



## Program / Programm

### 24. May 2012 Thursday / 24. Mai 2012 Donnerstag

**evening / Abends:** arrival and lodging / Ankunft und Unterkunft

**tonight / Abends:** sitting and beer / Biertreffen, **Radniční pivovar-Pivnice** (Town Hall Brewery / Brauhaus im Rathaus), Masarykovo náměstí Nr. 1 (cellar/Keller): <http://www.radnici-jihlava.cz/galerie-vyber-english.php?vyber=Pivnice>

### 25. May 2012 Friday / 25. Mai 2012 Freitag

**08.30 - 09.00:** Registration / Anmeldung

**09.00 - 09.15:** Opening and greetings / Eröffnung und Begrüßung

#### **09.15 - 11.35: Theme: Quarries / Thema: Steinbrüche**

**09.15 - 09.45 PAUL W. SOWAN:** *London's mediaeval qarries in east Surrey, UK*

**09.50 - 10.30 JOEP ORBONS:** *Underground quarry policy map in the community of Valkenburg (NL)*

**10.35 - 10.45 coffee and cigarette break / Kaffee- und Zigarettenpause**

**10.45 - 11.25 JACQUO SILVERTANT:** *Discovery of a 12th Century Open-cast Building Stone Quarry at Valkenburg Castle*

**11.25 - 11.35** Discussion and summary of the theme / Zusammenfassende Diskussion zum thematischen Block

**11.45-13.15: lunch break / Mittagspause**

### **13.20 - 15.50 Theme: Silver and lead mining and the historical settlement structure**

**Thema: Silber- und Bleibergbau und historische Siedlungsstruktur**

**13.20 - 14.00 MARTIN STRÄSBURGER:** *Roman Iron Age lead ore mining and lead production in the Sauerland*

**14.05 - 14.45 PETR HRUBÝ:** *Zur Struktur der Bergbauareale und Bergbaulandschaften im Mittelalter: Beispiel Böhmisches - Mährisches Bergland, Tschechien*

**14.50-15.00 coffee and cigarette break / Kaffee- und Zigarettenpause**

**15.00 - 15.40 FILIP VELÍMSKÝ:** *The archaeological Excavations of two newly recorded High Mediaeval mining Sites in Kutná Hora and in Hořany (district Kutná Hora)*

**15.40 - 15.50** Discussion and summary of the theme / Diskussion und Zusammenfassung des thematischen Blockes

### **16.45 - 18.30 Excursion Bělokamenský creek / Exkursion an den Unterlauf des Bělokamenský Baches**

Smelting area, motte (bus, a food, soil piting) / Schmelzplatz, Kleinburg, Wassergraben (Bus, Waldgang, Bodenproben).

**19.30 - 21.00:** Reception at the Town Hall / Empfang am Rathaus

**Tonight / Abends und Nachts:** International Museum Day - Museum Night / Internationaler Museumstag - Museumsnacht, Masarykovo náměstí 55 (Masaryk-square / Masaryk-Platz Nr. 55)





**26. May 2012 Saturday / 26. Mai 2012 Samstag**

**09.00 - 12.00: Theme: iron ore exploitation / Thema: Eisenerzgewinnung**

09.00 - 09.40 ANDREAS SCHENKEL: *Old iron and basalt mine near Eisenbach (Eastern Odenwald area)*

09.45 - 10.25 MERTA JIŘÍ - MERTA ONDŘEJ: *The Mining of Iron Ore in the Central Region of the Moravian Karst*

**10.30 - 10.40 coffee and cigarette break / Kaffee- und Zigarettenpause**

10.40 - 11.20 PAVEL VAŘEKA: *Iron ore mining and processing connected with the Late Medieval rural settlement the Rokycany region (West Bohemia)*

11.25 - 11.35 Discussion and summary of the theme / Diskussion und Zusammenfassung des thematischen Blockes

**11.45-13.15: lunch break / Mittagspause**

**13.20 - 14.55: Theme: New methodics of the mining landscapes research**

**Thema: Neue Untersuchungsmethodik in der Montanlandschaften**

13.20 - 14.00 LARA CASAGRANDE: *Mining landscapes from remote sensing (LiDAR DTM): study cases in the Trento Province (North-East of Italy)*

14.05 - 14.45 IVONNE BURGHARDT - RENGERT ELBURG - CHRISTIANE HEMKER: *ArchaeoMontan: Projekt erforscht Archäologie und Geschichte des Bergbaus beiderseits der Grenze unter Beteiligung von sieben Partnern aus Tschechien und Sachsen*

**14.55-15.05 coffee and cigarette break / Kaffee- und Zigarettenpause**

15.05 - 15.45 DANIEL GÖTTE: *Research for ancient mining relicts with a public Digital Elevation Model in the southern Eggegebirge (Northrhine-Westphalia, Germany) – Practical experiences*

15.50 - 16.00 Discussion and summary of the theme / Diskussion und Zusammenfassung des thematischen Blockes

**16.00 - 17.35 Theme: silver mines in Saxonia / Thema: Silberbergwerke in Sachsen**

16.00 - 16.40 VOLKMAR SCHOLZ: *Tagesnaher Altbergbau, Schächte, Abbaue und ihre Auswirkungen im urbanen Raum von Dippoldiswalde in Sachsen*

16.45 - 17.25 STEPHAN ADLUNG: *Neue Forschungsergebnisse vom mittelalterlichen „Hohe Stolln“ im Freiburger Zentralrevier*

17.25 - 17.35 Discussion and summary of the theme / Diskussion und Zusammenfassung des thematischen Blockes

**18.10 Departure for the castle Roštejn / Abfahrt zur Burg Roštejn (Bus)**

Appropriate outdoor clothing for sitting in the open and at the fire is recommended (altitude about 700 m - 2297 ft.)

Zum Sitzen im Freien und beim Feuer geeignete Bekleidung empfohlen (ca. 700 m ü. n. N.)

**19.00 - 22.30 Tonight on Roštejn / Abendprogramm Roštejn**

Yearbook IES 2012 - presentation / Jahrbuch IES 2012 - Präsentation (Jacquo Silvertant)

Open air catering / Empfang unter freiem Himmel (Schweinebraten, Bier und Feuer)

About the Symposium IES 2013 - site and theme / Vom Symposium IES 2013 - Tagungsort und Thema

Guided sightseeing of the castle / Führung in der Burg

**22.30 return to Jihlava / Rückfahrt nach Jihlava**



**27. May 2012 Sunday / 27. Mai 2012 Sonntag**

**09.00: Excursion into the ore district of Havlíčkův Brod (Deutsch - Brod)**

**Exkursion ins Erzrevier Havlíčkův Brod (Deutsch - Brod)**

Přibyslav - visit and discussion (light underground outfit needed!)

Přibyslav Stollen - Befahrung und Diskussion (Leichte Ausrüstung für die Befahrung notwendig!)

Utín - Buchberg/Poperek, collapsed mediaeval mining site (about 1 hour afood)

Utín - Buchberg/Poperek, wüstes Bergbauareal (ca. 1 Stunde zu Fuß)

Mediaeval smelting site by the river of Sázava below the mine in the Buchberg (about 1 hour afood)

Mittelalterliche Schmelzplätze beim Sázava-Fluß unter dem Bergwerk im Buchberg (ca. 1 Stunde zu Fuß)

Česká Bělá (Biela): Mediaeval mining and gold washing site (washing pans and washing allowed)

Česká Bělá (Biela): mittelalterliche Abbaue und Goldwäsche (Wäschepfanne mitzunehmen möglich)

**16.00:** Return from the excursion to Jihlava / Rückfahrt von der Exkursion zur Jihlava

**Tonight / Abends: Program free /Freies Programm:**

Historical town of Jihlava - Sightseeing /Stadtbesichtigung

**Museum seeing:** Expositions on mineralogy, Nature of Bohemian - Moravian uplands, Silver mining history, exhibitions on archaeology of Bohemian - Moravian uplands, Early mediaeval uplands to 13th (guide Petr Hejhal and Petr Hrubý)

**Museumbesichtigung:** Expositionen zur Mineralogie, Natur des Böhmisches - Mährischen Berglandes, Geschichte der Silbergewinnung. Ausstellungen Geschichte Berglands vor der Stadtgründung, Neue Archäologische Grabungen im Bergland (Führung Petr Hejhal und Petr Hrubý)

Town and pubs seeing / Stadt- und Kneipenbesichtigung

**28. May 2012 Monday / 28. Mai 2012 Montag**

**08.00-12.00: Workshop on topic /Workshop zum Thema**

Slags and smelting sites: Smelting and the ancient Smelting workshops in the mining landscapes (practical Slags-show included - bring your slags with!)

Lecture in late gothic hall in Museum, Masaryk-square Nr. 55

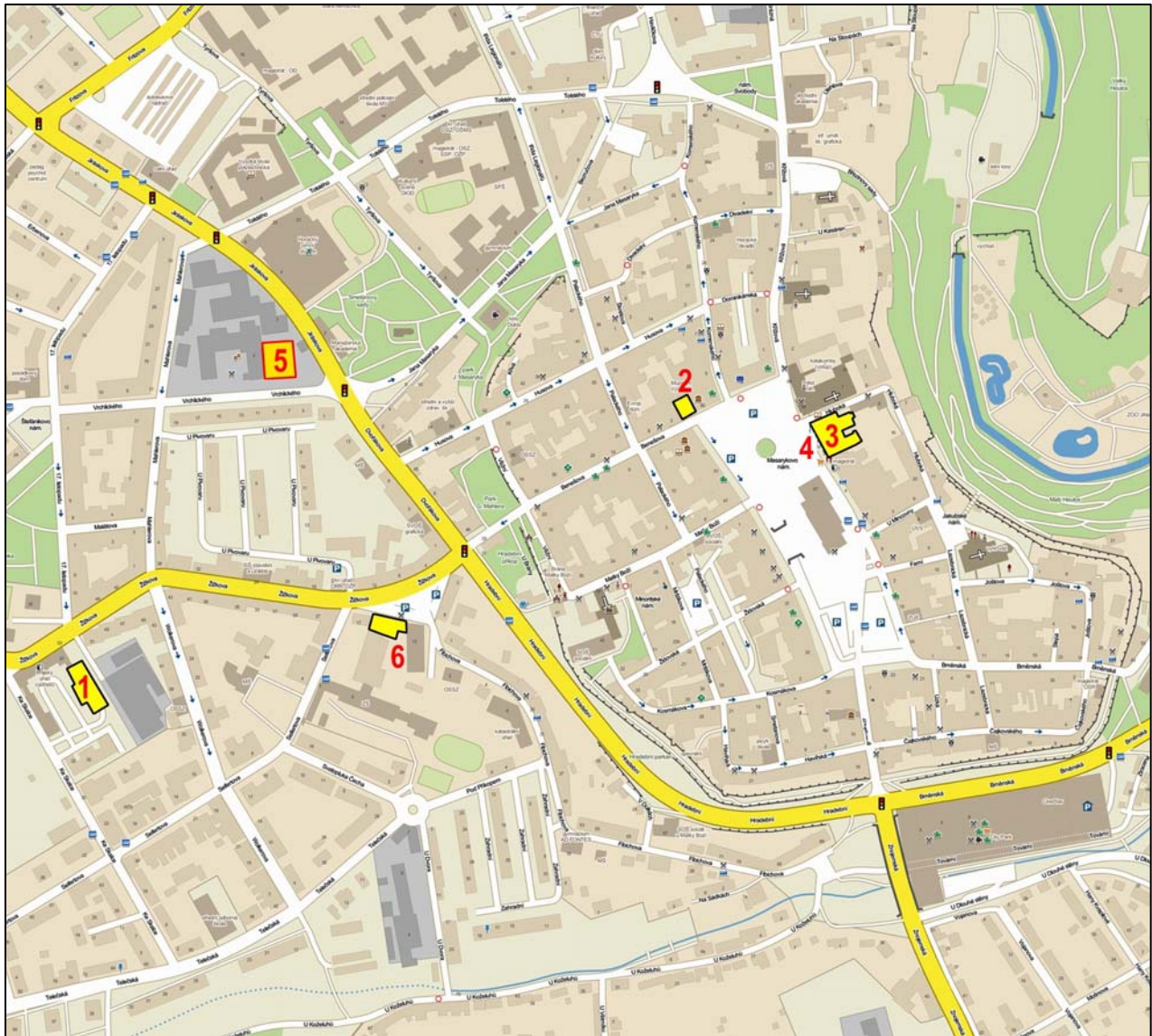
Schlacken und Schlackenplätze: Verhüttung und die Schmelzereale in der Montanlandschaften (praktische Schlackenveanschaulichung eingeschlossen - die Schlacken mitnehmen!)

Spätgothischer Hörsaal im Museum, Masaryk - Platz Nr. 55

**12.30: Farewell and going home / Abschied und Heimfahrt**



**JIHLAVA - CITY MAP/STADTPLAN**

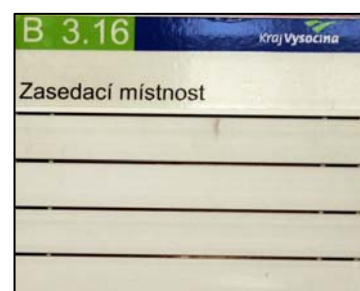


- 1:** Symposium site/Tagungsort - Krajský úřad Kraje Vysočina (Regional Authority of Vysočina - Kreisamt Vysočina), Žižkova Str. 57, Hall/Hörsaal B.3.16 (parking in **Ke skalce** street / Parking in der **Ke skalce** Straße).
- 2:** Muzeum Vysočiny (Museum), Masarykovo náměstí 57-58 (Masaryk-square/Masaryk-Platz) Nr. 57-58
- 3:** Town hall/Rathaus, Masarykovo náměstí 1 (Masaryk-square/Masaryk-Platz) Nr. 1
- 4:** Radniční pivovar-Pivnice (Town Hall Brewery/Brauhaus im Rathaus), dtto
- 5:** Pivovarská restaurace Ježek (Brewery Restaurant Ježek/Restaurant Brauerei Ježek)
- 6:** Restaurant Dělnický dům (Worker's Haus/Arbeitershaus), Žižkova Str. 15

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**Symposium site/Tagungsort** - Krajský úřad Kraje Vysočina (Regional Authority of Vysočina - Kreisamt Vysočina), Žižkova Str. 57, Hall/Hörsaal B.3.16  
on occasion / nöttigenfalls: Petr Hrubý: 00420 777 239 053



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*ad profundum per angusta*  
**Institute Europa Subterranea**  
**RESEARCH**  
 European Foundation for mining archaeological/historic  
 Research & Consultancy, Heritage Education & Publishing  
 www.europa-subterranea.com



**Roštejn Castle** (under repair of Jihlava Museum) - **Burg Roštejn** (in der Verwaltung des Museums Jihlava)

**Symposium site/Tagungsort** - Krajský úřad Kraje Vysočina (Regional Authority of Vysočina - Kreismt Vysočina), Žižkova Str. 57, Hall/Hörsaal B.3.16  
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## Abstracts

### **JOEP ORBONS: *Underground quarry policy map in the community of Valkenburg (NL)***

The underground limestone quarries in The Netherlands are widely studied and tourism is exploiting some (parts of) the quarries extensively. The economic pressure on the touristic use of the quarries can lead to a loss of scientific values and on the other side, scientific research results in information that shows the values to the general public. The town council of the community of Valkenburg understands this duality and has been working on a method to incorporate the underground quarries in the local policy since 1997. It started by identifying and recognising the underground quarries as archaeological sites. They are rated according to the Dutch national archaeological rating system with conservation, vulnerability, pressure on use, public interest, protection, research and landscape aspects of underground quarries and similar to the generally accepted archaeological sites.

### **JACQUO SILVERTANT: *Discovery of a 12th Century Open-cast Building Stone Quarry at Valkenburg Castle (NL)***

In March 2012 an excavation took place at the medieval castle hill of Valkenburg, Netherlands to investigate whether there were building remains at a planned building site on the fore-terrain of the castle. Soon, it became clear that the site contained a medieval building stone quarry from the second building phase of the castle around 1140/50 AD. For the first time datable artefacts could be linked to the history of this open-cast building stone mine. Because the quarry was backfilled within one generation after it has been opened, the toolmarks and the quarry itself are still in pristine condition. The find turned out to be the missing link between medieval open-cast quarrying and the underground extraction of building stone, which commenced after approximately 1185 AD.

### **MARTIN STRÄUBURGER: Roman Iron Age lead ore mining and lead production in the Sauerland**

According to Tacitus writing around 98 AD the gods had denied the people in the so-called Germania magna silver and gold. He even attests a shortage of iron. But the known iron production centres show a different picture. Together with lead objects from settlement sites in the Sauerland at Brilon and Balve as well as Roman import this leads to questions regarding dating, extent and organization of lead ore mining and metal working. The archaeological evidence is difficult to assess due to the fact that no research has been done underground up to today. In thesis and talk the existing mining archaeological data are presented and interpreted.

### **PETR HRUBÝ: *Zur Struktur der Bergbauareale und Bergbaulandschaften im Mittelalter: Beispiel Böhmisches - Mährisches Bergland, Tschechien***

Abstract: We miss a comprehensive technological, spatial and socio-economical model of the lead and silver mining, smelting, production and distribution of the precious metals. The same way we miss the data for understanding the structure of lead and silver ore sources, their localizations and technological and economical system functioning and environmental aspect of mediaeval ore industry. The text is focused on the silver ore mining period of 1238/1240–1300 in the central Bohemian - Moravian uplands. It is believed to be the time reaching from the moment when the silver ore deposits in the region of Uplands were discovered and opened, through the period when silver mining flourished and it ends at the moment of the gradual silver ore production decline in the 14 century. There will be discussed the spectre and variants of mining and smelting workshops with the correspondent settlement, whereas this study will be based directly on the researched sites. This will enable to define the so-called "small-scale" on one hand and on the other hand the "large-scale" production workshops in the reality of the Middle Ages. There will be theoretically reconstructed the variants of the spatial, economic and legal interrelations between mining and smelting areas on one hand and on the other hand the towns as the centers. The text is a probe into the social, ecological, structural and other aspects of the landscape use of mediaeval silver and lead ore exploitation.





**FILIP VELÍMSKÝ: *The archaeological Excavations of two newly recorded High Mediaeval mining Sites in Kutná Hora and in Hořany (district Kutná Hora)***

In this contribution the results of two archaeological rescue excavations (2011) of the mediaeval mining areas of the northern fringe of the former mining town Kutná Hora (Kuttenberg) and on the western fringe of the mining village Hořany are presented. At both locations several pits and shafts have been archaeologically investigated. Furthermore other elements and features have been registered. According of the pottery finds the existence of the mining activities can be dated mainly to the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century.

**ANDREAS SCHENKEL: *Old iron and basalt mine near Eisenbach (Eastern Odenwald area)***

Not only in the western part of the Odenwald area, also in the eastern part mining was done. An example is the underground mining of iron and basalt near the village of Eisenbach, which today is part of the town of Obernburg on the Main. The Eisenbach area is situated within the lower sandstone. Here sometimes smaller deposits of Basalt can be found. The analysis of two samples via XRF shows basalt with typical chemical composition. These deposits were mined out because of the containing iron, later on for construction material for road building. The first official document mentioning Eisenbach is dated to 1285. But it seems to be much older, reaching back to Carolingian times or maybe earlier. The first proves date back to the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when the local iron ore was smelted at blacksmith's shops. The first documentation of the Stallweg mine dates from 1877, but mining was done there earlier. In 1924 mining stopped because it was not worthwhile anymore. Actually only some hints on the surface can be seen. But in July 1996 the former mine located in the "Stallweg" called part of the forest east of Eisenbach was reopened. It was possible to enter the galleries and do research work. Because mining stopped well-directed, no remains of former activities could be found. Unfortunately the entrance is closed up today and there is no chance to enter the mine.

**MERTA JIŘÍ - MERTA ONDŘEJ: *The Mining of Iron Ore in the Central Region of the Moravian Karst***

The central part of the Moravian Karst is a traditional metallurgical area active from at least the 8<sup>th</sup> century AD to the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Bloomeries, iron-mills and ironworks came into being here due to the abundance of quality iron ore. There are still many mining relics of different types and ages in the region surrounded by the villages of Olomučany, Rudice, Habrůvka and Babice even after the exhaustion of mining limonite ore. The ironworking and mining traditions of the region are commemorated by a network of nature trails, museum exhibitions and public functions.

**PAVEL VAŘEKA: *Iron ore mining and processing connected with the Late Medieval rural settlement the Rokycany region (West Bohemia)***

A research project of the Department of Archaeology West Bohemian University, focusing on the medieval and mostmedieval settlement in the Rokycany region, has produced extensive data concerning the Late Medieval deserted villages situated in the forested areas. This project also concentrated on the iron ore mining areas situated close to the settlement areas dated to the same period (14<sup>th</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> century). Both non-destructive research and excavations demonstrated number of kilns and other traces of iron ore processing within farmsteads. This evidence show an extensive involvement of rural communities in the iron ore exploitation and processing, as well as different strategies of individual peasants (dissimilar extense of iron ore processing in the documented house plots). These activities might have been connected with the iron production site in Strasice mentioned in the 14th century documentary sources which was then owned by the Lords of Rosemberg.





**CASAGRANDE LARA: *Mining landscapes from remote sensing (LiDAR DTM): case studies in the Trento Province (North-East Italy)***

The presentation deals with the study of the mining landscape in Trentino (Trento Province north-east Italy) carried out as a part of the APSAT project, a complex archaeological research whose aim was to map the hill-top sites of the region under investigation and to understand the landscapes they create. Working on a large area the main analysis tool was remote sensing and in particular LiDAR DTM: this terrain model revealed really useful to localize drift and pits, above all under the canopy. Two case studies were considered to test the research potential of the remote sensing in this particular landscape and to study the relations between the traces of extractive activity, the specific mining history of the chosen areas, the geological and geographical context and the settlements. In these areas a field survey was conducted, too.

The first case study was the Pejo Valley (extreme north-west of Trentino), where magnetite was extracted for iron production from the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century to the 60s of the last century. Here LiDAR DTM records many drifts of different periods that could partly be detected and distinguished in different types during the field survey; moreover the terrain model allowed to localize some ancient paths linking the extractive areas and the mineral processing sites.

The second case study was the Monte Calisio plateau, where argentiferous galena was extracted during the Middle Ages to feed Trento's mint: for the regulation of this activity the local Prince-Bishop drew up a law considered one of the oldest European mining statutes ("Liber the postis Montis Arzentarie"). Here the LiDAR DTM records thousands of pits at close range to each other, covering a wide area corresponding to the flat ore deposit. The field survey also allowed to localize and explore some horizontal galleries, showing a very irregular plan and mostly excavated by hand.

In conclusion, remote sensing and in particular LiDAR DTM reveal a good tool to analyse mining landscapes: the view from above and the support of GIS software then allowed better understanding of the relationship between natural and anthropogenic context, involving geology and geomorphology, infrastructures and built-up areas. However, the interpretation of the features may be difficult and hardly provide chronological data, so it is really important to conduct focused surveys and also to read up on the most recent events of the local extractive industry.

This research approach goes along well with the recent tendency in the valorization of abandoned mining areas, orientated towards the creation of mining parks and ecomuseums more than towards the opening of single drifts, giving importance to all the aspects of the extractive industry: for this reason the Trento's Science Museum (Museo delle Scienze) takes an interest in the APSAT project research and is going to create on its basis a new georeferenced database specifically dedicated to mining and mineralogical sites.

**IVONNE BURGHARDT - RENGERT ELBURG - CHRISTIANE HEMKER: *ArchaeoMontan: Projekt erforscht Archäologie und Geschichte des Bergbaus beiderseits der Grenze unter Beteiligung von sieben Partnern aus Tschechien und Sachsen***

Vor vier Jahren ließ die Entdeckung archäologischer Funde in einem mittelalterlichen Silber-Bergwerk in Dippoldiswalde die Fachwelt aufhorchen. Vorzüglich erhaltene Werkzeuge, Leitern und Haspeln aus Holz datierten in die Zeit um 1185 n. Chr. und damit nur wenig nach der ersten schriftlichen Erwähnung des Bergbaus im sächsischen Freiberg im Jahr 1168. Noch nie zuvor waren in Europa derartige vollständige Schächte, Stollen und Gänge aus dieser Zeit in unberührtem Zustand entdeckt worden – von den archäologischen Funden ganz zu schweigen. Sächsische Archäologen erkannten die Sensation und machten die Montanarchäologie zu einem der Schwerpunkte ihrer Arbeit. Der erzgebirgische Bergbau ist seit fast 850 Jahren von identitätsstiftender und kultureller Bedeutung. Noch heute wird die Tradition sehr lebendig gepflegt. Mehr als 25 Fachleute widmen sich nun beiderseits der Grenze für die Dauer von drei Jahren der Erkundung, Erfassung und Erforschung von Altbergbau-Relikten ausgewählter Untersuchungsregionen im gesamten Erzgebirgsraum. Beteiligt sind Archäologen, Grabungstechniker, Historiker, Vermessungsingenieure, Geologen, Mineralogen, Restauratoren und Museologen. Es ist derzeit eines der größten Vorhaben im Bereich der europäischen Montanarchäologie. Sogenannter „Lead-Partner“ des Projektes ist das Landesamt für Archäologie Sachsen. Weitere Projektpartner sind Sächsisches Oberbergamt, Freiberg, Große Kreisstadt Dippoldiswalde, Univerzita Jana Evangelisty Purkyně, Ústí nad Labem, Muzeum Karlovy Vary, Česká geologická služba, Praha – Tschechischer Geologischer Dienst, Ústav archeologické památkové péče, Most – Institut für archäologische Denkmalpflege





**DANIEL GÖTTE: *Research for ancient mining relics with a public Digital Elevation Model in the southern Eggegebirge (Northrhine-Westphalia, Germany) – Practical experiences***

In recent years laser supported systems have made survey and recording of archaeological monuments easier. Especially by the application of airborne laser terrain scans (so called Airborne LIDAR Scans) extensive ground surfaces can be covered. Airborne 3-D laser scans enable the mining archaeologist a quick search for traces of mining even in heavily forested areas. This large-scale prospection can be a successful basis for further research.

**VOLKMAR SCHOLZ: *Near-surface old mining, shafts, workings and their impacts on the urban space of Dippoldiswalde in Saxony***

Attempt of a reconstruction of driving, working and haulage technologies in the old mining on argentiferous polymetallic ores a result of reinstatement and safety works in the urban space of Dippoldiswalde in Saxony. Presented are the impact of unknown old mining on buildings and infrastructure as well as the cooperation of the Sächsische Oberbergamt with the Landesamt für Archäologie during the securing and exploration.

**STEPHAN ADLUNG: *New research results from the medieval „Hohe Stolln“ in the Freiberg central district***

Already in the early days of the silver mining at Freiberg the significance of extensive adit systems as „lifelines“ of mining was recognized. Consequently hints to the first adits in the Freiberg central district can already be found in medieval documents. In mining historical research the „Fürstenstolln“, first mentioned in 1384, was regarded as the by far most important adit. But it was thereby neglected how the important mines in the eastern central district had been dewatered. Only systematic research in recent years made possible to detect the „Hohe Stolln“ in this part, first mentioned in 1387. Extensive archive studies as well as intensive practical research enabled the reconstruction of the adit, the history of the complex and to re-evaluate its significance for the Freiberg central district. The „Hohe Stolln“ probably had an overall length of more than 2500 m already by the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century dewatering an area of over 100 ha. With this it is at least equal to the „Fürstenstolln“ if not of superior significance during the Middle Ages. In post medieval times knowledge of the total complex was partly lost, though large parts have been intensively reused during the 16<sup>th</sup> century, which is proven by dendrochronological data as well as pottery finds. Since this time large parts of the adit have not been accessed except for a few branches which were used for exploration purposes during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

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