

THE MIDDLE TO UPPER PALEOLITHIC SEQUENCE OF BURAN-KAYA III (CRIMEA, UKRAINE): NEW STRATIGRAPHIC, PALEOENVIRONMENTAL, AND CHRONOLOGICAL RESULTS

Stéphane Péan^{1,2} • Simon Puaud¹ • Laurent Crépin¹ • Sandrine Prat^{1,3} • Anita Quiles⁴ • Johannes van der Plicht⁵ • Hélène Valladas⁴ • Anthony J Stuart⁶ • Dorothée G Drucker⁷ • Marylène Patou-Mathis¹ • François Lanoë⁸ • Aleksandr Yanevich⁹

ABSTRACT. Buran-Kaya III is a rockshelter located in Crimea (Ukraine). It provides an exceptional stratigraphic sequence extending from the Middle Paleolithic to the Neolithic. Nine Paleolithic layers have been attributed to the Streletskaya or eastern Szeletian, Micoquian, Aurignacian, Gravettian, and Swiderian cultural traditions. Human remains from the richest Gravettian layer (6-1) are radiocarbon dated to 31.9 ka BP, and therefore represent, with Peștera cu Oase (Romania), one of the oldest anatomically modern humans in Europe. The aim of this study is to obtain a controlled stratigraphic sequence of Buran-Kaya III with new ¹⁴C dates from faunal and human bones, in their paleoenvironmental context. During our new excavations (2009–2011), sediments, bones, and teeth from the stratigraphical layers were sampled for sedimentological, geochemical, and ¹⁴C analyses. Fossil bones from the 2001 excavations were also analyzed. Accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) ¹⁴C dating, including cross-dating, was performed at Groningen, Saclay/Gif-sur-Yvette, and Oxford. Biogeochemical analysis was used to test the integrity of the bone collagen. Dates were modeled using a Bayesian approach. The sedimentological, paleoenvironmental, and chronological data are mutually consistent and show that the Paleolithic human occupations at Buran-Kaya III range from the end of MIS 3 to early MIS 1. These results provide a new chronological and paleoenvironmental framework for the human settlements in eastern Europe during the late Middle and the Upper Paleolithic.

INTRODUCTION

The Buran-Kaya III rockshelter (Figure 1) provides an exceptional stratigraphic sequence extending from the Middle Paleolithic to the Neolithic (Yanevich 1998; Pettitt 1998; Yanevich 2000; Chabai et al. 2004a; Monigal 2004; Yanevich et al. 2009). This shelter-cave, overhanging the Burulcha River in the Belogorsk region (Figure 2), was discovered in 1990 by A Yanevich and excavated up to 2001 by a team under the direction of A Yanevich and A Marks, with the participation of V Chabai, Y Demidenko, K Monigal, M Otte, and Y Yamada. New fieldwork was undertaken recently from 2009 to 2011 under the direction of A Yanevich and S Péan. The 2001 and 2009–2011 excavations in Buran-Kaya III focused on 9 archaeological layers, which yielded Middle and Upper Paleolithic artifacts (Figure 2): Streletskaya or eastern Szeletian (layer C), Micoquian (layer B), Aurignacian (layers 6–5, 6–4, 6–3), Gravettian (layers 6–2, 6–1, 5–2), and Final Paleolithic (layer 4). A tenth layer (layer 3) is attributed to the Neolithic.

Buran-Kaya III is a key site for understanding the Middle to Upper Paleolithic transition (Chabai et al. 2004b; Anikovich et al. 2007; Demidenko 2008) because it is characterized by a Middle Paleo-

¹Département de Préhistoire/UMR 7194, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, IPH, 1 rue René Panhard, 75013 Paris, France.

²Corresponding author. Email: stpean@mnhn.fr.

³Laboratoire Dynamique de l'évolution humaine: individus, populations, espèces, UPR 2147, CNRS, 44, rue de l'Amiral Mouchez, 75014 Paris, France.

⁴Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement/IPSL, CEA-CNRS-UVSQ, Gif-sur-Yvette, France.

⁵Center for Isotope Research, Groningen University, Groningen/Faculty of Archaeology, Leiden University, Leiden, the Netherlands.

⁶Durham University, South Road, Durham DH1 3LE, United Kingdom.

⁷Department of Geosciences, University of Tübingen, Hölderlinstr. 12, 72074 Tübingen, Germany.

⁸School of Anthropology, University of Arizona, 1009 East South Campus Drive, Tucson, AZ 85721, USA.

⁹Institute of Archaeology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Heroiv Stalingrada 12, 04210 Kyiv, Ukraine.

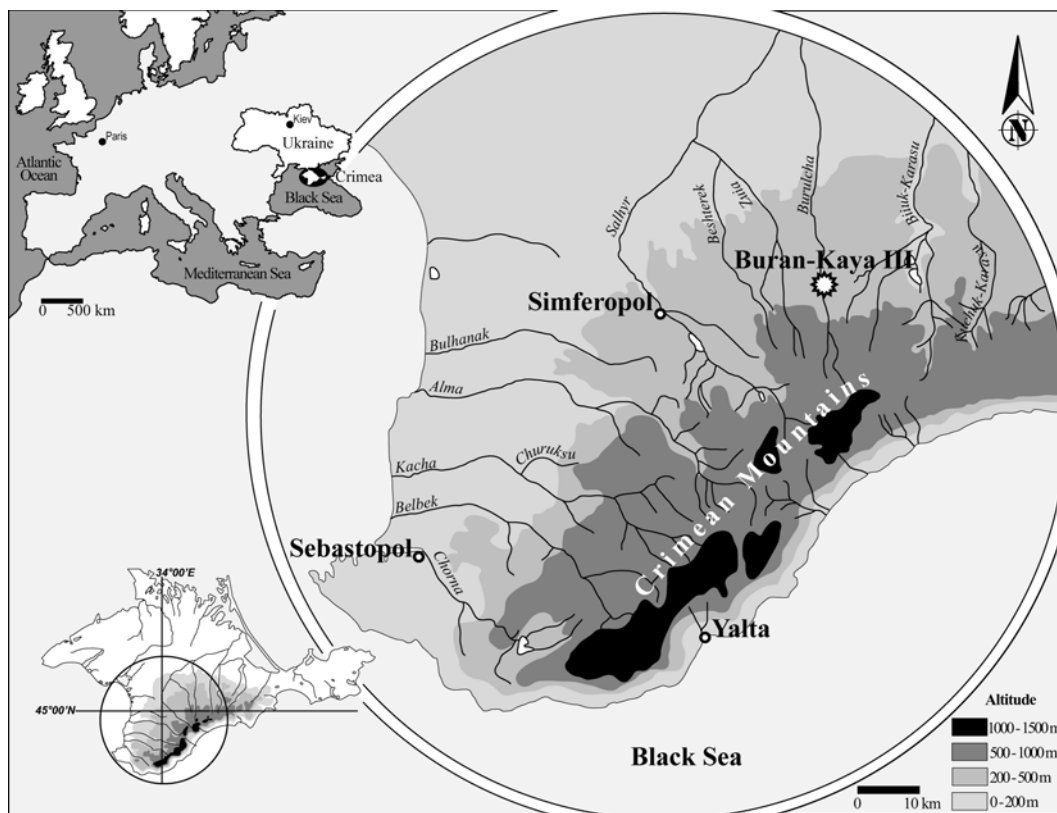


Figure 1 Location of the site of Buran-Kaya III (Crimea, Ukraine) (modified after Prat et al. 2011)

lithic layer (Micoquian, Kiik-Koba type) situated above an Early Upper Paleolithic layer (Streletskaia or eastern Szeletian) and below 3 layers attributed to the Aurignacian complex. Based on radiocarbon dating of this Micoquian layer, the latest Neanderthal settlements in eastern Europe were dated to 28.5 ka BP (34.4–31.7 ka cal BP; Marks and Monigal 2000; Chabai 2001, 2012). Furthermore, direct dating results for a human bone from a Gravettian (*sensu lato*) layer (6–1) establish a secure presence of anatomically modern humans at 31,900 \pm 240/–220 BP (36.9–35.5 ka cal BP) in this region (Prat et al. 2011). They represent the oldest Upper Paleolithic modern humans from eastern Europe in a well-documented archaeological context. Based on taphonomical observations (cut-marks and distribution of skeletal elements), they also show postmortem treatment of the dead.

Previously, 15 ^{14}C dates were obtained on the Paleolithic layers of Buran-Kaya III (Table 1, Figure 3). These former results were scattered between 36.7 and 10.6 ka BP and were in part inconsistent with the stratigraphic sequence. Especially, 2 dates from the Micoquian layer at 28.5 and 28.8 ka BP (respectively, OxA-6673 and -6674) and 2 dates from the Aurignacian layers at 11.9 and 12.0 ka BP (respectively, OxA-4126 and -4127) were younger than the one obtained for an overlying Gravettian layer at 30.7 ka BP (OxA-6882). Furthermore, these 2 samples attributed to the Aurignacian layers show dates of the Late Glacial period. However, the stratigraphic position of these 2 specimens was shown to be uncertain (Marks and Monigal 2000:221). More generally, “... the dates are in a number of cases inverted relative to the stratigraphy” (Jöris et al. 2011:286). Furthermore, regarding the material found during the 1990, 1994, and 1996–1998 fieldwork seasons,

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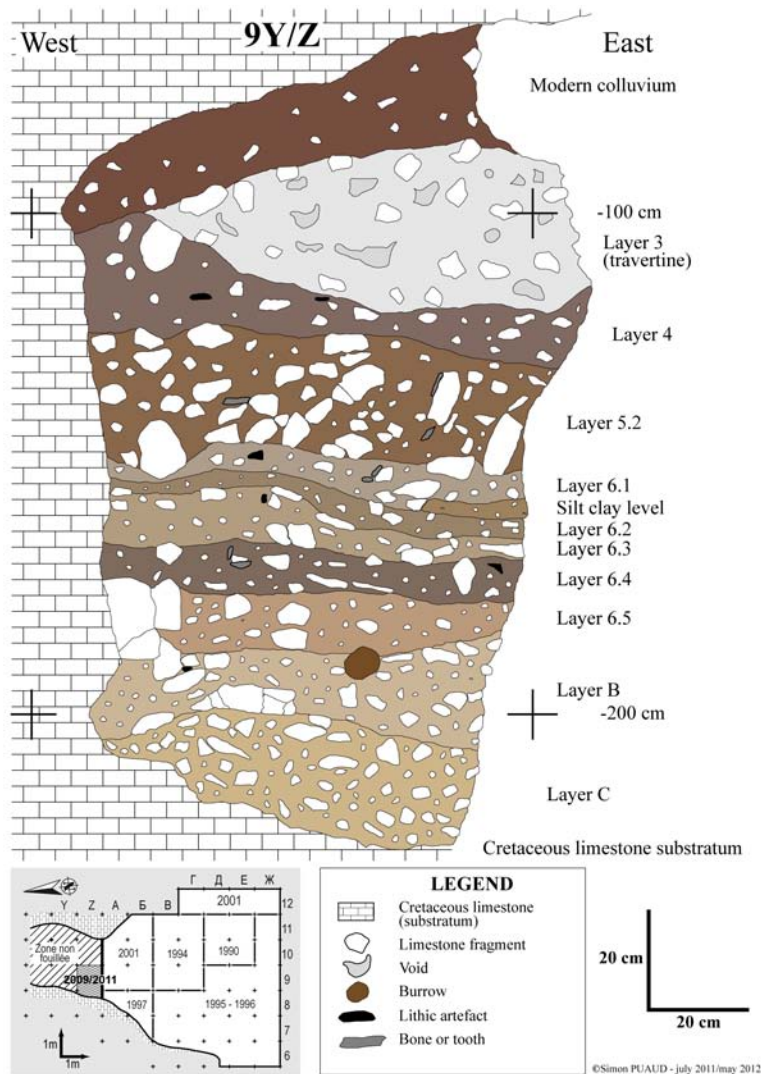


Figure 2 Stratigraphic section of Buran-Kaya III and plan of the excavations

A Yanevich considers that postdepositional reworking processes could have affected the stratigraphic information of the Upper Paleolithic layers.

Concerning the human sample published by Higham et al. (2007), its stratigraphic position is questionable. The previous result ($32,790 \pm 280$ BP, OxA-13302) is considered with care in this article, in view of the associated comments by C Lalueza-Fox, who pointed out that the result should be questioned, as the human material was recorded from a Mesolithic layer. This human skull fragment was also attributed to layer 6-4, associated with the Aurignacian culture (C Lalueza-Fox and T Higham, personal communications). However, no human bone was discovered in this layer during the last fieldwork seasons in 2001 and 2009–2011, although the entire bone assemblage was carefully checked afterwards in the laboratory in Kiev. Therefore, we prefer to consider this date with caution, as unfortunately the stratigraphic position of the specimen is uncertain.

Table 1 Previously published ^{14}C ages of the Paleolithic layers of Buran-Kaya III, after Hedges et al. 1996 (1), Yanevich et al. 1996 (2), Janevic 1998 (3), Marks 1998 (4), Pettitt 1998 (5), Gerasimenko 2004 (6), Monigal 2004 (7), Otte and Noiret 2004 (8), Higham et al. 2007 (9), and Chabai 2012 (10).

Exca- vation	Sq- uare	Layer label		Culture	Lab code	Material	^{14}C BP	Cal age BP (95.4%)	Refe- rence
		Previous	Current						
1994	—	horizon 7	4	Swiderian	Ki-6269	Bone	$10,580 \pm 60$	12,651–12,399	(3)
1994	—	horizon 7	4	Swiderian	Ki-6268	Bone	$10,730 \pm 60$	12,762–12,551	(6) (10)
1996	—	horizon 17-18	6-2	Gravettian	OxA-6882	Bone	$30,740 \pm 460$	36,371–34,650	(5) (8)
2001	10B	—	—	—	OxA-13302	<i>Homo sapiens</i> (skull frag.)	$32,790 \pm 280$	38,444–36,683	(9)
1990	11Д	6:8	6-3	Aurignacian	OxA-4126	Bone	$11,900 \pm 150$	14,077–13,403	(1)
1990	11Д	6:9	6-4		OxA-4127	Bone	$11,950 \pm 130$	14,092–13,458	(2)
1990	10Д	6:10	6-5		OxA-4128	Bone	$28,700 \pm 620$	34,602–31,685	
1996	—	horizon 20	—		OxA-6990	Bone	$34,400 \pm 1200$	41,831–36,806	(5)
1990	11E	7:1	B	Micoquian Kiik Koba	OxA-4129	Tooth	$33,210 \pm 900$	40,598–36,316	(1)
1990	9Д	7:2	B		OxA-4130	Bone	$32,710 \pm 940$	39,986–35,267	(2)
1996	—	B	B		OxA-6674	Bone	$28,520 \pm 460$	34,443–31,713	(5)
1996	—	B	B		OxA-6673	Bone	$28,840 \pm 460$	34,588–32,078	
1996	—	horizon 27	C	Streletskaya or eastern Szeletian	OxA-6869	<i>Equus</i> sp. bone	$32,200 \pm 650$	38,570–35,271	(4)
1996	—	C	C		OxA-6672	Bone	$32,350 \pm 700$	38,749–35,300	
1996	—	C	C		OxA-6868	Bone tool	$36,700 \pm 1500$	44,440–38,865	

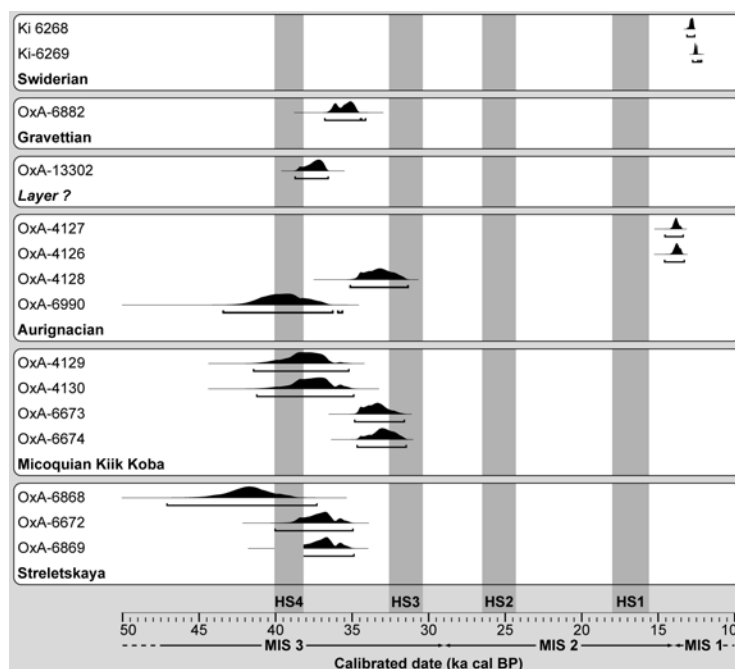


Figure 3 Previously available ^{14}C ages of the Paleolithic layers from Buran-Kaya III (after Hedges et al. 1996; Yanevich et al. 1996; Janevic 1998; Marks 1998; Pettitt 1998; Gerasimenko 2004; Monigal 2004; Higham et al. 2007).

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The heterogeneity in previous dating results and the discussion concerning the stratigraphy urged us to have a stratigraphic control of the sequence and to obtain new ^{14}C dates on bones within the Paleolithic layers of Buran Kaya III. This is reported in this paper. Furthermore, based on new geological, zooarchaeological, and ^{14}C results from large mammal bones, notably human remains, this study presents a paleoenvironmental and chronological interpretation of the stratigraphic sequence of Buran-Kaya III.

METHODS

Stratigraphic and sedimentological analyses were undertaken to better understand the depositional processes of the sedimentary infilling and the paleoenvironmental context of the human settlements in Buran-Kaya III. Sections were drawn and deposits were described macro- and microscopically in order to distinguish the different sedimentary layers and establish a stratigraphic sequence. The texture (sand, silt, clay), composition (quartz, limestone), and porosity of the sediment matrix were recorded. The elements of the coarse fraction (>2 mm) were also analyzed in terms of composition, shape, and surface preservation.

New zooarchaeological studies were conducted on the entire faunal assemblage of large mammals from layers C, B, 6-5, 6-4, 6-3 (by M Patou-Mathis), 6-2, 6-1 (by L Crépin), 5-2 (by S Péan), and 4 (by F Lanoë), excavated in 2001 and 2009–2011. Paleocological information was inferred from the distribution of large mammal associations, following the methodology of Griggo (1995).

Seventeen bones from large mammals, including 2 human remains, were ^{14}C dated by accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS) (Table 2). As far as possible, we sampled bones that could be anatomically and taxonomically determined, showing no postdepositional alteration, and belonging to the taxon preferentially hunted, the saiga antelope (*Saiga tatarica*). All ^{14}C dates were performed on bones as no charcoal was found in the Paleolithic layers. Six bones from the Gravettian layers excavated in 2001 were sampled in 2008 during our first zooarchaeological studies of the material curated in Kiev. Eleven bones were sampled during our excavations (2009–2011), directly in every excavated archaeological layer of the stratigraphic sequence, from layer B (Micoquian) to layer 4 (Swiderian). The layer C (Streletskaya or eastern Szeletian) did not yield bone materials suitable for sampling. These specimens were not washed and were quickly packed to limit more handling.

Table 2 New samples selected for ^{14}C AMS dating from Buran-Kaya III.

Year of excav.	Square	Nr	Layer	Culture	Lab code	Species	Anatomical part
2010	9Z	sieving	4	Swiderian	OxA-25670	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	Phalanx 2
2009	9Z	53			GrA-50461	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	Long bone
					GifA-11219/SacA-25135		
2001	11B	—	5-2	Gravettian	GifA-80186/SacA-12265	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Left tibia
2009	10Z	5			GrA-47316	<i>Mammal</i>	Long bone
					GifA-11222/SacA-25139		
2010	9Z	1054	6-1		GrA-53942	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	Left radius
					OxA-25669		
2001	9A	—			GifA-10021/SacA-19018	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	Right metacarpal
2001	10B	—			GifA-11216/SacA-25133	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	Left hemi-mandible
2001	10B	N6			GrA-37938	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Cranial fragment
2001	10B	N27	6-2		GrA-50457	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	Cranial fragment
2009	9Z	636			GrA-50460	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	Right metacarpal

Table 2 New samples selected for ^{14}C AMS dating from Buran-Kaya III. (Continued)

Year of excav.	Square	Nr	Layer	Culture	Lab code	Species	Anatomical part
2001	9B	—	6-3	Aurignacian	GrA-40485 GifA-80181/SacA-12260	<i>Equus</i> cf. <i>caballus</i>	Right metatarsal
2009	9Z	697			GifA-11221/SacA-25138	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	Long bone
2010	9Z	1345			GrA-53939	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	Long bone
2009	9Z	735	6-4		GrA-48399 GifA-11220/SacA-25137	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	Long bone
2009	9Z	771	6-5		GrA-47318 GifA-11217/SacA-25134	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	Metapodial or radius
2010	9Z	sieving	B	Micoquian	OxA-25879	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	Phalanx 2 (bearing cutmarks)
2009	9Z	134			GrA-47319 GifA-11218/SacA-25135	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	Tibia or radius

Three different laboratories performed ^{14}C AMS dating. This included cross-dating, applying 3 methods of collagen extraction. At the Center for Isotope Research in Groningen, Netherlands (GrA), the collagen extraction was performed following a protocol adapted from Longin (1971). At the Laboratoire des Sciences du Climat et de l'Environnement (LSCE) using the Artemis facility of the Laboratoire de Mesure du C-14 (LMC-14, Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique, Saclay/Gif-sur-Yvette, France) (GifA/SacA), bones were prepared following the method proposed by Nelson (1999), based on chemical reaction between ninhydrin and the amino-acids of collagen (Tisnérat-Laborde et al. 2003). At the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit (ORAU), Oxford, United Kingdom (OxA), bone collagen was extracted employing sequential decalcification, base wash, gelatinization, filtration and ultrafiltration steps to remove low molecular weight contaminants (Higham et al. 2006).

Six bones were cross-dated by Groningen and LSCE laboratories: 4 saiga antelope (*Saiga tatarica*) long bones from layers B, 6-5, 6-4 and 4; 1 mammal long bone from layer 5-2; and 1 horse (*Equus* cf. *caballus*) metatarsal initially attributed to layer 6-2 (Prat et al. 2011). This horse specimen was sampled in 2008 before our most recent fieldwork and stratigraphic description, which revealed that the thickness of layer 6-2, where it was found, is smaller than the bone length. Its stratigraphic origin remains questionable indeed and one can suspect that it actually could come from an underlying layer. In addition, 1 saiga antelope (*Saiga tatarica*) radius from layer 6-1 was cross-dated by Groningen and ORAU.

The chemical composition of the collagen is used to assess the reliability of the isotopic measurements. We determined the preservation of the bone collagen using the C/N atomic ratios, which are classically given to testify the quality of the collagen submitted for ^{14}C dating (van Klinken 1999). C/N ratios were obtained from the dated collagen or from collagen extracted at the Center for Archaeological Science, University of Tübingen, following a protocol adapted from Longin (1971). The dates were calibrated using the IntCal09 calibration curves (Reimer et al. 2009) using OxCal v 4.2.2 and modeled using a Bayesian approach (Bronk Ramsey 2009a). In addition, the OxCal outlier detection method (Bronk Ramsey 2009b) was performed to identify outlier samples.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Stratigraphy and Paleoenvironment

The new sedimentological and stratigraphic studies indicate that there are no reworking processes on the square excavated during the 2001 and 2009–2011 seasons. The layers are *in situ* and well

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defined and constrained. The sedimentary infilling of Buran-Kaya III is composed of a sequence of diamicton layers divided into 2 sedimentary units. The coarse and fine carbonate fractions result from the destruction of the limestone wall. The fragments are morphologically identified as frost shattered scales (Ferrier 2002); their edges can be more blunted in the lower part. The grain size and sorting of the matrix, which comes from the plateau, are typical of an eolian deposit (Antoine and Lautridou 2008).

The lower unit (C to 6-2) is characterized by limestone fragments with a scarce unsorted sandy silt matrix. The development of frost shattering associated with sandy loam sediments indicates contrasting climatic conditions: cold and wet winters, followed by less severe but still moist periods with runoff into the shelter.

In the upper unit (silt-clay level, 6-1 to 5-2), the coarse fraction is less abundant and the matrix becomes more silty and better sorted. The seasonal contrasts are less pronounced and are dominated by an eolian deposit; the climatic conditions become significantly drier than below. Layer 4 contains more organic matter and coarse fraction. It presents characteristics of contrasting conditions (frost shattering/biological and pedological activities).

The differences in large mammal associations along the stratigraphic sequence, based on new and previously published data (Laroulandie and d'Errico 2004; Patou-Mathis 2004; Crépin and Péan in Yanevich et al. 2009; Crépin in Prat et al. 2011; Lanœ 2011), allows us to reconstruct different paleoenvironmental conditions (Figure 4). In all layers, the large mammal assemblages show a predominance of steppe species such as saiga antelopes, horses, red or polar foxes, and hares. The Streletskaya or Eastern Szeletian layer C was deposited in a mixed steppe (saiga antelope and horse) and forest (large and small cervids) paleoenvironment, under a cold and wet but not harsh climate. The Micoquian layer B shows an open and semi-arid steppe (with woolly mammoth and woolly rhinoceroses) with a few forested areas (with red deer and mustelids), probably located alongside the river, under harsh climatic conditions, especially during winter. In the lower Aurignacian layer 6-5, the environment was still a cold and dry steppe (no cervid). From the Aurignacian layer 6-4 to the Gravettian layer 6-2, the climate was relatively cold, but not harsh, and relatively dry (not arid in 6-4, with the presence of red deer) in a general steppe environment (presence of reindeer). In the upper Gravettian layers 6-1 and 5-2, the faunal assemblage shows the most diversified spectrum of the sequence. The climate became drier and colder (presence of reindeer, woolly rhinoceros, and marmot), especially at the top of these layers, with less-contrasting seasons and, at the same time showing evidence of more forested areas around the site (presence of brown bear, wild cat, red deer, wild boar, and mustelids). During the Final Paleolithic (layer 4), the climatic conditions became wet; forested animals (red deer, wild boar, mustelids) were dominant at that time.

The palynological study (Gerasimenko 2004, 2007) indicates a general steppe environment with alternating dry (xeric conditions in 5-2) and wet periods (6-1 and B). The study of micromammals shows similar evolutionary trends to the other paleoenvironmental data (Markova 2004), with a progressive increase in aridity from the layer C to the driest layer 5-2.

Based on the consistent results from pollen, microfauna, and large mammal studies, the paleoecological context of Buran-Kaya III can, on the whole, be described as an open and steppe-like periglacial environment characterized by a reduced tree cover (along the river) under a cold and dry climate. The faunal diversity in Buran-Kaya III could result from the proximity of different environments (steppe, riparian forest, and plateau) around the site.

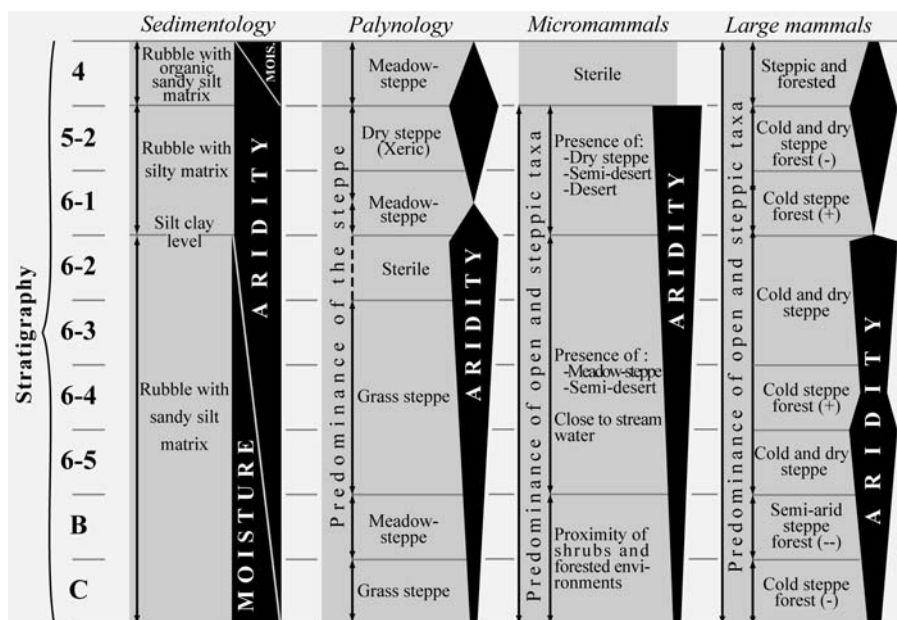


Figure 4 Paleoenvironmental interpretation of sediments, pollen, and faunal remains from Buran-Kaya III

Radiocarbon Dates

Some 24 ^{14}C dates were obtained on the 17 large mammal bones, 2 of which are human remains, associated with all layers, from layer B (Micoquian) to layer 4 (Swiderian) (Table 3, Figure 5). These results include 7 cross-dated samples. The number of ^{14}C dates was limited by the absence of charcoal and scarcity of identified faunal material appropriate for dating.

Table 3 New ^{14}C dates of the Buran-Kaya III sequence. Datings performed on the same sample are framed together. The dates were calibrated using the software OxCal v 4.2.2 (Bronk Ramsey 2009a,b) based on the IntCal09 calibration data set (Reimer et al. 2009). The largest values of error (+ or -) are used for calibration. nd: no data available. *: lowest collagen yield value (1% weight) of the sample set.

Lab code	Pretreatment	Layer	Culture	Species	^{14}C BP	C/N	cal BP (95.4%)
OxA-25670	Ultrafiltration	4	Swiderian	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	10,040 \pm 45	3.4	11,765–11,321
GrA-50461	Longin			<i>S. tatarica</i>	10,010 \pm 60	nd	11,756–11,266
GifA-11219/ SacA-25135	Ninhydrin				10,050 \pm 70		11,958–11,285
GrA-47316	Longin	5-2	Gravettian	Mammal	30,100 +180/-170	3.6	35,060–34,523
GifA-11222/ SacA-25139	Ninhydrin				33,790 \pm 880		40,862–36,723
GifA-80186/ SacA-12265	Ninhydrin			<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	24,070 \pm 260	3.5	29,484–28,347
GrA-53942	Longin	6-1		<i>S. tatarica</i>	29,640 +170/-160	3.3	34,481–33,168
OxA-25669	Ultrafiltration				32,200 \pm 450		38,430–35,505
GifA-10021/ SacA-19018	Ninhydrin			<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	31,320 \pm 820	3.3	38,357–34,582
GifA-11216/ SacA-25133	Ninhydrin			<i>S. tatarica</i>	31,530 \pm 670	3.4	37,735–34,749
GrA-37938	Longin			<i>Homo sapiens</i>	31,900 +240/-220	3.3	36,930–35,503
GrA-50460	Longin	6-2		<i>S. tatarica</i>	29,440 +190/-180	3.3	34,643–33,486
GrA-50457	Longin			<i>H. sapiens</i>	32,450 +250/-230	3.1	37,831–36,450

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Table 3 New ^{14}C dates of the Buran-Kaya III sequence. Datings performed on the same sample are framed together. The dates were calibrated using the software OxCal v 4.2.2 (Bronk Ramsey 2009a,b) based on the IntCal09 calibration data set (Reimer et al. 2009). The largest values of error (+ or –) are used for calibration. nd: no data available. *: lowest collagen yield value (1% weight) of the sample set. (Continued)

Lab code	Pretreatment	Layer	Culture	Species	^{14}C BP	C/N	cal BP (95.4%)
GrA-40485	Longin	6-3	Aurignacian	<i>Equus</i> cf. <i>caballus</i> *	34,050 +260/–240	3.3	40,045–38,445
GifA-80181/ SacA-12260	Ninhydrin				34,910 ± 950		
GrA-53939	Longin				29,040 +180/–170		
GifA-11221/ SacA-25138	Ninhydrin	6-4		<i>S. tatarica</i>	32,740 ± 780	nd	39,574–35,440
GrA-48399	Longin			<i>S. tatarica</i>	31,250 +2450/–1880		
GifA-11220/ SacA-25137	Ninhydrin				33,350 ± 830		
GrA-47318	Longin	6-5		<i>S. tatarica</i>	32,800 +230/–210	3.3	38,397–36,716
GifA-11217/ SacA-25134	Ninhydrin				35,900 ± 1100		
OxA-25879	Ultrafiltration				37,700 ± 900		
GrA-47319	Longin	B	Micoquian	<i>S. tatarica</i>	35,590 +290/–270	3.3	41,472–40,107
GifA-11218/ SacA-25135	Ninhydrin				36,500 ± 1200		

The C/N atomic ratios of the 14 tested bone samples for ^{14}C and stable isotope ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$) analyses are between 3.0 and 3.6, i.e. within the acceptable range of 2.9–3.6 expected for well-preserved collagen (DeNiro 1985; Ambrose 1990). The collagen samples dated and tested contain 31.7–45.7% carbon and 10.3–16.0% nitrogen. These percentages correspond to chemically non-altered collagens. Furthermore, the obtained collagen yield values range between 1% and 10% weight, i.e. above the threshold defined by van Klinken (1999). It should be noted that the horse bone sample (GrA-40485), which provided the lowest collagen yield, could be taken with caution. On the whole, the quality parameter values support the accuracy of the ^{14}C results.

^{14}C results obtained from the 7 cross-dated samples and their calibrated deduced dates are shown in Table 4. Bayesian analysis enables the combining of ^{14}C results performed on the same sample, providing an agreement factor (Ai). For 6 samples, the agreement factor was good enough (Ai > 81) to validate the combination; the deduced combined densities were then used in the modeling.

The results that failed this criterion are those obtained from the Gravettian *Saiga tatarica* specimen (layer 6-1), dated to 29,640 ± 170 BP (GrA-53942) and 32,200 ± 450 BP (OxA-25669) (Ai = 27). Additionally, due to a very large uncertainty (+2450/–1880 yr) of the date GrA-48399, we decided to reject the combination of the layer 6-4 and to exclude this date from the interpretation of the results. Therefore, only the other result from the same sample (GifA-11220/SacA-25137) was considered for the following modeled analyses.

Table 4 Intercomparisons of new calibrated ^{14}C dates for the Buran-Kaya III sequence, using the IntCal09 calibration curves (Reimer et al. 2009; OxCal online, Bronk Ramsey 2009a).

Lab code	Layer	Culture	Species	^{14}C BP	Combination name	R_Combined (BP)	Calibrated range (95.4%)	Ai
GrA-50461	4	Swiderian	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	10,010 ± 60	Combine 4	10,027 ± 46	11,757–11,313	99
GifA-11219/ SacA-25135				10,050 ± 70				
GrA-47316	5-2	Gravettian	Mammal	30,100 ± 180	Combine 5-2	30,386 ± 178	35,095–34,515	81
GifA-11222/ SacA-25139				33,790 ± 880				
GrA-53942	6-1		<i>S. tatarica</i>	29,640 ± 170	Combine 6-1	30,120 ± 161	34,781–33,730	27
OxA-25669				32,200 ± 450				

Table 4 Intercomparisons of new calibrated ^{14}C dates for the Buran-Kaya III sequence, using the IntCal09 calibration curves (Reimer et al. 2009; OxCal online, Bronk Ramsey 2009a). (*Continued*)

Lab code	Layer	Culture	Species	^{14}C BP	Combination name	R_Combined (BP)	Calibrated range (95.4%)	Ai
GrA-40485 GifA-80181/ SacA-12260	6-3	Aurignacian	<i>Equus</i> cf. <i>caballus</i>	$34,050 \pm 260$ $34,910 \pm 950$	Combine "Horse"	$34,120 \pm 251$	40,078–38,508	98
GrA-48399 GifA-11220/ SacA-25137	6-4		<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	$31,250 \pm 2450$ $33,350 \pm 830$	Combine 6-4	$33,199 \pm 789$	40,408–36,393	98
GrA-47318 GifA-11217/ SacA-25134	6-5		<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	$32,800 \pm 230$ $35,900 \pm 1100$	Combine 6-5	$33,025 \pm 227$	38,423–36,721	92
GrA-47319 GifA-11218/ SacA-25135	B	Micoquian	<i>Saiga tatarica</i>	$35,590 \pm 290$ $36,500 \pm 1200$	Combine B	$35,649 \pm 282$	41,536–40,166	98

A red fox tibia of layer 5-2 dates to $24,070 \pm 260$ BP (GifA-80186/SacA-12265). This is younger than the 2 other dates from this layer ($33,790 \pm 880$ BP [GifA-11222/SacA-25139] and $30,100 \pm 180/-170$ BP [GrA-47316]). If we consider the possibility that this fox element could be intrusive, its original stratigraphical position is doubtful. Therefore, this date is not considered in the following modeled analyses.

The remaining ^{14}C dates were modeled using a Bayesian approach. Samples archaeologically attributed to a same cultural unit were placed in a phase, and the 4 phases (Micoquian, Aurignacian complex, Gravettian complex, Swiderian) were then sequenced according to the stratigraphy (Figure 5). The Bayesian analysis was conducted on a total of 15 samples (including 5 combinations) corresponding to 20 dates.

The Buran-Kaya model was run 3 times to obtain a final model (Figure 5) with a high agreement index for the whole modeling ($A_{\text{model}} = 113$). The first run of the model showed that GrA-53939 was an outlier, which was subsequently rejected. The second run (on a total of 14 samples and 19 dates) provided a model with a low validity ($A_{\text{model}} < 60$), which meant that the stratigraphic sequence did not agree with the ^{14}C results. As explained above, the stratigraphic origin of the large horse bone (GrA-40485) from layer 6-2 remains questionable. If we rerun the program after attributing this specimen to layer 6-3 rather than to 6-2, the model is validated with a final agreement index equal to 113. In that case, ^{14}C results and stratigraphy concur perfectly.

The cultural assemblages show the following calibrated ^{14}C ages with a 2σ range:

- The Micoquian (layer B) settlements are modeled from 44.0 to 40.2 ka cal BP;
- The occupations attributed to the Aurignacian complex (layers 6-5, 6-4, and 6-3) and the Gravettian complex (layers 6-2, 6-1, and 5-2) are modeled within a close timespan between 40.4 and 33.5 ka cal BP.
- After a chronological gap of about 20,000 yr, the Swiderian layer is modeled from 11.8 to 11.3 ka cal BP.

The ^{14}C date of a human cranial fragment (from layer 6-2) is $32,450 \pm 250/-230$ BP (GrA-50457), calibrated to 37.8–36.5 ka cal BP. This makes the second direct dating of an early modern human remain from Buran-Kaya III; the first was from layer 6-1 (Prat et al. 2011). Both specimens represent, together with Peștera cu Oase, Romania (Oase 1: $34,290 \pm 970/-870$ [GrA-22810]; Trinkaus et al. 2003), the earliest occurrence of anatomically modern humans in eastern Europe; furthermore, the modern human remains from Buran-Kaya III are the most eastern ones (east of 34°E longitude).

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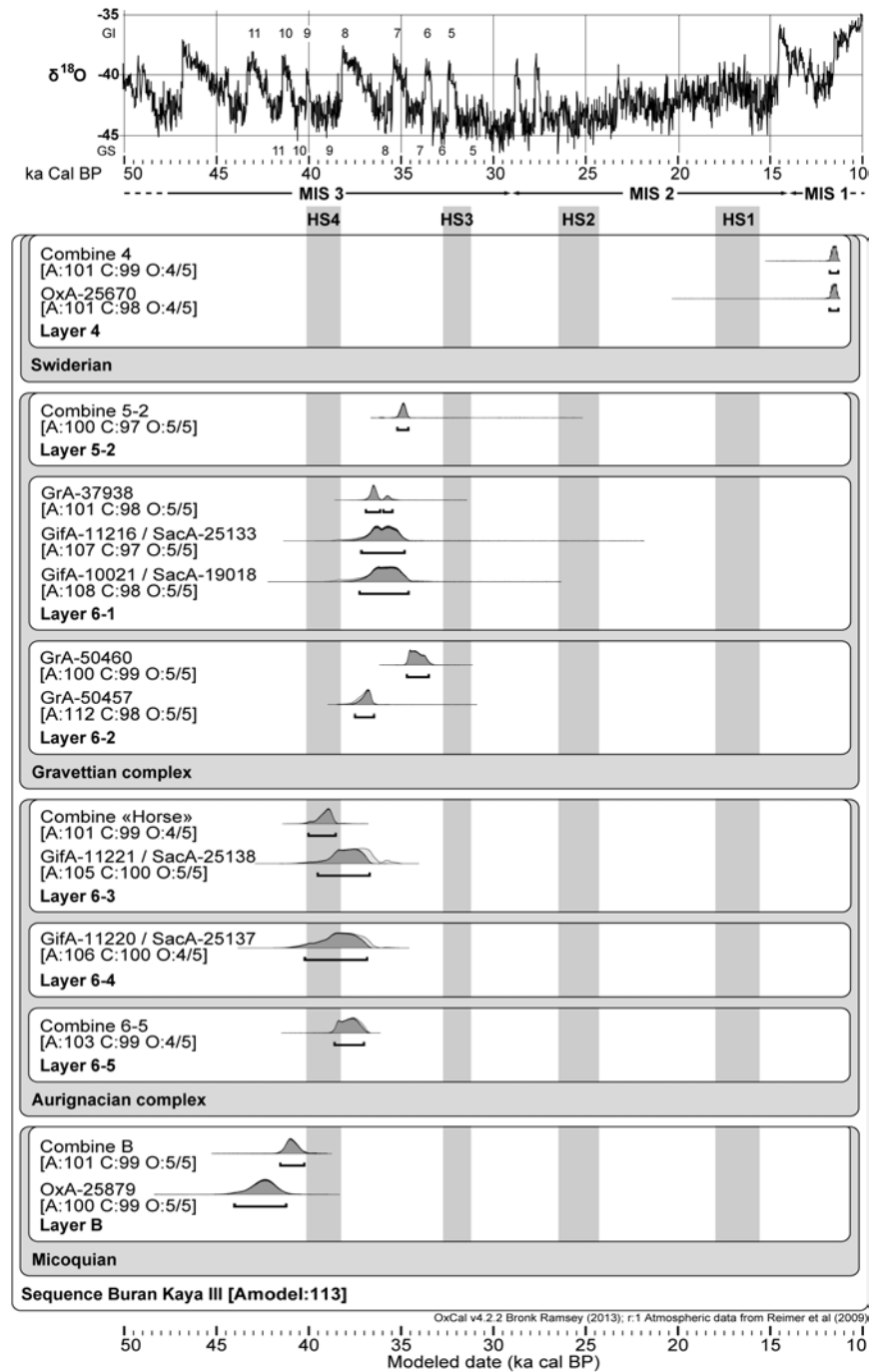


Figure 5 Bayesian modeling of the new ^{14}C dates for the Buran-Kaya III sequence, produced using OxCal v 4.2.2 (Bronk Ramsey 2009a,b) based on the IntCal09 calibration data set (Reimer et al. 2009), in the global climatic context ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$ GRIP curve, Dansgaard et al. 1989, 1993; Dahl-Jensen et al. 1993; GRIP Members 1993; Grootes et al. 1993; Johnsen et al. 1995, 1997; Stuiver et al. 1995; Hammer et al. 1997; Lisiecki and Raymo 2005; Sánchez Goñi and Harrison 2010).

Discussion

In contrast to the previously published ^{14}C dates (Table 1), our new set of 24 ^{14}C dates from 3 different laboratories shows a high consistency with the stratigraphy. Six cross-datings, out of the 7 performed, show a good reproducibility of the ^{14}C results.

Our results support an early chronological framework for the Middle to Upper Paleolithic period in southeastern Europe. They show an old presence of Early Upper Paleolithic (Streletskaya or eastern Szeletian) populations in Crimea, older than 40.0 ka cal BP. This confirms a previous dating of 44.4–38.9 ka cal BP (36.7 ± 1500 ka BP, OxA-6868) of the Streletskaya or eastern Szeletian layer (C) in Buran-Kaya III (Marks 1998). This date was obtained on a bone industry artifact (“bone rod”; Marks 1998). It provided early evidence of this type of transitional industry.

The results indicate a timespan of 44.0–40.2 ka cal BP for the presence of Late Middle Paleolithic populations in Crimea, which is much older than was previously proposed (28.5 ± 460 ka BP [OxA-6674] and 28.8 ± 460 ka BP [OxA-6673], i.e. 34.6–31.7 ka cal BP, Marks and Monigal 2000; Chabai 2001). Thus, our new ^{14}C dates for the Micoquian layers of Buran-Kaya III cast doubt on the existence of Neanderthal refugial survival in Crimea after 40 ka cal BP. The same conclusion has recently been reached at other Neanderthal refugial survivals in southern Spain (Zaffaraya; Wood et al. 2013), northern Caucasus (Mezmaiskaya Cave; Pinhasi et al. 2011), and southern Caucasus (Ortvale Kdle; Adler et al. 2008).

Our results also show that 2 Upper Paleolithic cultural traditions, related to the Aurignacian and Gravettian complexes, were successively present in Crimea in a short timespan between 40.4 and 33.5 ka cal BP. All the Upper Paleolithic settlements (layers 6-5 to 5-2) occurred during a short period between the 2 Heinrich stadials HS 4 and HS 3 (Sánchez Goñi and Harrison 2010). At last, after a gap of about 20,000 yr, the site was totally discarded or no depositional process occurred. The Final Paleolithic populations (Swiderian) settled in Crimea between 11.8 and 11.3 ka cal BP, i.e. during MIS 1.

If we compare all the stratigraphic, ^{14}C , and paleoecological data, the paleoenvironmental changes along the sequence of Buran-Kaya III fit with the global climatic changes in Europe (Arslanov et al. 2007; Sánchez Goñi et al. 2008; Dolukhanov and Arslanov 2009; Naughton et al. 2009; Fletcher et al. 2010), in particular during the Middle/Upper Paleolithic transition (Jöris and Street 2008; Jöris et al. 2011). The bottom part (layers C and B) is characterized by species from open and steppe-like environment, with a significant number of taxa that are characteristic of forest and shrub areas; this is coherent with the generally quite temperate climatic conditions that developed during Greenland Interstadial (GI) events. The late Micoquian occupations, attributed to Neanderthals, mainly occurred during GI 11-9, i.e. just before or at the beginning of the cold episode HS 4. During the Aurignacian, the climate was relatively cold and dry (but not arid) in a steppe-like environment. The dates indicate that all the Aurignacian settlements probably occurred at late HS 4, which is coherent with the information obtained from the faunal remains. The silt-clay level deposit probably results from a short cold and very dry event, during HS 4 or more likely the Greenland Stadial GS 9. During the deposition of the Gravettian layers, the environment became dry with less-contrasting seasons; the faunal spectrum was more diversified. These settlements occurred under interstadial climatic conditions (such as GI 8 or 7), which became colder and drier (during GS 7 or 6). The Final Paleolithic layer indicates a temperate and wet period with the predominance of forest animals (MIS 1).

CONCLUSION

This study allows us to propose a new chronostratigraphical and paleoenvironmental context for Buran-Kaya III. Our results provide an early chronological framework for the Middle to Upper Paleolithic period and a new chronological context for the demise of Late Neanderthal and arrival of early modern humans in Europe. Our results reinforce an early presence of Early Upper Paleolithic industry (Streletskaya or eastern Szeletian) in eastern Europe. Moreover, Buran-Kaya III is the only site that presents a peculiar stratigraphic position of an Early Upper Paleolithic layer (associated with bone industry) underlying a Middle Paleolithic layer. The new ^{14}C dates from the Micoquian layers of Buran-Kaya III cast doubt on the existence of Neanderthal refugial survival in Crimea after 40 ka cal BP. Furthermore, our findings fill an important gap in the study of modern human settlements in eastern Europe. The human fossils from layers 6-1 (Prat et al. 2011) and 6-2 directly dated to 36 ka cal BP represent the oldest direct evidence of the presence of modern humans in far southeastern Europe.

In Buran-Kaya III, the Early Upper Paleolithic (Streletskaya or eastern Szeletian) and Late Middle Paleolithic settlements occurred before HS 4, or during early HS 4 for the Middle Paleolithic ones, in a mixed steppe and forested environment, under a cold and semi-arid climate. The first settlements attributed to the Aurignacian complex probably occurred during late HS 4, in a drier environment, without forested areas. During the Middle to Upper Paleolithic transition, the human settlements in Buran-Kaya III seem to have been quite continuous with no significant gap. The settlements attributed to the Aurignacian and Gravettian complexes occurred between HS 4 and HS 3, during a succession of short warm and cold episodes.

Regardless of the paleoclimatic context, the Paleolithic faunal spectrum in Buran-Kaya III remained typical of an open and steppe-like periglacial environment, with more or less forested areas. The specific location of the rockshelter on the ridges of the Crimean Mountains, in a transition zone between steppes and mountains, where different biotopes existed (steppe, riparian forest, and plateau), could have been an important reason for the continuity of human settlements.

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