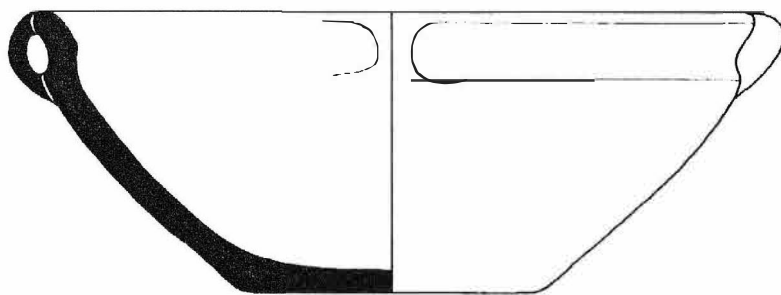


ARCHEOLOGICKÝ ÚSTAV AKADEMIE VĚD ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY V BRNĚ

PŘEHLED VÝZKUMŮ 1992



BRNO 1996

2.1. PALEOLIT A MEZOLIT

EXCAVATIONS AT PŘEDMOSTÍ II IN 1992 (district of Přerov)

JIRÍ SVOBODA, Archeologický ústav AV ČR Brno
PETR ŠKRDLA, Archeologický ústav AV ČR Brno

As part of recent project aimed at complex analysis of Gravettian (Pavlovian) sites, their stratigraphies and contexts, new fieldwork was undertaken on several spots at Předmostí. First, cleaning a 13,5 m long section at the NE edge of the Hradisko elevation (site II), in places of the Middle Paleolithic settlement first noted by K. ŽEBERA (PV 1989, PV 1991, SVOBODA 1991). In 1992, a larger trench 10 m long, 5 m wide, and 4-5 m deep was made at the same place. Finally, a comparative trench was made below the cemetery (site I). The excavation was sponsored by a grant from the L.S.B. Leakey Foundation.

Stratigraphy

In all sections, three cycles may be separated on basis of new biostratigraphic evaluation. The pollen analysis is carried out by H. SVOBODOVÁ, the charcoal analysis by E. OPRAVIL, and the malacozoological analysis by V. LOŽEK (SVOBODA - LOŽEK - SVOBODOVÁ - ŠKRDLA 1994). Samples for thermoluminescence dating were taken by M. FRECHEN.

The lower cycle (Rissian). This deposit is formed by loess with lenses of sand. No Paleolithic occupation was recorded.

The middle cycle (Eemian). This deposit is altered by removals of sediments downslope. At the base, there is a stripped solifluction layer, from which frost wedges penetrate into the subsoil. Following is reddish brown soil relict. In the NE part of Hradisko, two larger and several smaller lenses of dark humous soil sediment appeared in the upper part or above this deposit, separated from it by redeposited loess and loam. Layers of limestone blocks, originating from the Hradisko rock, are located at approximatively the same levels as the dark lenses. The Middle Paleolithic artifacts appeared scattered in the reddish brown soil relict (the lower level) and concentrated in one of the dark lenses (the upper level). Few isolated artifacts lied in the other lenses. Interglacial age was continued by TL - dating (more than 90 ka).

The upper cycle (Würmian). An important stratigraphic hiatus separates the two cycles. The upper sequence is build by loess interstratified by redeposited sediments, and by the Gravettian cultural layer. The uppermost parts of the sections include one or more gley horizons (cemetery area) and thick pure loess. The Gravettian layer was dated by C 14 to 25.040 ± 320 B. P. (O x A - 5971).

Spatial Distribution of the Finds

All archaeological objects in the main trench of 1992 were recorded using WILD-T 1000 machine by I. CULEK, and computerized. At Hradisko, the Gravettian artifacts and bones were localized in redeposited loessic sediment, up to 1 m thick. The distribution was relatively scarce, and follows directions of the slope movements.

The Middle Paleolithic complex corresponds to the underlying soil sediments. During 1989-1991 we have separated all objects in three horizontal levels according to the altitudes. Opening a larger area in 1992 helped to understand the stratigraphy more precisely. Vertical distribution of objects was depicted in four parallel sections, in intervals of 1 m (see illustrations in SVOBODA et al. in press). It appears that the horizons slope slowly towards the Hradisko rock. Downslope, the dark loam reaches maximal thickness of 0,3 m, and the reddish brown loam of 0,6 m. With respect to unusual thickness of the lower layer, we have originally separated it in two horizons (9, 9a). Later

refittings clearly showed that pieces from various positions in this layer fit together, while none fits with objects from the dark lenses above. Thus, the vertical localisation of artifacts in two layers corresponds to character of the sediment.

Planigraphically, most objects in the upper layer are limited by boundaries of one of the humous lenses (about 4,5 x 4,5m), while objects in the lower layer have larger dispersion (7 x 7 m). Artifact density in the lense is higher and shows a more homogenous pattern.

Spatial distributions were followed separately for the various raw materials and main tool types, but showed no specific patterning. Bones, mostly small undeterminable fragments, and charcoal were concentrated in the dark lense.

Artifacts

Two smaller samples of Gravettian artifacts were obtained in the cemetery and Hradisko excavations.

The Middle Paleolithic reveals a fairly typical assemblage, comparable to other small-dimensional industries from Interglacial sites in central Europe.

Pebbles for lithic production were collected most probably in gravels of the Bečva river below the site (quartz, quartzite, silex, radiolarite, etc.). Dimensionally, more than a half of the artifacts range between 1-3 cm in length and width. The second group form artifacts between 3-6 cm. Artifacts larger than 6 cm, mostly pebbles and choppers, and fragments or chips smaller than 1 cm emerge exceptionally.

Several reduction techniques are observed at Předmostí. First, simple reduction of a pebble, beginning with cortical flakes, over partly cortical and non-cortical flakes, and ending with flat core residuals (one- or multidirectional). The second approach recalls the Levallois technique: reduction of small prepared cores of flat shape. Prepared striking platforms, however, are very rare. While the first technique dominates in quartz, the later is more frequently applied in quartzite.

The techniques of retouching are variable as well. Edges with notches and denticulates are more frequent than continuously retouched edges (side-scrapers). More rarely, the whole surface is being covered by the flat retouche, unifacially or bifacially. The most typical artifact of this kind is a fragment of fine flint leaf-point, earliest in Moravia. Among the other tool-types, there are splintered pieces, some endscrapers and few burins. A typical association, appearing repeatedly in the lower layer, are the sidescrapers combined with splintered edges.

References

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-1991: Das Mittelpaläolithikum von Předmostí in Mähren. Ausgrabungen 1989-1991. *Archaeologia Austriaca* 75, 1-10.

SVOBODA, J. - LOŽEK, V. - SVOBODOVÁ, H. - ŠKRDLA, P.

-1994: Předmostí after 110 years. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 21, 457-472.

ARCHAICKÝ ARTEFAKT Z MODLETIC (k.o. Marketa, okr. Jindřichův Hradec)

JIŘÍ SVOBODA, Archeologický ústav AV ČR Brno
(Tab. 2:1)

Lokalita leží na vyvýšenině 0,5 km zsz. od Modletic při pravém břehu Moravské Dyje, nad jejím bezejmenným přítokem. Spolu s P. BŘICHÁČKEM jsme zde našli artefakt vyrobený z křemenného bloku s eolizovanými hranami. Čelní strana je plošně opracována, zadní stranu tvoří původní povrch bloku s pouze osamocenými negativy úderů při okrajích. Typologicky se tedy jedná o jednostranný pěstní klín (uniface), který lze rámcově řadit do starého až středního paleolitu.

PŘEHLED VÝZKUMŮ 1992

Vydává:	Archeologický ústav AV ČR Brno Královopolská 147, 612 00 Brno
Odpovědný redaktor:	Dr. Jaroslav Tejral
Redakce:	Dr. Lumír Poláček, Marie Cimflová
Překlady:	Dr. Hochmanová-Vávrová
Jazykové úpravy:	Dr. Wolfgang Ender
Kresby:	autoři příspěvků
Na titulním listě:	keramická mísa z Otnic
Tisk:	Tiskárna Gloria, Rosice u Brna
Evidenční číslo:	ÚVTEI-73332
Vydáno jako rukopis:	450 kusů