



Vela spila cave, Korčula island, south Dalmatia, Croatia (foto: Dino Cetinic)

INVITATION TO THE ONLINE LECTURE

EPIGRAVETTIAN IN THE EASTERN ADRIATIC

AN OVERVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

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Epigravettian techno-complex encompasses time frame from approximately 25,000 until 11,500 cal BP. Its archaeological evidence, both old and new, is biased and almost exclusively known from cave and rockshelter sites, although certain progress should be expected with recently discovered Epigravettian stratified open-air site Konjevrate in central Eastern Adriatic. In our presentation we will give an overview of various aspects of material culture left by Eastern Adriatic Epigravettian hunter-gatherers together with chronology and settlement dynamics. We critically review old and present new data contributing to better understanding of regional Epigravettian. Epigravettian is the best documented period of human presence in the Eastern Adriatic during Palaeolithic. At the same time, it is highly fragmented because the region experienced significant palaeogeographic changes across the Pleistocene-Holocene transition when Pleistocene Adriatic Plain was flooded and disappeared. For this reason, the current overview represents only a partial picture that does not cover the whole space that Epigravettian groups used to exploit or all the aspects of their everyday life during Last Glacial Maximum and Late Glacial. Despite all biases and constraints that surround the research on Epigravettian, this review shows that caves and rock shelters provided significant amount of data about different aspects of Epigravettian hunter-gatherers' lifeways.

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