

FIGURES

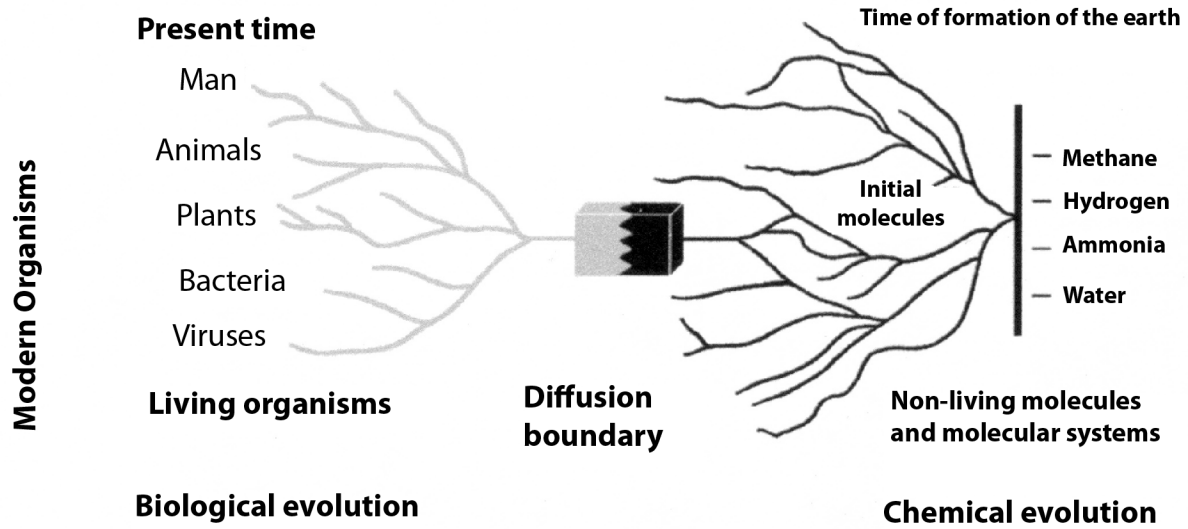


Figure 1. Schema of the origin of living from nonliving (after M. Kal'vin 1971:12).

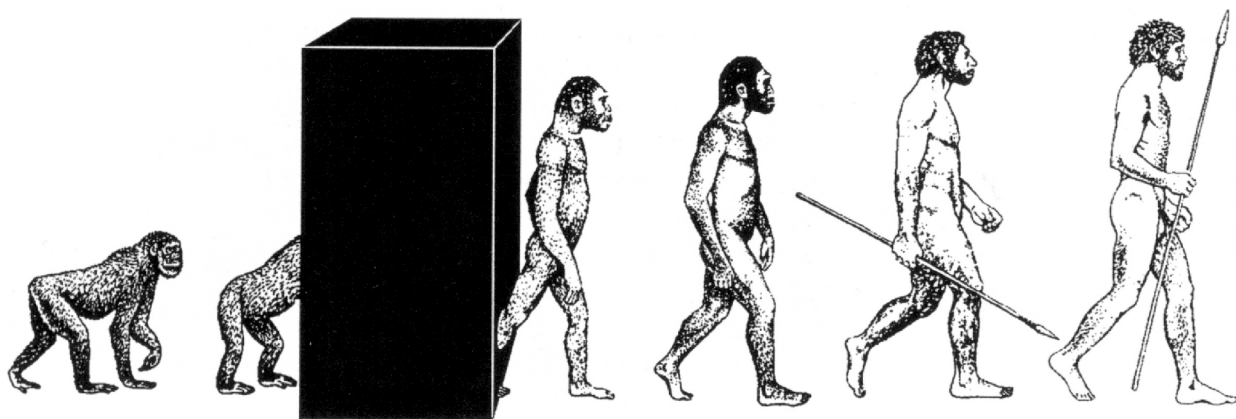


Figure 2. Schema of the evolution of man (after Newton 1986:90–91) with additions by D. Lambert (1991:142—Neanderthal, 158—*Homo sapiens*).

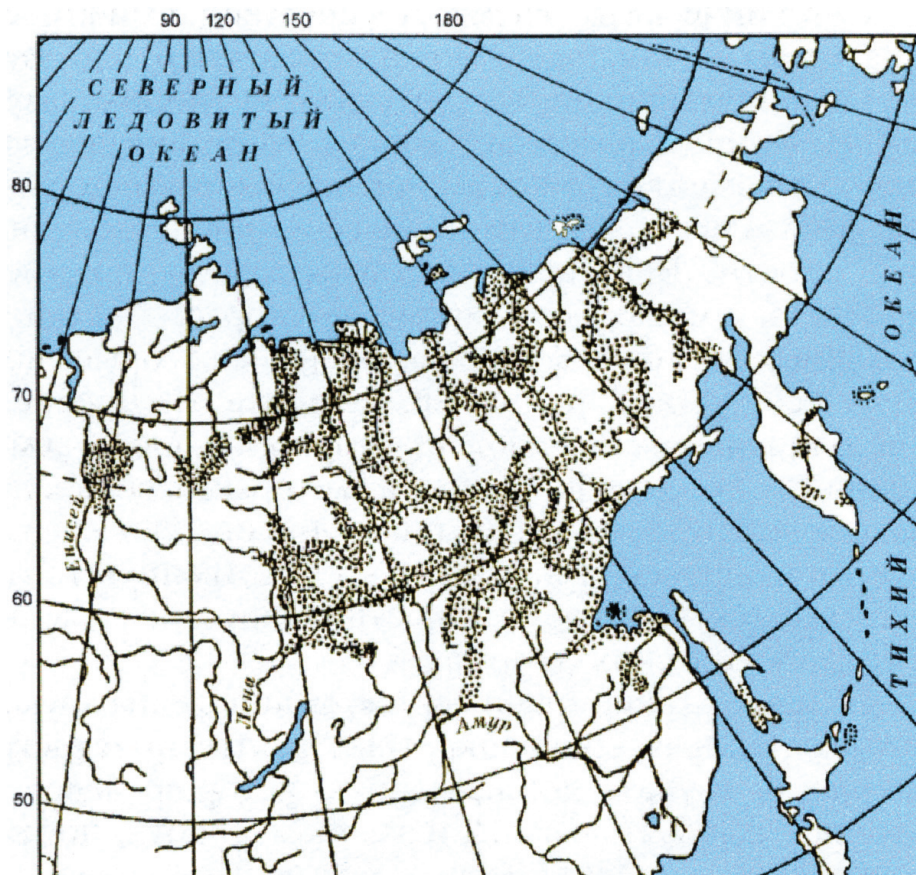


Figure 3. Map of survey routes of the Prilensk Archaeological Expedition.

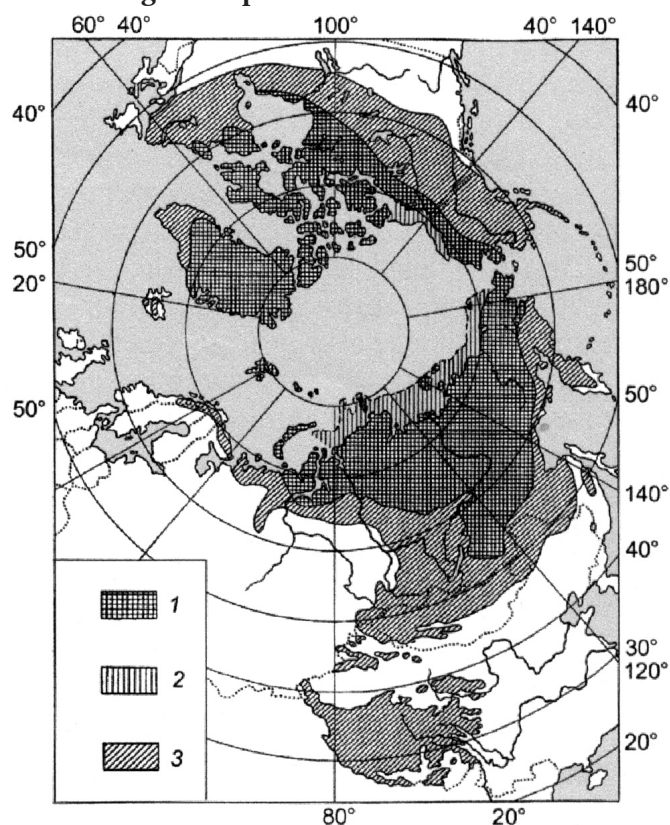


Figure 4. Map of the expanse of permafrost in the Northern Hemisphere. 1—complete permafrost; 2—permafrost on the shelf; 3—broken permafrost (after Washburn 1988:36).

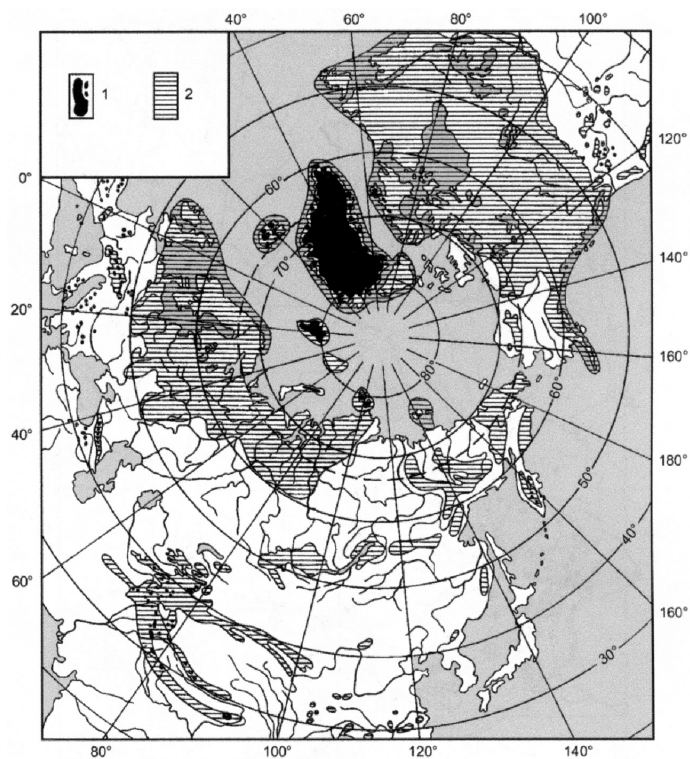


Figure 5. Schematic map of the expanse of continental glaciation. 1—modern continental glaciation; 2—ancient continental glaciation (after K.K. Markov and A.A. Velichko 1967:88).

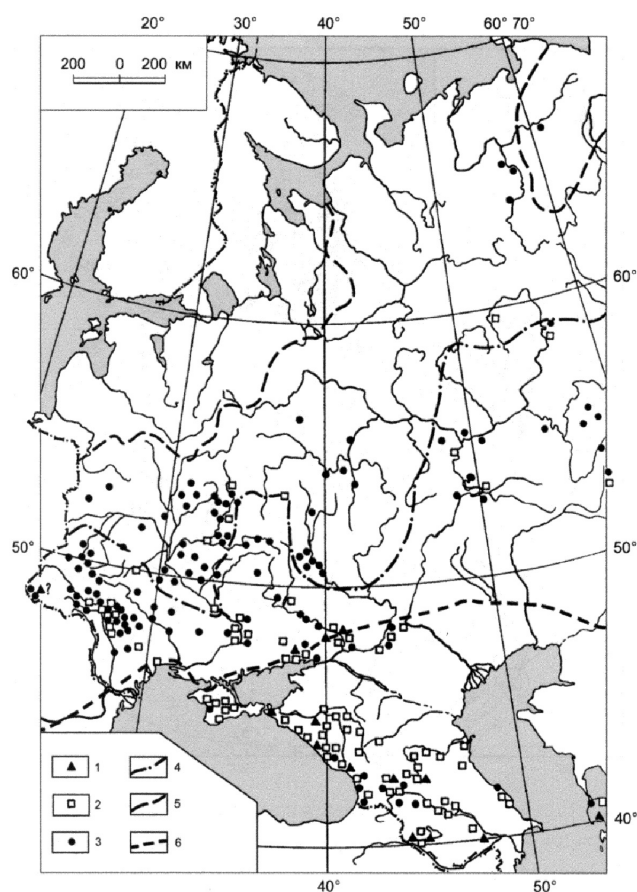


Figure 6. Schematic map of the distribution of the Paleolithic in the European part of the USSR (after I.K. Ivanova, V.P. Lyubin, and N.D. Praslov 1989:50, with additions). 1—early Paleolithic; 2—Middle Paleolithic; 3—late Paleolithic; 4—boundary of maximum glaciation; 5—boundary of last glaciation; 6—permafrost boundary in the Pleistocene.

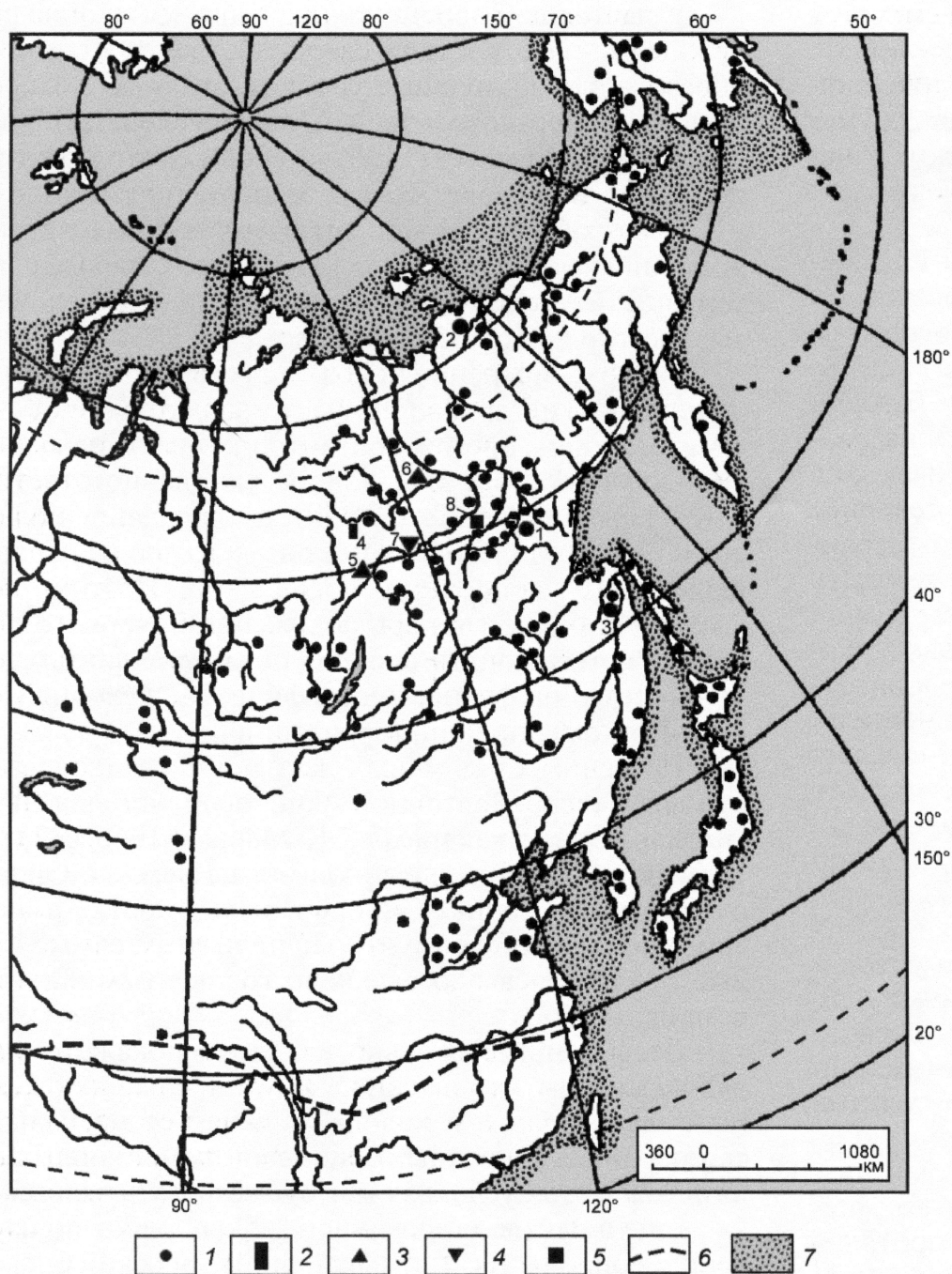


Figure 7. Paleolithic sites of Northeast Asia. 1—Dyuktai tradition (1—Dyuktai Cave; 2—Berelekh; 3—Kondon, a Paleolithic site discovered in 1960 by Yu. A. Mochanov); 2—Chirkuo culture (4—Ust'-Chirkuo); 3—Kyzylsyr culture (5—Kyzyl-Syr; 6—Mungkharyma); 4—Allalaika culture (7—Allalaika); 5—Diring culture (8—Diring-Yuryakh); 6—boundary between the Holarctic faunal region of the arctogaeon realm and the Indomalaisk region of the palaeogaeon realm; 7—shelves that were dry in the Pleistocene.

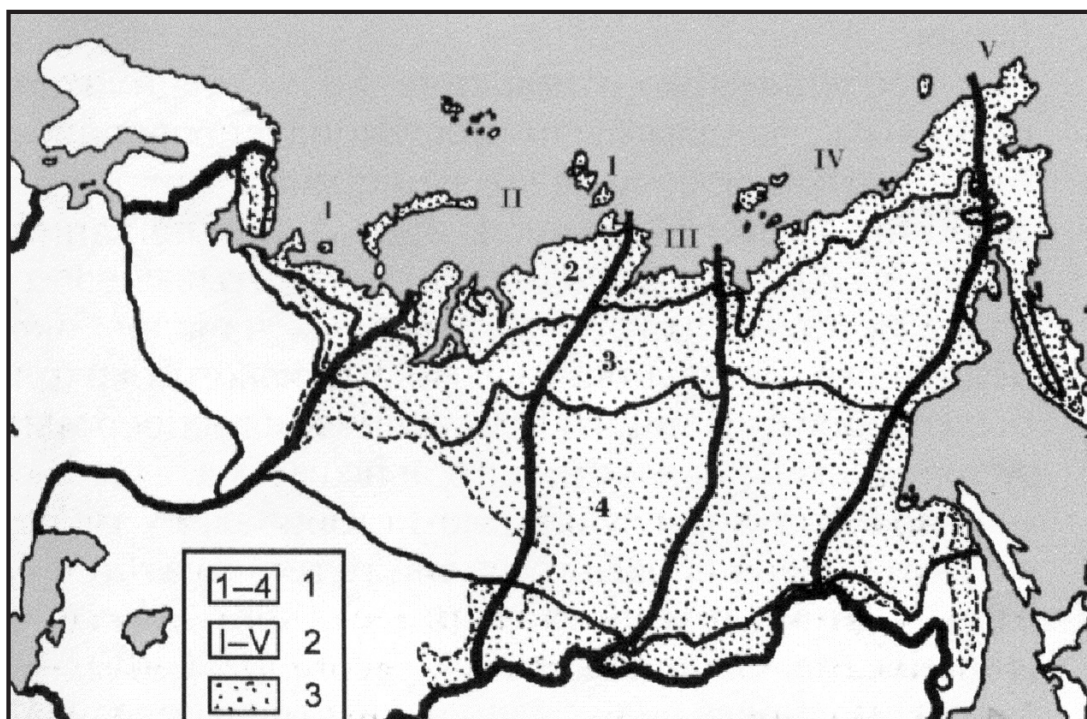


Figure 8. “Regions in which man either entirely cannot live or lives under very difficult circumstances” (after J. Horrabin 1924:12).

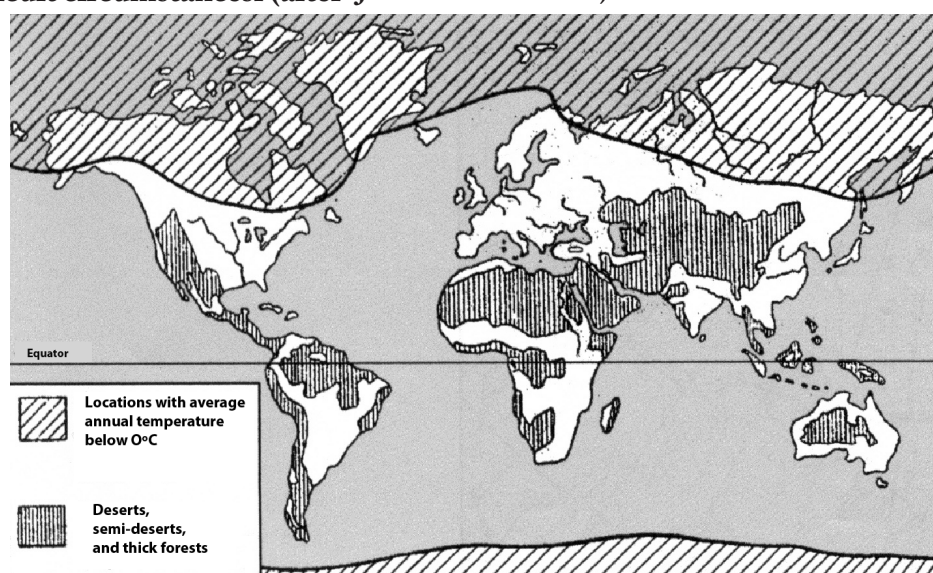


Figure 9. Tundra-forest and adjoining zones of the USSR (after Yu. P. Parmuzin 1981:51, with additions). 1: 1—cold desert and ice, 2—tundra, 3—tundra-forest, 4—taiga; 2: 1—temperate-continental zone, II—continental zone; III—sharply continental zone, IV—extracontinental, V—monsoon zone; 3: cryolite zone.

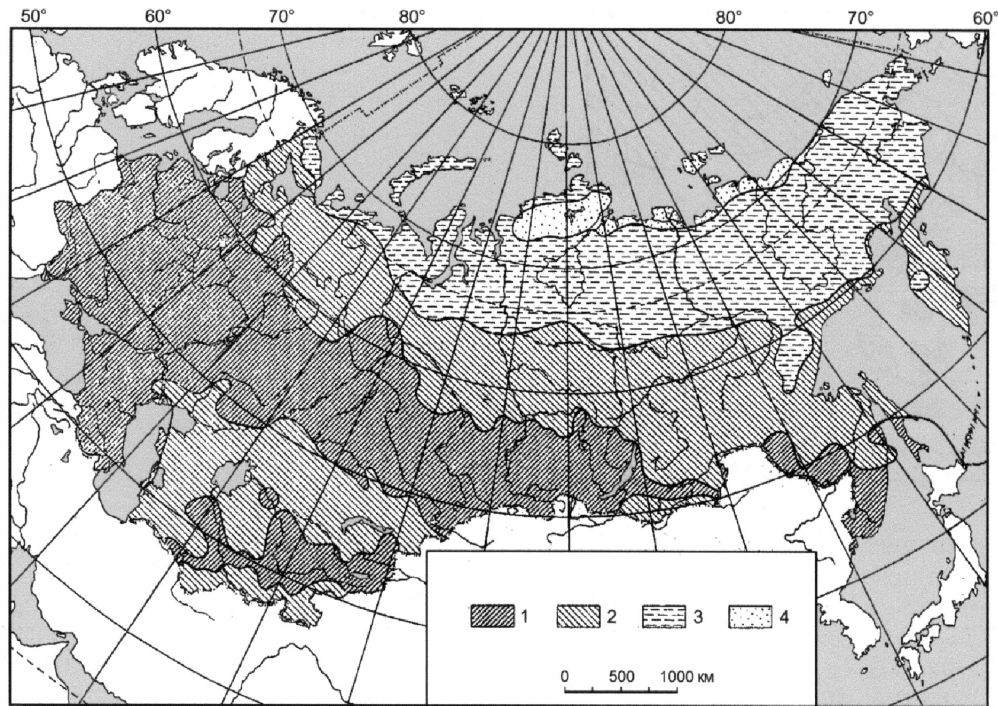


Figure 10. "Comfort of the territory of the USSR based on the degree of favorableness of natural conditions for the life of the population." 1—most favorable and favorable (comfortable); 2—little favorable (transitional); 3—unfavorable (causing discomfort), 4—extremely unfavorable (causing extreme discomfort) (after L.V. Maksimova 1979:61).

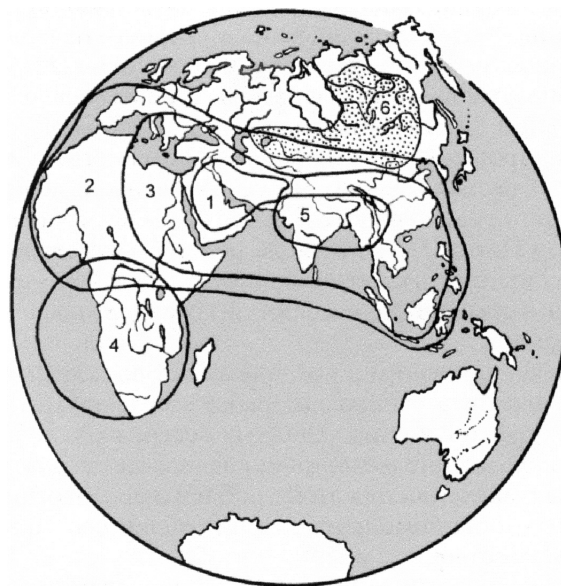


Figure 11. Locations of the original homelands of humanity corresponding to the ideas of various authors (after V. P. Alekseev 1984:104). 1—Valua 1946; 2—I.G. Pidoplichko 1958; 3—M.F. Nesturkh 1964; 4—V.P. Alekseev 1974; 5—Jia Lanpo 1980; 6—Mochanov and Fedoseeva.

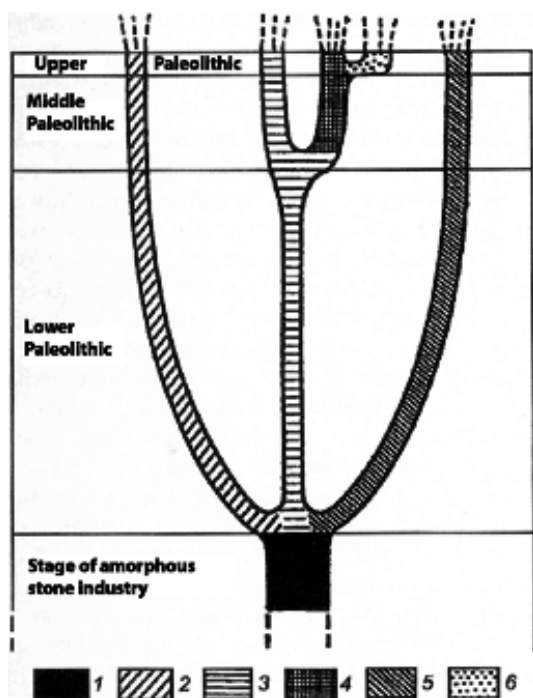


Figure 12. Chronology of adaptive types. Adaptive types: 1—tropical; 2—humid; 3—continental; 4—temperate; 5—high mountain, 6—Arctic (after T.I. Alekseeva 1986:193).

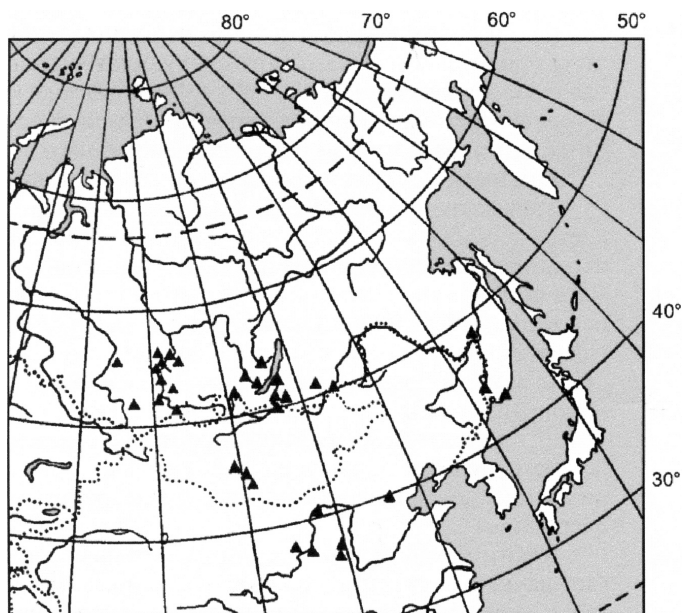


Figure 13. Map of Paleolithic sites of North, Central, and East Asia discovered by 1930 (after V.E. Larichev 1969:387).

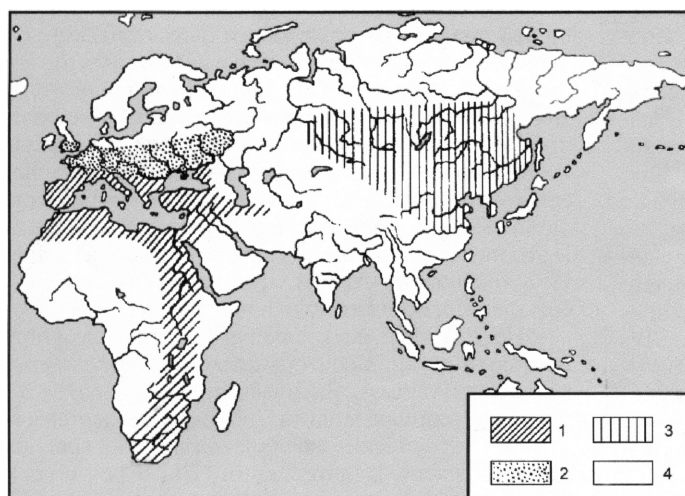


Figure 14. Map of areas of three provinces of Upper Paleolithic culture (after S.N. Zamyatnin 1951:121). 1—Mediterranean-African region; 2—European periglacial region; 3—Siberian-China region; 4—unexamined territories.

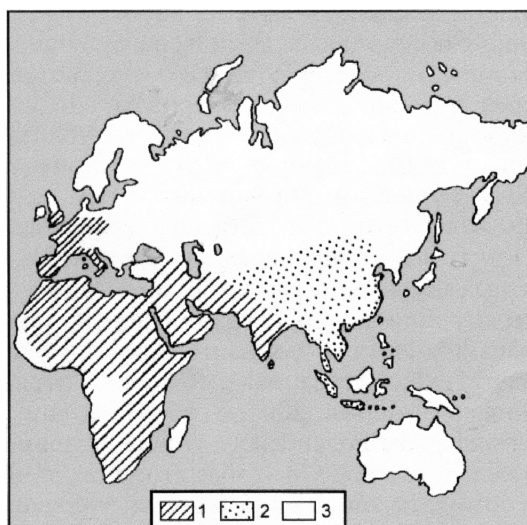


Figure 15. Map of areas of the earliest Paleolithic cultures (after H. Movius 1944:103). 1—area of culture with hand axes; 2—area of culture with uniface and biface choppers; 3—unexamined territories.

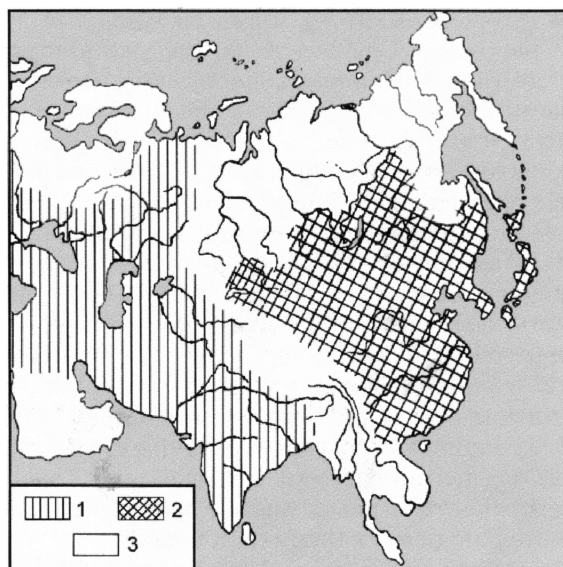


Figure 16. Map of areas of cultural-historical regions of Asia during the Paleolithic-Mesolithic (after A.P. Okladnikov 1966:222). 1—European-African region (Paleolithic—hand axes; Mesolithic—with geometrically shaped tools); 2—East Asian-Siberian region (Paleolithic—uniface choppers; Epipaleolithic—with tools of Siberian and East Asian forms); 3—unexamined territories.

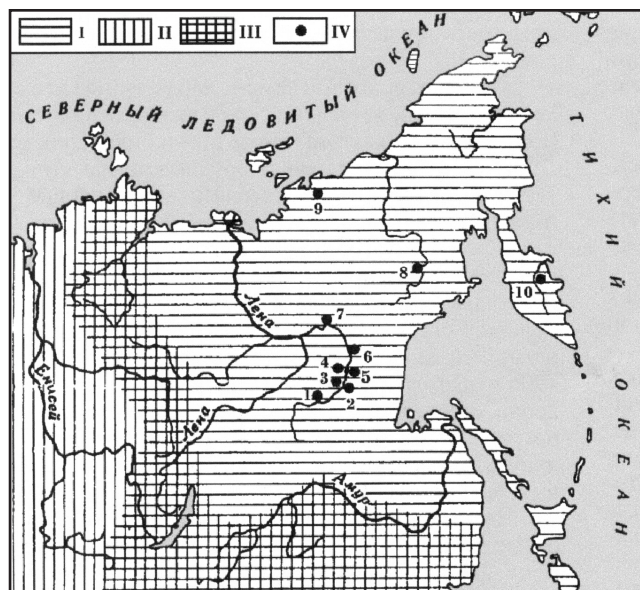


Figure 17. Map of distribution of the Upper Paleolithic Dyuktai culture (after Yu. A. Mochanov 1972:99). I—eastern (“Dyuktai”) ethnocultural region; II—western (“Mal’ta-Afontova”) ethnocultural region; III—contact region; IV—sites of the Dyuktai culture: 1. Sumnagin III; 2. Dyuktai Cave, Ust’-Dyuktai; 3. Ust’-Bilir II; 4. Ust’-Mil’ II; 5. Verkhnetroitskaya, Nizhnetroitskaya; 6. Ezhantsy; 7. Ikhine I, II; 8. Maiorych; 9. Ber-elekh; 10. Ushki.

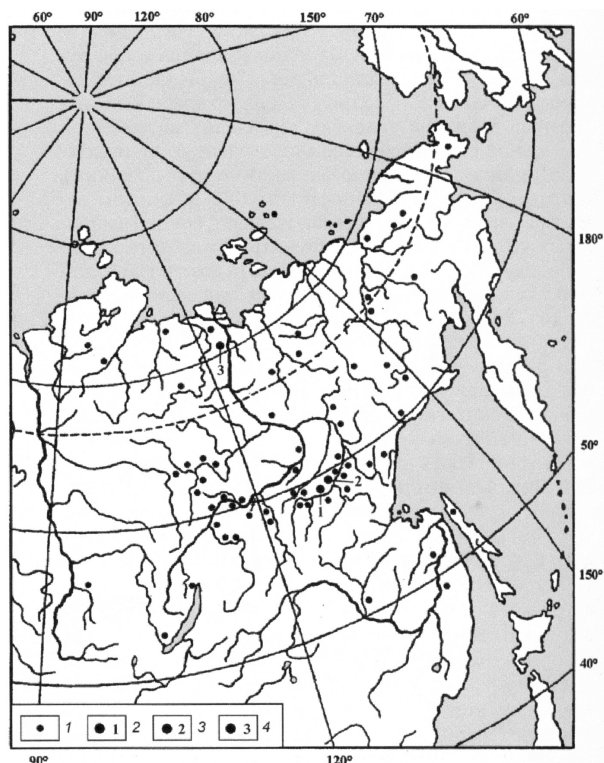


Figure 18. Map of distribution of sites of the Sumnagin culture. 1—sites of the Sumnagin culture; 2—Sumnagin I; 3—Bel’kachi 1; 4—Siktyakh.

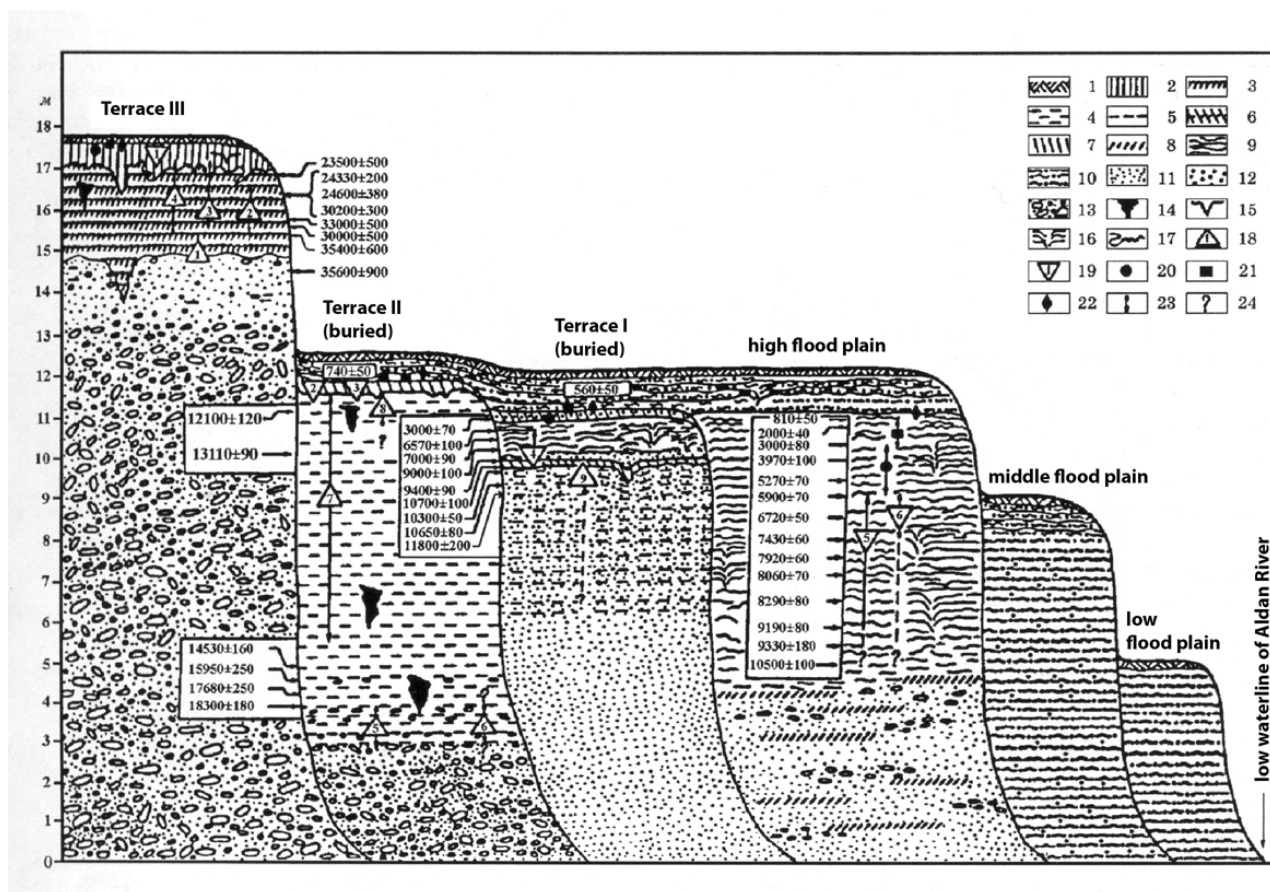


Figure 19. Schema of the structure of the lower terraces of the Aldan River and stratigraphic position of archaeological type sites (after Yu. A. Mochanov 1975). 1—sod; 2—covering loam; 3—horizontally laminated alluvial loams; 4—horizontally laminated alluvial sandy loam; 5—thin bands of loam; 6—humic sandy loam (buried soil); 7—humic loam (buried soil); 8—lenses of loam; 9—horizontally laminated silty sand and sandy loam with wood; 10—horizontally laminated sand and sandy loam with wood; 11—inequigranular sand; 12—large-grained sand; 13—pebbles and gravel with sand; 14—ice vein; 15—fill of pit houses; 16—bendings of pit houses; 17—traces of solifluction; 18—upper Pleistocene Paleolithic sites (1. Ezhantsy; 2. Ust'-Mu" II; 3. Ikhine I; 4. Ikhine II; 5. Verkhnetroitskaya; 6. Nizhnetroitskaya; 7. Dyuktai Cave; 8. Tumulur; 9. Ust'-Trompton I, Layer V-b, VI); 19—early Holocene Paleolithic sites (1. Ust'-Mil' I, II; 2. Verkhnetroitskaya; 3. Dyuktai Cave; 4. Ust'-Trompton I, Layer IV-V; 5. Bel'kachi I, Layer VIII-XXIII; 6. Sumnagin I, Layer XVII-XLIV); 20—Neolithic sites; 21—Bronze Age sites; 22—early Iron Age sites; 23—vertical distribution of cultural remains; 24—supposed levels of distribution of cultural remains.

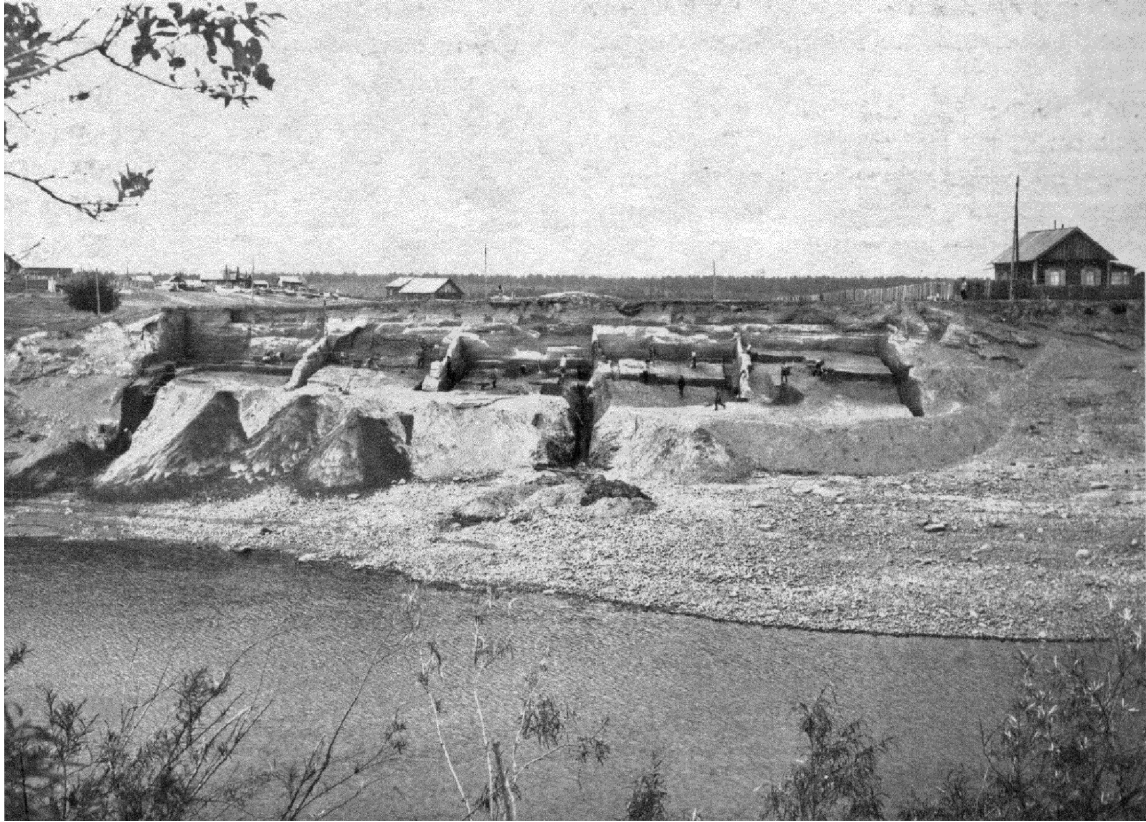


Figure 20. View from Syurakh-Aryy Lake at the excavation of the Bel'kachi I site in 1966.



Figure 21. General view of the excavation at Dyuktai Cave and the apron area of the cave in 1968.

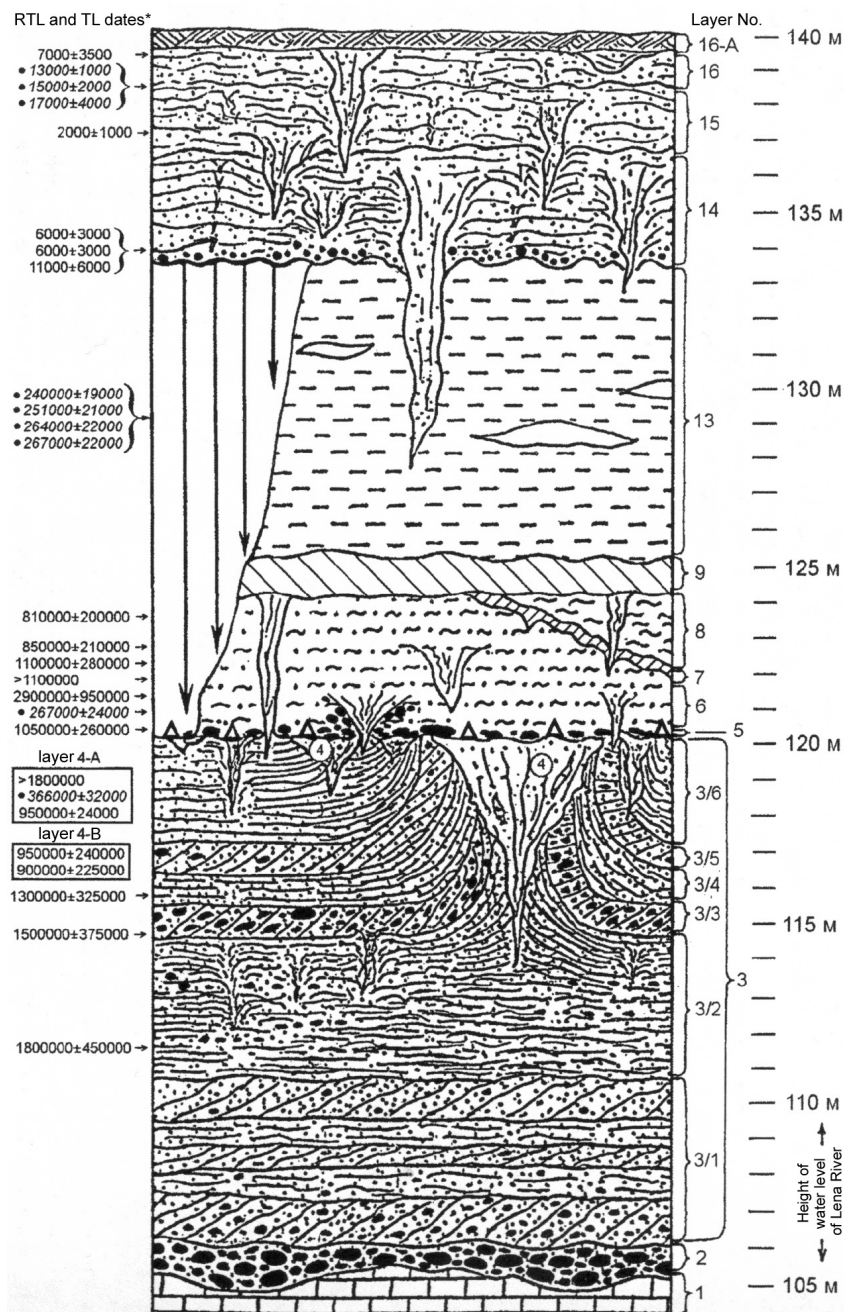


Figure 22. Summary stratigraphic cross section of deposits of the 125–135-metre intercytic Tabaginsk terrace in the vicinity of the Diring site. 1—modern soil layer; 2—sand Layers 16–14; 3—corraded gravel and small pebbles in contact between Layer 14 and the layers which it covers; 4—loam and sandy loam of Layer 13; 5—lenses of ice in Layer 13; 6—loam and sandy loam of Layer 9; 7—sandy loam of Layer 8; 8—sandy loam and loam of Layer 7; 9—sand and sandy loam of Layer 6; 10—deflated culture-bearing gravel of Layer 5; 11—corraded cultural remains of the earliest Paleolithic; 12—frozen sandy veins of Layer 4; 13—various frozen structures in Layers 16–14, 9–6, 3; 14—sand, gravel, isolated pebbles, and cobbles of Layer 3; 15—sand, pebbles, and cobbles of Layer 2; 16—Cambrian limestone (terrace bedrock); 17—superposition of Layer 14 on various strata due to scouring. [RTL=radio-thermoluminescence, TL = thermoluminescence]. Note: • noted are TL dates (after M.R. Waters, S.L. Foreman, and J.M. Pierson 1997:1282); all remaining RTL dates after O.A. Kulikov.

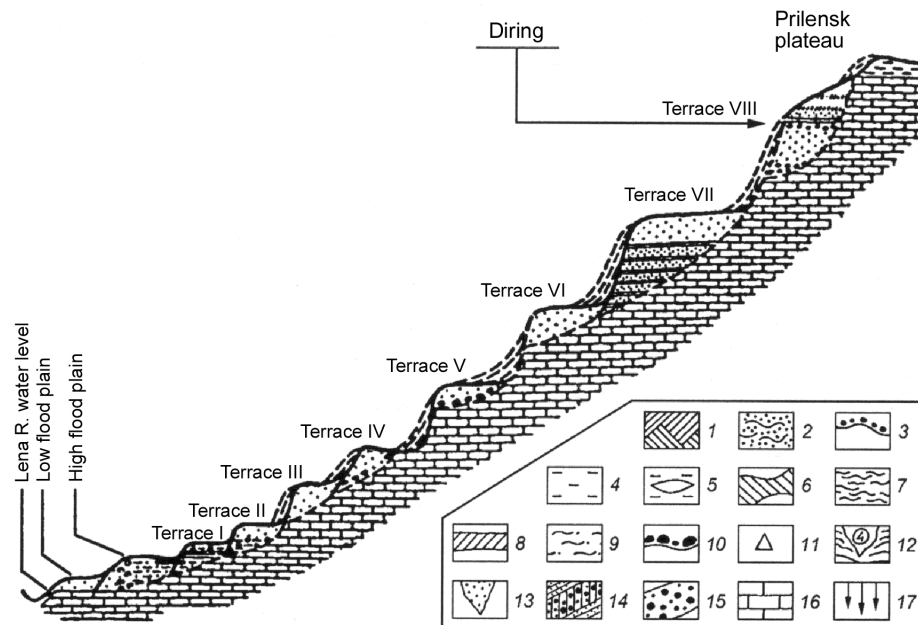


Figure 23. Schema of terraces of the Lena River in the Sinsk-Pokrovsk section (after S. S. Korzhuev 1977:40, with additions) and with conventional signs as in Fig. 22.

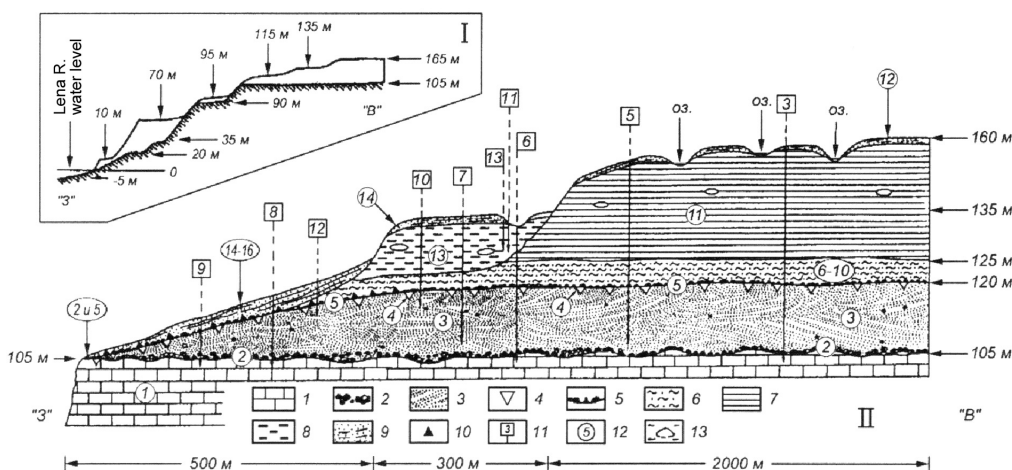


Figure 24. I—schematic not-to-scale profile of the locality and bedrock of the terraces in the vicinity of the Diring II site; II—schematic not-to-scale longitudinal profile of the Tabaginsk terrace in the vicinity of the Diring site. 1—Cambrian limestone; 2—gravel of Layer 2; 3—sand of Layer 3; 4—frozen sandy veins of Layer 4; 5—deflated culture-bearing gravel; 6—sands, sandy loams, and loams of Layers 6–10; 7—sandy loams and loams of Layer 11; 8—sandy loams and loams of Layer 13; 9—sands of Layers 12, 14–16; 10—cultural remains of the earliest Paleolithic; 11—holes and their size; 12—numbers of layers; 13—ice lenses.

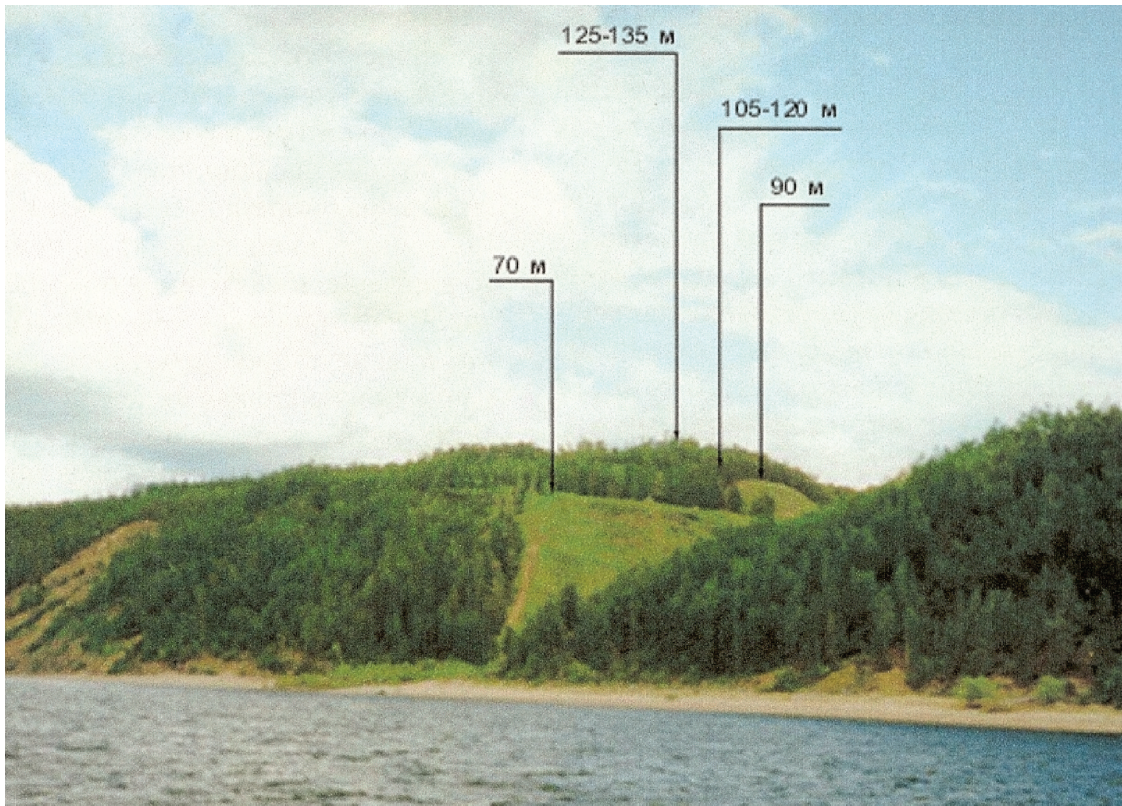


Figure 25. View from the Lena River of the area near the mouth of Diring-Yuryakh Creek. Arrows give the terrace elevations.



Figure 26. Diring Yuryakh site. Fragment of the eastern wall of excavation III. Culture-bearing Layer 5 superimposes red-colored sands of Layer 3 and frozen veins of Layer 4. Alluvial sands of Layer 6 cover it.

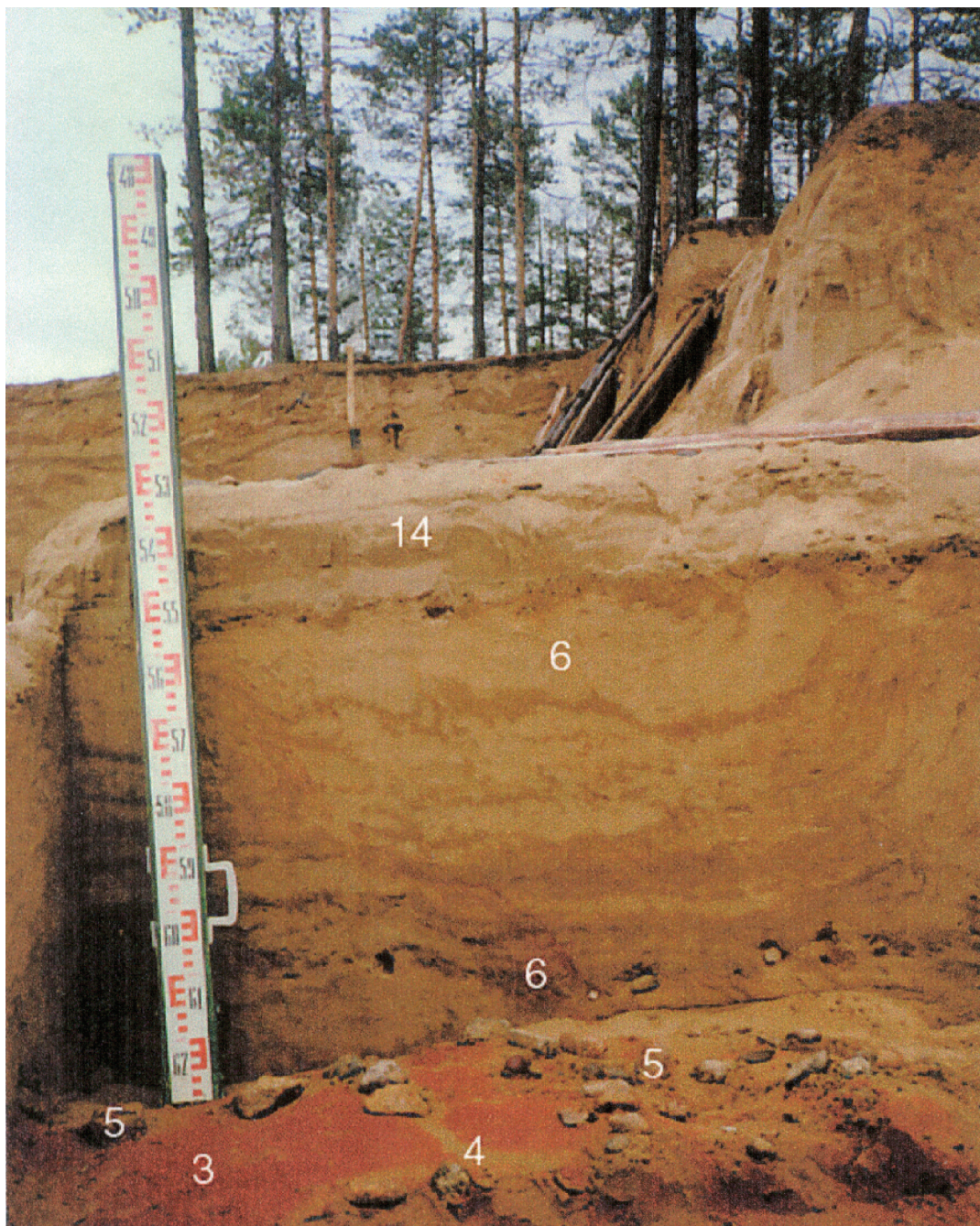


Figure 27. Diring Yuryakh site. Fragment of Cluster No. 43, located by the eastern wall of Excavation III, next to the external projection of the 125–135-metre intercylic Tabaginsk terrace. Culture-bearing layer (Layer 5) lies on Layers 3 and 4. Alluvial deposits of Layer 6 superimpose it with scouring. On this layer with scouring, which destroyed Layers 7–13, is superimposed Layer 14.

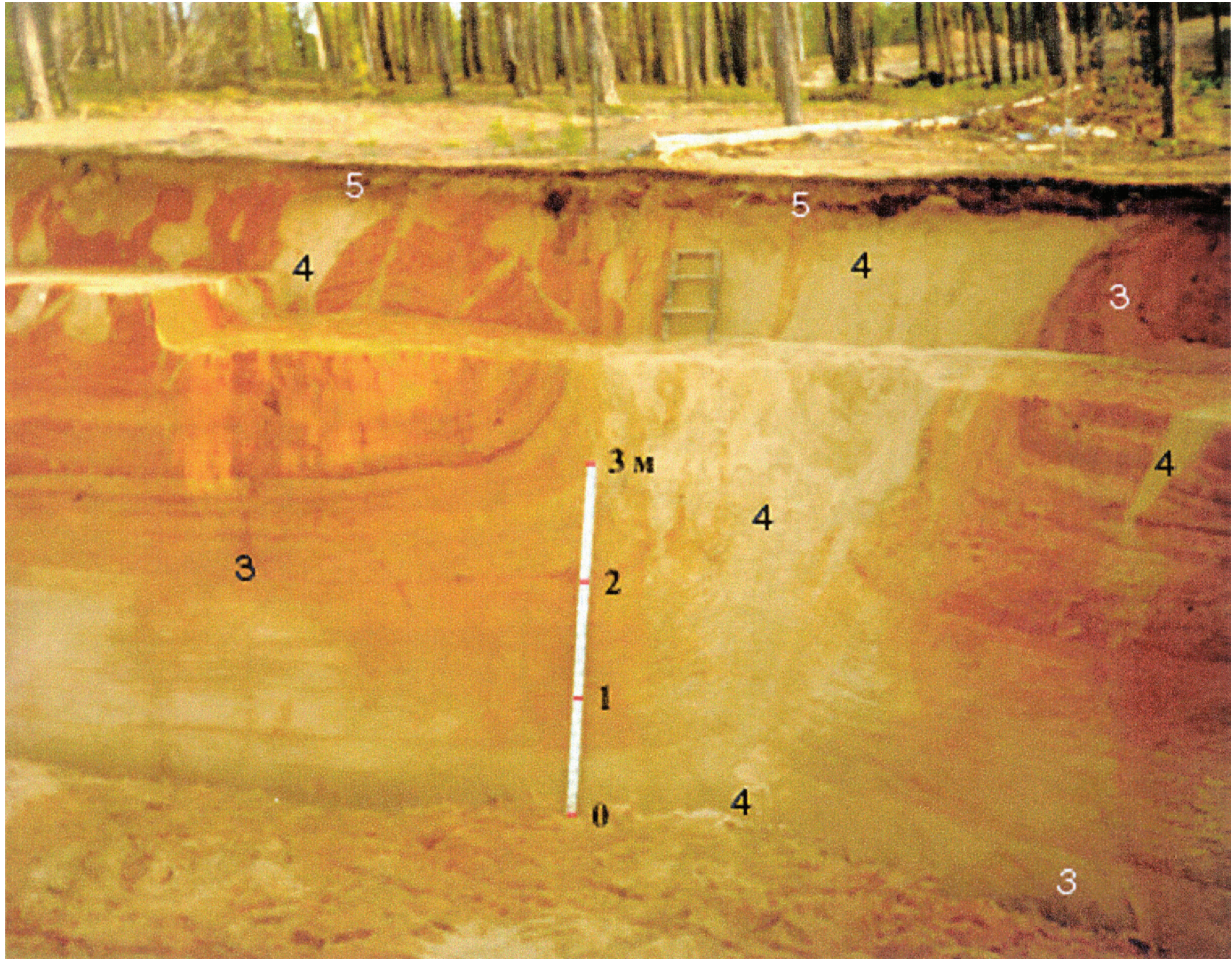


Figure 28. Diring Yuryakh site. South wall of Excavation III. Large and small frozen sandy veins (Layer 4), representing the cryogenic system of the polygonally veined sandy structures, epigenetically intruded into the fluvial red-colored sands of Layer 3. In this place (approximately 15–20 m west of the external projection of the 125–135-meter terrace) Layers 6–16, covering culture-bearing Layer 5, were scoured during the formation of the 105–120-meter terrace and subsequent surface erosion of Layers 14–16 and their colluvial redeposition on the 90-meter terrace.