

ČIŽMÁŘOVÁ, Jana. *Keltská pohřebiště na Moravě. Okresy Hodonín, Kroměříž, Olomouc, Opava, Prostějov, Přerov, Uherské Hradiště a Zlín* [Keltische Gräberfelder in Mähren. Bezirke Hodonín, Kroměříž, Olomouc, Opava, Prostějov, Přerov, Uherské Hradiště und Zlín]. Brno: Moravské zemské muzeum, 2017, 394 p. ISBN 978-80-7028-486-5.

The reviewed publication is a monograph on the subject of burial sites from eight Moravian districts with an inventory, description and illustration of available material. J. Čižmářová's new monograph builds on the previous volumes devoted to the Brno,¹ Blansko and Vyškov² regions and therefore represents a contribution to the systematically oriented study of Celtic cemeteries in Moravia.

After the introduction presenting the concept of the work and the area it addresses, the author provides an overview of researchers dealing with the issue of the burial rite in the La Tène period in central, east and southeast Moravia (K. Ludíkovský, J. Meduna, etc.). The author also describes the natural conditions, which had a major impact on the development and character of Celtic settlement in the studied geographic space.

The circumstances of the finds and the testimonial value of the source material vary considerably. A large part of the presented assemblage comes from random finds and development-led excavations conducted prior to 1950. The greatest contribution of the work are the results of modern excavations of cemeteries with detailed documentation. The find inventory includes a total of 133 sites and 238 graves (181 of which are classified). Although a high concentration of Celtic cemeteries was determined primarily in the Prostějov district, the current state of knowledge could be partially distorted by the unevenness of excavations.

The fourth chapter provides a basic description of the cemeteries and elements of the burial rite. Larger cemeteries, i.e. those with several dozen graves (Mistřín, Nechvalín), are very rare in the studied area. Inhumation graves are dominated by a position of the deceased on their back, their arms alongside their body and their head to the north. Cremation burials include urn grave units (31) and simple pits (14). A higher vessel covered by an overturned bowl was typically used as the urn. The interior preparation of grave pits (the coating of the bottom, wooden lining of the sides, etc.) appears primarily in the graves of individuals with warrior goods or rich inventory. The exterior treatment of graves in the form of a peripheral trench is known in Moravia in only seven cases thus far. This important category of finds at Celtic cemeteries is represented in far greater numbers in neighbouring Lower Austria³ and in southwest Slovakia.⁴ Double burials are presented as special type of find with a specific social context (e.g. Mistřín, grave 1-2/1967).

¹ ČIŽMÁŘOVÁ, Jana. *Keltská pohřebiště na Moravě. Okresy Brno-město a Brno-venkov* [Keltische Gräberfelder in Mähren. Bezirke Brno-město und Brno-venkov]. Brno: Moravské zemské muzeum, 2011, 299 p.

² ČIŽMÁŘOVÁ, Jana. *Keltská pohřebiště na Moravě. Okresy Blansko a Vyškov* [Keltische Gräberfelder in Mähren. Bezirke Blansko und Vyškov]. Brno: Moravské zemské muzeum, 2013, 321 p.

³ RAMSL, Peter C. *Das eisenzeitliche Gräberfeld von Pottenbrunn. Forschungsansätze zu wirtschaftlichen Grundlagen und sozialen Strukturen der latènezeitlichen Bevölkerung des Traisental, Niederösterreich*. Horn: Verlag Ferdinand Berger & Söhne, 2002, p. 19-20, fig. 3. RAMSL, Peter C. *Das latènezeitliche Gräberfeld von Mannersdorf am Leithagebirge, Flur Reinhthal Süd, Niederösterreich. Studien zu Phänomenen der latènezeitlichen Kulturprägungen*. Wien: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 2011, p. 29, fig. 5.

⁴ BUJNA, Jozef. *Das latènezeitliche Gräberfeld bei Dubník. I. In: Slovenská archeológia*, 1989, 37/2, p. 285-287.

In the following chapter, the author in a narrow space and on the basis of thorough knowledge of the sources and literature, describes the development of the burial rite in individual phases of the La Tène period. Given the number of identified settlements, a surprisingly low number of graves from the Early La Tène period are known (Lovčice, Mikulčice, Kyjov). The vast majority of sites belong to the Celtic flat cemetery phase. Due to the characteristics of the form of burial in the Middle La Tène period (cremation burials in shallow graves), relatively few find units have been preserved.

J. Čižmářová then focuses her attention on contacts between the Celtic population of Moravia and neighbouring territories. The occurrence of foreign archaeological material and several peculiarities in the burial rite (including the orientation of the head to the south) are regarded as reliable indicators of relations with the Carpathian Basin. Multiple types of pottery vessels, ornaments and clothing accessories indicate ties to this environment.⁵ Only the question of the origin of a jug with stamped decoration and a twisted handle from Mikovice is discussed in greater detail.

Following the conclusion in which the author outlines possibilities for the future processing and comprehensive evaluation of Celtic cemeteries in Moravia, an extensive list of references and an annex with an analysis of anthropological material (Tereza Sojková) are provided.

The painstakingly compiled catalogue (an inventory of grave finds by district) follows the same structure as the previous volumes in the series. The entries contain the basic localisation and a description of the field situation and individual graves. The site, grave number, shape and dimension of the grave pit and orientation are provided first, followed by the state of preservation, gender, age, funerary practice and grave goods. Supplemental information (deposition location, inventory number), cited references and links to graphic tables are also provided.

The 37 illustrations included directly in the catalogue increase the informative value of the work – overall cemetery plans, sketches of find situations, reproduction of archive sources and period illustrations of selected (e.g. those lost today) artefacts. A separate graphic annex features 83 full-page tables with drawings of the documented grave goods and the ground plans of graves. The annex also includes 9 photographic tables with black-and-white shots of interesting terrain situations (a grave with a rectangular ditch from Domamyslice, etc.).

The primary benefit of the reviewed publication is the comprehensive source fund – the catalogue contains artefacts from early museum collections and grave finds from more recent excavations. The documentary part of the work with finds can meet the highest standards. For the needs of the publication, entirely new drawing documentation was prepared for the majority of artefacts; the high-quality drawings and prints capture all of the details. In focusing on the material contribution to knowledge, it is understandable that the author for now has left out a more thorough analysis of the archaeological contexts and summarised theoretical results. The parallel bilingual Czech-German publication makes the work available to a broader circle of foreign scholars. However, the absence of a comprehensive map with an orientational localisation of sites can be regarded as a certain drawback.

In conclusion, it is necessary to again draw attention to J. Čižmářová's patient approach to the detailed publication of archaeological sources, which will be complete only after the

⁵ See: ČIŽMÁŘ, Miloš. Příspěvek k poznání vlivů Karpatské kotliny v době laténské na Moravě [Beitrag zur Erkenntnis der Einflüsse des Karpatenbeckens in der Latènezeit in Mähren]. In: *Časopis Moravského muzea-vědy společenské*, 1993, LXXVIII, p. 91-96.

publication of the anticipated final volume in the Celtic Cemeteries in Moravia series (with a comprehensive mapping of the Břeclav, Třebíč and Znojmo districts). One can only hope that the study of Celtic cemeteries in Slovakia, which over the past two decades has focused more on a monothematic evaluation of certain categories of grave goods and on an analysis of remarkable grave units,⁶ will one day enjoy a similar source publication.

Andrej Vrtel

Štefan Oriško – Peter Buday: *Pramene k umelecko-historickému bádaniu a ochrane pamiatok na Slovensku (1846 – 1918)*.

Bratislava : Stimul, 2017, 262 s., ISBN 978-80-8127-198-4

Ochrana pamiatok na území dnešného Slovenska v období pred vznikom prvej Československej republiky bola doménou vládnuceho Rakúska a neskôr uhorských pamiatkových orgánov. Publikácia autorskej dvojice Štefan Oriško a Peter Buday osvetľuje práve obdobie počiatkov ochrany pamiatok pod správou uhorských inštitúcií v rokoch 1846 až 1918.

Kniha pozostáva z jedenástich kapitol. V úvodnej kapitole Peter Buday ozrejmjuje čitateľovi dejiny pamiatkovej ochrany v danom období. Text je logicky rozdelený na podkapitoly, ktoré už v názve naznačujú jednotlivé medziny súvisiace s vývojom tohto spoločenskovedného odvetvia. V nasledujúcej kapitole vysvetľuje Štefan Oriško súdobé vnímanie pojmu pamiatka v kontexte historických udalostí vedúcich k čiastočnej postupnej stabilizácii pojmu a jeho využívaniu v procese konštituovania odborov, ktoré s týmto a ďalšími príbuznými výrazmi operujú. Nedostatočné definovanie pojmu *pamiatka* v súdobom zákone a problémy vyplývajúce z tohto stavu boli predmetom diskusií a kritických hlasov už v dobe jeho vzniku. V kapitole *Pamiatkový zákon* s prekladmi Zákona o zachovaní umeleckých pamiatok z roku 1881 a časti Forsterovej komparatívnej kritiky (s. 43) domáceho pamiatkového zákona Peter Buday sleduje a komentuje vznik a vývoj príslušnej legislatívy v Uhorsku, ako aj vybrané problémy, vrátane spomenutých terminologických nedostatkov a ich dopadu v praxi. Nasledujúca kapitola sa zaoberá evidenciou a inventarizáciou pamiatok, pričom poukazuje na v mnohom neprekonateľné problémy, s ktorými sa v tejto súvislosti stretávali uhorskí „pamiatkari“. Z hľadiska poznania a pochopenia historických prístupov k obnove pamiatok a ich dokumentácii považujem za zvlášť cenné nasledujúce štyri kapitoly (s. 68 – 211). P. Buday sa tu venuje obnovám vybraných nehnuteľných a hniteľných pamiatok z územia Slovenska. Predovšetkým pomerne rozsiahla kapitola *Obnovy architektúry* s prekladmi textov Ipolyiho, Henszlmanna, Forstera či Ébera tému dôsledne osvetľuje a zároveň poskytuje priestor na ďalšiu prácu s vybranými prameňmi. V nasledujúcich dvoch kapitolách sa Štefan Oriško venuje tak kresbovej, ako aj fotografickej dokumentácii pamiatok v sledovanom období. Precízne vysvetlenie rôznych pohľadov, resp. prístupov k tvorbe a využitiu kresbovej a neskôr fotografickej dokumentácie je názorne doplnené o súvisiace pôvodné texty a pre danú tému takmer nevyhnutné ukážky kresieb a fotografií.

⁶ Cf.: REPKA, Dominik. Pohrebiská z doby laténskej na Slovensku. Stav bádania [Gräberfelder aus der Latènezeit in der Slowakei. Stand der Forschung]. In: *Študijné zvesti Archeologického ústavu SAV*, 2014, 56, p. 23-54.