

Sergey A. Vasil'ev

Institute for the Material Culture History,

Russian Academy of Sciences,

18 Dvortsovaia emb., St.Petersburg 191186, Russia.

e-mail: sergevas@AV2791.spb.edu



West Siberian lakes



West Siberia. The Tom River



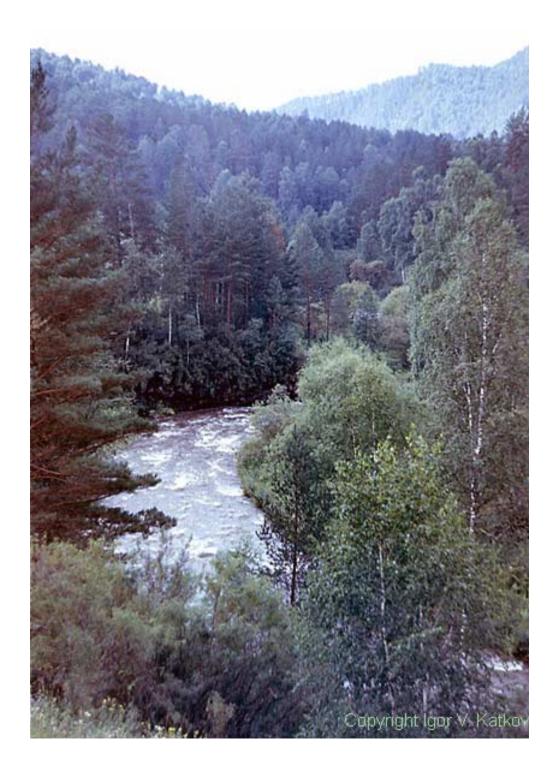


Central Siberian Plateau

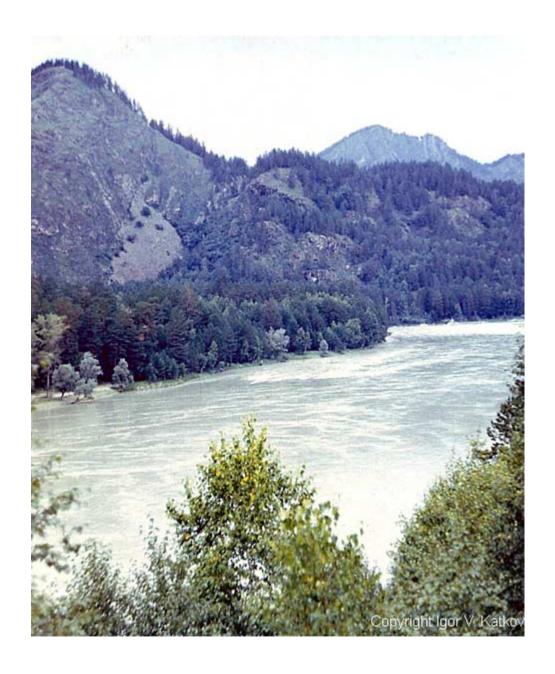


The Angara River





Altay The Kuium River



Altay The Katun River



The Angara Waterhead













Trans-Baikal



Pacific



Taiga at Primorye





Kamchatka





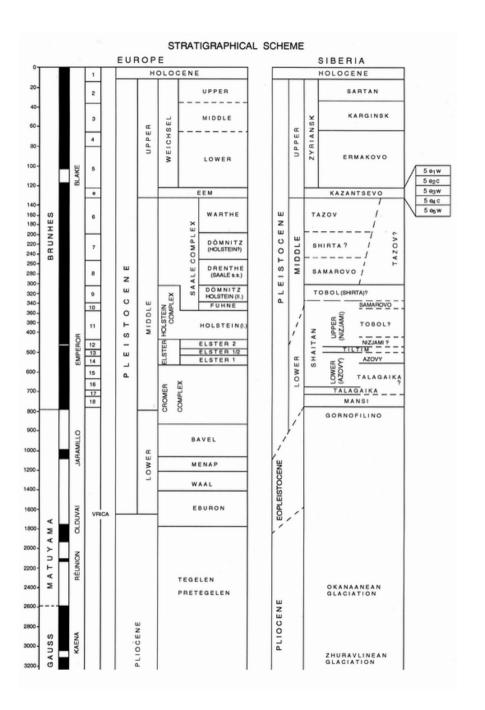




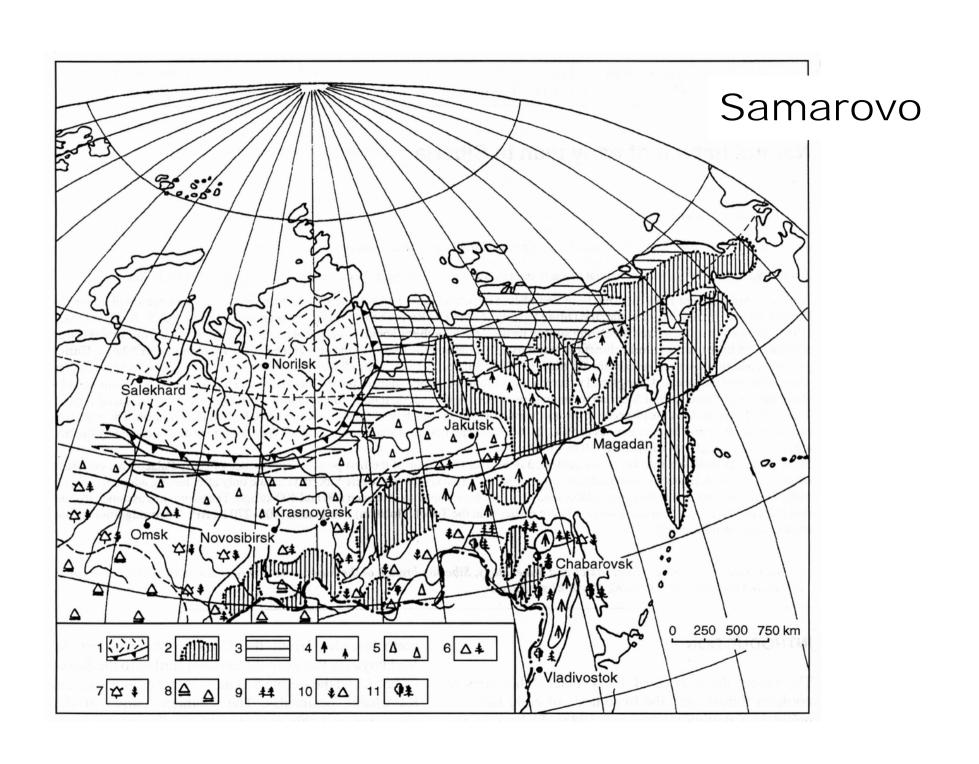
Kamchatka

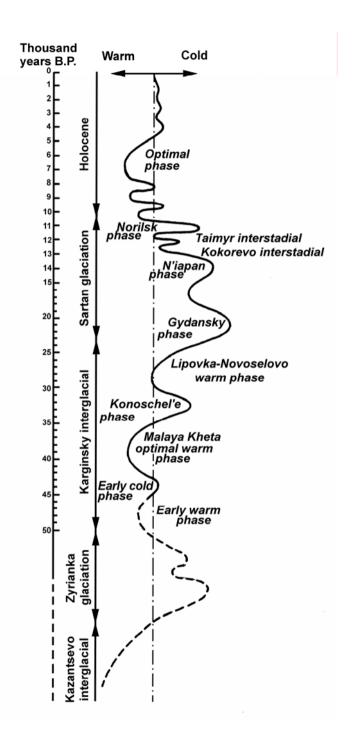
Chukotka

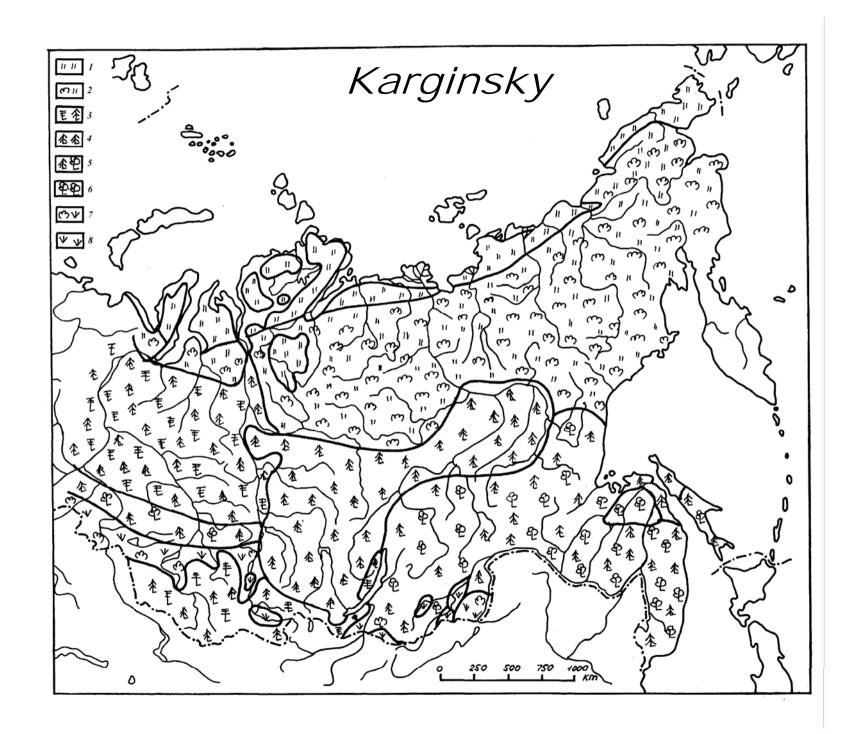




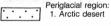
Age (years BP)	Palaeomag- netic Epochs	Isotopic Stages		European Scale	Siberian Scale		Faunal Complexes
		1	Holocene	Holocene	Holocene		Modern
		2				Sartan	Upper
		3	Upper Pleistocene	Wurm	Zyrianka	Karginsky	Palaeolithic
		4			İ	Ermakovo	(Mammoth)
100,000		5		Riss/Wurm	Kazantseva		?
1		6				Taz	Ancient
200,000	Bruhnes	7	Middle	Riss	Bakhta	Shirta	mammoth
	ļ	8	Pleistocene			Samarovo	Khazar
300,000		9		Mindel/Riss	Tobol'sk		?
	}	10					
400,000	1	11					
	}	12	Lower	Mindel	Niziamsky	1	Viatka,
500,000	1	13	Pleistocene		ļ		Oler,
		14					Tologoi
(00,000		15	4		Chaitanda		
600,000		16 17			Shaitansky		
		18					
		19	•	Gunz/ Mindel	Talagaika		
700,000	Matyama	20	Upper Eo-Pleistocene	Gunz			

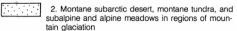












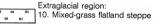
3. Vegetational complex of tundra, steppe, and forest (larch, pine, and birch), and local halophytic

- communities
- 4. a. Periglacial forest steppe with larch, pine, birch, and tundra elements b. Forest steppe with birch and pine
- 5. a. Open forest of larch and birch with tundra



a. Open pine forest of low-mountains regions
b. Light coniferous montane forest

- c. Dark coniferous and birch montane forest
- 7. Dark coniferous and coniferous/broad-leaved forest refugia
- a. Periglacial steppe dominated by European and Turana elements
- b. Periglacial steppe dominated by Mongolian and Dauro-Manchurian elements
- 9. a. Forest steppe with European broad-leaved
 - b. Forest steppe with Manchurean broad-leaved trees





" " " 11. Grass/Artemisis steppe and scattered flatland semidesert



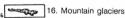
1. 12. Montane steppe and semidesert



3. Coniferous/broad-leaved and broad-leaved mauntane forests



14. Areas outside vegetational reconstruction 15. Glacial limits: a. Maximum variant. b. Minimum





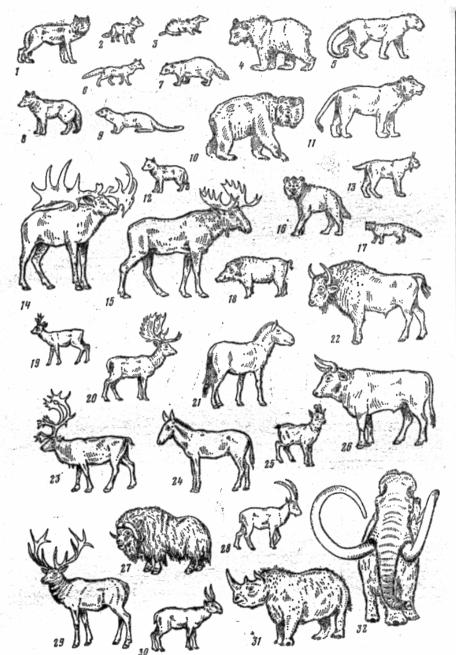
17. Coastline



18. Unreconstructed coastline

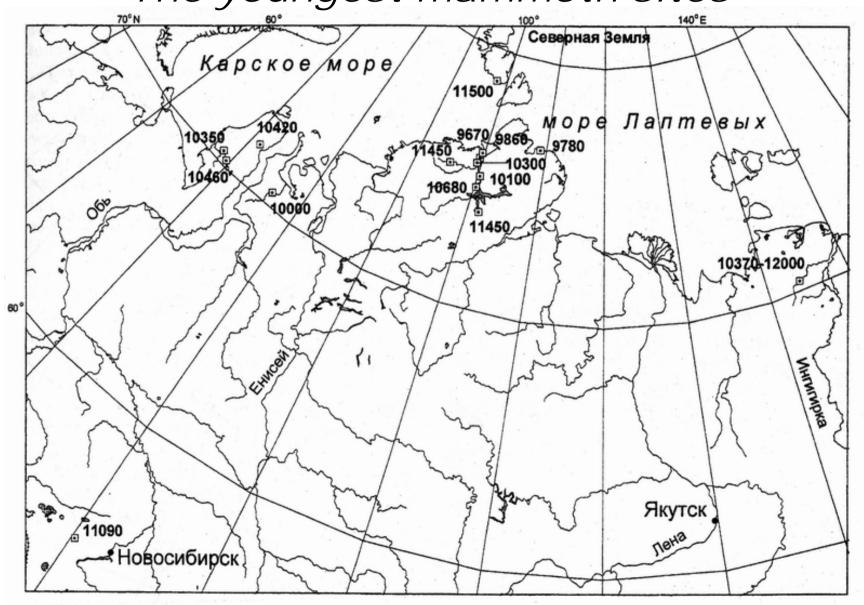




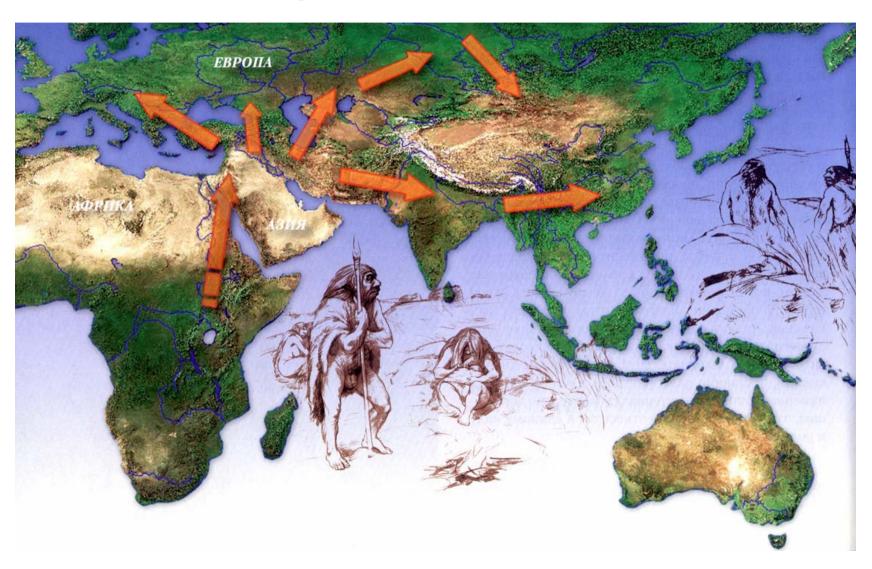


		М	EUP	MUP	LUP
Proboscideae					
Mammoth	Mammuthus primigenius				
Perissodactyla					
Horse	Equus caballus				
Asiatic wild ass	Equus hemionus				
Wooly rhinoceros	Coelodonta antiquitatis	uuuuuuuuu	a managamana		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Artiodactyla					
Camel	Camelus sp.				
Red deer	Cervus elaphus				
Manchurian deer	Cervus elaphus xanthopigus				
Roe deer	Capreolus capreolus				
Giant deer	Megaloceros sp.				
Musk-deer	Moschus moschiferus				
Elk	Alces alces				
Reindeer	Rangifer tarandus				
Baikal yak	Poephagus baikalensis				
Bison	Bison priscus		•	NAME OF STREET	10 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Aurochs	Bos sp.				
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	pe Spiroceros kiakhtensis				
Goitred gazelle	Gazella subgutturosa			-	
Mongolian gazelle	•				
Wild sheep	Ovis ammon				25 25 7
Snowy sheep	Ovis nivicola				
Goral	Naemorphedus caudatus			1 / 1	
Musk-ox	Ovibos moschatus				
Saiga antelope	Saiga tatarica				
lbex	Capra sibirica				
Carnivora					
Wolf	Canis lupus				
Arctic fox	Alopex lagopus				
Red fox	Vulpes vulpes				
Corsac	Vulpes corsac				
Dhole	Cuon alpinus				
Brown bear	Ursus arctos				
Cave bear	Ursus spelaeus				
Cave bear	Spelaearctos uralensis				
Sable	Martes zibellina				
Marten	Martes martes				
Wolverine	Gulo gulo				
Ermine	Mustela erminae				
Weasel	Mustela nivalis				
Altai weasel	Mustela altaica				
Polecat	Putoris eversmani				
Badger	Meles meles				
Otter	Lutra lutra				
Spotted hyaena	Crocuta spelaea	SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PART			
Cave lion	Panthera spelaea				
Tiger	Panthera uncia				
Bob cat	Felis lynx				
Manul cat	Felis manul				

The youngest mammoth sites

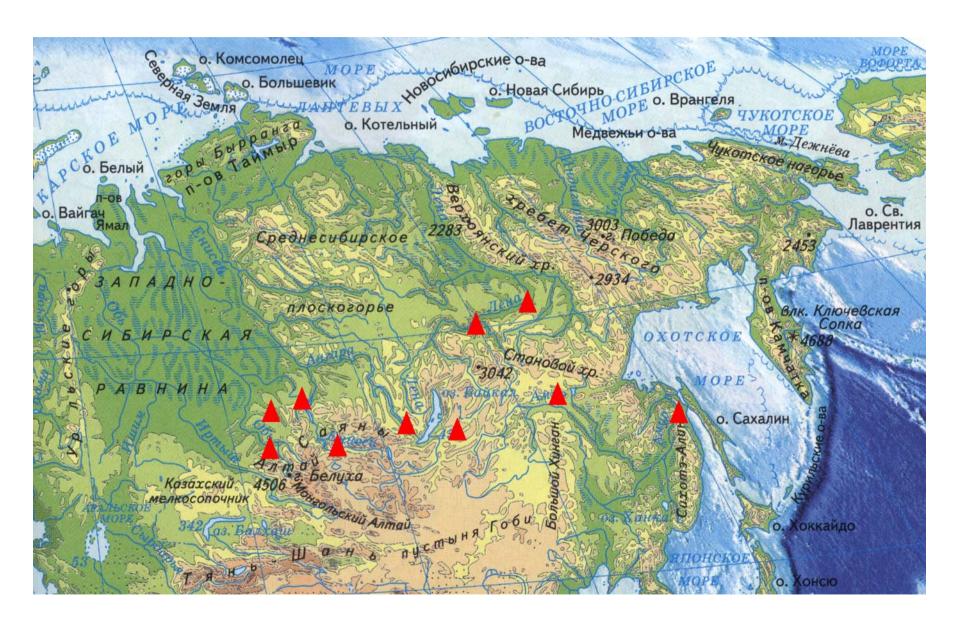


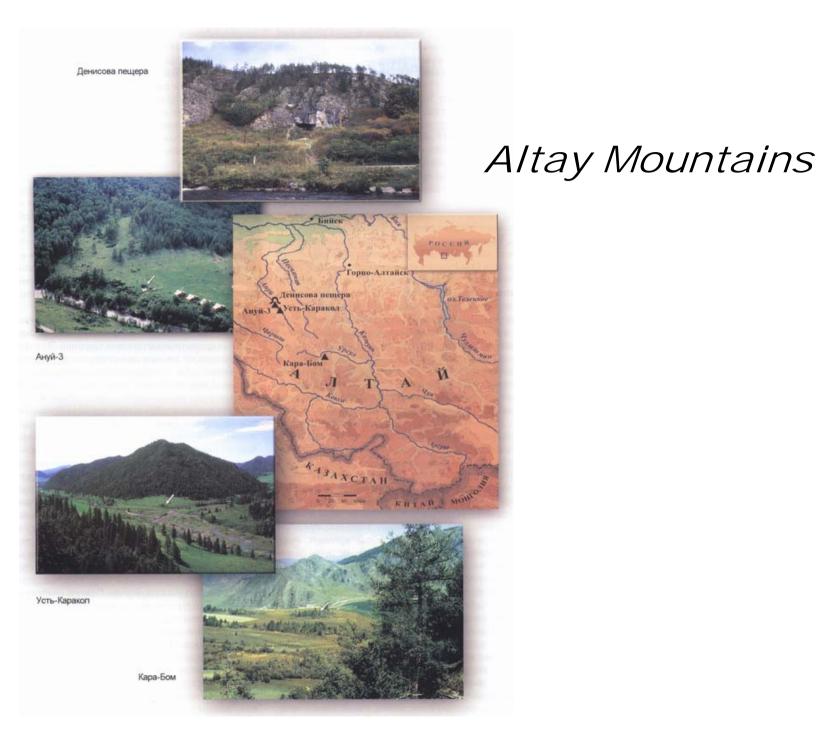
Early Man Dispersals





Lower Paleolithic

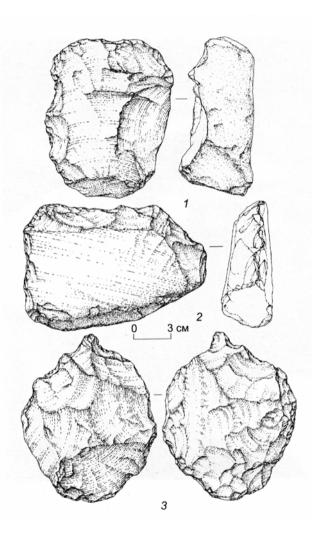






Karama

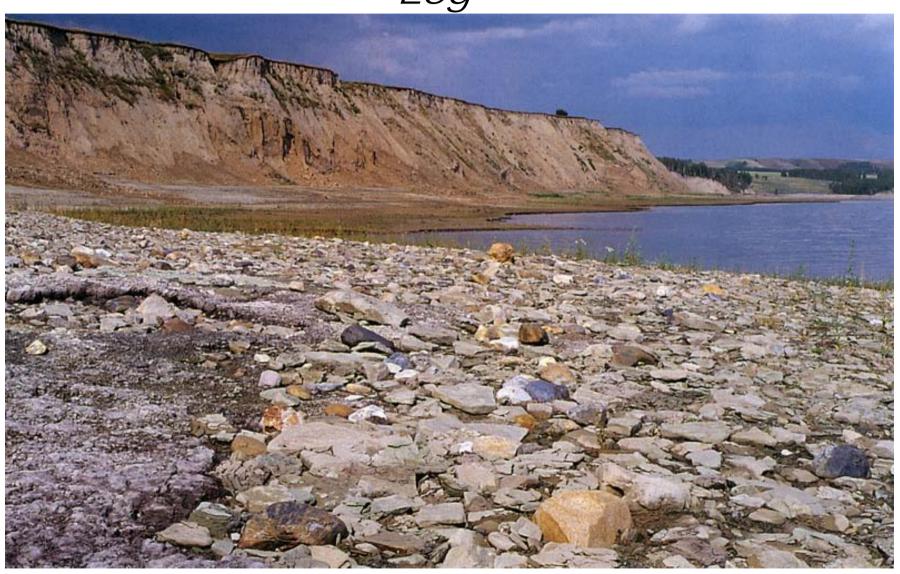




Mokhovo I



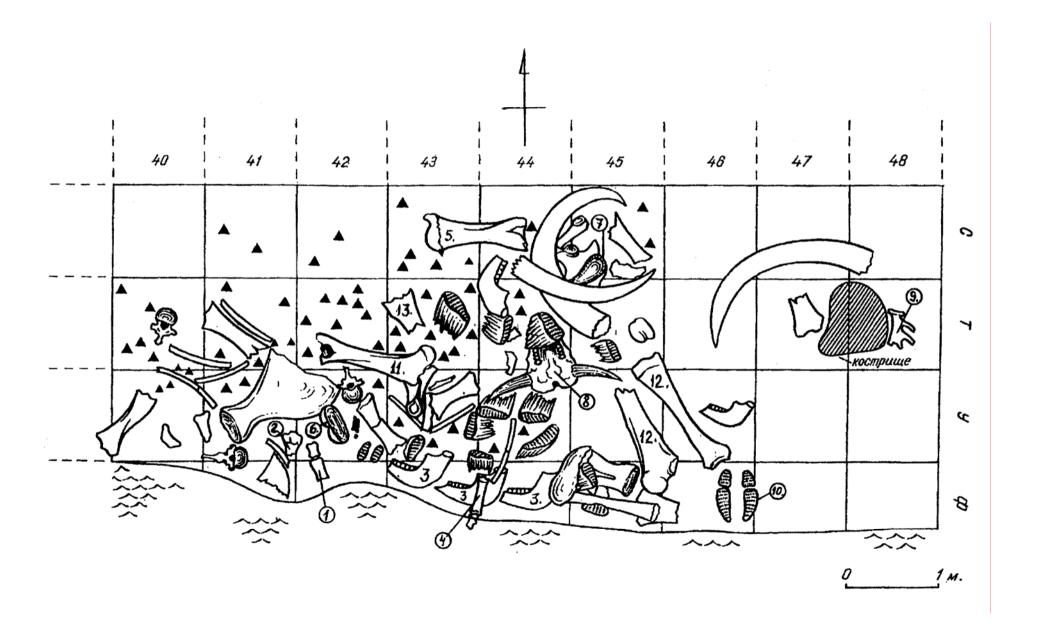
Kamennyi Log



Kamennyi Log



Ust'Izhul

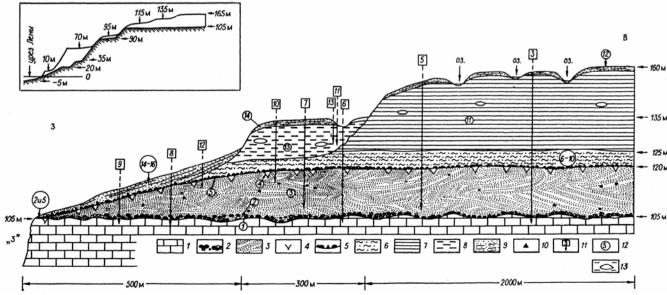


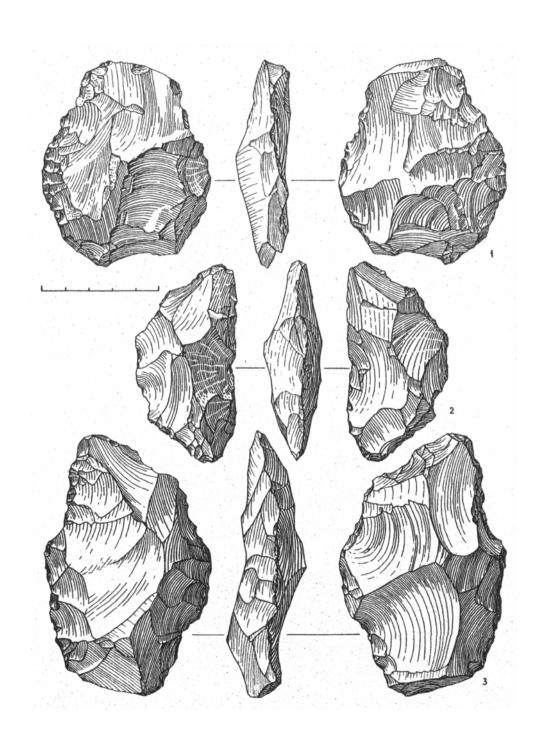


Diring





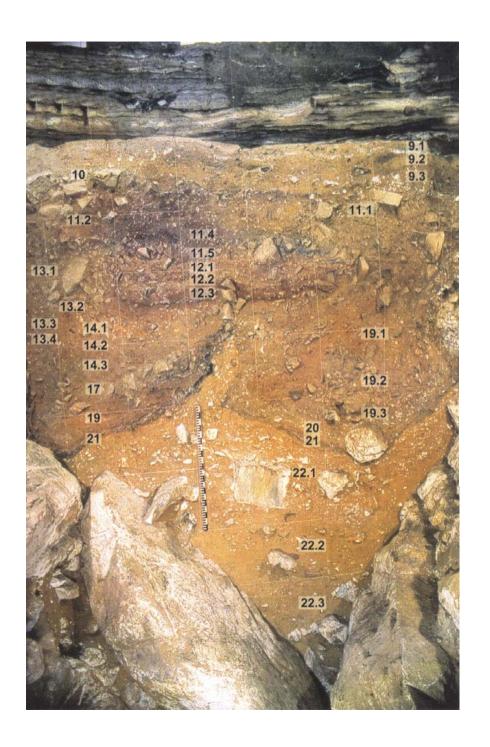




Torgalyk A

Middle Paleolithic



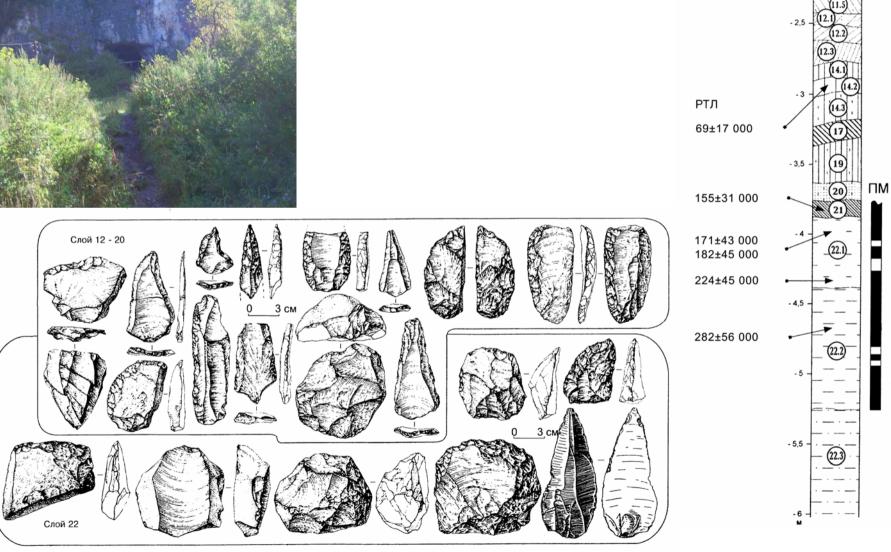


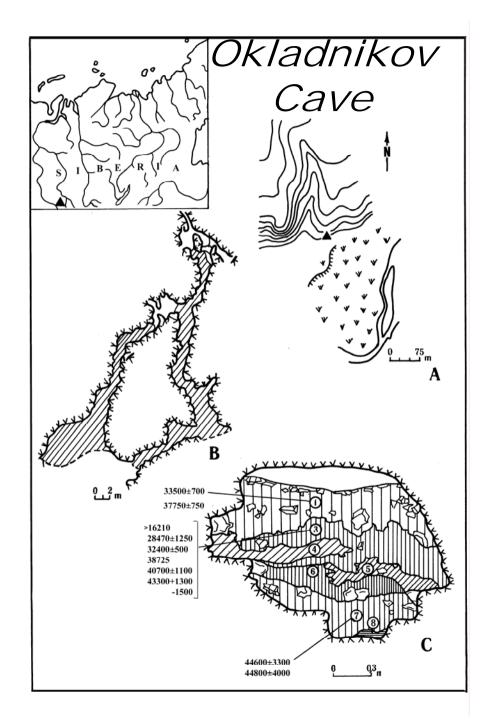
Denisova, Central Chamber



Denisova Cave

14C > 37 235





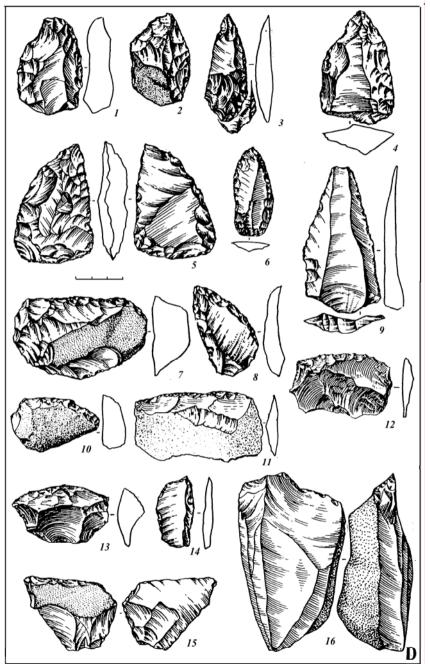


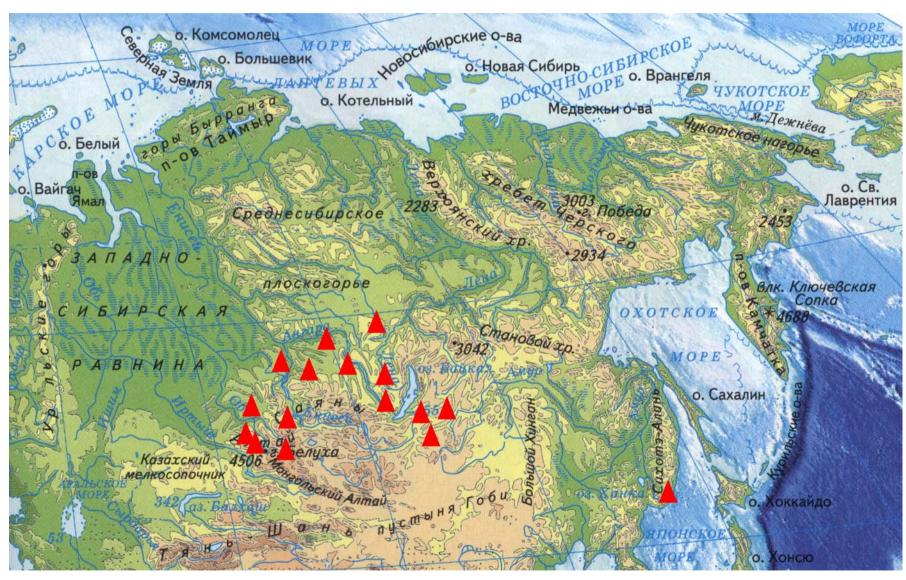
Fig. 4. Okladnikov Cave (continued).

30330±445

Fig.7. Mokhovo II.

Mokhovo II

Early Upper Paleolithic





Kara-Bom

Уровень обитания 5 Уровень

обитания 6

Мустьерский

Мустьерский горизонт 2

горизонт 1

43 300±1600

43 200±1500

>42 000

≥44 000

ЭПР 62 200

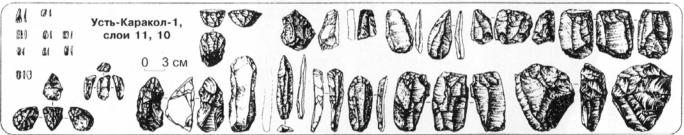
⁴ 72 200 л.н.

скала



Ust'Karakol I





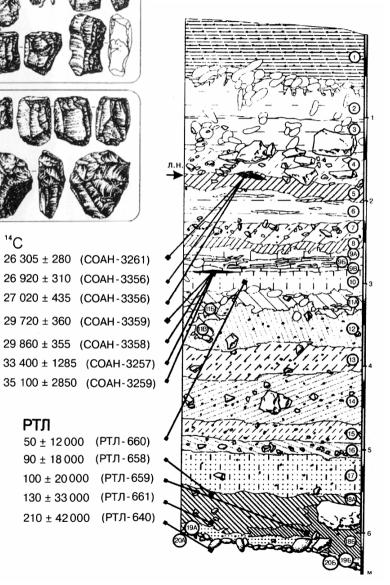


¹⁴C

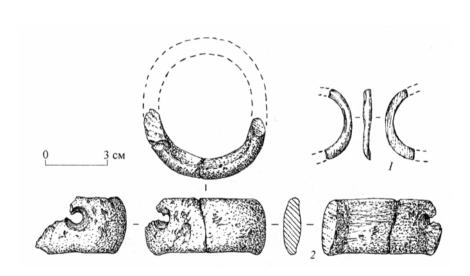
26 305 ± 280 (COAH-3261) 26 920 ± 310 (COAH-3356) 27 020 ± 435 (COAH-3356) 29 720 ± 360 (COAH-3359) 29 860 ± 355 (COAH - 3358) 33 400 ± 1285 (COAH-3257)

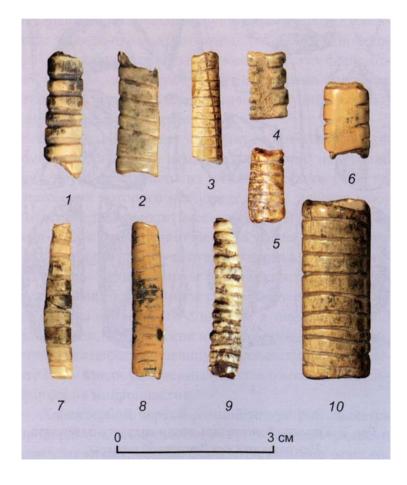
РТЛ

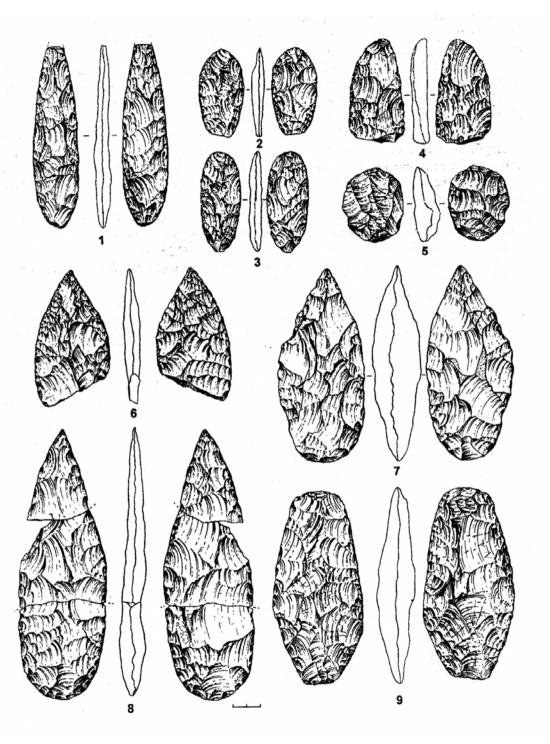
50 ± 12 000 (РТЛ-660) 90 ± 18 000 (РТЛ - 658) 100 ± 20000 (РТЛ-659) 130 ± 33 000 (РТЛ-661) 210 ± 42 000 (РТЛ-640)



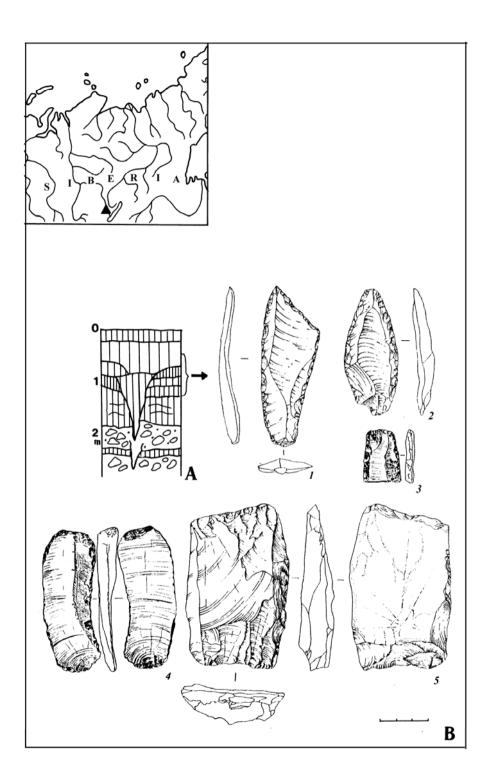
Denisova, Layer 11







Derbina



Arembovsky

Tolbaga

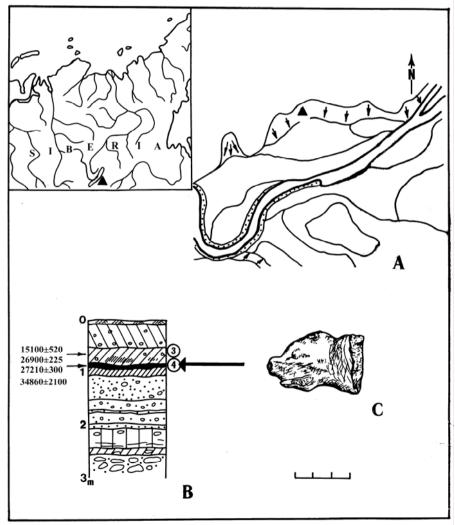


Fig.9. Tolbaga.

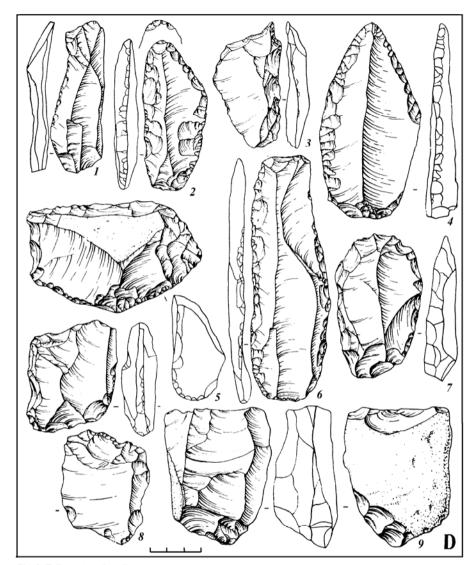
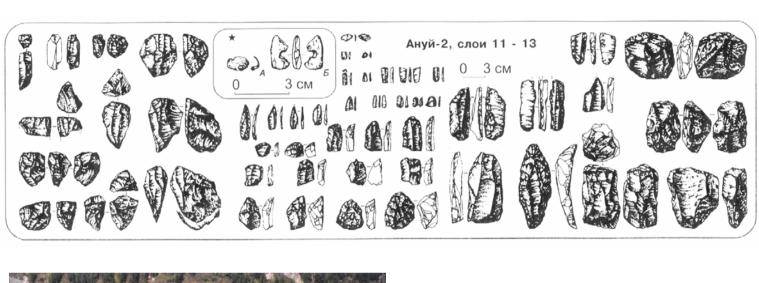


Fig. 9. Tolbaga (continued).

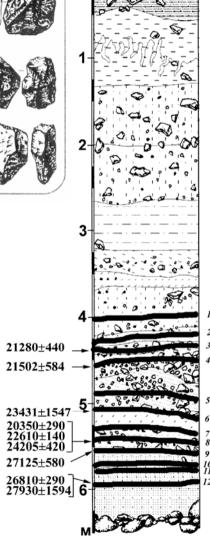
Middle Upper Paleolithic



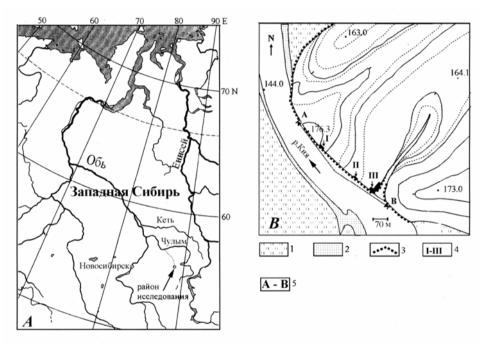
Anui II

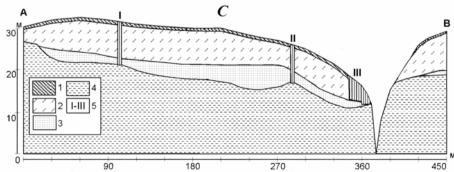


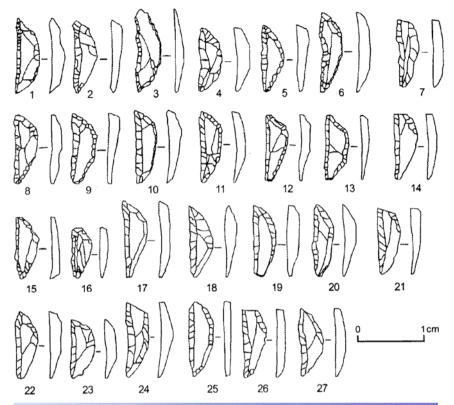




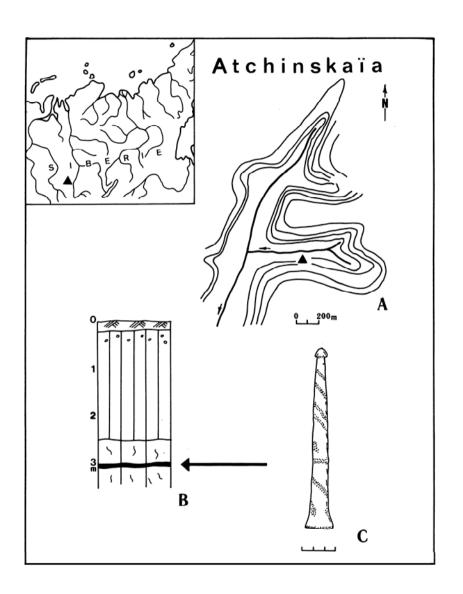
Shestakovo

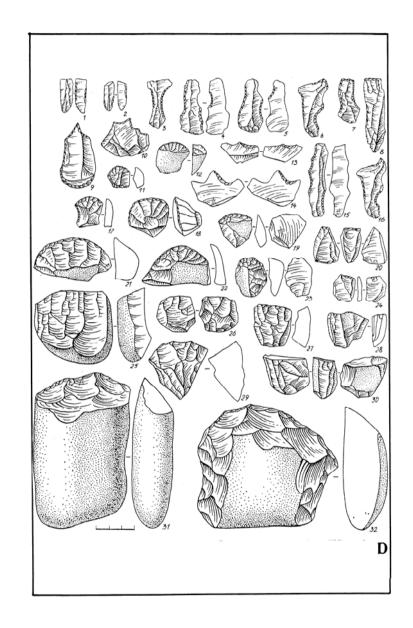


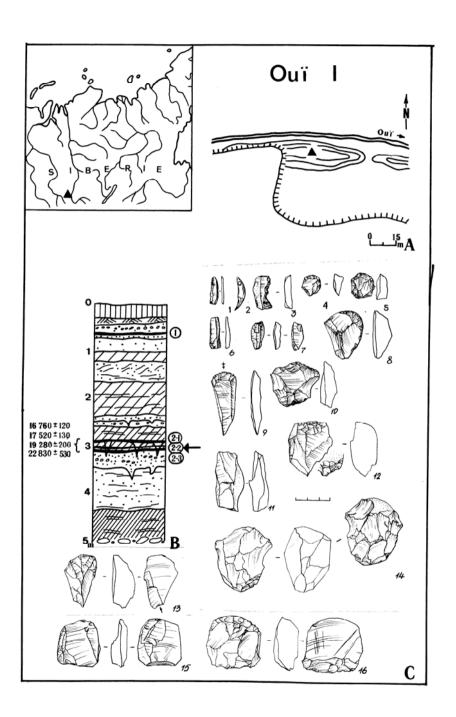














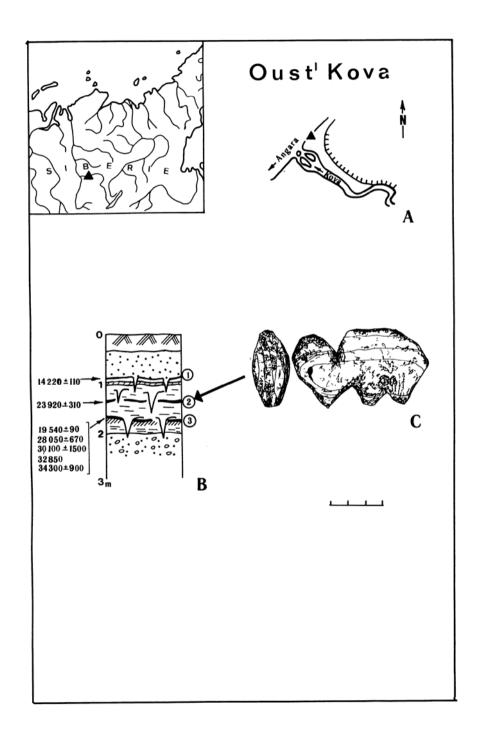


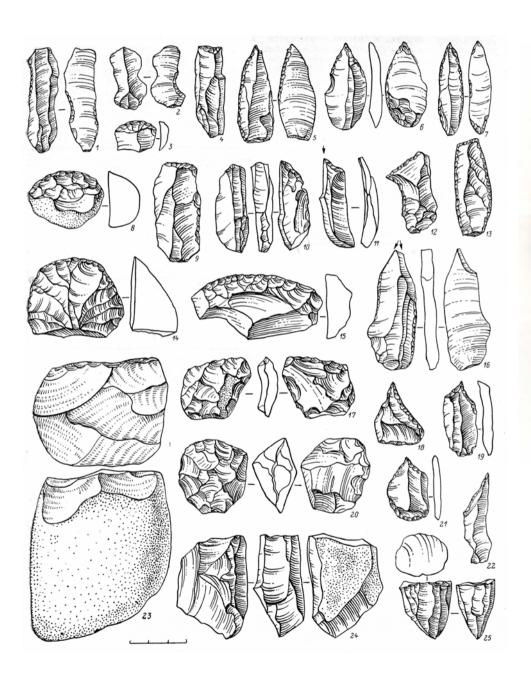




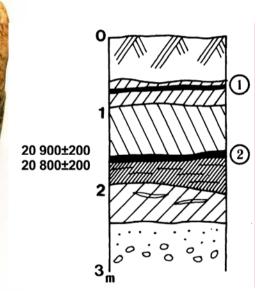
Kuilug-Khem I







Malta

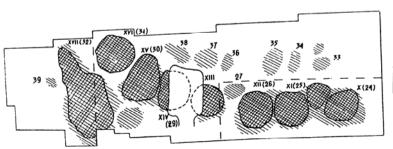


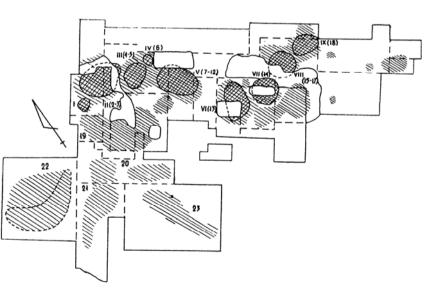


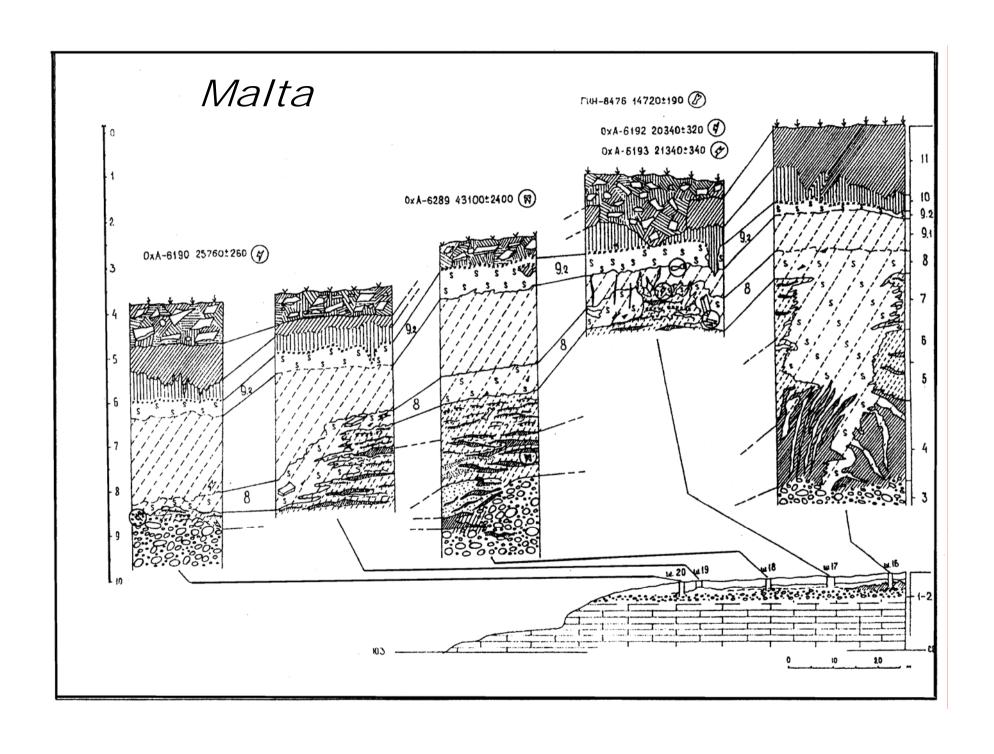


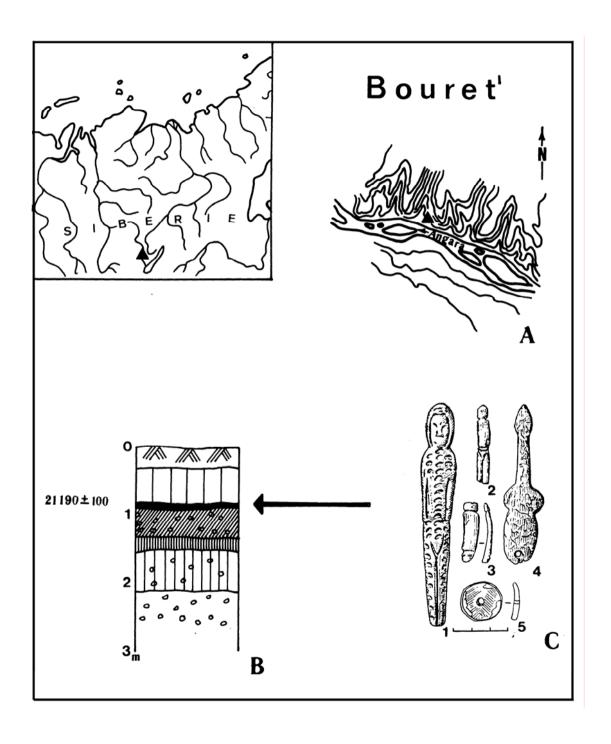


Malta

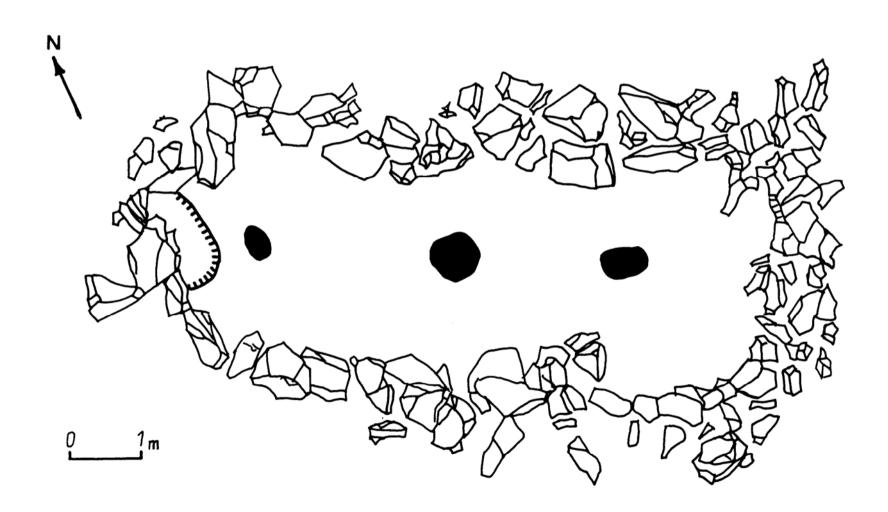




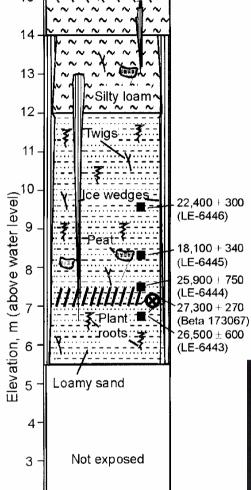




Sannyi Mys



Yana RHS Site



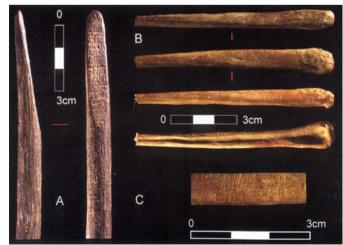
2 -

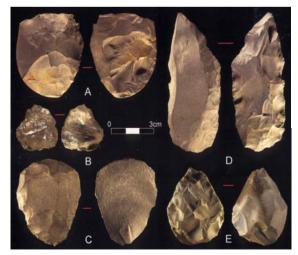
1 -

/// 1 🔗 2 🔳 3

Active layer bottom

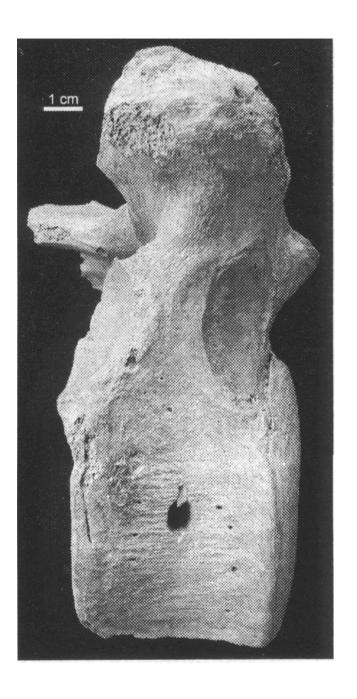






Late Upper Paleolithic





Lugovskoe

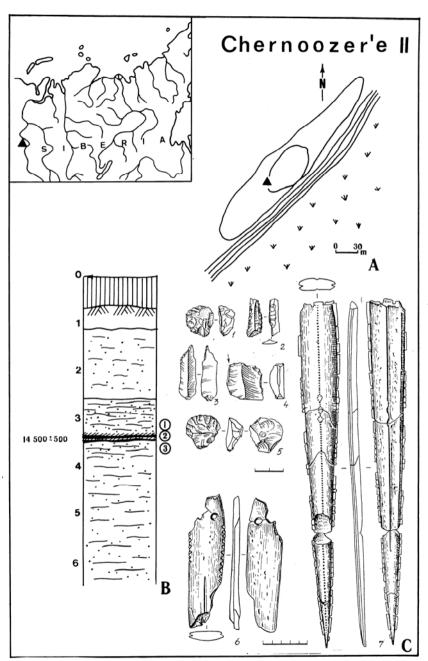
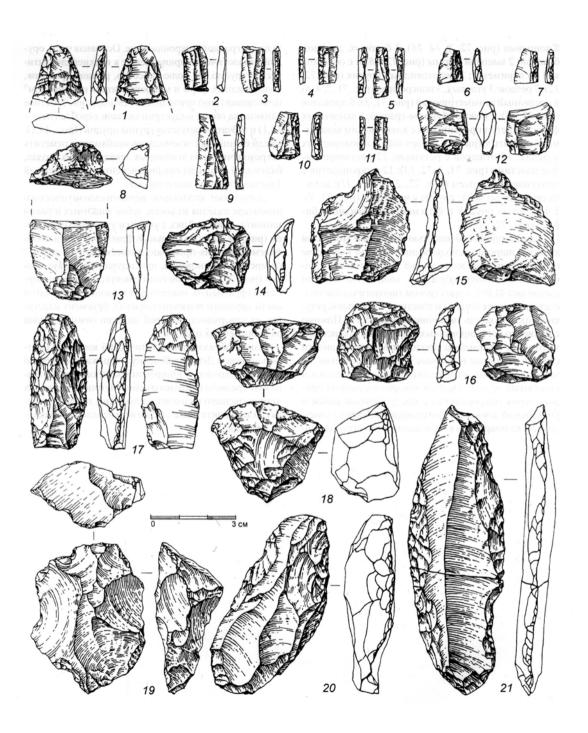
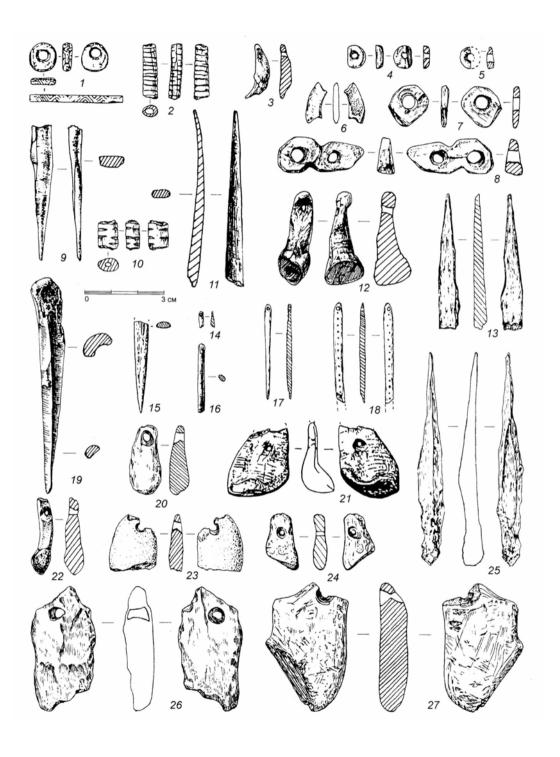


Figure 12. Chernoozer'e II.



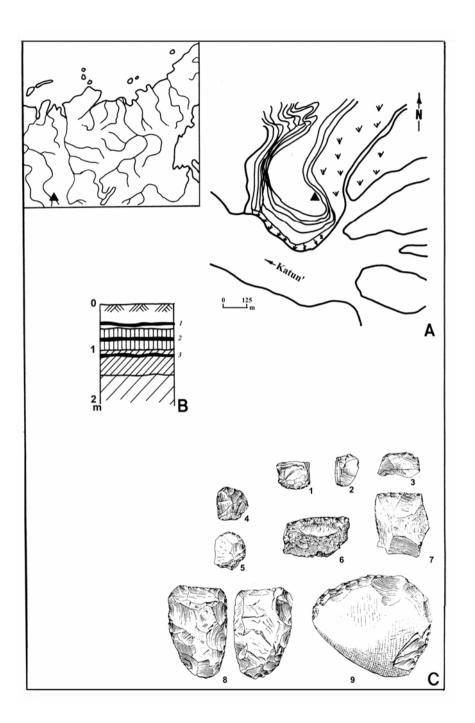
Denisova, Layer 9



Denisova, Layer 9

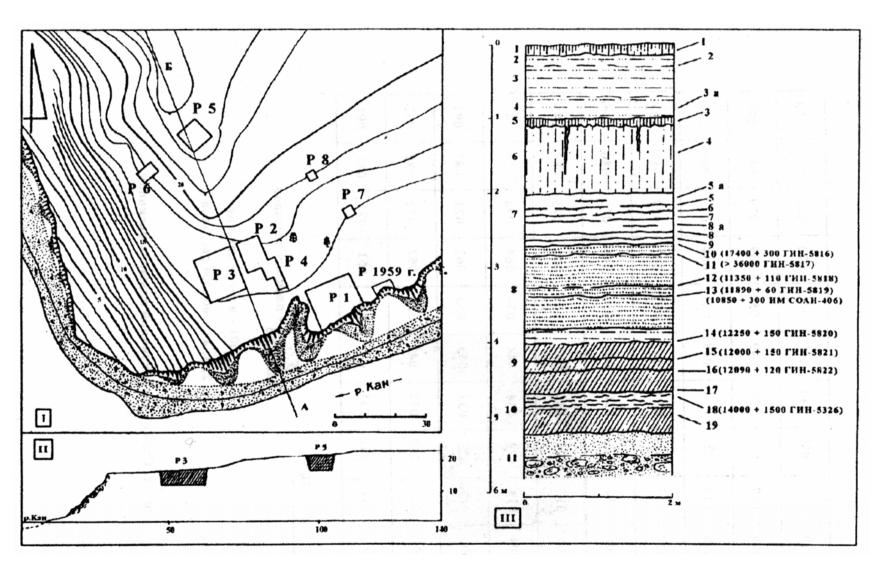


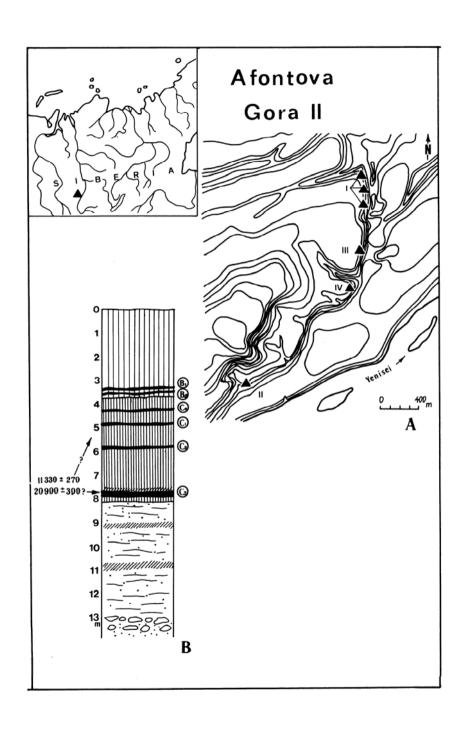
Kaminnaia



Srostki

Strizhova Gora



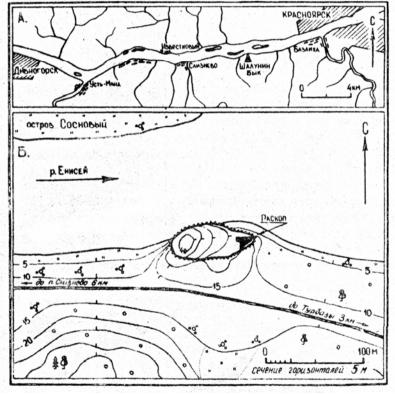


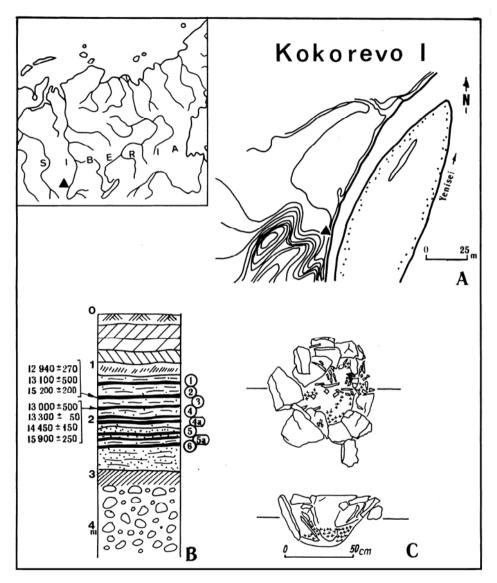
Listvenka

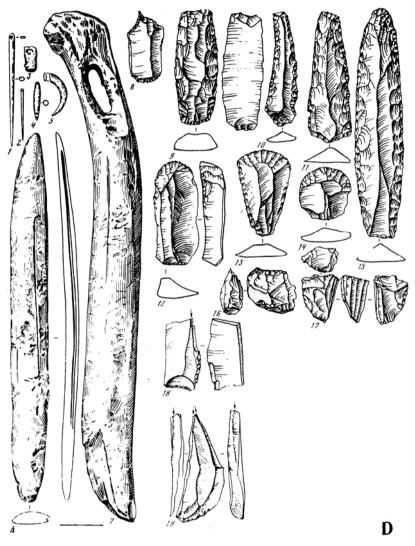


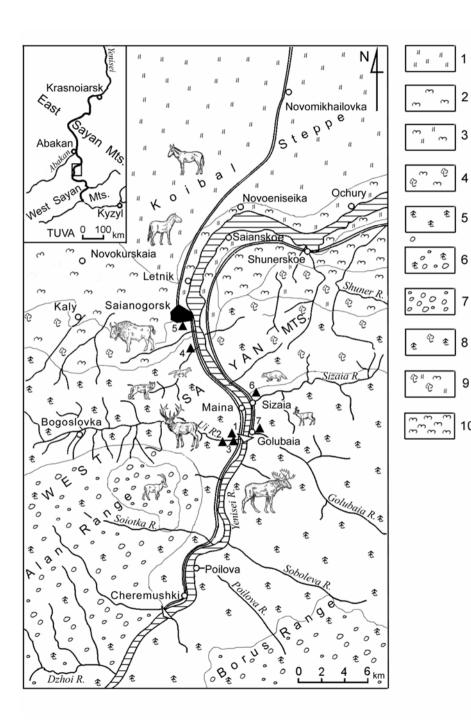


Shalunin Byk







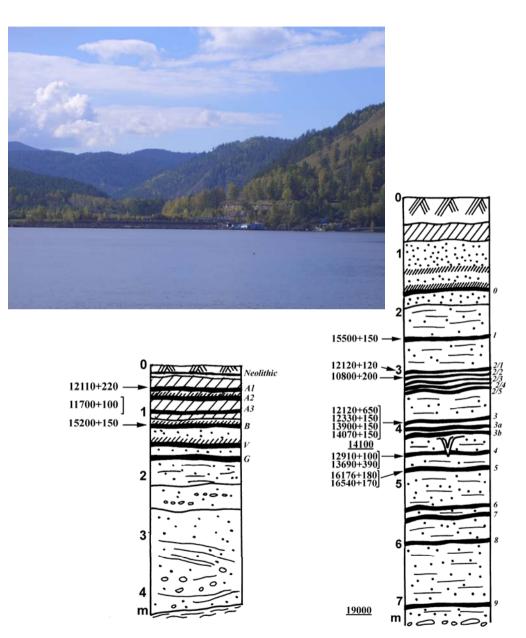


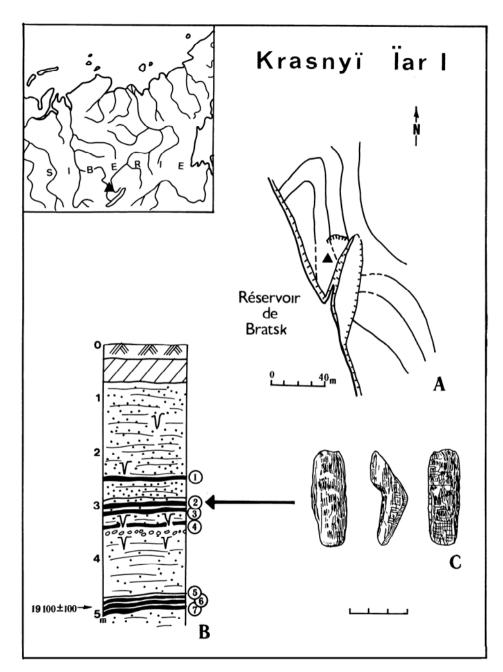
The Maina Region

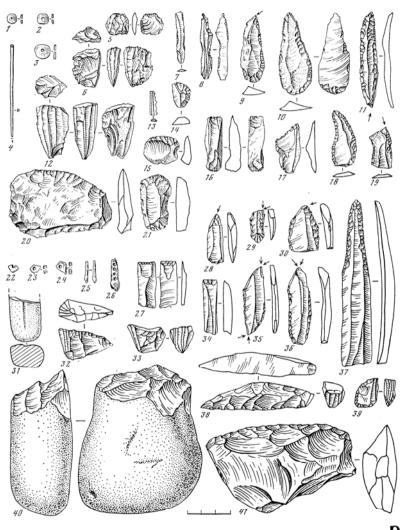


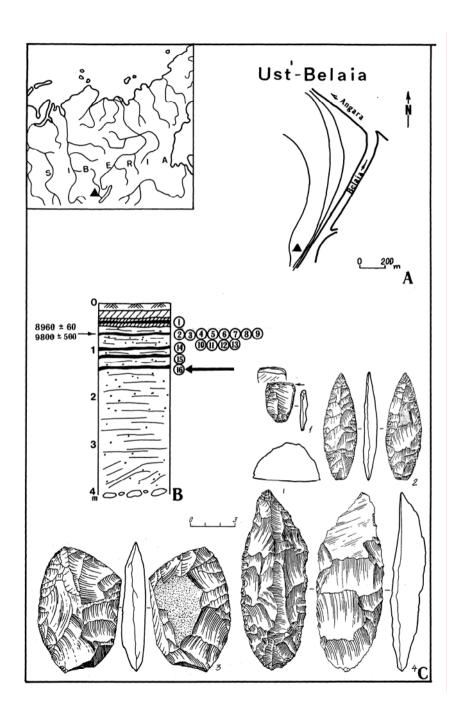


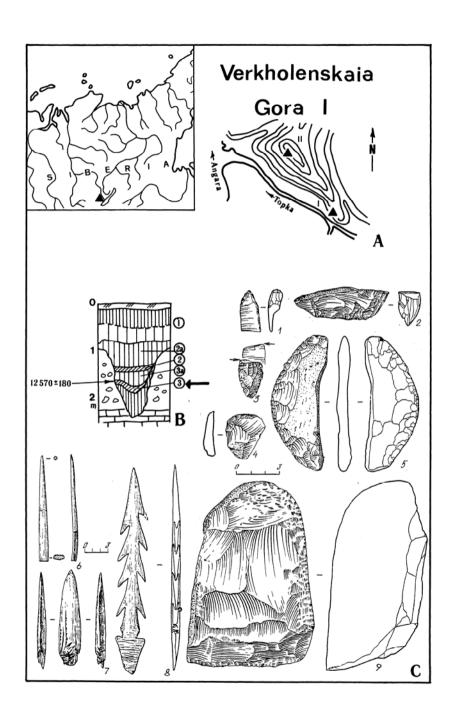
Maininskaia

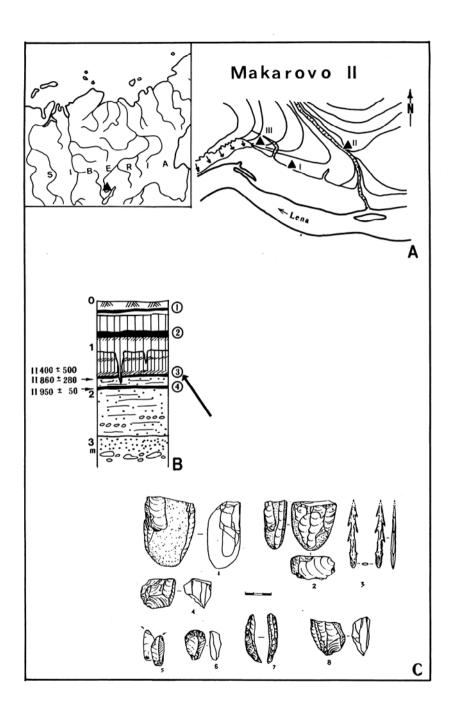


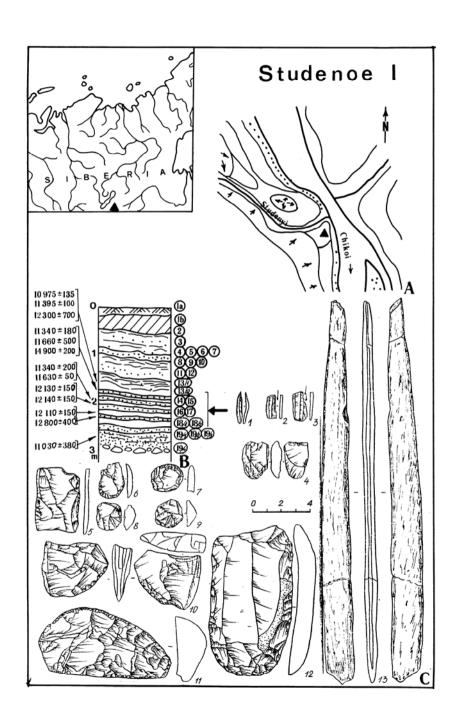


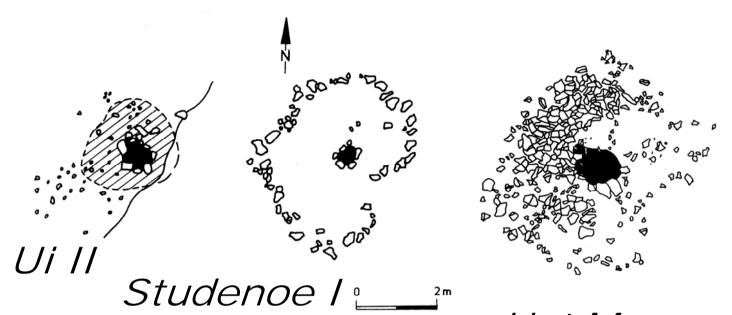




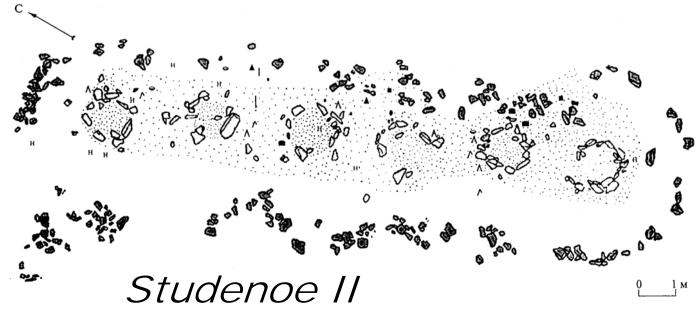






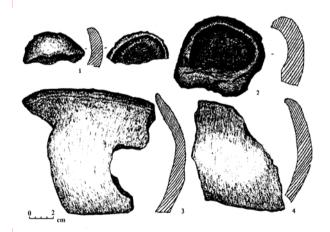


Ust'Menza I

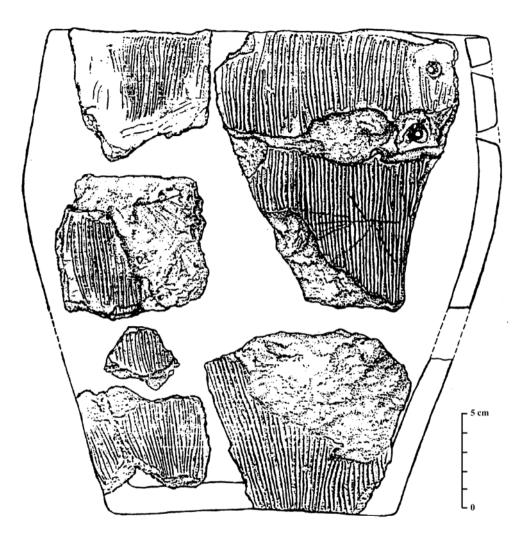


В1 B 2 A 2 A 3 A 1

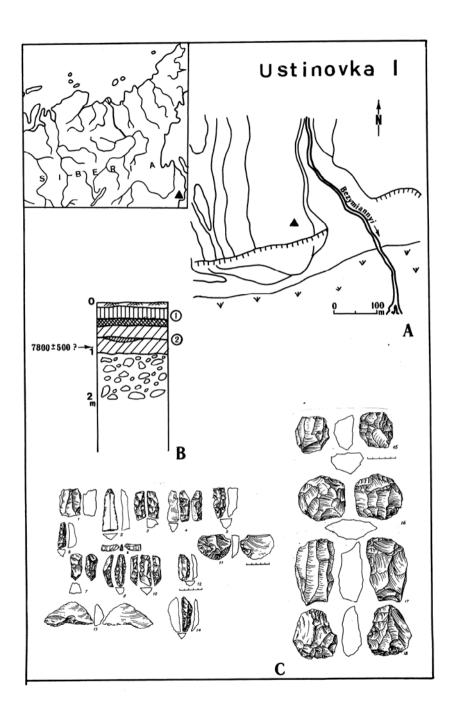
Sokhatino IV

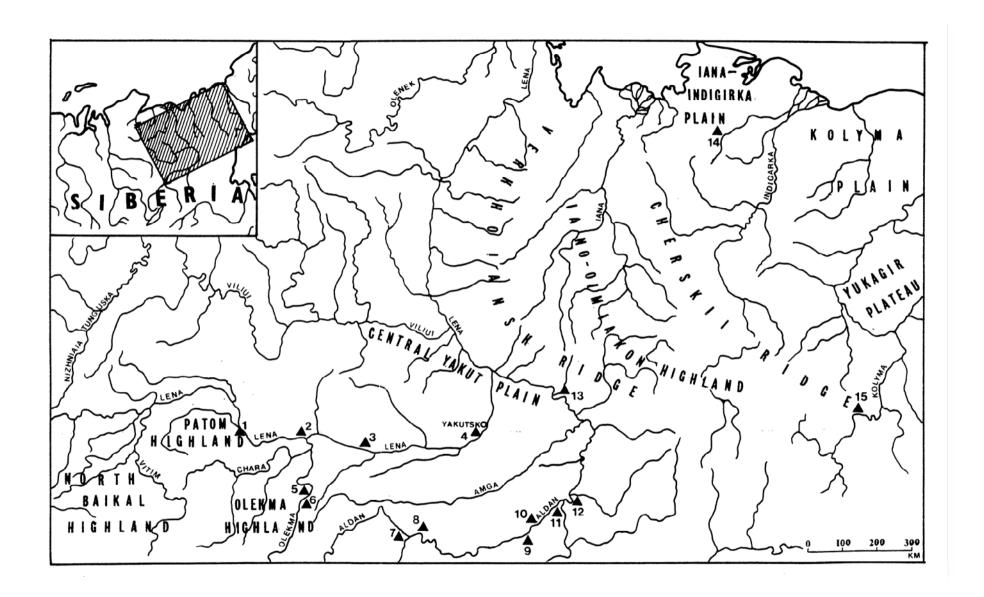




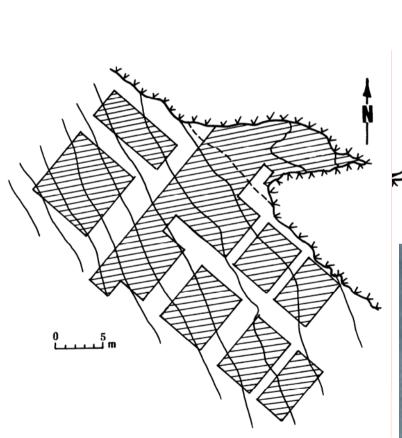


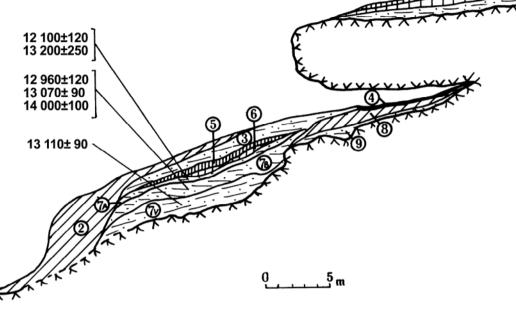
Gasia





Diuktay Cave





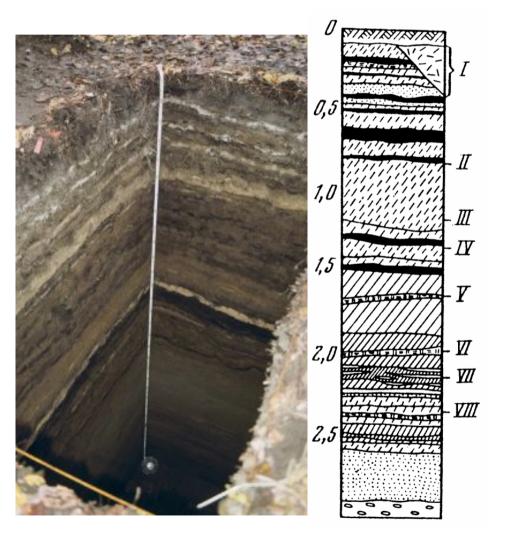




Kamchatka, Ushki Lake



Ushki I



Alaska



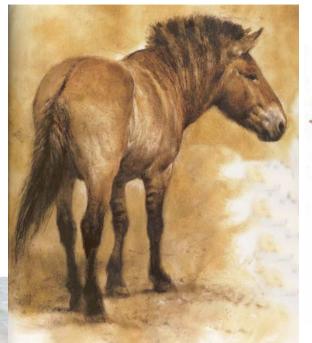


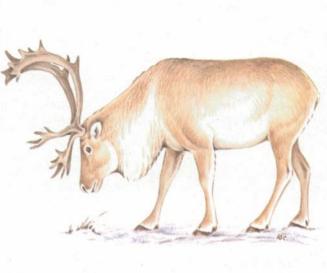
Beringia

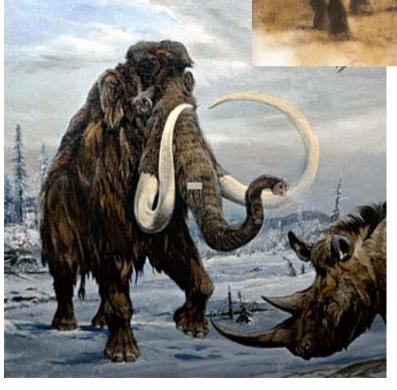


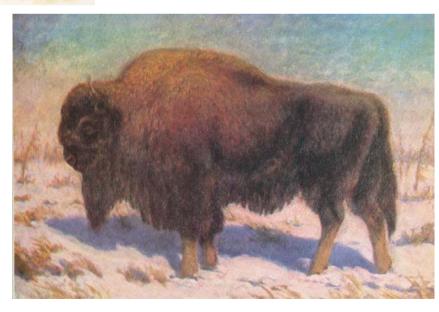


Beringian Fauna

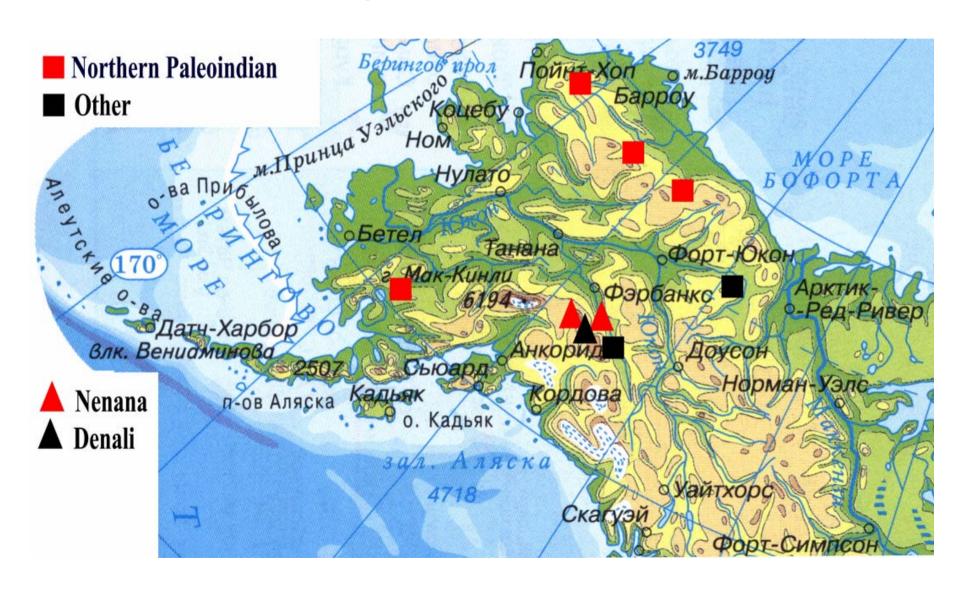








The Early Cultures of Alaska

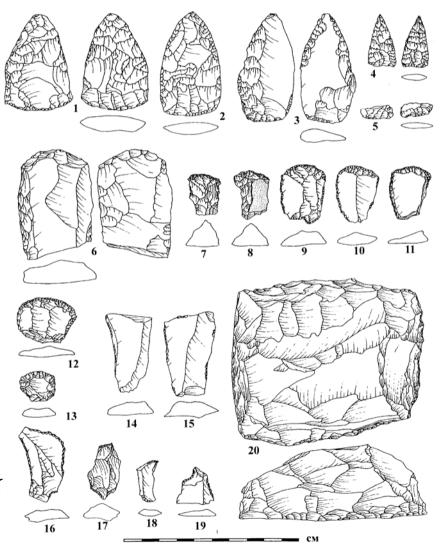


Walker Road



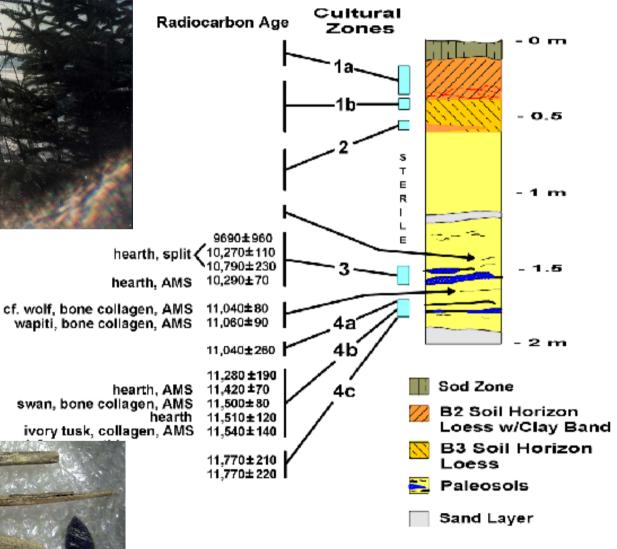
Dry Creek

Nenana





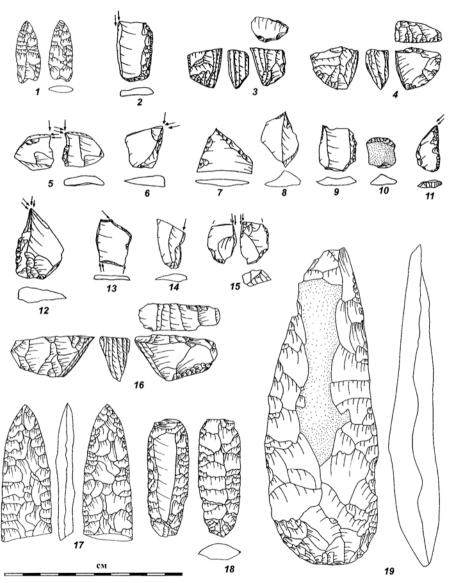
Broken Mammoth





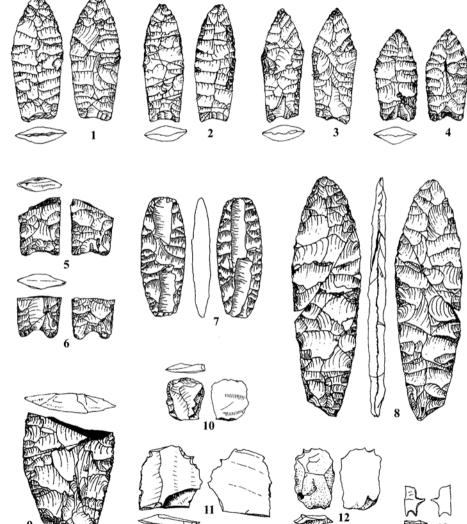
Dry Creek

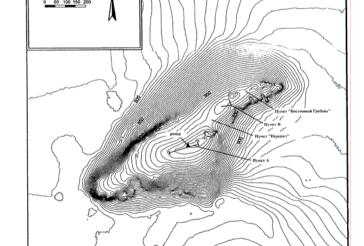
Denali





Northern Paleoindian





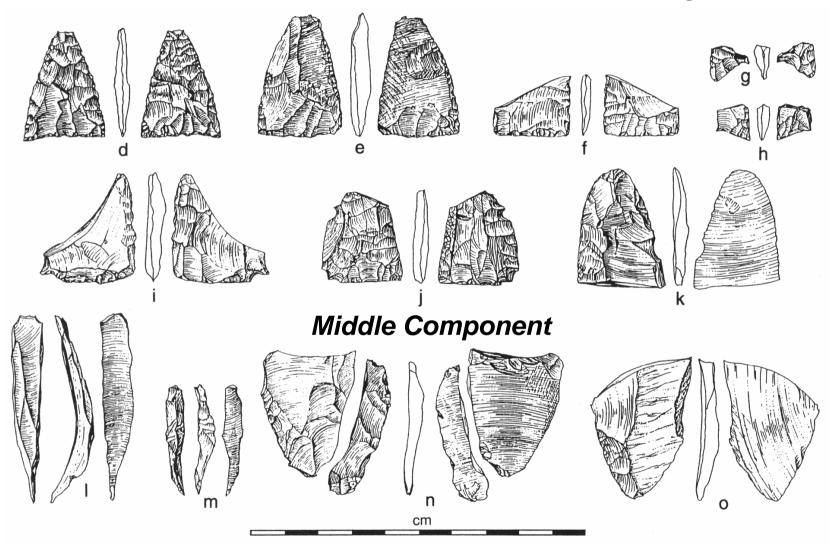
Mesa

Nenana, Denali, and Northern Paleoindian lithic points

Dry Creek (1) Broken Chugwater (1) Owl Ridge Walker Road (1) Healy Lake Mammoth (3) Moose Creek (lower) Dry Creek (2) Swan Point (3) Spein Mountain Tuluaq Mesa Hilltop Bedwell

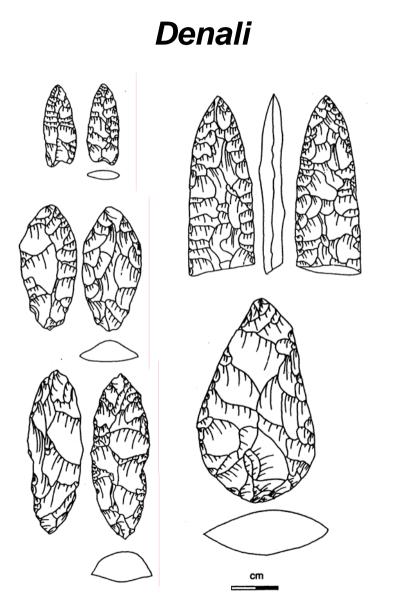
Swan Point

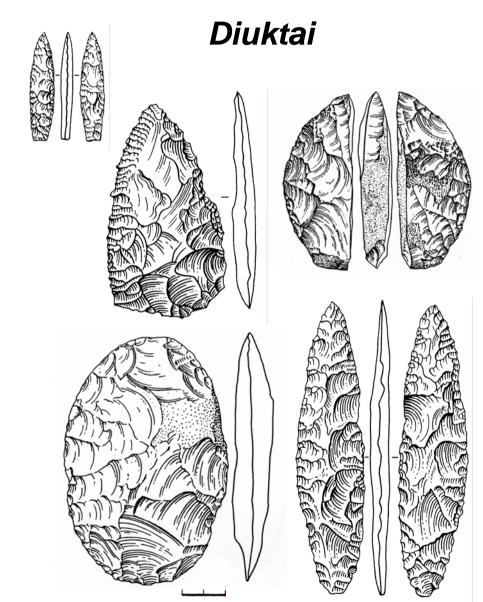
(after: Holmes et al. 1996, Fig. 6-9)



Lower Component

A comparison of the Diuktai and Denali bifaces





Conclusions:

- 1. The first scarce human traces in Northern Asia could be referred to the Middle Pleistocene up from the Matyama/Bruhnes boundary as evidenced by the site of Karama at Altay. The Middle Paleolithic remains have been identified in all areas of Southern Siberia from Altay to Trans-Baikal and even beyond this region.
- 2. The Middle Upper Paleolithic settlement has been identified at the territory yet inhabited during the Early Upper Paleolithic. The warm periods of the Karginsky saw a first human penetration to northernmost areas of Asia up to the modern Arctic Ocean coastline as evidenced by the Yana RHS site dated 27,000 to 29,000 BP.
- 3. The core area of Northeast Siberia was inhabited from ca. 20,000 cal BP while the time span from 14,000 to 13,000 cal BP evidenced human movement northwards which resulted in the colonization of Alaska (the Nenana Complex). The Final Pleistocene, from 13,000 to 12,000 cal BP, saw the new wave of Asian population as represented by the Paleoarctic Tradition.

Acknowledments

For friendly discussions and easy access to all kinds of data including collections not yet published, I am deeply grateful to Zoya A. Abramova, Sergey N. Astakhov, Anatoliy P. Derevianko, Sergey V. Markin, Mikhail V. Shun'kov, Nikolay I. Drozdov, German I. Medvedev. Mikhail P. Aksenov, Liudmila V. Lbova, Mikhail V. Konstantinov, Michael L. Kunz, Craig Gerlach, Dale R. Guthrie, Ted Goebel, and many other Russian, Canadian and American colleagues.

