sediments. It shows that the climate after Denekamp did not evolve continuously, but in a number of oscillations, and this process was interrupted by hiatuses. The consequences are disappearence of the large mammoth-bone deposits and retreat of the Pavlovian settlement, not only from the Dolní Věstonice area, but from Moravia in general.

CHRONOLOGICAL POSITION OF THE PAVLOVIAN

Sites of South Moravia are of key importance for understanding stratigraphy of the Pavlovian. Earliest are the lower parts of both stations DV I and DV II, where the cultural layer appears in direct contact over the underlying soils. Measurements from Dolní Věstonice and Stránská skála date these soils between 33 000 - 28 000 B.P. (Denekamp). The Pavlovian cultural layers in the above deposits, i.e. in soil sediments at the base of the upper loess cover, date until about 22 000 B.P.

In summer 1990 we opened a series of trenches along the site DV I. Two layers of charcoal deposits in the lower part of the site (trench 1/90) yielded earlier data:

29 300 $^{+\ 750}_{-\ 690}$ B.P. (the lower layer, GrN 18187)

27 250 $^{+\ 590}_{-\ 550}$ B.P. (the upper layer, GrN 18188).

Cultural layer in the upper part of the site (trench 10/90) is more recent:

25 950 $^{+\ 630}_{-\ 580}$ B.P. (GrN 18 189).

Position of Pavlovian at Pavlov (27 000 - 25 000 B.P.) and Předmostí (26 870 ± 250 B.P.) is chronologically comparable to the mean datings of DV I and II, while at Stránská skála IIa we still found late Aurignacian in the corresponding stratigraphic level. The Gravettian settlement at Milovice seems to be slightly more recent (25 500 - 22 000 B.P.). Generally, the Pavlovian may be placed into longer time-span between 29 000 - 22 000 B.P.

Earlier phasis of the Moravian Pavlovian is contemporary with several Gravettian sites in the Carpathian Basin: Nemšová (28 570 ± 1 345 B.P.), Slaninova Cave (27 950 ± 270 B.P.) and Bodrogkeresztur - Henye (about 28 000 B.P.). In this eastern region, the Lower Gravettian horizons still may appear in chernozem soil (the Mende soil). In south Poland and in Austria, the sites of Spadzista C2-layer IV and the Willendorf sequence, beginning with layer 5, fall in this same period.

Later phase of the Gravettian saw rapid development of settlement in Austria and West Slovakia. Layer 9 at Willendorf II may be placed around 20 000 B.P. The cultural horizon at Nitra-Čermáň is dated to 22 860 ± 400 B.P. and the stratigraphic sequence at Trenčianské Bohuslavice falls around 23 700 B.P. (Bárta 1987). The data of East Slovakian Gravettian are even later (Cejkov: 19 600 ± 360 B.P. and 19 755 ± 240 B.P.).

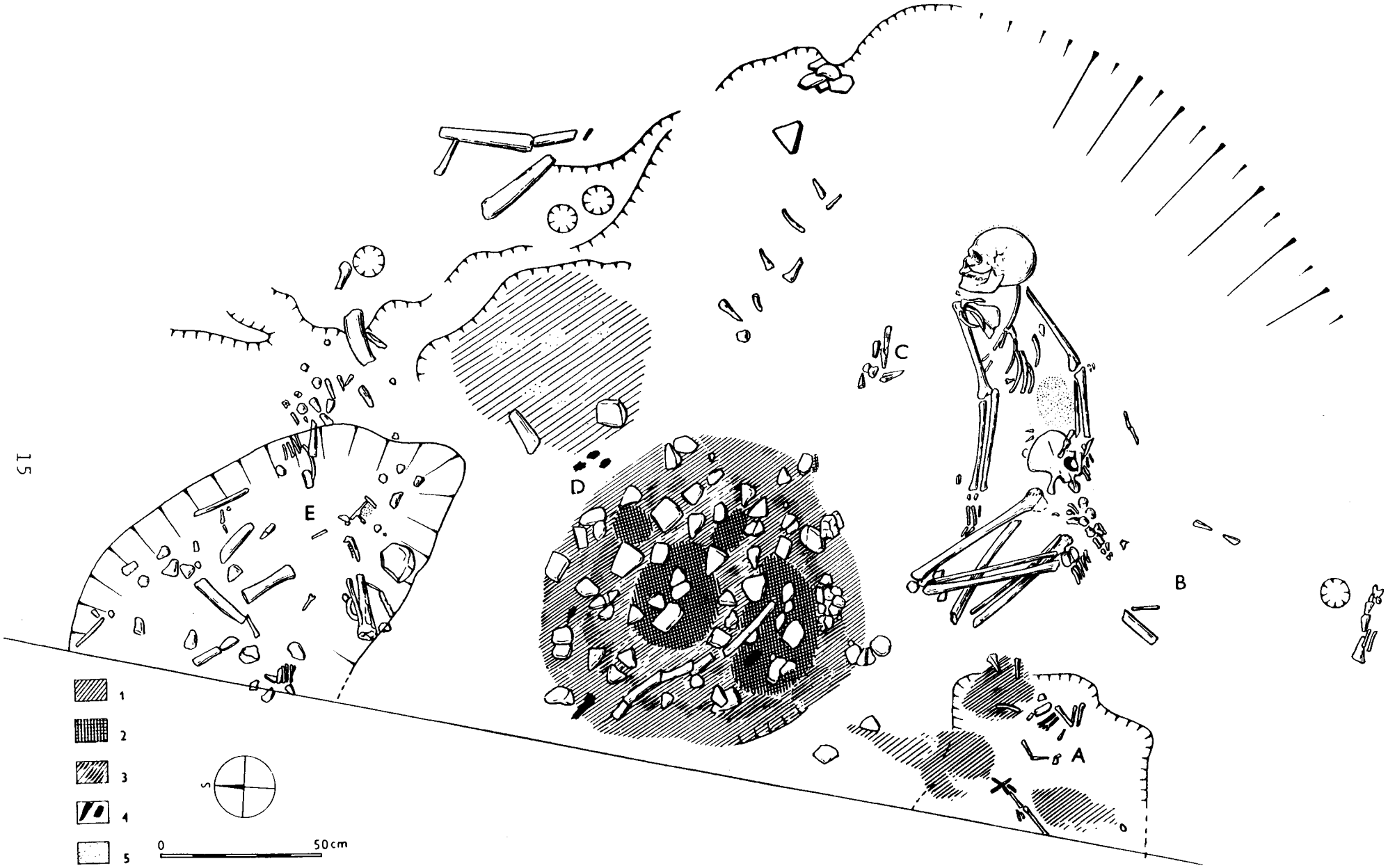

Fig. 6. 1st settlement unit, plan. 1: charcoal deposit, 2: red-burnt loess, 3: charcoal concentration, 4: wood, 5: ochre.

Fig. 7 (above). 1st settlement unit, upper part of the skeleton DV XVI. - Fig. 8 (below). Central hearth (D).

Further Epigravettian evolution may be followed at the neighbouring Hungarian sites. In Austria and Moravia around 18 000 B.P., both larger camps (Grubgraben) and temporary hunting sites (Stránská skála IV) appear sporadically.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT UNIT (SQUARES A/18-22)

Preliminary description of the 1st settlement unit was published in context of the male burial DV XVI in its southern part (Svoboda 1989, 237-239, Fig. 2). During mechanical loess removal at the western slope it first appeared as large dark lens in the etage wall. Subsequent salvage excavation revealed a depression with maximal estimated length of 4,5 m and depth of 35 cm (Fig. 6). Filling of this depression may be divided in two levels, the lower one with no visible traces of movement, and the removed upper one, penetrating into the overlying loess. Margins are distinct at the NE side, bordering with the 2nd settlement unit, but gradual at the SE side. The western margins were destroyed. This unit includes central hearth, male burial, two depressions and other features.

The hearth. Hearth D is located in central part of the depression (Fig. 8). The shape is circular, with diameter of about 1 m. Base is bowl-shaped and shallow. The hearth layer is 35 cm thick and it is formed by alternating layers of charcoal and red-burned loess, with numerous limestone blocs (up to 15 cm). Across the hearth lied a large animal rib. Sediment of the hearth included 2 pointed backed microblades and 123 other artifacts, partly burnt in fire. Charcoal samples were dated at Groningen and Illinois with the following results:

GrN	15 277	25 740 ± 210 B.P.
ISGS	1 744	26 390 ± 270 B.P.

Burial. Male skeleton was placed in southern part of the depression, in crouched position on the right side, so that the knees were only placed 25 cm from the hearth and at the same level. Since the body lied horizontally, its trunk and head were sunk into pure loess in the sloping SE margin of the depression (Fig. 7). Lithic industry (123 pieces) and other objects found in immediate vicinity of the skeleton have already been published (Svoboda 1989a). Charcoal sample from this space has been dated in Groningen:

GrN 15 276 25 570 ± 280 B.P.

With respect to the deviation, the contemporaneity of the burial area and the hearth seems to be proved.

Depression A. Western part of this depression is destroyed and the preserved part (60 cm x 45 cm) is relatively shallow (5 - 10 cm). It contained charcoal, bones of smaller animals, two Dentalia shells inserted in each other and coloured by red ochre, and a small pellet of fired clay. Lithic industry is composed by 7 microliths (1 backed point, 1 microsaw, 5 microblades) and 241 other artifacts.

Depression E is the largest intentionally hollowed pit at DV II. It was cut at the western margin as well, but the original