

45th ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

ISSUES OF THE NEOLITHIC AND ENEOLITHIC 2026

5–8 October 2026

BÍTOV, CZECH REPUBLIC



Abstract Book

JAROSLAV BARTÍK, ALENA NEJEDLÁ (EDS.)

Issues of the Neolithic and Eneolithic 2026

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Czech Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Brno
Brno 2026

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Jaroslav Bartík, Alena Nejedlá

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Programme



October 5, 2026 (Monday)

11⁰⁰ – 14⁰⁰

Arrival and registration of participants

14⁰⁰ – 14¹⁵

Opening of the conference

14¹⁵ – 18⁰⁰

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14³⁵ – 14⁵⁵

ELISABETH RAMMER: *From Stone to Copper: The Chronology of the Middle and Early Late Neolithic Periods Based on the Mitterretzbach Settlement Site*

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PETER TÓTH, JOHANA MALÍŠKOVÁ, DÁVID ŠÁLKA, ANNA MÁRIA REKEMOVÁ, PETER MILO, JURAJ PAVÚK: *Settlement Patterns of the Linear Pottery Culture in a Microregional Context: Results of Magnetometric and Field Surveys (2018–2026)*

15¹⁵ – 15³⁰

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15³⁰ – 15⁴⁵

 Coffee break

15⁴⁵ – 16⁰⁵

AGNIESZKA CZEKAJ-ZASTAWNY, ANNA RAUBA-BUKOWSKA, AGNIESZKA KUKUŁKA: *Settlement of Areas North of the Carpathians by LBK Communities in the Light of the Latest Research*

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FRANTIŠEK TRAMPOTA, MARGAUX DEPAERMENTIER, IVANA JAROŠOVÁ, LENKA VARGOVÁ, KATEŘINA VYMAZALOVÁ: *The Early Eneolithic Along the Lower Thaya River*

16²⁵ – 16⁴⁵

DANIEL PILAŘ: *What Does the Šárka Stage Mean? And Did it Ever Actually Exist?*

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17⁰⁵ – 17²⁵

JAROSLAV ŘÍDKÝ, VÁCLAV VONDROVSKÝ, ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAIN, KAREL ŘÍHA, PETR VAVREČKA, OLGA TROJÁNKOVÁ: *Rondel's Story on the Run. Possibilities of Studying Neolithic Rondels Using the Example of the Prague-Vinoř Site*

17²⁵ – 17⁴⁵

JAROSLAV BARTÍK, KATARÍNA ADAMEKOVÁ, MILAN VOKÁČ, JAROMÍR KOVÁRNÍK, DAVID CIBULKA, ALEŠ HOCH, PETER MILO, TOMÁŠ TENCER, PETR ŠKRDLA, JANA HANUŠOVÁ: *The Third Circle: Archaeological Excavation of the Mohelno III Rondel*

17⁴⁵ – 18⁰⁰

 Discussion

18³⁰ – 19³⁰

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20⁰⁰ – 21⁰⁰ Special lecture

MARTIN OLIVA: *The Secrets of Prehistoric Chert Mining in the Krumlovský les*



October 6, 2026 (Tuesday)

9⁰⁰ – 10³⁰

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9⁰⁰ – 9²⁰

PAVEL ZABILKA: *The Neolithic Settlement Area of Plačovice (Jindřichův Hradec District): A Contribution to the Study of Settlement in the Peripheral Zone of the Moravian Painted Ware Culture in Southwestern Moravia*

9²⁰ – 9⁴⁰

DOMINIK DRIMÁK: *The Neolithic Settlement of Velký Šariš – Nad Dzikovým potokom: Rescue Archaeological Excavations in Advance of the Construction of the R4 Northern Bypass*

9⁴⁰ – 10⁰⁰

RÓBERT MALČEK: *Results of a Statistical Analysis of the Finds Assemblage from the Eneolithic Stratigraphic Sequence at Fiľakovo – Dolný hrad*

10⁰⁰ – 10²⁰

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13⁰⁰ – 14³⁵ Thematic session: **Death and Burial Practices in the Neolithic and Eneolithic**

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14⁰⁰ – 14²⁰ **LUCIE VÉLOVÁ:** *Children in the Czech Neolithic Period*

14²⁰ – 14³⁵ 🕒 Discussion

14³⁵ – 14⁵⁰ ☕ Coffee break

14⁵⁰ – 16¹⁵

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14⁵⁰ – 15¹⁰

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15¹⁰ – 15³⁰

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15³⁰ – 16⁰⁰

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16⁰⁰ – 16¹⁵

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16¹⁵ – 16³⁰

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16³⁰ – 18⁰⁰

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16³⁰ – 16³⁵

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16³⁵ – 16⁴⁰

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16⁴⁰ – 16⁴⁵

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16⁴⁵ – 16⁵⁰

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16⁵⁰ – 16⁵⁵

ALENA NEJEDLÁ: *Personal Ornaments as an Expression of Social Status in the Western Lengyel Burial Rite*

16⁵⁵ – 17⁰⁰

LUCIA KOTIANOVÁ: *The Archaeological Evidence of Daub from the Dudince – Pod Gestencom Site*

17⁰⁰ – 17⁰⁵

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Programme

17⁰⁵ – 17¹⁰

 Discussion

17¹⁰ – 17¹⁵

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17¹⁵ – 17²⁰

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17²⁰ – 17²⁵

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17²⁵ – 17³⁰

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17³⁰ – 17³⁵

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17³⁵ – 17⁴⁰

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17⁴⁰ – 17⁴⁵

MILAN KUCHARÍK, ALEŠ KÁČERIK, JOSEF MAŠEK: *New Funerary Monuments of the Late Eneolithic in Central Bohemia*

17⁴⁵ – 17⁵⁰

ALEŠ KÁČERIK, MILAN KUCHARÍK, LUBOŠ RYPKA, LENKA LIŠÁ: *The Phenomenon of “Slot Pits” (“Schlitzgruben”, “Fentes”, “Slot Pits”, “Fosses à profil V-Y-W...”) in the Central European Agricultural Prehistory*

17⁵⁰ – 18⁰⁰

 Discussion

19⁰⁰ – 23⁰⁰

 Social evening



October 7, 2026 (Wednesday)

9⁰⁰ – 19⁰⁰

Excursion

9⁰⁰ – 11³⁰

Boat excursion to archaeological sites around the Vranov Reservoir

11³⁰ – 12³⁰

 Lunch in Hotel Bítov

12³⁰ – 16⁰⁰

Excursion to Neolithic and Eneolithic sites in the Znojmo Region (bus transport)

16⁰⁰ – 19⁰⁰

Guided tour of the permanent exhibition and the Landscape shrouded in time exhibition at the South Moravian Museum in Znojmo

19⁰⁰ – 20⁰⁰

 Transfer to the Hotel Bítov

20⁰⁰ – 21⁰⁰

 Dinner

21⁰⁰ – 23⁰⁰

Free time (the hotel restaurant will be open, with the option to enjoy the wellness treatments offered by the hotel)



October 8, 2026 (Thursday)

8³⁰ – 9⁴⁵

Archaeological Materials Discussion Session

9⁴⁵ – 10⁰⁰

 Coffee break

10⁰⁰ – 11⁵⁰

Chipped stone industry production workshop led by professional flintknapper Petr Zítka

11⁵⁰ – 12⁰⁰

Final remarks and conference closing

12⁰⁰ – 13⁰⁰

 Lunch and departure of participants



October 5, 2026

Thematic session

Communities, Landscapes and Settlement Patterns in the Neolithic and Eneolithic



Central Places and Settlement Nucleation in the Eastern Carpathian Basin c. 5000 BC

RODERICK B. SALISBURY, GÁBOR BÁCSMEGI

Keywords

LATE NEOLITHIC, CARPATHIAN BASIN, AGGREGATION, SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Abstract

Processes of settlement nucleation and the emergence of central places are often seen as key features of the Late Neolithic settlement record in the Carpathian Basin. These developments are often associated with tell-centered settlement systems, yet the relationship between aggregation and tell formation remains incompletely understood. This paper presents results from a Neolithic settlement complex in eastern Hungary investigated through systematic surface collection, magnetometer survey, soil phosphate analysis, and limited stratigraphic observations. The settlement comprises an extensive horizontal occupation area and a small settlement mound located less than 800 m away. Current evidence suggests an atypical settlement configuration that differs from better-known tell-centered clusters on the Great Hungarian Plain. By integrating multiple minimally-invasive datasets and comparing the site with contemporary settlement systems in the region, the paper explores alternative pathways of settlement nucleation and evaluates the role of central places in the organisation of Late Neolithic communities.

From Stone to Copper: The Chronology of the Middle and Early Late Neolithic Periods Based on the Mitterretzbach Settlement Site

ELISABETH RAMMER

Keywords

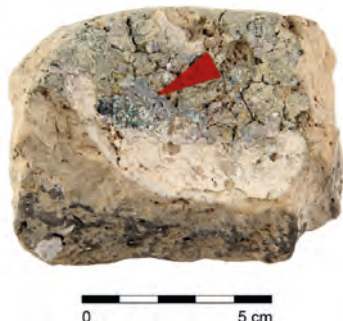
MITTERRETBACH, LENGYEL CULTURE, EPI-LENGYEL, SETTLEMENT, CHRONOLOGY

Abstract

In 1998, human skeletons and Bronze Age pottery were discovered during construction work in Mitterretzbach (Lower Austria, Hollabrunn district). As a result, the Lower Austrian State Museum, under the direction of Dr E. Lauermann, carried out rescue excavations from 1999 to 2005. These excavations uncovered a settlement site that had been occupied on multiple occasions; the most recent finds date to the 9th century AD, whilst the oldest belong to the Lengyel culture (MOG IIa according to Ruttkay) and the Epi-lengyel period.

Ruttkay's division of the Lengyel culture into MOG I and II, each with two sub-phases, raises questions regarding the distinction between the Lengyel and Epi-lengyel cultures. As both are represented at Mitterretzbach, the site is particularly well-suited to clarifying this relationship.

Quantitative methods were employed for the analysis, in particular seriation and correspondence analysis based on the "Montelius" image database. These methods enable the construction of relative chronologies and the identification of groupings, thereby facilitating a better understanding of the chronological relationships between MOG IIa, MOG IIb and the Epi-lengyel.



*Epi-lengyel casting crucible from Mitterretzbach/
Lower Austria (Inv. No. UF-19868.9116, SU 2256).
The arrow points to macroscopically visible metallic
adhesions on its inner surface (© Landessammlungen
Niederösterreich, Prehistory And Historical
Archaeology).*

Settlement Patterns of the Linear Pottery Culture in a Microregional Context: Results of Magnetometric and Field Surveys (2018–2026)

PETER TÓTH, JOHANA MALÍŠKOVÁ, DÁVID ŠÁLKA, ANNA MÁRIA REKEMOVÁ,
PETER MILO, JURAJ PAVÚK

Keywords

NEOLITHIC, LINEAR POTTERY CULTURE, SETTLEMENT PATTERNS, SURFACE SURVEY

Abstract

The paper presents the results of non-destructive surveys conducted between 2018 and 2026 at three Neolithic Linear Pottery Culture (LBK) sites: Těšetice-Kyjovice, Vedrovice and Dolné Srnie. The study microregion represents a key area for research into LBK settlement patterns in the Central European context, while previous research has long focused primarily on individual sites investigated in isolation. The application of non-destructive methods provides an opportunity to examine the spatial structure of the sites and their wider settlement contexts while allowing the results from individual localities to be considered within a broader regional framework.

The comparison of the three sites contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of LBK settlement patterns and the variability of settlement structures within the study area. At the same time, the research demonstrates the potential of combining non-destructive approaches with existing archaeological evidence and previously conducted excavations.

This research was supported by the RES-HUM project (Ready for the Future: Understanding the Long-Term Resilience of Human Culture; CZ.02.01.01/00/22_008/0004593) and by specific research projects at Masaryk University since 2018.

Settlement of Areas North of the Carpathians by LBK Communities in the Light of the Latest Research

AGNIESZKA CZEKAJ-ZASTAWNY, ANNA RAUBA-BUKOWSKA, AGNIESZKA KUKUŁKA

Keywords

EARLY NEOLITHIC, LINEAR POTTERY CULTURE, EARLY FARMERS, POLAND, CARPATHIANS

Abstract

The latest achievements in the project on the expansion of the LBK communities to the areas north of the Carpathians have clearly shown that this occurred somewhat later than assumed, i.e. approximately 5330 BC. The conclusions are based on comparative studies, and the starting point was research in Gwoździec, which is currently the oldest Neolithic settlement in Poland. This settlement is also special due to its location on foothills (333 m a.s.l.) close to the Carpathian passes, through which the first farmers migrated, settling the loess uplands. It was also certainly an attractive place from an economic point of view – between the sources of flint in the Kraków Upland and the area of the Eastern Linear Circle, with which contacts were constantly maintained. Through research in Gwoździec we obtained data on the development of the functional space of the entire household and the development of the settlement, food acquisition and processing, production and use of vessels and tools.

The Early Eneolithic along the Lower Thaya River

**FRANTIŠEK TRAMPOTA, MARGAUX DEPAERMENTIER, IVANA JAROŠOVÁ,
LENKA VARGOVÁ, KATEŘINA VYMAZALOVÁ**

Keywords

EARLY ENEOLITHIC, BURIALS, ISOTOPES, RADIOCARBON DATING, PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

Abstract

This paper discusses Early Eneolithic sites in the lower Thaya River region in south Moravia, focusing on Podivín and Lednice. The Early Eneolithic cemetery at Podivín, with seven burials and a contemporary grave from Lednice, provides evidence for regional diversity in mortuary behaviour (3800–3600 BCE). The study uses bioarchaeological data including physical anthropology, palaeopathology, isotopes (C, N, Sr), dental microwear and radiocarbon dating to reconstruct diet, mobility and funerary practices. Extended inhumations without grave goods distinguish the region from neighbouring areas with crouched burials and richer assemblages. Results suggest a largely local population with an animal-based diet and traces of vitamin C deficiency. The group may represent a pastoral subgroup in a marginal zone. Radiocarbon dates indicate prolonged use of the burial ground. Despite links to the Funnel Beaker phenomenon, mortuary customs differ markedly, possibly reflecting distinct beliefs about death.

What Does the Šárka Stage Mean? And Did It Ever Actually Exist?

DANIEL PILAŘ

Keywords

NEOLITHIC, LINEAR POTTERY CULTURE, ŠÁRKA STYLE, CHRONOLOGY, POTTERY DECORATION

Abstract

The term Šárka style has been used for more than a century to describe a distinctive pottery style associated with the final phase of the Linear Pottery Culture (LBK) in Central Europe. However, both its definition and the broader understanding of a related Šárka stage have varied considerably among scholars. This plurality of meanings has led to a significant interpretative bias in discussions of the end of the LBK and the transition towards the Stroked Pottery culture. This paper addresses the conceptual and chronological problems surrounding the definition of the Šárka style and the Šárka stage, as well as their consequences for current chronological models. It traces the historical development of the concept, summarises the arguments that led to the formulation of the Šárka stage, and critically evaluates the assumptions on which this model was built. The paper then explores alternative interpretations of the Šárka phenomenon, with use of the radiocarbon data in reassessing its chronological meaning. Overall, the paper aims to offer a revised perspective on the Šárka phenomenon and to contribute to a broader reconsideration of the final LBK in Central Europe.



The eponymous find from the hilltop site of Šárka – Šestákova skála (Museum of Prague; Find No. P 0005332).

Rondel's Story on the Run. Possibilities of Studying Neolithic Rondels Using the Example of the Prague-Vinoř Site

JAROSLAV ŘÍDKÝ, VÁCLAV VONDROVSKÝ, ELIZABETH CHAMBERLAIN, KAREL ŘÍHA,
PETR VAVREČKA, OLGA TROJÁNKOVÁ

Keywords

NEOLITHIC, CIRCULAR ARCHITECTURE, FILLING ANALYSIS, SITE FORMATION PROCESSES,
PUBLIC ARCHITECTURE

Abstract

In 2022, an estimated 90% of the Neolithic rondel area in Prague-Vinoř was excavated. This circular architecture from the first half of the fifth millennium BCE, consisting of an outer V-shaped ditch, three inner palisade trenches and a single circular line of postholes, measured approximately 60 m in diameter. During the excavation, numerous samples were taken for radiocarbon and OSL dating. Results surprisingly point to late-5th-millennium activities inside the rondel. Until spring 2026, the area was left untouched and was used by local residents for various purposes. Site formation processes were systematically monitored and documented over the four-year period. Crucially, this rondel has become part of the local identity and its reconstruction is planned, intending for it to serve as a community meeting place and a venue for other activities. In this lecture, we will present various analytical options that the collected data offer.

The Third Circle: Archaeological Excavation of the Mohelno III Rondel

JAROSLAV BARTÍK, KATARÍNA ADAMEKOVÁ, MILAN VOKÁČ, JAROMÍR KOVÁRNÍK,
DAVID CIBULKA, ALEŠ HOCH, PETER MILO, TOMÁŠ TENCER, PETR ŠKRDLA,
JANA HANUŠOVÁ

Keywords

NEOLITHIC, LENGYEL CULTURE, ENCLOSURES, RONDEL, RADIOCARBON DATING

Abstract

The paper presents the preliminary results of a trial excavation carried out in 2025 by the Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Brno, in co-operation with the Museum Vysočiny Jihlava at the multi-period Neolithic site of Mohelno – ‘Nad Chobotem’. Cropmarks indicating a simple rondel (Mohelno III) had previously been identified at the site, and its existence was subsequently confirmed by geophysical survey.

Two evaluation trenches were excavated. Trench 1 was designed as a 12.5 m long and 2.5 m wide section positioned near the northern entrance of the rondel, allowing the profiles of both the main rondel ditch and the inner palisade trench to be documented, as well as those of a ditch enclosure that probably predates and is superimposed by the rondel. In addition, two further settlement features were recorded within the trench, one of them containing a deposit of stone hand-mills, together with five postholes. A wide range of samples was collected from the rondel ditch and other features for radiocarbon dating, geoarchaeological and environmental analyses. Documentation of the rondel ditch's infilling sequence will make it possible to describe in detail the taphonomic processes responsible for its formation and to compare them with the situations documented at the Mohelno I and II rondels. The ditch fill contained a minimum of earlier intrusive material, while material from its basal part can be reliably dated to the earliest phase of the Moravian Painted Ware culture (MPWC/MOG Ia; Lengyel I).

The second, smaller trench was located in the eastern part of the site, outside the rondel area. Its purpose was to document in section the profile of a linear feature crossing the site in a NW–SE direction. The feature has a shallow, basin-shaped profile, with a depth not exceeding 30 cm, and can most probably be interpreted as the remains of a former hollow way, which is unrelated to the rondel complex.



View of Trench 1 excavated as part of the investigation of the Neolithic rondel at Mohelno III.



View of the section through the ditch of the Neolithic rondel Mohelno III.

This research was supported by the Regional Cooperation Programme of the Czech Academy of Sciences and the Vysočina Region through the project “Middle Course of the River Jihlava as Part of the Historical Route Connecting the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands with the South Moravian Valleys”. The processing and analysis of the material obtained during the research were supported by the Lumina quaeruntur programme of the Czech Academy of Sciences through the project “The Strategic Raw Material of Prehistory: Mining and Workshop Processing of Stone”.

Special lecture



The Secrets of Prehistoric Chert Mining in the Krumlovský les

MARTIN OLIVA

The Krumlovský les in south Moravia represents one of the largest and most remarkable prehistoric chert mining areas in Europe. Jurassic chert redeposited in Miocene sediments was exploited here over a remarkably long period, from the Mesolithic to the Early Iron Age. The extensive archaeological record provides unique evidence for the changing nature of prehistoric extraction, processing and use of this raw material.

The lecture will summarise the results of long-term archaeological research in the Krumlovský les, focusing on the development of mining techniques, the organisation of extraction areas and the processing and distribution of the extracted chert. Particular attention will be paid to the changing intensity and character of exploitation throughout prehistory. While the earliest phases demonstrate the practical importance of local chert procurement, the meaning and function of mining appear to have changed substantially over time. The culmination of extraction in the Early Bronze Age, when numerous shafts reached depths of up to 8 m, raises important questions about the social and symbolic dimensions of prehistoric mining.

The Krumlovský les thus offers a unique opportunity to examine prehistoric mining not merely as a means of obtaining raw material, but as a long-term social practice deeply embedded in the organisation and transformation of the prehistoric landscape.



October 6, 2026

Thematic session

New Discoveries and Perspectives in Neolithic and Eneolithic Archaeology



The Neolithic Settlement Area of Plačovice (Jindřichův Hradec District): A Contribution to the Study of Settlement in the Peripheral Zone of the Moravian Painted Ware Culture in Southwestern Moravia

PAVEL ZABILKA

Keywords

NEOLITHIC, LENGYEL CULTURE, PERIPHERY, TAPHONOMY, RESCUE EXCAVATION

Abstract

The paper focuses on the evaluation of a Late Neolithic settlement area uncovered during a rescue archaeological excavation conducted in 2023 near the village of Plačovice (Jindřichův Hradec District). The settlement area is situated in a peripheral microregion of the Lengyel oikumene, close to the Moravian–Austrian border and not far from the historical boundary between Bohemia and Moravia. The rescue excavation, necessitated by the construction of a road, revealed a total of 39 sunken features, only one of which yielded a sufficient quantity of archaeological material for a meaningful evaluation of the archaeological context.

The principal focus is therefore the analysis of the assemblage recovered from sunken feature 2, which was interpreted during the fieldwork as the remains of a clay extraction pit. The dating of the assemblage is discussed in terms of both relative and absolute chronology. The results and their interpretation are subsequently integrated into the discussion alongside the raw-material spectrum of the chipped and polished stone industry, with particular emphasis on assessing the position of the site within the broader context of Lengyel settlement in the study area.

The Neolithic Settlement of Veľký Šariš – Nad Dzikovým potokom: Rescue Archaeological Excavations in Advance of the Construction of the R4 Northern Bypass

DOMINIK DRIMÁK

Keywords

NEOLITHIC, VEĽKÝ ŠARIŠ, DZIKOV STREAM, EASTERN LINEAR POTTERY CULTURE, BÜKK CULTURE

Abstract

In 2019–2020, a rescue archaeological excavation was conducted at the Veľký Šariš – Terasa nad Dzikovým potokom site in connection with the construction of the northern bypass of the R4 expressway around Prešov. The excavated area, covering approximately 36,700 m², yielded more than 370 settlement features documenting occupation from the Palaeolithic to the Bronze Age.

The paper focuses on the Neolithic horizon represented by the Eastern Linear Pottery culture, particularly the Tiszadob group, and the Bükk culture, which together represent the most intensive phase of occupation at the site. A substantial part of the archaeological assemblage consists of abundant chipped and polished stone industries, dominated by obsidian artefacts and supplemented by tools made of radiolarite and imported siliceous raw materials.

Particular attention is paid to anthropomorphic and zoomorphic figurines, ceramic altars, miniature vessels, as well as the occurrence of symbols and ideograms. The results of the research confirm the exceptional importance of the site for understanding settlement in the upper Torysa Basin during the Middle Neolithic.

Results of a Statistical Analysis of the Finds Assemblage from the Eneolithic Stratigraphic Sequence at Fil'akovo – Dolný Hrad

RÓBERT MALČEK

Keywords

ENEOLITHIC, BADEN CULTURE, ÓZD GROUP, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, STRATIGRAPHY

Abstract

The paper presents the results of an analysis of the archaeological assemblage from the Filakovo – Dolný hrad site. The analysis of the ceramic assemblage from stratigraphic units U17 to U29 provides a comprehensive picture of the material composition and decorative style of the Eneolithic settlement assemblage. An assessment of the physical and macrotechnological properties revealed differences in the degree of fragmentation, wall thickness, density, firing colour and sherd structure between the individual horizons. These differences indicate both variability in ceramic production and differences in the processes of deposition and preservation.

A separate analysis of the decoration examined the representation of decorative techniques, elements and motifs in layers U17, U28 and U29. The results point to a relationship between technological variability and decorative expression and allow the internal structure of the assemblage to be characterised more precisely within the Baden cultural complex.

Neolithic and Eneolithic Occupation Revealed by Rescue Excavations along the I/12 Road Relocation between Běchovice and Úvaly

JOSEF DUFEK, ZDENĚK BENEŠ, IRENA BENKOVÁ, DRAHOMÍRA ADÁMKOVÁ-MALYKOVÁ

Keywords

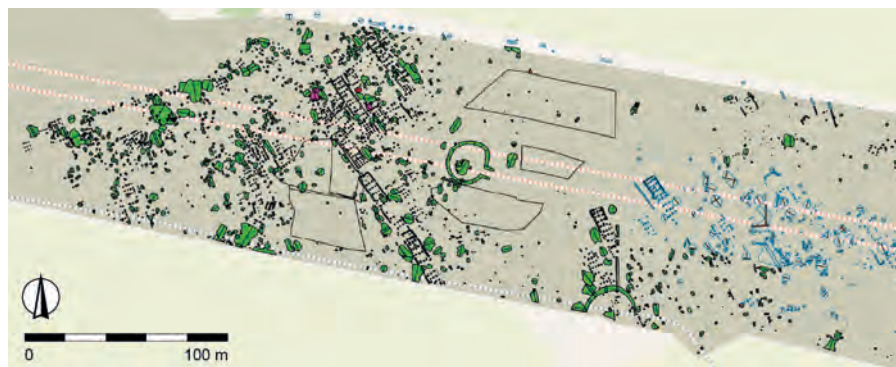
NEOLITHIC, ENEOLITHIC, BURIAL GROUND, SETTLEMENT, RESCUE EXCAVATION

Abstract

During the archaeological excavation of the Úvaly bypass near Prague, two settlements of the Linear Pottery culture and Stroked Pottery culture were excavated at ten sites along the 12-km-long construction corridor, comprising a total of forty longhouses. Two rondel enclosures, approximately 20 m in diameter and featuring a single entrance on the eastern side, were also identified.

Further discoveries included a settlement with a boat-shaped house dating to the end of the Neolithic and two settlements attributed to the Early Eneolithic. The Early Eneolithic was also represented by a single settlement of the Funnel Beaker culture. A ditched fortified settlement belongs to the Middle Eneolithic.

The Late Eneolithic is represented by a small burial ground of the Corded Ware culture and five Bell Beaker burial grounds. A small burial ground, comprising one inhumation and three cremation graves, probably also dates to the Late Eneolithic. Two sites containing features interpreted as *Schlitzgruben* have been preliminarily dated to the Mesolithic–Neolithic transition.



Plan of the rescue excavation showing several Neolithic longhouses and rondel features.

Notes



October 6, 2026

Thematic session

Reconstructing Neolithic Lifeways – A Natural Scientific Approach



Animal Bones from the Neolithic Settlement in Křimice near Plzeň

ZDEŇKA SŮVOVÁ, ALENA TRČKOVÁ

Keywords

NEOLITHIC, LINEAR POTTERY CULTURE, STROKED POTTERY CULTURE, ANIMAL BONES, ARCHAEOZOOLOGY

Abstract

Animal bones from the Neolithic Linear Pottery culture and Stroked Pottery culture were analysed. The assemblage was recovered during archaeological excavations conducted by the Museum of West Bohemia in Pilsen to the east of the village of Křimice between 1996 and 2020. The archaeozoological assemblage comprised primarily domestic ungulates, particularly cattle, as well as a range of hunted species, among which red deer remains were the most numerous.

The proportion of wild mammals during the LnK period was higher than at most contemporaneous sites in the Czech Republic. During the StK period, however, this proportion increased even further, reaching levels more typical of hunting camps than permanent settlements. This paper explores the possible reasons for the continued importance of hunting in an agricultural prehistoric society, where domesticated animals would be expected to have constituted the main component of the animal-based diet.

Integrating Stable Isotopes, Lipid Residues, and Pottery Chaîne Opératoire: Late Neolithic Lifeways and Resilience at Čičarovce, Slovakia (5000–4500 cal BC)

**PETER TÓTH, JOHANA MALÍŠKOVÁ, SÉBASTIEN MANEM, VERONIKA BRYCHOVÁ,
MIRIAM NÝVLTOVÁ FIŠÁKOVÁ, ZDENĚK TVRDÝ, PAVLÍNA INGROVÁ, PETER MILO,
RASTISLAV HREHA, DALIA POKUTTA, ESZTER BÁNFFY**

Keywords

LATE NEOLITHIC, LIPID ANALYSIS, STABLE ISOTOPE ANALYSIS, POTTERY *CHAÎNE OPÉRATOIRE*

Abstract

During the construction of a gas pipeline at Čičarovce, Slovakia, in 1976, archaeological excavations revealed 12 Late Neolithic graves (5000–4500 cal BC), including a central burial interpreted as a shaman's grave, comprising four successive burials and surrounded by five pits. While previous publications have focused primarily on the typological and chronological analysis of the pottery, the present study employs an integrated bioarchaeological approach to reconstruct the subsistence strategies and social organisation of the community.

The research addresses three central questions: (1) What was the palaeoenvironmental context of the settlement? (2) How do stable isotope data from human remains correspond with faunal evidence and lipid residues preserved in pottery? (3) What can pottery production techniques and dietary patterns reveal about social differentiation within the community?

This research is supported by the RES-HUM project (Ready for the Future: Understanding the Long-Term Resilience of Human Culture; CZ.02.01.01/00/22_008/0004593).

Human-Landscape Interactions in the Neolithic: Results of Rescue Archaeological Excavations in the Brno-Zábrdovice Area

MICHAL BUČO, KATARÍNA BUČOVÁ ČERNÁVOVÁ, PETR KOČÁR, ROMANA KOČÁROVÁ

Keywords

NEOLITHIC, BRNO-ZÁBRDOVICE, ARCHAEOBOTANICAL ANALYSES, DEFORESTATION, FEATHER GRASS (*STIPA*)

Abstract

This paper aims to analyse Neolithic settlement strategies based on evidence from field excavations and archaeobotanical analyses, including the flotation of plant macro-remains and anthracological analysis. It traces the process of Neolithisation and its impact on environmental transformation in the Brno-Zábrdovice area. The transition from a hunter-gatherer economy to agriculture marked the beginning of the transformation of primeval forest ecosystems into a cultural landscape.

The results reveal a spatial shift of the settlement area during the Late Neolithic, apparently in response to increasing flood risk. These environmental changes were likely driven by alterations in forest composition and intensified land use. The paper also discusses the development of local agro-economy and crop cultivation, with a particular focus on the composition of the plant spectrum, including the occurrence of significant environmental indicators such as feather grass (*Stipa*).



October 6, 2026

Thematic session

Death and Burial Practices in the Neolithic and Eneolithic



Burials of the Linear Pottery Culture at the Oslavany – Stará Hora Settlement

MICHAL BUČO, KATARÍNA BUČOVÁ ČERŇAVOVÁ, ALŽBĚTA BEDÁŇOVÁ

Keywords

NEOLITHIC, OSLAVANY, LINEAR POTTERY CULTURE, BURIALS, RESCUE EXCAVATION

Abstract

A rescue archaeological excavation at the Oslavany – Stará Hora site has been underway since 2021, with an area of nearly 5 hectares excavated to date. A large, multi-period settlement has been documented, with Neolithic features predominating. At the end of 2024, an atypical burial of an individual associated with the Linear Pottery culture (LBK) was discovered at the site. The skeleton was placed in a seated position within a partially backfilled exploitation pit and accompanied by grave goods.

The primary aim of this paper is to analyse the relationship between the burial and the settlement features, taking into account the results of radiocarbon dating, and to compare this context with analogous examples.

Vráble – Veľké Lehemby: Results of the 2026 Investigation of the Ditch System and Deposits of Human Remains

ALENA BISTÁKOVÁ, MARTIN FURHOLT, KATHARINA FUCHS, ZUZANA HUKELOVÁ, KATA FURHOLT, NILS MÜLLER-SCHEEBEL, SEBASTIAN SCHULTRICH, IVAN CHEBEN

Keywords

NEOLITHIC, VRÁBLE, DITCH, ENTRANCES, HUMAN REMAINS, DEPOSITIONAL PRACTICES

Abstract

This paper presents the results of the 2026 field season carried out within the DFG project focused on extraordinary manipulation and depositional practices at the Linear Pottery culture settlement of Vráble – Veľké Lehemby. This extensive enclosed settlement, dated approximately to 5250–4950 BC, ranks among the most important Neolithic sites in Central Europe. Current research focuses on the ditch area near Entrances 1 and 2, where finds of mostly headless human skeletons, already known from previous investigations and presentations, continue to attract attention. This season is devoted to completing the investigation of the ditch fill and the find situations associated with skeletons uncovered in 2025, as well as to a test trench in the fill in the north-eastern part of the enclosed area. The aim is to refine the stratigraphy, the process of ditch infilling, and the spatial relationships between the enclosure construction, the entrances and the deposits of human remains.

The contribution emerged as part of the “DFG Project 56005766 Interdisziplinäre Untersuchungen außergewöhnlicher Körpermanipulationen und Deponierungspraktiken der Bandkeramischen Siedlung Vráble Veľké Lehemby (5200–4950 BCE), Südwestslowakei” and VEGA project 2/0017/24 “Good Servant, Bad Master. Archaeological Evidence of the Use of Fire from the Prehistoric to Modern Period”.

Long Barrow Cemeteries of the Funnel Beaker Culture in Lesser Poland: New Radiocarbon Dating and Stable Isotope Analyses

DARIUSZ KRÓL

Keywords

ENEOLITHIC, FUNNEL BEAKER CULTURE, LONG BARROWS, RADIOCARBON DATES, STABLE ISOTOPES

Abstract

Long barrow cemeteries of the Funnel Beaker culture represent an important element of the Eneolithic landscape of Lesser Poland. This paper presents new radiocarbon dates obtained from human skeletal remains recovered from the cemeteries at Malice Kościelne, Dębiany, Czaple Wielkie and Świącica. The results provide a more precise chronological framework for these burial grounds and contribute to a better understanding of their role in the development of local Funnel Beaker communities.

The chronological data are complemented by stable carbon ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$) and nitrogen ($\delta^{15}\text{N}$) isotope analyses of bone collagen. These analyses provide insights into the diet of the buried individuals and contribute to the reconstruction of subsistence strategies employed by Funnel Beaker communities inhabiting the loess regions of Lesser Poland.

Taken together, the radiocarbon and isotopic data offer new perspectives on the chronology and lifeways of populations associated with long barrow cemeteries during the fourth millennium BC.

Keywords

NEOLITHIC, ARCHAEOLOGY OF CHILDHOOD, CHILDREN, NEWBORNS, GRAVES

Abstract

The archaeology of childhood remains a relatively neglected topic in Czech archaeology, despite its considerable potential for providing insights into the organisation and functioning of prehistoric societies. Children constituted an important part of Neolithic communities, yet their archaeological visibility is often limited and their role has traditionally received less attention than that of adults.

This paper aims to assess the current state of knowledge concerning children in three Neolithic cultural contexts documented in Bohemia and Moravia: the Linear Pottery culture, the Stroked Pottery culture and the Lengyel culture. The evidence from these regions is compared with that from adjacent areas in order to identify similarities and differences in the treatment and archaeological representation of children.

The principal source of information is represented by child burials, with more than 200 graves analysed for the purposes of this study. Particular attention is paid to the spatial and chronological distribution of child burials, burial practices and grave goods, as well as to differences in the treatment of children of different age categories. The results provide a basis for discussing the social position and visibility of children within Neolithic communities and for assessing the extent to which childhood was reflected in funerary practices.

Notes



October 6, 2026

Thematic session

Stone Artefacts as Witnesses to the Organisation of Households and Entire Societies



Stone Artefacts as Indicators of Household Organisation at Linear Pottery Culture Settlement Sites

PETRA SCHINDLEROVÁ

Keywords

EARLY NEOLITHIC, LINEAR POTTERY CULTURE, STONE ARTEFACTS, HOUSEHOLD ORGANISATION, SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIFFERENTIATION

Abstract

This paper examines stone artefacts from Early Neolithic Linear Pottery culture (LBK) settlements in the Litovický Stream microregion in order to reconstruct household organisation and socio-economic relationships between individual households. The study combines raw material analysis, functional classification, metric characteristics and the spatial distribution of chipped and ground stone artefacts, employing multivariate statistical approaches.

The results demonstrate changes in the distribution patterns of lithic raw materials throughout the development of the LBK, while also revealing considerable variability in the lithic assemblages associated with individual building complexes. Differences in the proportions of production waste, finished tools, grinding stones and other macrolithic artefacts indicate the existence of functionally differentiated households. In particular, larger tripartite longhouses show higher concentrations of artefacts associated with the processing of agricultural products, whereas smaller buildings are more closely associated with craft and manufacturing activities.

The study highlights the potential of stone artefacts for reconstructing the internal organisation of Early Neolithic settlements and the socio-economic relationships between individual households.

Tracing the Origins of Hornsburg Stone Axes: Jizera-Type Metabasites versus Lower Austrian Amphibolites

IRIS L. SCHMIDT, MICHAEL BRANDL, MICHAEL GOSTENCNIK,
CHRISTOPH HAUZENBERGER, GERHARD TRNKA

Keywords

NEOLITHIC, LENGYEL CULTURE, POLISHED INDUSTRY, PROVENANCE ANALYSIS, JIZERA-TYPE METABASITE, AMPHIBOLITIC ROCKS

Abstract

Twenty polished stone artefacts from the Middle Neolithic double-ditched circular enclosure at the early Lengyel culture site of Hornsburg, Lower Austria, were analysed together with geological reference samples from the Jizera Mountains in northern Bohemia and Lower Austria to investigate their most likely provenance. The reference samples originate from a collection assembled at the settlement associated with the circular enclosure and were collected more than 50 years ago.

Jizera-type metabasites were widely used for Neolithic polished stone tools, but distinguishing them from other amphibolitic rocks remains challenging. As Hornsburg is located in northern Lower Austria and several of the analysed artefacts had been macroscopically identified as Jizera-type metabasite, we tested this potential non-local provenance against amphibolitic sources in Lower Austria. The study evaluates an integrated provenance approach combining petrography, X-ray diffraction, electron probe microanalysis and whole-rock X-ray fluorescence analysis.

The two reference groups show systematic differences in texture, mineralogy and amphibole chemistry, allowing most artefacts to be assessed using multiple independent criteria. Nine artefacts are consistent with the Jizera reference group, one can probably be attributed to this source area, and two show closer affinities with Lower Austrian amphibolites, while the remaining samples cannot be assigned confidently. The results demonstrate that integrating petrographic, mineralogical and geochemical evidence provides a more robust framework for provenance studies of amphibolitic stone tools in Central Europe than reliance on any single analytical technique.

The M.O.S.T. Project and the Research into Prehistoric Stone Exploitation and Workshop Sites

JAROSLAV BARTÍK

Keywords

PREHISTORIC MINING, STONE RAW MATERIALS, WORKSHOP SITES, LITHIC PRODUCTION, MIDDLE DANUBE REGION

Abstract

The paper introduces the M.O.S.T. (Mining of Stone) project, a research programme focused on prehistoric stone exploitation and workshop sites in the Middle Danube region, with particular emphasis on the territory of Moravia. The project explores the role of stone raw materials as strategic resources in prehistoric societies and seeks to integrate the study of extraction sites, workshops, production technologies and distribution networks within a broader social and economic framework.

The presentation will introduce the geographical scope of the project, its principal theoretical approaches and research questions, as well as the main categories of stone raw materials under investigation. Particular attention is given to the relationship between raw-material sources and associated production areas, the organisation and intensity of prehistoric extraction and workshop activities, technological chaînes opératoires, and the movement and distribution of stone products. The project combines archaeological, geological and technological approaches with modern analytical methods, including non-destructive survey techniques, remote sensing, geophysical prospection and petrographic and geochemical analyses.

The final part of the paper will focus on selected recent results. Particular attention will be paid to new evidence for Eneolithic chert exploitation at Stránská skála in Brno and to workshop sites associated with the processing of Želešice-type metabasite. These case studies illustrate the potential of integrating extraction, production and distribution evidence for understanding the organisation of prehistoric stone-resource economies and their role in the structure of prehistoric communities.



View of the remains of Eneolithic surface exploitation of chert at the Brno-Stránská skála III site.

This contribution is a result of research conducted within the Lumina quaeruntur project 'The Strategic Raw Material of Prehistory: Mining and Workshop Processing of Stone' and the Strategy AV21 research programme "Epicentres of Civilisation – Intelligent Households, Technology and Society", specifically within the activity "Dynamics of the Development of Technological Processing of Key Raw Materials in Prehistoric Households".

Notes



October 6, 2026

Poster abstracts



Common Characteristics and Differences of Neolithic Households in the Opava and Racibórz Regions

KATEŘINA PAPÁKOVÁ

Keywords

OPAVA AND RACIBÓRZ REGIONS, LINEAR POTTERY CULTURE, STROKED POTTERY CULTURE, MALICE CULTURE, UPPER SILESIAN LENGYEL GROUP

Abstract

The poster presents the results of research focused on intra-site and inter-site settlement interactions among the earliest farming communities during the Neolithic in the Opava and Racibórz regions. Particular attention is paid to their economic, social and spiritual characteristics and to the ways in which individual communities interacted within the wider settlement landscape. These key aspects are investigated through the analysis of the composition and distribution of raw materials, as well as the techno-typological classification of stone and ceramic artefacts. The study is complemented by an assessment of ritual practices within the everyday life of settlements, represented, for example, by finds of female figurines and other forms of material evidence.

The research combines several complementary lines of archaeological evidence in order to provide a more comprehensive picture of the organisation and development of Neolithic communities in the study area. Particular emphasis is placed on the comparison of evidence from both sides of the present-day Czech–Polish border, allowing similarities and differences in settlement development and material culture to be considered within a common regional framework. The analysis integrates data from the Czech and Polish sides of the border and incorporates new absolute chronological data, providing a basis for a more precise understanding of the temporal and spatial development of the earliest farming communities in the region.

Linear Pottery Culture Settlement at the Lotouš Site (Slaný District)

DRAHOMÍRA ADÁMKOVÁ MALYKOVÁ, RADEK BALÝ, TOMÁŠ BEK, KAMILA VĚŠÍNOVÁ

Keywords

NEOLITHIC, LINEAR POTTERY CULTURE, ŠÁRKA STAGE, SETTLEMENT

Abstract

The poster presents the preliminary results of the analysis of an extensive multicultural site at Lotouš (Slaný District), investigated in connection with the construction of the D7 motorway between the Slaný West Interchange and Kutrovice in 2024–2025. In Section 8, a multicultural site comprising more than 1,500 archaeological features was uncovered, a substantial proportion of which dates to the Linear Pottery culture (LBK), specifically to the Šárka stage.

The Neolithic occupation is represented by 6–7 longhouses, each associated with elongated construction pits. The settlement provides an important body of evidence for the study of the spatial organisation and internal structure of LBK settlements in the region. The poster focuses primarily on the preliminary evaluation of the settlement features and their spatial relationships, with particular attention to the organisation of individual house complexes and associated activity areas.

Late Neolithic hoard of marble bead preforms from Praha-Vinoř

ANEŽKA SOUKUPOVÁ

Keywords

NEOLITHIC, STROKED POTTERY CULTURE, HOARD, MARBLE, JEWELLERY

Abstract

This poster presents an analysis of Neolithic material recovered from a hoard within the Neolithic rondel at Prague-Vinoř. It focuses on a unique assemblage of marble bead preforms, representing the only known find of its kind. Petrographic analysis was carried out in collaboration with the Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences. The raw material was further analysed using X-ray diffraction (XRD) to determine its provenance and identify its geological characteristics. The results contribute to the discussion of Neolithic marble bead production, the provenance and selection of raw materials, and the use of marble in Neolithic societies. They also provide new insights into the technological and economic aspects of bead production.

Personal Ornaments as an Expression of Social Status in the Western Lengyel Burial Rite

ALENA NEJEDLÁ

Keywords

LENGYEL CULTURE, FUNERARY RITE, JEWELLERY, SOCIAL STATUS, LONG-DISTANCE EXCHANGE

Abstract

The poster presents a material synthesis of personal ornaments and clothing accessories recovered from burials associated with the western group of the Lengyel culture. A comparison of the spatial arrangement, quantity and raw-material composition of ornamental assemblages – including items made from mollusc shells, marble, limestone, jet and amber – reveals connections between material culture, ritual practice and the social structure of contemporary communities.

Particular attention is paid to differences in the composition and distribution of ornamental assemblages between individual burials, as well as to their possible relationship with the age and social position of the deceased. Personal ornaments were demonstrably not uniform elements of funerary equipment, but rather a dynamic medium for expressing social status, age categories and regional identity. Their presence and composition may therefore provide valuable insights into patterns of social differentiation and the role of personal display within Lengyel communities.

The Archaeological Evidence of Daub from the Dudince – Pod Gestencom Site

LUCIA KOTIANOVÁ

Keywords

ENEOLITHIC, LUDANICE GROUP, DUDINCE, DAUB, STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS

Abstract

At the Epi-lengyel site of the Ludanice Group at Dudince – Pod Gestencom, a large assemblage of daub was recovered between 2023 and 2026, providing evidence of structural elements of buildings as well as impressions of plant remains. The research and documentation were conducted for scientific and recording purposes by Prof. PhDr. Noémi Beljak Pažinová, PhD, and Mgr. Katarína Šimunková, PhD. The analysis of the daub assemblage from the site forms part of my doctoral dissertation.

The poster presents the results of the analysis of this assemblage and provides an overview of the characteristics of daub from the site under investigation. Particular attention is paid to impressions of structural elements and plants, the degree of preservation, and technological characteristics of the daub, including its colour, inclusions and surface treatment.

The results of the analysis provide insights not only into the architectural elements identified at the site, but also into the importance of systematic daub analysis for the broader interpretation of Neolithic and Eneolithic settlements in Slovakia.

Mysterium Magnum, or About the Origins of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy in the Slovak-Moravian Region and the Little Carpathians: Preliminary Results

JANA MELLNEROVÁ ŠUTEKOVÁ, JAROSLAV PEŠKA, KATARÍNA HLADÍKOVÁ

Keywords

EARLY ENEOLITHIC, COPPER INDUSTRY, INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH, COPPER MINERALS, LEAD ISOTOPES

Abstract

The authors present the preliminary results of interdisciplinary research on copper ore samples from sources in the Slovak–Moravian region (Czech Republic) and the Little Carpathians (Slovakia), as well as on selected copper artefacts and semi-finished products from Moravia and western Slovakia, dated to the Early Eneolithic. The research is conducted in close cooperation with geologists and aims to determine the provenance of the copper used in these artefacts and to explore the possibility that multiple copper sources were exploited within a single region. The principal analytical methods include energy-dispersive X-ray fluorescence (ED-XRF), neutron activation analysis (NAA) and, in particular, lead isotope analysis. The main objective is to confirm or refute the exploitation of local copper sources, including deposits that have so far received little attention or have not yet been identified archaeologically.

The scientific project Mysterium Magnum – Origins of Metallurgy in Central Europe is supported by the International Visegrad Fund. The project is carried out by the Archaeological Centre in Olomouc, the Bratislava City Museum, ELTE – Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest, and Jagiellonian University in Krakow.



International Visegrad Fund and the partners of the project Mysterium Magnum – Origins of Metallurgy in Central Europe

Ochre in Graves of the Globular Amphora Culture from Sadowie (Southern Poland): Results of Archaeological and Microscopic Analyses

JOANNA TRĄBSKA, WOJCIECH PASTERKIEWICZ

Keywords

ENEOLITHIC, GLOBULAR AMPHORA CULTURE, FUNERAL RITE, OCHRE, MINERALOGICAL ANALYSES

Abstract

Ochre is one of the key substances used in prehistoric funerary rituals, yet its role in the Globular Amphora culture (GAC) remains poorly understood. At the largest known GAC cemetery at Sadowie, comprising 31 graves, red pigment was identified in only two burials (No. 1 and 26). This presentation combines archaeological observations with microscopic and mineralogical analyses to investigate the occurrence, composition and significance of the ochre. Particular attention is paid to its distribution within the graves, its relationship to human remains and grave goods, and its mineralogical composition, including possible admixtures and the provenance of the raw material.

The results will be discussed in the broader context of other GAC sites and selected Late Neolithic communities in Central Europe, providing new insights into the symbolic role of ochre, funerary practices and raw-material procurement among GAC communities.

From Scratch: Interpreting the Function of Polished and Bevelled Stone Artefacts

KRISTINA DOLEŽALOVÁ, ROBERT TRNKA

Keywords

ENEOLITHIC, POLISHED AND BEVELLED STONE ARTEFACTS, USE-WEAR ANALYSIS, EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Abstract

Functional analysis of polished and bevelled stone artefacts (PBAs) has received only limited attention. This paper presents new insights into the development and distribution of use-wear traces on these tools. An experimental programme was conducted involving the working of wood and antler using axes and adzes. The experiments revealed clear differences in the mode of operation and tool kinematics, reflected in the orientation of linear wear traces. On adzes, scratches and striations develop predominantly perpendicular to the cutting edge, whereas on axes they are oblique, forming a characteristic “fishbone” pattern. Differences in micro-polish also enabled the identification of the worked material. Analysis of five Eneolithic artefacts of the Cham culture provided an independent test of the experimental observations and demonstrated the versatile, multifunctional character of these tools. The results highlight both the interpretative potential and the methodological challenges of use-wear analysis of polished and bevelled stone artefacts.

The Barrow Cemetery of the Corded Ware Culture at Libkovice (Most District): Preliminary Results

VĚRA AUTERSKÁ SUŠICKÁ, PETR LISSEK, MIROSLAV DOBEŠ

Keywords

LATE ENEOLITHIC, CORDED WARE CULTURE, BURIAL GROUND, CIRCULAR PALISADE TRENCHES, BARROWS

Abstract

Since 2018, one of the largest Corded Ware culture burial grounds in Bohemia has been uncovered in the cadastral area of the former village of Libkovice (Most District). By the end of 2025, more than fifty graves had been excavated, twelve of which contained clear remains of circular palisade trenches interpreted as components of burial mounds. The trenches range from 2 to 6 m in diameter, with two larger examples measuring 9 and 15 m. Traces of posts have been preserved in some trenches, while several graves have yielded evidence of timber structures within the grave chambers. The skeletal remains of both male and female individuals were generally poorly preserved or entirely absent, while the associated grave goods were modest but typical of the Corded Ware culture.

As excavations continue in 2026, the number of identified graves may increase. Even at the current stage of research, however, the number of circular trenches and the extent of the site make the Libkovice burial ground one of the most significant assemblages of this type in the Czech archaeological context.



Libkovice (Most District) – excavation area with visible remains of Corded Ware culture graves with circular palisade trenches.

New Findings on Corded Ware Culture Stone Industry from the Prague Ring Road

ELIŠKA KUKLOVÁ, MILAN KUKLA

Keywords

LATE ENEOLITHIC, CORDED WARE CULTURE, RESCUE EXCAVATION, STONE INDUSTRY, BATTLE-AXES

Abstract

Within the route of the planned D0 Prague motorway bypass (Section 511 near Říčany), a burial ground of the Corded Ware culture was documented during a rescue archaeological excavation carried out between 2024 and 2026. Although no ceramic vessels were deposited in the grave contexts, the assemblage included eight polished stone axes, three battle-axes and seven chipped stone artefacts. The present poster aims to present the results of the techno-typological and raw-material analyses of the polished and chipped stone artefacts recovered from these funerary contexts. Particular attention is paid to the technological characteristics, typological composition and raw-material spectrum of the assemblage, as well as to the spatial and contextual distribution of the artefacts within the individual graves. The results provide new insights into the composition and character of the grave goods and contribute to the broader understanding of material practices associated with Corded Ware culture funerary contexts in Bohemia.

Towards the Diagnosis of an Unusual Intracranial Lesion: A Case Study from the Corded Ware Culture Cemetery at Libkovice

JOANNA WITAN, JACEK TOMCZYK, PETR VÁGNER, PETR LISSEK

Keywords

CORDED WARE CULTURE, PALAEOPATHOLOGY, INTRACRANIAL LESION, DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS, BIOARCHAEOLOGY

Abstract

During archaeological excavations, calcified or ossified structures are occasionally found among human skeletal remains. Their origin may be associated with pathological processes, trauma or post-mortem changes, providing valuable information for palaeopathological diagnosis. One such lesion was recovered from Burial 258 of the Corded Ware culture cemetery excavated at the multi-period archaeological site of Libkovice (north-western Bohemia). The individual was assessed as a young adult (*Adultus*), while the grave goods and burial arrangement suggest that the individual was female; however, poor skeletal preservation precluded a reliable biological sex estimation.

An oval intracranial lesion measuring 17 × 12 mm was identified. The fragmentary preservation of the skull prevented the precise determination of its original anatomical location. This poster presents the results of radiological and spectroscopic analyses aimed at identifying the composition and origin of the lesion and assessing its possible pathological significance.



Oval intracranial lesion recovered from Burial 258 at Libkovice (northwestern Bohemia).

New Funerary Monuments of the Late Eneolithic in Central Bohemia

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Keywords

LATE ENEOLITHIC, CORDED WARE AND BELL BEAKER CULTURES, CENTRAL BOHEMIA, FUNERAL MONUMENTS, SACRED LANDSCAPE

Abstract

Current rescue archaeological research conducted in 2024–2025 along the D7 motorway (Kladno District, Czech Republic) has brought new findings of little-known or previously unknown types of burial monuments dating to the Late Eneolithic, the Corded Ware culture and the Bell Beaker culture.

In addition to the usual groups of flat inhumation graves, the excavations revealed Corded Ware culture burial mounds with chamber graves and variable wooden structures, including a number of interesting wooden construction details, near Třebíz. Two further burial mounds of the Bell Beaker culture were also identified, together with a probable ritual area in their immediate vicinity.

Near the village of Hořešovičky, two unusual cremation graves of the Bell Beaker culture were discovered, associated with burnt wooden structures. These consisted of palisades apparently covered by a roof-like structure and were located within a larger area enclosed by a ditch and occupying a prominent position in the landscape. A number of additional Corded Ware culture graves were found nearby, including one richly furnished burial with shell ornaments.

The newly discovered sites clearly indicate the deliberate placement of funerary monument complexes on elevated, relatively flat locations offering extensive views of the surrounding landscape. These monuments form part of a broader funerary landscape and are directly associated with other burial grounds dating from the Early Bronze Age, the La Tène period and the Early Middle Ages.

The Phenomenon of “Slot Pits” (“Schlitzgruben”, “Fentes”, “Slot Pits”, “Fosses à profil V-Y-W...”) in the Central European Agricultural Prehistory

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Keywords

SCHLITZGRUBEN, PREHISTORIC AGRICULTURE, TRAPS, GEOCHEMICAL METHODS, STORAGE/FERMENTATION OF FOODSTUFFS OF ANIMAL ORIGIN

Abstract

The issue of these slot-like features, characterised by U-, V-, W- or Y-shaped profiles, has been investigated by archaeologists for almost 100 years. To date, however, no satisfactory explanation has been proposed for the purposes for which they were used during the agricultural prehistory. Although these features appear to be very similar in plan, we assume that they may have served multiple functions depending on their location within the settlement area (core vs. hinterland).

The authors favour the interpretation that features located in the hinterland of settlements or near settlement enclosures, often close to entrances, may have functioned as traps, whereas features situated within the settlement core may have served, particularly during the warmer months, as cleverly constructed underground cooling facilities for the storage of foodstuffs of animal origin. Geochemical analyses have detected traces indicative of fermentation processes in some of these features. They may therefore also have been used for controlled fermentation of meat, particularly game, or dairy products under cool, anaerobic conditions.



View of a sunken slot-like feature uncovered during a rescue archaeological excavation on Jateční Street in Ústí nad Labem.



October 7, 2026

Excursion

[en]

The full-day excursion will be divided into two parts. In the morning, participants will take a boat trip on the Vranov Reservoir, during which they will be introduced to the history and archaeological sites in the vicinity of Bítov. More than twenty archaeological sites will be presented, located both on the hills overlooking the reservoir and along its shores, where they are exposed to water erosion. The excursion will include sites such as Bítov – Pískoviště u borovic, Oslovice – Obětní skála and Chvalatice – Růžový kopec. Participants will also have the opportunity to see the ruins of the medieval castle of Cornštejn, where remains of an above-ground post-built structure and a cultural layer dating to the Jevišovice culture were discovered in 2023.

Around midday, participants will return to Hotel Bítov for lunch. After lunch, the excursion will continue by bus to selected Neolithic and Eneolithic sites in the Znojmo region. The itinerary will include the hilltop multi-period site of Palliardiho hradisko near Vysočany, as well as two Neolithic settlements with rondels at Štítary and Mašovice.

The excursion will conclude with a visit to the prehistoric exhibition and the current exhibition *Landscape shrouded in time* at the South Moravian Museum in Znojmo.



*View of the exhibition of the South Moravian Museum in Znojmo.
Pohled do expozice Jihomoravského muzea ve Znojmě.*

Boat Excursion on the Vranov Reservoir

JAROSLAV BARTÍK, ALENA NEJEDLÁ, MILAN VOKÁČ



Presented archaeological sites in the vicinity of the Vranov Reservoir.

Prezentované archeologické lokality v okolí Vranovské přehrady.

1. Starý Petřín – “Bau”

A hilltop settlement dating to the Late Hallstatt period, the 6th–5th centuries BC, is situated on the prominent forested hill known as “Bau”. Based on the terrain configuration and a surviving peripheral terrace, the settlement was probably fortified. Its elevated position provided not only control over the surrounding landscape but also protection of access to the extensive meander of the Dyje River.

In the foreground of the hilltop settlement, on the access neck of the meander, there was probably a contemporary small cremation cemetery. The two sites may therefore have formed a connected settlement and funerary complex.

2. Jazovice – “Thayafeld”

The area of the former “Thayafeld” meadows, now submerged beneath the waters of Jazovice Bay, was once occupied by a small lime kiln dating to the Modern Period. It was established close to an outcrop of marble, which is also of interest as a potential raw material in the context of prehistoric settlement.

In the Neolithic, marble was a suitable raw material for the production of stone beads. Although evidence for its use is known from other regions, Neolithic exploitation of the local marble has not yet been archaeologically confirmed in western Moravia.

3. Oslnovice – “Farářka”

A settlement of the Moravian Painted Ware culture, probably dating to its later developmental phase, was situated at “Farářka” beach. Its location is highly unusual, on the edge of the floor of the approximately 100 m-deep, rocky and markedly sinuous valley of the Dyje River.

The most remarkable aspect of the settlement is its isolated location. Given the configuration of the terrain, it could not have been directly associated with the agricultural hinterland normally expected in connection with Neolithic settlements.

4. Oslnovice – “Dvořiště” and “Bejkovec”

A hilltop settlement was located in the forest tract known as “Dvořiště”, with its origins dating at least to the first half of the 13th century. It was later transformed into a farmstead. Nearby, on the rocky promontory of “Bejkovec”, stood a small fortified manor enclosed by a ditch and containing a masonry building. Its existence is documented from the second half of the 13th to the first half of the 15th centuries.

The entire settled area formed part of the settlement of Ždánice, which is recorded as deserted by the end of the 15th century.

5. Oslnovice – “Obětní skála”, “Nedvědí”

The hilltop site is situated above the confluence of the Oslnovický Stream and the Dyje River, in an area known as “Obětní skála” or “Nedvědí”. The prominent promontory yielded evidence of settlement activity dating to the Eneolithic and, owing to its position above the river, formed a natural landmark within the surrounding landscape.

Archaeological finds were first recovered here in 1968, when the site was brought to attention by M. Drážďil and subsequent fieldwalking by Vladimír Kouba produced the first assemblage of finds. Further field survey was conducted in 1975 by V. Kouba in collaboration with V. Podborský and I. Rakovský.

The assemblage comprises fragments of coarse and fine tableware, pointed handles, plastically decorated strips, spindle-whorl fragments and, most notably, the torso of an anthropomorphic figurine – a female figurine with characteristic impressed decoration on the back. The combination of the finds and the prominent location of the promontory indicates the existence of a prehistoric settlement site, which may also have had a cultic function. The promontory was subsequently re-used, probably in the Late Hallstatt period, as indicated by fragments of graphite-tempered pottery.



*Selection of finds from the Oslnovice –
„Obětní skála” site.*

*Výběr nálezů z lokality Oslnovice –
„Obětní skála“.*

6. Bítov – Cornštejn Castle

Unexpected evidence of prehistoric settlement was discovered during a rescue archaeological excavation conducted by the South Moravian Museum in Znojmo in 2023 in connection with restoration works within the castle complex. In the area between the old palace and the guardhouse, a previously unknown feature of the Jevišovice Culture was identified in a damaged corner of the bailey wall.

Several post-holes were uncovered on a steep slope, cut into deliberately levelled bedrock. They represent the remains of an above-ground timber structure, probably a hut. The feature was covered by an approximately one-metre-thick, undisturbed cultural layer dating to the same period. The corner of the later bailey masonry was subsequently founded directly on this deposit, and instability of the underlying deposits may have contributed significantly to its eventual destruction.

The excavation also produced a representative assemblage of pottery fragments, the first such evidence to be documented within the castle promontory. The discovery provides important evidence for prehistoric occupation of the location later occupied by the medieval castle and contributes to our understanding of Jevišovice culture settlement in south-western Moravia.

7. Bítov – “Pískoviště u borovic”

The “Pískoviště u borovic” site is one of the earliest systematically investigated archaeological sites in the Bítov area. In the 1930s, L. Pokorný, headmaster of the Bítov school, conducted fieldwalking here; the site was probably discovered in 1931. It was situated on a gentle sandy slope at the confluence of the Želetavka and Dyje rivers, directly below Bítov Castle. Following the filling of the Vranov Reservoir in 1935, the entire valley, together with the old village of Bítov, disappeared beneath the water.

The archaeological material is now held primarily in the collections of the South Moravian Museum in Znojmo. The largest component is an assemblage of 1,483 chipped stone artefacts. Its recent reassessment, however, produced a surprising result: most of the assemblage is unrelated to the Neolithic occupation and dates instead to the Late Palaeolithic and Mesolithic. The site therefore documents much earlier use of the area around the confluence of the two rivers.

Neolithic occupation is represented by a smaller component of the chipped stone industry, polished stone tools and pottery fragments. The finds can primarily be associated with the Moravian Painted Ware culture, although an earlier Neolithic occupation cannot be excluded. The polished stone assemblage includes artefacts made of Jizera-type metabasite and Želešice-type greenstone, representing raw materials transported from relatively distant source areas.

The site is now completely submerged beneath the waters of the Vranov Reservoir. Its approximate location has been reconstructed using historical maps, photographs and postcards documenting the former appearance of the valley.



View of the confluence of the Želetavka and Dyje rivers before flooding.

Pohled na soutok řek Želetavka a Dyje před zaplavením.

8. Vysočany – “Přední kopaninky”

An elevated settlement of the Jevišovice culture was discovered by M. Malý and E. Urban on the forested promontory of “Přední kopaninky”. The site was probably fortified, as its perimeter is accompanied by a pair of ditches and ramparts. If their prehistoric date is confirmed, they may represent one of the earliest known examples of fortification dating to the Late Eneolithic in western Moravia.

9. Vysočany – “Sedlisko”/“Sedlíštko”

A settlement dating to the Early Middle Ages, particularly the 11th–12th centuries, was situated on the high and extensive plateau known as “Sedlisko” or “Sedlíštko”. Its location is unusual, as it occupies a prominent elevated position directly opposite Bítov Castle.

10. Vysočany – “Drahy”

In the “Drahy” forest, the Bítov schoolteacher L. Pokorný discovered an extensive Early Medieval burial mound cemetery comprising approximately 35 barrows. Six poorly furnished cremation burials date to around AD 800, while a further 38 inhumation graves date from the 9th to the first half of the 10th centuries.

The grave goods included graphite-tempered pottery vessels, bronze and silver earrings, iron bucket fittings and weapons. The burial mound cemetery was probably associated with the Early Medieval settlement in the Bítov area.

11. Bítov – castle promontory

The Bítov castle promontory was already occupied during the Eneolithic, probably by communities of the Jevišovice culture. The site was reused during the Middle Hillfort period, in the 8th?–9th–10th centuries. It is possible that the inhabitants of this settlement buried their dead across the river, in the burial mound cemetery near Vysočany.

In the 11th–12th centuries, an important Late Hillfort-period stronghold was established here. During the fourth quarter of the 12th century, it gradually developed into a High Medieval stone castle, which became the administrative centre of a castle district and an important element of the frontier defensive system.

12. Bítov – “Velká horka”

A relatively substantial settlement dating to the Early Iron Age, specifically Hallstatt D, was situated in the “Velká horka” area. Once again, the settlement occupied an unusual position on the edge of the floor of the deep Dyje River valley.

The landscape itself is of particular geomorphological interest. The “Horka” area preserves an abandoned meander formed by the predecessor of the present-day Dyje during the Pleistocene. This distinctive geomorphological feature helps explain the present-day configuration of the landscape around the site.

13. Bítov – “Kosůtka”/“Kosůvka”

On the slope known as “Kosůtka” or “Kosůvka”, the Bítov schoolteacher J. Weiden-thaler discovered an outcrop of knappable siliceous raw materials suitable for the production of prehistoric chipped stone artefacts. The materials include, above all, opals and chalcedonies, particularly brown and green varieties.

These siliceous materials were formed through the weathering of carbonate rocks, principally marble and calc-silicate rock (*erlan*), whose main minerals are calcite and iron-rich dolomite. They may also have originated from hydrothermal quartz-carbonate veins cutting the surrounding amphibolites.

14. Chvalatice – “Rosenberg” (“Růžový kopec”)

The hilltop settlement at “Rosenberg”, or “Růžový kopec”, was occupied by communities of the Jevišovice culture. The finds also document contacts with other Eneolithic cultural groups, including pottery of the Globular Amphora culture, Bernburg beakers and handles of the *ansa lunata* type.

The composition of the stone raw materials is particularly interesting. The chipped stone industry made use of local and regional sources, including chalcedony and opal, rock crystal, plasma and radiolarite, while the polished stone industry included, among other materials, orthogneiss from the Moldanubian Zone. At the same time, raw materials from considerably more distant sources were also present, including abundant Olomučany-type chert and, most notably, light-green crystaloclastic tuff from the Barrandian, which predominates among the polished stone artefacts.

In the first half of the 10th century, a small stronghold was subsequently established here, taking advantage of the rocky terrain and a neck ditch for defence. Nearby is a conspicuous, possibly artificially modified rock formation known as “Babka”. Pottery fragments decorated with impressions of straw have also been found in its vicinity

15. Chvalatice – “Skalka” promontory and promontories above the “Obereleithen” valley

Three further small hilltop settlements were discovered by the Rajlich couple from Brno in the Chvalatice cadastral area: the “Skalka” promontory and two promontories above the “Obereleithen” valley. All three sites belong to the Jevišovice culture and are mono-cultural.

These discoveries further increase the already exceptionally dense Eneolithic settlement record of the Chvalatice area and demonstrate the intensive use of prominent elevated locations overlooking the valleys during this period.

16. Zálesí – “Petrovy skály”

In the area of the rocky slopes known as “Petrsturz”, today “Petrovy skály”, a settlement was recorded in 1934. It was tentatively associated with the Middle Hillfort period and more securely with the Late Hillfort period. Its precise location, however, has not yet been identified through recent field survey.

17. Štítary – “Fayungs Wald”, today “Štítarský les”

A settlement of the Moravian Painted Ware culture was located in the area of the present-day “Štítarský les”, with possible later activity dating to the Late Hallstatt period. The settlement was established along the steep edge of a high plateau.

Its location is particularly striking: the elevation of the prehistoric settlement above the level of the Dyje River is approximately 130 m. The site therefore combined a naturally defensible position with extensive views over the valley.

18. Štítary – “Štítarský kopec”

A newly discovered hilltop settlement is located on the “Štítarský kopec” promontory. Based on the currently small assemblage of pottery sherds and chipped stone artefacts, the site can provisionally be dated to the Late Neolithic or Eneolithic. Further investigation may refine its chronological and cultural attribution.

19. Štítary – “Buchan”, formerly “Helenenhof”

A settlement of the Moravian Painted Ware culture, phase IIb, was situated on the hill known as “Buchan”, formerly “Helenenhof”. Once again, Neolithic communities selected a prominent elevated location: the hill rises approximately 150 m above the Dyje River valley and provides extensive views towards the Vranov area and the Austrian Waldviertel.

The local sources of stone raw materials are also noteworthy. The inhabitants exploited small crystals of smoky quartz and rock crystal occurring in fissures within local orthogneisses and granulites, belonging to the so-called “Alpine paragene-sis”. Rich amphibolite sources were also available in the immediate vicinity and may have been exploited primarily for the production of drilled polished stone artefacts.

20. Lančov – Lančov Bay, “Kopřivník”

On the shore of the Vranov Reservoir, in the “Kopřivník” area, a c. 10 m-thick lamprophyre vein cuts metamorphic rocks of the Vranovsko-Olešnice group of the Moldanubian Zone. The vein consists mainly of kersantite, with subordinate spessartite.

Spessartite was used as a raw material for the production of drilled polished stone artefacts during the later phase of the Moravian Painted Ware culture in the Upper Dyje region. The locality therefore provides a direct link between local geological resources and prehistoric stone-tool production.

21. Vranov nad Dyjí – “Bergwerk”, today submerged “Pláž”

In the area known as “Bergwerk”, now submerged beneath the waters of the Vranov Reservoir, outcrops of iron ore occur within skarns. These deposits were already exploited from the 1660s onwards and the ore was subsequently processed in the upper and lower hammer mills.

The weathering products of the skarns may nevertheless have been significant already in prehistory. They could have provided sources of natural pigments, including red, yellow and ochre pigments, potentially used in various aspects of prehistoric material and symbolic culture.

22. Vranov nad Dyjí – “Pláž” near the landing stage

At the beach near the present-day landing stage, J. Kovárník discovered a chipped stone artefact datable to the Upper Palaeolithic. Evidence of a settlement of the Moravian Painted Ware culture has also been recorded in the area.

The locality thus represents another place around the Vranov Reservoir where repeated human use of prominent locations can be traced across different periods of prehistory.

23. Onšov – “Mühlberg”, today “Suchý hvozď” / “Granátová zátoka”

The steep slopes known as “Mühlberg”, today “Suchý hvozď” or “Granátová zátoka”, expose garnet-bearing mica schists from the boundary between the Moldanubian Zone and the Moravian Zone. Weathered schist provided temper suitable for the production of pottery vessels as early as the Moravian Painted Ware culture, from phase Ib onwards.

The local schists remained important during the Early Middle Ages, when they were widely used for the manufacture of two-piece rotary hand querns. The Vranov area is also exceptionally rich in other raw materials: the vicinity of the schist outcrops contains sources of graphite, marble, knappable siliceous materials – particularly opal and chalcedony – and polymetallic ores containing lead and silver.

Bus Excursion to Neolithic and Eneolithic Sites in the Znojmo Region

JAROSLAV BARTÍK, ALENA NEJEDLÁ, MILAN VOKÁČ

1. Vysočany – “Palliardiho hradisko”

“Palliardiho hradisko” ranks among the most important hilltop and fortified settlements in western Moravia. It was established on a prominent rocky meander of the Želetavka River and represents one of the westernmost prehistoric hilltop settlements in this region. Its location provided both natural protection and excellent views over the surrounding landscape, probably contributing to the long-term importance of the site.

The earliest evidence of occupation dates to the Šárka phase of the Linear Pottery culture (LBK). This is represented by pottery fragments and several chipped stone artefacts, including Arnhofen-type *Plattensilex*. Further prehistoric occupation is represented by pottery finds whose cultural attribution is not always unambiguous and which have been interpreted as evidence of the Stroked Pottery culture, the Funnel Beaker culture and the Boleráz phase.

Substantial occupation with a rich archaeological assemblage is documented during the period of the Jevišovice culture. The finds demonstrate that the hillfort was not an isolated place but formed part of wider long-distance contacts. Both

the pottery and stone industries contain evidence of cultural and raw-material connections extending to various parts of Central Europe. The assemblage includes, for example, pottery of the Globular Amphora culture, while erratic flint accounts for approximately one quarter of the chipped stone assemblage. Contacts with the Carpathian Basin are indicated by so-called Ljubljana Marsh-type bowls, obsidian and a unique copper dagger. Western long-distance contacts are represented by Bernburg beakers and Bavarian *Plattensilex*. Horned handles, comparable to examples known from the Řivnáč culture, represent another significant element of the ceramic assemblage. Among the polished stone artefacts, particular importance is attached to spilitic tuff, whose provenance has been associated with the Bohemian Barrandian.

Occupation of the hillfort continued during the Bronze Age. Isolated pottery fragments document the presence of the Věteřov group and, subsequently, the Velatice culture. After a period of abandonment, the site was reused during the Late Hallstatt period.

The Early Middle Ages represent another important chapter in the history of “Paliardiho hradisko”. The pair of neck ditches cut directly into the bedrock probably dates to this period. The hillfort was occupied from the 9th to the first half of the 12th centuries. In addition to ordinary pottery, the site has yielded remarkable objects providing evidence of long-distance contacts and the social status of its inhabitants. These include a coin hoard containing coins of Stephen I of Hungary (997–1038) and unidentified Moravian issues from the late 11th century, deposited together with bronze *temple rings*.

Particular attention should also be paid to an iron spearhead with a faceted socket, which, on the basis of its form, probably originated from Frankish or Bavarian weapon-producing workshops. The presence of warriors and mounted individuals is further indicated by arrowheads, spurs with a spike, horseshoes with wavy edges and an iron axe. “Paliardiho hradisko” thus represents a site with an exceptionally long and diverse history, whose significance lies not only in the continuity of occupation but also in the evidence for long-distance contacts, exchange and the movement of people, raw materials and artefacts across Central Europe.

2. Štítary – “U Cihelny”, “Hofbreiten”, “Baadfeld”

In spring 2024, M. Steffel identified cropmarks indicating a double circular enclosure in the southern part of the Štítary cadastral area in the Znojmo region while examining aerial orthophotographs. He reported the discovery to the relevant heritage institution, and subsequent fieldwalking surveys conducted under the auspices of the South Moravian Museum in Znojmo confirmed the existence of a previously unknown Neolithic site in the wider area of the cropmarks.

The site lies approximately 1.2 km south-west of the church in Štítary, in the former “Hofbreiten” field name, now known as “U Cihelny”, and extends eastwards into the area formerly known as “Baadfelf”. Geographically, the settlement occupies a long, flat ridge gently sloping towards the south-south-east. Only along its southern edge does the terrain become steeper, descending towards the valley of a small unnamed stream which joins the Štítarský Stream several hundred metres further downstream. The elevation of the settlement ranges between 417 and 421 m a.s.l. The geological substrate consists of loess loams.

Several hundred artefacts have already been recovered through repeated field-walking. The assemblage includes pottery fragments attributed to both the Early and Late phases of the Lengyel culture, as well as chipped and polished stone artefacts and other macrolithic artefacts. The chipped stone assemblage is dominated by Krumlovský les chert, variety II, followed by variety I and other local raw materials, including siliceous weathering products of serpentinite, such as plasma, and rock crystal occurring as individual pieces or with only limited crystallisation. The latter derives primarily from fissures in local biotite gneisses and light-coloured orthogneisses of the Gföhl Unit of the Moldanubian Zone.

Raw materials imported from more distant sources are currently represented only sporadically. Plattensilex of Arnhofen type and obsidian are each represented by a single artefact. Of particular interest is a blade scraper made of Olomučany-type chert, with the source located approximately 76 km away in a straight line. The assemblage is relatively rich in tools, among which scrapers predominate. The results of the analysis of raw-material economy in the chipped stone industry suggest that the settlement was primarily consumer-oriented.

The raw materials used for polished stone artefacts are represented mainly by amphibolite, probably originating from local sources, and, more exceptionally, by Jizera-type metabasite and porphyritic microdiorite from sources in the upper Dyje region.

Following the positive results of the fieldwalking survey, a geophysical survey was subsequently conducted in cooperation with researchers from the Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Brno. The survey definitively confirmed the existence of a double-ditched circular enclosure with four entrances oriented approximately towards the cardinal directions.

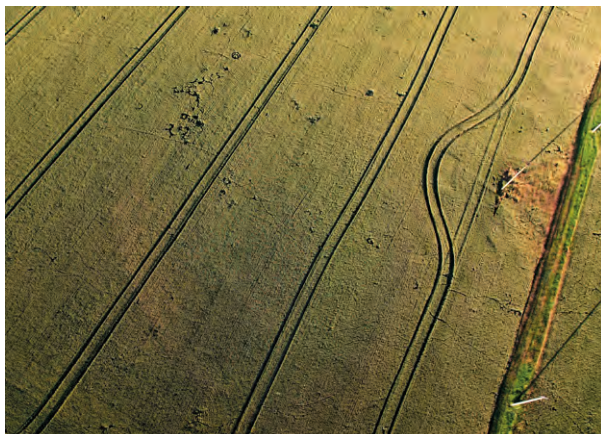
The entrances of the outer ditch are equipped with inward-projecting terminals extending approximately halfway across the area between the outer and inner ditches, thereby dividing the enclosure into four almost closed segments. Within the enclosure are two palisade ditches connected at the entrances, together with several other circular features of varying sizes. Particularly conspicuous is the concentration of smaller circular pits lining the inner edges of the palisade ditch in the western half of the enclosure.

The inner ditch is between 5 and 7 m wide. The width of the outer ditch is more variable, ranging from 5 to 12 m. In the north-western and south-western segments of the enclosure, the ditch displays unusual irregular enlargements, although these may alternatively represent superimposition by another type of feature. Two further elongated oval to linear anomalies in the north-eastern segment are probably also associated with the construction of the enclosure. Both lie directly adjacent to the inward-projecting terminal sections of the outer ditch at the northern and eastern entrances.

The overall diameter of the circular enclosure, measured between the outer edges of the outer ditch, is approximately 100 m. The inner ditch has a diameter of c. 70 m and encloses an area of around 2.5 ha. To date, an area of c. 3.7 ha has been surveyed geophysically. In addition to the circular enclosure, the survey identified traces of very intensive settlement activity, represented by several hundred anomalies interpreted as potential sunken features of various sizes and shapes, including several regular square or rectangular structures.

Several large anomalies, probably clay-extraction pits, adjoin the enclosure on its southern side. The overall extent and internal organisation of the settlement can only be assessed after further stages of geophysical and fieldwalking surveys, which are planned for the coming seasons.

It is already clear, however, that the double-ditched enclosure at Štítary represents, at present, the westernmost rondel known in Moravia. The associated settlement also extends the north-western limit of currently known evidence for occupation associated with Phase Ia of the Moravian Painted Ware culture.



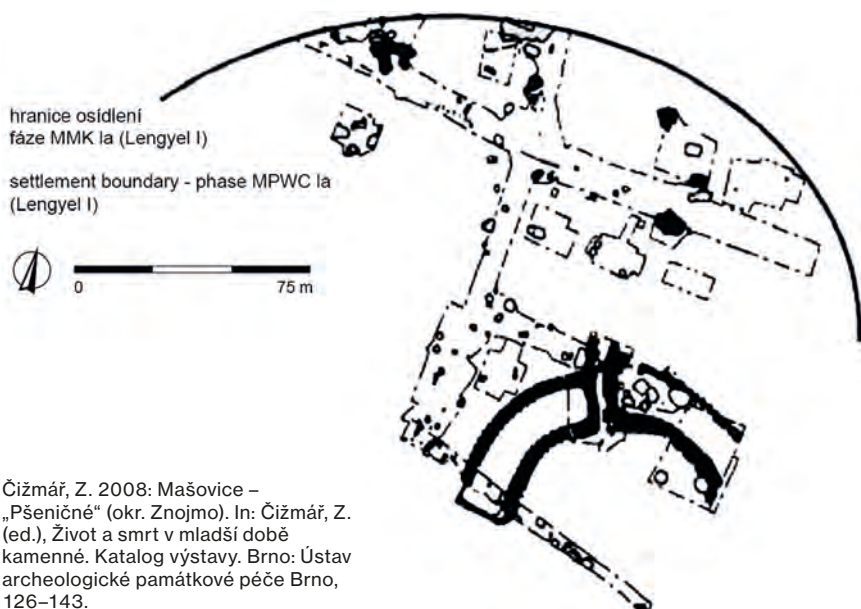
Cropmarks of a double rondel of the Lengyel culture near Štítary (Znojmo District).

Porostové příznaky dvojitého rondelu lengyelské kultury u Štítary (okres Znojmo).

3. Mašovice – “Pšeničné”

Research conducted between 2000 and 2003 by the Institute for Archaeological Heritage Brno in the “Pšeničné” area near Mašovice (Znojmo District) revealed an extensive settlement complex of the Moravian Painted Ware culture. Its most prominent component is a monumental double rondel consisting of two concentric circular ditches. Its ground plan represents one of the most striking examples of monumental architecture associated with the Moravian Painted Ware culture in south-western Moravia.

The rondel formed part of an extensive settlement, with remains of above-ground post-built structures and domestic or ancillary features documented in its immediate surroundings. Finds from the ditch fills and settlement features attest to a broad range of activities associated with both everyday life and the symbolic sphere of the Neolithic community.



Čížmář, Z. 2008: Mašovice – „Pšeničné“ (okr. Znojmo). In: Čížmář, Z. (ed.), *Život a smrt v mladší době kamenné. Katalog výstavy*. Brno: Ústav archeologické památkové péče Brno, 126–143.

Mašovice. Plan of the excavation of a double rondel of the Lengyel culture, showing the extent of the settlement from phase MPWC Ia (Lengyel I).

Mašovice. Plán výzkumu dvojitého rondelu lengyelské kultury znázorňující rozsah osídlení z fáze MMK Ia (Lengyel I).

Among the most significant finds is the unusually tall Mašovice female figurine, known as Hedvika, together with fragments of other painted female figurines, small animal figurines and fragments of cubic lamps. Another exceptional discovery is the burial of an executed man placed in a storage pit and covered with ash and stones. Together with the monumental architecture of the rondel, these finds make Mašovice one of the most important sites of the Moravian Painted Ware culture in south-western Moravia. Despite the extensive assemblage, however, the finds have not yet been fully published in monographic form.



Mašovice. Reconstruction of a unique vessel decorated with incised ornamentation from the later stage of the Lengyel culture.

Mašovice. Rekonstrukce unikátní nádoby s vhloubenou výzdobou z mladšího stupně lengyelské kultury.

Notes



October 7, 2026

Exkurze

[cz]

Celodenní exkurze bude rozdělena do dvou částí. Dopoledne proběhne plavba lodí po Vranovské vodní nádrži, při které budou účastníci konference seznámeni s historií a archeologickými lokalitami v okolí Bítova. Účastníkům exkurze budou představeny více než dvě desítky archeologických lokalit situovaných jak na kopcích nad vodní nádrží, tak na jejích březích, kde jsou vystaveny vodní erozi. Navštívíme lokality jako například Bítov – Pískoviště u borovic, Oslnovice – Obětní skála, Chvalatice – Růžový kopec a k vidění bude také zřícenina středověkého hradu Cornštejn, kde se v roce 2023 podařilo objevit pozůstatky křivákové nadzemní konstrukce a kulturní vrstvy z období jevišovické kultury.

Kolem poledne se účastníci exkurze přesunou na oběd zpět do Hotelu Bítov. Po obědě bude exkurze pokračovat autobusem a zamíří na vybrané neolitické a eneolitické lokality Znojemska. Navštívíme výšinnou polykulturní lokalitu Pallardiho hradiště u Vysočan a také dvě neolitická sídliště s rondely ve Štítarech a Mašovicích.

Exkurze bude zakončena prohlídkou pravěké expozice a aktuální výstavy „Krajina zavátá časem“ v Jihomoravském muzeu ve Znojmě.



View of the exhibition "Landscape shrouded in time" at the South Moravian Museum in Znojmo.
Pohled na výstavu „Krajina zavátá časem“ v Jihomoravském muzeu ve Znojmě.

Exkurze lodí po Vranovské přehradě

JAROSLAV BARTÍK, ALENA NEJEDLÁ, MILAN VOKÁČ

1. Starý Petřín – „Bau“

Na výrazném lesním návrší „Bau“ se nachází výšinné sídliště z pozdní doby halštatské, datované do 6.–5. století př. n. l. Podle terénní konfigurace a dochované obvodové terasy bylo sídliště pravděpodobně opevněné. Jeho poloha umožňovala nejen kontrolu okolní krajiny, ale také ochranu přístupu do rozsáhlého meandru řeky Dyje.

V předpolí výšinného sídliště, na přístupové šíji meandru, se pravděpodobně rozkládalo současné malé žárové pohřebiště. Obě lokality tak mohou představovat vzájemně propojený sídelní a pohřební areál.

2. Jazovice – „Thayafeld“

V prostoru někdejších luk „Thayafeld“, dnes zatopených Jazovickou zátokou, se nacházela malá vápenná pec z novověku. Byla založena nedaleko výchozu mramoru, který představuje zajímavou surovinu také z pohledu pravěkého osídlení.

Mramor byl v neolitu vhodným materiálem pro výrobu kamenných korálků. Přestože jsou doklady jeho využívání známy z jiných oblastí, na západní Moravě zatím nebyla neolitická exploatace místního mramoru archeologicky potvrzena.

3. Oslnovice – „Farářka“

Na pláži „Farářka“ se nacházelo sídliště nositelů kultury s moravskou malovanou keramikou, pravděpodobně z jejího mladšího vývojového stupně. Lokalita zaujímala velmi neobvyklou polohu na okraji dna přibližně 100 m hlubokého, skalnatého a výrazně členitého údolí řeky Dyje.

Výjimečnost sídliště spočívá především v jeho izolované poloze. Vzhledem ke konfiguraci terénu k němu nemohlo bezprostředně navazovat běžné zemědělské země, které je pro neolitická sídliště jinak typické.

4. Oslnovice – „Dvořiště“ a „Bejkovec“

V lesní trati „Dvořiště“ se nacházelo výšinné osídlení, jehož počátky sahají nejpozději do první poloviny 13. století. Později bylo přeměněno na hospodářský dvůr. V jeho sousedství, na skalním ostrohu „Bejkovec“, stál menší hrádek ohrazený příkopem a vybavený zděnou budovou. Jeho existence je doložena od druhé poloviny 13. do první poloviny 15. století.

Celý tento osídlený areál byl součástí osady Ždánice, která je na konci 15. století uváděna již jako pustá.

5. Oslnovice – „Obětní skála“, „Nedvědí“

Výšinná lokalita se nachází nad soutokem Oslnovického potoka a řeky Dyje v prostoru označovaném jako „Obětní skála“ nebo „Nedvědí“. Jde o výraznou ostrožnu s doklady sídelních aktivit z období eneolitu, která díky své poloze nad vodním tokem představovala přirozenou dominantu okolní krajiny.

Archeologické nálezy zde byly poprvé získány v roce 1968, kdy na lokalitu upozornil M. Dráždil a následné povrchové sběry Vladimíra Kouby přinesly první soubor nálezů. V roce 1975 následovala další terénní prospekce V. Kouby ve spolupráci s V. Podborským a I. Rakovským.

Nálezový soubor tvoří fragmenty hrubé i jemné stolní keramiky, hrotitá ucha, plasticky členěné pásy, části přeslenů a především torzo trupu antropomorfní plastiky – venuše s charakteristickou vypíchanou výzdobou zad. Kombinace nálezů a výrazné polohy ostrožny ukazuje na existenci pravěkého sídelního místa, jehož využití mohlo mít také kultovní charakter. Lokalita byla později znovu využita pravděpodobně v pozdní době halštatské, o čemž svědčí nálezy tuhových střepů.

6. Bítov – hrad Cornštejn

Překvapivý doklad pravěkého osídlení byl objeven během záchranného archeologického výzkumu Jihomoravského muzea ve Znojmě v roce 2023, který doprovázel stavební obnovu hradního areálu. V prostoru mezi starým palácem a strážnicí byl v poškozeném nároží parkánové zdi zachycen dosud neznámý objekt jevišovické kultury.

Na příkrém svahu bylo v záměrně zarovnaném skalním podloží odkryto několik kůlových jamek, které představují pozůstatky dřevěné nadzemní konstrukce, patrně chaty. Situaci překrývala přibližně metr mocná neporušená kulturní vrstva ze stejného období. Teprve později bylo na tomto místě založeno nároží parkánového zdíva, jehož destrukci mohla podstatně ovlivnit právě nestabilita tohoto podloží.

Výzkum přinesl také reprezentativní soubor keramických fragmentů, které byly v prostoru hradní ostrožny zachyceny vůbec poprvé. Nález představuje významný doklad pravěkého osídlení místa, na němž později vznikl středověký hrad, a přispívá k poznání jevišovické kultury a jejího osídlení na jihozápadní Moravě.



Cornštejn Castle. View of the bailey wall with a collapsed corner at the location of the Jevišovice culture feature.

Hrad Cornštejn. Snímek parkánové zdi s utrženým nárožím v místě objektu jevišovické kultury.

7. Bítov – „Pískoviště u borovic“

Lokalita „Pískoviště u borovic“ patří k nejstarším systematicky sledovaným archeologickým lokalitám v okolí Bítova. Ve 30. letech 20. století zde prováděl povrchové průzkumy řídící učitel bítovské školy L. Pokorný, který lokalitu objevil pravděpodobně v roce 1931. Nacházela se na mírném písčitém svahu při soutoku Želetavky a Dyje, přímo pod hradem Bítov. Po napuštění Vranovské přehrady v roce 1935 však celé údolí zmizelo pod vodou spolu se starým Bítovem.

Nálezový materiál je dnes uložen především ve sbírkách Jihomoravského muzea ve Znojmě. Nejpočetnější součástí představuje kolekce 1483 kusů štípané kamenné industrie. Její revizní analýza však přinesla překvapivé zjištění – většina souboru nese souvisí s neolitickým osídlením, ale náleží již pozdnímu paleolitu a mezolitu. Lokalita tak dokládá mnohem starší využívání prostoru při soutoku obou řek.

Neolitické osídlení je doloženo menší částí štípané industrie, broušenými kamennými nástroji a keramickými fragmenty. Nálezy lze spojit především s kulturou s moravskou malovanou keramikou, nelze však vyloučit ani starší neolitické osídlení. Mezi broušenými artefakty jsou zastoupeny například nástroje z metabazitu typu Jizerské hory a zelené břidlice typu Želešice, tedy suroviny dovážené z poměrně vzdálených zdrojových oblastí.

Dnes je lokalita zcela zatopena vodami Vranovské přehrady. Její přesnou polohu se podařilo přibližně rekonstruovat pomocí historických map, fotografií a pohlednic zachycujících původní podobu údolí.

8. Vysočany – „Přední kopaninky“

Na lesní ostrožně „Přední kopaninky“ objevili M. Malý a E. Urban výšinné sídliště jevišovické kultury. Lokalita zřejmě patřila k opevněným sídlištím, neboť její okraj doprovází dvojice příkopů a valů. Pokud se jejich pravěký původ potvrdí, mohlo by jít o jeden z prvních dokladů fortifikace z mladšího eneolitu na západní Moravě.

9. Vysočany – „Sedlisko“ / „Sedlíštko“

Na vysokém a rozlehlém platě v lese „Sedlisko“ či „Sedlíštko“ se nacházelo sídliště z raného středověku, především z 11.–12. století. Jeho poloha je stejně jako u některých dalších lokalit v okolí Vranovské přehrady neobvyklá – leží na výrazné výšině přímo naproti hradu Bítov.

10. Vysočany – „Drahy“

V lese „Drahy“ objevil bítovský učitel L. Pokorný rozsáhlý raně středověký mohylník, čítající přibližně 35 mohyl. Šest chudě vybavených žárových hrobů lze datovat přibližně kolem roku 800, dalších 38 kostrových hrobů pochází z 9. až první poloviny 10. století.

Hrobová výbava zahrnovala nádoby z tuhového těsta, bronzové i stříbrné náušnice, železné části věder a také zbraně. Mohylník pravděpodobně souvisel s raně středověkým osídlením v okolí Bítova.

11. Bítov – hradní ostrožna

Hradní ostrožna Bítova byla využívána již v eneolitu, pravděpodobně nositeli jevišovické kultury. K dalšímu osídlení došlo v době středohradištní, v (8.?)9.–10. století. Je možné, že právě obyvatelé tohoto sídliště pohřbívali své mrtvé na protějším břehu řeky, v rozsáhlém mohylníku u Vysočan.

V 11.–12. století zde vzniklo významné mladohradištní hradiště. Ve čtvrté čtvrtině 12. století se postupně proměňovalo v kamenný vrcholně středověký hrad, který se stal střediskem hradského obvodu a zároveň důležitým prvkem pohraničního opevnění.

12. Bítov – „Velká horka“

V trati „Velká horka“ se nacházelo poměrně výrazné sídliště ze starší doby železné, datované do stupně Ha D. Také zde byla zvolena poměrně neobvyklá poloha na okraji dna hlubokého údolí řeky Dyje. Zajímavý je samotný charakter krajiny. V trati „Horka“ se dochoval opuštěný meandr, který vznikl působením předchůdkyně dnešní Dyje v průběhu pleistocénu. Právě tato výrazná geomorfologická situace pomáhá vysvětlit dnešní podobu terénu v okolí lokality.

13. Bítov – „Kosůtka“/„Kosůvka“

Na srázu „Kosůtka“ či „Kosůvka“ objevil bítovský učitel J. Weidenthaler jeden z výchozů štípatelných kamenných surovin využitelných pro výrobu pravěké štípané kamenné industrie. Zastoupeny jsou především opály a chalcedony, zejména v hnědých a zelenavých odstínech.

Tyto křemičité hmoty vznikaly zvětráváním karbonátových hornin, především mramoru a erlánu, jejichž hlavními minerály jsou kalcit a železnatý dolomit. Jejich zdrojem však mohou být také hydrotermální křemen-karbonátové žíly, které protínají okolní amfibolity.

14. Chvalatice – „Rosenberg“ („Růžový kopec“)

Výšinné sídliště na „Rosenbergu“ neboli „Růžovém kopci“ patřilo lidu jevišovické kultury. Nálezy zde dokládají také kontakty s dalšími eneolitickými kulturními okruhy – objevila se keramika kultury kulovitých amfor, bernburské hrnky i ucha typu *ansa lunata*.

Zajímavé je také složení kamenných surovin. Štípaná industrie využívala místní a regionální zdroje, například chalcedony a opály, křišťál, plazmu a radiolarit, zatímco broušená industrie byla zastoupena například ortorulami z moldanubika. Současně se zde objevily i suroviny z výrazně vzdálenějších oblastí – početný rohovec typu Olomučany a především světle zelený spilitový tuf z Barrandienu, který ve skupině broušené kamenné industrie výrazně převažuje.

V první polovině 10. století zde později vzniklo malé hradiště, jehož opevnění využívalo skalnatý terén a šijový příkop. V jeho blízkosti se nachází nápadný, snad uměle upravený skalní útvar „Babka“. Také zde byly nalezeny keramické fragmenty zdobené slámováním.

15. Chvalatice – „Skalka“ a „Obereleithen“

Manželé Rajlichovi z Brna objevili v katastru Chvalatic tři další drobná výšinná sídliště – ostrožnu „Skalka“ a dvě ostrožny nad údolím „Obereleithen“. Všechna tři sídliště náležejí jevišovické kultuře a jsou monokulturní. Tyto objevy dále rozšiřují již tak mimořádně husté eneolitické osídlení katastru Chvalatic a ukazují, jak intenzivně byly v tomto období využívány výrazné výšinné polohy nad údolím.

16. Zálesí – „Petrovy skály“

V prostoru skalních strání „Petrsturz“, dnes označovaných jako „Petrovy skály“, bylo v roce 1934 zaznamenáno sídliště, které bylo předběžně spojováno se středohradištním obdobím a bezpečněji s dobou mladohradištní. Přesnější poloha lokality se však při novějších průzkumech dosud nepodařila ověřit.

17. Štítary – „Fayungs Wald“, dnes „Štítarský les“

V prostoru dnešního Štítarského lesa se nacházelo sídliště kultury s moravskou malovanou keramikou, jehož pozdější využití může souviset také s pozdní dobou halštatskou. Lokalita byla založena při strmém okraji vysoko položené náhorní plošiny.

Její poloha je mimořádně výrazná – převýšení místa pravěkého osídlení nad hladinou řeky Dyje dosahuje přibližně 130 m. Sídliště tak mělo nejen přirozeně chráněnou polohu, ale také rozsáhlý výhled do údolí.

18. Štítary – „Štítarský kopec“

Na ostrožně „Štítarský kopec“ bylo nově objeveno výšinné sídliště, které lze podle dosud nepočtených nálezů keramických střepů a štípané kamenné industrie předběžně datovat do mladšího neolitu až eneolitu. Další výzkum může upřesnit jeho chronologické i kulturní zařazení.

19. Štítary – návrší „Buchan“, dříve „Helenenhof“

Na návrší „Buchan“, dříve označovaném jako „Helenenhof“, se nacházelo sídliště kultury s moravskou malovanou keramikou fáze IIb. I zde si neolitické obyvatelstvo zvolilo výraznou výšinnou polohu – kopec vystupuje přibližně 150 m nad údolí řeky Dyje a poskytuje daleký výhled směrem k Vranovsku i do rakouského Waldviertelu.

Zajímavé jsou také místní zdroje kamenných surovin. Obyvatelé sídliště využívali drobné krystaly záhnědu a křišťálu, které se vyskytují v trhlínách místních ortorul a granulitů a jsou součástí tzv. „alpské parageneze“. V bezprostředním okolí se zároveň nacházejí bohaté zdroje amfibolitu, který mohl být využíván především k výrobě vrtané broušené kamenné industrie.

20. Lančov – Lančovská zátoka, trať „Kopřivník“

Na břehu Vranovské přehrady v trati „Kopřivník“ vystupuje z metamorfovaných hornin vranovsko-olešnické skupiny moldanubika přibližně deset metrů mocná žíla lamprofyru, zastoupeného kersantitem a okrajově spessartitem.

Právě spessartit představoval v mladším stupni kultury s moravskou malovanou keramikou významnou surovinu pro výrobu vrtané broušené kamenné industrie v oblasti horního Podyjí. Lokalita tak představuje zajímavý příklad přímé vazby mezi místními geologickými zdroji a pravěkou výrobou kamenných nástrojů.

21. Vranov nad Dyjí – „Bergwerk“, dnes zatopená poloha „Pláž“

V prostoru označovaném jako „Bergwerk“, dnes zatopeném vodami Vranovské přehrady, vystupovaly ve skarnech výchozy železné rudy. Ty byly těženy již od 60. let 17. století a následně zpracovávány v horním a dolním hamru.

Zvětraliny skarnů však mohly mít význam už v pravěku. Mohly sloužit jako zdroj přírodních pigmentů, například červených, žlutých a okrových odstínů, využitelných při různých formách pravěké materiální a symbolické kultury.

22. Vranov nad Dyjí – „Pláž“ u přístaviště

V prostoru pláže u dnešního přístaviště objevil J. Kovárník štipaný kamenný artefakt datovatelný do mladého paleolitu. Z této oblasti zároveň pochází doklad sídliště kultury s moravskou malovanou keramikou.

Lokalita tak představuje další místo v okolí Vranovské přehrady, kde lze sledovat opakované využívání výrazných poloh v různých obdobích pravěku.

23. Onšov – „Mühlberg“, dnes „Suchý hvozd“ / „Granátová zátoka“

Na příkrých svazích označovaných jako „Mühlberg“, dnes „Suchý hvozd“ či „Granátová zátoka“, vystupují granátické svory z rozhraní hornin moldanubika a moravika. Jejich zvětraliny poskytovaly surovinu vhodnou jako ostřívo při výrobě keramických nádob, a to již od kultury s moravskou malovanou keramikou, konkrétně od její fáze Ib.

Význam místních svorů pokračoval i v raném středověku, kdy byly oblíbeným materiálem pro výrobu dvojdiálních rotačních ručních žernovů. Okolí Vranova je navíc mimořádně bohaté na další suroviny – v blízkosti svorových výchozů se nacházejí zdroje grafitu, mramoru, štipatelných křemičitých surovin, zejména opálu a chalcedonu, i polymetalických rud s obsahem olova a stříbra.

Exkurze autobusem po neolitických a eneolitických lokalitách Znojemska

JAROSLAV BARTÍK, ALENA NEJEDLÁ, MILAN VOKÁČ



Map of the sites visited during the bus excursion.

Mapa lokalit navštívených v rámci autobusové části exkurze.

1. Vysoký Újezd – „Palladiiho hradisko“

„Palladiiho hradisko“ patří k nejvýznamnějším výšinným a opevněným sídlům západní Moravy. Bylo založeno na výrazném skalnatém meandru řeky Želetavky a představuje jedno z nejzápadnějších pravěkých výšinných sídlíšť v tomto regionu. Jeho poloha poskytovala přirozenou ochranu i výborný přehled o okolní krajině a zřejmě přispěla k dlouhodobému významu tohoto místa.

Nejstarší doklady osídlení sahají již do šáreckého stupně kultury s lineární keramikou. Dokládají jej keramické fragmenty a některé kusy štěpané kamenné industrie, včetně plattensilexu typu Arnhofen. K dalšímu pravěkému osídlení lze přiřadit keramické nálezy, jejichž kulturní zařazení není vždy jednoznačné a které byly interpretovány jako doklady kultury s vypíchanou keramikou, kultury nálevkovitých pohárů a boletářského stupně.

Výrazné osídlení s početným archeologickým mobiliářem je doloženo v období jevišovické kultury. Nálezový soubor přitom ukazuje, že hradisko nebylo izolovaným místem, ale součástí širších dálkových kontaktů. Mezi keramickými fragmenty i kamennou industrií se objevují doklady kulturních a surovinových vazeb směřujících do různých částí střední Evropy. Zastoupena je například keramika kultury kulovitých amfor, zatímco ve štípané kamenné industrii tvoří eratický silicit přibližně čtvrtinu celé kolekce. Na kontakty s Karpatskou kotlinou poukazují tzv. misky typu Lublaňských blat, obsidián a unikátní měděná dýka. Západní směry dálkových kontaktů dokládají bernburské hrnky a bavorský plattensilex. Rohatá ucha, analogická nálezům známým z prostředí řivnáčské kultury, představují další významný prvek keramického souboru. Ve skupině broušené kamenné industrie pak zaujímá významné místo spilitový tuf, jehož provenience je spojována s českým Barrandienem.

Osídlení hradiska pokračovalo také v době bronzové. Ojedinelé keramické fragmenty dokládají přítomnost věteřovské kultury a později velatické kultury. Po určité přestávce bylo místo znovu využíváno v pozdní době halštatské.

Významnou kapitolu v historii „Palliardiho hradiska“ představuje raný středověk. Pravděpodobně právě z tohoto období pochází dvojice šijových příkopů vylámaných přímo do skalního podloží. Hradisko bylo osídleno od 9. do první poloviny 12. století. Kromě běžné keramiky zde byly nalezeny i mimořádně zajímavé předměty dokládající dálkové kontakty a společenské postavení obyvatel. Patří k nim depot mincí Štěpána I. Uherského (997–1038) a neznámých moravských ražeb z konce 11. století, uložený společně s bronzovými záušnicemi.

Pozornost si zaslouží také železné kopí s hraněnou tulejí, které podle svého provedení pravděpodobně pochází z frankých, respektive bavorských zbrojních dílen. Přítomnost bojovníků a jezdců dokládají hroty šípů, ostruhy s trnem, podkovy se zvlněným okrajem a železná sekerka. „Palliardiho hradisko“ tak představuje místo s mimořádně dlouhou a pestrou historií, jehož význam spočívá nejen v samotné kontinuitě osídlení, ale také v dokladech dálkových kontaktů, výměny a pohybu lidí, surovin a předmětů napříč střední Evropou.

2. Štítary – „U Cihelny“, „Hofbreiten“, „Baadfeld“

Na jaře roku 2024 objevil pan M. Steffel při prohlížení ortofotomap zemského povrchu porostové příznaky dvojitého kruhového areálu v jižní části katastru obce Štítary na Znojemsku. Svůj nález ohlásil územně příslušné organizaci a následně zde pod záštitou Jihomoravského muzea ve Znojmě proběhly ověřovací povrchové sběry, které potvrdily v širším okolí příznaků existenci doposud neznámé neolitické lokality. Ta se nachází cca 1,2 km jihozápadně od kostela ve Štítarech, v původní trati „Hofbreiten“ (dnes známé jako trať „U Cihelny“), a pokračuje východním směrem do tratě v minulosti zvané „Baadfeld“. Z geografického hlediska se sídliště rozprostírá

na táhlém, plochem hřbetu ukloněném mírně k JVV, pouze při jižním okraji polohy je svah prudší a klesá do údolí drobné bezejmenné vodoteče, jež se o několik set metrů dále vlévá do Štítarského potoka. Nadmořská výška v prostoru sídliště osciluje mezi 417–421 m. Geologické podloží je tvořeno sprašovými hlínami.

Vícečetnými povrchovými sběry zde bylo získáno již několik stovek artefaktů, mezi nimiž se nacházejí zlomky keramiky staršího i mladšího stupně lengyelské kultury a štípaná, broušená i ostatní makrolitická kamenná industrie. V surovinovém spektru štípané kamenné industrie převažuje rohovec typu Krumlovský les varieta II nad varietou I a dalšími lokálními surovinami jako například křemičitou zvětralinou serpentinitů typu plazma či kusovým až mírně krystalovaným křišťálem, který pochází zejména z trhlín v místních biotitických rulách a světlých ortorulách gföhlské jednotky moldanubika.

Prozatím ojediněle se zde vyskytují i suroviny importované ze vzdálenějších zdrojů. Jedním kusem jsou zastoupeny plattensilex typu Arnhofen a obsidián. Za zmínku stojí také čepelové škrabadlo zhotovené z rohovce typu Olomučany (76 km vzdušnou čarou od zdroje). Soubor je relativně bohatý na nástroje, mezi kterými převládají škrabadla. Dosavadní výsledky analýzy ekonomie zacházení se surovinami štípané industrie naznačují, že sídliště mělo převážně spotřební charakter. Suroviny broušené kamenné industrie jsou zastoupeny zejména amfibolitem, který pochází nejspíše z lokálních zdrojů, a výjimečně také metabazitem typu Jizerské hory nebo porfyrickým mikrodioritem původem ze zdrojů v horním Podyjí.

Na základě pozitivního povrchového sběru zde následně proběhl ve spolupráci s pracovníky Archeologického ústavu AV ČR, Brno, v. v. i., geofyzikální průzkum, který definitivně potvrdil existenci dvojitého rondelu se čtyřmi vstupy, orientovanými přibližně ke světovým stranám. Vstupy vnějšího příkopu rondelu jsou opatřeny dovnitř zataženými anty, které zasahují přibližně do poloviny délky plochy mezi vnějším a vnitřním příkopem a svým způsobem tak dělí rondel do čtyř téměř uzavřených segmentů. Uvnitř rondelu se nacházejí dva palisádové žlaby spojené v místech vstupů a několik dalších kruhových objektů různé velikosti. Nápadná je zejména kumulace menších kruhových jam lemujících vnitřní hrany žlabu v západní polovině rondelu. Šířka vnitřního příkopu se pohybuje mezi 5–7 m. Šířka vnějšího příkopu je více variabilní a kolísá od 5 do 12 m, přičemž v severozápadním a jihozápadním segmentu rondelu jsou patrná zvláštní nepravidelná rozšíření příkopu (pokud se nejedná o superpozici s jiným typem objektu).

S konstrukcí rondelu pravděpodobně souvisejí i další dvě protáhle oválné až liniové anomálie v severovýchodním segmentu, přičemž obě přiléhají těsně k dovnitř zataženému ukončení vnějšího příkopu u severního a východního vstupu do areálu. Celkový průměr kruhového areálu mezi vnějšími hranami vnějšího příkopu činí 100 m. Vnitřní příkop dosahuje průměru 70 m a uvnitř vymezuje plochu o rozloze okolo

2,5 ha. Aktuálně se podařilo proměřit plochu o rozloze cca 3,7 ha, na které byly determinovány kromě rondelu také stopy velmi intenzivního osídlení. Zjištěno bylo několik stovek anomálií, reprezentujících potenciální zahloubené objekty různých velikostí a tvarů, včetně několika pravidelných kvadratických/obdélníkových útvarů. Z jižní strany přiléhá k rondelu několik větších anomálií – pravděpodobně hliníků.

K celkovému rozsahu a struktuře sídliště se bude možné vyjádřit až po realizaci další etapy geofyzikálních a povrchových prospekcí, kterým se budeme věnovat v nadcházejících sezónách. Je však zřejmé, že dvojitý příkopový areál u Štítary představuje prozatím nejzápadněji položený rondel na Moravě, a zároveň přilehlé sídliště nově vymezuje severozápadní hranici doposud známých dokladů osídlení kulturou s moravskou malovanou keramikou fáze Ia.



Štítary. Spatial distribution of surface finds in the vicinity of the Lengyel culture rondel.
Štítary. Prostorová distribuce povrchových nálezů v okolí rondelu lengyelské kultury.

3. Mašovice – „Pšeničné“

Výzkum realizovaný v letech 2000–2003 Ústavem archeologické památkové péče Brno, v poloze Pšeničné u Mašovic (okr. Znojmo) odkryl rozsáhlý sídelní areál kultury s moravskou malovanou keramikou, jehož nejvýznamnější součástí je monumentální dvojitý rondel. Tvoří jej dva soustředné kruhové příkopy, jejichž půdorys patří k nejvýraznějším dokladům monumentální architektury kultury s moravskou malovanou keramikou na jihozápadní Moravě.

Rondel byl součástí rozsáhlého sídliště, z jehož bezprostředního okolí pocházejí pozůstatky nadzemních kúlových staveb a hospodářských objektů. Nálezy ze zá-sypů příkopů i sídlištních objektů dokládají široké spektrum aktivit spojených s každodenním životem i symbolickým světem neolitické komunity.



Mašovice. Animal figurine dating to the Lengyel culture.

Mašovice. Zvířecí plastika z období lengyelské kultury.

K nejvýznamnějším nálezům patří neobvykle vysoká mašovická venuše, známá jako Hedvika, fragmenty dalších malovaných venuší, drobné zvířecí figurky a fragmenty kubických lampiček. Mimořádným nálezem je také pohřeb popraveného muže uloženého v zásobní jámě a zasypaného popelem a kameny. Tyto nálezy společně s monumentální architekturou rondelu činí z Mašovic jednu z nejvýznamnějších lokalit kultury s moravskou malovanou keramikou na jihozápadní Moravě. Rozsáhlý náleзовý soubor přitom dosud nebyl v úplnosti monograficky zpracován.



Mašovice. Reconstruction of the non-ritual deposition of a male individual in a settlement pit dating to the later stage of the Lengyel culture.

Mašovice. Rekonstrukce nepietního uložení muže v sídlištní jámě datované do mladšího stupně lengyelské kultury.

Notes



October 8, 2026

Overview of the archaeological material presented for discussion



Alena Nejedlá, Milan Vokáč, Michal Steffel, Jaroslav Bartík: Site – Štítary, Rondel Enclosure; Dating – Lengyel Culture (MPWC Ia); Material – Assemblage of Pottery and Chipped Stone Artefacts

Aleš Káčerik, Luboš Rypka: Site – Hrbovice near Ústí nad Labem; Dating – Early Eneolithic (Ústí Group); Material – Assemblage of Pottery and a Selection of Other Finds

Drahomíra Adámková Malyková, Radek Balý, Tomáš Bek, Kamila Věšínová: Site – Lotouš (Slaný District); Dating – Linear Pottery Culture (Šárka Phase); Material – Assemblage of Pottery and Polished Stone Artefacts

Eliška Kuklová, Milan Kukla: Site – Kolovraty; Dating – Corded Ware Culture; Material – Assemblage of Chipped and Polished Stone Artefacts

Jana Langová: Site – Nová Dědina; Dating – Late Palaeolithic / Eneolithic?; Material – Chipped Stone Artefact (Arrowhead)

Jaroslav Bartík: Site – Selected Workshop Sites in the Brno Region Producing Polished Stone Artefacts; Dating – Lengyel Culture; Material – Preforms and Production Waste of Želešice-type Metabasite, Hammerstones, Grinding Stones, and Other Finds Associated with Workshop Activities

Jaroslav Řídký: Site – Vchynice (Litoměřice District); Dating – Neolithic; Material – Assemblage of Macrolithic Stone Artefacts

Milan Vokáč: Site – Ostrov nad Oslavou, Suky; Dating – Upper Palaeolithic to Eneolithic; Material – Samples of Stone Raw Materials

Pavel Hušťák: Site – Dolínek, Odolena Voda; Dating – Neolithic; Material – Assemblage of Pottery and Selected Finds

Pavčina Kalábková: Site – Uničov – Za Dráhou; Dating – Early Linear Pottery Culture, Epi-Lengyel Phase IVa; Material – Assemblage of Pottery

Peter Tóth: Site – Čičarovce; Dating – Late Neolithic (Csöszhalom–Čičarovce Group); Material – Assemblage of Pottery

Robert Trnka, Martin Moník, Jan Eigner: Site – Střední Čechy, Bojovský potok; Dating – Neolithic, Eneolithic; Material – Raw material for production of the polished stone tools

Vladimír Kouba: Site – Oslonovice, Obětní skála; Dating – Jevišovice Culture; Material – Assemblage of Pottery and Chipped Stone Artefacts

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