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# Late Magdalenian occupations in alpine type mountains of Central Europe – a case study of Hučiva Cave in Tatra Mountains (north Slovakia)

Pawel Valde-Nowak\*<sup>†1</sup>, M. Soják , M. Cieśla , M. Kraszewska , A. Lemanik , J. Skłucki ,  
and A. Nadachowski

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Archeology, Jagiellonian University – Pologne

## Résumé

In the light of newest discoveries, it can be said, that Late Magdalenian settlement in highland areas of Central Europe is represented by a horizon with shouldered points (dated to Bølling and Allerød). Archaeological site of Hučiva Cave was discovered and excavated in recent years in the region of the Tatra Mountains. The settlement model included most probably a short term stay. The relation of the settlement dynamics with the climatic changes in the region is probably strong – in Tatras, like in most alpine type mountains in this time period the glaciers were covering most of the terrain. Yet it has to be underlined, that the glacier never existed in the direct proximity of the site – the distance was never less than that of 1 km. It seems, that peoples of this time period operated in unusual environmental circumstances. Those processes probably are connected with a very specific faunal remains on the site (visible preference of *Capra ibex* in Huciva Cave). The taphonomic study for the evidence of human modification of bones are of a preliminary nature. In the discussed case we should consider a very specific use of the mountainous regions by Magdalenian people, including hunting, raw material procurement and mobility strategies.

**Mots-Clés:** Magdalenia, mountainous settlement, Tatra Mountains, Bølling, glaciation

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\*Intervenant

<sup>†</sup>Auteur correspondant: p.valde-nowak@uj.edu.pl