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STRAIPSNIAI

THE NEW EXCAVATION AT VISHTYNETSKAYA 1 ON LAKE VISTYTIS

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The Vishtynetskaya 1 site on the NW shore of Lake Vistytis (Lith. Vištytis*) was first excavated by Vladimir Ivanovich Timofeev in 1981. The mixed cultural layer produced finds from the Bronze Age, Neolithic, and Mesolithic. A 2012 excavation on top of the dune yielded a representative Mesolithic inventory without any Neolithic contamination. The flint assemblage contains types characteristic of the Janisławice (Rus. Yanislavitse) and Neman (Lith.* Nemunas*) cultures including trapezes, triangles, and retouched inserts, but no Wieliszew-type points typical of the Janisławice or tanged points typical of the Neman culture were found. This has lead to the supposition that contacts between the population of the Northern Janisławice culture and the late phase of the Neman culture occurred in this area and resulted in the formation of assemblages like those described in the following article.*

Keywords*:* Mesolithic, Janisławice culture, Neman culture.

Šiaurės vakariniame Vištyčio ežero krante esančią Vištynetskajos 1 gyvenvietę 1981 m. pirmą kartą kasinėjo Vladimiras Timofejevas. Mišriame kultūriniame sluoksnyje aptikta bronzos amžiaus, neolito ir mezolito laikotarpių radinių. 2012 m. kopagūbryje vykdytų naujų tyrinėjimų metu surinkta reprezentatyvi mezolito (be neolito laikotarpio „priemaišų“) kolekcija. Titnago radinių seriją sudaro Janislavicų ir Nemuno kultūroms būdingi dirbinių tipai – trapecijos, trikampiai mikrolitai ir retušuoti ašmenėliai, tačiau neaptikta Janislavicų kultūrai būdingų Veliševo tipo strėlių antgalių ir Nemuno kultūrai būdingų įkotinių antgalių. Tai leidžia daryti prielaidą, kad Šiaurės Janislavicų kultūros ir vėlyvojo Nemuno kultūros etapo bendruomenių kontaktai plėtojosi tyrinėjamoje teritorijoje, jie lėmė straipsnyje aptariamo radinių komplekso susidarymą.

Reikšminiai žodžiai: mezolitas, Janislavicų kultūra, Nemuno kultūra.

INTRODUCTION

The Mesolithic in modern Kaliningrad Oblast (Russian Federation) is currently rather poorly studied compared to the neighbouring areas in Poland and Lithuania. Before the Second World War, several find spots with flint and bone tools were recorded (Gross 1940). After the war, new field surveys of Stone Age sites were initiated by Nina Nikolaevna Gurina in the 1960s and continued by Vladimir Ivanovich Timofeev in the 1970s (Тимофеев 1989). As a result of these surveys, several Mesolithic sites were discovered, but only one small scale excavation (of 47 m^2) at Nikolskoye 4 was conducted. This site yielded mainly flint debitage, the dating and cultural attribution of which remains obscure. Other field surveys yielded poor surface collections, some of which were mixed with finds from other periods.

The Vishtynetskaya 1 site was first documented archaeologically by Timofeev in 1974 (Тимофеев 2002). According to him, finds from this locality were gathered before the Second World War. After the war, amateurs from Kaliningrad assembled a collection of artefacts from this site and presented

it to the Kaliningrad Regional Museum of History and Arts. In 1974, Timofeev collected flint 250 m away at the site of a fire protection ditch and found an area with a preserved cultural layer. In 1981, he excavated 84 m^2 there. The collection from this excavation included fragments of Early Bronze age corded ware as well as Neolithic Neman culture potsherds and flint artefacts. On the basis of their typology, he ascribed some of these latter flint artefacts to the Neolithic, others to the Mesolithic (Тимофеев 2002). The cultural layer's mixed nature does not allow the flint artefacts to be linked reliably with any pottery types or for the Mesolithic finds to be reliably distinguished. This became the basis for the primary goal of discovering an area with a Mesolithic cultural layer without any later contamination and to excavate it. This article aims to present the results of the subsequent excavation and an analysis of its finds.

THE EXCAVATION

The Vishtynetskaya 1 site is 3 km to the SSE of Yagodnoye village (Nesterov District, Kaliningrad Oblast) and 2.5 km to the SSW of the source of the River Pissa at Lake Vistytis and from the town of Vištytis. It is situated up to 7.5 m above the lake level on a dune on the NW shore of the Tikhaya cove of Lake Vistytis (Fig. 1). A dry creek bed on the dune's W side separates it from another dune. A dirt road and fire protection ditch run alongside this creek bed and then turn to the E. Flint artefacts were collected in this road and ditch at a distance of about 300 m (Fig. 2), but mostly on the W part of the dune. The site is currently covered by a mixed forest while old pits and First and Second World War military trenches are visible on the surface. The forest began growing in 1946; before that the area was ploughed for many years.

Timofeev's 1981 trench was on the dune's SW promontory at a height of 5–5.5 m above the lake's water level (Fig. 2). In order to find an uncontaminated Mesolithic layer, a 1 x 1 m test pit was excavated 10 m to the E of his trench and about 1 m further up the slope (Fig. 2). This test pit showed stratification identical to that in Timofeev's trench: 1 – modern soil, 3–8 cm thick, 2 – grey sand (plough layer), 20–35 cm thick, 3 – greyish-yellow sand, 25–35 cm thick, and 4 – reddish-yellow sand with iron pan, more than 50 cm thick. All of the finds, except one flake, were found in layer 2. No pottery was discovered, only flint artefacts including a basal fragment from a subconical core, blades, and flakes. It is worth noting that most of artefacts from Timofeev's trench came from layer 2 (the plough layer). Test pit 2, also 1 x 1 m, was 15 m to the ENE of test pit 1 and about 1 m up the slope. It showed similar stratification and contained a number of impressive

Fig. 1. Mesolithic sites at Lake Vistytis: 1 – Vishtynetskaya 1, 2 – Vistynets 8, 3 – Vistynets 9, 4 – Vistynets 6, 5 – Vistynets 7. *Drawing by M. G. Zhilin.*

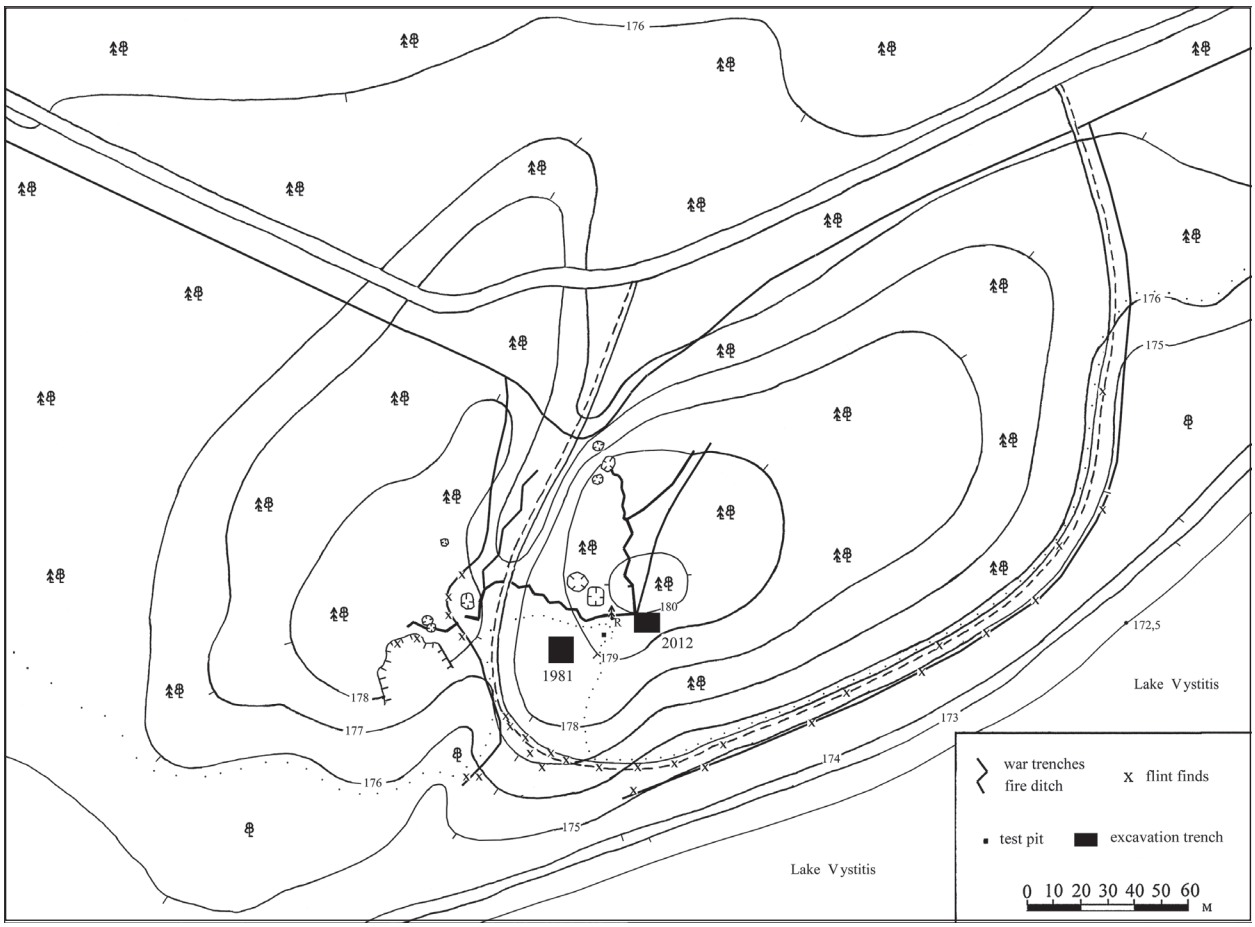

Fig. 2. Map of the Vishtynetskaya 1 site. *Drawing by M. G. Zhilin.*

Mesolithic finds in the grey sand (plough layer). No pottery was found.

A 12 x 8 m trench was excavated at the site of test pit 2, which was in its centre. The trench was on an almost flat dune area that sloped very gently N to SE. The trench's SW corner was 25 m to the E of the NE corner of Timofeev's trench (Fig. 2). The trench had the following stratification: 1 – modern soil, 2–7 cm thick (A seam of burnt soil dating to the Second World War was visible at the layer's bottom.), 2 – grey sand (plough layer), 15–30 cm thick (containing pieces of flint and sparse fragments of 19th – early 20th century porcelain vessels), 3 – greyish-yellow sand, 5–35 cm thick, 4 – reddish-yellow sand with iron pan, over 50 cm thick. The soil was removed by the arbitrary excavation of roughly 5 mm thick horizontal slices. All of the stains and soil deformations were carefully studied, but no traces of any ancient man-made structures such as hearths, pits, etc. were discovered. Most finds were encountered in layer 2. The flint density in this layer was fairly even across the excavated area, no concentrations being observed. Only 26% of the finds were discovered in undisturbed layer 3. A roughly 3 x 3 m, amorphous concentration of flint artefacts was observed in the trench's NW part, which was its highest point and the greatest thickness of layer 3. This corner had been severely damaged by military trenches. No finds were encountered in layer 4.

Several fragments from the same vessel, an arrowhead with a concave base, and two ground flint axes were found in the NW part of the trench. In

Dr Edwin Zaltsman's opinion (personal communication), these finds belonged to the Globular Amphora culture. Aside from these artefacts, no later contamination was identified. The rest of the finds consisted of only lithic artefacts and small fragments of burnt bone. Dr Pavel Andreevich Kosintsev determined that they belonged to wild forest mammals the size of red deer or smaller. Some fragments of bird bone diatheses were also identified.

LITHIC INVENTORY

The flint artefacts had been made from local Cretaceous flint, which is fairly abundant in the moraine deposits in SE Kaliningrad Oblast, including the Lake Vistytis area. Small flint pebbles were noted at many places on the modern lake's shoreline. Judging from the core-like pieces and pebbles with test facets that were found in the trench, this raw material was actively used by the site's inhabitants. The quality of this flint is fairly high, but it often contains cracks which impede knapping. Non-siliceous rocks were rarely used for the production of woodcutting tools. A broken preform and several flakes made of such rock were found. Local pebbles were also used as hammer stones.

The collection from the trench includes 3143 lithic artefacts. Before describing them, it is worth noting their patination. Most of the cores (Fig. 3), blades, tools (Fig. 4), and waste, which had not been burnt, were covered with a light greyish-blue patina, which is also characteristic for the Late Mesolithic flints from the other Lake Vystytis sites (Жилин 2013a). A small number had almost no patina, while several others had a denser bluish or white-bluish patina, which is characteristic for Early Mesolithic flints. It is worth noting that these latter do not differ from the majority of the finds with a light greyish-blue patina in respect to either typology or manufacturing technology. Thus only one (Fig. 4:9) of the four (Fig. 4:5, 6, 10) long scalene triangles has a deeper patina, only one of the trapezes (Fig. 4:7), and only one of the burins (Fig. 4:26). It is also worth noting that the ventral face of one unfinished backed point (Fig. 4:20) displays a dense whitish patina, its dorsal face a thin, very light, semi-transparent patina. There have been instances where tools made from similar Cretaceous flint were reassembled from several fragments, each fragment displaying a different patina than the others. This ranged from a dense whitish patina to a light bluish one or almost none. These differences can be explained by the individual properties of flint nodules belonging to the same type of flint (Cretaceous, in this case). These different patinas point to the different local chemical conditions surrounding each one. Nevertheless, the majority of finds usually display a similar patina all over, which can be seen in the collection from this trench.

34 cores were found, all small. Three of the four subconical cores have a single horizontal, facetted striking platform, blades and flakes having been removed along the major part of the platform's perimeter (Fig. 3:1). One of these has an auxiliary platform at the base for core rejuvenation in case of a blade removal failure. A fragment of a conical base with facets from the removal of regular blades (Fig. 6:2) has survived from the fourth. Five more single platform cores are flat amorphous artefacts, three with unfacetted oblique platforms (Fig. 6:3), one with a similar facetted platform. The platform of the fifth is horizontal and facetted, blades and flakes having been removed from two opposite fronts. The bipolar cores include a sub-prismatic core for blades and flakes, which were removed along the perimeter of the horizontal facetted platforms (Fig. 6:4), a similar one with oblique platforms (Fig. 3:2), and two fragments of similar cores with one oblique facetted platform and one broken off platform (Fig. 3:3). One amorphous core with opposite oblique unfacetted platforms (Fig. 3:4) and 20 multiplatform amorphous cores were in the final stage of reduction and were suitable for the production of only flakes (Fig. 3:5–7). The collection also includes seven core fragments of uncertain type, nine 14–34 mm diameter core tablets

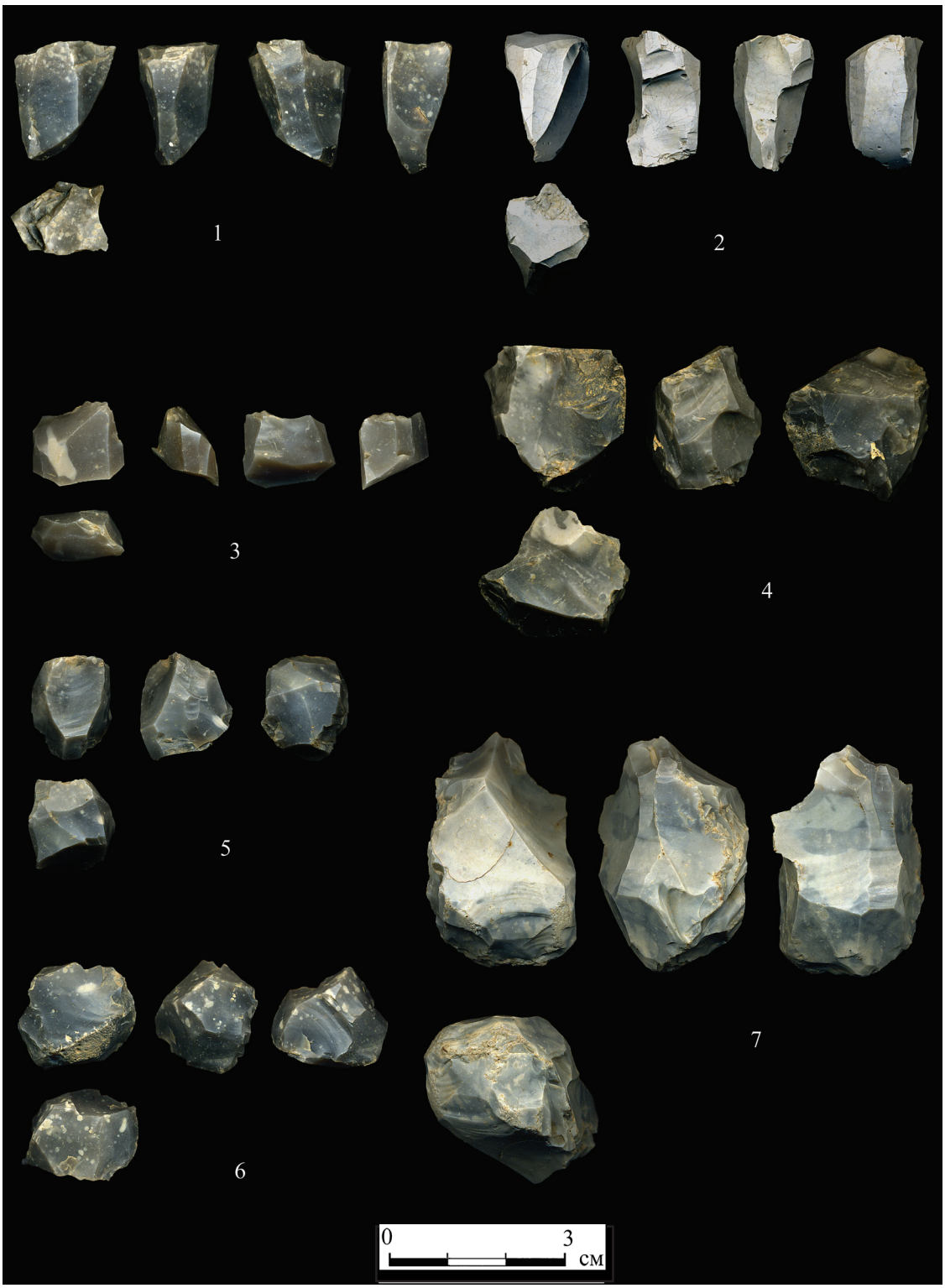

Fig. 3. Vishtynetskaya 1, cores. *Photo by M. G. Zhilin.*

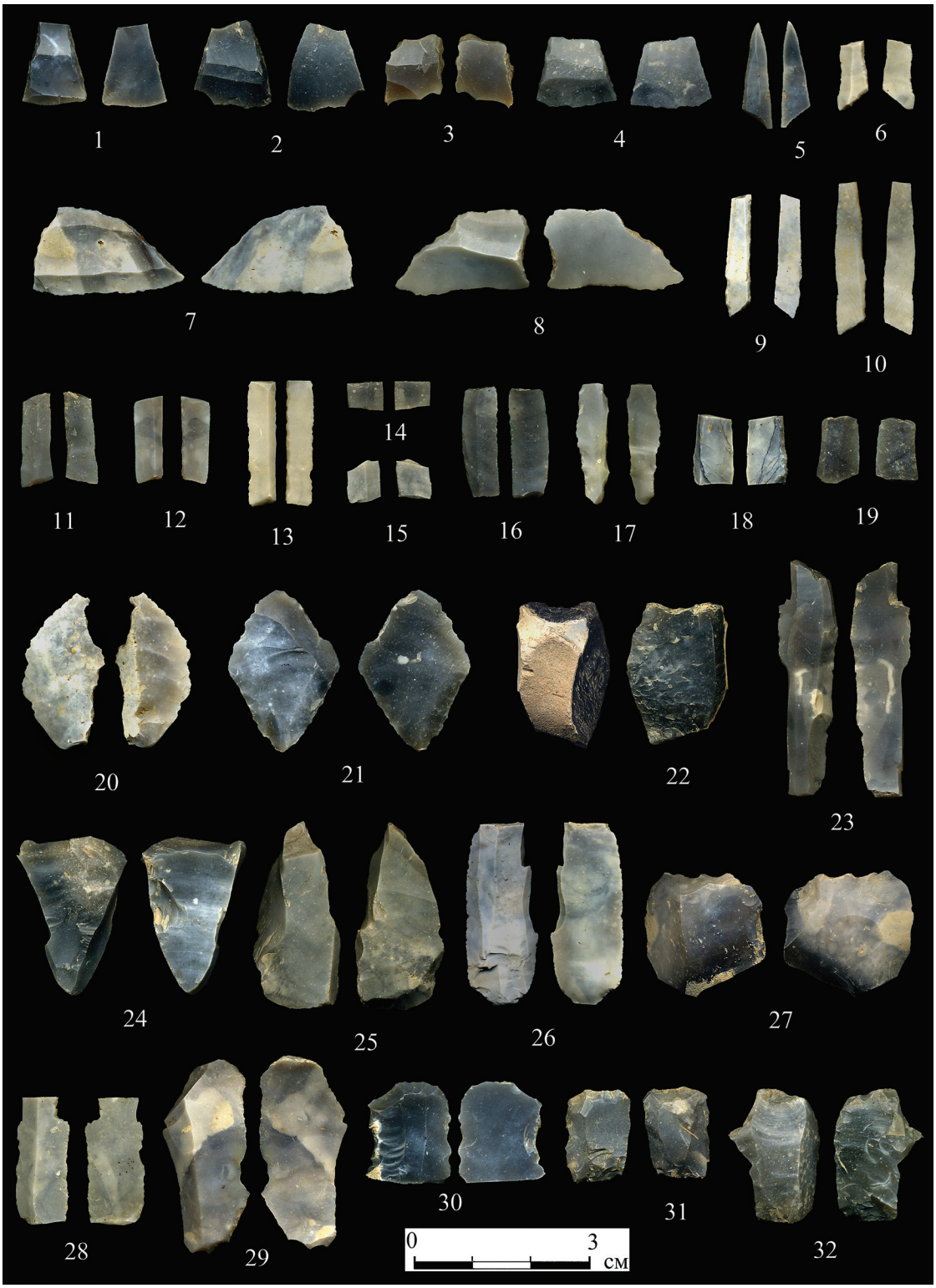

Fig. 4. Vishtynetskaya 1, flint artefacts: 1–4, 7, 8 – trapezes, 5, 6, 9, 10 – triangles, 11–19 – retouched inserts, 20 – an unfinished backed point, 21 – an arrowhead, 22–28 – burins, 29, 30 – scrapers, 31, 32 – chisels (*pièces écaillées*). *Photo by M. G. Zhilin.*

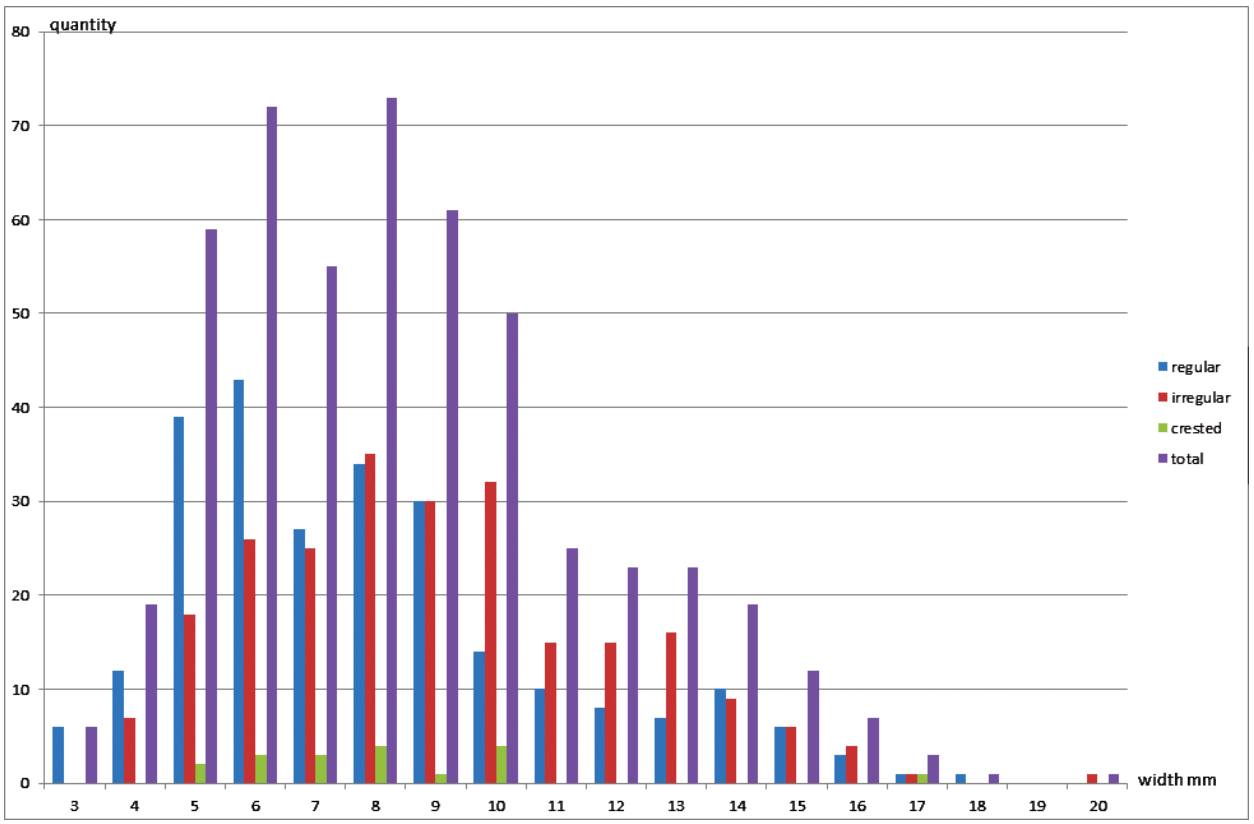

Fig. 5. Vishtynetskaya 1, distribution of the blades. *Drawing by M. G. Zhilin.*

from facetted platforms, and 56 small core-like pieces with initial or test scars.

509 blades were found (including tools made from blades); 251 (49.3%) of which are regular, 240 (47.2%) irregular, and 18 (3.5%) crested. Microblades and narrow blades, 5–10 cm wide, predominated. The bar graph (Fig. 5) shows that the regular blades had two peaks. The first consists of 5–6 mm wide microblades, which correspond well to the size of inserts for composite weapons. Their regularity, proportions, profile, and the character of their bulbs indicate that the regular microblades had been produced using the pressure technique. The second peak of regular blades coincides with the peak of irregular 8–10 mm wide blades. Blades of this size, both regular and irregular, were used as tools for various operations (Жилин 2013a). They were produced using either pressure (Fig. 6:1) or percussion (Fig. 7:13).

The morphologically defined tools with secondary treatment consist of 128 artefacts; 73 of which (57.1%) were made from blades, 54 (42.1%) from flakes, and one from a piece of non-flint stone. The 39 scrapers include 7 end scrapers, which were made from blades and had a curved working edge (Fig. 6:6–9, 12), and two similar ones made from flakes (Fig. 6:11), a fragment of an oblique end scraper, and a double end scraper (Fig. 6:10), both made from blades. A round microscraper (Fig. 6:13), a fragment of a scraper with convergent working edges (Fig. 6:16), three side scrapers (Fig. 6:14, 15, 17), 19 amorphous scrapers (Fig. 6:18–22), and 3 fragments of an uncertain type of scraper were all made from flakes.

22 burins were found, 6 with platforms truncated by abrupt direct retouch. Two of them were made from blades: one with two opposite oblique

platforms and three medium width working edges (Fig. 6:29), and another with narrow working edges and two opposite platforms, one of which is oblique, the other transverse (Fig. 6:28). Four more were made from flakes and have wide working edges: one with an oblique platform (Fig. 6:26); two with concave platforms with two working edges (Fig. 6:25, 30), and the last with two opposite platforms, one of which is concave, the other transverse, and four working edges (Fig. 6:27). Nine burins with medium or narrow working edges were made from broken blades (Fig. 7: 3–11), one of which has two working edges at one end of the blade (Fig. 7:5) and another two working edges at opposite ends (Fig. 7:11). Three burins with medium width working edges were made from broken flakes. Three combination burins with wide or medium working edges were made from flakes: two are dihedral at one end and transverse at the other (Fig. 7:2); the third has two working edges formed by divergent facets on one end and a third edge formed by a transverse facet at the other end (Fig. 7:1). Finally, eight burin spalls complete the collection.

Three borers were made from blades, the end of the first having been formed with semi-abrupt inverse retouch and supplemented by similar direct retouch along one margin (Fig. 7:16). Its edge has been severely damaged and the tip has broken off obliquely. The working end of a shouldered borer had been formed by abrupt direct retouch and broken off (Fig. 7:17). Only a small fragment of the working end had survived from the third borer. Another borer had been made from a flake. Its massive working end had abrupt retouch along both margins (Fig. 7:18), edge damage typical of borers being visible on the ventral surface of its tip. An asymmetric perforator or piercer had been made from a delicate flake, its point having been formed by fine abrupt direct retouch (Fig. 7:19).

The lateral margins of four blades had been sharpened by slanted direct retouch (Fig. 7:13–15). Three small medial blade fragments had abrupt direct retouch along one lateral margin, three more semi-abrupt direct retouch along one lateral margin, another slanted inverse retouch along one margin, and one semi-abrupt inverse retouch along both margins. Five notched tools trimmed with abrupt direct retouch were made from flakes and a similar tool with inverse retouch from a blade (Fig. 7:0). The combination tools include an end scraper-burin on a broken blade or flake (Fig. 6:23) and a double burin, made on a flake, with a transverse retouched platform and flat burin facets combined with a side scraper (Fig. 6 24).

Two small chisel-like tools (*pièces écaillées*) had been made from flakes. Shallow hollows are visible at their working edges while flat and semi-abrupt facets run from their working and butt ends towards each other (Fig. 7:22) and are accompanied by pronounced edge damage from contact with hard materials. The collection also includes fragments of three other similar tools.

The 14 geometric microliths include ten trapezes and four triangles, all made from blades. Five trapezes are high, their margins shaped by abrupt direct retouch (Fig. 8:1–5), one of them was broken during retouching (Fig. 8:4). Three others are usually called ordinary; they have medial proportions, the margins of the first having been shaped by abrupt direct retouch (Fig. 8:6), those of the second by abrupt retouch, during which it broke (Fig. 8:8), and those of the third by abrupt inverse retouch with additional shaping by flat direct retouch (Fig. 8:7). On the basis of its shape, the last artefact could be described as a rectangle. Two last trapezes are low and asymmetric. One has margins shaped by abrupt direct retouch (Fig. 8:10), the other a straight long margin with abrupt direct retouch and a shorter concave margin with vertical retouch (Fig. 8:9). All of the triangles are very narrow, scalene, and sharply asymmetric, obtuse angles having been formed by abrupt direct retouch. One is intact (Fig. 8:11) while the tips of three others, which were longer, have broken off (Fig. 8:12–14), which is typical for Janisławice-type triangles.

The retouched inserts form an impressive range of 22 artefacts. Both ends of one microblade were

Fig. 6. Vishtynetskaya 1, flint artefacts: 1 – a narrow blade, 2–4 – cores, 5 – a microblade, 6–22 – scrapers, 23 – a scraper-burin, 24–30 – burins. *Drawing by M. G. Zhilin.*

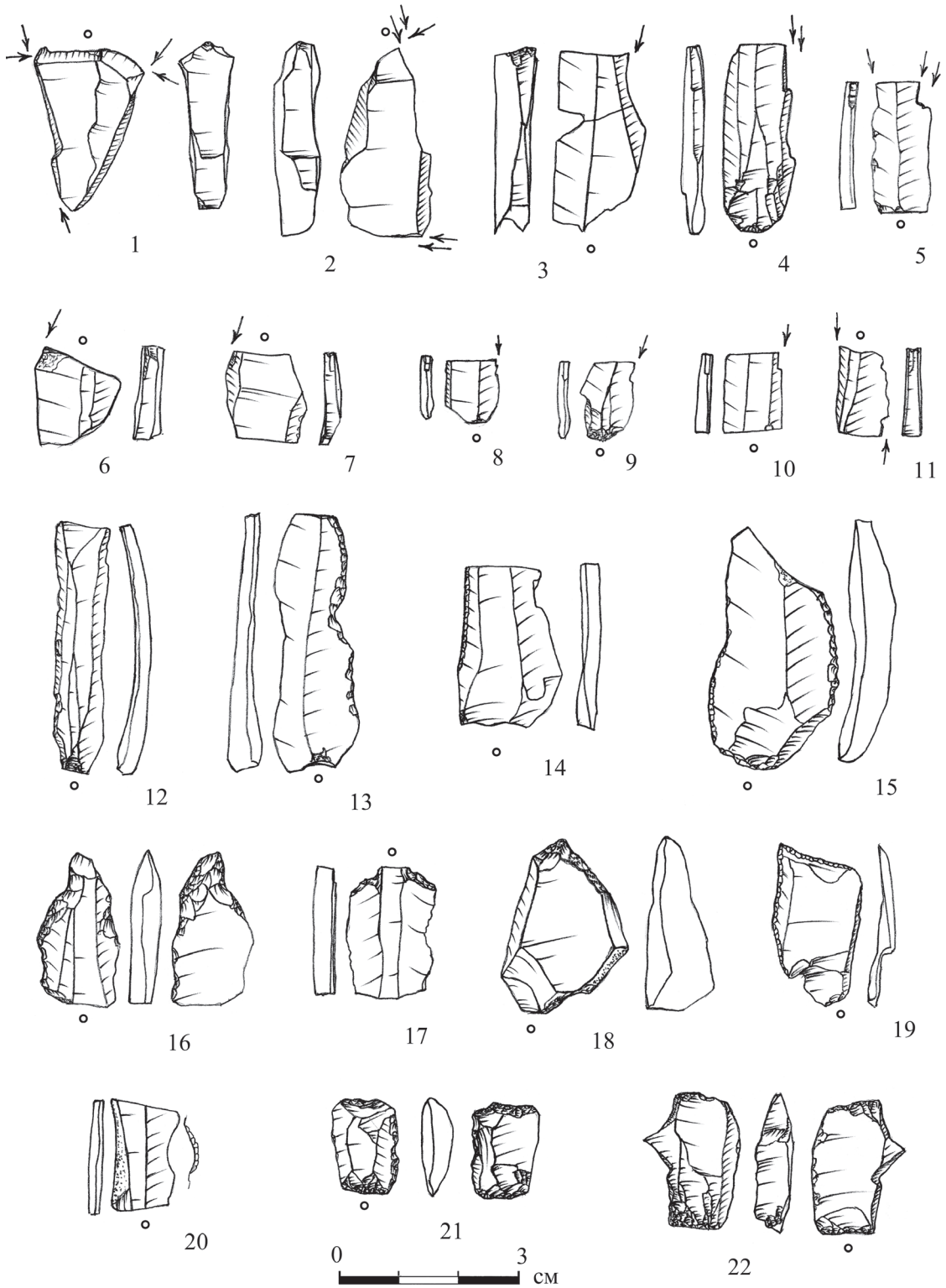

Fig. 7. Vishtynetskaya 1, flint artefacts: 1–11 – burins, 12–15 – retouched blades, 16–18 – borers, 19 – a perforator, 20 – a notched scraper, 21, 22 – chisels (*pièces écaillées*). *Drawing by M. G. Zhilin.*

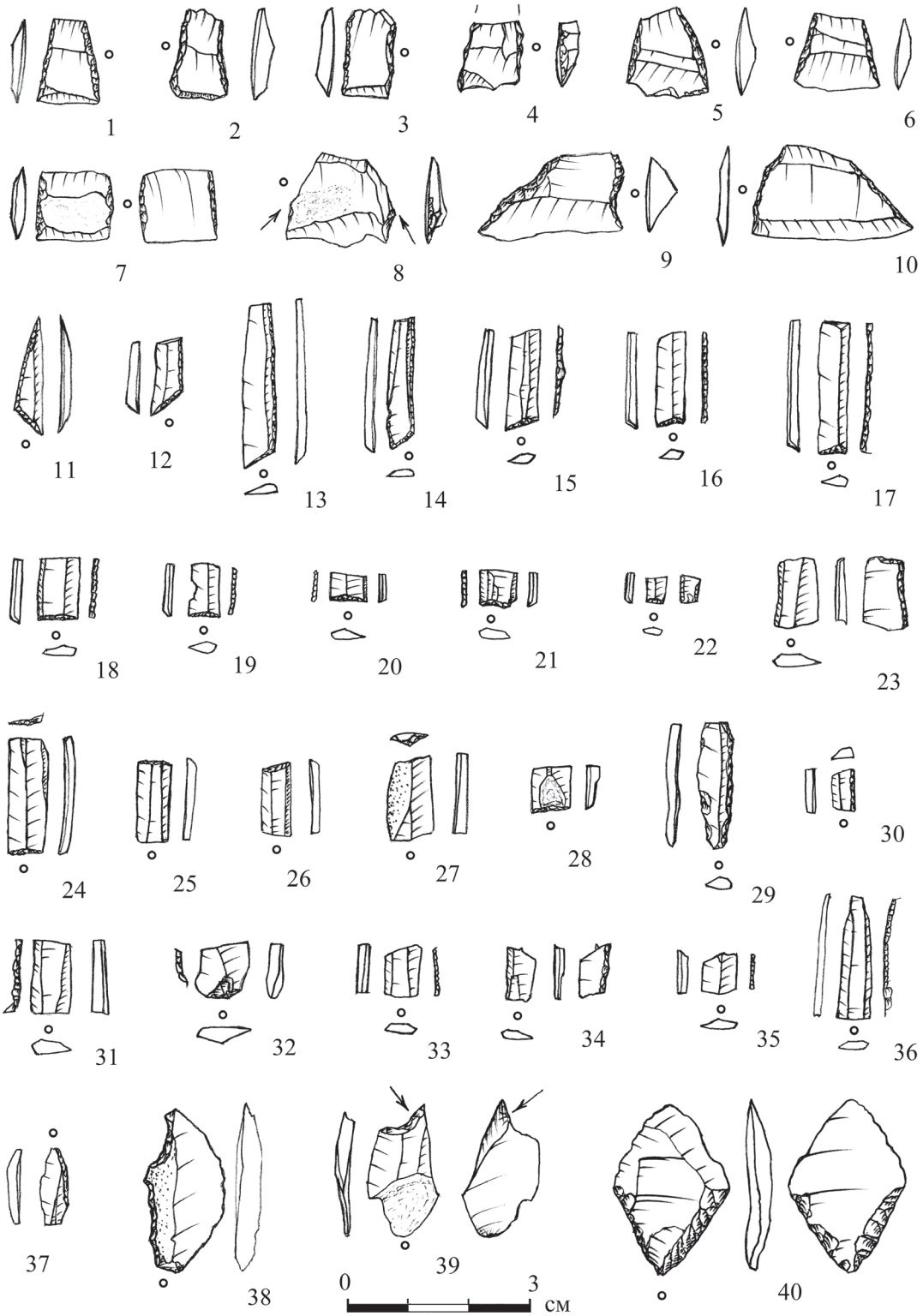

Fig. 8. Vishtynetskaya 1, flint artefacts: 1–10 – trapezes, 11–14 – triangles, 12–36 – retouched inserts, 37 – a lanceolate point, 38 – an unfinished backed point, 39 – a microburin, 40 – an arrowhead. *Drawing by M. G. Zhilin.*

truncated by fine abrupt retouch: the distal end by inverse, the proximal by direct retouch (Fig. 8:24). The distal ends of three microblades (Fig. 8:25–27) and the proximal of another (Fig. 8:28) were truncated by fine abrupt retouch. Eight microblades with proximal ends truncated by fine abrupt direct retouch have abrupt inverse retouch along one lateral margin (Fig. 8:15–22) and another with abrupt inverse retouch along one margin and the distal end (Fig. 8:23). Two microblades have abrupt direct retouch along one lateral margin (Fig. 8:29, 30) and six more abrupt inverse retouch (Fig. 8:31–36).

A very small lanceolate point with a convex margin shaped by fine abrupt direct retouch had been made from a microblade (Fig. 8:37). Another point resembling an unfinished Stawinoga-type point was made from an irregular blade, most of one lateral margin displaying abrupt direct retouch (Fig. 8:38).

Only one microburin was found. It had been made from the proximal part of a blade and has a notch on one margin made with the help of abrupt direct retouch. A flat microburin facet runs from the retouched notch obliquely towards the bulb (Fig. 8:39). It is worth noting the absence of points with microburin scars.

The only arrowhead, which is diamond-shaped, had been made from a flake. The point has not been retouched while the base has bifacial slanted and flat retouch along both lateral margins (Fig. 8:40).

A preform for a woodcutting tool, probably an adze, is made of grey, non-siliceous rock. It has an asymmetric profile, a narrowed butt, margins shaped by percussion flaking, and ribs shaped by pecking (Fig. 9:3). The preform had been abandoned owing to the unsuccessful removal of a blade from the side. Several flakes made from similar stone point to the local production of woodcutting tools from non-siliceous rocks.

Seven blades (Fig. 7:12) and 59 flakes have margins with irregular retouch and edge damage. One sandstone pebble was used as a hammerstone. The other artefacts are just flakes without any secondary treatment or ancient edge damage.

THE BONE ARROWHEAD

A small fragment of a burnt-bone slotted implement (Fig. 9:1) was of special interest. The outer surface is slightly convex, traces of fine longitudinal whittling being visible as thin straight striations running parallel to the tool's axis. After whittling, the surface was smoothed by very fine grinding and/or polishing (Fig. 9:2b). The inner surface, in addition to signs of breakage, preserved one side of a slot. It had a flat surface and, parallel to the tool's axis, a shallow groove with thin fine striations parallel to it (Fig. 9:2a). These are typical traces left by a flint burin on the walls of the slots in bone projectile points and knives. The fragment is too small for an accurate reconstruction of the artefact's shape and size, but it was very likely a flat, slotted arrowhead similar to the one from Velniabalė bog (Juodagalvis 2010, p.143, pav. 94). Such arrowheads are well known in the Kunda, Veretye, and Butovo Mesolithic cultures (Oshibkina 1989; Zagorska, Zagorskis 1989; Zagorska 1993; Жилин 2001; 2013b; Zhilin 2006; 2007). Beginning in the Late Boreal period, they also spread to the West Baltic (Clark 1936; 1975; Althin 1953/1954). Isolated finds of flat, slotted arrowheads are known from Northeastern Poland (Kozlowski 2003), Belarus (Чарняўскі 2011), Lithuania (Римантене 1971; Rimantenė 1996), and Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast) (Тимофеев 1989). But this is the first time a fragment of one has been found at a Mesolithic site in any of these regions.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The flint artefacts from this excavation have multiple Late Mesolithic analogies in the neighbouring countries. Single platform cores for blades, quantities of irregular scrapers, trapezes, narrow scalene triangles, and microburins are characteristic of the Janisławice culture (Kozlowski, Kozlowski 1977; Кольцов 1977) while such features as conical blade cores, numerous end scrapers, numerous burins,

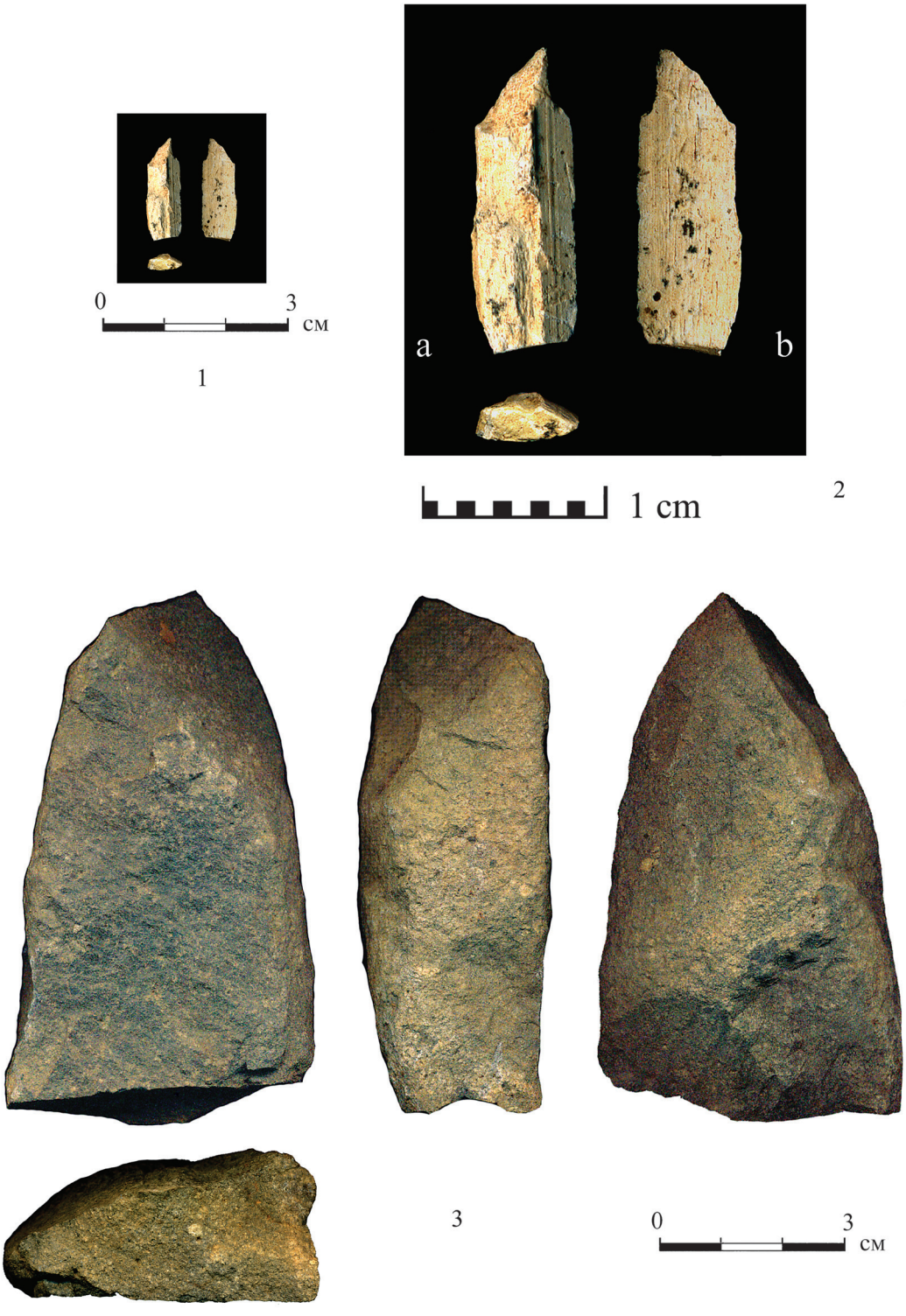

Fig. 9. Vishtynetskaya 1: 1, 2 – the burnt fragment of a slotted bone arrowhead (2–3x), 3 – the adze preform. *Photo by M. G. Zhilin.*

Stawinoga-type backed pieces, and retouched microblade inserts are specific to its Northern group which is now called the Northern Janisławice culture of the Janisławice technocomplex (Szymczak 1996, p.93). On the other hand, the Janisławice culture's main cultural identifier: oblique points with a microburin facet (Wieliszew-type points) are completely absent in the excavation's assemblage. This closely corresponds with the scarcity of microburins, only one having been found in a 97 m^2 trench, from which 3143 lithic artefacts were collected. At the same time, the trench produced 10 trapezes, 4 triangles, and 22 retouched microblade inserts. The emphasis on regular narrow blades and microblades and on cores for their production, the abundance and diversity of the retouched microblade inserts, the quantity of end scrapers, and the numerous, diverse burins are characteristic of the Neman culture (Rimantenė 1996). But this culture's sites normally produce numerous tanged points, which were not encountered at the Vishtynetskaya 1 site. An atypical rhombic arrowhead and an adze preform made from non-siliceous stone have no analogies in the aforementioned cultures. One cannot exclude the possibility that a dune suitable for a settlement was visited by inhabitants of these two cultures, but it is impossible distinguish a normal artefact assemblage at this site for either the Janisławice or Neman culture if the finds are divided typologically.

This makes it possible to propose a hypothesis that contacts between the Northern Janisławice culture and the late phase of the Neman culture occurred at this location and resulted in the formation of the aforementioned assemblages, which have some features of each of them, but lack such important cultural identifiers as Wieliszew-type points and tanged points. If it actually occurred, it is possible to follow the change in hunting weapons where trapezes and slotted bone points with flint inserts started to replace the traditional arrowheads. But only the discovery and excavation of stratified homogenous sites with good organic material preservation can resolve this question.

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NAUJI VIŠTYNETSKAJOS 1 GYVENVIETĖS PRIE VIŠTYČIO EŽERO KASINĖJIMAI

Michail Žilin

Santrauka

Vištyčio ežero ŠR krante esančią Vištynetskajos 1 gyvenvietę 1981 m. pirmą kartą kasinėjo Vladimiras Timofejevas. Mišriame kultūriniame sluoksnyje aptikta bronzos amžiaus, neolito ir mezolito laikotarpių radinių. 2012 m. naujų tyrinėjimų kopagūbryje metu 20 m atstumu nuo V. Timofejevo perkasos ir 2 m aukščiau įkalnėje surinkta reprezentatyvi mezolito laikotarpio (be neolito laikotarpio „priemaišų“) kolekcija. Titnago radinių seriją sudaro Janislavicų ir Nemuno kultūroms būdingi dirbinių tipai, tokie kaip įvairūs gremžtukai, rėžtukai, perforatoriai, retušuotos skeltės ir kt. Mikrolitų grupę sudaro aukštos, įprastinės ir žemos trapecijos, įvairiakraščių trikampių formos mikrolitai, įvairūs retušuoti ašmenėliai, tačiau neaptikta Janislavicų kultūrai būdingų Veliševo tipo strėlių antgalių ir Nemuno kultūrai būdingų įkotinių antgalių. Tai leidžia daryti prielaidą, kad Šiaurės Janislavicų kultūros ir vėlyvojo Nemuno kultūros etapo bendruomenių kontaktai plėtojosi tyrinėjamoje teritorijoje, jie lėmė straipsnyje aptariamo radinių komplekso, turinčio abiem kultūroms būdingų bruožų, tačiau stokojančio svarbių kultūrinių identifikatorių dirbinių serijoms

nustatyti, susidarymą. Ypatingo dėmesio nusipelno apdegęs kaulinio plokščio įtveriamojo strėlės antgalio fragmentas. Tokie pavieniai radiniai yra žinomi Šiaurės rytų Lenkijoje, Lietuvoje, Kaliningrado srityje, tačiau tai pirmas atvejis, kai kaulinio įtveriamojo strėlės antgalio fragmentas randamas šiame regione mezolito gyvenvietės tyrinėjimų metu.

ILIUSTRACIJŲ SĄRAŠAS

1 pav. Mezolito gyvenvietės prie Vištyčio ežero: 1 – Vištynetskaja 1, 2 – Vištynets 8, 3 – Vištynets 9, 4 – Vištynets 6, 5 – Vištynets 7. *M. G. Žilino pieš.*

2 pav. Vištynetskajos 1 gyvenvietės planas. *M. G. Žilino brėž.*

3 pav. Vištynetskaja 1, skaldytiniai. *M. G. Žilino nuotr.*

4 pav. Vištynetskaja 1, titnago dirbiniai: 1–4, 7, 8 – trapecijos, 5, 6, 9, 10 – trikampiai, 11–19 – retušuoti ašmenėliai, 20 – nebaigtas antgalis retušuotu šonu, 21 – strėlės antgalis, 22–28 – rėžtukai, 29, 30 – gremžtukai, 31, 32 – kalteliai (*piecès écaillées*). *M. G. Žilino nuotr.*

5 pav. Vištynetskaja 1, skelčių pasiskirstymas. *M. G. Žilino brėž.*

6 pav. Vištynetskaja 1, titnago dirbiniai: 1 – siaura skeltė, 2–4 – skaldytiniai, 5 – mikroskeltė, 6–22 – gremžtukai, 23 – gremžtukas-rėžtukas, 24–30 – rėžtukai. *M. G. Žilino pieš.*

7 pav. Vištynetskaja 1, titnago dirbiniai: 1–11 – rėžtukai, 12–15 – retušuotos skeltės, 16–18 – grąžteliai, 19 – perforatorius, 20 – retušuotas gremžtukas, 21, 22 – kalteliai (*piecès écaillées*). *M. G. Žilino pieš.*

8 pav. Vištynetskaja 1, titnago dirbiniai: 1–10 – trapecijos, 11–14 – trikampiai, 12–36 – retušuoti ašmenėliai, 37 – lancetinis antgalis, 38 – nebaigtas antgalis retušuotu šonu, 39 – mikrorėžtukas, 40 – strėlės antgalis. *M. G. Žilino pieš.*

9 pav. Vištynetskaja 1: 1, 2 – apdegęs kaulinio įtveriamojo strėlės antgalio fragmentas (2–3x), 3 – kaplio ruošinys. *M. G. Žilino nuotr.*

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