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^{o}C); in the second group of hearths the temperatures varied between 500 - 600^{o}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^{o}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 wett 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, prefere 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-

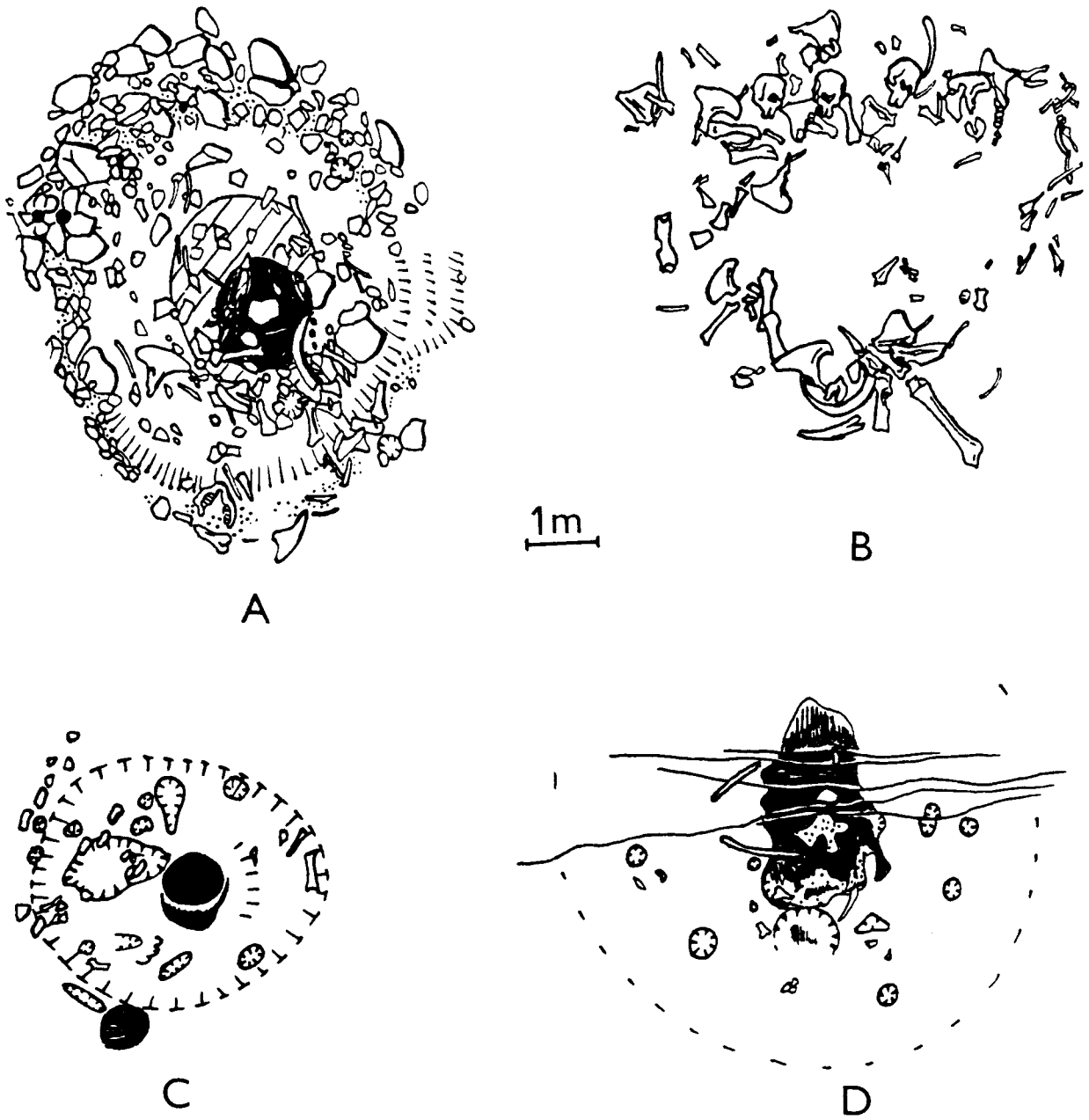

Fig. 26. Types of dwellings in the Pavlovian of South Moravia. A - Dolní Věstonice I, 2nd settlement unit (after B. Klíma), B - Milovice (after M. Oliva), C - Pavlov I, 5th settlement unit (after B. Klíma), D - Dolní Věstonice II, 3rd settlement unit.

rate and stabile structure (type A) was found at DV I: a shallow depression with a hearth in center, encircled by stones and with postholes. Second is a stabile structure on flat surface, limited by a circle of mammoth bones (type B), discovered at DV I and at Milovice. The third type, frequently found at Pavlov and Petřkovice, is a simple depression with central hearth or hearths (type C). Finally, there are hearths encircled by a regular system of depressions and holes (type D). We suppose that such area was protected, but traces of construction at the perimeter are missing. Compared to the other dwellings the type D seems to have been a light structure, less resistant to extreme climates. In the sense of this classification, the 1st settlement unit at DV II belongs to the type C, while the 3rd and the 2nd settlement units range to the type D.

Lithic material supply from distances longer than 100 km, probably with sort of regular rhytm, suggests rather mobile human groups. Furthermore, at both DV I and DV II we lack evidence of storage in pits (well documented in Eastern Europe) and Soffer (1989, 725) suggested rather portable kind of meat storage. Kettle holes around the hearts at DV II may have been boiling pits (certainly not postholes), while the bowl-shaped depressions could have served for ash clearing from the hearth and/or roasting meat. The present filling of holes and depressions, however, is possibly washed in secondarilly (cf. M. Pawlikowski´s results, p. 29).

Cut marks on bones of both herbivores and carnivores (wolfs) suggest meat filleting (Soffer 1989, 725). This evidence will be enlarged by future osteological investigation of the faunal material from DV II.

Contrary to DV I and Pavlov I, site DV II lacks representative art, and the production of fired clay was limited. In the sense of some theoric opinions (e.g., Weniger 1987), the Paleolithic art is connected mostly with long-term settlements. This corresponds well with the terrain situations at DV I, such as the extended and thick ashy deposits with concentrations of fired clay and decorative objects around (e.g., Klíma 1981, Fig. 4). The evidence from DV II, from this viewpoints, suggests rather shorter occupations.

Radiometric data from the western slope, due to their diversity and origin in different laboratories, are not sufficient clue for solution of contemporaneity in frame of the interval 28 000 - 22 000 B.P. The planigraphy shows that the 2nd and 3rd units respect each other spatially and their contemporaneity is not a priori excluded. Comparison of the two central hearths shows that the hearth of the 3rd unit is more voluminous, it contained more burnt artifacts, and was certainly active for a longer time.

The 1st settlement unit directly touches the 2nd unit, and in the border area the both units may overlap. The terrain situation suggests a more stable type of dwelling (C), and

Fig. 27. Plan of the mammoth bone deposit. Excavations 1986, 1988. 1 - artifact; 2 - charcoal.

differs by rich amount of material, presence of fired clay objects and by lithic typology. The three C 14 data are clustered in a relatively short time-span between 26 660 - 25 290 B.P. With high probability we may therefore assume that this dwelling, including the burial DV XVI, is not contemporary with the other two. Basing ourselves on the Groningen data only, we could conclude that this settlement unit is more recent.

THE MAMMOTH BONE DEPOSIT

In an ancient water-filled basin under the western slope, the site was accompanied by a mammoth bone deposit (Fig. 27). Two C 14 data from Groningen and Prague (26 100 ± 200 B.P.; 22 368 ± 749 B.P.) suggest contemporaneity with settlement of the western slope. The same is true for the scarce archaeological material: three backed blades, a retouched blade, a splittered piece, a core, a burin waste, a blade, six flakes, two chips and a pierced Melanopsis shell. Different is only the coarse industry made of various rocks, connected most probably with specific human activities at the mammoth deposit: a large, atypical chopper, a side-scraper and three flakes.

The deposit is composed by two crossing zones of mammoth bones. Most frequent were ribs and vertebrae, mean representation reach finger bones, long bones of extremities and teeth. Less numerous are bones of pelvis, shoulder-blades and bones of skull (Svoboda 1989b; in press). The bones are complete; splitted and modified bones, frequent in the settlement area, were absent in this deposit.

Disputes concerning explanation of such deposits have a long tradition in Moravia. Before the contemporaneity of humans with mammoths was definitively acknowledged, the arguments of J. Steenstrup (1890) have widely influenced understanding of this problem. In the sense of his theories, the bone deposits are due to natural extinctions and were later exploited by reindeer hunters as source of bone materials. K. Absolon (1938a, 35) who called these features "Kjökkenmöddings", i.e. man-made deposits, recognized their human origin. Further research, based on new excavations of mammoth accumulations, usually in wett environments or even water reservoirs (Klíma 1969, etc.), explained them as areas of storage and/or waste in optimal hygienic conditions: it is supposed that water prevented meat from carnivores and insects while ice prevented meat decompositon. Actually, the possibility that mammoth deposits are of natural origin was reopened to discussion, under the influence of L.R. Binford's studies (1981, etc.), of comparison with mammoth burial sites in the USSR (i.e. Soffer 1985) and other evidence.