**StoryMap Text and Location**

**ANTIQUARIAN EXCAVATIONS OF SLOVENIA: THE DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG**: Between 1905 - 1914 Princess Marie Gabriele Ernestine Alexandra von Windischgrätz, the Duchess of Mecklenburg conducted excavations at over twenty sites in the Carniola region of modern-day Slovenia. The materials from these excavations were some of the best-preserved artifacts from Iron Age Slovenia ever discovered. However, like many colonial and imperial era antiquarian excavations, the materials from these excavations did not remain in their country of original but were sold to museums elsewhere.

**Vaće:** lat:<46.119985> lon:<14.836677>

The Duchess' first excavation occurred in 1905 at Vače, a site excavated earlier by her uncle, Ernst von Windischgratz. That same year she excavated eight more sites in the region. At this point the Duchess had little experience or training in archaeology, developing this interest at the age of forty-eight.

**Vinica**: lat:<45.461227> lon:<15.252026>

After receiving some “training” and experience, the Duchess conducted her first major excavation at the site of Vinica in 1906. There she excavated a small number of Hallstatt-period tumuli, a flat La Tène cemetery (roughly 350 graves), and a Roman cemetery.

**Hallstatt**: lat:<47.563125> lon:<13.647198>

Briefly during fall of 1907 the Duchess conducted an excavation at the famous site of Hallstatt, Austria, which was known as the “type site” of the early Iron Age in Europe. Supported in her effort to excavate at this important site was her cousin, the Austro-Hungarian emperor Franz Josef.

**Stićna**: lat:<45.959866> lon:<14.803109>

Although beginning excavations here in 1905-6, the Duches returned to the field in 1912 after receiving patronage from her cousin Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany. At Stićna she excavated 186 graves in eleven tumuli.

**Magdelenska gora**: lat:<45.979334> lon:<14.634777>

Magdelenska gora is the other major site supported by Kaiser Wilhelm II.

**Bogenšperk**: lat:<46.022641> lon:<14.855250>

Prior to WWI artifacts from her excavations were kept at the Duchess’ castle at Bogenšperk.

**Narondi muzej Slovenija**: lat:<46.051886> lon:<14.499576>

After the death of the Duchess, her daughter sought permission to sell the large collection of artifacts excavated by the Duchess over ten years. The National Museum in Ljubljana opposed the sale, which took place regardless – the Museum received a small piece of the collection, around 100 artifacts of the 10,000 piece collection.

**Ashmolean Museum, Oxford**: lat:<51.755273> lon:<-1.259961>

In the mid-1930s, the Ashmolean Museum purchased one lot from Vaće from the Anderson Galleries (NY), the art and artifact dealer.

**Peabody Museum, Harvard:** lat:<42.378480> lon:<-71.114583>

After the Anderson Galleries went bankrupt, the curator of prehistory at the Peabody, Hugh Hencken, convinced the judge overseeing the bankruptcy to sell the collection to the museum. The vast majority of the Mecklenburg collection now sites in the Peabody Museum.