

# Věteřov, Hodonín District, South Moravian Region

**Bronze Age hilltop settlement; Na Valech medieval fortification**

(2300–1500 BC; 14th–15th cent. AD)



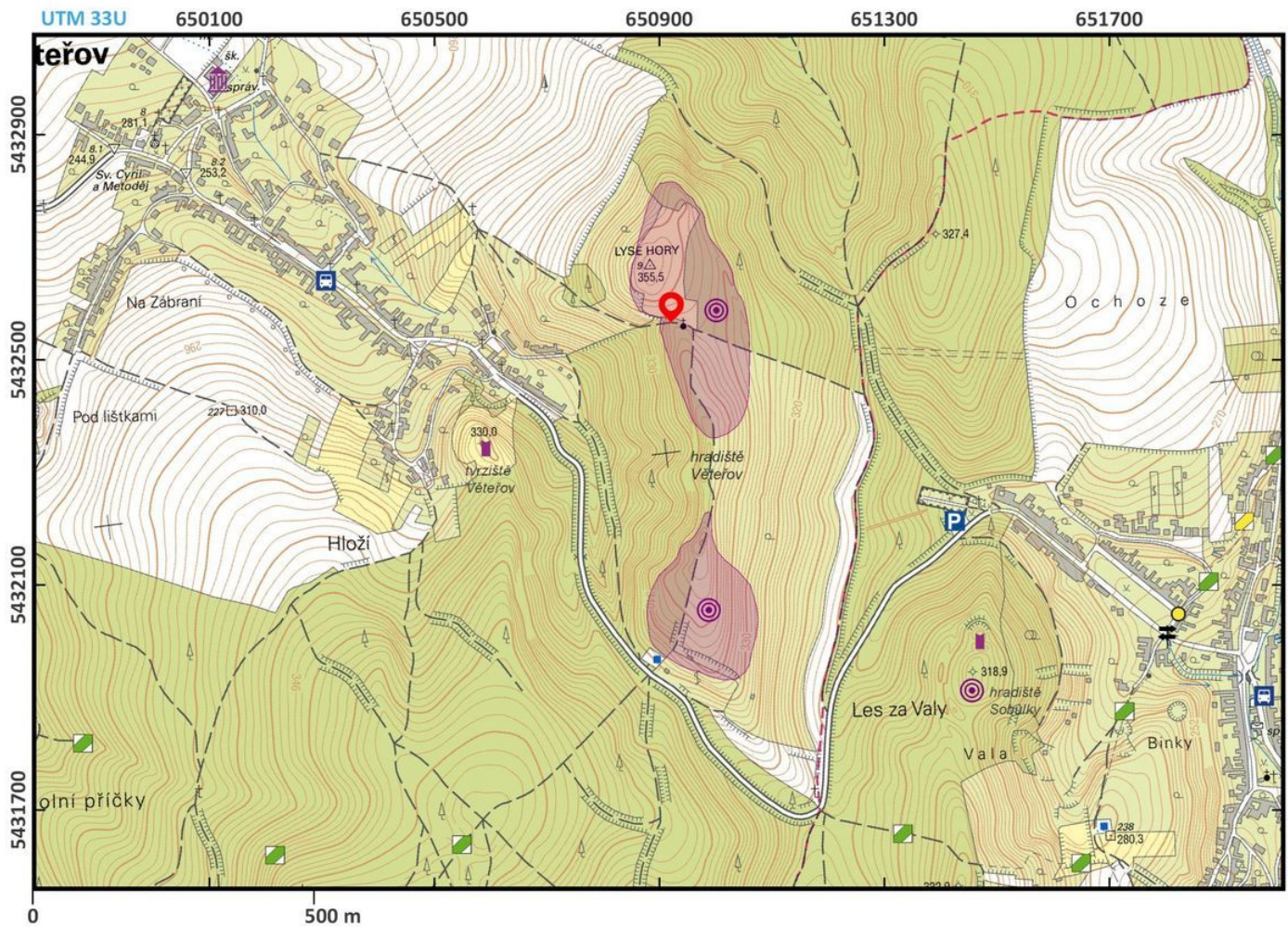
This fortified settlement and later medieval fortification is situated in the cadastral area of Věteřov and gave the Bronze-Age Věteřov culture its name. The prehistoric hilltop settlement spreads over the summits of the Lysá (Věteřov 1) and Nové (Věteřov 2) Mountains. The site of Věteřov 1 is fortified with earthwork and a ditch and shows a generally round ground plan with a diameter of 100 m. Surface surveys carried out by archaeologists in the 1980s and 1990s yielded artefacts of the Early-Bronze-Age Únětice culture. Věteřov 2 is situated south of Věteřov 1, on an oblong-shaped north-south-oriented ridge. The northern part, in Rovinky field, shows a triangular layout. The fortified area continues to the south and the total extent can be estimated at 16 ha. Unfortunately, the fortification, consisting of a rampart with a ditch, has been severely damaged by agricultural activities. A large number of finds discovered on the summit and the east slope of the Nové Mountains allowed for dating to the Early Bronze Age (Věteřov culture). The strategic position of the site with a good view served as a refuge for people with a material culture that is a reminder of the highly developed civilizations in the eastern Mediterranean.

The medieval fortification of Věteřov is situated above the modern municipality to its south-east. The central part had a rhomboid shape with a side length of 30 and 40 m. Numerous finds of burnt daub suggest wooden buildings. The fortification was protected by a ditch and a rampart, the remains of which can still be seen in the north-east. A small bailey was situated in the south-east. The fortification must have already existed in the mid-14th century but was deserted during the Hussite wars in the first half of the 15th century.

**References:** Čižmář 2004; Hosák – Zemek a kol. 1981; Plaček 2007; Stuchlíková – Macháček 1990.

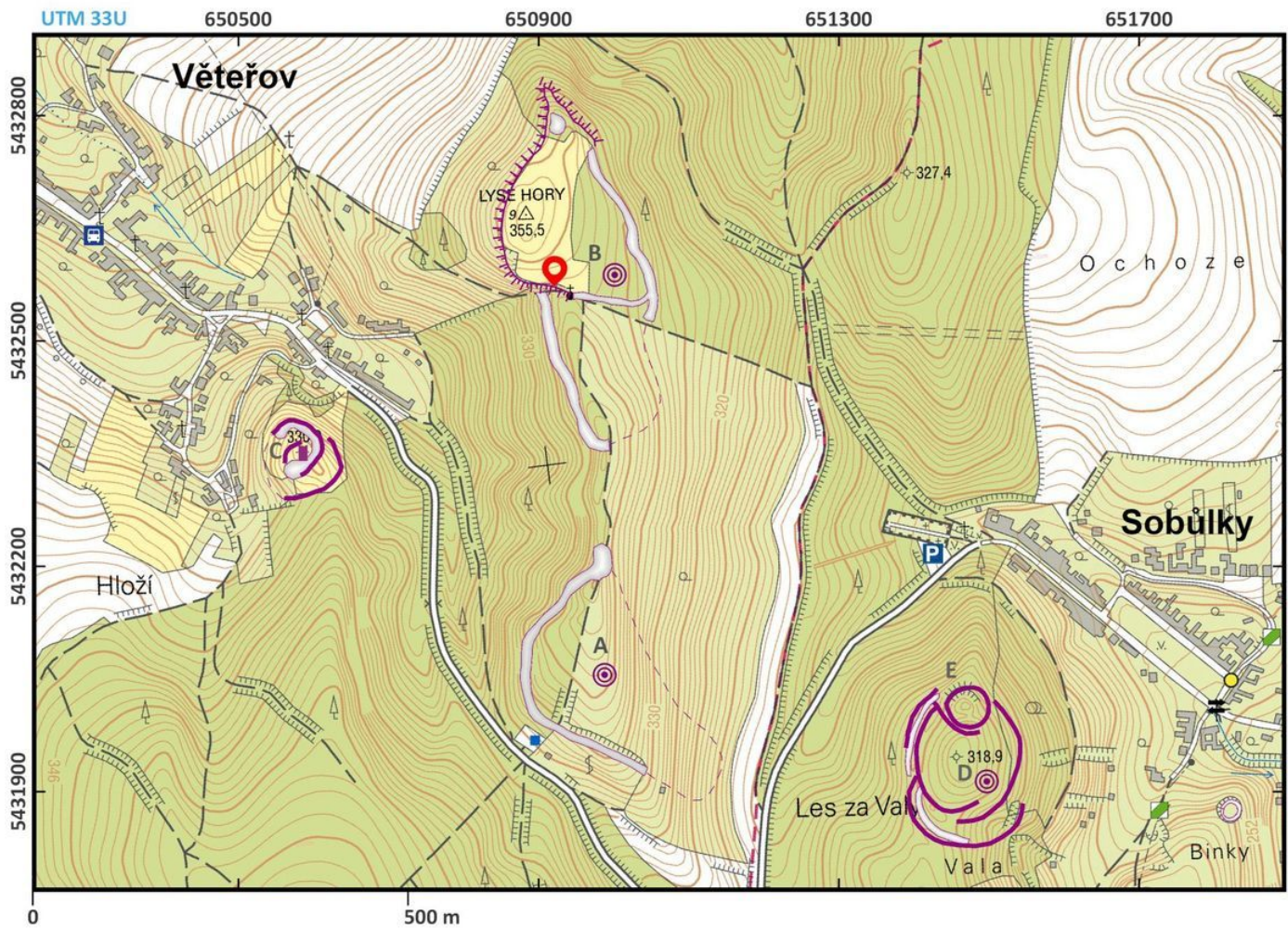
**Navigation point:** N 49°1'39.513", E 17°3'52.444" (acropolis, north part of the fortification on Lysá Mountain).

**Map notes:** A – Věteřov 1 hillfort; B – Věteřov 2 hillfort; C – medieval Věteřov fortification.



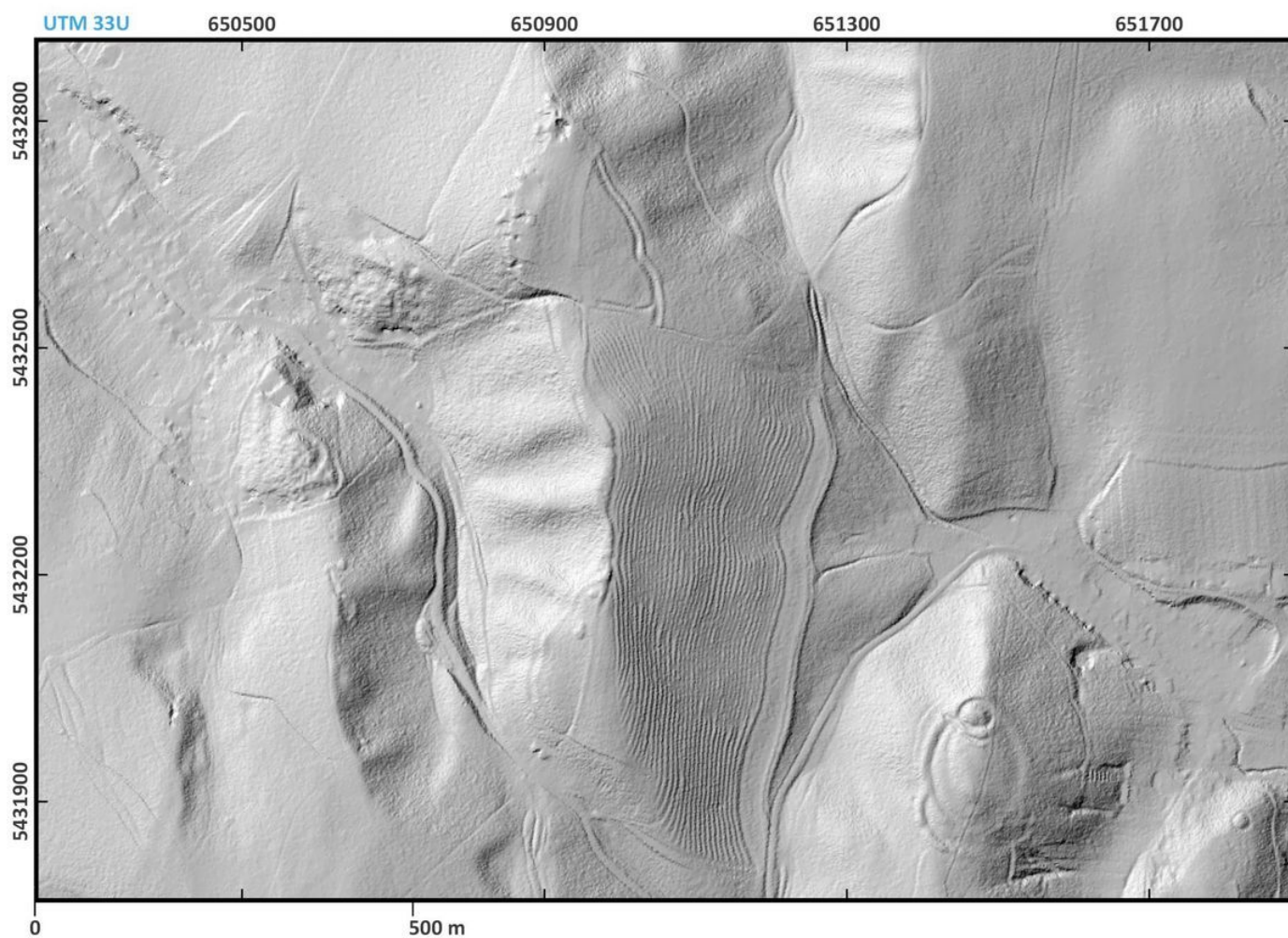
Access map.

Edited by A. Gašpar, 2020.



Site plan with the position of surrounding monuments.

Edited by A. Gašpar, 2020.



Digital relief model of the site including the surrounding monuments.

Edited by A. Gašpar, 2020.



View of the Věteřov acropolis from St Josef Chapel.

Photo B. Tesařová, 2021.



The remains of the Věteřov fortification – rampart with a ditch. East part of the site.

Photo B. Tesařová, 2021.



View of the Věteřov rampart with a ditch.

Photo B. Tesařová, 2021.



The remains of the Věteřov fortification through which the forest trail runs today.

Photo B. Tesařová, 2021.



View of the remains of the modern mines used up to the 19th century for mining low-quality iron ores – limonite and hematite. The northern slopes of the Věteřov Bronze Age hilltop settlement.

Photo B. Tesařová, 2021.



Na Valech site – the overall view of the remains of the medieval fortification with ditches from the north-east.

Photo B. Tesařová, 2021.



Na Valech site – a viewpoint from the medieval site towards present-day Věteřov village.

Photo B. Tesařová, 2021.



Na Valech site – remains of the medieval fortification; the acropolis of the Bronze Age hilltop settlement (Lysá hora site) is in the background. View from the south-west.

Photo B. Tesařová, 2021.





Na Valech site – view of the southern part of the fortification remains.

Photo B. Tesařová, 2021.



Na Valech site – view of present-day Věteřov village from the highest point of the medieval fortification.

Photo B. Tesařová, 2021.