

R. RIMANTIENĖ AS A FOUNDER OF THE PERIODIZATION OF THE FINAL PALAEOOLITHIC OF NORTH-WEST EASTERN EUROPE

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For archaeology data a definitive settling of the north of East Europe happened in final Palaeolithic after degradation of last glaciation. The first inhabitants of region were the hunters on reindeer, that left on the territory of Lithuania, Belarus and North Ukraine of monuments with flint arrow points on blades Hamburgian, Lyngbian, Krasnosillian and Swiderian types. Just its population, moving by of recessive ice-sheet, about 10 000 years ago populated all North of East Europe from Baltic region to the North Ural. This explains exceptional importance of study most old archaeology sites of north-westward of East Europe. In base of their contemporary cultural division and periodization lies investigations of Lithuanian explorer R. Rimantienė.

R. Rimantienė analyses a great number of archaeological flint complexes, which had been picked up in the Nemunas basin by Z. Gloger, W. Szukiewicz and by her father academician K. Jablonskis. Her scientific contribution largely defined understanding of culture-historical processes in final Palaeolithic and Mesolithic of not only Lithuania territory, and all north-west Eastern Europe.

The first scientific generalizations by scholar appeared still in 1960's years (Римантиене, 1962, Яблонските-Римантиене, 1966, Jablonskytė-Rimantienė, 1964). However real revolution in understanding of Stone Age of region day did her fundamental monograph of 1971 "Palaeolithic and Mesolithic in Lithuania". On a base of typology-statistical analysis of flint materials on wide background of final Palaeolithic and Mesolithic of all Baltic region, scientist developed and offered a periodization, which already 30 years is a base of contemporary understanding of culture-historical processes, that developed during Stone Age in South-East Baltic region. R. Rimantienė's scientific conception formed under strong influence of such famous specialists in Baltic region Stone Age as G. Clark (1936), A. Rust (1937,1943), G. Schwantes (1925),

T. Marhiassen (1946), H. Shwabedissen (1954), S. Krukowski (1939), W. Tautė (1968), R. Indreko (1948), M. Chmielewska and W. Chmielewski (1960), R. Schild (1964), S.K. Kozłowski (1969). At the same time, periodization' scheme of final Palaeolithic of South-East Baltic region by Lithuanian scholar largely preceded modern periodization of polish colleagues, which in this brunch of archaeology enjoy deserved international authority.

In the book of 1971, R. Rimantienė was able to rise over stage conceptions of historic process in pre-history of mankind which was prevalent at that time in soviet historiography. Factually, scientist move away from old, evolution for its origin, formational conception of prehistory and sees it from principle new historiosophic positions multivariation of humanity history. Proclaiming courage for its time conclusion, that "in the neighbourhood could exist different cultural and, likely, the ethnic groups", scientist, factually, stand on position civilization approach to the world history by O.Spengler and A.Toynbee.

R. Rimantienė consciously disengaged from solution of socio-economic problems of primitive society and concentrated effort on actual for its time questions ethno-cultural history of region, reconstructing it by the way of traditional typology-statistic analysis of flint complexes. It "moves question of prehistory economy on second plan and touches them only so, as far as this necessary for solution of some problems tribes settling, settlement and other problems of ethnic history" (Римантиене, 1971, с. 10).

R. Rimantienė divided Late Palaeolithic sites of Lithuania on two groups according to typology of flint artifacts. First one was attributed to Baltic Magdalen cultures, second – to group of Swiderian cultures. Returning a tribute to something archaic conceptions of the first half of the 20th century scientist saw into Baltic Magdalen the survivals of Aurignac, and in Swiderian complexes – the elements of Solutrean culture.

The monuments of Baltic Magdalen in Lithuania; for R. Rimantienė are short time sites on plateau, or on high small river and lake terraces, which later already do not populate by people. A cultural layer of majority sites is destroyed and not numerous finds originate from surface collections. As a rule, is flint wares of Palaeolithic appearance. They are prettily big, rough, with irregular shape, covered by deep white or blue patina.

Scientist divided complexes Baltic Magdalen for the shape of arrows points on three cultural groups: Ahrensburgian, Bromme-Lyngbian and Hamburgian (Римантене, 1971, с. 30–33). Among sites of Ahrensburgian type named Vilnius, Ilgis, Mitriškės 6a and others with “small points with sharp tangs” (Fig. 1, 1–3, 5–9) and microlithic lancets, which scientist thought by certain analogues Zonhoven type points Ahrensburgian culture of North Germany. One platform cores prevails. Not very big flint tools of these complexes are made mainly from flakes. Among scrapers prevail half round and even rounded on flakes of short proportions, in majority of small dimensions. The burins on flakes are overwhelmingly angle and lateral retouch types. Part Ahrensburgian complexes of Lithuania contains the traces Swiderian of influences (Šilelis 2).

A second complexes group reminds of Bromme-Lyngbian culture materials, first of all, by typical big points with steeply retouched tangs (Maskauka 6, Ežerynas 16, Derežnyčia 31) (Fig. 1, 70–27). Not numerous for amount flint implement characterizes by considerable dimensions. R. Rimantienė saw his analogues in collection from Anosovo site on Upper Dnieper and in Bromme type complexes of Denmark. By parity of reasoning with last group dated from the end of Allerød to beginning of Dryas III period.

To third group are carried away the separate arrow heads with lateral retouch concave, which something reminded of points with shoulder of Hamburgian culture of North Germany (Fig. 1, 22, 23). Scientist definitively does not define as for materials presence of Hamburgian culture in Nemunas basin. On her thought “do not ought see a straight tie of our finds with this culture” (Римантене, 1971, с. 33).

R. Rimantienė thought, that Baltic Magdalen population came in Lithuania from the territory of Denmark by south shore of Baltic sea (Fig. 2). The finds of harpoons, Lyngby type axes, points and other tools from reindeer antler from southeast Baltic region sea-coast, dated by H. Gross (1940) with paleontology method to Allerød and Dryas III periods. On R. Rimantienė thought it’s testify that “the Lithuanian Magdalenian sites are the part of Baltic cultural unite and coincide with it in chronological attitude, date by

the end of Allerød and late Dryas. In Lithuania they existed at the very beginning of Mesolithic” (Римантене 1971, с. 37).

Publications of numerous distinct collections with sites, which had been discovered by academician K. Jablonskis, convincingly showed a presence in Lithuania of large agglomeration of Swiderian monuments. This stimulated the successful searches of Swiderian sites in neighbouring regions of South-East Baltic region specifically in Latvia (Zagorska, 1994) and Belarus. Swiderian complexes of Lithuania, as a rule, considerably more numerous comparatively from Magdalenian ones, and their flint implement more lamellar, perfect and developed. The culture-historic interpretation of it by R. Rimantienė leaned against schemes of leading specialist in Swiderian culture problems from Poland (L. Sawitski, S. Krukowski, R. Schild and others). That’s why to early (first) group Swiderian sites attributed the flint complexes, which are similar to Wiglanduw industry of Poland. To the late (second) group sites attributed collections similar to Pludy type flint complexes for polish terminology. After polish colleagues more early deferred Swiderian complexes with willowy arrow-heads, which were changed by later ones of tanged types. Presence early Swiderian sites of Swiderian Wielke I type in Lithuania and Western Belarus gave the base to include these regions, together with Mazowia region, to the homeland of Swiderian culture. According to polish chronological schemes the early Swiderian monuments of Lithuania were dated by Allerød, and Dryas III periods (Римантене, 1971, с. 68–72).

For R. Rimantienė, settling of Lithuania territory took place at the very end of Palaeolithic by two ways: western and south-west (Fig. 2). Baltic Magdalen population moved from the West along south shore of Baltic sea. Swiderian population came into Nemunas basin from Middle Vistula. The very scare information about most old migration of Bølling period hunters, stay of which in Nemunas basin fix the separate shoulder points of Hamburgian type (Fig. 1, 22, 23). The hunters of Bromme-Lyngby and Ahrensburg cultures advanced on the territory of Lithuania by the same western way at the second half of Allerød. At the same time, for R. Rimantienė, Swiderian hunters come from south-west direction to the basin of Nemunas. Much more powerful wave of Swiderian migrants came from Vistula river on the boundary of Allerød and Dryas III and stay in Lithuania numerous Swiderian sits of second group. This people dwelt on Lithuania territory during all Dryas III and even in early Mesolithic (Римантене, 1971, с. 69, 70, 173).

By the reason of coexistence during Dryasy III Magdalenian and Swiderian hunters in Nemunas

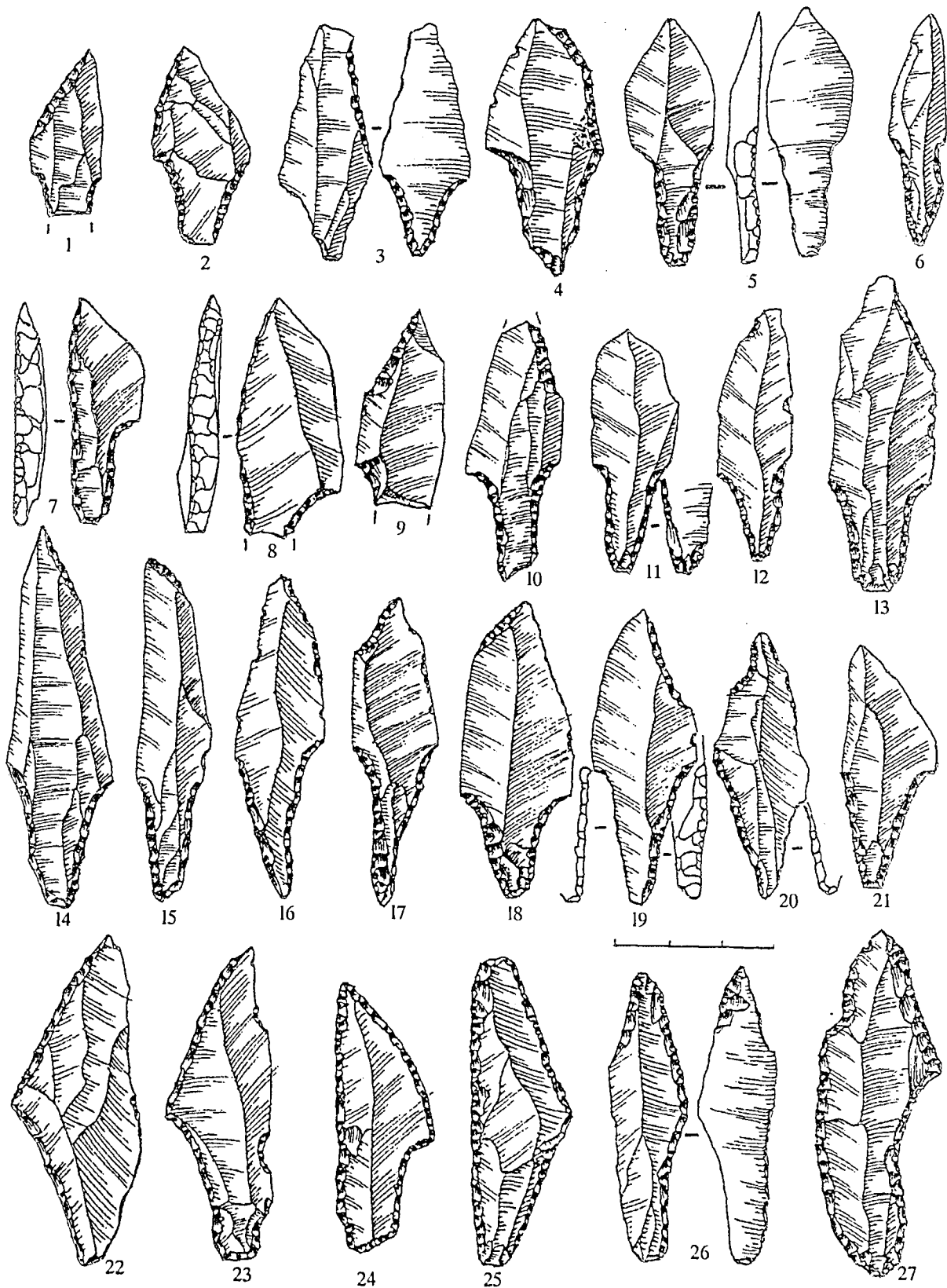


Fig. 1. Points of Hamburgian (22-27), Lyngbian (10-21) and Ahrensburgian (1-9) types from Nemunas basin, for R. Rimantienc.

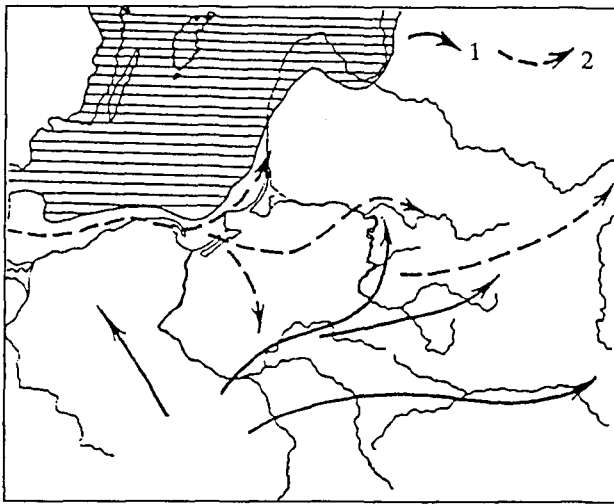


Fig. 2. Migrations of Swiderian (1) and Baltic Magdalenian (2) population in Final Palaeolithic, after R. Rimantienė.

basin grew up two syncretic cultural phenomena: Magdalen-Swiderian unite (Kašėtos 16, Šilelis 2, Mergežeris 3, Ežerynas 8, 17) and Swiderian-Magdalen culture (Netiesai I, Raudondvaris), that combined in its flint complexes the elements of corresponding cultures. This process of interrelation and inter influence Lyngby and Ahrensburg cultures, on the one hand, and Swiderian culture from other, scientist saw on neighbouring territories of Poland, Germany, Belarus. This is the reason of appearance of such syncretic complexes with elements of above-mentioned cultures, as Stankovichy I–IV, Chikhmyana I, Chwalibogowice (Римантене, 1971, c. 72, 90).

On R. Rimantienė thought, development of Swiderian and Magdalenian traditions on Lithuania's territory continued in Mesolithic epoch, too. By reason of their mixing in Preboreal period arose a syncretic Epi-Palaeolithic culture, which flint material demonstrates dissolution of Magdalenian traditions into Swiderian environment (Pamerkinė, Dubičiai 2, Drąseikiai, Samantonyš etc.). The people of this Epi-Palaeolithic culture of Lithuania and Western Belarus, following reindeer herds, moved to the north-east and gave birth to Epi-Palaeolithic Post-Swiderian cultures of Upper Volga (Римантене, 1971, c. 117, 118). The Swiderian tribes, for R. Rimantienė, inhabited the territory of Lithuania during all Mesolithic and even in Neolithic time, up to advent here population of corded ware cultures. At the end of Boreal they mixed with Maglemosian population, which stay Maksimonyš 4 type monuments, and create Nemunas Late-Mesolithic mikro-makrolithic culture (Римантене, 1971, c. 125, 174–176).

Lyngbian cultural authentication of Baltic Magdalen required from R. Rimantienė large scientific courage. The nearest analogues of Lyngbian materials from Nemunas basin were famous only for 1000 km to the West from Lithuania in Denmark. Polish colleagues were the first who joined to R. Rimantienė in Lyngbian interpretation of big tanged points from Lithuania. From middle 70-x years they began to publish Lyngby culture materials from the territory of Poland (Schild, 1975, s. 262–267, Kozłowski, 1975). Later typical Lyngbian materials find in North Ukraine, Belarus, in Upper Dnieper region and even in Volga overhead (Fig. 3). R. Rimantienė's views further development into periodizations of Final Palaeolithic by L.V. Koltsov (1977), L.L. Zaliznyak (1989, 1995, 1998, 1999 a, b), S. Sulgostowska (1989), K. Shumchak (1995). L.V. Koltsov considered all Lithuania sites with tanged points Ahrensburgian. L.L. Zaliznyak authenticated Krasnosillya culture with tanged arrow points of Ahrensburgian types, which developed on the base of East Lyngby.

Large majority R. Rimantienė's deductions keep its actuality to our time. However, 30 years, after their publication, require some corrections according to contemporary state of scientific knowledge.

Comparison classic Ahrensburg of North Germany with Lithuania Ahrensburgian flint complexes Vilnius I type give rise to doubt as for their identity. There is a reason to think, that last one is the second stage of development of Lyngbian traditions on Lithuania territory. Flint industry of Lyngbian newcomer of the end of Allerød period, that stay in Lithuania the sites with typical Lyngby points with wide tangs (Ežerynas 16, Mergežeris 8, Maskauka 6 etc.), at Dryas III was transformed into more developed complexes Vilnius I type. Their small tanged points remind Ahrensburgian ones, but distantly not identical to them. Factually, East Ahrensburgian arrow-heads with massive bulb on the base of a tang morphologically are small Lyngbian points. As it's known, majority classic Ahrensburgian arrow-heads has a bulb on an edge of a tip. This cultural phenomenon with small tanged points of north-westward of East Europe, that differs both from Lyngby and from classic Ahrensburg of Germany, the last time named Krasnosillya culture (Zaliznyak, 1993, 1995, c. 7, 8).

After an investigations of Calowane settlement on Middle Vistula we can say that Swiderian culture in Poland developed from the middle of Dryas III to the beginning of Preboreal. Oldest Swiderian complexes of beginning Dryas III (Calowane V, about 8 800 b.c.) contain not willow but tanged arrow-points. Evidently, this evidences for geneses of Swiderian

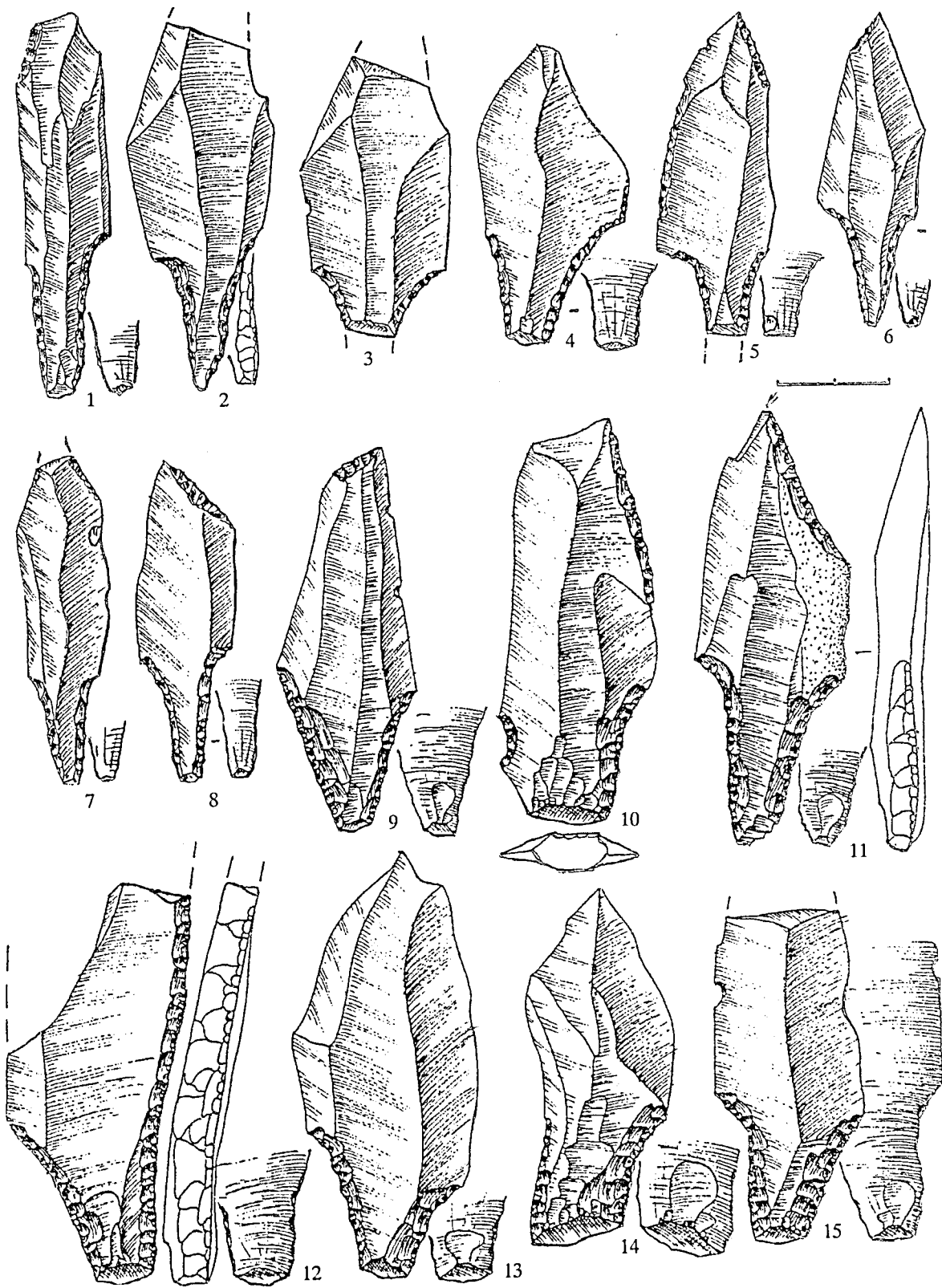


Fig. 3. Lyngby type points from the sites Krasnoselsk 5 on Nemunas (1-8) and Podol III on Upper Volga (9-15), after O.L. Lipnitska, V.A. Kudryashov and G.V. Sinitsina.

culture on a base of Bromme-Lyngby cultural traditions through the monuments of Stankowichy type (Schild, 1975, p. 333). Willowy points were typical not for early, but to latest Swiderian flint complexes of Calowane III, which are dating about 8 000 b.c. As a result Polish archaeologists refused from periodization of Swiderian culture, which had been developed by S. Krukowski and R. Schild on the base of typology analysis Swiderian flint materials. By the way, the first who did it was one of authors this periodization R. Schild (1975). According to revision of Polish Swiderian periodization, on which R. Rimantienė leaned in its classification of Lithuanian Swiderian, the last one want of correlation.

First of all, this pertains distinguished by R. Rimantienė according to shape of arrow-points of chronological groups of Lithuanian Swiderian. Today the tanged points is not an indicators of late complex, and most probably on the contrary. To the late one can be attribute really small points, executed in Post-Swiderian technique. Swiderian materials of Lithuania principle do not differ from Swiderian of Poland or Western Polissya. So, there are not reasons to date it by enormous period of time by duration in 4–5 th. years from Allerød to Atlantic. Most probably Swiderian tribes inhabit of Lithuania, as and Poland territory, from Dryas III middle to the beginning of Preboreal inclusive. Appeared they on Nemunas not before the beginning of Dryas III and, as hunters on reindeer, and must go away from historic arena not later Mesolithic beginning.

As for Swiderian materials in Mesolithic complexes of Lithuania, to my mind, they can be a mechanical admixture. I mean real Swiderian, and not Mesolithic arrow-heads on regular press flint blades with flat retouch from belly of a tang and a tip. The flint complexes of Holocene time with such Post-Swiderian arrow heads (Paštuva, Kaniūkai, Lampėdžiai etc.) testify that Lithuania in early Mesolithic went into zone of diffusion Post-Swiderian Kunda culture. First of all, it concerns to Preboreal time, when in Nemunas basin, spread the oldest Post-Swiderian sites of Pully type (Ostrauskas, 1999, p. 270, 271). Taking into account discovery by the last one typical Kudlajivka monuments in Lithuania (Ostrauskas, 1998, p. 35), a just it population at the end of Preboreal pressed Post-Swiderian tribes from Nemunas basin to the north. Into its turn, Kudlajivka people in the middle of Boreal, gave up place in the Nemunas valley to Post-Magleose population of Janislawitsa culture, that pushed through into Lithuania from south-westward into Boreal (Maksimons 4). In late Mesolithic a Nemunas basin populated Janislawitsa tribes (Netiesai, Merkinė, Nyasilovichy, Belitsa etc.), which on north-eastward bordered with Post-

Swiderian Kunda culture of Daugava river. About a great number of late Mesolithic sites of Janislawitsa culture in Lithuania writes in its theses T. Ostrauskas (1998, p. 36).

Majority of monuments of R. Rimantienė's micro-macro-lithic Nemunas culture, to my mind, represented by mixed collections containing materials Kunda, Janislawitsa, Kudlajivka and Swiderian cultures. Most of them is a mechanical mixture, as two levels site Netiesai I, where in bright Janislawitsa complex, found the typical Swiderian tools from low Final Palaeolithic layer (Римантене, 1971, с. 85, 136–142). Likely the same way of mixing different materials arouse flint complex Merkinė 3a, which had been picked up on surface. There is a distinct Swiderian admixture among Janislawitsa artefacts (с. 142–145).

However it might be, the part of Lithuanian micro-makrolithic complexes are not mechanical, but so called an organic mixture, which sometimes arises on a border of different cultures (Зализняк, 1998, с. 220). I mean the homogeneous flint complexes combining the elements of different cultures and arising by reason of interactivity of neighbouring groups of population with different ethnic character. The contacts Janislawitsa tribes with Kundian population could give birth to such a syncretic collections as Lampėdžiai or Kampiškės with typical Post-Swiderian flint complexes, which contain separate Janislawitsa tools. However such syncretic collections famous in border zones of majorities Mesolithic cultures and testify not about separate ethno-cultural unite, but about cultural contacts with neighbour.

In spite of quite appropriate correction of R. Rimantienė's periodization her scientific contribution into understanding of Final Palaeolithic and Mesolithic epoch of north-westward of East Europe heavily to overestimate. She the first explored and right interpreted Lyngby culture sites on Nemunas and wrote about migration of Lyngbian population from the West. Scientist for the first time in soviet archaeology convincingly showed a presence of distinct Swiderian monuments in region. She explored famous Mesolithic site Maksimons 4 and cultural connected it with Maglemose unite of Western Baltic region. In fact she stood at the source of a problem Janislawitsa unity in South-East Baltic region. It will not be overstatement to say, that R. Rimantienė is a founder of contemporary scientific conception of culture-historic processes in Final Palaeolithic of north-westward East Europe.

R. Rimantienė's views on stone age of Nemunas basin develops today a new generation of Lithuanian archaeologists, first of all A. Girininkas, A. Butrimas, E. Šatavičius (Šatavičius, 1997). Especially fruitful

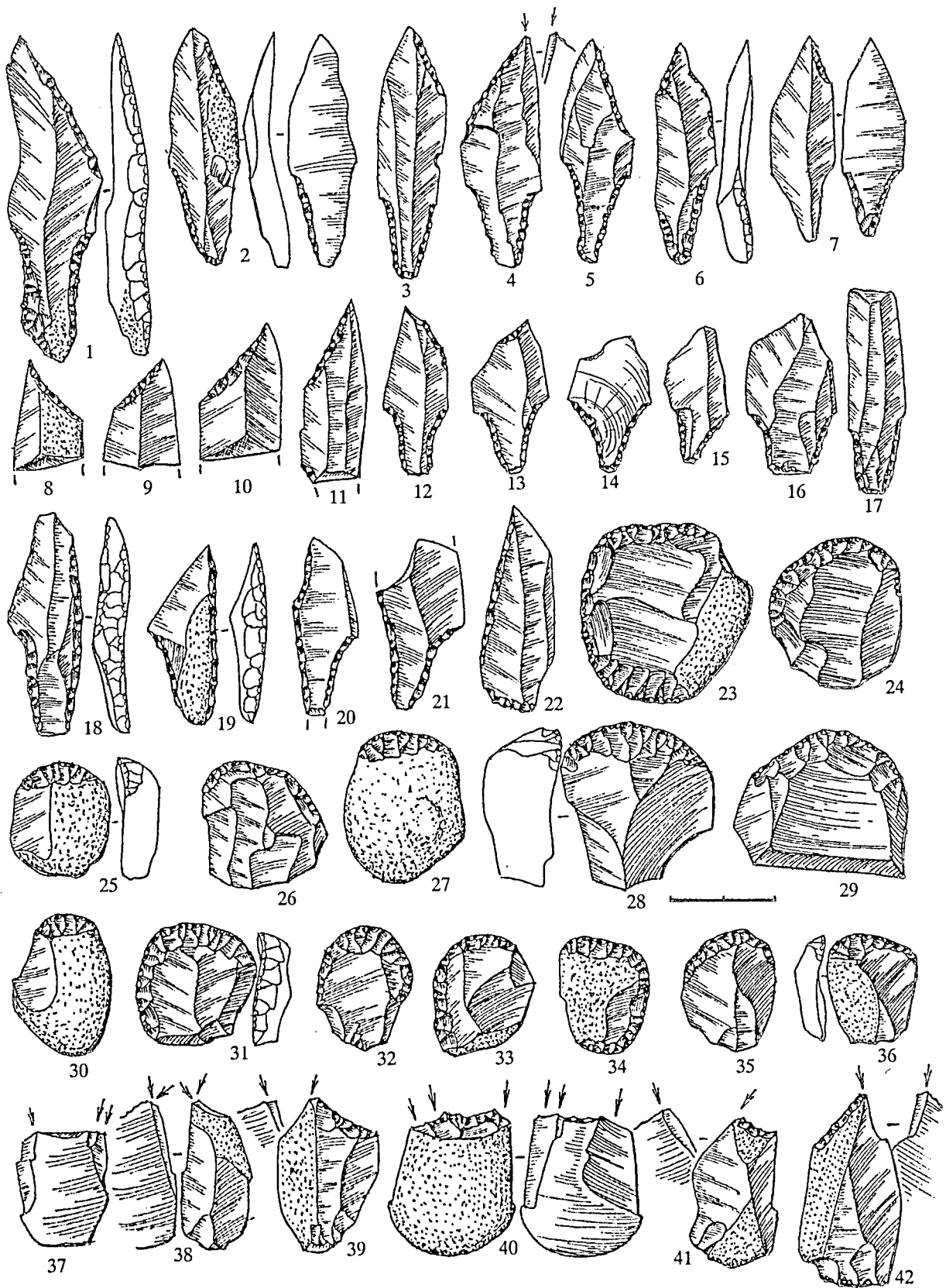


Fig. 4. Flint implement of Krasnosillya culture from Fojna site on Upper Dnieper, after V.F. Kopitin.

there are researches of Final Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Lithuanian monuments by T. Ostrauskas (Ostrauskas, 1998, 1999, Butrimas, Ostrauskas, 1999). He proposed a renewed periodization of Final Palaeolithic and Mesolithic of Lithuania. It develops the R. Rimantienė's views and essentially supplement a knowledge about historic destinies of Swiderian population in East Baltic region in Mesolithic. Convincingly shown, that Post-Swiderian Pully type sites of Preboreal time are widespread not only in Estonia and Latvia, but in Lithuania too. He confirm the thought, that Post-Swiderian population of early stage Kunda culture populated Karelia, South Finland, Onega lake region from East Baltic region (Зализняк, 1989, с. 86, рис. 44). Young Lithuanian scientist showed the departure Pully population from Nemunas basin to the north happened under pressure Kudlajivka culture migrants from the south. T. Ostrauskas convincingly proved a presence in Mesolithic of Lithuania the sites of Kudlajivka and Janislawitsa culture (Ostrauskas, 1998). Factually the scholar develops on contemporary level of knowledge of R. Rimantienė's views on Final Palaeolithic and Mesolithic of Lithuania, as organic constituent of stone age of all Baltic region.

A contemporary knowledge allows us to reconstruct on the whole a dynamics of culture-historic processes in Final Palaeolithic in Pripet, Nemunas, Dnieper basins and Volga riverhead. A typology analysis of numerous flint complexes allows to distinguish in Final Palaeolithic of north-westward of East Europe four cultural unites (Hamburg, Lyngby, Krasnosillya, Swiderian). Their ancestors came here from south-west after release of territories from glacial phenomena. These cultural unites changed, developed and interacted between oneself. In early Holocene on their base formed Post-Swiderian (Kunda, Butovo) and Post-Lyngbian (Pisochny Riv, Jenevo) Mesolithic cultures of north zone of East Europe (Fig. 5).

Judging from separate points with shoulder of Hamburgian type from Pripet and Nemunas basins a first wave of not numerous migrants from South-West Baltic region arrived to the north-westward of East Europe in the time of short Bellingian warming about 13 th. years ago.

More confidently archaeological materials allow to say about wave Lyngbian hunters that at Allerød time (12 th. years ago) rolled by south east of Baltic ice basin from the West trough Nemunas, Pripet, Upper Dnieper basins to Volga sources. Agglomerations of Lyngbian sites are now known not only in Denmark and on the north of Germany, but in Polish sea cast, in Nemunas, Upper Pripet, Upper Dnieper and Upper Volga basins. Among Lyngbian complexes of

East Europe distinguish more archaic with big rough artifacts and younger sites with more developed and smaller flint implement. Among the first one, which is dated by Allerød, there are the sites Anosovo, Podol III, Troitskoe 3, Ežerynas 15, 16, 17, Bagatery Lesne 2, Wolkush 3, 5, Krasnosilsk 5 (Fig. 3). Something younger of it according to typology of implement looks the flint materials from the site Vilnius I, Burdunesky 4, Berestenevo, which most probably date by beginning of young Dryas.

A fall of temperature in Dryas III likely compelled East Lyngbian population to move something more south and to populate Polissya lowland more densely. Flint complexes became smaller and East Lyngby transformed into new cultural phenomenon Krasnosillya culture. In it boundary two groups of sites distinguish: older (Veliky Midsk, Krasnosillya E, Od-rizhin, Krasnosilsk 6) and younger ones (Grensk, Borovka, Fojna, Koromka) (Fig. 4). If the sites of the first type dates by Dryas III, the second ones by the end of this period, and it is possible Preboreal time. On the sites of Grensk-Borovka type from Upper Dnieper together with various tanged points of Post-Lyngbian types had been found the distinct series of asymmetric arrow-heads of Altinovo type (Fig. 4, 18-21), which are typical for Pisochny Riv and Jenevo cultures of early Mesolithic. In other words, the sites of Grensk-Borovka type fix a transformation on Dryas III and Preboreal border Krasnosillya culture into new cultural phenomenon Pisochny Riv culture with her Jenevo local variant in Volga-Oka region.

Synchronously with Krasnosillya culture, that factually was by oneself straight descendant of East Lyngby, from the last one branched off Swiderian culture. Most probably it happened at the beginning of Dryas III in regions with qualitative flint raw materials (Upper Vistula, Western Boh and Upper Pripet). During middle or second half of Dryas III Swiderian people populated the Vistula, Pripet and Nemunas basins. By reason of their contacts with Krasnosillya population in East Polissya formed the synkretic Swiderian-Krasnosillya sites of Smyachka type.

Settling to the north-eastern direction they forced out Krasnosillya population from Pripet and Nemunas basin to Upper Dnieper and even further on Upper Volga. On Pleistocene and Holocene boundary in Dnieper and Volga riverheads Krasnosillian tradition of flint treatment transformed through the sites type of Grensk, Borovka, Ust-Tudovka I into Pisochny Riv Mesolithic culture. Pressure Swiderian population from west and sharp early Holocene warming stimulated migration Krasnosillian hunters on reindeer after the object of hunter from Upper Dnieper to the

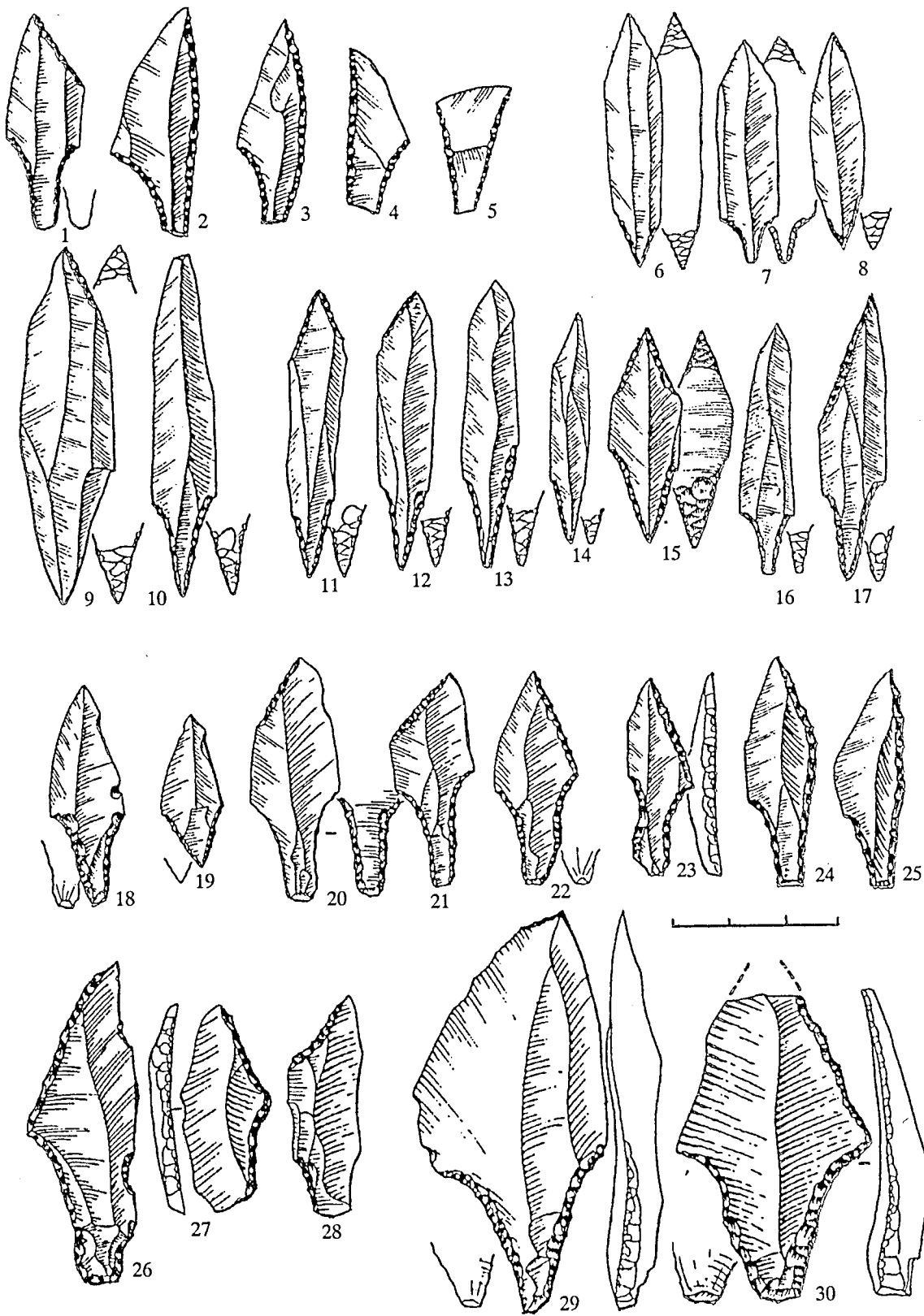


Fig. 5. Arrow points of Hamburg (26-28), Lyngby (29, 30), Krasnosillya (18-25), Swidry (9-25), PISOCHNY Riv (1-5) cultures from North Ukraine and Nemunas region (26) and Post-Swiderian unite (6-8) from Upper Volga.

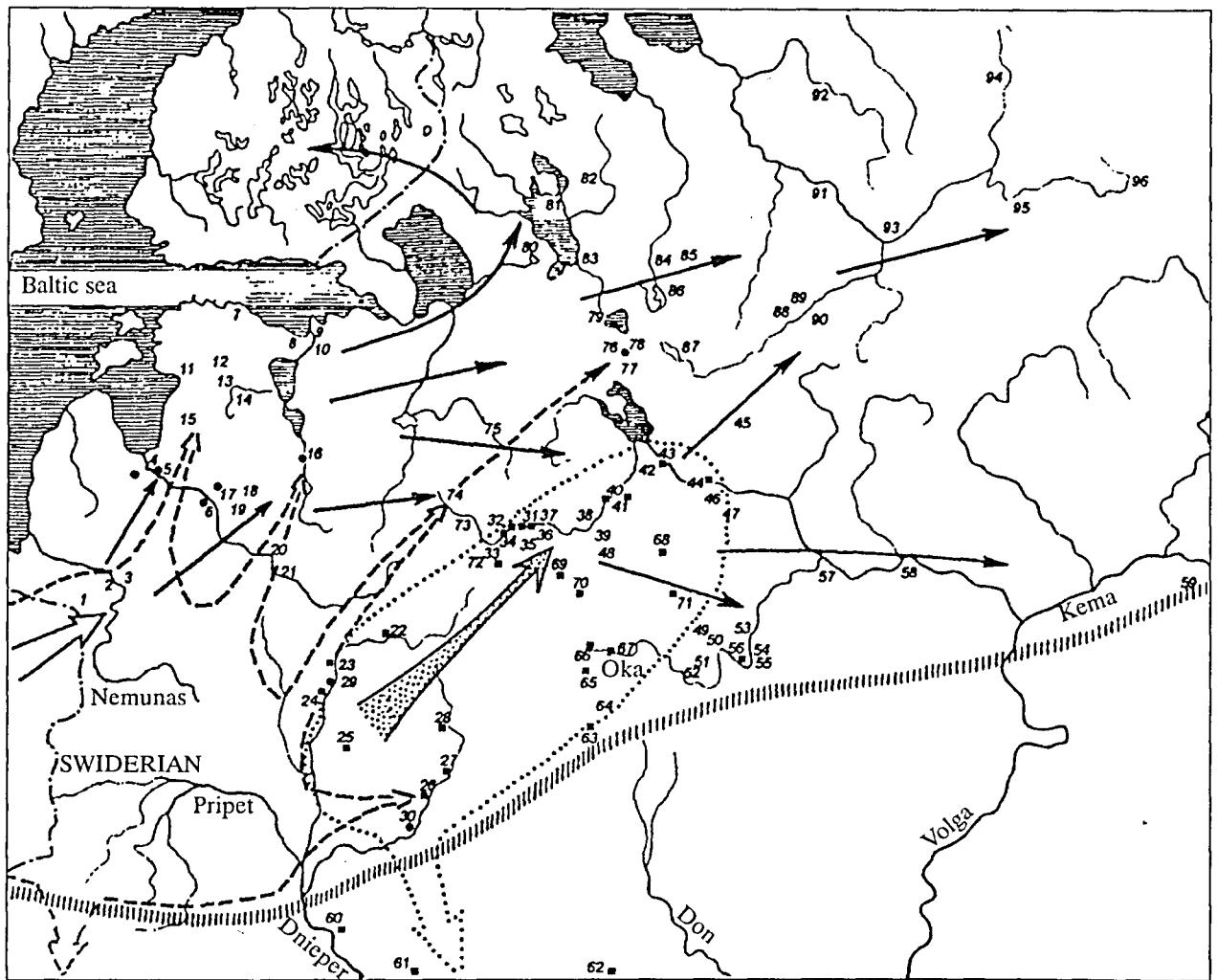


Fig. 6. The ways of migration Swiderian and Krasnosillya population and their descendants on the Pleistocene and Holocene border and in early Holocene.

1 – Swiderian sites far off the cultural border; 2 – Post-Krasnosillian sites; 3 – Post-Swiderian sites, 4 – Swidere culture border; 5 – border of Post-Krasnosillian unite; 6 – south border of forest zone; 7 – migration of Swiderian population on Pleistocene and Holocene border; 8 – migration of Post-Swiderian population at the first half of Mesolithic; 9 – migration of Krasnosillya hunters on Pleistocene and Holocene border; 10 – migration of Kudlajiwka and Janislawitsa population in Preboreal and Boreal time.

1 – Paštuva, 2 – Lampėdžiai, 3 – Kaniūkai, 4 – Laukskola, 5 – Lielrutuly, 6 – Selpils, 7 – Kunda, 8 – Sivertsy, 9 – Tirvala, 10 – Narwa, 11 – Pully, 12 – Lepakoze, 13 – Jalevere, 14 – Simusare, 15 – Zveiniki, 16 – Ivantsev Bor, 17 – Zvidze, 18 – Osa, 19 – Lubana lake, 20 – Krumplevo, 21 – Zeieniy khutor, 22 – Katin 21, 23 – Borovka, 24 – Koromka, 25 – Grensk, 26 – Pischony Riv, Gridasovo; 27 – Komyagino, 28 – Cheristove; 29 – Barkalabove, 30 – Smychka, 31 – Starokonstantinovska IV, Chorna Gryaz, Dmitrowska, Titovo I, Jenevo, 32 – Zhuravets, 33 – Visokino, 34 – Butovo, 35 – Koshevo, 36 – Krasnovno VI, 37 – Lukino, 38 – Sobolevo, 39 – Sknyatino, 40 – Altinovo, 41 – Bogoyavlenic, 42 – Koprino, 43 – Penkovo, 44 – Siltso, 45 – Umilenic, 46 – Nekrasove, Kostroma, 47 – Mordovske, 48 – Ivanivske III, 49 – Mikulino, 50 – Petrushino, 51 – Rusanovo III, 52 – Borky, 53 – Jelin Bor, 54 – Novoshino, 55 – Ugolnovo, 56 – Istok, 57 – Stara Pustin, 58 – Jandashevo, 59 – Millijarovo, 60 – Zagay I, 61 – Vyazivok 4 A, 62 – Zimivniki, Sabivka, 63 – Zhabin, 64 – Gremyache, 65 – Ladizhino III, 66 – Bragino, 67 – Mitino, 68 – Jelivka, Shiltsova Zavod, 69 – Dalny Ostrov, 70 – Zaozerya, 71 – Belevo, 72 – Nastasino, 73 – Sukontsevo, 74 – Lanino, 75 – Borovichy, 76 – Jagorba, 77 – Lotova Gora, Listvenka, 78 – Marjino IV, 79 – And lake M, 80 – Pindushy XIV, 81 – Oleny Ostrov, 82 – Ilexa III, 83 – Muromske 7, 84 – Nizhne Veretye I, 85 – Popovo, 86 – Sukhoe, 87 – Bor, 88 – Jasnopolska, 89 – Edenga, 90 – Kolupacvskaya, 91 – Priozerna 4, 92 – Javronga, 93 – Filichaevska, 94 – Vis, 95 – Pezmog I, 96 – Parch, Pozheg, Petrushinska.

north east direction (Fig. 6). Consequently, at the beginning of Preboreal Volga–Oka basin was populated by straight descendants of Krasnosillya tribes by population of Jenevo Mesolithic culture.

Swiderian hunters moved away to the north after the herds of tundra deer. However arriving to the Upper Dnieper basin (Barcalabovo, Janovo), they likely touch here with Krasnosillian population, creating the syncretic Swiderian-Krasnosillya flint complexes Janovo and Smychka types of Upper Dnieper and Desna region. That's why Swiderian population were forced to go round Upper Dnieper westerly and to move away north by East Baltic region: from Pripet and Nemunas basin on Daugava river (Laukskola) and further north-east up to Mologa river (Marjino IV) (Fig. 6). On base of Swiderian traditions in East Baltic region into early Preboreal formed the most old Post-Swiderian Pully type monuments, that are by oneself early Kunda culture stage.

By trace of Swiderian population from south west into Nemunas basin in Preboreal moved Kudlajivka (Puplay 1C, Kabeliai 1B), and into Boreal Janislavitsa (Maksimons IV) migrants. By the reason of pressure from south west of this new migrants Kunda population (Paštuva) go away from Nemunas region in second half of Preboreal and migrate to north-eastern direction into Karelia, South Finland, Onega lake region, Sykhona river and Upper Volga. By trace of Swiderian hunters the early Kunda population with East Baltic region went round from North dense kernel PISOCHNY Riv and Jenevo cultures of the riverheads of Dnieper, Volga and Oka and pushed through into north regions of Upper Volga, took part in forming of Butovo Mesolithic culture (Fig. 6).

So, the moving of Swiderian population with East Baltic region to east direction into forest zone of East Europe factually continued during the first half of Mesolithic. In early Preboreal it was late Swiderian people (Laukskola, Marjino IV). In late Preboreal to the east moved Pully cultural type population, and in Boreal time it was late Kundian hunters, that left Krinichna site in Upper Dnieper region (Fig. 6).

Butovo culture likely formed in second half of Preboreal in north part of Upper Volga region with participation of late Swiderian population, which left the sites Laukskola and Marjino IV and early Kundian migrants with Pully type flint industry. During Boreal period Butovo population forced out Jenevo one from Volga–Oka basin to southward. In Desna river valley PISOCHNY Riv population dwelt even in late Mesolithic time (sites of Studenok type), which took part in forming of Neolithic of Desna river valley. On a base of Butovo traditions Upper Volga Neolithic culture was formed.

Thus, Final Palaeolithic cultures with arrow-points on blades played a leading role in settling of East Europe North in post-glacial time. On the North of East Europe two genetically related cultural traditions developed in-parallel, but in different directions from Final Palaeolithic to early Neolithic during almost 4 th. years.

I mean Lyngbian (East Ahrensburgian, Krasnosillian) and branched from it Swiderian technologies of flint treatment. The Swiderian and Krasnosillian flint-working traditions had common genetic roots in the Lyngbian culture, but they were different from each other.

The Swiderian method of flint working was a very flint-consuming technique, since the production of long regularly-formed blades required great amounts of high-grade flint materials in large-sized modules. Thus, Swiderian culture could be formed only in regions having outcrops of high-grade flint (Upper Pripet, Western Boh, Upper Vistula basins). Krasnosillya technologies was continued Lyngbian flint technique.

If the Swiderian flint-working technique was characterized by a leading role of the primary flint-processing and by a subordinate role of the secondary one, the Krasnosillya culture exhibited a reverse principle. The Krasnosillya tools were mainly formed, as a rule, through an intensive retouching of tool-blank which substantially altered the initial forms. The lower requirements for the quality of tool-blanks were responsible for lower blade indices of the Krasnosillya complexes, compared with the Swiderian ones, and for a low development level of the blade-processing technique and even degradation of the latter in the Early-Holocene cultures of the Post-Lyngbian traditions (PISOCHNY Riv, Jenevo).

The flint treatment of genetic relative Swiderian and Krasnosillian culture developed in so different directions finally resulted in the appearance of such Mesolithic industries, which were related by a common genesis but still different from one another, as the Post-Swiderian Butovo and Kunda technique and also the Post-Lyngbian PISOCHNY Riv and Jenevo technique.

Thus, Lyngbian cultural tradition developed in the north-west of East Europe from Allerød period (East Lyngby), during Dryas III (Krasnosillya), Preboreal and Boreal (PISOCHNY Riv, Jenevo), Atlantic time (Studenok type), during approximately 4000 years. In-parallel to it in forest zone of East Europe developed Swiderian tradition. Branched from Lyngbian one at the beginning of Dryas III in the riverheads of Vistula and Pripet it lasted on the North of East Europe to early Neolithic and took part in forming of Upper Volga Neolithic culture.

So, on Pleistocene and Holocene boundary the descendants of Swiderian and Lyngbian reindeer hunters of Nemunas, Pripet and Upper Dnieper basin populated North of East Europe. In a base of reconst-

ruktion of these grandiose culture-historic processes lies bold scientific ideas by R. Rimantienė, that had been published 30 years ago in famous book of 1971 year.

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R. RIMANTIENĖ – RYTŲ EUROPOS ŠIAURĖS VAKARINĖS DALIES VĒLYVOJO PALEOLITO PERIODIZACIJOS KŪRĒJA

Leonid Zalizniak

Santrauka

Archeologinėje medžiagoje atsispindi keturios migrantų bangos, kurios vėlyvajame paleolite persirito Pietų Pabaltijį ir Polesę į Pripetės, Nemuno ir Dnepro aukštupio baseinus. Biolingo laikotarpyje Rytų Europos šiaurės vakarinę dalį pasiekė negausios Hamburgo kultūros medžiotojų grupės, Aleriodo – Liungbiu kultūros, vėlyvojo Dryaso – Svidrų ir Krasnoseljės kultūrų. Pastarosios kultūros vėlyvojo Dryaso laikotarpio pradžioje susiformavo teritorijoje tarp Vyslos ir Dnepro vidurio Rytinės Liungbiu kultūros pagrindu. Dėl Holoceno pradžioje atšilusio klimato Svidrų ir Krasnoseljės kultūrų gyventojų grupės migravo šiaurės rytų kryptimi.

Dėl šios migracijos susiformavo Postsvidrinės (Pulli, Kunda, Butovo) ir Postkrasnoseljės (Pesočnyj Rovo, Jenevo) mezolitinės kultūros Rytų Europos miškų juostoje.

Tuo būdu vėlyvojo paleolito Svidrų ir Krasnoseljės kultūrų šiaurės elnių medžiotojų palikuonys iš Pripetės, Nemuno ir Dnepro aukštupio baseinų Pleistoceno pabaigoje ir Holoceno pradžioje apgyvendino Rytų Europos šiaurinę dalį. Šios grandiozinių kultūrinių-istorinių procesų rekonstrukcijos remiasi drąsiais R. Rimantienės mokslinėmis idėjomis, prieš 30 metų paskelbtomis monografijoje „Lietuvos Vėlyvasis Paleolitas ir Mezolitas“.

ILIUSTRACIJŲ SĄRAŠAS

1 pav. Hamburgo (22–27), Liungbiu (10–21) ir Arensburgo (1–9) tipo punktai Nemuno baseine, pagal R. Rimantienę.

2 pav. Svidrų (1) ir Pabaltijo Madleno (2) migracija vėlyvajame paleolite, pagal R. Rimantienę.

3 pav. Liungbiu tipo punktai iš Krasnoseljės 5 prie Nemuno (1–8) ir Podolo III Volgos aukštupyje (9–15) paminkluose, pagal O. Lipnicką, V. Kudriašovą ir G. Siničyną.

4 pav. Titnaginis Krasnoseljės kultūros įrankis iš Foino paminklo Dnepro aukštupyje, pagal V. Kopytiną.

5 pav. Hamburgo (26–28), Liungbiu (29, 30), Krasnoseljės (18–25), Svidrų (9–25), Pesočnyj Rovo (1–5) kultūrų iš Šiaurės Ukrainos ir Nemuno regiono post Svidrų komplekso (6–8) iš Viršutinio Pavolgio strėlių antgaliai.

6 pav. Svidrų ir Krasnoseljės gyventojų bei jų ainių migracijos keliai Pleistoceno ir Holoceno sandūroje ir ankstyvajame Holocene:

1 – Svidrų paminklai toli nuo kultūros ribos; 2 – paminklai post Krasnoseljės kultūros; 3 – post Svidrų kultūros paminklai; 4 – Svidrų kultūros riba; 5 – post

Krasnoseljės kultūros riba; 6 – pietinė miškų zonos riba; 7 – Svidrų gyventojų migracija Pleistoceno ir Holoceno sandūroje; 8 – post Svidrų gyventojų migracija pirmojoje mezolito pusėje; 9 – Krasnoseljės medžiotojų migracija Pleistoceno ir Holoceno sandūroje; 10 – Kudlajevkos ir Janislavicos gyventojų migracija preborealiao ir borealiao laikotarpiu.

1 – Paštuva, 2 – Lampėdžiai, 3 – Kaniūkai, 4 – Laukskola, 5 – Lielrutuli, 6 – Selpilis, 7 – Kunda, 8 – Sivercy, 9 – Tirvala, 10 – Natva, 11 – Pulli, 12 – Lepakozė, 13 – Jaleverė, 14 – Simusarė, 15 – Zveinieki, 16 – Ivancev Bor, 17 – Zvidzė, 18 – Osa, 19 – Lubano ežeras, 20 – Krumplevo, 21 – Zelionij Chutor, 22 – Katin 21, 23 – Borovka, 24 – Koromka, 25 – Grensk, 26 – Pesočnyj Rov, Gridasovo, 27 – Komiagino, 28 – Čeristovė, 29 – Barkalabovė, 30 – Smyčka, 31 – Starokonstantinovka IV, Čiorna Griaz, Dmitrovka, Titovo I, Ženevo, 32 – Žuravec, 33 – Vysokino, 34 – Butovo, 35 – Koševo, 36 – Krasnovo VI, 37 – Lukino, 38 – Sobolevo, 39 – Skniatino, 40 – Altnovo, 41 – Ivanivske III, 42 – Koprino, 43 – Penkovo, 44 – Silco, 45 – Umilenjė, 46 – Nekrasovė, Kostroma, 47 –

Mordovske, 48 – Ivanivske III, 49 – Mikulino, 50 – Petrušino, 51 – Rusanovo III, 52 – Borki, 53 – Jelin Bor, 54 – Novošino, 55 – Ugolnovo, 56 – Istok, 57 – Stara Pustyn, 58 – Jandaševo, 59 – Milijarovo, 60 – Zagaj I, 61 – Viazivok 4A, 62 – Zimivniki, Sabivka, 63 – Žabin, 64 – Gremiače, 65 – Ladišino III, 66 – Bragino, 67 – Mitino, 68 – Želivka, Šilcova zavod, 69 – Dalnij Ostrov, 70 – Zajziorjè, 71 – Belevo, 72 – Nastasjino, 73 – Sukoncevo,

74 – Lanino, 75 – Boroviči, 76 – Žagorba, 77 – Lotova Gora, Listvenka, 78 – Marjino IV, 79 – ir ežeras M, 80 – Pinduši XIV, 81 – Olenij Ostrov, 82 – Ileksa III, 83 – Meromske 7, 84 – Nižneje Veretjè I, 85 – Popovo, 86 – Suchojè, 87 – Bor, 88 – Jasnopolska, 89 – Edenga, 90 – Kolupajevskaja, 91 – Prioziorna 4, 92 – Javronga, 93 – Filičajevska, 94 – Vys, 95 – Pezmog I, 96 – Parč, Požeg, Petrušinska.

Р.К. РИМАНТЕНЕ – ОСНОВОПОЛОЖНИЦА ПЕРИОДИЗАЦИИ ПОЗДНЕГО ПАЛЕОЛИТА СЕВЕРО-ЗАПАДА ВОСТОЧНОЙ ЕВРОПЫ

Леонид Зализняк

Резюме

Археологические материалы позволяют говорить о четырех волнах мигрантов, которые в позднем палеолите двигались через Южную Балтику и Полесье в бассейны Припяти, Немана, Верхнего Днестра. В Беллинге на северо-запад Восточной Европы пришли немногочисленные группы охотников гамбургской культуры, в Аллерде – лингбийской, в Дриасе Ш – свидерской и красносельской культур. Последние сформировались в начале Дриаса Ш между Вислой и Средним Днестром на основе Восточного Лингби. Миграция свидерского и красносельского населения в северо-восточном направлении в связи с раннеголоценовым потеплением привела к формированию

группы постсвидерских (Пулли, Кунда, Бутово) и посткрасносельских (Песочный Ров, Иенево) культур мезолита лесной полосы Восточной Европы.

Таким образом, север Восточной Европы заселили на рубеже плейстоцена и голоцена потомки поздние палеолитических охотников на северного оленя Свидерской и Красносельской культур бассейнов Немана, Припяти и Верхнего Днестра. В основе реконструкции этих грандиозных культурно-исторических процессов лежат смелые научные идеи Р.К. Римантене, которые были опубликованы около 30 лет назад в ее известной монографии «Поздний палеолит и мезолит Литвы».

СПИСОК ИЛЛЮСТРАЦИЙ

Рис. 1. Пункты гамбургского (22–27), Лингбю (10–21) и агренбергского (1–9) типа в бассейне Немана, по Р.К. Римантене.

Рис. 2. Миграция населения Свидерской (1) и прибалтийской Мадленской (2) культур в позднем палеолите, по Р.К. Римантене.

Рис. 3. Пункты типа Лингбю в памятниках Красносельск 5 на Немане (1–8) и Подол III на Верхней Волге (9–15), по О.Л. Липницкой, В.А. Кудряшовой и Г.В. Синицыной.

Рис. 4. Кремнёвое орудие труда красносельской культуры из памятника Фойна в верховьях Днестра, по В.Ф. Копытину.

Рис. 5. Наконечники Гамбургской (26–28), Лингбю (29, 30), Красносельской (18–25), Свидерской (9–25), Песочноровской (1–5) культур из Северной Украины и Неманского края и пост-свидерских объединений из Верхнего Поволжья.

Рис. 6. Пути миграции свидерского и красно-

сельского населения и их потомков на рубеже Плейстоцена и Голоцена и в раннем Голоцене:

1 – свидерские памятники вдали от границ культуры; 2 – послекрасносельские памятники; 3 – послесвидерские памятники; 4 – граница свидерской культуры; 5 – граница послекрасносельской культуры; 6 – южная граница лесной зоны; 7 – миграция свидерского населения на границе Плейстоцена и Голоцена; 8 – миграция послесвидерского населения в первой половине мезолита; 9 – миграция красносельских охотников на рубеже Плейстоцена и Голоцена; 10 – миграция населения культур Кудлаевки и Яниславицы в преборсальский и борсальский периоды.

1 – Паштува, 2 – Лампеджляй, 3 – Канюкай, 4 – Лаукскола, 5 – Лилелрутули, 6 – Селпилс, 7 – Кунда, 8 – Сиверцы, 9 – Тирвала, 10 – Нарва, 11 – Пулли, 12 – Лелакозе, 13 – Ялевере, 14 – Симусаре, 15 – Звейнски, 16 – Иванцев Бор, 17 – Звидзе, 18 – Оса,

19 – Озеро Лубана, 20 – Крумплево, 21 – Зелёный Хутор, 22 – Катин 21, 23 – Боровка, 24 – Коромка, 25 – Гренск, 26 – Песочны Ров, Гридасово, 27 – Комягино, 28 – Черистове, 29 – Баркалабове, 30 – Смычка, 31 – Староконстантиновка IV, Чёрна грязь, Дмитровка, Титово I, Женево, 32 – Журавец, 33 – Высокино, 34 – Бутово, 35 – Кошево, 36 – Красново VI, 37 – Лукино, 38 – Соболево, 39 – Скнятино, 40 – Алтыново, 41 – Ивановске III, 42 – Коприно, 43 – Пеньково, 44 – Сельцо, 45 – Умиленье, 46 – Некрасове, Кострома, 47 – Мордовске, 48 – Ивановске III, 49 – Микулино, 50 – Петрушино, 51 – Русаново III, 52 – Борки, 53 – Елин Бор, 54 – Новошино, 55 – Угольново, 56 – Исток, 57 – Стара Пустынь, 58 –

Яндашево, 59 – Миллиярово, 60 – Загай I, 61 – Вязивок 4А, 62 – Зимивники, Сабивка, 63 – Жабин, 64 – Гремяче, 65 – Ладишино III, 66 – Брагино, 67 – Митино, 68 – Желивка, Шильцова Заводь, 69 – Дальний Остров, 70 – Заозерье, 71 – Белево, 72 – Настасыно, 73 – Суконцево, 74 – Ланино, 75 – Боровичи, 76 – Жагорба, 77 – Лотова Гора, Лиственка, 78 – Марьино IV, 79 – и озеро М, 80 – Пиндуши XIV, 81 – Олений Остров, 82 – Илекса III, 83 – Меромске 7, 84 – Нижнее Веретье I, 85 – Попово, 86 – Сухое, 87 – Бор, 88 – Яснопольска, 89 – Эденга, 90 – Колупаевская, 91 – Приозёрна 4, 92 – Явронга, 93 – Филичаевска, 94 – Высь, 95 – Пезмог I, 96 – Парч, Пожег, Петрушинска.

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