



CONCLUDING REMARKS

On the basis of the papers published in this issue and on the evidence of existing knowledge from Moravia (K. Valoch, M. Oliva, J. Svoboda) it is possible to arrive to the following conclusions:

1 — In the eastern part of Central Europe the industries of the Upper Palaeolithic appeared very early, before the end of Pleniglacial A more than 40 000 years ago (or even more than 60 000 years ago? cf. Gladilin *et al.*). The same can be stated about South-Eastern Europe as the Bachokirian in Bulgaria is also more than 40 000 years old. It means that in the vast area surrounded by the Carpathians, the Alps and the Balkans there was one of the centres where the transformation of the Middle Palaeolithic industries to the Upper Palaeolithic industries took place very early both from typological and technological points of view. This Early Upper Palaeolithic is represented by three groups: the Aurignacian + the Bachokirian, the Szeletian, the Bohunician, which were coexisting

2a — Most colleagues try to find the origin of the Upper Palaeolithic in the local-regional Middle Palaeolithic. However, the only fact which can be proved in all probability is that the origin of the Szeletian is in the Central European Micoquian (Bábonyan). However, a decisive role in this process was played by the Aurignacian, which led to the acculturation of the Micoquian and to the existence of all typological and technological Upper Palaeolithic elements in the Szeletian.

2b — The origin of the Aurignacian technocomplex, which also includes the Bachokirian, has remained unknown for the time being. The Aurignacian is a primary creator of the blade technique based on prismatic non-Levallois unipolar and bipolar cores. The blade blanks enabled the development and variety of various types characteristic of the Upper Palaeolithic. However, the steep carinated forms of end-scrapers and burins are the derivatives of the core exploitation by the blade technique.

2c — The Bohunician, hitherto known only in Moravia, yields evidence of the continuity of the Levallois technique in the early phase of the Upper Palaeolithic. Its origin is not clear either. It can be either in the Levallois-Mousterian of Molodova type or in the industry with leaf points of Musselievo type (cf. Kozłowski); however, both of them were evidently enriched with the elements of the Upper Palaeolithic. There is no doubt that the future excavations and researches will complete and change these results; however, at present the Carpathian-Balkan region is considered to be one of the most significant focuses in which the Upper Palaeolithic came into existence independently on the Near East.

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