

settlement units. Some *Melanopsis* shells are perforated by parallel cuts thinning 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, occurred in the 3rd unit, while in the 2nd unit these pieces appear seldom (7 pieces). Ochre in powdered state covered the skull 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 variegated marls of the Ždánice Flysch.

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 Massif, 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.

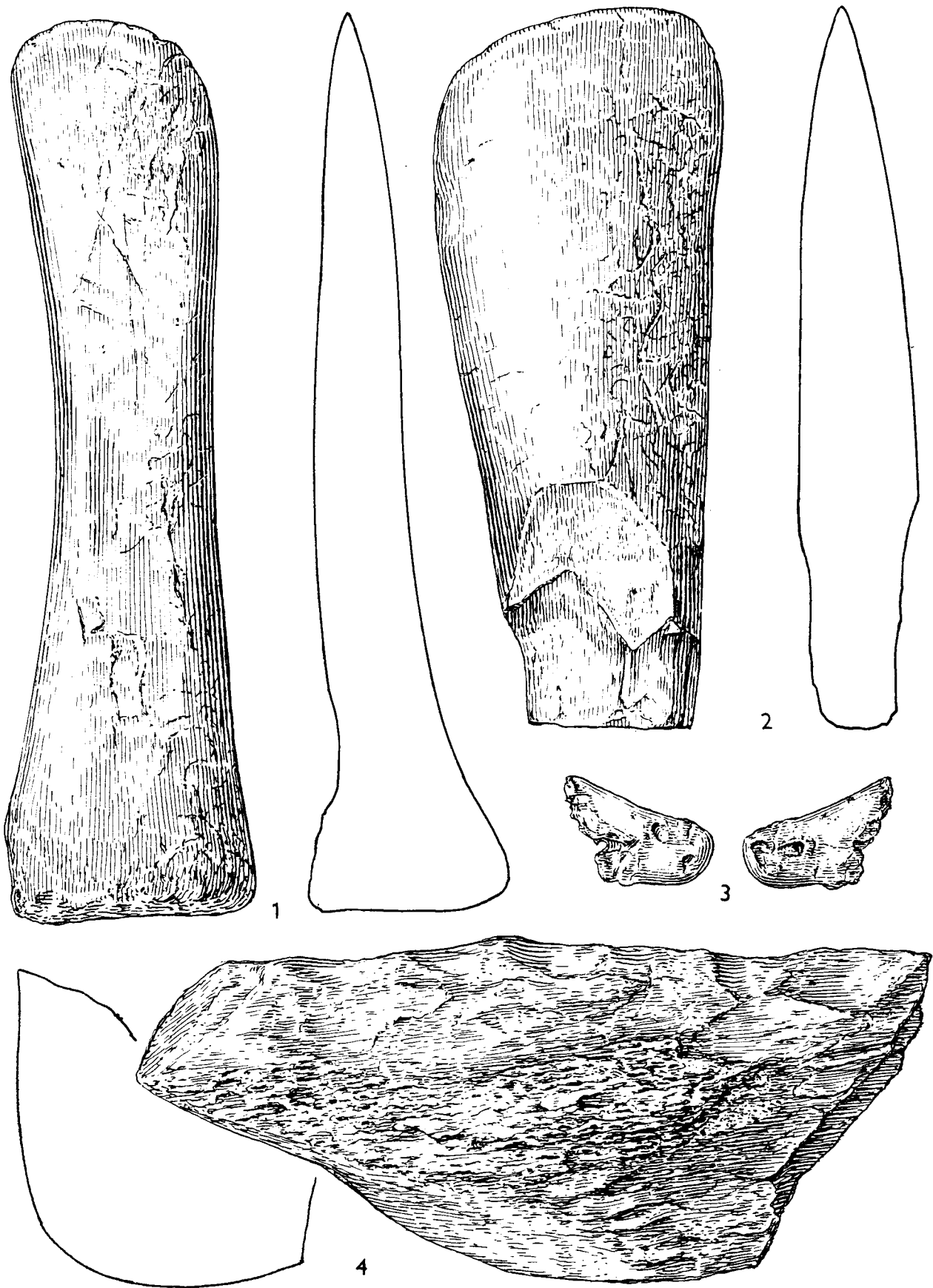


Fig. 25. Bone industry and object of burnt clay (3). 1, 3: 1st unit, 4: 3rd unit; 2: free area.

In general, the site DV II contributes an interesting evidence on ochre importation, its processing and one of the purposes: preparation of human body for burial.

FIRED CLAY

The evidence of earliest "ceramics" in DV II, compared to the sites DV I and Pavlov I, is scarce. On the western slope of this site its occurrence was limited to depressions inside the 1st settlement unit. Five small pellets were found in pit E and one pellet in depression A. Intentionally shaped fragment with traces of incisions lied in the pit E as well (Fig. 25:3). Naturally, interpretation of a fragment is difficult: it may have been, i.e., an animal nose, by its shape most probably of a reindeer. All the mentioned objects are related to the central hearth D.

Chemical analyses by P. Vandiver et al. (1989) estimated that local loess, providing suitable mechanical qualities for firing, served as the raw material (p. 8). In 1987 the authors analysed highest temperatures reached in the various hearths at DV II. Hearth D of the 1st unit ranges in the group with higher heating capacity (between 700 - 800°C); in the second group of hearths the temperatures varied between 500 - 600°C. Limestone blocks of hearth D were analysed as well. Development of about 1 mm thick lime plaster coating suggests heating up to 820 - 840°C. We conclude that heating capacity of the hearth D has been high, even higher than in the kiln-like structure at DV I.

Another problem poses the fragmentary state of preservation of most of the clay representations from DV I. The shaped object from pit E is a fragment as well. P. Vandiver et al. (1989) explained this fragmentation by thermal shock, i.e. by placing wet objects inside the hearth, or by rapid cooling of the heated object in water. It is not excluded that the preserved terrain situations in vicinity of the hearths are due to accumulation of production waste. P. Vandiver et al., however, prefer the explanation that the thermal shock has not been accidental, but it required an intention, experience and skill. Association with ritual behavior around the hearths seems to be most plausible.

CHARACTER OF THE SETTLEMENT

Among the questions evoked by the excavations at DV II, the problem of settlement stability, contemporaneity of the various settlement units, and relationship to the mammoth bone deposit attract attention.

The subject of settlements and dwellings in Moravian Pavlovian has been frequently discussed in the literature (Sklenář 1976; Klíma 1984; Svoboda 1990). In the last mentioned article, four main types of dwellings, with diameter usually between 4-6 m, were defined (Fig.26). The most elabo-