
ИСТОРИЯ И АРХЕОЛОГИЯ

THE SOUTHERN TRANSURALS IN THE STONE AGE

V. MOSIN
e-mail: mvs@aort.ru

Southern Ural Department of Institute of History and Archaeology of the Ural Branch
of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Chelyabinsk, Russia

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The stone age of the Southern Transurals is studied more than hundred years. Almost 1,5 hundred sites and settlements practically of all periods of the stone age was investigated at these years.

The materials of the Early Paleolithic are submitted by two sites of an open type, located on east slope of the Urals mountains in upper of the river Ural is Mysovaya and Bogdanovka. The small complex of the stone tools the Mysovaya site is divided into two generically connected groups belonging consistently Acheulian and Mousterian by the typological method. The cultural layer with the stone tools, products of processing and bone materials was fixed on the Bogdanovka site. Technology of splitting and making the stone tools testify about Mousterian age of site. Despite of the limited evidence, the researchers mark similarity the Early Paleolithic sites of the Southern Transurals with the sites of the same epoch, which is taking place in territory of the Central Asia and Kazakhstan, and assume existence of the Central Asian way, on which there was settling the Ural region.

The Upper Paleolithic sites of the Southern Urals are more numerous and are submitted as the cave sites, and the sites of an open type. The majority of the radiocarbon dates of this sites are lies in an interval 12—11 millenium B.C. The affinity of dates is supported by similarity of the stone tools equipment. Fact of occurrence the caves with the Paleolithic painting speaks about stability of settling of the Southern Urals in the Late Paleolithic. The Ural`s Paleolithic sites was concerned either to the European, or to the Siberian circle of cultures, however, researchers even more often express that Urals was the special historical-cultural area with an independent line of development .

In the Late Paleolithic of the Southern Urals is formed local jasper` blade`s industry. The arrowheads and knives with the microblades appeared on the territory of the Urals and the Western Siberia. The manufacturing of the small blades in the Late Paleolithic predetermined character of the stone microblade technology in the Mesolithic and Neolithic of the Southern Transurals. The most important fact is presence geometric microliths of the asymmetrical forms made from the southernural`s jasper in collection of the Final Paleolithic Shikaevka II site and close similar forms from the Southern and East Caspian. This circumstance and blade`s industry of the Final Paleolithic allows to assume genesis Mesolithic of the Southern Transurals on a local basis. The uniform cultural space between the territories of the Transurals in north and the areas East Caspian and Aral region in the south probably at this time is made out. Thus the opportunity of penetration at the first stage of the southern population in the Transurals on a boundary Pleistocene and Holocene is not excluded.

In the Mesolithic time of the Southern Transurals the material culture is characterized by high quality microblade industry based on preparations jasper`s blades in width not exceeding 10mm, with further use them in the compound tools. Percent of the such blades makes from 82 up to 86 %. The cores are submitted butt-end, prismatic and conic forms. The basic stone equipment includes of a blades with a retouch, blade`s scrapers, angular cutters, oblique edges and other. Bright feature of the Mesolithic Southern Transurals are geometric microliths — asymmetrical trapeze and triangles, which meet practically on all sites, however, in different quantities.

The basic attributes of the material culture of the Mesolithic Southern Transurals almost coincide with the characteristics of the Mesolithic Upper Tobol (Evgenjevka I, Duzbay UI, Ubagan III, etc.) and Average Transurals (Seryj Kamen, Vyjka II etc.). On the basis of general characteristic features Mesolithic sites of the specified territories can be united in the Transurals Mesolithic cultural generality. The nearest analogies the sites of the Transurals Mesolithic generality can find in north — with the Mesolithic of the Western Average Ural and in the south — with the Mesolithic sites of the Eastern Caspian.

The material culture of the Neolithic Southern Transurals is formed on a local basis and is generically connected with previous Mesolithic time. Southern jasper is used also as a raw material. The cores are submitted prismatic, conic forms and cores on the jasper's plates. The microblades complex total 60%. The basic set of tools on blades generated still in Mesolithic considerably extends. The saws and drills appear. The scrapers on flakes make significant series. Among bilateral-retouch arrowheads mainly meet the leaf forms. The chopping tools represented by axes, chisels, etc., but they, however, are rare. In the Neolithic time appear plummets on stone plates of round forms.

The ceramic complex of the Neolithic Southern Transurals is submitted by egg-shaped vessels with the direct or slightly bent inside walls. In the test of an impurity of the sand and talc, the proportions of impurity are not always identical. There are several types in ornament: wavy-drawn, gear-drawn, gear-stamp. The motives of the ornaments are simple: the horizontal or inclined wavy strips, triangles, etc. The only gear-stamp type occurs at a final stage of the Neolithic. The sites with this complex stone tools and ceramics we can to unit in the Chebarkul'skaya Neolithic culture.

We fix a strong affinity between of the characteristics Chebarkul'skaya culture of the Southern Transurals and Poludens'kaya culture of the Average Transurals. Especially it is appreciable on ceramics, where some features coincide up to identity. As a whole, the Neolithic sites of the Southern and Average Transurals are possible to unit in one cultural generality of the Neolithic epoch. In the Neolithic time continues to exist close communications between the populations of the Transurals and Eastern Caspian and Aral regions.

During the Eneolithic in territories of the Transurals and Northern Kazakhstan is formed the Transurals cultural — historical generality, which bright feature is the gear ceramics with geometrical motives. The Eneolithic of the Southern Transurals is generically connected with the Final Neolithic and continues the uniform line of development. At the late stage of existence the Eneolithic's Transurals cultural-historical generality enters in the uniform Finno-Ugric's world, of the forest's zone from Northern Kazakhstan up to the Baltic sea.

Conclusions

1. During the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Eneolithic the cultures of the Southern and Average Transurals were close among themselves and formed original Transurals cultural — historical area. However, the cultures of the Southern Transurals, as well as Average, are generically connected among themselves and keep a uniform line of development and certain regional originality.
2. During of the early Holocene the territory of the Transurals in north and the Eastern Caspian and Aral region in the south were closely connected among themselves. It is quite probable, this uniform cultural space forming «archeological continuity», on which was formed Finno-Ugric and then Ugric populations of the Transurals.