

exception of 2 radiolarite backed microblades, are made of flint. Endscrapers, both typical and atypical, are mostly on blades (Fig. 9:30, 32). Of special interest is the combination of massive endscraper with burin blow at the head, opposite to oblique concave retouche (Fig. 9:33). Two burins are dihedral (Fig. 9:26, 31), both central and lateral, and further three burins are on non-retouched edge (Fig. 9:29). Relatively frequent are burins on concave truncations (Svoboda 1989a, Fig. 3:11), including a microburin (Fig. 9:22). The combinations of burins include the dihedral/truncated type (Fig. 9:27), dihedral/broken edge type (Fig. 9:28), truncated/broken edge type (Fig. 9:37) and further two combinations of dihedral burins.

Microlithic tools are very frequent, especially the backed microblades (Fig. 9:1, 3-4, 7-11, 14-15), sometimes pointed, and microsaws (Fig. 9:5-6, 12-13). Morphologically important is a microlithic shouldered point (Fig. 9:17), accompanied by blades with basal (Fig. 6:2) and terminal notches (Fig. 9:19-21) and fine borers (Fig. 9:18, 23-24). The tool assemblage is completed by a splintered piece (Fig. 9:25).

Other objects. The bone industry includes, besides the spatula mentioned from pit E, a bone awl (Fig. 24:4). Altogether 12 Dentalia shells were found, two of them with intensively worn surfaces. Among the decorative objects there were 5 pierced animal teeth, 4 of them attached to the male skeleton (Fig. 24:3; Svoboda 1989a, Fig. 3:3-6). 18 pieces of ochre were dispersed in the area, and ochreous powder covered the head and pelvis of the male skeleton. Four fragments of stone plates were found, one of which, found near the skeleton (square Aa-20) and still covered by red ochre, certainly served as grinding stone (Fig. 21:3). The 1st settlement unit is unique at the western slope for the only finds of fired clay pieces.

THE SECOND SETTLEMENT UNIT (SQUARES AaD/16-19)

The space of the 2nd settlement unit has been delimited by a square of 4 x 4 m (Fig. 11) with central hearth and surrounding concentration of lithic industries. The real outlines - with exception of the part cut by the neighbouring 1st settlement unit - are invisible. The space is crossed by an oblique fissure filled with fine white sediment.

The hearth. The hearth is of irregular shape, measuring about 2,5 x 1 m (Fig. 10). It is formed by continuous, 5-15 cm thick layer of charcoal, burnt loess and thin sandy micro-layers, placed on flat surface of the loess. Few larger bones lied inside. Lithic industry was scarce and only a small part was burnt in fire. Charcoals from the hearth were dated in Groningen and Prague with the following results:

GrN	15 279	26 920 ± 250 B.P.
CU	748	22 570 ± 766 B.P.

The depressions. At the lower end of the hearth lied two bowl-shaped depressions. The first one (square Aa-18) was adjacent to the hearth; it is of circular shape with diameter

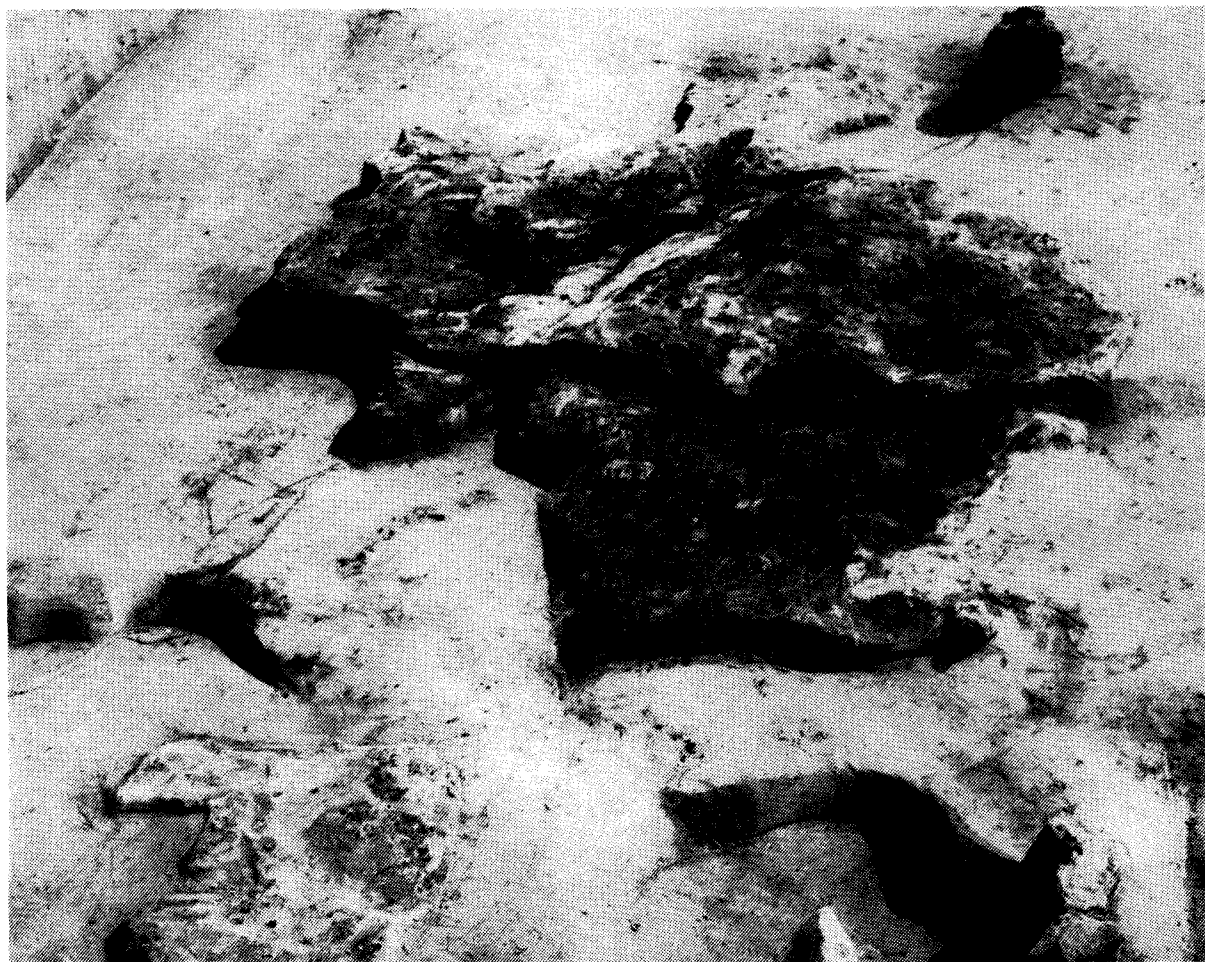


Fig. 10. 2nd settlement unit, view of the central hearth.

about 80 cm and depth about 30 cm. It contained few larger bone fragments, *Dentalia* shells and lithic industry with selected blades of flint and radiolarite (Fig. 12:18). Furthermore, the lithic included a burin on large truncated flake, an endscraper (Fig. 12:14), two backed microblades, two pointed blades, a large flake and 161 other artifacts, scarcely burnt in fire.

The left depression (squares Aa/16-17) is of about the same size, but of irregular shape, and located further from the hearth. It contained one larger limestone bloc, animal bones and lithic industry (an atypical endscraper, truncated microblade, backed microblade, a core and 153 other artifacts). Some of them, again, are burnt in fire.

Charcoal deposit. Between the two depressions (square Aa-17) lied thin charcoal layer of irregular shape, containing

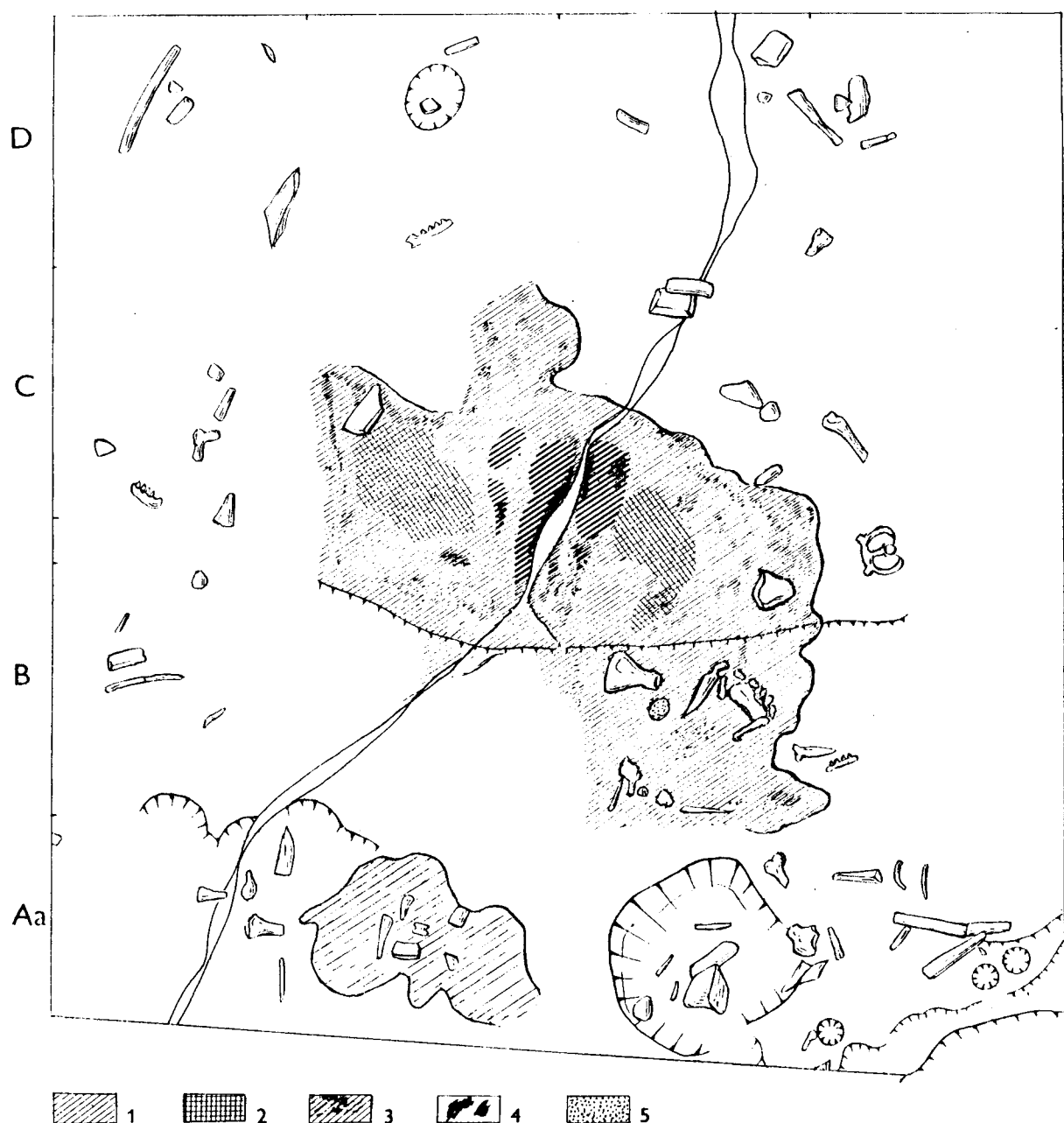


Fig. 11. 2nd settlement unit, plan. 1: charcoal deposit, 2: red-burnt loess, 3: charcoal concentration, 4: wood, 5: ochre.

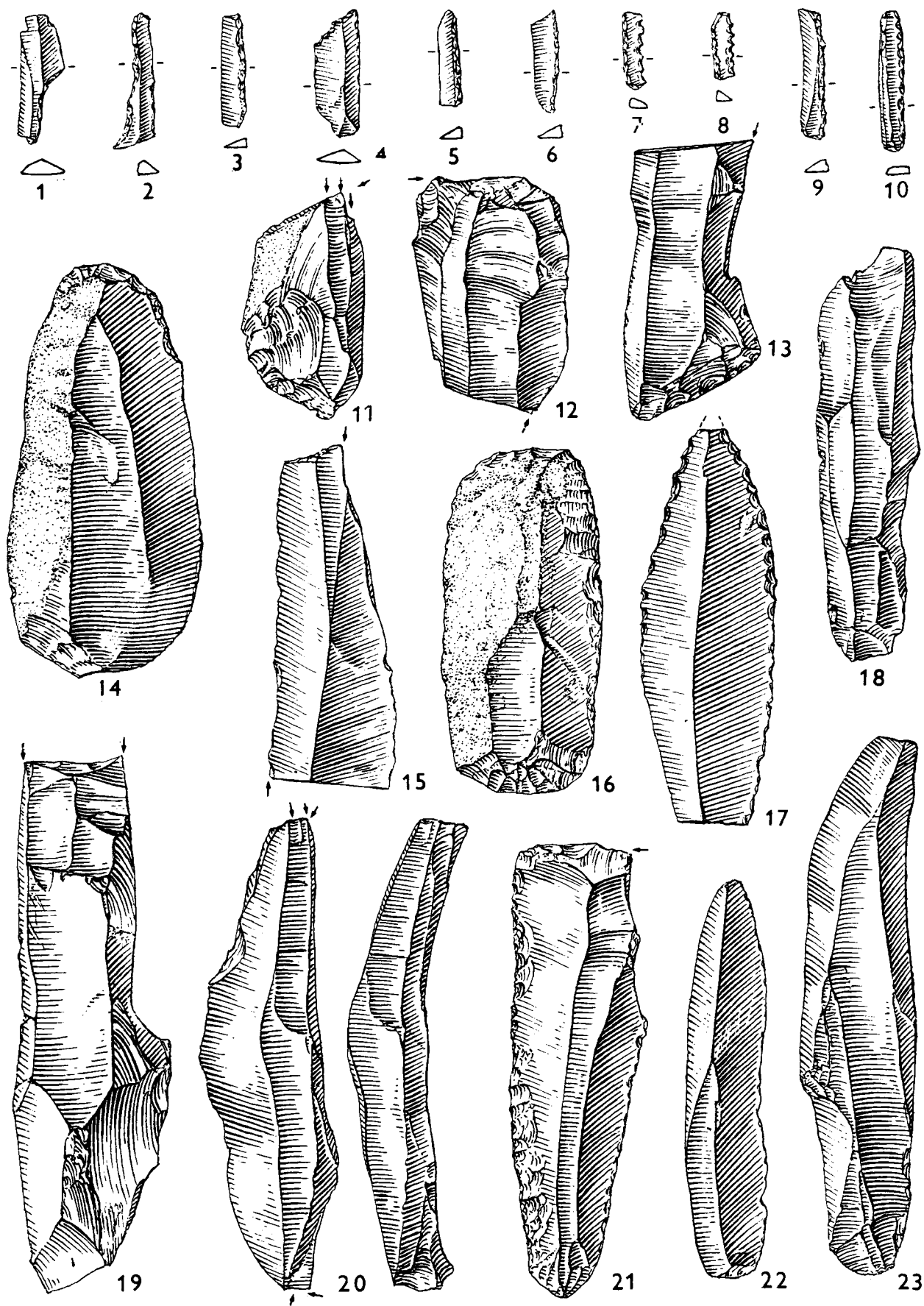


Fig. 12. 2nd settlement unit, selected artefacts.

some animal bones. This deposit accumulated most probably by ash clearing and removal downslope from the hearth.

Other objects. Several animal bones, larger bone fragments and three limestone blocks were found scattered around the hearth. In the upper area lied a shallow hole containing a smaller stone. These objects, however, formed no meaningful pattern.

The lithic industry (2179 pieces) was distributed equally over the studied space (Fig. 3): the density is lower compared to the 1st unit, but higher compared to the surrounding area. The share of red radiolarite (2,5 %) remains the same as in the 1st unit, but the share of green radiolarite increases markedly (14,7 %), especially within certain squares (C-16, C-17).

There were 12 cores, but only one of them made of radiolarite. Pre-cores are represented by a single piece with lateral crests. Upper Paleolithic core types, without dorsal preparation, prevail (4 pieces). Furthermore, there was a pyramidal core, a core with changed orientation and a core with rejuvenated flaking platform. The core assemblage is completed by 5 residuals (small prismatic shapes and flat shapes) and by a core fragment. Percentages of flakes and blades (Fig. 12:18, 22-23) are comparable to the 1st unit, but the share of microblades slightly decreased.

Retouched tools make only 4,4 % of the artifacts (counted without fragments and chips). Within the total of 39 tools only 2 are made of red radiolarite and 2 of green radiolarite. The endscrapers are represented by 4 pieces (Fig. 12:14, 16). Three burins are on broken blades (Fig. 20:18) and four on concave truncations (Fig. 12:15, 19; Fig. 19:15). Outstanding are two transverse burins (Fig. 12:12, 21). Furthermore, there were dihedral burins (Fig. 12:11, 20), a massive combined burin, combination of burin on broken blade with truncation (Fig. 21:13) and two pieces of burin waste.

The most numerous, again, is the group of 11 backed microblades (Fig. 12:2-3, 5-6, 9-10), accompanied by 3 microsaws (Fig. 12:7-8). Further microliths are represented by 2 obliquely truncated microblades (Fig. 12:4; Fig. 20:17), and 2 microblades, with notches both at the basal end (Fig. 12:1) and distal end (Fig. 20:6). The assemblage is completed by a pointed retouched blade (Fig. 12:17), 2 notches and a small chissel.

Other finds. Bone industry is scarce: a handle cut of antler (Fig. 24:7), fragments of an ivory point (Fig. 24:8) and a bone awl (Fig. 24:13). Decorative objects are represented by 11 Dentalia shells and 3 Melanopsis shells (not pierced). Even if the ochre itself was rare (7 pieces), there were 4 fragments of sandstone plates, possibly for grinding.

THE THIRD SETTLEMENT UNIT (SQUARES CC/10-15)

This unit was limited by an oblong space, 6 m x 5 m, with