

REMARKABLE CONTINUUM: PROVODOV – ‘RYSOV’ HILLFORT BETWEEN 650–370 BC¹

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The transition between the late Hallstatt period and the early La Tène period represents a notable phase of the Moravian prehistory. It is associated with the concept of the so-called ‘first Celtic expansion’ as promoted by Miloš Čížmář. The current sources on the 5th c. BC confirm the discontinuity of development in HD3 and LTA; and the expansion concept was recently confirmed by Petra Goláňová. Adding to the topic, Martin Golec and Zuzana Mírová have brought up the yet ignored aspect of central site with the continuity of elites during HD1–D3 at Habrůvka – ‘Býčí skála’. The social system during the late Hallstatt period in Moravia can be defined as largely centralised, which conforms to P. Goláňová’s theory on LTA. The Provodov – ‘Rysov’ hillfort provides ample evidence in the form of finds dating to HD1–LTA and is discussed within the framework of this topic.

Keywords: Moravia, late Hallstatt Period, early La Tène Period, hillfort, metal, glass, amber, ceramic, social system.

INTRODUCTION

The Provodov – ‘Rysov’ hillfort, Zlín distr. is a significant site situated in the hilly part of the Southeast Moravia (Fig. 1). The ever-increasing quantity of finds makes it, inevitably, a supra-regional centre which helps us analyse broader issues regarding the late Hallstatt period and the early La Tène period. The remarkable line-up of items found pertains to four stages, i.e. HC2b–LTA. Our idea on the nature of the hillfort is based on metal detector finds; individual studies focused on various groups of sources have been published earlier, including the description of the site (e.g. Čížmář 2012; Čížmář/Čížmářová 2014; Čížmář *et al.* 2019; Čížmář/Kohoutek/Langová 2014; Langová 2007; Mírová 2019; 2020; Novák 2017; 2020a).

Based on long-term cooperation with some amateur archaeologists we have been able to detect numerous significant items dating to the aforementioned Hallstatt period, especially unusually large amount of eastern type militaria (Kozubová/Golec 2020a; 2020b; Novák 2017; 2020b), of particular significance are two hoards number 1 and 2 which contain bronze, amber and glass jewellery dating to HD1–D2 (Čížmář 2012; Čížmář/Čížmářová 2014; Golec/Fojtík 2020, fig. 68). Items dating to the early La Tène period have been brought to our attention only recently (Mírová 2019; 2020), while there are no known finds attributed to LTB–C. Another

clearly identifiable time period is the late La Tène period – LTC2–D1. In addition to ten hoards from the time period, this site has yielded dozens of not-yet-published finds, which allows us to consider the theory of continuous settlement (Čížmář/Kohoutek/Langová 2014).

The purpose of this article is to point out the aforementioned continuity of HD1–LTA which, considering a broader context, contributes to the explanation of the transition from the Hallstatt period to the early La Tène period. Recently data was published and commented on in relation to Hallstatt hillforts (Golec/Fojtík 2020; Novák 2020a) as well as early La Tène hillforts (Goláňová 2018). The abnormally large quantity (174) of bronze, iron, glass, amber and ceramic items (not including pottery), as well as the context and the degree of luxury, makes the Rysov hillfort one of the most significant sites dating to the aforementioned periods.

CATALOGUE

1. Bronze navicella fibula (Fig. 2: 1; 3: 1) – Šmarjeta type (Novák 2017, pl. 1: 5; 2020a, pl. I: 12).
2. Bronze navicella fibula (Fig. 2: 2; 3: 2) – type with straight bow (Novák 2017, pl. 1: 4; 2020a, pl. I: 4).
3. Bronze navicella fibula (Fig. 3: 3) – type with straight grooving (Novák 2017, pl. 1: 1; 2020a, pl. I: 8).
4. Bronze navicella fibula (Fig. 2: 3; 3: 4) – type with straight grooving (Novák 2017, pl. 1: 2; 2020a, pl. I: 7).

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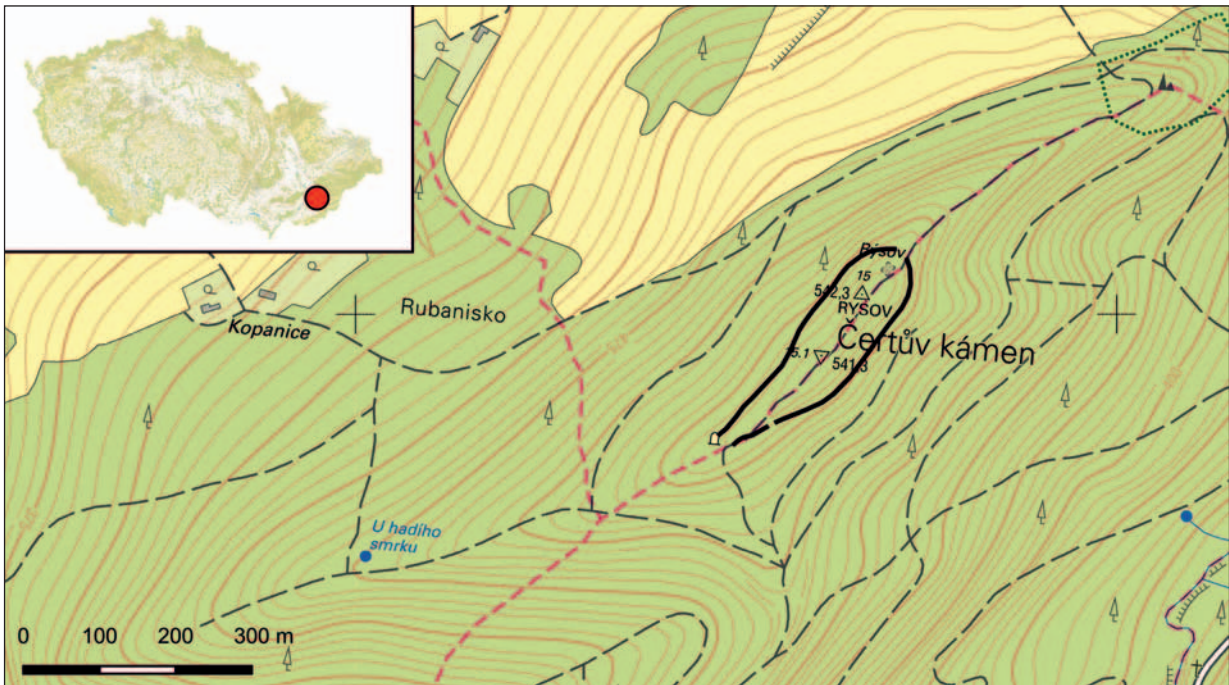


Fig. 1. Provodov – 'Rysov' hillfort, Zlín distr. (source ČÚZK).

5. Bronze navicella fibula (Fig. 2: 5; 3: 5) – Šmarjeta type, with biconical foot (Novák 2017, pl. 1: 3; 2020a, pl. I: 22).
6. Bronze navicella fibula (Fig. 2: 6; 3: 6) – Wicina type, with biconical foot (Novák 2020a, pl. I: 26).
7. Bronze fibula with decorated foot (Fig. 2: 7; 3: 7) – spring is missing (Novák 2017, pl. 1: 6; 2020a, pl. I: 27).
8. Bronze bracelet/armlet (Fig. 2: 8; 3: 8) – ribbed (Novák 2017, pl. 1: 7).
- 9.–12. 4 bronze bracelets/armlets (Fig. 2: 9; 3: 9–12) – hoard no. 2; ribbed, Hallstatt variant (Čižmář/Čižmářová 2014, fig. 9: 2–5).
- 13.–16. 4 bronze bracelets/armlets (Fig. 2: 13; 3: 13–16) – hoard no. 2; spiral-shaped, ending with small heads (Čižmář/Čižmářová 2014, fig. 9: 6–9).
- 17.–18. 2 bronze bracelets/armlets (Fig. 2: 17; 3: 17, 18) – hoard no. 1; with simple ends and grooving (Čižmář 2012, fig. 1: 8, 9).
19. Bronze pendant with 2 waterfowl and triangular pendant (Fig. 2: 19; 3: 19) – composed from 4 parts, on the bronze ring are 3 pendants, 2 almost identical in the form of waterfowls, head of the one is missing, both ending with rings, 3rd is triangular with ring, undecorated. D.: ring diam. 1.6 cm, cross-section diam. 0.3–0.4 cm, l. of the 1st pendant 3.9 mm, hanging hole diam. 0.5 cm, l. of the 2nd pendant 2.7 cm, hanging hole diam. 0.5 cm, l. of the flat triangular pendant 3.3 cm, hanging hole diam. 0.5–0.6 cm. Deposited: Muzeum jihovýchodní Moravy ve Zlíně, Acq. no. 53/21. Unpublished.
20. Bronze pendant (Fig. 2: 20; 3: 20) – hoard no. 1; Travník type (Čižmář 2012, fig. 1: 7).
- 21.–26. 6 bronze pendants (Fig. 2: 21; 3: 21–26) – hoard no. 1; circular with eyes in the sides (Čižmář 2012, fig. 1: 1–6).
27. Iron side ring from horse bit with a semi-spherical tip of a clamp (Fig. 2: 27; 3: 27) – composed from ring and clamp with seal-shaped ending (Čižmář et al. 2019, fig. 3: 4).
28. Iron two-part bit with a ball on a bit (Fig. 2: 28; 3: 29) – Beine type (Mírová 2019, fig. 47: 9; pl. 60: 10; 2020, pl. 7: 5).
29. Iron one-piece bit with rosette-winding cheek-pieces (Fig. 2: 29; 3: 29) – Provodov type (Čižmář/Langová/Kohoutek 2014, fig. 8: 4; Mírová 2019, fig. 47: 11; pl. 61: 1; 2020, pl. 8: 1).
30. Iron axe (Fig. 2: 30; 3: 30) – type with closed quadratical socket of the rectangular cross-section (Novák 2017, pl. 4: 7).
31. Iron axe (Fig. 3: 31) – type with closed quadratical socket of the rectangular cross-section. D.: l. 12.7 cm, w. of the edge 5.5 cm, socket cross-section 3.9 × 3.4 cm. Deposited: Muzeum jihovýchodní Moravy ve Zlíně, Acq. no. 261/2018. Unpublished.
32. Iron axe (Fig. 3: 32) – type with closed quadratical socket of the rectangular cross-section (Novák 2017, pl. 4: 9).
33. Iron sickle (Fig. 2: 33; 3: 33) – with thorn, type I after E. Studeníková (Novák 2017, pl. 4: 6).
34. Iron sickle (Fig. 2: 34; 3: 34) – with a stem and side protrusion, type V after E. Studeníková (Novák 2017, pl. 4: 8).
- 35.–111. 77 bronze double-edged, trilateral and triple-edged arrowheads (Fig. 2: 35; 3: 35–111) – with outer socket of the older type (Bartík et al. 2017, fig. 4: 129–131; Čižmář et al. 2019, fig. 3: 9–11; Klápa 2017, fig. 7: 24–26; Novák 2017, pl. 2: 3; 2020a, pl. II: P1–P49; 2020b, pl. 1: 2).
- 112.–131. 20 massive glass beads (Fig. 2: 112–131; 3: 112–131) – hoard no. 2; blue, green, brown and grey colour (Čižmář/Čižmářová 2014, fig. 10: 23–42).
- 132.–134. 3 small glass beads (Fig. 2: 132–134; 3: 132–134) – hoard no. 2, colour unknown (Čižmář/Čižmářová 2014, fig. 10: 17–19).
- 135.–140. 6 subtle glass beads (Fig. 2: 135–140; 3: 135–140) – hoard no. 2; blue colour (Čižmář/Čižmářová 2014, fig. 10: 11–16).



Fig. 2. Selection of finds HD-LTA from the Provodov - 'Rysov' hillfort (according to Čižmář 2012; Čižmář/Čižmářová 2014; Čižmář et al. 2019; Čižmář/Langová/Kohoutek 2014; Mírová 2019; Novák 2017; 2020; 19, 30, 174 - drawn by A. Krechlerová). Scale: a - 29, 30, 33, 34; b - other.

it is the Hallstatt variant according to H. Parzinger with the focus point in HD1b–D2a (Parzinger/Nekvasil/Barth 1995, pl. 73–75). An item with wide ribs/rolls can be older (Fig. 2: 8; 3: 8) with focus in HD1a. Ribbed bracelets/armlets in various versions were found mostly in Moravian hoards (cf. Golec/Fojtík 2020, 121,122). Hoard number 2 also included four spiral-shaped bronze bracelets/armlets closely related to the Býčí skála variant, with heads and, often, grooving (Fig. 2: 13; 3: 13–16); they are dated identically to focus in HD1b–D2a (Golec/Fojtík 2020, 121; Parzinger/Nekvasil/Barth 1995, pl. 15, 16). Hoard number 1 (Čižmář 2012) contained two bronze bracelets/armlets with simple ends and grooving (Fig. 2: 17; 3: 17, 18). Being younger in terms of development, they belong to HD2. They have analogies in Habrůvka – 'Býčí skála' (Golec/Fojtík 2020, 121, 125; Parzinger/Nekvasil/Barth 1995, pl. 11: 89–96).

Bronze pendants – combined three-part pendant, one triangle-shaped and two water bird shaped, represents a unique find in Moravia (Fig. 2: 19; 3: 19); its dating is consistent with the broader period of HD1–D3. Only a triangle-shaped pendant with a ring has analogies in Moravia; we know of decorated or non-decorated versions, with a hole or ring. Several pieces with a ring were found in Habrůvka – 'Býčí skála'; one featured zigzag shaped decoration (Parzinger/Nekvasil/Barth 1995, pl. 20: 220–222, 225). The largest set of 55 pieces with holes or rings comes from a compound belt of a noblewoman from the hoard found at Bohdalice-Pavlovice – 'Ve Žlebách' which dates to HD1 (Čižmář/Čižmářová 2014, fig. 5: 26–33; 6: 1–43). Similarly, HD1 is identified as the timeframe of a drinking horn with two pendants with rings from Popovice H1 (Golec/Fojtík 2020, fig. 68). The same period, HD1b, is the origin of two pieces with holes from the hoard found at Roštín – 'Vlčák' (Golec/Kos 2020, fig. 2: 11–14). Analogies with water birds with stand can be found in Italy, on Etruscan ritual carts with wash basins. We know them from the end of the 7th c. BC from Veii and Vetulonia, or from the turn of the 7th and 6th c. BC from a cart with a bronze vessel from Italy (unknown site) and a ritual cart in the shape of two horned cows from Salerno where water birds feature other pendants (Woytowitsch 1978, 54–58, 64, pl. 22: 121, 124, 126; 27: 139). Six round-shaped bronze pendants with eyelets on sides (Fig. 2: 21; 3: 21–26) were found in hoard no. 1; their dating (as HD2) is based on bracelets/armlets with simple ends and channelling. Their analogies include one piece with inner cross e.g. from the hoard from Roštín – 'Vlčák' dating to HD1b (Golec/

Kos 2020, fig. 2: 8); at Habrůvka – 'Býčí skála' from HD1b–D3 (Parzinger/Nekvasil/Barth 1995, pl. 20: 213–215), or in the form of nine pieces from a hoard formerly listed as Uherské Hradiště dating to HD1–D2 (Čižmář 2012, fig. 2: 4–7, 9–13; Golec/Fojtík 2020, fig. 68). The Trávník-type pendant (Fig. 2: 20; 3: 20) has analogies in Moravia in the form of two pieces from the hoard formerly listed as Uherské Hradiště (Čižmář 2012, fig. 2: 1, 2).

Iron horse harness – the harness is represented by three pieces of bits and its parts. The oldest find attributed to HC2b–D1a is a side ring from a bit with a clamp with a semi-spherical tip (Fig. 2: 27; 3: 27). Similar clamps can be found on bits dating to HC2 (Brno-Holásky H2 – 'U Tuřan', Mokrý-Horákov – 'Hlásnice'; for more details see Čižmář et al. 2019; Mírová 2019, 118–121), artefacts with lentil-shaped tip were found at Šmarjeta and Vače in Slovenia (Werner 1988, pl. 62: 372; 63: 383) dating roughly to HC2–D1. As for the later period of LTA, we know of two types of bit from Provodov – 'Rysov'. The first one is a two-part iron bit with a ball on the bit (Fig. 2: 28; 3: 28) which represents the Beine type (M BB10 according to Mírová 2019, MST 16c according to Trachsel 2004). It dates to the final stage of the LTA phase; it was found at another LTA hillfort of Lukov – 'Ostroh' and is common in Bohemia and France (Mírová 2019, 130; Trachsel 2004, 491). The second one-piece bit with rosette-winding cheek-pieces and very short bit (7.8 cm; Fig. 2: 29; 3: 29) which represents the eponymous Provodov type (M BB11 according to Mírová 2019, 130), which based on the length of the bit and decorative U-shaped cheek pieces suggest LTA; similar analogies can be found in the form of the Sedlec type (MST 16c according to Trachsel 2004, 491), a rare type from the same time period found in Bohemia and France (Mírová 2019, 130).

Iron axes – axes with closed quadratic bushing appear in Moravia during the HD phase; their further development can be noticed during the La Tène period as well. There are three known pieces from Provodov – 'Rysov' (Fig. 2: 30; 3: 30–32).² None of them has a widened blade which only became typical during the early La Tène period (Fröhlich/Michálek/Jiřík 2011, 142). Based on this fact, it can be assumed that all of them belong to the Hallstatt period's HD phase (Novák 2017, 208, 209). The oldest evidence of this axe in Moravia comes from a hoard of women's jewellery at Bánov – 'Skalky' whose dating is based on snake-shaped fibulae, type IIIa4, according to Tecco Hvala, i.e. HD1b (Golec/Bartík/Chrástek 2021). Hallstatt artefacts dating roughly to HD1b–D3 come from Habrůvka – 'Býčí skála'

² More finds of this type are known from Provodov – 'Rysov', but they are not currently available for documentation.

(Parzinger/Nekvasil/Barth 1995, pl. 29: 318; 30: 319–322). Dating to LTA, there are two pieces which were found in hoard 1/1987 at the Ježkovice – ‘Černov’ hillfort along with other items typical for LTA (Čižmář 1993, fig. 254: 1, 7, 8); the third item is unpublished. The correct dating is further confirmed by other pieces with bushings in not-yet-published hoards from this site. Known analogies include western Slovakia, e.g. early La Tène hillfort at Horné Orešany (Pieta 2008, fig. 1: 2) or a hoard dating to the late Hallstatt period and the early La Tène period at Udiča (Pieta 2008, 147, fig. 65: 1, 5, 6).

Iron sickles – according to M. Novák both are type I with straight spike (Fig. 2: 33; 3: 33) and type V with a stem and protrusion on the side (Fig. 2: 34; 3: 34) according to E. Studeníková (Novák 2017, 209, 210). We establish the dating to be the longer period of HD1–D3. Two iron sickles, one larger fragment and a second one with a straight spike from Habrůvka – ‘Býčí skála’ (Parzinger/Nekvasil/Barth 1995, pl. 45: 403, 404) belong to HD1b–D3. Two iron sickles from the Křenovice – ‘Hradisko’ and its vicinity at ‘Vinice’ date to HC2–D3 (Tichá Bambasová 2020, pl. 27: 1, 2). Another iron sickle with straight spike found at Slavkov u Brna H4 – ‘Rauscher’ belongs to HC2 (Dobisíková et al. 2010, fig. 23: 12). A second Hallstatt sickle with vertical spike from a grave (with no exact dating) was found at Moravičany H323 – ‘Dílečky’ (Nekvasil 1982, pl. 101: 3).

Bronze arrowheads of the eastern type – eastern-type militaria in Moravia are represented mostly by bronze arrowheads (Bartík et al. 2017; Klápa 2017). The largest set containing 77 pieces was found at Provodov – ‘Rysov’ (Novák 2017; 2020a; 2020b). Their dating was subject of recent recurring debate. Bronze double-edged, trilateral and triple-edged arrowheads with outer socket (Fig. 2: 35; 3: 35–111) belong, in terms of origin, to the fourth group according to A. Kozubová a M. Golec; they belong to the Ciurbrud group and the West-Podolian group, and chronologically, to HD1b (with links to discussion cf. Kozubová/Golec 2020a, 355, fig. 2: 1–12; 2020b; Golec/Fojtík 2020, 215, 216).

Glass beads – dating to the Hallstatt period were summarised quite recently (Kršová 2017) and updated to include chronology (Golec/Fojtík 2020, 135–137). Hoard number 2 contained twenty large (Fig. 2: 112–131; 3: 112–131) blue, green, brown and grey spherical glass beads with flat poles, three small blue beads (Fig. 2: 132–134; 3: 132–134) and six small glass beads (Fig. 2: 135–140; 3: 135–140) of unknown colour (Čižmář/Čižmářová 2014, 49, 50, fig. 10: 11–19, 23–42). The set of larger beads has the best analogies at Habrůvka – ‘Býčí skála’ HD1b–D3 (Haevernick 1995; Parzinger/Nekvasil/Barth 1995, pl. 77; 78; 81–84; Golec/Mírová 2020). The small beads too

have analogies at the same site, but also in the form of graves of noblewomen of the Horákov group, with compound belts dating to HD1, as well as other graves and sometimes even hoards (as summarised in Golec/Fojtík 2020, 125–130).

Amber beads – amber finds dating to the Hallstatt period in Moravia have been summarised (Chytráček et al. 2017) and updated (Golec/Fojtík 2020, 137–139) quite recently. Hoard number 2 contained 32 amber beads (Fig. 2: 141–173; 3: 141–173) – oval- or disc-shaped, as lentil-shaped, along with one oblong ring with a rib around the perimeter (Čižmář/Čižmářová 2014, 49, 50, fig. 9: 10–29; 10: 1–10, 20–22). Amber artefacts have been found in graves and hoards alike; we even have evidence of workshops focused on the processing of amber. Since HD1 we are seeing significant increase in the amounts of amber (Golec/Fojtík 2020, fig. 46).

Ceramic sculpture – part of ceramic sculpture in the shape of a boot with a raised tip and hole (Fig. 2: 174; 3: 174) was described by J. Langová (2001) who, on the other hand, focused on the general description of the depiction of footwear from the Bronze Age to the La Tène period. According to her the fragment of the sculpture that was probably 20 to 25 cm tall dates to the late Hallstatt period (Langová 2007; 2012). As for the depiction of footwear with raised tip, we know of various analogies from the early La Tène period – e.g. on boot-shaped fibulae – *Schuhfibeln* – from Dürrnberg bei Hallein or Kleiner Knetzberg (see Binding 1993, pl. 12: 1–8); or from the Moravian site Určice – ‘Hájové’ (Goláňová 2018, fig. 70: 14), or from a fibula depicting of a man wearing shoes with raised tips, with holes in the tips for amber intarsia from the Manětín–Hrádek site (see Binding 1993, pl. 10: 2). Footwear is also depicted on pendants (see Schönfelder 1999) or vessels – e.g. vessel of Etruscan origin from Jíkev in Bohemia (Danielisová et al. 2018, fig. 28). Conversely, the depiction of footwear with raised tip is existing very rarely in the Hallstatt period (*situlae* art), which is why authors assume that the most probable dating of the fragment would suggest LTA. The round-shaped bed on the item may suggest luxury finish (elite?).

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

A key source of information on the HD–LTA society in Moravia is the study of hillforts or hilltop sites. The summary of Hallstatt sites was made by M. Čižmář (2004) while the most recent data on chronology within HC2–D3 was published by M. Novák (2020a). Based on his conclusion, the dating of hillforts is much more variable

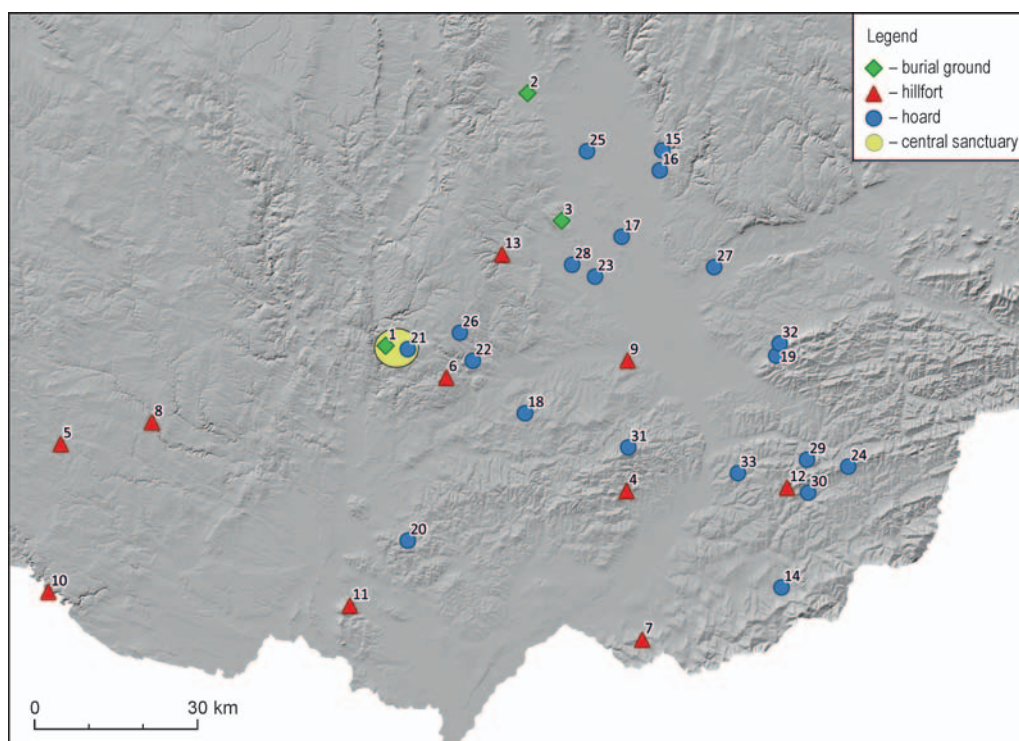


Fig. 4. Map of selected burial grounds, hillforts (hilltop sites) and hoards in HD-LTA in Moravia (list according to Fig. 5).

compared to what was stated earlier. M. Novák does not discuss the social role of these hillforts, even though this issue is very important. As for the Hallstatt period, we cannot understand these hillforts to be social centres, due to, among other things, the lack of material evidence of elites (on methodology see Z. Mírová and M. Golec in *Golec/Fojtík 2020*, 194–198; *Mírová/Golec 2018*, fig. 18). The concept as a result of the state of research is still debatable. Central sites, such as Závist and Vladař from HD2-LTA, are so far unknown in Moravia. And based on the available data, the culmination of the popularity of hillforts is associated with phases HD1–D2, as very few sites are attributed to HD3. They include the aforementioned Provodov – ‘Rysov’ (Fig. 4; 5; *Novák 2017*, 196, 197, pl. 1: 6), or Křenovice – ‘Hradisko’ (Fig. 4; 5; *Tichá Bambasová 2020*, fig. 36; 37). We assume that the number of hillforts was reduced in HD3 and the overall situation changed compared with HD1–D2. The resulting situation of this network comprising six sites in LTA can be found in the list prepared by P. Goláňová – Buchlovice – ‘Modla’, Ježkovice – ‘Černov’, Kramolín – ‘Hradisko’, Lukov – ‘Ostroh’, Pavlov – ‘Děvín/Perná – ‘Kotel’ and Stínava – ‘Ježův hrad’ (Fig. 4; 5; *Goláňová 2018*, fig. 23). The links to previous Hallstatt settlements remain open. Some of them (cf. *Goláňová 2018*, 53–56) have yielded Hallstatt finds dating to HD (cf. *Novák 2020a*), namely

Ježkovice – ‘Černov’, Buchlovice – ‘Modla’ (both not published) or Pavlov – ‘Děvín/Perná – ‘Kotel’ (recently in *Holubová/Navrátil 2020*). P. Goláňová identifies these LTA sites as a regular network and asks whether they might have played a role similar to that of the central hillforts of Závist and Vladař in Bohemia (*Goláňová 2018*, 62).

With new finds dating to HD and LTA coming, it is evident that both periods must be studied concurrently and the respected data must be compared. As shown in Fig. 5, the status of Provodov – ‘Rysov’ is exceptional, hence significant. The site represents a remarkable continuum spanning 250 to 300 years as represented by finds starting possibly in HC2, and then in HD1–D3 and LTA. What is yet to be answered is the question of the function of the site, especially during the LTA phase. That being said, the eastern type militaria dating mostly to HD1b suggest that, at least during this time period, that the site served as a refuge, i.e. hillfort under siege by an external attacker. It is important to note that the site remained in use and the attack did not prove fatal for the occupants.

The Provodov – ‘Rysov’ with its 174 bronze, iron, glass, amber and ceramic artefacts represent a key source of information for the evaluation of the period between HC2b–LTA. Other sources include hoards of the same dating, of which we know twenty. They were mostly created between

	Site	HC2	HD1	HD2	HD3	LTA	
Burial g.	2. Moravičany – 'Dílečky'						
	3. Slatinky – 'Nivky'						
	1. Habrůvka – 'Býčí skála'						
Hillfort	9. Křenovice – 'Hradisko'						
	12. Provodov – 'Rysov'						
	7. Kněždub – 'Šumárník'						
	5. Jaroměřice nad Rokytinou – 'Hradisko'						
	6. Ježkovice – 'Černov'						
	11. Pavlov – 'Devín'/Perná – 'Kotel'						
	4. Buchlovice – 'Modla'						
	8. Kramolín – 'Hradisko'						
	10. Lukov – 'Ostrov'						
	13. Stínava – 'Ježův hrad'						
	Hoard	15. Bělkovice-Laštany – '-' (1)					
		18. Bohdalice-Pavlovice – 'Ve Zlebcách'					
		19. Brusné – 'Křídlo'					
27. Prosenice							
26. Podomí – 'Zajbot'							
31. Roštín – 'Vlčák'							
20. Diváky – 'Burberk'							
23. Kralice na Hané – 'Kralický háj'							
32. Slavkov pod Hostýnem – 'Homole'							
25. Náklo – 'Pod Dědinou'							
34. former Uherské Hradiště							
14. Bánov – 'Skalky'							
16. Bělkovice-Laštany – '-' (2)							
24. Loučka – 'Doubrava'							
28. Prostějov-Čechůvky – Kopaniny'							
30. Provodov – 'Rysov' 2							
33. Šarovy – 'Hluboček'							
21. Habrůvka – 'Býčí skála'							
29. Provodov – 'Rysov' 1"							
17. Blatec – 'Kocanda'							
22. Ježkovice – 'Černov' 1–2							

Fig. 5. Chronology of selected sites from HD–LTA in Moravia. 1 – central sanctuary with burial ground and hoards; 2, 3 – burial ground; 4–13 – hillforts/hilltop sites; 14–33 – hoards (according to *Dohnal 2003; Goláňová 2018; Golec/Fojtík 2020; Golec/Kos 2020; Golec/Mírová 2020; Holubová/Navrátil 2020; Kalábek 2020; Martínek 2019; Novák 2020; Tichá Bambasová 2020*). Added by the authors.

HD1–D2, while only a handful of them is attributed to HD3 (Fig. 5). They contain numerous chronologically sensitive items, some of which belonged to elites, while other artefacts come from hillforts such as hoard 1 and 2 at Provodov – 'Rysov'. Exceptional status in Moravia is granted to the central sanctuary at Habrůvka – 'Býčí skála' dating to HD1b–D3 (Fig. 5), whose chronology (*Parzinger/Nekvasil/Barth 1995, fig. 1*) is now based on division of six wagons

(BS1 – HD1b–D2a; BS2 – HD2b; BS3 – HD3; *Golec/Mírová 2020; Mírová 2019, 88–96, fig. 26–33*). This would suggest a centralised social system; the rise of the sanctuary coincides with the attack on Provodov – 'Rysov' during HD1b (around 575 BC). In this system, the (centralised?) regular network of hillforts identified by P. Goláňová (as being in the final stage of existence in LTA), now with Provodov – 'Rysov' included, played a key role.

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