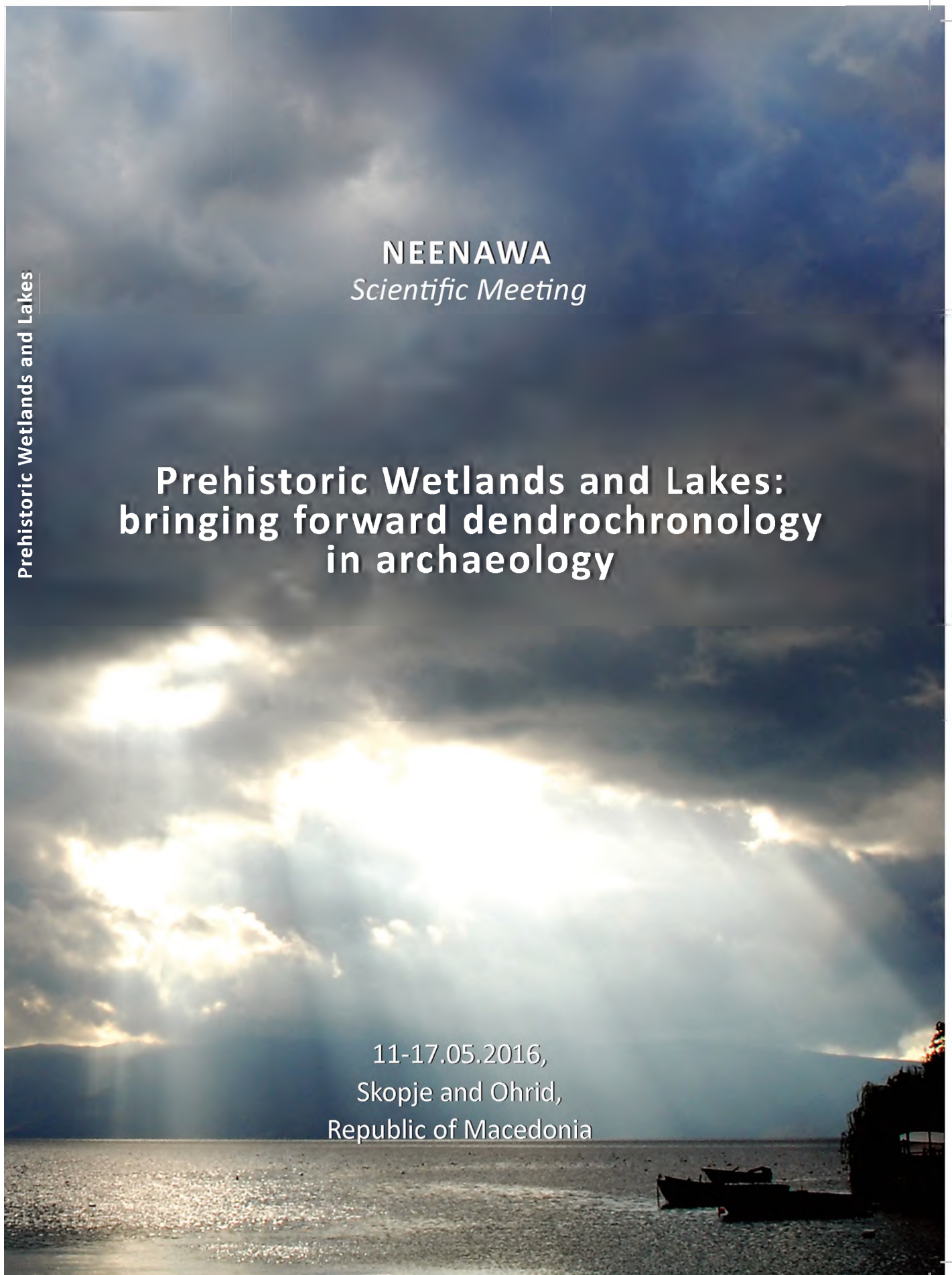


NEENAWA
Scientific Meeting

**Prehistoric Wetlands and Lakes:
bringing forward dendrochronology
in archaeology**

11-17.05.2016,
Skopje and Ohrid,
Republic of Macedonia



15.05.2016

09:00-09:30 – CHRISTOPHER ARABATZIS (University of Bern)

Preliminary Data About the Bone, Teeth and Antler Artifacts from the Prehistoric Wetland Settlements of Amindeon, Western Macedonia, Greece

09:30-10:00 – YOLAINE MAIGROT (CNRS, UMR 8215 – Trajectories)

Bone, Teeth and Antler Tools Production Systems at Chalain et Clairvaux (4th and 3rd millennium, Jura, France)

10:00-10:30 – DAŠA PAVLOVIĆ (National Museum of Slovenia)

Wooden Traps from Ljubljana Moor

10:30-11:00 – ANDREY MAZURKEVICH and EKATERINA DOLBUNOVA (The State Hermitage Museum)

Chronology of Archaeological Cultures of the 7-3rd Millennia BC in Northwestern Russia in the Neolithic Context of Eastern Europe

11:00-11:30 - *Coffee break*

11:30-12:00 – PAVEL SHYDLOVSKYI and IVAN RADOMSKYI (Taras Shevchenko University; Mohyla Academy)

Early Agricultural Communities of Southwest Ukraine

12:00-12:30 – YANA MOROZOVA and SERGII ZALENKO (Taras Shevchenko University)

Development and Challenges of Ukrainian Underwater Archaeology

12:30-13:00 – ELENA PRANCKĖNAITĖ (Klaipeda University)

Archaeological Survey of Wetlands and Inland Waters: challenges and possible strategies in Lithuania

13:00-13:30 – JADRANKA VERDONKSCHOT (University of Tübingen)

The First Lake Settlers: a case study from Egolzwil 3 (Kanton Luzern, Switzerland)

13:30-14:30 – Lunch

14:30-17:30 – Visit of Classical archaeological sites in Ohrid

18:00-19:00 – SYNERGIA project application meeting

20:00-24:00 – Dinner and closing party

Program

16.05.2015

09:00 – Meeting in front of Millennium Palace Hotel and trip to Skopje

19:00 – Skopje City Museum

PAVEL SHYDLOVSKYI (Taras Shevchenko University)

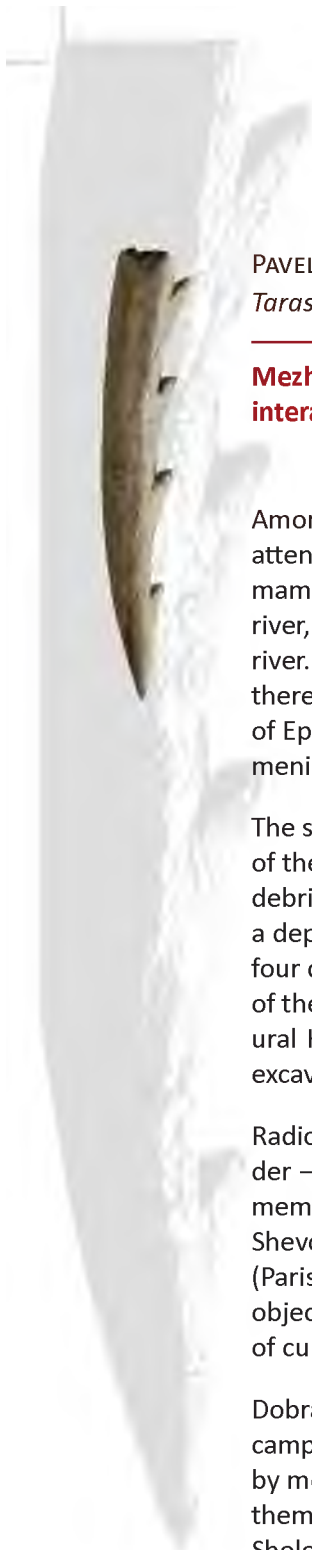
Mezhyrich Upper Palaeolithic Settlement: a model of human/environment interaction in Middle Dnieper area

17.05.2015

12:00 – Archaeological Museum of Macedonia

ANDREY MAZURKEVICH and EKATERINA DOLBUNOVA (The State Hermitage Museum)

Lacustrine Settlements in Northwest Russia (7-3rd millennium BC)



PAVEL SHYDLOVSKYI

Taras Shevchenko University

Mezhyrich Upper Palaeolithic Settlement: a model of human/environment interaction in Middle Dnieper area

Among Late Pleistocene archaeological sites of Middle Dnieper region one's attention attract settlements with monumental dwellings made with usage of mammoth bones. There are four such sites found in Ukraine: Mezine on Desna river, Dobranychivka on Supii river, Gintsy on Udai river and Mezhyrich on Ros river. The first two were excavated during 20th century. At Gintsy and Mezhyrich there are still regular excavations. By the name of Mezhyrich site a specific type of Epigravettian lithic industry was called, which is similar to Dobranychivka, Semenivka I-III, Gintsy and Buzhanka II.

The site is located on a cape above floodplain terrace in the valley of confluence of the Ros and Rosava rivers. Cultural layer of monument is well-preserved, with debris, remains of organic objects, such as bone, horn and tusk. They are lying at a depth of 2.5-3 m of modern surface. During the 50 years of studying the site, four dwellings were found with the use of mammoth bones. The reconstruction of the mammoth bone dwelling №1 is exhibited in the National Museum of Natural History of Ukraine. The fourth dwelling, discovered in 1976, was partially excavated and left in place for the purpose of future museumification.

Radiocarbon dates showed that the site existed in narrow chronological border – 14.5 thousand years BC. Since 2009, a Ukrainian-French expedition with members from the Department of Archaeology and Museum Studies, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv and National Museum of Natural History (Paris), excavates the site. These last years the research is focused on household objects, that surround dwellings 1 and 2, household pits, production areas, parts of cultural layers that haven't been excavated yet.

Dobranychivka, Gintsi, Mizyn and Mezhyrich settlement, are interpreted as base camps, which functioned during cold year seasons. Such sites are characterized by monumental dwellings, made of mammoth bones and household pit around them. In contrast to this type of sites, such stations as Semenivka I-III, Fastivska, Sholomky and other, are interpreted as summer camps that give us evidence about the seasonal structure of economic activity of specialized mammoth hunters.

The historical significance of the sites is that dwellings with adjoin areas of cultural layer are an invaluable source of information about the interaction of nature and society in the last glaciation era: methods of cultural adaptation of pre-

historic population, the economy and domestic culture, demography and social structure of their inhabitants. In addition, this construction is an evidence of the earliest forms of architecture used by Homo sapiens in inclement glacial conditions with utilitarian, ergonomic, aesthetic and ideological functions that characterized it as dwelling.

PAVEL SHYDLOVSKYI AND IVAN RADOMSKYI
Taras Shevchenko University; Mohyla Academy

Early Agricultural Communities of Southwest Ukraine

The process of neolithization of South-Western Ukraine and Moldova had a significant impact from the Balkan-Danubian Neolithic communities. Transition to reproductive economy sharply affected all elements of material culture and led to significant migrations, which resulted in widespread innovations associated with the “Neolithic package.” Wide usage of the pressure technology of flint and obsidian processing was one of such innovative features. Each group of sites had specific technological methods of primary and secondary processing and a



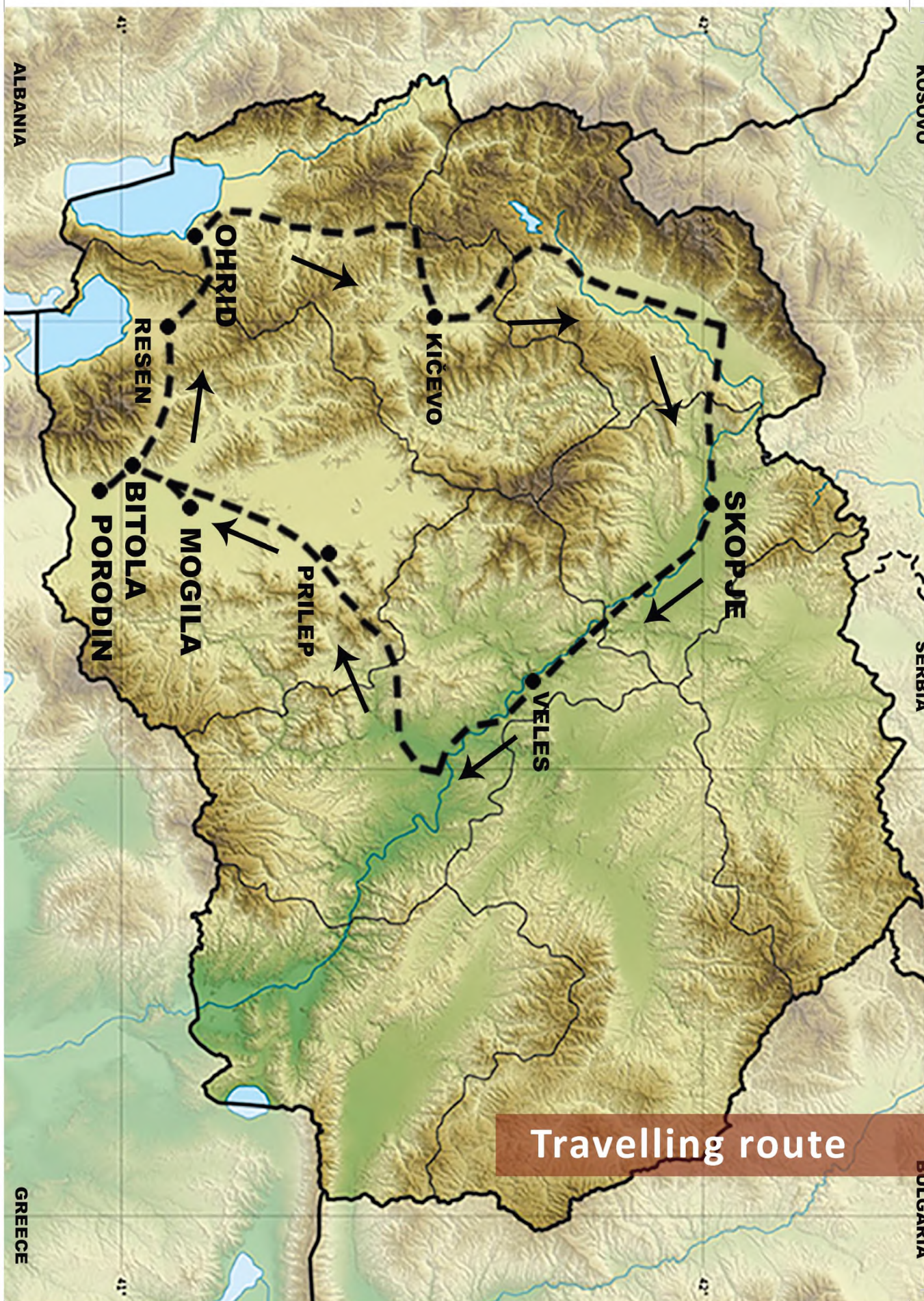


special set of lithic artifacts. Based on the statement that the lithic technology is one of the culture-defining characteristics, comparative analysis of lithic assemblages from the early agricultural communities' sites highlights the genesis and interaction of such archaeological cultures as Krish, Bug-Dniester culture, the linear-band ceramic culture, Tripolie A, Tripolie B.

YANA MOROZOVA AND SERGII ZALENKO
Taras Shevchenko University

Development and Challenges of Ukrainian Underwater Archaeology

In the region of modern Ukraine, underwater archaeology began a century ago. From beginning till the end of the 20th century, except its last decade, main activities of UA were focused mostly on surveys of submerged parts of coastal ancient cities within the Soviet general agenda of underwater scientific exploration. The era of independence has been characterized by development of the UA scientific discipline as a field in its own right. New technologies and inventions making easier access to underwater resources have raised awareness of potential and importance of Ukrainian underwater cultural heritage. The modern projects of Ukrainian UA which face modern challenges will be presented. Their educational, public and scientific approaches will be illustrated.



Travelling route