

NEENAWA INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

**WETLAND ARCHAEOLOGY
and PREHISTORIC NETWORKS in EUROPE**



September 15th - 18th, 2017
Kyiv – Kaniv,
Ukraine





u^b

u^b
UNIVERSITÄT
BERN

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
ЭРМИТАЖ
The State Hermitage Museum



Acknowledgements:

The organizers of the International Scientific Conference „Wetland Archaeology and Pre-historic Networks in Europe“ would like to thank the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF), Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, the Kaniv Nature Preserve, the Kyiv Regional Archaeological Museum in Trypillya, and the National Historical and Ethnographic Preserve “Pereyaslav” for their kind help and support.

We want to express our gratitude to our colleagues – the NEENAWA team coordinators: Albert Hafner, (University of Bern), Andrey Mazurkevich and Ekaterina Dolbunova (State Hermitage Museum), Valentina Todoroska (NU. Museum “d-r Nikola Nezlobinski) and Goce Naumov (Centre for Prehistoric Research) for their continued assistance and support, their enthusiasm and dedication that makes the NEENAWA Project successful.



FONDS NATIONAL SUISSE
SCHWEIZERISCHER NATIONALFONDS
FONDO NAZIONALE SVIZZERO
SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

This INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE is part of the Institutional Partnership Project (SCOPES) “Network in Eastern European Neolithic and Wetland Archaeology for the improvement of field techniques and dating methods (NEENAWA)” funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF).

www.neenawa.kiev.ua

www.neenawa.com

КИЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ ТАРАСА ШЕВЧЕНКА
ШВЕЙЦАРСЬКИЙ НАУКОВИЙ ФОНД



АРХЕОЛОГІЯ РІЧОК ТА ОЗЕР і ПЕРВІСНІ СПІЛЬНОТИ ЄВРОПИ

МІЖНАРОДНА НАУКОВА КОНФЕРЕНЦІЯ НЕЕНАВА

15-18 вересня 2017 р.
Київ – Канів
Україна

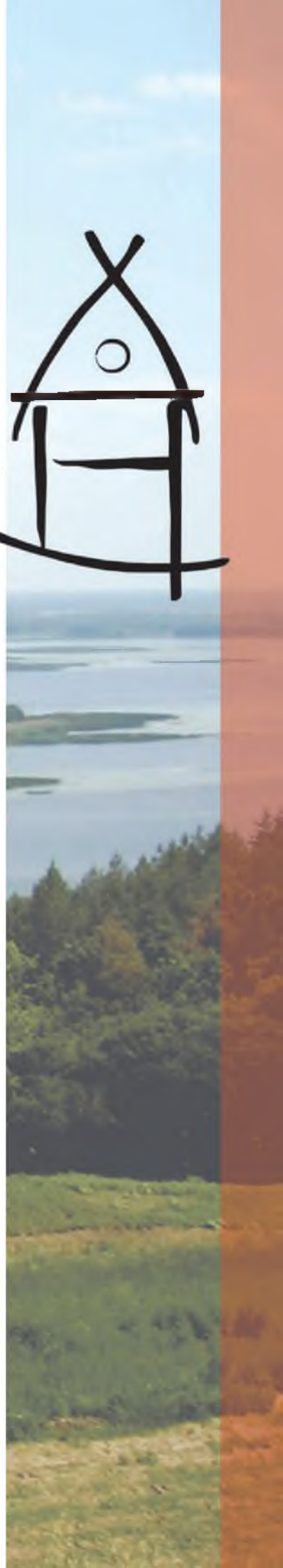


TARAS SHEVCHENKO NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF KYIV
SWISS NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

WETLAND ARCHAEOLOGY and PREHISTORIC NETWORKS in EUROPE

NEENAWA INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

September 15th-18th, 2017
Kyiv – Kaniv,
Ukraine



SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE:

Albert Hafner, University of Bern, Switzerland

Andrey Mazurkevich, State Hermitage Museum, Russian Federation

Ekaterina Dolbunova, State Hermitage Museum, Russian Federation

Valentina Todoroska, NU. Museum "d-r Nikola Nezlobinski" Struga, Republic of Macedonia

Goce Naumov, Centre for Prehistoric Research, Republic of Macedonia

Yana Morozova, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine

Pavlo Shydlovskiy, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine

Editors: *Y. Morozova, P. Shydlovskiy*

Photos: *P. Borovets, I. Radomskiy, M. Andriioyvvych, Y. Morozova, L. Samoilenko, Y. Pichkur*

English translations: *Y. Morozova, P. Shydlovskiy, J. Albertson*

Abstract texts are translated by authors

Design: *Y. Pichkur*

Program Design: *S. Kaufmann*

Conference logo: *P. Shydlovskiy*

Cover Photo "The Floodplain of Desna". Author *K. Motsia*

УДК [902.034.4:903'1](4)"634/636"

Археологія річок та озер і первісні спільноти Європи / Міжнародна наукова конференція НЕЕНАВА, 15-18 вересня 2017 року / ред. Я. Морозова, П. Шидловський. — Київ – Канів, 2017. – 78 с. – Іл.

UDC [902.034.4:903'1](4)"634/636"

Wetland Archaeology and Prehistoric Networks in Europe / NEENAWA International Scientific Conference, September 15th-18th, 2017 / eds. Y. Morozova, P. Shydlovskiy. — Kyiv – Kaniv, 2017. – 78 p. – Ill.

© Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, 2017

© Swiss National Science Foundation, 2017

© Authors, 2017

CONTENTS:

Program	7
Foreword	13
Abstracts	28
Travel information	66



P
R
O
G
R
A
M

Scope of the Conference:

The International Scientific Conference „Wetland Archaeology and Prehistoric Networks in Europe“ is the final event of the Institutional Partnership Project (SCOPEs) “Network in Eastern European Neolithic and Wetland Archaeology for the improvement of field techniques and dating methods (NEENAWA)” funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF). The conference brings together researchers working in Holocene European prehistoric archaeology. The discussed topics chronologically cover the period from the Mesolithic up to the Bronze Age.

Conference Venues:

On the 15th of September the NEENAWA Conference will take place at Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, 60, Volodymyrska str., conference room 349.

From the 16th to 18th of September the NEENAWA Conference will take place at the Kaniv Nature Preserve, in the University Campus.

On the 19th of September, 2017 (Tuesday morning) the bus transfer from the Kaniv Nature Preserve to “Boryspil” Airport and Kyiv will be organized.

Web site of the conference: www.neenawa.kiev.ua



Program cover photo: ‘The Desna River Flood Plain’. Photo courtesy of P. Borovets

This page photo: ‘Clay figurine of a woman from the Troyaniv settlement’. Archaeological Museum IA NASU, Kyiv. Photo courtesy of Y. Pichkur



We should not exclude that the blades were exported and imported. This may be confirmed by the related deposits of high-quality raw material.

'Close' and 'far' radius may be identified in spatial distribution of flint. In the first case local population supported themselves with raw materials and its products. I would not exclude the possibility of organization the expeditions that reached short distances to extract raw materials. These were made possible by the knowledge in local resources. In the second case the high-scale production focused on export is meant.

Considering the fact that mines related to extraction of flints required the high amount of work and specialized knowledge, as well as specialized workshops and long-distance transportation of flint I assume the community craft in Trypillian societies. Thus, questions on flint production and distribution, especially taking into account its comprehensive character and scale, should be considered as very important issues in comprehensive studies in Trypillian economy.

Pavlo Shydlovskiy, Ivan Radomskiy, Dmytro Zhelaga

Kyiv, Ukraine

Lithic Assemblages of Early Agricultural Communities in Western Ukraine



In recent years a number of settlements which belong to different communities of the Neo-Chalcolithic time have been investigated on the territory of the south-western part of Ukraine and Moldova. All of them are located in the basins of the Prut, Dniester and Southern Bug and show different variants of the economy and culture of a particular region. Sakarovka (Krish in Moldova), Pugach, Gard, Dobrianka I-III (the Bug-Dniester culture), Yosypivka (LBK), Bernashivka and Ozheve-Island (Cucuteni-Trypillya) should be noted among these settlements. The peculiarity of these complex investigations is the high methodical level of research, which resulted in obtaining significant series of different categories of material culture, including presentable lithic assemblages, which enables to hold a comparative analysis of producing inventory of these sites, and to follow the common and distinctive features in processing technology for such important for the Stone Age material as flint.

The report presents the materials of lithic industry from such early farmers' settlements as Yosypivka I (LBK), Bernashivka I (Trypillya A) and Ozheve-Island (Trypillya B1), which are situated in one geographical region of the Middle Dniester. These cultural unities are associated with a complete reorientation of the population on extensive agriculture that results in the spread of permanent settlements with clay architecture. In terms of lithic technology, a complete shift to agriculture in the economy is reflected in trying to get the regular blades as blanks for the sickle insets – dissemination of the technology of forced pressure with using simple mechanisms – levers.

The literature has repeatedly expressed the idea of the genetic affinity of these cultures, and therefore the similarity of their flint inventory. Despite advances in methods of excavation and significant expansion of sources of research, understanding the processes of prehistoric cultures development still mostly remains within the unilinear evolutionary approach, where one phenomenon has to "logically" grow in from another with the absence of abrupt change in between.



But detailed analysis of the elements of material culture suggests no single-line development of each archaeological community. Every culture develops its own technological tradition that is more pronounced in lithic inventory than in ceramic complexes. If ceramic systems are often quite colorful phenomenon, lithic assemblages demonstrates a high degree of unification, making it important for the cultural identification of the sites. The peculiarity of every cultural phenomenon seen in technology, which characterized by a focus on a particular type of blank and design of tools primarily associated with the procuring of food resources – arrowheads and attachments for sickles. Comparative analysis of assemblages proves, that there is no intermediate transition traditions between the technological vectors of LBC, Trypillya A and Trypillya B1.

We can indicate two main technology types – microlithic and macrolithic which are associated with two directions of Neolithic economy – a complex economy with large part of appropriating forms (the Bug-Dniester culture, Trypillya A) and economy definitely focused on agriculture (LBK, Trypillya B).