K_2O are represented by lower percentages.

RADIOMETRIC DATINGS

Samples for radiometric dating were taken from layers 8 and 6 (especially from hearths) and send to laboratories at Groningen (contribution by W.G. Mook), Prague (contribution by J. Šilar) and Illinois. The charcoal layers in the archaeologically sterile underlying soil (layer 8) yielded two data:

GrN 15280 27 900 ± 550 B.P.
CU 749 24 725 ± 2163 B.P.

The second date, gained by the Charles University Laboratory in Prague, is too recent. After J. Šilar, its high deviation is due to small amount of the sample and to its dilution. Only after adding double deviation we arive to a realistic value. In the brickyard section, a stratigraphically comparable soil was dated to 28 300 ± 300 B.P. (GrN 2092, Klíma et al. 1962). Corresponding soil was recently found by excavation at nearby Milovice; at this site it included atypical Aurignacian and it was dated to 29 200 ± 950 B.P. (GrN 14826, Oliva 1989).

Earliest data for the Pavlovian (29 000 - 28 000 B.P.) are provided from the brickyard section, where the brown soil 8 lies in direct contact with the above cultural layer 6 (Klíma et al. 1962). In the upper part of the site a more or less thick loess deposit 7 separates the two layers.

Numerous data from the cultural layer at the new excavations, including the mammoth-bone deposit, range between 28 000 - 22 000 B.P. (cf. Klíma 1990, Svoboda 1989 etc.). The series of data from the western slope agglomeration fits into this interval. The Groningen data, however, are usually earlier (27 500 - 25 000 B.P.), while the Prague data of the same features and settlement units are generally more recent (about 25 000 - 22 000 B.P.). This evidence is supplemented by two Illinois data: 26 390 ± 270 B.P. and 22 630 ± 420 B.P. Elaboration of a fine chronology on the basis of such a range of datings, therefore, seems impossible. We suppose that the cultural layer was formed during longer time-span and in changing environments. The settlement agglomeration would be the result of repeated settling of the same space.

The overlying loess deposit is dated in the brickyard section (Klíma et al. 1962) to 18 400 ± 700 B.P. (depth of 5,5 m) and to 15 350 ± 1 000 B.P. (depth of 4 m).

CHARACTERISTIC OF FORMATION PROCESSES OF THE SECTION

Studies by L. Smolíková, H. Svobodová and J. Kovanda enabled characterisation of formation processes of the section and its separation into three cycles: the subsoil of the cultural layer, the cultural layer, and the overlying deposit.

The lower cycle (layers 9-7). The time-span before the Pavlovian settlement covers sedimentation of the loess, its