# THE FORMATION OF MAMMOTH BONE ACCUMULATION AT THE GRAVETTIAN SITE KRAKÓW-SPADZISTA B+B1

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A b s t r a c t. The subject of this paper is sector B+B1 of the Upper Palaeolithic site Kraków-Spadzista. In this sector, situated on the rocky elevation above the Rudawa River valley in the loess deposits (layer 6), an accumulation of mammoth bones was partially excavated and provided some evidence of activities of Gravettian hunters (hearths, lithic artefacts, rare modified bones). The accumulation of mammoth bones is a result of several occupational episodes dated between 24,000 and 23,000 years BP; in every episode some mammoths were killed and butchered. Postdepositional factors, such as solifluction (forming a sequence of lobes), human and carnivore activities, and animal trampling disturbed the original structure of killing and butchering areas, particularly in the filling of the karstic depression in the bedrock. Some *in situ* structures have only been preserved on the platform surrounding the depression.

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# ASSEMBLAGES OF MOLLUSCS AT THE PALAEOLITHIC SITE KRAKÓW-SPADZISTA

Stefan Witold ALEXANDROWICZ

A b s t r a c t. The sequence of three molluscan assemblages characterizing changes of the climate was found in the section of the middle and upper Vistulian loess. The first assemblage includes a relatively rich fauna with *Arianta arbustorum*, corresponding with the interpleniglacial or interstadial. Assemblages with *Succinea oblonga* and *Pupilla loessica* occur in the upper part of loess covering deposits of the bone-bed type. They point to the cold-humid and cold-dry phases of the Vistulian pleniglacial, respectively.

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# THE GRAVETTIAN AND EPIGRAVETTIAN LITHIC ASSEMBLAGES FROM KRAKÓW-SPADZISTA B+B1: DYNAMIC APPROACH TO THE TECHNOLOGY

Jarosław WILCZYŃSKI

A b s t r a c t. Lithic assemblages from two main occupational phases of the Kraków-Spadzista B+B1 are discussed in this paper, including assemblages from the Gravettian layer 6 and the Epigravettian layer 5. Assemblages from layer 6 represent a number of consecutive occupational episodes, subsequently reworked by solifluction. Consequently, the two main activities: butchering and production of lithic tools are mixed up in the content of layer 6. Limited number of refits from this layer confirms the horizontal and vertical displacement of the whole lithic and bone material, making impossible the reconstruction of particular occupational and functional episodes. During the formation of layer 5, the site was not functionally related to mammoth hunting and butchering, but focused on exploitation and processing of local flint. Numerous technological refits indicate that the on-site lithic production included not only blades, but also pre-cores and cores.

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# FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF BURINS

Damian STEFAŃSKI

A b s t r a c t. Traseological analysis has been performed on 225 burin points (in technological sense) on 181 artefacts from the Upper Palaeolithic site Kraków-Spadzista, sectors B+B1, in three chronological horizons: Aurignacian (layer 7), Gravettian (layer 6), and Epigravettian (layer 5). The percentage of functionally undefined tools is up to 30% in all horizons. Most frequently, burin blows shaped the edge of tools used as scrapers, relatively often they shaped the edge of tools functioning as burins; the function of perforators and knives were less important. Only the Gravettian horizon is characterised by a larger number of tools functioning as knives; this indicates clearly that the main activity during the Gravettian occupation was butchering. Some specimens used as a projectile points are characterised by impact fractures.

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