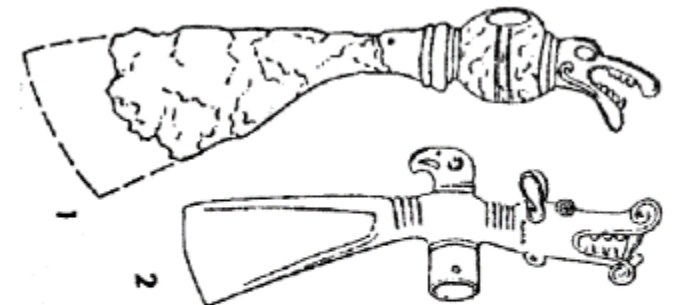


## LT A

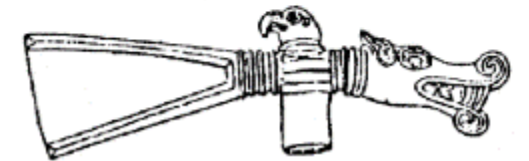
- more intense occupation and concentration of rich graves in Southern and South-Western Bohemia
- obvious central places with evidence of contacts with Mdtrrn reappear in Ha D2/LT A
- Bohemia becomes one of focal points in emergence of LT A culture
- Traditional explanation is that Scythian raids in the Carpathian basin made trade routes („amber route“) shift further west to Bohemia...
- or Bohemia was for different reasons part of the processes going on in the West?
- Scythian artefacts are not absent in Bohemia but it does not necessarily explain everything



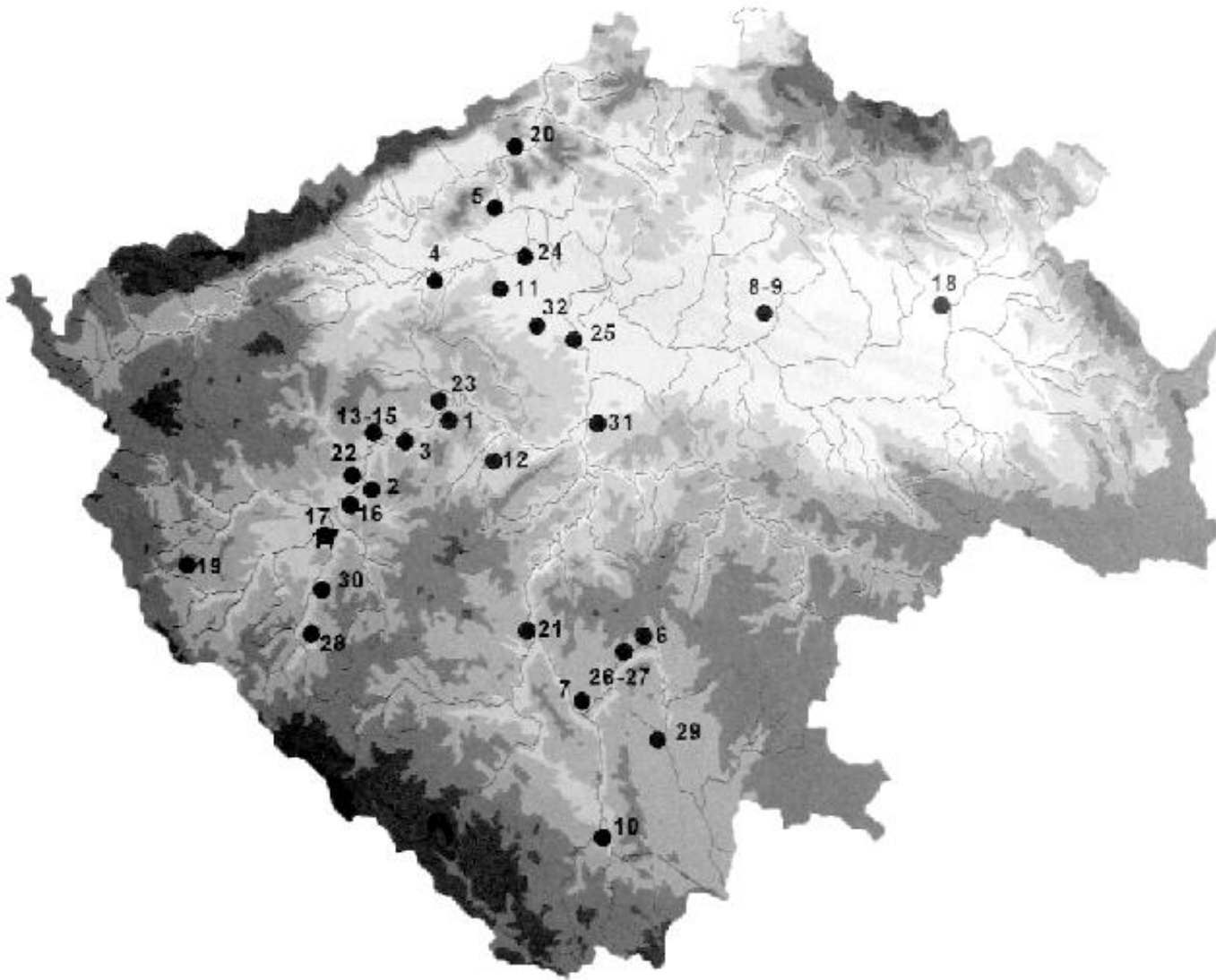
The  
Kaliště - Bezděkov  
hillfort



North Pontic  
area







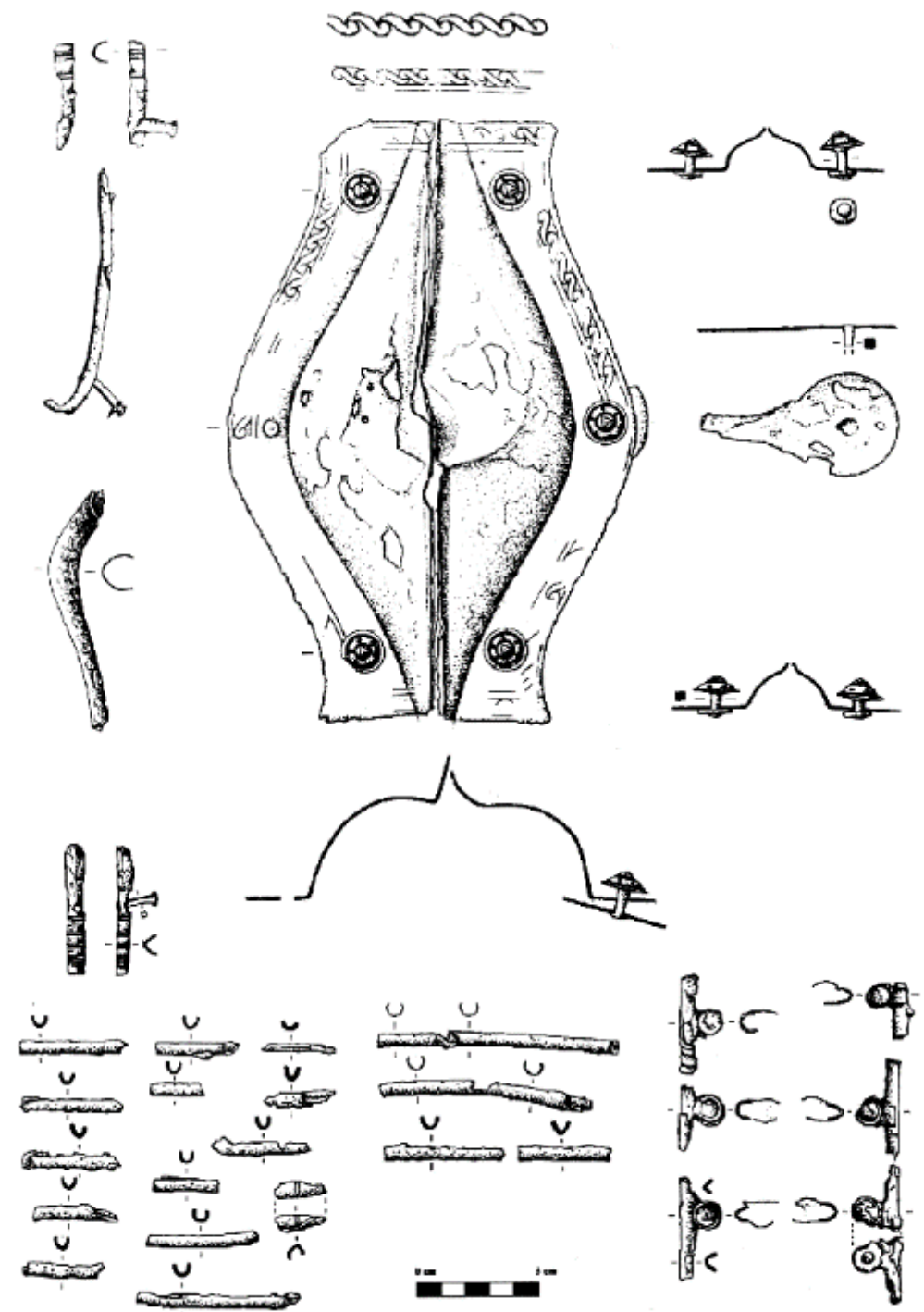
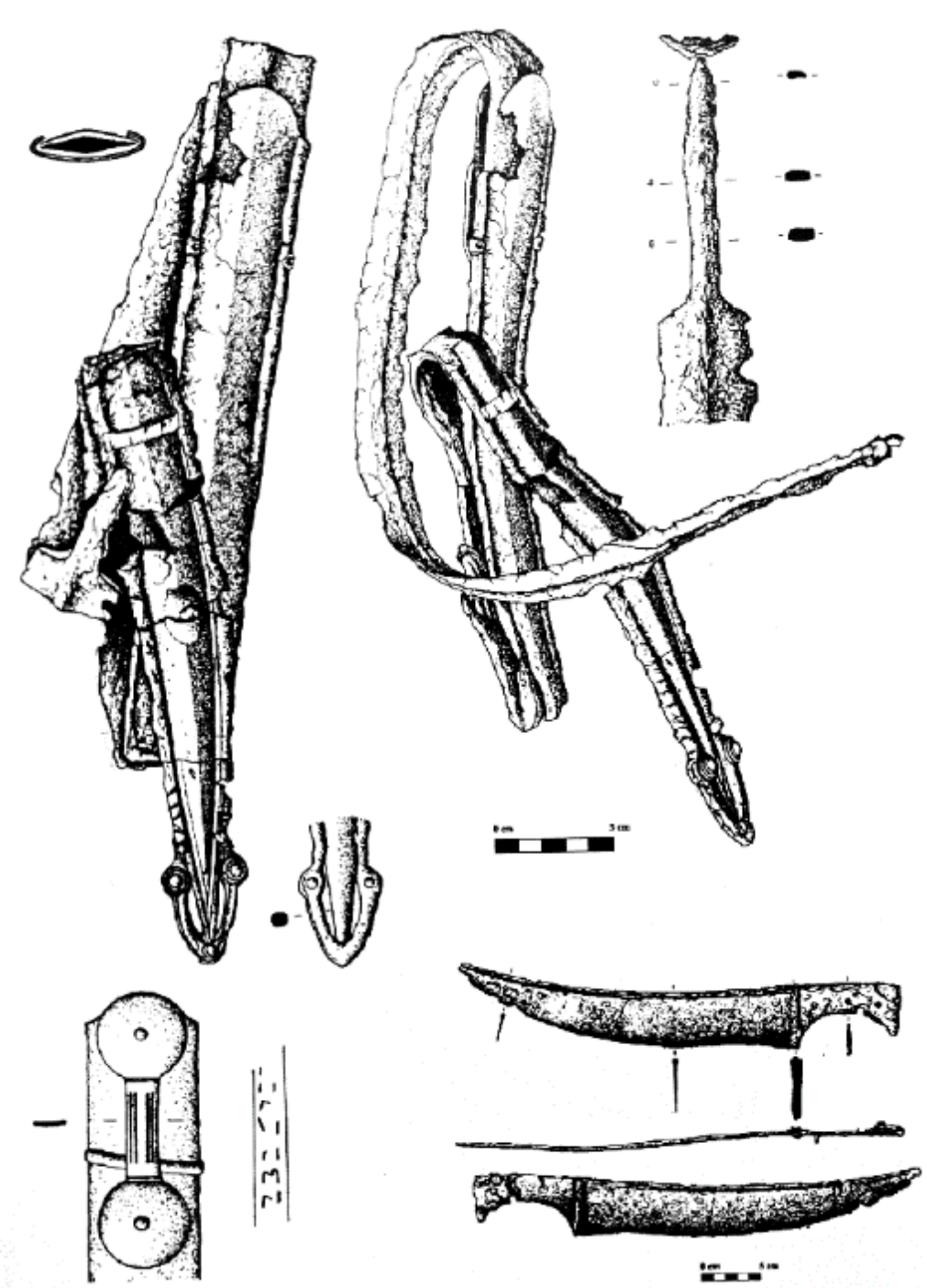
Bohemia replicates the model of warrior graves developing in parallel in the Rhine-Main-Mosel region

⇒ Few rich graves (with imports and swords) and a series of richer graves with swords

⇒ Concentration in the SW - S

distribution of Early La Tène swords in graves in Bohemia

Branov, okr Rakovník

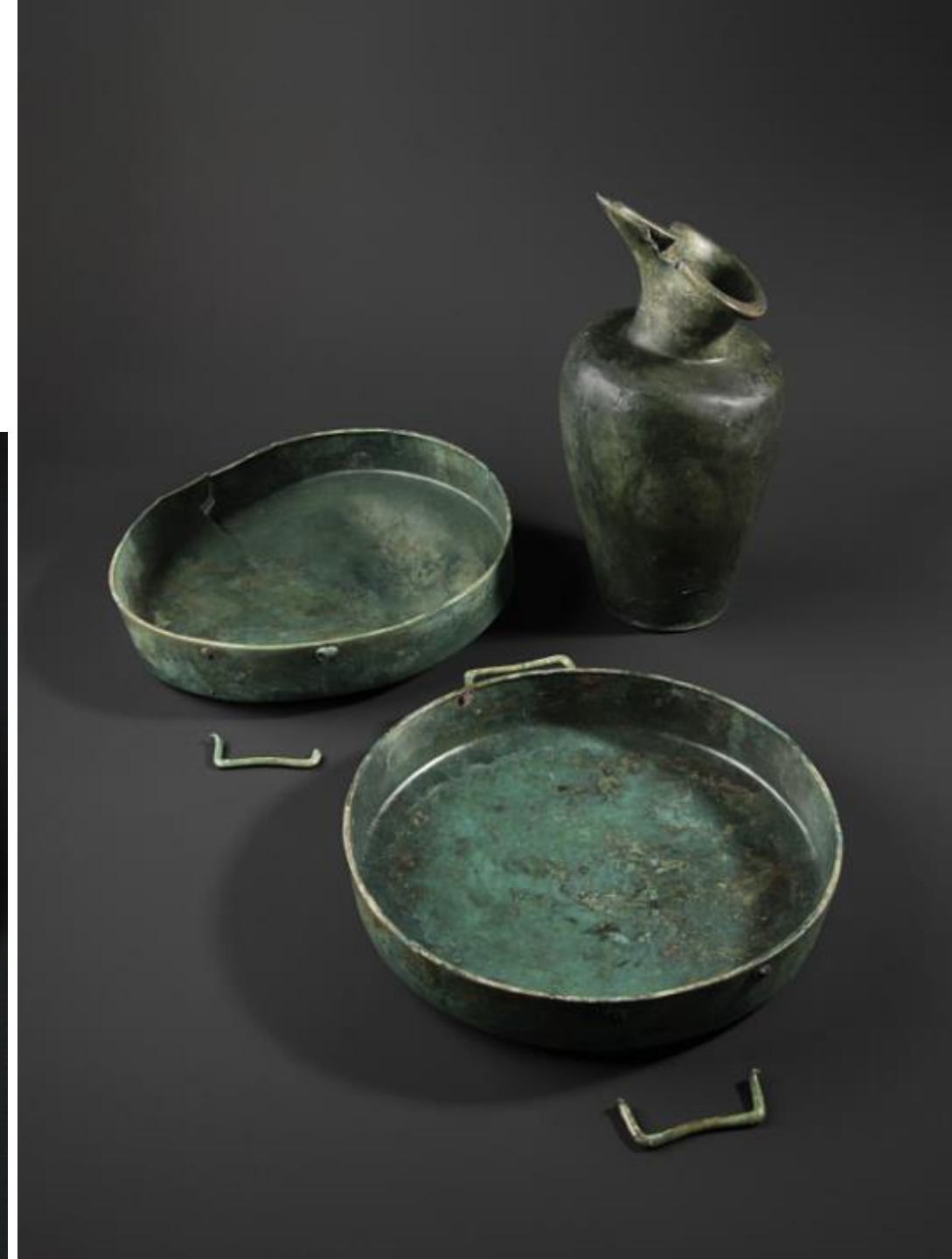
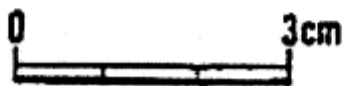
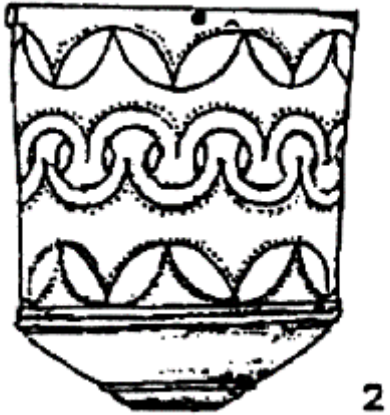


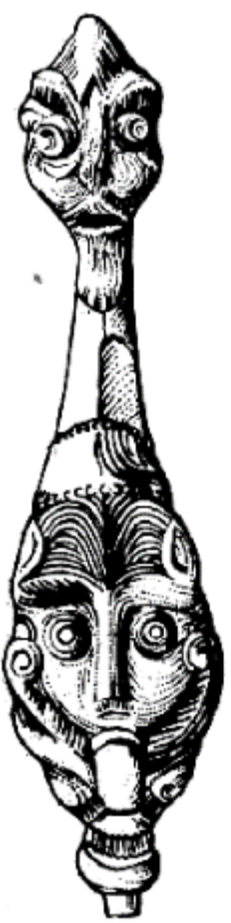


## Chlum, okr. Rokycany

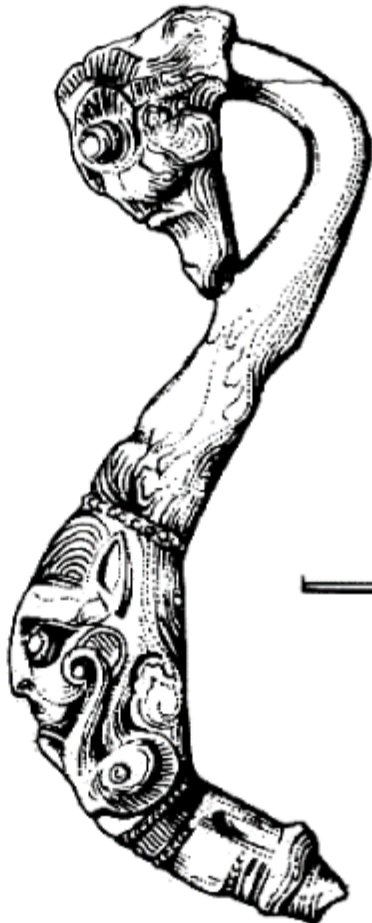
All that a LT A elite grave should have:

- sword
- imports
- LT A art on prestige objects

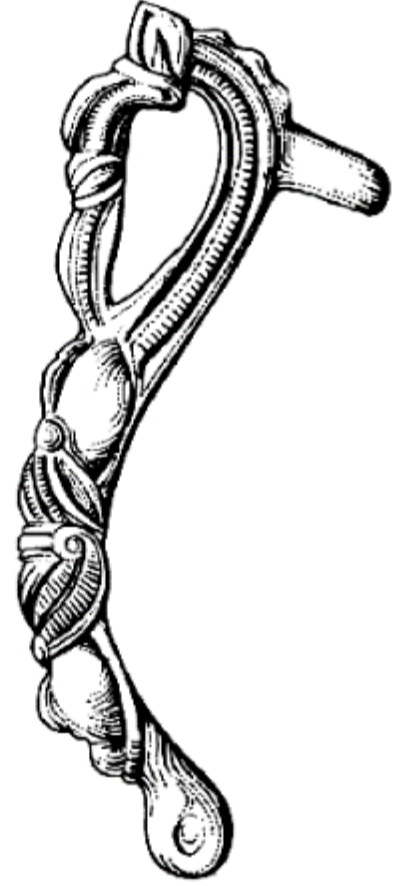




Kyšice o. Plzeň-sever



Dýšina-Nová Huť o. Plzeň-sever



Chýnov, Praha  
západ



Including a depiction of full human figure which is not completely LT A but has some interesting Mediterranean connotations

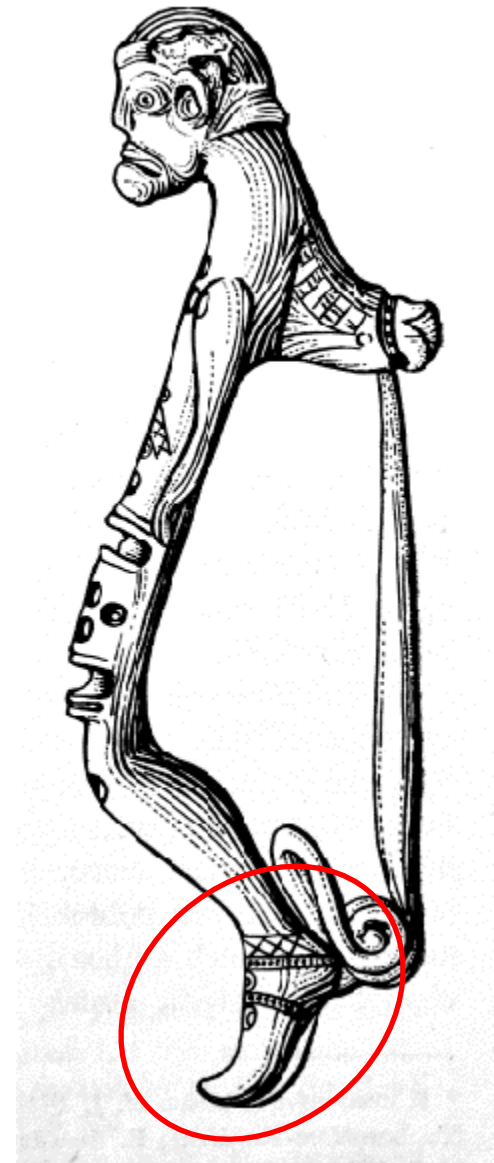


Manětín-Hrádek

The very fact that a human is depicted is quite a Mediterranean feature, this figure is moreover wearing turn-up shoes, which is a fashionable Etruscan footwear of the period, documented also as a fine-ware pottery vessel in Jikev,



Jikve (o. Nymburk)



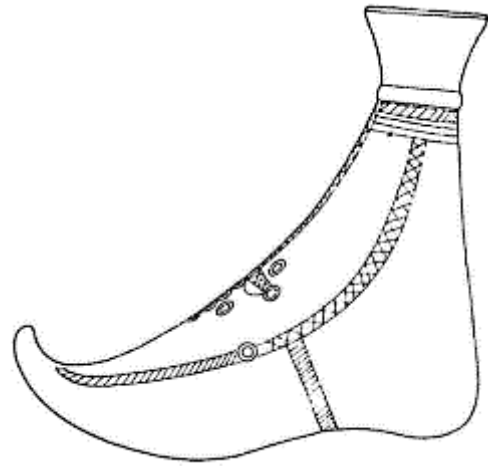
Manětín-Hrádek







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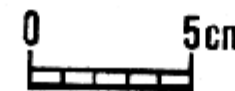
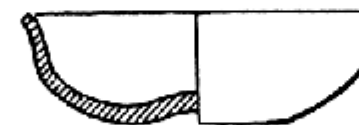
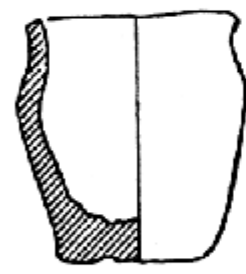
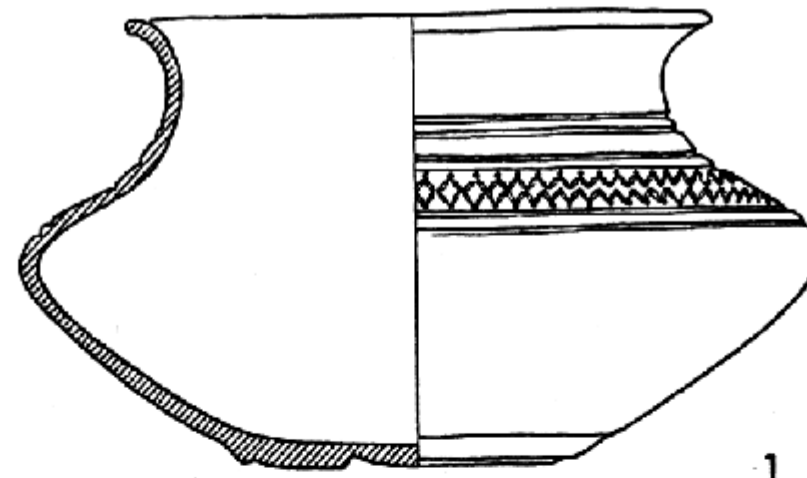


Jikve (o. Nymburk)



Manětín-Hrádek

- and also something of a non-elite evidence:
- not unlike in the west, LT A culture touches all strata of society, sometimes even with the same intricacy and sophistication
- wheel thrown pottery produced by specialised potters becomes widespread (perhaps as a low-level prestige gift creating bond between elite and intermediate strata of society)



Manětín-Hrádek

[https://www.academia.edu/30479397/Th%C3%A9r\\_R.-Mangel\\_T.-Gregor\\_M.\\_2015-Life\\_of\\_a\\_potter\\_begins\\_in\\_LT\\_A.pdf](https://www.academia.edu/30479397/Th%C3%A9r_R.-Mangel_T.-Gregor_M._2015-Life_of_a_potter_begins_in_LT_A.pdf)

[https://www.academia.edu/6612526/Th%C3%A9r\\_R.\\_-Mangel\\_T.\\_2014\\_Inovace\\_a\\_specializace\\_v\\_hrn%C4%8D%C3%AD%C5%99sk%C3%A9m\\_%C5%99mesle\\_v\\_dob%C4%9B\\_lat%C3%A9nsk%C3%A9\\_model\\_v%C3%BDvoje\\_organiza%C4%8Dn%C3%ADch\\_forem\\_v%C3%BDroby.\\_Archeologick%C3%A9\\_rozhledy\\_66\\_3-39](https://www.academia.edu/6612526/Th%C3%A9r_R._-Mangel_T._2014_Inovace_a_specializace_v_hrn%C4%8D%C3%AD%C5%99sk%C3%A9m_%C5%99mesle_v_dob%C4%9B_lat%C3%A9nsk%C3%A9_model_v%C3%BDvoje_organiza%C4%8Dn%C3%ADch_forem_v%C3%BDroby._Archeologick%C3%A9_rozhledy_66_3-39)



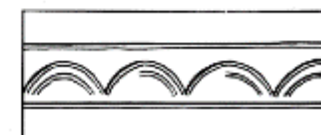
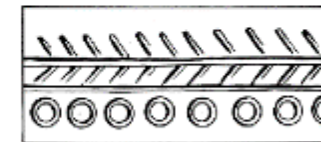
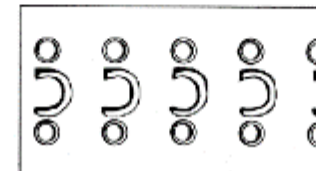
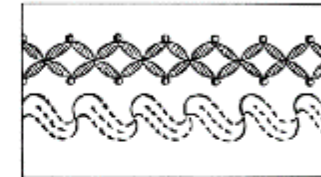
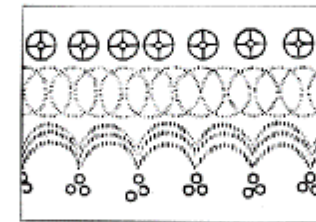
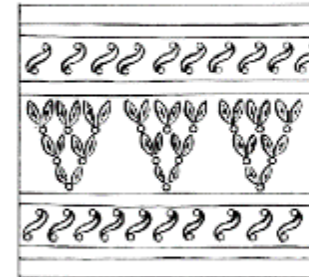
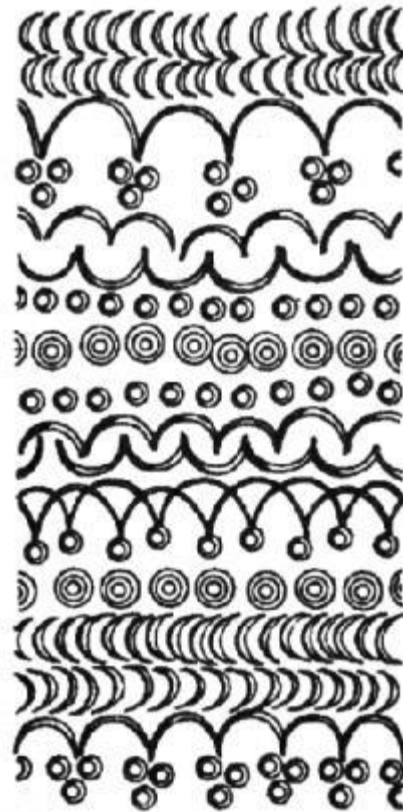
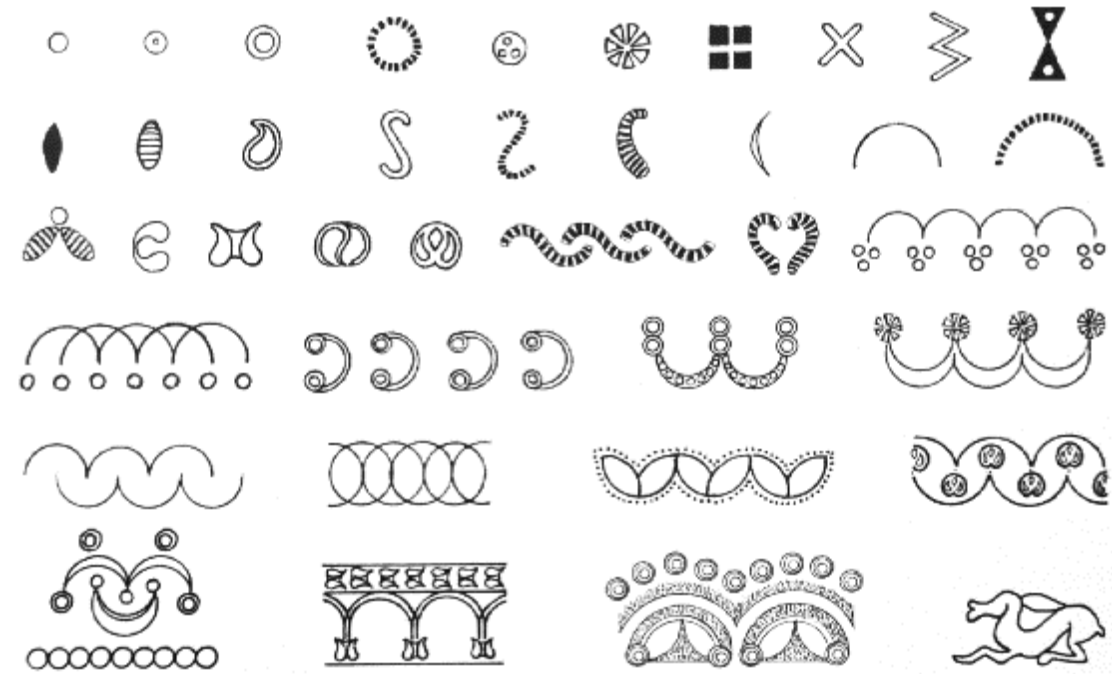
- stamped pottery

-stamping as decoration follows the same principles as the high LT A art – patterns composed of geometrical shapes (exceptionally figures)

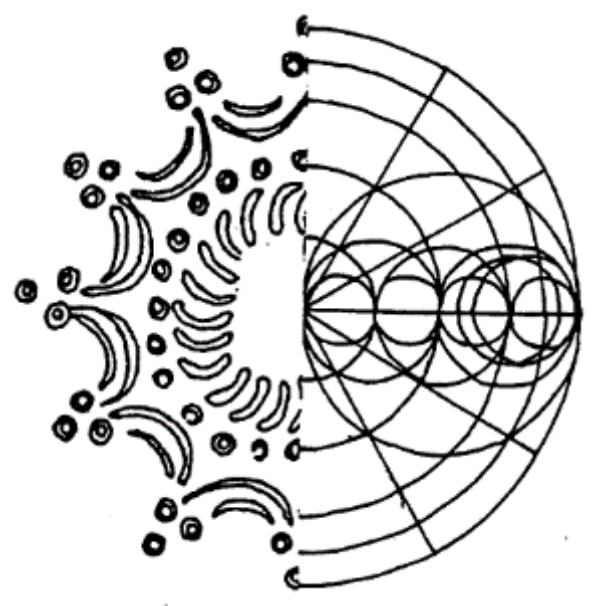
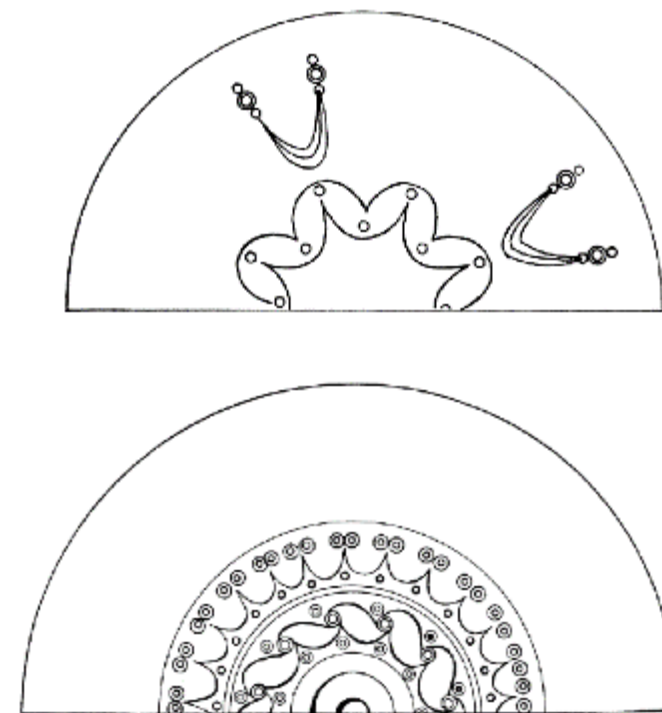
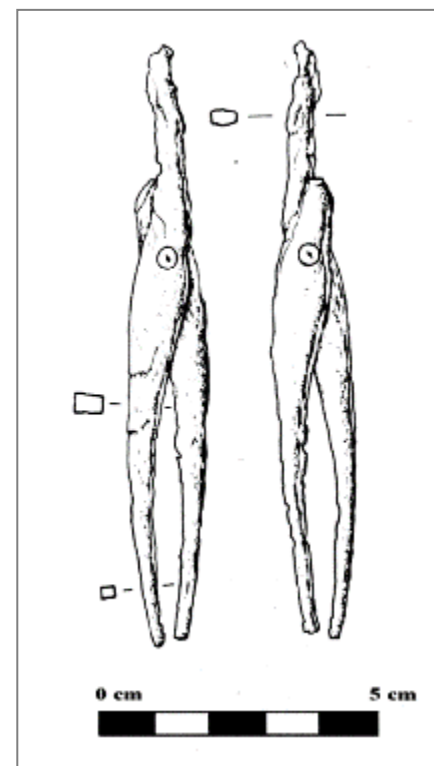
-the same geometrical principles and the same intellectual package as in elite art



[https://www.academia.edu/2348703/Kunst\\_f%C3%BCr\\_alle\\_Einige\\_Bemerkungen\\_zur\\_stempelverzierten\\_Keramik..](https://www.academia.edu/2348703/Kunst_f%C3%BCr_alle_Einige_Bemerkungen_zur_stempelverzierten_Keramik..)

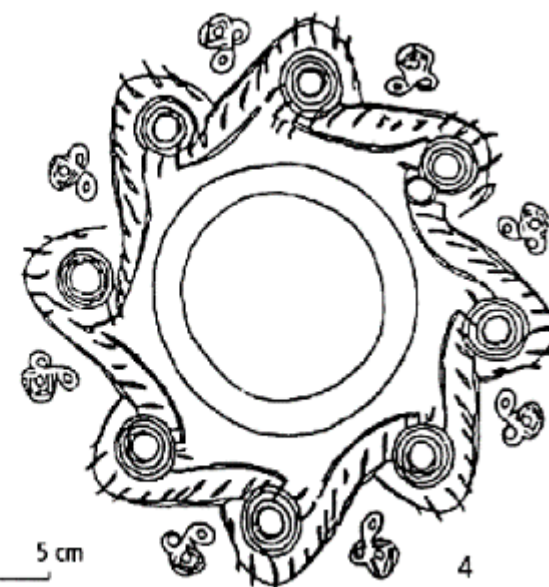
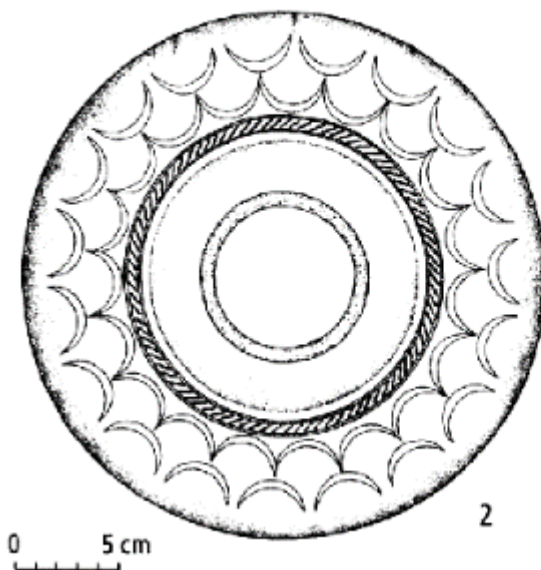


Tuchoměřice,  
okr. Praha západ

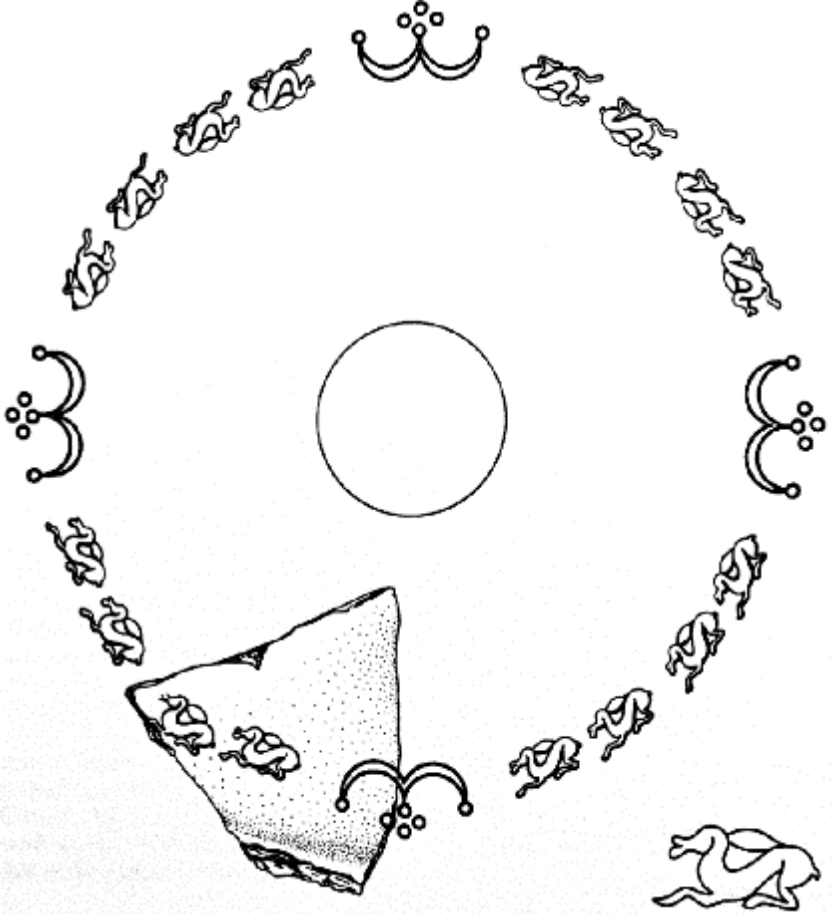


decoration structure  
(Neředín, okr. Olomouc)

=> LT A is a cultural and  
intellectual revolution  
whose Mediterranean roots  
were thoroughly re-  
elaborated and touched the  
entire population





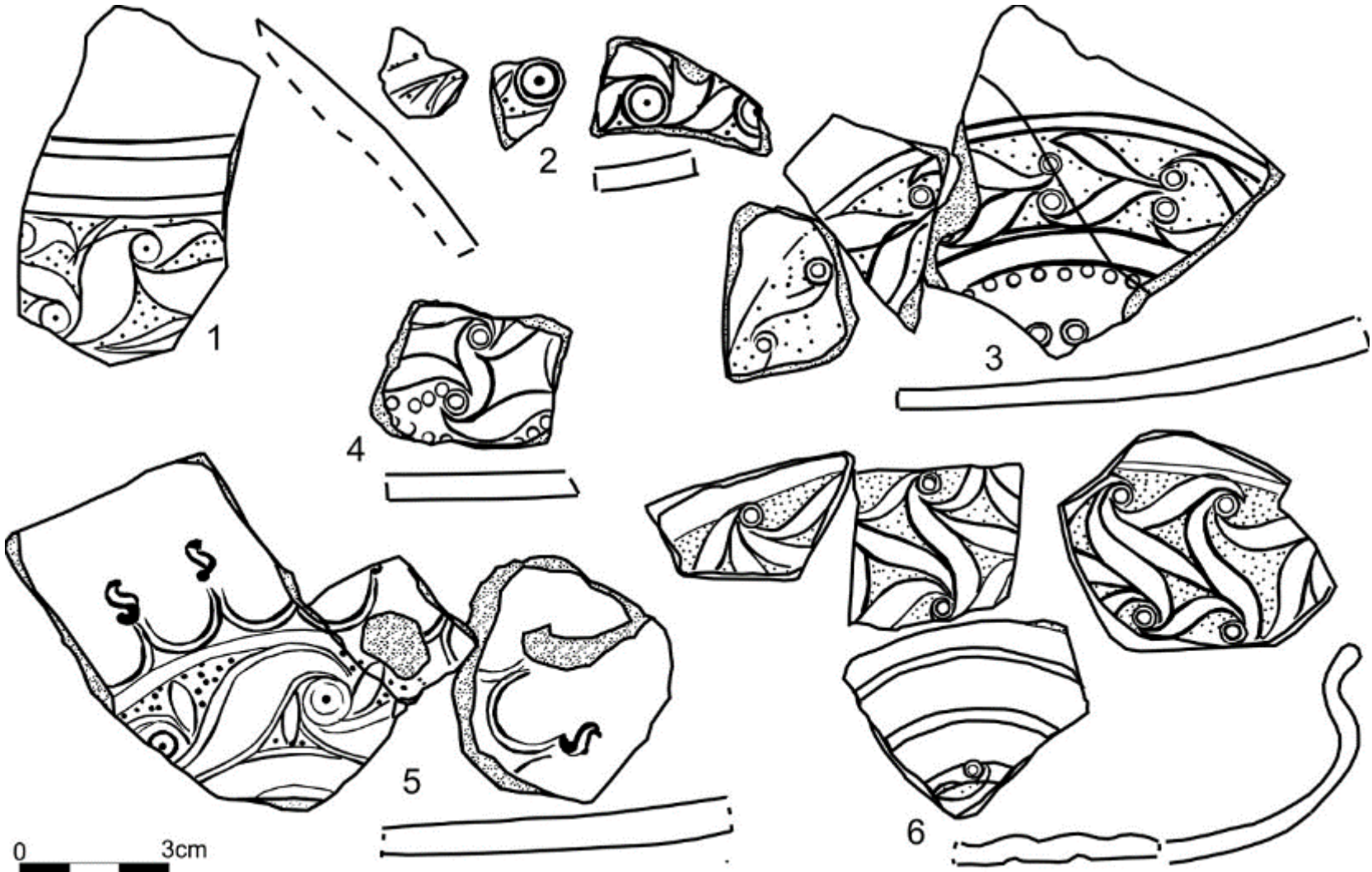


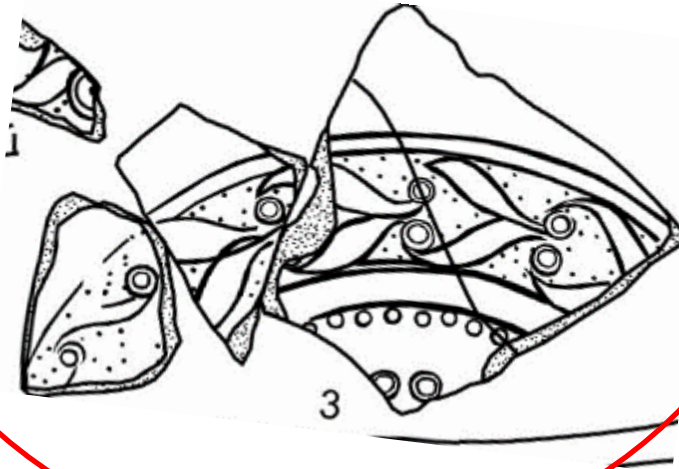
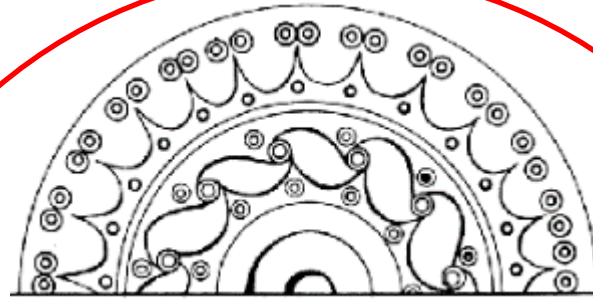
Libkovice (okr. Most)



Kanín , okr. Nymburk

Dobrovíz, okr. Praha západ



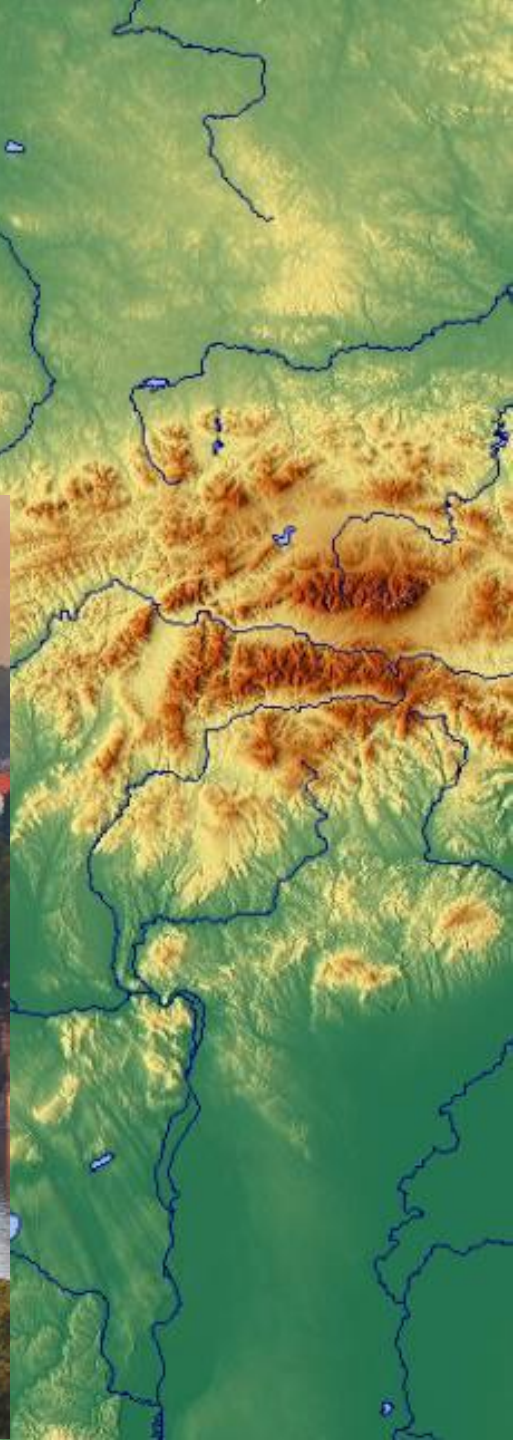
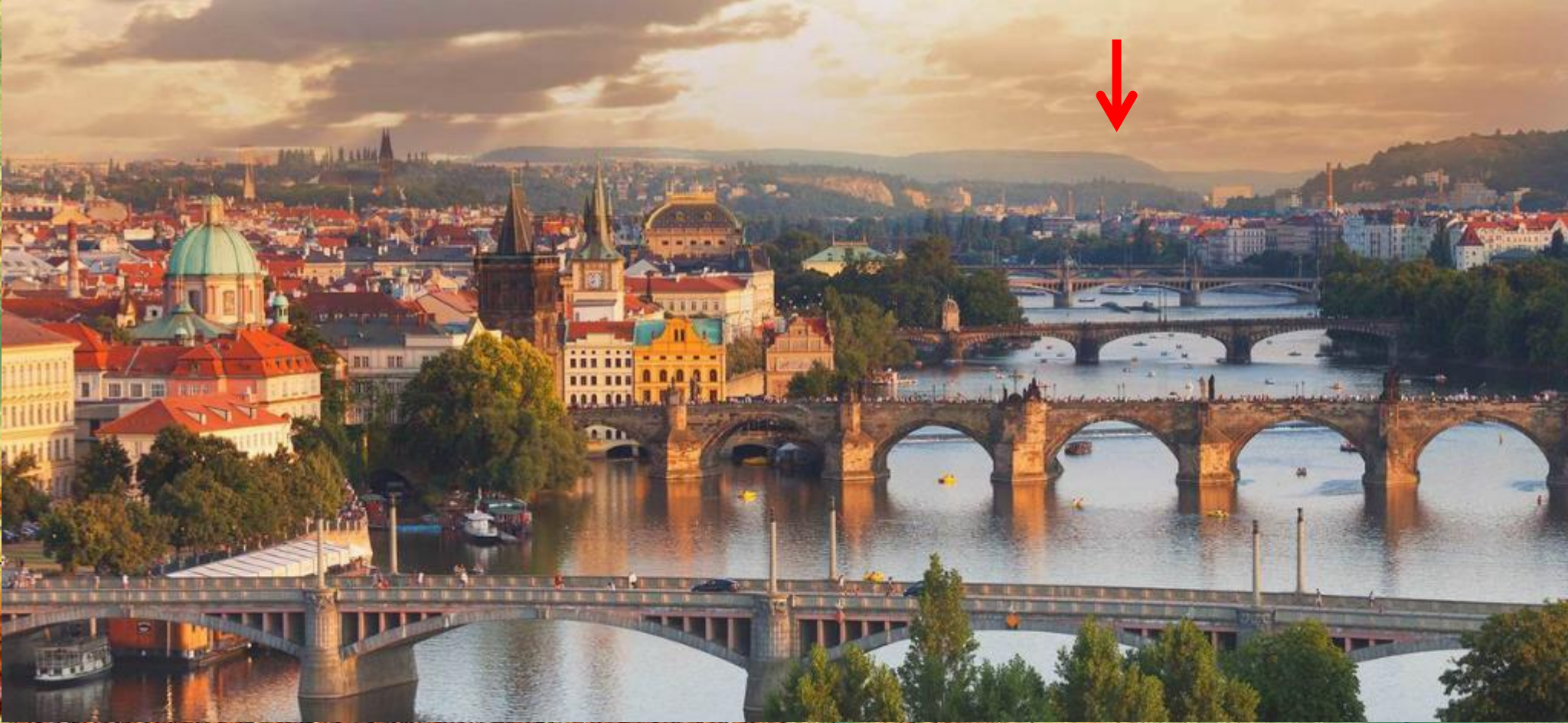
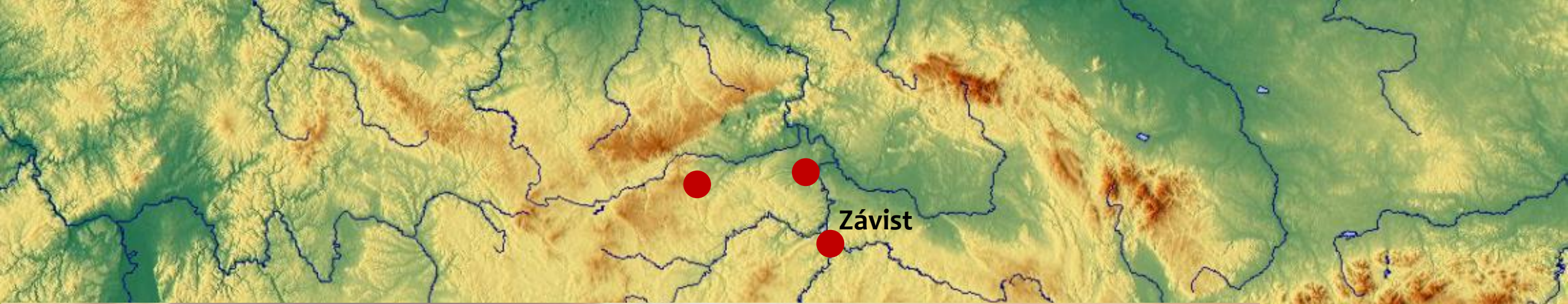


Some scholars considered LT A stamping to be directly inspired by Italian stamped wares of VII – VI BC ...

-but these are too early and the approach to stamping is completely different (boring friezes of repeating motifs)  
-much more likely they translate in LT style the painted (or stamped?) decoration of Attic pottery







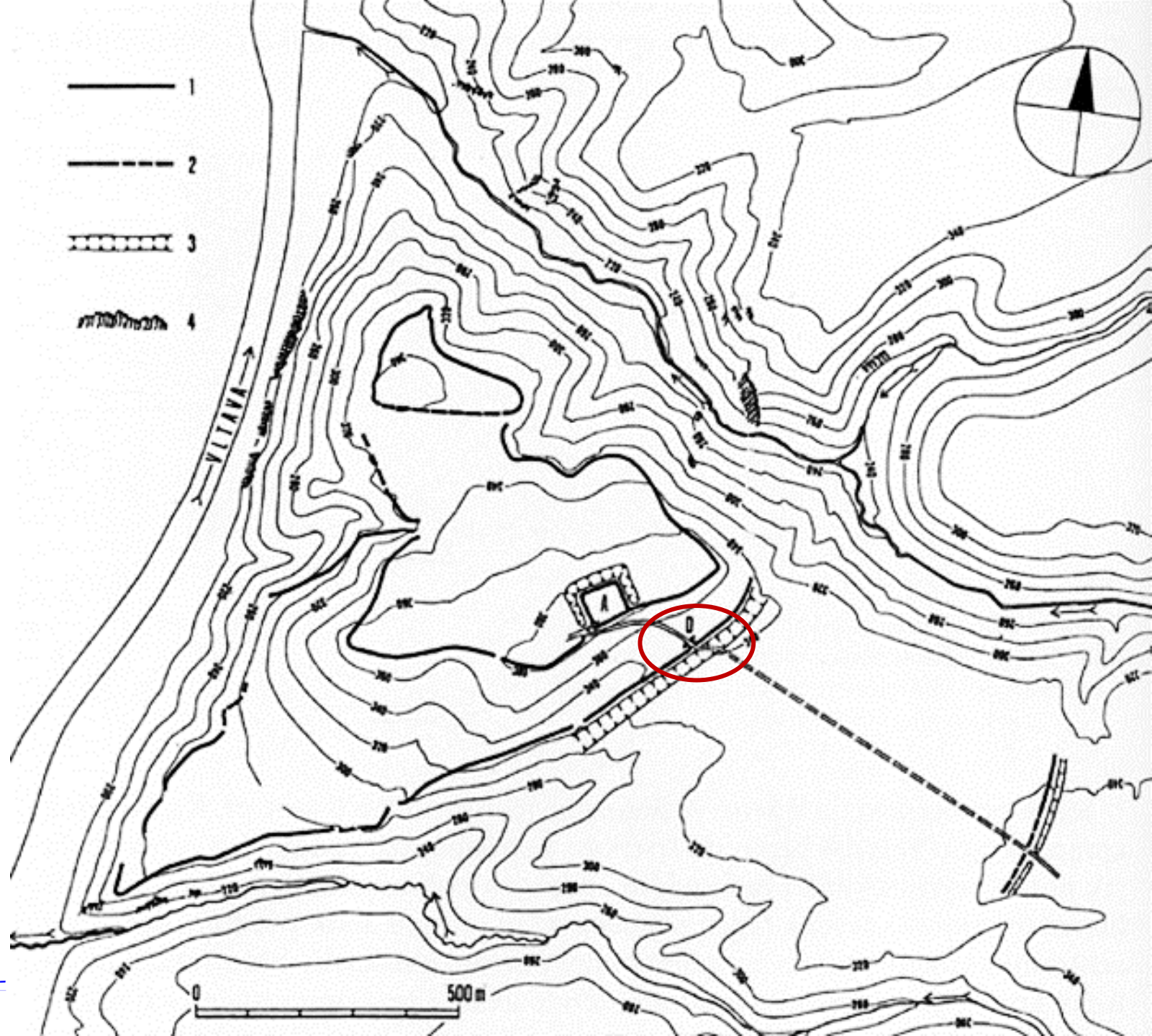
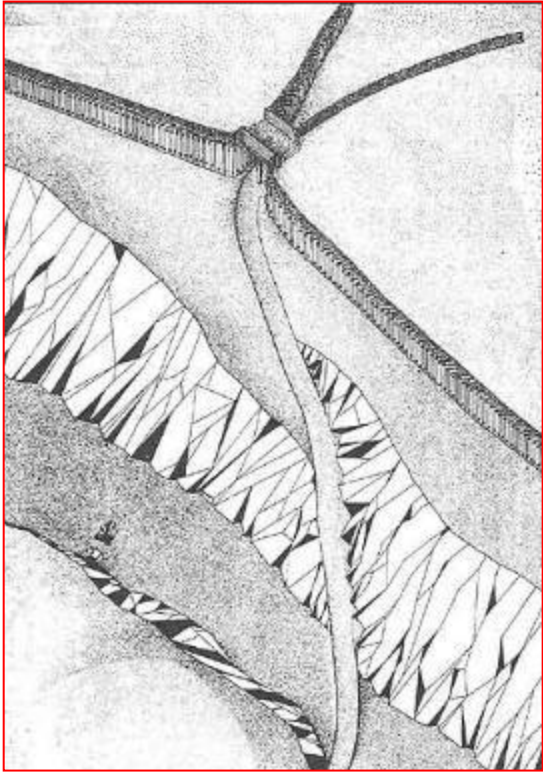




[http://www.archeologickyatlas.cz/en/lokace/lhota\\_pz\\_oppidum\\_zavist](http://www.archeologickyatlas.cz/en/lokace/lhota_pz_oppidum_zavist)



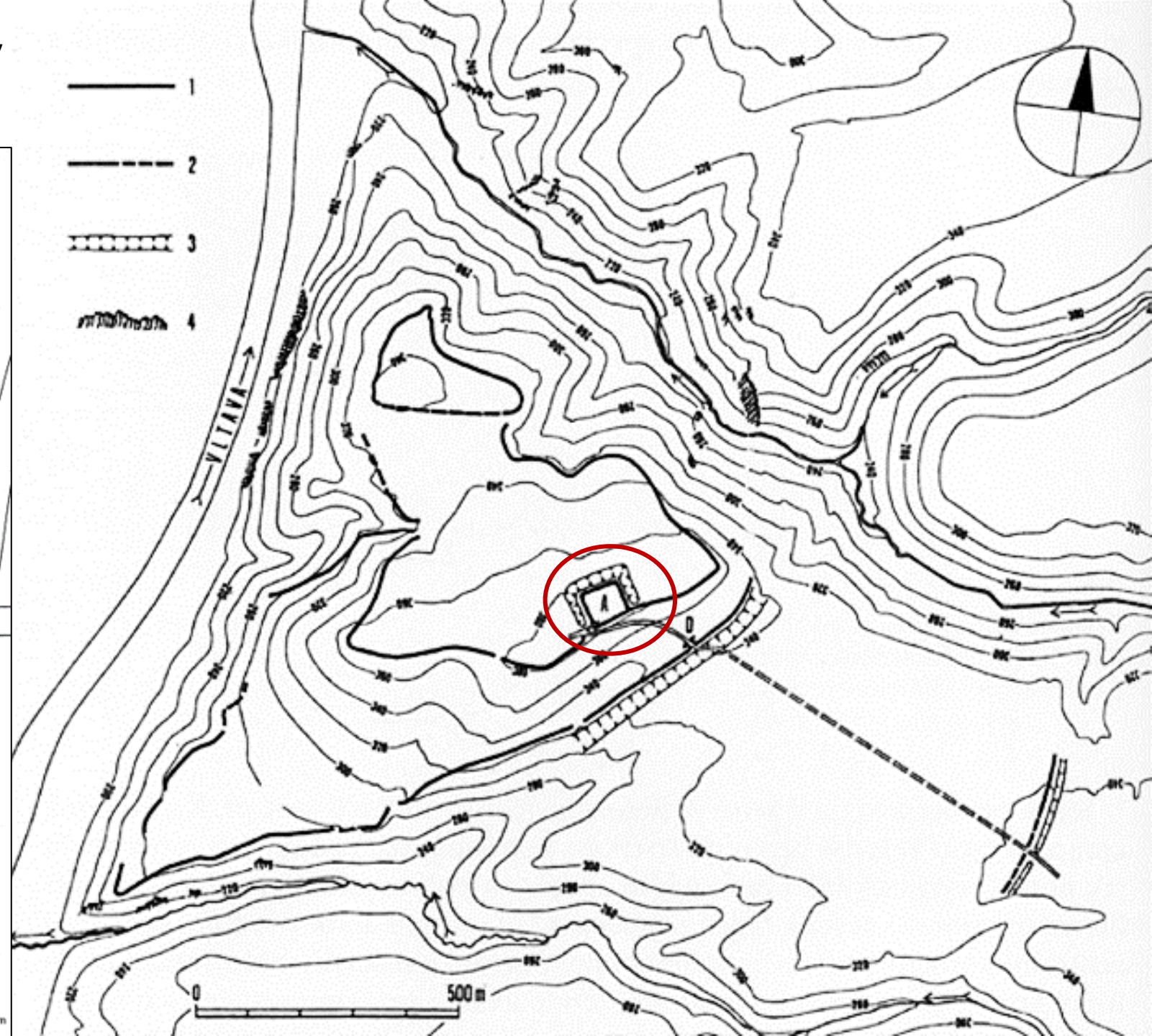
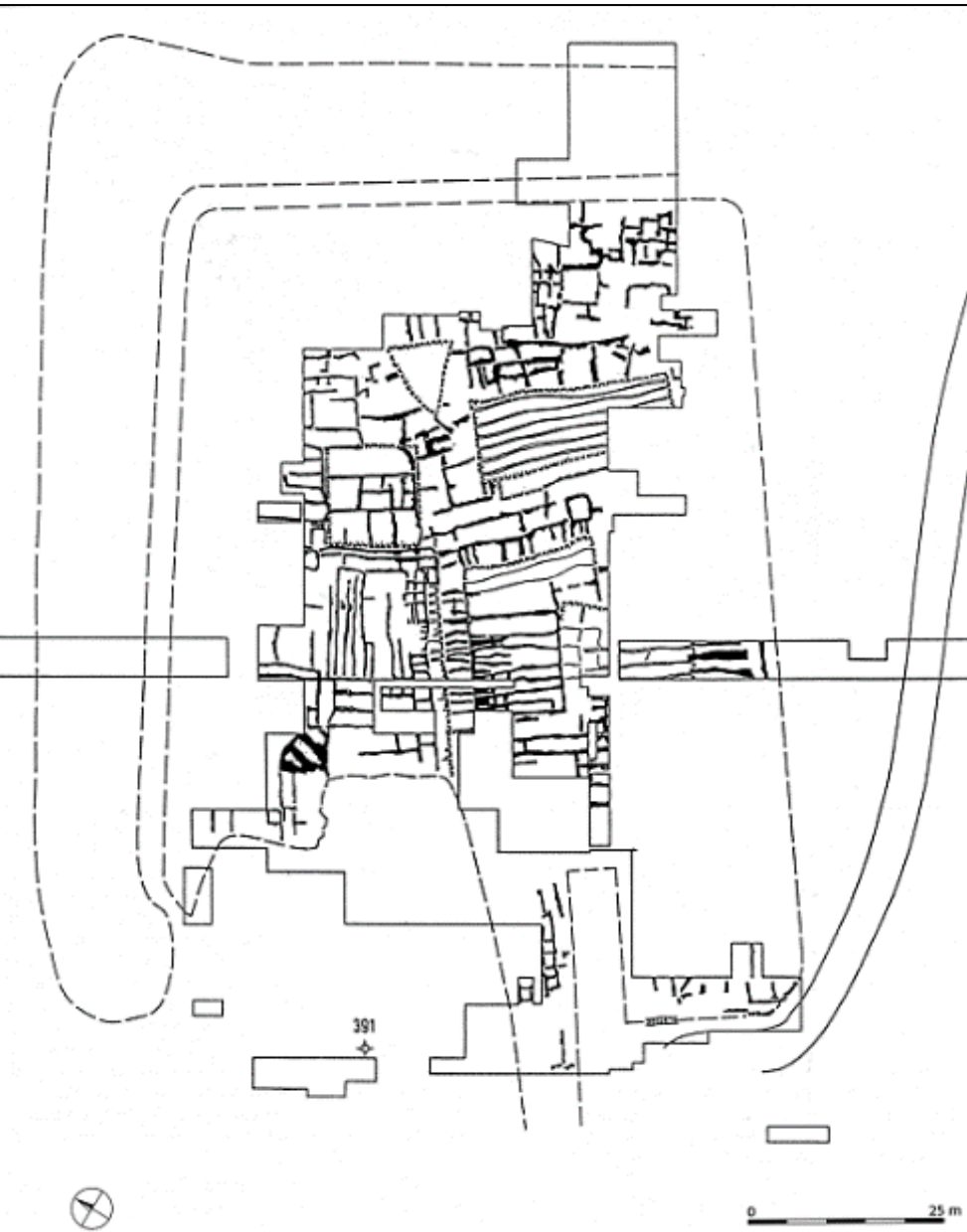
1963 – 1898 excavations of the  
Archeological Institute, Prague  
-discoveries of unexpected complexity  
and scale whose interpretation went  
too far in some aspects including  
those of Mdrtrn contacts



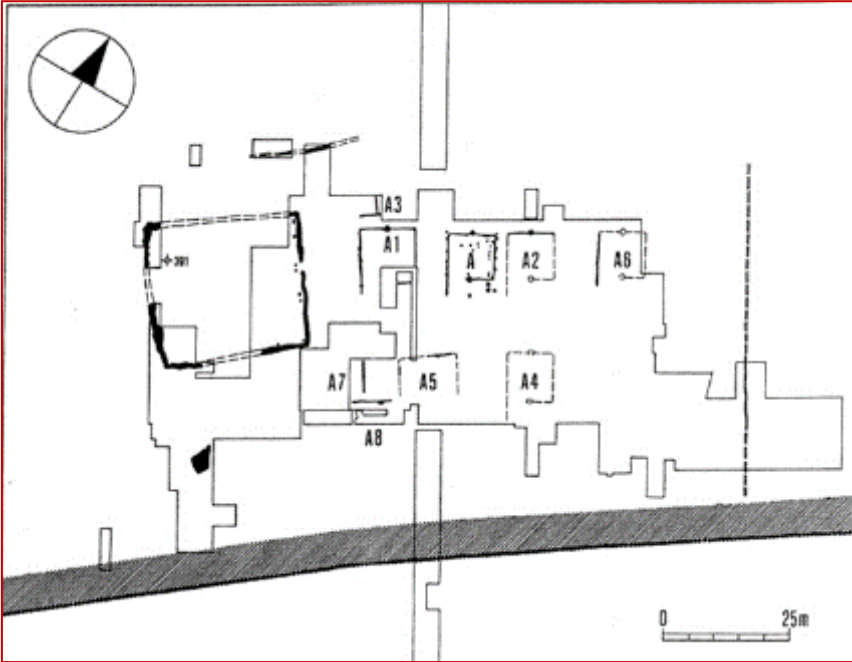
More details here p. 129–130  
[https://www.academia.edu/39772510/the\\_Celts\\_2018\\_2019\\_-\\_Religion\\_and\\_Sanctuaries](https://www.academia.edu/39772510/the_Celts_2018_2019_-_Religion_and_Sanctuaries)



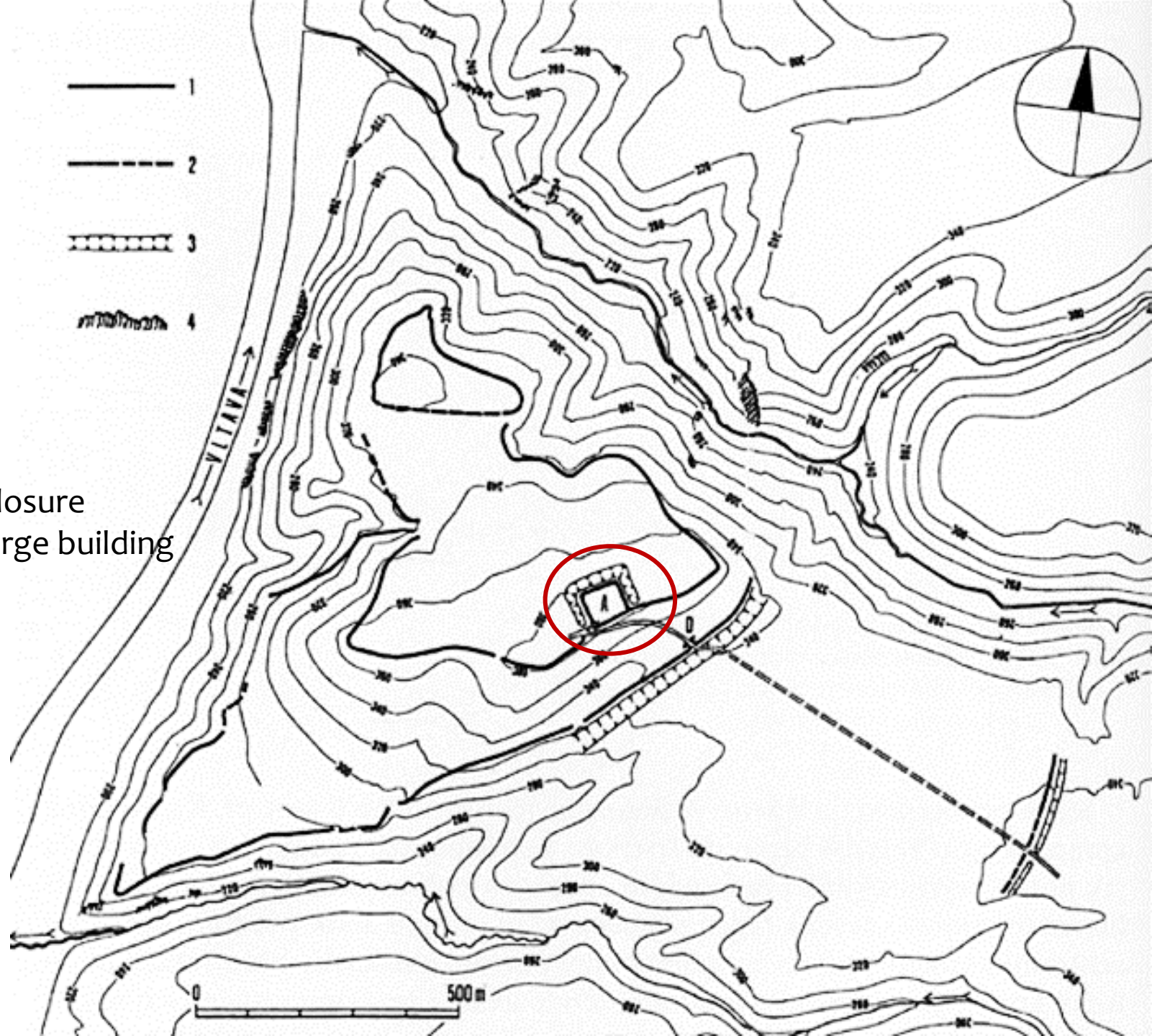
The acropolis – extremely complex straigraphy and unexpected structures







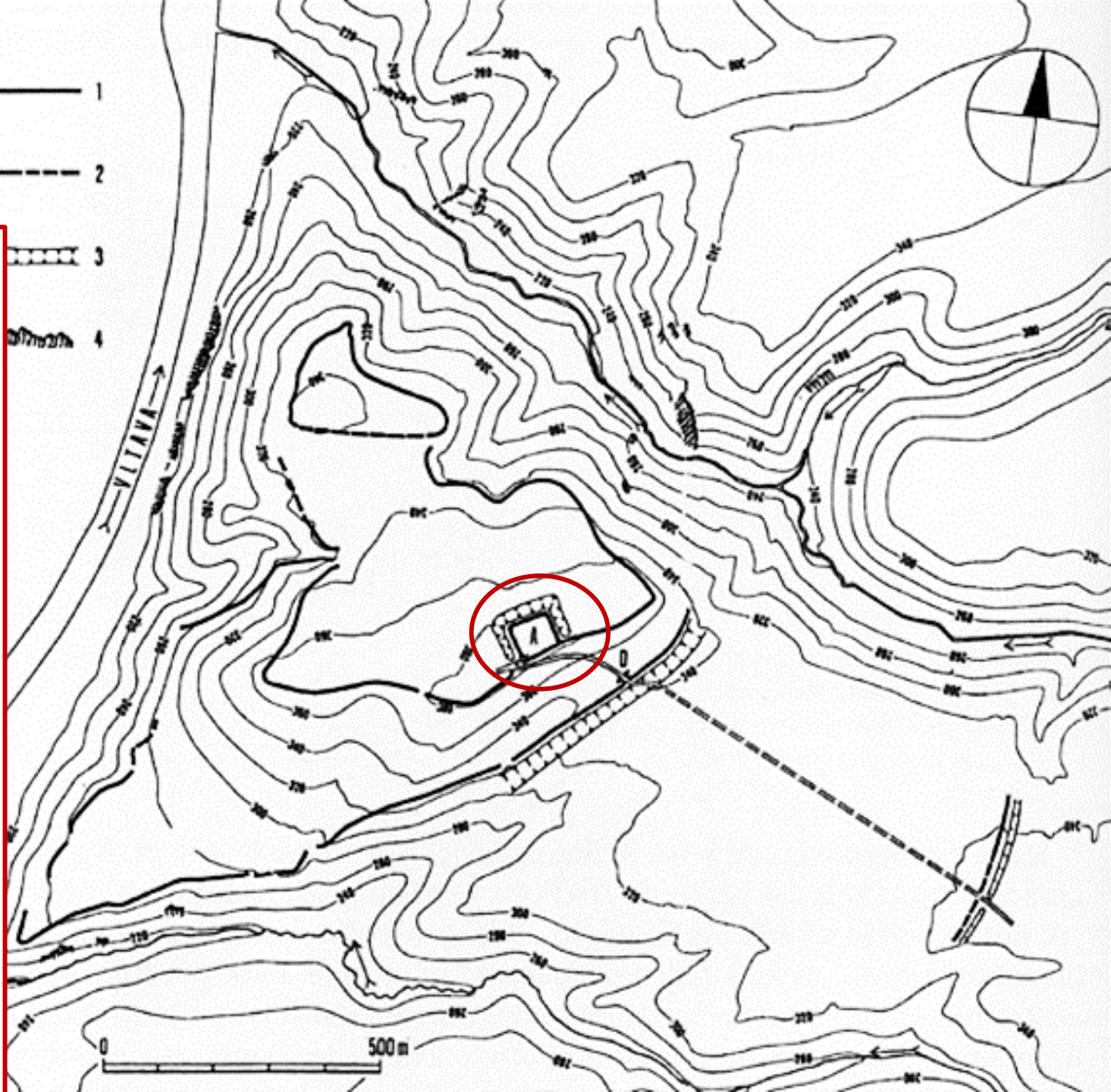
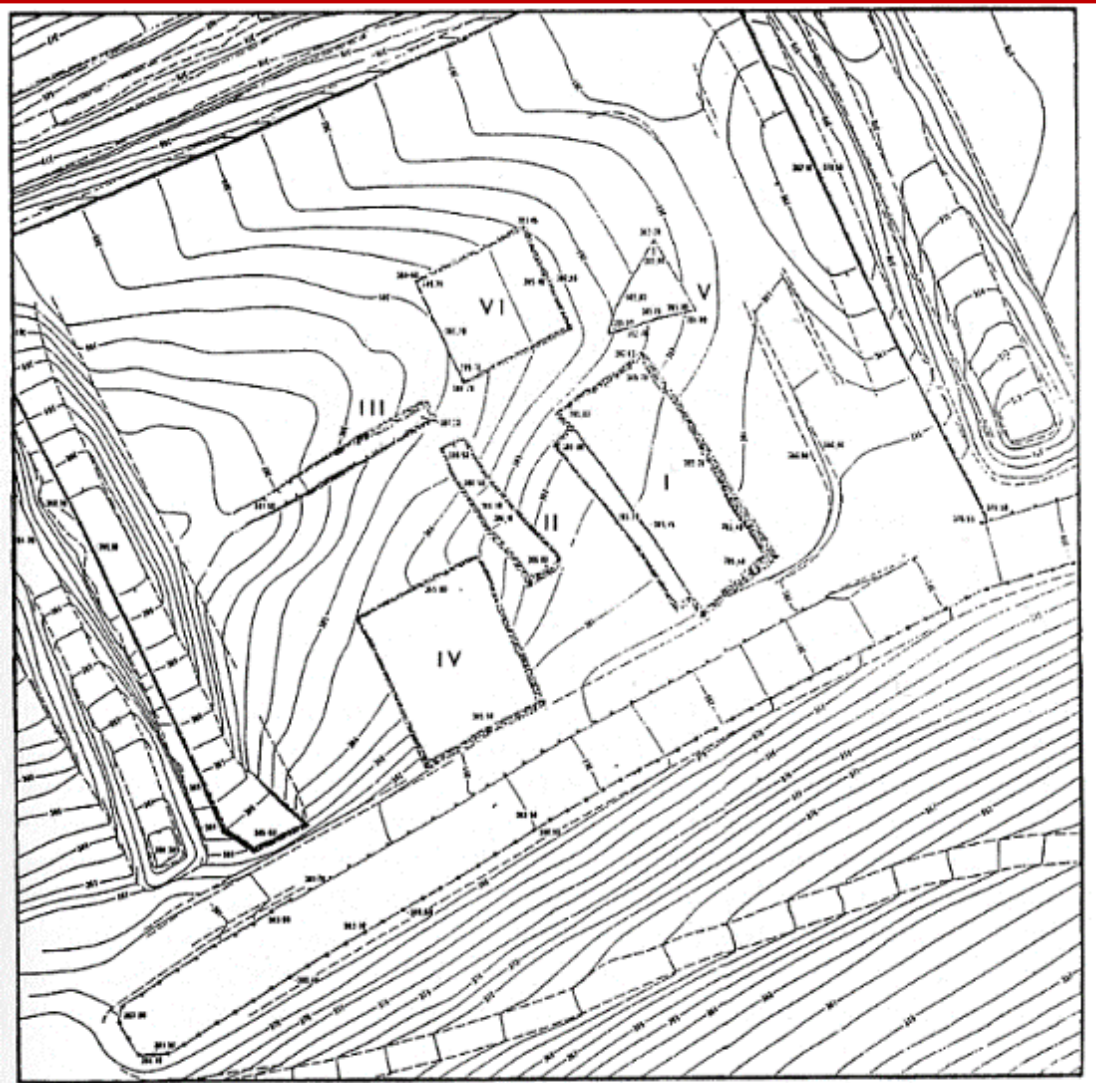
1st horizon – series of large houses and an enclosure  
2nd horizon – a huge enclosure with a single large building



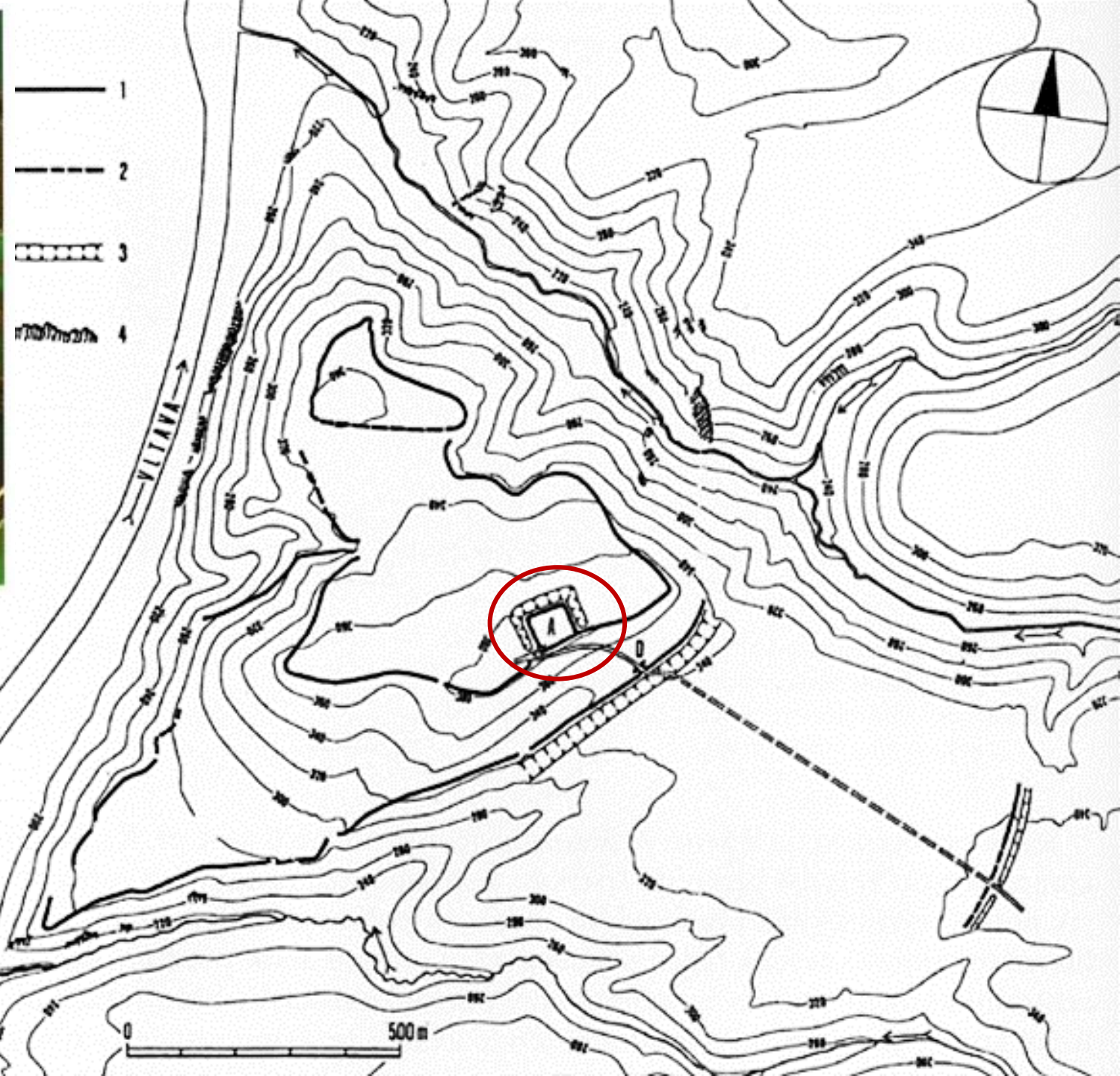
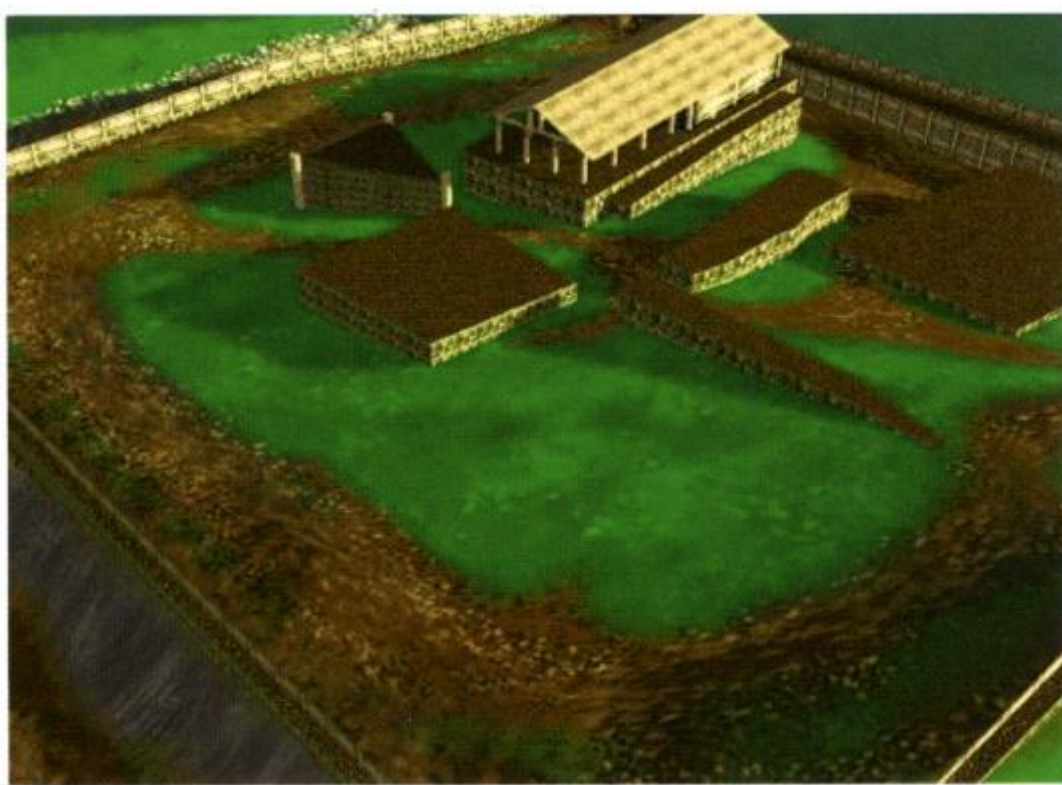


3rd horizon – the entire summit is terraced into a huge plateau delimited by a ditch on which a series of structures are built

- 1
- - - 2
- ⊞ 3
- ⊞ 4







-the structures on the plateau were extremely boldly interpreted as cult buildings inspired by Etruscan temples

All this inspite of:

No evidence of cultic function

No evidence of the actual superstructures

Extremely naive use of Mdtrrn analogies and vocabulary



<b>6. <i>Locus consecratus</i> na vrcholku hradiště</b> .....	68
Význam nejvyššího bodu .....	68
<i>Locus consecratus</i> .....	68
<i>Nemeton</i> .....	72
<i>Temenos</i> .....	72
<i>Mediolanon</i> .....	81
<i>Simulacra</i> .....	82

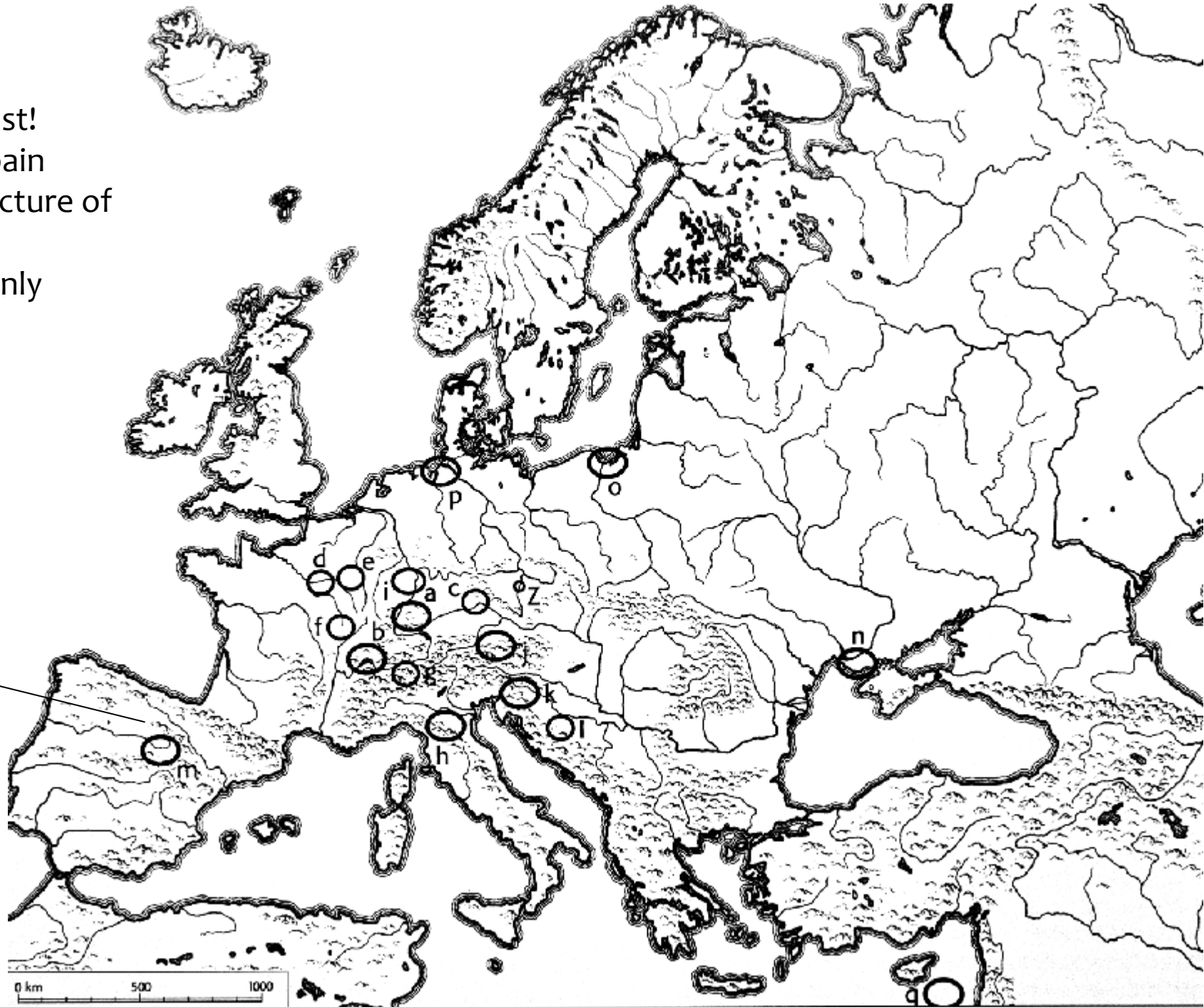
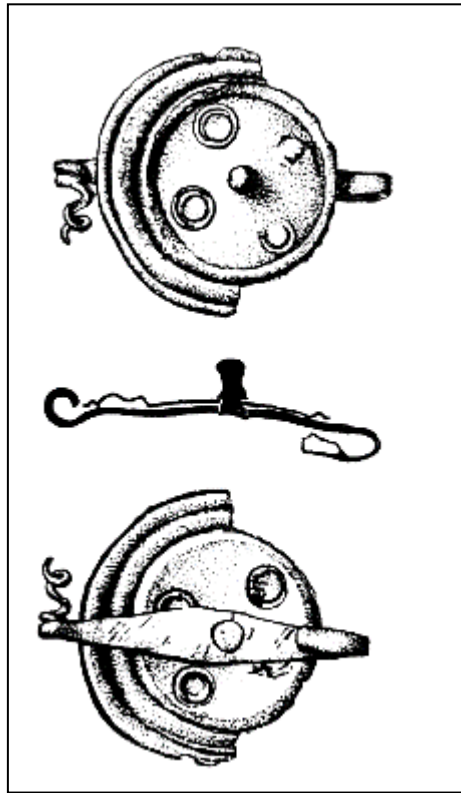
?!?!  
●●●●

There is no doubt that the site was extremely significant with huge labour investment in the earthworks and presumably enormous social and very likely religious significance... but the proposed interpretation has nothing to do with reality and only obscures the actual understanding of the site



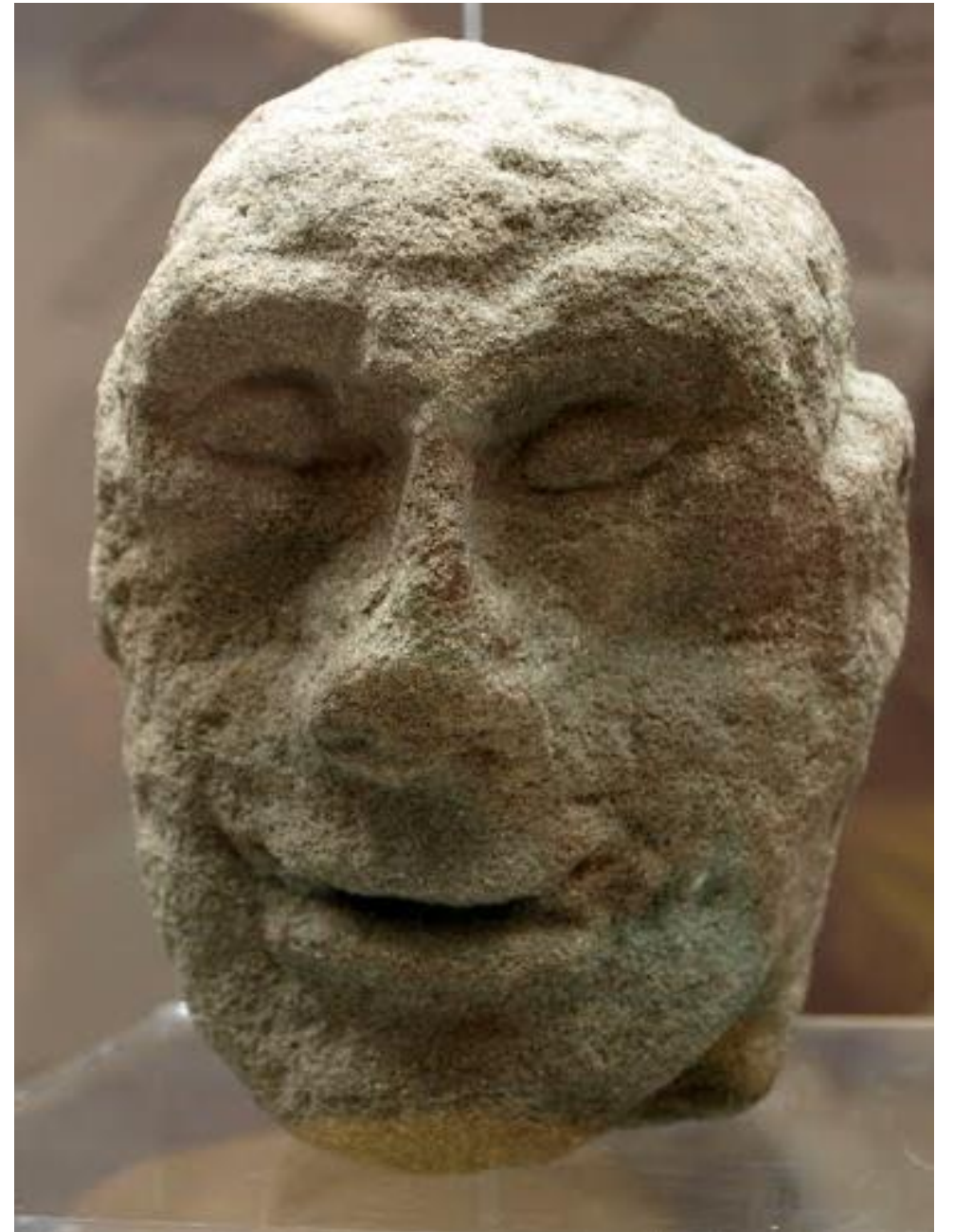
and btw...

There are no (real) Mdrn imports in Závist!  
The only exception is one brooch from Spain  
which is curious but doesn't fit into the picture of  
interaction with Italy  
All the other „Mediterranean“ finds are only  
conjectures



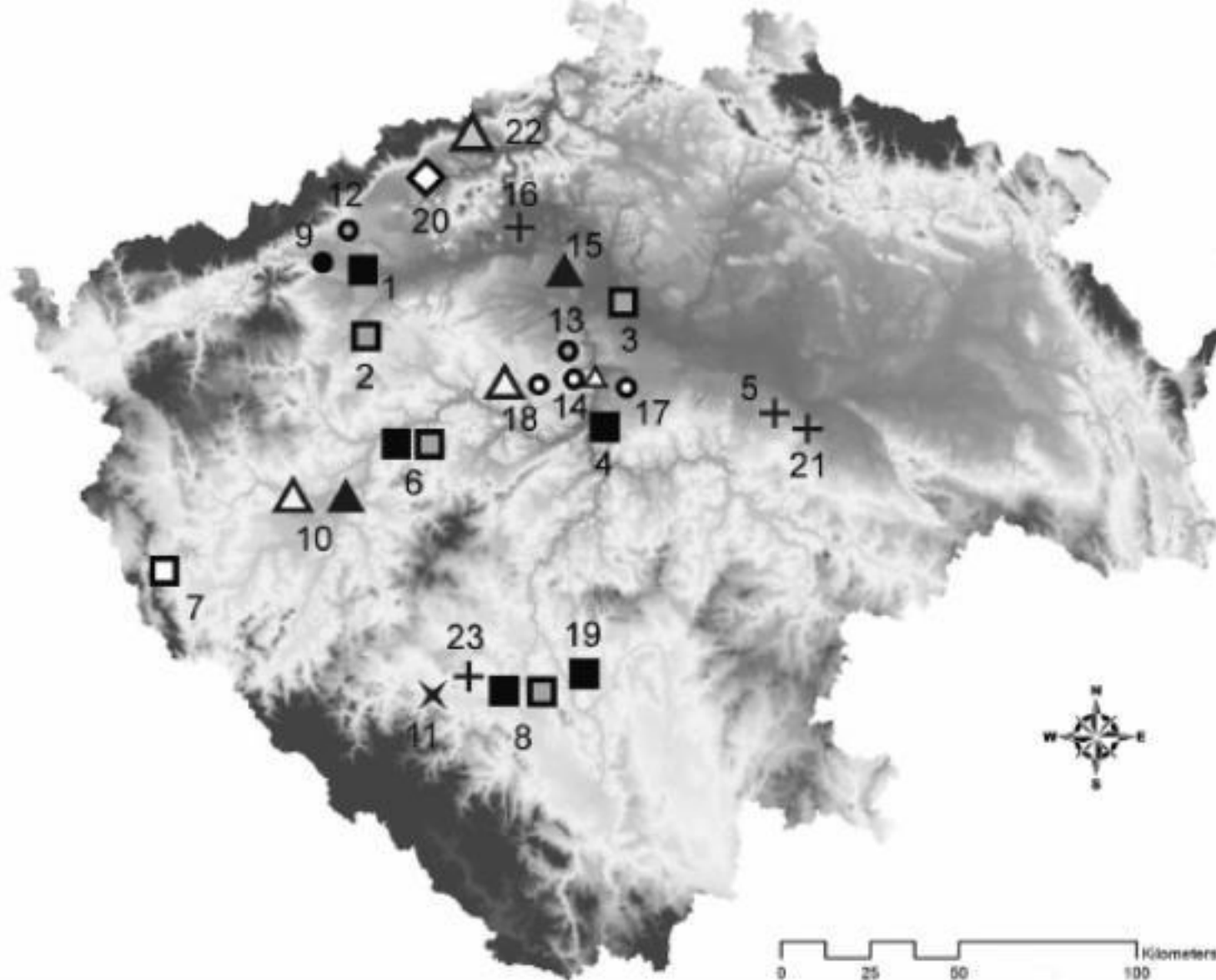
A stray find of stone head possibly of the Early LT phase  
Once again, the Mdttn influence is only filtered

[https://www.academia.edu/36254964/Non-invasive\\_material\\_and\\_traceological\\_research\\_of\\_the\\_stone\\_head\\_from\\_celtic\\_settlement\\_Z%C3%A1vst\\_near\\_Prague](https://www.academia.edu/36254964/Non-invasive_material_and_traceological_research_of_the_stone_head_from_celtic_settlement_Z%C3%A1vst_near_Prague)





## ALL WE (DON'T) KNOW ABOUT (REAL) MEDITERRANEAN IMPORTS IN LATE BOHEMIA



[https://www.academia.edu/36710370/Imports\\_as\\_indicators\\_of\\_interregional\\_routes\\_in\\_Early\\_Iron\\_Age\\_Bohemia](https://www.academia.edu/36710370/Imports_as_indicators_of_interregional_routes_in_Early_Iron_Age_Bohemia)

[https://www.academia.edu/35129269/Bemerkungen\\_zur\\_keltischen\\_Kunst\\_und\\_zur\\_mediterranen\\_Importen\\_in\\_Fr%C3%BChlat%C3%A8nezeit\\_in\\_B%C3%B6hmen](https://www.academia.edu/35129269/Bemerkungen_zur_keltischen_Kunst_und_zur_mediterranen_Importen_in_Fr%C3%BChlat%C3%A8nezeit_in_B%C3%B6hmen)

[https://www.academia.edu/39772548/the\\_Celts\\_2018\\_2019\\_-\\_Bohemia\\_and\\_Mediterranean](https://www.academia.edu/39772548/the_Celts_2018_2019_-_Bohemia_and_Mediterranean) (p. 282–286)

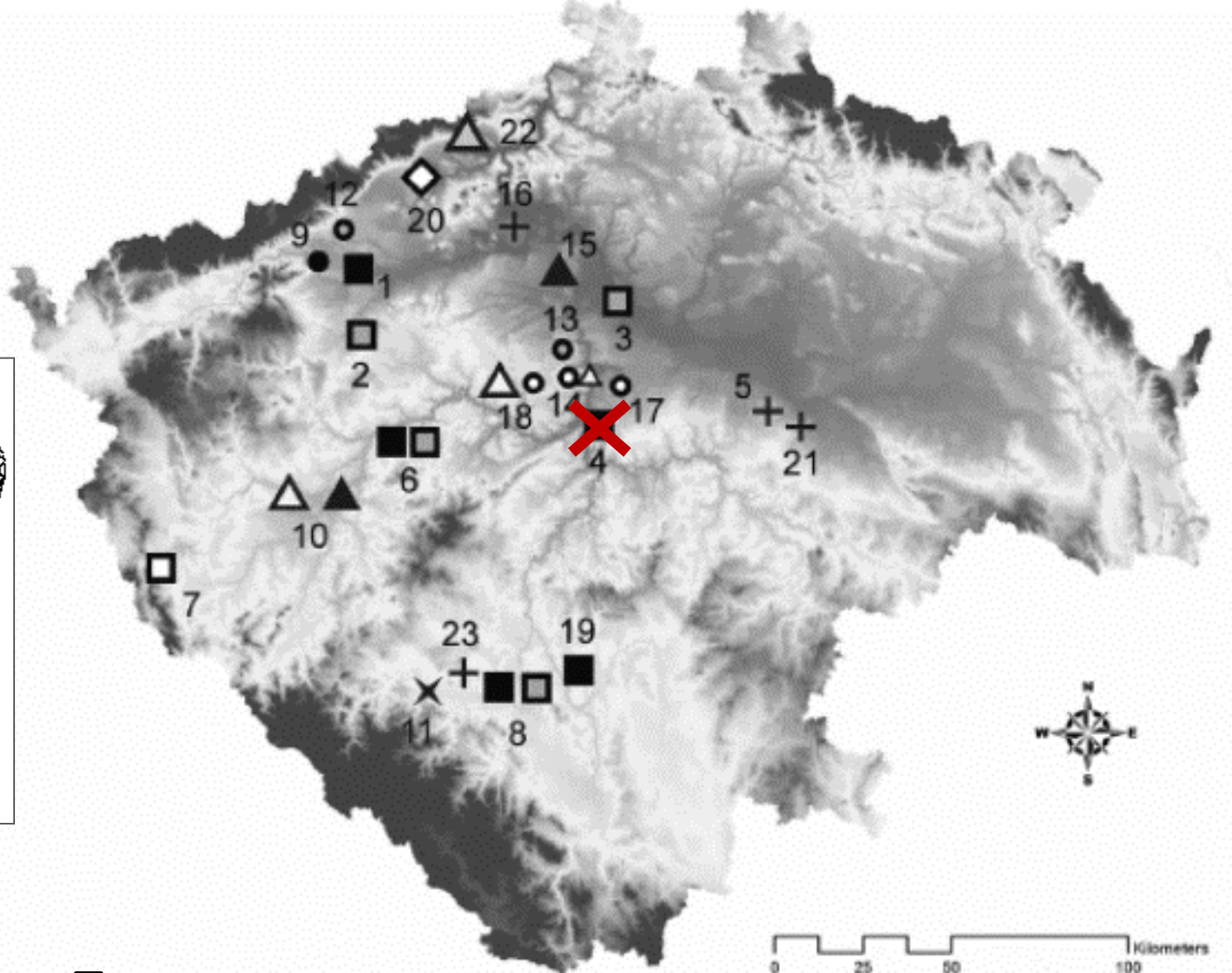
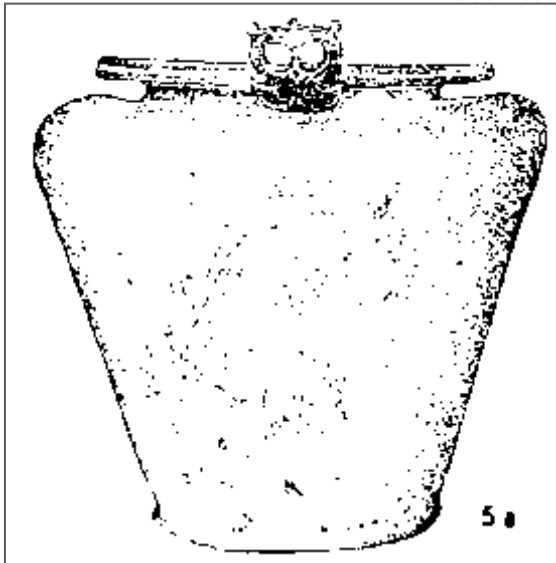


Useful overviews here (you are not obliged to believe everything that is written there)

Obr. 4. Řecké a etruské importy v Čechách v 6.–5. stol. př. Kr. – bronzové nádoby: ■ zobákovité konvice nebo jejich části; □ mísy; □ stamnos-situla; + mísy s perlovitě vybištěným okrajem; ◇ olpé; skleněné nádoby: × aryballos; ●●● attická keramika; ▲ lokální imitace řeckých červenofigurových číší; △ lokální imitace vyspělých keramických forem středomořské proveniencie; △ malířská výzdoba na lokální keramice inspirovaná jižními vzory (problematická proveniencie některých nálezů je vyznačena otazníkem).

# Bronze vessels

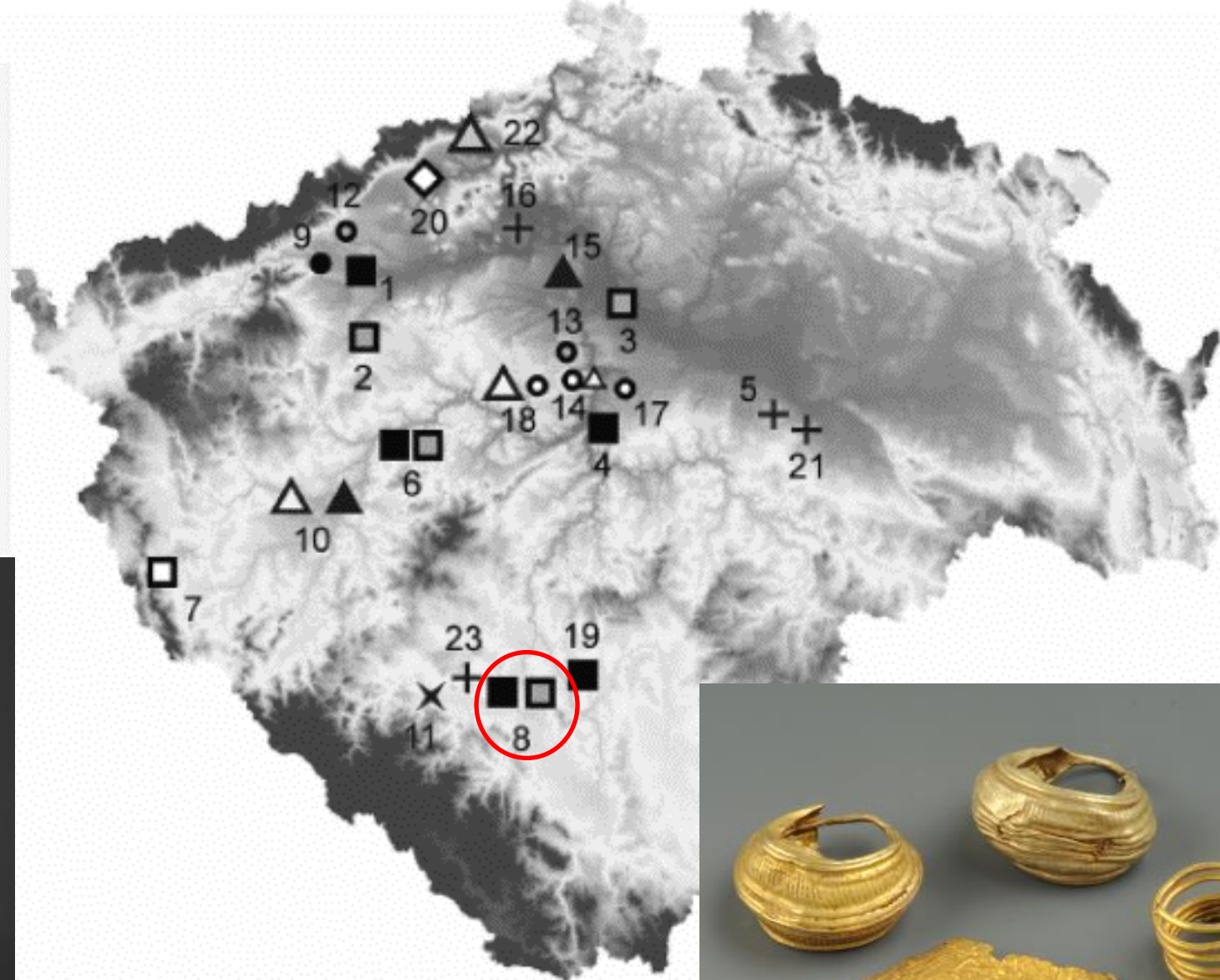
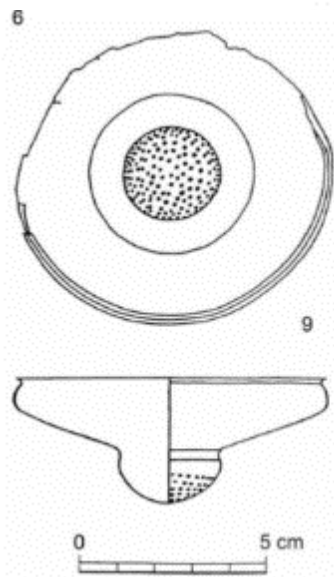
Always in elite graves



- Beaked flagons or parts thereof
- ◻ Basins
- ◻ stamnos
- ✚ Basins with beaded rim

All these types are common in Northern Italy and the Rhineland

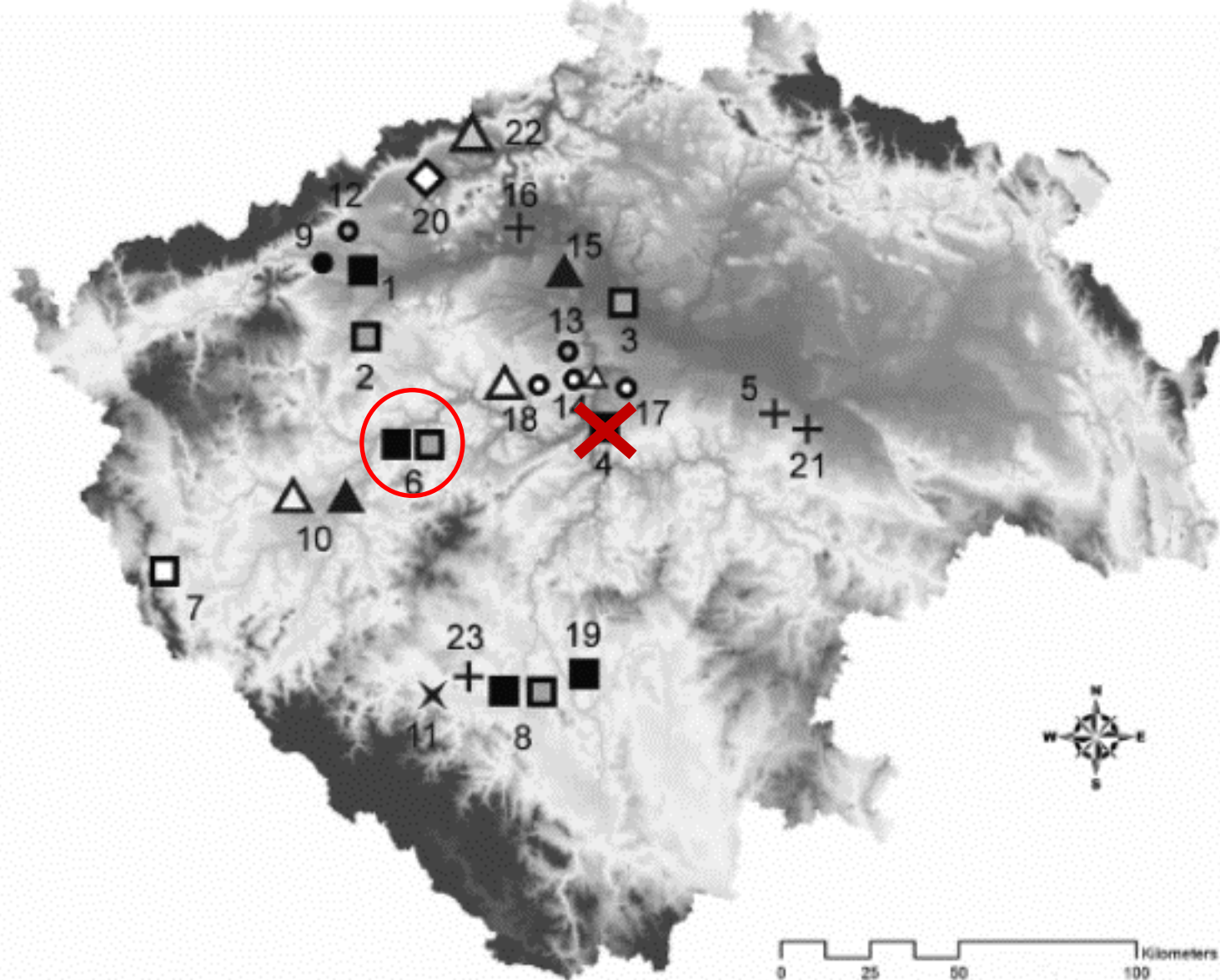




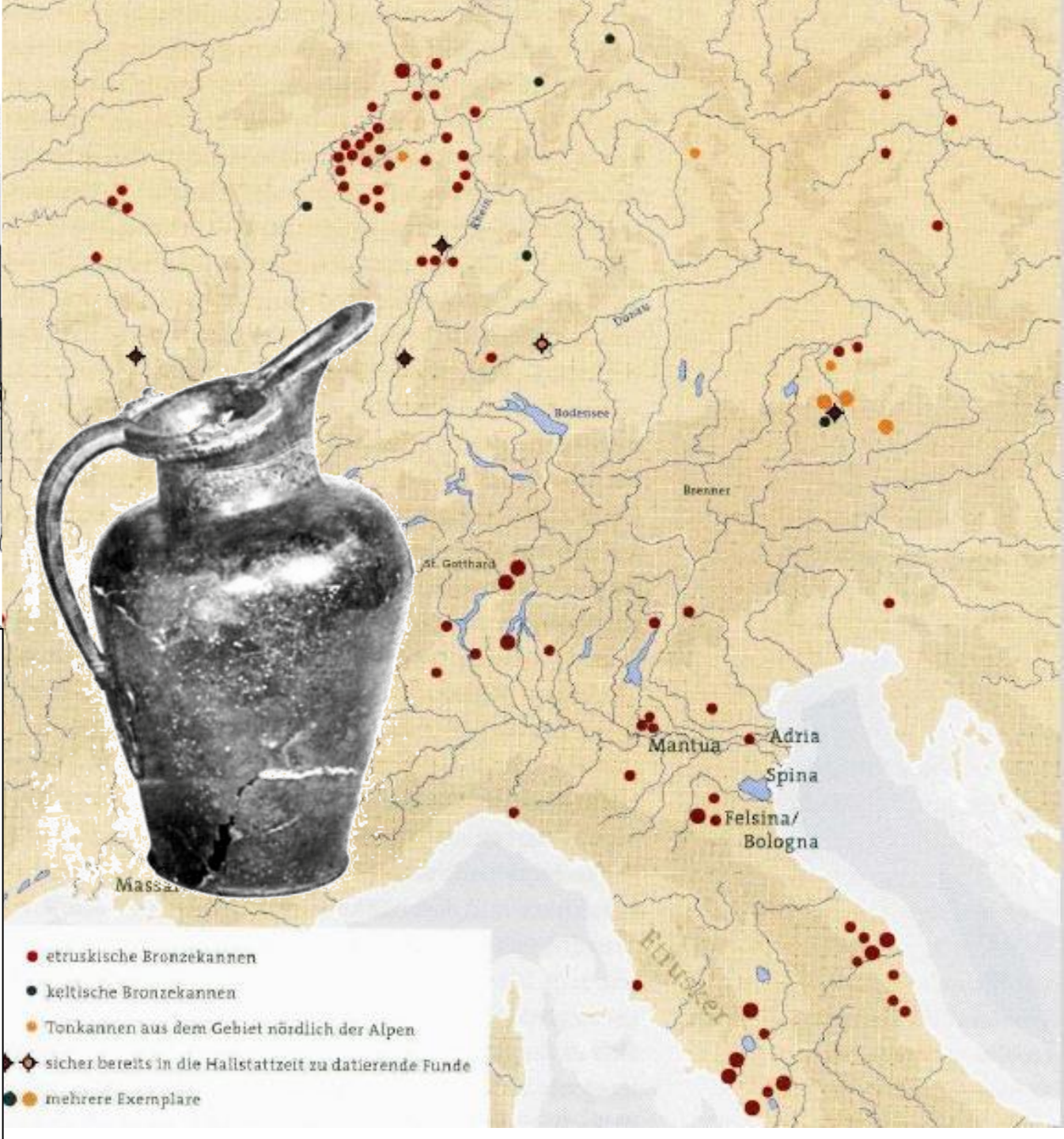
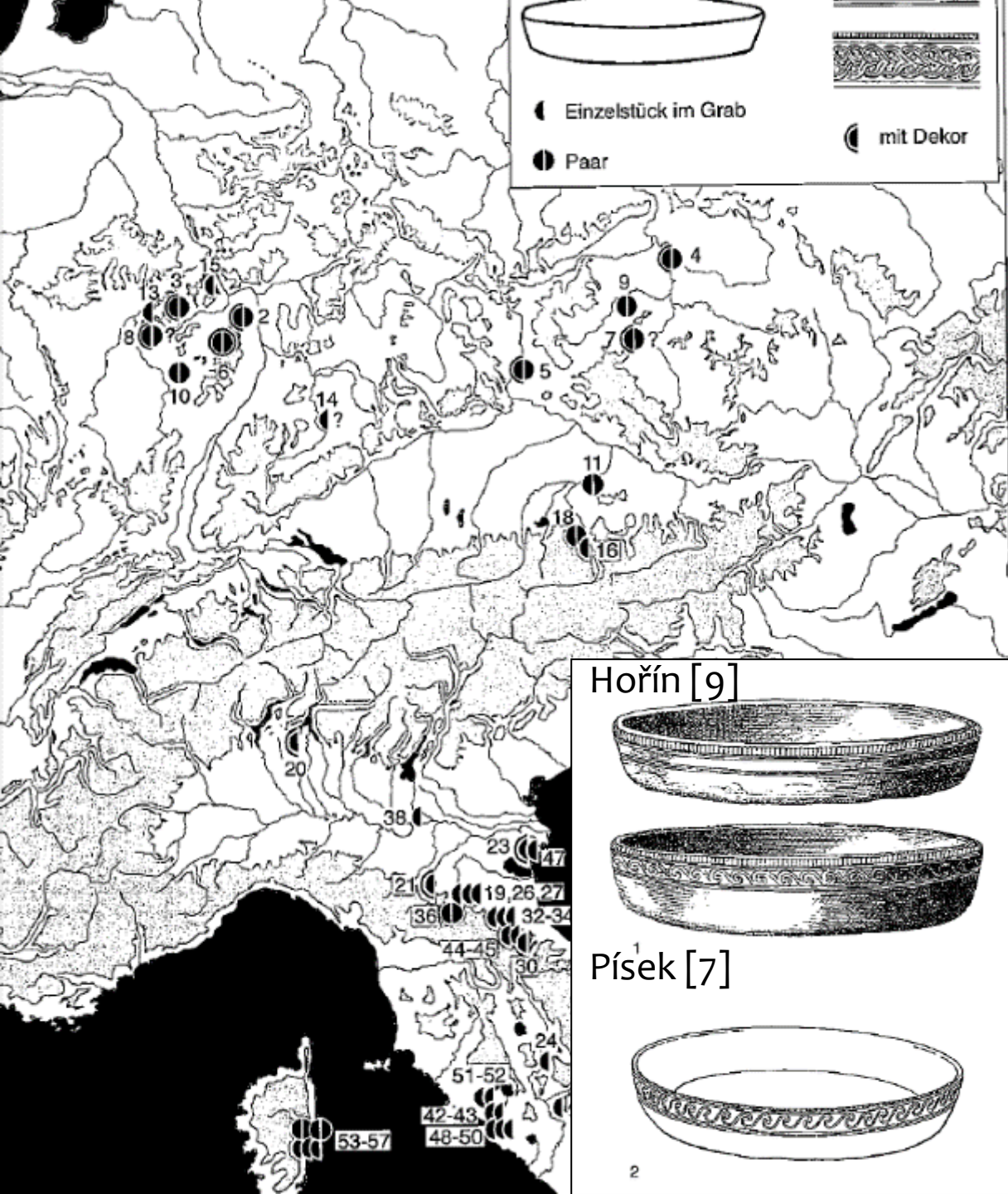
Hradiště u Písku



# Chlum u Rokycan

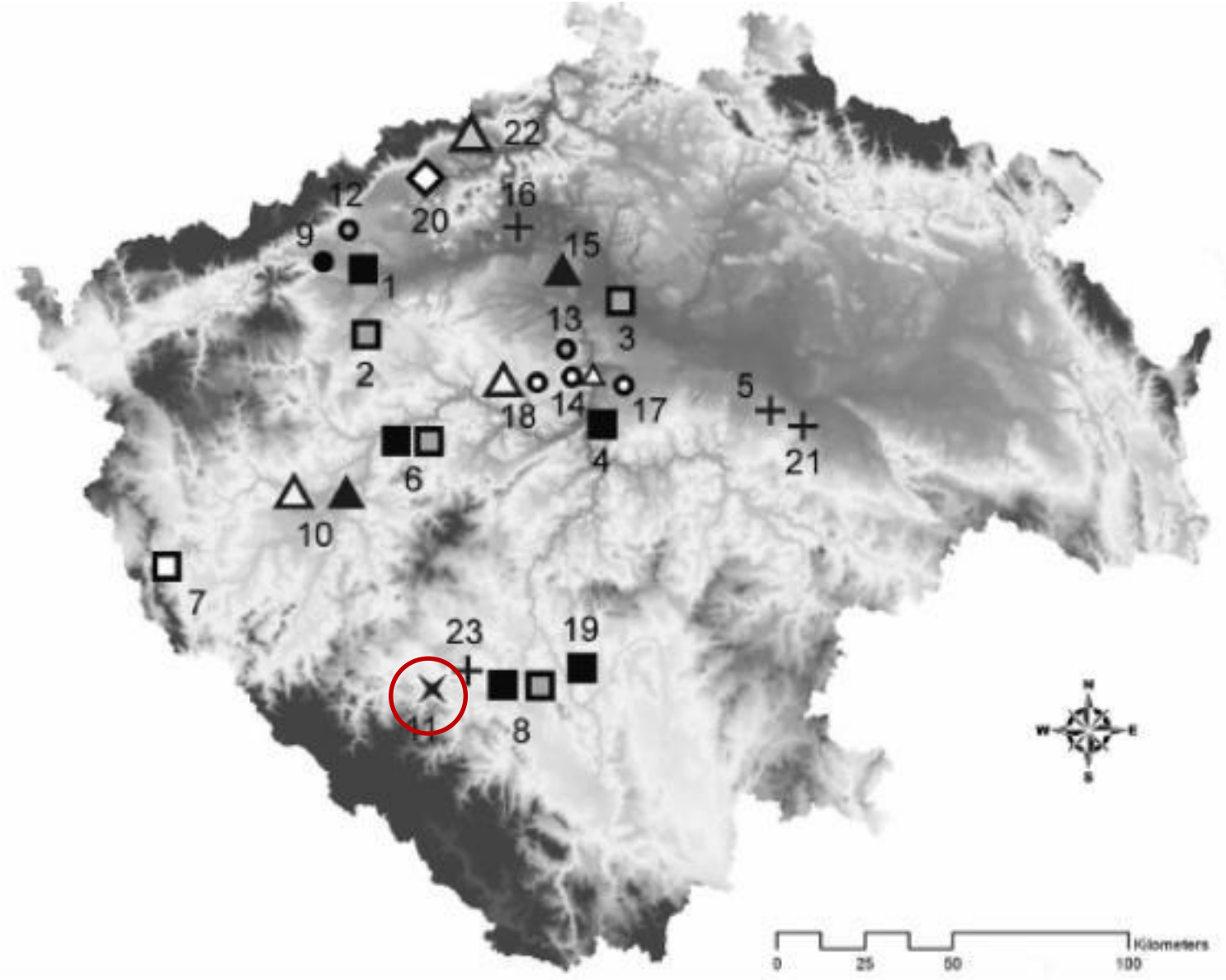








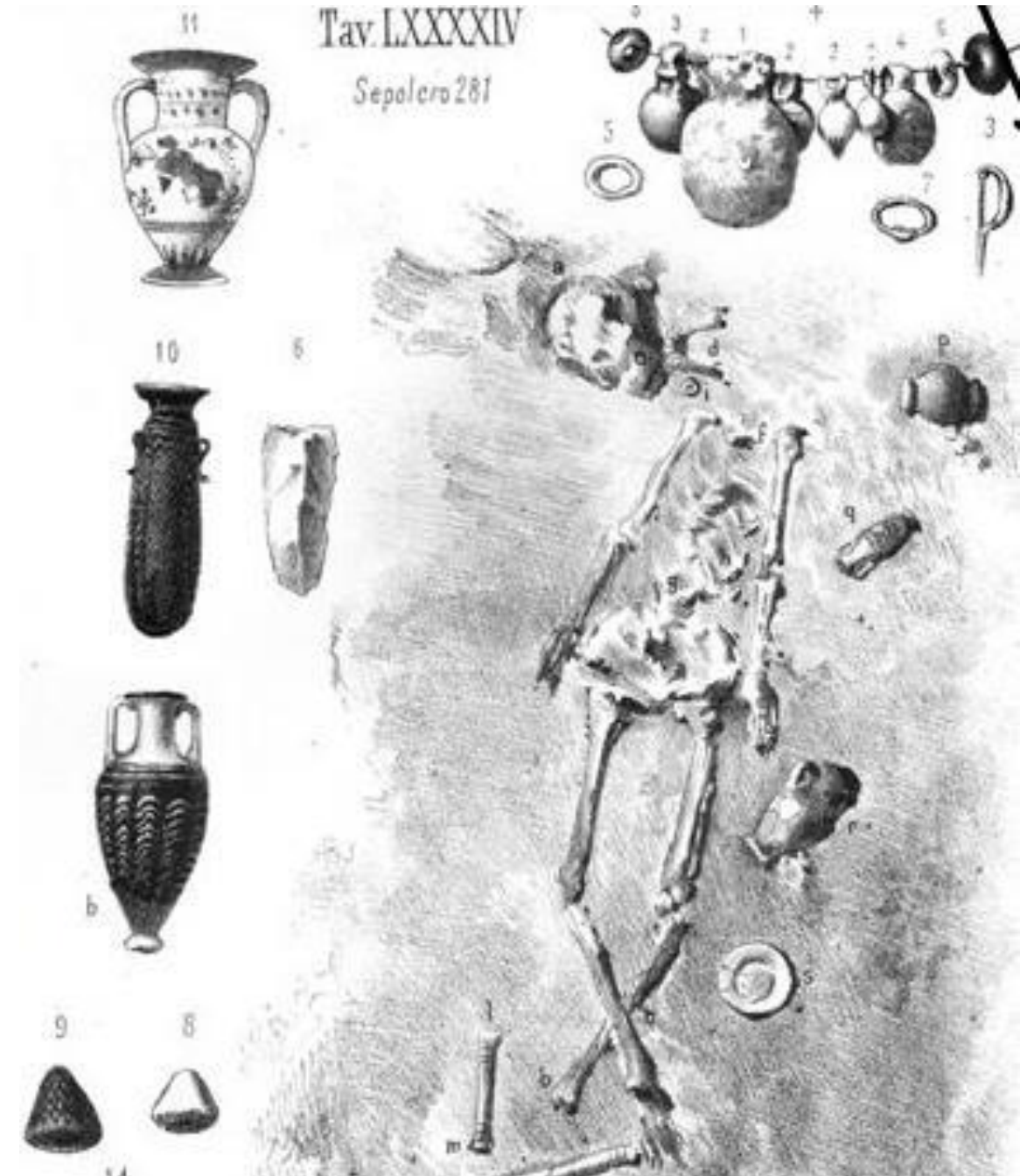
**Glass vessel fragment**  
(perfume bottle from Strakonice)





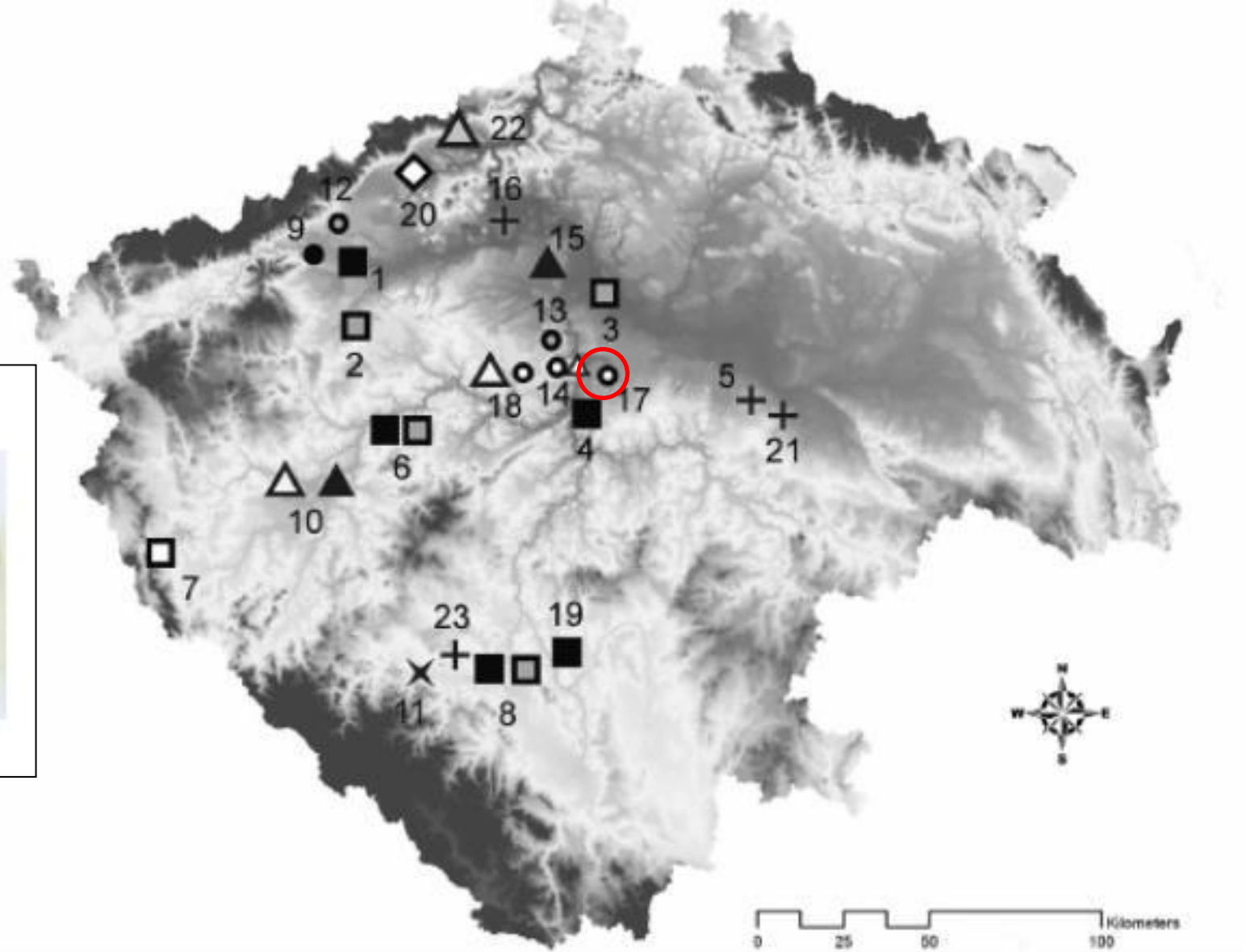
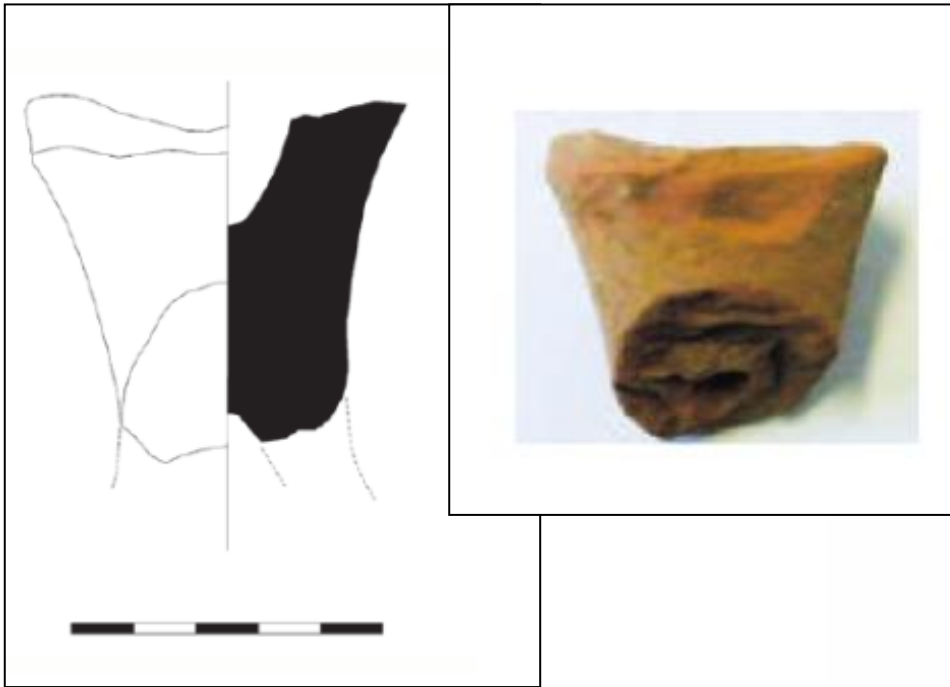


Though their production is often associated with Phoenicians or the island of Rhodes, these vessels are extremely common in Northern Italy. Whether produced in the Middle East, in Greece or Southern Italy, Phoenicians had no share on the contacts with the Central Europe... just to make things clear...



## Wine amphora

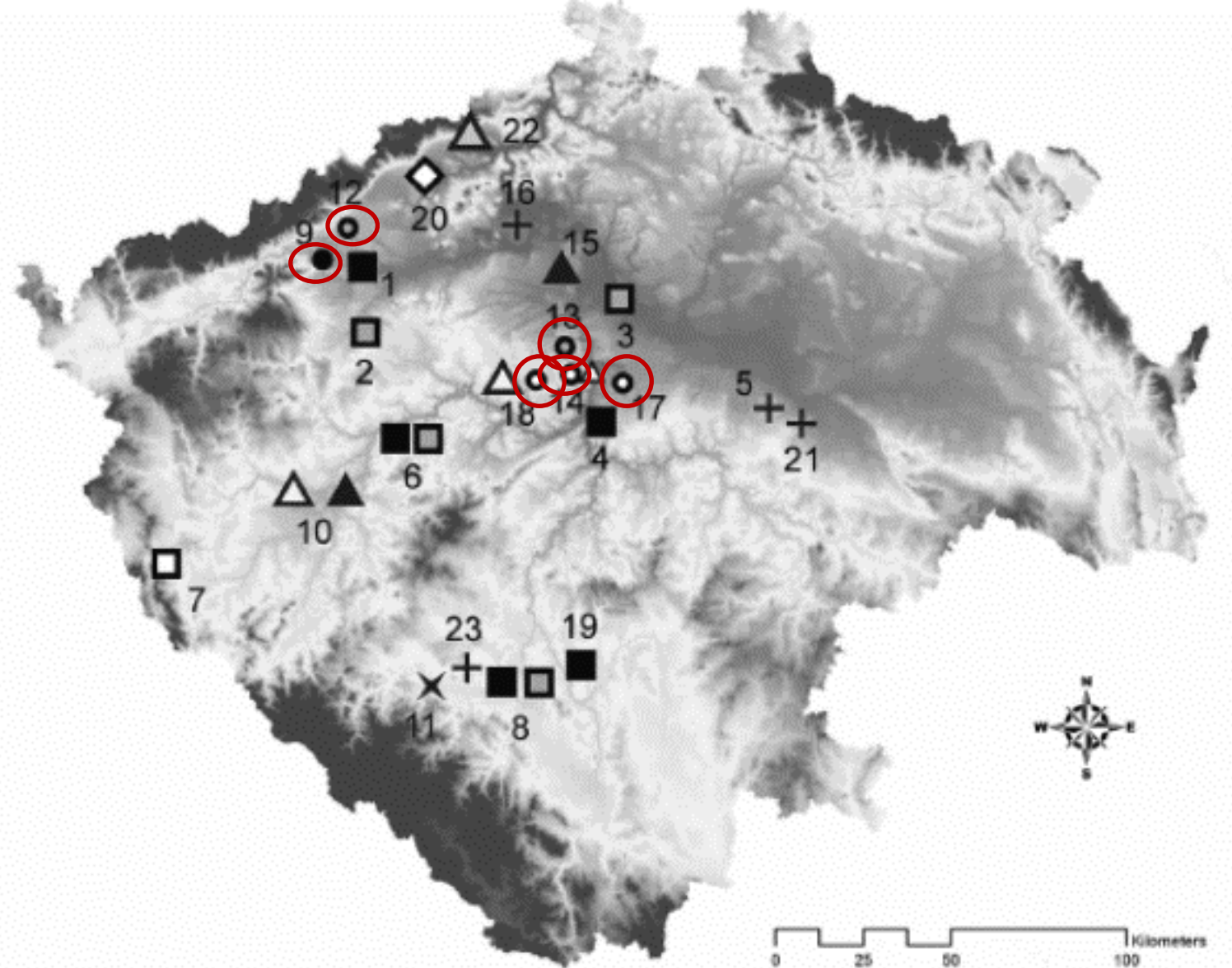
Only one fragment is known so far  
(many could have been overlooked  
because mistaken for modern pottery or  
roof-tiles)



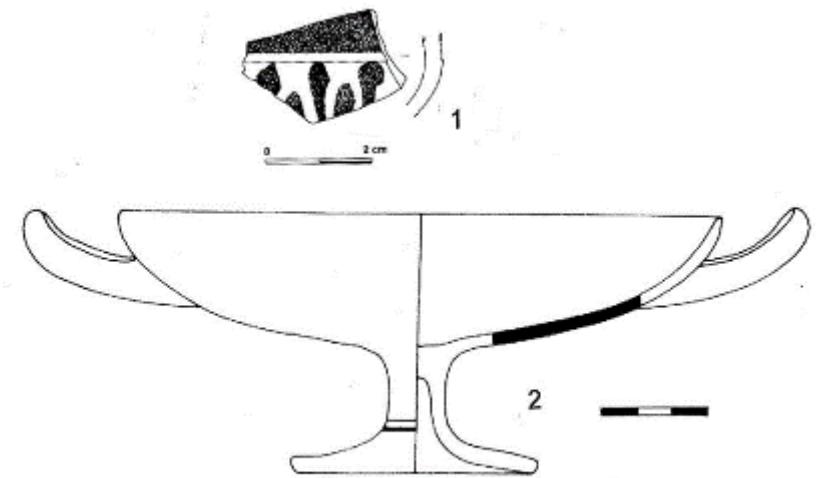
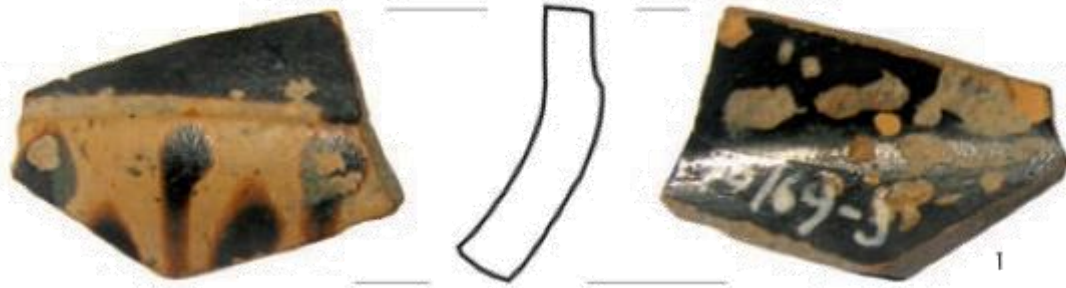
[https://www.academia.edu/19576034/The\\_first\\_find\\_of\\_a\\_Greek\\_transport\\_amphora\\_in\\_the\\_Late\\_Hallstatt\\_Early\\_La\\_T%C3%A8ne\\_Bohemia\\_and\\_its\\_significance\\_for\\_the\\_archaeology\\_of\\_interregional\\_contacts](https://www.academia.edu/19576034/The_first_find_of_a_Greek_transport_amphora_in_the_Late_Hallstatt_Early_La_T%C3%A8ne_Bohemia_and_its_significance_for_the_archaeology_of_interregional_contacts)



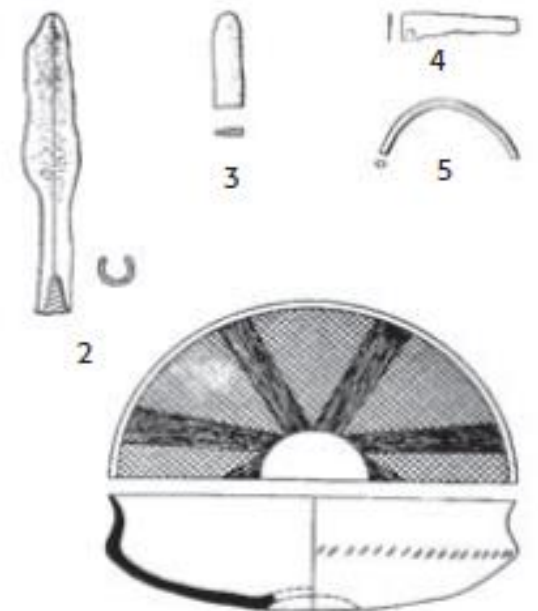
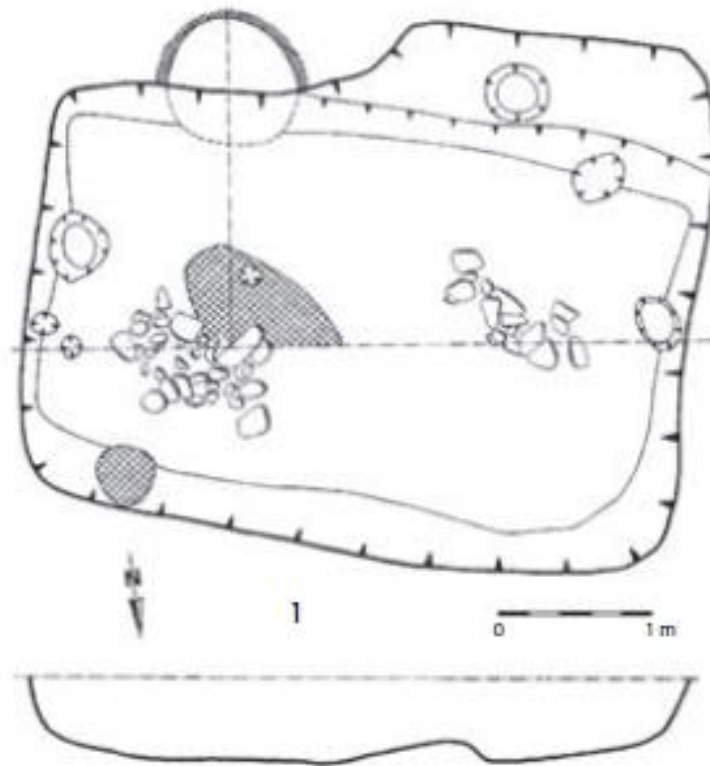
## Greek painted pottery



Attic Black-figure (VI – early V BC), Red-figure (V BC) and Black-glaze pottery



A single sherd of late VI century  
black-figure cup in Kadaň

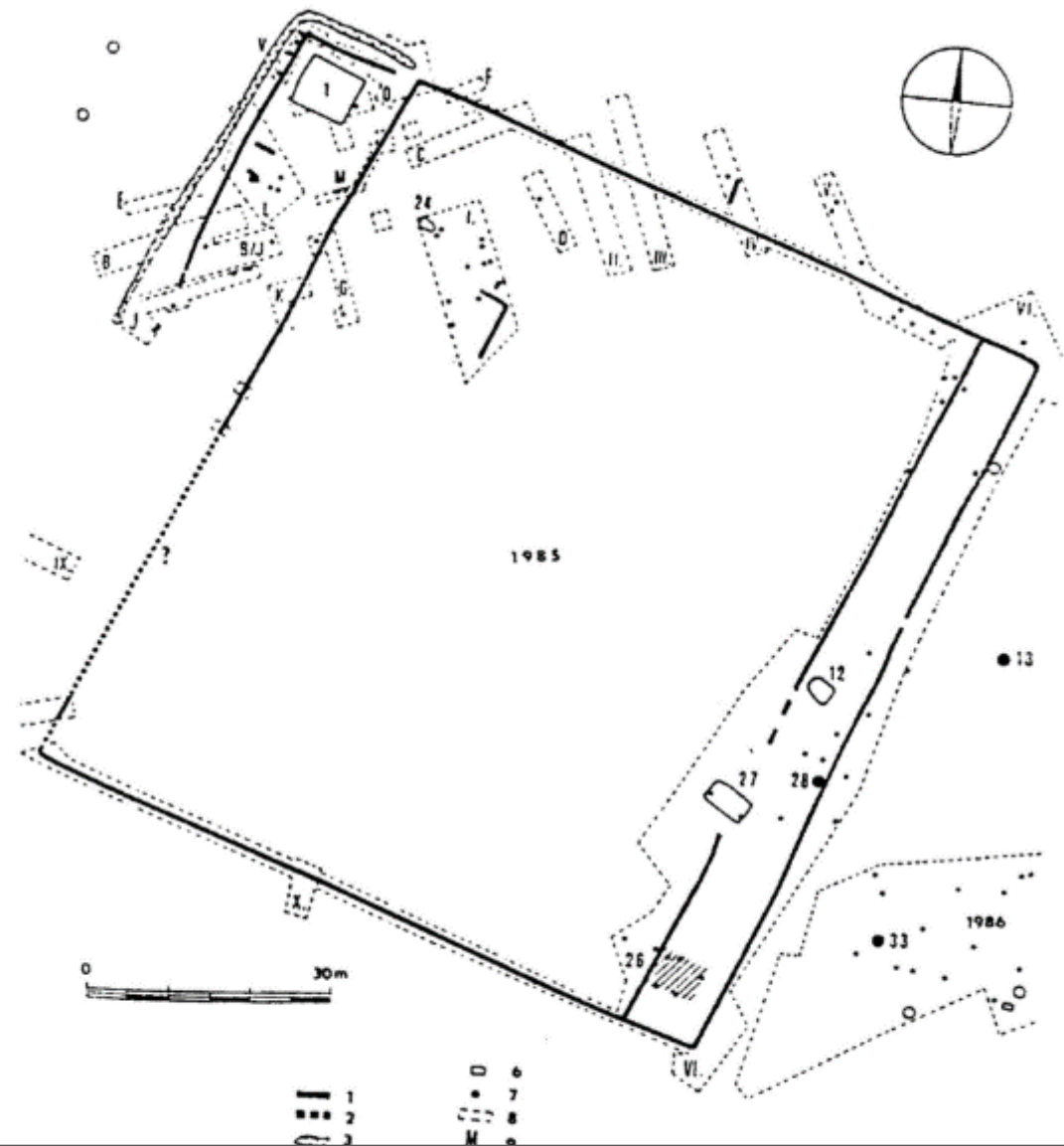
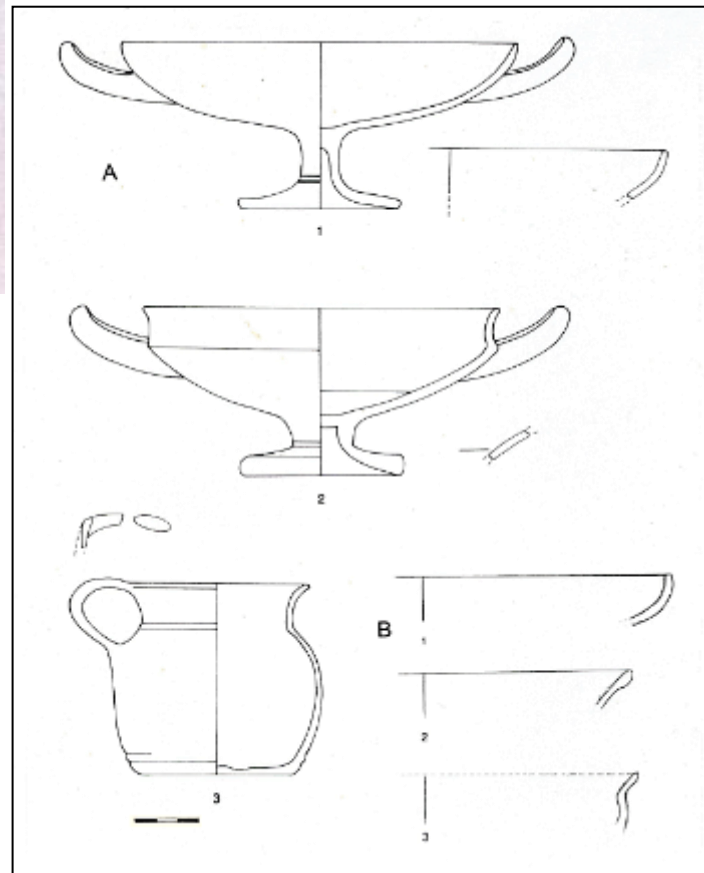


Kadaň – Jezerka



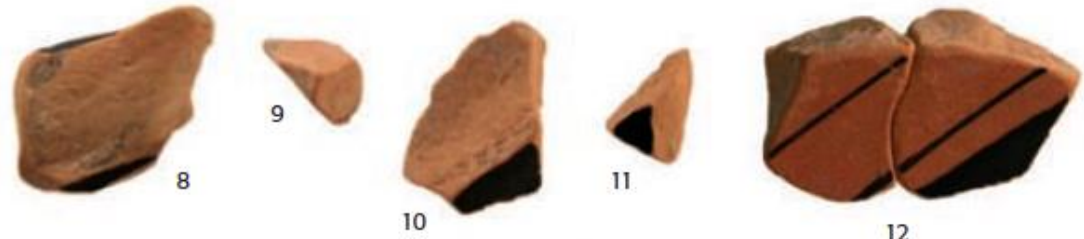


## Droužkovice



-a few sherds of V BC black-gloss cups from a elite enclosure in Droužkovice





.. and a whole lot of mid V BC attic red-figure pottery in simple settlements around Prague, always among waste in simple settlement pits



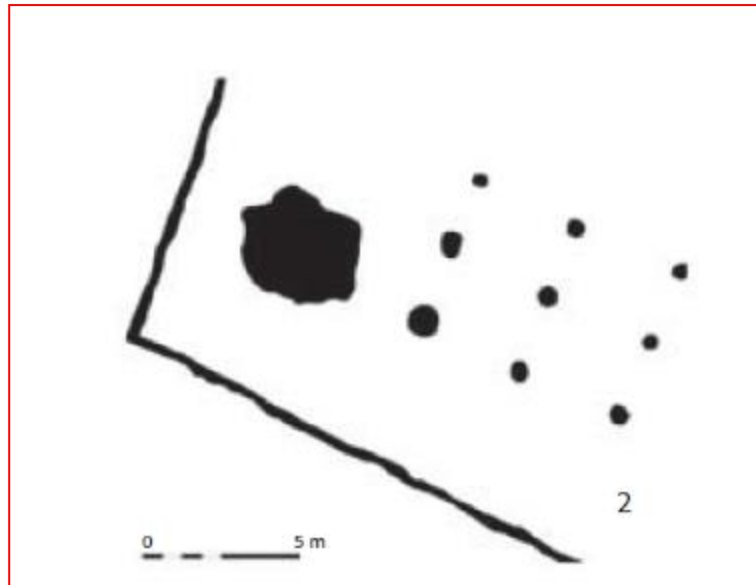
Praha-Ruzyně  
Jiviny



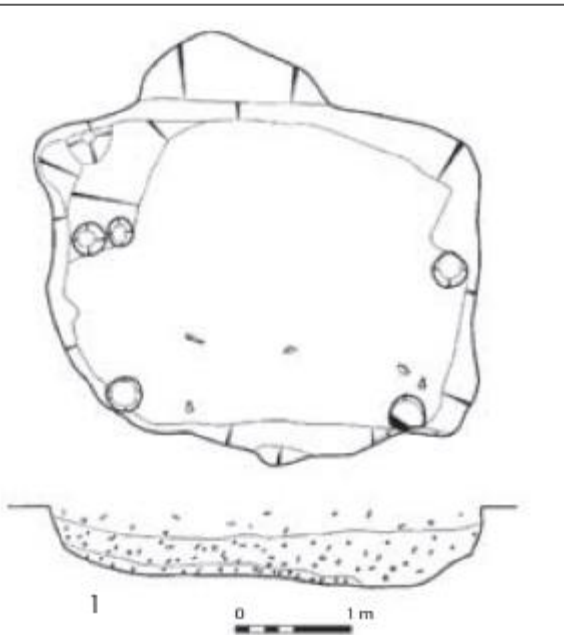




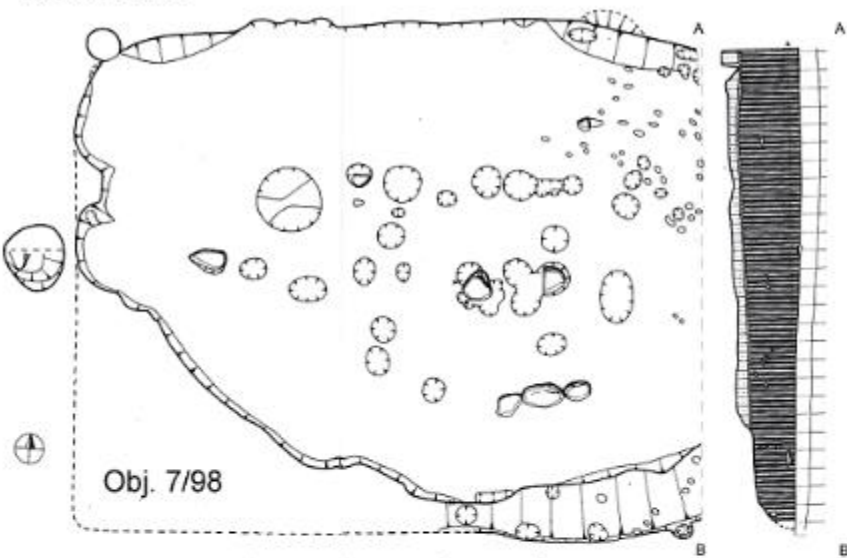
.. and a whole lot of mid V BC attic red-figure pottery in simple settlements around Prague, always among waste in simple settlement pits



Praha-Pitkovice

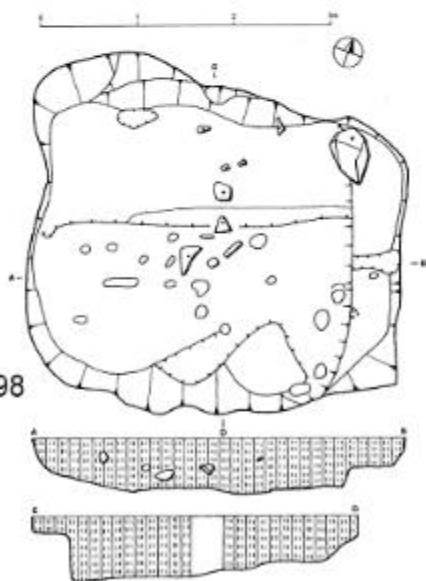


Tuchoměřice



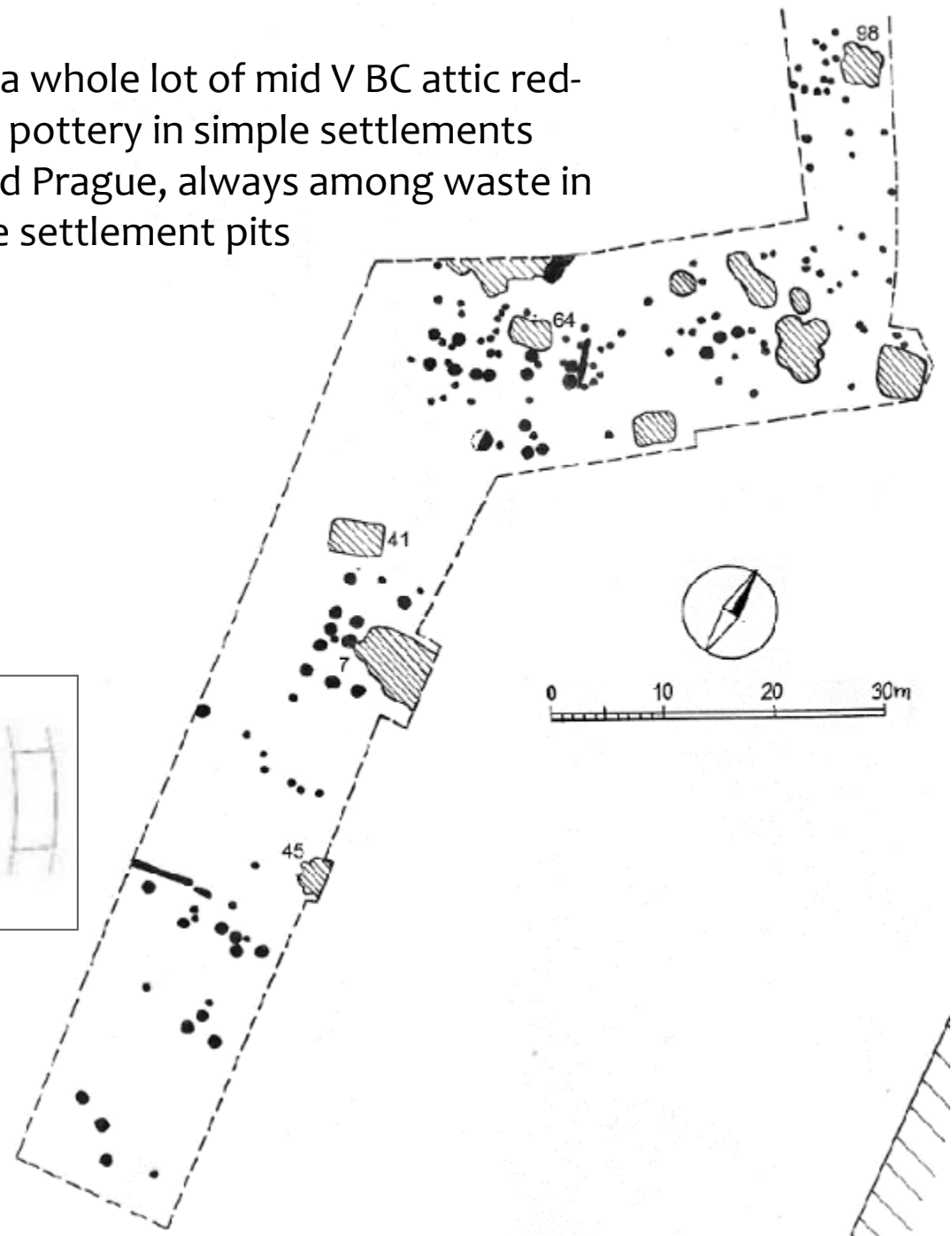
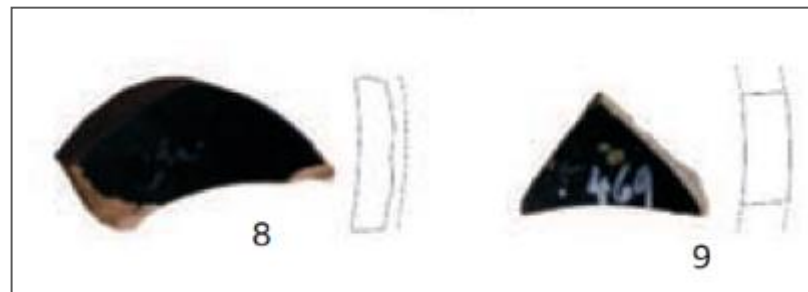
Obj. 7/98

Obj. 98/98



.. and a whole lot of mid V BC attic red-figure pottery in simple settlements around Prague, always among waste in simple settlement pits

Tuchoměřice



0 10 20 30m

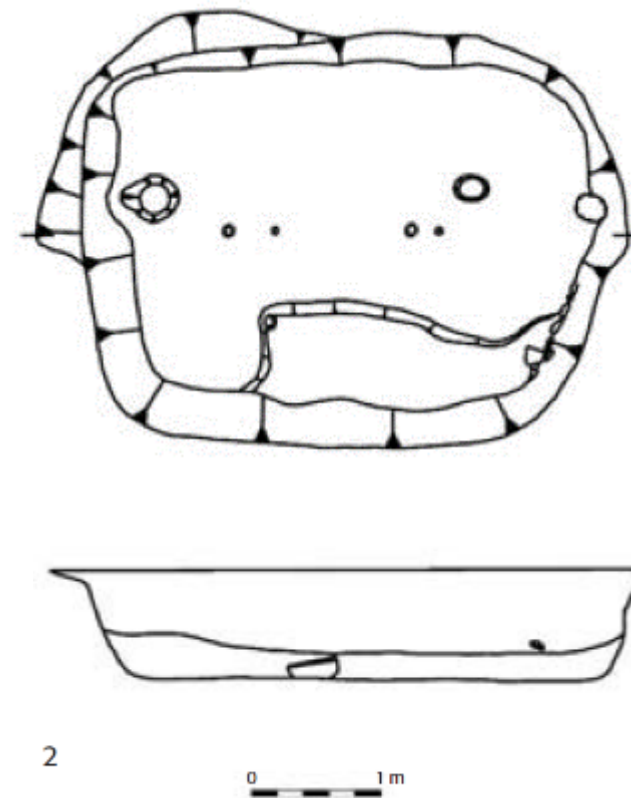




.. and a whole lot of mid V BC attic red-figure pottery in simple settlements around Prague, always among waste in simple settlement pits



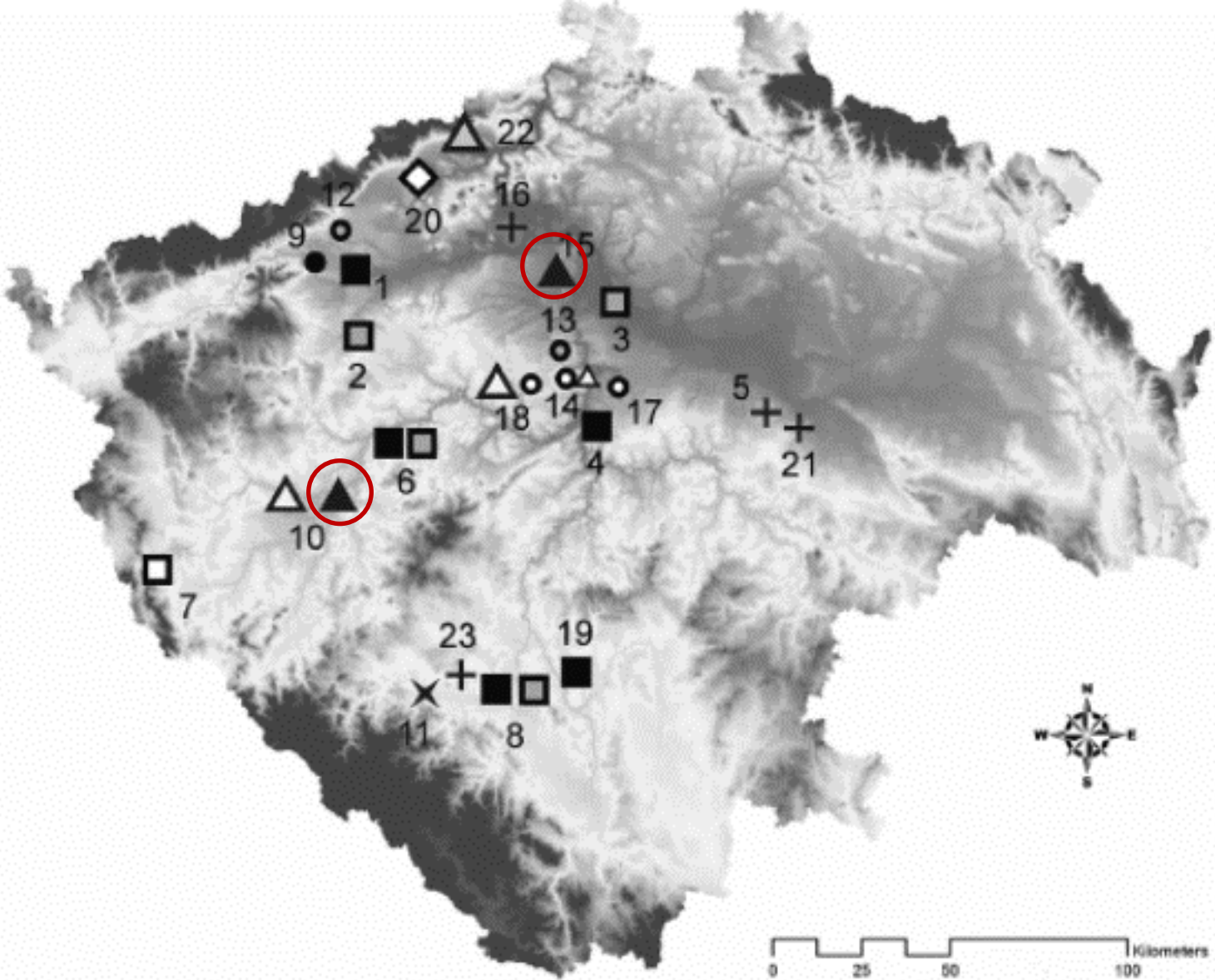
Dobrovíz



2

# Local imitations of Attic pottery

-





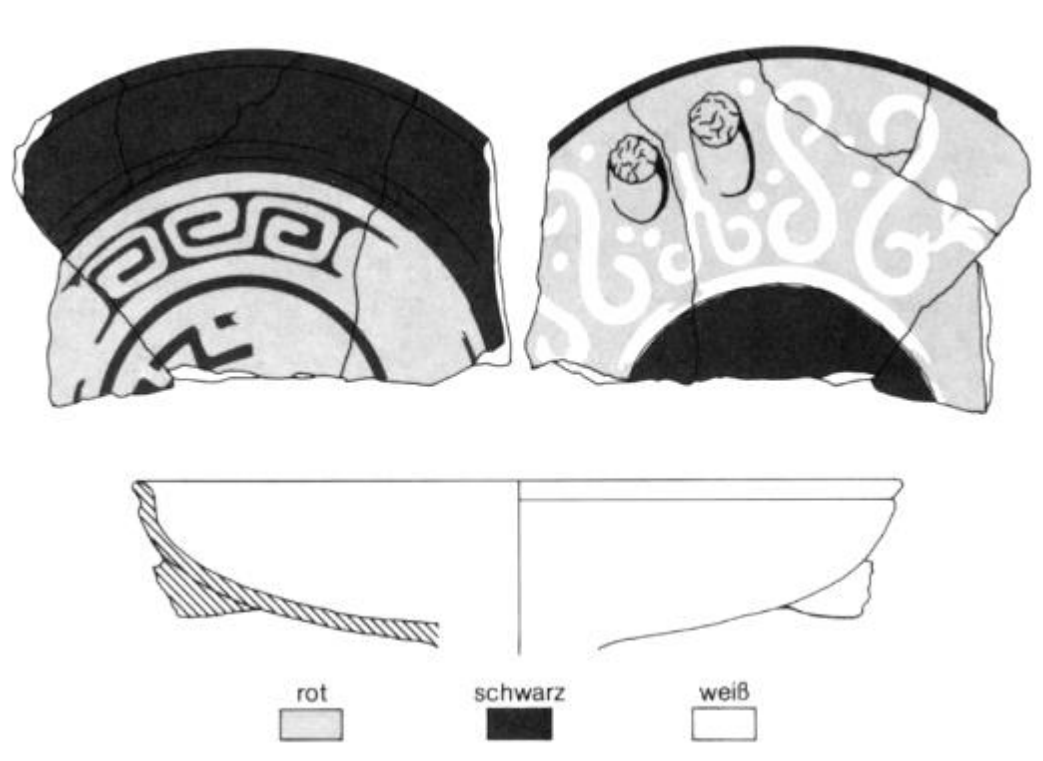
**Attic pottery  
imitations**



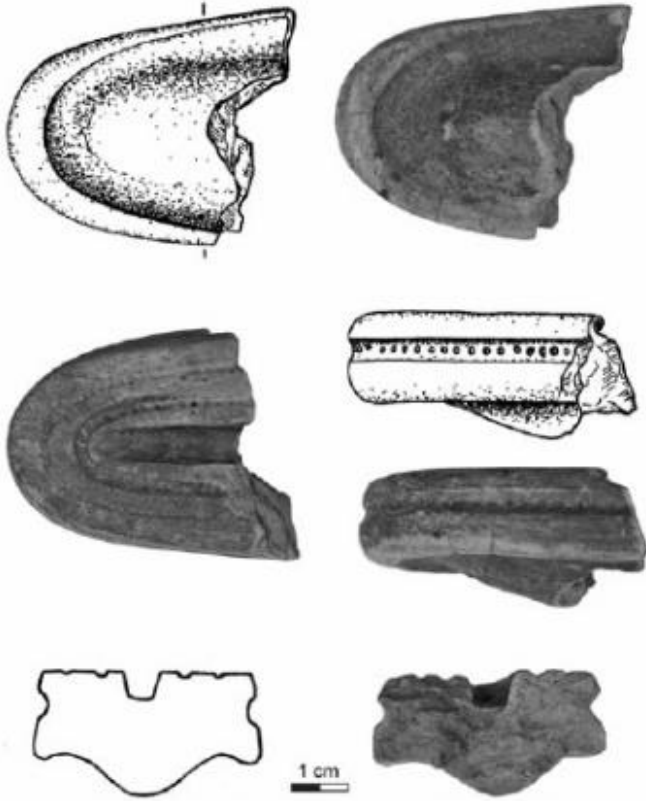
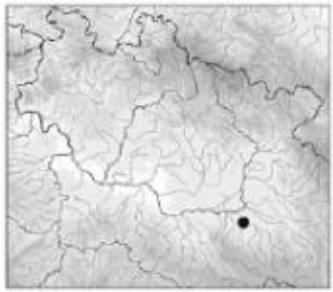
Plzeň – Roudná



Chržín (o. Mělník)



Radovesice,  
okr. Teplice



And even a ceramic imitation of a beaked flagon from a simple settlement in Tuněchody in Eastern Bohemia



Tuněchody, okr. Chrudim

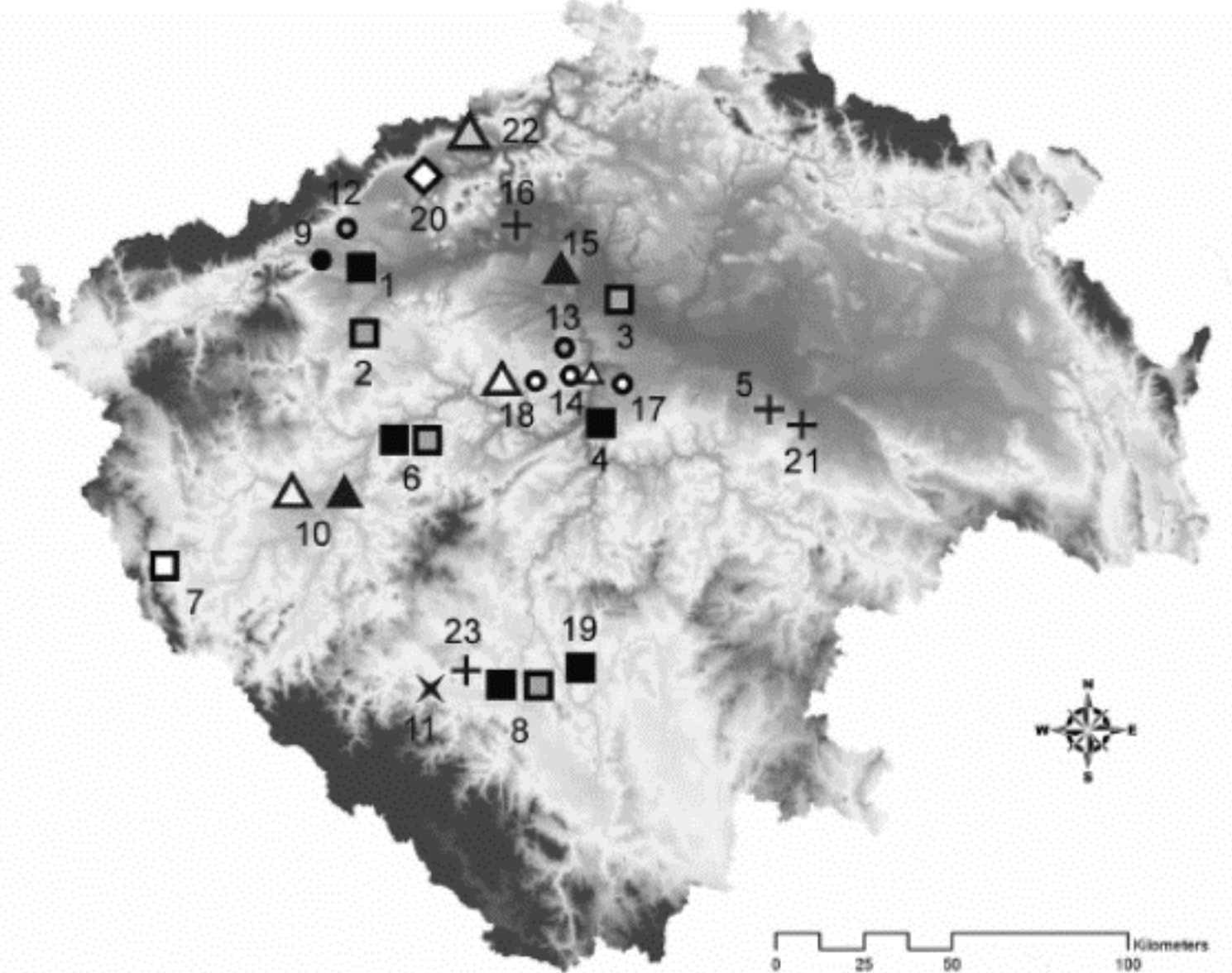


⇒ metal vessels in elite burials

⇒ Attic pottery in mundane settlements

⇒ Hillforts without imports....

... if someone understands it, let me know, please...



# KELTOVÉ

VE STŘEDNÍ EVROPĚ

JAN FILIP



NAKLADATELSTVÍ ČESKOSLOVENSKÉ

PETR DRDA ALENA RYBOVÁ

# KELTOVÉ A ČECHY



ACADEMIA

EVA SOUDSKÁ

## DIE ANFÄNGE DER KELTSCHEN ZIVILISATION IN BÖHMEN



ASPECTS OF CELTIC CIVILISATION  
IN BOHEMIA

ASPEKTY CIVILIZACE V ČECHÁCH

JOHN COLLIS

# The CELTS

*Origins, Myths  
& Inventions*

