



KABAZI-II IN THE CONTEXT OF THE CRIMEAN MIDDLE PALEOLITHIC

Victor CHABAI*

INTRODUCTION

The excavations at Kabazi-II started in 1986. During seven field seasons, deposits 13m. deep were opened. Five archaeological Units were subdivided into 21 occupational levels. Presently, Kabazi-II contains not only the longest Paleolithic stratigraphic sequence in the Crimea but in Eastern Europe, as well. As expected, excavations of this kind of site pose a number of problems, as well as a number of solutions.

One of the major problems of the Crimean Middle Paleolithic is the relative and absolute chronology of typologically different industries: Ak-Kaya, Kiik-Kobian, Staroselian and Western Crimean Mousterian (WCM). Only the WCM industry is both typologically (unifacially retouched tools only) and technologically (Levallois and blade production) distinct, while the Ak-Kaya, Kiik-Kobian and Staroselian are based on the same plano-convex manner of bifacial tool production and parallel primitive and/or radial core reduction strategies. Moreover, the tool-kits of these latter industries are represented by the similar types: bifacial points and bifacial scrapers, unifacial converging tools, often with different kinds of ventral thinning. The different ratios of these types among the industries were recognized as the base of typological variability within the Crimean Middle Paleolithic with bifacial tool-kits. The relative chronological scheme posited for the Crimea suggested that there were five chronological periods, approximately from the end of the Last Interglacial into the last Glacial, during which the typologically different industries coexisted in different

combinations (CHABAI, STEPANCHUK, 1989; CHABAI, 1991; KOLOSOV, STEPANCHUK, CHABAI, 1993). The analysis of Kabazi-II data provides an opportunity to take a new look at the Middle Paleolithic sequence in the Crimea.

SETTING

Kabazi II is situated on the right bank of the Alma River on Kabazi Mountain, which belongs to the cuestas of the Second ridge of the western part of the Crimean Mountains. On the same mountain are two more known stratified sites: Kabazi-I and Kabazi-V, as well as four areas with surface material. Kabazi-I and V are near the limestone cliff and appear to be buried rock-shelters. Kabazi-II is situated on the backslope of the cuesta, along the north valley wall of the Alma River, upstream from the entrance of the river to the Black Sea Plain. In Dr.R.Ferring's opinion, alluvial deposits occur mainly along the north side of the valley, as a series of, at least, three terraces. The highest of these is about 20m. below the upper part of lithological sequence of Kabazi-II. No evidence of alluvium or alluvial cut surfaces was found associated with the site. A massive (about 10m. tall) slab of Numulites limestone fell to the bench of the slope, creating a barrier that trapped colluvium, which filled in behind the massive boulder (Fig.1,I). Two excavations areas and five sondages were exposed on the slope above this rock barrier (Fig.1,I).

* Institut d'Archeologie, rue Yaltinskaya 2. 333014 Simferopol-Ukraine.

STRATIGRAPHY AND CHRONOLOGY

The stratigraphic sequence of Kabazi-II is created mainly by colluvial sediments (Fig.1,II). Only the deepest sediments might be an exception. The sequence is, as follows:

Stratum 17 is above mentioned slab of Numulites limestone.

Strata 15 and 16 contains the deepest sediments, of grey and brown clays with the numerous subrounded gravels. The origin of these sediments is an open question. Moreover, flint artifacts and fauna remains are not found here.

The next, *Stratum 14*, is a light grey sediment with a number of angular gravels, as well as a pronounced component of clay. In spite of a small exposure, flint artifacts and fauna remains occur, as six archeological horizons at the depths of -1145–1135, -1100–1080, -1050, -1037, -980, and at -930. According to Dr. N.Gerasimenko, there were three pollen zones, which reflect changes of vegetation during the of beginning of Riss-Würm Interglacial.

Stratum 13 is characterized by grey color sediments with a silty texture and pedogenic features. Dr.R.Ferring assumed that the absence of eboulis suggest more slope stability above the site, slower deposition and warm/moist conditions. That assumption is well correlated with pollen studies, which show the dominance of thermophile leaf trees characteristic of warm conditions of the Last Interglacial. In the upper part of *Stratum 13* the archeological Unit IV was excavated.

Stratum 12 -limestone block.

Strata 11 through 9 have grey-yellow sediments with different sized angular limestone gravels. According Dr.R.Ferring, angular clasts are present throughout *Strata 11 – 9*, suggesting persistent cold winters. This conclusion does not contradict the pollen studies, which show a constant decrease of forest type vegetation to forest-steppe landscapes. Archeologically, *Stratum 11* includes four levels (III/3; III/2; III/1; III/1A) of artifacts and faunal remains of Unit III. Each of these levels is represented by a thin

“carpet” (thickness 3-5 cm) of fauna and flint artifacts and each is isolated by pronounced sterile deposits. The same kind of deposition characterize levels IIA/4; IIA/2 and IIA/1 of Unit IIA. Level IIA/4 is situated in *Stratum 10*, while the levels IIA/2 and IIA/1 are situated in the upper part of *Stratum 9*. The middle and lower parts of *Stratum 9* contain four more levels IIA/2-3; IIA/3; IIA/3A; IIA/3B, the depositional character of which is quite different from that described above. The common name “sterile levels” was adopted for them, because of the low density of fauna and artifacts, as well as that they are not composed of the “carpet” of finds. The uppermost of these “sterile levels” -- IIA/2-3 is situated about 10 cm below level IIA/2.

The border between *Stratum 9* and uppermost *Stratum 7* is marked by archeological levels II/8 and II/8C, as well as by a difference of lithological character. The ESR dates of Unit III (levels III/2, III/3) are about 80.000 years BP, while a U-series date is much older. Taking into account the desposition of the level III/2 above the Last Interglacial deposits, the ESR dates appear to be more reliable. At the same time, both U-series (level II/8) and ESR, LU (level II/7B) dates for the upper border of *Stratum 9* and lower border of *Stratum 7* are about 50.000 years BP (McKinney, Rink, 1996)(Fig.1,II).

Stratum 8 is a limestone block which was exposed on the North-Eastern part of lower excavation area.

Stratum 7 is a light-grey sediment with incredible amounts of different sized angular limestone gravels and slabs. This significant lithological change corresponds with no less dramatic changes in the pollen structure, with the dominance of steppe vegetation in association with a high level of xerophytes. So, this indicates cold and arid conditions during the sedimentation of *Stratum 7*. That *Stratum* contains half of all occupational levels at Kabazi-II. Something less than 1.5 m of deposits contain 13 levels of occupation of Unit II, each separated by sterile deposits, as well as by differences in the artifacts horizontal disposition. The lowest levels of Unit II are dated by both U-series and ESR-analysis to about 50.000 BP: the upper part of the Unit II (level II/1) sequence is dated to about 30.000 BP by AMS,

and U-series (McKINNEY, RINK, 1996; HEDGES *at all*, 1996)(Fig.1, II).

Stratum 6 has light-yellow sediments with the number of subangular and subrounded gravel and boulders. In R.Ferring's opinion, the wavy boundary between *Stratum 6* and *Stratum 7* suggests an erosional disconformity. In comparison with the previous pollen zones, here there is some increase in forest pollen, as well as lower amounts of xerophytic grassy vegetation. According to N.Gerasimenko, these changes imply a warmer climate than in previous pollen zones. *Stratum 6* contains a single occupational level, II/1A of Unit II, which is dated to about 30.000 years BP by both U-series and ESR-analysis (McKINNEY, RINK, 1996) (Fig.1, II).

Stratum 5 is represented by light grey sediments with the number of subangular and subrounded gravel. The archeological horizon "-195" was excavated here.

The uppermost *Strata 4-1* sediments are derived colluvial deposits. In *Strata 2 - 4* archeological Unit I contains only Mousterian artifacts. Thus, thanks to the vertical slab in the middle of the slope of Kabazi Mountain, the 13 m of deposits, containing about 100.000 years of vegetation, fauna and artifacts, were trapped and kept in place.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The topographic character of Kabazi-II determined the economic activities carried out there. During the time of all 21 occupations of Units II, IIA and III the only activity recognized was butchering (CHABAI, MARKS, YEVTUSHENKO, 1995). Or, in other terms, it represents about 50.000 years of butchering activity. All occupational levels of Units III, IIA, II are characterized by extremely low densities of artifacts (from 40 to 100 artifacts per cu. m.), a high density of bones (from 1000 to 2000 bones per cu.m.), a dominance of a single species of animal (*Equus hydruntinus* - about 80%-90% of all identifiable bones) and an extremely high ratio of identifiable bones per MNI (70:1). At the same time, the butchering occupations of all levels differ in both lithic and faunal distributions, as well as in the rate of bone fragmentation. What is most important is

that the same kind of economic activity was supported by technologically and typologically different artifact assemblages.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

Archeological horizons -1145--1135 through -930

These archeological horizons were exposed in 2 sq of sondage #1 only. Each of them contained only a few artifacts and bones. Only one kind of techno-typological information is available: the method of bifacial tool production which is well documented, at least, in one of these horizons, -930.

Unit IV

About 700 flint artifacts, but no bones, were excavated from the 12 sq. m. area of that Unit. Unlike the archeological levels below and above, the artifacts in Unit IV are not in any kind of clusters or horizontal surfaces. They are relatively uniformly spread across the excavated area, as well as vertically through the deposits (15-20 cm. thick). A large number of artifacts have post-depositional damage on their edges. Some of them are covered by patina. On a whole, the artifacts of Unit IV consist of flakes and chips. The flakes are no longer than 3 cm. About 100 flakes have marginal, discontinuous retouch. Forty additional flakes show different types of continuous, mainly marginal retouch. Even those with scalar retouch are very difficult to classify as scrapers because of their extremely small size and the irregular blank shapes. Bifacial tools consist of tiny fragments and a single complete convergent scraper.

From the typological point of view the assemblage is similar to that at Kiik-Koba, lower layer (CHABAI, 1991). However, taking into account the unclear nature of the Unit IV formation processes, it would be risky to suggest a Last Interglacial time for the "Kiik-Koba, lower layer, Lower Paleolithic industry" (STEPANCHUK, 1994).

Units III and IIA (lower & middle parts)

The flint assemblages of Units III (levels III/3, III/2, III/1, III/1A) and the

lower/middle parts of IIA (level IIA/4 and "sterile levels") are characterized by the presence of bifacial scrapers (Fig.2, 2,3), bifacial points (Fig. 2, 1,4,5), unifacial scrapers with different types of ventral thinning (Fig.3), preforms for bifacial tool production and the complete absence of cores and core treatment elements (CHABAI, 1991; KOLOSOV, STEPANCHUK, CHABAI, 1993; YEVTUSHENKO, 1995). About 40% of the artifacts from these levels are retouched tools. Among these, bifacial scrapers and points dominate (Fig.2). All of them are made through plano-convex reduction. Bifacial scrapers are represented by convergent (Fig.2, 2) and single-edged pieces. The latter are have natural backs, opposite the retouched edges (Fig. 2, 3). This bifacial tool-kit is associated with bifacial treatment elements (incurvate chips and flakes with acute platform angles), that are evidence for "on site" bifacial resharpening and limited bifacial tool production. On the other hand, some of both bifacial and unifacial tools are made on exotic flints, as well as the high tool percentages, appear to be evidence for off-site tool production. This pattern is similar to the Sary-Kaya type of raw material exploitation (CHABAI, MARKS, YEVTUSHENKO, 1995). Typologically, the presence of bifacial points, converging and transverse scrapers with thinned bases appear to be the characteristic of the Staroselian. At the same time, bifacially backed scrapers are the characteristic feature of the Ak-Kaya industry.

Units IIA (upper part) & II

The flint assemblages of IIA/2, IIA/1 and fourteen levels of Unit II belong to the Western Crimean Mousterian (WCM). All of them are represented by "carpet" surfaces.

The abundance of cores, core treatment elements (primary flakes and debordante flakes/blades), and numerous refittings document "on site" flaking in the WCM levels. Typologically, the Staroselian and the WCM industries are different, as well (CHABAI, 1990; 1991). Bifacial tool production, usual for the Staroselian, is not present in the WCM. The unifacial tool-kits are different, too. Unlike in the Staroselian, where converging scrapers are common, the WCM typology is based on simple side-scrapers (Fig.5), sometimes double-scrapers

and on variable types of points (Fig.6; Fig.8,1,2,7). Then, unlike the Staroselian, where radial, primitive parallel and bifacial methods of flaking were used, WCM flaking was based on the post-Levallois Biache method and volumetric core blade production (CHABAI, SITLIVY, 1994; CHABAI, YEVTUSHENKO, in press). Moreover, both of these methods are seen in the upper levels (IIA/2, IIA/1) of Unit IIA and lower levels (from II/8C to II/5) of Unit II, while the upper levels (from II/4 to II/1A) of Unit II are associated only with blade production (CHABAI, 1995). These differences in core reduction strategies are the reasons for recognizing a two stage subdivision of WCM.

Stage I. On the whole, cores from lower part of Unit II are subdivided into four groups: parallel bi- and unidirectional, sub-cylindrical bi- and unidirectional, Levallois tortoise and radial (Fig.4). Uni-, bidirectional cores show, as do the Levallois, supplementary lateral platforms that were used to prepare flaking for surface convexity. The radial cores are extremely exhausted. Thus, the cores and debitage – debordante and Levallois blanks (Fig.5), as well as several refittings support the idea of a Biache method of primary flaking in the lower part of the Unit II (CHABAI,1995). At the same time, this Biache method of flaking is seen in the high rate of faceted platforms: about 60% of all those identifiable.

Stage II. The assemblages from the upper part of Unit II completely lack Levallois tortoise cores and Levallois blanks. Faceted platforms are half as common. Blades increase to about 40% of the total number of blanks. The cores are mainly uni-, bidirectional pieces (Fig.7). Almost all tools were made on blades (Fig.6, 2-6; Fig.8). At the same time, few changes occurred in the typological structure of the tool-kit. All are dominated by simple side scrapers, but now made on blades. Some new types do appear within the class of points. There are: distal points, where only the tip is retouched, lateral points on blades with a single retouched edge and retouched tip and oblique retouched points (Fig.8, 1,2,7). Other innovations include a few oblique truncated blades (Fig.8,3,4) and a single backed blade. Neither end-scrapers, nor burins were found.

The core reduction strategy could be characterized as being of Upper Palaeolithic mode (CHABAI, 1995), while the typological structure of the tool assemblages is clearly Middle Palaeolithic. The "foreshadowing" character of core reduction strategy changes, in relation to the evolution of the tool-kits, was noticed by Yu. Demidenko (1990) for the Middle to Upper Palaeolithic transitional industries in Central Europe. Maybe one more level in upper part of Unit II would have given the opportunity to see what would have happened further with the typological evolution of WCM. Unfortunately, the barrier, which preserved that stratigraphic sequence was not high enough.

Archeological horizon "-195"

The flint industry of this horizon is represented by a few artifacts, because it spread beyond the lower excavation area toward the north. Thus, it is possible only to state that the rest of horizon "-195" might still be found in the upper excavation area.

Unit I

The flint industry of Unit I was found in derived colluvial deposits in secondary position (CHABAI, ZHUK, 1994). In spite of this, it is of quite homogeneous character. The technological and typological structure of the Unit I sample was recognized as belonging to the Staroselian industry. The sample of Unit I contains all the characteristic features of the Staroselian: bifacial scrapers, different shapes of unifacial converging scrapers, transverse scrapers with thinned base (Fig.9). The closest analogy is the sample from Starosele, Unit II of Formosov's 1955-56 excavations. The relatively high blade percentage (Ilam=20) and the abundance of parallel cores are the base for this comparison (CHABAI, 1991, YEVTUSHENKO, 1995).

DISCUSSION

The flint assemblages from Units III and IIA (lower and middle parts) contain both Staroselian and Ak-Kaya typological features: That is, the combination of bifacial points and bifacially backed scrapers. That situation is not unique. The same combination

was seen in the sample from Starosele, Unit II of Formosov's 1955-56 excavations (CHABAI, YEVTUSHENKO, in press). Moreover, the characteristic Staroselian bifacial sub-triangular and leaf-shaped points, sub-rectangular unifacial scrapers, as well as transversal scrapers with thinned base are also present in the "Ak-Kaya culture" (KOLOSOV, 1983; 1986). At the same time, the specific Kiik-Kobian tool-kit - canted, small unifacial tools, often with different kinds of ventral thinning, are present in Zaskalnaya-V, layer IV (Ak-Kaya industry) and in the Staroselian assemblage of Kabazi-V, layer III (GLADILIN, 1976; YEVTUSHENKO, 1995). The typological analysis of the Crimean Middle Paleolithic assemblages with bifacial tools lead A. Yevtushenko (1995) to the conclusion that the Staroselian, Kiik-Kobian and Ak-Kaya industries compose an Eastern Micoquian tradition. Moreover, the typological variability of these industries are based on different patterns of raw material exploitation, more than on different traditions of tool production (CHABAI, MARKS, YEVTUSHENKO, 1995; DEMIDENKO, 1996). At the same time, the term "Eastern Micoquian" is more to underline the similarities within the Eastern European Middle Paleolithic industries with bifacial tools, than to subdivide the Crimean industries specifically. The peculiarities of the Crimean Middle Palaeolithic industries with bifacial tool-kits are consist in the abundance of unifacial scrapers (e.g., KLEIN, 1965), about the half of which are represented by converging shapes. Such a high percentage and variability of shapes of converging scrapers are not present in the Eastern Micoquian industries from the sites of Richta, Gitomirskaya (Middle Paleolithic complex), Antonovka I and II, Sukhaya Mechetka (ZAMIATNIN, 1961; GLADILIN, 1976; KUCHARCHUK, 1993; CHABAI, YEVTUSHENKO, in press). Taking this into account, the similarities between the Ak-Kaya, Staroselian and Kiik-Kobian industries, on the one hand, and the differences between them and other Eastern Micoquian sites from other areas, it seems possible to distinguish the former as a specifically Crimean Middle Paleolithic (CMP) tradition. The CMP tradition is quite different from the WCM, which is based on exploitation of Levallois and blade core reduction strategies, as well as unifacial tool

production only. Converging scrapers in WCM assemblages are rare, as well.

The chronological position of the CMP tradition has been determined by both stratigraphical sequence and a series of absolute dates from Kabazi-II (Fig.1, II). Based on the Kabazi-II profile, it appears that the evolution of CMP tradition covered the time from about the end of the Last Interglacial to 60.000–50.000 BP. At the same time, it must to be noted that the problem of the lower chronological border of the CMP is mainly the question of absence at the present time of known Last Interglacial assemblages, while the upper chronological border is more problematic. The series of AMS dates for Starosele, Zaskalnaya-VI and Buran-Kaya-III demonstrate the possibility of CMP tradition extension to about 40.000–30.000 BP (HEDGES *at all.* 1996). There are always problems with the application of radiocarbon system for samples which might be older than 40.000 BP. For instance, the new dates for Zaskalnaya-VI are in disagreement with previous radiocarbon dates (KOLOSOV' comments in HEDGES *at all.* 1996 : 191). So, in any case, these dates need reliable confirmation by other dating systems.

Thus, at present, the Kabazi-II sequence is the only reliable source for understanding the chronology of CMP tradition. It is likely that the replacement of the CMP with the WCM occurred relatively rapidly in the period of time from about 60.000 to 50.000 BP, moreover in the deposits of Stratum 9 (Fig.1, II). This shift was not paralleled by significant changes in climate. The level IIA/2-3, which contains the evidence of bifacial tool production (Fig.2,5) and level IIA/2 with Levallois debitage are separated by about 10 cm. of sterile deposits. There is no evidence of WCM tradition of flaking below the level IIA/2, as there is no evidence of bifacial tool production above the level IIA/2-3 (except in the derived deposits of Strata 2–4). So, in other words, there is no evidence of interstratification of CMP and WCM. For instance, in Shaitan-Koba the bifacial tools were found below the WCM occupational surfaces, too (KOLOSOV, 1972). The admixture of WCM and CMP techno-typological features were found in Kabazi-I; Bahkchisaraiskaya, lower level; Kholodnaya Balka. The reason for that admixture is in the excavations methods employed (FORMOSOV, 1958;1959;

KRAINOV, 1979). In all described cases of CMP and WCM occurrence in the same stratigraphical sequences, the bifacial tools are below or mixed with the I (early) Stage of WCM (CHABAI,1991). At the same time, there is no evidence of admixture of bifacial tool-kits with the II (evolved) Stage of WCM, which is dated up to about 30.000 BP (Fig.1,II). So, it is indirect evidence of the relatively old age of CMP tradition.

The proposed age of CMP, end of the Last Interglacial – 50.000/60.000 BP, is well correlated with the Sukhaya Mechetka and Antonovka I and II chronology (GLADILIN, 1976). It also shows the fallacious character of the speculations that the Kiik-Kobian industry was the generic base for the Upper Paleolithic Kostenki-Streletian culture in the mid-Don River (e.g., STEPANCHUK, 1993; YAMADA, 1996). The proposed generic links of the Kiik-Kobian and Kostenki-Streletian are unsound from the point of view of the CMP chronology. If we adopted the AMS date 33.210 ± 900 for Buran-Kaya, level 7 (YAMADA, 1996) it makes Kiik-Kobian younger or at least contemporaneous with Kostenki 12, layer III, which is dated 36.400 ± 1700 –1400 (BRADLEY, ANIKOVICH, GIRIA, 1995). If we claimed the existence of the CMP from the end of the Last Interglacial to 60.000/50.000 BP, it will be very interesting to understand the methodological approach, which serves for the purpose of finding the generic links between the Middle and Upper Paleolithic industries separated by about 20.000 years.

The only Middle Paleolithic industry in Eastern Europe which might be chronologically comparable with the Early Upper Paleolithic assemblage of the same territory is the WCM. Late in both chronological and techno-typological terms, the WCM is the result of local development during, at least, 20.000 years; that is, from about 60.000/50.000 to about 30.000 years BP (Fig.1, II). The latest evidence of the WCM is simultaneous, or at least precedes, the late Aurignacian at Siuren-I: 29.950 ± 700 ; 28.450 ± 600 BP (NOIRET, OTTE, TATARTSEV, 1996). At the same time, it is obvious that there is nothing in common between the blade technology of the late WCM and the flake-bladelet technology of the Crimean Aurignacian. In a wider Eastern European context, the Stage II of WCM is contemporaneous to the Romanian

Aurignacian (Mitoc: 28.910–31.850 BP) and a number of Palaeolithic industries from middle Don River: Kostenki-Streletskaia (Kostenki-12, layer Ia: 32.700±700 BP), Gorodtsovskaya (Kostenki-12, layer 1) Spitsinskaya (Kostenki-17, II: 32.200+2000-1600 BP) cultures (OTTE, CHIRICA, 1993; HAESAERTS, 1993; ROGACHEV, ANIKOVICH, 1984). On the other hand, the WCM precedes the Gravettian industries of the Dniester and Prut Rivers -- Molodova-5, layer IX (29.650±1320; 28.100±1000 BP) and Mitoc (28.910±480; 27.150±750) (Chernysh, 1987; Chirica, 1989). Moreover, taking into account the earliest dates for Upper Paleolithic assemblages in neighbouring territories, such as those mentioned above for Kostenki, 12, layer III and about 40.000 BP for Bacho-Kiro, 11 (KOZLOWSKI, 1982) and Korolevo-1, I (GLADILIN, 1989), it becomes clear that WCM phenomena coexisted with Upper Paleolithic industries during, at least, 10.000 years. Thus, about 30.000 years ago the WCM may be the only Middle Palaeolithic in Eastern Europe.

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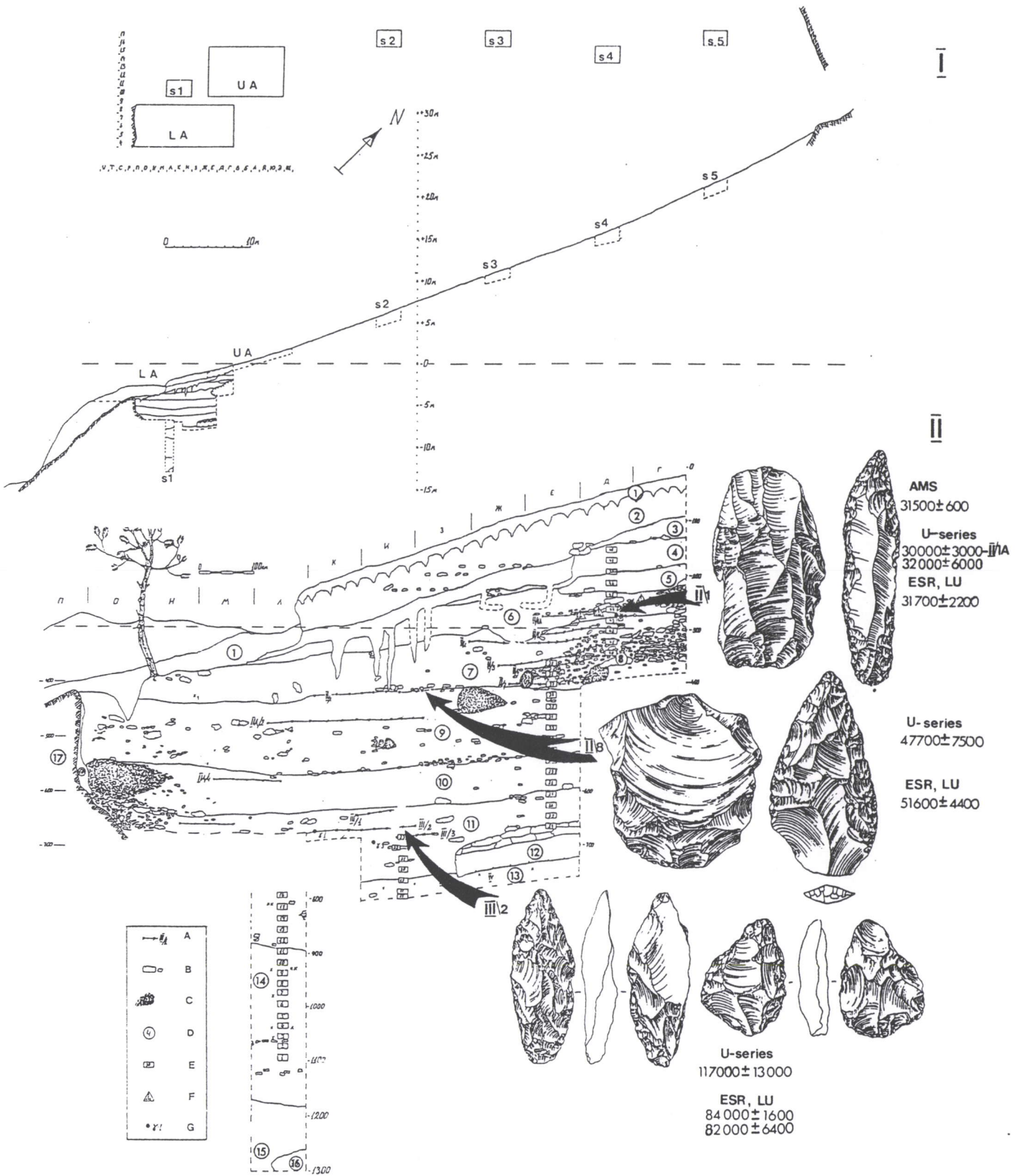


Figure 1 : Kabazi-II. I - The map of the excavations and the schematic cross-section of the upper part of the slope of Kabazi Mountain through the sondages 1-5 (s1-s5), upper excavation area (UA) and lower excavation area (LA). II - Section along the line of squares "9". A-archeological levels; B-limestone blocks; C-tube toneless; D-numbers of Strata; E-numbers of pollen samples; F- ESR samples; G- ESR dosimeters.

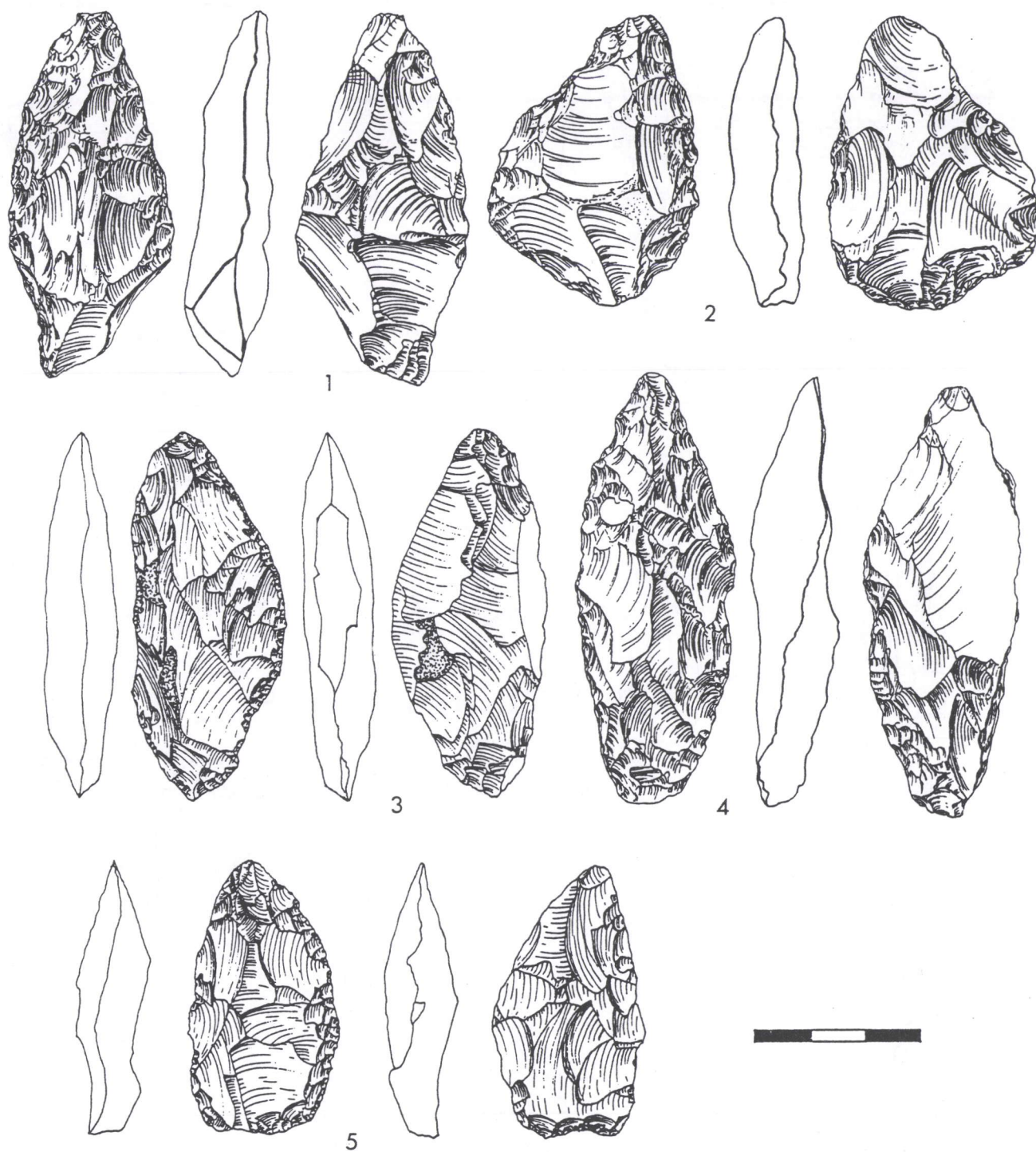


Figure 2 : Kabazi-II, levels III/2 (1,2,4); III/1A (3); IIA/2-3 (5). Bifacial points (1,4,5), bifacial converging scraper (2), bifacial backed scraper (3).

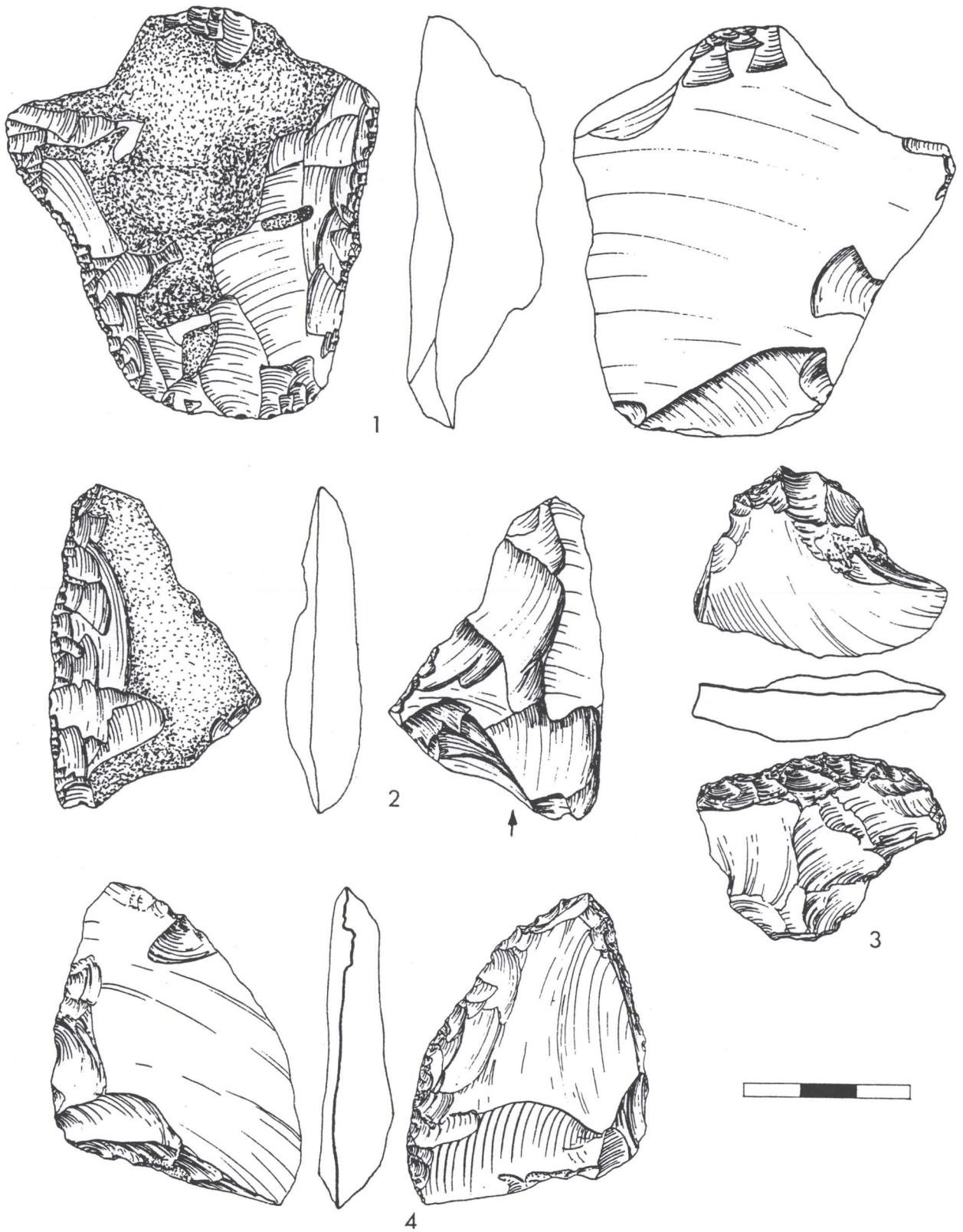


Figure 3 : Kabazi-II, levels III/2 (3,4); IIA/4 (1,2). Straight-convex scraper with truncated faceted base and distal thinning (1), scrapers with thinned backs (2,4), transverse-convex scraper with thinned base (3).

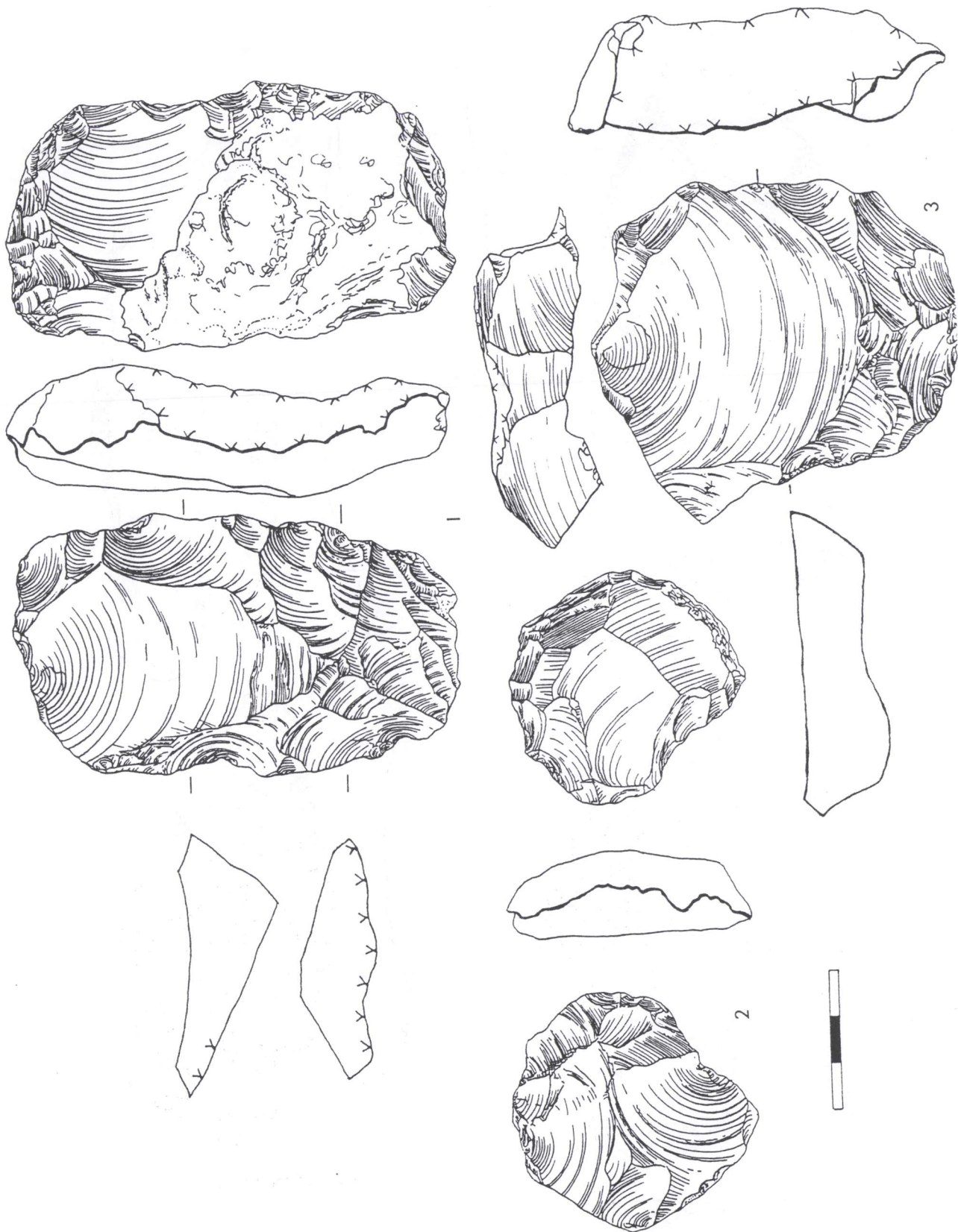


Figure 4 : Kabazi-II, level II/8. Cores: bidirectional (1), radial (2), Levallois tortoise (3).

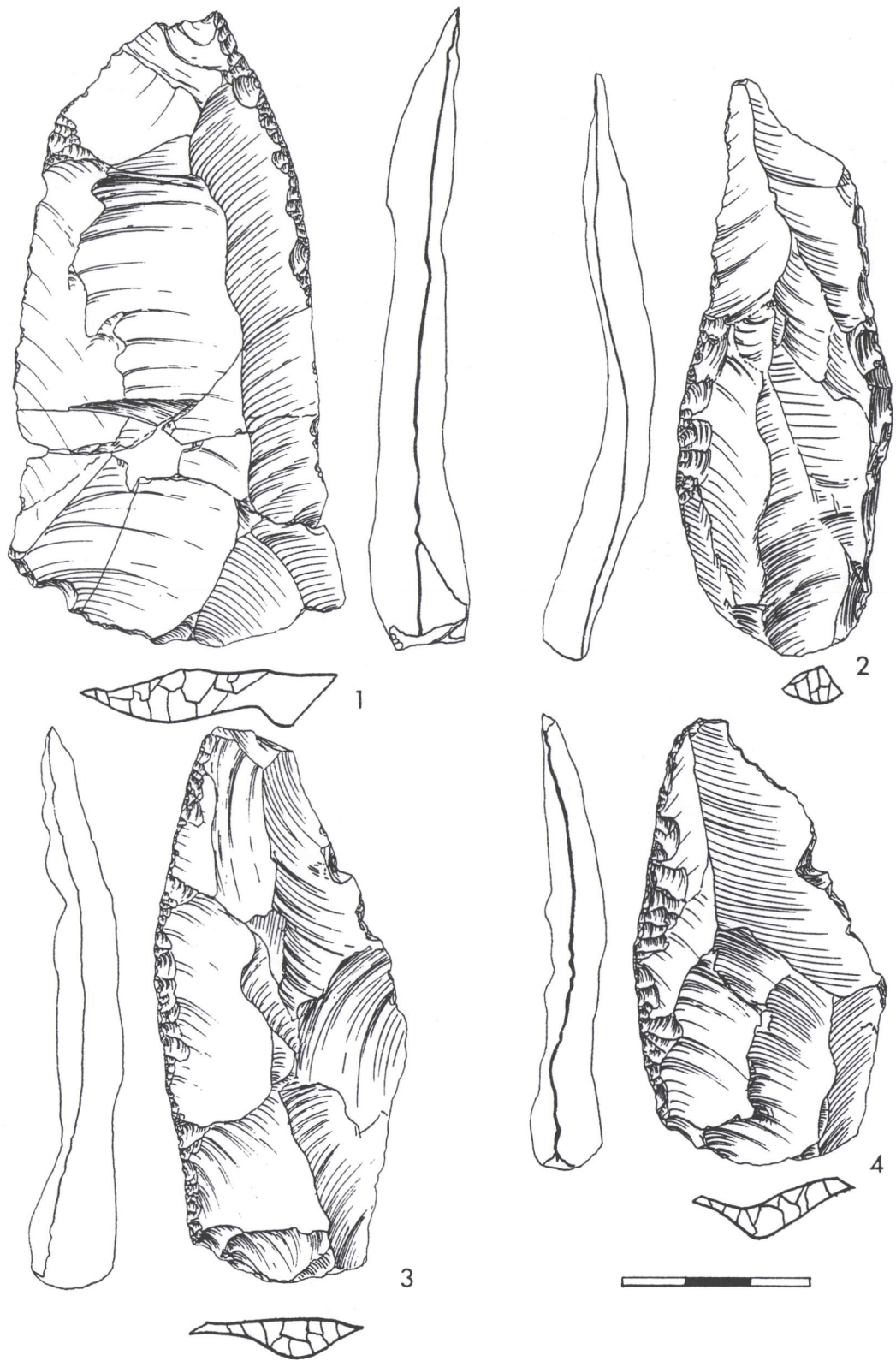


Figure 5 : Kabazi-II, levels IIA/1 (1), II/8 (2-4). Side-scrapers on Levallois blanks (1-3) and on a flake of "enlèvement 2" showing the bipolar variant of Biache method of flaking.

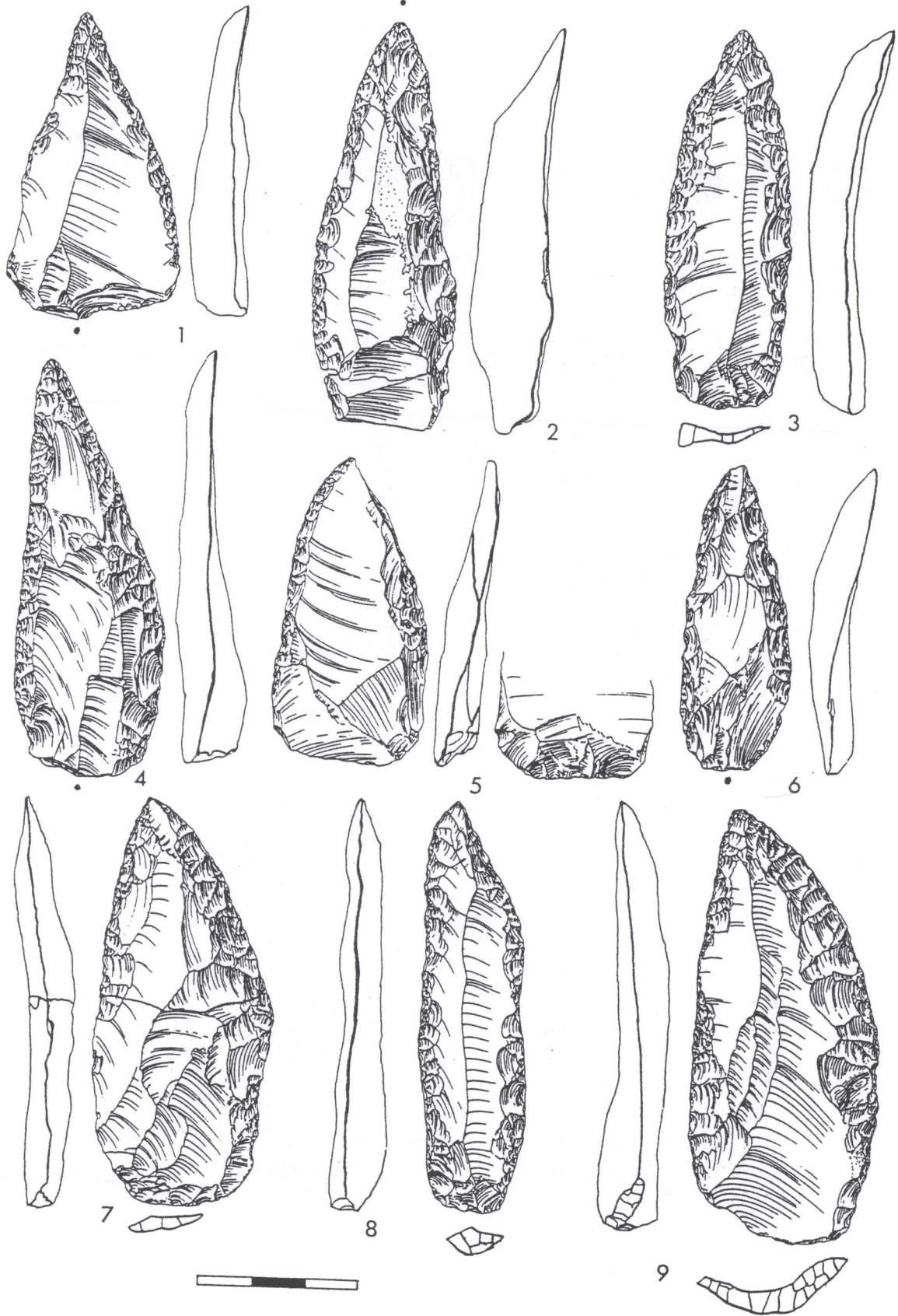
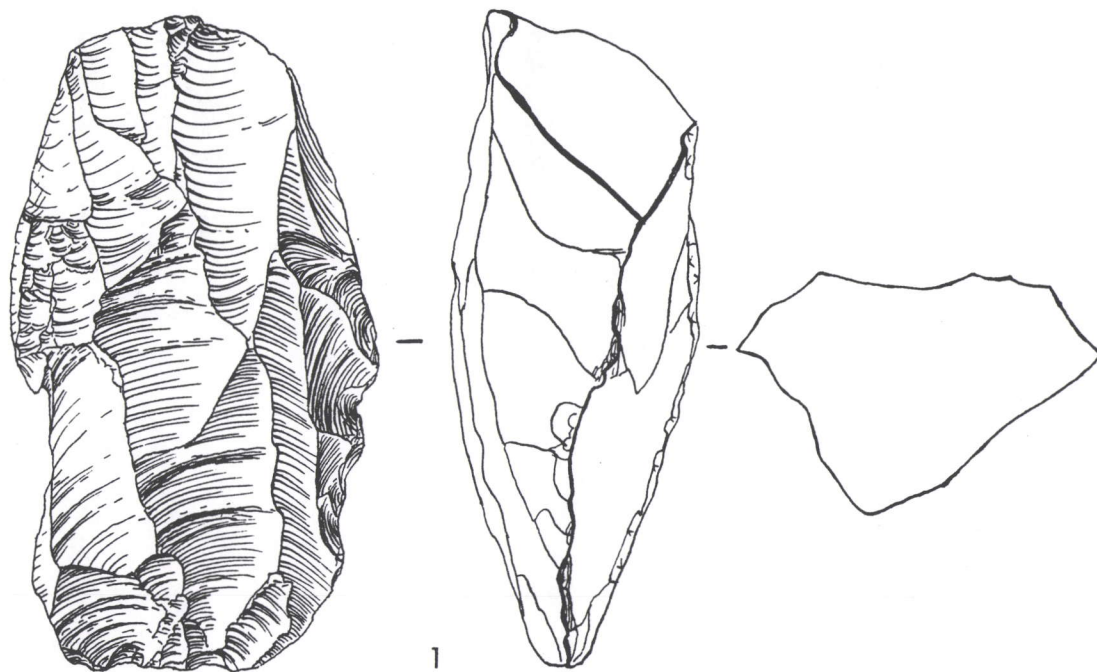
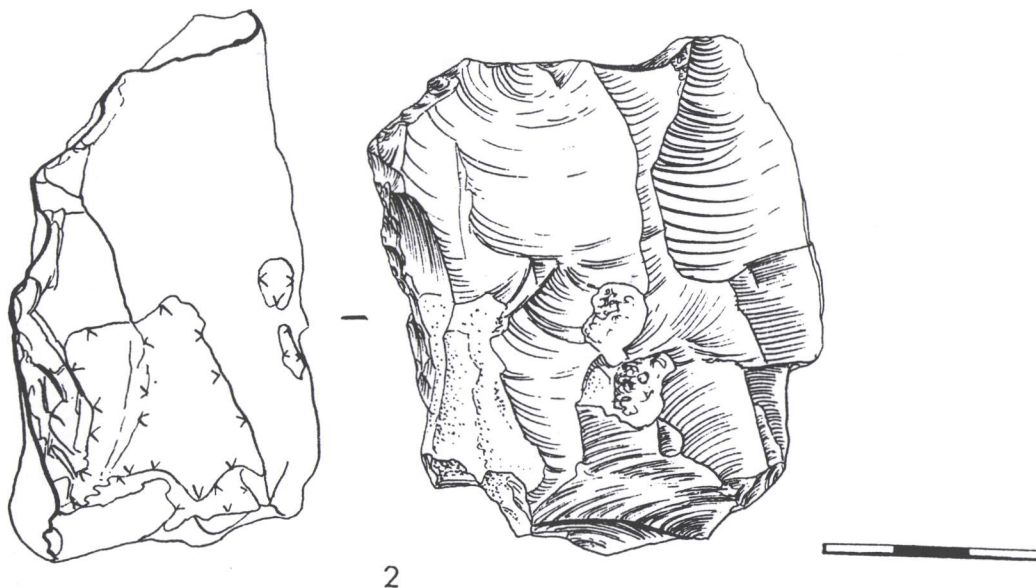


Figure 6 : Kabazi-II, levels II/6 (7-9); II/2 (6); II/1 (5-1). Points of sub-crescent (4, 7-9), sub-triangular (1) and sub-triangular elongated (2,3,5,6) shapes.



1



2

Figure 7 : Kabazi-II, levels II/1 (1) and II/5 (2). Cores: sub-cylindrical (2) and sub-cylindrical elongated (1).

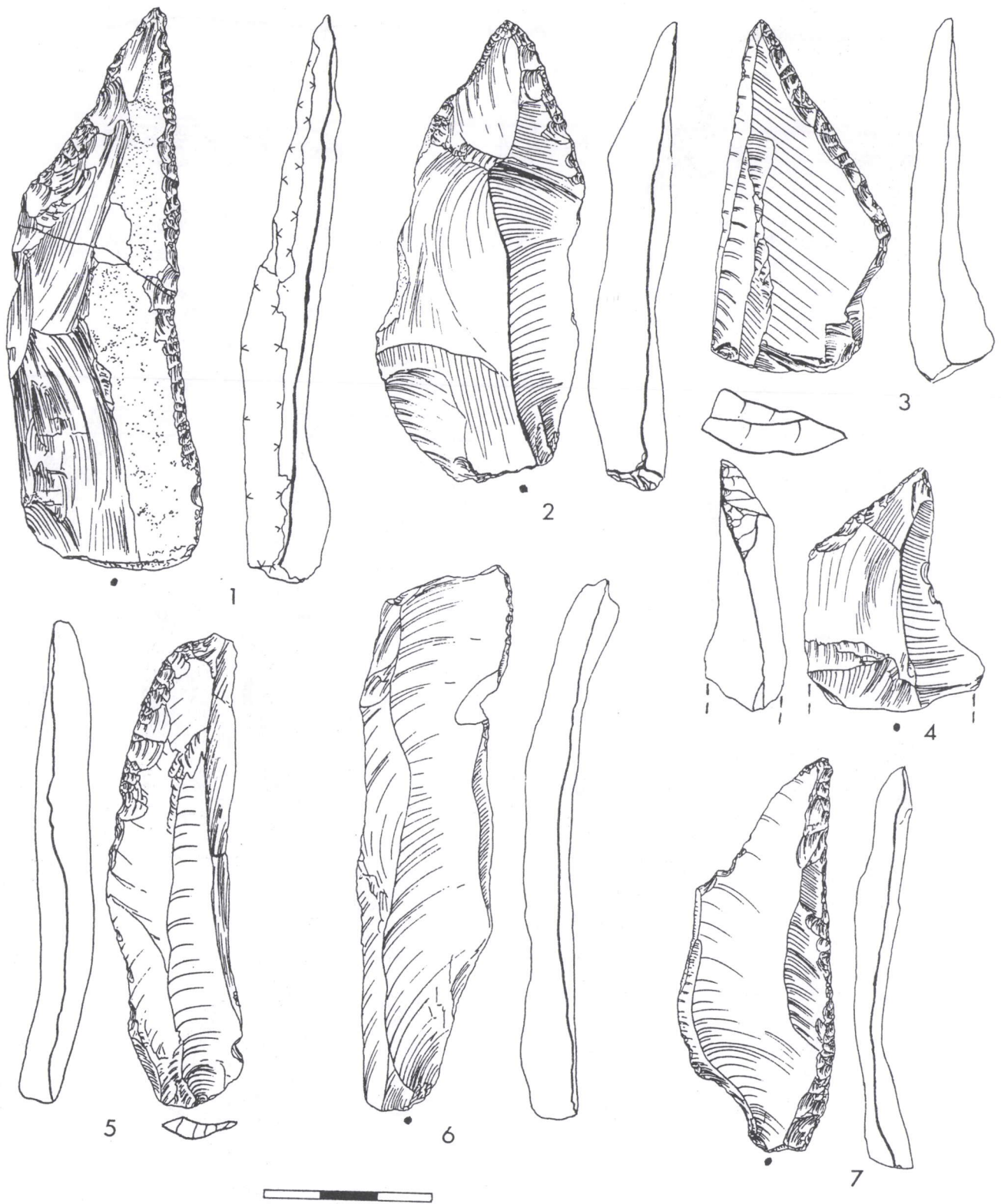


Figure 8 : Kabazi-II, level II/1. Points: oblique retouched (1), distal (2), lateral (7). Oblique truncated blades (3,4). Retouched blade (5). The secondary crested blades (2,4,6).

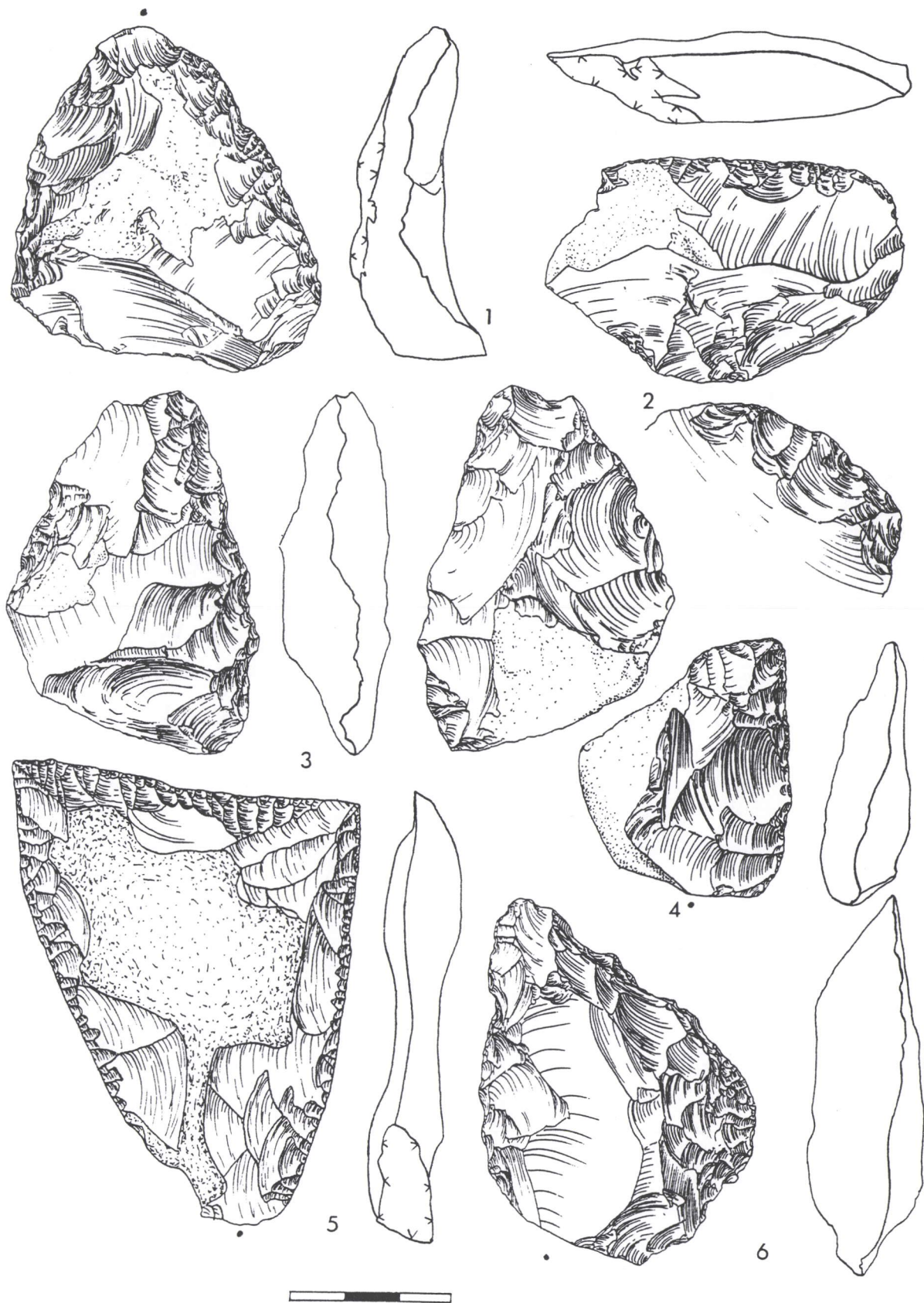


Figure 9 : Kabazi-II, Unit I. Scrapers: sub-triangular (1), transverse-straight with thinned base (2), bifacial (3), semi-rectangular (4), sub-trapezoidal (5), sub-crescent (6).