not “hiding treasures”. The “wealth” of these complexes is alleged. Unification of the composition of a set of ornaments reflects the overall homogeneity and “egalitarianism” of material culture in the third quarter of the 1st Millennium in the region in question. On the basis of these materials, it is impossible to draw a conclusion neither an “elite” nor the “Potestarian structure”. The existence of such a usage (a cultural norm), as a mass deposition of the elements of ceremonial costume in hoards, is a sign of the cultural unity of the ancient community. This community can not be correlated with “Artes” described in written sources.

But the most important questions still remain unresolved: Were hoards complexes of prolonged accumulation? How can be characterized the deposition of hoards (gradual, one-time, deliberate, etc.)? What compelled to deposit the sets of elements of the traditional ceremonial dress in a plurality of treasures?

What is the role of the “treasures of artisans”, containing serial things, scrap and ingots? What is the role of the “treasures of artisans”, containing serial things, scrap and ingots?

The cessation of existence of Imenkovo sites in the different regions was taken place in different periods, possibly, due to methodological problems of this type of approach, present the starting point and the further developments of Lombards’ culture, customs and material culture of these sites are essential to understand how they developed their identity, through the diffusion of different customs and the integration of people of different origins. These sites, as well as illustrating the more important methodological problems of this type of approach, present the starting point and the further developments of Lombards’ culture, and allow to draw some important conclusions about the change of the society, and thus the construction of the ethnic identity of this people, that evolved in the middle of Europe during the migration age and that they took to Italy in 568.

TH1-31 Abstract 12
Lan gobards necropoli s on the Danube: material culture and social identity
Author - Codromaz, Federica, Università degli Studi di Trieste, Gorizia, Italy (Presenting author)
Keywords: Migrations, necropolis, society
Presentation Preference - Oral
During their migration from Scirniavia to Italy, the Lombards settled for about 40 years in Central Europe, in the Danube river area and Pannonia, between Vienna and Budapest, where a lot of burial areas have been found, here, with Franks people at west, Gepids and Slovaks at east, and a lot of autochthonous people of roman tradition, the Lombards feel threatened in their political and cultural independence. Their society was still heterogeneous and various and, to keep their social and political unit, they developed a stronger material culture, that is the expression of different social meanings. This development has a great reflection in the funerary practices. Here, will be analyzed few Austrian and Hungarian cemeteries; the study and the analysis of burial customs and material culture of these sites are essential to understand how they developed their identity, through the diffusion of different customs and the integration of people of different origins. These sites, as well as illustrating the more important methodological problems of this type of approach, present the starting point and the further developments of Lombards’ culture, and allow to draw some important conclusions about the change of the society, and thus the construction of the ethnic identity of this people, that evolved in the middle of Europe during the migration age and that they took to Italy in 588.

TH1-31 Abstract 13
Was there a contact between Early Slavs and Lombards in the area of western Pannonian Plain?
Author - Dr. Pavlović, Dalja, National Museum of Slovenia, Ljubljana, Slovenia (Presenting author)
Keywords: Early Slavic Settlement, Lombards, Western Pannonian Plain
Presentation Preference - Oral
Further development of the existing fine chronology of one of the most characteristic find categories – fibulae, remains an important task in the archaeological research of the Iron Age Sambian-Natangian culture (also known as the Dollkheim-Kovrovo culture) in the south-eastern part of the Baltic Sea basin. Actual investigation focuses primarily on the verification of the chronological frame of fibulae of Dollkheim/Kovrovo type. For this purpose presumed mutual occurrence of several fibulae types as well as other characteristic artefacts (i.e. chronological markers) in the burial complexes are discussed in detail in the artefacts chronology data. The transition from the Late Roman period to the Early Migration period and the diachronic typological tendencies within the framework of the later period are demonstrated by means of the comparative analysis results of the so-called big crossbow fibulae, characteristic for the Late Roman period/the very beginning of the Migration period, the so-fibulae with the star-shaped foot, fibulae of type Schönwarling/Skowarcz and Dollkheim/Kovrovo, which are found in the cremation graves in the area of Sambian-Natangian Culture starting from the Early Migration period. Comparative analysis results of further chronological markers of the periods in question (kite-daggers, shoulder straps, jewelry, belt ends, buckles as well as specific pottery forms) apply to the investigation as well. Most of the discussed burial complexes were discovered during excavations performed in the historical East Prussian districts of Sambia and Natafga on the flat burial sites Bor’shoye Isakovo (former Lauth), Schossegnoe-1 and Schossegnoe-2 and are published for the first time.