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

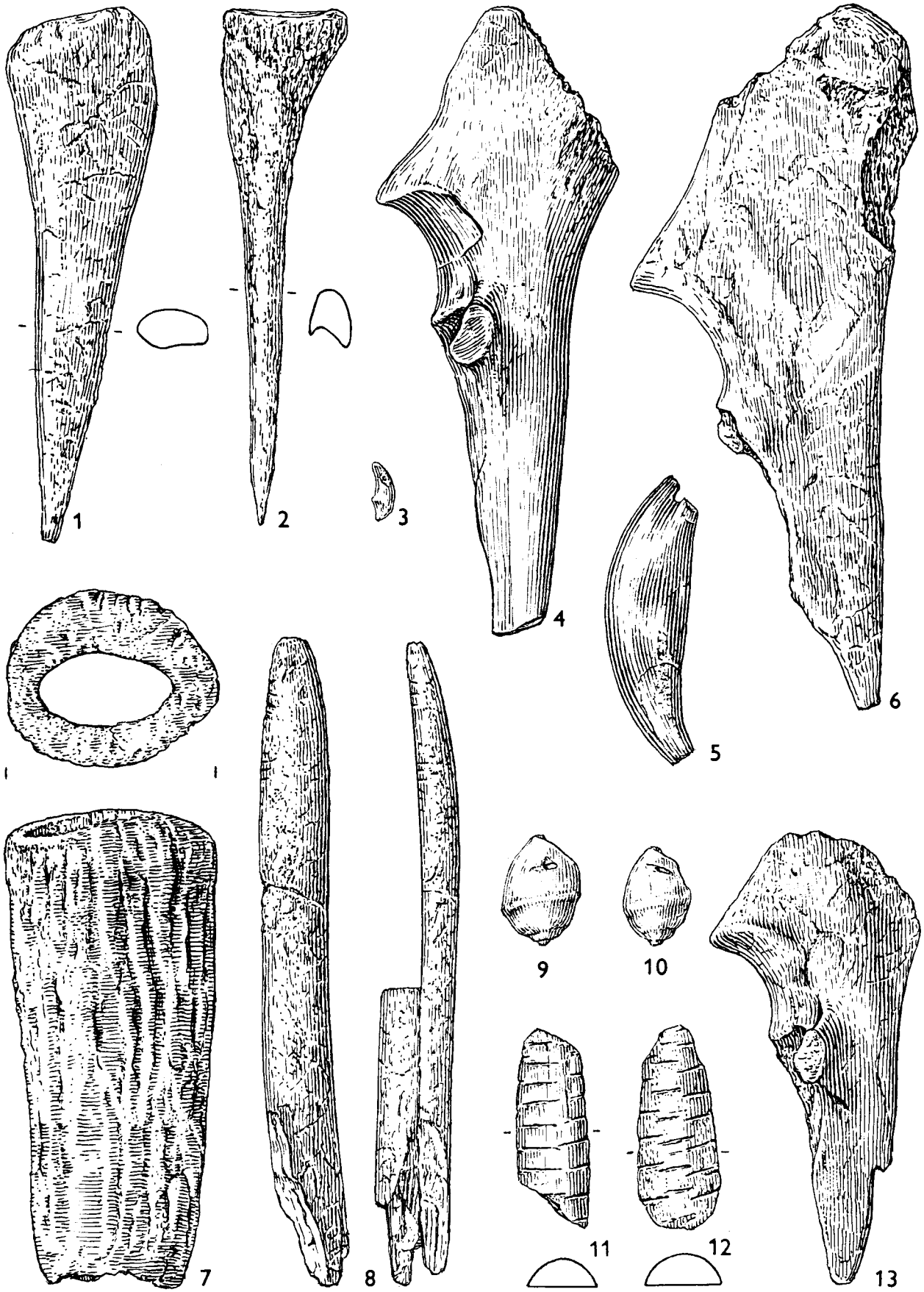

Fig. 24. Bone industry and decorative objects. 3, 4: 1st unit; 7, 8, 13: 2nd unit; 11: 3rd unit; others from free area.

settlement units. Some Melanopsis shells are perforated by parallel cuts thining gradually its wall (Fig. 16:15-16, Fig. 24:9-10). No traces of drilling are observed.

Pierced carnivore canines are seldom. They are very rare within the settled area (Fig. 24:3,5) but four were directly associated to the skeleton DV XVI (two at the left elbow and two above the pelvis; Svoboda 1989a, Fig. 3:3-6).

Only the four canines, therefore, support the hypothesis that such objects have served for personal decoration. In Moravia, the cluster of 600 Dentalia shells associated to human body in the burial Brno II (Makowsky 1892) still remains unique.

OCHRE

Small fragments of iron ores, interpreted as pigments, scattered throughout the investigated area. They do not concentrate in all of the settlement units: a scatter of 45 pieces, including a larger plate of red ochre, occured in the 3rd unit, while in the 2nd unit these pieces apear seldom (7 pieces). Ochre in powdered state covered the scull and pelvis area of skeleton DV XVI.

The usual type of ochre are earthy hematites of dark red colour, producing red trace on paper. Their outcrops are sought by B. Klíma (1963) in close vicinity of the site, within the variagated marls of the Ždánice Flysh.

Another type of hematite ochre represent the fragments of redbrown to steel-grey colour with heavy polish and red trace (Přichystal 1991). After the roentgen analysis the matter is an iron ore composed by hematite and quartz with slight admixture of pyrite. Its outcrops are sought at eastern margins of the Bohemian Massiv, most probably in the area where the Morava river runs out into the Upper Moravian Plain.

An ochre sample from the human skull DV XIV of the triple burial was analysed palynologically by H. Svobodová (1991). She estimated a higher proportion of water algae (Pediastrum integrum, P. boryanum). This suggests that during processing, the ochre could have been melted in water.

Sharp-edged fragments of sandstone plates of various thickness were scattered within the settlement units (about 4-5 pieces in each), while few schist plates lied dispersed in the free area. The hypothesis that similar plates served for grinding ochre is based on finds of plates still covered by red pigment from site DV I (Absolon 1938a, Fig. 54; 1938b, Fig. 137-139). In the site DV II, within the 1st settlement unit (square Aa-20 near the head of skeleton DV XVI) lied another plate still covered by red pigment on both faces (Fig. 21:2). In the square B-7 lied fragment of a pebble showing evident traces of pigment and use-wear in the exposed area (Fig. 21:4), serving probably as a grinding stone.