

# REINDEER EXPLOITATION IN THE UPPER PALAEO LITHIC SITE OF BUDA, EASTERN ROMANIA. EVIDENCE FROM OLDER AND NEWER EXCAVATIONS

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**Keywords:** archaeozoology, reindeer, seasonality, Gravettian, butchering site

**Abstract:** The Upper Palaeolithic site from Buda (Bacău County) has been known since 1952 for the large amount of animal bones discovered alongside Gravettian tools. The revision of the osteological material from the old excavations (1958–1960), as well as the study of newly discovered specimens excavated in the 2012–2014 field seasons was carried out. The faunal material is dominated by long bone epiphyses and elements of the distal limbs, suggesting that the site functioned, for a short period, as a butchery site where the steppe bison and reindeer carcasses were dismembered, long bones were cracked for marrow extraction and then the skeletal elements that presented no interest were abandoned. Based on the population structure and reindeer antler development, we estimate that the hunting expeditions took place at the beginning of the cold season.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** arheozoologie, ren, sezonabilitate, Gravetian, sit pentru tranșare

**Rezumat :** Situl de la Buda, jud. Bacău, a fost cunoscut încă din 1952, însă primele săpături arheologice au avut loc între anii 1958–1960, când au fost prelevate, alături de materialul litic gravetian, numeroase resturi osoase. O mică parte dintre acestea au fost studiate și publicate în acea vreme. După 60 de ani, noi săpături au fost efectuate în perioada 2012–2014, fiind descoperite noi materiale în contexte similare celor din vechile cercetări. Vom prezenta o imagine de ansamblu a modului de exploatare a renului, specie secundară ca abundență, dominant fiind bizonul de stepă. Studiul arheozoologic al resturilor osoase de ren prelevate din săpăturile vechi și recente, arată, ca și în cazul bizonului, predominanța elementelor scheletului apendicular. Toate indiciile sugerează că situl a funcționat ca loc pentru tranșarea primară a animalelor, acțiune urmată de abandonarea părților scheletice care nu mai prezentau interes pentru vânătorii paleolitici. Pe baza structurii populației și a ciclului de dezvoltare a coarnelor de ren, estimăm că vânătoarea a avut loc în sezonul rece, foarte probabil la începutul acestuia.

## INTRODUCTION

Reindeer, *Rangifer tarandus* (Linnaeus, 1758), also called caribou in North America, is a Holarctic cervid species widespread in circumpolar areas, with habitats ranging from Boreal forests to grassland tundras (Gunn 2016). The oldest occurrence of the species is from the Middle Pleistocene of Süssenborn (Kahlke 1969), timing confirmed by other subsequent reports from the Middle Pleistocene of Germany, France, England and Spain (for a review, see van Kolfschoten *et alii* 2011). Reindeer remains are common occurrences in the late Pleistocene European fossil assemblages (Kahlke 1999; Kurtén 2007; Croitor 2018a) becoming widespread and abundant, during the Last Glacial, occurring across most of Europe either as part of natural assemblages, or, very often, as part of anthropic accumulation formed as a result of intense hunting (e.g.: Kahlke 1999; Weinstock 2002; Lorenzen *et alii* 2011; Piskorska, Stefaniak 2014; Piskorska *et alii* 2015; Croitor 2018b)

Reindeer remains were reported in natural assemblages from several late Pleistocene sites of Romania (e.g., from the Vârghiș Gorges – Orghidan, Dumitrescu 1962–1963; Sîndomic – Samson, Rădulescu 1969; Bordu Mare Cave – Păunescu, Abbassi 1996; Bursucilor Cave – Terzea

2001), but generally as part of faunal lists, with no descriptions, illustrations, or dimensions of specimens assigned to this taxon. More detailed information is given in zooarchaeological studies and preliminary reports, mostly from the Middle and Upper Palaeolithic of Eastern Romania: Ripiceni and Mitoc (Moroșan 1938), Bistricioara – Lutărie (Bolomey 1966); Poiana Cireșului, by far the richest in reindeer remains (Cârciumaru *et alii* 2007–2008, Dumitrescu 2008), Lespezi – Lutărie (Bolomey 1989), Buda – Dealul Viilor (Bolomey 1961; Necrasov, Bulai-Știrbu 1972); whereas the only reindeer material described from Dobrogea is the one from La Adam Cave (Dumitrescu *et alii* 1962–1963).

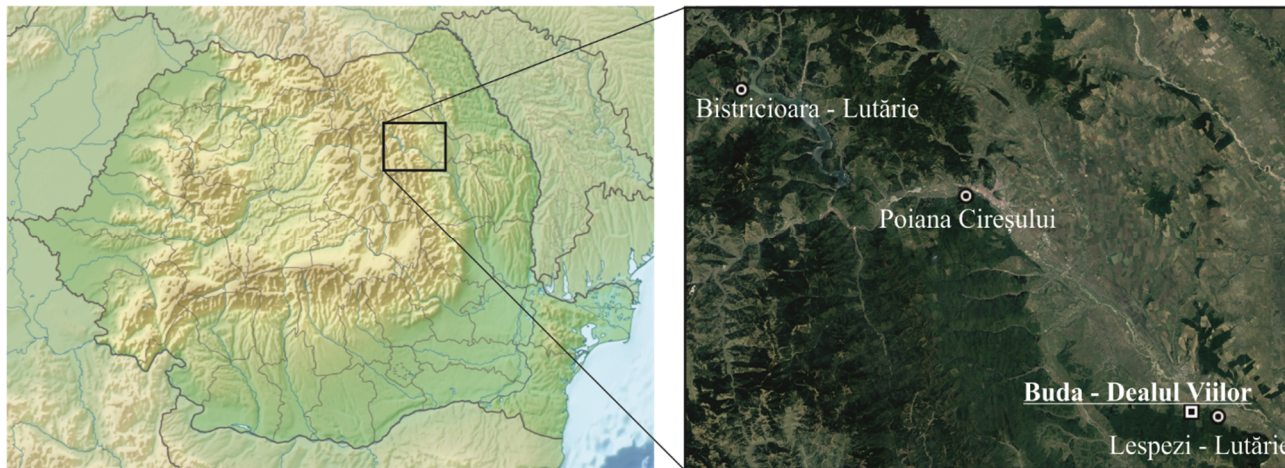
## ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site of Buda – Dealul Viilor (in short: Buda) is located at the top of the hill called “Dealul Viilor”, northwest from the village of Buda (Blăgești Commune, Bacău County), Eastern Romania (Fig. 1). The Palaeolithic stone tools excavated in two separated intervals (1958–1962 and 2012–2014) were assigned to the Gravettian typology (Nicolăescu-Plopșor *et alii* 1961; Căpitanu *et alii* 1962; Căpitanu 1967; Tuffreau *et alii* 2018). They were accompanied by numerous faunal remains in a 0.4 m thick

cultural layer, named Level I by Nicolăescu-Plopșor *et alii* 1961 or Level C by Tuffreau *et alii* 2018.

In the first reports, the authors considered that the bone agglomerations were associated with some kind of ritual, intended to bring good luck to the hunters

(Nicolăescu-Plopșor *et alii* 1961; Căpitanu *et alii* 1962). Anyway, the theory was not encouraged by the authors of the faunal studies, who regarded the fossil assemblage in a more functional perspective (Bolomey 1961; Necrasov, Bulai-Știrbu 1972).



**Figure 1.** Map of Romania showing the location of the Palaeolithic sites from Bistrița Valley where reindeer faunal remains were found.

Charcoal and bone fragments of this, apparently, single-event layer, were radiocarbon dated around  $23,810 \pm 190$  years BC by Păunescu (1998), age confirmed by recent analyses:  $25,575 \pm 257/-238$  and  $25,650 \pm 256/-223$  calibrated BP (Tuffreau *et alii* 2018). The lithic material was found alongside a large number of bone fragments, many of which are intentionally broken and exhibit cut marks on their surface, as well as burning traces.

The faunal material was first assigned to aurochs and reindeer by Paul-Bolomey (1961), but later, Bolomey (1966), mentions that some of the bones are comparable to those of steppe bison. Further excavations produced more specimens, most of which were attributed to large bovids (most probably bison), followed by reindeer, with horse and red deer as extremely rare occurrences (Necrasov, Bulai-Știrbu 1972). More recently, Dumitrașcu and Vasile (2018), following a revision of the faunal material from both the old and the new excavations, concluded that virtually all determinable bovid specimens can be attributed to the steppe bison (*Bison priscus*).

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

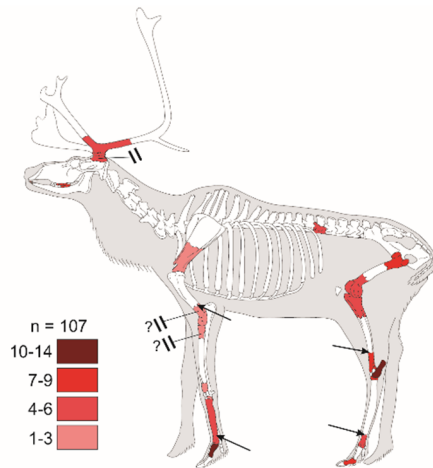
During the first excavations in Buda, in 1958, an amount of 339 identifiable faunal remains was discovered. The bones were attributed to *Bos primigenius* and *Rangifer* sp. The reindeer remains are described as: several upper and lower jaw fragments, two tibial fragments, one cubonavicular bone, four calcanei, an astragalus, a distal metacarpal, and four primary phalanges. The minimum number of individuals is estimated to four, two of them young individuals (the M3

is not fully erupted) (Paul-Bolomey 1961).

The following excavations have led to the discovery of more osteological material (NR = 1020; 900 remains could be specifically identified). Here is the authors description of the reindeer remains: a skull fragment that seems to exhibit butchery marks to extract the brain, isolated teeth, fragments from the mandible, axis, distal scapula, distal humerus, distal radius, pelvis (cotyloid region), femur, tibia and metapodials, and some complete elements: astragali, calcanei, phalanges I and II. The minimum number of individuals is estimated to 6–7 individuals, aged between 2 to 8–10 years (Necrasov, Bulai-Știrbu 1972).

In a scientific article from 1989 about the faunal remains from Lespezi, Alexandra Bolomey mentions in a footnote that the number of identified specimens from Buda was much higher, more than 1600, but, unfortunately, the assemblage was divided between the research centres from Iași and Bucharest. As a consequence, the published results were partial and biased. The author considers that a detailed analysis of the entire assemblage could produce more data about the butchery techniques, differential preservation and much more (Bolomey 1989).

The recent excavations (2012–2014) carried out by the “Vasile Pârvan” Institute of Archaeology in collaboration with Lille 1 University – Science and Technology, within the frame of the Archaeological Mission “The Palaeolithic of Romania” have revealed approximately 600 faunal remains. The majority belong to steppe bison, with very few exceptions represented by reindeer (6.43%). As body parts distribution, for both species, elements from the appendicular skeleton are the most abundant: long bone extremities, carpal and tarsal bones, and phalanges (Fig. 2).



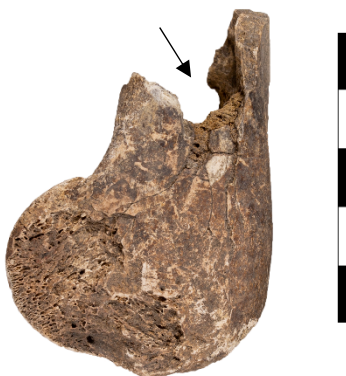
© 2003 ArcheoZoo.org / Cédrin Beauvais, Michel Coutureau (Imag)  
D'après : Fontana (Laurin), — Mobilité et subsistance au Magdalénien dans le Bassin de l'Aude. Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française, tome 96, n°2, 1999, fig. 9, p. 182.

**Figure 2.** Skeletal elements representation for reindeer.

The small bones are usually complete, but the long, marrow-bearing bones are systematically broken, frequently with clear impact points (Fig. 3 and 4). In two situations, elements in anatomical connection were identified: a bovid distal metapodial with all the phalanges, and a reindeer distal tibia articulated with the astragalus (Fig. 5, 6 and 7). At least three bone fragments with burning traces were also recovered. No carnivore tooth marks were identified.



**Figure 3.** Reindeer distal humerus with impact point. Lateral view.



**Figure 4.** Reindeer distal humerus with impact point. Lateral view.



**Figure 5.** Articulated reindeer tibia and astragalus. Dorsal view.



**Figure 6.** Articulated reindeer tibia and astragalus. Plantar view.



**Figure 7.** Articulated reindeer tibia and astragalus. Medial view.

The remains that could not be recognized exactly as anatomical elements consist in fractured long bone pieces and very small fragments recovered from sieving. They too can be attributed to large bovid and reindeer, regarding their size class.

For this paper we have studied the reindeer remains from the old excavations that were kept in the storehouse of the “Vasile Pârvan” Institute of Archaeology from Bucharest (most of the specimens) and the National History Museum of Romania, Bucharest, as well as the

material that was recently excavated (2012–2014). We have also identified in the archaeological storehouse of the “Iulian Antonescu” Museum Complex in Bacău 21 faunal specimens (19 bison and two reindeer remains) from the old excavations carried out in the 1960's. Two of these remains are male reindeer antler fragments with evidence of fresh fractures. Given that all specimens, from old and new researches, originate in the same context, we considered them as a single assemblage (Table 1).

Species	NISP (Paul-Bolomey 1961)	NISP (Necrasov, Bulai-Știrbu 1972)	NISP new excavations (2012–2014)	NISP (Dumitrașcu, Vasile 2018 and the present paper)
<i>Bos/Bison</i>	313	797	160	1229
<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>	26	97	11	139
<i>Equus</i> sp.		5		
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>		1		
Total NISP	339	900	171	1183
Indeterminates	Not mentioned	120	429	700
Total NR	339	1020	600	1883

**Table 1.** Number of identified specimens from Buda, according to older and recent publications. Alexandra Bolomey mentions that the number of identified specimens from Buda was more than 1600 (Bolomey, 1989). The last column includes the specimens accessible for the present study (from the new excavations and partially from the old excavations).

Element	Left	Right	Indet.	Total
Antlers	1	2	4	7
Upper teeth	6	11		17
Lower teeth	3	10		13
Vertebrae			4 (1)	4
Scapula	1	1		2
Humerus distal	1	2		3
Radius proximal	3	1		4
Radius distal	1 (1)			1
Scaphoid	2			2
Metacarpal complete	1			1
Metacarpal proximal		1		1
Metacarpal distal	1		1	2
Femur proximal	2	2 (1)	3 (1)	7
Femur diaphysis	1			1
Femur distal		1	4 (1)	5
Tibia proximal	1 (1)	3		4
Tibia diaphysis			1	1
Tibia distal	3	6		9
Tarsal			1	1
Astragalus	4	5		9
Calcaneus	5	7		12
Cubonavicular	1	1		2
Metatarsal diaphysis			1	1
Metatarsal distal	2	2		4
Metapodial unfused condyles			3 (3)	3
Phalanx 1			14	14
Phalanx 2			8	8
Phalanx 3			1	1
Total				139

**Table 2.** Reindeer remains available for the present study (old and recent excavations). The number in parentheses shows how many elements has unfused epiphyses.

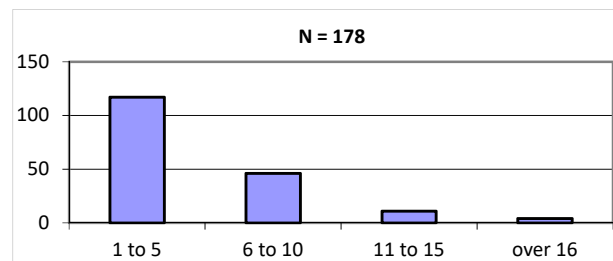
The material, consisting in 139 specimens, was assigned to *Rangifer tarandus* based on antler, dental, and postcranial bone morphology and size, determined anatomically, and measured according to the methodology

described by von den Driesch (1976), using a 0.01 mm precision digital calliper (Table 2 and the biometry appendix). According to the most abundant element, the left calcaneus, we estimated a minimum number of seven individuals. Four of them are adults (according to some very worn upper teeth there is also at least one old individual) and three are subadults (the unfused elements are morphologically almost as big as the adults). As in the case of the bison, very young individuals are missing from the assemblage, and this was not caused by differential conservation.

### BODY PARTS REPRESENTATION AND BONE MODIFICATIONS

As body parts distribution, for reindeer, same as for bison, limb bones and mostly distal limb elements are the most abundant (Fig. 2).

The bone assemblage shows a high fragmentation degree, mainly because of the butchery activities and less caused by post-depositional taphonomic processes (Fig. 8).



**Figure 8.** Degree of bone fragmentation from the 2014 excavation (steppe bison and reindeer). Measurements in cm.



The small bones are usually complete (phalanges, carpal, tarsal and sesamoid bones), but the long, marrow-bearing bones are systematically broken (humerus, radius, femur, tibia and metapodials), frequently with evident impact points. Only one complete long bone is present in the assemblage, a left metacarpal (Fig. 9 and 10).



**Figure 9.** Reindeer complete left metacarpal. Dorsal view.



**Figure 10.** Reindeer complete left metacarpal. Palmar or volar view.

The bone surface is generally affected by chemical corrosion and root etching; thus, it is very difficult to distinguish potential cut marks. However, disarticulation cut marks were nonetheless recorded on several elements (distal humerus, proximal radius). No carnivore damage was yet identified. Bone fragments with burning traces are also present.

Besides the typical butchery marks, there are some special modifications identified on two reindeer antlers,

one from a female, the other one from a male. In the first case, the female antler is attached to the skull, and deep grooves are made at the base, with the intention to detach the beam (Fig. 11). In the second case we deal with a shed antler, with a slightly concave base, which is typical for males (Fig. 12–16). The shed antler could have been found in the area and recovered by the hunters for tool making. Unfortunately, the beam was fractured after the recovery from the site, and we could not find the missing piece (distal part). Anyway, the most interesting part is still present. The beam shows characteristic green breakage at the ramification of the first tines, indicating that the antler was still fresh when it was found and modified. The base seems to have been retouched, in order to obtain a smoother surface. The remaining beam, with no tines and its concave base, could very well be utilised as a hammer, and probably a tool like this was used to break the reindeer and bison long bones for the marrow. Other reindeer antler fragments also have marks of human intervention, but this activity can be better described by specialists in worked animal hard tissue.



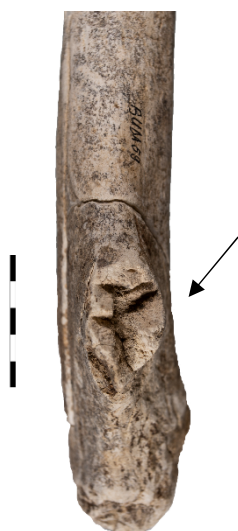
**Figure 11.** Female reindeer antler with cut marks.



**Figure 12.** Male reindeer shed antler. Medial view.



**Figure 13.** Male reindeer shed antler. Lateral view.



**Figure 14.** Male reindeer shed antler. Detail of the fresh fracture of the second tine.



**Figure 15.** Male reindeer shed antler. Detail of the base and the fresh fracture of the first tine.



**Figure 16.** Male reindeer shed antler. Detail of the base.

### THE SEASON OF REINDEER HUNTING

The premise in estimating the season of death for the reindeers from Buda is that the hunt was nonselective, so the individuals that form the fossil assemblage reflect the structure of the living reindeer population (or group) that was present at that time in the area.

The few teeth present in the assemblage cannot be used as an indicator of the moment of death, since they all come from adult and very old animals (some of the molars are extremely worn). The lack of new born or very young individuals (the unfused specimens in the assemblage are as big as the fused ones) is an indicator that the hunting did not take place in spring, when calves are born, nor in summer.

We can relate though to the antlers, which are a good seasonal indicator. Except for the antler fragments, we have identified two female skull remains with antlers attached, and one shed antler, from a male.

Present day male reindeers shed their antlers at the beginning of the cold season, between the second half of November and the first half of December. Females have a different period of shedding, at the beginning of summer, between the second half of May and the first half of July.

If we consider the fact that there are no calves or very young individuals and the fact that females had their antlers still attached, we can place the hunting event somewhere in the cold season. Furthermore, if we accept that the male antler was recently shed and collected from the same area, we can reduce the time interval to the beginning of the cold season, when also the winter migration was taking place.

Among the reindeer bones from the old excavations, there is a neurocranium with the pedicle, so the antler was shed recently. The pedicle circumference indicates a male over five years old. Since males lose their antlers in autumn and begin to grow again in spring, it results that the animal was hunted during the winter (December to March) (Necrasov, Bulai-Știrbu 1972). We have to

mention that we have not seen the specimens described by Necrasov and Bulai-Ştirbu and we don't know where they are stored.

A similar period of hunting was estimated for the steppe bison from Buda, the dominant species of the assemblage.

There are other two sites from Bistriţa Valley, which are also rich in animal bones, with occupation levels slightly younger than Buda and considered to be seasonal settlements for the cold season.

The levels from Lespezi were dated between 17.620+/-320 BP (Bln-805) - level II and 18.020+/-350 BP (Bln-808) – level V (Păunescu 1998). The main species within the assemblage are reindeer (57%) and horse (29%), followed by bovids (8%), large cervids (*Alces/Megaceros*) (5%) and rare fragments from other species (*Coelodonta antiquitatis*, *Mammuthus primigenius*, *Alces alces*, *Canis lupus*, *Gulo gulo*, *Lepus* sp., *Castor fiber*, *Marmota* sp.). The period of the occupation was estimated to the cold season (Bolomey 1989).

Level II from Poiana Cireşului, was dated to approximately 20.000 uncal. BP (Cârciumaru *et alii* 2007–2008). The assemblage is dominated by reindeer (97% as NISP); the rest is represented by *Bos/Bison*, *Equus* sp., *Cervus elaphus* and *Vulpes/Alopex*. The hunting is estimated to have taken place at the beginning of the cold season and the site is considered to be a settlement for the winter (Cârciumaru *et alii* 2007–2008; Dumitraşcu 2008).

Even though the three sites are not quite contemporary, we can envisage a similar pattern of behaviour towards large herd ungulates. At all three sites there is indication of nonselective massive hunting taking place in the cold season, probably related to the migratory comportment of these species. The provisions acquired during the autumn/winter migrations could sustain the human group through the winter, when also local, non-migratory animals were hunted, but not in the same amount as reindeer, steppe bison, and horse.

## CONCLUSIONS

In the Gravettian site from Buda, the reindeer is inferior as number of identified specimens to the steppe bison. There were identified mainly elements of the appendicular skeleton. The long bones have signs of impact, being broken for marrow extraction. Cut marks from disjuncting, skinning, etc. are rare, mainly because the bone surface is partially degraded by corrosion and plant roots and the marks were deleted. There is evidence of antler use for tool making, either from female antlers attached to the skull, or from male shed antlers collected from the surrounding area. The hunting is estimated to have happened at the beginning of the cold season.

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**BIOMETRY APPENDIX**

All measurements were taken according to von den Driesch (1976)

Upper teeth			
Tooth	Side	L	B
Pm <sup>4</sup>	L	15.46	14.57
M <sup>3</sup>	R	21.48	14.63
M <sup>3</sup>	R	21.41	13.52
M <sup>3</sup>	R	20.26	14.35

Scapula			
SLC	GLP	LG	BG
31.63	45.22	37.02	29.70
31.64	40.29	34.82	27.57

Humerus	
Bd	BT
45.72	
42.95	44.25
49.34	49.03

Radius	
Bp	BFp
47.74	44.91
44.94	43.34
47.83	45.70

Femur		
Bp	DC	Bd
70.61	29.43	
	30.60	
	30.38	
	27.29	
	30.54	
		59.76

Tibia		
Bp	Bd	Dd
59.05		
66.16		
64.43		
	41.74	33.93
	42.16	32.31
	43.96	33.42
	-	29.87
	39.94	30.92
	41.84	32.67
	38.08	28.29

Calcaneus	
GL	GB
93.79	-
-	29.64
100.83	31.80
-	32.16
94.10	30.19
93.87	-
99.01	30.87
96.11	32.27
100.56	31.98

Astragalus				
GLI	GLm	DI	Dm	Bd
46.73	43.48	25.27	26.64	29.00
47.08	43.05	25.17	25.91	29.21
43.63	40.06	23.18	21.53	26.69
				30.20
47.23	44.32	26.18	27.82	29.40
45.43	41.76	24.70	28.27	28.99
48.21	45.31	25.91	27.44	30.22
46.59	42.96	25.00	27.02	29.50

Metapodials							
GL	Bp	Dp	SD	DD	Bd	Dd	
192.21	32.61	25.23	18.40	13.55	38.39	20.65	Metacarpal
	33.81	25.30					Metacarpal
					40.22	22.44	Metacarpal
					45.92	25.15	Metatarsal
					44.37	23.34	Metatarsal
					43.38	21.89	Metatarsal
					44.72	23.18	Metatarsal



## ABREVIERI / ABRÉVIATIONS / ABBREVIATIONS

AAC – Acta Archaeologica Carpatica, Kraków  
AAS – Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences  
ACMI – Anuarul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice, București  
ActaArchHung – Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest  
ActaMB – Brukenthal. Acta Musei, Sibiu  
ActaMM (Brno) – Acta Musei Moraviae, Scientiae Sociales, Brno  
ActaMN – Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj  
ActaMP – Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău  
ActaTS – Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis, Universitatea Lucian Blaga, Sibiu  
AHB - The Ancient History Bulletin (digital version only: <http://ancienthistorybulletin.org/>)  
AIGR – Anuarul Institutului Geologic al României, București  
AISC – Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice, Cluj-Napoca  
AJPA – American Journal of Physical Anthropology  
Alba Regia – Alba Regia. Annales Musei Stephani regis, Székesfehérvár  
Aluta – Aluta. Revista Muzeului Național Secuiesc Sfântu Gheorghe  
l'Anthropologie (Paris) – l'Anthropologie, Paris  
AnB – Analele Banatului, Muzeul Banatului, Timișoara  
AnUA-SH – Annales Universitatis Apulensis, Series Historica, Alba Iulia  
AnUCDC – Analele Universității Creștine "Dimitrie Cantemir", București  
AnUVT – Annales d'Université "Valahia" Târgoviște, Section d'Archéologie et d'Histoire  
Antiquity – Antiquity. A Review of World Archaeology, Durham, UK  
AO – Arhivele Olteniei, Craiova  
Apulum – Acta Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii, Alba Iulia  
ARA – Annuaire Roumain d'Anthropologie  
ArchBulg – Archaeologia Bulgarica, Sofia  
ArchÉrt – Archaeológiai Értesítő, Budapest  
ArheologijaSSSR – Arheologija SSSR. Svod Archeologičeskih Istočnikov, Moscova  
ArchHist – Archeologia Historica, Brno  
Argesis – Argesis. Muzeul Județean Argeș. Pitești  
ArhMold – Arheologia Moldovei, Iași  
BA – Biblioteca de Arheologie, București  
BAI – Bibliotheca Archaeologica Iassiensis, Iași  
BARIntSer – British Archaeological Reports. International Series, Oxford  
Be-JA – Bulgarian e-Journal of Archaeology  
BHAUT – Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Universitatis Timisiensis, Timișoara  
BiblEphemNap – Bibliotheca Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca  
BiblMemAnt – Bibliotheca Memoriae Antiquitatis, Piatra Neamț  
BiblMusAp – Bibliotheca Musei Apulensis, Alba Iulia  
BiblThrac – Bibliotheca Thracologica, București  
BMJT – Buletinul Muzeului Județean Teleorman, Alexandria  
BSNR - Buletinul Societății Numismatice Române, București  
București.MIM – Materiale de Istorie și Muzeografie, București  
CAB – Cercetări arheologice în București  
CAJ – Cambridge Archaeological Journal  
Carpica – Carpica. Complexul Muzeal „Iulian Antonescu” Bacău, Bacău  
CCA – Cronica Cercetărilor Arheologice din România, București  
CCDJ – Cultură și Civilizație la Dunărea de Jos, Călărași  
CMNH-SA – Catalogi Musei Nationalis Hungarici, Series Archaeologica, Budapest  
CN – Cercetări numismatice, București  
CsSzME – Csíki Székely Múzeum Évkönyve, Miercurea Ciuc

- Dacia – Dacia (Nouvelle Série). Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. Académie Roumaine. Institut d'archéologie  
« V. Pârvan », Bucarest
- DolCluj – Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem- és Régiségvárakból, Kolozsvár
- EJA – European Journal of Archaeology
- EphemNap – Ephemeris Napocensis. Academia Română, Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei, Cluj-Napoca
- ERAUL – Études et Recherches archéologiques de l'Université de Liège
- EurAnt – Eurasia Antiqua. Deutsche Archäologisches Institut, Berlin
- FolArch – Folia Archaeologica, Budapest
- IJO – International Journal of Osteoarchaeology
- Janat – Journal of Anatomy
- JAS – Journal of Archaeological Science
- JDAI. AA – Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Archäologischer Anzeiger, Berlin
- JFS – Journal of Forensic Sciences
- JHE – Journal of Human Evolution
- JMC – Journal of Material Culture, University College London
- KVHAA Konferenser – Kungl. Vitterbets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien Konferenser, Stockholm
- LPS – Leiden Journal of Pottery Studies, Leiden University
- Lucr.Inst.Speol./ Trav.Inst.Speol. – Lucrările Institutului "Emil Racoviță", București / Travaux de l'Institut de Spéologie  
« Emile Racovita », Bucarest
- MAA – Monumenta Avarorum Archaeologica
- Marisia – Marisia. Studii și materiale. Arheologie – Istorie – Etnografie. Târgu Mureș
- MCA – Materiale și Cercetări Arheologice, București
- MEFR – Mélanges de l'Ecole française de Rome
- MEFRM – Mélanges de l'Ecole française de Rome. Moyen Âge
- MFMÉ-StudArch – A Móra Ferenc Múzeum Évkönyve, Szeged
- MIA – Materialy i issledovanija po arheologii SSSR, Moscova-Leningrad (St. Petersburg)
- Mousaios – Mousaios. Buletinul Științific al Muzeului Județean Buzău
- MuzNaț – Muzeul Național, București
- Oltenia – Oltenia. Studii și Comunicări, Craiova
- PA – Patrimonium Apulense, Alba Iulia
- PBF – Prähistorische Bronzefunde, Stuttgart
- Peuce – Peuce, Studii și cercetări de istorie și arheologie, Institutul de Cercetări Eco-Muzeale, Tulcea
- PhTRS – Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society
- Pontica – Pontica. Studii și materiale de istorie, arheologie și muzeografie, Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie Constanța
- Probleme Küstenforsch. süd. Nordseegebiet – Probleme der Küstenforschung im südlichen Nordseegebiet, Oldenburg
- Quartär – International Yearbook for Ice Age and Stone Age Research
- Quaternaire – Quaternaire. Revue de l'Association Française pour l'Étude du Quaternaire, Paris
- Quaternary International – Quaternary International. The Journal of the International Union for Quaternary Research
- Radiocarbon – An International Journal of Cosmogenic Isotope Research, Cambridge
- RAN – Revue archéologique de Narbonnaise, Montpellier
- REL – Revue des Études Latines, Paris
- RevMuz – Revista Muzeelor, București
- RMM.MIA – Revista Muzeelor și Monumentelor, seria Monumente Istorice și de Artă, București
- RossArh – Rossijskaya Arheologiya. Institut arheologii Rossijskoj akademii nauk, Moskva
- Sargetia – Sargetia, Buletinul Muzeului județean Hunedoara, Deva
- SCA – Studii și Cercetări de Antropologie, București
- SCIA – Studii și Cercetări de Istoria Artei
- SCIV(A) – Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche (și Arheologie), București
- SCN – Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică, București
- SP – Studii de Preistorie, București
- SlovArch – Slovenská Archeológia, Nitra
- SovArch – Sovetskaja Arheologija, Moscova
- StCl – Studii Clasice, București
- SympThrac – Symposia Thracologica
- Terra Sebus – Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis, Anuarul Muzeului Municipal „Ioan Raica”, Sebeș
- Ziridava – Ziridava. Studia Archaeologica, Arad
- ZPE – Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik, Köln