

MY THINGS CHANGED THING?



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# MY THINGS CHANGED THINGS



Social Development and Cultural Exchange in Prehistory,  
Antiquity, and the Middle Ages

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## THE UNBELIEVABLE 60<sup>th</sup> BIRTHDAY OF PETR CHARVÁT

*Jiří Sláma*

One can hardly avoid the impression that the hectic way of life of today's hurried times seems to deny the justness of F. Braudel's reflections about several categories of historical time, of which we are left only with the fastest-running one. How else are we to explain the fact that some of our professional colleagues, whose first steps on the field of historical investigation we had quite recently observed with keen interest, have already reached the age when scholars are given a collected volume at the occasion of their life's jubilee? This holds true also of our dear colleague Petr Charvát (\*January 12, 1949 in Prague). The composition of the collected volume dedicated to his sixtieth birthday is quite unusual in terms of its content, one could almost say it is exceptional. The authors of the individual contributions range from scholars of the Ancient Near East over Egyptologists to specialists in Early Medieval Bohemia and Moravia. The scope of interest of our honoree covers all these parts of early history. The range of his interests is indeed admirable and at the same inspiring. In the course of his investigation of various archaeological and historical problems, P. Charvát has always strived to find monuments and phenomena (for example in the area of religious concepts or commercial relationships), which had connected these distant regions and differing thought systems in the past.

The formation of the personality of our honoree was undoubtedly to a large extent influenced by the exceptional intellectual environment of his family. His future professional focus as well as scholarly interests stemmed primarily from his studies at the Charles University in Prague. The greater part of his studies took place already in the complicated period after the year 1968, when the newly created state power, based on the support of alien tanks that invaded our country, denied for nonsensical ideological and power reasons any scholarly contacts with the western world. Only a few university disciplines could stand up to these for scholarly research so devastating tendencies. These included also prehistory and cuneiform studies, where the honoree graduated in the year 1973. He was also lucky to have been able to acquaint himself with university life free from nonsensical political pressure in the course of one academic year of his studies, although in order to attain this experience, he had to travel to the distant Lagos in Nigeria.

After graduation, P. Charvát gradually extended his knowledge in the course of a scholarship at the Czech Institute of Egyptology and, following that, postgraduate internship at the Archaeological Institute in Prague. He remained loyal to this institution in the course of the ensuing years, although a greater part of his workload has gradually shifted to other workplaces. These included above all the Oriental Institute in Prague and then some university departments, of which the Department of Near Eastern Studies of the University of West Bohemia in Pilsen became his home institution.

When contacts with foreign countries were enabled after the political changes of 1989, our honoree used his opportunities to the full. He undertook several scholarships in France, Berlin, twice he stayed at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia and he also studied at the University of Cambridge. He also had the opportunity to take part at several foreign archaeological expeditions. These included above all the exploration

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of the Buddhist temple in Anuradhapura at Sri Lanka, undertaken in terms of a UNESCO campaign, and the British archaeological expedition at Djemdet Nasr near Baghdad. P. Charvát is also a member of the Spanish archaeological mission in Turkey.

The honoree's deep knowledge and wide overview of specialized literature allowed him to gradually publish a number of scholarly articles and monographs, important both thematically and in terms of their content, on the basis of which he first attained the academic title PhDr. (in 1975), several years later the scholarly title of candidate of sciences CSc. (in 1980) and another fifteen years later (in 1995) also the highest scholarly title awarded in our country, doctor of historical sciences (DrSc.). In the same year, he habilitated at the faculty of arts of Masaryk University in Brno in the discipline of Slavic archaeology, receiving the title of Assistant Professor.

Since the year 1993, Petr Charvát has been lecturing at several Czech universities. He is an acknowledged and erudite university teacher. At first he lectured at the Pedagogical Faculty of the Charles University in Prague, later he moved to the University of West Bohemia in Pilsen. His lectures and the seminars he directs mostly concentrate on the wide aspects of the cultures of the Ancient Near East. As a visiting professor, P. Charvát has also given lectures concerning problems of the archaeology of Early Medieval Europe at the Faculties of Arts in Brno and Prague.

Both in Czech and international scholarly circles, P. Charvát is known above all as the author of a vast number of scholarly articles and several monographs. Many of these have been published by prestigious publishers. Charvát's bibliography includes both works covering the problems of the historical development of a larger area in the course of a longer period of time (for example his books on the most ancient history of Mesopotamia or about the beginnings of the Czech state), but also studies dedicated to partial problems. All his works are characterized by his critical approach, excellent knowledge of material culture, epigraphic sources and corresponding scholarly literature as well as an ability to reach new approaches and interpretations. With their frequently non-traditional approaches to the problems addressed, Charvát's works stimulate thought and discussion. All these aspects of the works of the honoree are, however, well-known and it is unnecessary to reiterate them again.

What to say in conclusion? Under no circumstances should we repeat the cliché of wishing all good for the ensuing years. This would not do for the vital Petr Charvát (whose 60 years of age appear to me rather like a mistake in his birth certificate). And thus we can wish him (and, rather selfishly, also ourselves) that he might publish as much as in such a way as he had done until now. We are already looking forward for his new works.

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## MY THINGS CHANGED THINGS

### Social Development and Cultural Exchange in Prehistory, Antiquity, and the Middle Ages

“But most cultural transfers were the work of anonymous carriers. So many were they, some moving quickly, others so slowly, that it is almost impossible to find one’s way through this immense baggage hall in perpetual confusion. For every piece of cultural baggage recognized, a thousand are untraceable: identification labels are missing and sometimes the contents or their wrappings have vanished too.”

Braudel, E, *The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean World in the Age of Philip II*. Volume II. London: University of California Press 1973, 761.

When Peter Roger Stuart Moorey used this quotation to open his chapter on tracing the roots of cultural transfers between Egypt and Mesopotamia (in: Rowlands, M. – Larsen, M. – Kristiansen, K. (eds.): *Centre and Periphery in the Ancient World*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1987, 36), he precisely defined one of the thorniest problems not only of archaeology but also of history or any other social science. The dynamics of society and its material culture development, intercultural exchanges, and legacies of ancient cultures represent themes that can be observed diachronically throughout the entire history of mankind. The following, analyzing, and evaluating of these processes and their understanding can enable us to comprehend our own present.

This publication contains papers devoted to various aspects of Prehistory, Antiquity and Middle Ages of not only Bohemia but also Egypt and Near East. This wide range of time and space mirrors the wide-spread professional interests of Petr Charvát whose ideas, papers, books, and imagination overshoot the limits of several branches, including Near Eastern studies, Archaeology, and Egyptology.

To find one’s way through the immense hall of knowledge of human history is one of the hardest lots of any carrier – researcher. And we believe that Petr Charvát belongs to the most gifted of carriers.

*Petra Maříková Vlčková – Jana Mynářová – Martin Tomášek*

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## SEZNAM ZKRATEK / LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS / ABKÜZUNGENVERZEICHNISS

A	Museum siglum of the Oriental Institute, Chicago
ÄA	Ägyptologische Abhandlungen
AASOR	The Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research
AbB	Altbabylonische Briefe in Umschrift und Übersetzung
ABOT	Balkan, K., <i>Ankara Arkeoloji Müzesinde bulunan Bogazköy Tabletleri / Bogazköy Tablets in the Archaeological Museum in Ankara</i> . Istanbul: Millî Eğitim Basımevi, 1948
ACER	The Australian Centre for Egyptology: Reports
ÄF	Ägyptologische Forschungen
AO	Museum siglum of the Louvre, Paris (Antiquités orientales)
AoF	Altorientalische Forschungen
ARES	Archivi Reali di Ebla – Studi
ARET	Archivi Reali di Ebla – Testi
ArOr	Archiv Orientální
ASAE	Annales du Service des antiquités de l'Égypte
Ash.	Museum siglum, Ashmolean Museum
AV, DAI	Archäologische Veröffentlichungen, Deutsches Archäologisches Institut
BÄ	Beiträge zur Ägyptologie
BdÉ	Bibliothèque d'Étude
BIFAO	Bulletin de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale
BME/BM	Museum siglum of the British Museum
BSFE	Bulletin de la société française d'égyptologie
CAD	Chicago Assyrian Dictionary
CG	Museum siglum of the Egyptian museum, Cairo (Catalogue général)
CHANE	Culture and History of the Ancient Near East
CRRAI	Comptes Rendues, Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale
DAI	Deutsches Archäologisches Institut
E.	Museum siglum of the Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Brussels
EA	siglum of the Amarna tablets (Knudtzon, J. A., <i>Die El-Amarna-Tafeln mit Einleitung und Erläuterungen. Anmerkungen und Register bearbeitet von Otto Weber und Erich Ebeling</i> [= VAB 2]. 2 Bände. Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs, 1907–1915.)
EEF	Egypt Exploration Fund
EI	Eretz-Israel
ERC	Études recherches sur la civilisation
FAT	Forschungen zum Alten Testament
FHL	Durand, J.-M. – Laroche, E., Fragments hittites du Louvre. In: <i>Mémorial Atatürk. Études d'archéologie et de philologie anatoliennes</i> . Paris: ERC, 1982, 73–107.
GM	Göttinger Miszellen
HdO	Handbuch der Orientalistik
IOS	Israel Oriental Studies
JAC	Journal of Ancient Civilizations
JAOS	Journal of the American Oriental Society
JARCE	Journal of the American Research Center in Egypt
JCS	Journal of Cuneiform Studies
JEA	Journal of Egyptian Archaeology
JESHO	Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient
JNES	Journal of Near Eastern Studies

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KBo	Keilschrifttexte aus Boghazköi
KTU	Dietrich, M. – Loretz, O. – Sanmartín, J., <i>Cuneiform Alphabetic Texts from Ugarit, Ras ibn Hani and Other Places</i> . Münster: Ugarit-Verlag, 1995.
KUB	Keilschrifturkunden aus Boghazköi
LingAeg	Lingua Aegyptia: Journal of Egyptian Language Studies
MÄS	Münchner Ägyptologische Studien
MDAIK	Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Abteilung Kairo
MIO	Mitteilungen des Instituts für Orientforschung
MRS	Mission de Ras Shamra
N.A.B.U.	Nouvelles Assyriologiques Brèves et Utilitaires
OA	Oriens Antiquus
OBO	Orbis Biblicus et Orientalis
OIP	Oriental Institute Publications
OLA	Orientalia Lovaniensia Analecta
PAM	Polish Archaeology in Mediterranean
PAT	Palmyrene Aramaic Texts ( <i>Hillers – Cussini 1996</i> )
P. Dura	Parchments and Papyri discovered in Dura Europos ( <i>Welles – Fink – Gilliam 1959</i> )
P. Yadin	Papyri from the Cave of Letters ( <i>Lewis et al. 1989; Yadin et al. (ed.) 2002</i> )
PRU	Le Palais royal d'Ugarit
QS	Quaderni di semitistica
RdE	Revue d'Égyptologie
RIA	Reallexikon der Assyriologie und vorderasiatischen Archäologie
RSO	Ras Shamra – Ougarit
SAA	State Archives of Assyria
SAAS	State Archives of Assyria Studies
SAGA	Studien zur Archäologie und Geschichte Altägyptens
SAK	Studien zur Altägyptische Kultur
SBLWAW	Society for Biblical Literature (Writings of the Ancient World)
SMEA	Studi Micenei ed Egeo-Anatolici
SR	Museum siglum of the Egyptian museum, Cairo (Special register)
TAD	Textbook of Aramaic Inscriptions from Ancient Egypt (A: <i>Porten – Yardeni 1986</i> ; B: <i>Porten – Yardeni 1989</i> ; C: <i>Porten Yardeni 1993</i> ; D: <i>Porten – Yardeni 1999</i> )
TbT	Totenbuchttexte. Synoptische Textausgabe nach Quellen des Neuen Reiches
UBL	Ugaritisch-biblische Literatur
UF	Ugarit-Forschungen
VAB	Vorderasiatische Bibliothek
VAT	Museum siglum of the Vorderasiatisches Museum, Berlin (Vorderasiatische Abteilung. Tontafeln)
VBoT	Goetze, A., <i>Verstreute Boghazköi-Texte</i> . Marburg: a.d. Lahn, 1930.
VE	Vocabolario di Ebla
WA	World Archaeology
WDSP	Wadi Daliyeh Samaria Papyrus ( <i>Gropp 2001; Dušek 2007</i> )
XH <sub>ev</sub> /Se	Manuscripts from the Seiyāl collection ( <i>Cotton – Yardeni 1997</i> )
YNER	Yale Near Eastern Researches
ZA	Zeitschrift für Assyriologie
ZÄS	Zeitschrift für Ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde

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## EGYPT

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In the burial chamber of the shaft tomb of Menekhibnekau at Abusir, a rich relief decoration consisting of texts and representations has been discovered recently. Some of these scenes and texts remain unattested among all the hitherto explored Late Period shaft tombs. In this paper, the personifications of twelve day- and twelve night-hours from the tomb of Menekhibnekau are briefly described. The personifications are accompanied by a complete series of their names, that seems to be unattested in other contemporary sources.

### Chapter 2

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In 1995, the Czech archaeological team discovered the tomb complex of vizier Qar whose burial chapel was fully decorated. In 2002, the tomb of one of Qar's sons Inti was found, also with a decorated chapel. Among the most relevant scenes in their chapels are the ones showing Egyptian priests carrying out an offering ritual for the soul of the deceased. The purpose of such scenes was twofold: to secure the transmission of the funerary offerings and to assist the deceased in attaining the spiritual stage of being "well-provided". The following stages may be identified, in this order: fumigation of the cultic place, ritual purification of the altar with clean water, declamation of the ritual utterances, wiping off footprints in the chapel and presentation of offerings. The importance of the newly discovered Abusir scenes relating to the funerary cults of the ancient Egyptians lies in the fact that they considerably expand the corpus of similar scenes from other Saqqara tombs. At the same time, they comprise some valuable details that shed more light at the individual stages of this unique ritual, traces of which have been preserved in the archaeological record.

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Collecting evidence for the Chapter 105 in the New Kingdom Book of the Dead papyri has brought two interesting by-products. The first – identification of a missing chapter in the Book of the Dead of Ramose (Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge) – presents an outcome of a study on sequence of spells occurring around BD 105. The latter stems from systematization of the chapter's illustrations – the presence or absence of a vignette was considered in the case of three incomplete New Kingdom BD papyri (pLund KM 21933, pLeiden 15 and pAmherst 16).

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## Chapter 4

### **Taboos of the Golden Goddess. Sexual Taboos in the First Intermediate Period and Middle Kingdom Egypt**

*(Renata Landgráfová – Hana Navrátilová)*

34

The Instructions of Ptahhotep is a well-known and thoroughly studied text. The 32<sup>nd</sup> Maxim of the Instruction has inspired much controversy, the translations making it a denunciation of homosexuality, or of sleeping with a ‘woman who is only a child’. The latest proposal of Kammerzell & Toro Rueda (2003, 63–78), that the text is an admonishment to refrain from forcing anybody whatsoever to sexual activities, is very convincing. Taking this text as its starting point, the present study aims to seek out texts that identify abhorred sexual practices, “sexual taboos” of Middle Kingdom Egyptians. A detailed analyses of these texts reveals that, in the Middle Kingdom at least, the Egyptians were mostly worried about forced sexual acts and abusing one’s position in order to demand sexual favours, thus corroborating the new interpretation of Ptahhotep Maxim 32 and illustrating its general validity for the Egyptian elite society.

## Chapter 5

### **New Evidence of an “Old” Iconographic Feature from the Teti Pyramid Cemetery** *(Petra Maříková Vlčková)*

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It has been often stated that during the 6<sup>th</sup> Dynasty certain iconographic features were distributed according to the geographical position of the tomb and/or special social position of the tomb owner within the stratified Egyptian society. In the course of the archaeological excavations conducted by the Czech Institute of Egyptology at Abusir South (the mastaba tomb of judge Inti) a distinct group of decorated limestone blocks (with reliefs and engaged statues) were found in the filling of one of the burial shafts. The analysis and evaluation of one of the iconographic details preserved on them could shed some new light on the proposed interrelation between the social status of the tomb owner and certain iconographic features of the tomb decoration.

## Chapter 6

### **The Embalmer’s Cache as an Heir of the South Tomb** *(Květa Smoláriková)*

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The pyramid complex of King Djoser at Saqqara and the Saite shaft tombs of high-ranking dignitaries are seemingly two completely different types of Egyptian funerary architecture. The recent results of archaeological excavations in the small Saite-Persian cemetery at Abusir, supported by previous building-historical research on the vast pyramid complex and the nearby lying shaft tombs, clearly show that they have many common features than cannot be ignored. One could hardly find another example – in respect of the so-called Saite *archaism* – which in such a perfect manner reflects the transposition of the ancient and admired Old Kingdom structure into later times, both concerning its design and the religious significance of its particular parts. The panelled enclosure wall, the massive and deep main shaft with the burial chamber in its centre, the lateral shafts and corridors, the embalming structure in the SW corner, and the vast and intricate cult area in the eastern part all have their parallels in the Step Pyramid of Djoser.

## Chapter 7

### **The Clothing Rite in the Royal Temples of Abusir** *(Hana Vymazalová – Filip Coppens)*

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The article focuses on the clothing ritual in relation to the cultic statues in ancient Egyptian temples, and its development over time. The comparison between the evidence from the New Kingdom and Ptolemaic and Roman period on the one hand, and the Old Kingdom material on the other is particularly valuable. The younger periods provide us with descriptive religious inscriptions and reliefs in royal and divine temples, while from the Old Kingdom some indications survived in records from the administrative archives discovered in the 5<sup>th</sup> Dynasty pyramid temples of Neferirkare and Raneferef in Abusir. This study enables us to trace developments in the language and religious and cultic traditions in Egyptian history.

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## THE NEAR EAST

### Chapter 8

#### **The Phenomenon of the Oriental Renaissance in the Context of French Romanticism: Interpretation by Edgar Quinet** (*Ivo Budil*) 74

The article entitled “*De la Renaissance Orientale*” by Edgar Quinet which was published in *La Revue des Deux Mondes* in October 1841 marked an important change in the reception of the oriental civilization and culture in the French intellectual life. The military expedition to Egypt led by Napoleon in 1798 presented a new impulse for the development of the French oriental studies and excited the interest of the general public in an idealized past of the oriental countries. For Edgar Quinet the potential spiritual alliance between occidental and oriental civilizations enabled by the cultural movement called oriental renaissance would present one of the greatest achievements in the history of humankind. Quinet concluded that Germany was more deeply influenced and shaped by the oriental renaissance than any other European nation despite the absence of communication among its inhabitants and India. This surprising phenomenon and the special sensitivity toward Eastern influences could be quite easily explained by the fact that the German population had been only superficially assimilated by the Western civilization and Christianity.

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The 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium B.C.E. Ebla tablets TM.74.G.120 and ARET 7 150 offer two different yet compatible recensions of the Eblaite list of royal ancestors. The history of their interpretation is reviewed and their distinct *Sitz im Leben* (scribal exercise, sacrificial prescription) elucidated. Particular attention is given to the legendary origins of the Eblaite dynasty. Finally, taking into account other ancient Near Eastern documents of the same genre, shared features of ancient Semitic king lists are pinpointed and their usefulness for structural analysis is tested on both documents.

### Chapter 10

#### **The Satisfaction and the Payment-Receipt Clauses in the Aramaic Legal Tradition: Between Egypt and Levant** (*Jan Dušek*) 87

In 1992, Eleonora Cussini distinguished three types of payment-receipt formulae used in the Aramaic deeds of sale in Antiquity. Since that time several publications of Aramaic legal texts have enlarged the field of the Aramaic studies and these publications shed a new light on the payment-receipt formulae. The Author reconsiders the hypothesis of E. Cussini in the light of these publications. After the analysis of the formulae mentioned by E. Cussini and by related clauses the Author concludes that the problem of the payment-receipt clauses in the Aramaic legal texts from Egypt and Levant is more complex and distinguishes three main types: the satisfaction formulae, the payment-receipt formulae and the formulae expressing the payment of full price. Some elements of these three types of formulae reflect the cuneiform legal tradition.

### Chapter 11

#### **The Road to Baghdad: Vlasta Kálalová Di-Lotti – a Woman and a Physician in Baghdad in 1925–1932 and Her Journey from Istanbul to Baghdad in 1925** (*Adéla Jůnová Macková*) 100

Vlasta Kálalová specialized as a surgeon and had well-formed plans concerning her future profession. Due to her specialisation and her extensive knowledge of languages, she had a very good opportunity to realise her decision to establish an institute for the research of tropical diseases. She decided to leave for the Middle East and to establish a hospital in Baghdad. She set off for the journey in September 1924, stayed in Istanbul for a few months and in March 1925 she left for Baghdad. She ran a famous hospital till 1932, when she came back to Czechoslovakia because of her illness.

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## Chapter 12

### **From Amarna to Ḫattušaš: Epistolary Traditions in the Amarna and Ramesside Correspondence** (*Jana Mynářová*) 111

The language adopted for a “diplomatic” written communication between Egypt and Ḫatti in the 14<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries B.C.E. was Akkadian, or more accurately so-called Peripheral Akkadian. The main aim of this paper is to set the two systems, i.e. the “Amarna” and the “Ramesside” correspondence into a broader context of development of the diplomatic language used over the period of Late Bronze Age in the area of Ancient Near East. Special attention is given to structural elements and their sequence in the standardized parts of the letters, especially to the relevant opening passages.

## Chapter 13

### **Moulded Pottery from Istakhr** (*Karel Nováček*) 118

Unglazed pottery made partly in moulds represents a peculiar kind of ceramics widespread all over the medieval Islamic world. A collection of finds of moulded ware from the deserted town at Istakhr, Iran, is presented along with a proposed assessment of its complex decoration based on a formalized description and use of multivariate statistical methods.

## Chapter 14

### **The Fragmentation of Bipartite Ground Stones on a Chalcolithic Site** (*Ivan Pavlů*) 127

Among other objects, bipartite ground stones have been documented on the Chalcolithic settlement of Güvercinkayası (5220–4680 B.C.E.). The ratio of occurrence of lower and upper stones clearly shows that number of the discovered upper stones is more than twice as high as that of the lower ones. This fact corresponds to the general structure of finds forming specific functional assemblages in houses with always two upper stones and one lower stone per house. The ratio of completely preserved upper stones is more or less the same as their fragments. On the other hand, fragments of the lower stones are twice as numerous as completely preserved pieces.

## Chapter 15

### **Police Functions of the Old Babylonian Army** (*Lukáš Pecha*) 133

The available evidence from the Old Babylonian period (2003–1595 B.C.E.) suggests that members of the army frequently fulfilled police functions as there were no specialized police troops in Babylonia. Above all the soldier designated with the Akkadian word *rēdūm* or its Sumerian equivalent AGA.UŠ appears frequently in this connection. The Old Babylonian letters show that soldiers assisted the judicial, investigative or administrative authorities by escorting to them the persons who broke the law or whose presence was necessary for deciding a case. They were also involved in solving conflicts related to the agricultural land and its yield. Soldiers confiscated various kinds of property according to judicial decisions and they forced the debtors to pay off their debts. Besides, members of the Old Babylonian army had to arrest and escort runaway slaves. All the evidence suggests that police functions of the Old Babylonian army were very frequent and belonged to the common activities of its members.

## Chapter 16

### **Fragmentation and Secondary Use of the Manos and Metates from the Tepecik-Çiftlik Site in Central Turkey** (*Jaroslav Řídký*) 140

The paper deals with completely preserved types of bipartite stone hand mills (manos and metates) and their fragments from Tepecik-Çiftlik site, Central Turkey (Cappadocia). Following the summary of various types of hand mills, the ratio of their fragmentation will be observed – not only the state of preservation of individual types but also the mode of their secondary use.

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A remarkably high percentage of secondary usage of both lower and upper types of hand mills has been observed in the stone architecture of Chalcolithic layers 1–3 on the site. What would be primarily interpreted as ritual foundation or construction deposits in buildings dated from the turn of the 6<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> millennium B.C.E. appears on the basis of the high quantity of finds and various morphological types more likely to be a simple practical use of suitable building material obtained from earlier structures. The results of archaeological investigation of this site warn of any premature typochronological conclusions based on artefacts originating from long-inhabited settlement ranges in Central Turkey.

## Chapter 17

### **Dūr-Šarrukēn – The Fortress of Sargon, king of Assyria**

*(Kateřina Šašková)*

150

Although Sargon II was neither the only nor the first Assyrian king who, despite the traditionalism of ancient Mesopotamian society, took decision to move the Assyrian capital into a new location, his building of Dūr-Šarrukēn is in many respects a remarkable work. Sargon came to the resolution to construct his new city on virgin soil, which he had exchanged or bought from its previous owners. Unlike most of the other Assyrian cities, the city of Dūr-Šarrukēn had an almost rectangular shape, and the straight line of its walls was broken only in the in the district of the citadel. The construction of the city is described not only by Sargon's building inscriptions, but also by some documents and letters of royal correspondence, from which we can attain some important information concerning the organisation of the work. Nevertheless, after all Sargon's effort, which he applied to the erection of his new residence, a few years after its completion, Dūr-Šarrukēn became only a provincial capital.

## PREHISTORY AND THE MIDDLE AGES

## Chapter 18

### **Shells as Symbols and Witnesses of Far-reaching Contacts**

**in Prehistory and Late Antiquity** *(Jan Bouzek)*

160

Shells (*Spondylus*, *Cowrie*, and *Cardium* shells) have been symbols of fertility, birth and creation for many ancient cultures. They were connected mainly with the female world and served as talismanic objects protecting and safeguarding the particularly female qualities. Furthermore, their distribution may indicate the presence of routes of long-distance trade connecting Central Europe with neighbouring regions.

## Chapter 19

### **Ideas to the Question of the Bird-Motif on Great Moravian Buttons Based on a Find from Staré Město, the “Špitálky” Site** *(Luděk Galuška)*

167

The depiction of a bird represents one of the most frequently used animal motifs on Early Medieval jewellery from Great Moravia (9<sup>th</sup> century). It also appears on an (old) newly discovered silver button that was rescued by the teacher and archaeologist Antonín Zelnitius during the 1949 dredging in Staré Město, the “Špitálky” site. He placed the button in the museum in Staré Město. In this paper the button is described and analyzed for the first time. The analysis serves as the basis for new comprehension attempt of the decoration motif of a bird in an upside-down position.

## Chapter 20

### **Ohringe des Nitraer Typs in Mähren** *(Pavel Kouřil)*

174

Der Beitrag wertet Funde einer spezifischen Form von Bronzeohrringen des sog. Nitraer Typs aus, die in den großmährischen Skelettbestattungen auf dem Gebiet Mährens geborgen werden konnten. Es handelt sich hierbei lediglich um wenige Exemplare, die ausschließlich in der Olmützer Siedlungsagglomeration konzentriert sind und in die letzten Jahrzehnte des 9. Jh. bzw.

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den Beginn des 10. Jh. datiert werden. Sie sind ein Beleg für die Beziehung Mittelmährens zum Nitraer Raum, wo sie relativ häufig vertreten sind, vor allem gegen Ende des großmährischen Staates. Die wahre Herkunft dieses Schmucks ist offenbar zu Recht in den südlich der Donau gelegenen Räumen auf dem Nordbalkan zu suchen.

## Chapter 21

### **The Slavníks and their Remote Neighbours** (*Jan Mařík*)

179

This paper contributes to the issue of the dating and architectural appearance of the Early Medieval church discovered during archaeological excavations in the year 1949 in the stronghold of Libice nad Cidlinou. While the Saxon Otonian influence on the church's architecture as well as its Early Medieval dating is generally accepted in the Czech historical research, there have been certain objections concerning the dating and functional interpretation of its particular architectural parts. The recently published structural surveys of the Early Medieval collegiate chapter at Walbeck (Germany, Sachsen-Anhalt) have clearly shown that its earliest phase represents a direct model of the church at Libice. The foundation of a collegiate chapter by the Count Liuthar II of Walbeck was inspired by activities of the imperial family as was the case of other aristocratic foundations in Saxony during the second half of the 10<sup>th</sup> century. However, the question whether the Slavníks adopted only a certain architectural model or the whole ideological scheme remains for the moment unsolved.

## Chapter 22

### **Remarks on Textile Production in the Early Middle Ages** (*Petr Meduna*)

188

The paper concentrates on intensive and extensive textile production in the Early Middle Ages. Analyses of the evidence of the urbarial of the Fulda abbey (from the 9<sup>th</sup> century) shed light on the extensive production system, in which several thousands of people were employed. The organization of this system divided the producers on the basis of their social position and ethnic origin. The Slavs settled in the modern Hessen and Thüringen played an indispensable part in this system. The recorded efficiency of this production highly surpasses the regular needs of the community.

## Chapter 23

### **Die anfänge der Keramik mit Rädchenverzierung im Mähren und ihre Herkunft** (*Zdeněk Měřínský*)

193

Kontakte mit dem Karpatenbecken im Laufe des 10. Jahrhunderts belegt auch Keramik mit Rädchenverzierung, deren äüerst sporadisches Vorkommen in Fundkomplexen, die in die Periode vom Ende des 9. bis in die Mitte des 10. Jahrhunderts datiert werden, jedoch auf eine geringe Intensität dieser Kontakte hindeutet.

Der Autor dieses Artikels beleuchtet die Beziehungen zwischen Mähren und der nördlichen Balkanhalbinsel in den einzelnen Elementen der Keramikproduktion aus dem 9.–13. Jh. aufgrund des Dekors, das sich vom Wolgagebiet durch Rumänien, Nordbulgarien und Nordserbien, Ungarn bis zur Slowakei, Mähren und Niederösterreich sowie bis zum Burgenland hinzieht.

## Chapter 24

### **Nový relikviářový křížek z hradiště Dřevíč (ob. Kozojedy) / New Reliquiary Cross from the Stronghold of Dřevíč (Kozojedy Cadaster)** (*Nada Profantová – Daniel Stolz*)

199

Hradiště Dřevíč se v písemných pramenech poprvé objevuje již na samotném počátku 11. století a svůj význam si tato lokalita udržela až do závěru století následujícího. K našemu poznání vývoje Dřevíče rovněž výrazně přispěly archeologické objevy, dokreslující život na hradišti. Mezi nálezy, které poukazují, že Dřevíč mohla představovat významnou zastávku na obchodní cestě propojující Čechy s východní Evropou, patří kromě mincí též bronzové relikviářové křížky a křížky upevňované na řemen.

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## Chapter 25

### **Standing at a Cradle...** (*Martin Tomášek – Jolana Šanderová*)

211

In 1997, a wooden cradle was found in the city of Čáslav during archaeological excavations conducted by the Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague, v.v.i. Around this single find we spin an imaginary story of Konrád, a Čáslav burgher, his wife Kunhuta, and their son Elblin in order to illustrate the details of an everyday life in a medieval city at the beginning of the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

## Chapter 26

### **Archaika in den frühmittelalterlichen Gräbern in Mähren**

(*Šimon Ungerman*)

224

Aus den Körpergräbern des 9.–11. Jahrhunderts in Mähren kennt man eine ganze Reihe von Funden vor- und frühgeschichtlichen Alters. Prähistorische Artefakte – abgesehen von der Spaltindustrie – sind darunter minimal vertreten, es überwiegen völlig die latènezeitlichen und römisch-provinzialen Gegenstände. Unter den latènezeitlichen dominieren Fragmente von Glasarmringen, Glasperlen und bronzene Gürtelbeschläge. Die Skala der römisch-provinzialen Artefakte ist etwas breiter, sie umfasst Fragmente von Glasgefäßen, Glasperlen, Gemmen, Bronze- und Silbermünzen, andere Typen von Metallgegenständen erscheinen nur vereinzelt (das gilt auch für die latènezeitlichen Objekte). Das erhaltene Ensemble von Archaika ist daher das Ergebnis einer zielbewussten Selektion. Für die meisten der zahlreicher vertretenen Artefakte existierten eine oder mehrere „typisierte“ Verwendungsweisen, die in hohem Maße von dem Alter und Geschlecht des Verstorbenen abhängig waren – z. B. die Frauen und Kinder trugen die Fragmente von Glasgefäßen als Anhänger in Halsketten, die Männer aber in einer Gürteltasche. Die größte Aufmerksamkeit ist der Interpretation der Archaika gewidmet; ausführlich diskutiert werden alle Möglichkeiten, die von A. Mehling (1998) angeführt wurden. Die sekundäre Verwendung der Archaika konnte einerseits „utilitarisch“ sein (zum ursprünglichen oder völlig abweichenden Zweck bzw. als Sekundärrohstoff bestimmt zum Umschmelzen) und andererseits „nichtutilitarisch“, wo das auffällige oder ungewöhnliche Aussehen der Archaika und die Vorstellungen der frühmittelalterlichen Menschen von ihrer übernatürlichen Herkunft eine Rolle spielten; solchen Gegenständen wurde magische Kraft beigemessen, so dass sie zum Heilen oder als glückbringende und übelabwehrende Amulette dienen konnten.

## Chapter 16

### FRAGMENTATION AND SECONDARY USE OF THE MANOS AND METATES FROM THE TEPECİK-ÇİFTLİK SITE IN CENTRAL TURKEY

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#### Introduction

This study will concentrate on the evaluation of the manos and metates (bipartite stone hand mills, grinding slabs/querns etc.) observed during the cooperation of the Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences, Prague and the Institute of Prehistory of the University of Istanbul on several Chalcolithic and Neolithic sites in Central Turkey.<sup>1</sup>

Bipartite stone hand mills (both upper – manos and lower – metates) belong to important tools serving for the preparation of food as well as several other uses from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Late Iron Age when they were in Europe substituted with the so-called rotary mills. These simple tools, which some native nations still use today (*Adams 2002*, 60–62), represent common artefacts discovered in both settlement and funerary assemblages all over the world.

It was generally possible to discover suitable raw materials for manos and metates production in the vicinity of existing settlements. They were accessible via surface collection or in watersheds; and some raw materials might have also been quarried. The selection of raw material with a specific granulation, weight, and firmness depends on the type of substances intended to be ground, and also on the chosen tool type (upper or lower type etc.).

Except for artefacts from graves, the majority of fragments of such tools in Europe are obtained from settlement refuse deposits. The region of the Near East, in our case Central Turkey (Cappadocia) offers a unique occasion for the study of these tools. The local conditions with objects found in situ and situations with secondarily used artefacts offer different insight into the life of the society of the period.

Two systematic archaeological excavations of settlement ranges dating to the Early and Middle Chalcolithic in Turkey (6200–4500 B.C.E.) are presently running in Cappadocia. Both sites are located in the basin of the Melendiz river, in the distance of 50 km from one another (fig. 1). The site Güvercinkayaşı (see chapter 14) is a monocultural settlement located on a rock escarpment (5220–4680 B.C.E.), whereas Tepecik-Çiftlik site represents a typical tell settlement from the turn of the Late Pottery Neolithic and Early Chalcolithic periods (several radiocarbon samples date to 6328–6041 B.C.E.).

This paper deals with only a part of the collection from the Tepecik-Çiftlik site. First of all, stone hand mill types will be presented and their degree of wear will be specified. Further-

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<sup>1</sup> The excavation is led by Doç. Dr. Erhan Bicakci from the University of Istanbul that also covers accommodation expenses at the site. Travel costs were several times covered by the Hlávka foundation, Charles University of Prague, and the Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences, Prague, v.v.i.

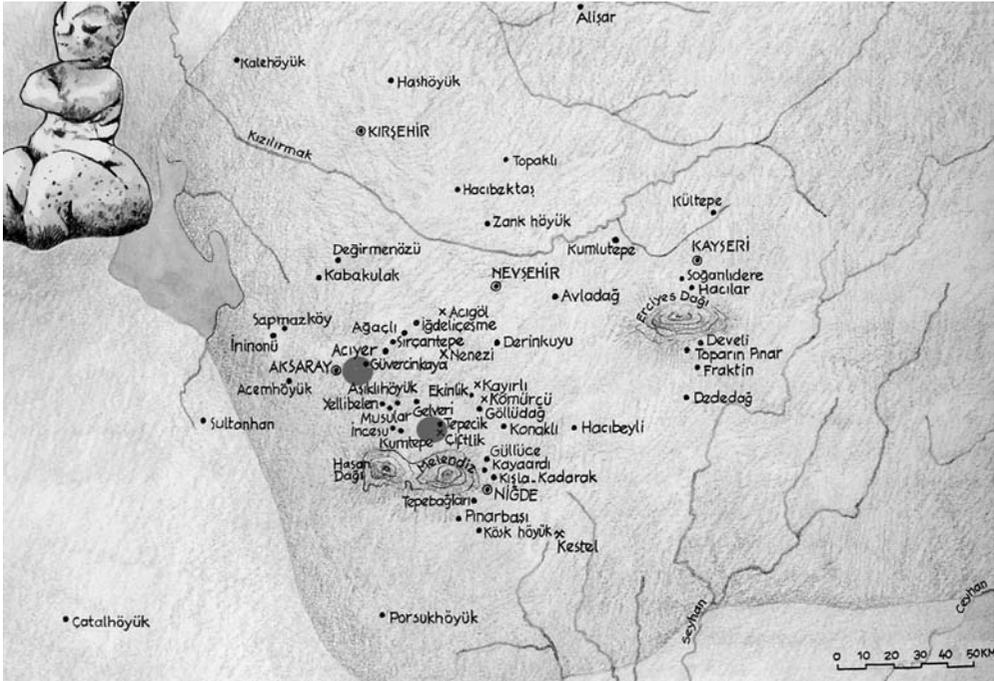


Fig. 1. Localization of the sites Tepecik-Çiftlik and Güvercinkayası in southwestern Cappadocia (Central Turkey). After Sözen (ed.) 1998.

more, the state of preservation of those artefacts (fragments, whole pieces) will be observed, as well as their life-cycle after the termination of the tools' primary function.

### The Tepecik-Çiftlik site

155 pieces of hand mills originating from the upper Chalcolithic layers 1–3 have been studied so far (Bıçakçı 2004). They represent artefacts of different morphological shapes and various sizes. In this settlement range, various types of basalt, andesite, and rhyolite were most frequently used for the hand mills production.

### Upper hand mills (manos)

#### Typology

The typology of the so-called manos (altogether 64 pieces) is mainly based on the shape of the discovered artefacts in their outline and cross-section (Pavlů – Rulf 1991; Davis 1982; Adams 2002). However, the outline and cross-section shapes may change significantly during the tool's life-cycle (Adams 2002). Thus, it was possible to identify only one morphologically significant tool type in our assemblage – the manos with a square-shaped outline (fig. 2:2); of all the other types, circular, and mainly oval shapes prevail (96.9%; fig. 2:1).

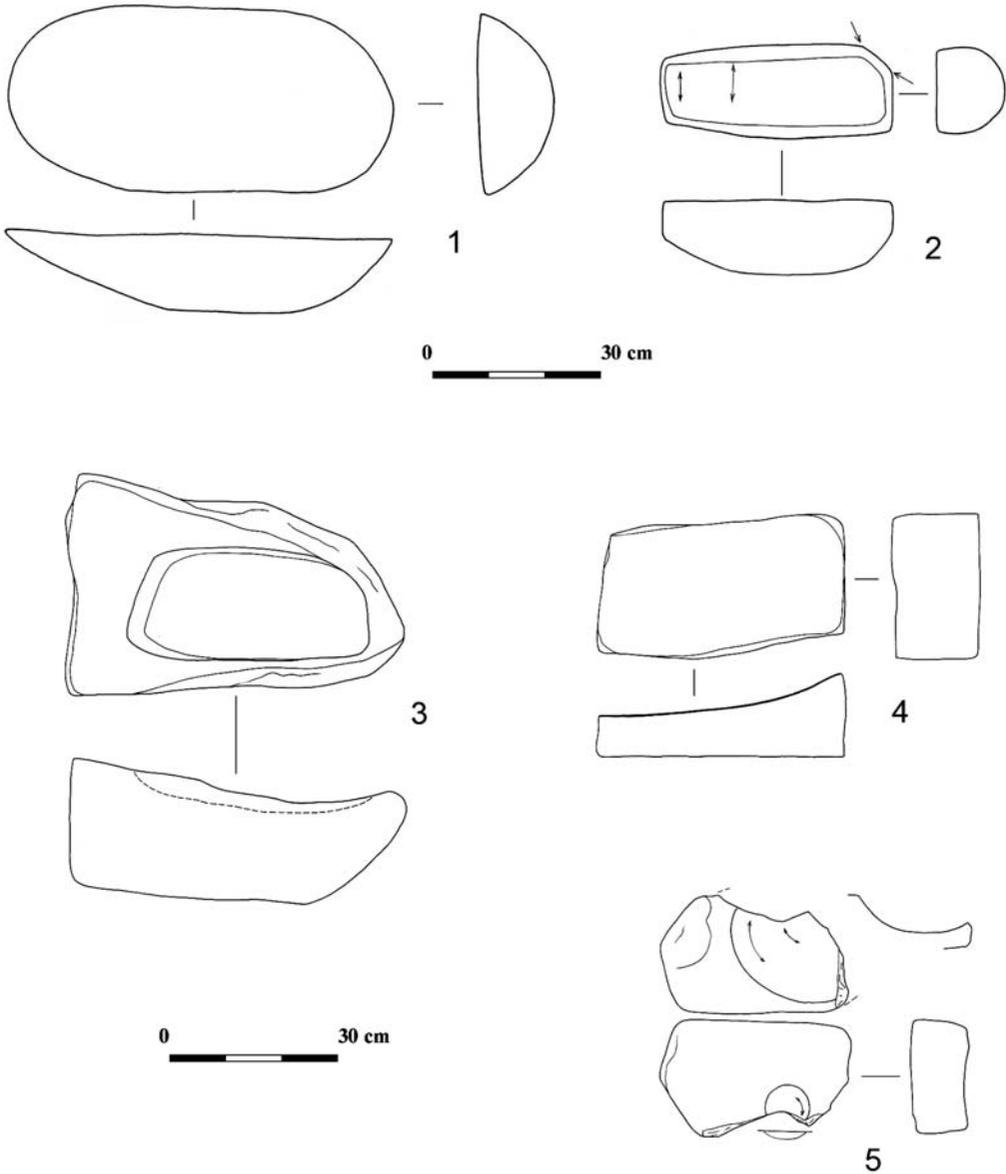


Fig. 2. Types of upper (1–2) and lower (3–5) hand mills from the site Tepecik-Çiftlik.

The tools can frequently be classified according to their size (i.e. maximum width of the tool) as one or two-hands operated tools (fig. 4). If the empirical limit for one-hand grasp is determined as 15 cm (small spatulae), then one-hand operated types prevail in the assemblage of whole tools from Tepecik-Çiftlik. However, the two-handed types were more suitable for the grinding of cereals and other important foodstuffs.

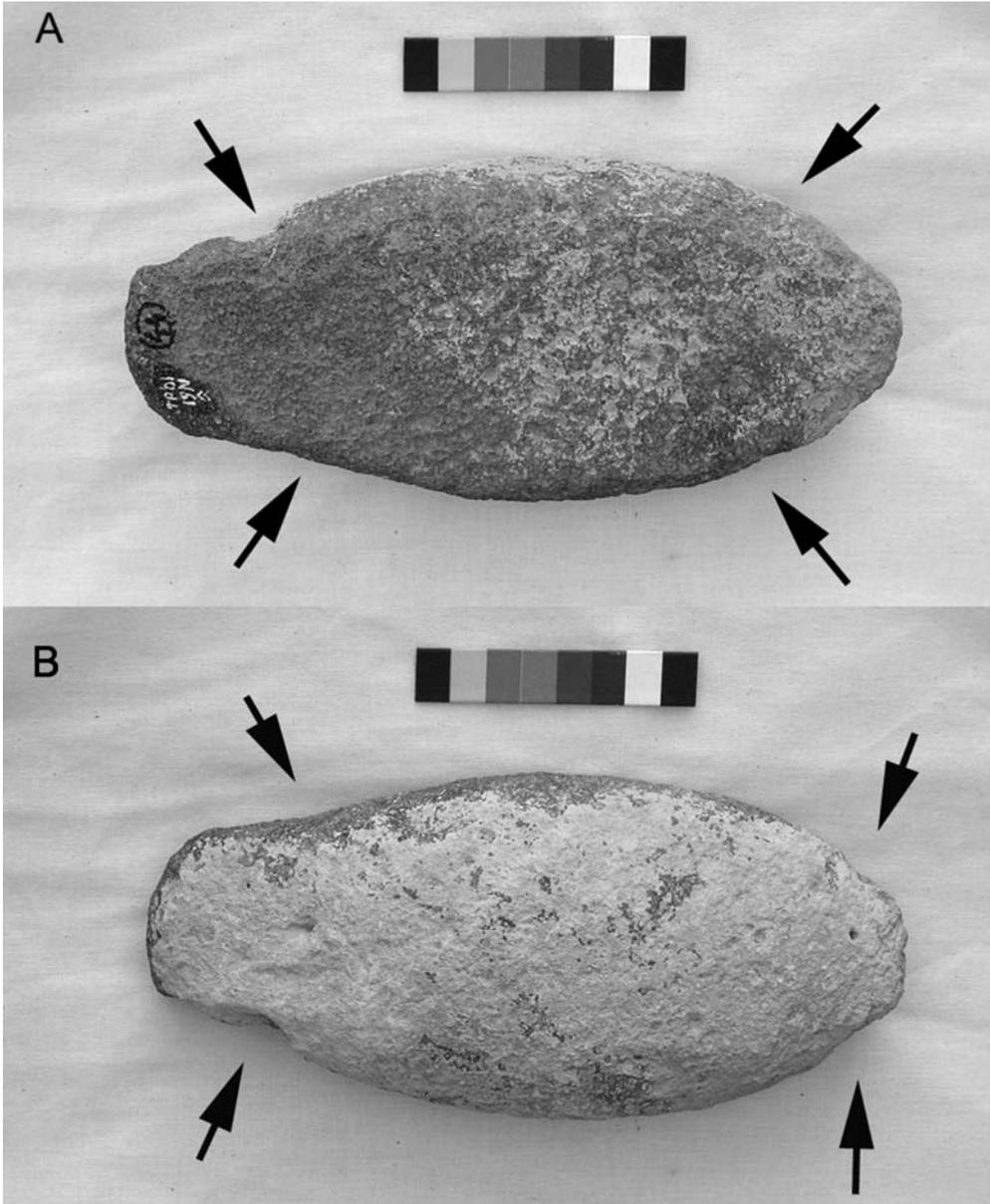


Fig. 3. Example of shape modifications of upper hand mills (manos) for easier handling.  
A: View of working part; B: View of part for holding.

Some upper hand mills had been modified by chipping and rough grinding to obtain an easier tool grasp (fig. 3). In our assemblage, such modifications have been observed on 20.3% of tools, from which both sides of tools were corrected in two cases, adaptations of only left side were attested four times, and of right side three times.

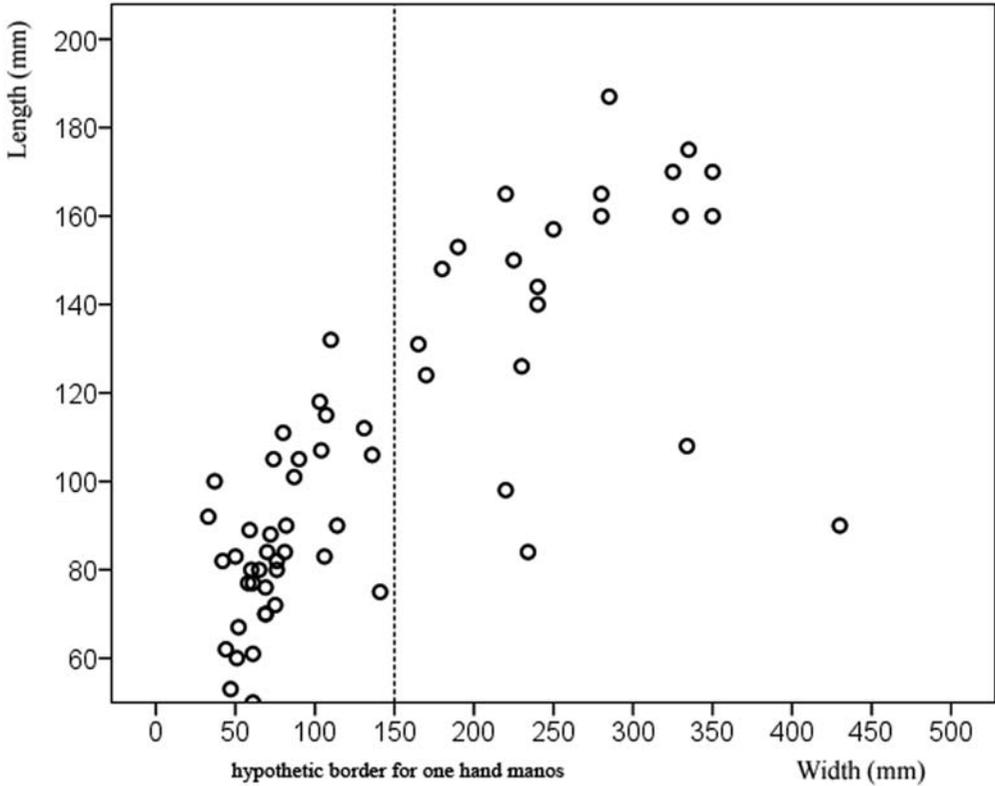


Fig. 4. Correlation of length (axis Y), and width (axis X) of upper hand mills (in millimeters). The dashed line on the X axis marks the hypothetical dividing line between the single- and two-handed types.

### Fragmentation and further usage

Semi-finished manos were recorded at least in three cases. Damaged pieces (62.5%) of these tools prevail in our collection. Altogether, 12.5% of such fragments have breaks approximately in the middle of the tool; the rest is represented by small fragments (tab. 1). The determination of material shortage (e.g. tool wear) of the manos based on measurements of the maximum and minimum height clearly shows that the majority of completely preserved tools and their fragments was still utilizable for their original purpose. Multiple strokes observed on breaks of some fragments testify intentional destruction or controlled modification of the upper hand mills shape for the secondary use.

Typology	Whole pieces	Partially damaged pieces	Small fragments
Oval + square pieces	24	18	22

Table 1 State of preservation of upper hand-mills (manos) from layers 1–3.

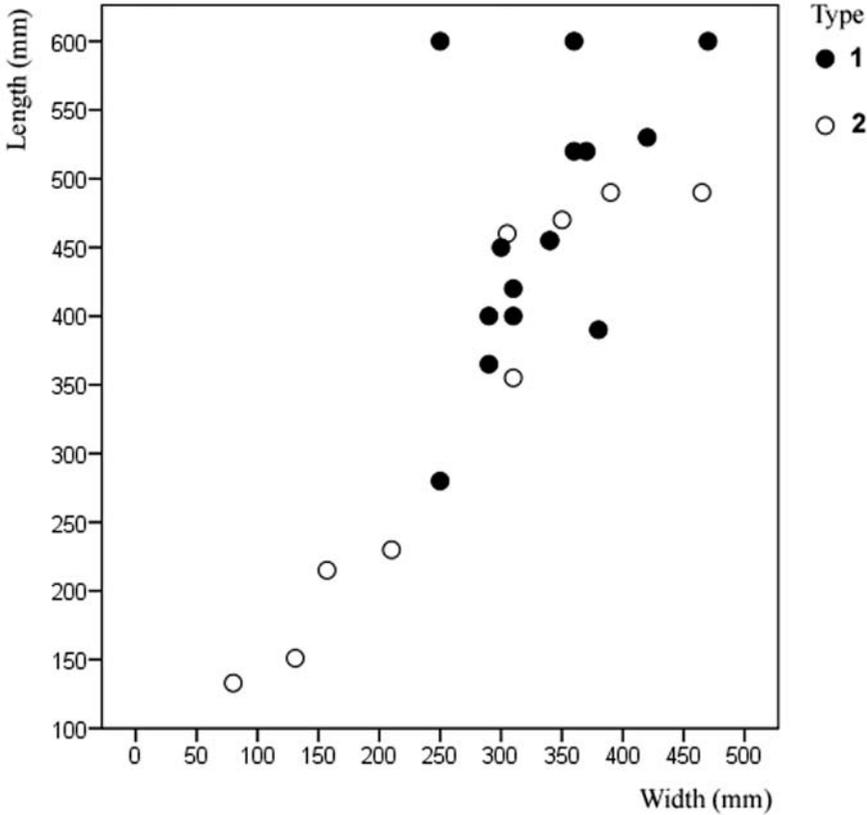


Fig. 5. Correlation of length (axis Y), and width (axis X) of lower hand mills (1) and grinding plates with bowl-shaped depressions (2).

Some of the completely preserved manos and their fragments discovered during the excavations at Tepecik-Çiftlik site (layers 1–3) also formed parts of stone walls (fig. 6).

### Lower hand mills (metates)

#### Typology

Lower hand mills (altogether 85 pieces) may be classified according to the shape of the working surface that was modified by the use of the manos: the type with a concave depression on the whole tool surface (Type 1, fig. 2: 3–4) with the upper manos driven far- and backwards; and the type with a bowl-shaped depression originating from the eccentric sliding of the manos (Type 2, fig. 2: 5). In the observed tool collection, the first type prevails (60%). This type may be further differentiated by longitudinal countersinking of the working surface into the body of the tool (channel-like; fig. 2: 3). However, the majority of the tools belong to the type with concave depression taking up whole working surface (fig. 2: 4). Both types of lower hand mills also differ from each other in their size. The size of the bowl-shaped depression type is more variable (fig. 5).



Fig. 6. Complete upper hand mills placed in wall foundations. Grid 18K.

In these types, the body of the tool was not distinctively modified. In a few cases, a rather rough pressure flaking for better setting of the tool was observed (*Adams 2002*).

### Fragmentation and further usage

The category of fragments prevails in general in this tool type (77.6%). Altogether, only 19 pieces of the lower hand mills were discovered more or less undamaged.

While the first type has been discovered at the Tepecik site in small fragments, the second type has been usually broken in the middle of the tool (Table 2). It seems, according to the shortness of the maximum measurable height that the lower hand mills were worn by almost one half. The ratio of material wear for the first type of tools (with a concave depression on the whole tool surface) almost resembles the circumstances of the completely

Typology	Whole pieces	Partially damaged pieces	Small fragments
1	12	15	24
2	7	20	7

Table 2 State of preservation of lower hand-mills (metates) and ground plates with dish-shaped depressions from layers 1–3.



Fig. 7. Modified lower hand mills placed in wall foundations. Grid 17K.

preserved pieces. On the breaks of the fragments, almost the same traces of chipping are visible – caused by intentional destruction or shape modification, as on the upper manos types. The ratio of material wear for the second type of tools (with a bowl-shaped depression) is lower. The tools' fracture might have been caused by increased pressure concentrated approximately in the middle of the tool.

Lower hand mills from the Chalcolithic layers on the Tepecik-Çiftlik site were secondarily used as grinders or ground plates for colour grinding. Also in the case of lower hand mills (in both observed types) their secondary use in stone foundations of buildings was recorded. Both completely preserved pieces and fragments were observed (figs. 7–8).

## Conclusion

Tepecik-Çiftlik represents a typical tell site with settlement layers dating to the Late Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods. The high quantity and shape variability of stone tools of the ground stone type indicates a long-term and continuous settlement of the site (*Řídký – Buçakçı 2008*). Tools belonging to the category of bipartite stone hand mills have been discovered both as completely preserved pieces and their fragments. They were rather frequently re-used in stone constructions of above-surface buildings. According to the preliminary observations of field workers more than 60% of all hand mills originating from the layers 1–3 had been secondarily used.



Fig. 8. Complete grinding plate with bowl-shaped depression placed in a wall. Grid 17L.

The shapes of stone hand mills are not as chronologically sensitive group of archaeological material as e.g. pottery or chipped stone industry. According to studies of other Turkish collections, some shapes of mainly lower hand mills type (with channel-like countersinking of the working surface) belong most likely to the Neolithic period (*Pavlů et al. 2007*). Therefore, it is reasonable to suppose that inhabitants of the same area in the Chalcolithic period intentionally searched for the older structures at the site and used them for the building of contemporary houses and other structures (as is also the case at present times). However, why did they waste still usable tools the shapes of which they sometimes modified to fit into the constructions?

If we omit various ritual reasons, presenting foundation or construction ritual deposits or refusing old (e.g. dead) tools, the explanation may be sought in the sufficient amount of raw material for manos and metates production or in the sufficient supply of new tools. The shapes of unearthed old tools may have either simply immediately or after certain modification matched into the constructed buildings.

Archaeological excavations at the Tepecik-Çiftlik site still continue and it is highly likely that in the deeper layers it will offer important comparative material from the Pre-Pottery Neolithic, Late Neolithic, and also from the beginning of the Chalcolithic period.

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# MY THINGS CHANGED THINGS



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Antiquity, and the Middle Ages.

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