

BEYOND BALKANIZATION

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BALTIC-PONTIC STUDIES

V O L U M E 5 • 1998

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EASTERN INSTITUTE
INSTITUTE OF PREHISTORY
Poznań 1998
ISBN 83-86094-04-4
ISSN 1231-0344

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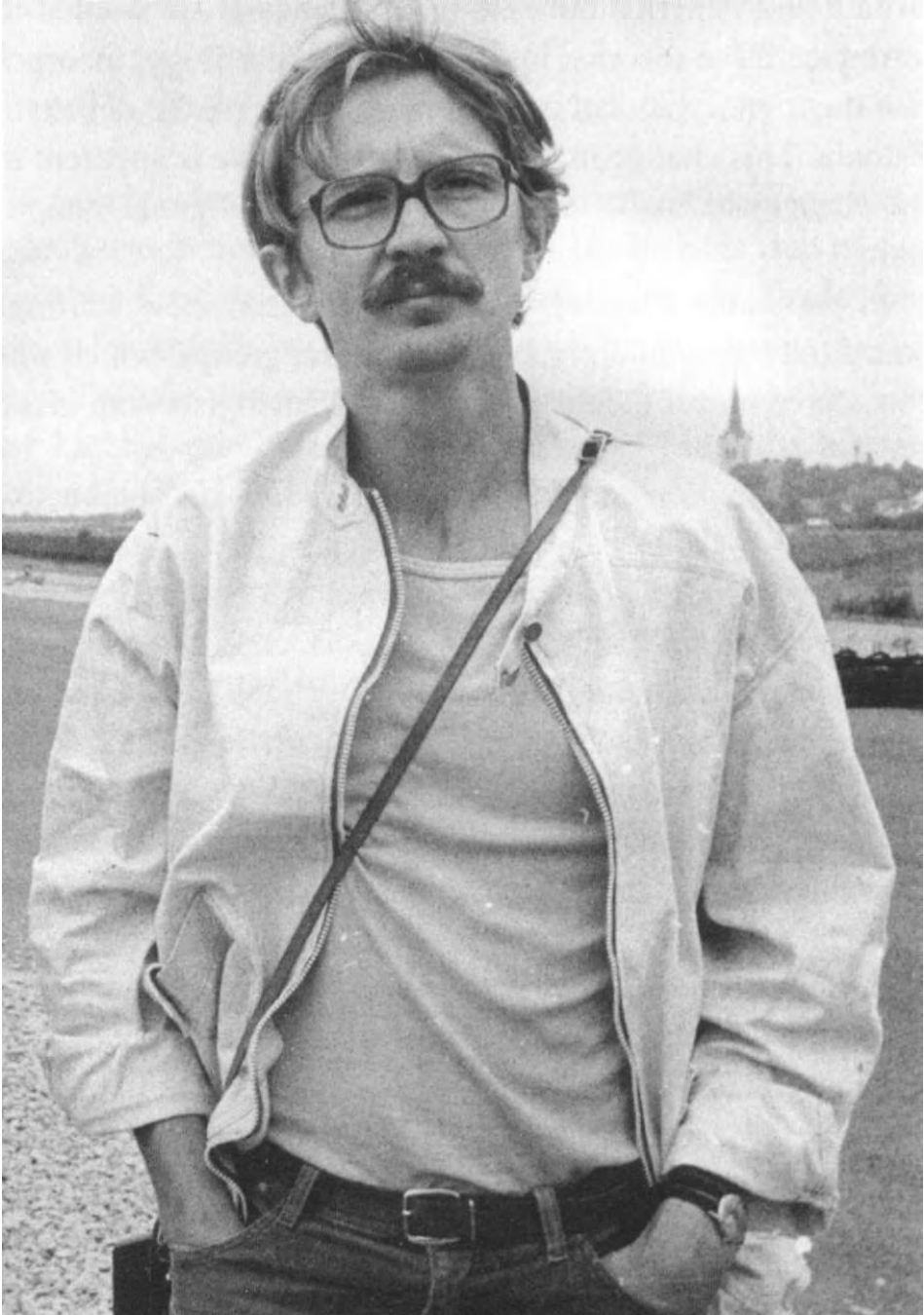
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Cover Design: Eugeniusz Skorwider

Linguistic consultation: Monika Wojcieszek

Printed in Poland

Computer typeset by PSO Sp. z o.o. w Poznaniu



In Memoriam Priit Ligi (24 May 1958 — 28 September 1994)

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Editor's Foreword

This volume contains the majority of the papers presented during a conference that took place on 16th-21st May, 1997 in Łódź, Poland. The conference was organized by the Institute of Archaeology, University of Łódź and Département d'anthropologie, Université de Montréal (Canada). The conference was funded by the University of Łódź and by IREX (International Research & Exchanges Board), which also supported this publication. The publication was partly founded by the University of Łódź and by the Foundation of Adam Mickiewicz University, too.

The major questions of the conference were, 1) what is the current evidence for eastern or southern influences in the development of eastern European Mesolithic and Neolithic populations, and 2) to what extent are current political trends, especially the reassertion or, in some cases, the creation of ethnic and national identities, influencing our interpretations of the prehistoric data.

The idea for such a conference came into being through the co-organizers' long-term studies of the development of those prehistoric human populations which inhabited the vast region stretching north and east from the Oder river and Carpathian Mountains to the foothills of the Urals. In a tradition established in modern times by Gordon Childe, virtually all of the transformations of Eastern Europe's Neolithic Age human landscape have been assumed to be responses to prior developments in the Balkan peninsula and Danube basin. We think that a body of new evidence requires a renewed analysis of the distributions of cultural products, peoples, and ideas across Eastern Europe during the Mesolithic through the Early Metal Age within a much wider geographic context than previously has been the case. This includes giving adequate attention to the far-ranging interactions of communities between the Pontic and Baltic area with those located in both the Caucasus and the Aralo-Caspian regions.

We hope that this volume will contribute to such a redirection of future analyses.

Lucyna Domańska
Ken Jacobs

Editorial comment

1. All dates in the *B-PS* are calibrated [see: *Radiocarbon* vol.28, 1986, and the next volumes] (other versions are cited for the wish of authors). Deviations from this rule will be point out in notes.

2. The names of the archaeological cultures (especially from the territory of the Ukraine) are standarized according to the English literature on the subject (e.g. Mallory 1989). In the case of a new term, the author's original name has been retained.

Leonid Zaliznyak

THE LATE MESOLITHIC SUBBASE OF THE UKRAINIAN NEOLITHIC

There are 8 Neolithic cultures on the territory of the Ukraine, which divide into two main groups. The first one is a newcomer from Danube and Balkan regions (Criş, Linear Band Pottery, Cucuteni-Trypolje). Its materials do not comprise any traces of autochthonous subbase. The second group of Neolithic cultures is situated in the Northern, Eastern and Central Ukraine. Its materials demonstrate the bright features of autochthonous Late Mesolithic subbase (Nemen, Dnieper-Donets, Surska, Pitted-Comb Pottery, Bug-Dniester cultures) and the strong influences of previously mentioned group of Balkan newcomers.

The analysis of a cultural situation of the Ukraine in the Late Mesolithic needs to be done to understand the Neolithization process of that area. On the territory under discussion seven cultural unites developed in the Late Mesolithic, namely: Murzak-Koba, Kukrek, Grebeniki, Janislawice, Donets cultures and Studenok, Platovo Stav type of monuments (Fig. 1).

The cultural differentiation of Mesolithic sites in the Ukraine had been made on the basis of typological classification of its flint implements and, first of all, the microliths (Fig. 2). Most of them were used as arrowheads or other kind of inserts in the points of projectile weapons [Bonch-Osmolovskiy 1934; Nuzhnyi 1992].

MURZAK-KOBA

The sites of this culture are known in the Crimea Mountains. The best complexes of Murzak-Koba materials have been found in the Late Mesolithic levels of Crimea caves: Murzak-Koba, 2-4 levels of Fatma-Koba, 2 and 3 levels of Shan-Koba, Kara-Koba, Laspi 7 etc. A population of this culture left the burials in Murzak-Koba and Fatma-Koba caves [Debets 1936]. About 20 Murzak-Koba culture sites are known now.

The first sites of the culture have been excavated by G. Bonch-Osmolovskiy between the First and the Second World Wars in Crimea caves of Shan-Koba and

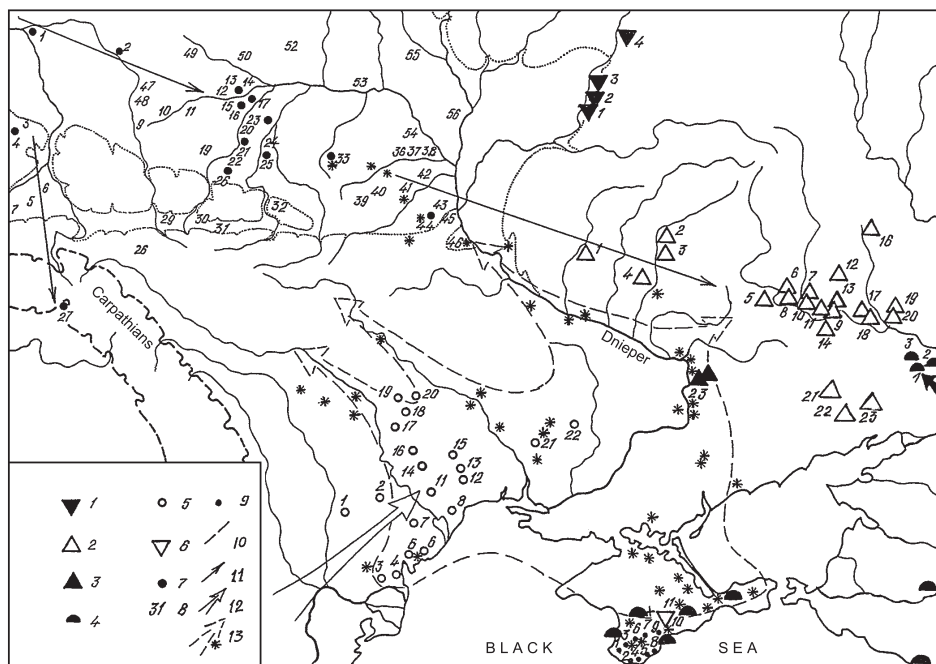


Fig. 1. The Late Mesolithic sites of the Ukraine. 1 - the Studenok type monuments, 2 - the Donets culture, 3 - cemetery of Vasilyevka 1, 3, 4 - the Platovo Stav type, 5 - the Grebeniki culture, 6 - the Shpan-Koba cave, 7 - group of Janislawice sites, 8 - the Janislawice culture sites, 9 - the Murzak-Koba culture, 10 - border of the Kukrek culture, 11 - movement of Janislawice population, 12 - movement of Grebeniki population, 13 - the Kukrek culture sites and movement of its population.

Janislawice culture sites: 1 - Wieliszew XIII, 2 - Czerwony Borek, 3 - Tomaszów 1, 4 - Rydno VI, XIII, 5 - Ranizów, 6 - Gwoździec, 7 - Jawornik Czarna, 8 - Nieborowo, 9 - Zatishe V, 10 - Tur, 11 - Nevir, 12 - Lubyaz, 13 - Perevoloka 2, 14 - Omit, 15 - Nobel, 16 - Lubotin, 17 - Senchitsy 5A, 5D, 18 - Mulchitsy, 19 - Grushvitsa, 20 - Nepirets, 21 - Balakhovichy, 22 - Mala Osnitsa, 23 - Rudnya, 24 - Krinitsa, 25 - Polyany, 26 - Zhurovichy, 27 - Kamyanytsa 1, 28 - Brukhovichy, 29 - Yastrebichy, 30 - Gay Levyatynskiy, 31 - Sapanov, 32 - Netishin, 33 - Korma, 34 - Pischane, 35 - Pribor 9, 36 - Protereb, 37 - Gorki, 38 - Obolon, 39 - Stakhanovo, 40 - Kropivnyanka, 41 - Kukhary 2, 42 - Priborsk 3, 43 - Rudoy Ostrov, 44 - Borodyanka 3B, 4, 45 - DVS (Vyshgorod), 46 - Peretichek, 47 - Priluky, 48 - Stradech, 49 - Nosky, 50 - Miloshevichy, 51 - Leskovichy, 52 - Kameny, 53 - Doroshevichy, 54 - Rozhava, 55 - Krasnovka 1B, 56 - Stara Lutava.

Donets culture sites: 1 - Solonitsa, 2 - Okhtirka, 3 - Khukhra, 4 - Bela Gora, 5 - Petrovska 4, 10, 28, 6 - Izyum, 7 - Prishib, 8 - Ustyia Oskola, 9 - Zlivka, 10 - Rubcy, 11 - Drobyshevo, 12 - Petrovo-Orlovska, 13 - Shevchenko, 14 - Raigorodok, 15 - Borovskoe, 16 - Pelagiloevka 3, 17 - Olkhova 2, 5, 19 - Tepye, 18 - Orekhovo-Donetska, 20 - Kondryutskiy, 21 - Kremnevaya Gora, 22 - Mospino, 23 - Matveev Kurgan.

Grebeniki culture sites: 1 - Sarateny, 2 - Zaim I, 3 - Vasilyevka, 4 - Mirnoe, 5 - Borisovka, 6 - Diviziya, 7 - Tsarichanka, 8 - Baraboy, 9 - Dobrozhan, 10 - Vasilyevka, 11 - Grebeniki, 12 - Karpovo, 13 - Tsybulevka, 14 - Trostyanets, 15 - Katarzhany, 16 - Girzhevo, 17 - Orlovka, 18 - Dovzhanka, 19 - Elenovka, 20 - Poznanka, 21 - Balakha, 22 - Kazanka.

Murzak-Koba culture sites: 1 - Murzak-Koba, 2 - Laspi 7, 3 - Zamil-Koba, 4 - Shan-Koba, 5 - Fatma-Koba, 6 - Kara-Koba, 7 - Alimovskiy naves, 8 - Balin-Kosh, 9 - Su-At III, 10 - Ala-Chuk.

Platovo Stav type of monuments: 1 - Murzina Balka, 2 - Platovo Stav, 3 - Zimovniki I.

Fatma-Koba [Bonch-Osmolovskiy 1934]. After the Second War S. Bibikov conducted excavations of Murzak-Koba and Fatma-Koba caves [Bibikov 1966]. Kara-Koba and Laspi 7 have been excavated by Y. Kolosov [1960] and D. Telegin [1982].

Single-platform, one-sided cores for blades are typical for flint complexes of the Murzak-Koba culture (Fig. 3:37).

There are a lot of small, low and medium trapezes. Among them one can distinguish two main groups: low asymmetric trapezes (the Murzak-Koba type; Fig. 3:1-3), which sometimes are the very similar to triangles (Fig. 3:4-7) and symmetric low and of medium height (Fig. 3:8-16). Sometimes the trapezes have notched retouch on a upper side (Fig. 3:8-11) and thin retouch on a bottom side (Fig. 3:3, 7).

The blades with notched retouch are the very numerous (Fig. 3:41-51). Scrapers were found in smaller amounts. They include end (Fig. 3:27-30) and subround (Fig. 3:31-40) scrapers on the flakes. Scanty burins on the flakes (Fig. 3:17, 18, 19) and drills (Fig. 3:20-22) have also been found.

Among bone artefacts two-sided harpoons, which are similar to famous Azilian harpoons appeared (Fig. 3:23). Single inserts of the Kukrek type, pencil-like cores, backed microblades, fragments of two slots bone spearheads in the levels of the Murzak-Koba culture sites are the traces of contacts with a population of the Kukrek culture (Fig. 3:23-26).

In levels of the Murzak-Koba culture sites, among numerous *Helix* shells, bones of the red deer, roe deer, wild boars, birds, fish were found.

According to radiocarbon dates from the site of Laspi 7 of the Murzak-Koba culture the population appeared at the beginning of the 7th mill. BC* and developed in the Crimea Mountains to the beginning of the Neolithic. At first, Ukrainian researchers considered the Murzak-Koba culture to be a second stage of so called Mountain-Crimean culture, the first stage of which was the Shan-Koba culture [Telegin 1982]. But now most investigators do not connect the Murzak-Koba culture with the Shan-Koba.

The Murzak-Koba population took part in formation of the Crimean Neolithic. Typical feature of Crimean Neolithic flint material is a large amount of trapezes and crescents with flat retouch on a back (Fig. 2:1-6).

KUKREK

An investigation of the Kukrek culture began in 1926 and has been carried by G. Bonch-Osmolovskiy, who excavated the Kukrek site in the Crimea [Bonch-Osmolovskiy 1934]. About 50 sites of the Kukrek culture are known. The culture spread and crossed a border of Southern Ukraine (Fig. 1). The first investigated

* The author used an uncalibrated version of ¹⁴C chronology (Editor).

settlements are: Kukrek in Crimea, Kamennaya Mogila in the Azov Sea region [Danilenko1986], Igren 8 in the Dnieper rapids region [Telegin 1982:103-112], Abuzova Balka on the Southern Bug River [Stanko 1982:Tabl. XIX].

The most typical Kukrek sites are concentrated in the Black Sea steppes region and in the Crimea. East border of the Kukrek culture was the Molochna River (Kamennaya Mogila), its west border was Lower Danube (Trapovka), and middle Dniester (Frumushika, Varvarovka). Influences of the Kukrek culture reached the Pripet delta (Lazarevka, Pribor 7a) in the Kiev region [Zaliznyak 1978:42-44]. Flint implements of the Kukrek culture have no analogies with other units of European Mesolithic. The development of microblade flint technique is a typical feature of the Kukrek flint industry. As a rule there are a lot of regular microblades among flint artefacts of the Kukrek culture sites. The pencil-like and conical cores are the most numerous. The scrapers and burins have been made of rough flakes, obtained from disk-like cores.

Most important artefacts of this culture are inserts of the Kukrek type (Fig. 4:3-6) backed microblades and oblique truncation (Fig. 4:1-2, 59) and points of the Abuzova Balka type (Fig. 4:2). Trapezes and segments are rarities.

The scrapers have been made from the flakes and often have high form (Fig. 4:9), so called burins of the Kukrek type have been made from the massive flakes with flat burin spells (Fig. 4:12-16).

Very typical for the Kukrek sites are bone spearheads with 1, 2 or 4 slots (Fig. 4:7). Such points are known from Igren 8, Kamennaya Mogila, Mirnoe, Vishennoe sites. In the Dnieper rapids region flat bone points with two slots were found at the Kukrek culture site.

According to V. Danilenko the Kukrek flint industry has been oriented to production of bone spearheads with the slots for the flint inserts. The Kukrek slot spearheads are connected with the microblade flint technique, which appeared in the Late Palaeolithic of the North Black Sea region [Nuzhnyi, Yanevich 1987:38-41]. So, Kukrek population was a descendant of the Late Palaeolithic East Gravettian entity of the North Black Sea region. Most of Ukrainian investigators suggest autochthonous roots of the Kukrek culture in the Ukrainian steppes.

The spreading of Kukrek population to the north over the forest-steppe zone and to the south to the Crimea Mountains was caused by the Early Holocene transgression of the Black Sea.

There are three local versions of the Kukrek culture: Dnieper, Crimea-Azov and north Black Sea versions [Telegin 1982:101].

The series of radiocarbon dates obtained for Kukrek sites: Igren 8 (the beginning of 6th mill. BC), Kamennaya Mogila (6th mill. BC), Kukrek (middle of the 6th mill. BC) [Telegin 1990:31-33]. Vishennoe site is dated by a border between the Pleistocene and the Holocene. The large crescent-like Gravettian points are evidence of genetic connections between the Final Palaeolithic Gravettian culture and the Vishennoe II site [Yanevich 1987a:7-18].

The bones of wild animals from the Igren 8 (auroch, red-deer, boar, roe deer, horse), Kukrek (horse, donkey, auroch), Mirnoe (auroch, horse, donkey, saiga, boar)

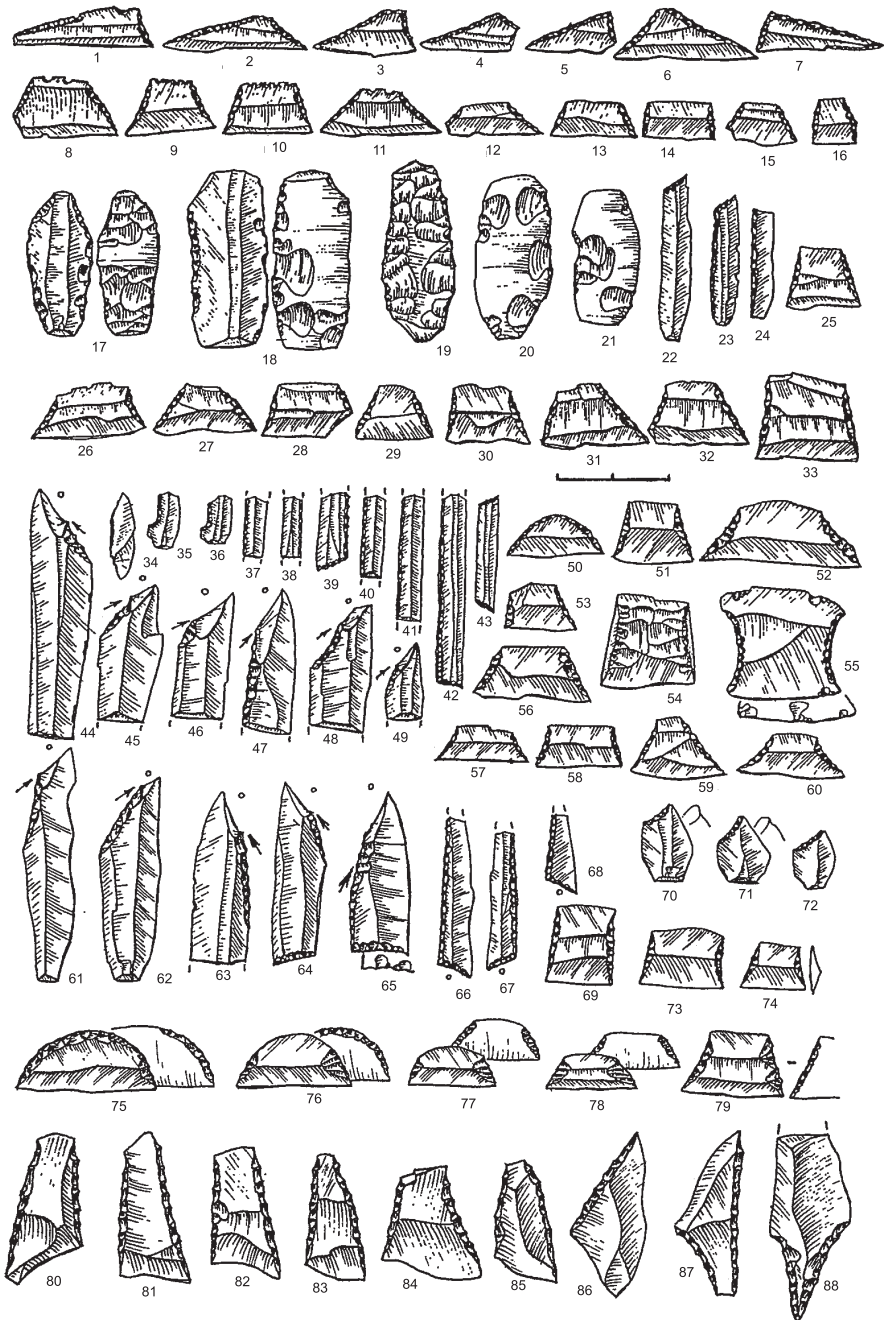


Fig. 2. Microliths of the Late Mesolithic cultures: Murzak-Koba (1-16), Kukrek (17-25), Grebeniki (26-33), Donets (34-60), Janislawice (61-74), Platovo Stav (75-79), Studenok (80-88).

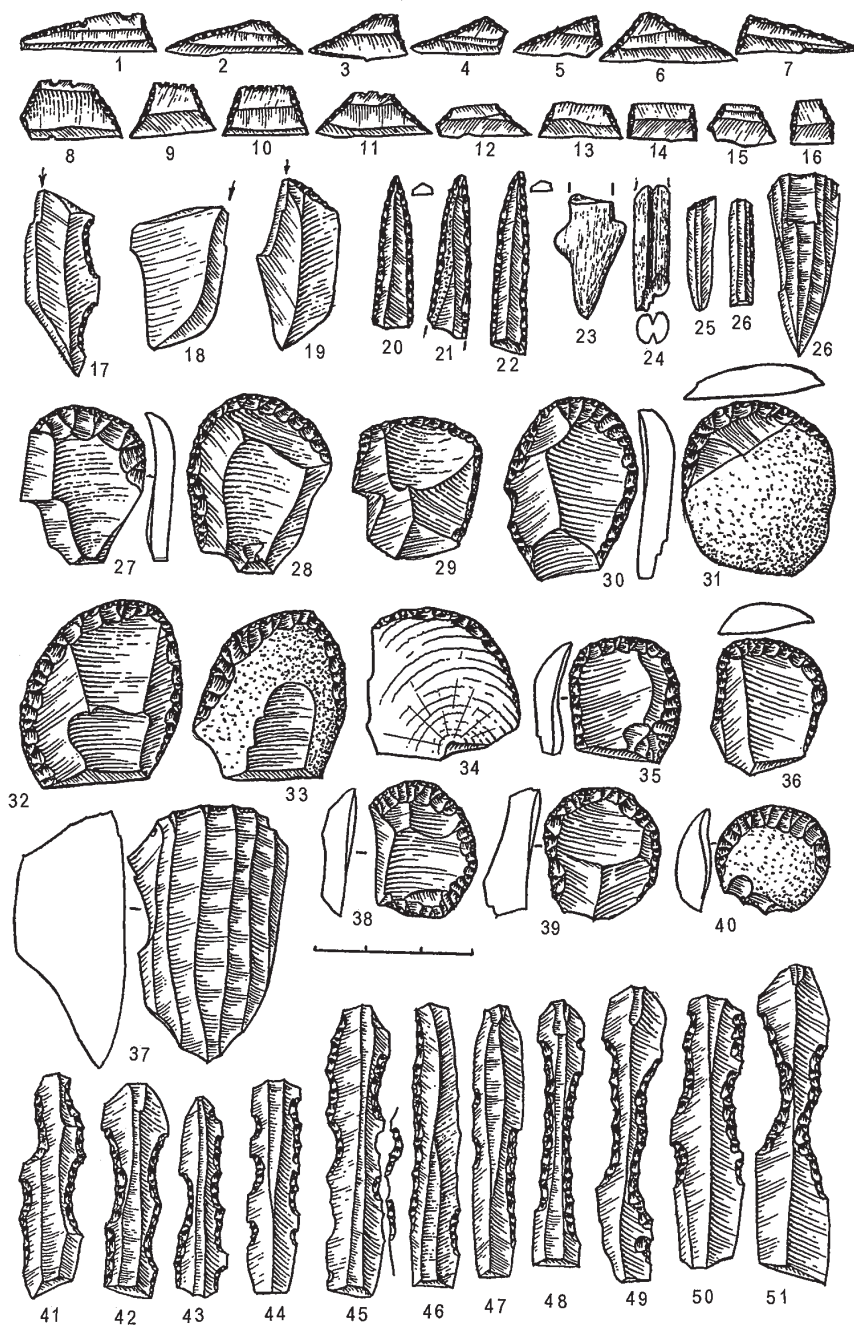


Fig. 3. Laspi 7. Flint implements.

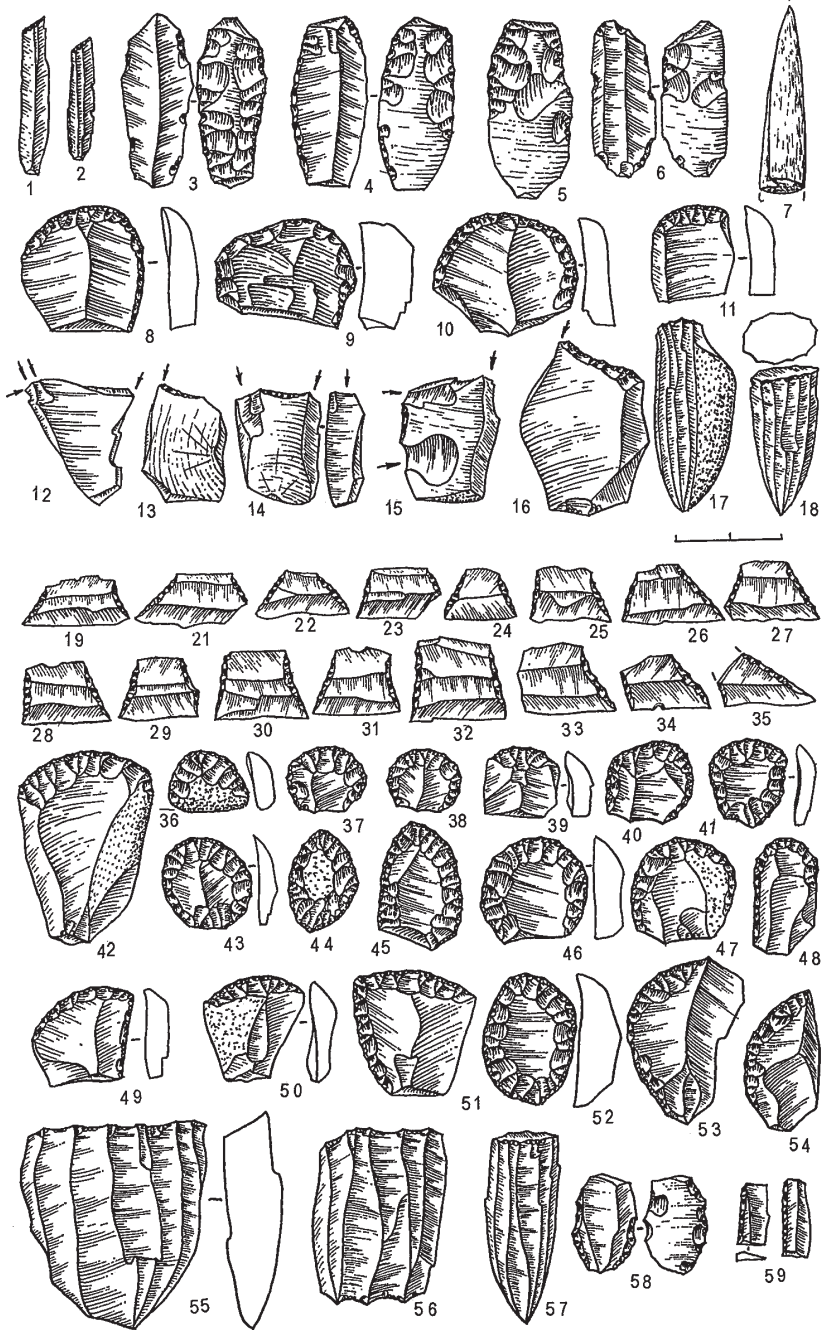


Fig. 4. Kamennaya Mogila (1-18), Grebeniki (19-59). Flint implements.

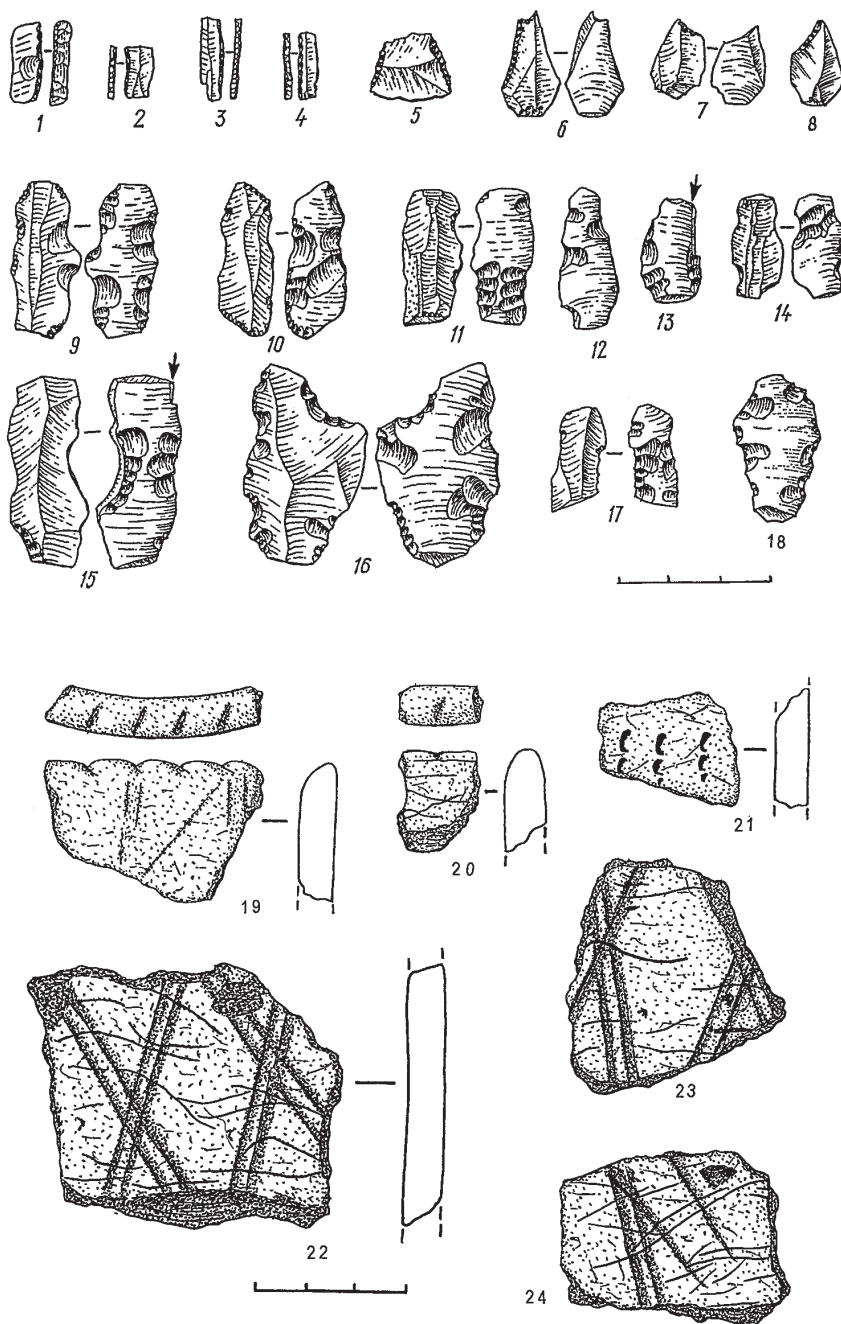


Fig. 5. Lazarevka near Kiev. Flint artefacts and pottery.

testify that hunting hoofed animals was the base of economy among the Kukrek population of the Ukrainian steppes in the Mesolithic. In Dnieper rapids region fishery was an important branch of economy. At Igren 8 site the fish bones, bone fishing hooks, stone weights for nets were found. In Kukrek levels of Kamennaya Mogila the bones of domesticated aurochs were excavated. It gave V. Danilenko [1969] an opportunity to write about an important role of the Kukrek population in the Neolithization of the Ukraine.

Most of the Early Neolithic cultures of the Ukraine (Surska, Bug-Dniester, Dnieper-Donets, Neolithic of Crimea), according to their flint materials, were formed under an influence of the Kukrek culture. On the border between the Mesolithic and the Neolithic Kukrek population spread out to the north along Dniester, Southern Bug, Dnieper to Podolya, Volhynia and Polesye regions (Fig. 1).

GREBENIKI

The Grebeniki site, near Odessa, was excavated by P. Boriskovskiy in 1954. But most sites of the culture have been investigated by V. Stanko [1966, 1971, 1976, 1982]. About 20 Grebeniki culture sites are known now in the Odessa region (Fig. 1): Poznanka [Smolyaninova 1990:66-68], Kazanka [Boriskovskiy 1975:55-63], Dovzhanka, Orlovka, Baraboy IV, Borisovka, Tsybulevka, Karpovo, Dobrozhany [Kraskovskiy 1978]. The sites of Mirnoe and Girzhevo are the best-investigated monuments [Stanko 1966, 1982].

The Grebeniki culture sites are known in the steppe zone between the Lower Danube and the Ingulets River (Fig. 1).

One-sided, flat cores for regular blades are typical for the Grebeniki pressure technique (Fig. 4:55, 56). The most of scrapers were made from the flakes. They are subround, frequently with low working edge (Fig. 4:36-54). The burins are almost absent. Low and medium symmetric trapezes constitute about 20% of tools. As a rule they are made from crossactions of wide, regular blades (Fig. 4:19-35).

Single inserts of the Kukrek type, pencil-like cores, backed microblades, oblique truncation (Fig. 4:58-59) and bone spearheads with the slots have been distinguished among typical Grebeniki flint implements as the traces of influences of the Kukrek culture population. The bones of animals from Mirnoe and Girzhevo sites testify that auroch and hunting was a base of the Grebeniki culture economy.

Most of researchers date the Grebeniki culture to the Late Mesolithic and they genetically connect it with the Final Palaeolithic site of the Tsarinka type [Stanko 1982]. But the large chronological gap between the Grebeniki culture and its Tsarinka subbase (more than 2000 years) is in contradiction with this statement.

The Neolithization of Europe was a result of migration of the oldest Near East farmers and stock breeders through the Balkan region to the north. Therefore, in the

Early Holocene, the migration from the Lower Danube area took a predominant direction to the North-Western Black Sea region. It gives an opportunity to see genetical subbase of the Grebeniki culture in the Danube and Balkan regions. Its flint assemblage are analogous to materials from the Balkan Protoneolithic sites of Argissa, Sesklo, Criş, Cuina Turcului, etc. [Perles 1988:95; Paunescu 1988:70-88].

The Grebeniki population took part in formation of the Neolithic of North-Western Black Sea region.

JANISŁAWICE

The Janisławice culture, according to S.K. Kozłowski [1965] or Vistula cycle, according to H. Więckowska [1964] has been distinguished on grounds of flint materials from the basins of Vistula and Nemen. About 30 Janisławice sites are known now in the basin of the Pripet River (Fig 1).

Single-platform one-sided cores for regular blades made by pressure technique are typical for Janisławice sites (Fig 6:1). Among the microliths there are numerous Janisławice points (Fig. 7:1-46) and triangles (Fig. 7:47-62, 67-74), regular, high trapezes (Fig. 7:75-84) and microburins (Fig. 7:63-66). There are a lot of scrapers on irregular flakes and blades with retouch. Axes on the flakes and single burins are typical for the Janisławice culture from the Pripet basin.

There are local versions of culture under consideration: central — in the basins of Upper Pripet and Bug, north or Maximonis in Nemen basin, west or Wistka — in Warta and Middle Vistula basins, east or Rudoy Ostrov — in Kiev-Zhitomir region [Zaliznyak 1991].

At first researchers connected genetically the Janisławice culture with Maglemose of the west Baltic [Rimantiene 1971:119; 1996; Ginter 1973:177-186; Koltsov 1977:190; Zaliznyak 1978:89-97]. However, lately most Polish investigators have seen genetical roots of Janisławice on the territory of the Ukraine [Więckowska 1975:339-438; Domańska 1990a; 1991].

But Janisławice flint complex is an example of the Post-Maglemose flint industry. The typical Maglemose artefacts are single-platform, one-sided cores, points and long triangles with microburin spalls on the top. These elements of flint technique spread from the west Baltic to the east through the territory of Poland. In fact Janisławice flint industry is a realisation of the west Baltic Maglemose traditions on the base of new Protoneolithic pressure technique that arrived from the Balkan region.

The oldest Janisławice site of Maximonis IV in the Nemen basin has been formed as a result of migration of the Maglemose population from the west [Rimantiene 1971:119]. Later, Proto-Janisławice population spread over the Pripet basin to the Dnieper and moved across left bank of Dnieper to the Donets basin. Janisławice

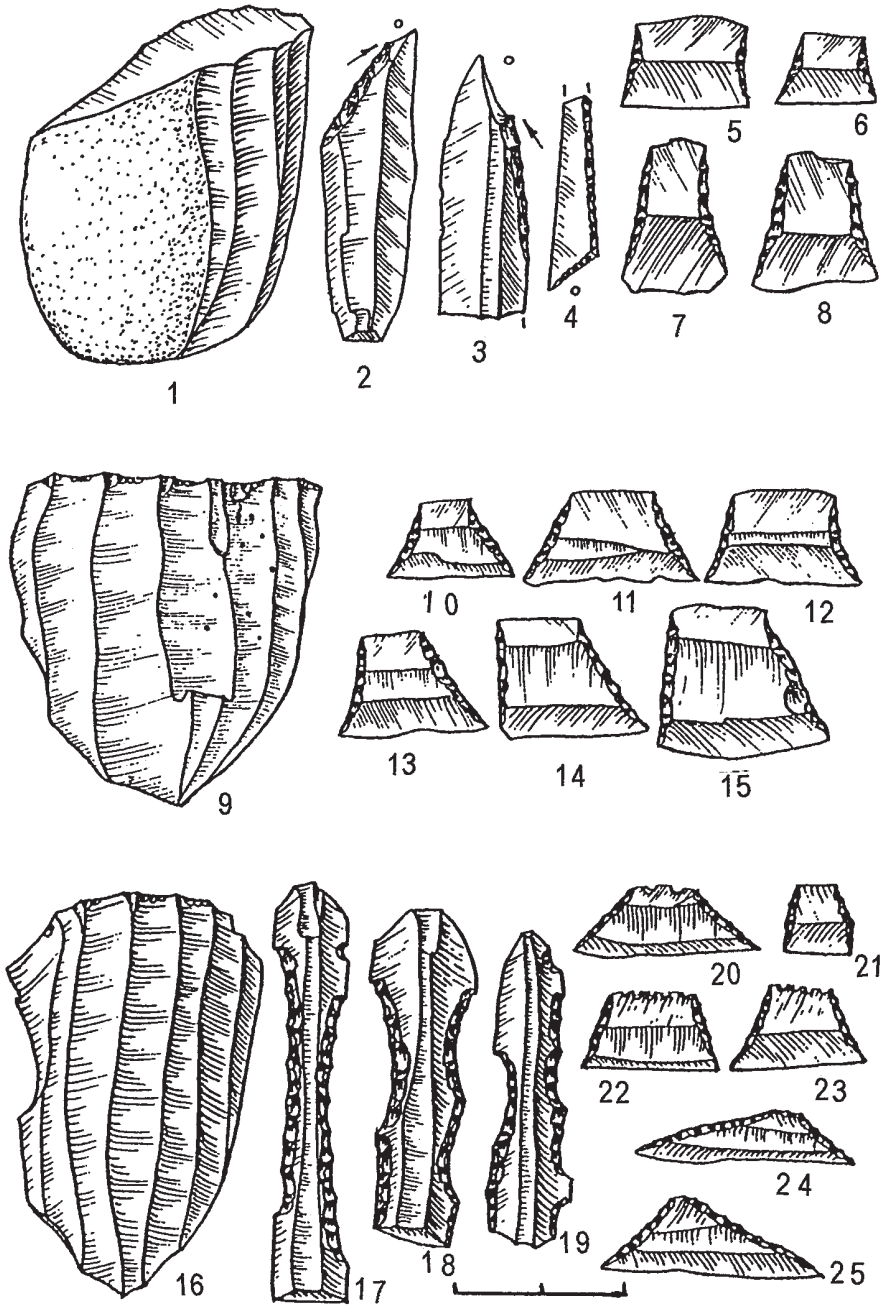


Fig. 6. Pressure technique in the Late Mesolithic of Ukraine. 1 - Janisławice (1-8), 2 - Grebeniki (9-15), 3 - Murzak-Koba (16-25).

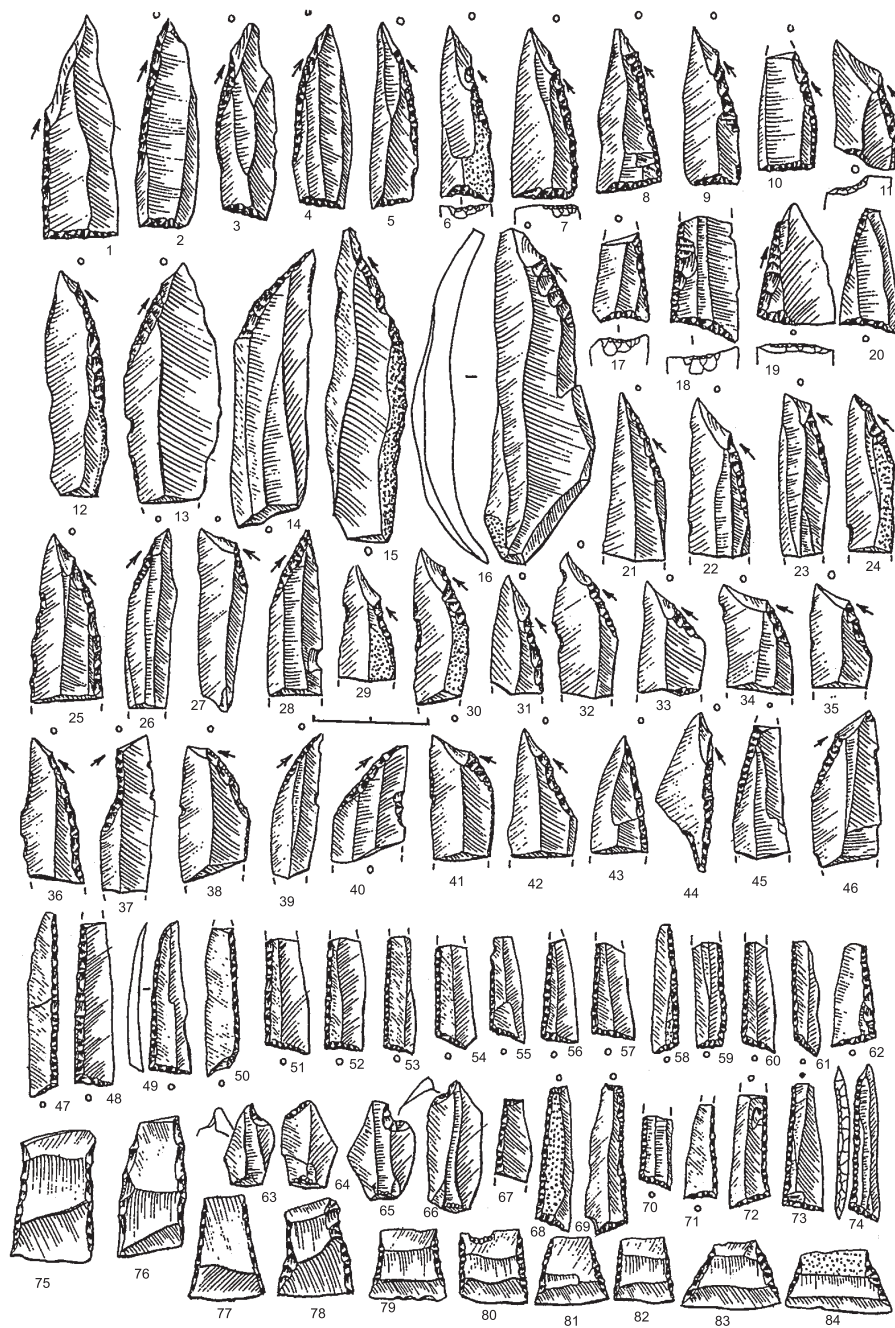


Fig. 7. Janislawice culture site Rudnya. Microliths.

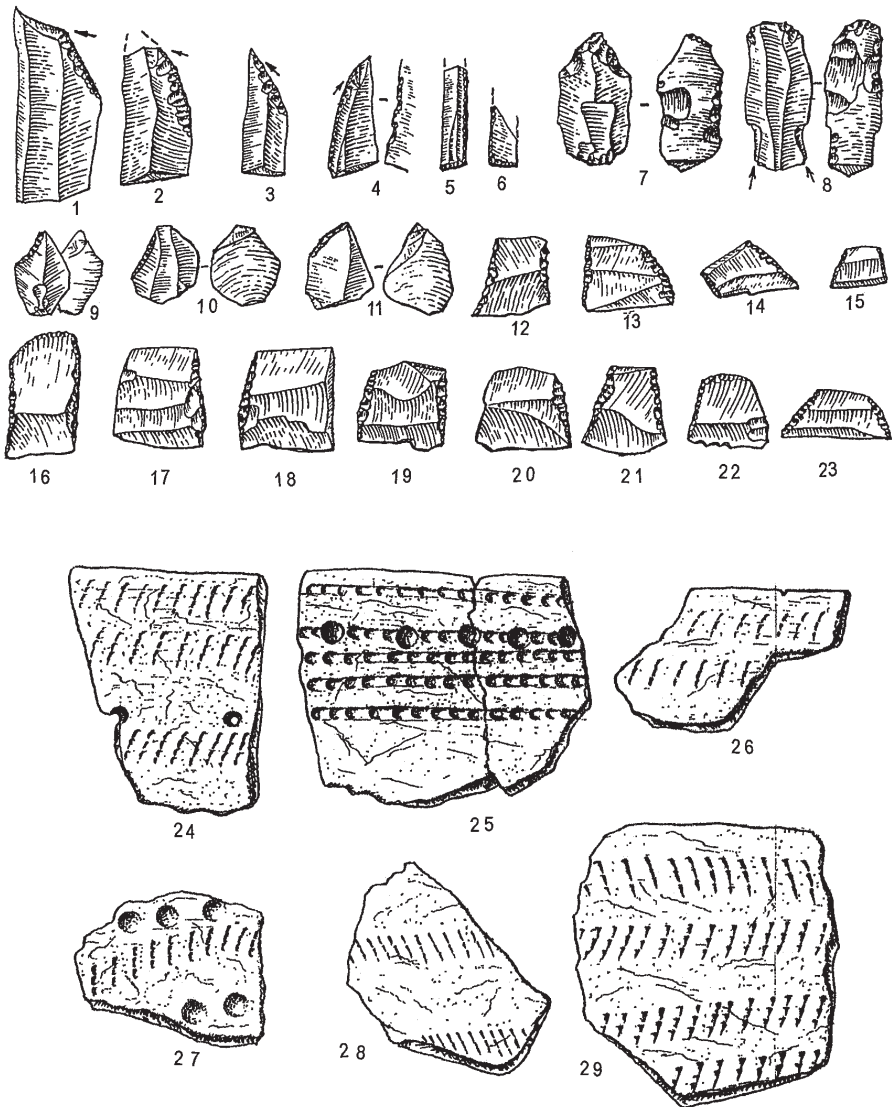


Fig. 8. Borodyanka near Kiev. Flint artefacts and pottery.

forest hunters mixed with the Kukrek population in the Dnieper rapids region and has been assimilated by the tribes of hunters and fishers from the Donets basin. On this mixed base Donets culture originated [Formozov 1959; Zaliznyak 1978:98; 1984a:102-104].

The Janisławice culture had a pottery stage [Kozłowski 1965:147; Koltsov 1977: 192]. There are numerous flint artefacts of the Janisławice type in flint industry at Nemen and Dnieper-Donets Neolithic cultures sites of Polesye lowland [Zaliznyak, Balakin 1985]. The south influences from the Kukrek culture on the Janisławice subbase have caused the Neolithization of the Kiev Polesye [Zaliznyak 1991:41-43] (Fig. 8).

The radiocarbon dates of sites from the territory of Poland and Krinitza 4 on the Horyn River (7210±40 BC) and flint artefacts typology testify the early Atlantic age of the Janisławice culture sites.

DONETS

The first investigator of Donets sites was M. Sibilev [1930]. For last 20 years they have been excavated by A. Gorelik [1984; 1987]. About 30 sites are known now in the basin of the Severskiy Donets in the East Ukraine. Petrovska, Prishib, Drobyshevo 1, Shevchenko, Pelagiyevka 3, Olkhova 2, 5 etc. are the best investigated.

The microcomplex of the Donets culture sites consists of backed microblades of the Borki type (Fig. 9:1-28), numerous low and medium trapezes (Fig. 9:37-46), Janisławice points (Fig. 9:29-36) and single microburins, crescents and inserts of the Kukrek type (Fig. 9:47-49, 60). There are a lot of microblades from regular conical and pencil-like cores (Fig. 9:66, 67). Burins are more numerous than scrapers. Double burins with retouch on the flakes dominate among the burins (Fig. 9:54-57). Most of scrapers are subround, low on the flakes (Fig. 9:61-64, 68-70), but there are end scrapers, too (Fig. 9:65). In the flint complexes of the Donets culture there are drills (Fig. 9:59), axes (Fig. 9:72), the blades with retouch (Fig. 9:71).

Most of researchers raise an issue of the Donets culture formation on a base of south microlithic Mesolithic under an influence from the north [Formozov 1959]. The large forest complexes on the Upper Donets gave an opportunity to arrival of forest hunters of the Janisławice culture from the Kiev Polesye. The presence of Janisławice points in the flint complexes of the Donets culture evidences the influence of the Janisławice culture of Polesye on the Mesolithic of the Donets basin [Zaliznyak 1978; 1984a, b]. Single point of the Post-Swiderian type proves some kind of contacts with north-eastern neighbours (may be the Butovo culture).

The Donets culture had its Neolithic development stage. Among typical flint materials of the Donets culture the trapezes with flat retouch appeared (Fig. 9:50) as well as pottery with comb ornament of the Dnieper-Donets Neolithic culture (Olkhova 2,5, Petrovka 4,10,28, Drobyshevo 1, etc.)

According to A. Gorelik [1984] the Donets culture lasted from the beginning of 6th to 4th mill. BC About 5000 BC it transformed into a Neolithic stage. In 4th mill. BC the Donets culture had been replaced by population of the Neolithic Pitted-Comb Pottery culture.

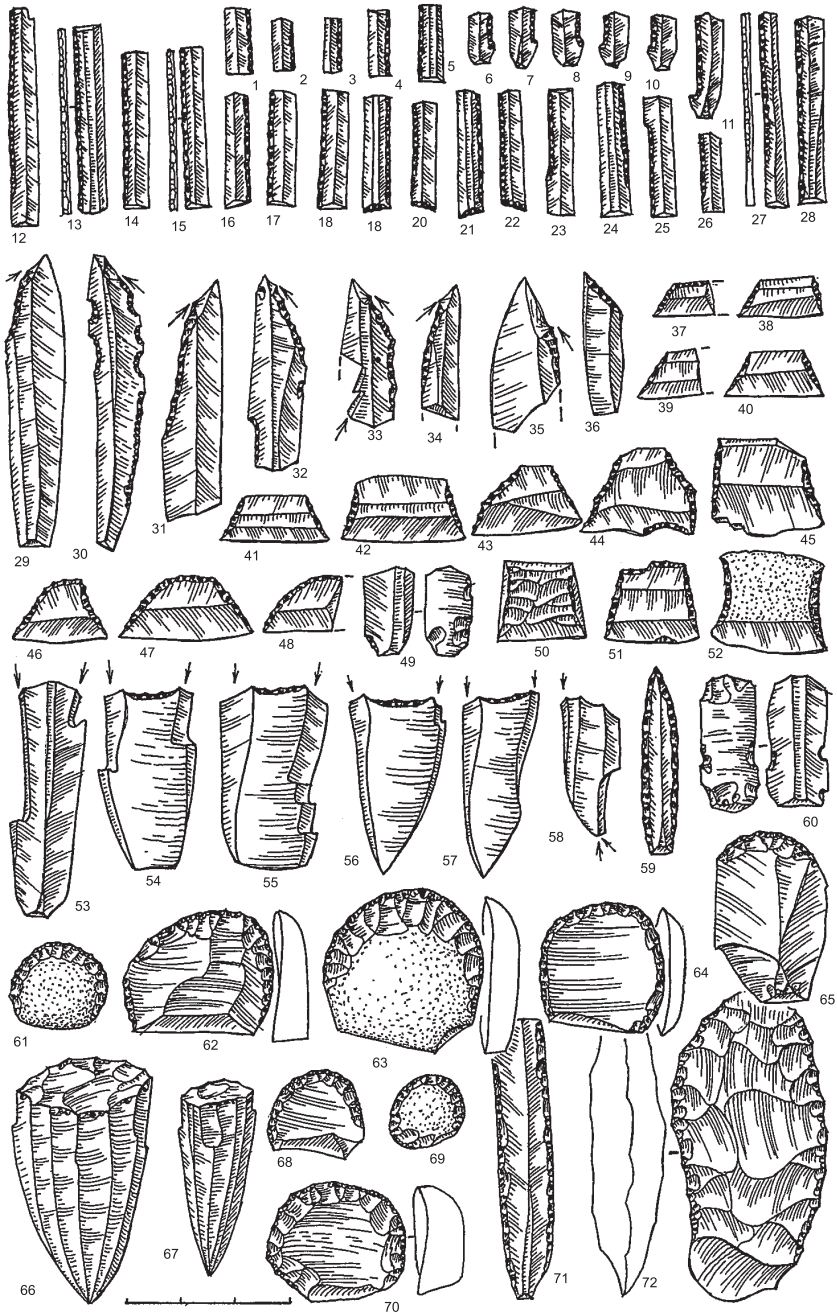


Fig. 9. Olkhova V. The Donets culture. Flint implements.

PLATOVO STAV

The microlithic flint complexes with crescents and low trapezes with flat retouch on a back are known in the Lower Donets basin (Fig. 2). The regular microblades, end scrapers and pencil-like cores are numerous in flint collection of this type (Platovo Stav, Murzina Balka, Zimovniki 1 etc.). The similar flint industry spread in the Mesolithic and Neolithic in Crimea, Kuban, and North Caucasus. According to most Ukrainian researchers these monuments are genetically connected with the North Caucasus and dated to the Early Neolithic.

STUDENOK

The Studenok type monuments are known in the basin of the Desna River (Studenok, Muragy, Popovo lake etc.) [Zaliznyak 1984a; 1986; 1991:47-52].

The typical feature of the Studenok flint industry is rough flake technique. Among the microliths rough, high asymmetric trapezes on the flakes are predominant (Fig. 2:80-85). There are single asymmetric points of the Altinovo type (Fig. 2:87), tanged points (Fig. 2:88), oblique truncated flakes (Fig. 2:86). There are also a lot of scrapers and burins on the flakes and axes.

The Studenok type monuments constitute the second Late Mesolithic stage of the Pesochny Rov culture. Muragy site is dated by radiocarbon analysis to 7860±100 BP. The Studenok type sites occurred in the Atlantic period of the Holocene and were a subbase of the Pitted-Comb Pottery culture of the Desna river basin.

So, during the Late Mesolithic the complicated cultural and historical processes have been taking place on the territory of the Ukraine. Without their generalisation it is impossible to understand a process of Neolithization of East Europe.

Crimea is the specific Mesolithic region of the Ukraine. The Murzak-Koba culture appeared in the Crimea Mountains in the Late Mesolithic. The Kukrek culture population lived, during the Mesolithic in steppes of North Crimea. These people moved to the Crimea Mountains and mixed with the Murzak-Koba culture population. On the base of this mixture the Neolithic of Crimea with trapezes and crescents with flat retouch on a back was formed (Fig. 2:75-79).

Kukrek hunters were autochthons of the steppes of the north Black Sea lowland. This population was genetically connected with the Late Palaeolithic bison hunters of the south Ukrainian steppes. During the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic population of the Kukrek culture migrated in different directions: to the south into the Crimea Mountains, to the east to the basin of Donets River, to the north-west along the Dniester and Bug Rivers in Podolya, Volhynia, Polesye regions, to the north along Dnieper in the Kiev region (Fig. 1). There are typical

Kukrek flint artefacts among the materials of most Ukrainian Late Mesolithic cultures (Murzak-Koba, Grebeniki, Donets, Janislawice).

The reason of Kukrek migration at the beginning of Mesolithic was a transgression of the Black Sea. At the end of the Mesolithic the Kukrek population moved to the north may be because of pressure from Balkan Neolithic farmers who migrated from the Danube basin to the Ukraine.

The strong Kukrak influences are observed in the flint implements of the Early Neolithic cultures of the Ukraine (Dnieper-Donets, Bug-Dniester, Surska, Neolithic cultures of Crimea). These materials gave V. Danilenko an opportunity to talk about an important role of the Kukrek culture in the Neolithization of the Ukraine [Danilenko 1969]. In the Dnieper rapids region and in the basin of Molochna River the Kukrek culture transformed into the Neolithic stage.

There was a continuation of cultural and historical development on the north Black Sea lowland from the Late Palaeolithic bison hunters through the Mesolithic Kukrek culture to the Early Neolithic. It was caused by relatively small changes of nature in a steppe zone of the Ukraine on a border of the Pleistocene and the Holocene. As a result the steppe model of economy adaptation preserved with small changes in the north Black Sea region in the Early Holocene.

The west neighbour of the Kukrek population were Grebeniki tribes, which lived in the north-west Black Sea region in the Boreal and the Atlantic periods of the Holocene. Migrations from Lower Danube to the north-east predominated in this region from the Final Palaeolithic to the Middle Ages. The Neolithic Bug-Dniester, Linear Band Pottery, Cucuteni-Trypolye cultures population came to the South-Western Ukraine from the Danube basin.

This direction of migration caused the Neolithization of Europe by means of the oldest Neolithic farmers spreading from the Near East through the Balkan Peninsula to the Northern Europe. This general tendency gives an opportunity to assume south-western genetical roots of the Grebeniki culture. Therefore, its flint assemblages are very similar to flint collections from the Balkan and Danube regions (Argissa, Sesklo, Cris, Starčevo, Cuina Turcului) [Perles 1988:29, 30; Paunescu 1988:79-88].

The process of Protoneolithization took place in Europe before the spread of pottery and food producing economy [Kozłowski 1988:9-18]. The essence of it was spread of pressure or chipped stone industry from the Mediterranean region to the north (Fig. 6). Protoneolithization of Europe began around the 7th mill. BC and it took two main directions: from the Kapsian culture of North Africa through West Europe to North German lowland and from the Near East through the Balkan Peninsula to Central Europe with two branches along the Danube to the south Germany and to the north-eastern direction to the Ukraine (Fig. 10)

Regular, one-sided cores for the regular medium-sized blades produced by pressure technique, numerous trapezes on its sections (Fig. 4:19-35) are typical for Protoneolithic flint industry. This flint technique came to the Balkan Peninsula from the Near East in 7th mill. BC. The oldest of such complexes are known from the Protoneolithic sites of East Greece (Argissa, Sesklo, Nea Nicomedeia) [Perles 1988].

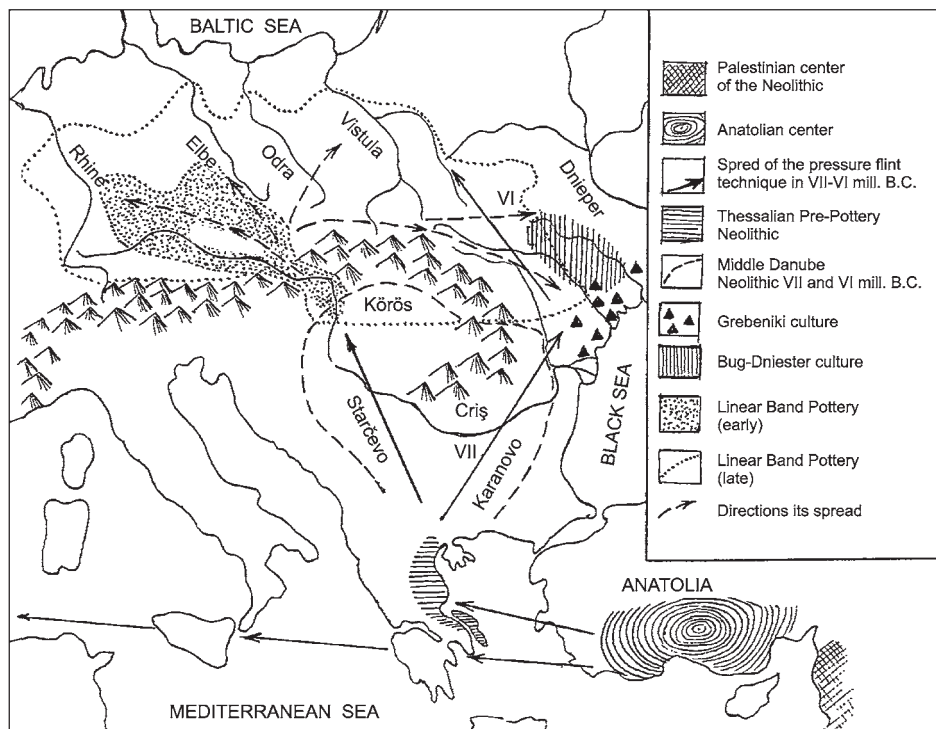


Fig. 10. Neolithization of Europe.

The Protoneolithic pressure technique advanced through Greece to the Danube basin (Starčevo, Karanovo, Körös, Criş cultures) and reached the Ukraine (the Bug-Dniester culture) in 6th mill. BC. This technique flourished in the Linear Band Pottery culture which spread over Central Europe from the Rhine to the Southern Bug River in the 5th mill. BC. Local Neolithic population of the southern Baltic (the Funnel Beaker culture) received this flint industry from the Linear Band Pottery culture [Domańska 1995].

The Grebeniki culture flint artefacts are typical examples of this pressure technique (Fig. 6:9-15). Obviously, this population advanced to the Odessa region of the Ukraine from the Lower Danube basin in the 7th mill. BC. Judging from a presence of Kukrek admixture in flint complexes of the Grebeniki culture the newcomers from the Balkan region met and intermixed with aboriginal Kukrek culture population in the Black Sea steppes. This population moved to the north along the Prut, Dniester and Southern Bug Rivers (Fig. 1). On this Grebeniki — Kukrek subbase Neolithic Bug-Dniester culture originated in the region of the Middle Dniester and Southern Bug Rivers in the 6th mill. BC. This oldest Ukrainian Neolithic

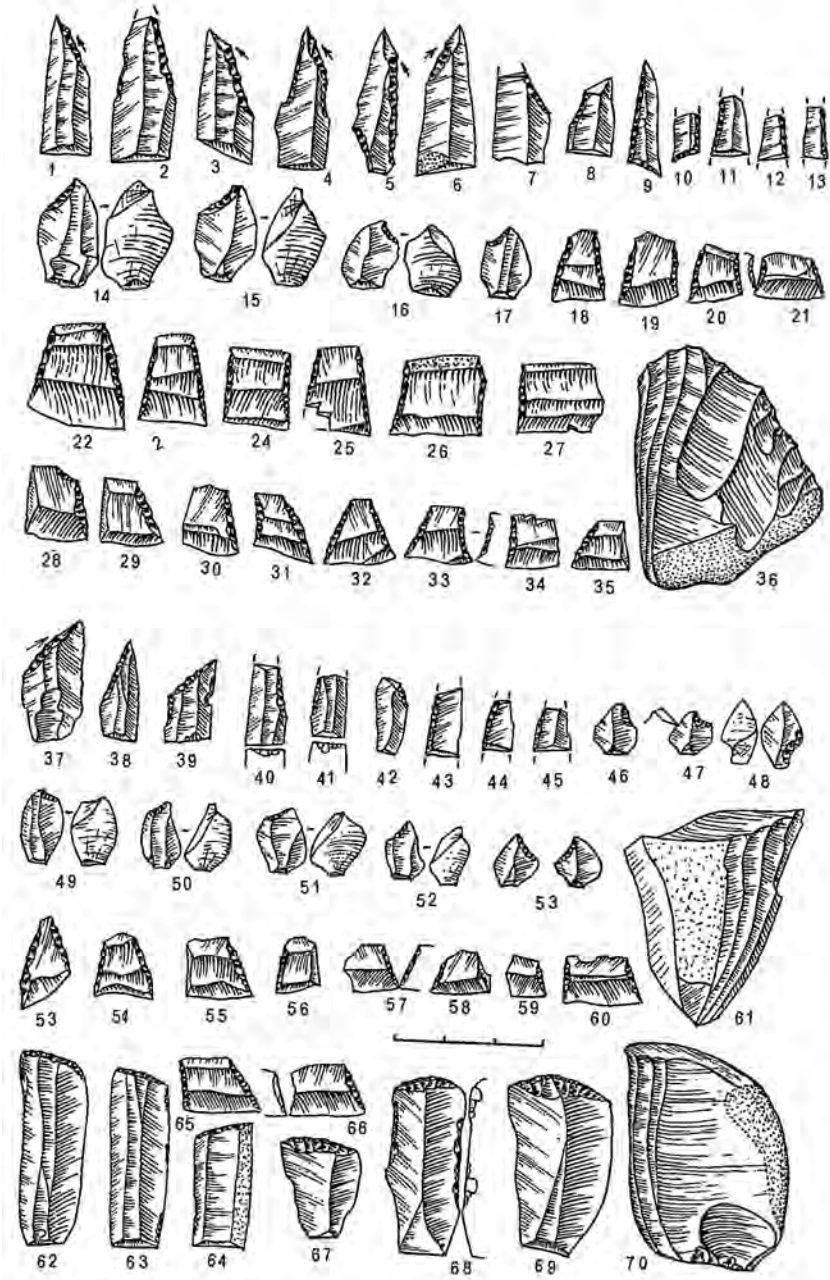


Fig. 11. Flint implements of the Janiślawice type from the Neolithic sites of Kiev region: Obolon (1-36), Gorki (37-63). Flint implements of the Linear Band Pottery sites (64-70).

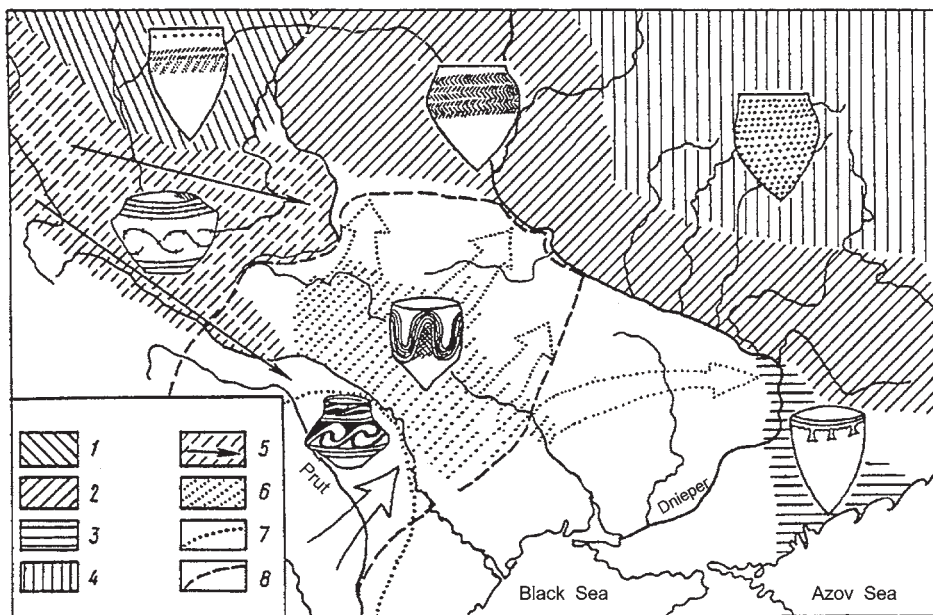


Fig. 12. Neolithic cultures of the Ukraine: 1 - Nemen; 2 - Dnieper-Donets; 3 - Surska-Dnieper; 4 - Pitted-Comb Pottery; 5 - Linear Band Pottery; 6 - Bug-Dniester; 7 - Cucuteni; 8 - Tripolye.

culture was the east periphery of a large Danube Neolithic unity of the 6th mill. BC (Starčevo, Karanovo, Criş and Bug-Dniester culture) and developed under the strong influence of the Criş culture from the Prut river basin (Fig. 12).

In the 5th mill. BC new waves of Neolithic migrants moved from the Danube region to Dniester basin. Under the press of this Linear Band Pottery and Cucuteni newcomers Bug-Dniester population settled to the north-east direction and reached Podolya, Volhynia, Polesye and Middle Dnieper (Fig. 12). The expressive Bug-Dniester features of oldest Neolithic ceramic of South Polesye and Middle Dnieper basin are the evidences of it. So, the Protoneolithic pressure technique spread out in Polesye. It caused a transformation of local Late Mesolithic Baltic tradition to the flint industry of Janislawice type. Janislawice flint implements were realisation of the Post-Maglemose Baltic Mesolithic traditions on the base of new Protoneolithic pressure technique (Fig. 6:1-8)

So, according to archeological material, the Neolithization of the Polesye lowland was a result of southern influences of the Bug-Dniester and Kukrek cultures. Kukrek population moved to the north to the Dnieper valley and Bug-Dniester influences spread to Podolya, Volhynia and Polesye along the Prut, Dniester and Southern Bug Rivers. The Bug-Dniester cultural complex consisted of exceptional elements of south-western origin (pottery of the Criş-Starčevo type, flint artefacts of

the Balkan type, etc.) and included certain Kukrek elements (inserts of the Kukrek type, pencil-like cores, numerous backed microblades, etc). Therefore at the oldest Neolithic sites of the Ukrainian Polesye there are: typical pottery with an ornament of the Bug-Dniester culture (Fig. 5) and the Janisławice culture flint implements (Fig. 8:1-6, 9-23; 11:1-63) with clear Kukrek elements (Fig. 5:1-18; 8:7, 8).

According to current archeological data a food-producing economy came on the territory of the Ukraine from the Balkan Peninsula through the Danube basin. The old version of the Neolithization of the Ukraine is not convincing now. Instead of it, the archeological data indicate four waves of the migrants which have followed from the Danube region to the Ukraine since 7th mill. BC: 1) Grebeniki, 2) Bug-Dniester, 3) Linear Band Pottery, 4) Cucuteni-Tripolye. Under the strong influences of these Neolithic newcomers from the Balkan region the local Neolithic culture arisen in the North and East Ukraine (Surska, Dnieper-Donets, Nemen cultures) (Fig. 12).

The border between the Neolithic newcomers from the Danube region and local hunting tribes in the 5th mill. BC was established on the south edge of Middle European lowlands. It was inappropriate for mattock agriculture and did not attract Neolithic colonists. But North Germany, Poland, Polesye lowlands with their forests, rivers and lakes were the very rich with game and fish. Therefore the ancient hunting and fishing economy has been preserved there.

However, the crisis of hunting economy forced the hunters and fishermen to adopt different innovations from more developed southern neighbours. First of all, they assimilated the Neolithic technique of pottery production, the first experience of agriculture and a stock-breeding.

So, in the 5-4th mill. BC to the north of the descendants of the first Balkan farmers (the Linear Band Pottery and Trypolye cultures) in lowlands of North Germany, Poland, and Polesye and in the Dnieper valley autochthonous hunters and fishermen lived. This was some kind of barbaric periphery of the Balkan farmers' protocivilization, which was the subbase of the first Indo-Europeans (Fig. 6).

Modern archeological and anthropological data from the Middle European lowlands allow reconstructing the Proto-Indo-European substratum of the 6-5th mill. BC which was a genetic basis of the first real Indo-Europeans [Zaliznyak 1984a; 1984b: 89, 97-99].

The hunting Mesolithic population of the Maglemose (Svaerdborg) culture lived in the 7th mill. BC in the west Baltic region. As a result of the Baltic Sea transgression about 6000 BC this population began to migrate to the east and south-east. The Post-Maglemose Late Mesolithic entity spread from the North Sea to Sever-skiy Donets (Fig. 13). It consisted of the cultures de Leien-Wartena, Oldesloe, Chojnice-Pieńki, Janisławice, Donets. The flint implements of those cultures testify their relationship and genesis on the base of the west Baltic Mesolithic [Zaliznyak 1991].

In Poland, sites with materials testifying the movement of the Svaerdborg culture population from the territory of North Germany and Denmark to Polish lowland have been excavated lately [Bagniewski 1993]. There are two stages of the Ma-

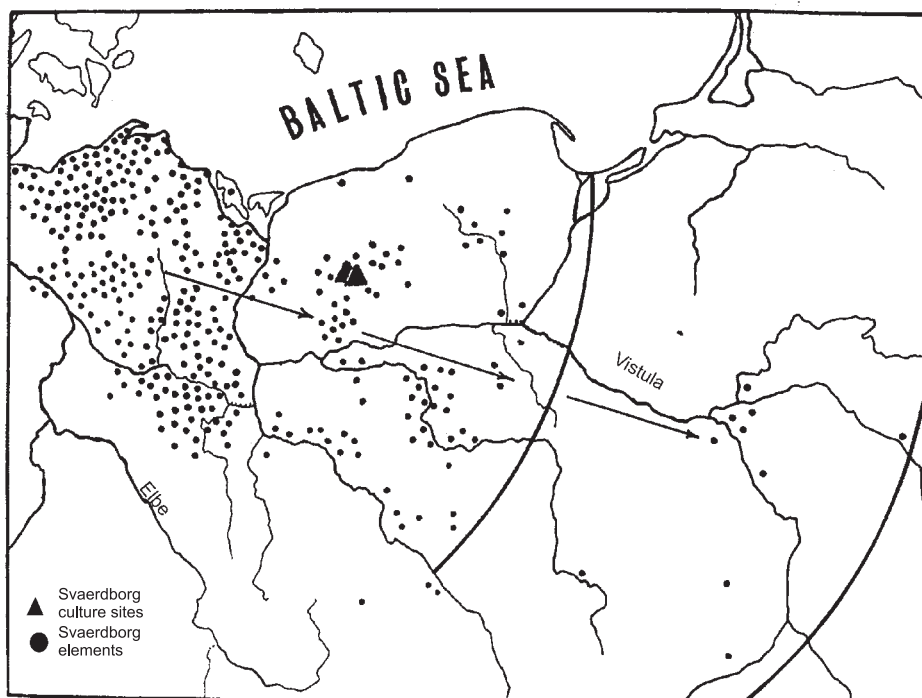


Fig. 13. Influx of Svaerborg elements into the territory of Poland, [after Bagniewski 1993].

glemose or Svaerborg tradition development on the territory of Poland. The flint material from Wierzchowo 6 site is like the late Svaerborg material from Denmark which is dated to the end of the 7th mill. BC. Large and small triangles and the backed bladelets of the Maglemose type are typical. Not so numerous are points of the Svaerborg type and axes.

Later the Svaerborg flint industry transformed into the Gudovo type complexes. They are very similar to materials of the Oldesloe culture from north Germany and Denmark dated to the 5th mill. BC. In Poland such sites are called the Chojnice-Pienki culture.

Sites of the Svaerborg type are unknown to the east of the Vistula River. In Polesye between the Vistula and the Dnieper in the 5th mill. BC sites of the Janisławice culture spread out (Fig. 13). Recently, most of researchers talk about the Post-Maglemosian character of the Janisławice flint complex. Genetically it is connected with Svaerborg population of the west Baltic region [Zaliznyak 1991:38, 39].

There are several clear Maglemosian features in flint artefacts of the Janisławice sites from Polesye. I mean specific long triangles (Fig. 7:47-62), backed blade-

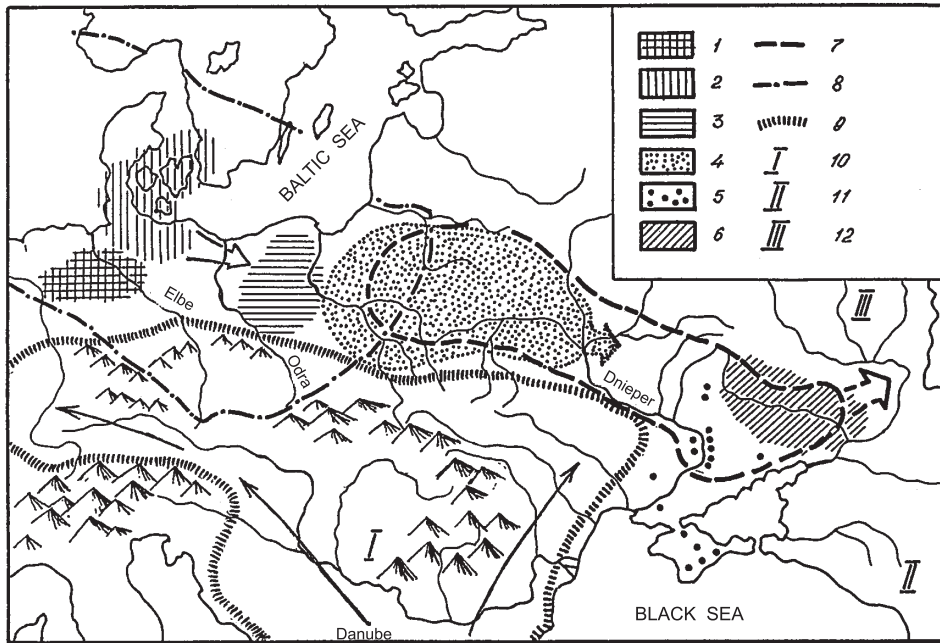


Fig. 14. The Late Mesolithic the and Neolithic subbase of Indo-Europeans. Late Mesolithic subbase: 1 - De Leien-Wartena, 2 - Oldesloe, 3 - Chojnice-Pieńki, 4 - Janisławice, 5 - Sites with the Janisławice points, 6 - the Donets culture. Neolithic subbase: 7 - Cultures with comb pottery, 8 - the Funnel Beaker culture, 9 - Balkan Neolithic, 10 - Near East population, 11 - Pra-Cartvels, 12 - Pra-Ugro-Finns.

lets with microburin spell on the top (Janisławice points) (Fig. 7:1-46), the development of pressure and microburin techniques of flint processing, the single-platform core for regular blades (Fig. 6:1) etc.

Gradual disappearance of the Maglemosian features in the flint materials of the sites towards the east can be seen. Like in the Vistula basin, the Maglemose triangles constitute about a half of the whole microlithic assemblage. At the sites of west Polesye the triangles are not more numerous than 10-20% of the microlithes. In the Kiev region only single triangles were found (Fig. 8:5, 6).

In the basin of the Severskiy Donets there are the very few west Baltic Maglemose elements (Janisławice points, microburins) (Fig. 9:29-36). But most of researchers consider that the Janisławice population moved from the Kiev Polesye to the east and took part in the genesis of the Donets culture [Zaliznyak 1978; Gorelik 1987:159].

So, in the 5th mill. BC, because of migration process from the west Baltic region to the south-east direction the group related Late Mesolithic cultures has been formed. The numerous finds of specific flint artefacts (Janisławice points) in

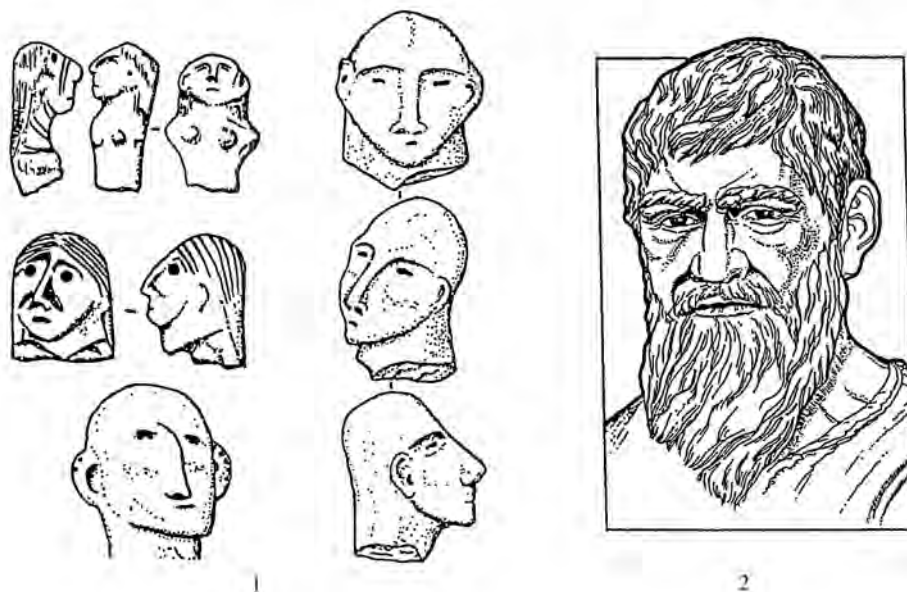


Fig. 15. Tyrolyan farmers (1) and oldest Indo-European stock breeders (2). 1 - Tyrolyan clay sculpture, 2 - reconstruction based on the skull found in Dnieper rapids.

the Dnieper rapids region and even in Crimea testify that the migrants from the Baltic region reached the Black Sea coast (Fig. 13).

On this Post-Maglemose base in the 5-4th mill. BC Neolithic cultures: Ertebølle, Dubichay, Strumil, Nemen, Dnieper-Donets were formed in the south Baltic region, Polesye, Middle Dnieper and the Donets River basin (Fig. 13). It is evidenced by Post-Maglemosian character of the flint complexes of the oldest Neolithic sites on the mentioned territory. For example, at the oldest settlements of the Nemen and Dnieper-Donets cultures of Polesye and Kiev region with the comb ornament and series of typical Janisławice points, triangles, microburins (Fig. 8) [Zaliznyak, Balakin 1985].

There is anthropological evidence of an existence of culture-genetic unity between the Rhine and the Donets in the 6-4th mill. BC. The anthropological materials from the cemeteries of the Dnieper basin provide evidence of the Mesolithic population movement from the Baltic area to the Lower and Middle Dnieper. If in the burials near Voloshskiy and Vasilyevka villages (10-8th mill. BC) south Europoids have been buried, the Neolithic cemeteries of the Lower Dnieper (Vovnig I, III,

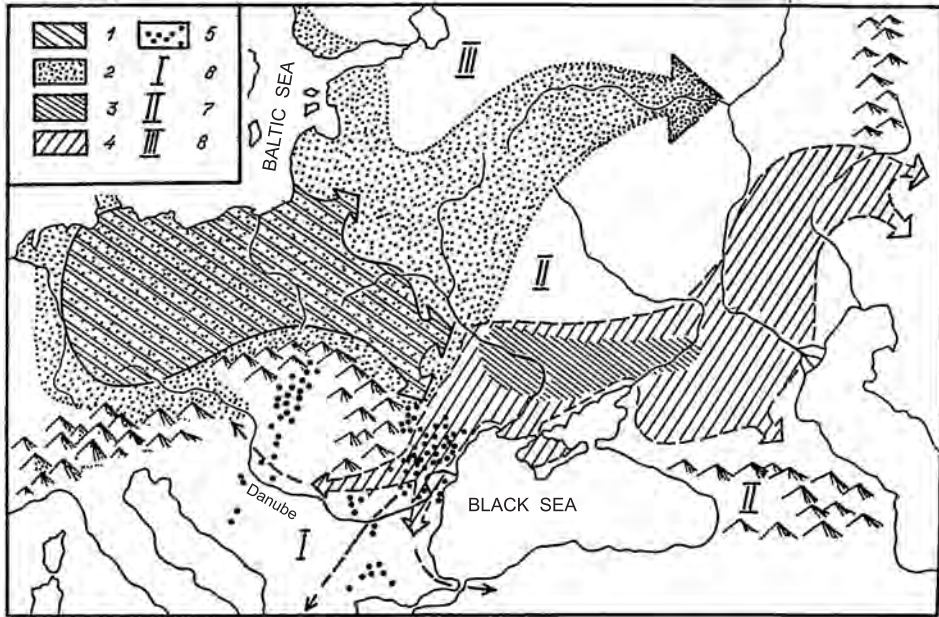


Fig. 16. Indo-European migrations from 4th to 2nd mill. BC. 1 - the Globular Amphora culture, 2 - the Corded Ware culture, 3 - the Seredni Stog, 4 - the Yamnaya culture, 5 - steppe barrows, I - Balkan Neolithic, II - Pra-Cartvels, III - Pra-Ugro-Finns.

Volnyanka, Yasinovatka, Mikilske) from 6-5th mill. BC contain remains of massive north Europoids [Telegin, Potekhina 1987] (Fig. 15).

These Neolithic materials and materials from contemporary burials from Denmark (Vedbaek, Ertebølle etc.) provide evidence of certain cultural and genetic relationship between the populations that had lived there. They were of similar north Europoidal anthropological type.

The oldest real Indo-Europeans in the 4-3rd mill. BC (Seredni Stog, Yamnaya, Funnel Beaker, Globular Amphora, Corded Ware cultures) belonged to the same or related north European anthropological type, as their direct ancestors from the 5th mill. BC (Dnieper-Donets and Ertebølle cultures). But since the 4-3rd mill. BC we can see the beginning of the process of gracilization. So, the oldest Indo-Europeans began to form in the 6-5th mill. BC on the base of local north European Mesolithic population of hunters and gatherers under cultural influence and certain influx of less massive non-Indo-Europeans from agricultural Neolithic centres of the Balkan and Danube area.

The linguistic analysis of Proto-Indo-European language provides evidence that the Indo-European homeland in the 4th mill. BC was situated between the Proto-Finno-Ugric of the forest-steppe zone from Donets to the Ural, the Pra-Car-

tvels of the Caucasus and bearers of the Near-East languages traditions (the Balkan Neolithic) [Illich-Svitich 1964; Gamkrelidze, Ivanov 1984:870-880]. I mean the forest-steppe and steppe territories of the Dnieper rapids, the left-bank Ukraine, the Lower Don and may be the Kuban River. The oldest, Indo-European stock breeding entities, arose in the end of 5-4th mill. BC on these territories (Mariupol, Seredni Stog, Novodanilovo, Kemi-Oba cultures etc.). In the west part of the Neolithic Proto-Indo-European zone of Europe (Fig. 13) the first real Indo-European unity was the Funnel Beaker culture of the south Baltic region which is dated to the second part of 4-3rd mill. BC. According to archaeological data the spread of the Indo-Europeans in the steppe zone of Eurasia began at the beginning of the 4th mill. BC from the left bank Ukraine (Fig. 16).

So, in the 6-5th mill. BC the same kind of barbaric periphery of the Balkan-Danube Neolithic protocivilization arose to the north of it in the lowlands from the Rhine to the Donets River (Fig. 13). It has been formed on the base of the autochthonous Mesolithic population which moved from the west Baltic region to the south-east through the Oder, Vistula, Pripet, Middle Dnieper basins to the forest-steppe zone of the Left Bank Ukraine.

These related cultures of aboriginal hunters and fishermen developed under a strong progressive influence from the Balkan Neolithic. Because of this southern influence and a spread of steppes through the aridization of climate the above-mentioned local hunting-fishing society of the north Europoids became to transform in the oldest stock-breeding Indo-European cultures in 4th mill. BC (Mariupol, Seredni Stog, Novodanilovo, Funnel Beaker etc.).

The stock breeding caused the spread of the Indo-European culture and languages in the steppe zone of Europe and Asia in the 4-2nd mill. BC [Mallory 1989]. It happened in the Eneolithic — very favourable for a stock breeding conditions of the climate aridization [Kremenetsky 1991]. The aridization contributed to the spread of the steppes and to the collapse of the Balkan Neolithic civilisation. It stimulated stock breeding as a separate branch of economy and populating the steppes by the oldest stockbreeding tribes from the Indo-European culture and languages from the Danube to Mongolia, India and Iran (Fig. 16) [Zaliznyak 1984b:78-117].

Translated by the author

ABBREVIATIONS

AR	– Archeologicke rozhledy, Praha.
AP	– Archeologia Polski, Wrocław.
AJPA	– American Journal of Physical Anthropology, New York.
CA	– Current Anthropology, Chicago.
KSIA	– Kratkiye Soobshcheniya Instituta Arkheologii Akademii Nauk USSR, Moskva.
KSIA (Ukraine)	– Kratkiye Soobshcheniya Instituta Arkheologii Akademii Nauk USSR, Kiev.
KSOGAM	– Kratkie Soobscheniya Odesskogo Gosudarstvennogo Arkheologicheskogo Muzeya, Odessa.
MASP	– Materialy po Arkheologii Severnogo Prichernomor'ya, Kiev.
MIA	– Materialy i Issledovaniya po Arkheologii, Moskva.
SA	– Sovetskaya Arkheologiya, Moskva.
SAA	– Soviet Anthropology and Archaeology, Moskva.
SE	– Sovetskaya Etnografiya, Moskva.

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Orders regarding B-PS should be adressed directly to the Editorial Office (Baltic-Pontic Studies, Institute of Prehistory, Św. Marcin 78, 61-809 Poznań, Poland).

This publication was supported by a grant from the International Research & Exchanges Board, with funds provided by the U.S. Department of State (Title VIII), The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation. None of these organizations is responsible for the views expressed.

The publication was partly founded by the University of Łódź and by the Foundation of Adam Mickiewicz University too.

ISBN 83-86094-04-4

ISSN 1231-0344