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摘要合集

ABSTRACT SET

2021·中国郑州

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2019 excavation report on the Khudjy site at the southern foot of the Zeravshan Mountains in southern Tajikistan

探索中亚西部旧石器时代晚期初段石器工业：塔吉克斯坦 Khudjy 遗址 2019 年发掘工作

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Abstract: The Khudjy site is located on the southern slope of the Gissar Range at the southern foot of the Zeravshan Mountains, which form the northern edge of the Tajik-Afghan Basin in southern Tajikistan.The existence of the Khudjy site became known due to collection of stone tools by A.P. Okladnikov in 1953 (Окладников 1958). In 1978, a large number of artifacts were exposed due to road construction, and artifact recovery and a supplementary excavation survey were carried out by V.A. Ranov (Никонов・Ранов 1978, Ранов・Амосова 1984). In 1997, an organized exploratory excavation survey was carried out by Ranov.

Based on the academic exchange which was concluded between the Nara National Research Institute for Cultural Properties and the Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnography, Tajikistan National Academy of Sciences,, an excavation survey was carried out at the Khudjy site from October to November of 2019.

The excavation area was a 3-m wide zone with total area of 27 m2 was designated as the excavation survey block in the 9-m range between the no. 2 and no. 3 test pits from 1997 which were regarded as the center of the site.

In the excavation survey at this site, we could stratigraphically discover approximately 4,000 stone tools characterized by blade production and Levallois points, separated with adequate strata differences into 4 cultural layers. In the 1st and

3rd cultural layers in particular, we found a total of 11 ground hearths, and the excavation situation is such that the coherence of the materials is secured. The densest discoveries were in the 3rd cultural layer, and animal bones were unearthed in abundance, so there is a high probability that as analysis progresses, the hunted animals and the surrounding environment will be determined.

Radiocarbon dating of charcoal samples from the ground hearths yielded radiocarbon ages of 42,135-41,255 cal BP (36,880 yr BP; NUTA2-27621) for the 1st cultural layer, and 43,024-42,438 cal BP (39,220 yr BP; NUTA2-27379) and 47,329-45,577 cal BP (43,240 yr BP; NUTA2-27623) for the 3rd cultural layer (calibrated values have an error of 2σ based on IntCal20). Radiocarbon ages are consistent with the stratigraphic deposition.

In the western part of Central Asia, there are no other sites dating to the era from the Middle to the Upper Paleolithic with materials this coherent and numerous. In particular, the highly coherent unearthing situation of artifacts contained in the simple, thick loess deposits of the explored site is clear, and highly persuasive. Evaluation of the materials from this excavation survey will have an immeasurable impact on Eurasian Paleolithic research.

Keywords: The Khudjy site, Tajikistan, the Initial Upper Palaeolithic industry

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