# EDITORIAL

Like any other discipline, archaeology generates vast amounts of research data. Over time, this has led us to develop procedures for preserving and disseminating primary information obtained through excavations and surveys. Codified reports and other forms of 'grey literature' have become a well-established genre that archaeologists both produce and consult. Yet, data creation does not end once we put down our shovels and trowels. In particular, the scientific methods employed in archaeology are capable of yielding large datasets, but not all make it to the final publications. Some are simply too extensive for print, while others are considered merely auxiliary by researchers. Our laptops and external drives thus overflow with tables, lists, images, and code. Left in this state, such data are effectively wasted. When made available for other researchers, they can be revisited, rendered, and expanded upon by future research.

New repositories and research infrastructures are currently emerging to address this challenge and to make archaeological data more accessible. Another effective way, however, is to link such data directly to published papers as supplementary material. *Archeologické rozhledy* has supported this approach for over two years, thanks to a new website on which supplementary materials are directly available on the paper's landing page. Authors most often provide data tables or text documents, but supplementary materials need not be limited to these data types. We encourage contributors to include, for example, R and OxCal scripts, videos documenting key excavation contexts, and georeferenced datasets compatible with GIS programmes. Links to external repositories can also be embedded in the supplementary material. This means that the data itself remains primarily stored on trusted platforms while seamlessly connected to the article via a URL link. For instance, you may wish to attach a 3D model hosted on Sketchfab or datasets deposited on Zenodo.

The opening paper in this issue by Martin Moník and colleagues illustrates this approach well: the primary analytical data are stored on GitHub and simultaneously linked to the article as online supplementary material. By analysing the dimensions, techno-typology, appearance, and chemical fingerprint of various samples, the authors investigate the provenance of radiolarites from the Gravettian site of Milovice I in Moravia. Their results suggest that most of the radiolarites were brought to this site from more distant sources, probably the White Carpathian Mountains. Local gravels, despite their availability, were used only rarely. These findings made it possible to address the mobility of Gravettian hunters, whose movements were shaped by the demand for raw materials but constrained by the harsh conditions of the Glacial environment.

The second article, by Jaroslav Peška and colleagues, also applies the archaeometric approach to track the provenance of objects. The study deals with an Early Eneolithic copper hammer-axe fragment recently found near Krhov in Moravia. Compared to lithics analysis in the previous case, tracing the origin of metal objects appears to be a greater challenge. The complex metallurgical *chaîne opératoire* and repeated recasting can obscure the signatures of the original raw materials. The authors thus combine palaeometallurgical analysis with typological assessment, which allows them to conclude that the hammer axe was most likely produced in Western Slovakia.

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The following two papers belong to the category of topical reviews and take the reader to the later medieval and post-medieval periods. Jagoda Mizerka-Urbaniak presents a review of early medieval strongholds in Western Greater Poland, a region that has long remained on the periphery of scholarly attention, as most previous studies have focused on the Gniezno Lakeland, where the Piast dynasty originated. Her paper, a truly comprehensive study, therefore represents the first systematic attempt in many years to reassess and update the record of local sites. Mizerka-Urbaniak combines field verification of sites previously known only from archival research with revisions based on the Polish Archaeological Record documentation. This allows her to provide a list (available as online supplementary material) of strongholds in Western Greater Poland, offering an important correction and starting point for further research on the formation of the Polish state.

Magdalena Bis contributes a review focused on pottery production and distribution during the Modern period within the territory of present-day Poland. Distinctive pottery types can be understood as proxies to track connectivity and cultural transfer—not only within Europe, but also reflecting influences that emerged through exploration beyond the Old World. Bis examines the channels through which pottery changes were transmitted and describes the three key phases of the process: the time of imitation, the time of individuality, and the time of simplification. Her paper thus deals with questions of broad relevance to archaeologists across regions and time periods. As the articles in this issue collectively demonstrate, connectivity is not a phenomenon unique to the modern world, but a persistent feature throughout human history, manifested with varying intensity since the earliest times.

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