Paleolithic of Eurasiaby the Example of the Lower Paleolithic Site in Southern Kazakhstan Kyzyltau

Zh. Taimagambetov and S. Alipova

Faculty of History, Archeology and Ethnology, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

Submitted: Sep 29, 2013; Accepted: Nov 3, 2013; Published: Nov 6, 2013

Abstract: The article discusses the unique Lower Paleolithic complexes Kyzyltau found a joint Kazakh-Russian Complex archaeological expedition in the Southern Kazakhstan. Dana geomorphology, paleogeography detection area of the monument, technical and typological characteristics of stone products based on the degree of preservation of surface artifacts.

Key words: Kyzyltau - Paleolithic - Eurasia - Kazakhstan

INTRODUCTION

The territory of South Kazakhstan is a varied and interesting relationship in the archaeological area. Through the efforts of the joint Kazakh-Russian Complex archaeological expedition is found and investigated a large number of monuments belonging to different stages of the Stone Age. The predominance of arid conditions in much of southern Kazakhstan in the Pleistocene difficult process of active sedimentation, resulting in the vast majority of Paleolithic sites has stratified cultural layer and artifacts on the data objects are deposited on the surface. This is why the main directions of study of the earliest stages of human settlement in Kazakhstan and Central Asia as a whole, is a topical study of Paleolithic sites with a surface occurrence of archaeological material. These objects include the Paleolithic complexes Kyzyltau, located on the northeast slope of Mt. Small Tau (Southern Kazakhstan). Here, in an area of ??tens of square kilometers centered set of stone artifacts. In this paper, we set the goal to identify trends techno complex location Kyzyltau, in connection with what were as follows:

- The division of archaeological material on the surface of preservation;
- Technical and typological characteristics of stone industries complexes with different safety of surface artifacts;
- Comparison with Paleolithic industries Kyzyltau complexes adjacent territories;
- Periodization Paleolithic complexes Kyzyltau.

For the first time in our scientific revolution introduced new collection of stone artifacts and defined the main area of concentration of archaeological material northeast slope of Mt. Small Tau. Based on a detailed technical and typological analysis of stone products identified four cultural-historical techno complex reflecting different periods of the Stone Age and the trend of development. The connection between the degree of preservation of artifacts from the surface of the time during which they were at the surface and, therefore, exposed to the destructive process.

In this paper we used archaeological materials Continuum on the square fees from two sampling sites and site collections in paragraphs 1 and 2, resulting from the work in 1998. Tau ridge (large north-western spur of the Tien Shan) is located in the south of Kazakhstan. In essence, the ridge is composed of two sub-parallel ridges that extend to the northwest. Southwest (Big Tau) is an extension of the Talas Alatau. Between them stretched along narrow valley, the so-called “Jurassic band.” On both sides of the ridge, Tau zones are dipping used valleys of the Syr Darya and Talas, which extend further from the young structural plain. A characteristic feature of the structure of cartilage. Tau - plateau-like hills, which are high pen plains, consisting mainly of layers of black and gray limestone. Kyzyltau Paleolithic complexes are located on the adjacent ridge to the north. Small Tau denudation plain. It is characterized by the development of low-rise, but quite often seasoned small hills, ridges (bush-like patterns shouldered) due to come to the surface more resistant individual horizons Lower Carboniferous.
sediments, including chart. According to the geological structure of the plains, the strata containing silica rocks are at different hypsometric levels. Exposure of these layers, in all probability, proceeded unevenly. It can be assumed that the formation of these outcrops in various places in the valley, there was a different time and was caused by a variety of natural factors: the process of desquamation, areal and linear drift with deflation and erosion seasonal watercourses. The altitude of the ledges bush-like pattern in the study area is 520 - 530 m total slope is observed in the plains of the northeast. On the maps cuesta hill named mountains Kyzyl[1-3]. The tawing landforms plains separated shallow girdernetwork upland and non-sag depressions occupied sors, takyrs, salt marshes.

**Main Part:** Archaeological complexes Kyzyltau are hilly ridge denudation plain with pronounced bush-like pattern ledges, where the area of ??tens of square kilometers centered set of stone artifacts. Archaeological material is generally in the area bounded by the river Koktal the west, Lake Akkol - in the north, the highway village. Akkol - Karatau - to the east and the chain of lakes (including Lake. Kuygankol) - in the south. This zone is characterized by the most severe erosion of the surface of the plain, which led to the exposure of a large area of ??siliceous formations, which were subsequently used by ancient people as a source of raw materials. It is located here such location as Akkol, Borykazgan, Tanirkazgan, Kainazar, Kyzylshoky etc. The most massive clusters of artifacts are confined to the lakes, salt marshes, takyrs and low relief areas. This is probably due to the presence in certain periods of fresh water and siliceous rock outcrop temporary water.

Archaeological material presented Kyzyltau fees from the sites 1 (25 m2) (10356 copies.), 2 (18 m2) (4709 copies). Charges in the area 2 (42 copies), as well as fees from 1-30 points (824 copies.). When working on the sites based on the methodology previously tested by studying complexes Silicon Valley in Mongolia (Derevjanko et al., 2002). Sites identified relatively flat areas on which were broken meter square grid, oriented to the cardinal and which produces a complete collection of archaeological material. When choosing a place to stake out areas into account the following conditions: a large concentration of production and the lack of overlying unconsolidated sediments, as well as the minimum linear movement finds. Collection of finds made on each square (1 x 1 m) apart, with the most revealing findings was recorded on a plan. Different chips or chunks of rock represent items that were not recorded on the plan, which is caused by the large number of exclusive materials. All of them were collected in full and then subjected to a comprehensive on-site technical and typological and statistical analysis. Charges in 2 areas and charges with 1-30 points made selectively favored the most expressive products. The main purpose of paragraphs 1-30 fees was to determine the main areas of concentration of archaeological material. Given the varying degree of safety surfaces, stone artifacts were divided into four main groups: silnodeflirovannye, srednedeflirovannye, slabodeflirovannye and nedeflirovannye. Because the products are made of the same raw material base and are in a similar natural and geographical conditions, it appears that a modification of the surface of the artifacts to a greater extent due to their age (the stronger the degree of deflation surface of the artifact, the older of his age). Each group of artifacts considered separately. The material was divided into nukevdinnye shape industry chipping and gun set and then be phased description. Archaeological materials Platform 1.

The collection of artifacts site 1 (43 ° 16′ 22.9″ N, 070 ° 42′ 03.3″ _E) has 10 536 copies.

Group silnodeflirovannyh artifacts (7 specimens. (0.1%) is represented by orthogonal cores (3 copies),Nuklevidnymy debris (3 copies) and the plate. Groups red not deflatedart facts (4371 copies (41.5%), Nuklevidnye products (344 copies), Presented preforms (5 copies.), Cores (34 copies), Nuklevidnymy fragments (303 copies), material and with traces of testing (2 copies.). Cores are divided into odnopolchadnochnye monofrontalnye (24 copies), cores on the "end" (7 copies), dvuhpolchadnochnye monofrontalnye (3 copies). Industry chips (4027 copies) includes primary (239 copies), secondary (190 copies) and technical (60 copies) chips, fragments and splinters (2750 copies), flakes (134 copies), flakes (650 copies), plates (4 copies), Gun set (28 copies) presented Levallois chipped (2 copies.), scrapers (9 copies), notched gun, guns with a "thorn" (3 copies), chipped retouched (13 copies).

The group employs 1,933 artifacts slightly deflated copies (18.3%),Nuklevidnye products (81 copies), Presented cores (4 copies), Nuklevidnymy fragments (73 copies). Material and with traces of testing (4 copies). Among the cores are allocated odnopolchadnochnye monofrontalnye (2 copies) Nucleus to "end", dvuhpolchadnochny bifrontalny. Industry chips (1852 copies), which includes primary (267 copies), secondary (194 ind.) and technical (44 copies). Chips, fragments and splinters (471 copies), Flakes (204 copies), Flakes (665 copies), plates (7 copies), Gun set (18 copies). Presented scrapers (2 copies.), a scraper, a tool with a "thorn", chipped retouched (14 copies).
The group consists of artifacts not deflated 4225 copies (40.1%), Nuklevidnye products (106 copies), Presented preforms (11 copies), Odnoploschadnochnymi monofrontalnymi Nucleus (7 copies), Nuklevidnyi fragments (76 copies), material and with traces of testing (12 copies). Industry chips (4119 copies), which includes primary (193 copies), secondary (163 copies) and technical (47 copies). Chips, fragments and splinters (532 copies), Flakes (2,275 copies), Flakes (905 copies), plates (4 copies), Gun set (26 copies). Presented scrapers (7 copies), Scrapers (2 copies), Notched tools (4 copies), Guns with a "thorn" (3 copies), Plows (4 copies), Chipped with retouched (6 copies), archaeological materials platform 2.

The collection of artifacts site 2 (43° 15' 40.6" N, 070° 41' 01.9" E) number 4709 copies.

The group employs 2,279 artifacts silnodeflirovannyh copies (48.4%). Three objects are interpreted as rumble strips. Nuklevidnye products (139 copies), Presented preforms (5 copies), Odnoploschadnochnymi monofrontalnymi cores (12 copies), Nuklevidnyi fragments (121 copies), with traces of material testing (1 sp.). Industry chips (2,137 copies) that includes primary (190 copies), secondary (217 ind.), and technical (50 copies). Chips, fragments and splinters (883 copies), Flakes (64 copies), Flakes (726 copies), plates (7 copies), Gun Set (3 copies). Presented scraped and chipped with retouching (2 copies).

The group employs 1,188 artifacts srednot deflated copies (25.2%). Nuklevidnye products (98 copies), Presented preforms (10 copies), Cores (45 copies), Nuklevidnymi fragments (41 copies), with traces of material testing (2 copies). Among the distinguished Levallois cores (2 copies), Odnoploschadnochnyi monofrontalnye (32 copies), Odnoploschadnochnyi bifrontalnye (2 copies), Dvuhploschadnochnyi monofrontalnye (6 copies), Dvuhploschadnochnyi bifrontalnye (2 copies), Mnogoploschadnochnyi. Industry chips (1,090 copies), which includes primary (144 copies), secondary (116 ind.), and technical (57 copies). Chips, fragments and splinters (225 copies), Flakes (13 copies), Flakes (528 copies), plates (7 copies), Gun set (30 copies). Presented Levallois cleavage, scrapers (3 copies), Scrapers (2 copies), Guns with a "thorn" (5 copies), Obushkovo form chipped retouched (5 copies), Notched (9 copies) and combined (4 copies) guns.

Group slightly deflated artifacts represented 1,231 copies (26.1%). Nuklevidnye products (21 copies). Presented preform, Odnoploschadnochnymi monofrontalnymi cores (6 copies), Nuklevidnyi fragments (11 copies), material and with traces of testing (3 copies), industry chips (1,210 copies). Includes primary (176 copies.), secondary (59 ind.) and technical (8 copies), Chips, flakes (518 copies), fragments and splinters (182 copies), Flakes (265 copies), plates (2 copies), Gun Set (4 copies), Presented scrapers (2 copies), and notched tools (2 copies).

Group is not deflated artifacts (11 copies. (0.2%) presented with signs of material testing (7 copies.) and Nucleus (4 copies), among which are odnoploschadnochnyi monofrontalnye (3 copies). Dvuhploschadnochnyi and bifrontalny Charges artifacts in the area 2. The collection of artifacts has 42 copies. Group silnodeflirovannyh artifacts have 11 copies, Nuklevidnye products (4 copies), presented preform and nucleus (3 copies), among which are odnoploschadnochnyi monofrontalnye (2 copies.) Dvuhploschadnochnyi bifrontalny. Industry illustrates chipping flakes (7 copies), Gun Set (3 copies), levallois flakes were presented, scrapers and notched toothed tool.

Group srednot deflated artifacts has 26 copies, Nuklevidnye products (13 copies). Presented preform and cores (12 copies). Among the cores are allocated orthogonal, Levallois (2 copies.) Odnoploschadnochnyi monofrontalnye (7 copies). Dvuhploschadnochnyi monofrontalnye, Mnogoploschadnochnyi. Industry chips (13 copies). Includes a plate (3 copies) and flakes (10 copies). Gun Set (6 copies). Presented scrapers (2 copies). Chipped and retouched (4 copies).

Group slightly deflated artifacts has 5 copies. Nuklevidnye products (4 copies). Presented preform and Nucleus (3 copies. Among which are the Levallois and odnoploschadnochnyi monofrontalnye (2 copies.). The industry is represented by chipping of flakes. Gun Set (2 copies). Presented scrapers and chips with retouching, the last artifact reflects the process of re-registration srednedeflirovannogo cleavage into an instrument at a later time, charges artifacts with items 1 – 30 and the collection of artifacts has 824 copies.

Group silnodeflirovannyh artifacts - 191 copies. Nuklevidnye products (84 copies), presented preforms (9 copies.), Cores (63 copies), Nuklevidnymi fragments (11 copies), with traces of material testing (1 sp.), among the cores are allocated odnoploschadnochnyi monofrontalnye (54 copies), Odnoploschadnochnyi bifrontalny, Dvuhploschadnochnyi monofrontalnye (5 copies), Dvuhploschadnochnyi bifrontalnye (2 copies), Cores from the "edge." Industry chips (107 copies), includes massive (16 ind.), technical (2 copies), Chipped fragments (5 copies).
copies), Plates (2 copies), Flakes (82 copies), Gun set (37 copies), Presented Levallois chipped (2 copies), Scrapers (13 copies), Guns with a "thorn" (6 copies), Rack-and-notched (5 copies), and combined instruments (2 copies) how to retouch (9 copies).

Group srednot deflated products - 304 copies. Nuklevidnye products (126 copies), presented preforms (21 copies), Cores (88 copies), Nuklevidnymi fragments (13 copies), with traces of material testing (4 copies), among the cores are allocated orthogonal (2 copies), Levallois (5 copies).

Odnoploschadochnye monofrontalnye (66 copies), Odnoploschadochnye bifrontalnye (3 copies), Dvuhploschadochnye monofrontalnye (7 copies), Dvuhploschadochnye bifrontalnye (4 copies), Nucleus by "ribs", industry chips (178 copies), includes primary (18 copies.), secondary (15 copies), Technical (8 copies), and massive (5 copies), Chipped fragments (24 copies), Plates (8 copies), flakes (100 copies), Gun set (46 copies), presented Levallois cleavage, scrapers (14 copies), Scrapers (2 copies), Guns with a pin (3 copies), Obushkovo form chipped retouched (46 copies), Rack-and-incised, emarginate (4 copies.) and the combined (4 copies) guns.

Group slightly deflated artifacts - 92 copies. In the collection there bump, Nuklevidnye products (92 copies), presented preforms (21 copies), Cores (41 copies), Nuklevidnymi fragments (13 copies), with traces of material testing (17 copies), among the cores are allocated orthogonal (6 copies), Odnoploschadochnye monofrontalnye (25 copies), Odnoploschadochnye bifrontalnye (6 copies), Dvuhploschadochny monofrontalny, dvuhploschadochny bifrontalny, prismatic (2 copies), includes primary (2 copies), secondary (34 copies.), Technical (13 copies), and massive (2 copies), Chipped fragments (16 copies), Plates (3 copies), flakes (112 copies), Gun set (39 copies). Presented scrapers (4 copies), Scrapers (4 copies), Guns with a "thorn" (4 copies), Obushkovo forms (2 copies), Tip how to retouch (10 ind.), notched (7 copies), rack-and-notched (3 copies.) and combined (4 copies) guns.

Group is not deflated artifacts - 24 copies. Nuklevidnye products (7 copies), presented preform, Cores (5 copies), material and with signs of approval. Among the cores are allocated odnoploschadochnye monofrontalnye (3 copies), Allen, cone-shaped. Industry chips (17 copies), Includes primary (2 copies), secondary (5 copies) and technical (2 copies). Chips, fragments (2 copies) Flakes (6 copies), Gun set (14 copies), presented scrapers (5 copies), Scrapers (3 copies), Notched (3 copies), and combined instruments (2 copies), small right-processed products.

As a result of the study was obtained complexes Kyzyltau collection numbering 16.111 copies. As already mentioned, depending on the degree of preservation of surface artifacts are divided into four groups. It should be noted that in training camp with the first pad is almost no materials with a strong degree of deflation, but the group is well represented not deflated finds. Charges from the second site showed a different picture. There is a large collection of artifacts silnodeflirorovannyh group and nedeflirovannye products are rare. Comparison of complexes with varying degrees of deflation within each area suggests the presence of significant differences between the systems. At the same time, there is considerable similarity between the complexes with the same degree of deflation, dedicated to the sites and locations. When statistical analysis took into account only the artifacts, but three strikers gathered from the sites, only 15.242 copies. Noting the fact that the sites were collected from almost all of the material found on the surface, the results of the statistical analysis appear to be sufficiently objective. Sample fees in areas 2 and paragraphs 1 - 30, of 866 copies. In these statistics are not included and are used as a supplement. Consist of statistical data obtained as a result of analysis of secondary processing that takes into account all the materials Kyzyltau. Analysis of the elements of secondary finishing, resulting in the sample materials as well as the full fees and has an equivalent in the aggregate, more complete, objective information.

Strongly deflated complex products, archaeological materials with a strong degree of deflation surfaces account for 2,283 copies, are representing 15% of the total number of artifacts.

The primary cleavage is characterized by primitive technique of preparation and utilization of stone materials. Analysis nuklevidnyh products [145 copies, (6.4%)] indicates the predominance of large forms designed for massive large and medium-sized flakes were short (L <1.5 M) and truncated (L <M) ratio. Category cores represented by orthogonal (20 %) and odnoploschadochnymi monofrontalnymi (80%) yadrischami. Among the latter is dominated by the longitudinal (46.7%), the share of cross has 33.3%. For cores is minimal pretreatment deserve special interest cores that have produced large withdrawals covers almost the entire plane shear, these artifacts seem to be seen as an early manifestation of Levallois traditions.
The industry is represented by chipping 2138 copies (93.6%). The most numerous group consists of fragments and pieces (41.3%). Largely primary (8.9%) and secondary chips (10.1%). Additional technical chips (2.3%) dominate longitudinal edge (58%). Comparing the metric parameters flakes (34%), indicating predominance of small chips (\(> 1 = 3 \text{ cm}\) (47.1%), medium (\(> 3 = 5 \text{ cm}\) and large (\(> 5 \text{ cm}\) are 34.6 and 18 3%, respectively. The main part of the flakes is undetectable (51.9%), shock pad. Among definable areas dominated by smooth (49.3%) presented with plentiful natural areas (23.8%), trimming the overall index is 19.5%, the fine trimming - 10.6%. Point area represented 7.4%. The plates are few (0.4%). Therefore, the technology of the primary cleavage of the groups silnedeflirovannyh artifacts characterized by orthogonal, parallel and sub-parallel shear ways, there are elements of early manifestations of Levallois tradition of stone. Secondary treatment, a total of 43 analyzed products with secondary finishing. Converting raw blanks in gun form carried upholstery, retouched and notched removal (ankoshem). Among the techniques of making tools prevails processing retouching (46%). In all cases, it is characterized by a steep, scaly, raznofasetschnaya. The majority of retouching tools applied by ventrala (46%), the share of the dorsal and retouching bifasialnoy have 27% each. The share accounted for 29% upholstery. With the notched removal (25%) are processed toothed notched tools (63%). This technique has also been used to isolate the work area at the guns with a "thorn" (12%) and combined tools (25%).

Gun set is presented of a small collection. As a result of fees from the sites was found three subjects (0.1%) with secondary treatment. An idea of the gun can be set only on the materials fees of about 2 sites and settlements, only 40 copies. Much of the equipment is presented with retouched flakes (11 copies). Looks quite presentable collection of scrapers (13 copies).

Among which are the single longitudinal (6 copies). Double grit (2 copies), scrapers on the plane spalling (3 copies), single cross-straight, double longitudinal straight. Single longitudinal divided by blade shape on the straight, convex (2 copies.) and tortuous working edge (3 copies). Rack and notched tools and implements with a "thorn" totals to 6 copies. For combination of tools (2 copies), characterized by the presence of two work items, one of which is blade scrapers, the second - the "spike" or seizure. Noteworthy is the presence of a set of chips gun Levallois morphology (3 copies).

In general, characterizing the industry represented silnedeflirovannymmaterial; it should be noted at the heart of its archaic technique of splitting stone raw material aimed at obtaining blanks in the form of flakes. Typological framework of the gun set up scrapers. Location at the outputs of raw materials, as well as a large number of nuklevidnyh forms and waste, with a negligibly small set of tools allows us to state that the material being processed stone fixes specific to the workshop. Perhaps this reflects the early Tekhnokompleks technological tradition of the Stone Age and is related to domusterskoy area.

At this point the discussion is proposed H. Alpysbayeva techno-typological and chronological interpretation of archaeological material complexes located in the north-eastern slope of Mt. Small Tau. The oldest location, in HA Alpysbayeva constitute a chronological group, "dated Chellean-Acheulean period of the Lower Paleolithic" [4-8]. Their geological age is accepted as an appropriate early Pleistocene. This group includes such sites as Akkol, Borykazgan, Tanirkazgan, Kemer I - III. Almost the entire surface material was collected on the surface of remnant hills. In describing the collections are not used system of separation of the material obtained by the degree of deflation, although the researcher noted that the findings were subjected to wind and chemical erosion. It is possible that some collections contain multi-temporal data. Artifacts are divided into seven morphological groups' right processed chopping tools, guns, wheels, chisels, unifasy; guns of flakes, flakes; nuklevidnye pieces and waste production "(ibid.). There is a general overview of all the archaic and primitive processing upholstery. The above-mentioned monuments and complexes Kzylytau confined to a single source of raw materials, coupled with the outputs of siliceous rocks and are found in some climatic conditions, which allows for a direct analogy between them. Building on the feature set of domusterskogoKzylytau, as well as the description of artifacts and pictures, we can assume that the findings Borykazgana, Tanirkazgana etc. are products of the primary cleavage and match the pieces with traces of raw materials testing, nuklevidnym wreckage, preforms, cores and chipping. The guns are of a small collection, which is based skreblovitye form. These complexes are likely to include workshops, where the selection and testing of materials. In the future of suitable pieces of stone are also made out yadrischa from which you are removing a few flakes. The question of the chronological interpretation remains open, perhaps, a collection of these monuments is occurring at different material.
In contrast to the complex silnodeflirovannogo Kyzyltau completely different industry Early Paleolithic sites in the materials presented travertine Koshkurgan Shoktas-1-1, located in the southwestern slope of Mt. Tau. On the basis of technical and typological analysis of rock material, as well as a series of dates obtained by ESR dating, the researchers isolated these monuments koshkurgano-shoktasskymiroindustrialny complex early Paleolithic dating back to the chronological range of 500 - 300 thousand years ago [9-13].

There are some differences from the early technocomplex Kyzyltau complexes silnodeflirovannyh products Semizbogu paragraph 2 and 4 (North Balkhash). These differences are associated with considerable presence in these complexes Levallois elements as in the technique of splitting the primary and in the gun set [14-17]

Interests of particular are the Paleolithic complexes Mugodzhary Mountains (North-West Kazakhstan), archaeological materials that illustrate pozdneashelskuyu line of development [15]. Comparing the complex Kyzyltau Mugodzhary complexes with 4 - 6 will be found characteristic features of both sites. Complexes are workshops on the outputs of raw materials, where there was a complete cycle of processing. In the primary cleavage, in both cases, a significant role for odnoploschadnochnym cores from which flakes were obtained. Plates are negligible amount. Typological framework of tools and scrapers are toothed notched tools. Unlike industry Kyzyltau from Mugodjar systems is the lack of on Kyzyltau platforms, as well as in less developed Levallois technology of splitting the stone.

Other technical and typological characteristics are pebble industry of southern Tajikistan (Tau 1, Obi-Mazar 6). The lack of early complex Kyzyltau choppers choppingov and citron, as well as more advanced, compared to a pebble industries, techniques of parallel and orthogonal splitting and, consequently, the production of instruments in relatively standard cleaved-blanks can not be attributed to the circle of gravel silnodeflirovannoy series; the numbers of flakes were reduced (23%). Considering the metrics flakes reveals the following: dominated by small flakes (57.4%), the average was 25.1%, large - 17.5%. Most of the flakes is indeterminate residual impact area (52.3%), analysis of definable areas, when compared with the silnodeflirovannyh sites flakes, showed a significant increase in the overall index trimming up to 39%, the index of the thin trimming is 27.8%, by reducing the amount of natural (18%) and smooth (34.9%) sites. Point area

...
represented 3.9% and plate’s account for 0.2%. Thus, the technique of splitting the primary srednedeflirovanny group represented orthogonal, parallel, subparallel and principles of Levallois flaking.

Secondary treatment. Total 110 products were analyzed with the secondary treatment. Converting raw blanks in gun form retouching was carried out, upholstery, incised removal, in rare cases, the techniques used by the deliberate thinning of the workpiece by applying podteski and identify "spike" burin cleavage. Most of the chips-the-blanks transformed into instruments with retouching (66.7%). Noted the dominance of steep retouch (72.4%), polukrutaya represented to a lesser extent (27.6%). All retouching is described as scaly. Analysis of the size of the facets of retouch indicates the predominance raznofasetochnoy retouching (32.9%). The share srednedefaschnoy retouching 30.4% krupnofasetochnoy - 13.9%. It should be noted the essential role melkofasetochnoy retouching (22.8%). According to the location on the plane dominates the dorsal retouch (47.6%), the share of the ventral has 38.1% and alternate bifasialnoy by 11.9 and 2.4%, respectively. The event presents such a method of making tools, as notched removal (18.3%). By the nature of clearance recesses are divided into three types: the first - the recess formed by a cleavage, the second - the recess formed by cleavage with an additional retushnoy trimming the third - recesses formed retouched. Upholstery (15%) was used for the decoration of the working blade scrapers. Typically, this process was accompanied by a secondary finishing retushnoy trimming along the edge. The gun has a set of 58 copies. (1%). Almost all the guns are manufactured in large and medium-sized chips. Formed the largest group retouched flakes (31%). Prominent place among the instruments occupy scrapers (20.7%), dominated by single longitudinal lines (50%). Transversely oriented scrapers are inferior (16.7%). The share of scrapers on the plane spalling has 33.3%. It should be noted the presence in the collection of fees from items such types of scrapers as double lines (3 copies.) And grit (3 copies.). Group looks presentable enough guns to a work item as a depression (17.2%) or "spike" (13.8%). Combination guns are few (6.9%). They are characterized by the presence of two work items, one of which is blade scrapers, another notch or "spike". Noteworthy is the presence of edges on Levallois morphology (5.2%).

Thus, considering srednot deflated products industry, it is noted that compared with early complex there is a significant change in the primary side of the splitting process qualitatively higher level. This is due to a more thorough preparation nuklevidny forms and the use of technology Levallois. The change in the strategy of splitting the stone and confirmed by the results of the industry analysis chips. This primarily reflected a significant increase in the proportion of faceted striking platforms. Most likely, this industry should be attributed to the Middle Paleolithic. Given the location of the complex directly at the output of raw materials, the prevalence of primary waste digestion, small and featureless gun set, the material should be considered in the context of the workshops at the outputs of raw materials.

By "Acheulean-Mousterian period" Paleolithic HA Alpysbayev carried monuments Tokaly I - III, Degerez, Darbaza III, Suleymensay I and IV, Daurenbek, also located in the north-eastern slope of Mt. Small Tau. Typologically archaeological material derived from the above-mentioned complexes, was divided into two-way processed crude chopping tools, chisels, disc-shaped tools such as jibs, cores, tools on flakes, flakes without treatment, etc. [7]. Comparing these materials with a complex srednot deflated Kyzyltau products, it can be assumed that the artifacts interpreted by AH Alpysbayeva as bi-processed products, chisels; disc-shaped products are nuklevidnymi (preforms, cores, fragments nuklevidnymi). The question of the chronological position of the materials published AH Alpysbayeva remains open. On the whole of the Middle dating seems the most appropriate, but it is also possible that the collection is occurring at different material. By the Middle Paleolithic classified industry, represented srednedeflirovannymi materials localities Semizbugu paragraph 2, 4. When comparing these materials with a complex Middle Kyzyltau can reveal significant differences on a number of grounds. First, the industry Semizbugu illustrates a more advanced Levallois technique of splitting stone. The collection contains KyzyltauLevallois cores, but the Levallois technique is subordinate. Second, the industry Semizbugu, along with the morphology of Levallois cores are widely represented yadrischa prism splitting principle that there are no artifacts in the collection srednot deflated Kyzyltau. Third, attention is drawn to a more representative, compared with the complex Kyzyltau, gun collection, among which are a large collection of guns Upper Paleolithic appearance. Fourth, in the present collection Semizbugubifaces[10].

When comparing the complex srednot deflated artifacts Kyzyltau with Central Asian features of the
industries most closely tracked with the complexes, classified VA Runs to the typical Mousterian (Teshik Tosh Ogzi-KichiSemigach (R) and others). This is evident in the general direction of the industry to receive the flakes as raw blanks for registration of guns. Plates meet, but they are few in number. Note that Kyzyltau radial splitting widely used in the design of cores to give the front of the crown and chipping kontrfrontu. If we turn to the more remote areas, the individual analogy of the Middle Kyzyltau complex can be found in the materials srednot deflated technocomplex Silicon Valley. First of all it concerns the technologies of the primary cleavage. Here, along with the orthogonal and parallel shear principle, focused on obtaining flakes, there is Levallois technique of splitting stone. Number of cores for plates and the plates themselves slightly. Among the most massive guns are scrubbed different combinations. Occupy an important place items with a "thorn" and also notched shape. A distinctive feature is the presence of the gun set on Silicon Valley and Limash bifasialno processed guns [4].

Certain analogy can be traced between the complexes Kyzyltau and materials industries Denisovskoye version of the Altai Mousterian (Denisova Cave, Cave them. OkladnikovaTyumechin 1) [9]. Primary industries splitting illustrating this option is dominated by the parallel and radial ways chipping pieces. Although cleavage Levallois technology presented here developed form, its share in the process is negligible. The initial preparations were mostly used medium shortened chipped. Typological framework of the gun set up various options and scrapers toothed notched shape.

Slightly deflated complex products, for the collection of articles related slightly deflated 3164 copies. (20.8%), among which nuklevindnye products - 102 copies. (3.2%), chips - 3,062 copies.(96.8%). The primary cleavage, along with odnoploschadchynnymi monofrontalnymi cores, characterized by the appearance of face and prismatic yadrisch. Among odnoploschadchynnuyh, monofrontalnyyadrisch dominated by the longitudinal (60%), the transverse yadrisch is 20%. Most of the cores have a smooth drum pad. Implementation of cores was aimed at obtaining a series of flakes. Noteworthy approach to the selection of initial preparations for training nuklevindnyh forms.

Excess material has resulted often selected to form a suitable workpiece requiring minimal re-registration. Noted the presence of Levallois cores. Mechanical forms are mainly preforms in various stages of preparation. Noteworthy types of cores collected from the items, but not included in the collection of fees from the sites. Among them look presentable collections of orthogonal (6 copies). Odnoploschadchynn and bifrontalnyhyadrisch (4 copies). Individual copies are yadrisch reflecting prism technology of splitting the stone. Industry analysis shows an increase in the number of chips flakes (23.6%) and reduction of debris fraction (21.3%) compared with srednedeflirovannoy series. Numerous enough chips are the primary (14.5%). Particularly noteworthy presence reberchatyh chips (11.5%). Metric parameters flakes (30.4%) show a predominance of these small chips (70.3%). Most flakes percussion pad indeterminate (49.8%). Compared with srednedeflirovannoy group increased the proportion of definable fields - smooth (up 49.3%) and natural (to 24.8%), reducing the overall index trimming (up 18.7%), the index of fine trimming - to 14.6%. Spot represented 7.3%.

CONCLUSIONS

Thus, the primary partition of slightly deflated artifacts is parallel and sub-parallel shear ways. It should be noted the presence of orthogonal and Levallois cores, as well as an early manifestation of mechanical devices and prismatic cleavage. Secondary treatment. Total of 63 products were analyzed with the secondary treatment. Converting raw blanks in gun form retouching was carried out, upholstery, removal and incised podteskoy. The main type of secondary treatment is a touch-up (59%). Analysis retouching, when compared with srednedeflirovannoy industry shows declining share polukrutoy retouching (15.8%), due to a steep increase (78.9%) and steep (5.26%). Retouching is usually scaly (92.7%), but it should be noted and the appearance of parallel subparallel retouch (7.7%). Depending on the size of facets marked predominance raznofaschetchnoy retouch (46%), the proportion of medium and small accounted for 26 and 24%, respectively. Krupnofaschetchnaya retouching is 4%. Depending on the surface dislocation dominated a one-sided touch-up (83.4%), among which there is a significant increase in the proportion of the dorsal retouch (66.7%), due to the decrease of the ventral (16.7%). Bifasialnaya retouching represented 11.1%, alternating - 5.6%. A decline in the proportion of upholstery to 9.8% during the manufacture of guns, with a growing proportion of notched removal (24.6%) and podteski (6.6%). Most of recesses arranged retouched. Gun kit contains a collection of a small - 22 copies. (0.7%). Much of the guns made in large and medium-sized chips.
It should be noted that the choice of blanks sometimes preference for chipping, realized much earlier than occurred secondary treatment process itself. The most numerous are retouched flakes (63.6%). Significantly reduced the number of scrapers (9.1%), however, there is an increase of scrapers (13.6%). Among the latter, it should be noted the appearance of a pig "nose." The share of guns has notched 9.1% of guns with a "thorn" - 4.5%. Characteristic forms of gun charges grounds in good agreement with the collection of fees from fishing items, among which there is also an increase in the number of scrapers submitted by various modifications (end, side, corner, double). Particularly noteworthy are the combined instrument with high convex working edge, limited by the edges of the "spike" Triangular tip and Obushkovo forms of performing probably function knife. Their distinctive feature is a more careful treatment of the initial blank and direct preparation of the work area, unusual for the bulk of guns with different complexes.

Analyzing complex slightly deflated industry products, we note that for technical and typological indicators can be attributed to the turn of the Middle and Upper Paleolithic. The presence of archaeological material in the industry as Mousterian and Upper Paleolithic image shows is probably about a gradual transition from the Mousterian to the Upper Paleolithic. This transition may be traced to technocomplex locations Semizbugu paragraph 2 and 4, the characteristics of which are shown above. Probably to early Upper Paleolithic finds are from the lower layers and parking them. Valihanov.

Certain analogy can be traced between the complexes presented collections of artifacts slightly deflated Kзылtau and Silicon Valley. For the primary cleavage industry Silicon Valley, as well as for complex products slightly deflated Kзылtau, characterized by the appearance of face shapes and podprizmatisheskikh, along with existing and odnoploschadochnymi monofrontalnymiLevallois cores. In the analysis of the industry chipping notes a significant presence of elongated reberchatyh chips. In general, the industry maintains a tradition aimed at obtaining as a source of short pieces and truncated flakes. It is noted for the presence of Silicon Valley bifasialno processed items that are not on Kзылtau[6].In the collection there are 4235 copies. (27.8%), nuklevidnye products are 116 copies. (2.8%), industry chipping 4119 copies.(97.2%).The primary cleavage. In characterizing the primary cleavage of the industry represented nedeflirovannymi artifacts, it should be noted, first, to increase the number of preforms (9.4%), among which the preforms for socket cores, secondly, the decrease in the proportion nuklevidnych debris, although the percentage of their presence is enough high (65%). Markedly increases the number of artifacts chipped testing (16.2%). Among the cores are dominated monofrontalnyeodnoploschadochnye lengthwise. In most instances, the shock is characterized by a smooth space. Isolated artifacts are dvuhploschadochnye bifrontalnye cores. Mechanical forms inexpressive, mainly represented preforms. Draws attention to the presence in the collection of fees from settlements cores reflecting prism technology of splitting the stone.

Industry analysis chips, as compared with slabdeflirovannoy series illustrates the significant increase in the proportion of flakes (55.2%) reduction in primary (4.7%), secondary (4%) and silicates (1.1%) chips, as well as fragments ( 12.9%). Among the flakes (22%) is dominated by small (76.9%), the share of large and medium-sized accounts 7.7 and 15.4%, respectively. Analysis of the impact sites shows a predominance of flakes with indeterminate area (61.7%). Among definable areas recorded an increase in chips with a smooth striking platform (55.3%), significantly increasing the number of point sites (8.6%). Compared with other industries, there is a decrease of the overall index trimming (13%), while the index of the fine trimming is 10.4%. Natural areas are 23.1%. The plates are 0.1%.

Thus, the technique of splitting the primary group not deflated artifacts characterized by parallel and subparallel shear methods aimed at obtaining flakes. We note two aspects: the first - the lack of Levallois forms of morphology, the second - the presence of face and prismatic shapes.

Secondary treatment,a total of 40 analyzed products with traces of secondary treatment. Converting raw blanks performed retouching tools, upholstery, removal and incised podteskoy. The main method of secondary treatment served as a touch-up, although in comparison with its slabdeflirovannym material index was reduced (46.4%). Dominates the scaly retouching (87%), the share of parallel and subparallel accounts for 13%. The analysis shows an increase in the size of the facets srednefasetochnoy (42.5%) and melkofasetochnoy (55%), retouching, retouch raznofasetochnaya is 2.5%. Dominates the dorsal retouch 92.3%, the ventral represented 7.7%. Markedly increased the proportion of upholstery (32.1%). Notched removal as a method of secondary treatment was applied for registration of 16.1% guns.
Gun kit contains 26 copies. (0.6%). The initial blanks used large and medium-chipped. Among scrapers (26.9%) dominate the lengthwise (71.4%) have to share transverse 28.6%. Among the first to stand out from the winding scrapers operating margin (42.9%). Cannon with a "thorn" are 3 copies., Notched guns - 4, scrapers (end and double) - 2. Particularly noteworthy appearance of such a category of tools as plows (4 copies). Thus, technical and typological characteristics of the industry not deflated products Kyzytaub location was referred to as the Upper Paleolithic. In general, the industry maintains a technological tradition of parallel and sub-parallel splitting ploshchadnochnyjyadrisch aimed at obtaining blanks in the form of flakes. By all indications this complex is a specialized workshop where made both cores and guns. Upper Paleolithic remains the least known period in the territory of Kazakhstan. Upper Paleolithic sites of Kazakhstan are mainly complexes with surface occurrence of artifacts. Among stratified objects illustrate the Upper Paleolithic may find parking them. Valihanov and parking Aschisay. Significant differences from the Upper Kyzytaub complex, there are products in the industry slightly deflated location Semizbugu paragraph 2. It is mainly expressed in the presence of Levallois cores yadrisch morphology, as well as in a wide application of the principle of the prismatic and face spalling. It is also necessary to note the absence of Kyzytaubifaces, which, in turn, are well represented in the collection Semizbugu. Outside Kazakhstan closest analogy of the Upper complex Kyzytaub traced in the industry not deflated products Silicon Valley (Derevianko et al, 2002). Considering the technology of splitting the industry, we note its focus on getting blanks in the form of flakes. Among the cores are dominated odnoploschadnochny monofrontalnyeyadrisch. Yadrisch Levallois morphology, as well as prismatic shape is almost completely absent. Mechanical forms submitted cores and preforms not play a significant role. The most representative type of tools are scrapers, to a lesser extent are scrubbed. There are bi-processed products. Summing up, we note that in the territory of South Kazakhstan are represented during the Stone Age, the period from the early to late. Occupation of the territory by ancient man to favorable paleogeographic and paleoclimatic conditions in certain periods of the Pleistocene epoch. Probably the most favorable conditions for living of ancient people on this site were in periods of wet climate. Availability of fresh water combined with an easily accessible source of high-quality raw materials for the production of artifacts created ideal conditions for human habitation in the foothill plains of Mt. Tau. Based on the analysis of archaeological material Kyzytaub complexes, it could be hypothesized the existence of four different time systems, which differ from each other by different technological traditions of preparation and utilization of stone materials. In favor of the time difference technocomplex also shows a different degree of preservation of artifacts. Since all of the artifacts are in the same climatic conditions and made of material originating from the same raw materials, can be known with certainty to say about the relationship between the degree of preservation of surface artifacts and their relative age. The immediate location on the outputs of raw materials, a large number of shapes and nuklevidnyh waste, with a negligibly small set of tools in the industry, leads to the conclusion that the materials are fixed complexes of stone steps that are typical for a workshop. This conclusion can be considered as the Paleolithic complexes Kyzytaub workshops at the outputs of raw materials. Technological and typological analysis suggests that the fact that a single line of stone industry here can be traced over a long chronological period of time - from the early to the late Paleolithic.

REFERENCES