Archaeological Context

Pottery analyzed in this study was recovered from Rmíz in the Morava Valley. Located between the Bohemian Massif and the Carpathian Mountains to the east, the river valley is part of a natural corridor that links Southeastern and Northwestern Europe. Prehistoric sites within the valley are a likely venue for the spread of ideas associated with Neolithization and Neolithization that appear to have originated elsewhere from Southeast Asia.

Wall-And-Ditch Enclosure: Rmíz u Laškova

• The northernmost, largest (ca. 17.5 ha), and oldest
• Procedures outlined in Glascock and Neff (2002)

W All-and-Ditch Enclosure: Rmíz u Laškova

• Protocols outlined in Glascock and Neff (2002)

Analytical Methods

Through analysis of sherds from Rmíz and Džbán, we seek to examine ceramic attributes relating to methods and techniques of pottery production in the north-central Morava Valley. Technological attributes may be used to infer archaeologically relevant information about the people who produced pottery; however, methodological and technical trade or exchange of raw materials and their contexts. Studying technological attributes of pottery also provides insight into the choices of potters: potters and their traditions of pottery production. Compositional data is derived from the analysis of mineral phases that were removed from the surface of sherds and analyzed using a range of methods. The results and discussion show that the Rmíz and Džbán samples are derived from a complex of raw materials used in the production of pottery. These results are suggestive, but far from conclusive, evidence that human interaction in the Morava Valley may have been more extensive than previously thought. The authors are grateful to Balda for their contributions to this project.