types which, even if of "archaic" or "extraneous" appearence, should not necessarilly mean mechanical admixtures. In the large collections we sometimes observe an Aurignacoid end-scraper or even an Aurignacoid burin, but percentage of these tools may slightly increase only at sites believed to be earlier (lower areas at DV I and DV II) or contamined by foreign admixture (Předmostí).

The leaf-points appear at several sites as well (Předmostí, Petřkovice, Milovice), including surface sites (Mladeč, Borši-ce, Kyjov). Meaning of this originally Szeletian type, however, is not only "archaic": excavations in the Váh and Dniestr Basins prove a new wave of leaf-point production during rela-tively young Gravettian. The Font Yves points and points with ventroterminal retouche are typical for Pavlov I and Předmostí sites mainly. The Font Robert-points (in Moravia at Předmostí and Násedlovice), on the other hand, point to the Périgordian of West Europe; the nearest finds in Central Europe are from Bilzingsleben and Salching in Germany. All these significative point-types were absent at the western slope of site DV II.

THE BONE INDUSTRY

Another determining character of the Pavlovian culture compose industries of ivory, bone and antler: spear-points, simple awls, spatulae and other tool-types (Klíma 1963; 1987f).

Bone tools at the western slope of site DV II were scatte-red throughout the excavated area (Fig. 22). Ivory points with circular section are preserved in 5 longitudinaly splitted fragments, 3 of which could be refitted (Fig. 24:8). Two of them are decorated by pattern of short parallel incisions (Fig. 24:11-12). The same pattern is common throughout the Pavlovian sites (cf. Klíma 1987f). Awls were made of long bones by polishing the terminal part into a point and some of them preserve the ulna joint at the base. Five awls are comple-te (Fig. 24:1-2, 4-5, 13), the last is only a broken point. Carefully polished spatulae are typical for the Pavlovian as well; in the literature they were mostly called shovel-like or spoon-like tools. Two exemplars occure at the western slope (Fig. 25:1,2). As a solitary piece appears an antler handle with a lens-shaped hole for fixing a stone tool (Fig. 24:7); parallels have recently been found at Trenčianské Bohuslavice (Bárta 1988).

It is possible to postulate a hypothesis that fragments of the oblong sandstone plates with rounded edges (Fig. 21:3) served for polishing bone. However, no coincidence in spatial distribution between the plates (concentrated in the 3rd unit) and bone tools (widely dispersed - Fig. 22) is observed.

Splitted bones. More numerous than bone tools are the large, mostly mammoth bones, intentionally splitted and reshaped. We noted that if mammoth remains appear within the settlement, they were frequently modified. They concentrated rather outside the settlement units and only in the 3rd unit

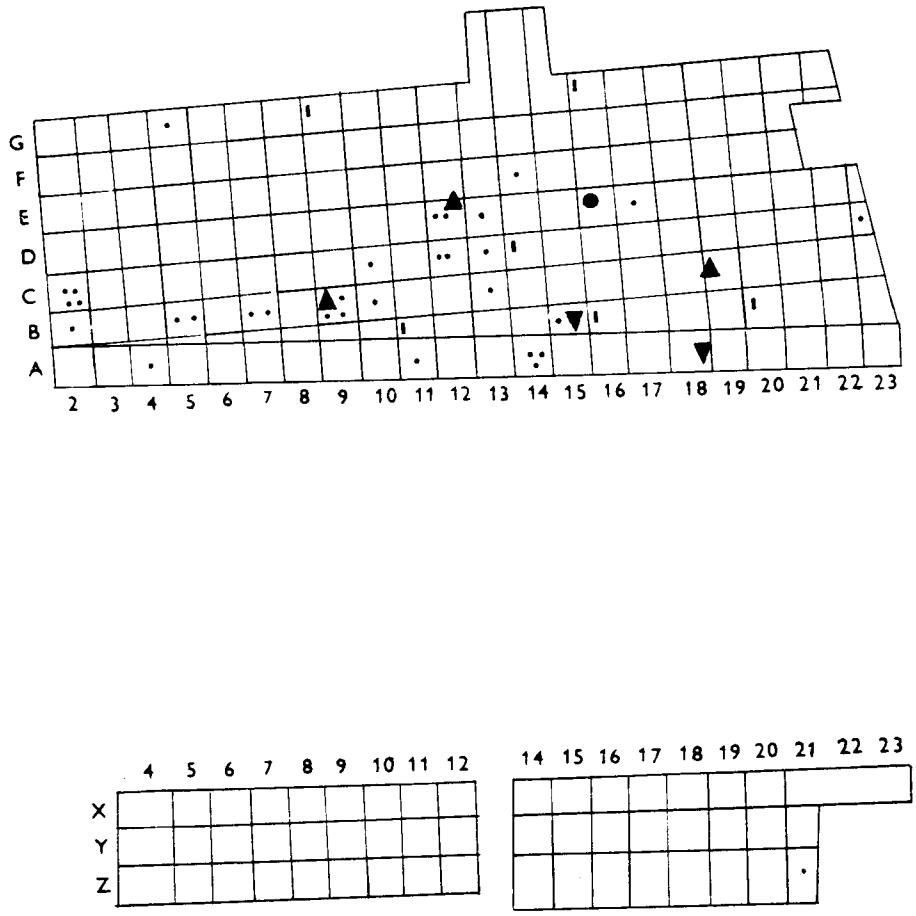

Fig. 22. Spatial distribution of bone industry.

Tab. 6. Survey of bone industry

	1.unit	2.unit	3.unit	free area
Point ▲	0	1	1	1
Awl ı	1	1	1	3
Spatula ▼	1	0	0	1
Handle ●	0	1	0	0
Chipped bones •	0	1	8	25

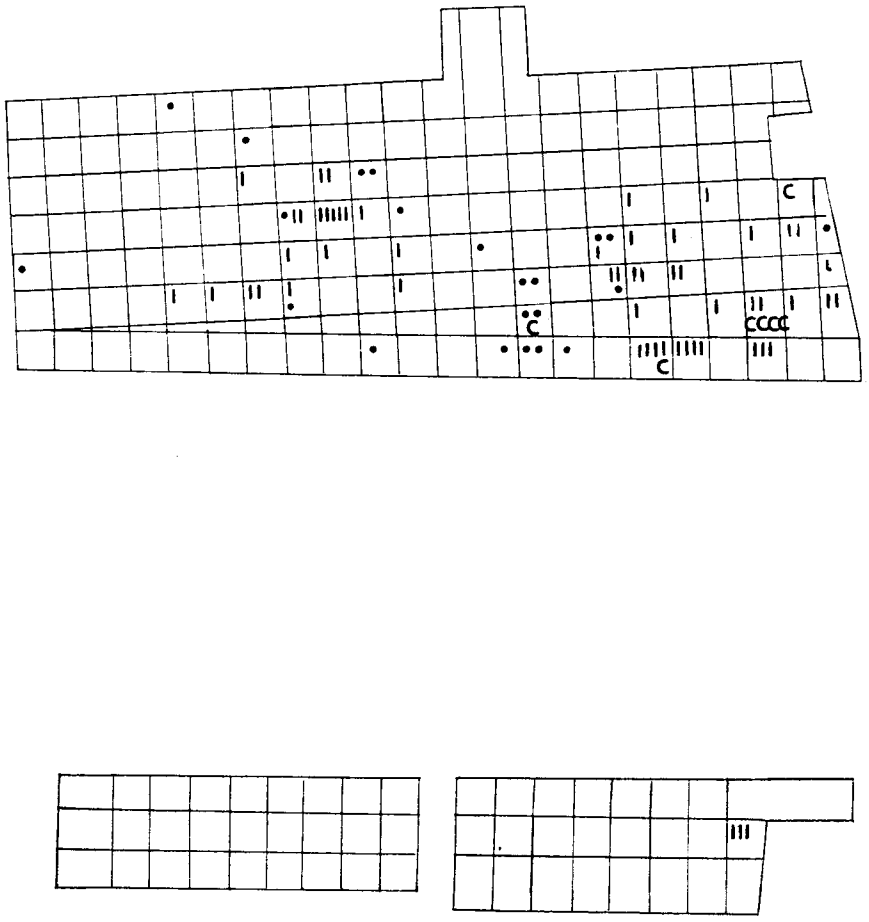

Fig. 23. Spatial distribution of decorative objects

Tab. 7. Survey of the other finds

	1.unit	2.unit	3.unit	free area
Dentalium shell I	12	11	11	21
Melanopsis shell non pierced •	0	3	0	8
Melanopsis shell pierced •	0	0	3	5
Other shell •	0	0	1	0
Pierced carnivore canine C	5	0	0	2
Fired clay (pellet)	6	0	0	0
Fired clay (shaped)	1	0	0	0
Ochre	18	7	45	n
Sandstone plate (fg.)	4	4	5	4
Schist plate (fg.)	0	0	0	3
Plate (other mat.)	0	0	0	1
Sandstone plate with rounded edges	0	0	4	1
Utilised pebble	0	0	0	2

their occurrence was more important. The largest pieces of splitted mammoth bones lied at the margins of the agglomeration (squares B-2, C-23). Such spatial distribution is inverse to that of lithic (cf. Fig. 3 and Fig. 22) and behavior related to these objects seems to have been different from real tools: they were treated rather as waste.

Most of these pieces are smaller chips (10-15 cm) or bone flakes (minimal dimension 5 cm). Some of them show traces of retouching, from the scraper-like retouches (Fig. 25:4) over various notches to splittered and dihedral edges, which originated during use. On some pieces we observe polish along the edges.

The question of splitted bone objects and of their interpretation has been frequently discussed in the literature, beginning with the Lower and Middle Paleolithic. They may result from bone breakage to obtain marrow, from direct use, or from intentional tool production. It seems, however, that in DV II the duration of their use was limited and they were rapidly removed from the settlement centers. The assemblage of splitted bones from this site will require a more detailed study of technology and use-wear, including osteological observations and comparison with other sites.

Utilised ribs. On two animal ribs from the pit E (1st unit) we observed flat polish of one face, of unknown purpose. In case of the ribs placed over hearths in the 1st and 3rd settlement units (Figs. 8 and 13) we may speculate that they have served for ash removal and clearance; naturally, traces of such activities are missing.

In general, bone tools from the western slope can be compared to the larger and more variable, but relative collection from DV I (Klíma 1963). They differ in more significative way from the bone industry from Předmostí, which is a typologically and morphologicaly outstanding collection with certain specific tool-types (Valoch 1982).

DECORATIVE OBJECTS

Natural objects, intentionally brought to the site (fossils) or pierced (fossils, canines of killed animals) are supposed to have served for personal decoration. A common kind in the South Moravian sites reppresent shells from nearby Neogene sediments of the Vienna Basin, mainly Dentalium badense Partsch (Fig. 16:17-18). Spatial distribution of the Dentalia shells (Fig. 23) is identical to that of lithic industry (Fig. 3): the shells concentrate within the three settlement units and some appear in direct contact with the male skeleton DV XVI.

The Melanopsis shells, with natural outcrops in the Kyjov and Hodonín areas (Klíma 1963) have been imported less frequently. Their dispersion in the settlement area is more sporadic, with a scatter in squares AB/14-16, outside the