

Koblov and Petřkovice, Ostrava-City distr., Moravian-Silesian Region

Prehistoric and medieval settlement remains

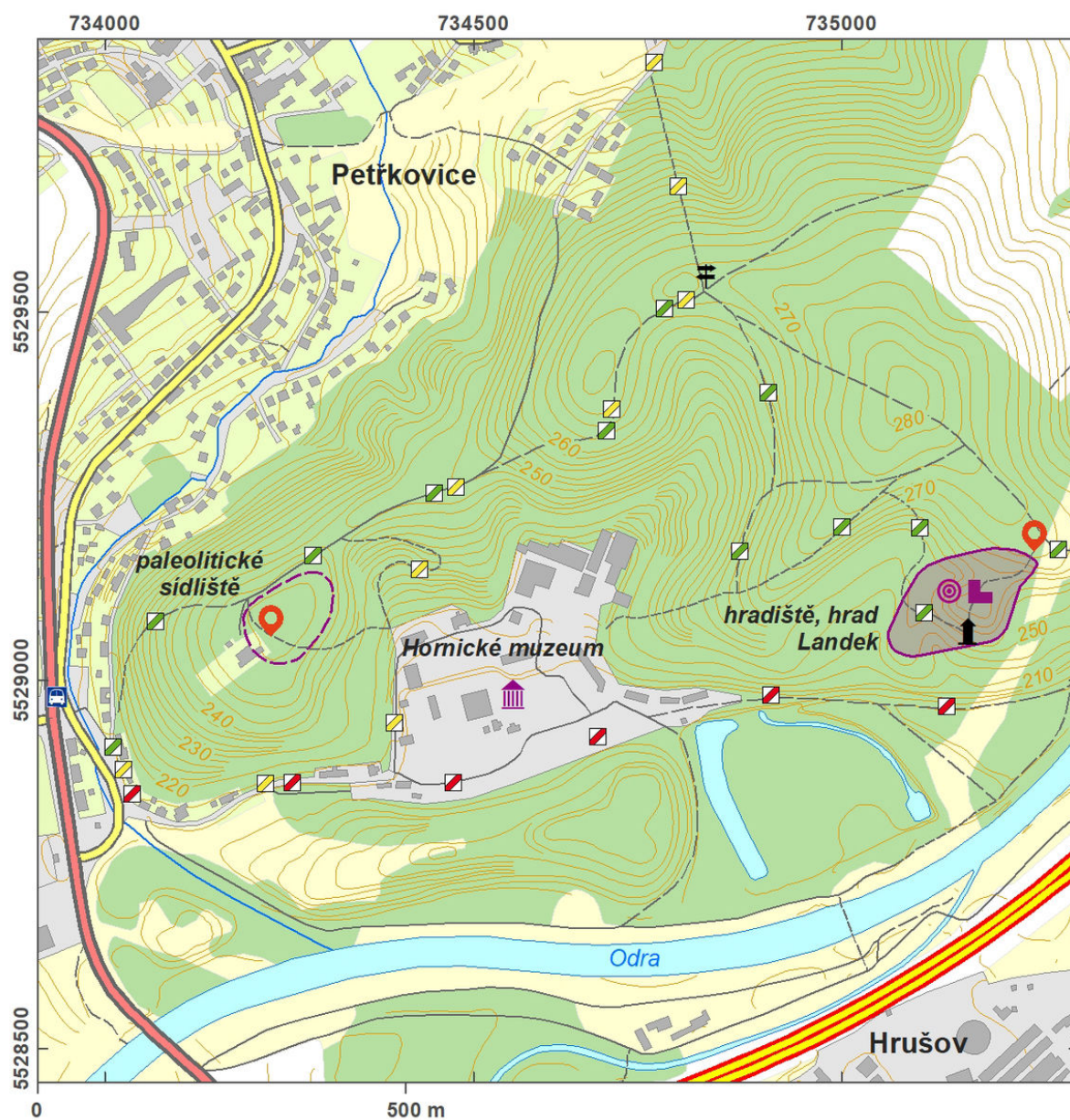
(23000–21000 years ago, 700–400 BC, 8th–15th cent.)



The site is important through its position, which enabled to control the Amber Road. The south-west part of the mound was settled already by Palaeolithic hunters and has yielded the hitherto oldest evidence of the use of black coal. The site was discovered in 1923, and excavations were undertaken irregularly until the 1990s. Among the finds are a number of fire places, stone tools, remains of animal bones (e.g. of a horse, reindeer and mammoth), but mainly a female figurine, called the Venus of Petřkovice. The ridge of the eastern part of the site belonged to an early medieval hillfort from the 8th century and after the 2nd half of the 13th century a medieval manor; the castle disappeared in the 2nd half of the 15th century. This part of the area was excavated beginning 1924, and repeatedly until 1998. The inner hillfort area of 0.6 ha was encircled by a defence line consisting of two ditches and earthworks that were reused in the construction of the castle. Apart from a small relic of a wall from the upper ward, no other features have been preserved to date.

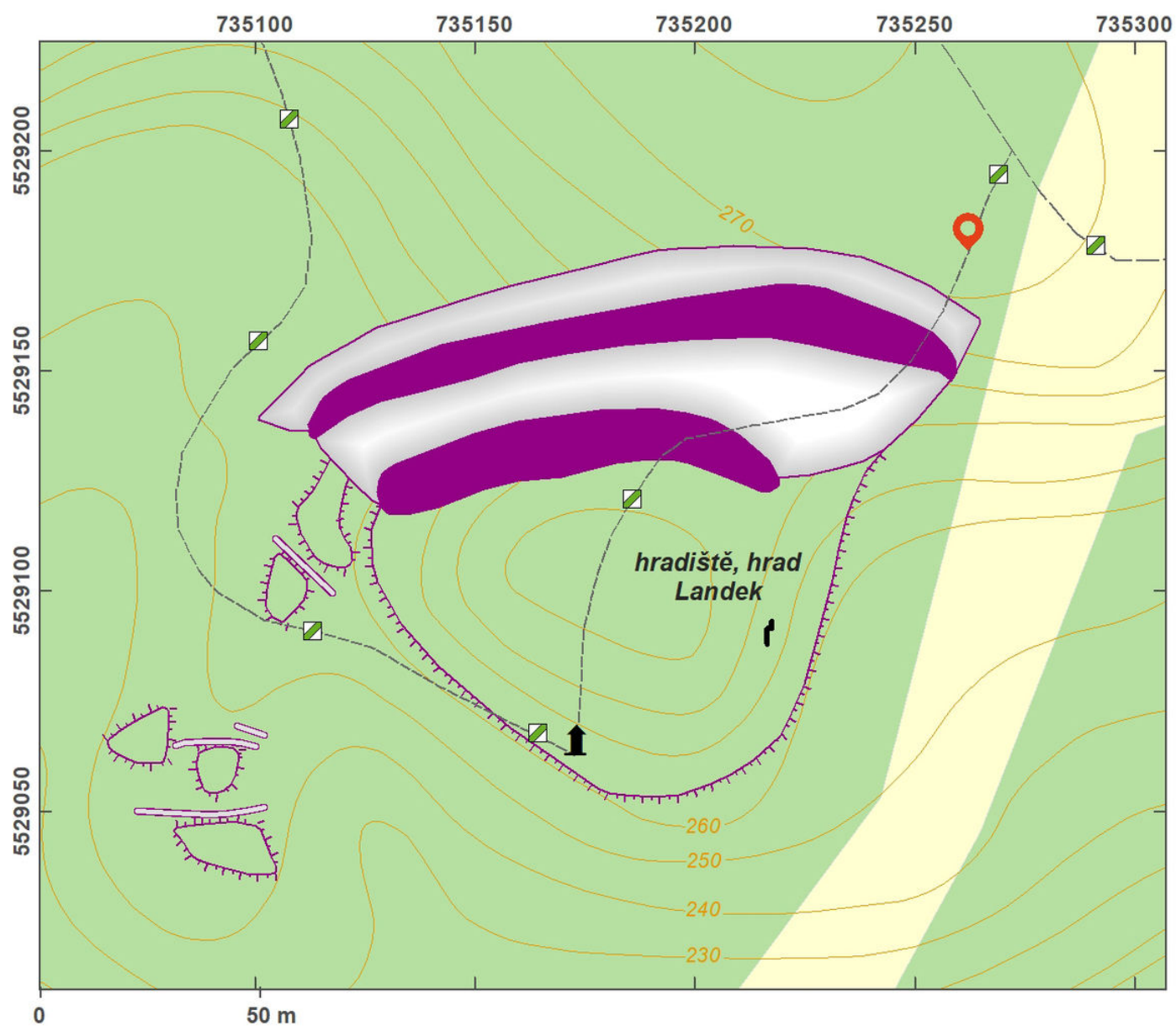
References: Klíma 1954–1955; Kouřil 1994, 2003; Svoboda 1999, 2003; Bakala 2003; Janák 2003; Moravec – Zezula 2013a, 2013b.

Navigation point: N 49°52'05.30", E 18°15'35.11".



Access map.

After Tomášek et al. 2015.



Site plan.

After Tomášek et al. 2015.



Aerial view of the eastern part of the mound.

Photo M. Zezula.