SILICITE AXES IN MORAVIA, CZECH SILESIA AND BOHEMIA

Lubomír Šebela & Antonín Přichystal

CZECH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY, BRNO

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SPISY ARCHEOLOGICKÉHO ÚSTAVU AV ČR BRNO 65

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ISSN 1804-1345

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Czech Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Brno
Brno 2020

The book was published with institutional support RVO: 68081758 – Czech Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Brno

This book was published with financial support of the Czech Academy of Sciences

Reviewers
Prof. Dr. hab. PhDr. A. Pelisiak, prof.
PhDr. I. Cheben, CSc.

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ISBN 978-80-7524-037-8
ISSN 1804-1345

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I. Scope of the topic

Silicite axes and chisels found in eastern Central Europe represent a special type of knapped flint industry of the Late Stone Age and Early Bronze Age. Three aspects of their functions are studied. Primarily, they served as tools used mainly by men – and were part of their grave goods. They were primarily used for processing and working wood. A secondary function was as a commodity subject to long-distance trade. And thirdly, they had prestigious and symbolic roles. In recent years, their connection with raw material sources has begun to be studied.

This type of knapped industry was first excavated among the Mesolithic finds in North Germany, where various core striking tools were excavated together with genuine flint axes. One such artefact was discovered in Moravia in settlement feature A in Smolín (Břeclav District). According to Karel Valoch, it is a core striking tool made from Olomučany-type chert; it is flat-cut and of roughly rectangular cross-section (Valoch 1992, 69, obr. 2). Analogous finds are among various core striking tools found in northern Germany. The tool is the first of its kind to be found on the territory of the Czech Republic. It proves that the peoples of Smolín were aware of the function of such tools and it cannot be ruled out that they were in contact with areas where they were produced.

Among other proofs are two finds from neighbouring Poland that date to the era of the early Linear Pottery culture. One of them comes from feature 12 at the settlement in Gniekovice, Wrocław District in the Lower Silesian Voivodeship, where what is most likely a semi-finished silicite axe was found (Lech 1985, 70, Ryc. 1: e). The other artefact, which also can be interpreted as a blank, was found at the settlement of Olszanice near Kraków in Lesser Poland (Milisauskas 1976, 46, Fig. 26: F). Polish researchers consider them stray finds, results of random experimenting with material during the production of typical Neolithic industry. They strictly exclude contact with the hunter-gatherer communities of the Late Neolithic (e.g. Lech 1985, 79–80), although these communities were not insignificant. Generally, in eastern Central Europe, the beginning of the production of silicite axes is associated with the onset of the Late Stone Age – the Eneolithic (Lech 1991, 569; Janák 2005, 209).

Research into flint axes is of paramount importance for the knowledge of technological, socio-economic, and cultural development of the prehistoric societies of the Late Stone Age and Early Bronze Age. The study of archaeological material has focused mainly on ceramics, which date settlement and burial assemblages to a certain stage of prehistoric development. Recent material studies show that both knapped and polished lithic industry has evidence value, particularly when the typology of the lithic industry is linked with the results of petrochemical research. Such analysis is able to provide valuable insights, which point to links between regions and cultures that have not been exposed by the study of archaeological material (especially ceramics).

Fig. II.1. Location of the Czech Republic on the map of Europe (black).

The aim of this study is to use the methods described above to present silicite (flint) axes and chisels together with their evidence of production and the tools made from them in Moravia, Czech Silesia, and Bohemia. The structure of the text corresponds to this as well. The definition of the topic is followed by a description of the historical lands of the Czech Republic (Moravia, Czech Silesia, and Bohemia). Chapter III is an overview of the research into silicite axes in Moravia, Czech Silesia, and Bohemia. The results of the petrochemical research are presented in chapter IV. The following chapter deals with the finds of silicite tools. A critical overview of archaeological sources is followed by a typology of the silicite axes and chisels found in the Czech Republic. In the next two chapters, the focus is on the representation of these artefacts in the archaeological cultures of the Czech Eneolithic (Chapter VI) and Early Bronze Age (Chapter VII). Chapter VIII sets out conclusions. Sources, including the finds from Moravia, Czech Silesia, and Bohemia as of 2016, are presented in Chapter IX. The chapter also deals with foreign finds deposited in the collections of Czech museums. These are evaluated in Chapter X.

I was able to write this monograph thanks to the support of the Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Brno. The credit for support and making possible study trips across the Czech Republic goes to the former director of the Institute, doc. PhDr. Pavel Kouřil,

CSc. I would also like to thank the current director of the Institute, PhDr. Lumír Poláček, CSc., for the opportunity to finish my analyses and publish the present monograph in this edition of *Spisy archeologického ústavu AV ČR Brno*. The drawing documentation in this book is largely the work of Jiří Brenner, the draughtsman at the Institute of Archaeology, and Běla Ludikovská. Photographic documentation was largely made by Ludmila Plchová, to whom also goes the credit for compiling the photo tables. The maps of the finds of silicite axes and the geomorphologic map were made by Mgr. Marek Vlach, Ph.D. I am immensely grateful to the staff of museums all over the Czech Republic who helped me to search for flint axes and chisels in museum collections and without whom this monograph would have been impossible to finish.
The present monograph was created with the financial support of the project *Nordic imports in the Czech Republic* of the Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Brno. Petroarchaeological analyses carried out by Professor Přichystal were funded by institutional support for research at the Faculty of Science of Masaryk University in Brno (no. 2222/315010).
This monograph about silicite axes is dedicated to the memory of the Moravian archaeologist PhDr. Josef Skutil, CSc. who pointed out the occurrence of axes made from Polish raw materials on the territory of Moravia and Bohemia already in the interwar period.

Lubomír Šebela, Antonín Přichystal, Brno, 14th September 2020.

II. Historical territories of the Czech Republic

The Czech Republic (Czechia) is a state in the eastern part of Central Europe. It borders Germany in the west, Poland in the north, Slovakia in the east, and Austria in the south (Fig. II.1). The Czech Republic is a landlocked territory that consists of parts of what used to be the Lands of the Bohemian Crown for many centuries: Bohemia, Moravia – to which Czech Austria was annexed in 1920 (see below) – and Czech Silesia.

With regard to its geomorphologic structure, the Czech Republic is located in the territory of four geomorphologic provinces. The largest is Český masív / the Bohemian Massif, which underlies the whole of Bohemia, western Moravia up to Brno, and western Czech Silesia up to Ostrava. The south-eastern and eastern part of the Czech Republic belong to the Western Carpathians (Fig. II.2). The remaining two provinces are only a small part of Czech territory: the west Pannonian Basin and Lower Morava Valley in the south-east and the North European Plain and Opavská pahorkatina / the Opava Highland in the north-east. The main European watershed, which divides the basins of the rivers that feed the North, Baltic and Black Seas, runs through the Czech Republic. The main watercourses in Bohemia are Labe / the Elbe and Vltava / the Vltava, the Morava and Dyje / the Thaya are the greatest in Moravia, and Odra / the Oder and the Opava in Czech Silesia.

Administratively, the Czech Republic is divided into 14 regions. These do not respect the original land boundaries (Dreslerová et al. 2007, příloha 1). For instance, the cities of Svitavy and Moravská Třebová are situated on the historical territory of Moravia, but currently come under the administration of the Pardubice Region (east Bohemia), while Slavonice and the Dačicko microregion in south-western Moravia now come under the administration of the South Bohemian Region. The territory of the capital city of Prague is at the level of a region. Czech regions are divided into districts, of which there are currently 76; the most recent one, the Jeseník District, was only established on 1 January 1996. The territories of the regions are defined by the sum of their districts.

II.1 Moravia

Moravia is the eastern part of the Czech Republic (Fig. II.3). In the west its historical territory borders Bohemia, in the north-west with the territory of Kłodzko, which was a part of Bohemia until 1742 (Musil 2007, 157) and now belongs to the Lower Silesia Voivodeship in Poland. In the north, it borders Czech Silesia, in the east Slovakia, in the south Lower Austria, one of the nine federal states (Bundesland) of Austria. The land borders have been stable with only Dyjský trojúhelník / the Thaya Triangle being annexed to its territory on 10 September 1919, based on the Treaty of Saint Germain.

The Moravian landscape is largely composed of highlands and lower mountain ranges (the altitude of the highest peak, Praděd, is 1492 m a.s.l). The border with Bohemia is occupied by Českomoravská vrchovina / the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands, Drahanská vrchovina / the Drahany Highlands and Moravský kras / the Moravian Karst are situated more to the east. The north of Moravia and the south part of Czech Silesia is occupied by Hrubý Jeseník / the Hrubý Jeseník Mts. To the south-west of it, on the border between Bohemia and Kłodzko, is the Králický Sněžník / the Králický Sněžník Group. To the south-east of Hrubý Jeseník / the Hrubý Jeseník Mts. are Nízký Jeseník / the Nízký Jeseník Highland and Oderské vrchy / the Oder Hills. Lowland valleys along the rivers of south and central Moravia separate these mountain ranges from the mountains in east Moravia (Moravskoslezské Beskydy / the Moravskoslezské Beskydy Mts., Vsetínské vrchy / the Vsetín Highlands, Javorníky / the Javorníky Mts. and Bílé Karpaty / the Bílé Karpaty Mts.), and the more westerly Chřiby / the Chřiby Highland and Ždánický les / the Ždánice Forest. Along the River Morava, which runs in the north-south direction through Moravia, are Hornomovarský úval / the Upper Moravian Graben and Dolnomoravský úval / the Lower Moravian Graben. In the north, Hornomovarský úval / the Upper Moravian Graben joins the Bečva part of Moravská brána / the Moravian Gate, and Vyškovská brána / the Vyškov Gate in the south. The latter borders Dyjsko-svratecký úval / the Dyje-Svratka Graben in the south. In the south of Moravia, Pálavské vrchy / the Pálava Hills rises.

From the Neolithic to the Eneolithic and the Early Bronze Age, settlement in Moravia was concentrated in Hornomoravský úval / the Upper Moravian Graben, Dolnomoravský úval / the Lower Moravian Graben, and Dyjsko-svratecký úval / the Dyje-Svratka Graben (Map II.1: 73–76), all highly fertile areas. The Hornomoravský úval / Upper Moravian Graben is a depression stretching from Libina (Šumperk District) in the north to Otrokovice (Zlín District) in the south. Its axis is the River Morava with its tributaries, the Rivers Haná and Bečva. From Napajedelská brána / the Napajedla Gate, it runs on as Dolnomoravský úval / the Lower Moravian Graben, a river valley of the Morava. In the south-west, it joins Věstonická brána / the Věstonice Gate and Dyjsko-svratecký úval / the Dyje-Svratka Graben. The main axis of this graben is the lower course of the Morava River with its tributary, Dyje / the Thaya. The

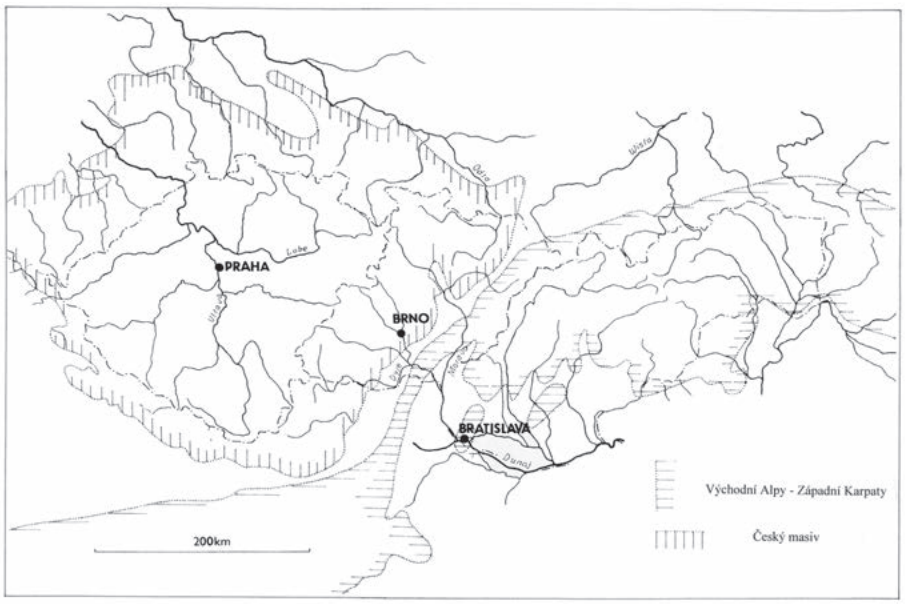


Fig. II.2. Territory of the Czech Republic in the system of the geological units of the eastern part of Europe. Vertical lines delimit the area of Bohemian Massif and horizontal the area of Eastern Alps and Western Carpathians (after Šebela 2016b).

Dyjsko-svratecký úval / Dyje-Svratka Graben is a geomorphologic unit on the territory of southern Moravia. It extends into neighbouring Austria. It is home to the River Dyje / the Thaya, which runs up to Dolní Věstonice, and the lower course of the River Svratka.

II.2 Czech Silesia

The term Czech Silesia denotes the Czech part of Upper Silesia, a region in the north-eastern part of the Czech Republic (Fig. II.3). For the purposes of our work, small enclaves in Krkonoše / the Giant Mts. and Jizerské hory / the Jizerské hory Mts., which were annexed to Czechoslovakia from Poland in 1959, are not included. We also do not exclude its Moravian enclaves (e.g. the Osoblaha projection), which have always been under the influence of the Silesian authorities. Czech Silesia is essentially identical to the territory of the former Austrian Silesia (until 1918); the difference is that it now includes the Polish part of the Těšín and Hlučín Regions, which were annexed on 4 February 1920, based on the Treaty of Versailles. The Czech part of Silesia borders Moravia in the south, Slovakia (Žilina Region) in the south-east, and Poland in the east, north and south-west (the Polish part of Upper Silesia).

The western part of Czech Silesia is located in Krkonošsko-jesenická soustava / the Giant-Jeseník System (Map II.1), which contains Rychlebské hory / the Rychleby Mts. and the ranges of Hrubý Jeseník / the Hrubý Jeseník Mts. and Nízký Jeseník / the Nízký Jeseník Highland. In the eastern part, which falls under the province of the Western Carpathians, are Moravskoslezské Beskydy / the Moravskoslezské Beskydy Mts. and Slezské Beskydy / the Slezské Beskydy Mts. There are also uplands in the Osoblaha, the Opava and the Hlučín Regions. Along the River Odra / the Oder begins the Odra part of the Moravian Gate and to the north-east of Ostrava opens Ostravská pánev / the Ostrava Basin. The rivers Opava and Olše form the border with Poland, while the rivers Odra / Oder and Ostrava are part of the border with Morava. Among the towns lying on the Moravian-Silesian land border are Ostrava and Frýdek-Místek.

Prehistoric settlement of Czech Silesia in the Neolithic is associated with loesses in the traditional settlement area (Janák 2012, 31), which includes Ostravská pánev / the Ostrava Basin and Slezská nížina / the Silesian Lowland (Map II.1: 72 AB, 77). The Ostravská pánev / Ostrava Basin, with the river Odra / the Oder and its tributaries of Opava, Ostrava and Olše, spans northern Moravia, Silesia, and southern Poland. Here, the Silesian Lowland denotes the area of Opava Upland, which is a small part of this lowland that mostly lies in neighbouring Poland.

II.3 Bohemia

Bohemia occupies the western part of the Czech Republic (Fig. II.3). In 1920, the northern part of the Vitoraz region (the area around České Velenice in the Jindřichův Hradec District), based on the Treaty of Saint Germain (10 September 1919), was annexed to the Bohemian part of Czechoslovakia. The historical territory of Bohemia borders the Free State of Saxony (Germany) in the north-west, Lower Silesia (Poland) in the north, Moravia in the east, the Austrian Federal States of Lower and Upper Austria in the south and the Free State of Bavaria (Germany) in the south-west. Geomorphologically, the whole Bohemia falls under the Bohemian Massif. The majority of its territory is upland. The Polabí / Elbe Lowland Region extend along the River Elbe in the north. Almost the entire territory of Bohemia falls within Labe / the Elbe River Basin and the North Sea catchment area. Bohemia enjoys mountain frontiers (clockwise from the east): Novohradské hory / the Nové Hrady Mts., Šumava / the

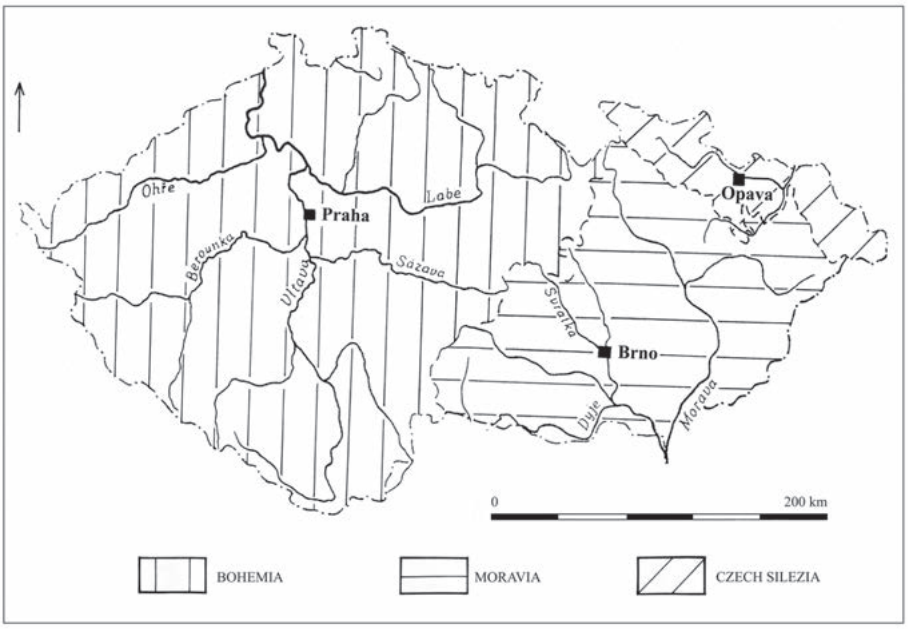


Fig. II.3. Historical lands on the territory of the Czech Republic. Drawing by J. Brenner.

Šumava Mts., Český Les / the Český Les Forest, Krušné hory / the Ore Mts., Lužické hory / the Lužice Mts., Jizerské hory / the Jizerské Hory Mts., Krkonoše / the Giant Mts., Orlické hory / the Orlické Hory Mts. and Českomoravská vrchovina / the Bohemian-Moravian Highland in the east (Map II.1).

Prehistoric – Late Stone Age and Early Bronze Age – settlement was concentrated on the territory of an ancient ecumene, which was formed as early as the Neolithic. It extended across Polabí / the Elbe Lowland Region, Dolní Vltava / the Lower Vltava Region and Ohře / the Eger Region. Together they constitute Česká tabule / the Bohemian Plateau System (Map II.1: 64–71). Another smaller enclave was in the Plzeň Basin and several other scattered settlement sites were in south Bohemia (*cf.* Dreslerová et al. 2007, obr. 1; Pavlů ed., Zápotocká 2007, 14, obr. 4).

II.4 Comparison of natural and geographical conditions in the Czech Republic

Different natural conditions and geography caused uneven development in the historical lands of the Czech Republic in prehistory – from the Palaeolithic to the Early Bronze Age. Because of its mountainous frontier – where the passes were formed by the watercourses of the Elbe, which feeds the North Sea and the River Eger (the Elbe's left tributary that rises in Bavaria) – Bohemia has been strongly connected with development in Germany (e.g. Zápotocký 1969, 277–281). Separated from Bohemia by Českomoravská vrchovina / Bohemian-Moravian Highland, Moravia was under the strong influence of development in the Carpathian Basin. Czech Silesia, separated from Moravia by a forest frontier, was bound to development in Polish Silesia and Lesser Poland, which are integral parts of neighbouring Poland (Janák, Kouřil 1991, 196–200). Differences in the development of these lands can be observed as well in the late Prehistory, Protohistory and the Hillfort Period. The differences only disappeared in the High Middle Ages, with the development of economy.

III. Research history

III.1 Moravia

The oldest find of a flint axe in Moravia dates back to 1818, when an axe-shaped artefact was found in the "black forest" in the cadastre of Police village (Třebíč District). It was handed over to the collection of the *Františkovo muzeum / Francis Museum* (now *Moravské zemské muzeum / Moravian Museum*) in Brno. It was first published in specialised journal in the 1890s by Anton Rzehak (1855–1923) in *Museum Francisceum Annales / the Annals of the Francis Museum*. Rzehak classified it as *klín* / a wedge (Rzehak 1898, 63).

In 1896, two years before the Rzehak study, the first silicite (flint) axe from Moravia, namely Radslavice (Uherské Hradiště District), was published by Innocenc Ladislav Červinka (Fig. III.1). He also published the first list of such axes, of which there were 10. Apart from the previously mentioned Radslavice, Červinka mentioned the artefacts found in cadastres of Bojkovice, Kojetín, Náklo, Nová Lhotka, Prusinovice, Týn (Týn nad Bečvou) and Velká (Velká nad Veličkou) (Červinka 1896, 157). Červinka deemed the prehistoric Moravian silicite axes as rare as those made from jade. In his own words: *„Materiál, z něhož jsou hotoveny, poukazuje zřejmě na jejich severní původ, patrně jsou to stopy dálkového obchodu našich vlastí se severským pobřežím." / "The material they were made of suggests they came from the north; probably they are evidence of ancient trade between our ancestors and the peoples of the northern coast."* (Červinka 1896, 157).

Other pieces were published by Červinka in the 1900s (1902; 1908). Around that time, Červinka published a second list of flint axes from Moravia in a footnote marked with an asterisk on page 47 in the monograph *O pokolení skrčených koster na Moravě* [People Buried in Crouched Position in Moravia]. He recorded a slight increase of sites in Moravia, a total of 15, in addition to the sites known at the end of the 19th century, Červinka newly published Čechovice, Domamyslice, Letonice, Nedachlebice, Ohrozim, Volenov (see Suchá Loz in the catalogue) and Zástřizly (Červinka 1908, 47). Since the 1900s, silicite axes have been classified as imports. Červinka wrote: *„Od severu importován byl k nám (t.j. na Moravu, pozn. aut.), především pazourek jak surovina tak hlavně broušené sekyrky pazourkové, jak jich známe z nálezů větší počet." / "Flint was imported here (i.e. to Moravia, author's note) from the north, mainly as a raw material and polished flint axes, of which there have been a larger number of finds."* (the nominal list is given above; 1908, 47). These were considered evidence of active trade in the Neolithic era, when, as Červinka correctly noted, *„Nedostatek vhodného materiálu k vyrábění nástrojů kamenných nebo na straně druhé nadbytek jeho podmiňoval pravděpodobně prvé styky obchodní." / "Lack of suitable material for the production of lithic tools or, reversely, its surplus, was probably what instigated trade relations."* (Červinka 1908, 47). At the beginning of the 20th century, Červinka classified all the available finds (a total of 23 artefacts from 21 localities) as belonging to the Funnel Beaker culture, which he called *nordická kultura / the Nordic culture* (Červinka 1908, 196–199).

Before World War I, stray finds of silicite (flint) axes were also published by the local historian Antonín Gottwald (Fig. III.3; Gottwald 1903a; 1903b; 1905; 1906), the teacher Jan Kučera (1860–1919), who worked in southeast Moravia (Kučera 1910), and František Kovář (a museum custodian in Olomouc) who published the finds of *Vlastivědný muzejní spolek v Olomouci / the National History Museum Society in Olomouc* (now the archaeological finds of *Vlastivědné muzeum / Museum of National History, Olom*ouc; *cf.* Kovář 1914). During World War I, the Moravian flint axes were marginally mentioned by the German researcher Gustaf Kossinna (Fig. III.2), who dealt with axes made from a banded silicite of the Krzemionki type, whose primary sources he deemed to have been in eastern Lesser Poland (Kossinna 1917; 1918). As an example, he mentioned the silicite axe from Drslavice and 2 specimens from Prusinovice (Fig. VI.2).

In the interwar period (1918–1938) more axes were published from the territory of both Moravia and Czech Silesia. The knowledge of the Moravian finds immensely benefited from the summarising works of Antonín Gottwald, who dealt with archaeological research and surface collections in the Prostějov and Olomouc regions (Gottwald 1924; 1930; 1930 b; 1931), and also Josef Skutil (Fig. III.4). The latter published overviews of the archaeological research and finds in Moravia (Skutil 1930–1931), and in the regions (Skutil 1929; 1930; 1933a; 1933b; Janovský, Skutil 1938). Works dealing with Czech Silesia are listed below (see Chapter III.2).

During the First Czechoslovak Republic, research into barrows in the Bečva River region was undertaken by Červinka (who held the function of State Conservator for Moravia and Silesia) and funded by *Státní archeologický ústav, Praha / State Archaeological Institute in Prague* (the predecessor of the *Archeologický ústav Akademie věd České republiky, Praha / Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague*). Funerary offering in the form of silicite (flint) axes were found as part of the grave goods buried with the people of the Corded

Ware culture (e.g. in Stará Ves near Přerov) (Červinka 1934). These were the first finds of flint axes from closed grave finds in Moravian settlements area. Červinka noted this fact and attempted to link the flint axes with the Funnel Beaker culture or the Corded Ware culture in his late-1930s publications dealing with these two cultures (FBC: 31 localities – *cf.* Červinka 1938a, 85–87; CWC: 24 localities – *cf.* Červinka 1938b, 66–69).

During the German occupation (1939–1945), archaeological research was more or less stagnant. Isolated finds were published by the German-writing archaeologists Hans Freising (1905–1977; *cf.* Freising 1940) and Karl Schirmeisen (1868–1958; *cf.* Schirmeisen 1943). Among the Moravian archaeologists who published these finds were Josef Skutil, who studied them as part of his research into the prehistoric development in Klobouky near Brno (1939), and Červinka in Moravian Slovakia (1942b; sites Drslavice, Hluk, Nedachlebice). According to Červinka, silicite axes (mainly those with light bands) were *„přinášeny kočovníky z kraje kolem Sani" / "brought by nomads from the San River area"* (Červinka 1942a, 12; Červinka 1942b, 12). He associated them with the finds of the Chłopice-Veselé culture, recorded in south-east Moravia, in Sady and Sudoměřice (Červinka 1942a, obr. 3). He cited the axe from Nedachlebice as a typical example.

Shortly after the liberation of the Czechoslovak Republic, František Kalousek (Fig. III.5) defended his dissertation thesis on the Corded Ware culture in Moravia at the Faculty of Arts of the Masaryk University in Brno (Kalousek 1945, Volumes I-III). One of the topics he wrote about were silicite (flint) axes. He put together a list of finds from Moravia and the neighbouring part of Czech Silesia (Kalousek 1945, Volume II). He registered and described 63 pieces from 48 sites and made drawing documentation of some of them. He attempted to create a typology. However, he overestimated the importance of the Corded Ware culture barrows in East Moravia – where the first closed grave finds were made – and assigned all the finds he evidenced to this culture. Unfortunately, his monograph was never published, the manuscript is all there is left. Only an excerpt was published, where little attention was paid to silicite axes (Kalousek 1947).

In post-war Moravia, interest in silicite axes faded into the background. North-Moravian finds of these artefacts were mentioned only in works dealing with silicite axes on the territory of Czech Silesia (see below).

At the end of the 20th century, the *Fontes Archaeologiae Moraviae* series published a catalogue of Corded Ware culture from Moravia and the adjacent part of Czech Silesia (Šebela 1999) which included only grave finds of silicite (flint) axes. Artefacts from surface collections were not included in this catalogue. The author of the catalogue – and of this monograph – was aware of the complexity of the dating of these finds, and therefore he temporarily disregarded them. He got back to them many years later, and began to study these artefacts systematically together with the petrographer Antonín Přichystal from *Ústav geologických věd Masarykovy univerzity / the Department of Geological Sciences at the Masaryk University, Brno.* Together, they co-authored few publications about the rich finds of silicite axes in Moravia originating in south and central Poland (Přichystal, Šebela 2003; 2004; 2007).

III.2 Czech Silesia

The oldest find of a silicite axe on the territory of Czech Silesia is the one found in the Opava, Kateřinky u Opavy Cadastre, which was part of the private collection of Erik Walenta (1957, 2), and which was, together with other artefacts, purchased by the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna at the end of the 19th century. An available source (see Excavation report, Ref. No. 1920/57, in the archive of Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Brno) informs us that the item was inventoried and should be found among the finds with inventory numbers 36737 and 36755. However, this was not confirmed by the employees of the Vienna Museum.

Between the world wars, silicite (flint) axes were studied by the Silesian archaeologist Viktor Karger (1880–1976), who worked in the Silesian Museum in Opava. He published the first overview of the prehistoric developments in Czech Silesia (Karger 1922). The Odra / Oder Region was described by the German-writing geographer Stefan Weigel (Fig. III.6) whose most important work about this region remained in manuscript form (Weigel 1920).

To make the list of interwar researchers complete, we should also mention Gustav Stumpf (1880–1982), originally a builder and architect, who published finds of the silicite axes from Děhylov in the Opava Region (Stumpf 1927, 74). Also, the Moravian archaeologist Josef Skutil should not be omitted (1931b, 99) – he popularised the axes made from the banded silicite of Krzemionki type, which comes from Poland. During WWII, silicite axes were mentioned by Karl Schirmeisen (1943, 48) who had published an assemblage from the Krnov (Site *Přední kopec / Burgberg*) of the Funnel Beaker culture during the interwar period (Schirmeisen 1935).

As mentioned in the previous chapter, shortly after the liberation in 1945, František Kalousek defended his dissertation thesis on Moravian Corded Ware culture (Brno 1945). Its second volume contains a list of finds, which includes the finds from Děhylov in Czech Silesia (2 pieces: Kalousek 1945 Volume II, 17) and from Holasovice (1 piece: Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 37–38). The topic of silicite axes from Czech Silesia was picked up by Lumír Jisl (Fig. III.7), who worked for the Silesian Museum. After leaving for Prague to work for *Archeologický ústav Československé akademie věd / Institute of Archaeology of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,* Jisl wrote several studies about silicite axes found in the region of Czech Silesia (Jisl 1950; 1957; 1968; 1969). His works were followed in the 1980s and 1990s by short contributions by

Pavel Kouřil (1992a; 1992b) and Vratislav Janák (1985; 1987). Significant progress has been made since the mid-1990s, when, Janák began to systematically address the prehistoric settlement of Silesia in the context of the eastern Central European Neolithic following his transition to *Filozofická a přírodovědecká fakulta Slezské university / Faculty of Philosophy and Science at the Silesian University, Opava* (Janák 1999; 2000; 2005). There, he lectured a number of young researchers, among whom was Jiří Šiffner, who processed the finds from the *Přední cvilínský kopec* hillfort site near Krnov, dated to the Funnel Beaker culture (Šiffner 2007).

In the first decade of the 21st century, two short studies by Šebela and Přichystal were published (2003, 2004), in which the axes made from the banded Krzemionki silicite, whose sources are in central Poland, were mentioned. Their occurrence in Czech Silesia has been evidenced by silicite axes from Děhylov, Holasovice and Krásné Pole (Přichystal, Šebela 2004, Fig. 2).

In the early 2010s, silicite axes were marginally addressed by Ludmila Kaňáková Hladíková, who processed the post-Eneolithic knapped lithic industry from Moravia. She also evaluated an assemblage of the Lusatian culture from Opava, Kateřinky u Opavy Cadastre (Czech Silesia), to which she attributed the unique find of a silicite axe (Kaňáková Hladíková 2013, 159). However, the attribution to the Late Bronze Age assemblage is problematic as in the unpublished manuscript (*cf.* Jisl, Soupis) the axe has been classified as an accidental find.

III.3 Bohemia

According to available written sources, the first flint axe discovered in the Czech Republic was found in Bohemia, at a reeve's homestead in the village of Bžany (Teplice District). In 1792, a burial with stone lining was found during an excavation of a cellar (Sklenář 2011, 410–411). Two vessels were found with the body of the deceased. These have not been preserved but are supposed to have been similar in shape to those from grave 1788 (*cf.* Plate LXV: 1–3). Three lithic tools were found by the side of the skeleton: two battle-axes, probably made from basalt (Plate LXV: 4, 6), and an axe made from *von Hornstein* / chert (Plate LXV: 5). The finds were salvaged by L. A. Jahn, a legal officer of Prince Clary-Aldringen, who handed them to J. A. von Riegger of the Teplice castle library. However, they have not been preserved. Considering the composition of the finds, Karel Sklenář was right in deeming the burial as belonging to the Corded Ware culture (Sklenář 2011, 40) while not rejecting the possibility that it belonged to the Bell Beaker culture, to which it was later assigned by Hájek (1968, 143) and Budinský (1978, 52).

Another find that can be most probably considered a Bohemian silicite axe is an artefact found in Most. In 1865, a box grave (lined or surrounded with stones) was discovered on the left bank of the Bílina River, about 500 m east of the town. At a depth of about 2 m, there was a skeleton, an unknown number of ceramic vessels and two lithic tools. The skeleton and vessels were destroyed by workers. Only the two tools found by the remains of the body were salvaged. At first, they were put in the collection of Count Eugen Černín at the Petrohrad Castle (*cf.* Anonym 1870, 312; Cori 1872, 63). The first artefact is a fragment of a Bohemian-type battle-axe of which the back part with a longitudinal plastic rib was preserved (Plate LXV: 7). The second object was described as a polished chisel made from dark grey flint, 61 mm long and 45 mm wide at the blade. Considering the parameters, we believe it more likely to have been a silicite axe that had been wrongly identified. Karel Sklenář deemed the Most burial to have belonged to the Funnel Beaker culture (Sklenář 1992, 145). Considering its co-occurrence with the Bohemian-style battle-axe, the closed grave can be most definitely classified as belonging to the Corded Ware culture (Dobeš, Buchvaldek 1993, 212, obr. 17).

In the 1880s, Alois Vondráček conducted a rescue archaeological excavation in Hospozín near the local sugar refinery (Krechty site). In 1885, he managed to explore three burials of the Proto-Únětice culture (Moucha 1963b, 24, obr. 9: 1–6) and a nearby grave, probably of the Corded Ware culture (Buchvaldek 1967, 137, Abb. 3: A 25g; Buchvaldek et al. 1997, 147, obr. 39). Vondráček (1889, tab. II) writes that in 1886 in a place denoted with an "e" (Plate LXVII: 1) *„vykopán kámen podoby klínovité, ve kterém byl poznán velmi vzácný nástroj dlabací z pazourku" / "a wedge-shaped stone was dug out, which was identified as a very rare flintstone gouging tool"* (Vondráček 1889, 441). To use the terminology of this book, it was a silicite axe.

In the second half of the 19th century, more accidental finds of flint axes were made (Ústí nad Labem in 1853, Nymburk before 1857; Veltruby in 1893). These were then placed in the collections of the *Národní muzeum / National Museum* in Prague and became generally known in the 1920s thanks to a publication by Albín Stocký (1924, tab. XXXVII: 9–16).

At the end of the 19th century, Kliment Čermák, a worker of national history from Čáslav, (Fig. III.8) rightly noted that *„pazourkové nástroje leštěné (rozumíme sekery) jsou v Čechách velkou vzácností" / "polished flint tools (meaning axes) are very rare in Bohemia,"* and are more commonly found in Moravia (Čermák 1896, 29).

He then proved his statement in the 1900s: he published a report in the journal *Památky archeologické* concerning his 40-year-long collecting activities in the Čáslav Region (eastern Bohemia), where he had managed to put together a large collection of lithic tools (Čermák 1908, 509). In its evaluation, he pointed out the very low proportion of flint axes (Golčův Jeníkov and Mladotice) in the Čáslav Region. Before the outbreak of WWI, the custodian of the Teplice museum, Karl Karafiat (who worked for the museum between 1909 and 1920) mentioned the finds of flint axes from Duchcov and Lahošť (Karafiat

1913, 21) in his report on the operation of the museum. In 1910, Karel Buchtela (1864–1946) and Lubor Niederle (1865–1944) published their conception of Czech prehistory, in which they placed the flint axes, together with daggers and sickles, into the "transitional period", which was linked with the "Nordic" group (Buchtela, Niederle 1910, 29, tab. I: 7, 8). This was a designation for early and middle Eneolithic cultures and groups.

After the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic, Albín Stocký (Fig. III.9) published the first collection of flint axes from the National Museum, Prague in the context of the Late Stone Age in his monograph *Čechy v době kamenné* [Bohemia in the Stone Age] (1924, tab. XXXVII: 9–16), in which he included the Early Únětice culture. Two years later, these were dated to the Early Únětice culture in his magnificent book *Pravěk země české I, Věk kamenný* [Prehistory of the Czech Land, Volume I, Stone Age] (Stocký 1926, 111), where it states that the Nordic period *„pazourkových seker nebylo nalezeno ani v hrobech ani na sídlištích až na jednu výjimku ze Zámků z Bohni" / "of flint axes was found neither in graves nor in settlements, except for a single exception – the Zámka"* hillfort in Prague, Bohnice Cadastre (Stocký 1926, 111). They were not mentioned in his description of Late Eneolithic cultures; unmentioned also were the finds from graves of the Corded Ware culture from Bžany and Most (see above). They featured in a sketch in *„synchronistickém přehledu neolitických kultur v Čechách" / "synchronic overview of Neolithic cultures in Bohemia"* in a section entitled *"únětická kultura I" / "Únětice culture I"* (Fig. III.13), which – considering the depicted pottery – corresponds with the Proto-Únětice culture of the Late Eneolithic. The reason for their inclusion in the oldest period of the Únětice culture was the fact that they were discovered in graves attributed to this culture in Pátek (Hellich 1920–1921) and that one of the older finds was made at the Proto-Únětice burial site in Hospozín (see above). This dating was the basis for the cataloguing of accidental finds in museum collections both in the 1920s and 1930s (Böhm 1932; 1933; Dvořák 1936) as well as in the post-war period (Filip 1948, 179, 184). Another such example is a study by Ladislav Hájek (Fig. III.11), which claims that a flint dagger with a handle from Benešov belongs *„…podobně jako většina plochých pazourkových seker, únětické kultuře" / "…like most flat flint axes, to the Únětice culture"* (Hájek 1954, 175). Similar opinions appeared in Hájek's other studies, among which is his treatise on the Proto-Únětice culture (Hájek 1960).

Let us now focus on the interwar period. The term *nordisches Steinbeil* (Glott 1938; Preidel 1934; Preidel 1935) was used to describe flint axes in German-written archaeological literature. In 1928, Josef Schránil published his essay on Bohemian and Moravian prehistory. He pointed out that an earlier occurrence of flint axes must be considered. He justified his finding by a grave dated to the Globular Amphorae culture in Prosmyky (Litoměřice District), in which a *dicknackige Fueersteinaxt* was found – a strange form that was imported from the north (Schránil 1928, 68). Three years later, František Dvořák published (Fig. III.10) the Bell Beaker culture burial site found in Kolín where 20 graves were researched at the *Na katovce* site (1910–1911). A silicite axe was discovered among the grave goods in graves 12 and 14 (Dvořák 1931). As a recent analysis has shown (Přichystal, Šebela 2011; 2013), the peoples of the Bell Beaker culture did not master the production of flint axes, but reused older pieces (for more details, see chapter VI.3.7).

After World War II, the presence of flint axes in the graves of the Corded Ware culture (e.g. Břešťany, Grave 1/1982: Buchvaldek, Velimský 1987, obr. 5:6; Čachovice, Grave 3: Neustupný, Smrž 1989, obr. 13 and Trmice, Grave 8/1987: Cvrková et al. 1991, obr. 8: 9) and at the settlement of the Řivnáč culture in Kutná Hora at the Denemark site (Zápotocký 2002, 176, obr. 26: 8–10; Zápotocký 2012, 132, obr. 1: 1–3) was securely demonstrated.

Silicite axes found on the territory of the Bohemia waited as late as the 2010s before being evaluated by Milan Zápotocký (Fig. 12) (Zápotocký 2012). Enormously beneficial was the publication of the finds of flint axes deposited in Regionální muzeum / Regional Museum, Teplice where the finds from the former Museum in Bílina, Most and Duchcov are deposited. Even though Petr Budínský (born in 1938), who was the custodian of the Teplice museum between 1984 and 2003, published a catalogue of the extremely rich archaeological finds of the Teplice Regional Museum (Budinský 1978), he included the silicite axes, daggers and sickles in the closely unidentified category *severský import / Nordic import*. Thus he rendered a number of finds unknown to the professional public. Milan Zápotocký managed to collect 74 artefacts from 64 sites (21 of which were dated based on grave finds and 53 were accidental finds). He did not include the accidental finds of chisels with square cross-sections. Based on his collection he distinguished the types *sekera / axe* and *tesla / adze*. His typology – on which we will comment in Chapter V – is based on available pictorial documentation of varying quality. Unfortunately, Zápotocký did not choose to collaborate with a petrographer to determine the raw material used, thus rendering his classification, which is based on the surface colour, obsolete and inaccurate. The current state of knowledge is reflected in Přichystal's 2009 book – translated into English in 2013 – about the use and processing of lithic materials used for the production of lithic tools in eastern Central Europe in prehistoric times. The book contains basic descriptions and classification of the materials.

Fig. III.1. Innocenc Ladislav Červinka (1869–1852). Moravian archaeologist. He published a number of studies in which he also dealt with the issue of silicite axes. He explored a large part of the barrows in eastern Moravia (Corded Ware culture), where silicite axes were discovered among the grave goods (Z. Fišer archive, MZM Brno).

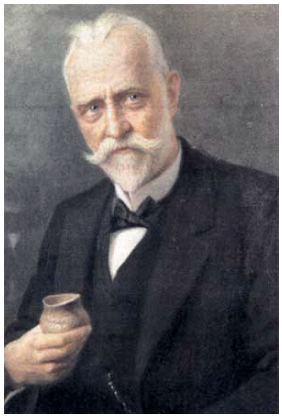


Fig. III.2. Gustav Kossinna (1858–1931). German archaeologist working at the University of Berlin. Already during the World War I, he drew the attention of the professional public to the Moravian finds of silicite axes made of striped flint (Krzemionki type) and their connection to sources in Lesser Poland.

Fig. III.3. Antonín Gottwald (1869–1941). Teacher and Moravian archaeologist. He carried out archaeological excavations and surface collections in the Prostějov Region (central Moravia), where he also saved the finds of silicite axes (after Gotwald 1931).

Fig. III.4. Josef Skutil (1904–1965). Moravian archaeologist and historian. Even before the World War II, he pointed out the presence of silicite axes from banded flint type Krzemionki in Moravia and Czech Silesia (after Sklenář 2005).

Fig. III.5. František Kalousek (1901–1988). Moravian archaeologist dealing with silicite axes in Moravia and Czech Silesia assigned to the Corded Ware culture (after Sklenář 2005).

Fig. III.6. Stefan Weigel (1848–1924). German-writing local history researcher who devoted himself to the problem of prehistoric settlement on the lower reaches of the Odra River (Nový Jičín District), where he also mentioned the findings of silicite axes. Archive of Museum Nový Jičín.

Fig. III.7. Lumír Jisl (1921–1969). Archaeologist and orientalist. After the World War II, he published a number of studies on the prehistoric settlement of Opava area (Czech Silesia), in which he also published finds of silicite axes (after Sklenář 2005).

Fig. III.8. Kliment Čermák (1852–1917) teacher and national history worker. He carried out archaeological excavations in East Bohemia. He was the first to address the issue of silicite axes in Bohemia, where he pointed out their rare occurrence.

Fig. III.9. Albín Stocký (1876–1934), an expert of the Neolithic and Eneolithic in Bohemia, published flint axes from the collections of the National Museum in Prague. Archive of Karel Sklenář.

Fig. III.10. František Dvořák (1896–1943) an expert in prehistoric times in the Kolín and Kouřim regions (Central Bohemia), explored the BBC burial ground in Kolín city, where a flint axe was discovered in two graves. Archive of Karel Sklenář.

Fig. III.11. Ladislav Hájek (1909–1987) specialist in the Late Eneolithic and Early Bronze Age in Bohemia. He has published several studies in which he also deals with silicite axes. Archive of Karel Sklenář.

Fig. III.12. Milan Zápotocký (born 1933) researcher of the Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague, who published the first study about the silicite axes in Bohemia.

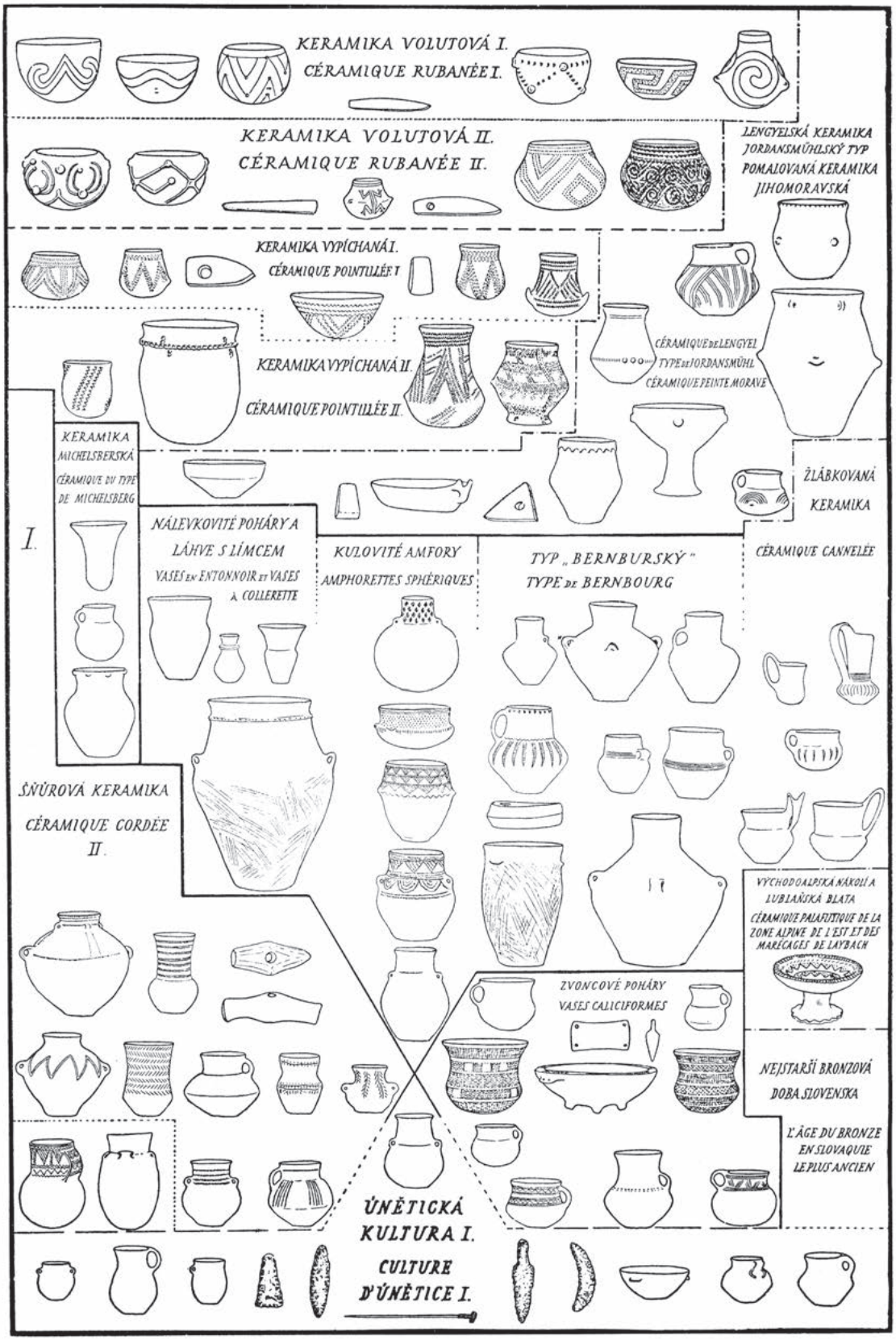


Fig. III.13. Chronological and typological survey of Neolithic cultures in Bohemia (after Stocký 1926, obr. 77; graphic adapted by L. Šebela).

IV. Raw materials used for silicite axes from the Czech Republic

Antonín Přichystal

IV.1 Introduction

Silicite axes and chisels are specific types of lithic artefacts, typologically between knapped and polished industry. Their production required quality raw material with sufficiently large flat concretions or layers. They represented a new technology, which is certain to have originated north of the Czech Republic. The reason for this is that the vast majority of the silicite axes and chisels found in Bohemia and Moravia were made from raw materials from the north – i.e. the area of continental glaciation or from south- or central-Polish sources. For some of the artefacts, the raw silicite (flint) might have come from both the sides of the Baltic Sea. The cases where Moravian – and possibly also Bohemian – raw material was found are always unique finds: random copies of Nordic designs, not serially made artefacts. From the typology point of view of polished industry, this type of raw material was used exclusively for axes and no drilled pieces have ever been found.

IV.2 Sources

IV.2.1 Moravia

In cooperation with Lubomír Šebela by the end of 2015, after study of the literature and archaeological sources, we recorded 216 silicite axes and chisels from Moravia, 203 of which were found in 145 cadastres (Map III.1). The remaining 13 were artefacts deposited in different museums without having a specific site designation or region of discovery: Boskovice and surroundings (?), Hranice and surroundings, Jevíčko and surroundings, Prostějov and surroundings; Rýmařov and surroundings; Valašské Klobouky and surroundings, Záhoří (?); Znojmo and surroundings (?), South Moravia and Moravia. In 2016, 6 other axes (Dolní Libochová, Hradčany, Chrášťany, Kelč, Konice, and Přerov, Předmostí Cadastre) were added to the studied collection, which in total consists of 222 artefacts.

IV.2.2 Czech Silesia

As of 2015, information had been collected on 41 silicite axes, 38 of which were found within the 25 cadastres. Three specimens without location are denoted "Silesia". In 2016, 1 other axe (Opava-Vávrovice Cadastre) was added to the studied collection, which in total consists of 42 artefacts. The axe from Albrechtice (Plate II: 2) was not included in the catalogue because it was made from a non-silicite raw material (Pavelčík Jiří 1978).

IV.2.3 Bohemia

In the same year, we managed to collect 114 pieces from Bohemian settlement area, 107 of which were found in 85 cadastres. The remaining 7 specimens lacked localisation, which is why they are denoted by the place of deposition: Dašice and surroundings, Hradec Králové and surroundings, Kolín and surroundings, Písek and surroundings, Šluknovský výběžek / Šluknov Hook in north Bohemia, and Bohemia. The axe found in Střednice (Mělník District), recorded by Václav P. Krolmus in the collections of the National Museum in Prague under the name Strašnice site (Zápotocký 2013, 148) is a problematic find. The artefact, which has now been made available, is made from a non-silicite raw material: the metabasite of the Jizerské hory / Jizerské hory Mts. In 2016, 2 other axes (Janovice and Lovosice) were added to the studied collection, which in total consists of 116 artefacts.

IV.3 Method for the determination of silicite raw materials

A method devised by the author 34 years ago was used in determining the raw materials used for this type of artefact, the production of which was made from macroscopically very similar silicious sediments – silicites (Přichystal 1984). This proved useful not only for studying the extensive collections of Neolithic artefacts from Těšetice-Kyjovice, Bylany and Mšeno near Mělník, but also in recent years for determining raw materials in the knapped lithic industry of the Early Bronze Age (A. Přichystal in Kopacz, Šebela 2006), the Late Neolithic (Kopacz et al. 2014) and the Late Eneolithic in the Moravian settlement area (Kopacz et al. 2009; Kopacz, Šebela 1992; 1998).

The method is based on a comparison of the structure and inclusions in the artefacts with these properties in raw materials obtained from natural resources. This analysis is carried out using water immersion under a stereomicroscope. The method is based on the proximity of the refractive index of light in water (1.33) to the refractive index of light in silicites (around 1.53), as opposed to the refractive index of light in air (1.00). After

coating an artefact with a thin layer of water or immersing it in water, silicite material becomes transparent which allows a detailed observation for the properties mentioned above – and, if necessary, also photographic documentation (see Photo 187–201).

IV.4 Presentation of the results of petrographic analyses

A total of 278 out of 380 artefacts in the collection were subject to analysis (Moravia – 171 pieces, Czech Silesia – 26 pieces, Bohemia – 81 pieces). The 102 pieces (Moravia – 51 pieces, Czech Silesia – 16 pieces, Bohemia – 35 pieces), which could not be identified in museum collections, and thus could not be petrographically assessed, are marked *non vidi* (not seen). The results for the represented raw materials are summarised in Table IV.1. By way of a control test, Lubomír Šebela created a table with an overview for each historical land of the Czech Republic with a raw material for each subject: Tab. IV.2 – Moravia, Tab. IV.3 – Czech Silesia, Tab. IV.4 – Bohemia. In order to complete the overview, a list of unidentified artefacts was created, in which the material used was determined based on published data (Tab. IV.5). They include mainly artefacts made from banded Krzemionki silicite, which is so conspicuous that this data could be used for its determination.

IV.5 Characteristics of the rocks used

IV.5.1 Silicites from glacigene sediments, erratic silicites SGS)

Silicites from glacigene sediments and erratic silicites dominate the studied assemblage (Plate IV.1: Moravia – 93 pieces; Czech Silesia – 16 pieces; Bohemia – 71 pieces). Their geological expansion is linked to the sediments of the Elster and Saal continental glaciations in northern Moravia, Silesia, and the Šluknov Hook in Bohemia (Map IV.1). Very exceptionally, erratic materials – including silicites – might have escaped the glaciation area into the Bečva and Morava catchment areas with the water from melting glaciers. Gába (1972; 1977) pointed out that two types of silicite can be distinguished in glacigene sediments (this term describes not only sediments produced directly by the melting of glaciers, but also glacifluvial and glacilacustrine sediments). The dominant type comes from bryozoan limestone of the Danian age. It is characterised by flat concretions, a homogeneous surface of brown-grey to grey colour (brown-red or brown-yellow when weathered). It contains opaque light to whitish inclusions that are centimetres large and the sometimes plentiful remains of fossils, mostly bryozoans. These are usually visible to the naked eye (Břešťany, Grave 1/1982 – Photo 125; Duchcov, Site I – Photo 134 and 136; Jestřabí Lhota – Photo 144; Dobruška – Photo 174).

Table IV.1. Overview of used materials for the production of the silicite axes in Moravia, Czech Silesia and Bohemia (Czech Republic). The abbreviations used are explained in the legend of Table IV.2.

Raw Material	Lands of the Czech Republic			Total
	Moravia	Czech Silesia	Bohemia	
SGS	60	8	23	86
SGSd	32	8	42	74
SGSm	2	1	4	7
SGS/NF	0	0	2	2
NF	1	0	1	1
NFd	2	0	0	2
SCCJg	24	4	1	29
SCCJGo	2	0	0	2
SKrz	16	1	2	18
SSw	7	0	0	7
ChocS	3	0	0	3
PlattB	0	0	1	1
ChoJ(F?)	0	0	1	1
CSp	4	0	3	7
RadCh	1	0	0	1
ChKLI/II	1	0	0	1
MJCh	1	0	0	1
BndS	1	1	0	1
PatS	1	0	0	1
NdS/SMG(?)	7	2	0	9
NdS	6	1	1	8
Subtotal	170	26	81	276
Non vidi	51	16	35	98
Total	221	42	116	379

The second type are silicites, which can be described as flints, as they are dated to the Upper Cretaceous, the Maastrichtian Stage. Their concretions often have an inhomogeneous surface with many cavities, often filled with white decalcified matter containing abundant sponge spicules and Foraminifera tests. The colour of the silicite matter is dark to black (Želetice – Photo 83; Kutná Hora, Site I, Grave; Praha, Ďáblice Cadastre – Photo 154). The axes made on the territory of the Czech Republic were mostly from Danian silicite (Tab. IV.1), but in a number of cases it was not possible to determine its type (e.g. Bezměrov, Grave 2 – Photo 200 a–b; Velké Žernoseky, Grave 47 – Photo 194 a–b; Jevíčko, Jevíčko předměstí Cadastre – Photo 97).

Some silicite axes had a well-preserved surface, which indicates their origin in glacigene sediments. It cannot be excluded that some well-crafted and large axes were made in large workshops on the Baltic coast. One such example is the axe from Pňov (Photo 195a–b), which was made either of dark silicite from glacigene sediments or north flint (Matte Danian flint, Östra Torp variety; *cf.* Högberg, Olausson 2007, 112–115). This assumption

Fig. IV.1. 1 – Pňov (Bohemia) An axe made from Northern flint, the sources of which are on the coast of south Sweden (2, 3). Map by L. Šebela.

could be tested only by a detailed confrontation with different varieties of raw materials and the way of working the axe that definitely originates from the prehistoric workshops in Denmark, and – in the case of the Pňov (Bohemia) axe – also the south-west of Sweden (Fig. IV.1). The current state of knowledge does not allow a definite conclusion.

IV.5.2 Silicites of the Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic (SCCJ)

The sources of these silicites are bound to the Jurassic (Oxfordian Stage) limestones from a large area, geomorphologically termed Wyżyna Krakowsko-Częstochowska, which reaches from Kraków through Częstochowa to Wieluń. The varieties of silicites from the southern part of this territory (Kraków Region) were described by Kaczanovska and Kozłowski (1976). While the Neolithic assemblages of knapped industry from Moravia and Silesia contain imported silicite of the "A" variety, which comes from the southern part of the Highlands (krzemień podkrakowski), the silicite axes were made from the varieties "G" (SCCJg) and Gojść (SCCJGo), which rise in the central and north parts.

The absolutely dominant G variety has been documented by 29 pieces from 24 sites in the Czech Republic (Map IV.2). It is illustrated by a macroimage of an axe from Slatinice (Moravia) and a microimage of the raw material used (Photo 190 a–b). The highest incidence is recorded in Moravia (24 pieces: Bánov – Photo 2; Drslavice – Photo 11; Luleč – Photo 38; Prusinovice, Site III – Photo 52; Spytihněv – Photo 61; Tečovice – Photo 66; Uherský Brod, Site I – Photo 70 and Site II – Photo 72; Velká nad Veličkou – Photo 76; Viceměřice – Photo 79; Hranice and surroundings – Photo 87; Slatinice – Photo 93). Four pieces have been recorded in Czech Silesia (Bravinné – Photo 6; Holasovice – Photo 18; Oldřišov – Photo 48; Silesia – Photo 59), and one piece in Bohemia (Kolín, Site I, Grave 14 – Photo 107). Its prevalence over banded Krzemionki silicite and spotted silicite of the Świeciechów type probably has to do with the fact that its natural resource is, after all, closer to Moravia. As for the primary incidence of the G variety, its presence in knapped industry assemblages in the Kraków area has been noticed by the above-mentioned Polish researchers, even though they had to admit they did not know its natural resource. It was found later by Jerzy Kopacz and Andrzej Pelisiak in the central part of the Wyżyna Krakowsko-Częstochowska near the

Krztynia River (1992). This raw material was examined in detail by Andrzej Pelisiak (2006), who divided it into three sub-varieties termed G1 to G3. He also wrote that this variety of SCCJ was used mainly during the Eneolithic, in the periods of the Funnel Beaker culture, Baden culture and Corded Ware culture. Among the characteristic products are trapezoid shaped axes and long blades. According to Pelisiak, sub-variety G2 was mainly used to make silicite axes.

The Gojść variety was defined by Antonín Přichystal (2009, 93). It rises in the northernmost part of the said source territory, around the confluence of the rivers Warta and Liswarta. According to Ginter (1984), the raw material was mainly used by the late Palaeolithic Swiderian culture. In the Czech Republic it has been recorded only in Moravia (Map IV.3), where two pieces have been described (Klenovice na Hané – Photo 24, and Určice, Site II, Grave 12/1993 – Photo 74). In the case of the Určice find, the raw material is also supported by a microimage (Photo 197 a–b).

IV.5.3 Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type (SKrz)

The occurrence of axes made from this silicite type in Moravia was first noted by the German scientist Gustaf Kossinna (Fig. III.2) during WWI. Unfortunately, his studies fell into oblivion (Kossinna 1917; Kossinna 1918). There is also a summarising work thematising these axes by Josef Skutil (Fig. III.4) from the mid-1930s (Skutil 1937). Although the modern definition of this raw material was published in studies co-written with Šebela in the anthology *Ve službách archeologie* [In the services of archaeology] (Přichystal, Šebela 2003), and in the journal Acta Archaeologica Carpathica (Přichystal, Šebela 2004), we briefly present it here as well. We characterise it based on photo documentation of the axe from Prusinovice, Site II (Photo 187a–b) and Ohrozim (Photo 189 a–b). Polish researchers (e.g. Borkowski 1995) only refer to this raw material as *krzemień pasiasty* (literally banded or striped flint).

Here, the term for this raw material is based on its geology: the surrounding rock is Jurassic limestone. This defies the prevailing view that only Upper Cretaceous, Maastrichtian-age, silicites can be termed flints (for a detailed discussion on this issue see Přichystal 2009, 45–46). The Krzemionki type specification is necessary because multiple banded (striped) silicites were used in Central Europe. In the territory studied here, this includes chert from Stránská skála near Brno (Moravia) and more Danian silicites from glacigene sediments, which were also used for silicite axes. In archaeological literature, some finds are described simply as "striped chert" or "banded flint" and the resource remains unclear (e.g. Dohnal 1973, 8).

In the Czech Republic, there are 30 finds from 29 sites (Map IV.4). One unlocalised find from Moravia, denoted Valašské Klobouky and surroundings, is included within this type as well (a total of 31 pieces). The raw material in 17 specimens was determined by petrographic assessment (e.g. Moravia: Brno, Líšeň Cadastre – Photo 95; Drslavice, Site I – Photo 10; Hlinsko, Trial trench 77-D/1986 – Photo 12; Luleč – Plate XXVII: 1; Ohrozim – Photo 46; Suchá Loz – Photo 65; Mělčany – Photo 178; Prusinovice, Site II – Photo 203; Czech Silesia: Holasovice – Photo 17; Bohemia: Slatiny – Photo 132). In the remaining 14 axes, the raw material was determined based on the data available in specialised literature (Tab. IV.5), where this type of silicite was termed agate or banded flint. Most such axes have been found in Moravia, where 23 pieces have been documented, while only 5 pieces have been found in Czech Silesia and 4 in Bohemia (*cf.* Tab. IV.2–4). In two cases it was possible to be more specific about the site – Suchá Loz (originally published as Uherský Brod and surroundings: Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 159) and Rožnov pod Radhoštěm, Házovice Cadastre (originally published as Rožnov pod Radhoštěm and surroundings: Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 159). Their number will increase over time. A second find from the hillfort of Staré Zámky in Brno, Líšeň Cadastre has been recently published (Přichystal et al. 2018, 143, obr. 2).

IV.5.4 Spotted silicite of the Świeciechów type (SSw)

For years, axes made from spotted silicite went unnoticed by archaeologists. The first archaeologist to notice them was František Kalousek, who published the find from Nezamyslice, Prostějov District, in his dissertation thesis on the Corded Ware culture in Moravia. He correctly noticed the different colour of the axe's surface, which characterises this raw material. In his own words: *"sekera vyštípána ze šedopopelovitého pazourku s bílými skvrnami"* / *"an axe chipped from ash-grey flint with white spots"* (Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 115). His thesis also describes finds with an identical structure from Lhotka and from Velehrad, which he did not describe in more detail, meaning he probably was not able to see them. He simply stated that they were flint axes, and in the case of the Lhotka find, that it had brown colour (Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 89 and 179). A petrographic assessment done at the beginning of the third millennium confirmed that spotted silicite of the Świeciechów type was used as the raw material in these three pieces (*cf.* Photo 35 and 188). Its definition was presented in studies published at the beginning of the 2000s (Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 161, obr. 2a–b, 9: 1, 5, 7; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 16, Fig. 6: 2b). Here it is defined by a microphotograph of raw material used in the axe from Velehrad (Photo 188). In the following years, more axes were found in Bezměrov, Grave 18 (Photo 171), Želešice (a fragment of an axe) and Veselíčko, Site II (Photo 78). The same type of find is the axe from Myslejovice (Site II), which, however, shows little significant internal structure under stereoscopic microscope (Photo 41), and is classified as an atypical variety of Świeciechów-type silicite. A total of 7 axes

made from this raw material have been found in the Czech Republic – all of them in Moravia (Map IV.5). Together with the silicite axe from Schiltingeramt in Lower Austria (Ruttkay 1999), they are the most southerly finds within the eastern part of Central Europe.

IV.5.5 Chocolate silicite (*ChocS*)

As with the previous two raw materials, chocolate silicites originates in the northern foothills of the Świętokrzyskie (Holy Cross) Mountains in Central Poland. During last years, Polish scientists found its macroscopically identical occurrences also in the area of Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic. High-quality silicite was exploited in the both areas and widely distributed as a raw material for knapped artefacts already in the Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (Schild 1976); it later became popular in the Neolithic, Eneolithic and Early Bronze Age. However, its use for axe production was probably not that frequent as its presence in the Czech Republic is relatively low. Only three finds have been documented in Moravia (Map IV.3): Krmelín (Photo 30), Lhota, Site II (Photo 34) and Sedlnice (Photo 50). The raw material is documented by a microimage of the Krmelín axe (Photo 199).

IV.5.6 Undetermined silicite / silicite of the Moravian Gate type (NdS/SMG?)

This is merely a preliminary working term. This is because the origin of this silicite could not be reliably determined. It was recorded in 9 axes (Bzová – Photo 85, Nedachlebice – Photo 44), all of which were discovered either in the vicinity of the Moravian Gate (*cf.* Map II.1 and IV.6) or in the valleys east of the Morava River, south of the mouth of the Moravian Gate, but also to the north of the Gate in Czech Silesia (Bohumín). Since a petrographic thin section could not be made from any of the axes, the characteristic of this material is based solely on stereomicroscopy. It is probably a layered or lenticular chert with a significant light-brown crust (or base rock) formed by the silicification of calcareous siltstones with a large content of sponge spicules (Photo 201). Considering the distribution of axes made from this silicite, it seems likely that its resource is connected to some of the Pieniny (Carpathian) Klippen Belt on the outskirts of the Magura Group of the Carpathian Flysch Belt.

IV.5.7 Cretaceous spongolite (*CSp*)

In other cases, raw material was identified as sponge chert or spiculite, probably Cretaceous in age – it is collectively referred to as Cretaceous spongolite. In the assessed collection, this local raw material is represented more strongly, with a total of 7 artefacts (4 from Moravia and 3 from Bohemia). This is probably because it does not have the form of concretions, but layers – which made it more suitable for axe production. In Moravia, it is represented by axes from Hlinsko pod Hostýnem, Site II (Photo 13), Náklo, Site II (Photo 42) and Nová Lhota (Photo 45); and Hryzely (Photo 105), Kolín, Site II (Photo 145) and Veltruby (Photo 121) in Bohemia. A find denoted simply "south Moravia" (Photo 169) can also be added to this group. The raw material is documented by a microimage of the axe from Náklo, Site II (Photo 193). The finds are dispersed over Moravia and Bohemia, which is why the question of their link with possible resources in the Bohemian-Moravian settlement area cannot be satisfactorily addressed (Map IV. 7).

IV.5.8 Other silicites

In rare cases (4 pieces) Moravian cherts were used in the Moravian collection. This was Moravian Jurassic chert (Těšetice, Znojmo District, Structure 363 A – Photo 67), Krumlovský les type chert, variety I/II (Hluk, Site III – Photo 191), Radiolarien chert (Ostrožská Nová Ves – Plate XVI: 3) and closely unidentified banded chert (Alojzov – Photo 1). They are all represented by a single item and they were clearly random analogies to axes mass-produced in the northern centres.

IV.5.9 Bavarian Plattensilex (PlattB)

Only finds from Bohemia, a total of two pieces, included axes made of silicites from neighbouring Bavaria (Fig. IV.2). An axe from Nížebohy was made from Baiersdorf type tabular chert from Lower Bavaria (Photo 127, 192). The second axe was prepared from chert of the Ortenburger Jurassic in south-east Bavaria, probably the Flintsbach type (Photo 164, 196 a–b). The exact place of its discovery is unknown. It is deposited in the collections of the museum in Písek (Prácheňské muzeum v Písku) – thus the location "Písek and surroundings".

IV.5.10 Undetermined silicites and patinated silicites (*NdS and PatS*)

It was not possible to comment on the raw material used for six pieces, so they bear the indication undetermined silicite. These include 7 pieces from Moravia (Bučovicve, Site I, Grave 1/1929 Plate : 5; Luhačovice – Photo 37; Kostelec u Holešova, Barrow 1, group X; Prusinovice, Site V; Rudimov – Plate 54; Slížany, Grave 7, Jevíčko and surroundings – Photo 98), one specimen from Bohemia (Řisuty – Photo 166) and one from Czech Silesia (Stará Ves, Nový Jičín District). In one case, the surface of the axe was so patinated (Moravia: Jevíčko, cadastre Předměstí – Photo 97) that it was not possible to determine the material, which is why it was described as patinated silicite.

Fig. IV.2. Kossinna's map with the occurrence of artefacts made from striped Polish silicite in eastern Central Europe before 1918. Numbers 114 ad 115 are finds from Moravia (114 – Businow or Businowice Bei Hohenstadt, correct name: Prusinovice, Kroměříž District; 115 – Raclawitz bei Prerau, correct name: Radslavice, Vyškov District). The location on the map is incorrect – compare with map IV.4. Modified by L. Šebela.

IV.6 Results of petrographic analysis

The vast majority (at least 84%) of the silicite axes found on the territory of the Czech Republic were made from silicites of Nordic origin. Their resources are in north Moravia, Silesia and the Šluknov Hook (erratic silicites from glacigene sediments), in south and central Poland (silicites of the Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic, variants G and Gojść; Krzemionki type banded silicite and Świeciechów type spotted silicite, chocolate silicite). It must be noted that raw materials determined as erratic silicites of glacigene sediments are impossible to distinguish from their primary occurrences around the Baltic Sea and therefore it cannot be excluded that some of the axes might have been made in large workshops on the Baltic coast.

For the first time, Baiersdorf type Plattensilex and cherts from the Jurassic limestone relics between Regensburg and Passau, probably Flintsbach type, were recorded in silicite axes found in the Czech Republic. The primary resources of both the raw materials are located in neighbouring Bavaria.

Jurassic cherts forming concretions from the well-known Moravian sources (Stránská skála, Bílá hora, Švédské valy) were not found. A hitherto undescribed type of silicite, whose technological properties make it suitable for axe making and which probably comes from the Moravian-Silesian flysch Carpathians, was documented in 9 artefacts. As a result of axes made from it, this silicite was given the working name silicite of the Moravian Gate type.

The exceptional cases made of materials from Moravia (Moravian Jurassic chert, Krumlovský les type chert, variety I/II) or Bohemian material (Cretaceous spongolite) were unique, which makes it probable they were random copies of Nordic designs and not production of

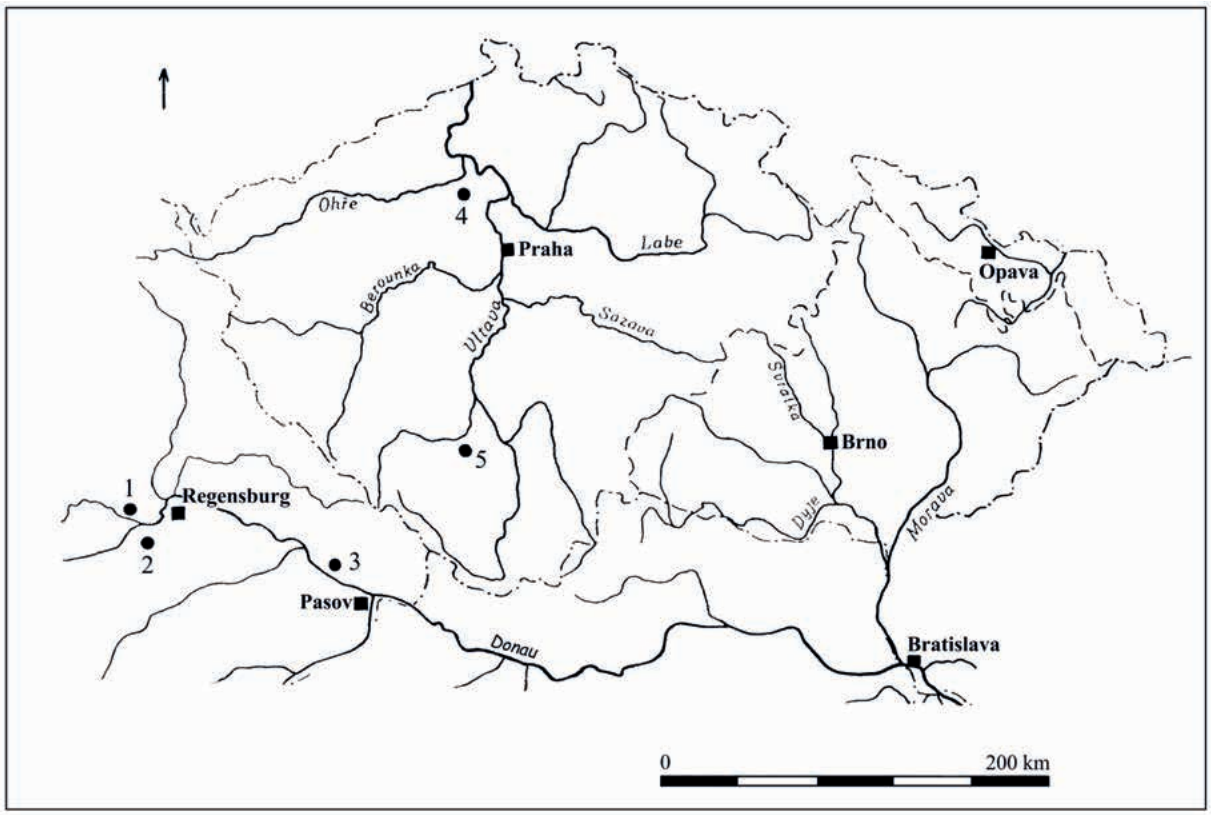


Fig. IV.3. The occurrence area of the Bavarian tabular cherts (Plattensilex) in Bavaria (1 – Baiersdorf, 2 – Arnhofen, 3 – Ortenburg) and axes made of these silicites on the territory of Bohemia, eastern part of the Czech Republic (4 – Nížebohy, Litoměřice District; 5 – a find without locality deposited in Prácheňské muzeum / Museum of Prácheň in Písek).

local workshops.

IV.7 Determining raw materials in foreign finds

Fourteen foreign silicite axes and blanks deposited in Czech museums were also assessed for raw materials. The analysis showed that six of them were made from silicites from glacigene sediments. An axe from Krzesławice (Poland) was made from banded silicite of the Krzemionki type (Photo 205), an artefact from Osuga (Russian Federation) was probably made from Bircza type silicite (Photo 198 a–b), the resources of which are in south-eastern Poland (Fig. X.2), and the artefact from Lintrup (Region of Southern Denmark, Denmark) from Northern flint of the Danian age. An axe from Boteşti (Romania) was made from an undefined silicite. We also have the results of analyses of four artefacts from Přerov museum. The piece from Hiddensee (Access. No. 61/64/7) is made from Northern flint of light to dark grey colour with occasional small dark spots and a relic of white crust, probably from the Maastrichtian chalk, while the second (Access. No. 351/64/8) is probably made from Northern flint with yellowish patina, and is from the Danian age limestone. For the other two specimens, the origins of which are unknown, the raw materials were identified as follows: the artefact with Access. No. 351/64/10 was made from Northern flint with yellow spots, which is similar to the Scandinavian Senonian flint (Högberg, Olausson 2007, 30). The artefact with Access. No. 351/61/6 was made from brownish grey flint with large pieces of light petrosilex around which are indistinctive stripes, probably of the Danian age.

Table IV.2. Raw material of the silicite axes from Moravia after petrographic analyses.
Used abbreviation: Det. No. – Petrographic determination number; Map/Cat. Loc. No. – Location reference as listed in the Catalogue and referred on Map (1 to 255; items No. 256 to 277 are not mapped); Inv. No. – Inventory number; BndS – Banded non-determined silicite; CSp – Cretaceous spongolite; ChKL I/II – Chert of the Krumlovský les type; variety I/II; ChocS – Chocolate Silicite; ChOJF (F?) – Chert of the Ortenburger Jurassic in SE Bavaria, probably the type of Flintsbach; NFd – Northern flint – Danian; NdS – undetermined silicite; NdS/SMG (?) – undetermined silicite / silicite of the Moravian Gate Type (?); NF – Northern flint; PatS – patinated silicite; PlattB – Bavarian tabular chert (Plattensilex), Baiersdorf type; RadCh – Radiolarian chert; SGS – silicite of glacigene sediments; SGSd – silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian; SGSm – silicite of glacigene sediments - Maastrichtian; SCCJg – Silicites of the Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G; SCCJGo – Silicites of the Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic, type Gojść; SKrz – silicite of Krzemionki type; SSw – Silicite of the Świeciechów type; ? – unknown; (?) – probably; Bu – burnt; Pat – patinated.

Det. No.	Map/ Cat. loc. No.	Locality	Site	Inv. No./ Access No.	Raw material according to the analysis	Raw material according to the former literature	Illustration
1	1	Alojzov		006639	BndS	Gottwald 1924, 40: *nažloutlý křemenec / yellowish quartzite*	Plate II: 4; Photo 1
2	3	Bánov		6091	SCCJg		Plate I: 2; Photo 2
3	4	Bezměrov, Grave 2		26/2005-819-5	SGSd		Plate I: 1, Photo 200
4		Bezměrov, Grave 18		26/2005-812-6	SSw		Plate II: 1; Photo 171
5	5	Bílovice		A 63107	SKrz		Plate XXIX: 1
6	6	Blahutovice		P 216	SGSd		Plate I: 3
7	7	Blatnička		A 67587	SGS		Plate I: 5
8	8	Blazice		No Inv. No.	SGSd		Plate III: 5
9	9	Blučina		No. Inv. No.	SGSd		Plate I: 4
10	10	Boleradice, Grave 1/1972	II	A 4389	SGS		Plate VII: 3
11	12	Boršice u Blatnice		No Inv. No.	NdS/SMG (?)		Plate III: 8
12	13	Brno, Líšeň Cadastre			BuSKrz		Plate II: 5; Photo 95
13	16	Bučovice, Grave 1/1928					
14	18	Bzová		709	NdS/SMG (?)		Plate XXVI: 5; Photo 85
15	19	Čechovice		49248	SGSd		Plate III: 4; Photo 7
16	21	Čelčice		No Inv. No.	SGSd(?)		Plate XXXI: 2a–b; Photo 86
17	22	Čelechovice na Hané	II	No Inv. No.	SGSd		Plate III: 6
18	23	Čertoryje		A 67632	SCCJg(?)		Plate III: 9
19	24	Dětkovice, Grave 2		219508	SGS		Plate XXX: 1; Photo 8
20	26	Dobrotice		No Inv. No.	SGS		Plate VI: 1; Photo 94
21	27	Dolní Němčí	I	No Inv. No.	SGSd		Plate III: 1
22		Dolní Němčí	II	No Inv. No.	SCCJg		Plate III: 3
23	28	Domamyslice		006132	SGSd		Plate III: 2; Photo 9
24	29	Drnovice		No Inv. No.	SGSd		Plate IV: 4; Photo 163
25	30	Drslavice	I	195	SKrz	Červinka 1908, 196: *achát / agate*; Skutil 1937, 106: *sekera z pásovaného pazourku / axe of banded flint*	Plate VI: 2; Photo 10
26		Drslavice	II	7668	SCCJg		Plate IV: 2; Photo 11
27	32	Hlinsko, Structure 8/1968		257-1024/68	SGS	Pavelčík Jiří 1992, 225: *rohovec typu Babia Góra / chert of Babia Góra type*	Plate IV: 3
28		Hlinsko, Structure 28/1976		03940-1220/76	SCCJg(?)	Pavelčík Jiří 1992, 225: *sog. "Schokolade" / so-called "chocolate"*	Plate IV: 5; Photo 182
29		Hlinsko, Trial trench D/1986		03940-982/86	SKrz	Pavelčík Jiří 1992, 225: *sog. "Schokolade" / so-called "chocolate"*	Plate IV: 6; Photo 12

Table IV.2. Continuation 1

Det. No.	Map/ Cat. loc. No.	Locality	Site	Inv. No./ Access No.	Raw material according to the analysis	Raw material according to the former literature	Illustration
30	33	Hlinsko pod Hostýnem	I	No Inv. No.	SGS		Plate VII: 1
31		Hlinsko pod Hostýnem	I	No Inv. No.	CSp		Plate VI: 5; Photo 13
32	34	Hluk	I	13675	SGS		Plate V: 4a–b; Photo 15
33		Hluk	II	2549	SGS		Plate V: 6; Photo16
34		Hluk	III	S2/1990	ChKL I/II		Plate V: 3; Photo 96, 191
35	35	Holešov, Grave 63		276-78/65	SGS(?)		Plate XXX: 3
36	36	Hoštice-Heroltice, Hoštice Cadastre, Grave 863		A 84654	SGS		Plate XXVI: 2; Photo 185
37	37	Hroznová Lhota		No Inv. No.	SGSd(?)		Plate XXXI: 4; Photo 19
38	38	Hrubčice		006602	SGSd		Plate XXX: 2; Photo 20
39	42	Jankovice		56	SGS		Plate V: 1
40	45	Jevíčko, Jevíčko-předměstí Cadastre		J 658	PatS	Vích 2012, 35: *tmavě patinovaný silicit / dark-coloured patinated silicite*	Plate LIX: 2a–b; Photo 97
41	46	Ježkovice	I	Pa 1152/38	SGS		Plate IX: 1; Photo 22
42		Ježkovice	II	A 76808	SGS		Plate V: 2
43	47	Jiříkovice, Grave 2/1934	II	83706	SGS		Plate VIII: 2
44	48	Klenovice na Hané		028334	SCCJGo		Plate VIII: 1; Photo 24
45		Klenovice na Hané		046286	SGS		Plate VIII: 3; Photo 25
46		Klenovice na Hané		097887	SGSd		Plate VIII: 4; Photo 26
47		Klenovice na Hané		097886	SGS (?)		Plate VIII: 6; Photo 27
48	50	Kojetín		12011	SGS		Plate X: 5; Photo 28
49	51	Kostelec u Holešova Barrow 1 / Group VIII		StAÚ 130	SGS		Plate IX: 8
50		Kostelec u Holešova, Barrow 1/ Group X		StAÚ 124	NdS		Plate IX: 6
51	52	Krasice		006585	SGS		Plate IX: 3; Photo 29
52	53	Krásno nad Bečvou		2	NdS/SMG (?)	Michal 1955, 58: *žlutý rohovec / yellow chert*	Plate VIII: 5
53	54	Krmelín		A 67668	ChocS		Plate X: 7; Photo 30, 199
54	55	Křtomil		80058	strongly patinated NF (?)	Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 69: *šedobělavý materiál / greywhitish material*	Plate X: 2; LXI: 2
55	57	Lazníky		1600/63/15	AtypSGS		Plate XXX: 4
56	58	Ledce, Grave 1		95206	SGS		Plate X: 4
57	59	Lechotice		6820	NdS/SMG (?)		Plate X: 3
58	60	Lesonice		No Inv. No.	SGSd(?)		Plate XLIV: 1a–b
59	61	Letonice		51836	PatSGS (?)		Plate X: 6; Photo 33
60	62	Lhota	II	51864	AtypChoc	Procházka 1900, 13: *šedě žlutý pazourek / grey-yellow chert*	Plate XXX: 5; Photo 34
61	63	Lhotka		51867	SSw	Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 81: *sekerka barvy hnědé / axe of brown color*	Plate IX: 5; Photo 35
62	64	Lipov		70131	PatSGS (?)	Červinka 1938, 85: *tmavě žlutá patina po celém povrchu / dark yellow patina on the whole surface*	Plate XI: 1; Photo 88

Table IV.2. Continuation 2

Det. No.	Map/ Cat. loc. No.	Locality	Site	Inv. No./ Access No.	Raw material according to the analysis	Raw material according to the former literature	Illustration
63	65	Loučná nad Desnou		P 456	SGSd (?)		Plate XII: 4; Photo 36
64	66	Luhačovice		51894	NdS		Plate X: 1; Photo 37
65	67	Luleč		49403	SCCJg		Plate XII: 1; Photo 38
66	68	Malé Hradisko		A 602-3206	SCCJg		Plate XXXI: 1a–b; Photo 39
67	69	Malhostovice		51865	SGS	Červinka1938, 66: *pásovaný pazourek / banded flint*	Plate XIII: 3a–b
68	70	Mělčany		RS 00641	SKrz		Plate XI: 5; Photo 178
69	71	Mistřice		1128	SKrz		Plate XI: 4
70	72	Myslejovice	I	51868	SCCJg		Plate XII: 5; Photo 40
71		Myslejovice	II	A 6595	AtypSSw(?)		Plate XII: 3; Photo 41
72	73	Náklo	II	12142	CSp		Plate XIV: 5; Photo 42, 193
73	74	Napajedla		6238	SGS (?)		Plate XI: 2; Photo 43
74	75	Nedachlebice		135	NdS/SMG (?)	Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 110: *světle páskovaný pazourek / light banded flint*	Plate XIII: 2; Photo 44; 201
75	76	Nedašova Lhota		300	SGS		Plate XIV: 6
76	77	Němčice nad Hanou	I	No Inv. No.	SGS		Plate XIV: 1
77		Němčice nad Hanou	I	No Inv. No.	SCCJg (?)		Plate XIV: 3
78	78	Nezamyslice		245/64	SSw	Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 115: *...vyštípaná ze šedo-popelovitého pazourku s bílými skvrnami / made of grey-ash flint with white spots*	Plate XV: 2
79	79	Nová Lhota		51866	CSp		Plate XV: 3; Photo 45
80	80	Nový Jičín, Libhošť Cadastre		No Inv. No.	SGSd		Plate XIII: 1
81	81	Odry, Pohoř Cadastre		No Inv. No.	SGSd		
82	82	Ohrozim		041408/34	BuSKrz	Gottwald 1903b, 157: *achát / agate*; Skutil 1937, 106: *sekera z pásovaného pazourku / axe of banded flint*; Kalousek 1945, II, 119: *páskovaný pazourek / banded flint*	Plate XII: 2; Photo 46, 189
83		Ohrozim		041408/33	BuSCCJg (?)		Plate XIV: 2; Photo 47
84	83	Olomouc, Grave 1/1975		5386/73	SGS (?)		Plate XV: 5
85	84	Olomouc, Nemilany Cadastre, Grave 19		3/2000-819-3	SGS		Plate XXVIII: 2a–b
86	85	Olomouc, Slavonín Cadastre, Grave 72	I	2/2000-873-6	SGS		Plate. XV: 6
87		Olomouc, Slavonín Cadastre, Grave 164	II	3/2001-861-8	SCCJg		Plate XXVIII: 1a–b
88	87	Ostrožská Nová Ves		SF 440	RadCh	Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 174: *achát / agate*	Plate XVI: 3
89	88	Otaslavice	I	006584	SGSd		Plate XV: 4; Photo 91
90		Otaslavice	II	083122/22	SGS		Plate XVI: 4
91		Otaslavice	III	No Inv. No.	SGSd		Plate XVI: 1; Photo 92
92	89	Pavlov, Grave 14/1982		11839/12-91/82	SGS		Plate XVI: 5; Photo 90

Table IV.2. Continuation 3

Det. No.	Map/ Cat. loc. No.	Locality	Site	Inv. No./ Access No.	Raw material according to the analysis	Raw material according to the former literature	Illustration
93	90	Penčice		329/64/1	SGSd		Plate XVI: 2
94	92	Police		51835	SGSd		Plate XVI: 6; Photo 51
95	96	Prusinovice, Barrow 7 / Group III	I	51922	SGSd		Plate XVII: 2
96		Prusinovice	II	51870	SKrz	Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 138: *šedý páskový pazourek / grey banded flint*; Skutil 1937, 106: *sekera z pásovaného pazourku / axe of banded flint*; Červinka 1938, 67: *páskový pazourek / banded flint*	Plate XVII: 5; Photo 187, 203
97		Prusinovice		51869	SCCJg	Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 138: *z páskovaného pazourku s hnědými pruhy / of banded flint with brown bands;* Červinka 1938, 67: *páskovaný pazourek / banded flint*; Skutil 1937, 106: *sekera z pásovaného pazourku / axe of banded flint*	Plate XVII: 1
98		Prusinovice	III	VMO 3222	SCCJg		Plate XVII: 4; Photo 52
99		Prusinovice, Barrow 7/ Group II	IV	A 67998	SGS		Plate XVII: 3; Photo 53
100		Prusinovice	V	133	NdS		Plate XVIII: 5
101	97	Přestavlky		No Inv. No.	SGS		
102	98	Příbor	I	No Inv. No.	SGS (?)	Diviš 1993, 32: *pazourek šedohnědé barvy / grey-brown flint*	Plate XVIII: 6
103		Příbor	II	No Inv. No.	NdS/SMG (?)	Diviš 2003, 39: *rohovec / chert*	Plate XVIII: 1; Photo 175
104		Příbor	III	No Inv. No.	SCCJg		Plate XVIII: 2
105	102	Rožnov pod Radhoštěm, Hážovice Cadastre		3	SKrz		Plate XVIII: 8
106	103	Rudimov		No Inv. No.	NdS		Plate XIX: 1; Photo 54
107	104	Rymice		No Inv. No.	SGS		Plate XVIII: 7; Photo 177
108	105	Sedlnice		A 517	ChocS		Plate XIX: 5; Photo 50
109	106	Skorotín		14855-1/84	SKrz		Plate XX: 7; Photo 55
110	107	Slatinice		No Inv. No.	SCCJg		Plate XXI: 7; Photo 93, 190
111	108	Slatinky		A 68049	SGS		Plate XX: 2; Photo 56
112		Slatinky		A 68050	SGS		Plate XX: 1; Photo 57
113	109	Slížany, Grave 7		52369	NdS		Plate XIX: 3
114	111	Spytihněv		51817	SCCJg		Plate XIX: 2; Photo 61
115	112	Stará Ves (Přerov District), Barrow 1		StAÚ 143	SGS(?)		Plate XX: 3
116		Stará Ves (Přerov District), Barrow 2		StAÚ 142	SGS		Plate XX: 5
117		Stará Ves (Přerov District), Barrow 3		StAÚ 145	SGS		Plate XX: 6a–b
118	113	Stichovice	I	006584	SGSd (?)		Plate XXI: 3; Photo 63

Table IV.2. Continuation 4

Det. No.	Map/ Cat. loc. No.	Locality	Site	Inv. No./ Access No.	Raw material according to the analysis	Raw material according to the former literature	Illustration
119		Stichovice	II	89130	BuSGSd (?)		Plate XXI: 2; Photo 64
120	114	Suchá Loz		199	BuSKrz		Plate XXXI: 3; Photo 65
121	115	Štramberk		P 5941	SGSd (?)		Plate XXXVII: 3
122	116	Tečovice		2856	SCCJg		Plate XXI: 1; Photo 66
123	117	Těšetice (Olomouc District), Grave 1/1966		A 8801	SGS		Plate XXI: 9
124	118	Těšetice (Znojmo District), Structure 363		L 6919	BuMJCh		Plate XXI: 6; Photo 67
125	119	Tvarožná		83729	SGS		Plate XXI: 8; Photo 68
126	120	Týn nad Bečvou, Barrow 1/Group II	I	VMO 2447	SGS		Plate XXV: 4; Photo 69
127	121	Uherský Brod	I	144	SCCJg		Plate XXI: 5; Photo 70
128		Uherský Brod	II	1584	SCCJg		Plate XXI: 4; Photo 71
129		Uherský Brod	II	5569	SCCJg		Plate XXII: 5; Photo 72
130	122	Určice	I	006594	SGS		Plate XXIII: 4; Photo 73
131		Určice, Grave 12/1993	II	140658	SCCJGo		Plate XXII: 1; Photo 74, 197
132	123	Velehrad		VMO 4286	SSw		Plate XXIV: 5; Photo 188
133	124	Velká nad Veličkou	I	A 68079	SCCJg		Plate XXII: 4; Photo 76
134		Velká nad Veličkou	II	No Inv. No.	PatSGS		Plate XXVII: 2; Photo 77
135	125	Velké Pavlovice		17924-1342/81	SGS		Plate XXIII: 3
136	126	Velký Týnec		1600/63/13	SGS		Plate XXII: 7
137	127	Veselá		176	SCCJg		Plate XXIII: 2
138	128	Veselíčko	II	A 220	SSw		Plate XXIII: 6; Photo 78
139	130	Víceměřice		006585	SCCJg		Plate XXIII: 5; Photo 79
140	131	Vícemilice, Grave 5/19637	I	No Inv. No.	SGS		Plate XXIV: 4; Photo 80
141	132	Vracov		P 246	SKrz		Plate XXIII: 7
142	133	Vranovice		Pa 11749/40	SGS		Plate XXIV: 6; Photo 81
143	134	Vrchoslavice, Grave 14		06/2-2006-819-1	SGSd(?)		Plate XXII: 2
144	135	Vřesovice	I	436	SGS		Plate XXV: 6
145	136	Vysočany		18785-498/59	SGSd		Photo 183; Fig. IV. 5: 1
146	136	Vysočany		18785-583/59	SGSm		Photo184; Fig. IV. 5: 2
147	137	Zádveřice		3950	SGS	Dohnal 1973, 8: *páskovaný rohovec / banded chert*	Plate XXV: 7
148	138	Záhlinice		No Inv. No.	SGSd(?)		Plate LVIII: 3; Photo 162
149	139	Zástřizly		51871	SGSd	Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 183: *šedý pazourek / grey flint*	Plate XXV: 1; Photo 82
150	140	Zlín, Prštné Cadastre		3769	SKrz	Dohnal 1973, 8: *pruhovaný rohovec / banded chert*	Plate XXV: 3
151	142	Želešice		No Inv. No.	SSw		Plate XXIII: 1
152	143	Želetice		51821	SGSm	Kalousek 1947, 18: *černý pazourek / black flint*	Plate XXII: 3; Photo 83
153	144	Žeranovice		215	NdS/SMG (?)		Plate XXIV: 3

Table IV.2. Continuation 5

Det. No.	Map/ Cat. loc. No.	Locality	Site	Inv. No./ Access No.	Raw material according to the analysis	Raw material according to the former literature	Illustration
154		Žeranovice		216	darkSGS		Plate XXIV: 2
155	145	Žopy		No Inv. No.	SGS		Plate XXIV: 1; Photo 84
156	256	Boskovice and surroundings		?	SGS		Plate LIX: 3; Photo 202
157	257	Hranice and surroundings		46/64/1	SCCJg		Plate XXVII: 4; Photo 8
158	258	Jevíčko and surroundings		J 269	NdS		Plate LX: 2; Photo 98
159		Jevíčko and surroundings		?	NFd		Plate LVIII: 4a–b; Photo 102
160	259	Prostějov and surroundings		006594	SGS		Plate XXVI: 6
161	261	Valašské Klobouky and surroundings		299	SKrz		Plate XXVII: 5; Photo 75
162	262	Záhoří		42/68/1	SGSd		Plate XXVI: 4
163	263	Znojmo and surroundings		?	NFd		Plate LVI: 2
164	264	South Moravia		?	SGS		Plate LVII: 3a–b; Photo 168
165		South Moravia		?	CSp		Plate LX: 3, Photo 169
166	265	Moravia		68771	SGSd.		Plate XXV: 2; Photo 89
167	273	Dolní Libochová		?	SGS(?)	Kuča, Kučová 2016, 252: *silicit z glacigenních sedimentů / silicite of glacigene sediments*	Plate LIX: 1a–b; Photo 170
168	274	Hradčany		?	SGS		Plate LX: 1; Photo 100
169	275	Chrášťany		?	SGS		Plate LVIII: 2
170	276	Kelč		?	SGS		Plate LVIII: 1a–b
171	278	Přerov, Předmostí Cadastre		?	SKrz		Plate LVI: 1; Photo 99

Table IV.3. Raw material of the silicite axes from Czech Silesia according to the petrographic analyses. Used abbreviation – see the legend of Table IV.2. Made by L. Šebela.

Det. No.	Map/ Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Inv. No./ Access No.	Raw material according to the analysis	Raw material according to the literature	Illustration
1	146	Bohučovice		2653	PatSGS		Plate VII: 6
2	147	Bohumín		MC/A/61/99	SGS or NdS/SMG(?)	Wotyczka 1991, 365: *krziemień / flint*	Plate VII: 4
3	148	Bohušov, part of municipality Ostrá Hora		No Inv. No.	SGSd		Plate II: 6
4	149	Bravantice	I	P 217	PatSGSd(?)		Plate III: 7; Photo 4
5	149	Bravantice	III	P 32	SGSd		Plate II: 3; Photo 6
6	150	Bravinné		229	SCCJg		Plate II: 7; Photo 5
7	152	Hlučín		P 89/1	BndS		Plate IV: 7; Photo 14
8	153	Holasovice		P 2450	BuSKrz		Plate VI: 4; Photo 17
9	153	Holasovice		P 413	SCCJg		Plate XXX: 6; Photo 18
10	154	Chuchelná		P 1105	SGSd		Plate V: 5; Photo 21
11	155	Karlova Studánka		P 832	SGSm		Plate VIII: 7; Photo 23
12	158	Krnov	I	A 1390	SGSd		Plate IX: 2; Photo 31
13		Krnov	II	A 535	SGS		Plate IX: 7a–b; Photo 32
14	161	Oldřišov	I	P 2686	SCCJg		Plate XIII: 4; Photo 48
15		Oldřišov	II	SMO 54/295	SGSd		Plate XIV: 4
16	162	Opava, Kateřinky u Opavy Cadastre	I	1961/9	SGSd		Plate XV: 1; Photo 49
17	163	Opava, Kylešovice Cadastre		?	SGS		Plate LVII: 4
18	166	Stará Ves (Nový Jičín District)	I	P 44	NdS/SMG (?)		Plate XX: 4; Photo 62
19	166	Stará Ves (Nový Jičín District)	II	No Inv. No.	NdS		Plate XIX: 4a–b
20	168	Úvalno	II	?	BuSGS		Plate LVII: 1
21		Úvalno	III	?	SGS		Plate LVII: 2
22	169	Velké Albrechtice		?	SGS		Plate XXXII: 2
23	279	Opava, Vávrovice Cadastre, Structure 622		?	SGS		Plate LXI: 1
24	265	Silesia		P 883	SGSd		Plate XXVI: 3; Photo 58
25		Silesia		P 884	SCCJg		Plate XXVI: 1; Photo 59
26		Silesia		P 1013	SGS		Plate XXV: 5; Photo 60

Table IV.4. Raw material of the silicite axes from Bohemia after petrographic analyses. Used abbreviation – see legend of the Table IV.2. Made by L. Šebela.

Det. No.	Map/ Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Inv. No./ Access No.	Raw material according to the analysis	Raw material according to the former literature	Illustration
1	171	Barchov		3124	SGSd		Plate XXXIII: 1; Photo 173
2	172	Barchovice		A 581	SGSd		Plate L: 2a–b; Photo 139
3	173	Běšice, Grave 1/1936		503	SGSd	Dobeš 1997/98, 133: *baltský pazourek / baltic flint*	Plate XXXIV: 2, LXI: 1; Photo 123
4		Běšice, Grave 2/1936		KS 511	SGSd		Plate LXII: 2; Photo 124
5	174	Bílina		31–2/74	SGSd		Plate XLV: 1; Photo 133
6	177	Břešťany, Grave 1/1982		14/82–8	SGSd	Popelka 1992, 89: *baltský pazourek ledovcového původu / baltic flint of the glacial origin*	Plate XXXIII: 3; Photo 125
7	178	Byzhradec	I	No Inv. No.	SGS	Zápotocký 2012, 143: *světle šedý, tmavě žíhaný pazourek / light grey, dark streaked flint*	Plate XXIX: 3; Photo 180
8		Byzhradec	II	IB 8368	SGSd		Plate XXXIII: 4; Photo 181
9	180	Čachovice, Grave 3		6/80–4	SGSd		Plate LIV: 2a–b; Photo 176
10	184	Dobruška		No Inv. No.	SGSd	Zápotocký 2012, 144: *hornina světle hnědá s nádechem do zelena s velkými bělavými vločkami – jadeit ? / pale brown rock with greenish tinge and big whitish flakes – jade ?*	Plate XXIX: 2; Photo 174
11	185	Dolní Černilov		2684	SGS(?)		Plate XXXIII: 2
12	186	Dolní Krupá		A 1251	SGSd	Rous 1981, 8: *křemen nebo chalcedon? / quartz or chalcedony?*	Plate XXXIV: 3a–b; Photo 179
13	187	Dolní Ředice		10521	SGS	Zápotocký 2012, 147: *bělošedě skvrnitý silicit, povrch hnědavě tmavošedý / whitegrey spotted silicite with brown dark grey surface*	Plate XXXIV: 1; Photo 126
14	188	Duchcov	I	74–15/73	SGSd	Zápotocký 2012, 145: *šedohnědý silicit / brown grey silicite*)	Plate LI: 3; Photo 136
15			I	74–17/73	SGSd	Zápotocký 2012, 145: *bělošedý pazourek / white grey flint*)	Plate IL: 3a–b; Photo 134
16			II	74–80/73	SGSd	Zápotocký 2012, 144: *bělošedý silicit / white grey silicite*	Plate XLIV: 3; Photo 135
17			IV	17	SGS	Zápotocký 2012, 144: *šedý pazourek jasně žlutého povrchu / grey flint with clearly yellow surface;* Vích 2006a, 5: *hnědožlutý radiolarit / brown-yellow radiolarite*	Plate XXXV: 2

Table IV.4. Continuation 1

Det. No.	Map/ Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Inv. No./ Access No.	Raw material according to the analysis	Raw material according to the former literature	Illustration
18	189	Heřmanice		11859	SGSd		Plate XXXVI: 1; Photo 138
19	193	Hospozín, Grave (?)		10098	SGSm		Plate XXXVI: 2; Photo 103
20	194	Hradsko		Pr 779	SGSd		Plate XXXV: 3; Photo 104
21	195	Hryzely		10099	CSp		Plate XXXV: 1; Photo 105
22	196	Hudcov		419	SGSd	Zápotocký 2012, 146: *světle šedý silicit / light grey silicite*	Plate L: 1; Photo 137
23	197	Chloumek		No Inv. No.	SGSd		Plate LIII: 2a–c; Photo 141
24	198	Chlum		2686	SGSd		Plate XXXVIII: 3
25	199	Chotusice		DV 8788	SGSd		Plate XLV: 4a–c; Photo 142
26	200	Jedousov		1050	SGSd	Zápotocký 2012: *šedý pazourek, na povrchu voskově žlutý / grey flint with waxy yellow surface*	Plate XLVII: 1a–b; Photo 143
27	201	Jestřabí Lhota		A 579	SGSd		Plate XLVII: 3; Photo 144
28	204	Kolín, Grave 12	I	9110	SGSd(?)	Zápotocký 2012, 139: *...z bělavého pazourku / ...of whitish flint*	Plate XXXII: 1a–b; Photo 106
29		Kolín, Grave 14	I	9109	SCCJg		Plate XXXVI: 3a–c; Photo 107
30			II	A 202	CSp		Plate L: 4a–b; Photo 145
31			III	A 656	SGSd		Plate XLVIII: 2a–b; Photo 148
32			III	A 651	SGSd		Plate XLVIII: 1a–b; Photo 146
33	205	Kopisty, Structure 1/1980		186/80	SGSd	Dobeš 1995, 113: *baltský pazourek / baltic flint*	Plate XXXVII: 1; Photo 108
34	206	Kukleny		2689	SGSd		Plate XXXVII: 2
35	208	Kutná Hora, Grave	I	10100	SGSm	Zápotocký 2012, 139: *hnědý pazourek / brown flint*	Plate XXXVII: 4a–b; Photo 109
36		Kutná Hora, Structure 1	II	?	SKrz	Zápotocký 2012, 132: *...z nepravidelně pruhovaného „páskovaného“ silicitu / ...of irregularly striped “banded” silicite*	Plate XLII: 5a–b; LXXII: 9
37		Kutná Hora, Structure 1	II	?	SGS	Zápotocký 2012, 132: *glacigenní silicit ? / glacigene silicite ?*	Plate LXXIV: 7
38		Kutná Hora, Structure 1	II	?	SGS	Zápotocký 2012, 132: *glacigenní silicit ? / glacigene silicite ?*	Plate LXXIV: 8
39	209	Lahošť		17–6/74	SGSd		Plate LIII: 1a–c; Photo 140

Table IV.4. Continuation 2

Det. No.	Map/ Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Inv. No./ Access No.	Raw material according to the analysis	Raw material according to the former literature	Illustration
40	212	Libiš		Pr 780	SGSd		Plate XXXVIII: 2; Photo 110
41	213	Litoměřice, Depot (?)		507 092	SGS	Zápotocký 2012, 147: *monotónně šedý silicit / monotonously grey silicite*	Plate XXXVIII: 5a–b; Photo 167
42	214	Lužice		1–48/76	SGS		Plate IL: 2a–b; Photo 149
43	215	Měšice, Grave 8/1988		229/88//5	SGS		Plate XXXIX: 1a–b; Photo 111
44	218	Mohelnice nad Jizerou		9907	PatSGS	Zápotocký 2012, 147: *bělošedý pazourek / white-grey flint*	Plate XLIV: 2a–b; Photo 150
45	220	Nížebohy		No Inv. No.	PlattB		Plate XXXIX: 2; Photo 127; 192a–c
46	221	Noutonice			PatSGS		Plate LII: 1; Photo 151
47	223	Nymburk		10096	PatSGS	Zápotocký 2012, 147: *žlutý pazourek / yellow flint*	Plate XXXIX: 4; Photo 112
48	225	Paceřice		AR 404	NF		Plate XLVI: 3; Photo 131
49	226	Pátek, Grave 2		P 8497	SGSd		Plate XLI: 4; Photo 130
50		Pátek, Grave 3		P 8496	SGS		Plate XXXIX: 3; Photo 113
51	227	Pňov		P 761	Dunkel SGS or Nothern Flint Matte Damian flint Östra Torp Variety	Zápotocký 2012, 142: *hnědavě šedý, světle skvrnitý silicit / brown grey light spotted silicite*	Plate LII: 2a–c; Photo 129, 195
52	228	Polepy		A 602	SGSd		Plate LIV: 3a–b; Photo 152
53	230	Praha, Bohunice Cadastre		16170	SGS (?)		Plate LI: 2; Photo 153
54	231	Praha, Ďáblice Cadastre		46413	SGSm		Plate LI: 1; Photo 154
55	232	Prosmyky, Grave 1/1900		K 7497	SGSd (?)	Zápotocký 2012, 134: *bělošedý pazourek / white-grey flint*	Plate XXXVII: 5a–b; Photo 114
56	233	Rohozec		P 240	SGS (?)	Zápotocký 2002, 166: *žlutavě hnědošedý světle vrstevnatý pazourek / yellowish brown-grey light layered flint*	Plate XL: 3a–c; Photo 115
57	234	Řisuty		2182	NdS		Plate LV: 3; Photo 166
58	235	Semeč		2776	SGSd		Plate L: 3; Photo 155
59	236	Slatiny		380	SKrz	Filip 1947, 23: *páskovaný pazourek / banded flint*	Plate XLI: 3a–c; Photo 132
60	237	Sobčice		No Inv. No.	SGS		Plate XXXVIII: 1; Photo 157
61	238	Stéblová		10097	PatSGSd	Zápotocký 2012, 148: *žlutavý pazourek / yellow-ish flint*	Plate XXXVIII: 4a–b; Photo 116
62	239	Stradonice		1414a	SGS		Plate LV: 1; Photo 165
63	240	Strakonice		A 1783	SGSd	Vencl 2006, 269: *světlešedý glacigenní silicit / light grey glacigene silicite*	Plate L: 5

Table IV.4. Continuation 3

Det. No.	Map/ Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Inv. No./ Access No.	Raw material according to the analysis	Raw material according to the former literature	Illustration
64	241	Strupčice		440	SGSd	Zápotocký 2012, 148: *tmavě šedý pazourek / dark grey flint*	Plate XLV: 3; Photo 156
65	244	Šárovcova Lhota		13079	SGS	Kalferst, Prostředník 1993, 30: *bělošedá hornina s konkrecemi železa / whitegrey rock with concretions of iron*	Plate XLIII: 1a–b; Photo 158
66	245	Tismice		A 585	SGS?		Plate XLVII: 2a–b; Photo 159
67	246	Trmice, Grave 8/1987		13025	SGS	Cvrková, Koutecký, Brus 1991, 14: *baltský pazourek / baltic flint*	Plate XL: 2a–b; Photo 117
68	247	Třebonice, Grave 1		49855	SGSd	Zápotocký 2012, 141: *materiál tmavošedý, skvrnitý, neprůhledný / dark grey spotted non-transparent rock*	Plate XL: 1a–b; Photo 118
69	248	Únětice		28260	SGSm		Plate XLI: 1; Photo 119
70	249	Ústí nad Labem		10094	SGSd	Hlavatý 1856-57, 186: *...z křesacího kamene / ...of the flint stone*; Zápotocký 201, 148: *šedý pazourek / grey flint*	Plate XLII: 2a–b; Photo 120
71	250	Velim		A 2920	SGSd		Plate LI: 4; Photo 160
72	251	Velké Žernoseky, Grave 47		HK 13327	SGSd		Plate XLII: 1a–b; Photo 172, 194
73	252	Veltruby		10101	CSp	Zápotocký 2012, 148: *tesla rohovcová / chert axe*	Plate XLII: 4a–b; Photo 121
74	253	Vraný		V 5254	SGSd		Plate XLI: 2; Photo 122
75	254	Vrbno		391 625	SGS or NF		Plate LIV: 1
76	280	Janovice		391 983	SGS		Plate LXI: 3
77	267	Dašice and surroundings		697/64	SGSd(?)		Plate XLIII: 2a–b
78	268	Hradec Králové and surroundings		2775	SGSd		Plate XXXVI: 4
79	269	Kolín and surroundings		A 652	SGSd		Plate IL: 1a–b; Photo 14
80	270	Písek and surroundings		12 524	ChOJ (F)	Červenka 2008, 98: *hnědošedý pazourek / grey brown flint*	Plate LV: 2; Photo 164, 196
81	272	Bohemia		10095	SGSd		Plate XLII: 3a–b; Photo 128

Table IV.5. The probable raw material of the silicite axes from Moravia (1–7), Czech Silesia (8–11) and Bohermia (12–16) based on literature sources (the artefacts were not available for the petroarchaelogical analysis). SGS – Silicite of glacigene sediments; SKrz – Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type. Made by L. Šebela.

Det. No.	Map/ Cat. Loc. No.	Locality	Site	Inv. No./ Access No.	Raw material	Literature or sources	Illustration
1	17	Bystřice pod Hostýnem		?	SKrz	Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 12: *pruhovaný materiál / banded material*	
2	25	Dlouhomilov		?	SKrz	Červinka 1938, 85: *achát / agate;* Foltýnek 2009, 327: *krásnou sekeru achátovou / nice axe made of agate*	
3	43	Jeseník nad Odrou		?	SKrz	Excavation report of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 579/50: *aus schön gestreiftem achartigen Fueerstein / of nice banded agate flint*	
4	44	Jestřabí		?	SKrz	Skutil 1946, legend of the Figure 32: 6 – *páskovaný pazourek / banded flint*	
5	47	Jiříkovice	I	?	SKrz	Červinka 1938, 66: *páskovaný pazourek / banded flint*	
6	67	Luleč		?	SKrz	Skutil 1946, 73: *polský pásovaný pazourek / polish banded silicite*; raw material here confirms the published photo of this artifact – see figure 31	Plate XXVII: 1
7	100	Radslavice		51863	SKrz	Červinka 1896, 157: *bělošedý pazourek / white-gray flint*; Červinka 1908, 196: *achát/agate*; *Červinka* 1938, 67: *achát/agate*; Kosina 1917, 149: *gebändertes Feuersteinbeil / banded flint axe*; Skutil, 1936, 55: *polský pásovaný pazourek / polish banded flint*; Skutil 1937, 105: *sekera z pásovaného pazourku / axe of banded flint*; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 141: *…z polského páskovaného pazourku / …of polish banded flint*)	
8	149	Bravantice	II	?	SKrz	After photo documentation – Jisl 1969, tab. VI: 3	Plate VI: 3
9	151	Děhylov	I	?	SKrz	Jisl: Soupis, 88: *achát/ agate.*	
10		Děhylov	II	?	SKrz	Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 17: *páskový materiál / banded material*	
11	156	Krásné Pole		?	SKrz	After photo documentation – see Excavation report of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2159/62	
12	203	Češov		?	SKrz	Šalda 1969, 27: *…z pruhovaného pazourku, který byl těžen v dolech v Krzemionkách u Krakowa / … made of the banded flint which was extracted in the mines at Krzemionki near Kraków*	
13		Češov		?	SKrz	Šalda 1969, 27: *…z pruhovaného pazourku, který byl těžen v dolech v Krzemionkách u Krakowa / … made of the banded flint which was extracted in the mines at Krzemionki near Kraków*	
14	217	Mladotice		?	SKrz	Čermák 1895–1896, 29: *vyrobeno z namodralého skvrnitého achátu / made of bluish, mottled agate*; Skutil 1946, obr. 32 – legend: *pásovaný pazourek / banded flint*	
15	225	Paceřice		AR 298	SGS	After photo documentation	
16	279	Lovosice		?	SGS	Popelka in Blažek, Sýkora, Půlpán 2003: *silicit z glaciálních sedimentů / silicite of glacigene sediments*)	Plate LXXVI: 5

V. Analysis of the finds

V.1 Characteristics of the finds

A collection of 380 silicite artefacts (Tab V.1) was created based on the study of specialised literature and archaeological collections in Czech museums. Silicite (flint) axes, of which there are 346 pieces, occupy the leading position, with chisels (16 pieces) accounting for a much smaller proportion. The collection is complemented by evidence of production of silicite (flint axes) (12 pieces) and artefacts made from fragments of axes (6 pieces).

V.2 Silicite axes

V.2.1 Definitions

Silicite axes are lithic axes used during the Eneolithic and Early Bronze Age in Central and Northern Europe. They are a transitional stage between knapped and polished tools. These axes were made from silicites (general term for flint, cherts and other siliceous rocks; in detail see Přichystal 2010), which are typical raw materials in knapped industry. The first stage of working them was identical to that used for knapped axes. Then their parts – usually the blade edges – or sometimes almost the entire bodies were polished. Traces of chipping have always been preserved to a lesser or greater extent. In ground plan these axes are typically trapezoidal, rectangular, and rarely triangular.

The silicite axes found in Bohemia and Moravia (outside Czech Silesia) were almost exclusively made from the following raw materials, the resources of which are north of the places of finding:

a) erratic silicites from glacigene sediments;

b) renowned central and southern Polish silicites (Krzemionki type banded silicite, Świeciechów type spotted silicite, chocolate silicite, Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic silicites);

c) silicites (prevalently flints) from primary outcrops on the Baltic coast and in Scandinavia, which we are still unable to distinguish from analogous raw materials from glacigene sediments, also cannot be excluded.

The raw material resources were mostly in Poland, Germany and Denmark – places where silicite axes were common and where the technology for working the material was most likely born.

V.2.2 Sources

As mentioned earlier (see Chapter V.1), there are 345 pieces of silicite axes, 268 of which are isolated finds. Eleven pieces are settlement finds: they were discovered during surface collection together with other archaeological material. One of them probably originates from a depot (Litoměřice, Bohemia). The remaining 66 axes were part of closed finds: 47 were part of grave goods and 19 were found at prehistoric settlements. The presence of silicite axes on Czech territory as early as the Funnel Beaker culture has been proven by data from the closed finds (Tab. V.2): a hillfort in Hlinsko, Moravia (Plate LXXXVII–LXXXVIIII) and Krnov, Site I (Plate C), Velké Hoštice (Plate CI) and Opava, Vávrovice Cadastre in Czech Silesia. In Bohemia, these possibly include an assemblage of settlement finds from the Hruškova skála cave in Polubný (Jablonec nad Nisou District), which has unfortunately not been preserved. According to a 1941 report, a pottery fragment *"mit pfeilspitzenartigen Eindrűcken"* / *"with arrowhead-like impressions"* accompanied an assemblage of lithic tools (Gebauer 1941, Abb. 2), which might date the assemblage to the Funnel Beaker culture. However, dating to the Globular Amphorae culture cannot be excluded either (we appreciate the assessment by Miroslav Dobeš of the Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague). The Globular Amphorae culture has only been recorded Bohemia – in Grave 1/1900 in Prosmyky (Plate LXXIX) and a settlement in Kopisty (Plate LXXII). They have also been found at Late Eneolithic hillforts. In Bohemia, there is a small assemblage from the hillfort settlement of the Řivnáč culture in Kutná Hora, the Denemark site (Plate LXXIV–LXXV), while in Moravia, they have been found at settlements of the Jevišovice culture in Brno, Líšeň Cadastre (Kopacz et al. 2014, Plate VIII–IX) and in Bílovice, the Hrad site (Plate LXXXVI), and at a settlement of the Bošáca culture in south-east Moravia, in Bánov (Plate LXXXV). They are more common in the graves of the Corded Ware culture, both in Moravia (e.g. Bučovice, Site I, Grave 1/14929 – Plate VII: 5; Kostelec u Holešova, Group VIII / Barrow 1 – Plate XCVIII: 4–7; Olomouc, Grave 1/1975 – Plate XCIII: 5–8; Pavlov, Grave 14 – Plate XCIV: 1–9; Prusinovice (Site I), Group III / Barrow 7 – Plate XCIII: 1–4; Stará Ves, Přerov District, Graves 1–3 – Plate XCV; Těšetice, Olomouc District, Grave 1 – Plate XCVI: 5–12; Určice, Site II, Grave 12/1993 – Plate IC: 1–22; Vícemilice, Grave 5/1937 – Plate XCVIII: 1–3), and in Bohemia (Brňany, Grave – Plate LXIV: 1–4; Břešťany, Grave 1/1982 – LXV: 1–11; Bžany, Grave 2/1865 – Plate LXVI: 4–6; Čachovice, Grave 3 – Plate LVII. 1–7; Lovosice, Structure (Grave) – Plate LXXVI: 1–6; Trmice, Grave 8/1987 – Plate LXXXI: 1–5; Velké Žernoseky, Grave 47 –

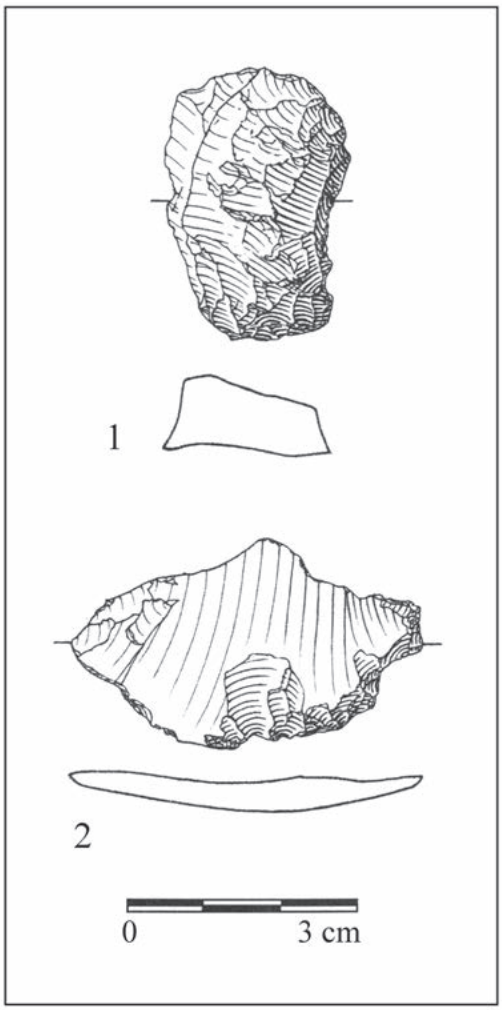


Fig. V.1. Stone axes – terminology (left) and the angle of the walls (right). Based on Zápotocký 2012 (modified by L. Šebela).

Plate LXXXIII: 1–10. In the Bell Beaker culture, silicite (flint) axes as grave goods are documented only in Bohemia (Kolín, Site I, Graves 12 and 14 – Plates LXX: 1–4, and XXI: 1–4; Kutná Hora, Site I, Grave – Plate LXXIII: 1–3, Slatiny – Plate LXXX: 1–2). They have been occasionally found in Late Eneolithic and Early Bronze Age graves of the Únětice culture – both in Bohemia (Měsice, Grave 8/1988 – Plate LXXVII: 1-9 and Třebonice, Grave 1 – Plate LXXXII: 1-6), and in Moravia (Jiříkovice, Site II: Ondráček 1967, obr. 15: 1, 2; probably Velké Pavlovice: Fig. VII.2). In eastern Moravia, which was populated by the people of the Epicorded Carpathian Culture Complex, it has been documented at a burial site in Holešov (Fig. VII.3).

When a silicite axe is found among the grave goods, usually a single piece, it is always part of a male grave. Axes are located behind the head of the deceased (e.g. Stará Ves, Přerov District, Barrow 3: Plate XCV: 1, 2; Čachovice, Grave 3: LXVII: 1, 2), behind their back (e.g. Klučov, Grave Kh 6 – Plate LXIX: 1, 2; Trmice, Grave 8/1897 – Plate LXXXI: 1, 5), or in front of their pelvis (Holešov, Grave 68 – Fig. VII.3). In grave 47 in Velké Žernoseky (Bohemia), it was placed on a lithic slab (Plate LXXXIII: 1, 3).

V.2.3 Classification of silicite axes

Axes and chisels are the most frequent shapes of knapped industry. To classify them, an appropriate choice and definition of morphological traits, metrics and drawing or photographic documentation, allowing a check of classification of the artefacts is necessary.

The order is arbitrary – sometimes the profile is depicted first and the plan second, sometimes vice versa.

The most detailed classification is found in Northern flint axes. Its foundations were established by Oscar Montelius in 1876, who was followed by Sophus Müller (1888). It was developed by Paul Otto Nielsen (1977; 1979), Klaus Ebbesen (Ebbesen, Crabb 1984) and Jürgen Hoika (1987) in the last quarter of the 20th century. They based their classification on the division into the main forms of the ground plan and side view (*spitznackige – dünnackige – dicknackige Beile*), which are further divided based on the longitudinal profile and other features. Bogdan Balcer (1975, 116), who specialises in silicite axes of Polish provenance, focuses on the shape of the sides (straight or convex) in plan.

In the Czech Republic, an attempt at creating a typology was made by Milan Zápotocký (2012), who defined three classes: axes (16 pieces), teslas (30 pieces) and chisels (1 piece). Axes are defined by symmetrical vertical blade edges, while teslas have asymmetrical horizontal blade edges (Zápotocký 2012, 130, 131). He further divided each class into three groups based on finishing: a) fully polished surface, b) only cheeks polished, c) only the blade edge is polished. He introduced nine types of axes (Ss 1 – Ss 9), ten types of teslas (Ts 1 – Ts 10) and one type of chisel (Ds 1). The type Ds 10 denotes silicite axe blanks (Zápotocký 2012, 130–132, Tab. 2–3).

V.2.4 Morphology of silicite axes from the Czech Republic

This qualification, which excludes fragments of axes, includes axes from Bohemia, Moravia and Czech Silesia for which we know the basic parameters: length, width of blade and butt and thickness (Fig. V.1). We also have 1:1 drawing documentation and information on the raw material used. Unlike Zápotocký, who processed the finds from Bohemia, we do not use tesla as a special class of axe-like tools because this term has not been used in literature on silicite axes of Central and Northern European provenance. Our analysis includes a set of 209 axes (125 from Moravia, 18 from Czech Silesia and 66 from Bohemia). The analysed set excludes samples where the cross-section was missing in the drawing documentation (Moravia: Babice – Plate IV: 1; Brno, Líšeň Cadastre – Plate II: 5; Luleč – Plate XXVII: 1; Rozdrojovice – Plate XVIII: 3; Radslavice – Plate

XVIII: 4; Veselíčko (Site I) – Plate XXII: 6; Rýmařov and surroundings – Plate XXXII: 3; Czech Silesia: Lubojaty – Plate IX: 4; Matějovice – Plate XI: 3; Velké Albrechtice – Plate XXXII: 2; Bohemia: Libčeves and Miskovice – Plate XLVI: 2).

Petrographic analyses (see Chapter IV) showed that, apart from several exceptions, silicite axes were not produced on the territory of the Czech Republic but in southern and central Poland, north-western Germany and Denmark, and also in southern Sweden, where the resources of their raw materials are located. They are representatives of various production centres, which became the subject of a long-distance trade, from which only certain pieces were brought into the territory of Bohemia, Moravia and Czech Silesia. Their chronology is not homogeneous either: it includes finds dated to the Nordic Neolithic into the early and late Funnel Beaker culture (EN I Nordic period, 39th–35th centuries BCE) through the Middle Neolithic (MN) to the Late Neolithic (SN). On Czech territory, this corresponds to the Eneolithic, which includes the Funnel Beaker culture, Globular Amphorae culture and local Late Eneolithic cultures (Řivnáč, Jevišovice and Bošáca), the Late Eneolithic Corded Ware and Bell Beaker cultures as well as the Late Bronze Age Únětice culture, Epicorded Carpathian Culture Complex and the Věteřov group.

To evaluate the finds, we created a simple code, described below, which allows coding of each piece and, following an analysis, its classification within the typology.

V.2.5 Proposal of a simple numerical code

Each axe is described by a seven-character notation: X1, X2, X3, X4, X5, X6, X7.

X_1 stands for the axe's shape in cross-section (Fig. V.3):
- A rectangular section
- B biconvex section
- C lenticular section
- D concavo-convex section
- E planoconvex section

X_2 stands for the shape of the axe in plan (Fig. V.2: 1–7):
- 1 rectangular (blade edge width equals to butt width)
  a – straight, b – convex
- 2 slightly trapezoidal (convergence angle 6–14°)
- 3 broadly trapezoidal (convergence angle 15°–30°)
- 4 triangular (convergence angle > 30°)
- a straight, b – biconcave, c – biconvex
- 5 one cheek straight, the other convex
- 6 one cheek straight, the other concave
- 7 one cheek concave, the other convex
- 8 both cheeks convex
- 9 both cheeks concave

X_3 stands for the butt shape in plan (Fig. V. 2: 8–13):
- 1 pointed
- 2 narrowly arched
- 3 broadly arched
- 4 broadly arched – finished as a scraper
- 5 rectangular
- 6 with round edges
- 7 skew

X_4 stands for the shape in profile (Fig. V.2: 14–17):
- 1 with thickened butt (maximum thickness at the butt)
- 2 with thickened blade edge (maximum thickness at the blade edge)
- 3 with parallel cheeks
- 4 with a thin blade and thin butt (maximum thickness in the middle of the axe head)

X_5 stands for surface finishing:
- 1 only blade edge polished
- 2 polished cheeks
- 3 polished sides
- 4 whole head polished
- 5 whole head knapped

X_6 stands for the length of the axe head (Fig. V.4):
- 1 short (30–65 mm)
- 2 medium (66–100 mm)
- 3 long (101–130 mm)
- 4 very long (131–170 mm)
- 5 extremely long (171–225 mm)

X_7 stands for raw material:
- 1 Banded non-determined silicite (NbS)
- 2 Bavarian tabular chert (Plattensilex), Baiersdorf type (PlattB)
- 3 Krumlovský les type chert, variety I/II (ChKL I/II)
- 4 Chocolate silicite (ChocS)
- 5 Chert of the Ortenburger Jurassic in SE Bavaria, probably Flintsbach type (ChOKF?)
- 6 Moravian Jurassic chert (MJCh)
- 7 Northern flint (NF)
- 8 Northern flint, Danian (NFd)
- 9 Patinated silicite (PatS)
- 10 Radiolarian chert – unknown (radCH)
- 11 Silicite of the Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic, type Gojść (SSCJGo). Go
- 12 Silicite of the Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G (SSCCg)
- 13 Silicite from glacigene sediments (SGS)
- 14 Silicite from glacigene sediments, banded (bSGS)
- 15 Silicite from glacigene sediments, burnt (brSGS)
- 16 Silicite from glacigene sediments, patinated (patSGS)

17 Silicite from glacigene sediments, Danian (SGSd)
18 Silicite from glacigene sediments, Maastrichtian (SGSm)
19 Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type silicite (SKrz)
20 Spotted silicite of the Świeciechów type silicite (SSw)
21 Cretaceous spongolite (CSp)
22 Non-determined silicite (NdS)
23 Non-determined silicite / Silicite of the Moravian Gate type (NdS/SMG ?)
24 *non vidi*

The collection includes both thin-walled and thick-walled silicite axes. Their classification into which group depends on the thickness (or height) of the axe. Thick-walled axes are those with a maximum thickness of 25 mm or in the case of the butt, a minimum 18 mm (H*ü*bner 2005, Volume I, 113).

V.2.6 Typology of silicite axes

The classification of silicite axes found in the Czech Republic is based on the shape of the cross-section. The typology is based on the side view, where the proportion of the width of butt to the blade is taken into account. Additionally, the polishing of individual parts of the axe was considered. Exceptional forms of butts, either in the form of a scraper or a blade that is convex from the front view, were also taken into consideration.

V.2.6.1 Axes with rectangular section

The feature that this group of 94 axes has in common is a rectangular cross-section. Fourteen types were created to reflect different profiles and surface treatment.

Type A I – rectangular plan, polished cheeks. Five pieces: Variant a – straight sides: Nížebohy – Plate XXXIX: 2; Vraný – Plate XLI: 2. Variant b – convex sides: Krmelín – Plate X: 7; Mistřice (thick-walled axe) – Plate XI: 4; Hradec Králové and surroundings – Plate XXXVI: 4. Raw materials: 1× ChocS (?); 1× PlattB; 2× SGSd.; 1× SKrz.

Type A II – slightly trapezoidal in plan (convergence angle max. 15°), polished surface. Ten pieces. Variant a – thin-walled axe. Ten pieces: Drslavice (Site I) – Plate VI: 2; Hlinsko, Trial Trench 77-D/1986 – Plate IV: 6; Myslejovice (Site II) – Plate XII: 3; Prusinovice (Site II) – Plate XVII: 5; Kutná Hora (Site II), Structure 1 – Plate XLII: 5; Slatiny – Plate LXXX: 2; Ústí nad Labem – Plate XLII: 2 a–b. Variant b – thick-walled axe. Prusinovice (Site V) – Plate XVIII: 5; Rožnov pod Radhoštěm, Hážovice Cadastre – Plate XVIII: 8; Silesia – Plate XXVI: 3. Raw materials: 2× SGSd, 6× SKrz, 1× SSw, 1× NdS.

Type A III – slightly trapezoidal in plan (convergence angle max. 15°), polished cheeks and knapped sides. Nine pieces: variant a (thin-walled axe): Hrubčice – Plate XXX: 2; Jevíčko, Jevíčko-předměstí Cadastre – Plate LIX: 2a–b; Žeranovice – Plate XXIV: 3; Byzhradec (Site I) – Plate XXIX: 3; Dolní Krupá – Plate XXXIV: 3a–b; Lužice – Plate IL: 2a–b; Rohozec – Plate XL: 3a–b. Variant b (thick-walled): Dolní Černilov – Plate XXXIII: 2; Kolín (Site I), Grave 12 – Plate XXXII: 1a–b. Raw materials: 2× SGS, 2× SGS (?), 4× SGSd; 1× NdS/SMG (?).

Type A IV – slightly trapezoidal in plan (convergence angle max. 15°), polished blade. Eighteen pieces: Variant a (thin-walled axe): Čelechovice na Hané (Site II) – Plate III: 6; Klenovice na Hané – Plate VIII: 1; Ledce, Grave 1 – Plate X: 4; Lhotka – Plate IX: 5; Malhostovice – Plate XIII: 3a–b; Stará Ves (Přerov District), Barrow 1 – Plate XX: 3; Určice (Site II), Grave 12/1993 – Plate XXII: 1; Vranovice – Plate XXIV: 6; Prostějov and surroundings – Plate XXVI: 6; Dolní Ředice – Plate XXXIV: 1; Duchcov (Site I) – Plate LI: 3; Hudcov – Plate L: 1; Ledvice – Plate LIV: 4; Měšice, Grave – Plate XXXIX: 1a–b; Nymburk – Plate XXXIX: 4; Pátek, Grave 2 and Grave 3 – Plate XLI: 4 and XXXIX: 3; Bohemia – Plate XLII: 3a–b. Variant b (thick-walled axe): Bohumín – Plate VII: 4, Hlučín – Plate IV: 7. 1. Raw materials: 1× NbS, 8× SGS, 1× SGS (?), 2× SGSd, 1× patSGS, 2× SCCJGo, 1× SSw, 1 × NdS/SMG (?), 1× *non vidi*,

Type A V – broadly trapezoidal in plan (convergence angle 15°–30°), polished body. Eight pieces: Alojzov – Plate II: 4; Krasice – Plate IX: 3; Stichovice (Site I) – Plate XXI: 3; Stará Ves (Přerov District), Barrow 2 – Plate XX: 5; Velká nad Veličkou – Plate XXII: 3; Tečovice – Plate XXI: 1; Silesia – Plate XXVI: 3; Kolín and surroundings – Plate IL: 1a–b. Raw materials: 1× NdS, 3× SCCJg, 2× SGS, 2× SGSd.

Type A VI – broadly trapezoidal in plan (convergence angle 15°–30°) in plan, knapped sides. Three pieces: Blahutovice – Plate I: 3; Napajedla – Plate XI: 2; Němčice nad Hanou – Plate XIV: 1. Raw material: 1× SGSd, 1× SGS, 1× SGS (?).

Type A VII – broadly trapezoidal in plan (convergence angle 15°–30°), polished blade. Five pieces: Hlinsko, Structure 8/1968 – Plate IV: 3 Hroznová Lhota – Plate XXXI: 4; Jiříkovice (Site II), Grave 2/1934 – Plate VIII: 2; Týn nad Bečvou, Barrow 1 / Group II – Plate XXV: 4; Dobruška – Plate XXIX: 2. Raw materials: 2× SGS, 2× SGSd, 1× patSGSd.

Type A VIII – triangular in plan. 5 pieces Bezměrov: Grave 18 – Plate II: 1; Krnov (Site I) – Plate IX: 7; Prusinovice II – Plate XVII: 1; Stará Ves (Přerov District), Barrow 3 – Plate XX: 6; Duchcov (Site II) – Plate XLIV: 3a–b. Raw material: 1× SCCJg, 1× SGS, 1× pat SGSd, 1× SGSd, 1× SSw.

Type A IX – one side straight, one side convex in plan, polished body. Six pieces: Variant a (thin-walled axe): Uherský Brod (Site I) – Plate XXI: 5;

Praha, Bohnice Cadastre – Plate LI: 2a–b; Bohušov, local part Ostrá – Plate II: 6; Chuchelná – Plate V: 5; Variant b (thick-walled axe): Lhota (Site II) – Plate XXX: 5; Veltruby – Plate XLII: 4a–b. Raw materials: 1× CSp, 2× SGSd; 1× ChocS; 1× SGS (?); 1× SCCJg.

Type A X – one straight and one convex cheek, polished blade. Two pieces: Loučná nad Desnou – Plate XII: 4; Čachovice, Grave 3 – Plate LIV: 2a–b. Raw materials: 2× SGSd.

Type A XI – one concave and one convex side in plan, polished cheeks. Six pieces: Variant a: Bezměrov, Grave 2 – Plate I: 1; Bílovice – Plate XXIX: 1; Myslejovice (Site I) – Plate XII: 5; Němčice nad Hanou – Plate XIV: 3; Dolní Libochová – Plate LIX: 1a–b; Písek and surroundings – Plate LV: 2; Variant b (thick-walled axe): Stará Ves, Nový Jičín District (Site I) – Plate XX: 4. Raw materials: 1× SKrz; 2× SCCJg, 1× NdS/SMG (?); 1× ChOKF (?), 1× SGS (?), 1× SGSd.

Type A XII – one concave and one convex cheek in plan, polished blade. Two pieces: Semeč – Plate L: 3; Únětice – Plate XLI: 1. Raw materials: 1× SGSd; 1× SGSm.

Type A XIII – both sides convex, polished cheeks. Eight pieces: Zádveřice – Plate XXV: 7; Zlín – Prštné Cadastre – Plate XXV: 3; Hranice and surroundings – Plate XXXVII: 4a–b; Valašské Klobouky and surroundings – Plate XXVII: 5; Oldřišov (Site I) – Plate XIII: 4; Jedousov – Plate XLVII: 1a–b; Kolín (Site I), Grave 14 – Plate XXXVI: 3a–c; Stéblová – Plate XXXVIII: 4a–b. Raw materials: 3× SCCJg; 1× SGS; 2× SGSd, 2× SKrz.

Type A XIV – both sides concave in plan and polished blade. One piece: Otaslavice (Site III) – Plate XVI: 1. Raw material: SGSd.

V.2.6.2 Biconvex sectioned axes

A total of 79 pieces are included which, based on their shape in plan and surface finishing, can be assigned to one of 18 types.

Type B I – rectangular axe (width of blade = width of butt), convex sides, symmetrical, parallel, retouched surface. 2 pieces: Paceřice – Plate XLVI: 3; Znojmo and surroundings – Plate LVI: 2. Raw material: 1× NF, 1× NFd.

Type B II – thick-walled, rectangular in plan, convex sides, symmetrically parallel, the surface of the body (cheeks and sides) are polished. One piece: Bohučovice – Plate VII: 6. Raw material: patSGS (?).

Type B III – rectangular in plan, straight retouched sides, polished cheeks. Three pieces: Veselá – Plate XXIII: 2; Jestřabí Lhota – Plate XLVII: 3, Noutonice – Plate LII: 1. Raw materials: 1× SCCJg, 1× SGSd, 1× patSGS.

Type B IV – slightly trapezoidal in plan, polished surface. Four pieces: Hluk (Site II) – Plate V: 4; Náklo (Site II) – Plate XIV:5; Nedašova Lhota – Plate XIV: 6; Rymice – Plate XVIII: 7: Raw materials: 3× SGS, 1× CSp.

Type B V – broadly trapezoidal in plan, polished cheeks and retouched sides. Nine pieces: Čechovice – Plate III: 9; Ježkovice (Site I) – Plate IX: 1; Olomouc, Grave 1/1975 – Plate XV: 5; Olomouc, Nemilany Cadastre, Grave 19 – Plate XXVIII: 2a–b; Bravinné – Plate II: 7; Chlum – Plate XXXVIII:3; Chotusice – Plate XLV: 4a–c; Prosmyky, Grave 1/1900 – Plate XXXVII: 5a–b; Trmice, Grave 8/1987 – Plate XL: 2a–b. Raw materials: 1× SCCJg, 3× SGS, 3× SGSd, 1× SGS (?).

Type B VI – slightly trapezoidal in plan, polished blade. Fifteen pieces: Variant a (thin-walled axe): Hlinsko, Structure 28/1976 – Plate IV: 5; Lipov – Plate XI: 1; Pavlov, Grave 14/1982 – Plate XVI: 5; Prusinovice (Site III) – Plate XVII: 4; Barchov – Plate XXXIII: 1; Barchovice – Plate L: 2a–b; Břešťany, Grave 1/1982 – Plate XXXIII: 3; Klučov, Grave Kh 6 – Plate LXIX: 2: 6; Sobčice – Plate XXXVIII: 1; Strupčice – Plate XLV: 3; Třebonice, Grave 1 – Plate XL: 1. Variant b (thick-walled axe): Nedachlebice – Plate XIII: 2; Hryzely – Plate XXXV: 1; Karlova Studánka – Plate VIII: 7; Kutná Hora (Site I) – Plate XXXVII: 4a–b; Lahošť – Plate LIII: 1 a–c: Raw materials: 2× SCCJg, 3× SGS, 6× SGSd, 1× SGSm, 1× SGSm (?); 1× CSp, 1× NdS/SMG (?); 1× *non vidi*.

Type B VII – slightly trapezoidal in plan, scraper-shaped butt. One piece: Velké Žernoseky, Grave 47 – Plate XLII: 1a–b. Raw material: 1× SGSd.

Type B VIII – broadly trapezoidal in plan, polished body. Two pieces: Libiš – Plate XXXVIII: 2; Vracov – Plate XXIII: 7. Raw material: 1× SGS; 1× SKrz.

Type B IX – broadly trapezoidal in plan, polished cheeks and retouched sides. One piece: Hluk (Site III) – Plate V: 3. Raw material: 1× KLI/II.

Type B X – moderately trapezoidal in plan, polished blade. Eight pieces: Blučina – Plate I: 4; Boršice – Plate III: 8; Prusinovice (Site IV) – Plate XVII: 3; Slatinice – Plate XXI: 7; Hradčany – Plate LX: 1; Tismice – Plate XLVII: 2a–b; Lovosice – Plate LXXVI: 5; Velim – Plate LI: 4a–b. Raw materials: 1× SCCJg, 2× SGS, 1× SGS (?), 2× SGSd, 1× NdS/SMG (?), 1× *non vidi*.

Type B XI – triangular in plan. One piece: Vrchoslavice, Grave 14 – Plate XXII: 2. Raw material: SGSd.

Type B XII – one straight and one convex side, polished body. One piece: Mělčany – Plate XI: 5. Raw material: SKrz.

Type B XIII – one straight and one convex side. Nine pieces: Variant a (thin-walled axe): Dětkovice, Grave 2 – Plate XXX: 1; Příbor (Site I) – Plate XVIII: 6; Stichovice (Site II) – Plate XXI: 2; Velké Pavlovice, Grave (?) – Plate XXIII: 3; Brňany, Grave – Plate LXIV: 3; Kolín (Site III) – Plate XLVIII: 2a–b; Praha, Ďáblice Cadastre – Plate LI: 1. Variant b (thick-walled axe): Bzová – Plate XXVI: 5, Hlinsko pod

Hostýnem – Plate VI: 5; Holasovice – Plate XX: 6; Šárovcova Lhota – Plate XLIII: 1a–b. Raw materials: 3× SGS; 3× SGSd; 1× SGSm; 1× SCCJg, 1× CSp, 1× NdS/SMG (?), 1× *non vidi*.

Type B XIV – thick-walled axe with one straight and one concave side. One piece: Pňov – Plate LII: 2a–c. Raw materials: SGS or NF.

Type B XV – one convex and one concave side. Four pieces: Variant a (thin-walled axe): Olomouc, Slavonín Cadastre (Site I), Grave 72 – Plate XV: 6; Těšetice (Olomouc District), Grave 1/1966 – Plate XXI: 9. Variant b (thick-walled axe): Malé Hradisko – Plate XXXI: 1a–b; Kolín (Site II) – Plate L: 4a–b; Dašice and surroundings – Plate XLIII: 2a–b; South Moravia – Plate LVII: 3a–b and LX: 3. Raw materials: 1× SGS, 2× SGSd (?), 2× CSP.

Type B XVI – convex sides in plan, polished cheeks. Two pieces: Bučovice (Site I), Grave 1/1929 – Plate VII: 5; Jankovice – Plate V: 1. Raw material: 1× NdS, 1× SGS.

Type B XVII – convex sides in plan, polished blade. Five pieces: Variant a (thin-walled axe): Luleč – Plate XII: 1; Nezamyslice – Plate XV: 2; Stichovice (Site II) – Plate XXI: 2; Tvarožná – Plate XXI: 8; Opava, Vávrovice Cadastre, Structure 666 – Plate LXI: 1. Variant b (thick-walled axe): Nová Lhota – Plate XV: 3; Určice (Site I) – Plate XXIII: 4; Žopy – Plate XXIV: 1. Raw materials: 1× SCCJg; 1× SGS, 2× SGS (?); 1× CSp, 1× SSw.

Type B XVIII – concave sides in plan, polished blade. Two pieces Rudimov – Plate XIX: 1; Stará Ves, Nový Jičín District (Site II) – Plate XIX: 4 a–b. Raw material: 2× NdS.

V.2.6.3 Lenticular-sectioned axes

The common feature of these 26 axes is a lenticular cross-section. There are 8 types based on the profile of the axe head in plan. In these types only the blades are polished. Two axes without polished blades (Sedlnice, Vícemilice, Site I, Grave 5/1937) were classified as blanks (see below for more) and were not included in the typological system. In the Polish literature, axes with lenticular cross-section are called two-walled axes *(cf.* Machnik 1960, 69–71; Machnik 1966, 46; Bargiel, Libera 2002).

Type C I – rectangular in ground plan (width of blade = width of butt), convex sides, symmetrical, parallel. Two pieces: Nový Jičín, Libhošť Cadastre – Plate XIII: 1; Veselíčko (Site II) – Plate XXIII: 6. Raw materials: 1× SGS;1× SSw.

Type C II – slightly trapezoidal in plan (angle up to 15°), convex, symmetrically converging sides. Five pieces: Drslavice (Site II) – Plate IV: 2; Police – Plate XVI: 6; Záhlinice – Plate LVIII: 3; Heřmanice – Plate XXXVI: 1; Řisuty – Plate LV: 3. Raw materials: 2× SGSd; 1× SGSd (?), 1× SCCJg; 1× NdS.

Type C III – slightly trapezoidal in plan (angle up to 15°), concave, symmetrically converging sides, rounded butt. One piece: Letonice – Plate X: 6. Raw material: SGS.

Type C IV – broadly trapezoidal in plan (angle 15°–30°), concave, symmetrically converging sides. Eight pieces: Blatnička – Plate I: 5; Boleradice (Site II), Grave 1/1972 – Plate VII: 3; Ježkovice (Site I) – Plate IX: 1; Kelč – Plate LVIII: 1a–b; Kojetín – Plate X: 5; Prusinovice (Site I), Barrow 7 / Group III – Plate XVII: 2; Vřesovice (Site I) – Plate XXV: 6; Bravantice (Site I) – Plate III: 7. Raw materials: 7× SGS; 1× SGSd (?).

Type C V – triangular in plan. Four pieces: Blazice (Site II) – Plate III: 5; Lazníky – Plate XXX: 4; Vícměřice – Plate XXIII: 5; Žeranovice – Plate XXIV: 2. Raw materials: 3× SGS; 1× SCCJg.

Type C VI – one straight and one convex side. One piece – Hluk (Site I), Plate V: 4a–b. Raw material: SGS. According to the drawing documentation, this type also includes an axe from Miskovice (Bohemia), which is deposited abroad; it has a lenticular profile in the cross-section (Zápotocký 2012, 147).

Type C VII – one straight and one concave side in plan. One piece: Čertoryje – Plate III: 9. Raw material: SCCJg (?).

Type C VIII – one concave and one convex side in plan. Four pieces: Kostelec u Holešova, Barrow 1 / Group X – Plate IX: 6; Kostelec u Holešova, Barrow 1 / Group VIII – Plate IX: 8; Olomouc, Slavonín Cadastre (Site II), Grave 164 – Plate XXVIII: 1a–b; Opava, Kateřinky u Opavy Cadastre – Plate XV: 1. Raw material: 1× SCCJg; 1× SGSd; 1× SGS; 1 – NdS.

V.2.6.4 Concavo-convex-sectioned axes

This cross-section is present in 2 specimens.

Type D I – thick-walled axe, slightly trapezoidal in plan, the only one with a convex single-sided blade and a shallow groove on the bottom cheek, which makes the cross-section of the blade edge convex-concave. One piece: Litoměřice, Depot – Plate XXXVIII: 5a–b; LXXXIV: 1; Photo 167. Raw material: SGS.

Type D II – broadly moderately trapezoidal in plan, scraper-shaped butt. One piece: Stradonice – Plate LV: 1. Raw material: SGS.

The structure of the D I axe corresponds to what is referred to as *Hohlbeile* in the German literature (Hinz 2014, 120–121, Abb. 8.24). They are found in south-east Schleswig-Holstein in the finds attributed to Singular Grave culture (EGK I–III: Struve 1955, Taf. 9: 4, 6; 10: 1, 4; Hűbner 2005, 367), as well as to the Late Neolithic in the assemblages with silicite daggers (Kühn 1979, 73–74).

V.2.6.5 Planoconvex-sectioned axes

This type of axe has a planoconvex cross-section. There are 7 such artefacts in the collection, all with different shapes in plan. To date, they have been found solely in Moravia.

Type E I – rectangular in plan, convex sides. One piece: Uherský Brod (Site I) – Plate XXI: 6. Raw material: SCCJg.

Type E II – thick-walled axe, slightly trapezoidal in plan, rounded butt and polished blade. One piece: Holešov, Grave 68 – Plate XXX: 3. Raw material: SGS (?).

Type E III – moderately trapezoidal in plan, polished cheeks and retouched sides. One piece: Spytihněv – Plate XIX: 2. Raw material: SCCJg.

Type E IV – triangular in plan, convex sides. One piece: Velehrad – Plate XXIV: 5. Raw material: SSw.

Type E V – one straight and one convex side in plan, rounded butt. Two pieces: Slížany, Grave 7 – Plate XIX: 3; Želetice – Plate XXII: 3. Raw materials: 1× spCh, 1× SSGm.

Type E VI – one straight and one concave side in plan, polished blade. One piece: Velký Týnec – Plate XXII: 7. Raw material: SGS.

V.2.6.6 Axes of special shapes

This category includes two axes, which differ significantly from the axes described above.

Type F I – a small axe, one convex and one concave side in plan, polished blade, irregular cross-section. One piece: Těšetice (Znojmo District), Structure 363A – Plate XXI: 5. Raw material: MJR.

Type F II – rectangular in plan, one concave and one convex side and widely open blade. Rectangular cross-section at butt. One piece: Křtomil – Plate LXI: 2. Raw material: patNF (?).

V.3 Chisels

The literature mentions 16 pieces from 15 sites across the Czech Republic (Tab. V.4: Moravia – 11 pieces; Czech Silesia – 2 pieces, Bohemia – 3 pieces). To this group can be assigned a find from an undefined site in Moravia included in Jevíčko and surroundings. In the museums where they are deposited, only 9 pieces have been identified. Technologically and typologically they draw on flat flint axes. Their typical features include a uniformly wide blade and a butt of the same width. The maximum width of these artefacts does not exceed 35 mm. They are rectangular both in plan and side view. In cross-section, they are sub-rectangular, the width-to-thickness ratio ranging from 1: 1 to 1: 1.5 (Schirren 1997, 22). Their length ranges from 55 to 120 mm (Fig. III.D). Specimens with a length from 55 to 75 mm (4 pieces) are considered short, those from 75 to 92 mm (3 pieces) moderately long and those over 100 mm (1 piece) long. The artefact from Jevíčko is fragmentary, only a blade with a length of 78 mm is extant (Plate LX: 2). Among the raw materials (7 pieces), silicites from glacigene sediments prevail. Five pieces were ascertained to be of the Danian Age (Tab. V.4). It was not possible to determine silicite in the chisel from Jevíčko and surroundings. The same holds true for the find from Krásno nad Bečvou, where Moravian Gate type chert cannot be excluded.

Type Ch I – rectangular in plan with straight, parallel sides. Three pieces: Dolní Němčí (Site I) – Plate III: 1, Slatinky – Plate XX: 2; Jevíčko and surroundings – Plate LX: 2. Raw materials: 2× SGS; 1× NdS.

Type Ch II – rectangular in plan, the sides are symmetrically divergent. One piece: Běšice, Grave 1/1936 – Plate XXXIV: 2. Raw material: SGSd.

Type Ch III – rectangular in plan, biconvex sides. Three pieces: Krásno nad Bečvou – Plate VIII: 5; Zástřizly – Plate XXV: 1; Strakonice – Plate L: 5. Raw material: 2× SGS; 1× nNdS/SMG (?).

Type Ch IV – rectangular in plan, one side is convex and one straight. One piece: Polepy – Plate LIV: 3a–b. Raw material: SGSd.

Their chronological and cultural classification is based on the closed grave find in Běšice (Bohemia) where a silicite chisel was found in the grave goods of grave 1/1936 (Plate LXI: 1). The accompanying pottery and lithic battle-axe date the grave to the Globular Amphorae culture (Plate LXI: 2–6). Analogous finds are known from the same cultural milieu in central Germany. These are about 8 cm long (Beier 1988, 32). Only exceptionally are chisels longer (Liebenburg: Tode 1965, Abb. 2: 5; Lucklum: Schicker 1966, Taf. 57:2). Analogous finds come from Poland, from the Globular Amphorae culture (Balcer 1983, 209, Ryc. 4: 1–4; Wiślański 1966, Ryc. 7: 4; Wiślański 1979, Ryc. 18: 9; 59: 16; 166: 3) where both short (under 10 cm) and long artefacts (around 15 cm) have been found. The Globular Amphorae culture in south Scandinavia and north Germany is contemporaneous with the Funnel Beaker culture in the Czech lands (Stage IV A, IV B and V: Ebbesen 1975, Fig. 183a–b). Finds include silicite chisels ranging in length from 12 to 23 cm (Ebbesen 1975, Fig. 206: 1–4; 212: 1, 4, 8; 213: 4; 214: 2, 3; 216: 2).

V.4 Blanks (semi-finished products)

The assemblage of silicite axes and chisels is accompanied by a collection of 11 artefacts classified as blanks. The first group of these finds are plates. It was Josef Skutil who pointed out the first find of this kind when he published prehistoric finds from the Klobouky u Brna Region. He writes that in Brumovice, Site II (Moravia), *„nalezena neopracovaná plotna pazourková (o rozměrech 72 × 103 × 26 mm) na delších stranách konkávně prohnutá a na pravé straně tvořící sekerovité ostří”* / *“unworked flint plate was found (dimensions: 72 mm × 103 mm × 26 mm) with concave bends in the longer sides and an axe-like blade*

edge on the right hand side" (Skutil 1939, 34–35). He classified it as *„nedohotovený tovar, ukazující, že pazourkové sekery mohly snad i u nás", „býti fabrikovány a nejsou všechny importy" / "unfinished goods demonstrating that flint axes might have been manufactured even in our lands"* (meaning Moravia), *"and that not all of them are imports"* (Skutil 1939, 35–36). However, this find has not been preserved. A similar piece – bifacially thinned thick flat blank (106.5 mm length, 51/43 mm wide and 22 mm thickness) was found in the Boskovice and surroundings (Plate LIX: 3). It is the silicite axe blank deposited in the collection of the *Městské muzeum v Jevíčku / Municipal museum in Jevíčko* (Moravia). A similar artefact found in the Šluknov Hook in north-west Bohemia was published without further details by Petr Šída (2007; Plate LV: 4). Both these finds, although not precisely locatable, can be classified as basic forms that stand at the beginning of the manufacturing of flint axes with rectangular cross-section. Analogous finds have been found in both north Germany (Hoika 1987, Taf. 44: 5, 6; 57: 4; 58: 2; 60: 2) and Poland (Zalewski, Borkowski 1996, Ryc. 5; Balcer 2002, Ryc. 21: a–b) that had both the sources of local silicite raw materials and workshops that produced axes, which is evidenced by the finds of blanks. The bifacial and completely retouched artefact from Byzhradec, Site II, in east Bohemia (Plate XXXIII: 4): can be classified similarly. Unlike the artefacts described earlier, it has lenticular cross-section, which classifies it as axe blanks with lenticular cross-section. In Polish literature, they are described as double-walled axes, among which are both blanks (Zalewski, Borkowski 1996, Ryc. 4: d, e) and finished products.

Blanks are axes, in which blade has not been formed by polishing the area. In our collection, such state of processing was recorded in the specimen from Sedlnice (Moravia; Plate XIX: 5); Vícemilice, Grave 5/1937 (Moravia; Plate XXIV: 4), Duchcov, Site I and IV (Bohemia; Plates IL: 3 and XXXV: 2), Hradsko (Bohemia; Plate XXXV: 3) and Janovice (Bohemia; Plate LXI: 3).

For the sake of completeness, the find from Němčičky (Moravia) should be mentioned: an assemblage of knapped industry of the Funnel Beaker culture with furrow incisions was found, which is supposed to have contained a flint axe blank made from the Krumlovský les chert (Oliva 1999, 10; Oliva et al. 1999, 307). Lubomír Šebela asked Martin Oliva of the Moravian Museum in Brno to reassess this find. It was classified as a scraper.

These blanks from the territory of the Czech Republic illustrate an early state of the production of flint axes from cores, which lack polished blades. The silicite axe from Veselíčko, Site II (Morava; Plate XXIII: 6) was made differently: a massive flake was used (*cf.* Balcer 1980, 180. Tabela 8, Ryc. 10: o; Balcer 1983, 165).

Two more such flakes were identified in an assemblage of knapped industry from the Palliardi's hillfort near Vysočany (Moravia) dated to the Jevišovice culture (Late Eneolithic). One of them is a large thin flake with retouched surface overall dorsal side (Fig. V.5: 1; Photo 183) and the second one is a fan-flake with wide polyhedral butt (Fig. V.5: 2; Photo 184). They were both probably made during the shaping of an axe from a silicite from glacial sediments (*cf.* Kopacz et al. 2014, 68, 72; Boroń 2017, Fig. 6–7). So far, they are unique proofs of the production of silicite axes in Eneolithic hillforts, where only whole pieces have been found, which are assumed to have been brought there by long-distance trade.

V.5 Artefacts made from fragments of silicite axes

Tools made from the fragments of silicite axes are not that numerous group of finds. Our collection includes 6 pieces (Moravia – 4 pieces; Bohemia – 2 pieces). Two of them were part of grave goods (Hoštice-Herotice, Cadastre Hoštice, Grave 863 and Grave 2/1936 in Běšice in Bohemia).

The remaining ones are isolated finds. Two of them used to be axe blades. The one from Lechotice (Moravia) was secondarily used as a blade core (Plate X: 3) and the boat-shaped one from Želešice (also Moravia) was used as a core or scraper (Plate XXIII: 1). The artefact from Hlinsko pod Hostýnem, site I (Moravia), is a fragment of silicite axe modified into a point-like tool (Plate VII: 1). Similarly, the find from the Hoštice part of Hoštice-Heroltice (Moravia) was made into a notched tool with a short perforator tips (Plate XXVI: 2; Photo 185). In the grave goods of a double grave of a woman and a child in Běšice (grave 2/ 1936) a long chip-off from the blade edge of a polished silicite axe with a triangular cross-section (Plate LXIII: 2; Photo 124). Last but not least is an artefact from Bílina of elongated willow-leaf shape and sub-rectangular cross-section made from the body of a silicite axe with traces of intensive wear on both ends (Bohemia: Plate XLV: 1; Photo 133).

These finds document the use of silicite axes as a secondary source of raw material. Two grave finds, one of which belongs to the Bell Beaker culture (Hoštice part of Hoštice-Heroltice) and the other to Early Únětice culture (Běšice), date this form of recycling to the end of the Eneolithic / beginning of Early Bronze Age where the occurrence of silicite axes in central Europe (except the Epicorded Carpathian Culture Complex) comes to a close.

Let us now focus on the artefact from Bílina, an analogy to which we found in the equipment of Ötzi, a man found in the Hauslab Saddle in the Italian Alps. Both the artefacts have a similar form in plan, only Ötzi's axe is triangular in cross-section. The narrow end was intended for fine drilling, while the wider end for planing (Spindler 1998, 100, the photographic attachment).

Table V.1. Occurrence of the silicite axes, chisels, evidence of production and tools made of axes on the territory of the Czech Republic (1–200 – Moravia; 201–236 – Czech Silesia; 237–302 – Bohemia); x – occurrence, x/2 – number of occurrences.

Assem. No.	Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Type of find			
				Axe	Chisel	Evid. Production	Tool
1	1	Alojzov		X			
2	2	Babice		X			
3	3	Bánov		X			
4	4	Bezměrov, Grave 2		X			
5		Bezměrov, Grave 18		X			
6	5	Bílovice		X			
7	6	Blahutovice		X			
8	7	Blatnička		X			
9	8	Blazice		X/2			
10	9	Blučina		X			
11	10	Boleradice	I		X		
12		Boleradice	II	X			
13	11	Bojkovice		X			
14	12	Boršice u Blatnice		X			
15	13	Brno, Líšeň Cadastre		X			
16	14	Brodek u Prostějova	I	X			
17		Brodek u Prostějova	II	X			
18	15	Brumovice	I	X			
19		Brumovice	II			X	
20	16	Bučovice	I	X			
21		Bučovice	II				
22	17	Bystřice pod Hostýnem		X			
23	18	Bzová		X			
24	19	Čechovice		X/3			
25	20	Čechůvky			X		
26	21	Čelčice		X			
27	22	Čelechovice na Hané	I	X			
28		Čelechovice na Hané	II	X			
29	23	Čertoryje		X			
30	24	Dětkovice		X			
31	25	Dlouhomilov		X			
32	26	Dobrotice		X			
33	27	Dolní Němčí	I		X		
34		Dolní Němčí	II	X			
35	28	Domamyslice		X			
36	29	Drnovice		X			
37	30	Drslavice	I	X			
38		Drslavice	II	X			
39	31	Fryšták		X			
40	32	Hlinsko, Structure 8/1968		X			
41		Hlinsko, Structure 28/1976		X			
42		Hlinsko, Trial trench 77-D/1986		X			
43	33	Hlinsko pod Hostýnem	I				X
44		Hlinsko pod Hostýnem	II	X			
45	34	Hluk	I	X			
46		Hluk	II	X			
47		Hluk	III	X			
48	35	Holešov, Grave 63		X			
49	36	Hoštice-Heroltice, Hoštice Cadastre					X
50	37	Hroznová Lhota		X			

Table V.1. Continuation 1

Assem. No.	Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Type of find			
				Axe	Chisel	Evid. Production	Tool
51	38	Hrubčice		X			
52	39	Hulín, Grave		X/2			
53	40	Charváty		X			
54	41	Chlebovice		X			
55	42	Jankovice		X			
56	43	Jeseník nad Odrou	I	X			
57		Jeseník nad odrou	II	X			
58	44	Jestřabí		X			
59	45	Jevíčko, Jevíčko-předměstí Cadastre		X			
60	46	Ježkovice	I	X			
61		Ježkovice	II	X			
62	47	Jiříkovice	I	X			
63		Jiříkovice, Grave 2/1934	II	X			
64	48	Klenovice na Hané		X/4			
65	49	Klopina			X		
66	50	Kojetín		X			
67	51	Kostelec u Holešova, Barrow 1 / Group VIII		X			
68		Kostelec u Holešova, Barrow 1 / Group X		X			
69	52	Krasice		X			
70	53	Krásno nad Bečvou			X		
71	54	Krmelín		X			
72	55	Křtomil		X			
73	56	Kubšice			X		
74	57	Lazníky		X			
75	58	Ledce		X			
76	59	Lechotice					X
77	60	Lesonice		X			
78	61	Letonice		X			
79	62	Lhota	I	X			
80		Lhota	II	X			
81	63	Lhotka		X			
82	64	Lipov		X			
83	65	Loučná nad Desnou		X			
84	66	Luhačovice		X			
85	67	Luleč		X/4			
86	68	Malé Hradisko					
87	69	Malhostovice		X			
88	70	Mělčany		X			
89	71	Mistřice		X			
90	72	Myslejovice	I	X			
91		Myslejovice	II	X			
92	73	Náklo	I		X		
93		Náklo	II	X			
94	74	Napajedla		X			
95	75	Nedachlebice		X			
96	76	Nedašova Lhota		X			
97	77	Němčice nad Hanou	I	X/2			
98		Němčice nad Hanou	II	X			
99	78	Nezamyslice		X			
100	79	Nová Lhota		X			

Table V.1. Continuation 2

Assem. No.	Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Type of find			
				Axe	Chisel	Evid. Production	Tool
101	80	Nový Jičín, Libhošť Cadastre		X			
102	81	Odry, Pohoř Cadastre		X			
103	82	Ohrozim		X/3			
104	83	Olomouc, Grave 1 / 1975		X			
105	84	Olomouc, Nemilany Cadastre, Grave 19		X			
106	85	Olomouc, Slavonín Cadastre, Grave 72	I	X			
107		Olomouc, Slavonín Cadastre, Grave 164	II	X			
108	86	Ondratice		X			
109	87	Ostrožská Nová Ves		X			
110	88	Otaslavice	I	X			
111		Otaslavice	II	X			
112		Otaslavice	III	X			
113	89	Pavlov, Grave 14/1982		X			
114	90	Pěnčice		X			
115	91	Polešovice		X			
116	92	Police		X			
117	93	Polichno		X			
118	94	Popovice		X			
119	95	Poteč		X			
120	96	Prusinovice, Barrow 7 / Group III	I	X			
121		Prusinovice	II	X/2			
122		Prusinovice	III	X			
123		Prusinovice, Barrow 7 / Group II	IV	X			
124		Prusinovice	V	X			
125	97	Přestavlky		X			
126	98	Příbor	I	X			
127		Příbor	II	X			
128		Příbor	III	X			
129	99	Ptení		X			
130	100	Radslavice		X			
131	101	Rozdrojovice		X			
132	102	Rožnov pod Radhoštěm, Hážovice Cadastre		X			
133	103	Rudimov		X			
134	104	Rymice		X			
135	105	Sedlnice				X	
136	106	Skorotín		X			
137	107	Slatinice		X			
138	108	Slatinky		X	X		
139	109	Slížany, Grave 7		X			
140	110	Smolina		X			
141	111	Spytihněv		X			
142	112	Stará Ves (Přerov District), Barrow 1		X			
143		Stará Ves (Přerov District), Barrow 2		X			
144		Stará Ves (Přerov District), Barrow 3		X			

Table V.1. Continuation 3

Assem. No.	Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Type of find			
				Axe	Chisel	Evid. Production	Tool
145	113	Stichovice	I	X			
146		Stichovice	II	X			
147	114	Suchá Loz		X			
148	115	Štramberk		X			
149	116	Tečovice		X			
150	117	Tešetice (Olomouc District), Grave 1/1966		X			
151	118	Těšetice (Znojmo District), Structure 363A		X			
152	119	Tvarožná		X			
153	120	Týn nad Bečvou, Barrow 1 / Group II	I	X			
154		Týn nad Bečvou	II	X			
155	121	Uherský Brod	I	X			
156		Uherský Brod	II	X/2			
157	122	Určice	I	X			
158		Určice	II	X			
159	123	Velehrad		X			
160	124	Velká nad Veličkou	I	X			
161		Velká nad Veličkou	II	X			
162	125	Velké Pavlovice		X			
163	126	Velký Týnec		X			
164	127	Veselá		X			
165	128	Veselíčko	I	X			
166		Veselíčko	II	X			
167	129	Veverská Bitýška		X			
168	130	Víceměřice		X			
169	131	Vícemilice, Grave 5/1937	I			X	
170		Vícemilice	II	X			
171	132	Vracov		X			
172	133	Vranovice		X			
173	134	Vrchoslavice, Grave 14		X			
174	135	Vřesovice	I	X			
175		Vřesovice	II	X			
176	136	Vysočany				X/2	
177	137	Zádveřice		X			
178	138	Záhlinice		X			
179	139	Zástřizly			X		
180	140	Zlín, Prštné Cadastre		X			
181	141	Želatovice			X		
182	142	Želešice					X
183	143	Želetice		X/2			
184	144	Žeranovice		X/2			
185	145	Žopy		X			
186	273	Dolní Libochová		X			
187	274	Hradčany		X			
188	275	Chráštany		X			
189	276	Kelč		X			
190	277	Konice		X			
191	278	Přerov, Předmostí Cadastre		X			
192	256	Boskovice and surroundings				X	
193	257	Hranice and surroundings		X			
194	258	Jevíčko and surroundings		X/2	X		

Table V.1. Continuation 4

Assem. No.	Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Type of find			
				Axe	Chisel	Evid. Production	Tool
195	259	Prostějov and surroundings		X			
196	260	Rýmařov and surroundings		X			
197	261	Valašské Klobouky and surroundings		X			
198	262	Záhoří		X			
199	263	Znojmo and surroundings		X			
200	264	South Moravia		X/2			
201	265	Moravia		X			
202	146	Bohučovice		X			
203	147	Bohumín		X			
204	148	Bohušov, part of municipality Ostrá Hora		X			
205	149	Bravantice	I	X			
206		Bravantice	II	X			
207		Bravantice	III	X			
208	150	Bravinné		X			
209	151	Děhylov	I	X/2			
210		Děhylov	II	X			
211	152	Hlučín		X			
212	153	Holasovice		X/2			
213	154	Chuchelná		X			
214	155	Karlova Studánka		X			
215	156	Krásné Pole		X			
216	157	Kravaře		X			
217	158	Krnov	I	X			
218		Krnov	II	X			
219	159	Lubojaty		X			
220	160	Matějovice		X			
221	161	Oldřišov	I	X			
222		Oldřišov	II	X			
223	162	Opava, Kateřinky u Opavy Cadastre	I	X			
224		Opava, Kateřinky u Opavy Cadastre	II	X			
225	163	Opava, Kylešovice Cadastre		X			
226	164	Ostrava, Petřkovice Cadastre		X			
227	165	Rychvald		X	X		
228	166	Stará Ves (Nový Jičín District)	I	X			
229		Stará Ves (Nový Jičín District)	II	X			
230	167	Šilheřovice		X			
231	168	Úvalno	I	X/2			
232		Úvalno	II	X			
233		Úvalno	III		X		
234	169	Velké Albrechtice		X			
235	170	Velké Hoštice, Structure 48/1983		X			
236	279	Opava, Vávrovice Cadastre, Structure 622		X			
237	266	Silesia		X/3			
238	171	Barchov		X			
239	172	Barchovice		X			
240	173	Běšice, Grave 1/1936			X		
241		Běšice, Grave 2/1936					X

Table V.1. Continuation 5

Assem. No.	Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Type of find			
				Axe	Chisel	Evid. Production	Tool
242	174	Bílina		X			X
243	175	Brňany, Grave		X			
244	176	Brtev		X			
245	177	Břešťany, Grave 1/1982		X			
246	178	Byzhradec	I	X			
247		Byzhradec	II			X	
248	179	Bžany, Grave		X			
249	180	Čachovice, Grave 3		X			
250	181	Čankov		X			
251	182	Černá za Bory		X			
252	183	Češov		X/2			
253	184	Dobruška		X			
254	185	Dolní Černilov		X			
255	186	Dolní Krupá		X			
256	187	Dolní Ředice		X			
257	188	Duchcov	I	X/3		X	
258		Duchcov	II	X			
259		Duchcov	III	X			
260		Duchcov	IV			X	
261	189	Heřmanice		X			
262	190	Hlušičky		X			
263	191	Horní Krupá		X			
264	192	Hořice		X			
265	193	Hospozín, Grave (?)		X			
266	194	Hradsko				X	
267	195	Hryzely		X			
268	196	Hudcov		X			
269	197	Chloumek		X			
270	198	Chlum		X			
271	199	Chotusice		X			
272	200	Jedousov		X			
273	201	Jestřebí Lhota		X			
274	202	Klučov, Grave (Feature) Kh 6		X			
275	203	Kobylí Hlava		X			
276	204	Kolín, Grave 12	I	X			
277		Kolín, Grave 14	I	X			
278		Kolín	II	X			
279		Kolín	III	X/2			
280	205	Kopisty, Structure 1/1980		X			
281	206	Kukleny		X			
282	207	Kunětice		X			
283	208	Kutná Hora, Grave 1	I	X			
284		Kutná Hora, Structure 1	II	X/3			
285		Kutná hora, Structure 22	II	X			
286	209	Lahošť		X			
287	210	Ledvice		X			
288	211	Libčeves		X			
289	212	Libiš		X			
290	213	Litoměřice, Depot (?)		X			
291	214	Lužice		X			
292	215	Měšice, Grave 8/1988		X			
293	216	Miskovice		X			

Table V.1. Continuation 6

Assem. No.	Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Type of find			
				Axe	Chisel	Evid. Production	Tool
294	217	Mladotice		X			
295	218	Mohelnice nad Jizerou		X			
296	219	Most, Grave 1/1865		X			
297	220	Nížebohy		X			
298	221	Noutonice		X			
299	222	Nová Bystřice		X			
300	223	Nymburk		X			
301	224	Opatovice nad Labem		X			
302	225	Paceřice		X/2			
303	226	Pátek, Grave 2		X			
304		Pátek, Grave 3		X			
305	227	Pňov		X			
306	228	Polepy			X		
307	229	Polubný		X/3			
308	230	Praha, Bohnice Cadastre		X			
309	231	Praha, Ďáblice Cadastre		X			
310	232	Prosmyky, Grave 1/1900		X			
311	233	Rohozec		X			
312	234	Řisuty		X			
313	235	Semeč		X			
314	236	Slatiny		X			
315	237	Sobčice		X			
316	238	Stéblová		X			
317	239	Stradonice		X			
318	240	Strakonice			X		
319	241	Strupčice		X			
320	242	Střednice		X			
321	243	Sudoměř		X			
322	244	Šárovcova Lhota		X			
323	245	Tismice		X			
324	246	Trmice, Grave 8/1987		X			
325	247	Třebonice, Grave 7		X			
326	248	Únětice		X			
327	249	Ústí nad Labem		X			
328	250	Velim		X			
329	251	Velké Žernoseky, Grave 47		X			
330	252	Veltruby		X			
331	253	Vraný		X			
332	254	Vrbno		X			
333	255	Vysoké Veselí		X			
334	280	Janovice				X	
335	281	Lovosice, Structure 21A/02		X			
336	267	Dašice and surroundings		X			
337	268	Hradec Králové and surroundings		X			
338	269	Kolín and surroundings		X			
339	270	Písek and surroundings		X			
340	271	Šluknovsko				X	
341	272	Bohemia		X/2			
		Total	379	345	16	12	6

Table V.2. The silicite axes on the territory of the Czech Republic and their context (1–176 – Moravia; 177–211 – Czech Silesia; 212–302 – Bohemia). Used abbreviation: BC – the Baden culture; BBC – the Bell Beaker culture; CWC – the Corded Ware culture, FBC – the Funnel Beaker culture; GAC – Globular Amphorae culture; JeC – the Jevišovice culture; NC – the Nitra culture; PÚC – the Proto-Únětice culture; ŘC – the Řivnáč culture; x – occurrence, x/2 – number of occurrences.

Assem. No.	Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Type of find					Chronology
				Grave	Settlem.	Depot	Sett. Find	Accid. Find	
1	1	Alojzov						X	
2	2	Babice						X	
3	3	Bánov			X				
4	4	Bezměrov, Grave 2 and 18		X/2					2x CWC
5	5	Bílovice			X				
6	6	Blahutovice					X		
7	7	Blatnička						X	
8	8	Blazice						X/2	
9	9	Blučina						X	
10	10	Boleradice	II	X					CWC
11	11	Bojkovice						X	
12	12	Boršice u Blatnice						X	
13	13	Brno, Líšeň Cadastre			X				JeC
14	14	Brodek u Prostějova	I					X	
15		Brodek u Prostějova	II					X	
16	15	Brumovice	I					X	
17	16	Bučovice	I					X	
18		Bučovice	II						
19	17	Bystřice pod Hostýnem						X	
20	18	Bzová						X	
21	19	Čechovice						X/3	
22	21	Čelčice						X	
23	22	Čelechovice na Hané	I					X	
24		Čelechovice na Hané	II					X	
25	23	Čertoryje						X	
26	24	Dětkovice		X					CWC
27	25	Dlouhomilov						X	
28	26	Dobrotice						X	
29		Dolní Němčí	II					X	
30	28	Domamyslice						X	
31	29	Drnovice						X	
32	30	Drslavice	I					X	
33		Drslavice	II					X	
34	31	Fryšták						X	
35	32	Hlinsko			X/3				FBC
36	33	Hlinsko pod Hostýnem	II					X	
37	34	Hluk	I					X	
38		Hluk	II					X	
39		Hluk	III					X	
40	35	Holešov, Grave 68		X					NC
41	37	Hroznová Lhota						X	
42	38	Hrubčice						X	
43	39	Hulín, Grave		X/2					CWC
44	40	Charváty					X		
45	41	Chlebovice						X	
46	42	Jankovice						X	
47	43	Jeseník nad Odrou	I					X	
48		Jeseník nad Odrou	II					X	
49	44	Jestřabí						X	
50	45	Jevíčko, Jevíčko-předměstí Cadastre						X	

Table V.2. Continuation 1

Assem. No.	Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Type of find					Chronology
				Grave	Settlem.	Depot	Sett. Find	Accid. Find	
51	46	Ježkovice	I					X	
52		Ježkovice	II					X	
53	47	Jiříkovice	I					X	
54		Jiříkovice, Grave 1/1934	II	X					PÚC
55	48	Klenovice na Hané					X/4		
56	50	Kojetín						X	
57	51	Kostelec u Holešova		X/2					CWC
58	52	Krasice						X	
59	54	Krmelín						X	
60	55	Křtomil						X	
61	57	Lazníky						X	
62	58	Ledce, Grave 1		X					CWC
63	60	Lesonice						X	
64	61	Letonice						X	
65	62	Lhota	I					X	
66		Lhota	II					X	
67	63	Lhotka						X	
68	64	Lipov						X	
69	65	Loučná nad Desnou						X	
70	66	Luhačovice						X	
71	67	Luleč						X/4	
72	68	Malé Hradisko						X	
73	69	Malhostovice						X	
74	70	Mělčany						X	
75	71	Mistřice						X	
76	72	Myslejovice	I					X	
77		Myslejovice	II					X	
78	73	Náklo	II					X	
79	74	Napajedla						X	
80	75	Nedachlebice						X	
81	76	Nedašova Lhota						X	
82	77	Němčice nad Hanou	I					X/2	
83		Němčice nad Hanou	II					X	
84	78	Nezamyslice						X	
85	79	Nová Lhota						X	
86	80	Nový Jičín, Libhošť Cadastre						X	
87	81	Odry, Pohoř Cadastre						X	
88	82	Ohrozim						X/3	
89	83	Olomouc, Grave 1/1975		X					CWC
90	84	Olomouc, Nemilany Cadastre, Grave 19		X					CWC
91	85	Olomouc, Slavonín Cadastre, Grave 72	I	X					CWC
92		Olomouc, Slavonín Cadastre, Grave 164	II	X					CWC
93	86	Ondratice						X	
94	87	Ostrožská Nová Ves						X	
95	88	Otaslavice	I				X		
96		Otalsavice	II				X		
97		Otalsavice	III					X	
98	89	Pavlov, Grave 14/1982		X					CWC
99	90	Penčice						X	
100	91	Polešovice						X	
101	92	Police						X	

Table V.2. Continuation 2

Assem. No.	Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Type of find					Chronology
				Grave	Settlem.	Depot	Sett. Find	Accid. Find	
102	93	Polichno						X	
103	94	Popovice						X	
104	95	Poteč						X	
105	96	Prusinovice, Barrow 7, Group III	I	X					CWC
106		Prusinovice	II					X/2	
107		Prusinovice	III					X	
108		Prusinovice, Barrow 7, Group II	IV	X					CWC
109		Prusinovice	V					X	
110	97	Přestavlky						X	
111	98	Příbor	I				X		
112		Příbor	II					X	
113		Příbor	III					X	
114	99	Ptení						X	
115	100	Radslavice						X	
116	101	Rozdrojovice						X	
117	102	Rožnov pod Radhoštěm, Hážovice Cadastre						X	
118	103	Rudimov						X	
119	104	Rymice						X	
120	106	Skorotín						X	
121	107	Slatinice						X	
122	108	Slatinky					X		
123	109	Slížany, Grave 7		X					CWC
124	110	Smolina						X	
125	111	Spytihněv						X	
126	112	Stará Ves, Přerov District, Barrow 1-3		X/3					CWC
127	113	Stichovice	I					X	
128		Stichovice	II					X	
129	114	Suchá Loz						X	
130	115	Štramberk						X	
131	116	Tečovice						X	
132	117	Těšetice, Olomouc District, Grave 1/1966		X					CWC
133	118	Těšetice, Znojmo District, Structure 363			X				BC
134	119	Tvarožná						X	
135	120	Týn nad Bečvou, Barrow 1 / Group II	I	X					CWC
136		Týn nad Bečvou	II					X	
137	121	Uherský Brod	I					X	
138		Uherský Brod	II					X/2	
139	122	Určice	I					X	
140		Určice, Grave 12/1993	II	X					CWC
141	123	Velehrad						X	
142	124	Velká nad Veličkou	I					X	
143		Velká nad Veličkou	II					X	
144	125	Velké Pavlovice, Grave (?)		X/?					PÚC
145	126	Velký Týnec						X	
146	127	Veselá						X	
147	128	Veselíčko	I					X	
148		Veselíčko	II					X	

Table V.2. Continuation 3

Assem. No.	Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Type of find					Chronology
				Grave	Settlem.	Depot	Sett. Find	Accid. Find	
149	129	Veverská Bitýška						X	
150	130	Víceměčice						X	
151	131	Vícemilice	II					X	
152	132	Vracov						X	
153	133	Vranovice						X	
154	134	Vrchoslavice, Grave 14		X					CWC
155	135	Vřesovice	I					X	
156		Vřesovice	II					X	
157	137	Zádveřice						X	
158	138	Záhlinice						X	
159	140	Zlín, Prštné Cadastre						X	
160	143	Želetice						X/2	
161	144	Žeranovice						X/2	
162	145	Žopy						X	
163	273	Dolní Libochová						X	
164	274	Hradčany						X	
165	275	Chrášťany						X	
166	276	Kelč						X	
167	277	Konice						X	
168	278	Přerov, Předmostí Cadastre						X	
169	257	Hranice and surroundings						X	
170	258	Jevičko and surroundings						X/2	
171	259	Prostějov and surroundings						X	
172	260	Rýmařov and surroundings						X	
173	261	Valašské Klobouky and surroundings						X	
174	262	Záhoří						X	
175	263	Znojmo and surroundings						X	
176	264	South Moravia						X/2	
177	265	Moravia						X	
178	146	Bohučovice						X	
179	147	Bohumín						X	
180	148	Bohušov, part of municipality Ostrá Hora						X	
181	149	Bravantice	I					X	
182		Bravantice	II					X	
183		Bravantice	III					X	
184	150	Bravinné						X	
185	151	Děhylov	I					X/2	
186		Děhylov	II					X	
187	152	Hlučín						X	
188	153	Holasovice						X/2	
189	154	Chuchelná						X	
190	155	Karlova Studánka						X	
191	156	Krásné Pole						X	
192	157	Kravaře						X	
193	158	Krnov	I		X				FBC
194		Krnov	II					X	
195	159	Lubojaty						X	
196	160	Matějovice						X	
197	161	Oldřišov	I					X	
198		Oldřišov	II					X	
199	162	Opava, Kateřinky u Opavy Cadastre	I					X	

Table V.2. Continuation 4

Assem. No.	Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Type of find					Chronology
				Grave	Settlem.	Depot	Sett. Find	Accid. Find	
200		Opava, Kateřinky u Opavy Cadastre	II					X	
201	163	Opava, Kylešovice Cadastre						X	
202	164	Ostrava, Petřkovice Cadastre						X	
203	165	Rychvald						X	
204	166	Stará Ves (Nový Jičín District)						X	
205		Stará Ves (Nový Jičín District)						X	
206	167	Šilheřovice						X	
207	168	Úvalno	I					X/2	
208		Úvalno	II					X	
209	169	Velké Albrechtice						X	
210	170	Velké Hoštice			X				FBC
211	279	Opava, Vávrovice Cadastre			X				FBC
212	266	Silesia						X/3	
213	171	Barchov						X	
214	172	Barchovice						X	
215	175	Brňany		X					CWC
216	176	Brtev						X	
217	177	Břešťany, Grave 1/1982							CWC
218	178	Byzhradec	I					X	
219	179	Bžany, Grave		X					CWC
220	180	Čachovice, Grave 3		X					CWC
221	181	Čankov						X	
222	182	Černá za Bory						X	
223	183	Češov						X/2	
224	184	Dobruška						X	
225	185	Dolní Černilov						X	
226	186	Dolní Krupá						X	
227	187	Dolní Ředice						X	
228	188	Duchcov	I					X/3	
229			II					X	
230			III					X	
231	189	Heřmanice						X	
232	190	Hlušičky						X	
233	191	Horní Krupá						X	
234	192	Hořice						X	
235	193	Hospozín, Grave (?)		X					PÚC/CWC
236	195	Hryzely						X	
237	196	Hudcov						X	
238	197	Chloumek						X	
239	198	Chlum						X	
240	199	Chotusice						X	
241	200	Jedousov						X	
242	201	Jestřebí Lhota						X	
243	202	Klučov, Grave (Feature) Kh 6		X					CWC
244	203	Kobylí Hlava						X	
245	204	Kolín, Grave 12 and 14	I	X/2					BBC
246		Kolín	II					X	
247		Kolín	III					X/2	
248	205	Kopisty, Structure 1/1980		X					GAC
249	206	Kukleny						X	
250	207	Kunětice						X	
251	208	Kutná Hora	I	X					BBC
252		Kutná Hora	II		X/4				ŘC

Table V.2. Continuation 5

Assem. No.	Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Type of find					Chronology
				Grave	Settlem.	Depot	Sett. Find	Accid. Find	
253	209	Lahošť						X	
254	210	Ledvice						X	
255	211	Libčeves						X	
256	212	Libiš						X	
257	213	Litoměřice				X			
258	214	Lužice						X	
259	215	Měšice, Grave 1/1988		X					PÚC
260	216	Miskovice						X	
261	217	Mladotice						X	
262	218	Mohelnice nad Jizerou						X	
263	219	Most, Grave 1/1865		X					CWC
264	220	Nížebohy						X	
265	221	Noutonice						X	
266	222	Nová Bystřice						X	
267	223	Nymburk						X	
268	224	Opatovice nad Labem						X	
269	225	Paceřice						X/2	
270	226	Pátek, Grave 2 and 3		X/2					PÚC
271	227	Pňov						X	
272	229	Polubný			X/3				FBC or GAC
273	230	Praha, Bohnice Cadastre						X	
274	231	Praha, Ďáblice Cadastre						X	
275	232	Prosmyky, Grave 1/1900		X					GAC
276	233	Rohozec						X	
277	234	Řisuty						X	
278	235	Semeč						X	
279	236	Slatiny		X					BBC
280	237	Sobčice						X	
281	238	Stéblová						X	
282	239	Stradonice						X	
283	241	Strupčice						X	
284	242	Střednice			X				
285	243	Sudoměř						X	
286	244	Šárovcova Lhota						X	
287	245	Tismice						X	
288	246	Trmice, Grave 8/1987		X					CWC
289	247	Třebonice, Grave 7		X					PÚC
290	248	Únětice						X	
291	249	Ústí nad Labem						X	
292	250	Velim						X	
293	251	Velké Žernoseky, Grave 47		X					CWC
294	252	Veltruby						X	
295	253	Vraný			X				ŘC
296	254	Vrbno						X	
297	255	Vysoké Veselí						X	
298	281	Lovosice, Structure 21A/02		X					CWC
299	267	Dašice and surroundings						X	
300	301	Hradec Králové and surroundings						X	
301	269	Kolín and surroundings						X	
302	270	Písek and surroundings						X	
303	272	Bohemia						X/2	
		Total		47	19	1	11	267	345

Table V.3. Description of the silicite axes from territory of the Czech Republic and their type classification (1–126 – Moravia; 127–145 – Czech Silesia; 146–209 – Bohemia).

Assem. No.	Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Inv. No.	Description	Type	Illustration
1	1	Alojzov		6639	A, 3, 3, 3, 4, 2, 1	A V	Plate II: 4
2	4	Bezměrov, Grave 2		26/2005-819-5	A?, 7, 3, 4, 1, 3, 17	A XIa	Plate I: 1
3		Bezměrov, Grave 18		26/2005-812-6	A, 4c, 2, 2, 1, 2, 17	A VIII	Plate II: 1
4	5	Bílovice		A 63107	A, 7, 6, 1, 2, 1, 19	A XIa	Plate XXIX: 1
5	6	Blahutovice		P 216	A, 3, 6, 5, 2, 4, 14	A VI	Plate I: 3
6	7	Blatnička		A 67587	C, 4a, 7, 1, 1, 1, 13	C II	Plate I: 5
7	8	Blazice		?	C, 4a, 1, 1, 1, 2, 17	C V	Plate III: 5
8	9	Blučina			B, 3, 3, 1, 1, 12, 17	B X	Plate I: 4
9	10	Boleradice, Grave 1/1972	II	A 4390	C, 3, 3, 1, 1, 2, 13	C IV	Plate VII: 3
10	12	Boršice u Blatnice		?	B, 4, 3, 4, 1, 2, 23,	B X	Plate III: 8
11	16	Bučovice	I				
12	18	Bzová		709	B, 5, 6, 1, 4, 3, 23	B XIIIb	Plate XXVI: 5
13	19	Čechovice		49248	B, 2, 3, 4, 1, 1, 17	B V	Plate III: 4
14	22	Čelechovice na Hané	II	?	A, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 13	A IVa	Plate III: 6
15	23	Čertoryje		A 7632	C, 6, 3, 2, 1, 2, 12	C VII	Plate III: 9
16	24	Dětkovice, Grave 2		219508	B, 6, 3, 2, 2, 2, 17	B XIIIa	Plate XXX: 1
17	30	Drslavice	I	195	A, 2, 3, 4, 4, 2, 19	A IIa	Plate VI: 2
18		Drslavice	II	7668	C, 2, 6, 1, 1, 1, 12	C II	Plate IV: 2
19	32	Hlinsko, Structure 8/1968		257-1024/68	A, 3, 6, 2, 2, 1, 13	A VII	Plate IV. 3
20		Hlinsko, Structure 28/1976		03940-1220/76	B, 2, 6, 4, 1, 2, 12	B VIa	Plate IV: 5
21		Hlinsko, Trial trench 77-D/1986		03940-982/86	A, 2, 3, 2, 4, 1, 19	A IIa	Plate IV: 6
22	33	Hlinsko pod Hostýnem	II	?	B, 5, 3, 1, 1, 3, 21	B XIIIb	Plate VI: 5
23	34	Hluk	I	13675	C, 5, 6, 1 1, 2, 13	C VI	Plate V: 4a–b
24		Hluk	II	2549	B, 2, 3, 2, 2, 3, 13	B IV	Plate V: 6
25		Hluk	III	S2/1990	B, 3, 6, 2, 2, 2, 3	B IX	Plate V: 3
26	35	Holešov, Grave 68		276-78/68	E, 2, 3, 4, 1, 3, 13	E II	Plate XXX: 3
27	37	Hroznová Lhota		?	A, 3, 3, 4, 1, 1, 17	A VII	Plate XXXI: 4
28	38	Hrubčice		6602	A, 2, 3, 4, 2, 2, 13	A IIIa	Plate XXX: 2
29	42	Jankovice		56	B, 8, 6, 2, 2, 2, 13	B XVI	Plate V: 1
30	45	Jevíčko, Jevíčko-předměstí Cadastre		J 658	A, 3, 6, 1, 2, 2 2, 10	A IIIa	Plate LIX: 2a–b
31	46	Ježkovice	I	Pa 1152/38	B, 2, 6, 2, 2, 3, 13	B V	Plate IX: 1
32		Ježkovice	II	A 76808	C, 3, 2, 1, 2, 2, 13	C IV	Plate V: 2
33	47	Jiříkovice, Grave 2/1934	II	83706	A, 3, 6, 2, 1, 1, 17	A VII	Plate VIII: 2
34	48	Klenovice na Hané		28334	A, 2, 6, 2, 1, 1, 11	A IVa	Plate VIII: 1
35	50	Kojetín		?	C, 3, 6, 2, 4, 1, 13	C IV	Plate X: 5
36	51	Kostelec u Holešova, Barrow 1 / Group VIII		StAU 130	C, 7, 3, 2, 1, 2, 13	C VIII	Plate IX: 8
37		Kostelec u Holešova, Barrow 1 / Group X		StAU 124	C, 7, 3, 1, 1, 2, 13	C VIII	Plate IX: 6
38	52	Krasice		6585	A, 3, 6, 4, 4, 2, 13	A V	Plate IX: 3
39	54	Krmelín		A 67668	A, 1, 6, 2, 1, 3, 4	A Ia	Plate X: 7
40	55	Křtomil		80052	A, 8, 7, 4, 2, 2, 7	F II	Plate X: 2; LXI: 2
41	57	Lazníky		1600/63/15	C, 4, 2, 1, 2, 2, 13	C V	Plate XXX: 4
42	58	Ledce, Grave 1		95206	A, 2, 6, 1, 1, 1 2, 13	A IVa	Plate X: 4
43	61	Letonice		51836	C, 9, 3, 4, 1, 4, 17	C V	Plate X: 6
44	62	Lhota	II	51864	A, 6, 6, 4, 2, 2, 4	A IXb	Plate XXX: 5
45	63	Lhotka		51867	A, 2, 7, 4, 1, 3, 20	A IVa	Plate IX: 5
46	64	Lipov		70131	B, 2, 6, 4, 1, 3, 16	B VIa	Plate XI: 1
47	65	Loučná na Desnou		P 456	A, 5, 2, 4, 1, 3, 17	A X	Plate XII: 4
48	66	Luhačovice		51894	A, 8, 3, 1, , 2, 3, 22	A X	Plate X: 1
49	67	Luleč		49403	B, 8, 2, 4, 1, 2, 12	B XVIIa	Plate XII: 1
50	68	Malé Hradisko		A 602-3206	B, 7, 6, 1, 2, 4, 12	B XVb	Plate XXXI: 1a–b

Table V.3. Continuation 1

Assem. No.	Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Inv. No.	Description	Type	Illustration
51	69	Malhostovice		51865	A, 2, 3, 3, 1, 2, 13	A IVa	Plate XIII: 3a–b
52	70	Mělčany		RS 00641	B, 7, 6, 3, 4, 2, 19	B XII	Plate IX: 5
53	71	Mistřice		1128	A, 2b, 6, 3, 5, 2, 19	A I	Plate XI: 4
54	72	Myslejovice	I	51868	A, 5, 6, 1, 2, 2, 12	A XIa	Plate XII: 5
55		Myslejovice	II	A 6595	A, 2, 6, 1, 14, 2, 20	A IIa	Plate XII: 3
56	73	Náklo	II	?	B, 2, 3, 1, 1, 3, 21	B IV	Plate XIV: 5
57	74	Napajedla		6238	A, 3, 6, 2, 2, 1, 13	A VI	Plate XI: 2
58	75	Nedachlebice		135	B, 2, 6, 4, 1, 3, 23	B VIb	Plate XIII: 2
59	76	Nedašova Lhota		300	B, 2, 3, 2, 4, 3, 13	B IV	Plate XIV: 6
60	77	Němčice nad Hanou	I	?	A, 3, 7, 2, 1, 1, 13	A VI	Plate XIV: 1
61		Němčice nad Hanou		?	A, 5, 6, 2, 2, 1, 12	A XIa	Plate XIV: 3
62	78	Nezamyslice		245 / 64	B, 8, 6, 2, 1, 3, 20	B XVIIa	Plate XV: 2
63	79	Nová Lhota		51866	B, 8, 7, 1, 1, 2, 21	B XVIIb	Plate XV: 3
64	80	Nový Jičín, Libhošť Cadastre		?	C, 1b 6, 4, 1, 2, 20	C I	Plate XII: 1
65	83	Olomouc, Grave 1/1975		53386/74	B, 2, 6, 4, 2, 2, 13	B V	Plate XV: 5
66	84	Olomouc, Nemilany Cadastre, Grave 19		1/2000-819-3	B, 2, 7, 2, 2, 3, 13	B V	Plate XXVIII: 2a–b
67	85	Olomouc, Slavonín Cadastre, Grave 72	I	2/2000-873-6	B, 7, 3, 2, 1, 2, 12	B XVa	Plate XV: 6
68		Olomouc, Slavonín Cadastre, Grave 164	II	3/2001-861-8	C, 7, 3, 4, 2, 12, 12	C VIII	Plate XXVIII: 1a–b
69	88	Otaslavice	III	?	A, 8, 85 3, 1, 2, 3, 17	A XIV	Plate XVI: 1
70	89	Pavlov, Grave 14/1982		11839/12-91/82	B, 2 ,6, 1, 1, 1, 13	B VIa	Plate XVI: 5
71	92	Police		51835	C, 8, 6, 4, 1, 3, 17	C II	Plate XVI: 6
72	96	Prusinovice, Barrow 7 / Group III	I	51922	C, 3, 3, 4, 1, 4, 13	C IV	Plate XVII: 2
73		Prusinovice	II	51870	A, 2, 6, 2, 4, 3, 19	A IIa	Plate XVII: 5
74		Prusinovice		51869	A, 4c, 3, 3, 2, 2, 12	A VIII	Plate XVII: 1
75		Prusinovice	III	VMO 3222	B, 2, 3, 3, 1, 2, 12	B VIa	Plate XVII: 4
76		Prusinovice, Barrow 7 / Group II	IV	A 67998	B, 3, 6, 3, 1, 2, 13	B X	Plate XVII: 3
77		Prusinovice	V	133	A, 2, 3, 3, 4, 2, 22	A IIb	Plate XVIII: 5
78	98	Příbor	I	?	B, 5, 3, 4, 4, 2, 23	B XIII	Plate XVIII: 6
79	102	Rožnov pod Radhoštěm, Hážovice Cadastre		3	A, 2, 6, 3, 4, 2, 19	A IIb	Plate XVIII: 8
80	103	Rudimov		?	B, 9, 3, 4, 2, 2, 22	B XVIII	Plate XIX: 1
81	104	Rymice		?	B, 2, 7, 2, 4, 2, 13	B IV	Plate XVIII: 7
82	107	Slatinice		?	B, 3, 6, 4, 1, 3, 12	B X	Plate XXI: 7
83	109	Slížany, Grave 7		52369	B, 6, 7, 4, 2, 1, 10	E V	Plate XIX: 3
84	111	Spytihněv		51817	E, 3, 3, 4, 2, 1, 12	E III	Plate XIX: 2
85	112	Stará Ves (Přerov District), Barrow 1		StAÚ 143	A 2, 6, 2, 1, 2, 13	A IVa	Plate XX: 3
86		Stará Ves (Přerov District), Barrow 2		StAÚ 142	A, 3, 6, 3, 2, 1, 13	A V	Plate XX: 5
87		Stará Ves (Přerov District), Barrow 3		StAÚ 145	A, 4c, 2, 4, 2, 2, 13	A VIII	Plate XX: 6a–b
88	113	Stichovice	I	6084	A, 3, 6, 2, 1, 2, 17	A V	Plate XXI: 3
89		Stichovice	II	89130	B, 8, 3, 1, 2, 2, 17	B XIIIa	Plate XXI: 2
90	116	Tečovice		2856	A, 3, 3, 1, 4, 1, 12	A V	Plate XXI: 1
91	117	Těšetice (Olomouc District), Grave 1/1966		A 8801	B 7, 6, 2, 1, 3, 13	B XVa	Plate XXI: 9
92	118	Těšetice (Znojmo District), Structure 363		L 6919	X, 8, 3, 1, 1, 1, 5	F I	Plate XXI: 6
93	119	Tvarožná		83729	B, 8, 3, 4, , 1, 2, 13	B XVII	Plate XXI: 8

Table V.3. Continuation 2

Assem. No.	Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Inv. No.	Description	Type	Illustration
94	120	Týn nad Bečvou, Barrow 1 / Group II	I	VMO 4247	A, 3, 6, 2, 1, 2, 13	A VII	Plate XXV: 4
95	121	Uherský Brod	I	144	E, 1b, 7, 1, 2, 2, 12	E I	Plate XXI: 5
96		Uherský Brod	II	5569	A, 5, 3, 4, 4, 2, 12	A IXa	Plate XXII: 5
97	122	Určice	I	6594	B, 5, 3, 4, 1, 3, 13	B XVIIb	Plate XXIII: 4
98		Určice, Grave 12/1993	II	140658	A, 2, 6, 3, 1, 2, 11	A IVa	Plate XXII: 1
99	123	Velehrad		VMO 4286	F, 4c, 2, 3, 2, 3, 20	E IV	Plate XXIV: 5
100	124	Velká nad Veličkou	I	A 68079	A, 3, 1, 3, 4, 2, 12	A IV	Plate XXII: 4
101	125	Velké Pavlovice, Grave (?)		17924-1342/81	B, 5, 6, 4, 1, 1, 13	B XIIIa	Plate XXIII: 3
102	126	Velký Týnec		1600/63/13	E?, 6, 5, 1, 1, 3, 13	E VI	Plate XXII: 7
103	127	Veselá		176	B , 1, 3, 2, 2, 2, 12	B III	Plate XXIII: 2
104	128	Veselíčko	II	A 220	C, 1b, 6, 1, 1, 2, 20	C I	Plate XXIII: 6
105	130	Víceměřice		6585	C, 4a, 2, 4, 1, 2, 12	C V	Plate XXIII: 5
106	132	Vracov		P 246	B, 3, 6, 4, 4, 2, 19	B VIII	Plate XXIII: 7
107	133	Vranovice		Pa 11749/40	A, 2, 7, 4, 1, 2, 13	A IVa	Plate XXIV: 6
108	134	Vrchoslavice, Grave 14		06/2006-819-1	B, 4c, 1, 1, 2, 1, 17	B XI	Plate XXII: 2
109	135	Vřesovice		I	C, 3, 3, 1, 2, 2, 13	C IV	Plate XXV: 6
110	137	Zádveřice		3950	A. 8, 6, 4 1, 3, 19	A XIII	Plate XXV: 7
111	138	Záhlinice		?	C, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 17	C II	Plate LVIII: 3
112	140	Zlín, Prštné Cadastre		3769	A, 8, 3, 4, 5, 2, 19	A XIII	Plate XXV: 3
113	143	Želetice		51821	E, 5, 3, 2, 1, 1, 18	E V	Plate XXII: 3
114	144	Žeranovice		215	A, 2, 7, 2, 2, 2, 23	A Va	Plate XXIV: 3
115		Žeranovice		216	C, 4a, 2, 2, 2, 2, 13	C V	Plate XXIV: 2
116	145	Žopy		?	B, 8, 3, 1, 1, 2, 13	B XVIIb	Plate XXIV: 1
117	273	Dolní Libochová		?	A, 5, 6, 4, 4, 2, 13	A XIa	Plate LIX: 1a–b
118	274	Hradčany		?	B, 3, 2, 2, 1, 2, 13	B? X	Plate LX: 1
119	276	Kelč		?	C, 3, 3, 4, 1, 2, 13	C IV	Plate LVIII: 1a–b
120	257	Hranice and surroundings		46/61/1	A, 8, 6, 4, 4, 2, 12	A VIII	Plate XXVII: 4
121	258	Jevíčko and surroundings		M 5	A, 9, 6, 1, 1, 3, 8	A IVa	Plate LVIII: 4a–b
122	259	Prostějov and surroundings		6594	A, 2, 6, 3, 1, 3, 13	A IVa	Plate XXVI: 6
123	261	Valašské Klobouky and surroundings		299	A, 8, 3, 4, 4, 2, 19	A XIII	Plate XXVII: 5
124	263	Znojmo and surroundings		?	B, 2, 6, 4, 5, 5, 8	B I	Plate LVI: 2
125	264	South Moravia		?	B, 7, 6, 4, 2, 5, 17	B XVb	Plate LVII: 3a–b
126		South Moravia		?	B, 7, 6, 4, 1, 4, 21	B XVb	Plate LX: 3
127	146	Bohučovice		215	B, 1, 6, 4, 4, 3, 13	B II	Plate VII: 6
128	147	Bohumín		MC/A/61/99	A, 2, 6, 4, 2, 3, 23	A IVb	Plate VII: 4
129	148	Bohušov, part of municipality Ostrá Hora		?	A, 5, 6, 4, 1, 3, 16	A IXa	Plate II: 6
130	149	Bravantice	I	P 217	C, 3, 3, 3, 1, 3, 17	C IV	Plate III: 7
131	150	Bravinné		A 215	B, 2, 6, 1, 2, 3, 17	B V	Plate II: 7
132	152	Hlučín		P 89/1	A, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 21	A IVb	Plate IV: 7
133	153	Holasovice		P 413	B, 5, 3, 2, 2, 4, 12	B XIIIb	Plate VI: 4
134	154	Chuchelná		P 1105	A, 6, 6, 4, 4, 2, 17	A IXa	Plate V: 5
135	155	Karlova Studánka		P 832	B, 2, 3, 4, 1, 4, 18	B VIb	Plate VIII: 7
136	158	Krnov	II	A 535	A, 4b, 2, 4, 1, 2, 16	A VIII	Plate IX: 7a–b
137	161	Oldřišov	I	P 2686	A, 8, 6, 1, 5, 2, 12	A XIII	Plate XIII: 4
138	162	Opava, Kateřinky u Opavy Cadastre	I	1961 / 9	C, 7, 2, 4, 2, 2, 17	C VIII	Plate XV: 1
139	166	Stará Ves (Nový Jičín District)	I	P 44	A, 7, 3, 3, 1, 3, 23	A XIb	Plate XX: 4
140		Stará Ves (Nový Jičín District)	II	?	B, 9, 6, 4, 1, 2, 22	B XII	Plate XIX: 4a–b

Table V.3. Continuation 3

Assem. No.	Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Inv. No.	Description	Type	Illustration
141	279	Opava, Vávrovice Cadastre, Structure 622		?	B, 8, 3, 4, 1, 1, 13	B XVIIa	Plate LXI: 1
142	266	Silesia		P 883	A, 3, 7, 4, 4, 2, 17	A Vb	Plate XXVI: 3
143		Silesia		P 884	A, 2, 6, 4, 4, 3, 17	A II	Plate XXVI: 1
144		Silesia		P 1013	A, 3, 6, 1, 2, 2, 17	A VI	Plate XXV: 5
145	171	Barchov		3124	B, 2, 7, 4, 1, 2, 17	B Via	Plate XXXIII: 1
146	172	Barchovice		A 851	B, 2, 3, 2, 1, 2, 17	B Via	Plate L: 2a–b
147	175	Brňany, Grave		7844	B, 5, 6, 1, 1, 3, 13	B XIIIa	Plate LXIII: 3
148	177	Břešťany, Grave 1/1982		14/82-8	B, 2, 6, 1, 1, 1 3, 13	BVIa	Plate XXXIII: 3
149	178	Byzhradec	I	?	A, 2, 6, 2, 2, 2 , 13	A IIIa	Plate XXIX: 3
150	180	Čachovice, Grave 3		6/80-4	A, 5, 3, 4, 1, 2, 17	A X	Plate LXV: 2a–b
151	184	Dobruška		?	A, 2, 3, 4, 1, 1, 17	A VII	Plate XXIX: 2
152	185	Dolní Černilov		2684	A, 2, 6, 1, 2, 1, 13	A IIIb	Plate XXXIII: 2
153	186	Dolní Krupá		1251	A, 2, 6, 4, 2, 2, 17	A IIIa	Plate XXXIV: 3a–b
154	187	Dolní Ředice		10251	A, 2, 6, 1, 1, 2, 13	A IVa	Plate XXXIV: 1
155	188	Duchcov	I	74-15/73	A, 2, 3, 3, 2, 2, 17	A IVa	Plate LI: 3
156		Duchcov	II	17-80/73	A, 4c , 2, 4, 2, 3, 17	A VIII	Plate XLIV: 3a–b
157	189	Heřmanice		11859	C, 2, 3, 1, 2, 2, 17	C II	Plate XXXVI: 1
158	195	Hryzely, Grave (?)		10099	B, 2, 6, 2, 1, 3, 21	B VIb	Plate XXXV: 1
159	196	Hudcov		419	A, 2, 5, 3, 2, 2, 17	A IVa	Plate L: 1
160	198	Chlum		2686	B, 2, 2, 4, 2, 2, 17	B V	Plate XXXVIII: 3
161	199	Chotusice		Dv. 8788	B, 2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 17	B V	Plate XLV: 4a–c
162	200	Jedousov		1050	A, 8, 5, 4, 2, 2, 17	A XIII	Plate XLVII: 1a–b
163	201	Jestřabí Lhota		A 579	B, 1a, 3, 4, 2, 3, 17	B III	Plate XLVII: 3
164	202	Klučov, Grave (Feature) Kh 6		?	B, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2, 24	B VIa	Plate LXVIII: 2
165	204	Kolín, Grave 12	I	9110	A, 2, 2, 4, 2, 4, 17	A III	Plate XXXII: 1a–b
166		Kolín, Grave 14	I	9109	A, 8, 6, 4, 2, 3, 12	A XIII	Plate XXXVI: 3a–c
167		Kolín	II	A 202	B, 7, 6, 4, 1, 3, 21	B XVb	Plate L: 4a–b
168		Kolín	III	A 656	B, 5, 3, 4, 1, 3, 17	B XIIa	Plate XLVIII: 2a–b
169	208	Kutná Hora, Grave 1	I	10100	B, 2, 7 , 4, 1, 4, 18	B VIb	Plate XXXVII: 4a–b
170		Kutná Hora, Structure 1	II	o.1-F-x/48	A, 2, 6, 4, 4, 3, 13	A IIa	Plate XLII: 5a–b
171	209	Lahošť		17-674	B, 2, 6, 4, 1, 4, 17	B VIb	Plate LIII: 1a–c
172	210	Ledvice		?	A, 2, 6, 4, 1, 4, 17	A IVa	Plate LIV: 4
173	212	Libiš		Pr 780	B, 8, 6, 4, 4, 2, 17	B VIII	Plate XXXVIII: 2
174	213	Litoměřice, Depot (?)		507092	D, 2, 6, 4, 2, 3, 13	D I	Plate XXXVIII: 5a–b
175	214	Lužice		1-48/76	A, 2, 7, 4, 2, 3, 17	A IIIa	Plate IL: 2a–b
176	215	Měšice, Grave 8/1988		229/88/5	A, 2, 6, 2, 2, 2, 13	A IVa	Plate XXXIX: 1a–b
177	220	Nížebohy		?	A, 1a, 7, 3, 4, 1, 2	A Ia	Plate XXXIX: 2
178	221	Noutonice		?	B, 2, 7, 1, 2, 1, 13	B III	Plate LII: 1
179	223	Nymburk		10096	A, 2, 6, 4, 1, 2, 16	A IVa	Plate XXXIX: 4
180	225	Paceřice		AR 404	B, 1a, 7, 2, 5, 5, 7	B I	Plate XLVI: 3
181	226	Pátek, Grave 2		P 8497	A, 2, 7 , 4, 1, 2, 17	A IVa	Plate XLI: 4
182		Pátek, Grave 3		P 8496	A, 2, 3, 3, 1, 3, 13	A IVa	Plate XXXIX: 3
183	227	Pňov		P 672	B, 2, 3, 2, 4, 3, 7	B XIV	Plate LII: 2a–c.
184	230	Praha, Bohnice Cadastre		16170	A, 5, 3, 4, 1, 1, 13	A IXa	Plate LI: 2
185	231	Praha, Ďáblice Cadastre		46413	B, 5, 3, 2, 1, 1, 18	B XIIIa	Plate LI: 1
186	232	Prosmyky, Grave 1/1900		K 7497	B, 2, 5, 4, 2, 3, 17	B V	Plate XXXVII: 5a–b
187	233	Rohozec		P 240	A, 2, 6, 4, 2, 3, 13	A IIIa	Plate XL: 3a–c
188	234	Řisuty		2182	C, 2, 3, 1, 1, 2, 22	C II	Plate LV: 3
189	235	Semeč		2776	A, 7, 7, 4, 1, 2, 17	A XII	Plate L: 3
190	236	Slatiny		380	A, 2, 6, 1, 2, 3, 19	A IIa	Plate XLI: 3a–c
191	237	Sobčice		?	B, 2, 6, 3, 1, 2, 13	B VIa	Plate XXXVIII: 1
192	238	Stéblová		10097	A, 8, 6, 2, 2, 3, 17	A XIII	Plate XXXVIII: 4a–b

Table V.3. Continuation 4

Assem. No.	Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Inv. No.	Description	Type	Illustration
193	239	Stradonice		1414a	F, 3, 4, 1, 1, 2, 13	D II	Plate LV: 1
194	241	Strupčice		440	B, 2, 6, 4, 1, 2, 17	B VIa	Plate XLV: 3
195	244	Šárovcova Lhota		13079	B, 5, 7, 4, 2, 3, 13	B XIIIa	Plate XLIII: 1a–b
196	245	Tismice		A 585	B, 3, 3, 1, 1, 2, 13	B X	Plate XLVII: 2a–b
197	246	Trmice, Grave 8/1987		13027	B, 2, 3, 3, 2, 2, 13	B V	Plate XL: 2a–b
198	247	Třebonice, Grave 1		49855	B, 2, 6, 2, 1, 2, 17	B VIa	Plate XL: 1a–b
199	248	Únětice		28260	A, 7, 6, 4, 1, 1, 18	A XII	Plate XLI: 1
200	249	Ústí nad Labem		10094	A, 2, 5, 4, 4, 2, 17	A IIa	Plate XLII: 2a–b
201	250	Velim		A 2920	B, 5, 4, 4, 1, 2, 17	B X	Plate LI: 4
202	251	Velké Žernoseky, Grave 47		MT HK 13327	B, 2, 4, 4, 1, 2, 17	B VII	Plate LXXXII: 3
203	252	Veltruby		10101	A, 5, 7, 4, 4, 3, 21	A IXb	Plate XLII: 4a–b
204	253	Vraný		V 7254	A,1a, 3, 1, 2, 1, 17	A Ia	Plate XLI: 2
205	281	Lovosice, Structure 21A/02		27/02-191	B, 3, 7, 2, 1, 1, 23	B X	Plate LXXV: 5
206	267	Dašice and surroundings		697 / 64	B, 7, 3, 4, 2, 3, 17	B XVb	Plate XLIII: 2a–b
207	268	Hradec Králové and surroundings		2275	A, 1b, 7, 1, 4, , 2, 17	A Ib	Plate XXXVI: 4
208	269	Kolín and surroundings		A 652	A, 2, 6, 2, 4, 2, 17	A V	Plate IL: 1a–b
209	270	Písek and surroundings		A12524	A, 7, 6, 1, 2, 2, 5	A XIa	Plate LV: 2
210	272	Bohemia		10095	A, 7, 3, 4, 1, 2, 17	A IVa	Plate XLII: 3a–b

Table V.4. Silicite chisels on the territory of the Czech Republic (1–11 – Moravia; 12–13 – Czech Silesia; 14–16 – Bohemia).

Assem. No.	Cat. No.	Locality	Site	Dimensions					Raw material	Type	Illustration
				Length	Blade	Butt	Max. width	Thick-ness			
1	10	Boleradice	I	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
2	20	Čechůvky		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
3	31	Dolní Němčí	I	580	190	200	210	160	SGSd	Ch I	Plate III: 1
4	49	Klopina		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
5	53	Krásno nad Bečvou		920	160	220	260	240	NdS/SMG(?)	Ch III	Plate VIII. 5
6	56	Kubšice, Structure		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
7	73	Náklo	I	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
8	108	Slatinky		550	150	150	170	120	SGS	Ch I	Plate XX: 2
9	139	Zástřizly		750	170	150	200	155	SGSd	Ch III	Plate XXV: 1
10	141	Želatovice		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
11	258	Jevíčko and sur-roundings		78 (blade)	208		210	210	NdS	Ch I	Plate LX: 2
12	165	Rychvald		?	?	?	?	?	?	?	
13	230	Úvalno	III	66	11	15		11	SGSd	Ch III	Plate LVII: 2
14	173	Běšice, Grave 1/1936		820	150	80		110	SGSd	Ch II	Plate XXXIV: 2
15	228	Polepy		1200		180	230	215	SGSd	CH IV	Plate LIV: 3a–c
16	240	Strakonice		550	100	80	120	100	SGS	CH III	Plate L: 5

VI. Occurrence of silicite axes and chisels in Moravia, Czech Silesia and Bohemia in the Eneolithic

VI.1 Moravia

VI.1.1 Funnel Beaker culture

The Funnel Beaker culture (FBC) dates to the Early and the beginning of the Middle Eneolithic when it was first heavily influenced and then subsumed by the Baden culture. Its bearers have been documented in a vast area of northern Europe, from Jutland to Lower Austria and from the Netherlands to west Ukraine. The FBC of Moravia and Lower Austria was on the southern periphery of this cultural complex (Šmíd 2017, obr. 1). The archaeological research is based on the study of hillforts, rural settlements and burial grounds. At the end of the 2000s, 100 sites were recorded in Moravia (Šmíd 1993, 165).
Based on an analysis of finds and a comparison of available sources with regard to the situation in the neighbouring lands (Bohemia, Lower Austria), the Funnel Beaker culture in Moravia can be divided into three stages: I. Pre-Baalberg, II. Baalberg and III. Boleráz. In the Pre-Baalberg stage, Epilengyel and later forms of Moravian Painted Pottery cultures were in demise. In the material culture of the Baalberg stage, there is a difference between finds from the foreland of the Bohemian Massif and the areas to the east of it. The influence of the Boleráz group is evident in the latest stage (Šmíd 2017, 14).
In the Moravian branch of the Funnel Beaker culture silicite axes occurred only at the Hlinsko hillfort in the Přerov District: in features 8/1968 (Plate IV: 3) and 28/1976 (Plate IV: 5, Photo 182). The first axe was made from silicite of glacigene sediments while the second example was probably made from the silicite of the Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic, G variety. Jiří Pavelčík, the head of archaeological research at this site, overestimated the importance of the Baden culture and dated both the artefacts to the Boleráz stage of the Baden culture. Recently, the finds were reassessed by Miroslav Šmíd and the artefacts originally dated to the Early Baden culture were evaluated as phase III of the Funnel Beaker culture (Šmíd 2017, Tab. 1).
Accidental finds of silicite axes contain two artefacts that can be associated with the Funnel Beaker culture. One of them is a flint axe from Křtomil. Originally, we only had a simple drawing by Innocenc Ladislav Červinka (Plate X: 2). Subsequently, the artefact was found in the collections of the Moravian Museum and it was possible to have complete drawing documentation made (Plate LI: 2). The axe is rectangular in plan, with a widely open blade, one side concave and the other convex. Most of the cheek area is polished. František Kalousek assumed it to be a chisel (Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 69). This shape of axe never occurs in Central Europe but similar pieces are found in Denmark, except that their surface is completely knapped. There, they are dated to the earliest Funnel Beaker culture (Nielsen 1977, 115, Fig. 50: b). The Křtomil axe is made from a strongly patinated Northern flint, which suggests it originates from this area.
The second axe, found in a museum collection in Znojmo, is also rectangular in plan, with a completely knapped surface (Plate LVI: 2). Its find circumstances are unknown; it is thus denoted as Znojmo and surroundings. It is made from the Northern flint of Danian age. Analogous finds have been discovered on Danish territory (Nielsen 1977, Fig. 40: a) and dated to the earliest stage of the Funnel Beaker culture. The raw material again confirms the possible Danish origin of this artefact. In the Czech Republic, this type of axe also has also been found in Bohemia (see Chapter VI.3.1).

VI.1.2 Baden culture

The Baden culture is a representative of prehistoric development in the Middle Eneolithic and follows the Funnel Beaker culture. Its material culture is known from hill-top and lowland settlements. So far, no burial sites have been discovered. The Baden culture is divided in four stages. While the material culture of the first two stages draws on the traditions of the Funnel Beaker culture, stage III pottery brings an entirely new quality, both in shape and decoration. Late Baden pottery corresponds with stage IV, which has two phases. In the older phase (IVa) the influence of the Slavonic-Vučedol complex together with less decoration are displayed and in phase IVb the onset of the Bošáca culture is manifested. House 363A was excavated at the settlement of Baden culture in Těšetice (Znojmo District). This is dated to the Baden culture IVa (Polák 2006, 150). Pottery (Plate XCVII: 15–20) and a rich assemblage of knapped industry was unearthed there (Plate XCVII: 2–14). Among the knapped lithic artefacts is a small axe made from burned Moravian Jurassic chert. In plan, one side is convex and the other concave, while the blade is polished (Plate XXI: 5; Photo 67). It is similar to an axe from Duchcov,

Site I, in Bohemia (Plate IL: 3; Photo 134). This does not have polished blade and thus is categorised as a blank (see Chapter V). The silicite axe found in Těšetice is categorised as an axe with a special shape in the typological system (Type F I).

VI.1.3 Jevišovice culture

The Jevišovice culture is a part of Late Eneolithic development in south and south-west Moravia. The eastern border of its oecumene is the River Morava, where it borders the Bošáca culture. To the west and north-west, it is geographically bounded by the Drahanská vrchovina / Drahany Highlands. The northern border is defined by finds of Jevišovice culture pottery between the towns of Vyškov and Prostějov and as far as the hillfort of Svitávka (Blansko District) in the Boskovice Furrow. In central Moravia, it bordered the Globular Amphorae culture; the boundary being the line connecting Holešov, Kroměříž and Prostějov (Šmíd 1999, obr. 1).
In the 1970s, Anna Medunová published catalogues of material from three hillforts: Starý Zámek near Jevišovice – layer B (1972), "Nad Mírovcem" near Grešlové Mýto (1973) and the Palliardi's hillfort near Vysočany (1977a). Based on a comparative analysis of these hillforts, she created an internal chronology of this culture (1977b), which is still in use in the present day.
Silicite axes were found at hillforts. A burned silicite axe (Plate II: 5, Photo 95) was found in Brno, Líšeň Cadastre, in a cultural layer containing Jevišovice culture pottery (*cf.* Medunová-Benešová 1964, obr. 19–23; Kopacz et al. 2014, Fig. 3). An assemblage of four silicite axes was discovered at the Eneolithic hillfort in Luleč (Vyškov District), where an assemblage of Jevišovice Pottery was also unearthed, from which one piece was made from Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic silicite, variety G (Plate XII: 1, Photo 38). Another artefact is known from Skutil's photodocumentation (1946, obr. 31), which shows that it is made from Krzemionki type banded silicite. At a hillfort in Ohrozim (Vyškov District), which dates to the Funnel Beaker culture (Šmíd, Přichystal 2015), an assemblage of the Late Eneolithic pottery was unearthed (Šmíd, Přichystal 2015, Obr. 42) together with an assemblage of three axes, two of which are extant. The first is probably made from Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic silicite, G variety (Plate XIV: 2, Photo 47) while the second one is from burned Krzemionki type banded silicite (Plate XII: 2, Photo 46). A third axe (Plate XXIX: 1) was found at the hillfort near Bílovice (Prostějov District). It was accompanied by an assemblage of fragments belonging to the Jevišovice culture pottery and is made from Krzemionki type silicite (Plate LXXXVI).
The finds of silicite axes described above come from the hillforts of central Moravia, where Krzemionki type banded silicite is classified as an import from the Polish Globular Amphorae culture, where numerous analogies have been found (Wiślański 1966). A strong relationship is evidenced by the Jevišovice hillforts in south-west Moravia, where fragments of globular amphorae were found in a pottery assemblage from Vysočany and layer B at Jevišovice (Medunová-Benešová 1977b, obr. 9–10). This pottery never occurs at the fortifications in central Moravia, where the axes of Polish provenance originate.

VI.1.4 Bošáca culture

The Bošáca culture, originally understood as the Late Eneolithic group stemming from the Baden culture, was singled out by Vojtěch Budinský-Krička based on a pottery assemblage from a surface collection at *Pohančeniště* in the Slovak village of Bošáca (Trenčín District) after WWII (Budaváry 1931, 108–109, obr. 2). In Slovakia, the population of the Bošáca culture peoples was concentrated in the area of the White and Little Carpathians and upper reaches of the Váh, Nitra and Žitava Rivers. In the north, it reaches Považská Bystrica and Orava. The south border was originally determined as the Bratislava-Nitra-Nové Zámky line (Chropovský, Němejcová-Pavúková 1983, obr. 1) but was corrected in the 2000s by Jana Šuteková (2008, 282), based on Jevišovice culture finds discovered south of Kočín. The bearers of the Bošáca culture passed through the Orava Region to Lesser Poland, where Bošáca culture settlements are documented by archaeological remains of the Zeslawice-Pleszów group (Zastawny 2011, Ryc. 5, 10–12). The culture's presence in the Polish part of Upper Silesia, where it is possibly documented by the finds from Boleslaw, cannot be excluded (Godłowska 1979, 311).
Bošáca culture finds in Moravia were identified by Jan Pavelčík, who started with surface collection in 1941, and later with archaeological excavations (1948 and 1951) at the hill-top settlement at Hrad in Bánov (Uherské Hradiště District). Pavelčík's first text pointing out the existence of Bošáca pottery – which had been formerly classified as belonging to the Jevišovice culture – was an article presenting the results of rescue excavations in 1951 (Pavelčík Jan 1952). The Moravian part of the Bošáca culture has been confirmed in south-eastern Moravia, where it concentrated around Uherský Brod (Bánov, the Hrad hill-top settlement; the Kyčkov and Bažantnice I sites in Uherský Brod,) and in the Olšava and Dřevnice River Basins. Finds have been documented in the Kroměříž Region, to the north of the Napajedla Gate (Přílepy and Libosváry), at the hillfort in Hlinsko in the Moravian Gate Region (settlement layer V; Pavelčík Jiří 1992a) and in Lipník nad Bečvou. They are very rare to the west of the River Morava. The amphora belonging to the Bošáca culture found in feature 606 at the Globular Amphorae culture settlement in Opava, Vávrovice Cadastre in Czech Silesia, is classified as imported (Kopacz et al. 2014, Fig. 7).
The archaeological record of the Bošáca culture in Moravia is represented by lowland settlements (Lipník nad Bečvou, Trnávka) and hillforts (Bánov in the Uherské

Hradiště District and Hlinsko in the Přerov District). There are 13 sites in total. In Moravia, the only Bošáca culture flint axe was found at the Bánov hillfort: an axe butt from G variety of the Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic silicite was unearthed there (Plate I: 2; Photo 12). It was accompanied by fragments of Bošáca pottery (Plate LXXXV: 1–8), knapped industry and rarely also polished lithic industry (Kopacz et al. 2014, Plate I–VI).
Another artefact of Bošáca culture is a polished flint axe found in the cultural layer of trench trial 77-D/1986 at the hillfort in Hlinsko (Přerov District). This was accompanied by an assemblage of pottery, belonging both to the Funnel Beaker and Bošáca cultures. It was made of the banded silicite of Krzemionki type and its surface is polished (Plate IV: 6; Photo 12). Both the finishing and the raw material correspond to the silicite axes of the Globular Amphorae culture, which is contemporaneous with the Bošáca culture. The close ties between the two cultures is documented by the Bošáca culture amphora discovered in Opava, Vávrovice Cadastre (Czech Silesia) at a Globular Amphorae culture settlement at the site *U palhanské cesty* in settlement feature 606 (Kopacz et al. 2014, Fig. 7).

VI.1.5 Globular Amphorae culture

The Globular Amphorae culture (GAC) was one of the most widespread in Europe (*cf.* Peška 2013, mapa 9). Together with the territory of Bohemia, Moravia is the southernmost projection of the Silesian group of this culture. At first, the culture was documented by means of finds from settlement pits, surface collection and imports among the finds of the Jevišovice culture (see chapter. VI.1.3). As a result of extensive rescue excavations carried out in the late 20th century, settlement areas in south-east and central Moravia (Olomouc and Prostějov Regions, part of the Přerov Region and the Kroměříž Region) have been detected and partially explored (Peška 2013, 80, mapa 10). No burial sites have been discovered yet. Although we now know a large number of settlements, almost no silicite axes have been found. Among isolated finds of silicite axes worthy of interest is one from Prusinovice, Site II (Kroměříž District), which is of trapezoidal shape, with polished cheeks (Plate XVII: 5, Photo 203), made from Krzemionki type silicite (Photo 187). Its shape is identical to the axes of the Globular Amphorae culture from the north-west of Poland (Wiślański 1966, Rys. 53: 1, 4; 54. 6) made from the same material. This type of axe is not unique in the Czech Republic – one was found at a Řivnáč culture settlement in Bohemia (Plate XII: 5; LVIII) and in the cultural layer of the Eneolithic hillfort in Hlinsko (see Chapter VI.1.4). These silicite axes are classified as A II type.

VI.1.6 Corded Ware culture

The Corded Ware culture (CWC) is a vast cultural complex whose carriers settled Europe from the Netherlands to upstream Volga and from Finland to Switzerland. Moravia – together with Bohemia, south-west and central Germany, Upper Lusatia, Silesia and Lesser Poland – is one of its central European territories. Representatives of the culture arrived there from neighbouring Bohemia and Silesia. Until recently, the archaeological record consisted of burial grounds and isolated finds of stone battle-axes (Šebela 1999). In recent years, extensive archaeological excavations have also unearthed settlements (Peška 2013, 10–110, obr. 62–65).
Internal chronology is based on the analysis of pottery, which is based on the periodisation system developed for Bohemia by Miroslav Buchvaldek (1967). It consists of three groups of finds (I to III), which are interpreted in chronological terms as development phases (see chapter VI.3.6). Group I is the oldest, while group III is the youngest and is represented by local pottery shapes. Unlike in Bohemia, the people of the Corded Ware culture abandoned their traditional pottery forms (two-handle amphorae and corded beakers) soon after arriving in Moravia and began to produce local forms represented by various jugs (Dřevohostice type, Balkan type Nagyrév jugs, A and B Ökörhalom type and Somogyvár type (Peška 2013, obr. 82). Based on this, find group III is divided into subgroups IIIa, IIIb and IIIc. Subgroup IIIa is characterised by Dřevohostice type jugs and amphora jugs in grave goods, subgroup IIIb by Balkan-type Nagyrév jugs of the Letonice variant, and sub-group IIIc by the Tvarožná variant of Balkan type Nagyrév jugs, and the Hoštice-Heroltice variant of Ökörhalom B type. Most of the finds in Moravia belong to group III (Šebela 1999, 12–13; Peška 2013, 152).
Currently, over 550 graves of differing quality have been studied in Moravia (Peška 2013, 108). Their grave goods contained at least 23 silicite axes, not all of which have been published. They are divided into four groups based on their cross-section:

a) with a rectangular cross-section (9 pieces);
b) with biconvex cross-section (8 pieces);
c) with a lenticular cross-section (5 pieces);
d) with planoconvex cross-section (1 piece).

ad a) Based on their shape, silicite axes with rectangular cross-sections, which are characterised by a slightly trapezoidal shape and polished blade (Ledce, Grave – Plate X: 4; Stará Ves, Přerov District, Barrow 1 – Plate XX: 3; Určice (Site II), Grave 12/1993 – Plate XXII: 1) can be categorised as type IVa, while those of broadly trapezoidal shape and polished body are categorised as type A V (Stará Ves, Přerov District, Barrow 2 – Plate XX: 5) and axes with a polished blade are type A VII (Jiříkovice, Site II, Grave 2/1934 – Plate VIII: 2; Týn nad Bečvou, Barrow 1 / Group II – Plate XXV: 4). A VIII type axes have a triangular shape (Bezměrov, Grave 18 – Plate II: 1; Stará Ves, Přerov District, Barrow 3 – Plate XX: 6), type A XI has one concave and one convex side (Bezměrov, Grave 2 – Plate I: 1).

ad b) Axes with a biconvex cross-section have different shapes. Two pieces are slightly trapezoidal, with polished cheeks and retouched sides, thus making them B V type (Olomouc, Grave 1/1975 – Plate XV: 5; Olomouc, city part Nemilany, Grave 19 – Plate XXV: 2a–b). Type B VIa is also slightly trapezoidal, but only the blade is polished (Pavlov, Grave 14 – Plate XVI: 5). Type B X is broadly trapezoidal, with a polished blade (Prusinovice, Site IV, Barrow 7, Group II – Plate XVII:3), while type B XI is triangular (Vrchoslavice, grave 14 – Plate XXII: 2). In type B XIIIa, one side is straight and the other convex (Dětkovice, Grave 2 – Plate XXX: 1). In the last two specimens, type XVa, one side is convex and the other concave (Olomouc-Slavonín, Site I, Grave 72 – Plate XV: 6; Těšetice, Olomouc District, Grave 1/1966 – Plate XXI: 9).
ad c) Five axes had lenticular cross-sections. Two axes are broadly trapezoidal with concave, symmetrically converging sides – that is type C IV (Boleradice, Site II, Grave 1/1972 – Plate VII: 3; Prusinovice, Site I, Barrow 7 / Group III – Plate XVII: 2). The remaining three artefacts have one side concave and the other convex – type VIII (Kostelec u Holešova, Barrow 1 / Group X – Plate IX: 6; Kostelec u Holešova, Barrow I / Group VIII – Plate IX: 8; Olomouc-Slavonín (Site II), Grave 164 – Plate XXVIII: 1a–b).
ad d) Axes with a planoconvex cross-section are represented by a single piece with one side straight and the other convex – type C VIII (Slížany, Grave 7 – Plate XIX: 3). Compared with the silicite axes from Bohemia, those from Moravia are made from a broader spectrum of raw materials (for more detail, see Chapter VI.3.6). Silicites from glacigene sediments prevail (12× SGS, 2× SGS (?), 2× SGSd, 2× SGSd (?). However, Polish silicites also occur: Krzemionki type banded silicite (1×), Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic silicites, variety G (1×) and variety Gojść (1×). White-grey chert has been detected (1×) and in the last case the silicite could not be determined (1× NdS).

VI.1.7 Bell Beaker culture (BBC)

Geographically, the Bell Beaker culture was an extremely extensive one: it ranged from north-west Africa to Lesser Poland and from Ireland to the Carpathian Basin (Kopacz et al. 2009, Map 1). It is divided into six main areas. Its eastern territory consisted of Bohemia, Moravia, Czech Silesia, south-west Slovakia, Lesser Poland, Lower Austria and Hungary.
The arrival of the Bell Beaker peoples from the Iberian Peninsula ended the development of the Corded Ware culture in the eastern part of Central Europe. The first Bell Beaker groups came to Moravia from the south, where a secondary centre of the culture formed as a result of the combination of migration and assimilation processes. From Moravia, the Bell Beaker population penetrated the neighbouring areas, particularly Bohemia, Silesia, Lesser Poland and south-west Slovakia.
Their material culture is known mainly from burial grounds (Dvořák 1991; Dvořák 1992; Dvořák, Hájek 1990; Dvořák et al. 1996), although lately numerous remains of settlements have also been discovered (Ondráček et al. 2005). Pottery analysis has produced a chronological sequence of four stages or find groups: I, I/II, II and III (Dvořák 1989, 202, 204; Ondráček et al. 2005, 16, Abb. 5). Find group I represents the beginnings of this culture while group III represents its final stage.
Stone knapped industry was dealt with in a summarising monograph by Kopacz, Přichystal and Šebela (2009). Apart from one exception, no silicite axes have been found in assemblages belonging to the Moravian branch of the Bell Beaker culture. This exception is a find from Grave 863 at the burial ground in Hoštice-Heroltice, Cadastre Hoštice (Vyškov District), dating to group II of the BBC. A notched tool with a short perforator tip on massive flake, made from a fragment of axe, of a silicite from glacigene sediments (Plate XXVI: 2) was found lying next to seven silicite arrowheads in the grave goods of a man aged between 49 and 58 years old (Plate LXXXIX). This find is a unique document of recycling a silicite axe as a material for the production of other knapped artefacts. The Bell Beaker populations intentionally sought previously inhabited sites – most often by Neolithic cultures – and they collected knapped industry (such as scrapers and knives) and reused it. In the case of Hoštice-Heroltice, they used a silicite axe as a source of raw material, in what is termed "garbage economy" (Furestier 2005, Volume I, 267, 268; Kopacz et al. 2009, 131, 132): a lack of quality silicite leads to waste recycling. Garbage economy was successfully implemented in both Moravia and Bohemia.

VI.2 Czech Silesia

VI.2.1 Funnel Beaker culture

As in Moravia, the beginnings of the Eneolithic in Czech Silesia were connected with the final period of the Lengyel culture. New inhabitants, associated with the Funnel Beaker culture (FBC), came to both Upper and Lower Silesia from the north or north-west. We know their material culture primarily from settlements, few of which have been extensively researched. Flat settlements prevail (Brumovice, Neplachovice; Opava, Vávrovice Cadastre; Opava, Site *Palhanec*; Opava, Předměstí Cadastre; Kateřinky u Opavy Cadastre; Opava, Jaktař Cadastre; Služovice/Hněvošice; Velké Hoštice; Janák 2012, 454, note 270). The settlements in Hradec nad Moravicí and Krnov at *Přední cvilínský kopec* were typical hill-top settlements (Novotný 1959; Šiffner 2007).
Only few graves are known from this area. Most of these are inhumation burials within settlements: Holasovice (Šikulová 1968; Stloukal 1968), Neplachovice (Šikulová 1971), Opava, Jaktař Cadastre (Juchelka 2006, 60) and Opava, Vávrovice Cadastre (Šmíd 2002); crematios are

rare (Úvalno; Jisl 1968, 18).
The dating of the FBC in Czech Silesia was addressed by Jiří Pavelčík in the early 1990s. His system, which included six phases (1994, 30–31), was not accepted by the professional community. Later, this issue was addressed by Vratislav Janák. Considering pottery typology and the current state of knowledge, Janák defines three stages. The oldest stage (FBC I) is evidenced by the settlement find complexes from Opava, Vávrovice Cadastre (Janák 2012, obr. 52–53). It corresponds to stages FBC 1A and 1B proposed by Miroslav Šmíd for Moravia (1994). It also includes sites with "syncretic pottery", for example Brumovice (Janák 2012,181, tab. 27–29). The middle stage of the Funnel Beaker culture (FBC II) includes sites where the pottery does not bear the traits of the earlier stage (FBC I) or of Baden pottery. In Šmíd's terms, it corresponds to grade IB 2 (Šmíd 1994), or the Jevišovice phase according to Alena Houšťová (1959, 1960). In Czech Silesia it is represented by finds from Služovice/Hněvotice (Janák 2012, obr. 54–56) and Feature 26/82 in Velké Hoštice (Janák 2012, obr. 57: 3; 58: 3, 4). The late stage (FBC III) is represented by sites and find complexes where the pottery already contains Baden features. In Moravia, it chronologically corresponds with Šmíd's stage I B2 (1994) and the Ohrozim phase according to Alena Houšťová (1959; 1960). FBC III is the phase most widely represented in Czech Silesia. Among the examples are features 15/82 and 48/82 at Velké Hoštice (Janák 2012, obr. 57: 1–2; 58: 2, 5; 59–62), feature 1/89 in Opava, Site *Palhanec* (Janák 2012, obr. 63–98), most of the pottery from Holasovice (Janák 2012, 166), the hill-top settlement in Krnov, Site *Přední cvilínský kopec*, and Hradec nad Moravicí (Janák 2012, 181). In Poland, the most representative example is the settlement at Pietrowice Wielkie (Bukowska-Gedigowa 1980).
In Funnel Beaker culture sites in Czech Silesia, silicite axes have been found at the settlement in Krnov, Site I (Plate IX: 2; Photo 31), in Opava, Vávrovice Cadastre, Structure 622 (Plate LXI: 1), and in Velké Hoštice, Structure 48/1983 (Plate XXVII: 3). Based on the accompanying pottery finds (Krnov, Site I – Plate C; Velké Hoštice – Plate CI), they have been dated to FBC III.

VI.2.2 Baden culture

Baden culture occupation in Czech Silesia is highly questionable; so far it has been supported only by pottery forms, which show strong influence from the Baden cultural complex.

VI.2.3 Globular Amphorae culture

At the end of the Middle Eneolithic, the carriers of the Globular Amphorae culture began to enter Upper Silesia from the north. According to V. Janák, their presence might be evidenced by the short-term seasonal camps. These are archaeologically documented by several pits concentrated around a single (?) central settlement of a more permanent nature consisting of houses with various recessed features and kilns (Janák 2012, 47). Such a central settlement, with 60 excavated pits and 3 ground plans of above-ground constructions, was excavated at the *U Palhanské stezky* site in the Vávrovice part of Opava (Zezulová, Šedo 2004, obr. 2). No burial sites have been discovered. The vast majority of the sites in both the Czech and Polish parts of Upper Silesia date to the final, Late Eneolithic phase, which is contemporaneous with Early Corded Ware culture. Although there are a number of find complexes, they do not contain silicite axes. With regard to isolated finds in Czech Silesia, four axes made of banded silicite of the Krzemionki type have been published. Two axes were found in Děhylov (Opava District), one in Krásné Pole – now part of Ostrava – and one in Bravantice, Site II (Plate VI: 3). However, these finds have not been preserved. The finds from Děhylov were lost during the World War II. The Krásné Pole artefact was documented by low quality photographs in the excavation report by Vlasta Šikulová stored in the archive of Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Brno, Ref. No. 2159/62. They confirm the use of Krzemionki type silicite. A photo of the Bravantice find was published in a study by Lumír Jisl (1969, tab. I: 14).

VI.2.4 Corded Ware culture

The arrival of peoples of the Corded Ware culture in Czech Silesia is evidenced by isolated finds of type-A battle-axes (e.g. Březová, Opava District; Anlauf 2017, 188, obr. 4) and pottery fragments with typical undulating plastic strips which were among the finds from the settlement pits dated to the Globular Amphorae culture (Janák 2012, 49, note 367). The basis for research consists of graves, which until recently were known only from Polish Silesia (Roszkowice and Kietrz – Głubczyce District – Opole Voivodeship: Janák 2012, 49). Rescue excavations conducted in recent years have yielded axes on the Czech side at Opava, Vávrovice Cadastre (Hlas 2015) and Opava, Kateřinky u Opavy Cadastre (unpublished; information from Jiří Juchelka), where they were complemented by isolated finds of battle-axes of various forms (Šebela 1999).
Silicite axes, as part of grave goods, have so far only been found in the Polish part of Upper Silesia: in the grave at Staré Kotkowice, Prudnik District (Roesner 1938; Machnik 1979, 357) and in Kietrz, Głubczyce District (Machnik 1979, 358, Ryc. 218: f). Among the accidental finds of silicite axes from Czech Silesia was an artefact found in Opava, Kateřinky u Opavy Cadastre (Plate XV: 1) and dated to the Corded Ware culture, the plan of which resembles that of the axe from Bezměrov (Moravia), grave CWC (Plate I: 1).

VI.2.5 Bell Beaker culture

Towards the final Eneolithic, the peoples of the Bell Beaker culture appeared in the region. They migrated to Silesia from Moravia in the late stages of this culture. Until recently, their presence was evidenced by pottery fragments found in secondary deposition (Opava, Kateřinky u Opavy Cadastre: Hoernes 1903, 407–408, Taf. IX: 4) and whole vessels with unclear find circumstances (e.g. Malé Hoštice: Jisl 1968, 19). Now, as a result of archaeological rescue excavations in Czech Silesia, we have unearthed both settlements (Opava, Kylešovice Cadastre: Stabrava 2009; Juchelka 2010, 332–333, obr. 5) and graves (Opava, Vávrovice and Kravaře Cadastres: Hlas 2015, 171; Hlas 2016). Among important Polish sites is Pietrowice Wielke, with 15 archaeologically examined graves (Bukowska-Gedigowa 1965; Kurgan-Przybylska 2014, Ryc. 23). As of writing, no flint axe has been excavated in the context of the Bell Beaker culture in either Polish or Czech Silesia.

VI.3 Bohemia

VI.3.1 Funnel Beaker culture

The development of the Funnel Beaker culture began only after the demise of the Michelsberg culture. Its source base includes hill-top and lowland settlements and burial grounds. The number of FBC sites is currently estimated at around 400 to 450. In view of the current state of research, development of the Bohemian branch of the Funnel Beaker culture is divided into two phases: early and late. The early phase is further subdivided into the Baalberg and Siřem phases. The late phase is represented by the finds of the Salzmünde phase (Zápotocký 2008a, 62–63).

To date, no find complex has contained a silicite axe. The controversy of the assemblage from the Hruškova skála cave was discussed previously (see Chapter V). Three of the accidental finds of silicite axes found in the Czech Republic differ from the remaining ones. They include two axes from Paceřice (Liberec District) one of which has been preserved in the collections of the museum in Český Dub. The other one is known only thanks to extant photographic documentation. They are massive axes, 200 and 190 mm long with knapped, not polished, surface (Plate XLV: 3, Photo 131). Among the finds from Moravia is a similar axe from around Znojmo. Analogous finds come from the Danish branch of the Proto-Funnel Beaker culture (Nielsen 1977, Fig. 40: a, 45, 46), which corresponds with Moravian Pre-Baalberg phase that is documented by a pottery hoard from Božice near Znojmo (Zápotocký 2008a, 60). The Nordic origin of the axes from Paceřice has been confirmed by the result of a petrochemical analysis, according to which the axe was made from a Northern flint from south Scandinavia. Silicite from glacigene sediments is assumed for the second piece, which has only been preserved in photographs.

VI.3.2 Baden culture

The Baden culture represents the developments of the Middle Eneolithic. No finds of silicite axes associated with it have been made, which is why we shall not expand on it (*cf.* Neustupný, Zápotocký 2008).

VI.3.3 Řivnáč culture

The Řivnáč culture is one of the local cultures to which the Baden cultural complex disintegrated in its final phase. Its source base consists of hill-top settlements (such as Čertovka near Vraný and Denemark near Kutná Hora) and also lowland settlements (e.g. Praha, Lysolaje Cadastre, and Klučov). There are also burials and cremations (Zápotocký 2008, obr. 33). The Řivnáč culture is divided into two phases based on subtle changes in pottery, which are difficult to identify. The dating into the later phase is based on the presence of the Globular Amphorae pottery or richly decorated bowls on a stem – so-called Ljubljana Marsh bowls (Zápotocký 2008b, 110). In the Řivnáč culture milieu, silicite axes have only been found at the Čertovka hillfort near Vraný and at Denemark near Kutná Hora (Site II). Both the axes have rectangular cross-sections. The find from Vraný is of rectangular shape and has polished cheeks (type A I – Plate XLI: 2) and the axe from Denemark near Kutná Hora (Site II) also has polished surface, only it is slightly trapezoidal in shape (type A II – Plate XLII: 5 a–b; LXXIV: 9). The find from Kutná Hora was found in the backfill of an outer moat (Structure 1) together with two fragments of the blade edge (Plate LXXIV: 7, 8). To complete the list of finds from this site we must mention a fragment of the middle part of a silicite axe from feature 22 (Zápotocký, Zápotocká 2008, 212). The axe from Vraný was made from Danian age silicite from glacigene sediments. The assemblage from Denemark near Kutná Hora found in the outer moat was made from a closely undetermined silicite from glacigene sediments, while the polished axe was made of banded silicite of Krzemionki type. The technology used suggests contacts with the Globular Amphorae culture in Poland, the representatives of which used to make axes from this raw material (see below). The fragment from feature 22 was not provided for raw material analysis.

VI.3.4 Globular Amphorae culture

The Globular Amphorae culture is a distinct Eneolithic formation within the European settlement area. Its western branch has been documented in central and north-west Bohemia, while in eastern Bohemia – as in Moravia – the influence of the Silesian branch is evident. The finds of the western branch include burials (e.g. Prosmyky, Grave 1/1990 – Plate LXXIX; Běšice, Grave 1/1936 – Plate LXII), remains of settlements (Kopisty, Structure 1/1980 – Plate LXXII), cultic features

and pottery finds at the settlements of the Řivnáč and Cham cultures. The Silesian group is documented by a maximum of three graves (Předměřice, Chvalovice and Ohrada: Hájek, Vlček 1936; Dobeš 2008, 116) and finds from hill-top settlements, often belonging to the Řivnáč culture (e.g. Kutná Hora, Site Denemark: Zápotocký, Zápotocká 1990; 2008), as well as lowland settlements (Klučov: Zápotocký, Kudrnáč 2008).

The internal chronology of the Globular Amphorae culture was created only for its eastern branch, where pottery with stamped decoration was considered earlier and all vessels with cord imprints later (Jażdżewski 1930). Later, three phases were determined (Neustupný 1961, 445, Fig. 48–50; Neustupný 1965, 426–456; Wiślański 1966, 76–85). Attempts at phasing the western branch have failed (Beier 1988, 81–82). The internal chronology is linked with the relationship to the Řivnáč culture. The occurrence of separate settlement features of the Globular Amphorae culture in northwest Bohemia suggests that they might have partially succeeded each other; in eastern Bohemia this means the Řivnáč culture was replaced by the earliest phase of the Globular Amphorae culture. According to the current state of research, this seems more probable than their coexistence (Vokolek, Zápotocký 1990, 50).

To date, two finds of axes dated to the GAC come from north-west Bohemia. The blade part of an axe made from Danian age silicite from glacigene sediments was found in the backfill of feature 1/1980 (Plate XXXVII: 1). The second piece comes from the grave goods from Grave 1/1990 in Prosmyky (Plate XXXVII: 5a–b). The axe is broadly trapezoidal in shape, with polished cheeks and retouched sides (type B V). No find complexes of the Globular Amphorae culture have been unearthed in eastern Bohemia. However, GAC can be associated with the axe from Krzemionki type silicite discovered in the backfill of the outer moat at the Řivnáč culture settlement in Denemark near Kutná Hora (Site I).

VI.3.5 Bošáca culture

Archaeological excavations in the second half of the 20th century revealed the remains of Bošáca culture settlements in eastern Bohemia. The first such discovery took place in Plotiště nad Labem (Hradec Králové District; excavations between 1961–1970), where Bošáca culture artefacts were found in a clay pit (feature 182) (Vokolek, Zápotocký 1990). Later, during surface survey in Mokrovousy (season 1997; Hradec Králové District), more finds were discovered (Figure 9: 8). During 1996 excavations, two settlement features (23/96 and 60/96) were unearthed in the sand quarry at the *Na Požárce* site and three years later a hut (227/99) containing finds of the Bošáca culture (Kalferst, Prostředník 1998; 2000) was excavated. The finds from these east Bohemian sites are complemented by finds from Kolín (Kolín District), where three settlement features (4057, 4196 and 4199) were excavated at a polycultural site discovered during rescue excavations for the Kolín bypass. Fragments of pottery belonging to both the Bošáca and Řivnáč cultures were found (Dobeš et al. 2013, obr. 3, 4). The settlement ecumene of the Bošáca culture is currently represented by sites in the Hradec Králové Region. According to the present state of knowledge, the Kolín site falls within the Řivnáč culture (Zápotocký, Zápotocká 2008, 289, obr. 135) and is 50 kilometres away from the permanent settlement of the Bošáca culture detected in the vicinity of Hradec Králové (eastern Bohemia) (Dobeš et al. 2013, 396). Unlike in Moravia – from where the representatives of the Bošáca culture came to Bohemia – no silicite axe has been found.

VI.3.6 Corded Ware culture

The Bohemian branch of the Corded Ware culture is part of the central European cultural complex, whose members settled Europe from the Netherlands to Upper Volga and from Finland to Switzerland. It is known mainly from graves that had originally been superimposed by barrows. Non-grave features that would imply the existence of settlement areas have not been found. This culture is characterised by a strict burial rite, which differs for the genders: men were buried lying on the right side with their head pointing to the west, while women laid on the left side, with head pointing to the east.

For internal chronology, Miroslav Buchvaldek's (1967) system is used. It is based on theories on the migration of the Corded Ware culture from remote areas, which are reflected in the dating into groups I to III, which are understood as developmental phases (group of finds I is the earliest and group III the latest). In the 2000s, Evžen Neustupný formulated the rules for "rough division" of the Corded Ware culture while stating that "the periodisation of the Czech Corded Ware pottery is not well definable yet" he distinguishes four developmental phases, early, middle, late and final (Neustupný 2008, 126).

In his study from the late 1980s, Miroslav Buchvaldek reported 750 to 800 graves of the CWC, without distinguishing their quality (Buchvaldek 1986, 79). His list of stone axes contains only two silicite pieces, found in graves in Brňany and Bžany (Buchvaldek 1986, 92). More grave finds were made thanks to archaeological excavations (Břešťany, Čachovice, Klučov, Trmice and Lovosice). Grave 47 excavated in Velké Žernoseky can be similarly classified. This was published by Václav Moucha, who dated it to the Funnel Beaker culture of the Early Eneolithic (Moucha 1963a, 128). The grave did not contain any pottery, only polished, knapped and bone artefacts (Plate LXXXIII). A bone needle from this assemblage deserves special attention: it has a hole under the rectangular head and a rounded point (Plate LXXXIII: 6). Similar artefacts – with drilled-through heads, though – have been found in CWC graves in Bohemia (Buchvaldek 1967, Abb. 7). Based on the accompanying finds (faceted

battle-axes, e.g. from Dětěnice, Jičín District), these artefacts were dated to group II (Buchvaldek 1986, 95).
Currently, there are 8 graves in which silicite axes have been found. An artefact from the grave in Bžany has not been preserved, but its existence is confirmed by illustration documentation from the time of its discovery, taken from archival sources and published by Sklenář in the early 1990s (Plate LXV: 5).
Based on the cross-section, the remaining 7 pieces can be classified into two groups. The first group (axes with rectangular cross-section) includes an axe from Čachovice, Grave 3, which has one side straight and the other convex in plan (type A X – Plate LIV: 2a–b). The other axes have biconvex cross-sections and different profiles in plan. An artefact from Trmice, Grave 8/1987 (Plate XL: 2a–b) is slightly trapezoidal in plan, with polished cheeks. Specimens from Břešťany, Grave 1/1982 (Plate XXXIII: 3) and Klučov, Grave Kh (Plate LIX: 2) have the same profile, only their blades are polished (type B VIa). The artefact from grave 47 from Velké Žernoseky is similar to these two axes. However, unlike them it has scraper-shaped butt (type B VII). The axe from feature 21/02 in Lovosice is broadly trapezoidal in plan and has a polished blade (type X) (Plate LXXVI: 5), while the axe from the grave in Brňany (Plate LXIV: 3) has one side straight and the other convex (type B XIIIa). In four pieces the material used is known – silicite from glacigene sediments, in three cases of Danian age.

VI.3.7 Bell Beaker culture

The Bell Beaker culture came to Bohemia from Moravia and is known mainly from burial grounds, of which there are over 500. On the other hand, less than 30 settlements have been excavated (Turek 2008, 148). Periodisation basically draws on the system of four find groups created for Moravia by Dvořák (1989). With regard to the Bohemian branch of the BBC, Jan Turek prefers a division into two phases. The earlier phase is associated with decorated bell beakers, gold and silver artefacts in some of the graves and a limited number of settlements. The later phase is characterised by the predominance of accompanying pottery, an absence of bell beakers and a greater number of documented settlements (Turek 2008, 151).
Among the non-ceramic artefacts dated to BBC are sporadic finds of stone axes. What is specific about the grave contexts in Bohemia is that they contain rare axes made from silicite. So far, they have been found among grave goods in four graves as funerary offerings: Kolín (Site I), Graves 12 and 14, Kutná Hora (Site I) and Slatiny. Considering the accompanying finds (two Bohemian-type battle-axes), the grave in Bžany, which was assigned to the BBC by Ladislav Hájek (1968, 143) and Petr Budinský (Plate LXVI: 4, 6), actually belongs to the Corded Ware culture. As a result of a recent analysis, the grave find of a silicite axe discovered at Złota in Lesser Poland, which was originally dated to the Polish branch of the BBC (*cf.* Żurowski 1932, 121, tabl. XXII: 1,2; Machnik 1979, Ryc. 252: 16; 254: 14), is now dated to the Middle Bronze Age, the Trziniec culture (Budziszewski, Włodarczak 2010, 32).
In Grave 12 in Kolín (169 × 102 cm) a skeleton of an adult human, considering its position possibly a male, laid on its left side at the bottom of a grave pit at a depth of 122 cm. The head pointed to the north, the legs to the south and the face to the east. Behind the back of the remains stood a bell beaker (Plate LXX: 1) and two jugs (Plate LXX: 2, 3). A silicite axe was placed behind the skull (Plate LXX: 4). Grave 14 was similarly arranged: on the bottom (110 cm) of a grave pit (168 × 104 cm) was a skeleton of an adult – again, considering the position, probably a male. Its head pointed to the north, the legs to the south and the face to the east. Behind the back of the deceased was a bowl (Plate LXXI: 3) and a bell beaker (Plate LXXI: 2). The legs were slightly bent and a silicite axe was placed on one of the knees (Plate LXXI: 4). A plate was found near a wrist, possibly the right one (Plate LXXI: 1). There is no detailed information on the grave pit and the position of the skeleton in either of the cases of Kutná Hora or Slatiny. Apart from a massive flint axe (Plate LXXIII: 3), two jugs were found in the grave in Kutná Hora (Plate LXXIII: 1, 2). A decorated bell beaker (Plate LXXX: 1) together with a bowl, later lost, and a polished silicite axe (Plate LXXX: 2) were discovered in the Slatiny burial.
All the silicite axes found in the graves of the BBC have a trapezoidal shape, but different lengths and widths. Two of the axes (Kolín, Grave 12, and Kutná Hora, Site I) are over 130 mm long and from 30 to 38 mm thick. The artefact from Grave 12 in Kolín is 131 mm long and 32 mm thick, while the artefact from Kutná Hora is even larger (170 mm long and 38 mm thick). The remaining two axes are shorter and thinner. The artefact from Grave 14 in Kolín is smaller in its dimensions: it is 104 mm long and 24 mm thick, while the axe from Slatiny is slightly longer (110 mm) and almost as thick (23 mm).
The axes also have different finishing. The artefact from Kutná Hora (Site I) has a polished blade and the rest of the surface, both cheeks and sides, are knapped (Plate LXXIII: 3). The two axes from Kolín also have knapped sides and show signs of chipping on the edges, while the rest of their surface is polished (Plates LXX: 4; LXXI: 4). The axe from Slatiny has a completely polished head, only the sides are knapped, but the knapped surface is not continuous (Plate LXXX: 2).
The axes have been subjected to a petrochemical analysis (the method used is described in Chapter VI). Stereomicroscopy revealed distinctive enclosures and microfossils, which enabled a clear determination of the raw material. Two axes (Kolín, Site I, Grave 12 and Kutná Hora, Site I) were made from silicite from glacigene sediments. The axe from Grave 14 in Kolín (Site I) was determined to have been made from the G variety of Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic silicite, while the axe

from Slatiny was made from Krzemionki type silicite.
The silicites from glacigene sediments (erratic silicites) are geologically linked to the sediments of the Elster and Saal glaciation, in Bohemia documented only in the Šluknov and Frýdlant projections (Přichystal, Šebela 2009, obr. 1; Přichystal 2009, obr. 42). The type from Mechov limestone of Danian (Tertiary) age is predominant. The second type includes silicites (flints) from the Maastrichtian Cretaceous. Eneolithic axes were made from both types of silicite. The artefact from Grave 12 in Kolín (Site I) is deemed to have been made from glacigene silicite of Danian age, while the piece from Kutná Hora is assumed to have been Maastrichtian age silicite.
Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic silicites (termed "krziemień jurajski" in Polish literature) are a high-quality Central European raw material used for knapped artefacts. Their resources are in southern Poland (see chapter IV for more information). The source of the G variety was discovered around the River Krztynia in the central part of the Kraków-Częstochowa Highland. The axe from Grave 14 from in Kolín (Site I) is the first documented in Bohemia. It is represented more in Moravia and Czech Silesia.
Krzemionki-type banded silicite, from which the axe found in Slatiny was made, is a raw material that also comes from Poland. Its source is located on the outskirts of central Poland in the Wyżyna Kielecko-Sandomierska Highland, north of the Świętokrzyskie Mountains and west of the Vistula River. However, the axe from Slatiny is not the only axe made from this material that has been found in Bohemia. The piece from Kutná Hora (Site II) was also made from it (Plate XLII: 5). It is very probable that an axe from Mladotice (Chrudim District), which we failed to identify in the collections of the museum of Čáslav, was also made from this material. According to Kliment Čermák it was "made from bluish streaked agate" (1895–1896, 29), which is why Josef Skutil justifiably cited it in his study published after WWII as the only example of *krzemień pasiasty* in Bohemia at the time (1946, obr. 32).
Petrographic analysis showed that the axes found in the BBC graves do not constitute a homogeneous whole and we can excluded them coming from a single production centre. They are not similar to the pieces known from Bohemia from the Corded Ware culture graves (Plates LXIV–LXVII, LXIX, LXXVI), and the Únětice culture (Plates LXXVII, LXXVIII). Both these cultures were more or less contemporaneous with the Bell Beaker culture. Therefore, the axes found in the graves of the BBC could not be obtained by means of barter.
For this reason, we must compare them with artefacts from the Middle Eneolithic. Analogous finds of the massive axes from Kolín (Grave 12) and Kutná Hora (Site I), which are 131 and 170 mm long, belong to the Funnel Beaker culture (Balcer 1983, Ryc. 21: 13). The shape of the two artefacts corresponds to the silicite axes of the Valby type, which have been found on the Danish peninsula in the Late FBC period, dated to the Late Neolithic – phase V (Becker 1957, 15,16, 35, Fig. 5 and 8). A specimen from Kolín Grave 12 has a secondarily modified butt part, causing its narrowing visible in the artefact drawing (Plate LXX: 4). An axe from dolmen A in Alléskov, Kirchspiel Diernisse, in Denmark, which belongs to the above-mentioned type of silicite axes, is similarly treated (Ebbesen 1975, 155–162, Fig. 134: 3). Interestingly, the axe from the BBC grave in Kutná Hora (Site I) also shows damage on the butt (Plate LXXIII: 3). Considering male Grave 12 in Kolín, intentional damaging of the axes in connection with them becoming grave goods cannot be ruled out.
The axe from the other grave in Kolín is made from Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic type G variety of silicite, which was mined in southern Poland, mainly in the post-classical period of the Baden culture. In the territory of the Czech Republic, it corresponds with the Bošáca culture. This is documented in Moravia, to the east of the River Morava (see Chapter VI.1.5). In Bohemia, where the Řivnáč and Cham cultures were developing at that time, it has been documented only at two sites in east Bohemia (see Chapter VI.3.5). In south-east Moravia, a fragment of a silicite axe was found (Plate I: 2) in the settlement layer of a Bošáca culture hillfort in Bánov (Plate LXXXV: 1–8), which supports their dating within the Bohemian-Moravian settlement area to the Middle Eneolithic.
The last find is the axe from Slatiny, which was made from the Krzemionki-type banded silicite and has the whole body polished. Such artefacts were produced in neighbouring Poland by the Globular Amphorae culture peoples (Balcer, Kowalski 1978; Wiślański 1979, Ryc. 199: 4), whose presence in Bohemia has been evidenced both by graves and settlements. The Bohemian finds belonging to this culture include only two silicite axes, first from a grave and second from a settlement contexts (Kopisty: Plate LXXII and Prosmyky: Plate LXXIX) and a chisel that was part of grave goods (Běšice, Grave 1/1936: Plate LXII). None of them was made of the banded silicite of the Krzemionki type – they are from the silicites of glacigene sediments.
Stone axes have been found only rarely in the finds of the Bell Beaker culture in east Central Europe (Bohemia, Moravia, Lesser Poland and Silesia), both in graves and settlements. We assume that they were used in everyday life to the same extent as in the Corded Ware culture. Jan Turek, who has been systematically studying the Bell Beaker culture in Bohemia, regards the very low number of finds in this region to be caused not only by the low number of excavated settlements, but also deliberate exclusion from the burial rite (Turek 2008, 162). Turek lists only 7 artefacts, among which are the two silicite axes from Kolín (Graves 12 and 14). However, he did not include the finds from Kutná Hora, Site I and Slatiny (Turek 2003, 205).
Our earlier research into the knapped stone industry

in Bohemia and Moravia showed that the people of the Bell Beaker culture in Bohemia and Moravia deliberately sought sites previously inhabited by the Neolithic/Eneolithic populations to scavenge for knapped stone artefacts (such as knives and scrapers) and reuse them. On this occasion, they may have rarely found flint axes, which then became an object of their interest.

Around 109 silicite axes from the Eneolithic and Early Bronze Age have been recorded in the Czech settlement area in a total of 86 municipalities. A higher concentration of axes has been noted in north-east Bohemia, in the Elbe and Cidlina River Basins (*cf.* Map 1), where the conditions for surface artefact collection were best. It is not of surprise that BBC graves with grave goods containing silicite axes have been found in this region.

For what purpose did the Bell Beaker peoples use these artefacts? Of course, their typical function – chopping – cannot be excluded. When used this way, they could be easily damaged when hitting hard substances. We have already mentioned there was practically no polished industry among the finds of the Bell Beaker culture. Wood processing, for which the polished industry was used mainly in the Neolithic was not that common – or it employed different technologies. It is evident from the archaeological contexts of Graves 12 and 14 in Kolín that both the flint axes were part of grave goods belonging to males (considering the position of the skeletons on their left sides with the skull on the north-south axis), which may have indicated a special social status. Their use during funerary ceremonies cannot be excluded. They might have had a magical function and were deliberately damaged on the butt during the performance of a ceremony. Without supporting his claim, Milan Zápotocký suggests that the silicite axes found in the Kolín (Site I) graves were weapons (Zápotocký 2012, 139).

VII. Occurrence of silicite axes and chisels in Early Bronze Age Moravia, Czech Silesia and Bohemia

VII.1 Moravia

VII.1.1 Únětice culture

The beginnings of the Bronze Age are connected with the developments of the Late Neolithic when the oldest phase of the Únětice culture, the Proto-Únětice culture, unfolded to the west of the Morava River. The development of this culture took place in the Early Bronze Age. In the late phase of this culture, its peoples settled regions to the east of the Morava River and migrated to Czech Silesia.

Specialised literature divides the Únětice culture in Moravia into five phases (Ondráček 1964), which can be included in three periods. The first period includes the first phase (the Proto-Únětice culture), which had an Eneolithic character. It is known only from excavations of burial grounds (Ondráček 1967). In period II, which includes the second and third phases (Old and Middle Únětice phases), it is a full-fledged culture with numerous settlements and necropolises. Ornaments and daggers were among bronze production, which roughly corresponds to Reinecke's stage A1. Development of the Únětice culture culminated in period III, which corresponds to Reinecke's early A2 stage, and is usually divided into the classical (phase 4) and the post-classical (phase 5). The developed production of the bronze industry, also represented by tools, fully influenced the life of the society.

In the context of increasing social and economic stability, the original settlement area grew geographically. At the time of the Proto-Únětice culture, it was connected with a small area south and east of Brno and areas around Moravský Krumlov, Znojmo, Mikulov and Kyjov, while only a few sites were known in Haná (Stuchlík 1993, mapka 18). During the Early Únětice culture, the settlement area grew larger. The Únětice culture population spread to higher elevations and the density of population grew (e.g. in Haná Region). The River Morava formed the east frontier of the settlement area. The peoples of the Nitra culture lived on its left bank. The two cultures were in contact with each other and influenced each other – this is apparent for instance in the burial rite. The Únětice culture was more progressive. In its later stage, its bearers expanded to the eastern Moravia and the whole of Czech Silesia. They reached as far as south-west Slovakia, where the Hurbanovo type of Únětice culture developed in the lower reaches of the Nitra River. The Nitra culture ceased to exist at that time.

An integral part of the material culture of the Únětice culture was the knapped stone industry (Kopacz, Šebela 1998; 2006). So far, we have been able to access only two artefacts from find complexes. The first artefact is a silicite axe from Grave 2 in Jiříkovice (Plate VIII: 2), which has been classified as type A VII. It was part of grave goods, equipped with a silicite arrowhead with a wrist guard (Ondráček 1967, obr. 15: 6, 8). Based on pottery from Graves 1, 4, 5, 8 and 13 (Ondráček 1967, obr. 15: 4, 5, 9–14), these were dated to the Proto-Únětice culture. The second artefacts is a silicite chisel from a settlement feature in Kubšice dated to the Únětice culture. The chisel was retrieved from a disturbed feature in 1926 at Rodinger's brickyard together with an awl and fragments of pottery from seven vessels. The discovery was described in the pages of the journal *Sudety* by the German-writing researcher Erich Schlosek (Schlosek 1930). According to him, the pottery fragments came from a large yellow vessel and six cups, one of which he depicted (Fig. VII.1). The finds are not available today and their original place of deposition is unknown. It is not recorded in the museum in Moravský Krumlov, where Schlosek worked from 1939 until his departure for the Wehrmacht. Based on the cup from the Rodinger's brickyard depicted by Schlosek, the settlement feature was dated to the third and fourth phases of the Únětice culture (Podborský, Vildomec 1972, 181). In view of the current state of research, it is possible to clarify its chronological position within the context of the Únětice culture. Based on the similarity of shapes occurring at the Únětice culture settlement in Brno, Černá Pole

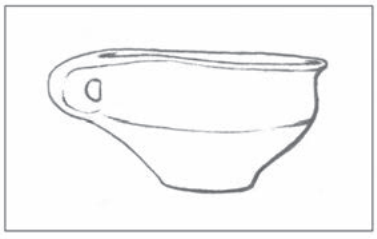


Fig. VII.1. Kubšice, Znojmo District (Moravia). A cup from an Únětice culture settlement feature. The remaining finds (six vessels, a bone awl/bodkin and a silicite chisel) were lost. Drawn by J. Brenner based on a photo (Sloschek 1930).

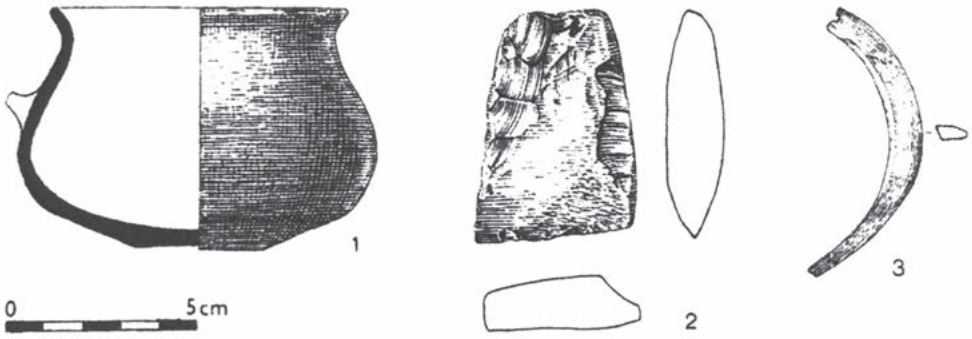


Fig. VII.2. Velké Pavlovice, Břeclav District (Moravia). 1–3 – isolated finds, which might have come from a destroyed grave of the Proto-Únětice culture (according to Stuchlík, Stuchlíková 1996).

Cadastre (Features 6 and 22), we now date the settlement feature at Kubšice to the Early Únětice phase (Tihelka, Hank 1949, obr. 3 and 13; Salaš, Stuchlík 2011, obr. 72: 4). There is another find that possibly falls within this period: a silicite axe from Velké Pavlovice (Plate XXIII: 3), which was found at an Únětice culture burial ground where graves from the following periods were excavated: 2 graves dated to the Proto-Únětice stage, 18 from the early stage and 2 from the late stage of the Únětice culture (Stuchlík, Stuchlíková 1996, Abb. 3). The silicite axe was found at the necropolis during surface collection (Fig. VII.2) together with a cup with a handle and a pendant made from the tooth of a pig (*Sus scrofa*). The cup, the profiling of which is identical to a vessel from Dubňany (Ondráček, 1967, obr. 5:3), may be dated to the Proto-Únětice Period. These finds may come from a destroyed grave dating back to the earliest period of the Únětice culture.

Axes with lenticular cross-section occurred in the Epicorded Carpathian Culture Complex in Lesser Poland. These were denoted *typ mierzanowicky / type of Mierzanowice* by Jan Machnik (Machnik 1967, 73). Among the isolated finds of silicite axes in Moravia are four axes with this cross-section and a triangular shape – type C V (Blazice, Site II, – Plate III: 5; Lazníky – Plate XXX: 4; Víceměřice – Plate XXIII: 5; Žeranovice – Plate XXIV: 2). Analogous finds come from the classical phase of the Mierzanovice culture (Kadrow, Machnik 1997, 54–58, Ryc. 18–19; Bąbel 2013, Cześć 2, Ryc. 242: 17, 245: 13), which corresponds to the classical phase of the Únětice culture in Moravia. They are evidence of the lively contacts between the bearers of the Únětice culture and the Epicorded Carpthian Culture Complex in Lesser Poland after the demise of the Nitra culture in east Moravia.

VII.1.2 Epicorded Carpathian Culture Complex

Towards the close of the Stone Age, when the Proto-Únětice culture was forming in south Moravia (see previous subchapter), the peoples of Epicorded Carpathian Culture Complex migrated through the Moravian Gate from the north, bringing Chłopice-Veselé type pottery. The culture originated to the north of the Carpathians, in southern Poland and western Ukraine. New population groups travelled along the left bank of the Morava River, through the Little Carpathian passes to south-west Slovakia, up to the River Nitra. In Moravia and south-west Slovakia, the new ethnic group is called the Nitra culture and in Poland it is termed the Mierzanovice culture. The two cultural groups are part of the Epicorded Carpathian Culture Complex, which spread from the upper reaches of the Odra and Morava in the west to the upper Dniester and Bug in the east. Current research views the term Chłopice-Veselé as inappropriate because the Chłopice site in Poland belongs to the Proto-Mierzanovice phase, while the burial site in Veselé in south-west Slovakia falls into the early Mierzanowice phase (Kadrow, Machnik 1997, 49). They are not contemporaneous and represent different stages in the development of the Epicorded Carpathian Culture Complex. Among the Moravian finds contemporaneous with the Proto-Mierzanowice phase is a grave in Hulín in the Kroměříž Region (Peška, Šebela 1992, Abb. 4: 1, 3; Kadrow, Machnik 1997, Ryc. 3: 5, 6) and in Ostrožská Nová Ves (Peška, Šebela 1992, Abb. 2: 12). The largest necropolis in Moravia, in Holešov (Kroměříž District), (Ondráček, Šebela 1985), comprising 420 graves, together with a grave at Sudoměřice I (Peška, Šebela 1992, Abb. 4: 4a–b) are contemporaneous with the late Mierzanovice phase (Kadrow, Machnik 1997, 49). At the onset of the classical Mierzanowice culture, the Nitra culture ceased to exist, being assimilated by the peoples of the Únětice culture who expanded into east Moravia and Czech Silesia. At the necropolis in Holešov, the final period is evidenced by graves with pottery that correspond to the classical phase of the Únětice culture (Ondráček, Šebela 1985, tab. 28: 7, 11, 28).

Until recently, the archaeological record of the Moravian branch of the Nitra culture consisted of individual graves (e.g., Hulín, Ostrožská Nová Ves and Sudoměřice), the Holešov necropolis and the settlement finds in Přerov, Předmostí Cadastre, and Štramberk, Site Kotouč. As

a result of extensive archaeological excavations carried out in the 2000s and 2010s, settlement areas with dozens of recessed features (Peška, Tajer 2015) were excavated and explored in the Kroměříž (Hulín) and Přerov Regions (Osek nad Bečvou).

Although many grave and settlement find complexes have been excavated, finds of silicite axes are extremely rare. So far, we have a single artefact from Grave 68 at the Holešov burial site (Plate XXX: 2): an axe of the type E II. It was part of the grave goods in a male grave and it was accompanied by the remains of decayed animal ribs, a silicite blade, a fragment of a copper wire and two fragments of a small copper ornament (Fig. VII.3).

After the demise of the Nitra culture, silicite axes of the C V type appeared in east Moravia. These are associated with the Únětice culture (see Chapter VII.1.2) and show links to the Mierzanowice culture in Lesser Poland, where they have been found in find complexes dated to its classical phase.

VII.1.3 Věteřov group

In the late phase of Reinecke's stage A2, due to intensive contacts with developed south and east European civilisations, the Únětice culture transformed itself and became the Věteřov group, which is part of the Maďarovce-Věteřov culture spread across western Slovakia, Moravia and Lower Austria. In Moravia, it is known mainly from hill-top and lowland settlements (e.g., Budkovice, Brno-Country District); grave finds are very rare. The knapped stone industry was described in a monograph in the first decade of this century (Kopacz, Šebela 2006), however, no silicite axe has been found.

VII.2 Czech Silesia

VII.2.1 Epicorded Carpathian Culture Complex

Development in Silesia was divided in the Early Bronze Age and began to go in different directions. Upper Silesia (which includes Czech Silesia) became the domain of the Epicorded Carpathian Culture Complex, whose beginnings are linked with the developments of the Late Stone Age. In Poland, this cultural complex is termed the Mierzanovice culture, while in Moravia and Slovakia it is called the Nitra culture. Until recently, evidence of this culture was scarce. One piece came from a grave at Kietrz (Glubczyce Region, Opole Voivodeship) in the Polish part of Upper Silesia: a cup with a handle and cord imprints was found together with a wrist guard in the grave goods of a male grave. These are dated to the Proto-Mierzanowice phase (Kadrow, Machnik 1997, 17, Ryc. 2: 18–20; Blajer 2014, 83, Ryc. 2). Other findings, originally dated to the Chłopice-Veselé culture, are now dated to the early phase of the Mierzanowice culture (*cf.* Blajer 2014, 83; Kadrow, Machnik 1997, 29–53).

In Czech Silesia, the presence of this culture was

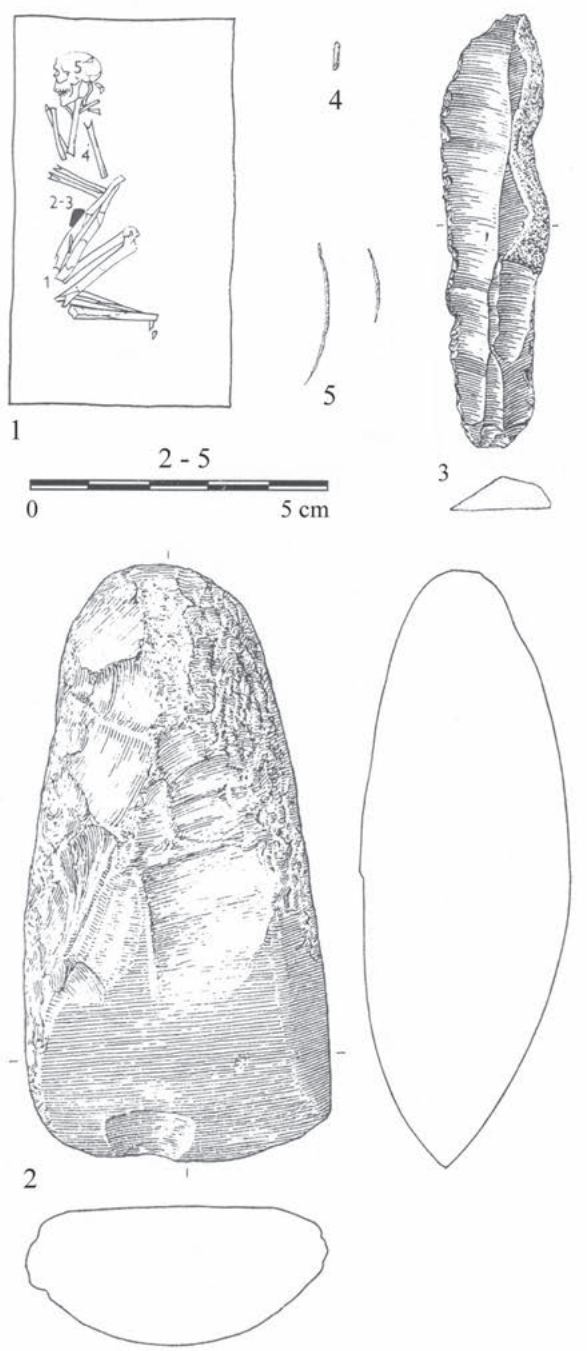


Fig. VII.3. Holešov, Kroměříž District (Moravia). Grave 68. Nitra culture (after Ondráček, Šebela 1985).

evidenced by isolated fragments of ceramics found near a former sugar factory in Opava, Kateřinky u Opavy Cadastre (Kouřil 2000, 3). Extensive archaeological excavations in the Opava Region in the 2000s unearthed new archaeological finds evidencing the presence of the bearers of this culture complex in this region.

In 2008, rescue excavations were conducted at a polycultural site in Opava, Kylešovice Cadastre, where a necropolis with 54 graves was excavated along with a settlement of the Globular Amphorae culture containing

13 pits. Only teeth were preserved in these graves. They contained no funerary offerings. The grave pits yielded only fragments of pottery decorated with cord imprints and knapped industry. Based on the pottery fragments and the orientation of the deceased, Jiří Juchelka, the head of the excavations, dated the burial ground to the Chłopice-Veselé culture (Juchelka 2008). A later analysis of the knapped industry did not unanimously confirm Juchelka's dating, because it did not show the characteristics of the Epicorded Carpathian Culture Complex. There were, however, similarities with the knapped industry of the Late Eneolithic made by the blade technology, which had been documented at the site by finds from settlement features of the Globular Amphorae culture (Kopacz et al. 2014, 35). The finds from the settlement layer were later secondarily introduced to the backfill of the graves. Considering the conclusions of this analysis, the burial grounds have been dated to late Epicorded Carpathian Culture Complex (Šebela 2014, 158). Another burial site of this cultural complex (so far unpublished) was excavated between 2013 and 2014 by Jindřich Hlas at the polycultural site in Opava, Vávrovice Cadastre (Hlas 2015, 191; Hlas et al. 2017, obr. 2: 2). Material evidence of Early Bronze Age population of Reinecke's stage B A1 in the studied area consists of the pottery fragments of the Mierzanovice culture from the Čertova díra cave (Štramberk Cadastre) located in north Moravia in the Odra part of the Moravian Gate (*cf.* Maška 1898; Grepl 1998; Peška, Šebela 1992), which Vratislav Janák included in his concept of Czech Silesia (Janák 2012, 53).

VII.2.2 Únětice culture

Towards the end of the Early Bronze Age (Reinecke's stage B A2), the settlements of Epicorded Carpathian Culture Complex ceased to exist following the arrival of the peoples of the Únětice culture, who migrated to Czech Silesia from Moravia. Their presence is illustrated by the newly discovered settlements in Opava, Kylešovice Cadastre and Opava, Malé Hoštice / Kateřinky u Opavy Cadastres (Juchelka 2009, 321–326), as well as the newly excavated necropolis in Opava, Vávrovice Cadastre (Hlas 2015, 191). Another site possibly belonging to this group is the burial ground in Opava, Kateřinky u Opavy Cadastre, which was destroyed in the 1890s (*cf.* Janák 2012, 53; Hoernes 1903, 403–404, Taf. VII: 1–4). These sites, together with those in the Polish part of Upper Silesia (Dzierżysław, Jędrychowice, Kietrz, Nowa Cerekwia, Pawłowiczki, Pilscz, Włodzienin and Wojnowice; Hlas et al. 2017, 75, obr. 22), represent the Nowa Cerekwia group of the Únětice culture, which is contemporaneous with the classical and post-classical phases of the Únětice culture in Moravia (Hlas et al. 2017, 74). No silicite axes dated to this period have been discovered in either Polish or Czech Silesia. We assume that in the final period of Early Bronze Age, the territory of Upper Silesia was a corridor through which contacts from Lesser Poland entered Moravia.

VII.2.3 Věteřov group

At the end of stage B A2, a new wave of cultural influences came in Moravia and Czech Silesia. This originated from the Aegean Region and gave rise to the Věteřov group in both regions. On the Czech side of Upper Silesia, its presence is evidenced by settlements in Brumovice and Vlašovičky-Jirkovice (Stuchlík 2005, 81; Janák 2012, 53). No silicite axes are known from this period.

VII.2.4 Lusatian Urnfield culture

A find of a silicite axe has been linked with the assemblage of knapped industry of the Lusatian Urnfield culture from Opava, Kateřinky u Opavy Cadastre (site *Pískovcový důl*) by Ludmila Kaňáková Hladíková (2013, 159) However, this is an isolated find. I consider its connection to the local Late Bronze Age population problematic.

VII.3 Bohemia

VII.3.1 Únětice culture

As in Moravia and Czech Silesia, the beginnings of the Bronze Age in Bohemia are connected with developments in the final phase of the Late Stone Age, when the Únětice culture formed on the territory of the Czech Republic. Its Proto-Únětice and Old Únětice phases are considered Late Neolithic. Unlike the Moravian Proto-Únětice finds, Bohemian artefacts have limited evidence value because they come from older or insufficiently documented finds and excavations. The finds all come from funerary contexts. According to the latest findings, the Bell Beaker culture participated in the earliest phases of the Únětice culture. From the Old Únětice phase, apart from funerary areas, settlements and hoards of bronze artefacts have been discovered.
The Únětice culture in Bohemia has been divided into six development phases in the specialised literature since the first half of the 1960s following the work of Václav Moucha (1961; 1963a). The Proto-Únětice, Old Únětice and Middle Únětice phases constitute the Early Únětice culture and the Classical, and Post-Classical Phases constitute the Late Únětice culture. In the second half of the 1960s, Ivana Pleinerová (1966; 1967) published her periodisation system. Her work was based on the analysis of archaeological material from the region under the Ore Mts., both on the Czech and German sides. Pleinerová distinguished two stages within the Early Únětice culture (I and II). She further divided the first stage into the Proto-Únětice (Ia) and Old Únětice (Ib), which she considered to be partly contemporaneous and consecutive. They are followed by stage II. Pleinerová's stage III corresponds to the Late Únětice culture.

<table>
<tr><th></th><th colspan="2">Reinecke
1924</th><th colspan="3">Moucha
1961, 1963a, 1982</th><th>Pleinerová
1966, 1967</th><th colspan="2">Bartelheim
1998</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">2300</td><td colspan="2" rowspan="4"></td><td rowspan="4">Late Eneolithic</td><td rowspan="4">Early stage of the Únětice culture</td><td>1. Proto-Únětice culture</td><td rowspan="2">Ia Ib</td><td rowspan="3">Early Únětice culture</td><td>1</td></tr>
<tr><td>2. Early Únětice culture</td><td rowspan="3"></td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Middle Únětice culture</td><td rowspan="2">II</td><td>2</td></tr>
<tr><td>4. Pre-classic Únětice culture</td><td rowspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>2000</td><td>A1</td><td>GAU-BICKELHEIM
NEUNHEILINGEN</td><td rowspan="2">Early Bronze Age</td><td rowspan="2">Late stage of the Únětice culture</td><td>5. Classic Únětice culture</td><td rowspan="2">III</td><td rowspan="2">Late Únětice culture</td><td rowspan="2">3</td></tr>
<tr><td>1800
1700</td><td>A2</td><td>TRASSEM
LANGQUAID
TINSDAHL</td><td>6. Post-classic Únětice culture</td></tr>
<tr><td>1600</td><td>Holste 1939
B1</td><td>LOCHHAM</td><td>Middle Bronze Age</td><td colspan="2">Tumulus culture</td><td></td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
</table>

Fig. VII. 4. Relative chronological schemes of the Únětice culture in Bohemia (after Jiráň 2013).

The most recent periodisation of the Únětice culture was done by Martin Bartelheim. His classification has three stages. Stages 1 and 2 represent the early period and stage 3 represents the late period of the Únětice culture (Bartelheim 1998, 90–156). The diagrams with the periodisation systems are depicted in Fig. VII.4. Unlike in Moravia and Czech Silesia, the Únětice culture in Bohemia lived to see the Early Bronze Age, when a Tumulus culture started to develop under the influence of the Danube Region.

Silicite axes have been documented in 4 find complexes: Měšice, Grave 8/1988 (Plate XXXIX: 1a–b), Pátek, Grave 2 (Plate XLI: 4; LXXVII: 1) and 3 (Plate XXXIX: 3) and Třebonice (Plate XL: 1). They all date to the Proto-Únětice culture. Typologically they belong to type A IV (Měšice, Grave 8/1988; Pátek, Graves 2 and 3) and type B VI (Třebonice, Grave).

To this group of finds can be added Grave 2/1936 at Běšice (Chomutov District), in which a woman with a child were buried. The grave goods consisted of five vessels, four of which are preserved (Plate LXII: 1, 3, 4, 6) and an artefact which is the result of separating the blade edge from a polished silicite axe (Plate LXII: 2), and a silicite blade (Plate LXII: 5). The pottery that accompanied them – two bowls, a cup with a handle, and, most importantly, a vessel with a horizontal handle, a so-called Lovosice type bowl (Plate LXII: 4) – dates the grave find complex to phase II of the Únětice culture of the Pleinerová classification system (1966, 416).

A silicite axe from Litoměřice (Plate LXXXIV: 1), the form of which corresponds to what is called *Hohlbeile* in the German literature, may be dated to the Late Eneolithic / beginning of the Early Bronze Age. It was dredged from the bottom of the River Elbe together with a silicite sickle (Plate LXXXIV: 3) and a silicite dagger with a handle (Plate LXXXIV: 2a–b). This might be a hoard, which would prove a relationship with the south-east part of Schleswig-Holstein, where such axes have been found in the find complexes of the Single Grave culture (stages I to III) and in Late Eneolithic assemblages containing axes and silicite daggers.

However, considering that the Litoměřice dagger has a construction and cross-section that corresponds with type VI Nordic daggers (*cf.* Zápotocký 2013, 36; Šebela, Přichystal 2014, 84; Lomborg 1973, 80, Fig. 87), the Litoměřice hoard was dated as late as the final phase of the Únětice culture as this type of dagger occurred in Denmark in the Early Bronze Age. In Central Europe, it was contemporaneous with Late Únětice culture, which is represented by the phase six finds according to Moucha (1963b, obr. 6) and by the finds of the post-classical phase of the Únětice culture and the Věteřov group (Ondráček 1967, 440, poznámka 334).

VIII. Final considerations

Silicite axes and chisels are relatively rarely found in the territory of the Czech Republic. For the purposes of this work, we studied 379 artefacts, 116 of which are from Bohemia, 42 from Czech Silesia and 221 from Moravia (Tab. IV.1). The total consists of 346 silicite axes, 16 silicite chisels, 11 artefacts evidencing axe production and 6 artefacts made from axes. Morphologically this group is extremely diverse (Tab. V.3). This can be explained by the fact that the Czech lands were on the periphery of the area supplied by production centres in southern Scandinavia and central and southern Poland. Only a small part of their production reached the current Czech Republic. Axe production in Scandinavia started around 4200 BCE, when the peoples of the Funnel Beaker culture arrived there, till the Early Bronze Age (approximately 2000 BCE).

The assemblage contains 66 dated axes from known contexts (grave, settlement). One axe possibly comes from a hoard, 11 from settlements and 267 are isolated finds (Tab. V.2). This list does not include artefacts documenting the production of axes (11 pieces) and those made from axe fragments (6 pieces). This collection was supplemented with an assemblage of 16 silicite chisels, two of which are dated. The remaining chisels are isolated finds (Tab. V.4). Based on the current state of the archaeological record we have concluded that these tools come from nine cultural groups:

1) Funnel Beaker culture (Moravia, Czech Silesia);
2) Baden culture (Moravia);
3) Řivnáč culture (Bohemia);
4) Globular Amphorae culture (Bohemia);
5) Jevišovice culture (Moravia);
6) Bošáca culture (Moravia);
7) Corded Ware culture (Bohemia, Moravia);
8) Únětice culture (Bohemia, Moravia);
9) Epicorded Carpathian Culture Complex (east Moravia).

The massive axes with biconcave cross-sections and completely knapped surfaces on the head (2 artefacts from Paceřice in Bohemia and one from the Znojmo and surroundings in Moravia) are considered to be the oldest artefacts of this kind. Their shapes are identical to finds from Denmark dated to the earliest period of the Funnel Beaker culture. The rectangular axe with a fan-like blade edge from Křtomil in Moravia also has analogies in Denmark. The Nordic origin of these axes has also been confirmed by the raw material used: Northern flint, the resources of which are in southern Scandinavia. These unique finds define the oldest flint axes found in the Czech Republic, which are dated to the Pre-Baalberg period of the FBC. It should also be noted that the finds from the oldest period of the Danish FBC also contain silicite axes with a trapezoidal shape and unpolished blade. In Central Europe, they are classified as blanks (Bohemia: Duchcov, Site I and IV, Hradsko, Janovice; Moravia: Sedlnice, Vícemilice, Site I, Grave 5/1937).

Apart from these finds, silicite axes have also been found in find complexes at the Moravian settlement in Hlinsko and at settlements in Czech Silesian at Krnov, Opava, Vávrovice Cadastre and Velké Hoštice. Based on the pottery that accompanies them, they are dated to phase III of the Funnel Beaker culture (beginning of the Middle Eneolithic). In Bohemia, an isolated find of a silicite axe was made in Pňov. It probably comes from the Baltics, in the northern group of the Funnel Beaker culture, which is characterised by pottery with deep incisions. Also, the material confirms its Nordic origin – it is made from dark silicite from glacigene sediments or north flint (Matte Danian flint, Östra Torp variant). The resources of this raw material are in southern Sweden.

A unique find was made in Moravia, at a Baden culture settlement in Těšetice, Znojmo District: a small silicite axe made from local material. It is one of the few artefacts made from burnt Moravian Jurassic chert. The Baden culture served as a platform for the development of the Jevišovice and Bošáca cultures in Moravia and the Řivnáč culture in Bohemia. Excavations of their settlements have unearthed silicite axes. With regard to the Řivnáč culture, silicite axes have been found at the Čertovka settlement near Vraný and at the Denemark site near Kutná Hora (Site II), which has turned up four axes, three of which have been preserved in a fragmentary state. This assemblage contains a unique find: a polished axe from Krzemionki type banded silicite, which typologically corresponds with the axes of the Globular Amphorae culture produced in Poland. The situation is similar at the Jevišovice culture hill-top sites, which have turned up axes from Krzemionki type silicite (such as Luleč and Bílovice, the Hrad site) and from Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic, G variety, silicite (Luleč, Ohrozim), the sources of which are in southern Poland. Apart from these finished products, two spalls of silicite from glacigene sediments of both the Danian and Maastrichtian ages were found. These might be the by-product of silicite axe production. They suggest that axes might have been made in the Czech lands. Flint axes, which date to the Bošáca culture (east Moravia), have been documented only at the hillfort in Bánov, where a fragment of a flint axe made from Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic, G variety, silicite was found in a cultural layer.

At the time when these local cultures were active in what is now the Czech Republic, the members of the Globular

Amphorae culture penetrated the territory from the north. Their silicite axes were discovered in a find complex in north-west Bohemia (Prosmyky – Grave 1/1960; Kopisty, Structure 1/1980). However, they are both made from the silicite from glacigene sediments of Danian age. Another such find complex is a grave in Běšice with grave goods containing a silicite chisel from the same material. In east Bohemia, only two axes can be mentioned that were made from Krzemionki banded silicite, the typology of which corresponds to the finds of axes dated to the Globular Amphorae culture in Poland – however, these are part of a find complex dated to a different culture. One of them is an axe found in the backfill of an outer ditch at a Řivnáč culture settlement at Denemark near Kutná Hora (see above). The other was unearthed from a grave dated to the Bell Beaker culture in Slatiny (see below). A similar situation occurs in Moravia and Czech Silesia, where, so far, no find complexes dated to the Globular Amphorae culture have been discovered. In Moravia, only axes from Krzemionki banded silicite have been found at the settlements of the Jevišovice culture, where they are considered imports. Based on typological analysis and the raw material used, the isolated find of a silicite axe from Prusinovice (Site II) can be dated to the GAC: it is identical to the axe from Denemark near Kutná Hora (Site II). The situation is similar in Czech Silesia, where most of the isolated finds of these axes have been lost (e.g. Děhylov).

The local cultures of the Czech Eneolithic and the Globular Amphorae culture perished after the arrival of the members of the Corded Ware culture, who then went on to inhabit the whole territory of what is now the Czech Republic. Silicite axes from graves have been documented only in Moravia (8) and Bohemia (23), where they were part of grave goods, mainly in male burials. They were made from the silicites from glacigene sediments; one of the Moravian finds was made from the silicite of the Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic, G variety, and another from the Gojść variety.

After the Corded Ware culture, the Czech lands were colonised by the members of the Bell Beaker culture. Although they did not produce silicite axes, these artefacts have been found in four graves in Bohemia (Kolín, Site I, Graves 12 and 14; Kutná Hora, Site I, and Slatiny). They are made from various raw materials (silicites from glacigene sediments of Danian and Maastrichtian ages, the G variety Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic silicite and Krzemionki banded silicite. Their shapes are not identical. Analogous finds have been made outside of the Czech Republic, among finds dated to the late Funnel Beaker culture and Globular Amphorae culture. We assume that they were supposed to increase the social status of the deceased and we do not rule out their use in funeral ceremonies associated with magical acts. They might have been obtained either by surface collection (this seems to be supported by a high occurrence in north-west Bohemia) or long-distance trade.

An axe found in Litoměřice, whose construction corresponds with axes termed *Hohlbeile* in the German specialised literature, is dated to the Late Eneolithic and beginning of the Early Bronze Age. It was dredged up from the bottom of the River Elbe together with a sickle and a silicite dagger with a handle. It might have been part of a hoard which would prove a relationship with the south-east part of Schleswig-Holstein, where such axes have been found in the find complexes of the Single Grave culture (stages I to III) and in the Late Eneolithic assemblages of axes and silicite daggers. The silicite dagger with a handle (type VI) found in this hoard enables us to date it to the Late Únětice culture.

In the Czech lands, the Bronze Age was represented by the Únětice culture and the Epicorded Carpathian Culture Complex (east Moravia and Czech Silesia). Among the finds dated to both the cultures, silicite axes are rare. With regard to the Únětice culture, silicite axes are included only in finds from the earliest period (Bohemia: Třebonice, Grave, Pátek, Grave 2 and 3; Moravia: Jiříkovice, Site II, Grave 2/1934, Velké Pavlovice, probably a disturbed grave). This type of finds can be amended with a long chip-off from the blade edge of a polished silicite axe from Grave 2/1936 in Blšany (Bohemia) and a silicite chisel from a settlement feature found in Kubšice (Moravia), mentioned in the literature. With regard to the Epicorded Carpathian Culture Complex, a silicite axe is known only from Grave 68 in Holešov (east Moravia). It is dated to the Nitra culture. Contacts between Moravia and the Epicorded Carpathian Culture Complex are documented by isolated finds of silicite axes, which are dated to the classical phase of the Mierzanowice culture, which corresponds with the classical phase of the Únětice culture in Moravia.

So far, we have no convincing proof of the production of silicite axes on the territory of the Czech Republic but we cannot exclude their manufacturing in the large area of continental glaciation in northern Moravia and Czech Silesia, which covers about 2750 km^2. We suppose that prevalently these artefacts were bartered into the Czech Republic. This is shown by the broad variety of the silicites used for making them – their primary sources lie in southern Scandinavia and in the central and southern Poland (Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic, varieties G and Gojść, and Krzemionki type banded silicite). An analysis of the find complexes has shown that during the whole of the period to which the finds are dated (Early Eneolithic to Early Bronze Age), silicites from glacigene sediments were used. Axes from Polish raw materials occurred as a result of the expansion of the bearers of the Globular Amphorae culture into Czech lands in the final Middle Eneolithic. Due to this, they are found among the artefacts dated to the Late Eneolithic cultures (Řivnáč, Jevišovice and Bošáca) and cease to occur altogether with the demise of the Corded Ware culture.

IX. Inventory of finds from the territory of Czech Republic

IX.1 Notes on the register

The list of axes and chisels, as well as forms reshaped from them, aims to present all artefacts discovered in Moravia (Chapter IX.2), Czech Silesia (Chapter IX.3) and Bohemia (Chapter IX.4) up to 2016. It is possible that old museum collections may still hide some "undiscovered" finds. Nevertheless, we assume that our catalogue encompasses the majority of artefacts of this kind. It is supplemented by a list of foreign finds deposited in Czech museums (Chapter IX.7).

The catalogue includes 161 items related to Moravia (1–145, 256–265, 273–278), 27 to Czech Silesia (146–170, 266, 279), and 92 to Bohemia (171–255, 267–272, 280–281). Individual localities, delimitated by their cadastral borders, are arranged according to the Czech alphabet. In the list, you can also find artefacts of unknown provenance. We presume that artefacts preserved in a particular museum probably come from the same region where the museum is located (e.g. artefacts in the Museum of the Prostějov Region are referred as coming from Prostějov and surroundings). Finds without location in the collections of central museums, *i.e.* the National Museum in Prague, the Moravian Museum in Brno, and the Silesian Museum in Opava are referred as from Bohemia, Moravia, or Silesia, respectively. Numbers in the list correspond with numbers on the maps of localities with silicite axes (Map 1, items 1–255).

As we have said, localities are sequenced after the cadastral names of localities. If today's administrative name differs from the cadastral name, it is presented in brackets, together with the District affiliation according to the administrative division of 1960. The location of a find is referred to the name of the cadastral part or – if such information is unavailable – to the cadastre of the locality.

The "Find character" line refers to the discovery circumstances. Single artefacts found usually on the surface are marked as accidental finds. If a find was accompanied by other artefacts, it is referred to as of settlement character. Artefacts from settlement layers or settlement structures are settlement finds and those from graves – sepulchral finds.

The "Find description" line gives information about the classification of the artefact (e.g. axe, chisel, or reshaped artefact), followed by its parameters (dimensions), *i.e.* length, width, thickness, then by reference to the inventory number and illustration in the work (Plate and Photo).

The "Raw material" line gives information on the rock used for production the artefacts. This is based on the expertise of A. Přichystal (*cf.* chapter V). If the artefact was unavailable for examination, its raw material is referred to as *non vidi*. If in the relevant literature there is some information on the raw material, it is citied in parentheses. In cases of sepulchral or settlement finds, there is also a reference to the accompanying inventory and its chronology. Information about the place where the artefact (or the collection of artefacts) can be located follows. The names of relevant museums or other institutions are presented in abbreviated forms, while the official names are listed in the Abbreviation section (see chapter XIII). Finally, references are made to sources and the literature. The former are excavations reports on research carried out in Moravia and Czech Silesia deposited in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno. They include transcripts of lists by I. L. Červinka (1938b) and F. Kalousek (1945). For the territory of Bohemia, there are references to excavation reports in AÚ AV ČR Praha

All artefacts available for examination are presented in 2/3 scale on the illustration plates (Plates I–LX, CI, CII) together with their transversal and longitudinal cross-sections. The parts of artefact surfaces which have been either retouched or polished are indicated. Illustrative documentation in the work for artefacts of the type follows the rules created in AÚ AV ČR Brno many years ago by Bohuslav Klíma (1925–2000), the renowned expert on the Central European Palaeolithic. His ideas in this respect have been adopted by his successors in the profession, and by documentation workers. Among these are Mrs. Běla Ludikovská and Mr. Jiří Brenner (from AÚ AV ČR Brno) who are the authors of the drawings of the artefacts presented on the plates.

Macroscopically visible grinding traces are exhibited on the polished surfaces of some artefacts. These features have been documented in the drawings. Occasionally, diverse coloring of the surface has been observed. In such cases, lighter bands or spots are

left blank, while darker parts have been marked by sloping dashed lines of various thicknesses. Both features named above are always presented independently on front views of the artefact.
The illustration rules adopted for the work include application of the graphic symbols which are presented beneath (see Fig. X.1). Each available artefact has been photographed. Photographic documentation is in Photos 1–207.

IX.2 Moravia

1. ALOJZOV (Prostějov District)
Site: Pod Markovcem
Find character: accidental find, no information on discovery circumstances.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 72 mm, width at blade and butt – 30 and 42 mm, thickness – 20 mm. Weight – 98 g. Inv. No. 006639 (H 56). Plate II: 4; Photo 1.
Raw material: Patinated (?) broadly banded silicite, no specific determination (formerly after Gottwald 1924, 40: *nažloutlý křemenec / yellowish quartzite*).
Collection: Museum Prostějov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2007/56.
Literature: Gottwald 1924, 40; Gottwald 1931, 42.

2. BABICE (Uherské Hradiště District)
Site: Kopaniny
Find character: accidental find by A. Čechmánek from Babice No. 200.
Description: slightly damaged, polished silicite axe; dimensions: length – 63 mm, width at blade and butt – 39 and 28 mm, thickness – 16 mm. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela). Plate IV: 1.
Raw material: non vidi (formerly according to the Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 703/57: *šedý rohovec / grey chert*).
Collection: Museum Uherské Hradiště.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 703/57 (A. Benešová).
Literature: Stuchlík 1998, 60, obr. 5: 6.

3. BÁNOV (Uherské Hradiště District)
Site: Hrad
Excavation: Jan Pavelčík (1943).
Find character: find from settlement layer VII.
Description: butt part of silicite axe; dimensions: preserved length – 52 mm, width at the back – 31 mm (max. preserved width – 44 mm), thickness – 15 mm. Inv. No. 6091 (45352). Plate I: 2; Photo 2.
Raw material: Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G.
Accompanying inventory: pottery (Inv. No. 6090, 6092–6096), lithic chipped and polished industry (Kopacz et al. 2014, Plate I–VI). Inv. No. 6090, 6092–6096. Plate LXXXV: 1–8.
Chronology: Bošáca culture.
Collection: Museum Uherský Brod.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 152/43 (Jan Pavelčík).
Literature: Pavelčík Jan 1950, 3; Pavelčík Jiří 1992a, 225.

4. BEZMĚROV (Kroměříž District)
Site: Díly
Find character: sepulchral find.
Excavation: AC Olomouc (2005–2006).

Grave 2
Description of find: silicite axe; macroscopically visible striation traces on both side of blade, dimensions: length – 107 mm, width at blade and butt – 40 and 29 mm, thickness – 21.4 mm. Weight – 99 g. Inv. No. 26/2005-819-5. Plate I: 1; Photo 101.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Accompanying inventory: pottery, stone chipped and polished industry (Inv. No. 26/5005-819- to 4; 26/2005-819-6 to 27).
Chronology: Corded Ware culture.

Grave 18
Description of find: silicite axe of triangular shape, slightly polished at the blade, with a negative of flake detached from the back part; dimensions: length – 72 mm, width at blade and butt – 41 and 18 mm, thickness – 18 mm. Weight – 64 g. Inv. No. 26/ 2005-812-6. Plate II: 1; Photo 171.
Raw material: Dotted silicite of the Świeciechów type.
Accompanying inventory: pottery; stone chipped and polished industry (Inv. No. 26/2005-812-1 to 5; 26/2005-812-7 to 10).
Chronology: Corded Ware culture.
Collection: AC Olomouc.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 3233/08 (A. Tajer).
Literature: Tajer 2007a.

5. BÍLOVICE (Bílovice-Lutotín, Bílovice Cadastre; Prostějov District)
Site: Hrad
Find character: settlement find.
Description: silicite axe with polished sides; dimensions: length – 58 mm, width at blade and butt – 32 and 20 mm, thickness – 18 mm, Weight – 46 g. Inv. No. A 63107 (G 1977). Plate XXIX: 1; LXXXVI: 7.
Raw material: Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type.
Accompanying inventory: potsherds. Inv. No. A 63017,

A 63061, 50146/10, 041674/1; 041674/21, MZM 13. Plate LXXXVI: 1–6.
Chronology: Jevišovice culture.
Collection: Museum Olomouc.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 1168/70 (Z. Trňáčková).
Literature: Červinka 1908, 189; Pavelčík Jiří 1992a, 225; Šmíd et al. 2010, 166, tab. 56: 11; obr. 23.

6. BLAHUTOVICE (Nový Jičín District)
Site: Ungarngraben
Find character: accidental find of settlement character.
Description: polished silicite axe with chipping negatives on sides; dimensions: length – 142 mm, width at blade and butt – 61 and 25 mm, thickness – 24 mm, Weight – 228 g. Inv. No. P 216 (Inv. No. A 74). Plate I: 3.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Nový Jičín.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 1082/46 (I. L. Červinka), 2338/46 (I. L. Červinka).
Literature: Červinka 1908, 196; Červinka 1938b, 83; Janák 2005, tab. 103.

7. BLATNIČKA (Hodonín District)
Site: cadastre of Blatnička
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe with polished blade; dimensions: length – 82 mm, width at blade and butt – 49 and 21 mm, thickness – 21 mm. Inv. No. A 67587 (VMO 175). Plate I: 5.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: Museum Olomouc (collection of E. Peck).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2349/46 (I. L. Červinka), 2610/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Červinka 1908, 86, 196, obr. 41 (on the right); Kovář 1914, 47; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 3.

8. BLAZICE (Kroměříž District)
Site: cadastre of Blazice
Find character: accidental find (2 artefacts; one found in 1933, the other in unknown circumstances).
Description of find:
1. Silicite axe of triangular shape with blunt butt and lozenge-oval cross-section, polished, dimensions: length – 77 mm, width at the blade – 44 mm (not identified by L. Šebela).
2. Silicite axe; dimensions: length – 67 mm, width at blade and butt – 43 and 15 mm, thickness – 16 mm. Weight – 52 g. Inv. No. ? Plate III: 5.

Raw material:
1. *Non vidi.*
2. Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.

Collection: Museum Bystřice pod Hostýnem (1), Museum Holešov (2).
Literature: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2611/52. Ševčíková 1936, 102 (under name *Něčice*); Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 4 (1).

9. BLUČINA (Brno-Country District)
Site: Vrchy
Find character: accidental find by M. Hlaváček from Brno (2005).
Description: blade part of the silicite axe; dimensions: length – 84 mm, width at blade and butt – 41(45) and 25 mm, thickness – 16 mm. Plate I: 4.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: M. Hlaváček, Brno (private).
Literature: unpublished.

10. BOLERADICE (Břeclav District)
Site I: cadastre of Boleradice
Find character: accidental find, no information on discovery circumstances.
Description: "flint chisel"; dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Museum Klobouky u Brna.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2346/46 (I. L. Červinka).
Literature: Červinka 1938b, 85; Peška, Rakovský 1990, 34.

Site II: U studánky
Find character: sepulchral find

Grave 1/1972 (excavation by J. Otýpek from Boleradice).
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 64 mm, width at the back and blade – 41 mm and 25 mm, thickness – 18 mm. Inv. No. A 4390. Plate VII: 3.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Accompanying inventory: beaker with handle, lithic chipped and bone artefacts. Inv. No. A 4388, 4389, 4393 (Šebela 1999, Plate 1: 6, 7).
Chronology: Corded Ware Culture.
Collection: Museum Mikulov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 48/92 (L. Šebela).
Literature: Šebela 1999, 34, Pl. 1: 5–7.

11. BOJKOVICE (Uherské Hradiště District)
Site: cadastre of Bojkovice
Find character: accidental find, no information on discovery circumstances.
Description: "flint axe, slightly polished at blade"; dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not verified by L. Šebela). Plate VII: 2.
Raw material: non vidi (formerly after Červinka 1898, 96: *tmavě hnědý pazourek / dark brown flint*).
Collection: Museum Uherský Brod (collection of J. Klvaňa).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2344/46 (I. L. Červinka), 1841/47, 2615/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Červinka 1898, 96, tab. VIII: 15; Červinka 1902, 85; Červinka 1908, 47, 86, 196; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 5.

12. BORŠICE U BLATNICE (Uherské Hradiště District)
Site: cadastre of Boršice u Blatnice
Find character: probably accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 92 mm, width at blade and butt – 40 and 21 mm, thickness – 20.5 mm. Weight – 98 g. Plate III: 8.
Raw material: Undetermined silicite / silicite of Moravian Gate type (?).
Collection: L. Ježek from Dolní Němčí (private).
Literature: unpublished.

13. BRNO (Líšeň Cadastre; Brno-City District)
Site: Staré Zámky
Find character: find in settlement layer I at the hillfort site (excavation of A. Medunová from AÚ ČSAV Brno in 1955).
Description: badly damaged silicite axe of trapezoid shape and rounded butt, dimensions: length – 75 mm, width at blade and butt – 38 and 28 mm, thickness – 10 mm. Inv. No. 105.0-e-2487/55. Plate II: 5; Photo 95.
Raw material: Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type.
Accompanying inventory: pottery (Medunová-Benešová 1964, obr. 19–23; Kopacz et al. 2014, Fig. 3) and chipped stone industry (Kopacz et al. 2014, Plate VIII–IX).
Collection: MZM Brno.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2246/62 (A. Medunová).
Literature: Medunová-Benešová 1964, 136–138, obr. 38: 1; Jisl 1969, 101; Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 153, obr. 9: 2; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11.

14. BRODEK U PROSTĚJOVA (Prostějov District)
Site I: cadastre of Brodek u Prostějova
Find character: accidental find, no information on discovery circumstances.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Local school, Brodek; now: ?
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2345/46 (I. L. Červinka).
Literature: Červinka 1938b, 85.

Site II: Hůrky
Find character: accidental find, no information on discovery circumstances.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions unknown.
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: teacher Jan Kopecký (private); now ?
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2345/46 (I. L. Červinka).
Literature: Červinka 1938b, 85.

15. BRUMOVICE (Břeclav District)
Site I: U akátů
Find character: accidental find (1935).
Description: silicite axe, no details. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Museum Klobouky u Brna.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2359/46 (I. L. Červinka), 2621/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Bukovanský 1909, 88; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 9.

Site II: cadastre of Brumovice
Find character: accidental find, no information on discovery circumstances.
Description: probably blank of a silicite axe; after Skutil 1939, 34–35: *not fashioned flint plate* (*72 × 103 × 26 mm*) *with longer sides concavely bent and with an axe-like blade on the right side, probably blank*. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Museum Klobouky u Brna.
Literature: Skutil 1939, 34–36; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 9.

16. BUČOVICE (Vyškov District)
Site I: Ozmosty
Find character: sepulchral find.
Excavation: M. Chleborád (1929).

Grave 1/1929
Description: silicite axe in plane rectangular shape with straight edge; dimensions: length – 79 mm, width at blade and butt – 38 and 40 mm (max. width – 46 mm); thickness – 21 mm. Weight – 240 g. Plate VII: 5.
Raw material: dark grey-black silicite (fomerly Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 10: *…ze šedé břidly / …from grey schist).*
Accompanying inventory: amphora-shaped jug, potsherd from neck of corded beaker, battle-axe of simple shape, 3 chipped silicite artefacts and copper artefact. Access No. Pa 1836/38, 1938/38-1841/38. Inv. Nos. 52322, 69507 (Šebela 1999, Plates 9: 3–7; 11: 1).
Chronology: Corded Ware culture.
Collection: MZM Brno.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2622/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Chleborád 1934, 14–15, tab. 3–7; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 10–11, tab. XXXIII: 1, XL: 6–11; Šebela 1999, 41–42, Plates 9: 3-7; 11: 1.

Site II: Příhon (now clay pit – Plot No. 1837)
Find character: accidental find by M. Mazálek (1920).
Description: "flint axe with symmetrically polished blade"; dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi (formerly after Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 11: *šedobílý pazourek s hnědavými skvrnami / grey-whitish flint with brownish smudge*).
Collection: M. Mazálek, Hranice (private); now:?
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2622/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Skutil 1930, 296; Skutil 1931a, 137; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 11, tab. XL: 5.

17. BYSTŘICE POD HOSTÝNEM (Kroměříž District)
Site: cadastre of Bystřice pod Hostýnem
Find character: accidental find (1935).
Description: silicite axe "polished, with thick butt and rectangular cross-section"; dimensions: length – 70 mm, width at blade and butt – 44 and 35 mm, thickness – 17 mm. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: Probably banded silicite of the Krzemionki type (formerly after Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 12: *banded rock*).
Collection: Museum Bystřice pod Hostýnem; now: City Cultural Center, Bystřice pod Hostýnem.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2624/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 4; Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 153; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11.

18. BZOVÁ (Uherské Hradiště District)
Site: Trávníky
Find character: accidental find (by Josef Pospíšil).
Description: polished silicite axe; dimensions: length – 118 mm, width at blade and butt – 47 and 37 mm, max.

width – 49 mm, thickness – 33 mm. Weight – 295 g. Inv. No. 709. Plate XXVI: 5; Photo 85.
Raw material: Undetermined silicite / silicite of the Moravian Gate type (?).
Collection: Museum Bojkovice.
Literature: Juračka 1985, 8.

19. ČECHOVICE (Prostějov District)
Site: Čechovsko
Find character: accidental finds (3 artefacts) of settlement character by A. Gottwald (after 1898).
Description:
1. Silicite axe used secondarily as core; one side shaped by retouching, reused as a core (on both sides in the back part negatives of detached flakes), macroscopically visible striation traces on the polished surface; dimensions: length – 59 mm, width at blade and butt – 31 and 25 mm, thickness – 19 mm. Weight – 43 g. Inv. No. 49248. Plate III: 4; Photo 7.
2. Silicite axe; dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
3. Silicite axe; dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).

Raw material:
1. Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
2. *Non vidi*.
3. *Non vidi*.

Collection: Museum Prostějov; MZM Brno (collection of I. L. Červinka).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 1599/55.
Literature: Červinka 1900a, 18; Červinka 1902, 71; Červinka 1908, 47, 190; Červinka (undated), Fig. on p. 13; Gottwald 1903b, 153–154; Gottwald 1906, 49; Gottwald 1909, 2; Gottwald 1924, 30–31; Gottwald 1931, 35–36.

20. ČECHŮVKY (Vrahovice-Čechůvky, Čechůvky Cadastre; Prostějov District)
Site: V Kopaninách
Find character: accidental find of settlement character by A. Gottwald.
Description: "flint chisel"; dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela)
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Museum Prostějov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 1607/55.
Literature: Gottwald 1909, 2; Gottwald 1931, 37.

21. ČELČICE (Prostějov District)
Site: cadastre of Čelčice (direction towards Klenovice na Hané)
Find character: surface find (2008).
Description: edge part of silicite axe (broken by hard blow impact), polished on cheeks and retouched on sides, with macroscopically visible retouching traces on the polished surface; dimensions: preserved length – 35 mm, width at blade – 37 mm, thickness – 11 mm. Without Inv. No. Plate XXXI: 2a–b.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – probably Danian.
Collection: AÚ AV ČR Brno.
Literature: unpublished.

22. ČELECHOVICE NA HANÉ (Prostějov District)
Site I: Vinohrádky
Find character: accidental find, no information on discovery circumstances.
Description: "butt of a silicite axe"; dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: school in Kostelec na Hané; now: ?
Literature: Gottwald 1930b, 17.

Site II: 180 m to the southwest from benchmark 238 m a.s.l.
Find character: accidental find by J. Coufal from Smržice in 1990s.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 77 mm, width at blade and butt – 38 and 27 mm, thickness 15 mm. Weight – 70 g. Plate III: 6.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: A. Přichystal, PřF MU Brno.
Literature: Přichystal 2000, 109–111, obr. 1.

23. ČERTORYJE (Charváty Cadastre, local part Čertoryje; Olomouc District)
Site: U sv. Marka
Find character: accidental find, no details on discovery circumstances.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 94 mm, width at blade and butt – 38 and 25 mm, thickness – 19 mm, weight – 68 g. Inv. No. A 67632 (VMO 9464). Plate III: 9.
Raw material: Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G (?).
Collection: Museum Olomouc (donated by F. Hradil from Drahlov).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2687/46 (I. L. Červinka).
Literature: Bartocha 1939, 103; Červinka 1938b, 66.

24. DĚTKOVICE (Ludmírov Cadastre, local part Dětkovice; Prostějov District)
Site: Za zahradama
Find character: sepulchral find.
Excavation: ÚAPP Brno (2005).

Grave 2
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 70 mm, width at blade and butt – 37 and 30 mm, thickness – 16 mm. Weight – 57 g. Inv. No. 219508. Plate XXX: 1; Photo 8.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Accompanying inventory: pottery, bone chisel and silicite blade.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture.
Collection: Museum Prostějov.
Literature: Šmíd 2006.

25. DLOUHOMILOV (Šumperk District)
Site: cadastre of Dlouhomilov
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; shape and size unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: probably banded silicite of the Krzemionki type (formerly after I. L. Červinka 1938b, 85: *achát / agate;* not verified).

Collection: Museum Dubicko; now: ?
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2360/46 (I. L. Červinka).
Literature: Červinka 1938b, 85; Kalousek 1945, Volume I, 212; Goš 1969, 39; Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 154; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11; Faltýnek ed. 2009, 327.

26. DOBROTICE (Kroměříž District)
Site: Nade trávnicí
Find character: accidental find by D. Kolbinger from Hulín in 1992.
Description: blade of the silicite axe; dimensions: preserved length – 47 mm, width at the blade – 43 mm, thickness – 18 mm. Plate VI: 1; Photo 94.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: D. Kolbinger, Hulín (private).
Literature: unpublished.

27. DOLNÍ NĚMČÍ (Uherské Hradiště District)
Site I: Lucké pole
Find character: accidental find by M. Daňek.
Description: small silicite chisel, dimensions: length – 58 mm, width – 21 mm, thickness – 16 mm. Weight – 30 g. Plate III: 1.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Uherské Hradiště (collection of M. Daněk, Dolní Němčí).
Literature: unpublished.

Site II: Kráčínky
Find character: accidental find by L. Ježek.
Description: butt part of silicite axe; dimensions: preserved length – 48 mm, width at the butt – 34 mm, thickness – 25 mm. Plate III: 3.
Raw material: Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G.
Collection: Museum Ostrožská Lhota.
Literature: unpublished.

28. DOMAMYSLICE (Prostějov District)
Site: Kopaniny (bed of the Hlučela River)
Find character: accidental find by A. Gottwald (prior to 1908).
Description: body of silicite axe (butt broken); dimensions: preserved length – 42 mm, width at blade – 22 mm (max. preserved width – 32 mm), thickness – 16 mm. Inv. No. 006132 (D 16). Plate III: 2; Photo 9.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Prostějov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 722/56.
Literature: Červinka 1908, 47; Gottwald 1924, 2; Gottwald 1931, 43.

29. DRNOVICE (Vyškov District)
Site: Za vodovodem – podsedky
Find character: accidental find by M. Daňek from Drnovice (2002).
Description: body of silicite axe (blade broken); preserved length – 81 mm, width at the back – 22 mm, thickness – 20 mm. Inv. No. A 38901. Plate IV: 4; Photo 163.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments (?).
Collection: Museum Vyškov.
Literature: unpublished.

30. DRSLAVICE (Uherské Hradiště District)
Site I: cadastre of Drslavice
Find character: accidental find.
Description: polished silicite axe with trapezoid shape; dimensions: length – 78 mm, width at the back and blade – 14 and 32 mm, thickness – 12 mm. Inv. No. 195. Plate VI: 2; Photo 10.
Raw material: Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type (formerly after Červinka 1908, 196: *achát / agate*; after Skutil 1937, 106: *sekera z pásovného pazourku / axe made of banded flint*).
Collection: Museum Uherský Brod (collection of J. Kučera).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2685/46 (I. L. Červinka), 1846/47, 2650/52 (F. Kalousek) and without Ref. No. (V. Hrubý).
Literature: Červinka 1902, 88; Červinka 1908, 89, 190; Červinka 1938b, 47, Fig. on p. 66; Červinka 1942b, 11; Kučera 1910, 57, tab. V: 2; Skutil 1937, 106; Skutil 1946, obr. 32: 5; Pavelčík Jan 1944, 38; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 32; Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 154–155, obr. 9: 6; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11, Fig. 4: 1.

Site II: Obora
Find character: accidental find by F. Malík from Vlčnov (1952).
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 49 mm, width at blade and butt – 32 and 19 mm, thickness – 14 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. 7668. Plate IV: 2; Photo 11.
Raw material: Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G.
Collection: Museum Uherský Brod.
Literature: unpublished.

31. FRYŠTÁK (Kroměříž District)
Site: cadastre of Fryšták
Find character: accidental find, no information on discovery circumstances.
Description: silicite axe with polished blade; dimensions: length – 95 mm, width at blade and butt – 55 and 40 mm, thickness – 20 mm. Inv. No. 16 (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Museum Holešov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2686/46 (I. L. Červinka); 244/48, 2654/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Červinka 1929, 5; Janovský, Skutil 1938, 41; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 34; Langová 1995, 109.

32. HLINSKO (Přerov District)
Site: Nad zbružovým
Find character: find of settlement character (3 artefacts) from the Eneolithic hillfort (Funnel Beaker, Baden and Bošáca cultures).
Excavation: AÚ ČSAV Brno (1964, 1968–1992).

Structure 8/1968
Description: silicite axe with damaged blade; dimensions: length – 57 mm, width – 32 mm, width at the back – 16 mm,

thickness – 15 mm. Inv. No. 257-1024/68. Plate IV: 3.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments (formerly after Pavelčík Jiří 1992a, 225: *rohovec typu Babia Góra / chert of the Babia Góra type*).
Accompanying inventory: chipped and polished lithic industry, small clay and bone artefacts. Inv. No. 257-1025/68 to 257/1190/68. Plate LXXXVII: 2–7.
Chronology: Baden culture, phase I/II (Šebela a kol. 2007, 301).

Structure 28/1976
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 95 mm, width at the back – 58 and 31 mm, thickness – 20 mm. Inv. No. 03940-1220/76. Plate IV: 5; Photo 182.
Raw material: probably silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G, slightly burnt (formerly after Pavelčík Jiří 1992a, 225: *sog. "Schokolade" / so-called "Chocolate"*).
Accompanying inventory: chipped and polished lithic industry, spindle whorls, pottery. Inv. No. 03940-1209/76 to 1219/76, 03940-1221/76 to 1322/76. Plate LXXXVIII: 2–8.
Chronology: Baden culture, phase I (Šebela a kol. 2007, 317).

Trial trench 77-D/1986
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 65 mm, width at blade and butt – 35 and 20 mm, thickness – 12 mm. Inv. No. 03940-982/86. Plate IV: 6; Photo 12.
Raw material: Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type (formerly after Pavelčík Jiří 1992a, 225: *sog. "Schokolade" / so-called "Chocolate"*).
Accompanying inventory: lithic polished artefacts, pottery. Inv. No. 03940-983/86 to 03940-933/86.
Chronology: Funnel Beaker culture – Baden culture – Bošáca culture.
Collection: Museum Přerov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 765/70 (Jiří Pavelčík, excavation season 1968), 852/77 (Jiří Pavelčík, excavation season 1976), 938/87 (Jiří Pavelčík, excavation season 1986).
Literature: Pavelčík Jiří 1992a, 225, Abb. 4: 1, 10, 18.

33. HLINSKO POD HOSTÝNEM (Bystřice pod Hostýnem, Hlinsko pod Hostýnem Cadastre; Kroměříž District)
Site I: Podlesí
Find character: accidental find by D. Kolbinger from Hulín.
Description: flake detached from a silicite axe shaped as a point-like tool; dimensions: length – 55 mm, width – 23 mm, thickness – 11 mm. Plate VII: 1.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: D. Kolbinger, Hulín (private).
Literature: unpublished.

Site II: Obora.
Find character: accidental find by D. Kolbinger from Hulín in 1985.
Description: massive silicite axe; dimensions: length – 120 mm, width at blade and butt – 53 and 30 mm, max. width – 56 mm, thickness – 32 mm. Weight – 238 g. Plate VI: 5; Photo 13.
Raw material: Spongolite.
Collection: D. Kolbinger, Hulín (private).
Literature: unpublished.

34. HLUK (Uherské Hradiště District)
Site I: Pod Babí horou (*Kráčínky*)
Find character: accidental find by T. Kruťa in 1943.
Description: Silicite axe of trapezoid shape; dimensions: length – 90 mm, width at blade and butt – 41 and 23 mm, thickness – 18 mm. Weight – 81 g. Inv. No. 13675. Plate V: 4a–b; Photo 15.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: Museum Uherské Hradiště.
Literature: Přichystal et al. 2007, 161, obr. 1: 3.

Site II: rural area of the town cadastre (fields)
Find character: accidental find in 1924.
Description: silicite axe; dimension: length – 92 mm, width at blade and butt – 45 and 33 mm, thickness – 26 mm. Inv. No. 2549. Plate V: 6; Photo 16.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: Museum Uherské Hradiště.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2361/46 (I. L. Červinka), 2661/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Červinka 1942b, 11, obr. 6: 2; Hrubý 1982, 104; Přichystal et al. 2007, 161; obr. 1: 2.

Site III: Pánský poligr
Find character: excavation of K. Dufka in 1990.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 76 mm, width at blade and butt – 53 and 25 mm, thickness – 19 mm. Cat. No. S2/1990. Plate V: 3; Photo 96.
Raw material: Chert of the Krumlovský les type, variety I/II. Photo 191.
Collection: of Museum Hluk, Cat. No. S2/1990.
Literature: Přichystal et al. 2007, 158–161, obr. 1: 1.35.

35. HOLEŠOV (Kroměříž District)
Site: Zdražilovsko
Find character: sepulchral find (excavation of AÚ ČSAV Brno in 1965).

Grave 68
Description: silicite axe with rounded butt, with macroscopically visible crushing traces; dimensions: length – 104 mm, width at the butt and blade – 50 and 30 mm, thickness – 34 mm. Inv. No. 276-78/65. Plate XXX: 2.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments (?).
Accompanying inventory: bone material, chipped lithic artefact (blade), and copper ornaments. Inv. No. 276-79/65 and 276-81/65. Fig. VII.
Chronology: the Nitra culture.
Collection: Museum Kroměříž.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 713/65 (J. Ondráček).
Literature: Ondráček, Šebela 1985, 18, tab. 8: 10, 12, 20, 22.

36. HOŠTICE-HEROLTICE (Hoštice Cadastre; Vyškov District)
Site: the D1 Vyškov – Mořice Motorway
Find character: sepulchral find.

Grave 863 (49–58 years old male)
Description: notched tool with a short perforator tips on massive flake, made from a fragment of silicite axe, dimensions: length – 55 mm, width – 32 mm, thickness – 10 mm. Inv. No. A 84654. Plate XXVI: 2; LXXXIX: 5; Photo 185.

Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Accompanying inventory: silicite arrowheads (7 pieces), 11 small square and rectangular gold plates, 23 small square and rectangular silver plates and animal bones (lost). Inv. No. A 84647-84688. Plate LXXXIX: 2–4, 6, 7.
Chronology: Bell Baker culture (Artefact Group II).
Collection: ÚAPP Brno.
Literature: Matějíčková 2009, 279, Plate C-II: 1, 2, 4–8, 11, 12.

37. HROZNOVÁ LHOTA (Hodonín District)
Site: cadastre of Hroznová Lhota
Find character: accidental find, no information on discovery circumstances.
Description: silicite axe with damaged blade; in the butt part negative of a detached flake; dimensions: length – 53 mm, width at blade and butt – 38.5 mm and 28 mm, thickness – 15 mm. Weight – 44 g. Without Inv. No. Plate XXXI: 4; Photo 19.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – possibly Danian.
Collection: MZM Brno (collection of M. Bezděk from Kobylí).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 1708/69 (J. Skutil).
Literature: unpublished.

38. HRUBČICE (Prostějov District)
Site: rural area ("on field behind the church near Biskupice")
Find character: accidental find (prior to 1903).
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 72 mm, width at blade and butt – 32 and 19 mm, thickness – 11 mm. Weight – 43 g. Inv. No. 006602. Plate XXX: 2; Photo 20.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Prostějov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2357/46 (I. L. Červinka).
Literature: Gottwald 1903a, 71, obr. 5; Gottwald 1905, 111; Gottwald 1906, 55, obr. 6; Gottwald 1931, 43, obr. 39 (left); Červinka 1908, 47, 90, 196.

39. HULÍN (Kroměříž District)
Site: Vrbičné
Find character: sepulchral find.

Grave (doublegrave)
Description: silicite axe; dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ?
Raw material: non vidi.
Accompanying inventory: 2 stone battle-axes, bone chisel and grinding stone. Inv. No. ?
Chronology: Corded Ware culture.
Collection: AC Olomouc.
Literature: Tajer 2009, 267.

40. CHARVÁTY (Olomouc District)
Site: Vaca's farmstead
Find character: settlement find.
Description: axe "of nicely polished flint"; dimensions: unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Museum Olomouc (collection of M. Chyla).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2356/46 (I. L. Červinka); 687/58 (description after excavation report in AÚ AV ČR Praha).
Literature: Červinka 1938b, 85.

41. CHLEBOVICE (Frýdek-Místek, Chlebovice Cadastre; Frýdek-Místek District)
Site: cadastre of Chlebovice (bank of the Vodičná creek, in the "lower" part of the village)
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – *ca.* 120 mm.
Raw material: non vidi (formerly after Boris 2000, 11: *hnědý pazourek / brownish flint*).
Collection: ?
Literature: Boris 2000, 9, 11, photo on p. 11.

42. JANKOVICE (Kroměříž District)
Site: Na lukách
Find character: accidental find (1912).
Description: silicite axe; macroscopically visible crushing traces on the surface. Dimensions: length – 74 mm, width at blade and butt – 43 and 23 mm (max. width – 46 mm), thickness – 20 mm. Weight – 108 g. Inv. No. 56. Plate V: 1.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: Museum Holešov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2688/46 (I. L. Červinka); 242/48, 2685/52 (F. Kalousek); 975/58 (description after excavation report in AÚ AV ČR Praha).
Literature: Červinka 1929, 5; Červinka 1938b, 66; Janovský, Skutil 1938, 4; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 46.

43. JESENÍK NAD ODROU (German: *Deutsch Jaßnik*; Nový Jičín District)
Site I: Statkáře Matzka hill
Find character: accidental find by Stefan Weigel.
Description: "thin silicite axe", dimensions unknown (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: probably banded silicite of the Krzemionki type (after excavation report in AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 597/50: *aus schön gestreiftem, achartigem Feuerstein; not verified*).
Collection: ?
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 597/50, 603/50.
Literature: Weigel 1920 (under name *Deutsch Jaßnik*); Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 155; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11; Janák et al. 2004, 171; Janák 2007, 163.

Site II: rural area (on a hill at the border of Bertanice)
Find character: accidental find of settlement character by S. Weigel.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions unknown (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: ?
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 597/50; 603/50.
Literature: Weigel 1920.

44. JESTŘABÍ (Zlín District)
Site: cadastre of Jestřabí nad Vláří
Find character: accidental find (?).

Description: silicite axe; shape and dimensions unknown (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: Probably banded silicite of the Krzemionki type (not verified; formerly after Skutil 1947, 33: *pásovaný pazúrik / banded flint*).
Collection: ?
Literature: Skutil 1946, obr. 32: 6; Skutil 1947, 33; Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 155; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11.

45. JEVÍČKO (Jevíčko-předměstí Cadastre; Svitavy District)
Site: Na Manství
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 95 mm, width at blade and butt – 44.5 and 20 mm, thickness – 15 mm. Weight – 88.4 g. Inv. No. J 658. Plate LIX: 2a–b; Photo 97.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments (formerly after Vích 2012, 35: *tmavě patinovaný silicit / dark-coloured patinated silicite*).
Collection: Museum Jevíčko.
Literature: Vích 2012, 35, obr. 47: 2.

46. JEŽKOVICE (Vyškov District)
Site I: Pařízky
Find character: accidental find by T. Gottwald in 1927.
Description: silicite axe with polished blade; dimensions: length – 101 mm, width at the blade and back – 45 and 22 mm, thickness – 16 mm. Inv. No. Pa 1152/38. Plate IX: 1; Photo 22.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: MZM Brno.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2687/52.
Literature: Skutil 1930, 296; Skutil 1931b, 137; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 47, tab. LXXXVIII: 1.

Site II: near source of the Drnůvka creek
Find character: accidental find by M. Daňek in 1999.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 72 mm, width at blade and butt – 45 and 20 mm, thickness – 18 mm. Weight – 50 g. Inv. No. A 76808. Plate V: 2.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: Museum Vyškov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 34/00 (L. Šebela).
Literature: Kupčíková, Šebela 2000, 111, obr. 1.

47. JIŘÍKOVICE (Brno-Country District)
Site I: rural area ("on fields behind the manor house")
Find character: accidental find by J. Dvořáček (1925).
Description: silicite axe; shape and dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: probably banded silicite of the Krzemionki type (formerly after Červinka 1938b, 66: *páskovaný pazourek / banded flint*).
Collection: MZM Brno (collection of A. Procházka).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR, Ref. No. 2689/46 (I. L. Červinka); 2688/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Červinka 1938b, Fig. on p. 66; Skutil 1931a, 137; Poulík 1939, 4; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 48; Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 155; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11.

Site II: Díly
Find character: sepulchral find.
Excavation: A. Dvořáček (1934).

Grave 2/1934
Description: silicite axe, dimensions: length – 50.5 mm, width at blade and butt – 32 and 20 mm, thickness – 11 mm. Weight – 27 g. Inv. No. 83706. Plate VIII: 2.
Raw material: Patinated silicite of glacigene sediments – probably Danian.
Accompanying inventory: wrist guard and silicite point. Without Inv. No. (Ondráček 1967, obr. 15: 1, 2).
Chronology: Proto-Únětice culture.
Collection: MZM Brno.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 298/66 (J. Ondráček).
Literature: Ondráček 1964, Volume II, 52–53, tab. 25: 6–7; Ondráček 1967, 416, 432, obr. 15: 1, 2, 7.

48. KLENOVICE NA HANÉ (Prostějov District)
Site: Kolečkářky
Find character: accidental find (4 artefacts) of settlement character by D. Šiška (between 1975 and 1999).
Description:
1. Silicite axe, dimensions: length – 65 mm, width at blade and butt – 36 and 28 mm, thickness – 15 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. 028334 (F 93). Plate VIII: 1; Photo 24.
2. Body of silicite axe (butt broken), dimensions: preserved length – 55 mm, width at blade – 51 mm, thickness – 15 mm. Inv. No. 046286 (F 96). Plate VIII: 3; Photo 25.
3. Body of silicite axe, dimensions: preserved length – 48 mm, width at blade – 32 mm, thickness – 16 mm. Inv. No. 097887. Plate VIII: 4; Photo 26.
4. Body of silicite axe (blade broken), dimensions: preserved length – 83 mm, width at the butt – 20 mm, thickness – ? mm. Inv. No. 097886. Plate VIII: 6. Photo 27.

Raw material:
1. Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, the Gojść type.
2. Silicite of glacigene sediments.
3. Silicite of glacigene sediments, slightly burnt – Danian.
4. Silicite of glacigene sediments (?).

Accompanying inventory: potsherds, silicite arrowheads, semi-finished products of wrist-guards. Inv. No. ?
Chronology: Bell Beaker culture (?).
Collection: Museum Prostějov.
Literature: Šiška 2000, 9, 13, tab. 3: 11–15.

49. KLOPINA (Šumperk District)
Site: cadastre of Klopina
Find character: accidental find, no information on discovery circumstances.
Description: "flint chisel"; dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Museum Dubicko, now: ?
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2353/46 (I. L. Červinka).
Literature: Červinka 1938b, 85.

50. KOJETÍN (Přerov District)
Site: cadastre of Kojetín
Find character: accidental find (prior to 1902).
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 69 mm, width at the back and blade – 42 and 25 mm, thickness – 25 mm. Inv. No. 12011. Plate X: 5; Photo 28.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: Museum Vienna (Austria).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2960/46 (I. L. Červinka); 2696/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Červinka 1902, 91; Červinka 1908, 47, 92, 19; Peřinka 1930, 10; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 52; Měchurová 1992, 9–10.

51. KOSTELEC U HOLEŠOVA (Kroměříž District)
Site: Kostelecké polesí
Find character: sepulchral find.

Barrow 1 / Group VIII
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 71 mm, width at blade and butt – 42 and 30 mm, thickness – 21 mm. Weight – 76 g. Inv. No. StAÚ 130. Plate IX: 8; XCVIII: 4.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Accompanying inventory: battle-axe of Ślęża type, battle-axe of simple shape, silicite flake and potsherd (not preserved). Inv. No. StAÚ 127-129. Plate XCVIII: 5–7.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture.

Barrow 1 / Group X
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 85 mm, width at blade and butt – 36 and 18 mm, thickness – 24 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. StAÚ 124. Plate IX: 6.
Raw material: Silicite of undetermined kind.
Accompanying inventory: polished lithic axe, ceramic spindle whorl and potsherds. Inv. No. StAÚ 122-124 (Šebela 1999, Plate 31: 2).
Chronology: Corded Ware culture (Artefact Group III).
Collection: MZM Brno.
Literature: Šebela 1999, 77–78, Plate 32: 2–3 (Barrow 1 / Group X), 4–7 (Barrow 1 / Group VIII).

52. KRASICE (Prostějov, city part Krasice; Prostějov District)
Site: farmstead of E. Rozsypal
Find character: accidental find (prior to 1924).
Description: polished silicite axe; macroscopically visibly traces of retouching on the surface; dimensions: length – 72 mm, width at blade and butt – 40 and 27 mm, thickness – 14 mm. Inv. No. 006585. Plate IX: 3; Photo 29.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: Museum Prostějov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2354/46 (I. L. Červinka). Gottwald 1924, 44. Červinka 1938b, 85.

53. KRÁSNO Nad Bečvou (Valašské Meziříčí, Krásno nad Bečvou Cadastre; Vsetín District)
Site: built-up area (trench opposite the hat workshop)
Find character: accidental find by R. Michal in 1954.
Description: small chisel of the square cross-section, damaged at the butt and blade, slightly polished in the blade part, macroscopically visible bevels on the sides; dimensions: length – 92 mm, width at blade and butt – 16 and 22 mm (max. width 26 mm), thickness – 24 mm. Weight – 85 g. Inv. No. 2. Plate VIII: 5.
Raw material: Undetermined silicite / silicite of the Moravian Gate type (?) (formerly after J. Pavelčík's verbal communication: *banded silicite*; after Michal 1955, 58: *žlutý rohovec / yellow chert*).
Collection: Museum Valašské Meziříčí.
Literature: Michal 1955, 58; Pavelčík Jiří 1992a, 225; Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 155; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11.

54. KRMELÍN (Frýdek-Místek District)
Site: U lesa (Černík's field)
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe with polished blade; macroscopically visible striation traces on the polished surface (not indicated in the illustration); dimensions: length – 103 mm, width at blade and butt – 47 and 34 mm, thickness – 21 mm. Weight – 168 g. Inv. No. A 67668 (G 3825). Plate X: 7; Photo 30.
Raw material: Chocolate silicite (?). Photo 199.
Collection: Museum Olomouc (collection of A. Gottwald).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2355/46 (I. L. Červinka).
Literature: Gottwald 1931, 44.

55. KŘTOMIL (Kroměříž District)
Site: Na hvězdárně ("na kopci")
Find character: accidental find (prior to 1908).
Description: small silicite axe (formerly after Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 69: *a chisel of "the rectangular shape and cross-section"*); dimensions: length – 66 mm, width at blade and butt – 26 and 21.5 mm, thickness – 15.5 mm. Weight – 39 g. Inv. No. 80052. Plate X: 2; LXI: 2.
Raw material: strongly patinated northern flint (?) (formerly after Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 69: *šedě bělavý materiál / grey-whitish rock*).
Collection: MZM Brno (private collection of O. Sova, Slavkov pod Hostýnem).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2691/46 (I. L. Červinka); 2710/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Červinka 1908, 197; Červinka 1938b, 66 with Fig.; Sova 1926, 127; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 69.

56. KUBŠICE (Znojmo District)
Site: Rodinger's brickyard
Find character: find in settlement feature.

Structure (1926)
Description: "flint chisel"; dimensions unknown (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Accompanying inventory: …Schreben von einem großem gelben Gefäße und von 6 kleinen Schalen, einen Knochenpfriem… (Sloschek 1930, 71, Abb. 1: 6).
Chronology: Early Únětice culture (according to Šebela), Únětice Culture, Phase 3–4 (Podborský, Vildomec 1972, 181).
Collection: ?
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 534/59 (I. L. Červinka), 739/51 (K. Tihelka),

without Ref. No. (*The archive of Hans Fresing*).
Literature: Sloschek 1930, 71–72; Stuchlík 1969, Volume II, 83.

57. LAZNÍKY (former Velké Lazníky; Přerov District)
Site: cadastre of Lazníky
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe of trapezoid shape and straight blade; dimensions: length – 78 mm, width at blade and butt – 53 and 20 mm, thickness – 20 mm. Weight – 91.5 g. Inv. No. 1600/63/15 (2849). Plate XXX: 4.
Raw material: Atypical silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: Museum Přerov (collection of A. Telička).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR, Ref. No. 1023/48, 2713/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Červinka undated, 18; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 71–72.

58. LEDCE (Brno-Country District)
Site: Jakša's brickyard
Find character: sepulchral find.

Grave 1
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 78 mm, width at blade and butt – 31 and 19 mm, thickness – 10 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. 95206. Plate X: 4.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Accompanying inventory: 2 chipped lithic artefacts. Inv. No. 95207-95208 (Šebela 1999, 86, Plate 27: 4, 5).
Chronology: Corded Ware Culture.
Collection: MZM Brno.
Literature: Šebela 1999, 86, Plate 27: 3–5.

59. LECHOTICE (Kroměříž District)
Site: rural area (at the hunting hut by the Rackovský creek)
Find character: accidental find (1912–1913).
Description: blade part of silicite axe re-used as blade core; dimensions: preserved length – 23 mm, preserved width at blade – 20 mm, thickness – 19 mm. Inv. No. 6820. Plate X: 3.
Raw material: Undetermined silicite / silicite of the Moravian Gate type (?).
Collection: Museum Holešov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2714/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Janovský, Skutil 1938, 39, tab. VII: 4; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 72, tab. LXXXVII: 3.

60. LESONICE (Znojmo District)
Site: cadastre of Lesonice (near the forest)
Find character: accidental find.
Description: fragment of the silicite axe (blade and butt broken off), dimensions: preserved length – 41 mm; preserved width – 46 mm; thickness – 21–25 mm. Without Inv. No. Plate XLIV: 1a–b.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian (?).
Collection: B. Gruna, Petrovice (private).
Literature: Grunová, Gruno 2013, 24–25, Fig. on page 25.

61. LETONICE (Vyškov District)
Site: rural area ("on a hill on fields at *Letonský groove*")
Find character: accidental find (1906).
Description: Silicite axe; macroscopically visible wide intercrossing scratches on the blade; dimensions: length –135 mm, width at blade and butt – 69 and 43 mm, thickness – 24 mm. Weight – 212 g. Inv. No. 51836. Plate X: 6; Photo 33.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: MZM Brno.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2368/46 (I. L. Červinka); 2459/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Procházka 1907a, 86, obr. 2; Procházka 1907b, 14; Červinka 1908, 48, 93, 197, obr. 41; Skutil 1931a, 137; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 79, LXXXVIII: 2.

62. LHOTA (Vyškov, Lhota Cadastre; Vyškov District)
Site I: Rouských forest
Find character: accidental find while digging-out a tree stump (prior to 1900).
Description: "polished flint axe"; dimensions: length – 70 mm, width at blade and butt – 40 and 29 mm, thickness – 15 mm. Weight – 60.5 g (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi (formerly after Procházka 1900, 13: *světlešedý pazourek, červenalý na ostří / light-grey flint, reddish at the blade*).
Collection: State Secondary School in Vyškov; now: ?
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2369/46 (I. L. Červinka); 2718/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Procházka 1900, 13; Červinka 1902, 93; Červinka 1908, 94, 197; Procházka 1925, 48; Skutil 1931b, 137; Skutil 1936, 37, obr. 37 (under name *Vyškovsko*); Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 79, tab. LXXXVIII: 4.

Site II: cadastre of Lhota
Find character: accidental find by J. Skácel from Lhota (prior to 1900).
Description: silicite axe; macroscopically visible striation traces on the polished surface; dimensions: length – 84 mm, width at blade and butt – 46 and 30 mm, width – 22 mm. Weight – 148 g. Inv. No. 51864. Plate XXX: 5; Photo 34.
Raw material: atypical variety of the chocolate silicite (Procházka 1900, 13: *šedo-žlutý pazourek / grey-yellow flint*).
Collection: MZM Brno.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2369/46 (I. L. Červinka); 2718/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Procházka 1900, 13; Procházka 1925, 48; Červinka 1902, 93; Červinka 1908, 94, 197; Skutil 1931a, 137; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 79.

63. LHOTKA (Hradčovice, Lhotka u Hradčovic Cadastre; Uherské Hradiště District)
Site: cadastre of Lhotka u Hradčovic
Find character: accidental find.
Description: axe of trapezoid shape with damaged polished blade; dimensions: length – 103 mm, width at blade and butt – 37 and 21 mm, thickness – 21 mm. Weight – 111 g. Inv. No. 51867. Plate IX: 5; Photo 35.
Raw material: Dotted silicite of the Świeciechów type (Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 81: *sekerka barvy hnědé / axe of brown colour*).
Collection: MZM Brno (collection of F. Kretze).

Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2365/46 (I. L. Červinka); 2721/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Červinka 1938b, 86; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 81; Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 159, obr. 9: 7; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 16, Fig. 5:1.

64. LIPOV (Hodonín District)
Site: cadastre of Lipov
Find character: accidental find, no information on discovery circumstances.
Description: silicite axe with "rectangular edges, with sides and back correctly polished"; dimensions: length – 99 mm, width at blade and butt – 45 and 27 mm, thickness – 21 mm. Weight – 136 g. Inv. No. 70131. Plate XI: 1; Photo 88.
Raw material: probably patinated silicite of glacigene sediments (formerly after Červinka 1938b, 85: *tmavě žlutá patina po celém povrchu / dark yellow patina on the whole surface*).
Collection: NM Praha.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2366/46 (I. L. Červinka).
Literature: Červinka 1938b, 85.

65. LOUČNÁ NAD DESNOU (until 1948 *Vízmberk*; Kociánov Cadastre; Šumperk District)
Site: beneath the *Hofberg* hill to the east from the castle
Find character: accidental find during construction of a water line from the source at the castle (1912).
Description: silicite axe with retouched sides and damaged polished blade; dimensions: length – 106 mm, preserved width at the blade and butt – 35 and 21 mm, thickness – 13 mm. Weight – 77 g. Inv. No. P 456. Plate XII: 4; Photo 36.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – probably Danian.
Collection: F. Weissengruber from Loučná (1912–1927; private), then Z. Fiala from Šumperk (1927–1939; private), from 1939 in Museum Opava.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2371/46 (I. L. Červinka); 871/60.
Literature: Remeš 1936, 97–98; Červinka 1938b, 87 (incorrect information about two artefacts); Freising 1940, 23, Taf. 6:2; Goš 1969, 34–35, 39.

66. LUHAČOVICE (Uherské Hradiště District)
Site: cadastre of Luhačovice
Find character: accidental find.
Description: Silicite axe; dimensions: length – 98 mm, width at the blade and butt – 45 and 32 mm, thickness – 28 mm. Weight – 109 g. Inv. No. 51894. Plate X: 1; Photo 37.
Raw material: unspecified silicite (possibly silicite of glacigene sediments).
Collection: MZM Brno.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2367/46 (I. L. Červinka); 2735/53 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 87, tab. LXXXVIII: 5; Langová 1995, 109.

67. LULEČ (Vyškov District)
Site: Hillfort on the Svatomartinský hill
Find character: accidental find (4 artefacts of settlement character) by V. Travěnc.
Description:
1. Polished silicite axe of the trapezoid shape; dimensions: length – 115 mm, width – 42 mm, thickness – 21 mm. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela). Plate XXVII: 1.
2. Silicite axe, dimensions: length – 72 mm, width at blade and butt – 40 and 26 mm, thickness – 21 mm. Weight – 37 g. Inv. No. 49403. Plate XII: 1; Photo 38.
3. Silicite axe, dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
4. Silicite axe, dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).

Raw material:
1. Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type (fomerly after Skutil 1937, 106: *sekera z páskovaného pazourku / axe of the banded flint*, confirmed by photo – *cf.* Skutil 1946, obr. 31).
2. Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G.
3. *Non vidi*.
4. *Non vidi*.

Chronology: Jevišovice culture (?) (Houšťová 1960, 22).
Collection: MZM Brno (collection of V. Travěnec; not identified).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 499/59 (description after excavation report in AÚ AV ČR Praha); 2737/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Červinka 1908, 192; Skutil 1931a, 137; Skutil 1936, 27; Skutil 1937, 106; Skutil 1946, 73, obr. 31, 32: 2 (1); Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 88; Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 155, obr. 5 (1); Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11, Fig. 7: 5 (1).

68. MALÉ HRADISKO (Prostějov District)
Site: Staré hradisko
Find character: accidental find (?).
Description: silicite axe with polished body and chipped side (damaged blade); dimensions: length – 139 mm, width at blade and butt – 50 and 23 mm, thickness – 30 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. A 602-3206. Plate XXXI: 1a–b; Photo 39.
Raw material: Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G.
Collection: Museum Boskovice.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 1432/61 (J. Meduna).
Literature: Meduna 1961, 74.

69. MALHOSTOVICE (Brno-Country District)
Site: cadastre of Malhostovice
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe of trapezoid shape with polished blade, dimensions: length – 92 mm, width at blade and butt – 50 and 32 mm, thickness – 17 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. 51865. Plate XIII: 3a–b.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments (formerly after Červinka 1938b, 66: *pásovaný pazourek / banded flint*).
Collection: MZM Brno.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2692/46 (I. L. Červinka); 2720/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Skutil 1933a, 84; Červinka 1938b, illustration on p. 66; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 90–91, tab. LXXXVIII: 7; Podborský 2001, 34, obr. 11; Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 155–156; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11.

70. MĚLČANY (Brno-Country District)
Site: cadastre of Mělčany u Ivančic (built-up area)
Find character: accidental find by K. Ustohal (1960).
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 88 mm, width at blade and butt – 42 and 19 mm, thickness – 12 mm. Weight – 66 g. Inv. No. RS 00641 (559). Plate XI: 5; Photo 178.
Raw material: Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type.
Collection: Castle in Rosice town.
Literature: Skutil 1961; Medunová-Benešová 1964, 137, note on p. 154 (reference to communication with J. Skutil); Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 156; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11.

71. MISTŘICE (Uherské Hradiště District)
Site: cadastre of Mistřice I
Find character: accidental find with no information on discovery circumstances, until 1955 in the collection of a local school.
Description: polished silicite axe of trapezoid shape with re-sharpened blade, butt and one edge shaped by retouching, the other polished; dimensions: length – 99 mm, width at the back and blade – 40 and 31.5 mm, thickness – 22.5 mm. Weight – 154 g. Inv. No. 1128. Plate XI: 4.
Raw material: Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type.
Collection: Museum Zlín.
Literature: Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 156; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11, Fig. 4: 5.

72. MYSLEJOVICE (Prostějov District)
Site I: Zámčisko
Find character: accidental find, no information on discovery circumstances.
Description: silicite axe reshaped from a bigger axe; dimensions: length – 77 mm, width at blade and butt – 58 and 30 m, thickness – 19 mm. Weight – 114 g. Inv. No. 51868. Plate XII: 5; Photo 40.
Raw material: Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G.
Collection: MZM Brno.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2362/46 (I. L. Červinka); 2760/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Maška 1907, obr. 7: 4; Červinka 1908, 97, 197 (under name *Myslijovice*); Gottwald 1924, 44–45 (also under name *Myslijovice*); Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 100–101, tab. LXXXVIII: 8.

Site II: cadastre of Myslejovice
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 85 mm, width at blade and butt – 45 and 27 mm, thickness – 16 mm. Weight – 87 g. Inv. No. A 6595 (Access. No. P 1194/64). Plate XII: 3; Photo 41.
Raw material: atypical variety of the silicite of the Świeciechów type (?).
Collection: Museum Olomouc.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 1357/70 (Z. Trňáčková).

73. NÁKLO (Olomouc District)
Site I: built-up area of the locality near local church
Find character: settlement find (prior to 1902).
Description: "polished flint chisel", shape and dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Museum Olomouc or Museum Vienna (Austria).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 1410/70 (Z. Trňáčková).
Literature: Červinka 1902, 77; Červinka 1908, 63.

Site II: cadastre of the locality
Find character: accidental find from J. Wankel's collection.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 103 mm, width at blade and butt – 56 and 26 mm, thickness – 26 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. 12142. Plate XIV: 5; Photo 42.
Raw material: Beige spongolite. Photo 193.
Collection: Museum Vienna (Austria).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2363/46 (I. L. Červinka); 2503/52.
Literature: Červinka 1902, 77, obr. 45: 4; Červinka 1908, 47, 160; Åberg 1918, 222; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 109; Měchurová 1992, 14.

74. NAPAJEDLA (Zlín District)
Site: Pod Dubovou
Find character: accidental find during road work (1936).
Description: polished silicite axe of trapezoid shape with slightly polished blade; dimensions: length – 61 mm, width at blade and butt – 37 and 22 mm, thickness – 15 mm. Weight – 47g. Inv. No. 6238. Plate XI: 2; Photo 43.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments (?).
Collection: Museum Zlín (collection of the former museum in Napajedla).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, no Ref. No. (V. Hrubý).
Literature: Zelnitius 1937, 43 with Fig.; Langová 1995, 109; Stuchlík 1998, 61, obr. 5: 7.

75. NEDACHLEBICE (Uherské Hradiště District)
Site: cadastre of Nedachlebice
Find character: accidental find.
Description: Silicite axe; dimensions: length – 118 mm, width at blade and butt – 54 and 32 mm, thickness – 28 mm. Weight – 226 g. Inv. No. 135. Plate XIII: 2; Photo 44; 201.
Raw material: Undetermined silicite / silicite of the Moravian Gate type (?) (formerly after Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 110: *světle páskovaný pazourek / light banded flint*).
Collection: Museum Uherský Brod.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2694/46 (I. L. Červinka); 1843/47, 2764/1952 (F. Kalousek); 2500/60 (description after excavation report in AÚ AV ČR Praha), without Ref. No. (V. Hrubý).
Literature: Kučera 1910, 57, tab. V: 1; Červinka 1908, 47; Červinka 1942b, 11, obr. 6: 1; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 110; Hrubý 1982, 104.

76. NEDAŠOVA LHOTA (Zlín District)
Site: cadastre of Nedašova Lhota
Find character: accidental find.
Description: massive silicite trapezoid axe, damaged at the butt, macroscopically visible vestiges of the original surface of the rock chunk in the back part; dimensions: length – 125 mm, width at blade and butt – 57.5 and 31 mm, thickness – 30 mm. Weight – 280 g. Inv. No. 300. Plate XIV: 6.

Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments (grey).
Collection: Museum Valašské Klobouky.
Literature: Kohoutek 1982, 23; Langová 1995, 109.

77. NĚMČICE NAD HANOU (Prostějov District)
Site I: Padělek or *Na padělku*
Find character: accidental find (2 artefacts) from the surface collection of Z. Černý from Němčice nad Hanou.
Description:
1. Silicite axe with macroscopically visible striation traces; dimensions: length – 56 mm, width at blade and butt – 34 and 16 mm, thickness – 13 mm. Weight – 34 g. Plate XIV: 1.
2. Silicite axe with macroscopically visible striation traces; dimensions: length – 50 mm, width at blade and butt – 32 and 22 mm, width – 16 mm. Weight – 36 g. Plate XIV: 3.

Raw material:
1. Silicite of glacigene sediments.
2. Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G (?).

Collection: Z. Černý, Němčice nad Hanou (private).
Literature: unpublished.

Site II: cadastre of Němčice nad Hanou
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 75 mm. Inv. No. 675 (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi (formerly after Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 111: *šedý pazourek / grey flint*).
Collection: Museum Přerov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2768/52.
Literature: Červinka 1908, 47; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 111.

78. NEZAMYSLICE (Prostějov District)
Site: Končiny or *Nad kapličkou*
Find character: accidental find.
Description: Silicite axe of trapezoid shape with straight blade partially polished; dimensions: length – 76 m, width at blade and butt – 43 and 22 mm, thickness – 19 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. 245/64 (previously 1343). Plate XV: 2.
Raw material: Dotted silicite of the Świeciechów type (after Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 115: ... *vyštípaná ze šedopopelovitého pazourku s bílými skrvnami / ... made of grey-ash flint with white spots*).
Collection: Museum Přerov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2403/46 and 2695/46 (I. L. Červinka); 2803/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Červinka 1908, 193, obr. 101 (referred to as the find from Němčice nad Hanou); Červinka 1938b, 67, 9; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 115; Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 159, obr. 9:1; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 16.

79. NOVÁ LHOTA (former Lhotky; Hodonín District)
Site: cadastre of Nová Lhota u Veselí nad Moravou
Find character: accidental find (prior to 1902).
Description: silicite axe polished in the blade part, one side shaped by retouching, dimensions: length – 94 mm; width at blade and butt – 42 and 31 mm (max. width – 48 mm), thickness – 27 mm. Weight – 43 g. Inv. No. 51866. Plate XV: 3; Photo 45.
Raw material: grained spongolite.
Collection: MZM Brno.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2370/46 (I. L. Červinka); 2720/52 (Kalousek).
Literature: Červinka 1900b, 21; Červinka 1902, 92, obr. 45: 3; Červinka 1908, 47 (under name *Nové Lhotky*), 94, 197 (again under name *Lhotky*); Červinka 1938b, 86; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 81.

80. NOVÝ JIČÍN (Libhošť Cadastre; Nový Jičín District)
Site: cadastre of Libhošť
Find character: accidental find by A. Frič from Příbor (1980s).
Description: almond-shaped silicite axe made from a massive flake; one side polished, the other retouched; dimensions: length – 70 mm, width at blade and butt – 30 and 25 mm, (max. width – 39 mm), thickness – 21 mm. Weight – 58 g. Without Inv. No. Plate XIII: 1.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: J. Frič, Příbor (private).
Literature: unpublished.

81. ODRY (Pohoř Cadastre; Nový Jičín District)
Site: garden of the house No. 81
Find character: accidental find.
Description: fragment of silicite axe (preserved blade part); dimensions: preserved length – 30 mm; preserved width – 15 mm; thickness – 9 mm. Without Inv. No.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Nový Jičín
Literature: Hlubek 2013, 173.

82. OHROZIM (Prostějov District)
Site: Čubernice
Find character: accidental find of settlement character (3 axes; one axe was found by J. Všetička).
Description:
1. Polished trapezoid silicite axe with broken butt; dimensions: preserved length – 51 mm, width at blade – 33 mm, thickness – 14 mm. Weight – 28.5 g. Inv. No. 041408/34 (E 8). Plate XII: 2; Photo 46.
2. Fragment of polished silicite axe with blade, macroscopically visible retouching traces on the surface (not indicated in the illustration), sides shaped by coarse retouching; dimensions: preserved length – 46 mm, width at blade – 36 mm, thickness – 12 mm. Inv. No. 041408/33 (E 8). Plate XIV: 2; Photo 47.
3. Silicite axe. Dimensions and shape unknown. Inv. No. ? (not verified by L. Šebela).

Raw material:
1. Burnt banded silicite of the Krzemionki type (formerly after Gottwald 1903b, 157: *achát / agate*; after Skutil 1937, 106: *sekera z páskovaného pazourku / axe of banded flint*; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 119: *páskovaný pazourek / banded flint*). Photo 189.
2. Burnt, probably silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G (?).
3. *Non vidi*.

Chronology: Late Eneolithic (Šmíd, Přichystal 2015, 95–99, obr. 42).
Collection: Museum Prostějov.

Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2808/52 (F. Kalousek); 3371/60 (description according to the excavation report in AÚ AV ČR Praha).
Literature: Červinka 1902, 77–78; Červinka 1908, 47, 193; Gottwald 1903b. 157, tab. XIX: 2; Gottwald 1924, 32, tab. III: 2, Fig. on p. 31; Gottwald 1930b, 13; Gottwald 1931, 38, obr. 39: 2; Skutil 1937, 106; Skutil 1946, obr. 321: 1; Všetička 1937, 192; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 119; Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 156, obr. 3: a, b; 9: 4; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11, Fig. 4: 2; 6: 3 a, b; Šmíd, Přichystal 2015, 95–99, 42.

83. OLOMOUC (Olomouc District)
Site: Prior department store
Find character: sepulchral find (excavation of NPÚ, Olomouc branch in 1975).

Grave 1/1975 (structure XXIV)
Description: Silicite axe; dimensions: length – 72 mm, width at blade and butt – 40 and 20 mm, thickness – 21 mm. Weight unknown. Access. No. 5386/73. Plate XV: 5; XCIII: 5.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Accompanying inventory: pottery, chipped and polished lithic industry. Access. No. 5171/73, 5385/73, 5387/73. Plate XCIII: 6–8.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture (Artefact Group III).
Collection: NPÚ Olomouc.
Literature: Šebela 1999, 118, Plate 78: 1–4.

84. OLOMOUC (Nemilany Cadastre; Olomouc District)
Site: located in cadastre *Nemilany*
Find character: sepulchral find.
Excavation: rescue excavation, AC Olomouc (2000).

Grave 19
Description: Silicite axe with macroscopically visible striation traces; dimensions: length – 104 mm, width at blade and butt – 47 and 28 mm, thickness – 21 mm. Weight – 119 g. Inv. No. 1/2000-819-3. Plate XXVIII: 2a–b; XC: 4.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments (?).
Accompanying inventory: pottery, chipped and polished lithic industry. Inv. No. ? Plate XC: 2–6.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture (Artefact Group III).
Collection: AC Olomouc.
Literature: Peška 2017, obr. 14: H 19.

85. OLOMOUC (Slavonín Cadastre; Olomouc District)
Site I: U Hvězdárny
Find character: sepulchral find.
Excavation: rescue excavation, AC Olomouc (2000–2001).

Grave 72
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 69 mm, width at blade and butt – 33 and 22 mm, thickness – 20 mm. Weight – 63 g. Inv. No. 2/2000-873-6. Plate XV: 6.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Accompanying inventory: pottery (ornamented corded beaker and jug of Dřevohostice type), bone and lithic (polished and chipped) artefacts. Inv. No. ? Plate XC.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture (Sub-Artefact Group IIIa).
Collection: AC Olomouc.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2398/02 (M. Kalábek).
Literature: Peška 2004, 101–103, obr. 7; Peška 2017, obr. 14: H 72.

Site II: Horní Lán
Find character: sepulchral find.
Excavation: rescue excavation, AC Olomouc (2001).

Grave 164
Description: silicite axe, visible striation traces on polished surface; dimensions: length – 81 mm, width at blade and butt – 47.5 and 23.5 mm, thickness – 20 mm. Weight – 84.5 g. Inv. No. 3/2001-861-8. Plate XXVIII: 1a–b.
Raw material: Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G.
Accompanying inventory: pottery and chipped stone industry. Inv. No. ? Plate XCII: 2–6.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture (Sub-Artefact Group IIIb).
Literature: Peška 2017, obr. 12: H 164.

86. ONDRATICE (Prostějov District)
Site: cadastre of Ondratice
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; shape and dimensions unknown. Inv. No. 51341 (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: MZM Brno.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2696/46 (I. L. Červinka).
Literature: Červinka 1938b, 67.

87. OSTROŽSKÁ NOVÁ VES (Uherské Hradiště District)
Site: Padělky (Plot No. 1392/2)
Find character: accidental find of settlement character (1939).
Description: silicite axe damaged in the butt part; dimensions: length – 29 mm, width at the butt and blade – 22 and 9 mm, thickness – 12 mm. Inv. No. SF 440. Plate XVI: 3.
Raw material: Radiolarian chert (formerly after Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 174: *achát / agate*).
Collection: Museum Uherské Hradiště.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2898/52 (F. Kalousek); without Ref. No. (V. Hrubý).
Literature: Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 174.

88. OTASLAVICE (Prostějov District)
Site I: Kopaniny
Find character: accidental find of settlement character.
Description: body of silicite axe (butt broken); dimensions: preserved length – 51 mm, width at blade – 38 (max. width – 42 mm), thickness – 21 mm. Inv. No. 006584 (H 1). Plate XV: 4; Photo 91.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Prostějov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 3468/60.
Literature: Červinka undated, 22; Gottwald 1931, 38.

Site II: Na fajfce
Find character: accidental find of the settlement character (surface collection of V. Krátký).
Description: middle part of silicite axe (blade and butt broken); dimensions: preserved length – 39 mm, width – 45 mm, thickness – 12 mm. Inv. No. 083122 (F 100/2). Plate XVI: 4.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Accompanying inventory: beaker fragment. Inv. No. 083121/22 (F 100/1).
Chronology: Bell Beaker culture (?).
Collection: Museum Prostějov.
Literature: Kopacz et al. 2009, 178, Plate XXIV: 8.

Site III: Kozí vrchy
Find character: accidental find.
Description: Silicite axe, macroscopically visible striation traces on the surface; dimensions: length – 82 mm, width at blade and butt – 37 and 26 mm, thickness – 15 mm. Weight – 64 g. Plate XVI: 1; Photo 92.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: M. Přílučík, Luhačovice (private).
Literature: unpublished.

89. PAVLOV (Břeclav District)
Site: Horní pole
Find character: sepulchral find.
Excavation: AÚ ČSAV Brno (1982).

Grave 14/1982
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 56 mm, width at blade and butt – 46 and 32 mm, thickness – 16 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. 11839/12-91/82. Plate XVI: 5; XCIV: 2; Photo 90.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Accompanying inventory: pottery, chipped lithic and bone industry. Inv. No. 11839/12-85/82 to 11839/12-88/82; 11839/12-93/82 to 11839/12-95/82. Plate XCIV: 3–9.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture (Sub-Artefact Group IIIb).
Collection: AÚ AV ČR Brno.
Literature: Rakovský, Šebela 1991, 209, obr. 4: 1–7; 5: 1, 2, 4; Šebela 1999, 122–123, Plate: 81: 1–2, 82.

90. PENČICE (Přerov, Penčice Cadastre; Přerov District)
Site: cadastre of Penčice
Find character: accidental find (prior to 1902).
Description: silicite axe, butt part broken; dimensions: preserved length – 72 mm, width at blade – 38 mm, thickness – 10 mm. Access. No. 329/64/1 (Inv. No. 675). Plate XVI: 2.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Přerov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2377/46 (I. L. Červinka); 1292/48.
Literature: Červinka 1902, 98; Červinka 1908, 99, 197; Červinka 1938b, 86.

91. POLEŠOVICE (Uherské Hradiště District)
Site: cadastre of Polešovice (*v poli / on the field*)
Find character: accidental find.
Description: "flint axe" (or "chisel of the Nordic type"); dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Museum Veselí nad Moravou.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 704/45, 2697/46 (I. L. Červinka).
Literature: Červinka 1938b, 67; Hrubý 1982, 104.

92. POLICE (German: *Pullitz*; Třebíč District)
Site: Černý les
Find character: accidental find ("found in the forest" in 1818).
Description: long silicite axe with polished blade, dimensions: length – 131 mm, width at blade and butt – 45 and 24 mm, thickness – 21 mm. Weight – 144 g. Inv. No. 51835. Plate XVI: 6; Photo 51.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: MZM Brno.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 1895/69.
Literature: Rzehak 1898, 63 (*as Pavlice*), 197 (under name *Police*); Skutil 1929, 151; Podborský, Vildomec 1972, 201 (under name *Pavlice*); Koštuřík et al. 1986, 226–227.

93. POLICHNO (Luhačovice, Polichno Cadastre; Zlín District)
Site: house No. 8
Find character: accidental find by Mr. Jahoda between 1944 and 1953.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 110 mm, width at blade – 60 mm, thickness – 30 mm. Inv. No. 12322 (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Museum Uherský Brod (donated by the elementary school in Polichno).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 1908/69, 633/73 (J. Pavelčík).
Literature: Langová 1995, 109.

94. POPOVICE (Uherské Hradiště District)
Site: cadastre of Popovice u Uherského Hradiště
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe "angular with an even polished surface in the place of blade"; dimensions unknown (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: ?
Literature: Kučera 1910, 57; Hrubý 1982, 104.

95. POTEČ (Zlín District)
Site: cadastre of Poteč
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe, shape and dimensions unknown (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: ?
Literature: Langová 1995, 109.

96. PRUSINOVICE (Kroměříž District)
Site I: Ochozy forest
Find character: sepulchral find

Barrow 7 / Group III
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 78 mm, width at blade and butt – 57 and 30 mm, thickness – 21 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. 51922. Plate XVII: 2; XCI: 4.

Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Accompanying inventory: pottery (lost) and battle-axe of Ślęża type. Inv. No. 51927. Plate XCIII: 2–3.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture.
Collection: MZM Brno.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2641/52 (F. Kalousek); 173/92 (L. Šebela).
Literature: Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 136, tab. LXXXIV: 1–3; Šebela 1999, 131, Plate 91: 1–4.

Site II: Od větráku
Find character: accidental find (2 artefacts) by F. Červinka (prior to 1908).
Description:
1. Polished silicite axe with damaged straight blade; dimensions: length – 130 mm, width at blade and butt – 55 and 29 mm, thickness – 21 mm. Weight – 66.5 g. Inv. No. 51870. Plate XVII: 5; Photo 203.
2. Polished silicite axe; dimensions: length – 88 mm, width at the blade and butt – 44 and 13 mm, thickness – 14 mm. Weight – 21.9 g. Inv. No. 51869. Plate XVII: 1.

Raw material:
1. Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type (formerly after Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 138: *šedý páskovaný pazourek / grey banded flint*; after Skutil 1937, 106: *sekera z pásovaného pazourku / axe of banded flint*; after Červinka 1938b, 67: *páskový pazourek / banded flint*). Photo 187.
2. Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G (formerly after Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 138: *z páskovaného pazourku s hnědými pruhy / of banded flint with brown bands*; after Červinka 1938b, 67*: páskovaný pazourek / banded flint*; after Skutil 1937, 106: *sekera z pásovaného pazourku / axe of banded flint*).

Collection: MZM Brno.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2698/46 (I. L. Červinka); 380/47, 2641/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Červinka 1908, 101, 197; Červinka 1909, note on p. 127; Červinka 1938b, 67 with illustration; Kossina 1917, 149 (under name *Businovice*); Kossina 1918, 206 (under name *Businovice bei Hohenstadt*); Skutil 1937, 106; Skutil 1946, obr. 32: 4; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 138, tab. LXXXIV: 8, 9; Kalousek 1947, 18, obr. 33; Přichystal 1991a, 156, obr. 2 (1); Přichystal 1991b, 23, photo 7 (1); Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 156–157, obr. 1a (1), 8: 4 (1), 3 (2), 9: 3(2); Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11, Fig. 4: 4 (1), 7: 3 (1).

Site III: Pod Kasařovem
Find character: accidental find (prior to 1902).
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 97 mm, width at blade and butt – 35 and 24 mm, thickness – 22 mm. Weight – 106 g. Inv. No. VMO 3222. Plate XVII: 4; Photo 52.
Raw material: Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G.
Collection: Museum Olomouc.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2698/46 (I. L. Červinka); 2641/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Peck 1895, 72; Červinka 1902, 79, obr. 45: 1; Červinka 1938b, 67 with illustration; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 139, tab. LXXXIV:10.

Site IV: Ochoř
Find character: grave find (?).

Barrow 7 / Group II (?)
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 78 mm, width at blade and butt – 34 and 17 mm, thickness – 13 mm. Weight – 43 g. Inv. No. A 67998. Plate XVII: 3; Photo 53.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: Museum Olomouc (collection of E. Peck).
Literature: unpublished.

Site V: cadastre of Prusinovice
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe with polished sides and blade; dimensions: length – 92 mm, width at blade and butt – 52 and 35 mm, thickness – 25 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. 133. Plate XVIII: 5.
Raw material: Greenish grey silicite.
Collection: Museum Holešov.
Literature: unpublished.

97. PŘESTAVLKY (Přerov District)
Site: Opálky
Find character: accidental find (2011).
Description: silicite axe; length – 59 mm, width at blade and butt – 46 and 15 mm, thickness – 20 mm. Weight unknown. Without Inv. No.
Raw material: probably silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: Museum Přerov.
Literature: Schenk, Sedláčková 2012, 153–154, obr. 11.

98. PŘÍBOR (Nový Jičín District)
Site I: near waterworks (to the right from the Příbor-Hukvaldy road)
Find character: accidental find of settlement character by J. Diviš (prior to 1993).
Description: polished silicite axe; dimensions: length – 80 mm, width at blade and butt – 27 and 20 mm (max. width – 35 mm), thickness – 20 mm. Weight – 80 g. Plate XVIII: 6.
Raw material: Probably silicite of glacigene sediments (formerly after Diviš 1993, 32: *šedohnědý pazourek / grey-brown flint*).
Collection: J. Diviš, Příbor (private).
Literature: Diviš 1993, 32, Fig. 1 on page 33; Diviš 2003, 39, obr. 7: 1, photo on page 89.

Site II: 200 m from the *Nadporučíka Loma Street* (house No. 1410)
Find character: accidental find.
Description: body of silicite axe (butt broken), dimensions: preserved length – 57 mm, width at blade – 40 mm, thickness – 22 mm. Plate XVIII: 1; Photo 175.
Raw material: Undetermined silicite / silicite of the Moravian Gate type (?) (formerly after Diviš 2003, 39: *rohovec / chert*).
Collection: J. Diviš, Příbor (private).
Literature: Diviš 2003, 39, photo on page 89.

Site III: Hájov 2
Find character: accidental find.
Description: body of silicite axe (butt part), dimensions: preserved length – 34 mm, preserved width – 42 mm, preserved thickness – 22 mm. Plate XVIII: 2.
Raw material: Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G (?).

Collection: J. Diviš, Příbor (private).
Literature: unpublished.

99. PTENÍ (Prostějov District)
Site: garden of house No. 65
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; shape and dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Museum Prostějov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2378/46 (I. L. Červinka).
Literature: Gottwald 1924, 46; Gottwald 1931, 45; Červinka 1938b, 86.

100. RADSLAVICE (former Velké Raclavice or Raclavice; Vyškov District)
Site: cadastre of Radslavice u Vyškova
Find character: accidental find.
Description: polished silicite axe of triangular shape and pointed butt; dimensions: length – 65 mm, width at blade and butt – 34 and 5 mm, thickness – 14 mm. Inv. No. 51863 (not identified by L. Šebela). Plate XVIII: 4.
Raw material: Probably banded silicite of the Krzemionki type (inferring from literature, not verified; formerly after Červinka 1896, 157: *bílošedý pazourek / white-grey flint*; Červinka 1908, 196: *achát / agate*; Červinka 1938b, 67: *achát / agate*; after Kossina 1917, 149: *sekera z páskovaného pazourku / axe of banded flint*; after Skutil 1936, 55: polský páskovaný pazourek / polish banded flint; Skutil 1937, 105: *sekera z páskovaného pazourku /axe made of banded flint*; after Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 141: *...z polského páskovsného pazourku / of polish banded flint*).
Collection: MZM Brno.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2699/46 (I. L. Červinka); 2841/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Červinka 1896, 157; Červinka 1900b, 22 (under name *Raclavice Velké*); Červinka 1902, 100, obr. 45: 2; Červinka 1908, 47 (under name *Velké Raclavice*), 101 (under name *Raclavice*), obr. 41 (left); Červinka 1938b, 67 with illustration; Kossina 1917, 149; Kossina 1918, 206; Procházka 1925, 48; Skutil 1931b, 137; Skutil 1936, 33–34; Skutil 1937, 106; Skutil 1946, obr. 32: 3; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 141, tab. LXXXVIII: 10; Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 157; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11.

101. ROZDROJOVICE (Brno-Country District)
Site: Neštěstí (*na poli / on the field*)
Find character: accidental find (1938).
Description: silicite axe; dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela). Plate XVIII: 3.
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: MZM Brno.
Literature: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2700/46. Červinka 1938b, illustration on p. 67.

102. ROŽNOV POD RADHOŠTĚM, Hážovice Cadastre (Vsetín District)
Site: cadastre of Hážovice
Find character: accidental find, no information on discovery circumstances.
Description: polished silicite axe of trapezoid shape, blade trimmed; dimensions: length – 90 mm, width at blade and butt – 43 and 27 mm, thickness – 30 mm. Weight – 162 g. Inv. No. 3. Plate XVIII: 8.
Raw material: Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type.
Collection: Museum Rožnov pod Radhoštěm.
Literature: Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 159, tab. 4 (under name *Rožnov pod Radhoštěm a okolí / Rožnov pod Radhoštěm and surroundings*); Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11, Fig. 7: 4.

103. RUDIMOV (Zlín District)
Site. *Suchá lůka*
Find character: accidental find by B. Diatel.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 88 mm, width at blade and butt – 44 and 22 mm, thickness – 22 mm. Weight – 101.5 g. Without Inv. No. Plate XIX: 1; Photo 54.
Raw material: Silicite, no specific determination (white-grey striped chert with stripes *ca*. 2 cm thick, high amount of sponge spiculae in the siliceous mass).
Collection: Museum Slavičín.
Literature: unpublished.

104. RYMICE (Kroměříž District)
Site: cadastre of Rymice
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 95 mm, width at blade and butt – 57 and 34 mm, thickness – 19 mm. Weight unknown. Plate XVIII: 7; Photo 177.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: J. Doležel, Rymice (private); now: ?
Literature: Přichystal 2009, 48, obr. 43.

105. SEDLNICE (Nový Jičín District)
Site: cadastre of Sedlnice
Find character: accidental find, no information on discovery circumstances.
Description: semi-finished product of silicite axe (not finished by polishing); dimensions: length – 185 mm, width at blade and butt – 53 and 35 mm, thickness – 31 mm. Weight – 350 g. Inv. No. A 517. Plate XIX: 5; Photo 50.
Raw material: Chocolate silicite.
Collection: Museum Nový Jičín.
Literature: Janák 2003, 66.

106. SKOROTÍN (Skotnice, local part Skorotín; Nový Jičín District)
Site: rural area (on fields 300 m to NW from the northern border of the built-up area)
Find character: accidental find by P. Bureš (1984).
Description: silicite axe of rectangular cross-section, butt part broken; dimensions: preserved length – 86 mm, width at blade – 50 mm, thickness – 24 mm. Inv. No. 14855-1/84. Plate XX: 7; Photo 55.
Raw material: Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type.
Collection: AÚ AV ČR Brno (Branch in Opava).
Literature: Janák 1987, 24; Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 157–158; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11; Janák 2007, 163.

107. SLATINICE (Olomouc District)
Site: U kříže
Find character: accidental find by P. Tomek in 2004.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 107 mm,

width at blade and butt – 53 and 22 mm, thickness – 23 mm. Weight unknown. Plate XXI: 7; Photo 93.
Raw material: Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G. Photo 190.
Collection: Pavel Tomek, Třebčín (private).
Literature: Dehnerová 2005, 237–238, obr. 8.

108. SLATINKY (Prostějov District)
Site: Pod Varhanami forest
Find character: accidental find of settlement character (2 artefacts) by A. Gottwald.
Description:
1. Silicite chisel; dimensions: length – 55 mm, width – 17 mm, thickness – 12 mm. Weight – 18 g. Inv. No. A 68049 (G 3850). Plate XX: 2; Photo 56.
2. Body of silicite axe (blade and butt broken), macroscopically visible crushing traces on the surface (from using the artefact as an anvil); dimensions: preserved length – 34 mm, preserved width – 30 mm, thickness – 14 mm. Inv. No. A 68050 (G 3851). Plate XX: 1; Photo 57.

Raw material:
1. Silicite of glacigene sediments.
2. Silicite of glacigene sediments.

Collection: Museum Olomouc.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 240/63 (description according to the excavation report in AÚ AV ČR Praha); 1587/70 (Z. Trňáčková).
Literature: Červinka undated, 23. Gottwald 1930a, 63; Gottwald 1930b, 13; Gottwald 1931, 38; Gottwald 1937, 189.

109. SLÍŽANY (Morkovice-Slížany, Slížany Cadastre; Kroměříž District)
Site: Josef Navrátil's brickyard
Find character: sepulchral find.

Grave 7
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 56 mm, width at blade and butt – 38 and 25 mm, thickness – 14 mm. Inv. No. 52369. Plate XIX: 3; XCVI: 3.
Raw material: white-grey chert.
Accompanying inventory: pottery, battle-axe of simple form, clay spindle whorl. Inv. No. 52360a, 52369, 52375, 52376. Plate XCVI: 1, 2, 4.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture (Sub-Artefact Group IIIa).
Collection: MZM Brno.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2857/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Šebela 1999, 143–144, Plate 104: 1–4 (with references to former literature).

110. SMOLINA (Zlín District)
Site: cadastre of Smolina
Find character: accidental find.
Description: "silicite axe", shape and dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: ?
Literature: Langová 1995, 109.

111. SPYTIHNĚV (Uherské Hradiště District)
Site: cadastre of Spytihněv
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe with one side shaped by retouching, macroscopically visible striation traces on the cheeks; dimensions: length – 65 mm, width at blade and butt – 42 and 28 mm, thickness – 16 mm. Weight – 55 g. Inv. No. 51817. Plate XIX: 2; Photo 61.
Raw material: silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G (slightly burnt).
Collection: MZM Brno.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. ?/52.
Literature: Červinka 1902, 102 (under name *Spytinov*); Červinka 1908, 103, 198 (again under name *Spytinov*); Červinka 1942b, 11; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 154; Langová 1995, 10.

112. STARÁ VES (Přerov District)
Site: Kozí hřbet
Find character: sepulchral find – barrows 1, 2, 3.
Excavation: I. L. Červinka (1905).

Barrow 1
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 68 mm, width at blade and butt – 44 and 22 mm, thickness – 19 mm. Weight – 50 g. Inv. No. StAÚ 143. Plate XX: 3; XCIV 8.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments (?).
Accompanying inventory: battle-axe of simple form. Inv. No. StAÚ 140. Plate XCV: 7.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture (Artefact Group III).

Barrow 2
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 62 mm, width at blade and butt – 32 and 22 mm, thickness – 17 mm. Weight – 80 mm. Inv. No. StAÚ – 142. Plate XX: 5; XCV: 6.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Accompanying inventory: amphora, battle-axe of simple form. Inv. No. StAÚ 141, 163. Plate XCV: 5.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture (Artefact Group III).

Barrow 3
Description: silicite axe, dimensions: length – 80 mm, width at blade and butt – 35 and 15 mm, thickness – 19 mm. Weight – 70 g. Inv. No. StAÚ 145. Plate XX: 6a–b; XCV: 2
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Accompanying inventory: amphora (lost), battle-axe of simple form, blade. Inv. No. StAÚ 144, 146, 147. Plate XCIV: 3, 4.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture (Artefact Group III).
Collection: MZM Brno.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2464/46 (I. L. Červinka); 2899/52 (F. Kalousek); 1561/64.
Literature: Červinka 1934, 27–28, obr. 47–50; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 174–175, tab. LXXIX; Šebela 1999, 146, Plate 106.

113. STICHOVICE (Mostkovice, Stichovice Cadastre; Prostějov District)
Site I: cadastre of Stichovice locality (near the manor house)

Find character: accidental find.
Description: polished silicite axe; dimensions: length – 72 mm, width at blade and butt – 39 and 18 mm, thickness – 13 mm. Weight – 55 g. Inv. No. 006584 (Dp 13). Plate XXI: 3; Photo 63.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – probably Danian.
Collection: Museum Prostějov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2702/46 (I. L. Červinka); 2379/46 (I. L. Červinka); 2862/52 (Kalousek).
Literature: Červinka 1900a 22, obr. 5; Červinka 1902, 102; Červinka 1908, 103, 198; Gottwald 1906, 58; Gottwald 1924, 48; Gottwald 1931, 45, obr. 39: 3; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 154–155.

Site II: Čubernice
Find character: accidental find by M. Mazálek.
Description: heat-cracked silicite axe, polished on the surface, one side shaped by retouching; dimensions: length – 73 mm, width at blade and butt – 40 and 23 mm, thickness – 21 mm. Weight – 25 g. Inv. No. 89130. Plate XXI: 2; Photo 64.
Raw material: Burnt silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Source: Field report by M. Mazálek in the archive of MZM Brno.
Literature: unpublished.

114. SUCHÁ LOZ (Uherské Hradiště District)
Site: Volenov
Find character: accidental find donated to the museum in Uherský Brod by teacher Mr. Janiš (1905).
Description: blade of silicite axe; dimensions: preserved length – 30 mm, width at blade – 44 mm, thickness – 14 mm. Inv. No. 199. Plate XXXI: 3; Photo 65.
Raw material: Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type.
Collection: Museum Uherský Brod.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2024/47 (Jan Pavelčík); 2620/52 (F. Kalousek) and 104/66.
Literature: Červinka 1908, 47 (under name *Volenov*); Kučera 1910, tab. V: 4; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 8 (referred to as "from the surroundings of Uherský Brod"); Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 159 (under name *Uherský Brod a okolí / Uherský Brod and surroundings*); Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11.

115. ŠTRAMBERK (Nový Jičín District)
Site: Kotouč
Find character: accidental find (?).
Description: fragment of silicite axe; dimensions: preserved length – 56 mm, width at butt – 22 mm (max. width – 37 mm), thickness – 11 mm. Inv. No. P 5941.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian (?).
Collection: Museum Opava (collection of Eduard Chalupa).
Literature: Šikulová 1978.

116. TEČOVICE (Zlín District)
Site: cadastre of Tečovice
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe, dimensions: length – 56 mm, width at blade and butt – 42 and 25 mm, thickness – 12 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. 2856. Plate XXI: 1; Photo 66.
Raw material: Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G.
Collection: Museum Zlín.
Literature: Langová 1995, 109.

117. TĚŠETICE (Olomouc District)
Site: rural area (NW part)
Find character: sepulchral find.

Grave 1/1966
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 118 mm, width at blade and butt – 45 and 27 mm, thickness – 19 mm. Weight – 150 g. Inv. No. A 8801. Plate XXI: 9; XCVI: 9.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Accompanying inventory: pottery, polished lithic and bone artefacts. Inv. No. A 500, A 802-807. Plate XCVI: 5–8, 10–11.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture (Sub-Artefact Group IIIa).
Collection: Museum Olomouc.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 1498/66 (Z. Trňáčková).
Literature: Trňáčková 1971, 130–132, obr. 1B, 3; Šebela 1999, 152–153, Plate 108, 109: 1–2.

118. TĚŠETICE (Znojmo District)
Site: Sutny
Find character: find from settlement feature (excavation season 1990).

Structure 363A
Description: small silicite axe; dimensions: length – 42 mm, width at blade and butt – 20 and 13.5 mm, thickness – 13 mm. Weight – 10.5 g. Inv. No. L 6919. Plate XXI: 6; Photo 67.
Raw material: burnt Moravian Jurassic chert.
Accompanying inventory: pottery and chipped stone industry. Inv. No. ? Plate XCVII: 2–20.
Chronology: Baden culture, phase Baden IV a (Polák 2006, 150).
Collection: Institute of Archaeology and Museology, Faculty of Arts, Masaryk University, Brno.
Literature: Polák 2006, 135–136, 138, T. 8: 9, Fot. 23 (under name *Těšetice-Kyjovice*).

119. TVAROŽNÁ (Brno-Country District)
Site: Krókarky
Find character: accidental surface find by A. Dvořáček (1939), between graves of the Corded Ware culture.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 67 mm, width at blade and butt – 49 and 34 mm, thickness – 17 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. 83729. Plate XXI: 8; Photo 68.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: MZM Brno.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2703/46 (I. L. Červinka).
Literature: Červinka 1938b, 68.

120. TÝN NAD BEČVOU (Přerov District)
Site I: Týnský les forest
Find character: sepulchral find.

Barrow 1 / Group II
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 79 mm, width at blade and butt – 50 and 25 mm, thickness – 17 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. VMO 4247. Plate XXV: 4; Photo 69.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Accompanying inventory: shafted axe of simple form. Inv. No. VMO 4248.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture.
Collection: Museum Olomouc.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2686/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Přikryl 1895, 71–72; Červinka 1902, 198; Červinka 1909, 132; Červinka 1934, 11–12; Skutil 1933b, 122; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 165–166; Šebela 1999, 157, Plate 113: 1, 2.

Site II: cadastre of Týn nad Bečvou
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe, shape and dimensions unknown (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: ?
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2686/52.
Literature: Baďura 1919, 328; Skutil 1933b, 123; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 166.

121. UHERSKÝ BROD (Uherské Hradiště District)
Site I: Vazová
Find character: accidental find during regulation of the water course on the Olšava River (1924).
Description: silicite axe of rectangular shape with thick butt, with macroscopically visible striation traces (not indicated on the illustration); dimensions: length – 70 mm, width at blade and butt – 38 and 32 mm (max. width – 42 mm), thickness – 18 mm. Weight – 240 g. Inv. No. 144. Plate XXI: 5; Photo 70.
Raw material: Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G.
Collection: Museum Uherský Brod.
Literature: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 1855/47, 2620/52 (F. Kalousek). Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 8.

Site II: Kyčkov
Find character: accidental find (2 artefacts) of settlement character by Jan Pavelčík (1943 or in 1944 – together with Jiří Pavelčík).
Description:
1. Butt part of polished silicite axe; dimensions: preserved length – 27 mm, width at the back – 27 mm, thickness – 13 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. 1584. Plate XXI: 4; Photo 71.
2. Silicite axe with damaged blade, on the surface macroscopically visible striation traces; dimensions: length – 79 mm, width at blade and butt – 40 (reconstruction) and 25 mm, thickness – 13 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. 5569. Plate XXII: 5; Photo 72.

Raw material:
1. Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G.
2. Probably silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G (burnt).

Collection: Museum Uherský Brod.
Literature: Pavelčík Jan 1943, 5, 9, 19, tab. 11: 1564; Pavelčík Jan 1947, 1. 3, 11, tab. XII: 5569; Pavelčík Jiří 1974, 21, obr. 10:11; Pavelčík Jiří 1992a, 225.

122. URČICE (Prostějov District)
Site I: cadastre of Určice
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 122 mm, width at blade and butt – 44 and 28 mm, thickness – 17 mm. Weight – 165 g. Inv. No. 006594 (H 11). Plate XXIII: 4; Photo 73.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: Museum Prostějov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2889/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Červinka 1908, 106, 198; Gottwald 1924, 48; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 168.

Site II: Záhumení
Find character: sepulchral find.
Excavation: ÚAPP Brno, Z. Čižmář and M. Šmíd (1993).

Grave 12/1993
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 98 mm, width at blade and butt – 45 and 25 mm, width – 23 mm. Weight – 133 g. Inv. No. 140658. Plate XXII: 1; IC: 3; Photo 74.
Raw material: Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, Gojść type.
Accompanying inventory: pottery, lithic (polished and chipped) and bone artefacts, copper ornaments. Inv. No. ? Plate IC: 2, 4–22.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture (Artefact Group III: after Čižmář, Šmíd 1996, 298–299).
Collection: Museum Prostějov.
Literature: Čižmář, Šmíd 1996, 294–295, obr. 2: 3, 4–5.

123. VELEHRAD (Uherské Hradiště District)
Site: Dolní Rákoší
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe of trapezoid shape polished in the blade part; dimensions: length – 110 mm, width at blade and butt – 43 and 16 mm, thickness – 22 mm. Weight – 133 g. Inv. No. VMO 4286. Plate XXIV: 5; Photo 188.
Raw material: Dotted silicite of the Świeciechów type.
Collection: Museum Olomouc.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2896/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Kovář 1914, 45; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 173; Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 159, obr. 2ab, 9: 5; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, Fig. 5: 2, 6: 2: a, b.

124. VELKÁ NAD VELIČKOU (Hodonín District)
Site I: Za ostrohem
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 84 mm, width at blade and butt – 35 and 15 mm, thickness – 17.5 mm. Weight – 79 g. Inv. No. A 68079. Plate XXII: 4; Photo 76.
Raw material: Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G.
Collection: Museum Olomouc (collection of E. Peck).
Literature: Kovář 1914, 52 (under name *Velká u Strážnice*).

Site II: cadastre of Velká nad Veličkou.
Find character: accidental find.
Description: blade part of silicite axe, dimensions: preserved length – 54 mm, preserved width – 40 mm, thickness – 21 mm. Without Inv. No. Plate XXVII: 2; Photo 77.
Raw material: Patinated silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: MZM Brno.
Literature: Červinka 1902, 105 (under name *Velká*); Červinka 1908, 106, 199 (again under name *Velká*).

125. VELKÉ PAVLOVICE (Břeclav District)
Site: Nad zahrady
Find character: accidental find on the cemetery of the Únětice culture (1981) or probably from disturbed grave.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 63 mm, width at blade and butt – 42 and 28 mm, thickness – 16 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. 17924-1342/81. Plate XXIII: 3.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: Museum Mikulov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 603/87 (S. Stuchlík – J. Stuchlíková).
Literature: Stuchlík, Stuchlíková, 1996, 165, Abb. 19: 2.

126. VELKÝ TÝNEC (Olomouc District)
Site: cadastre of Velký Týnec
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 115 mm, width at blade and butt – 52 and 39 mm, thickness – 25 mm. Weight – 211 g. Access. No. 1600/63/13 (Inv. No. 674). Plate XXII: 7.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: Museum Přerov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 904/48, 1292/60 (description according to the excavation report in AÚ AV ČR Praha).
Literature: Červinka 1908, 106, 199.

127. VESELÁ (Zlín District)
Site: cadastre of Veselá u Zlína
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 74 mm, width at blade and butt – 33 and 18 mm, thickness – 18 mm. Weight – 55 g. Inv. No. 176. Plate XXIII: 2.
Raw material: Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic Silicite, variety G.
Collection: Museum Holešov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2705/46 (I. L. Červinka); 238/48, 1281/60.
Literature: Červinka 1938b, 68; Langová 1995, 109.

128. VESELÍČKO (Přerov District)
Site I: Vlčinec
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe, dimensions: length – 127 mm, width at blade and butt – 52 and 27 mm, thickness – 24 mm. Weight unknown (not identified by L. Šebela). Plate XXIII: 6.
Raw material: non vidi (excavation report in AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 3159/59: "white rock").
Collection: A. Fröhlich, Dolní Újezd (private); now ?
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2901/52 (F. Kalousek); 3159/59 (J. Skutil).
Literature: Skutil 1933b, 123; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 176.

Site II: cadastre of Veselíčko u Lipníka nad Bečvou
Find character: accidental find by a "school boy from Veselíčko" (date unknown).
Description: silicite axe; length – 79 mm, width at blade and butt – 35 and 20 mm (max. width – 49 mm), thickness – 25 mm. Weight – 108 g. Inv. No. A 220 (592). Plate XXIII: 6; Photo 78.
Raw material: Dotted silicite of the Świeciechów type.
Collection: Museum Hranice.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2901/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 176; Přichystal, Šebela 2007.

129. VEVERSKÁ BITÝŠKA (Brno-Country District)
Site: cadastre of Velká Bitýška ("road construction")
Find character: accidental find of settlement character.
Description: "silicite axe"; shape and dimensions unknown (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Accompanying inventory: chipped lithic artefacts.
Collection: MZM Brno (collection of J. Knies).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 1256/60 (description according to the excavation report in AÚ AV ČR Praha).
Literature: Knies 1893, 90; Červinka 1908, 106 (under name *Veveří Bitýška*); Červinka 1938b, 12.

130. VÍCEMĚŘICE (Prostějov District)
Site: cadastre of Víceměřice
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe with pointed butt; dimensions: length – 72 mm, width at blade and butt – 42 and 7 mm, thickness – 14 mm. Weight – 52 g. Inv. No. 006585. Plate XXIII: 5; Photo 79.
Raw material: Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G.
Collection: Museum Prostějov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2706/46 (I. L. Červinka); 2902/52 (F. Kalousek); 469/60 (description according to the excavation report in AÚ AV ČR Praha).
Literature: Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 176.

131. VÍCEMILICE (Bučovice, Vícemilice Cadastre; Vyškov District)
Site I: Ludvík Hála's sandpit
Find character: sepulchral find.
Excavation: F. Kalousek (1937).

Grave 5/1937
Description: semi-finished product of the silicite axe (not finished by polishing); dimensions: length – 110 mm, width at blade and butt – 48 and 29 mm, thickness – 17 mm. Weight – 116 g. Without Inv. No. Plate XXIV: 4; XCVIII: 2; Photo 80.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Accompanying inventory: clay spindle whorl. Without Inv. No. Plate XCVIII: 2.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture.

Collection: MZM Brno.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2530/46 (I. L. Červinka); 2903/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 178; Šebela 1999, 166, Plate 119: 5; 203: 6.

Site II: brickyard
Find character: accidental find by M. Chleborád on a settlement from the Roman Period (prior to 1930).
Description: blade of silicite axe; dimensions unknown. Access. No. 120/30 ("black inventory" of M. Chleborád I: evidence No. 1201; not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: MZM Brno.
Literature: Chleborád et al. 2004, 31.

VIZOVICE see ZÁDVEŘICE

132. VRACOV (Hodonín District)
Site: cadastre of Vracov
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe with macroscopically visible striation traces; dimensions: length – 95 mm, width at blade and butt – 53 and 30 mm, width – 28 mm. Weight – 202 g. Inv. No. P 246. Plate XXIII: 7.
Raw material: Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type.
Collection: Museum Hodonín.
Literature: unpublished.

133. VRANOVICE (Břeclav District)
Site: cadastre of Vranovice nad Svratkou
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 118 mm, width at blade and butt – 55 and 28 mm, thickness – 19 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. Pa 11749/40. Plate XXIV: 6; Photo 81.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: MZM Brno.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2707/46 (I. L. Červinka).
Literature: Červinka 1938b, 68; Peška, Rakovský 1990, 54.

134. VRCHOSLAVICE (Prostějov District)
Site: Na dílech (partly located in the cadastre of adjacent municipality Vitčice na Moravě)
Find character: sepulchral find.
Excavation: AC Olomouc (2006).

Grave 14
Description: silicite axe with pointed butt, blade damaged, with negatives from chipping on the sides and macroscopically visible striation traces on the surface; dimensions: length – 46 mm, width at blade – 34 (reconstruction) and 7 mm, thickness – 12 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. 06/2006-819-1. Plate XXII: 2.
Raw material: Patinated silicite of glacigene sediments – probably Danian.
Accompanying inventory: chipped stone industry (Inv. No. 06/2006-819-2).
Chronology: Corded Ware culture (?).
Collection: AC Olomouc.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2987/09 (A. Tajer).
Literature: Tajer 2007b.

135. VŘESOVICE (Prostějov District)
Site I: gravel pit
Find character: accidental find, no information on discovery circumstances.
Description: silicite axe of trapezoid shape, with cortex fragment in the butt part; dimensions: length – 88 mm, width at blade and butt – 48 and 29 mm, thickness – 19 mm. Weight – 90 g. Inv. No. 436.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments. Plate XXV: 6.
Collection: Museum Zlín.
Literature: unpublished.

Site II: Předina
Find character: accidental find, no information on discovery circumstances.
Description: "roughly fashioned silicite axe"; shape and dimensions unknown (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi (after Červinka 1938b, 87: *světlý pazourek / light flint*).
Collection: J. Kopecký, Brodek (private); now: ?
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2387/46 (I. L. Červinka).
Literature: Červinka 1938b, 87.

136. VYSOČANY (Znojmo District)
Site: Palliardiho hradisko
Find character: settlement (hillfort site).
Description:
1. Large thin flake with surface retouch on the whole dorsal side (possibly from axe shaping). Length – 56.5 mm; width – 40 mm; thickness – 7 mm. Inv. No. 18785-499/59. Fig. V. 5: 1; Photo 183.
2. Fan-shape flake with wide polyhedral butt, possible from axe fashioning. Length – 18 mm; width – 37 mm; thickness – 9 mm. Inv. No. 18785-583/59. Figure V. 5: 2; Photo 184.

Raw material:
1. Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
2. Silicite of glacigene sediments – Maastrichtian.

Chronology: Jevišovice culture.
Collection: Museum Třebíč.
Literature: Kopacz et al. 2014, 68, 72, Plate XLIV: 17; XLVI: 4; LIV: 1a.

137. ZÁDVEŘICE (Zlín District)
Site: Pachtové
Find character: accidental find by A. Horák (1949).
Description: polished silicite axe of trapezoid shape, blade damaged; dimensions: length – 101 mm, width at blade and butt – 53 and 37 mm, thickness – 30 mm. Weight – 245 g. Inv. No. 3950. Plate XXV: 7.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments (after V. Dohnal 1973, 8: *páskovaný rohovec / banded chert*).
Collection: Museum Zlín.
Literature: Dohnal 1973, 8, obr. 3: 3 (under name *Vizovice*); Langová 1995, 109 with drawing in the illustration appendix (under name *Zádveřice*); Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 158; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11.

138. ZÁHLINICE (Hulín, Záhlinice Cadastre; Kroměříž District)
Site: Zhlaví
Find character: accidental find by J. Mihal in 1983.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 118 mm, width at blade and butt – 45 and 20 mm, thickness – 25 mm. Weight – 158 g. Without Inv. No. Plate LVIII: 3; Photo 162.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – probably Danian.
Collection: Museum Kroměříž (collection of J. Mihal).
Literature: Mihal 1998, tab. 25: 39.1; Šebela 2016a, 34, obr. 17.

139. ZÁSTŘÍZLY (Kroměříž District)
Site: cadastre of Zástřízly
Find character: accidental find (prior to 1908).
Description: "silicite chisel with glossy surfaces"; dimensions: length – 75 mm, width at blade and butt 17 and 15 mm (max. width – 20 mm), thickness – 15.5 mm. Weight – 39 g. Inv. No. 51871. Plate XXV: 1; Photo 82.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian (after Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 183: *šedý pazourek / grey flint*).
Collection: MZM Brno (collection of F. Černý).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2372/46, 2915/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Červinka 1908, 47, 198; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 183.

140. ZLÍN, Prštné Cadastre (Zlín District)
Site: Nad rybníky (*Sýkorník*)
Find character: accidental find (1958).
Description: silicite axe of trapezoid shape, slightly polished; dimensions: length – 71 mm, width at blade and butt – 33 and 22 mm, thickness – 19 mm. Weight – 73g. Inv. No. 3769. Plate XXV: 3.
Raw material: Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type (formerly after Dohnal 1973, 8: *páskovaný rohovec / banded chert*).
Collection: Muzeum Zlín.
Literature: Dohnal 1973, 8, obr. 3: 2; Langová 1995, 109; Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 158; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11, Fig. 4: 3.

141. ŽELATOVICE (Přerov District)
Site: cadastre of Želatovice
Find character: accidental find (?).
Description: "chisel", shape and dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi (formerly after Kovář 1914, 52: *achát / agate*).
Collection: Museum Olomouc (collection of E. Peck).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2373/46 (I. L. Červinka).
Literature: Kovář 1914, 52; Červinka 1938b, 87; Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 158; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11.

142. ŽELEŠICE (Brno-Country District)
Site: Kozí hora
Find character: accidental find (2005).
Description: blade part of silicite axe re-used as a boat-shape core/scraper. Plate XXIII: 1.
Raw material: Dotted silicite of the Świeciechów type.
Collection: private
Literature: unpublished.

143. ŽELETICE (Hodonín District)
Site: cadastre of Želetice u Kyjova
Find character: accidental find (2 artefacts; prior to 1933).
Description:
1. Silicite axe; dimensions: length – 31 mm. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
2. Silicite axe; dimensions: length – 48 mm width at blade and butt – 27 and 20 mm, thickness – 11 mm. Weight – 20 g. Inv. No. 51821. Plate XXII: 3; Photo 83.

Raw material:
1. *Non vidi*.
2. Silicite of glacigene sediments – Maastrichtian (formerly after Kalousek 1947, 18: *černý pazourek / black flint*).

Collection: MZM Brno (collection of M. Kříž).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2386/46 (I. L. Červinka); 2924/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Červinka 1933, 12, obr. 8 (2); Červinka 1938b, 87; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 185–186; Kalousek 1947, 18.

144. ŽERANOVICE (Kroměříž District)
Site: cadastre of Žeranovice
Find character: accidental find (2 artefacts).
Description:
1. Silicite axe; sides shaped by coarse retouching, macroscopically visible striation traces on the surface; dimensions: length – 79 mm, width at blade and butt – 37 and 27 mm, thickness – 20 mm. Weight – 90.5 g. Inv. No. 215. Plate XXIV: 3.
2. Silicite axe with striation traces on the surface; chipped out blade edge; dimensions: length – 74 mm, width at blade and butt – 43 and 13 mm, thickness – 17 mm. Weight – 53 g. Inv. No. 216. Plate XXIV: 2.

Raw material:
1. Undetermined silicite / silicite of the Moravian Gate type (?)
2. Dark silicite of glacigene sediments.

Collection: Museum Holešov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 296/48.
Literature: unpublished.

145. ŽOPY (Kroměříž District)
Site: Slatica
Find character: accidental find (surface collection of D. Kolbinger from Hulín).
Description: silicite axe with macroscopically visible striation traces; dimensions: length – 83 mm, width at blade and butt – 38 and 30 mm, max. width – 43 mm, thickness – 22 mm. Weight – 100 g. Plate XXIV: 1; Photo 84.
Raw material: probably silicite of glacigene sediments (Groszowice type).
Collection: D. Kolbinger, Hulín (private).
Literature: unpublished.

IX.3 Czech Silesia

146. BOHUČOVICE (Hradec nad Moravicí, Bohučovice Cadastre; Opava District)
Site: cadastre of Bohučovice (the place of former German military depot)
Find character: probably accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 102 mm, width at blade and butt – 71 and 52 mm, thickness – 29 mm. Weight – 281.5 g. Inv. No. 2653. Plate VII: 6; Photo 3.
Raw material: Patinated silicite of glacigene sediments (?).
Collection: Museum Opava (donated on 4th March 1943 by Ing. Schneitz from Gliwice).
Literature: Schirmeisen 1943, 47; Janák 2005, Tab. 108.

147. BOHUMÍN (Karviná District)
Site: in the Odra or *the Olze River*
Find character: accidental find (prior to 1908), donated by the town citizen Mr. Gundl.
Description: silicite axe, macroscopically visible crushing traces on the surface; dimensions: length – 100 mm, width at blade and butt – 50 and 33 mm, thickness – 28 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. MC/A/61/99. Plate VII: 4.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments or undetermined silicite (silicite of the Moravian Gate type (?); after Wotyczka 1991, 365: *krzemień / flint*).
Collection: Museum Cieszyn (Poland).
Literature: Beninger 1940, 253; Karger 1941, 41; Schirmeisen 1943, 47; Popiołek 1950, 2; Kulesz-Mazurowa 1959, 75–76; Gaura 1962, 15; Szydłowski 1973, 68; Foltyn et al. 1991, 304, ryc. 7: a; Wojtyczka 1991, 336; Janák, Kouřil 2001, 374; Foltyn et al. 2004, 43, tablica II: 1; Janák 2005, tab. 108.

148. BOHUŠOV (local part Ostrá Hora, Bruntál District)
Site: northwestern slope of *Dubský* hill
Find character: accidental find by M. Zezula in 2000, in the context of surface material from the Late Roman Period.
Description: silicite axe damaged at the blade; macroscopically visible striation traces on both sides, dimensions: length – 106 mm, width at blade and butt – 31 and 18 mm, thickness – 12 mm. Weight – 60 g. Without Inv. No. Plate II: 6.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: NPÚ Ostrava/Opava.
Literature: Zezula 2001, 187 (description of the site).

149. BRAVANTICE (Nový Jičín District)
Site I: cadastre of Bravantice (*panské pole*)
Find character: accidental find (1910).
Description: silicite axe, dimensions: length – 106 mm, width at blade and butt – 54 and 32 mm, thickness – 26 mm. Weight – 185 g. Inv. No. P 217 (A 114). Plate III: 7; Photo 4.
Raw material: Patinated silicite of glacigene sediments – probably Danian.
Collection: Museum Nový Jičín.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 612/50 (G. Stumpf).
Literature: Jisl 1969, 101; Janák 2005, tab. 102.

Site II: Plot No. 989/2
Find character: accidental find (1936)
Description: polished silicite axe; dimensions: length – 85 mm, width at blade and butt – 43 and 23 mm, thickness –19 mm. Inv. No. P 31 (not identified by L. Šebela). Plate VI: 3.
Raw material: Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type (after photo in Jisl 1969, tab. I: 14).
Collection: Museum Bílovec.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 135/57.
Literature: Jisl 1969, 101, tab. I: 14; obr. 1: 2; Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 153, obr. 8: 2; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11; Janák et al. 2004, 171; Janák 2007, 193.

Site III: the Setina creek at the Zámecký bridge (Plot No. 1645/1)
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe with chipping negatives on the rounded butt and obliquely broken blade; dimensions: preserved length – 80 mm, max. width – 48 mm, thickness – 20 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. P 32 (Inv. No. 1767). Plate II: 3; Photo 6.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Bílovec.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 135/57.
Literature: Jisl 1969, 102, obr. 1: 1, tab. I: 15.

150. BRAVINNÉ (Bílovec, cadastre Bravinné; Nový Jičín District)
Site: cadastre of Bravinné
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 110 mm, width at blade and butt – 51 and 26 mm, thickness – 28 mm. Weight – 221 g. Access. No. 229 (Inv. No. A 115). Plate II: 7; Photo 5.
Raw material: Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G.
Collection: Museum Nový Jičín.
Literature: unpublished.

151. DĚHYLOV (Germann: *Dielhau*; Opava District)
Site I: backyard of House No. 8 (then owned by L. Víteček)
Find character: accidental find (2 artefacts), no information on discovery circumstances.
Description:
1. Body of silicite axe ("polished, with broken blade, rectangular cross-section"); dimensions: preserved length – 75 mm. Inv. No. 1302c (artefact lost during the World War II).
2. Silicite axe; dimensions and shape unknown (artefact lost during the World War II).

Raw material:
1. *Non vidi* (after Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 17*: páskovaný materiál voskové barvy / banded material of wax-color*; after Jisl, Soupis, 88: *hnědý páskovaný rohovec / brown banded chert*).
2. Probably banded silicite of the Krzemionki type (formerly after Jisl, Soupis, 88: *achát / agate*).

Collection: Museum Opava (donated by school in Děhylov).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2637/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Stumpf 1927, 74 (under German name *Dielhau*); Skutil 1931b, 99; Schirmeisen 1943, 48; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 17; Janák et al. 2004, 171; Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 153–154; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11; Janák 2007, 163; Jisl, Soupis, 88.

Site II: rural area (on field of Mr. Martinek, 500 m from benchmark 341 m a.s.l.)
Find character: accidental find, no information on discovery circumstances.
Description: polished silicite axe with oblique blade; dimensions: length – 78 mm, width at blade and butt – 40 and 25 mm, thickness – 23 mm. Inv. No. 1302a (lost during World War II).
Raw material: Probably banded silicite of the Krzemionki type (after Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 17: *páskovaná surovina / banded rock*).
Collection: Museum Opava.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 609/50 (transcript from paper by G. Stumpf); 2637/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Stumpf 1927, 74 (under German name *Dielhau*); Skutil 1931b, 99; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 17; Přichystal, Šebela 2003,154; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11; Janák et al. 2004, 171; Janák 2007, 163; Jisl, Soupis, 88.

152. HLUČÍN (Opava District)
Site: cadastre of Hlučín
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe with polishing striation traces; dimensions: length – 88 mm, width at blade and butt – 36 and 56 mm, thickness – 30 mm. Weight – 198 g. Access. No. P 89/1. Plate IV: 7; Photo 14.
Raw material: Banded chert (visible distinctive silicification changes in bands resembling gradation of plastic sediments), smooth cortex, in more silicified parts whitish speckles; the only microfossils are sponge spiculae.
Collection: Museum Opava.
Literature: unpublished.

153. HOLASOVICE (Opava District)
Site: cadastre of Holasovice
Find character: accidental find (two axes), no information on discovery circumstances.
Description:
1. Blade part of silicite axe; dimensions: preserved length – 40 mm, width at blade – 35 mm, thickness – 17 mm. Inv. No. P 2450. Plate VI: 4; Photo 17.
2. Silicite axe; dimensions: length – 143 mm, width at blade and butt – 49 and 24 mm (max. width – 51 mm), thickness – 32 mm. Weight – 368 g. Inv. No. P 413. Plate VI: 4; Photo 18.

Raw material:
Burnt, probably banded silicite of the Krzemionki type.
2. Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G.
Collection: Museum Opava.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2664/52 (F. Kalousek).
Literature: Karger 1922, 9, 13; Kalousek 1945, Volume II, 37–38; Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 155; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11; Jisl 1969, 101; Janák 2005, tab. 109; Janák 2007, 163.

154. CHUCHELNÁ (Opava District)
Site: Kopaniny (Plot No. 96/61)
Find character: accidental find by Bedřich Olšina from Chuchelná (1951).
Description: polished silicite axe; dimensions: length – 99 mm, width at blade and butt – 34 and 24 mm, thickness – 11 mm. Weight – 62 g. Inv. No. P 1105. Plate V: 5; Photo 21.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Opava.
Literature: Jisl, Soupis, 170; Janák 2005, tab. 109.

155. KARLOVA STUDÁNKA (Bruntál District)
Site: cadastre of Karlova Studánka (*on the forest border*)
Find character: accidental find, probably by V. Douša from Dubeček u Prahy, donated to the Museum of the Capital City of Prague, in 1952 sold to the Silesian Museum in Opava.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 138 mm, width at blade and butt – 53 mm and 30 mm, thickness – 37 mm. Weight – 357.5 g. Inv. No. P 832. Plate VIII: 7; Photo 23.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – probably Maastrichtian.
Collection: Museum Opava (under name *Suchá Rudná*).
Literature: Janák 2000, 9; Janák 2005, tab. 102.

156. KRÁSNÉ POLE (Ostrava, Krásné Pole Cadastre; Ostrava–city District)
Site: 300 m to NE from water tank, to the right from the Svinov-Opava road
Find character: accidental find by Mr. Rovner in 1957.
Description: small silicite axe; dimensions: length – 57 mm, width – 22 mm, thickness – 15 mm. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type (after photo in the excavation report).
Collection: Museum Ostrava (artefact not identified).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 2159/62 (V. Šikulová).
Literature: Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 153–154; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11; Janák et al. 2004, 171; Janák 2007, 163.

157. KRAVAŘE (Opava District)
Site: Na juterkách (also *Vyděžovec*)
Find character: accidental find.
Description: "Polished flint axe"; dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi (formerly after Král 1960, 177: *hnědavý pazourek / brownish flint*).
Collection: ?
Literature: Král 1960, 177; Jisl, Soupis, 222.

158. KRNOV (German: *Jägerndorf*; Bruntál District)
Site I: Burgberg (*Přední cvilínský kopec*)
Find character: settlement find from the hillfort site.
Description: butt part of silicite axe; dimensions: preserved length – 42 mm, preserved width– 35 mm, thickness – 15 mm. Inv. No. A 1390 (360). Plate IX: 2; Photo 31.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.

Accompanying inventory: chipped and polished lithic artefacts, pottery. Inv. No. 3 -359, 361-382, 388-393. Plate C: 1–7.
Chronology: Funnel Beaker culture (stage III).
Collection: Museum Krnov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 441/48.
Literature: Jisl 1957, 3; Jisl 1992, 7; Bříza 2006, 10; Schiffner 2007, 76–77, obr. 77: 1.

Site II: Schellenburg (*Zadní cvilínský kopec*)
Find character: accidental find, no information on discovery circumstances.
Description: silicite axe cortex part at the back; dimensions: length – 94 mm, width at blade and butt – 56 and 19 mm, thickness – 22 mm. Weight – 103 g. Inv. No. A 535. Plate IX: 7a, b; Photo 32.
Raw material: Patinated silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: Museum Krnov.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 921/59 (description according to the excavation report in AÚ AV ČR Praha).
Literature: Jisl 1957, 3; Jisl 1992, 7; Bříza 2006, 10, Fig. on p. 15 (no. 9).

159. LUBOJATY (Nový Jičín District)
Site: Soudná (Plot No. 1937)
Find character: accidental find by K. Starý in 1937.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 76 mm, width at blade and butt – 36 and 17 mm, thickness – 10 mm. Inv. No. P 40 (former No. 32; not identified by L. Šebela). Plate IX: 4.
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Museum Bílovec.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 477/59 (description according to the excavation report in AÚ AV ČR Praha).
Literature: Jisl 1969, 103, tab. II: 16 (under name *Lubojaty-Lhotka*).

160. MATĚJOVICE (German: *Matzdorf*; Rusín, local part Matějovice; Bruntál District)
Site: cadastre of Matějovice
Find character: accidental find, no information on discovery circumstances.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 192 mm. Inv. No. 34166 (not identified by L. Šebela). Plate XI: 3.
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: NM Praha (registered under German name *Matzdorf*).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 1932/59 (description according to the excavation report in AÚ AV ČR Praha).
Literature: Jisl 1957, 2; Jisl 1992, 6.

161. OLDŘIŠOV (Opava District)
Site I: sand pit near the church
Find character: accidental find by a local worker who sold it to J. Očenášek, who in turn donated it to the Museum in Opava (1948).
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 89 mm, width at blade and butt – 46 and 28 mm, thickness – 19 mm. Weight – 126 g. Inv. No. P 2686. Plate XIII: 4; Photo 48.
Raw material: Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G.
Collection: Museum Opava.
Literature: Jisl 1950, 2, Fig. on p. 2; Jisl 1968, Fig. on p. 21 under No. 10; Janák 2005, tab. 105; Janák 2007, 163.

Site II: Nový dvůr (Plot No. 854/61, 860/57)
Find character: settlement find collected from the surface by J. Očenášek (1947).
Description: blade of silicite axe; dimensions: length – 18 mm. Access. No. SMO 54/295. Plate XIV: 4.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Accompanying inventory: coarse potsherds, atypical pottery, daub clay. Access. No. SMO 54/297.
Collection: Museum Opava.
Literature: Jisl 1950, 2; Jisl, Soupis, 289.

162. OPAVA (Kateřinky u Opavy Cadastre; Opava District)
Site I.: *Sádrovcový důl*
Find character: accidental find of settlement character.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 91 mm, width at blade and butt – 40 and 13 mm, thickness – 16 mm. Weight – 63 g. Access. No. 1961/9. Plate XV: 1; Photo 49.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Accompanying finds: uncharacteristic potsherd. Access. No. 1961/9.
Collection: Museum Opava.
Literature: Jisl, Soupis, 44.

Site II.: Ziegelei des Franz Wallik
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe, dimensions unknown.
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Museum Vienna (collection of E. Walenta)
Sources: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR, Brno, Ref. No. 1920/57.
Literature: Walenta 1957, 2.

163. OPAVA (Kylešovice Cadastre; Opava District)
Site: Struhy
Find character: accidental find.
Description: fragment of the silicite axe (blade part), dimensions: preserved length – 29 mm; preserved width at the blade – 24 mm; thickness – 12 mm. Inv. No. ? Plate LVII: 4.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: Museum Opava.
Literature: Hlubek 2016, 194, obr. 16.

164. OSTRAVA (Petřkovice u Ostravy Cadastre, Ostrava District)
Site: ruins of the Landek Castle
Find character: accidental find.
Description: "flint axe", dimensions unknown (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Source: Inventory of the Bukovanský archive in the Municipal Archive in Ostrava under Inv. No. 2390L.

165. RYCHVALD (Karviná District)
Site: cadastre of Rychvald
Find character: accidental find (2 artefacts).
Description:
1. "Silicite chisel"; dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
2. "Silicite axe"; dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).

Raw material: non vidi (1 and 2).
Collection: Museum Ostrava.
Literature: Kouřil 1992a, 11; Kouřil 1992b, 12; Janák, Kouřil 2001, 374.

166. STARÁ VES (Bílovec, Stará Ves u Bílovce Cadastre; Nový Jičín District)
Site I: rural area (Plot No. 706)
Find character: accidental find (1930s).
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 113 mm, width at blade and butt – 40 and 34 mm (max. width – 46 mm), thickness – 26 mm. Weight – 218 g. Inv. No. P 44 (1777). Plate XX: 4; Photo 62.
Raw material: Undetermined silicite / silicite of the Moravian Gate type (?).
Collection: Museum Bílovec.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 1575/64.
Literature: Jisl 1969, 104, obr. 1: 3, tab. I: 17.

Site II: Nad lomem (possible *U lomu*)
Find character: accidental find by J. Diviš in 2002.
Description: Silicite axe; dimensions: length – 96 mm, width at blade and butt – 43 and 20 mm (max. width – 45 mm), thickness – 20 mm. Weight – 108 g. Without Inv. No. Plate XIX: 4.
Raw material: whitish non-transparent silicite practically without microfossils, no specific determination.
Collection: J. Diviš, Příbor (private).
Literature: Diviš 2002, 37–38, illustration on p. 37; Diviš, Fryč 2015, 3, obr. 32: 1.

167. ŠILHEŘOVICE (Opava District)
Site: cadastre of Šilheřovice
Find character: accidental find.
Description: "polished silicite axe", dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: ?
Literature: Pavelčík Jiří 1992a, 225.

168. ÚVALNO (Bruntál District)
Site I: cadastre of Úvalno (*on field on a stone pile*)
Find character: accidental find (2 artefacts).
Description:
1. Silicite axe with "trimmed blade"; dimensions: length – 225 mm. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
2. Silicite axe; dimensions: length – 160 mm. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).

Raw material: non vidi (1 and 2).
Collection: teacher Lehmann from Kozlí (private); now: ?
Literature: Jisl, Soupis, 508.

Site II: not built-up part of the cadastre – location "H" (Plot No. 366/1, 16–22)
Find character: accidental find (2013).
Description: butt part of the silicite axe with polished cheeks; description: preserved length – 37 mm; width at butt – 35 mm; thickness – 15 mm. Without Inv. No. Plate LVII: 1.
Raw material: Burnt silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: Museum Krnov.
Literature: Bříza et al. 2014, 190, obr. 14.

Site III: not built-up part of the cadastre – location "C" (Plot No. 364/1–9, 17, 23, 33–43)
Find character: accidental find (2016).
Description: silicite chisel made from the axe; dimensions: length – 66 mm, width at blade and butt –11 and 14. 5 mm, thickness – 11 mm. Weight – 20 g. Access. No. 12/16. Plate LVII: 2.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Krnov.
Literature: Bříza et al. 2017, 199–200, obr. 18.

169. VELKÉ ALBRECHTICE (Nový Jičín District)
Site: not built-up part of the catastre of Velké Albrechtice (an elevation above rivulet Bílovka)
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; description: length – 105 mm; width of blade – 50 mm; thickness – 18 mm. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela). Plate XXXII: 2.
Raw material: probably silicite of glacigene sediments (after photo documentation).
Collection: Mrs. Števičová from Příbor (private).
Literature: Fryč 2009, 20 with fig.

170. VELKÉ HOŠTICE (Opava District)
Site: at eastern border of built-up area
Find character: find from a settlement feature.

Structure 48/1983
Description: small silicite axe reshaped from a bigger one; dimensions: preserved length – 53 mm, width – 45 mm, thickness – 13 mm. Inv. No. 17882-2314/83. Plate XXVII: 3.
Raw material: non vidi (after Janák 1985, 110: *tmavý rohovec / dark chert*).
Accompanying inventory: pottery. Inv. No. 17882-2225/83 to 17882-2259/83, 17882-2340/83 to 17782-2346/83. Plate CI: 1–8.
Chronology: Upper Silesian Funnel Beaker culture (Stage III).
Collection: AÚ AV ČR Brno (Branch in Opava).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Brno, Ref. No. 77/91 (V. Janák).
Literature: Janák 1985, 110; Janák 2007, 142.

IX.4 Bohemia

171. BARCHOV (Hradec Králové District)
Site: cadastre of Barchov
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe preserved in two parts, with macroscopically visible short scratches on the polished surface; dimensions: length – 77 mm; width at blade and butt – 42 and 29 mm; thickness – 17 mm. Weight – 83 g. Inv. No. 3124. Plate XXXIII: 1; Photo 173.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Nový Bydžov (purchased from a school student named Šenk, registered in the museum on 8th June 1922).
Literature: Kalferst, Prostředník 1993, 29, tab. 13: 6; Zápotocký 2012, 143.

172. BARCHOVICE (Kolín District)
Site: cadastre of Barchovice
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 85 mm; width at blade and butt – 42 and 29 mm; thickness – 16 mm. Weight – 80 g. Inv. No. A 581. Plate L: 2a, b. Photo 139.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Chronology: Únětice culture (Dvořák 1936, 126).
Collection: Museum Kolín.
Literature: Dvořák 1936, 47, 126; Zápotocký 2012, 143.

173. BĚŠICE (Chomutov District)
Site I: on the left bank of the Ohře River (Plot No. 10)
Find character: sepulchral find (1936).

Grave 1/1936
Description: silicite chisel; dimensions: length – 82 mm; width at blade and butt – 15 and 8 mm; thickness – 11 mm. Inv. No. 503. Plate XXXIV: 2; LXII: 1; Photo 123.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian (after Dobeš 1997–1998, 133: *baltský pazourek / Baltic flint*).
Chronology: Globular Amphora culture.
Accompanying inventory: pottery, lithic (polished) and bone industry, animal bones. Inv. No. 498-502. Plate LXII: 2–6.
Collection: Museum Chomutov (collection of the Museum in Kadaň).
Literature: Preidel 1937, 280–283; Abb. 3:1–2, 4:1, 3; Dobeš 1997–1998, 133–134, Abb. 3; Zápotocký 2012, 133, obr. 2: 1.

Grave 2/1936 (double: woman and child)
Description: laminar chip detached from the edge of a polished silicite axe; dimensions: length – 45 mm, width – 8 mm, thickness – 5 mm. Inv. No. KS 511. Plate LXIII: 2; Photo 124.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Chronology: Únětice culture – Phase II (Pleinerová 1966, 416).
Accompanying inventory: 5 vessels (4 preserved) and chipped lithic industry (1 artefact). Inv. No. KS 506-510. Plate LXIII: 1, 3–6.
Collection: Museum Chomutov.
Literature: Preidel 1937, 28–283; Pleinerová 1966, 416, obr. 46.

174. BÍLINA (German: *Bilin*; Teplice District)
Site: vicinity of Chlum
Find character: accidental find.
Description:
1. Silicite axe (after Anonym 1941/42: *Steinbeil, trapezförmig, nordisches*); dimensions unknown. Without Inv. No. (after Muška 1990, 34: artefact is missing).
2. Artefact in willow-leaf form made of a silicite axe with traces of intensive wear on opposite ends. Dimensions: length – 80. 4 mm; width – 12 mm, thickness – 18 mm. Access. No. 31-2/74. Plate XLV: 1; Photo 133.

Raw material:
1. *Non vidi*.
2. Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.

Collection: Museum Teplice (2); Museum Teplice – collection of Museum Bílina (1).
Literature: Anonym 1941–1942, 140 (1); Budinský 1978, 10, 11 (1,2); Muška 1990, 34 (1).

175. BRŇANY (Litoměřice District)
Site: field to the south of village (project Vltava VIII: trench II)
Find character: sepulchral find (1963).

Grave
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 97 mm; width at blade and butt – 39 and 20 mm, thickness – 16 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. 7844. Plate LXIV: 3.
Raw material: non vidi (after Zápotocký 1975, 38: *grey silicite with whitish tint, in parts with white spots*; Zápotocký 2012, 136: *modravě šedá, černě žíhaná hornina / bluish grey black "streaked" rock*).
Accompanying inventory: stone axe, bone chisel and animal bones. Inv. No. 7843, 7845. Plate LXIV: 1, 2, 4.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture.
Collection: Museum Litoměřice.
Literature: Buchvaldek 1967, 58; Zápotocký 1975, 38; Zápotocký 2012, 136, obr. 4: 1–3.

176. BRTEV (Lázně Bělohrad, Brtev Cadastre; Jičín District)
Site: cadastre of Brtev
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe of unknown dimensions and shape. Inv. No. 1156 (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Museum Lázně Bělohrad.
Literature: unpublished (kind information provided by J. Kalferst from the Museum in Hradec Králové).

177. BŘEŠŤANY (Teplice District)
Site: 1000 m to the north from the Lomský Creek (to the south from the *Mír* coal mine)
Find character: Sepulchral find.
Excavation: Branch of AÚ ČSAV in Most.

Grave 1/1982 (triple: man, woman and child).
Description: silicite axe, macroscopically visible short scratches on not retouched surface; dimensions: length – 104 mm, width at blade and butt – 44 and 22 mm,

thickness – 17 mm. Weight – 112 g. Inv. No. 14/82-8. Plate XXXIII: 3; LXV: 8; Photo 125.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian (after Popelka 1992, 89: *Baltic glacial flint*).
Accompanying inventory: pottery, lithic (polished and chipped) and bone industry, copper and shell ornaments. Inv. No. 14/82. Plate LXV: 2–7; 9–11.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture.
Collection: Museum Most.
Literature: Buchvaldek, Velimský 1987, 70, 89, obr. 6; Zápotocký 2012, 137, obr. 3.

178. BYZHRADEC (Rychnov nad Kněžnou District)
Site I: Bartošova borovina
Find character: accidental find by J. Čiháček, 1937.
Description: silicite axe with polished body, butt and sides coarsely retouched, chipping negatives on the right side at the butt; dimensions: length – 81 mm, width at blade and butt – 44 and 27 mm, thickness – 18 mm. Weight – 94 g. Without Inv. No. Plate XXIX: 3; Photo 180.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments (formerly after Zápotocký 2012, 143: *světle šedý, tmavě žíhaný pazourek / light grey, dark "streaked" flint*).
Collection: Mr. Klen from Dobruška (private).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR, Praha, Ref. No. 402/42.
Literature: Klen 1944, 51–53, illustration on p. 51; Richter 1958, 126; Zápotocký 2012, 143, obr. 11: 2; Přichystal, Šebela 2013, Fig. 5.

Site II: cadastre of Byzhradec
Find character: accidental find.
Description: semi-finished product of a silicite axe chipped of the surface; dimensions: length – 94 mm, width – 43 mm, thickness – 29 mm. Weight – 152.5 g. Inv. No. IB 8368. Plate XXXIII: 4; Photo 181.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Dobruška.
Literature: unpublished (information from the inventory book of Museum Dobruška).

179. BŽANY (German: *Webeschan*; Teplice District)
Site: built-up part of cadastre of Bžany (reeve's farm)
Find character: sepulchral find (1792)

Grave
Description: silicite axe; dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela). Plate LXVI: 5.
Raw material: non vidi (formerly after Riegger 1792: Hornstein; Sklenář 2011, 40: *Hornstein*).
Accompanying inventory: two vessels and two stone battle-axes (lost). Plate LXVI: 4, 6.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture (Sklenář 2011, 40), or the Bell Beaker culture (Hájek 1968, 143; Budinský 1978, 52).
Collection: J. A. von Riegger; now: unknown.
Literature: Riegger 1792, 99; Kalina 1836, 143–144, 185; Hellich 1843?, leaflet "Zur I Periode gehorig"; Frost 1868, 512; Födisch 1868, 392–393; Födisch 1869, 197; Olbricht without dating, 3; Šnajdr 1891, 10; Matiegka 1892, 116; Niederle 1894, 270, 353; Hantschel 1897, 84, 258; Píč 1899, 191; Budinský 1978, 52; Sklenář 2011, 39–42; Tab. II: 2; Sklenář 2015, 554, obr. 7.

180. ČACHOVICE (Chomutov District)
Site: dump of the Březno pit
Find character: sepulchral find (cemetery with 60 graves).
Excavation: Branch of AÚ ČSAV in Most (1980–1982).

Grave 3
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 89 mm; width at blade and butt – 38 and 15 mm; thickness – 15 mm. Inv. No. 6/80-4. Plate LIV: 2a–b; LXVI: 2; Photo 176.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Accompanying inventory: pottery, chipped and polished lithic industry. Inv. No. 6/80. Plate LXVII: 3–7.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture.
Collection: Museum Chomutov.
Literature: Neustupný, Smrž 1989, 313, obr. 13; Zápotocký 2012, 137, obr. 5; Přichystal, Šebela 2013, Fig. 6.

181. ČANKOV (German: Schankau; Karlovy Vary, Čankov Cadastre; Karlovy Vary District)
Site: Sandpit (*pískovna*)
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe ("chisel" with thick butt); dimensions: length – 134 mm; other dimensions unknown. Inv. No. A 153. Plate XLVI: 1.
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Museum Karlovy Vary (collection of the former Museum city Karlovy Vary).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Praha, Ref. No. 3283/46 (Archiv für Vorzeit).
Literature: Zápotocký 2012, 148 (under name Sedlec).

182. ČERNÁ ZA BORY (Pardubice, cadastral part Černá za bory; Pardubice District)
Site: cadastre of Černá za Bory (former fishpond)
Find character: accidental find (by F. Ulrich from Černá za Bory in 1904 during plowing).
Description: silicite axe; dimensions unknown. Access. No. 7696 (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Museum Pardubice.
Literature: unpublished (information from the inventory book of Museum Pardubice).

183. ČEŠOV (Jičín District)
Site: cadastre of Češov
Find character: accidental find (two pieces).
Description:
Silicite axe; dimensions unknown. Access. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Silicite axe; dimensions unknown. Access. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material:
Non vidi (formerly after Šalda 1969, 27: *...z pruhovaného pazourku, který byl těžen v dolech v Krzemionkách u Krakowa /...made of the banded flint which was mined at Krzemionki near Krakow*).
Non vidi (formerly after Šalda 1969, 27: *...z pruhovaného pazourku, který byl těžen v dolech v Krzemionkách u Krakowa / ...made of the banded flint which was mined at Krzemionki near Krakow*).
Collection: Museum Jičín.
Literature: Šalda 1969, 27; Zápotocký 2012, 143.

184. DOBRUŠKA (Rychnov nad Kněžnou District)
Site: Dolce
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe polished in the butt part (with chipping traces), sides coarsely chipped with macroscopically visible polishing striation; dimensions: length – 62 mm, width at blade and butt – 41 and 21 mm, thickness – 14 mm. Weight – 50 g. Without Inv. No. Plate XXIX: 2; Photo 174.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediment – Danian (formerly after Zápotocký 2012, 144: *hornina světle hnědá s nádechem do zelena s velkými bělavými vločkami – jadeit ? / pale brown rock with greenish tinge and big whitish flakes – jade ?*).
Collection: Klen from Dobruška (private).
Literature: Zápotocký 2012, 144 (information provided by Ms. Beková from Museum Rychnov nad Kněžnou).

185. DOLNÍ ČERNILOV (Výrava, local part Dolní Černilov; Hradec Králové District)
Site: local part Dolní Černilov
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe with cortex vestiges in the butt part; macroscopically visible scratches on the surface; dimensions: length – 81 mm; width at blade and butt – 49 and 29 mm; thickness – 24 mm. Weight – 137 g. Inv. No. 2684. Plate XXXIII: 2.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments (?).
Collection: Museum Hradec Králové.
Literature: Duška 1898, 26; Duška 1900, 94; Kalferst, Prostředník 1993, 29–30, tab. 13: 7; Zápotocký 2002, 162; Zápotocký 2012, 144, obr. 11: 4.

186. DOLNÍ KRUPÁ (Havlíčkův Brod District)
Site: cadastre of Dolní Krupá u Mnichova Hradiště (*country estate field*)
Find character: accidental find (before 1913).
Description: silicite axe with polished cheeks, chipped sides, and scraper-like butt, macroscopically visible retouching traces on the surface; dimensions: length – 97 mm, width at blade and butt – 45 and 34 mm, thickness – 22 mm. Weight – 76 g. Inv. No. and 1251 (Access. No. 2479/79). Plate XXXIV: 3a–b; Photo 179.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian (formerly after Rous 1981, 8: *křemen nebo chalcedon ? / quartz or chalcedony ?*).
Collection: Museum Havlíčkův Brod.
Literature: Rous 1981, 8, T 8: 3; Zápotocký 2002, 162, obr. 11: 4; Zápotocký 2012, 144, obr. 11 : 4; Pajerová 2011, 50, obr. 10.

187. DOLNÍ ŘEDICE (Pardubice District)
Site: field of Mr. Sedláček
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe with damaged blade; dimensions: length – 75 mm, width at blade and butt – 45 mm and 29 mm, thickness – 15 mm. Weight – 77 mm. Inv. No. 10521. Plate XXXIV: 1; Photo 126.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – slightly burnt, in the blade part (formerly after Zápotocký 2012, 147: *bělošedě skvrnitý silicit, povrch hnědavě tmavošedý / whitegrey spotted silicite, brown dark grey surface*).
Collection: Museum Pardubice (donated to the museum by Antonín Sova, teacher of the Dolní Ředice school).
Literature: Zápotocký 2012, 147 (under name Osice, Hradec Králové District).

188. DUCHCOV (German: *Dux*; Teplice District)
Site I: mine Johann
Find character: accidental find (4 pieces).
Description:
1. Silicite axe; macroscopically visible short scratches on the polished surface, sides and butt slightly retouched; dimensions: length – 73 mm, width at blade and butt – 39 mm and 24 mm, thickness – 9 mm. Weight – 39 g. Access. No. 74-15/73 (Inv. No. Dux 38-94). Plate LI: 3; Photo 136.
2. Silicite axe (blank ?); dimensions: length – 56 mm, width at blade and butt – 25 and 16 mm, thickness – 11 mm. Weight – 18 g. Access. No. 74-17/73 (Inv. No. Dux 38-94). Plate IL: 3a–b; Photo 134.
3. Silicite axe; dimensions unknown. Access. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
4. Silicite axe; dimensions unknown. Access. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).

Raw material:
1. Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian (formerly after Zápotocký 2012, 145: *šedohnědý silicit / brown grey silicite*).
2. Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian (formerly after Zápotocký 2012, 145: *bělošedý pazourek / white grey flint*).
3. *Non vidi* (formerly after Karafiat 1913, 21: Hornstein).
4. *Non vidi* (formerly after Karafiat 1913, 21: Hornstein).

Collection: Museum Teplice (collection of Adolf Plasche).
Literature: Karafiat 1913, 21; Budinský 1978, 55; Zápotocký 2012, 145 (under name *Duchcov či okolí*).

Site II: Mostecká Street (German: *Säulenweg*)
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe (macroscopically visible scratches on the polished surface; sides slightly retouched); dimensions: length – 115 mm, width at blade and butt – 52 mm and 16 mm, thickness – 20 mm. Weight – 169 g. Access. No. 74-80/73 (Inv. No. Dux 95-35). Plate XLIV: 3a–b; Photo 135.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian (formerly after Zápotocký 2012, 144: *bělošedý silicit / white grey silicite*).
Collection: Museum Teplice (collection of Adolf Plasche).
Literature: Karafiat 1913, 21; Budinský 1978, 55; Zápotocký 2012, 144–145 (under name *Duchcov či okolí*).

Site III: mine Glückstern
Find character: accidental find (1912).
Description: silicite axe ("schmalnackiges Flintbeil"); dimensions unknown. Inv. No. 1871 (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Museum Duchcov (donated to the museum by W. Srb); now ?
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Praha, Ref. No. 534/37, 3601/50.
Literature: Zápotocký 2012, 144.

Site IV: cadastre of Duchcov
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe with retouched cheeks and sides (unfinished ?); dimensions: length – 152 mm, width at blade and butt – 57 and 30 mm, thickness – 27 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. 17. Plate XXXV: 2.
Raw material: patinated silicite of glacigene sediments (formerly after Zápotocký 2012, 144: *šedý pazourek jasně žlutého povrchu / grey flint with clearly yellow surface*; Vích 2006a, 5: *hnědožlutý silicit / brown yellow silicite*).
Collection: Museum Vysoké Mýto.
Literature: Budinský 1978, 59; Vencl 1964, 280, obr. 54 (left); Vích 2006a, 5; Vích 2006b, Tab. 8: 17; Zápotocký 2012, 144, obr. 11: 5.

189. HEŘMANICE (Náchod District)
Site: cadastre of Heřmanice nad Labem
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe with damaged blade, macroscopically visible short scratches on the polished surface; dimensions: length – 95 mm; width at blade and butt – 42 and 25 mm; thickness – 12 mm. Weight – 90 g. Inv. No. 11859. Plate XXXVI: 1; Photo 138.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Jaroměř.
Literature: Kalferst, Prostředník 1993, 30, tab. 13: 3; Zápotocký 2012, 145, obr. 12: 3.

190. HLUŠIČKY (Hlušice, Hlušičky Cadastre; Hradec Králové District)
Site: cadastre of Hlušičky
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions unknown. Inv. No. 4186 (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Museum Nový Bydžov.
Literature: unpublished (kind information provided by † J. Kalferst from the Museum in Hradec Králové).

191. HORNÍ KRUPÁ (German: *Ober Kruppai*; Ralsko, Horní Krupá Cadastre; Česká Lípa District)
Site: after J. Kauška: *on the field beside the house No. 13*
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 62 mm, other parameters unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela). Photo 186.
Raw material: non vidi (formerly after Suske 1939–1940, 25: *aus grauem Flint*).
Collection: unknown.
Literature: Suske 1939–1940, 25, Taf. 10: 6; Zápotocký 2012, 145.

192. HOŘICE (Jičín District)
Site: settlement Dachová
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 95 mm, width at blade and butt – 53 and 30 mm, thickness – 20 mm. Inv. No. 14314 (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Museum Hořice.
Literature: Kalferst, Prostředník 1993, 30, tab. 13: 2; Zápotocký 2012, 145, obr. 12: 2.

193. HOSPOZÍN (Kladno District)
Site: cadastre of Hospozín
Find character: accidental find on the cemetery of the Proto-Únětice (Plate LXVIII: 4–6) and the Corded Ware cultures (Plate XLVII: 2, 3).
Description: back part of silicite axe; dimensions: preserved length – 73 mm, width at butt – 31 mm, thickness – 21 mm. Inv. No. 10098. Plate XXXVI: 2; LXVIII: 1; Photo 103.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Maastrichtian.
Collection: NM Praha.
Literature: Vondráček 1889, 441, Tab. II: 22; Stocký 1927, 313, tab. LXXXV: 1–10; Zápotocký 2012, 141, obr. 8: 11 (outline), 13: 2.

194. HRADSKO (Mšeno, Sedlec u Mšena Cadastre, local part Hradsko; Mělník District)
Site: local part Hradsko
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe with retouched cheeks (unfinished ?) and "streaked" pebble surface on the butt; dimensions: length – 136 mm, width at blade and butt – 52 and 29 mm, thickness – 30 mm. Weight – 273 g. Inv. No. Pr 779. Plate XXXV: 3; Photo 104.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Mělník.
Source: Excavation Report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Praha, Ref. No. 3550/40.
Literature: Sklenář 1966, 11; Zápotocký 2012, 145, obr. 11: 7.

195. HRYZELY (Barchovice, Hryzely Cadastre; Kolín District)
Site: cadastre of Hryzely
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; macroscopically visible striation traces (short scratches) on the polished blade; dimensions: length – 109 mm, width at blade and butt – 47 and 33 mm, maximal width – 51 mm, thickness – 31 mm. Weight – 158 g. Inv. No. 10099. Plate XXXV: 1; Photo 105.
Raw material: white-grey spongolite.
Collection: NM Praha (donated by J. Koul)
Literature: Stocký 1924, tab. XXXVII: 15; Zápotocký 2012, obr. 13: 7.

196. HUDCOV (German: *Hundorf*; Teplice, cadastre Hudcov; Teplice District)
Site: cadastre of Hudcov
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe (retouched in the blade part, macroscopically visible short scratches on the polished surface), dimensions: length – 77 mm, width at blade and butt – 37 a 24 mm, thickness – 11 mm. Weight – 49 g. Inv. No. 419. Plate L: 1; Photo 137.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian, partially banded (formerly after Zápotocký 2012, 146: *světlešedý silicit / light grey silicite*).
Collection: Museum Chomutov.
Literature: Černá, Ondráčková 1996, 72; Zápotocký 2012, 146.

197. CHLOUMEK (Dobrovice, Chloumek u Mladé Boleslavi Cadastre; Mladá Boleslav District)
Site: Hillfort Švédský stůl / Hradisko Švédský stůl
Find character: accidental find.
Description: blade of silicite axe; dimensions: preserved length – 61 mm; width at blade – 52 mm; thickness – 23 mm. Weight of fragment – 95 g. Without Inv. No. Plate LIII: 2a–c; Photo 141.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: V. Rudolf from Mladá Boleslav.
Literature: unpublished (information provided by Bc. Filip Krásný from Museum Mladá Boleslav).

198. CHLUM (Hradec Králové District)
Site: cadastre of Chlum u Hradce Králové
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 70 mm; width at blade and butt – 35 and 18 mm; thickness – 11 mm. Weight – 50.5 g. Inv. No. 2686. Plate XXXVIII: 3.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Hradec Králové.
Literature: Kalferst, Prostředník 1993, 30, tab. 13: 4; Zápotocký 2012, 146.

199. CHOTUSICE (Kutná Hora District)
Site: cadastre of Chotusice
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 104 mm; width at blade and butt – 51 and 36 mm; thickness – 24 mm. Weight – 187 g. Inv. No. Dv. 8788. Plate XLV: 4a–c; Photo 142.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian
Collection: of Museum Kolín.
Literature: unpublished (information from inventory book of Museum in Kolín).

200. JEDOUSOV (Pardubice District)
Site: meadow by the Hradecký yard / *louka u Hradeckého dvoru*
Find character: accidental find (by J. Liška before 1903).
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 87 mm, width at blade and butt – 36; and 29 mm, thickness – 14 mm. Weight – 69 g. Inv. No. 1050 (A 106). Plate XLVII: 1a–b; Photo 143.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian (formerly after Zápotocký 2012: *šedý pazourek, na povrchu voskově žlutý / grey flint with yellow waxy surface*).
Collection: Museum Přelouč (donated by dr. J. L. Barvíř from Choltice in 1903).
Literature: Barvíř 1903, 357; Zápotocký 2012, 146.

201. JESTŘABÍ LHOTA (Kolín District)
Site: Na stráni
Find character: accidental find.
Description: Silicite axe; dimensions: length – 103 mm, width at blade and butt – 47 and 33 mm, thickness – 13 mm. Weight – 142 g. Inv. No. A 579. Plate XLVII: 3; Photo 144.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Kolín.
Literature: Dvořák 1936, 133; Zápotocký 2012, 146.

202. KLUČOV (Kolín District)
Site: Na vrchu (*sandpit*)
Find character: sepulchral find (1973).

Grave (Feature) Kh 6
Description: Silicite axe; dimensions: length – 70 mm, width at blade and butt 37 and 20 mm, thickness – 16 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela). Plate LXIX: 2.
Raw material: non vidi (formerly after Zápotocký 2012: *hnědavě šedý, světle a žlutavě skvrnitý a žíhaný silex / light brown-grey dotted and "streaked" silicite*).
Accompanying inventory: 3 pieces of chipped stone industry (blade and two endscrapers) and corded beaker. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela). Plate LXIX: 3, 4.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture.
Collection: AÚ AV ČR Praha, branch Bylany.
Literature: Zápotocký, Kudrnáč 2008, 55–56, obr. 19: 5; Zápotocký 2012, 137, obr. 6.

203. KOBYLÍ HLAVA (Golčův Jeníkov, Kobylí Hlava Cadastre; Havlíčkův Brod District)
Site: Chlumek (solitary house) by *Golčův Jeníkov*
Find character: accidental find (before 1895).
Description: silicite axe (*polished, chisel-like, reshaped at the back*); dimensions unknown. Weight – 55 g. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi (formerly after Čermák 1896, 29: *bělavý pazourek / whitish flint*).
Collection: Museum Čáslav.
Literature: Čermák 1896, 29; Čermák 1908, 510, 517; Čermák 1913, 17; Šnajdr 1903, 15; Stocký 1926, 177; Jansová 1929, 12; Škrdla 1932, 52; Sklenář 1975, 164; Rous 1981, 11–12; Zápotocký 2002, 163; Zápotocký 2012, 146.

204. KOLÍN (Kolín District)
Site I: Na Katovce (Plot No. 1661/1)
Find character: sepulchral find (cemetery with 20 burials).

Grave 12
Description: silicite axe; cheeks polished, sides coarsely retouched; macroscopically visible scratches on the surface; dimensions: length – 131 mm, width at blade and butt – 49 and 16 mm, thickness – 32 mm. Weight – 259 g. Inv. No. 9110. Plate XXXII: 1a–b; LXX: 4; Photo 106.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – probably Danian (formerly after Zápotocký 2012, 139: *...z bělavého pazourku / of whitish flint*).
Accompanying inventory: pottery (ornamented bell-shaped beaker and two jars). Inv. No. 4622, 4637, 4644. Plate LXX: 1–3.
Chronology: Bell Beaker culture.

Grave 14
Description: silicite axe; polished cheeks, sides coarsely retouched, macroscopically visible striation traces on the surface; dimensions: length – 104 mm, width at blade and butt – 38 and 20 mm, thickness – 24 mm. Weight – 154 g. Inv. No. 9109. Plate XXXVI: 3a–c; LXXI: 4; Photo 107.
Raw material: Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G
Accompanying inventory: pottery (bowl, ornamented

bell-shaped beaker) and archer's wrist-guard. Inv. No. 4446, 4623, 9111. Plate LXXI: 1–3.
Chronology: Bell Beaker culture.
Collection: Museum Kolín.
Literature: Stocký 1926, 182, Tab. CXII: 1–11, 13, 16; CXIIII: 1–18, Tab. CXV: 6; Dvořák 1931: 36–39, Abb. 10: 2, 10: 3a, b, 4–7; Taf. III: 3, 7, 10–12, 17, 19, 2, 29; Hájek 1968, 40; Pleiner et al. 1978, t. 83:29 (Grave 14); Přichystal, Šebela 2011, 53, obr. 1–4; Přichystal, Šebela 2013, 164–165, Fig. 1–2; Zápotocký 2012, 139, obr. 7: 1, 2.

Site II: the Elbe river
Find character: accidental find.
Description: Silicite axe; dimensions: length – 115 mm; width at blade and butt – 42 and 35 mm; thickness – 30 mm. Weight – 201 g. Inv. No. A 202. Plate L: 4a–b; Photo 145.
Raw material: Spongolite.
Collection: Museum Kolín.
Literature: unpublished (information from inventory book of the Kolín Museum).

Site III: cadastre of Kolín
Find character: accidental find (1 – 1912; 2 – 1921).
Description:
1. Silicite axe; dimensions: length – 116 mm; width at blade and butt – 30 and 29 mm (maximal width – 38 mm); thickness – 19 mm. Weight – 116 g. Inv. No. A 656. Plate XLVIII: 2a–b; Photo 148.
2. Silicite axe (butt broken); dimensions: preserved length – 73 mm; width at blade 50 mm; thickness – 22 mm. Weight – 125 g. Inv. No. A 651. Plate XLVIII: 1a–b; Photo 146.

Raw material:
1. Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
2. Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.

Collection: Museum Kolín.
Literature: unpublished (information from inventory book of the Museum Kolín).

205. KOPISTY (Most District)
Site: building ground at dairy works
Find character: settlement find.
Excavation: AÚ ČSAV Praha, branch Most, D. Koutecký (1980).

Structure 1/1980
Description: silicite axe blade; preserved length – 57 mm. Access. No. 186/80. Plate XXXVII: 1; LXXII: 7; Photo 108.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian (formerly after Dobeš 1995, 113: *baltský pazourek / Baltic flint*).
Accompanying inventory: pottery, lithic (polished and chipped) industry, bone artefact, animal bones, daub. Access. No. 186/80. Plate LXXII: 2–6.
Chronology: Globular Amphora culture.
Collection: Museum Most.
Literature: Dobeš 1995.

206. KUKLENY (Hradec Králové, Kukleny Cadastre; Hradec Králové District)
Site: cadastre of Kukleny
Find character: accidental find.
Description: blade part of a silicite axe, butt broken; dimensions: preserved length – 26 mm, width at blade – 42 mm; thickness – 13 mm. Inv. No. 2689. Plate XXXVII: 2.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Hradec Králové.
Literature: Domečka, Sál 1928, 89; Zápotocký 2012, 146.

207. KUNĚTICE (Pardubice District)
Site: cadastre of Kunětice
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe ("flat flint chisel with straight back"); dimensions unknown. Inv. No. 888 (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Museum Pardubice.
Literature: Böhm 1932, 48; Vokolek 1993, 37.

208. KUTNÁ HORA (Kutná Hora District)
Site I: cadastre of Kutná Hora
Find character: probably sepulchral find.

Grave 1
Description: massive silicite axe; dimensions: length – 165 mm, width at blade and butt – 60 and 31 mm, thickness – 37 mm. Weight – 508 g. Inv. No. 10100. Plate XXXVII: 4a–b; LXXIII: 3; Photo 109.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Maastrichtian (?) (formerly after Zápotocký 2012, 139: *hnědý pazourek / brown flint*).
Accompanying inventory: two handled jars (Inv. No. 7104, 7105). Plate LXXII: 1, 2.
Chronology: Bell Beaker culture.
Collection: NM Praha.
Literature: Stocký 1924, tab. XXXVII: 16; Stocký 1927, 306, Taf. LXXXIII: 4–6; Hájek 1968, 46; Přichystal, Šebela 2011, 54, obr. 5, 6; Přichystal, Šebela 2013, 165–166. Fig. 3; Zápotocký 2012, 139, obr. 7: 3–5.

Site II: hillfort over the Denemark mill
Find character: settlement find (structure no. 1: 3 artefacts; structure no. 22: 1 artefact).

Structure 1 (outer ditch)
Description:
1. Silicite axe with polished cheeks, sides and butt coarsely retouched; dimensions: length – 117 mm; width at blade and butt – 41 and 23 mm, thickness – 19 mm. Access. No. o.1-F-x/48. Plate XLII: 5a–b; LXXIV: 9.
2. Fragment of blade part of silicite axe; dimensions: preserved length – 24 mm, preserved width at the blade – 37 mm, thickness – 17 mm. Inv. No. ? Plate LXXIV: 8.
3. Fragment of blade part of silicite axe; dimensions: preserved length – 26 mm, width – 41 mm, thickness – 16 mm. Inv. No. ? Plate LXXIV: 7.

Raw material:
1. Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type (formerly after Zápotocký 2012, 132: *...z nepravidelně pruhovaného "páskovaného" silicitu / of irregularly striped "banded" silicite*).
2. Silicite of glacigene sediments (formerly after Zápotocký 2012, 132: *glacigenní silicit ? / glacigene silicite ?*).
3. Silicite of glacigene sediments (formerly after Zápotocký 2012, 132: *glacigenní silicit ? / glacigene silicite ?*).

Accompanying inventory: pottery. Plate LXXIV: 1–6.
Chronology: Řivnáč culture.

Structure 22 (semi-recessed with hearth)
Description: middle part of silicite axe; dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi (formerly after Zápotocký 2012, 132: *hnědý až žlutavě bílý silicit / brown to yellowish white silicite*).
Accompanying inventory: pottery. Plate LXXV: 2–9.
Chronology: Řivnáč culture.
Collection: AÚ AV ČR Praha.
Literature: Zápotocký 2002, 171, obr. 26B: 8–10; Zápotocký 2012, 132, obr. 1; Zápotocký, Zápotocká 2008, 212, obr. 98B: 8–10; Struhár 2017, 231.

209. LAHOŠŤ (German: *Loosch*; Teplice District)
Site: Obří pramen či okolí
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe damaged at the butt and blade, sides retouched; dimensions: length – 139 mm, width at blade and butt – 59 and 42 mm, thickness – 34 mm. Weight – 434 g. Access. No. 17-6/74 (Inv. No. Dux 188; original No. 66). Plate LIII: 1a–c; Photo 140.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Teplice.
Literature: Karafiat 1913, 21 (under name *Dux-Riesenquellenfeld*); Budinský 1978, 116; Zápotocký 2012, 144–145 (under name *Duchcov či okolí*).

210. LEDVICE (German: *Ladowitz*; Teplice District)
Site: mine Frauenlob
Find character: accidental find (1937).
Description: silicite axe (polished cheeks, sides retouched); dimensions: length – 115 mm, width at blade and butt – 50 and 30 mm, thickness – 19 mm. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela). Plate LIV: 4.
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Local school in Ladowitz (before 1945); now: unknown.
Source: Excavation report in the archive AÚ AV ČR Praha, Ref. No. 5724/52.
Literature: Anonym 1939–1940, 105, 107; Glott 1938, 51; Budinský 1978, 123; Zápotocký 2012, 146, Obr. 14: 1.

211. LIBČEVES (German: *Liebhausen*; District Louny)
Site: cadastre of Libčeves
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 110 mm, width at blade and butt – 60 and 40, thickness – 10 mm. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi (formerly after Weinzierl 1895, 689: *graugelber Feuerstein*).
Collection: R. Weinzierl; now: unknown.
Literature: Weinzierl 1895, 689; Zápotocký 2012, 147.

212. LIBIŠ (Mělník District)
Site: cadastre of Libiš (*on the field*)
Find character: accidental find (by Jan Lagoner, 1963).
Description: polished silicite axe, partially with coarse retouch, microscopically visible short scratches (not documented) in the butt part and at the blade; dimensions: length – 89 mm, width at blade and butt – 39 and 24, maximal width – 43 mm, thickness – 19 mm. Weight – 101 g. Inv. No. Pr 780. Plate XXXVIII: 2; Photo 110.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Mělník.
Literature: Sklenář 1966, 11, Tab. 4: 123; Zápotocký 2012, 147, obr. 11: 8.

213. LITOMĚŘICE (Litoměřice District)
Site: the *Elbe river*
Find character: accidental find or probably depot (three silicite artefacts dug out from the riverbed).
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 104 mm, width at blade and butt – 53 and 24 mm, thickness – 27 mm. Weight – 184 g. Inv. no 507 092 (old Inv. No. 1861A). Plate XXXVIII: 5a–b; LXXXIV: 1; Photo 167.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments (formerly after Zápotocký 2012, 147: *monotónně šedý silicit / monotonously grey silicite*).
Accompanying inventory: silicite dagger with handle, flatly retouched sickle (Inv. No. 507 090, 507 091). Plate LXXXIV: 2, 3.
Chronology: Únětice culture (Jiráň 2008, 40).
Collection: NM Praha.
Literature: Stocký 1924, Tab. XXXVII: 3, 6, 14; Zápotocký 1961, 167, obr. 3: 1–3; Zápotocký 2012, 147; Jiráň ed. 2008, 41, obr. 16: 1–3.

214. LUŽICE (German: *Luschitz*; Most District)
Site: cadastre of Lužice u Mostu (*gefunden bei Luschitz 4 m tief im Brandschutz in der nächsten Nähe von Gräbern*)
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 112 mm, width at blade and butt – 58 and 40 mm, thickness – 16 mm. Weight – 152 g. Access. No. 1-48/76 (Collection of Weinzierl – Inv. No. W 332). Plate IL: 2a–b; Photo 149.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Teplice (donated by veterinary doctor Hausenblas on 12th February 1882).
Literature: Hantschel 1897, 22; Zápotocký 2012, 147.

215. MĚŠICE (Prague-East District)
Site: hot-water route Třeboradice-Počaply
Excavation: Museum Brandýs nad Labem, M. Kuna (1988).
Find character: Sepulchral find.

Grave 8/1988 (double grave; Plate LXXVII: 1)
Description: silicite axe, macroscopically visible short scratches on the polished surface, blade negative on the right side; dimensions: length – 78 mm, width at blade and butt – 42 and 29 mm, thickness – 17 mm. Inv. No. 229/88/5. Plate XXXIX: 1a–b; LXXVII: 2; Photo 111.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Accompanying inventory: pottery (4 artefacts), chipped lithic (3 artefacts) and bone (1 artefact) industry. Inv. No. 229/88/1-4, 6-9. Plate LXXVII: 3–8.
Chronology: Proto-Únětice culture.
Collection: Museum Brandýs nad Labem.
Literature: Zápotocký 2012, 139, 141 (information provided by Martin Kuna from the Institute of Archaeology of the Czech Academy Sciences, Prague).

216. MISKOVICE (Kutná Hora District)
Site: cadastre of Miskovice
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe with damaged butt; dimensions: length – 105 mm; width at blade and butt – 46 and 25 mm, thickness – 15 mm. Inv. No. 26098. Plate XLVI: 2; Photo 161.

Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Institut (Seminar) für Ur- und Frühgeschichte an der Universität zu Wien.
Literature: Michálek 1976, 34–35, tab. 3: 1; Zápotocký 2012, 147, obr. 11.3.

217. MLADOTICE (Chrudim District)
Site: cadastre of Mladotice nad Doubravou
Find character: accidental find (by teacher J. Němec).
Description: silicite axe "resembling chisel"; dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi (formerly after Čermák 1896, 29: *made of bluish, mottled achate*; Skutil 1946, obr. 32 – legend: *banded flint*).
Collection: Museum Čáslav.
Literature: Čermák 1896, 29; Čermák 1908, 514; Skutil 1946, obr. 32: 7 (locality on the map of Bohemia and Moravia).

218. MOHELNICE NAD JIZEROU (Mladá Boleslav District)
Site: cadastre of Mohelnice nad Jizerou
Find character: accidental find (by teacher J. Němec).
Description: blade of silicite axe; dimensions: preserved length – 86 mm; width at blade – 60 mm, thickness – 31 mm. Weight of the preserved part – 239 g. Inv. No. 9907. Plate XLIX: 2a–b; Photo 150.
Raw material: patinated silicite of glacigene sediments (formerly after Zápotocký 2012, 147: *bělošedý pazourek / white-grey flint*).
Collection: NM Praha (donated by teacher J. Sedláček from Mohelnice).
Literature: Filip 1947, 123; Šída 2007, 150, Tab. 102: 2; Zápotocký 2012, 147.

219. MOST (German: *Brüx*; Most District)
Site: field at the eastern limit of the city, "ca. 300 fathoms" from the left bank of *the Bílina river*
Find character: sepulchral find.

Grave 1/1865
Description: Silicite axe (after Cori 1872, 63: *Stemmeisen*); dimensions: length – 61 mm, width at blade – 45 mm (other parameters unknown). Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi (after Anonym 1870, 312*: tmavošedý pazourek / dark grey flint*; Cori 1872, 63: *Hornstein*).
Accompanying inventory: fragment of battle-axe of Czech type (Inv. No. 148) and pottery (lost). Plate LXVI: 7.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture (Preidel 1928, 97).
Collection: Saint Petersburg Castle.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Praha, Ref. No. 568/45 and 7646/73.
Literature: Anonym 1870, 312; Cori 1872, 63; Stocký 1926, 174; Preidel 1928, 97; Preidel 1934, 88; Sklenář 1992, 145; Sklenář 1993, 4; Blažek, Štauber 1993, 9, obr. 1:6; Dobeš, Buchvaldek 1993, 212, obr. 17; Zápotocký 2012, 138.

220. NÍŽEBOHY (Budyně nad Ohří, Nížebohy Cadastre; Litoměřice District)
Site: field of Josef Podolský probably at the location *U zvonice*
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe, on the butt macroscopically visible short scratches; dimensions: length – 62 mm, width at blade and butt – 36 and 28 mm, thickness – 10 mm. Weight – 42. 5 g. Without Inv. No. Plate XXXIX: 2; Photo 127.
Raw material: Bavarian tabular silicite *Plattensilex* of the Baiersdorf type. Plate 192a–c.
Collection: Museum Roudnice nad Labem (donated by Alois Burian, 1901).
Literature: Zápotocký 1977, 66 (Journal Podřipan, volume 32, issued on 6th July 1901); Zápotocký 2012, 147.

221. NOUTONICE (Lichoceves, Noutonice Cadastre; Prague-West District)
Site: cadastre of Noutonice
Find character: probably sepulchral find.
Description: silicite axe; length – 56 mm, width at blade and butt – 39 and 25 mm, thickness – 11 mm. Weight – 34 g. Without Inv. No. Plate LII: 1; Photo 151.
Raw material: patinated silicite of glacigene sediments.
Chronology: Únětice culture (Böhm 1933, 63).
Collection: Museum Slaný (collection of L. Běhounek).
Literature: Böhm 1933, 63; Zápotocký 2012, 147.

222. NOVÁ BYSTŘICE (Jindřichův Hradec District)
Site: cadastre of Nová Bystřice
Find character: accidental find (?).
Description: silicite axe without more detailed information; dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Museum Jindřichův Hradec (collection of Dr. Muk).
Literature: website of Nová Bystřice village.

223. NYMBURK (Nymburk District)
Site: cadastre of Nymburk
Find character: accidental find (before 1871).
Description: silicite axe; on the polished blade visible striation traces (short scratches); dimensions: length – 86 mm, width at blade and butt – 45 and 28 mm, thickness – 17 mm. Weight – 54 g. Inv. No. 10096. Plate XXXIX: 4; Photo 112.
Raw material: deeply patinated silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian (formerly after Zápotocký 2012, 147: *žlutý pazourek / yellow flint*).
Collection: NM Praha (donated by Dr. J. Dlabač).
Literature: Stocký 1924, tab. XXXVII: 9 (more detailed information from the inventory book of NM Praha).

224. OPATOVICE NAD LABEM (Pardubice District)
Site: cadastre of Opatovice nad Labem.
Find character: accidental find.
Description: Silicite axe (*"horní polovina charakteristickým způsobem retušována, při ostří je velmi pěkně vyhlazena / upper half is retouched in the characteristic way, blade is very*
nicely smoothed"); dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi (formerly after Bayer et al. 1914, 113: *...aus Jaspis / made of Jasper*).
Collection: unknown.
Literature: Prokop 1911, 39; Bayer et al. 1914, 113.

OSICE see DOLNÍ ŘEDICE

225. PACEŘICE (Liberec District)
Site: cadastre of Paceřice
Find character: accidental find (by teacher Mr. Holub at the turn of the 20th century).
Description:
1. Silicite axe; dimensions: length – 200 mm; width – 73 mm. Inv. No. AR 298 (not identified by L. Šebela).
2. Silicite axe; dimensions: length – 190 mm; width at the blade and butt – 70 and 57 mm. thickness – 38 mm. Weight – 802 g. Inv. No. AR 404. Plate XLVI: 3; Photo 131.

Raw material:
1. *Non vidi* (after expertise of A. Přichystal based on the photographic documentation: silicite of glacigene sediments).
2. Northern flint.

Collection: Museum Český Dub.
Literature: Stará 1995, 120, 121; Šída 2007, 150 (only a mention).

226. PÁTEK (Nymburk District)
Site: Na Žebráku
Find character: Sepulchral find (excavation by J. Hellich in 1909; 9 graves).

Grave 2
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 95 mm, width at blade and butt – 43 and 28 mm, thickness – 12 mm. Weight – 96 g. Inv. No. P 8497. Plate XLI: 4; LXXVIII: 1; Photo 130.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Accompanying inventory: pot (not preserved), two golden ornaments, 5 silicite arrowheads (4 preserved). Inv. No. P 8498-8502. Plate LXXVIII: 2, 6–9, 11.
Chronology: Proto-Únětice culture (Moucha 1963b, 17).

Grave 3
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 120 mm, width at blade and butt – 50 and 28 mm, thickness – 14 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. P 8496. Plate XXXIX: 3, LXXVIII: 10; Photo 113.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Accompanying inventory: 3 vessels: small amphora, handled pot and bowl (Inv. No. P 8755, P 8818, P 8826). Plate LXXVIII: 3–5e.
Chronology: Proto-Únětice culture (Moucha 1963b, 17).
Collection: Museum Poděbrady.
Literature: Hellich 1920–1921, 211, 215, obr. 135–136; Schránil 1928, Taf. 23: 1 (grave 3); Moucha 1963b, 17, obr. 5; Bartelheim 1998, Teil 1, 238; Jiráň ed. 2008, 24, obr. 15: 6; Zápotocký 2012, 141, obr. 8.

227. PŇOV (Pňov-Předhradí, Pňov Cadastre; Kolín District)
Site: cadastre of Pňov
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 126 mm, width at blade and butt 70 and 56,5 mm, thickness – 34 mm. Weight – 393 g. Inv. No. P 762 (Access. No. 2/82). Plate LII: 1a–c; Photo 129.
Raw material: dark silicite of glacigene sediments or northern flint (Matte Danian flint, Östra Torp variety). Formerly after Zápotocký 2012, 142: *hnědavé šedý, světle skvrnitý silicit / brown grey light spotted silicite*. Photo 195.j.
Collection: Museum Kutná Hora (taken over from the collection of J. E. Wocel Museum association before 1945).
Literature: Zápotocký 2012, 142, obr. 9.

228. POLEPY (Kolín District)
Site: cadastre of Polepy
Find character: accidental find (before 1812).
Description: silicite chisel (blade broken); dimensions: preserved length – 129 mm; width at butt – 18 mm (maximal width – 23 mm); thickness – 21.5 mm. Inv. No. A 602. Plate LIV: 3a–b; Photo 152.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Kolín.
Literature: unpublished (information from inventory book of Museum Kolín).

229. POLUBNÝ (Kořenov, Polubný Cadastre; Jablonec nad Nisou District)
Site: Cave on Hruškova Skála / Rock
Find character: settlement find (cultural layer – research of E. Gebauer, in 1911 and 1921).
Description:
1. Silicite axe (*eine langstielige, aber im oberen Teitel abgebrochene Axt*); dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
2. Silicite axe (*eine spitzhagkige Axt*); dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
3. Silicite axe; dimensions: ...*einem fűnf Zoll langen / 5 inches long* ... (Gebauer 1926, 88). Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).

Raw material:
1. *Non vidi* (formerly after Gebauer 1941, 5: *aus dem gelbem Feuerstein*).
2. *Non vidi* (formerly after Gebauer 1941, 5: *aus dem gelbem Feuerstein*).
3. *Non vidi*.

Chronology: Eneolithic (the Funnel Beaker culture or Globulal Amphora culture).
Accompanying inventory: fragment of pottery, "bowl" from basalt, axe from serpentinite, silicite "saw" and arrowhead. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Praha, Ref. No. 3244/46.
Literature: Gebauer 1926, 38–39; Gebauer:1941, 5, Abb: 2: 2, 4, 6; Zápotocký 2012, 147.

230. PRAHA (Bohnice Cadastre; Capital City of Prague)
Site: Hillfort / Hradiště Zámka
Find character: accidental find (?).
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 65 mm; width at blade and butt – 24 and 25 mm (maximal width – 32 mm), thickness – 11 mm. Weight – 33g. Inv. No. 16170. Plate LI: 2; Photo 153.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments (?).
Collection: NM Praha.
Literature: Schránil 1928, 68; Hájek, Moucha 1986, 6, T. 24: 3; Zápotocký 2012, 147, obr. 11: 1.

231. PRAHA (Ďáblice Cadastre; Capital City of Prague)
Site: cadastre of Ďáblice

Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 57 mm; width at blade and butt – 32 mm and 16 mm, thickness – 13 mm. Weight – 31 g. Inv. No. 46413 (512). Plate LI: 1; Photo 154.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Maastrichtian.
Collection: NM Praha (collection of J. Axamit).
Literature: Zápotocký 2012, 147, obr. 13: 1.

232. PROSMYKY (Lovosice, Prosmyky Cadastre; Litoměřice District)
Site: elevation of the flood plain on the right bank of the Elbe river
Find character: sepulchral find (excavation in 1900).

Grave 1/1900
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 111 mm, width at blade and butt – 51 and 38 mm, thickness – 19 mm. Weight – 175 g. Inv. No. K 7497 (HK 8716). Plate XXXVII: 5a–b; LXXIX: 10; Photo 114.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian (?) (formerly after Zápotocký 2012, 134: *bělošedý pazourek / white grey flint*).
Accompanying inventory: pottery and chipped lithic industry. Inv. No. ? Plate LXXIX: 1–9.
Chronology: Globular Amphora culture.
Collection: Museum Teplice.
Literature: Weinzierl 1901, 10; Seger 1926, 211, note 1, Taf. XXXI: 3; Schránil 1928, 68; Dobeš 1997–1998, 140–141, Abb. 7; Zápotocký 2012, 134, obr. 2: 2.

233. ROHOZEC (Kutná Hora District)
Site: Na ohradách
Find character: accidental find (1964).
Description: silicite axe, cheeks polished, sides coarsely retouched, scraper-like butt, macroscopically visible traces of short scratches on the surface; dimensions: length – 119 mm, width at blade and butt – 56 and 32 mm, thickness – 22 mm. Weight – 140 g. Inv. No. P 240 (Access. No. 11/66). Plate XL: 3a–c; Photo 115.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments (?) (formerly after Zápotocký 2002, 166: *žlutavě hnědošedý, světle vrstevnatý pazourek / light yellowish brown-grey and brightly layred flint*).
Collection: Museum Čáslav (purchased in 1968 from J. Holeček).
Literature: Zápotocký 2002, 166; Zápotocký 2012, 147.

234. ŘISUTY (Kladno District)
Site: cadastre of Řisuty u Slaného
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 90 mm; width at blade and butt – 43 and 20 mm; thickness – 16 mm. Weight – 69 g. Inv. No. 2182. Plate LV: 3; Photo 166.
Raw material: undetermined siliceous mass (siliceous weathering product of serpentinite ?).
Collection: Museum Slaný (information from Inventory book of Museum Slaný).
Literature: unpublished (information from Inventory book of Museum Slaný).

235. SEMEČ (Děčany, Semeč Cadastre; Litoměřice District)
Site: cadastre of Semeč
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 88 mm, width at blade and but – 40 ands 28 mm, thickness – 18 mm. Weight – 90 g. Inv. No. 2776. Plate L: 3; Photo 155.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian (with expressive inhomogenity "petrosilex").
Collection: Museum Ústí nad Labem (collection of Mr. Rauch).
Literature: Cvrková 1984, 60; Zápotocký 2012, 148.

236. SLATINY (Jičín District)
Site: cadastre of Slatiny
Find character: sepulchral find.

Grave
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 110 mm, width at blade and butt – 41 and 25 mm, thickness – 23 mm. Weight – 176 g. Inv. No. 380. Plate XLI: 3a–c; LXXX: 2. Photo 132.
Raw material: Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type (formerly after Filip 1947, 23: *páskovaný pazourek / banded flint*).
Accompanying inventory: bell-shaped beaker (Inv. No. 311) and bowl (lost). Plate LXXX: 1.
Chronology: Bell Beaker culture.
Collection: Museum Jičín.
Literature: Filip 1947, 23; Hájek 1968, 115–116; Přichystal, Šebela 2011, 54, obr. 7, 8; Přichystal, Šebela 2013, 166, Fig. 2.

237. SOBČICE (Jičín District)
Site: cadastre of Sobčice
Find character: accidental find by Mr. Jón.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 67 mm; width at blade and butt – 33 and 16 mm, thickness – 13 mm. Weight – 41 g. Without Inv. No. Plate XXXVIII: 1; Photo 157.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: Mr. Jón from Sobčice (private).
Literature: Kalferst, Prostředník 1993, 30, tab. 13: 5; Zápotocký 2012, 148, obr. 13:6.

238. STÉBLOVÁ (Pardubice District)
Site: cadastre of Stéblová
Find character: accidental find (before 1911).
Description: silicite axe; visible striation traces (short scratches) on the polished surface; dimensions: length – 103 mm, width at blade and butt – 42 and 27 mm, thickness – 22 mm. Weight – 91 g. Inv. No. 10 097. Plate XXXVIII: 4a–b; Photo 116.
Raw material: deeply patinated silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian (formerly after Zápotocký 2012, 148: *žlutavý pazourek / yellowish flint*).
Collection: NM Praha (donated by T. Valla in 1911).
Literature: Stocký 1924, tab. XXXVII: 15 (information from the inventory book of NM Praha).

239. STRADONICE (Kladno District)
Site: cadastre of Stradonice u Zlonic
Find character: accidental find.

Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 82 mm; width at blade and butt – 46 and 25 mm, thickness – 15 mm. Weight – 71 g. Inv. No. 1414a. Plate LV: 1; Photo 165.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: Museum Slaný.
Literature: unpublished (information from inventory book of Museum Slaný).

240. STRAKONICE (Strakonice District)
Site: Strakonice No. 7 (Plot No. 1071)
Find character: surface collection (by J. Michálek in 1987).
Description: damaged chisel; dimensions: length – 55 mm, width – 12 mm, thickness – 10 mm. Without Inv. No. Plate L: 5.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments (formerly after Vencl et al. 2006, 269: *světle šedý glaciální silicit / light-grey glacial silicite*; after Červenka 2008, 103: *glaciální silicit / glacial silicite*).
Chronology: Cham culture (Červenka 2008, 103).
Accompanying inventory: chipped stone industry (tanged arrowhead). Without Inv. No. (Vencl et al. 2006, obr. III. 194: 15).
Collection: Museum České Budějovice (formerly Museum Strakonice).
Literature: Vencl et al. 2006, 268, obr. III. 194: 16; Červenka 2008, 103.

241. STRUPČICE (German: *Trupschitz*; Chomutov District)
Site: cadastre of Strupčice
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe, dimensions: length – 80 mm, width at blade and butt – 39 a 21 mm, thickness – 15 mm. Weigh – 60 g. Inv. No. 440. Plate XLIII: 1a–b; Photo 156.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian (formerly after Zápotocký 2012, 148: *tmavě šedý pazourek / dark grey flint*).
Collection: Museum Chomutov.
Literature: Preidel 1935, 110, Taf. II: 4; Černá, Ondráčková 1996, 30; Zápotocký 2012, 148.

242. STŘEDNICE (Vysoká, Střednice Cadastre; Mělník District)
Site: not built-up part of cadastre of Střednice (bank of the hollow way to Vysoká village)
Find character: settlement find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions are not known. Inv. No. ? (lost).
Raw material: non vidi.
Accompanying inventory: pottery fragments. Inv. No. ? (lost).
Collection: NM Praha (found by V. Krolmus; not registered in the museum).
Literature: Sklenář 1992, 243; Zápotocký 2012, 148.

243. SUDOMĚŘ (Mladá Boleslav District)
Site: Hrádek (southeastern part of hillfort).
Find character: accidental find (1946).
Description: fragment of silicite axe (blade), dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: unknown.
Literature: Filip 1947, 81; Zápotocký 2012, 148.

244. ŠÁROVCOVA LHOTA (Jičín District)
Site: probably *Hrádek*
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe, dimensions: length – 102 mm, width at blade and butt – 43 a 22 mm, thickness – 26 mm. Weight – 175 g. Inv. No. 13079. Plate XLIII: 1a–b; Photo 158.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments (formerly after Kalferst, Prostředník 1993, 30: *white-grey rock with ferrous intrusions*).
Collection: Museum Hořice (formerly Fričovo Museum, Lázně Bělohrad).
Literature: Kalferst, Prostředník 1993, 30.

245. TISMICE (Kolín District)
Site: cadastre of Tismice
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 88 mm; width at blade and butt – 45 and 25 mm; thickness – 21 mm. Weight – 100 g. Inv. No. A 585. Plate XLVII: 2a–b; Photo 159.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments (?).
Collection: Museum Kolín.
Literature: unpublished (information from the inventory book of Museum Kolín).

246. TRMICE (Ústí nad Labem District)
Site: concrete plant area (Site Trmice 4)
Find character: sepulchral find (excavation in 1987).

Grave 8/1987 (40–50 years old male; Plate LXXXI: 1)
Description: silicite axe, macroscopically visible scratches (not documented) on both sides; dimensions: length – 69 mm; width at blade and butt – 31 and 23 mm, thickness – 12 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. 13027. Plate XL: 2a–b; LXXXI: 5; Photo 117.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments (formerly after Cvrková et al. 1991, 14: *baltský pazourek / Baltic flint*).
Accompanying inventory: pottery, polished and chipped stone industry. Inv. No. 13023-13024, 13026. Plate LXXXI: 2–4.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture, Artefact Group II (Buchvaldek 1997–1998).
Collection: Museum Ústí nad Labem.
Literature: Cvrková et al. 1991, 13–14, obr. 8: Grave 8; tab. I: 2; Pavelková 1991, 40; Buchvaldek 1997–1998, Abb. 8; Zápotocký 2012, 137–138, obr. 4. 4–9 (under name Ústí nad Labem – Trmice); Přichystal, Šebela 2013, Fig. 7.

247. TŘEBONICE (Prague, Třebonice Cadastre; Capital City of Prague)
Site: outside urban areas (Mr. Holeček's field)
Find character: sepulchral find (cemetery with 5 graves).

Grave 1
Description: silicite axe of trapezoid shape; dimensions: length – 75 mm, width at blade and butt – 42 and 26 mm; thickness – 18 mm. Inv. No. 49855; Plate XL: 1a–b; LXXXII: 1; Photo 118.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian (formerly after Zápotocký 2012, 141: *materiál tmavošedý, skvrnitý, neprůhledný / dark grey spotted non-transparent rock*).

Accompanying inventory: pottery (2 handled pots, hollow-footed bowl) and chipped stone industry (arrowhead and endscraper). Inv. No. 49853, 49854, 49856, 49857. Plate LXXXII: 2–6.
Chronology: Proto-Únětice culture.
Collection: NM Praha.
Literature: Hájek 1934–1935; Filip 1948, 179; Bartelheim 1998, Volume 1, 266; Zápotocký 2012, 141, obr. 8: 12–17; Přichystal, Šebela 2013, Fig. 8.

248. ÚNĚTICE (Prague-West District)
Site: Na Stříbrníku (field to the southwest of the locality)
Find character: accidental find (1905).
Description: silicite axe trapezoid shape; dimensions: length – 64 mm, width at blade – 38 and 23 mm, thickness – 13 mm. Inv. No. 28260. Plate XLI: 1; Photo 119.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Maastrichtian.
Collection: NM Praha (collection of E. Štorch purchased in 1925).
Literature: Štorch 1921, obr. 38: 2; Zápotocký 2012, 148.

249. ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM (Ústí nad Labem District)
Site: at the confluence of the Bílina River to the Elbe
Find character: accidental find (before 1853).
Description: silicite axe, macroscopically visible polishing striation traces on the whole surface; dimensions: length – 93 mm, width at blade and butt – 43 and 26 mm, thickness – 9 mm. Weight – 86 g. Inv. No. 10094. Plate XLII: 2a–b; Photo 120.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian (formerly after Hlavatý 1856–1857, 186: *...z křesacího kamene / ...of the striking stone*; Zápotocký 2012, 148: *šedý pazourek / grey flint*).
Collection: NM Praha (acquired in 1853 by František Pelikán, regional council president).
Literature: Anonym 1853, 588; Hlavatý 1856–1857, 186; Sklenář 1992, 264; Stocký 1924, tab. XXXVII: 10; Zápotocký 2012, 148.

250. VELIM (Kolín District)
Site: Skalka
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 74 mm, width at blade and butt 41 and 21 mm, thickness – 13 mm. Weight – 45 g. Inv. No. A 2920. Plate LI: 4; Photo 160.
Raw material: white-grey silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Kolín.
Literature: unpublished (information from the inventory book in Museum Kolín).

251. VELKÉ ŽERNOSEKY (Litoměřice District)
Site: quarry (southeast boundaries of the locality)
Find character: Sepulchral find.

Grave 47
Description: silicite axe, macroscopically visible polishing striation traces on the blade, scraper-like butt; dimensions: length – 91 mm, width at blade and butt – 44 and 28.5 mm, thickness – 18 mm. Inv. No. MT HK 13 327. Plates XLII: 1a–b; LXXXIII: 3; Photo 172.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian. Photo 194.
Accompanying inventory: lithic (polished and chipped) and bone industry. Inv. Nos. MT HK 13324, 13326, 13328-13330. Plate LXXXIII: 1, 2, 4–10.
Chronology: Corded Ware culture. Formerly: Eneolithic period (Moucha 1961); Funnel Beaker culture – Baalberg phase (Moucha 1963a, 128).
Collection: Museum Teplice.
Literature: Moucha 1963a, 128.

252. VELTRUBY (Kolín District)
Site: the Elbe river
Find character: accidental find (before 1893).
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 106 mm, width at blade and butt – 51 and 29 mm, thickness – 17 mm. Weight – 142 g. Inv. No. 10101. Plate XLII: 4a–b; Photo 121.
Raw material: white-grey spongolite (formerly after Zápotocký 2012, 148: *tesla rohovcová / chert axe*).
Collection: NM Praha (donated by J. Hellich in 1893).
Literature: Stocký 1924, tab. XXXVII: 11; Zápotocký 2012, 148.

253. VRANÝ (Kladno District)
Site: Čertovka
Find character: settlement find (upland settlement, layer II in sector 8/54; excavation of A. Knor).
Description: silicite axe; macroscopically visible polishing striation traces on the surface (not indicated in the illustration); dimensions: length – 61 mm, width at blade and butt – 21 and 17 mm, thickness – 11 mm. Inv. No. V 7254. Plate XLI: 2; Photo 122.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Accompanying inventory: potsherds.
Chronology: Řivnáč culture.
Collection: NM Praha.
Source: Excavation report in the archive of AÚ AV ČR Praha, Without Inv. No. (E. Pleslová-Štiková).
Literature: unpublished (information from the inventory book of NM Praha).

254. VRBNO (Hořín, Vrbno u Mělníka Cadastre; Mělník District)
Site: not built-up part of cadastre of Vrbno u Mělníka (Plot No. 91/1 and 89/1)
Find character: accidental find (1972).
Description: fragment of silicite axe (blade); dimension: preserved length – 40 mm; width at blade – 39 mm, thickness – 18 mm. Inv. No. 391625. Plate LIV: 1.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments or northern flint.
Collection: NM Praha.
Literature: Sklenář 1982, 427; Zápotocký 2012, 148.

255. VYSOKÉ VESELÍ (Jičín District)
Site: cadastre of Vysoké Veselí
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions unknown. Inv. No. 1179 (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: Museum Nový Bydžov.
Literature: unpublished (kind information provided by J. Kalferst from the Museum in Hradec Králové).

IX.5 Finds without the locality

IX.5.1 Moravia

256. BOSKOVICE AND SURROUNDINGS (?)
In the Museum in Boskovice, there is an artefact with no information on its provenience. It is possible that it was found in or around the of Boskovice city.
Find character: probably accidental find.
Description: bifacial thinning of the flat thick blank; dimensions: length – 106.5 mm, width – 51 and 43 mm, thickness – 22 mm. Weight – 179 g. Inv. No. ? (former Nos. M7 and 272). Plate LIX: 3; Photo 202.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: Museum Jevíčko.
Literature: Vích 2012, 34, obr. 59: 2.

257. HRANICE AND SURROUNDINGS
In the Museum in Hranice, there is an axe with no information on its provenience. It is possible that it was found in or around the city of Hranice.
Find character: probably accidental find.
Description: polished silicite axe damaged at the butt, with slightly polished blade; diameters: length – 83 mm, width at blade and butt – 49 and 23 mm, thickness – 21 mm. Access. No. 46/64/1 (Inv. No. A 221). Plate XXVII: 4.
Raw material: Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G.
Collection: Museum Hranice.
Literature: unpublished.

258. JEVÍČKO AND SURROUNDINGS
In the Museum in Jevíčko, there is a chisel with no information on its provenience. It could have been found somewhere in the city of Jevíčko or in its broad surroundings (*i.e.* in the Malá Haná region). Moreover, J. Mackerle (1952, 31) informed about another artefact, again without location (in collection of the school in Jevíčko).
Find character: probably accidental find (3 artefacts).
Description:
1. Fragment of the silicite chisel; dimensions: preserved length – 78 mm, width at blade and butt – 20.5 and 21 mm, thickness – 21 mm. Inv. No. J 269 (former Inv. No. M4). Plate LX: 2; Photo 98.
2. "*Polished small silicite axe / krásná hlazená sekyrečka*"; dimensions unknown. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
3. Silicite axe with damaged blade; dimensions: length – 103 mm, width at blade and butt – 43 and 25 mm, thickness – 20 mm. Weight – 118 g. Inv. No. M5 (former). Plate LVIII: 4a–b; Photo 102.

Raw material:
1. Silicite of undetermined kind.
2. *Non vidi* (formerly after Mackerle 1957, 31: *pazourek / flint*).
3. Northern flint – Danian.

Collection: Museum Jevíčko (1, 3); unknown (2; originally school in Jevíčko).
Literature: Mackerle 1952, 31 (2); Vích 2012, 36, obr. 59: 4 (1); unpublished (3).

259. PROSTĚJOV AND SURROUNDINGS
In the Museum in Prostějov, there is a silicite axe with no information on its provenience. It could have been found in or around the city of Prostějov.
Find character: probably accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 124 mm, width at blade and butt – 46 and 30 mm, thickness – 19 mm. Inv. No. 006594 (H 11). Plate XXVI: 6.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: Museum Prostějov.
Literature: unpublished.

260. RÝMAŘOV AND SURROUNDINGS
On the territory of the city Rýmařov or its surroundings, a silicite axe deposited in museum in Bruntál town was found.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 92 mm; width at blade and butt – 38.5 a 25 mm; thickness – 20 mm. Weight unknown. Inv. No. 3508/63/2. Plate XXXII: 3.
Raw material: *non vidi* (formerly after Janák 2000, 6: *šedobílý silicit / grey-white silicite*).
Collection: Museum Bruntál.
Literature: Janák 2000, 6.

261. VALAŠSKÉ KLOBOUKY AND SURROUNDINGS
In the Museum in Valašské Klobouky, there is a silicite axe with no information on its provenience. It might have been found in Valašské Klobouky or in its surroudings, but possibly also in the cadastre of Jestřabí village (Zlín District).
Find character: probably accidental find.
Description: polished silicite axe; dimensions: length – 86 mm, width at blade and butt – 44 and 25 mm, thickness – 21 mm. Weight – 147 g. Inv. No. 299. Plate XXVII: 5; Photo 75.
Raw material: Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type.
Literature: Přichystal, Šebela 2003, 159, obr. 1; Přichystal, Šebela 2004, 11, Fig. 7: 1.

262. ZÁHOŘÍ (?)
In the Museum in Přerov, there is a silicite axe found probably in the Záhoří region, i.e. the area between towns of Přerov, Lipník nad Bečvou, Valašské Meziříčí, Bystřice pod Hostýnem, and Holešov.
Find character: probably accidental find.
Description: silicite axe with battened blade; dimensions: length – 90 mm, width at blade and butt – 49 and 31 mm, thickness – 21 mm. Weight – 96 g. Access. No. 42/68/1. Plate XXVI: 4.
Raw material: silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Přerov.
Literature: unpublished.

263. ZNOJMO AND SURROUNDINGS (?)
In the collection of the South Moravian Museum in Znojmo, there is a silicite axe with no information of its provenience.
Find character: probably accidental find.
Description: massive silicite axe; dimensions: length – 208 mm, width at blade and butt – 80 and 55 mm, thickness – 35 mm. Weight – 854 g. Without Inv. No. Plate LVI: 2.

Raw material: Northern flint – Danian.
Collection: Museum Znojmo.
Literature: unpublished.

264. SOUTH MORAVIA
Two finds of silicite axes come probably from the territory of South Moravia. No detailed information is known. The finder remained anonymous.
Find character: probably accidental finds (2 pieces).
Description:
1. Massive and big silicite axe; dimensions: length – 200 mm, width at blade and butt – 53 and 26 mm, thickness – 33 mm. Weight – 531 g. Plate LVII: 3a–b; Photo 168.
2. Massive silicite axe with damaged butt; dimensions: length – 135 mm, width at blade and butt – 58 and 25 mm, thickness – 34 mm. Weight – 291 g. Plate LX: 3; Photo 169.

Raw material:
1. Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
2. Spongolite.

Collection: ?
Literature: unpublished.

265. MORAVIA
In the collection of the Archaeological Institute of the Moravian Museum, there is a silicite axe with no information on its provenience. It is known that previously the artefact was in the possession of the Museum Society in Brno.
Find character: probably accidental find.
Description: body of silicite axe (blade broken) with retouched cheeks and polished blade; dimensions: length – 54 mm, width at blade and butt – 38 (preserved 25 mm) and 28 mm, thickness – 15 mm. Inv. No. 68 771. Plate XXV: 2.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: MZM Brno.
Literature: unpublished

IX.5.2 Czech Silesia

266. SILESIA
In the Silesian Museum in Opava, there are three axes from the collection of the former Gymnasium Museum in Opava, all without information on their provenience. It is probable that the artefacts were found somewhere in Silesia.
Find character: probably accidental finds (1–3).
Description.
1. Polished silicite axe; dimensions: length – 91 mm, width at blade and butt – 42 and 16 mm, thickness – 12.5 mm. Weight – 66.5 g. Inv. No. P 883. Plate XXVI: 3; Photo 58.
2. Polished silicite axe; dimensions: length – 119 mm, width at blade and butt – 57 and 34 mm, thickness – 28 mm. Weight – 277.5 g. Inv. No. P 884. Plate XXVI: 1; Photo 59.
3. Silicite axe with polished cheeks and retouched sides; dimensions: preserved length – 76 mm, width at blade – 54; preserved width of the body – 35 mm, thickness – 16 mm. Weight – 86.5 g. Inv. No. P 1013. Plate XXV: 5; Photo 60.

Raw material:
1. Slightly burnt silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
2. Silicite of the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G.
3. Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.

Collection: Museum Opava.
Literature: unpublished.

IX.5.3 Bohemia

267. DAŠICE AND SURROUDINGS
Find character: probably accidental find (artefact comes from the collection of former museum in Dašice, Pardubice District; without name of locality).
Description: silicite axe with traces of secondary "working-out" on the right side in the butt part, damaged at the blade; dimensions: length – 123 mm, width at blade and butt – 65.6 and 46 mm, thickness – 32 mm. Weight – 321.5 g. Access. no. 697/64. Plate XLIII: 2a–b.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian (?).
Collection: Museum Pardubice.
Literature: unpublished (information from the inventory book of Museum Pardubice).

268. HRADEC KRÁLOVÉ AND SURROUDINGS
Find character: probably accidental find (artefact comes from the collection of museum in Hradec Králové; without name of locality).
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 93 mm; width at blade and butt – 28 and 25 mm; maximal width – 34 mm; thickness – 23 mm. Weight – 78.5 g. Inv. No. 2775. Plate XXXVI: 4.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Hradec Králové.
Literature: Kalferst, Prostředník 1993, 30, tab. 13: 8.

269. KOLÍN AND SURROUNDINGS
Find character: probably accidental find (artefact is deposited in museum in Kolín, without name of locality).
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 84 mm; width at blade and butt – 42 and 22 mm; thickness – 12 mm. Weight – 71 g. Inv. No. A 652. Plate IL: 1a–b; Photo 147.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Kolín.
Literature: unpublished (information from inventory book of Museum Kolín).

270. PÍSEK AND SURROUDINGS
Find character: probably accidental find (artefact is deposited in museum in Písek, without locality name).
Description: Silicite axe; dimensions: length – 67 mm, width at blade and butt – 35 and 17 mm, thickness – 14 mm. Inv. No. A 12 524. Plate LV: 2; Photo
Raw material: Jurassic chert of the Ortenburger Jurassic in SE Bavaria, probably Flintsbach (formerly after Červenka 2008, 98: *šedohnědý pazourek / grey-brown flint*).
Collection: Museum Písek.
Literature: Červenka 2008, 98, foto 30; Eigner et al. 2014, 87–89, obr. 1.

271. ŠLUKNOVSKO (area of Šluknovský výběžek / Šluknov Hook in the northern Bohemia)
Find character: accidental find.
Description: blank of silicite axe; dimensions are not known. Plate LV: 4.
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: ?
Literature: Šída 2007, 150, tab. 102: 1.

272. BOHEMIA
Find character: probably accidental find (two artefacts are deposited in NM Praha, without name of locality).
Description:
1. Silicite axe; dimensions: length – 93 mm, width at blade and butt – 46 and 25 mm, thickness – 12 mm. Weight – 89 g. Inv. No. 10095. Plate XLII: 3a–b; Photo 128.
2. Silicite axe; dimensions: length – 113 mm. Inv. No. 34334 (not identified by L. Šebela).

Raw material:
1. Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
2. *Non vidi*.

Collection: NM Praha (1 – collection of J. Pudil; 2 – collection of Mr. Chaur).
Literature: Stocký 1924, tab. XXXVII: 12 (1); unpublished (2) – information from the inventory book of NM Praha.

IX.6 Appendix to the catalogue

IX.6.1 Moravia

273. DOLNÍ LIBOCHOVÁ (Žďár nad Sázavou District)
Site: cadastre of Dolní Libochová
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe with polished cheeks; dimensions: length – 85 mm, width at blade and butt – 41 and 21 mm, thickness – 19 mm. Weight – 209 g. Access. No. 32/2004. Plate LIX: 1a–b; Photo 170.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments (?) (formerly after Kuča, Kučová 2017, 252: *silicit z glacigenních sedimentů / silicite of glacigene sediments*).
Collection: Museum Třebíč (collection of J. Křen).
Literature: Kuča, Kučová 2017, 251–252, obr. 1.

274. HRADČANY (Hradčany na Moravě Cadastre, Přerov District)
Site: Běhulky
Find character: accidental find (surface collection of Museum Přerov in 2013).
Description: Silicite axe with damaged butt part; dimensions: length – 78 mm, width at blade and butt – 40 and 18 mm, thickness – 23 mm. Weight – 64.5 g. Access. No. ? Plate LX: 1.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: Museum Přerov.
Literature: Schenk, Komínek 2017a, 191–192, obr. 8.

275. CHRÁŠŤANY (Hulín, Chráštany u Hulína Cadastre, Kroměříž District)
Site: Lánce
Find character: accidental find by J. Mihal in 1984.
Description: fragment of the silicite axe (butt part); dimensions: preserved length – 63 mm, width at butt – 40 mm, thickness – 28 mm. Inv. No. ? Plate LVIII: 2.
Raw material: non vidi (probably silicite of glacigene sediments).
Collection: Museum Kroměříž (collection of J. Mihal).
Literature: Šebela 2016a, 54.

276. KELČ (Vsetín District)
Site: cadastre of Kelč
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 86 mm, width at blade and butt – 47 and 30 mm, thickness – 20 mm. Weight – 94 g. Inv. No. ? Plate LVIII: 1a–b.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: Museum Valašské Meziříčí (collection of J. Očenášek)
Literature: Čermáková 2014, obr. 14; Španiel, Šebela 2017, 193, obr. 10.

277. KONICE (Prostějov District)
Site: cadastre of Konice (*na poli při cestě do Jevíčka / on the field by the road to Jevíčko town*)
Find character: accidental find.
Description: "silicite axe with polished blade and battered butt"; dimensions: length – 85 mm, width – 38 mm. Weight – 118 g. Inv. No. ? (not identified by L. Šebela).
Raw material: non vidi.
Collection: ?
Literature: Burian 1939, 13; Mackerle 1957, 107.

278. PŘEROV (Předmostí Cadastre, Přerov District)
Site: Díly
Find character: accidental find (surface collection of the Museum Přerov in 2016).
Description: fragment of the butt part of the silicite axe; dimensions: preserved length – 34 mm, preserved width of body and at the butt – 37 a 29 mm, preserved thickness – 14 mm. Access. No. ? Plate LVI: 1.
Raw material: Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type.
Collection: Museum Přerov.
Literature: Schenk, Komínek 2017b, 198, obr. 16.

IX.6.2. Czech Silesia

279. OPAVA (Vávrovice Cadastre, Opava District)
Site: Krásné pole
Find character: settlement find

Structure 622
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 67 mm, width at blade and back – 28 and 20 mm, thickness – 17 mm. Weight – 44.9 g. Plate LXI: 1.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments (information provided by Jindřich Hlas).
Accompanying inventory: fragments of pottery.
Chronology: Funnel Beaker culture, Stage III.
Collection: NPÚ Ostrava/Opava.
Literature: unpublished (information provided by Jindřich Hlas).

IX.6.3 Bohemia

280. JANOVICE (Vinary, Janovice u Vinar Cadastre, Hradec Králové District)
Site: cadastre of Janovice u Vinar
Find character: accidental find.
Description: silicite axe with retouched cheeks and sides (unfinished ?); dimensions: length – 102 mm, with at the blade and butt – 44 and 28 mm, thickness – 16 mm. Weight – 102 g. Inv. No. 391983. Plate LXI: 3.
Raw material: Silicite of glacial sediments.
Collection: NM Praha (donated by František Melichar from Nový Bydžov).
Literature: unpublished (information from inventory book of NM Praha).

281. LOVOSICE (Litoměřice District)
Site: Průmyslová zóna TRIS
Excavation: Ústav archeologické památkové péče severozápadních Čech in Most /ÚAPP Most/ 2002)
Find character: sepulchral find.

Structure 21A/02 (grave with a circular groove; 30–40 years old male; Plate LXXVI: 1a–b)
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 60 mm, width at blade and butt – 40 and 30 mm, thickness – 11 mm. Weight – 42 g. Access. No. 27/02-191. Plate LXXVI: 5.
Raw material: non vidi (formerly after Popelka in Blažek et al. 2003: *silicite z glaciálních sedimentů / silicite of glacigene sediments*).
Accompanying inventory: blade, two bone artefacts and whetstone. Access No. 27/02-190, 192, 193, 197. Plate LXXVI: 2–4, 6.
Chronology: Corded Ware Culture.
Collection: ÚAPP Most.
Source: Blažek et al. 2003.
Literature: unpublished.

IX.7 Silicite axes from foreign countries in collections of museums in Moravia, Czech Silesia and Bohemia

IX.7.1 Denmark

282. LINTRUP (region Syddanmark)
Site: cadastre of Syddanmark
Find character: accidental find.
Description of find: silicite chisel; dimensions: length – 127 mm, width at blade and butt – 20 and 29 mm, thickness – 30 mm. Weight – 135 g. Inv. No. 142 (old Inv. No. 743/3). Plate CIII: 5.
Raw material: Northern flint – Danian.
Collection: Museum Jevíčko (donated by Leopold Čech in January 1933).
Literature: unpublished.

IX.7.2 Germany

283. RŰGEN (Land Mecklenburg-Western Pomeriana)
Site: cadastre of the island
Find character: probably accidental find (4 artefacts). Two artefacts (1–2) from private collection of Leo František Černík (1878–1943) from Bojkovice, the other two (3–4) donated to the Museum in Krnov by F. Küweighter in 1915.
Description of find:
1. Blade part of silicite axe; dimensions: preserved length – 46 mm, width – 48 mm, thickness – 14 mm. No. AR 57/1. Plate CIII: 2.
2. Bifacial thinning of the flat thick blank; dimensions: length – 127 mm, width – 40 mm, thickness – 31 mm. No. AR 57/2. Plate CIII: 6.
3. Body of silicite axe (butt part broken); dimensions: preserved length – 68 mm, width at blade – 49 mm (max. width 51 mm), preserved thickness – 27 mm. Inv. No. A 3011. Plate CIII: 4.
4. Chisel damaged at the butt; dimensions: preserved length – 90 mm, width at blade – 15 mm (max. width – 24 mm), thickness – 23 mm. Weight – 67 g.

Inv. No. A 3078. Plate CIII: 1.
Raw material:
1. Patinated silicite of glacigene sediments.
2. Silicite of glacigene sediments (?).
3. Patinated silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
4. Silicite of glacigene sediments – Danian.
Collection: Museum Bojkovice (1–2), Museum Krnov (3–4).
Literature: unpublished.

284. HIDDENSEE (Land Mecklenburg-Western Pomeriana)
Site: cadastre of the island.
Find character: probably accidental find (2 artefacts). Both artefacts came probably from the private collection of A. Telička (1866–1925), later custodian of the Přerov Museum (1922–1925).
Description:
1. Bifacial thinning of the flat thick blank; dimensions: length – 100 mm, width – 48 mm; thickness – 30 mm. Access. No. 351/64/7. Plate CIII: 3.
2. Bifacial thinning of the flat thick blank; dimensions: length – 105 mm, width – 57 mm; thickness – 37 mm. Access. No. 351/64/8. Figure IX. 2.

Raw material:
1. Northern flint light to dark grey, in places with dark spots and relic of white cortex, probably Maastrichtian.
2. Probably northern flint with yellowish patina – Danian.

Collection: Museum Přerov.
Literature: unpublished.

285. OSTENFELD (Land Schleswig-Holstein)
Site: cadastre of Ostenfeld
Find character: probably accidental find from collection of Leo František Černík from Bojkovice (1878–1943).
Description: silicite axe with damaged blade; dimensions: length – 114 mm, width at blade and butt – 38 and 27 mm, width – 11 mm. Without Inv. No.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments (?). No. AR 57/3. Plate CIV: 2.
Collection: Museum Bojkovice.
Literature: unpublished.

IX.7.3 Poland

286. KĄTY WROCŁAWSKIE (Lower Silesia)
Site: cadastre of Kąty Wrocławskie
Find character: probably accidental find
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 126 mm, width at blade and butt – 54 and 22 mm, width – 17 mm. Weight – 142.5 g. Inv. No. P 841. Plate CII: 3; Photo 206.
Raw material: Silicite of glacigene sediments.
Collection: Museum Opava (formerly collection of the Gymnasium museum).
Literature: Šebela in print.

287. KRZESŁAWICE (Krakow Nowa Huta – Krzeslawice; Lesser Poland)
Site: cadastre of Krzesławice
Find character: probably accidental find.
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 93 mm, width at blade and butt – 41.5 and 24 mm, width – 22 mm. Weight – 131.5 g. Inv. No. A 889 (Access. No. 5022). Plate CII: 1a–b; Photo 205.
Raw material: Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type.
Collection: Museum Pardubice (donated by J. Jirout from Brno, on 27th October 1893).
Literature: unpublished.

IX.7.4 Romania

288. BOTEŞTI (Bucovina)
Site: cadastral area of Boteşti.
Find character: probably accidental find.
Description: massive silicite axe; dimensions: length – 138 mm, width at blade and butt – 51 and 38 mm, width – 37 mm. Weight – 423 g. Access. No. 1600/63/14. Plate CIV: 3.
Raw material: undetermined silicite.
Collection: Museum Přerov.
Literature: unpublished.

IX.7.5 Russian Federation

289. OSUGA
Site: Kahler Hügel Südl. v. Ossuga / Bare Hill to the South of Ossuga the River
Find character: probably accidental find (find by the sculptor K. Schwath in 1915).
Description: silicite axe; dimensions: length – 119 mm, width at blade and butt – 34 and 28 mm, width – 24 mm. Weight unknown. H 8663. Plate CII: 2.
Raw material: probably silicite of the Bircza type. Photo 198a–b.

Accompanying inventory (?): a battle-axe made of the serpentinite; dimensions: length – 165 mm, width – 67.5 mm, height of blade – 56.5 mm, height of butt – 34 mm, bore – 25–24 mm. Inv. No. H 8662. Fig. XIII: 3.
Collection: Museum Jeseník.
Literature: Přichystal 2009, Foto 120.

IX.7.6 Foreign countries

290. WITHOUT LOCALITY
Site: unknown
Find character: probably accidental finds (2 pieces).
Description:
1. Fragment of the massive silicite axe (blade part), macroscopically visible striation traces on both sides of blade; dimensions: preserved length – 87 mm; width at blade – 61 mm; thickness – 27 mm. Access. No. 351/64/6. Plate CIV: 1.
2. Bifacial thinning of the flat thick blank; dimensions: length – 132 mm, width - 60 mm; thickness – 42 mm. Access. No. 351/64/10. Plate CIV: 4.

Raw material:
1. Brownish-grey flint with large light petrosilexes, a hint of lightening around them, Danian (?).
2. Northern yellow speckled flint macroscopically reminding of the Scandinavian Senon flint (Hördberg, Olanson 2007, 30).

Collection: Museum Přerov.
Literature: unpublished.

X. Evaluation of foreign finds deposited on the territory of the Czech Republic

X.1 Denmark – Lintrup (Cat. No. 282)

In the *Městské museum v Jevíčku / Municipal Museum in Jevíčko*, Lubomír Šebela found an assemblage of finds from Lintrup (south Denmark), which had been given to the institution by Leopold Čech in the winter of 1933. No further information about the donor was found. A massive artefact from this assemblage, with the dimensions 127 × 20 (blade) × 29 (butt) × 30 mm, drew the attention of Šebela. The axe is of rectangular shape, has a rectangular cross-section, its surface is knapped and polished around the blade edge (Plate CIII: 5). It is a chisel made from Northern flint of the Danian age. Similar artefacts, ranging in length from 100 to 200 mm, have occurred among the finds of the Danish Funnel Beaker culture as late as the transition of the Early and Middle Neolithic (Hoika 1987, 50) and later in the context of this culture in the Late Neolithic, stage MN III, where they are accompanied by flint axes with thick butts – type Bundsø (Becker 1957, 35–36, Fig. 1; Nielsen 1977, Fig. 23: 6; 26). In the MN III period, we should also register them in the early stages of the Single Grave culture (Becker 1957, 36; Copenhagen 1982, Fig. 4: 8, 9). In the Czech Republic, an artefact with an identical shape was found at Polepy, Kolín District (Plate LIV: 3a–b). It has not been preserved completely. It has a broken-off blade edge and the fragment is 129 mm long. It was made from a silicite from glacigene sediments of the Danian age. These silicites were pushed to the northern part of central Europe by a continental glacier from Denmark and the Baltic Region during the Elster and Saal glaciation – Mindel, Riss (see Chapter IV for details).

X.2 Germany – Rügen (Cat. No. 283)

The museum collections in *Muzeum Bojkovska v Bojkovicích / Museum Bojkovice Region in Bojkovice* in south-east Moravia and in *Městské museum v Krnově / Municipal Museum in Krnov* in Czech Silesia contain the remains of silicite artefacts that were found on Rügen island in the Baltic Sea on the north-east boundary of the German state Mecklenburg – West Pomerania. In 1915, the artefacts were donated to the museum in Krnov by F. Küweighter and to the museum in Bojkovice by L. F. Černík, who also donated an artefact from Ostenfeld (see subchapter XIII.3). Both the Krnov and Bojkovice collections are made up of two artefacts. In Krnov the first artefact is a fragment of a chisel with a broken-off butt (Plate CIII: 1) with the following dimensions: 90 (length of the preserved fragment) × 15 (width at blade) × 24 (maximum width) × 23 mm (thickness) made from silicite from glacigene sediments of the Danian age. The second find is a fragment of a blade of a silicite axe (Plate CIII: 4) with a rectangular cross-section made from silicite with a rose patina from glacigene sediments of Danian age.

The finds at the Bojkovice museum contain a blade of a silicite axe (Plate CIII: 2) with the following dimensions: 46 mm (retained length) × 48 mm (width) × 14 mm (thickness) made from patinated silicite from glacigenie sediments made by the bifacial thinning of a thick blank – a product not finished by polishing (Plate CIII: 6). With regard to dating the artefacts mentioned above, only the fragment of the silicite chisel could be dated. Such artefacts occurred in Denmark and north Germany during the Funnel Beaker culture and the Single Grave culture (see subchapter III.1).

X.3 Germany – Hiddensee (Cat. No. 284)

Two artefacts, most likely from the private collection of A. Telička (a custodian of Přerov museum), are deposited at *Muzeum Komenského v Přerově / Comenius Museum in Přerov*. In both the cases, the original site is Hiddensee island, which is – like Rügen island – in the Baltic Sea (see the previous subchapter). They are bifacially thinned flat thick blanks (Plate CIII: 3), the raw material is stated in section IV.7. Similar artefacts are known from the Middle Neolithic, from the Funnel Beaker culture in north Holstein (Hoika 1987, Taf. 44: 5, 6; 57: 4; 58: 2; 60: 2), where they are described in German as *Planken und Vorarbeiten* (Hoika 1987, 186). The fact that these artefacts most likely do not come from the Czech Republic seems to be supported by a similar find from Rügen, which is deposited in the archaeological collection of Krnov municipal museum (see subchapter X.2).

X.4 Germany – Ostenfeld (Cat. No. 285)

A silicite axe from Ostenfeld was donated to the Museum of Bojkovice Region in Bojkovice by Leo František Černík (1878–1943). No further information on the find circumstances or the donor are known. Ostenfeld (Husum) is a municipality in the Nordfriesland District in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. The silicite axe, probably made from a silicite from the glacigene sediments

is of sub-rectangular shape, with a rounded butt and an oval cross-section (Plate CIV: 2). It dimensions in millimetres are as follows: 114 (length) × 38 (blade width) × 27 (butt width) and 11 (thickness). Analogous finds have been discovered in north-west Germany in Steddorf, Uelzen District (Brandt 1967, Tafel 14: 5). In K. H. Brandt's typology it belongs to the group called Dünnblatige Flint-Ovalbeile, which occur in Einzelgrabkultur (Brandt 1967, 92–94).

X.5 Poland – Kąty Wrocławskie, pow. Wrocławski (Cat. No. 286)

When studying archaeological material in the collections of *Slezské museum v Opavě / the Silesian Museum in Opava,* the author found a silicite axe with Inv. No. P 841 (GM 243). According to the inventory records of the Archaeological Department of the museum, this is a find from the cadastre of Kąty in Poland (Fig. X.1). Although the silicite axe was published in the 1870s (as we discovered later), Hans Seger, a great expert on the Stone Age in Silesia, did not mention it in his studies (e.g. Seger 1906). It fell into oblivion. Because the present-day archaeological community does not know about it, we decided to publish it again.

The silicite axe was first published in specialised literature by Anton Peter (1831–1898), originally a high school teacher who studied history and philology in Olomouc and Vienna. After five years of working in Brno (1851–1856), he started working as a high school teacher at the Gymnasium in Opava, where he taught between 1856 and 1869. Here, he became acquainted with the collections of the Gymnasium museum and went on to be its custodian for many years (Sklenář 2005, 435). He became an avid researcher of national history, studying ethnography and history (specialising in the Holasici tribe). He was also involved in archaeology and created an archaeological collection of finds from the Opava and Krnov Regions.

Founded on 1 May 1814, the Gymnasium Museum in Opava is the oldest museum in the Czech Republic. In 1939, it ceased to exist as an independent institution, becoming part of the *Reichsgaumuseum* in Opava, and after 1945 of the Silesian Museum in Opava (Sklenář 2005, 695). A significant part of its collection were natural science finds, models of machines, agricultural tools and equipment.

According to Anton Peter (1870, LXXV), the Gymnasium teacher J. Fiebig donated a collection of 5 stone artefacts found in the cadastre of the Kant village near Wroclaw ("*auf dem Kanter Gebiete nächst Bresslau*") to the collections of the Gymnasium Museum. No accurate information on the donor could be found. Apart from the silicite axe, which is the subject of this treatise, four other artefacts were handed over to the museum. They were described as follows: "*eine Hammer aus schwärzlich-grauen Serpentin von keilförmiger Gestalt und ausgezeichneter Glätte, eine Streitaxt von keilförmiger Gestalt aus graugelblichen Serpentin, zwei Meissel von keilförmiger Gestalt aus schwarzem Stein* (*Serpentin*) *von ausgezeichneter Glatte*" (Peter 1870, LXXV). Among the accompanying artefacts, two undrilled stone axes may have been preserved, which were inventorised under numbers 14 and 15 in the Gymnasium Museum in Opava and under the inventory numbers P 801 and 802 in the collections of the Silesian Museum. However, they have not been identified yet. The remaining artefacts were probably destroyed during World War II. In the final days of March 1945, the historical exhibition building of the Silesian Museum, which housed the collections, burned down. Most of the collections, which could not be evacuated in time before the advancing front, were destroyed. Today it is impossible to ascertain whether they constituted a find complex. Apart from a single volume, the inventory books of the Gymnasium Museum in Opava have not been preserved. In the extant volume, inventory number GM 843 denotes a set of dolls.

The exact site described as *"Kanter gebiet nächst Breslau"* was successfully identified. On a historical map from the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries we found a village named Kant (Kant = Cant = Kanth) in the Wroclaw area. Originally a German settlement, it is now called Kąty Wrocławskie. In his habilitation thesis, Vratislav Janák published a map of the finds of silicite axes on the territory of Czech Silesia (2005, mapa 3); number 18 stands for a site called Kouty (Kant in German), today a part of the Kravaře village. No silicite axe has been discovered on its territory. Most likely, this was a mistake. The find from Lower Silesia was incorrectly situated in the Czech part of Upper Silesia because of the identical name of the village in the German language (Kant).

The axe is of trapezoidal shape and has the following dimensions: 127 mm (length) × 54 mm (blade width) × 21.5 mm (butt width) × 17 mm (thickness) and its mass is 144 grams. Its surface is knapped and the blade is polished (Plate CII: 3). Its grey-yellow-brown surface is patinated. Crust has been preserved on the surface of the butt. The artefact bears traces of later tampering. This is evidenced by an exposed bit under a chip-off on the butt near the left edge of the artefact, where the original grey-black colour of the silicite matter is visible. In the photographic documentation (Photo 206) it is marked by red arrow. Possibly, the axe was used as a source of raw material after patination. The blade shows slight traces of wear that may have been caused by the manipulation of the artefact in the museum collection. According to the petrochemical analysis, the axe was made from patinated silicite of glacigene sediments.

The silicite axe is trapezoidal and the blade width / artefact length ratio equals to the butt width / blade width, 0.642. Its profile, both in plan and side view are identical with axes from the Corded Ware culture grave in Mierzanovice (Machnik 1979, Ryc. 246: 9) and Żuków

(Włodarczak 2006, Tablica CX: 33). Based on this match, the axe from Kąty Wrocławskie was dated to the period of the Corded Ware culture. It is an important document of the presence of the Corded Ware cultural complex on the territory of Lower Silesia (*cf.* Godłowska 1964).[1]

X.6 Poland – Krzesławice, now Kraków Nowa Huta – Krzesławice (Cat. No. 287)

During his visit to *Východočeské muzem v Pardubicích / the Museum of East Bohemia in Pardubice*, Lubomír Šebela was informed by local archaeologist Jan Jílek about the find of a silicite axe from Krzesławice near Kraków. The artefact was donated to the museum on 27 October 1893 by J. Jirout, a merchant from Brno (Moravia), the owner of several houses in Pardubice city. It is trapezoidal in shape and has the following dimensions: 93 (length) × 41.6 (blade edge) × 24.2 (butt) × 22 mm (thickness). The surface of both the top and bottom sides is mostly polished while the cheeks are knapped. Short scratches on the blade are visible to the naked eye (Plate CII: 1a–b; Photo 205). It was made from the silicite of Krzemionki type (*krziemień pasiasty*), the resources of which are in central Poland, (Přichystal 2009, 95–96, obr. 66). A similar find was made in Stary Brześć Wrocławek District, Grave I (Wiślański 1966, Ryc. 65: 9; Wiślański 1979, Ryc. 166: 4), in Poland, a site with finds from the Globular Amphorae culture, whose bearers produced axes from this raw material (Balcer, Kowalski 1978). A similar find was made in a grave probably belonging to the Bell Beaker culture in Slatiny (Nový Jičín District, Czech Republic). It is made from the same raw material as the Krzesławice artefact. Like the axes from the other Czech Bell Beaker culture graves (Kolín, Graves 12 and 14; Kutná Hora), the axe is a case of reutilisation, as the people of the Bell Beaker culture did not produce flint axes (Přichystal, Šebela 2013, 174). They included axes as a funerary offering in grave goods in rare cases (see chapter X).

X.7 Romania – Boteşti (Cat. No. 287)

The collection of the Comenius Museum in Přerov contains a flint axe, which was discovered in the municipality of Boteşti, District Suceava, in north-east Romania. The find circumstances are unknown as well as are the individual who found it and donated it to the museum. This massive axe has a thick butt in side view, a knapped body and a polished blade. It has the following dimensions (in mm): 138 (length) × 51 (blade width) × 38 (butt width) × 37 (thickness). It is rectangular in plan and narrows in the butt part (Plate CIV: 3). Such an offset of the butt is unique among flint axes found in the Czech Republic. According to the petrographic analysis carried out by Antonín Přichystal it was made from an unspecified silicite.

The find has been consulted with Constantin Preosteasa from the Cucuteni Neolithic Art Museum in Piatra Neamţ. According to him, Boteşti is not a prehistoric site, which makes it highly probable that the axe is a stray find. Regarding its classification, it can be dated to the Globular Amphorae culture (Early Bronze Age in the Romanian chronology).

X.8 Russian Federation – Osuga (Cat. No. 289)

Studying archaeological material in *Vlastivědné museum Jesenicka v Jeseníkách / the Museum of National History of Jeseníky Region in Jeseníky* in 2002, Lubomír Šebela came across a silicite axe and a stone battle-axe, which, according to the inventory book, come from the Russian Federation. They are both described as *"Kahler Hügel südlich von Osuga"* and were found by the sculptor K. Schwathem in 1915. No information on the finder was available. The date of donation to the museum is also unknown. Osuga (*Осуга* in Russian) is the name of a river in the Trever region in Russia, but also the name of a village in the central region of Russia, situated between the cities of Rzhev (*Ржев*) and Novodugino (*Новодугино*), 200 km west of Moscow (Fig. XIII.2). The inscription *Kahler Hügel* (in German) can be understood as the description of the place of discovery, possibly an elevation (or a hill) south of a village.

The axe is sub-rectangular in shape, with a knapped surface, a polished blade, symmetrically curved cheeks in the side view and the following dimensions: 119 mm (length) × 34 mm (blade width) × 28 (butt width) × 24 mm (thickness) (Plate CII: 2). No finds analogous with the Osuga axe have been discovered among the artefacts of the Fatyanovo culture, which used to be widespread in this area (*cf.* Krajnov 1972, Ris. 24). However, axes of type I A from Lesser Poland have similar shapes (*cf.* Włodarczak 2006, Tabl. XXIII: 1). According to petrographic analysis (see Chapter IV), the axe was made from a silicite similar to the Bircza type (Photo 198 a–b). The resources of this raw material are 20 km east of Dynów in southeast Poland. Polish researchers, who have described it in detail, call it *krziemień z Birczy* (silex from Bircza) *(cf.* Łaptaś et al. 2002; Přichystal 2009, 101–102). In the Eneolithic, square axes were made from it as well as isolated finds accompanied by Funnel Beaker culture pottery. It is expected to have been exported to what is now Slovakia (Soják 2002, 274), where several knapped artefacts from this material have been documented, and also to Ukraine. If the petrochemical determination of the material used for the Osuga axe is correct, the presence of an artefact produced from the silicite of Bircza type is proved in the Fatyanovo culture milieu near Moscow, which is 1062 km to the north-east from the resource in south-east Poland (Fig. XIII.2).

The dating of the flint axe to the Fatyanovo culture is based on an accompanying artefact, a serpentinite battle-axe. In side view, it has a prolonged blade, as

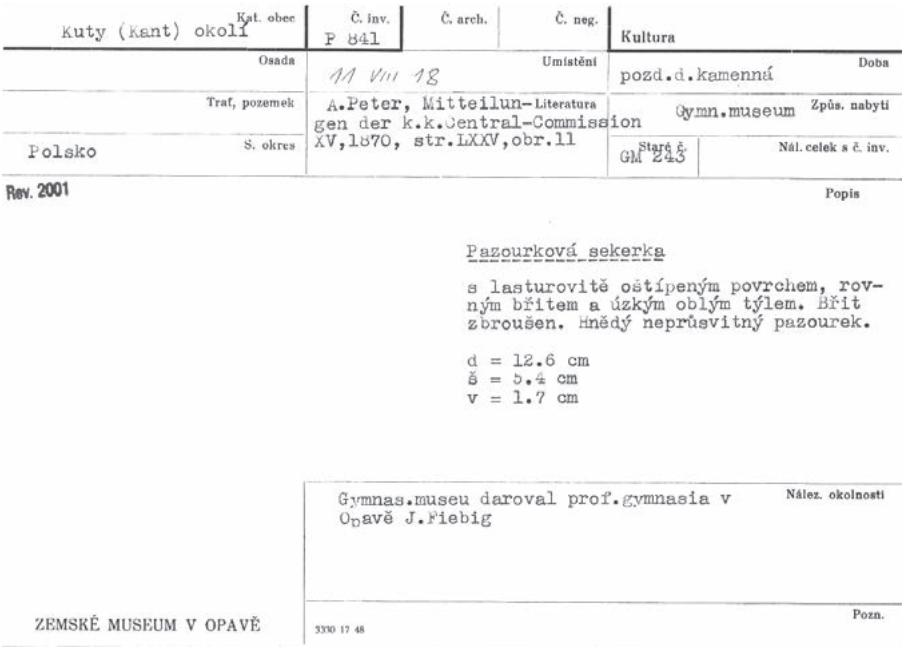

Kat. obec: Kuty (Kant) okolí
Č. inv.: P 841
Č. arch.
Č. neg.
Kultura
Osada
Umístění: 11 VIII 18
Doba: pozd.d.kamenná
Traf, pozemek
A.Peter, Mitteilun- Literatura gen der k.k.Central-Commission XV,1870, str.LXXV,obr.11
Gymn.museum
Způs. nabytí
Polsko
S. okres
Staré č. GM 243
Nál. celek s č. inv.
Rev. 2001
Popis
Pazourková sekerka
s lasturovitě oštípeným povrchem, rovným břitem a úzkým oblým týlem. Břit zbroušen. Hnědý neprůsvitný pazourek.
d = 12.6 cm
š = 5.4 cm
v = 1.7 cm
Gymnas.museu daroval prof.gymnasia v Opavě J.Fiebig
Nález. okolnosti
Pozn.
ZEMSKÉ MUSEUM V OPAVĚ
3330 17 48

Fig. X.1. Scan of museum card from the Archaeological Department of Silesian museum in Opava with the dates of the silicite axe from Kąty Wrocławskie (Poland).

does partly the butt. In plan, its head arches around a thickened part with an opening intended for a handle (Fig. XIII.3) drilled through from both sides. Overall, its profile corresponds to the so-called medium battle-axes, most widely used in the upper Volga group of the Fatyanovo culture (Krajnov 1972, 43–44, Ris. 16: 2), which includes the find from Osuga. Opinions on the absolute dating of the Fatyanovo culture differ greatly. A number of Russian and foreign specialists date its beginnings to the end of the third or the beginning of the second millennium BCE (e.g. Krivcova-Grakova 1947, 33), while Krajnov dates it to 1700–1300 BCE (1972, 217). Jan Rulf considers the dating "presented by Krajnov to be highly hypothetical" (Rulf 1978, 150).

X.9 Foreign origin – unallocated (Cat. No. 290)

The Comenius Museum in Přerov contains a collection of 4 silicite artefacts that lack a specific place of discovery. They represent three bifacially thinned flat thick blanks (Plate CIII: 3; CIV: 4), which have been evaluated as semi-finished silicite axes, unfinished by polishing. Similar pieces, dated to the Middle Neolithic Funnel Beaker culture, are known from north Holstein (Hoika 1987, Taf. 44: 5, 6; 57: 4; 58: 2; 60: 2) where they are described in German as *Planken und Vorarbeiten* (Hoika 1987, 186). The fact that most likely they do not come from the Czech Republic seems to be supported by a similar find from Rügen, which is deposited in the archaeological collection of Krnov municipal museum (see subchapter XIII.2). In order to make the list of finds of the Přerov museum complete, we should mention a fragment – the blade edge – of a massive silicite axe (Plate CIV: 1).

1 – The passage concerning the find from Kąty Wrocławskie is an edited text, which has been in print for several years and should be published in Czech, without a foreign-language summary, in the Polish journal Silesia Antiqua (Šebela in print).

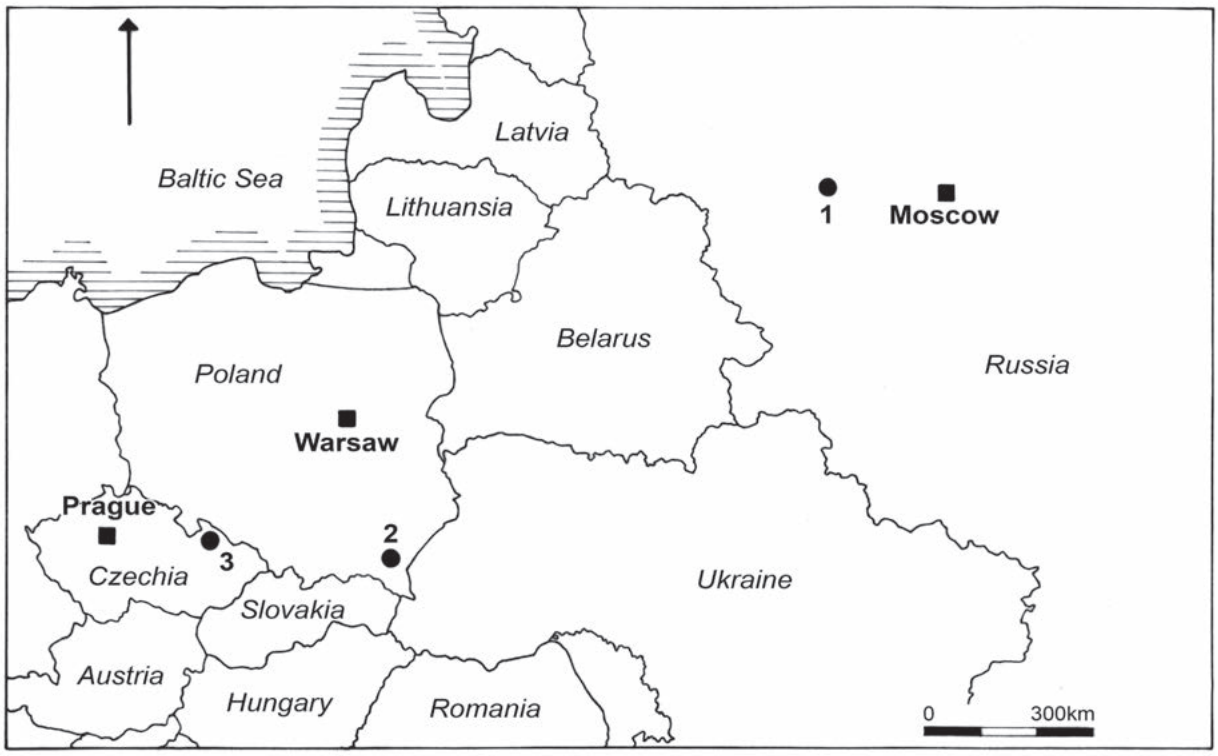
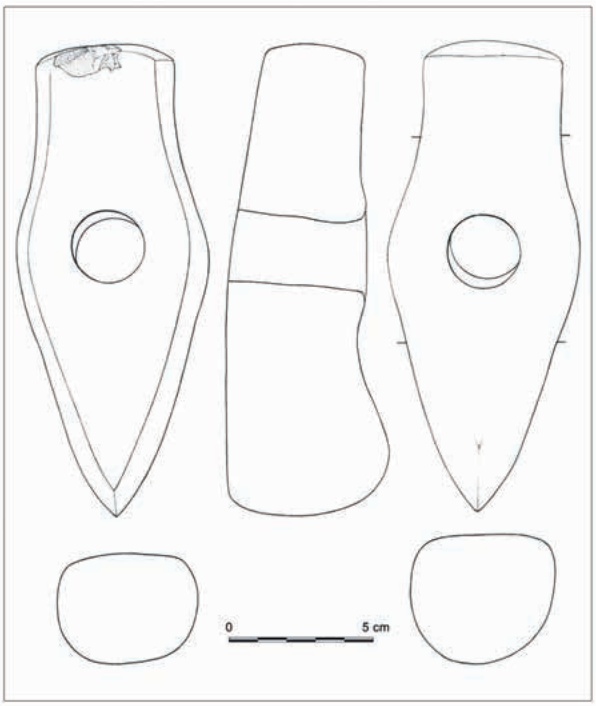


Fig. X.2. Map of the eastern part of Central Europe: 1 – the site Osuga in Russian federation; 2 – source of silicite of Bircza type in the surroundings of Dynów city (East-south Poland); 3 – city Jeseník (Czech Republic), seat of Vlastivědné muzeum / the Museum of National History, where the finds (axe and battle-axe) are deposited. Drawing by J. Brenner.

Fig. X.3. Russian federation – Osuga. A battle-axe made of serpentinite. Fat'janovo culture. Drawing by J. Brenner.



XI. Silicitové sekery na Moravě, v českém Slezsku a v Čechách (Česká republika)

Resumé

Silicitové sekery a dláta představují zvláštní druh kamenné štípané industrie a na území České republiky jsou poměrně vzácné. V předložené práci disponujeme souborem čítajícím 379 ks, z toho 116 je z Čech, 42 z českého Slezska a 221 z Moravy (Table IV. 1). Tvoří ho 346 silicitových seker, 16 silicitových dlát, 11 kusů dokládajících výrobu seker a 6 artefaktů zhotovených ze seker. Morfologicky je soubor seker nesmírně pestrý (Table V. 3). Jeho rozmanitost můžeme vysvětlit periferní polohou českých zemí vůči produkčním centrům v jižní Skandinávii, středním a jižním Polsku. K nám se dostávala jen malá část část jejich produkce, která v jižní Skandinávii započala v období cca 4 200 před naším letopočtem, kdy se tam objevují nositelé kultury nálevkovitých pohárů, až do starší doby bronzové (cca 2000 let před n. l.).

Po vymezení doby, kdy tato industrie přicházela na území České republiky, tak v nálezovém fondu disponujeme pro sekery 66 ks, které jsou datovány (hrob, sídliště). Jedna sekera snad pochází z depotu, jedenáct je sídlištního charakteru a 267 je ojedinělých nálezů (Table V. 2). Do tohoto počtu nezahrnujeme artefakty, dokumentující výrobu seker (11 ks), a předměty zhotovené z fragmentů seker (6 ks). Kolekci doplňuje soubor 16 silicitových dlát, z nichž dvě jsou datovány, zbývající jsou ojedinělými nálezy (Table V. 4). Na základě současného stavu pramenné základny můžeme konstatovat, že tyto nástroje se vyskytly v devíti kulturních skupinách:

- Kultura nálevkovitých pohárů (Morava, české Slezsko);
- Badenská kultura (Morava);
- Řivnáčská kultura (Čechy);
- Kultura kulovitých amfor (Čechy, Morava);
- Jevišovická kultura (Čechy, Morava);
- Bošácká kultura (Morava);
- Kultura se šňůrovou keramikou (Čechy, Morava)
- Únětická kultura (Čechy, Morava);
- Epišňůrový přikarpatský kulturní okruh (východní Morava – nitranská kultura).

Za nejstarší nálezy můžeme považovat sekery po typologické stránce masivní sekery bikonkávního příčného řezu s vyštípaným povrchem po celém těle (Paceřice v Čechách – Plate XLVI: 3 a na Moravě nález ze Znojemska – Plate LVI: 2), které jsou tvarově shodné s nálezy z Dánska, kde jsou datovány no nejstaršího období kultury nálevkovitých pohárů (KNP). V témže prostředí nacházíme analogii i k sekeře obdélníkového tvaru s vějířovitě rozevřeným ostřím z Křtomil (Morava; Plate LXI: 2). Jejich severský původ potvrzuje i použitá surovina, kterou je severský pazourek, jehož zdroje jsou v jižní Skandinávii. Tyto ojedinělé nálezy vymezují nejstarší pazourkové sekery na území České republiky, které lze u nás zařadit do předbaalbrského období KNP. Je nutné ještě se zmínit, že v nejstarším období dánské KNP se vyskytují i silicitové sekery, které jsou v nárysu trapezovitého tvaru a nemají vyhlazené ostří. Ve střední Evropě je ale klasifikujeme jako polotovary (Čechy: Duchcov, naleziště I a IV – Plate IL: 3 a XXXV: 2; Hradsko – Plate XXXV: 3; Janovice – Plate LXI: 3; Morava: Sedlnice – Plate XIX: 5; Vícemilice, naleziště I, hrob 5/1937 – Plate XXIV: 4).

Mimo tyto nálezy disponujeme na Moravě (výšinné sídliště Hlinsko, objekt 8/1968 a 28/1976 – Plate IV: 3 a 5) a v českém Slezsku (sídliště v Krnově, naleziště I – Plate IX: 2; v Opavě – městské části Vávrovice, objekt 622 – Plate LXI: 1 a ve Velkých Hošticích, objekt 48/1983 – Plate XXVII: 3) silicitovými sekerami v nálezovém celku. Na základě doprovodné keramiky (Hlinsko, objekt 8/1968 a 28/1976 – Plates LXXXVII: 2–7 a LXXXVIII: 2–8; Krnov, naleziště I – Plate C: 1–7; Velké Hoštice, objekt 48/1983 – Plate CI: 1–8), je řadíme do III. stupně KNP (na počátek středního eneolitu). Pro Čechy se můžeme zmínit o ojedinělém nálezu silicitové sekery z Pňova (Plate LII: 1a–c), jejíž původ se hledá v Pobaltí, ve strefě severské skupiny KNP, pro kterou je charakteristická keramika s hlubokým vpichem. Její severský původ potvrzuje použitá surovina – *dark silicite of glacigene sediments or northern flint (Matte Danian flint, Östra Torp variety)*. Zdroje této suroviny se nacházejí v jižním Švédsku (Figure IV. 1).

Pouze na Moravě se na sídlišti badenské kultury v Těšeticích, okr. Znojmo, objevila v objektu 363A malá silcitová sekerka (Plate XXI: 5). Jako jedna z mála je zhotovená z lokální suroviny – přepáleného moravského jurského rohovce. Na bázi badenské kultury se zformovaly jevišovická, bošácká (Morava) a řivnáčská kultura

(Čechy). Na jejích sídlištích se vyskytují silicitové sekery. V prostředí řivnáčské kultury je registrujeme na sídlišti Čertovka u Vraného (Plate XLI: 2) a na Denemarku u Kutné Hory (naleziště II), z kterého pochází kolekce 4 seker (z toho tři se dochovaly ve fragmentárním stavu – Plate LXXIV: 7, 8). Unikátem v tomto souboru je hlazená sekera ze páskovaného silicitu typu Kremionki (Plate LXXIV: 9), která typologicky odpovídá sekerám kultury kulovitých amfor produkovaných v Polsku. Obdobná nálezová situace je na výšinných jevišovické kultury, na kterých se objevují silicitové sekery zhotovené z již zmiňovaného páskovaného silicitu typu Krzeminki (např. Luleč – Plate XXVII: 1; Bílovice, naleziště Hrad – Plate XXIX: 1; Ohrozim – Plate XII: 2; Photo 46 a 189), ale i ze silicitu krakovsko-čenstochovské jury, variety G (Luleč – Plate XII: 1; Ohrozim – Plate XIV: 2, Photo 47), jehož zdroje jsou v jižním Polsku. Vedle těchto hotových výrobků se našly v souboru štípané industrie z Palliardiho hradiska u Vysočan (okr. Znojmo) i dva úštěpy ze silicitu z glaciálních seimentů, jak danského (Photo 183; Figure IV.1. 1), tak i maastrichtského stáří (Photo 184; Figure IV. 1: 2), které pravděpodobně vznikly při výrobě silicitových seker. Signalizují jejich možnou výrobu v českém prostředí. Z bošácké kultury (východní Morava) jsou pazourkové sekery doloženy jen na výšinném hradisku v Bánově (Plate LXXXV: 1–8), kde v kulturní vrstvě se našel fragment pazourkové sekery ze silicitu krakovskočenstochovské jury, variety G (Plate I: 2).

V období těchto lokálních kultur pronikají ze severu na území České republiky tvůrci kultury kulovitých amfor (KKA). Jen v severozápadních Čechách se jejich silicitové sekery našly v nálezovém celku (Prosmyky, hrob 1/1960 – Plate LXXIX: 10, Photo 114; Kopisty, objekt 1/1980 – Plate XXXVII: 1, LXXII: 2–7). Obě jsou ale ze silicitu z glacigenních sedimentů, danského stáří. Třetím nálezovým celkem je hrob z Běšic, v jehož výbavě bylo ale nalezeno silicitové dlátko ze stejné suroviny (Plate XXXIV: 2, LXII: 1–6). Z východních Čech můžeme uvést jen dvě sekery z páskovaného silicitu typu Krzemionki, které jsou typologicky shodné s nálezy seker z prostředí KKA na území Polska, ale jsou součástí nálezové celku datovaného k jiné kultuře. Jedná se o sekeru nalezenou v zásypu vnějšího příkopu na sídlišti řivnáčské kultury ve Vraném (viz výše) a v hrobě kultury zvoncovitých pohárů ze Slatiny (viz níže). Obdobná situace je na Moravě a v českém Slezsku, odkud zatím nemáme žádné nálezové celky KAK se silicitovými sekerami. Na Moravě disponujeme jen sekerami z páskovaného silicitu typu Krzemionki, které se vyskytují na sídlištích jevišovické kultury (viz výše), kde jsou považovány za importy. Na základě typologického rozboru a použité suroviny můžeme ke KKA přiřadit ojedinělý nález silicitové sekery z Prusinovic (naleziště II; Plate XVII: 5; Photo 203), který je shodný se sekerou z vnějšího příkopu hradiska řivnáčské kultury z Denemarku u Ktutné Hory (naleziště II; Plate XLII: 5 a–b). Podobná situace je v českém Slezsku, kde většina těchto seker, které jsou ojedinělými nálezy (např. Holasovice – Plate VI: 4, Photo 17), je ztracená (např. Bravantice, naleziště II – Plate VI: 3; Děhylov, naleziště I a II).

Lokální kultury českého eneolitu a kultura kulovitých amfor zanikly po příchodu nositelů kultury se šňůrovou keramikou, kteří osídlili celé území České republiky. Jen na Moravě a v Čechách máme doloženy silicitové sekery v hrobech (v Čechách v 8 a na Moravě v 23 hrobech), kde byly součástí výbavy především mužských pohřbů. K jejich výrobě byly využívány silicity z glacigenních sedimentů, na Moravě se na víc setkáváme po jednom kuse i se sekerou ze silicitu krakovsko-čenstochovské jury, variety G (Olomouc, katastrální území Slavonín, hrob 164 – Plate XXVIII: 1a–b) a typu Gojść (Určice, naleziště II, hrob 12/1993 – Plate XXII: 1, Photo 74).

Po kultuře se šňůrovou keramikou kolonizovali české země tvůrci kultury zvoncovitých pohárů. I když silicitové sekery neprodukovali, našly se na území Čech po jednom exempláři ve výbavě 4 hrobů: Kolín, naleziště I, hrob 12 (Plate LXX: 1–4) a 14 (Plate LXXI: 1–4); Kutná Hora, naleziště I – Plate LXXIII: 1–3 a Slatiny – Plate LXXX: 1, 2). Jsou zhotoveny z různých surovin: ze silicitů z glacigenních sediment, danského (Kolín, naleziště I, hrob 12) a maastrichtského stáří (Kutná Hora, naleziště I), silicitu krakovskočenstochovské jury, variety G (Kolín, naleziště I, hrob 14) a z páskovaného silicitu typu Krzemionki (Slatiny). Ani tvarově nejsou shodné. Analogie k nim nacházíme mimo území České republiky v prostředí pozdní faze kultury nálevkovitých pohárů a kultury kulovitých amfor. Předpokládáme, že měly za úkol zvýšit společenské postavení zemřelého, nevylučujeme jejich využití při pohřebních obřadech spojených s určitými magickými úkony. Získány mohly být povrchovými sběry (tomu by napovídal zvýšený výskyt silicitových seker v severovýchodních Čechách) nebo dálkovým obchodem.

Do pozdního eneolitu a počátek starší doby bronzové bychom mohli zařadit silicitovou sekeru z Litoměřic (Plate LXXXIV: 1), která svojí stavbou odpovídá sekerám, pro které se v německé odborné literatuře používá označení *Hohlbeile*. Byla vybagrována z řeky Labe společně se silicitovým srpem (Plate LXXXIV: 3a–b) a silicitovou dýkou s rukojetí (Plate LXXXIV: 2a–b). V daném případě by se mohlo jednat o depot, který ukazuje vazby k jihovýchodní části Schleswig-Holstein, kde se sekery tohoto typu vyskytují v nálezových celcích kultury jednotlivých pohřbů (EGK I až III), ale i v souborech z pozdního neolitu společně se silicitovými dýkami. Silicitová dýka s rukojetí umožňuje však datovat tento soubor až do pozdního období únětické kultury.

Reprezentanty nastupující doby bronzové v českých zemích je únětická kultura a přikapratský epišňůrový kulturní okruh (východní Morava a české Slezsko). V obou kulturách se silicitové sekery vyskytují ojedinělě. V únětické kultuře je registrujeme jen v nejstarším období (Čechy: Třebonice, hrob – Plate XL: 1, LXXXII: 1–6; Morava: Jiříkovice, naleziště II,

hrob 2/1934 – Plate VIII: 2, Velké Pavlovice, hrob (?) – Plate XXIII: 3, Figure VII.2). K těmto nálezům můžeme uvést laminární úštěp oddělený z hrany ostří silicitové sekery (Plate LXIII: 2) z hrobu 2/1936 z Běšic (Čechy) a podle literatury silicitové dláto ze sídlištního objektu z Kubšic (Morava), které se nedochovalo. Silicitové sekery epišňůrového přikarpatského kulturního okruhu jsou známy jen v prostředí nitranské kultury, pouze z hrobu 68 v Holešově na východní Moravě (Plate XXX: 2; Figure VII. 3). Kontakty Moravy s přikarpatským epišňůrovým kulturním okruhem jsou doloženy ojedinělými nálezy silicitových seker typu C V (Blazice, naleziště II – Plate II: 5; Lazníky – Plate XXX: 4; Víceměřice – Plate XXIII: 5; Žeranovice – Plate XXIV: 2), které jsou v Malopolsku datovány do klasické faze mierzanowické kultury. V moravském prostředí jim odpovídá datování do klasické faze únětické kultury. Dokládají kontakty epišňůrového přikarpatského kulturního okruhu s únětickou kulturou po zániku nitranské kultury.

Prozatím nemáme přesvědčivé důkazy o výrobě silicitových seker na území České republiky. Tyto předměty se dotaly k nám výměnným obchodem. O tom svědčí spektrum použitých silicitových surovin, jejichž primární zdroje jsou v jižní Skandinávii (silicity z glacigenních sedimentů), dále pak ve středním a jižním Polsku (silicity krakovskočenstochovské jury, variety G a Gojść, páskované silicity typu Krzemionki a kropenatý silicit typu Świeciechów). S ohledem na nálezové celky byly k produkci pazourkových seker po celou bodu jejich výskytu (starý eneolit až starší doby bronzová) využívány silicity z glacigenních sedimentů. Sekery z polských surovin objevují až v důsledku expanse nositelů kultury kulovitých amfor (na konci středního eneolitu) na území České republiky, díky tomu se objevují v kulturách mladého eneolitu (řivnáčská, jevišovická a bošácká kultura) a jejich výskyt končí se zánikem kultury se šňůrovou keramikou.

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XIII. Abbreviations of the institutions

Moravia and Czech Silesia

AC Olomouc	Archeologické centrum Olomouc, příspěvková organizace; Olomouc
AÚ AV ČR Brno	Archeologický ústav Akademie věd České republiky, Brno, veřejná výzkumná instituce; Brno
AÚ ČSAV Brno	Archeologický ústav Československé akademie věd v Brně; Brno
Museum Bílovec	Muzeum Bílovec, příspěvková organizace; Bílovec
Museum Bojkovice	Muzeum Bojkovska, příspěvková organizace; Bojkovice
Museum Boskovice	Muzeum regionu Boskovicka, příspěvková organizace; Boskovice
Museum Bruntál	Muzeum v Bruntále, příspěvková organizace; Bruntál
Museum Bystřice pod Hostýnem	Městské muzeum Bystřice pod Hostýnem, n. p.; Bystřice pod Hostýnem
Museum Český Těšín	Muzeum Těšínska, příspěvková organizace; Český Těšín
Museum Dubicko	Včelařské a vesnické muzeum Dubicko; Dubicko
Museum Hluk	Muzeum Hluk; Hluk
Museum Hodonín	Masarykovo muzeum v Hodoníně, příspěvková organizace; Hodonín
Museum Holešov	Městské muzeum a galerie Holešov, příspěvková organizace; Holešov
Museum Hranice	Muzeum a galerie Hranice (Středisko Městského kulturního zařízení Hranice, příspěvkové organizace); Hranice
Museum Jeseník	Vlastivědné muzeum Jesenicka, příspěvková organizace; Jeseník
Museum Jevíčko	Městské muzeum Jevíčko; Jevíčko
Museum Klobouky u Brna	Městské muzeum Klobouky u Brna; Klobouky u Brna
Museum Krnov	Městské muzeum Krnov; Krnov
Museum Kroměříž	Muzeum Kroměřížska, příspěvková organizace; Kroměříž
Museum Kyjov	Vlastivědné muzeum Kyjově, příspěvková organizace; Kyjov
Museum Mikulov	Regionální muzeum v Mikulově, příspěvková organizace; Mikulov
Museum Nový Jičín	Muzeum Novojičínska, příspěvková organizace; Nový Jičín
Museum Olomouc	Vlastivědné muzeum v Olomouci; Olomouc
Museum Opava	Slezské zemské muzeum, příspěvková organizace, Opava
Museum Ostrava	Ostravské muzeum, příspěvková organizace; Ostrava
Museum Ostrožská Lhota	Obecní muzeum v Ostrožské Lhotě s archeologickými nálezy; Ostrožská Lhota
Museum Prostějov	Muzeum a galerie v Prostějově, příspěvková organizace, Prostějov
Museum Přerov	Komenského muzeum v Přerově, příspěvková organizace; Přerov
Museum Rožnov pod Radhoštěm	Valašské muzeum v přírodě, příspěvková organizace; Rožnov pod Radhoštěm
Museum Slavičín	Městské muzeum Slavičín; Slavičín
Museum Třebíč	Muzeum Vysočiny Třebíč, příspěvková organizace; Třebíč
Museum Uherské Hradiště	Slovácké muzeum v Uherském Hradišti, příspěvková organizace; Uherské Hradiště
Museum Uherský Brod	Muzeum Jana Amose Komenského v Uherském Brodě; Uherský Brod
Museum Valašské Klobouky	Městské muzeum Valašské Klobouky; Valašské Klobouky
Museum Valašské Meziříčí	Muzeum regionu Valašsko, příspěvková organizace Zámek Kinských ve Valašském Meziříčí; Valašské Meziříčí
Museum Veselí nad Moravou	Městské muzeum ve Veselí nad Moravou, příspěvková organizace; Veselí nad Moravou
Museum Vyškov	Muzeum Vyškovska, příspěvková organizace; Vyškov
Museum Zlín	Muzeum jihovýchodní Moravy ve Zlíně, příspěvková organizace; Zlín
Museum Znojmo	Jihomoravské muzeum ve Znojmě, příspěvková organizace, Znojmo
MZM Brno	Moravské zemské muzeum v Brně; Brno
NPÚ Olomouc	Národní památkový ústav, územní odborné pracoviště v Olomouci; Olomouc
NPÚ Ostrava/Opava	Národní památkový ústav, územně odborné pracoviště v Ostravě/archeologické oddělní v Opavě; Opava
PřF MU	Přírodovědecká fakulta Masarykovy univerzity (Ústav geologických věd); Brno
ÚAPP Brno	Ústav Archeologické památkové péče Brno, veřejná výzkumná instituce; Brno

Bohemia

AÚ ČSAV Praha	Archeologický ústav Akademie věd České republik, Praha, veřejná výzkumná instituce
AÚ ČSAV Praha, pracoviště Most	Archeologický ústav Československé akademie věd, Praha, detašované pracoviště v Mostě, dnes Ústav archeologické památkové péče severozápadních Čech; Most
Museum Brandýs nad Labem	Oblastní muzeum Praha-východ, příspěvková organizace; Brandýs nad Labem
Museum Čáslav	Městské muzeum a knihovna Čáslav; Čáslav
Museum České Budějovice	Jihočeské muzeum v Českých Budějovicích; České Budějovice
Museum Český Dub	Podještědské muzeum a knihovna, příspěvková organizace; Český Dub
Museum Dobruška	Vlastivědné muzeum v Dobrušce; Dobruška
Museum Duchcov	Muzeum města Duchcova; Duchcov
Museum Havlíčkův Brod	Muzeum Vysočiny Havlíčkův Brod, příspěvková organizace; Havlíčkův Brod
Museum Hořice	Městské muzeum a galerie Hořice; Hořice
Museum Hradec Králové	Muzeum východních Čech v Hradci Králové; Hradec Králové
Museum Chomutov	Oblastní muzeum v Chomutově, příspěvková organizace; Chomutov
Museum Jaroměř	Městské muzeum v Jaroměři; Jaroměř
Museum Jičín	Regionální muzeum Jindřichohradecka, Jindřichův Hradec. Muzeum a galerie; Jičín.
Museum Jindřichův Hradec	Muzeum Jindřichohradecka; Jindřichův Hradec
Museum Karlovy Vary	Muzeum Karlovy Vary, příspěvková organizace Karlovehradeckého kraje; Karlovy Vary
Museum Kolín	Regionální muzeum v Kolíně; Kolín.
Museum Lázně Bělehrad	Městské kulturní středisko Lázně Bělohrad Fričovo muzeum; Lázně Bělohrad
Museum Litoměřice	Oblastní muzeum v Litroměřicích, příspěvková organizace; Litoměřice
Museum Mělník	Regionální muzeum Mělník, příspěvková organizace; Mělník
Museum Most	Oblastní muzeum a galerie v Mostě, příspěvková organizace; Most
Museum Nový Bydžov	Městské muzeum Nový Bydžov; Nový Bydžov
Museum Pardubice	Východočeské muzeum v Pardubicích; Pardubice
Museum Písek	Prácheňské muzeum v Písku; Písek
Museum Poděbrady	Polabské muzeum, příspěvková organizace; Poděbrady
Museum Přelouč	Městské muzeum Přelouč; Přelouč
Museum Roudnice nad Labem	Podřipské muzeum; Roudnice nad Labem
Museum Rychnov nad Kněžnou	Muzeum a galerie Orlických hor v Rychnově nad Kněžnou; Rychnov nad Kněžnou
Museum Slaný	Vlastivědném muzeum ve Slaném; Slaný
Museum Ústí nad Labem	Muzeum města Ústí nad Labem, příspěvková organizace; Ústí nad Labem
MuseumTeplice	Regionální muzeum v Teplicích, příspěvková organizace; Teplice
Museum Vysoké Mýto	Regionální muzeum ve Vysokém Mýtě; Vysoké Mýto
NM Praha	Národní muzeum; Praha
ÚAPP Most	Ústav archeologické památkové péče severozápadních Čech, veřejná výzkumná instituce; Most

Austria

Museum Vienna	Naturhistorisches Museum Wien; Wien

Poland

Museum Cieszyn	Muzeum Śląska Cieszyńskiego, Cieszyn

XIV. Annexes – Photos, Plates

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Photo 1. Alojzov (Cat. No.1). BndS.

Photo 2. Bánov (Cat. No. 2). SCCJg.

Photo 3. Bohučovice (Cat. No.146). PatSGS.

Photo 4. Bravantice, Site I (Cat. No. 149). PatSGSd.

Photo 5. Bravinné (Cat. No. 150). SCCJg.

Photo 6. Bravantice, Site III (Cat. No. 149). SGSd.

Photo 7. Čechovice (Cat. No. 19). SGSd.

Photo 8. Dětkovice, Grave 2 (Cat. No. 24). SGS.

Photo 9. Domamyslice (Cat. No. 28). SGSd.

Photo 10. Drslavice, Site I (Cat. No. 30). SKrz.

Photo 11. Drslavice, Site II (Cat. No. 30). SCCJg.

Photo 12. Hlinsko. Trial trench 77-D/1986 (Cat. No. 32). SKrz.

Photo 13. Hlinsko pod Hostýnem, Site II (Cat. No. 33). CSp.

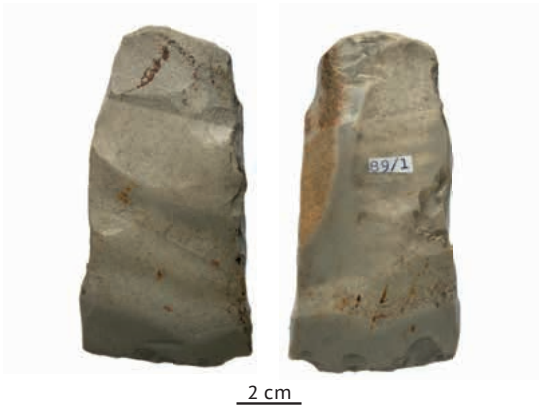


Photo 14. Hlučín (Cat. No. 152). BndS.

Photo 15. Hluk, Site I (Cat. No. 34). SGS.

Photo 16. Hluk, Site II (Cat. No. 34). SGS.

Photo 17. Holasovice (Cat. No. 153). BuSKrz.

Photo 18. Holasovice (Cat. No. 153). SCCJg.

Photo 19. Hroznová Lhota (Cat. No. 37). SGSd.

Photo 20. Hrubčice (Cat. No. 38). SGSd.

Photo 21. Chuchelná (Cat. No. 154). SGSd.

Photo 22. Ježkovice, Site I (Cat. No. 46). SGS.

Photo 23. Karlova Studánka (Cat. No. 155). SGSm.

Photo 24. Klenovice na Hané (Cat. No. 48). SCCJGo.

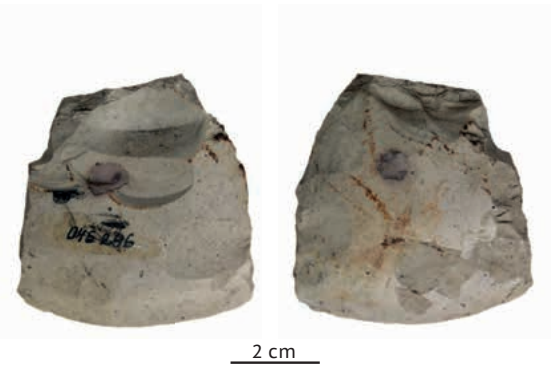


Photo 25. Klenovice na Hané (Cat. No. 48). SGS.

Photo 26. Klenovice na Hané (Cat. No. 48). SGSd.

Photo 27. Klenovice na Hané (Cat. No. 48). SGS (?).

Photo 28. Kojetín (Cat. No. 50). SGS.

Photo 29. Krasice (Cat. No. 52). SGS.

Photo 30. Krmelín (Cat. No. 54). ChocS (?).

2 cm

Photo 31. Krnov, Site I (Cat. No. 158). SGSd.

2 cm

Photo 32. Krnov, Site II (Cat. No. 158). SGS.

2 cm

Photo 33. Letonice (Cat. No. 61). SGSd.

2 cm

Photo 34. Lhota, Site II (Cat. No. 62). AtypchocS.

2 cm

Photo 35. Lhotka (Cat. No. 63). SSw.

2 cm

Photo 36. Loučná nad Desnou (Cat. No. 65). SGSd (?).

Photo 37. Luhačovice (Cat. No. 66). NdS.

Photo 38. Luleč (Cat. No. 67). SCCJg.

Photo 39. Malé Hradisko (Cat. No. 68). SCCJg.

Photo 40. Myslejovice, Site I (Cat. No. 72). SCCJg.

Photo 41. Myslejovice, Site II (Cat. No. 72). AtypSSw.

Photo 42. Náklo, Site II (Cat. No. 73). CSp.

Photo 43. Napajedla (Cat. No. 73). SGS (?).

Photo 44. Nedachlebice (Cat. No. 75). NdS/SMG (?).

Photo 45. Nová Lhota (Cat. No. 79). CSp.

Photo 46. Ohrozim (Cat. No. 82). BuSKrz.

Photo 47. Ohrozim (Cat. No. 82). BuSCCJg (?).

Photo 48. Oldřišov (Cat. No. 161). SCCJg.

Photo 49. Opava, Kateřinky u Opavy Cadastre, Site I (Cat. No. 162). SGSd.

Photo 50. Sedlnice (Cat. No. 105). ChocS.

Photo 51. Police (Cat. No. 92). SGSd.

Photo 52. Prusinovice, Site III (Cat. No. 96) SCCJg.

Photo 53. Prusinovice, Site IV, Barrow 7/Group II (Cat. No. 96). SGS.

Photo 54. Rudimov (Cat. No. 102). NdS.

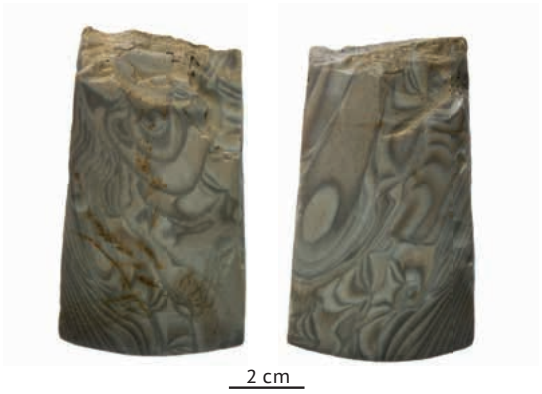


Photo 55. Skorotín (Cat. No. 106). SKrz.

Photo 56. Slatinky (Cat. No. 108). SGS.

Photo 57. Slatinky (Cat. No. 108). SGS.

Photo 58. Silesia (Cat. No. 266). SGSd.

Photo 59. Silesia (Cat. No. 266). SCCJg.

Photo 60. Silesia (Cat. No. 266). SGS.

Photo 61. Spytihněv (Cat. No. 111). SCCJg.

Photo 62. Stará Ves (Nový Jičín District), Site I, (Cat. No. 166). NdS/SMG (?).

Photo 63. Stichovice, Site I (Cat. No. 113). SGSd (?).

Photo 64. Stichovice, Site. II (Cat. No. 113). BuSGSd (?).

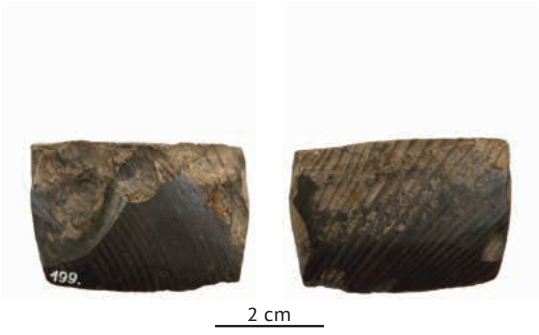


Photo 65. Suchá Loz (Cat. No. 114). BuSKrz.

Photo 66. Tečovice (Cat. No. 116). SCCJg.

Photo 67. Těšetice, Znojmo District (Cat. No.133). BuMJR.

Photo 68. Tvarožná (Cat. No. 119). SGS.

Photo 69. Týn nad Bečvou, Site I, Barrow 1/Group II (Cat. No. 120).

Photo 70. Uherský Brod, Site I (Cat. No. 121). SCCJg.

Photo 71. Uherský Brod, Site II (Cat. No. 121). SCCJg.

Photo 72. Uherský Brod, Site II (Cat. No. 121). SCCJg.

Photo 73. Určice, Site I (Cat. No. 122). SGS.

Photo 74. Určice, Site II, Grave 12/1993 (Cat. No. 122). SCCJGo.

Photo 75. Valašské Klobouky and surroundings (Cat. No. 261). SKrz.

Photo 76. Velká nad Veličkou, Site I (Cat. No. 124). SCCJg.

Photo 77. Velká nad Veličkou, Site I (Cat. No. 124). PatSGS.

Photo 78. Veselíčko, Site II (Cat II. 128). SSw.

Photo 79. Viceměřice (Cat. No. 130). SCCJg.

Photo 80. Vícemilice, Site I, Grave 5/1937 (Cat. No. 131). SGS.

Photo 81. Vranovice (Cat. No. 133). SGS.

Photo 82. Zástřizly (Cat. No. 139). SGSd.

Photo 83. Želetice (Cat. No. 143). SGSm.

Photo 84. Žopy (Cat. No. 145). SGS.

Photo 85. Bzová (Cat. No. 18). NdS/SMG (?).

Photo 86. Čelčice (Cat. No. 21). SGSd (?).

Photo 87. Hranice and surroundings (Cat. No. 257). SCCJg.

Photo 88. Lipov (Cat. No. 64). PatSGS (?).

Photo 89. Moravia (Cat. No. 265). SGSd.

Photo 90. Pavlov, Grave 14/1982 (Cat. No. 89). SGS.

Photo 91. Otaslavice, Site I (Cat. No. 88). SGSd.

Photo 92. Otaslavice, Site III (Cat. No. 88). SGSd.

Photo 93. Slatinice (Cat. No. 107). SCCJg.

Photo 94. Dobrotice (Cat. No. 26). SGS.

Photo 95. Brno, Líšeň Cadastre (Cat. No. 13). BuSKrz.

Photo 96. Hluk, Site III (Cat. No. 34). ChKL I/II.

Photo 97. Jevíčko, Jevíčko-předměstí Cadastre (Cat. No. 45). SGS.

Photo 98. Jevíčko and surroundings (Cat. No. 258). NdS.

Photo 99. Přerov, Předmostí Cadastre (Cat. No. 278). SKrz.

Photo 100. Hradčany (Cat. No. 276). SGS.

Photo 101. Bezměrov, Grave 2 (Cat. No. 4). SGSd.

Photo 102. Jevíčko, Jevíčko-předměstí Cadastre (Cat. No. 45). NFd.

Photo 103. Hospozín, Grave (?) (Cat. No. 193). SGSm.

Photo 104. Hradsko (Cat. No. 194). SGSd.

Photo 105. Hryzely (Cat. No. 195). CSp.

Photo 106. Kolín, Site I, Grave 12 (Cat. No. 204). SGSd (?).

Photo 107. Kolín, Site I, Grave 14 (Cat. No. 204). SCCJg.

Photo 108. Kopisty, Structure 1/1980 (Cat. No. 205). SGSd.

Photo 109. Kutná Hora, Site I, Grave (Cat. No. 208). SGSm.

Photo 110. Libiš (Cat. No. 212). SGSd.

Photo 111. Měšice, Grave 8/1988 (Cat. No. 215). SGS.

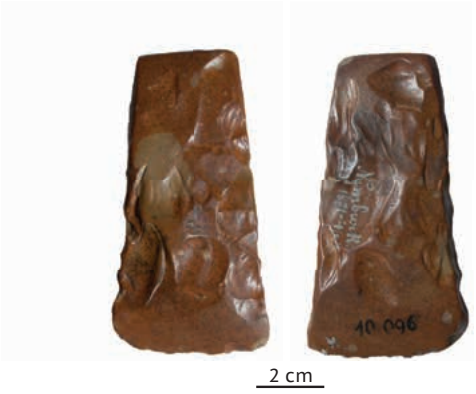


Photo 112. Nymburk (Cat. No. 223). PatSGS.

Photo 113. Pátek, Grave 3 (Cat. No. 226). SGS.

Photo 114. Prosmyky, Grave 1/1990 (Cat. No. 232). SGSd (?).

Photo 115. Rohozec (Cat. No. 233). SGS (?).

Photo 116. Stéblová (Cat. No. 238). PatSGSd.

Photo 117. Trmice, Grave 8/1987 (Cat. No. 249). SGS.

Photo 118. Třebonice, Grave 1 (Cat. No. 247). SGSd.

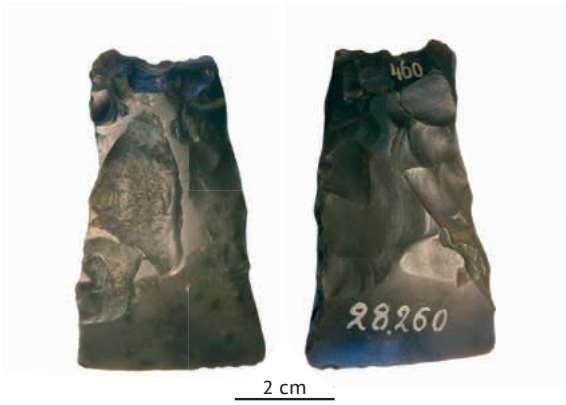


Photo 119. Únětice (Cat. No. 248). SGSm.

Photo 120. Ústí nad Labem (Cat. No. 249). SGSd.

Photo 121. Veltruby (Cat. No. 252). CSp.

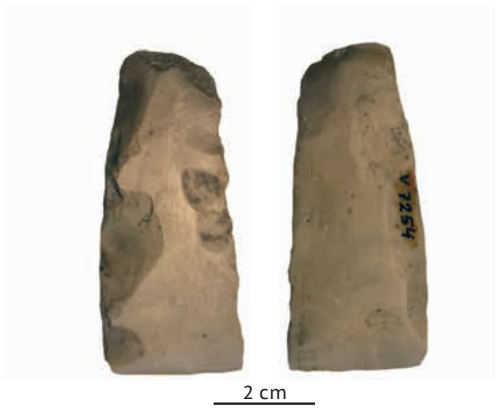


Photo 122. Vraný (Cat. No. 253). SGSd.

Photo 123. Běšice, Grave 1/1936 (Cat. No. 173). SGSd.

Photo 124. Běšice, Grave 2/1936 (Cat. No. 173). SGSd.

Photo 125. Břešťany, Grave 1/1982 (Cat. No. 177). SGSd.

Photo 126. Dolní Ředice (Cat. No. 187). SGS.

Photo 127. Nížebohy (Cat. No. 220). PlattB.

Photo 128. Bohemia (Cat. No. 272). SGSd.

Photo 129. Pňov (Cat. No. 227). SGS of NF.

Photo 130. Pátek, Grave 2 (Cat. No. 226). SGSd.

Photo 131. Paceřice (Cat. No. 225). NF.

Photo 132. Slatiny (Cat. No. 236). SKrz.

Photo 133. Bílina (Cat. No. 174). SGSd.

Photo 134. Duchcov, Site I (Cat. No. 188). SGSd.

Photo 135. Duchcov, Site II (Cat. No. 188). SGSd.

Photo 136. Duchcov, Site I (Cat. No. 188). SGSd.

Photo 137. Hudcov (Cat. No. 196). SGSd.

Photo 138. Heřmanice (Cat. No. 189). SGSd.

Photo 139. Barchovice (Cat. No. 172). SGSd.

Photo 140. Lahošť (Cat. No. 209). SGSd.

Photo 141. Chloumek (Cat. No. 197). SGSd.

Photo 142. Chotusice (Cat. No. 199). SGSd.

Photo 143. Jedousov (Cat. No. 200). SGSd.

Photo 144. Jestřabí Lhota (Cat. No. 201). SGSd.

Photo 145. Kolín, Site II (Cat. No. 204). CSp.

Photo 146. Kolín, Site III (Cat. No. 204). SGSd.

Photo 147. Kolín and surroundings (Cat. No. 269). SGSd.

Photo 148. Kolín, Site III (Cat. No. 204). SGSd.

Photo 149. Lužice (Cat. No. 214). SGSd.

Photo 150. Mohelnice nad Jizerou (Cat. No. 218). PatSGS.

Photo 151. Noutonice (Cat. No. 221). PatSGS.

Photo 152. Polepy (Cat. No. 228). SGSd.

Photo 153. Praha, Bohnice Cadastre (Cat. No. 230). SGS (?).

Photo 154. Praha, Ďáblice Cadastre (Cat. No. 231). SGSm.

Photo 155. Semeč (Cat. No. 235). SGSd.

Photo 156. Strupčice (Cat. No. 241). SGSd.

Photo 157. Sobčice (Cat. No. 237). SGS.

Photo 158. Šárovcova Lhota (Cat. No. 244). SGS.

Photo 159. Tismice (Cat. No. 245). SGS (?).

Photo 160. Velim (Cat. No. 250). SGSd.

Photo 161. Miskovice (Cat. No. 261). Non vidi.

Photo 162. Záhlinice (Cat. No. 138). SGSd (?).

Photo 163. Drnovice (Cat. No. 29). SGS.

Photo 164. Písek and surroundings (Cat. No. 269). ChOJF (?).

Photo 165. Stradonice (Cat. No. 239). SGS.

Photo 166. Řisuty (Cat. No. 234). NdS.

Photo 167. Litoměřice, Depot (?) (Cat. No. 213). SGS.

Photo 168. South Moravia (Cat. No. 264). SGSd.

Photo 169. South Moravia (Cat. No. 264). CSp.

Photo 170. Dolní Libochová (Cat. No. 273). SGS (?).

Photo 171. Bezměrov, Grave 18 (Cat. No. 4). SSw.

Photo 172. Velké Žernoseky, Grave 47 (Cat. No. 251). SGSd.

Photo 173. Barchov (Cat. No. 171). SGSd.

Photo 174. Dobruška (Cat. No. 184). SGSd.

Photo 175. Příbor, Site II (Cat. No. 98). NdS/SMG (?).

Photo 176. Čechovice, Grave 3 (Cat. No. 180). SGSd.

Photo 177. Rymice (Cat. No. 104). SGS.

Photo 178. Mělčany (Cat. No. 70). SKrz.

Photo 179. Dolní Krupá (Cat. No. 186). SGSd.

Photo 180. Byzhradec, Site I (Cat. No. 178). SGS.

Photo 181. Byzhradec, Site II (Cat. No. 178). SGSd.

Photo 182. Hlinsko, Structure 28/1976 (Cat. No. 32). SCCJg (?).

Photo 183. Vysočany (Cat. No. 136). Flake caused by retouching of the silicite axe, made of SGSd (after Kopacz et al. 2014).

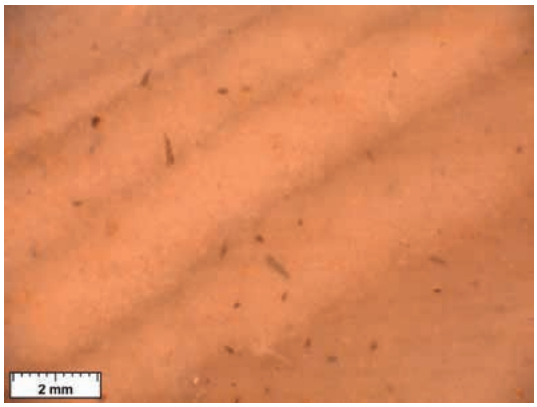
Photo 184. Vysočany (Cat. No. 136). Flake caused by retouching of the silicite axe, made of SGSm (after Kopacz et al. 2014).

Photo 185. Hoštice-Heroltice, Hoštice Cadastre, Grave 863 (Cat. No. 36), a notched tool with a short perforator on massive flake from the fragment of silicite axe, made of SGSd (after Matějíčková 2009).

Photo 186. Horní Krupá (Cat. No. 191). Non vidi (after Suske 1939–1940).

a

2 cm

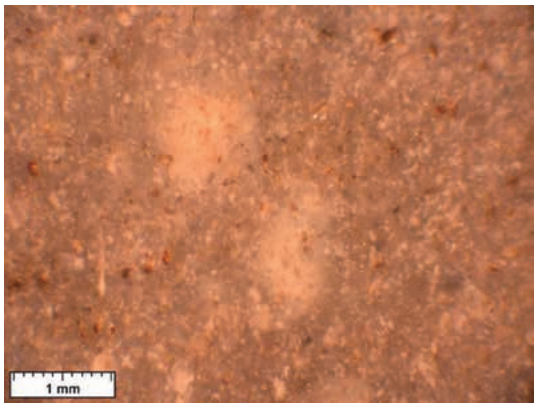


b

Photo 187. Prusinovice, Site II (Cat. No. 96); an axe made of the banded silicite Krzemionki type (a) and the used raw material under stereoscopic microscope (b), x 12 (after Přichystal, Šebela 2004).

a

2 cm



b

Photo 188. Velehrad (Cat. No.123); an axe made of the silicite Świeciechów type (a) and the used raw material under stereoscopic microscope (b), x 15 (after Přichystal, Šebela 2004).

a

2 cm

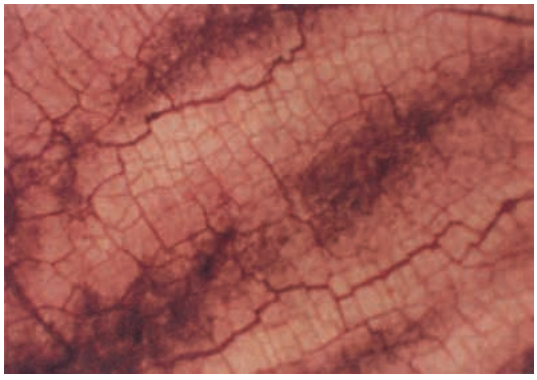

b

Photo 189. Ohrozim (Cat. No. 82); an axe made of the burnt banded silicite of Krzemionki type (a) and the used raw material under stereoscopic microscope (b), length of the picture 5 mm (after Přichystal, Šebela 2004).

Photo 190. Slatinice (Cat. No. 96); an axe made of the silicite of the Krakow-Częstochova Jurrassic, variety G (a) and the used raw material under stereoscopic microscope (b), length of the picture 3 mm.

Photo 191. Hluk, Site III (Cat. No. 34); an axe made of the chert of the Krumlovský les type, variety 1I/II (a) and the used raw material under stereoscopic microscope (b), length of the picture 7 mm.

Photo 192. Nížebohy (Cat. No. 220); an axe of the Bavarian tabular chert (Plattensilex) Baiersdorf type (a) and the used raw material in the form of slab (b) and under stereoscopic microscope (c).

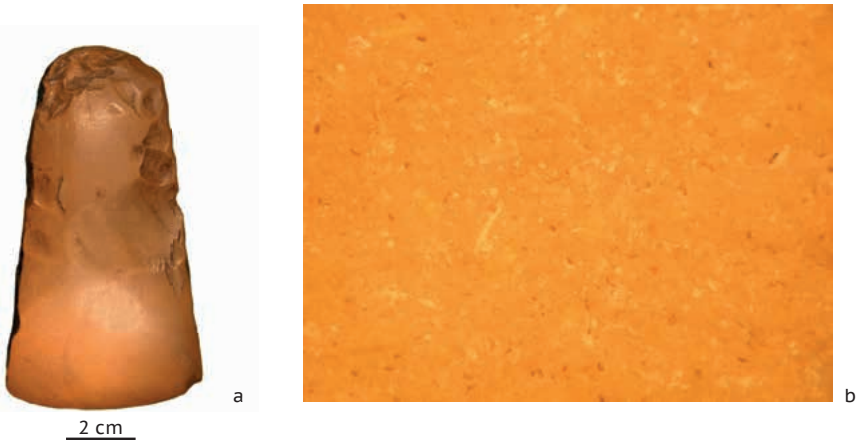


Photo 193. Náklo, Site II (Cat. No. 73); an axe made of the white-grey spongolite (a) and the used raw material under stereoscopic microscope (b), length of the picture 5 mm.

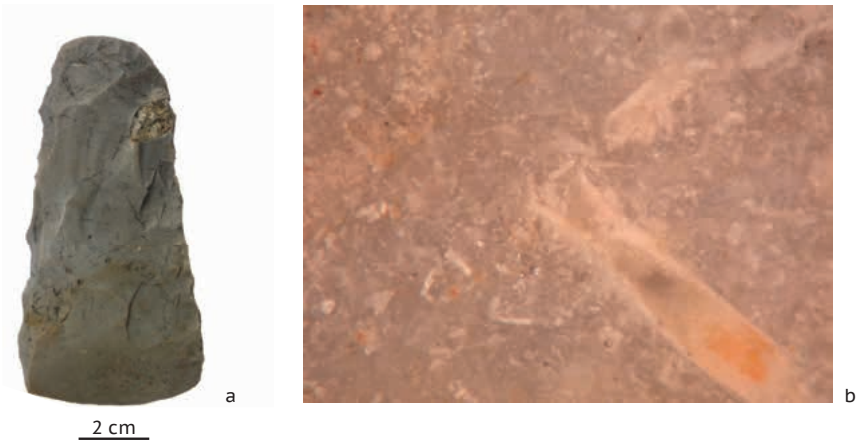


Photo 194. Velké Žernoseky, Grave 47 (Cat. No. 251); an axe made of the silicite from glacigene sediments (a) and the used raw material under stereoscopic microscope (b), length of the picture 3 mm.

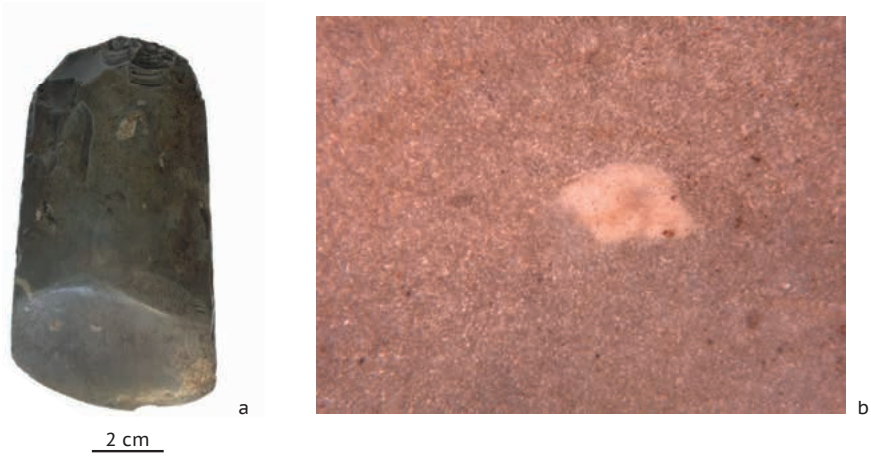


Photo 195. Pňov (Cat. No. 227); an axe (a) made of the dark silicite from glacigene sediments or northern flint (Matte Damian flint, Östra Torp variety) and the used raw material under stereoscopic microscope (b), length of the picture 8 mm.

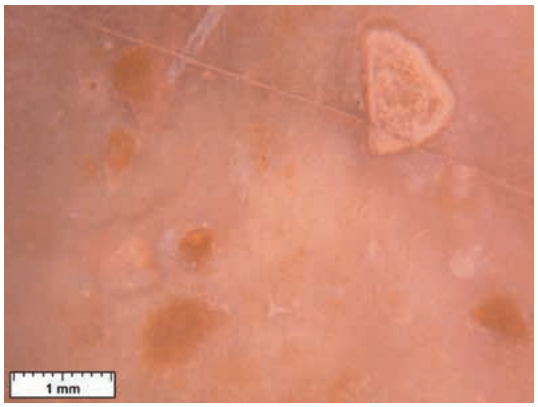


Photo 196. Písek and surroundings (Cat. No. 270); an axe made of the Chert of the Ortenburger Jurassic in SE Bavaria, probably the type of Flintsbach (a) and the used raw material under stereoscopic microscope (b).

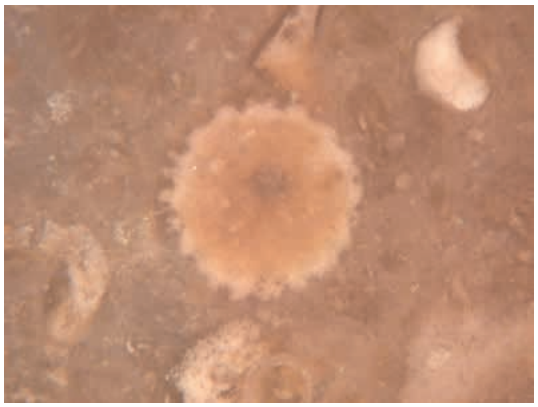


Photo 197. Určice, Site II, Grave 12/1963 (Cat. No. 122); an axe made of the silicite Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety Gojść (a) and the used raw material under stereoscopic microscope (b), length of the picture 7 mm.

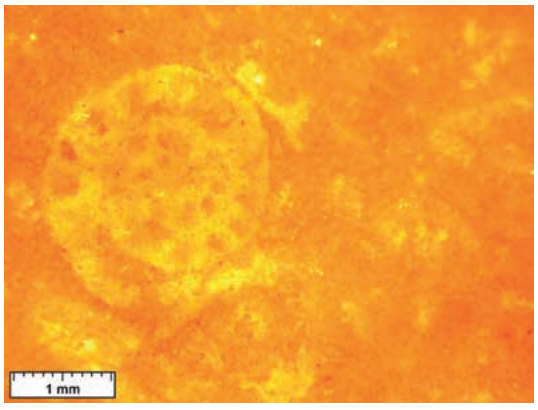


Photo 198. Osuga, Russian Federation (Cat. No. 288); an axe (a) deposited in Museum Jeseník and made of probably silicite of Bircza type and the used raw material under stereoscopic microscope (b).

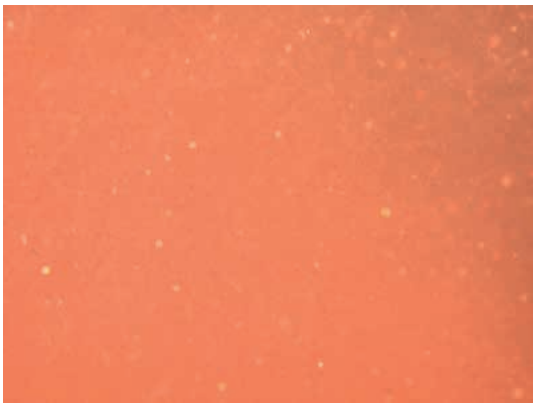


Photo 199. Krmelín (Cat. No. 54); an axe made of the chocolate silicite (a) and the used raw material under stereoscopic microscope (b), length of the picture 3 mm.

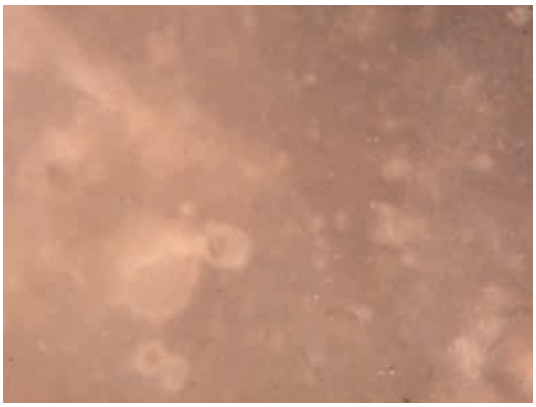


Photo 200. Bezměrov, Grave 2 (Cat. No. 2); an axe made of silicite from glacigene sediments (a) and the used raw material under stereoscopic microscope (b), length of the picture 6 mm.

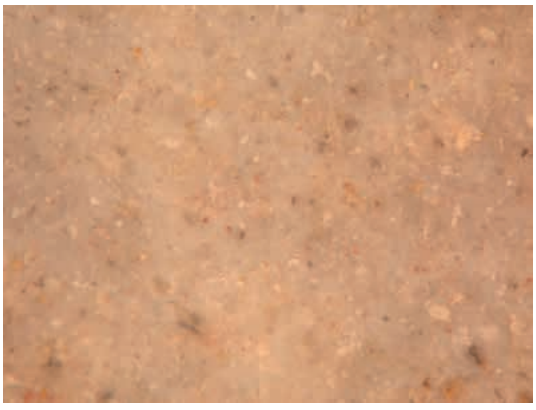


Photo 201. Nedachlebice (Cat. No. 75); an axe made of non-determined silicite / silicite of Moravian Gate type (?). (a) and used raw material under stereoscopic microscope (b), length of the picture 4.5 mm.

Photo 202. Boskovice and surroundings (Cat. No. 256), a semi-finished product (blank) of the axe. SGS.

Photo 203. Prusinovice, Site II (Cat. No. 96). SKrz.

Photo 204. Boteşti, Romania, (Cat. No. 287). NdS.

Photo 205. Krzesławice, Poland (Cat. No. 286). SKrz.

Photo 206. Kąty Wrocławskie, Poland (Cat. No. 285). PatSGS.

Photo 207. Osuga. Russian Federation (Cat. No. 288). Probably silicite of Bircza type.

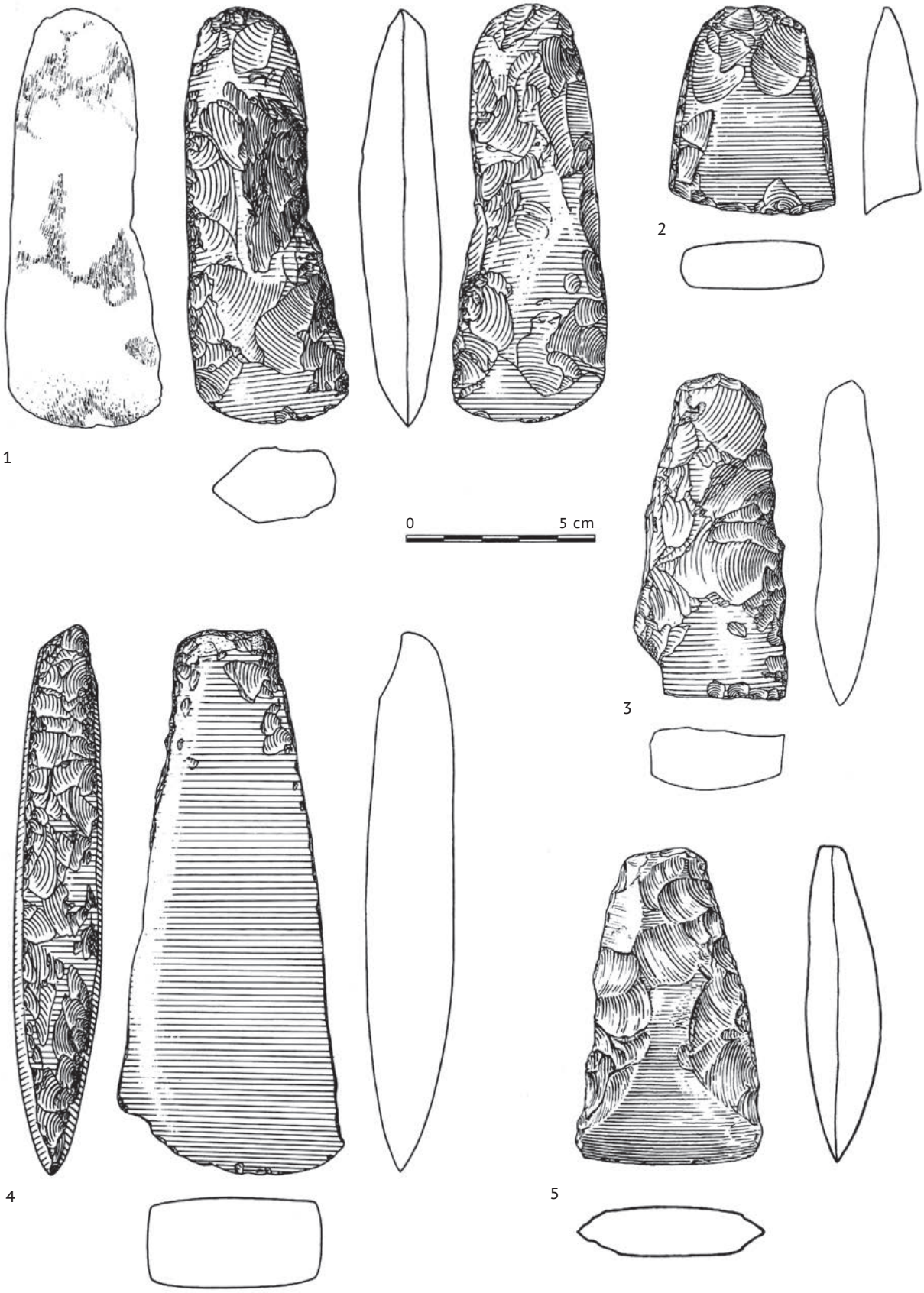


Plate I. Moravia (1–5). 1 – Bezměrov, Grave 2; 2 – Bánov; 3 – Blahutovice; 4 – Blučina; 5 – Blatnička.

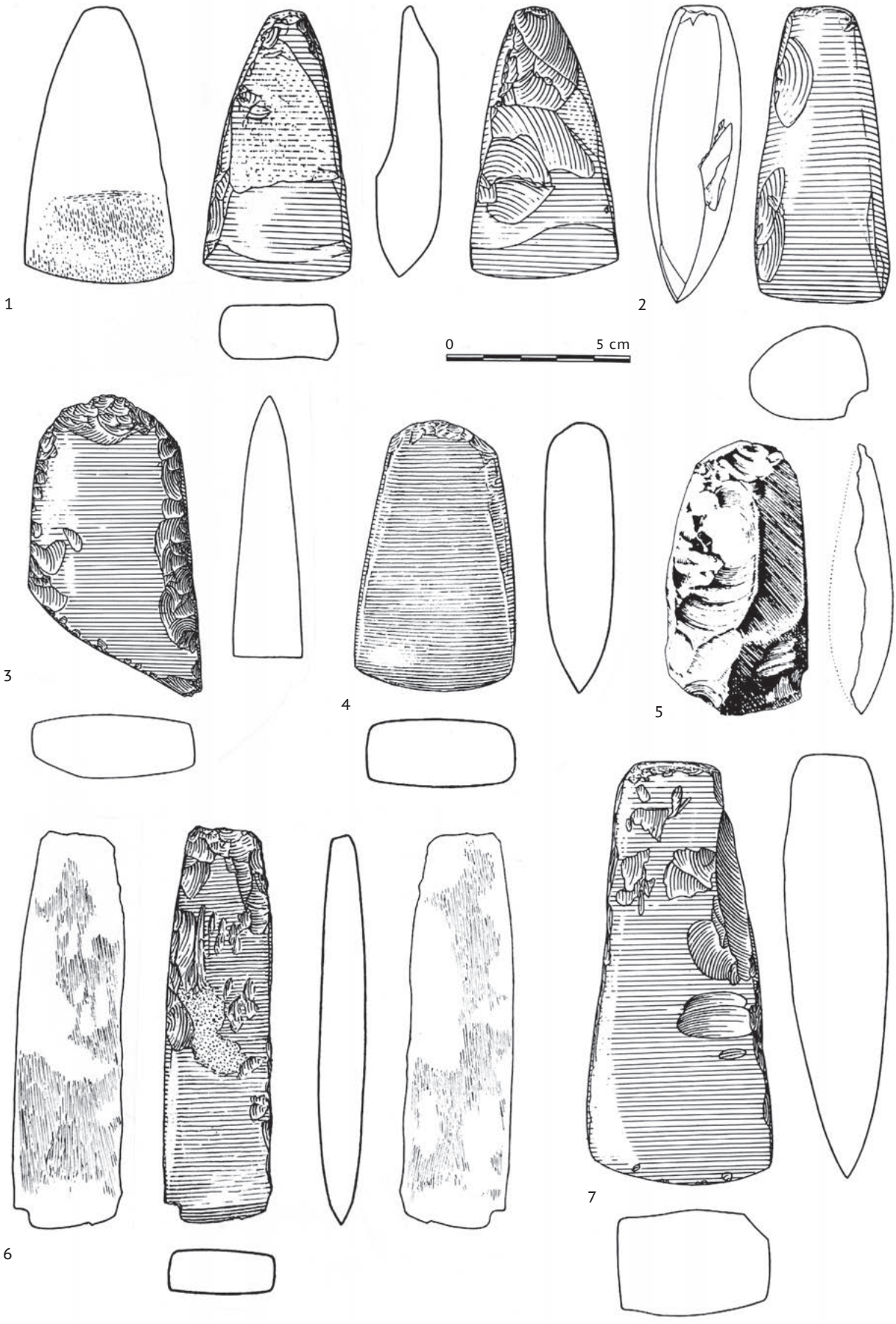


Plate II. Moravia (1, 4, 5) and Czech Silesia (2, 3, 6. 7). 1 – Bezměrov, Grave 18; 2 – Albrechtice (non-silicite axe); 3 – Bravantice (Site III); 4 – Alojzov; 5 – Brno, Líšeň Cadastre (after Benešová-Medunová 1964); 6 – Bohušov, part of municipality Ostrá Hora; 7 – Bravinné.

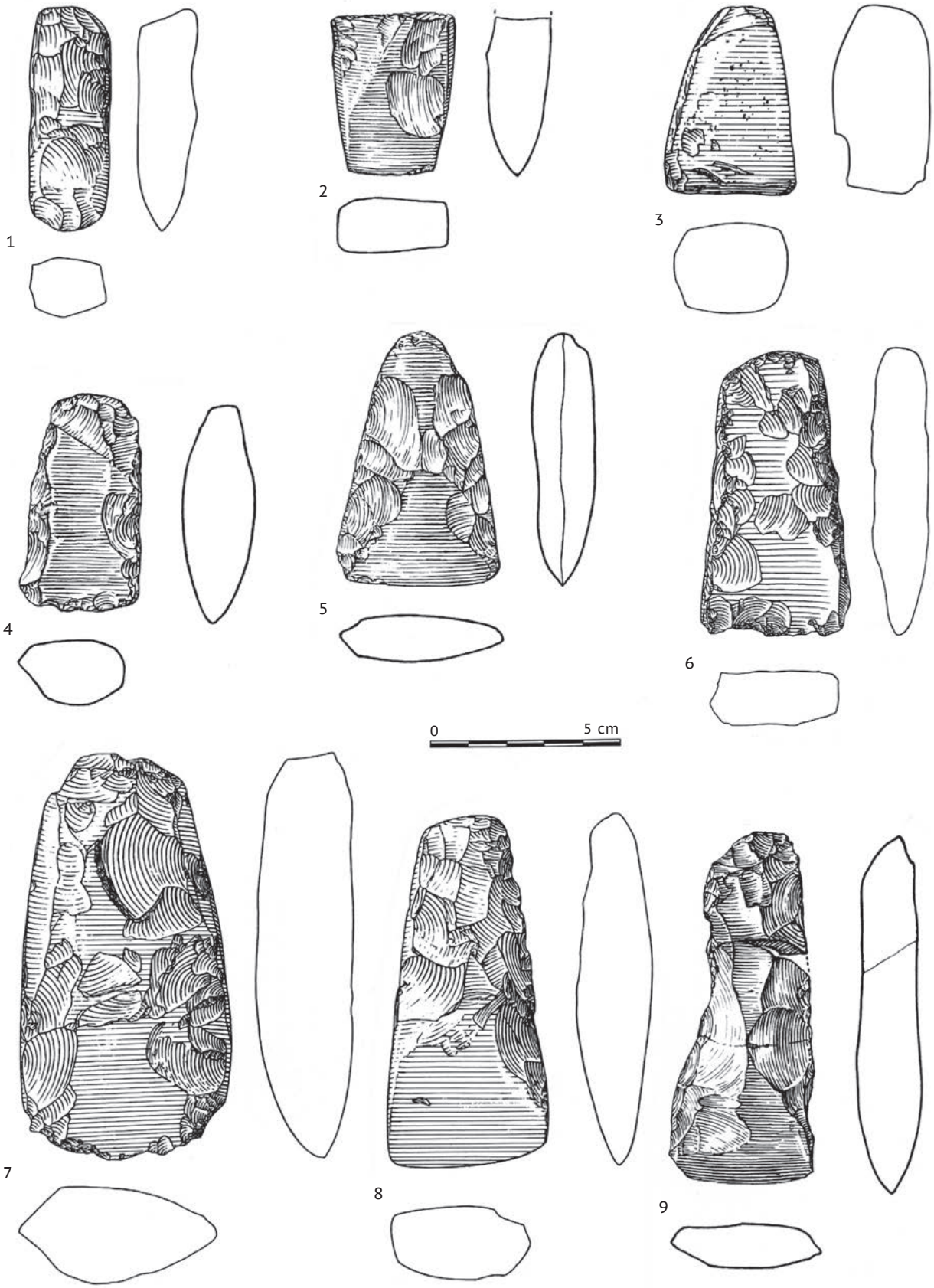


Plate III. Moravia (1–6, 8, 9) and Czech Silesia (7). 1 – Dolní Němčí (Site I); 2 – Domamyslice; 3 – Dolní Němčí (Site II); 4 – Čechovice; 5 – Blazice; 6 – Čelechovice na Hané (Site II); 7 – Bravantice (Site I); 8 – Boršice; 9 – Čertoryje.

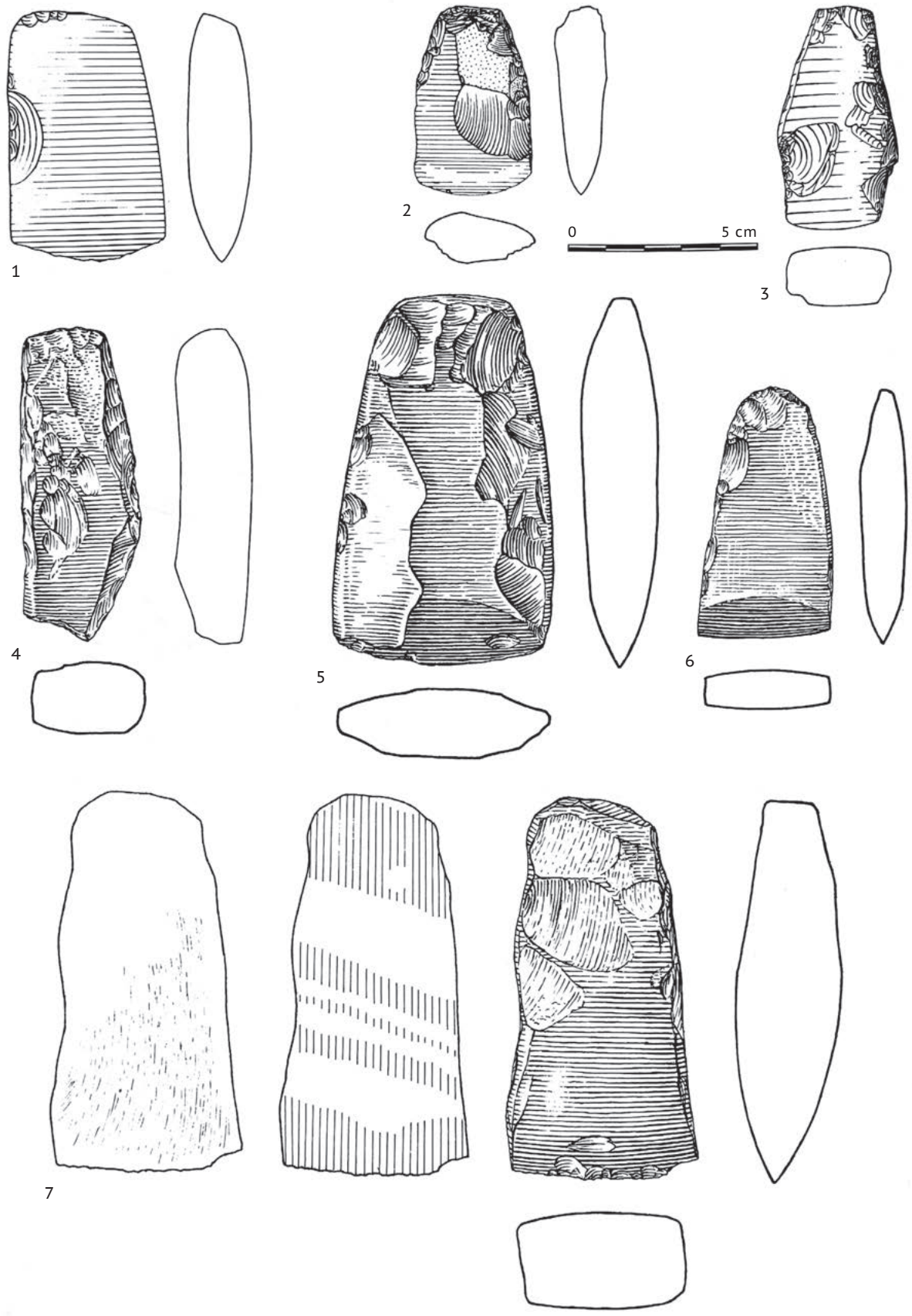


Plate IV. Moravia (1–6) and Czech Silesia (7). 1 – Babice; 2 – Drslavice (Site II); 3 – Hlinsko, Structure 8/1968; 4 – Drnovice; 5 – Hlinsko, Structure 28/1976; 6 – Hlinsko, Trial trench S 77-D/1986; 7 – Hlučín.

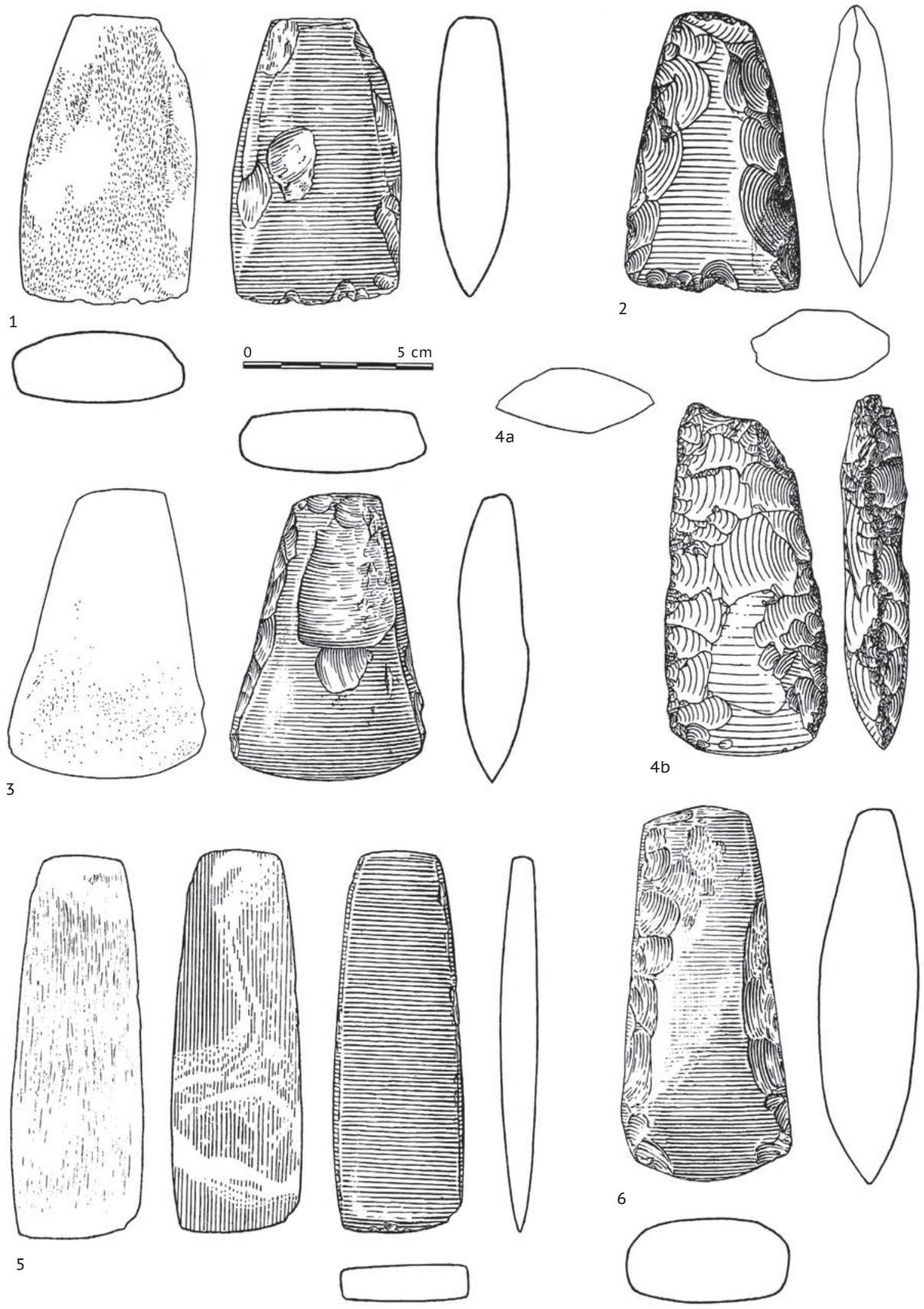


Plate V. Moravia (1–4, 6) and Czech Silesia (5). 1 – Jankovice; 2 – Ježkovice (Site II); 3 – Hluk (Site III); 4 – Hluk (Site I); 5 – Chuchelná; 6 – Hluk (Site II).

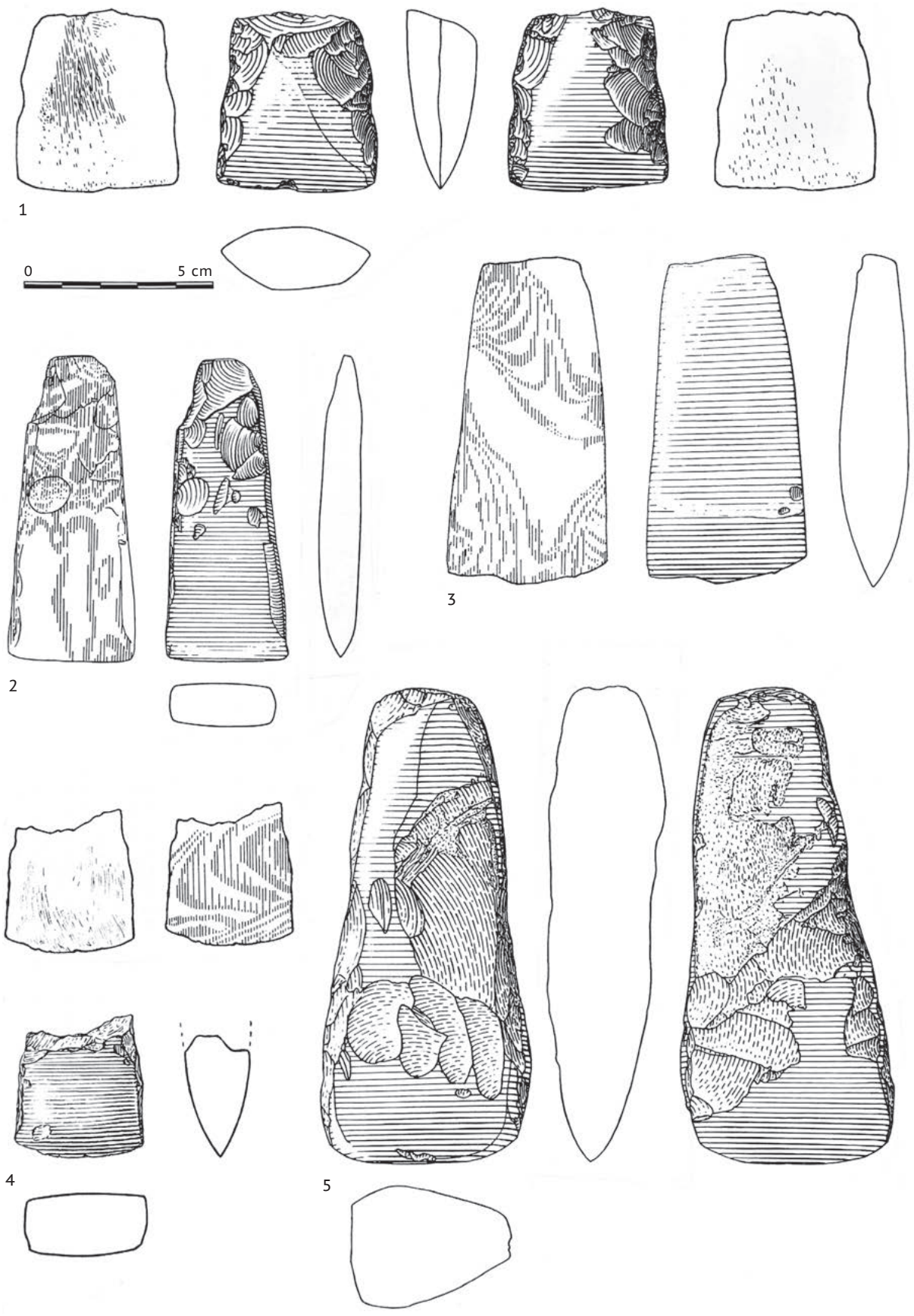


Plate VI. Moravia (1, 2, 5) and Czech Silesia (3, 4). 1 – Dobrotice; 2 – Drslavice (Site I); 3 – Bravantice (Site II); 4 – Holasovice; 5 – Hlinsko pod Hostýnem (Site II).

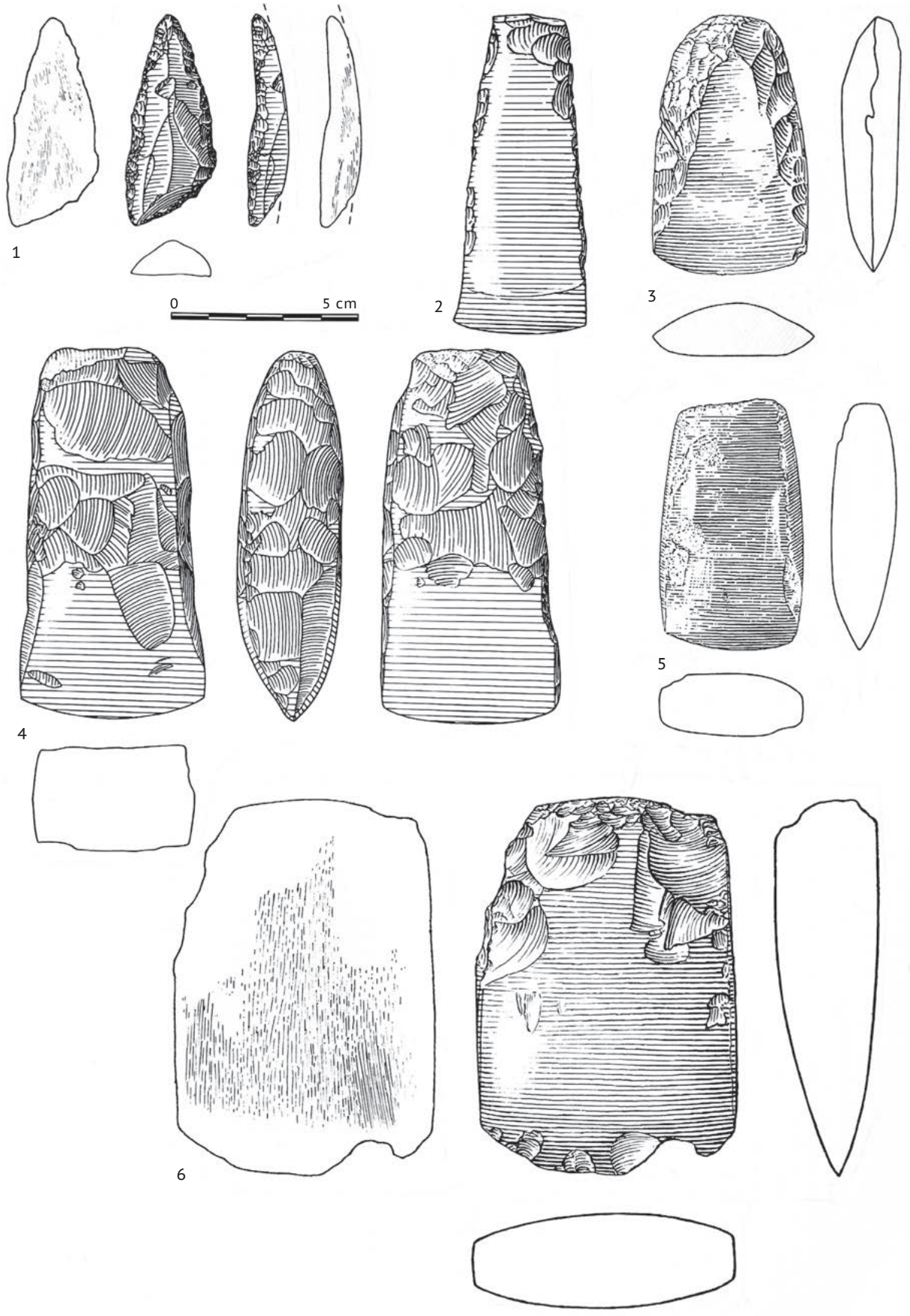


Plate VII. Moravia (1–3, 5) and Czech Silesia (4, 6). 1 – Hlinsko pod Hostýnem (Site I); 2 – Bojkovice (after Červinka 1898); 3 – Boleradice (Site II), Grave 1/1972 (after Šebela 1999); 4 – Bohumín; 5 – Bučovice (Site I), Grave 1/1929; 6 – Bohučovice.

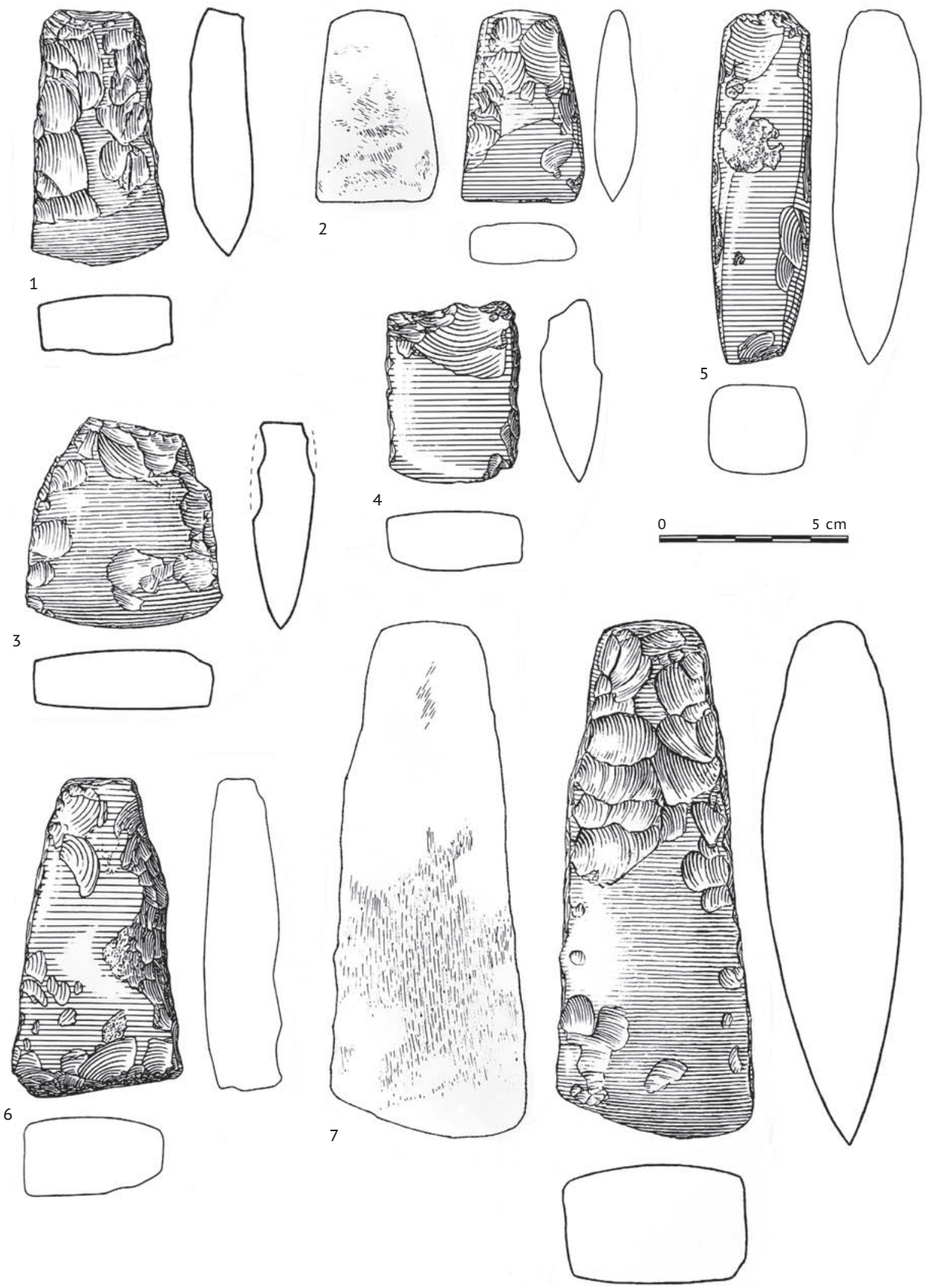


Plate VIII. Moravia (1–6) and Czech Silesia (7). 1, 3, 4, 6 – Klenovice na Hané; 2 – Jiříkovice (Site II), Grave 2/1934; 5 – Krásno nad Bečvou; 7 – Karlova Studánka.

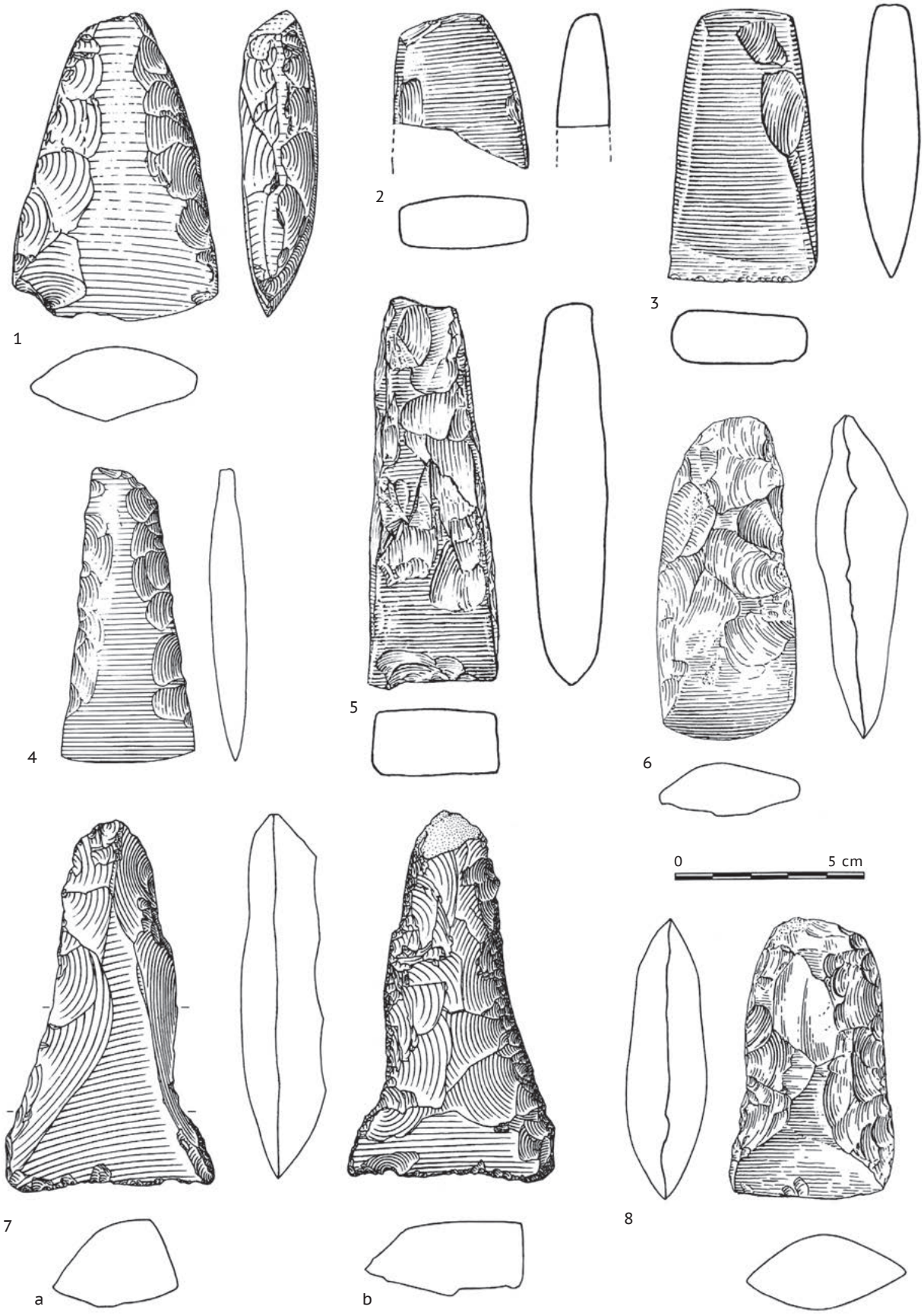


Plate IX. Moravia (1, 3, 5, 6, 8) and Czech Silesia (2, 4, 7). 1 – Ježkovice (Site I); 2 – Krnov (Site I); 3 – Krasice; 4 – Lubojaty; 5 – Lhotka; 6 – Kostelec u Holešova, Barrow 1/Group X (after Šebela 1999); 7a–b – Krnov (Site II); 8 – Kostelec u Holešova, Barrow 1/Group VIII (after Šebela 1999).

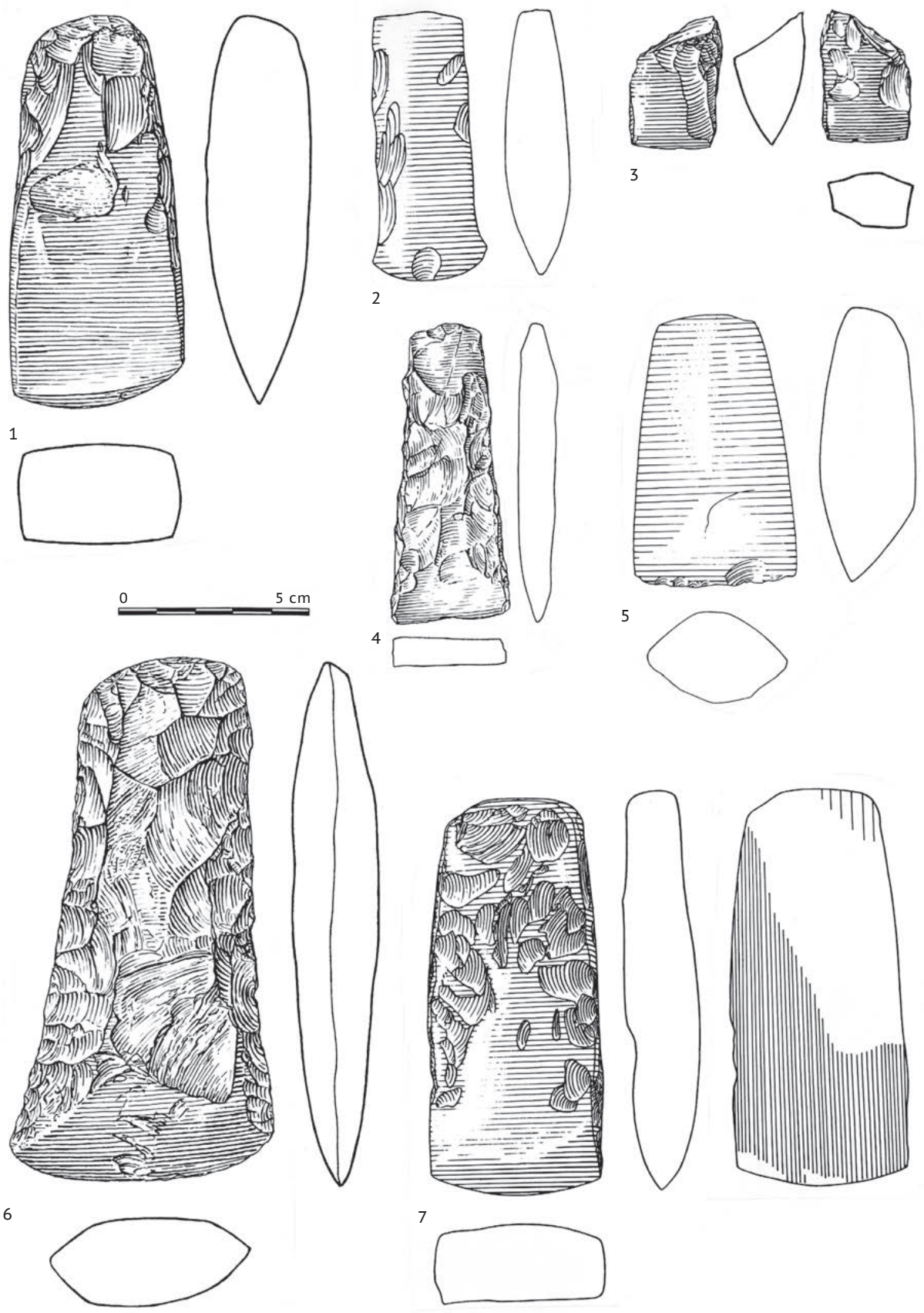


Plate X. Moravia (1–7). 1 – Luhačovice; 2 – Křtomil (after Červinka 1938b); 3 – Lechotice; 4 – Ledce, Grave 1 (after Šebela 1999); 5 – Kojetín; 6 – Letonice; 7 – Krmelín.

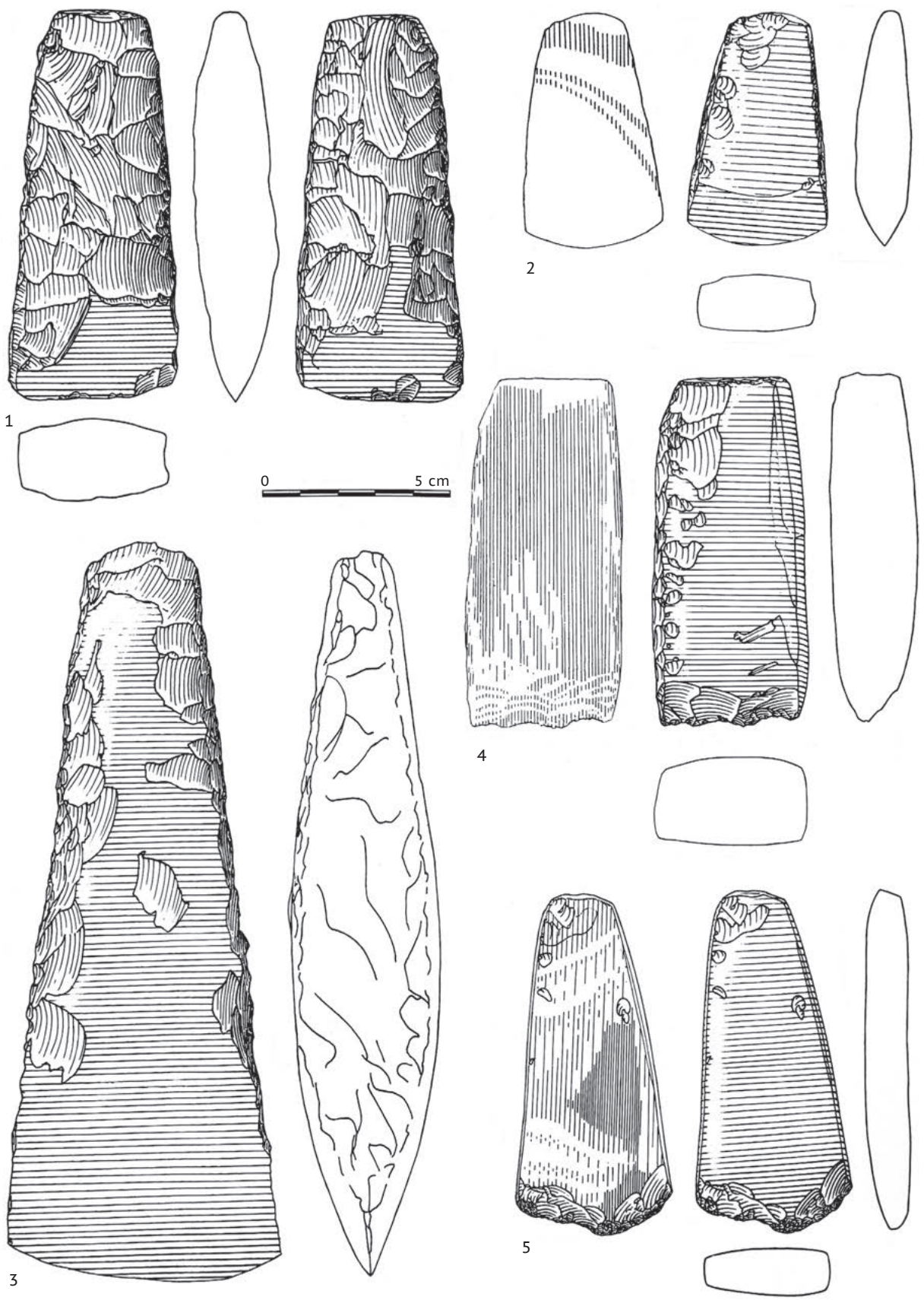


Plate XI. Moravia (1, 2, 4, 5) and Czech Silesia (3). 1 – Lipov; 2 – Napajedla; 3 – Matějovice (adjusted after picture in the inventory book from National Museum in Prague); 4 – Mistřice; 5 – Mělčany.

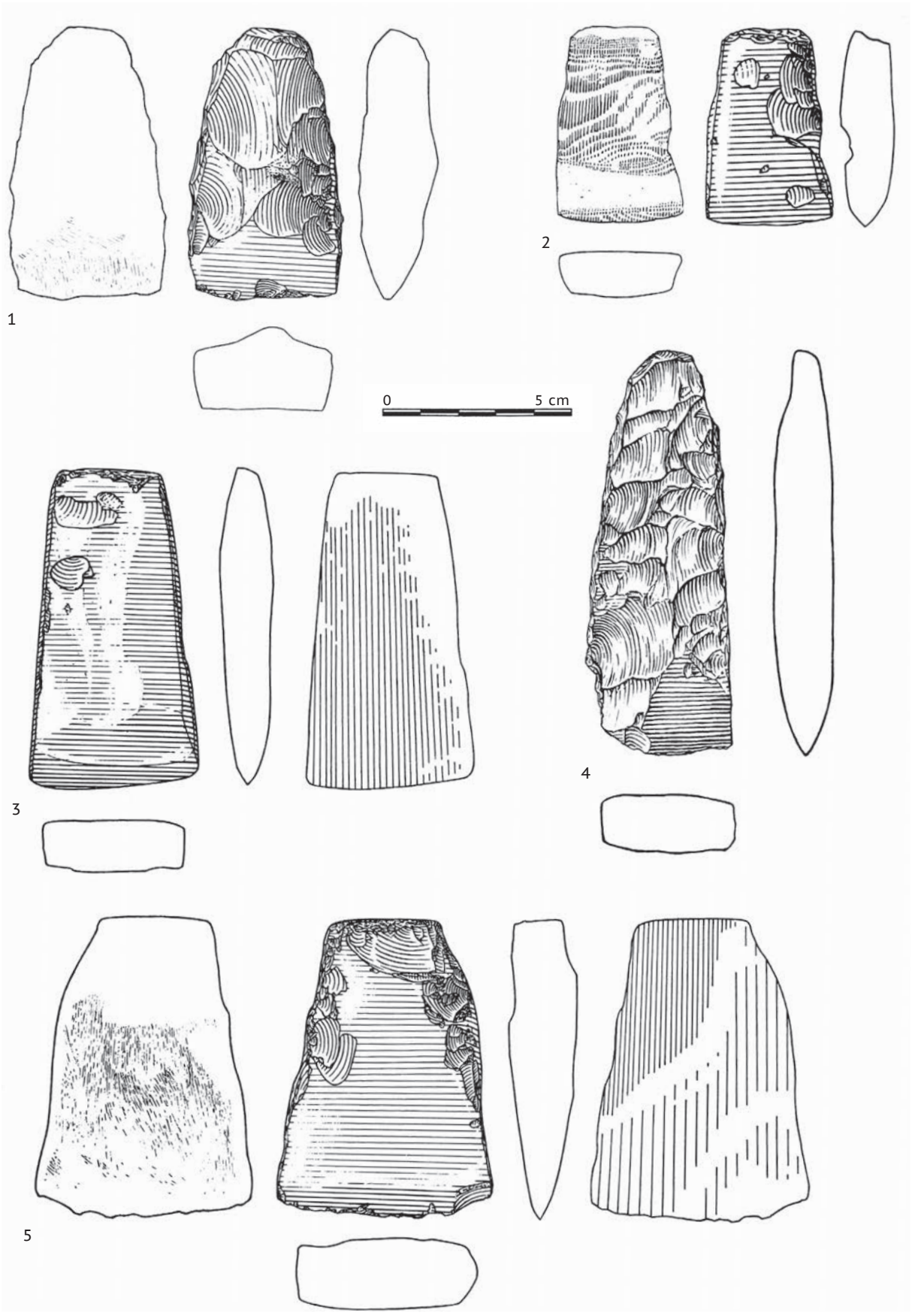


Plate XII. Moravia (1–5). 1 – Luleč; 2 – Ohrozim; 3 – Myslejovice (Site II); 4 – Loučná nad Desnou; 5 – Myslejovice (Site I).

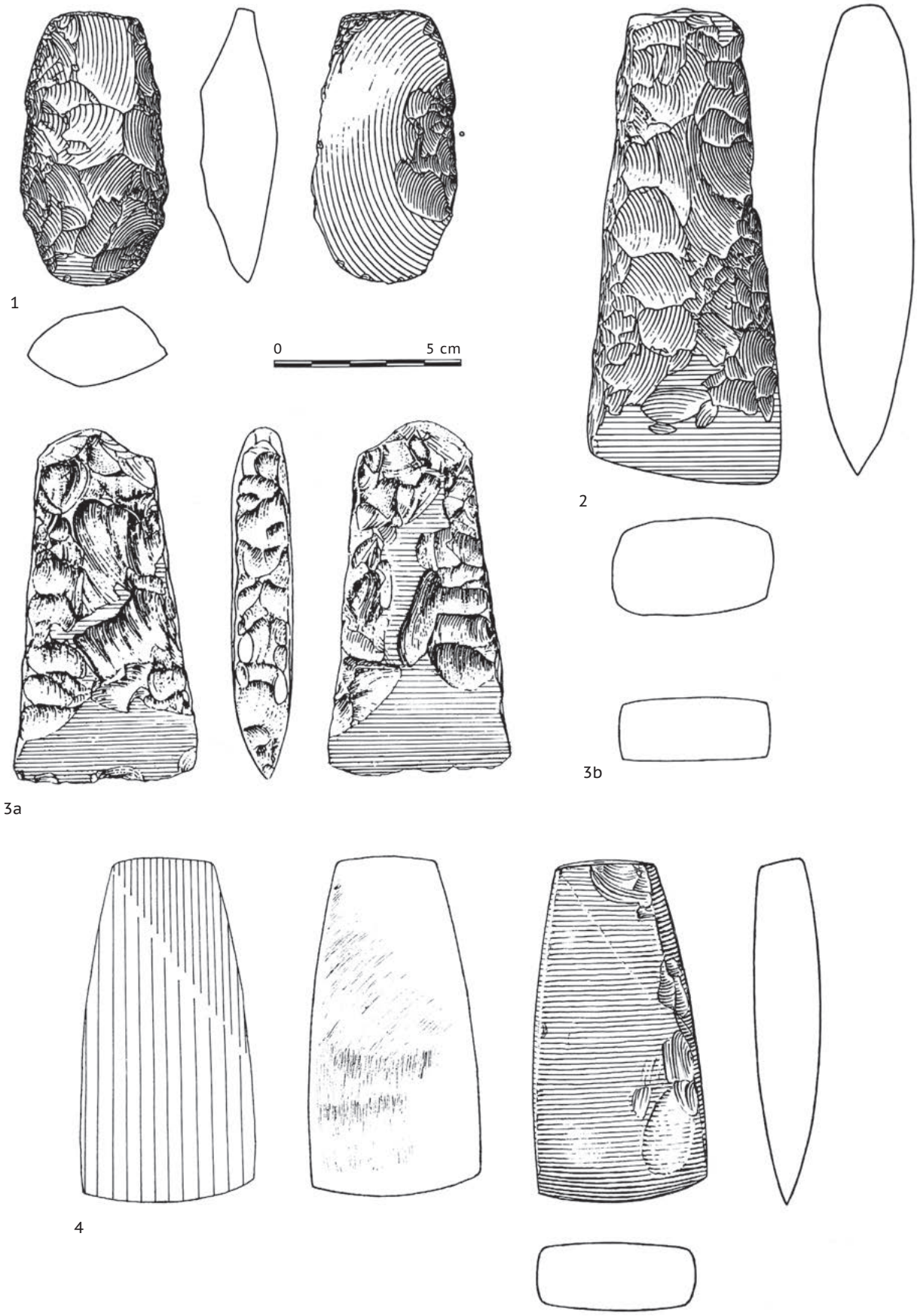


Plate XIII. Moravia (1–3) and Czech Silesia (4). 1 – Nový Jičín, Libhošť Cadastre; 2 – Nedachlebice; 3a–b – Malhostovice; 4 – Oldřišov (Site I).

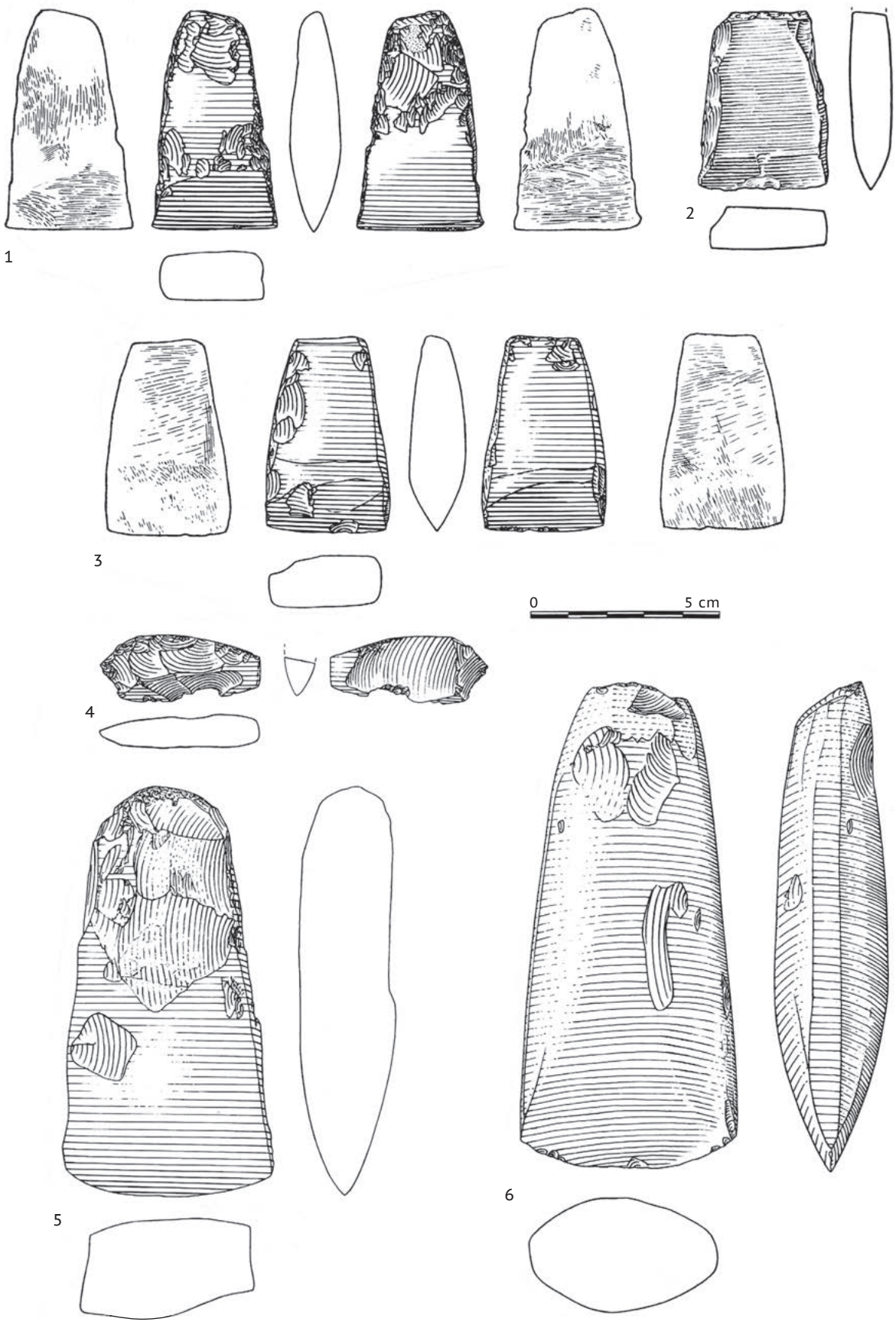


Plate XIV. Moravia (1–3, 5, 6) and Czech Silesia (4). 1, 3 – Němčice nad Hanou (Site I); 2 – Ohrozim; 4 – Oldřišov (Site II), 5 – Náklo (Site II), 6 – Nedašova Lhota.

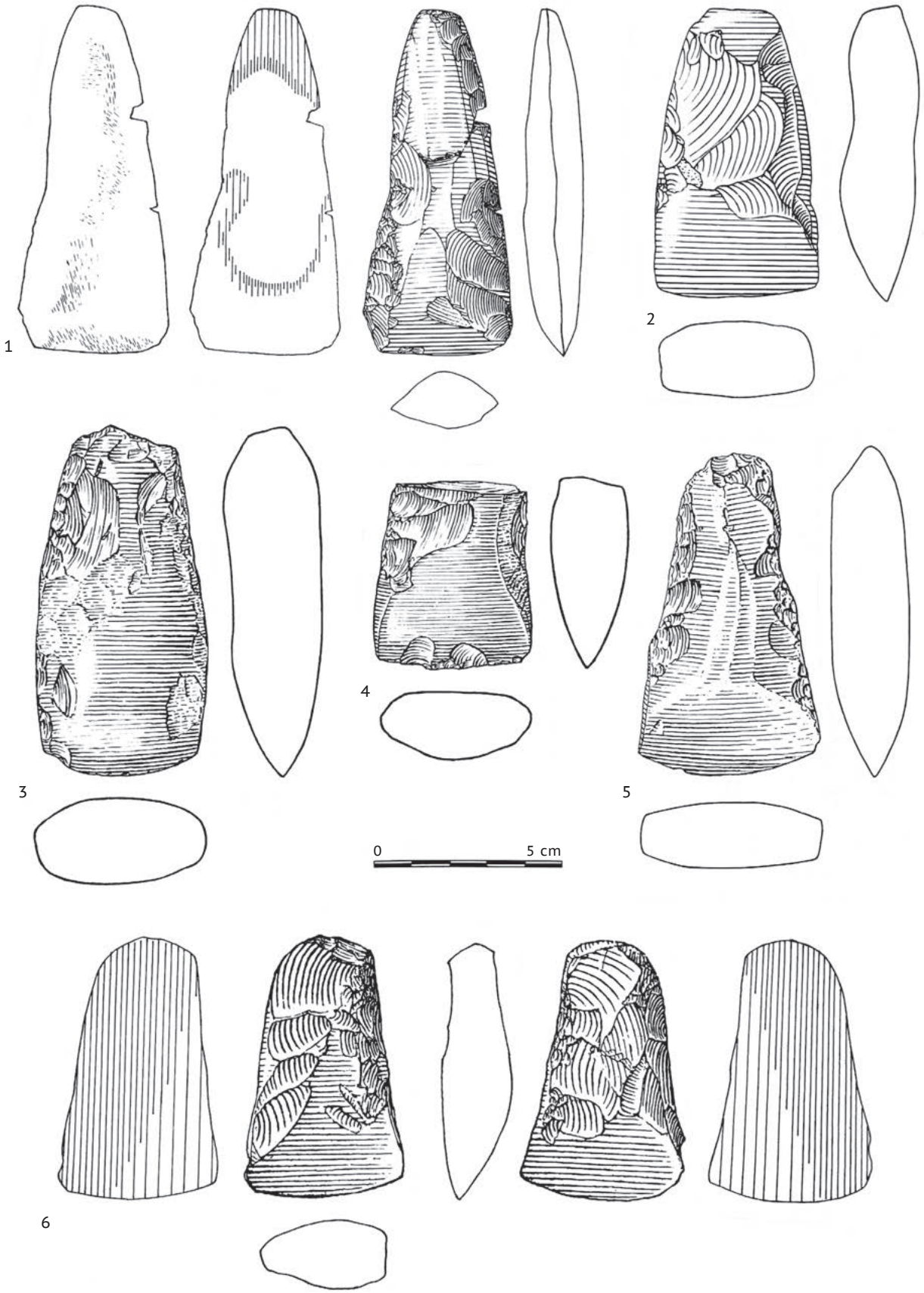


Plate XV. Morava (2–6) and Czech Silesia (1). 1 – Opava, Kateřinky u Opavy Cadastre; 2 – Nezamyslice; 3 – Nová Lhota; 4 – Otaslavice (Site I); 5 – Olomouc, Grave 1/1975 (after Šebela 1999); 6 – Olomouc, Slavonín Cadastre (Site I), Grave 72.

Plate XVI. Moravia (1–6). 1 – Otaslavice (Site III); 2 – Penčice; 3 – Ostrožská Nová Ves; 4 – Otaslavice (Site II); 5 – Pavlov, Grave 14/1982 (after Šebela 1999); 6 – Police.

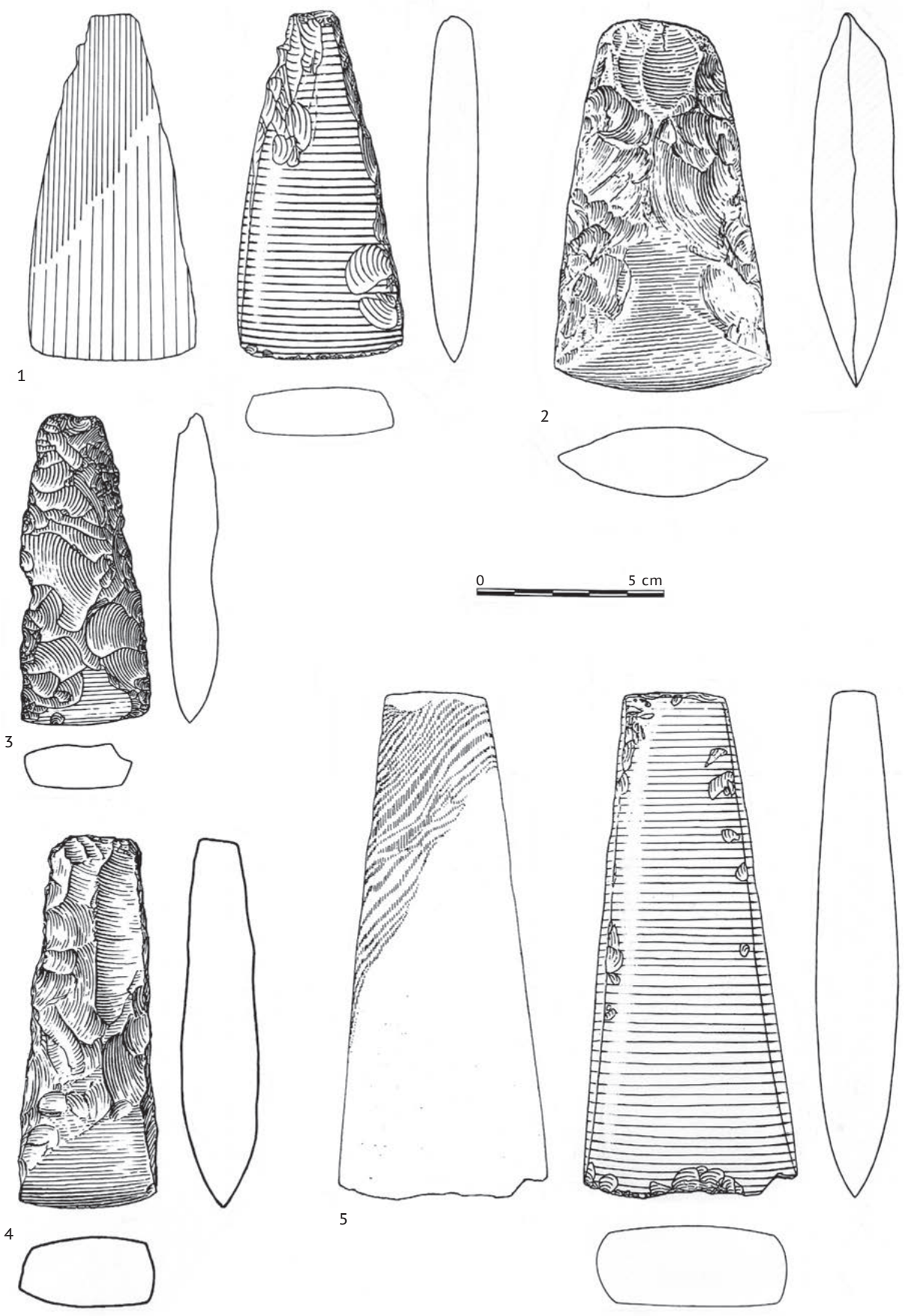


Plate XVII. Moravia (1–5). 1, 5 – Prusinovice (Site II); 2 – Prusinovice (Site I), Barrow 7/Group III (after Šebela 1999); 3 – Prusinovice (Site IV); 4 – Prusinovice (Site III).

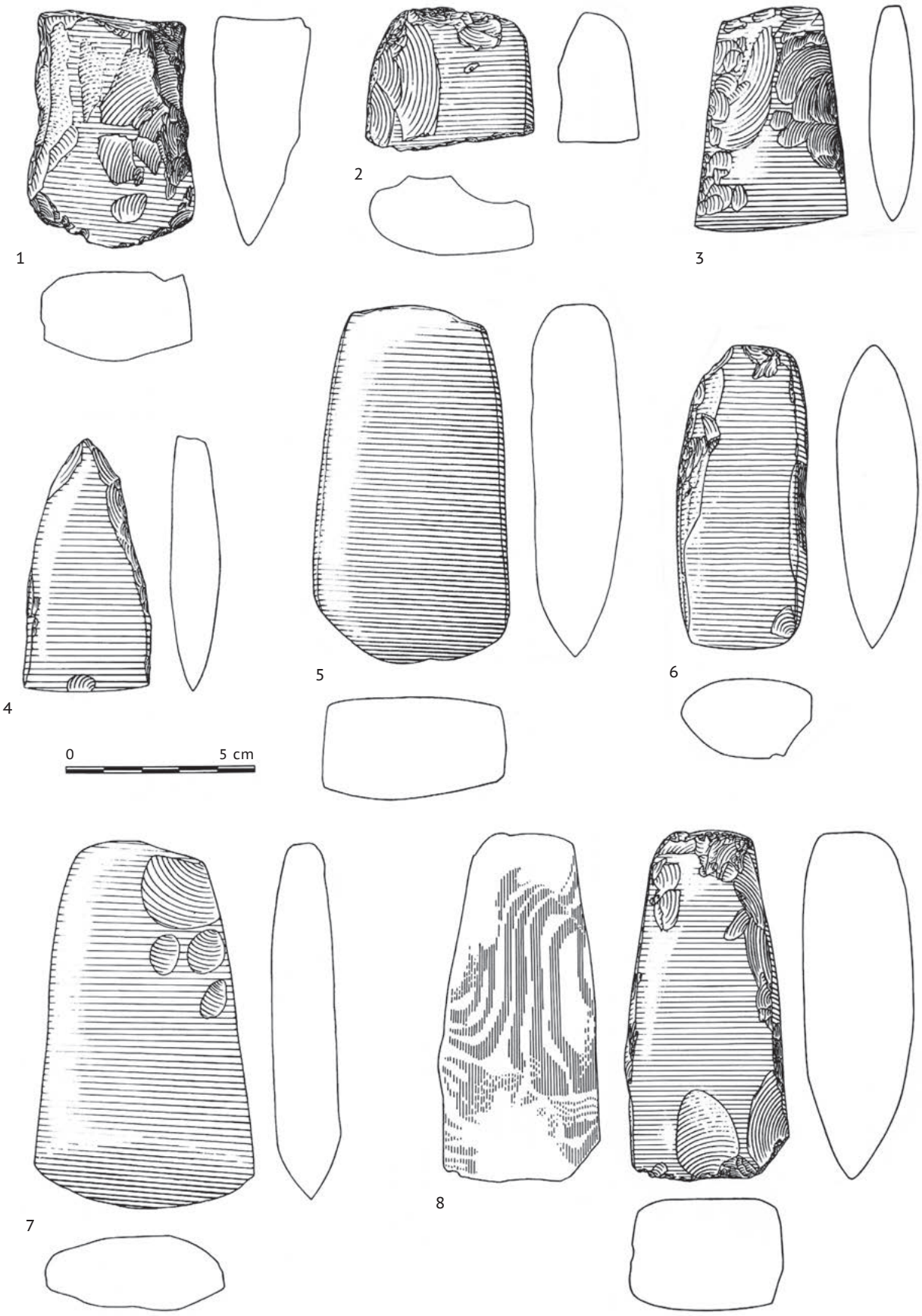


Plate XVIII. Moravia (1–8). 1 – Příbor (Site II); 2 – Příbor (Site III); 3 – Rozdrojovice; 4 – Radslavice; 5 – Prusinovice (Site V); 6 – Příbor (Site I); 7 – Rymice; 8 – Rožnov pod Radhoštěm, Hážovice Cadastre.

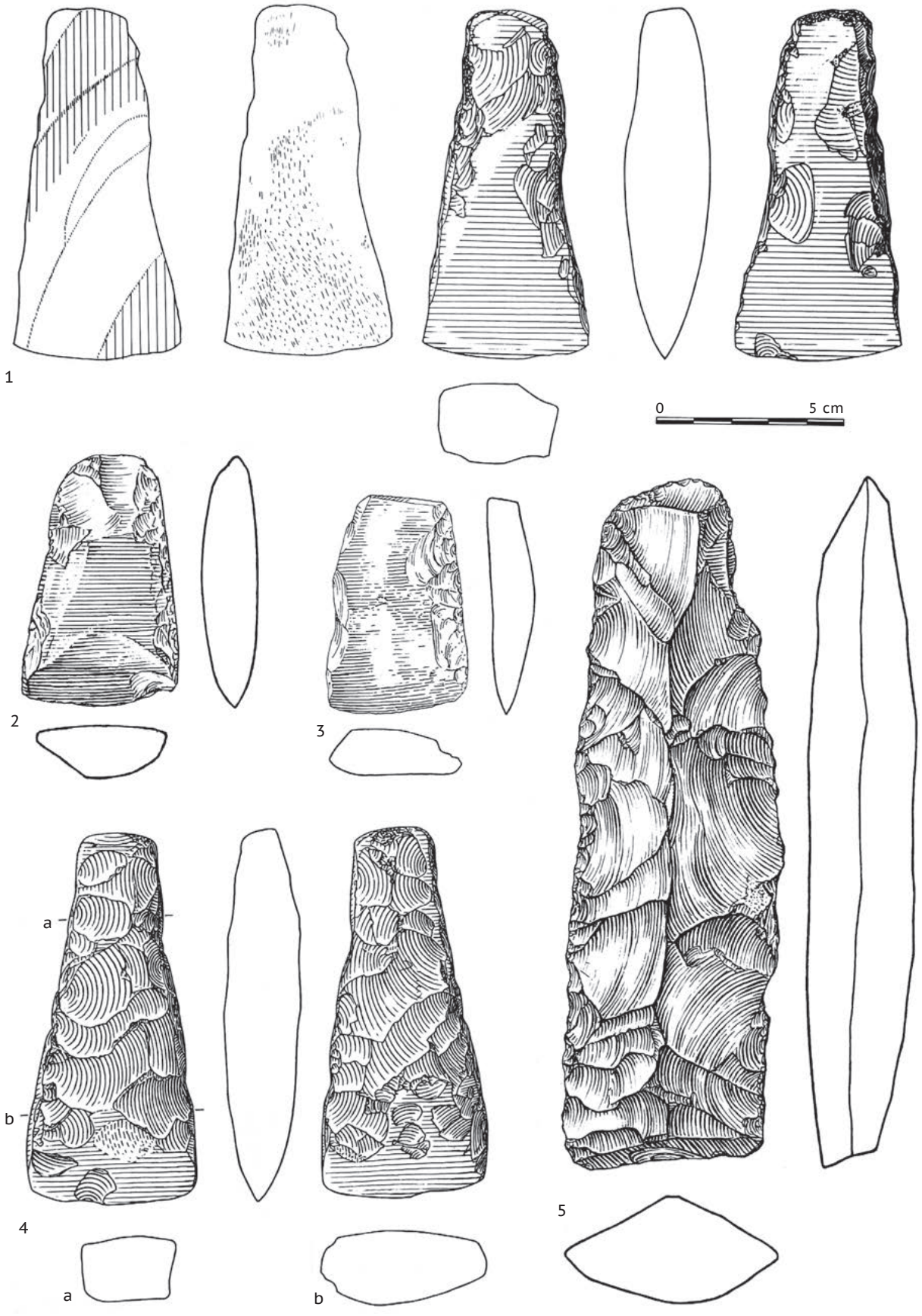


Plate XIX. Moravia (1–3, 5) and Silesia (4). 1 – Rudimov; 2 – Spytihněv; 3 – Slížany, Grave 7 (after Šebela 1999); 4a–b – Stará Ves, Nový Jičín District (Site II); 5 – Sedlnice.

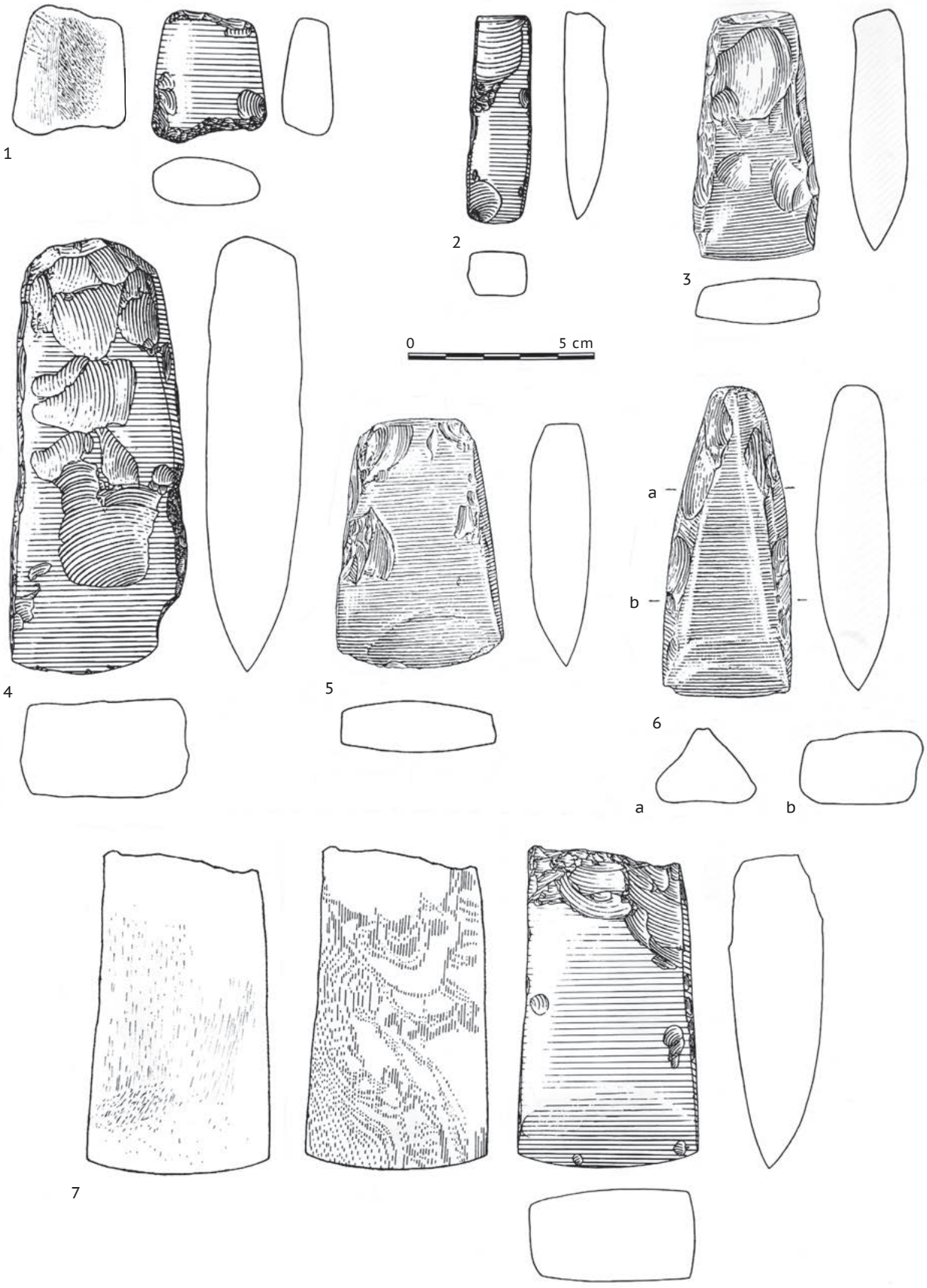


Plate XX. Moravia (1–3, 5–7) and Czech Silesia (4). 1, 2 – Slatinky; 3 – Stará Ves, Přerov District, Barrow 1 (after Šebela 1999); 4 – Stará Ves, Nový Jičín District (Site I); 5 – Stará Ves, Přerov District, Barrow 2 (after Šebela 1999); 6a–b – Stará Ves, Přerov District, Barrow 3 (after Šebela 1999); 7 – Skorotín.

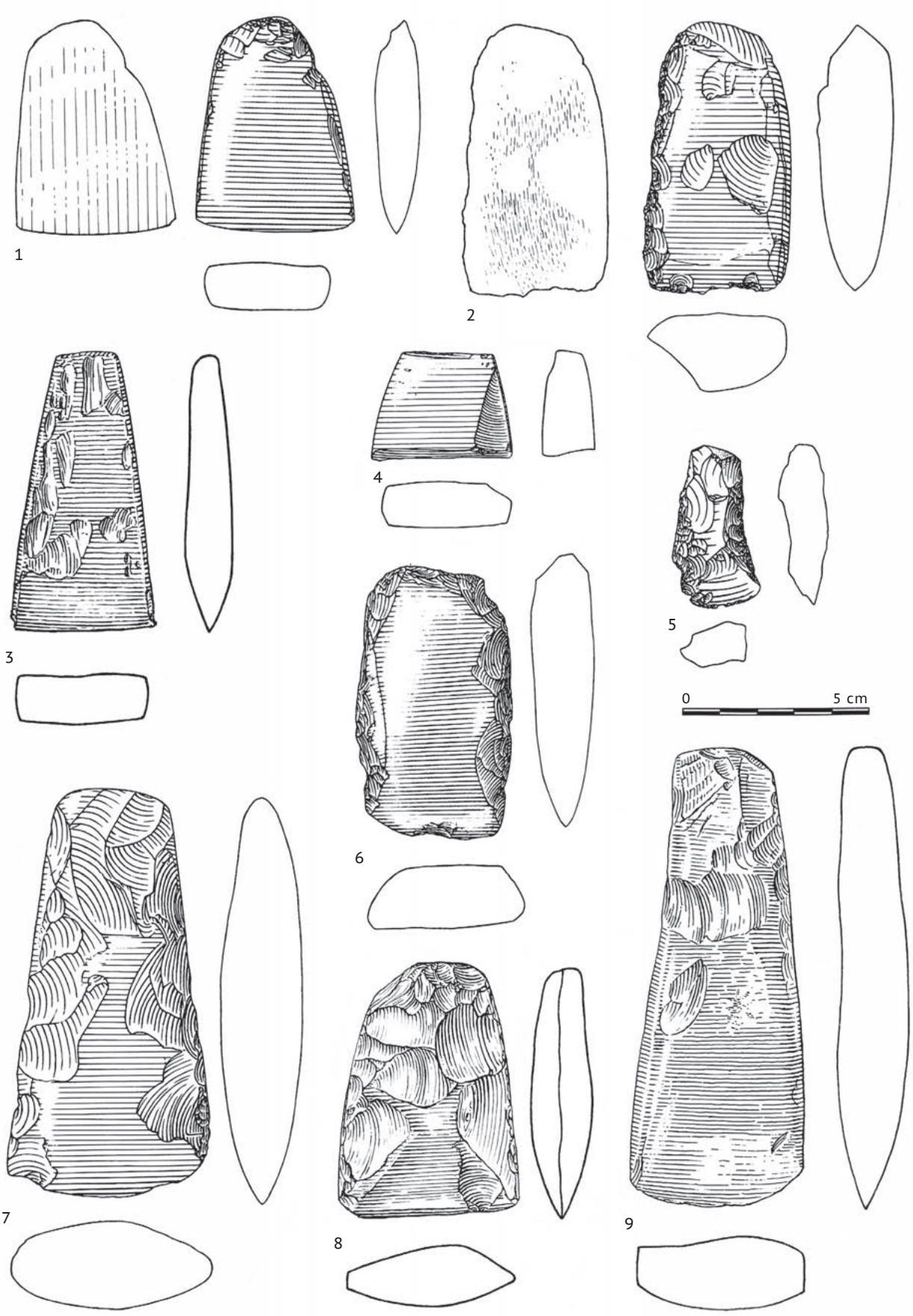


Plate XXI. Moravia (1–9). 1 – Tečovice; 2 – Stichovice (Site II); 3 – Stichovice (Site I); 4 – Uherský Brod (Site II); 5 – Těšetice, Znojmo District, Structure 363A; 6 – Uherský Brod (Site I); 7 – Slatinice; 8 – Tvarožná; 9 – Těšetice, Olomouc District, Grave 1/1966 (after Šebela 1999).

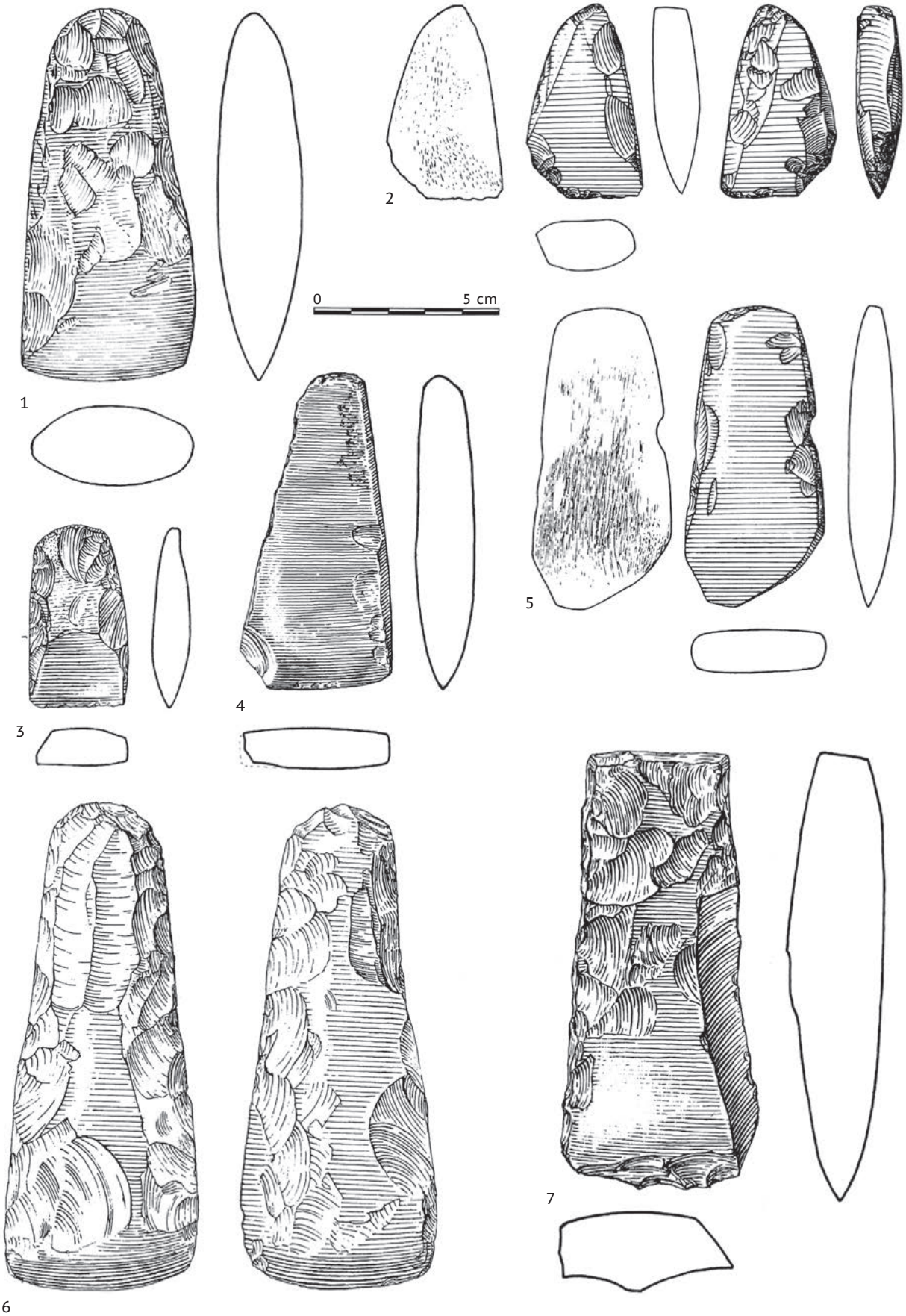


Plate XXII. Moravia (1–7). 1 – Určice (Site II), Grave 12/1993; 2 – Vrchoslavice, Grave 14; 3 – Želetice; 4 – Velká nad Veličkou (Site I); 5 – Uherský Brod (Site II); 6 – Veselíčko (Site I); 7 – Velký Týnec.

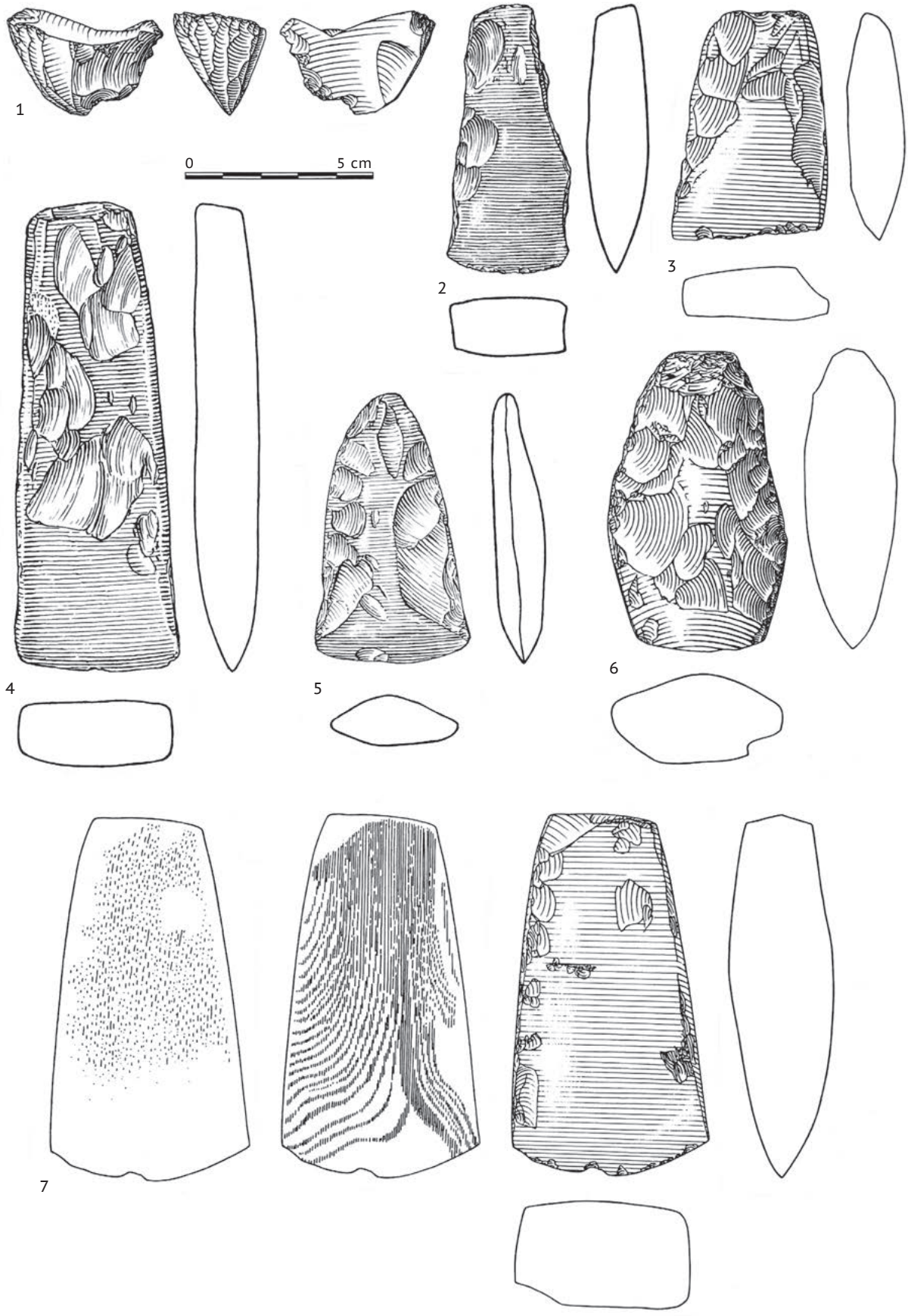


Plate XXIII. Moravia (1–7). 1 – Želešice, 2 – Veselá; 3 – Velké Pavlovice; 4 – Určice (Site I); 5 – Vícemeřice; 6 – Veselíčko (Site II); 7 – Vracov.

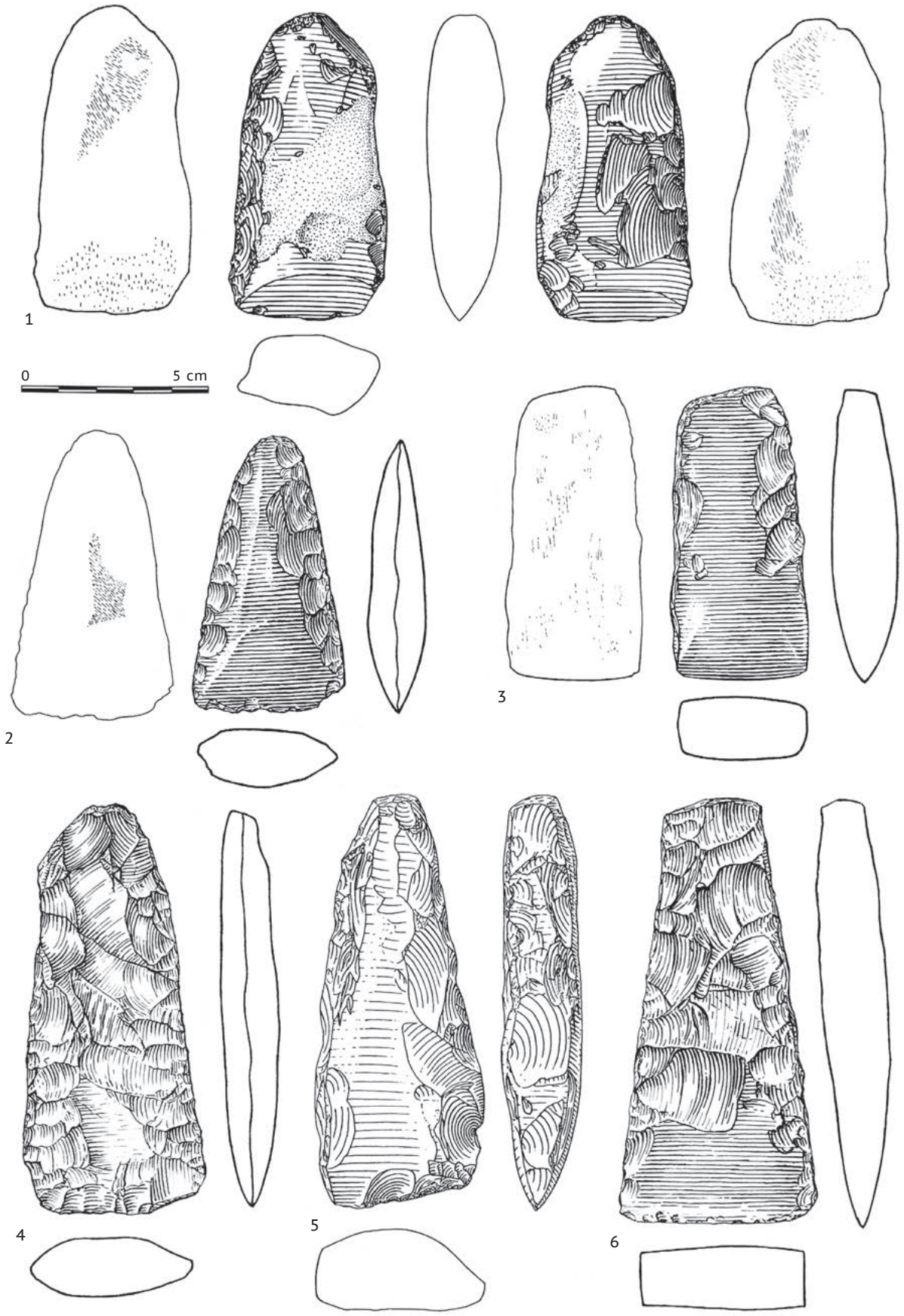


Plate XXIV. Moravia (1–6). 1 – Žopy; 2, 3 – Žeranovice; 4 – Vícemilice (Site I), Grave 5/1937 (after Šebela 1999); 5 – Velehrad; 6 – Vranovice.

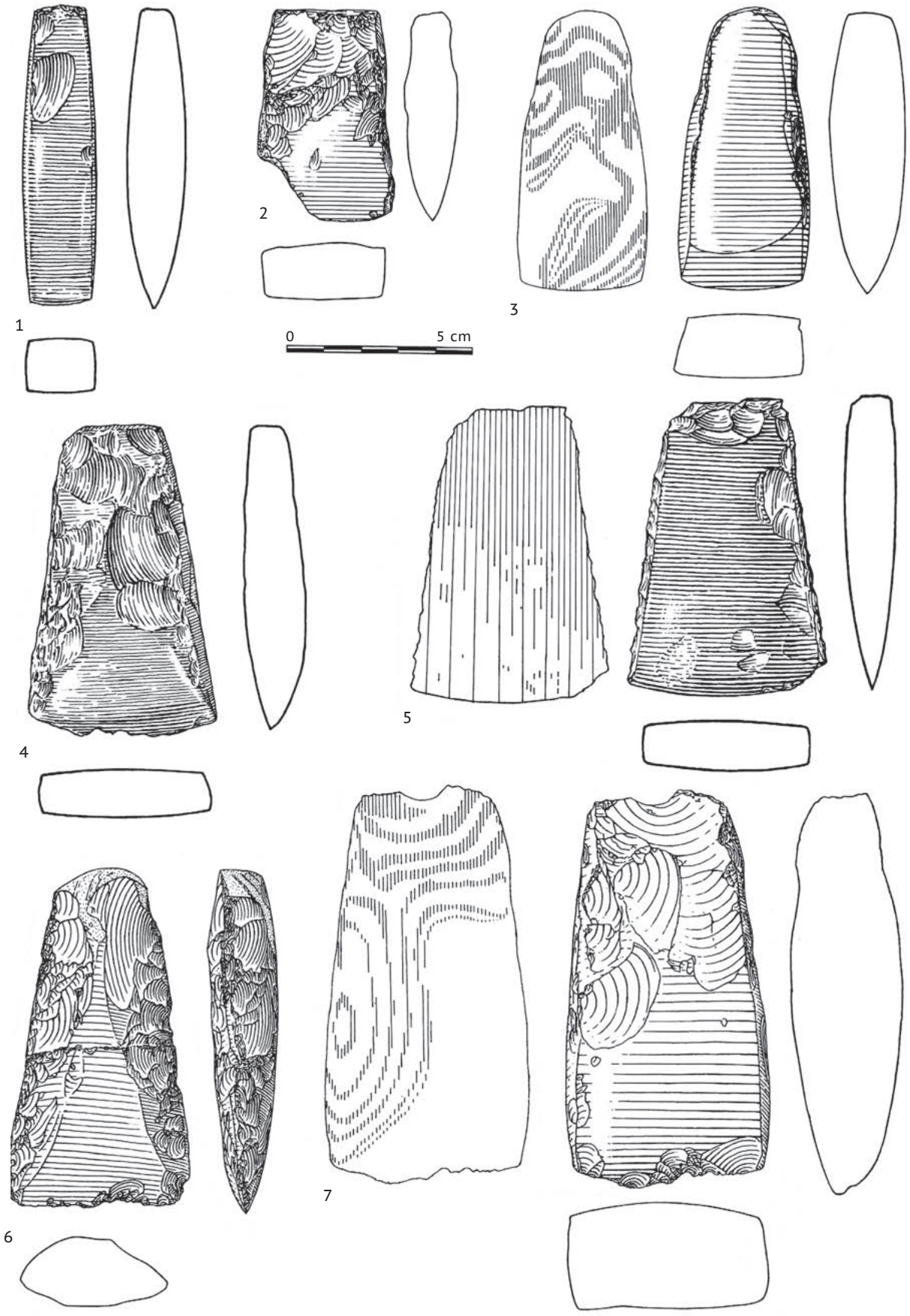


Plate XXV. Moravia (1–4, 6, 7) and Czech Silesia (5). 1 – Zástřizly; 2 – Moravia; 3 – Zlín, Prštné Cadastre; 4 – Týn nad Bečvou, Barrow 1/Group II; 5 – Silesia, 6 – Vřesovice (Site I), 7 – Zádveřice.

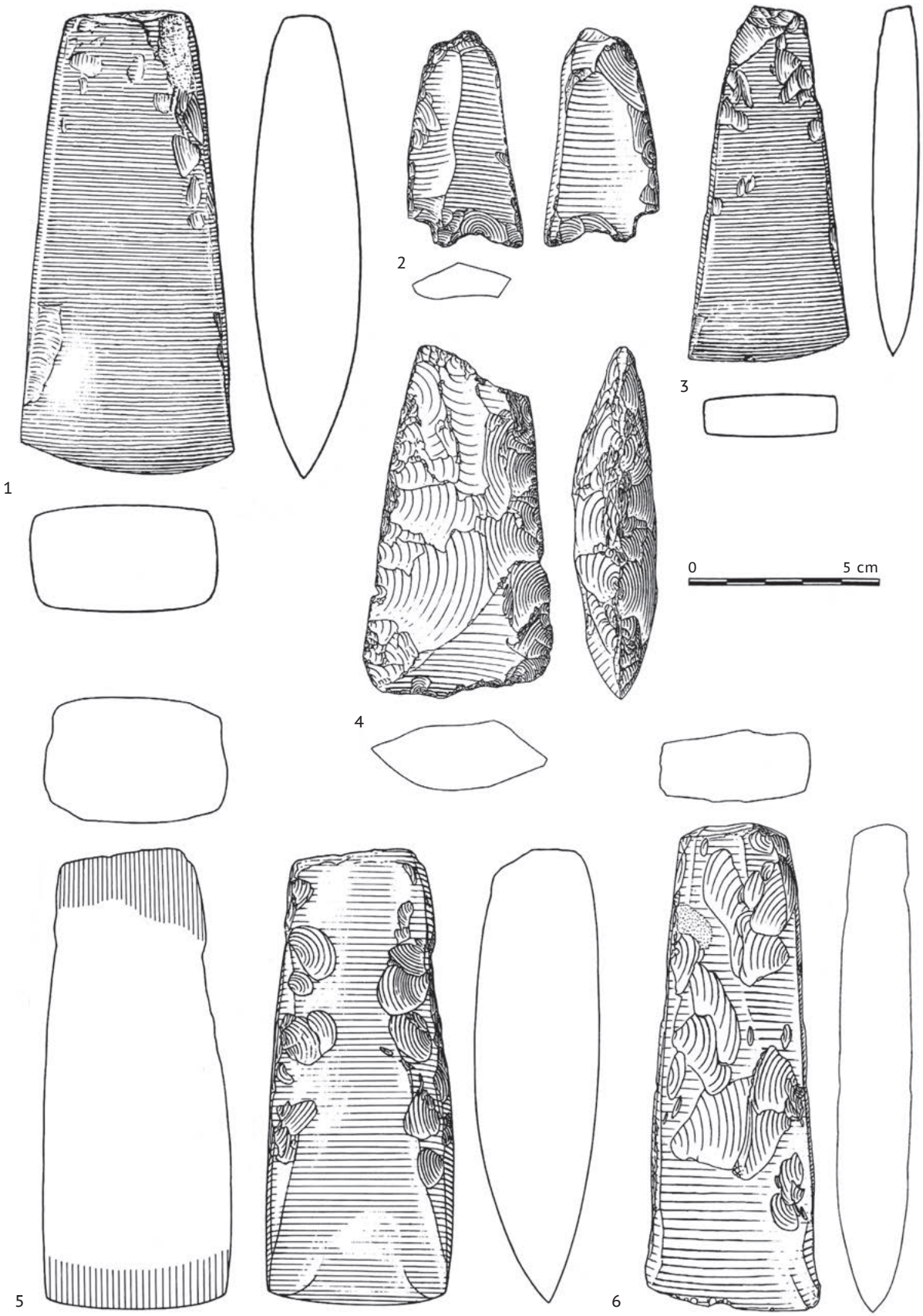


Plate XXVI. Moravia (2, 4–6) and Czech Silesia (1, 3). 1,3 – Silesia; 2 – Hoštice-Heroltice, Hoštice Cadastre, Grave 863 (after Matějíčková 2009); 4 – Záhoří; 5 – Bzová; 6 – Prostějov and surroundings.

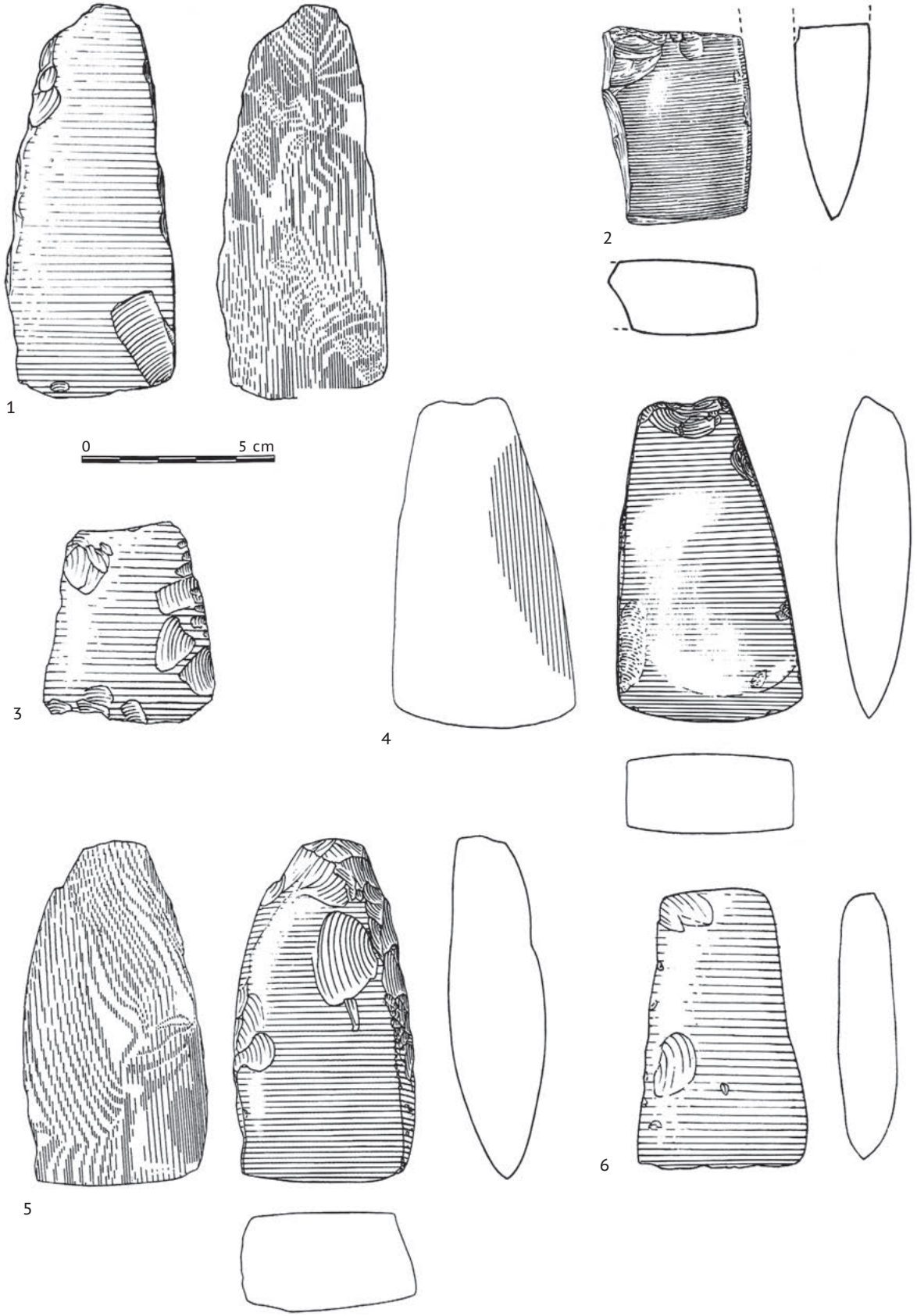


Plate XXVII. Moravia (1–6a–b). 1 – Luleč (drawn after photo, see Skutil 1946, Fig. 31); 2 – Velká nad Veličkou (Site II), 3 – Velké Hoštice, Structure 48/1993 (after Janák 2005); 4 – Hranice and surroundings; 5 – Valašské Meziříčí and surroundings; 6 – Lhota (Site I).

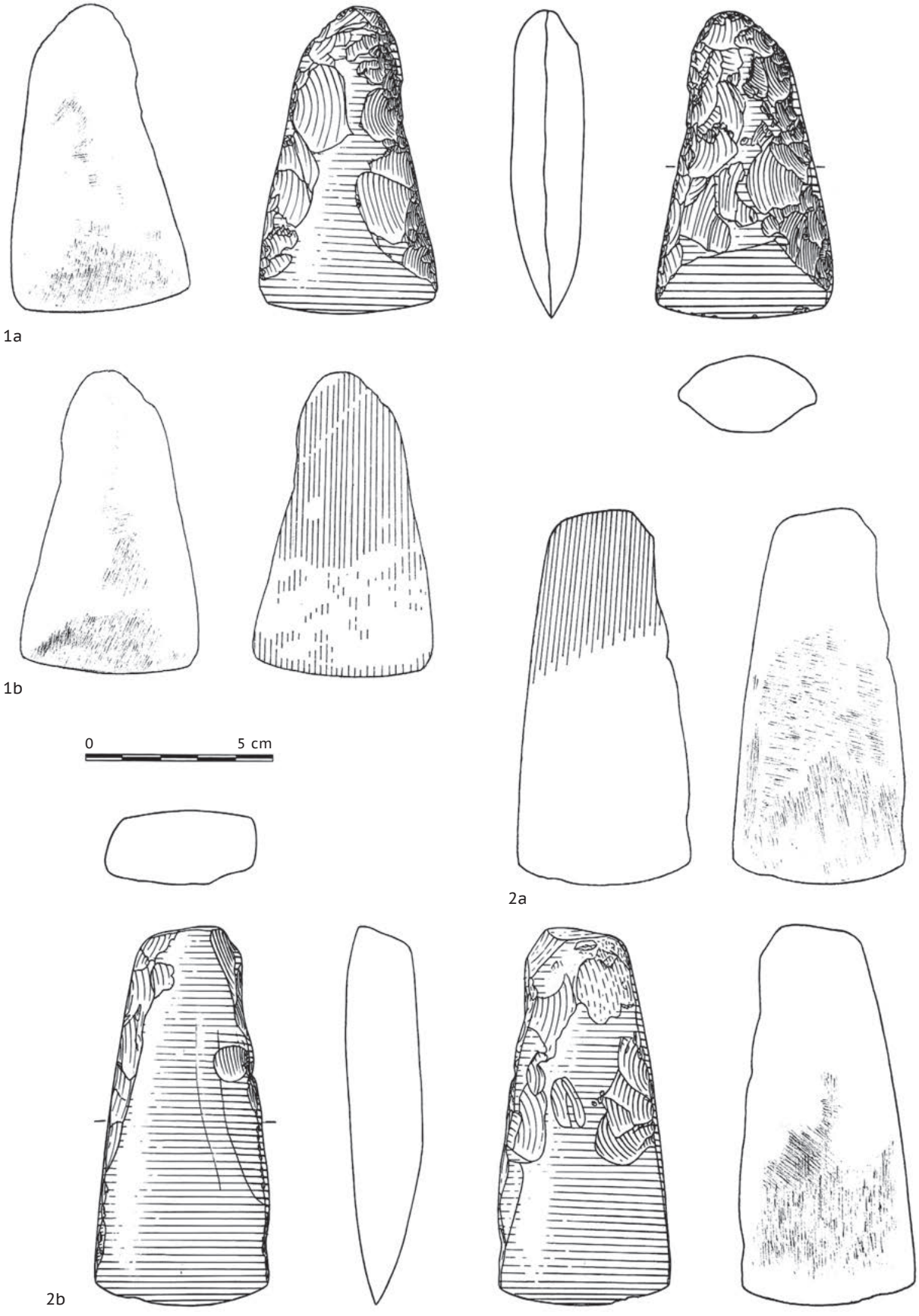


Plate XXVIII. Moravia (1–2). 1a–b – Olomouc, Slavonín Cadastre (Site II), Grave 164; 2a–b – Olomouc, Nemilany Cadastre, Grave 19.

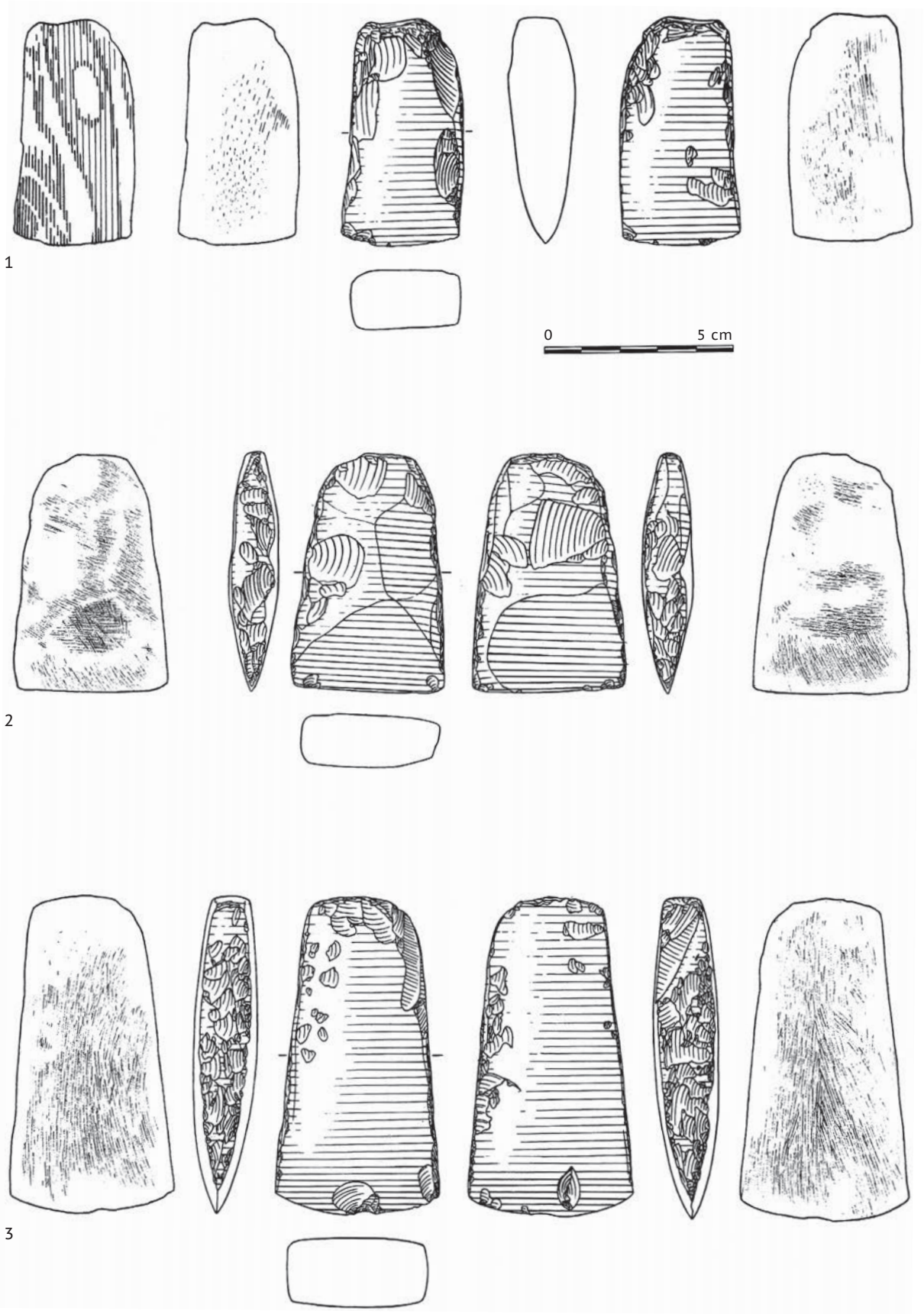


Plate XXIX. Moravia (1) and Bohemia (2, 3). 1 – Bílovice; 2 – Dobruška; 3 – Byzhradec (Site I).

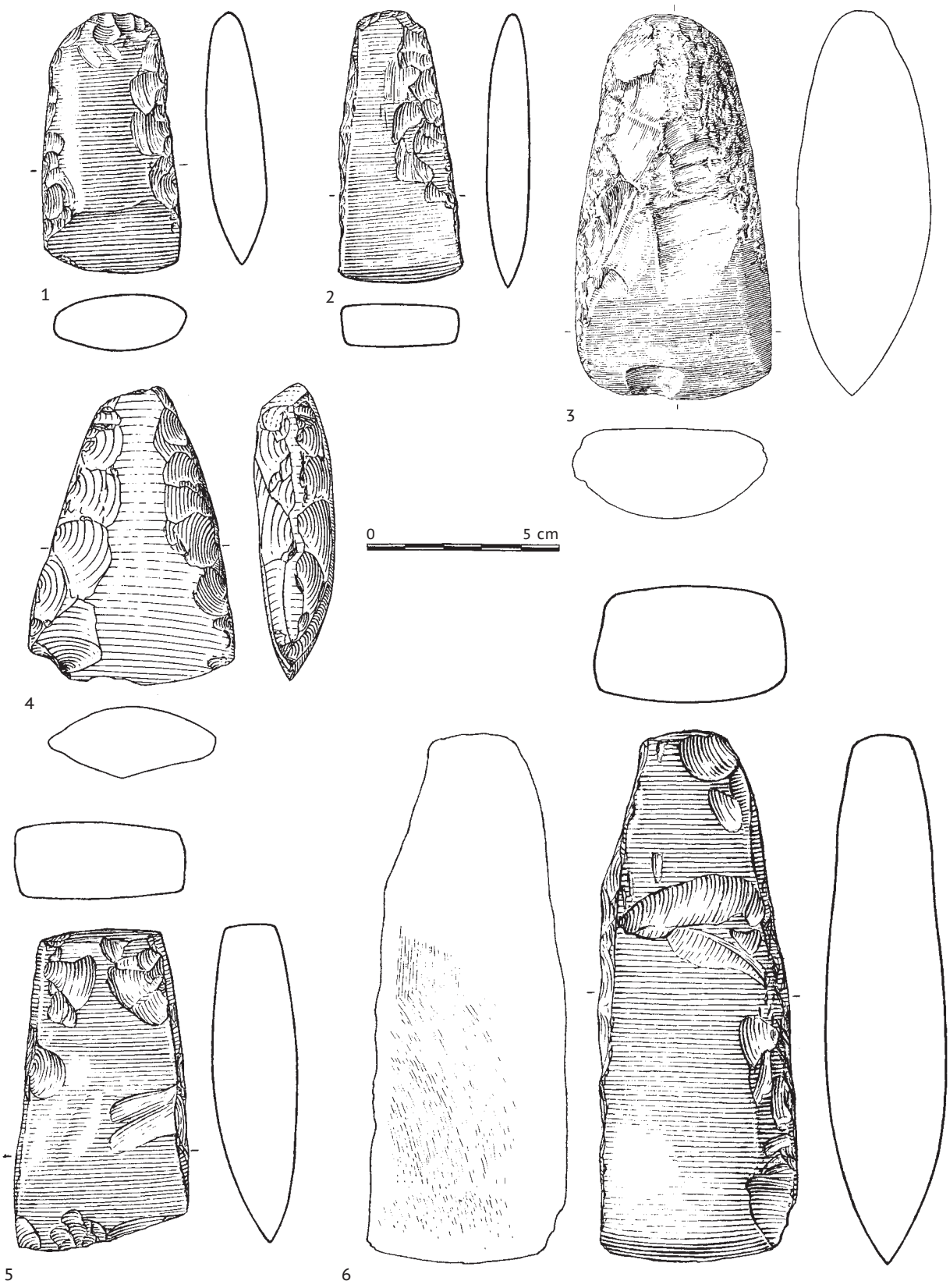


Plate XXX. Moravia (1–5) and Czech Silesia (6). 1 – Dětkovice, Grave; 2 – Hrubčice; 3 – Holešov, Grave 63; 4 – Lazníky; 5 – Lhota (Site II); 6 – Holasovice.

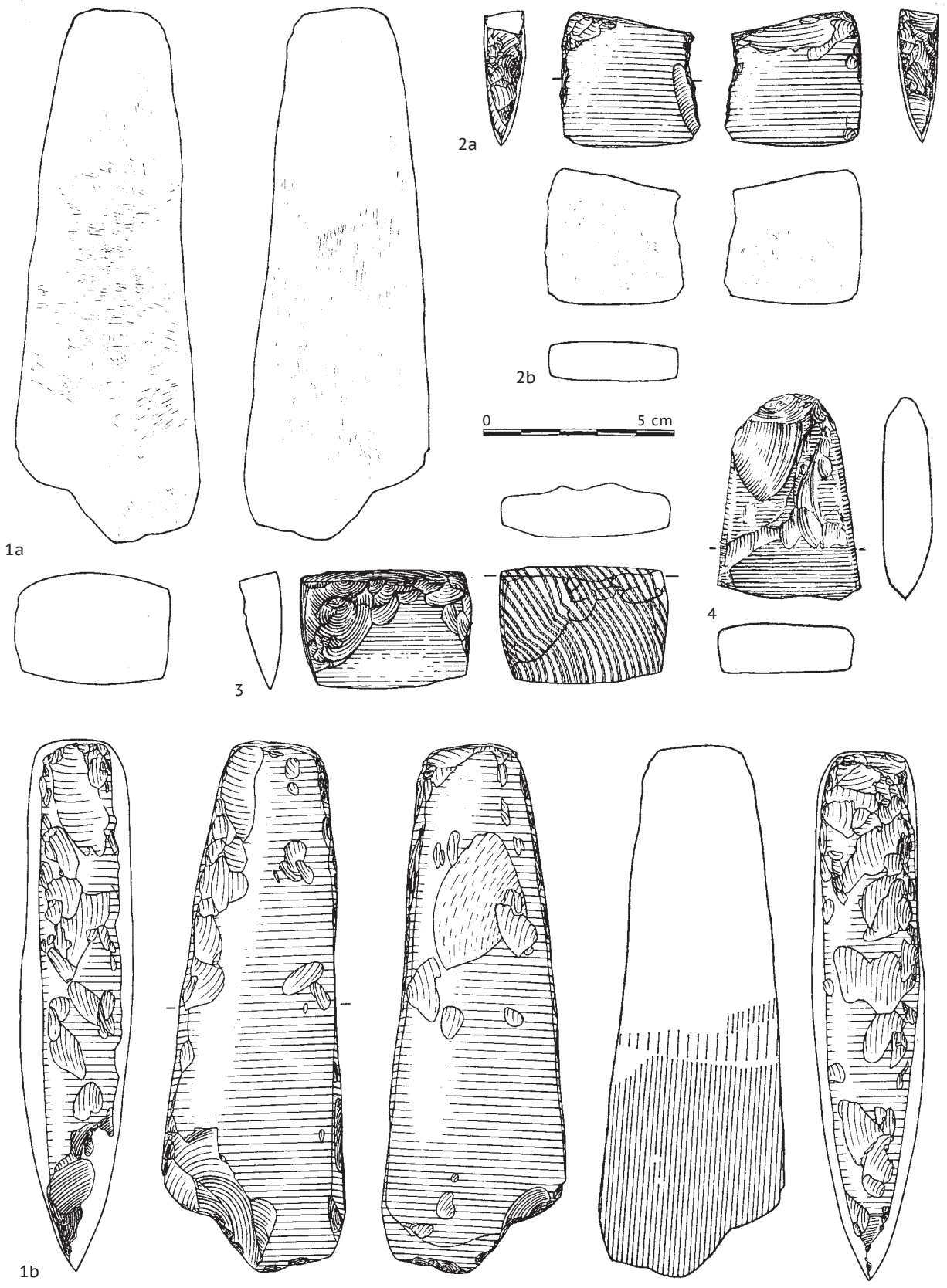


Plate XXXI. Moravia (1–4). 1a–b – Malé Hradisko; 2a–b – Čelčice; 3 – Suchá Loz; 4 – Hroznová Lhota.

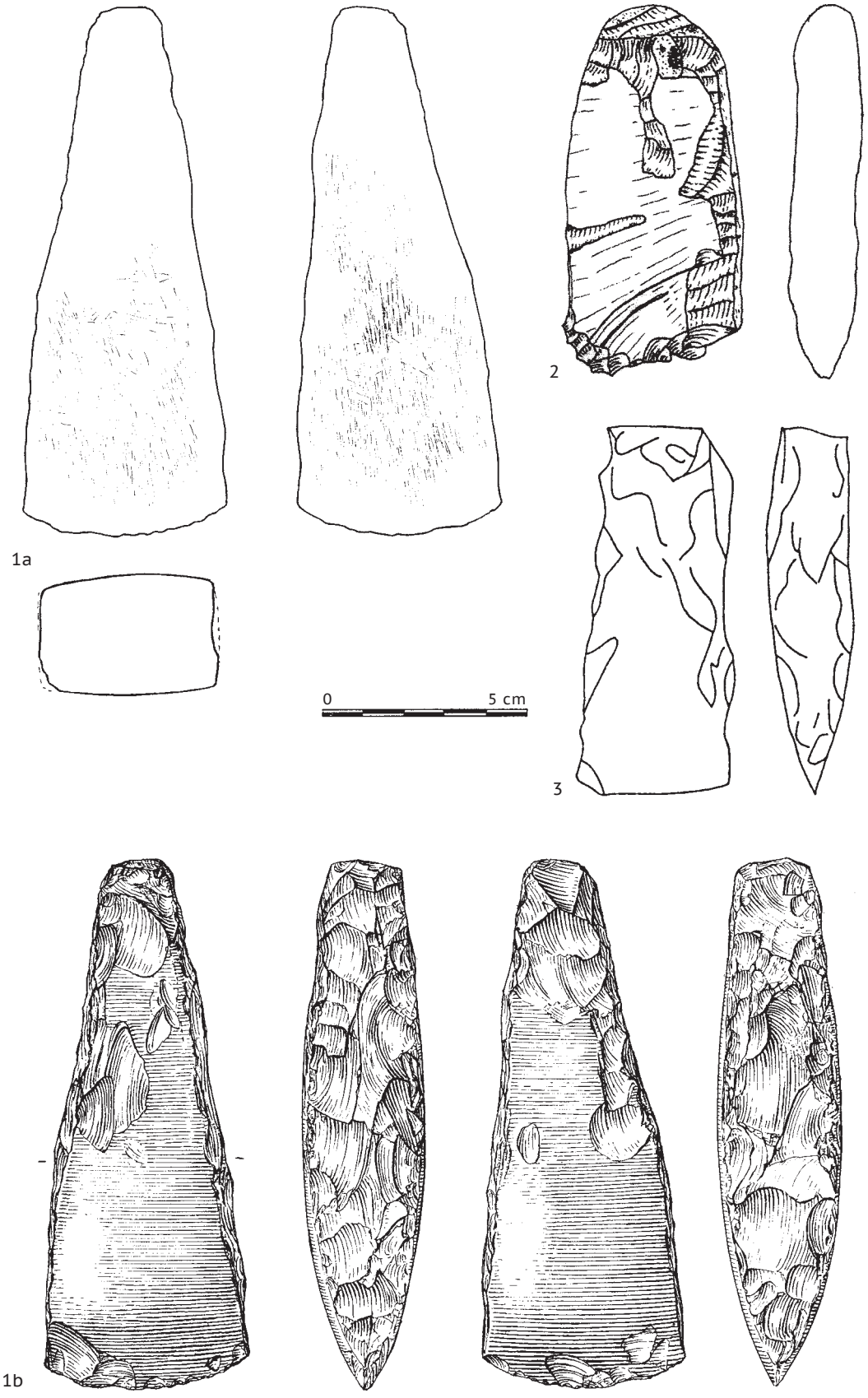


Plate XXXII. Bohemia (1), Czech Silesia (2) and Moravia (3). 1a–b – Kolín (Site I), Grave 12; 2 – Velké Albrechtice (after Fryč 2009); 3 – Rýmařov and surroundings (after Janák 2000).

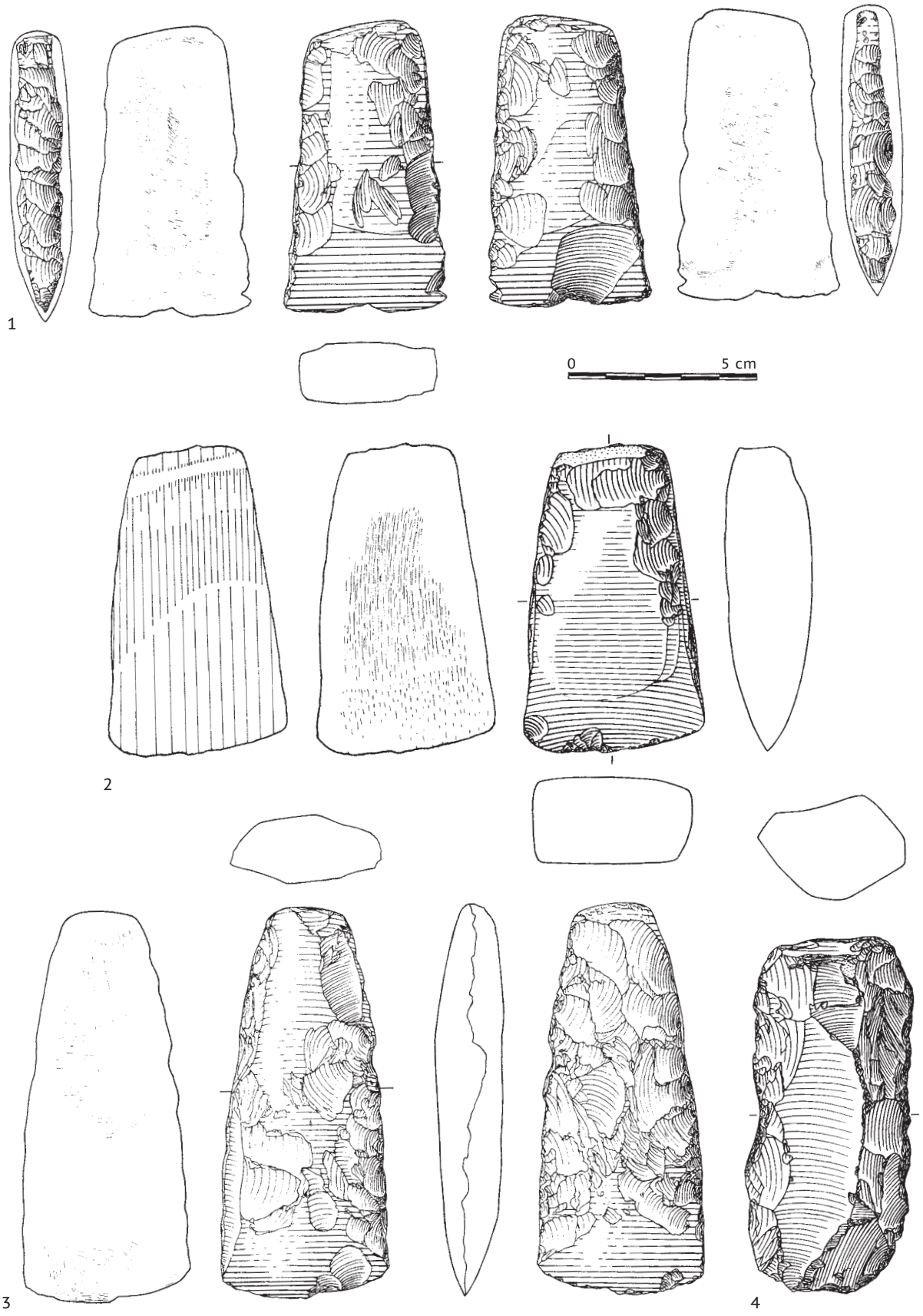


Plate XXXIII. Bohemia (1–4). 1 – Barchov; 2 – Dolní Černilov; 3 – Břešťany, Grave 1/1982; 4 – Byzhradec (Site II).

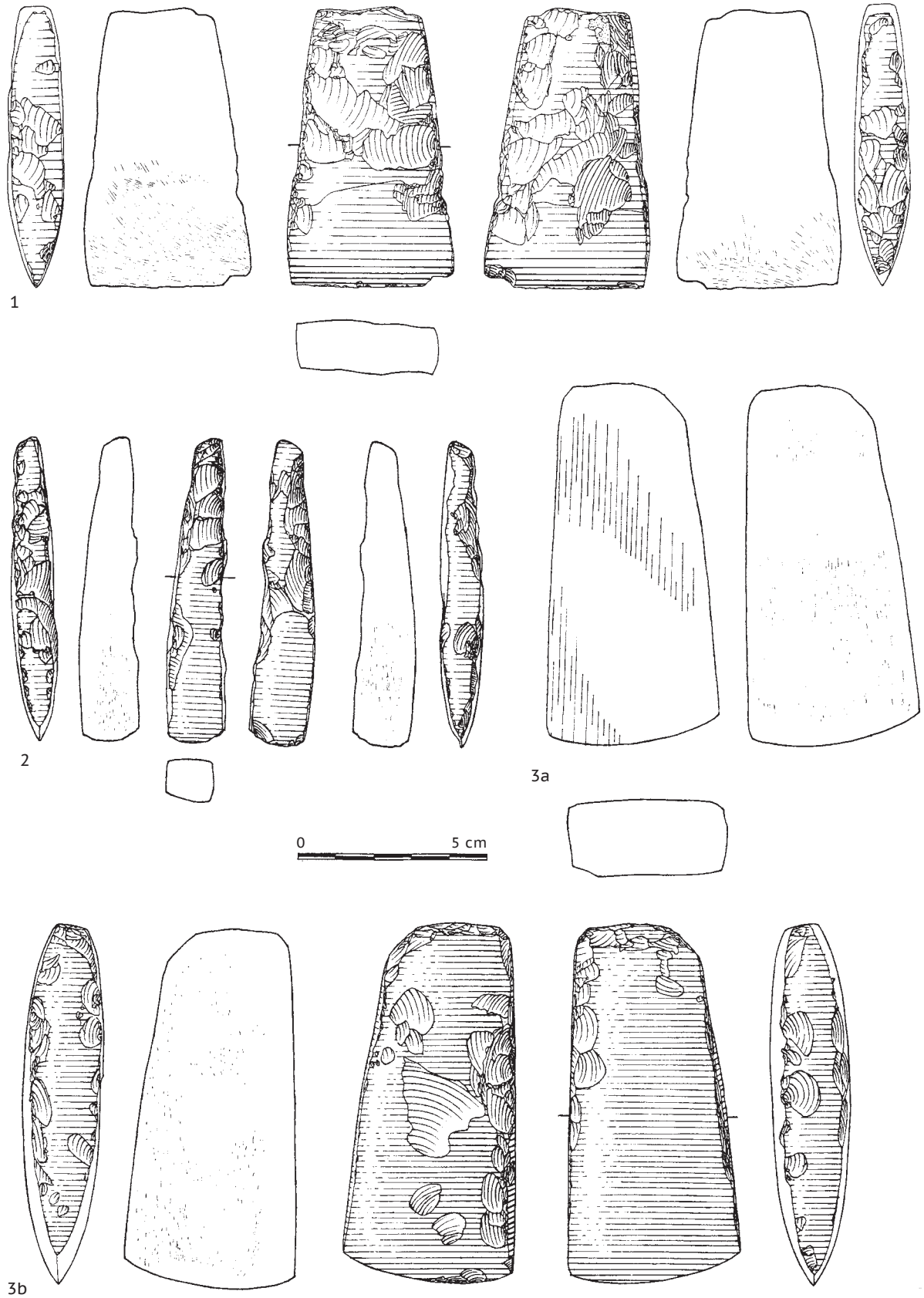


Plate XXXIV. Bohemia (1–4). 1 – Dolní Ředice; 2 – Běšice, Grave 1/1936; 3a–b – Dolní Krupá.

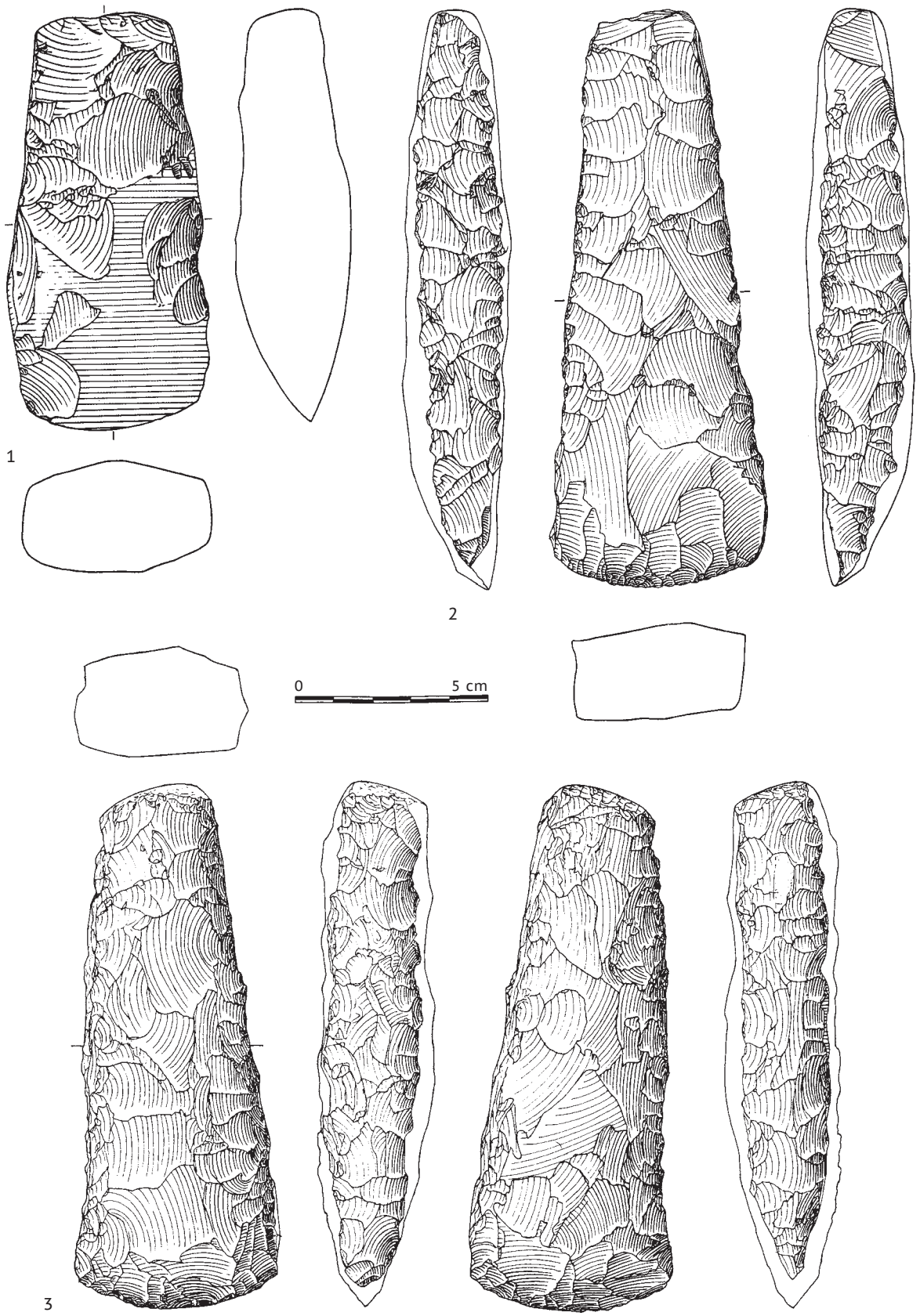


Plate XXXV. Bohemia (1–3). 1 – Hryzely, Grave (?); 2 – Duchcov (Site IV); 3 – Hradsko.

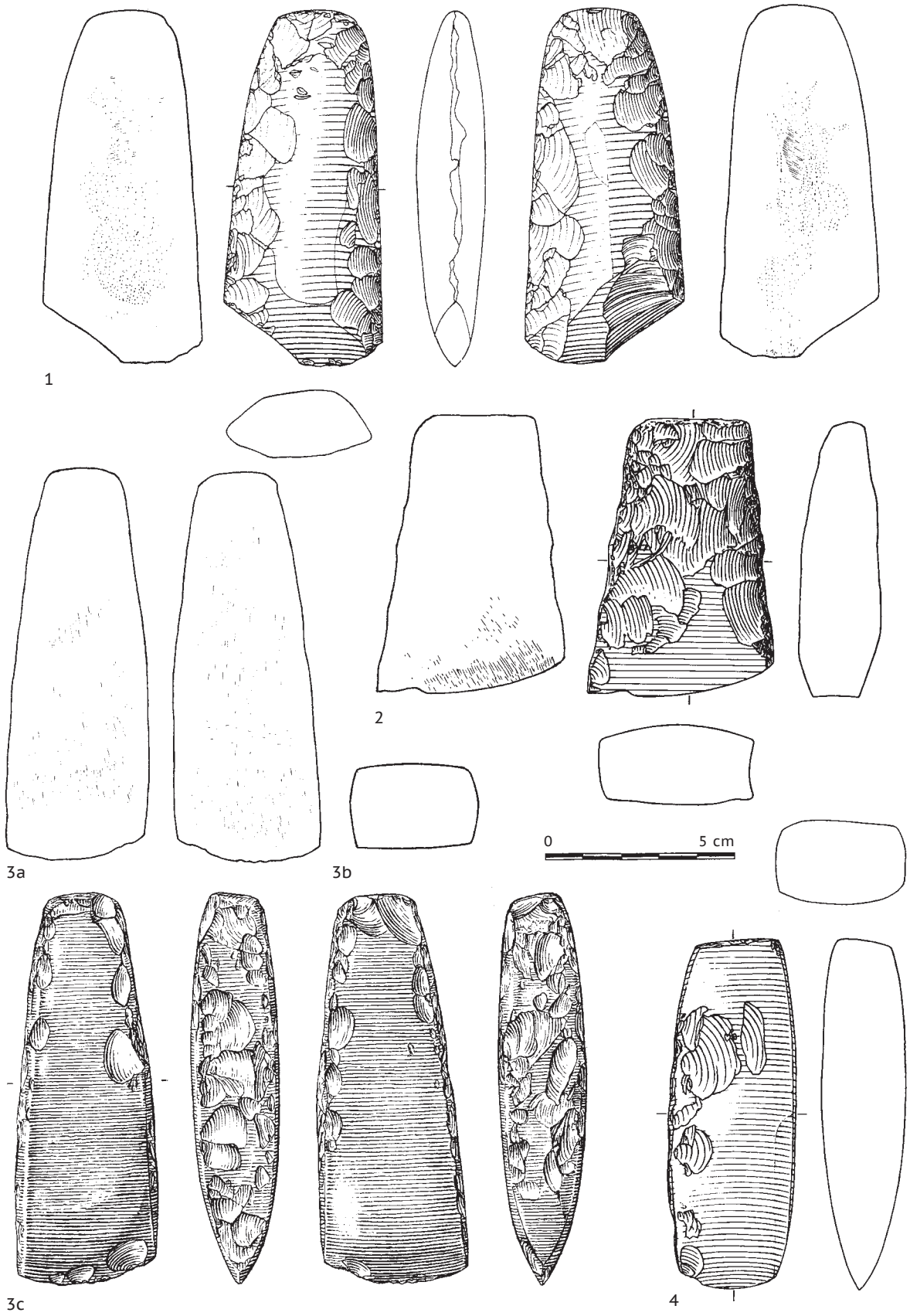


Plate XXXVI. Bohemia (1–4). 1 – Heřmanice; 2 – Hospozín; 3a–c – Kolín (Site I), Grave 14; 4 – Hradec Králové and surroundings.

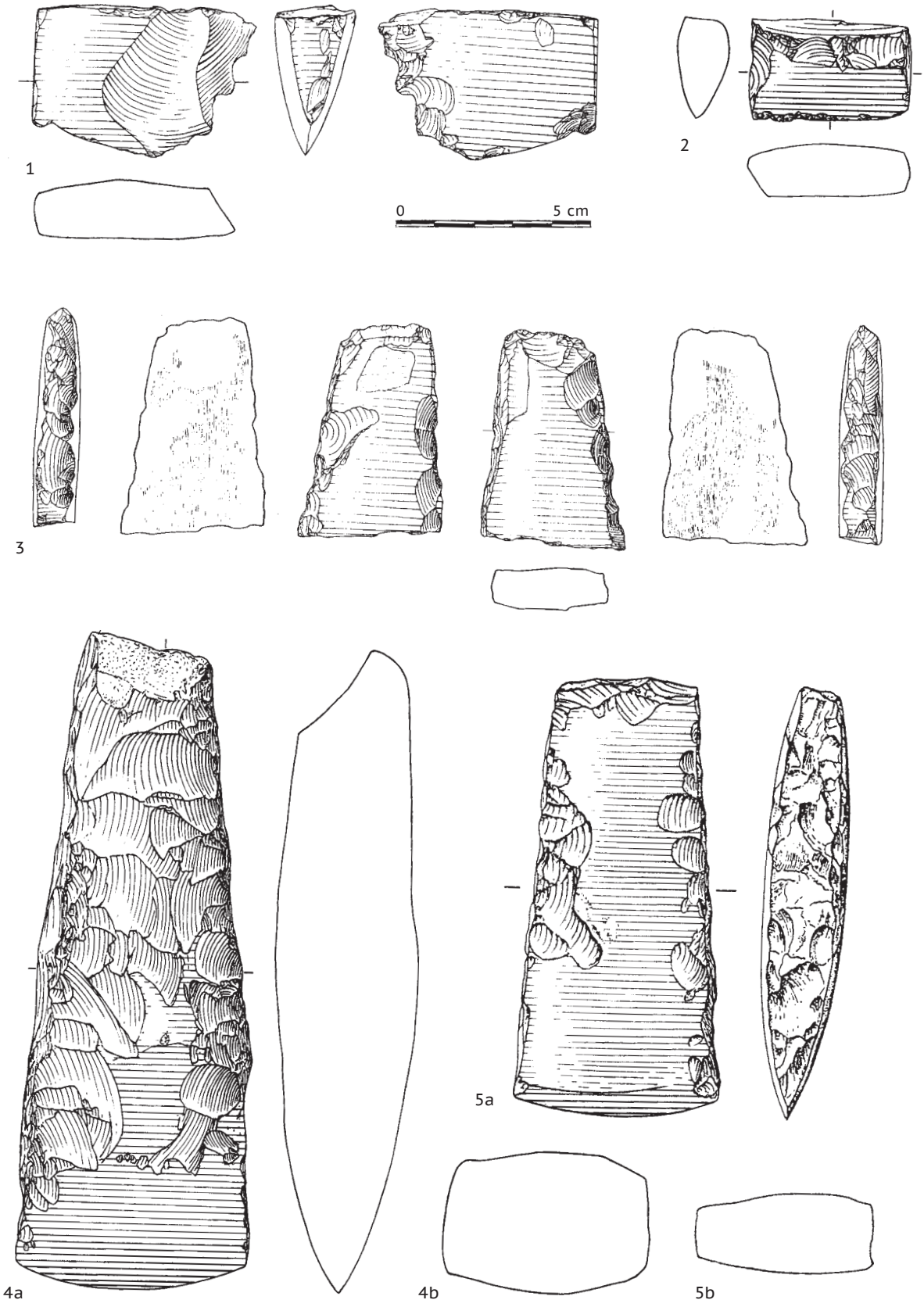


Plate XXXVII. Bohemia (1, 2, 4, 5) and Moravia (3): 1 – Kopisty, Structure 1/1980; 2 – Kukleny; 3 – Štramberk; 4a–b – Kutná Hora (Site I), Grave; 5a–b – Prosmyky, Grave 1/1900.

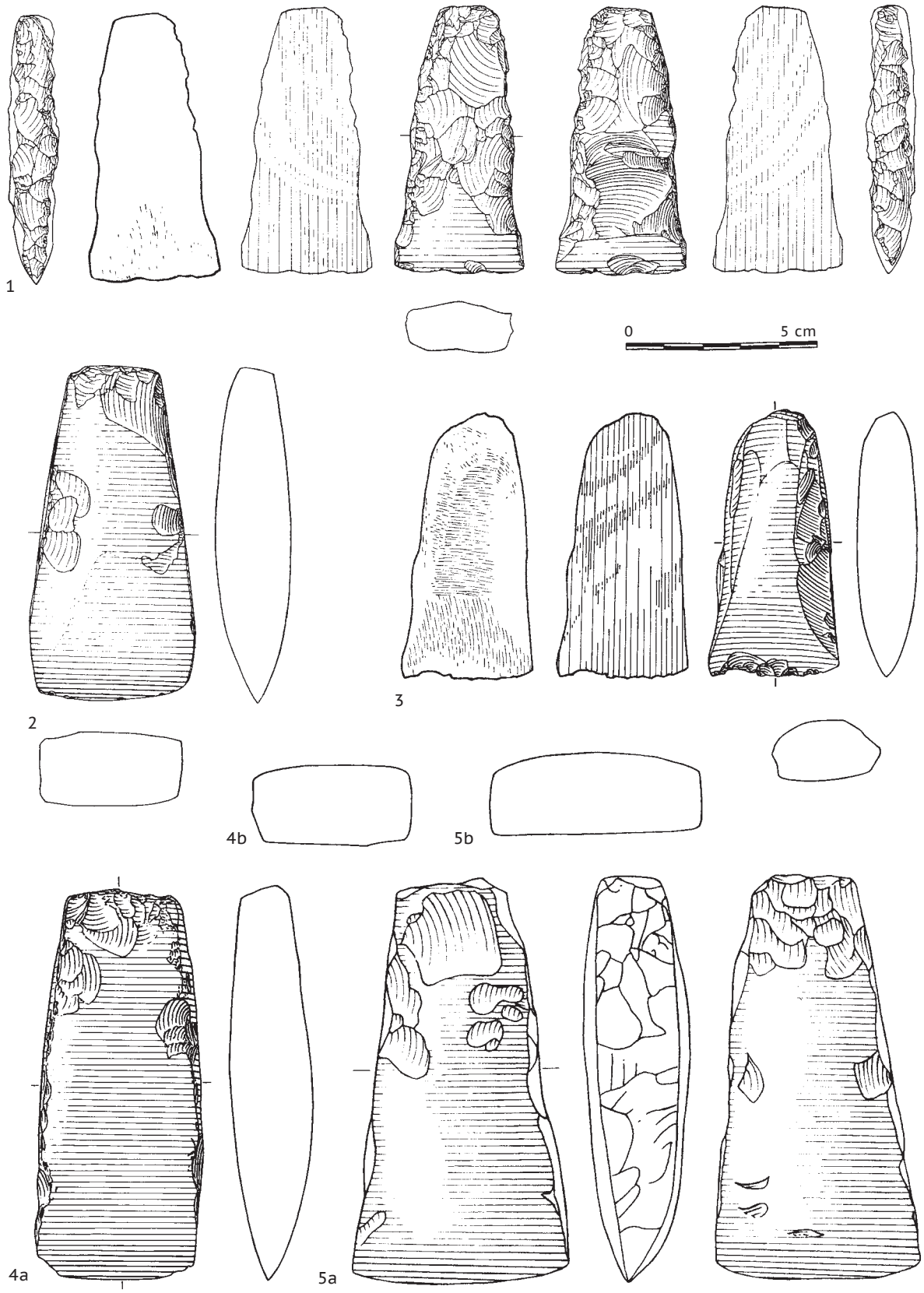


Plate XXXVIII. Bohemia (1–5). 1 – Sobčice; 2 – Libiš; 3 – Chlum; 4a–b – Stéblová; 5a–b – Litoměřice, Depot (after Jiráň ed. 2008).

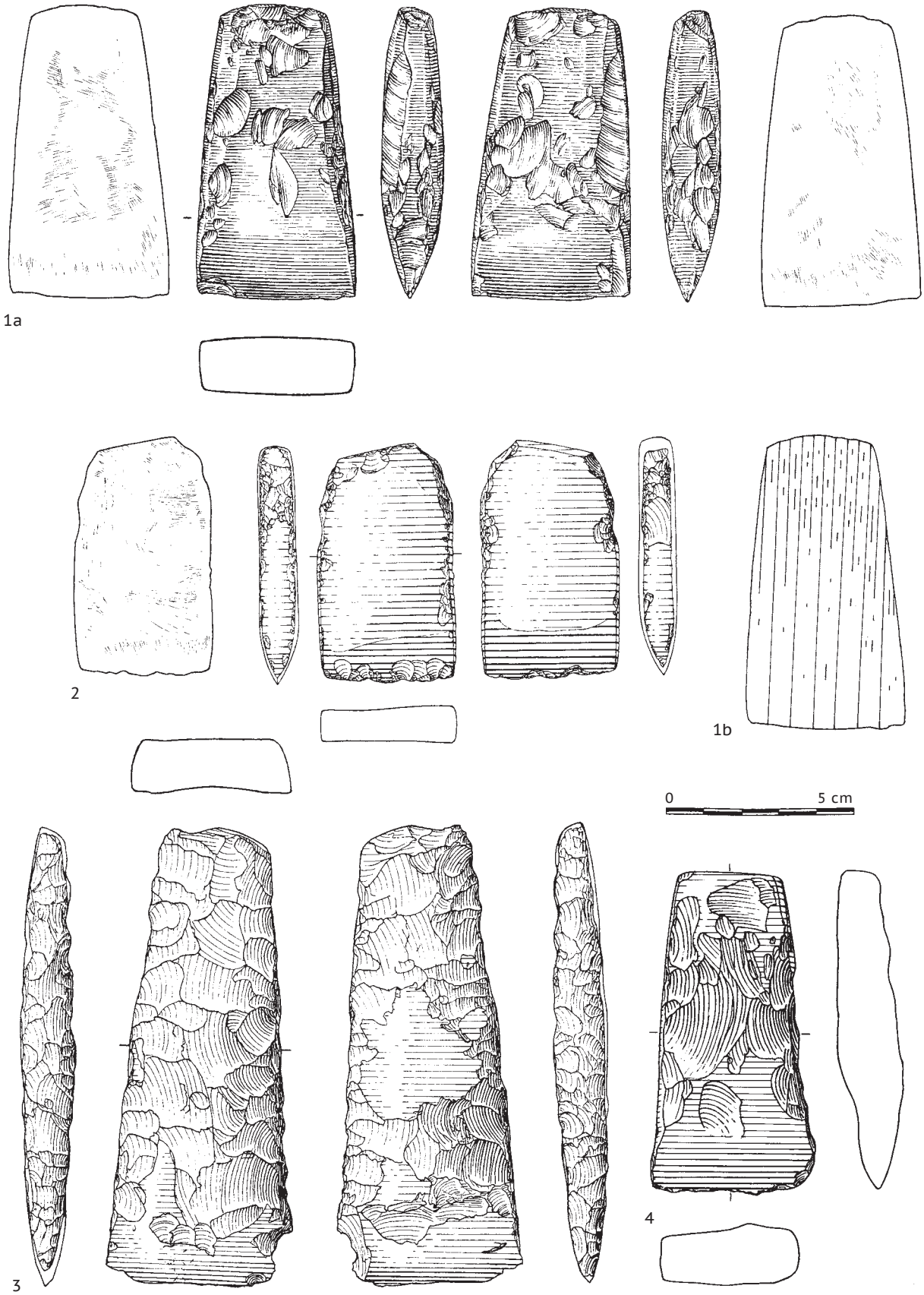


Plate XXXIX. Bohemia (1–4). 1a–b – Měšice, Structure 8/1988; 2 – Nížebohy; 3 – Pátek, Grave 3; 4 – Nymburk.

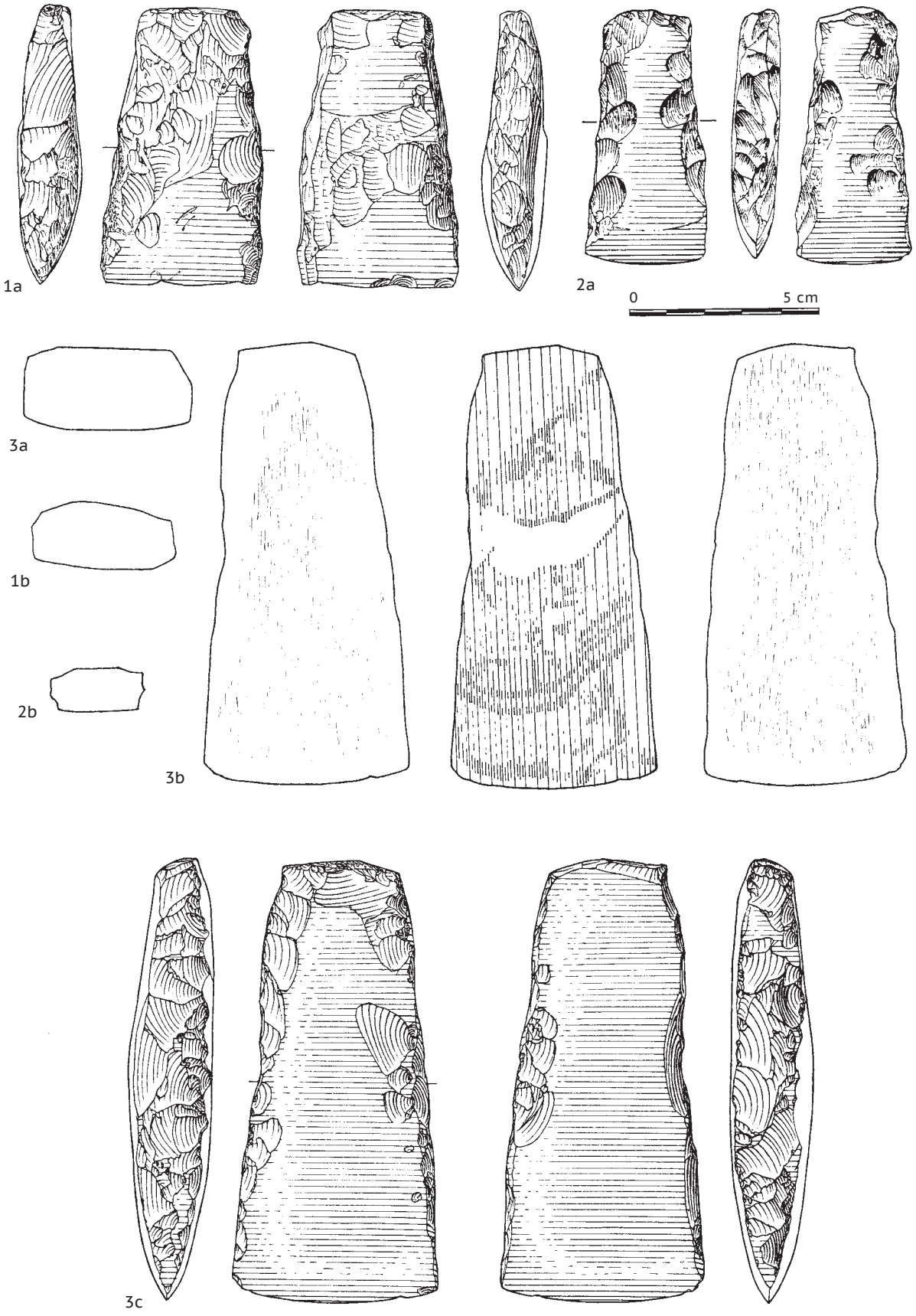


Plate XL. Bohemia (1–3). 1a–b – Třebonice, Grave 1; 2a–b – Trmice, Grave 8/1987; 3a–c – Rohozec.

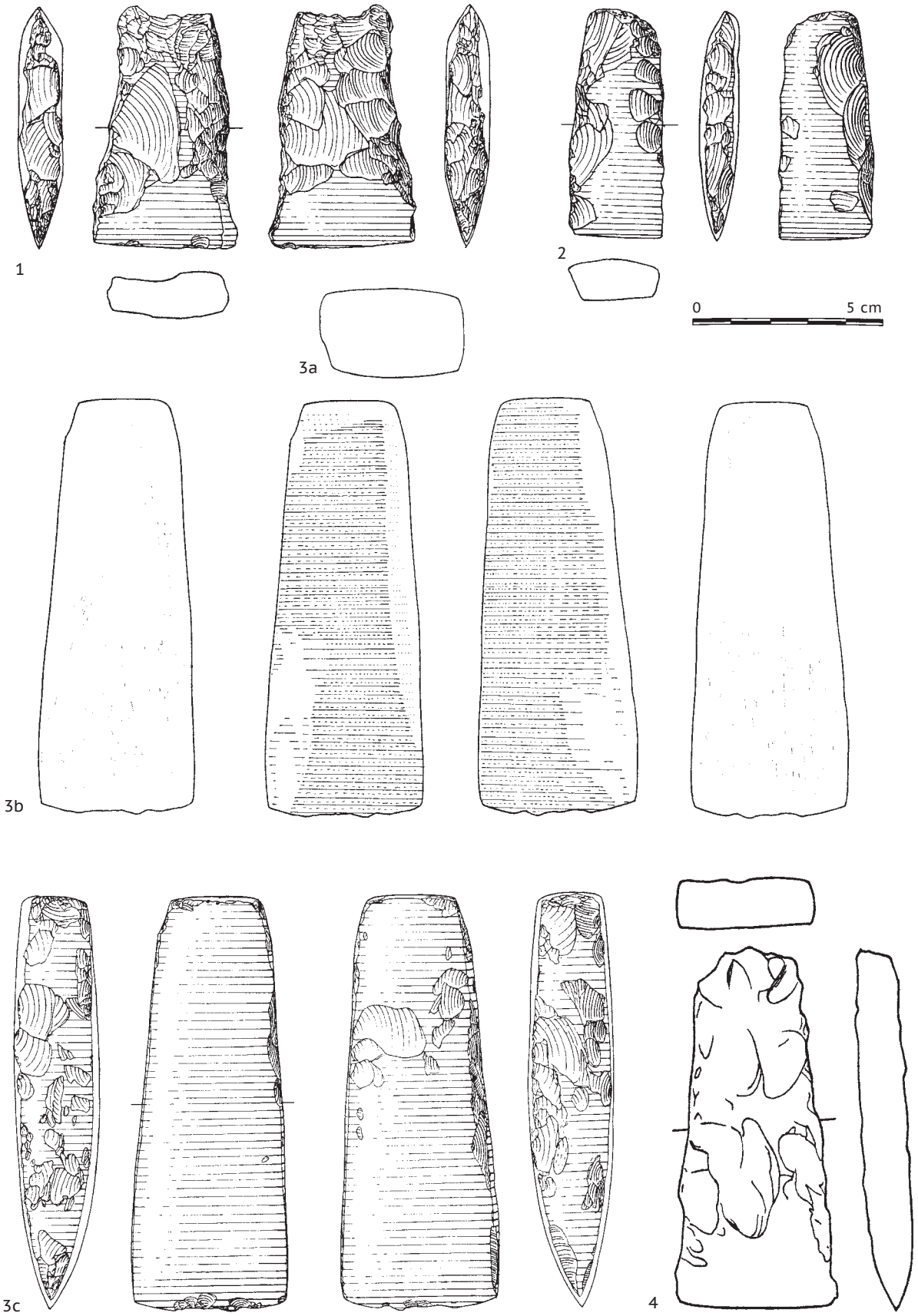


Plate XLI. Bohemia (1–4). 1 – Únětice; 2 – Vraný (the layer No. II at the sector 8/54); 3a–c – Slatiny, Grave; 4 – Pátek, Grave 2 (after Hellich 1920–1921).

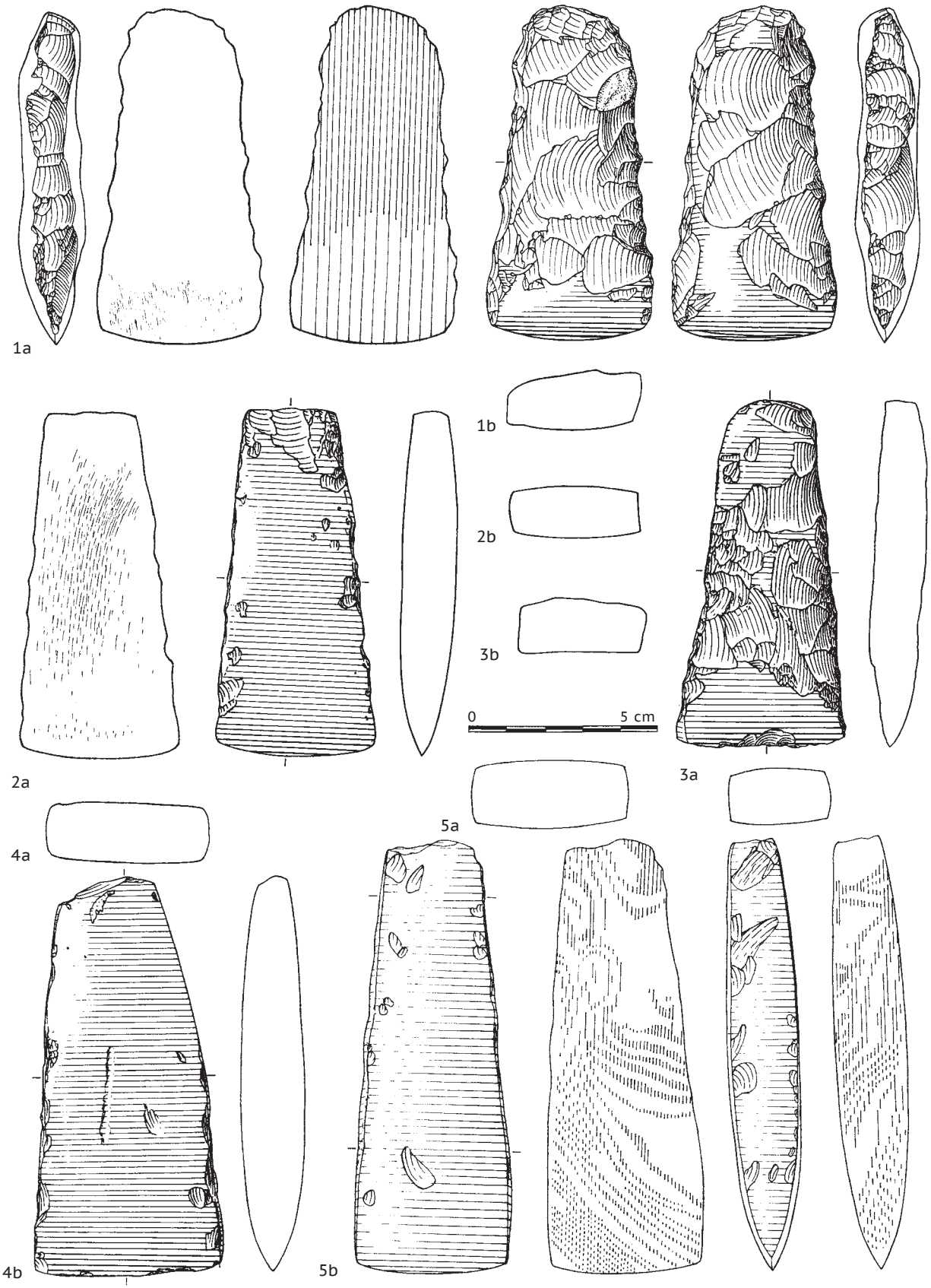


Plate XLII. Bohemia (1–5). 1a–b – Velké Žernoseky, Grave 47; 2a–b – Ústí nad Labem; 3a–b – Bohemia; 4a–b – Veltruby; 5 – Kutná Hora (Site II), Structure 1 (after Zápotocký 2002).

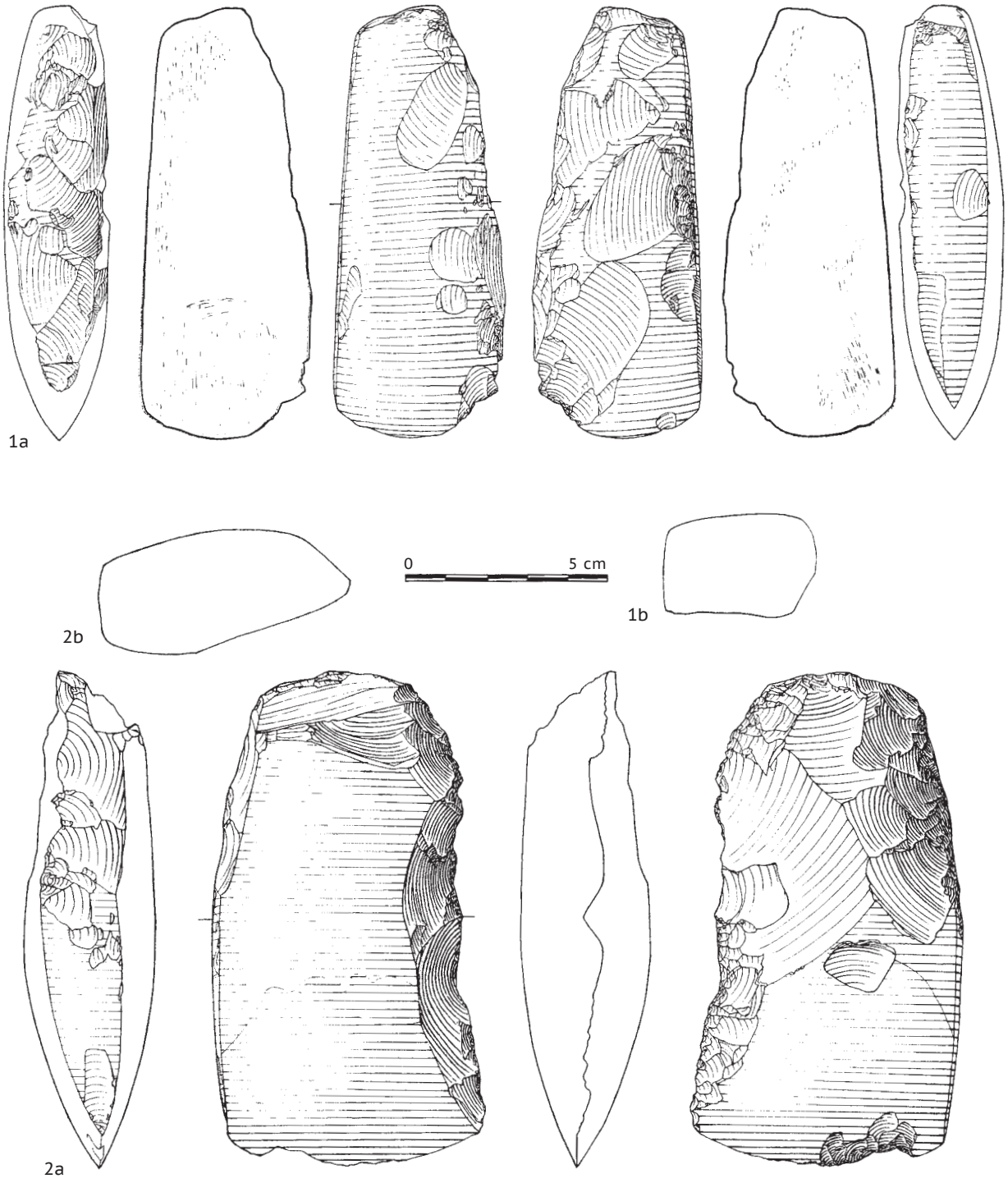


Plate XLIII. Bohemia (1–2). 1a–b – Šárovcova Lhota; 2a–b – Dašice and surroundings.

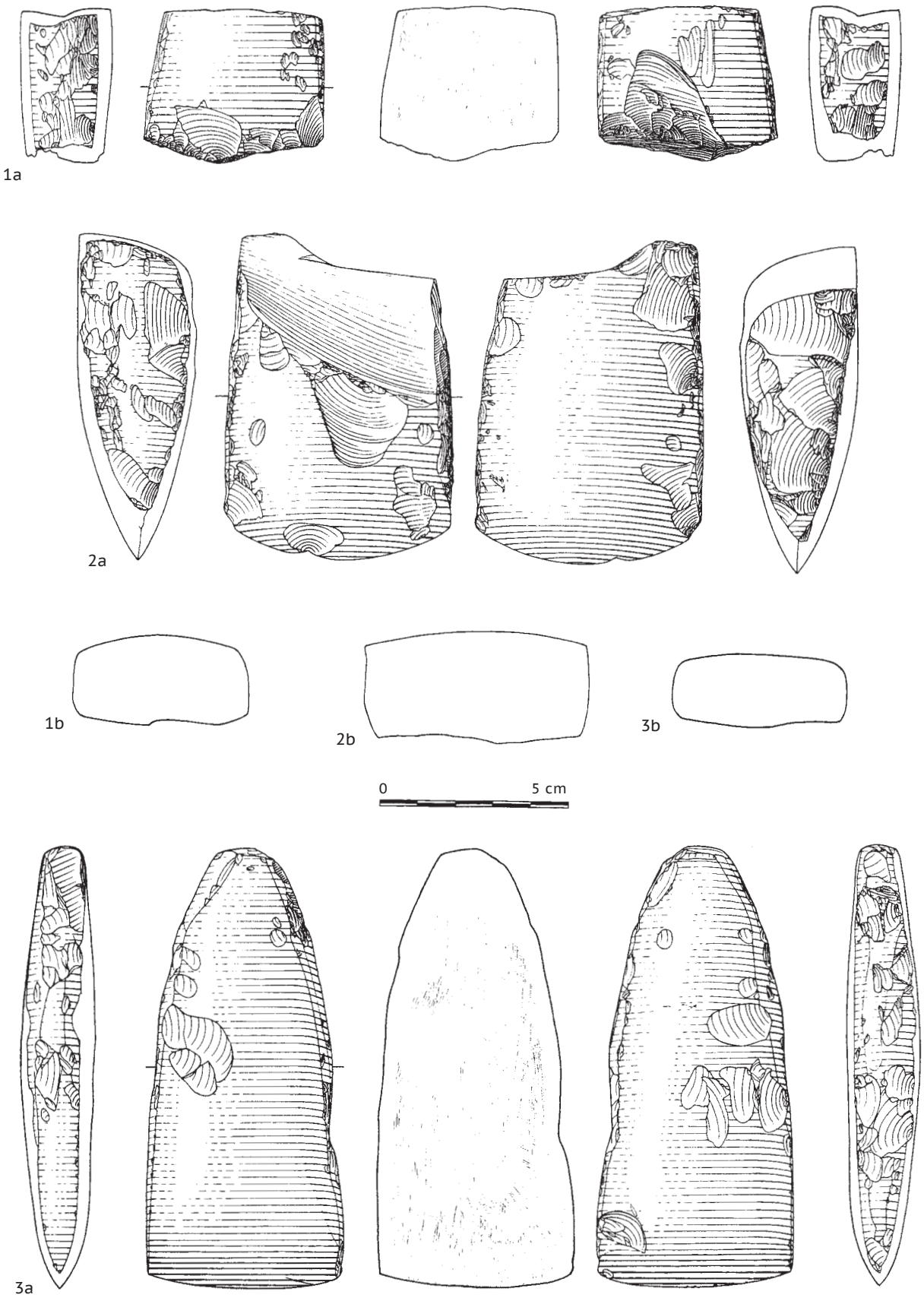


Plate XLIV. Moravia (1) and Bohemia (2, 3): 1a–b – Lesonice; 2a–b – Mohelnice nad Jizerou; 3a–b – Duchcov (Site II).

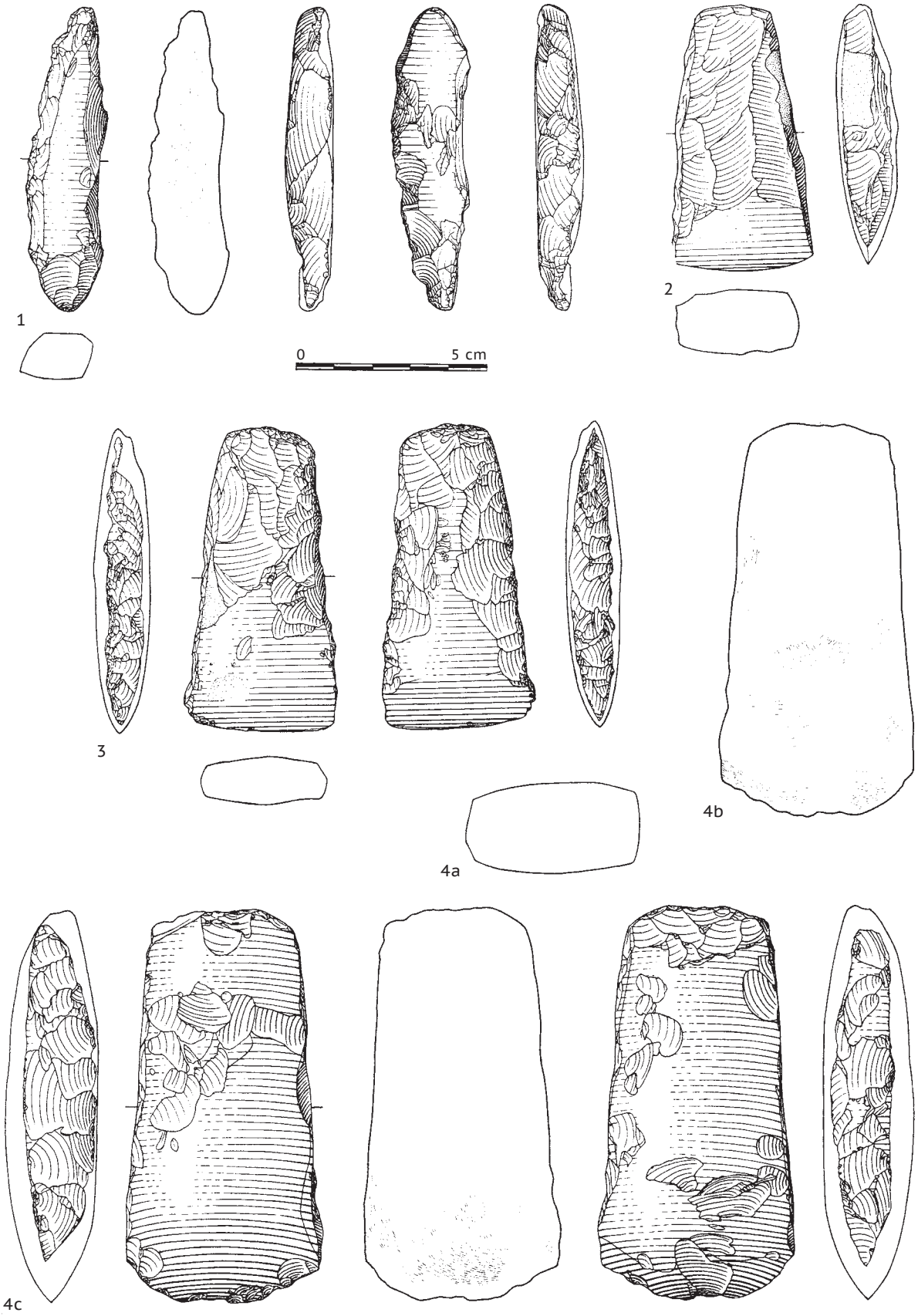


Plate XLV. Bohemia (1–4). 1 – Bílina; 2 – Klučov, Grave (Feature) Kh 6 (after Zápotocký, Kudrnáč 2008); 3 – Strupčice; 4a–c – Chotusice.

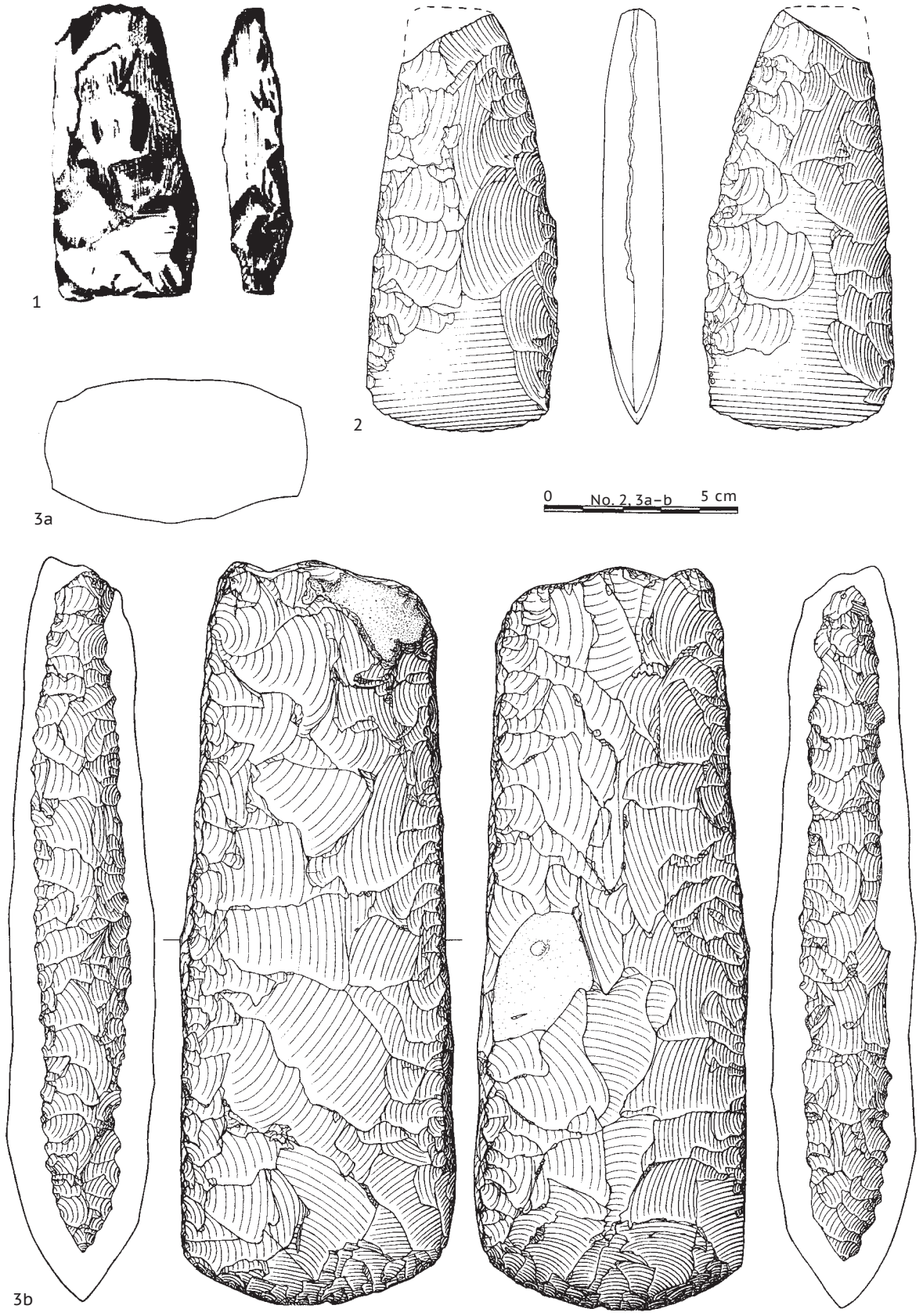


Plate XLVI. Bohemia (1–3). 1 – Čankov (after Excavation report in AÚ AV ČR Praha, different scale). 2 – Miskovice (after Michálek 1976), 3a–b – Paceřice.

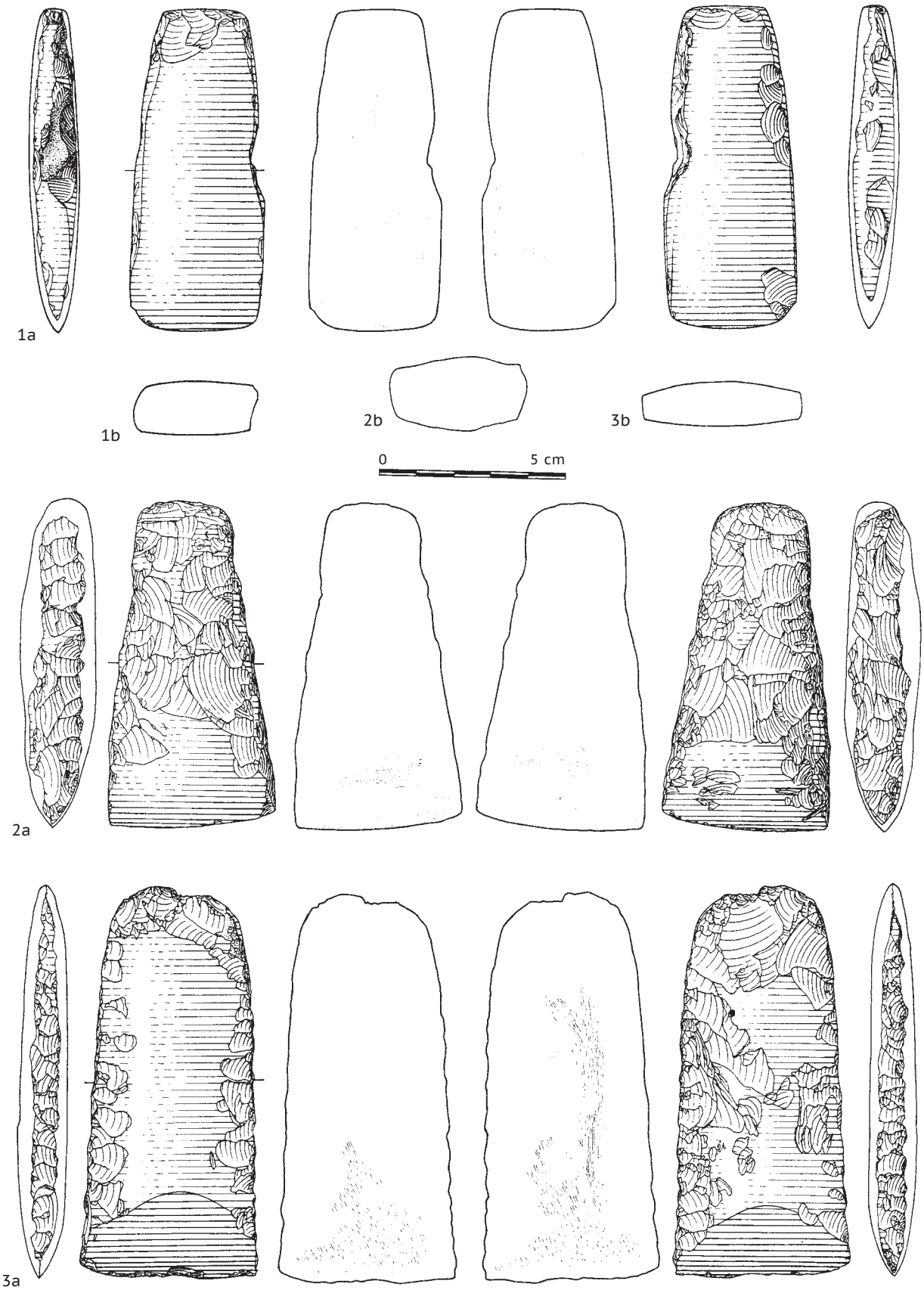


Plate XLVII. Bohemia (1–3). 1a–b – Jedousov; 2a–b – Tismice; 3a–b – Jestřabí Lhota.

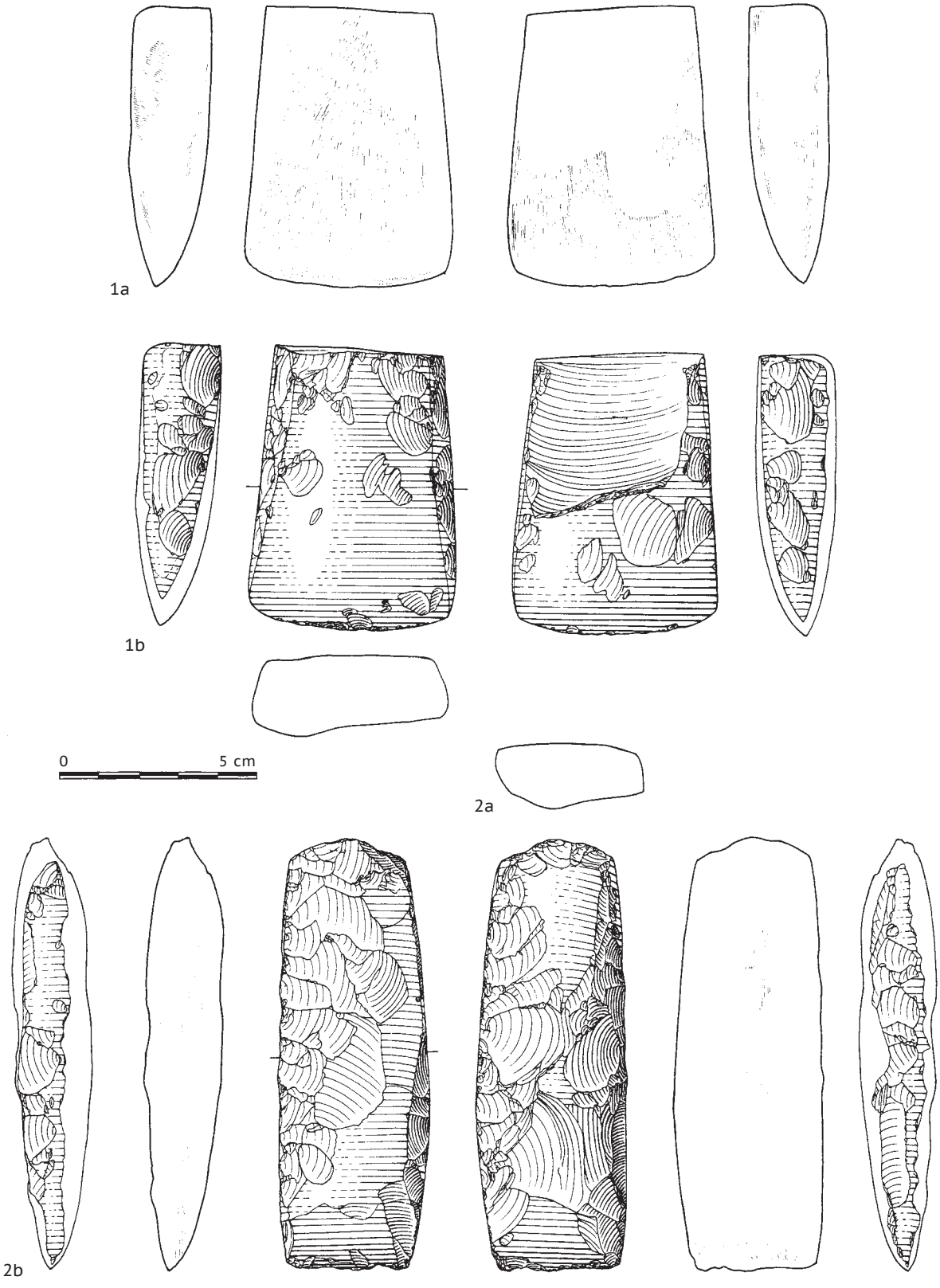


Plate XLVIII. Bohemia (1, 2). 1a–b, 2a–b – Kolín (Site III).

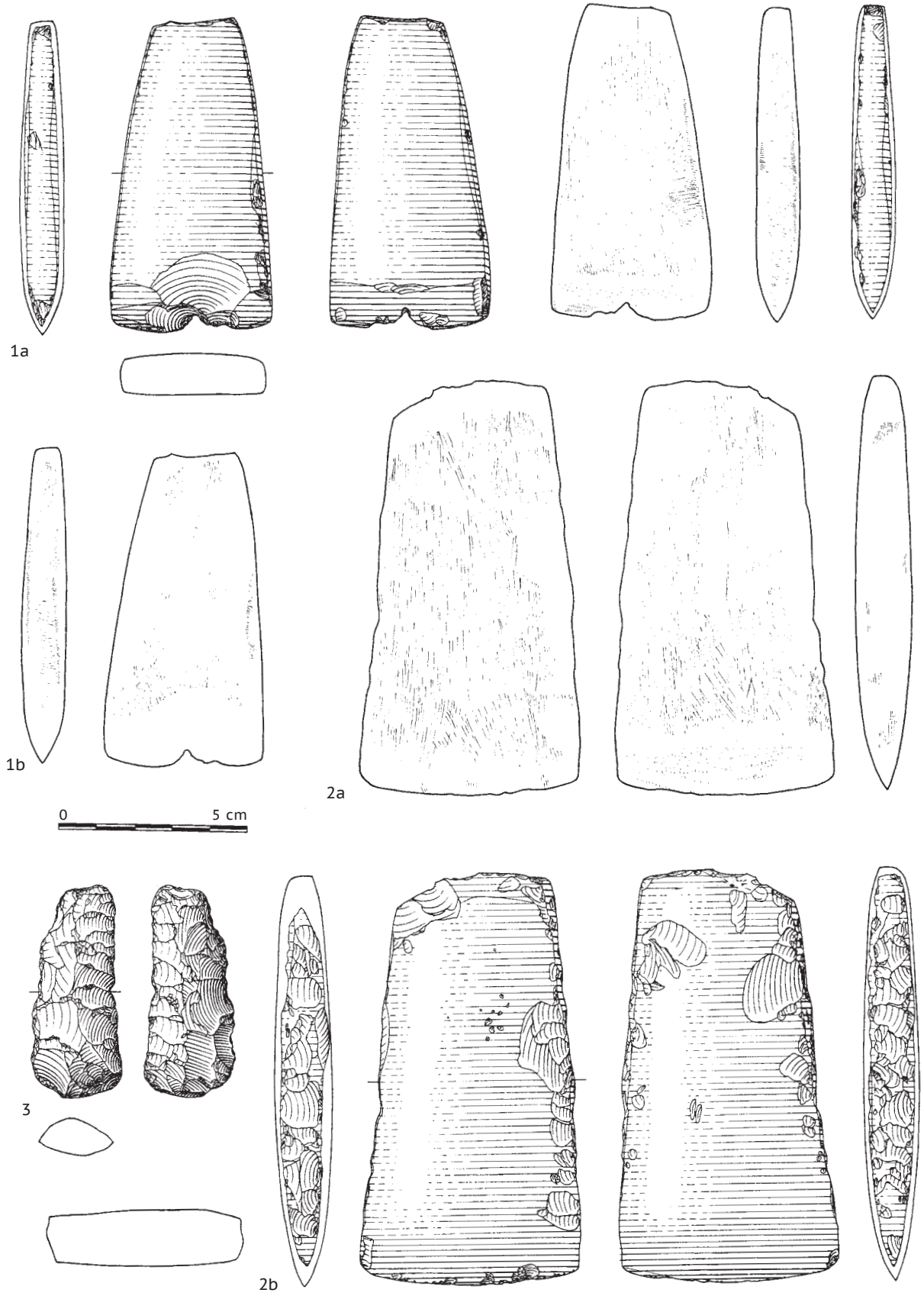


Plate IL. Bohemia (1–3). 1a–b – Kolín and surroundings; 2a–b – Lužice; 3 – Duchcov (Site I).

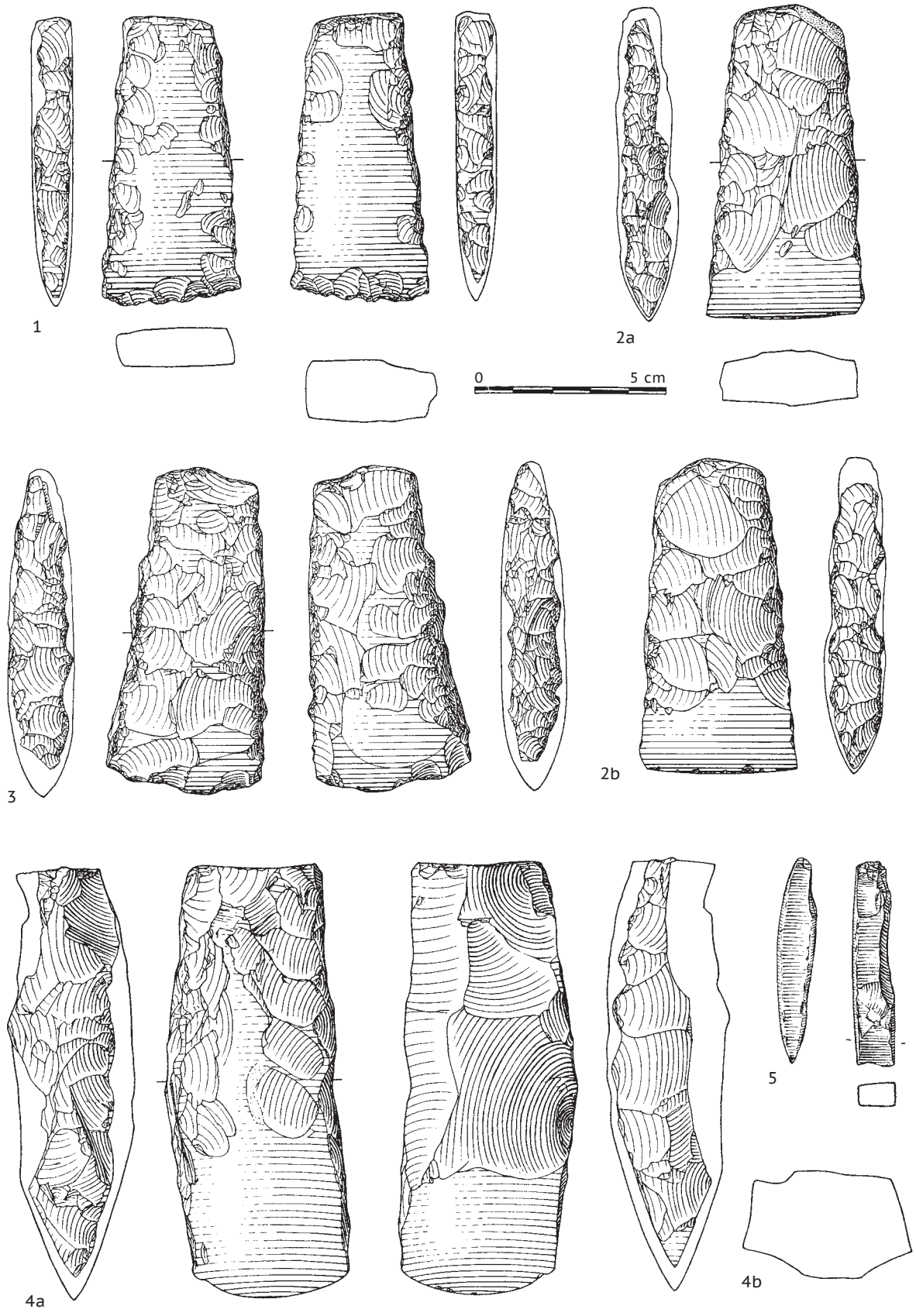


Plate L. Bohemia (1–5). 1 – Hudcov; 2a–b – Barchovice; 3 – Semeč; 4a–b – Kolín (Site II); 5 – Strakonice.

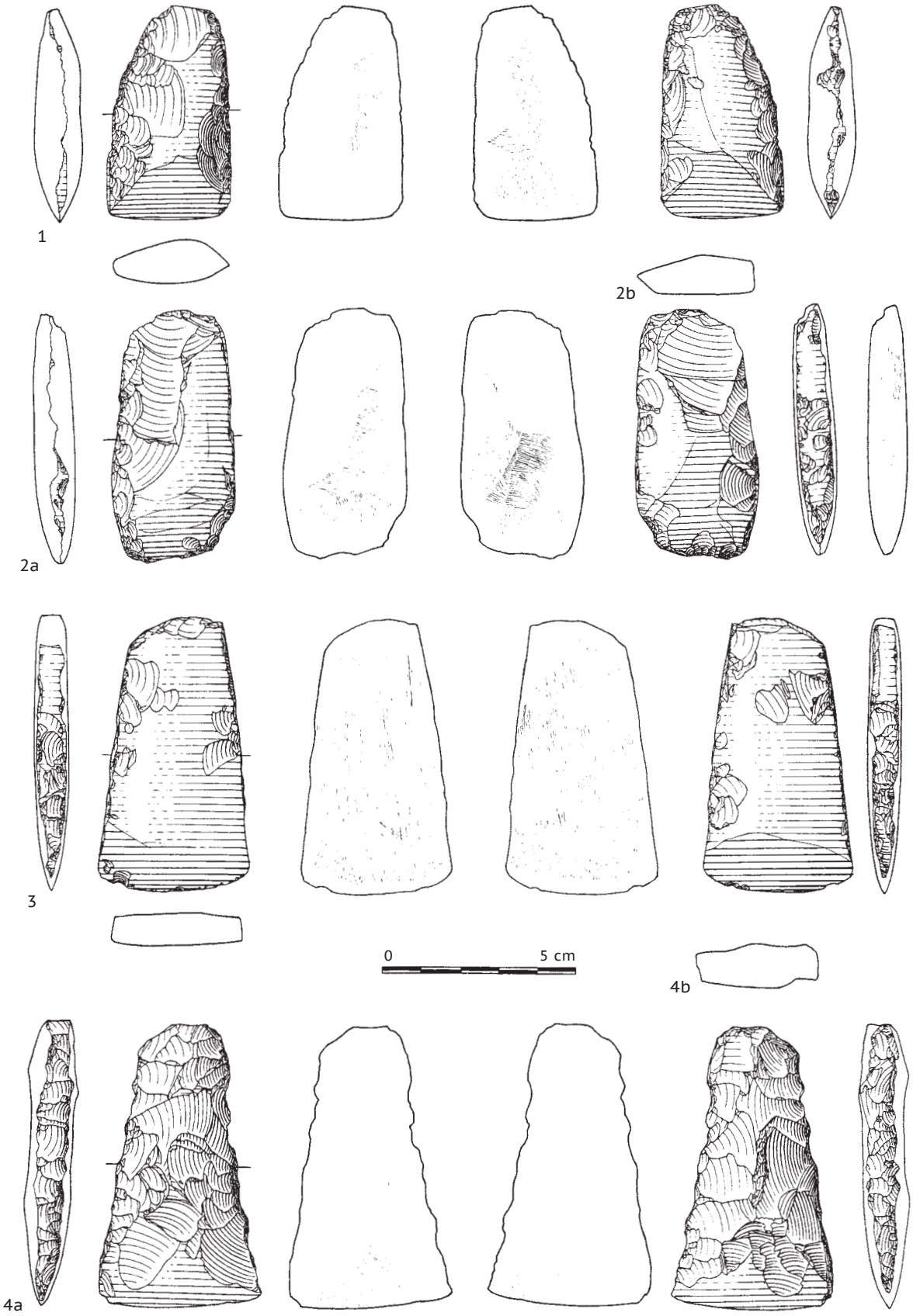


Plate LI. Bohemia (1–4). 1 – Praha, Ďáblice Cadastre; 2a–b – Praha, Bohnice Cadastre; 3 – Duchcov (Site I); 4a–b – Velim.

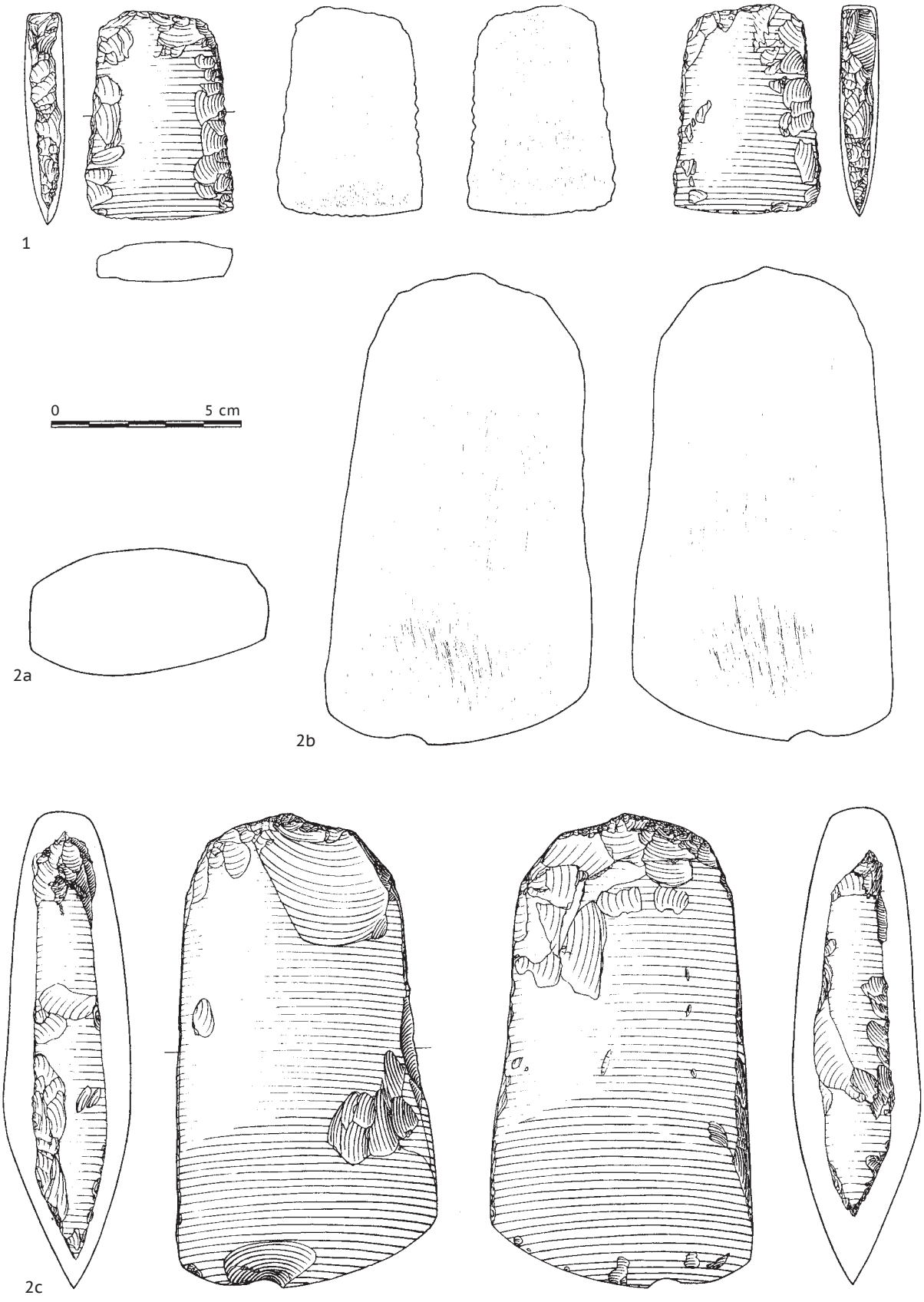


Plate LII. Bohemia (1, 2). 1 – Noutonice; 2a–c – Pňov.

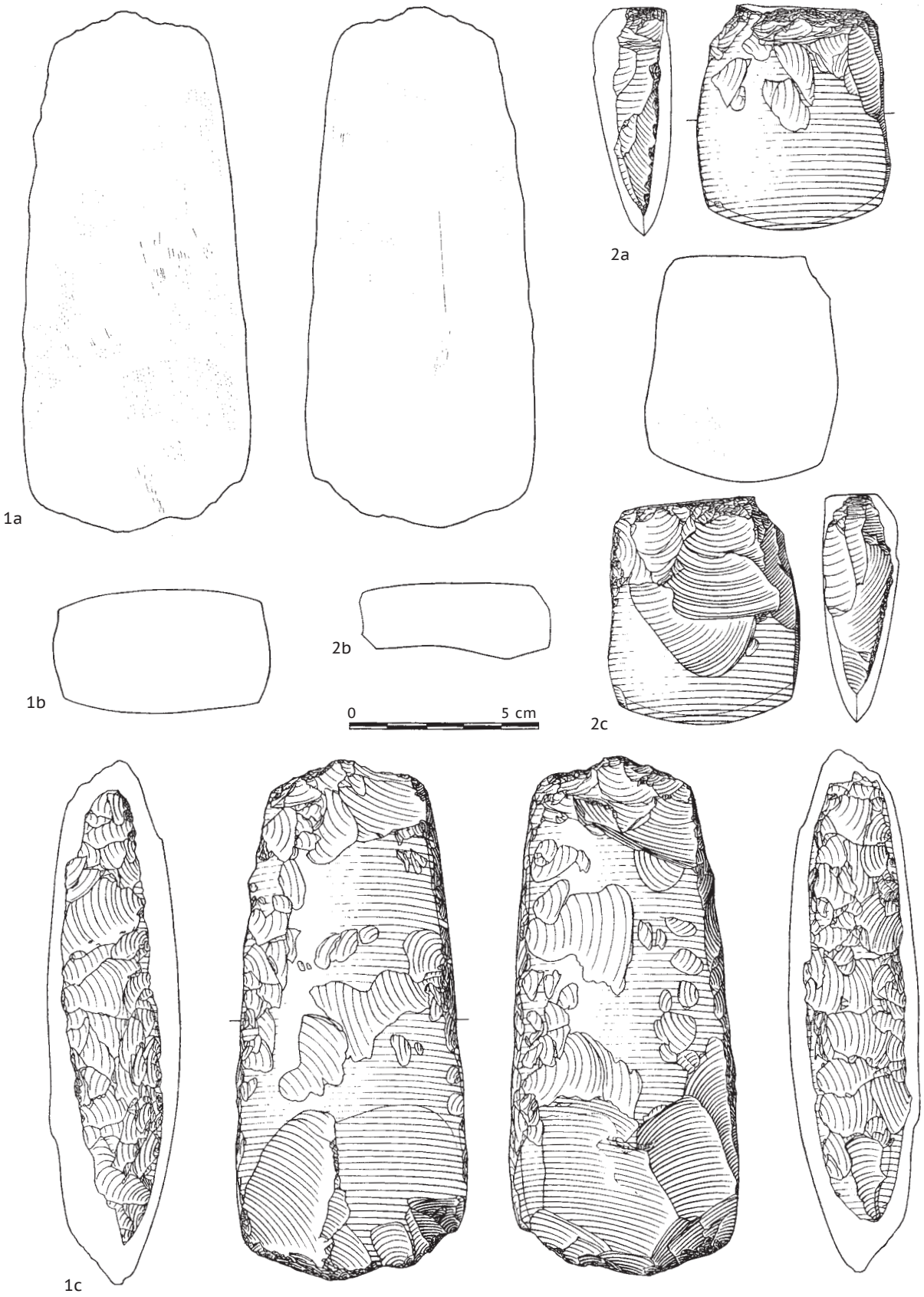


Plate LIII. Bohemia (1, 2). 1a–c – Lahošť; 2a–c – Chloumek.

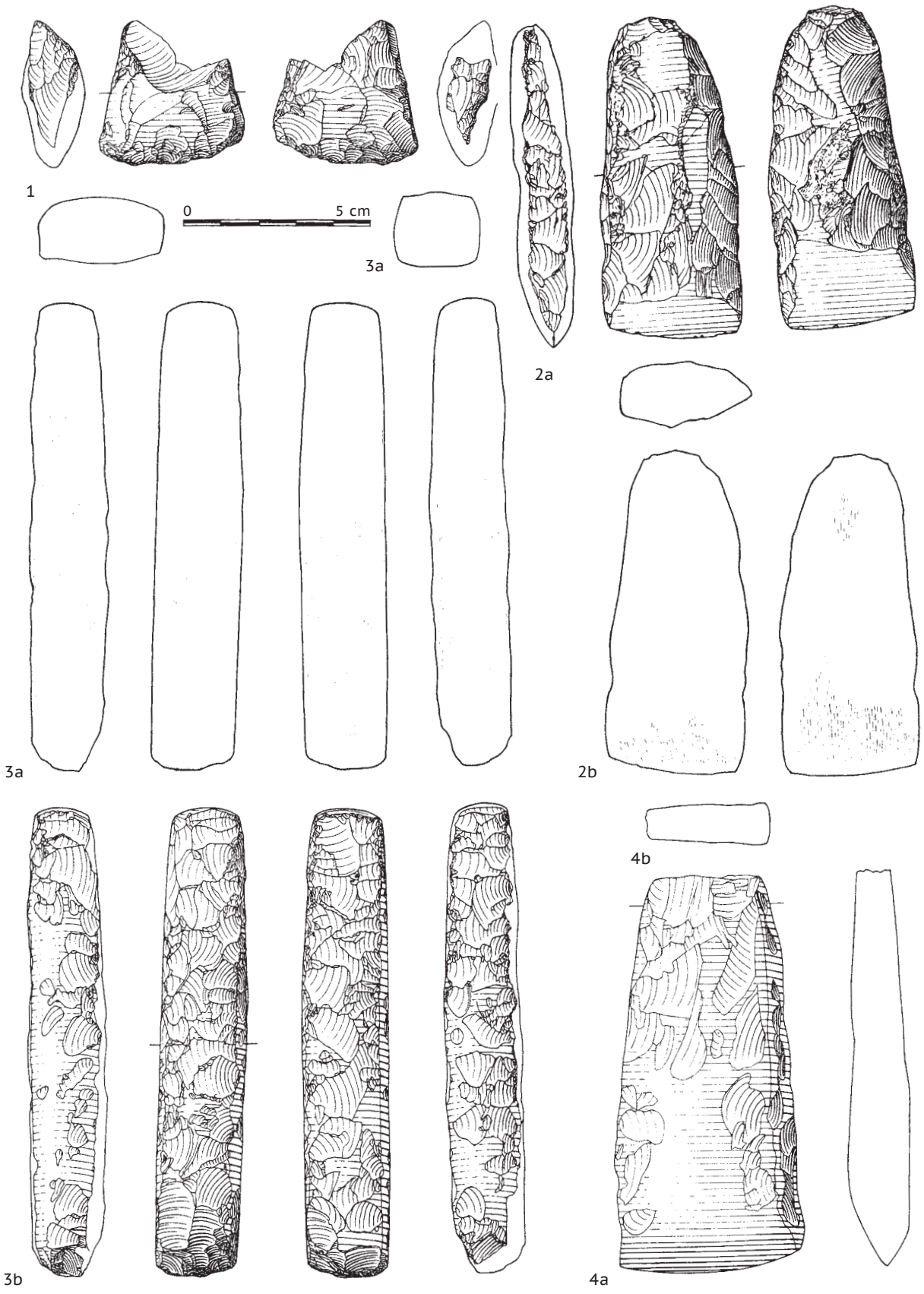


Plate LIV. Bohemia (1–4). 1 – Vrbno; 2a–b – Čachovice, Grave 3; 3a–b – Polepy; 4a–b – Ledvice.

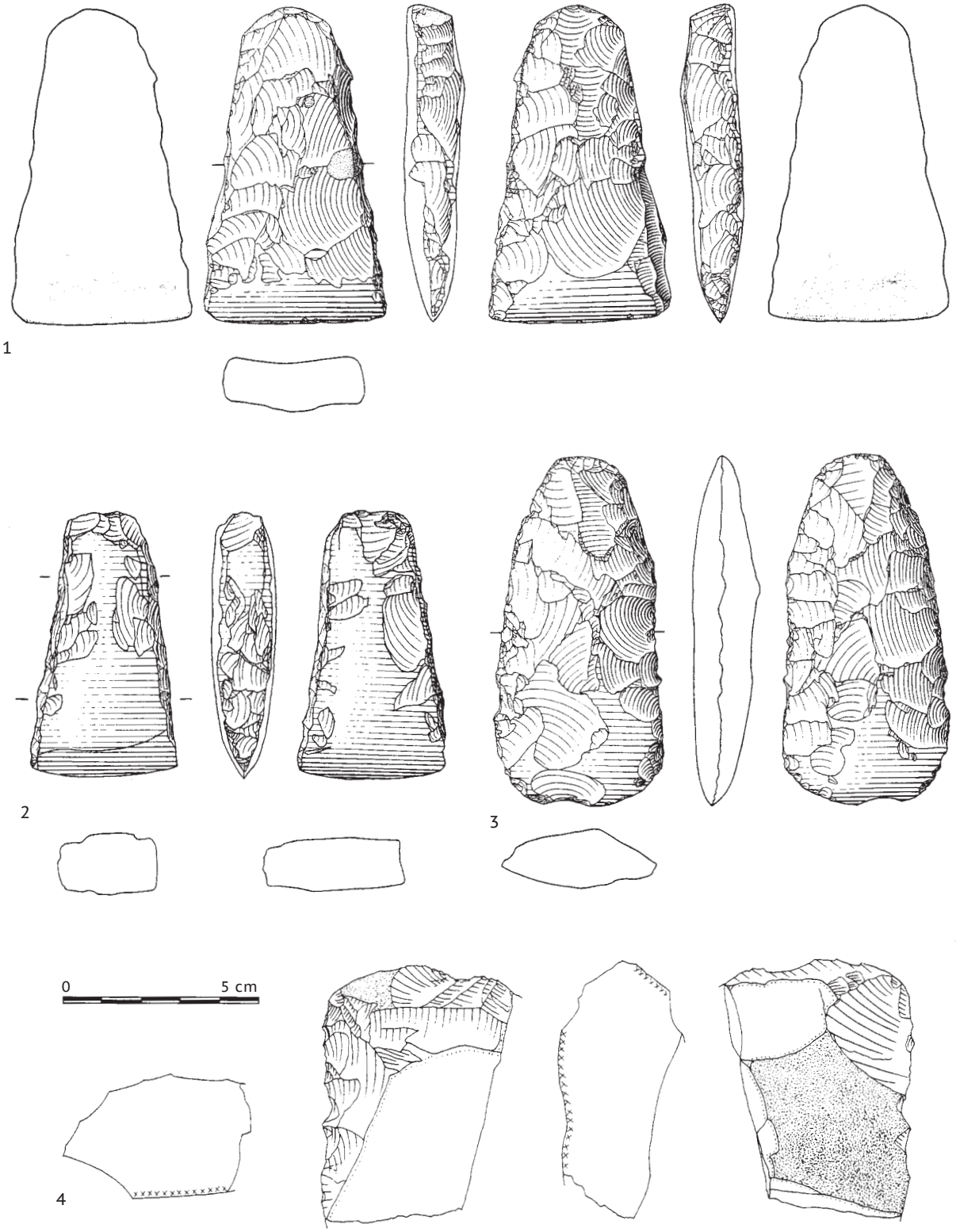


Plate LV. Bohemia (1–4). 1 – Stradonice; 2 – Písek and surroundings (after Eigner et al. 2014, corrected by L. Šebela); 3 – Řisuty; 4 – area of the Šluknov Hook (after Šída 2007).

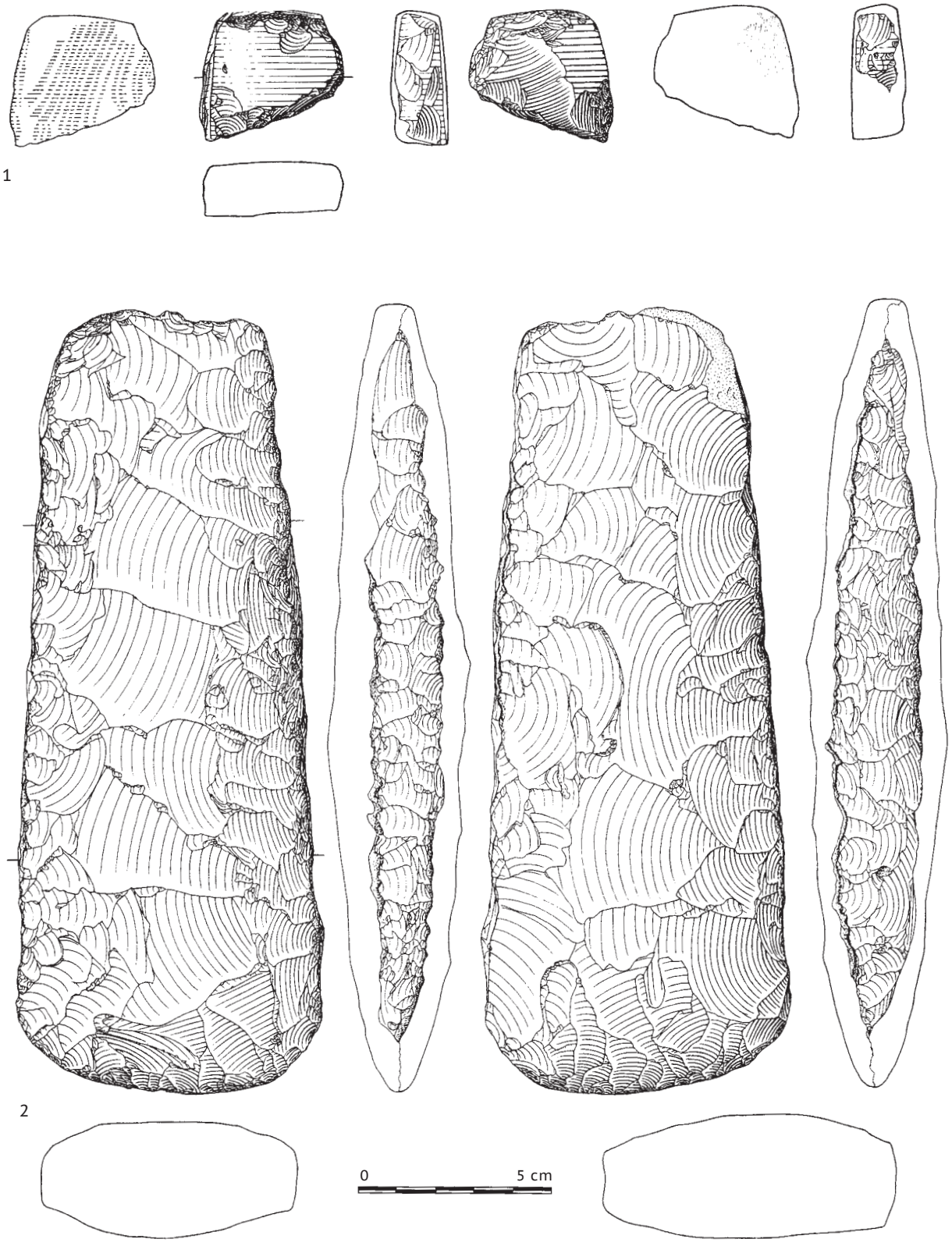


Plate LVI. Moravia (1, 2). 1 – Přerov, Předmostí Cadastre; 2 – Znojmo and surroundings.

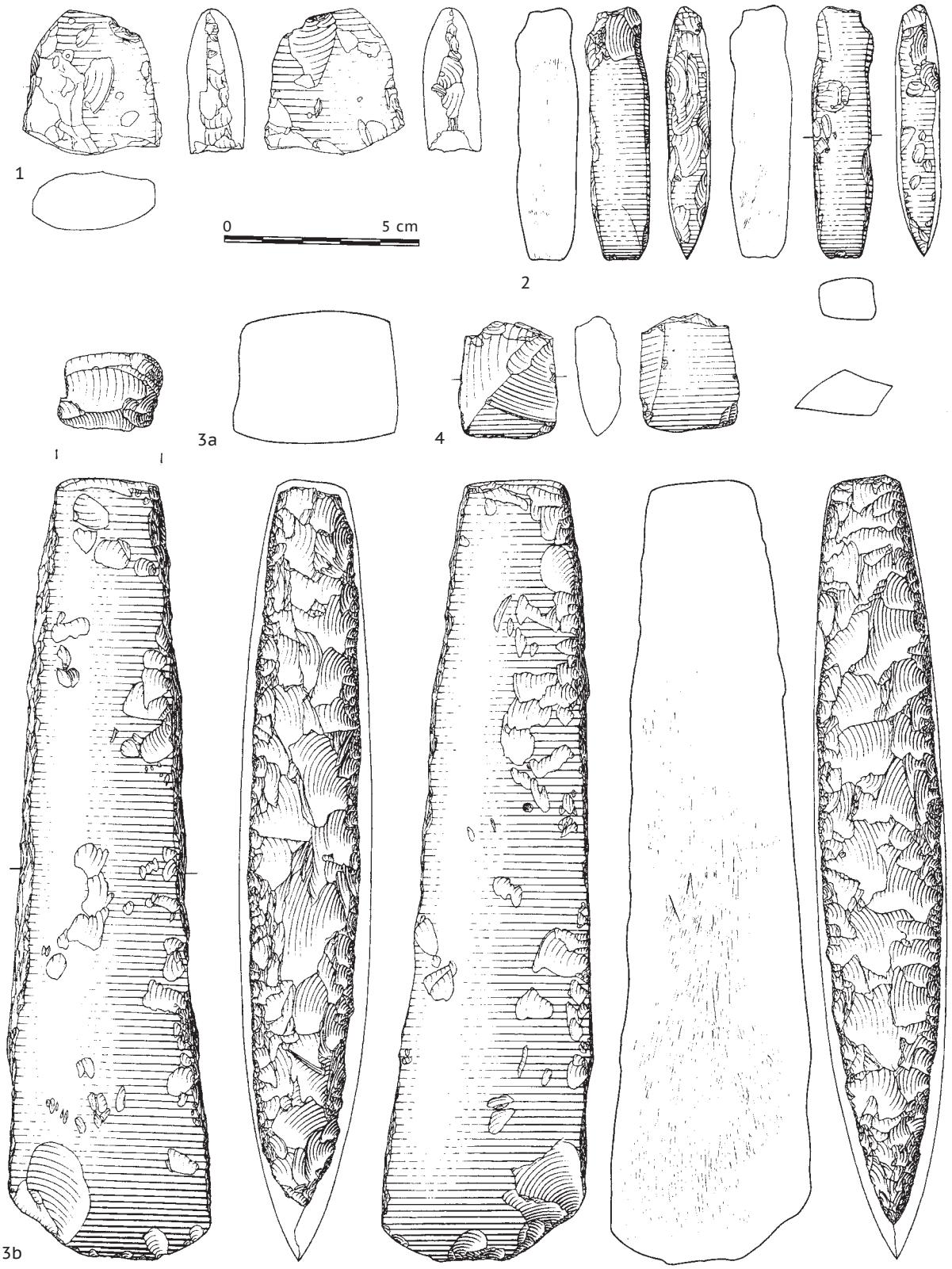


Plate LVII. Czech Silesia (1, 2, 4), Moravia (3). 1 – Úvalno (Site II, after Bříza et al. 2014); 2 – Úvalno (Site III, after Bříza et al. 2017); 3a–b – South Moravia; 4 – Opava, Kylešovice Cadastre (after Hlubek 2016).

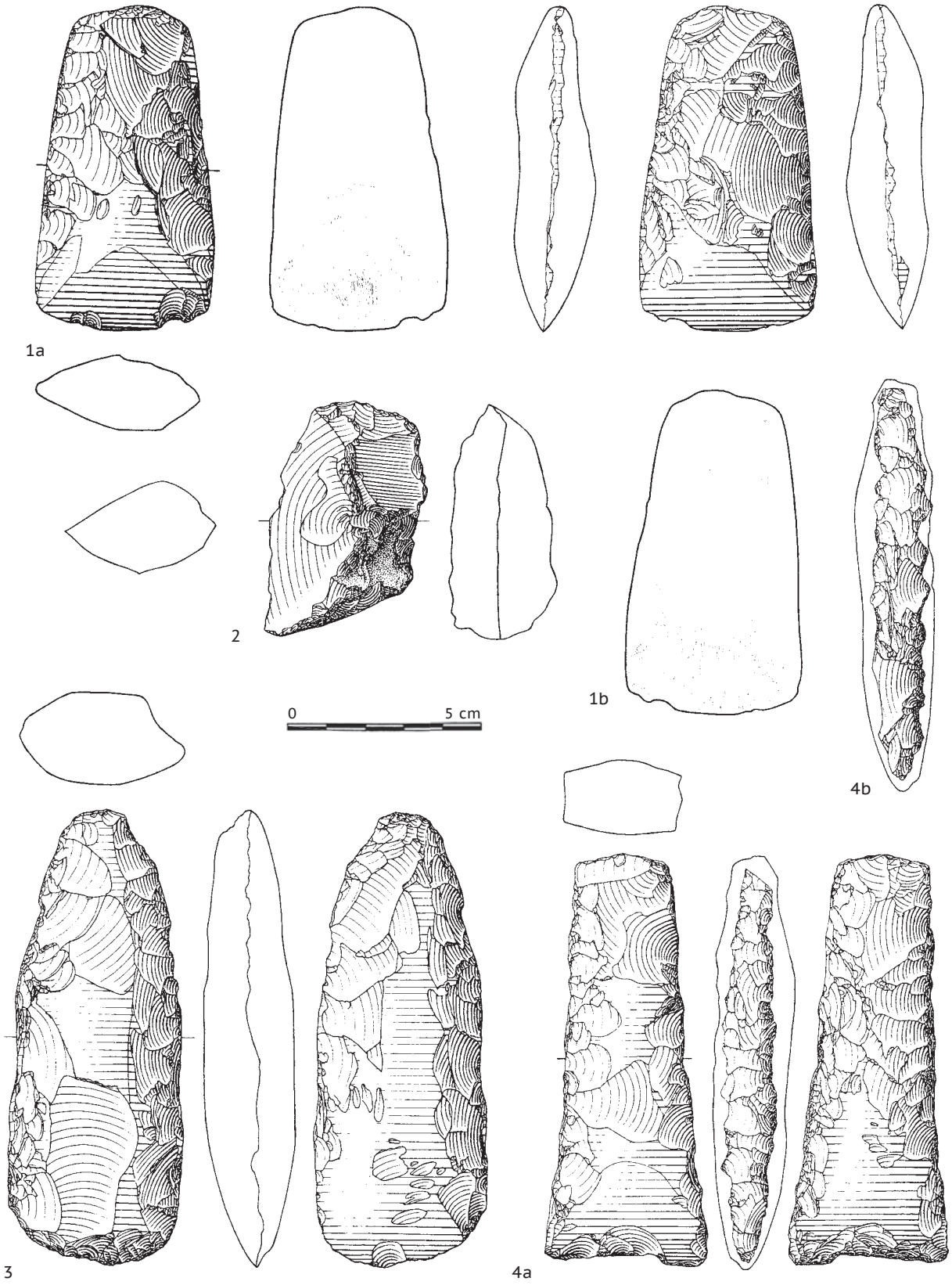


Plate LVIII. Moravia (1–4). 1a–b – Kelč; 2 – Chrášťany; 3 – Záhlinice (after Šebela 2016a), 4a–b – Jevíčko and surroundings.

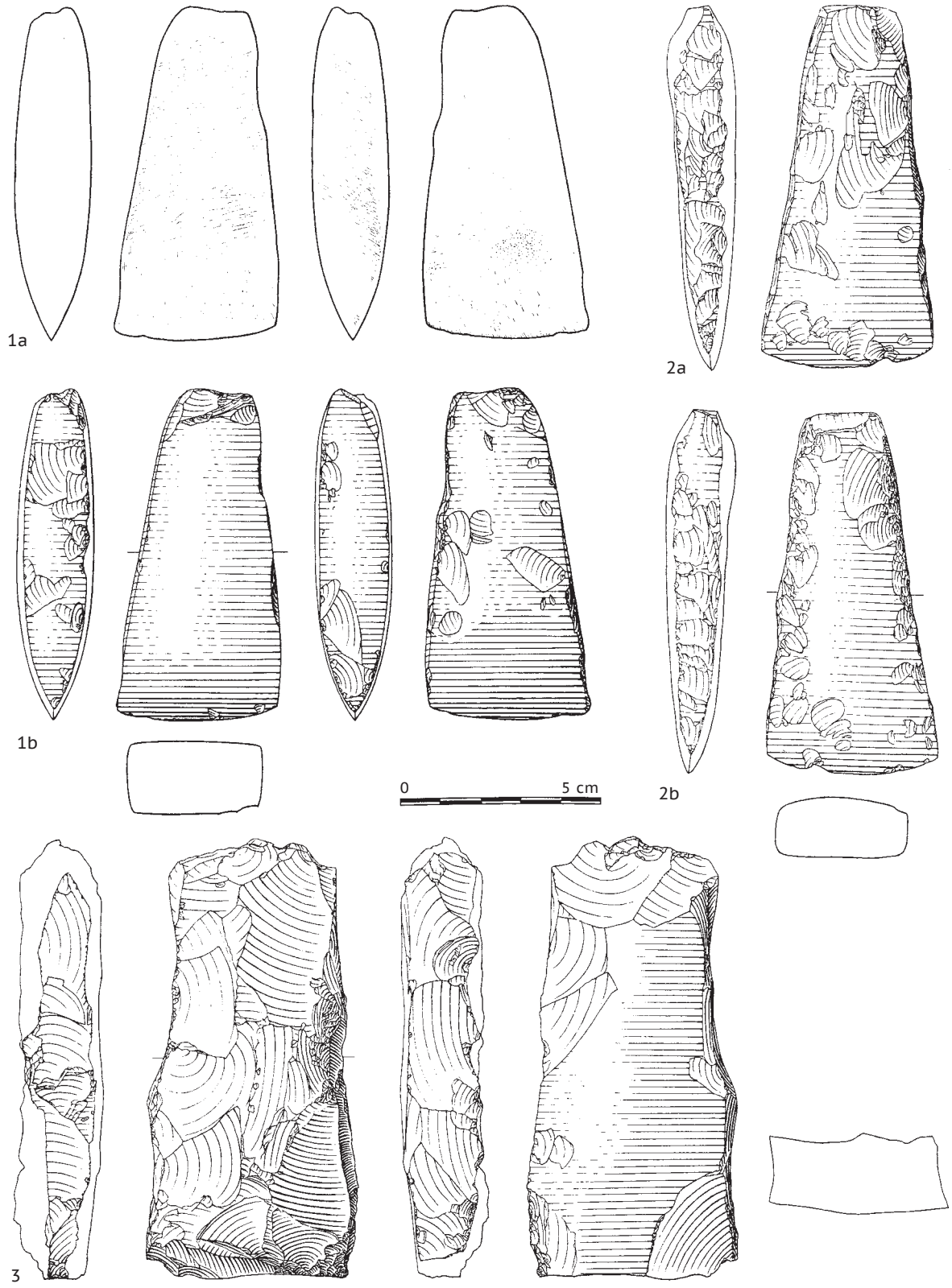


Plate LIX. Moravia (1–3). 1a–b – Dolní Libochová; 2a–b – Jevíčko, Jevíčko-předměstí Cadastre; 3 – Boskovice and surroundings.

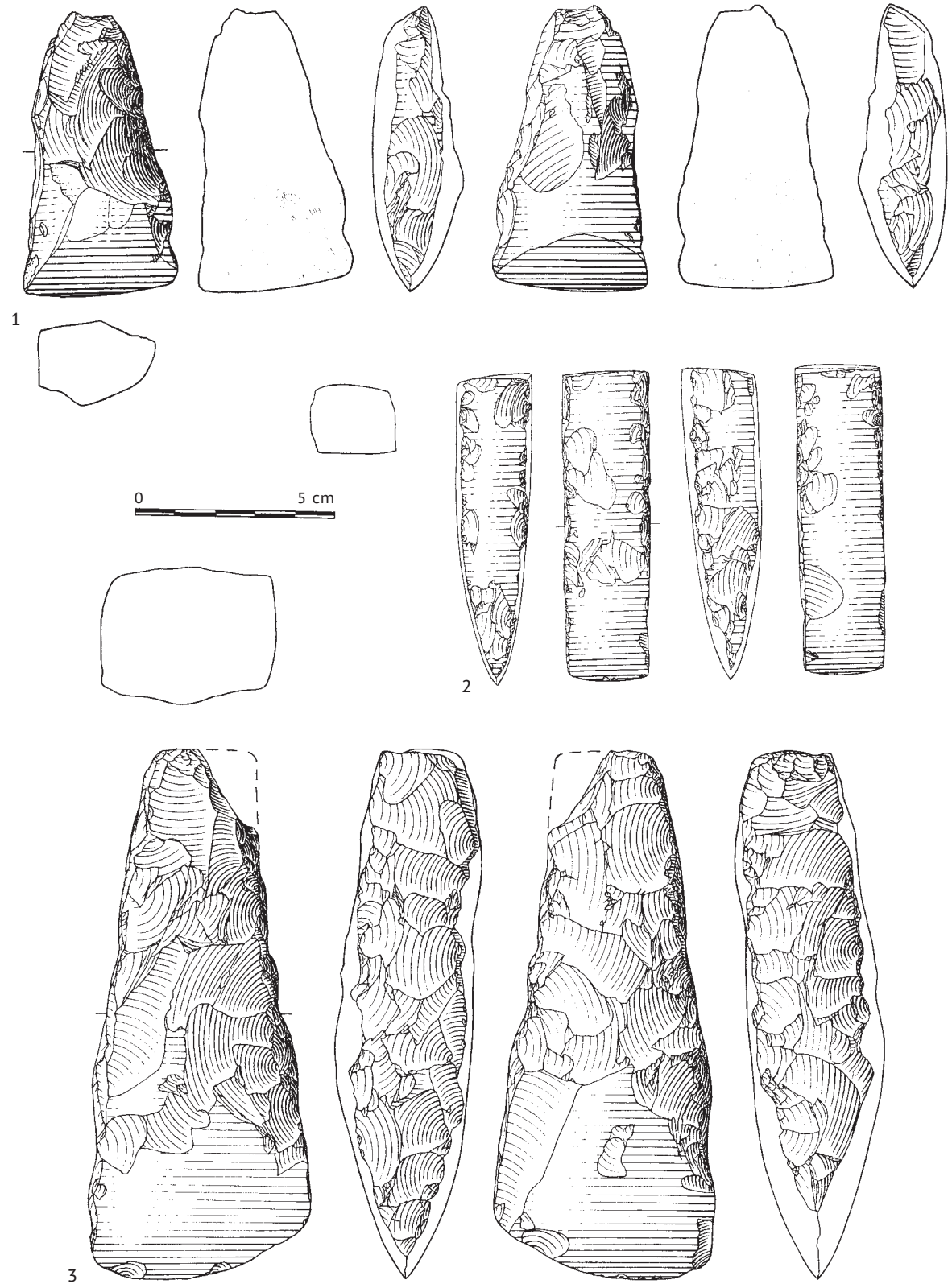


Plate LX. Moravia (1–3). 1 – Hradčany; 2 – Jevíčko and surroundings; 3 – South Moravia.

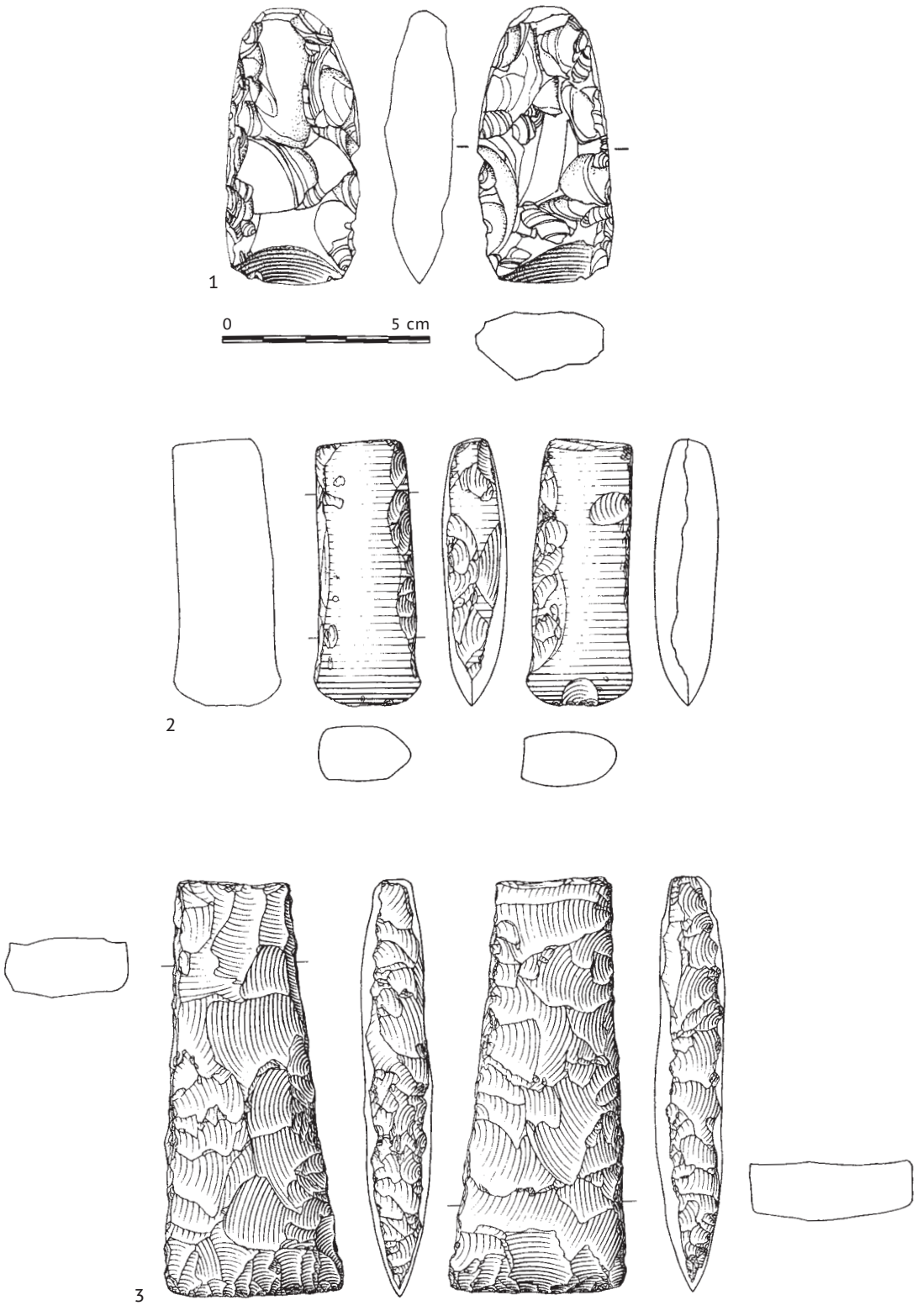


Plate LXI: Czech Silesia (1), Moravia (2), Bohemia (3). 1 – Opava, Vávrovice Cadastre, Structure 622 (drawing by H. Pravdová); 2 – Křtomil, 3 – Janovice.

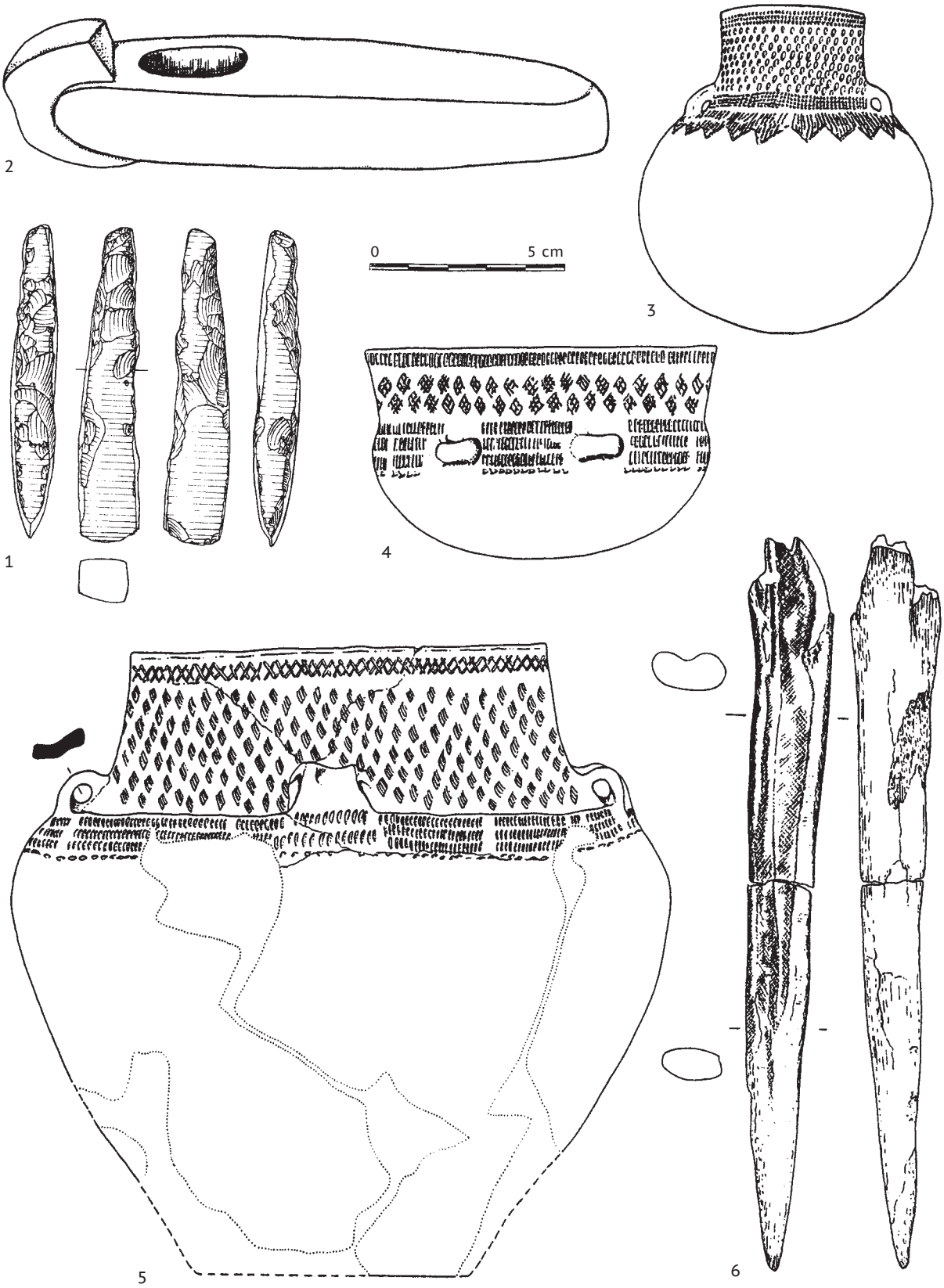


Plate LXII. Bohemia. 1–6 – Běšice, Grave 1/1936. Globular Amphorae culture.

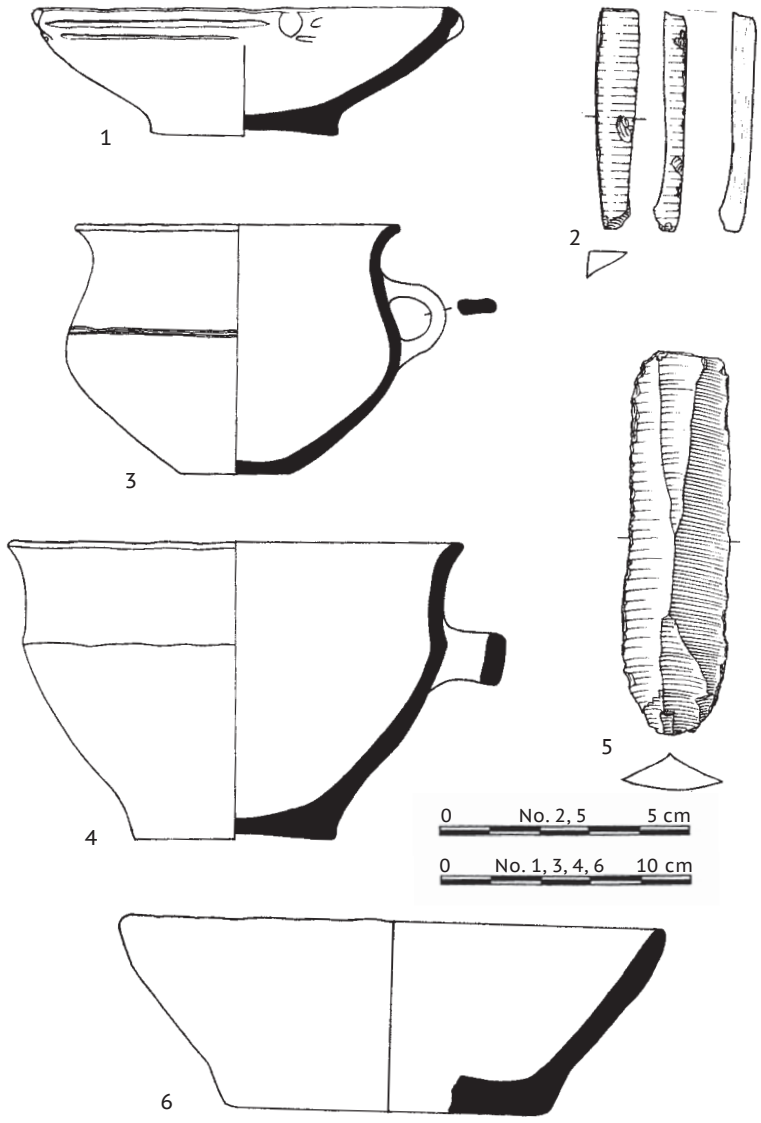


Plate LXIII. Bohemia. 1–6 – Běšice, Grave 2/1936. Únětice culture.

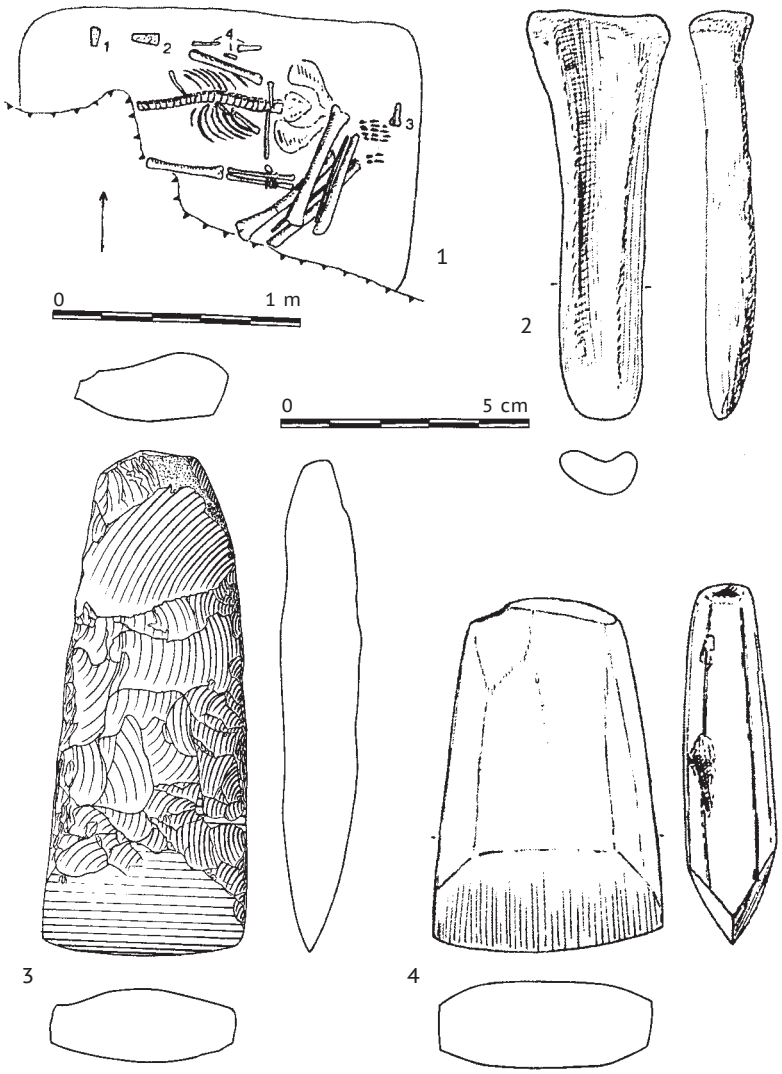


Plate LXIV. Bohemia. 1–4 – Brňany Grave (1963). Corded Ware culture. 1–4 – after Zápotocký 2012.

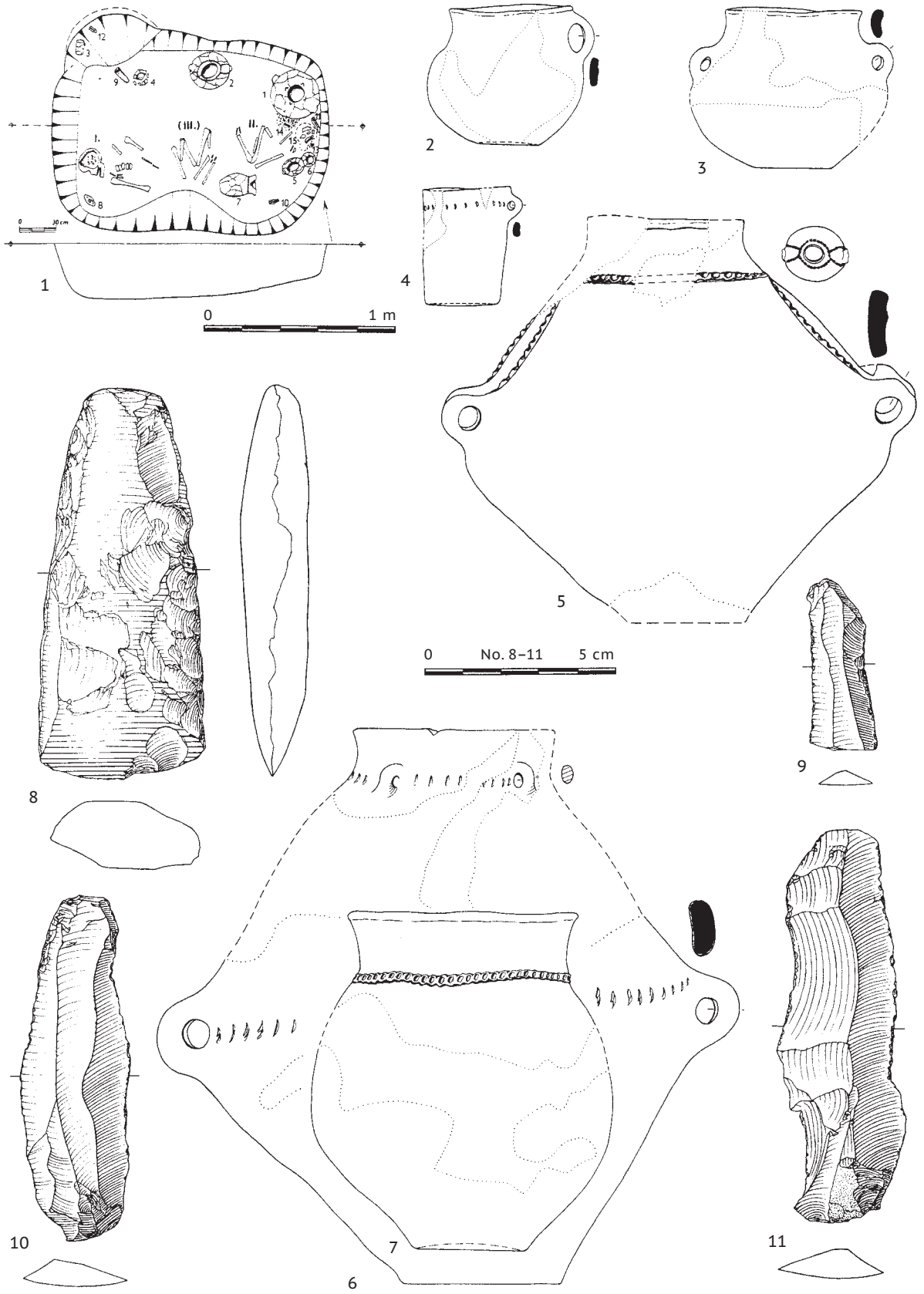


Plate LXV. Bohemia. 1–11 – Břešťany, Grave 1/1982. Corded Ware culture. 1–7 – after Buchvaldek, Velimský 1987, 8–11 – drawing by J. Brenner.

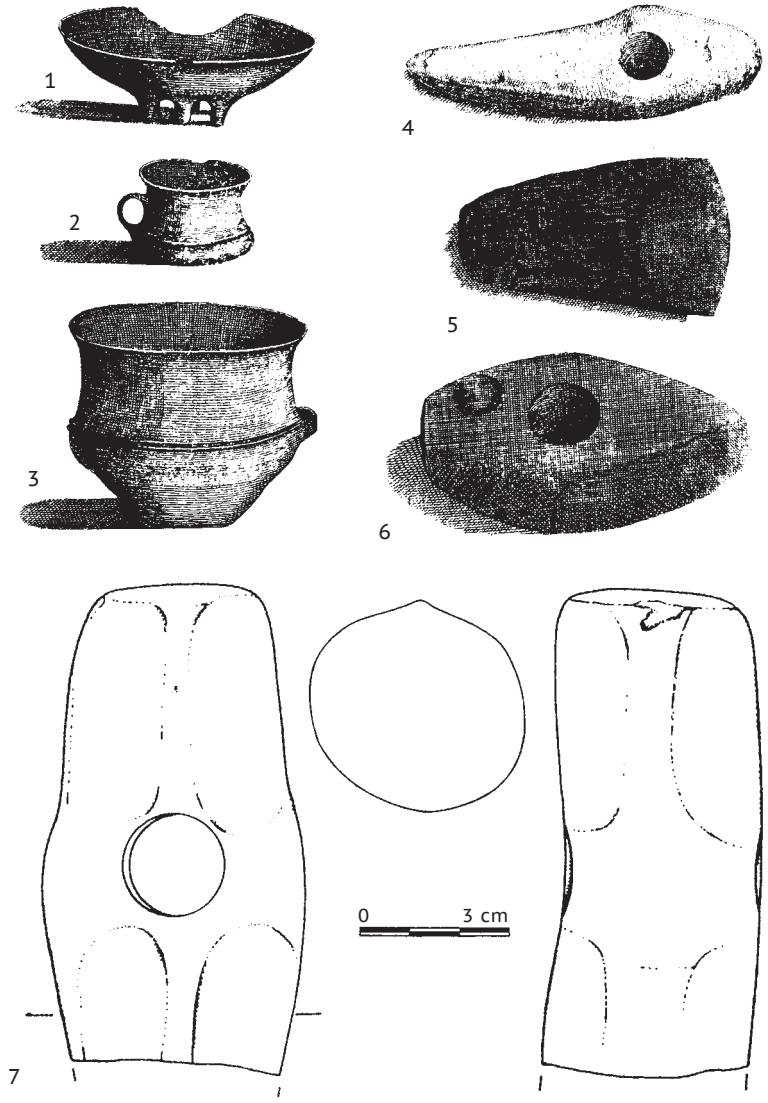


Plate LXVI. Bohemia (1–7). 1–3 – Bžany, Grave 1/1865; 4–6 – Bžany, Grave 2/1865; 7 – Most, Grave 1/1864. 1–3 – Únětice culture; 4–7 – Corded Ware culture. 1–6 – after Sklenář 1992 (different scales); 7 – after Dobeš, Buchvaldek 1993.

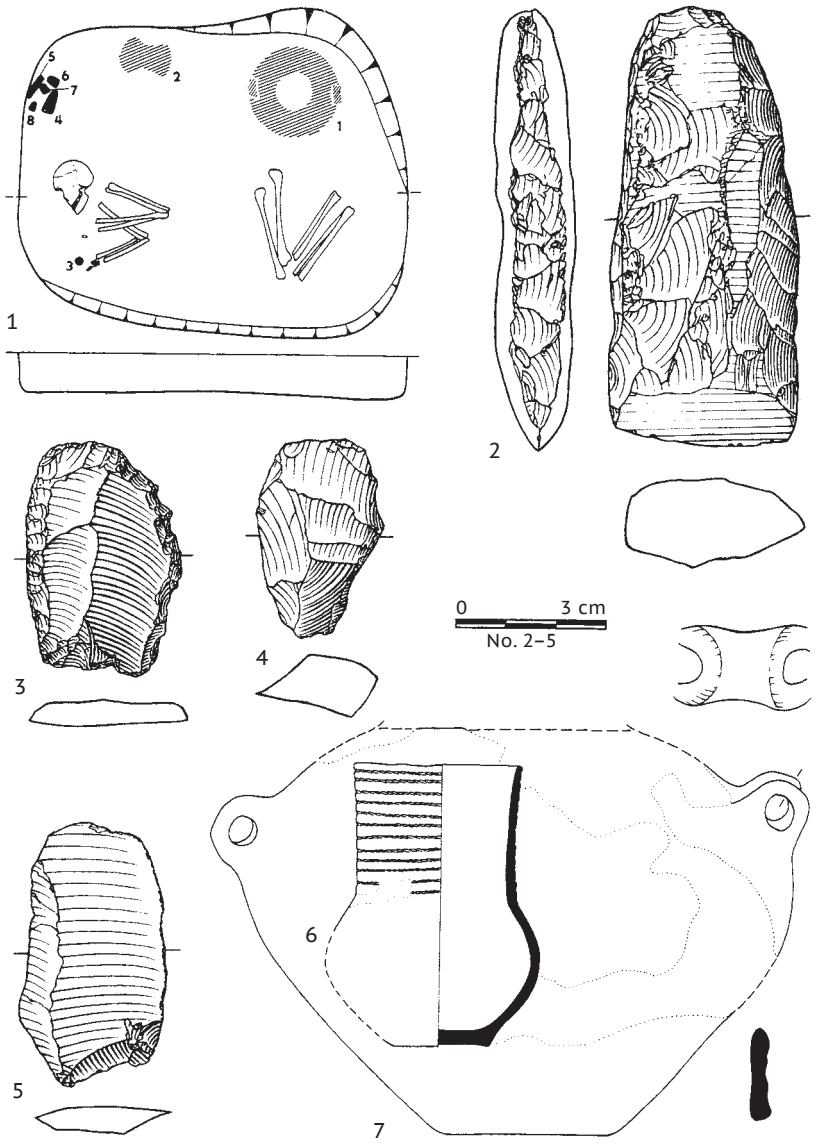


Plate LXVII. Bohemia. 1–7 – Čachovice, Grave 3. Corded Ware culture. 1, 6, 7 – after Neustupný, Smrž 1989 (different scale); 2–5 – drawing by J. Brenner.

Plate LXVIII. Bohemia. Hospozín. Silicite axe (1) founded in the area of the cemetery with the Graves of the Corded Ware culture (2, 3) and Proto-Únětice culture (4–6). 1 – after Vondráček 1889; 2–6 – after Píč 1899 (different scales).

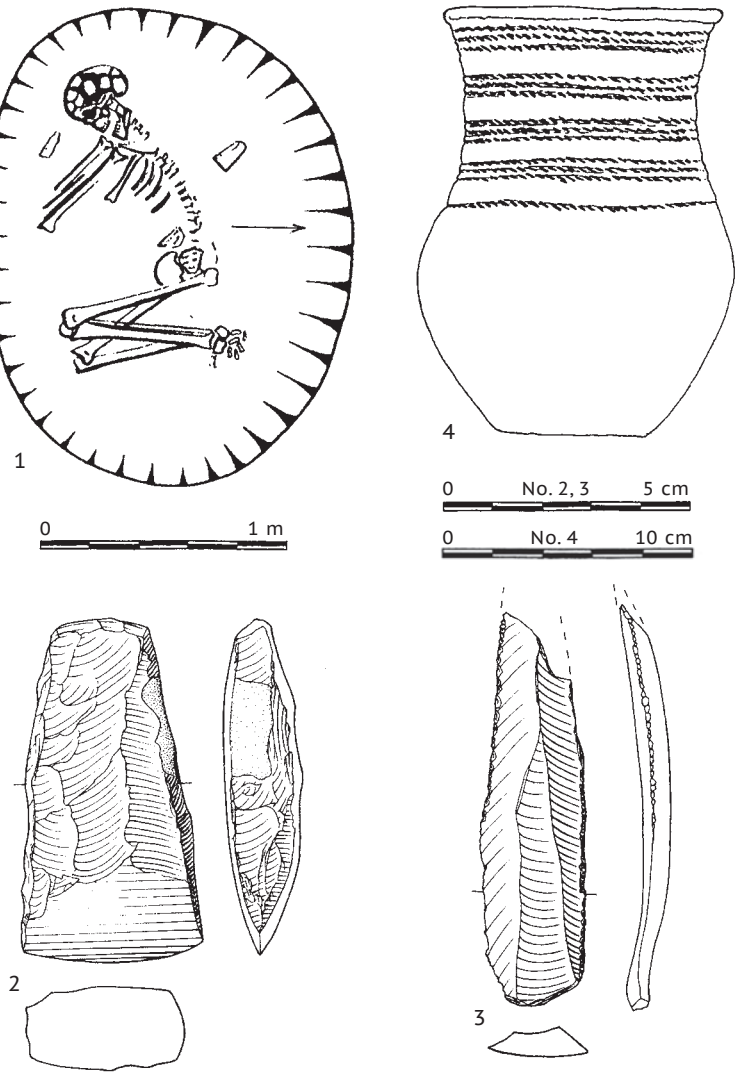


Plate LXIX. Bohemia. 1–4 – Klučov, Grave (Feature) Kh 6. Corded Ware culture. After Zápotocký, Kudrnáč 2008.

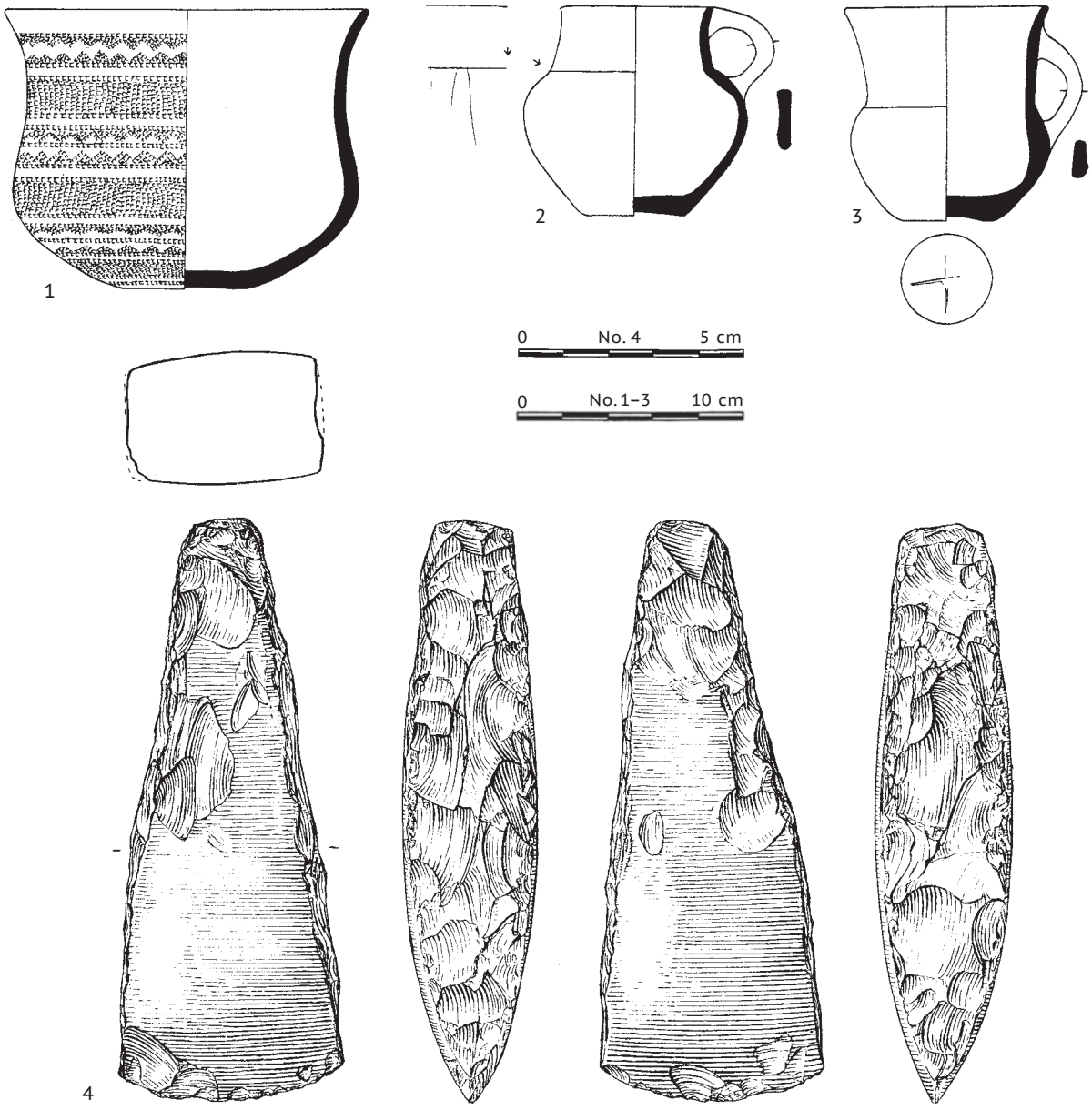


Plate LXX. Bohemia. 1–4 – Kolín, Grave 12. Bell Beaker culture (after Přichystal, Šebela 2013).

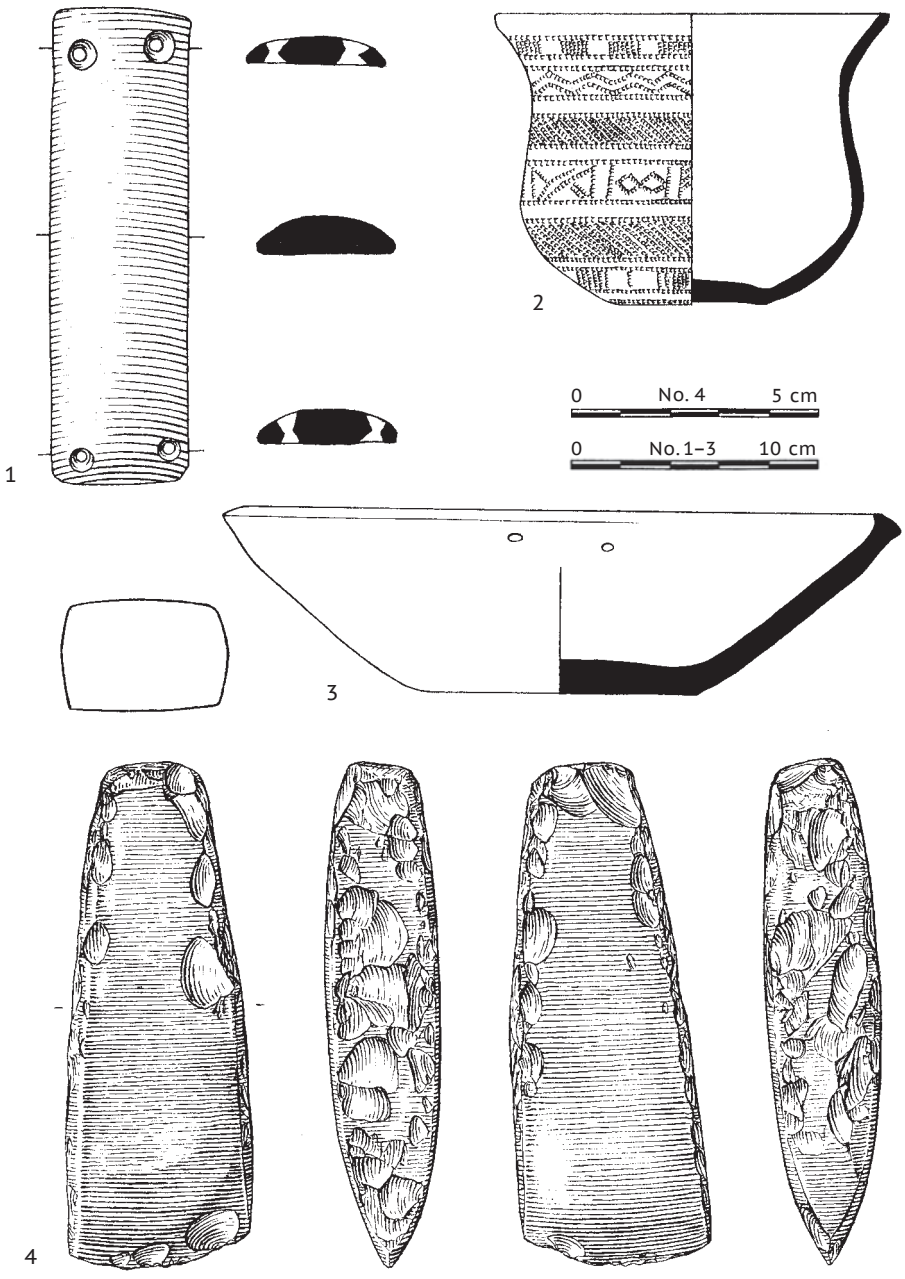


Plate LXXI. Bohemia. 1–4 – Kolín, Grave 14. Bell Beaker culture (after Přichystal, Šebela 2013).

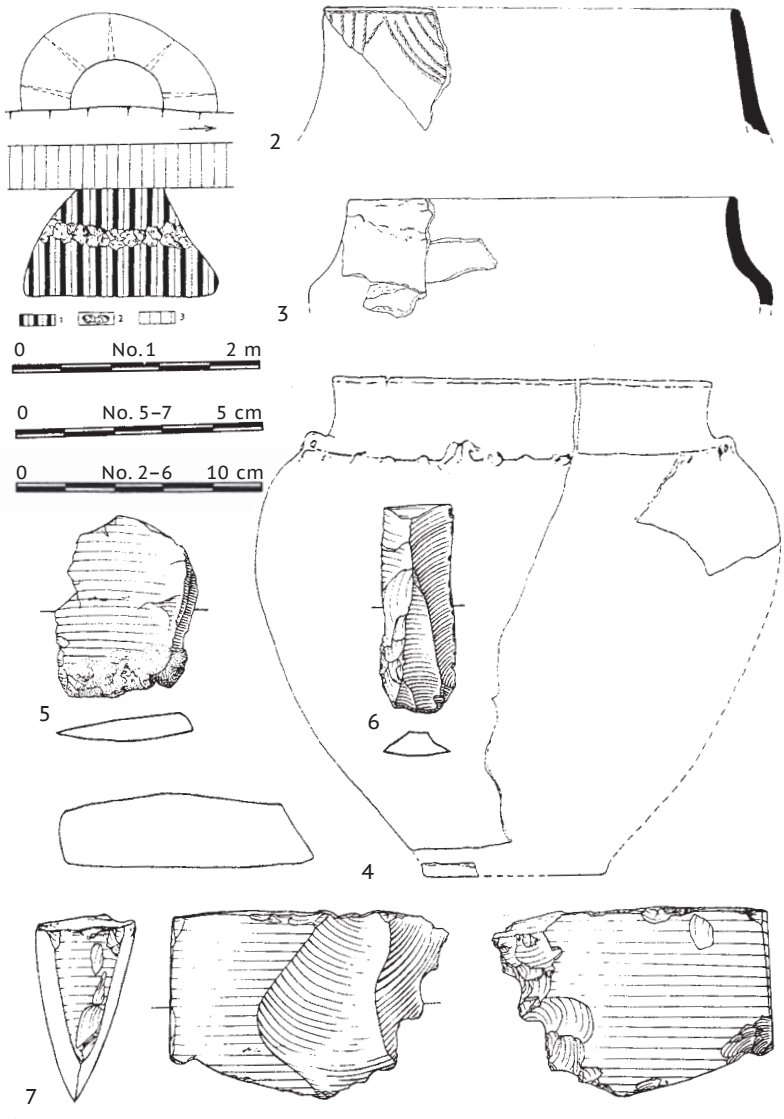


Plate LXXII. Bohemia. 1–6 – Kopisty, Structure (1980). Globular Amphorae culture. 1, 2, 5 – after Dobeš 1995 (different scale); 3, 4, 6 – drawing by J. Brenner.

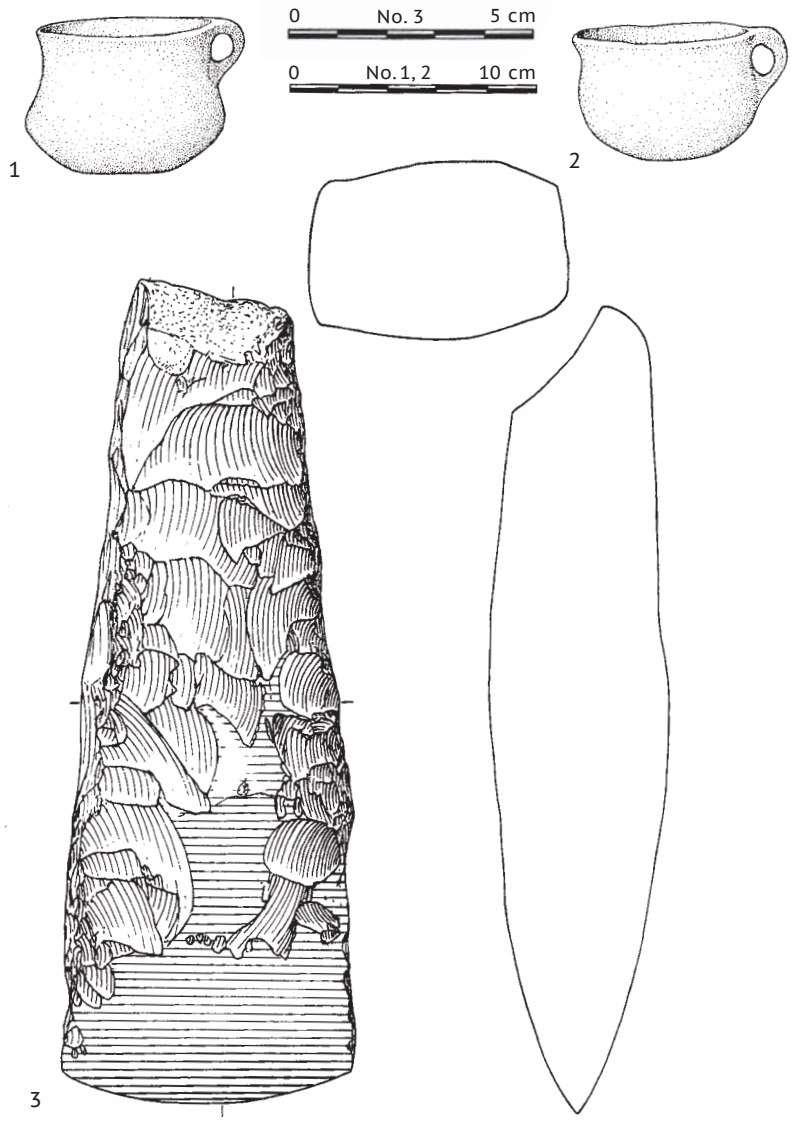


Plate LXXIII. Bohemia: 1–3 – Kutná Hora (Site I). Grave. Bell Beaker culture (after Přichystal, Šebela 2013).

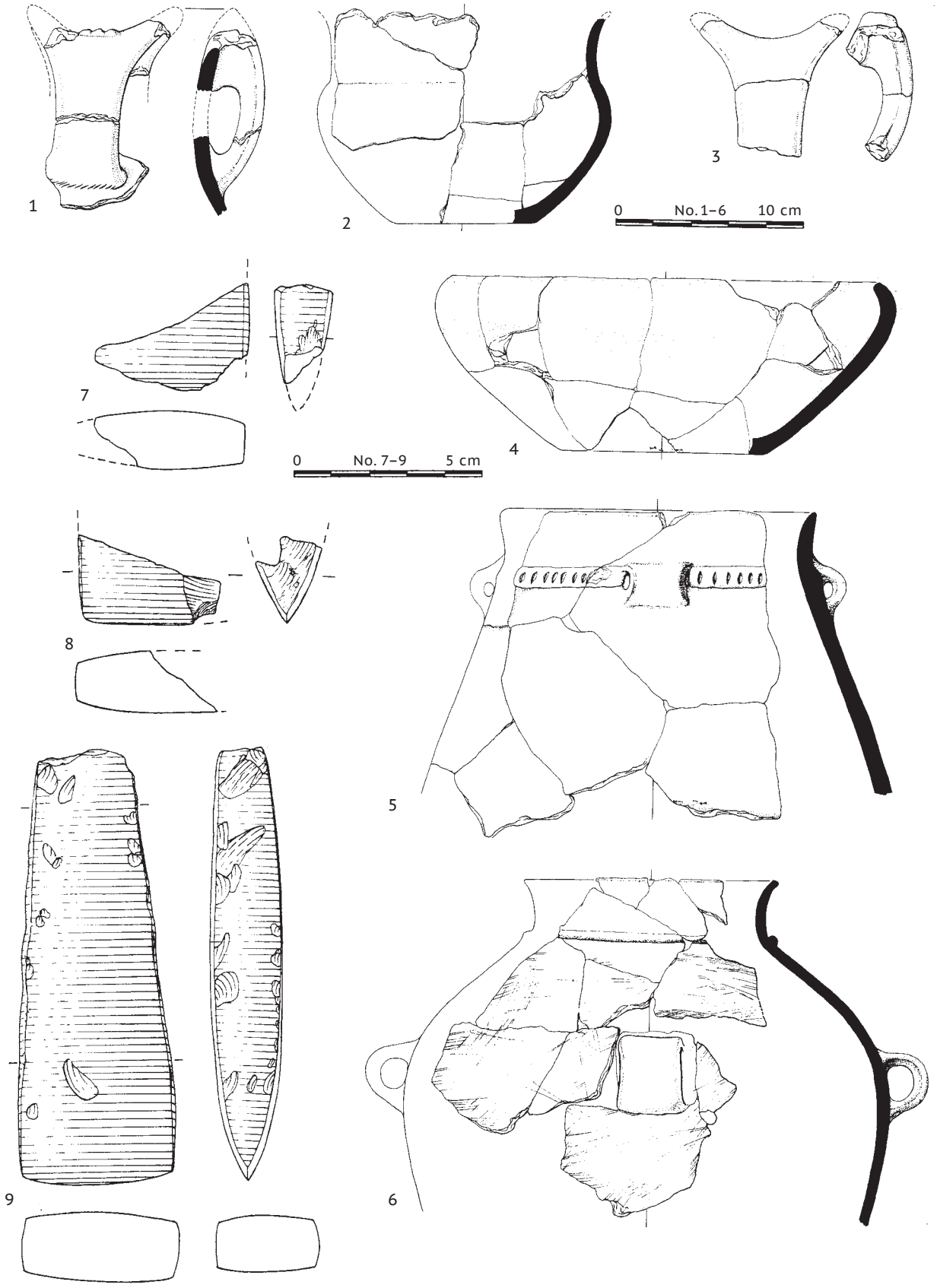


Plate LXXIV. Bohemia. 1–9 – Kutná Hora (Site II). Structure 1. Řivnáč culture. 1–3, 5, 7, 9 – after Zápotocký, Zápotocká 2008; 4, 6, 8 – after Zápotocký 2002; 1–6 – different scales.

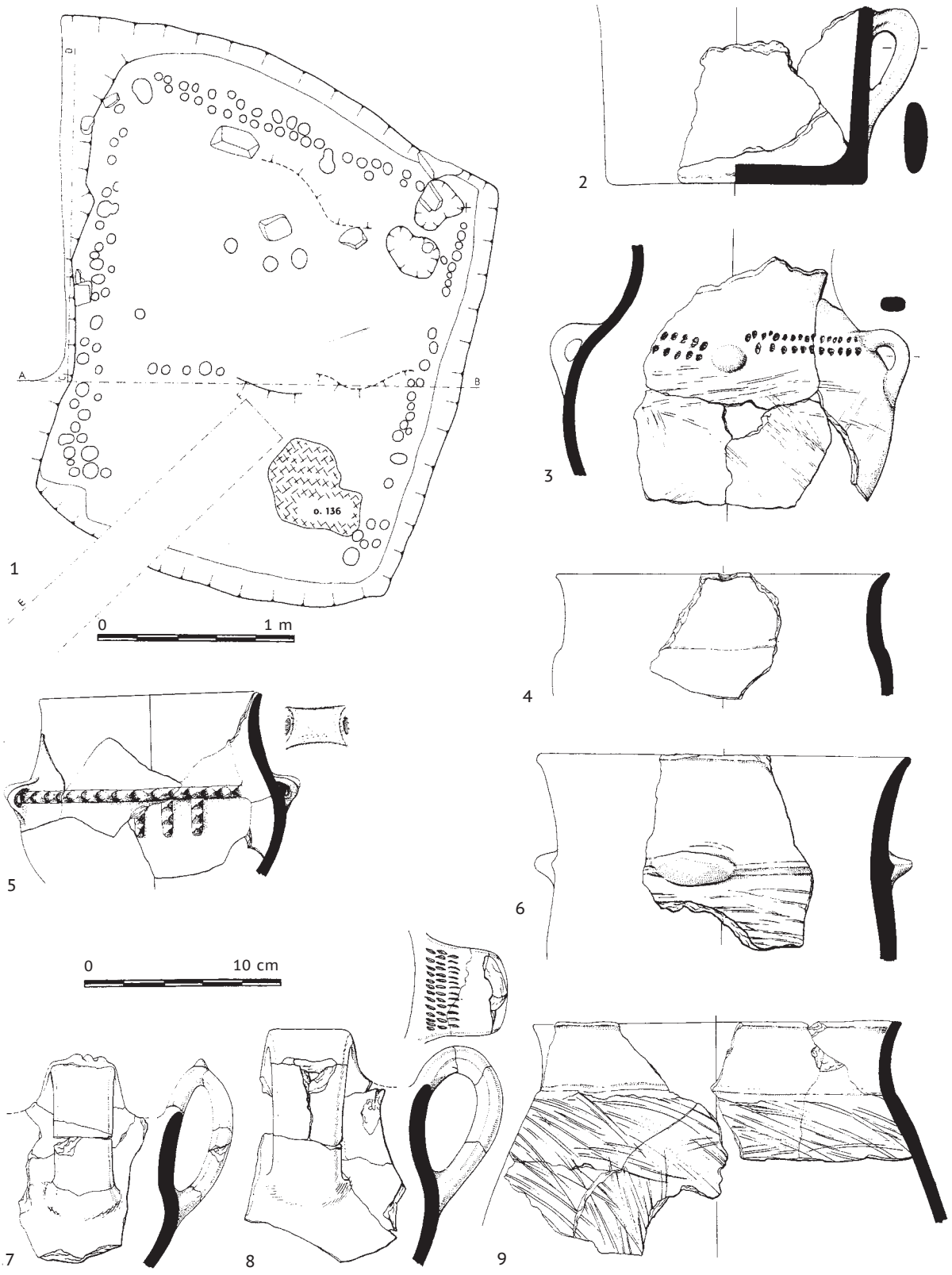


Plate LXXV. Bohemia, 1–9 – Kutná Hora (Site II). Structure 22. Řivnáč culture (after Zápotocký, Zápotocká 2008).

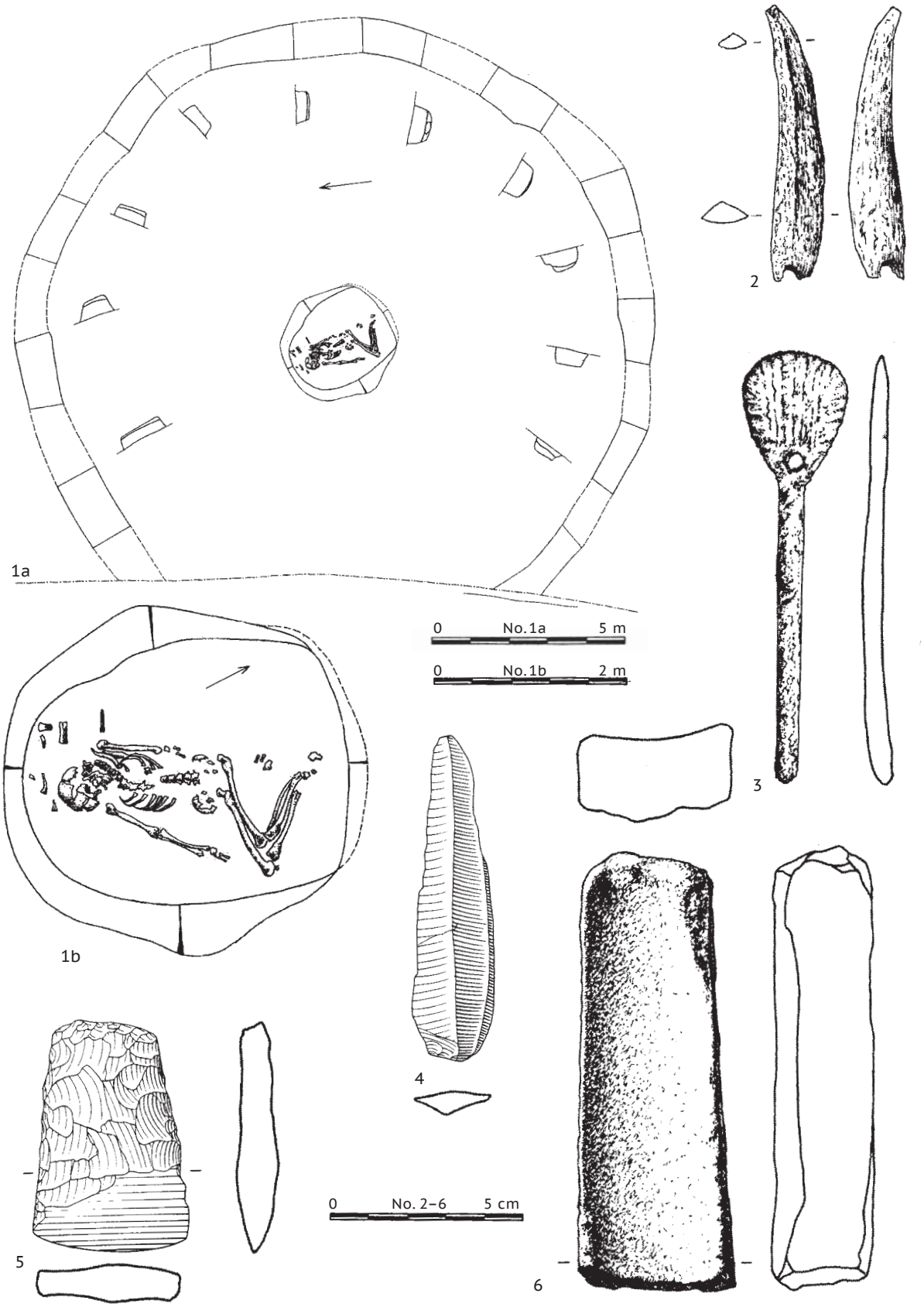


Plate LXXVI. Bohemia. 1–6 – Lovosice, Structure (Grave). Corded Ware culture (after Blažek et al. 2003).

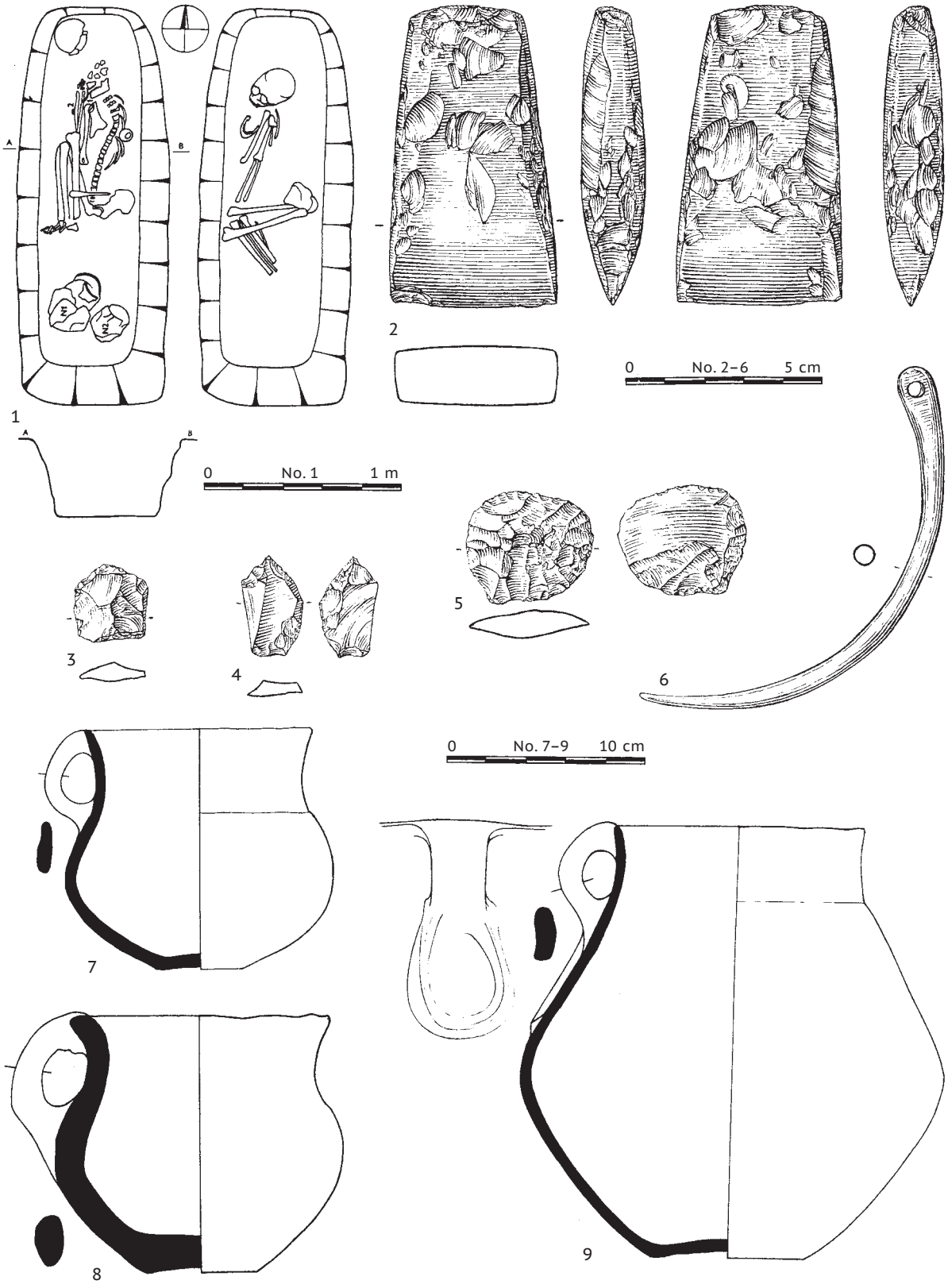


Plate LXXVII. Bohemia. 1–8 – Měšice, Grave 8/1988. Proto-Únětice culture.

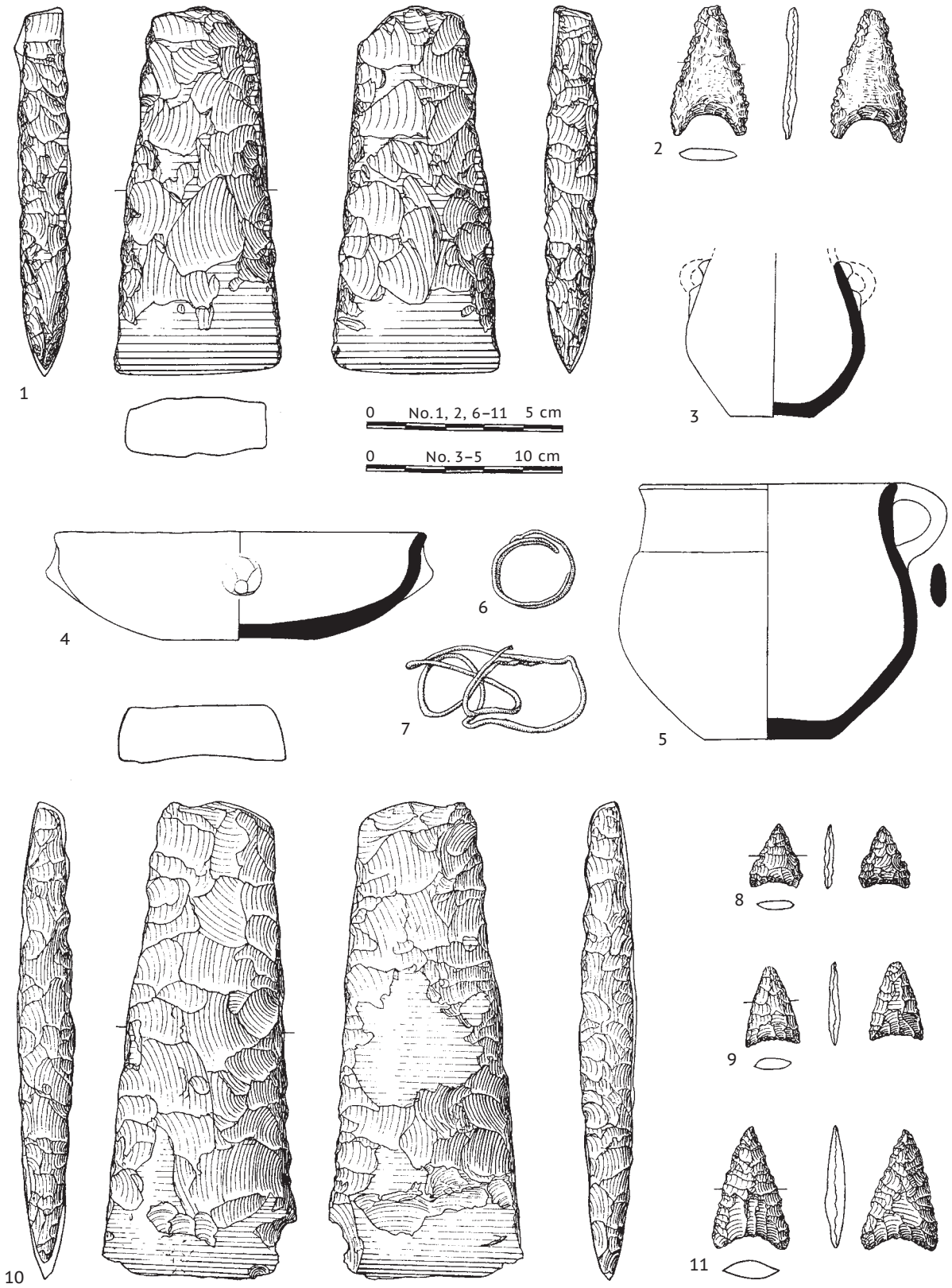


Plate LXXVIII. Bohemia. 1–2, 6–9, 11 – Pátek, Grave 2; 3–5, 10 – Pátek, Grave 3. Proto-Únětice culture (drawing by J. Brenner).

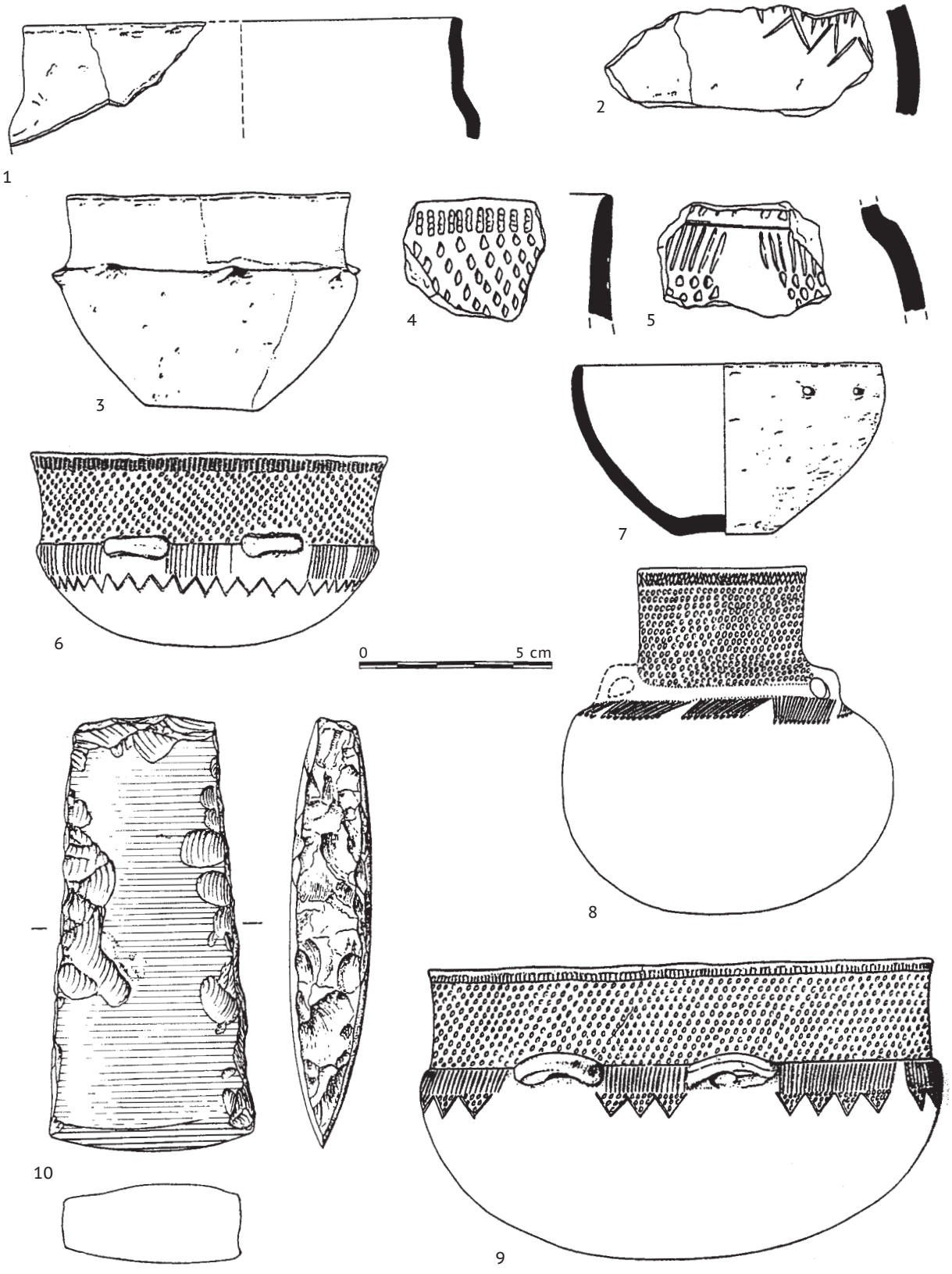


Plate LXXIX. Bohemia: 1–10 – Prosmyky, Grave 1/1990. Globular Amphorae culture (after Dobeš 1997–1998).

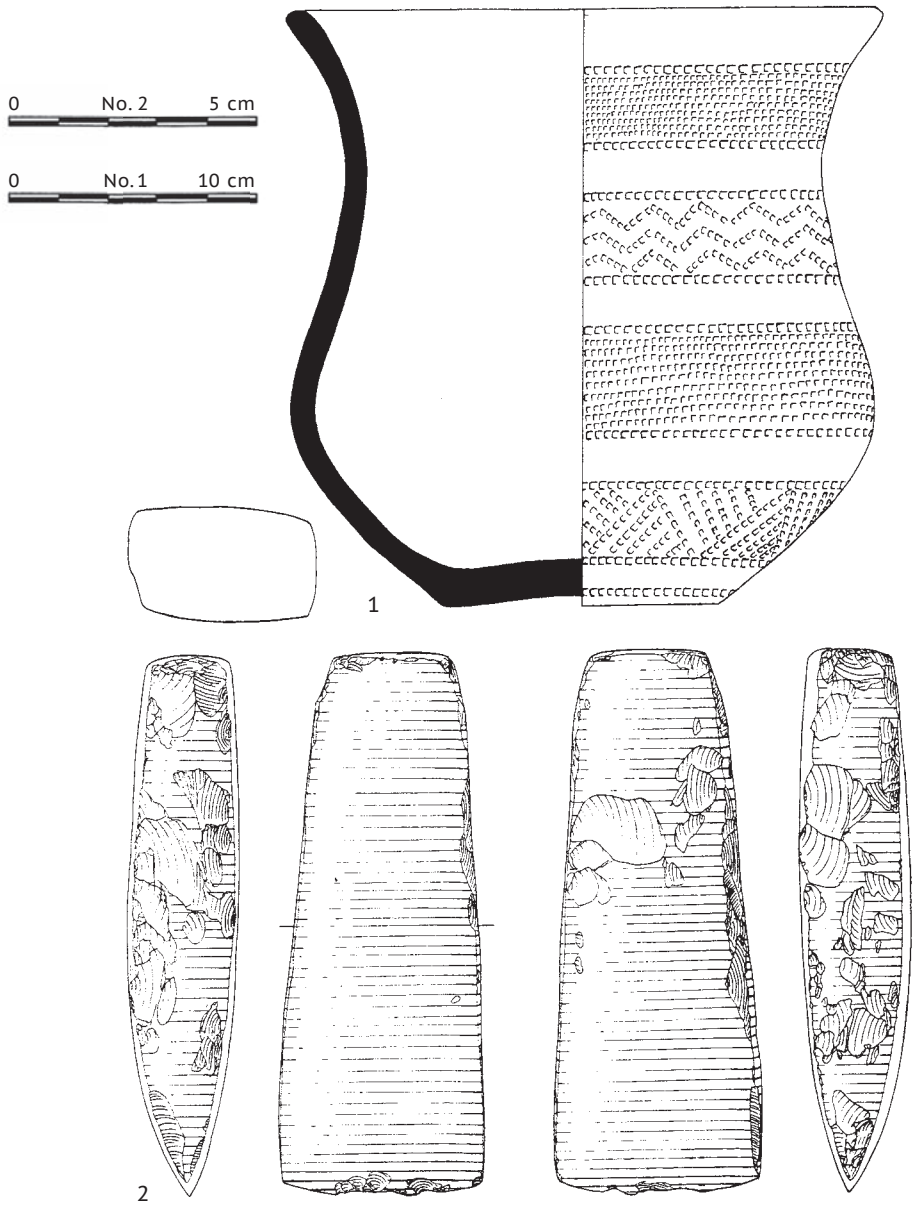


Plate LXXX. Bohemia. 1, 2 – Slatiny, Grave. Bell Beaker culture (after Přichystal, Šebela 2013).

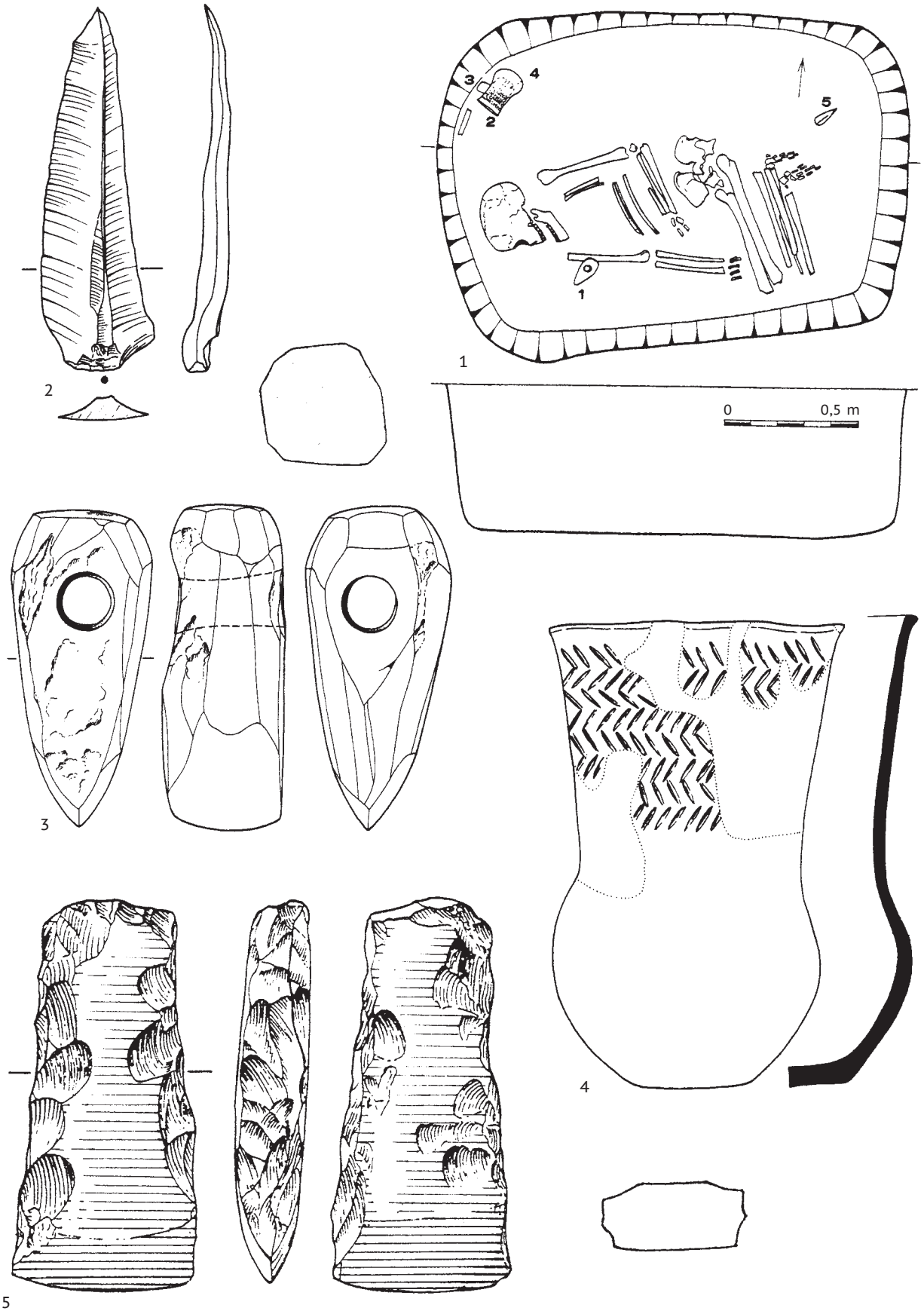


Plate LXXXI. Bohemia. 1–5 – Trmice, Grave 8/1987. Corded Ware culture (after Přichystal, Šebela 2013). 2–5 – different scales.

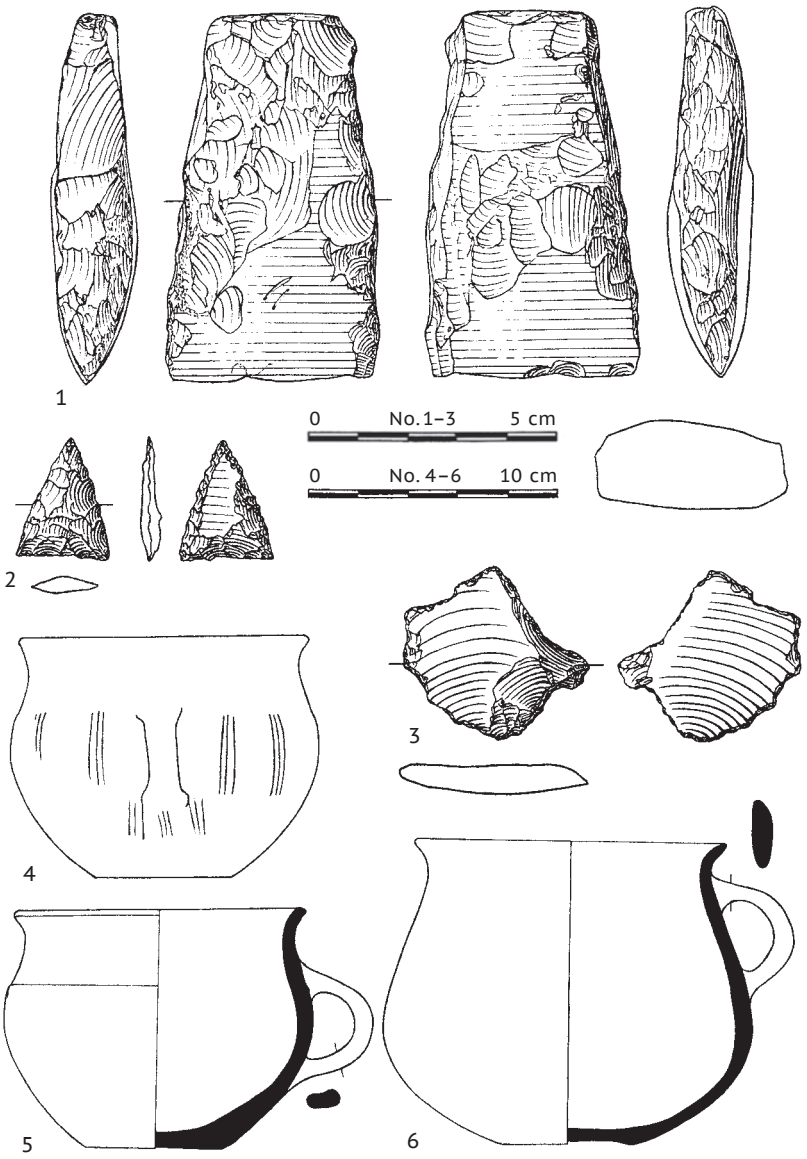


Plate LXXXII. Bohemia. 1–5 – Třebonice, Grave 1. Proto-Únětice culture (drawing by J. Brenner).

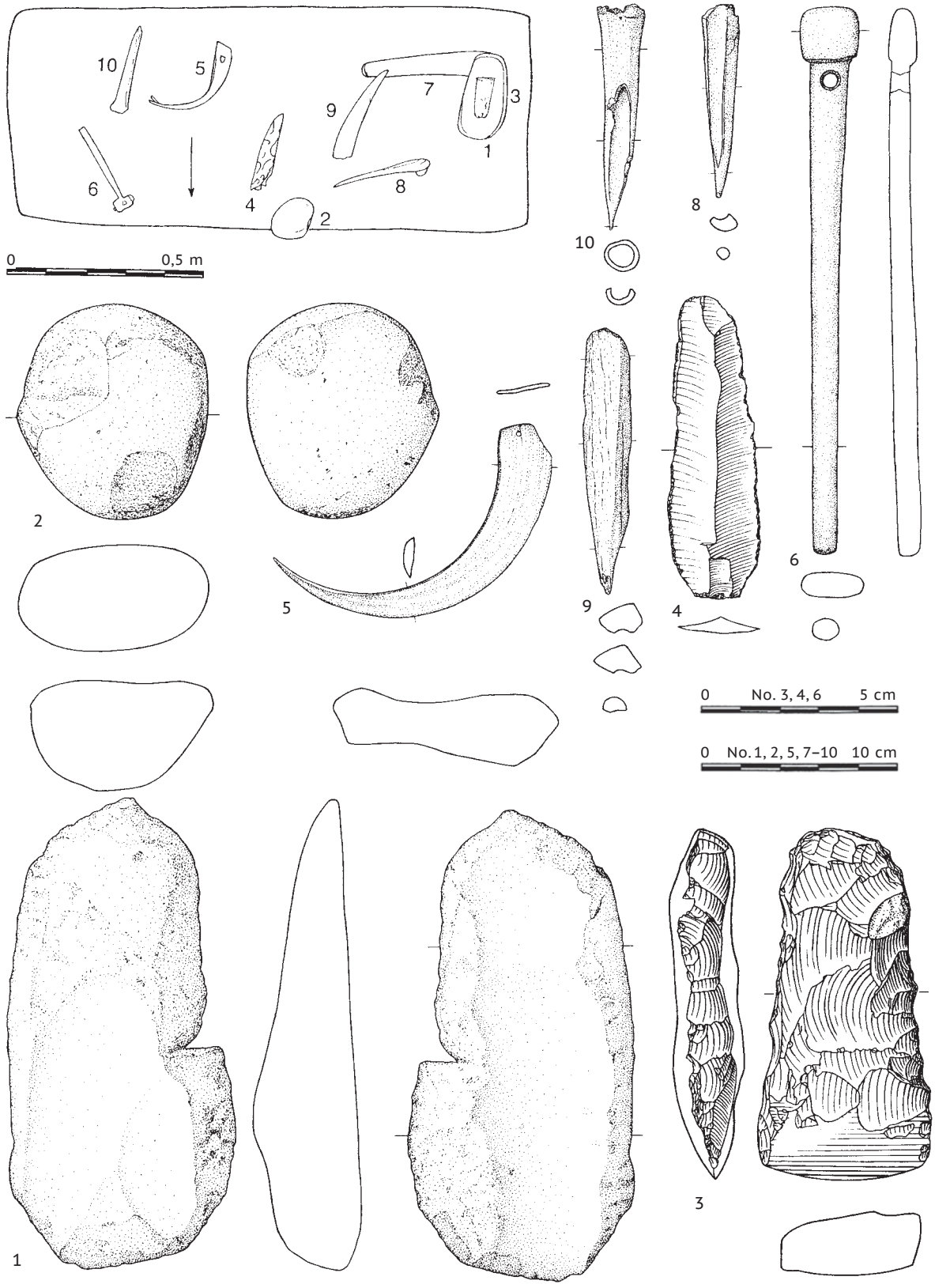


Plate LXXXIII. Bohemia. 1–10 – Velké Žernoseky, Grave 47. Corded Ware culture (drawing by J. Brenner).

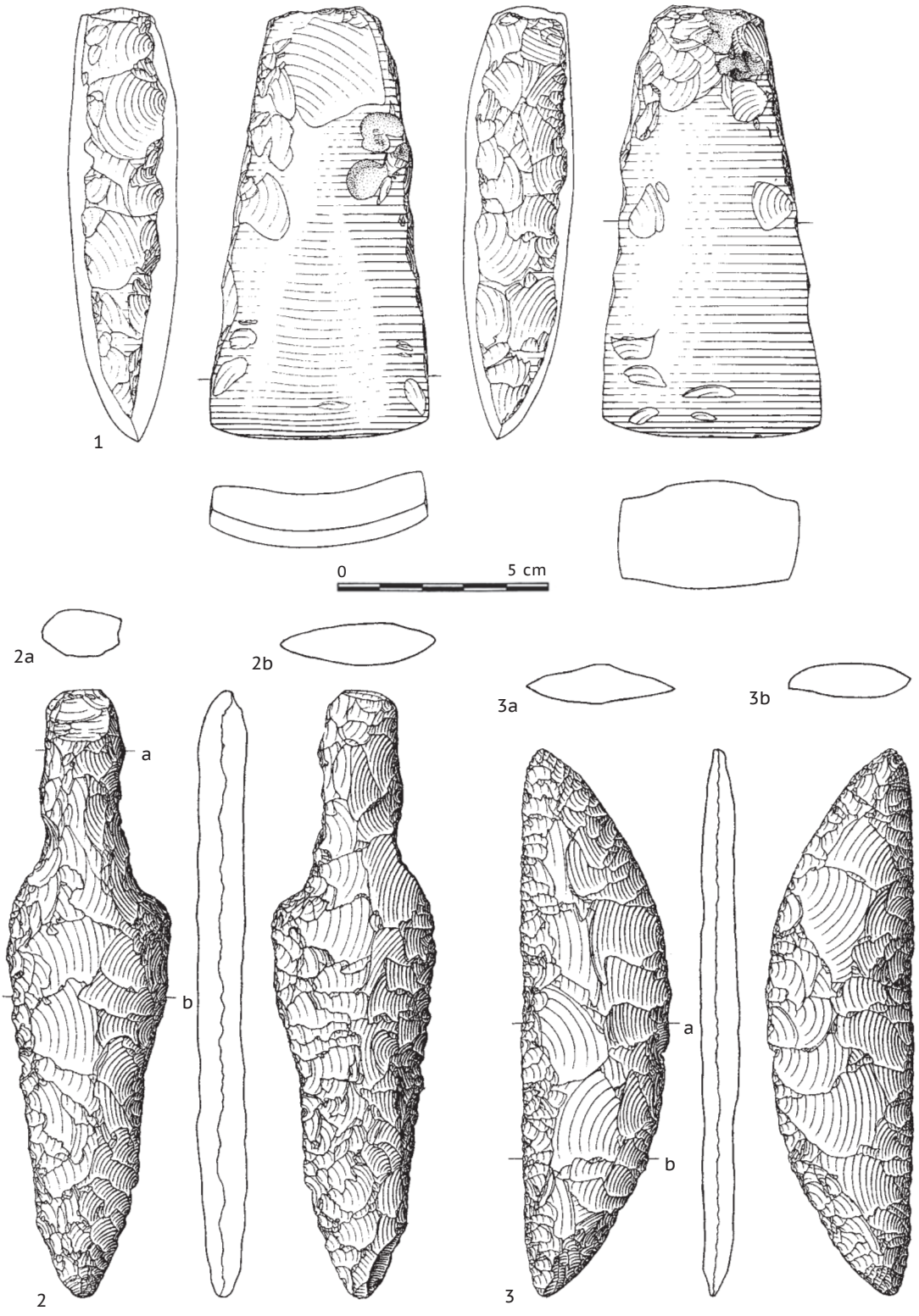


Plate LXXXIV. Bohemia. 1–3 Litoměřice. Depot (?) (drawing by J. Brenner).

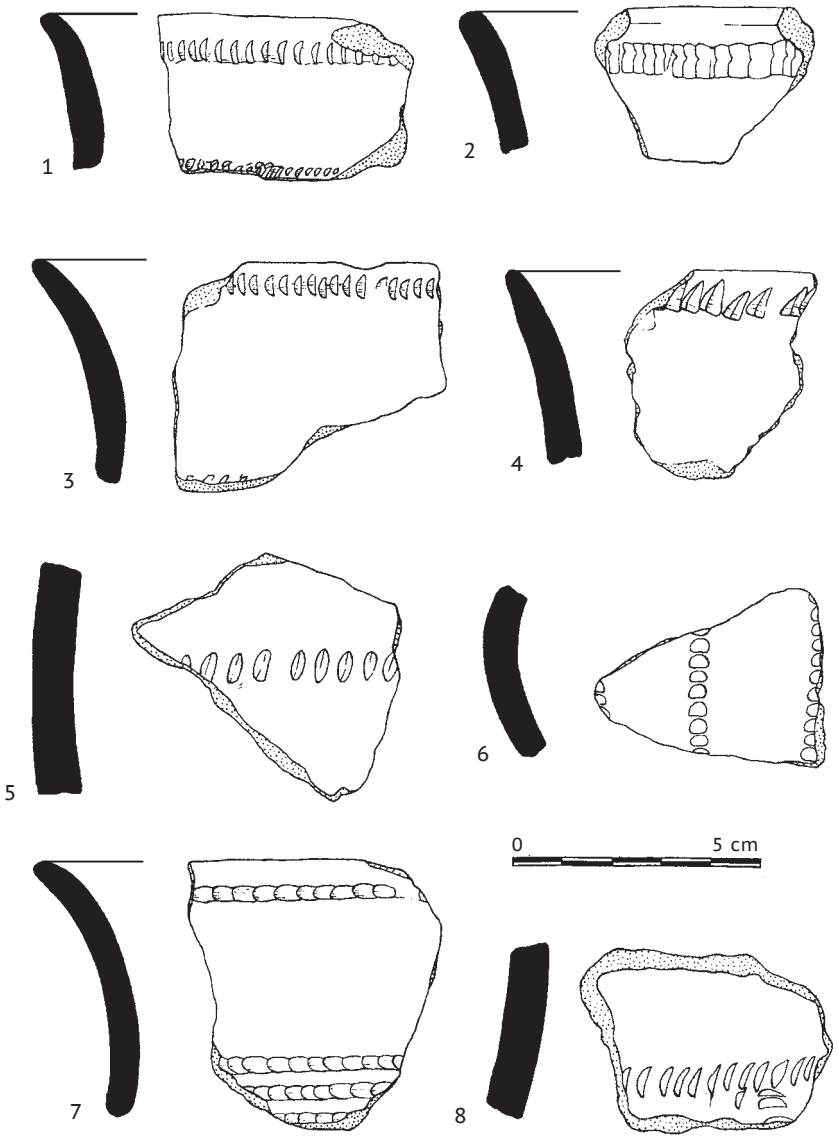


Plate LXXXV. Moravia. 1–8 – Bánov (1943). Bošáca culture (drawing by M. Polák).

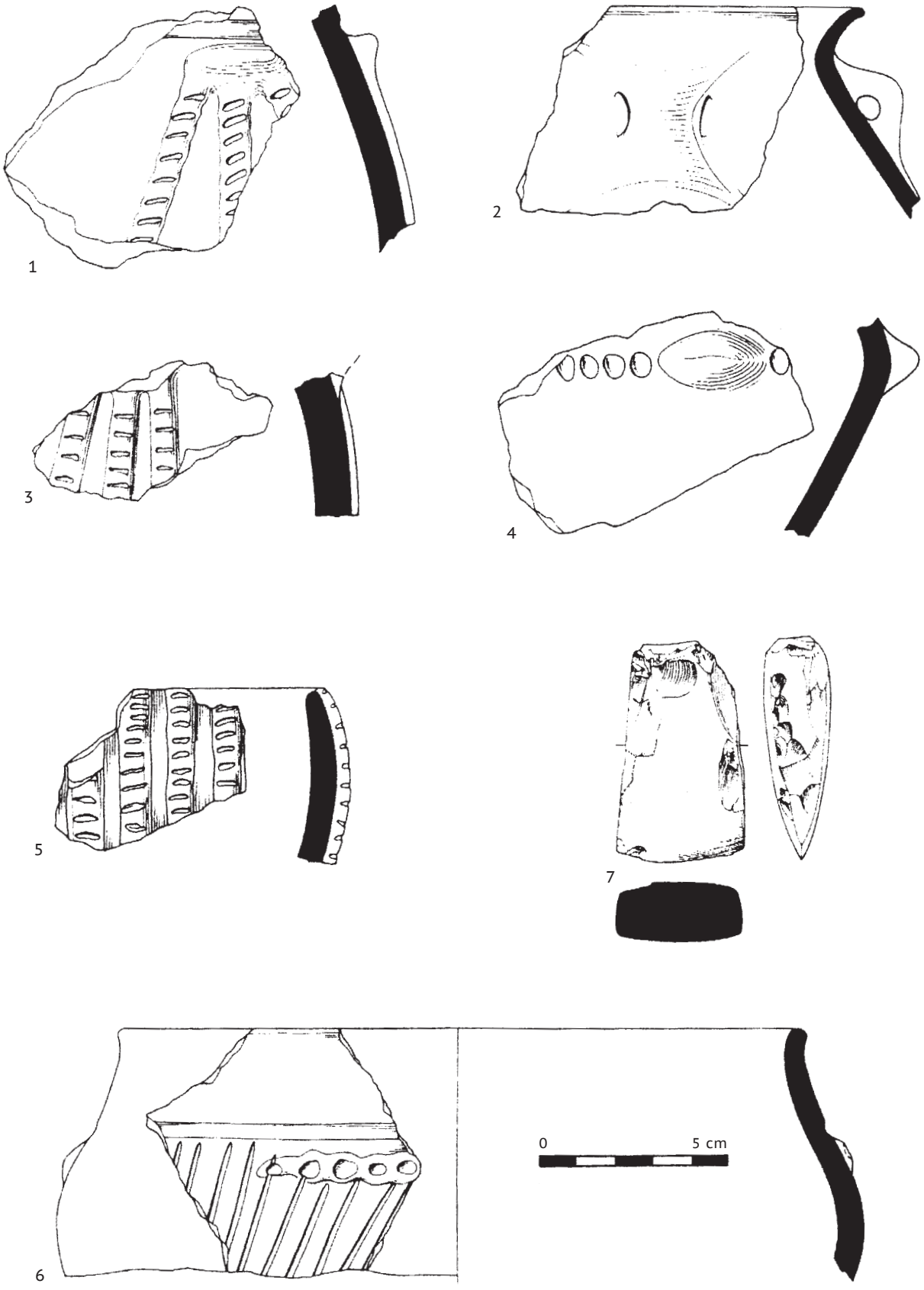


Plate LXXXVI. Moravia. 1–7 – Bílovice. Jevišovice culture (after Šmíd et al. 2010), 1–5, 7 – different scales.

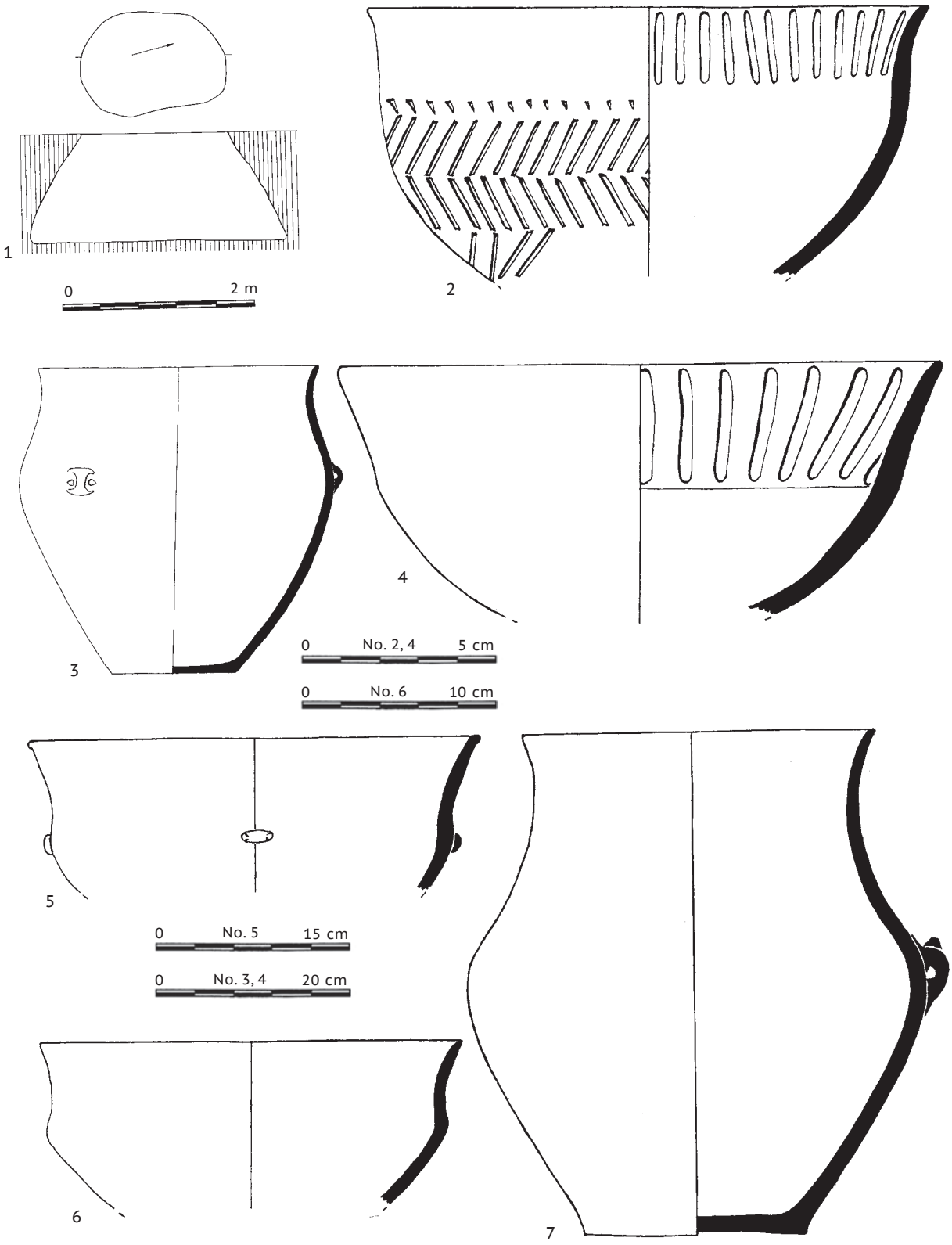


Plate LXXXVII. Moravia. 1–7 – Hlinsko. Structure 8/1968. Funnel Beaker culture (after Pavelčík, Vencl 1970).

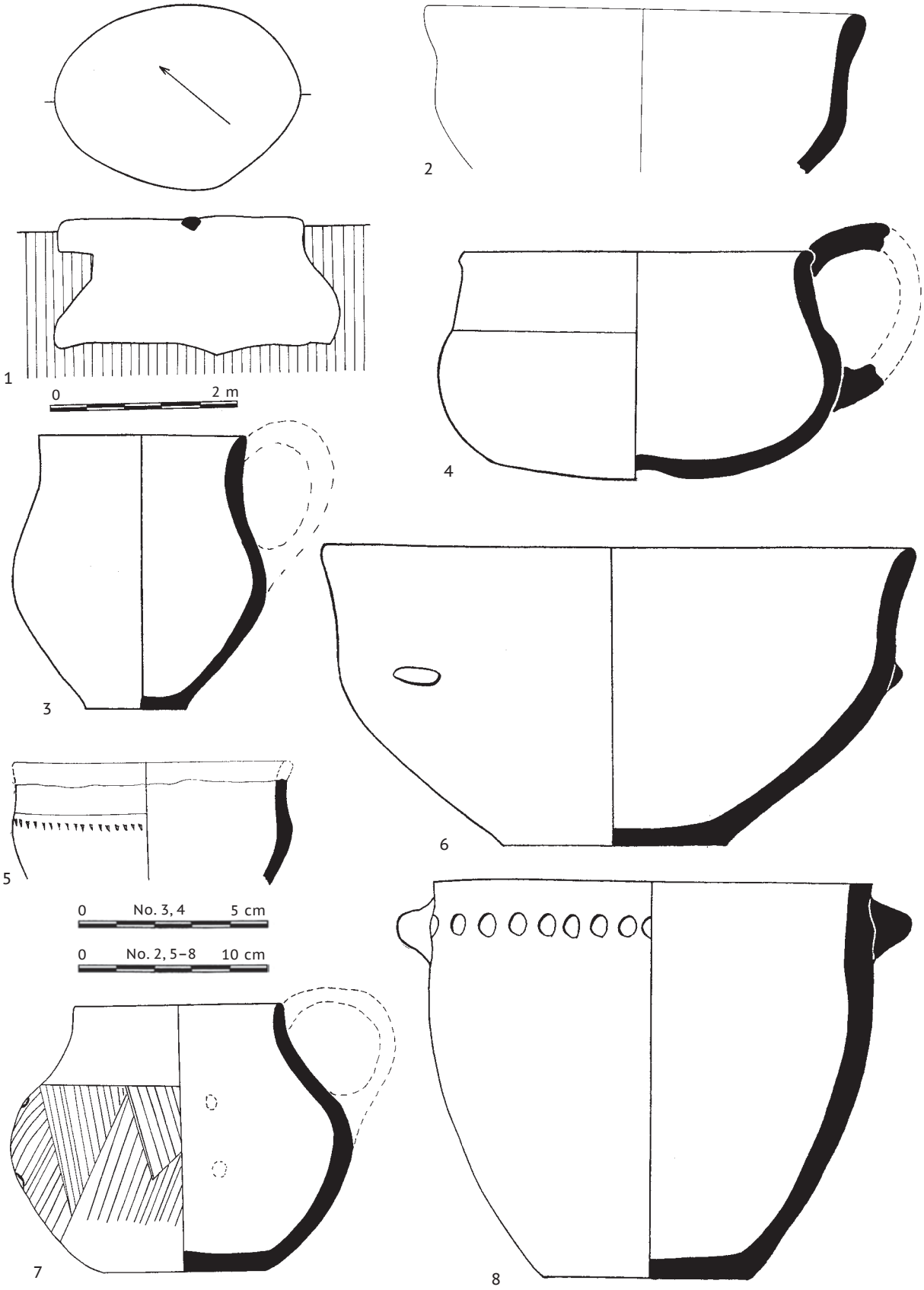


Plate LXXXVIII. Moravia. 1–8 – Hlinsko, Structure 28/1976. Funnel Beaker culture (after Pavelčík, Maštalka 1977).

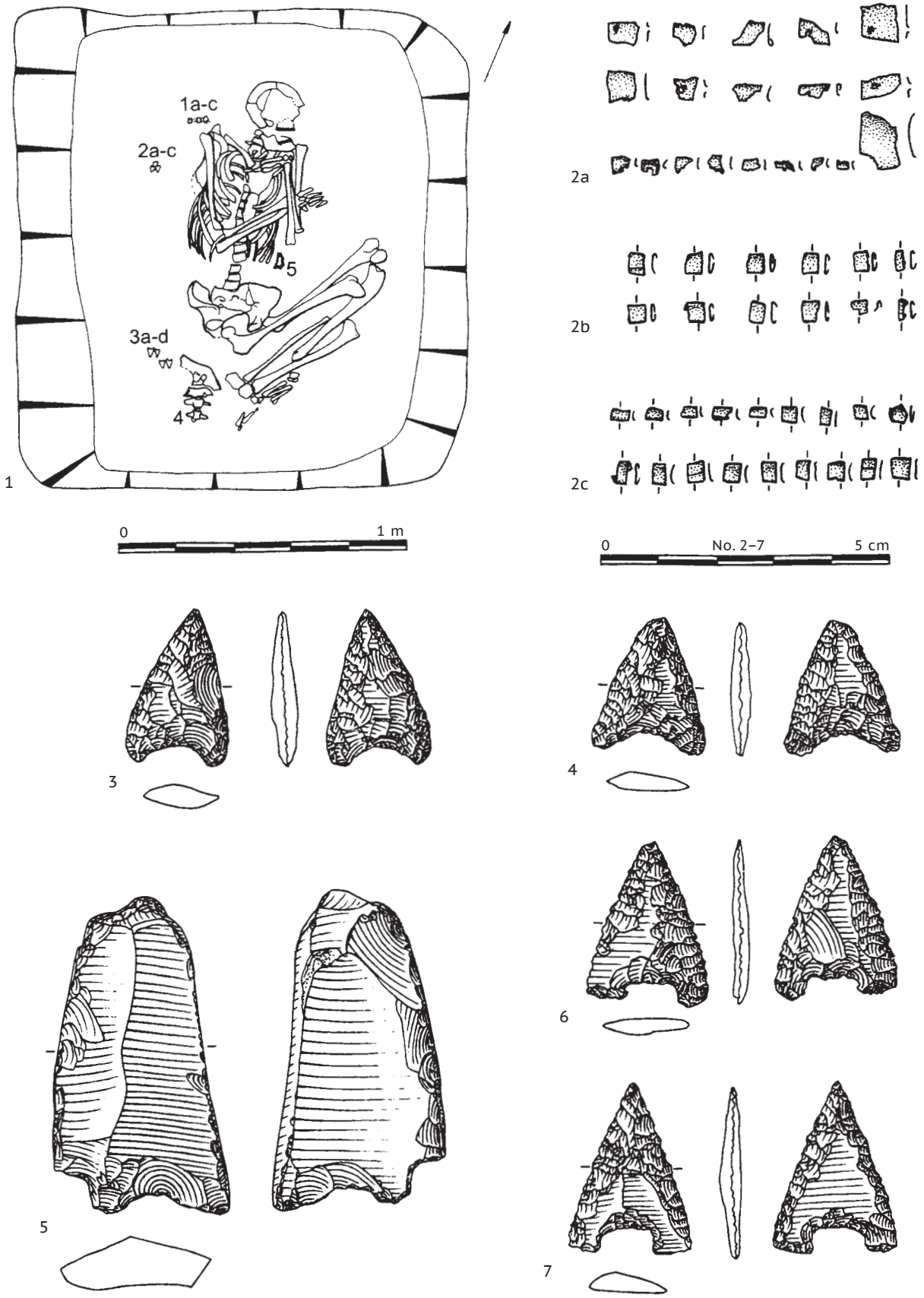


Plate LXXXVIX. Moravia. 1–7 – Hoštice-Heroltice, Hoštice Cadastre. Grave 863. Bell Beaker culture (after Matějíčková 2009).

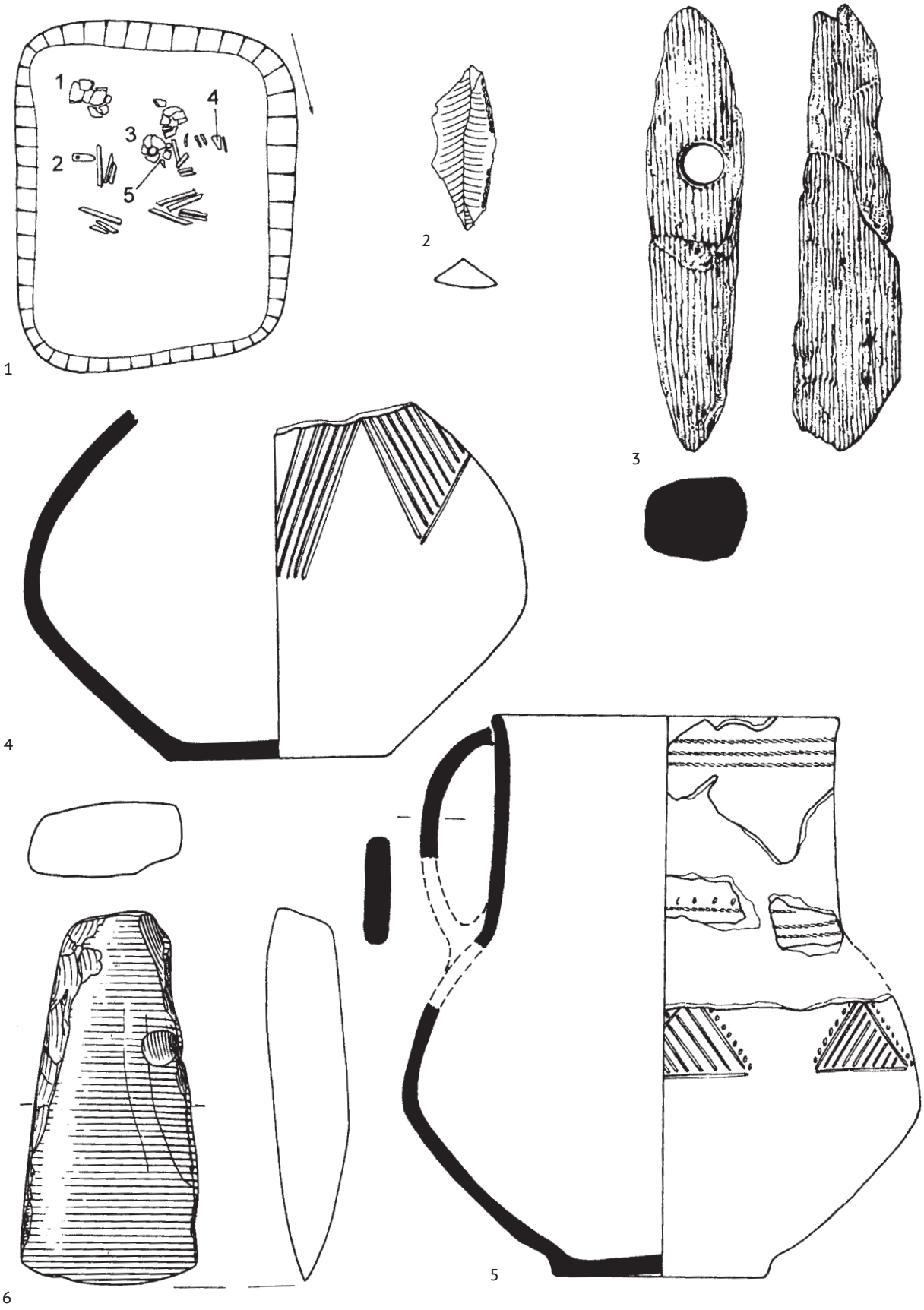


Plate XC. Moravia. 1–6 – Oloumouc, Nemilany Cadastre. Grave 19. Corded Ware culture. 1–5 – after Peška 2017, 6 – drawing by J. Brenner, 1–6 – different scales.

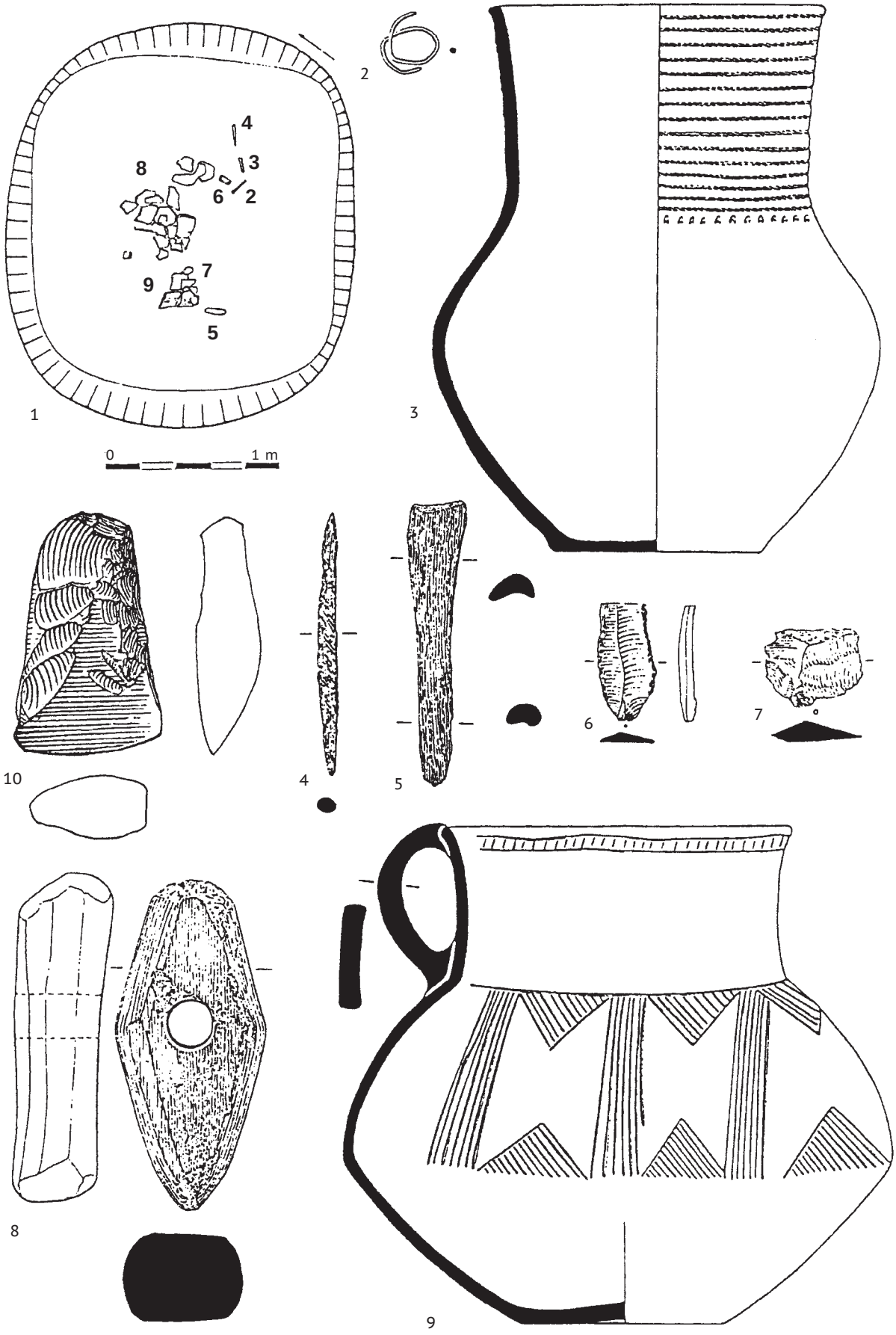


Plate XCI. Moravia. 1–10 – Olomouc, Slavonín Cadastre (Site I). Grave 72. Corded Ware culture. 1–9 – after Peška 2017, 10 – drawing by J. Brenner; 2–10 – different scale.

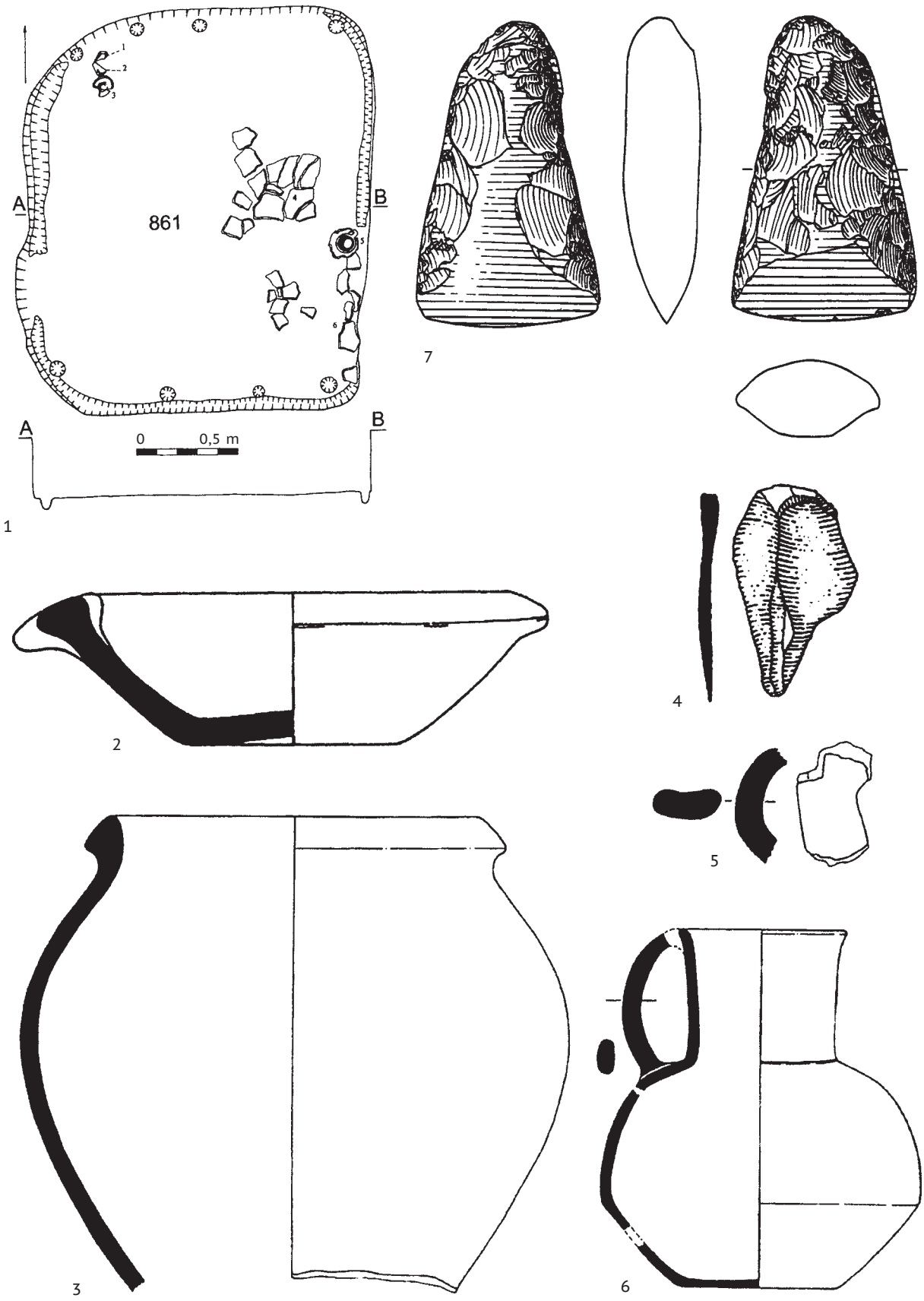


Plate XCII. Moravia. 1–7 – Olomouc, Slavonín Cadastre (Site II), Grave 164. Corded Ware culture. 1–6 – after Peška 2017, 7 – drawing by J. Brenner; 2–7 – different scales.

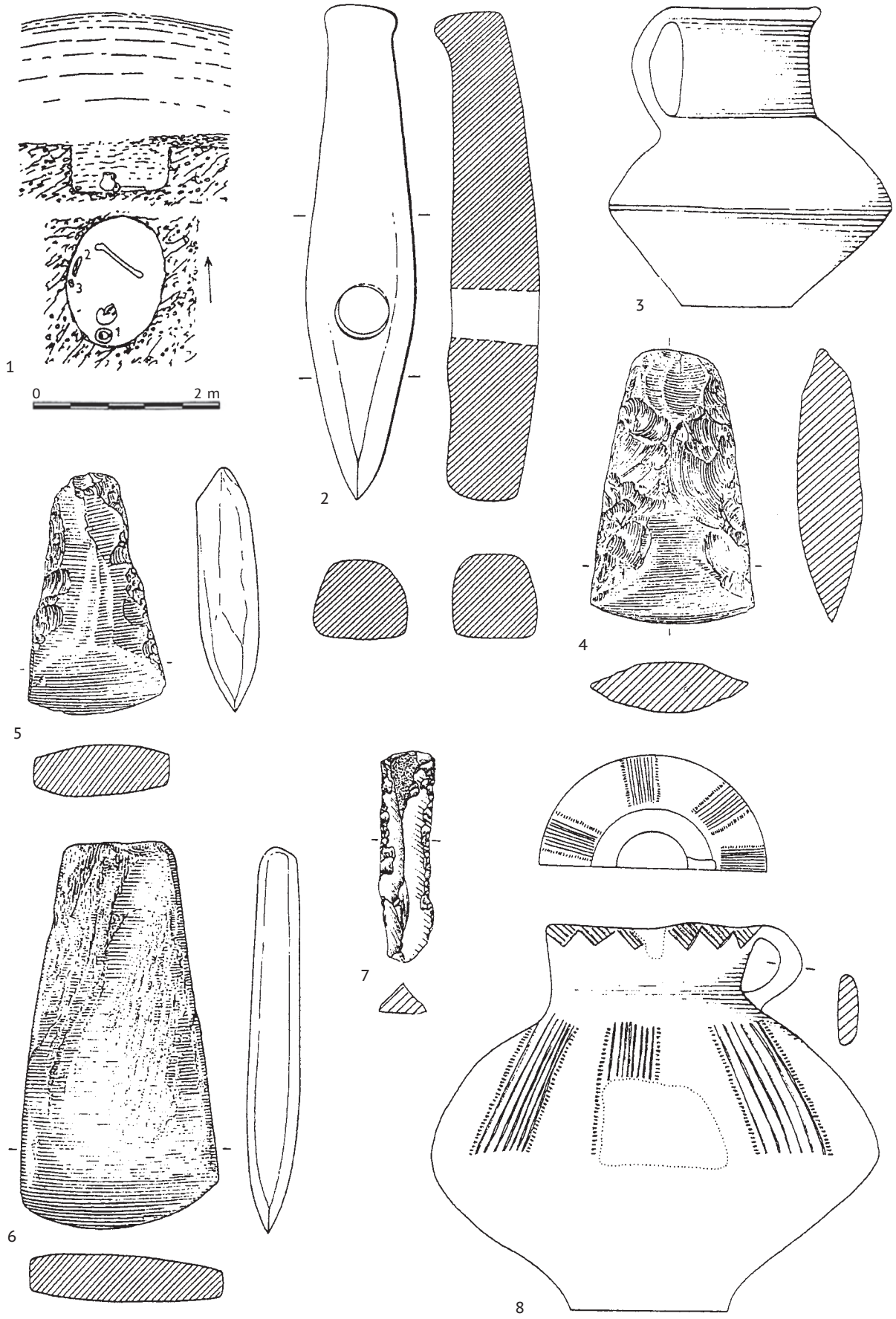


Plate XCIII. Moravia. 1–4 – Prusinovice (Site I), Group III/Barrow 7; 5–8 – Olomouc, Grave 1/1975. Corded Ware culture. 1–8 – after Šebela 1999; 2–8 – different scales.

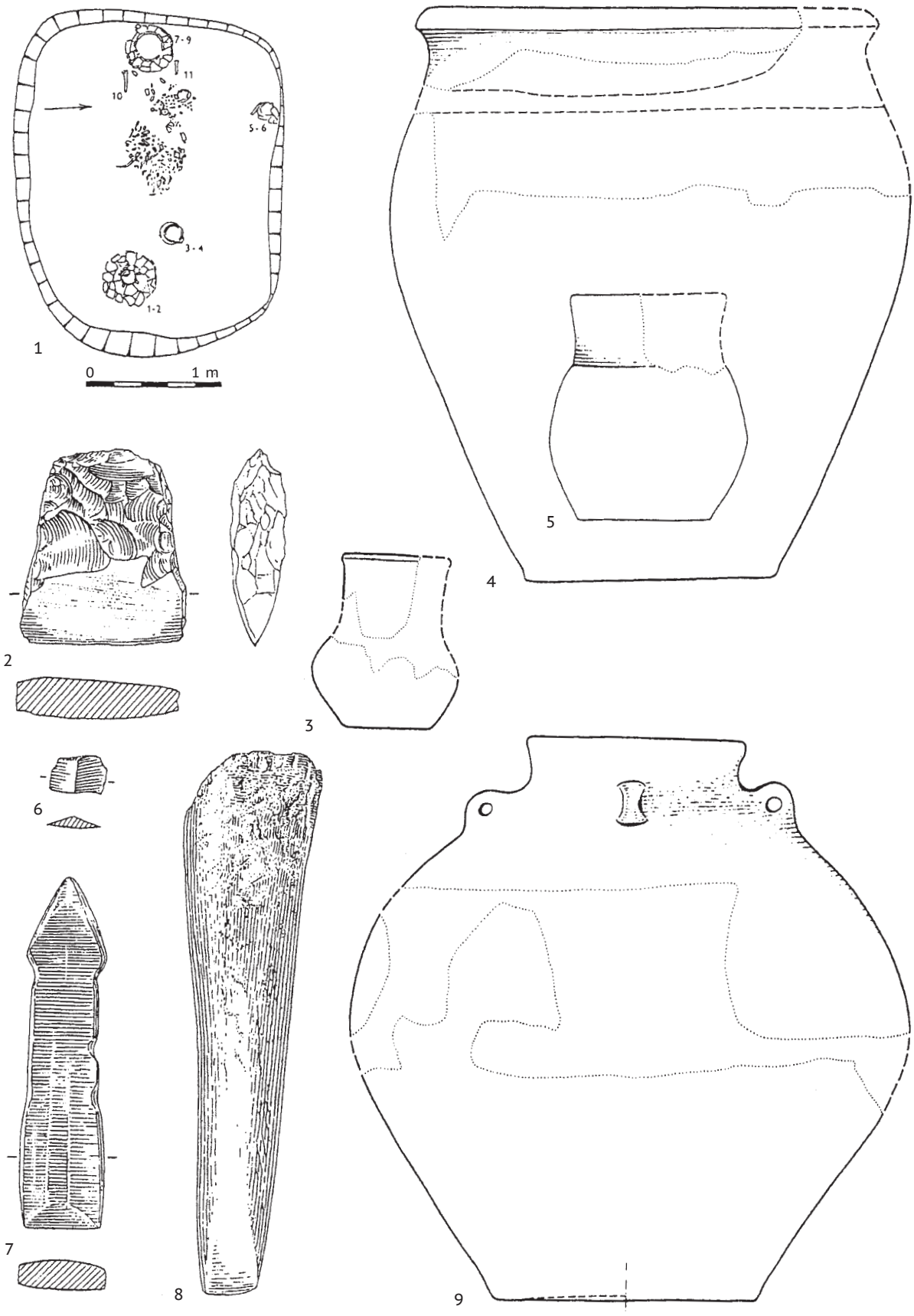


Plate XCIV. Moravia. 1–9 – Pavlov, Grave 14. Corded Ware culture. 1–9 – after Šebela 1999; 2–9 – different scales.

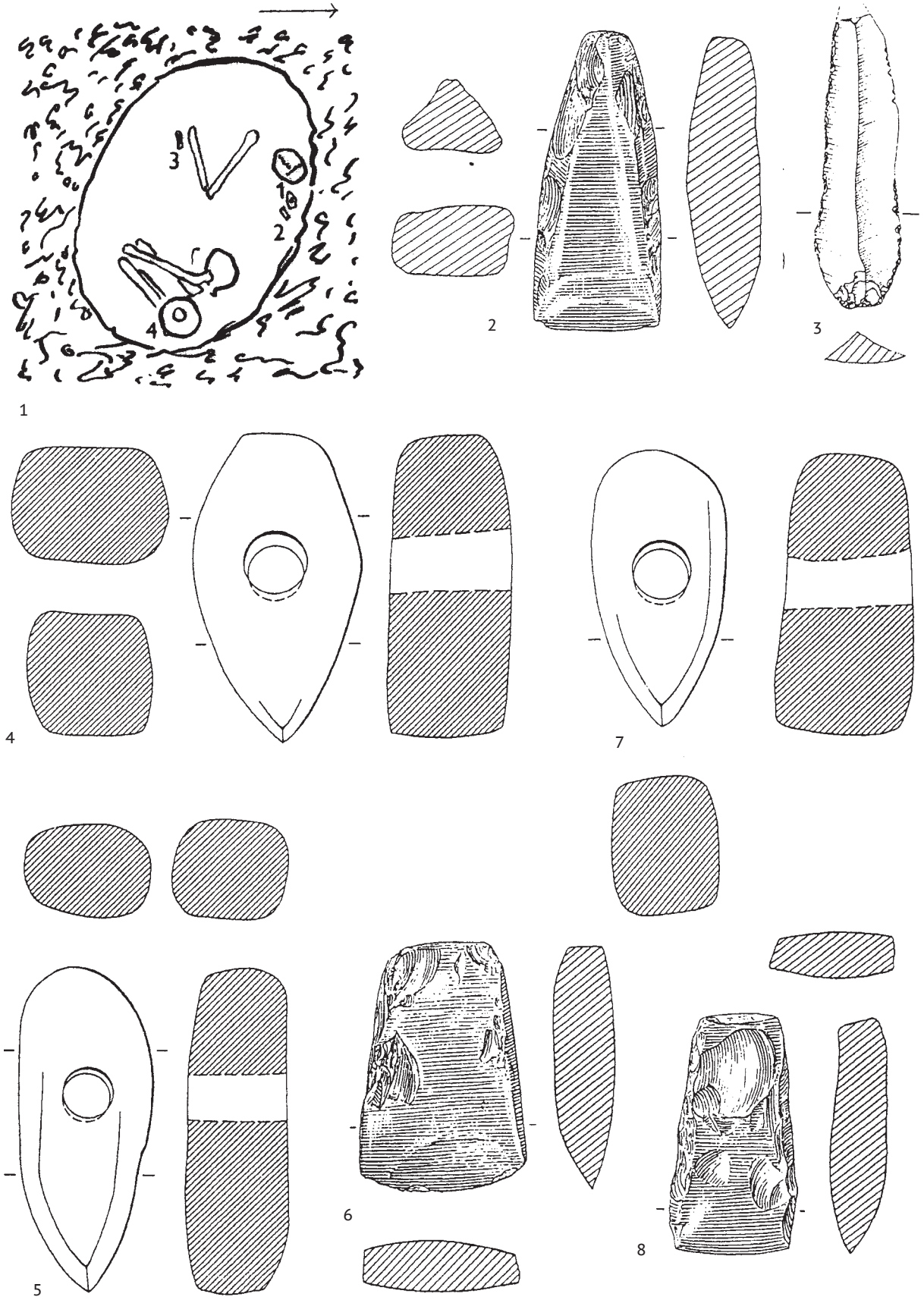


Plate XCV. Moravia. Stará Ves (Přerov District). 1–4 – Barrow 3; 5, 6 – Barrow 2; 7, 8 – Barrow 1. Corded Ware culture. 1–8 – after Šebela 1999; 2–8 – different scales.

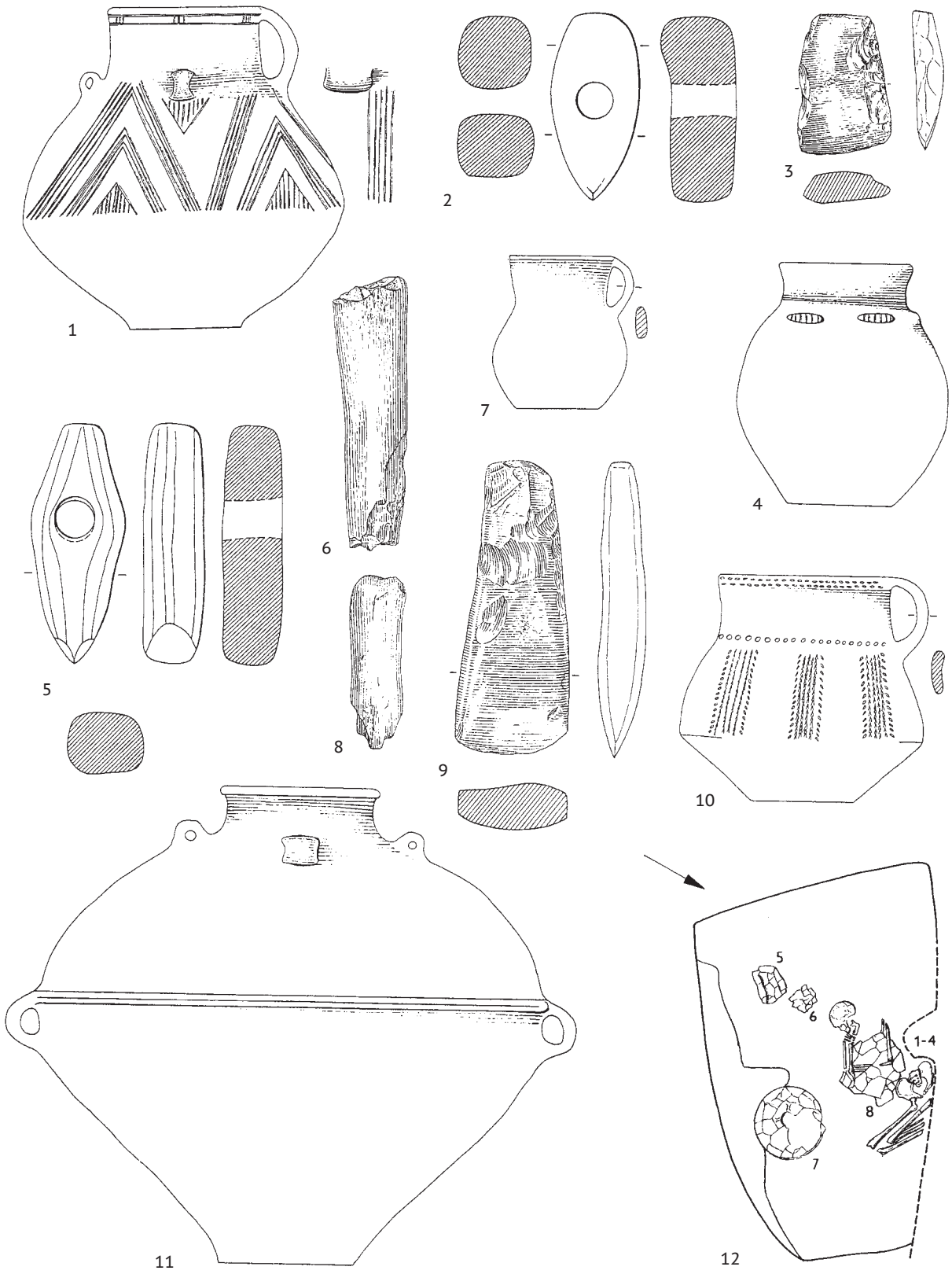


Plate XCVI. Moravia. 1–4 – Slížany, Grave 7; 5–12 – Těšetice (Olomouc District), Grave 1. Corded Ware culture. 1–12 – after Šebela 1999; 1–12 – different scales.

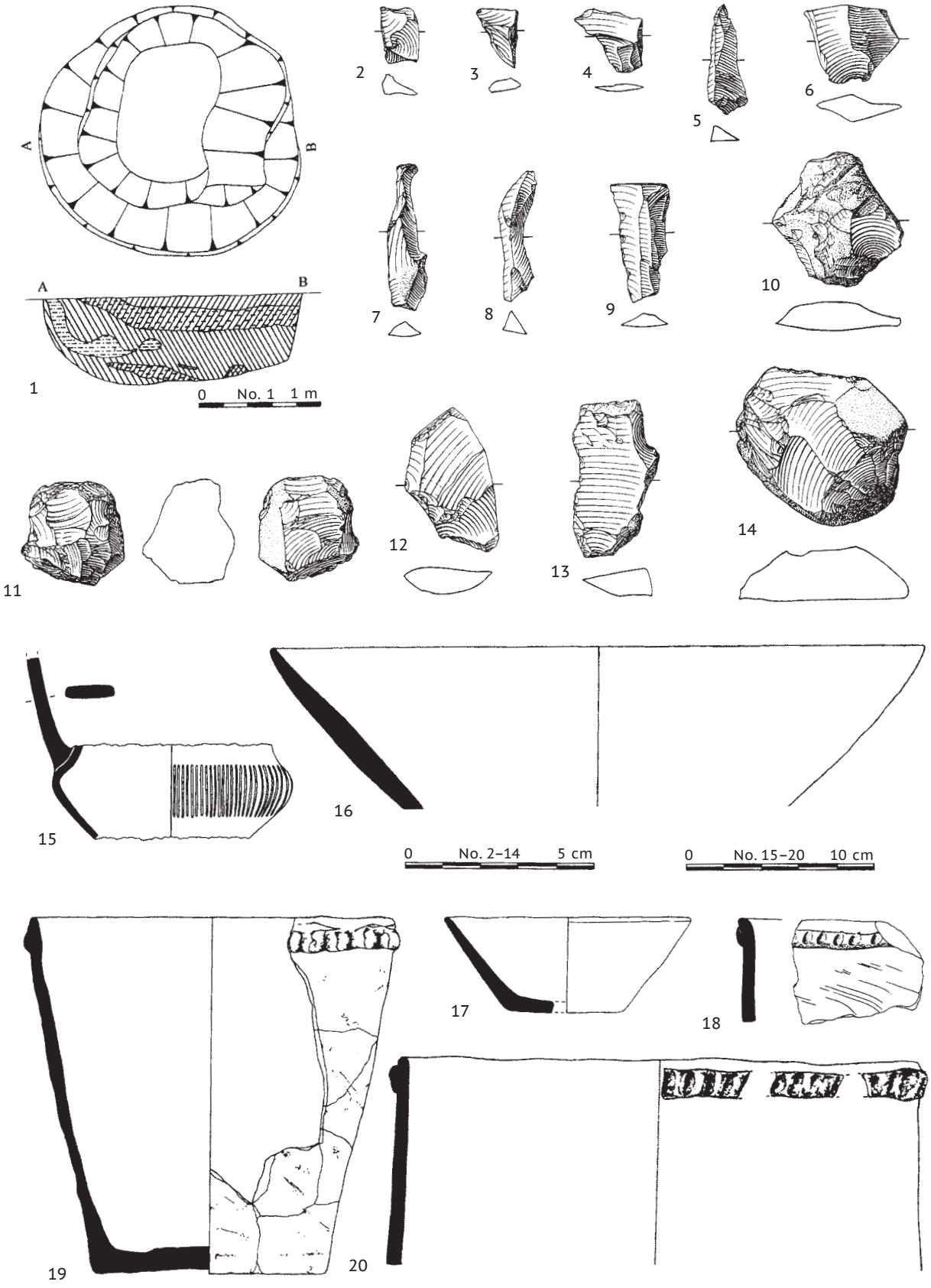


Plate XCVII. Moravia. 1–20 – Těšetice, Znojmo District. Structure 363. Baden culture. 1–20 – after Polák 2006.

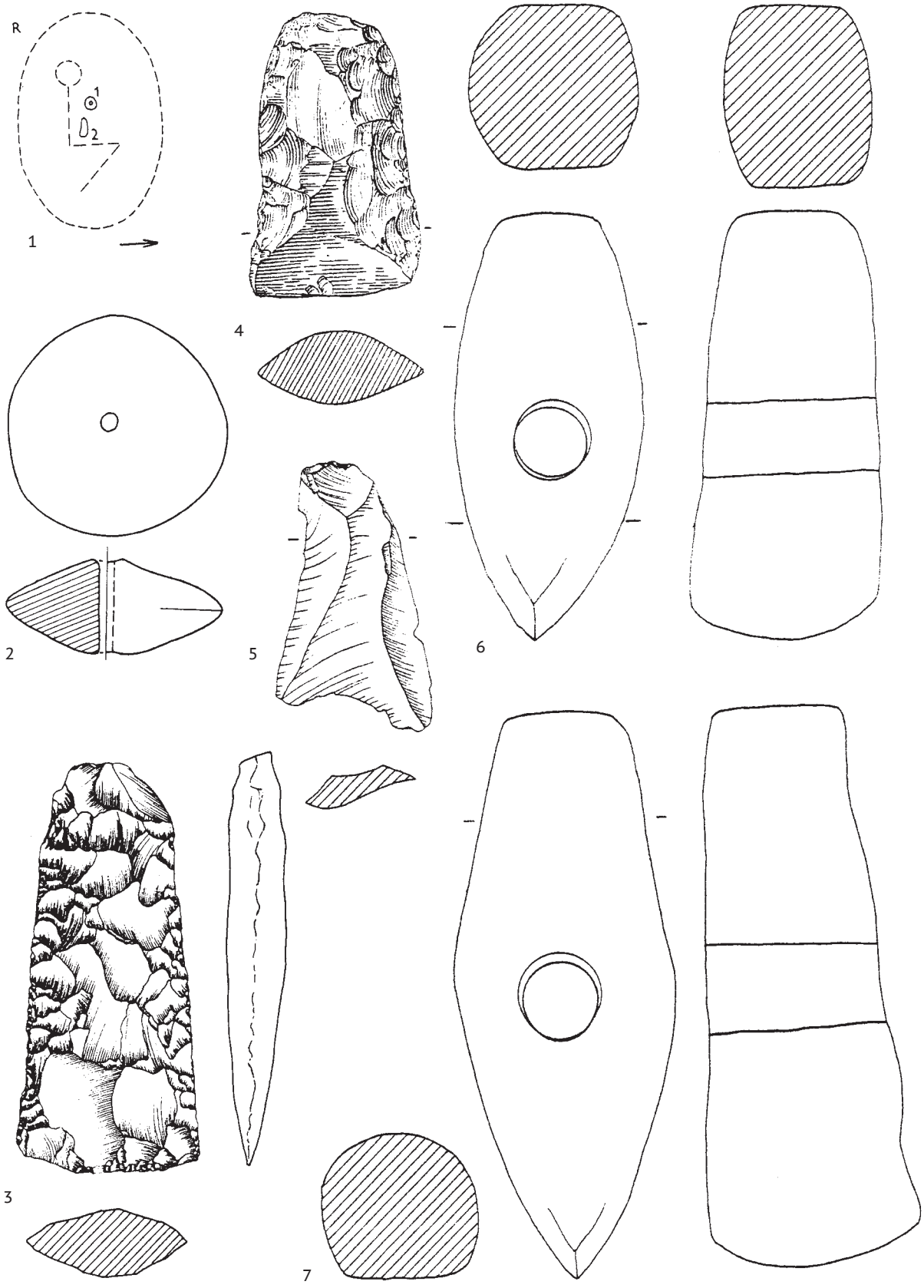


Plate XCVIII. Moravia. 1–3 – Vícemilice, Grave 5/1937; 4–7 – Kostelec u Holešova, Group VIII / Barrow 1. Corded Ware culture. 1–7 – after Šebela 1999; 2–7 – different scales.

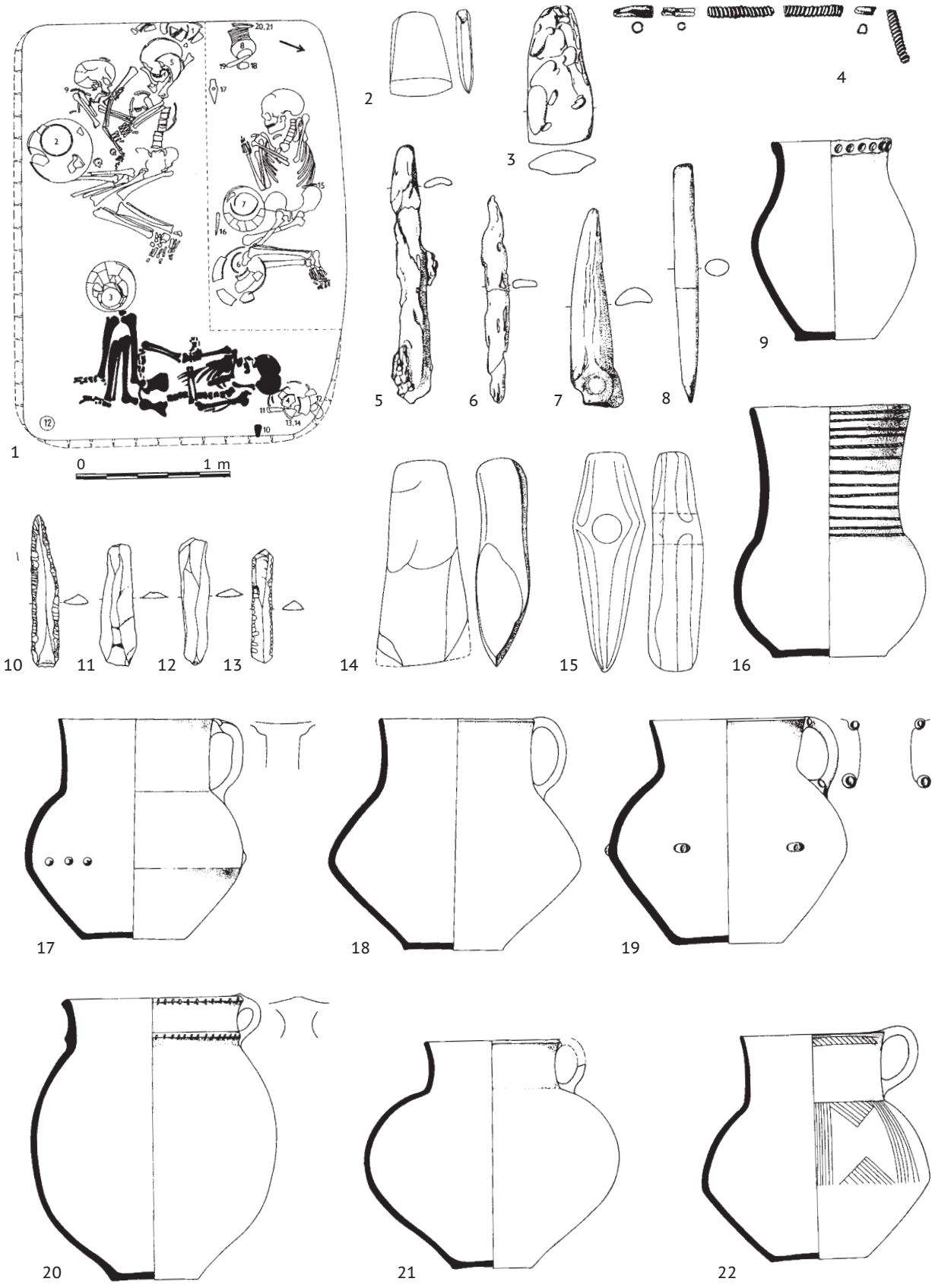


Plate IC. Moravia. 1–22 – Určice (Site II), Grave 12/1993. Corded Ware culture. 1–22 – after Čižmář, Šmíd 1996; 2–21 – different scales.

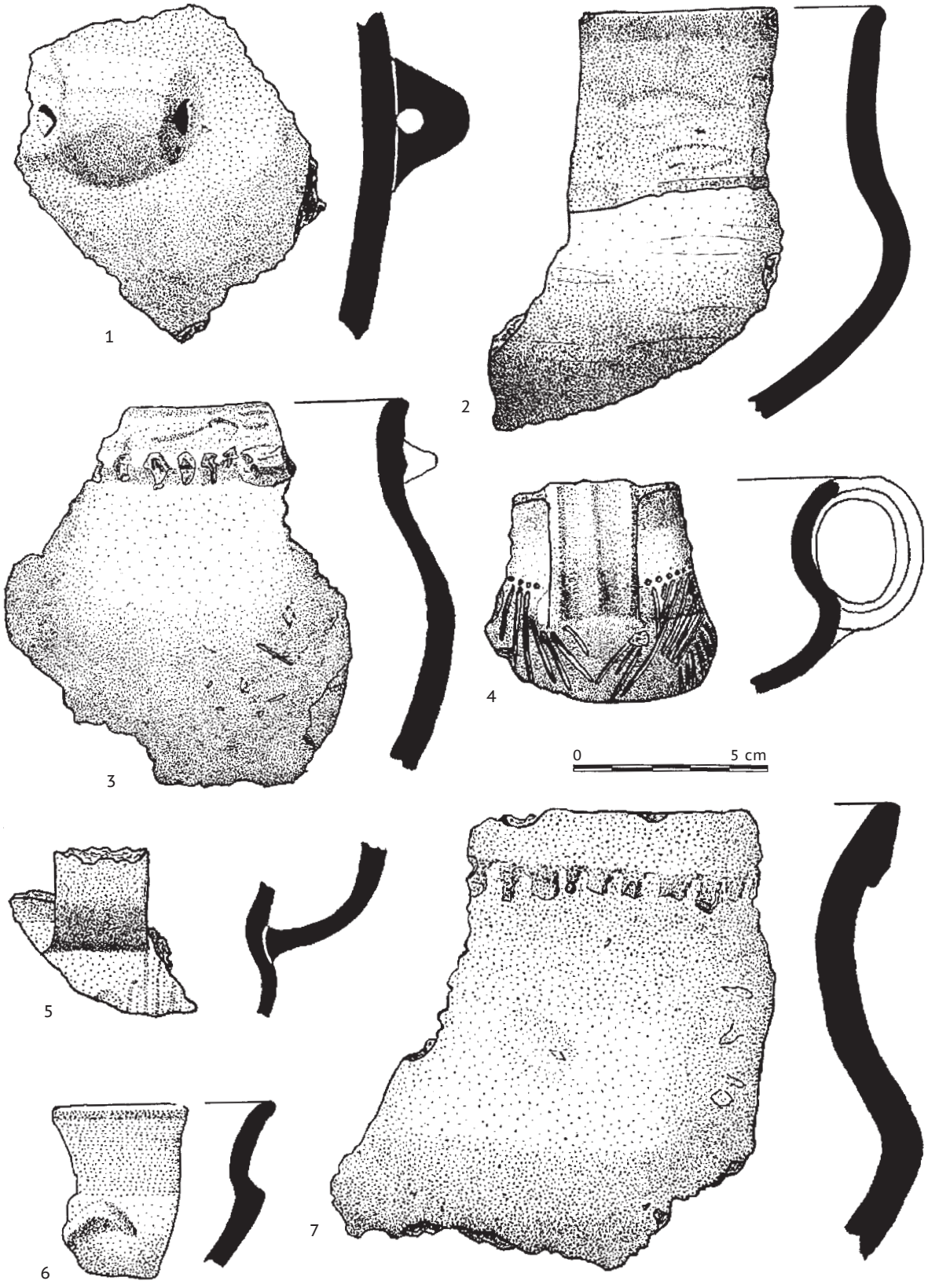


Plate C. Czech Silesia. 1–7 – Krnov (Site I). Pottery. Funnel Beaker culture. Drawing by S. Bříza.

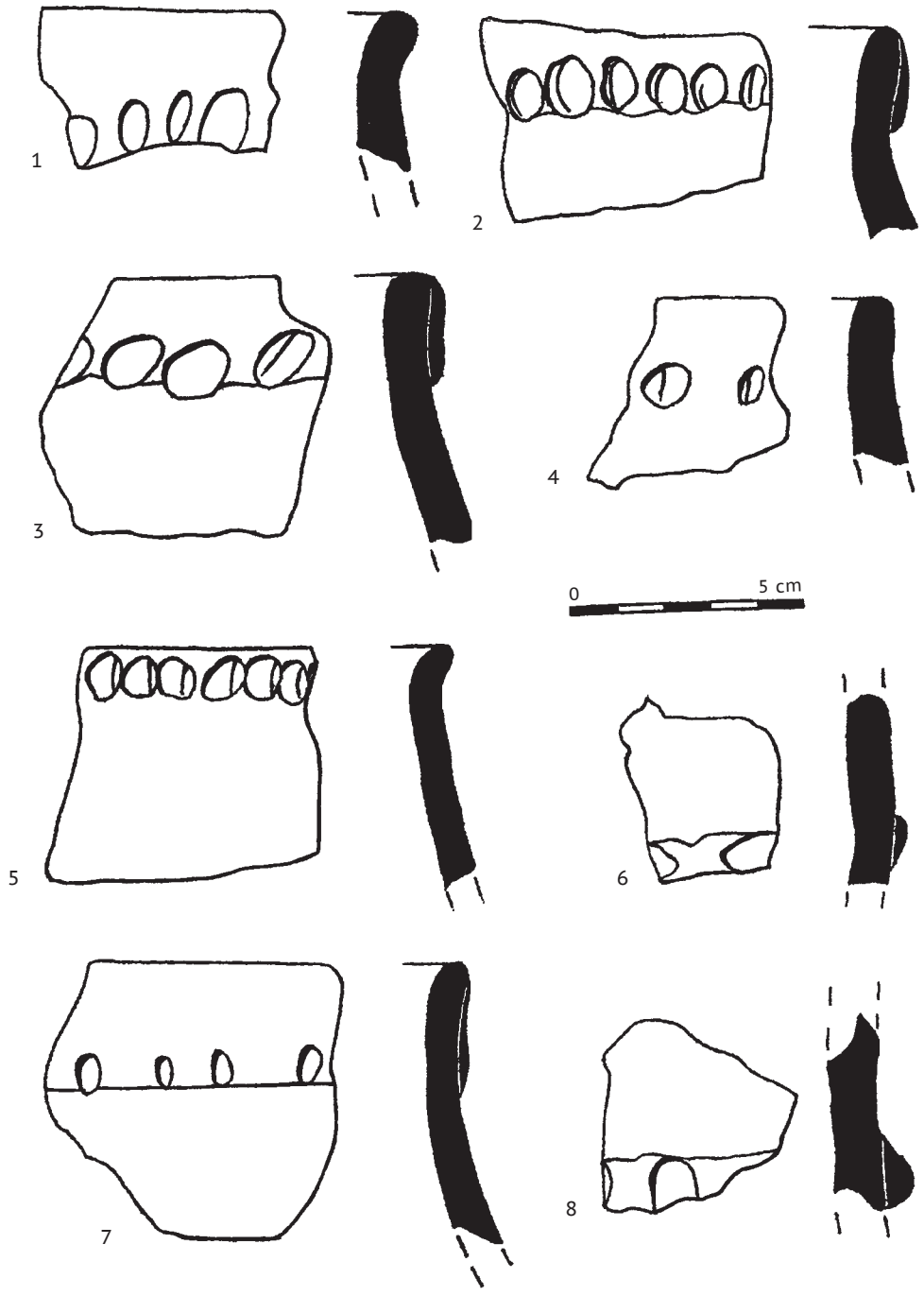


Plate CI. Czech Silesia. 1–8 – Velké Hoštice. Structure 48/1983. Pottery. Funnel Beaker culture. 1–8 – after Janák 2007.

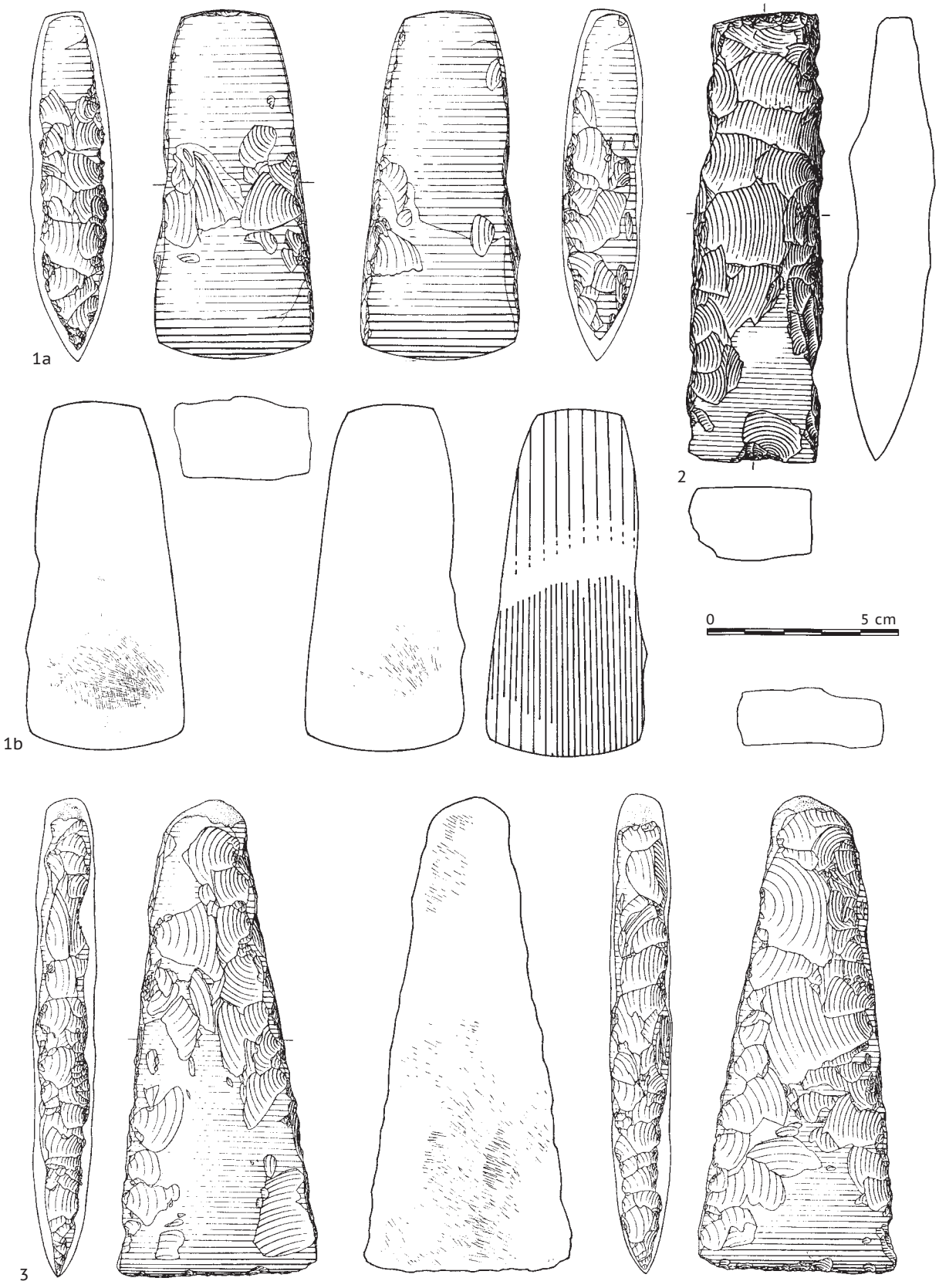


Plate CII. Foreign axes deposited in the Czech museums. 1a–b – Krzesławice (Poland, Lesser Poland), 2 – Oggau (Russian Federation); 3 – Kąty Wrocławskie (Poland, Lower Silesia). Drawing by J. Brenner.

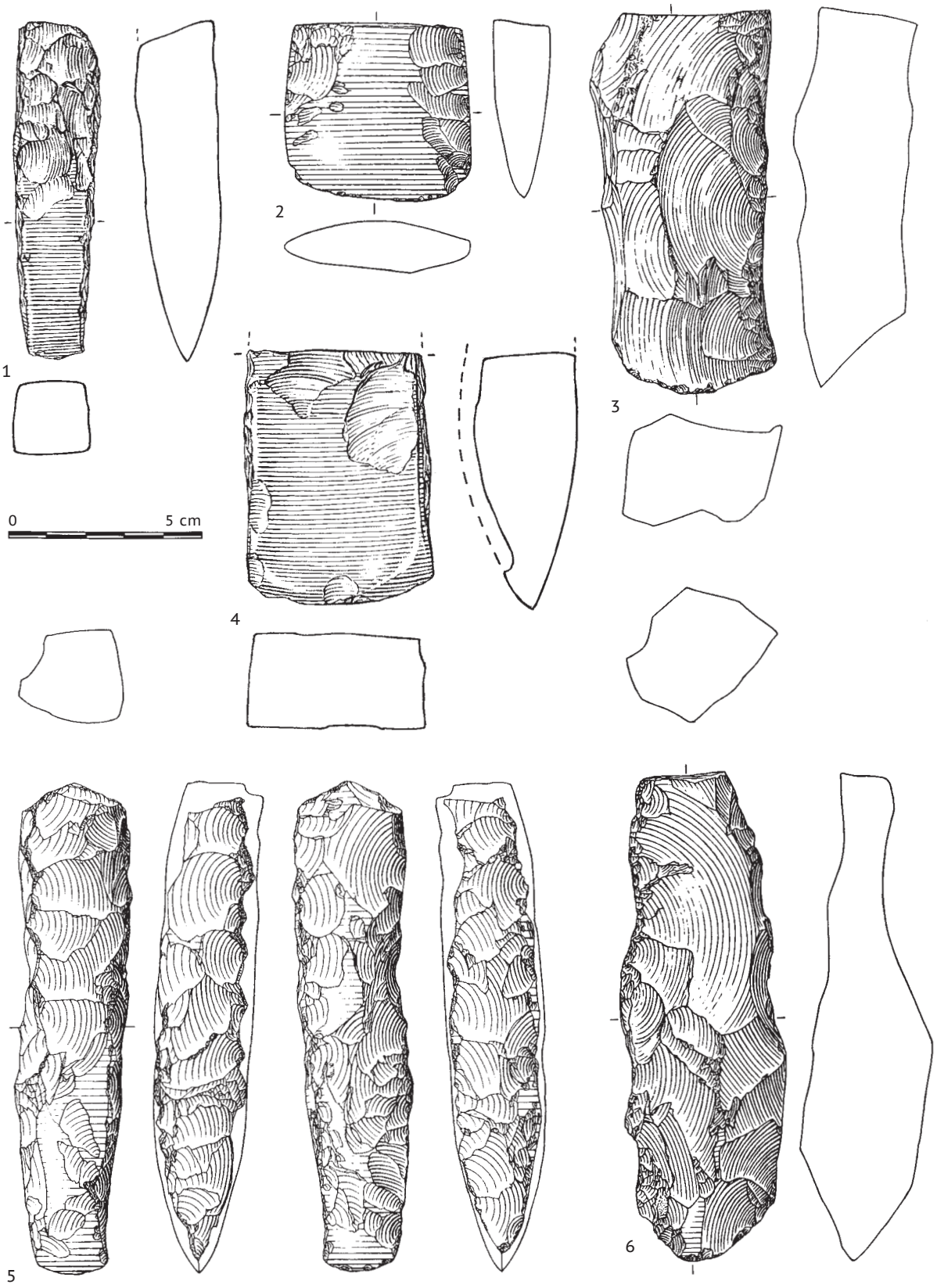


Plate CIII. Foreign axes deposited in the Czech museums. 1, 2, 4, 6 – Rűgen (Germany); 3 – Hiddensee (Germany); 5 – Lintrup (Denmark). Drawing by J. Brenner.

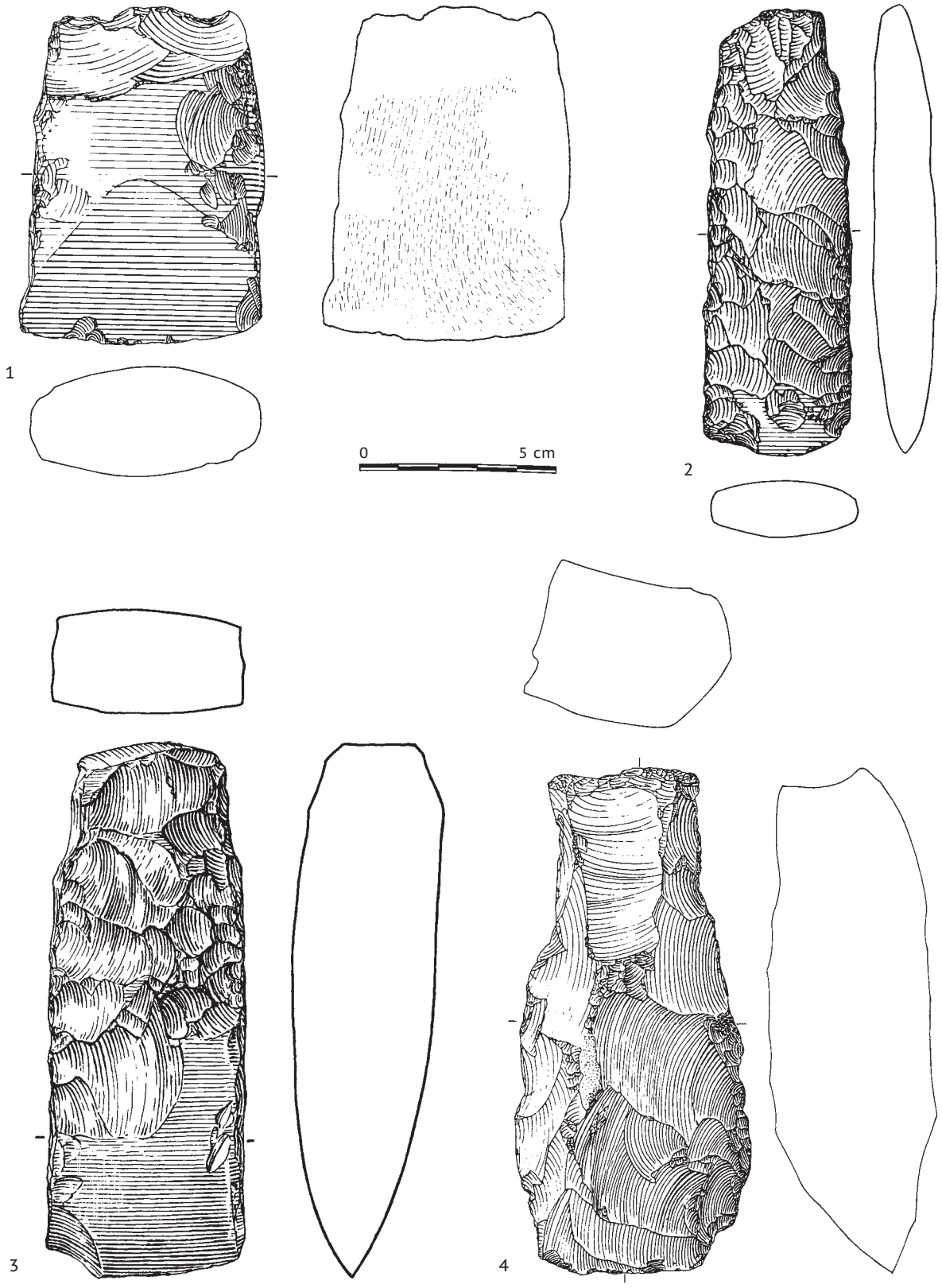


Plate CIV. Foreign axes deposited in the Czech museums. 1, 4 – without locality; 2 – Ostenfeld (Germany), 3 – Boteşti (Romania). Drawing by J. Brenner.

XV. Maps

Map II.1. The main geomorphological division of the Czech Republic on the basis of a relief map. **1–7 Šumavská soustava / Šumava Mts. System:** 1 – Český les / Český les Forest; 2 – Podčeskoleská pahorkatina / Podčeskoleská Hilly land; 3 – Všerubská oblast / Všeruby Highland; 4 – Šumava / Šumava Mts.; 5 – Šumavské podhůří / Šumava Piedmont; 6 – Novohradské hory / Nové Hrady Mts.; 7 – Novohradské podhůří / Nové Hrady Piedmont. **8–23 Česko-moravská soustava / Bohemian-Moravian System:** 8 – Benešovská pahorkatina / Benešov Hilly land; 9 – Vlašimská pahorkatina / Vlašim Hilly land; 10 – Táborská pahorkatina / Tábor Hilly land; 11 – Blatenská pahorkatina / Blatná Hilly land; 12 – Českobudějovická pánev / České Budějovice Basin; 13 – Třeboňská pánev / Třeboň Basin; 14 – Křemešnická pánev / Křemešník Basin; 15 – Hornosázavská pahorkatina / Horní Sázava Highland; 16 – Železné hory / Železné hory Mts.; 17 – Hornosvratecká vrchovina / Horní Svratka Highland; 18 – Křižanovská vrchovina / Křižanov Highland; 19 – Javořická vrchovina / Javořice Highland; 20 – Jevišovická pahorkatina / Jevišovice Hilly land; 21 – Boskovická brázda / Boskovice Furrow; 22 – Bobravská vrchovina / Bobrava Highland; 23 – Drahanská vrchovina / Drahany Highland. **24–33 Krušnohorská soustava / Ore Mts. System:** 24 – Smrčiny / Smrčiny Highland; 25 – Krušné hory / Ore Mts.; 26 – Děčínská vrchovina / Děčín Highland; 27 – Chebská pánev / Cheb Basin; 28 – Sokolovská pánev / Sokolov Basin; 29 – Mostecká pánev / Most Basin; 30 – Doupovské hory / Doupov Mts.; 31 – České středohoří / České středohoří Mts.; 32 – Slavkovský les / Slavkovský Forest; 33 – Tepelská vrchovina / Tepelská Highland. **34–55 Krkonošsko-jesenická soustava / Giant-Jesenice System:** 34 – Šluknovská pahorkatina / Šluknov Hilly land; 35 – Lužické hory / Lužice Mts.; 36 – Ještědsko-kozákovský hřbet / Ještěd-Kozákov Ridge; 37 – Žitavská pánev / Žitava Basin; 38 – Frýdlantská pánev / Frýdlant Basin; 39 – Jizerské hory / Jizerské hory Mts.; 40 – Krkonoše / Giant Mts.; 41 – Krkonošské podhůří / Giant Piedmont; 42 – Broumovská vrchovina / Broumov Highland; 43 – Orlické hory / Orlické hory Mts.; 44 – Podorlická pahorkatina / Podorlická Hilly land; 45 – Kladská kotlina / Kladsko Basin; 46 – Zábřežská vrchovina / Zábřeh Highland 47 – Mohelnická brázda / Mohelnice Furrow; 48 – Hanušovická vrchovina / Hanušovice Highland; 49 – Králický Sněžník / Králický Sněžník Group; 50 – Rychlebské hory / Rychleby Mts.; 51 – Zlatohorská vrchovina / Zlaté Hory Highland; 52 – Hrubý Jeseník / Hrubý Jeseník Mts.; 53 – Nízký Jeseník / Nízký Jeseník Highland; 54 – Vidnavská nížina / Vidnava Lowland; 55 – Žulovská pahorkatina / Žulová Hilly land. **56–63 Poberounská soustava / Berounka River System:** 56 – Džbán / Mesa; 57 – Pražská kotlina / Prague Plateau; 58 – Křivoklátská vrchovina / Křivoklát Highland; 59 – Hořovická pahorkatina / Hořovice Hilly land; 60 – Brdská vrchovina / Brdy Highland; 61 – Rakovnická pahorkatina / Rakovník Hilly land; 62 – Plaská pahorkatina / Plasko Hilly land; 62 – Plaská pahorkatina / Plasko Hilly land; 63 – Švihovská vrchovina / Švihov Highland. **64–71 Česká tabule / Bohemian Plateau System:** 64 – Ralská pahorkatina / Ralsko Hilly land; 65 – Jičínská pahorkatina / Jičín Hilly land; 66 – Dolnooharská tabule / Dolní Ohře Plateau; 67 – Jizerská tabule / Jizera Plateau; 68 – Středolabská tabule / Middle Elbe Plateau; 69 – Východolabská tabule / Eastern Elbe Plateau; 70 – Orlická tabule / Orlice Plateau; 71 – Svitavská tabule / Svitava Plateau. **72 Středopolské nížiny / Central Polish Lowlands:** 72 A, B – Slezská nížina / Silesian Lowland. **73–77 Vněkarpatské sníženiny / System of Outer Carpathians Deprressions:** 73 – Dyjsko-svratecký úval / Dyje-Svratka Graben; 74 – Vyškovská brána / Vyškov Gate; 75 – Hornomoravský úval / Upper Moravian Graben; 76 – Moravská brána / Moravian Gate; 77 – Ostravská pánev / Ostrava Basin. **78–92 Vnější západní Karpaty / System of Western Carpathians:** 78 – Jihomoravské Karpaty / South Moravian Carpathians; 79 – Ždánický les / Ždánice Forest; 80 – Litenčická pahorkatina / Litenčice Hilly land; 81 – Chřiby / Chřiby Highland; 82 – Kyjovská pahorkatina / Kyjov Hilly land; 83 – Vizovická vrchovina / Vizovice Hilly land; 84 – Bílé Karpaty / Bílé Karpaty Mts.; 85 – Javorníky / Javorníky Mts.; 86 – Podbeskydská pahorkatina / Podbeskydská Hilly land; 87 – Hostýnsko-vsetínská hornatina / Hostýn-Vsetín Highland; 88 – Rožnovská brázda / Rožnov Furrow; 89 – Moravskoslezské Beskydy / Moravskoslezské Beskydy Mts.; 90 – Jablunkovská brázda / Jablunkov Furrow; 91 – Slezské Beskydy / Slezské Beskydy Mts.; 92 – Jablunkovské mezihoří / Jablunkov High land. **93 Vídeňská pánev / Vienna Basin:** Dolnomoravský úval / Lower Moravian Graben. Terminology according to Demek, Mackovčin (editoři) a kolektiv 2006. Made by M. Vlach.

Map III.1. Czech Republic – occurrence of the silicite axes in Moravia (1–145, 256–261) Czech Silesia (146–170, 262) and Bohemia (171–255, 263–264). 1 – Alojzov (Prostějov District); 2 – Babice (Uherské Hradiště District); 4 – Bezměrov (Kroměříž District); 5 – Bílovice (Prostějov District); 6 – Blahutovice (Nový Jičín District); 7 – Blatnička (Hodonín District); 8 – Blazice (Kroměříž District); 9 – Bločina (Brno-Country District); 10 – Boleradice (Břeclav District); 11 – Bojkovice (Uherské Hradiště District); 12 – Boršice u Blatnice (Uherské Hradiště District); 13 – Brno, Líšeň Cadastre (Brno-City District); 14 – Brodek u Prostějova (Prostějov District); 15 – Brumovice (Břeclav District); 16 – Bučovice (Vyškov District); 17 – Bystřice pod Hostýnem (Kroměříž District); 18 – Bzová (Uherské Hradiště District); 19 – Čechovice (Prostějov District); 20 – Čechůvky (Prostějov District); 21 – Čelčice (Prostějov District); 22 – Čelechovice na Hané (Prostějov District); 23 – Čertoryje (Olomouc District); 24 – Dětkovice (Prostějov District); 25 – Dlouhomilov (Šumperk District); 26 – Dobrotice (Kroměříž District); 27 – Dolní Němčí

(Uherské Hradiště District); 28 – Domamyslice (Prostějov District); 29 – Drnovice (Vyškov District); 30 – Drslavice (Uherské Hradiště District); 31 – Fryšták (Kroměříž District); 32 – Hlinsko (Přerov District); 33 – Hlinsko pod Hostýnem (Kroměříž District); 34 – Hluk (Uherské Hradiště District); 35 – Holešov (Kroměříž District); 36 – Hoštice-Heroltice, Hoštice Cadastre (Vyškov District); 37 – Hroznová Lhota (Hodonín District); 38 – Hrubčice (Prostějov District); 39 – Hulín (Kroměříž District); 40 – Charváty (Olomouc District); 41 – Chlebovice (Frýdek-Místek District); 42 – Jankovice (Kroměříž District); 43 – Jeseník nad Odrou (Nový Jičín District); 44 – Jestřabí (Zlín District); 45 – Jevíčko, Jevíčko-předměstí Cadastre (Svitavy District); 46 – Ježkovice (Vyškov District); 47 – Jiříkovice (Brno-Country District); 48 – Klenovice na Hané (Prostějov District); 49 – Klopina (Šumperk District); 50 – Kojetín (Přerov District); 51 – Kostelec u Holešova (Kroměříž District); 52 – Krasice (Prostějov District); 53 – Krásno nad Bečvou (Vsetín District); 54 – Krmelín (Frýdek-Místek District); 55 – Křtomil (Kroměříž District); 56 – Kubšice (Znojmo District); 57 – Lazníky (Přerov District); 58 – Ledce (Brno-Country District); 59 – Lechotice (Kroměříž District); 60 – Lesonice (Znojmo District); 61 – Letonice (Vyškov District); 62 – Lhota (Vyškov District); 63 – Lhotka (Uherské Hradiště District); 64 – Lipov (Hodonín District); 65 – Loučná nad Desnou (Šumperk District); 66 – Luhačovice (Uherské Hradiště District); 67 – Luleč (Vyškov District); 68 – Malé Hradisko (Prostějov District); 69 – Malhostovice (Brno-Country District); 70 – Mělčany (Brno-Country District); 71 – Mistřice (Uherské Hradiště District); 72 – Myslejovice (Prostějov District); 73 – Náklo (Olomouc District); 74 – Napajedla (Zlín District); 75 – Nedachlebice (Uherské Hradiště District); 76 – Nedašova Lhota (Zlín District); 77 – Němčice nad Hanou (Prostějov District); 78 – Nezamyslice (Prostějov District); 79 – Nová Lhota (Hodonín District); 80 – Nový Jičín, Libhošť Cadastre (Nový Jičín District); 81 – Odry, Pohoř Cadastre (Nový Jičín District); 82 – Ohrozim (Prostějov District); 83 – Olomouc (Olomouc District); 84 – Olomouc, Nemilany Cadastre (Olomouc District); 85 – Olomouc, Slavonín Cadastre (Olomouc District); 86 – Ondratice (Prostějov District); 87 – Ostrožská Nová Ves (Uherské Hradiště District); 88 – Otaslavice (Prostějov District); 89 – Pavlov (Břeclav District); 90 – Penčice (Přerov District); 91 – Polešovice (Uherské Hradiště District); 92 – Police (Třebíč District); 93 – Polichno (Zlín District); 94 – Popovice (Uherské Hradiště District); 95 – Poteč (Zlín District); 96 – Prusinovice (Kroměříž District); 97 – Přestavlky (Přerov District); 98 – Příbor (Nový Jičín District); 99 – Ptení (Prostějov District); 100 – Radslavice (Vyškov District); 101 – Rozdrojovice (Brno-Country District); 102 – Rožnov pod Radhoštěm, Hážovice Cadastre (Vsetín District); 103 – Rudimov (Zlín District); 104 – Rymice (Kroměříž District); 105 – Sedlnice (Nový Jičín District); 106 – Skorotín (Nový Jičín District); 107 – Slatinice (Olomouc District); 108 – Slatinky (Prostějov District); 109 – Slížany (Kroměříž District); 110 – Smolina (Zlín District); 111 – Spytihněv (Uherské Hradiště District); 112 – Stará Ves (Přerov District); 113 – Stichovice (Prostějov District); 114 – Suchá Loz (Uherské Hradiště District); 115 – Štramberk (Nový Jičín District); 116 – Tečovice (Zlín District); 117 – Těšetice (Olomouc District); 118 – Těšetice (Znojmo District); 119 – Tvarožná (Brno-Country District); 120 – Týn nad Bečvou (Přerov District); 121 – Uherský Brod (Uherské Hradiště District); 122 – Určice (Prostějov District); 123 – Velehrad (Uherské Hradiště District); 124 – Velká nad Veličkou (Hodonín District); 125 – Velké Pavlovice (Břeclav District); 126 – Velký Týnec (Olomouc District); 127 – Veselá (Zlín District); 128 – Veselíčko (Přerov District); 129 – Veverská Bitýška (Brno-Country District); 130 – Víceměřice (Prostějov District); 131 – Vícemilice (Vyškov District); 132 – Vracov (Hodonín District); 133 – Vranovice (Břeclav District); 134 – Vrchoslavice (Prostějov District); 135 – Vřesovice (Prostějov District); 136 – Vysočany (Znojmo District); 137 – Zádvěřice (Zlín District); 138 – Záhlinice (Kroměříž District); 139 – Zástřizly (Kroměříž District); 140 – Zlín, Prštné Cadastre (Zlín District); 141 – Želatovice (Přerov District); 142 – Želešice (Brno-Country District); 143 – Želetice (Hodonín District); 144 – Žeranovice (Kroměříž District); 145 – Žopy (Kroměříž District); 146 – Bohučovice (Opava District); 147 – Bohumín (Karviná District); 148 – Bohušov, part of municipality Ostrá Hora (Bruntál District); 149 – Bravantice (Nový Jičín District); 150 – Bravinné (Nový Jičín District); 151 – Děhylov (Opava District); 152 – Hlučín (Opava District); 153 – Holasovice (Opava District); 154 – Chuchelná (Opava District); 155 – Karlova Studánka (Bruntál District); 156 – Krásné Pole (Ostrava-City District); 157 – Kravaře (Opava District); 158 – Krnov (Bruntál District); 159 – Lubojaty (Nový Jičín District); 160 – Matějovice (Bruntál District); 161 – Oldřišov (Opava District); 162 – Opava, Kateřinky u Opavy Cadastre (Opava District); 163 – Opava, Kylešovice Cadastre (Opava District); 164 – Ostrava, Petřkovice Cadastre (Ostrava District); 165 – Rychvald (Karviná District); 166 – Stará Ves (Nový Jičín District); 167 – Šilheřovice (Opava District); 168 – Úvalno (Bruntál District); 169 – Velké Albrechtice (Nový Jičín District); 170 – Velké Hoštice (Opava District); 171 – Barchov (Hradec Králové District); 172 – Barchovice (Kolín District); 173 – Běšice (Chomutov District); 174 – Bílina (Teplice District); 175 – Brňany (Litoměřice District); 176 – Brtev (Jičín District); 177 – Břešťany (Teplice District); 178 – Byzhradec (Rychnov nad Kněžnou District); 179 – Bžany (Litoměřice District); 180 – Čachovice (Chomutov District); 181 – Čenkov (Karlovy Vary District); 182 – Černá za Bory (Pardubice District); 183 – Češov (Jičín District); 184 – Dobruška (Rychnov nad Kněžnou District); 185 – Dolní Černilov, Výrava Cadastre (Hradec Králové District); 186 – Dolní Krupá (Havlíčkův Brod District); 187 – Dolní Ředice (Pardubice District); 188 – Duchcov (Teplice District); 189 – Heřmanice (Náchod District); 190 – Hlušičky (Hradec Králové District); 191 – Horní Krupá (Čeká Lípa District); 192 – Hořice (Jičín District); 193 – Hospozín (Kladno District); 194 – Hradsko (Mělník District); 195 – Hryzely (Kolín District); 196 – Hudcov (Teplice District); 197 – Chloumek (Mladá Boleslav District); 198 – Chlum (Hradec Králové District); 199 – Chotusice (Kutná Hora District); 200 – Jedousov (Kutná Hora District); 201 – Jestřabí Lhota (Kolín District); 202 – Klučov (Kolín District); 203 – Kobylí Hlava (Havlíčkův Brod District); 204 – Kolín (Kolín District); 205 – Kopisty (Most District); 206 – Kukleny (Hradec Králové District); 207 – Kunětice (Pardubice District); 208 – Kutná Hora (Kutná Hora District); 209 – Lahošť (Teplice District); 210 – Ledvice (Teplice District);

211 – Libčeves (Louny District); 212 – Libiš (Mělník District); 213 – Litoměřice (Litoměřice District); 214 – Lužice (Most District); 215 – Měšice (Prague-West District); 216 – Miskovice (Kutná Hora District); 217 – Mladotice (Chrudim District); 218 – Mohelnice nad Jizerou (Mladá Boleslav District); 219 – Most (Most District); 220 – Nížebohy (Litoměřice District); 221 – Noutonice (Prague-West District); 222 – Nová Bystřice (Jindřichův Hradec District); 223 – Nymburk (Nymburk District); 224 – Opatovice nad Labem (Hradec Králové District); 225 – Paceřice (Liberec District); 226 – Pátek (Nymburk District); 227 – Pňov (Poděbrady District); 228 – Polepy (Kolín District); 229 – Polubný (Jablonec nad Nisou District); 230 – Praha, Bohnice Cadastre (Capital City of Prague); 231 – Praha, Ďablice Cadastre (Capital City of Prague); 232 – Prosmyky (Litoměřice District); 233 – Rohozec (Kutná Hora District); 234 – Řisuty (Slaný District); 235 – Semeč (Litoměřice District); 236 – Slatiny (Jičín District); 237 – Sobčice (Jičín District); 238 – Stéblová (Pardubice District); 239 – Stradonice (Slaný District); 240 – Strakonice (Strakonice District); 241 – Strupčice (Chomutov District); 242 – Střednice (Mělník District); 243 – Sudoměř (Mladá Boleslav District); 244 – Šárovcova Lhota (Jičín District); 245 – Tismice (Kolín District); 246 – Trmice (Ústí nad Labem District); 247 – Třebonice (Capital City of Prague); 248 – Únětice (Prague-West District); 249 – Ústí nad Labem (Ústí nad Labem District); 250 – Velim (Kolín District); 251 – Velké Žernoseky (Litoměřice District); 252 – Veltruby (Kolín District); 253 – Vraný (Kladno District); 254 – Vrbno (Mělník District); 255 – Vysoké Veselí (Jičín District). Appendix: 256 – Dolní Libochová (Žďár nad Sázavou District); 257 – Hradčany (Přerov District); 258 – Chrášťany (Kroměříž District); 259 – Kelč (Vsetín District); 260 – Konice (Prostějov District); 261 – Přerov, Předmostí Cadastre (Přerov District); 262 – Opava, Vávrovice Cadastre (Opava District); 263 – Janovice (Hradec Králové District); 264 – Lovosice (Litoměřice District). **Not mapped:** Boskovice and surroundings (?) (256); Hranice and surroundings (257); Jevíčko and surroundings (258); Prostějov and surroundings (Cat. No. 259); Rýmařov and surroundings (260); Valašské Klobouky and surroundings (261); Záhoří (?) (262); Znojmo and surroundings (263); South Moravia (264); Moravia (265); Silesia (266); Dašice and surroundings (267); Hradec Králové and surroundings (268); Kolín and surroundings (269); Písek and surroundings (270); Šluknovsko (271); Bohemia (272). The number in parentheses next to the locality name corresponds to the ordinal number of locality in the catalogue, which enables a quick search of the particular finding. Made by M. Vlach.

Map IV.1. Czech Republic – the occurrence of silicite axes made of the silicite from glacial sediments in Moravia (1–67, 133–137), Czech Silesia (68–79, 138) and Bohemia (80–133, 139). 1 – Bezměrov (4); 2 – Blahutovice (6); 3 – Blatnička (7); 4 – Blazice (8); 5 – Blučina (9); 6 – Boleradice (10); 7 – Čechovice (19); 8 – Čelčice (21); 9 – Čelechovice na Hané (22); 10 – Dětkovice (24); 11 – Dobrotice (26); 12 – Dolní Němčí (27); 13 – Domamyslice (28); 14 – Drnovice (29); 15 – Hlinsko (32); 16 – Hlinsko pod Hostýnem (33); 17 – Hluk (34); 18 – Holešov (35); 19 – Hoštice-Heroltice, Hoštice Cadastre (36); 20 – Hroznová Lhota (37); 21 – Hrubčice (38); 22 – Jankovice (42); 23 – Ježkovice (46); 24 – Jiříkovice (47); 25 – Klenovice na Hané (48); 26 – Kojetín (50); 27 – Kostelec u Holešova (51); 28 – Krasice (52); 29 – Lazníky (57); 30 – Ledce (58); 31 – Letonice (61); 32 – Lipov (64); 33 – Loučná nad Desnou (65); 34 – Malhostovice (69); 35 – Napajedla (74); 36 – Nedašova Lhota (76); 37 – Němčice nad Hanou (77); 38 – Nový Jičín, Libhošť Cadastre (80); 39 – Olomouc (83); 40 – Olomouc, Nemilany Cadastre (84); 41 – Olomouc, Slavonín Cadastre (85); 42 – Otaslavice (88); 43 – Pavlov (89); 44 – Penčice (90); 45 – Police (92); 46 – Prusinovice (96); 47 – Příbor (98); 48 – Rymice (104); 49 – Slatinky (108); 50 – Stará Ves, Přerov District (112); 51 – Stichovice (113); 52 – Těšetice, Olomouc District (117); 53 – Tvarožná (119); 54 – Týn nad Bečvou (120); 55 – Určice (122); 56 – Velká nad Veličkou (124); 57 – Velké Pavlovice (125); 58 – Velký Týnec (126); 59 – Vícemilice (131); 60 – Vranovice (133); 61 – Vrchoslavice (134); 62 – Vřesovice (135); 63 – Zádveřice (137); 64 – Zástřizly (139); 65 – Želetice (143); 66 – Žeranovice (144); 67 – Žopy (145); 68 – Bohučovice (146); 69 – Bohušov, part of municipality Ostrá Hora (148); 70 – Bravantice (149); 71 – Chuchelná (154); 72 – Karlova Studánka (155); 73 – Krnov (158); 74 – Oldřišov (161); 75 – Opava, Kateřinky u Opavy Cadastre (162); 76 – Opava, Kylešovice Cadastre (163); 77 – Úvalno (168); 78 – Velké Albrechtice; 79 – Barchov (171); 80 – Barchovice (172); 81 – Běšice (173); 82 – Bílina (174); 83 – Břešťany (177); 84 – Byzhradec (178); 85 – Čachovice (180); 86 – Dobruška (184); 87 – Dolní Černilov (185); 88 – Dolní Krupá (186); 89 – Dolní Ředice (187); 90 – Duchcov (188); 91 – Heřmanice (189); 92 – Hospozín (193); 93 – Hradsko (194); 94 – Hudcov (196); 95 – Chloumek (197); 96 – Chlum (198); 97 – Chotusice (199); 98 – Jedousov (200); 99 – Jestřabí Lhota (201); 100 – Kolín (204); 101 – Kopisty (205); 102 – Kukleny (206); 103 – Kutná Hora (208); 104 – Lahošť (209); 105 – Libiš (212); 106 – Litoměřice (213); 107 – Lužice (214); 108 – Měšice (215); 109 – Neutonice (221); 110 – Nymburk (223); 111 – Paceřice (225); 112 – Pátek (226); 113 – Pňov (227); 114 – Polepy (228); 115 – Praha, Bohnice Cadastre (229); 116 – Praha, Ďáblice Cadastre (230); 117 – Prosmyky (232); 118 – Rohozec (233); 119 – Semeč (235); 120 – Sobčice (237); 121 – Stéblová (238); 122 – Stradonice (239); 123 – Strakonice (240); 124 – Šárovcova Lhota (244); 125 – Tismice (245); 126 – Trmice (246); 127 – Třebonice (247); 128 – Únětice (248); 129 – Ústí nad Labem (249); 130 – Velim (250); 131 – Velké Žernoseky (251); 132 –Vraný (253); 133 – Vrbno (254). Appendix: 134 – Jevíčko, Jevíčko-předměstí Cadastre (45); 135 – Vysočany (136); 136 – Dolní Libochová (273); 136 – Hradčany (274); 137 – Kelč (276); 138 – Opava, Vávrovice Cadastre (274); 139 – Janovice (280). **Not mapped:** Boskovice and surroundings (?) (256); Hranice and surroundings (257); Jevíčko and surroundings (258); Prostějov and surroundings (259); Rýmařov and surroundings (260); Valašské Klobouky and surroundings (261); Záhoří (?) (262); Znojmo and surroundings (263); South Moravia (264); Moravia (265); Silesia (266); Dašice and surroundings (267); Hradec Králové and surroundings (268); Kolín and surroundings (269); Písek and surroundings (270); Šluknovsko (271); Bohemia (272). The number in parentheses next to the locality name corresponds

to the ordinal number of locality in the catalogue, which enables a quick search of the particular finding. Made by M. Vlach.

Map IV.2. Czech Republic – the occurrence of silicite axes made of the silicites of the Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic, variety G, in Moravia (1–20), Czech Silesia (21–23) and Bohemia (24). 1 – Bánov (3); 2 – Čertoryje (23); 3 – Dolní Němčí (27); 4 – Drslavice (30; 5 – Hlinsko (32); 6 – Luleč (67); 7 – Malé Hradisko (68); 8 – Myslejovice (72); 9 – Němčice nad Hanou (77); 10 – Ohrozim (82); 11 – Olomouc, Slavonín Cadastre (85); 12 – Prusinovice (96); 13 – Příbor (98); 14 – Slatinice (107); 15 – Spytihněv (111); 16 – Tečovice (116); 17 – Uherský Brod (121); 18 – Velká nad Veličkou (124); 19 – Veselá (127); 20 – Víceměřice (130); 21 – Bravinné (150); 22 – Holasovice (153); 23 – Oldřišov (154); 24 – Kolín (204). **Not mapped:** Hranice and surroundings (257); Silesia (266). The number in parentheses next to the locality name corresponds to the ordinal number of locality in the catalogue, which enables a quick search of the particular finding. Made by M. Vlach.

Map IV.3 Czech Republic – the occurrence of silicite axes made of the silicites of the Kraków-Częstochowa Jurassic, type Gojść (1, 2) and of chocolate silicite (3–5) found only in Moravia. 1 – Klenovice na Hané (48); 2 – Určice (122); 3 – Krmelín (54); 4 – Lhota (62); 5 – Sedlnice (105). The number in parentheses next to the locality name corresponds to the ordinal number of locality in the catalogue, which enables a quick search of the particular finding. Made by M. Vlach.

Map IV.4. Czech Republic – the occurrence of silicite axes made of the Banded silicite of the Krzemionki type in Moravia (1–20, 28), Czech Silesia (21–23, 29) and Bohemia (24–27). 1 – Bílovice (5); 2 – Brno, Líšeň Cadastre (13); 3 – Bystřice pod Hostýnem (17); 4 – Dlouhomilov (25); 5 – Drslavice (30); 6 – Hlinsko (32); 7 – Jeseník nad Odrou (43); 8 – Jestřábí (44); 9 – Jiříkovice (47); 10 – Luleč (67); 11 – Mělčany (70); 12 – Mistřice (71); 13 – Ohrozim (82); 14 – Prusinovice (96); 15 – Radslavice (100); 16 – Rožnov pod Radhoštěm, Hážovice Cadastre (102); 17 – Skorotín (106); 18 – Suchá Loz (114); 19 – Vracov (132); 20 – Zlín, Prštné Cadastre (140); 21 – Děhylov (151); 22 – Holasovice (153); 23 – Krásné Pole (156); 24 – Češov (183); 25 – Kutná Hora (205); 26 – Mladotice (217); 27 – Slatiny (236). Appendix: 28 – Přerov, Předmostí Cadastre (278); 29 – Bravantice (149). **Not mapped:** Valašské Klobouky and surroundings (Cat. No. 261). The raw material is determined by petroarchaeological analysis (1, 2, 5, 6, -8, 11–14, 16–20, 22, 25, 27–29 and Cat. No. 261) or after former literature (3–4, 7–10, 15, 21, 23, 24, 26). The number in parentheses next to the locality name corresponds to the ordinal number of locality in the catalogue, which enables a quick search of the particular finding. Made by M. Vlach.

Map IV.5. Czech Republic – the occurrence of silicite axes made of the silicites of the Świeciechów type; found only in Moravia (1–7). 1 – Bezměrov (4); 2 – Lhotka (63); 3 – Nezamyslice (78); 4 – Velehrad (123); 5 – Veselíčko (128); 6 – Želešice (142); 7 – Myslejovice, Site II (72). The number in parentheses next to the locality name corresponds to the ordinal number of locality in the catalogue, which enables a quick search of the particular finding. Made by M. Vlach.

Map IV.6. Czech Republic – the occurrence of silicite axes made of the undetermined silicite / cherts of the Moravian Gate type (?) found only in Moravia (1–7) and Czech Silesia (8, 9): 1 – Boršice u Blatnice (12); 2 – Bzová (18); 3 – Krásno nad Bečvou (53); 4 – Lechotice (59); 5 – Nedachlebice (75); 6 – Příbor (98); 7 – Žeranovice (144); 8 – Bohumín (147); 9 – Stará Ves, Nový Jičín District (166). The number in parentheses next to the locality name corresponds to the ordinal number of locality in the catalogue, which enables a quick search of the particular finding. Made by M. Vlach.

Map IV.7. Czech Republic – the occurrence of silicite axes made of cretaceous spongolite, found in Moravia (1–3) and Bohemia (4–6). 1 – Hlinsko pod Hostýnem (33); 2 – Náklo (73); 3 – Nová Lhota (79); 4 – Hryzely (195); 5 – Kolín, Site II (204); 6 – Veltruby (252). **Not mapped:** South Moravia (264). The number in parentheses next to the locality name corresponds to the ordinal number of locality in the catalogue, which enables a quick search of the particular finding. Made by M. Vlach.

SPISY ARCHEOLOGICKÉHO ÚSTAVU AV ČR BRNO 65

Editor-in-chief: Lumír Poláček
ISSN 1804-1345

Silicite axes in Moravia, Czech Silesia and Bohemia (Czech Republic)
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Editors: Lumír Poláček, Šárka Krupičková

English translation: Tereza Pohořelická Bartošková
Language proofreading: Clifford McLenehan, Klára Matulová
Cover and Typeset: Zdeňka Pavková
Print: Azu design s. r. o., Bayerova 806/40, 602 00 Brno
Published by the Czech Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology, Brno, Čechyňská 363/19, 602 00 Brno, www.arub.cz
Brno 2020

First edition

ISBN 978-80-7524-037-8