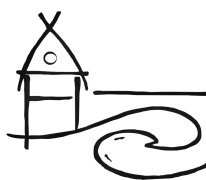




VITA ANTIQUA


КИЇВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ІМЕНІ ТАРАСА ШЕВЧЕНКА
ІСТОРИЧНИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ
КАФЕДРА АРХЕОЛОГІЇ ТА МУЗЕЄЗНАВСТВА
ЦЕНТР ПАЛЕОЕТНОЛОГІЧНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ ІМ. ХВ. ВОВКА



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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Шановні друзі та колеги! Наразі Ви отримали новий випуск збірки наукових праць *Vita Antiqua*. Видавцем цього випуску виступає Центр палеоетнологічних досліджень імені Хв. Вовка – наукова громадська організація, в завдання якої входить дослідження та популяризація знань про первісну епоху, а також репрезентація первісної археології України у світі. Ця збірка представляє частину матеріалів, що були оприлюднені у вигляді доповідей на міжнародній науковій конференції «ЛЮДИНА ТА ЛАНДШАФТ : географічний підхід в первісній археології», яка відбулась 3-5 лютого 2016 року в Київському національному університеті імені Тараса Шевченка.

У цій конференції взяли участь спеціалісти з університетських центрів та наукових установ Франції, Бельгії, Швейцарії, Польщі, Білорусі, Грузії. Українські наукові та освітні установи були представлені дослідниками з Інституту археології НАН України, Національного університету «Києво-Могилянська академія», Інституту геології КНУ імені Тараса Шевченка, Інституту зоології НАН України, Національного природничого музею НАН України, університетів Одеси, Харкова, Чернігова тощо. Серед запропонованих доповідей слід відзначити лекції та виступи, що висвітлювали результати спільних археологічних досліджень вітчизняних та зарубіжних вчених, в тому числі на території України. Сама конференція стала виключною можливістю для створення системи обміну інформацією та досвідом у преісторичних дослідженнях на території Європи, запровадження передових методик обробки археологічного матеріалу, включенням археологічної спадщини України у загальноєвропейську систему досліджень. Важливе значення мала участь у цьому заході вітчизняних студентів – майбутніх археологів, геологів, біологів – що сприятиме підвищенню їхнього рівня знань, розвитку мобільності під час навчання та знайомство з сучасним теоретичним та практичним надбанням європейської науки. З точки зору суспільної користі, результати конференції сприятимуть репрезентації вітчизняної культурної і природної спадщини на європейському рівні.

На наше глибоке переконання, проведення міжнародної конференції та видання збірника

наукових праць, присвячених взаємодії природи і людини в давнину, в сучасних складних для України і світу умовах, є знаковою подією. Знаковою, з огляду на процеси, що відбуваються в нашій державі та ті виклики, що постають перед міжнародною науковою спільнотою в наш час. Науковці, особливо ті з них, хто здійснює дослідження в галузі розвитку суспільних відносин та екології від найдавніших часів, просто не можуть залишатись осторонь глобальних проблем, а надто коли ці процеси мають відношення до їхніх професійних інтересів. Виявлення закономірностей взаємодії навколишнього середовища та людини особливо актуальне на тлі помітних кліматичних змін, що відбуваються на Земній кулі просто зараз.

Один з потужних викликів сучасності – загроза дегуманізації суспільства в умовах економічних та політичних негараздів, що раз по разу виливаються у військові конфлікти. Така соціальна нестабільність, поза сумнівом, відбивається на загальному психологічному стані людей. Людина, як істота соціальна, окрім інстинктивних потреб, має також культурні, що задовольняються нехарчовим виробництвом. Якщо ж не задовольняти культурні потреби вчасно і якісним продуктом, суспільство починає споживати сурогат – пропагандистські штампи, спрямовані насамперед на редукування здатності мислити самостійно, критично. Це призводить до загальної дегуманізації населення, яке починає керуватись переважно ірраціональними мотивами. Таке суспільство дуже швидко стає пасивним, агресивним та втрачає життєздатність. Цілком зрозуміло, що відповіддю на ці процеси повинно стати підвищення ролі наукового та освітнього сегменту, адже саме на плечах науковців та викладачів лежить відповідальність за рівень освіченості співгромадян.

Ще однією вагомою проблемою нашого сьогодення є питання збереження історичного ландшафту. В умовах сучасних приватизаційних процесів, бурхливого розвитку будівництва та техногенного тиску на ландшафт, питання охорони пам'яток культурної спадщини потребує втручання держави та громадськості з огляду на можливості репрезентації історії та культури України в сучасному глобалізованому світі.

Особливо це стосується пам'яток, що належать до найдавніших етапів розвитку людини і суспільства – доби первісності. По-перше, тому, що ці археологічні об'єкти належать до загальної спадщини людства і несуть у собі інформацію про розвиток нашого біологічного виду та його культури в цілому. По-друге, за відсутності писемних джерел, археологічні дані є єдиними прямими свідченнями існування первісних суспільств. За руйнації пам'ятки або її частини, інформація, що могла б бути вилучена з «археологічного літопису», практично втрачається назавжди. Об'єкти найбільш давніх епох розвитку культури, на жаль, є й найбільш уразливими до антропогенного впливу. В переважній більшості вони зазнали значних перетворень внаслідок ландшафтних змін, пошкодження наступними поколіннями мешканців, індустріальними та комунікаційними процесами.

Найдавніші пам'ятки не несуть у собі даних, що безпосередньо стосуються формування сучасних етнічних груп чи держав, тож існує значний ризик нехтування цими об'єктами з боку адміністративних структур і державної політики в цілому. Відношення до пам'яток первісності, які позбавлені етнічного чи національного навантаження, є «лакмусовим папірцем», тестом на цивілізованість, яка виражається в толерантності та повазі до «інших» культур. Безвідповідальне ставлення державних органів до первісних пам'яток свідчить про загальну неосвіченість та ксенофобність вітчизняної «еліти», всупереч тому, що археологія первісної доби викликає жваве зацікавлення з боку міжнародної громадськості: вона розкриває інформацію про зародження та розвиток культури, появу трудової діяльності, формування специфіки людської поведінки, пояснює витoki цивілізаційної історії та демонструє адаптивні можливості людського виду цілком.

Часто приписуючи витвори минулих епох до власної історії, держава тим самим привласнює право авторства чи володіння на витвори загальнолюдського значення. Хоча в дійсності навпаки – держава повинна брати на себе відповідальність за збереження культурної спадщини людства. «Кожна держава ... визнає, що зобов'язання забезпечувати виявлення, охорону, збереження, популяризацію й передачу майбутнім поколінням культурної і природної спадщини, ... яка перебуває на її території, **покладається насамперед на неї**» (Конвенція про охорону всесвітньої культурної і природної спадщини; Париж, 16 листопада 1972 р.). З морально-етичної точки зору, як уряд Єгипту не має права розпоряджатись давньоєгипетськими старожитностями на власний розсуд, так і державні органи України не мають права на вирішення долі стародавніх поселень, руйнуючи які, скоює

злочин проти інтересів людства. Але ж для нашої держави стало цілком звичним явищем, коли політична влада (далеко не вічна) керуючись фінансовими чи-то лобістськими (сьогоденними) інтересами вирішує питання доцільності існування тієї чи іншої пам'ятки старовини.

Незадовільний стан у сфері охорони пам'яток минувшини і нехтування з боку адміністративних структур призводить до складання чи не на державному рівні уявлення про відсутність запиту на археологів як науковців для держави і суспільства. Це, поза сумнівом, позначається як на суспільній свідомості, так і на державній політиці в сфері фінансування наукових досліджень в цій галузі. Економічна і фінансова кризи в першу чергу негативно відбиваються на найбільш «неприбуткових» галузях – культурі, освіті та науці. Особливо це стосується сфери гуманітарного знання, адже інвестиції в ці дисципліни не передбачають швидкого повернення вкладених коштів. Такий стан речей виявляється в постійному скороченні штатів академічних установ, зменшенні державного замовлення для вищих навчальних закладів, в погіршенні становища регіональних наукових установ тощо. Досить цинічним є те, що ці процеси відбуваються на тлі активної пропаганди «патріотичного виховання», «національної свідомості» тощо.

Окреслені проблеми ставлять нові завдання перед науковою спільнотою. Для виходу з цього становища повинні відбутись значні зміни, в першу чергу, в самому науковому середовищі, що має позбутися академічної елітарності, ізолюваності, активно відповідати на запити суспільства. Взаємозв'язок «наука – суспільство» в повній мірі може бути реалізований на базі об'єктів археологічної спадщини, що можуть стати не тільки предметом вивчення науки про культурне і природне різноманіття, але і засобом комунікації, навчання, дозвілля, збагачення культурного досвіду.

Виходячи з позиції, що інвестиції в гуманітарне знання та освіту є інвестиціями в майбутнє, з позиції, що зневага до досліджень в галузі історії розвитку людини та її культури призводить до ще глибшої дегуманізації суспільства, ми констатуємо необхідність розвитку цих знань та їх популяризацію, особливо у сучасний, кризовий момент. Сучасний стан науки вимагає зміни парадигми наукового пізнання та процесу дослідження, що передбачає:

- подолання дискретності сучасної науки, що затиснена в рамки офіційних установ і через високу спеціалізацію досліджень стає все більш ізолюваною від суспільства;

- впровадження комплексного підходу до вивчення історичних явищ з використанням методів різних природничих та гуманітарних наук

(археологія, етнологія, геологія, екологія тощо). На противагу інституційній підпорядкованості та адмініструванню, на сучасному етапі все більшого значення набувають «мережеві» контакти і проблемні групи, що працюють над конкретними науковими питаннями. Все більше наукових проектів здійснюються через міжгалузеву кооперацію, що дозволяє залучити більшу варіативність методів та поглянути на проблему під різними кутами зору.

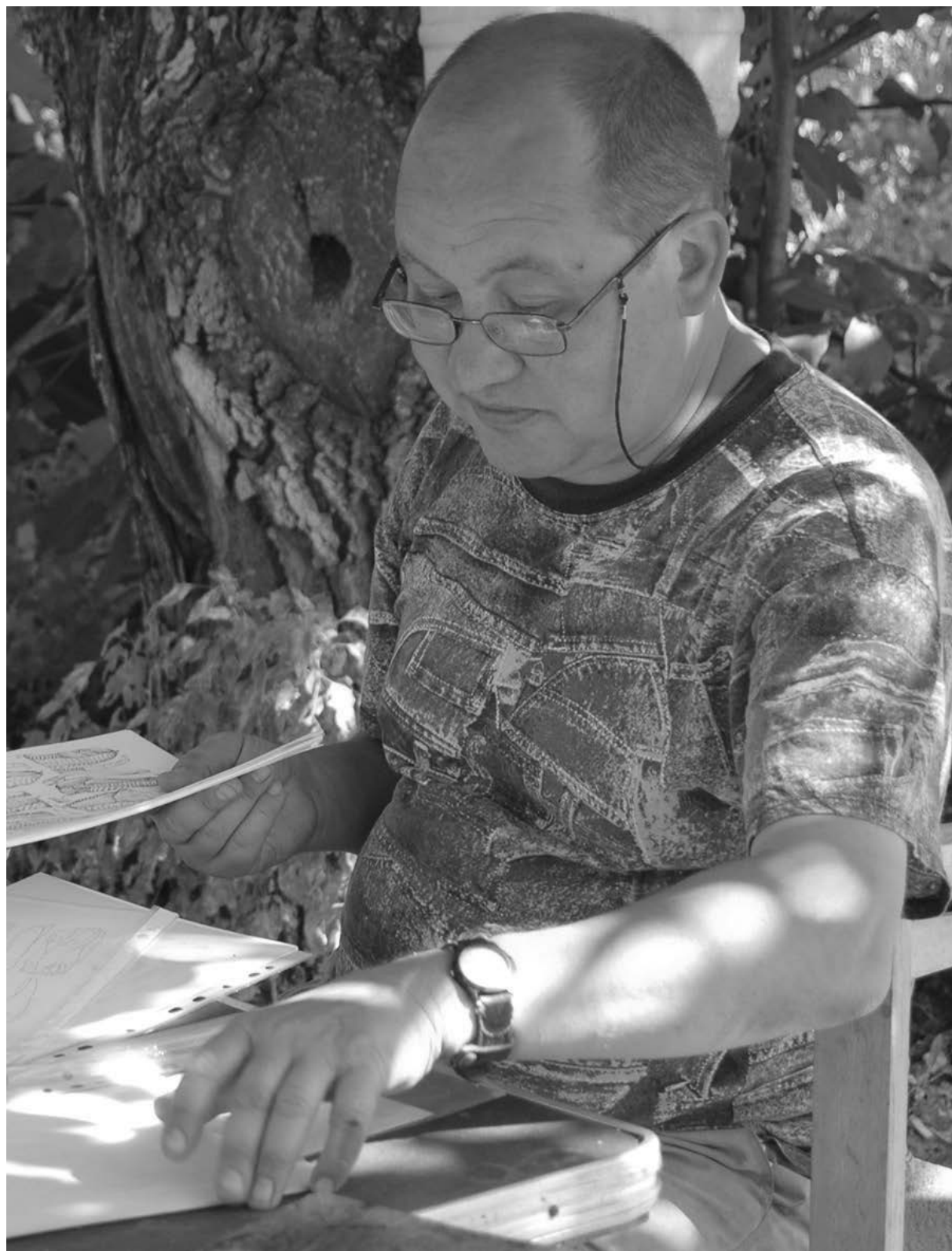
Наукові праці, представлені в пропонованому збірнику цілком відповідають поставленим вимогам сучасної науки. Хронологічно, статті охоплюють періоди від палеоліту до епохи раннього металу і являють собою комплексні дослідження, проведені з залученням даних як археологічної науки, так і цілої низки суміжних дисциплін – геології, палеогеографії, кліматології, біології тощо. Особливу увагу приділено культурній адаптації людських колективів у перехідний період кінця плейстоценової – початку голоценової епох. В повній мірі використані сучасні методи аналізу археологічного матеріалу – радіовуглецевий, археозоологічний, палеоботанічний та ін. Збірка дає загальне уявлення

про процеси, що відбувались на теренах Східної Європи в преісторичну добу та розширює наші знання про взаємозв'язок природи і суспільства у віддалені історичні часи. Сподіваємось, що книга буде цікавою для всіх хто цікавиться розвитком людської культури та палеоекологічними дослідженнями.

Дане видання здійснене за підтримки Швейцарського національного наукового фонду, програми Інституційного Партнерства SCOPES «Network in Eastern European Neolithic and Wetland Archaeology» (NEENAWA) та за сприяння програми «Крем'яна сировина та технологічні традиції Середнього Подніпров'я в пізньопалеолітичний час» Товариства по вивченню четвертинного періоду та археології кам'яної доби імені Гуго Обермайєра.

Post Scriptum.

Під час підготовки видання до друку сталась дуже сумна подія. Пішов з життя археолог – один з блискучих знавців первісності, колега, вчитель і друг Дмитро Юрійович Нужний. Цю збірку колектив авторів присвячує його світлій пам'яті.



Дмитро Юрійович Нужний
1959-2016

PREFACE

Dear friends and colleagues! Now you got the new issue of the collection of scientific papers *Vita Antiqua*. Publisher of this release is the Th. Vovk Center for Paleoethnological Research – non-governmental scientific organization whose mission is to study and popularize knowledge about the pre-historic era and the representation of prehistoric archaeology of Ukraine in the world. This volume represents a part of the materials that were highlighted as the reports at the international scientific conference “HUMAN & LANDSCAPE: a Geographical Approach in the Prehistoric Archaeology» which took place on February 3-5, 2016 in Taras Shevchenko National University of Kiev.

In a conference took part invited specialists from the university centers and scientific institutions of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Poland, Belarus, Georgia, etc. Among Ukrainian scientific establishments were representatives of Institute of Archaeology of NAS of Ukraine, National University “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy”, Institute of Geology of Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Institute of Zoology of NAS of Ukraine, National Natural History Museum of NAS of Ukraine, universities of Odesa, Kharkiv, Chernihiv, etc. Among the proposed presentations should note lectures and performances that highlighted the results of archaeological researches of joint domestic and foreign scholars, including on the territory of Ukraine. The conference itself became an exceptional opportunity to create a system of information and experience exchange in researches about European prehistoric sites, to introduce up-to-date methodologies of fixation and description of the archaeological material and to promote the Ukrainian archaeological heritage in the European system of research. An important value was the participation of Ukrainian students in this event, archaeology, geology and biology that will help to develop their knowledge about current theoretical and practical research of European science and promote their international mobility during their academic experiences. In terms of public benefit, the conference will help to represent the Ukrainian cultural and natural heritage at a European level.

In our opinion, the realization of an international conference and publishing a volume of

scientific works dedicated to relations between human and nature in ancient times is a significant event in this complicated times for Ukraine and world community. It is significant not only because of the processes that have been occurring in our country but also in view of the challenges facing the international scientific community in our time. Scientists, especially those, who carries out the research in the field of social relations development and ecology from the earliest times, simply cannot stand aside of global problems, especially when these processes are relevant to their professional interests. Identification of patterns of interaction between the environment and human is especially important on the background of prominent climate changes occurring on Earth right now.

One of the most powerful challenges of modernity is the danger of dehumanization of society in conditions of economic and political problems that time after time developing in military conflicts. Such social instability undoubtedly has an affect on the overall psychological state of people. Human as a social being, apart from instinctual needs, has also cultural, satisfied by non-food production. If cultural needs are not satisfied in time with the quality product, society begins to consume substitute — propaganda stamps, primarily aimed at reduction of the ability to think independently, critically. This leads to the total dehumanization of society, which is guided mainly by irrational motives. Such society very quickly becomes passive, aggressive and loses viability. It is clear that the response to these processes should be an increase of role of the scientific and educational segment because scientists and teachers are responsible for the level of education of citizens.

Protection of the historical landscape is another significant problem of our time. In conditions of modern privatization processes, rapid development of building and man-caused pressure on the landscape, the problem of preservation of cultural heritage requires state and public intervention in view of the possibility of representing the history and culture of Ukraine in today's globalized world. This is especially true for sites belonging to the earliest stages of human and society development – prehistoric era firstly because archaeological objects belong to the common heritage of human-

kind and carry information about the development of our species and its culture in general. Secondly, due to the absence of written sources, an archaeological data became the only one direct evidence of the existence of prehistoric societies. In a case of destruction of the site or its part, information that could be extracted from the «archaeological chronicle» becomes practically lost forever. Unfortunately, objects of the earliest epochs of the cultural development are the most vulnerable to anthropogenic pressure. They have mostly undergone significant changes because of landscape transformations, damage by the next generations of the population, industrial and communication processes.

Prehistoric sites don't carry data related to the formation of modern ethnic groups or countries, so there is a considerable risk of neglecting these objects by the administrative structures and government policy in general. Attitude to prehistoric sites, which are deprived of contemporary ethnic or national identity, is a «litmus test» a test of civilization, which is expressed in tolerance and respect for the «other» cultures. Irresponsible attitude of government to prehistoric sites indicates a total ignorance and xenophobic of national «elite». Contrary to this, an archaeology of prehistory cause an interest among the society: it reveals information about origin and evolution of culture, an occurrence of labor activity, the formation of specificity of human behavior, explain origins of civilized history and demonstrates adaptive features of human species.

Often state attaching the works of previous eras to its own history. Thus state appropriates a right of authorship or ownership on creations of all mankind value. Although in reality, everything looks different. The state assumes liability for the preservation of the cultural heritage of humanity. «Each State ... recognizes that the duty of ensuring the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission to future generations of the cultural and natural heritage ... situated on its territory, belongs primarily to that State» (Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage; Paris, 16 November 1972). From the moral and ethical point of view, as the Egyptian government has no right to dispose of local ancient antiquities at its own discretion, the state agencies of Ukraine have no rights to resolve the fate of Trypillian settlements, committing a crime against humanity interests in this case. However, for our country, it is an everyday occurrence when political power (not eternal) guided by financial or lobby (this day's) interests decide an issue of the expediency of ancient site existence.

The unsatisfactory condition in the field of protection of ancient sites and disregard of the admin-

istrative structures form a national opinion about unnecessary of archaeologists as scientists for the state and society. Without a doubt, this affects both the public consciousness and public policy in the field of research funding in this area. The economic and financial crisis negatively affects the most «non-profit» sectors – culture, science, education. This applies particularly to areas of human knowledge because investments in these disciplines do not provide a rapid return of invested funds. This situation expresses itself in constant staff reduction in academic institutions, reduction of state order for universities, deterioration of the condition of local science organizations, etc. It is cynical that these processes take place in the background of active promotion of “patriotic education”, “national consciousness” and so on.

Designated problems put new challenges for the scientific community. To change this situation should occur significant changes in the scientific community, which has to get rid of academic elitism, isolation, should actively respond to the demands of society. The relationship between science and society can be fully implemented based on objects of cultural and natural heritage, which may be not only the subject of study of cultural and natural diversity science but also communication, education, entertainment device, an instrument of enriching the cultural experience.

Based on the position that the investment in human knowledge and education are investments in the future, from a position that disregard for studies in the history of man and his culture leads to deeper dehumanization of society, we state the need for the development of these knowledge and their popularization, especially in modern moment of crisis. The current state of science requires changing the paradigm of scientific knowledge and research process that includes:

- overcoming of discreteness of modern science restrained in the framework of official institutions and because of its high specialization of studies, science becomes increasingly isolated from society;

- implementation of an integrated approach to the study of historical events using various methods of natural and human sciences (archaeology, ethnology, geology, ecology, etc.). In contrast to institutional affiliation and administration, at present becoming increasingly important «network» contacts and problematic groups working on specific scientific issues. More research projects carried out through intersectoral cooperation, which provides more variation in methods and looks at the problem from different angles.

Scientific papers presented by the proposed volume fully meet the requirements of modern science. Chronologically, it covers a period from the

Palaeolithic to the early metal epochs and is comprehensive studies involving archaeological science data as well as a range of related disciplines – geology, paleogeography, climatology, biology e.t.c. Particular attention is paid to the cultural adaptation of human communities in transition late Pleistocene – early Holocene epochs. Fully used modern methods of analysis of archaeological material – C14 dating, archeozoological, paleobotanical and others. The collection gives an overview of the processes that took place in Eastern Europe in the prehistoric period and expands our knowledge of the relationship between nature and society in remote historical times. We hope that the book will be of interest to anyone interested in the development of human culture and paleoecological studies.

This publication is made in the frames of the Swiss National Science Foundation, SCOPES Institutional Partnership program “Network in Eastern European Neolithic and Wetland Archaeology” (NEENAWA) and in association with Hugo Obermaier-Society for Quaternary Research and Archaeology of the Stone Age program «Raw Material and Technological Traditions of Middle Dnieper River Basin in Upper Palaeolithic Times».

Post Scriptum.

While preparing to print edition, there was a sorrowful accident. An archaeologist, one of the most brilliant scholars of prehistory, colleague, teacher and friend Dmytro Yurievych Nuzhnyi has died. This volume we dedicate to his blessed memory.

РОЗДІЛ II.
ВЗАЄМОДІЯ ПРИРОДИ
ТА СУСПІЛЬСТВА В ПЛЕЙСТОЦЕНІ



PART II.
THE INTERACTION BETWEEN NATURE
AND SOCIETY IN PLEISTOCENE

Demay L., Patou-Mathis M., Péan S.,
Khlopachev G.A., Sablin M.V.

From mammoth to fox: functional identification of Eliseevichi 1 within Upper Pleniglacial settlements of the the Desna valley

INTRODUCTION

The paper examines the faunal record in the Desna valley (Russia, Ukraine), a tributary of the Dnieper, during the end of the second part of the Upper Pleniglacial (20 000 – 14 000 BP). We carried a zooarchaeological study of the large mammal remains from Eliseevichi 1 excavated in 1935-36 by K.M. Polikarpovich (1968). Our aim is to compare the results of this analysis with other sites of the area during this period: Timonovka 1 and 2, Suponevo, Bugorok, Buzhenka 2, Chulatovo 1 and 2, and Mezin (Figure 1).

The end of the second part of the Upper Pleniglacial is marked by alternating cold periods (Pomerania-Vepsovo and Oldest Dryas) with moraines and periods of warming (organogenic deposits) (a little warming period before Oldest Dryas and the Bølling-Allerød oscillation) (Haesaerts *et al.*, 2003). Deglaciation took place under very continental conditions with mild summers and cold winters. The wettest periods alternating with progressive levels of warming caused a shrinkage phenomenon of the front of the ice sheet, releasing new territories. Around 13,000 BP, gradually, the forest cover developed, and large herds disappeared. It is interesting to know what happened just before this important climatic change.

During this period the late Epigravettian culture was present in the Dnieper basin.

On the one hand two facies were described, the Mezinian and Eliseevichian (Djindjian *et al.*, 1999). The Mezinian (Mezin, Mezhrich, Dobranichevka, Gontsy) concerns the lower basin of the Desna where sites are characterized by dwellings structures in mammoth bones and pits. The industry is homogenous, quite simple, tools are made on blades, composed of burins, scrapers, and backed bladelets. Objects in bone and ivory are numerous (points, needles, *bâtons percés*, awls). Portable art and ornaments are known such as schematic anthropomorphic statuettes, pendants, bracelets, with many engraved geometric patterns.

The Eliseevichian (Eliseevichi, Yudinovo, Timonovka, Suponevo, Chulatovo) is quite similar, but it is characterized by the predominance of burins, and particular artistic pieces such as *churingas*, and more realistic female statuettes. On the other hand, it is one culture, the Eastern Epigravettian characterized by four local versions, Mezinian, Ovruchian, Mezhrichian and Yudinovian). Two single series coexist with this culture: Eliseevichi 1 and Zhuravka (Nuzhnyi, 2006).

So the present contribution concentrates on patterns of faunal diversity and on human activities.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

We studied the faunal material discovered by K.M. Polikarpovich from Eliseevichi 1 in 1935-36, curated in Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography (Kunstkamera) and in the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy in Saint-Petersburg (Russia) (Demay *et al.*, in prep.) (Figure 3).

Concerning zooarchaeological methods, we used quantitative units after Poplin (1976) and Lyman (2008):

NR: number of remains.

NRt: total number of remains

MNE: minimum number of elements

cMNI: Minimum Number of Individuals by combination of parameters such as reassemblies, pairings, age and sex.

Unid.: unidentified

Ps: percentage survivorship, per elements, anatomical region or species. It takes into account the MAU (Minimum Animal Unit)

$$Ps = \text{MNE} \cdot 100 / (\text{Qsp} \times \text{MNI max}) = \text{MAU} \cdot 100 / \text{MNI max}$$

We combined our faunal data about Eliseevichi 1 with Polikarpovich's ones (Polikarpovich, 1968; Velichko *et al.*, 1997). Concerning of other sites we used data from Timonovka 1 and 2 (Gorodtsov, 1935; Gromov, 1948; Velichko *et al.*, 1977,

Grekhova, 1970; 1971), Suponevo (Shovkoplias, 1950; 1951; Gromov, 1948; Velichko, 1961; Sergin, 2003), Yudinovo (Polikarpovich, 1968; Budko, 1966; 1967; 1969; Sablin, 2014), Chulatovo 1 (Pidoplichko, 1947; Boriskovski, 1953), Chulatovo 2 (Voevodski, 1952b; Boriskovski, 1953) and Mezin (Boriskovski, 1953; Shovkoplias, 1965; Pidoplichko, 1969). New studies were provided, for instance in Yudinovo (Germonpré *et al.*, 2008). However, to compare them, we only take in account faunal counting synthesized by O. Soffer (1985a) because the way to process to faunal count is actually somewhat different.

We used three paleoenvironmental method based on mammals.

Ecological diagrams (Andrews *et al.*, 1979; Faure and Guérin, 1984) assess paleoecological diversity according to taxonomic diversity, body mass, diet and locomotion. Data are expressed by histograms, in terms of percentage of species.

Cenograms are based on average adult weight of mammalian species within a terrestrial area (Figure 2): x-axis species in decreasing order of weight and y-axis neperian logarithm of their weight. They draw conclusions about relative humidity and level of tree cover (Legendre, 1986; Palombo and Giovinazzo, 2004). We removed carnivores and chiropters after S. Montuire (1994). Two regression lines are calculated, for the mammals heavier than 500 grams and for the ones below 500 grams.

Diversity indexes are mathematical measures of species diversity in a community. They provide more information about community composition than simply richness, as they also take the relative abundances of different species into account.

The Shannon's diversity index (H') allows to compare the potential dominances:

$$H' = - \sum ((N_i / N) * \log_2 (N_i / N))$$

N_i : number of individuals by species

N : total number of individuals

The index H' can range from 0 to 1. $H' = 0$ if all individuals of the community belong to a single species. H' is minimal when one species dominates. The index is maximal when all individuals are distributed equally over all species (Frontier, 1983), i.e. when species have similar abundances.

The Simpson's diversity index (D) permits to measure the probability that two randomly selected individuals belong to the same species:

$$D = \sum N_i(N_i-1)/N(N-1)$$

N_i : number of individuals by species

N : total number of individuals

A value of 0 indicates a maximal diversity; a value of 1 indicates a minimal diversity.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT OF ELISEEVICHI 1

The site of Eliseevichi 1 was discovered in 1930 by K.M. Polikarpovich on a promontory of the Sudost' river, a tributary of the Desna river. It was excavated by him (in 1935, 1936 1946 and 1948), V.D. Budko (in 1963 and 1965) and L.V. Grekhova (in 1970, 1972, 1974, 1976, 1978, 1980 and 1986). A monography was published by A.A.Velichko *et al.* (1997). G.A. Khlopachev made new investigations at the site in 2010-2011 and 2013, in collaboration with the geologist Yu. N. Gribchenko, the palynologist T.A. Sapelko, the paleontologist M.V. Sablin and the geochemist M.A. Kul'kova, to better define the geology and chronostratigraphy of the site (Khlopachev *et al.*, 2013) (Figure 3).

The geological study was made by V.I. Gromov (1948), K.M. Polikarpovich (1968), and A.A. Velichko (1961). A new stratigraphical profile was studies in 2011 by Yu.N. Gribchenko (Khlopachev *et al.* 2013). One cultural layer was found about 1.70 meters deep in light gray sandy clay sediments. The site has delivered 274 862 lithic artefacts in total, including 35,153 ones discovered in 1935 and 10,912 in 1936. The lithic material studied by K.M. Polikarpovich (1968), and L.V. Grekhova (1987), include prismatic nuclei. Tools are composed of burins, backed bladelets (simple ones and bladelets with semi-abrupt inverse retouch), retouched backed microliths by abrasion, scrapers, *perçoirs* and points. The tools were made on blade, especially burins. The tool equipment is typologically not very diverse and is dominated by burins and backed bladelets. There are very few scrapers (Table 3; Figure 4). This lithic assemblage is attributed to the Epigravettian techno-complex. According to D.Yu. Nuzhnyi (2006), the lithic material from Eliseevichi 1 is unique in its composition and typology. For other researchers this industry is related to traditions from Central Europe (Desbrosse and Kozłowski, 1988). Flint may have been imported from the Khotylevo region (Velichko *et al.*, 1997), in Cretaceous deposits 40 km north of Eliseevichi and processed on the site to make microlithic projectile insets and tools.

Radiocarbon dating provided results between 12 630 and 33 000 BP. However the majority of dates correlated with stratigraphy and cultural artifacts belong to the final phase of the second part of the Upper Pleniglacial, about 14 000 BP.

OTHER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OF THE DESNA RIVER VALLEY

All the sites are localized on the right bank of the Desna. They are dated to the Oldest Dryas (Dryas I) around 15 - 14 000 BP (Svezhentsev and Popov, 1993; Abramova *et al.*, 2001; Dolukhanov *et al.*, 2001; Khlopachev, 2014) and attributed to the Epigravettian technocomplex (Table 3; Table 4).

The Eliseevichi 2 site, located 20-50 meters from Eliseevichi 1, was discovered in 1979 during construction work. This work is at the origin of the disturbance of a part of the site. The cultural layer provided an accumulation of mammoth bones and several osseous artefacts (Grekhova, 1981). This site contains low information to be taken in account here.

The Timonovka 1 site, discovered in 1927, was investigated by M.V. Voevodski and V.A. Gorodtsov between 1928 and 1933 (Voevodski, 1929; Gorodtsov, 1935). The cultural layer was localized in a humified loam associated with loess at the top. According to the authors, hearths were present. They also conclude to the presence of mammoth bone dwelling structures and storage pits. The lithic industry is abundant: more than 100 000 artefacts, 6023 tools). The most characteristic category of tools is represented by various backed microliths and other lithic points, connected with projectile weapons (Gavrilov, 1994).

The Timonovka 2 site, discovered in 1965, was excavated from 1965 to 1968 by L.V. Grekhova. The cultural remains were found in humic loam. It presents hearths and pits with mammoth bones.

Both Timonovka sites showed serious cryogenic destructions (Velichko *et al.*, 1977).

The Suponevo site was excavated by P.P. Efimenko and B.S. Zhukov. The material was not published neither analyzed. I.G. Shovkoplias worked with the notes (1950). Cultural remains layed in colluvial laminated loam and sandy loam. Several hearts were present. According to I.G. Shovkoplias mammoth remains may correspond to the remnants of mammoth bone dwellings and storage pits. However this hypothesis remains unresolved.

The Yudinovo site was discovered in 1934 and investigated by K.M. Polikarpovich in 1947 and 1961 (Polikarpovich, 1968), then by V.D. Bud'ko in 1962, 1964, 1966, and 1967. From 1995, the fieldwork was led by G.V. Grigor'eva and since 2004 it has been led by G.A. Khlopachev (Khlopachev *et al.*, 2006; Germonpré *et al.*, 2008). It is characterized by the presence of mammoth bone dwellings, storage pits and hearths.

The Bugorok site (also called Pushkari 9) was discovered in 1940 by M.V. Voevodski. The excavations I-III were led by him and M.D. Gvozdover (Gvozdover, 1947; Voevodski, 1952a). Between 1997 and 2009, the excavations IV-V-VI were directed by G.A. Khlopachev (2014). The lithic industry is represented by nucleus, scrapers, burins, blades, microblades made of local flint. The new investigations allowed to better understand the stratigraphical situation of the site. The upper layer is composed of two horizons. The lower horizon is dated to around 15 000 BP (Klopachev

and Kulkova, 2007; Gribchenko and Kurenkova, 2014). L.V. Grekhova (1970) and G.A. Klopachev (2014) concluded that the industries of Bugorok, Chulatovo 1, Chulatovo 2, Suponevo, Timonovka 1 and 2, and Yudinovo are closely related.

The Buzhenka 2 site was discovered in 2003. It was excavated until 2007 by D.V. Stupak (2011). The archaeological remains of upper layer were in loess. The lithic industry contains mainly microliths, then burins and scrapers, related to the Mezhyrichian (Stupak, 2011).

The Chulatovo 1 site, discovered in 1935, was excavated by I.G. Pidoplichko in 1935 and M.V. Voedvoski in 1937. Cultural remains were discovered in a chalk quarry and the site was subsequently destroyed. Several ashes areas which could be hearths were described (Boriskovski, 1953).

The Chulatovo 2 site, discovered in 1935, was excavated by I.G. Pidoplichko and A.M. Galich in 1936, and by M.V. Voevodski in 1937-38. The cultural layer was in loess. Several hearths and storage pits were identified (Boriskovski, 1953).

The Mezin site was discovered in 1908 by F.K. Volkov, and was excavated during many decades by different archeologists such as P.P. Efimenko, M.V. Voevodski, and I.G. Shovkoplias. Cultural material was in colluvial loess deposits laminated with sandy and clayey layers. The microliths include microgravettian (Nuzhnyi, 2006). They present some similarities with Suponevo collection. Several mammoth bone dwelling, pits and hearths were found.

Several archaeological specimens show long distance travels of populations or more probably exchange networks. Amber objects were present in Chulatovo 2 and Mezin. Chulatovo 2 amber comes from 260 kilometers away. In Mezin it comes from 220 kilometers away (Soffer, 1985b).

The Eliseevichi 1, Chulatovo 2, Timonovka 1, Yudinovo and Mezin sites have yielded shells. The Eliseevichi 1 fossils of Annelids come from the Black Sea, 600 kilometers away. Shells excavated in Eliseevichi 1, Timonovka 1 and Yudinovo come from the Black Sea between 600 km and 800 km away (Soffer, 1985b; Germonpré, 2008). The Mezin site presents fossil marine shells coming from Podolia, 500 kilometers away (Iakovleva, 2005).

So the sites of Timonovka 1 and 2, Yudinovo, Bugorok and Chulatovo are characterized by a high representation of mammoth remains, an abundance of burins, end-scrapers, microliths then blades with various truncations (Nuzhnyi, 2006).

In Mezin, contrary to the larger part of East Epigravettian industries, the blade processing was based mainly on the use of prismatic and

sub-pyramidal cores with one striking platform (Nuzhnyi, 2006).

The cultural connection of Mezinian industry with Yudinovian ones is also not yet clear.

The Eliseevichi 1 site contains quite specific lithic industry (including backed microliths

processed by a characteristic abrasive retouch) and portable art objects, making this site a unique assemblage.

Except Chulatovo 1, which could be a temporary camp, the other sites are interpreted as base camps.

Table 1. Informations about archaeological sites of the Desna valley.

Sites	Position of sites			Orientation	Preservation
Eliseevichi 1	plateau (promontory)	Sudost'	right bank (north)	East	well, periglacial phenomena
Timonovka 1	plateau (promontory)	Desna	right bank (west)	South-East	disturbed
Timonovka 2	plateau (promontory)	Desna	right bank (west)	South-East	periglacial phenomena
Suponevo	plateau (promontory)	Desna	right bank (west)	East	well
Yudinovo	plateau (promontory)	Sudost'	right bank (north)	South-East	well
Chulatovo 1	plateau (promontory)	Desna	right bank (west)	South-East	erosion, solifluction
Chulatovo 2	plateau (promontory)	Desna	right bank (west)	South	erosion
Mezin	plateau (promontory)	Desna	right bank (north)	South-West	well
Bugorok	plateau (promontory)	Desna	right bank (west)	South	well

Table 2. Informations about archaeological remains conditions (faunal remains without micromammals, avifauna and ichthyofauna).

Sites	Surface (m ²)	Thickness (cm) of the cultural layer [mean value]	Lithic remains			Faunal remains		Ocher	Hearths	Mammoth bone dwellings
			NR	Tools	Local raw material	NR	MNIc			
Eliseevichi 1	623	10-12 [11]	80000	4000	no	28754	405	yes	no	yes
Timonovka 1	1178	7-15 [11]	110095	10447	/	/	24	yes	yes	?
Timonovka 2	163	5-15 [10]	13932	632	/	121	23	yes		?
Suponevo	200	30	30000	/	/	414	16	yes		yes
Yudinovo	500	20-40 [30]	12500	/	no	506	102	yes		yes
Chulatovo 1	390	25	1200	42	/	1137	37	no		no
Chulatovo 2	1000	2-5 [3]	13387	535	yes	/	124	yes		no
Mezin	1200	10-15 [12]	113238	4429	yes	8260	486	yes		yes

ZOOARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS OF ELISEEVICHI 1 – 1935-36

Quantification

The three main species of Eliseevichi 1-1935-36 are polar fox (*Alopex lagopus rossicus*), which is predominant, wolf (*Canis lupus*) and woolly mammoth (*Mammuthus primigenius*) (Table 1). We observed that few bones are fragmented, mainly ivory and long bones of canids.

Fox was identified as a subspecies of polar fox, *Alopex lagopus rossicus* (Kuzmina and Sablin, 1993; Sablin, 1994). It is also described in Yudinovo and Kostienki (Baryshnikov, 2006).

From the 33 mammoth skulls previously mentioned (Polikarpovich, 1968), three of them are still existing. The available data about the missing skulls (we do not have data about the number of teeth) are combined with our descriptions. Other horse, bear and hare bones, previously indicated, are also lacking in the studied material.

Two canid skulls (MAE 447/5298; ZIN 23781/24) were previously identified as being those of dogs (Polikarpovich, 1968; Velichko *et al.*, 1997). New studies by M.V. Sablin and G.A. Khlopachev (2001; 2002) and Germonpré *et al.* (2015) confirm their presence.

Table 3. Count of faunal remains, Eliseevichi 1 - 1935-36.

Species	NRt	MNE	MNIc
<i>Mammuthus primigenius</i>	698 (731*)	43 (76*)	5 (36*)
<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	14	14	2
<i>Canis lupus</i>	329	279	10
<i>Alopex lagopus rossicus</i>	6281	5181	131
<i>Ursus arctos</i>	19 (23*)	18	3 (*5)
<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>	3	2	1
* <i>Equus</i> sp.	(1*)	(1*)	(1*)
<i>L. timidus</i>	(1*)	(1*)	(1*)
Total of identified specimens	7344 (7383*)	5537 (5572*)	152 (187*)
Carnivore (teeth)	8	4	
Large sized mammal	29		
Large sized/ medium sized mammal	16	5	
Medium sized mammal	23	1	
Total	7420 (7459*)	5547 (5582*)	152 (187*)

With Polikarpovich data*

Modalities of taphonomical preservation

According to our taphonomical analyses, the bones of Eliseevichi 1 (1935-1936), are very well preserved (Figure 4; Figure 5). They were buried quickly and deeply under a dry and cold climate (Figure 5). Some bones of foxes were still in anatomical connexion, so they were fresh carcasses.

Mammoth bones show a different stage of preservation with much deterioration caused by percolating and runoff waters. K.M. Polikarpovich (1968) mentioned that they were mainly situated in small depressions (pits) (1968). This location may

explain the rather dark color of mammoth bones, with phenomena of concentration and stagnation of metal elements.

Skeletal preservation

Concerning the skeletal preservation of mammoth, all anatomical parts are represented especially from juveniles. The representation of teeth is predominant in particular tusks (Table 4 ; Figure 6). So on the one hand we can suggest that juvenile mammoths died near this place; on the other hand, tusks of adult *s.l.* could have been intentionally stored.

Table 4. Detailed count of main species from Eliseevichi 1 - 1935-36.

	<i>M.primigenius</i>			<i>A. lagopus rossicus</i>			<i>C. lupus</i>		
	NR	MNE	MNIc:	NR	MNE	MNIc:	NR	MNE	MNIc:
TOTAL	698	43	5	6281	5181	131	329	279	10
cranial skeleton	481	11		1274	985		110	83	
postcranial skeleton	152	31		4589	4106		203	184	
axial skeleton	144	23		1151	1015		16	16	
anterior upper parts	2	2		721	513		53	35	
anterior basipod + metapodial	0	0		594	593		33	33	
posterior upper parts	1	1		401	270		10	9	
posterior basipod + metapodial	1	1		951	944		39	39	
acropod	4	4		771	771		52	52	
not totally identified	64	1		418	90		16	12	

In terms of skeletal preservation by anatomical parts, the Canids of Eliseevichi 1 cranial skeleton (%MAU: 19.77%; Ps: 16%) and postcranial

skeleton (%MAU: 14%; Ps: 11.3%) exhibit a similar representation (Tableau 1; Figure 7). All anatomical parts are represented. The upper forelimb is the

best preserved part, while the axial, acropod and sesamoids are rare (Figure 6). So the carcasses of Canids have been bringing back almost complete to the site.

Anthropogenic exploitation of the main species

Concerning mammoth we observed butchering cutmarks on juvenile and adult bones, relied with defleshing for food. Many pieces of ivory show grooving marks related with a *chaîne opératoire* and sometimes without being attached to a well-defined working process. A part of them are "finished products" (Figure 8). So the mammoth has been heavily used in the site Eliseevichi 1.

The bones of Canids present butchering cutmarks related to skinning, disarticulation and defleshing and fracturation marks. Then, a part of long bones and several metapodials were grooved and sawn (Figure 9). So on the hand these carcasses were exploited for fur, and on the other hand bones were exploited as industrial supports. It may be a support with volume used as needle cases (ethnographically known but it would require traceological analyzes), described in particular in Gagarino (Zamiatnine, 1935), or offcuts products worked for making ornaments objects.

Main conclusions about faunal exploitation in Eliseevichi 1 (1935-36)

According to the study we highlighted butchering activities on mammoths, probably related with their consumption by human groups.

The bone and ivory in particular has been heavily exploited for making various objects that can be linked to industrial activities (needles, splinters polished) and artistic (decorated plates, female statuette). This practice reflects the advance management of the raw material, and specialized technical know-how. The fox and the wolf were exploited for fur. The presence of ocher, ashy areas of lithic raw splinters of polished bones could be related to the operating chain of treatment of skin. Providing as many animals requires a very good organization in necessary prior trapping activities. The Eliseevichi 1 site could therefore have two main functions, the fur and manufacturing of tools and ornaments pieces in bones and ivory. According to the possibility of slaughter of juvenile mammoths to the season of birth and the optimal season for exploitation of fur of carnivores, the site could have been occupied several times during the summer/autumn and winter. The Eliseevichi 1 site remains relatively difficult to position in the regional culture. It would be interesting to know what it is exactly the status of animals and particularly if bones of mammoth were used as building material to clarify whether this is a specialized habitat in regional culture or if it is strictly a site workshops.

Comparison of the excavations 1935-36 with the whole site of Eliseevichi 1

Comparing Eliseevichi 1 – 1935-36 to the total of the site, *M. putorius* and *A. alces* are absent in the first one, but the different species have a similar representation (Table 5; Figure 10).

Table 5. Count of faunal remains, Eliseevichi 1 (Polikarpovich, 1968; Velichko et al., 1997; Soffer, 1985a).

Species	1935		1936		1930-1940		1970-1978		TOTAL	
	NR	MNIc	NR	MNIc	NR	MNIc	NR	MNIc	NR	MNIc
<i>M. primigenius</i>	MNIc ~ 30				several thousands	at least 60	~700	~24	> 12187	60
<i>Equus</i> sp.	/	/	1	1	1	/	/	/	1	1
<i>R. tarandus</i>	/	/	/	/	1	1	2	1	3	1
<i>A. alces</i>	/	/	/	/	/	/	1	1	1	1
<i>C. lupus</i>	80	4	116	4	903	36	123	6	1059	36
<i>C. lupus familiaris</i>	1	1	2	1	/	/	/	/		
<i>A. lagopus</i>	1087	51	2101	51	14564	287	410	14	15392	291
<i>V. corsac</i>	5	3	1	1	6	4	5	1		
<i>Vulpinae</i>	/	/	/	/	2	2	/	/		
<i>U. arctos</i>	12	3	11	5	89	10	1	1		
<i>L. timidus</i>	1	1	/	/	3	2	1	1	4	2
<i>L. obensis</i>	6	2	1	1	17	5	1	1	17	5
<i>Cricetus</i> sp.	8	1	1	1	13	3	/	/	13	3
<i>C. corax</i>	1	1	/	/	1	1	/	/	1	1
<i>B. bubo</i>	1	1	/	/	1	1	/	/	1	1
<i>L. lagopus</i>	1	1	/	/	1	1	/	/	1	1
<i>M. putorius</i>	/	/	/	/	5	2	/	/	6	2
<i>G. gulo</i>	/	/	/	/	1	1	/	/	5	1
<i>Dicrostonyx</i> sp.	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	7	/
<i>M. gregalis</i>	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	4	/
<i>Cyprinidae</i> sp.	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	27	7
									>28825	>423

COMPARATIVE ANALYZES OF THE DESNA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Paleoecology

Vegetation

According to the palinological study of Eliseevichi 1, species are varied, with a preponderance of taxa related to an open and arid environment under a cold climate, particularly in sandy loam sedimentary context (*Betula fruticans*, *B. nana*, *B. pendula*, *B. pubescens*, *Botrychium boreale*, *Cystopteris sudetica*, *Corispermum hyssopifolium*, *Eurotia ceratoides*, *Fagopyrum* sp.). Some species are more typical of a tree cover along rivers (*Alnus incana*, *Lythrum salicaria*, *Plantago* sp.) (Zelikson, In Velichko et al. 1997 ; Sapelko, In Khlopachev et al., 2013).

Timonovka 2 is dominated by *Gramineae*, *Polygonaceae*, *Umbelliferae*, *Chenopodiaceae* and *Compositae* (Velichko et al., 1981).

Concerning Yudinovo the palynological study presents wooded area (artic-boreal trees and shrubs) and meadow plants (*L. clavatum*, *L. selago*, *P. aquilinum*) close to the site. It reveals relatively humid conditions (Buynevich et al., 2011).

The Bugorok site revealed the presence of grasses, and in particular of *Poaceae* (*Cichoriaceae* sp., *Rubiaceae* sp., *Polygonaceae* sp., *Brassicaceae* sp., *Fabaceae* sp., *Asteraceae* sp.) (Sapelko, 2014). The concerned cultural horizon is correlated with the steppe-tundra communities.

So these sites are related to a steppe environment with the presence of well developed riparian forests.

Fauna

The faunal remains of Bugorok are poorly preserved, composed of fragmented bones, teeth and ivory (Gvozdover, 1947; Voevodski, 1940). M.V. Sablin (2002) identified the faunal remains of the excavation VI as *M. primigenius* (woolly mammoth), *O. moschatus* (musk ox) and *A. lagopus* (Arctic fox),

The faunal remains of Buzhenka 2, upper layer are represented by fragments of bones of *M. primigenius*, *C. lupus*, *Vulpinae*, *Ursus* sp. and *R. tarandus* (Péan, In: Stupak, 2011).

There are few possibilities of comparisons from these both sites, but fauna is typical of an open landscape under dry and cold environment.

Timonovka 1 is dominated by mammoth, Timonovka 2 by mammoth and *Vulpinae*. Suponevo presents mainly mammoth then large canids. Yudinovo and Chulatovo 1 are dominated by mammoth, then *Vulpinae*. Chulatovo 2 is dominated by marmot then *Lepus* sp. and reindeer, rhinoceros, *Vulpinae* and mammoth. Mezin is dominated by mammoth, Canids and horse (Figure 11). Fauna

of the sites of the Desna valley present all the characteristics of an open landscape. The presence of teeth of *Suidae* in Mezin is questionable. Indeed this species is more adapted to more humid and closed landscape. It is possible that just only teeth were gathered in another region or that they were exchanged between human groups.

We can reconstruct the paleoecology, taking also into account the microfauna, ichthyofauna and avifauna (Figure 12). Of course, in archeological sites, the diversity could be biased by anthropogenic activities. Taking in account the taxonomy, Rodents are well represented in all sites, particularly in Chulatovo 2. Many carnivorous are present followed by artiodactyls and perissodactyls, then ichthyofauna and avifauna. There are few insectivores. In terms of weight we observed many small-sized terrestrial mammals and large-sized terrestrial mammals, whose runner mammals, with also presence of aquatic and burrower species. The dietary adaptation is dominated by hypsodont herbivorous and carnivores, then brachyodont herbivorous and omnivorous.

The sites of the Desna valley present all the characteristics of an open landscape, with abundant grazing areas, with the proximity of water sources, riverbanks and arboreal spaces.

The cenograms are workable on four sites (Figure 13). They are related to an open landscape, more arid in Eliseevichi 1 and Chulatovo 2. Yudinovo seems to be more humid than the other sites.

We processed to the evaluation of diversity indexes taking in account the mammals including *Lepus* sp.. From Shannon's index, Eliseevichi 1 and Timonovka 1 and 2 are dominated by few species (Figure 14). From Simpson's index, Suponevo and Chulatovo 1 and 2 are highly diversified, whereas Eliseevichi 1 is the least diversified one (Figure 15).

Considering the impact of erosion and periglacial phenomena in Chulatovo 1 and 2 and Timonovka 1 and 2, the representation of the faunal remains could be biased, by dispersion or intrusion of bones. It is also possible that Chulatovo was characterized by an anthropogenic diversified selection of prey. In comparison, Eliseevichi 1 is highly specialized on few species. These observations have to be linked with human activities.

Lithic representation

Relating the number of lithic remains and tools, all the sites exhibit a regular ratio, except Timonovka 1 which contains many tools (Figure 16).

Comparing the number of lithic remains by m³, we can observe that Eliseevichi 1 is the densest site. Tools are more densely present in Timonovka 1,

then Timonovka 2 and Eliseevichi 1 than in the other sites (Figure 17).

So the site of Eliseevichi 1 is represented by a ratio of lithic remains and tools which is the same in all the sites. However the remains density is high.

Density of faunal remains

Concerning the density of faunal individuals, Eliseevichi 1 is the most important site, followed by Mezin (Figure 18).

If we compare the main species fox, wolf and mammoth, fox is characterized by a high density in termes of individuals in Eliseevichi 1. Wolf is well represented in Eliseevichi 1, then in Mezin. Concerning mammoth it is well represented in Eliseevichi 1, Mezin, Timonovka 2, then Chulatovo 2 and Yudinovo (Figure 19).

EXPLOITATION OF IVORY AND BONE RAW MATERIAL

Technical processes related to the boneous industry in general, including the ivory, require a very good knowledge of the material for a relatively long *chaîne opératoire* (Semenov, 1957). So the management should be well anticipated by specialists. Ivory was exploited in Eliseevichi 1, Timonovka 1, Suponevo, Yudinovo and Mezin. They can obtain support with volume as cylindrical fragments of tusks, or flat supports produced from transverse flakes (Klopachev, 2001). Both processes related technologies of tusk-knapping were applied in all sites (Klopachev, 2001; Lázníčková-Galetová, 2012) (Figure 15). Compared to other sites, Eliseevichi 1 contains mainly flat supports. The transversal break-up of wide flakes was used. Longitudinal flakes were obtained on inclined negatives of the tusk edges. The ivory industry of Eliseevichi 1 does not have direct analogies with the known industries in Eastern Europe (Khlopachev, 2006).

Objects made from animal organic materials were found (Figure 21).

Eliseevichi 1 presents more than 200 pieces, including awls, needles, ivory plates, a female ivory statuette and a limestone marl mammoth. Some ivory plates were decorated with fish scales called "churingas" (Polikarpovich, 1968).

Timonovka 1 presents fragments of ivory bracelets with linear decoration, ivory projectile points, fragments of ivory needles and *lissoirs*.

Suponevo contains several worked or decorated ivory pieces, as pearls or plates.

In Yudinovo, there are ivory and bone, points, awls, needles, pendants and plates and ivory decorated rods. There is a bird made from reindeer antler.

In Mezin animal bones were used to make ivory points, needles, awls, hammers from antler,

lissoirs, *bâtons percés*, female or phallic figures, animal figures, pendants and bracelets, often covered by geometric meanders (Shovkopljas, 1965). Pendants in ivory drop-like form with hole and with double swellings with transversal trough are typical of this site.

Long bones of foxes were sawn and incised in Eliseevichi 1, Timonovka 1, Suponevo and Mezin (Figure 22). Some of them were interpreted as awls. In Eliseevichi 1 the working bones of wolf is quite exceptional in the area.

SEASONALITY

From the faunal remains we propose seasons of settlements (Figure 23).

Concerning the seasonality in Eliseevichi 1, interpretations are made by us from canids and mammoths.

The best season for human group to exploit canids is in winter. Indeed during the autumn they moult, and during the winter their fur have a large isothermal capacity. So it is the best period for optimal acquisition of fur by human groups. Moreover, the reproduction period of foxes and wolves is January-February. They deposit many faeces and urine which are identifiable for tracking. Concerning foxes, during the winter, females settle burrows; males travel several kilometers to find a female. At this time they are not very aware of their environment. They are vulnerable and easier to trap. Moreover, as they mark the territory, other males will inevitably return to the same place, suitable for trapping (Schemnitz, 2005). So we can propose that canids of Eliseevichi 1 were killed in winter.

Concerning mammoths, we identified three juveniles. One is represented by a milk tusk and died around 1-3 months old. A mandible has a left dp_3 and a right dp_2 . According to the stages of eruption and wear (Laws, 1966), it exhibits a stage III (an individual younger than one year-old/one and half year. An isolated pp_3 (stage V) belongs to an individual of around three years-old. Within living elephant populations, births take place at random times. However it is plausible, given the harsh climate during glacial periods, that birth of mammoth favored calves survival in warm season. Works on juvenile mammoth carcasses found in Siberian permafrost show that births took place in spring (Rountrey *et al.*, 2012). So we can propose that mammoths of Eliseevichi 1 were hunted between July and October.

If we take into account ptarmigan, this animal migrates to the south between November and March. So the human groups of Eliseevichi 1 could have settled the site several times at different seasons.

In Yudinovo, mammoth could have been hunted in winter (Germonpré *et al.*, 2008; Sablin, 2014). Canids could have been acquired in winter too. Unless snowy owl could have been introduced intrusively in the layer, we can consider that this species migrate to the South between November and December. This site would have been settled in winter.

In Mezin ptarmigan is well represented. It could have not been acquired in winter. Marmots could have been killed in summer when they are fatter. The wheatear could have been intrusively introduced, but if it has been killed it was present from spring to autumn. Reindeers were hunted in winter (Klein, 1973). Moreover several pits have been dug in the site. According to J.-F. Hoffecker (2002) these kinds of pits could have not been dug during the cold season. So this site could have been occupied during different seasons.

Precisions about individual age of animals are not available, neither well represented migrant species, that would help us to propose seasonal settlements. O. Soffer (1985a) proposed from reindeers that Timonovka 1 and 2 were occupied in cold season and that Suponevo has been occupied in cold and warm seasons. In Chulatovo 1 and 2 it is difficult to estimate.

FUNCTIONAL INTERPRETATION OF ELISEEVICHI 1

Contrary to the other sites, Eliseevichi 1 is more specialized, with almost none species acquired opportunistically. Furthermore, in Timonovka 1 the high representation of flint remains and the specialized exploitation of fauna are questionable too.

In Eliseevichi 1, it is possible that human groups have mainly exploited mammoth or they have taken food with them. As in other sites they practiced leatherwork and ivory work. However contrary to the other base camps with more varied species and activities, it seems to be the main activities in Eliseevichi 1. So we doubt of the interpretation of Eliseevichi 1 as a base camp. Thus we question also the interpretation of the pits with mammoth bones as house structures. Indeed pits around two large meters were excavated with mammoth bone remains. As we can see these remains are essentially cranial bones (skulls, tusks, mandibles) (Figure 24). They were interpreted as dwelling structures. It is possible that these pits were storage pits (Figure 24). An entire carcass of elephant decomposes in sixteen days in the presence of scavengers and up to 53 days with minimal scavenger activity (Coe, 1978). From the known technics of elephants butchering (Haynes, 1991) the heads of elephant can be put in pits to decompose. Peoples can recover tusks in few days. Then they have to be soaked during three

days to three months and eventually to be let in air dry for a month or two. They can be soaked again to be worked. Off course the present african climate is different from the Upper Palaeolithic periglacial european steppe. In semiarid shrub-steppe ecosystem the decomposition of a complete carcass of large-sized mammals as red deer can take more than one year (Parmenter and MacMahon, 2009).

In Eliseevichi 1 we know it is not sub-fossile ivory. It is possible that the fresh heads with tusks or collected on recent carcasses, have been put into pits used for natural maceration of the connective tissue in the tusk alveoli (Basilyan *et al.*, 2011; Pitulko *et al.*, 2015). Then ivory was recovered to be worked later. Probably fresh hunted mammoth or dried carcasses were near the site. This involves management over several years.

CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological site of Eliseevichi 1 shows the variety of the activities of human groups in the end of the second half of the upper Pleniglacial. We applied zooarchaeological methods about the faunal remains of the excavations 1935-36 to better define the modalities of exploitation of fauna. The two main species are mammoth and fox. All these remains are very well preserved, with well-preserved surfaces and elements in anatomical connection, indicating a good preservation of the site. However mammoth remains are more affected by weathering and percolation water effects. According to the study, we highlighted butchery marks on juvenile mammoths, probably related with their consumption by human groups. Mammoth bones and ivory of adults have been exploited for the manufacture of various objects that can be linked to industrial and artistic activities. The remains of canids in particular foxes, are numerous. The skeletal preservation shows that complete carcasses have been bringing back on the site. The anthropogenic stigmata permit to demonstrate exploitation of fur. The long bones and metapodials were incised and sawn, maybe to make ornaments or as needle cases. So this site is characterized by different activities, lithic exploitation, mammoth exploitation (maybe hunting and/or gathering) for food and ivory and carnivore exploitation, during the summer and the winter.

This site was interpreted as a base camp with remains of mammoth dwellings. However the faunal spectrum is very restricted and we have mainly mammoth skulls and tusks for adults. So to better understand environmental conditions and anthropogenic activities, we compared our analyses with data from the complete site of

Eliseevichi 1 and contemporaneous sites of the Desna river valley.

There are all localized on the right bank of the Desna river. Canids and mammoth are generally dominant within the archeological assemblages. From environmental data and faunal spectrum they are all characterized by an open landscape, with abundant grazing areas, with the proximity of water sources, riverbanks and arboreal spaces. Yudinovo seems to be characterized by a wettest environment. From the faunal diversity, in base camps the faunal spectrum is quite diversified, with predominant species as mammoth in all sites, marmot in Chulatovo 2. However Eliseevichi 1 and Timonovka 1 are more specialized about few taxa, mammoth and canids.

These variations between sites can be related to more or less good preservation of the assemblages with possible intrusion or dispersion of bones. And they can be representative of anthropogenic selection of taxa.

All the sites show exploitation of ivory and carnivores arising of anthropogenic selections. It permits to show that fur acquisition is a main activities in these sites. But except in Eliseevichi 1 and Timonovka 1, all base camps are characterized by secondary exploitations of other animals. This could reflect the opportunistic acquisition of different mammals. So the interpretation of Eliseevichi 1 as base camp is questionable.

By taphonomical observations, skeletal representation and features on the site, related with mammoth remains, we think that the pits could have been used for natural maceration to collect tusks. So maybe this excavated area of Eliseevichi 1 is a workshop for flint, fur, bones and ivory. On the one hand it is possible that the base camp was located near. On the other hand it is possible that it was an important workshop within the territory.

These activities this require anticipating of resource management by alternance of activities during several years.

We want to see other faunal remains of the site, in particular the sector of 1948 excavated by V.D. Budko to precise the zooarchaeological study and particularly the large area of ashy and charcoal to precise the use of fire in the site.

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From mammoth to fox: functional identification of Eliseevichi 1 within Upper Pleniglacial settlements of the the Desna valley

This study examines the faunal record in the Desna valley (Ukraine and Russia) during the end of the second part of the Upper Pleniglacial (20 000 – 14 000 BP). We have made the zooarchaeological study of the faunal remains of Eliseevichi 1 - 1935-36. The faunal spectrum is relatively restricted, typical of a cold and dry environment with the presence of *Mammuthus primigenius*, *Rangifer tarandus*, *Canis lupus*, *Alopex lagopus rossicus* and *Ursus arctos*. As expected we highlighted an important exploitation of mammoth related to ivory industry. However we also brought to light an intense exploitation of canid resources related to osseous industry and furskin activities. The interpretation of the site as base camp is questionable. We compared the zooarchaeological data obtained from Eliseevichi 1 faunal remains with other Upper Pleniglacial archaeological sites in the Desna valley. Our aim is to better understand the paleoecology of the Desna valley by the analysing of wildlife spectra and the human exploitation of fauna during the Upper Pleniglacial. Furthermore we can highlight the degree of specialization of human groups to exploit species, notably mammoth (meat, bones, ivory) and carnivores (fur, bones). These comparisons were made taking into account the preservation of the sites and the different types of occupations by human groups, to discuss on types of activities and storage of animal resources, in the Desna valley.

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Від мамонта до лисиці: функціональна ідентифікація пам'ятки Єлисеєвичі I в межах верхнього пленігляціалу на поселеннях басейну Десни.

Дане дослідження вивчає фауністичні свідчення басейну Десни на території як України, так і Росії, впродовж другої половини верхнього пленігляціалу (20 000 – 14 000 р. тому). Нами було проведено археозоологічне дослідження фауністичних решток пам'ятки Єлисеєвичі I за період 1935-36 рр. Фауністичний спектр відносно обмежений та типовий для холодного та посушливого клімату з наявними рештками шерстистого мамонта, північного оленя, вовка звичайного, песця та бурого ведмедя. Як і передбачалось, ми висвітлили питання використання мамонта задля отримання мамонтової кістки, а також активну експлуатацію собачих заради здобуття таких матеріалів як кістка та хутро. Питання інтерпретації стоянки як базового табору все ж ставиться під сумнів. Проаналізувавши розмаїття дикої природи та використання людиною фауни впродовж верхнього пленігляціалу, ми порівняли археозоологічні дані фауністичних решток отриманих зі стоянки Єлисеєвичі I з даними інших стоянок басейну Десни з метою кращого розуміння палеоекологічної ситуації регіону. Крім того, ми можемо висвітлити ступінь спеціалізації людських груп відносно експлуатації видів, особливо мамонтів (м'ясо, кістки, мамонтова кістка) та хижаків (хутро, кістка). Порівняння було здійснене з урахуванням збереженості пам'яток та відповідно до роду занять людських груп, задля обговорення видів активності та збереження тваринних ресурсів в басейні Десни.

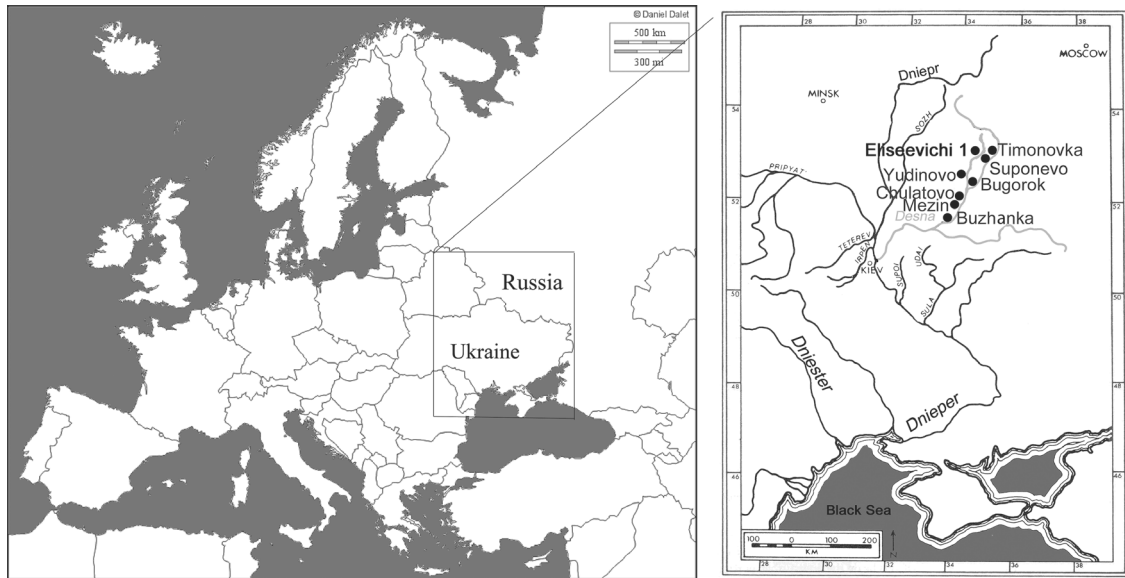


Fig. 1. Location of Eliseevichi 1 and the other sites of the Desna river valley.

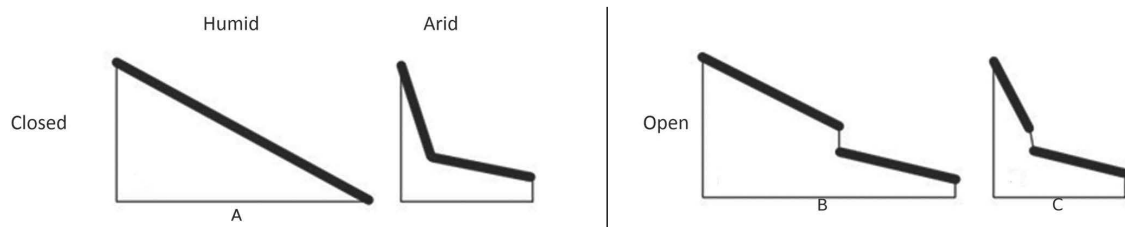


Fig. 2. Cenogram interpretations. A : forest type ; B : plain type ; C : steppe type (Legendre, 1986).

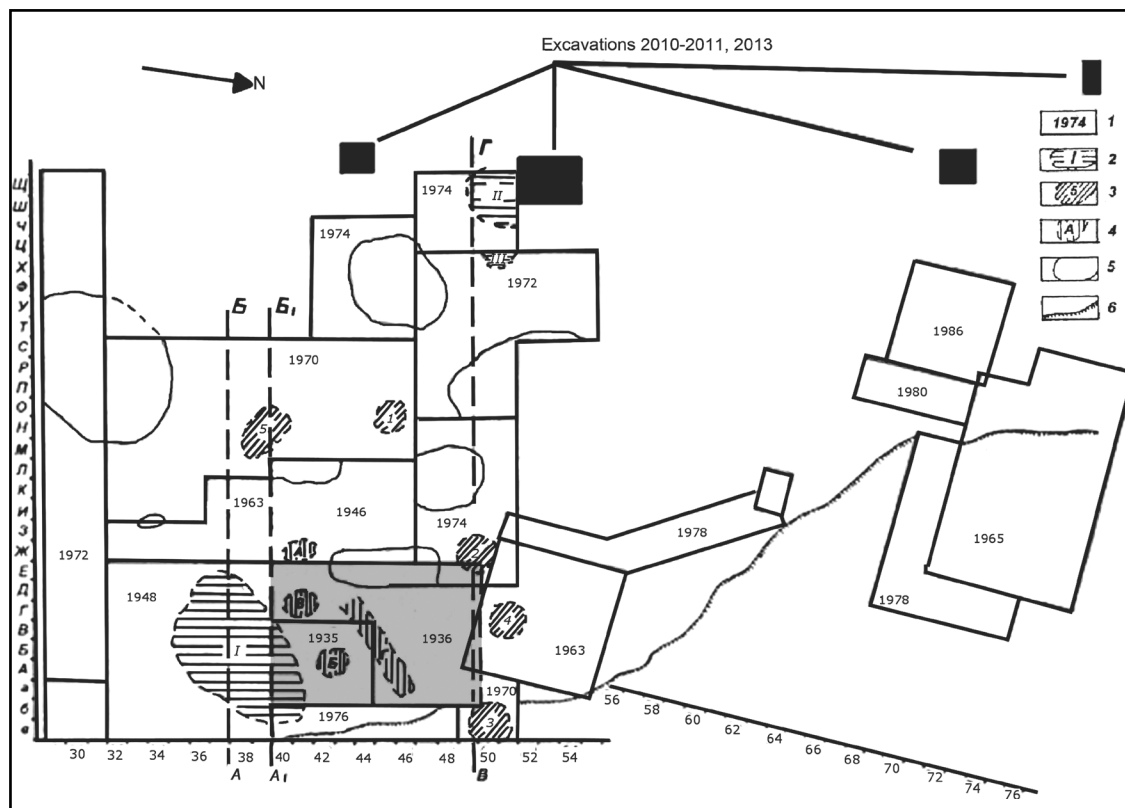


Fig. 3. Plan of the excavations, Eliseevichi 1 after Grekhova (In Velichko et al., 1997) and G.A. Khlopachev's data. 1: years of excavations; 2: accumulations of bones and charcoals; 3: dug pits and large concentrations of bones; 4: A: storage pits - Б-Б- : accumulations of mammoth skulls – Г: frost crack (after Polikarpovich) ; 5 : pit ; 6 : brovka (edge).

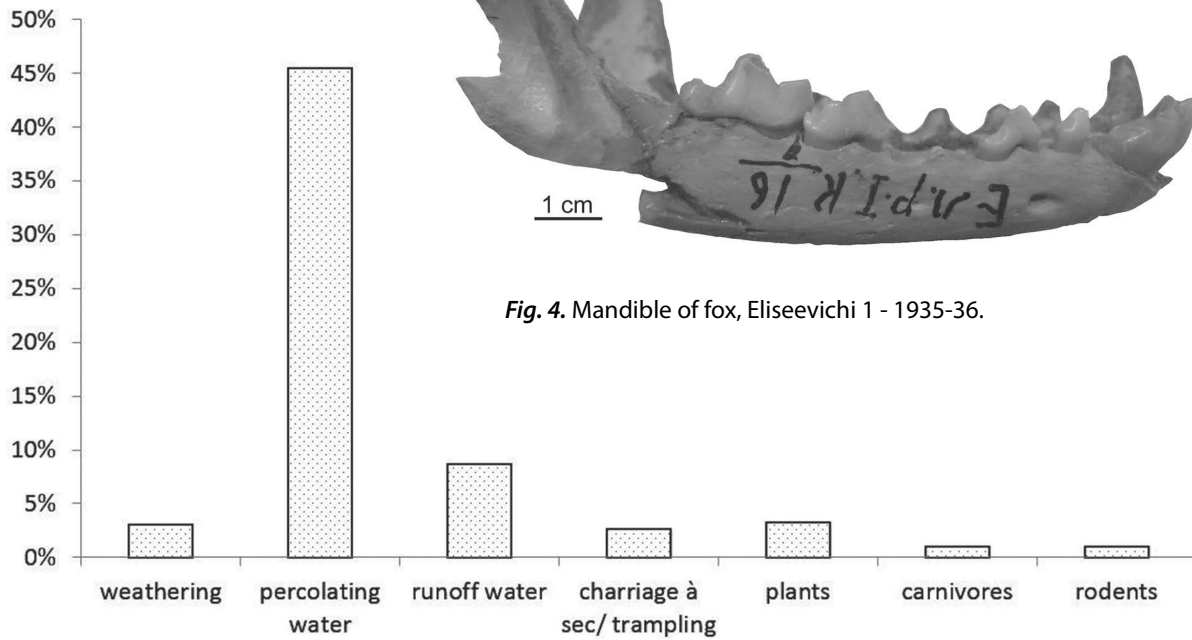
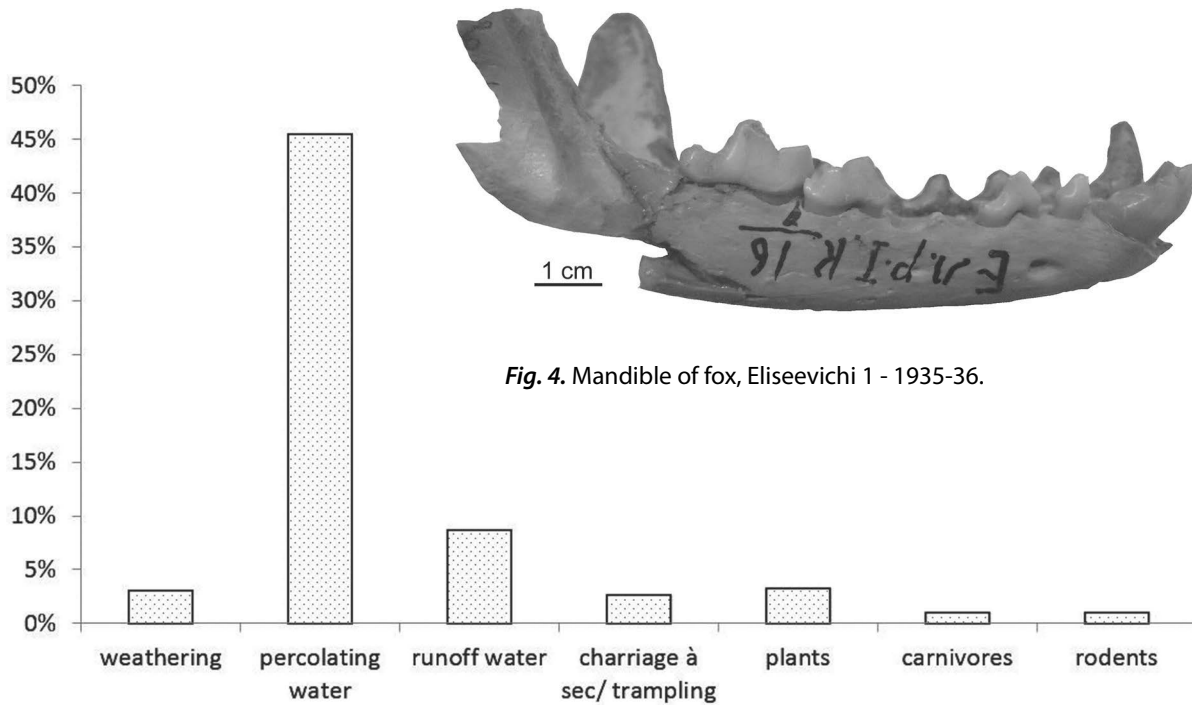


Fig. 5. Involved climato-edaphic and biological taphonomical agents, in %NRt, Eliseevichi 1 - 1935-36.

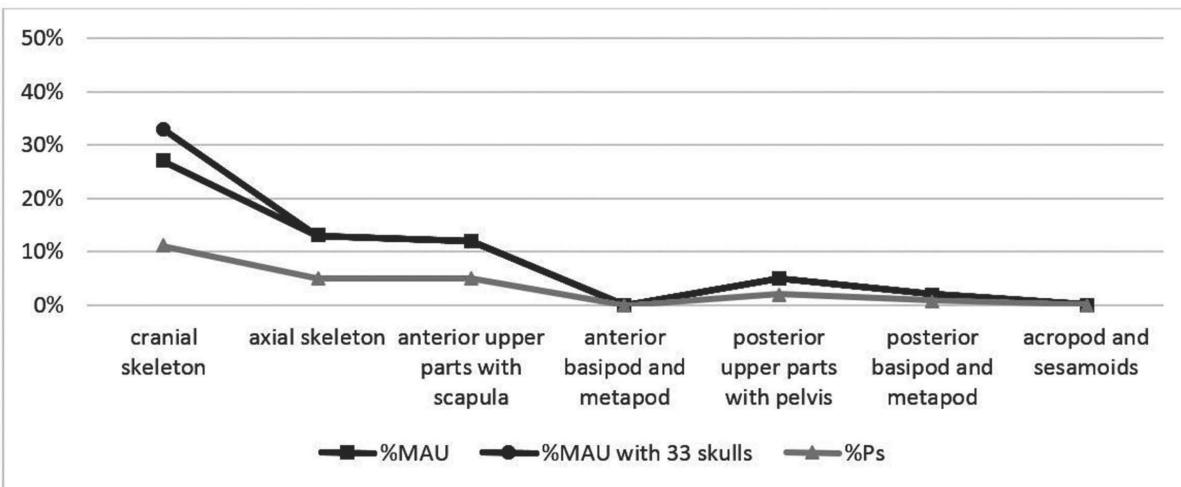
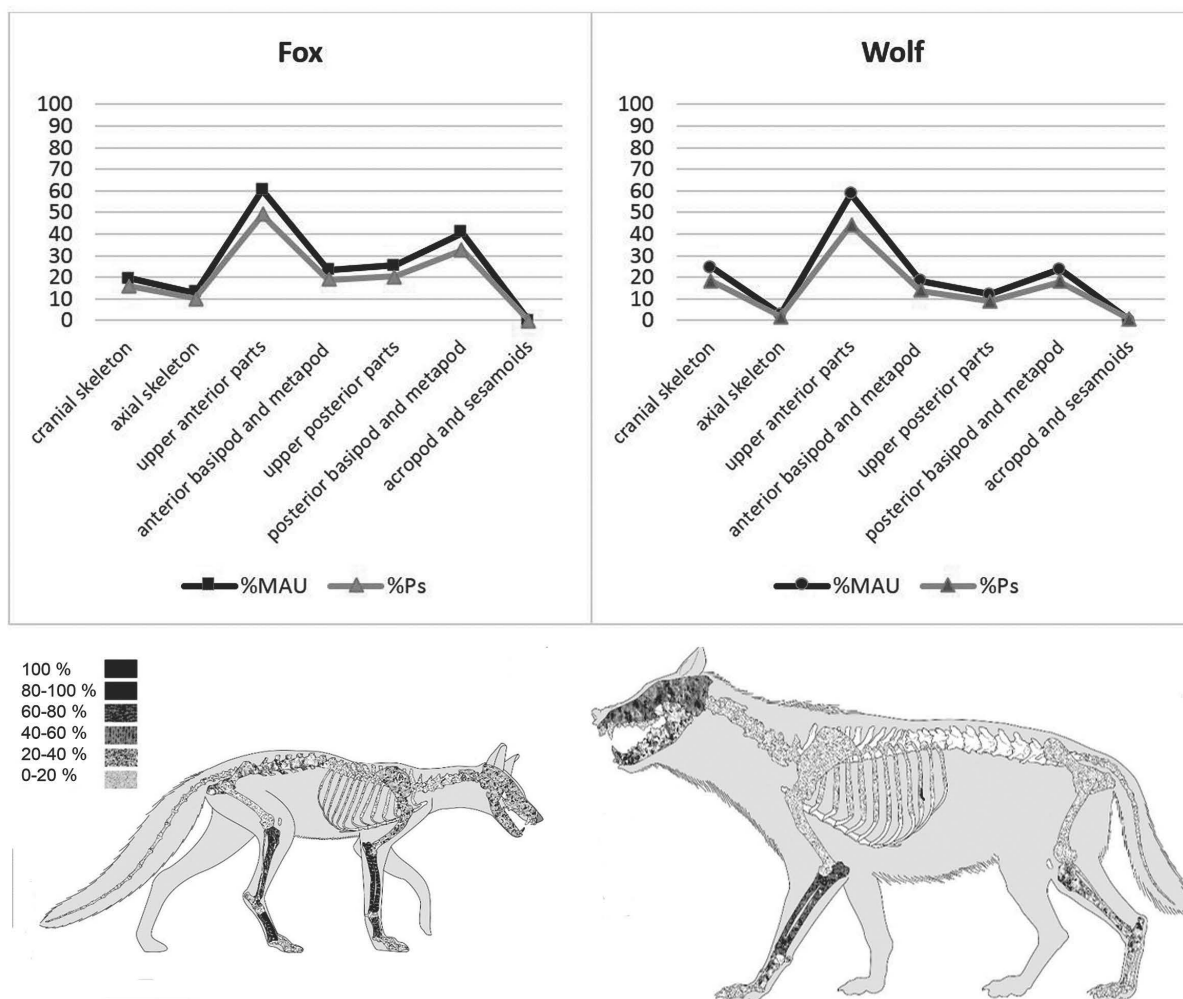
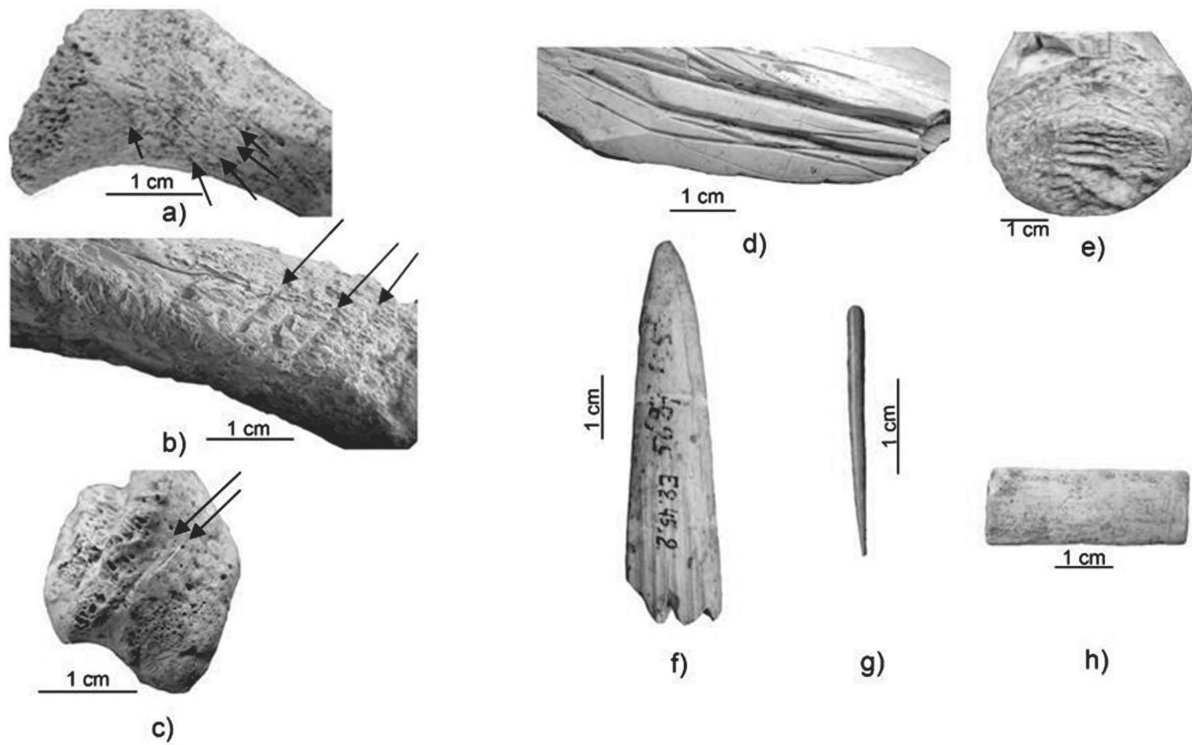


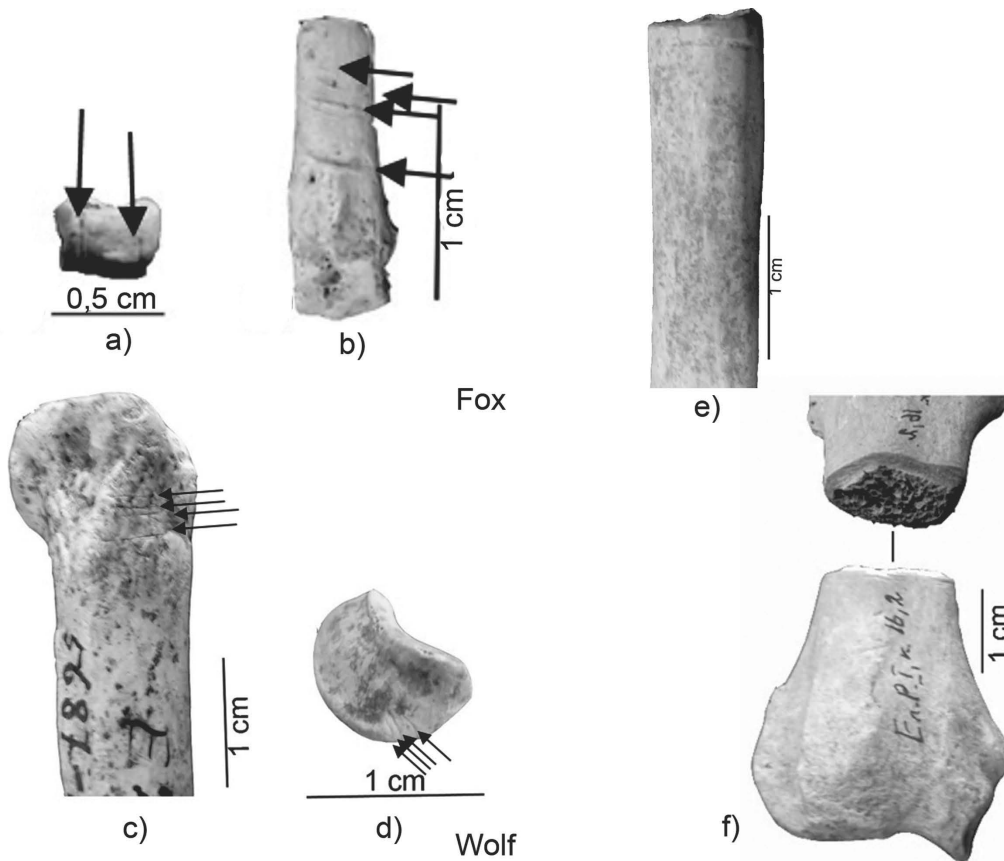
Fig. 6. Skeletal preservation by anatomical parts in percentage survivorship and in percentage of minimal animal unit of *M. primigenius*, Eliseevichi 1 - 1935-56.



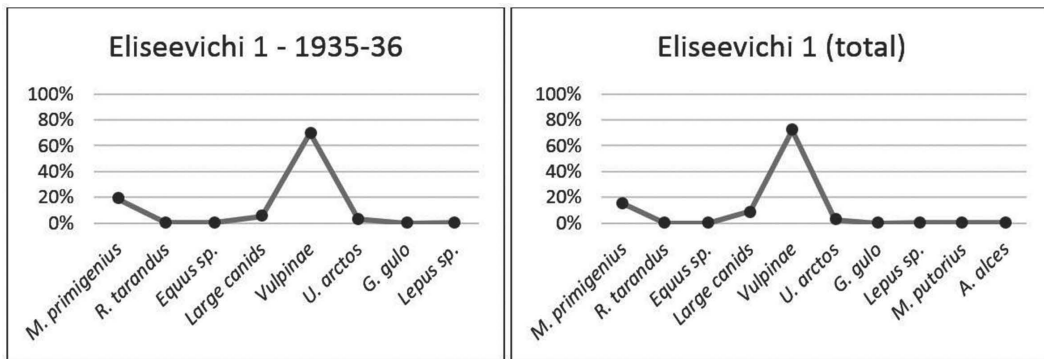
Puc. 7. Skeletal preservation by anatomical parts in percentage survivorship and in percentage of minimal animal unit of Canids, Eliseevichi 1 - 1935-56.



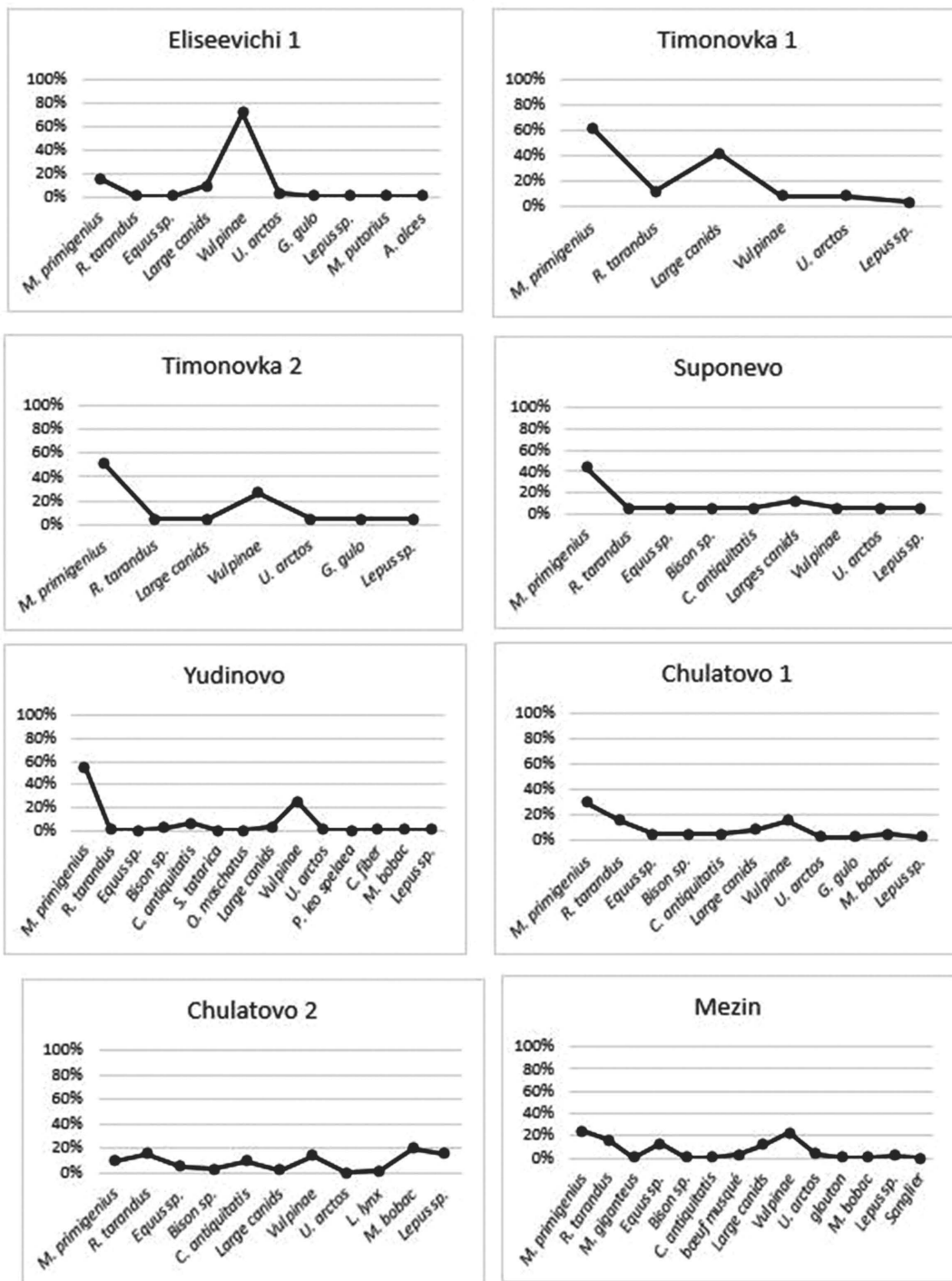
Puc. 8. Butchering cutmarks on mammoth bones, Eliseevichi 1 - 1935-36. a) juvenile mammoth rib with cutmarks of disarticulation ; b) tibia of juvenile mammoth with cutmarks of defleshing ; c) phalanx with cutmarks of skinning, Eliseevichi 1 - 1935-36. d) longitudinal incisions ; e) circular transverse grooving ; f) point ; g) needle ; h) rectangular plate.



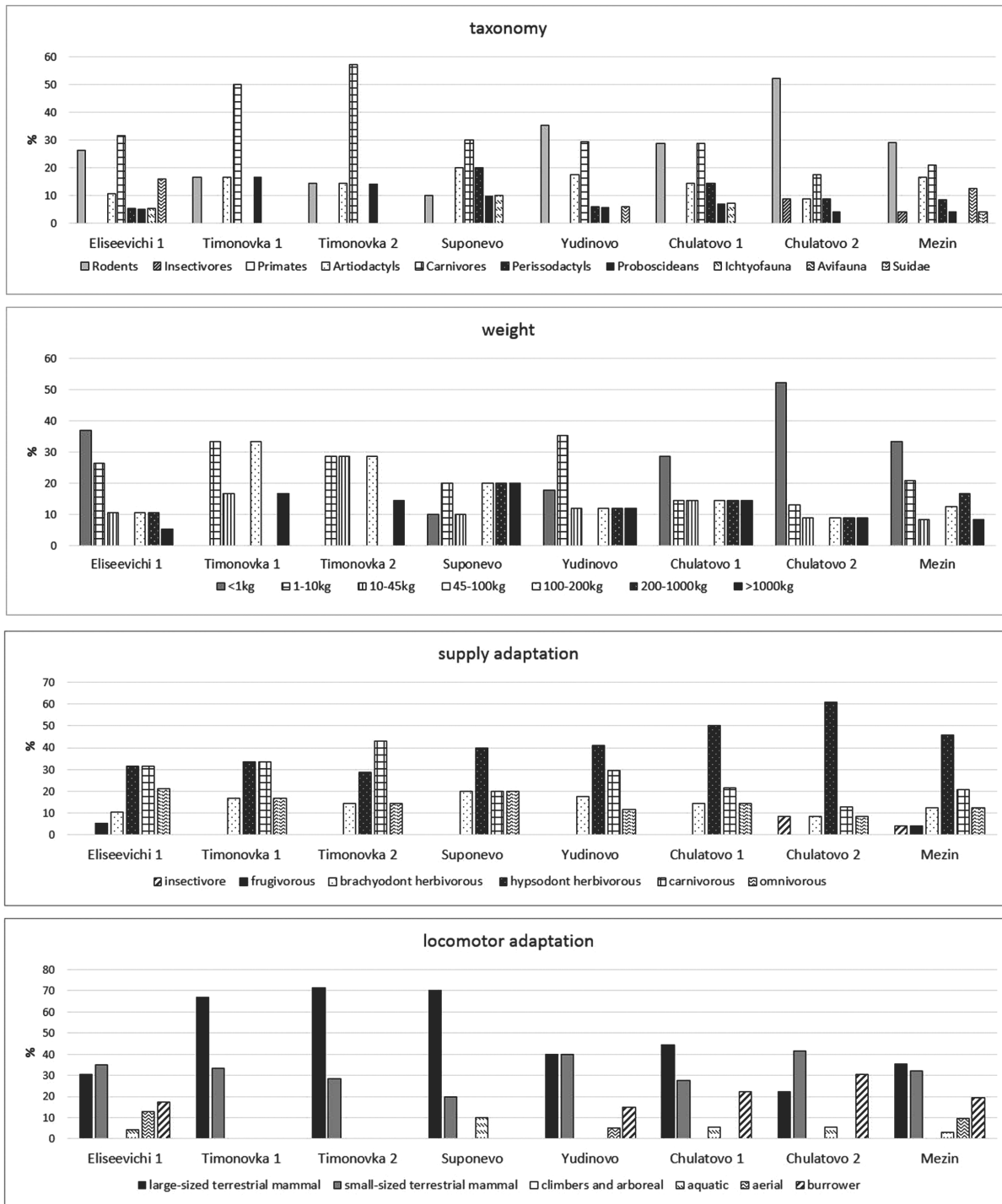
Puc. 9. Butchering cutmarks on Canid bones, Eliseevichi 1 - 1935-36. a) cutmarks of skinning on a cuneiform bone; b) cutmarks of skinning on a metapodial; c) cutmarks of skinning on metacarpal II; d) cutmarks of disarticulation on a sesamoid bone. Non-food anthropogenic modifications on Canid bones, Eliseevichi 1 - 1935-36. e) transverse grooving on a tibia; f) grooved and sawn diaphysis.



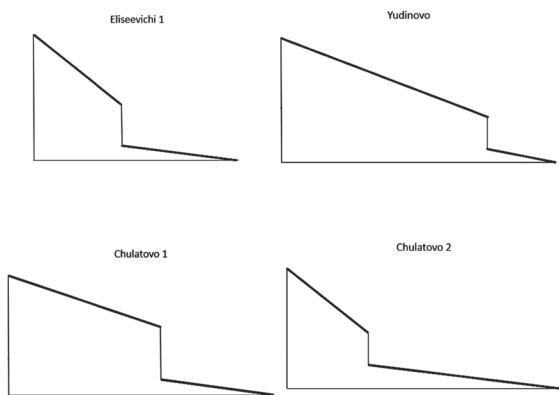
Puc. 10. Faunal representation in %MNIc for Eliseevichi 1.



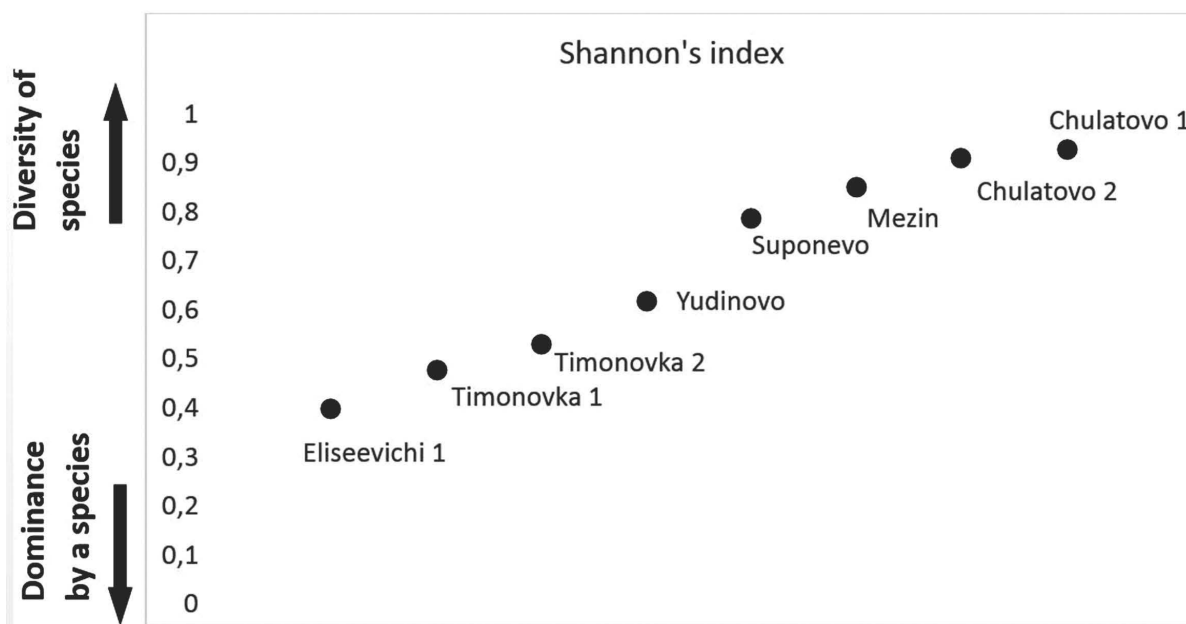
Puc. 11. Faunal representation in %MNIc for the selected sites of the Desna river.



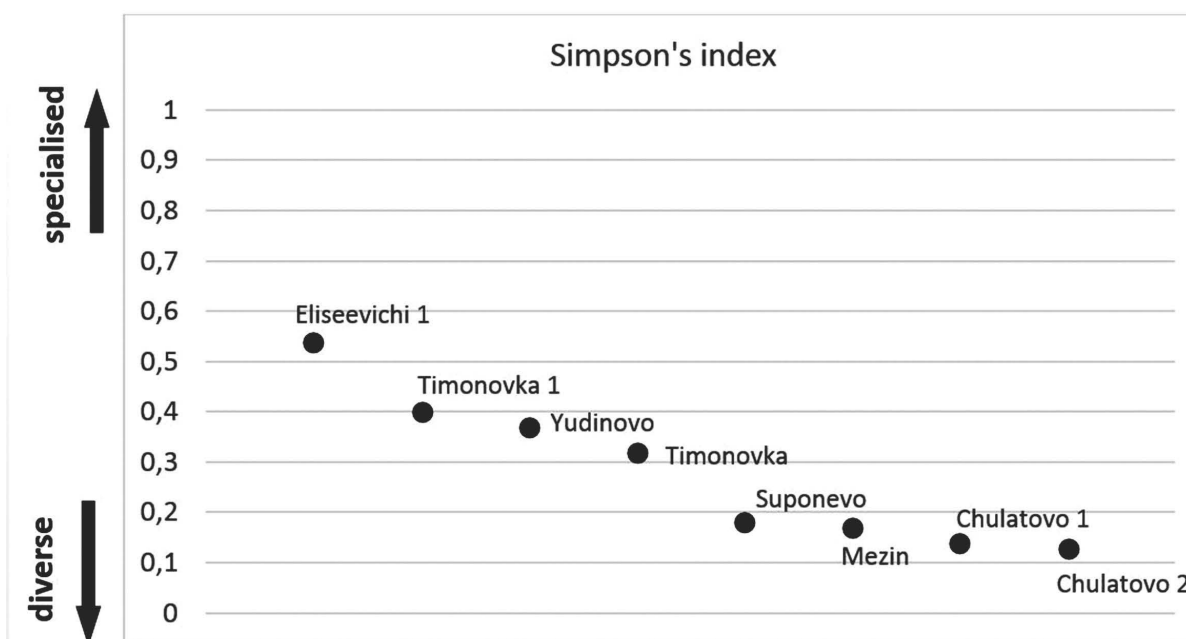
Puc. 12. Ecological histograms based on fauna from the selected sites of the Desna river valley, in percentage of number of species.



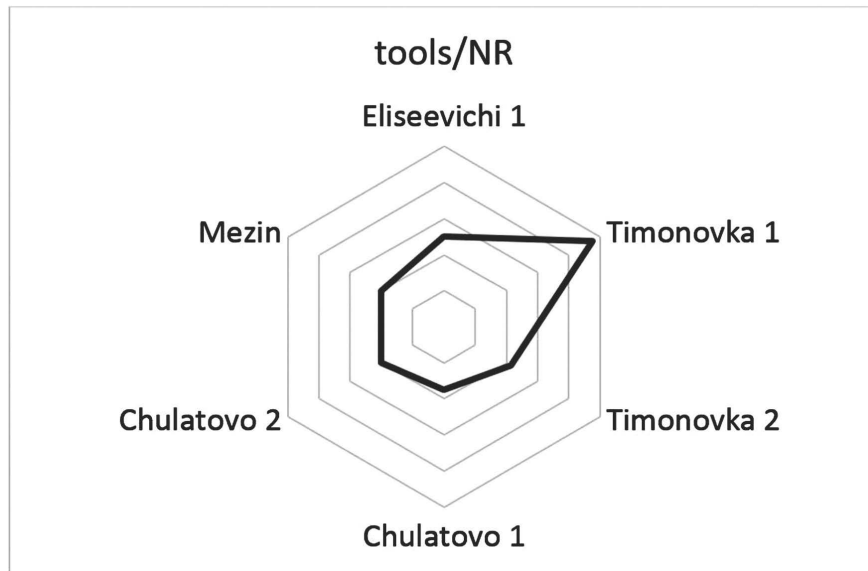
Puc. 13. Cenograms from the selected sites of the Desna river valley.



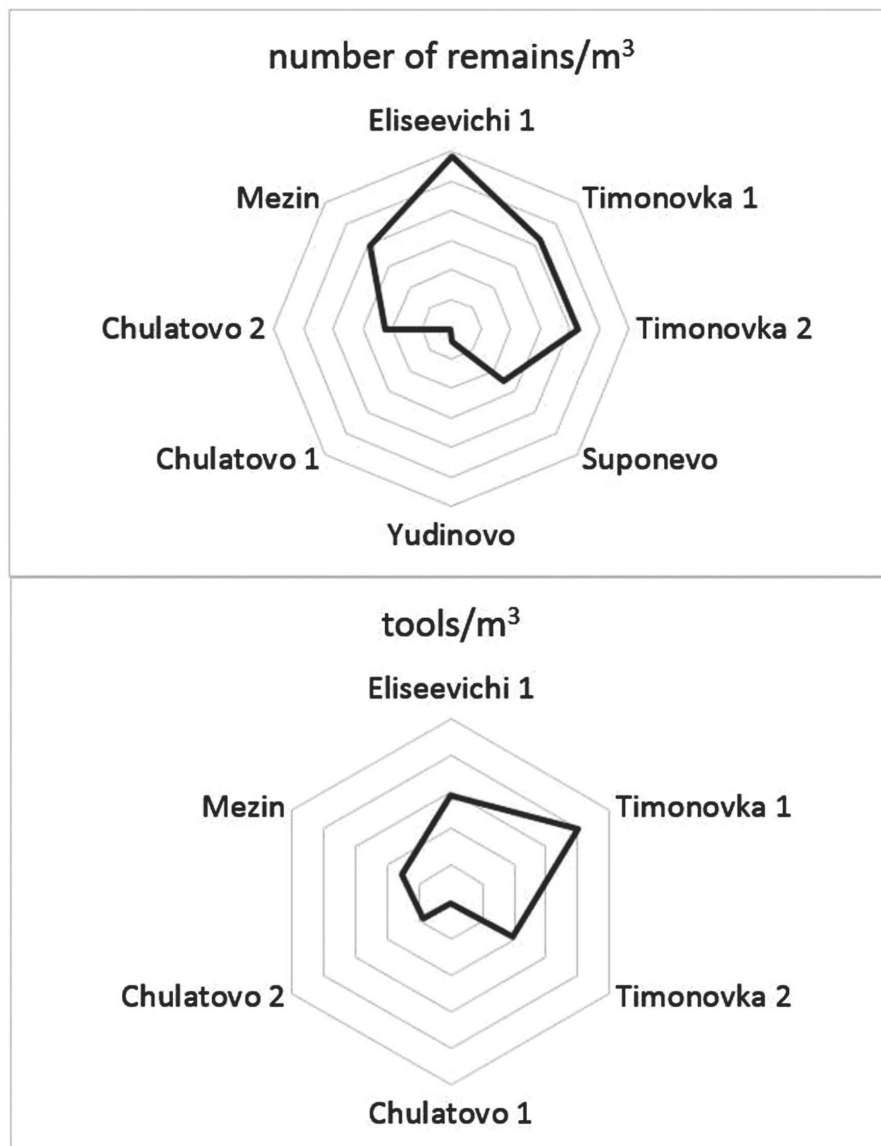
Puc. 14. Shannon's index of faunal diversity plotted for from the selected sites of the Desna river valley.



Puc. 15. Simpson's index of faunal diversity plotted for from the selected sites of the Desna river valley.



Puc. 16. Ratio of lithic remains and tools for the selected sites of the Desna valley.



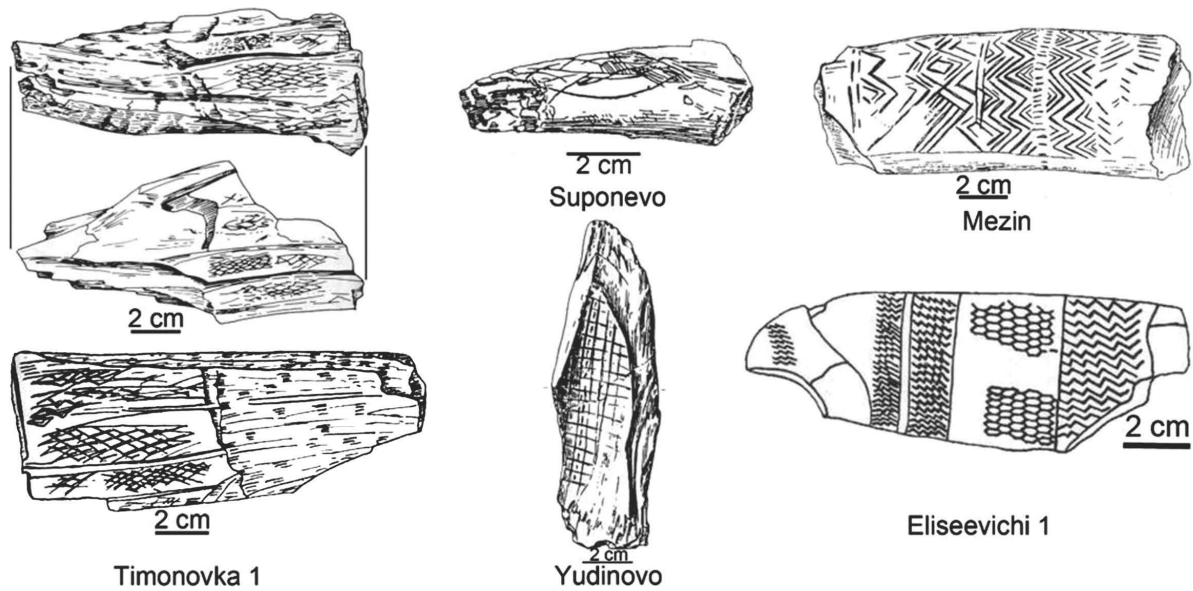
Puc. 17. Lithic density by m3 for the selected sites of the Desna valley.



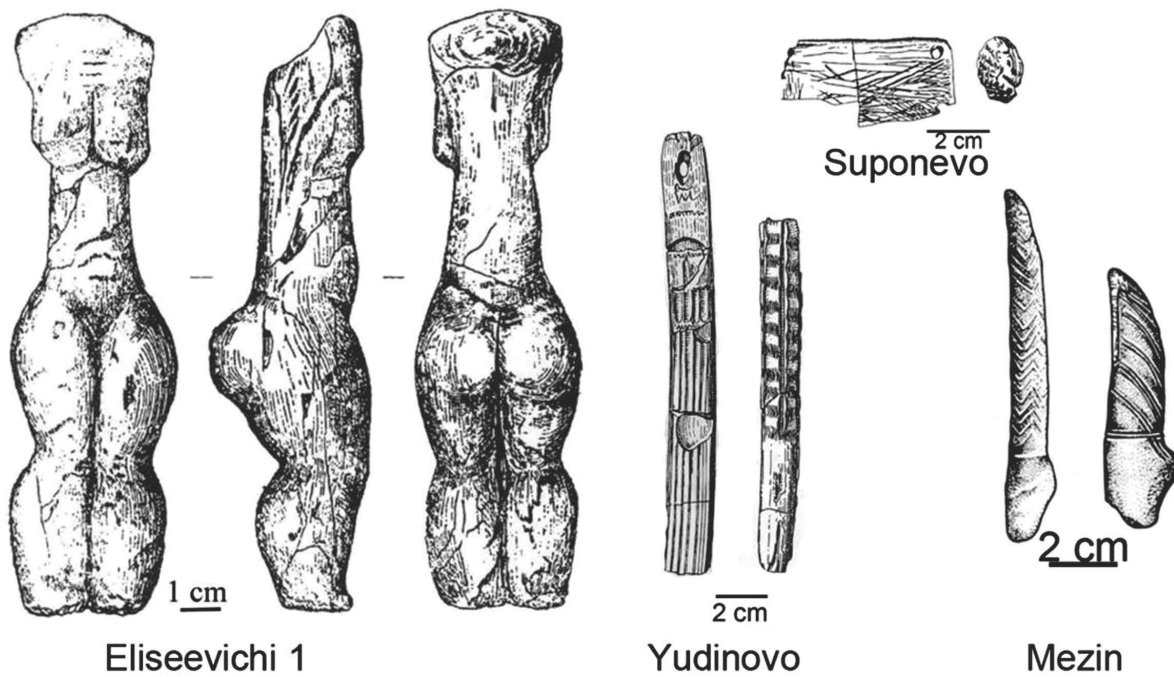
Puc. 18. Density of faunal remains in MNI by m3 in the selected sites of the Desna river valley.



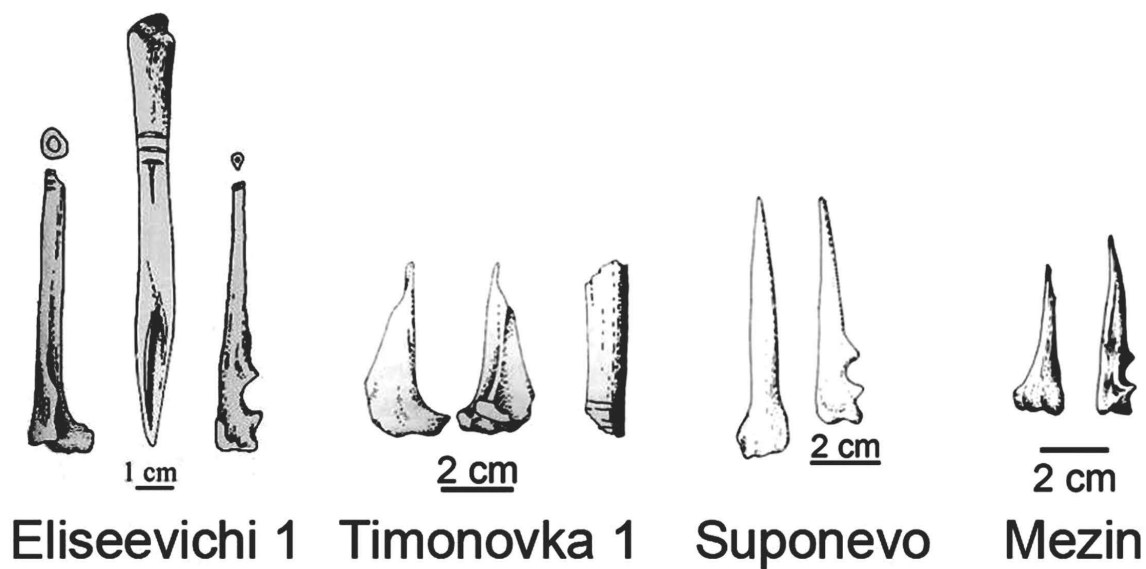
Puc. 19. Density of faunal remains in MNIC by m3 for the selected sites of the Desna river valley.



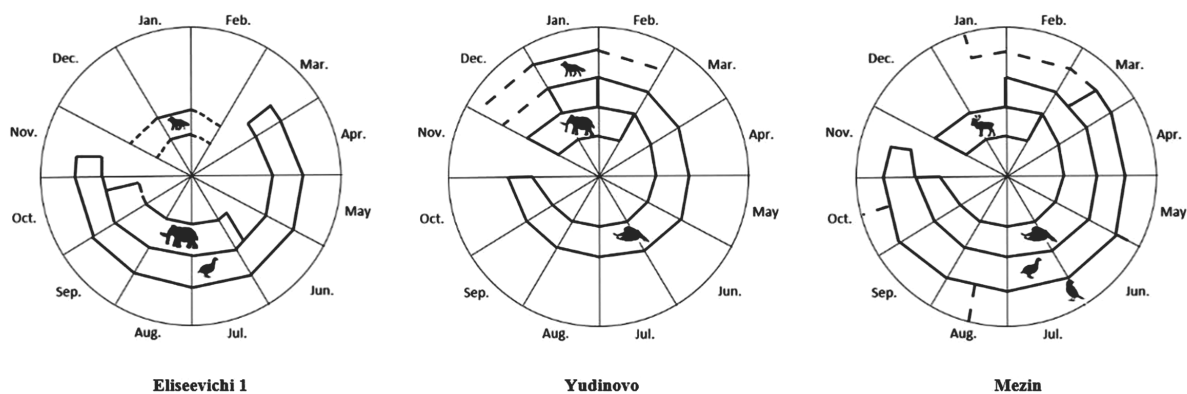
Puc. 20. Tusk fragments with working processes and decors of Eliseevichi 1 (Polikarpovich, 1968), Timonovka 1 (Velichko et al., 1977), Suponevo (Shovkopljas, 1952), Yudinovo (Polikarpovich, 1968) and Mezin (Shovkopljas, 1965).



Puc. 21. Ivory artefacts from Eliseevichi 1 (Abramova, 1962), Suponevo (Shovkopljas, 1952), Yudinovo (Abramova and Grigorieva, 1993) and Mezin (Shovkopljas, 1965).



Puc. 22. Sawn and incised long bones of foxes from Eliseevichi 1 (Polikarpovich, 1968), Timonovka (Velichko et al., 1977), Suponevo (Shovkopljas, 1952) and Mezin (Shovkopljas, 1965).



Puc. 23. Possible seasons of settlements.

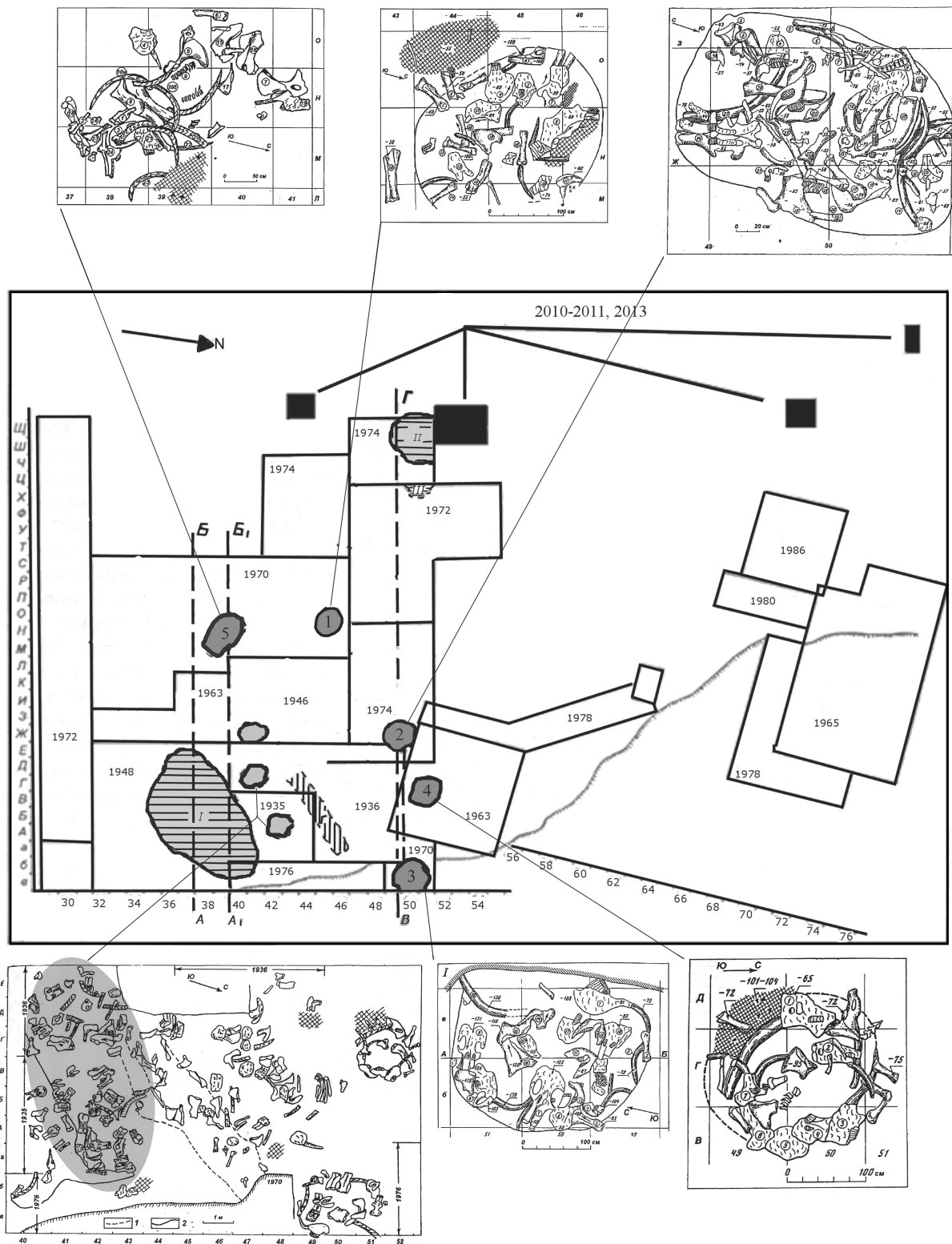
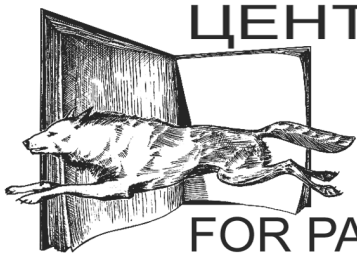


Рис. 24. Pits of Eliseevichi 1 (figures from Velichko et al., 1997).



ЦЕНТР ПАЛЕОЕТНОЛОГІЧНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ імені Хв. Вовка

Th. Vovk CENTER FOR PALEOETHNOLOGICAL RESEARCHES

FROM PUBLISHER

Non governmental Organization «**Th. VOVK CENTER FOR PALEOETHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH**» is association of scientists, Ph.D. students and students who with the aim of solving the scientific, educational and heritage protection problems in the areas of contemporary archaeology, anthropology, ethnology and other related sciences are united.

Center was founded and based on a voluntary basis, equality of the members, self-government, legitimacy, mutual aid and cooperation, electivity and accountability of governance, clearness in work. The Center collaborates with research institutions, institutions of culture and education, public organizations that interested in archaeological and anthropological research.

The main goals of the Center are:

- protection of scientific, social, cultural, educational and economic interests of its members, to create conditions for their professional and creative activities and development;
- promotion of archaeological and anthropological science in Ukraine, organize field and office research in the study of the prehistoric period of Ukraine;
- establishing international cooperation in the area of anthropology and archeology;
- implementation of programs and projects aimed to protect and research monuments and sites of the archaeological heritage of Ukraine, especially those threatened by natural and anthropogenic factors;
- publication of research results;
- increase the role and authority of the archaeological and anthropological sciences in Ukrainian society.

Considering that Ukraine is not only in the situation of economic and political crisis but also crises of institutions of humanitarian sciences, public scientific societies would become independent research centers. Such organizations unite parti-

cipants not by principles of structural belonging and system of accountability, but with the general scientific interests and collective solution of the set scientific tasks. Based on the position, that investments in humanitarian knowledge and education are investments in the future, that neglecting the studies of the history of development of human and culture leads to deeper dehumanization of society, members of the Center state the necessity of development and popularization of this knowledge, especially in the moment of current crisis.

That is why, the aim of the Center is to combine efforts of the young generation of scientists, for realization of complex studies of ancient human societies, resolving such issues:

- Overcoming discreteness in modern science, which caught in the official institutions and because of the high specialization of research is becoming increasingly isolated from society. Because of this, paleoethnology provides an integrated approach to the study of historical events using the methods of natural sciences and humanities (archaeology, paleogeography, ethnology, geology, ecology, etc.).

- Carry out complex studies of ancient societies to demonstrate relationships between human communities and with the environment at different stages of historical development. The main source of such research is the analysis of the remains of ancient vital activity in societies with the relation to ethnographic observations and study of ancient ecosystems.

- Following the principles of research ethics in studies, which provides a complete rejection of dogmatism, indoctrination, authoritarianism and falsification of facts. Instead, in priority are the principles of teamwork, universalism, unselfishness and verification of the findings.

- Development of new ideas and views on modern society through the study of the history of its formation.

– Organization of printed and online publications to overview scientific achievements.

According to beliefs of the members of our Centre, any ethnic group represents itself through its cultural heritage, reflected not only in the form of oral and written monuments of previous generations but also in materialized remains of vital activity:

– Preservation of cultural heritage is one of the main requirements of the modern civilized world because there is no social life without social memory. Promotion of the cultural heritage is a powerful factor which forms a consciousness of independent and complete European nation.

From the position of the unity of theory and practice, the Center aims to:

– Promote the knowledge regarding the research object, through the organization of scien-

tific conferences, exhibitions, public seminars and publications.

– Provide free access to the results of the Center's activity via the Internet.

– Be actively involved in the process of protection of cultural and natural heritage in the territory of Ukraine through direct participation (production of primary heritage and environmental protection documentation, etc.) and in cooperation with state administration, scientific and other non-governmental organizations.

In contrast to the narrow politicized nationalism that operates by mythological events and personalities, we stand for the true patriotism, based on respect for our own natural and cultural heritage. An objective study of ancient history with the protection of the cultural and natural environment are the main vectors of the Center's activity.

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