Summary

Presented text studies geochemistry of skeletal remains (bones and teeth). We were interested in following Czech locations of Vedrovice – Neolitic Age, Brno, Kolín – Haalstadt Period and Radovesice La Téne Period.

The main aim of this research was to find a source of lead in bones and teeth. Concentrations and isotopic ratio $^{206}Pb/^{207}Pb$ was used for this purpose. We measured 43 samples.

Lead concentration in samples from the Neolithic age is slightly higher, than concentrations presented for pre-industrial populations by other researchers are. Lead concentration in samples from other researched periods corresponds to values reported for pre-industrial populations.

The analyses of isotopic ratio shows, that the source is of lead in bones and teeth was probably mixed from two sources - natural Pb ingested during life of an individual and Pb from anthropogenic contamination *post mortem*.