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CORRECTION

Correction to: Back to the Eneolithic: Exploring the *Rudki* type ornaments from Poland

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In the original version of this paper, unintentionally, we have not acknowledged the contribution of our colleagues who provided the LIA database with the results obtained for the copper ores from Central and Western Europe. Therefore, the corrected caption of Figs. 4, 5, 6 and 7 should be:

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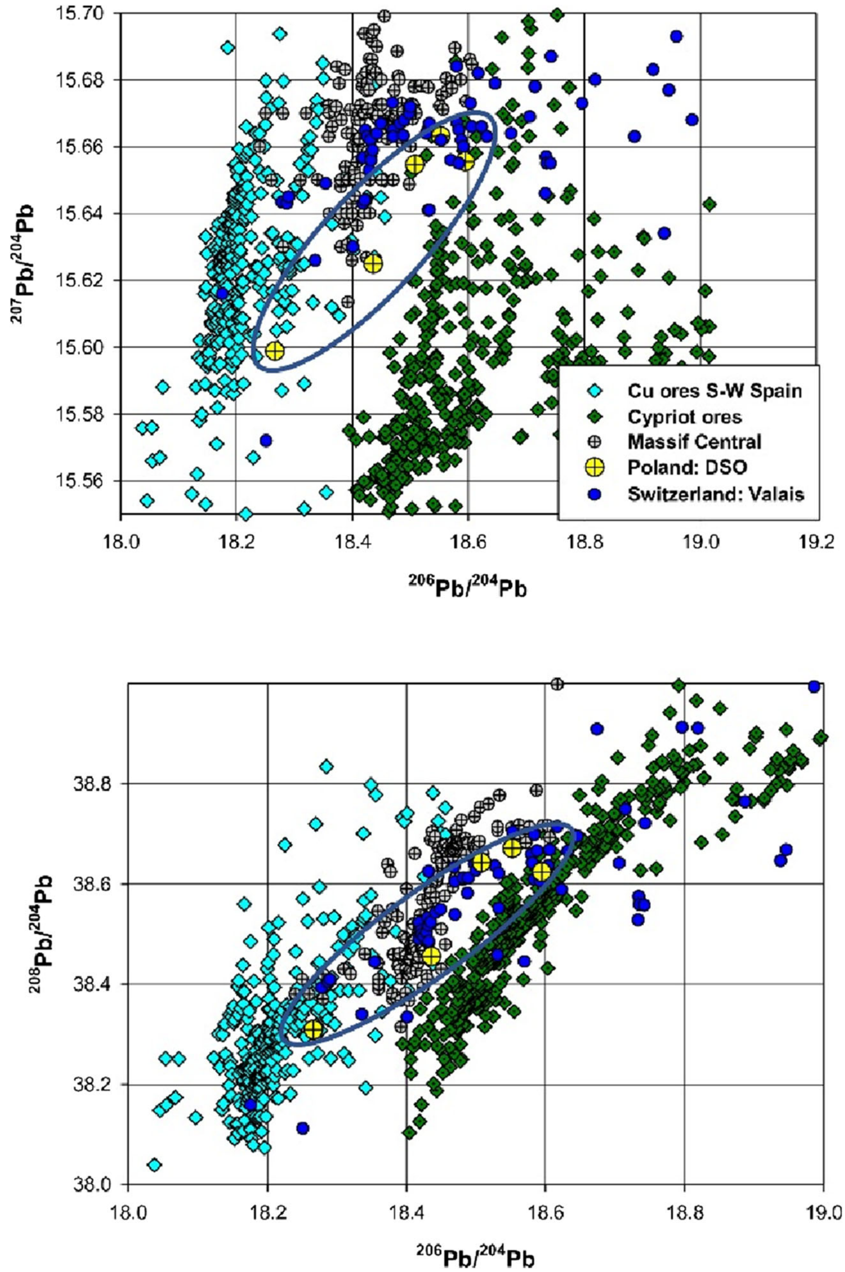


Fig. 4 Comparisons of lead isotope ratios to the nonradiogenic ^{204}Pb of the DSOs found in Poland with the data for ores that contain minerals marginally isotopically consistent with their lead isotope ratios. Lead isotope database for Spanish ores includes about 1000 datasets, here only the copper ores that are known to be exploited in the Chalcolithic period are plotted. The lead isotope ratios for the DSOs plot between the groups of these deposits (Arribas and Tosdal 1994; Baron et al. 2006; Beck 2019; Brevart et al. 1982; Cattin et al. 2011; Gale et al. 1997; Hunt-Ortiz 2003; Klein et al. 2009; Le Guen and Lancelot 1989; Le Guen et al. 1991; Marcoux and Brill 1986; OXALID; Renzi et al. 2009; Santos Zaldeuegui et al. 2004; Sinclair et al. 1993; Stos-Gale et al. 1995; Tornos et al. 2004, adapted)

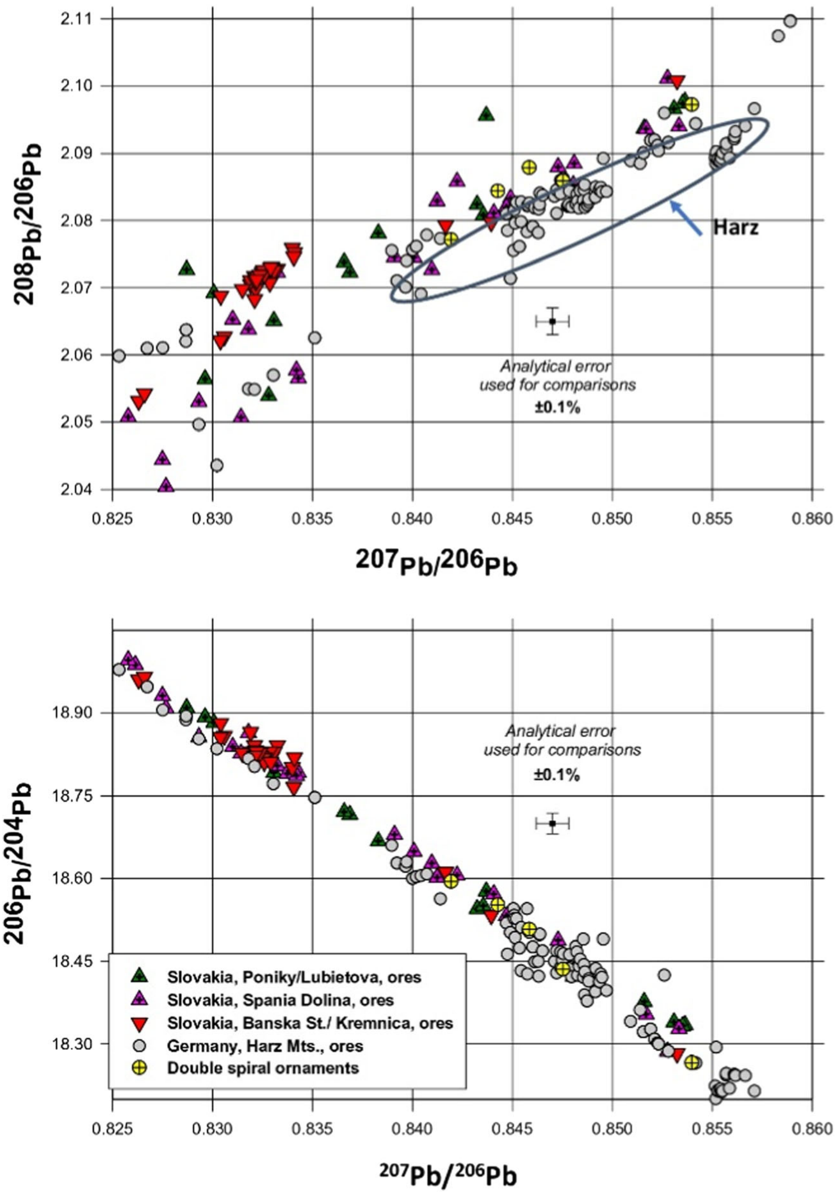


Fig. 5 Comparisons of lead isotope ratios to the radiogenic ^{206}Pb of the analysed DSOs with the ores from the Slovak Carpathians and the Harz Mountains indicate that these ornaments have compositions consistent with the Slovak ore deposits in Špania Dolina and Banská Štiavnica. The upper plot clearly shows that the ores from Harz plot below the ores from Slovakia and the analysed DSOs (Andras et al. 2010; Bielicki and Tischendorf 1991; Chernyshev et al. 2007; Haak and Lévêque 1995; Niederschlag et al. 2003; Schreiner 2007; Tischendorf et al. 1993, adapted)

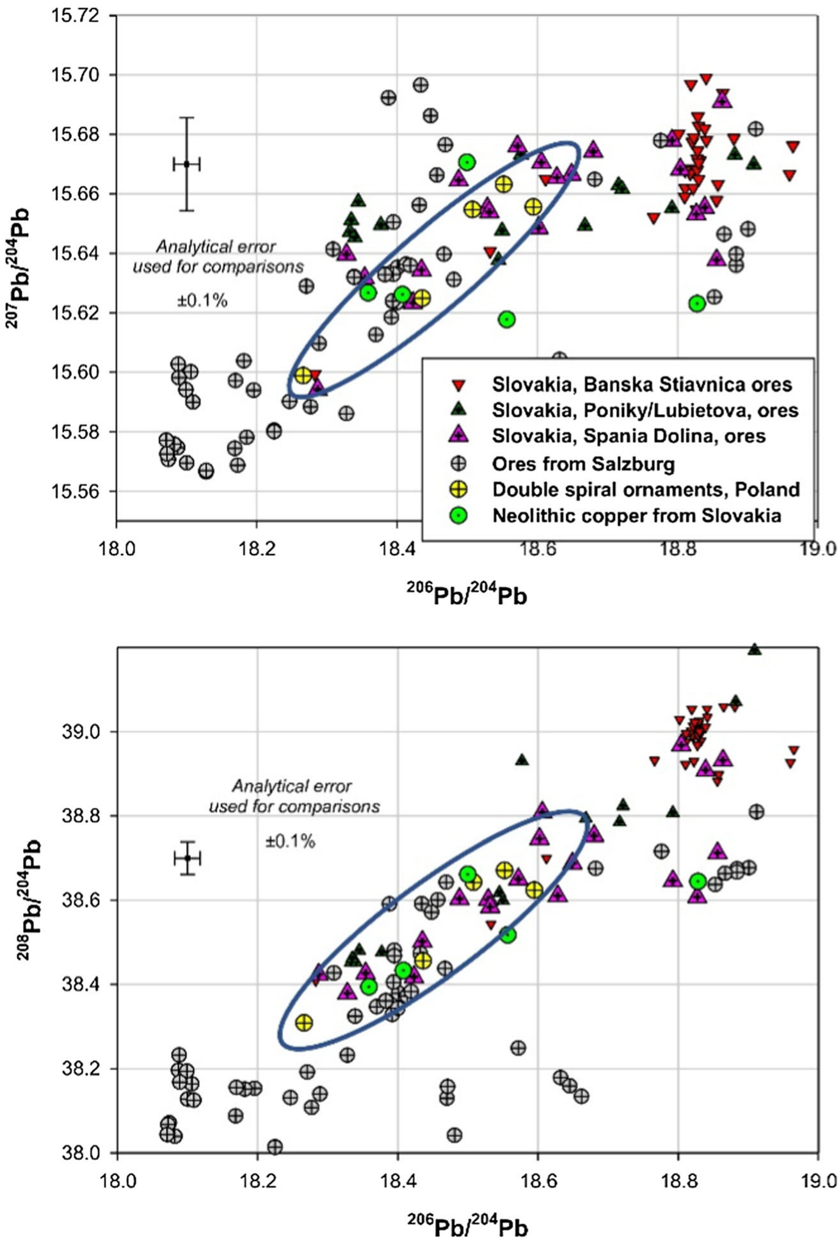
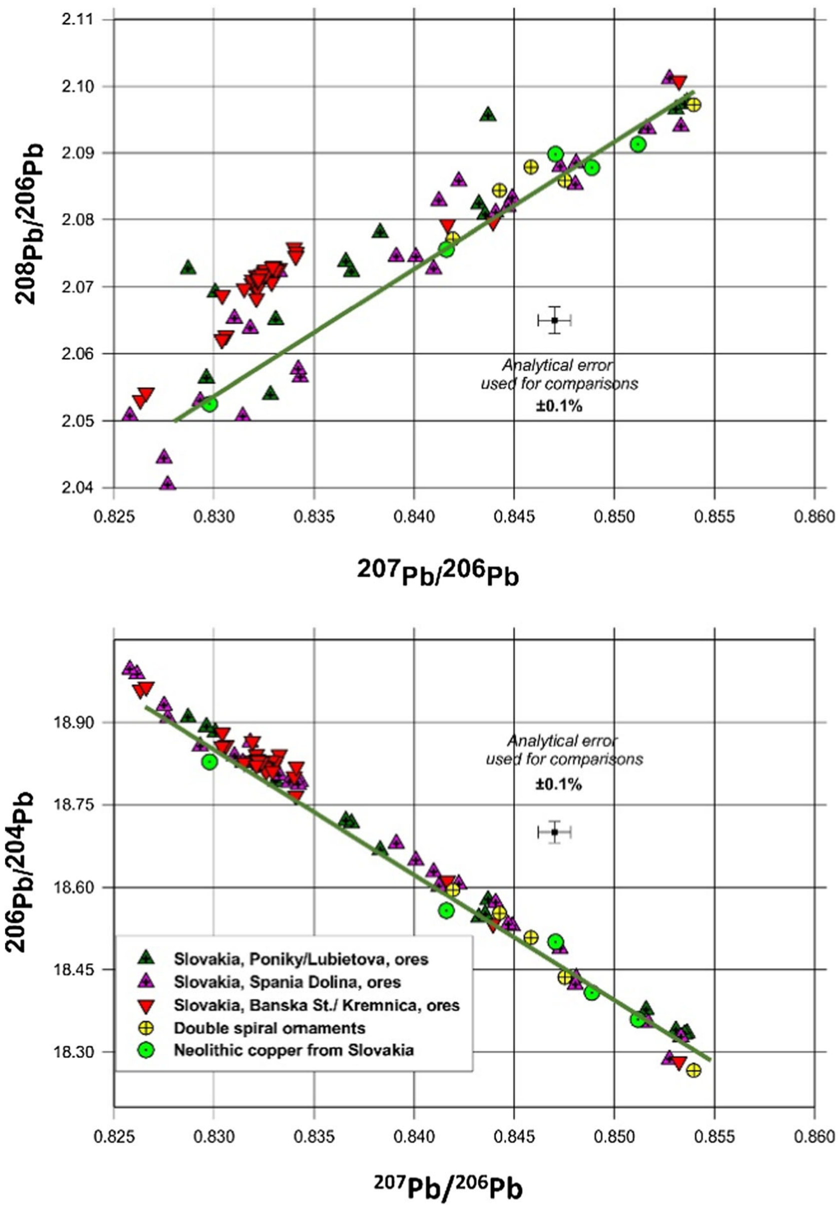


Fig. 6 Comparisons of lead isotope ratios of Neolithic/Eneolithic copper artefacts from Slovakia and double spiral ornaments from Polish sites show clearly that majority of artefacts in both groups are consistent with the lead isotope characteristics of ores from the Slovak Ore Mountains. In this plot, there are also included data for various ore samples from the region of Salzburg which have lead isotope ratios similar to some of the ornaments. However, these ores have to be rejected as source of copper for these artefacts, because there are lead ores and Fahlores, therefore chemically not consistent with the DSOs (Köppel 1983; Köppel and Schroll 1983; Schroll 1997, Schreiner 2007, adapted)

Fig. 7 Comparisons of lead isotope ratios to the radiogenic ^{206}Pb of the analysed DSOs, the Neolithic/Eneolithic copper artefacts from Slovakia and ores from the Slovak Ore Mountains show that all their lead isotope ratios lie on a straight line within the analytical error, providing further evidence of their origin from the same ore deposit (Schreiner 2007, adapted)



We sincerely hope that our unintentional oversight in referencing can be turned into a further step towards the integration of a wide archaeometallurgical audience that promotes cross-disciplinary dialogue and collegiality, allowing the researchers to trace and access the latest LIA results whilst keeping the atmosphere of friendship and kindness.

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