
CBP

2022

ZÁPADOČESKÁ UNIVERZITA V PLZNI
FAKULTA FILOZOFICKÁ ZÁPADOČESKÉ UNIVERZITY V PLZNI
WROCŁAW UNIVERSITY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND LIFE SCIENCES

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Artefakt XY, name, date. location –

University of West Bohemia – Alma mater to thousands of students

Statistical evidence proves that the University of West Bohemia is one of the most successful universities in the Czech Republic. We do, however, have a more visible criterion: the admirable successes of our students in many technical fields, humanities, arts, and the field of health care. We do our best to nurture our students' talents and abilities.

We do not close ourselves off to the surrounding world. Every student has a chance to build his/her own study programme according to their interests, to get excellent language training, study abroad, get involved in research programmes, and put their knowledge to the test.

And we will be equally happy if our students remember the students' festivals, victories in sports, open-air concerts, or just moments spent with friends drinking draught beer. We prepare our students for life in all its fullness.

The Department of Archeology

The Department of Archeology provides education especially in prehistoric, medieval and modern archeology. Many of its teachers are prominent scientists. Our graduates gain a deep understanding of the artefact heritage of the past and its significance for modern humanity and at the same time acquire a wide range of knowledge and skills not provided by other social sciences. One of our main goals is to educate specialists for work in archeology and related disciplines and the preparation of students for further education in archeology.
The Department of Archeology is a research center similar to those of Western European universities. It develops research in theoretical and practical archeology, deals with problems of archaeological methodology, spatial and non-destructive archeology, the creation of complex archaeological databases and the processing of spatial archaeological data using geographic information systems.

Uniwersytet Przyrodniczy we Wrocławiu

Zakład Antropologii Uniwersytetu Przyrodniczego we Wrocławiu powstała 1 października 2009 roku. Funkcjonuje jako jednostka Instytutu Biologii Środowiskowej na Wydziale Biologii i Hodowli Zwierząt. Zakład zajmuje okazały budynek z wieloma pomieszczeniami dydaktycznymi i pracowniami. Działalność dydaktyczna rozpoczęła się wraz z powstaniem jednostki w roku akademickim 2009/2010 i utworzeniem na kierunku Biologia studiów stacjonarnych drugiego stopnia o specjalności Biologia człowieka. Od października 2014 r. uruchomione zostały pierwsze w Polsce 3-letnie studia licencjackie na kierunku Biologia człowieka, a od roku akademickiego 2017/18 2-letnie studia magisterskie z trzema ścieżkami dydaktycznymi: Środowisko pracy i BHP, Antropologia kryminalistyczna oraz Antropologia biomedyczna.

Główne zagadnienia oraz tematy badawcze, którymi zajmują się pracownicy Zakładu Antropologii to:

- Przebieg ontogenezy w zależności od czynników środowiskowych
- Badania ludzkich populacji pradziejowych oraz historycznych
- Biologia współczesnych populacji ludzkich
- Ergonomia korekcyjna oraz ergonomia koncepcyjna
- Biologiczne aspekty kryminalistyki
- Paleontologia
- Archeologia

The Department of Anthropology

The Department of Anthropology of the University of Life Sciences in Wrocław was established on October 1, 2009. It functions as a unit of the Institute of Environmental Biology at the Faculty of Biology and Animal Science. The Department occupies an impressive building with many teaching rooms and studios. The didactic activity began with the establishment of the unit in the academic year 2009/2010 and the creation of full-time second-cycle studies in the field of Biology, specializing in Human Biology. From October 2014, the first 3-year bachelor's studies in the field of Human Biology were launched in Poland, and from the 2017/18 academic year, 2-year master's studies with three educational paths: Work environment and OHS, Forensic Anthropology and Biomedical Anthropology.

The main issues and research topics that the employees of the Department of Anthropology deal with include:

- The course of ontogenesis depending on environmental factors
- Studies of prehistoric and historical human populations
- Biology of modern human populations
- Corrective ergonomics and conceptual ergonomics
- Biological aspects of forensics
- Palaeontology
- Archeology

Organisation team


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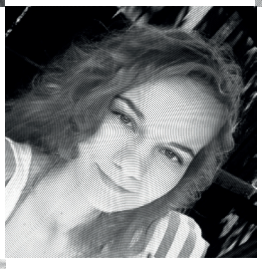
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1. Mgr. Jana Caisová
2. Mgr. Katarzyna Grajja
3. Mgr. Lada Heřmanová
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9. Dr hab. Barbara Kwiatkowska, Prof. Uczelni
10. Dr Jacek Szczurowski, Prof. Uczelni
11. Dr hab. Dariusz Nowakowski
12. Mgr. Aneta Gołębiowska-Tobiasz Ph.D.
13. Dr Paweł Konczewski
14. Dr Agnieszka Tomaszewska

Presentation of projects

Aleksandra Brodowska

„Quality of life of children with ADHD: a comparison of the child's perspective with the parent's perspective“

Abstract text:
Aim: The aim of the study was to compare the assessment of health-related quality of life (HRQoL) made by children with the assessment made by their parents.

Methods: The research sample consisted of 48 boys diagnosed with ADHD. Children's HRQoL was assessed using the KIDSCREEN-52 questionnaire in self-report and parent versions.

Results: Children rated their quality of life significantly higher on three subscales: psychological well-being (64.49 vs. 56.77), peers and social support (58.68 vs. 46.18) and school environment (56.59 vs. 44.44).

Conclusions: Children's and parents' assessments were consistent on most aspects of quality of life. Children more positively assess their mental well-being, social functioning and the school environment. Further research is needed to clarify whose assessment is more consistent with objective indicators of quality of functioning.

Key words: ADHD, HRQoL, children

Aleksandra Calińska, University of Wrocław

Studentka archeologii na Uniwersytecie Wrocławskim. Głównymi zainteresowaniami są kultury okresu wpływów rzymskich na terenie dzisiejszej Białorusi, Ukrainy, Słowacji, Rumunii oraz Mołdawii, w tym szczególnie migracje ludności dackiej i wandalskiej. Szczególnie interesuje się kwestiami obrządku pogrzebowego i elementami duchowości u ludności pradziejowych.

A current student of archaeology at the University of Wrocław. Her main scientific interests are archaeological cultures of the Roman Period in the territory of today's Belarus, Ukraine, Slovakia, Romania and Moldova, especially the migrations of the Dacian and the Vandal people. She is particularly interested in the issues of funeral rites and elements of spirituality among the prehistoric peoples.

Problem „nieuchwytnych archeologicznie" obrządków pogrzebowych – na przykładzie kultury zubryckiej / The problem of „archaeologically elusive" funeral rites - on the example of Zubra culture

Abstract of the contribution
Powstanie i rozwój kultury zubryckiej stanowią jedną z bardziej problematycznych kwestii związanych z okresem wczesnorzymskim (fazami B1, B2, B2-C1). Na jej specyficzny charakter, który doprowadził do wyodrębnienia jako osobnej jednostki kulturowej, wpływ miały ludności kultur zarubinieckiej, przeworskiej oraz, w późniejszym czasie, lipickiej. Żadna z nich nie przekazała jednak elementów obrządku pogrzebowego, który w kulturze zubryckiej określany jest mianem ,,nieuchwytnego archeologicznie". Enigmatyczna forma pochówków sprawiła, że wśród badaczy ukraińskich popularną stała się teoria, wedle której kultura zubrycka uznawana jest za jedną z pierwszych grup ludności słowiańskiej.
The emergence and development of the Zubra culture is one of the most problematic issues related to the Early Roman period (phases B1, B2, and B2-C1). It specific character, which leads to its becoming a separate cultural unit, was influenced by the population of the Zarubintsy, Przeworsk and, later, Lypytsia cultures. None of them, however, provided elements of the funeral rite, which in the Zubra culture is described as „archaeologically elusive". The enigmatic form of burials made the theory popular among Ukrainian researchers according to which the Zubra culture is considered one of the first groups of the Slavic population.

Aleksandra Partyńska
University of Natural Sciences in Wroclaw, Institute of Environmental Biology, Division of Anthropology

I am a 2nd year master's student in human biology. I am interested in osteological research, the use of ergonomic and health and safety principles in practice, and the impact of diet on human biological fitness in an evolutionary context. I have participated in excavations three times, I am a co-author of a publication published in the anthropological review „Case study: trepanation or injury? An example of an early medieval skull from Płock (Poland) and I have performed two anthropological analyses.

Lusitanian culture cremation burial ground in the light of anthropological research

The purpose of this presentation is to present the results of an anthropological analysis of human remains from a cremation burial ground in Krzyżowice-Wierzbica (Kobierzyce commune), dated to the end of the Lusatian culture (the Halstatt period, i.e. 800 - 400 BC). During the examination, the preservation status of the skeletal material was assessed and the biological characterization of the burned bone fragments was carried out, in addition, animal bones and artifacts were separated. A total of 13 ash graves were analyzed, in which 15 individuals were buried.

Keywords: cremation cemetery, anthropological analysis, Lusatian culture

Alicja Tomaszewska

Alicja Tomaszewska is a student at Wroclaw University of Life Sciences. She studies Human Biology and Safety Engineering. Her main interests are workplace ergonomics, OSH and the use of VR technology in education. She has participated in several conferences related to workplace safety and in excavations in the defunct village in Libkovice. She is a president of Student Scientific Society of Anthropologists "Juvenis".

Ergonomics and OSH on excavations

The purpose of our work is to introduce and explain the basic principles of health and safety at archaeological excavations. The presentation is in an overview form based on selected standards, legal documents, and scientific articles.Health and safety principles, together with ergonomics, allow for optimizing working conditions, maintaining high productivity, minimizing the risk of accidents and injuries, and ensuring the health and well-being of workers.Excavation research is classified as outdoor work, which is mainly associated with three categories of risks: physical injuries, biological hazards, and environmental factors. The excavations are usually performed in the summer, at high temperatures, with exposure to dust. Due to the nature of the work, harmful factors cannot be eliminated. However, educating and raising awareness among students, current excavation workers, and future employees, can reduce or delay the occurrence of work-related diseases.

Keywords: anthropology, archaeology, standards

Mgr. Kristýna Straková

Kristýna Straková got her master's degree from the field of Archaeology while studying at the Department of Archaeology at the University of West Bohemia in 2019. She continues her studies currently and became a Ph.D. student at the same department while beeing active in projects and expeditions of Department of Archaeology at the University of West Bohemia - such as Expedition in Kyrgyzstan; Field research in Italy (defund city of Castrum Novum, Santa Marinella); Project of Comunnity Archaeology and Project of Dark Herritage. She found her interrest in the field of Contemporary archaeology and Archaeology of Modern Age.

Mgr. Atilla Vatansever

He graduated with a master's degree in Archeology from the Department of Archeology at the University of West Bohemia in Pilsen. He is currently continuing his studies at a doctoral study program in Pilsen, specializing in the Neolithic period in the Middle East and the process of Neolithization into secondary and tertiary areas. He currently works as an Academic Staff at the Department of Archeology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of West Bohemia in Pilsen.

A survey of the tepe hill in Osh region, southern Kyrgyzstan

Introduction of the plan and preliminary findings of the interdisciplinary research of the Department of Archeology of the Faculty of Arts UNB at the Ak--Jar site in southern Kyrgyzstan. The Ak-Jar site is located near the historic city of Osh, where one of the main parts of the ancient and medieval Eurasian long-distance communication, the so-called Silk Road, passed through. The system of a total of nine tepe hills is located at the point where the road leaves the fertile Fergana Valley and enters the Alay Mountains and further goes into China. The research presents a unique insight into the life on the Silk Road throughout history from the 3rd century BC to the present day.

Mgr Daria Gromnicka

Antropolog, absolwentka Uniwersytetu Przyrodniczego we Wrocławiu. Aktualna studentka archeologii na Uniwersytecie Wrocławskim. Główne zainteresowania naukowe to pochówki ciałopalne, pochówki dziecięce, daktyloskopia, prymatologia oraz archeozoologia. W wolnym czasie bierze udział w pracach badawczych w terenie lub laboratorium oraz podróżuje.

Anthropologist, graduate of the University of Life Sciences in Wrocław. A current student of archeology at the University of Wrocław. Her main scientific interests are cremation burials, children's burials, dactyloscopy, primatology and archaeozoology. In her free time, she participates in field or laboratory research and travels.

Burial rates of children's graves based on available literature

The issue of children's burials is rarely discussed due to the small number of published anthropological analyses. The poor preservation of unburnt bone remains also does not make it easier to study them. However, there are publications that attempt to identify these burials. The issue of children's burials is rarely discussed due to the small number of published anthropological analyses. The poor preservation of unburnt bone remains also does not make it easier to study them. However, there are publications that attempt to identify these burials.
The aim of the work was to observe and m and mark out certain repetitions in funeral rituals based on literary sources. Such regularities were, for example, types of burials, equipment and the presence of children's graves in cemeteries.
In the case of absence of a specific age, the length of the burial pit and its equipment are taken into account as indicators classifying this age category. It was not observed that the children's burials were oriented in a different direction than the others, which could be a good indicator.

Key words: immature, death, burials

Dawid Kucfir

Dawid Kucfir - a student of human biology in the Department of Anthropology at the Faculty of Biology and Animal Science at Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences.
Interests: breeding and keeping of aquarium and terrarium animals, extreme sports.

Leprosy on skeletal and bone materials

Leprosy is a disease that has accompanied humans since the dawn of time. We can come across the first references to this disease in Indian Veda books dating back to 600 BC. The oldest skeletal material with visible lesions characteristic of leprosy is dated to 2000 BC and comes from India. We can also observe leprosy in historical human populations from Poland. It is a chronic infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium leprae, which has serious effects on the human body - both on soft tissues and bones.
The aim of this presentation is to present the changes that leprosy causes on bone material, taking into account the skulls in the scientific collection of the Department of Anthropology at the Wroclaw University of Environmental and Life Sciences from the skeletal series from Plock dated to the 16th-19th centuries.

Mgr. Vladař Dominik, University of West Bohemia

Dominik Vladař got his master's degree from the field of Archaeology while studying at the Department of Archaeology at the University of West Bohemia in 2019. He specialises on the phenomen of so - called sintered fort walls. He continues his studies currently and became a Ph.D. student at the same department while beeing active in projects and expeditions of Department of Archaeology at the University of West Bohemia – such as Castrum Novum Archaeological Site (Italy).

Information potential of vitrified forts

The phenomenon of so-called sintered fort walls has been very frequently discussed in Europe since the 18th century. This is not a topic that should be limited to a particular region or a historical era. In the first part, I will explain the current level of study and possible reasons for the creation of vitrified forts. These insights are further explained on the basis of similarities and differences of each sites. The following part of my post will also point to the issue of the frequently used methods.

Joanna Praska

My name is Joanna Praska, I am a student of Safety Engineering at the Wroclaw University of Life Sciences. I am interested in safety in a broad sense, as well as VR and AR technology. In the future, I would like to combine both safety and VR & AR technologies and use virtual reality as a tool to facilitate the transfer of knowledge in the field of safety. I have participated in conferences related to the development of ergonomic awareness and technological innovations so far.
My scientific development is supported by my active participation in the Student Scientific Society "Bezpiecznik" of which I am the president.

The use of VR and AR technologies in anthropology

The study reviews the basic knowledge of VR and AR and how it can be utilized in teaching anatomy to medical and human biology students.Technologies such as VR and AR make it possible to create and recreate virtual bone models. This not only allows students to learn how anatomically normal bones should look but also creates the possibility to generate various types of pathologies or injuries. This lets students to get acquainted with the appearance of relatively rare bones. In the final part of a presentation, existing programs from the discussed sciences that interact with augmented reality will be presented. In addition, the state of the art will be expanded with suggestions for new scenarios or opportunities for development.

Keywords: human biology, medicine, science, virtual reality

Mgr. Małgorzata Zalewska

I am an archeozoologist. I have graduated recently, in October 2022, from Faculty of Archeology, University of Warsaw obtaining a master's degree. My diploma has been awarded by Rector of the University. During my studies I have been taking part in excavations every year, in total on seven different sites, both in Poland and abroad (Czech Republic, Italy – Sicily). I am keen on animal husbandry and diet of past communities.

Meat diet of the inhabitants of the palace in Biała Podlaska

The purpose of the presentation is to introduce the results of studies on animal remains from Radziwiłłs' courtyard of defensive-palatial complex in Biała Podlaska dating back to 17th and 18th century AD. It is one of only two elite palaces from mentioned period to be subjected to archeozoological researches. The found bones of mammals, birds, reptiles, molluscs and fish were analyzed in terms of sex, age, morphological types and anthropologenic traces, what gave the possibility of determining consumption preferences and meat supply ways. The results had been confronted with written sources on the culinary history of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.
Keywords: archeozoology, animal remains, southern Podlachia, nobility

Mgr. Markéta Pešková,
University of West Bohemia

Markéta Pešková is a graduate of the University of West Bohemia, Anthropology of past populations, Faculty of Arts, where she submitted her master's thesis on the biomechanical mobility of a Mesolithic population at Jebel Sabaloka based on a methodology of cross-sectional geometry of long bones. She is currently continuing her studies in a Ph.D. programme at the same institution in the field of Archaeology, with a specialization in infectious disease of past populations.

Human activity pattern reconstruction in a mesolithic population of Jebel Sabaloka

The purpose of the presented research project is to investigate human activity patterns in central Sudan based on the difference in midshaft tibial cross-sectional shape in groups practising differing subsistence strategies. A mesolithic Sabaloka sample is used as a case study to investigate the differences between a nomadic-pastoral group and two sedentary agricultural groups using two methods: traditional cross-sectional geometric analysis, which indicates torsional, strength, bending strength, and circularity; and geometric morphometrics, which allow for the quantification of shape difference through principal component analysis.

Natalia Lasar

Natalia Lasar is a student of human biology at the University of Environmental and Life Sciences in Wroclaw. She is also active in the scientific circle of Juvenis anthropologists and in the Foundation Ukraine as a moderator of the Polish Speaking Club. She is interested in Ukrainian culture, foreign languages and human biology, especially female endocrinopathies.

Archaeology during war in Ukraine 2014-2022

The war against Ukraine launched by the Russian Federation in February 2014 has presented Ukrainians with new tasks. It has also affected archaeologists working in Ukraine and representatives of other professions.
Russian aggression is destroying not only human lives, but also the entire heritage of Ukraine. One of the tactics of Russian forces is to mine important archaeological sites. The most important example of this is the Stone Grave near Melitopol (Zaporizhzhya Oblast). It is believed to have been an important site for Scythians, Sarmatians and Huns. In order to minimize the destruction of monuments, the Association of Archaeologists of Ukraine has issued a short guide for soldiers with guidelines for dealing with the destruction of monuments during military operations. The Ukrainian Ministry of Culture and Information Policy has created a special website to document the destruction.
Among the many negative aspects of the war and its impact on archaeological monuments, there are also good points. During fortification work, soldiers of Ukraine's 126th Independent Territorial Defense Brigade found tall, bottled jars, known as amphorae, dating to the 4th or 5th century BC, from when Odessa was a Roman settlement.

Natalia Romek

Studentka archeologii na Uniwersytecie Wrocławskim. Głównymi zainteresowaniami są kultury okresu wpływów rzymskich na terenie dzisiejszej Białorusi, Ukrainy, Słowacji, Rumunii oraz Mołdawii, w tym szczególnie migracje ludności dackiej i wandalskiej. Szczególnie interesuje się kwestiami obrządku pogrzebowego i elementami duchowości u ludności pradziejowych.

A current student of archaeology at the University of Wrocław. Her main scientific interests are archaeological cultures of the Roman Period in the territory of today's Belarus, Ukraine, Slovakia, Romania and Moldova, especially the migrations of the Dacian and the Vandal people. She is particularly interested in the issues of funeral rites and elements of spirituality among the prehistoric people.

Following the asian human mtDNA trail - an overview of current data

Since antiquity, humanity has been trying to answer questions about our existence. One of these questions is particularly important and may turn out to be crucial – where do we come from? For centuries, the only option was to find human remains, artefacts or buildings. Currently, in addition to traditional methods, molecular testing can be used. Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) is one of the best tools to determine the fate of Homo sapiens after leaving Africa. Inherited from the maternal line, it is able to precisely indicate the observed changes in the genome even after tens of thousands of years. In our history, wanderings on the Asian continent play an extremely important role, when they happened, where and when they ended, where they were headed. This gives the opportunity to create „genomic maps" for modern and long-dead people. In addition, using mtDNA, we are able to isolate the emergence of a new trait or skill, for example, the acquisition of skills needed for a sedentary lifestyle. Mitochondrial DNA can show us what is invisible or impossible to observe. It is impossible to determine the species based on one finger phalange and one tooth. The mtDNA analysis showed that the discovered genome was significantly different from the genome of Homo sapiens neanderthalensis and then Homo sapiens sapiens. This is how the first discovery of a new species in the laboratory was made. To sum up, based on mitochondrial DNA, it is possible to determine the routes of individual groups, taking material even from people living today. The advantage of this method is also that you do not need a large amount of research material from the patient or found to perform the analysis. In addition, mtDNA provides the ability to easily create „genomic maps" of any generations. It also gives a picture of the development of society, the acquisition of new features and changes in lifestyle.

Tomáš Kroupa, University of Western Bohemia in Pilsen

The author is a graduate student of Archaeology at the University of West Bohemia in Pilsen. In his bachelor's thesis he dealt with the topic of historical roads in the region of northwestern Brdy Mountains. He continues his work in the region during his graduate studies.

Connecting the People – Historical Roads in northwestern Brdy Mountains

The post deals with the methods used and the results of a non-destructive archaeological survey conducted in the region of northwestern Brdy Mountains in Bohemia. The aim of the survey was the detection and documentation of abandoned historical roads – holloways. The post will present the critical role of LiDAR data for such task. Finally, the question of threat of damage and destruction to the existing holloways in the region will also be raised.

Wiktoria Waniek,
dr hab. Dariusz Nowakowski

Łagodne zmiany nowotworowe na czaszce a ludność średniowiecznej Europy

Celem mojej pracy była kwerenda biblioteczna dotycząca występowania łagodnych zmian nowotworowych czaszki z uwzględnieniem ram czasowych od IV do XVI wieku oraz lokalizacji geograficznej znalezionego przypadku, która obejmowała tereny Europy.
W trakcie kwerendy bibliotecznej zostały znalezione przypadki, u których wystąpiły: kostniaki, kostniaki kostninowe, oponiaki oraz dysplazja włóknista kości.
Znalezione przypadki zostały poddane analizie statystycznej, w której brano pod uwagę płeć, wiek badanego przypadku oraz umiejscowienie danej zmiany na czaszce.
Nowotwory łagodne istotnie statystycznie częściej występują u przypadków w wieku adultus i maturus oraz istotnie częściej zlokalizowane są w okolicach kości ciemieniowych i czołowych. Pozwoliło to na obalenie dwóch hipotez badawczych, dotyczących płci i lokalizacji nowotworów. Nie wystąpiło istotne statystycznie zróżnicowanie ze względu na dymorfizm płciowy, co potwierdziło jedną z hipotez badawczych.
Ze względu na dużą liczbę występujących kostniaków w kohorcie, stworzono również osobno badaną grupę. Kostniaki istotnie częściej występowały u osobników adultus in maturus oraz najczęściej znajdowały się na kościach ciemieniowych i czołowej. U badanej grupy kostniaków nie wystąpiło istotne statystycznie zróżnicowanie ze względu na płeć.

Mgr. Katarzyna Graja

Contact: katarzyna.graja@upwr.edu.pl

She has been working at the Department of Anthropology at the Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences since 2016. Currently, he is finishing his doctoral dissertation entitled "Variation in the proportions of the faces of boys and girls aged 9-19." Her research focuses on the analysis of facial proportions and facial dimorphism in adolescence based on the analysis of biometric face photographies. Her other science interests concern human motor skills and human sexuality. In addition, he deals with the study of prehistoric populations in terms of morphological analyzes and the assessment of the biological state of the population. He is the tutor of the Student Scientific Society of Anthropologists "Juvenis".

Mgr. Atilla Vatansever

Contact: atillav@kar.zcu.cz

He graduated with a master's degree in Archeology from the Department of Archeology at the University of West Bohemia in Pilsen. He is currently continuing his studies at a doctoral study program in Pilsen, specializing in the Neolithic period in the Middle East and the process of Neolithization into secondary and tertiary areas. He currently works as an Academic Staff at the Department of Archeology, Faculty of Philosophy, University of West Bohemia in Pilsen. He has participated in professional archaeological internships: Kaymakçı Archaeological Project, Koça University Research Center in Istanbul Anatolian Civilizations (ANAMED) and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Turkey (Turkey) and Museo del Mare e della Navigazione Antica (Santa Severa), research of the defunct city of Castrum Novum (Central Lazio, Italy). Significant projects include: Spatial arrangement and typology of Kordun castles in the context of Central European castelology, Urban culture of Persia and Byzantium vs. the world of nomads of the North Caucasus region in the light of non-destructive archaeological research and Archeology of the coast between Pyrgi and Castrum Novum (Lazio, Italy). Foreign expeditions include research at the Treblinka Extermination Camp (Poland), research into the sacred mountain Sulajman-Too (Kyrgyzstan), the defunct Roman city of Castrum Novum (Italy), research into the castles of Otmič, Krstina, Furian, Plaški and Klokoč (Croatia), residential tepe Ak-jar (Kyrgyzstan). Research in the Czech Republic includes the internment camp in Lety u Písku, and research into the uranium ore mining camps Elijah II. and Nikolaj, research of partisan camps Žákova hora, Tisůvka and Kamenný vrch.

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The Department
of Archeology
University
of West Bohemia