

INTRODUCTION

Janusz K. KOZŁOWSKI

Abstract. In the complex of Upper Palaeolithic – Gravettian sites at Kraków–Spadzista, three main diachronic stages can be distinguished: the first episode is possibly equivalent of the Late Pavlovian in Moravia, the main occupational stage falls between 24 and 21 Kyr B.P. corresponding to the Late Gravettian shouldered point horizon, and the late stage which falls at the beginning of the sedimentation of the Upper Younger Loess, immediately after the LGM. During that period, the diagnostic features of the shouldered point horizon gradually disappear, although Gravettian tools continue to occur. Different loci in the frame of diachronic stages have been examined from the point of view of inter- and intra site analysis.

KRAKÓW-SPADZISTA, UNIT F. THE 1989 EXCAVATIONS

Anta MONTET-WHITE

Abstract. The chapter summarizes the results of the 1989 excavations at the Spadzista F locality. Artifacts and faunal remains occurred at the base of layer 5 and within layer 6. A few specimens were also recovered from layer 7; however, time did not permit the complete excavation of that layer. In layer 5, artifacts were scattered in the lower section of the deposit without clear patterning. Remains were more abundant in layer 6 where they occurred in lenses of grayish clay altered by solifluction. Study of artifact dip and orientation in the ground confirmed that the material had been displaced. Artifacts formed clusters that showed a degree of internal variability which may reflect the original patterning of debris left by prehistoric occupants. The inference is that although displaced the materials were not transported very far.

KRAKÓW–SPADZISTA, UNIT E AND UNIT F. FAUNAL REMAINS

Dixie L. WEST

Abstract. Taphonomic analyses of mammalian fauna recovered from Areas E and F of the Upper Palaeolithic site, Kraków, Spadzista, Poland, suggest evidence of domestic activities. Large mammalian species are predominated by mammoth, and to a much lesser extent, by woolly rhinoceros and reindeer. A paucity of nonproboscidean taxa at the site supports an hypothesis that some mammoths represent hunted rather than collected animals. Culturally modified mammoth bones indicate a bone tool technology. Fur-bearing carnivores are widely represented and include bear, wolf, Arctic hare, and fox. From percentages of bones of foxes, it can be inferred that small carnivores were valued for their pelts and that skinning occurred at the site. While the recovered mammoths represent both subadults and adults, the carnivores are fully adult, supporting an interpretation that Spadzista F was a fall/winter campsite.

INITIAL ANALYSIS OF CEMENTUM ANNULI OF FOX TEETH FROM KRAKÓW-SPADZISTA

Dixie L. WEST

Abstract. Season-of-death and age-of-death data of Arctic foxes based on dental annuli analysis of canines is presented. These data suggest that Gravettian hunters procured foxes at loci E and F at Kraków-Spadzista during autumn. This evidence does not preclude that site may have been occupied during other seasons as well.

THE LITHIC ASSEMBLAGES FROM UNITS F AND E

Anta MONTET-WHITE

Abstract. The lithic assemblages recovered from E and F are assumed to had been largely contemporaneous. However, the two series are markedly different, both in terms of the quantity of materials and in terms of the categories of artifacts represented within each of the two series. The study presented in this chapter relies largely on the comparative study of artifact weights and artifact frequencies. The series from locality E is viewed as a lithic workshop located near an extraction point whereas the series from F fits within the range of campsite assemblages. The tool assemblages from localities E and F are dominated by burins, Kostienki knives and retouched blades. Scrapers are very rare. Shouldered points and Gravette points are the two types of armatures found in both assemblages. Comparisons with assemblages from other Spadzista localities show that the E and F series fall well within the range of variability characteristic of the site as a whole. The toolkit is limited and specialized toward the butchering of carcasses and the processing of meat.

**STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF FLAKE AND BLADE DORSAL
PATTERNS FROM KRAKÓW–SPADZISTA UNITS E AND F:
A STUDY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF SITE SPACE**

William E. BANKS

Abstract. This analysis focuses on the lithic assemblages from the site of Spadzista, areas E and F, excavated in 1989 by a joint Jagiellonian/University of Kansas team. Intrasite variability in lithic reduction strategies is evaluated to test the idea that spatially segregated activities were recorded in the site's deposits. Several blade and flake attributes are considered in the analysis. The Spadzista samples are then compared to other assemblages in the hopes of understanding the diversity of Gravettian adaptation in North-Central Europe. This analysis indicates that the separate assemblages from Spadzista represent specialized occupations and hints at the complexity of Gravettian settlement in the region.

KRAKÓW–SPADZISTA UNIT D: EXCAVATIONS 1986–1988

Krzysztof **SOBCZYK**

Abstract. An area covering 27 sq. m is located in the highest part of the site, about 65 m to SE of locus Sp. B+B1. Here, three basic culture layers have been distinguished: layer 7 associated with the Aurignacian settlement, and layers 6 and 5 containing the Eastern Gravettian settlement.

Layer 7 yielded 349 flint artifacts. Among tools (6% of the total inventory), burins dominate over retouched flakes, end-scrapers and retouched blades. The state of preservation of artifacts (polish, patination) makes them distinct from finds in the overlying layers. Functionally, the locus can be interpreted as a short-term hunting camp from the Late Phase of the Aurignacian in the territory of Poland (*ca.* 30 thousand years B.P.), similar in its character to locus Sp. C and locus C2.

Layer 6 yielded 7,806 flint artifacts. Among tools (4.5% of all artifacts), burins (one third of all tools), including dihedral and multiple specimens of various types, predominate. Further positions belong to all kinds of retouched blades and backed pieces. The group of Kostenki knives and shouldered points include atypical specimens. Layer 6 represents the so-called base camp, associated with mammoth exploitation at locus Sp. B+B1.

Layer 5 yielded 1,337 flint artifacts. Among tools (5.2% of all artifacts), the majority are burins, flakes, retouched blades and backed pieces. Locus Sp. D is similar to locus Sp. B “workshops”; layer 5 representing a workshop zone, or a zone peripheral to a – so far – undiscovered base camp. In terms of chronology and typology, layer 5 corresponds to the early stage of the occupation by the population of the Eastern Gravettian technocomplex.