

RUSSIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
INSTITUTE OF ARCHEOLOGY OF RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
STATE HISTORICAL MUSEUM

All-Russian Scientific Conference with International Participation
«THE CENTURY OF ARCHAEOLOGY: DISCOVERIES – CHALLENGES – PROSPECTS»

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April 10–11, 2019

in Moscow, at the Exhibition Halls of the State Historical Museum , 2/3 Revolutsii Sq.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM WITH ABSTRACTS

April 10th (Wednesday)

10:00 Opening ceremony of the conference and exhibition «The Century of Archaeology», organized together with State Historical Museum

Demonstration of a documentary about the Institute of Archeology of Russian Academy of Sciences

Welcome speeches from the special guests of the conference

Coffee break

12:00 Morning session

Session chairs – Nikolai Andreyevich Makarov, Vladimir Anatolyevich Lapshin

Derevyanko Anatoly Panteleyevich (IAET, Siberian Branch of RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia)
Recent discoveries in the Altai and the spread of the genus *Homo* in Eurasia

The paper examines the most recently obtained palaeogenetic and anthropological data which prove that palaeolithic culture in the Altai should be linked to previously unknown extinct human known as the Denisovan or *Homo Sapiens Altai* after the Denisova Cave where their remains were found. A population of the Denisovans co-existed in the Altai with the easternmost group of the Neanderthals located after the forensic examination of the archaic human remains found in the Denisova, Chagyr and Okladnikov Caves.

Kuzminykh Sergei Vladimirovich (IA RAS, Moscow, Russia), Belozyorova Irina Valentinovna (State Historical Museum, Moscow, Russia)

The dawn of the Institute of Archaeology, Russia Academy of Sciences: From the archives of the Department of written sources, State Historical Museum

Moscow archaeologists of the 1920s-1940s, especially the generation which came of age after the revolution, belonged to either of the two research traditions then current at the

1st Moscow State University – V.A. Gorodtsov's in archaeology (A.V. Artshikhovskiy, A.Ya. Bryusov, M.E. Foss, S.V. Kiselyov, D.A. Kraynov, E.I. Krupnov, A.P. Smirnov, B.A. Rybakov, to name only a few) – or B.S. Zhukov's in paleontology (among others, O.N. Bader, M.V. Voevodskiy, S.P. Tolstov, E.I. Goryunova, A.V. Zbruyeva, and A.E. Alikhova). Senior scholars had also proved a strong influence on their education and professional self-development. The paper examines the documents dating back to the period of continuous structural change and disbanding of many research institutions based in Moscow (Moscow branch of the RAIMK – Moscow division of the GAIMK – Moscow department of the GAIMK – Moscow department of the IIMK at the Academy of Sciences of the USSR – Institute of Archaeology and Art Studies at the Russian Association for Research Institutes in Social Sciences; GAKhN). At these turbulent times archaeologists found refuge at the State historical museum and the Institute and Museum of Anthropology at Moscow State University. Their closely-knit circle of friendship helped the disciples of Gorodtsov and Zhukov relatively safely (in comparison to their colleagues in Leningrad) survive the years of "the Great Turn", which was dominated by purges and pseudo-Marxist sociology. They remained faithful to their research agendas, which were revived after WWII under the aegis of the Institute for the History of Material Culture and then of the Institute of Archaeology at the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (and subsequently that of Russian Federation).

Lapshin Vladimir Anatolyevich (Institute for History of Material Culture (IIMK) RAS, St. Petersburg, Russia)

Studies made by GAIMK-IIMK in the North-west of Russia

The paper sums up the outcomes of the archaeological studies made by GAIMK-IIMK, RAS in the North-western regions of the Russian Federation.

Dally Ortwin (German Archaeological Institute Rome, Rome, Italy)

The so called Greek Colonization. East and West

The so-called Greek colonization movement is a key topic of Russian and European Research projects, but the research questions changed over time. In the beginning there was seen from a "Western" point of view a very strong interest in the investigation of the architecture and topography of Greek cities. The focus of very ambitious research projects was related to the urban design of the Greek cities, sacred architecture or fortifications. A secondary approach has been developed only later: the relations between Greeks and indigenous populations thus understanding Greek cities not only as pure Greek cities with intense relationships with other Greek settlements, but also as entities related to a very specific cultural environment which had a very important impact on the cultural development of the Greek Cities themselves. In the meantime we are also influenced by the natural sciences talking about a field of research seen from a different methodological points of view. At least in the Anglo-Saxon countries, Germany and Italy there is an intensive debate about the possibility to reconstruct Ethnic groups, a debate which is especially for the early phase of the so called Greek colonization a very important one. It is also remarkable that concepts for the description the description and analysis of cultural contacts have been changed. In the nineties we have been talking about acculturation, terms like colonization or Hellenization are criticized because they are based on uniform thinking models. Today we are much more aware of

more complex thinking models for analyzing social activities related to material culture. We are also talking about an emerging field of research seen from a cultural geographical point of view. The Mediterranean Sea has been rediscovered as space of communication and networked people if we look on investigations. But the Mediterranean Sea was not a container. Since the nineties after the collapse of the Iron Curtain many field projects have been established after in a very close and friendly atmosphere in countries like Russia, Ukraine or Georgia. New contacts and research centers like the Eurasia Department of the DAI in Berlin helped to intensify a close relationship with colleagues in Russia and South East Europe. That helped to understand better the rich tradition in investigating problems of Greek colonization especially in Russia starting with different research interests much earlier than e.g. in Germany. The debate raises a lot of questions, on the one hand regarding the complexity of relationships between settlements, Cities and their regional environments, on the other hand regarding the different thinking models by them we are influenced by education or by our intellectual environment. That is now an excellent base for a discussion of Mediterranean and Black Sea as a joint space of communication. My paper will discuss some key topics of the investigation of the so-called Greek colonization movement in Russia and Germany and try to explain those by discussing some specific sites like Taganrog, Berezan, Metapontum or L'Amestruola (Southern Italy).

Discussion

13:30 Lunch

15:00 Afternoon session

Session chairs – Mikhail Vasilyevich Shun'kov, Pyotr Grigoryevich Gaidukov

Demoule Jean-Paul (University of Paris, France)

Present and future of Archeology: a view from France

Archaeology exists not only to make the archaeologists happy and to put “treasures” in the showcases of the museums. Archaeology is also, as we know, the main mean of understanding the long history of the mankind. During the recent past decades, impressive quantities of new data were made, from the oldest human species (*homo naledi*, *homo denisoviensis*, *homo florensiensis*, etc) to knowledge of many societies all over the world. Some of our new insights are related with great questions about the trajectories of human societies, like the origin of the sedentary agriculture and the domination of the natural world, like the origin of social inequalities, like the emergence of cities and states, or like the various form of resistances against power. Another big question is that of the collapse of past societies, often linked with environmental problems, like the Indus civilisation, the Mayas, the Mississipians or even the Easter Island. All of those events constitute very interesting opportunities for archaeologists to contribute on debates about the present and the future of human societies.

Baytanayev Bauyrzhan Abishevich (Institute of Archaeology, Committee of Science of the Ministry of Education and Science, Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan)

Archaeology in Kazakhstan: achievements and prospects

Since the start of the new millennium, archaeology in Kazakhstan has gone a long way. In tracing the history of its development, we can refer to the years 1991–1997 as a period of adaptation to the newly-established market economy, followed by the years of stabilization (1997–2004). Since the year 2004, we have witnessed a breakthrough enabled by economic growth in the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as the state-sponsored programs «Cultural Heritage», «Ruhani Zhangyru» and «Seven Facets of the Great Steppe».

Engovatova Asya Viktorovna (IA RAS, Moscow, Russia)

Academic archaeology and preservation of Russia's archaeological heritage

In the 1920s and early 1930s, the Soviet Union saw the rise of a system of preventive archaeological studies, largely due to the massive construction effort throughout the country. Throughout the rest of the century, these studies have been defined by academic archaeology. As of now, preventive operation accounts for the larger part of archaeological work. This paper sheds light on the role the Russian Academy of Sciences plays in the academic regulation of field studies, expert evaluation and developing methodologies of archaeological studies.

Shun'kov Mikhail Vasilyevich (IAET, Siberian Branch of RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia)

On the original settlement of Siberia

As seen from the materials obtained at the oldest paleolithic sites in Siberia, its original settlers arrived from the South-East, from the sub-mountain and low-mountain areas of the Altai. Hominins of the *Homo erectus* stage first appeared here c. 800000 years ago. It has been proved that the original human settlement of the Altai took place under favorable climatic conditions. The area was covered by birch and pine forests with dark conifers and broadleaf species present.

Coffee break

Vasilyev Sergei Aleksandrovich (Institute for History of Material Culture (IIMK) RAS, St. Petersburg, Russia)

The St. Petersburg school of Paleolithic studies: outcomes and prospects

The paper reviews the rise and history of the St. Peterburg school of the archaeology of Old Stone Age, also focusing on the current state of affairs and prospects for future studies. As of now, the Institute for the History of Material Culture at RAS is engaged in the study of lower Paleolithic in the Caucasus, and the mid- and early upper Paleolithic on the Russian plain. The Institute is working on the multi-layer Kostyonki site, and at the sites in the river basin of the Upper Yenisei, as well as looking for the oldest traces of human settlement of the Arctic. Alongside with field research, there is an ongoing functional study of stone industries. Other works, such as those of summarizing and methodological nature, also keep appearing.

Khlopachev Gennady Adolfovich (MAE RAS, St. Petersburg, Russia)

Discoveries and priority aspects of studying Paleolithic art in late 20th- early 21st century Russian archaeology

Paleolithic art *per se* can be considered an archaeological source for studying the earliest history of mankind. Late 20th and the turn of the 21st century saw the discovery of a whole range of monuments of minor forms of Paleolithic art at Gravettian sites on the Russian plains, as well as rock art in Kapova cave. Examinations of these, including studies which utilize cutting-edge scientific methodologies, have helped to significantly expand current knowledge of cultural, chronological, typological and stylistic features of earliest stages in the history of fine arts.

Gavrilov Konstantin Nikolayevich (IA RAS, Moscow, Russia)

Female figures in minor forms of Upper Paleolithic art on the Russian plains

The paper provides a comparative examination of monuments of art which have been found during the excavations of Upper Paleolithic sites existing on the Russian plains. In analyzing these specimens of minor artistic forms – either graphic or small statuary, we focus on classification, iconography and semantics of the female figure. Drawing parallels between the typologies of realist and abstract, schematic art, we also analyze the archaeological contexts of female statuettes and anthropomorphic figurines.

Discussion

Welcome Reception and celebration

April 11th (Thursday)

10:00 Morning session

Session chair – Leonid Andreyevich Belyayev, Andrei Nikolayevich Mazurkevich

Solovyova Natalya Fedorovna (Institute for History of Material Culture (IIMK) RAS, St. Petersburg, Russia)

The discovery of a unique dedicated workshop of the early Eneolithic in the Karakum Desert

A recent sensation in the archaeology of primeval Central Asia was the discovery of a dedicated workshop which had specialized in small clay statuary. It was active in the period of early Eneolithic (the turn of the 4th millennium BCE) at the Yilginli Depe site in what now is Turkmenistan. The premises of the workshop included a room for molding shapes, another one for drying them, several rooms with firing kilns and a large yard. The large number of artifacts found (over 2000) significantly exceeds the needs of a single family. They must have been produced here for the whole community, which, in its turn, indicates that division of labor existed in early Eneolithic period.

Mazurkevich Andrei Nikolayevich (State Hermitage Museum, St. Petersburg, Russia)

Studying the Neolithic lake settlements in the Dvina basin: a change of paradigm

In mid-20th century, pile villages were discovered in the North-West of Russia – a discovery which has defined an important priority for the archaeological studies at the Hermitage for many decades. This paper examines the outcomes of multi-discipline research made by several generations of Russian scholars. Fieldwork over a number of

sites helped test a host of geophysical, geochemical, underwater methodologies – to name only a few - of studying the occupation layers present there. The strategy of in-depth study of archaeological micro-regions has helped set up cultural and chronological models which, in their turn, allow taking a new look at Neolithization of Eastern Europe, at what models of adapting to changes in habitats might have been used during the middle Holocene, and at periodization of archaeological cultures.

Shishlina Natalia Ivanovna (State Historical Museum, Moscow, Russia), Kalinin Pavel Ivanovitch (Pushino scientific center of the biological investigation RAS, Pushino, Moscow), Tereschenko Elena Yuryevna (National Research center “Kurchatov Institute”, Moscow, Russia)

Stone items of the Borodino treasure of the Bronze age: mineralogical composition and interpretation

The paper presents the outcomes of the recent comprehensive cultural-historical, archaeological. Geochemical and physical study of stone items of the Borodino treasure dating to the II mill BC. This investigation investigation was able to identify the rock-types definitely. Two axes are made of serpentinite, three axes and three mace heads are made of jadeite. Serpentinite deposits are extremely widespread, jadeite deposits are rare; jadeite stopped to be used after 2500 BC. Determining the rock-type of stone items has helped to clarify the “biography” of the find and trace the links between separate items among the hoard.

Dobrovolskaya Maria Vsevolodovna (IA RAS, Moscow, Russia)

Isotope studies: Reconstructing the natural and anthropogenic landscapes of ancient and medieval eras

Studying the isotopic composition of carbon and nitrogen has become common in archaeology several decades ago. It has opened the door to paleodietological research and individual reconstructions of consumption models of people and animals as witnessed by archaeological sites from the Paleolithic to the Middle Ages. As of today, isotopic analysis helps estimate climate change, household activities, as well as improve the reliability of radiocarbon dating. Information about the isotopic composition of strontium in both the environment and archaeological materials has become instrumental in studying migration, trade and cultural relations. The efficiency and reliability of our reconstructions is based on the knowledge of the isotope characteristics in modern natural and anthropogenic landscapes and ecosystems, as well as on how clearly we formulate our questions when working with particular archaeological materials.

Korobov Dmitry Sergeyeovich (IA RAS, Moscow, Russia)

From archaeological mapping to spatial archaeology: 100 years of the cartographic method in archaeological studies

Applying spatial analysis to archaeology has a long history stretching back far beyond the invention of computers and geographic information systems. This paper examines the rise of archaeological mapping from its birth over a century ago in the works of G.

Kossinna and A.A. Spitsyn to the current active development of computer-assisted geoinformation technologies.

Coffee break

Polos'mak Natalya Viktorovna (IAET, Siberian Branch of RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia)

Nomads on the Silk Road

The paper summarizes the archaeological studies of monuments of nomadic culture in Central Asia (Altai, Mongolia, northwestern India) over the last thirty years.

Kantorovich Anatoly Robertovich (Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia), Maslov Vladimir Evgenyevich (IA RAS, Moscow, Russia)

Scythian elite burial site Novozavedyonnoye III (Stavropol oblast): Four seasons of research

The paper presents the studies made by the Stavropol archaeological expedition organized by the Department of Archaeology, Moscow State University, to the barrow burial of Novozavedyonnoye III. This burial site significantly expands our knowledge of the length and character of Scythian presence in Central Cis-Caucasia. The barrows excavated contained previously unknown elite burials of late 5th and early 4th century BCE. Belonging to the period of the "Scythian classic", these burials took to a new level the funerary and commemorative traditions, as well as the architecture, of the local aristocratic burial mounds of the "Scythian archaic" period (7th – 6th centuries BCE).

Zaitsev Yury Pavlovich (Scythian Neapolis Museum and Reserve, Simferopol, Russia)

Monumental "classical" architecture of 4th - 3rd centuries BCE in the burial mounds of Central Crimea: Provisional outcomes and prospects of research

The paper presents the first outcomes of the studies made in the course of an expedition of the Scythian Neapolis Museum and Reserve to the complex of three Scythian barrows, the largest in Crimea (over 1200 mounds). Its centerpiece is the aristocratic necropolis known as Ak-Kaya/Besh-Oba. Preliminary dating has shown that while the earliest burials in the complex belong to late 5th and early 4th century BCE, the majority of them can be traced back to the middle and third quarter of the 4th century BCE. Also present are the funerary constructions and burials (including some of royalty) of 3rd -1st centuries BCE. A telling feature of the necropolises is a series of exceedingly well-preserved monumental crypts of the "Thracian" or "Bosporan" type. Some of their elements, however, are unknown in the Bosporan region – such as the column, false domes and imitation of the "false" vault.

Discussion

13:30 Lunch

15:00 Afternoon session

Session chairs – Vladimir Valentinovich Sedov, Vladimir Yuryevich Koval'

Bleile Ralf (Stiftung Schleswig-Holsteinische Landesmuseen, Schleswig, Deutschland)

The Slavonic Archaeology in northern Germany

In the north-eastern Part of Germany, between the rivers Elbe and Oder, Slavic societies settled from 7th to 12th century AD. The last decades of archaeological research on Slavic sites of this period set light on different features and brought outstanding finds to light. More than 600 fortresses are known in this area. Only a few are excavated so far. Close to the coast of the Baltic Sea maritime trading places developed under Scandinavian influences. The lecture gives an overview about results of archaeological fieldwork. In the second part the focus lies on the important and well known fortress Starigard/Oldenburg, situated in Schleswig-Holstein.

The chronicler Adam of Bremen wrote that one had to board a ship there if one wanted to travel by sea to Wollin on the Oder estuary. Starigard was the seat of the ruling princes of the Wagri and the site of the first bishopric in the area of the Obodrites. The location of the fortress and Adam of Bremen's information were factors in spotting a maritime trading site as well in Starigard/Oldenburg.

In the eastern area of the rampart a princely court was excavated. Three phases of a hall could be identified. The phases four and five were interpreted as churches because a lot of graves are situated inside and along the southern wall. Church and cemetery came to an end in a fire disaster, which could be associated with the Slav uprising of 983 and with which the first bishopric phase ended. At about this point, where inside the church the altar once stood, there was a stone plinth of 2 m size, which contained a posthole. A figure of a god presumably stood in it.

Finds proofed the existing off as well Christian and pagan religious activities. Others are examples for the function of Starigard as an important hub in a maritime trading network. In the future new research is planned.

Makarov Nikolai Andreyevich (IA RAS, Moscow, Russia)

The society and culture of North-Eastern Rus' in 10th-12th centuries CE: a contemporary archaeological view

The way we now look at the culture and society of North-Eastern Rus' as it existed in the period between 10th and 12th centuries CE largely rests upon the powerful tradition in historiography established over the last two centuries. This view stems from an understanding of North-Eastern Rus' in the 10th and 11th centuries as a socially and economically archaic and peripheral area, the cultural uniqueness thereof was defined by the "prolonged heathenism" and the Finnish roots of its population. By extension, the driving force behind the historical development of the area is seen in towns and institutes of princely power, which allegedly overcame the conservative opposition of the "country" (zemlia). When this traditional picture is applied to 12th century, we see the opposition between princes and the old boyars and the rivalry between "old" and "new" towns.

However, systematic fieldwork in the rural area between the Volga and Klyazma produced archaeological finds which have substantially improved our knowledge of the history of North-Eastern Rus' in 10th-12th centuries. For the first time, they have made possible a reliable reconstruction of large-scale processes in history, as well as settlement trends or the nature of cultural transformations. On the micro-level, this provides a detailed insight into the social character of burial sites and settlements.

The paper presents some of the outcomes of classification and analysis of archaeological finds in the Suzdal Opolye. The main hubs of settlement and of the new social connections in the Volga and Klyazma interfluvium in the 10th and 11th centuries were in fact the "large settlements", which were rich and connected to international trade networks. In the first

periods of its history, the Suzdal land was not monocentric, with social elites present in a number of settlements. By the start of 11th century the princely power had already taken control over the “large settlements”. Thus, the Suzdal rural areas saw the rise of a variety of socially diverse communities. It is significant that 12th century settlements in the Suzdal Opolye which feature “mansions of the elite”, just as “large settlements” of earlier periods, do not have any surviving traces of earth ramparts. The notion of hillforts as the only locations where the elites would establish their mansions, deep-seated as it is in the historiography of medieval Rus’, demands a radical rethinking.

Gippius Aleksei Alekseyevich (NRU HSE, Moscow, Russia)

Literate culture of the Old Rus’ from archaeological data: What’s the news?

The paper outlines a number of questions in studying Old Russian writing, the leading factor in posing and answering whereof is to be found in archaeological data. Also provided is an overview of the most significant written sources discovered in the archaeological digs over the recent years.

Coffee break

Gaidukov Pyotr Grigoryevich, Sedov Vladimir Valentinovich (IA RAS, Moscow, Russia)

The archaeology of Veliky Novgorod in studying the culture of the medieval Rus’

The paper assesses the contribution of academic archaeology to the study of medieval Novgorod. Large-scale excavations jointly organized by the Department of Archaeology of Lomonosov Moscow State University and the Institute of Archaeology, RAS in the latter half of the 20th and early 21st century, have provided a window into the rise and development of the medieval metropolis. However, the social and architectural reconstruction of the city is, as yet, at the stage of gestation. Meanwhile, the layout of the city blocks and their architectural landmarks (such as the location of stone churches, including some surviving to our days) as discovered in the dig provide an opportunity for in-depth reconstructions and well-founded conclusions.

Belyayev Leonid Andreyevich (IA RAS, Moscow, Russia)

Monasteries of the Moscow Rus’: Stages of archaeological research and current state

Archaeological study of Moscow’s monasteries and nunneries began in late 1970s and early 1980s. Over the 40 years, research in this field has passed through a number of stages. Monasteries were granted the status of monuments of archaeological heritage, and new methodologies of fieldwork and comprehensive analysis of obtained materials have been developed. The very idea of the monasteries’ history, as well as that of the city and of the Moscow Rus’ as a whole has undergone a sea-change. This paper provides a review of the succession of stages of this development, also adding an overview of the current state of events in the field.

Discussion

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