

## SUMMARY

The basic result of the centenary efforts made by some generations of the scientists from different countries to study the Mesolithic of the West of the Eastern Europe is the fact of the separate Mesolithic western culture-historical province existence in the region. Its basis has been provided in the course of the pristine region settlement 12-10 thousand years ago in the Final Paleolithic and Mesolithic. The source of this idea one can trace in the bold declaration by P. Yefimenko in 1924 about the existence of the "Western-Russ or Dnipro-Baltic group of monuments". Made on the basis of the inferior materials analysis this perspicacious assumption has found its brilliant confirmation in the course of centenary activity of the Mesolithic researchers from different countries.

Significant contribution to the region Mesolithic research in the between- and post-war period was made by the Ukrainian (M. Rudynsky, I. Levytsky), Byelorussian (K. Polikarpovich) and the Russian (M. Voyevodsky, N. Gurina) scientists. A new era in the problems research was opened in the monograph in 1971 by P. Rymantene, a well-known Lithuanian researcher. State-of-the-art of our knowledge about the Mesolithic of the West of the Eastern Europe is grounded on the works by L. Yanits and K. Yanits from Estonia, F. Zagorskis and I. Zagorskis from Latvia, T. Ostrauskas from Lithuania, V. Kopytin, V.Ksendzov, O. Kalechyts, O. Kolosov from Byelorussia, S. Kozlovsky from Poland, L. Koltsov from Moscow as well as on the works by the author of the above written.

The western culture-historical province of the Eastern Europe started to develop about 12 thousand years ago in time of the pristine settlement of the Polissia and the Niman river basin. Just appeared to be free from the glacial effects the lowland territories have been settled from the Vistula basin by the reindeer hunters of the Hamburg and Lyngby cultures (fig. 3, 5). Western genetic links are incident to the Swidry and Krasnosillia Final Paleolithic cultures and also to the Mesolithic cultural phenomena of the West of Eastern Europe: Kunda, PISOCHNY Riv, Kudlaivka, Yanislavitsia.

*Kunda culture* (fig. 5-11). Grand warming on the border of the Drias III and the Preboreal 10 thousand years ago accounted for extension of the cold Drias tundra-steppe with troops of deer, birch-pine forests with non-gregarious forest fauna. Adaptation of the

Swiderian deerstalkers to the forest surrounding has stipulated for the radical transformation of the Swiderian flint complex into the Postswiderian one. Directed to the plate technique improvement the Swiderian economy has naturally developed into the Postswiderian technique based on the impression conic nucleus. These changes might be traced as far back as on the Lateswiderian monuments of the Ukrainian Polissia, Prybir 13. The latest Postswiderian monuments of the Pulli type have originated from the Late Swiderian (Laukskola) and have appeared in the first half of the Preboreal in the South-Eastern Baltic (Pashtuva, Zvenieki II, Krumpliovo, Zamoshchia, Pulli). In the opinion of T. Ostrauskas the monuments of the Pulli type appeared in the upper Niman and its tributaries in the second half of the VII mil. B.C. They have borrowed from the Kudlaivka population technique to produce complicated slotted points with flint micro inserts. Under pressure of the Kudlaivka settlers in the end of the Preboreal the Postswiderians have left the Niman basin and have moved forward to the North-East to the Daugava river, to Estonia and territories attached to the Onega lake, where monuments of the Verettia type have been initiated.

*PISOCHNY Riv culture* (fig. 17-43). The Lyngby migrants from the West have initiated the Final Paleolithic Krasnosillia culture (fig. 12-16). Developed on the basis of it was the PISOCHNY Riv Mesolithic culture of the East Polissia, the nearest analogue of which is the Yenievoo culture of the Upper Volga and Oka rivers. The sites of the Grena culture of the Upper Dnipro region, of the Borovka-Khvoina type in particular, were the early Preboreal stage of the PISOCHNY Riv culture. Related to the Boreal period are the PISOCHNY Riv sites and their analogues. In the beginning of the Atlantic there have more and more appeared sites of the Studenok type of the middle Desna region, the bearers of which have taken part in the Eastern Polissia cultural formation.

*Kudlaivka culture* (fig. 44-75). This culture was a component of the Early Mesolithic branch of the DUVENSEE cultures involving monuments of the Star Car of England, DUVENSEE of Germany, Komornysia of Poland and the Kudlaivka of the Polissia cultures. Genetically linked with the cultural communities of the Vistula and the Oder basins this culture appeared in the beginning of the Preboreal to be under certain influence of the economy with baked blade micro inserts from the Eastern Europe.

Among actually the Kudlaivka sites with few Komornytsia elements of distinction are those of archaic trapeze-free of the Krynytsia type, Middle Mesolithic ones with few trapezes of the Tatsenky and elements of the Late Mesolithic of the Kudlaivka type with high trapezes. The Kudlaivka sites with distinctive influence of the Komornytsia stand out for micro set, 30-40% of which consists of triangles and points. Among them there are archaic trapeze-free ones of the Brody type and more late with trapezes of the Liubotyn type which have direct analogues in the Komornytsia monuments of the Stavynoga type from the Eastern Poland.

Archaic monuments of the Krynytsia type without triangles of Komornytsia attest that Komornytsia migrants from the West have met in the Polissia with akin to some extent to the Kudlaivka population that resided here before starting from the Preboreal. Judging from the materials of the more late Kudlaivka complexes of the Polissia of the Tatsenky type with few Komornytsia triangles and trapezes the local population exhibited certain influence from the Komornytsia migrants. Mighty Komornitsia influence is traced on the relatively late sites of the Western Polissia of the Liubotyn type featuring big series of trapezes and triangles of mainly late oblong proportions. The Kudlaivka population from the Polissia seems to have settled the Niman basin as far back as in the Preboreal. After all known here are only early sites without trapezes. Materials of the Kudlaivka site are evidence of the probability that this population had survived in the Low Desna region before the Atlanticum beginning.

The Kudlaivka sites are related to the Early Mesolithic (the Preboreal, Boreal and the Atlanticum beginning) through extrapolation of dates of the Komornytsia monuments from Poland and the Kudlaivka ones from Lithuania, the flint implements of which was morphologically close to that of the Kudlaivka. Archaeological material testifies that Yanislavytsia population substituted in the second half of the Mesolithic for the Kudlaivka one.

*Yanislavytsia culture* (fig. 76-114). The majority of the Yanislavytsia monuments date to the Atlanticum. But presence of the trapeze-free complexes (Maksymonis IV, Krasnovka 1Б) is evidence of the probability of this population appearance as far back as in the Boreal. Advancement of the Yanislavytsia population to the East through the Vistula basin to the Polissia in the second half of the Mesolithic is explained by the Baltic transgression. There formed the Eastern Rudoostri variation in the Polissia Dnipro region. The Yanislavytsia population advanced through the Dnipro valley to the Upstream-rapids Area

(Nadporizhzhia) and further to the East to the Siversky Donets basin where it took part in forming of the Mesolithic Donetsk culture (fig. 113, 114). Associated with this migration is appearance in the Middle Dnipro region of massive northern europeoids genetically linked with the Mesolithic population of the Eastern Baltic [Гофман, 1966; Потехіна, 1992, 1999]. Yanislavytsia culture has a ceramic phase. Its bearers took part in forming of the Niman Neolithic culture and early Dubycha phase with Yanislavytsia flint peculiar to it.

At the close of the Mesolithic (end of the VI – V mil B.C.) the population of the Bug-Dnister Neolithic culture with flint implements of the Kukrek type (fig. 116, 124) advanced to the Polissia from the South Bug river. Forming of the Dnipro-Donets Neolithic of the Middle Dnipro region (fig. 125-132) and Niman Neolithic culture of the Pripiat river basin has taken place on the Yanislavytsia ground under the influence from the South of the Bug-Dnister culture and later of that of the linear pottery culture.

Western culture-historical province of the Eastern Europe exists from the end of the glacial period when the population of the Hamburg and Lyngby cultures has first advanced from the Western Baltic. Formed on the Lyngby ground were the local cultures of the Krasnosillia and Swidry, the bearers of which have been forced out by the new migrants from the West i.e. population of the Kudlaivka culture (fig. 44). A new Yanislavytsia wave of the migrants from the Baltic became extensive in the Late Mesolithic (fig. 133). In the Neolithic (VI-IV mil. B.C) advancing to the Volyn and Polissia from the Vistula basin was the population of the linear pottery and funnel beaker cultures while in the Eneolithic-Bronze (III-II mil. B.C.) it was the population of the globular amphora, cord ceramics and the Tshynets-Komariv cultures (fig. 134). Western direction of the culture-historical links of the Polissia and the South-Eastern Baltic remained almost till the present day. At the time of the Early Iron Age there were bearers of the Luzhnytsia, Mylograd, Yastorf, Laten, Coast, Pshevor, Velbar cultures rolling to this region through the Vistula region. At the time of the Middle Ages Baltic influence took on forms corresponding to the historical epoch i.e. expanses of the Varangians of Poland, Lithuania and Sweden.

Thus, in the course of the last 12 thousand years one can trace close genetic and culture-historical links of the West of the Eastern Europe with the Baltic and the Central Europe. They are called forth by advancing of the pristine population from the South Baltic and the Central Europe to the East beginning from the Final Paleolithic and Mesolithic till the Middle Ages inclusive.