LUBOMÍR ŠEBELA

THE CORDED WARE CULTURE IN MORAVIA
AND IN THE ADJACENT PART OF SILESIA
(CATALOGUE)
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Brno 1999
In memory of my schoolmate and colleague
PhDr. Ivo Rakošký, CSc.
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I. PREFACE

I started dealing with the problems of the Corded Ware culture (CWC) in Moravia during my studies at the Faculty of Arts at J.E. Purkyně University in Brno, and where it became the topic of my diploma thesis (Šebela 1977). I then intensified my studies during a one-year stay at the Department of Prehistory of Charles University in Prague. There, upon the agreement with Prof. M. Buchvaldek, I started compiling an data base on the Corded Ware culture in Moravia and the adjacent part of Silesia, with the purpose of creating a catalogue of CWC finds. This catalogue is important because most of its material fund is unknown to both domestic research workers, and to those from abroad. This catalogue was to be the basis for a new monographic procession of this culture, because the previous procession carried out by F. Kalousek, though very good at the time of its publication, no longer corresponds with the new state of information and, unfortunately, remains only in the form of a manuscript (Kalousek 1945).

In 1984, I was accepted by the late Academician J. Poulík for internal post-graduate studies at the Archaeological Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (AI CSAV). Thanks to his understanding I was able continue the work started in Prague. It was under these circumstances that I completed the collection of archaeological finds of MCWC for the intended catalogue and, with additional specialists, I was able to carry out a partial analysis. I thus managed to collect data on CWC materials recovered through 1983, and make this the topic of my Candidate's dissertation thesis entitled "The Position of the Corded Ware Culture in Moravian Eneolithic and its Relation to the Development of the Carpathian Basin" (Brno 1986), where it represents its parts two and three. My supervisor was PhDr. J. Ondráček, CSc., to whom I should like to thank for his valuable advice and assistance. The defence was held before the permanent committee for the discussion of candidate dissertation theses in the field of archaeology at the Archaeological Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Brno on 27 October 1987. Expert opinions were presented by PhDr. A. Medunová, CSc. (AI AS CR Brno), Prof. M. Buchvaldek, DrSc. (Faculty of Arts, Charles University, Prague) and Prof. J. Vladír, DrSc. (AI SAS, Nitra).

The second and the third parts of the above mentioned dissertation thesis became the basis of the present publication. The text part was adapted (particularly the object descriptions) and the resource base extended by new finds between 1983 and 1990. This catalogue should be shortly followed by the theoretical procession, which is beginning to be worked on. In this way, Moravian archaeology will finally pay its “debt” to European archaeology.

The present catalogue of finds of the Corded Ware culture could only be realised thanks to the possibilities I was granted at the Archaeological Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences in Brno. I am greatly obliged to the previous leadership of the AI AS CR Brno, particularly to Academician J. Poulík, for the all-round support I received and for the possibility of study trips around Moravia and the adjacent part of Silesia. At the same time, I should like to thank to the present management, especially PhDr. J. Tejral, DrSc., without whose assistance the whole project could not have been finished and the catalogue published within a short period of time. The drawings were made by B. Ludíkovská, D. Švalbachová, L. Trávníčková and B. Prudký. The photographic supplement was carried out by S. Skoupý. I should also like to express my thanks to RNDr. M. Dočkalová (Moravian Museum Brno) and Asst. Prof. RNDr. A. Přichystal (Faculty of Science, Masaryk University, Brno) for the (partial) analyses made. I would further like to thank to the late MVDr. Z. Kroatčvíl, CSc. (AI AS CR Brno) and RNDr. L. Peške (AI AS CR Prague) for the determination of the osteological material and PhDr. J. Svoboda (AI AS CR Brno) for typological and technological classification of the chipped stone industry.

The translation is the work of PhDr. B. Herzlik and Jeffrey Vanderziel, B.A. My thanks are also due to the workers of the Moravian Museum in Brno (PhDr. M. Sulaš, PhDr. A. Humpolová, RNDr.
M. Dočkalová) for their assistance in looking up archaeological and anthropological materials. My sincere thanks for this service also belongs to the other colleagues from other museum institutions in the former South Moravian and North Moravian Regions.

Brno, 20 May 1998

Lubomír Šebela
II.
THE CORDED WARE CULTURE
- A BRIEF DESCRIPTION

In the latter half of the third millennium B.C., the area of Europe from the Netherlands to the Upper Volga River, and from Finland to Switzerland was populated by people of the Corded Ware culture (further CWC) complex. These groups are mentioned in scientific literature by different names introduced at the initial stages of the study and still valid. For north-western Europe, the name of the culture with individual burials (Einzelgrabkultur) became common, and for Scandinavia the culture of boat shaped battle-axes (Boottaxkultur). Moravia, together with Bohemia, south-western and central Germany, Upper Lusatia, Silesia and Little Poland belongs to a central European grouping. Characteristic in this region is a greater shape variability of the finds and greater frequency of grave goods. (Buchvaldek 1986: obr. 1; Pleiner et al. 1978: 282).

The origin of the cultural unit in question is to be found between the Vistula and the Dniepr, the cradle of that culture. Probably due to a great need for new pastures, they left their country of origin and in a short time they populated central and western Europe. The favourable climatic conditions of that time (see below) enabled them to also colonise the north of Europe (Buchvaldek 1986: obr. 1).

They arrived in Moravia either from eastern Bohemia, probably through the valley of the Moravská Sázava River or the Třebůvka River, in the area of Mohelnice and then proceeded further to the Southeast. They may have also come south from Silesia via the catchment area of the Odra river through Moravská brána Gateway to the catchment area of the river Bečva (Fig. 3).

The settlement oikoumenon of CWC in the Moravian area is delimited by graves, burial grounds and isolated finds of battle-axes. The core of the distribution of this culture is the territory of central, eastern and a part of southern Moravia. The western frontier is represented by the Svatka and Svitava Rivers, the Dyje River in the south and in the Morava River in the east. The northern frontier is delimited by localities in the southern part of Šumperk Dist.. Peoples associated with the CW culture crossed the Morava River in the regions of Přerov, Zlín, Hodonín and Uherské Hradiště. An increased concentration of finds is evident in the region delimited by the rivers Bečva and Majena. South of the Majena, the finds are concentrated at the foot of the Hostýn Hills and the Vizovice Hills and further in the catchment areas of the rivers Olšava and Velička. Isolated finds are recorded in and around the town of Ivančice and the nearby town of Moravský Krumlov, in and around Jihlava, as well as in Vsetín and its surroundings and in the catchment area of the Odra River. Remains of material culture along the Polish border delimit the range of settlement of the Upper Silesian group of CWC on the Moravian side (Fig. 1). The size of the settlement area for the Moravian branch of CWC is estimated to be about 3,200 km² (Buchvaldek 1986: obr. 3).

The majority of the localities are situated at a height of up to 300 m above sea level, with the remainder being situated at higher elevations, but basically not exceeding a height of 500 m (Fig. 2). So far, we have only scant information about the character of the landscape. We know only that the climate at that time changed to drier subboreal and that forest cover was no longer continuous, because mixed or deciduous forests became lighter due to long standing agricultural activity (Pleiner et al. 1978).

Archaeological finds from this period in the Moravian region consist of flat graves, barrows, in one case perhaps a settlement, and additionally isolated finds of battle-axes and, to a smaller extent, also of pottery. The presence of the CWC in the Moravian part of Upper Silesia is documented only by accidental find of battle-axes. The possibility that these battle-axes come from disturbed graves cannot, however, be excluded. Up to 1990, traces of colonisation by CWC people had been found in the cadastres of 372 communities in Moravia and the Moravian part of Upper Silesia.

The study of the CW culture is based on graves with burials of bodies lying on either on their backs or their sides, with legs flexed at the knees. So far a minimum 327 graves have been studied with 339 individuals, 101 of them having been covered with barrow mounds. The large distances
between flat graves is explained by presumed presence of heaped barrows over the grave pits, which in east Moravia have only been preserved in the catchment area of the Bečva River (such as Dřevohostice, Prusinovice etc.) and in central Moravia, only at Letonice and Holubice (Výškov Dist.) and at Podolí (Brno-Rural Dist.; Pl. 179:2, 5). In the other regions they were destroyed by expanding agricultural activity. In Moravia, not a single burial ground has so far been completely excavated. It is assumed that a cemetery from the period of the local development of the CWC was constituted by 15 to 30 graves, whereas in its earlier stage of development there were burial grounds smaller in size. According to both Czech and foreign studies, it can be assumed that in the Moravian area burial grounds are also founded on the terraces of streams, which is documented by information obtained from the study of the burial grounds discovered during the construction of the motorway between Brno and Vyškov (Čížmář - Geisler 1986: tab. I). The largest complex hitherto investigated is the cemetery at Velešovice, where 16 graves have so far been uncovered and studied. The investigation of this site, however, will not be continued because no traces remain of the barrows which would signal the distribution of the graves in the field and because the individual graves are widely scattered, the cost of excavating an area large enough to discover the graves would be financially prohibitive.

About 98% of grave pits contain burials of single individuals. The construction of those pits was simple, they were sunk only a few decimetres into the subsoil. Their total depth from the modern surface varies from 60 to 90 cm. Rare cases are known of pits whose bottoms were at a depth greater than 2 m (such as Letonice-Barrow 3: 245 cm; Barrow 6: 250 cm). The ground plans of the grave pits are prevalingly rectangular, oval, and rarely, rhomboid in shape. The bottoms are flat or bowl shaped. The size of the grave pits in male burials in the Moravian environs is around 2 m, in female burials it should be smaller (so far not sufficient data are available). Children’s graves are of smaller dimensions (about 115 cm), but also larger ones are known - about 2 m (e.g. Dětikovice, Prostějov Dist. - 210 cm). The largest grave pits have been discovered at Vřesovice, Prostějov Dist., and at Holubice, Vyškov Dist., in the former, 410 x 220 cm, in the latter 310 x 275 cm.

In the corners of the grave pits at Boleradice (Břeclav Dist.), at Brno-Starý Lískovec (Brno-Metro Dist.) and at Podolí (Brno-Rural Dist.), post-holes were found, on the basis of which an inner wood structure can be hypothesised at, with reinforced corners, and with beams forming a hollow chamber covered with loam. The use of stone was also not infrequent. The bottom of the grave pit under a barrow at Kostelec u Holešova was “lined with stones the size of a child’s head or bigger” along its circumference (Pl. 28:1). Stone structures cannot be excluded either, as evidence of an undetermined stone arrangement can be seen in Grave 1 from Holubice II, in whose fill a jumble of large stones was found (Čížmář 1985:408).

One hundred and two graves were covered with barrow mounds. In plan view these mounds appear to be of cake shape with a circular or oval base. The height of the barrows varies from 0.3 to 2 m, the diameter of the base from 6 to 15 m. The greatest parameters are those of Barrow 2 from Pavlovice u Přerova, 1.2 m in height and with a diameter of 24.5 m. A barrow mound is also assumed in Grave 1 from the above Holubice II, where the grave pit was found in the centre of a circular area delimited by a shallow ditch 9.5 m in diameter. This ditch delimits the circumference of an previously destroyed barrow mound and originally had the function of a foundation ditch in which a single row of stakes was most probably set. These stakes would have served to both reinforce the barrow mound and prevent its early collapse.

The members of the complex of CW cultures placed the uncremated bodies of their dead in grave pits with legs flexed at the knees. They, however, ritually distinguished male and female burials; the men had their lower limbs turned to the right and the women to the left. In both sexes, the rear is mostly turned so as to rest on the back; this practice is observed for the duration of CWC. Unlike in neighbouring areas (Bohemia and Little Poland), where the orientation of the bodies is with the head towards the west (men) or towards the east (women), with both looking towards the south, this is not dominant in the Moravian region, e.g. there is a certain variability here. On the basis of new investigations, it can be stated that characteristic of the Moravian branch of CWC is the positioning of the skeletons in the cardinal directions (i.e. N-S), with male skeletons, to a greater or lesser degree, lying with their heads to the south and females to the north.

A characteristic feature of CWC burials is also the positioning of the upper extremities. The hands either rest on the chest (position A, B, C and E), or are in front of the face (position D). Most of
the Moravian skeletons are poorly preserved and it is therefore difficult to determine the position of the hands. So far the positions D, C, rarely E have been most frequently encountered. In the other cases, the position of the arms is irregular.

The flexing of the legs at the hip is usually medium strong, sometimes the lower extremities are drawn to the body. In exceptional cases one comes across weak flexion of the legs at the knees.

Graves with one or more burials are not frequent (they constitute about 2%). Two adult persons were buried in a single grave at Sivice (Brno-Rural Dist.), Brno I and in Barrow 1 in group XI at Kostelec u Holešova (Kroměříž Dist.). Four skeletons were found in a grave at Vážany nad Litavou, where at the bottom of the grave pit was the burial of a man (judged by the inventory of grave goods) and in the grave filling, allegedly on the wooden "ceiling" there were the skeletal remains of a further three persons in non-anatomic positions. We are of the opinion that in the above cases, the bodies were buried simultaneously. An exception is a triple grave from Lutín (Olomouc Dist.) where, on the basis of different degrees of corrosion of the anthropological materials, it can be assumed that the woman was buried earlier than the remaining two bodies, who were probably male.

Only in Moravia, within the framework of CWC, are cremation burials found. This rite is not specific of the CW culture, it was taken over from the early bronze age civilisations in the Carpathian basin and represents only a secondary form of burial. Cremated skeletal remains were put in an urn (for this purpose, large amphorae were best; the urn was then deposited in a bowl-shaped grave pit whose size was only a little larger than that of the pottery receptacle for the ashes (e.g. Prušánky, Břeclav Dist.). Otherwise, the remains of the cremation were put on the bottom of a spacious grave pit, rectangular in plan and around them the grave goods were arranged (e.g. Pavlov, Břeclav Dist., Graves 5 and 780; Pl. 178:3-5).

From the physical anthropological investigations, it follows that the population of CWC people was not uniform. On the whole, dolichocephaly and hyper- to dolichocephria prevail, the skulls being conspicuously high. Within it three groups can be distinguished. The first one is represented by individuals with a tall, well developed stature, with a robust skeleton and an overall massive character and strongly developed musculature. These morphological features characterise the people of the Palaeoeuropid (or, plesiomorphous) type, which, from the anthropological point of view, characterises those CWC peoples who migrated from their original country to the new regions in central, western and northern Europe. The second group differs from the preceding one in their smaller, slender and sinewy stature, of shorter growth. It exhibits the same characters as those of the original Neolithic-Eneolithic population. The third group is not so clear-cut. Typical of it are types rising from inter-breeding between the preceding types, i.e. the physical and cultural assimilation of the domestic population by the CWC ethnic group. On the basis of the information currently available, the average age at death of CWC members in the Moravian settlement area has been calculated to have been 37.2 years. There appears to be a difference based on sex, with men at 39.1 years, and women almost one decade younger (32.8 years). No serious pathological changes have been found on the skeletons (Dacík 1982). In one case, on a skull from Barrow I from group XI at Kostelec u Holešova, a trepanation opening was recorded. The individual survived this medical intervention whose nature has not been completely clarified (Pl. 219:2).

The absence of settlements cannot be attributed to an incomplete archaeological investigation. Graves in the Moravian region, just as those in Bohemia, are situated in an old settlement region that has been intensely populated for centuries, and archaeological investigation has been going on here for several generations. It is assumed that traces of the permanent settlement cannot have been missed by specialists. Thus, we are of the opinion that the settlement pattern had a different form. Above ground habitations were probably built, with such structures not having left any conspicuous traces. We do not know to what extent grain or provision pits were built, since so far it has been assumed that for keeping organic substances, large ceramic vessels were used - particularly amphorae, whose height reaches as much as 50 cm. At Palonín, Šumperk Dist., a multiple culture settlement, two pits were found which yielded a very modest amount of archaeological material belonging to the CW culture. Thus, the existence of further settlement pits cannot be excluded. It will be difficult to unambiguously determine their cultural function. Some hitherto isolated finds of pottery from the Moravian karst (the Pekářa cave in the cadastre of Mokrá, or the Umrlé jeskyně (Cave of the Dead) in the cadastre of Lužánky) can be considered as coming from settlement sites, representing a short-term habitation of
those spaces by the members of CWC. In the future, the discovery of the existence of small settlements, classical in type, can be counted on, containing semi-subterranean structures in close proximity to the burial grounds and which would not have been inhabited for a long period of time (a maximum one generation). Further, we can expect to find larger units of settlement in the caves of the Moravian karst.

The inventory of grave goods is the main source of information for the study of the development and structure of the material culture of the CWC people. It generally consists of vessels made of fired clay, stone and bone tools (and/or weapons), decorative items made of different materials (bone, copper, rarely precious metals, shell, teeth). The greatest amount of attention has so far been paid to their shape and decorative aspects. Less known is the technology of manufacture and the types of raw materials used.

Pottery, which is represented by 591 vessels (as of 1986) is sorted according to a detailed typological classification (there are 13 pottery classes) is, together with battle-axes, the most differentiated group of objects.

Among the vessels, the most frequent are beakers decorated on the neck by imprints of twisted cord, rarely by bands of arrow-shaped grooves. In Moravia they are represented by only 75 items (Pl. 185). The beaker is not a form which evolves, rather stagnating, remaining for the entire period with an S-shaped wall section. More markedly represented in the Moravian collection are amphorae (about 150). Their height reaches as much as 50 cm. The two-handled ball-shaped amphorae, despite some differences, have elements identical with Bohemian specimens (Pl. 180:1-2, 4-5, 8-9; Pl. 181). Their shoulders and/or necks are decorated with modelled ceramic bands, bands of short grooves or horizontally engraved lines. Amphorae with two small handles below the neck (Pl. 183:5, 6, 8) do not exhibit such a great variability in shape and neither is their decoration is rich. More numerous are amphorae with four tunnel handles below the neck (Pl. 183:1, 4, 7, 9) and in the end we may mention handleless amphorae. The two latter types are without decoration in most cases.

A high aesthetic level was reflected in the manufacture of jugs, representing about one-third of all pottery finds. Marked differences in their cross-sections permit their separation into five fundamental type within this pottery group. They are amphora-shaped jugs (Pl. 184), jugs of the Dřevohostice type (Pl. 187:7, 9 a-b; Pl. 188-190), Nagyrév jugs of the Balkan type (Pl. 191), Nagyrév jugs of the Ökörhalom type B (Pl. 187:4, 5) and jugs of the Somogyvár type (Nitkovice I, Grave 2).

The first two types are characterised by extensive decoration located on the shoulders, sometimes on the neck and in isolated cases also on the back of the ribbon handle. It is made by the imprint of cords or by engraving, less frequently by the cut stroke technique, or in one case by grooving. In the impressed ornamentation, the most frequent is that of the hour-glass, followed by multiple zigzag lines, ciliated fringes and triangles with slanting hachures. Modelled decoration is limited to the ribs, ledges, bosses and in two cases to concentric circles. Very rare are pieces in which the ribbon handle has a pointed boss on either side of the upper end (Brno-Obřany, Kroměříž, Slatinky). Evidently, they are copies of jugs with horned handles, known from the Jevišovice culture. In the ribbon handles of those jugs, modelled bars drawn from their lower roots (Hrušky, Mouchnice, Nechvalín) are exceptionally found. In Nagyrév jugs of the Balkan type, another phenomenon was recorded in several specimens, e.g. the broadening of the upper or the lower root of the ribbon handle by winglets.

The shape of bowls also varies greatly (15.2%), the most numerous of which are the Moravian type (Pl. 196:1, 2, 5-9, 11), having analogous counterparts in the Carpathian basin, and bowls of the Schönfeld type (Pl. 194:2a-b, 3a-b), documenting the contacts between the Moravian region and that of the Lower Saale (central Germany). Another conspicuous group are egg-shaped pots (about 10%), from whose rims are drawn simple or double modelled bosses (Pl. 192:3-7, 9, 10). The other pottery shapes (pots with handles, beakers with handles (Pl. 186:3), mortar-shaped (Pl. 186:1) and cylindrical beakers, two-handle vessels, cups with handles, handleless vessels) have so far been documented by only a few specimens. Together with unusual vessel shapes occurring only once, they give us a complete picture of the composition of the pottery inventory.

The second most important category of material culture objects are stone battle-axes with a bored hole for the wooden handle (621 pieces as of 1986). They document both a good knowledge of available raw materials (not every type of stone is suitable for making those objects) and an
outstanding demonstration of the masterly processing of the stone. Of this total, 80 are documented in graves, the others coming from isolated finds. In the Moravian and Silesian region, eight types are distinguished. Relatively rare is the so-called A type of battle-axe, found only in graves from the earliest CWC and documented in all regions colonised by the bearers of this cultural unit (Pl. 197). Somewhat younger are battle-axes of the Moravian type, connected with the preceding type with a No. of common morphological features, but differing particularly in the shape of the edge (Pl. 201:3). Very pleasant finds are faceted battle-axes, whose surface is polished to form narrow facets (Pl. 201:2), and battle-axes of the Slezska type (in rare cases their bodies are decorated by rich engraved decoration) (Pl. 199:1-3). From neighbouring Bohemia, several specimens of the Bohemian type (Pl. 201:1) penetrated to Moravia. An important position is occupied by battle-axes simple in shape (Pl. 202), for which analogous counterparts are found in Little Poland and in the European part of the former Soviet Union. Additionally, bent battle-axes or those of simple shape with facets should be mentioned. An incongruous unit are specimens with quite different morphological elements included in the category of the so-called battle-axes of unusual shape, where there are even artefacts exhibiting identical elements with battle-axes of CWC in north-western Germany, Denmark and Scandinavia (Pl. 199:44a-b). It is assumed that all these types of battle-axes are taken from metal models which, on the European scale, are documented by little frequent accidental finds, one of which also comes from the Moravian region: Lužice near Hodonín (Pl. 51).

For manufacturing stone battle-axes, their makers evidently used easily accessible raw materials found in the territory studied: greenschists, amphibolite, serpentinite, metabasite and olivine basalt. Of interest is the finding that the battle-axe surface, unlike that other kinds of stone industry, is strongly patinated, which in many cases makes the determination of the type of stone employed difficult. On the basis of the study of working traces and the circumstances in which they have been found, it is judged that battle-axes were used as arms for man-to-man combat or they were symbols of a warrior.

Axes (in ground plan, either rectangular or trapezoidal in shape) are considered to be true working tools. They are of two kinds, either they have a completely polished surface (specimens made of greenschists or amphibolites) or only a polished edge, with the remaining part bearing traces of flaking, which is typical of specimens made of siliceous rocks from glacial sediments (Pl. 203:1-12; 204). The stone industry is completed by the chipped industry (blades - “flint knives”, end scrapers, side scrapers, flake etc.: Pl. 207). On two blades, a polish was noticed, the origin of which is the effect of silica sol when cutting grasses; in both cases, they are sickle tools (Pl. 208). It is also necessary to mention two stone anvils (Těšetic; Nechvalín - Grave 15) and a whetstone found exclusively among grave goods from male burials (Pl. 203:13; 205; 206:1a-b).

From among bone tools (Pl. 211), different simple points of various sections (or awls) have been preserved, mostly made of sheep/goat bones, further chisels made exclusively from the radii of domestic aurochs, and in one case a fibula (Brno I, Grave 1). In Moravia, decorative items made of shells (Zelešice) or bored animal teeth and their bone replicas (Marefý) are relatively poorly documented (Pl. 213).

Unlike in Bohemia, among Moravian grave goods copper objects (Pl. 214) make up a higher percentage. The tools represent awls with both ends pointed or with a chisel-like rounded butt and knife blades made of copper sheet. A unique find is that of a razor (Pl. 214:3) and a needle (Hoštic-Heroltice). The remaining part of the copper inventory consists of decorative items. Women and/or children decorated their heads in the region of ears with two pieces made of simple wire coiled in a spiral of four to six threads. Relatively frequently hair decorations also appear in the form of simple rings with overlapping ends, one of which being sharp and the other blunt. On the other hand, specimens made of double wire coiled at the end to form a loop are very rare. Less frequent are also neck decorations of one of two types, either made of simple wire with overlapping ends or made of “tubes” of spiral coiled wire with the individual threads closely adjoining to each other. A real jewel is a triple bracelet from the grave goods of a rich grave at Marefý (Vyškov Dist.), made up of metal sheet parts of rectangular shape between which there were three metal sheet tubes in a horizontal position (Pl. 214:4a-c).

The grave goods with non-cremated burials also include food, consisting of animal meat, either in the form of individual portions of the skeleton or whole animals (domestic pig, sheep/goat, cattle;
exceptionally dog, horse and red deer). We are of the opinion that this habit was practised more frequently than it appears from the finds, because in some graves this sort of goods would not have been preserved at all due to unfavourable soil conditions.

An important, but at the same time very complex problem, is the determination of the internal development of the culture, chiefly based on the study of pottery. Differences in vessel shape and decoration is linked with the composition of the accompanying burial inventory and the character of social phenomena (such as changes in the burial rite). This allows developmental steps to be differentiated. On the basis of this principle, a system of periods has been elaborated for Bohemia, which is accepted for the whole central European area. Its basis are three groups of artefacts, dividing the grave units with the oldest (Artefact Group I), the middle (Artefact Group II) and most recent and/or local pottery varieties (Artefact Group III). These groups are not understood as strictly temporal horizons, but rather as general steps of development. On such an extensive territory as was populated by the members of the Corded Ware Culture, development did not proceed regularly. Due to the domestic environment and the penetration of external factors there was either a slowing of the development (older types of pottery and tools are manufactured for a longer time) or its acceleration (more recent and/or local varieties of pottery appear very soon).

Taking into consideration the above circumstances and the fact that Moravia was located on the south-eastern periphery of the central European grouping of CW cultures (the intensity of habitation in this region did not reach the level as was the case in, e.g. neighbouring Bohemia), and, being at the same time exposed to the operation of strong impulses radiating from the Carpathian basin to the north, it is easier to understand the peculiarities of the development of this culture in the Moravian region.

The earliest objects documenting the arrival of the first the CWC groups in Moravia are the same as in all regions where CWC finds occur, i.e. objects of the so-called pan-European horizon. In Moravia, this horizon is only weakly represented, being documented by only four grave units and several isolated finds of Type A battle-axes. The same situation also exists in the period associated with Group II, characteristic of which is a greater variability of the grave goods: narrow and broad CW beakers with an S-shaped wall section, a conical bowl with socketed bottom, battle-axes of simple shape with faces, faceted battle-axes and a necklace made of simple copper wire. The majority of grave units (about 90%) belong to Artefact Group III, when more advanced pottery shapes appear (different types of jugs, egg-shaped pots, bowls of the Moravian type, etc.). Traditional pottery (two-handle amphorae and CW beakers) stagnates. If progressive forms are considered, jugs that can be divided into five groups (see above). For us it is important to see that the individual types of jugs are not associated with each other in the individual CWC grave units and are thus chronologically sensitive. With their help, three subgroups have been established within Artefact Group III, dividing burials with the oldest, older and most recent local pottery with the following marking: IIIa (Marefý, Sližany), IIIb (Lotonice, Krumvíř), IIIc (Hoštice-Heroltice, Tvarožná). Typical of the first subgroup (IIIa) are decorated jugs of the Dřevohostice type, of the second (IIIb) Nagyrév jugs of the Balkan type with a ribbon handle near the rim (variant A) and of the third (IIIc) also Nagyrév jugs of the Balkan type with a ribbon handle below the rim (variant C) and Nagyrév jugs of Ókörhalom Type B.

Models for the decoration of jugs of the Dřevohostice type (subgroup IIIa) are sporadically found on the Jevišovice pottery and on amphorae of the pan-European horizon of CWC (so far not known in Moravia). From this fact a conclusion can be drawn that subgroup IIIa is quite early, beginning to be formed in the period when objects of the pan-European horizon cease to exist. It is probably chronologically contemporary with the earlier CWC (Artefact Group II) which is not strongly represented in Moravia and evidently gave way to a progressive local development represented by the above-mentioned subgroup.

Graves of subgroup IIIC, distributed only west of the Morava River, represent the latest group of objects of CWC. In closed grave units, cored beakers no longer occur, impressed decoration disappears as do stone battle-axes and siliceous rock axes. In the chipped stone industry, the flake technique prevails in contrast with the preceding period, siliceous rocks are all of domestic origin (siliceous rocks of northern origin no longer appear). Dominant is the Nagyrév jug of the Ókörhalom Type B, whose Type A is represented in the Moravian environment only in the Proto-Únětice culture.
Given this situation, it appears probable that between the two types of jugs there is not much chronological difference. The late local CWC dies out in the period when to the west of the Morava River the Proto-Únětice culture is being formed, whereas eastern Moravia is being populated by people of the Chlopicε-Veselε group coming there from the region north of Moravská brána Gateway (at that time contacts between central Moravia and Silesia and Little Poland are being broken, which is evident in the absence of siliceous rocks of northern origin).

In the Moravian Eneolithic, the CWC is purposefully ranked between the Jevišovice culture and the proto-Únětice culture, in the Moravian part of Silesia this culture disappeared earlier, i.e. in the period of subgroup IIIb. In terms of absolute chronology, it is dated to the period of 2200 to 1900 B.C. (2700-2200 B.C. calibrated).

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**Resumé**

**LID KULTURY SE ŠŇÚROVOU KERAMIKOU – STRUČNÁ CHARAKTERISTIKA**

Uvedená pasáž je v zásadě upravenou anglickou verzí české statě o kultuře se šňúrovou keramikou na Moravě publikované v rámci kompletního zpracování pravěkých dějí Moravy (viz – Podborský, V. a kol. 1993: Pravěké dějiny Moravy, Brno, 204-218). Z tohoto důvodu se na ni odkazuje a upouští se od českého resumé většího rozsahu.
III.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE CORDED WARE CULTURE
CATALOGUE AND THE CATALOGUE SUMMARY

The catalogue of artefacts from Corded Ware Culture (CWC) sites in Moravia and the adjacent part of Silesia reflects materials recovered up to the year 1990 (a total of 396 entries). Entries 1-372 and additionally No. 396, represent burials (both flat graves and grave-mounds) which belong to the Corded Ware Culture. The remaining entries indicate individual finds of ceramics and battle-axes which had been located within the cadastre of individual communities in Moravia and the adjacent part of Upper Silesia by the aforementioned date. The individual localities are ordered alphabetically according to the cadastres of the communities within which they occur. Further, their site No. coincide with those on the map, with the exception of two localities (1) Bohunice, Znojmo Dist. (it is possible that this might relate to Bohutice in the same Dist.), and (2) Tasovice near Boskovice (in this case, it might presumably relate to Tasovice located in the Dist. of Blansko), which cannot be accurately located and are thus not included on the map of the CWC distribution in Moravia and Silesia (Fig. 1). In addition, locality No. 396 is also not located on the map, but is located very close to Rousínov, which has locality No. 266.

The catalogue also registers finds from the northern part of Malá Haná (Lázy, No. 371, and Jevíčko and its surroundings, No. 394) which are historically part of Moravia, but which were, in 1960, reassigned to the Svitavy Dist. in the former region of Eastern Bohemia. The catalogue also includes finds from Polná (No. 372) in the Jihlava Dist. and from Polná and its surroundings (No. 395). In the administrative divisions valid since 1960, Polná belongs to Moravia and is part of the Jihlava Dist.. Polná is, however, situated on territory which is historically part of Bohemia. For better clarity, CWC localities in Moravia and the adjacent part of Upper Silesia are given in the auxiliary coordinate system (Fig. 1) in the list alongside the name of the locality and the appropriate Dist. in brackets.

Artefacts which are stored in museums and for which a specific location is not known are also included in this catalogue. We have assumed that these artefacts come from the nearby surroundings of the city in whose museum they are stored (e.g. those in the Prostějov Museum from the area around Prostějov, those in the Opava Museum from Silesia, etc.). These "regional" artefacts, i.e. those without a specific known origin, are listed under No. 373-395 and are not included in the map depicting the distribution of CWC in Moravia and the adjacent parts of Silesia.

Since there are a large No. of localities (373) and a large No. of regional artefacts, a catalogue summary is included before the catalogue proper. This summary gives information about the type of archaeological objects (settlement, barrow, flat grave, isolated find of ceramics or battle-axes). In this inventory, it is specified what type of battle-axe or pottery is described. Also included in the catalogue is an identity No. of the community for each locality. This should in the future prevent the confusion of individual localities is the present administrative divisions are changed.

In the catalogue, the name of the locality is given after the serial No., according to the cadastral territory of the community, followed by the current valid Dist. name. There are problems with the translation of the names of the two Dist., Brno-město and Brno-venkov. In the case of the former, we have used the name Brno-Metro and in the latter, Brno-Rural. There are also problems with multiple occurrences of the same name for a No. of Moravian and Silesian communities, which have been left in their original form. Communities with the same name are distinguished in a variety of ways. It may be by their location below a hill or mountain (Hostýn, Lopeník, Kosíř) using the preposition pod and the name of the hill, or on a river (the Bečva, the Velička, the Haná, the Litava, the Dřevnice) with

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1 In the legends for Figure 2 and Table 1-226, the terms „Brno-city“ and „Brno-country“ are used in translation for „Brno-město“ and „Brno-venkov“, respectively. It was not possible to bring these two items into correspondence with the rest of the text.
nad, or near a larger town or village (Holešov, Kojetín, Třístín, Pačlavice, Brno, Přerov, Hrotovice, Kyjov) with the preposition u. Some are situated in the central part of Moravia (Haná) and this is indicated with na Hané.

The position of the site (denoted by No.) is made more accurate by the tract name (if known) and a brief description of the site and the introduction of the location in the cadastral map. Further, a brief description of the history of the investigation is mentioned with reference to Figures (Pl.). In the end also the place of deposition is mentioned and references. The whole names of museums are not given in full, abbreviations are used instead. A list of museum institutions is given the Appendix (see further). As lists of MCWC, both by I. L. Červinka (1938) in and by F. Kalousek (1945: Part II) remained in manuscripts, I quote all accessible references (in earlier finds up to 1950). The list of references quoted as well as the list of abbreviations used are given in the description proper of the parts.

In the individual objects (barrow, flat grave, etc.), I include a value No. (VN) with parameters 1-5, classifying the value of the find unit. The individual criteria are as follows:
VN 1 ... object investigated scientifically, complete documentation available;
VN 2 ... object damaged, but investigated by a specialist and complete documentation available;
VN 3a ... object damaged, but location of find and certain data established by a specialist;
VN 3b ...objects investigated earlier by a specialist, substantial documentation, however, missing;
VN 4a ...other objects (details of find circumstances unknown);
VN 4b ...broken objects (individual grave units cannot be defined);
VN 5 ... isolated (accidental) finds.

In the description of the find situation in the grave pit Arabic No. are given in parentheses in the individual finds. The denote their sequence in the description part. This serial numbering is identical with the sequence of objects as distributed in the grave goods (see the attached drawing of a grave).

As far as it was possible a drawing documentation was made in of each find. In the grave inventory (Pl. 1 - 122), the pottery scale used 1:3 (vessels more than 50 cm high are illustrated at a scale of 1:6) and the for non-pottery objects a scale of 2:3. Drawings of isolated finds of battle-axes were (Pl. 123-173) drawn in the scale 1:3. The captions of drawn figures include the name of the locality, the sequence of the site (marked by roman numerals) and/or the grave No., all of which makes it possible to quickly find the object in the list. The attached photographic documentation (Pl. 178-226) has a complementary character. Its objective is to complete the shape variability of the grave inventory and the character of its decoration. Further to document the kind of rocks used in the manufacture of stone artefacts, the work traces in the chipped industry and the anthropological appearance of members of the MCWC.

Technical Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Acc. No.</td>
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<td>Archives (archív)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Arch. AI AS CR Brno</td>
<td>Archives, Institute of Archaeology, Brno, Academy of Science of the Czech Republic in Brno. (Archív Archeologického ústavu Akademie věd České republiky, Brno)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>bottom diameter (průměr dna)</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>convexity [belly] (průměr a výška výdutě)</td>
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<td>CM</td>
<td>cadastral map (katastrální mapa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dist.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>dpt.</td>
<td>department (katedra)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FR</td>
<td>find report (nále佐ová zpráva)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>height (výška)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inv. No.</td>
<td>Inventory number (inventární číslo)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
L - length (délka)
M - Museum (museum)
MCWC - Moravian Corded Ware Culture (moravská kultura se šnúrovou keramikou)
MPC - Moravian Painted Culture (kultura s moravskou malovanou keramikou)
No. - number, numbers (číslo, čísla)
obr. - obrázek (Figure /s/)
Part - díl
Pl. - Plate, Plates (tabulka /y/)
Pres. - preserved (zachováný /á/)  
R - rim diameter (průměr okraje)
Reconst. - reconstructed (rekonstruovaný)
Ref. - References [Literature] (literatura)
Ref. No. - reference No. (číslo jednací)
s.l. - section line (sekční linie)
SMD - official state map of Dist. (státní mapa okresu)
Sum. - Summary [see References] (souhrn /viz soupis literatury/)
SURR. - Surroundings [see Pl.] (okolí /viz legenda u obrazové přílohy/)
T - thickness (šířka)
tab. - tabulka (Plate /s/)
VN - Value number (hodnotové číslo)
W - width (šířka)

**Abbreviation - list of Institutions**

AI AS CR (CSAS) Brno - Archeologický ústav Akademie věd České republiky /do r. 1993
Československé akademie věd/, Brno (Brno, Archaeological Institute of the Czech Academy of Sciences of Czech Republic /up to 1993 of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences/)

DA FA MU Brno - katedra archeologie filozofické fakulty Masarykovy univerzity, Brno (Brno Department of Archaeology Faculty of Arts, Masaryk University)

OHP Olomouc - Památkový ústav, Olomouc (Olomouc, Office of Historic Preservation)

OHP Opava - Památkový ústav Ostrava, archeologické pracoviště - Opava (Ostrava, archaeological Branch - Opava, Office of Historic Preservation) do r. 1993 Archeologický ústav Československé akademie věd Brno, Expozitura Opava (up to 1993, Archaeological Institute CSAS Brno, Branch - Opava Office)

M Bílovec - Okresní vlastivědné muzeum, Nový Jičín, detašované pracoviště Bílovec (Nový Jičín, Dist. Museum of Local History, Bílovec Branch)

M Bojkovice - Městské muzeum, Bojkovice (Bojkovice, Municipal Museum)

M Boskovice - Muzeum Boskovicka, Boskovice (Boskovice, Museum of Boskovice and Surroundings)

M Brno - Muzeum města Brna, Brno (Brno City Museum, Brno)

M Bruntál - Okresní vlastivědné muzeum, Bruntál (Bruntál, Dist. Museum of Local History)

M Bučovice - Muzeum Výškovska, detašované pracoviště Bučovice (Museum of the Vyškov Region, Bučovice Branch)

M Cieszyń - Museum, Cieszyń, Poland

M Frydek-Místek - Okresní vlastivědné muzeum, Frydek-Místek (Frydek-Místek, Dist. Museum of Local History)

M Holešov - Městské muzeum, Holešov (Holešov, Municipal Museum)

M Hodonín - Masarykovo muzeum, Hodonín (Hodonín, the Masaryk Museum)
M Hranice - Městské muzeum a galerie, Hranice (Hranice, Municipal Museum and Gallery)
M Ivančice - Okresní muzeum Brno-venkov, pracoviště Ivančice (Brno-Rural, Dist. Museum, Ivančice Branch)
M Jihlava - Muzeum Vysočiny, Jihlava (Jihlava, Museum of the Highlands)
M Klobouky - Městské muzeum, Klobouky u Brna (Klobouky u Brna, Municipal Museum)
M Kojetín - Městské muzeum, Kojetín (Kojetín, Municipal Museum)
M Krnov - Městské muzeum, Krnov, (Krnov Municipal Museum)
M Kroměříž - Okresní muzeum Kroměřížska, Kroměříž (Kroměříž, Dist. Museum of the Kroměříž Region)
M Kyjov - Vlastivědné a přírodovědné muzeum, Kyjov (Kyjov, Museum of Local and Natural History)
M Mikulov - Regionální muzeum, Mikulov (Mikulov, Regional Museum)
M Mohelnice - Okresní vlastivědné muzeum Šumperk, detašované pracoviště Mohelnice (Šumperk Dist. Museum of Local History, Mohelnice Branch)
M Moravská Třebová - Městské muzeum, Třebová Moravská (Moravská Třebová, Municipal Museum)
M Nový Jičín - Okresní vlastivědné muzeum, Nový Jičín (Nový Jičín, Dist. Museum of Local History)
M Olomouc - Vlastivědné muzeum, Olomouc (Olomouc, Museum of Local History)
M Opava - Slezské zemské muzeum, Opava (Opava, Silesian Museum)
M Ostrava - Ostravské muzeum, Ostrava (Ostrava, Ostrava Museum)
M Polná - Muzeum Vysočiny, pobočka Polná (Museum of the Highlands, Polná Branch)
M Prostějov - Muzeum Prostějovská, Prostějov (Prostějov, Museum of the Prostějov Region)
M Přerov - Muzeum Komenského, Přerov (Přerov, J. A. Comenius Museum)
M Slavkov - Historické muzeum města Slavkova, Slavkov u Brna (Slavkov, Historical Museum, Slavkov u Brna)
M Štamberk - Okresní vlastivědné muzeum Nový Jičín, detašované pracoviště Štamberk (Nový Jičín Dist. Museum of Local History, Štamberk Branch)
M Tišnov - Okresní muzeum Brno-venkov, Tišnov (Brno-Rural Regional Museum, Tišnov)
M Uherské Hradiště - Slovácké muzeum, Uherské Hradiště (Museum of Moravian Slovakia Uherské Hradiště, Uherský Brod)
M Uherský Brod - Muzeum J. A. Komenského, Uherský Brod (J. A. Comenius Museum)
M Vsetín - Okresní vlastivědné muzeum, Vsetín (Vsetín, Regional Museum of Local History)
M Vyškov - Muzeum Vyškovská, Vyškov (Museum of Vyškov Region, Vyškov)
M Zlín - Muzeum jihovýchodní Moravy, Zlín (Museum of Southeast Moravia, Zlín)
M Znojmo - Jihomoravské muzeum, Znojmo (South Moravian Museum, Znojmo)
M Žďár nad Sázavou - Vrbasovo muzeum, Žďár nad Sázavou (Žďár nad Sázavou, Vrbas Museum)
MM Brno - Moravské zemské muzeum - pravěké oddělení, Brno (Moravian Museum Division of Pre-History, Brno)
MM Anthropos Brno - Ústav Anthropos - Moravské zemské muzeum, Brno (Brno, Anthropos Institute - Moravian Museum)
NM Praha - Národní muzeum, Praha (National Museum, Prague)
NM Wien - Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria
POZNÁMKY KE KATALOGU KULTURY SE ŠŇUROVOU KERAMIKOU
A KATALOGOVÝ KLIČ


Jelikož v katalogu figuruje velké množství lokalit, je před vlastním katalogem umístěn tabulkový přehled (tzv. katalogový klíč), jenž nám podává informativní zprávu o vyskytujícím se druhu archeologických památek (sídliště, mohyla, plochý hrob, ojedinělé názly keramiky nebo sekeromlatu). U posledního druhu je specifikováno, o jaký typ keramiky či sekeromlatu se jedná.

V daném katalogovém klíči se u každé lokality udává statiscké číslo obce (viz – Abecední číselník obcí ČSR pro jednotlivou evidenci pracujících, díl I, Praha 1977), které by mělo v budoucnosti zamezet jejich záměně, pokud by došlo ke změně stávajícího administrativně správního členění.


U jednotlivých objektů (mohyla, plochý hrob, atd.) uvádíme hodnotové číslo (VN) s parametrem 1-5, jenž klasifikuje hodnotu příslušného nálezového celku. Kriteria jsou následující:

VN 1......objekt odborně proszkománer, k dispozici je kompletní dokumentace;
VN 2......objekt porušen, byl však prozkoumán odborníkem a disponujieme opět kompletní dokumentaci;
VN 3a......objekt porušen, nález a určitě údaje zaznamenány však odborník;
VN 3b......objekty prozkoumány dříve odborníkem, chybí ale podstatná dokumentace;
VN 4a......ostatní objekty (blížší nálezové okolnosti nejsou známy);
VN 4b......rozrušené objekty (nelze stanovit jednotlivé hrobové celky);
VN 5......ojetelné (náhodné) nálezy.

Při popisu nálezové situace v hrobové jámě jsou u jednotlivých nálezů v kulaté závorce uvedená arabská číslo, jimiž odkazují na jejich pořadí v popisné části. Toto řadové číslování je totožné s pořadím rozmístěných přemětů v hrobové výbavě (viz připojený nákres hrobu).
Ve slovním popisu inventáře následuje po typologickém určení informace o úpravě povrchu u keramiky, u kamenných artefaktů o použité surovině (tj. petroachrologické určení) a u kostěných nástrojů výsledek osteologického štěrčení (druh kostí a zvířete). Velikost všech předmětů se udává v mm, a to u keramiky výška nádoby (H), průměr okraje (R), průměr dna (B) a u vyšších nádob průměr výdutě a výška od dna nádoby (C). U nekeramického inventáře je to délka (L), šířka artefaktu (W) a síla předmětu (T). U sekeromlatů je šířka měřena v místě provratu.

Pokud to bylo možné, byla ke každému předmětu zhotovena kresebná dokumentace. U hrobového inventáře (tab. 1-122), a to u keramického v měřítku 1: 3 (nádoby s výškou větší než 50 cm jsou v měřítku 1: 6) a nekeramického v poměru 2: 3. Kresby ojedinělých nálezů sekeromlatů (tab. 123-173) jsou nakresleny v měřítku 1: 3. Titulky v kresebné dokumentaci s uvedením názvu lokality, pořadí naleziště (označeno římskými číslicemi), event. číslo hrobu umožňují rychlé vyhledávání v soupisu. Připojená fotografická dokumentace (tab. 178-226) má doplňkový charakter. Jejím cílem je např. dokreslit tvarovou variabilitu hrobového inventáře a charakter jeho výzdoby (týká se keramiky). Dále dokumentuje druh používaných hornin při výrobě kamenných artefaktů, pracovní stopy na štípané industrii a antropologický vzhled nositelů MSK.
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<th>Br.</th>
<th>Set.</th>
<th>POTTERY</th>
<th>BATTLE - AXES</th>
<th>ISOLATED FIND</th>
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**NOTE**

1. These are not isolated finds, but represent a habitation which was found within a habitation complex of the Jevišovice Culture in Jevišovice (Level B). The have been classified as having been imported from a Corded Ware Culture area.

**KEY:**

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<td>M battle-axe of Moravian type</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>beaker</td>
<td>F faceted battle-axe</td>
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<td>Amphora-like jug</td>
<td>O-F battle-axe of simple shape with facets</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>jug</td>
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IV.

CORDED WARE CULTURE CATALOGUE FOR MORAVIA AND THE ADJACENT PART SILESIA

1. BÁNOV

1.1. Hrad.
Isolated finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2), found during ploughing in 1937.
1.1.1. Faceted battle-axe. Bore made from one side, from the other started. Amphibolite (?). L - 118 mm; W - 44 mm; H - 33 mm; Bore - 21-22 mm. Inv. No. 7717. Pl. 130:5.
1.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
Deposition: M Uherský Brod

1.2. Nad utičkou.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe. Handed over to the museum collections on 3 May 1969, by J. Matějček from Bánov (No. 321). The artefact was found in the fields near the community, to the right of the road going to Bystřice pod Lopeníkem.
1.2.1. Faceted battle-axe made of grey-green rock (raw material not determined). L - 115 mm; W - 51 mm; edge H - 35 mm; Bore - 18-18 mm. Inv. No. 9-1/69.
Deposition: M Uherský Brod.

1.3. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe. Details of find unknown.
1.3.1. Faceted battle-axe with edge draw downwards (unidentified).
Deposition: I. L. Červinka, Brno (Currently: ?)

2. BARTOŠOVICE

2.1. Cikánka.
The site is located NW of the community, about 1 km from the elevation marker 277.5 m. An accidental finds (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in September 1971 by two school pupils and handed over to the museum.
2.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with protruding sides (according to Grepl, diorite). L - 108 mm; W - 57 mm; H - 41 mm; Bore - 17-19 mm; Weight - 340 g. Inv. No. 11346. Pl. 130:6.
Deposition: M Nový Jičín

3. BERNARTICE

3.1. Settlement Buková.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1903 at the tract "Dlouhá louka". Handed over to the collections of Museum Jeseněk.
Deposition: M Mohelnice

3.2. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) without any find details.
3.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. L - 138 mm; W - 60 mm; edge H - 45 mm; neck H - 28 mm. Inv. No. GM 247 (unidentified). Pl. 130:4.
Deposition: M Opava
4. BEZUCHOV

4.1. Ring wall "Kočičův hrad". An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) of 1889, found in Josef Polák’s fields.

4.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape with convex sides made of grey-green metamorphic rock, not identified in detail. L - 112 mm; W - 55 mm; edge H - 53 mm; Bore - 20-20 mm; Weight - 565 g. Inv. No. VMO I. Pl. 124:3.

Deposition: M Olomouc

5. BÍLAVSKO

5.1. Site unknown.

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No find details are known.

5.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. On the walls of the bore traces of boring are visible from one side. Olivine basalt. L - 113 mm; W - 53 mm; edge H - 47 mm; Bore - 21-20; Weight - 470 g. Inv. No. I. Pl. 124:6, 221:2.

Deposition: M Holešov

6. BÍLOV

6.1. Panský dvůr.

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details of find are known.

6.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with protruding sides (raw material not determined). L - 114 mm; W - 69 mm; H - 44 mm; Bore - 27-25. No Inventory No.

Deposition: M Nový Jičín

7. BÍLOVEC

7.1. Labuť.

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found at site No. 391-22.

7.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex, convergent sides, in side view biconvex (?). Raw material not determined (according to Jisl, Culm sandstone). Upper side damaged. L - 125 mm; Inv. No. P 22 (unidentified).

Deposition: M Bílovce

8. BÍLOVICE

8.1. Mazance.

In 1923, when building a local railway track from Kostelec na Hané to Lešany, four graves were found, sunk in the loess underlifer, differing by dark loamy filling. Their investigation was carried out by A. Gottwald and K. Dobes.

8.1.1. Disturbed Graves (VN 4b)
Grave units cannot be determined. From the grave goods and badly preserved skeletons three vessels (1-3) were recovered, as well as a silex (4).

8.1.1.1. Amphora-shaped jug with massive ribbon handle with modelled decoration on shoulders. Dark grey smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 343 mm; R - 120 mm; C - 310/110-130 mm; B - 100 mm: Inv. No. D 701. Pl. 1: 2, 184: 3.


8.1.1.3. Pot with handle and modelled decoration on shoulders. Grey-brown smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 265 mm; R - 150 mm; C - 140/40 mm; B - 150 mm. Inv. No. Dp 6. Pl. 1: 1.

8.1.1.4. Silex knife (unidentified).

Deposition: M Olomouc (1), M Prostějov (2-4)
9. BÍLOVICE
Dist.: Uherské Hradiště (H-9)

9.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1) without find details.

9.1.1. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape. Pres. L - 65 mm. Inv. No. 2523 (unidentified).
Deposition: M Uherský Hradiště

10. BISKUPICE
Dist.: Zlín (F-8)

10.1. Cihelna (Brickyard).
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found during quarrying for brick clay on 8 Nov., 1933 at a depth of 4 m.

Deposition: M Uherský Brod

11. BLATEC
Dist.: Olomouc (F-8)

11.1. U Kocandy.
An isolated find (VN 5) of pottery excavated out during the construction of an overhead crossing by M. Chyla.

11.1.1. Decorated corded beaker. Coarsened red-brown surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 133 mm; R - 86 mm; C - 95/40 mm; B - 57 mm. Inv. No. VMO 10139. Pl. 10:6.
Deposition: M Olomouc

12. BLAZICE
Dist.: Kroměříž (F-9)

12.1. Site unknown.
Accidental finds (VN 5) of seven battle-axes (1-7). No find details are known.

12.1.1. Butt part of faceted battle-axe broken at the bore. Serpentinite (?). Res. L - 64 mm: Inv. No. VMO 176.
Deposition: M Olomouc

12.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view convexly bent with downward extended edge and butt. Amphibolite. L - 93 mm; W - 41 mm; edge H - 33 mm; neck H - 32 mm; Bore - 16-15 mm; Weight - 195 g. Inv. No. 51845. Pl. 130:2.

12.1.3. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex side, in side view trapezoid. Basic metamorphic rock. L - 85 mm; W - 57 mm; edge H - 50 mm; Bore - 15-13 mm; Weight - 340 mm. Inv. No. 51846. Pl. 125:3.

12.1.4. Battle-axe of simple shape, broken at the bore with secondary bore. Serpentinite (?). Res. L - 85 mm; W - 49 mm; H - 48 mm: Inv. No. 51844.

12.1.5. Battle-axe of simple shape. Inv. No. 80083 (unidentified).

Deposition: MM Brno

12.1.7. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with protruding sides, in side view planoconvex; made of igneous (unidentified) rock. L - 136 mm; W - 58 mm; edge H - 51 mm; Bore - 23-23 mm; Weight - 505 g. Inv. No. 70097. Pl. 125:4.
Deposition: NM Praha

13. BLAŽOVICE
Dist.: Brno-Rural (H-6)

The site is situated to the west of the community on a hillock above the Blažovice Creek. A MCWC grave was investigated by J. Poulík.
13.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)
In the grave pit destroyed by ploughing, there were remains of three skeletons oriented in a N-S direction. Behind the head of the middle skeleton two vessels (1, 2) were found.


Deposition: MM Brno

13.2. Čihelná.
An isolated find (VN 5) of pottery (1). No details of find are known.

13.2.1. Amphora-shaped jug with massive ribbon handle. Coarsened grey-black surface. Clay intermixed with coarse sand grains. H - 300 mm; R - 180 mm; C - 290/120 mm; B - 105 mm. Inv. No. A 187. Pl. 2,7.

Deposition: M Slavkov

13.3. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of pottery fragments (1) and a battle-axe (2) with no find details.

13.3.1. Potsherds from lower part of beaker. Smooth dark grey surface. Sandy clay matrix. B - 60 mm. No Inventory No.

Deposition: MM Brno

13.3.2. Battle-axe of simple shape. L - 80 mm. Unidentified.

Deposition: MM Brno

14. B卢ČINA

Dist.: Brno-Rural (H-6)

The site is situated at the NE margin of the community in the area delimited on one side by the motorway Brno-Hustopeče, on the other side by the road Blučina-Měnín and by the Čezava River. It is about 60-80 m SW of the elevation marker 213.2 m. In July, 1982, in the tract “Za vepřinem” (formerly “Horní Kolberky”), a cesspool, 62 x 20 m in size, was being excavated for the agricultural cooperative. During the excavation, a MCWC grave was destroyed in the western corner. Its contents were recovered by S. Šiller, residing at Blučina No. 162.

14.1.1. Grave 1
It was impossible to determine the shape or orientation of the grave pit sunk in the yellow sandy underlier. Based on the remaining part of a compact filling of brown loam, evident in the SW wall of the cesspool, the bottom was at the absolute depth of about 120 cm. From the grave inventory, a jug (1), a stone axe (3), a bone chisel (2), a silex (4), a rock fragment (5), an animal bone (6) and skeletal remains of a person deceased at the age of 10-15 years were recovered.


14.1.1.2. Bone chisel from proximal part of right radius of domestic aurochs. L - 119 mm. Inv. No. 140898. Pl. 2,3.

14.1.1.3. Stone axe of Slánská Mountain type, made of unidentified rock, trapezoid plane in view, rectangular cross section and with a backed-off edge. Above the edge vertical grooves are macroscopically visible. L - 47 mm; edge W - 35 mm; H - 9.5 mm; Weight - 30 g. Inv. No. 140899. Pl. 2,4.


14.1.1.5. Part of sandstone cobbble roundstone. Inv. No. 140901.

14.1.1.6. Diaphysis of pig shoulder bone.

Deposition: MM Brno

14.2. Isolated find.
From the same tract there is an isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in the late 1960s or early 1970s by J. Teplý, a former employee of the AI CSAS Brno, on the opposite the road from Blučina to Měnín.
14.1.2.1. Faceted battle-axe. On walls of bore, which was drilled from both directions, marked traces of boring and on sides of the artefact conspicuous traces of surface wear. Diorite (?). L - 155 mm; W - 68 mm; H - 41 mm; Bore - 23-23 mm; Weight - 575 g. No Inventory No. Pl. 125:5, 198:3.
Deposition: MM - Anthropos Brno

15. BLUDOV
Dist.: Šumperk (D-7)

15.1. Site unknown.
Isolated finds (VN 5) of two stone battle-axes (1, 2) with no details of find circumstances.

15.1.1. Battle-axe of the Šleža type with socket. Butt and edge bear traces of surface wear (raw material was not determined). L - 184 mm; W - 43 mm; edge H - 42; bore 20-21 mm; Weight - 357 g. Inv. No. M 2302. Pl. 125:1.

15.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex. On butt and edge traces of surface wear (material was not determined). L - 92 mm; W - 48 mm; H - 48 mm; Bore - 21-20 mm; Weight - 320 g. Inv. No. H 2193. Pl. 125:2.
Deposition: M Mohelnice

16. BOHATÉ MÁLKOVICE
Dist.: Vyškov (H-7)

16.1. Větrníky Hill.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No find circumstances are known.

Deposition: MM Brno (A. Prochážka's collection).

17. BOHUNICE
Dist.: Znojmo (Cannot be identified)

17.1. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of pottery (1). Details of find circumstances unknown.

Deposition: M Znojmo

18. BOJKOVICE
Dist.: Uherské Hradiště (I-10)

18.1. Říhy.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found near the confluence of the Komňa and Krhovský Creeks by J. Buršík from Bojkovice.

18.1.1. Short faceted battle-axe with downward extended edge made of unidentified rock. On walls of bore, made from one direction, trace of boring are visible. L - 89 mm; W - 35 mm; H - 44 mm; Bore - 12-17 mm; Weight - 235 g. Inv. No. 177. Pl. 128:3.
Deposition: M Bojkovice

19. BOLATICE
Dist.: Opava (D-11)

19.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of battle-axes (1-2). Find circumstances unknown. On 6 Dec., 1962, these artefacts were handed over to the collections of Opava museum from the museum at Opole (Poland).

19.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view planoconvex. Fine grained patinated amphibolite. L - 98 mm; W - 56 mm; H - 48 mm; Bore - 19-18-19 mm; Weight - 415 g. Inv. No. 1889/28. Pl. 136:7

19.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape with damaged edge, in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex. Strongly patinated serpentinite. L - 76 mm; W - 42 mm; H - 47 mm; Bore - 19-16-18 mm; Weight - 214 g. Inv. No. 353/27. Pl. 136:2.
Deposition: M Opava
20. BOLERADICE

20.1. U studánky.
The site is situated about 2 km east of the community. It lies behind the mill of Boleradice and it is limited on one side by the Haraska Creek and on the other side by the road connecting Boleradice with Mrkůvky. In terrain modification in November, 1972, ancient objects were damaged by a bulldozer. The employees of the local agricultural cooperative informed an amateur archaeologist, Jaroslav Otýpka from Boleradice who investigated 16 objects. He made a simple drawing documentation, accompanied by a short description. Among the recovered objects is also a MCWC grave.

20.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3a)
According to the sketched documentation the grave pit was of rectangular shape (180 x 100 cm). At its bottom (depth about 120 cm) stake-holes were found in the corners, diameter 30 cm, sunk 30 cm below the level of the bottom. Those holes contained the following finds: Hole No. 1 - a siliceous axe (2), Hole No. 2 - a beaker with a handle (1), Hole No. 3 - a silex and animal bones (3), Hole No. 4 - ashes with loam. All over the bottom further fragments of animal bones (6) were scattered as well as skeletal remains of a juvenile girls, aged 14-17 years, and pottery fragments of late Roman age (4, 5).


20.1.1.2. Axe in plane view of trapezoid shape with rounded butt, straight edge and lenticular cross section. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 64 mm; edge W - 41 mm; H - 18 mm; Weight - 60 g. Inv. No. A 4390. Pl. 1:5.


Deposition: M Mikulov

20.1.2. Isolated find
From the same site there comes a surface (?) find (VN 5) of two pottery fragments (1).

20.1.2.1. Two potsherds from upper part of amphora with four tunnel handles below neck (potsherd from neck and potsherd of shoulder with one handle). Black-grey smooth surface. Fine clay matrix. R - 130 mm. Acc. No. 104/82.
Deposition: M Mikulov
Ref.: Unpublished.

20.2. Pod křížem (Na kříži).
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1) coming from surface collections carried out by J. Otýpka from Boleradice (No. 13) and Handed over to the museum in 1982.

Deposition: M Mikulov

20.3. Topolany.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in surface collection by M. Otýpka from Boleradice. Handed over to the museum in 1982.

20.3.1. Butt part of battle-axe of Šlęza type with socket. Gabbroamphibolite (?). Pres. L - 40 mm; H - 30 mm.
Deposition: M Mikulov
Ref.: Unpublished.

20.4. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find unknown.
20.4.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Butt much damaged. Grey-green magmatic rock, dioritic porphyry (?). L - 96 mm; W - 45 mm; edge H - 52 mm; Bore - 17-20 mm. Pl. 135:3.
Deposition: M Miluš
Ref.: Unpublished.

21. BOŘENOVICE
Dist.: Kroměříž (G-9)

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1960 by F. Nedbal. Handed over to the museum by Mr Skýpala.

21.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex. Gabbro. L - 88 mm; W - 52 mm; H - 52 mm; Bore - 20-22 mm; Weight - 415 g. Acc. No. 28/60. Pl. 124:5.
Deposition: M Holešov

22. BOSKÜVKY
Dist.: Vyškov (G-7)

22.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1890.

22.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape with facets. On walls of the bore hole, which was made from both directions, traces of boring. Serpentine (?). L - 110 mm; W - 64 mm; edge H - 40 mm; Inv. No. 51827B. Pl. 128:4.
Deposition: MM Brno

23. B Rank A
Dist.: Opava (D-10)

23.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No find details are known.

23.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Diabase. L - 86 mm; W - 51 mm; edge H - 56 mm; Bore - 23-20 mm; Weight - 320 g. Inv. No. P 2651. Pl. 131:2.
Deposition: M Opava

24. BRNO

24.1. Veveří ulice (Street).
A MCWC grave was investigated in 1889.

24.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)
In the grave pit (shape and size not indicated), there were skeletons of a man and a woman in sitting positions (?). Near the skeletons, vessels (1), a battle-axe (2), two copper tools (3, 4), five bone tools (5-9), and two silex tools (10, 11), two spindle whorls (12, 13) and animal bones (14) were found.

24.1.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view plan convex. Serpentine. L - 122 mm; W - 50 mm; H - 37 mm; Bore - 20-20 mm; Weight - 340 g. Inv. No. 52325. Pl. 3:6.
24.1.1.3. Knife made of copper sheet. L - 78 mm; W - 18 mm; T - 1 mm; Inv. No. 52329. Pl. 3:10, 214:11.
24.1.1.4. Knife made of copper sheet. L - 33 mm; W - 14 mm; T - 1 mm. Inv. No. 52328. Pl. 3:3.
24.1.1.5. Bone fibula made of stem of red deer antler, provided with a hook and two holes drilled from both sides. L - 152 mm; hole diameter - 7 mm. Inv. No. 52335. Pl. 3:1.
24.1.1.10. Silex (unidentified).
24.1.1.11. Silex (lost).
24.1.1.14. Fragment of stem of red deer antler polished on both sides. L - 153 mm. Inv. No. 52337.
Deposition: MM Brno

24.2. Lužánky.
The site is located in the NW part of the historically built-up area of the city. Grave investigation carried out in the spring of 1950, by J. Rihovská.

24.2.1. Grave 1 (VN 3a)
In the grave pit (shape and size unknown), there was a skeleton belonging to a woman who died at the age of 20-40. At the knees there was a pot (1) and below the pelvis, a bowl (2) turned upside down.

24.2.1.1. Pot with ribbon handle. Brown-grey coarse surface. Coarse sandy clay matrix. H - 117 mm; R - 147 mm; C - 156/70 mm; B - 89 mm. Inv. No. 85. Pl. 3:11.
Deposition: DA FA MU Brno

24.3. Svatka River.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in the Svatka River when excavating the river bed for sand.

24.3.1. Battle-axe (unidentified).
Deposition: ?

25. BRNO - CHRLICE  

25.1. Allotment gardens.
When digging a cellar at the site of a hut at Mr Krause's garden, a grave was disturbed in 1966. It was investigated by L. Dávidek and R. Smutný, members of the Local History Circle in Chrlice.

25.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)
The grave pit was destroyed by earth works. From the grave goods five vessels were recovered.1

25.1.1.2. Bowl of the Moravian type with two (?) modelled bosses. R - about 120 mm (lost). Pl. 5:4.
25.1.1.5. Lower part of egg-shaped vessel. C - 120 mm (unidentified). Pl. 5:3.
Deposition: R. Davidová, Brno-Chrlice

25.2. Jezera.
The site is situated south of the community on a mild terrain wave, surrounded on three sides by swampy meadows through which a creek flows to the SE. In June, 1968, when digging an amelioration ditch, three settlement objects of the Hallstadt period were damaged as was a MCWC grave, which was excavated by L. Dávidek and Z. Smutný (members of the Local History Circle in Chrlice) in cooperation with pupils of an elementary school.

25.2.1. Grave 1 (VN 1)
In the NW part of the oval grave pit (150 x 100 cm), one end of which had been destroyed by the amelioration ditch, a medium flexed skeleton was resting on its right side, oriented with the skull to NW. Behind the skull one hair decoration was found, in the pelvic region an additional four (1) and in front of the feet, on a platform paved with pebbles, four vessels were resting: an amphora (2) turned with the bottom upwards, a bowl in a slanting position (3) with several rocks inside and another bowl (4) in which a small bowl (5) was inserted, with the bottom upwards. 40 cm to the SE a small amphora (6) was lying on the side. Pl. 4:5.

25.2.1.1. Five hair decorations coiled from double copper wire with pointed ends, freely attached to each other. Diameter - 20 mm; wire thickness - 1.7 mm. Inv. No. 314663-314667. Pl. 4:1-3, 7, 8.
25.2.1.2. Amphora with four tunnel handles below neck. Grey-brown smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 305 mm; R - 120 mm; C - 280/150 mm; B - 100 mm. Inv. No. 314657. Pl. 4:10, 183:9.
25.2.1.5. Bowl of the Moravian type with double modelled boss. Brown-red coarsened surface with dark spots. Fine sandy clay matrix. H - 45 mm; R - 113 mm; B - 64 mm. Inv. No. 314662. Pl. 4:9.
25.2.1.6. Small egg-shaped amphora with two pointed handles. Black-brown smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 216-220 mm; R - 92 mm; C - 172/100; B - 100 mm. Inv. No. 314659. Pl. 4:11, 183:6.
Deposition: M Brno

25.3. Přední roviny.
The site is situated SE of the community. In September, 1970, when excavating an approach road to a silo, a grave was destroyed, the contents of which were recovered and find circumstances recorded by L. Davidek and A. Buček (members of the Local History Circle at Chrlice).

25.3.1. Grave 1 (VN 3a)
In the grave pit destroyed by earth working, two vessels (1, 2) were found at a depth of 80 cm, and another two (3, 4) were found in the excavated soil.
25.3.1.1. Amphora with four tunnel handles below neck. Brown coarse surface with black spots. Sandy clay matrix. H - 295 mm; R - 132 mm; C - 305/130 mm; B - 90 mm. Inv. No. 33333. Pl. 5:7, 183:4.
25.3.1.2. Bowl of the Moravian type with simple modelled boss. Grey-black smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. V - 45-70 mm; R - 117 mm; B - 68 mm. Inv. No. 33334. Pl. 5:8, 196:1.
25.3.1.4. Decorated corded beaker. Brown-black smooth surface. Fine sandy clay matrix. H - 142 mm; R - 86 mm; C - 105/45; B - 65 mm. Inv. No. 33336. Pl. 5:10.
Deposition: DA FA MU Brno

25.3.2. Isolated find
From the same site, also comes an isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found by J. Houza from Chrlice, Pěkná ulice 50, in a field between the silo and the house prefabrication factory (Handed over to the museum by O. Neužil from the Anthropos Institute, MM Brno).
25.3.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plain view with convex sides, in side view convex. On walls of bore made from both sides traces of boring. Metabasium of serpentine. L - 118 mm; W - 58 mm; H - 40 mm; Bore - 28, 5-27 mm; Weight - 400 g. Acc. No. Pa 34/83. Pl. 131:4, 202:3.
Deposition: MM Brno

25.4. Zadní roviny.
When excavating a ditch for sewage pipeline from the site of house prefabrication factory, a rock artefact (1) was found in March, 1972, Handed over to the museum by L. Suchý from Chrlice (No. 128).
25.4.1. Battle-axe with quadratic cross section and convexly bent upper side. On walls of the bore, which was made from both directions, are traces of boring. Amphibole - chloritic schist. L - 140 mm; W - 59 mm; edge H - 37 mm; Bore - 21-20 mm. No Inventory No., Pl. 131:8.
Deposition: M Brno

When digging a hole for the concrete foundation of an auxiliary workshop in Object No. 36 of Průmyslové stavby in Brno, a grave was damaged. This grave was subsequently investigated in May, 1985, by L. Kundra (AI CSAS Brno). The site is situated SW from the community on its right side of the road going from Tuřany to Sokolnice.
25.4.2. Grave 1 (VN 1)
The grave pit of rectangular shape, damaged in the N part by the excavation for the concrete foot (pres. L - 140 cm; W - 180-205 cm), differed from the yellow clayey underlayer by a dark loamy filling. On a flat bottom (depth 60-75 cm from the underlayer surface), the medium flexed skeleton of a young woman (21-24 years) was resting on its left side, with the head (the skull was lost) oriented to NE. The ribs were strongly flexed to the femora. The right arm, bent in the elbow at an acute angle, had its lower arm put across the humerus of the left arm lying along the body. NE of the skeleton fragments of two vessels (1, 2) were found. Pl. 5:1.
25.4.2.2. Torso of the lower part of conical shape of a large unidentified vessel. Smooth yellow-brown spotted surface. Clay matrix with large sand grains. From the same vessel 12 fragments of the belly have been preserved. B - 100 mm; Pres. H - 116 mm; Inv. No. 05413-2/85.
Deposition: M Brno

25.5. Vinohrady.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details of find have been recorded.
25.5.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
Deposition: ?

26. BRNO -DVORSKA

Two MCWC graves. The first one was discovered in 1934. The content of the second one was recovered by A. Dvořáček and handed over to the museum by his daughter R. Hladká.
26.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 4a)
The grave pit was destroyed in extracting sand. From the grave goods two vessels (1, 2) were recovered.
26.1.1.1. Pot with handle (unidentified).
26.1.1.2. Bowl of the Moravian type (?) with long handle (unidentified).
Deposition: Elementary school, Dvorska (Currently: ?)
26.1.2. Grave 2 (VN 3b)
From the grave with a cremated burial (?) a bowl (1) was obtained.
Deposition: MM Brno

27. BRNO - HOLÁSKY

27.1. U Tuřan.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found by V. Ondruš in a rescue archaeological investigation carried out by the Department of Prehistory of the Moravian Museum in Brno on 8 April 1970 at a MPWC settlement (artefact found about 70 m south of Object 1/70).
27.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view rectangular, made of undetermined metamorphic rock. L - 83 mm; W - 46 mm; H - 45 mm; Bore - 20-24 mm; Weight - 285 g. Inv. No. 104570. Pl. 131:7.
Deposition: MM Brno

28. BRNO - Horní Heršpice

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) discovered when quarrying the river bed for sand at a depth of three metres.
28.1.1. Faceted battle-axe (raw material not determined).
Deposition: F. Riedel, Brno (Currently: ?)

29. BRNO - Obřany

29.1. Site unknown.
Isolated find (VN 5) of two vessels (1, 2). No details of find are known.
29.1.1. Jug of Dřevohostice type. Smooth brown-grey surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 170-175 mm; R - 128 mm; C - 201/45-60 mm; R - 95 mm. Inv. No. 402. Pl. 11:2.
29.1.2. Jug of Dřevohostice (?) type (unidentified).
Deposition: MM Brno
30. BRNO - STARÝ LÍSKOVEC  
Dist.: Brno-Metro (H-5)

30.1. Housing Estate of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship, Bohunice-West.

The site is situated on a mild southern slope in the space of the point determined at CM 1:50,000, 23-44 Ivančice 157 mm from E s. l. and 62 mm from N s. l., on the left bank of the Laskava River. In 1976 (May to August), the Museum of the City of Brno carried out a rescue investigation at the area of the construction site (uncovered area 180 x 50 m), during which objects of the Old and Late Bronze Ages, Roman Age and the Ringwall Age were investigated. From the Eneolithic period, besides settlement objects of the Bell Beaker culture, five graves of the CWC were found.

30.1.1. Grave 9 (VN 1)
The grave pit of rectangular shape (120 x 100 cm) was sunk in the underlier 20 cm. In the NE and SE corners if the grave there were two stake holes (A: diameter - 16 cm; depth - 13 cm; B: diameter - 24 cm; depth - 20 cm). The western part of the grave pit could not be delimited. At the bottom, on its left side and with the rump on the back (the skull and the upper part of the body were not preserved) a child's skeleton (probably of a boy) aged 7-8 years, was resting, oriented with the head to ESE. The arms were bent in the elbows at right angles and the bones of the lower arms were resting on the abdomen parallel to each other. In removing the skeleton animal bones (1) were found. No finds. Pl. 6:4.

30.1.1.1. Remains of sheep/goat and goat (ribs, radius and ulna) (Determination by L. Peške, see below).

30.1.2. Grave 36 (VN 1)
A grave pit of about a square shape (270 x 256 cm) was oriented with the long axis in the ENE-WSW direction. At the bottom (depth 60 cm below the level of the underlier) the skeleton of a man of about 50-60 years was resting on its right side, oriented with the head towards W. The arms, bent in the elbows at right angles, had the forearms crossed on the abdomen. The flexing of the legs was mild in the pelvis, very strong in the knees. Near the knees, there was a battle-axe (1) and a bone tool (2), to the south of them an amphora (3) with a pot (4). At the southern wall of the grave a silix (5) was found with two bone artefacts (6, 7), in the SW corner a jug (8) and behind the skull another jug (9) and an axe (10). When removing the skeleton animal bones (11) were found. The filling consisted of compact black loam. Pl. 7:1.

30.1.2.1. Battle-axe in plane view with arch-like thickening in place of a bore. In side view rectangular. Cross section rectangular. Serpentinite. L - 125 mm; W - 52 mm; H - 41 mm; Bore - 21-22 mm. Inv. č. 303992. Pl. 8:1, 225:2.

30.1.2.2. Flat bone awl from dorsal part of metacarpal diaphysis of sheep/goat. L - 126 mm; Inv. No. 303990. Pl. 7:8.

30.1.2.3. Amphora with two ribbon handles on belly. Brown smooth surface with dark spots. Coarse grained sandy material. H - 430 mm; R - 145; C - 430/240 mm; B - 120 mm. Inv. No. 303985. Pl. 8:3.

30.1.2.4. Egg-shaped pot. Bottom not preserved. Red-brown smooth surface (in places coarsened). Sandy clay matrix. Reconstructed H - 356 mm; R - 240 mm; C - 300/130 mm; B - about 130 mm (parameter reconstructed). Inv. No. 303987. Pl. 7:6.

30.1.2.5. Blade with retouch on both sides. Ashy grey siliceous rock with foraminifera. L - 65 mm. Inv. No. 303994. Pl. 7:5.

30.1.2.6. Bone chisel with joint head at butt made of metatarsus of domestic aurochs. L - 148 mm. Inv. No. 303989. Pl. 7:3.


30.1.2.8. Undecorated jug with ribbon handle. Brick red coarse surface. Clay intermixed with coarse grains of sand. Reconstructed H - 120 mm; R - 110 mm; B - 80 mm. Inv. No. 303986/1-6. Pl. 7:7.

30.1.2.9. Undecorated jug of Dvevohostice type with ribbon handle. Dark brown polished surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 162 mm; R - 133 mm; C - 198/60 mm; B - 60 mm. Inv. No. 303987. Pl. 8:2.

30.1.2.10. Axe in plane view of trapezoid shape with straight edge. Rock from group of greenschists - amphibolites. L - 97 mm; H - 23 mm; W - 46 mm. Inv. No. 303993. Pl. 7:2.

30.1.2.11. Remnants of horse (right humerus), domestic pig (right radius, fragments of ribs) and sheep/goat (fragment of right humerus). Inv. No. 304671.

30.1.3. Grave 42 (VN 1)
A shallow sunk grave pit of rectangular shape with rounded corners (105 x 70 cm) differing inconspicuously by the grey-brown filling from the compact underlier. At the bottom (depth 15 cm below the level of the underlier), in the eastern part of the grave there were bones from the lower extremities of a child of 2-3 years old, and animal bones (3). The position of the skeleton could not be determined. In the SE corner there were two vessels (1, 2). Pl. 6:1.
30.1.3.1. Torso of jug. Smooth grey-brown surface. Sandy clay matrix. Rec. H - 95 mm; R - 52 mm (parameter reconstructed); B - 40 mm. Inv. No. 303668. Pl. 6:2.
30.1.3.3. Diaphysis of femur of sheep/goat. Inv. No. 304670.
30.1.4. Grave 7 (VN 1)
A grave pit of oval shape (120 x 100 cm) was oriented with the long axis in the ESE-WSW direction. At the bottom (depth 10 cm below the level of the underlier), in the SE part of the grave, fragments of a skull and ribs of a child of 1-1.5 years were found, as well as a fragment of animal bone (3). The position of the body could not be determined. At the SE wall of the grave there were two vessels (1, 2). Pl. 8:4.
30.1.4.1. Bowl of the Moravian type. Smooth brown-red surface. Clay intermixed with coarse sand grains. H - 34 mm; R - 100 mm; B - 50 mm. Inv. No. 303999. Pl. 8:6.
30.1.4.2. Handleless low vessel with bent neck. Brown-black smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 82 mm; R - 143 mm; B - 80 mm. Inv. No. 303998. Pl. 8:5.
30.1.4.3. Fragment of an unidentified animal bone.
30.1.5. Grave 7.9 (VN 1)
An oval grave pit (120 x 100 cm) with step-like eastern wall was oriented with the long axis in a N-S direction. At the bottom, in the deeper part of the grave (depth 55 cm) there were three vessels (1-3) laid on each other. The skeleton was not preserved. Pl. 6:8.
30.1.5.1. Decorated egg-shaped pot. Brown-red smooth surface with black spots. Sandy clay matrix. H - 167 mm; R - 126 mm; C - 155/87 mm; B - 78 mm. Inv. No. 304800. Pl. 6:9.
30.1.5.3. Lower part of vessel with bulb-shaped body. Pres. H - 58 mm; B - 104 mm. Inv. No. 304002. Pl. 6:11.
30.1.6. Object 71
In the filling of a semi-souterranean hut dating to the Roman era (Object 71) a collection of potsherds material, probably representing four vessels (1-4) of CWC age, was found.
Deposition: M Brno
31. BRNO - ŽABOVŘESKY
Dist.: Brno-Metro (H-5)
31.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Find details missing.
31.1.1. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape with facets (raw material was not determined). Pres. L - 62 mm. Acc. No. Pa 54/34. Pl. 131:3 .
Deposition: MM Brno
32. BRUMOVICE
Dist.: Břeclav (I-7)
32.1. Cihelna.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) given to the museum by A. Šestestová.
32.1.1. Concavely bent battle-axe. Cross section rectangular. Serpentinite. L - 108 mm; W - 36 mm; Bore - 16-16 mm; Weight - 185 g. Inv. No. VMO 255.
Deposition: M Olomouc
33. **BRUNTÁL**

**Dist.: Bruntál**

33.1. **Site unknown.**

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Find circumstances missing.


Deposition: M Bruntál


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34. **BŘEZOLUPY**

**Dist.: Uherské Hradiště**

34.1. **Site unknown.**

Accidental finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). Details of finds unknown.


Deposition: M Zlín


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35. **BUČOVICE**

**Dist.: Vyškov**

35.1. **Hvězdy**

The site is located on a mild slope oriented towards N, above the left bank of the small Litava River. Two MCWC graves were investigated, the first one by M. Chleborád on 3 April 1932, in V. Bláhov’s fields (No. 3068) and the second one by F. Kalousek on 28 November 1933, in the fields of F. Ryznerová (site No. 3275/2:3276/2).

35.1.1. **Grave 1 (VN 3a)**

A grave pit of circular shape (diameter about 150 cm) was partly damaged by ploughing. At the bottom (depth 30 cm) there were remains of a flexed skeleton. Near it three vessels (1-3) were found. The grave filling consisted of deep black loam.

35.1.1.1. Undecorated jug with handle. Smooth grey surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 132 mm; R - 118 mm; C - 150/55; B - 64 mm. Acc. No. Pa 4026/38. Pl. 10:1.

35.1.1.2. Pot sherds of amphora. Dilapidated.

35.1.1.3. Pot sherds from neck of corded beaker (unidentified).

Deposition: MM Brno


35.1.2. **Grave 2 (VN 3a)**

A grave pit of oval shape (250 x 170 cm) was much destroyed by ploughing. The grave filling consisted of black loam. At the bottom (depth about 40 cm) there was a mildly flexed skeleton of a woman lying on its right side, oriented with the head towards W, who died at a mature age. The fingers of the hands were in front of the face. Behind the pelvis there stood a pot (1), behind the top of the skull another pot (2) and in front of the face an amphora (3) and a jug (4). Pl. 10:5.

35.1.2.1. Egg-shaped pot. Grey-brown coarsened surface. Clay material. H - 200 mm; R - 130 mm; B - 86 mm. Inv. No. 224. Pl. 10:3.


35.1.2.3. Two-handle ball-shaped amphora. Grey-black smooth surface. Clay matrix intermixed with sand grains. H - 305 mm; R - 118 mm; C - 265/130 mm; B - 100 mm. No Inventory No.. Pl. 11:4.


Deposition: MM Brno


35.2. **Ozmosty.**

The site is located at the border of the Letonice cadastral on a projection rising about 20 m above the valley. At sites 1077/1 and 1078/1, M. Chleborád found four graves much damaged by ploughing and on 29 April 1929, he investigated them.
35.2.1. Grave 1 (VN 3a)
At the bottom of a grave pit (depth 65 cm) of circular shape (diameter about 200 cm), the poorly preserved remains of a flexed skeleton could be seen. Based on the remnants of a cranium in the western part of the grave, it can be assumed that the body was oriented with the head towards W. Around the skeleton there were potsherds of two vessels (1, 2), a battle-axe (3) and three silexes (4-6). At the distance of “about 3 steps” from the grave pit a stone artefact (7) and a copper one (8) were found.

35.2.1.1. Amphora-shaped jug with ribbon handle. Grey-brown coarsened surface. Clay with fine grains of sand. H - 368 mm; R - 152 mm; C - 350/160 mm; B - 90 mm. Acc. No. Pa 1836/38. Pl. 9:5.


35.2.1.3. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore neat butt, in side view convexly bent with higher edge. Serpentinite. L - 132 mm; W - 54 mm; edge H - 57 mm; Bore - 22-19 mm; Weight - 556 g. Inv. No. 52322. Pl. 11:1.


35.2.1.7. Axe in plane view of rectangular shape with straight edge. Dark grey-black siliceous rock (according to F. Kalousek “from light schist”). L - 79 mm; W - 45 mm; H - 21 mm; Weight - 115 g. Inv. No. 52324. Pl. 9:4.

35.2.1.8. Copper artefact in plane view of rectangular shape with hole near butt which is thinned in side view. Cross section rectangular. L - 111 mm; W - 23 mm; H - 18 mm; diameter - cca 120 mm; Weight - 240 g. Inv. No. 69507. Pl. 9:7.

35.2.2. Graves 2 - 4 (VN 4a)
The grave pit destroyed by ploughing. It was impossible to rescue the grave inventory. Grave filling was deep black loam.

Deposition: MM Brno (Grave 1)

35.3. Příhoin.
In the community sand pit (pískovna) (site No. 1837), two MCWC graves were damaged when quarrying sand. The content of the first one was recovered on 27 May 1927, by M. Chleborád, the second one was destroyed in 1941.

35.3.1. Grave 1 (VN 4a)
The grave pit destroyed sand removal. From the grave goods, a battle-axe (1) and a bone tool (2) were obtained.

35.3.1.1. Faceted battle-axe (facets worn out) made of unidentified rock. L - 142 mm; W - 63 mm; H - 37 mm; bore 20-20 mm; weight 435 g. Inv. No. 52323. Pl. 9:1.

35.3.1.2. Bone chisel with joint head at butt, made of medial half of proximal right radius (Determination by L. Peške). L - 198 mm. Inv. No. 52321. Pl. 9:2, 211:13.

Deposition: MM Brno

35.3.2. Grave 2 (VN 4a)
The grave pit destroyed when quarrying sand. From the grave goods, a battle-axe (1) was recovered.

35.3.2.1. Faceted battle-axe. Calcareous sandstone. L - 123 mm; W - 53 mm; H - 39 mm; Bore - 18-17 mm. Inv. No. 6938. Pl. 11:5.

Deposition: M Bučovice

35.4. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of pottery (1). Find details unknown.

35.4.1. Undecorated jug of Drevohostice type. Light grey smooth surface. Clay-like material. H - 160 mm; R - 82 mm; C - 180/52 mm, B - 82 mm. Inv. No. 1293. Pl. 10:2.

Deposition: M Bučovice
36. BUK

36.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Circumstances of find unknown.

36.1.1. Battle-axe of simple in plane view with convex sides and in side view with higher butt and narrow edge. Slightly igneous porphyritic rock, not determined in detail. L - 70 mm; W - 47 mm; edge H - 44 mm; Bore - 15-16 mm; Weight - 210 g. Acc. No. 242/64/73.
Deposition: M Přerov

37. BYSTŘICE POD LOPEŇÍKEM

37.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Circumstances of find unknown.

37.1.1. Butt part of battle-axe of Šlėža type (unidentified).
Deposition: M Uherský Brod

38. BÝŠKOVICE

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details of find are known.

38.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape with flat oval butt. Igneous rock, not determined in detail. L - 95 mm; W - 54 mm; edge H - 37.5 mm; Bore - 20-20 mm; Weight - 230 g. Inv. No. 80079, Pl. 126:1.
Deposition: MM Brno

38.2. Site unknown.
Isolated finds (VN 5) of battle-axes (1-10) without any find details.

38.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides (?), long butt and bore near edge. Unidentified.


38.2.3. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with protruding sides, in side view trapezoid. Basalt (?). L - 101 mm; W - 46 mm; edge H - 39 mm; Bore - 19-17 mm; Weight - 270 g. Inv. No. 80070. Pl. 124:4.

38.2.4. Battle-axe of simple shape in ground with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Porphyric volcanic rock. L - 98 mm; W - 54 mm; edge H - 54 mm; Bore - 19-20 mm; Weight - 320 g. Inv. No. 90082. Pl. 126:5.

38.2.5. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex. Serpentinite. L - 98 mm; W - 54 mm; edge H - 54 mm; Bore - 20-20 mm; Weight - 300 g. Inv. No. 80080. Pl. 126:3.

38.2.6. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex. Olivine basalt. L - 117 mm; W - 48 mm; H - 50 mm; Bore - 18-18 mm; Weight - 450 g. Inv. No. 80084. Pl. 126:6.

38.2.7. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore near butt, in side view trapezoid, made of undetermined rock. At the lower side of bore, traces of boring. L - 109 mm; W - 47 mm; edge H - 49 mm; Bore - 19-18.5 mm; Weight - 380 g. Inv. No. 80087. Pl. 126:2.
Deposition: MM Brno

38.2.8. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with protruding sides, in side view trapezoid. Non-calcareous sandstone. L - 105 mm; W - 50 mm; H - 47 mm; Bore - 19-20 mm; Weight - 171 g. Inv. No. 10216. Pl. 126:4.

38.2.9. Short battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with rounded butt, in side view planoconvex. Siliceous rock. L - 98 mm; W - 60 mm; H - 53 mm; Bore - 26-24 mm. Inv. No. 10159. Pl. 124:1, 226:1a-b.

38.2.10. Short battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and socketed butt, in side view planoconvex. Amphibolic gabro (?). L - 92 mm; W - 68 mm; H - 43 mm; Bore - 29-27 mm; Weight - 314 g. Inv. No. 23/70/1. Pl. 141:4.
Deposition: M Holešov (8, 9); Přerov (10)
39. **B ZE N E C**

**39.1. Falafíky.**
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details are known.

39.1.1. Faceted battle-axe with vertical ribs on the sides near the bore. Metabasite. L - 163 mm; W - 58 mm; H - 31 mm; Bore - 23-21 mm; Weight - 440 g. Inv. No. 51926. Pl. 129:1.

Deposition: MM Brno

**39.2. Starý hrad.**
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) with no find details.

39.2.1. Edge part of faceted battle-axe. Inv. No. 185 (unidentified).

Deposition: M Kroměříž

**39.3. Ošava.**
A surface find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No detailed information.

39.3.1. Short battle-axe of simple shape with massive butt. Diabase. L - 102 mm; W - 65 mm; H - 40 mm; Bore - 26-30 mm; Weight - 425 g. Inv. No. 76799. Pl. 129:3.

Deposition: MM Brno

**39.4. Site unknown.**
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Circumstances of find not indicated.

39.4.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view planoconvex. Rhyodacite-dacite. L - 96 mm; W - 57 mm; H - 43 mm; Bore - 23-23 mm; Weight - 315 g. Acc. No. 356/671/1. Pl. 129:2.

Deposition: M Kojetín

40. **C H A R V Á T Y**

**40.1. Site unknown.**
Isolated finds (VN 5) of pottery (1-3) without any details of find circumstances.


Deposition: M Olomouc

41. **C H L E B O V I C E**

**41.1. Site unknown.**
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) given to the museum in 1934, by Mr Přečechtl. The artefact was found in 1930, during drainage works.

41.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid (the raw material was not determined; according to Přečechtl, porphyry). L - 90 mm; W - 45 mm; edge H - 59 mm; Bore - 21.5-22 mm; Weight - 330 g. Inv. No. FM 21680S. Pl. 139:6.

Deposition: M Frýdek-Místek

42. **C H O L I N A**

**42.1. Šibenice.**
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No find details are known.

42.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view planoconvex. Serpentinite. L - 108 mm; W - 47 mm; H - 43 mm; Bore - 22-20 mm; Weight - 305 g. Inv. No. L 3572. Pl. 139:1.

Deposition: M Olomouc (from the collection of the Litovel Museum).
43. CHOMOUTHOV

Dist.: Olomouc (E-8)

43.1. Piskovna.
When extracting sand, a grave was probably destroyed. Its contents was recovered in 1926, and given to the museum by Mr Šubrt.

43.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 4a)
From the grave goods; the grave was destroyed during sand quarrying, two vessels were recovered (1, 2).


43.1.1.2. Egg-shaped pot with four double modelled bosses. Smooth light grey surface with dark spots. V - 150 mm; R - 104 mm; C - 128/80 mm; B - 68 mm. Inv. No. VMO 7095. Pl. 26:3.

Deposition: M Olomouc

44. CHOMÝŽ

Dist.: Kroměříž (G-9)

44.1. Site unknown.
Isolated finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). No details available.

44.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view planoconvex. Andesite (?). L - 103 mm; W - 50 mm; H - 45 mm; Bore - 19-21 mm; Weight - 300 g. Inv. No. 51818. Pl. 139:2.

Deposition: M Brno

44.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with long butt and bore near edge. L - 120 mm. Inv. No. 1397 (unidentified).

Deposition: M Přerov

45. CHOŘELICE

Dist.: Olomouc (E-7)

45.1. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of pottery (1). No details of find circumstances are known.


Deposition: M Olomouc (Collection of the Litovel Museum)

46. CHRASTEŠOV

Dist.: Zlín (G-10)

46.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1). Find circumstances unknown.

46.1.1. Butt part of battle-axe of simple shape with protruding sides, broken at the bore. Pres. L - 60 mm; butt H - 37 mm; Bore - 28-24 mm (parameters reconstructed). Sandstone. Inv. No. 6714. Pl. 141:5.

Deposition: M Zlín

47. CHROPYNĚ

Dist.: Kroměříž (G-8)

47.1. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find circumstances not indicated.

47.1.1. Battle-axe of simple in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex. Serpentinite. L - 92 mm; W - 56 mm; edge H - 49 mm; Bore - 20-18 mm; Weight - 350 g. No. Inv. No. Pl. 139:7.

Deposition: M Kroměříž
48. CHUCHELNÁ

48.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Find circumstances unknown.

Deposition: M Opava

49. CHVALČOV

49.1. Hostýn.
Accidental finds (VN 5) of three battle-axes (1-3). The first artefact was found in 1902 by J. Winkler. The second one was found at a Celtic oppidum. In the third case, the find circumstances are not known.

49.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).

49.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view rectangular (?). Butt and lower part broken off (raw material not determined). Pres. L - 104 mm; W - 57 mm; Bore - 21-21 mm. No. Inv. No.

49.1.3. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Serpentine. L - 140 mm; W - 53 mm; edge H - 42 mm; Bore - 25-23 mm; Weight - 430 g. Inv. No. 460. Pl. 139:3.
Deposition: M Kroměříž (Object No. 2 from the collection of Bystřice pod Hostýnem Museum)

50. CHVALKOVICE

50.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details of find circumstances are known.

50.1.1. Faceted battle-axe. On the walls of the bore which was made from both directions, few perceptible traces of boring. Porphyric vulcanite. L - 119 mm; W - 54 mm; H - 40 mm; Bore - 21-18 mm; Weight - 350 g. Inv. no. 52372.
Deposition: MM Brno

50.2. Rovina.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find circumstances not recorded.

50.2.1. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape, broken at the bore (unidentified).
Deposition: MM Brno

51. CHVALNOV

51.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) without details of find circumstances.

51.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with parallel sides, in side view rectangular. On the bore walls, traces of boring. Igneous (not determined in detail) rock. L - 87 mm; W - 46 mm; H - 45 mm; Bore - 19-18 mm; Weight - 295 g. Inv. No. 295 g. Inv. No. 92982. Pl. 139:5.
Deposition: MM Brno

52. ČECHOVICE

52.1. Zadní Čechovsko.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found during ploughing.

52.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, long butt and bore near edge, in side view hiconvex. Olivine basalt. L - 109 mm; W - 52 mm; H - 58 mm; Bore - 21-20 mm; Weight - 507 g. Inv. No. Dp 14, Pl. 130:3, 221:4.
Deposition: M Prostějov
53. ČECHY

53.1. Site unknown.
Accidental finds (VN 5) of three battle-axes (1-3). No detailed information available.
53.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex. On the bore walls, traces of boring. Brown-grey sandstone. L - 131 mm; W - 55 mm; H - 50 mm; Bore - 22/17 mm; Weight - 510 g. Inv. No. VMO 385. Pl. 129:5.
53.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and facets, in side view biconvex. Olivine basalt (?). L - 104 mm; W - 44 mm; H - 37 mm; Bore - 18-18 mm; Weight - 270 g. Inv. No. VMO 380. Pl. 123:4.
53.1.3. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with protruding sides, in side view planoconvex. Metabasite. L - 140 mm; W - 60 mm; H - 42 mm; Bore - 21-23; Weight - 490 g. Inv. No. VMO 382. Pl. 129:6.
Deposition: M Olomouc

54. ČECHY POD KOSÍŘEM

54.1. Woods on Mount Kosiř.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1857, when felling trees.
54.1.1. Faceted battle-axe (raw material not determined). L - 132 mm; W - 48 mm; H - 37 mm; Bore - 23-19 mm. Inv. No. 51838. Pl. 127:2.
Deposition: MM Brno

54.2. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of pottery (1) found in April, 1950.
Deposition: DA FA MU Brno

55. ČEJČ

55.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1). Details of find missing.
55.1.1. Edge of battle-axe of simple shape with facets, broken at the bore. Olivine basalt. Res. L - 87 mm; edge H - 43 mm. Inv. No. 92840.
Deposition: MM Brno

56. ČELECHOVICE NA HANĚ

56.1. Piskovna.
In February, 1932, in the sand pit of Šebestín Coufal, Čelechovice No. 23, which is, however, located in the cadastre of Smržice (I leave the designation of the site as it was introduced in the literature), a MCWC grave was damaged, and investigated independently by J. Všetička (13 Feb. 1936) and M. Mazálek (8 Sept., 1938).9
56.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 2)
The SW part of the grave pit of oval shape (diameter - 165 cm) was removed during the extraction of sand. At the bottom (depth of about 90 cm from surface; according to J. Všetička 120 cm), there rested a medium flexed skeleton of a child of 10-15 years, oriented with the head to W. The fingers of the hands were in front of the face, the arms bent in elbows to acute angles. Behind the back of the body there was a vessel (1) and at the forearms of strongly bent arms a battle-axe (2).
56.1.1.1. Amphora-shaped jug with massive ribbons handle. Grey-black smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 257 mm; R - 135 mm; C - 250/120 mm; B - 90 mm. Inv. No. 89272. Pl. 12:10.
56.1.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex. Gabbro (?). L - 106 mm; W - 53 mm; H - 51 mm; Bore - 21-21 mm; Weight - 510 g. Inv. No. 89605. Pl. 12:9.
Deposition: MM Brno
57. ČERNÁ HORA  Dist.: Blansko  (G-5/6)

57.1. Zámecký vrch (paseka).
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) discovered in 1982 or 1983 in the castle moat.

57.1.1. Battle-axe of type A. The lower side of the body is concavely bent. On the bore walls, traces of boring. Greenschist. L - 115 mm; W - 60 mm; edge H - 33.5 mm; Bore - 20-19 mm; Weight - 330 g. No. Inv. No. Pl. 129:4.
Deposition: Elementary school Černá Hora.

58. DĚTKOVICE  Dist.: Prostějov  (G-7)

58.1. Motorway, Prostějov-Vyškov Section.
The site is situated on a gentle western slope. It is about 500 m NE of the community of Vranovice (in the area of map SMD - 5, Vyškov 3-0; 500 + 150 m; 1500 + 220 m). During the construction of the motorway from Prostějov to Vyškov, in the stretch between the communities of Žešov and Vranovice, a MCWC grave was discovered, the investigation of which was carried out in January, 1975 by M. Šmid from the Dist. museum in Prostějov.

58.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 1)
On the loess underclay, at a depth of 40 cm, a grave pit was discovered that was of rectangular shape with rounded corners (210 x 180 cm), oriented with the long axis in the NNE-SSW direction. At the bottom (depth 90 cm) in the centre of the grave pit there were portions of the skull of a child of about 5 years old and a bone tool (7). In the SW corner, the potsherds of two vessels (1, 2) were found, a copper awl with bone handle (3), a silex (4), a stone battle-axe (5) and animal bones (6). Pl. 12:1.

58.1.1.1. Decorated jug of the Děruhostice type with ribbon handle. Smooth grey-black surface. Fine sandy material. H - 160 mm; R - 120 mm; C - 180/65 mm; B - 72 mm. Inv. No. Dp 28-9. Pl. 12:8, 190:1.

58.1.1.2. Egg-shaped pot. Grey-brown coarse surface. Coarse sandy material. H - 170 mm; R - 108 mm; C - 130/90 mm; B - 60 mm. Inv. No. Dp 28-8. Pl. 12:5.

58.1.1.3. Copper awl with points on both sides, of rectangular cross section, set in bone handle made of unidentified bone of sheep/goat. Awl L - 62 mm; handle L - 45 mm. Inv. No. Dp 28-4. Pl. 12:3-4, 211:8, 214:10.


58.1.1.5. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with parallel sides, in side view convexly bent. Olivine basalt. L - 90 mm; W - 40 mm; H - 31 mm; Bore - 16-13 mm; Weight = 190 g. Inv. No. Dp 28-7. Pl. 12:2.


Deposition: M Prostějov

59. DĚTKOVICE  Dist.: Vyškov  (G-7)

59.1. Pod křížem (Elevation marker 295).
When removing material for a new road, a grave was disturbed in 1932, and investigated by S. Hlobil from Kroměříž.

59.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)
In a grave pit (shape and size not known), a flexed skeleton was resting on its right side, oriented NE-SW. On the neck vertebra there was a neckring (1), below the ribs, a battle-axe (3) and at the knees, a corded beaker (2). Pl. 13:1.

59.1.1.1. Neck ring made of simple copper wire with overlapping ends, one of them blunt and the other sharp. Diameter - 140 x 125 mm; wire thickness - 3.6 mm. Inv. No. 52379. Pl. 13:2, 214:2.


59.1.1.3. Faceted battle-axe. Greenschist. L - 161 mm; W - 55 mm; H - 36 mm; Bore - 22-18 mm; Weight - 465 g. Inv. No. 52378. Pl. 13:3.
Deposition: MM Brno

48
59.2. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find circumstances unknown.

59.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Serpentine. L - 79 mm; W - 42 mm; edge H - 45 mm; Bore - 15-14 mm; Weight - 300 g. Inv. No. 1013. Pl. 133:2.
Deposition: M Kroměříž

60. D O B R O C H O V

Dist.: Prostějov

60.1. Předina.
The site is situated east of the community on a hillock called “Předina”.

60.1.1. B arrow (?) 1 (VN 4a)
On the highest point of the hillock, there is a loam mound of barrow shape (H - about 4 m; diameter-about 15-20 m), on whose top there is an elevation indicator (313.1 m above sea level). When digging away the eastern part of this mound, soldiers found two vessels (1, 2). In 1986, an preliminary research project was carried out, since the barrow mound had been damaged. In the place where it was damaged, the profile was levelled and part of the underlier was removed. No traces were visible in the profile, witnessing earlier terrain modifications and on the levelled underlier only some recent damage was found. They dated back to World War II. There was also a hole there with pottery material dating back to the 18th to 19th centuries. Based on the above investigation, only a small part of the high point was studied and it cannot be excluded that the recent mound does not cover an ancient barrow (Čizmař - Geisler 1989a).


60.1.1.2. Decorated jug. Coarsened black-grey surface. Clay intermixed with coarse grains of sand. H - 106-111 mm; R - 76 mm; B - 50 mm. Inv. No. Dp 26, Pl. 13:5, 186:10a-b.
Deposition: M Prostějov

60.2. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find circumstances missing.

60.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
Deposition: M Holešov

61. D O B R Č I C E

Dist.: Přerov

61.1. Bařina.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a pottery sherd (1) found in a surface collection by D. Kolbinger.

Deposition: D. Kolbinger, Hulin

62. D O B R O T I C E

Dist.: Kroměříž

62.1. Nadhrobi.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found during earth works.

62.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape with long rounded butt (unidentified).
Deposition: L. Bahoch, Brno (Currently: ?)

62.2. Rusavský most.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found near the bridge in 1888.

62.2.1. Battle-axe of the Šleža type. Olivine basalt. L - 123 mm; W - 48 mm; H - 42 mm; Bore - 22-21 mm; Weight - 418 g. Inv. No. 8. Pl. 127:5.
Deposition: M Holešov
62.3. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find circumstances unknown.

62.3.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Porphyric igneous rock. L - 106 mm; W - 52 mm; edge H - 48 mm; Bore - 21-22 mm; Weight - 438 g. Inv. No. 7. Pl. 127:4.
Deposition: M Holešov

63. DOLNÍ BENEŠOV
Dist.: Opava (D-11)

63.1. Fields in the eastern part of the cadastre.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Artefact found in 1949, in a field right of the road from Dolní Benešov to Záblřeh. Handed over to the museum in Opava in 1964, by the teacher of the then 11-year school at Hlučín, Mrs Himmerová.

Deposition: M Opava

64. DOLNÍ DUBŇANY
Dist.: Znojmo (H-4)

64.1. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) without any details of find circumstances.

64.1.1. Battle-axe fragment (unidentified).
Deposition: MM Brno

65. DOLNÍ KOUNICE
Dist.: Brno-Rural (H-5)

65.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) without any find details.

65.1.1. Torso of faceted battle-axe. Edge broken off. Fine grained amphibolite. Pres. L - 114 mm; W - 60 mm; H - 32 mm; Bore - 20-19 mm. Inv. No. 92876. Pl. 127:3.
Deposition: MM Brno

66. DOLNÍ NĚTČICE
Dist.: Přerov (F-9)

66.1. U koželužný.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1892.

66.1.1. Battle-axe of the Šleža type. Diabase (?). L - 97 mm; W - 38 mm; edge H - 40 mm; Bore - 15-16 mm; Weight - 210 g. Inv. No. VMO 1890. Pl. 132:1.
Deposition: M Olomouc

67. DOLNÍ OTASLAVICE
Dist.: Prostějov (G-7)

67.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Accompanying find circumstances unknown.

67.1.1. Unfinished battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
Deposition: M Prostějov

68. DOLNÍ POVELICE
Dist.: Bruntál (B-9)

68.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) without detailed find circumstances.

68.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with parallel sides, in side view rectangular. Serpentinite. L - 101 mm; W - 49 mm; H - 37 mm; Bore - 21-23 mm; Weight - 265 g. Acc. No. 4/66. Pl. 123:2.
Deposition: M Krnov
69. DOLNÍ ÚJEZD  
Dist.: Přerov  
(F-9)

69.1. Site unknown.  
Isolated finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). The first one was given to the museum collections by A. Fröhlich, the second one by A. Frel in 1968.

69.1.1. Decorated battle-axe of the Sřezů type with socket. L - 172 mm; W - 39 mm. Inv. No. (?) (unidentified).  
Deposition: MM Brno  

69.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bored near edge, in side view trapezoid. Serpentine. L - 98 mm; W - 47 mm; edge H - 52 mm; Bore - 24-23 mm. Acc. No. 48/68/1. Pl. 132:4.  
Deposition: M Přerov  

70. DOMAŽELICE  
Dist.: Přerov  
(F-9)

70.1. Na úhore.  
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1896, by Hradilek.

Deposition: M Olomouc  

70.2. Site unknown.  
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) without any find details.

70.2.1. Short battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and socketed butt, in side view convexly bent; made of unidentified rock. L - 87 mm; W - 64 mm; edge H - 47 mm; Weight - 370 g. Inv. No. 3209. Pl. 132:6.  
Deposition: M Přerov  

71. DRAHLIOV  
Dist.: Kroměříž  
(G-8)

71.1. Site unknown.  
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) without any find circumstances.

71.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bored near butt, in side view trapezoid; made of igneous (undetermined) rock. L - 99 mm; W - 54 mm; edge H - 50 mm; Bore - 21-20 mm. Inv. No. 159/220. Pl. 123:5.  
Deposition: M Kroměříž  

72. DRAHLIOV  
Dist.: Olomouc  
(F-8)

72.1. Cow barn of the agricultural cooperative.  
The site is located north of the community. During the barn construction in July, 1966, a grave was discovered, which was investigated by Z. Trnáčeková. In March, 1973, when digging a ditch for draining rainwater, another grave was disturbed, about 40 m SSW of the first one. Its was investigated by V. Dohnal (both M Olomouc).

72.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3a)  
The grave pit was destroyed during earth moving operations. At the bottom (depth 90-100 cm from the level of the underlier), a strongly flexed skeleton of a woman was lying, with the back turned upwards, deceased at the age of about 60 years. The grave goods consisted of three vessels (1-3) of which one, according to the statement of witnesses, was reported to have been at the head, the second at the hand and the third one "behind the legs". The site of the deposition of the bone tool (4) is not known. Pl. 14:2.


72.1.2. Grave 2 (VN 2)
At the bottom of the grave pit (depth 100 cm below the surface) destroyed by the digging of a drainage ditch, a strongly flexed skeleton of a man of 30-40 years was resting on his right side, with the rump resting on the ground, oriented with the head towards the S. The arms, bent at the elbows at right angles, had the forearms parallel, resting on the abdomen. At the shoulder joint of the left arm, a beaker (1) was lying on the side and at the western wall of the grave there was a battle-axe (2). Probably in the destroyed eastern part of the grave there were potsherds of a vessel (3) and a silex (4). The grave filling consisted of deep black loam. Pl. 14:5.


72.1.2.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore near butt, in side view rectangular with pointed butt. Culm greywacke. L - 102 mm; W - 49 mm; H - 42 mm; Bore - 20-18 mm. Inv. No. A 16542. Pl. 14:4, 202:4-a-c.


72.1.2.4. Pointed blade retouched on both sides, with two opposite indentations. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 73 mm. Inv. No. A 16543. Pl. 14:6
Deposition: M Olovouc

73. DRAHOTUŠE

73.1. Site unknown.
Isolated finds (VN 5) of three battle-axes (1-3). Detailed find circumstances missing.

73.1.1. Short battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and socketed butt, in side view convexly bent, with higher edge. Diorite porphyry. L - 94 mm; W - 64 mm; edge H - 52 mm; Weight - 390 g. Acc. No. 50/64/1. Pl. 123:6

73.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view convexly bent with higher edge. Amphibolite. L - 81 mm; W - 43 mm; edge H - 40 mm; Bore - 30-30 mm; Weight - 205 g. Acc. No. 47/64/1. Pl. 133:4.
Deposition: M Hranice

73.1.3. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Metaschist. L - 106 mm; W - 46 mm; edge H - 43 mm; Bore - 19-18 mm; Weight - 339 g. Inv. No. 83792. Pl. 124:2.
Deposition: MM Brno

74. DRÁSOV

74.1. Site unknown.
Accidental finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). Find circumstances unknown.

74.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore near edge. Unidentified rock. L - 106 mm; W - 56 mm; edge H - 39 mm; Bore - 24-24 mm; Weight - 325 g. Inv. No. 68498. Pl. 132:5.
Deposition: MM Brno

74.1.2. Butt part of battle-axe of rectangular cross section and conspicuous arch-like thickening in place of bore. Porphyric igneous rock. Pres. L - 86 mm; W - 52 mm; H - 34 mm; Bore - 22-19 mm (parameter reconstructed). Inv. No. 1395.
Deposition: M Šitnov
75. DRNOVICE
Dist.: Blansko (F-5)

75.1. Improvement station.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found and given to the museum in 1977, by V. Vorba from Drnovice. The site is located near the Improvement station, left of the road Brno-Svitavy.

75.1.1. Concavely bent battle-axe. Cross section in edge part horseshoe-shaped, in butt part rectangular. On the bore walls, traces of boring (raw material not determined). L - 163 mm; W - 47 mm; edge H - 49 mm; Bore - 20-17 mm. Acc. No. Pa 45/77.
Deposition: MM Brno

76. DRNOVICE
Dist.: Vyškov (G-7)

76.1. Kriváda.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Find circumstances missing.

76.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape. Inv. No. 1456 (unidentified).
Deposition: M Vyškov

76.2. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details of find circumstances are known.

76.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape. Unidentified.
Deposition: MM Brno

77. DRYŠICE
Dist.: Vyškov (F-7)

77.1. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1956.

77.1.1. Axe hammer of simple shape with facets (raw material was not determined). L - 131 mm; W - 46 mm; H - 33 mm; Bore - 19-19 mm. Inv. No. A 2961. Pl. 133:1.
Deposition: M Vyškov

78. DRŽOVICE
Dist.: Prostějov (G-7)

78.1. Dily odrahoviční.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) without any details of find circumstances.

78.1.1. Faceted battle-axe (unidentified).
Deposition: M Prostějov

From the same site, there is an isolated find (VN 5) of a pottery fragment (2) found during surface collection by M. Smíd from the Prostějov Museum.

78.1.2. Decorated potsherd from bottom of bowl of Schönfeld type. Brown polished surface. Sandy clay matrix with grains of mica. No Inventory No. Pl. 15:6
Deposition: M Prostějov

78.2. Cemetery.
In 1960, when digging a grave for the late Mr Šmeňlík, a MCWC grave was disturbed by the sexton Kašík.

78.2.1. Grave 1 (VN 4a)
The grave pit disturbed by the digging of a new grave. From the grave goods a jug (1) was recovered.

78.2.1.1. Decorated jug of the Dřevohostice type with broken of ribbon handle. Smooth glossy surface of brown colour with dark spots. Fine clay matrix. H - 168 mm; R - 110 mm; C - 156/60 mm; B - 78 mm. Acc. No. 17/60. Pl. 15:4. 189:1a-b.
Ref.: Unpublished. FR in Arch. AI AS CR Brno, Ref. No. 81/92. Šebela 1986: Part II:127, tab. 120:3; XII:1a-b.

78.3. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) without any detailed data.

78.3.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with protruding sides, in side view biconvex. Amphibolite. L - 97 mm; W - 46 mm; H - 30 mm. Inv. No. G 3819. Pl. 123:3.
79. DŘEVOHOSTICE

Dist.: Přerov

(F/G-9)

79.1. Dřevohostice Woods.

The site is situated NE of the community in the Dřevohostice wood which, however, reaches out in the tract called "Přelivič" to the territory of the community of Nehošovice and partly to the cadastre of the community of Bezdov. I leave the original ordering of the finds under Dřevohostice, as introduced in literature by I. L. Červinka. The first eleven barrows in that region were discovered in August, 1889, by F. Průhový who excavated seven of them. He published his finds under the locality Bezdov (1891:18; 1895:73). In 1908, I. L. Červinka found nine other barrows (Barrows 12-20), investigated them (Barrows 8-20) and denoted the finds as Dřevohostice (1908:146-9). He continued his investigations only after World War I, in 1920, when he recognised twelve other barrows (Barrows 21-32) and investigated them for the State Archaeological Institute, Brno. Altogether 32 barrows were discovered. F. Kalousek divided them into tens (I have taken over this division of the Dřevohostice Barrows), marking them with Roman No. (I-X) and their division is as follows: Group I: Barrows 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 30, 31; Group II: Barrows 27, 28; Group III: 24, 25, 26, 29; Group IV: Barrows 3-5, 11, 23; Group V: Barrows 12-14; Group VI: 1, 21, 22, 32; Group VII: Barrows 15-18; Group VIII: Barrow 2; Group IX: Barrow 19; Group X: Barrow 20. The barrows are concentrated in the area west of the road connecting Dřevohostice and Bezdov, only Barrow Group VII and Barrow 19 from Group IX are situated to the south of that road. According to the inventory Barrows 1, 8, 16-18, 21, 22 belong to the Bell Beaker culture. Barrows 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 25, 27, 28, 29 cannot be dated. Two barrows (31, 32) have not been investigated and the remaining ones belong to the Corded Ware culture (see below). Pl. 174.

79.1.1. Group I

The barrow group is situated in the northernmost part of the Dřevohostice wood, near elevation marker 301, on the left-hand side of the road to Bezdov.

79.1.1.1. Barrow 30 (VN 3b)

The barrow mound (H - about 0.7 m; diameter - 15 m) covered, in the western section, a grave pit sunk under a cremation pyre (size and shape not known). At the bottom (depth 125 cm) a battle-axe (1) was lying at the western wall of the grave and a silex (2) further to the east.

79.1.1.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape made of fine sandstone. Dilapidated.

79.1.1.1.1.2. Large silex knife (unidentified).

Deposition: MM Brno


79.1.2. Group II

79.1.2.1. Barrow 24 (VN 3b)

Under the barrow mound (H - 1.2 m; diameter - 14 m), in which potsherds with charcoal pieces and two silexes (2, 3) were found, there was a grave pit of oval shape (parameters not indicated) with dark loamy filling intermixed with layers of coal and ashes. At the bottom of the grave (depth 200 cm) there was a battle-axe (1).

79.1.2.1.1. Two-edge battle-axe with rectangular cross section. Mildly porphyry vulcanite. L - 116 mm; W - 41 mm; H - 35 mm; Bore - 21-18 mm. Inv. No. 92882. Pl. 17:1.


79.1.2.1.3. Blade with basely oblique transversal retouch and preserved lustre. Jurassic siliceous rock from the Kraków-Częstochowa Upland (?). L - 32 mm. Inv. No. StAÚ 153. Pl. 17:3.

79.1.2.2. Barrow 26 (VN 3b)

Under the barrow mound (H - about 0.5 m; diameter - 6 m) a grave pit (shape and size not known) was sunk in the underlier from which it differed by dark ashy loamy filling. At the bottom of the grave (depth 60 cm) there was a battle-axe (1) with a silex (2).

79.1.2.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view with higher edge and narrow butt. Slightly porphyry vulcanite. L - 92 mm; W - 40 mm; edge H - 28 mm; Bore - 15-17 mm. Inv. No. 92881. Pl. 17:6.


Deposition: MM Brno

79.1.3. Group I V

79.1.3.1. Barrow 4 (VN 4a)
Detailed information unknown. In the “ashes” a battle-axe (1) and a silex (2) were found.

79.1.3.1.1. Battle-axe of the Šleža type. Amphibolitic gabbro. L - 133 mm; W - 46 mm; edge H - 44 mm;

79.1.3.1.2. Light silex. Lost.

79.1.3.2. Barrow 5 (VN 4a)
Parameters of the barrow mound are not known. In the barrow, an amphora (1) was found and above it in the
“ashes” a hair temple ring (2).

79.1.3.2.1. Ball-shaped amphora. H - 260 mm; R - 80 mm. No Inventory No.. Lost.

79.1.3.2.2. Hair temple ring made of simple copper wire coiled into spiral of six threads. Diameter - 20 mm;
wire thickness - 3 mm. No Inventory No.. Unidentified.

79.1.3.3. Barrow 11 (VN 3b)
Under the barrow mound (H - 2 m; diameter - about 15 m) there was a “thick cremation pyre” covering the grave
pit (shape and size not known) sunk into the underlier (depth 70 cm) in which a battle-axe (1) was found.

79.1.3.3.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore near edge, in side view
planeconvex. Strongly weathered rock. L -120 mm; W - 49 mm; H - 40 mm; Bore - ca 25-25 mm. Inv. No.
51586. Pl. 17:5.

79.1.3.4. Barrow 23 (VN 3b)
In the SE part of the barrow mound (H - 0.8 m; diameter - 8 m) there were a jug (1), a bowl (2) and two silexes
(3, 4). It was impossible to delimit the grave pit.

79.1.3.4.1. Nagyrév jug of the Balkan type (unidentified).

79.1.3.4.2. Low conic bowl. H - 40 mm; R - 90 mm. Inv. No. StAÚ 149. Lost. Pl.17:9.7

79.1.3.4.3. Blade with terminally oblique transversal retouch and preserved lustre. Siliceous rock from glacial

79.1.3.4.4. Endscraper. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 24 mm. Inv. No. StAÚ 152. Pl. 17:8,
207:4.

Deposition: M Olomouc (Barrows 4, 5); MM Brno (Barrows 11, 23)
Ref.: FR in Arch. AI AS CR Brno, Ref. Nos. 2456/46, 2647/52. Přikryl 1891:18; ibid. 1895:73; Kovář 1914:54,

79.1.4. Group V (Pl. 177:2)

79.1.4.1. Barrow 12 (VN 1)
In the centre of the barrow mound (H - 0.8 m; diameter 12 m), under a cremation layer there was an oval grave
pit (150 x 100 cm). At the bottom (depth 60 cm) there was a silex (1) in the centre of the grave and at the western
wall a battle-axe (2). The skeleton was not preserved. Pl. 17:9.

79.1.4.1.1. Blade with irregular retouch. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 75 mm. Inv. No. StAÚ
156. Pl. 17:10, 207:11.

79.1.4.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Serpentinite.
L - 102 mm; W - 45 mm; edge H - 53 mm; Bore - 19-20 mm; Weight - 370 g. Inv. No. 92883. Pl. 17:11.

79.1.4.2. Barrow 13 (VN 4a)
The barrow mound of similar parameters was disturbed in the eastern part by a forest road. It covered a grave pit
(shape and size not recorded) under a cremation pyre, sunk in the underlier. At the bottom (depth 70 cm) at the southern
wall of the grave there was a battle-axe (1).

79.1.4.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).

79.1.4.3. Barrow 14 (VN 3b)
The barrow mound (the same dimensions as in Barrow 12), again disturbed by a forest road, covered the grave
pit (shape and size not known), sunk in the underlier. At the bottom (depth 100 cm), along the western wall of the
grave, there was an amphora (1) with a silex (2) and at the southern wall an battle-axe (3).

79.1.4.3.1. Amphora with red surface. Lost.

79.1.4.3.2. Silex knife (unidentified).

79.1.4.3.3. Battle-axe of simple shape. Lost.

Deposition: MM Brno
XXX:11.

79.1.5. Group VII
The barrow field is situated in the fields of the track called “Pláňava”, SE of the elevation marker 303 m (Pl.
177:2).
79.1.5.1. Barrow 15 (VN 1)
Under the barrow mound (parameters not given) there was a “thick cremation pyre” containing charcoal pieces, fragments of pottery and silex tools. In the NE part a sunken rectangular grave pit with rounded corners (200 x 150 cm) was situated, oriented with the long axis NW-SE, differing by the black ash and loamy filling from the yellow underlier. At the bottom (depth not known) at the walls there were grave goods, consisting of three jugs (1-3), five battle-axes (4-8) and four silexes (9-12). The skeleton was not preserved. Pl. 16:1.
79.1.5.1.1. Jug of the Dřevohostice type with ribbon handle. H - 191-187 mm; R - 133 mm; C - 207/62-75 mm; B - 92 mm. Inv. No. 52341. Pl. 16:7, 187:7.
79.1.5.1.2. Jug of the Dřevohostice type with ribbon handle. Grey-brown polished surface. H - 187-191 mm; R - 133 mm; C - 207/62-75 mm; B - 92 mm. Inv. No. 52340. Pl. 16:3.
79.1.5.1.3. Jug of the Dřevohostice type. Brown-grey smooth surface. H - 102 mm; R - 135 mm; C - 205/75-80 mm; B - 83 mm. Inv. No. 52342. Pl. 16:10.
79.1.5.1.4. Battle-axe of the Šleza type (unidentified).
79.1.5.1.5. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides. L - 102 mm; W - 48 mm; H - 38 mm. Inv. No. 52344 (lost). Pl. 16:4.
79.1.5.1.6. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides. L - 118 mm; W - 49 mm; edge H - 52 mm. Inv. No. 52345 (lost). Pl. 16:6.
79.1.5.1.7. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with protruding sides and bore near edge. L - 125 mm; W - 43 mm; H - 38 mm. Inv. No. 52343. Pl. 16:2.
79.1.5.1.8. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
79.1.5.1.9. Silex knife. Inv. No. 52349 (lost).
79.1.5.1.10. Flake with local rim retouch. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 59 mm. Inv. No. 52346. Pl. 16:8.
79.1.5.1.11. Blade with local rim retouch. Jurassic siliceous rock from the Kraków-Częstochowa Upland. L - 61 mm. Inv. No. 52347. Pl. 16:5.
Deposition: MM Brno; DA FA MU Brno (Objects 4 and 8)
79.1.6. G R O U P V I I I
Located north of Group VII.
79.1.6.1. Barrow 2 (VN 4a)
Characteristics of the barrow mound not known. In the barrow a battle-axe (1) was found.
79.1.6.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, long butt and bore near edge, in side view biconvex. Serpentine. L - 108 mm; W - 46 mm; H - 49 mm; Bore - 21-20 mm; Weight - 320 g. Inv. No. VMO 3, Pl. 15:3.
Deposition: M Olomouc
79.1.7. G R O U P I X
This group is represented by a single barrow, about 1 km south of Group VII.
79.1.7.1. Barrow 19 (VN 3b)
In the barrow mound (H - 1.5 m; diameter - 22 m) which was not excavated completely, besides pieces of “charcoal, burnt clay and pottery fragments” (4) an axe (1) was found. Above the gravel underlier there was a cremation pyre layer in which a silex (2) was found as well as a stone Pl. (3). The grave pit could not be identified.
79.1.7.1.1. Stone axe in plane view of rectangular shape. Inv. No. 51881 (unidentified).
79.1.7.1.2. Silex knife. Lost.
79.1.7.1.3. Body of a stone Pl.. Cross section rectangular with rounded corners. Brownish grey non-calcareous mudstone. L - 80 mm; W - 77 mm; H - 21 mm. Inv. No. 51882. Pl. 15:5.
79.1.7.1.4. Potsherds of large vessels with polished brown-red surface. Lost.
Deposition: MM Brno
79.1.8. G R O U P X
This group is represented by one barrow situated in the area between Groups IV and VI.
79.1.8.1. Barrow 20 (VN 3b)

Under the NW part of the barrow mound (H - 0.8 m; diameter - 12 m) there was a grave pit of oval shape (parameters unknown), sunk in the underlier. At the bottom (depth not indicated) there were two silexes (2, 3) and at the southern wall a battle-axe (1).

79.1.8.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view planoconvex. On walls of bore made from both sides there are traces of boring. Serpentine. L - 99 mm; W - 46 mm; edge H - 47 mm; Bore - 18-18 mm; Weight - 300 g. Inv. No. StAu 155, Pl. 17:4.

79.1.8.1.2. Silex fragment (unidentified).

79.1.8.1.3. Silex fragment (lost).

Deposition: MM Brno

79.2. Above the Debrnáck Mill.

Accidental finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). Find details unknown.


79.2.2. Battle-axe of simple shape. Inv. No. 51908. (Lost).

Deposition: MM Brno

79.3. Sibenoch.

Accidental finds (VN 5) of battle-axes of simple shape (total No. not indicated), according to I. L. Červinka found in ploughed fields. It is possible that they come from disturbed barrows. These artefacts cannot be identified in the collections of MM Brno, because all finds are only marked by the site and more exact information is not indicated.


79.4. Site unknown. (Sibenoch ?)

Accidental finds (VN 5) of three battle-axes (1-3) and one vessel (4). Details of find circumstances missing. It cannot be excluded that the objects come from the Drevohostice barrows or from the site "Sibenoch".

79.4.1. Battle-axe of the Ślęza type. Diabase. L - 148 mm; W - 44 mm; edge H - 44 mm; Bore - 17-19 mm. Inv. No. 397.

79.4.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with protruding sides, long butt and bore near edge, in side view biconvex. Olivine basalt. L - 134 mm; W - 52 mm; H - 47 mm; Bore - 22-23 mm; Weight - 530 g. Inv. No. 398.

79.4.3. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Serpentine. L - 109 mm; W - 50 mm; edge H - 46 mm; Bore - 19-20 mm. Inv. No. VMO 4. Pl. 123:1.

79.4.4. Undecorated jug of the Drevohostice type with handle. Smooth grey surface. H - 170 mm; R - 127 mm; C - 182/60-70 mm; B - 85 mm. Inv. No. 52351.

Deposition: MM Brno

79.5. Site unknown.

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle axe (1). Detailed find circumstances not known.

79.5.1. Battle-axe of the Ślęza type. Coarse grained amphibolite. L - 127 mm; W - 43 mm; H - 45 mm; Bore - 21-20 mm; Weight - 395 g. Inv. No. 104. Pl. 132:3, 222:2a-b.

Deposition: M Holešov

80. DŘÍNOV

Dist.: Kroměříž (G-8)

80.1. Na panských pozemcích.

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find unknown.

80.1.1. Faceted battle-axe with downwards extended edge. Olivine basalt. L - 182 mm; W - 60 mm; edge H - 44 mm; Bore - 24-20 mm; Weight - 660 g. Inv. No. 51928. Pl. 133:5.

Deposition: MM Brno
81. DUBNAD MORAVOU
Dist.: Olomouc (F-8)

81.1. Cihelna.
The contents of a grave destroyed by quarrying clay for bricks were recovered in 1907, by A. Polter.
81.1.1. Grave (VN 3b)
The grave pit was destroyed during clay quarrying. From the grave goods, two vessels (1, 2) were recovered.\textsuperscript{10}
81.1.1.1. Decorated corded beaker. Light to dark brown coarsened surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 145 mm; R - 125 mm; C - 150/70 mm; B - 72 mm. Inv. No. VMO 698. Pl. 14:8, 185:5.
Deposition: M Olomouc

81.2. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of pottery (1) and a battle-axe (2). Circumstances of find missing.
Deposition: M Olomouc
81.2.2. Battle-axe of simple shape with bore near butt. L - 145 mm; W - 57 mm; H - 45 mm. Inv. No. 11721 (unidentified).
Deposition: M Přerov

82. DUBANY
Dist.: Prostějov (F-8)

82.1. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) without any details of find circumstances.
82.1.1. Butt part of battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view planoconvex (?). Amphibolic gabbro. Pres. L. - 58 mm; Inv. No. VMO 7423.
Deposition: M Olomouc

83. DUBICKO
Dist.: Šumperk (D-7)

83.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) with no details of find circumstances.
83.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid (raw material not determined). L - 107 mm; W - 49 mm; edge H - 52 mm; Bore - 19-19 mm; Weight - 380 g. Inv. No. 375. Pl. 132:2.
Deposition: M Mohelnice

84. DUBNANY
Dist.: Hodonín (I-7)

84.1. Jiříkovsko.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find circumstances missing.
Deposition: M Kyjov

85. FRYŠTÁK
Dist.: Zlín (G-9)

85.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Further details unknown.
85.1.1. Faceted battle-axe (unidentified).  
Deposition: ?  

86. HEJČÍN  
Dist.: Olomouc (E-8)

86.1. Site unknown.  
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) with no details of find.

86.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Diabase (?). L - 81 mm; W - 43 mm; edge H - 42 mm; Bore - 18-16 mm; Weight - 230 g. Inv. No. 51810. Pl. 137:5.  
Deposition: MM Brno  

87. HERŠPICE  
Dist.: Vyškov (H-7)

87.1. Újezdy.  
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1934.

87.1.1. Faceted battle-axe. L - 120 mm; W - 45 mm; edge H - 42 mm; Bore - 20-20 mm; Weight - 340 g (unidentified).  
Deposition: V. Procházková, Slavkov u Brna (Currently: ?)  

88. HODEJICE  
Dist.: Vyškov (H-7)

88.1. Za Litavou.  
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found by A. Kohoutek from Hodějice.

88.1.1. Butt part of faceted battle-axe (unidentified). Pres. L - 57 mm.  
Deposition: F. Kalousek, Slavkov u Brna (Currently: ?)  

89. HODONÍN  
Dist.: Hodonín (J-7)

89.1. Gamekeeper's Lodge "Zbrod".  
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No find circumstances are known.

89.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex, with rounded edge (raw material was not determined). L - 96 mm; W - 47 mm; H - 30 mm; Bore - 20-22 mm; Weight - 220 g. Inv. No. P 450/IV.  
Deposition: M. Kyjov  

90. HOLASOVICE  
Dist.: Opava (C-10)

90.1. Site unknown.  
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find unknown.

90.1.1. Battle-axe of the Šléza type (unidentified).  
Deposition: M Opava  
Again an accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (2). The artefact was a part of the collections of Municipal Museum at Javorník, on 22 Sept. 1983, it was handed over to the Opava Museum.

90.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view planoconvex (?). Black-grey basalt. L - 106 mm; W - 60 mm; H - 33 mm; Bore - 21-19-21 mm; Weight - 300 g. Inv. No. P 6382. Pl. 136:4.  
Deposition: M Opava  

91. HOLEŠOV  
Dist.: Kroměříž (G-9)

91.1. Agricultural building.  
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1923, during digging foundations.
91.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. On the bore walls, traces of boring. Porphyric igneous rock. L - 108 mm; W - 46 mm; edge H - 52 mm; Bore - 21-18 mm; Weight - 380 g. Inv. No. 20. Pl. 138:2.
Deposition: M Holešov

92. HOLŠTEJN

92.1. Hladomorna Cave.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No find details.

92.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex. Serpentinite (?). L - 111 mm; W - 50 mm; H - 56 mm; Bore - 22-21 mm; Weight - 430 g. Inv. No. 68525. Pl. 137:6.
Deposition: MM Brno

93. HLOHIBICE

93.1. U cihelen.
The site is situated SW of the community, on a gentle SE slope (225 m above sea level). On the 1:5,000 map (Brno 3-2), it is delimited by the area of points 85 mm distant from N s. l. and 73 mm from E s. l.; 116 mm from N s. 1 and 62 from E s. 1. (In literature it is referred to as Holubice IV). In the rescue archaeological investigation organised by the AI CSAS Brno, headed by M. Čižmář, M. Geisler - I. Rakovsky, from December, 1980 to April, 1981, a settlement of a Linear Pottery culture, the Unetice culture and, additionally the Bell Beaker culture, also a Corded Ware culture cemetery were investigated.

93.1.1. Grave 2 (VN 1)
From the underlier the grave pit (100 x 80 cm), oriented with the long axis N-S (azimuth 5°), differentiated by the grey filling. At the bottom (depth 25 cm), there was a slightly flexed skeleton of a child who died shortly after birth, lying on its right side, oriented with the head to N, with the face to W. In front of the tibiae there stood a beaker (1). Pl. 18:1.


93.1.2. Grave 26 (VN 1)
A grave pit of rectangular shape with rounded corners (185 x 165 cm), oriented with the long axis NNE-SSW (azimuth 60°), with black filling. At the bottom (depth 45 cm), a skeleton of a woman aged 50-60 was lying on its left side, with strongly flexed legs drawn to the chest whose bones were not in anatomical position (e. g. some vertebrae were in front of the body, some ribs in front of the knees). The arms, strongly bent in the elbows, were placed in front of the body's face. Near the tibiae of the flexed legs there was a vessel (1) and in it a bone tool (2) and a pot with a handle (3). Two further vessels (4, 5) with animal bone (6) were found at the eastern corner of the grave pit. Pl. 18:11.


93.1.2.3. Pot with ribbon handle. Smooth polished surface of grey-brown colour. Coarse sandy clay matrix. H - 150 mm; R - 128 mm; B - 76 mm. Inv. No. 17787 - 175/81. Pl. 18:9.

93.1.2.4. Decorated bowl of conical shape. Coarsened grey-brown surface. H - 88 mm; R - 220 mm; B - 100 mm. Inv. No. 17787 - 173/81. Pl. 18:7.

93.1.2.5. Nagyrev jug of the Balkan type. Smooth grey-brown surface. Clay with fine sand grains. H - 230 mm; R - 132 mm; C - 206/50 mm; B - 72 mm. Inv. No. 17787 - 177/81. Pl. 18:8.

93.1.2.6. Left humerus of sheep/goat. No Inventory No.

93.1.3. Grave 36 (VN 1)
An oval grave pit (185 x 125 cm), oriented with the long axis N-S (azimuth 190°), with black filling. At the bottom (depth 90 cm) some scattered undetermined bones of an adult individual were found. In the western part potsherds of a vessel (1) were found. Pl. 18:3.

93.1.3.1. Nine potsherds of an unidentified vessel. Inv. No. 17787 - 189/81.
Deposition: M Slavkov u Brna.
93.2. Zemník.
The site is situated SW of the community on a hillock at the height above sea level of 285 m. (In literature it is denoted as Holubicí VII). In the I.500 map (Brno S-2) it is delimited by the point lying 164 mm from N section line and 193 mm from W section line. Rescue archaeological investigation was held there in July and August, 1981, with M. Čížmář, M. Geisler and I. Rakovský in charge (AI CSAS Brno).

93.2.1. G r a v e 1 (VN 1)
In the underlier, there appeared a square grave pit with rounded corners (310 x 275 cm; depth 50-60 cm), oriented with the long axis NE-SW (azimuth 60°), delimited by a shallow circular ditch (diameter 950 cm; W - 50-60 cm; depth 5-15 cm), which was discovered intact during the investigation, but shortly there after its western section was destroyed by a bulldozer. In the deep black filling of the grave pit, parts of the skeleton of a nearly adult individual (probably female) were found, fragments of vessels (1-4), concentrated prevalently at the northern wall, and limestone pieces, whose largest grouping was in the eastern part of the grave. Pl. 19:1-a-b.


93.2.1.4. Potsherds of decorated bowl of the Schönenfeld type. Brown coarsened surface. Clay intermixed with coarse sand grains. Rec. H - 84 mm; R - 228 mm; B - ca 60 mm. Inv. No. 17787 - 4/81. Pl. 20:8a-b.

93.2.2. G r a v e 2 (VN 1)
A grave pit of oval shape (205 x 125 cm), oriented with the long axis NE-SW (azimuth 50°), with black filling. At the bottom (depth 20 cm) there were skeletal remains of a sub-adult individual (probably a boy) aged 13-15 years and a flexed position on its left side with the head to NE. Five vessels (1-5) arranged in a semicircle, were behind the skull and another one (6) at the legs. Pl. 201.

93.2.2.1. Low vessel with thickened rim at open neck. Grey-brown coarsened surface. Coarse sandy clay matrix. H - 105 mm; R - 140 mm; B - 92 mm. Inv. No. 17787 - 7/81. Pl. 20:5.

93.2.2.2. Jug with ribbon handle. Grey-brown coarse surface. Coarse sandy clay matrix. H - 114 mm; R - 100 mm; B - 60 mm. Inv. No. 17787 - 9/81. Pl. 20:6.

93.2.2.3. Lower part of jug with sharp edge on belly. Brown-black smooth material. Coarse sandy clay matrix. Res. H - 74 mm; B - 80 mm. Inv. No. 17787 - 10/81. Pl. 20:3.

93.2.2.4. Bowl of conical shape. Brown coarsened surface. Clay-like material with fine sand grains. H - 54 mm; R - 200 mm; B - ca 100 mm. Inv. No. 17787 - 8/81. Pl. 20:2.


93.2.3. G r a v e 3 (VN 1)
An oval grave pit (105 x 62 cm) oriented with the long axis NE-SW (azimuth 60°), with black filling. At the bottom (depth 20 cm), a female skeleton was lying in a strongly flexed position on its left side, oriented with the head towards NE. She died at the age of 50-60 years and her femora and pelvis were somewhat shifted from the anatomical position. No artefacts. Pl. 18:5.

93.2.4. G r a v e 4 (VN 1)
An oval grave pit (220 x 115 cm), oriented with the long axis E-W (azimuth 86°) with black filling. At the bottom (depth 15 cm) fragments of long bones were found belonging to an unidentified skeleton. The position of the body could not be determined. No artefacts. Pl. 18:4.

Deposition: M Slavkov u Brna

94. HORNÍ NĚTČICE

94.1. Spálený větrník.
An accidental find (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). The first one was found in 1894, in Mr Skála’s garden. The other was found in the same year.

94.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view convexly bent with higher edge. Serpentinite. L - 87 mm; W - 37 mm; edge H - 42 mm; Bore - 17-16 mm; Weight - 170 g. Inv. No. VMO 1891. Pl. 137:1.

94.1.2. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape, broken at the bore (unidentified).
Deposition: M Olomouc

Dist.: Přerov (F-9)
94.2. Site unknown.
Isolated finds (VN 5) of four battle-axes (1-4). The first one was found about 1926, in the other two find circumstances are unknown, the last one was handed to the museum by P. Čevela in 1968.

94.2.1. Battle-axe of the Šlěza type with socket. L - 137 mm; W - 51 mm; H - 40 mm; Bore - 19-22 mm. Unidentified.
Deposition: M Kroměříž (Collection of the Bystřice Museum)

94.2.2. Battle-axe of the Šlěza type with socket. Amygdaloidal metabasite (spilita). L - 143 mm; W - 42 mm; edge H - 43 mm; Bore - 17-18 mm. Inv. No. 368. Pl. 137:2, 223:4.

94.2.3. Battle-axe of the Šlěza type with socket. Serpentinite. L - 136 mm; W - 51 mm; H - 45 mm; Bore - 19-21 mm; Weight - 441 g. No Inventory No.. Pl. 137:3.

94.2.4. Battle-axe of the Šlěza type with socket. Serpentinite. L - 144 mm; W - 43 mm; edge H - 41 mm; Bore - 18-19 mm. Acc. No. 52/68/1.
Deposition: M Holešov (2, 3); M Přerov (4)

95. HORNÍ ÚJEZD

95.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Find circumstances not recorded.

95.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with protruding sides, long butt and bore near edge, in side view biconvex. Gabbro (?). L - 132 mm; W - 43 mm; H - 40 mm; Bore - 24-24 mm. Inv. No. 80086. Pl. 138:3.
Deposition: MM Brno

96. HOSTIŠOVÁ

96.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details missing.

96.1.1. Battle-axe of the Šlěza type (unidentified).
Deposition: R. Janovský, Holešov (Currently: ?)

97. HOŠTICE-HEROLTICE

97.1. The Hoštice Farm of the Vyškov State Farm.
The site is located on a gentle slope (NW) near the place where cadasters of communities Hoštice-Heroltice, Rybníček and Moravské Prusy meet. When digging foundations for a calving shed of the State Farm at Vyškov, the workers uncovered an inhumation burial. It was investigated on 27 May 1965, by J. Nekvasil, AI CSAS Brno.

97.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 1)
Under a black-brown humus layer, at a depth of 70 cm below the surface, a grave pit (192 x 173 cm) was perceptible in the yellow underlier. At a flat bottom (depth 150 cm), there was the highly degraded skeleton of a man of 30-40 years, lying on its right side, oriented with the head towards SW. The arms were laid in front of the chest. The flexing of the legs was medium at the pelvis, stronger at the knees. A considerably damaged skull was lying with the mandible up, one of the humeri was found in a secondary position near the western corner of the grave pit. Near the northern wall of the grave was an amphora (1) and behind the back of the body, three vessels (2-4). Along the SE wall there stood two jugs (5-6) and a pot (7). In the same place, partly above the bottom of a bowl (8) there were 46 silexes (9-54), on which there lay a copper sheet (55), two stone axes (56-57), a whetstone (58) and a bone tool (59). Another axe was found 25 cm N of the feet (60). The grave filling consisted of black humus foam strongly intermixed with yellow clay, replaced about 2 cm above the bottom by a grey non-coherent thin layer. In front of the face there were another silex (61) and a bone (62) artefact. In the grave filling (30 cm above the bottom), near the S corner of the grave pit, a copper needle (63) was found. Pl. 21:1. 179:4.

97.1.1.2. Two-handle ball-shaped amphora with four tunnel handles below neck. Brown-black spotted finely coarse surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 505 mm; R - 168 mm; C - 450/127 mm; B - 168 mm. Inv. No. 116537. Pl. 22:12, 180:4.

97.1.1.3. Irregularly shaped pot with S-shaped walls. Finely coarse black-brown surface. Sandy clay matrix with small quartz rocks. H - 187 mm; R - 138 mm; C - 168/110 mm; B - 80 mm. Inv. No. 116544. Pl. 21:15, 192:2.


97.1.1.5. Nagyrev jug of the Balkan type with ribbon handle below rim. Black-brown coarsened surface. H - 205 mm; R - 90 mm; C - 170/52-62 mm; B - 85 mm. Inv. No. 116540. Pl. 22:11.


97.1.1.7. Pot with handle and funnel-shaped neck. Brown-black coarse surface. Load with fine grains of sand and rocks. H - 105 mm; R - 130 mm; B - 82 mm. Inv. No. 116542. Pl. 22:10.

97.1.1.8. Bowl of the Moravian type with short handle. Finely coarse black-brown spotted surface. H - 46 mm; R - 120 mm; B - 55-60 mm. Inv. No. 116543. Pl. 21:2.


97.1.1.45. Flake with local retouch. Moravian Jurassic chert. L - 26 mm. Inv. No. 116550/37. Pl. 21:5.


97.1.1.52. Flake made of similar material. L - 23 mm. Inv. No. 116550/44. Pl. 21:6.


97.1.1.56. Axe in plane view of trapezoid shape with damaged edge made of fine grained green-grey rock (raw material not determined). L - 56 mm; W - 32 mm; H - 15 mm. Inv. No. 116545.

97.1.1.57. Axe in plane view of rectangular shape with straight edge, made of amphibole pebble. Butt bears traces of surface wear. L - 45 mm; edge W - 28 mm; H - 15 mm; Weight - 46 g. Inv. No. 116548. Pl. 23:29.

97.1.1.58. Wheystone. On concavely bent edge traces of surface wear. Argillite (according to J. Ondráček, a yellow-brown sandstone). L - 98 mm; Weight - 30 g. Inv. No. 116549. Pl. 23:32; 205:1a-c.

97.1.1.59. Bone tool with chisel-like edge made of unidentified lengthways split hollow bone. L - 138 mm. Inv. No. 116552.

97.1.1.60. Axe in plane view of rectangular shape with symmetrically polished edge made of grey-green fine grained material (raw material was not determined). L - 97 mm; edge W - 41 mm; H - 33. Inv. No. 116547. Pl. 203:10.


97.1.1.63. Fragment of copper needle of circular cross section. Pres. L - 23 mm; T - 1.2 mm. Inv. No. 116554. Pl. 23:2.

Deposition: NM Praha

98. HRAČNÁ

98.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details of find circumstances have been recorded.

98.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
Deposition: M Kroměříž (Collection of the Bystřice Museum).

99. HRAČNÁ

99.1. Hliník (East of the community).
In 1930, pottery material was discovered in a clay pit. The finder, Ing. J. Jelinek, at that time head of the sugar mill at Čelechovice na Hané, handed it over to the museum at Prostějov only in 1952. There are potsherds of two vessels (1, 2), which he thought came from a settlement (see data in the accession museum book - Ref. No. 166552).

99.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 4a)
Evidently from the grave, there come potsherds of two vessels (1, 2). No details of find circumstances are known.


Deposition: M Prostějov
100. HRADISKO

Dist.: Kroměříž (G-8)

100.1. Site No. 101.
The site is located on the right-hand side of the road from Hradisko to Postoupky. In 1880, a grave was excavated by J. Suchý.

100.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 4a)
Details of find are not known. From grave goods a beaker (1) was recovered.

100.1.1.1. Decorated corded beaker with S-shaped walls of body and socketed bottom. Brown smooth surface with dark spots. Clay-like material. H - 155 mm; R - 99 mm; B - 70 mm. Inv. No. 52362. Pl. 24:1, 185:1. Deposition: MM Brno

100.2. Cihelna.
When quarrying clay in the brickyard situated below a ringwall, between the church and the road, ancient settlement objects were uncovered and two graves were damaged; the graves belonging to the MCWC were investigated by L. Ledvina (the first in 1901).

100.2.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)
In the grave pit destroyed by soil removal, a battle-axe (1), an axe (2), a silex (3) and a potsherd (4) were found near the skeleton.

100.2.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape with facets, in side view trapezoid, made of unidentified (igneous) rock. L - 127 mm; W - 56 mm; edge H - 48 mm; Bore - 21-20; Weight - 500 g. Inv. No. 51841. Pl. 24:11.

100.2.1.2. Axe with plane view of trapezoid shape with straight edge. Greenschist. L - 67 mm; edge W - 26 mm; H - 16 mm, Weight - 55 g. Inv. No. 51842. Pl. 24:9, 203:6.

100.2.1.3. Blade with lateral local retouch and indentation. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 83 mm. Inv. No. 51840. Pl. 24:10.


100.2.2. Grave 2 (VN 4)
In the grave (?) pit, a beaker (1) was found.

100.2.2.1. Decorated corded beaker with socketed bottom on stalk. Grey-black coarsened surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 121 mm; R - 87 mm; B - 53 mm. Inv. No. 51930. tab. 24:2.
Deposition: MM Brno

100.2.3. Isolated find
From the same site, there was an accidental find (VN 5) of pottery fragments (1). No find details are known.

100.2.3.1. Three decorated potsherds from neck of corded beaker (unidentified).
Deposition: MM Brno

100.3. Ring wall.
While investigating Lusatian culture, the AI CSAS Prague with V. Spurný in charge, a MCWC grave was discovered in 1956, in front of the southern wall.

100.3.1. Grave 1 (VN 1)
The remaining grave filling was discovered at a depth of 45 cm below the surface. At the bottom, there were remains of the mandible of a child who died at the age of 2-3 years. The position of the body could not be determined. 10 cm from the skeletal remains there were two vessels (1, 2). Pl. 24:7.


Deposition: M Kroměříž
100.4. Site unknown.
Isolated finds (VN 5) of pottery fragments (1, 2) and polished stone industry (3). Details of find circumstances not recorded.


100.4.3. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape, broken at the base (raw material was not determined). Pres. L - 41 mm; edge H - 50 mm. Inv. No. 1A 757.

Deposition: M Přerov (1, 2), M Kroměříž (3)

101. H R A N I C E

101.1. Tovačovská třída.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found when building the house of Mr Machač, at a depth of 200 cm.

101.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape. L - 132 mm; W - 43 mm; edge H - 35 mm; edge N - 25 mm; Bore - 20 mm. Unidentified.

Deposition: M Hranice

101.2. Hromůvka.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1984, by Mr Slýž from Hranice, about 30-40 m to the SE of the cow barn of the agricultural cooperative.

101.2.1. Battle-axe of A type with edge on lower side. On the bore walls, conspicuous traces of boring. Diomite - diabase. L - 137 mm; W - 61 mm; edge H - 13 mm; Bore - 21-13 mm; Weight - 470 g. No Inventory No. Pl. 141:3; 197:3.

Deposition: M Nový Jičín

101.3. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No find details have been recorded.

101.3.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with flat oval butt, in side view rectangular. On the bore walls, traces of boring. Diomite (?). L - 109 mm; W - 51 mm; H - 35 mm; Bore - 17-18 mm; Weight - 310 g. Inv. No. 51712.

Deposition: MM Brno

102. H R D I B Ő R I C E

102.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find circumstances unknown.

102.1.1. Faceted battle-axe (unidentified).
Deposition: K. Loněček, Střechovčický (Currently: ?)

103. H R U Š K Y

103.1. Vinohrady Hill
A grave discovered in 1913, by F. Holoubek. The artefacts were removed and later handed to the museum by A. Procházka.

103.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)
No find details are known. From the grave goods two vessels (1, 2) were recovered and a silex (3).

103.1.1.1. Undecorated jug of the Drvohostice type with modelled bars below ribbon handle. Polished glossy brown-grey surface with dark spots. Fine sandy clay matrix. H - 203 mm; R - 144 mm; C - 227/60 mm; B - 80 mm. Inv. No. 52883. Pl. 26:5, 190:3a-b.

103.1.1.2. Egg-shaped pot. Coarsened brown-grey surface. H - 320-342 mm; R - 228 mm; C - 310/200 mm; B - 125 mm. Inv. No. 52384. Pl. 26:6.

103.1.1.3. Silex knife. L - 95 mm. Inv. No. 52385 (unidentified). Pl. 26:7.11

Dist.: Prostějov
(F-8)

Dist.: Vyškov
(H-6)
104. HULÍN

Dist.: Kroměříž

104.1. Nivy.
The site is situated left of the road connecting Hulín and Pravčice, on the southern slope of a knoll. During surface collection carried out by J. Kryl from Hulín in 1960, a No. of ancient objects were found (VN 5), among them also a battle-axe fragment (1).

104.1.1. Half of edge part of decorated battle-axe of the Šleža type (raw material was not determined). Pres. L - 69 mm. Pl. 142:1.

Deposition: J. Kryl, Hulín
Ref.: Unpublished. FR in Arch. AI AS CR Brno, Ref. No. 1865/60. Šebela 1986: Part II:188, tab. 186:4. From the same site there is an accidental find (VN 5) of a pottery fragment (2) and a battle-axe fragment (3). The former was found in 1971, by V. Trefil from Kroměříž, the latter in 1976, by D. Kolbingr from Hulín.


104.1.3. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape, broken at the bore. Basalt. Pres. L - 69 mm; W - 40 mm.

Deposition: V. Trefil, Kroměříž (2); D. Kolbingr, Hulín (3).

In 1988, a subsurface archaeological exploration was organised by AI CSAS Brno, with L. Šebela in charge, in the eastern part of this finding site, during which, in a settlement of the Věteřov group a grave and potsherd material of MCWC were discovered in Object 1/1988.

104.1.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 1)
A grave pit of oval shape (preserved L - 175 cm; W - 137 cm), damaged in the SW section by a settlement object of the Věteřov Group Nos. 12 and 13, appeared at a depth of 66 cm below the level of present terrain. On the concave bottom, sunk about 25 cm into the loess underfill, a medium flexed skeleton of a young woman was resting on its left side with the rump on the soil, oriented with the head to NE. Tibiae were placed close to the femora. The arms were lying along the chest and at the elbows, they were bent at right angles, so that the forearms were located in the region of the abdominal cavity, in a horizontal position, parallel to each other. N of the skull, three vessels (1-3) were found and near the proximal head of the right femur there was a silex (4). The grave filling consisted of deep black loam. Pl. 25:1.

104.1.1.1.1. Decorated jug of the Dřevohostice type with massive handle. Coarsened brown-grey surface. Clay intermixed with coarse sand grains. H - 252 mm; R - 165 mm; C - 258/75-90 mm; B - 114 mm. Inv. No. 04608-1/88. Pl. 25:3.

104.1.1.1.2. Decorated corded beaker with S-shaped body walls. Brown-grey coarsened surface with dark spots; sandy clay matrix. H - 120 mm; R - 96 mm; B - 64 mm. Inv. No. 04608-2/88. Pl. 25:4.


Deposition: AI AS CR Brno
Ref.: Šebela - Dočkalová 1990.

In the filling of settlement Object No. 1/1988, a pottery fragment (1) was found and a bored animal tooth (2).

104.1.1.2. Object 1/1988


104.1.1.2.2. Bored animal tooth; according to Z. Kratochvíl, it is the canine of a domestic dig. H - 40 mm; hole diameter - 3 mm. Inv. No. 04608-5b/88. Pl. 25:9.

Deposition: AI AS CR Brno

104.2. Uzěké.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found at site No. 3409 in autumn, 1979, by F. Stoklásek from Hulín.

104.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex. On the bore walls, traces of boring. L - 85 mm; W - 52 mm; H - 50 mm; Bore - 23-25 mm. Pl. 138:6.

Deposition: F. Stoklásek, Kroměřížská ul., Hulín

104.3. Cihelná.
An isolated find (VN 5) of pottery fragment (1) found at site No. 1543 by J. Kryl.
Deposition: J. Kryl, Hulín

104.4. Višňovce.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a pottery fragment (1) found in surface collection by D. Kolbingr from Hulín.
Deposition: D. Kolbingr, Holešovská ul., Hulín

105. HVOZDNÁ  Dist.: Zlín (G-9/10)
105.1. Site unknown.
Isolated finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). Details of find circumstances missing.
105.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view with higher butt and narrow edge. Olivine basalt. L - 106 mm; W - 46 mm; edge H - 32 mm; Bore - 17-17 mm; Weight - 270 g. Inv. No. 14937. Pl. 141:2.
105.1.2. Short battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with rounded butt, in side view convexly bent; made of unidentified rock. L - 78 mm; W - 59.5 mm; H - 38 mm; Bore - 23-22 mm; Weight - 210 g. Inv. No. 14936. Pl. 141:1.
Deposition: M Zlín

106. JABLONANY  Dist.: Blansko (F-6)
106.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details not recorded.
106.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
Deposition: MM Brno

107. JAKTÁŘ  Dist.: Opava (D-10)
107.1. Jaktařka Creek.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in canalisation of the creek.
107.1.1. Faceted battle-axe (destroyed by fire at the museum building during World War II), made of shale schist. L - 115 mm. Pl. 200:2.
Ref.: FR in Arch. AI AS CR Brno, Ref. No. 2884/52, Karger 1922:10, 13 (the same find listed under locality Opava); Böhm 1928:22 (also in the locality of Opava); Kalousek 1945: Part II:45-46; Šebela 1986: Part II:205, tab. XXIII:2.
107.2. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) without any find details.
107.2.1. Short battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with rounded butt, in side view convexly bent. Olivine basalt. L - 90 mm; W - 63 mm; H - 47 mm; Bore - 32-36 mm; Weight - 435 g. Acc. No. P 436. Pl. 140:4.
Deposition: M Opava

108. JANKOVICE  Dist.: Kroměříž (G-9)
108.1. Nade Zěbky.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found during ploughing in 1914.
108.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape with facets. Diorite metaporphyrite. L - 102 mm; W - 49 mm; H - 42 mm; Bore - 19-19 mm; Weight - 400 g. Inv. No. 57. Pl. 140:5, 223:2.
Deposition: M Holešov

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109. **JANOVICE**

Dist.: Nový Jičín (F-10)

109.1. Site unknown.

An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) with no circumstances of find.

109.1.1. Short battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and socketed butt, in side view convexly bent with higher edge. Amphibolitic gabbro (?). L - 86 mm; W - 57 mm; edge H - 50 mm; Bore - 19-20 mm. Inv. No. 5346. Pl. 140:1.

Deposition: M Nový Jičín


110. **JEVIŠOVICE**

Dist.: Znojmo (I-3)

110.1. Starý Zámek.

The site is situated on the left bank of the Jevišovka River, on a rocky projection 50 m above the water level (according to the cadastre register, however, the projection belongs to Stfelic). During the investigation of the Eneolithic hill ringwall, studied in 1908-1915, by J. Palliardi - F. Vildomée, fragments of battle-axes of type A (1-4) and Moravian type (5) belonging to the MCWC were found in layer B, which was assigned to the Jevišovice culture. In the other cases, according to L. Šebela, they are most probably their local imitations.


110.1.2. Battle-axe type A torso. Dark green unpatinated serpentinite. Pres. L - 83 mm; H - 50 mm; Bore - 18-19 mm. No Inventory No. Pl. 148:5.


110.1.5. Edge part of A type battle-axe (raw material not determined). Pres. L - 85 mm; H - 45 mm. Inv. No. B 416.

Deposition: MM Brno


111. **JEZERA**

Dist.: Brno-Rural (G/H-6)

111.1. Mordovna.

A surface find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in a field by Č. Ondráček.

111.1.1. Faceted battle-axe. On the bore walls, slight traces of boring and on the edge, short vertical grooves. Serpentinite (?). L - 139 mm; W - 70 mm; H - 47 mm; Bore - 21-22 mm; Weight - 610 g. Inv. No. 51843. Pl. 140:3.

Deposition: MM Brno


112. **JEZERNEC**

Dist.: Přerov (F-9)

112.1. Site unknown.

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Accompanying find circumstances unknown.

112.1.1. Battle-axe in plane view of pentagonal shape with rounded edge, in side view planoconvex. Serpentinite. L - 125 mm; W - 48 mm; H - 35 mm; Bore - 20-20 mm; Weight - 295 g. Acc. No. 48/64/1. Pl. 140:2.

Deposition: M Přerov (Collection of the Tovačov Museum)


113. **JEŽKOVICE**

Dist.: Vyškov (G-7)

113.1. Site unknown.

An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details known.

113.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex. Serpentinite. L - 85 mm; W - 46 mm; H - 43 mm; Bore - 17-15 mm. Inv. No. A 2930. Pl. 147:1.

Deposition: M Vyškov

114. JILEŠOVICE  

114.1. Field.  
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Found, most probably in 1983, by Mr Arnost Pech in the fields when collecting potatoes, and handed over in December, 1986, to the museum indicated below. The find site is situated in the fields lying between the chapel (200 m) and the cow barn building (160 m).  
114.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view with higher edge. Probably sandstone. L - 130 mm; W - 61 mm; H - 52 mm; Bore - 23-21-23 mm; Weight - 525 g. Inv. No. 1986/5. Pl. 134/6.  
Deposition: M Opava  

115. JÍRIKOVICE  

115.1. Půlíany.  
At the boundary line of the properties of J. Buchta - F. Koudelka, J. Poulík excavated a MCWC grave in 1935.  
115.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)  
In the grave pit, partly destroyed by ploughing, a skeleton was lying in a flexed position on its right side, oriented E-W. In front of the body's face there was an amphora (1), behind the skull, two jugs (2, 3) and at the feet, a beaker (4). Pl. 27/8.  
115.1.1.1. Amphora with two ribbon handles on belly. Grey-brown coarsened surface. Coarse sandy clay matrix. H - 295 mm; R - 125 mm; C - 270/125 mm; B - 100 mm. Acc. No. Pa 56/35-801. Pl. 27/10, 180/1.  
115.1.1.3. Potsherds from jug with handle. Dilapidated.  
Deposition: MM Brno  
115.1.2. Isolated find  
From the same site, there comes an isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1), found in F. Koudelka's fields by A. Dvořák.  
115.1.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).  
Deposition: MM Brno  

115.2. Klínov.  
During ploughing in F. Koudelka's fields in 1927, a grave was disturbed. It was investigated by J. Poulík.  
115.2.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)  
In the grave pit damaged by ploughing, there was a group of vessels at a depth of 70 cm. From them, it was possible to recover a bowl (1), potsherds of an amphora (2) and a cup (3). Among those vessels there were burned human bones.  
115.2.1.1. Bowl of the Moravian type, with handle. Grey-brown coarsened surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 55 mm; R - 106 mm; B - 70 mm. Acc. No. Pa 56/35-803. Pl. 27.2.  
115.2.1.3. Cup with handle. Grey coarse surface. Coarse sandy clay matrix. H - 80 mm; R - 150 mm; B - 95 mm. Acc. No. Pa 56/35-804. Pl. 27/1.  
Deposition: MM Brno  

115.3. Mr Liškutín's garden.  
When felling a tree in 1933, a grave was discovered whose contents were recovered by J. Poulík.  
115.3.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)  
In a grave pit destroyed by earth working activity, there lay a flexed skeleton oriented E-W. Near the skeleton, a beaker (1), a pot (2) and potsherds of a jug (3) were found.  

Dist.: Opava  
(D-11)  

Dist.: Brno-Rural  
(H-6)

115.3.1.3. Poachers' jug (unidentified)
Deposition: MM Brno

116. KADOV
Dist.: Znojmo

116.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found by V. Effenberger on 15 Nov. 1959, during terrain investigation. The site is found west of the community, 300 m from the bend of the road to the agricultural cooperative.

116.1.1. Short massive battle-axe in plane view with rounded butt, in side view planoconvex (raw material was not determined). L - 93 mm; W - 69 mm; H - 67 mm; Bore - 25-30 mm. Inv. No. 87051. Pl. 142:4.
Deposition: MM Brno

117. KARVÍNÁ
Dist.: Karviná

117.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No find details have been recorded.

117.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid (raw material was not determined). L - 109 mm; W - 56 mm; edge H - 44 mm; Bore - 25-22 mm. Inv. No. MC/A/59. Pl. 142:5.
Deposition: M Cieszyn (Poland)

118. KELČ
Dist.: Vsetín

118.1. Strážné Hill.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found by A. Svěrák.

118.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view planoconvex with higher edge. Serpentinite. L - 104 mm; W - 49 mm; edge H - 48 mm; Bore - 17-17 mm; Weight - 338 g. Acc. No. 51/64/1.
Deposition: M Hranice

118.2. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Circumstances of find not recorded.

118.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view convexly bent with higher butt and narrow edge. Amphibolite. L - 117 mm; W - 56 mm; edge H - 42 mm; Bore - 20-19 mm; Weight - 420 g. Inv. No. 51847. Pl. 142:7.
Deposition: MM Brno

119. KLADNÁ - ŽILÍN
Dist.: Žilín

119.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) given to the museum collection by F. Kučera (school director). It had been brought to the school by a student, Mr Goleš from Kladná.

119.1.1. Battle-axe of A type. On the bore walls, traces of boring. Diabasic metatuff. L - 141 mm; W - 55 mm; edge H - 45 mm; Bore - 21-20 mm; Weight - 440 g. Inv. No. A 46. Pl. 144:3.
Deposition: M Bojkovice
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (2). Circumstances of find unknown.

119.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape with protruding sides and downward extended edge. Basic igneous rock. L - 100 mm; W - 48 mm; H - 34 mm; Bore - 18-17 mm; Weight - 260 g. Inv. No. A 47. Pl. 144:2.
Deposition: M Bojkovice
120. KLA DNÍKY     Dist.: Přerov (F-9)

120.1. The community proper.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1893.

120.1.1. Short battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with parallel sides, in side view biconvex. Serpentine. L - 83 mm; W - 38 mm; H - 36 mm; Bore - 18-18 mm; Weight - 175 g. Inv. No. VMO 1041, Pl. 142:2.
Deposition: M Olomouc

120.2. Obřanská.
An accidental find (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). The first one was found when planting trees in the forest. In the second case, the find circumstances are not known.

120.2.1. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape, broken at the core (raw material was not determined). Inv. No. VMO 1345.
Deposition: M Olomouc

120.2.2. Battle-axe of simple shape plan in plane view with quadratic butt, in side view convexly bent. Basalt (?). L - 99 mm; W - 39 mm; H - 32 mm; Bore - 17-18 mm. Acc. No. 52/64/1, Pl. 142:3.
Deposition: M Hranice

120.3. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in the hallowed-out farm track leading to a pasture.

120.3.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
Deposition: M Olomouc

121. KLOBOUKY     Dist.: Vyškov (H-7)

121.1. Padělký.
In 1961, D. Sauerová (worker of the museum at Slavkov) recovered a grave that had been damaged by ploughing.

121.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 4a)
From the grave pit destroyed by ploughing, fragments of a female (?) skeleton were removed. The woman died at the age of 20-30 years. The skeletal position could not be determined. From the grave goods, potsherds of a jug (1) were recovered.

Deposition: M Slavkov

122. KLOBOUKY     Dist.: Břeclav (I-6)

122.1. Díly od Morkůveck.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) with no details of find circumstances.

Deposition: M Klobouky

Deposition: M Mikulov

122.2. Ohava
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1), which comes from private collection of M. Chlupáček, which was left in his will to the collections of Moravian Museum in Brno. Originally it has been taken by Department of Geology and Palaeontology of the museum and from there it was given to the Prehistory Department.
122.2.1. A battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with protruding sides, in side view biconvex (the raw material was not determined). L - 103 mm; W - 49 mm; H - 46 mm; Bore - 20-17-19 mm; Weight - 365 g. Acc. No. Pa 21/89. Pl. 134:1.
Deposition: MM Brno

122.3. Site unknown.
Accidental finds (VN 5) of three battle-axes (1-3) without find details.

122.3.1. Battle-axe of Bohemian type made of unidentified rock. L - 104.5 mm; W - 44 mm; H - 40 mm; Bore - 15-17 mm; Weight - 245 g. Inv. No. A/K 75. Pl. 142:6, 201:1.

122.3.2. Faceted battle-axe. Amphibolite. L - 138 mm; W - 62 mm; H - 33 mm; Bore - 19-18 mm; Weight - 360 g. Inv. No. A/K 74.

122.3.3. Fragment of faceted battle-axe (unidentified).
Deposition: M Klobouky

123. KOBEŘICE  
Dist.: Opava  

123.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of 3 battle-axes (1-3). Find circumstances not recorded. Handed over to the collections of Silesian museum from Museum Racibórz (Poland).

123.1.1. Battle-axe of the Śleza type. Intensely patinated serpentinite. L - 98 mm; W - 42 mm; H - 43 mm; Bore - 19-18-20 mm; Weight - 260 g. Inv. No. 1852/27. Pl. 136:3.

123.1.2. Strongly corroded battle-axe of the Śleza type. Medium grained amphibolite. L - 141 mm; W - 45 mm; H - 37 mm; Bore - 19-20 mm; Weight - 335 g. Inv. No. 2904/27. Pl. 134:5.

123.1.3. Fragment of battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, broken at the bore, with secondary bore, in side view biconvex. Gabbroamphibolite. Pres. L - 79 mm; W - 38 mm; H - 51 mm; Bore - 13-16 mm. Pl. 136:6.
Deposition: M Opava
Ref.: Unpublished. FR in Arch. AI AS CR Brno, 868/92.

124. KOBEŘICE  
Dist.: Vyškov  

124.1. Čtvrti u křížů.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1) found by J. Diváček from Kobeřice.

124.1.1. Butt part of battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified). Pres. L - 60 mm.
Deposition: A. Prochážka, Slavkov u Brna (Currently: ?)

125. KOBYLÍ  
Dist.: Břeclav  

125.1. Trávníky No. 329.
The site is located at the southern margin of the community. During earth working around the family house of A. Vykýdal (Kobyli-Trávníky No. 329), a grave was damaged, the contents of which were handed over to the museum in Mikulov by A. Petrák in 1976.

125.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 4a)
From a damaged grave (no details of find circumstances are known), three vessels (1-3) were recovered.


Deposition: M Mikulov
126. KOBYLNICE

126.1. Nad rybníky.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1932, in the fields of J. Svoboda from Kobělnice No. 149.
126.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
Deposition: A. Procházka, Slavkov u Brna (Currently: ?)

127. KOJETÍN

127.1. Cíhelna.
The site is situated on a small hillock NW of the town. When extracting clay, a grave was damaged the contents of which were recovered by J. Zikmund.
127.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 4a)
In the filling of the grave (?) pit destroyed while quarrying for brick clay, a beaker (1) was recovered.
H - 191 mm; R - 121 mm; C - 162/50 mm; B - 81 mm. Inv. No. 51934. Pl. 39:5.
Deposition: MM Brno

127.2. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details are known.
127.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with bore near butt. Inv. No. 1610 (lost).

128. KOLIČÍN

128.1. Újezd.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a pottery fragment. Details of find missing.
128.1.1. Potsherd from neck of cored beaker (unidentified).
Deposition: MM Brno

129. KOKORY

129.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). The first one was found by J. Geisler in 1893, in the second case, the find circumstances are unknown.
129.1.1. Battle-axe of the Šleža type with socket. Metabasite. L - 160 mm; W - 46 mm; H - 41 mm; Bore - 19-18 mm; Weight - 290 g. Inv. No. VMO 1061. Pl. 144:7.
Deposition: M. Olomouc
129.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view planoconvex; made of unidentified rock. On the bore walls, traces of boring. L - 101 mm; W - 44 mm; H - 40 mm; Bore - 19-21 mm. Inv. No. VMO 1061. Pl. 144:6.
Deposition: M. Olomouc

130. KOMOŘANY

130.1. Motorway Brno-Vyškov
In 1988 and 1989, 13 MCWC graves were discovered and investigated during the construction of the motorway Brno-Vyškov. They contained inhumation burials (investigated by the AI CSAS Brno: M. Čízmář - M. Geisler).
Deposition: AI AS CR Brno
131. KOSTELEC NA HANĚ  
Dist.: Prostějov  
(F-7)

131.1. Předmí pololáhy.
When building the houses of S. Klváček and K. Všetička (1928) in the second block of flats, two MCWC graves were discovered.

131.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 4a)
In the grave pit (shape and size not recorded), at a depth of 130 cm, a flexed skeleton was resting on its right side, oriented N-S. From the grave goods fragments of pottery (1) were recovered.

131.1.1.1. Potsherds of jug (unidentified).
131.1.2. Grave 2 (VN 4a)
In the grave pit destroyed during the construction of a family house, a child’s skeleton was found lying at a depth of 70 cm, oriented N-S. From the grave goods a beaker (1), a jug potsherd (2) and a bone tool (3) were obtained.


131.1.2.3. Bone awl made of metatarsus or metacarpus of maybe sheep (based on the size) (determination by L. Seidl). L - 88 mm. Inv. No. G 6609. Pl. 39:1
Deposition: M Olomouc

132. KOSTELEC U HOLEŠOVA  
Dist.: Kroměříž  
(G-9)

132.1. Kostelecké polesí.
The site is situated on wooded hills NE of the community in the Kostelec woodlands. The first barrows were discovered in 1890, in the tract “Spálené” (Groups VI and VII) by E. Peck who investigated 16 of them. In addition to Barrow A from Group II, they contained cremations of the Lusatian culture (Peck 1891). In the investigations F. Kaláb (Barrow B from Group II and 8 barrows from Group VII) and J. Slovak (Group I) also participated. In 1908, surface investigations were carried out on that site by I. L. Červinka who recognised further barrows in the terrain (the total No. of barrows increased to 87). In June that year and in May the following year, he excavated 25 of them. He then continued his investigation in the summer months of 1920, when, in further prospecting, he discovered barrow fields VIII-XI, investigating 13 barrows. The total No. of barrows discovered in the woodland of Kostelec is 101. They are grouped into eleven Groups (I-XI), Barrows in Groups VI and VII belong to the Lusatian culture (Červinka 1909:118-120; Nevesil 1978:52-55), Barrow field VI and a barrow of Group II and Barrows 2, 3 from Group III belong to the Bell Beaker culture (Červinka 1909:115-7; ibid. 1908:206-207, obr. 114-6). One-third of the barrows remained outside the interest of specialists (Group I: barrows 6, 7; Group II: Barrows 7-12; Group III: Barrows 5-6; Group VI: Barrows 9-19; Group VII: Barrows 23-30; Group XI: Barrows 3, 5). The remaining barrows are associated with the Corded Ware culture (see below). Pl. 175.

132.1.1. GROUP I
The barrow field constituted by seven barrows is situated in the area of Clearing 15, north of the road connecting Karlovic with gamekeeper’s lodge, “Zámekček”. Pl. 175.

132.1.1.1. Barrow 1 (VN 4a)
In the barrow mound (H - 0.8-1.5 m; diameter 12-20 m), a pyre was recognised and a battle-axe (1) found.

132.1.1.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in平面 view with parallel sides, in side view biconvex. Serpentinite. L - 93 mm; W - 44 mm; H - 38 mm; Bore - 17-17 mm; Weight - 200 g. Inv. No. 594.
132.1.1.2. Barrow 2 (VN 4a)
The barrow mound reached similar dimensions. Two battle-axes (1, 2) were found in it.

132.1.1.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in平面 view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Olivine basalt. L - 114 mm; W - 51 mm; H - 39 mm; Bore - 21-20 mm; Weight - 310 g. Inv. No. 592. Pl. 29:4.
132.1.1.2.2. Battle-axe of simple shape. L - 120 mm; W - 50 mm; Inv. No. 203 (unidentified).
132.1.1.3. Barrow 3 (VN 4a)
The barrow mound was the same size as in Barrow 1. When investigating it, a battle-axe (1) was found.

132.1.1.3.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in平面 view with convex sides, with bore near butt, in side view convexly b. On the bored walls, traces of boring. Coarse grained amphibolite. L - 90 mm; W - 50 mm; H - 45 mm; Bore - 18-17 mm; Weight - 250 g. Inv. No. 593. Pl. 29:5.
132.1.1.4. Barrow 4 (VN 4a)
Did not differ in its parameters from the preceding ones. A battle-axe (1) was found in it.
132.1.4.1. Battle-axe of simple shape made of unidentified rock, in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. On the bore walls, perceptible traces of boring. L - 100 mm; edge H - 50 mm; Bore - 19-19 mm. Inv. No. 591.

132.1.2.5. B a r r o w 5 (VN 4a)
No findings are known. No finds.
Deposition: M Zlín

132.1.2. G R O U P I
The barrow field is located in Clearings 11, 4, and 3. It consists of 17 barrows, three of them belonging to MCWC (Pl. 177:7).

132.1.2.1. B a r r o w (A) (VN 4a)
The whole barrow mound was not excavated. In the mound, several silexes (1), a arrow head (2) and a spindle whorl (3) were found.

132.1.2.1.1. Silex blades (exact No. not known; unidentified).
132.1.2.1.2. Silex arrow head (lost).
132.1.2.1.3. Ceramic spindle whorl (lost).
132.1.2.2. B a r r o w (B) (VN 4a)

No detailed information is known. It should have contained two battle-axes (1, 2).

132.1.2.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
132.1.2.2.2. Battle-axe of simple shape (lost).
132.1.2.2.3. B a r r o w 3 (VN 3b)
Barrow mound (H - about 0.75 m; diameter - 9-10 m) covered in the eastern sector a grave pit (L - 200 cm), sunk in the centre, into the underlier, oriented along the long axis in a N-S direction. The skeleton was not preserved. In the centre of the grave there lay a battle-axe (1) and in its filling there were three silexes (2-4).

132.1.2.3.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Basic igneous rock. L - 95 mm; W - 48 mm; edge H - 52 mm; Bore - 18-19 mm; Weight - 373 g. Inv. No. 51906. Pl. 29:6.
132.1.2.3.2. Silex fragment (unidentified).
132.1.2.3.4. End scraper. Silex rock from glacial sediments. L - 30 mm. Inv. No. 51904. Pl. 29:7.
Deposition: M Olomouc (Barrows A, B); MM Brno (Barrow 3).

132.1.3. G R O U P I I I
The barrow field consists of seven barrows. They are situated on an extended projection, grouped in a row from N to S, in the NW corner of Clearing No. 11.

132.1.3.1. B a r r o w (VN 1)
In the western half of the barrow mound (H - 1.3 m; diameter - 10 m) grave pit was covered (L - 170 cm), which was sunk in the underlier. At the bottom of the grave, there were remains of a flexed skeleton resting on its right side with the skull to the north. Near the knees there was a silex (1), under the feet a battle-axe (2) and behind the skull two vessels (3, 4). Pl. 29:1.

132.1.3.1.1. Blade. Silex rock from glacial sediments. L - 49 mm. Inv. No. 51905 Pl. 29:3.
132.1.3.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Mildly porphyric volcanite. L - 135 mm; W - 59 mm; H - 62 mm; Bore - 22-20 mm; Weight - 655 g. Inv. No. 51903. Pl. 29:2.

132.1.3.1.3. Beaker. Not preserved.
132.1.3.1.4. Shallow bowl with handle (unidentified).
132.1.3.2. B a r r o w 4 (VN 4a)

Details of find circumstances unknown. No finds.
Deposition: MM Brno

132.1.4. G R O U P I V
Situated in the SW corner of Clearing No. 12. It consists of six barrows laid out in a N-S direction (Pl. 177:8).

132.1.4.1. B a r r o w 1 (VN 3b)
In the barrow mound (H - 0.8 m; diameter - about 8 m), at the level of the underlier, there was a thick cremation pyre consisting of burned loam and wood ashes, covering the grave pit (shape and size not known). At the bottom of the grave (depth not indicated), along the western wall, there was a battle-axe (1).
132.1.4.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. On the bore walls, traces of boring. Amphibolite. L - 84 mm; W - 37 mm; edge H - 44 mm; Bore - 17-17 mm; Weight - 210 g. Inv. No. 51901. Pl. 30:3.

132.1.4.2. Barrow 2 (VN 3b)

Under the barrow mound (H - 1.2 m; diameter - about 12 m), there was a cremation layer in whose eastern part a battle-axe (1) with a silex (2) were found. The grave pit could not be identified.

132.1.4.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view with higher butt and narrower edge. Olivine basalt (?). L - 114 mm; W - 56 mm; H - 42 mm; Bore - 20-19 mm; Weight - 430 g. Inv. No. 51899. Pl. 30:4.

132.1.4.2.2. Silex knife (unidentified).

132.1.4.3. Barrow 3 (VN 3b)

The barrow mound was 2 m high, having a diameter of 14 m. Grave pit not discovered. No finds.

132.1.4.4. Barrow 4 (VN 3b)

Under the barrow mound (H - 0.8 m; diameter - 9 m), at the level of the underlier, there was an extensive cremation pyre covering in the western part the grave pit (?), containing a battle-axe (1). In the eastern sector under this layer there was a "sunk shallow depression" in whose filling silexes (2-4) were found as well as an upturned bowl (5).

132.1.4.4.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in ground plan with parallel sides, in side view biconvex. On walls of bore made from one side there are traces of boring. Sandstone (?). L - 74 mm; W - 38 mm; H - 46 mm; Bore - 15-16 mm; Weight - 160 g. Inv. No. 51900. Pl. 30:1.


132.1.4.4.3. Point with one-side retouch. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 41 mm. Inv. No. StaÚ 134.

132.1.4.4.4. 19 silex flakes (unidentified).

132.1.4.4.5. Low bowl with concave walls and socketed bottom on stalk. Grey-brown coarsened surface. H - 43-46 mm; R - 128 mm; B - 75 mm. Inv. No. 51911. Pl. 30:2.

132.1.4.5. Barrow 5 (VN 1)

The barrow mound of oval shape (12 x 7.5 m) and height of 1.2 m covered the grave pit of oval shape (parameters unknown), oriented with the long axis in an E-W direction, in the eastern side was a slow recess. At the bottom (depth 80 cm), along the western wall, a beaker (1) was lying. The skeleton was not preserved. In the barrow mound above the grave pit, there was a thick cremation pyre consisting of remains of carbonised wooden beams. Pl. 31:1.

132.1.4.5.1. Beaker decorated with cord imprints (unidentified).

Deposition: MM Brno


132.1.5. G R O U P  V I I I

Two barrows representing this group were situated in Clearing I, at the road to Karlovice (near the gamekeeper's lodge "Zámeček").

132.1.5.1. Barrow 1 (VN 3b)

The barrow mound (H - 0.8 m; diameter - 10 m) covered the grave pit (shape and size not known) sunk in the underlier, situated eccentrically in the eastern sector. It differed from the underlier by a cremation pyre passing into dark loamy filling intermixed with charcoal pieces. At the bottom (depth 60 cm) at the southern wall of the grave there were two battle-axes (1, 2) with an axe (3) and at the northern wall a silex (4). The skeleton was not preserved. In the grave filling potsherds (5) were found.

132.1.5.1.1. Battle-axe of the Šleza type. Serpentineite. L - 138 mm; W - 52 mm; edge H - 50 mm; Bore - 19-21 mm; Weight - 510 g. Inv. No. StaÚ 128. Pl. 31:4.

132.1.5.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, long butt and bore near butt, in side view trapezoid. Olivine basalt (?). L - 107 mm; W - 46 mm; edge H - 44 mm; Bore - 18-19 mm; Weight - 390 g. Inv. No. StaÚ 127. Pl. 31:7.

132.1.5.1.3. Battle-axe in plane view of rectangular shape with rounded butt and straight edge. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 71 mm; edge W - 42 mm; H - 21 mm; Weight - 76 g. Inv. No. StaÚ 130. Pl. 31:5.


132.1.5.1.5. Potsherd with yellowish surface decorated with depresions filled with white encrustation. Not preserved.
132.1.5.2. Barrow 2 (VN 3b)
The barrow mound was encroached in the southern section by a forest path to the height of 0.7 m. The grave pit (shape and size unknown) was situated under a cremation pyre. At the bottom (depth not indicated), along the southern grave wall there was a battle-axe (1). In the dark loamy filling small pottery fragments (2) were found.


132.1.5.2.2. Potsherd decorated by white encrusted depressions was not preserved with the other pottery fragments.

Deposition: MM Brno

132.1.6. GROUP IX
The barrow field is represented by four barrows situated in the SW corner of Clearing 9, one of them belonging to MCWC.

132.1.6. Barrow 3 (VN 3b)
Under the barrow mound (H about 0.5 m; diameter - 8 m), there was a grave pit (shape and size unknown) with dark grey loamy filling. At the bottom of the grave (depth 120 cm) there was a flexed skeleton lying on its right side, oriented with the head towards S. Near the fibula there was a silex (1).

132.1.6.1. Silex knife (unidentified).

Deposition: MM Brno

132.1.7. GROUP X
Three barrows forming this group were situated in Clearings 21 and 22.

132.1.7.1. Barrow 1 (VN 3b)
Under the barrow mound (H - 0.7 m; diameter - 8 m), there was a grave pit (shape and size not known) sunk in the underlier. At the bottom (depth 120 cm), two axes (1, 2), a spindle whorl (3) and pottery fragments (4) were found at the southern grave wall. In the barrow mound there was a quern (5), a pestle (6) and potsherds (7).

132.1.7.1.1. Axe in plane view of trapezoid shape with straight edge. Greenschist. L - 66 mm; edge W - 45 mm; H - 18 mm; Weight - 70 g. Inv. No. StAÚ 122. Pl. 31:2.

132.1.7.1.2. Siliceous axe in plane view of trapezoid shape with straight edge (raw material not determined). L - 85 mm. Inv. No. StAÚ 124. Pl. 31:3.

132.1.7.1.3. Ceramic spindle whorl of hiconical shape. Diameter - 42 mm. Inv. No. StAÚ 124.

132.1.7.1.4. Potsherds (according to description made by I. L. Červinka) of Nagyrev jug of the Balkan type. Not preserved.

132.1.7.1.5. Quern (unidentified).
132.1.7.1.6. Pestle. Lost.
132.1.7.1.7. Potsherds (unidentified).
132.1.7.2. Barrow 2 (VN 1)
A grave pit of oval shape (parameters unknown) was situated in the centre under a cremation pyre, which was covered with the barrow mound (H - 1.2 m; diameter - 9 m). At the bottom of the grave (depth 180 cm), there was a flexed skeleton of an adult man, oriented with the head towards S. Near the skull there was a jug (1), and near the knees, a battle-axe (2). In the black loamy filling, three silexes (3-5) were found. Pl. 30:5.

132.1.7.2.1. Decorated jug of the Dřevohostice type with ribbon handle. Grey-black coarsened surface. L - 195 mm; R - 105 mm; B - 78 mm; C - 183/75 mm. Inv. No. StAÚ 126. Pl. 30:7, 188:3a-b.

132.1.7.2.2. Battle-axe in plane view of rhombic shape, in side view convexly bent with downward extended edge. On the bore walls, traces of boring. Porphyric volcanite. L - 136 mm; W - 58 mm; edge H - 44 mm; Bore - 23-22 mm; Weight - 510 g. Inv. No. StAÚ 132. Pl. 30:6.

132.1.7.2.3. Silex knife (unidentified).
132.1.7.2.4. Silex knife. Lost.
132.1.7.2.5. Silex knife (unidentified).
132.1.7.3. Barrow 3 (VN 3b)
The barrow mound was damaged by a forest road. The barrow contained a grave pit (size and shape not known), in which a badly preserved skeleton was lying in the flexed position on its left side, oriented with the head towards S. Behind the skull there was a jug (1), behind the back a battle-axe (2) with a silex (3). In the grave filling potsherds (4) and a spindle whorl (5) were found.

132.1.7.3.1. Nagyrev jug of the Balkan type. Not preserved.
132.1.7.3.2. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
132.1.7.3.3. Blade with terminal transversal retouch. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 29 mm. Inv. No. SIAÚ 123.
132.1.7.3.4. Potsherds. Not preserved.
132.1.7.3.5. Ceramic spindle whorl. Unidentified.
Deposition: MM Brno
132.1.8. GROUP XI
Situated in Clearing 23, close below the village of Karlovice. It consists of six barrows (Pl. 177:1).
132.1.8.1. B a r r o w 1 (VN 1)
A grave pit oval in shape (parameters not indicated) was found outside the centre of the barrow mound (H - 0.7 m; diameter - 6 m), it was sunk in the underlier from which it differed by loamy filling. At the bottom of the grave (depth 60 cm), a medium flexed skeleton was resting on its right side, oriented with the head to NW. At the knees there was a skull of another individual and along the eastern wall, there was a vessel (1). Along the circumference of the grave pit stones “of the size of a child’s head” were arranged. Pl. 28:1.
132.1.8.1.1. Two-handle amphora. Coarsened yellow-brown surface. H - 57 mm; R - 57 mm; B - 35 mm. Inv. No. SIAÚ 126. Pl. 28:2.
132.1.8.2. B a r r o w 2 (VN 3b)
The barrow mound (H - 0.3 m; diameter - about 8 m) with a cremation pyre covered the grave pit (size and parameters not known), sunk into the underlier. At the bottom of the grave (depth 60 cm), a flexed skeleton was lying on its right side, oriented with the head to S. The fingers were in front of the face, the arms being strongly bent in the elbows. Behind the back of the body there was a battle-axe (1) and near the knees a jug (2).
132.1.8.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
132.1.8.2.2. Jug with spherical body and handle at rim. Not preserved.
132.1.8.3. B a r r o w 4 (VN 1)
The barrow mound of oval shape (H - 0.5 m; diameter about 8 x 15 m) covered two grave pits of oval shape (parameters not known), sunk in the underlier, with a black loamy filling. Over both of them there was a cremation layer. The first grave pit was situated in the western part. At the bottom of that grave (depth 180 cm), no skeletal remains were found, nor any finds. In the grave filling (depth 60 cm), there was a battle-axe (1) and at the edge of the grave pit, potsherds (3). The second grave pit, in the eastern part of the barrow, was 140 cm deep and did not contain any finds. The skeleton was not preserved. In the barrow mound near this grave pit, another battle-axe (2) was found. Pl. 28:5.
132.1.8.3.1. Battle-axe of the Śleza type. Diabase. L - 132 mm; W - 48 mm; edge H - 49 mm; Bore - 22-21 mm; Weight - 430 g. Inv. No. 51899. Pl. 28:6.
132.1.8.3.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view planoconvex. Serpentinite (?). L - 101 mm; W - 40 mm; edge H - 48 mm; Bore - 16-17 mm; Weight - 260 g. Inv. No. SIAÚ 131. Pl. 28:3.
132.1.8.3.3. Potsherds of a bowl with groove below thickened rim. Not preserved.
132.1.8.4. B a r r o w 6 (VN 3b)
A low barrow mound (diameter - 10.5 m) covered a shallow grave pit (shape and size not known) with ashy loam filling containing potsherds (1).
132.1.8.4.1. Potsherds of a Nagyrév jug of the Balkan type. Not preserved.
Deposition: MM Brno

132.2. Pískovna.
An isolated find (VN 5) of pottery (1) found in April, 1949, by A. Jančík and handed over on 2 July of that year to the museum.
132.2.1. Undecorated beaker with S-shaped walls. Grey-brown smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 138 mm; R - 115 mm; B - 76 mm. Pl. 58:5.
Deposition: M Holešov

132.3. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) coming from the collection of R. Janovský.
132.3.1. Battle-axe of Bohemian type made of igneous (unidentified) rock. On the bore walls, traces of boring. L - 162 mm; W - 58 mm; H - 43 mm; Bore - 20-18 mm; Weight - 535 g. Inv. No. 76. Pl. 143:6.
Deposition: M Holešov
133. **KOSTELNÍ MYSOLOVÁ**

Dist.: Jihlava (H-2)

133.1. Na Moučkově nivce.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in spring, 1973, by M. Lojková (resident of No. 9, Kostelní Myslová) when collecting stones in the field.

133.1.1. Battle-axe in plane view of pentagonal shape, in side view biconvex. Light grey orthogneiss. L - 112 mm; W - 51 mm; H - 32 mm; Bore - 22-22 mm. No Inventory No.. Pl. 144.5.
Deposition: OHP Olomouc

134. **KOTOJEDY**

Dist.: Kroměříž (G-8)

134.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1). No find details are known.

134.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape with facets, broken at the bore, with secondary bore for shaft. Serpentinite. Pres. L - 110 mm; W - 54 mm; edge H - 50 mm; Bore - 23-19 mm. Inv. No. 212. Pl. 144.1.
Deposition: M Kroměříž

135. **KOVALOVICE U KOJETÍNA**

Dist.: Přerov (G-8)

135.1. Site unknown.
Isolated find (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). Details of find circumstances not known.

135.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape. L - 100 mm. Inv. No. 1471 (unidentified).
135.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape with bore near edge. L - 110 mm. Inv. No. 1472 (unidentified).
Deposition: M Přerov

136. **KOVALOVICE U TIŠTÍNA**

Dist.: Prostějov (G-8)

136.1. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find circumstances unknown.

136.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view rectangular (?) made of metamorphic basic rock. L - 91 mm; W - 52 mm; H - 40 mm; Bore - 23-21 mm; Weight - 260 g. Acc. no. 245/64/1. Pl. 143:1.
Deposition: M Přerov

137. **KOŽUŠANY-TÁŽALY**

Dist.: Olomouc (F-8)

137.1. Road Construction.
When modifying the road outside the village in 1940, MCWC graves with severely degraded skeletons were encountered. A pottery inventory from them was recovered, the individual grave units cannot be delimited.

137.1.1. **Disturbed Graves** (VN 4b) A collection of ten vessels, nine of which belong to the MCWC and the tenth, differing from the others by material and surface colour is from the Hallstatt Period.

137.1.1.1. Egg-shaped pot. Light brown coarsened surface. Clay matrix. H - 214 mm; R - 151 mm; C - 185/90 mm; B - 80 mm. No Inventory No.. Pl. 32:8, 192:5.
137.1.1.2. Decorated vessel with a biconically designed body and four tunnel handles. Brown-red smooth (in places worn) surface. H - 251 mm; R - 112 mm; C - 213/80 mm; B - 74 mm. Acc. No. 15583/40. Pl. 32:10, 192:8.
137.1.1.3. Handleless vessel of spherical shape. Grey-brown coarsened surface. Sandy material. H - 113 mm; R - 75 mm; B - 58 mm. Acc. No. 15577/40. Pl. 32:1.
137.1.1.6. Decorated cored beaker. Grey-brown smooth surface with dark spots. Clay-like material. H - 157 mm; R - 113 mm; C - 140/55 mm; B - 85 mm. Acc. No. 15571/40. Pl. 32:3, 186:8.

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137.1.1.7. Decorated corded beaker. Yellow-brown smooth surface with dark spots. Clay matrix. H - 150 mm; R - 122 mm; C - 123/45 mm; B - 65 mm. Acc. No. 15574/40. Pl. 32:4, 185:7.
137.1.1.9. Bowl with rich modelled and engraved decoration. Light brown smooth surface. Finely washed clay. H - 38 mm; R - 120 mm; B - 78 mm. Acc. No. P 324/64/1. Pl. 32:6, 195:3a-c.
137.1.1.10. Bowl of conical shape with rim drawn inside. Grey-red smooth to coarsened surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 115 mm; R - 170 mm; B - 66 mm. Pl. 32:2.
Deposition: M Omlouč

138. KRALICE NA HANĚ

Dist.: Prostějov (F-8)

138.1. Trněnka.
An isolated find (VN 5) of pottery (1). Details of find circumstances unknown.
Deposition: MM Brno

139. KRÁLOVOPOLSKÉ VÁŽANY

Dist.: Vyškov (H-6/7)

139.1. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe. No find details are known.
139.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape. L - 88 mm; W - 53 mm; edge H - 45 mm. Unidentified.
Deposition: DA FA MU Brno

140. KRNOV

Dist.: Bruntál (C-9)

140.1. Přední evínský kopec.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) handed over to the museum in 1925.
140.1.1. Edge part of battle-axe with downwards extended edge, broken at the bore. Amphibolite (?). Pres. L - 87 mm; W - 46 mm; edge H - 39 mm. Inv. No. A 1602. Pl. 147:2.
Deposition: M Krnov

140.2. Čelín Castle.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Find circumstances not recorded.
140.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape. L - 130 mm; W - 45 mm; edge H - 47 mm. Inv. No. GM 246 (unidentified).
Deposition: M Opava

140.3. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) without any find details.
140.3.1. Butt part of battle-axe of the Moravian type, broken at the bore. Lapilli liptomodelled tuff. Pres. L - 82 mm; H - 35 mm; Bore - 24-22 mm (parameters reconstructed). Inv. No. 19/154. Pl. 143:2.
Deposition: M Krnov

141. KROMĚŘÍŽ

Dist.: Kroměříž (G-8)

141.1. Městská cihelna.
The site is situated on the western margin of the town, on the right-hand side of the road going from Kroměříž to Rataje. During clay removal in 1930, a MCWC grave was disturbed.
141.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 36)
In the grave pit destroyed by extracting clay, a skeleton was lying in a flexed position. From the grave goods, two vessels (1, 2) and a stone battle-axe (3) were recovered.
H - 378 mm; R - 210 mm; C - 418/183 mm; B - 102 mm. Inv. No. 52361. Pl. 33:3.
141.1.1.2. Decorated corded beaker. Brown-grey smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 242 mm; R - 142 mm; 
B - 80 mm. Inv. No. 52362. Pl. 33:2, 185:8.
141.1.1.3. Short faceted battle-axe with downwards extended edge. On the blunt edge, short vertical grooves 
are microscopically perceptible. Metabasite. L - 115, 5 mm; edge H - 42 mm; W - 57 mm; Bore - 21-20 mm; 
Weight - 330 g. Inv. No. 739. Pl. 33:1a-b.
Deposition: M Kroměříž (3), MM Brno (1, 2)
141.1.2. Isolated finds
From the same site there are accidental finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). The first one was found in 1932, in 
the second case, the find circumstances are missing.
141.1.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with flat oval butt, in side view with arched higher edge. 
On the bore walls, traces of boring. Non-calcareous coarse grained sandstone. L - 108 mm; W - 53 mm; edge part 
H - 39 mm; Bore - 16-18 mm. Inv. No. 892. Pl. 145:2.
Deposition: M Kroměříž
1986: Part II:258-259, tab. 188:1.
141.1.2.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with protruding sides, in side view rectangular. On walls 
of bore made from both sides traces of boring. Amphibolite. L - 148 mm; W - 50 mm; H - 45 mm; Bore - 23-26 
mm; Weight - 560 g. Inv. No. 68909. Pl. 143:3.
Deposition: MM Brno

141.2. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) given to the museum by Mr Vyskočil.
141.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides. Basic metamorphic rock. L - 91 mm; 
W - 45 mm; H - 36 mm; Bore - 21-22 mm; Weight - 220 g. Inv. No. 1206. Pl. 144:4.
Deposition: M Kroměříž

142. KROUŽEK  

Dist.: Vyškov (H-7)

142.1. Motorway Brno-Vyškov
In 1985, during the construction of the motorway from Brno to Vyškov, three MCWC graves were discovered 
and investigated (investigation of AI CSAS Brno: M. Čižmář - M. Geisler), in which, besides pottery, a copper 
dagger with handle was found.
Deposition: AI AS CR Brno

143. KRUMVÍŘ  

Dist.: Břeclav (I-7)

143.1. Díly u zahrady - zadky.
The site is situated about 1.2 km south of the community. It lies on an inconspicuous projection stretching in a 
NW-SE direction. In May and June, 1974, terrain modifications were carried out there with a bulldozer. During 
the work, eight MCWC graves were discovered. Their contents were recovered and partly investigated by 
J. Unger, at that time worker of the Mikulov Museum, with the help of amateur archaeologists Mr Foretnik and 
Mr Šebesta. The burial ground was situated on an area 250 m long. Grave 2 was about 70 m away from the first, 
in a NE direction and Grave 3 about 5 m further away in the same direction. The group of Graves 4-6 was about 
50 m away from Grave 3 and 80 m to the SW there was Grave 7. Grave 8 was discovered several meters to SE of 
Grave 1.
143.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 4a)
Grave pit destroyed by the bulldozer. From grave goods animal bones (1) were recovered.
143.1.1.1. Skeletal remains (pelvis, tibiae, metatarsus) of domestic aurochs, juvenile age. No Inventory No..
143.1.2. Grave 2 (VN 4a)
No detailed information is known. The finds it had contained were lost.
143.1.3. Grave 3 (VN 3a)
From the grave pit of square shape (about 250 x 200 cm), the skeletal remains of a man aged 40 were recovered, 
as well as potsherds of two vessels (1, 2).
143.1.3.1. Ball-shaped amphora with two ribbon handles on belly and four tunnel handles. Brown-black smooth surface. H - 452 mm; R - 160 mm; C - 576/225 mm; B - 145 mm. Inv. No. A 6201. Pl. 39:4, 1813.
143.1.3.2. Egg-shaped pot. Brown-black coarsened surface. H - 420 mm; R - 250 mm; C - 335/220 mm; B - 90 mm. Inv. No. A 6202. Pl. 38:3, 1923.
143.1.4. Grave 4 (VN 4a)

From a grave pit destroyed by ploughing, only parts of a skeleton of a man older than 50 were recovered.
143.1.5. Grave 5 (VN 4a)

No detailed information known. No finds (?).
143.1.6. Grave 6 (VN 4a)

Grave pit destroyed by bulldozer. From among the grave goods, a vessel (1) was recovered.

143.1.6.1. Handleless beaker with sharply socketed and bent neck on low stalk. Smooth grey-brown surface.
Fine sandy clay matrix. H - 108 mm; R - 88 mm; B - 65 mm. Inv. No. A 6203. Pl. 38:5, 1869.
143.1.7. Grave 7 (VN 1)

The grave pit of rectangular shape (220 x 180 cm) was oriented with its long axis in a NNE-SSW direction. At the bottom (depth 160-180 cm), remnants of a skeleton (ribs, vertebrae, mandible) of a man of 40-50 were found in the centre of the grave. Close to the mandible, there was a bowl (1) and in the southern corner an amphora (2). Along the NE wall stood a pot with a cup (3, 4). Near the ribs two copper tools (7, 8) were found, a bowl (5) and a jug (6). Pl. 34:1.

143.1.7.2. Amphora with four tunnel handles below neck. Brown-grey coarsened surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 375 mm; R - 155 mm; C - 385/180 mm; B - 120 mm. Inv. No. A 6204. Pl. 34:3, 1833.

143.1.7.3. Egg-shaped pot. Grey-brown coarsened surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 452 mm; R - 280 mm; C - 350/270 mm; B - 120 mm. Inv. No. A 6206. Pl. 35:3, 1929.
143.1.7.4. Cup with ribbon handle. Smooth brown-black surface. Clay intermixed with sand grains. H - 133 mm; R - 150 mm; C - 170/75 mm; B - 75 mm. Inv. No. A 6209. Pl. 35:1.
143.1.7.6. Nagyrév jug of the Balkan type. Red-brown smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 228 mm; R - 102 mm; C - 184/63 mm; B - 85 mm. Inv. No. A 6205. Pl. 34:2, 1918a-b.
143.1.7.7. Copper knife blade fragment. Patina marks, tool was set with the blunt side into handle. Pres. L - 52 mm; W - 18 mm. Inv. No. A 6210. Pl. 35:4.
143.1.7.8. Copper chisel-like awl. L - 88 mm; W - 7 mm. Inv. No. A 6211. Pl. 35:5.

143.1.8. Grave 8 (VN 4a)

From the grave pit destroyed by earth working, the remains of a skeleton of a man (?) more than 40 years old were recovered. No finds.

Deposition: M. Mikulov

144. KŘENOVICE

144.1. Site unknown.
144.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 4a)

From an damaged grave an amphora (1) was recovered.

144.1.1.1. Amphora with two massive handles on belly. Below rim, modelled ledge with depressions. H - 250 mm; R - 105 mm; C - 250 mm; B - 85 mm. Inv. No. 61 (unidentified).

144.1.2. Isolated find

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) without any find details.

144.1.2.1. Faceted battle-axe. Serpentinite. L - 115 mm; W - 50 mm; H - 31 mm; Bore - 13-16 mm; Weight - 250 g. Inv. No. 767. Pl. 143:4.

Deposition: M. Kromčíř

145. KŘÍŽANOVICE

145.1. Site unknown.

An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) without records of details.

145.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified). L - 88 mm.
146. **KUNOVICE**

**Dist.: Uherské Hradiště** (I-9)

146.1. **Abrahamova cihelna**

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1932, by Mr Fikejz from Kunovice.

146.1.1. Faceted battle-axe. L - 133 mm; W - 52 mm; H - 30 mm; Bore - 21-21. Inv. No. 2541 (unidentified).

Deposition: M Uherské Hradiště

146.2. **Hlavinky**

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find circumstances not known.

146.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore near butt, in side view rectangular. On the bore walls, traces of boring. Tuffitic sediment. L - 83 mm; W - 51 mm; H - 35 mm; Bore - 17-16 mm; Weight - 230 g. Inv. No. 2540. Pl. 143:5.

Deposition: M Uherské Hradiště

146.3. **Site unknown.**

Accidental finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2) without circumstances not known.

146.3.1. Faceted battle-axe with damaged butt. On the bore walls, conspicuous traces of boring. Amphibolite. L - 137 mm; W - 66 mm; H - 35 mm; Bore - 18-17 mm; Weight - 370 g. Inv. No. VMO 1252. Pl. 145:3.

Deposition: M Olomouc

146.3.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view convexly bent with higher edge, made of unidentified rock. L - 100 mm; W - 40 mm; edge H - 45 mm; Bore - 16-15 mm; Weight - 265 g. Inv. No. 51829. Pl. 145:1.

Deposition: MM Brno

147. **KYJOV**

**Dist.: Hodonín** (I-7)

147.1. **J. Galuška’s garden.**

In 1900, three MCWC graves were damaged, but the grave units cannot be identified. Given to the museum by F. Galuška.

147.1.1. **Damaged Graves (VN 4b)**

From three disturbed graves potsherds of three vessels (1-3) and nacre beads (4) were recovered.


147.1.1.2. Torso of decorated ball-shaped amphora with two handles on shoulders. Rec. H - 252 mm; R - 98 mm; C - 223 mm. Inv. No. 1c. Pl. 36:6.

147.1.1.3. Potsherds of two-handle amphora. Lost.

147.1.1.4. Seventy-three nacre disc-shaped beads, made from the shells of Unio sp. Diameter - 8 mm; H - 2 mm. Inv. No. 1c.

Deposition: M Kyjov

148. **KYJOV - NĚTČICE**

**Dist.: Hodonín** (I-7)

148.1. **Construction of a block of flats between Kyjov and Nětčice.**

During terrain modification connected with building of blocks of flats between Kyjov and Nětčice, a grave was damaged, the contents of which were recovered in January, 1972, by L. Kalus.

148.1.1. **Grave 1 (VN 3b)**

The grave pit was destroyed by earth working. From the grave goods, potsherds were recovered, from which four vessels (1-4) were reconstructed, and fragments of human bones.
148.1.1.1. Nagyrév jug of the Balkan type with ribbon handle and modelled boss. Brown-black coarsened surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 188 mm; R - 98 mm; C - 165/50 mm; B - 70 mm. Inv. No. 500-1/72. Pl. 37:1.
148.1.1.2. Nagyrév jug of the Balkan type with ribbon handle. Opposite handle above the belly, two holes in the sidewall, one hole almost circular hints at possibility of intentional formation. Same possibility admisible also in second, somewhat larger hole, which, however, bears traces of recent damage. Sandy clay matrix. H - 178 mm; R - 93 mm; C - 162/50; B - 88 mm. Inv. No. 500-2/72. Pl. 37:3, 191:1a-b.
Deposition: Al AS CR Brno

148.2. Stará Hora.
On 12 Dec. 1952, when trenching a vineyard, F. Kouřil, residing at Nětčice No. 2067, damaged a MCWC grave, whose contents he donated to the museum.

148.2.1. G r a v e 1 (VN 3b)
At the bottom (depth 40 cm) of a grave pit destroyed by terrain modifications, there were potsherds of two vessels (1, 2), a silex (3), a battle-axe (4), an axe (5) and fragments of animal (6) and human bones.
148.2.1.1. Decorated corded beaker. Smooth light brown surface with dark spots. Clay-like material. H - 201 mm; R - 115 mm; C - 131/50 mm; B - 97 mm. Inv. No. 475. Pl. 36:2.
148.2.1.2. Large decorated vessel with S-shaped walls of body. Brown-yellow smooth surface with dark spots. Fine sandy clay matrix. H - 235 mm; R - 192 mm; C - 223/85 mm; B - 94 mm. Inv. No. 475. Pl. 36:1.
148.2.1.3. Pointed blade with roughly prepared marginal retouch passing into steep. On the point, burin-shaped impact. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments (?). L - 76 mm. Inv. No. 475. Pl. 36:3.
148.2.1.4. Battle-axe in plane view of pentagonal shape, in side view trapezoid. On the edge, part near the edge slanting indentation, negative of carbonised binding, destroyed during the conservation of the object. Calcareous sandstone. L - 148 mm; W - 55 mm; edge H - 35 mm. Inv. No. 475. Pl. 36:5a-b, 201:4.
148.2.1.6. Fragment of canine of domestic pig and remains of the cranium (?) of domestic dog. Inv. No. 475. (Determination by L. Peške).
Deposition: M Kyjov

149. L A Z NÍKY

149.1. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1) without any details of find circumstances.
149.1.1. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape. Inv. No. 2854 (unidentified).
Deposition: M Přerov

150. L A Ž Á N K Y

150.1. Umrčí jeskyně (Cave of the Dead).
An isolated find (VN 5) of pottery (1). Details of find circumstances not known.
150.1.1. Torso of amphora with four tunnel handles below bent neck connected with simple modelled ledge. Polished yellow-brown surface with grey spots. Fine clay matrix. Pres. H - 175 mm; R - 124 mm. Inv. No. VMO 113, Pl. 50:1.
Deposition: M Oloichouc

151. L E C H O T I C E

151.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Accompanying find circumstances unknown.
151.1.1. Butt part of battle-axe of the Šleža type. Pres. L - 70 mm (unidentified).
Deposition: M Holešov

152. LEDCE

152.1. Jaksova piskovna.
152.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 4a)
From an disturbed grave, about which no details are known, there comes a collection of three stone artefacts (1-3).
152.1.1.1. Siliceous axe in plane view of trapezoid shape and straight polished edge. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 78 mm; W - 31 mm. Inv. No. 95206, Pl. 27:3.
152.1.1.2. End scraper. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 41 mm. Inv. No. 95207, Pl. 27:4.
Deposition: MM Brno

153. LEDNICE

153.1. Altegebirge (Site No. 2471).
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in the fields by L. Adámek.
153.1.1. Faceted battle-axe. Greenschist. L - 154 mm; W - 63 mm; H - 39 mm; Bore - 20-18 mm; Weight - 445 g. Inv. No. IV-360, Pl. 146:3.
Deposition: M. Mikulov

154. LEŠNÁ

154.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find circumstances not recorded.
154.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view convexly bent with higher edge (raw material was not determined). L - 77 mm; W - 48 mm; edge H - 47 mm; Bore - 19-22 mm. Inv. No. A 118, Pl. 147:5.
Deposition: M. Valašské Mezíříčí

155. LETONICE

155.1. Hájek.
The site is located on a wooded hillock situated NW of the community. In the "Čachany" part of the Letonice Forest M. Chleborád investigated three barrows in 1931, at site No. 1183. The fourth one, excavated by him in the same year was situated on site No. 1186, in the woods called "Pod Kyhelcem" of the Dražovice forest (in the cadastre of Letonice) and two further ones (the fifth and the sixth) in a field (site No. 1185/15), which part of the open area between the two wooded areas (Chleborád 1963:4, obr. 1). The first two barrows contained burials of the Uhničický culture, the third to the sixth belonged to MCWC.
155.1.1. Barrow 3 (VN 1)
Under the barrow mound (H - 1 m, diameter - 18.5 m), a square grave pit (200 x 200 cm) was sunk in the centre, characterised by a deep black loam fill. At the bottom (a depth 245 cm from the surface) there was a flexed skeleton of a man of 40-50 years of age, lying on its left side, oriented with the head towards W, with the face towards N. At the head, there stood a jug (1), in the lap of the body, an amphora (2), and between those two vessels another jug (3). In the NW corner of the grave, there was a pot (4) lying on its side, containing a bowl (5) with another bowl (6) at the neck of that vessel, and at its base stood a cup (7). Behind the head, in the SW corner, there were two bone tools (8, 9), five boar tusks (10) and a silex (11).
155.1.1.1. Nagyrev jug of the Balkan type with handle. Glossy smooth grey-black surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 180 mm; R - 95 mm; C - 145/42 mm; B - 70 mm. Acc. No. Pa 3592/38 (Inv. No. 107437), Pl. 40:7.
155.1.1.3. Torso of lower part of jug (unidentified).


155.1.1.11. Silex knife. L - 80 mm. Lost.  
155.1.1.12. Barrow 4 (VN 1)

The barrow mound (H - 0.8 m; diameter - 16 m) covered a square grave pit (220 x 220 cm) situated in the centre and sunk in the underlier (depth 135 cm from the surface). At the eastern side of the grave, there lay a flexed skeleton of a man of 30, on his right side, oriented with the head towards the W. The arms were bent at the elbows at acute angles. Behind the skull there was a vessel (1) with an axe (2) and five boar tusks (3). Near the waist of the body, there was an amphora (4), below the elbows of the strongly flexed arms, a battle-axe (5) and under the knees two other vessels (6-7). Along the northern wall, a pot (8) was lying on its side. The fill consisted of black loam. Pl. 41:3.


155.1.2.2. Stone axe. Lost.  
155.1.2.3. Five boar tusks with two opposite incisions at the tip (unidentified).

155.1.2.4. Amphora-shaped jug with massive ribbon handle and 4 tunnel handles. Smooth brown surface. Clay-like material. H - 394-403 mm; R - 150 mm; C - 415/140 mm; B - 102 mm. Acc. No. Pa 3606/38. Pl. 41:5.

155.1.2.5. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with long rectangular butt and bore near edge, in side view trapezoid (raw material was not determined). L - 122 mm; W - 39 mm; edge H - 42 mm; Bore - 20-19 mm. Inv. No. 52365. Pl. 41:1.

155.1.2.6. Nagyév jug of the Balkan type with ribbon handle. Grey-black smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 198 mm; R - 102 mm; C - 188/50 mm; B - 92 mm. Acc. No. Pa 3608/38. Pl. 41:2.

155.1.2.7. Low cup with massive handle. Brown-grey smooth surface. Clay intermixed with sand grains. H - 113 mm; R - 162 mm; C - 175/60 mm; B - 90 mm. Acc. No. Pa 3609/38. Pl. 41:4.


155.1.3. Barrow 5 (VN 1)

Under the barrow mound (H - 1 m; diameter - 17 m), a square grave pit (250 x 250 cm) was situated in the centre. At the bottom (depth 200 cm from the surface) along the southern wall, there were remains of a skeleton of a woman of 40-50 years. The position could not be determined. At the northern side, 50 cm below the surface, there lay a jug (1) and beside it a bowl (2), a bone artefact (3), an axe (4) and a silex (5). In the black loamy grave filling potsherds of another jug (6) were found and in the barrow pottery fragments (7) and animal bones (8).

155.1.3.1. Undecorated jug of the Drehovostice type with ribbon handle. Dark grey coarsened surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 164-150 mm; R - 120 mm; C - 187/65 mm; B - 98 mm. Acc. No. Pa 3653/38. Pl. 42:5.

155.1.3.2. Bowl on legs with modelled boss below rim. Coarsened grey-brown surface. Clay intermixed with fine sand grains. H - 70-74 mm; R - 214 mm; B - 100 mm. Acc. No. Pa 3654/38. Pl. 42:1a-b.

155.1.3.3. Bone chisel, with joint head at the butt, made from medial section of proximal portion of a left radius from a domestic aurochs. L - 146 mm. Inv. No. 52263. Pl. 42:6a-b, 211:6.

155.1.3.4. Stone axe in plane view of trapezoid shape with straight edge and rectangular cross section (raw material not determined). L - 59 mm; edge W - 42 mm; H - 16 mm. Inv. No. 52364. Pl. 42:3.

155.1.3.5. Straight endscraper, combined with a point and laterally steep retouch. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 37 mm; Acc. No. Pa 3677/38. Pl. 42:4.

155.1.3.6. Undecorated jug. Light brown smooth surface. Clay intermixed with small sand grains. Rec. H - 173 mm; R - 128 mm; C - 165/70 mm; B - ca 60 mm. Acc. No. Pa 3653/38. Pl. 42:2.


155.1.4. Barrow 6 (VN 1)
A square grave pit (250 x 250 cm) was covered with a large barrow mound (parameters unknown). At the bottom (depth 250 cm), in the northern part of the grave, a medium skeleton of a sub-adult individual of about 20 years was resting on its right side, oriented with the head towards SW. The arms were bent at the elbows into an acute angles. Around the skeleton there were 21 vessels (1-21). Below the skull, a hair decoration (22) was found and behind the head, four boat tusks (23) and two silices (24-25). At the NE corner there lay a battle-axe (26), two copper tools (27-28), a pebble and on it a piece of sandstone (29-30). Pl. 43:1.

155.1.4.1. Beaker with handle and with modelled boss on belly. Grey-black coarse surface. Clay intermixed with coarse grains of sand. H - 222 mm; R - 102 mm; C - 198/42 mm; B - 95 mm. Acc. No. Pa 3887/38. Pl. 43:3.


155.1.4.3. Decorated jug of the Dřevohostice type with ribbon handle. Coarsened grey-black surface. Coarse sandy clay matrix. H - 183 mm; R - 125 mm; C - 229/170 mm; B - 105 mm. Acc. No. Pa 3889/38. Pl. 46:3.

155.1.4.4. Cup with handle. Brown-grey coarse surface. Coarse sandy clay matrix. H - 132 mm; R - 128 mm; C - 178/65 mm; B - 82 mm. Acc. No. Pa 3890/38. Pl. 45:5.


155.1.4.11. Egg-shaped pot. H - 210 mm; R - 110 mm; B - 90 mm (unidentified). Pl. 47:6. 14


155.1.4.17. Decorated jug of the Dřevohostice type with ribbon handle. Brown coarsened surface with black spots. Coarse sandy clay matrix. H - 204 mm; R - 141 mm; C - 215/70 mm; B - 80 mm. Acc. No. Pa 3903/38. (Inv. No. 107438.) Pl. 43:7; 189:7a-b.


155.1.4.21. Egg-shaped pot with smooth modelled ledge between neck and body. H - 238-242 mm; R - 164 mm; C - 204/135 mm; B - 102 mm. Acc. No. Pa 3897/38. Pl. 44:1.


155.1.4.23. Four boat tusks with incisions on both sides at the tip (unidentified).


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155.1.4.26. Convexly bent battle-axe with downwards extended edge and butt. Bore with traces of making is situated near butt. Serpentinite (?). (According to M. Chleborád, it was made of greenschist). L - 170 mm; W - 51 mm; H - 39 mm; Bore - 24-25 mm; Weight - 530 g. Inv. No. 52366. Pl. 46:2a-b.

155.1.4.27. Copper nail pointed on both sides with rectangular cross section. L - 60 mm. Inv. No. Pa 3907/38 (unidentified). Pl. 47:1.15

155.1.4.28. Copper object of rectangular shape with pin-like handle. L - 85 mm; W - 20 mm; H - 8 mm. Acc. No. Pa 3908/38 (not found). Pl. 47:2.16


Deposition: MM Brno

155.2. Dražovice štěrkovna
During gravel quarrying in 1986, two MCWC graves were disturbed. They were investigated by M. Geisler - M. Čižmář (Al CSAS Brno).

Deposition: AI AS CR Brno

156. L HOTA
Dist.: Přerov (F-9)

156.1. Site unknown.
Isolated finds (VN 5) of three battle-axes (1-3). Find circumstances missing.

156.1.1. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape, broken at the bore, with secondary bore for the shaft. On the edge, a macroscopically perceptible band of short slanting grooves. Pres. L - 76 mm; W - 38 mm; H - 37 mm; groove L - 4-5 mm; Bore - 15-15 mm. Acc. No. 44/61/1.

156.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex (?). Basalt (?). L - 88 mm; W - 45 mm; H - 43 mm; Bore - 19-20 mm; Weight - 301. Acc. No. 53/64/1. Pl. 147:3.

Deposition: M Hranice

156.1.3. Battle-axe of simple shape. Greywacke sandstone (of Culm origin?). Acc. No. 27/64/1.
Deposition: M Hranice

157. L HOTA U PAČLAVIC
Dist.: Kroměříž (G-7)

157.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1). Details of find circumstances not recorded.

Deposition: M Zlín

158. L HOTSKO
Dist.: Zlín (H-10)

158.1. Hrachovec.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1) found in 1899, by F. Přikryl during ploughing.

158.1.1. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape, broken at the bore. Diabase. Pres. L - 70 mm; W - 41 mm; edge H - 45 mm; Bore - 16-14 mm. Inv. No. VMO 1342.
Deposition: M Olomouc

159. LIDĚŘOVICE
Dist.: Hodonín (I-8)

159.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Find circumstances unknown.
159.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view, with symmetrically divergently convex sides, in side view trapezoid (raw material not determined). L - 84 mm; W - 36 mm; edge H - 38 mm; Bore - 15-13 mm. Inv. No. 51809.
Deposition: MM Brno

160. LINHARTOY

160.1. Elevation marker 437.5.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). It was found in September, 1988, when sorting potatoes on the belt of a potato lifter. The object was recovered by J. Kuba, a worker at the state farm in Bruntál. The site lies SW from the community at the height of about 400 m above sea level on the eastern and NE slope of elevation marker 437.5.

160.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex, with a split off lower side in the butt part (raw material not determined). L - 155 mm; W - 66 mm; H - 47 mm; Bore - 22 mm. Inv. No. 08387-1/88.
Deposition: OHP Opava

161. LIPNÍK NAD BEČVOU

The site is situated in the woods called “Novinka” above the tract Pod Hůrou, along the road called “Kamenka” which, however, lies in the cadastral of the neighbouring community of Hlinsko. For better orientation, I leave the original listing, as introduced in literature by I. L. Červinka. The first two out of twelve barrows were discovered by F. Přikryl. He informed I. L. Červinka, who excavated them in October, 1908. In 1920, during an inspection, he found further ten barrows and at the expense of the State Archaeological Institute in Brno, he investigated six of them (Barrows 3-8). The remaining four remained uninvestigated (Pl. 177:3).

161.1.1. Barrrow 1 (VN 3b)
In the barrow mound (H - about 1.5 m; diameter - 20 m), besides remnants of “ashes” a silex (4) was found and at a depth of 80 cm a bowl (1) with a blade (2) and a battle-axe (3). A grave pit was not found.

161.1.1.1. Low decorated cylindrical bowl with horizontally drawn rim. Brown smooth surface. Clay-like material with fine sand grains. H - 51 mm; R - 95 mm; B - 78 mm. Inv. No. 51914. Pl. 48:2.


161.1.1.3. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view planoconvex. Serpentine. L - 99 mm; W - 48 mm; H - 46 mm; Bore - 18-18 mm; Weight - 320 g. Inv. No. 51913. Pl. 48:4.

161.1.1.4. Silex endscraper. L - 60 mm (unidentified). Pl. 48:3 (after Kalousek).

161.1.2. Barrrow 2 (VN 3b)
In the barrow mound (H - 1 m; diameter - 14 m) in the western half a “broken sandstone slab” was found. In the eastern part, at the level of the surface, a “circular pyre of charcoal pieces and ashes” was discovered and above it unburned bones. A grave pit was not found. No finds.

161.1.3. Barrrow 3 (VN 4a)
The small barrow mound could not be excavated due to mature tree growth.

161.1.4. Barrrow 4 (VN 3b)
In the barrow mound (H - 0.9 m; diameter - about 12 m), at a depth of 40 cm, a “weak pyre” was found. A grave pit was not discovered. No finds.

161.1.5. Barrrow 5 (VN 3b)
The barrow mound, diameter about 10 m, was about 1 m high. A grave pit was not found. No finds.

161.1.6. Barrrow 6 (VN 3b)
The barrow mound was of the same size as in the preceding one. It was impossible to identify a grave pit. No finds.

161.1.7. Barrrow 7 (VN 1b)
Under the barrow mound (H - 0.7 m; diameter - about 10 m), outside the centre, a grave pit was found (shape and size not known), sunk in the underlier and filled with dark loam and “pieces of charcoal”. At the bottom (depth 50 cm) there were a blade (1) and a battle-axe (2). In the filling there were two silexes (3, 4). Pl. 48:7.

161.1.7.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view planoco-convex. Serpentine. L. - 102 mm; W. - 37 mm; H. - 41 mm; Bore - 18-17 mm; Weight - 210 g. Inv. No. StAÚ 136. Pl. 48:10.


161.1.8. Barrow 8 (VN 3b)
The barrow mound, diameter about 15 m, was about 1 m high. A grave pit was not discovered. No finds.
Deposition: MM Brno

161.2. Ofechy.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found by J. Tomáš from Lipník in April, 1980, and handed over to the workers of the Opava branch of the AI CSAS Brno (now OHP Opava). The artefact was found on the eastern slope below the elevation marker 284.9 m; about 400 m east of the railway station of Lipník nad Bečvou.

Deposition: OHP Opava

162. LIPŇANY
Dist.: Olomouc
(F-8)

162.1. Shanělky.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find circumstances not known.

162.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with symmetrically divergent convex sides, in side view rectangular (raw material not was determined). L. - 86 mm; W. - 48 mm; H. - 42 mm; Bore - 16-16 mm; Weight - 225 g. Acc. No. 501/64/1.
Deposition: M Přerov

163. LIPOV
Dist.: Hodonín
(I-9)

163.1. Site unknown.
Isolated finds of polished stone industry (1-5).17 Further find circumstances unknown.

163.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape with facets and downwards extended edge. Greenschist. L. - 132 mm; W. - 55 mm; edge H. - 42 mm; Bore - 24-21 mm; Weight - 450 g. Inv. No. VMO 1344. Pl. 146:2.

163.1.2. Faceted battle-axe with downwards extended edge. Greenschist. L. - 107 mm; W. - 50 mm; edge H. - 42 mm; Bore - 21-19 mm; Weight - 310 g. Inv. No. 70133. Pl. 146:1.
Deposition: M Olomouc (1), NM Praha (2).

163.1.3. Battle-axe of the Śleža type with socket. On the bore walls, traces of boring. Serpentine. L. - 130 mm; W. - 44 mm; H. - 41 mm; Bore - 19-19 mm. Inv. No. 70134. Pl. 199:3.
Deposition: NM Praha

163.1.4. Torso of short battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with rounded butt, in side view trapezoid (?). Acid porphyry volcanite. L. - 86 mm; W. - 60 mm (parameter reconstructed); H. - 41 mm. Inv. No. 3594. Pl. 147:6.
Deposition: M Uherské Hradiště

163.1.5. Battle-axe of the Śleža type. Cross section in butt part horseshoe-shaped, in edge part rectangular. Gabbroamphibolite. L. - 111 mm; W. - 45 mm; edge H. - 54 mm; Bore - 19-16 mm. Inv. No. 70132. Pl. 147:7.
Deposition: NM Praha
164. LIPOVÁ

164.1. Site unknown.
Dist.: Přerov (F/G-9)

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find circumstances are not recorded.

164.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
Deposition: MM Brno

165. LITOVEL

165.1. Site unknown.
Dist.: Olomouc (E-7)

Isolated find (VN 5) of three battle-axes (1-3). No find details have been recorded.

165.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view rectangular (?). Pres. L - 86 mm; W - 49 mm; H - 54 mm; Bore - 22-20 mm. Inv. No. 13579. Pl. 136:8.

165.1.2. Short battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with protruding sides (?), in side view biconvex (?). Diorite porphyry (?). L - 90 mm; W - 68 mm; H - 45 mm; Bore - 32-26 mm. Weight - 350 g. Inv. No. 13435. Pl. 147:4.

Deposition: M Olomouc (Collection of the Litovel Museum)

165.1.3. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore near butt, in side view convexly bent with downwards extended edge. Metabasite. L - 116 mm; W - 43 mm; edge H - 37 mm; Bore - 19-18 mm; Weight - 335 g. Inv. No. L 3433. Pl. 147:8.

Deposition: M Olomouc (Collection of the Litovel Museum)

166. LOŠTICE

166.1. Site unknown.
Dist.: Šumperk (E-7)

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) without any find details.

166.1.1. Battle-axe of the Šleža type with socket (raw material was not determined). L - 115 mm; W - 47 mm; H - 37 mm; Bore - 20-19-21 mm. Inv. No. 12336. Pl. 148:6.

Deposition: NM Wien (Österreich)

167. LOUKA NAD VELIČKOU

167.1. Višenkové.
Dist.: Hodonín (I-9)

The site is situated on a small hillock sloping towards the W. In 1932, while digging sewers, workers discovered a MCWC grave whose grave goods were recovered by J. Pavlík from Louka. They were handed over to the museum by I. L. Červinka.

167.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)
In the grave pit destroyed by earth works was a flexed skeleton near which two vessels (1, 2) and a battle-axe (3) were found.

167.1.1.1. Decorated corded beaker with S-shaped body walls. Dark brown coarsened surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 185 mm; R - 127 mm; C - 142/50 mm; B - 80 mm. Inv. No. 69851. Pl. 76:5, 185:3.

167.1.1.2. Potsherds of jug (unidentified).

167.1.1.3. Battle-axe of simple shape with facets, in side view convexly bent. Non-calcareous limonitic mudstone. L - 129 mm; W - 54 mm; H - 48 mm; Bore - 21-20 mm. Weight - 480 g. Inv. No. 59852. Pl. 76:4a-b.

Deposition: NM Praha

168. LOUKOV

168.1. U boří.
Dist.: Kroměříž (F-10)

An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in surface collection by F. Dubjak.

168.1.1. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape, broken at the bore, with secondary (one-sided conical) bore. Serpentinite. Pres. L - 73 mm; W - 43 mm; Bore - 16-19 mm.
Deposition: F. Dubjak, Loukov

168.2. Pod kostelem.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) also found by F. Dubjak.

168.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore near butt, in side view biconvex. Andesite. L - 109 mm; W - 45 mm; H - 54 mm; Bore - 19-18 mm. Pl. 149:5.
Deposition: F. Dubjak, Loukov

168.3. Site not exactly known (in the woods).
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) without details of find circumstances.

168.3.1. Short battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with rounded butt, in side view convexly bent with higher edge. Amphibole gabbro. L - 95 mm; W - 66 mm; edge H - 45 mm; Bore - 24-21 mm; Weight - 410 g. Inv. No. VMO 1535. Pl. 146:5.
Deposition: M Olomouc

168.4. Site unknown.
Accidental finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). Details of find not recorded.

168.4.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, long butt and bore near edge, in side view trapezoid. Basic igneous rock. L - 100 mm; W - 52 mm; edge H - 53 mm; Bore - 21-21 mm. Pl. 149:1.
Deposition: F. Dubjak, Loukov

168.4.2. Butt part of battle-axe of the Slezsko type broken at the bore. Olivine basalt. Pres. L - 80 mm; W - 40 mm; H - 40 mm. Acc. No. 304/72. Pl. 146:4, 221:3.
Deposition: M Kroměříž

169. LOVČICE
Dist.: Hodonín (H/I-7)

169.1. Na panském poli.
Two MCWC graves. The first one was investigated by M. Křič.

169.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 4a)
In the grave pit (shape and size not recorded), a jug (1) was found near the skeleton.


169.1.2. Grave 2 (VN 4a)
Shape and size of the grave pit are not known. Near the skeleton a beaker (1) was found.

169.1.2.1. Decorated corded beaker, pot-shaped. Light brown smooth surface. Fine sandy clay matrix. H - 130 mm; R - 117 mm; C - 116/45 mm; B - 80 mm. Inv. No. 403. Pl. 48:5.
Deposition: MM Brno

170. LOVĚŠICE
Dist.: Přerov (F-8)

170.1. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find circumstances are not known.

170.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, long butt and bore near edge, in side view trapezoid. Olivine basalt. L - 119 mm; W - 52 mm; edge H - 44 mm; Bore - 20-21 mm; Weight - 425 g. Acc. No. 145/64/1. Pl. 145:5.
Deposition: M Přerov

171. LUBOJATY
Dist.: Nový Jičín (D-11)

171.1. Popský příkop.
Accidental finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2), handed to the museum collections by A. Urbánek (1) and R. Gold (2), both from Lubojety.
171.1. Battle-axe of Bohemian type (Raw material was not determined; according to L. Jisl, it is made of diorite). L - 80 mm; W - 42 mm; edge H - 40 mm. Inv. No. P 39 (unidentified). Pl. 149:4.


Deposition: M Bílovec


172. LUKOVICEK

172.1. Site unknown.

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No find details have been recorded.

172.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).

Deposition: M Holešov (?)


173. LUTIN

173.1. The Sigma Factory

In extending the area of Sigmund’s factory (today Sigma) in 1926, numerous objects of the Bell Beaker culture, the Unčice culture, the Barrow culture, the Lausatian and the Silesian cultures were discovered. Also three MCWC graves were found. In 1935, further grave objects were destroyed from which only the grave goods were recovered (the individual find units cannot be separated). A fourth grave in the succession was uncovered in 1966, when digging a shaft for anchoring a heavy machine in Workshop No. 3. It was investigated by Z. Třňáčková, a specialist from the Olomouc museum. The last (fifth) grave was found in the sewer ditch for garages, near the Community Office at Lutin, behind the Sigma Lutin plant. It was investigated by D. Kaliszová from the museum in Olomouc.

173.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)

In the grave pit (shape and size not known) at a depth of 50 cm, there was a child’s skeleton resting on its right side in a SW-NE direction. Near the head, there stood a beaker (1) and at the feet a jug (2). The location of a bone tool (3) was not recorded. Pl. 49:6.

173.1.1.1. Decorated corded beaker. Black-grey smooth surface. Coarse sandy clay matrix. H - 142 mm; R - 98 mm; C - 113/40 mm; B - 75. Inv. No. A 9988. Pl. 49:4, 186:5.

173.1.1.2. Decorated jug of the Děvohostice type with small ribbon handle (unidentified). Pl. 49:5. 18

173.1.1.3. Bone tool (not found).

173.1.2. Grave 2 (VN 3b)

In the grave pit (shape and size not recorded), a child’s skeleton was resting on its right side, oriented in a SW-NE direction. In front of the knees, there stood a beaker (1). Pl. 49:1.


173.1.3. Grave 3 (VN 3b)

In the grave pit (80 cm deep) destroyed by earth working, a skeleton was lying, oriented in a SW-NE direction. Near the head there stood three vessels (1-3), another behind the pelvis (4) and several metres away from the skeleton, a jug (5). Pl. 49:3.

173.1.3.1. Amphora (unidentified).

173.1.3.2. Jug with handle, decorated below the neck with triangular stabs (not found).

173.1.3.3. Decorated corded beaker. Lost.

173.1.3.4. Amphora (unidentified).

173.1.3.5. Jug decorated with perpendicular ornament (not found).

Deposition: M Olomouc (Graves 1, 2), I. Nevřela (Grave 3) (Currently: ?)


173.1.4. Grave 4 (VN 2)

The SW part of a grave pit, irregularly oval in shape (W - 150 cm) was destroyed during the excavation of a foundation; it was clearly distinguished at a depth of about 75 cm in the yellow loamy underlier. In the central part of the grave, at the bottom (depth about 105 cm), long bones of the lower extremities, rib fragments, a fragment of the calva, a part of the pelvis, and a clivicle were scattered. They belonged to a woman of 30-40.
Along the eastern wall of the grave, four vessels stood in a row (1-4). In the loam removed from the grave, a hair decoration was found (5). Pl. 49:9.

173.1.4.1. Nagyérv jug of Říkůhalom type B. Smooth (in places worn out) surface. Clay intermixed with coarse sand grains. H - 166 mm; R - 115 mm; B - 76 mm. Inv. No A 8787; Pl. 49:7, 187:4.

173.1.4.2. Jug of biconical shape with slightly bent cylindrical neck. Grey-brown smooth surface with red spots. Clay with fine grains of sand. H - 184 mm; R - 87 mm; C - 176/75 mm; B - 74 mm. Inv. No A 8788. Pl. 49:10, 189:4.


173.1.4.5. Hair decoration coiled of simple copper wire and overlapping ends, one of them pointed, the other blunt. Diameter - 18 mm; wire thickness - 2-2.5 mm. Inv. No A 8791. Pl. 49:8.

Deposition: M Olomouc

173.1.5. Grave 5 (VN 3a)
The grave pit of oval shape (170 x 110 cm) was oriented with the long axis in a E-W direction. At a depth of 60 cm, there were remains of three individuals, near which a silex (1) and a beaker (2) were found. The first skeleton belonged to a man of 30-40 years, the second again to a male individual aged 40-50, and the third one to a woman younger than 20 years of age. The bottom of the grave was at a depth of 90 cm. The grave filling consisted of black humus loam.


173.1.5.2. Decorated corded beaker with S-shaped body walls. Grey-brown coarsened surface. Clay intermixed with sand grains. H - 175 mm; R - 146 mm; B - 80 mm. Inv. No P 331/81-1. Pl. 67:2.

Deposition: M Olomouc

From the same site there comes a collection of finds recovered in 1935, by K. Dobeš from five disturbed graves (minimum estimate).

173.1.6. Disturbed Graves (VN 4b)
From five graves destroyed by ploughing, the potsherds of five vessels (1-5), a battle-axe (6) and two collections of bone beads (7-8) were recovered.


173.1.6.3. Low bowl of cylindrical shape. Coarsened red-brown surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 43 mm; R - 98 mm; B - 80 mm. Inv. No A 9991. Pl. 50:4.

173.1.6.4. Egg-shaped vessel with two ribbon handles below neck rim. Grey-black smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 193 mm; R - 110 mm; C - 172/100 mm; B - 104 mm. Inv. No A 9989. Pl. 50:2.


173.1.6.6. Faceted battle-axe (unidentified).

173.1.6.7. Bone beads. Lost.


Deposition: M. Olomouc

173.2. On the property of Mr Grunt
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1) found in 1919 or 1920.

173.2.1. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).

Deposition: M Olomouc
174. LUŽICE

174.1. Dvůr na písečném rybníku.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a copper battle-axe (1) found in 1886, by Jan Prokop from Lužice when ploughing on the bottom of a former pond at a depth of 20-25 cm below the surface level. Later it was sold by his wife to Š. Klein and it shortly changed owners several times before it was bought for the collections of the museum in Vienna.

174.1.1. Massive richly decorated copper battle-axe with a bonnet-shaped butt and downwards extending edge with a handle. Battle-axe L - 323 mm; handle L - 468 mm; Weight - 4800 g. Inv. No. 32739. Pl. 51.19
Deposition: NM Wien (Österreich)
Ref.: FR in Arch. AI AS CR Brno, Ref. No. 505/59, 506/59. Havelková 1894:45-46, Note No. 6, obr. 6; Červinka 1902:142; ibid. 1933b:30, obr. 15; Schränlik 1928/79, tab. XVI:16; Kalousek 1947:17, obr. 20; Jacob-Friesen 1970:36, Note No 36 (all foreign literature concerning this find); Šebela 1986: Part II:324, tab. 70.1.

175. MALÁ VRBKA

175.1. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe. Details of find circumstances are not known.

175.1.1. Faceted battle-axe. Amphibolite. L - 100 mm; W - 48 mm; H - 28 mm; Bore - 18-15 mm; Weight - 170 g. Inv. No. 51822. Pl. 150.1.
Deposition: MM Brno

176. MALENOVICE

176.1. Stará dědina.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1954, when removing three stumps at a depth of 50 cm.

176.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore near butt, in side view planoconvex. Greenschist. L - 136 mm; W - 49 mm; H - 48 mm; Bore - 25-22 mm; Weight - 430 g. Inv. No. 2180. Pl. 151:6.
Deposition: M Zlín

177. MAREFY

177.1. Čtupy.
The site is situated NE of the community, on top of a hillock (site No. 584/3). Investigation of the grave was carried out on 7 to 16 March, 1927, by M. Chleborád.

177.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 1)
The grave pit of circular shape (diameter - 200 cm) had vertically sunk walls. At the bottom (depth 70 cm), there lay on its left side, a medium flexed skeleton of an adult individual of relatively old age, oriented with the head towards the east. The right arm was bent at the elbows at right angles, the fingers of the hand were at the knee of the right leg. The fingers of the left hand, the arm of which was strongly bent at the elbow, were behind the skull. In front of the face, there stood a beaker (1), behind the pelvis an amphora (2), along the northern wall a jug (3), and behind the rump, two further small amphorae (4, 5). Behind the top of the skull there was a bone tool (6), behind the back and under the ribs nacre beads (7). On the right temporal bone there was a hair decoration (8), another one being found under the skull (9). Under the chin a necklace (10) was found, on the humerus of the right arm two animal teeth (11, 12) and on the forearm of the same arm a bracelet (13) with a silex (14). In front of the chest, animal teeth (15) were laid in two concentric circles, and at the proximal end of the right humerus bone beads (16) in one ring. Pl. 52:1.

177.1.1.1. Decorated cored beaker with S-shaped body walls. Brown smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 240 mm; R - 184 mm; C - 212/90 mm; B - 104 mm. Inv. No. 51939. Pl. 52:5.

177.1.1.2. Decorated handleless amphora with ball-shaped body. Coarsened black-grey surface. Clay-like material with fine grains of sand. H - 310 mm; R - 144 mm; C - 364/130 mm; B - 106 mm. Inv. No. 51935. Pl. 53:8, 182:3a-c.

177.1.1.3. Decorated jug of the Dřevohostice type with ribbon handle. Smooth black-grey surface. Clay with fine sand grains. H - 178 mm; R - 128 mm; C - 172/60 mm; B - 70 mm. Inv. No. 51938. Pl. 53:3, 190:6a-c.

177.1.1.4. Amphora with two tunnel handles on shoulders. Yellow-brown coarsened (in places worn out) surface. Clay-like material. H - 196 mm; R - 92 mm; C - 178/85 mm; B - 90 mm. Inv. No. 51936. Pl. 53:9.
177.1.1.5. Decorated small amphora with two tunnel handles below neck. Coarsened light surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 120 mm; R - 84 mm; B - 72 mm. Inv. No. 51937. Pl. 52:4, 180:6a-b.


177.1.1.7. Five thousand four hundred and sixty-four nacre beads of disc shape and fragments of another thousand seven hundred specimens made of shells of Unio sp.; H - 2 mm; diameter - 6 mm. Inv. Nos. 52319-52309. Pl. 212:1a-b.

177.1.1.8. Hair decoration made of simple copper wire coiled to form spiral of five threads, with one pointed end and one end hammered flat. L - 32 mm; diameter - 19 mm; wire thickness - 2 mm. Inv. No. 52032. Pl. 53:5, 214:6a.

177.1.1.9. Hair decoration made of simple copper wire coiled to form spiral of five threads with one end hammered flat and one pointed. L - 35 mm; diameter - 20 mm; wire thickness - 3 mm. Inv. No. 52033. Pl. 53:4, 214:6b.

177.1.1.10. Necklace consisting of eight strongly corroded tubes made of simple copper wire coiled to form spirals. L - 15-54 mm; diameter - 6-8 mm; wire thickness - 2 mm. Inv. No. 52034. Pl. 52:2a-b, 214:8.


177.1.1.13. Triple bracelet consisting of sixty tubes and twenty-four decorations of rectangular shape made of copper sheet. Copper sheet decorations are of rectangular shape, their ends are folded. Dimensions of the cylindrical parts: H - 12-18 mm; diameter - 5-9 mm; sheet thickness - 1 mm; rectangular parts: L - 20-22 mm; W - 15-17 mm; sheet thickness - 1 mm. Inv. Nos. 52314-52318. Pl. 52:3a-e, 214:4a-c.


177.1.1.15. Inner ring - one hundred and eighty-nine incisors (I^1, I^2, I_3) and forty-three molars (M^1, M^2, M^3) of domestic dog and four canines (C^1, C^2) of badger. Outer ring - one hundred and thirty canines (C^1, C^2) and twenty-eight fragments, indicating a minimum of a further thirteen specimens, from domestic dog; 57 bone copies of those teeth made of the compact bone of large dogs of probably aurochs. All teeth and bone copies are provided at the root end with holes, made from both sides. The functional outline of those holes is not conspicuous. Incisor dimensions (L - 14.5-23.5 mm; hole - 1.5-3 mm); molars (L - 7-13 mm; hole - 2-4.1 mm); canines (L - 31-40 mm; hole - 2.5-4 mm) and bone imitations (L - 28, 5-36.5 mm; hole - 2.5-4 mm). Inv. No. 51940-52006, 52157-52308. (Determination by L. Pešek. According to his estimate the teeth originate from at least 89 dogs). Pl. 213.

177.1.1.16. One hundred and one bone beads of cylindrical shape made of undetermined bone. H - 3-8 mm; diameter - 8 mm. Inv. No. 52103-52204. Pl. 212:2a-d.

Deposition: MM Brno


177.2. K. Kučera’s house.

The site is situated at the eastern end of the community: on a slight slope stretching along the left bank of the Litava River. When digging foundations for the house of K. Kučera, a burial ground of the Unetice culture was discovered and a MCWC grave superseded by Unetice Grave No. 14, was investigated in October, 1931, by M. Chleborád.

177.2.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)

The MCWC grave pit was destroyed by the burial of an Unetice culture grave at a depth of 60 cm. Near the Unetice skeleton, there were five vessels of the Unetice culture “under a big sandstone block” and one vessel (7) of the MCWC. The grave proper of the MCWC was situated at a depth of 120 cm, where there were remains of a skeleton, which had not been well preserved although the anatomic structure was visible, potsherds of six vessels (1-6), a silex (8) and a hair decoration (9).

177.2.1.1. Bowl of the Schönfeld type with two tunnel handles below rim, with rich engraved decoration. Smooth light brown surface with black spots. Clay intermixed with fine grains of sand. H - 105 mm; R - 278 mm; B - 68 mm. Inv. No. 107442 (Acc. No. Pa 3880/38). Pl. 54:1a-b, 193:2a-d.

177.2.1.2. Amphora with four tunnel handles below open neck. Grey-brown glossy smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 280 mm; R - 128 mm; C - 304/120 mm; B - 94 mm. Acc. No. Pa 3882/38. Pl. 54:7.

177.2.1.3. Cup with handle with modelled decoration. Yellow-brown surface. H - 160 mm; R - 130 mm; C - 150/80 mm. Acc. No. Pa 3881/38 (unidentified). Pl. 54:2.20

177.2.1.5. Jug with ribbon handle and modelled decoration on belly. Smooth glossy grey-black surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 188 mm; R - 140 mm; C - 210/72 mm; B - 72 mm. Acc. No. Pa 2886/38. Pl. 53:2.

177.2.1.6. Jug with ribbon handle. Grey-black coarsened surface. Clay-like material with fine sand grains. H - 175 mm; R - 155 mm; C - 218/72 mm; B - 102 mm. Acc. No. Pa 3914/38. Pl. 53:1.

177.2.1.7. Cup with handle. Yellow-brown coarsened surface. H - 105 mm; R - 115 mm; C - 130 mm; B - 60 mm (unidentified). Pl. 54:4.


177.2.1.9. Hair decoration made of simple copper wire coiled into spiral of five threads with one end hammered flat and one end sharpened protruding into long lateral arm coiled into further thread. L - 33 mm; diameter - 17 mm; wire thickness - 2 mm. Acc. No. Pa 3884/38. Pl. 54:5.

Deposition: MM Brno

177.3. Průměst. The site lies at the western margin of the community. The grave in Karolina Vránová's fields (No. 1) was investigated by M. Chleborád on 13-14 Feb. 1933. The site is situated on site No. 512, on the southern slope of a mild hillock about 200 m south of the railway line Brno-Bučovice. When digging a well in the courtyard of a family house belonging to S. Hanák (No. 41), Grave No. 2 was found. Its contents were taken over and find circumstances recorded on 26 June 1954, by R. Tichý, AJ CSAS Brno.

177.3.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b) The grave pit of circular shape was partly disturbed by cremation burial of Lusatian culture. At the bottom (depth 60 cm) there were scattered remains of a skeleton (the position could not be determined) and potsherds of three vessels (1-3). The filling consisted of black loam.

177.3.1.1. Pot-shaped amphora with two ribbon handles on belly. Brown-grey coarse surface with traces of straw impressions. Clay with fine grains of sand. H - 472 mm; R - 121 mm; C - 342/260 mm; B - 130 mm. Acc. No. Pa 4759/38. Pl. 55:5.

177.3.1.2. Egg-shaped pot. Yellow surface. Fine Clay-like material. H - 410 mm; R - 200 mm; C - 260 mm; B - 150 mm. Acc. No. Pa 4760/38 (unidentified). Pl. 55:3.

177.3.1.3. Nagyrév jug of the Balkan type. Black-grey smooth (glossy) surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 207 mm; R - 110 mm; C - 178/65 mm; B - 84 mm. Acc. No. Pa 4761/38. Pl. 55:4.

177.3.2. Grave 2 (VN 3a) The grave pit disturbed by digging the well. According to the statement of S. Hanák's wife, at a depth of about 150 cm, there was a slightly flexed skeleton on its right side, oriented with its head to the SW. Behind the skull there was a vessel (1) lying on its side and near the body a silex (2) was found.

177.3.2.1. Decorated corded beaker with S-shaped walls and ribbon handle. Smooth brown-grey surface. Clay intermixed with fine grains of sand and mica. H - 130 mm; R - 95 mm; C - 242/80 mm; B - 65 mm. Inv. No. 23-1-2. Pl. 55:2.


Deposition: MM Brno (Grave 1), AI AS CR (Grave 2)

177.4. Čtvrti od Letonic. The site is situated north of the community, on a low hillock below the road to Letonic, opposite the mill "U Lšek". Five graves in the fields of F. Machálek from Marefy (sites No.1014, 1016) were excavated by M. Chleborád on 9-15 Oct. 1932, and a sixth one in November, 1936, by M. Mazílek. Grave 2 was about 1.5 m from the first in a SE direction, Grave 3 was five m from it, to the SW. Grave 4 was at the distance of 10 m from Grave 3 to the NW and Grave 5, 30 m from Grave 3 in the same direction.

177.4.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b) At the bottom (depth 60 cm) of a grave pit of circular shape (parameters not known) there was a flexed skeleton, oriented with the head towards the W, with the face to the S. At the feet there were potsherds of a vessel (1). The filling was black loam.

177.4.1.1. Potsherds of amphora. Dilapidated.
177.4.2. Grave 2 (VN 3b)
The grave pit of circular shape was disturbed by a La Tène settlement object. At the bottom (depth 60 cm), there were the deteriorated remnants of a skeleton not in an anatomical position. From the grave goods, potsherds of two vessels (1, 2) were recovered.

177.4.2.1. Potsherds of cup decorated with imprints of cord. Unidentified.
177.4.2.2. Potsherds of neck rim of unidentified vessel. Not found.

177.4.3. Grave 3 (VN 3b)
In the grave pit of circular shape (size not recorded), a flexed skeleton was resting at the bottom (depth 60 cm), oriented with the head to W, facing S. Near the skull, there were three vessels (1-3). The fill consisted of black loam. Pl. 56:4.

177.4.3.1. Bowl with two tunnel handles below rim. Dark coarsened surface. Clay intermixed with coarse sand grains. H - 60 mm; R - 165 mm; B - 82 mm. Acc. No. Pa 4327/39. Pl. 56:5.
177.4.3.2. Decorated corded beaker with S-shaped body walls. Smooth brick red surface with black spots. H - 82 mm; R - 53 mm; B - 38 mm. Acc. No. Pa 4324/38 (Inv. No. 107440). Pl. 56:6.
177.4.3.3. Beaker with ribbon handle. Brown spotted smooth surface with lustre. H - 97 mm; R - 70 mm; B - 51 mm. Acc. No. Pa 4326/38. Pl. 56:7.

177.4.4. Grave 4 (VN 3b)
At the bottom (depth 60 cm) of a circular grave pit (parameters not known) filled with black loam, there lay a flexed skeleton with the head oriented towards W, facing S. In front of the chest, there were two vessels (1, 2). Pl. 56:3.

177.4.4.2. Cup with handle. H - 85 mm; R - 120 mm; B - 75 mm. Acc. No. Pa 4929/38 (unidentified). Pl. 56:2.

177.4.5. Grave 5 (VN 3b)
In the grave pit of circular (?) shape (size not recorded) with black loamy filling a badly preserved skeleton of a woman of 30-40 years was lying at the bottom (depth 80 cm). In the place of the chest four vessels (1-4) with a silex (5) were standing. Pl. 57:5.

177.4.5.1. Torso of amphora-shaped jug. Coarsened grey-black surface. Sandy clay matrix. Pres. H - 242 mm (original - 370 mm); R - 130 mm; C - 370/40 mm; B - 100 mm. Acc. No. Pa 4331/38. Pl. 56:8.
177.4.5.2. Amphora with four tunnel handles below neck (only one preserved). Black coarsened surface. Clay-like material. H - 367 mm; R - 132 mm; C - 380/125 mm; B - 90 mm. Acc. No. Pa 4330/38. Pl. 57:9.
177.4.5.3. Handleless pot-shaped vessel. H - 190 mm; R - 185 mm; C - 200 mm; B - 100 mm. Acc. No. Pa 4332/38 (unidentified). Pl. 57:10.

177.4.5.4. Decorated jug of the Drevohostice type with ribbon handle. Coarsened grey-black surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 172 mm; R - 110 mm; C - 180/50; B - 90 mm. Acc. No. Pa 4333/38. Pl. 57:6.

177.4.6. Grave 6 (VN 3b)
The grave pit destroyed by a settlement object without cultural appurtenance. At the bottom there were amphora potsherds (1), three silexes (2-4), fragments of long bones and fragments of the skull of a skeleton whose position could not be determined.

177.4.6.1. Decorated amphora with tunnel handle at rim. Smooth brick red surface with dark spots. Sandy clay matrix. H - 225 mm; R - 148 mm; C - 242/80 mm; B - 80 mm. Inv. No. 89037. Pl. 57:1.
177.4.6.3. Fragment of unidentified chert. L - 26 mm. Inv. No. 89861. Pl. 57:4.
177.4.6.4. Flake of unidentified chert. L - 21 mm. Inv. No. 89862. Pl. 57:3.

Deposition: MM Brno

177.5. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1) without find details.

177.5.1. Butt part of battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).

Deposition: MM Brno
178. MARTINICE

178.1. At the Murina Creek.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) while ploughing.
  178.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
Deposition: M Holešov

179. MAŘATICE

An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No information known.
  179.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape. L - 85 mm; W - 43 mm; neck W - 30 mm; edge H - 55 mm; Bore - 20 mm (unidentified).
Deposition: DA FA MU Brno

180. MĚNÍN

180.1. Pískovna.
The site is situated on a mild southern slope above the right bank of the Cezava River, about 1 km NW of the Albrecht estate. The grave, disturbed by sand quarrying, was discovered by I. Peška and was investigated on 21 and 24 April 1958, by J. Ondráček (both AI CSAS Brno).
  180.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 2)
The grave pit of rectangular shape with rounded corners (W - 120 cm; L - could not be determined), oriented by its long axis in a NNE-SSW direction, appeared at a depth of 30 cm under the topsoil. Its SW part had been damaged by the removal of a block of loam and sand. In the grave fill (about 20 cm) above the bottom, there was a bowl (1) in a slanted position, and 5 cm above it the bottom of another vessel (2). At the bottom (depth 155 cm below the surface), in the eastern corner there were potsherds of a jug (3) and south of them a pot (4). In the removed block of loam, another bowl (5) was found, as well as two jugs (6, 7), potsherds of three vessels (8-10) and a ribbon handle (11). Remnants of a skeleton were not preserved. The grave fill consisted of dry grey to grey-black loam mixed with gravel and sand. Pl. 60:4.
  180.1.1.3. Amphora-shaped jug with ribbon handle. Brown finely coarse surface with grey spots. Sandy clay. H - 410 mm; R - 183-185 mm; C - 460/185 mm; B - 140 mm. Inv. No. 563-6/58. Pl. 59:4, 184:8.
  180.1.1.7. Jug of the Dřevohostice type with modelled bars below rim. Yellow-grey coarsened (in places worn out) surface. H - 138 mm; R - 124 mm; C - 168/53 mm; B - 92 mm. Inv. No. 563-3/58. Pl. 59:1, 189:3.
  180.1.1.11. Ribbon handle. Impossible to determine to which vessel it belongs. Coarse brown surface. Sandy clay matrix. Inv. No. 563-10/58.
Deposition: M Ivanče
180.2. Doubrava.
An isolated find (VN 5) of pottery (1) found in the sandpit of A. Binka on 21 May 1930, by B. Sirašák and H. Čermák (handed over to the museum in 1934).

180.2.1. Amphora with two tunnel handles below neck. Brown coarsened surface with dark spots. Sandy clay matrix. H - 238 mm; R - 102 mm; C - 209/90 mm; B - 87 mm. Acc. No. Pa 116/34. Pl. 65:3.
Deposition: MM Brno

180.3. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a bowl (1). Details of find unknown.

180.3.1. Bowl of the Moravian type. Light brown to grey rough surface with black spots. Clay intermixed with coarse sand grains. H - 42 mm; R - 109 mm; B - 61 mm. Inv. No. 52382. Pl. 26:8, 196:11.
Deposition: MM Brno

181. MĚRŮTKY

181.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1). No find details have been recorded.

Deposition: MM Brno

182. MEZICE

182.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a pottery fragment (1) found by K. Fišara in 1902.

Deposition: M Olomouc (Collection of the Litovel Museum)

183. MIKOLAJICE

183.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1) without any details of find.

Deposition: M Olomouc

184. MIKOVICE

184.1. Na drahách.
An accidental find (VN 5) of pottery (1) found in 1940, at site No. 395/l/II.

Deposition: M Uherské Hradiště

184.2. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) ploughed out in 1927, in A. Jilek's field.

184.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape. L - 95 mm; W - 43 mm; H - 29 mm. Inv. No. 2525 (not found).
Deposition: M Uherské Hradiště
185. MIKULOVICE

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Find circumstances not recorded.

185.1. Site unknown.
185.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape and bore near butt. L - 95 mm; W - 45 mm; H - 51 mm (unidentified).
Deposition: MM Brno

186. MILOVICE

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1909.

186.1. Site unknown.
186.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid (raw material was not determined). L - 190 mm; W - 53 mm; edge H - 50 mm; Bore - 18-19 mm. Inv. No. P 450/III.
Deposition: M Kyjov

187. MILOVICE NAD BEČVOU

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1), donated in 1906, by J. Drábek.

187.1. Site unknown.
187.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view convexly bent with higher edge. Těšinite (?). L - 100 mm; W - 57 mm; edge H - 47 mm; Bore - 23-21 mm. Inv. No. A 121. Pl. 151:1.
Deposition: M Valašské Meziříčí

188. MIŇŮVKY

An accidental find (VN 5).

188.1. Site unknown.
188.1.1. Battle-axe in plane view of pentagonal shape with convex sides, passing in the place of bore into thickening with edges. Serpentinite. L - 134 mm; W - 65 mm; H - 39 mm; Bore - 23-22 mm; Weight - 445 g. Inv. No. 1128. Pl. 149:3, 224:4.
188.1.2. Torso of jug of Dřevohostice type. Brown-grey coarsened surface. Sandy clay matrix. Pres. H - 70 mm (original H - 160 mm); R - 105 mm; B - 100 mm. Inv. No. 66.
Deposition: M Kroměříž

189. MISTŘICE

189.1. Na Bukovinice.

An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1904.

189.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, long butt and bore near edge. In side view convexly bent with higher edge. On the bore walls, traces of boring. Igneous rock. L - 103 mm; W - 44 mm; edge H - 48 mm; Bore - 20-19 mm; Weight - 290 g. Acc. No. 500/64/1. Pl. 151:4.
Deposition: M Přerov

189.2. Tvrz.

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1906.

189.2.1. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape, broken at the bore. Serpentinite. Inv. No. 2535.
Deposition: M Uherské Hradiště

189.3. Site unknown.

Isolated finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). Details of find circumstances unknown.

189.3.1. Short battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with protruding sides, long butt and bore near edge: in side view biconvex. Diabase. L - 75 mm; W - 50 mm; H - 43 mm; Bore - 18-19 mm; Weight - 210 g. Inv. No. 470. Pl. 149:6.
190. MISTŘÍN

190.1. Matějkova chelma.

190.1.1. Disturbed Graves (VN 4b)

From graves destroyed by extracting sand, there comes a collection of seven vessels (1-7), a bone artefact (9) and potsherds (8) recovered by E. Kolibáře (1-3) and A. Šín (5-9).


190.1.1.2. Nagyrev jug of the Balkan type. Smooth grey-brown surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 229 mm; R - 110 mm; C - 178/52 mm; B - 77 mm. Acc. No. Pa 1505/38. Pl. 58:10.

190.1.1.3. Undecorated pot-shaped beaker. Light brown smooth surface with dark spots. Clay material. H - 118 mm; R - 93 mm; C - 108/60 mm; B - 59 mm. Acc. No. Pa 1508/38. Pl. 58:9.


190.1.1.6. Jug with ribbon handle. Brick red smooth surface. Sandy material. H - 124 mm; R - 110 mm; C - 152/55 mm; B - 74 mm. Inv. No. 1157. Pl. 58:7.

190.1.1.7. Bowl (not found).

190.1.1.8. Potsherds from unidentified vessel (lost).

190.1.1.9. Bone chisel (unidentified).

Deposition: MM Brno


190.2. Rolka.

Two MCWC graves. The first one was found in L. Vašulka’s sandpit, where, in 1942 and 1943, a Bell Beaker culture burial ground was excavated. The second one was discovered in January, 1958, by F. Marada when digging sand in the garden behind house No. 163.

190.2.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)

In the grave pit 130 cm deep, a flexed skeleton was resting on the its side, oriented with the head to N. The grave goods consisted of three vessels (1-3).

190.2.1.1. Bowl of the Moravian type with modelled boss. Light grey smooth surface with black spots. Sandy clay matrix. H - 40 mm; R - 95 mm; B - 50 mm. Inv. No. P 329b. Pl. 58:2.

190.2.1.2. Egg-shaped pot. Dilapidated.


190.2.2. Grave 2 (VN 3b)

The grave pit not identified. At a depth of 50 cm, there was a jug (1) and beside it a high vessel (2) containing burned human bones. At the distance of about 50 cm an ash layer was observed containing pieces of charcoal and remnants of burned bones.

190.2.2.1. Nagyrev jug of the Balkan type. H - 177 mm; R - 85 mm; B - 70 mm. Inv. No. P 492. Pl. 58:4.

190.2.2.2. High pot-shaped vessel. Dilapidated.

Deposition: M Kyjov


190.3. Mr Starý’s house.

An accidental find (VN 5) of a vessel (1) found at the building site of Mr Starý. Handed over to the museum on 8 Feb. 1955, by C. Výlet from Svatofořice.

190.3.1. Bowl of the Moravian type with modelled boss. Grey smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 48 mm; R - 122 mm; B - 42 mm. Inv. No. P 469. Pl. 58:3.
190. Site unknown.

190.4. An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find circumstances not recorded.

190.4.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides (raw material was not determined). L - 100 mm. Inv. No. P 14.

Deposition: M Kyjov

191. MÍŠKOVICE

191.1. Site unknown.

An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found by J. Zapletal from Holešov.


Deposition: J. Zapletal, Holešov

192. MODRIČE

192.1. Street Za humusárnou.

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found after ploughing in spring, 1981, by Z. Beneš of Brno in the upper unfenced field between the main road and the railway line from Modřice, opposite the Agrochemical enterprise. The artefact was reportedly accompanied by small potsherds and fragments of animal bones.

192.1.1. Battle-axe with marked bore which was not finished (according to B. Klíma, made of amphibolite).

Deposition: Z. Beneš, Brno

193. MOHELNICE

193.1. Bartošův field.

The site is situated SE from the community at the border of the cadastres of Mohelnice and Moravčany. In the course of a rescue archaeological investigation carried out by AI CSAS with R. Tichý in charge, in 1962, Neolithic and Eneolithic objects disturbed by ploughing were investigated. A MCWC grave was also recovered.

193.1.1. Grave (VN 3a)

The shape and orientation of the grave pit could not be determined. The preserved skeletal remains (fragments of a skull, the lower jug and arms) were found in a shallow sunk grave. From their position it can be judged that the body was resting in a flexed position, with the head oriented to the south. At some distance from the skeleton a battle-axe (I) was found which evidently had belonged to the grave goods.

193.1.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. On the edge there are macroscopically perceptible short oblique grooves. Serpentine. H - 92 mm; W - 51 mm; edge H - 46 mm; Bore - 21-21 mm; Weight - 290 g. Inv. No. 629-00701-14/62. Pl. 38:1, 202:1.

Deposition: AI AS CR Brno

193.1.2. Isolated find

From the same site there also comes an isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find circumstances unknown.

193.1.2.1. Battle-axe of the Šlęża type. Serpentine. L - 147 mm; W - 42 mm; edge H - 44 mm; Bore - 18-19; Weight - 375 g. Inv. No. A 352. Pl. 150:3.

Deposition: M Mohelnice

194. MOKRÁ

194.1. “Pekárna” Cave.

An isolated find (VN 5) of a jug (1). Details of find circumstances unknown.

194.1.1. Nagyrev jug of the Balkan type. On shoulders three groups of three of oblique modelled ribs. Grey smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 387 mm; R - 140-155 mm; C - 310/110 mm; B - 110 mm. No Inventory No., Pl. 65:2, 191:4.

Deposition: MM Brno
195. **MORAVIČANY**

195.1. Dlouhé díly.

195.1.1. Grave (?) I (VN 4a)

Shape and size of the grave pit are not known. From the grave goods a jug (1) was recovered; it was lying beside the flexed skeleton.

195.1.1.1. Jug of the Dřevohostice type with massive ribbon handle with modelled decoration on belly. Grey coarsened surface. Clay with fine sand grains. H - 204 mm; R - 120 mm; C - 194/90 mm; B - 98 mm. Inv. No. VMO 6590. Pl. 65:1, 190:2.

Deposition: M Olomouc


195.2. Site unknown.

Isolated finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). The first one was given to the museum collections by J. Rajn. In the second one find circumstances are not known.

195.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Igneous (undetermined) rock. L - 89 mm; W - 33 mm; edge H - 38 mm; Bore - 15-16 mm; Weight - 230 g. Inv. No. VMO 1714. Pl. 150:4.

195.2.2. Battle-axe of the Šleťa type. Butt part broken off. Serpentinite. Pres. L - 125 mm; W - 41 mm; H - 38 mm; Bore - 17-17 mm. Inv. No. VMO 1714. Pl. 150:8.

Deposition: M Olomouc


196. **MORKOVICE**

196.1. Site unknown.

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Find circumstances not recorded.

196.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore near butt, in side view trapezoid. Serpentinite. L - 101 mm; W - 49 mm; edge H - 60 mm; Bore - 21-19 mm; Weight - 365 g. Inv. No. 200. Pl. 150:2.

Deposition: M Kroměříž


197. **MORKŮVKY**

197.1. Built-up section of the village.

The site is situated in the centre of the community, on the left-hand side of the road passing through the village. During the rebuilding of the roadway in 1956, opposite the house No. 82 a grave was disturbed. It was investigated by K. Ludíkovský, AI CSAS Brno.

197.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 1)

The grave pit of rectangular shape with rounded corners (225 x 126 cm) was sunk into the yellow sandy underlayer. On the bottom (depth not indicated), the medium flexed skeleton of a man, who had died at the age of about 30, was lying with the head oriented towards the SSW. The right arm was bent at the elbow to an obtuse angle and the left to an acute angle, with the forearms situated parallel to each other. Behind the skull there were two vessels (1, 2) and a third one near the knees (3). The following objects were found in the grave infill: a silex (4), a razor (5) and a chisel (6). Pl. 61:3.

197.1.1.1. Egg-shaped pot with four modelled bosses. Smooth, brown to dark brown coloured surface. Clay-sandy material. H - 280 mm; R - 165 mm; B - 110 mm. Inv. No. 651-4/56. Pl. 60:3.

197.1.1.2. Jug with ribbon-shaped handle. On the shoulder there are four groups of three vertical modelled ribs. Smooth, grey-black surface with darker spots. H - 155 mm; R - 145 mm; B - 95 mm; C - 235 mm. Inv. No. 651-5/56 (not identified). Pl. 61:1.5

197.1.1.3. Two-handle amphora, egg-shaped with set-off bottom. Brown-black smooth surface. Clay-sandy material. H - 440 mm; R - 140 mm; C - 380/210 mm; B - 110 mm. Inv. No. 651-6/56. Pl. 61:4.

197.1.1.5. Copper razor. L - 75 mm; W - 17.5 mm; T - 1.5 mm. Inv. No. 651-1/56. Pl. 60.2, 214:3.
197.1.1.6. Bone chisel with joint head at the rear, made from the proximal part of a aurochs’ right radius. (Determination by L. Pešek.) L - 195 mm. Inv. No. 651-3/56. Pl. 60.1.
Deposition: M Mikulov

197.2. Site unknown.
Accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1). Details of find unknown.
197.2.1. Fragment of battle-axe of simple shape (raw material not determined).
Deposition: ES Morkovský (Currently: ?)

198. MOSTKOVICE
Dist.: Prostějov

198.1. Motorway.
The locality is situated behind the cemetery, near the crossing and to the left of the road to Ohrozim (in the area of the map SMD Prostějov 5-6:2000 + 140 m; 500 + 400 m). On 19 Aug., 1940, during motorway construction a MCWC grave was disturbed, incomplete contents of which were handed over to the collections of the Museum at Prostějov by Ing. Bronek from the State Building Office (Inv. No. Dp 29). The remaining vessel was later turned over by J. Víchů (Inv. No. G 167).

198.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)
The grave pit was broken up by stripping operations. According to a preserved drawing, it probably was oval in shape (200 x 140 cm). At the bottom (depth - 50 cm), there was the skeleton of a young adult woman aged about 20-40, lying flexed on her left side. (The orientation of the skeleton was not recorded). To the left, behind the skull there was probably a jug (1). The positions of three other vessels (2-4) could not be found. According to the greenish coloration on the left cheek bone of the skull, a copper spiral (5) can be assumed to have been located there.

198.1.1.5. Hair decoration of simple copper wire wound in a five-fold spiral. One end is pointed, the other frayed. L - 28 mm; wire T - 3 mm. Inv. No. Dp. 29-b. Pl. 62:4.
Deposition: M Prostějov

198.2. House No. 223
An isolated find (VN 5) of a pottery fragment (1), found in November, 1965, when levelling the balk behind their house, by Mr and Mrs Končil. The find site is situated north of the village green, behind the barns, near a field road running parallel to the main street.
Deposition: M Prostějov

199. MOUCHNICE
Dist.: Vyškov

199.1. Díly za vraty.
The locality is situated south of the village on a gentle slope facing towards the N, NE. When digging a ditch for a water supply pipeline, ancient objects were damaged and they were investigated in November 1955, by K. Ludikovský from the Al CSAS Brno. In the course of his research, the remnants of a MCWC grave were also found (Grave 1). The discovered settlement objects were dated to the Eneolithic era because of the lack of a conspicuous pottery inventory. In August of the following year, rescue archaeological research was carried out in
that locality. It was led by A. Medunová, Al CSAS Brno. It was found that this site contained the remains of a settlement with linear pottery. During that season another MCWC grave was discovered.

199.1.1. Grave 1 (VB 3a)

At the bottom of the fourth settlement object with linear pottery a battle-axe (1) was found and two vessels with the bottoms turned upwards (2, 3). It was not possible to delimit the grave pit. The skeleton was not preserved.

199.1.1.1. Battle-axe of simple form in front view with convex sides, in side view planoconvex. Serpentinite (?). L - 117 mm; W - 57 mm; H - 49 mm; bore 23-22 mm; Weight - 465 g. Inv. No. 655/1 - 13/55. Pl. 63:6, 200:3.

199.1.1.2. Vessel. Lost.

199.1.1.3. Vessel. Stolen.

Deposition: Al AS CR Brno

199.1.2. Grave 2 (VN 1)

The grave pit of a rectangular shape with rounded corners (220 x 205 cm) appeared in the depth of 45 cm below the surface. On the bottom (depth 90 cm), in the SE corner there stood an amphora (1) and a pot-like object (2) with the bottom upwards. Along the S wall, there was a beaker (3) in an inclined position with the bottom upwards and along the W wall, there were two jugs (4, 5) an a bowl (6). On top of and below bowl, fragments of animal bones (7) were found. In the centre of the grave, there was another jug (8) and the teeth of a child died at the age of 2-4 years. The infill of the grave was black loam intermixed with fragments of loess. Pl. 63:1, 179:1.


H - 368 mm; R - 160 mm; C - 390/180 mm; B - 105 mm. Inv. No. 655-572/56. Pl. 64:2, 183:2.

199.1.2.2. Egg-shaped pot. Brown-red to brown-black coarsened surface. Coarse, clay-sandy material.

H - 340 mm; R - 208 mm; C - 277/190 mm; B - 90 mm. Inv. No. 655-573/56. Pl. 63:5, 192:6.

199.1.2.3. Mortar-shaped beaker, with modelled boss. Rough black surface. Clay-sandy material. H - 100 mm; R - 142 mm; B - 95 mm. Inv. No. 655-574/56. Pl. 63:3, 186:1.


199.1.2.7. Fragments of unidentified animal bones. Not preserved.

199.1.2.8. Jug. Ridge of ribbon handle divided by two vertical grooves into three longitudinal ribs. Brown coarsened surface with dark spots. Clay-sandy material. H - 206 mm; R - 170 mm; C - 241/60 mm; B - 100 mm. Inv. No. 655-578/56. Pl. 64:1, 188:7.

Deposition: M Bučovice

199.2. Site unknown.

Accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) donated to the museum by J. Dohnal from Hukvaldy.

199.1.1. Battle-axe fragment of the Šleža type (raw material not determined) broken at the bore and re-bored. Pres. L - 74 mm; W - 35 mm; H of back - 36 mm; bore 12-15 mm; weight 130 g. Inv. No. FM 21675 S. Pl. 150:6.

Deposition: M Frýdek-Místek

200. MOUŘÍNOV

Dist.: Vyškov (H-7)

200.1. Without location.

Accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1). Detailed find circumstances missing.

200.1.1. Rear part of battle-axe of the Šleža type with foot, broken at the bore, with secondary bore, on whose walls there are traces of boring (raw material not determined). Pres. L - 88 mm; W - 45 mm; H - 40 mm; hole 15-16 mm. Inv. No. 51823. Pl. 149:2.

Deposition: MM Brno
201. MRLÍNEK

Dist.: Kroměříž (F/G-9)

201.1. Hrabina Woods.
Isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details not indicated.

201.1.1. Convexly bent battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
Deposition: MM Brno

202. MYSEJJOVICE

Dist.: Prostějov (G-7)

202.1. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1). Details not recorded.

202.1.1. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
Deposition: M Prostějov

203. NÁKLO

Dist.: Olomouc (E-7)

203.1. Vaňkova cihelna.
The locality is situated at the boundary of the cadastres of the communities of Náklo and Příkazy. While clay was mined in the area of Náklo, the brickyard proper was situated in the cadastre of Příkazy. In 1899, a grave was uncovered there. It was investigated by K. Fišara.

203.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)
In the grave pit in the shape of an upturned funnel, at a depth of 75 cm, a pile of burned bones with ashes was found, together with a bowl (1), a pot (2) and a bone awl (3). In the soil removed from the grave, beaker sherds (4) were found as well as another pot (5).


203.1.1.2. Pot with handle. Not preserved.

203.1.1.3. Bone awl. L - 100 mm. Lost.


203.1.1.5. Pot with handle. Unidentified.
Deposition: M Olomouc (Collection of the Litovel M)

203.1.2. Isolated finds
A collection of isolated find (VN 5) of pottery (1-4) comes from the same locality. It may originate from disturbed grave.

203.1.2.1. Amphora with two ribbon handles above belly. Brown-black smooth (in places coarsened) surface. Clay material. H - 280 mm; R - 116 mm; C - 285/125 mm; B - 98 mm. Inv. No. L 3266. Pl. 66:3, 180:5.


203.1.2.3. Amphora with two ribbon above belly. Brown-grey coarsened surface. Clay material. H - 205 mm; R - about 120 mm; C - 215/90 mm; B - 84 mm. Inv. No. L 3268. Pl. 66:4, 180:2.

203.1.2.4. Nagyév jug of the Balkan type. Grey-brown coarsened surface. Clay-sandy material. H - 206 mm; R - 100 mm; C - 182/60 mm; B - 80 mm. Inv. No. L 3270. Pl. 66:5, 191:6.
Deposition: M Olomouc.

203.2. Cemetery.
The locality is situated NE of the village. In 1875, during “deposition to the crypts” a grave was discovered. Together with J. Wankel’s collection, the grave goods were sold to the museum in Vienna.

203.2.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)
In the grave pit 2-3 m deep, a skeleton was lying, near which a small amphora (1), a battle-axe (2) and a silex (3) were found.

203.2.1.1. Amphora with four handles below neck (unidentified).
203.2.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape, in side view with convex sides (raw material not determined). L - 120 mm. Inv. No. 12140. Pl. 84:1.

203.2.1.3. Blade (raw material not determined). L - 80 mm. Inv. No. 12444. Pl. 84:2.

Deposition: NM Wien (Österreich)

203.3. Site unknown.

Isolated find (VN 5) of four vessels (1-4) and a battle-axe (5). The first was found before 1884, and was donated to the museum by the management of the school. For the further three vessels and the stone artefact, the find circumstances are not known.

203.3.1. Ball-shaped amphora with two ribbon handles above belly. Brown-grey coarsened surface. Clay-sandy material. H - 243 mm; R - 110 mm; C - 240/100 mm; B - 98 mm. Inv. No. VMO 1799. Pl. 67:7, 180:8.

Deposition: M Olomouc


203.3.3. Jug. Grey smooth surface. Clay intermixed with sand grains. H - 82 mm; R - 91 mm; C - 112/35 mm; B - 62 mm. Inv. No. VMO 3160. Pl. 67:9.

Deposition: M Olomouc

203.3.4. Nagyrev jug of the Balkan type with six modelled bosses on the belly. Handle broken away (not identified).

Deposition: M Olomouc (Collection of the Litovel Museum)

203.3.5. Battle-axe of simple shape in front view with parallel sides. Calcareous fine grained siltstone to claystone. L - 92 mm; W - 41 mm; H - 54 mm; bore 20-19 mm; Weight - 285 g. Inv. No. 68451. Pl. 155:1.

Deposition: MM Brno

Accidental finds (VN 5) of four vessels (6-9) deposited in the museum in Vienna where they came via the sale of Wankel's collection.

203.3.6. Beaker with handle, from which only the bottom root was preserved. Coarsened grey-brown surface. H - 104 mm; R - 82 mm; B - 62 mm. Inv. No. 12164. Pl. 67:6.

Deposition: NM Vienna (Austria)

203.3.7. Bowl of the Moravian type. Brown-grey smooth (in places worn out) surface. H - 44 mm; R - 126 mm; B - 68 mm. Inv. No. 12158. Pl. 67:4.

203.3.8. Jug with ribbon handle. Grey-brown smooth surface. H - 98 mm; R - 82 mm; C - 114/40 mm; B - 52 mm. Inv. No. 12163. Pl. 67:5.

203.3.9. Undecorated jug of the Dřevohostice type. Smooth dark grey to black surface. H - 200 mm; R - 132 mm; B - 76 mm. Inv. No. 12161. Pl. 67:8.

Deposition: NM Wien (Österreich)

204. NÁMĚŠŤ NA HANĚ

Dist.: Olomouc (E-7)

204.1. Site unknown.

Accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe. Details of find circumstances missing.

204.1.1. Rear part of faceted battle-axe. Inv. No. 51830 (unidentified).

Deposition: MM Brno

109
205. NAPA JEDLA

Site unknown.

Accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) in 1905.

205.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in front view with convex sides, long rear part and bored near the edge, in side view convexly bent, with higher edge. On the walls of the hole bored in one direction, traces of boring. Serpentinite. L - 110 mm; W - 48 mm; edge H - 53 mm; Bore - 22-21 mm; Weight - 380 g. Inv. No. 51861. Pl. 151:5.

Deposition: MM Brno

206. NASOBŮRKY

Dist.: Olomouc

206.1. Chihelna.

Isolated finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). Nearer circumstances of find not known.

206.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape with facets and damaged edge extended downwards. Long axis of body convexly bent. Walls of hole bored from two sides bearing marked traces of boring. Greenschist. Pres. L - 135 mm; W - 51 mm; H - 43 mm; Bore - 20-19 mm; Weight - 535 g. Inv. No. L 3438. Pl. 151:3.

206.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in front view with convex sides, in side view rectangular with slightly downwards extended edge. On walls of hole bored from two sides traces of boring. Diabase porphry. L - 115 mm; W - 55 mm; edge H - 52 mm; Bore - 20-20 mm; Weight - 470 g. Inv. No. L 3440. Pl. 151:2.

Deposition: M Olomouc (Collection of the Litovel Museum)

207. NĚCHVALÍN

Dist.: Hodonín

207.1. Nivky.

The site is located on a small hilllock on the NE margin of the community. When levelling the hilllock for constructing a new estate building for the Agricultural Cooperative in autumn, 1980, ancient graves were disturbed. Their investigation was started by the Mikulčice expedition of the AI, investigation and was continued with J. Nekvasl in charge. He cooperated with a young team from the AI CSAS, Brno. Altogether 18 ancient objects were investigated, belonging to MPWC (Objects 6, 7, 16), the Horákov culture (Objects 2, 3, 4, 10, 12, 17) and the La Tène period (Object 9). In addition, MCWC graves were discovered there (Objects 1, 5, 11, 13, 15, 18).

207.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 1)

The grave pit of indefinite shape (preserved dimensions:140 x 80 cm), disturbed by earth working, differed from the yellow clayey underlier by a dark clayey filling. Remnants of a flexed skeleton (occipital bone, a femur fragment, toe phalanges), belonging to a woman 40-50 years old. Based on their position, it can be judged that the body was oriented with the head toward S. Under the skull there were potsherds of a vessel (1), fragments of three others (2-4), at the SW margin of the grave and near the feet, fragments of Moravian painted ware pottery (5). Upon removing the artefacts and the remnants of the skeleton, bones of an arm bent at right angles at the elbow were found as were fragments of pottery from vessel No. 1.


207.1.2. Grave 2 (VN 1)

A rectangular grave pit with rounded corners (top: 175 x 125 cm; bottom: 155 x 112 cm), contrasted to the yellow clayey underlier by a dark fill (long axis oriented in a N-S direction). Slanting walls, disturbed by animal burrows, continually passing at a depth of 30 cm from the underlier into a bowl-shaped bottom. The grave inventory was concentrated in the eastern part. In the NE corner, there stood a jug (1). Beside it, at a height of 10-23 cm above the bottom, was a pile of potsherds. It was possible to reconstruct four vessels (2-5) from them. Among those pottery fragments there were isolated small burned (evidently human) bones (6).
207.1.2.4. Fragment of neck with tunnel handle and potsherd from lower part of two-handle vessel. Brown-grey coarse surface. Sandy clay matrix. Rec. H - 174 mm; R - 140 mm; B - about 90 mm. Inv. No. 10259-447-448/80. Pl. 68.7.
207.1.2.6. Burned (evidently human) small bones which had been on washing.
207.1.3. Grave 11 (VN 1)
A square grave pit with rounded corners (rim: 210 x 210 cm; bottom: 200 x 200 cm) differentiated by dark fill from the yellow clayey underlier (long axis oriented in a N-S direction). Vertically excavated walls passed at a depth of 60 cm below the underlier surface into flat bottom. A male skeleton (male, died at the age of about 40 years). The scattered parts of the skeleton are indicated with Roman numerals. The remains were scattered in the grave filling, skull fragments (I) with animal vertebrae (4) at the height of 5 cm above the bottom, along the SW and NW walls (30 cm above the bottom) part of mandible, a fragment of lumbar vertebra, ribs, right scapula, humerus, pelvis and left tibia (II) with fragments of animal bones (5). From there, further human bones were situated towards the centre (III). At the bottom in the western part, there was the right and a part of the left collar bones (IV) and two fragments of animal bones (6). At the S corner, in the filling (20 cm above the bottom) a cup (3) was found and along the SW wall (28 cm above the bottom) a pot (1a), whose potsherds were also found in two clusters to the north (1b, c). In the vicinity of the skull, potsherds of a two-handle amphora were concentrated (2a-b). Further pottery fragments were found in the grave filling together with other decomposing bone remains (7). Pl. 69.1.
207.1.3.1. (a-c) Big egg-shaped pot. Brown-red spotted coarsened surface. Clay containing coarse sand grains. H - 480 mm; R - 280 mm; C - 360/302-330 mm; B - 147 mm. Inv. No. 10259-594/80. Pl. 70.2.
207.1.3.2. (a-b) Big two-handle amphora, egg shaped, with three tunnel handles (originally four) below neck. Coarsened, in places cracked brown-grey surface. Fine clay material containing tiny sand grains. H - 372 mm; R - 122 mm; C - 325/230 mm; B - 102-108 mm. Inv. No. 10259-595/80. Pl. 69.3.
207.1.3.3. Low cup with ribbon handle. Brown-grey coarsened (in places cracked) surface. Clay amply intermixed with grains of sand. H - 114 mm; R - 190 mm; B - 98 mm. Inv. No. 10259-596/80. Pl. 69.2.
207.1.3.4. Vertebrae of domestic pig. No Inventory No..
207.1.3.5. Unidentified fragments of animal bones. No Inventory No..
207.1.3.6. Fovea of the iliac bone of domestic aurochs. No Inventory No..
- Fragment from belly of thick-walled vessel. Similar characteristic of surface material Inv. No. 10259-604/80.
- Two potsherds from a bent neck of big vessel. Obliquely incised rim. Same characteristic of both surface and material. Inv. No. 10259-598, 601/80.
207.1.4. Grave 13 (VN 2)
The grave pit disturbed by terrain modification. Only an irregular part of bottom (180 x 90 cm) preserved, sunk a maximum of 5 cm into yellow clayey underlier. Evidently shallow grave. In the fill, consisting of black loam intermixed with small clods of clay and ferric deposits, potsherds from three vessels were found (1-3).
207.1.5. Grave 15 (VN 1)

A rectangular grave pit with rounded corners (370 x 200-210 cm) was discovered in sandy clay underlier. Its long axis was oriented in a N-S direction. Its walls, in places disturbed by animal burrows, were vertically sunk into the underlier. The contour of the southern wall and of the SE corner was not clear, as the wall had collapsed inward. In the deep black clay formed on the level of the underlier, thick layers were oriented towards the centre of the grave, whereas at the bottom, thin, wedge-like narrow belts were visible. The bottom, obliquely finished, was situated at a depth of 85-100 cm below the level of the underlier. Remains of a considerably decomposed skeleton, which were not in anatomically correct position, were scattered in the western part, where isolated fragments of decomposing bone occurred in the filling (5-10 cm above the bottom). In the middle of the northern wall, a jug (1) was lying on the side and not far from it another jug-like vessel (2) along with two copper decorations (3) and in the SE corner, two amphorae (4, 5) with Moravian Painted Ware potsherds (6). Three further vessels (7-9) were found in the centre of the western part. Between them and the western wall, a copper awl (10), oriented with the point to the E, and a copper sheet (11) were found in the filling (12 cm above the bottom). Close to that wall, there was a bowl (12), a base Pl. with a silex (13, 14) and a pile of animal bones (15), containing a bone chisel (16). In the SW corner, potsherds of two other vessels (17-18) were scattered with an arrow head (19), beside them in a slanting position (13-22 cm above the bottom) was a bowl (20) with a bone awl (21) and an axe (22), oriented with the edge to E (found 18 cm above the bottom). In that corner, in the filling at a height of 30 cm above the bottom, two copper objects (23, 24) were found in vertical position, with a silex (25) and fragments of animal bones (26). Above them, at a height of 50 cm above the bottom, another bone object (27) was found in the wall. Towards the centre, near the bottom, there lay a battle-axe (28) with two bone artefacts (29-30). In the black filling, small clods of dust (31) were found and potsherds of pottery again belonging to the Moravian Painted Ware Culture(32), Pl. 71:1.

207.1.5.1. Decorated jug with handle. Grey-brown smooth surface. Clay with coarse sand grains. Rec. H - 223 mm; R - 140 mm; C - 222/270 mm; B - 95-97 mm. Inv. No. 10259-627/80. Pl. 72:3.

207.1.5.2. Big amphora-shaped jug with modelled barbs below lower root of ribbon handle. Light brown (in places black) coarsened surface. H - 407 mm; R - 157 mm; C - 364/186 mm; B - 130-134 mm. Inv. No. 10259-628/80. Pl. 71:6.

207.1.5.3. Hair decoration wound of simple copper wire with pointed ends which overlap. Diameter - 16 mm; wire thickness - 1.3 mm. Inv. No. 10259-655a/80. Pl. 71:7. Similar decoration of simple copper wire whose one end is pointed and the other hammered flat. Diameter - 13 x 15 mm; wire thickness - 1 mm. Inv. No. 10259-655b/80. Pl. 71:8.

207.1.5.4. Amphora-shaped jug with ribbon handle. Polished light brown to grey-black surface. Fine clay material. H - 364 mm; R - 150 mm; C - 350/130 mm; B - 100 mm. Inv. No. 10259-629/80. Pl. 72:4.

207.1.5.5. Two-handle ball-shaped amphora with four tunnel handles below neck. Yellow-brown (in places black) smooth surface. Fine clay with small sand grains. H - 442 mm; R - 150-154 mm; C - 460/220 mm; B - 220 mm. Inv. No. 10259-630/80. Pl. 74:3.

207.1.5.6. Forty-five small potsherds from bellies of different vessels. Light grey smooth surface. Finely washed clay material. Inv. No. 10259-640, 641/80.

207.1.5.7. Egg-shaped pot with 4 modelled bosses at rim. Smooth light brown to black surface. Clay with coarse sand grains. H - 276 mm; R - 190 mm; C - 244/140-152 mm; B - 102-107 mm. Inv. No. 10259-631/80. Pl. 73:3.


207.1.5.9. Potsherds from neck and belly with lower part of jug. Polished grey-brown surface. Fine clay with fine grains of sand. Rec. H - 302 mm; R - 175-198 mm; C - 265/176 mm; B - 104-108 mm. Inv. No. 10259-632/80. Pl. 72:1.


207.1.5.11. Fragment of copper sheet which dilapidated.


207.1.5.17. Potsherds of egg-shaped pot. Coarse brown-grey surface. Clay richly intermixed with coarse sand grains. R - 220 mm; B - 95 mm. Inv. No. 10259-635/80.
207.1.5.18. Lower part of jug, potsherds from belly and neck of same vessel. R - 140 mm; B - 98 mm. Inv. No. 10259-637/80.

207.1.5.19. Siliceous arrow head. Lost in investigation.


207.1.5.22. Stone axe made of metamorphic rock, with straight edge. L - 67.5 mm; edge W - 46 mm; butt W - about 22 mm; thickness - 18 mm; Weight - 100 g. Inv. No. 10259-643/80. Pl. 71:2.

207.1.5.23. Knife made of copper sheet. L - 104 mm. Inv. No. 10259-653/80. Pl. 73:5.


207.1.5.25. Flake with local retouch. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 65 mm. Inv. No. 10259-645/80. Pl. 73:2.


207.1.5.28. Battle-ax of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Diabase. L - 111 mm; W - 51 mm; edge H - 50 mm; Bore - 20-20 mm; Weight - 400 g. Inv. No. 10259-642/80. Pl. 73:1, 200:1.

207.1.5.29. Bone tool with chisel-like edge, made of unidentified bone. L - 75 mm. Inv. No. 10259-650/80. Pl. 72:5.

207.1.5.30. Flat bone artefact with one rounded and one pointed end, made of unidentified bone. L - 60 mm. Inv. No. 10259-649/80. Pl. 72:2.

207.1.5.31. Fine cloths of daub. Inv. No. 10259-668/80.

207.1.5.32. From a No. of vessels, 30 rim sherds and 45 belly sherds. Grey-brown smooth surface. Fine clay material intermixed with fine sand grains. Inv. Nos. 10259-640/80 to 10259-641/80.

207.1.6. Grave 18 (VN 1)

A rectangular grave pit (200 x 116 cm) differentiated from the clayey underlayer by a dark filling consisting of clay and black topsoil. At the bottom, the strongly flexed bones of the lower extremities of an adult man were found. Based on their position, it can be judged that the body was lying on its left side, with the head to NNE. In a recess of the eastern wall there two jugs (1, 2). Remnants of another vessel preserved in two clusters of potsherds were found perhaps behind the head and in front of the chest of the body (3a-b). A further vessel was found near the flexed legs (4). In the location where the cranium had probably been located, there was a silex (5). Pl. 74:2.


207.1.6.2. Torso of jug with ribbon handle. Coarse light grey surface. Fine clay material. H - 143 mm; R - cca 80 mm; B - 110 mm. Inv. No. 10259-842/80. Pl. 70:1.


207.1.6.5. Flake. Lost in investigation.

Deposition: M Kyjov

208. NEDAKONICE

208.1. Padělkov.

Accidental find (VN 5) of a pottery fragment (1) found in 1940.


Deposition: M Uherské Hradiště

Dist.: Uherské Hradiště (H-8)
209. NĚMČICE

209.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find circumstances not recorded.
209.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape with bore near butt. L - 92 mm. Inv. No. 175 (unidentified).
Deposition: M Kroměříž
Part II:406.

210. NĚMČICE NAD HANOU

210.1. Na svorkách.
A MCWC grave was investigated by A. Telička.
210.1.1. G r a v e 1 (VN 3b)
A beaker (1) was obtained from a grave (?) pit (shape and size not indicated).
210.1.1.1. Corded beaker with funnel neck, decorated with eight rows of cord imprint. Set-back straight
bottom. Grey-brown smooth surface. Sandy material. H - 130 mm; R - 120 mm; B - 65 mm; Inv. No. 445. Pl.
85:5
Deposition: M Přerov
Ref.: FR in Arch. AI AS CR Brno, Ref. Nos. 2504/46, 2786/52, 2590/60, 2594/60. Červinka 1908:134; ibid.
1926:23, obr. 33; ibid. 1930:9; ibid. 1938:44; Kalousek 1945: Part II:111, tab. LII:8; Šebela 1986: Part II:407,
tab. 90:1.

210.2. Cihelna (Behind the cemetery).
An isolated find (VN 5) of pottery (1) without details of find.
210.2.1. B owl of the Moravian type. Black-grey surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 42 mm; R - 113 mm; B - 45
Deposition: M Přerov
Ref.: Unpublished. FR in Arch. AI AS CR Brno, Ref. Nos. 2504/46; 2768/52; 2588/60. Červinka 1938:44, and

210.3. Site unknown.
Isolated find (VN 5) of three battle-axes (1-3) without details of find.
210.3.1. E dge part of battle-axe of simple shape, broken at the bore (unidentified).
210.3.2. B attle-axe of simple shape. Inv. No. 1398 (unidentified).
Deposition: M Přerov
210.3.3. B attle-axe of simple shape of non-calcareous mica siltstone. Acc. No. 245/64/1 (unidentified).
Deposition: M Přerov

211. NĚMETICE

211.1. Opálenec
The site is situated NW of the community in the woods called “Doubrava”. The barrow field, consisting of seven
barrows, was discovered in 1890, by F. Přikryl who excavated the first four. The remaining ones were examined
in 1908, by I. L. Červinka. Two barrows are found in Clearing XI, the other five are about 500 m away to the
E in Clearing X.
211.1.1. B a r r o w 1 (VN 3b)
The barrow mound was 1.5 m high, the base was 12 m in diameter. About 40 cm below the surface a battle-axe
(1) with a blade (2) was found. At a depth of 90 cm in a “layer of ashes and charcoal”, there were potsherds (3).
A grave pit was not found.
211.1.1.1. Battle-axe of the Šleza type with a foot. Serpentinite. L - 146 mm; W - 42 mm; H of edge - 47 mm;
211.1.1.2. Narrow jasper knife. L - 84 mm. Unidentified. Pl. 76:2,26
211.1.1.3. Sherds of a two-handle amphora. Surface colour red, inner surface black. Lost.
211.1.2. B a r r o w 2 (VN 4a)
Find details not known. Without finds.
211.1.3. B a r r o w 3 (VN 4a)
Shape and size of barrow mound not known. It is reported to have contained decomposing bones. No finds.
211.1.4. B a r r o w 4 (VN 4a)
No information about the shape and size of the barrow. No finds.

Dist.: Blansko
(F-6)

Dist.: Prostějov
(G-8)

Dist.: Vsetín
(F-10)
211.1.5. **Barrow 5 (VN 3b)**
In the centre below the barrow mound (H - 0.8 m; diameter - 10 m), an oval grave pit was sunk in the underlier (L - 150 cm) with a dark ash filling. On the bottom (depth 50 cm), no skeletal remains were found. In the NE side of the grave, there was a battle-axe (1) and a silex (2).

211.1.5.1. **Battle-axe of simple shape with facets. Long axis convexly bent. Hole bored from two sides is shifted towards the rear. Greenschist. L - 141 mm; W - 55 mm; H - 40 mm; Bore - 21-19 mm. Inv. No. 51874. Pl. 75:7.**

211.1.5.2. **Non-standard end-scraper. Basal part not preserved. "Chocolate silex" from the Śwątokrzyskie góry Mts. Pres. L - 47 mm (original L - 82 mm). Inv. No. 51875. Pl. 75:6, 207:7.**

211.1.6. **Barrow 6 (VN 4a)**
Research not finished.

211.1.7. **Barrow 7 (VN 1)**
Below the barrow mound (H - about 1 m; diameter - 9 m), there was a strong cremation pyre. The grave pit of oval shape (parameters unknown) sunk into the underlier was situated in the E part, below this pyre. At the bottom of the grave (depth 50 cm), there were remains of a skeleton. According to its position, it can be judged that the deceased was lying in a flexed position on its right side, with the head towards S. The fingers of strongly curled hands were in front of the face. Behind the head there, stood a amphora (1) with a piece of rock (2). On the fibulae there lay a beaker (3) and behind the back a battle-axe (4). In the barrow mound above the grave pit there was a small vessel (5) containing "incompletely burned small bones". Not far from it there was a group of three other vessels (6-8), two of which were turned with their bottom upwards, and a pile of burned bones. Pl. 75:1.

211.1.7.1. **Amphora with two handles below the neck and three rows of short grooves below the rim. Red surface, black on the inner side. (Not identified). Pl. 75:3, 27**

211.1.7.2. **Piece of igneous rock. L - 33 mm. Inv. No. 51871. Pl. 75:5.**

211.1.7.3. **Low beaker decorated on the neck with twelve horizontal cord imprints. Smooth brown surface. Clay intermixed with fine grains of sand. H - 133 mm; R - 120 mm; B - 71 mm. Inv. No. 51933. Pl. 75:2.**

211.1.7.4. **Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view convexly bent, made of unidentified rock. L - 95 mm; W - 41 mm; H - 44 mm; Bore - 21-21 mm. Inv. No. 51876. Pl. 75:4.**

211.1.7.5. **Pot-like vessel. Could not be saved.**

211.1.7.6. **Large pot-like vessel. Decomposed.**

211.1.7.7. **Vessel of similar shape. Not preserved.**

211.1.7.8. **Jug (unidentified).**
Deposition: M Olomouc (Barrow 1), MM Brno (Barrows 5, 7).

211.2. **Site unknown.**
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1), details of find not recorded.

211.2.1. **Battle-axe of simple shape, in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex, made of unidentified rock. L - 95 mm; W - 49 mm; H - 37 mm; Bore - 18-20 mm. Inv. No. 51873. Pl. 153:4.**
Deposition: MM Brno

212. **NEMOTICE**

212.1. **Site unknown.**
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Find circumstances not recorded.

212.1.1. **Battle-axe of simple shape, in plane view with convex sides, in side view convexly bent with higher edge. On the walls of the barrow traces of boring. Greenschist (?). L - 109 mm; W - 50 mm; edge H - 49 mm; Bore - 24-23 mm; Weight - 360 g. Inv. No. 52370. Pl. 153:5.**
Deposition: MM Brno

213. **NÍTKOVICE**

213.1. **Na drahách.**
The site is situated at the E side of the community, on the right-hand side of the road connecting Nítkovice with Liteněč. In the sand-pit of the community four MCWC graves were disturbed in 1929-32. The contents of the
first three were recovered by M. Chleborád, that of the fourth by S. Hlobil. The graves were situated 8-10 m from each other.

213.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)
No details are known. The grave goods consisted of a bowl (1) containing a pebble (3) and a cup (2).


213.1.2. Grave 2 (VN 3b)
From the grave (shape and depth unknown) an amphora (1), a jug (2) and a bowl (3) were recovered.

213.1.2.1. Amphora without handles. Brown coarsened surface with black spots. Clay material. H - 185 mm; R - 106 mm; C - 245/70 mm; B - 80 mm. Acc. No. Pa 3467/38. Pl. 77:7.


213.1.3. Grave 3 (VN 4a)
From a grave without detailed information a bowl (1) was recovered.


213.1.4. Grave 4 (VN 4a)
From the grave pit destroyed by sand quarrying, an amphora (1) was recovered.

213.1.4.1. Amphora with four funnel handles below neck. Yellow-brown coarsened surface. Finely floated clay. H - 232 mm; R - 124 mm; C - 276/100 mm; B - 90 mm. Inv. No. 1083. Pl. 77:9.

Deposition: MM Brno, M Kroměříž (Grave 4)

213.1.5. Isolated find.
From the same cadastral part there comes an isolated find (VN 5) of a bowl (1) found in 1950, in the "dustbin" (it cannot be excluded that it is a find from disturbed grave).

213.1.5.1. Bowl of the Moravian type with double modelled boss. Yellow-brown coarsened surface. Clay-sandy material. H - 33 mm; R - 114 mm; B - 60 mm. Without Inv. No. Pl. 77:5.

Deposition: M Kroměříž

213.2. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a jug (1). Details of find circumstances unknown.

213.2.1. Jug with ribbon handle and seven modelled bosses on belly. Light brown coarsened surface. Fine clay material. H - 150 mm; R - 126 mm; C - 188/60 mm; B - 83 mm. Without Inv. No. Pl. 77:2.

Deposition: M Kroměříž

214. NIVNICE

214.1. Čupý

Accidental find (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). The first was found in 1901, by Mr Flosar, in the second the find circumstances are not known.

214.1.1. Faceted battle-axe with the edge drawn downwards. Greenschist. L - 142 mm; W - 55 mm; edge H - 55 mm; Bore - 20-20 mm. Inv. No. 202. Pl. 152:3.

214.1.2. Faceted battle-axe. Facets worn out. Basalt (according to Červinka, sandstone). L - 123 mm; W - 54 mm; H - 40 mm; Bore - 21-19 mm. Inv. No. 200. Pl. 152:2.

Deposition: M Uherské Hradiště

214.2. Nivnice čtvrtky.
The site is situated SW of the community, about 2 km. Another accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in April, 1987, by Fr. Janečka (address: Korytná 173) and handed over to the workers of the Opava branch of AI CSAS Brno (now OHP Opava).
214.2.1. Butt part of longitudinally split faceted battle-axe broken at the bore (raw material was not determined). Pres. L - 72 mm. Inv. No. 10467-1/87.
Deposition: OHP Opava

215. NOVÁ PLESNÁ  
Dist.: Opava  

215.1. Site unknown.  
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find not indicated.  

215.1.1. Battle-axe of the Moravian type with a sharp edge at the lower side. Amphibolite. L - 205 mm; W - 62 mm; H - 38 mm; Bore - 15-17 mm; Weight - 630 g. Inv. No. P 3623. Pl. 152:5.  
Deposition: M Opava  

216. NOVÝ HROZENKOVA  
Dist.: Vsetín  

216.1. Railway station of Czechoslovak Railways.  
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) which was found in earth works in 1933, handed over to the museum in 1953.  

216.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view planoconvex. Basalt. L - 91 mm; W - 52 mm; H - 54 mm; Bore - 29-26 mm. Inv. No. 1651. Pl. 155:3.  
Deposition: M Vsetín  

217. NOVÝ MALÍN  
Dist.: Šumperk  

217.1. Fields near a railway building.  
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) handed over to the museum by V. Jiřek in 1950. Artefact found by children in the field.  

217.1.1. Short battle-axe of simple shape, in plane view with rounded butt, in side view rectangular (raw material not determined). L - 97 mm; W - 64 mm; H - 45 mm; Bore - 27-30 mm; Weight - 360 g. Inv. No. H 2197. Pl. 152:1.  
Deposition: M Mohelnice  

218. OCHOZ U BRNA  
Dist.: Brno-Rural  

218.1. Site unknown.  
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) without any details of find.  

218.1.1. Battle-axe of pentagonal shape in front view, in side view trapezoid with fan-shaped edge. Diabase. L - 105 mm; W - 51 mm; edge H - 41 mm; bore 18-20 mm. Inv. No. 51826. Pl. 155:4.  
Deposition: MM Brno  

219. ODLRICE  
Dist.: Olomouc  

219.1. Site unknown.  
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) and a jug (2). Details of find unknown.  

219.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape, broken at the bore, with a secondary bore. On the bore walls, marked traces of boring. Patinated olivine basalt. Pres. L - 84 mm; W - 52 mm; edge H - 53 mm; bore 19-17 mm. Inv. No. L 3448.  
Deposition: M Olomouc (Collection of the Litovel Museum)  

220. OHROZIM  
Dist.: Prostějov  

220.1. Syenergy.  
In 1924, during the construction of a new road in the direction of Vítov a MCWC grave was disturbed.
220.1.1. Grave 1 (?) (VN 3b)
During earth moving operations, a grave pit (?) was disturbed (300 x 120 cm, 150 cm deep), in which a battle-axe was found (1). The skeleton was not preserved.

220.1.1.1. Axe hammer of simple type with rectangular butt, in side view rectangular. Serpentineite. L - 102 mm; W - 47 mm; H - 37.5 mm; Bore - 16-17 mm. Inv. No. 63831. Pl. 135:2.
Deposition: M Olomouc

221. OLOMOUC
Dist.: Olomouc (E/F-8)

221.1. Prior.
The site is situated in the centre of the historical core of the town. In 1975, during a rescue archaeological research headed by J. Bláha from the OHP Olomouc, on the site intended for the construction of Prior department store prehistoric objects were found, among them a MCWC grave.

221.1.1. Grave 1 (Obj. XXIV, VN 3a)
The grave pit destroyed by earth works. Skeleton not preserved. From among the grave goods a jug (1), two axes (2, 3) and a silex (4) were recovered.

221.1.1.1. Amphora-shaped jug with ribbon handle. Smooth (in places worn out) brown-grey surface. Clay material intermixed with grains of sand and quartz. H - 220 mm; R - 135 mm; C - 254/88 mm; B - 82 mm. Acc. No. 5171/73. Pl. 78:3.

221.1.1.2. Axe of trapezoid shape in plane view with straight edge. Transversal section rectangular. Muscovite - chloritic quartzite. L - 112 mm; edge W - 57 mm; H - 11 mm. Acc. No. 5385/73. Pl. 78:1, 203:12.

221.1.1.3. Axe of trapezoid shape in plane view with straight edge. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 72 mm; edge W - 40 mm; H - 21 mm. Acc. No. 5386/73. Pl. 78:4, 203:11.

Deposition: OHP Olomouc

221.2. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). Details of find unknown.

221.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in front view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. On the walls of bore traces of boring. Coarse-grained grey sandstone. L - 120 mm; W - 56 mm; edge H - 43 mm; Bore - 21-19 mm; Weight - 470 g. Inv. No. 2543. Pl. 153:3.
Deposition: M Uherské Hradiště

221.2.2. Concavely bent battle-axe with rectangular transversal section (raw material not determined). L - 142 mm; W - 48 mm; H - 50 mm; Bore - 21-19 mm. Acc. No. P 3110/57. Pl. 152:4.
Deposition: M Olomouc

222. ONDRATICE
Dist.: Prostějov (G-7)

222.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1), no details of find.

222.1.1. Fragment of faceted battle-axe (unidentified).
Deposition: MM Brno

223. OPATOVICE
Dist.: Brno-Rural (H-6)

223.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of pottery (1) without any details of find circumstances.

223.1.1. Amphora-shaped jug with four modelled bosses below neck. Light grey smooth surface. Clay material. H - 290 mm; R - 157 mm; C - 265/90 mm; B - 96 mm. Inv. No. 52374. Pl. 78:5.
Deposition: MM Brno
224. **OPATOVICE**

**224.1. Site unknown.**

Accidental finds (VN 5) of four battle-axes (1-4). The first three were donated to the museum by I. L. Červinka. In the last one no find circumstances are known.

- **224.1.1.** Battle-axe of the Šleža type with damaged edge and butt. Diabase. L - 115 mm; W - 45 mm; edge H - 49 mm; bore - 16-18 mm; weight - 340 g. Inv. No. 70119. Pl. 154:6.
- **224.1.2.** Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex. Amphibolite. L - 106 mm; W - 46 mm; H - 52 mm; bore - 19-18 mm; weight - 340 g. Inv. No. 70118. Pl. 154:5.
- **224.1.3.** Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
- **224.1.4.** Battle-axe of the Šleža type. Amphibole gabbro. L - 109 mm; W - 47 mm; edge H - 48 mm; bore - 19-19 mm; weight - 377 g. Acc. No. 65/71. Pl. 154:3.

Deposition: NM Praha (1-3); M Hranice (4).


225. **OPLOCANY**

**225.1. Chelena at Svárov.**

In examining a grave of the Lausatian culture, A. Gottwald recovered the content of a disturbed MCWC grave.

- **225.1.1.** Grave 1 (VN 3b).

The grave pit destroyed by a subsequent Lausatian culture burial. Three vessels (1-3) were obtained from the grave goods.

- **225.1.1.1.** Nagyrev jug of the Balkan type. Grey-black smooth surface. Clay with admixture of sand grains. H - 168 mm; R - 74 mm; C - 140/45 mm; B - 50 mm; Inv. No. Dp 2. Pl. 85:1, 191:3.
- **225.1.1.2.** Bowl of the Moravian type. Grey-black coarsened surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 52 mm; R - 125 mm; B - 55 mm. Inv. No. Dp 4. Pl. 85:3.
- **225.1.1.3.** Cup with ribbon handle. Dark grey smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 90 mm; R - 180 mm; B - 86 mm. Inv. No. Dp 5. Pl. 85:2.

Deposition: M Prostějov


**225.2. Site unknown.**

An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No find details registered.

- **225.2.1.** Axe hammer of simple shape with bore near edge. Inv. No. 1478 (unidentified).

Deposition: M Přerov


226. **OPROSTOVICE**

**226.1. Site unknown.**

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) with no details of find.

- **226.1.1.** Battle-axe of simple shape. Sandstone. Inv. No. VMO 2319.

Deposition: M Olomouc


227. **ORLOVICE**

**227.1. Site unknown.**

An accidental find (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). No details known.

- **227.1.1.** Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape with convex sides (?), broken at the bore (raw material not determined). Pres. L - 64 mm. Inv. No. A 2921.
- **227.1.2.** Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape with convex sides (?), broken at the bore (raw material not determined). Pres. L - 58 mm. Inv. No. A 2923.

Deposition: M Vyškov

228. OSEK NAD BEČVOU  
Dist.: Přerov (F-9)

228.1. Na Újezdě.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find not recorded.

228.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape, in plane view with convex sides, long butt and bore near edge; in side view trapezoid. Serpentinite (?). L - 104 mm; W - 36 mm; edge H - 41 mm; Bore - 17-16 mm; Weight - 220 g. Inv. No. 51832. Pl. 154:2.
Deposition: MM Brno

228.2. Vícinov.
Isolated finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2) found on the territory of the abandoned medieval village of Vícinov and handed over to the Opava branch office of the AI CSAS Brno (now OHP Opava) from a school collection (objects acquired by the former school director, Mr Svozil).
228.2.1. Battle-axe of the Šleza type made of undetermined rock. Surface strongly corroded. L - 129 mm; W - 48 mm; edge H - 40 mm; Bore - 19-21 mm; Weight - 351 g. Inv. No. 753/1-1/74.
228.2.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, long butt and bore near edge, in side view trapezoid. Sides bear traces of crumbling away of surface. Undetermined rock. L - 123 mm; W - 54 mm; edge H - 49 mm; Bore - 23-23 mm; Weight - 500 g. Inv. No. 753/1-2/74. Pl. 154:4.
Deposition: OHP Opava

228.3. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find unknown.

228.3.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Serpentinite. L - 115 mm; W - 40 mm; edge H - 55 mm; Bore - 19-20 mm; Weight - 420 g. Inv. No. VMO 2566. Pl. 154:1.
Deposition: M Olomouc

229. OSOBLAHA  
Dist.: Bruntál (B-9)

229.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find unknown.

229.1.1. Battle-axe of the Šleza type. Serpentinite. L - 131 mm; W - 41 mm; H - 37 mm; Bore - 19-20 mm; Weight - 305 g. Inv. No. P 3143. Pl. 156:5.
Deposition: M Opava

230. OSTROŽSKÁ NOVÁ VES  
Dist.: Uherské Hradiště (I-9)

230.1. Rybníky.
The site is situated NW of the community, in front of the area of the Spa Ostrožská Nová Ves (to the left of the road connecting Veselí nad Moravou with Uherské Hradiště). In surface collection carried out by L. Galuška from MM Brno on 16 April 1988, fragments of two polished artefacts were found (VN 5; 1, 2).

230.1.1. Edge part of stone axe with straight edge. Reddish sandstone (Nordic origin cannot be excluded). Pres. L - 74 mm; W - 55 mm. Inv. No. 165661.

230.1.2. Butt part of battle-axe with convexly bent long axis in side view, in plane view with torso of arch-like extension of sides in place of bore. Mica sandstone. Pres. L - 118 mm; butt H - 67 mm. Inv. No 165662.
Deposition: MM Brno

230.2. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find unknown.

230.2.1. Battle-axe of Bohemian type with fan-like edge (unidentified).
Deposition: A. Fadrus. Brno (Currently: ?)
The site is situated NE of the village, closely at the frontier of the cadastres of Palonín and Řínicke. It lies in a gently sloping terrain running NE from the village of Bílá Lhota. In 1978, the hillock was sectioned in an E-W direction by a 44 m wide cut for the construction of a four-lane road connecting Mohelnice and Olomouc. During the rescue archaeological research carried out in the autumn months of 1978 and in the spring 1979, headed by V. Kapl (Dist. museum keeper at Mohelnice), settlement objects of the people of the Lausatian culture were discovered, a settlement of the Slavonic period and objects of the late ringwall period. Further, also objects were studied that contained fragments of pottery of MCWC people.

Object 1 7 2 (VN 1)

The pit was circular in shape (diameter 130 cm) with two lobes opposite each other inn the NNW and SSE sections, vertical walls, with a flat bottom (depth 80 cm). The fill consisted of, at the bottom, a loess layer rising along the walls upwards, where it ended in a concave surface on which rested layers of grey ash-like clay, daubing, charcoal, and on the top among this, lobes of loess. Above this, there was a dark grey layer. In the filling there were potsherds from the MCWC(1-5) and the Lausatian culture (6, 7), a silex (8), animal bones (9), charcoal (10) and daubing (11). Pl. 79:6.

Object 1 7 1.1. Potsherd from below neck of unidentified vessel. Coarsened grey-black surface, clay with coarse grains of sand. Inv. No. A 21696.

Object 1 7 1.1.2. Potsherd from jug shoulder (?). Black-grey smooth surface. Fine clay material. Inv. No. A 21697.


Object 1 7 1.1.5. Potsherd from shoulder of unidentified vessel. Light brown coarsened surface. Fine clay material. Inv. No. A 21698.

Object 1 7 1.1.6. Potsherd from a PL-like disc decorated from one side by scratches. Perfectly polished brick red surface with dark spots. Inv. No. A 21700.


Object 1 7 1.1.9. Unidentified fragments of animal bones.

Object 1 7 1.1.10. Four fragments of charcoal with crushed material. (Oak - determination by E. Ochravil).

Object 1 7 1.1.11. Fragment of daubing. Inv. No. A 21701.

Object 1 7 2. O b j e c t 2 3 0 (VN 1)

The pit was circular in shape (diameter - 120 cm). Its vertical walls led to a flat bottom. Its western section was disturbed by Object 231. From 65 cm to the bottom, it was filled with loess which was thicker at the walls. Above this, there was a layer of daubing intermixed with clay and the rest of the pit was filled with dark grey clay. In the filling there were potsherds (1, 2), a fragment of a battle-axe (3), daubing (4). Pl. 79:3.


Object 1 7 2.4. Two fractions of daubing. Inv. No. A 22229ab.

Object 1 7 3. O b j e c t 5 3 5 (VN 1)

A clay pit of irregular shape, oriented by its long axes N-S, not entirely excavated. Its width varied from 400 to 500 cm, the preserved length was 800 cm. The bottom was divided by many circular depressions intersecting each other. The fill consisted of layers of dark grey clay and loess overlapping each other irregularly. In addition to a rich collection of pottery of the Lausatian culture, two potsherds of the MCWC (1, 2) were also found in the fill.


Deposition: M Mohelnice

232. P A V L O V  

232.1. Horní pole. 
The site is situated NE from the village, in an area delimited by the Dyje River and the road connecting Dolní Věstonice and Milovice. During the rescue archaeological research of the Al CSAS Brno, headed by M. Čížmář, M. Geisler and L. Rakovský, in autumn 1982, in the space of a clay pit (in its northern part), which served for extracting material for the dam of the third reservoir of the Nové Mlýny water project, settlement objects were discovered. They dated back to the Neolithic, Early and Late Bronze Ages and there were also graves of the Proto-Urnetic culture and Bell Beaker culture. In addition, two graves of the Corded Ware Culture were also discovered, one of them containing an inhumation grave (Grave 5) and the other a cremation burial (Grave 14). Further, a third grave (780), with two cremation burials, was discovered and investigated in the year 1986.

232.1.1. Grave 5 (VN 1)
On a sandy underlier, there was a rectangular grave pit with rounded corners (top: 249 x 190 cm, bottom: 210 x 176 cm). On a dish-shaped bottom (depth 150-160 cm), there rested a skeleton of a man who died at the age of 25-30 years. The skeleton was resting on its right side, with the rump on the back. It was strongly flexed with the skull oriented towards W. The right arm, bent at the elbow to an acute angle, had the fingers in front of the face. The left arm bent at the elbow to the right angle, had the forearm laid across the belly. Near the knees of the deceased, there was an amphora (1) lying on its side and a jug (2). A pot (3) was standing in front of the face. Between it and the humerus, an axe (4) was lying, below it a copper knife (5) with a flake (6). On the humerus of the right arm another two flakes (7, 8) were found, a bone object (9) and a copper awl (10). Near the mandible, a copper bead (11) was found and in the clay below the skull bone beads (12) and fragments of a metal sheet (13). Along the western wall of the grave, there were animal bones (16), among which a bone chisel (14) was found and at the NW corner another stone axe (15). Pl. 80:1, 178:1-2.

232.1.1.1. Amphora with widely open neck and four tunnel handles below neck. Yellow-brown spotted smooth surface. Fine clay material. H - 271 mm; R - 108-110 mm; C - 318/122 mm; B - 97 mm. Inv. No. 11839/12-23/82. Pl. 80:7.

232.1.1.2. Undecorated jug with ribbon handle drawn from rim. Smooth, in places cracked yellow-brown surface. Clay intermixed with fine grains of sand. H - 137 mm; R - 129 mm; B - 80 mm. Inv. No. 11839/12-23/82. Pl. 80:8.

232.1.1.3. High egg-shaped pot with one preserved modelled boss (originally they were four). Grey-brown smooth surface. Clay with fine grains of sand. Reconstr. H - 282 mm; R - 180 mm; C - 122/160 mm; B - 105 mm. Inv. No. 11839/12-21/82. Pl. 80:5.

232.1.1.4. Axe of rectangular shape made of greenschist with straight edge on which slanting scratches are macroscopically visible. L - 132 mm; W - 54.5 mm; H - 19 mm. Inv. No. 11839/12-28/82. Pl. 81:3.

232.1.1.5. Knife made of copper sheet. Upper part bent outwards. L - 61 mm; W - 14.5 mm. No Inventory No. Pl. 80:12.


232.1.1.7. Mesial part of blade. Chert of Krumlovsky les type I. L - 30 mm. Inv. No. 11839/12-31/82. Pl. 80:3.


232.1.1.9. Bone object made of red deer antler (?) with rounded ends. L - 144 mm. Inv. No. 11839/12-33/82. Pl. 80:6.

232.1.1.10. Copper chisel-like awl. L - 57 mm, butt L - 10 mm. Inv. No. 11839/12-27/82. Pl. 80:11.

232.1.1.11. Small copper bead rolled from narrow sheet. L - 4 mm; diameter - 2 mm. Inv. No. 11839/12-25/82. Pl. 80:10.

232.1.1.12. Three bone beads of cylindrical shape. L - 9-13 mm; diameter - 4-4.5 mm. Inv. No. 11839/12-34/82. Pl. 80:9.


232.1.1.15. Stone axe in plane view of trapezoid form with straight edge. On its surface, in places, are visible macroscopic working traces. Metamorphic basic rock. L - 63 mm; edge W - 54.5 mm; butt W - 32 mm; H - 13 mm. Inv. No. 11839/12-29/82. Pl. 81:4, 204:2a-b.

232.1.1.16. Bones of domestic pg. Inv. No. 11839/12-36/82.

232.1.2. Grave 4 (VN 1)
The grave pit of rectangular shape (Top:260 x 206 cm; bottom:240 x 180 cm) was oriented by its long axis in a E-W direction. On the bottom (depth 125-135 cm), there were two heaps of burned human bones, among which there lay skull fragments belonging to a man deceased at the age of 40-60 years. In the SW corner of the grave stood an amphora (1) containing another vessel (2) and not far from it a pot (3) with a bone object (4). Along the
northern wall, there was a jug (5) lying on its side, a chisel (6) and at the middle of the western wall a pot (7) standing on fragments of animal bones (14) and a silex (8). On either side of this pot-like vessel long animal bones (11, 12) were arranged in parallel, aiming to the first heap of human bones, near which there was another vessel in potsherds (9). Among fragments of the burned bones in the other heap also animal bones (13) were found, and below them an axe (10). Further bone fragments were found when cleaning the grave (15). Pl. 82:1, 178:4.

232.1.2.1. Amphora with open neck and four tunnel-shaped handles below neck. Smooth (in places coarsened) surface. Fine clay material. H - 310 mm; R - 122 mm; C - 310/147 mm; B - 146 mm. Inv. No. 11839/12-88/82. Pl. 81:2.

232.1.2.2. Small undecorated corded beaker with high, slightly open neck, continually passing into low situated belly. Grey-brown smooth (in places cracked) surface. Clay intermixed with fine grains of sand. H - 94 mm; R - 60 mm; B - 50 mm. Inv. No. 11839/12-87/82. Pl. 82:3.

232.1.2.3. Pot with funnel-shaped opened neck and ribbon handle drawn from rim and attached by its bottom below dividing line of neck and body. Brown-grey smooth surface. Clay with fine grains of sand. H - 119 mm; R - 148 mm; B - 84 mm. No Inventory No. Pl. 82:4.


232.1.2.6. Bone chisel made of radius of domestic aurochs, with articular head at the butt. L - 150 mm. Inv. No. 11839/12-93/82. Pl. 82:6.

232.1.2.7. High egg-shaped pot. Flat bottom. Brown-red coarsened surface. Clay mixed with coarse grains of sand. Reconst. H - 316 mm; R - 260 mm; C - 290/200 mm; B - 140 mm. Inv. No. 11839/12-84/92. Pl. 82:8.

232.1.2.8. Mesial fragment of blade. Chert of Krumlovský les II type (?). L - 11 mm; Inv. No. 11839/12-92/82. Pl. 82:5.


232.1.2.10. Axe of trapezoid form in plane view, with straight edge on which macroscopic scratches parallel to edge are visible. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 56 mm; edge W - 46 mm; butt W - 32 mm; H - 16 mm. Inv. No. 11839/12-91/82. Pl. 82:2, 204:1a-b.

232.1.2.11. Tibia of sheep/goat. Without Inv. No.


232.1.2.14. Small fragments of animal bones among which remnants of sheep/goat were recognised (Ovis/Capra). Others impossible to determine. Without Inv. No.

232.1.2.15. Fragments of bones of domestic aurochs and undetermined bone detritus. Without Inv. No.

232.1.3. Grave 780 (VN 1)

A slightly irregular grave pit of rectangular shape (195 x 165 cm), with black-grey fill, which was darker at the bottom and in the surrounding of the burial, was oriented in a SW-NE direction, azimuth 250°. At the flat bottom (depth 45 cm from the level of the underlier), approximately in the centre of the grave, there was a pile of burned human bones (originating from two individuals of about 20 years of age) and animal bones (probably of sheep/goat) with an upturned cracked amphora-shaped jug (1) and beside them, lying on the side, another jug (2). Near the NE wall of the grave, about 10 cm above the bottom there was a bone awl (3). Along the S wall (26 cm above the bottom), a jug (6), beside it a bone tool (7) and a stone axe (8). Near the centre of the grave pit in the grave filling (height not recorded) another jug (5) and S of it an animal bone (9), in the centre of the grave (20-25 cm above the bottom) a silex (4). Pl. 83:1, 178:3, 5.


232.1.3.2. Jug with ribbon handle. Brown-grey coarsened surface. Clay with fine sand grains. H - 122 mm; R - 90 mm; B - 77 mm. Inv. No. 11839/12-5836/85. Pl. 83:3.

232.1.3.3. Bone awl with joint head at butt, made of left metacarpus of sheep/goat. L - 86 mm. Inv. No ?. Pl. 83:8.


232.1.3.5. Low undecorated jug of the Dřevohostice type with ribbon handle. Smooth brown-grey surface. Clay with fine sand grains. H - 132 mm; R - 112 mm; B - 75 mm. Inv. No. 11839/12-5837/85. Pl. 83:6.

232.1.3.6. Nagyvérj jug of the Balkan type with ribbon handle below rim. Polished black surface. Fine clay. H - 140 mm; R - 88 mm; B - 59 mm. Inv. No. 11839/12-5838/85. Pl. 83:2.

Deposition: AI AS CR Brno

233. PAVLOVICE U PŘEROVA

Dist.: Přerov (F-9)

233.1. Černá polechňa.
The site is situated along the left side of the road connecting Pavlovice u Přerova with Lhota. The barrows were discovered in 1920, by I. L. Červinka. After the autumn ploughing in the same year, only two barrows remained visible in the field. He studied them on the expense accounts of the State Archaeological Institute in Brno.

233.1.1. Barrown 1 (VN 3b)
The barrow-mound, heavily damaged by ploughing, differed from the rest of the terrain only by a very slight elevation, about 10 m in diameter. In the SE part, there was a grave pit (parameters not recorded), filled with dark clay intermixed with pieces of charcoal and ashes. At the bottom of the grave (depth of 120 cm), there were the decomposed remains of a flexed skeleton. According to their position, it can be judged that the body lay on its right side, with the head towards SE. In front of the skull there were potsherds (1) and “higher above the head carbonised wooden beams”.

233.1.1.1. Potsherds of jug of the Balkan type (unidentified).
233.1.1.2. Barrown 2 (VN 4a)
The barrow-mound was 24.5 m in diameter, reaching the height of more than 1.2 m. Only its southern part was excavated, where stake holes of a house of the Jordonów culture were found, the northern part remained intact.
Deposition: MM Brno

233.1.3. Isolated finds
From the same site there are isolated finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). Details of find are not known.

233.1.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view convexly bent, with higher edge. Coarse grained massive amphibolite. L - 88 mm; W - 45 mm; edge H - 43 mm; Bore - 17-18 mm; Weight - 260 g. Acc. No. 241/64/28.
233.1.2.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex. On walls of opening bored from both sides, traces of boring. Serpentine. L - 126 mm; W - 53 mm; H - 52 mm; Bore - 20-20.5 mm; Weight - 450 g. Inv. No. 51816.
Deposition: M Přerov (1), MM Brno (2)

234. PETŘKOVICE

Dist.: Opava (D-11)

234.1. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in a surface collection by L. Jisl.

234.1.1. Battle-axe of simple type with facets, downward extended edge and a circular grinding on bottom. On walls of the bore, traces of boring and on the edge macroscopically visible short scratches. Greenschist. L - 117 mm; W - 46 mm; Bore - 23-20 mm; Weight - 310 g. Inv. No. 2. Pl. 158:3, 198:1a-b.
Deposition: M Ostrava

235. PÍSTOVICE

Dist.: Vyškov (G-7)

235.1. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of pottery (1). No details of find are known.

235.1.1. Bowl of the Moravian type with double modelled boss. Coarsened brown-grey surface. Clay with admixture of coarse sand grains. H - 45 mm; R - 127 mm; B - 82 mm. No Inventory No., Pl. 101:3.
Deposition: M Vyškov

124
236. PITÍN

Dist.: Uherské Hradiště (I-10)

236.1. Site unknown.

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) handed over to the museum from a school collection by a teacher, Mr Marek.

236.1.1. Battle-axe of simple form in plane view with convex sides, in side view convexly bent, with higher edge. Metabasite. L - 119 mm; W - 57 mm; edge H - 57 mm; Bore - 21-19 mm; Weight - 655 g. Inv. No. 48.

Deposition: M Bojkovice


237. POČENICE

Dist.: Kroměříž (G-8)

237.1. Site unknown.

An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) without any find details.


Deposition: M Kroměříž


238. PODIVICE

Dist.: Vyškov (G-7)

238.1. Site unknown.

An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1901.

238.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape. L - 145 mm; W - 60 mm. Inv. No. 39 (unidentified).

Deposition: M Valašské Meziříčí


239. PODIVÍN

Dist.: Břeclav (J-6)

239.1. Site unknown.

An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find unknown.

239.1.1. Battle-axe of simple form with bore near butt. L - 100 mm; W - 55 mm; H - 40 mm (unidentified).

Deposition: DA FA MU Brno


240. PODOLÍ

Dist.: Brno-Rural (H-6)

240.1. Žuráň.

The site is situated on the southern side of the road from Brno to Olomouc, on a gentle conglomerate hillock (height 269-287 m above sea level). In the course of the systematic investigation of a barrow field dating back to the time of the Migration of Nations carried out under the direction of J. Poulik of the Brno branch of the State Archaeological Institute between 1948-51, a MCWC barrow was also discovered.

240.1.1. Barrow 1 (VN 1)

In the northern part of the barrow field, the mound covered a MCWC barrow (diameter - 20.5 m, H - unknown). It consisted of black humus-like clay, differing from the rest of lighter mound. In the centre there was a grave pit with rounded corners (230 x 190 cm), sunk 80 cm into the gravel and conglomerate underlier. In the corners of the grave pit, there were shallow depressions of oval shape. Along the northern wall of the grave, there were the remains of a male skeleton, deceased at the age of 18-20 years, in a non-anatomical position. Near the southern wall, there was an amphora (1) and 40 cm away from it a battle-axe (2) with a bone artefact (3). The grave filling was a lighter humus clay intermixed with gravel which differed from the mound of the barrow proper. Pl. 84:5, 179:2, 3, 5, 6.

240.1.1.1. Amphora with four tunnel-shaped handles below neck. Grey-brown smooth surface. Sandy clay material. H - 290 mm; R - 175 mm; C - 282/125 mm; B - 100 mm. Inv. No. 812/3-1/54. Pl. 85:6, 183:1.

240.1.1.2. Battle-axe in plane view of pentagonal shape with rectangular cross section, in side view planoconvex, strongly calcareous sediment. L - 106 mm; W - 50 mm; H - 36 mm; Bore - 17-18 mm; Weight - 291 g. Inv. No. 812/3-254. Pl. 85:7.


Deposition: MM Brno
241. **POLEŠOVICE**

Dist.: Uherské Hradiště

(H-8)

**241.1. Site unknown.**

Isolated finds (VN 5) of pottery (1, 2). Details of find circumstances unknown.

241.1.1. Bowl of the Moravian type with modelled boss. Rim extended both inside and outside (lost). Pl. 15:2.10

241.1.2. Two sherds from neck of corded beaker, decorated with seven rows of cord imprints and one row of globular strokes. Yellow-brown polished surface. Clay material with fine sand grains. R - 160 mm. No Inventory No.

Deposition: M. Hodonín (Collection of the Bzenec Museum)


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242. **POPOVICE**

Dist.: Uherské Hradiště

(H/I-9)

**242.1. Site unknown.**

Isolated finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). In the first case, the find circumstances unknown; the second was found in 1905.


Deposition: MM Brno


242.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape. L - 83 mm; W - 45 mm; H - 37 mm. Inv. No. 2539 (unidentified).

Deposition: M. Uherské Hradiště


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243. **POTŠTÁT**

Dist.: Přerov

(F-10)

**243.1. South of the road Potštát-Boškov.**

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). It was found in 1941, by a teacher Mr. Czeike. The find site is situated south of the road going to Boškov, south of the creek at the margin of the community.

243.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view with higher edge. Strongly patinated serpentinite. L - 89 mm; W - 49 mm; edge H - 44.5 mm; Bore - 20-19-20 mm; Weight - 271 g. Inv. No. P 874. Pl. 135:5.

Deposition: M. Opava

Ref: Unpublished. FR in Arch. AI AS CS Brno, Ref. No. 870/92.

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244. **PRAVČICE**

Dist.: Kroměříž

(G-9)

**244.1. Site unknown.**

An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find not recorded.

244.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape. L - 100 mm; W - 50 mm; H - 50 mm. Inv. No. 193 (unidentified).

Deposition: M. Kroměříž


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245. **PROSENICE**

Dist.: Přerov

(F-9)

**245.1. Vodní nádrž (reservoir).**

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe found in 1980, by Ing. M. Pospíšil (a resident of Prosenice) near the reservoir.

245.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Serpentinite. L - 106.5 mm; W - 45 mm; edge H - 46 mm; Bore - 21-18 mm; Weight - 310 g. Pl. 158:2.

Deposition: M. Pospíšil, Prosenice

245.2. Nadloučí.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found again by Ing. M. Pospíšil at site No. 202. The site is situated on the right bank terrace of the Strhanec Creek, between the Draždíř pond and the SW margin of the community.

245.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides (raw material not determined). L - 106 mm; W - 44 mm; H - 44 mm; Bore - 20 mm. Inv. No. 13328-1/87. Pl. 156:4.
Deposition: OHP Opava

245.3. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) handed over to the museum from a school collection.

245.3.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides; in side view trapezoid. Serpentinite. L - 88 mm; W - 44 mm; edge H - 52 mm; Bore - 21-21.1 mm. Acc. No. P 188/54.
Deposition: M Olomouc

246. PROSTĚJOV

Dist.: Prostějov (F-7/8)

246.1. Dolní ulice.
The site is situated in the SE part of the town. In 1909, during the construction of the water pipeline, a MCWC grave was disturbed whose contents were recovered by A. Gottwald.

246.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)
In the grave pit (shape and size unknown) a male skeleton was lying in a flexed position on its right side. He died in "middle age". Near the skull there were four vessels (1-4).

246.1.1.1. Nagyrév jug of the Balkan type with ribbon handle. Coarsened light brown surface with grey spots. Clay material with fine sand grains. H - 190 mm; R - 100 mm; C - 155/55 mm; B - 82 mm. Inv. No. Dp 2. Pl. 87:7, 191:2.

246.1.1.2. Jug with handle (unidentified).

246.1.1.3. Bowl with double belly-buttons at neck edge (lost).

246.1.1.4. Bowl of the Moravian type (not found).

Deposition: M Prostějov

246.1.2. Isolated find
From the same site there is an isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found before 1900.

246.1.2.1. Battle-axe of the Slezá type. Gabbroamphibolite. L - 127 mm; W - 50 mm; H - 46 mm; Bore - 20-22 mm; Weight - 450 g. Inv. No. 51862. Pl. 158:7.

Deposition: MM Brno

246.2. Třebíčského ulice.
The site is situated in the western part of the built-up area of the town. In 1928-29, during the digging of cellars and foundations for the garages from the firm Sloga (Currently the Clothing Research Institute), three MCWC graves were discovered and studied by A. Gottwald.

246.2.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)
In the grave pit (120 cm deep), there lay a very badly preserved flexed skeleton oriented along an E-W axis. At its feet, there were three vessels (1-3), an axe (4) and a potsherd (5). The grave filling consisted of black clay.

246.2.1.1. Egg-shaped pot with 4 modelled bosses. Brown coarsened surface. Clay material. H - 274 mm; R - 175 mm; C - 215/150 mm; V - 115 mm. Inv. No. G 2814, Pl. 88:5.

246.2.1.2. Pot with handle. Smooth coarsened surface. Sandy clay material. H - 150 mm; R - 130 mm; C - 130/80 mm; B - 67 mm. Inv. No. G 2819. Pl. 88:4.


246.2.2. Grave 2 (VN 3b)
In the grave pit (90 cm deep), there were scattered broken human bones and from the grave goods, sherds of two vessels (1-2) were recovered.
246.2.2.1. Two potsherds from a thick-walled vessel (lost).
246.2.2.2. Potsherd from jug (not found).
246.2.3. Grave 3 (VN 3b)
In a grave pit destroyed by workers, a flexed skeleton was resting on its right side, oriented in an E-W direction.
Potsherds of three vessels (1-3), were found with the skeleton.
246.2.3.1. Potsherd from jug (unidentified).
246.2.3.2. Potsherds from an unidentified vessel. Dilapidated.
246.2.3.3. Bowl of the Moravian type with groove below rim. Grey smooth surface. Sandy clay material. H - 57 mm; R - 125 mm; B - 37 mm. Inv. No. G 2820. Pl. 87:8, 196:8.
Deposition: M Olomouc.

246.3. Waitova ulice
The site is situated in the SW part of the town. In October, 1952, when digging foundations for a block of flats, a grave was destroyed and its contents were recovered by J. Květala.

246.3.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)
In the grave pit destroyed by earth works there were remains of a skeleton belonging to a man (?) who died in adulthood. From the grave goods, potsherds of 9 vessels (1-9) were recovered and a fragment of pottery of the middle ringwall period (10).


246.3.1.5. Five potsherds from body of undecorated jug. Coarsened grey-brown surface. Fine clay material with fine grains of sand. Reconst. H - 132 mm; B - 80 mm. Inv. No. 06089/3. Pl. 87:5.


Deposition: M Prostějov.

From the same site, there is a collection of three vessels recovered by A. Gottwald from graves with flexed skeletons destroyed when building houses in 1934.

246.3.2. Disturbed Graves (VN 4b)
From the grave goods a jug (1), a cup (2) and an amphora (3) were recovered.

246.3.2.1. Jug with ribbon handle. Brown coarsened (in places worn out) surface with dark spots. Sandy material. H - 152 mm; R - 127 mm; C - 180/40-60 mm; B - 90 mm. Inv. No. G 2806. Pl. 88:1, 187:8.

246.3.2.2. Cup of conical shape with ribbon handle. Brown smooth surface. Clay material. H - 70 mm; R - 120 mm; B - 57 mm. Inv. No. G 2807. Pl. 88:3.


Deposition: M Olomouc.

246.4. U měšťanské školy.
An isolated find (VN S) of a battle-axe fraction (1) without details of find circumstances.

246.4.1. Fragment of battle-axe of simple Type (?) (unidentified).
247. PROVODOV

247.1. Site unknown.
Isolated finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). Details of find not known.
247.1.1. Battle-axe of the Slezaky type (unidentified).
247.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, bore near edge and long butt, in side view convoluted bent, with higher edge. Diabasic metamorphsite. L - 116 mm; W - 61 mm; edge H - 56 mm; Bore - 27-23 mm; Weight - 560 g. Inv. No. 120. Pl. 157:1, 224:3.
Deposition: M. Holešov

248. PROVODVICE

248.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1892.
248.1.1. Convexly bent battle-axe of rectangular cross section with higher edge. On sides of hole bored from both sides, marked traces of boring. Amphibolite. L - 128 mm; W - 45 mm; edge H - 35 mm; Bore - 23-20 mm; Weight - 340 g. Inv. No. VMO 3166. Pl. 157:2.
Deposition: M. Olomouc

249. PRUSINOVICE

249.1. Ochozy Woods.
The site is situated NE of the village in the woods known as “Ochozy” which, however, lies in the cadastral area of the community of Bilaško (I have left the original designation of the site as it has become known in the literature). The barrows there form four groups, The first one is situated at the trigonometric point (338 m). The second one is about 1 km away from it towards NW. The third group is situated SW from the preceding one along a forest path in Clearing No. 20. Two further barrows (13, 14) discovered in the western direction, in the so-called “Selský les”, belong to this group. In the NW corner of that wood (in a clearing called “Zabiják”), there are seven other barrows (Group IV). The research into the barrows at the site was begun in 1896, by J. Štulín. He started the research work at Barrows 4 and 5 in Group III, but he did not discover anything. The research was continued by J. L. Červinka in 1908. He excavated the first two barrow mounds, the fourth was partly excavated in 1932, by O. Sova. The barrows of the first group belong to the Bell Beaker culture (Červinka 1909a:127, obr. 23, 24). Barrow Groups II and III (with the exception of Barrow 6 - BBC) belong to the Corded Ware Culture. The cultural aperture of the last group cannot for the time being be determined (Červinka 1934:18). Pl. 176.
249.1.1. G R O U P I I (Pl. 177:5)
249.1.1.1. Barrow 1 (VN 3b)
The barrow mound (H - 0.8 m; diameter - about 12 m) was extended. The grave pit (parameters and shape are not known), sunk into the underlier, differed by dark clay. Skeletal remains were not found. A battle-axe (1) was lying at the bottom of the grave pit at the western wall.
249.1.1.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape, in plane view with protruding sides, in side view biconvex, made of undetermined rock. On walls of hole bored from one side traces of boring. L - 113 mm; W - 62 mm; H - 52 mm; Bore - 23-20 mm; Weight - 474 g. Inv. No. 51891. Pl. 90:5.
249.1.1.2. Barrow 2 (VN 3b)
The barrow mound was 12 m in diameter, being about 1 m high. At ground level, there was a cremation pyre and below it a sunk grave pit (no details are known), in which a battle-axe (1) was found. The skeleton was not preserved.
249.1.1.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides bore near butt, in side view rectangular (?), made of strongly weathered rock. L - 126 mm; W - 51 mm; H - 50 mm; Bore - 21-22 mm; Weight - 390 g. Inv. No. 51880. Pl. 90:2.
249.1.1.3. Barrow 3 (VN 3b)
The barrow dimensions are the same as in the preceding one. In the grave pit (shape and parameters unknown) there was a battle-axe (1). The skeleton was not preserved.
249.1.1.3.1. Battle-axe of rhombic shape, in side view convexly bent. Magmatic rock. L - 131 mm; W - 55 mm; edge H - 45 mm; Bore - 22-21 mm; Weight - 430 g. Inv. No. 51890. Pl. 89:9.

249.1.1.4. **Barrow 4** (VN 3b)
Under the barrow mound (H - 1.5 m; diameter about 15 m), a "large cremation pyre" was found. The grave pit sunk into the underlier (shape and size unknown) was about 50 cm deep. The skeleton was not preserved. No finds.

249.1.1.5. **Barrow 5** (VN 3b)
In the barrow mound (H - 2.5 m; diameter - 18 m), a battle-axe (1) and a silex (2) were found.

249.1.1.5.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex. Coarse grained igneous rock. L - 110 mm; W - 48 mm; H - 47 mm; Bore - 17-18 mm; Weight - 383 g. Inv. No. 51878. Pl. 89:4.

249.1.1.5.2. Silex knife (unidentified).

249.1.1.6. **Barrow 6** (VN 3b)
Under a barrow mound of small size (details are missing), there was a sunk grave pit (shape and dimensions unknown), filled with dark clay and ashes. Skeleton not preserved. No finds.

249.1.1.7. **Barrow 7** (VN 3b)
The barrow mound (H - about 1 m; diameter - 12 m) covered the grave pit (shape and size not indicated) sunk into the underlier. Skeleton not preserved. No finds.

249.1.1.8. **Barrow 8** (VN 3b)
Under a barrow mound of small size (details missing), there was a grave pit (shape and size not indicated) sunk into the underlier. Skeleton not preserved. Grave filling consisted of dark clay and ashes. No finds.

249.1.1.9. **Barrow 9** (VN 3b)
Under the barrow mound (H - 1 m; diameter - 12 m), there was a cremation pyre in which a jug (1) was found.

249.1.1.9.1. Jug (unidentified).

249.1.1.10. **Barrow 10** (VN 3b)
In the barrow mound (H - 0.8 m; diameter - 9 m) only a slight layer of "ashy clay" was found. Grave pit not found. No finds.

249.1.1.11. **Barrow 11** (VN 3b)
Under the barrow mound (H - 2 m; diameter - about 15 m), there was a large cremation pyre covering in its centre a grave pit (shape and dimensions not indicated), sunk into the gravely underlier. Skeleton not preserved. No finds.

Deposition: MM Brno

249.1.2. **GROUP I I I** (Pl. 177:4)

249.1.2.1. **Barrow 1** (VN 3b)
In the barrow mound (diameter - 9 m), destroyed by a forest road there was a small vessel (3). Above the level of the underlier there was a burnt layer which constituted the filling of the grave pit (shape and size unknown), sunk into the gravel underlier. On the grave bottom there lay an axe (1) with a silex (2).

249.1.2.1.1. Axe in plane view of trapezoid shape with rectangular cross-section and straight edge. Greenschist. L - 91 mm; edge W - 44 mm; H - 27 mm. Inv. No. 51888. Pl. 91:8, 203:7.


249.1.2.1.3. Amphora-shaped vessel (unidentified).

249.1.2.2. **Barrow 2** (VN 3b)
Under the barrow mound (H - 0.8 m; diameter about 9 m), there was a burnt layer covering the sunk grave pit (shape and size have not been recorded). Along the western side of the grave wall, there was a battle-axe (1).

249.1.2.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex. Slightly porphyric volcanite. L - 102 mm; W - 51 mm; H - 50 mm; Bore - 20-18 mm; Weight - 390 g. Inv. No. 51879. Pl. 89:8.

249.1.2.3. **Barrow 3** (VN 3b)
The barrow mound was 10 m in diameter (height not indicated). At the level of the underlier, was a burnt layer covering a sunk grave pit (shape and dimensions not indicated). Along the western wall of the grave, a battle-axe (1) was lying.

249.1.2.3.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. On walls of opening borer from one side, there are traces of boring. It is made of unidentified rock (according to Skutil, teshinite). L - 118 mm; W - 46 mm; edge H - 43 mm; Bore - 22-20 mm; Weight - 365 g. Inv. No. 51892. Pl. 90:1.
249.1.2.4. Barrow 4 (VN 3b)
In the barrow mound (H - 1 m; diameter - 7.5 m) a vessel (2) was found and at a depth of 60 cm a battle-axe (1). The grave pit could not be delimited.

249.1.2.4.1. Decorated battle-axe of the Ślęza type with footing. Serpentinite. L - 156 mm; W - 36 mm; H - 36 mm; Bore - 17-17 mm. No Inventory No. PI 90:6.

249.1.2.4.2. Torso of amphora-shaped vessel. Dilapidated.

249.1.2.5. Barrow 5 (VN 3b)
Under the barrow mound (H - about 1.5 m; diameter - 11 m), there was a burnt layer which in the NW part covered a grave pit of oval shape sunk into the underlier (dimensions not known). In the ashly filling of the grave there were remnants of a skeleton (fibulae and femora, part of the skull) resting on its right side, with the head to N. On the right and left temporal bones there were hair decorations (1, 2) and a vessel (3) at the feet.

249.1.2.5.1. Fragmentary hair decoration made of simple copper wire wound in sixfold spiral. L - 23 mm; wire diameter - 2 mm. Inv. Nr. 51889. PI 91:5.

249.1.2.5.2. Hair decoration made of simple copper wire of similar shape. Inv. Nr. 51889a.

249.1.2.5.3. Potsherds from amphora-like vessel - could not be recovered.

249.1.2.6. Barrow 7 (VN 1)
Under the barrow mound (H - 1.5 m; diameter - 12 m) in the centre, there was a cremation pyre of rectangular shape, oriented by the long axis in a N-S direction, full of "wood charcoal, even beams, pieces of burnt clay and in places small potsherds". West of it, there was a grave pit of oval shape (parameters not recorded). On the bottom of the grave (depth 30 cm), remains of a femur and a skull were found, the skull resting on the right temple. From the position it can be judged that the body was lying in flexed position on its right side, with the head towards S. Behind the head there stood a jug (1) and along the western grave wall a battle-axe (2) with a axe (3). PI 91:1.

249.1.2.6.1. Nagyrév jug of the Balkan type. Ribbon handle drawn from rim attached by its lower end below dividing line of neck and body. Brown polished surface. H - 170 mm. (Lost). PI 914:31

249.1.2.6.2. Battle-axe of the Ślęza type with foot. Serpentinite. L - 187 mm; W - 39 mm; edge H - 35 mm; Bore - 20-19 mm. Inv. No. 51927. PI 91:3.

249.1.2.6.3. Axe in plane view of trapezoid shape with straight edge. Lenticular cross section. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 78 mm; edge W - 47 mm; H - 21 mm. Inv. No. 51922. PI 91:2, 203:5.

249.1.2.7. Barrow 8 (VN 3b)
Under the barrow mound (H - 0.8 m; diameter - about 10.5 m) on the underlier, there was a strong cremation pyre with pieces of charcoal and burned clay in which potsherds (4) and a spindle whorl (3) were found and which covered the grave pit of oval shape (150 x 100 cm), sunk into the underlier. On the bottom (depth 40 cm) at the western grave wall there was a battle-axe (1) with a silex (2).

249.1.2.7.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore near butt, in side view biconvex, made of unidentified rock. On walls of hole traces of boring. L - 92 mm; W - 41 mm; H - 37 mm; Bore - 16-14 mm; Weight - 202 g. Inv. No. 57889a. PI 90:3.


249.1.2.7.3. Spindle whorl. Lost.

249.1.2.7.4. Potsherds. Lost.

249.1.2.8. Barrow 9 (VN 3b)
Under the barrow mound (H - 1 m; diameter - 10 m), there was a cremation pyre below which there was a grave pit (dimensions and size are not known) in which a silex (1) was found.


249.1.2.9. Barrow 10 (VN 3b)
Under the barrow mound (H - 2 m; diameter - 14 m), on the underlier there was a "cremation pyre". On the southern side, under this burnt layer, a battle-axe (1) was found and on the opposite side a beaker (2) with a silex (3). A grave pit is not recorded.

249.1.2.9.1. Battle-axe of the Ślęza type with foot. Serpentinite. L - 158 mm; W - 44 mm; edge H - 41 mm; Bore - 17-18 mm. No Inventory No. PI 89:3.

249.1.2.9.2. Undecorated cored beaker with open neck. Brown coarsened surface. H - 82 mm; R - 71 mm; B - 45 mm. Inv. No. 51917. PI 89:1.

249.1.2.9.3. Bilateral steeply retouched point. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 45 mm. Inv. No. 51919. PI 89:2.

249.1.2.10. Barrow 11 (VN 3b)
Contained only a weakly defined cremation pyre with potsherds (1). Grave pit not found.
249.1.2.10.1. Petsherds. Lost.
249.1.2.11. B ar row 1 2 (VN 3 b)
Under the barrow mound (H - 1 m; diameter - 11 m), there was a “cremation pyre” covering the grave pit (shape and size are not known), in which a silca (1) and a petsherd (2) were found.

249.1.2.11.2. Petsherd from a vessel with red surface (identified).

249.1.2.12. B ar row 1 3 (VN 3 b)
The barrow mound was 1.5 m high and 12 m in diameter. At the level of the underlier there was a “clearly visible cremation pyre”. Under it, there was a grave pit (W - 150 cm; L - unknown) sunk 50 cm into the underlier, with clay ash filling. Petsherds (1) were found in the grave. The skeleton was not preserved.

249.1.2.12.1. Petsherds from jug with black surface. Not preserved.
249.1.2.12.3. B ar row 1 4 (VN 3 b)
In the barrow mound (parameters not indicated), there was a strong cremation pyre and under it a grave pit (shape and size not known), filled with dark clay, containing a battle-axe (1) and a silca (2).

249.1.2.13.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with flat oval butt and downwards extended edge. On walls of opening bored in one direction, there are traces of boring. Basic igneous rock (?). L - 113 mm; W - 46 mm; H - 37 mm; Bore - 17-17 mm; Weight - 120 g. Inv. No. 51887. Pl. 89:7.


Deposition: MM Brno

249.2. Od větráku.
Accidental finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2) found in the fields by F. Červinka during surface collection.

249.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid, with damaged edge. Serpentinite. L - 101 mm; W - 45 mm; edge H - 51 mm; Bore - 20-19 mm. Inv. No. 51893.

249.2.2. Battle-axe of simple shape (identified).
Deposition: MM Brno

249.3. Panská pole fields near the Ochogy Woods.
Accidental finds (VN 5) of five battle-axes (1), obtained, according to I. L. Červinka, by Mr Winkler, a former estate tenant at Prusinovice.

249.2.3.1. Five battle-axes of simple shape (identified).
Deposition: Winkler, Prusinovice (Currently: ?)

249.4. Jaroslavsko.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1972, by S. Pumpra from Prusinovice and handed over in the same year to the museum.

249.4.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid; made of igneous (undetermined) rock. L - 83 mm; W - 46 mm; edge H - 46 mm; Bore - 18-19 mm; Weight - 210 g. Acc. No. 9/72. Pl. 161:1.
Deposition: M Holešov

249.5. Site unknown.
Isolated finds (VN 5) of nine battle-axes, seven of which come from the collection of R. Janovský (1-7), the eighth from the collection of I. L. Červinka (8) and the last one (9) is known to have been found in 1933.

249.5.1. Battle-axe of the Śleza type with foot. Serpentinite. L - 145 mm; W - 43 mm; H - 35 mm; Bore - 19-20 mm; Weight - 300 g. Inv. No. 135. Pl. 156:3.

249.5.2. Battle-axe of the Śleza type. Serpentinite. L - 127 mm; W - 39 mm; H - 39 mm; Bore - 18-17 mm; Weight - 310 g. Inv. No. 139. Pl. 161:8.

249.5.3. Battle-axe of the Śleza type. Serpentinite. L - 138 mm; W - 43 mm; H - 40 mm; Bore - 19-20 mm; Weight - 315 g. Inv. No. 134. Pl. 156:7.
249.5.4. Concavely bent battle-axe in plane view wedge-shaped, passing continuously in extended butt. Cross section horseshoe shaped. Serpentineite (?). L - 87 mm; butt W - 45 mm; butt H - 37 mm; Bore - 18-17 mm; Weight - 190 g. Inv. No. 137. Pl. 161:2.

249.5.5. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Serpentineite. L - 101 mm; W - 41 mm; edge H - 45 mm; Bore - 18-18 mm. Inv. No. 136. Pl. 161:3.

249.5.6. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, long butt and bore near edge, in side view planoconvex (raw material not determined). L - 97 mm; W - 44 mm; edge H - 42 mm; Bore - 19-18 mm. Inv. No. 138. Pl. 161:7.

Deposition: M Holešov

249.5.7. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with parallel sides, in side view rectangular, made of igneous (undetermined) rock. L - 85 mm; W - 42 mm; butt H - 38 mm; Bore - 16-17 mm; Weight - 231 g. Inv. No. 140. Pl. 161:6.

Deposition: M Holešov

249.5.8. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with projecting sides, in side view trapezoid. Serpentineite. L - 123 mm; W - 58 mm; edge H - 51 mm; Bore - 23-23 mm; Weight - 420 g. Inv. No. 70095.

Deposition: NM Prague

249.5.9. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex. Paleandesite (porphyrite). L - 104 mm; W - 48 mm; H - 50 mm; Bore - 22-21 mm; Weight - 427 g. Inv. No. 9975. Pl. 161:4, 224:1.

Deposition: M Holešov

250. PRUŠÁNKY

Dist.: Hodonín

250.1. Podešky.
The site is situated at the western margin of the community, in a close proximity to a water supply reservoir. It lies in a gently rolling terrain, on a slope dropping to the right bank of the Průšánka Creek. In studying the burial ground dating back to the middle ringwall period in 1978, directed by the AI CSAS Brno under Z. Klanica, a MCWC grave was discovered on 10 Aug. 1978.

250.1.1. Grave 1 (Object 10, VN 1)
The grave pit of oval shape (42 x 35 cm), oriented with its long axis in a N-S direction, was sunk in a bowl-like fashion 16 cm into the sandy underlier. On the bottom (depth 71 cm from the surface), was an amphora (1). Remains of skeleton were not preserved, Pl. 92:4a-b.

250.1.1.1. Amphora, egg shaped, with two ribbon handles at belly. Brown smooth (in places worn off) surface. Clay mixed with coarse sand grains. H - 360 mm; R - 130 mm; C - 290/140 mm; B - 72 mm. Inv. No. 856-400/78. Pl. 92:3, 182:1a-b.

Deposition: AI AS CR Brno

251. PŘEDMOSTÍ

Dist.: Přerov

251.1. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find circumstances unknown.

251.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Metabasite. L - 109 mm; W - 46 mm; edge H - 47 mm; Bore - 18-19 mm; Weight - 380 g. Inv. No. VMO 7787. Pl. 157:4.

Deposition: M Olomouc

252. PŘEROV

Dist.: Přerov

252.1. Site unknown.
An accidental finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1-2) without details of find circumstances and three pieces of potsherds (3-5) coming most probably from K. J. Maška's collection.
252.1.1. Short battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with rounded butt, in side view with higher butt and narrow edge, made of undetermined rock. L - 78 mm; W - 60 mm; butt H - 43 mm; edge H - 36 mm; Bore - 19-22 mm; Weight - 240 g. Inv. No. VMO 3134. Pl. 156:2.

252.1.2. Short battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with rounded butt, in side view with higher butt and narrower edge. Diabasic porphyrite. L - 86 mm; W - 50 mm; butt H - 39 mm; edge H - 34 mm; Bore - 19-19 mm; Weight - 270 g. Inv. No. VMO 3132. Pl. 156:6.

Deposition: M Olomouc.


Deposition: MM Brno.

253. PŘESTAVLKY

Dist.: Přerov (G-9)

Accidental finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). Details of find unknown.


253.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore near butt, in side view convexly bent with higher edge. Dark green metamorphic basic rock. L - 114 mm; W - 57 mm; edge H - 54 mm; Weight - 575 g. Inv. No. 1479. Pl. 157:3.

Deposition: M Přerov.

253.2. Site unknown.

An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) without any details of find circumstances.

253.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore near butt, in side view convexly bent with higher edge; unidentified rock. L - 115 mm; W - 59 mm; edge H - 52 mm; Bore - 20-20 mm; Weight - 490 g. Acc. No. 261/64/28. Pl. 157:5.

Deposition: M Přerov.

254. PŘÍKAZY

Dist.: Olomouc (E-7/8)

254.1. Site unknown.

An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fraction (1) and pottery (2). Details of find unknown. The vessel was donated to the museum by Mrs Fišerová.

254.1.1. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape, broken at the bore (unidentified). Deposition: M Kroměříž (Collection of the Bystřice Museum).

254.1.2. Decorated jug of Děvohostice type. Brown-red smooth surface. Clay material. H - 175 mm; R - 118 mm; C - 175/65 mm; B - 74 mm. Inv. No. VMO 3158. Pl. 64:3.
Deposition: M Olomouc.

255. PŘÍLEPY

Dist.: Kroměříž (G-10)

255.1. Site unknown.

An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) with no details of find.

255.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape. Serpentinite. L - 110 mm; W - 80 mm; edge H - 40 mm. Inv. No. 2753.
Deposition: M Kroměříž.
256. **PTENÍ**

Dist.: Prostějov (F-7)

256.1. Site unknown.

An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fraction (1). Details of find not indicated.

256.1.1. Edge part of faceted battle-axe broken at the bore and secondary hole for handle. Greenschist. Pres. L - 87 mm; edge H - 40 mm; Bore - 19-18 mm. Inv. No. 51828. Pl. 158:6.

Deposition: MM Brno

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257. **PUSTIMĚŘ**

Dist.: Vyškov (G-7)

257.1. Cemetery.

In 1971, when digging a new grave, a MCWC grave was disturbed.

257.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 4a)

From the grave pit, disturbed by a modern grave, an amphora (1) was recovered, containing burned skeletal remains of a man deceased at the age of 40-50 years.

257.1.1.1. Decorated two-handle ball-shaped amphora. Grey smooth surface. H - 280 mm; R - 125 mm; C - 250/130 mm; B - 105 mm. Without Inv. No. Pl. 92:2, 181:4a-b.

Deposition: M Vyškov

257.2. Melice.

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1942, by V. Burian from Podběrice.

257.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape with bore near butt. L - 123 mm; W - 78 mm; H - 35 mm (unidentified).

Deposition: V. Burian, Podběrice (Currently: ?)

258. **RACKOVÁ**

Dist.: Zlín (G-9)

258.1. Site unknown.

An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find circumstances unknown.

258.1.1. Short battle-axe of simple shape with rounded butt, in side view planoconvex, with higher edge. L - 88 mm; W - 60 mm; edge H - 49 mm; Bore - 25-23 mm. Inv. No. 9115. Pl. 160:4.

Deposition: M Přerov

259. **RADKOVICE UHROTOVIC**

Dist.: Třebiš (H-4)

259.1. Flood plain near the road.

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) handed over to the Jihlava museum by F. Papoušek. The artefact was found in 1938 or 1941, during the construction of a forest road, in a fragmentary state. Its various parts were about 300 m away from each other.


Deposition: M Jihlava

260. **RADOTÍN**

Dist.: Přerov (F-9)

260.1. Plateau.

The site is situated NW of the village in fields neighbouring to the Týn forest. Five barrows, destroyed by ploughing, were discovered by I. L. Červinka in 1908. He excavated the first one in the same year and the second one at the costs of the State Archaeological Institute in 1920. The remaining three were left unstudied.

260.1.1. Barrow 1 (VN 3b)

Under the barrow mound (H - 0.4 m; diameter - not stated) there was a cremation pyre and under it a grave pit (shape and parameters not recorded). On its bottom (depth 70 cm), there was a flexed skeleton lying on its left side, with the head towards the N. Near the hands, a silex (1) was found and in the grave filling a potsherd (2).

260.1.1.2. Belly-button from vessel with coarse red surface (lost).
260.1.2. Barrow 2 (VN 4a)
No information. No finds.
Deposition: MM Brno

260.2. The Složilův House.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found during the building of an extension of a family house.

260.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view convexly bent, with higher edge. Serpentinite (?). L - 102 mm; W - 42 mm; edge H - 53 mm; Bore - 18-19 mm. Inv. No. VMO 3452. Pl. 159:2.
Deposition: M Olomouc

260.3. Nad Brání.
The site is situated at the northern boundary of the village. An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1), found by J. Hanák from Radotín (No. 46) and handed over to the workers of the Opava branch of the AI CSAS (now OHP Opava). In 1975, the find was handed over to the collections of the museum at Přerov.

Deposition: M Přerov

260.4. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find not known.

260.4.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex. Gabbroamphibolite. L - 94 mm; W - 44 mm; H - 43 mm; Bore - 19-19 mm; Weight - 280 g. Inv. No. VMO 3460. Pl. 159:1.
Deposition: M Olomouc

261. RADSLAVICE

261.1. Katová.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in April, 1986, by Ing. J. Pospíšil (address: Prosenice No. 12) and handed over in the same year to the workers of the Opava branch of the AI CSAS Brno (now OHP Opava). The find site is situated about 0.5 km west of the community near the Katová grove. The artefact was found in the ditch on its right side of the road from Radslavice to Pavlovice.

261.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view planoconvex (raw material not determined). L - 96 mm; W - 45 mm; H - 44 mm; Bore - 25 mm. Inv. No. 13881-1/86.
Deposition: OHP Opava

261.2. Site unknown.
Accidental finds (VN 5) of three battle-axes (1, 2, 3). The first one was ploughed out in 1941, in the second and third ones find details are missing.

261.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex. Olivine basalt. L - 97 mm; W - 37 mm; H - 37 mm; Bore - 15-12 mm; Weight - 200 g. Inv. No. 70120. Pl. 159:5.
Deposition: NM Praha

261.2.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view convexly bent, with higher edge. Gabbro. L - 104 mm; W - 51 mm; edge H - 47 mm; Bore - 20-16 mm; Weight - 370 g. Acc. No. 241/64/28.
Deposition: M Přerov

261.2.3. Battle-axe in plane view pentagonal with facets, in side view with higher butt and narrower edge. Serpentinite (?). L - 113 mm; W - 49 mm; edge H - 31 mm; Bore - 22-14 mm; Weight - 346 g. Acc. No. 340/67/1. Pl. 159:6.
Deposition: M Kojetín
262. RAKOV

Dist.: Přerov (F-9)

262.1. Community.
When the digging foundations for house No. 40 in 1908, a CW grave was disturbed.

262.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)
The shape and size of the grave pit are not known. At a flexed skeleton a spindle whorl (2) and a battle-axe (1) were found.

262.1.1.1. Battle-axe (unidentified).
262.1.1.2. Ceramic spindle whorl (lost).
Deposition: M Hranice

262.2. Site unknown.
Isolated find (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2) without any details of find.

262.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with flat oval butt, in side view planoconvex with higher edge. On walls of bore traces of boring (raw material not determined). L - 103 mm; W - 44 mm; edge H - 36 mm; Bore - 19-17 mm. Inv. No. VMO 3465.

262.2.2. Edge part of battle-axe in plane view with arch-like thickening at the site of the bore. Diabasic porphyrite. Pres. L - 87 mm; Pres. W - 54 mm; edge H - 39 mm. Inv. No. VMO 3466. Pl. 160:1.
Deposition: M Olomouc

263. RASOVICE

Dist.: Vyškov (H-7)

263.1. Hillock NW of the community
The site is situated on the SE slope of a hillock rising NE of the community, directly above the road at the bend going from Rasovice to Křižanovice. The site was discovered on 12 April 1957, by Mr Horák from Rašovice. On that day ancient objects were disturbed by ploughing. He reported the find to AI CSAS Brno. On the following day, A. Međunová-Benešová inspected the site and found that ploughing intensely disturbed a settlement with linear pottery, a dwelling object of the Moravian Painted Ware Culture and evidently a MWCW grave. From the above destroyed object, only potsherd material was recovered.

263.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 4a)
The grave pit was destroyed by ploughing. From the grave goods, pottery fragments were recovered originating from minimum 6-7 vessels (1-7).


263.1.1.3. Potsherd from neck and bottom of another (?) decorated corded beaker(s). Brown-black coarsened surface. Clay with fine grains of sand. B - 100 mm. Inv. No. 895-27, 40/57.

263.1.1.4. Torso of neck and two potsherds from belly of two-handle ball-shaped amphora. Smooth brown-yellow surface. Fine clay material. R - 100 m. No Inventory No.


263.1.1.6. Two potsherds from neck and torso of lower part of amphora (?). Brown-grey to grey-black smooth surface. Fine washed clay. R - 110 mm. Pres. H of lower part - 70 mm; B - 100 mm. No Inventory No.

Deposition: AI AS CR Brno

263.2. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fraction (1) without details of find circumstances.

263.2.1. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape, broken at the bore (unidentified).
Deposition: M Slavkov
264. RATAJE

264.1. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find unknown.

264.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore near butt, in side view trapezoid, made of undetermined magmatic rock. L - 102 mm; W - 52 mm; edge H - 49 mm; Bore - 18-19 mm. Acc. No. 20/64. Pl. 160:2.
Deposit: M Kroměříž

265. ROHATEC

265.1. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find not known.

265.1.1. Battle-axe of Bohemian type, Non-calcareous mica schist sandstone. L - 133 mm; W - 54 mm; H - 44 mm; Bore - 25-21 mm. Inv. No. 132. Pl. 159:7.
Deposit: M Veselí nad Moravou

266. ROUSINOV

266.1. Motorway Brno-Vyškov.

267. ROUSKÉ

267.1. Lišky Woods.
Isolated finds (VN 5) of three battle-axes (1-3). No details of find recorded.

267.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape. L - 85 mm (unidentified).
267.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape. L - 155 mm (lost).
267.1.3. Battle-axe of simple shape. L - 90 mm (unidentified).
Deposit: Primary School Rouské (Currently: ?)

268. RYMICE

268.1. Mesla.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in the fields when harrowing (site No. 186) by F. Zlámal jr. in the spring of 1973.

268.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore near butt, in side view convexly bent. Amphibole gabbro. L - 103 mm; W - 50 mm; H - 54 mm; Bore - 16-15 mm. Pl. 159:3.
Deposit: J. Doležel, Rymice

268.2. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find unknown.

268.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
Deposit: MM Brno

269. SEDLNICE

269.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find of a battle-axe fragment (1) with no details of find circumstances.

269.1.1. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape, broken at the bore. On walls of bore for handle traces of boring. Greyywick. Pres. L - 88 mm; W - 54 mm; H - 38 mm. Inv. No. A 515.
270. SELOUTKY  
Dist.: Prostějov  
(F-7)

270.1. Na Šťastných.  
At a burial ground of Lusatian culture, two MCWC graves were excavated by A. Gottwald in 1926.

270.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)  
In the grave pit disturbed by the grave of the Lusatian culture, a jug (1) was found at a depth of 45 cm.  
H - 140 mm; R - 90 mm; C - 140/50 mm; B - 60 mm. Inv. No. Dp 1. Pl. 95:3, 189:5.  
270.1.2. Grave 2 (VN 3b)  
In a disturbed grave, there was a flexed child's skeleton. Near the head there was a silex (1).  
270.1.2.1. Silex (unidentified).  

Deposition: M Prostějov  

270.2. The Kapráls' House, No. 104 (Now, No. 77).  
When building the house, a MCWC grave was discovered.

270.2.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)  
In the grave pit (shape and dimensions unknown), there was reported to have been a cremation burial. The grave goods consisted of an amphora (1), a pot (2) and a bowl (3).  
H - 145 mm; R - 94 mm; B - 60 mm. Inv. No. G 81. Pl. 95:1.  
H - 248 mm; R - 157 mm; C - 184/145 mm; B - 92 mm. Inv. No. G 80. Pl. 95:2.  
270.2.1.3. Bowl (unidentified).  

Deposition: M Prostějov  

270.3. Site unknown.  
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details of find are known.  
270.3.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex, convergently symmetrical sides, in side view with higher butt and narrow edge. Strongly patinated igneous rock. L - 81 mm; W - 34 mm; butt H - 28 mm; edge H - 22 mm; Weight - 120 g. Inv. No. H 13. Pl. 159:4.  

Deposition: M Prostějov  

271. SIVICE  
Dist.: Brno-Rural  
(H-6)

271.1. Záhumeni.  
The site is situated on a hillock sloping gently towards the S, SE and SW. The grave was discovered, based on a dark patch in arable soil and a rim potsherd of a corded beaker at the border of sites No. 471/3 and 472, by T. Ondráček on 7 April 1947, and reported to the branch office of the State Archaeological Institute in Brno. A study was carried out on 8-9 April of that year by J. Poulík.

271.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 1)  
On the bottom (depth 40 cm) of a grave pit of oval shape (180 x 120 cm), two flexed skeletons were lying on its right sides, oriented with their heads towards the NW. The right one had the fingers in front of the face, the arms being bent at the elbows to acute angles. The other, resting with the rump on the ground, had the forearms crossed at the chest. In front of the face of the first skeleton, a corded beaker (2) was lying on its side, a battle-axe (1) and at the left pelvic bone a silex (3) and behind the bone a potsherd (4). At the right shoulder joint of the second body, potsherds (5) were found and at the eastern wall of the grave a jug (6) was standing. The grave filling consisted of dark black clay. Pl. 96:1.  
271.1.1.2. Decorated corded beaker with biconical body. Brick red coarsened surface. Coarse sandy clay matrix. H - 205 mm; R - 129 mm; C - 163/90 mm; B - 80 mm. Inv. No. 233/47. Pl. 96:5, 185:6.  
271.1.1.4. Potsherd with red smooth surface (unidentified).  
271.1.1.5. Four potsherds of corded beaker decorated with cord imprints. Light brown surface. Lost. Pl. 96:3a-b.  
271.1.1.6. Decorated jug of the Dřevohostice type with massive ribbon handle. Smooth brown-grey surface. H - 253 mm; R - 185 mm; C - 276/95; B - 85 mm. Inv. No. 107445. Pl. 96:6, 184:5.
271. Site unknown.

The content of a grave destroyed by ploughing was recovered by A. Dvořáček.

271.2. Grave 1 (VN 3b)

Grave pit destroyed by ploughing. From among grave goods an amphora (1) was recovered.

271.2.1. Amphora with indented neck rim, decorated on the belly with band of "crescent-shaped indentations". Brown surface. Unidentified.

Deposition: ?


271.2.2. Isolated find

An isolated find (VN 5) of battle-axe (1) donated to the museum by the director of the school.


Deposition: MM Brno


272. SLATINICE

Dist.: Olomouc (F-7)

272.1. V záhumeni.

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) by A. Gottwald.

272.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).

Deposition: M Prostějov


273. SLATINKY

Dist.: Prostějov (F-7)

273.1. Nivky.

In the fields of J. Vlk and Mr Přidal, A. Gottwald with K. Dobes excavated a burial ground of the Lausatian culture. Among the graves discovered, there were six graves of MCWC.

273.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)

In a grave pit superimposed with a Lausatian culture burial, an intensely flexed skeleton of a man (?) was lying on its right side at a depth of 120 cm. It belonged to a sub-adult individual and was oriented in an E-W direction. In front of the face, there was a jug (1) with a battle-axe (2) and behind the pelvis a beaker (3) and a silex (4). Pl. 97:3.


273.1.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified). Pl. 97:2, 34.


273.1.1.4. Silex knife (unidentified).

273.1.2. Grave 2 (VN 3b)

In the grave pit (shape and size not indicated) skeleton remains were not preserved. Grave goods consisted of an amphora (1).

273.1.2.1. Amphora of pot shape with two ribbon handles below slightly bent neck. Brown smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 282 mm; R - 112 mm; C - 235/150 mm; B - 95 mm. Inv. No. G 2812. Pl. 97:8, 183:8.

273.1.3. Grave 3 (VN 3b)

In a grave pit the dimensions of which are not known, at a depth of 100 cm, a flexed skeleton was resting on its right side, oriented in an E-W direction. At the head there was a jug (1) with two beakers (2, 3). Another jug (4) was found near the feet. Pl. 98:1.


273.1.3.3. Decorated corded pear-shaped beaker. Red-brown coarsened surface. Clay material. H - 190 mm; R - 98 mm; C - 141/55 mm; B - 64 mm. Inv. No. D 697. Pl. 98:2, 186:4.
273.1.3.4. Decorated jug of the Dřevohostice type with ribbon handle. Smooth brown surface. Clay material. H - 180-192 mm; R - 140 mm; C - 180/70-75 mm; B - 95 mm. Inv. No. D 698. Pl. 98:3, 190:7a-b.

273.1.4. Grave 4 (VN 3b)

In the grave pit (shape and parameters unknown), at a depth of 100 cm, a skeleton was resting on its left side, oriented in a N-S direction. At the head there stood an amphora (1), a cup (2) and a bowl (3). Near the skull four hair decorations (4-5) were found, at the feet a pot (6). Pl. 98:7.


273.1.4.2. Cup. Dilapidated.

273.1.4.3. Bowl. Could not be recovered.

273.1.4.4. Two hair decorations wound of simple copper wire with extended ends, one of them being sharp, the other blunt. The third one was lost. Diameter - 17-18 mm; wire thickness - 1.5-2 mm. Inv. Nos. D 1888, 1900. Pl. 98:9-11.

273.1.4.5. Two hair decorations of simple copper wire wound into spiral with five threads. L - 15 and 18 mm; wire thickness - 2 mm. Inv. No. D 1887, D 1889. Pl. 98:8, 10.

273.1.4.6. Pot with ribbon handle below neck. Grey-black coarse surface. Sandy material. H - 140 mm; R - 176 mm; B - 90 mm. Inv. No. D 1912. Pl. 98:12.

273.1.5. Grave 5 (VN 3b)

In the grave 60 cm deep (shape and further data unknown), there rested a skeleton oriented in a N-S direction. The grave goods consisted of two vessels (1, 2) and a silex (3).

273.1.5.1. Pot-shaped vessel. Deteriorated.


273.1.5.3. Silex (unidentified).

273.1.5.6. Grave 6 (VN 3b)

In the grave pit 50 cm deep (shape and remains not recorded), no skeletal remains were found. The grave goods consisted of a jug (1) and a beaker (2).


273.1.6.2. Decorated corded beaker with globular body and open neck. Light brown smooth surface. Clay material. H - 147 mm; R - 97 mm; C - 107/40 mm; B - 70 mm. Inv. No. D 700a. Pl. 97:6.

Deposition: M Olomouc


273.2. Site unknown.

An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1). No details of find circumstances are known.

273.2.1. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape with bore near edge (unidentified).

Deposition: M Prostějov


274. SLAVIČÍN

Dist.: Zlín (H-10)

274.1. Site unknown.

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details of find circumstances recorded.

274.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).

Deposition: M Uherský Brod


275. SLAVÍKOVICE

Dist.: Vyškov (H-6)

275.1. Site unknown.

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details of find are known.

275.1.1. Faceted battle-axe. Olivine basalt. L - 150 mm; W - 52 mm; H - 20 mm; Weight - 510 g. Inv. No. 51926.

Deposition: MM Brno

276. S L A V K O V

276.1. Močíře.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) handed to the museum by F. Svoboda.

276.1.1. Faceted battle-axe. Strongly calcareous fine grained sandstone to limestone. L - 156 mm; W - 53 mm; H - 35 mm; Bore - 21-22 mm; Weight - 320 g. Inv. No. 83009. Pl. 160:3.
Deposition: MM Brno

276.2. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) with no details of find.

276.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
Deposition: ?

277. S L A V K O V U B R N A

277.1. Slovenská ulice.
In 1962, when levelling the site for further building activities of n. e. Cutizin, a MCWC grave was destroyed. It was investigated by D. Šáurová, research worker of the Slavkov Museum.

277.1.1. G r a v e 1 (VN 3a)
In the grave pit destroyed by ground working activities, seven vessels stood in a row (1-7). Further, scattered skeletal remains of a juvenile individual who died at about the age of 14 were found, along with animal bones (8) and a silex (9).

277.1.1.1. Nagyrev jug of the Balkan type with handle below rim. Grey smooth surface with light spots. Clay intermixed with coarse grains of sand. H - 186 mm; R - 93 mm; C - 147/42-45 mm; B - 82 mm. Inv. No. A 347. Pl. 99:5, 191:5.

277.1.1.2. Pot-shaped amphora with four handles below neck. Grey-brown coarsened surface. Coarse sandy clay matrix. H - 218 mm; R - 108 mm; C - 190/95 mm; B - 86 mm. Inv. No. A 346. Pl. 99:8, 180:7a-b.

277.1.1.3. Jug. Dark grey smooth surface with dark spots. Clay with coarse sand grains. H - 140 mm; R - 125 mm; C - 180/45 mm; B - 90 mm. Inv. No. A 345. Pl. 99:3, 190:5.

277.1.1.4. Pot with ribbon handle. Dark grey smooth surface. Clay with sand grains. H - 115 mm; R - 146 mm; C - 155/60 mm; B - 85 mm. Inv. No. A 348. Pl. 99:1.


277.1.1.7. Egg-shaped pot with two ribbon handles reinforced at back with modelled ledge. Brown smooth material with dark spots. Sandy clay matrix. H - 275 mm; R - 198 mm; C - 240/190 mm; B - 100 mm. Inv. No. A 351. Pl. 99:7, 192:1a-b.

277.1.1.8. Bone remains of domestic aurochs (metacarpus, astragalus), red deer (humerus), sheep/goat (molar, neck vertebra), tortoise (fraction of lateral part of carapace), toad (metatarsal, humerus, ileum, coracoid).

No Inventory No. .


Deposition: M Slavkov

277.2. Old family house (now a forestry training centre).
On 17. Feb. 1954, a grave was destroyed. Its contents were handed over to the museum by Mr Bečka.

277.2.1. G r a v e 1 (VN 4a)
Grave pit destroyed. From among grave goods an amphora (1) was recovered.

Deposition: M Slavkov
278. SLAVKOV POD HOSTÝNEM  
Dist.: Kroměříž  
(F/G-9)  
278.1. Site unknown.  
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1). No details of find are known.  
278.1.1. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape, broken at the bore (unidentified).  
Deposition: MM Brno  

279. SLYŽANY  
Dist.: Kroměříž  
(G/H-8)  
The site is situated on a mild slope (height above sea level about 200 m) at the SE margin of the community, on the right hand side of the road going from Sližany to Troubky. When extracting brick clay in 1929-32 eight graves were discovered, five of them being investigated by J. Navrátil. Graves 1-5, 7, 8 belong to MCWC, Grave 6 to the Bell Beaker culture.  
279.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)  
At the bottom (depth 120 cm) of the grave pit of rectangular shape (dimensions unknown), there were five vessels (1-5), a silex (6) and a arrowhead(7).  
279.1.1.2. Amphora-shaped jug with ribbon handle, four tunnel handles below neck. Socketed flat bottom. Sandy clay matrix. H - 320 mm; R - 168 mm; C - 350/135 mm; B - 117 mm. Acc. No. Pa 1863/38. Pl. 102:5.  
279.1.1.3. Jug. H - 220 mm; R - 165 mm; C - 276/86 mm; B - 90 mm (unidentified). Pl. 102:6.  
279.1.1.4. Jug. Light grey coarsened surface. Clay material. H - 224 mm; R - 136 mm; C - 230/50 mm; B - 82 mm. Acc. No. Pa 1862/38. Pl. 102:2.  
279.1.1.5. Low conical bowl. Dark brown coarsened surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 46 mm; R - 116 mm; B - 82 mm. Acc. No. Pa 1864/38.  
279.1.2. Grave 2 (VN 3b)  
In the grave (no detailed information) there were a jug (1) and a beaker (2). The skeleton was not preserved.  
279.1.2.1. Undecorated jug of the Dřevohostice type with ribbon handle. Light brown coarsened surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 193 mm; R - 134 mm; C - 200/62 mm; B - 82 mm. Acc. No. Pa 1868/38. Pl. 104:5.  
279.1.3. Grave 3 (VN 3b)  
From the grave pit (size and shape not indicated) a jug (1) was recovered. Skeletal remains were not preserved.  
279.1.3.1. Decorated jug of Dřevohostice type. H - 201 mm; R - 134 mm; C - 200/55 mm; B - 80 mm. Acc. No. Pa 1869/38. Pl. 102:1.  
279.1.4. Grave 4 (VN 3b)  
From the grave (shape and size unknown) three vessels (1-3) were obtained, a battle-axe (4), two axes (5, 6) and a silex (?). Skeleton not preserved.  
279.1.4.1. Bowl of the Schönfeld type with tunnel handle near rim. Decorations on body made with stick (?). Brick red coarse surface. Sandy material. H - 111 mm; R - 270 mm; B - 67 mm. Acc. No. Pa 1870/38. Pl. 103:7-a-b; 194:3-a-b.  
279.1.4.2. Decorated egg-shaped pot. Light grey coarsened surface. Clay material. H - 212 mm; R - 130 mm; C - 174/100 mm; B - 85 mm. Acc. No. Pa 1872/38. Pl. 103:6.  
279.1.4.3. Cylindrical beaker with ribbon handle. Light brown smooth (in places worn out) surface with dark spots. Fine clay material. H - 105 mm; R - 100 mm; B - 62 mm. Acc. No. Pa 1871/38. Pl. 103:2.  
279.1.4.4. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with flat oval butt, in side view biconvex. Basalt (?). L - 134 mm; W - 52 mm; H - 43 mm; Bore - 19-17 mm; Weight - 510 g. Inv. No. 52360a. Pl. 103:5.  
279.1.4.5. Axe in plane view of trapezoid shape with straight edge. Greenschist. L - 95 mm; edge W - 55 mm; T - 29 mm; Weight - 265 g. Inv. No. 52359. Pl. 103:4; 203:4.  
279.1.4.6. Axe of similar shape with straight edge. Amphibolite. L - 54 mm; edge W - 45 mm; T - 15 mm; Weight - 60 g. Inv. No. 52360. Pl. 103:1.  

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279.1.5. Grave 5 (VN 3b)
From the grave (shape and size not indicated) a jug (1) was recovered. Skeleton not preserved.

279.1.5.1. Decorated amphora-shaped jug. On back of ribbon handle band of opposite grooves made by furrowed stroke ornament. Grey smooth surface. Sandy material. H - 287 mm; R - 163 mm; C - 310/80 mm; B - 90 mm. Acc. No. 1877/38. Pl. 101:2.

279.1.6. Grave 7 (VN 3b)
In the grave pit (no detailed information) there were rotten remains of a skeleton whose positional could not be determined. Near the body 2 vessels (1-2) were found, a battle-axe (3), an axe (4) and a spindle whorl (5).

279.1.6.1. Decorated amphora-shaped jug with ribbon handle and three tunnel handles below neck. Grey-red smooth surface with dark spots. Sandy clay matrix. H - 265 mm; R - 118 mm; C - 270/100 mm; B - 90 mm. Inv. No. 52375. Pl. 104:4, 184:6.


279.1.6.3. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore near butt; in side view rectangular with butt extended downwards. Serpentinite. L - 99 mm; W - 47 mm; butt H - 40 mm; Bore - 13-19 mm; Weight - 270 g. Inv. No. 52360a. Pl. 104:2.

279.1.6.4. Axe in plane view of trapezoid shape with straight edge. White-grey chert. L - 56 mm; edge W - 38 mm; T - 14 mm. Inv. No. 52369. Pl. 104:3.

279.1.6.5. Ceramic spindle whorl of biconic shape (lost).

279.1.7. Grave 8 (VN 3b)
In the grave (shape and parameters not recorded), there was a flexed skeleton oriented in an E-W direction. At the head there was a jug (1) with a pot (2) and behind the back a two-handle vessel (3) with a silex (4). The grave filling was black clay.

279.1.7.1. Amphora-shaped jug (unidentified).

279.1.7.2. Egg-shaped pot with modelled bosses. Brown-grey coarse surface. Coarse sandy clay matrix. H - 432 mm; R - 260 mm; C - 360/250 mm; B - 132 mm. Inv. No. 52358. Pl. 105:5.


279.1.7.4. Flint "knife" (lost).

Deposition: MM Brno

280. SLUŠOVICE

280.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find are missing.

280.1.1. Butt part of faceted battle-axe broken at the bore. Facets are worn out. Greenschist. Pres. L - 71 mm; W - 84 mm; H - 38 mm; Bore - 23-21 mm (parameters reconstructed). Inv. No. 6715. Pl. 165:3.

Deposition: M Zlín

281. SMRŽICE

281.1. Zálešnění.
The site is situated about 1 km south of the community, behind the Hemžé River, east of the road to Prostějov. In 1923, A. Gottwald excavated a MCWC grave there which had been partially destroyed by ploughing.

281.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 1)
The shape of the grave pit is not known. On the bottom, there was a strongly flexed skeleton of a child of about 6 years, oriented with the skull towards the N, resting on its left side. Based on a preserved drawing, there were two vessels (1, 2) behind the skull, a bone awl (3) a silex (4). Another vessel was found near the forearms of the strongly flexed arms (5) and at the knees of the flexed legs (6). Based on the coloration of the temporal bone with verdigris, it can be assumed that the grave goods also included a copper decoration. Pl. 105:2.


281.1.1.5. Vessel. Destroyed by ploughing.
281.1.1.6. Vessel. Destroyed by ploughing.

Deposition: M Prostějov

282. SOBĚCHLEBY

Dist.: Přerov (F-9)

282.1. Na sborech.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1) with no details of find circumstances.

Deposition: M Olomouc

282.2. Site unknown.
Isolated finds (VN 5) of polished industry (1-3). No find details are known.

282.2.1. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape, broken at the bore. Serpentinite. Pres. L - 36 mm; edge H - 42 mm. Inv. No. VMO 3936.
282.2.2. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape with protruding sides (?) broken at the bore. Serpentinite. Pres. L - 75 mm; W - 52 mm; H - 48 mm. Inv. No. VMO 3935.
282.2.3. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex. Lithoclastic lapilli tuff (?). L - 106 mm; W - 52 mm; H - 54 mm; Bore - 19-19 mm; Weight - 445 g. Inv. No. VMO 3933. Pl. 164:2.
Deposition: M Olomouc

283. SOBĚSUKY

Dist.: Prostějov (F-7)

283.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2) coming from a school collection of the former primary school.

283.1.1. Battle-axe of type A with downward extended edge and two grooves on upper side. On walls of hole well perceptible traces of boring. Diabase. L - 113 mm; W - 59 mm; edge H - 37 mm; Bore - 23-23 mm; Weight - 380 g. No Inventory No.. Pl. 164:6, 197:2 a-c.
283.2. Fragment of butt part of battle-axe with arch-like extension at the site of bore. Amphibole gneiss (?). Pres. L - 62 mm. No Inventory No.. Pl. 164:5.
Deposition: Community Office Soběsuky

284. ŠPYTIHNĚV

Dist.: Zlín (H-9)

284.1. Němeča.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1938, at site No. 2261-2289.

284.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape. L - 122 mm; W - 53 mm; H - 43 mm. Inv. No. 743 (unidentified).
Deposition: M Uherské Hradiště

284.2. Na obecním.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details of find are known.

284.2.1. Battle-axe of the Sřeža type (Bezuchov variant). Unidentified.
Deposition: Primary school Spytihněv (Currently: ?)
285. **STARÁ VES**

Dist.: Přerov (F-9)


The site is situated in the Dubina Woods below the trigonometric point Holý kopec, 362 m. It stretches along the right side of a wood road going from Stará Ves to Karlovice, on a hillock called “Kozi hřbet”. The barrow field was discovered in 1905, by L. Červinka. On the expense accounts of the State Archaeological Institute in Brno, he excavated three barrows, a fourth one remained unstudied.

**285.1.1. Barrow 1 (VN 3b)**

Outside the centre of the barrow mound (H - 0.5 m; diameter - 7.5 m), there was a grave pit of oval shape (dimensions unknown), filled with darker clay intermixed with potsherds and pieces of charcoal. At the bottom of the pit (depth 150 cm), there were remains of a skeleton lying in a flexed position on its right side, with the head towards the S. Behind the back of the body, a battle-axe (1) and an axe (2) were found.

**285.1.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Serpentine. L - 100 mm; W - 47 mm; H - 48 mm; Bore - 21-19 mm; Weight - 365 g. Inv. No. StAÚ 140. Pl. 106:7.**

**285.1.1.2. Axe in plane view of trapezoid shape with rectangular cross section and polished straight edge on which short vertical grooves are perceptible. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments (?). L - 68 mm; edge W - 44 mm; T - 19 mm; Weight - 50 g. Inv. No. StAÚ 143. Pl. 106:8, 203:3.**

**285.1.2. Barrow 2 (VN 3b)**

An oval grave pit (parameters not given) sunk in the underlier, was situated below the centre of the barrow mound (H - 0.8 m, diameter - 10.5-12 m). At the bottom of the pit (depth 130 cm), fragments of a skull were found near the southern wall. The position and orientation of the body could not be determined. Along the western wall there were a battle-axe (1) and an axe (2). In the grave filling, pieces of charcoal and potsherds were found (3).

**285.1.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with flat oval butt, in side view convexly bent. Olivine basalt. L - 114 mm; W - 45 mm; H - 36 mm; Bore - 17-16 mm; Weight - 325 g. Inv. No. StAÚ 141. Pl. 106:5.**

**285.1.2.2. Axe in plane view of trapezoid shape with rectangular cross section. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 62 mm; edge W - 32 mm; T - 17 mm; Weight - 80 g. Inv. No. StAÚ 142. Pl. 106:6, 203:2.**

**285.1.2.3. Potsherds from amphor-like vessel. Inv. No. StAÚ 163 (unidentified).**

**285.1.3. Barrow 3 (VN 1)**

Under the SW part of the barrow mound (H - about 1 m; diameter - 12 m), there was a grave pit of oval shape (dimensions unknown). From the yellow sandy underlier, it differed in a darker clay, intermixed with small potsherds and pieces of charcoal. At the bottom (depth 170 cm from the surface), a skeleton was resting in a flexed position on its right side, oriented with the head to SW (skull shifted towards the western wall). Behind the back there was a battle-axe (1) with an axe (2) and near the hands a blade (3). Above the heels of crouched legs there were potsherds (4). Inv. No. StAÚ 141 (unidentified).

**285.1.3.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with protruding sides, in side view biconvex. Diorite porphyrite. L - 109 mm; W - 60 mm; H - 43 mm; Bore - 21-19 mm; Weight - 410 g. Inv. No. StAÚ 146. Pl. 106:4.**

**285.1.3.2. Siliceous axe in plane view of triangular shape with rectangular cross section, in butt part triangular. In straight polished edge macroscopically visible short vertical grooves. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 80 mm; edge W - 35 mm; T - 19 mm; Weight - 70 g. Inv. No. StAÚ 145. Pl. 106:2, 203:8.**

**285.1.3.3. Blade with local irregular retouch. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 77 mm. Inv. No. StAÚ 144. Pl. 106:3.**

**285.1.3.4. Potsherds from amphorira with two handles on belly. Inv. No. StAÚ 147 (unidentified).**

Deposition: MM Brno


286. **STARÉ MĚSTO**

Dist.: Uherské Hradiště (H-9)

286.1. Site unknown.

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find unknown.

**286.1.1. Battle-axe with convexly bent upper side and downwards extended edge and butt. In plane view arch-like widening at the site of bore. Unpatinated serpentine. L - 114 mm; W - 50 mm; edge H - 37 mm; Bore - 16-16 mm; Weight - 285 g. Inv. No. 781. Pl. 137:4.**

Deposition: M Uherské Hradiště

287. **STÍCHOVICE**  
Dist.: Prostějov  

**287.1. Nad hliníkem.**  
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1), found in fields inspection by A. Gottwald.  

287.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape with facets. On the bore walls, traces of burning. Metamorphic rock, not determined in detail. L - 123 mm; W - 63 mm; edge H - 38 mm; Bore - 19-20 mm; Weight - 352 g. Inv. No. Dp 10. Pl. 164:1.  
Deposition: M Prostějov  

288. **STRAHOVICE**  
Dist.: Opava  

**288.1. Within the built-up portion of the village.**  
The site is located west of the village, in midway between the community and the buildings of the State Farm. From a collection of ancient finds (VN 5) given by J. Machárek of Strahovice No. 73 to the workers of the Opava branch of the AI CSAS Brno (now OHP Opava) for expert analysis, there was a battle-axe (1) of MCWC.  

Deposition: OHP Opava  

289. **STRÁNÍ**  
Dist.: Uherské Hradiště  

**289.1. Sheep barn.**  
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found during the building of a sheep barn by A. Popelka and handed over to the museum by Mr Ripl.  

289.1.1. Battle-axe of type Moravian with sharp edges on upper and lower sides of body. On walls of bore made from both sides traces of burning. Fine grained sandstone. L - 183 mm; W - 47 mm; H - 37 mm; Bore - 19-19 mm; Inv. No. 1146. Pl. 165:7.  
Deposition: M Zlín  

290. **STRAŽISKO**  
Dist.: Prostějov  

**290.1. Site unknown.**  
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) with no details of find.  
290.1.1. Faceted battle-axe (unidentified).  
Deposition: Primary school Konice (Currently: ?)  

291. **STRÁZNICE**  
Dist.: Hodonín  

**291.1. Štěrkovna (Gravel pit).**  
The site is situated on a gentle northern slope (height above sea level 184 m), east of Stráznice, south (about 150 m) of the cross-road Stráznice-Zlín-Tvarožná Lhota, i.e. about 1 km from the Velička River. In May, 1958, when removing top soil a grave was disturbed whose contents was recovered and the most important data recorded by Jan Skácel, a museum worker at Stráznice.  

291.1.1. **Grave 1 (VN 3b)**  
In the grave pit destroyed by a bulldozer, a male (?) skeleton was considerably disturbed. The man (?) died at the age of 20-40. The position and orientation of the skeleton could not be found. From among grave goods potsherds of two vessels (1, 2) and a battle-axe (3) were recovered.  

291.1.1.1. Decorated vessel of bag-shape with two small handles below open neck. Yellow-brown smooth (in places work out) surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 210 mm; R - 110 mm. No Inventory No., Pl. 100:1, 180:3.  


291.1.1.3. Battle-axe with quadratic cross section and rectangular side view. Noncalcaceous mica-schist siltstone. L - 125 mm; W - 31 mm; Bore - 17-20 mm. Inv. No. 1066. Pl. 100:3a-b.
Deposition: M Veselí nad Moravou  

291.2. Mr Sádí's garden.  
An isolated find (VN 5) of pottery (1) from the collection of K. J. Maška.  
291.2.1. Potsherds of corded beaker (unidentified).  
Deposition: MM Brno  
Ref.: FR in Arch. AI AS CR Brno, Ref. Nos. 2520/46; 2864/52, 1596/64. Pallardi 1895:92; Červinka 1933a:20; Böhm 1928:57, Note No. 19 (expresses the view that in this case they may be potsherds of the Jevišovice culture); Kalousek 1945: Part II:156; Šebela 1986: Part II:559.

291.3. Site unknown.  
An accidental find (VN 5) of pottery (1). No details of find are known.
Deposition: M Veselí nad Moravou  

292. STŘELICE  
Dist.: Olomouc (E-7)

292.1. Site unknown.  
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) coming from a former school collection.
292.1.1. Faceted battle-axe. On walls of bore conspicuous traces of boring (raw material was not determined). L - 113 mm; W - 48 mm; H - 32 mm; Bore - 14-18 mm. Acc. No. P 659/54. Pl. 163:2.  
Deposition: M Olomouc  

293. SUCHÁ LOZ  
Dist.: Uherské Hradiště (I-10)

293.1. Fields near Volenov.  
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details of find are known.
293.1.1. Faceted battle-axe. Greenschist. L - 111 mm; W - 58 mm; H - 37 mm; Bore - 19-21 mm. Inv. No. 197. Pl. 164:4.  
Deposition: M Uherský Brod  
293.2. Site unknown.  
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) given to the museum by V. Šidla in 1961.
293.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with protruding sides, in side view trapezoid. Serpentinite (?). L - 126 mm; W - 54 mm; edge H - 49 mm; Bore - 22-22 mm. Inv. No. 6297. Pl. 164:3.  
Deposition: M Uherský Brod  

294. SUDOMĚŘICE  
Dist.: Hodonín (J-8)

294.1. Piskovna.  
The site is situated on a mild hillock, NW of the village. In March, 1957, the workers discovered four graves of the Chlopicice-Veselé, group when extracting sand. 20 m away from this group to the north a MCWC grave was found. The grave contents were recovered by V. Šikulová, a worker of the Museum at Kyjov, who also recorded the most important data.
294.1.1. Grave 5 (VN 1)  
In the yellow sandy underlier, at a depth of about 100 cm, below the interface of sandstone and top soil, a grave pit of rectangular shape with rounded corners (150 x 105cm) differed conspicuously by deep red grave filling. At the bottom (depth not mentioned), there were remains of a flexed skeleton of a woman (?) who died in maturity, lying on its right side with the head towards the SW. On parts of the cervical vertebrae there were traces of green verdigris. At the SW side and in the N corner of the grave there were potsherds of two vessels (1, 2) and at the SE side a bowl with the bottom turned up (3). Pl. 107:1.
294.1.1.1. Potsherds from corded beaker decorated by cord imprints with spherical body. They were lost.
294.1.2. Potsherds of unidentified vessel decorated on shoulder with hatched triangles and on the bent neck with two grooves. Unidentified.

294.1.3. Decorated bowl of conical shape with socketed flat bottom decorated on the lower side with indents and a modelled boss with two bored holes. Smooth (in places worn out) surface. Clay material. H - 60 mm; R - 170 mm; B - 76 mm. Without Inv. No. Pl. 107:2, 194:4a-b.

Deposition: M Kyjov
Ref.: FR in Arch. AI AS CR Brno, Ref. No. 2154/62. Šikulová 1961a:8-10, obr. 1 (bottom), tab. I:1, 3-16; Budínsky-Krička 1965:66-7 (both authors include this grave unit in the Chlovice-Veselé Group); Šebela 1986: Part II:561-562, tab. 127:4, 137:5, XVII:4a-b.

294.2. Site unknown.
An individual find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1) with no details of find.

294.2.1. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape, broken at the bore (unidentified).

Deposition: MM Brno

295. SUŠICE
Dist.: Přerov

295.1. Site unknown.
Isolated finds (VN 5) of three battle-axes (1-3). No details of find recorded.

295.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore near edge, in side view trapezoid. Serpentinite. L - 120 mm; W - 47 mm; H - 44 mm; Bore - 20-21 mm; Weight - 335 g. Acc. No. 1600/63/1.

295.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape with long butt and bore near edge. L - 150 mm. Inv. No. 1393 (unidentified).


Deposition: M Přerov

296. SUŠICE
Dist.: Uherské Hradiště

296.1. Na písku.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1) found in 1934.

296.1.1. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape, broken at the bore. Diabasic porphyrite. Pres. L - 56 mm; W - 41 mm; H - 28 mm. Inv. No. 589.

Deposition: M Uherské Hradiště

297. S VÁROV
Dist.: Uherské Hradiště

297.1. Site unknown.
Isolated finds (VN 5) of two battle-axe fragments (1, 2). Details of find missing.


297.1.2. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape, broken at the bore. Quartzite. Pres. L - 64 mm; edge H - 47 mm; Bore - 27-22 mm (size reconstructed). Inv. No. 6256.

Deposition: M Zlín

298. SYROVICE
Dist.: Brno-Rural

298.1. Čihelna.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details of find are known.


Deposition: M Prostějov
299. ŠARATICE Dist.: Vyškov (H-6)

299.1. Padělký za humnama (site No. 134).
In studying a burial ground dating back to the Migration of Nations by Č. Staňa (AI AS CR Brno), two MCWC graves were found in the spring of 1954.

299.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 1)
After stripping off about 60 cm of topsoil, a rectangular grave pit (120 x 90 cm) appeared in the gravel underlier oriented with the long axis in a N-S direction, with deep black grave filling. At the bottom (depth 90 cm), no skeletal remains were found. Along the southern wall of the grave four vessels (1-4) were standing in a row in an E-W direction. Pl. 107:7.


299.1.1.3. Lower part of egg-shaped vessel. On dividing line of neck which was not preserved and body there is a groove. Smooth light brown surface with darker spots. Pres. H - 102 mm; B - 72 mm. Inv. No. 13-I-3. Pl. 107:11.


299.1.2. Grave 2 (VN 1)
The grave pit of rectangular shape (about 100 x 70 cm), which was destroyed by a bulldozer, with an orientation of the long axis in a N-S direction, appeared at a depth of 60 cm below the surface. At the bottom (depth 80 cm) fragments of a skull of a child were found. In the SE corner of the grave pit there were potsherds of two vessels (1, 2). Pl. 107:3.


299.1.2.2. Potsherds from unidentified vessel of spherical body. Below the neck rim and on the shoulder, were engraved decoration consisting of fine horizontal grooves among which there are fine zigzag lines. Polished brown surface. Inv. No. 13-II-2.

Deposition: M Slavkov

300. ŠAROVY Dist.: Zlín (H-9)

300.1. Na kopaninách.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) with no details of find.

300.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with parallel sides, in side view with butt extended upwards and narrow edge. On walls of bore traces of boring. Olivine basalt. L - 88 mm; W - 36 mm; butt H - 38 mm; Bore - 17-15 mm; Weight - 290 g. Inv. No. 51819. Pl. 160:5.

Deposition: MM Brno

300.2. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details of find recorded.


Deposition: M Zlín

301. ŠÍŠMA Dist.: Přerov (F-9)

301.1. Bradleny.
Isolated find (VN 5) of three battle-axes (1-3). No details of find known.

301.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape with bore near butt (unidentified).
301.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape with bore near edge (lost).
301.1.3. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).

Deposition: MM Brno
301.2. Obransko.
Accidental finds (VN 5) of four battle-axes (1-4) found in field inspection by J. Janča from Šišma.

301.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view convexly bent with extended edge. On the bore walls, traces of boring. Quartzite (?). L - 96 mm; W - 56 mm; H - 48 mm; Bore - 24-25 mm; Weight - 400 g. Pl. 165:6.

301.2.2. Battle-axe of simple shape with convex sides and bore near butt. Sandstone from Carpathian flysh. L - 86 mm; W - 37 mm; edge H - 35 mm; Bore - 17-15 mm; Weight - 160 g. Pl. 165:1.

301.2.3. Butt part of battle-axe of simple shape with convex sides, broken at the bore on whose sides there are traces of boring. Sandstone from Carpathian flysh. Pres. L - 72 mm; W - 45 mm. Pl. 165:5.

301.2.4. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape, broken at the bore. Diorite porphyry. Pres. L - 69 mm; edge H - 42 mm. Pl. 165:2.
Deposition: J. Janča, Šišma

302. ŠLAPANICE

302.1. Pustoře.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Find circumstances missing.

302.1.1. Faceted battle-axe with downwards extended edge. Coarse grained amphibolite (according to Červinka, syenite). L - 206 mm; W - 67 mm; H - 49 mm; Bore - 23-22 mm; Weight - 870 g. Inv. No. 51925. Pl. 155:2, 201:2.
Deposition: MM Brno

303. ŠTĚPÁNKOVICE

303.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) handed over to the museum by A. Benda in 1957.

Deposition: M Opava

304. ŠTERNBERK

304.1. Obora (Reserve).
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) handed over to the museum in 1966, from the collection of the former Dist. museum at Šternberk.

304.1.1. Battle-axe of A type with damaged surface. On the lower side a groove near edge. On the bore walls, conspicuous traces of boring. Fine grained greywacke (?). L - 123 mm; W - 55 mm; butt H - 34 mm; Bore - 21-21 mm; Weight - 320 g. Acc. No. P 206/66. Pl. 165:4.
Deposition: M Olomouc

305. ŠTRAMBERK

305.1. Kotouč.
Accidental find (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). The first one was found between 1910-1916. The second one was found in 1924, when building the Bedřich Smetana monument and in the same year it was handed over to the museum.

305.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Olivine basalt. L - 111 mm; W - 51 mm; edge H - 46 mm; Bore - 18-18 mm; Weight - 405 g. Inv. No. 856. Pl. 163:5.

305.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Serpentinite. L - 100 mm; W - 52 mm; edge H - 56 mm; Bore - 21-20 mm; Weight - 370 g. Inv. No. 674. Pl. 163:4.
Deposition: M Štramberk
306. ŠVÁBENICE  
Dist.: Vyškov (G-7)  
306.1. Site unknown.  
An accidental find (VN 3) of a battle-axe (1). No find details are known.

306.1.1. Battle-axe of Bohemian type. On walls of bore at the lower side, traces of boring. Rock not identified. L - 135 mm; W - 54 mm; H - 46 mm; Bore - 19-18 mm; Weight - 460 g. Inv. No. 1391. Pl. 163:3.  
Deposition: M Přerov  

307. TÁSOV  
Dist.: Hodonín (I-8)  
307.1. Pod Radošovem.  
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1942.  
307.1.1. Axe hammer of simple shape split lengthways. L - 85 mm; H - 41 mm. Inv. No. 3594 (unidentified).  
Deposition: M Uherské Hradiště  

308. TÁSOV U BOSKOVIC  
Dist.: Blansko (?)  
308.1. Site unknown.  
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details of find are known.  
308.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape. L - 99 mm; W - 55 mm; edge H - 41 mm (unidentified).  
Deposition: DA FA MU Brno  

309. TELČ  
Dist.: Jihlava (H-2)  
309.1. Site unknown.  
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details of find recorded.  
309.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).  
Deposition: MM Brno  

310. TELNICE  
Dist.: Brno-Rural (H-6)  
310.1. Krakov.  
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) handed over to the museum by R. Hladká in 1958.  
310.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with protruding sides, in side view trapezoid. Gabbro (?).  
L - 113 mm; W - 63 mm; edge H - 56 mm; Bore - 22-22 mm; Weight - 620 g. Inv. No. 283766. Pl. 166:4.  
Deposition: MM Brno  

311. TĚŠANY  
Dist.: Brno-Rural (H/I-6)  
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) discovered when digging foundations for the construction of a family house.  
Deposition: MM Brno  

312. TĚŠETICE  
Dist.: Olomouc (E-7)  
312.1. Livestock production area belonging to the agricultural cooperative.  
The site is situated SE from the community, near the village of Rataje. When digging a silage pit, a grave was partially damaged in the side wall. The grave was excavated in June, 1966, by Z. Trňáčková (at that time working at the M Olomouc).  
312.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 1)  
A rhomboidal grave pit (255x165 cm) with deep black grave filling, differed sharply at a depth of 80 cm from the yellow loess underlier. Its NW part was destroyed by mechanical stripping. The short walls of the grave were
vertical, the long eastern wall was convex in the upper part and at a depth of 18 to 20 cm above the bottom it passed into a narrow bank-like protrusion of light clay into which partly penetrated a standing amphora (7). At the bottom (depth 165 cm below the surface), a male skeleton was resting on its right side, with the rump lying on the back. The man died at the age of 40-50 years, his head was oriented towards the SSW. The right arm bent at the elbow to a right angle had the forearm placed on the belly. The fingers of the left hand were in front of the body’s face, the arm being bent at the elbow at a very acute angle. In the SW part of the grave, there was a jug (6) lying about 30 cm above the bottom on the side. Between it and the skull there were potsherds of another jug (5) lying on the bottom. Behind the pelvis, there was a battle-axe (1), fragments of a bone tool (2), an axe (3) which was to rest on a support (4), and at the chest there were potsherds from another vessel (8). Pl. 108:2.

312.1.1.1. Faceted battle-axe. Olivine basalt. L - 128 mm; W - 52 mm; H - 33 mm; Bore - 22-21 mm; Weight - 535 g. Inv. No. A 8800. Pl. 109:2.

312.1.1.2. Two fragments of bone tool made of very compact bone or antler. L - 110 and 190 mm. Inv. No. A 8803. Pl. 108:1, 4.

312.1.1.3. Axe in plane view of trapezoid shape with straight edge. On polished edge are bands of short vertical grooves. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 118 mm; edge W - 45 mm; H - 19 mm; Weight - 150 mm. Inv. No. A 8801. Pl. 109:1.

312.1.1.4. Stone anvil, in plane view of trapezoid shape. In bowl-like upper surface, a band of vertical grooves is macroscopically visible. The longer side exhibits traces of surface crushing. Reddish sandstone. Size: 125x122x22 mm; Weight - 760 g. Inv. No. A 8802. Pl. 206:1a-b.

312.1.1.5. Decorated jug of Dřevohostice type. Black-grey smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 188 mm; R - 140 mm; C - 204/54 mm; B - 85 mm. Inv. No. A 8804. Pl. 108:3.


313. TOUBOŘ Dist.: Blansko (F-5)

313.1. Ohradžy.

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1) found in 1929, by Mr Nejedlý.

313.1.1. Faceted battle-axe fragment (unidentified).

Deposition: M Kunštát (Currently: ?)


314. TOVAČOV Dist.: Přerov (F-8)

314.1. Podval (Švermova ulice).

In 1941, two MCWC graves were damaged. No details recorded.

314.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)

The shape and size of the grave pit are not known. The grave goods consisted of two vessels (1, 2).

314.1.1.1. Undecorated beaker with handle. Yellow-brown coarsened surface with dark spots. Finely floated clay. H - 142 mm; R - 84 mm; B - 56 mm. Acc. No. 18/64/1. Pl. 110:8, 186:3.


314.1.2. Grave 2 (VN 3b)

In the grave pit without recorded details there was a flexed female skeleton. The woman died at the age of 20-30 years. At the feet there were a bowl (1) and a jug (2). Around the head there was a copper decoration (3). The position of further vessels (4-7) is not clear.

314.1.2.1. Bowl with modelled boss below rim and decoration on inner side. Dark grey smooth surface. Sandy material. H - 47-50 mm; R - 158 mm; B - 40 mm. Acc. No. 20/64/1. Pl. 110:1a-b.

314.1.2.2. Decorated jug of Dřevohostice type. Dark grey coarsened surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 143 mm; R - 95 mm; C - 135/50 mm; B - 62 mm. Acc. No. 21/64/1. Pl. 110:4, 188:5.

314.1.2.3. Copper “ring”. Dilapidated.
314.1.2.4. Undecorated corded beaker with S-shaped body. Dark brown coarsened surface. Sandy material. H - 100 mm; R - 80 mm; B - 49 mm. Acc. No. 24/64/1. Pl. 110:5.
314.1.2.5. Decorated egg-shaped pot. Grey smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 183 mm; R - 102 mm; C - 142/95 mm; B - 70 mm. Acc. No. 22/64/1. Pl. 110:6.
314.1.2.6. Jug with globular body. Grey smooth surface. Clay material. H - 95 mm; R - 60 mm; B - 39 mm. Acc. No. 25/64/1. Pl. 110:3.
Deposition: M Přerov (Collection of the Tovačov Museum)

314.2. Hraňouch.
An accidental find of two battle-axes (1-2). Details of find unknown.
314.2.1. Battle-axe with arch-like thickening in the place of bore. Cross section rectangular, side view trapezoid. Greywacke. L - 116 mm; W - 38 mm; edge H - 37 mm; Bore - 16-13 mm. Acc. No. 13/64/1. Pl. 166:3.
Deposition: M Přerov (Collection of the Tovačov Museum)
314.2.2. Axe hammer of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore near butt, in side view biconvex. Serpentinite. L - 104 mm; W - 42 mm; H - 49 mm; Bore - 18-19 mm; Weight - 300 g. Acc. No. 245/64/1. Inv. No. 1473. Pl. 166:2.
Deposition: M Přerov (Collection of the Tovačov Museum)

314.3. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1) with no details of find.
314.3.1. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
Deposition: M Prostějov

315. TRBOUŠANY
Dist.: Brno-Rural (I-5)

315.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1938, while ploughing.
315.1.1. Faceted battle-axe (unidentified).
Deposition: MM Brno

316. TRŠICE
Dist.: Olomouc (F-9)

316.1. Site unknown.
Isolated finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). No details of find recorded.
316.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with protruding sides, in side view biconvex. On the bore walls, made from one side traces of boring. Unidentified rock. L - 106 mm; W - 51 mm; H - 38 mm; Bore - 17-14 mm. Acc. No. 245/64/1. Inv. No. 1719. Pl. 166:1.
316.1.2. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
Deposition: M Přerov

317. TŘEBĚTICE
Dist.: Kroměříž (G-9)

317.1. Patělky.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a pottery fragment (1) found in 1979, during field inspection by D. Kolbinger.
Deposition: D. Kolbinger, Holešovská ul., Hulin
318. Tůčapy

318.1. Lipiny Woods.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details of find known.

318.1.1. Short battle-axe of the Šlęża type with socket. Serpentine. L - 74 mm; W - 35 mm; H - 33 mm;
Bore - 14-15 mm; Weight - 140 g. Inv. No. 171. Pl. 168:4, 199:2.
Deposition: M Holešov
exlude the possibility that the find is from Prusinovice); Kalousek 1945: Part II:161, tab. LXXXVIII:4; Šebela

318.2. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details of find recorded.

318.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape with convex sides, in side view biconvex. Serpentine. L - 94 mm;
W - 39 mm; H - 38 mm; Bore - 17-15 mm; Weight - 355 g. Inv. No. 7687. Pl. 168:1.
Deposition: M Holešov

319. Tůčapy

In 1989, during the construction of the motorway Brno-Vyškov, six MCWC graves were discovered and
investigated. One of them contained two burials (investigation of AI CSAS Brno: M. Čižmář - M. Geisler).
Deposition: AI AS CR Brno

320. Tucín

320.1. Šerý.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details of find are known.

320.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex. On the bore
walls, traces of boring. Olivine basalt (?). L - 105 mm; W - 50 mm; H - 42 mm; Bore - 21-19 mm; Weight - 373
g. Inv. No. 51814. Pl. 167:5.
Deposition: M Přerov
Ref.: FR in Arch. AI AS CR Brno, Ref. No. 2882/52. Červinka 1902:104; ibid. 1908:161; ibid. 1938:64;

321. Tvarožná

During ploughing, two MCWC graves were destroyed. The first one was studied in 1933, by J. Pouličk together
with T. Ondráček, the second one in 1936, by A. Dvořáček.

321.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)
In the grave pit destroyed by ploughing, there was a highly decomposed flexed skeleton oriented in an E-W
direction. At the feet there were nine vessels (1-9).

321.1.1.1. Ribbon handles from a two-handle globular amphora. Acc. No. Pa 56/35-808, 56/35-809
(identified).

mm; R - 140 mm; C - 153/52-60 mm; B - 90 mm. Inv. No. 69868. Pl. 111:8, 187:5.

321.1.1.3. Bowl of the Moravian type. Dark grey coarsened surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 38 mm; R - 114
mm; B - 43 mm. Inv. No. 69870. Pl. 111:1, 195:6.

321.1.1.4. Bowl of conical shape with four handles, bridging groove below rim. Light brown to grey
coaesened surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 132 mm; R - 302-308 mm; B - 84 mm. Inv. No. 70160. Pl. 111:7;
195:10.

H - 57 mm; R - 203 mm; B - 102 mm. Inv. No. 69869. Pl. 111:4, 196:10a-b.

mm; B - 38 mm. Inv. No. 83727. Pl. 111:3.

321.1.1.7. Nagyřev jug of the Balkan type with ribbon handle below rim. Dark grey to black smooth surface.
Clay intermixed with grains of sand. H - 186 mm; R - 80 mm; C - 138/50 mm; B - 82 mm. Acc. No. Pa 56/35-

321.1.9. Cylindrical beaker with handle. Light grey coarse surface. H - 63 mm; R - 59 mm; B - 48 mm. Acc. No. 56/35-811. Pl. 111:2.

321.1.2. Grave 2 (VN3b)
In the grave pit destroyed by ploughing, there was reported to have been the remains of a cremation burial. The grave goods consisted of three vessels (1-3).


321.1.2.2. Cylindrical beaker with handle. Brown-black smooth surface. Clay material with slight admixture of sand. H - 84 mm; R - 68 mm; B - 67 mm. Inv. No. 83726. Pl. 111:11.

321.1.2.3. Cylindrical small beaker of similar shape. Smooth brown surface. Clay material. H - 63 mm; R - 74 mm; B - 74 mm. Inv. No. 83728. Pl. 111:10.

Deposition: MM Brno, NM Praha (grave 1:2-4)

321.1.3 Disturbed Graves
From an unknown No. of disturbed graves with cremation burials, I. L. Červinka acquired a siliceous artefact (1).

321.1.3.1. Retouched blade. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 60 mm. Inv. No. 69871.
Deposition: NM Praha

321.2. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1) with no details of find circumstances.

321.2.1. Edge. part of faceted battle-axe broken at the bore and secondary bore for handle. Metabasite. Pres. L - 94 mm; edge H - 43 mm; Bore - 17-24 mm. Acc. No. Pa 20/34. Pl. 166:5, 198:4-a-b.
Deposition: MM Brno

321.3. Intersection of Motorways D 1 and D 47.
The site is situated SW of the community, on the route from the road in the direction Tvarožná-Blážovice between of motorway kilometres 12.0-12.4. On the 1:5000 map (Brno 4-1), it is situated in the area of the point 50 mm E section line and 31 mm from S section line. A rescue archaeological investigation was carried out in May, 1979, by the AI CSAS with M. Čížmár - K. Geislerová - 1. Rakovský in charge. In addition to CWC graves, objects of the Je živio švice culture were discovered.

321.3.1. Grave 3 (VN 1)
The grave pit of rectangular shape with rounded corners (225 x 190 cm), oriented with the long axis NE-SW (azimuth 305°), with deep black filling. At the bottom (depth 55 cm), remnants of a skeleton of an elderly man were found (in the centre of the grave, fragments of the skull and in the southern part, the femur). Near the skull there was a bone awl (1) and in the southern corner, on broad area, scattered potsherd of a large vessel (2). Pl. 112:1.


321.3.1.2. Amphora-shaped jug with big ribbon handle and modelled and engraved decoration. Grey-brown coarse surface. Coarse granular sandy material. H - 310 mm; R - 250 mm; C - 360/130 mm; B - 125 mm. Inv. No. 17197 - 7/79. Pl. 112:3.

321.3.2. Grave 4 (VN 1)
In a rectangular grave pit with rounded corners (230 x 100 cm) oriented with the long axis NW-SE (azimuth 305°), there rested a skeleton in a slightly flexed position on its right side. The depth was 20 cm and it was the skeleton of a woman deceased at the age of 50-60 years. The grave filling was black clay. No grave goods. Pl. 112:4.
Deposition: AI AS CR Brno

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322. TÝN NAD BEČVOU

Dist.: Přerov (F-9)

322.1. Týn Woods - “Křtova cesta”.
The site is situated SE from the community in the Týn Woods, along the “Křtova cesta” road. The barrows were discovered in the 1890s by F. Přikryl. They form two groups. The first one consisting of five barrows dated to the Lusatian culture (Nekvasil 1978:56) is located at the margin of the Týn wood at a site called “U kaple”. The second, consisting of 17 barrows of the MCWC, is situated close to the “Křtova cesta” crossing the Týn wood. The first barrow of the second group was excavated by F. Přikryl. The finds, however, were erroneously included under Soběchleby (Přikryl 1895). The investigation were continued in 1908, by I. L. Červinka (Barrows 2-9). In the 1920s, during a field inspection, he discovered eight other barrows, two of which he investigated on the expense accounts of the State Archaeological Institute in Brno (Barrows 10-11), the remaining (Barrows 12-17) remained uninvestigated.

322.1.1. GROUP I

322.1.1.1. B arrow 1 (VN3b)
Under the barrow mound (H - 0.5 m; diameter - 10 m) in the “ashy layer” (depth 0.8 m) on the gravel underlier, an axe (1) and a battle-axe (2) were found.

322.1.1.1.1. Axe in plane view of trapezoid shape, with straight edge. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 79 mm; edge W - 50 mm; H - 17 mm. Inv. No. VMO 4247. Pl. 113:2.

322.1.1.1.2. Battle-ax of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore near butt, in side view biconvex. Diabasic porphyry. L - 126 mm; W - 58 mm; H - 47 mm; Bore - 25-23 mm; Weight - 520 g. Inv. No. VMO 4248. Pl. 113:1.

322.1.1.2. B arrow 2 (VN3b)
In the barrow mound (H - about 0.8 m; diameter - 8 m), besides “a little ashy clay”, a battle-axe (1) was found.

322.1.1.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with flat oval butt, in side view convexly bent with higher edge. Middly porphyric volcanite. L - 109 mm; W - 46 mm; H - 47 mm; Bore - 16-14 mm; Weight - 320 g. Inv. No. 51860. Pl. 113:3.

322.1.1.3. B arrow 3 (VN3b)
In the barrow mound (H - 0.5 m; diameter - 8 m), there were potsherds (3) and pieces of burnt clay. At a depth of 80 cm, a battle-axe (1) was lying in dark clay and further towards the northern wall of the pit (no detailed information about it) a jug (2) was standing at a depth of 50 cm below the surface.

322.1.1.3.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides. L - 95 mm. Inv. No. 51858a (unidentified). Pl. 113:4 (after Kalousek 1945).

322.1.1.3.2. Potsherds from undecorated jug of the Dřevohostice type with brown-red polished surface. Dilapidated.

322.1.1.3.3. Potsherds from an amphora-like vessel with red surface. Could not be recovered.

322.1.1.4. B arrow 4 (VN3b)
Under the barrow mound (H - 0.7 m; diameter - 8 m), in the SW part below a cremation pyre, a circular grave pit (diameter - 150 cm) was sunk in the gravel underlier, filled with dark clay. At the bottom of the grave (depth 100 cm) skeletal remains were not preserved. No finds.

322.1.1.5. B arrow 5 (VN3b)
In the barrow mound (H - about 1.2 m; diameter - 12 m), there were stones and in the lower part a thick cremation pyre. A large grave pit (parameters unknown) was sunk in the underlier. Skeleton not preserved. No finds.

322.1.1.6. B arrow 6 (VN3b)
Under the barrow mound (H - 0.70 m; diameter - 10 m) there was a cremation pyre and below it a grave pit of oval shape (parameters not indicated). At the bottom of the grave (depth 90 cm) at the western wall there was a battle-axe (1) and at the northern wall a jug (2) was standing.

322.1.1.6.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with long rectangular butt, in side view trapezoid. On the bore walls, traces of boring. Olivine basalt (?). L - 114 mm; W - 47 mm; edge H - 53 mm; Bore - 20-19 mm; Weight - 470 g. Inv. No. 51858. Pl. 113:5.

322.1.1.6.2. Jug with handle. On shoulder, neck and handle decorated with rows of cuts (unidentified).

322.1.1.7. B arrow 7 (VN3b)
In the barrow mound (H - about 1.2 m; diameter - 12 m), stones were found in the lower part of the cremation pyre. A large grave pit (shape and size not indicated) was sunk in the underlier. Skeleton not preserved. No finds.

322.1.1.8. B arrow 8 (VN3b)
The barrow mound, diameter 10 m and H - 0.5 m. In the ashy grave filling (parameters and shape unknown), a battle-axe (1) was lying near the western wall.

322.1.1.8.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore near butt, in side view trapezoid. Serpentinitic. L - 100 mm; W - 47 mm; edge H - 44 mm; Bore - 20-20 mm; Weight - 270 mm. Without Inv. No. Pl. 113:6.
322.1.1.9. B a r r o w 9 (VN 3b)
Same dimensions as the preceding one. It contained a grave pit (size not indicated) with ashy grave filling. Skeleton not preserved. No finds.
322.1.1.10. B a r r o w 1 0 (VN 4a)
No data known. No finds.
322.1.1.11. B a r r o w 1 1 (VN 4a)
Detailed information missing. No finds.
Deposition: M Olomouc

323. U H E R S K É H R A D I Š T E
Dist.: Uherské Hradiště (H-9)

323.1. Bed of the Morava River.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1938, in the river bed of the Morava.
323.1.1. Battle-axe of Bohemian type with faceted butt part. Amygdaloidal basalt (metaphyry). L - 163 mm; W - 62 mm; H - 39 mm; Bore - 20-18 mm; Weight - 500 g. Inv. No. 2542. Pl. 168:3.
Deposition: M Uherské Hradiště

323.2. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a pottery fragment (1) with no details of find.
Deposition: M Uherské Hradiště

324. U H E R S K Ý B R O D
Dist.: Uherské Hradiště (I-9)

324.1. N á k l a d y.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No find details are known.
324.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with flat oval butt, in side view with higher edge (raw material not determined). L - 105 mm; W - 50 mm; H - 51 mm; Bore - 17-17 mm. Inv. No. 205.
Deposition: M Uherský Brod

325. U H Ė R C E U K Y J O V A
Dist.: Hodonín (H-7)

325.1. Pod vinořadý.
When trenching a vineyard in the fields of J. Němec, a grave was damaged and the grave goods were recovered by M. Chleboříd.
325.1.1. G r a v e 1 (VN 3b)
In the grave pit destroyed by trenching, a flexed skeleton was lying at a depth of 80 cm, near which there was a beaker (1) and a battle-axe (2).
Deposition: MM Brno

325.2. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) with no details of find.
325.2.1. Faceted battle-axe (raw material not determined). L - 130 mm. Inv. No. P 366.
Deposition: M Kyjov
326. ÚJEZD
Dist.: Šumperk (E-7)

326.1. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found east of the community by H. Morawek.
Deposition: M. Mohelnice

327. UNČOVICE
Dist.: Olomouc (E-7)

327.1. Na stráni.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details of find known.
327.1.1. Faceted battle-axe with low sides (unidentified).
Deposition: M. Olomouc (Collection of the Litovel Museum)

327.2. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1). No details find are known.
327.2.1. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape with convex sides and long cylindrical butt (?) broken at the bore (raw material was not determined).
Deposition: M. Olomouc (Collection of the Litovel Museum)

328. UŘICE
Dist.: Prostějov (F/G-7)

328.1. Záhumenní.
Two MCWC graves. The first was found by F. Konšel in his field. The second one, disturbed by a Linear Pottery Culture pit, was studied by A. Gottwald in Mr Soldán’s field.
328.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)
In the grave pit (shape and size unknown), a strongly flexed skeleton was lying. Near the right hand, there was a silex (2) lying on a potsherd (1).
328.1.1.1. Bowl fragment (lost).
328.1.1.2. Silex (unidentified).
328.1.2. Grave 2 (VN 3b)
Near the edge of a grave pit destroyed by a pit, beside a jug (1), an amphora (2) was on top of an axe (3).
328.1.2.1. Low jug of the Dřevohostice type with rich modelled decoration on shoulder. Grey smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 153-161 mm; R - 123 mm; C - 190/60 mm; B - 88 mm. Inv. No. G 7212. Pl. 95:5, 188:1-4.
328.1.2.2. Amphora with 4 handles below rim and modelled decoration on belly. Brown-black smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 227 mm; R - 140 mm; C - 250/105 mm; B - 105 mm; Inv. No. G 2813. Pl. 95:6, 183:3.
328.1.2.3. Stone axe in plane view trapezoid (lost). Pl. 95:4.40
Deposition: M. Olomouc

328.2. Horní Golštýn.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details of find known.
328.2.1. Battle-axe with unfinished bore made from both directions (unidentified).
Deposition: M. Olomouc

328.3. Site unknown.
Accidental finds (VN 5) of three battle-axes (1-3). No details of find known.
Deposition: M. Olomouc
328.3.1.2. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
Deposition: M Prostějov

328.3.1.3. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with parallel sides, in side view biconvex. Olivine basalt. L - 99.5 mm; W - 37 mm; H - 40 mm; Bore - 16-17 mm; Weight - 250 g. Inv. No. H 12. Pl. 171:2.
Deposition: M Prostějov

329. ÚSTÍ
Dist.: Přerov (F-10)

329.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No further details known.

329.1.1. Battle-axe of the Slezka type with damaged edge. Serpentinite. L - 124 mm; W - 50 mm; edge H - 52 mm; Bore - 22-20 mm; Weight - 466 g. Acc. No. 21/70. Pl. 168:6.
Deposition: M Hranice

330. ÚVALNO
Dist.: Bruntál (C-10)

330.1. Site unknown.
Isolated finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). No find details are known.

330.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with protruding sides, in side view biconvex. Olivine basalt (?). L - 102 mm; W - 57 mm; H - 36 mm; Bore - 26-26 mm; Weight - 290 g. Inv. No. A 533. Pl. 168:5.

330.1.2. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore near edge, broken at the bore. Coarse grained basalt with pyrite. Pres. L - 57 mm. Inv. No A 517. Pl. 171:1.
Deposition: M Krnov

331. VACENOVICE
Dist.: Hodonín (I-8)

331.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) with no details of find circumstances.

Deposition: NM Praha

332. VANOVICE
Dist.: Blansko (F-6)

332.1. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) given to the museum in 1940, by the management of the school.

332.1.1. Battle-axe of the Moravian type with arch-like thickening in place of bore and with downwards extended edge. Fine grained igneous rock. L - 185 mm; W - 59 mm; edge H - 57 mm; Bore - 21-18 mm; Weight - 640 g. Acc. No. Pa 11470/40. Pl. 170:5.
Deposition: MM Brno

333. VÁŽANY
Dist.: Vyškov (G/H-7)

333.1. Krátké podsedky.
The site is situated between Vážany and Orlovice, about 30 steps from the margin of a wood, where, in the verge between the fields of F. Slezák and F. Cižek (site No. 638), while setting a limit stone, a grave was disturbed. In the grave filling, F. Slezák found a battle-axe which he gave to A. Procházka in 1930. A. Procházka then investigated the grave on 11 and 12 June of the same year. The grave inventory was then given to the museum in 1938.

333.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)
The shape and size of the grave pit are not known. In the grave filling, about 50 cm below the surface, a battle-axe (1) was found. At the same (? depth, near the NW wall of the grave, an amphora (2) was found, turned with the bottom upwards, and at the SE side an amphora-shaped jug (3).
333.1.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape with facets. On the bore walls, traces of boring. Basalt. L - 106 mm; W - 61 mm; edge H - 41 mm; Bore - 21-22 mm; Weight - 450 mm. Acc. No. Pa 1184/38. Pl. 121:5.

333.1.1.2. Potsherds of two-handle globular amphora with four tunnel handles below cylindrical neck. Lost.

333.1.1.3. Amphora-shaped jug with massive ribbon handle with three tunnel handles below neck. Brown-grey smooth surface. H - 292 mm; R - 135 mm; C - 333/120 mm; B - 86 mm. Acc. No. Pa 1382/38. Pl. 120:5.

Deposition: MM Brno

333.2. Site unknown.
Accidental finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). No find details are known.

333.2.1. Battle-axe of the Slezá type. Serpentinite. L - 136 mm; W - 45 mm; edge H - 50 mm; Bore - 18-19 mm; Weight - 400 g. Acc. No. Pa 16024/38.

333.2.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view convexly bent with higher edge, made of unidentified rock. L - 90 mm; W - 55 mm; edge H - 42 mm; Bore - 25-22 mm. Inv. No. 92027. Pl. 171:6.

Deposition: MM Brno

334. VÁŽANY NAD LITAVOU
Dist.: Vyškov (H-6)

334.1. Dolní.
In the fields (site No. 115/1) of Emil Strach, a resident of Slavkov u Brna, L. Kučera discovered a grave. He notified A. Procházka who excavated it. The inventory was handed over to the museum in 1938.

334.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)
At the bottom (depth 140 cm) of a rectangular grave pit (210 x 180 cm), a male skeleton was resting on its right side, with the back towards N. The arms were bent at right angles. Near the right hand, there was a bone tool (1) and at the NW corner between two vessels (2, 3) a broken battle-axe (4), a silex (5), two bone tools (6, 7) and an axe (8). In front of the knees there stood a pot (9) and near it animal bones (10) and a knife (11). In the corners of the grave pit there were traces of post holes. Above the burial, in the grave, fill there was red-brown dust with charred pieces of wood. Above this layer there were three skeletons lying in irregular positions.


334.1.1.4. Convexly bent battle-axe with arch-like thickening in region of bore (raw material not determined). L - 152 mm; W - 54 mm; H - 32 mm; Bore - 23-21 mm. Acc. No. Pa 6954/38. Pl. 115:2, 201:3.


334.1.1.8. Stone axe in plane view trapezoid (according to Kalousek made of greenschist). L - 57 mm; butt W - 33 mm; edge W - 40 mm; T - 10 mm; Weight - 50 g. Acc. No. Pa 6995/38. Lost. Pl. 114:2.44

334.1.1.9. Egg-shaped pot with incised modelled band. H - 360 mm; R - 240 mm; C - 295/200 mm; B - 120 mm. Acc. No. Pa 6963/38 (lost). Pl. 114:6.45

334.1.1.10. Skeletal remains of red deer (lost).

334.1.1.11. Knife made of copper sheet. L - 142 mm; W - 35 mm; T - 1.6 mm. Acc. No. Pa 6960/38. Pl. 115:1, 214:5.

Deposition: MM Brno

335. VEDROVICE
Dist.: Znojmo (I-5)

335.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of pottery (1). No find details are known.

335.1.1. Potsherds of cored beaker (unidentified).

Deposition: ?
336. VELATICE  
Dist.: Brno-Rural  
(H-6)

336.1. Půlláň.  
A MCWC grave investigated by P. Ondráček.  

336.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)  
Shape and size of grave pit are not known. The grave goods consisted of a battle-axe (1), an axe (2) and two silexes (3-4).  

336.1.1.1. Axe hammer of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore near butt, in side view planoconvex. Nephrite (?). L - 81 mm; W - 32 mm; H - 25 mm; Bore - 12-12 mm; Weight - 85 g. Acc. No. Pa 124-35/4. Pl. 117:4.  


Deposition: MM Brno  

336.2. Mřňova cihelna.  
In 1931, the workers, when digging brick clay, destroyed a MCWC grave whose contents were recovered by T. Ondráček.  

336.2.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)  
In the grave pit destroyed by the extraction of clay, there was a very decomposed flexed skeleton. Its position could not be determined. From among the grave goods, potsherds of two vessels (1, 2) were recovered. The grave filling consisted of black clay.  


Deposition: MM Brno  

336.3. Přední půlláň.  
336.3.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)  
In the grave pit (shape and size not indicated), there was a completely decomposed skeleton, oriented in an E-W direction. Near the skeleton to bowls (1, 2), a jug (3) containing a silex (4) and a pot (5) were found.  

336.3.1.1. Bowl of conical shape with modelled boss. Dark grey coarsened surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 38 mm; R - 102 mm; B - 45 mm. Inv. No. 83517. Pl. 117:7, 196:3a-b.  

336.3.1.2. Bowl of conical shape with two tunnel handles situated beside each other. Neck rim is decorated with partly vertical and partly oblique cuts forming motif of simple meandering. Grey-black smooth surface.  
Sandy clay matrix. H - 71 mm; R - 250 mm; B - 100 mm. Inv. No. 83518. Pl. 117:5, 194:1a-c.  

336.3.1.3. Decorated jug of S-shaped body contour with ribbon handle. Brown smooth surface. Clay intermixed with sand grains. H - 158 mm; R - 112 mm; C - 165/75 mm; B - 68 mm. Inv. No. 83515. Pl. 117:8, 187:1a-b.  


336.3.1.5. Egg-shaped pot with four double modelled bosses. Brown coarsened surface. Clay intermixed with sand grains. H - 241 mm; R - 150 mm; C - 200/188 mm; B - 102 mm. Inv. No. 83519. Pl. 117:9.  

Deposition: MM Brno  

336.4. Zadní půlláň.  
336.4.1. Grave 1 (VN 4a)  
From a grave about which nothing is known, two vessel (1, 2) were obtained.  

336.4.1.1. Two-handle amphora with cylindrical neck. Black surface. (Lost).
336.4.1.2. Potsherds of ball-shaped pot (unidentified).
Deposition: A. Dvořáček, Sokolnice (Currently: ?)

336.5. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) with no details of find circumstances.
336.5.1. Faceted battle-axe (unidentified).
Deposition: MM Brno

337. VELKOŘ
Dist.: Šumperk (D-7)

337.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) handed over to the museum from a former school collection.
337.1.1. Battle-axe in plane view with arch-like thickening at bore site, in side view rectangular. On the bore walls, traces of boring. Weathered argillite. L - 105 mm; W - 47 mm; H - 34 mm; Bore - 20-21 mm; Weight - 175 g. Without Inv. No. Pl. 172:1.
Deposition: M Mohelnice

338. VELKÉ BÍLOVICE
Dist.: Vyškov (H-6)

338.1. Dolní Rakosič
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find circumstances unknown.
338.1.1. Short battle-axe of the Slezá type (unidentified).
Deposition: M Olomouc

338.2. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) with no details of find circumstances.
338.2.1. Short battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with rounded butt and convex convergent sides, in side planoconvex with higher edge. Igneous (undetermined) rock. L - 85 mm; W - 61 mm; edge H - 42 mm; Bore - 24-22 mm; Weight - 300 g. Inv. No. VMO 4310. Pl. 171:3.
Deposition: M Olomouc

339. VELKÉ BÍLOVICE
Dist.: Vyškov (H-6)

339.1. Chmelény
In 1985, an MCWC grave was disturbed. It was investigated by M. Čižmář from AI CSAS Brno. In a large grave pit of rectangular shape, 14 vessels, one battle-axe, one whetstone, two siliceous blades, two oval flat stones with grooves around the middle and four copper objects were found.
Deposition: MM Brno

In 1985-88, during the construction of the motorway Brno-Vyškov, a large MCWC burial ground was discovered and partly investigated (Investigation of AI CSAS Brno: M. Geisler - M. Čižmář). In an area of 2500 m², 16 graves were discovered, two of them containing cremation burials.
Deposition: MM Brno

340. VELKÉ BÍLOVICE
Dist.: Břeclav (J-7)

When digging a grave for Mr Novák in 1977, the sexton struck a vessel at a depth of 180 cm and he broke it. Its potsherds together with the other grave goods found in the excavated clay were collected by Mr and Mrs Lebloch.
341. **VELKÉ OPATOVICE**

341.1. **Site unknown.**

An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) given to the former museum of Jevičko by F. Vašek from Velké Opatovice.

341.1.1. Battle-axe of Bohemian type. On the butt and on the edge there are traces of surface wear. Serpentine. L - 162 mm; W - 49 mm; H - 42 mm; Bore - 21-18.5 mm; Weight - 460 g. Inv. No. 483. Pl. 171:7.

Deposition: M Moravská Trebová


342. **VELKÉ PAVLOVICE**

342.1. **Tábor.**

In the clay pit which is sometimes supposed to be in Kobyli (I. L. Červinka, J. Skutil), but which is situated in the cadastral of Velké Pavlovice, a grave was found in 1934, whose contents were recovered by J. Zezulák.

342.1.1. **Grave 1 (VN 4a)**

The grave pit was destroyed during clay removal activities. The grave goods consisted of a pot (1), a bowl (2), a jug (3), a small jug (4), amphora potsherds (5), a bowl (6) and a small beaker (7).

342.1.1.1. Decorated egg-shaped pot. Light brown to grey smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 182 mm; R - 125-130 mm; C - 165/90 mm; B - 75 mm. No Inventory No., Pl. 116:2, 192:4.

342.1.1.2. Large bowl with coarsened surface (unidentified).

342.1.1.3. Jug of the Dréhovostice type with modelled bosses on belly. Smooth grey-brown surface. Fine sandy clay matrix. H - 172 mm; R - 130 mm; C - 206/65 mm; B - 82 mm. No Inventory No., Pl. 116:1, 188:2.

342.1.1.4. Small jug (lost).

342.1.1.5. Potsherds of amphora-shaped jug with massive handle and tunnel handles below neck. On shoulders there are concentric rings and smooth modelled ledges (unidentified).

342.1.1.6. Bowl with concave walls. Lost.

342.1.1.7. Cylindrical beaker decorated with engraved lattices of grooves (unidentified).

Deposition: MM Brno


343. **VĚROVANY**

343.1. **Site unknown.**

Isolated finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). No find details are known.

343.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view rectangular. On the bore walls, traces of boring. Coarse grained quartz sandstone. L - 108 mm; W - 47 mm; H - 43 mm; Bore - 20-17 mm; Weight - 280 g. Acc. No. 245/64/1 (Inv. No. 1718). Pl. 170:2.

343.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view with higher butt and narrower edge. Serpentine (?). L - 110 mm; W - 40 mm; edge H - 41 mm; Bore - 19-21 mm; Weight - 280 g. Inv. No. 2494. Pl. 170:3.

Deposition: M Pferov

Dist.: Blansko (F-6)

Dist.: Břeclav (I-6)

Dist.: Olomouc (F-8)
344. **VĚŘNOVICE**

**Dist.: Karviná (D-12)**

344.1. **Right of the road to Červinka.**
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found at site No. 587/c. Handed over to the museum in 1988, by Jeroným Mazúrek (address: Věřnovice No. 87).


Deposition: M Opava

345. **VESELÍČKO**

**Dist.: Přerov (F-9)**

345.1. **Vlkinec.**
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No find details are known.

345.1.1. Concavely bent battle-axe with rectangular cross section, made of undetermined rock. L - 126 mm; W - 43 mm; H - 40 mm; Bore - 19-21 mm; Weight - 360 g. Acc. No. 243/64/1. Pl. 170:1.

Deposition: M Přerov

345.2. **Site unknown.**
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1) with no details of find circumstances.

345.2.1. Battle-axe fragment of simple shape, broken at the bore, and secondary bore. Serpentinite. Pres. L - 46 mm; W - 33 mm; edge H - 40 mm; Bore - 15-13 mm. Acc. No. 43/64/1.

Deposition: M Hranice

346. **VĚTEŘOV**

**Dist.: Hodonín (I-7)**

346.1. **Site unknown.**
An isolated find (VN 5) of pottery (1). Details of find unknown.


Deposition: M Kyjov
Ref.: FR in Arch. AI AS CR Brno, Ref. No. 213/92. Šebela 1986: Part II:640, tab. 120:5.

347. **VÍCEMILICE**

**Dist.: Vyškov (H-7)**

347.1. **Na Baračce.**
Altogether six graves discovered. The first three were excavated by F. Kalousek in 1932, when investigating a Slavonic burial ground situated in the fields of J. Hošek from Vícemilice (site No. 1069/1) and V. Bouda from the same village (site No. 1069/2). The contents of the fourth grave, situated about 100 m away from the former ones, were recovered sometime around 1930, by M. Chleborad. The last two, about 200 m away from the first three, were investigated in L. Hála's piskovna in 1932, again by F. Kalousek.

347.1.1. **Grave e 1 (VN 1)**
The grave pit of elliptical shape (200 x 130 cm) had the walls burned by fire. At the bottom (depth 70 cm), a medium flexed skeleton of a sub-adult individual was resting on its left side, oriented with the head to the NE, with traces of burning (mainly on the leg bones). In front of the face there was an amphora (1) and beside it a silex (2). Behind the pelvis there was a group of three vessels (3-5). The grave filling consisted of deep black clay. Pl. 118:1.

347.1.1.1. Two-handle amphora with cylindrical neck. Yellow-brown polished surface. Fine clay material. H - 274 mm; R - 113 mm; C - 274/110 mm; B - 116 mm. Inv. No. 107444. Pl. 118:5.

347.1.1.2. Flake. L - 30 mm (unidentified).


347.1.1.4. Bowl of Schönfeld type with rich engraved decoration. Brown-grey smooth surface. Fine clay material. H - 80 mm; R - 218 mm; B - 100 mm. No Inventory No. Pl. 118:3a-b.193:1a-c.

347.1.1.5. Pot with handle. Light brown smooth surface. Finely floated clay. H - 109 mm; R - 100 mm; B - 87 mm; Inv. No. 722. Pl. 118:4.
347.1.2. Grave 2 (VN 3b)
In the grave pit of oval shape (parameters unknown), slight traces of a skeleton were found from which neither the position nor the orientation could be determined. The grave goods consisted of an amphora (1) and a pot (2). The grave filling consisted of black ashy clay with small clods of red burnt clay.

347.1.2.1. Amphora-shaped jug with ribbon handle. Lower part not preserved. Brown coarse surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 300 mm; R - 138 mm; C - 300 mm; B - 62 mm. Inv. No. 728. Pl. 119:8.


347.1.3. Grave 3 (VN 3b)
The grave pit of oval shape (diameter - about 200 cm) had the walls and the bottom burned by fire. At the bottom (depth 80 cm), were the highly decomposed remains of a skeleton from a child who died at the age of 6 years. The position of the body could not be determined in this situation. The grave goods consisted of three vessels (1-3) and a silex (4). In the removed clay a stone fragment was found (5).

347.1.3.1. Amphora with two ribbon handles on shoulders. Yellow-brown coarsened surface. Fine floated clay. H - 123 mm; R - 67 mm; B - 72 mm. Inv. No. 738. Pl. 119:1.

347.1.3.2. Decorated cored beaker with S-shaped walls. Yellow-brown smooth surface. Fine clay material. H - 120 mm; R - 93 mm; B - 54 mm. Inv. No. 107443. Pl. 119:2.

347.1.3.3. Bowl with conical body. Yellow-brown smooth surface. Fine floated clay. H - 39 mm; R - 140 mm; B - 82 mm. Pl. 119:3.


347.1.3.5. Flat fragment of stone with molten surface. Sandstone of local origin. Dimensions: 73 x 91 x 34.5 mm. Inv. No. 83790.

347.1.4. Grave 4 (VN 3b)
The grave pit destroyed during sand extraction. From among the grave goods, amphora potsherds (1) and a copper decorative item (2) were recovered.


347.1.4.2. Hair decoration made of simple copper wire wound in spiral of six threads with pointed ends. L - 17 mm; diameter - 25 mm; wire thickness - 1.8 mm. No Inventory No..

347.1.5. Grave 5 (VN 3b)
At the bottom (depth 80 cm) of the grave pit of oval shape (170x119 cm), deteriorated remains of a flexed skeleton were found oriented E-W, with the face to the E. At the waist there was an axe (1) and on the chest a spindle-whorl (2). In black clay grave filling, there were fine potsherds and burned pieces of clay. Pl. 119:7.

347.1.5.1. Axe in plane view of trapezoid shape with straight edge. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 110 mm; W edge - 49 mm; H - 17 mm. No Inventory No., Pl. 119:5, 203:9.

347.1.5.2. Ceramic spindle whorl of biconic shape. No Inventory No., Pl. 119:6.

347.1.6. Grave 6 (VN 3b)
The grave pit was completely destroyed by ploughing. Remnants of human (?) long bones and potsherds (1) were recovered.

347.1.6.1. Potsherds of amphora. Lost.
Deposition: MM Brno

The site is situated on a hillock above the road from Vícemilice to Nevojice. In J. Rybníkář's fields (from Vícemilice), site No. 568, M. Chleborád investigated a MCWC grave and a MPWC settlement pit in 1929.

347.2.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)
At the bottom (depth 50 cm) of the grave pit of circular shape (diameter - about 150 cm), there was a flexed skeleton oriented in a NE-SW direction. The arms were bent in front of the body at right angles. About 50 cm west of the skull, there were two vessels (1, 2) and another one (3) was found behind the heels.


347.2.1.3. Bowl. Deteriorated.
Deposition: MM Brno

This tract is a direct continuation of the tract "Nad sv. Janem". When broadening the railway track in 1938, several graves were destroyed whose contents were recovered by F. Kalousek.

347.3.1. Disturbed Graves (VN 4b)
Grave pits destroyed by earth working activities. From their grave goods two vessels (1, 2) and potsherds from a no. of different vessels (3) were recovered.

347.3.1.1. Pot-shaped vessel (unidentified).
347.3.1.2. Remnants of amphora (lost).
347.3.1.3. Potsherds of an unknown no. of vessels (lost).

Deposition: MM Brno

347.4. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a pottery fragment (1). No details of find known.


Deposition: MM Brno

348. VÍCOV
Dist.: Prostějov
(F-7)

348.1. Na zábřaněči.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found by K. Všetička.

348.1.1. Faceted battle-axe (unidentified).

Deposition: M Olomouc

349. VITČICE
Dist.: Prostějov
(G-8)

349.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details of find are known.

349.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and blunt butt on both sides, in side view biconvex. Diorite porphyry. L - 113 mm; W - 47 mm; H - 38 mm; Bore - 17-19 mm; Weight - 290 g. Inv. No. H 117.

Deposition: M Prostějov

350. VÍTONICE
Dist.: Kroměříž
(F-9)

350.1. House No. 18.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No find details are known.

350.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).

Deposition: M Olomouc

350.2. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No find details are recorded.

350.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with flat oval butt, in side view convexly bent with higher edge. Greenschist. L - 95 mm; W - 54 mm; H edge - 37.5 mm; Bore - 20-20 mm; Weight - 240 g. Inv. No. 80079, Pl. 171:5.

Deposition: MM Brno

351. VÍTOVÁ
Dist.: Zlín
(G-8/9)

351.1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) coming from the collection of R. Janovský.
351.1.1. Faceted battle-axe with downwards extended edge. On the bore walls, inconspicuous traces of boring. Greenschist. L - 136 mm; W - 50 mm; H - 37 mm; Bore - 17-16 mm; Weight - 295 g. Inv. No. 177. Pl. 170.4.
Deposition: M Holešov

352. V ŘEŠOVICE

352.1. Doubrova.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) in 1936, handed over to the museum from the school collection at Dřínov in 1978.
352.1.1. Faceted battle-axe. Greenschist. L - 122 mm; W - 55 mm; H - 33 mm; Bore-19-21 mm. Acc. No. 20/78. Pl. 169.6.
Deposition: M Kroměříž

353. VŘEŠICE

353.1. Za Stičkovým.
An accidental find (VN 5). When building family houses in 1925 to 1927, the workers came across different prehistoric and historic artefacts, among which there was also a battle-axe fragment (1).
Deposition: M Olomouc

354. VŘESINA

354.1. House No. 120.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1910, when digging a well.
354.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with parallel sides, in side view trapezoid. L - 95 mm; W - 42 mm; edge H - 51 mm; Bore - 20-18; Weight - 250 g. Inv. No. P 205. Pl. 173:5.
Deposition: M Opava

355. VŘEŠOVICE

355.1. Padělky.
In building a large storage silo for potatoes at the Agricultural Cooperative Výšovice, two MCWC graves were discovered in 1989. The first one was investigated by M. Šmil (AI CSAS Brno), the other by A. Prudká (Museum Prostějov). The site is situated on a large plateau, which after about 250 m drops gradually into Vřesovicka Creek. Near the site, there is an elevation marker 249 m. On the map sheet 24-24-18 (scale of 1:10,000), this site can be found in the point delimited by the coordinates 144 mm from W s.l. and 21 mm from S s.l.
355.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 1)
The grave pit of rectangular shape with rounded corners (410 x 220 cm), sunk 90-100 cm into the loess underlier, was oriented along its long axis in a NE-SW direction. The bottom is flat and at a depth of 150-160 cm. No burial remains were found. Along the NE and SE walls, nine vessels were located in the following order: two egg-shaped pots (1, 2) containing animal bones, two jugs (3, 4), three amphorae (5-7), another jug (8) and an egg-shaped pot (9). Near the latter two vessels, there were animal bones and a stone axe (10-11). Further animal bones (12-15) were found in the space between vessels 3 and 4 and near vessel 7 (16). Near vessel 5, another axe (17) was found. In the SW half of the grave, there was a group of three copper and one stone artefacts (18-21). In the W corner, a silex (22) was found and along the NW wall, a bone tool (23). Near the E corner, at the SE wall, a stone pestle (24) was discovered 10 cm above the bottom. (Object 24 not included in grave drawing).
355.1.1.1. Decorated egg-shaped pot with four tunnel drawn out of rim, with the damaged neck vertebra and left humerus of a sheep (Ovis aries). Smooth surface with darker spots. Clay with fine sand grains. H - 345 mm; R - 250 mm; B - 90 mm. Inv. No. 086071 (Dp 39-1).
355.1.1.2. Pot-beaker with decoration on neck. Dark brown surface with lighter spots. Clay with admixture of sand. H - 270 mm; R - 170 mm; B - 90 mm. Inv. No. 086072 (Dp 39-2).

355.1.1.3. Decorated jug of the Dřevohostice type with ribbon handle. Dark brown surface. Clay with admixture of fine sand grains. H - 190 mm; R - 135 mm; B - 94 mm. Inv. No. 086073 (Dp 39-3).

355.1.1.4. Jug-like amphora with ribbon handle. Clay with admixture of sand. Green-brown surface with dark spots. H - 300 mm; R - 325 mm; B - 115 mm. Inv. No. 086074 (Dp 39-4).

355.1.1.5. Small two-handle ball-shaped amphora. Reddish brown surface. Clay with admixture of small stones and sand. H - 220 mm; R - 170 mm; B - 80 mm. Inv. No. 086075 (Dp 39-5).

355.1.1.6. Two-handle ball-shaped amphora with four tunnel handles below rim. Black-brown surface with spots. Clay with admixture of small stones and sand. H - 390 mm; R - 395 mm; B - 90 mm. Inv. No. 086076 (Dp 39-6).


355.1.1.8. Decorated jug of Dřevohostice type. Sandy clay matrix. Surface. H - 175 mm; R - 190 mm; B - 90 mm. Inv. No. 086078 (Dp 39-8).

355.1.1.9. Egg-shaped pot with modelled bosses. Grey-brown spotted surface. H - 275 mm; R - 220 mm; B - 106 mm. Inv. No. 086079 (Dp 39-9).

355.1.1.10. Skeletal remains of sheep (damaged left tibia, fragment of distal part of humerus, tarsal bone), dog (distal part of damaged femur) and goat (damaged thoracic vertebra). No Inventory No.

355.1.1.11. Stone axe in plane view of rectangular shape with polished edge. Greenschist. L - 103 mm; W - 38 mm; H - 15 mm. Inv. No. 086087 (Dp 39-15).

355.1.1.12. Metatarsus of aurochs. No Inventory No.

355.1.1.13. Skeletal remains of sheep of adult age (two damaged humeri and one fragment; three fragments of femora) and of juvenile age (fragments of vertebrae, metatarsal bones). Further, fragments of unidentified bones. No Inventory No.

355.1.1.14. Skeletal remains of aurochs. (left incomplete horn protrusion with part of skull), sheep (fragment of vertebra) and unidentified fragments of two bones. No Inventory No.

355.1.1.15. Three longitudinal fragments of long unidentified bones.

355.1.1.16. Skeletal remains of sheep (right humerus, incomplete right radius, right tibia without proximal part), dog (proximal part of radius) and hare (three fragments of ribs). No Inventory No.

355.1.1.17. Weathered stone axe in plane view of trapezoid shape and straight edge. Metamorphite. L - 113 mm; W - 63 mm; H - 31 mm. Inv. No. 086084 (Dp 39-14).

355.1.1.18. Knife made of copper sheet. L - 53 mm; W - 15 mm; sheet thickness - 1 mm. Inv. No. 086081 (Dp 39-11).

355.1.1.19. Large knife made of copper sheet. L - 105 mm; W - 16 mm; sheet thickness - 1 mm. Inv. No. 086080 (Dp 39-10).


355.1.1.21. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Serpentinite. L - 107 mm; W - 46 mm; edge H - 47 mm; Bore - 21-19-20 mm; Weight - g. Inv. No. 086083 (Dp 39-13).

355.1.1.22. Retouched blade. L - 84 mm. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. Inv. No. 086087 (Dp 39-17).


355.1.2. Grave 2 (VN 1)

The plane view of the grave pit of rectangular shape (222 x 182 cm) appeared in the loess underlier. On the flat bottom of the grave (depth 45 cm from the level of the underlier), resting on its right side, with the rump lying on the back, there was a medium flexed skeleton of a man of about 40-50 years of age, oriented with the head towards the NNW. The upper extremities were bent at the shoulder joints at right angles and the forearms lay on the abdomen in a horizontal position, parallel to each other. Along the eastern wall, there stood a jug (1) and near it, a pot (2) was lying on its side and along the western wall in the same position a stordied vessel (3). Near the knees of the body three bone objects (4-5) and a silicite one (8) were lying with a stone axe (7) and behind the pelvis, a battle-axe (9).

355.1.2.1. Undecorated amphora-shaped jug. Dark grey to black-grey surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 330 mm; R - 160 mm; C - 358/130 mm; B - 104 mm. Inv. No. Dp 38-1.

355.1.2.2. Egg-shaped pot with four double modelled bosses. Brown coarsened surface. Clay with admixture of coarse sand. H - 213 mm; R - 150-16 mm; B - 95 mm. Inv. No. Dp 38-2.

355.1.2.3. Storied jug with handle. Dark brown to brown-orange, in places cracked surface. Fine sandy material. H - 127 mm; R - 80 mm; B - 64 mm. Inv. No. Dp 38-3.
355.1.2.4. Chisel-shaped bone tool made of medial face of tibia body of aurochs. L - 164 mm; Inv. No. Dp 38-6.
355.1.2.7. Strongly weathered (stone) axe. Greenschist. L - 67 mm; W - 30 mm; H - 20 mm. Inv. No. Dp 38-9.
355.1.2.9. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view with higher edge. Fine-grained mica sandstone to siltstone. L - 109 mm; W - 59 mm; edge H - 20-21 mm. Inv. No. Dp 38-8.
Deposition: M Prosťajov

355.2. Šťerkovna.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe fragment (1) given to the museum collections in 1954, by J. Pásek.51
355.2.1. Pl. of battle-axe in plane view of pentagonal shape. Sandstone from Carpathian flysch. L - 92 mm; W - 56 mm; Bore - 13-14 mm. Inv. No. 435. Pl. 169:1.
Deposition: M Zlín

356. VŠECHOVICE Dist.: Přerov (F-10)

356.1. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No find details are known.
356.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view planoconvex with higher edge. Andesite (?). L - 99 mm; W - 56 mm; edge H - 47 mm; Bore - 23-23 mm; Weight - 360 g. Inv. No. 80085. Pl. 172:2.
Deposition: MM Brno

357. VÝŠKOV Dist.: Výškov (G-7)

357.1. Letiště (Air field).
357.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 4a)
From destroyed graves potsherds of two vessels (1, 2) were recovered.
357.1.1.1. Potsherds of amphora. Inv. No. 12355 (unidentified).
357.1.1.2. Potsherds of unidentified vessel (lost).
Deposition: MM Brno

357.2. Okresní nemocnice (Dist. Hospital).
In 1950, in the area of the entrance to the Dist. Hospital, a grave was disturbed, the contents of which were recovered and handed over to the museum by G. Krivánek.
357.2.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)
The grave pit was destroyed by earth working activities. From the recovered potsherd material, three vessels (1-3) were reconstructed.
357.2.1.1. Undecorated jug of Dřevohostice type. Grey-black smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 161 mm; R - 127 mm; C - 204/55 mm; B - 70 mm. Inv. No. A 9305. Pl. 121:3.
357.2.1.3. Egg-shaped pot. From rim modelled boss extended, remaining three not preserved. Coarse brown surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 268 mm; R - 170 mm; C - 250/160 mm; B - 107 mm. Inv. No. A 9307. (There are 15 more pottery fragments that did not fit in them after reconstruction.) Pl. 121:4.
Deposition: M Výškov

357.3. Nad Želeby.
In 1989, during the construction of the motorway Brno-Výškov, five MCWC graves with inhumation burials were discovered (investigation of AI AS CR Brno: M. Čižmář - M. Geisler).
357.4. Site unknown.
Isolated finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). The first one was found in 1904, in the second one find circumstances are missing.

357.4.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view convexly bent with higher butt and narrow edge. Greenschist. L - 120 mm; W - 47 mm; edge H - 36 mm; Bore - 23-21 mm; Weight - 325 g. Inv. No. 52381. Pl. 169:2.

Deposition: MM Brno

357.4.2. Fragment of faceted battle-axe (lost).
Deposition: MM Brno

358. VÝŠKOV-DĚDICE
Dist.: Vyškov (G-7)

358.1. Mlýnská záhrada (The Mill garden).
Following a telephone call by V. Procházková from Vyškov in 1943, J. Poulík, carried out a rescue archaeological investigation during which he recovered an MCWC grave.

358.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 1)
On the underlier there was a grave pit of oval shape (200 x 170 cm), oriented with the long axis in an E-W direction, with black loamy grave fill intermixed with layers of loess. At the bottom (depth not indicated), five vessels (1-5) were recovered in the SE part of the grave. Skeleton not preserved. Pl. 121:1.

358.1.1.3. Bowl-shaped vessel. Lost.
358.1.1.4. Bowl-shaped vessel. Lost.
358.1.1.5. Bowl of the Moravian type (?). Not preserved.

Deposition: M Výškov

358.2. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). No details of find are known.


Deposition: M Prostějov

359. ZAHNAŠOVICE
Dist.: Kroměříž (G-9)

359.1. Olší.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1922.

359.1.1. Battle-axe of the Řezá type. Serpentine. L - 128 mm; W - 47 mm; edge H - 49 mm; Bore - 20-20 mm; Weight - 390 g. Inv. No. 191. Pl. 173:3.

Deposition: M Holešov

359.2. Nad větrákem.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1933.

359.2.1. Concavely bent battle-axe with rectangular cross section. Diabase. L - 125 mm; W - 49 mm; H - 52 mm; Bore - 22-21 mm; Weight - 535 g. Inv. No. 192. Pl. 173:3.

Deposition: M Holešov
360. ZBOROVICE  
Dist.: Kroměříž  
(G-8)

360.1. Site unknown.  
Isolated finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). No find details are known.

360.1.1. Short battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and socketed butt, in side view trapezoid; made of unidentified rock. L - 78 mm; W - 56 mm; edge H - 42 mm; Bore - 25-21 mm. No Inventory No., Pl. 173:1.
Deposition: M Kroměříž

360.1.2. Faceted battle-axe (unidentified).
Deposition: Primary school Újezd (Currently: ?)

361. ZDĚTÍN  
Dist.: Prostějov  
(F-7)

361.1. Woods around Bílov Castle.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) with no detail of find circumstances.

361.1.1. Battle-axe in plain view of pentagonal shape with facets in butt part. Serpentinite. L - 133 mm; W - 49 mm; H - 34 mm; Bore - 16-19 mm; Weight - 287 g. Inv. No. Dp 15. Pl. 172:3, 225:3.
Deposition: M Prostějov

362. ZLOBICE  
Dist.: Kroměříž  
(G-8)

362.1. Site unknown.  
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) with no details of find circumstances.

Deposition: MM Brno

363. ZUBŘÍ  
Dist.: Vsetín  
(F-11)

363.1. Site unknown.  
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Find circumstances unknown.

Deposition: M Valašské Meziříčí

364. ŽÁKOVICE  
Dist.: Přerov  
(F-9)

364.1. Site unknown.  
Isolated finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). No details of find recorded.


364.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid, made of unidentified rock. L - 111 mm; W - 44 mm; edge H - 41 mm; Bore - 20-19 mm. Inv. No. 80081. Pl. 134:3.
Deposition: MM Brno

365. ŽÁROVICE  
Dist.: Prostějov  
(F-7)

365.1. Site unknown.  
Isolated finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2). The first one was found in 1934. In the second one find circumstances are unknown.

365.1.1. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape with bore near butt, broken at the bore. In side view planoconvex (?). Metadiabase (?). Pres. L - 85 mm.
366. ŽDÁNICE

366.1. Valley of Bezednice Creek.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in 1897.
366.1.1. Faceted battle-axe with downwards extended edge (raw material not determined). L - 150 mm; W - 60 mm; edge H - 47 mm; Bore - 21-21 mm. Inv. No. AÚ 15. Pl. 172:6.
Deposition: M Ždánice

367. ŽELECHOVICE NAD DŘEVNÍČÍ

367.1. Site unknown.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find not recorded.
367.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore near butt, in side view biconvex, made of undetermined rock. On the bore walls, traces of boring. L - 89 mm; W - 32 mm; H - 44 mm; Bore - 18-16 mm; Weight - 220 g. Inv. No. 3951. Pl. 173:4.
Deposition: M Zlín

368. ŽELEŠICE

368.1. Sedová ulice (site No. 203/2).
The site is situated in the right part of the community. It lies on a slope oriented in a SE direction. When digging foundations for a row of family houses in spring, 1982, prehistoric objects were discovered. The Department of Prehistory from the Moravian Museum in Brno, organised a rescue investigation, with M. Salaš in charge. During the investigation, settlement objects of the Linear Pottery Culture were discovered and along with a grave, most probably belonging to the Corded Ware culture.
368.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 1)
The grave filling consisting of dark loam intermixed with loess was removed mechanically. The grave pit of oval shape (158 x 94 cm) was discovered above the level of the burial. The NE part of the grave was destroyed by the excavation for the foundations of a family house. At the bottom (depth 140 cm), the skeleton of a woman (40-60 years) was resting on its right side, with the rump lying on the back, with the skull towards SSE. The right tibia had been excavated. The right arm, bent at a very acute angle, had the fingers in front of the face. The left arm, also bent at an acute angle, had the forearm lying on the vertebrae of the neck. Near the forehead, there was a bone tool (1), in front of the face six silexes (2-7) and near the right forearm, an awl (8). Near the SE side of the grave, a stone axe (9) was found, lying on its side and oriented with the edge towards the wall. Between it and the group of silex tools, four bored shells were lying in a row, with a fifth one on the awl and another two near it (10, 11). At the left shoulder joint a shell hanger (12) was found and near the neck vertebra a copper ring (13) and below the mandible, four copper heads (14-15). At the elbow of the left arm, a further three silexes (16-18) were laid and at the distal ends of the ulna and radius of the same arm, lumps of paint (19) were recovered. Pl. 122:1.
368.1.1.1. Bone object made of rib of indeterminable species, one end of which is rounded and the other transversally pointed. In the middle small circular hole was bored from both directions. L - 91 mm; hole diameter - 3 mm. Inv. No. 119277. Pl. 122:16.
368.1.1.7. Terminal part of flake with terminal bec delimited by two tangs. Siliceous rock from glacial sediments. L - 29 mm. No Inventory No.. Pl. 122:10.
368. 1. 1. 8. Awl made of boar tusk of domestic pig (?) with a well made point. L - 101 mm; Point - 11 mm. Inv. No. 119275. Pl. 122:15.
368. 1. 1. 9. Axe in plane view of trapezoid shape made of greenschist with symmetrically ground straight edge. L - 63 mm; W - 44.5 mm; H-13 mm. Inv. No. 119276. Pl. 122:14.
368. 1. 1. 11. Two small pored shells with two holes (Theodoxus sp.). L - 7.5- 8, 6 mm. Inv. Nos. 199271-119272. Pl. 122:3.
368. 1. 1. 12. Decoration of oval shape made of an undetermined oyster, with hole in centre and four indents at rim placed in cross. Diameter 28.6 x 23 mm; hole diameter - 2.5 mm. Inv. No. 119273. Pl. 122:2.
368. 1. 1. 13. Oval copper ring made of flat beaten wire with overlapping ends, one of them pointed. Diameter 20.5 x 24 mm; T - 1.5 mm; W - 4.5. Inv. No. 119255. Pl. 122:5; 214:7
368. 1. 1. 14. Large bead made of thin copper wire coiled in an oval, with overlapping ends, one of them rounded and the other pointed. L - 5 mm; diameter - 7 x 10 mm. Inv. No. 119251. Pl. 122:7.
368. 1. 1. 15. Two small beads coiled from narrow thin copper band to form ring. (Third bead could not be recovered, it was disintegrated when the skull was cleaned.) L - 3.6-4.5 and 5-6.5 mm. Inv. Nos. 119252-119253. Pl. 122:8, 9.
368. 1. 1. 19. Lumps of red paint (hematite).

Deposition: MM Brno

369. ŽIDLOCHOVICE Dist.: Brno-Rural (I-6)
369. 1. Velký dvůr.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Further details of find missing.

Deposition: MM Brno

370. ŽOPY Dist.: Kroměříž (G-9)
370. 1. Batschova cihelna.
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) with no find details.
370. 1. 1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides and bore near butt, in side view convexly bent with higher edge. Greenschist (?). L - 110 mm; W - 51 mm; edge H - 49 mm; Bore - 22-21 mm; Weight - 455 g. Inv. No. 220. Pl. 172:5.

Deposition: M Holešov

370. 2. Site unknown.
An accidental find of a battle-axe fragment (1). No find details are known.
370. 2. 1. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape with bore near edge. Inv. No. 123 (unidentified).

Deposition: M Kroměříž

371. LÁZY Dist.: Svitavy (E-6)
371. 1. Site unknown.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in a school field, handed over to the museum at Jeviňko in 1926.
371. 1. 1. Damaged battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with protruding sides, in side view trapezoid (raw material not determined). L - 135 mm; edge H - 67 mm; W - 40 mm; Bore - 21-18 mm. Inv. No. 620. Pl. 148:3.

Deposition: M Moravská Třebová (Collection of the Jeviňko Museum).
Ref.: Mackerle 1948:11.
372. POLNÁ

372.1. Na stinadle (correctly U spravedlnosti).
The site is situated at the eastern margin of the community between the road from Polná to Záborná and the Ochozský Creek. A MCWC grave (?) was discovered in 1856, at Horní město near Na stinadle.

372.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 4a)
From the grave about which nothing is known there comes one vessel (1).

Deposition: M Polná

373. BOSKOVICE AND SURROUNDINGS

373.1. Isolated find.
In the collections of Boskovice Museum there is an isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) without any site indication. Most probably it was found on the territory of the town or in its surroundings.

373.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape with facets and downward extended edge. Greenschist. L - 147 mm; W - 54.5 mm; edge H - 46 mm; Bore - 19-21 mm; Weight - 535 g. Inv. No. S - 16/61. Pl. 128:5, 198:2.
Deposition: M Boskovice

374. BYSTŘICE POD HOSTÝNEM AND SURROUNDINGS

374.1. Isolated finds.
A collection of isolated finds (VN 5) of polished industry (1-3) with no find details come from Bystřice pod Hostýnem or its near surroundings.

374.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
374.1.2. Edge of battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
Deposition: M Kroměříž (Collection of the Bystřice Museum)

374.1.3. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with parallel sides, in side view convexly bent, with higher edge. On the bore walls, traces of boring. Basalt. L - 97 mm; W - 40 mm; edge H - 55 mm; Bore - 18-16 mm; Weight - 325 g. No. Inv. No. Pl. 138:5.
Deposition: M Holešov

375. BZENEC AND SURROUNDINGS

375.1. Isolated finds.
From the collection of former Bzenec Museum, there is an accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) and pottery (2) in which the site is not indicated. Most probably they were found either on the territory of the town or in its surroundings.

375.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape with convex sides and high situated bore on whose walls there are traces of boring. Fine grained sandstone (flushovite). L - 129 mm; W - 48 mm; H - 36 mm; Bore - 18-18 mm; Weight - 400 g. Inv. No. HB 196. Pl. 130:1.

375.1.2. Undecorated corded beaker. Light brown smooth surface with dark spots. Fine washed clay. H - 147 mm; R - 108 mm; C - 108/45 mm; B - 60 mm. Inv. No. HB 153. Pl. 11:6.
Deposition: M Hodonín (Collection of the Bzenec Museum)

376. FRÝDEK-MÍSTEK AND SURROUNDINGS

376.1. Isolated find.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) from the collections of Frýdek-Místek museum in which the name of the site is missing. Most probably it was found on the territory of Frýdek-Místek or in its surroundings.

376.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view rectangular, in butt traces of surface wear (raw material was not determined). L - 80 mm; W - 41.5 mm; edge H - 37 mm. Inv. No. FM 21674. Pl. 138:1.
377. HRANICE AND SURROUNDING

377.1. Isolated finds.
Isolated finds (VN 5) of three battle-axes (1-3) in which site is not indicated. Evidently they come from Hranice or its surroundings.


377.1.2. Battle-axe of the Šlůza type. L - 123 mm; W - 33 mm; H - 35 mm. No Inv. No (unidentified).

377.1.3. Battle-axe of simple type in plane view with convex sides, in side view rectangular, made of unidentified rock. L - 71 mm; W - 46 mm; H - 39 mm; Bore - 17-18 mm; Weight - 310 g. Acc. no. 29/64/1. Pl. 138:4.

Deposition: M Hranice

378. KROMĚŘÍŽ AND SURROUNDINGS

378.1. Isolated find.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) from the collections of the Kroměříž Museum without indication of the find site. It may have been found in the territory of the town or in the surroundings.


Deposition: M Kroměříž

379. KYJOV AND SURROUNDINGS

379.1. Isolated finds.
Accidental finds (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) and two vessels (2, 3) from the collections of the Kyjov Museum. The stone artefact was handed over to the museum by A. Kunovský in November, 1982, (it is an object from the collection of the late J. Klvaňa, the former director of the grammar school). No find site is recorded with any of them. It is probable that they were found on the cadastre of the town of Kyjov or in its nearby surroundings.

379.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides (raw material not determined). L - 110 mm; W - 52 mm; edge H - 46 mm; Bore - 19-21 mm. Inv. No. P 450/II.

Deposition: M Kyjov

379.1.2. Bowl of the Moravian type (unidentified).
379.1.3. Undecorated pot-shaped beaker (lost).

Deposition: M Kyjov

380. LITOVEL AND SURROUNDINGS

380.1. Isolated find.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) from the collections of the former Litovel Museum in which the site is missing. Most probably it was found on the cadastre of the town of Litovel or in the surrounding area.

380.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).
Deposition: M Olomouc (Collection of the Litovel Museum)

381. MORKOVICE AND SURROUNDINGS

381.1. Isolated find.
An isolated find (VN 5) of pottery (1) in which the site of find is missing. It is assumed to have been found at Morkovice or its nearby surroundings.

381.1.1. Richly decorated amphora-shaped jug with ribbon handle. Light grey coarsened surface. Fine clay matrix. H - 333 mm; R - 128 mm; C - 311/135-150 mm; B - 100 mm. Acc. No. 382/63. Pl. 76:3.
382. OLOMOUC AND SURROUNDINGS

382.1. Isolated finds.
Accidental finds (VN 5) of three battle-axes (1-3) from the collections of the museum in Olomouc, site unknown. It cannot be excluded that they were found within Olomouc proper or in the nearby surroundings.

382.1.1. Axe hammer of simple shape in plane view with protruding sides, planoconvex in side view. Greywacke. L - 117 mm; W - 58 mm; H - 44 mm; Bore - 19-18 mm; Weight - 420 g. Inv. No. VMO 4409. Pl. 153:2.

382.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, biconvex in side view. Serpentineite. L - 102 mm; W - 50 mm; H - 50 mm; Bore - 20-19 mm; Weight - 375 g. Inv. No. 17337.

382.1.3. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view convexly bent with higher edge. Serpentineite. L - 100 mm; W - 49 mm; edge H - 49 mm; Bore - 19-18 mm; Weight - 310 g. Inv. No. 17336. Pl. 153:1.

Deposition: M Olomouc

383. PROSTĚJOV AND SURROUNDINGS

383. Isolated finds
In the collections of the Prostějov Museum, there is a collection of isolated finds (VN 5) of five stone battle-axes (1-5). They are accidental finds (VN 5) in which the site is not indicated. It can be assumed that they were found either in Prostějov or in its surroundings.


383.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view convexly bent. Amphibolite. L - 79 mm; W - 45 mm; butt H - 39 mm; Bore - 17-15 mm; Weight - 220 g. Inv. No. H 6. Pl. 222:1-a-b.


383.1.4. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view biconvex. Greenschist (?). L - 109 mm; W - 45 mm; H - 38 mm; Bore - 21-20 mm. Inv. No. H 15. Pl. 158:5.

383.1.5. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Serpentineite. L - 98 mm; edge H - 45 mm; Bore - 20-21 mm; Weight - 300 g. Inv. No. 006598. Pl. 225:1-a-b.

Deposition: M Prostějov

384. PŘEROV AND SURROUNDINGS

384.1. Isolated finds.
An accidental find (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2) without indication of site. Most probably they were found within the town of Přerov or in its surroundings.

384.1.1. Battle-axe in plane view of pentagonal shape, in side view rectangular. Serpentineite. L - 165 mm; W - 57 mm; edge H - 39 mm; Bore - 22-22 mm; Weight - 520 g. Inv. No. 160/63:1.

Deposition: M Přerov

384.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape with facets which are worn out. Diabase. L - 114 mm; W - 49 mm; edge H - 35 mm; Bore - 18-16 mm. Acc. No. 51/68/1. Pl. 156:1.

Deposition: M Přerov

385. ROUSÍNOV AND SURROUNDINGS

385.1. Isolated find.
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) found in Rousínov or its surroundings.

385.1.1. Edge part of a faceted battle-axe of fine grained sandstone (unidentified).
386. SILESIA

385.1. Isolated finds.

Isolated finds (VN 5) of seven battle-axes (1-7) from the collection of the Opava Museum in which the site is unknown. Most probably it can be assumed that they were found in Opava and the nearby surroundings or in Silesia.

386.1.1. Battle-axe of the Śleža type with socket. Basalt (?). L - 153 mm; W - 48 mm; edge H - 50 mm; Bore - 21-22 mm; Weight - 505 g. Inv. No. P 689. Pl. 162:6.

386.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Olivine basalt. L - 99 mm; W - 46 mm; edge H - 47 mm; Bore - 18-22 mm; Weight - 330 g. Inv. No. P 681. Pl. 162:4.

386.1.3. Battle-axe of simple convex sides and bore near butt (?). Olivine basalt. L - 124 mm. Inv. No. P 684.

386.1.4. Battle-axe of simple shape. Inv. No. GM 246 (unidentified).

Deposition: M Opava


386.1.5. Battle-axe of the Śleža type. Gabbro-amphibolite. L - 133 mm; W - 40 mm; H - 42 mm; Bore - 16-17 mm; Weight - 385 g. Inv. No. P 1208. Pl. 162:2.

386.1.6. Battle-axe of simple convex sides in plane view with convex sides and bore near butt, in side view rectangular. Olivine basalt (?). L - 110 mm; W - 46 mm; H - 42 mm; Bore - 17-19 mm; Weight - 370 g. Inv. No. P 1415. Pl. 162:5.

386.1.7. Convexly bent battle-axe. Rectangular cross section with rounded corners (raw material not determined). L - 128 mm; W - 53 mm; H - 51 mm; Bore - 23-21 mm. Inv. No. P 596. Pl. 162:3.

Deposition: M Opava


To the collections of the Silesian Museum, a portion of a battle-axe (8) was handed over from the Opava grammar school, most probably originating from the Moravian part of Upper Silesia.


Deposition: M Opava


387. SLAVKOV U BRNA AND SURROUNDINGS

387.1. Isolated finds.

In the collections of the Historical Museum at Slavkov u Brna, two accidental finds (VN 5) of battle-axes (1, 2) are deposited in which the site is not indicated. It is probable that they were found within the town or in its surroundings.

387.1.1. Battle-axe in plane view of pentagonal shape with rectangular cross section, in side view biconvex. Metabasite. L - 146 mm; W - 59 mm; H - 37 mm; Bore - 20-21 mm; Weight - 480 g. Inv. No. A 38.

387.1.2. Convexly bent battle-axe with rectangular cross section and downward extended edge. Metamorphic rock from the jadeite-nephrite group. L - 112 mm; W - 48 mm; H - 29 mm; Bore - 16 mm; Weight - 480 mm. Inv. No. A 36.

Deposition: M Slavkov


388. ŠTRAMBERK AND SURROUNDINGS

388.1. Isolated find.

An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) from the collections of the Štramberk museum with no data of find site. Most probably it was found at the cadastral of Štramberk or in its surroundings.

388.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape. L - 105 mm; W - 70 mm; H - 60 mm. Inv. No. 34 (unidentified).

Deposition: M Štramberk

389. **TUČAPY**  
Dist.:?²²

389.1. Site unknown.  
An accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1). Details of find unknown.

389.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view trapezoid. Unidentified metamorphic rock. L - 97 mm; W - 49 mm; edge H - 46 mm; Bore - 20-17 mm; Weight - 355 g. Inv. No. H 55. Pl. 168:2.

Deposition: M Prostějov  

390. **UHERSKÝ BROD AND SURROUNDINGS**

390.1. Isolated finds.  
In the collections of the museum at Uherský Brod, there are four battle-axes (1-4; VN 5) with the site of find missing. Most probably they were found either in the cadastral of the town or in its immediate surroundings.

390.1.1. Edge part of faceted battle-axe broken at the bore; on the bore walls, there are conspicuous traces of boring. Facets inconspicuous. Propylitized andesite. Pres. L - 95 mm; H - 36 mm. Inv. No. 206. Pl. 167:2.

390.1.2. Edge part of battle-axe of type A broken at the bore (raw material not determined). Pres. L - 86 mm; W - 58 mm; edge H - 59 mm; Bore - 21-16 mm. Inv. No. 161. Pl. 167:3.

390.1.3. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view convexly bent with higher edge. Diorite porphyry. L - 98 mm; W - 55 mm; edge H - 60 mm; Bore - 21-21 mm. Inv. No. 198. Pl. 167:4.

390.1.4. Edge part of battle-axe of simple shape with convex sides, broken at the bore (raw material not determined). Pres. L - 68 mm; H - 50 mm. Inv. No. 158.

Deposition: M Uherský Brod  

391. **VALAŠSKÉ MEZIŘÍČÍ AND SURROUNDINGS**

391.1. Isolated finds.  
Isolated finds (VN 5) of two battle-axes (1, 2) from the collections of Valašské Meziříčí museum with no indication of find site. It can be assumed that they were found in the cadastral area of Valašské Meziříčí or in its surroundings.

391.1.1. Battle-axe of simple shape (unidentified).

391.1.2. Battle-axe of simple shape (lost).

Deposition: M Valašské Meziříčí  

392. **VSETÍN AND SURROUNDINGS**

392.1. Isolated find.  
An isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) from the collection of the Vsetín Museum, in which the site is not recorded. It can be assumed that it was found on the cadastre of Vsetín or in its near surroundings.


Deposition: M Vsetín  

393. **VYŠKOV AND SURROUNDINGS**

393.1. Isolated find.  
In the collection of Vyškov museum there is an accidental find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1), most probably found within the town limits or in its surroundings.

393.1.1. Convexly bent battle-axe with downward extended edge and butt. Serpentinite. L - 126 mm; W - 45 mm; edge H - 35.5 mm; Bore - 21-21 mm; Weight - 300 g. Inv. No. 3544. Pl. 169:5.

Deposition: M Vyškov  
394. JEVÍČKO AND SURROUNDINGS

394.1. Isolated find.
In the collections of the former museum of Jevíčko, a battle-axe (1; VN 5) is found in which the site is missing. It may have been found on the territory of Jevíčko or in its immediate surroundings.

394.1.1. Battle-axe of the Slezá type with damaged but (raw material not determined). L - 107 mm; edge H - 36 mm; W - 44 mm; Bore - 20-21 mm; Weight - 265 g. Pl. 136:1.
Deposition: M Moravská Trebová (Collection of the Jevíčko Museum)
Ref.: Unpublished.

395. POLNÁ AND SURROUNDINGS

395.1. Isolated finds or a grave.
In the museum of Polná, there are three MCWC objects (1-3; VN 5) in which the site is not indicated. It is not excluded that these finds might come from a grave with a flexed skeleton discovered in 1892, in the brewery at Pátek and/or from the previously mentioned grave.

395.1.1. Big two-handle ball-shaped amphora with four tunnel handles in lower part of neck and modelled decoration on shoulders. H - 420 mm; R - 159 mm; B - 90 mm. No Inventory No., Pl. 86:4.

395.1.2. Stone axe in plane view of trapezoid shape with straight edge. L - 62 mm; edge W - 39 mm; H - 16 mm; Weight - 70 g. Inv. No. Po-PS 48827. Pl. 86:2.

395.1.3. Battle-axe of simple shape with convex sides and straight edge damaged in lower part, in side view biconvex. On walls of made form both sides traces of boring. Greenschist. L - 153 mm; W - 53 mm; H - 35 mm; Bore - 26-23-28 mm; Weight - 430 g. Inv. No. Po-PS 48831. Pl. 86:3.
Deposition: M Polná

396. ROUSÍNOV-ROUSÍNOVEC

396.1. Kmentova cihelna.
When extracting brick clay, objects of Bell Beaker culture were disturbed as well as those of the Šnětice culture, Lusatian culture and the Latène period, among which there were also four graves of the MCWC whose contents were recovered either by A. Procházka or Mr Kment. The first grave was discovered in 1906, the second in 1911, the third on 18 July 1929, and the fourth before 1936.

396.1.1. Grave 1 (VN 3b)
In the grave pit destroyed by extracting the clay a jug (1) was found, a battle-axe (2) and an axe (3).

396.1.1.1. Amphora shaped jug with massive ribbon handle and modelled decoration. Brown coarsened surface with dark spots. Sandy clay matrix. H - 366 mm; R - 212 mm; C - 393/150 mm; B - 125 mm. Inv. No. 52356. Pl. 93:6.

396.1.1.2. Stone axe in plane view rectangular (unidentified). Pl. 93:5.33

396.1.1.3. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides, in side view convexly bent with higher edge. H - 110 mm; W - 45 mm; edge H - 31 mm. Unidentified.

396.1.2. Grave 2 (VN 3b)
In the grave pit (shape and size not indicated), there was a very strongly flexed skeleton oriented in the SW-NE direction. Near the breast, there was a battle-axe (1). At the feet, there were three vessels (2-4). Pl. 93:2.

396.1.2.1. Battle-axe of simple shape in plane view with convex sides. L - 108 mm. Inv. No. 52353 (unidentified). Pl. 93:3.34

396.1.2.2. Amphora shaped jug with ribbon handle. Brown-red coarsened material. Sandy clay matrix. H - 301 mm; R - 135 mm; C - 294/158 mm; B - 110 mm. Inv. No. 52355. Pl. 94:5.

396.1.2.3. Roughly modelled undecorated beaker with open neck. Grey smooth surface. Sandy material. H - 206 mm; R - 150 mm; C - 174/110 mm; B - 110 mm. Inv. No. 52354. Pl. 93:4.

396.1.2.4. Vessel. Lost.
Deposition: MM Brno

396.1.3. Grave 3 (VN 1)
On the bottom (depth 70 cm) of a grave pit of oval shape (parameters unknown), a strongly flexed skeleton was resting on its right side, with the rump on the back, oriented with the head toward the W. The arms, bent at the elbows to acute angles, the lower arms were placed obliquely across the chest and were crossed. In front of the
knees, was a bowl (1), in front of the face an amphora (2), behind the skull a bowl (3), a small amphora (4) with a beaker (5) and behind the pelvis a pot (6). Pl. 94:2.

396.1.3.1. Bowl of conical shape with four ribbon handles arching across groove below rim. Black-brown surface. H - 115 mm; R - 290 mm (unidentified). Pl. 94:1.5

396.1.3.2. Amphora. Dilapidated.

396.1.3.3. Bowl of the Moravian type with two (?) modelled bosses (lost).

396.1.3.4. Small amphora. Dilapidated.


396.1.4. Grave 4 (VN 4a)

From the grave destroyed by extracting clay an amphora (1) was recovered.

396.1.4.1. Decorated two-handle amphora with four tunnel-shaped handles below neck. Dark grey smooth surface. Sandy clay matrix. H - 338 mm; R - 120 mm; C - 320/155 mm; B - 105 mm. Without Inv. No. Pl. 116:5, 181:2a-b.

396.1.5. Disturbed Graves (VN 4b)

From further disturbed graves (VN 4b), there were the finds of a jug (1), hair decorations (2) and a battle-axe (3).


396.1.5.2. Hair decoration of simple copper wire wound in spiral of five threads. One end hammered flat, the other pointed. Three fractions of hair decorations wound of simple wire into multiple spiral (lost).

396.1.5.3. Battle-axe in plane view with rounded edge and bone near butt. L - 125 mm (unidentified).

Deposition: Kment, Rousínov (Currently: ?); M Vyškov (Grave 4)


From the same site there is also an isolated find (VN 5) of a battle-axe (1) with no details of find circumstances.

396.1.6.1. Faceted battle-axe (unidentified). Pl. 93:1.56

Deposition: DA FA MU Brno

Notes to catalogue

1. Further finds are included under the locality Dřevohostice, because I stick to the name common in the literature, even though they were found in the cadastre of Bezuchov.

2. In Šebela 1986, following "tab." (Tabulka or Figure), Arabic numerals indicate drawn figures and Roman numerals, photographic figures.


4. In the literature quoted there are contradictions, since B. Dostál mentions the find of an battle-axe fragment, whereas R. M. Pernička probably writes about a whole specimen. Both start from the list made by F. Kalousek, where no find from that micro-region is mentioned.

5. I. L. Červinka (1938, 36) says that the grave was located in K. Pospíšil's field.

6. Data found by M. Mazálek are taken from his excavation diary (Part II, 1939-1940, 3, 45; which also contains a drawing documenting the grave), deposited in the archives of MM Brno.

7. Drawing reconstructed according to photograph (Kalousek, 1945: Tab LXVII:11).

8. Exact distribution of the individual objects in the grave pit was not recorded, thus the numbering of grave goods in the grave sketch is not indicated.

9. Drawing of battle-axes of simple shape are made according to photographic documentation published by I. L. Červinka (1911a: tab. II:1-2, 4-5).

10. F. Kovář (1914:52) states that to this grave unit also belong three vessels, eight siliceous tools, a fragment of a ball-shaped hammer, a stone axe and two battle-axe fragments. But the appurtenance of this grave inventory is not sure.


12. Object stolen from M. Chleborád at Napoleonic exhibition held at Slavkov u Brna in 1932 (Chleborád 1934a:22).

13. See Note 1.


17. The No. of battle-axes found on the cadaster of the community is probably higher; since F. Kalousek mentions a large No. of polished artefacts deposited in the private collection of J. Vojkůvka from Lipová and that of I. L. Červinka. They are impossible to find today (1945: Part II:84).


19. I thank PhD. J. Řihovský and PhD. S. Stuchlík for the drawing of the given object.


22. Drawing after M. Chleborád (1934a: tab. II:2).

23. Drawing of vessel after M. Chleborád (1934a: tab. II:8).

24. Drawing after M. Chleborád (1934a tab. II:11).


27. Drawing of amphora according to photo documentation (Kalousek 1945: tab. LXXX:9).

28. I. L. Červinka records four further finds of faceted battle-axes, but without detailed description. Those artefacts are not identifiable.

29. The No. of battle-axes may be higher, because I. L. Červinka mentions finds (not indicating the exact No.) in the museum of Olomouc and in the Elementary School of Pavlovice which are, at present, undentifiable.

30. Drawing adapted from V. Dohnal (1961: obr. 1).

31. Drawing made according to photographic documentation (Červinka 1911a: obr. 20).

32. I. L. Červinka also describes the find of an battle-axe of the Šleža type in the collection of R. Janovský, but already F. Kalousek did not find it in the collections of the Holešov museum, where archaeological finds had been transferred (cf. FR in Arch. Al CSAS Brno No. 2657/46 and 2838/52).
34. Drawing after A. Gottwald (1935: obr. 3:9).
35. Drawing made according to photographic documentation (Chleborád 1934a: obr. 7:3).
36. Drawing made according to photograph. I thank PhDr. V. Ondruš from MM Brno for making it available to me.
37. Artefact sometimes mentioned under locality Bedřichovice.
38. According to F. Kalousek (1945: Part II:8) Jan Pavelčík found a potsherid decorated with pairs of cord imprints in 1942 (at that time unidentified). It cannot be excluded that in the given case it is a pottery fraction of the Chloupe-Veselé, group.
40. Drawing according to F. Kalousek (1945: tab. LVIII:10).
41. Drawings adapted from F. Kalousek (1945), tab. LX:1 (awl), 2 (bone point), 3 (axe), 4 (blade), 9 (egg-shaped pot).
42. See 41.
43. See 41.
44. See 41.
45. See 41.
46. Drawing adapted from I. L. Červinka (1938).
47. The bowl differs from the other pottery by both material and method of manufacture, it belongs to the Unětice culture.
49. Drawing made according to I. L. Červinka (1938).
50. From the grave preserved or damaged shells of *Unio termidus* were obtained. Near the copper awl skeletal remains of a dog were reportedly found (distal fragment of radius and a fragment of lumbar vertebra). They are not recorded and drawn in the find situation.
51. Together with this find a siliceous axe of lenticular cross section was given to the museum. From the entry in the inventory book it is not clear whether the two objects were found together.
52. Most probably it is the village of Tučapy in the Vyškov Dist..
54. Drawing of the artefact adapted from F. Kalousek (1945: tab. LIV:3).
55. Drawing documentation of pottery from this grave unit was made according to preserved photographs (Kalousek 1945: tab. LV:2-4).
56. Drawing adapted from I. L. Červinka (1938).
V.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE SKELETAL REMAINS OF CORDED WARE CULTURE PEOPLES IN MORAVIA

Marta Dočkalová - Lubomír Šebela

History of Anthropological Studies

Graves assigned to the Corded Ware Culture have been discovered and studied to a great extent in the Moravian settlement area since the end of the nineteenth century. The first expert evaluation of skeletal remains (of a grave from Prostějov) was carried out by J. Matiegka and published in 1915, as a part of a study by A. Gottwald in the journal of the Vlastenecký muzejní spolek (the Patriotic Museum Club) at Olomouc. Over the course of the following decades, further grave units were published, and in some cases the sexes and ages of the deceased were indicated, but without a detailed description of the skeleton of the given individual (e.g. Chleborád 1934-1942:24). The public became acquainted with another very interesting anthropological find as late as in 1957, when the study by J. Jelínek (1957) described and evaluated the preserved parts of the postcranial skeleton and the cranium of a man, who died between the ages of 35-45 years, from Barrow 2 in Group X at Kostelec near Holešov (in Jelínek's study the name of the locality is given incorrectly as Kostelec na Hané). The cranium itself exhibits identical parameters as are known in crania from CWC burials in neighbouring Bohemia (cf. Stocký - Matiegka 1929).

In the first half of the 1960s, first anthropological studies were published independently of each other in Bohemia (Chochol 1964a, 1964b) and in Moravia (Jelínek 1964), providing a description of ancient populations in the Neolithic and the Eneolithic on the basis of the then available source material. For Moravia, it is Jelínek's study "Anthropologie der jüngerer Steinzeit in Mähren" (Brno 1964). In his analysis, the author evaluates skeletons and/or their preserved parts deposited in the collections of the Anthropos Institute of the Moravian Museum in Brno (skeletal remains from Bedřichovice, Brno-Lužánky, Dědice, Kostelec near Holešov, Letonice, Marefy and Šlapany). J. Jelínek compares the Moravian material with the collection of skeletal remains from the CWC burial ground in Brandýs and its surroundings (Blajerová 1960) and earlier finds previously published, processed and evaluated by A. Stocký - K. Matiegka (1929). Like in Bohemia, Moravian crania from CWC burials are long to conspicuously dolichocranic. The latter are of ovoid to oval shape in norma verticalis. J. Jelínek expresses correctly a doubt about the cranium from Dědice (Vyskov Dist.), which, in his opinion, is of Eneolithic age, but its cultural appurtenance is probably different (more detail see "Criticism of sources").

In the first half of the 1960s, further burial finds are published. A skeleton from Strážnice was processed by M. Stloukal (1961). The collection from Sudoměřice was evaluated by Jan Pavelčík, whose expert opinion served as a basis for the description of this burial ground by V. Šikulová (1961a).

A quantitative change occurs in the latter half of the 1970s, when the base of the Moravian CWC is expanded by the discovery of new grave units. In their processing, attention is also given to the skeletal remains and they are evaluated by various experts (see List), some of results resulting from these evaluations were later published (Stloukal 1975, 1985, 1991; Chochol 1976, 1978; Jelínek - Dočkalová 1986; Šebela - Dočkalová 1990).

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, L. Šebela began collecting CWC material in Moravia and the adjacent part of Upper Silesia for the purpose of compiling a catalogue. In addition to a list of the archaeological material, attention was paid to the anthropological finds. It was possible to gather all the accessible sources and complete an expert evaluation of them (J. Chochol, T. Dačík). On the basis of these expert opinions, T. Dačík prepared a comprehensive report published in 1982, and four years later adapted it as an appendix for the dissertation thesis of L. Šebela (1986; Dačík 1982, 1986).
Criticism of Sources

The list of localities with finds of anthropological material includes only those find units whose appurtenance to the Corded Ware Culture (further CWC) has been confirmed by the grave goods inventory. For that reason it was impossible to include here the grave from Bratcice (Brno-Rural Dist.), because, as follows from the most recent anthropological and archaeological study, this unit belongs, with all probability, to the Proto-Únětice culture (cf. Ondráček 1960; Sebela - Chochoł 1988). Another disputable complex is the grave from Ofechovický (in the archaeological literature, it is known under the name of Hajany). Even though the remains of a male skeleton exhibit features conforming to the body structure of a CWC individual, the grave inventory is so atypical, that the above unit is included in Late Eneolithic, without a detailed cultural specification (cf. Trnáčková 1973; Krebs 1967).

In 1964, J. Jelínek published Moravian anthropological material deposited in the Anthropos Institute, Moravian Museum, Brno. Having carried out an analysis and evaluation, he found that the cranium and the remnants of a postcranial skeleton from Dědice differed from the norm, and therefore he rightly threw doubt on the fact whether they should be included in the analysed set at all. By studying the archaeological circumstances, it was possible to determine that the above mentioned skeletal remains came from a grave excavated in May, 1955 by the archaeologist C. Krivánek. With the skeleton, two vessels were found which, by their profiles, are very similar to the ware of the latest period of the Funnel Beaker Culture (cf. Podborský 1964: tab. VII.B.). On this basis, the grave from Dědice can be considered Eneolithic, as also chronologically denoted by J. Jelínek, but culturally connected with the environment of the Funnel Beaker Culture, and that is why it has to be excluded from our list (Jelínek 1964:32). We shall also consider the material listed in Jelínek’s paper under Šlapanice and Bedřichovice as culturally unclear, because in the cadastres of those two communities, no CWC graves have so far been registered (see Catalogue of finds, chapter IV of this book). In the three mandibles denoted in Jelínek’s paper as Letonice A, B and C, the cultural appurtenance is certain. The individual mandibles were denoted by accession No. (Pa 4926/38, 4923/36 and Pa 4927/38). They are registered at the Department of Antiquity (at present Archaeological Institute) of the Moravian Museum, where we found that the above finds came from CWC barrows at Letonice (Vyskov Dist.). According to those No., we managed to determine their link with the grave units in the following way: Letonice A - Barrow 3, Letonice B - Barrow 4, Letonice C - Barrow 5.

A more complicated situation was that in finds denoted in the above paper by Jelínek as Marefy A, B, C, D, E and F. In solving this problem, we were able to use the accession No. and, further, by a mutual comparison of the individual finds. On the basis of this method, we arrived at the following conclusions:

(1) the skeletal remains (part of a cranium and a woman’s mandible) denoted as Marefy A are in fact skeletal remains from Grave 1 of Bučovice II (Vyskov Dist.); accession No. Pa 4925/38.

(2) Marefy C (frontal bone) and partly Marefy F (mandible and maxilla) constitute a part of the skeleton from Grave 1 of Marefy I (Inv. No. 722).

(3) the mandible denoted as Marefy D, with the accession No. Pa 4924/38 comes from Grave 5, Marefy IV.

(4) the remaining parts of the skeleton: Marefy A (a man’s mandible and maxilla), Marefy B (it is the same mandible denoted as Marefy A) and Marefy E (part of a calva) belong to a male individual. It cannot be excluded that in this case it is Grave 14 of Marefy II, because in Chleborád’s list, the find of a mandible is listed with accession No. Pa 4922/38 which, however, we have not managed to identify.

In the other materials (Kostelec near Holešov, Morkůvky and Brno-Lužánky) there is no doubt about their cultural appurtenance and it is possible to link up with the individual grave units (see the Archaeological Catalogue).

In conclusion, it is also necessary to state that our list of anthropological material does not include skeletons from graves discovered at the motorway Brno-Tučapy (they are finds from Velešovice, Komořany, Vyskov, Rousínov, Tučapy and Kroužek) which will be published elsewhere. In the archaeological catalogue they are, therefore, only briefly mentioned.
A list of archaeological localities with finds of skeletal remains of corded ware culture peoples in Moravia

(Description and determination)

1. BLUČINA (Brno-Rural Dist.)
Arch. catalogue Sl.No. 14

14.1.1. Grave 1
Description: Strongly corroded remains of the right leg (femur, tibia); from the left leg, the distal part of the femur and splinters of the tibia.
Determination: Based on the size and thickness of bones, it can be judged that these remains belonged to a juvenile individual aged 10-15 years.
Sex: cannot be determined
Age: 10-15 years - Infant II
Ref.: FR in the archives of MM-Anthropos, Ref No. 412/83 and in the archives of Al AS CR Brno, Ref. No. 49/92.

2. BOLERADICE (Břeclav Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No. 20

20.1.1 Grave 1
Description: Incomplete, strongly corroded skeleton. From the cranium only a large part of the occipital squama and a small chip of the parietal bone were preserved. From the right arm, the proximal part of the humerus, the distal part of ulna and the shaft of radius. From a lower extremity, the distal part of the femur, the proximal part of the tibia, the fibula mid-shaft and a toe bone phalanx. Right incomplete pelvis with part of the iliac bone.
Determination: On the cranium, the lamboidal suture of the occipital bone is quite open with a relatively weakly formed surface relief on the occipital squama. The cranial bones are relatively thin, they belonged to a gracile juvenile individual. The fact that the epiphyses on all of the long bones were not grown together with the diaphysis points to an age between 14-17 years.
The conspicuous gracility of the bones is evident in all remains, particularly in the cranium and the bones of the lower arm. On the preserved fragment of the pelvic bone there is an open form of incisura ischiadica, typical of the female sex.
Sex: female
Age: 14-17 year - Juvenile
Ref.: FR in the archives of MM-Anthropos, Ref. No. 416/83 and in the archives of Al AS CR Brno, Ref. No. 48/92.

3. BRNO (Brno-Metro Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl.No. 24

24.2.1. Grave 1
Description: From an incomplete skeleton of an adult individual, small fragments of the cranial bones (parietal and occipital), and parts of the long bones are preserved. The left clavicle is preserved, the humeri (damaged), proximal part of the left forearm (radius, ulna), incomplete right radius, both femora (damaged), the right tibia and fibula. Fragments of vertebrae, parts of the pelvis and sacrum; from the right foot talus, calcaneus and toe bones.
Determination: There are open sutures on the cranial bone fragments. The skeleton is gracile with weakly formed muscle attachments. The bones are relatively long and slender, their length corresponding to a tall stature. The height cannot, however, be measured, because the joint heads are missing. The right femur is hyperplatymeric (61.7), with a perceptibly formed pilaster (92.5). The right tibia is platymeric (62.5). The skeleton exhibits is female in character based on the open form of incisura ischiadica major on the pelvic bone. Based on the relatively long bones, it is a tall, gracile woman, aged between 20-40.
Sex: female
Age: 20-40 year - Adult

Year: 1950
Deter.: J. Jelínek

Year: 1972
Deter.: J. Jelínek

Year: 1982
Deter.: J. Jelínek, M. Dočkalová

4. BRNO - CHRLICE (Brno-Metro Dist.) Year: 1985
Arch. cat. SI. No. 25 Deter.: M. Dočkalová

25.4.2. Grave 1
Description: The relatively well preserved skeleton of an adult individual although the cranium has been damaged. From the cranial bones, the maxilla and mandible are preserved, along with the os frontale, parietal and temporal bones. From postcranial skeleton, both humeri, radii and ulnae, the cervical and lumbar vertebrae, sacrum, pelvis, both femora and tibiae, a fibula, and metatarsal and metacarpal bones.
Determination: The cranial bones are relatively thin, the os frontale is vaulted with a flat glabella and sharp orbit edges. The mandible is very gracile, low in the symphysis, with a mildly prominent chin. The size of papillary projections is unusual, corresponding to medium size of projections found in men. The muscle relief on the cranium as well as postcranial skeleton is inconspicuous, conspicuous only on arms (lower arm and humerus). The skeleton is that of a markedly gracile individual with signs of female sex prevailing: the small size of joint heads, a well formed sulcus praecartilaginous and the open shape of incisura on pelvis. According to the state of tooth cutting and dental occlusion this woman had reached the age of 20 years. Her age may have been greater because in the skeleton, ossification is not fully completed; in women this takes place between the ages of 21-24 years.
Sex: female
Age: 21-24 - Adult

5. BRNO - STARÝ LÍSKOVEC (Brno-Metro Dist.) Year: 1976
Arch. cat. SI. No. 30 Deter.: J. Chocho, M. Dočkalová

30.1.1. Grave 9
Description: Skeleton of a juvenile individual with cranium missing. From the postcranial skeleton, the left scapula is preserved, along with ribs, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, two pelvic P1. Complete are the bones of upper extremities, both humeri, radii, and ulnae as well as of lower extremities both femora, tibiae, and fibulae and individual phalanges.
Determination: Skeletal remains of a child are well preserved, having medium muscle relief without the epiphyses being grown together, which corresponds to an age of 7-8 years for this individual. A more conspicuous relief forming at the lower arm almost sharp edges can be denoted as male indicators, but it cannot be proved that it is the skeleton of a boy.
Sex: cannot be determined
Age: 7-8 years - Infant II

30.1.2. Grave 36
Description: The partly preserved skeleton of an adult individual. Calvarium deformed, cranium incomplete with small fragments of the cranium. From postcranial skeleton, there are only parts of the lower arm bones, the right humerus, both femora (damaged) and tibiae. The vertebrae, together with the leg bones are fused into blocks, all bones strongly corroded on the surface.
Determination: Considerably corroded remains of the skeleton of an adult individual. The incomplete cranium is deformed as a result of ground pressure. The frontal bone has a conspicuous glabella of IIIrd degree and a formed arcus superciliare. The front is receding, the vertex flat. The occipital squama is unusually high, the cranium occiput vaulted and slightly extended. From the fact that the cranium has an elongated, hyperdolichocephalic shape it can be judged that this is a consequence of post-mortem deformation. The cranial sutures are completely obliterated, corresponding to adult of mature age. The postcranial skeleton is medium robust, with conspicuous muscle relief, on the arm bones, an edge been formed on the tuberositas deltaidea. The tibiae are hyperplatymeric.
Based on the shape of the cranium and robusticity, the skeletal remains correspond to a medium robust man of adult age.
Sex: male
Age: 50-60 years - Mature II

30.1.3. Grave 42
Description: A child’s incomplete long bones from the lower extremities are preserved, both femora and tibiae. In all bones, the proximal and distal parts are missing, only middle parts of the shafts are preserved.
Determination: The skeletal remains are mildly damaged by erosion. Individual bones are gracile, on the femora beginnings of muscle attachments are hinted at, which, however, do not correspond to the overall gracility of the skeleton. Based on the preserved length of bones, it is possible to determine approximately the age of the child to 2-3 years.
Sex: cannot be determined
Age: 2-3 years - Infant I

30.1.4. Grave 70
Description: Remains of a juvenile individual preserved in fragments. From the cranium, there are only small fragments, the pyramidal of the petrous bone, fragment of mandible and a fragment of the orbit. From the rest of the skeleton, there is only one rib and two fragments of long bones.
Determination: From the skeletal remains of this child, it is possible to identify the age based on the mandible fragment. In the mandible, alveolar imprints of dental crowns are preserved, corresponding to an age of one to one and a half years.
Sex: cannot be determined
Age: 1-1.5 years - Infant I
Deposition: MM Brno. Inv. No. 304 753 (Gr. 9), 303 984 (Gr. 36), 303 996 (Gr. 42), 303 997 (Gr. 70).

6. BUČOVICE (Vyškov Dist.)
Arch cat. Sl. No. 35

Deter.: M. Dočkalová (Gr. 1), J. Chochol (Gr. 2)

35.1.1. Grave 1
Description: Damaged and incomplete mandible with 12 teeth preserved in the alveoli, the right arm of the ascending branch is missing (dental pattern: M3, M2, M1, P2, P1, C, I1, O0, O, C, P1, P2, M1, M2, 0).
Determination: The mandible is gracile with a mildly prominent chin. The right ascending branch is short and wide, the mandible low with symmetrically placed foramen mentale under the second premolars. The state of tooth cutting and tooth abrasion on the third molar corresponds to an age of 20 years, because the tooth crown of the molar is not worn. The gracile structure of the mandible, the rounded modelling of the chin, the short ascending branch together with inconspicuous bone relief are indications of female sex corresponding to an age of about 20 years.
Sex: female
Age: 20 years - Adult

35.1.2. Grave 2
Description: Fragments of cranium vault.
Determination: Thin-walled cranium, obliteration of cranial sutures is at the beginning of synostosis. Cranial bones are gracile, corresponding to the remains of a juvenile woman.
Sex: female
Age: 15 years - Juvenile

7. ČELECHOVICE NA HANĚ (Prostějov Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No. 56

Deter.: T. Dacik, M. Dočkalová

56.1.1. Grave 1
Description: From the cranium, only the left temporal bone is preserved, fragments of the occipital and parietal bones. Part of the right lower arm (radius and ulna), one rib, lumbar vertebra, the left ilium and both femora (damaged).
Determination: The cranial bones are gracile, on the temporal bone a mastoid of medium size has been formed. The long bones, particularly the femora are robust, with a formed relief of muscle attachments. The pelvis, vertebra and femora are not fully ossified, corresponding to a juvenile individual who died at the age of 10-15 years. The thickness of the bones and a hint of the beginning growth of the closed form of incisura ischiadica major corresponds to the remains of a male.
Sex: cannot be determined
Age: 10-15 years-Infant III-Juvenile
Ref.: FR in the archives of AI AS CR Brno, Ref.No. 2633/52 and in the archives of MM Anthropos Brno (without Reference No.).
8. DĚTKOVICE (Prostějov Dist.)  
Arch. cat. Sl. No. 58  
Deter.: J. Chochoň, M. Dočkalová  
Year: 1975  
58.1.1. Grave 1  
Description: Small, thin-walled gracile fragments of a child’s cranium: occipital and parietal bones impaired by corrosion. Two deciduous molars and three crowns of permanent teeth: a premolar and two incisors. Fragments of compacta of the shafts of three long bones, impossible to determine.  
 Determination: Very gracile bone fragments of cranial bones with open cranial sutures corresponding to the remains of a child. Deciduous teeth, two molars of the upper and lower jaws are relatively weakly worn (abrasion only on points of crowns). Three crowns of permanent teeth were at the stage of development from jaw alveoli, i.e. they have no roots, at this stage of growth they correspond to an age of 5 years of a child (I1, I2, P1). According to the overall gracility of bones, open cranial sutures and the preserved teeth it is no doubt the remains of a child who died at the age of 5 years.  
Sex: cannot be determined  
Age: 5 years - Infant I.  

9. DRAHLÍKOV (Olomouc Dist.)  
Arch Cat. Sl. No. 72  
Deter.: J. Chochoň, M. Dočkalová  
Year: 1966 (Gr. 1), 1973 (Gr. 2)  
72.1.1. Grave 1  
Description: Incomplete skeleton of an adult individual damaged by field investigation. From the cranium, only the cranial vault is preserved, without the facial part, at are the temporal bones, the damaged cranial base and the left half of the mandible. From the skeleton, lateral sections of both clavicles, fragments of the scapulae, incomplete cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae. Damaged and incomplete long bones of the upper (humerus, radius, ulna) and lower extremities (femur, tibia, fibula).  
 Determination: The cranial vault with missing front and cranial base, which has medium thick walls, cranial sutures obliterated, papillary projections also medium sized. Mandible gracile, obliterated alveoli documenting intravital loss of all molars. Preserved molars from maxilla are considerably worn. The postcranial skeleton is gracile, only on the lower arm are the conspicuous muscle attachments. On the spine, arthritic down growths are visible. Joint heads are medium sized, long bones are gracile, corresponding to the remains of a gracile woman, according based on the obliteration of cranial sutures and atrophic mandible, deceased at the advanced age of 60 years.  
Sex: female  
Age: 60 years - Mature - Senile  
72.1.2. Grave 2  
Description: Remains of cranium damaged by corrosion, pelvis, parts of lower the extremities.  
 Determination: The cranium is relatively thin-walled with open cranial sutures. Front receding, upper edges of orbits rounded. Bones of extremities medium robust with a strong relief of muscle attachments. Remains of the pelvis are of male character, femora platymeric (index 75.6). Tibiae without conspicuous signs of flattening. They are remains of an adult individual, of robust physique, deceased between the ages of 30-40 years.  
Sex: male  
Age: 30-40 years - Adult  
Deposition: M. Olomouc. Inv.No. A 8 815 (Gr. 1), A 16 544 (Gr. 2).  

10. HOLUBICE (Vyškov Dist.)  
Arch. cat. Sl. No. 93  
Deter.: M. Stloukal (I), J. Jelínek - M. Dočkalová (II)  
Year: 1980-1981  
93.1.1. Grave 2  
Description: Fragments of cranium and heavily damaged postcranial skeleton of a very small child.  
 Determination: Remains of the skeleton of a child deceased soon after birth, at an age of three months.  
Sex: cannot be determined  
Age: 3 months - Infant I  
93.1.2. Grave 26  
Description: Fragments of cranium and heavily damaged postcranial skeleton, postmortally deformed. Preserved is the cranial vault and small cranial fragments with missing base. From the postcranial skeleton, both humeri
are partially preserved, parts of the lower arm, vertebrae, rib fragments, clavicles, both scapulae, and both femora (damaged) and tibiae.

Determination: Remains of the cranium and heavily damaged postcranial skeleton of a woman deceased between the ages of 50 and 60 years. Cranial fragments are postmortal deformed. On the pelvic bones a sulcus praearcularis and narrow incisura ischiadica major is evident, the height could be calculated on the basis of the length of humerus to be 162 cm (tall). Congenital fusion of the 4th and 5th thoracic vertebrae in the whole extent of bodies and articular parts of arcs, progressed secondary arthritis of intervertebral joints unilaterally on the right side, progressed deforming spondylosis of third degree on cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebrae (individual vertebrae are preserved in discontinuous series). Pathological find on spine, congenital blockage of two thoracic vertebrae.

Sex: female
Age: 50-60 years - Mature II

93.1.3. Grave 36
Description: Fragments of human bones, part of left parietal bone, right mastoid, two teeth, molar and premolar. Part of shafts of fibula and fibula.
Determination: Adult individual, impossible to determine in detail.

Sex: female?
Age: cannot be determined - Adult
Deposition: NM Prague - Anthropological dept. Inv. No. 9953 (Gr. 2), 9954 (Gr. 26), 9955 (Gr. 36).

93.2.1. Grave 1
Description: Four fragments of cranium and fragments of cranium heavily impaired by corrosion and covered with sinter. From the cranium are part of the parietal and small fragments. From the postcranial skeleton, only the shaft of a femur and tibia and small fragments of long bones.
Determination: The preserved part of left temporal bone indicates that suture obliteration did not take place, which means that the individual had not reached 40 years of age. The bone is not very thick, which can indicate the fact that it was a juvenile gracile individual - probably a woman. On preserved fragments of long bones there is a very conspicuous muscle relief, which in itself does not exclude a female individual. On the whole it is possible to state that with greatest probability it was an adult or almost adult individual, probably a woman.

Sex: female?
Age: cannot be determined - Adult

93.2.2. Grave 2
Description: Very badly preserved remains of a juvenile individual, small fragments of cranium, fragments of petrous bone. Teeth isolated from mandible I1, I2, I2, P1, P2, M1, M1, M2, M2, two crowns of M3. From maxilla P1, P2, P1, M1, M1, M2. From the postcranial skeleton, the shaft of a femur and splinters of long bones.
Determination: Fragments of long bones and cranium (cranial thickness) confirm that it is an individual aged 13-15 years. All M3 were not yet cut through, M2 are developed, but the fact that their chewing surfaces are not at all worn, conspicuous wearing is on the first molar and weakly also the canine, premolars almost unworn. These circumstances illustrate sufficiently the age of the individual. With respect to large dimensions of teeth it was probably a boy.

Sex: cannot be determined
Age: 13-15 years - Infant II

93.2.3. Grave 3
Description: Relatively well preserved skeleton of adult individual. Calvarium has no face, cranial base and mandible damaged. From isolated teeth, only ten heavily worn ones are preserved. From the postcranial skeleton, both clavicles, the backbone, ribs and scapulae are incomplete. Long bones of upper and lower extremities are preserved. PI 215:1-5; Table III, IV.
Determination: On the preserved skeleton conspicuous (old age) atrophy is evident in both parietal bones. According to the advanced symphysis of cranial suture and according to the state of the denture it is evident that it was an individual between 40 and 50 years. The forehead is vaulted, occipital squama rounded, according to small papillary projections and the overall shape of mandible, according to the shape of pelvis and other morphological signs it was a woman. The cranium is conspicuous for its height, its marked dolichocephaly and strong supra-orbital relief. The mandible is small, with a simple rounded chin torus. Edges of the vertebral bodies have conspicuous artorhic bone projections and borders. On the pelvis, there is a deep acetabulum with sharp edges. The incisura ischiadica has a typically female shape. On the robust femora there are small heads, strong pilaster and marked muscle attachments. On the postcranial skeleton, the overall bone length is measurable, from
the height was calculated to be 163 cm. The above findings confirm that it was an elderly woman used to intense physical work.

Sex: female
Age: 50-60 years - Mature

93.2.4. Grave 4

Description: Very badly preserved fragments of long bones impaired by surface corrosion.
Determination: From preserved remains neither age nor sex of the individual can be determined.
Sex: ?
Age: cannot be determined


11. HOŠTICE-HEROLTICE (Vyškov Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No. 97

97.1.1. Grave 1

Description: Strongly damaged skeleton, cranium fragmentary, parts of frontal and temporal bones. Left half of maxilla and fragments of right half (M3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0/II, 12, P1, P2, C, M1, M2, M3. From postcranial skeleton there is only part of the pelvis and incomplete femora.
Determination: Cranium preserved in fragments with strongly arched glabella of IV degree. Marked are supra-orbital arches, upper edges of orbits are thick, the frontal squama is weakly arched. Papillary projections are large, cranial sutures open, but the wedge-formed fissure completely synostosed. Denture strongly worn (abrasion of 3rd degree). Indications on the fragmental postcranial skeleton on pelvic bones are clearly male, the long bones are robust, the femora having large heads. Remains of a man deceased between the ages of 30-40 years.

Sex: male
Age: 30-40 years - Adult


12. HRADISKO (Kroměříž Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No. 100

100.3.1. Grave 1

Description: 0
Determination: Remains of jaw, crowns of deciduous denture.
Sex: cannot be determined
Age: 2-3 years - Infants 1

Deposition: unknown
Ref.: Spurný 1958:12 (expert opinion J. Chochol, personal communication).

13. HULÍN (Kroměříž Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No. 104

104.1.1.1. Grave 1

Description: incomplete skeletal remains damaged by soil corrosion. From the cranium, only part of the frontal, occipital bones, two fragments of temporal bones and part of the left parietal bone. Left half of mandible with molars and isolated I1, I2, P1, P2, C and from maxilla left M2. From the postcranial skeleton, the left radius, left humerus without joint head and distal part of right humerus, ulnae, radii. Both femora and tibiae (damaged) and part of the fibula, left parietal bone.
Determination: On the squama of frontal bone there is an inconspicuous forehead torus, relatively thin cranial bones, teeth are also small. The size of joint heads in femora, the characteristic shape of the incisura ischiadica major and from the muscle relief on bones it is evident that it was a woman. With an approximate estimate based on the length of the radius, the height can be determined to be 160-163 cm. On the preserved diaphysis of left humerus, there is a very strong tuberosity forming almost a torus. Muscles of this woman were very well developed, evidently due to heavy physical work.

Sex: female
Age: 20-24 years - Adult

Deposition: MM Anthropos Brno. Inv. No. A 17 998.

192
14. KLOBOUČKY (Vyškov Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No.: 121
Deter.: T. Dacík
121.1.1. Grave 1
Description: Preserved cranial fragments and gracile fragments of a postcranial skeleton.
Determination: On a fragment of the frontal bone, a medium vaulted glabella (IIIrd degree according to Broc) is perceptible as well as a medium formed arcus supraciliarius. Nasal bones form a continuous transition. Sutures of calvaria are synostosed, but obliteration cannot be seen. The arcus zygomaticus is gracile, processus mastoideus small. The mandible is medium robust, chin flattened with three-sided mouldellation, gonia straight, mandible arms relatively low. Dental abrasion of 3rd degree (according to Martin), denture fully cut through. Fragments of postcranial skeleton have a gracile character. The dimensions of the femoral heads fall within the range of variation for female skeletons. It is highly probable that they are the remains of a gracile female.
Sex: female
Age: 20-30 years - Adult
Deposition: M. Slavkov, Inv. No. A 1 221.
Ref.: FR in the archives of MM Anthropos Brno, Ref. No. 1383/79 and in the archives of AI AS CR Brno, Ref. No. 103/92.

15. KOSTELEC U HOLEŠOVA (Kroměříž Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No. 132
Deter.: J. Jeřábek, T. Dacík
132.1.7.2. Group X, Barrow 2
Description: Preserved calva (at present on loan), the postcranial skeleton is incomplete, only the long bones preserved. Proximal parts of the humeri, damaged ulna, central parts of the femora, tibia and fibula. Pl. 219:1a-b - 4.
Determination: The cranium is very long (209), ultra dolichocephalic (59.67), conspicuously thick, with the face not preserved. Only the greater part of right half of cranium is preserved, with the left completely destroyed. Forehead rather low, strongly vaulted, with medium thick supraorbital arches and conspicuous postorbital narrowing. Frontal and parietal tori hardly perceptible, lambda flattened by post-mortem deformation. Occipital bone conspicuously curved, in norma lateralis a strong inion can be seen. The muscle relief at the planum nuchae has a very rough surface. The temporal bone is high and well vaulted. The processus mastoideus is robust to long, exhibiting a thick supramasoidial crista. The aural opening is oval, fossa auricularis is deep. On the preserved zygomatic arch, a strong processus marginalis was formed. The obliteration of cranial sutures is well advanced, the preserved parts indicate the fact that the cranium was very high. The height of the cranium is greater than its width. Table III., IV.
On the left frontal arch a transversal sink can be observed, measuring 4.5 by 2.5 cm, in its centre there is an opening with irregular edges bearing the traces of healing. Exostosis on the bone surface measures approximately 1.5 cm in diameter and is situated about 1 cm to the side of the sagittal plane, extending 1 cm above the upper edge of the eye socket. In the centre of the frontal bone in the sagittal plane, there is a well healed slot shaped trepanation. The cut surfaces are oblique, bevelled inside, so that the interior opening (in the cranial cavity) is smaller, 2.5 by 4.5 cm, than the external opening, measuring 3.5 by 7 cm. It is a slowly healed defect of traumatic origin, with great probability it can be assumed that the defect was the reason for the surface trepanation, medical intervention is evident here. The trepanation, carried out on a relatively thick bone, is unusually interesting from the viewpoint of prehistoric medicine. The cranium belonged to a man aged 35-40 years, differing by a low height of forehead, on the whole being long and narrow.
Long bones relatively robust with strongly formed relief of muscle attachments. On a preserved fragment of right humerus no perforation of fossa olecrani is visible. On both damaged femora, the pilaster is strongly developed. According to the character of skeletal remains it is possible to judge that these are remains of a very robust man deceased at the age of 35-45 years.
Sex: male
Age: 35-40 years - Adult
16. KRU MV Ř (Břeclav Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No.: 143

143.1.3. Grave 3
Description: Heavily damaged incomplete skeleton of an adult individual. From the cranium, only fragments are preserved and the left papillary projection. From postcranial skeleton, cervical and lumbar vertebrae, rib fragments, incomplete scapulae, both clavicles, humeri, and ulnae, a radius, phalanges, sacrum and the right half of pelvis.
Determination: The incomplete skeleton of adult individual. From cranium there are only a few fragments, besides the papillary projection; none of the signs important for determination of age or sex has been preserved. The pelvic bone is damaged, nevertheless its conspicuously male shape is evident. On preserved lumbar vertebrae, there are spondylose changes of 2nd degree. The whole postcrania l skeleton is relatively robust, illustrating the fact that these are remains of an mature individual, a man aged 40 years. Height was calculated to be 171 cm.
Sex: male
Age: 40 years - Adult

143.1.4. Grave 4
Description: From the skeleton, petrous bone, parts of the occipital and parietal bones. Fragments of ribs, humerus without the joint head, a damaged ulna, a radius, the shaft of a femur and a pelvis fragment.
Determination: From the skeletal fragments of an adult individual, only a fragment of the cranium vault from the lambdoidal region was preserved (vertex of occipital squama and adjacent parts of the two parietal bones). Lambdoidal suture completely obliterated. From the postcranial skeleton, fragments of the diaphyses of long bones, ribs and pelvic bone were preserved. Remains of an adult individual older than 50.
Sex: female (?)
Age: 50 years - Mature

143.1.7. Grave 7
Description: From the cranium, small fragment, fragments of mandible, two molars and premolars were preserved. From the postcranial skeleton part of the cervical vertebrae, rib, sternum and scapula fragments. Long bones damaged, prevalingly in fragments.
Determination: Fragments of cranium and major fragments of mandible with conspicuously worn teeth. From postcranial skeleton fragments of robust bones of an evidently mature man preserved. He died at the age of 40 years.
Sex: male (?)
Age: 40 years - Adult

143.1.8. Grave 8
Description: Preserved part of the cranial vault, temporal bone and individual fragments of cranium and mandible. In the mandible, there are three teeth (M2, M1, P2), isolated M2, M2, M1. From the postcranial skeleton, fragments of vertebrae and scapula, shafts of humeri and femora.
Determination: On the cranial fragments, sutures growing together are visible (on lamina interna of the cranial bones, they are obliterated, on the lamina externa, open), in the mandible, the permanent denture is heavily worn. The preserved upper rim of orbit is thick and above it there is a part of quite conspicuous supraorbital arch. The postcranial skeleton is fragmentary. Evidently these are remains of a man deceased at the age of between 40 and 50 years.
Sex: male (?)
Age: 40-50 years - Mature
Deposition: NM Prague - Anthropological dpt. Inv. No. 7637 (Gr. 3), 7638 (Gr. 4), 7639 (Gr. 7), 7640 (Gr. 8).

17. KYJOV - NĚTČICE (Hodonín Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No.: 148

148.2.1. Grave 1
Description: small fragments of cranium
Determination: Preserved small fragment of cranium, probably from the frontal to parietal region. According to the degree of decalcification and atrophic signs it is a person older than 50 years.
Sex: cannot be determined
Age: 50 years - Mature
Deposition: M Kyjov. Inv. No. 475.
18. LETONICE (Vyškov Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No.: 155
Deter.: T. Dacík
Year: 1931

155.1.1. Barrow 3
Description: Mandible M3, M2, M1 ---- M2, M3. (Pl. 216:1a-b)
Determination: Mandible preserved, on the whole it is short and broad. The impression of a narrow mandible is created by the dental arch. Overall, the mandible structure is very robust and massive. Chin has three-sided moulding, gonia everted. Front edge of mandible (corpus) is somewhat raised, so that in symphysis, it is relatively high. Dental abrasion 2nd degree (according to Martin), position of teeth rather perpendicular. According to robusticity and overall character it can be ascribed to a man aged 40-50 years.
Sex: male
Age: 40-50 years - Mature

155.1.2. Barrow 4
Description: Damaged mandible with missing left rising branch M3, M2, M1, O, O, C, I2, 0/11, 11, C, P1, P2, M1, M2, M3 (Pl. 216:2a-b).
Determination: Preserved mandible is very short and robust with chin of three-sided moulding. Gonia are everted, dental abrasion of 2nd degree (according to Martin). Mandible comes from the skeleton of a male deceased at the age of 30-40 years.
Sex: male
Age: 30-40 years - Adult

155.1.3. Barrow 5
Description: Mandible without preserved teeth (Pl. 216:3a-b).
Determination: The preserved mandible is brachycentromandibular, on the whole short and broad with a narrow dental arch of gracile character. The length-width index is not too distant from the mesomandibular limit. The chin, rounded with round moulding, corpus mandibulae is of somewhat “cradle” character. Gonia are straight, spina mentalis genioglossis is formed as a low tuberosity. Alveoli of teeth are partly closed and the jaw somewhat atrophic after having lost premolars and molars. Teeth are not preserved. With all probability it can be judged at the remains of a skeleton of a woman deceased at the age of 40-50 years.
Sex: female
Age: 40-50 years - Mature

155.1.4. Barrow 6
Description: Fragment of frontal bone.
Determination: On a fragment of frontal bone there is a sharp margo supraorbitalis, forehead rather perpendicular, glabella weakly arched. Probably it is a young individual of about 20 years.
Sex: cannot be determined
Age: 20 years - Juvenile

19. LUTÍN (Olomouc Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No.: 173
Deter.: W. Krebs, J. Chochol, M. Dočkalová
Year: 1966, 1983

173.1.4. Grave 4
Description: Well preserved skeleton of an adult individual. The cranium is preserved without the cranial base. Post-mortem loss of three teeth from the maxilla, I1, I1, I2. In the mandible, one canine is missing. The postcranial skeleton is well preserved, only part of the vertebrae, ribs and the left scapula have not been preserved. Long bones are complete including pelvic bones (Pl. 217:1-3).
Determination: Cranium long (197), narrow (134), face gracile and short (104) also in the upper face (68). Hyperdolichoocranic (68.0), chamaeocranic (58.3), tapeinocranic (85.8), leptoprosic (90.4), leptemic (51.1), chamaerhionic (52.1), mesoconchic (dx 81.07) (sin 81.4), mesuranic (112.7). Glabella medium vaulted, relief of muscle attachment conspicuous. Femora platynemic (dx 75.8; sin 75.8) with proximal heads of somewhat smaller circumference. Tibiae mesoconemic (dx 67.8, sin 47.7). The height was calculated to be 162 cm. Table III, IV.
Sex: female
Age: 30-40 years - Adult
173.1.5. Grave 5

Description: In the grave, the skeletal remains of three persons were found:
First individual - fragments of the cranium, two fragments of parietal bone and petrous bone, dental crown of a premolar. From the postcranial skeleton right clavicle, rib fragments, part of the humerus, from lower arm bones both radii and proximal ulnae. Damaged femora, tibiae and fibulae, part of right pelvis, left patella, two astragali and two calcanea.

Determination: The cranium is fairly robust, cranial sutures unsynostosed, roughly modelled pyramid of temporal bone, the tooth is functionally worn. Bones from the extremities robust, with a marked relief of muscle attachments. Femora and tibiae considerably flattened (platymery 76.8; platynemey 57.9), height calculated to be 169 cm. Remains of an adult man deceased between the ages of 30 and 40 years.

Sex: male
Age: 30-40 years - Adult

Second individual - Incomplete postcranial skeleton, left clavicle, fragment of scapula, left humerus, both femora (damaged), both tibiae (incomplete), both fibulae and three phalanxes.

Determination: Somewhat gracile skeleton with conspicuous relief of muscle attachments. Long bones of medium size, tibiae mesocremic - 65.7. Height calculated to be 167 cm. Marked muscle relief and overall bone structure corresponds to remains of a man deceased in the age range of 40-50 years.

Sex: male
Age: 40-50 years - Mature

Third individual - Preserved dental crown of premolar and parts of the shafts of the left humerus and radius.

Determination: Dental crown not too worn, its state corresponding to a juvenile age. Long bones thin with surface corrosion, by their overall gracility the remains they correspond to remains of a juvenile woman deceased at the age of 15-20 years.

Sex: female
Age: 15-20 years - Juvenile
Deposition: M - Olomoue. Inv. No. A 8792, (Gr. 4), Acc. No. 331/81-3 (Gr. 5).
Ref.: unpublished.

20. MAREFY (Vyškov Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No.: 177

177.1.1. Grave 1

Description: Preserved damaged frontal bone and mandible of an adult individual with one molar (M2).

Determination: Glabella in the form of a flat depression, forehead relatively low and broad (minimum forehead width 98.0). Arcus superciliiars medium marked, margo superorbitalis not sharp. Relatively large but gracile mandible. Chin rounded with three-sided modellation, gonia straight - everted. Spina mentalis genioglossi formed as low tuberosity. Sex cannot be unambiguously determined, mandible exhibits feminine indicators, frontal bone is masculine. Also age determination is difficult, it is an individual of elderly age.

Sex: cannot be determined
Age: cannot be determined - Adult
Ref.: Jelíněk 1964:31-2 (Marefy C, F/maxilla with 6 teeth belongs to Marefy B/).

177.4.5. Grave 5

Description: Mandible - teeth preserved M3, M2, M1, P2, P1, 0, 0, 0/1, I2, C, P1, P2, M1, M2, M3.

Determination: The preserved mandible is gracile with somewhat medium robust structure and weakly formed relief of muscle attachments. Gonia are straight, chin rounded with three-sided modellation, spina mentalis genioglossi forms tuberosity. Mandible has somewhat "cradle" base shape. Dental abrasion of 2nd degree (according to Martin). Mandible probably belonged to female, age of 30-40 years.

Sex: female
Age: 30-40 years - Adult
Ref.: Jelíněk 1964:31 (Marefy D).

21. MORKÚVKY (Břeclav Dist.)
Arch. cat. Inv. No.: 197

197.1.1. Grave 1

Description: Relatively well preserved skeleton of an adult individual. Cranium with mandible, part of thorax, i.e. vertebrae, ribs, clavicles and scapulae are heavily sintered and joined in blocks. Long bones are slightly...
damaged: both humeri, complete lower arms (ulnae and radii). Part of the sacrum, incomplete right pelvis, left well preserved, left femur, right femur without head, both tibiae (incomplete), part of the fibula and tarsal bones. (Pl. 218: 1a-b-3).

Determination: Cranium medium robust, long (181), narrow (138), medium high face (119) and upper face (72), mesocranial (76.2) on the limit of dolichocephaly, with broad nose (52.9), low orbit (75.6). Forehead retreating, vertex damaged, occiput arched. Vertical cranial outline rather ovoid, sutures of calvaria grown together, lambdoidal suture complex. Glabella medium arched, nasal bones set at an angle, arcus superciliarens medium marked. Processus mastoideus medium sized. Mandible medium robust, chin flattened with three-pointed modelling. Gonion straight - everted. Teeth small, incisors set perpendicularly, dental abrasion of 2nd degree (according to Martin), M3 cut through. Postcraniatal skeleton on the whole robust with strongly formed relief of muscle attachments. Long bones relatively large, fully epiphysed. The femora are hyperplatynemic (dX 65.7; sin 63.1), tibiae platynemic to mesocnemic (dX 63.1; sin 65.7). Pelvic bones exhibit male character, the same as the other parts of the skeleton. Skeleton gives the impression of a somewhat robust form, relief of muscle attachments is very conspicuous. Skeleton of an adult man deceased at the age of 30 years. Height calculated to be, according to Breitinger 168 cm, and according to Manouvrie 166.6 cm. Table III, IV.

Sex: male
Age: 30 years - Adult
Deposition: MM - Anthropos Brno, Inv. No. Z-39/1

22. MOSTKOVICE (Prostějov Dist.) Year: 1940
Arch. cat. Sl. No.: 198
Deter.: J. Chochoł, M. Dočkalová

198.1.1. Grave 1
Description: From the cranium, the left temporal bone is preserved.
Determination: The temporal bone is slightly damaged in the region of the petrous bone, particularly in the area of the papillary projection. In absolute dimensions, the bone is small and gracile. Processus mastoideus is small. Temporal pyramid is quite robustly modelled and, in relation to the remainder of the bone, large. The squama of the temporal bone is medium high, on the lower edge behind the mastoideous forms a mild torus. Entrance to external auditory meatus is quite wide; in that region, the bone is coloured green with verdigris in a circle. This bone belonged with greatest probability to a woman, to which corresponds its gracility and medium size. Age cannot be determined accurately.

Sex: female
Age: 20-40 (?) - Adult

23. MOUCHNICE ( Vyškov Dist.) Year: 1956
Arch. cat. Sl. No.: 199
Deter.: J. Jelinek

199.1.2. Grave 2
Description: Only teeth preserved, three molars and one premolar.
Determination: On the preserved teeth, there are crowns of the two upper molars, the first lower molar and the first premolar. The crowns are still undeveloped and not used. Judging from these signs the remains of deciduous crowns belong to a child aged 2-4 years.

Sex: cannot be determined
Age: 2-4 years - Infant II
Deposition: M Bučovice. Without Inv. No.

24. NECHVALÍN (Hodonín Dist.) Year: 1980
Arch. cat. Sl. No.: 207
Deter.: J. Chochoł, M. Dočkalová

207.1.1. Grave 1
Description: Small fragments of cranium are preserved, part of the right frontal bone. From the postcranial skeleton, splinters of long bones. One tooth, I2 from the maxilla.
Determination: The preserved part of the frontal bone is gracile with a mildly vaulted glabella and rounded supraorbital arch. Zygomatic projection of frontal bone is massive. The postcranial skeleton is on the whole gracile, finely modelled, corresponds to remains of an adult woman, deceased probably at 40-50 years.

Sex: female
Age: 40-50 years - Maturus II

207.1.3. Grave 11
Description: Skeleton of an adult individual is preserved, for the most part, in fragments. From the cranium, individual bones: frontal, parietal, occipital, parts of cranial base, zygomatic bone, fragments of maxilla with M2, and fragment of left mandible M1, M2, P2, and isolated 7 teeth I1, I2, C, P1, P2, M2, M1. From the postcranial skeleton, fragments of pelvis, right clavicle, fragments of humerus and tibia.
Determination: The cranial fragments are very robust, particularly the occipital squama has a very conspicuous muscle attachment, the zygomatic bones are massive. Preserved teeth are heavily worn, without caries. Pelvis is of a conspicuously male type, documenting that the remains belong to a man deceased at the age of 40.
Sex: male
Age: 40 years - Adult II

207.1.6. Grave 18
Description: Only splinters of long bones preserved.
Determination: Remains of long bones are quite massive with massive compactae and conspicuous surface modellation. Evidently they are remains of an adult man.
Sex: male
Age: 2 - Adult
Deposition: MM Anthropos Brno. Inv. No. A 18494 - 18496 (Gr. 1, 11, 18).
Ref.: FR in the archives of AI AS CR Brno, Ref. No. 1712/83.

25. PAVLOV (Břeclav Dist.)
Arch. cat. SI. No.: 232

232.1.1. Grave 5
Description: Skeleton of an adult individual with a damaged cranium. Cranium post-mortem deformed, in the maxilla, I1 is missing, the mandible has the whole denture preserved, M3 cut through. Postcranial skeleton is completely preserved.
Determination: On the frontal bone conspicuous supraorbital arches are visible, thick upper edge of orbit and glabella of IIIrd degree. Denture is slightly worn, without caries, No.8, upper right had not yet reached the occlusion level of the other teeth. Synostosis of the manubrium and body of sternum. Pelvis of typically male shape with a narrow ischiadica major, a narrow subtropical angle and without praeauricular grooves. Height was calculated to be 166.5 cm, i.e. of medium height for a man, age at the time of death between 25-30 years.
Sex: male
Age: 25-30 years - Adult I

232.1.2. Grave 14
Description: Fragments of burned bones (about 1700 cm³).
Determination: In two clusters, mostly completely, but also incompletely burned fragments of human bones were preserved, both from the cranium and the postcranial skeleton. On cranial fragments, synosting sutures can be seen, epiphyses are altogether firmly synosted. Among the fragments, there is a medium thick upper edge of right orbit and above it conspicuously vaulted supraorbital arch. In both samples there are remains of very robust skeleton, there is no reason to think that the fragments might come from two persons. Under vessel No. 3, were a few non-standard fragments of burned bones which do allow permit any interpretation. Remains of a cremation burial of a man deceased at the age of maturity (40-60 years).
Sex: male
Age: 40-60 years - Mature

232.1.3. Grave 780
Description: Remains of burned bones, small and medium sized fragments perfectly ignited, a relative small amount of bone (220 cm³) from an adult individual. Parts of large bone fragments unburned, mostly diaphyses of long bones from a juvenile individual.
Determination: From the remains of bones, it is possible to differentiate completely burned to chalk ignited fragment from a gracile individual. Based on the fully open cranial sutures and unfinished mineralisation of the root of a preserved molar (M3 - evidently from mandible), it is possible to judge unambiguously at the remains of a young human. Other fully mineralised teeth form the permanent denture. The results along with the further determinable signs at the skeleton (both pyramids of temporal bones, fragment of mandible, parts of the cranial base) clearly show that it was not a child. One can thus consider a young adult human or a person approaching adult age. Conspicuous gracility would indicate a woman.

Year: 1982
Deter.: M. Sloukal
In addition to the burned bones, about twenty unburned, only partly burned fragments of a postcranial skeleton. They are primarily fragments of diaphyses from long bones, of which, a part of the upper end of femur and a fragment of tibia indicate that the epiphyses were not yet grown together. With respect to relatively considerable robusticity of the bones, it is possible to judge that they are remains of an individual of juvenile age of 14-20 years.

Sex: female (?) – 1st Skel., 2 2nd Skel.
Age: 20 years – Adult (1st Skel.), 14-20 years – Juvenile (2nd Skel.)
Deposition: NM Prague - Anthropological dpt. Inv. No. P 7A 11349 (Gr. 5), 14348 (Gr. 14), 14349 (Gr. 780).

26. PODOLÍ (Brno-Rural Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No.: 240

240.1.1. Barrow 1
Description: Incomplete skeleton of an adult individual. From the cranium, only the right maxilla (M2, M1, P2, P1) with orbit, a fragment of the left shoulder and chin from the mandible (M1, P1). From the postcranial skeleton, the left clavicle, a medial fragment of scapula, three thoracic vertebrae, the right humerus (damaged), and both femora and tibiae (incomplete).
Determination: On fragments of a relatively robust mandible, there is a mildly flattened chin with three-sided mouldation, gonial damaged, most probably straight - everted. Spina mentalis formed as low tuberosity, fovea sublingualis strongly marked. On the fragments of maxilla and mandible, it can be seen that the denture is fully cut through, teeth on the whole large, with weak abrasion of functional surfaces (advanced 1st degree according to Martin). The postcranial skeleton is medium robust to robust with strongly formed relief of muscle attachments. On the right humerus is a perforatio humeri. On the tibiae are traces of epiphyseal synostosis, the proximal epiphyses of humeri are free. The femora are hyperplatymetric (dx 72.2; sin 63.4) with a clearly formed pilaster (dx 103.3; sin 100.0), tibiae mesocnemic (sin 64.8). Long bones on the whole large. It is a juvenile individual (18-20 years), most probably male, with a robust skeleton and well formed musculature, of height of about 174 cm.
Sex: male
Age: 18-20 years – Juvenile
Ref.: FR in the archives of AI AS CR Brno, Ref. No. 16892 and in the archives of MM Anthropos Brno, Ref. No. 138478

27. PROSTĚJOV (Prostějov Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No.: 246

246.1.1. Grave 1
Description: Preserved fragments of cranium and long bones of a postcranial skeleton.
Determination: Mandible strong, somewhat cradle-like, denture rather worn. Lower nasal rim blunt. Maximum length of femur 470 mm, in natural position 468 mm, platymetric, linea aspera conspicuous. The tibia without the ankle measures 407 mm, and is mildly flattened (platymetric, index 74.3). In comparison with femur, the tibia is relatively long. Skeletal remains come from an individual of male sex. Height is 168.4 cm (above average).
Sex: male
Age: cannot be determined – Adult
Deposition: unknown
Ref.: Gottwald 1915:166.

246.3.1. Grave 1
Description: Two fragments of cranial bone.
Determination: Part of a cranial bone from parietal-occipital region, thickness of bone considerable, corresponding to variation width in men. Lambdoidal suture is fully synosted. On the inner part of cranial fragment, there are no changes which would indicate an advanced age. The cranial fragments evidently belonged to an adult man of robust physique.
Sex: male (?)
Age: 20-30 years - Adult
28. PUSTIMĚŘ (Vyškov Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No. 257
257.1.1. Grave 1
Description: Remains from cremation grave. Determination: Preserved 435 g of burned bones, from which part of the cranium can be identified, the maxilla and mandible, vertebrae, ribs, clavicles and humeri, radii, femora, tibiae and fibulae. Bones are irregularly burned, completely burned fragments are deformed. The cranium is medium robust, cranial sutures synostosed, but not obliterated. Glabella is conspicuously vaulted, upper edge of orbita rounded, forehead vaulted, vertex flat. Maxilla small, dental alveoli small, in the region of second premolar to first molar there is a purulent focus and intravital loss of teeth. Vertebrae are small with arthritic changes, ribs quite gracile, with massive compactae and conspicuous surface modellation. Mild arthritic changes in the region of the knee joint.
Sex: male
Age: 40-50 years - Mature I
Deposition: M. Vyškov (Material lost, cannot be found).

29. SIVICE (Brno-Rural Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No. 271
271.1.1. Grave 1
Description: In the grave, two skeletons were found, for purposes of determination one of the skeletons is insufficiently preserved. Determination: Fragments of the maxilla and mandible point to a mildly flattened chin with little conspicuous three-sided modellation. Dental abrasion 2nd - 1st degree. Long bones in incomplete No. and damaged. Skeleton on the whole robust with trend to gracility. Remains of a young individual, probably man of medium height (165 cm), adult in age, between 20-30 years.
Sex: male
Age: 20-30 years - Adult
Deposition: MM Anthropos Brno. Inv. No. 252/65.

30. SLATINKY (Prostějov Dist.)
Arch cat. Sl. No. 273
273.1.1. Grave 1
Description: Fragments of the frontal bone and mandible.
Determination: On frontal bone mostly orbital part is preserved. Margo rather blunt, but gracile, with weakly to flatly formed areus superciliares. The region of frontal transition not preserved. Fragment of mandible represents part of mandible body from the right side lying under P2-M3, including those teeth. From the lingual part the bone is impaired. Teeth medium sized, roots of molars weak. Besides M1, where there is an evident hint of opening of tooth cusps, dental abrasion is not visible. Mandible gracile. On the basis of certain signs it can be judged that the remains of the skeleton belonged to a young individual - juvenile to adult, of gracile structure. Sex appurtenance cannot be determined.
Sex: male (?)
Age: 20-30 years - Adult

31. SLAVKOV U BRNA (Vyškov Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No. 277
277.1.1. Grave 1
Description: Damaged fragments of the cranium and postcranial skeleton. From the cranium, the left half of maxilla is preserved, bodies of both arms of the mandible, three cervical vertebrae, several ribs, the head of the right humerus and both ulnae, pubic bones, femora and tibiae, left fibula and tarsal bones. Determination: Considerably damaged fragments of incomplete skeleton of a juvenile individual. The temporal bone is relatively gracile with conspicuous processus mastoideus, a long temporal pyramid and spacious mandibular socket. Maxilla with marked maxillary proeminentia, nasal opening absolutely narrow, nasal spine medium sized, straight. Mandible low with prominent chin and short arms, narrow and obliquely set. In jaws
permanent denture but for second molars, third molars did not yet start cutting through. Functional wear of teeth weak, teeth without caries. Cervical vertebrae small, long bones very gracile with small heads (further domains of ossification, both trochanters of femora still free), but with marked muscle relief. Easily perceptible flattening of the upper parts of the femoral and tibial shafts. Individual parts of pelvis in acetabulum connected only cartilagiously. Femora platymeric (index 80.3), tibiae mesosmotic (index cnemicus 64.0), height calculated to be 148 cm. With greatest probability, they are remnants of a short boy with a slender physique, deceased at the age of 14 years.

Sex: cannot be determined
Age: 14 years - Infant II
Deposition: M Slavkov. Inv. No. ?.

32. SMRŽICE (Prostějov Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No. 281

281.1.1. Grave 1
Description: Two preserved fragments of cranium.
Determination: Thin-walled fragments of the left parietal and temporal bones. Outer bone surface undamaged, rims of fragments, with the exception of the temporal suture, recently damaged. Cranium very thin-walled, zygomatic process on maxilla very gracile, gracile mastoides formed. According to the overall appearance it is unquestionable that the fragments come from a juvenile individual, probably child at the age group of infants I-II, of about six years.
Sex: cannot be determined
Age: 6 years - Infant I
Ref.: Chochoł 1976:536.

33. STRÁŽNICE (Hodonín Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No. 291

291.1.1. Grave 1
Description: Preserved remains of cranium and long bones.
Determination: On the fragments of cranium, there are quite open sutures. The cranium is thick-walled and relatively large. The right papillary process is medium large, upper rim of orbit thick. Remains of probably a man deceased between 20-40 years.
Sex: male (?)
Age: 20-40 years - Adult
Deposition: unknown

34. SUDOMĚŘICE (Hodonín Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No. 294

294.1.1. Grave 5
Description: From a skeleton, only a scattering of cranial bones and fragments of cervical vertebrae were preserved.
Determination: Small scattering of cranial bones, a fragment of parietal bone with preserved sagittal suture and processus mastoideus sin. From the teeth, two splintered premolars, first and second molars. According to the thickness of parietal bones and fine teeth it can be judged that they are remains of a woman’s skeleton.
Sex: female
Age: cannot be determined - Adult
Deposition: unknown

35. TĚŠETICE (Olomouc Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No. 312

312.1.1. Grave 1
Description: Cranium and skeleton preserved in fragments, considerably damaged. Postcranial skeleton incomplete.

Year: 1923
Deter.: J. Chochoł

Year: 1958
Deter.: M. Stloukal

Year: 1957
Deter.: J. Pavelčík

Year: 1966
Deter.: J. Chochoł
Determination: Braincase robust, conspicuously modelled, medium sized mandible with a marked chin. Teeth medium to heavily worn, without caries. Postcranial skeleton is medium robust, conspicuous muscle attachments. On the remains of the vertebrae, arthritic changes are visible. Femora flattened (hyperplatymeric - index 69.3), tibiae conspicuously flattened (platacemic - index 59.7). Height calculated to 170 cm. Remains of a fully adult man deceased at the age of 40-50 years.

Sex: male
Age: 40-50 years - Mature I

36. TOVAČOV (Přerov Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No. 314

314.1.2. Grave 2
Year: 1941
Deter.: J. Chochol

Description: Poorly preserved skeleton of an adult individual. Of the cranial bones, frontal, parietal, occipital bones and right half of the mandible (C, P1, P2, M1, M2, M3). Long bones are incomplete.
Determination: The cranium is medium robust, in places post-mortem deformed, in vertical view originally pentagonoid. The glabella and arcus supercilii are weakly formed, forehead well vaulted to perpendicular, with medium developed frontal tori. Upper edge of orbit is narrow and only mildly rounded. Vertex section is flat and elongated with shallow impression (with the width of 35 mm) behind coronary suture. In full length, the frontal suture persists (metopism). Arrow suture unsynostosed, coronary suture fully synostosed and obliterated. Nasal root broad and shallow, nasal bones project conspicuously. The mandible is medium high with short arms, wide and perpendicularly set, gonion inverted. Functional wear of teeth is strong (without caries and intravital losses). Third permanent molar is weakly worn. Postcranial skeleton is markedly gracile and small with conspicuous relief of muscle attachments. Femora hyperplatymeric (index 70.5), trochanter weakly formed. Tibiae are eurycynemic (index 71.1). On the mandible and left clavicle, traces of copper are preserved. Remains belonged to a young adult person, very slender. Height calculated to 154 cm.

Sex: female
Age: 20-30 years - Adult
Deposition: M Přerov. Acc. No. 19/64.

37. TVAROŽNÁ (Brno-Rural Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No.: 321

321.3.1. Grave 3
Year: 1979
Deter.: M. Stloukal

Description: Negligible remains of bones of an adult individual.
Determination: Fragment of robust body of mandible with heavily worn teeth. Probably they are remains of a man of high age.

Sex: male
Age: cannot be determined - Mature

321.3.2. Grave 4

Determination: Fragments of cranium and postcranial skeleton.

Forehead steep, supraorbital arches flat, glabella of 1st degree, upper rim of orbit thin, papillary projections small. Mandible markedly gracile. A pelvic fragment has a broad incisura ischiadica major. Remains of a woman, based on the obliteration of cranial sutures, it is possible to judge that her age at death was between 50-60 years.

Table III, IV.

Sex: female
Age: 50-60 years - Mature II
Deposition: NM Prague - Anthropological dpt. Inv. No. 9354 (Gr. 3), 9355 (Gr. 4).

38. VÍCEMILICE (Vyškov Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No. 347

347.1.1. Grave 1
Year: 1932
Deter.: T. Dacík

Description: Fragment of dental crown.
Determination: Preserved chewing surface of molar is still unworn, functionally not used. Probably it comes from an unworn tooth. Damaged molar comes from a juvenile individual, age and sex cannot be determined.

Sex: ?
Age: ?

347.1.3. Grave 3
Description: Remains of deciduous and permanent teeth.
Determination: From skeleton only remains of teeth are preserved of a child deceased at the age of 6 years.
Sex: cannot be determined
Age: 6 years - Infant I

347.1.5. Grave 5
Description: Fraction of cranial calva.
Determination: Cannot be determined
Sex: cannot be determined
Age: ?
Deposition: MM Anthropos Brno. Inv. No. 719 (Gr. 1), 737 (Gr. 3), without Inv. No. (Gr. 5).
Ref.: FR in the archives of MM - Anthropos Brno, Ref. No. 138779.

39. VŘESOVICE (Prostějov Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No. 355

355.1.2. Grave 2
Description: Incomplete skeletal remains, strongly corroded due to soil environment. From the cranium, the left orbit, part of the frontal bone, incomplete parietal bones and fragments of the occipital bone. The right half of the maxilla (I2, C, P1, P2, M1) and left fragment with molar (M1). Mandible (M2, M1, P2, P1, 0, 0, 0/0, 0, 0, P1, P2, M1, M2, M3). From the postcranial skeleton, fragments of vertebra, ribs and incomplete long bones.
Determination: The forehead has a vaulted shape with glabella of IIIrd degree, with a broad nasal root, conspicuous supraorbital arches and thick margins of the orbits. The cranial occiput is vaulted with protuberantia occipitales externa of IIIrd degree. Cranial sutures are obliterated, the denture is very heavily worn. The state of obliteration of cranial sutures and advanced degree of dental abrasion correspond to adult age. On fragment of cheek bone a tuberculum marginale had formed and the original size of papillary projections, now heavily impaired by corrosion, correspond to a male. Incomplete long bones are mostly strongly corroded, on the whole robust. Particularly robust are the joint heads of humerus and femur. Marked muscle relief on bones also corresponds to male signs. The state of obliteration of cranial sutures and the advanced degree of dental abrasion correspond to that of a man aged at the time of death between 40-50 years.
Sex: male
Age: 40-50 years - Mature

40. ŽELEŠICE (Brno-Rural Dist.)
Arch. cat. Sl. No.: 368

368.1.1. Grave 1
Description: Incomplete preserved skeleton of an adult individual. Cranium calvarium, fragment of maxilla (P1, C, I2, II/II) and mandible (0, 0, M1, 0, P1, C, I2, 0/0, 0, 0, P1, 0, 0, 0, 0). Postcranial skeleton with damaged epiphyses. PL 220:1-6.
Determination: On cranial sutures there is an advanced degree of obliteration. In the maxilla, only five heavily worn teeth are preserved. The remaining teeth had been lost during the individual's lifetime and alveolar projection had disappeared. In the mandible, there is again heavy dental abrasion, particularly P1, on the right side. Right I2 has occlusion caries without crown, rare at advanced age. This state of dental abrasion and advanced obliteration of cranial sutures supports the age determination. The forehead is well vaulted, with frontal tubercles, weak supraorbital relief which indicates a woman, as do small papillary projections, small dimensions of cranium and mandible. The cranium by its shape is dolichocranic and acrocranic, i.e. long, narrow and high. Its height exceeds the cranial width, which is a frequent phenomenon evident in populations associated with the Corded Ware Culture. On the postcranial skeleton, small heads of the femur and humerus are conspicuous. The long bones are relatively short and the small dimensions of the pelvis indicate that the was an individual of short height. Muscle relief on bones indicates very well developed muscles. Fossa olecrani on both humeri are not perforated as is the case in elderly women. On the femora, there are strong pilasters. The incisura ischiatica has a transitory shape and it is impossible to determine sex appurtenance with certainty. On joint surfaces of lumbar
vertebrae weak arthritic bone margins can be seen. The same is true on the body of sternum and on both clavicles, which corresponds to the estimated age of the individual. Interesting is the find of a partial manifestation of the first sacral vertebra. It is evidently congenital anomaly.

Taking into consideration all morphological signs and the robusticity and size of skeleton, it is possible to determine it as a female. An age of between 50 and 60 years is indicated primarily by the obliteration of cranial sutures and the state of denture.

Sex: female (?)  
Age: 40-60 years - Mature  

**Evaluation of anthropological material**

The accumulated material numbering 70 skeletal remains of individuals assigned to the Moravian CWC come from 40 localities, where 67 whole or partial human skeletons were discovered and excavated.

Graves with one burial prevail (Table I), in two cases two individuals were buried in one grave pit (Sivice I, Grave 1; Pavlov, Grave 780) and in one grave, three bodies (Lutín I, Grave 5). In only three cases were cremated human skeletal remains recovered (Pustiměř I, Grave 1; Pavlov, Graves 14 and 780). In the remaining graves, the dead were buried in inhumation graves, i.e. in the flexed position (see Chapter II), on the right or on the left side.

A review of all the anthropological material was carried out. In four cases, the deposition of the given anthropological material remains unknown (Hradisko u Kroněříže III, Grave 1; Prostějov I, Grave 1; Stražnice I, Grave 1; Sudoměřice Grave 5). In a further five cases, we were unable to identify the materials in the museums where it had been deposited (Kloboučky, Grave 1 and Grave 1 from Slavkov u Brna - M Slavkov; Kyjov-Nětčice - M Kyjov; Mouchnice I, Grave 2 - M Bučovice; Pustiměř I, Grave 1 - M Vyskov). In two cases, the material had been lent for study purposes. Despite that, all eleven skeletons are included in the list (because their cultural appurtenance is confirmed by archaeological finds). In their evaluation, we base our evaluation on the original expert opinions and/or reports, as they were published in the archaeological press. In all skeletal materials, the descriptions and determination were unified in such a way as not to impair the originality of all the previously published reports, data and expert opinions. Thanks to the reviews carried out, in six skeletons the age of death was made more precise and in two other skeletons the sex originally stated was re-evaluated (see Table I). It must be stated that the accumulated anthropological material is very badly preserved. We have only two complete skeletons available, the skeleton of a woman from Lutín (Grave I/4) and that of a man from Morkůvky (Grave I/1), which had already been worked with sometime before 1964 by J. Jelínk. To those two complete skeletons it is possible to add only a female skeleton from Holubice (Grave II/3) in which the face has not been preserved.

From the distribution of the skeletal material (see Table II), it is evident that the No. of male skeletons is higher than the No. of female skeletons, even though in ten adult individuals, it was not possible to determine the sex (Table I). Further, there are 10 children’s skeletons in the set, and nine skeletons belong to individuals deceased as juveniles.

Of men and women who die in adulthood, women in particular tend to die at an age of about 30 years. Men who died in adulthood generally reached an age higher than those reach by women, by about ten years. The age of death for those juvenile individuals was between 17 and 18 years. The deaths of children is in the period following infancy, mostly between the ages of two and six years, and again at the age of 10 to 15 years.

As was mentioned elsewhere, only two complete crania have been preserved (Lutín-Pl. 217 and Morkůvky-Pl. 218). Five further crania have been partially preserved (Brno-Starý Lískovec, Grave 36; Holubice Grave 3; Kostelec u Holešova - Barrow X/20; Tvarožná III, Grave 4 and Želešice, Grave 1). In the remaining cases, only fragments were preserved, from which only remnants of crania from the grave at Hulín, Hoštice-Heroltice, Kloboučky, Pavlov (Grave 5) and Vřesovice exhibit certain descriptive features. Therefore, it was only possible to carry out anthropometric measurements on
only five crania (Table III). Thus, the cranium of a woman from Holubice II (Grave 3) and that from Lutín (Grave 4) can be considered to be dolichocephalic, as can the incomplete male cranium from Kostolec u Holešova (Barrow X/2). The cranium from Tvarožná is dolichocephalic-dolichocephalic and only the incomplete cranium from Morkůvky is medium long, i.e. on the limit of dolichocephaly. The analysis of metric data included in Table IV confirms the earlier statements that among members of the CWC dolichocephaly prevails also in Moravia. The crania of both sexes are narrow and their heights exceed their widths (Jelínek 1964). Long, dolichomorphous crania have a standard vertical ovoid to elliptic shape (Pl. 215:3, 217:3, 219:2).

The facial portions of the crania have not been preserved in most cases. In the female skeleton from Lutín (Grave 4-Pl. 217:1), a short, gracile face is preserved, whereas in the male skeleton from Morkůvky (Pl. 218:1a), the face is broad and medium high. In the remaining cases, when from the cranial bones from the face have been preserved, the foreheads of women are arched to steeply arched with an inconspicuous glabella, flat supraorbital arches and with a thin upper edge on the orbitals. In males, the foreheads are arched to retreating, with a very conspicuous glabella, marked supraorbital arches and thick edged orbitals. The arching of the glabella on the frontal bone is directly dependent on the shape of the supraorbital arches, in this case corresponding with a sexual dimorphism between individuals. This fact is also connected with the difference in the size of mastoids, the gracility or robusticity of crania and the modelling of the bone surfaces. The shape of the occipital region is more arched to extended in dolichocephalic crania. In the occipital standard, there are skeletons with vertical side walls, or side walls converging to the cranial base.

The maxillae and mandibles are often preserved either whole or in varying states of decay, but they are very important for the determination of age. Some of them can be adjoined to crania (Lutín, Morkůvky) or to parts of cranial bones (Brno-Chřlice IV; Drahlov; Holubice II-Grave 3 [Pl. 215:2a-b]; Hoštice-Heroltice; Hulín I; Krumvíř - Grave 8; Marefý; Nechvalín - Grave 11; Pavlov - Grave 5; Slatinky; Slavkov u Brna; Těšetice; Tovačov I - Grave 2; Tvarožná III - Grave 4; Víseovice; Želešice - Pl. 220:2, 5) or they are isolated finds (Bučovice I - Grave 2; Letonice - Barrows 3, 4, 5). The mandibles of men are more robust, with a more conspicuous chin and three-sided modelling, high in the symphysis. The arms of the jaw are short and broad, with a frequent eversion of the gonion (Hoštice-Heroltice; Letonice Barrows 3 and 4 - Pl. 216:1a-b, 2a-b; Morkůvky I; Podoli; Sivice I; Těšetice; Víseovice). In women, the mandibles have opposite features. In both sexes the jaws are, on the average, short and broad, with a narrow dental arch (Letonice - Barrow 5, Pl. 216:3a-b; Želešice - Grave 1, Pl. 220:2, 5).

The remains of the postcranial skeleton were found in different degrees of preservation. Very robust to medium robust are male skeletons (Brno-Starý Lískovec, Grave 36; Drahlov I, Grave 1; Hoštice-Heroltice; Krumvíř - Grave 3; Kostolec u Holešova; Morkůvky; Víseovice; Želešice) with conspicuous muscle relief. Femora in men are hyperplatymetric to platymeric (Brno-Starý Lískovec - Grave 36; Drahlov I - Grave 2; Podoli, Těšetice). In women, the skeletons are more gracile, they have long and slender bones with small heads (Brno-Chřlice IV; Holubice II - Grave 3; Hulín I; Lutín - Grave 4; Tovačov I - Grave 2) and they are also hyperplatymeric (Brno II). The height varies in both men and women, between 160-166 cm, an exceptions are heights of 170-174 cm (Podoli, Těšetice).

It is necessary to mention the find of a trepanation on an incomplete cranium of a man from Barrow X/2 from Kostolec u Holešova (Pl. 219:2-4). In the centre of the frontal bone, there is a healed trepanation opening. Its cut surfaces are slanting downwards, so that the inner dimensions (25 by 45 mm) are smaller than the outer ones (35 by 70 mm). Along the whole circumference of this trepanation opening there are visible traces of an extensive healing process. Further on this bone, in the region of the left orbital arch, a transversal recess was found whose dimensions were 45 by 25 mm. In its centre there is another opening (the diameter about 15 mm) with irregular edges bearing signs of healing. In this case it is a slowly healed defect of traumatic origin. With greatest probability it can be assumed that the reason for making this trepanation was the impairment of the cranial bone during the lifetime of the man who survived the intervention.

It is a phenomenon not unusual in the Late Eneolithic. From the Moravian area, we can quote documents of further trepanations both on crania of members of the Bell Beaker Culture (Slavkov u Brna, Grave 22; Matiegka 1918:80 [dimensions: diameter 21-27 mm]; Lhánice VIII, Jelínek
1964:42, Tafel XXVII:113-114 [dimensions: 43 by 22 mm] and on the cranium of individual associated with the Proto-Únětice Culture Otnice, Grave 7; Šebela - Dočkalová [1996:26; dimensions: 45 by 30 mm]). Further analogies can be mentioned from Bohemian CWC. J. Matiegka (1918:80) in his list of finds from 1918, mentions two crania which are ascribed to the CWC (Bílina [Inv. No. 12385] with the size of the trepanation opening of the diameter of 22 mm; Lovosice [Inv. No. 10074] with dimensions about 30 by 40 mm (outer edge) and about 12 by 16 mm). Another find is known from a grave of Kněževs (Chochoł 1957, dimensions: 40 by 28 mm (outer) and 14 by 18 mm (inner)). In comparison with them, the trepanation opening on the cranium from Kostelec u Holešova is the largest. The above individuals, as was the case with the deceased member of the MCWC, survived the given medical intervention.

The anthropological analysis has shown that the population of the people with CWC in Moravia is not homogeneous. In both men and women, there appear individuals with a robust or a gracile or a mixed body structure. The former group is denoted as the so-called Palaeoeuropid anthropological type (robust eurydolichomorphic) which is ascribed to the original CWC peoples. The second group exhibits coincident elements of body structure with the so-called gracile Mediterranean type (gracile leptodorichomorphic), which is typical of the original Neolithic-Eneolithic population, in our case, members of the Jevišovice culture could come into consideration who had been culturally assimilated. The third group exhibits a more complex type structure. Characteristic of it are mixed forms of the Palaeo- Mediterranean and Mediterranoid types (physical assimilation). In the set studied by us, individuals with the robust body structure prevail.

The problem of typological appurtenance was already dealt with by J. Jelínek (1964) in his paper. He drew the attention to the study of K. Breitinger (1938) and I. Schwidetsky (1978) devoted to those problems, where the differential diagnosis between the ancient Nordic type and Mediterranean populations on the basis of skeleton comparison proved uncertain. There are the well-known opinions (e.g. Montagu), that the so-called Nordic type is only a geographical variant of the Mediterranean type. The features which were formerly considered decisive (i.e. the height or the length-width cranial index) are nowadays evaluated as considerably variable for assigning the skeleton to a given race type.

In our opinion, this problem should be solved by linking up with archaeological sources, provided that it is studied whether a certain orientation of the skeleton is characteristic of a certain racial or ethnic group, the positioning of the upper extremities and, primarily, possible differences in grave goods (such as the presence or absence of some earthenware type). If this link were confirmed, it would be possible to better understand the process of cultural development in the given epoch and especially the relationship of the individual cultures to each other. It will be possible to solve this problem, conceived in such way, after also the remaining anthropological material from the CWC burial grounds in the motorway construction area of Brno-Tučapy is published. In only this way can new information be found which would be able to clarify the process of the rise and further developmental course of the CWC in Moravia during its local development.

**Concluding considerations**

Through the analysis of the skeletal remains of the CWC peoples in Moravia, we arrived at the same conclusion as had been published by T. Dacík (1982) and J. Jelínek (1964). The importance of the present study can be seen in the publication of hitherto unknown materials which, together with new (as yet unpublished) finds from the cemetery excavated during the 1980s along the new motorway from Brno to Tučapy (material from Holubice, Komňany, Kroužek, Rousinov, Tučapy and Vyškov) will form the basis for a complete study about the original CWC peoples in Moravia. On the basis of that analysis, we will also be better able to evaluate the influence of the CWC in the formation of the Únětice culture, which is a phenomenon of the Early Bronze Age in Central Europe.
CHARAKTERISTIKA KOSTERNÍCH POZŮSTATKŮ NOSITELŮ KULTURY SE ŠŇŮROVOU KERAMIKOU NA MORÁVĚ

Hroby nositelů kultury se šňurovou keramikou v moravském sídlém prostoru (dále jen MŠK) byly objevovány a zkoumány ve větším měřítku od konce 19. století. První odborné vydobněření kosterních pozůstatků, a to z hrobu MŠK z Prostějova, provedl v rámci studie A. Gottleba, zveřejněné v druhé dekádě tohoto století, J. Matejka (Gottwald 1915). V období mezi světovými válkami byly publikovány další hrobové celky, kde v některých případech bylo uváděno pohlavlí a stáří zemřelého ale bez bližší charakteristiky skeletu (např. Chleborád, 1934a). S velmi zajímavým antropologickým nálezem se mohla odborná veřejnost seznámit až v druhé polovině 50. let, kdy byly J. Jelínkem popsány a vynořeny zachované části postkranálního skeletu a lebky, muže z Kostelce u Holešova (uvezen je nesprávný název lokality, a to Kostelec na Hané/Jelínk 19577).

Výrazný přelom v poznání habitu pravěkých populací představuje první polovina 60. let, kdy stejně jako v Čechách (Chochol 1964 a,b) tak i na Moravě vychází souborná antropologická studie z pera již jmenovaného J. Jelínka (Jelínková, 1964), která podává na základě tehdajšího pramenného materiálu, uloženého ve sbírích Ústavu antropos Moráv MZM v Brně, charakteristiku nositelů kultur moravského neolitu a eneolitu.


Konfrontaci inventárních čišť, zjištěných na antropologickém materiálu v ústavu Anthropos, se záleží na inventáři pravěkého oddělení (dnes Archeologického ústavu) MZM se podařilo kosterní pozůstatky označované J. Jelínkem jako Letonice A-C a Marefy A-F přidal k jednotlivým hrobovým celkům a potvrdil tak jejich příslušnost k MŠK.

Lokality s antropologickým materiálem jsou seřazeny abecedně podle katastru obcí. Na prvním řádku je uveden název obce a v závorce okres podle správního členění z r. 1966 a v pravém rohu rok výzkumu. Na druhém řádku je odkaz na pořadové číslo pro danou lokalitu v archeologickém katalogu, kde jsou uvedeny nálezové okolnosti, a kdo antropologický materiál určoval. Pak následuje popis a determinace kosterních pozůstatků s údajem o pohlavi a stáří zemřelého. Nakonec se uvádí, kde je příslušný materiál uložen a odkaz na literaturu. Je nutné podotknout, že u všech nálezů byl sjednocen jak popis, tak i determinace, ale tak aby nebyla narušena původnost všech vypracovaných zpráv, posudků a publikovaných údajů. Díky provedené revizi byla upřesněna u šesti jedinců doba úmrť a u dalších dvou přehodnoceno původně stanovené pohlavi (tab. I).
Katalog obsahuje kosterních pozůstatků 70 jedinců v 67 hrobcích MŠK ze 40 lokalit (tab. I). Převládají hroby s jedním pohřebem, ve dvou případech byly v hrobové jámě pohřbeni dva jedinci (Sivice I, hrob 1; Pavlov, hrob 780) a v jednom tři zemřelí (Lutín I, hrob 5). Pouze ve třech hrobcích se našly spálené kosterní pozůstatky (Pustiměř I, hrob 1; Pavlov hrob 14 a 780). Ve zbývajících hrobec byli mrtví pohřbeni ve skrčené poloze na pravém nebo na levém boku.

Shromážděný antropologický materiál je velmi špatné zachovalý. I nadále disponujeme pouze dvěma kompletními skelety (Lutín I, hrob 4 a Morkůvy I, hrob 1). U dalšího, v pořádi třetího (Holubice II, hrob 3), chybí obličejová část. V souboru převažují mužské kostry nad ženskými, i když u deseti dospělých jedinců nebylo možné stanovit pohlaví (tab. I). Deset skeletů je dětských, z toho devět patří jedincům zemřelým ve věkové kategorii juvenis.

Dospělí jedinci, muži i ženy, umírali v adultním věku, zvláště ženy v adultním věku kolem 30 let a muži ve věkové kategorii adultus a maturus. Mužská část populace se dožívala vyššího věku, neboť muži žijí většinou déle než ženy, cca o 10 let. Dožitý věk juvenilních jedinců je mezi 17-18 lety. Úmrtí dětí je od období po narození, nejvíce však ve věku 2 až 6 let, a dále pak ve vyšším věku od 10 do 15 let.

Antropologický rozbor ukázal, že populace lidu se šňurovou keramikou na Moravě není homogenní. Jak u mužů, tak i u žen se objevují jedinci s robustní nebo gracilní a nebo smíšenou tělesnou stavbou. Pro prvně jmenovanou skupinu se používá označení tzv. paleourobidní antropologický typ (robustní eurydolichomor), který je přičítán původním nositelům kultury se šňurovou keramikou. Druhá skupina vykazuje shodné prvky stavby těla s tzv. gracilním mediteranoidním typem (gracilním leptodolichomorom), který je typický pro původní neoliticko-eneolitické obyvatelstvo. V našem případě by mohly přicházet v úvahu nositelé jevišťovické kultury, kteří byli pro kulturně asimilováni. Třetí skupina vykazuje složitější tělesnou stavbu. Charakteristické jsou pro ní smíšené formy paleourobidního a mediteranoidního typu (fyzická asimilace). Ve studovaném souboru převažují jedinci s robustní tělesnou stavbou.

Rozborem kosterních pozůstatků tvůrců MŠK jsme dospěli ke stejným závěrům, jak byly publikovány J. Jelínkem (1964) a T. Dacíkem (1982). Význam této studie patříme ve zveřejnění z velké části neznámého materiálového fondu, který společně s novými nálezmi z pohřebišť, objevenými a prozkoumanými na trase dálnice Brno–Tučapy v průběhu 80. let, vytvoří základnu pro souhrnnou studii o lidu se šňurovou keramikou na Moravě, která by mohla být přinosem pro poznání lidského obyvatelstva na sklonku eneolitu, kdy se vytváří podmínky pro vznik doby bronzové.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Locality (Dist.)</th>
<th>No. of grave or barrow</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age (years)</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Height (cm)</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Boletadice</td>
<td>20.1.1. Gr. 1</td>
<td>female</td>
<td>14-17</td>
<td>Juv.</td>
<td>Jelínek</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Brno</td>
<td>24.2.1. Gr. 1</td>
<td>female</td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Jelínek</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>Brno-Chřice</td>
<td>25.4.2. Gr. 1</td>
<td>female</td>
<td>21-24</td>
<td>Adult</td>
<td>Dočkalová</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Brno-Starý Lískovec</td>
<td>30.1.1. Gr. 9</td>
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<td>7-8</td>
<td>Inf. II</td>
<td>Chochol, Dočkalová</td>
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<td>30.1.2. Gr. 36</td>
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<td>50-60</td>
<td>Mature II</td>
<td>Chochol, Dočkalová</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>2-3</td>
<td>Inf. I</td>
<td>Chochol, Dočkalová</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>30.1.4. Gr. 70</td>
<td>child</td>
<td>1-1.5</td>
<td>Inf. I</td>
<td>Chochol, Dočkalová</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Juv.</td>
<td>Chochol</td>
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<td>Inf. II</td>
<td>Chochol</td>
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<td>Slavkov u Brna</td>
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<td>Inf. II</td>
<td>Chochol</td>
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<td>Mature</td>
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<td>321.3.2. Gr. 4</td>
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<td>Mature II</td>
<td>Stloukal</td>
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**KEY:**

Gr. - Grave; Br. - Barrow; Skel. - Skeleton; Inf. - Infant; Juv. - Juvenile; Adol. - Adolescent.
### Table II. Distribution of the Skeletal Material from CWC Burial Grounds in Moravia

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<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Infant I-II</th>
<th>Adolescent</th>
<th>Adult</th>
<th>Mature</th>
<th>Not deter.</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>9</td>
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### Table III. Described Cranial Measurements of CWC Peoples in Moravia

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<th>Jelínek Dočkalová</th>
<th>Jelínek Kostelec u Holešova</th>
<th>Krebs Lutín</th>
<th>Morkůvky Tvarožná</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Locality / No. of Grave or Barrow</td>
<td>Holubice Gr. 3</td>
<td>132.1.7.2. Br. 2</td>
<td>173.1.4. Gr. 4</td>
<td>197.1.1. Gr. 1</td>
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<td>132.1.7.2.</td>
<td>173.1.4.</td>
<td>197.1.1.</td>
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<td>1 Maximum cranial length</td>
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<td>197</td>
<td>181</td>
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<td>8 Maximum cranial breadth</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>108(?)</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>138</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 Minimal frontal breadth</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Maximal frontal breadth</td>
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<td>117</td>
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<td>45 Barygomatic diameter</td>
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<td>65 Mandibular breadth</td>
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<td>106(?)</td>
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<td>66 Bigonial breadth</td>
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<td>68 Mandibular length</td>
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<td>-</td>
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### Table IV. Cranial Index

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<th>Jelínek Dočkalová</th>
<th>Jelínek Kostelec u Holešova</th>
<th>Krebs Lutín</th>
<th>Morkůvky Tvarožná</th>
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<td>Locality/ No. of Grave or Barrow</td>
<td>Holubice Gr. 3</td>
<td>132.1.7.2. Br. 2</td>
<td>173.1.4. Gr. 4</td>
<td>197.1.1. Gr. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index</td>
<td>93.2.3.</td>
<td>132.1.7.2.</td>
<td>173.1.4.</td>
<td>197.1.1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI (1) Cranial index</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>51.67 (?)</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>76.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>MI (2) Length-height index</td>
<td>77.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>MI (3) Breadth-height index</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>100.7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI (4) Length-height porion</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>65.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>-</td>
<td>87.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>MI (24) Sagittal-parietal index</td>
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<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI (38) Total facial index</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>90.4</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MI (39) Upper facial index</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>59.1</td>
</tr>
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<td>MI (42) Orbital index</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>75.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>MI (48) Nasal index</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>52.1</td>
<td>52.9</td>
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VI.

THE PETROGRAPHIC INVESTIGATION OF STONE ARTEFACTS OF THE CORDED WARE CULTURE IN MORAVIA AND THE ADJACENT PART OF SILESIA

Antonín Přichystal

As a part of the expert analysis for the catalogue of finds of the Corded Ware Culture (CWC), practically all accessible chipped and polished stone industry from Moravia and the adjacent part of Silesia was investigated, coming from both grave units and isolated finds (only battle-axes), which had been recorded by the year 1983. The studied sets therefore represent extensive, statistically significant collections: the chipped industry is represented by 120 artefacts, the polished industry by 416 battle-axes, 15 axes and 13 flint axes (altogether 444 pieces). It can be stated that in no archaeological culture on the territory of the former Czechoslovakia have stone artefacts been studied so systematically from the point of view of the raw materials employed. This study took, with small interruptions, almost 10 years; in a number of cases, when it was impossible to borrow the materials, they were examined under a stereoscopic microscope in the place of deposition.

CHIPPED INDUSTRY

The determination of the raw materials was carried out under a stereoscopic microscope using water immersion (the method has been described several times by the author, e.g. Přichystal 1984). The representation of the individual types of raw materials is shown in Table A. The unambiguously prevailing material are siliceous rocks from glacial sediments ("flints"), which constitute 37% of the collection. The occurrence of siliceous rocks in those sediments in the region of the former glaciation in the north of Moravia and in Silesia are now quite well known thanks to the papers by Gába (1972, 1977). The author of the present paper had the opportunity of verifying them at dozens of geological localities. Light grey to brownish siliceous rocks of Danian age prevail (they originated in limestones which stratigraphically belong to the Tertiary-Palaeogene, and thus, according to Czech petrographical terminology they cannot be denoted as flint). They are often characterised by a flat shape, a conspicuous yellowish to crimson-brown patina and large whitish inclusions; the most characteristic feature is the occurrence of a great number of microfossils, above all fragments to whole colonies of moss animals.

Actual flints are represented in glacial sediments by the second most wide spread type of siliceous rock coming from chalk of Senonian age (the Baltic coast). In typical cases, they are dark to black, with a conspicuously indented surface of the nodule and with frequent remnants of a white crust which can even prevail in volume. Among fossils, characteristic are sometimes beautifully preserved sea urchins, under the microscope, foraminifera and hystrichosphera are often found, typical is the occurrence of small isomeric black pigment in the siliceous mass. In the studied chipped industry both types of siliceous rocks from glacial sediments were found.

From among further raw materials, the use of Moravian cherts was noticed: cherts of the Krumlovský les type (maximum 14%), Moravian Jurassic cherts (13%), cherts of the Stránská skála type (9%) and Cretaceous cherts (3%).

Imports of extra-Moravian origin are represented by radiolarites (6%), also siliceous rocks of the Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic appear (up to 6%), and one example of "chocolate flint" from the

1) The paper was concluded in 1986 and its abstract was published in the Scripta PFFMU Brno (Přichystal - Šebela 1992).
Góry Świętokrzyskie Mountains in Poland was found. It was impossible to determine the origin of ten percent of the raw materials (burnt or patinated artefacts, non-standard samples without fossils).

Conclusion: The raw material spectrum of the chipped stone industry of CWC is quite broad. The most important are siliceous rocks from glacial sediments (flints) collected in the region of the Pleistocene glaciation in the north of Moravia and in Silesia; in chipped industries primarily in localities from near the entrance to the Moravská brána (the Moravian Gateway) to the Upper Morava basin (the surroundings of Holešov, Přerov), but they are also represented in the surroundings of Brno and elsewhere. The most common Moravian cherts were also collected which altogether constitute almost 40% of the collection. The analysis of the raw material used in the chipped industry indicates contacts in a north-easterly direction to the region of the Oderská brána (the Odra gate), the regions of Ostrava and Opava and/or as far as the south-east of Poland.

In conclusion, it is possible to make a comparison with the findings from Bohemia, where a set of 94 chipped artefacts from the burial ground at Vikletice was also analysed (Vencl 1970:237) along with collections of the chipped industry from several other localities. The state of information is summarised by Vencl (1971:86), where he states that the basic raw material was a Baltic flint of moraine origin (more than 75%), the rest consisting of domestic raw materials from north-western Bohemia (orthoquartzites of the Tušimice type, less of the Skříň type), in isolated cases additional raw materials were found, such as porcelanite, quartz. As is evident from our results, in Moravia, siliceous rocks from glacial sediments (i.e. Baltic flints of moraine origin) also prevail, but they do not reach such a conspicuous prevalence as in Bohemia; Moravian cherts are represented by roughly the same percentage, in addition to which occur radiolarites and siliceous rocks of the Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic.

SILICEOUS AXES

From the extensive collection, all surface finds in which it was impossible to unequivocally demonstrate their relation to the Corded Ware Culture were excluded, so that the total number shown in Table A is only 13 pieces. This set yielded a very interesting fact: the raw material there appeared to be only siliceous rocks from glacial sediments, above all of Danian age, because they were more or less predestined for the manufacture of axes because of their flat shape. It was impossible to demonstrate that people of the CWC used axes made of the well known striped "Krzemionky flint" or the spotted "Świeciechów flint" (both raw materials originating from the Góry Świętokrzyskie Mountains in Poland, their occurrence being documented in the Eneolithic in Moravia). This information is in agreement with the finding of Polish authors (Balcer - Kowalski 1978:138), who note the absence of artefacts made of the "Krzemionky flint" in the sphere of the CWC in Poland.

POLISHED INDUSTRY

Petroglyphic investigation of the polished industry (further PI) linked with the Corded Ware Culture proved to be very complex, for two main reasons:

a) The spectrum of the rocks employed is anomalously broad (thus, in comparison with the polished industry of Linear Pottery and Moravian Painted Ware cultures, where metabasics from the group of greenschists and amphibolites prevail), in a number of cases they are exotic rocks the author has so far not come across (they can originate, e.g. from glacial sediments, and thus their primary geological occurrences may be as far away as Scandinavia);

b) An absolute majority of artefacts are so intensely patinated that a surface study of the rock performed even under a stereoscopic microscope permits only their preliminary inclusion in a rock type, in some cases the rock type cannot be determined at all. During patination, the rock colours are basically changed, but also its structure is impaired in a significant way. In a number of battle-axes, the thickness of the patina was as much as 2 mm, which is very surprising for that reason that due to only weathering during a period of about 4000 years, it should be substantially lower. In the technical literature, mathematically formulated ideas are published about the rates of weathering which some authors try to utilise for determining the age of patinated rocks (Černohouz - Šolc 1967). According to
those authors, the patina on basalt fragments, about 1 mm thick, corresponds to the age of about 70,000 years; on basalt artefact of the CWC it should vary between 0.1 and 0.2 mm. It cannot be excluded that the anomalously thick patina of CW battle-axes is linked with the finish of their surfaces.

In studying the PI, the procedure was that all artefacts were inspected under a stereoscopic microscope and divided into several groups of basically the same rock types, and, if it was allowed by their owners, petrographic thin sections were made (altogether 17 were made).

The main rock groups used for the manufacture of polished industry are represented in Table B, whose percentile representation is expressed in Table C.

1. Serpentinites (Pl. 224:2, 4; 225:1-3)

Their dominant position is most clear in Table C (battle-axes), where they represent 27% of the studied set (113 artefacts out of 416). Almost always they are conspicuously patinated, so that their surface has a greenish white-grey colour (more rarely there appears a pinkish shade in the Olomouc region, inv. No. 17336, or a bluish one) and usually crumblings of several mm are present on it. On a fresh fracture, the rock is dark green, rarely with a watery green transparent layer on the edges. On the patinated, sometimes glossy surface, secondary brownish spots can be observed and discontinuous dark, evidently chlorite veins, schliers and spots. The texture is prevalingly massive, the arrangement of dark schliers and spots sometimes indicates a preferable orientation. In several cases the occurrence of chrysotile veins was found (Moravičany II, Mohelnice, Ohrozim-Grave 1), whose thickness did not exceed 1-2 mm. Usually aphanitic rocks have a lepidoblastic texture under a polarisation microscope, sometimes with a lattice or cross filamentous texture. In thin sections, there prevails colourless to yellowish or greenish yellowish mineral with parallel extinction, $\text{Cl}_2\text{+, biaxial, Ch}_{\text{M},2}$, a refractive index higher than 1.54 with a very low birefringence. The mineral is inconspicuously pleochroic, in places it forms parallel or radially arranged aggregates. It is evident that it is a mineral from the group of serpentine, above all antigorite. Further significant mineral of this group, chrysotile occurs on thin veins usually together with carbonate which sometimes completely represents it. In the rock, it is possible to observe relics of dark minerals, probably pyroxenes, on which the original cleavage faces are followed by opaque magnetite. These relics are often filled with carbonate. Also large xenomorphic crystals were found or aggregates of magnetite in whose central parts crimson-brown isotropic granules with a rough surface appear, chrome spinels.

From this type of rock a total of five thin sections were available, and it is necessary to state a conspicuous mutual similarity: remnants of olivines are missing, no pyrop was found, typical is the presence of carbonates and from time to time of chrome spinels. This mutual likeness witnesses the fact that the rocks come in essence from one source region. Petrographically they were marked as antigorite serpentinites with carbonate. In this so conspicuously represented rock for the manufacture of battle-axes, it is its provenience that plays an important role. Serpentinites are metamorphic ultrabasic rocks, their occurrences being known from a number of places in the former Czechoslovakia; as for Moravia, they are frequent in the Moravian part of the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands, particularly in the region of Oslavany-Náměšť-Jevišovice, east and north of Velké Meziříčí (Bory, between Strážek and Březí), south of Bystřice nad Pernštejnem. These serpentinites were studied by a number of authors (Barvíř 1893, Němec 1934, 1937, 1954, Weiss 1966, 1969). An overall brief description of the serpentinites of the Bohemian Massif and their comparison with the serpentinites of Slovakia was made by Němec (1958) when he has stated that in the serpentinites of the Bohemian Massif there are always preserved remains of olivine, pyroxenes are only very little changed, the same as the possible amphibole. I had the opportunity of studying for comparison about 200 thin sections of west Moravian serpentinites from the inventory of the Moravian Museum (the collection of J. Weiss); these materials confirm Němec’s description and show that in western Moravia there are no serpentinites of the same type as was used for the manufacture of battle-axes by the people of the CWC. Nor can we take into consideration Bohemian serpentinite (the regions of Kutná Hora, Křemže and surroundings), because in them the presence of pyrop is reported.

Serpentinites, and/or the closely related serpentinsed ultrabasic rocks, are known in small occurrences even within the metabasite zone of the Brno Massif; the petrography of those rocks was
summarised by Gregorová (1983). Their petrographical descriptions are also not comparable with the prevailing part of the studied battle-axes of the CWC.

In Slovak serpentinites occurring in a belt between Lučenec in the west and Košice and Prešov in the east (one more small occurrence is also near Martin and north of B. Bystrica), olivines are all perfectly serpentinitised (Němec 1958) and only remains of pyroxenes were left, but to a great extent the fissures there are filled with chrysotile. Currently the loop structure is also preserved, frequent are the occurrences of pyrop. Slovak serpentinites do not come in question as a raw material based even on the geographical distribution of the CWC.

When studying the Neolithic polished industry in Moravia, an increase in the amount of raw material was observed in the industry in the direction of its exploitation centre. In our case, the concentration of serpentinite battle-axes in the region of Opava and in the northern part of the Moravská brána Gateway is conspicuous, as well as their linkage to the so-called Slezá type. For that reason it is highly probable to look for the source of those rocks either in the north of Moravia or in Silesia. Small bodies of serpentinites are found in the surroundings of Javorník (Němec - Němcová 1971), but they do not seem probable as sources, because they occur predominantly in the form of fragments to boulders and they are characterised by conspicuous lattice or spherolithical structures. Serpentinites in the Rychně Mountains (Vlčice, Petrovice, Skorošice-Kamenné), which were also studied by Němec-Němcová (1977) contain currently high percentages of olivine relics. These authors (Němec - Němcová 1977a) also studied serpentinites from the southern part of the mica schist belt of Staré Město: Vikantice, Habartice, Chrastice, Raškov, Bušín-Hostice. Those rocks also differ from the raw materials of the artefacts studied.

From southern Poland (Lower Silesia), an accumulation of serpentinite battle-axes of the so-called Slezá type is described. These are linked with Corded Ware Culture around the occurrence of serpentinites in the Gogolów-Jordanów Massif (about 35-50 km south-west of Wrocław). Polish authors (Smutek 1950, Wojciechowski 1983) suppose that mass exploitation of serpentinite must have taken place there at the time of the CWC. In the region of that massif, old mining works for serpentinite were found at Jánášská Góra near Sokolniki which, however, on the basis of pottery were dated to the period of the Funnel Beaker Culture (Wojciechowski 1983). Sites of serpentinite exploitation by people of the CWC have not been identified so far.

The raw material of perforated battle-axes of the Slezá type from Lower Silesia as well as primary geological occurrences of serpentinites were described in a number of papers by Majerowicz (1969; in Wojciechowski 1983:10-11), and Majerowicz - Prinke - Skoczyłas (1980). The descriptions correspond excellently to the descriptions of raw materials of our battle-axes, it deals with antigoritic serpentinites and carbonates. The last three authors additionally mention a bored axe linked with the CWC from Kiszów, woj. Poznan. According to their petrographical analysis, it was manufactured of serpentinites coming particularly from the Gogolów-Jordanów Massif and it must thus have been transported to the distance of at least 190 km. Distances of about 150 km must be assumed for the transport of those battle-axes to the surroundings of Opava, about 200 km to the northern opening of the Moravská brána Gateway. A decisive role in that transport may have been played by the Odra river.

Further detailed mineralogical and petrographical studies should unambiguously confirm the provenience of the serpentinite raw material from the above mentioned region. In that case, an assumption arises about a large-scale exploitation of serpentinites and a well organised distribution of battle-axes made of them in the extensive area of Lower and Upper Silesia, central Poland and Moravia.

2. Amphibole gabbros

They are impressive spotted coarse-grained rocks, usually with a massive structure, sometimes a hint of a certain orientation can be observed. The size of minerals even exceeds 0.5 cm. Two chief minerals prevail: a green-black one which weathers in a pitted manner on the perforated battle-axes, and a white-grey one, in whose place depressions form during weathering. In powder preparation, the green-black mineral cleaves with a characteristic amphibolic cleavage, pleochroic in green colours,
having an inclined extinction Ng/e = 14-18°. In the battle-axes from Úval (Inv. No. A 517) pyrite was also found.

In this group were included 17 perforated battle-axes, i.e. 4% of the studied set. It is impossible to say anything to the provenience of the rock, because no thin section has been made from this type.

3. Greenschists, Amphibolites (Pl. 222:1a-b, 2a-b)

This is a significantly represented group of rocks (54 perforated battle-axes, i.e. 13%; 11 axes, i.e. 73%). In typical cases, it is possible to distinguish reliably greenschists from amphibolites, often, thanks to intensive patination into a green-white-grey colour, it was not possible. For that reason the two rocks are in one group.

Greenschists represent one of the most important raw materials during the Neolithic for the manufacture of adzes, shoe-last cells and flat axes. The question of their provenience in central Europe has not yet been solved. In Moravia, a centre of obtaining actinolite-chlorite greenschists was found at Zelešice near Brno, but this represents only one of the sites. While the location of exploitation of actinolite-amphibole greenschists has not yet been found, there exist opinions that those rocks come from as far as the Balkans or from the Alpine-Carpathian system.

The group of greenschists used by the CWC people could not be specified in detail, because a thin section was not obtained in any of them. According to observations under a stereoscopic microscope it seems probable that the same type prevails as in the Neolithic, that means actinolite-amphibole greenschists. It cannot, of course, be excluded that some artefacts from south Moravia could have been made from Zelešice greenschist (the flat axe from Grave 5 at Pavlov).

Amphibolites are dark green rocks with distinct granularity (the size of minerals was usually about 1 mm), composed of allotriomorphic pleochroic general amphiboles and plagioclases. In a perforated battle-axe from Dřevohostice IV, biotite was found, along with accessory epidote and titanite; frequent was the presence of magnetite or pyrite. Their provenience cannot be determined with the present state of knowledge; amphibolites occur together with serpentinites in the Gogolów-Jordanów Massif, in the High Jesenik Mountains, in the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands, etc. Amphibolite containing pyrop which was used for the manufacture of a flat axe from Grave 36 in Brno-Starý Lískovec might originate from the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands.

4. Metabasites without detailed determination

In this group, there occurred dark metamorphic rocks (25 artefacts, i.e. 6% of the studied set) in which, due to intense patination or for other reasons, it was impossible to decide what type of rock it exactly was. A detailed investigation (thin section) would evidently show that they are prevalingly rocks from group 8 (metadiabases, metamidotrites) or greenschists. In two cases, nephrite was suspected (Velatice I, Grave 1; Kroměříž I, Grave 1).

5. Light metamorphic rocks

Very rarely, in only two artefacts, light metamorphic rock was used for their manufacture, in one case denoted as gneiss (a perforated battle-axe from Kostelní Myslová), in the other case as amphibolic gneiss. The rock from Kostelní Myslová was of light grey colour with perceptible porphyroblasts of feldspars, little tegular muscovite and opaque mineral in the matrix.

6. Olivine basalts, Olivine nephelinites, Nepheline basanites (Pl. 221:1-4)

This whole group of rocks is denoted in the text as well in the catalogue for the sake of simplification as olivine basalts, but as thin sections have shown, under this name there are also olivine nephelinites and evidently also nepheline basanites.

After serpentinites and greenschists-amphibolites, they are the third most frequently represented rock type. In absolute terms, rocks in which, despite intense patina, it was possible to distinguish phenocrysts of olivine under a stereoscopic microscope prevailed. The structure of rocks is massive, the texture conspicuously porphyric with a pilotaxitic matrix. The phenocrysts are constituted by olivine and clinopyroxene. Olivine reaches the size of up to 2 mm, + 2V something more than 50°, it is currently limonitised. Pyroxene is above all a part of the matrix, frequent is the
zonal structure, in phenocrysts inconspicuous pleochroism can be observed. Current are twins according to (100). According to all optical properties (Ng/c = 39-41\(^\circ\), +2V something more than 50\(^\circ\)), it is possible to consider it to be augite. Flange-like plagioclases have basalticity within the range of labradorite. In all samples, magnetite is present, at the edges weathering to limonite. As far as nepheline occurred, it was allotriomorphic, and/or it included tiny pyroxenes.

In the described olivinic rocks, again the set of problems of their provenience is important, for that reason that their occurrences are relatively well delimited. In Moravia they are often found in the region of the Lower Jesenik Highland (south of Bruntál) and further near its north-eastern edge, on the line Opava-Krnov. Big boulders of these rocks are also found in Miocene gravels near Ostrava (Františkov, Jaklovce, in Pacák 1928). Occurrences particularly in the surroundings of Opava and Krnov came into consideration, because in that very territory a No. of perforated battle-axes made of the above rocks is concentrated. Thus, a perforated battle-axe denoted as Silesia (Inv.No. MOP 684) from the Opava Museum is made of olivine basalt and it weighs 734 g. It can be therefore supposed that some of the occurrences of basaltic rocks on the north-eastern edge of the Lower Jesenik Highland served as a source of rocks for the manufacture of perforated battle-axes in the course of the CWC. Unfortunately, most of these outcrops were intensely exploited during the Middle Ages and later as an excellent stone and thus it will be very difficult to find documents about the exploitation during the Eneolithic. In any case, the above localities would deserve a thorough investigation in the field from this point of view.

7. Other porphyric volcanites: Andesites, Dacites, their pre-mesozoic equivalents

This group includes rocks with phenocrysts of dark and light minerals, in some cases also with phenocrysts of volcanic quartz. As there was no opportunity of making thin sections of them, they are called porphyric volcanites, in some samples with a specification that they are evidently andesites or dacites and/or their geologically older equivalents formerly denoted in literature as “porphyries”. These rocks comprise 7% of the studied set (28 artefacts). As for their provenience, no comment can be made so far without further study.

8. Diabases, Metadiabases, Diabase porphyries, Diorites, Diorite porphyries (Pl. 223:1-3; 224:3)

Here are included rocks generally with a massive structure and with an ophitic texture, clearly visible under a stereoscopic microscope. In some cases, they were nonporphyric coarse grained basalts (in that sense the term diabase is used), much more often there occurred porphyric rocks with phenocrysts of plagioclases whose size reached as much as 1 cm. According to the thin section, the diorite porphyry of the axe from Brno-Starý Líškovec (an isolated find, not included in the catalogue) is constituted by amphibole and plagioclases, degraded biotite appearing to a smaller extent. Plagioclases form phenocrysts as much as 3 mm large and they are kaolinized. Rarely xenomorphic quartz was found.

In the thin section of diorite porphyry constituting a battle-axe from Vyškov-Dědice II of great interest is the presence of strongly corroded grains of volcanic quartz which is surrounded by a lining of amphiboles. Similar quartz xenocrystals are described from veinous rocks in Silesia (Dvořák - Přichystal 1982).

In some cases (such as Blačina) diorites and diorite porphyries resemble the same type as was already used by the people with the Moravian Painted Ware culture. It cannot be excluded that they also originate from the same source - the metabasite zone of the Brno Massif. These rocks represent 8% of the studied collection.

9. Tuffs, Tuffites

They are raw materials of only four perforated battle-axes, i.e. 1% of the analysed set. The rocks are conspicuous by their spotted structure: in the fine grained matrix differently coloured lapilli or small bread-crust bombs appear, sometimes with small white amygdales (Soběščleby, Inv. No. 3933). A thin section has not been made of any of them, their provenience thus remaining unanswered.
10. Other volcanic rocks (Pl. 223:4)

In a number of samples, due to intense patination, it could only be stated on the basis of the texture preserved that they are volcanic rocks without detailed specification. Several times they were amygdaloidal or variolitic types (Velehrad II).

11. Sandstones, Calcareous sandstones, Sandy limestones, Siltstones, Mudstones (Pl. 226:1a-b)

Besides volcanic and metamorphic rocks in the collection of raw materials used for the manufacture of the polished stone tool industry, clastic sediments of different granularity are also significantly represented (24 pieces = 6%). Mostly, there appear rocks with fragments prevalingly between 0.1-2 mm (sandstones and greywackes; the problems of greywackes is dealt with separately in section 12), but siltstones to mudstones are also represented. The rocks are calcareous and noncalcareous (with and without CaCO₃ content), younger calcite veins appear in them, in one case pyrite nodules were even found (a calcareous sandstone from Grave 1 of Kyjov-Nětčice II). Transitions were even found into sandy limestones (Slavkov near Uh. Hradiště). In those strongly calcareous sediments, besides patination into light brown-grey colour, conspicuous weathering of parts rich in CaCO₃ can also be observed, along with the formation of a fluted surface (Letonice), instead of calcite veins there originate deep cuts (Grave 1 of Kyjov-Nětčice II). In some cases, the rocks contain a significant proportion of Fe hydroxides (a limonitic mudstone from Louka nad Veličkou).

From that group of rocks no thin section was made, because their determination based only observation under a stereoscopic microscope did not usually cause any trouble. Their provenience was consulted with Dr. M. Plička, CSCh. from the Brno branch of the Czech Geological Survey. It can be stated that a great part of them are of flysch origin (e.g. Šišma II, Strání, Bučovice III-Grave 2, Zubří, Místřice III), in several cases it is possible to take into consideration the Bílé Karpaty unit of the Magura Flysch Group (Kyjov-Nětčice II, Louka nad Veličkou). The region of origin of those rocks is thus south-eastern Moravia, sometimes in close vicinity to the archaeological finds.

In a few clastic sediments (such as Veleboř, Šumperk Dist.) originating in the Bohemian Cretaceous Basin cannot be excluded, in about two to three cases they were transitions to greywackes (the provenience from the Moravian-Silesian Culm?).

12. Greywackes

Although greywackes represent a specific kind of sandstone, in our case they were differentiated for the reason that it is on the whole possible to reliably determine their region of provenience which is the Culm of the Lower Jeseník Highland and the Drahany Upland. The occurrence of Culm greywackes as raw materials for the manufacture of perforated battle-axes is, however, very low in the studied inventory (6 pieces, i.e. something more than 1%), which is to a certain extent surprising, because in Moravia the exploitation of Culm greywackes in the course of the Eneolithic for the manufacture of polished artefacts is documented. Thus, the greywackes sietstones of the Hradec Formation of the Malenín block were exploited near a high situated settlement of people with Channelled Ware at Hlinsko near Lipník (Pavelčík 1972) and further sites of exploitation of greywackes can also be assumed in the Drahany Upland (Čechovsko near Prostějov, Šněd 1979; surface finds of battle-axes made of greywackes were also made in the region of Mount Kosíř near Olomouc).

The origin of greywackes of CWC battle-axes was consulted with a specialist from the Czech Geological Survey in Brno, Dr. L. Maštera, CSCh., who confirmed their determination. In the battle-axe from Drahlov near Olomouc, he believes that the greywacke of which it is made comes from the Culm beds younger than the Horní Benešov Formation. On the battle-axe from Šternberk, there is contact with a finegrained greywacke with a dark schist; this rock occurs practically at this very spot.

13. Metaquartzites, Quartzitic rocks

In this group the raw materials of only four artefacts were included (1%). They are evidently accidentally employed rocks as is the case in the flat axe from Grave 1-Olomouc I, where grey-green muscovite-chlorite quartzite with indistinct parallel structure is used, which may originate from the
region of the Jeseniky Mountains. The battle-axe from Bruntál is made of ferric quartzitic rock, jaspilite (origin probably from glacial sediments).

Summary of results and discussion

Despite a number of unsolved problems the results of the study of the stone industry yield a fundamental idea about the raw material spectrum of the people of CWC in Moravia. From the results of both chipped and polished industries it follows that, as far as stone raw materials are concerned, for the people of the CWC, the decisive contacts were those with the territory of Silesia. In the chipped industry, it is bound to siliceous rocks from glacial sediments ("flints"); in addition a number of local Moravian cherts were also obtained. In comparison with earlier, above all Neolithic cultures, when the existence of centres exploiting and distributing siliceous raw materials is hinted at, in the course of the CWC, the raw materials for the chipped industry were obtained for the most part by collecting them. That is also confirmed by the results of the study of siliceous axes, in which, from the archaeological point of view, the absence of the excellent Polish material, which were ideal for the production e.g. Krzemionki "striped flint" and Sowiecechów "spotted flint", is remarkable. Their exploitation was evidently fully controlled by the people of the Funnel Beaker Culture, and thus among siliceous axes linked up with the CWC in Moravia only siliceous rocks from glacial sediments appeared.

The results of the analysis of the raw materials of the polished industry yielded a different picture. On the one hand, the people of the CWC continued the work of Neolithic farmers: flat axes and faceted battle-axes are manufactured mostly of greenschists and amphibolites, i.e. the dominant rocks in the Central European Neolithic. It seems probable that in essence they continued on in the previous exploitation centres. On the other hand, the overwhelming prevalence of perforated, frequently complexly shaped battle-axes, resulted in the necessity of using rocks with a massive structure, which in the Neolithic were not in the centre of interest or appeared only in later Neolithic. In our case, they are primarily serpentinites and olivine basalts, from among other rocks they are gabbros, sandstones, greywackes.

Particularly in serpentinites and olivine basalts, the existence of conspicuous exploitation centres seems to be undoubted. Thanks to the distribution of perforated battle-axes made of those rocks over a large area, it is necessary to assume a high degree of organisation, as far as the exploitation of rocks and their distribution is concerned. In serpentine battle-axes, it seems very probable that the raw material originates from the region of Gogolów-Jordanów south of Wrocław, from where the exploitation of serpentine in the Eneolithic is documented by Polish authors. Olivine basalts might, with some probability, have been obtained in the area around Opava and Krnov. These two ideas will have to be documented by a further detailed petrographical and geochemical study and they will have to be confirmed directly with geological outcrops in the field.

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PETROGRAFIČKÝ VÝZKVUM KAMENNÝCH ARTEFAKTŮ KULTURY SE ŠŇÚROVOU KERAMIKA NA MORAVĚ A PŘILEHLÉ ČÁSTI SLEZSKA


I. Suroviny štípaných artefaktů (120 ks)


Výsledky výzkumu ukazuje tab. A. Dominující surovinou jsou erátské siliky z glacicenných sedimentů severní Moravy a Slezska, když by studovaném souboru 120 kusů tvoří 37 %. Byly zjištěny oba největším štípané typy v ledovcových sedimentech - světle šedé až hnedavé siliky mající svý původ v mechových a v případě příhodných momentů v středních části Baltského moře i tmavé až černě pohorčky maastrichtského (svrchnokřídového) stáří opět z prostoru a okolí Baltského moře. Dále byly zjištěny rohovce typu Krumlovský les (14 %), moravské jurské rohovce (13 %), rohovce Stránské skály (9 %) a medově hnedé křídlé sponogly (3 %). Všechny tyto suroviny mají svoje zdroje ve zkoumaném území, i když v konkrétních případech byly donášeny na vzdálenost i více desítek kilometrů. Štípané materiály přinesené z pomezí Moravy a Slovenska jsou červené a zeleně radiolarity (6 %), které pocházejí pravděpodobně z okolí Vršatec v Bílých Karpatech. Další importovanou surovinou představují silicity krakovsko - čenochovské horniny (kolem 6 %) a jeden artefakt z čokoládového silicitu ze Svatokřížských hor. Ze západočeských Čech pocházejí vyskytnuté krčmeny typu Tušimice a ještě méně zastoupený krčmen typu Skršín. Výjimečně se objevily i porcelánky, křemen nebo chalcedonová hmota. Část souboru (10 %) se nepořádně určil při přepážení, patrní nebo se jednalo o atypické vzorky.

II. Suroviny silicitových seker (13 ks)

Zejména zde byla vypuštěna řada povrchových nálezů, takže nakonec zůstalo jen 13 artefaktů. Všechny byly zhotoveny ze silícit pocházejících z glacicenných sedimentů, mezi nimi jsou vhodné především silicity dětského stáří, neboť mají často plochý tvar.

III. Suroviny sekeromlatů (416 ks) a seker (15 ks)

Všechny artefakty byly prohledány pod stereoskopickým mikroskopem a rozděleny do skupin o sborné nebo podobné surovině (tab. B). Pokud to majitelé broušené industrie dovolili, byly provedeny z každé skupiny petrografické metody a ty studovány pod polarizačním mikroskopem. Řada vzorků byla po předěžením vybroušeny (kulm Nižeho Jeseniku a Drahaské vřechoviny, ulyšové pásma Západních Karpate) konzultována s mapujícími geology z tehdejšího Ústředního ústavu geologického v Brně. Výsledky studia jsou prezentovány na tab. C.

Nejvíce zastoupenou surovinou jsou jednouznáním pramení (113 kusů, to je 27 %), Charakteristickým rysem silicitových artefaktů je velmi silná patina světle nasedané šedé až bělošedé barvy a drobné vyvolené na vyhlašeném povrchu. I přes patinaci bylo možné pozorovat tmavě zeleně chloritové závěrky nebo hnedé skvrny, v několika případech byly zjištěny závěrky chytrůtlí. Texture horonin byla v naprosté převaze masivní, vzácně uspořádány tmavé šíři naznačovaly určitou přednostní orientaci. Ve výbrusech (tab. 224:2,4; 225) je charakteristická leptidoblastická struktura s dominujícími minerály ze skupiny serpentinu, zejména antigoritem. Chytrůtli je společně s karbonátům na tenkých žilkách. Relikty po původních tmavých minerálách jsou často vyplněny karbonátem, opakném magnetitem, objevují se i červenohnědé trva chromspinelů. Na základě studia odborné literatury i srovnávací odborných výsledků z moldanubulka, kutnohorsko - srvatecké oblasti, metabazi-
tové zóny brněnského masivu, v. části lugika, Západních Karpat a masivu Gogolów - Jordanów v jižním Polsku se jako zdroj těchto antigoritových serpentinitů s karbonáty jeví téměř určitě poslední jmenovaná jednotka. Tento závěr potvrzuje i maximální rozšíření serpentinitových sekeromlat v okolí masivu Gogolów - Jordanów a jejich distribuce směrem po Odře až na naše území i úzká vazba suroviny na speciální typ sekeromlatu popsaného právě z uvedené provenienciální oblasti (typ Śleża).

Zelené břidlice a amfibolity tvoří 54 sekeromlatů (13 %; tab. 222). Zde navázali lidé se šňurovou keramikou na stará těžební a výrobní centra soustředěná kolem zdrojů těchto surovin v neolitu. Pokud hodnotíme zastoupení uvedených hornin jen v souboru plochých seker, pak je z nich zhotoveno 11 artefaktů z 15 (to je 73 %), i v tom se tedy projevuje návaznost na mladší dobu kamennou. Bohužel neolitická těžební centra zelených břidlic a amfibolitů v Českém masivu nejsou dosud dostatečně popsána a charakterizována.

Třetí důležitou skupinou hornin používanou na sekeromlaty jsou olivinické bazality až nefelinitické bazanity (12,5 %). Jde o tmavé porfyrické horniny obvykle s vyrostlicemi olivínu a pyroxenu. Jejich zdrojem byly velmi pravděpodobně třetihorní až čtvrtohorní bazaltoidy na sv. okraji Českého masivu, např. v okolí Opavy (tab. 221).

Sedmnáct sekeromlatů bylo zhotoveno z hrubozrnných gaber (makroskopicky podobných gabru na jv. svahu Śleży v jižním Polsku). Dále byla vyčleněna skupina tmavých magmatických hornin často majících ofiticí skvrnu (hrubozrnné bazality - dolerity, metadolerity, diority, dioritové porfyrity – tab. 223), která reprezentuje 8 % z použitých surovin. Některé z dioritů a dioritových porfyritů pocházejí z rémy z brněnského masivu. Porfyrické vulkanity s vyrustlicemi jak tmavých minerálů tak i živců (vzácně i vulkanického křemene) jsou označeny jako andezity až dacity a zahrnují i jejich předkonozické ekvivalenty (starší termíny porfyrity a křemenné porfyrity; 224:1,3). Tvoří 7 % sekeromlatů. Provenience zde nebyla určena. Jen kolem 1 % tvoří tufy a tufty někdy s makroskopicky viditelnými bublinatými pumíčkami.

Ze sedimentů je výraznější zastoupena skupina pískovec, vápnitých pískovců, pískovců až jílovců (24 artefaktů, to je 6 %; tab. 226). Převažná část z nich pochází z karpatského fýsového pásma na východní Moravě. Přítomnost kulmských drob a prachovců byla překvapivě nízká (6kusů, to je 1,5 %) vzhledem k tomu, že byly během eneolitu na Moravě na některých místech těženy. Jelích původ je převážně z Nízkého Jeseníku, respektive Oderských vrchů a kry Maleniku. Vzácně byly dále zjištěny muskovitické a amfibolické ruly, kvarcitu, jaspilty. Část surovin mohla být označena pouze jako metabazity (6 %), nebo blíže neurčeně vyvřelé horniny (asi 3 %) a 10 % vzorků se nepodařilo zařadit vůbec.

I přes řadu nedořešených problémů poskyto studium teto velké kolekce z plošné rozsáhlého území důležitou představu o surovinové základně lidu se šňurovou keramikou na Moravě a v české části Slezska. Pokud jde o štipanou industrii, dominují zřetelné silicity s glacigenickými sedimenty, na jižní Moravě jsou ovšem zastoupeny i tradiční zdroje místní. Nepřekvapuje určitá přítomnost jihopolských surovin a západočeských křemenců, zajímavé je zastoupení karpatských radiolitů. V broušené industrii převládající sekeromlaty jsou surovinově velmi pestré, i když se mezi nimi některé typy hornin systematicky opakují a lze pozorovat i korelací mezi surovinou a typem sekeromlatu. To platí především o serpentinitách a jejich vazbě na sekeromlaty typu Śleża. Původ serpentinitů z těžebního a výrobního centra v masivu Gogolów - Jordanów (jižně od Wroclawi) je vysoce pravděpodobný. Používání některých dalších surovin pokračovalo z neolitu (zelené břidlice, amfibolity, diority, dioritové porfyrity), jiné se zdájí být opět charakteristické právě pro sekeromlaty kultury se šňurovou keramikou (olivinické bazaltoidy, gabra, fýsové pískovce). Každopádně je surovinové spektrum podstatně pestřejší v srovnaní s broušenými industriami neolitických kultur.
Table A. Raw materials of the Chipped Industry (CHI) and Siliceous Axes (SA) of the CWC in Moravia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Raw material</th>
<th>CHI</th>
<th></th>
<th>SA</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of pieces</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>No. of pieces</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siliceous rocks from glacial sediments</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chert of the Krumlovský lex type</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moravian Jurassic cherts</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chert of Stráňská skála type</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiolarites</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jurassic siliceous rocks from Kraków- Częstochowa Upland</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cretaceous cherts</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalcedony</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Chocolate flint&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnt siliceous rocks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undetermined siliceous rocks</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table B. List of rocks used for the manufacture of polished industry of Corded Ware Culture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of rock:</th>
<th>Abbreviation used</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Serpentinites</td>
<td>St</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Amphibole gabbros</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Greenschists, amphibolites</td>
<td>GS, A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Undetermined metabasites</td>
<td>MB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Light metamorphic rocks</td>
<td>LMR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Olivine basalts (olivine nephelinites, nepheline basanites)</td>
<td>OB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Other porphyric volcanites (andesites, dacites, their pre-Mesozoic equivalents)</td>
<td>PV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Diabases, metadiabases, diabase porphyries, diorites, diorite porphyries</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Tuffs, tuffites</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Other volcanic rocks</td>
<td>VR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Sandstones, calcareous sandstones, sandy limestones, siltstones, mudstones</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Greywackes</td>
<td>Gr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Metaquartzites, quartzitic rocks</td>
<td>Mqr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Undetermined rocks</td>
<td>UnR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table C. Percentual representation of the individual types of rocks in the studied set of battle-axes and axes of the CWC in Moravia and Upper Silesia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind of tool</th>
<th>Type of raw material</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battle-axes</td>
<td>St</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axes</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Abbreviations

AMF - Annales Museum Francisceum, Brno
AR - Archeologické rozhledy, Praha
ČMM(Z) - Časopis Moravského (zemského) muzea, Brno
ČSM B - Časopis Slezského muzea (series B - historical sciences)
ČVMSO - Časopis Vlasteneckého musejního spolku v Olomouci, Olomouc
FAM - Fontes Archaeologiae Moraviae, Brno
MAGW - Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien
Nachrichtenblatt fdV - Nachrichtenblatt für Deutsche Vorzeit, Leipzig
OP - Obzor prehistorický, Praha
PA - Památky archeologické, Praha
PArch - Przegląd archeologiczny, Poznan (Wrocław)
PV - Přehled výzkumů Archeologického ústavu ČSAV v Brně, Brno
Pravěk VM - Pravěk východní Moravy, Gottwaldov
Ročenka Prostějov - Ročenka Národopisného a průmyslového muzea města Prostějova a Hané, Prostějov
SbV - Sborník Velehradský, Uherské Hradiště
Sborník AÚ - Sborník Archeologického Ústavu Československé akademie věd, Brno
Sborník ČSSA - Sborník Československé společnosti archeologické, Brno
SIA - Slovenská archeológia, Nitra
SPFFBU E - Sborník prací filozofické fakulty brněnské univerzity (řada archeologicko-klasická), Brno
Zprávy ČSSA - Zprávy Československé společnosti archeologické při ČSAV, Praha
ZMLM - NF - Zeitschrift des mährischen Landesmuseums - Neue Folge, Brno
Věstník SZMO - Věstník Slezské zemské matice opavské, Opava
WA - Wiadomosci Archeologiczne, Warszawa

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ČSAV - Československá akademie věd - Czechoslovak Academy of Science
ČSSA - Československá společnost archeologická při ČSAV - Czechoslovak Archaeological Society (Associated with ČSAV)
SM - Severomoravský kraj - North Moravian Region
Legend to the plates

Plates 1-177: Site names or where appropriate individual grave No. are given directly in the Pl..

Plate 178: 1-2. Pavlov, Grave 5 (inhumation burial); 3. Pavlov, Grave 780 (layout of the cremated human skeletal remains; detail); 4. Pavlov, Grave 14 (cremation grave, overall view); 5. Pavlov, Grave 780 (grave with two cremation burials, overall view).

Plate 179: 1. Mouchnice I, Grave 2; 2-3. Podolí, Barrow 1; 4. Hoštice-Heroltice, Grave 1; 5. Podolí, Barrow 1 (the mound of the CWC barrow is distinguished by black soil on the section and is overlaid by lighter soil of a barrow mound dating back to the period of the Migration of Nations).


Plate 189: 1a-b. Držovice II, Grave 1; 2a-b, 7a-b. Letonice, Barrow 6; 3. Měnín I, Grave 1; 4. Lutín I, Grave 4; 5. Seloutky I, Grave 1.


Plate 197: 1. Radkovice u Hrotovic; 2a-c. Soběsuky; 3. Hranice II.


Plate 204: 1. Pavlov, Grave 14 (a-detail of edge with horizontal grooves; b-all-round view); 2. Pavlov, Grave 5 (a-all-round view; b-detail of edge with horizontal grooves).

Plate 205: 1a-c. Hoštice-Heroltice, Grave 1 (whetstone: ab-traces of surface wear on working edge of tool, c-overall view of artifact).

Plate 206: 1a-b. Těšetice, Grave 1 (stone anvil: a-traces of surface wear on edge of artifact; b-overall view of artifact).


Plate 212: 1a-b. 4. Marefy I, Grave 1.


Plate 216: 1a-b. Letonice, Barrow 3; 2a-b. same locality, Barrow 4; 3a-b. same locality, Barrow 5.


Plate 220: 1-6. Želešice, Grave 1.

Plate 221: Olivine basalts. 1. Prostějov and Surroundings (Inv. No. 006589), thin section No. 288 (without analyzer; magnification 56x). 2. Bílavsko (Inv. No. 1), thin section No. 281 (without analyzer; magnification 56x). 3. Loukov IV (Acc. No. 304/72), thin
section No. 290 (without analyzer; magnification 60x). 4. Čechovice (Inv. No. Dp 14), thin section No. 287 (without analyzer; magnification 60x).

Plate 222:

Plate 223:
Diorite porphyry; 1. Vyškov-Dědice (Inv. No. Dp 11/006082/), thin section No. 284. (crossed nicols; magnification 60x). 2. Diorite metaporphry; Jankovice (Inv. No. 57), thin section No. 277 (crossed nicols; magnification 60x). 3. Diorite porphyry; Brno-Starý Líškovec (an isolated find of an axe - not included in the catalogue), Inv. No. 303 867, thin section without No. (crossed nicols; magnification 60x). 4. Amygdaloidal metabasalt (spilite); Horní Nětčice II (Inv. No. 368), thin section No. 282. (crossed nicols; magnification 60x).

Plate 224:
1. Palaeoandesite; Prusinovice V (Inv. No. 9975), thin section No. 283 (crossed nicols; magnification 60x). 2. Serpentinite; Ježkovic (Inv. No. 2930), thin section No. 117 (crossed nicols; magnification 60x). 3. Diabase metaporphry; Provodov (Inv. No. 120), thin section No. 279 (crossed nicols; magnification 60x). 4. Serpentinite; Miňůvky (Inv. No. 1128), thin section No. 256 (crossed nicols; magnification 60x).

Plate 225:

Plate 226:
Silicified calcareous sediment; 1a-b. Býškovice II (Inv. No. 10 159), thin section No. 278 (a-without analyser, b-crossed nicols; magnification 60x).
The Corded Ware Culture in Moravia and in the adjacent Part of Silesia (Catalogue)

Chapter V (Anthropological Catalogue with Notes) was created by PhDR. Lubomír Šebela, CSc. together with RNDr. Marta Dočkalová from the Anthropos Institute, Moravian Museum, Brno. Chapter VI (Petroarchaeological Analysis) is the work of Prof. Antonín Přichystal, CSc. of the Department of Geology and Paleontology, Faculty of Science, Masaryk University, Brno.

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BÍLOVICE (Prostějov), impaired graves

BRNO - DVORSKA
grave 2

BOLERADICE 1, grave 1

Plate 1
Plate 6
BRNO-STARÝ LÍSKOVEC, grave 36

Plate 7
Plate 10
Plate 11
Plate 12
Plate 13
Plate 15
Plate 21
HOŠTICE-HEROLTICE, grave 1

Plate 22
KOŽUŠANY-TÁŽALY, impaired graves

Plate 32
Plate 39
LETONICE, barrow 6

Plate 43
LETONICE, barrow 6

Plate 44
LETONICE, barrow 6

Plate 45
LETONICE, barrow 6

Plate 46
MAREFY III: grave 2

graves 1

Plate 55
Plate 60
NÁKLO I, grave 1

NÁKLO I

Plate 66
NECHVALÍN, grave 1

grave 5

Plate 68
NECHVALÍN, grave 11

Plate 69
NECHVALIN, grave 15

Plate 72
PALONÍN: object 230

Explanations:
- yellow loess layer
- dark grey layer with blobs of loess
- dark grey layer
- grey ash-like loam
- dark grey layer with daub and charcoal pieces
- stones
- daub

object 172

object 535

Plate 79
Plate 81
Plate 87
ROUSÍNOV - ROUSÍNOVEC:

isolated find

grave 2

grave 1

Plate 93
ROUSÍNOV - ROUSÍNOVEC: grave 3

Plate 94
Plate 100
Plate 101
Plate 103

SLÍŽANY: grave 4

1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7

a, b
Plate 107
Plate 110
Plate 112
TYN NAD BEČVOU, group II: barrow 1

Plate 113
Plate 127
Plate 128
Plate 131
Plate 132
Plate 137
Plate 139
Plate 140
Plate 141
Plate 142
Plate 145
Plate 146
Plate 150
Plate 151
Plate 153
Plate 156
Plate 157
PROSTĚJOV AND Surr.

1

2

3

PROSENICE I

4

5

PTENÍ

6

PETŘKOVICE

PROSTĚJOV I

7

Plate 158
Plate 161
Plate 163
TUČAPY (Kroměříž) II

TUČAPY (?)

ÚVALNO

ÚSTÍ

UHERSKÉ HRADISŤE I

Plate 168
Plate 170
Plate 171
Allocation of barrows (eventually of their groups) in the woods of Dřevohostice (according to I.L. Červinka).

Legend: the full circle - a barrow of the Bell Beaker culture (BBK), empty circle a barrow of the Corded Ware culture (CWC), a circle with a cross a barrow with no cultural affiliation.

Plate 174
Allocation of barrow burial grounds of Corded Ware culture in the woods (Kostelecké pole) at Kostelec u Holešova (the groups are designated with Roman numerals, according to I. L. Červinka)
Allocation of barrow burial grounds of Corded Ware culture in the woods (Ochoza) at Prusinovice (the groups are designated with Roman numerals, according to I. L. Červinka)

Plate 176
Allocation of barrows on the localities of the Corded Ware culture in the east Moravia (according to I. L. Červinka)

1. KOSTELEC U HOLEŠOVA, group XI

2. DŘEVOHOSTICE, group V and VII

3. LIPNÍK NAD BEČVOU

4. PRUSINOVICE, group III

5. PRUSINOVICE, group II

6. KOSTELEC U HOLEŠOVA, group IV

7. KOSTELEC U HOLEŠOVA, group II

Plate 177
Figure 1:
LOCALITIES OF CORDED WARE CULTURE IN MORAVIA AND THE ADJACENT PART OF SILESIA (_KIND OF OBJECT - CF. CATALOGUE SUMMARY)_

KEY:  
- land boundary
- state boundary
- former land boundary, today state boundary

POLAND

BOHEMIA

SLOVAKIA

AUSTRIA
Figure 2:

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CWC IN MORAVIA AND IN THE ADJACENT PART OF SILESIA ON THE BASIS OF GRAVES AND/OR BARROWS

(NUMBERS OF LOCALITIES ARE GIVEN IN THE APPENDIX)
Figure 3:

THE MOVEMENT OF CORDED WARE CULTURE PEOPLES INTO MORAVIA: (I) FROM EASTERN BOHEMIA VIA THE MORAVSKÁ SÁZAVA OR TREBŮVKA RIVER VALLEYS AND FROM THERE ALONG THE RIGHT BANK OF THE MORAVA RIVER TO THE SOUTH; OR (II) FROM THE NORTH, I. E. FROM UPPER SILESIA (EVENTUALLY EVEN FROM LITTLE POLAND) ALONG THE ODRA RIVER AND THROUGH THE MORAVIAN GATE REGION INTO THE PŘEROV AREA AND FURTHER ON THE SOUTH.