

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-