

Vysoké Pole, Zlín dist., Zlín Region

Prehistoric and early medieval hillfort Klášťov

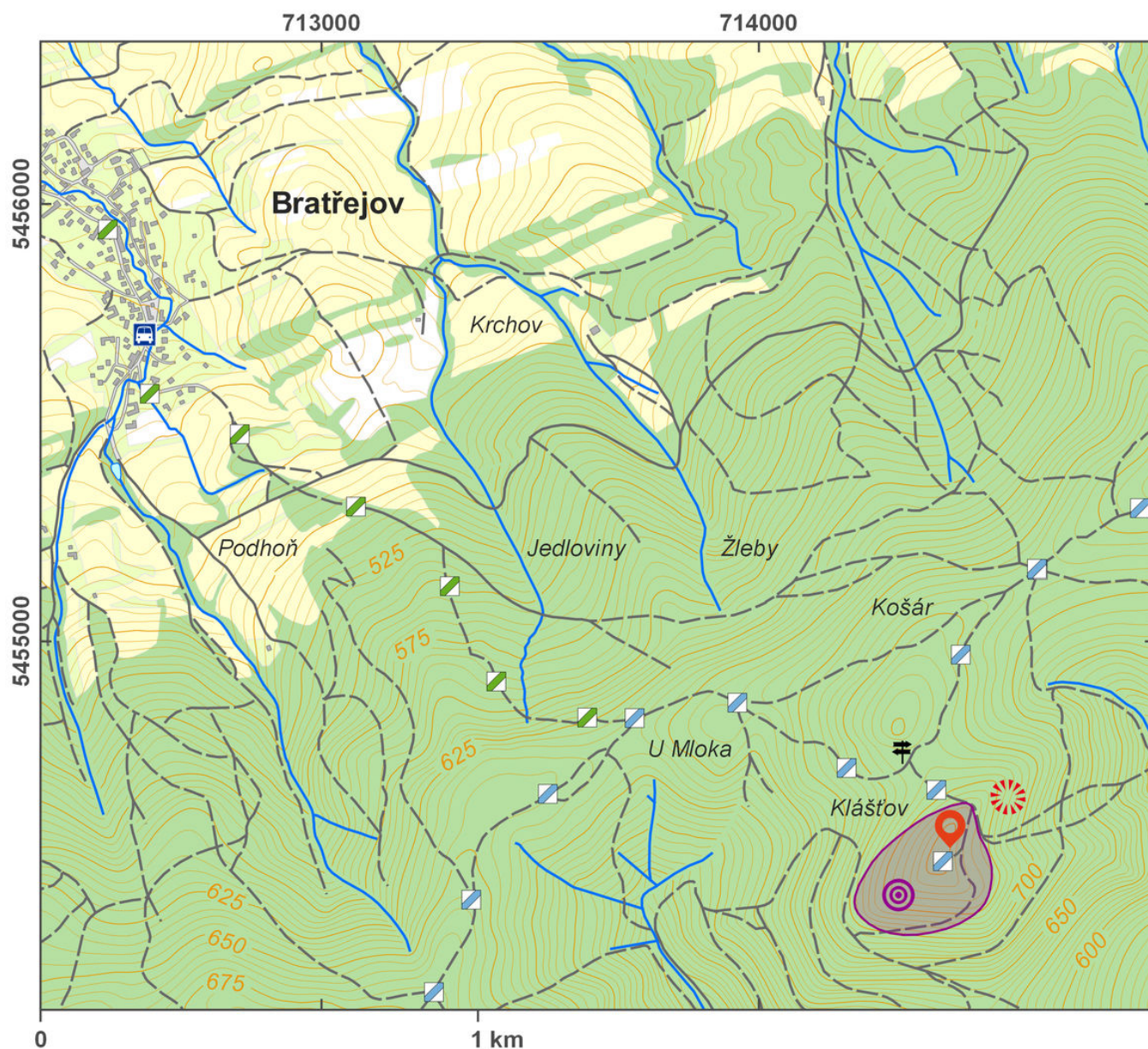
(around 900 BC, 8th–9th/10th cent. AD)



The prehistoric and early medieval fortified settlement of Klášťov represents the highest hillfort of its type in Moravia. The local deposits of iron items point to a role the site played for the whole of Central Europe. The site was discovered at the end of the 19th century; the archaeological excavation started in the 1940s and 50s and has provided evidence of a fortification from the time of the transition between Bronze Age and Hallstatt Period. The inner surface of 2.1 ha is protected by a stone embankment with a preserved height of up to 3 m. The south-east part of the fortified settlement shows an about 3-m-deep and 4-m-broad depression interpreted as a water reservoir. The site has attained fame through the discovery of tens of iron deposits and hundreds of agricultural and craftsmen tools, which point to an overall interpretation as a cult centre of the old Slavs and an important fortified centre in the southern part of Moravian Wallachia.

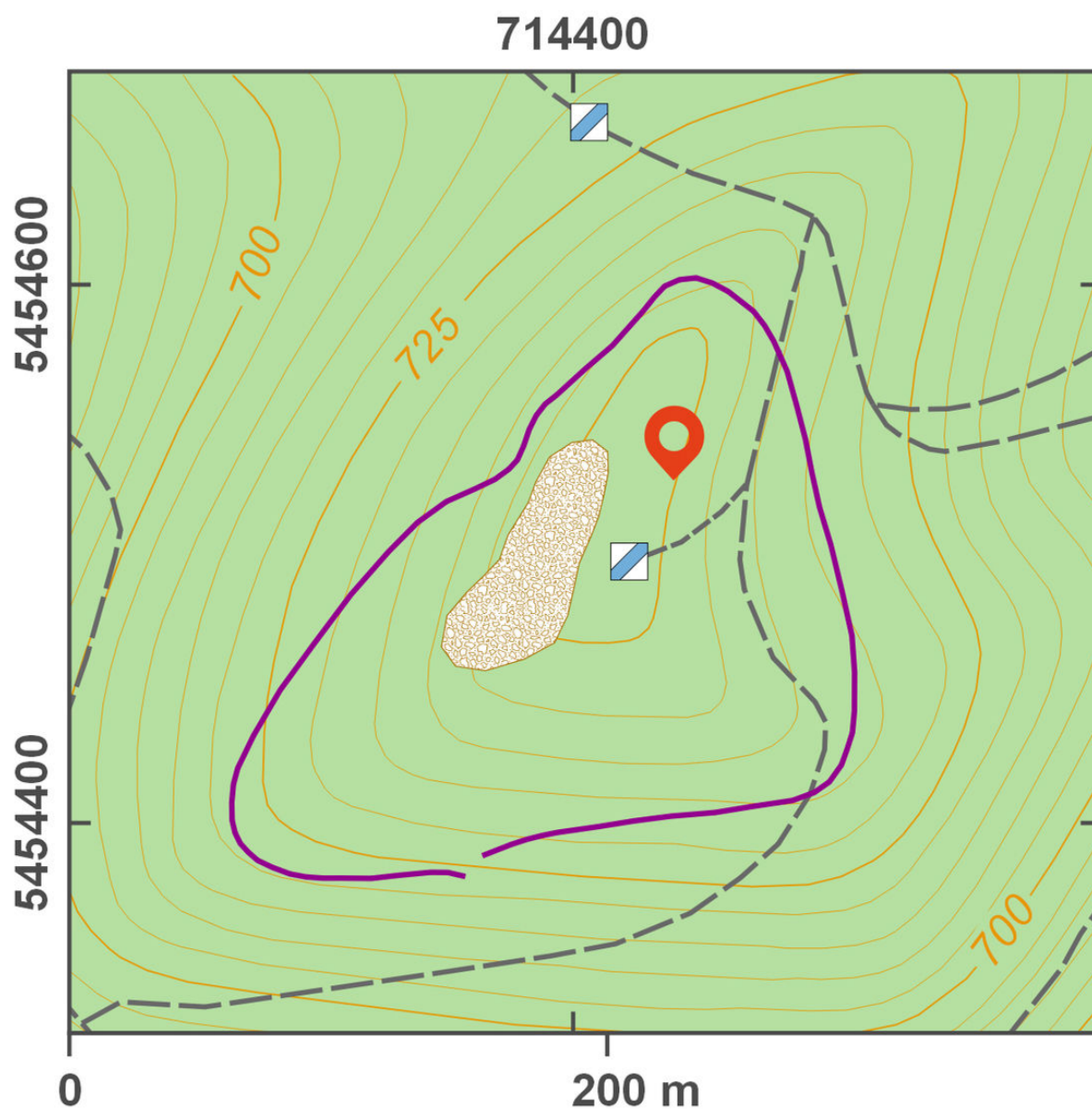
References: Sklenář – Sklenářová – Slabina 2002; Čížmář 2004; Parma 2007; Geisler – Kohoutek 2014.

Navigation point: N 49°12'22.39", E 17°56'37.28".



Access map.

After Tomášek et al. 2015.



Site plan.

After Tomášek et al. 2015.



A rock formation called Čertův kámen ('Devil's Rock').

Photo R. Vrla.



Aerial view of the site.

Photo M. Bálek, 2001.