

Záhořice, Karlovy Vary dist., Karlovy Vary Region

Prehistoric hillfort 'Vladař'

(from 500 BC to 0)

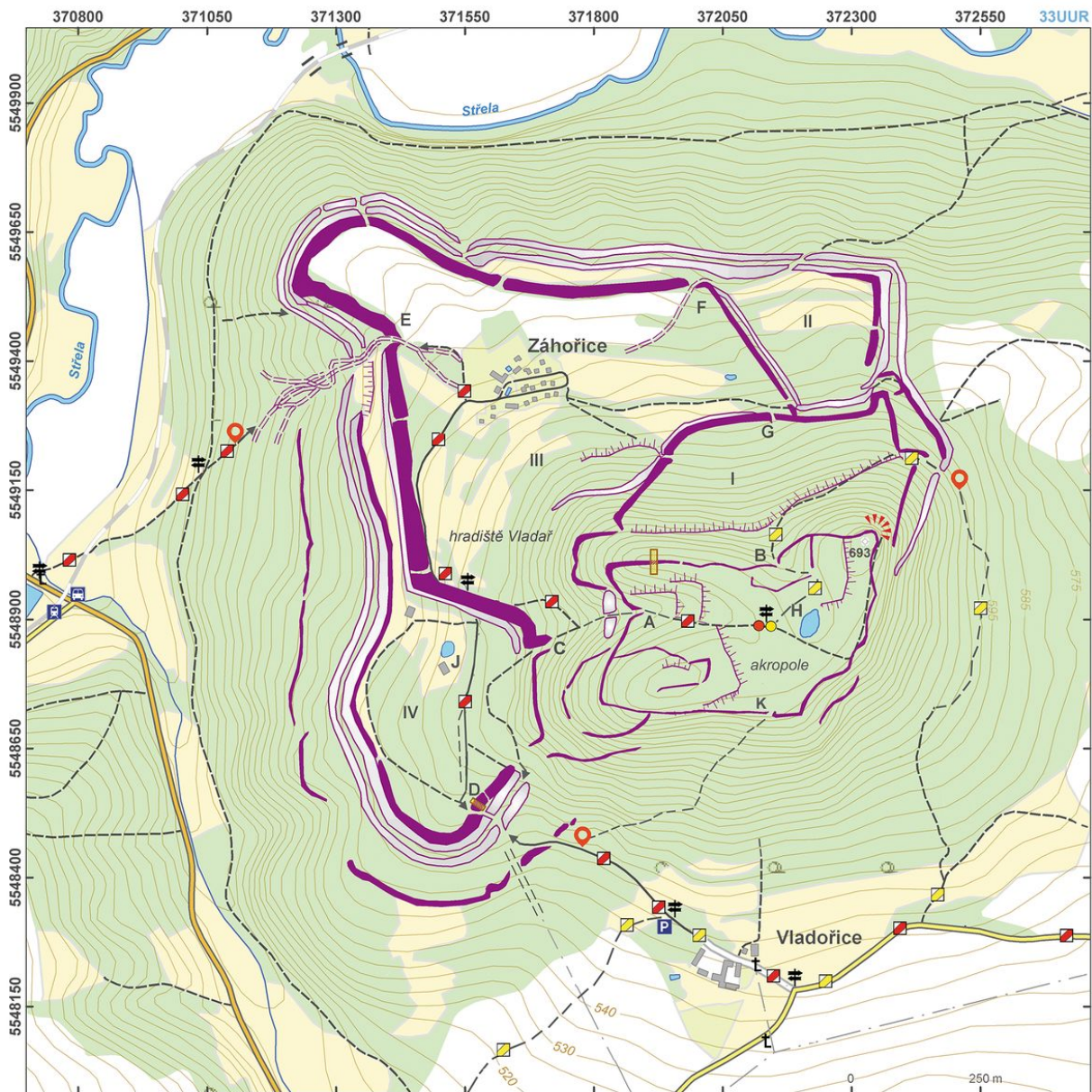


The 'Vladař' hillfort on a monumental plateau mountain was one of the most important centres at the end of the Hallstatt and the beginning of the La Tène Periods. The hillfort with an area of 115 ha was divided into an acropolis and four annexes (baileys) and was fortified by massive ramparts with several ditches. Remarkable results came in particular from the excavation of two waterlogged areas – a cistern in the acropolis and a watering place in one of the annexes. Hussite forces defended themselves on the mountain against the army of the 'Pilsen Landfriede' in 1421.

References: Chytráček a kol. 2010, 2012.

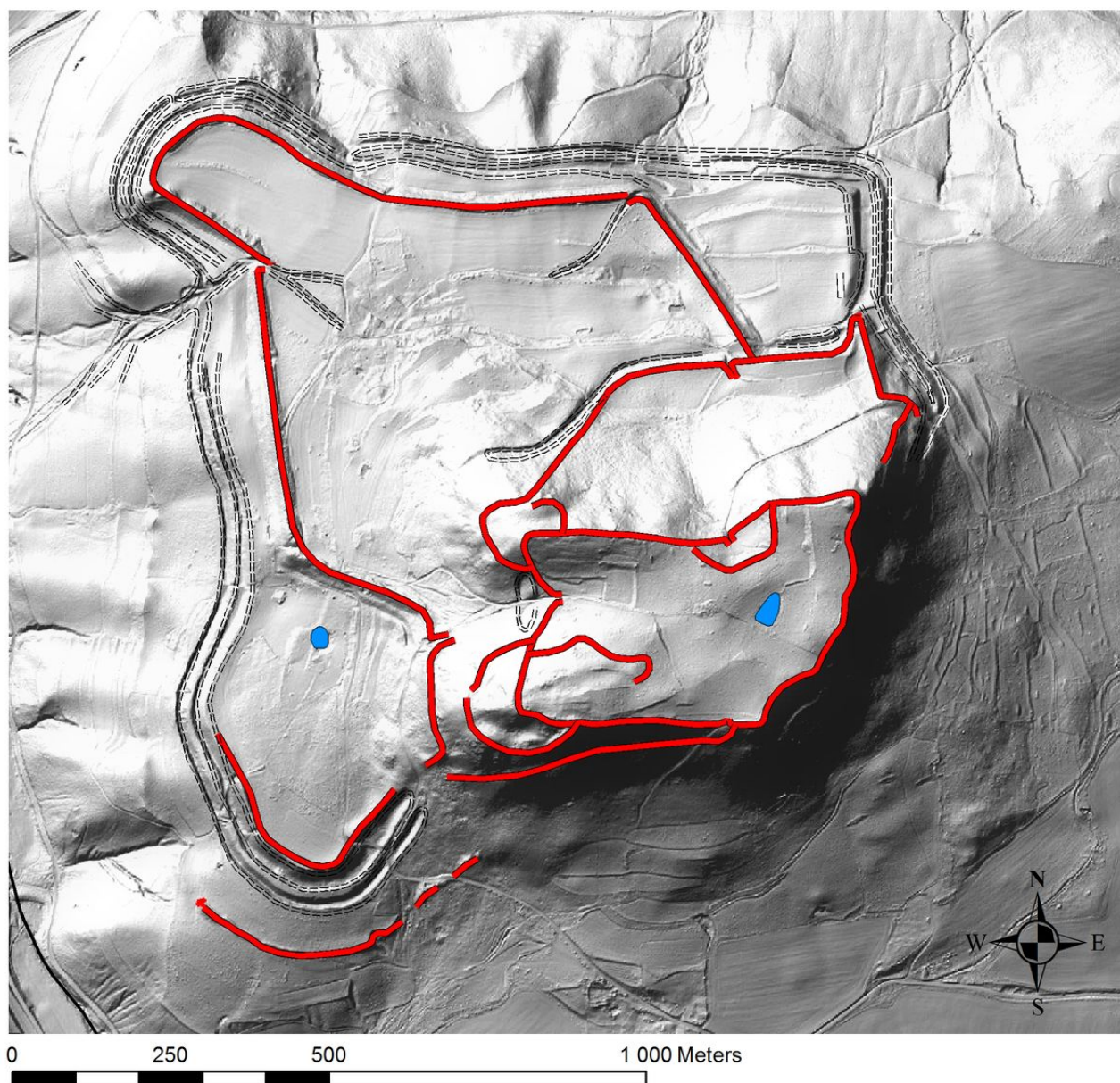
Navigation points: N 50°04'28.42", E 13°12'28.15" (south); N 50°04'51.23", E 13°13'05.09" (east); N 50°04'53.41", E 13°11'54.40" (west).

Map notes: A–B – 'pincer' gates to the acropolis; C, F, G – gates between annexes; D – archaeological trench through the bank; E – 'pincer' gate and a concentration of hollow ways; H – peat pond, originally a cistern; J – watering place; K – 'pincer' gate to the acropolis; I–IV – annexes (baileys).



Access map / site plan.

After Kuna et al. 2014.



LLs picture of Vladař hillfort with indicated fortification of acropolis, bailey and wet areas.

Data ČÚZK Prague, processed by A. Danielisová, 2014.



Hillfort's bank.

Photo J. Marounek, 2011.



One of the inner banks at the hillfort Vladař.

Photo J. Marounek, 2011.



Cross-section of the inner stone bank on the acropolis.

Photo M. Chytráček, 2004.



Pond on the acropolis during excavations in 2004.

Photo M. Gojda, 2004.



Water tank on the bailey in the course of archaeological field work.

Photo M. Frouz, 2010.



Aerial view of the Vladař Mt.

Photo L. Šmejda.



Vladař hillfort with extensive baileys.

Photo P. Pokorný, 2014.