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## THE RACIAL HISTORY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

If we want to understand the prehistoric settlement of the present-day Czechoslovakia, we must briefly characterize the geographical situation of the country. The territory of Czechoslovakia can be divided into four main units; Bohemia, Moravia, west- and central-Slovakia and east-Slovakia. The Bohemian Basin is enclosed by chains of wooded mountains practically from all sides. Contacts with the neighbouring territories were however quite frequent, as documented by numerous prehistoric finds. The roads to north-west across the Krušné Hory and through the Elbe Gate in the north connected it with neighbouring Thuringia. More important were the contacts of Bohemia with Moravia in the east through the relatively low Bohemian-Moravian Uplands.

While Bohemia is relatively closed the territory of Moravia is open both to the north and to the south, forming an important passage connecting the Danube lowlands with north Europe. The wide-open southern part of Moravia forms in fact a geographically inseparable part of the Danube lowlands. The biggest Moravian river the Morava (March) flowing from north to south follows the most natural road to the north from the Danube Valley to the so-called Moravian Gate, whence it is followed by the Oder River flowing to Poland. We have many proofs that this road was known and in use already in the Palaeolithic Age. The existence of this road influenced the development of Moravia and the character of its population also in the subsequent prehistoric periods.

From the east, Moravia is protected by high mountain chains interrupted by several passes, enabling intense contacts with west-Slovakia, forming a cultural and population unit with it in various prehistoric periods.

Similarly as south Moravia the southern part of west-Slovakia and south Slovakia also belongs

to the Danube lowlands, namely to the northern part of the Small Hungarian Plain.

East-Slovakia is drained by numerous tributaries of the Tisza River from north to south. It is a more or less independent region open to the Large Hungarian Plain in the present east-Hungary and west-Rumania. It is separated by extensive mountain-chains from the rest of Slovakia.

### 1. THE UPPER PALAEO-LITHIC AND MESOLITHIC PERIODS

The Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Periods are well documented in Moravia. The south-Moravian Upper Palaeolithic locality *Dolní Věstonice* belonging to the East Gravettian (Pavlovian) culture contained the remains of altogether four adult individuals, out of which two female skulls are very close to the so-called Mediterranean type (Jelínek, 1964). They are very gracile, even if we take into account that they belonged to females. The origin of the Mediterranean type is sometimes considered to be connected with the Neolithic farming population of the Mediterranean area but the Věstonice finds indicate that at least part of the Neolithic populations originates from the local Upper Palaeolithic peoples. Very interesting are in this connection also the archaeological finds showing that the Moravian Mesolithic finds have their roots not only in the Upper Palaeolithic East Gravettian culture (Mesolithic finds from southern Moravia), but also in the Magdalenian culture (Valoch, 1967 — Moravian Karst Region). If these different roots reflect different ecology and economy of responsible hunters or if they belonged to different populations, it is not yet clear.

The Dolní Věstonice and Pavlov finds show that the south Moravian Upper Palaeolithic population was not homogenous.

The Dolní Věstonice I calva is gracile and fine but in the norma verticalis it has a clear pentagonoid form. In contradiction to the views of Malý who studied it first (Malý, 1939) it belongs to a female. The Pavlov skull comes from the feet of the same slope some 300 m from the Dolní Věstonice I, II, III finds. While the layer with finds I, II and III is dated to 25 600  $\pm$  170 years, the Pavlov find is 24 800  $\pm$  150 years old; nevertheless they all belong to the same East Gravettian (Pavlovian) culture. The male skull from Pavlov might thus belong to the Věstonice population. It differs from the other finds through a series of primitive features: namely through the very strong supra-orbital arches and strong muscle reliefs. The morphology of the skull in general is very close to that of the skulls from Předmostí (Matiegka, 1934), especially to male skull Předmostí III. This morphological variability appearing already in the Upper Palaeolithic population represented probably an important condition for the evolutionary process of the prehistoric populations.

Even older than the Dolní Věstonice finds is the dolichomorphic male skull Brno II (Makowský, 1892; Jelínek, 1959), sometimes incorrectly referred to as Brno I. Morphologically it is very close to the French Combe Capelle find, and this fact also indicates that it belongs to the so-called proto-Mediterranean type. The difference between it and between the gracile Dolní Věstonice I, II and III finds consists chiefly in the rough morphology with strong supraorbital arches, in the relief of the occipital squamma with the stronginion, etc., in differences representing strong sexual dimorphism. As to its dating the Brno II skull is placed to the beginning of Würm (Middle Würm) (Jelínek, Pelíšek, Valoch, 1959); culturally it belongs also to the eastern Gravettian (Pavlovian culture). These Upper Palaeolithic finds must be mentioned here since they have special importance for the clarification of the problems connected with the Neolithic settlement of Czechoslovakia, namely of Moravia.

From the transition from the final Palaeolithic to the Mesolithic Period comes the find of a female skeleton from Staré Město in south Moravia (Jelínek, 1956b). The skull is again gracile, dolichomorphic and delicately modeled, but is somewhat shorter than the other palaeolithic skulls. As to its general morphology it is close to the Early Neolithic finds whose skull index tends towards mesocrany. It is hardly possible to draw conclusions concerning the population from a single find; nevertheless it is interesting that on the one side both the Brno II and the Věstonice find document the presence of a proto-Mediterranean, respectively Mediterranean type already in the Palaeolithic Period, and on the other side the find in Staré Město shows a type current in the Early Neolithic Period already in the transition period from the final Palaeolithic to the Mesolithic. In other words: the development in the studied central-European territory seems to be somewhat ahead of the hitherto accepted dating

(earliest gracile-Mediterranean type). The interesting thing is that this fact is reflected also by the archaeological development (earliest east Gravettian archaeological development (earliest east Gravettian finds). From the Moravian Upper Palaeolithic Period with the eastern Gravettian (Pavlovian) culture we know certain techniques which elsewhere appear only in the full Neolithic Period: e.g. the technique of cutting and even grinding of stones (Jelínek, Pelíšek, Valoch, 1959) — and the presence of small clay figurines.

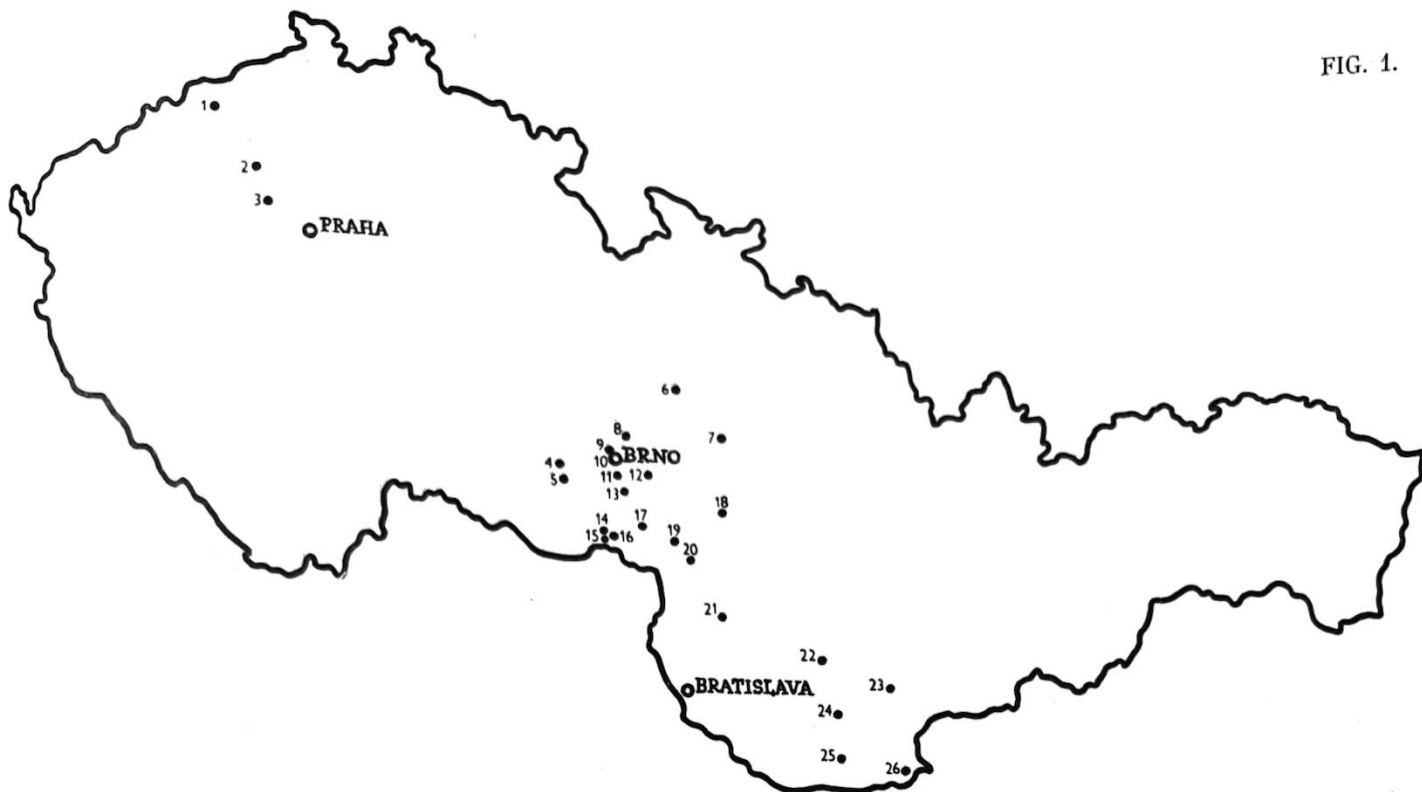
## 2. THE NEOLITHIC PERIOD AND THE EARLY BRONZE AGE

The Neolithic finds from Bohemia belong to Linear Pottery and Baalberger culture. The Eneolithic Period is represented chiefly by Corded Ware Culture and Bell Beakers.

The anthropological material of the Bohemian Neolithic and Eneolithic time were thoroughly dealt with by Chochol (1964a) and later by Jelínek (1973) (compare also Hellich 1900; Reche 1909; Matiegka and Stocký, 1929; Chochol, 1964b). These materials comprised the remains of some 30 individuals and the finds belonging to the Linear Pottery culture (Praha-Bubeneč, Vedrovice, Nitra etc.) are the oldest of them.

In most cases they are gracile dolichomorphic individuals with isolated features belonging to the classical typology of the Palaeoeuropids (Cro-Magnon type), such as low orbits, relatively wide cheeks and lower jaws. These features should not be considered as the heritage of a population. They should be regarded as remainders of the individual characters which were more frequent in the earlier populations. The Neolithic population of Bohemia and Moravia obviously cannot be considered a population of immigrant Neolithic farmers, as held by many specialists, mainly archaeologists until recently. Even Chochol (1964a) speaks of an "Invasion of Neolithic Farmers" as representatives of the Mediterranean type and of the mixing of these Mediterraneoids with the local Palaeoeuropid population. Such views however, are based on the presumption that somewhere in the past there were two unmixed geographically separated populations, the Mediterraneoids and Palaeoeuropids and that the Central European Early Neolithic population is the result of their mixture. Many new finds, however, contradict this presumption.

Clearly brachycranic individuals appear first in the Eneolithic period. Their appearance is connected exclusively with the Bell Beaker populations, who neither archaeologically nor anthropologically can be considered of local origin (Schirmerisen, 1939, Chochol and Blajerová, 1964; Jelínek, 1973). The sporadic appearance of brachycranic individuals in the Neolithic in the neighbouring countries (Rumania, Federal Republic of Germany) indicates however, that the existence of all the brachycranic individuals can hardly be explained satisfactorily through the theory of migrations as was the case up to recently. There is an increasing



1 Žalany, 2 Libochovice, 3 Brandýsek, 4 Lhánice, 5 Rybníky, 6 Kostelec na Hané, 7 Hulín, 8 Býčí skála, 9 Komín, 10 Brno, 11 Rajhrad, 12 Šarátice, 13 Blučina, 14 Dolní Věstonice, 15 Klenčnice, 16 Pavlov, 17 Morkůvky, 18 Staré Město, 19 Čejč, 20 Mikulčice, 21 Smolenice, 22 Nitra, 23 Levice, 24 Bešeňov, 25 Hurbanovo, 26 Stúrovo.

number of anthropologists holding that brachycrany arose on the spot in various cultures and regions (Billy, Necrasov, Schwidetzky and others).

The Bohemia Corded Ware finds show on the other hand a clear tendency towards dolicho to hyperdolichocrany. The skulls are unusually high and their mean cranial breadth-height index overpasses the value of 100. The upper face tends to be low to medium-high and narrow. The nasal breadth and the form of the orbits vary (Chochol, 1957, 1958a, 1964a; Jelínek, 1964a; Strouhal, 1967; Jelínek 1973).

Morphologically unequivocally connected with Corded Pottery is a very strong population of the Early Bronze Age in Bohemia, the people of the Únětice culture, clearly different from the Bell Beaker people (Stocký, 1931; Jelínek, 1959; Chochol, 1964a, 1974; Stloukal, 1967b, 1968; Jelínek, 1973).

The mutual relation of these two populations appears more clearly in the Moravian territory yielding richer and more instructive material. The views of Ulrich (1964) that the Bohemian and Moravian Únětice-people are older than the Thuringian can be fully accepted on the basis of our present-day knowledge. In fact the Bohemian, and above all the Moravian finds indicate also through their large number that they were important European cultural centres already in the Early Bronze Age.

Generally the Bohemian Únětice-people do not differ basically from the Moravian contemporaries.

Compared with the previous population of the Eneolithic Corded Pottery they are somewhat higher and in general they are more robust. Though the Corded Ware people are of smaller stature and often belong to the "gracile" dolichomorphic type, we find also among them male skeletons with strong supraorbital arches, robust bones, strong muscle reliefs and outstanding relief of the occipital squama. Such individuals, however, appear more often in the Únětice population.

In Moravia the bone material from the Early Neolithic is not so sporadic as in Bohemia. The Linear Pottery people are represented by three skulls of adult individuals from Blučina and Krumlov and by skulls from Vedrovice. The Vedrovice locality represents exceptionally both a living site and a cemetery of these people.

In Dražovice (central Moravia) a Middle or Late Neolithic skeleton has been found. The Neolithic "Stichbandkeramik" is represented by two finds (Trstěnice, Rybníky). From Těšetice comes besides two adult skeletons also a skeleton of a child (Moravian painted pottery). One of them, a male skeleton, that has not yet been published, shows at the first sight a striking similarity to the robust Upper Palaeolithic skull from Pavlov. The painted Moravian pottery is represented also by four other skulls (Komín, Střelice).

From the Eneolithic Period we have at our disposal 18 skulls of the Bell Beaker population and four skulls belonging to the Corded people (Stloukal, 1960; Jelínek, 1961, 1964b), while the



population of the Early Bronze Age Ůnětice culture is represented by 187 individuals Jelínek 1959a, 1959b; 1973).

Up to now nothing proves that the Bell Beaker people had left Bohemia and Moravia by the beginning of the Bronze Age but due to the scarcity of material we are unable to determine their further story.

From the Neolithic finds the Trstěnice "stich-bandkeramik" is of special importance (Jelínek, 1964b). The skull is brachycranic (the Length Breadth Index is 82.7) and the occiput is clearly flat. It seems — as far as the preserved braincase without the facial skeleton allows us to draw such a conclusion — that it belonged to an individual of the so-called "Dinaric" type, older, in this case, than the Eneolithic Bell Beaker population.

The Eneolithic Corded Ware finds in Moravia reveal the same tendencies as in Bohemia. The Moravian Bell Beaker population, similarly as the Bohemian finds, form a fairly homogenous group, although we can find in both territories individuals clearly belonging to the Corded Ware type people — on the other hand the Bell Beaker people had no morphological precursors in Moravia. If we want to clarify the further destiny of this interesting Eneolithic population we shall have to turn our attention to the following Ůnětice population (Jelínek, 1961).

In keeping with our present-day knowledge we divide the Early Bronze Age finds chronologically into an early, Middle and Late Ůnětice culture phase. In five new skeleton finds from the early Proto-Ůnětician phase, whose dating is clear, we have found hyperdolichocranic, narrow and high skulls indicating that the transition from the Eneolithic to the Early Bronze Age is quite a complicated problem requiring careful study. The anthropological type of the Bell Beaker people could not have been found in the later populations. It holds also for the Moravian Ůnětice population that the robusticity, especially in males, is more widespread than in the population of the corded pottery.

The first Neolithic finds from Slovakia were published by Vlček (1961).

More extensive is the material from the Krškany near Nitra (central Slovakia) Linear Pottery cemetery; with altogether 78 graves it is one of the largest Early Neolithic cemeteries in Europe. This population from Central Slovakia is very close to the Early Neolithic finds in Bohemia and Moravia (Jelínek, 1973). Although the skulls are in general dolichocranic, like most other Early Neolithic finds they are close to the limits of mesocrany. The female skulls are more gracile (corresponding to the classical image of the gracile — dolichomorphic Mediterranean type) while the men have often strong supraorbital arches and relatively strong muscle relief. The situation is similar in the late Linear Pottery finds in Štúrovo in southern Slovakia (Jelínek, 1975a). Vizdal (1962) excavated Neolithic skeletal remains in Oborín (East Slovakia), which anthropologically belong to the

Early Neolithic population type (Jelínek, 1975b). In 1975 Hanulík (1975) published some Early Bronze Age skeletal materials from west Slovakia, which are basically very close to the Bohemian-Moravian and north-Austrian Early Bronze Age finds.

As a whole the Early Neolithic skeletons from Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia form a uniform group obviously rooting from the local Palaeolithic population, passing later to the local Eneolithic populations of the Corded Ware people and to the Early Bronze Age Ůnětice population. The transition from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Neolithic is accompanied in general by a relative shortening of the skull, causing a shift of the skull index towards mesocrany, increasing the height of the skull vault (increasing the Breadth-Height Index) and forming a relatively broader nose. In the following Eneolithic Period, and even more so in the Early Bronze Age, there is a well perceptible tendency towards robusticity and further increase of the skull vault height and the body height is increasing too. It is a single evolutionary process ranging from the Upper Palaeolithic to the Early Bronze Age that was never substantially influenced by the different type of the Eneolithic Bell Beaker population. At the end of the Eneolithic time this Eneolithic brachymorphic Bell Beaker population rapidly disappears without leaving behind any morphological vestiges.

In the special anthropological and archaeological literature we often find the view that the Neolithic farming population of central Europe was in fact a new population of immigrants whose original home-land was somewhere in the Mediterranean area. It is, however, impossible to explain a complex biological process in such a simple way. The curious thing is that the so-called Mediterranean anthropological type appears in the Neolithic all over Europe more to the north than we would expect it on the basis of the present-day extension of this type in the Mediterranean area. The appearance of this type in the more northerly situated regions of Europe suggests that there ought to have been a mass migration of the Mediterranean population over vast areas of Europe, which is hardly imaginable. It is more probable, and in some cases it can be also proved, that here and there occurred various moves of the population, but the core of the biological development of the central European populations lies first of all in the evolution of the local populations.

### 3. THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE

With the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age occurred an interesting change in one of the most important cultural phenomena, in the burial rite. The regular burial rite with numerous funeral offerings of the Early Bronze Age shows the respect for death and the careful burial of the dead. In the so-called Věteřov group of the Middle Bronze Age in Moravia on the other hand we do not find any normal burial grounds and the human remains are



irregularly scattered on the living site floor and in dwelling and refuse pits. From this period we know also isolated skulls with broken-off base and isolated human bones or bone fragments found with animal bones in pits or in cultural horizons; they are obviously nothing else but food refuse; certainly we have to do with proofs of anthropophagy. It might be connected with profound economic and social changes in the society. In this period appear fortified settlements (Cézavy, Bánov, Nové Hory near Věteřov, etc.) whose mighty, often multiple fortification systems reveal a high degree of division of labour and the existence of social hierarchy. The foundation of fortified settlements is obviously the consequence of a high degree of property accumulation, which is an additional indirect proof of the flourishing production and trade.

We can see a similar situation in the Maďarovce group in Slovakia and it holds also for Přítluky, south Moravia (Middle Danubian Tumulus culture); these finds contain also isolated, often broken human bones mixed with animal bones, fragments of stones and pottery, obviously in refuse agglomerations. In the Tumulus culture of the Middle Bronze Age and in the Velatice culture from the beginning of the Hallstatt period, however, we can find also complete burials of dutifully buried individuals. Analogous finds of skeletons both in the graves and in the cultural horizon, were discovered in Hradisko near Kroměříž and in its surroundings in central Moravia. These finds come also from the Middle Bronze Age. The late Hallstatt Period finds from Smolenice in west Slovakia (Jelínek, 1975c) and the Bronze Age finds from Spišský Štvrtok in east Slovakia (Jakab, 1978) show a similar situation. Of similar striking character are also the Late Bronze Age finds from the beginning of the Hallstatt Period in Knovíz in Bohemia, in Thuringia and in the so-called Velatice group in Moravia.

It seems that anthropophagy was quite common in this period and that the burial rite, as documented chiefly by the finds from Cézavy near Blučina and from Spišský Štvrtok, was often accompanied by human sacrifices. In the anthropological material unearthed in Cézavy near Blučina we can distinguish two morphological types — one is robust and the other more gracile; the robust type prevails in the largest piles of human and animal bones. Anthropophagy and burial rites combined with human sacrifices continue also in the Hallstatt Period, as indicated by the finds from Stolová Hora near Mikulov in south Moravia, from the Hradisko Hill in Obřany near Brno and from Býčí skála Cave in the Moravian Karst north of Brno (Jelínek 1957). The halved human skull from the Býčí skála Cave used as skull cup speaks of a terrible burial rite connected with anthropophagy. Wankel (1882) was right to consider the human remains with cut-off limbs and buried under piles of stones as remains of human sacrifices (Jelínek, 1957, 1963, 1965).

It is very difficult to say how this ritual continued developing, since in the subsequent Hallstatt Period the dead were mostly cremated.

Anyhow the Middle Bronze Age, bringing about such thorough changes in the burial rite, changed profoundly the social and cultural life of the Central-European populations.

Due to the above-mentioned burial rites well-preserved Věteřov culture skeletal finds are very rare. The finds comprise only 4 incomplete skulls (Blučina, Hradisko near Kroměříž in central Moravia and Věteřov in south Moravia (Jelínek, 1959a). They are heterogeneous. The Blučina I skull is brachycranic, curvooccipital, low faced with relatively broad nose and delicately modelled, corresponding to the so-called Alpine type. Genetic relations with the Eneolithic population of the Bell Breaker culture are highly improbable, since in the latter prevailed the planoccipital brachycranic individuals and they were quickly and completely replaced by the Únětice population (comp. above). The male skull from Věteřov, in contrast to it, is long and robust, and that from Hradisko is extremely low and long with unusually low-lying opisthocranion. The Věteřov group, as indicated by incomplete skull finds, differs through the brachycranic tendency from the dolicho- to hyperdolichocranic population of the Únětice culture. The change in the morphological characters must have been very quick, since the Únětice population remained clearly different up to its final phase from the Věteřov population.

It is one of the most important tasks to check the datings and chronology of the Eneolithic and of the Early and Middle Bronze Ages in this part of Europe.

The anthropological material coming from certain central-Moravian localities is attached by Spurný to the Middle Bronze Age Věteřov-Tumulus mixed culture (Spurný, 1957). The skull remains of adult individuals show that here prevailed a delicately modelled type with well developed forehead, weak supraorbital arches and strong nasal root. It is dolicho- to mesocranic. No brachycranic individuals have been found here. Most individuals were of considerably high growth. Morphologically they seem to be related with the Early Bronze Age Únětice population. The Tumulus culture of the Middle Bronze Age was first found in the Bohemian-Moravian territory in Přítluky (south Moravia). Further finds belonging to this population come from Klentnice, also in south Moravia. Some isolated finds of this type appeared also in Bošovice and Hvězdlice, and also in Blučina. It is generally known that the people of the Middle Danubian Tumulus culture buried their dead in graves, but here in Přítluky we find a completely different situation. In the close vicinity of the settlement we found a broad ditch, which could be excavated only partially. Here among limestone rocks we found pottery fragments, scattered bronze implements mixed with animal and human bones. The finds are morphologically heterogeneous. The skull remains from Přítluky show a tendency towards meso- and brachycranic and the two skulls from Klentnice belonged to brachycranic people. This fact reminds of the Moravian Věteřov culture and it would be interest-

ing to study the mutual relations of the two groups. The two Blučina finds belonging to the Tumulus culture on the other hand, belonged to individuals morphologically related to the Early Bronze Age Únětice population.

#### 4. THE LATE BRONZE AGE AND THE HALLSTATT PERIOD

The most important locality from the Late Bronze Age and from the beginning of the Hallstatt Period (Hallstatt A) is Cézavy near Blučina in south Moravia. In general cremation burial prevails in this period. In Cézavy, in contrast to the above fact, it is a burial ground, or perhaps sacrificial ground containing the remains of more than 200 individuals, 68 of them could have been anthropologically examined. It is possible to distinguish two types as two extremes of the population variability: one is delicately built, it is hyperdolicho- to dolichocranic, with high skull and large-capacity braincase and is very close to the Early Bronze Age population of the Únětice culture. The other type is robust, mesocranic, with lower skull and smaller braincase. Sporadically appears also a third brachycranic type.

On comparing type I and II of the Cézavy population in south Moravia we shall find the archaeological situation also very interesting. We can see not only anthropological but also remarkable archaeological differences in this population; it is in fact a cultural group in the state of formation. It consists basically of two components: of the Tumulus culture and of the Lusatian culture. The human remains from Cézavy comprised both carefully buried individuals and carelessly scattered and severed skeletal parts or isolated skulls and the finds from the piles of animal and human bones. Type I, on the other hand is prevailingly represented by whole skeletons, which had obviously been ritually buried. It cannot be excluded that this situation reflects also social differences.

It means that the beginning of the Hallstatt period is represented by the rich finds from Cézavy near Blučina, while the anthropological finds from the climax of the Hallstatt period are very rare due to the prevailing cremation burial rite.

The finds from the Býčí skála Cave form an exception — but only a single skull is now in Moravia (in private collection). The rest is deposited in the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna and have not been studied properly. (The measurements taken by J. Wankel see Jelínek 1959a, compare Rossensprung 1936.) The variability of the skull dimensions is so great that we must ask whether the Býčí skála Cave finds belonged to one population only. The fact that many female skeletons wore rich jewellery, e.g. golden diadems, while others had nothing at all make us cautious.

We have already mentioned the Hallstatt period skeletal finds from Smolenice in west Slovakia. They reveal similar morphological heterogeneity as the Moravian finds from the Býčí skála Cave.

The publication of the Knovíz culture skeletal

material from Bohemia (Chochol, 1974) shows the Bohemian population as dolichocranic, acrocranic, mesene, mesoconch and leptorrhine. The shape of the braincase ranks this population with the Early Bronze Age population. The body height is medium to sub-medium. In this way the population continuity in the Bohemian territory has probably been better preserved.

From the Hallstatt period come also two facial skeletons found in the Majda-Hrašková Cave in south Slovakia (Vlček, 1958). Their sides and upper parts had been worked so that they could be used as masks over the face. The first mask was roughly cut, then followed a more delicate finish. It is especially well perceptible on the frontal bone, and in the area of the zygomatic suture on the left there is a cut that obviously served for attaching the mask to the face with the help of a strap. The facial skeleton belonged to a man with low orbits and with a medium-broad nose. The other facial skeleton was roughly worked.

#### 5. THE LA TÈNE PERIOD

La Tène graves with anthropological material are rather rare. The Bohemian finds were studied by Hellich (1900), the Moravian by Stloukal (1962), and the south-west Slovakian by Vlček (1957b; comp. also Mazálek and Vlček, 1953).

Stloukal had at his disposal altogether 19 skeletons. He distinguishes a brachycranic (Dinaric) and a dolichocranic (palaeo-Europid) component. He would like to put the brachycranic component (roughly one third of the skulls) in connection with the Celtic population and the dolichocranic skulls with the original local population. However, this situation is not so simple, there were brachycranic individuals already in the Hallstatt populations of Moravia.

Vlček (1957b) had at his disposal altogether 44 burials containing 21 measurable individuals. Similarly as Stloukal he explains the typological differences in the skeletons by the mixing of the Celtic immigrants with the local population.

Of great importance for the palaeopathology of the La Tène population is the fact that in the west-Slovakian material comprising 44 individuals three healed and two lethal trephinations were found.

#### 6. THE MIGRATION PERIOD

The osteological material from the Migration Period was first published in the last fifteen years (Summed up by Stloukal 1974).

Chochol (1958b) processed 15, mostly fragmentary, skeletons from the Mochov cemetery in Bohemia. There exists, however, only a brief description, but no measurements and illustrations.

Vlček (1957a) deals chiefly with the frequen-



cy of Mongoloid feature in five Slovak localities (Stráže, Kapišany, Bešeňov, Prša, Levice). Among 13 individuals he found 4 with Mongoloid features. One could think perhaps of Huns. Worth mentioning are two artificially deformed skulls from the 5th and 6th centuries (Vlček, 1957a).

The hitherto largest series from the Migration Period comes from the Langobardian cemetery in Saratice (not yet published). From the 76 graves the remains of 47 individuals, some 20 of them relatively well-preserved, have been unearthed. Interestingly their body height was smaller than medium-high. 3 individuals belong to the Cro-Magnon type, 5 to the Mediterranean type and the rest to the Nordic type. No Mongoloid features were found. One skull was artificially deformed. Other, not yet published, finds from the Migration Period from Saldorf in south-Moravia show according to Lorenková extra-European, Mongoloid features, namely in the deformed skulls (pers. com.).

A very important phenomenon, appearing in the Migration Period is the artificial skull deformation. The corresponding Czechoslovak finds have been dealt with by various specialists (Niederle, 1892; Malý, 1935; Vlček, 1952, 1957a; Lorenková, 1958, 1959, 1960; Jelínek, 1960b; Stloukal, 1965). The deformations belong exclusively to the so-called Aymara type. According to our present-day knowledge the deformed skulls belonged both to Europid and Mongoloid individuals. Anyhow, we can find individuals of extra-European origin both in the Moravian and Slovakian finds of the Migration Period.

## 7. EARLY MIDDLE AGES

For Bohemia, Moravia and west Slovakia the Early Middle Ages are of utmost importance — from this period come the first records written in these areas. The first evidently Slavic population appears in the cemeteries of the Great Moravian Empire dated in the 9th century. No forerunners of this population have been found so far on Czechoslovak territory, since the oldest Slavic groups (e.g. with the Prague-type pottery from the 6th—7th centuries, have cremation burials. It means that there is a gap between the burials of the Migration Period (5th cent.) and between the first clearly Old-Slavic inhumation burials (9th cent.).

In the time of the Great Moravian Empire Moravia was the centre of the country and the largest cemeteries and settlements are situated in the area around the middle and lower Morava River. There are rich localities also in Slovakia and from the later period also in Bohemia. Of great importance are also the mixed Avaro-Slavic cemeteries in Slovakia — they explain many questions, which due to the wide-spread practice of cremation burials cannot be answered by the Moravian or Bohemian finds (Holiare: Malá, 1965; Želovce: Stloukal and Hanáková, 1974; Žitavská Tůň: Vlček, 1956). Though some anthropological papers on the Old Slavs come from the pre-War period (Červinka, Matiegka, 1925; Fran-

kenberger, 1935), the systematic research of the Slavic settlements began after 1945. The archaeological research is for well-known reasons always several years ahead of the anthropological study of the finds; thus part of the old Slavic materials, that will undoubtedly enrich our knowledge have not yet been published.

Among the Great Moravian localities excell two — due both to their extent and importance: Uherské Hradiště (with the cemeteries in Staré Město, Spítálky, Modrá, Sady), and Mikulčice so far 4 cemeteries); both localities are on the Morava River, Uherské Hradiště on the middle Morava and Mikulčice on the lower Morava. It seems that Uherské Hradiště comprises various parts of a large town, while Mikulčice was a political power centre of military character. The anthropological material from Mikulčice has been studied by M. Stloukal (1962b; 1963a, b; 1964; 1967a; 1969; 1976), comparing it also with the finds from other Great Moravian localities in Moravia and in the neighbouring Austria (Stloukal, 1962a; Červinka and Matiegka, 1925; Pavelčík, 1949, 1955, 1959; Stloukal, 1961 and others).

The richest material comes from Mikulčice; these finds date from the period between middle 9th and middle 10th centuries. Cemetery I contained 82 male and 48 female skeletons.

Stloukal and Hanáková (1966) compared the Old Slavic cemetery in Nové Zámky (south Slovakia) with the cemetery in Josefov near Mikulčice. The first of the above-mentioned two cemeteries comes from the 8th century and belonged to one of the earliest Slavic commercial and trade centres. The Josefov cemetery comes from the 9th century. Malá (1960) studied the cemeteries in Zobor and Mlynárce near Nitra from the 10th and 11th centuries. The cemetery in Zobor belongs to the Bělobrdy culture, representing a Slovak-Hungarian symbiosis. Noteworthy is here the large share of brachycranic individuals (27 %). Other Slovak localities of this period are Abrahám (Stloukal and Hanáková, 1971), Bratislava (Avenariová, 1970) and Pobedim (Thurzo, 1972). Thurzo studied also the problem of mongoloid features in the Avaro-Slavic, Slavic and Old Hungarian cemeteries in Slovakia (Thurzo, 1977).

In Bohemia Chochol, Blajerová and Palečková (1960) studied an Old Slavic cemetery from the 9th—10th centuries near Kourim, Chochol and Palečková (1961) the Old Slavic cemeteries in Brandýsek near Slaný (10th century) and Sulejovice near Lovosice (11th cent.). Other localities with rich anthropological material are Bílina (Hanáková, 1971), Lahovice (Chochol, 1973) and Libice (Hanáková, 1969; further literature by Stloukal, 1976).

Our present-day knowledge of the Old Slavic population of Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia can be summed up in the following way: no principal differences have been found between the populations of the 8th—9th centuries and of the 11th century. It was a prevailingly mesocranic population with a relatively high stature. This population was



mostly meso-to-leptorrhine with medium or great facial height, medium or narrow noses and relatively high orbits. Dimensions and morphology correspond most likely to the so-called Nordic type. The Slovak and south Moravian populations are of low stature, more dolichocranic and of more delicate morphology, showing a considerable amount of Mediterranean component — according to the classical typology. In south Moravia their connection with the Slovenes of the Austrian territory is very probable.

The so-called Nordic and Mediterranean type, however, could represent a single dolichomorphic development trend with variations between robusticity and gracility, as we know it already from the Neolithic time (comp. Jelínek, 1973).

In the Slavic anthropological material we found a certain brachycranic tendency in the Old Slavic population, but it is not the first instance this tendency appears. We meet isolated brachycranic individuals already in the Neolithic and on Czechoslovak territory chiefly in the Bronze Age; but first in the La-Tène period, in the Migration Period and in the Old Slavs occurs a shift in the mean skull measurements from dolicho- to mesocrany. The role of physiology and environment, migration of individuals and of whole groups, adaptation, isolation, alimentation, pathology and other factors will have to be clarified by future researches.

Of great importance is Blajerová's study of the 12th century and later skeletal material from Radomyšl and Oškobrh in Bohemia (Blajerová, 1974, 1975). It shows the further development of the local Medieval population in a time in which we are well informed about all the important demographical events. Although no migrations or population changes occurred in this period, we can see a morphological change of the braincase between the 12th century and later populations. The 12th century population of Radomyšl was mesocranial, metriocranial and eurytopic and by the 14th century the population of the same locality had turned brachy-hyperbrachycranial, tapeinocranial and metriometric. The most probable cause of these changes could have been the great Medieval pest pandemics. However, profound studies of these well dated 12th to 16th century skeletal materials is needed.

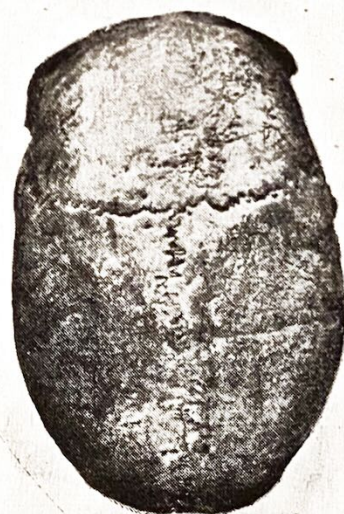
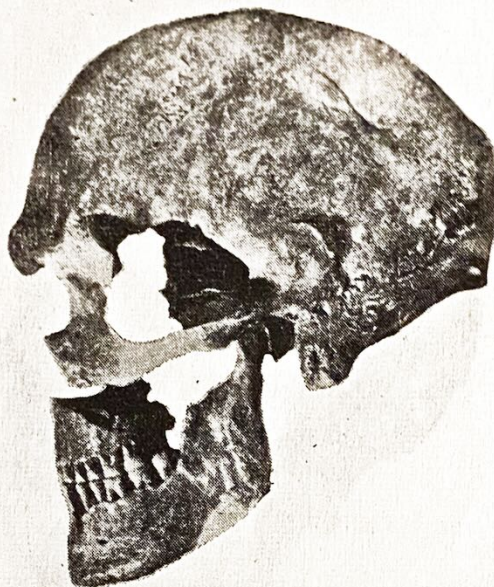
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TABLE I.

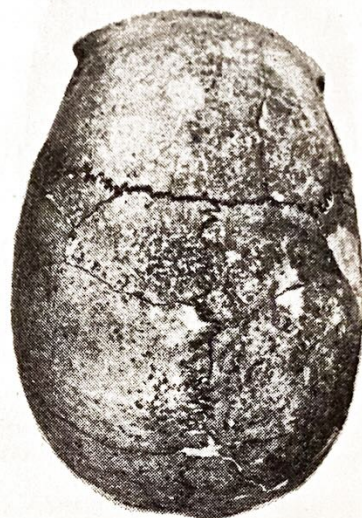
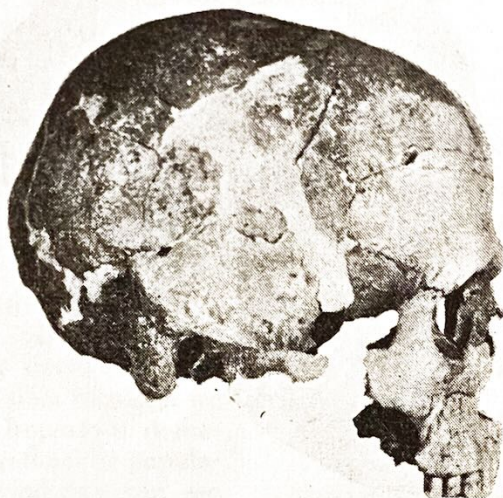
FIG. 1. Upper Palaeolithic male skull Pavlov  
 FIG. 2. Upper Palaeolithic female skull, Dolní Věstonice III  
 FIG. 3. Upper Palaeolithic male skull, Brno II



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TABLE II.

- FIG. 1. Early neolithic skull, Rybníky (South Moravia)  
 FIG. 2. Early neolithic skull, Stúrovo 2. (South Slovakia)  
 FIG. 3. Neolithic skull Komín (Moravia) (painted ware culture)





FIG. 1. Eneolithic skull Morkůvky (Moravia) (corded ware culture)

FIG. 2. Eneolithic skull, Kostelec na Hané (Middle Moravia) (corded ware culture)

FIG. 3. Eneolithic skull Lhánice (SW Moravia) (Bell-beaker culture)

TABLE III.



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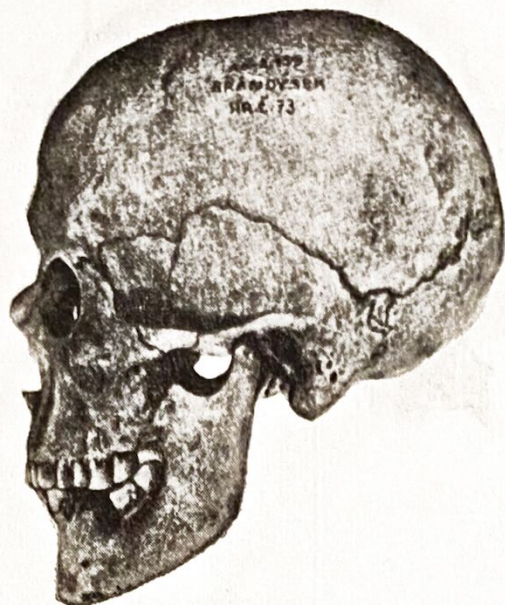
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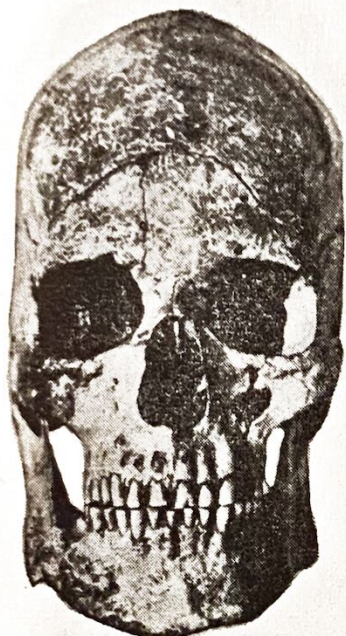
TABLE IV.

- FIG. 1. Eneolithic skull, Lhánice (SW Moravia) (Bell-beaker culture)  
 FIG. 2. Eneolithic skull, Libochovice 25 (Bohemia) (Bell-beaker culture)  
 FIG. 3. Eneolithic skull, Brandýsek 18 (Bohemia) (Bell-beaker culture)

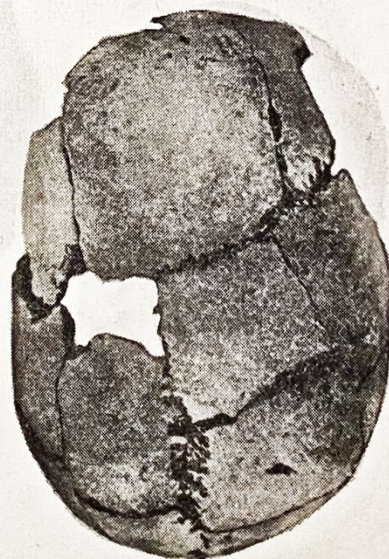
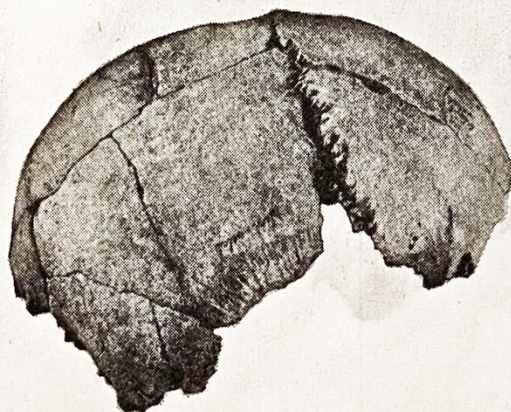




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TABLE V.

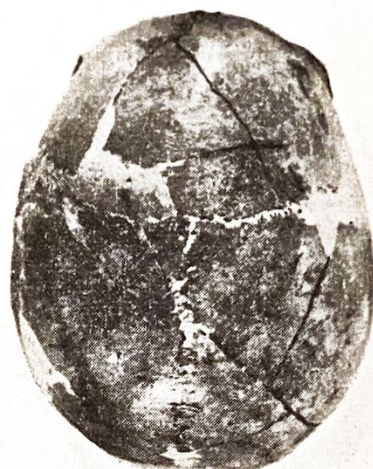
- FIG. 1. Eneolithic skull, Brandýsek 73 (Bohemia) (Baalberg culture)  
 FIG. 2. Early Bronze Age skull, Rajhrad 29 (Moravia) (Únětice culture)  
 FIG. 3. Early Bronze Age, Klentnice (South Moravia) (Únětice culture)



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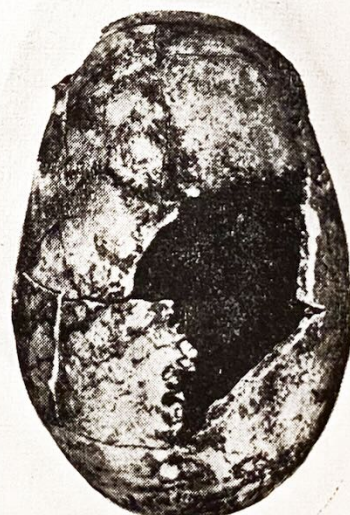


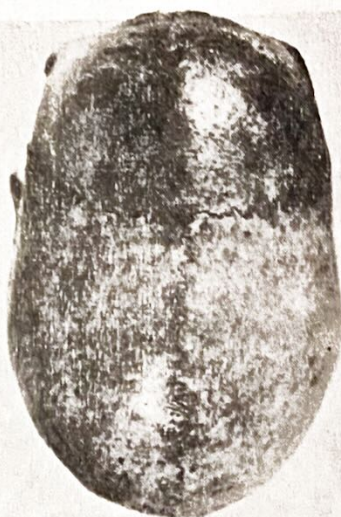
TABLE VI.

FIG. 1. Early Bronze Age skull, Čejč 10 (South Moravia) (Únětice culture)

FIG. 2. Middle Bronze Age skull, Blučina (Moravia) (Věteřov culture)

FIG. 3. Middle Bronze Age skull, Blučina (Moravia) (Middle Danubian barrows)





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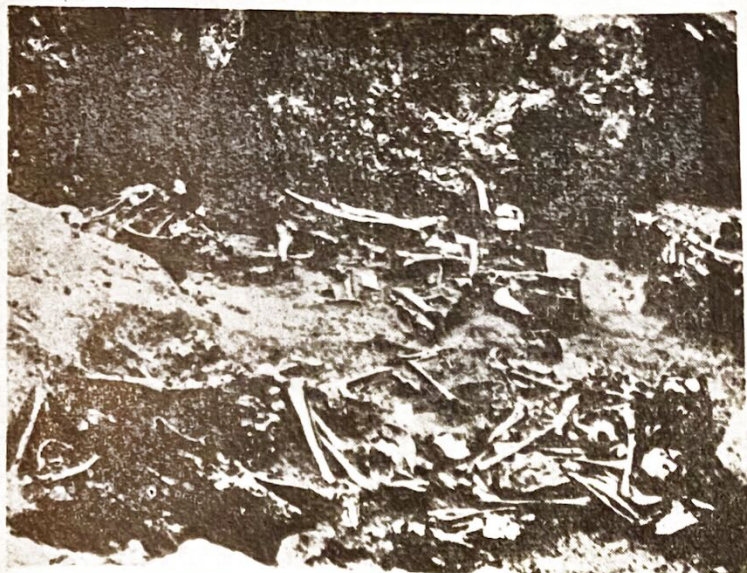
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FIG. 1. Middle Bronze Age skull, Hulin (Middle Moravia)  
 FIG. 2. Late Bronze Age skull, Blučina (Moravia) (Velatice culture)  
 FIG. 3. Late Bronze Age skull, Blučina 8 (Moravia) (Velatice culture)

TABLE VII.



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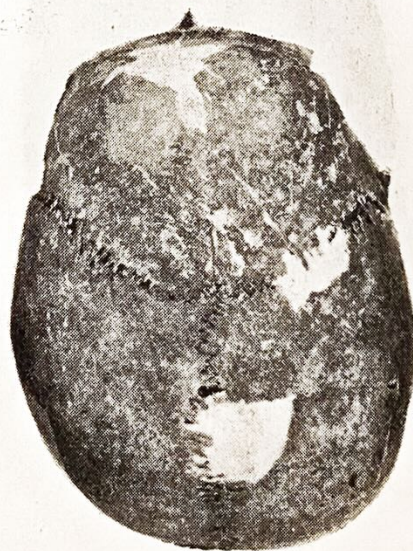
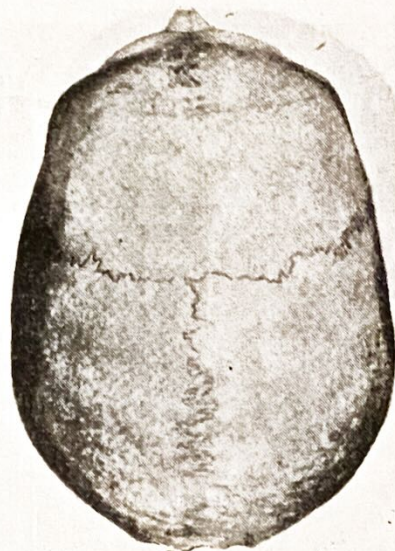
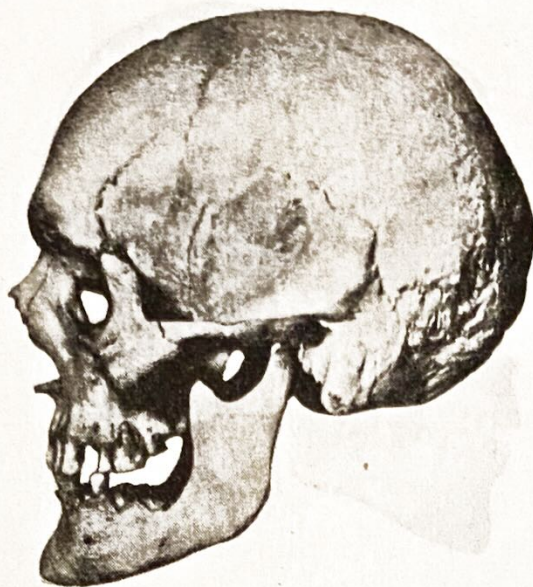


FIG. 1/1. Human and animal bones (Late Bronze Age sacrifice and feast remains), Blučina, Velatice culture  
 FIG. 1/2. Detailed view, human remains, Blučina, Velatice culture, Moravia  
 FIG. 1/3. Blow traces on humerus bone, Blučina, Velatice culture, Moravia  
 FIG. 1/4. Blow traces on humerus bone, Blučina, Velatice culture, Moravia  
 FIG. 2. Halstatt period skull, Bijčí skála (Moravia)  
 FIG. 3. Halstatt period skull, Smolenice (West Slovakia)

TABLE VIII.

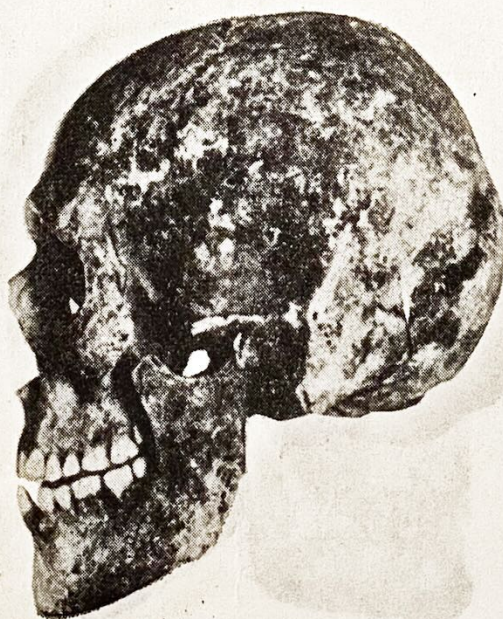




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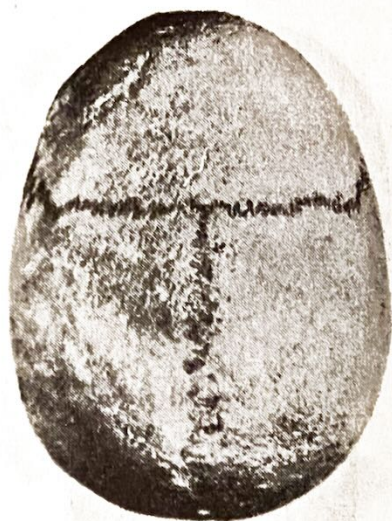
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TABLE IX.

- FIG. 1. Celtic skull, Hurbanovo-Bacherov majer 10, Slovakia  
 FIG. 2. Celtic skull, Hurbanovo-Bacherov majer 9, Slovakia  
 FIG. 3. Celtic skull, Hurbanovo-Bacherov majer 4, Slovakia



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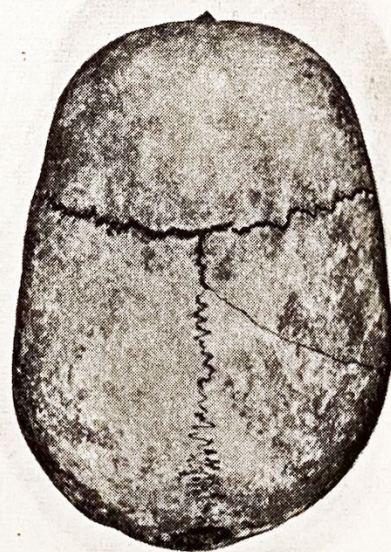
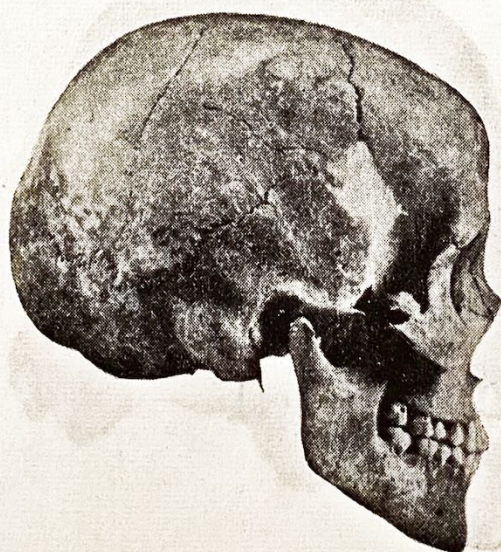
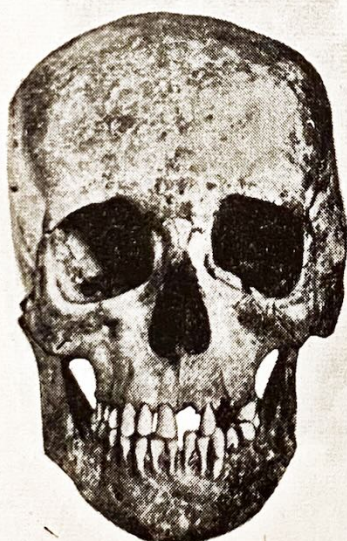
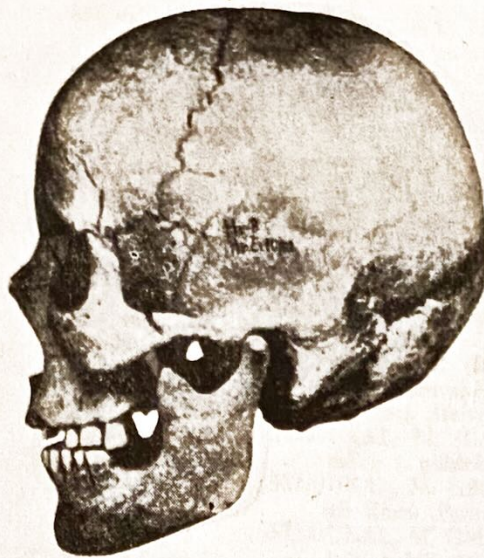


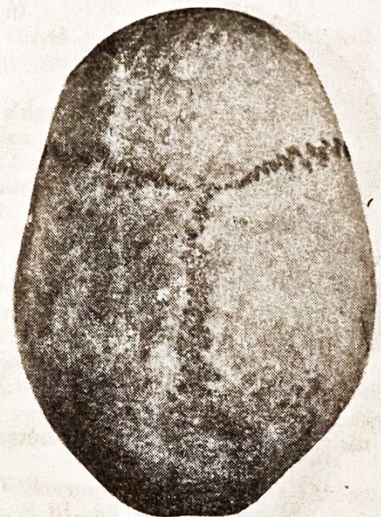
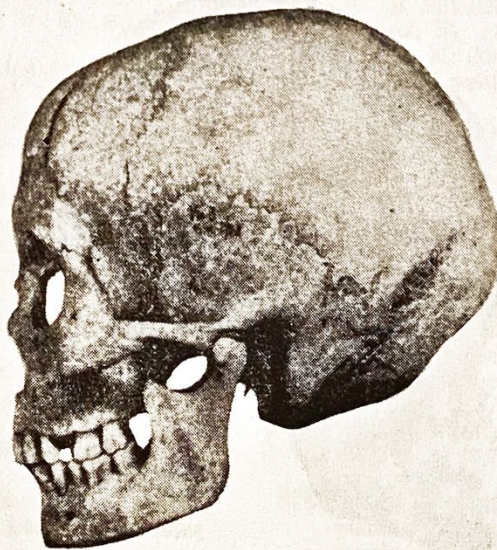
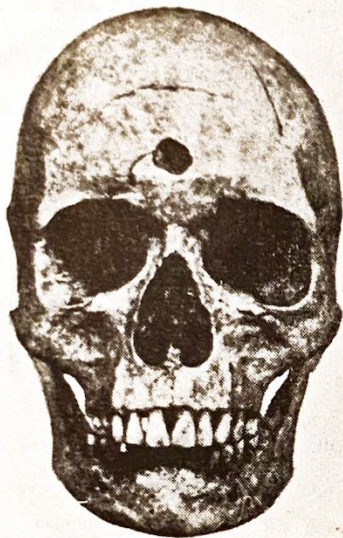
TABLE X.

- FIG. 1. Celtic skull, Hurbanovo-Abadomb 6, Slovakia  
 FIG. 2. Great Migration Period skull, Saratice, Moravia  
 FIG. 3. Great Migration Period skull, Levice, Slovakia

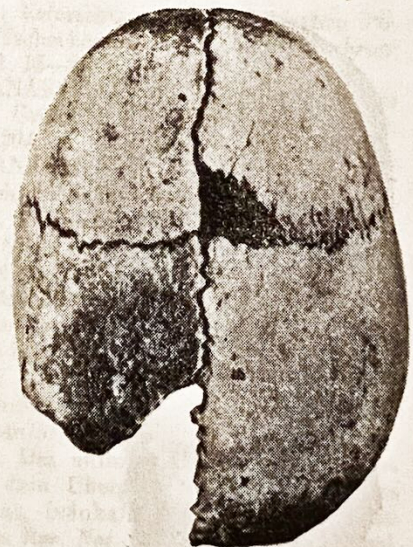
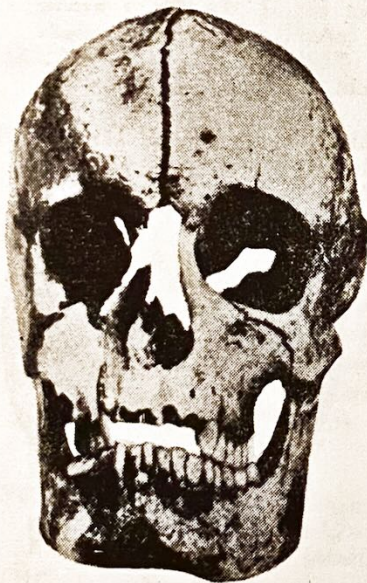




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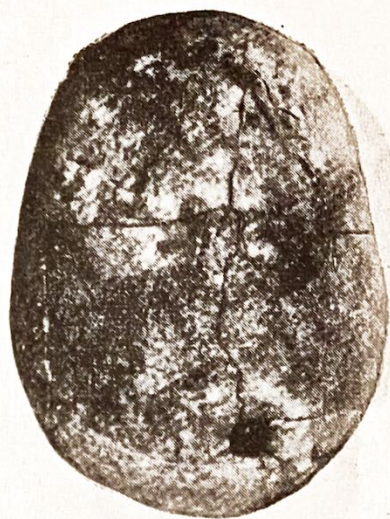
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TABLE XI.

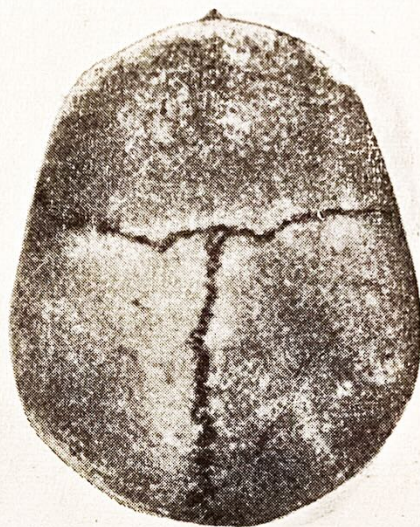
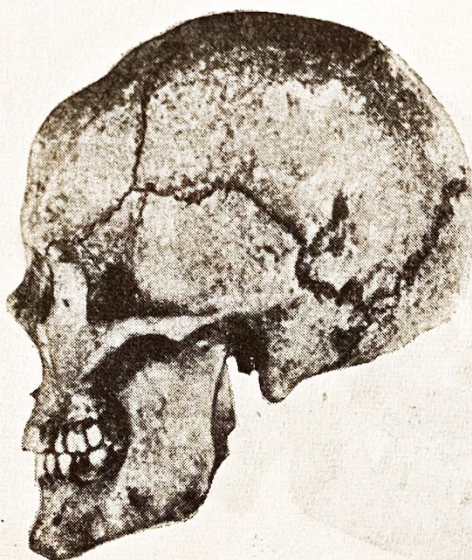
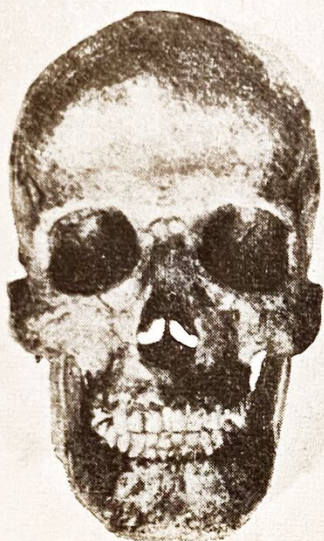
FIG. 1. *Great Migration Period skull, Bešeňov, Slovakia*  
 FIG. 2. *Early Slavonic skull, Staré Město, Moravia*  
 FIG. 3. *Early Slavonic skull, Mikulčice, Moravia*



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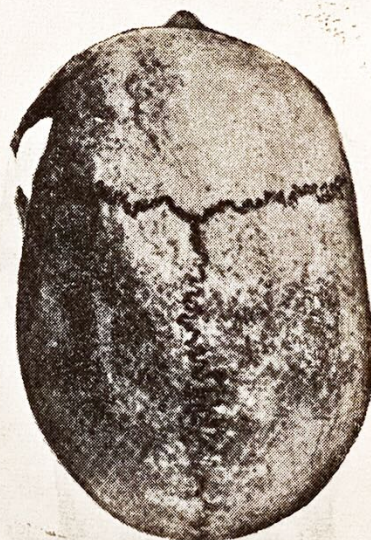


TABLE XII.

FIG. 1. Early Slavonic skull, Žalany, Bohemia  
 FIG. 2. Slavonic skull, Nitra-Zobor, Slovakia  
 FIG. 3. Slavonic skull, Žalany 63, Bohemia



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