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## EVOLUTION OF THE SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO PREHISTORIC POTTERY IN THE AREA OF THE FORMER CZECHOSLOVAKIA

*ABSTRACT: Ceramic evidence from archaeological sites offers many opportunities to explore the technological and social behaviour of prehistoric communities. Results related to inter and intra site ceramic variability in technology, provenance, decoration and shapes indirectly reflect the social and natural environment of the producers of prehistoric pottery and consumers as well as the role of pottery in society. The aim of this paper is the evaluation of how these approaches were reflected by scientific analyses of prehistoric pottery in the area of the former Czechoslovakia from the 1920s to the present. Scientific analyses of pottery in Czechoslovakia intensified in the 1970s. In the 1980s, analyses focussed mostly on specific issues, which reflect the high variability of methods used. Technological experiments were carried out mostly in the 1990s and later. In the second half of the 1990s, the role of pottery origin became more strongly emphasised. However, some investigations with social and economic inferences were also carried out. Despite the long tradition of interest in the scientific analysis of pottery and the high level of analytical methods currently used in the Czech Republic, there is still a lack of studies dealing with either the social or cultural questions, or the functionality of pottery.*

*KEY WORDS: Archaeometry – Pottery – Research history – Content analysis*

### INTRODUCTION

Several decades of scientific pottery research in the area of the former Czechoslovakia left us an interesting story of development between sciences and humanities as well as between Eastern and Western Europe. The aim of this paper is content analysis of scientific studies concerning

ceramic archaeometry and the interpretation of its evolution in the area of interest. The distribution of research questions, methods and the amount of quotations of foreign studies from the 1920s till 2012 will be observed. The authors would like to offer a retrospective evolutionary view of archaeometric ceramic research in the area of the former

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Received 25 March 2013; accepted 4 November 2013.

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Czechoslovakia, which is based on real data procured by literature search and analysis of many papers, books and reports. Such analysis of publications in time could reveal generally well known facts as well as hidden trends. Investigation topics are divided into several categories, whose evolution is observed over several decades. In the closing discussion the procured results will be explained in the light of contemporary theoretical discourse and the political situation will be discussed.

Another theme is the regional specifications of research evolution compared to Anglo-Saxon journal papers. The comparison is based on the 50<sup>th</sup> volume of the journal, *Archaeometry*, especially where the review of evolution of similar topics was published (Shackley 2008, Tite 2008). The definition of the trends is not possible without probing into the contemporary political context in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in Czechoslovakia. In these times the country endures some of political and social shifts, the effects of which on researchers in archaeology cannot be overlooked, as described e.g. Neustupný (Kuna 2012: 10).

In accordance with the aims of this paper, social and cultural topics in archaeometric investigations, *chaîne opératoire* approach and the use or function of pottery are mostly discussed. The paper observes the application of several archaeometric methods used in Palaeolithic to Hallstat pottery and in particular the role of ceramic petrography, chemical analyses and experiments.

## METHOD AND DATASET

The method employed is a simplified content analysis. One of the most frequent uses of the content analysis is to study changing trends in a theoretical context and methodological approaches by content analysing the journal articles of the discipline (Dvořáková 2010). Content analysis has its limitations. What it does not tell us is anything about the causal connections between variables under study (Devi Prasad 2008). Relative objectivity and the validity of the data are advantages of the chosen method.

The dataset was collected through background research of Czechoslovak, Czech and Slovak scientific studies in available journals, proceedings and monographs (*Appendix 1*). Studies that pursued macroscopic descriptions in sense of shape typology or chronology without research questions were excluded. In view of the fact that studies were published in a variety of different ways, it is not possible, even with such accurate background research, to seriously record

all published studies. Nevertheless, we assume that most published studies were included and that the results should not be misleading. Also, we could not eliminate the human impact on the data collection.

We recorded the following research questions: provenance (RQ1), technology (RQ2; any single step in the production), *chaîne opératoire* approach (RQ3; more connected steps in the production), function (RQ4; purpose and usage of the pottery), methods (RQ5; methodological approach) and research with cultural or social questions as well as palaeoeconomy (RQ6). The used methods are divided into 10 groups: microscopic description (M1), macroscopic description (M2), chemical analyses (M3; classical or any instrumental spectroscopic method), X-ray diffraction (M4), thermal analyses (M5; DTA, TA, etc.), experiments (M6), dating methods (M7), palaeodermatoglyphic analyses (M8; fingerprints preserved on ceramics), physical parameters observation (M9; e.g. permeability, magnetic susceptibility, etc.) and methods for observation of inner structure (M10; X-ray photography and computed tomography scan). The third recorded parameter is frequency of references to foreign sources (0–25%, 25–50%, 50–75% and 75–100%). For data evaluations, contingent tables and bar plots were used.

## RESULTS

### General summary

In this investigation, a dataset with about 140 references in a range of 86 years (1926–2012) was analysed with the main part of the recorded data beginning in the 1950s. All results are illustrated by bar plots, except the first decade 1920–1929, when only one

TABLE 1. Number of studies published in decades between 1920 and 2012.

Decade	Number of studies
1920–1929	1
1950–1959	5
1960–1969	10
1970–1979	18
1980–1989	22
1990–1999	18
2000–2009	50
2010–2012	16
Total	140

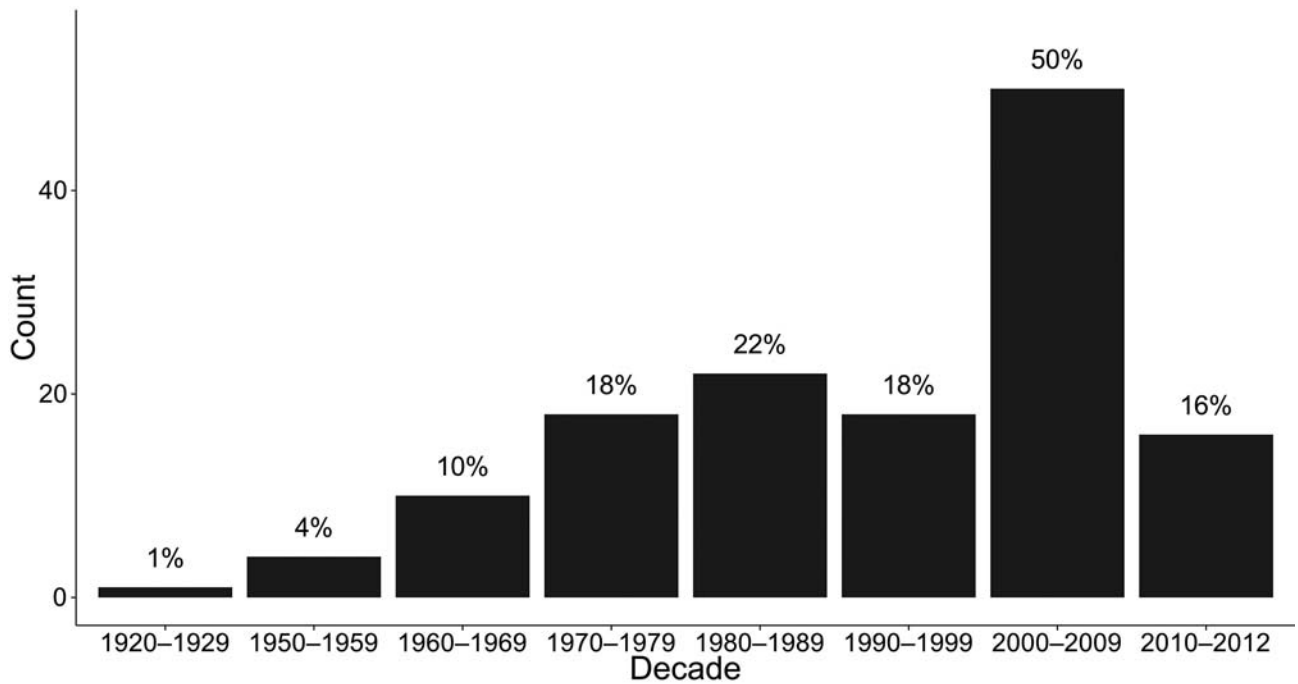


FIGURE 1. Number of studies published in decades between 1920 and 2012.

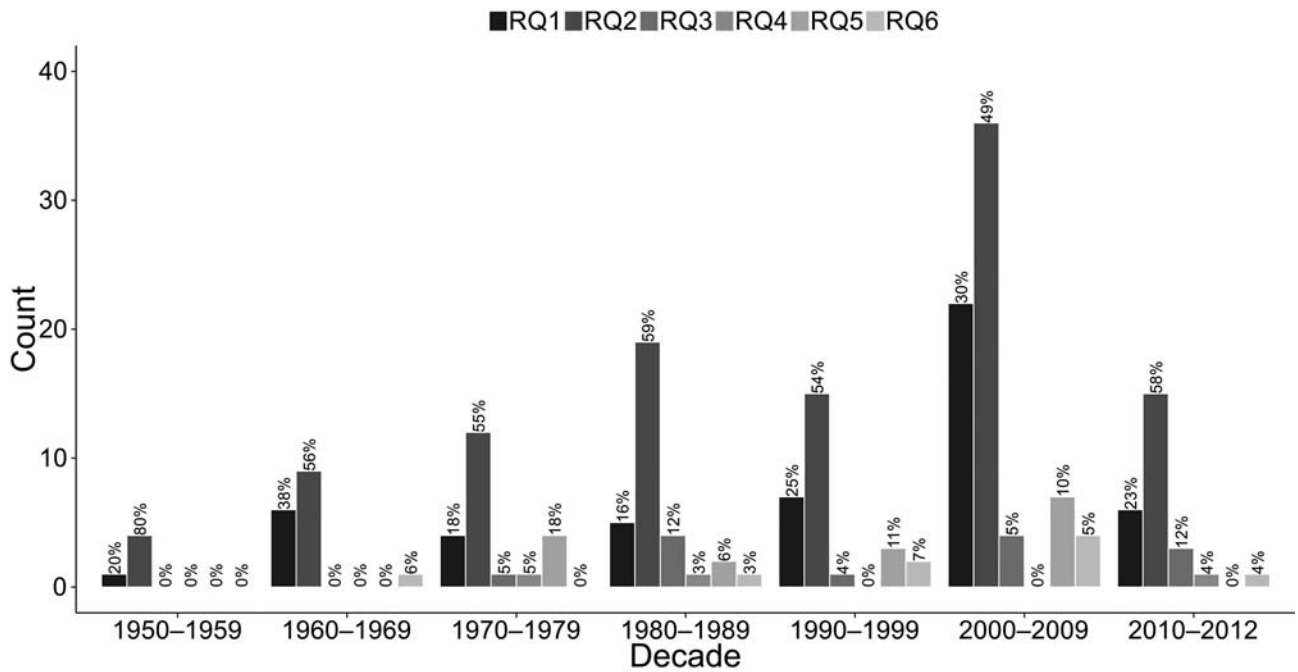


FIGURE 2. Frequency of research questions (RQ) in decades between 1950 and 2012 (for description see Table 2).

TABLE 2. Frequency of research questions (RQ) in decades between 1920 and 2012.

Decade	RQ1	RQ2	RQ3	RQ4	RQ5	RQ6
1920–1929	0	1	0	0	0	0
1950–1959	1	4	0	0	0	0
1960–1969	6	9	0	0	0	1
1970–1979	4	12	1	1	4	0
1980–1989	5	19	4	1	2	1
1990–1999	7	15	1	0	3	2
2000–2009	22	36	4	0	7	4
2010–2012	6	15	3	1	0	1
Total	51	111	13	3	16	9

RQ1, provenance; RQ2, technology of production; RQ3, *chaîne opératoire* approach; RQ4, function; RQ5, research methodology; RQ6, cultural and social questions.

TABLE 4. Quotation of foreign studies in decades between 1920 and 2012.

Decade	0–25%	25–50%	50–75%	75–100%
1920–1929	1	0	0	0
1950–1959	4	1	0	0
1960–1969	6	1	1	2
1970–1979	8	3	3	4
1980–1989	10	4	3	4
1990–1999	10	2	1	5
2000–2009	31	7	9	4
2010–2012	5	1	7	3
Total	75	19	24	22

TABLE 3. Frequency of applied methods (M) in decades between 1920 and 2012.

Decade	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7	M8	M9	M10
1920–1929	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1950–1959	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1960–1969	1	4	2	3	0	2	0	0	1	0
1970–1979	8	6	7	7	6	3	1	0	5	1
1980–1989	7	8	10	8	9	7	0	1	1	1
1990–1999	8	5	7	4	6	6	0	0	1	0
2000–2009	29	7	6	8	4	9	0	4	5	3
2010–2012	11	4	8	3	1	4	0	1	2	1
Total	65	38	41	33	26	32	1	6	15	6

M1, microscopic observation; M2, macroscopic observation; M3, chemical analyses; M4, X-ray diffraction; M5, thermal analyses; M6, experiment; M7, dating; M8, palaeodermatoglyphic analyses; M9, physical parameters; M10, X-ray photography and CT scan.

paper was published. The general trend in the number of publications per decade is not linear (*Table 1, Figure 1*). The first bar plot clearly shows an increase of published investigations from the 1950s to the 1980s with the most rapid growth in the 1970s. The first peak in published investigations is in the 1980s, followed by a decline in the 1990s. There is a conspicuously rapid increase after the year 2000.

### Research questions

Pottery technology was the main field of research throughout the decades including today. Since the 1950s, questions of provenance played an important place (with peaks in the 1960s and in the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century) (*Table 2, Figure 2*). The biggest variability in

research questions is recorded in the 1980s. The peak of social and cultural topics is recorded in the 1990s. Complex approaches to technology or *chaîne opératoire* approach were mostly in the 1980s and then reappeared after 2010. Methodologically focused investigations were predominantly published in the 1970s. Questions oriented towards the function of pottery occurred sporadically in the 1970s, 1980s and after 2010. Last but not least is the occurrence of RQ6 in the 1960s; disappearing in the 1970s and then continuing from the 1980s through to the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### Methods

In the 1950s, four main methodological categories were recorded (M1, M3, M4 and M7) (*Table 3, Figure 3*).

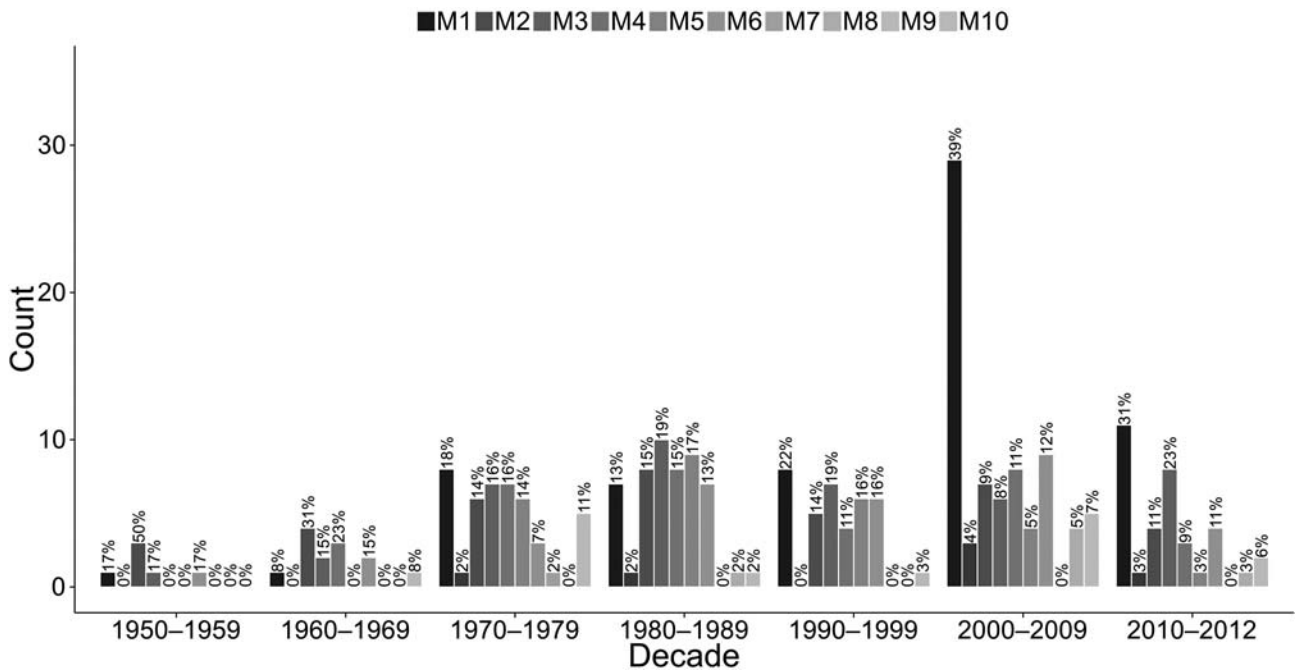


FIGURE 3. Frequency of applied methods (M) in decades between 1950 and 2012 (for description see Table 3).

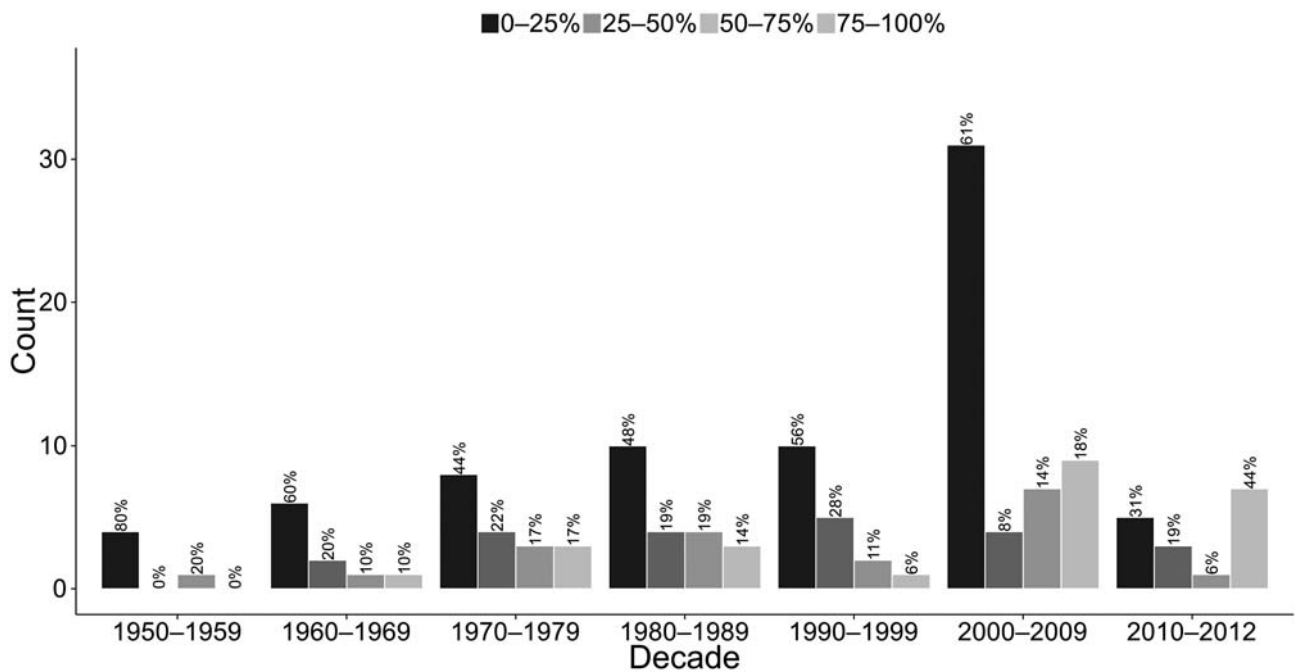


FIGURE 4. Quotation of foreign studies in decades between 1950 and 2012.

The rising methodical diversity in the 1960s and 1970s is to be expected, although the number of methods used stagnated in the 1980s and declined in the 1990s. The level of methodological diversity of the main categories after the year 2000 is mostly the same as in the 1980s.

### Quotations of foreign studies

The first peak of over 50% of papers with references to foreign studies is in the 1970s (*Table 4, Figure 4*) followed by a decline in 1980s. However, the graph shows a striking increase of citation in the range of 75–100% in the 1990s. The highest amount of references to foreign studies occurs after the year 2010.

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### Temporal overview of the evolution of research questions, the methods used and the referencing of foreign studies

Quantitative analysis highlights the main trends in the evolution of archaeometric research in the former Czechoslovakia, which may be surprising in some cases even for seasoned researchers. What we discovered was an interesting contradiction between the high variability of research questions in the 1970s and 1980s and a lack of social and cultural questioning in these periods, in comparison with the 1960s and 1990s (*Figure 2*).

It should be noted however that *chaîne opératoire* and the complex production approach were broadly applied in the 1980s, which probably relates to the common application of experimental methods in this period. This challenge to previous approaches was not appreciated as much in other periods, excepting the last few years.

Another subject, which is usually included in archaeometric investigations, is the use and function of pottery (RQ4). This topic is sporadically recorded in documented papers. Comparison with the international journal, *Archaeometry*, is possible in this case due to Tite (2008) considering such papers in his review. In particular, he mentioned the analysis of organic residues that were implemented in last two decades by Heron and Evershed (e.g. Heron *et al.* 1991), as well as Skibo's article (Skibo 1992), which discusses what can provide evidence of pottery use. An absence of these methods in recorded papers probably relates to its relative expense or an absence of collaboration with suitably equipped laboratories.

The oldest published paper (Stocký 1926) is naturally based mostly on macroscopic and empiric considerations. As we previously mentioned, used methods (especially

instrumental methods) were radically diversified in the 1960s and 1970s with the highest diversity in the 1980s (*Figure 3*). Instrumental chemical analyses arrived in the 1960s (e.g. Pelikán 1968), one decade after the US, where neutron activation analyses were tested in the 1950s (Emeleus 1958). In general, chemical analyses were commonly used all the time and mostly for special objectives (e.g. the determination of pigments, or more recently, the identification of adhesives), but usually not for systematic determination of pottery provenance. The major agent in provenance studies was mostly ceramic petrography, which was the most popular in the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century in relation with the peak of provenance studies.

Of particular importance in Czechoslovak ceramic investigation (especially in the 1980s) was the use of technological experimentation, as we mentioned earlier, in relation with the *chaîne opératoire* approach. We suggest that the importance of these methods was unique in those times and partially explains the frequency of technology-related and *chaîne opératoire* papers. Perhaps these topics challenged interest in social and cultural topics and it could possibly be the most significant aspect of ceramic investigation in the last decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in the former Czechoslovakia.

Papers with over 50% references to foreign studies are the most numerous in the 1970s and 1980s (*Figure 4*). It is probably connected with the advanced diversity of research questions, used methods and the extension of the petroarchaeology in this decade. Thus we can suppose very good access to foreign archaeological literature despite the political and social conditions in Czechoslovakia. References to foreign studies decreased in the 1990s to first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. But the increase of the 75–100% category is noticeable in this decade and should be attributed to interest in foreign archaeometrists. After this, we see the highest amount of references to foreign studies occurs after the year 2010, which is connected to the follow-up growth in archaeometric studies.

### Regional specifications and references to the contemporary social and academic environment

The increase of published investigations from the 1950s to the 1980s with the most rapid growth in the 1970s and 1980s compared with the low number of cultural and social related topics leads us to two main hypotheses. It could be a result of the political and social environment in Czechoslovakia, where there were brusque changes of local circumstances. The second reason could be the influence of world research trends.

The rise of processual paradigm could affect research questions and number of scientific methods used from the 1960s. However that influence is not so clear, because there was no interest in palaeoeconomy and related topics. The question is the reflection of the processual paradigm in the former Czechoslovakia itself. Classical typological methodology was criticised, but not deprecated. The main feature was the necessity of enrichment and absorption of new methodological categories, where the breakout was taking advantage of natural sciences (Neustupný 1969). Also several pioneering works were completed in the field of databases, statistics or information theory. But other processual thoughts were not adopted and archaeologists were generally mostly focused on relative chronology, despite the fact that there were other more interesting questions, especially social-anthropological questions, e.g. society, function or meaning (Neustupný 1976).

To decide on the relevance of local conditions and world influence, it is necessary to compare our results with trends in other European countries. Temporal and comparable evidence can be seen in a number of selected papers from the international journal, *Archaeometry*, which should reflect the evolution in the Western (at least Anglo-Saxon) environment. Shackley (2008) published a retrospective report about the 50-year evolution of archaeological petrology and the archaeometry of lithic materials. The topic and time range was partially overlapped this investigation (although it focused on lithic raw materials). The slow increase in the 1950s and 1960s and the intensification in the 1970s and 1980s correspond to the rate recorded by our analysis. The difference is remarkable in the 1990s, when an increase in *Archaeometry* continued, but the number of papers in Czechoslovakia fell. The reason for the decline could be related to political and social changes, which started in the late 1980s (Bernhard 1993: 324). Increasing tendencies after the year 2000 may have been caused by some positive influences. We also cannot exclude the duress effect of qualitative assessments of scientific results with its positives and negatives.

Hodder's comments (2004: 25) on Renfrew's investigations from the 1970s (Renfrew 1984) for example shows interest in social topics in British archaeology in the 1970s and 1980s. An example that is more related to the social and cultural interpretation of archaeometric data is the modelling of specialised pottery production (Rice 1981). It is not clear if these trends in western archaeology could be generalised, but if they can, then it is evidence of a different evolution in Czechoslovakian science regarding archaeometric studies of prehistoric pottery. The

lack of interest in this topic could be a result of the greater difficulty of access to western papers or effort for politically correct topics at that time. Particular isolation from Anglo-Saxon science was typical for Czechoslovakian archaeology before 1989, exemplified by, for example, the concerted independent formulation of processual archaeology elements (Kuna 2012: 15). We observed the effect of language barriers, academic isolation, lack of literature and maybe even the lack of interest in Czechoslovakian archaeology before 1989 (Beech 1993), but not in archaeometric research (*Figure 4*). However, we also cannot exclude other reasons, such as enthusiasm for more "scientific" topics, which offered a broad base of used instrumental methods or experimental approaches. An increase of such investigations was recorded in the 1990s. It was directly caused by foreign researchers in some cases (e.g. Franklin 1998). The whole of Czechoslovakian society came through a transformation, so a transformation of science was also necessary after 1989 (e.g. Neustupný 1991a, 1993). Also the processual and post-processual debate raised many questions in the 1990s and archaeologists in Czechoslovakia have to deal with some of these (Beech 1993: 378–380, Neustupný 1991b).

In spite of this narrative, we have decided to propose an alternative conclusion. All the factors studied influenced the evolution of research and their reciprocal ratio was changing over time as a result of the social concussions. Part of the results indicates that archaeometric research was not a vassal of political evolution in Czechoslovakia. It seems to be that the capabilities of a few individuals or a pair of cooperating specialists played an apparently important role in an isolated and quite small research community. This is shown by the possibly reciprocal relationship between research diversification and the initiative of researchers in Brno, who organised the first petroarchaeological workshop (Štelcl, Malina 1975), which reflected and also initiated interest in the petrography of artefacts. The next example is a certain amount of papers published by Bareš and Lička in the 1970s and 1980s and consequently decreased after Bareš's death at the end of 1980s. This situation demonstrates that the decrease of papers in the 1990s is not related only to social concussions after the Velvet Revolution in 1989. We observe a similarly productive cooperation between Gregerová and Hložek after 2000.

#### **Where we now and where are we heading?**

Being aware of how the tools and methods of the researchers changed over time is rather essential to

understanding where we are and what could limit us in our research. In general, there have not been any revolutionary changes in recent development of pottery archaeometry, i.e. the research questions are nearly the same. On the other hand, the production of archaeometric papers has increased since the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, and the researchers' interest in pottery archaeometry is currently on the rise in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. We can also see a boom in the use of microscopic methods, as well as rapid increase in citing foreign studies, especially after 2000. Generally, it is related to the activity of new archaeometric generation formed in the former communist countries where a widespread application of different concepts became possible only after the fall of the regime, and especially younger archaeologists were exposed to theoretical discussions in the English-speaking world for the first time (Sommer, Gramsch 2011: 23–24).

In last few years, several institutions started to focus more on archaeometry (e.g. the University of Hradec Králové, Masaryk University in Brno, and Slovak National Museum in Bratislava). However, their results are only based on the work of several individuals, similarly to former times. Moreover, there is not enough cooperation between the institutions, and also no specialised conferences or workshops devoted to this topic are being held in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Therefore, we believe that the archaeometric research related to ceramic material should be more systematic and boosted by establishing specialised research centres.

The second problem is represented by the lack of cultural-anthropological models. Currently, when compared with 1970s and 1980s, although thematic studies cover social and cultural issues more frequently, the potential of pottery archaeometry is still underestimated in this respect. We do believe that scientific pottery-related archaeometric studies should be based on culture-anthropological models. The reason is that, so far, it was just the finished object which has been the focus of cultural study, not the specific action leading to its completion. Of course, an identification of technological behaviour as such is not a final stage and it needs to be interpreted and placed within a cultural framework. Nevertheless, the formation of a relation between a technique and a culture – as conceived by anthropologists – remains quite vague (Gosselain 1992: 559; for further reading see e.g. MacEachern 1998).

It is ethno-archaeology which could be a source of the aforementioned models. In domain of technology, cross cultural correlations cover a wide range of static and dynamic phenomena. It allows archaeologists to interpret

archaeological facts – for which an analogue is not necessarily existent – in terms of local historical scenario as well as cultural development. From our point of view, ethno-archaeology is capable of providing such reference data, data whose transformation to archaeological facts would allow us to produce interpretations that are but one step in the pyramid of inferences underlying our historical constructs (Roux 2007: 153–154). In this way, pottery analyses could help the identification of social identity and contribute to interpretation of material culture assemblages in the meaning of social theory.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank (in alphabetical order) Miroslava Gregerová, Martin Hložek, Milan Lička, Antonín Přichystal and reviewers for their help, insightful comments and suggestions on an earlier draft of this paper. We also graciously thank Robin Smith and Zuzana Hukelová for English corrections of our text.

The creation of this paper was supported by project ECOP Partnership for Archaeology (CZ.1.07/2.4.00/17.0056), which is co-financed from European Social Fund and state budget of the Czech Republic.

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Authors	Year	Title	Published in	Research questions	Methods	Quotation of foreign studies
Bánesz L.	1962	Neolitické pece z Horných Lefantoviec	<i>Archeologické rozhledy</i> 11, 4: 470–482	2	2	0–25
Bareš M.	1978	Výsledky mineralogické analýzy vzorku keramiky z Radimi	In: M. Lička, J. Kvasnička: Ověření pravosti neolitické keramiky z Radimi (okr. Kolín) a Bušěhradu (okr. Kladno) termoluminiscenční metodou. <i>Časopis Národního muzea v Praze, řada historická</i> – A 147, 3–4: 212–214	2	4,5,7	0–25
Bareš M., Lička M.	1976	K exaktnímu studiu staré keramiky. K otázkám vztahu vypíchané a lengyelské kultury	<i>Sborník Národního muzea v Praze, řada A – historie</i> 30, 3–4: 137–244	1,2,5	1,2,3, 4,5,9	75–100
Bareš M., Lička M.	1981	Détermination de l'origine d'un choix de céramiques néolithiques provenant de diverses localités tchécoslovaques dans le cadre d'un programme d'études d'ensemble de la céramique ancienne. Résultats	<i>Revue d'Archéométrie</i> 5, Supplément 3: 9–17	1	1,3,4,5	0–25
Bareš M., Lička M., Růžičková M.	1981	K technologii neolitické keramiky I.	<i>Sborník Národního muzea v Praze, řada A – historie</i> 35, 3–4: 137–228	2,3,4	3,5,6,8	50–75
Bareš M., Lička M., Růžičková M.	1982	K technologii neolitické keramiky II.	<i>Sborník Národního muzea v Praze, řada A – historie</i> 36, 3–4: 121–239	2	1,2,3, 4,5,6	50–75
Boulanger M. T., Glascock M. D.	2010	Archaeometric analyses of pottery from TRB barrows and hilltop enclosures	In: D. Calado, M. Balda, M. Boulanger (Eds.): <i>Monumental questions: prehistoric megaliths, mounds, and enclosures</i> . British Archaeological Reports International Series 2123: 169–178	1,2,6	1,3	50–75
Čechák T., Hložek M., Musilek L., Trojek, T.	2007	X-ray fluorescence in investigations of archaeological finds	<i>Nuclear Instruments and Methods in physics research</i> , Section B: Beam interactions with materials and atoms 263: 54–57	0	3	0–25
Čechák T., Hložek M., Musilek L., Trojek, T.	2007	X-ray fluorescence as a tool for investigating archaeological finds	<i>Nuclear Instruments and Methods in Physics Research</i> , Section A: Accelerators, Spectrometers, Detectors and Associated Equipment 580/1: 717–720	1,2	3	25–50
Čížmář Z., Kazdová E.	2004	Ojedinělý import vypíchané keramiky v objektu starší fáze kultury s moravskou malovanou keramikou	<i>Acta archaeologica Opaviensia</i> 1: 21–32	1	2	0–25
Čtverák V., Slavíková M.	1985	Knovízské hrděšské objekty z Černošic, okr. Praha–západ	<i>Archeologické rozhledy</i> 37: 3–15	2	2	25–50

APPENDIX 1. Continued.

Authors	Year	Title	Published in	Research questions	Methods	Quotation of foreign studies
Drážd'ák K.	1973–1974	Mineralogická analýza červeného a žlutého barviva neolitické keramiky (MMK) z Těšetic–Kyjovic, okres Znojmo	<i>Sborník prací filozofické fakulty brněnské univerzity</i> E 18–19: 69–79	2	3,4,5	25–50
Dušek S.	1979	Mineralogisch–archäologische Untersuchungen zur hallstattzeitlichen Drehscheibenkeramik der Südwestslowakei	<i>Slovenská archeológia</i> 27, 1: 125–138	1,2	1,4,5	25–50
Farkaš Z.	1994	Príspevok k technológii výpalu lineárnej keramiky	<i>Zborník Slovenského národného múzea</i> 88 – Archeológia 4: 11–16	2	3	25–50
Foltýnová R., Přichystal A., Šebela L.	2005	Zapomenuté hrobové nálezy kultury zvoncovitých pohárů v Rousínově z hlediska petrografie	<i>Ve službách archeologie</i> 6: 167–172	1,2	1,9	0–25
Franklin J.	1998	Linear and stichbandkeramik pottery technology from the neolithic site of Bylany	In: I. Pavlů (Ed.): <i>Bylany Varia</i> 1. Pp. 3–16. Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Praha	1,2,6	1,2,6	75–100
Fridrich F. C.	1957	K otázce tzv. spěčených valů a druhotně přepálené pravěké keramiky	<i>Časopis Národního muzea v Praze</i> 126: 130–138	2	3,6	0–25
Fridrichová M.	1985	Knovízské sídliště s keramickou pecí v Praze–Motole	<i>Archaeologica Pragensia</i> 6: 109–121	2	2	0–25
Gregerová M., Hložek M.	2007–2008	Petrografická charakteristika antropomorfní plastiky kultury s lineární keramikou z Brodka u Prostějova, okr. Prostějov	<i>Sborník prací filozofické fakulty brněnské univerzity</i> M 12–13: 61–67	1	1	0–25
Gregerová M., Hložek M.	2000	Technologické posouzení keramické produkce na sídlišti s vypichanou keramikou v Pavlově	In: P. Dobeš, P. Čech (Eds.): <i>Sborník prof. M. Buchvaldovi k 70. narozeninám</i> . Pp. 81–86. Ústav archeologické památkové péče severozápadních Čech, Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Most, Praha	1,2	1	0–25
Gregerová M., Hložek M.	2002	Stanovení společných technologických znaků dvou částí antropomorfní nádoby lengyelské kultury z Těšetic–Kyjovic	In: I. Cheben, I. Kuzma (Eds.): <i>Orázky neolitu a eneolitu našich krajín 2001</i> . Archaeologica Slovaca Monographiae 4. Pp. 137–141. Archeologický ústav SAV, Nitra	1,2	1	0–25
Gregerová M., Hložek M., Snitily P.	2008	Petrografická charakteristika fragmentu neolitické zoomorfní nádoby z Květnice, okr. Praha–východ	<i>Ve službách archeologie</i> 2, 08: 55–59	1,2	1	0–25

## APPENDIX 1. Continued.

Authors	Year	Title	Published in	Research questions	Methods	Quotation of foreign studies
Gregorová M., Hložek M., Šabatová K.	2006	Klasifikace keramiky a mikropetrografické rozborů. Příklad vzorků střední a mladší doby bronzové z Přáslavic, okr. Olomouc	<i>Acta archaeologica Opaviensia</i> 2: 55–64	2	1	0–25
Gregorová M. et al.	2010	<i>Petroarcheologie keramiky v historické minulosti Moravy a Slezska</i>	Masarykova univerzita, Brno	1,2,3	1,3,4,6	50–75
Gregor M.	2009	Oheň a hlina	<i>Živá archeologie. (Re)konstrukce a experiment v archeologii</i> 10, 2009: 7–11	5	1	75–100
Gregor M., Čambal R., Harmadyová K.	2008	Household and burial ceramics from the Early Iron Age from SW Slovakia: A mineralogical and petrographical study	In: R. I. Kostov, B. Gaydarska, M. Gurova (Eds.): <i>Geoarchaeology and archaeomineralogy. Proceedings of the International Conference, 29–30 October 2008 Sofia</i> . Pp. 93–97. St. Ivan Rilski, Sofia	1,2	1,4	50–75
Gregor M., Čambal R., Harmadyová K., Divileková D.	2008	The use of optical microscopy in mineralogical and petrographical study of Iron Age ceramics with emphasis on technological features	In: A. Přichystal, L. Krmiček, M. Halavinová (Eds.): <i>Petroarchaeology in the Czech Republic and Poland at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century</i> . Pp. 43–56. Ústav geologických věd PŘF MU – Moravské zemské muzeum, Brno	2,3	1	50–75
Gregor M., Horváthová E., Hreha R.	2012	Technológia hrdziarskej výroby a porovnanie surovín neolitickéj a eneolitickéj keramiky zo Zemplinských Kopčan, okres Michalovce, Slovensko	<i>Sborník prací filozofické fakulty brněnské univerzity</i> M 17: 283–298	1,2	1,8	50–75
Hanykýř V., Kloužková A., Bouska P., Vokáč M.	2009	Ageing of historical ceramics	<i>Acta Geodynamica et Geomaterialia</i> 6, 1 (153): 59–66	5	2,4,9	0–25
Hanykýř V., Kloužková A., Bouska P., Vokáč M.	2009	Stárnutí pórovitého keramického střepu	<i>Keramický zpravodaj</i> 25, 6: 5–9	5	5	50–75
Hanykýř V., Maryška M., Buchvaldek M.	1997	Fyzikálně chemický výzkum pravěké keramiky	<i>Praehistorica</i> 22, Varia Archaeologica 7: 9–40	1,2	1,3,4	0–25
Hložek M., Tichý R., Dohnálková H., Dohnálková I.	2006	Implications of crushed pottery in prehistoric pottery	<i>Journal of (Re)construction and Experiment in Archeology (EuroREA)</i> 3, 2006: 7–10	2	1,6	0–25
Hložek M.	1995	Využití vybraných fyzikálně chemických metod k posouzení technologie výroby pravěké a slovanské keramiky z Chrástovce u Strážovic	<i>Slovácko</i> 37: 119–127	2,5	1,5	0–25
Hložek M.	2001	Technologische Aswertung der Stichbandkeramik-Produktion aus Olomouc-Slavonin	<i>Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt</i> 31, 2: 205–209	2	1,5	0–25

## APPENDIX 1. Continued.

Authors	Year	Title	Published in	Research questions	Methods	Quotation of foreign studies
Hložek M., Gregerová M.	2002	Využití mikroskopických metod při experimentální výrobě pravěké keramiky	<i>Rekonstrukce a experiment v archeologii</i> 3, 2002: 72–82	5	0	0–25
Hložek M.	2003	Rekonstrukce technologie výroby zvoncovitých pohárů na základě mikropetrografických rozborů	<i>Rekonstrukce a experiment v archeologii</i> 4, 2003: 116–121	1,2	1,6	25–50
Hložek M.	2005	Přírodovědné analýzy keramického materiálu	In: R. Sedláček: <i>Domamyslice. Pohřebiště lidu popelníkových polí</i> . Pravěk Supplementum 13. Pp. 35–36. Ústav archeologické památkové péče, Brno	1,2	2,9,10	0–25
Hložek M., Gregerová M.	2005	Micropetrographic analysis of baked lumps from the site of Jarošov–Podvršťa	In: P. Škrdla: <i>The Upper Paleolithic on the Middle Course of the Morava River</i> , Appendix C. Pp. 223–225. Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Brno	1,2	1	0–25
Hložek M., Gregerová M.	2007	Mikropetrografické rozboru neolitické keramiky z Těšetic–Kyjovic.	In: E. Kazdová, V. Podborský (Eds.): <i>Studium sociálních a duchovních struktur pravěku</i> . Pp. 81–90. Masarykova univerzita, Brno	1,2,	1	0–25
Hložek M., Gregerová M.	2010	Petroarcheologická charakteristika grafitové keramiky ze sondy VI–9–2 v Krumlovském lese	In: M. Oliva: <i>Pravěké hornictví v Krumlovském lese. Vznik a vývoj industriálně–sátránní krajiny na jižní Moravě</i> . Pp. 432–435. Studies in Archaeology, Palaeoethnology, Palaeoanthology and Quaternary Geology 32, N. S. 24. Moravské zemské muzeum, Brno	1,2	1	0–25
Hložek M., Gregerová M.	2011	Petroarcheologická charakteristika dřevohostického džbánů z hrobu 810 na pohřebišti kultury se šňurovou keramikou v Ivanovicích na Hané 4	In: J. Kolář et al.: <i>Kultura se šňurovou keramikou v povodí říčky Hané na střední Moravě. Pohřební areály z prostoru dálnice DI v úseku Vyškov–Mořice a dalších staveb</i> . Pravěk Supplementum 23. Pp. 182–187. Ústav archeologické památkové péče, Brno	1,2	1,3	0–25
Hložek M., Gregerová M., Havlíčková J.	1999	Technologické zhodnocení keramické produkce kultury lidu s vypíchanou keramikou z Olomouce–Slavonína	In: E. Kazdová, J. Peška, I. Matejčičková: <i>Olomouc–Slavonín (I). Sídliště kultury s vypíchanou keramikou</i> . Acta Regionalis Fontes 2. Pp. 116–134. Archeologické centrum, Olomouc	1,2,3	1,5	0–25
Hložek M., Gregerová M., Lička M., Mach Z.	2011	Technologie lineární keramiky	In: M. Lička: <i>Ostřední kultury s lineární keramikou v Kosovo, okr. Praha–západ</i> . Fontes Archaeologici Pragenses 37. Pp. 67–73. Národní muzeum, Praha	2	1,2	50–75

## APPENDIX 1. Continued.

Authors	Year	Title	Published in	Research questions	Methods	Quotation of foreign studies
Hložek M., Grögerová M., Rams I P. C., Golec M.	2003	Mikropetrografické rozborby halštatské grafitové keramiky z Těšetic "Suten" a Traisentalu	In: M. Golec: <i>Těšetice–Kyjovice 6. Horákovská kultura v těšeticském mikroregionu</i> . Pp. 122–128. Masarykova univerzita, Brno	1	1	0–25
Hložek M., Kazdová E.	2002	Nálezky grafitu v kultuře s lineární keramikou v Těšeticích–Kyjovicích a řešení otázky jejich provenience	<i>Sborník prací filozofické fakulty brněnské univerzity</i> M 7: 23–31	1,2	1	0–25
Hložek M., Kazdová E.	2007	Fragmentárnost nálezů lengyelské figurální plastiky ve světle experimentů	In: R. Tichý (Ed.): <i>Otázky neolitu a eneolitu našich zemí: sborník referátů z 25. zasedání badatelů pro výzkum neolitu Čech, Moravy a Slovenska: Hradec Králové 30.10.–2.11. 2006</i> . Archeologické studie Univerzity Hradec Králové 1. Pp. 55–60. Univerzita Hradec Králové, Hradec Králové	2,3	6	0–25
Hložek M., Králík M.	2005	Využití kombinace přírodovědných analýz a experimentu při hodnocení otisků prstů na neolitické keramice z Těšetic–Kyjovic	In: M. Kotorová–Jenčová (Ed.): <i>Experimentálna archeológia a popularizácia archeologického bádania v múzejnej a školskej praxi</i> . Pp. 41–55. Vlastivedné múzeum, Hanušovce nad Topľou	2	6	25–50
Hložek M., Krupa P.	2006	Využití výpočetní tomografie (CT) při průzkumu archeologických a historických artefaktů	<i>Sborník z konference konzervátorů a restaurátorů, Cheb 2006</i> . Pp. 36–41. Technické muzeum v Brně, Brno	2,5	10	75–100
Hovorka D.	2008	Príspevok petroarcheológie k poznaniu hmotnej kultúry kamennej doby územia Slovenska	<i>Ve službách archeologie 1</i> , 2008: 97–105	5	2	0–25
Hovorka D.	2006	Surovinové aspekty neolitické/eneolitické keramiky západného Slovenska	<i>Mineralia Slovaca</i> 38, 4: 343–346	1,2	1,2	0–25
Hovorka D., Farkaš Z., Spišiak J., Krištín J., Števíla L., Túnyi I., Kaplíková A.	2007	Older linear till middle Danube tumulus culture pottery – western Slovakia sites: results of the raw materials and production technology comparative study	<i>Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae</i> 58: 107–134	1,2	1,3,4,9	50–75
Hovorka D., Illášová L., Števíla L., Dyda M., Nevyžánsky G.	2002	Raw material aspects of the Baden culture ceramics: sites Bajč–Vilkanovo, Kamenin and Stránska (Slovakia)	<i>Mineralia Slovaca</i> 34: 335–342	1,2	1,4	0–25
Hovorka D., Matýsek D., Mlátec R., Slivka V.	2004	Raw material aspects of the Neolithic ceramics from the Cífer–Pác site (western Slovakia)	<i>Archeologické rozhledy</i> 56: 828–840	1,2	1,4	0–25

## APPENDIX 1. Continued.

Authors	Year	Title	Published in	Research questions	Methods	Quotation of foreign studies
Chocholoušek V., Nudera Z.	1968	Ein Beitrag zur Technologie der jungallstattzeitlichen Keramik aus Nové Košariská	<i>Slovenská archeológia</i> 16: 447–459	1,2	3,6,9	50–75
Chvojka O.	1999	Užití grafitu v jihočeské knovízské kultuře	<i>Archeologické výzkumy v jižních Čechách</i> 12: 7–17	1,2	2	0–25
Jaroš J.	1975– 1976	Poznámky k nálezům vypíchané keramiky z bývalé Markovy cihelny ve Vyškově na Moravě	<i>Sborník prací filozofické fakulty brněnské univerzity</i> E 20–21, 45–48	0	4	0–25
Jašková M.	1969	Starolužické sídliště v Horní Moštěnici (okr. Přerov)	<i>Přehled výzkumů</i> 1967: 41	2	2	0–25
Jedlička J.	1970	Die Beurteilung des Brenngrads bei Proben äneolithischer Keramik	In: M. Buchvaldek, D. Koutecký: <i>Vikletice. Ein schnurkeramisches Gräberfeld</i> . Pp. 220–221. Praehistorica 3. Univerzita Karlova v Praze, Praha	2	9	0–25
Jelinková D.	1981	Zachraňovací výzkum v sv. části katastru obce Drnholec	<i>Jižní Morava</i> 17, 20: 194–197	2	2	0–25
Kazdová E.	1973– 1974	Ke klasifikaci a významu ornamentace moravské malované keramiky	<i>Sborník prací filozofické fakulty brněnské univerzity</i> E 18–19: 43–67	2	6	25–50
Kazdová E.	1975	Tajemství 6000 let staré keramické malby	<i>Věda a život</i> 20, 2: 81–83	2	6	0–25
Kazdová E.	1984	<i>Těšetice–Kyjovice I. Starší stupeň kultury s moravskou malovanou keramikou</i>	Univerzita J. E. Purkyně v Brně, Brno	1,2	4,5	25–50
Kloužková A.	2010	Historické pórovité keramické materiály	<i>Zpravodaj STOP. Časopis Společnosti pro technologie ochrany památek</i> 12, 4: 12–23	2	3,9	0–25
Kloužková A., Hanykýt V., Zemenová P.	2012	Chemická a technologická analýza keramiky	In: M. Kuna, A. Němcová et al.: <i>Výpověď sídlištního odpadu. Nálezy z pozdní doby bronzové v Roztáčkách a otázky depozitní analýzy archeologického kontextu</i> . Pp. 99–104. Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Praha	2	1,3,4,9	0–25
Kopin R.	1999	<i>Dejiny keramiky na Slovensku od pravěku po dnešok</i>	Oriens, Košice	0	0	0–25
Kovářík J.	1982	K výrobní technologii neolitické keramiky	<i>Sborník prací filozofické fakulty brněnské univerzity</i> E 27: 103–116	2,3	6	25–50

## APPENDIX 1. Continued.

Authors	Year	Title	Published in	Research questions	Methods	Quotation of foreign studies
Kovářík J.	1999	Die Technologie der vorgeschichtlichen Keramik mit Rücksicht auf Brennen	In: E. Jerem, I. Poroszlai (Eds.): <i>Archaeology of the Bronze and Iron Age: experimental archaeology, environmental archaeology, archaeological parks: Proceedings of the International Archaeological Conference, Százhalombatta, 3–7 October 1996</i> . Archaeolingua 9, Pp. 315–332. Archaeological Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest	2	6	50–75
Kovářík J.	2005	Výroba keramiky	In: V. Podborský et al.: <i>Pravěk mikroregionu potoka Těšetičky/Únanovky</i> . Pp. 124–127. Masarykova univerzita, Brno	2	6	0–25
Kovářík J.	2010	Poznámka k technologii vytváření moravské malované keramiky. Využívaly se již otočné destičky?	<i>Živá archeologie. (Re)konstrukce a experiment v archeologii</i> 11, 2010: 118–121	2	2	0–25
Králík M., Urbanová P., Hložek M.	2008	Finger, hand and foot imprints: the evidence of children on archaeological artefacts	In: L. H. Dommasnes, M. Wrigglesworth (Eds): <i>Children, identity and the past</i> , Pp. 1–15. Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Newcastle	6	8	75–100
Králík M., Hložek M.	2005–2006	Hodnocení otisků prstů na dvou miniaturních keramických nádobkách kultury s MMK z Těšetic–Kyjovic	<i>Sborník prací filozofické fakulty brněnské univerzity</i> M 10–11: 21–42	2,6	1,8	25–50
Králík M., Novotný V.	2003	Otisky prstů na keramice: Rekonstrukce sociálních vzorců keramické výroby (prostředky a možnosti)	<i>Rekonstrukce a experiment v archeologii</i> 4, 2003: 40–52	6	8	50–75
Králík M., Novotný V., Oliva M.	2002	Fingerprint on the Venus of Dolní Věstonice I	<i>Anthropologie</i> 40, 2: 107–113	6	1,8	25–50
Kratochvíl V., Rost J.	2000	Analýza a metodika použitá k rozborům surové tuhy a tuhové keramiky z Némětic	In: J. Michálek, M. Lutovský: <i>Hradec u Némětic. Sídlo halštatské a rané středověké nobility v česko-bavorském kontaktním prostoru</i> . I. Text. Pp. 243–249. Muzeum středního Pootaví – Ústav archeologické památkové péče středních Čech, Strakonice–Praha	1	3,5	0–25
Lička M.	1974	Použití petrografie při určování provenience prehistorické a protohistorické keramiky	<i>Časopis Národního muzea v Praze</i> 143: 188–195	5	1	75–100



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Authors	Year	Title	Published in	Research questions	Methods	Quotation of foreign studies
Lička M.	1979	Díleči výsledky a problematika komplexního studia vybrané neolitické keramiky	<i>Sborník referátů I. Celostátní konference Aplikace geofyzikálních metod v archeologii a moderní metody terénního výzkumu a dokumentace</i> . Petrov nad Desnou, 145–146	1	1,3	0–25
Lička M.	1988	A programme of experimental kiln firings in Czechoslovakia	<i>Bulletin of Experimental Archaeology</i> 9: 11–14	2,5	6	0–25
Lička M.	1991	Výzkum technologie výroby neolitické keramiky prostřednictvím experimentu	<i>Časopis Národního muzea v Praze</i> 160: 1–10	2	6	0–25
Lička M.	1991	Résultats d'expériences relatives à la cuisson de la céramique préhistorique dans différents types de structures cuisson et de fours	In: <i>Archéologie Expérimentale</i> I. Pp. 203–209. Errance, Paris	2	6,9	0–25
Lička M.	1994	Zur Töpferöfen der Lengyel-Kultur	In: P. Košťářík (Ed.): <i>Internationales Symposium über die Lengyel-Kultur 1888–1988. Znojmo–Krasno–Těšovice 3.–7.10.1988</i> . Pp. 192–199. Masarykova univerzita, Brno–Lodž	2	6	25–50
Lička M.	2011	Otvory ve stěnách nádob kultury s lineární keramikou v Kosohi, okr. Praha–západ	<i>Sborník prací filozofické fakulty brněnské univerzity</i> M 14–15: 131–148	4	2	75–100
Lička M., Bareš M.	1979	Antropomorfní nádoba lengyelské kultury z objektu č. VI/30 z Bušehradu, okr. Kladno. Příspěvek k exaktnímu studiu neolitické keramiky	<i>Sborník Národního muzea v Praze</i> 33, řada A – historická: 69–172	2	1,2,3,4,5,7	75–100
Lička M., Bareš M.	1981	Příspěvek k řešení vzájemného vztahu vypíchané a lengyelské kultury. Výsledky diskuse	<i>Sborník prací filozofické fakulty brněnské univerzity</i> E 26: 121–138	1	1,3,4,5	25–50
Lička M., Bareš M.	1993	Technologie de la céramiques néolithique: méthodes et problèmes des recherches	In: <i>Pulpudeva 6 – Semaines philippopolitaines de l'histoire et de la culture thrace</i> . Pp. 90–104. Editions de l'Académie bulgare des sciences, Sofia	2,5	1,2,3,4,5	75–100
Lička M., Hložek M.	2011	Antropomorfní soška kultury s lineární keramikou z Chabařovic, okr. Ústí nad Labem	<i>Archeologie ve středních Čechách</i> 15: 35–49	2	10	50–75
Lička M., Košťářík P., Mach Z.	1990	Hrnčířská pec lengyelské kultury z Kramolína, okr. Třebíč	<i>Časopis Národního muzea v Praze</i> 159, 1–4, řada A – historická: 8–10	2	1,2,3,4,5	0–25
Lička M., Mach Z.	1989	K otázce použití anorganického hnojiva v pravěku	<i>Archeologické rozhledy</i> 41: 406–413	2	1,3,4	25–50

## APPENDIX 1. Continued.

Authors	Year	Title	Published in	Research questions	Methods	Quotation of foreign studies
Lička M., Mach Z.	1992	Experimentální výpal keramiky v replice pravěké hrnčířské pece	<i>Časopis Národního muzea</i> 161, řada A – historická: 65–78	2	1,5,6	0–25
Lička M., Musil J.	1978	Určování pohlaví a věku na základě otisků papírárních linií v archeologii a kriminalistice.	<i>Československá kriminalistika</i> 8: 185–193	5	8	50–75
Lipka M., Rausz J., Gajdošová M., Fusek G., Sitek J., Hucl M.	1990	Study of ancient pottery from Slovakia	<i>Hyperfine Interactions</i> 57: 2257–2260	1,2,5	2,3	75–100
Malina J.	1976	<i>Metody deskripce, klasifikace a statistiky v petroarcheologii</i>	Univerzita J. E. Purkyně v Brně, Brno	5	0	50–75
Malina J.	1980	Metody experimentu v archeologii	<i>Studie AÚ ČSAV v Brně</i> 8, 1. Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Brno	2	6	75–100
Malina J.	1991	<i>Kámen a hlína jako ekofakt a artefakt ve vývoji životního prostředí</i>	Univerzita J. E. Purkyně v Brně, Brno	6	0	75–100
Malinová R., Malina J.	1982	<i>Vzpomínky na minulost aneb Experimenty odhalují tajemství pravěku</i>	Profil, Ostrava	2,3	1,6	75–100
Mazač Z., Kloužková A.	2012	Měsicovité podstavce	In: M. Kuma, A. Němcová et al.: <i>Výpověď sídlištního odpadu. Nálezy z pozdní doby bronzové v Roztokách a odtázky depoziční analýzy archeologického kontextu</i> . Pp. 116–125. Archeologický ústav, Praha	2	1,5	25–50
Molák B., Illášová L.	1987	The provenance of the graphite material from the archaeological Site Čataj	<i>Slovenská archeológia</i> 35, 2: 413–416	1	1,3,4,5	0–25
Nerudová Z., Hložek M., Gregerová M., Havlica J.	2003	Analysis of burnt clay fragment from the Paleolithic site of Brno-Bohunice I	<i>Anthropologie</i> 41, 3: 295–301	2	1,5	0–25
Nováková L.	2008	Inovačné prvky a technológia výroby nepálených tehál na telových ostrodleniach v severovýchodnej Sýrii	<i>Ve službách archeologie</i> 2, 2008: 82–90	2	2	75–100
Novotná M.	2002	Chemické hodnocení vzorků neolitické keramiky z Bylan	In: I. Pavlů (Ed.): <i>Bylany Varia</i> 2. Pp. 39–44. Archeologický ústav AV ČR, Praha	2	1,4	0–25
Novotná M.	2000	Změny mikrostruktury, fázového složení a technologie keramických materiálů v rozmezí 7000 let	<i>Silikátový zpravodaj</i> 1–2, 2000: 7–10	1,2	1,4,9	25–50
Pavelčík J.	1983	Neolitická hrnčířská pec z Hlinska u Lipníku nad Bečvou	<i>Archeologické rozhledy</i> 35, 4: 361–371	2	2	0–25

## APPENDIX 1. Continued.

Authors	Year	Title	Published in	Research questions	Methods	Quotation of foreign studies
Pažinová N.	2007	Výzdoba pohárikov stupňa Lengyel I zo sídliska v Bučanoch, okres Trnava	In: R. Tichý (Ed.): <i>Otázky neolitu a eneolitu našich zemí</i> . Archeologické studie Univerzity Hradec Králové 1. Pp. 45–54. Univerzita Hradec Králové, Hradec Králové	2	2	0–25
Pelikán J. B.	1961	Rentgenometrie pravěké keramiky	<i>Památky archeologické</i> 52: 117–123	1,2	4	0–25
Pelikán J. B.	1968	Roentgenometric and spectral analysis of Homolka pottery	In: R. W. Ehrich, E. Pleslová-Štiková: <i>Homolka – An Eneolithic Site in Bohemia</i> . Pp. 478. Academia, Praha	1,2	3,4	0–25
Pleiner R.	1961	Experiment v archeologii	<i>Památky archeologické</i> 52: 616–622	2	6	75–100
Pleiner R.	1970	Přírodovědné metody v archeologii	<i>Vešmír</i> 49, 10, 292–295	2	1,2,3,4,5,9	0–25
Pleslová-Štiková E.	1959	Význam kultury nálevkovitých pohárů v Pojizeří	<i>Acta Universitatis Carolinae</i> 3: 39–45	1	1	25–50
Pleslová-Štiková E.	1961	Archeologické zhodnocení provedených rentgenometrických analýz	In: J. B. Pelikán: <i>Rentgenometrie pravěké keramiky. Památky archeologické</i> 52. Pp. 122. Univerzita J. E. Purkyně v Brně, Brno	1,2	4	0–25
Podborský V., Kazdová E., Košťálek P., Weber Z.	1977	<i>Numerický kód moravské malované keramiky</i>		5	2	0–25
Pokorný A.	1969	Význam neolitické lineární keramiky pro poznání neolitických toxikomanii	<i>Sborník přírodovědeckého klubu Západomoravského muzea v Třebíči</i> 7: 33–49	6	2	25–50
Porubský J.	1959	Eneolitická hlinená pec v Zlatých Moravcích	<i>Študijné zvesti AÚ SAV</i> 3: 133–137	2	2	0–25
Prokeš L., Hložek M.	2007	Identification of some adhesives and wood pyrolysis products of archaeological origin by direct inlet mass spectrometry	<i>Chemia Analytica</i> 52: 700–713	2	3	50–75
Prokeš L., Procházková M., Kuča M., Parma D., Fojtík P., Humpola D.	2011	Identifikace tmavých smolných hmot z neolitických nálezů na Moravě	<i>Sborník prací filozofické fakulty brněnské univerzity</i> M 14–15: 113–130	2	3	50–75
Prudká A.	1978	Baalberská pec v Kostelci n. H. (okr. Prostějov)	<i>Přehled výzkumů</i> 1976: 23	2	2	0–25
Rehman F., Robinson V. J., Shennan S. J.	1992	A neutron activation study of Bell Beakers and associated pottery from Czechoslovakia and Hungary	<i>Památky archeologické</i> 83, 2: 197–211	1	3	75–100
Říhovský J.	1957	Nález pece v Otaslavicích u Prostějova	<i>Archeologické rozhledy</i> 9: 416–419	2	2	0–25

## APPENDIX 1. Continued.

Authors	Year	Title	Published in	Research questions	Methods	Quotation of foreign studies
Schenk Z. <i>et al.</i>	2007	Pohřeb kultury s moravskou malovanou keramikou z polohy "Dolní Újezd" na katastru Dluhonic (okr. Přerov) (předběžná zpráva)	<i>Archeologické centrum Olomouc, Ročenka 2006</i> : 38–56	2	1,1	0–25
Sitek J., Hucl V., Březina A.	1980	A Mössbauer study of ancient pottery from Eastern Slovakia	<i>Journal de Physique Colloques</i> 41: 404	2	3,4	75–100
Smrčka V., Erban V., Hložek M., Gregerová M., Dočkalová M.	2008	Reconstruction of mobility: comparison between the analysis of Sr isotopes in a set of Neolithic skeletons from the Vedrovice cemetery, and the petrographical analysis of pottery in graves	<i>Anthropologie</i> 46, 2–3: 233–238	1	1	50–75
Stobierska E., Wyszymirski P., Lesisz A.	1997	Technological and mineralogical analyses of eastern Slovakian Neolithic ceramics	In: J. K. Kozłowski: <i>The early linear pottery culture in eastern Slovakia</i> . Pp. 143–174. Polska Akademia Umiejętności, Kraków	1,2	1,3,4,5	0–25
Stocký A.	1926	<i>Pravěk země České. I. díl. Věk kamenný</i>	Národní muzeum, Praha	2	2	0–25
Šedo O.	1983	Pece z mladší doby kamenné v Lučči a možnosti výkladu jejich funkce v hospodářském životě tehdejší společnosti	In: <i>90 let muzejní práce na Vyškovsku 1893–1993</i> . Pp. 39–47. Brno–Vyškov	2	2	0–25
Šiška S.	1980	<i>Pravěké hrnčiarstvo. Dávnové umenie Slovenska</i>	Tatran, Bratislava	2,3	2,3	0–25
Štelcl J., Malina J.	1975	<i>Základy petroarcheologie</i>	Univerzita J. E. Purkyně v Brně, Brno	1,3,4	1,2,3	50–75
Števula L., Pavúk J., Krištín J., Hovorka D.	2005	Uplatnenie fyzikálne–chemických metód pri štúdiu paleokeramiky	<i>Ve službách archeologie</i> 6: 217–221	5	1,4	50–75
Šujanová O.	1977	Fyzikálno–chemický rozbor povrchovej úpravy amfory podolskej kultúry z Brňloviec	<i>Slovenská archeológia</i> 25, 2: 473–479	2	1,3,6, 9,10	75–100
Thér R.	2004	Experimentální výpaly keramiky v uzavřených vypalovacích zařízeních v období neolit–halštát	<i>Živá archeologie. (Re)konstrukce a experiment v archeologii</i> 5, 2004: 93–121	2,3	6	0–25
Thér R.	2004	Experimental pottery firing in closed firing devices from the Neolithic – Hallstatt period in Central Europe	<i>EuroREA</i> 1, 2004: 35–82	2,3	6	50–75
Thér R.	2008	Príspevek experimentu k identifikaci technologie výpalu keramiky: teplotní profil výpalu	<i>Ve službách archeologie</i> 2, 2008: 129–142	2	6	25–50

## APPENDIX 1. Continued.

Authors	Year	Title	Published in	Research questions	Methods	Quotation of foreign studies
Thér R., Gregor M.	2011	Experimental reconstruction of the pottery firing process of Late Bronze Age pottery from north-eastern Bohemia	In: S. Scarcella (Ed.): <i>Archaeological ceramics: a review of current research</i> . British Archaeological Reports International Series 2193. Pp. 128–142. Archaeopress, Oxford	2,3	1,6	75–100
Thér R., Neumannová K.	2012	Studium technologie úpravy povrchu keramiky kultury zvoncovitých pohárů prostřednictvím experimentu	<i>Živá archeologie</i> 14, 2012: 49–54	2,3	1,2,3,6	50–75
Tichý O.	1983	<i>Pálení keramiky</i>	Státní nakladatelství technické literatury, Praha	2,5	3,5	50–75
Tichý R.	1961	O používání tuhy v mladší době kamenné	<i>Památky archeologické</i> 52: 76–84	1,2	2	0–25
Tichý R., Tintěra L.	2001	Výpal keramiky v jámě (zahloubeném ohništi)	<i>Rekonstrukce a experiment v archeologii</i> 2, 2001: 114–120	2	6	0–25
Tintěra L., Červinková H., Červinka J.	1986	Experimentální ověření výrobních možností mlířovitých hrnčičských pecí	<i>Archaeologica Pragensia</i> 7: 273–292	2	6	0–25
Valentine W. G.	1968	Petrographic analysis of pottery thin sections from Homolka	In: R. W. Ehrlich, E. Pleslová-Štiková: <i>Homolka – An Eneolithic site in Bohemia</i> . Pp. 470–477. Academia, Praha	1,2	1	75–100
Vandiver P., Soferr O., Klíma B., Svoboda J.	1989	The origins of ceramic technology at Dolní Věstonice, Czechoslovakia	<i>Science</i> 246: 1002–1008	1,2,6	1,2,3,5,9,10	75–100
Všianský D., Gregerová M.	2011	Metodologie studia historické i současné keramiky	<i>Keramický zpravodaj</i> 27, 1: 18–25	1,2	1,3,4,6	75–100
Weber Z.	1984	Zajímavý doklad technologie výroby neolitické keramiky z Těšetic–Kyjovic (okr. Znojmo)	<i>Sborník prací filozofické fakulty brněnské univerzity</i> E 29: 232–255	2	4,5	0–25
Weber Z., Šebela L.	1975–1976	Některé fyzikální parametry neolitické keramiky	<i>Sborník prací filozofické fakulty brněnské univerzity</i> E 20–21: 249–255	2	9	50–75

RQ1, provenance; RQ2, technology of production; RQ3, *chaîne opératoire* approach; RQ4, function; RQ5, research methodology; RQ6, cultural and social questions. M1, microscopic observation; M2, macroscopic observation; M3, chemical analyses; M4, X-ray diffraction; M5, thermal analyses; M6, experiment; M7, dating; M8, palaeodermatoglyphic analyses; M9, physical parameters; M10, X-ray photography and CT scan.

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