

1: Hein B. Bjerck | Norwegian University of Science and Technology - www.enganchecubano.com

Ballin, Torben Bjarke; Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann. () Lost and found twice: Discussion of an early post-glacial single-edged tanged point from Brodgar on Orkney, Scotland. Journal of Lithic Studies. vol. 3 (1).

Photo shows the excavation of a reused Norwegian tent site at Mohalsen in Vega municipality in Nordland county. The site is dated to approximately BCE. Archaeologist Silje Fretheim is on the right. They often lived in earthen huts, which they reused and kept up rather than building new ones. Small, simple earthen huts from the Stone Age appear to have been used for years. They may have stood empty for years at a time before being maintained and reused again and again. She recently discussed her doctoral thesis on housing and settlement traditions in Norway in the Mesolithic period. The Mesolithic period in Norway spans approximately years, starting about BCE, when people were nomadic hunters and gatherers. At the beginning of the period, people lived in tents believed to have been made from animal hides, although no tent coverings have been found from this time. Eventually the homes became more permanent. You might also like: Brewing Viking beer with stones Unique for Norway Fretheim analysed information from excavated Stone Age dwellings, extending from the northernmost county of Finnmark to southern Norway. Over half of them were excavated within the last 15 years, and it is the first time someone has compared the information based on the excavations. This pit house was in use for years between and BCE. The picture shows the sunken, rounded floor area with a central, stone-ringed fireplace and holes for posts along the walls. Iron Age Norwegians liked their bling From tents to pit houses Not surprisingly, finding traces of 10 to 11 year old homes of people from the Mesolithic period is pretty limited. Fretheim says archaeologists have found tent rings, which are stones that were placed on the tent flaps. Producing stone tools created a lot of debris. The earliest homes were small. This is how a pit house might have looked. Dwellings then became larger. Instead of pitching a tent on the ground, the floor was partially dug down into the ground of so-called pit houses. The rest of the house was built up with a framework of wood and turf. The largest pit houses were up to 40 square metres. This diminished the need to follow animals such as reindeer or seals on their migrations. People came to prefer living in areas with fishing and hunting conditions that were stable and varied. The pit houses were kept up and reused to a great extent, with the most used ones being maintained for over years. I imagine that the pit sites that were visible in the landscape at the time helped to create the first cultural landscape. These were the first visible traces left behind, so people recognized those places and chose to rebuild there rather than in new locations.

2: Houses reused for over years during Stone Age

www.enganchecubano.com is a place to share and follow research. CV www.enganchecubano.com Curriculum Vitae Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann () Mag. Art. in Archaeology, Professor, Dept. of Archaeology, Museum of Natural History and Archaeology, Norwegian Univ. of Science and Technology (NTNU), N Trondheim, Norway.

Selected radiocarbon determinations for Mediterranean Europe Preface and Acknowledgments In this volume, we bring together a series of regional syntheses of the Mesolithic in different parts of Europe, intended to be of interest and benefit both to specialists and to those with a more general interest in archaeology. Mesolithic archaeology has witnessed an acceleration of activity in recent years, with many new projects, more communication across old geographical and political barriers, and calls for archaeologists to examine the Mesolithic on its own terms, rather than as an inconvenient rung in some ladder of human progress. Accounts of the Mesolithic are typically absorbed into general syntheses of prehistory, submerged in works unified by wider-ranging theoretical or methodological themes, fragmented in publications of individual site-based or regional field projects, or combined in the proceedings of specialist conferences. Here, our aim is to provide an up-to-date overview of the current state of knowledge about the Mesolithic period, a demonstration of the richness and diversity of the material now available and the various approaches to its study, and a source for those who wish to delve more deeply into the literature. Our brief to our contributors was to provide an interpretive synthesis of their region, varying the emphasis according to the available material and drawing on broad categories of information: We also encouraged them to range both backwards and forwards in time to consider the nature of the boundaries that traditionally mark the beginning and the end of the Mesolithic, including the transition to agriculture. We are, of course, acutely aware of the arbitrary nature of our selections and the boundaries they imply, and the inevitable unevenness of coverage. In a continent notable for a history of political fragmentation reinforced by barriers of geography, language, nationality, and cultural tradition, total coverage, let alone uniformity of approach, was hardly to be expected. Archaeologically, the field of enquiry has been further complicated, and indeed enriched, by different intellectual traditions, by the historical dominance of the French and the Danes, by Anglophone traditions of method and theory, and most recently by regional synthesis and diversification. We could have devoted a single chapter to every nation-state within the geographical boundaries of Europe. But that would have produced far too large and uneven a volume, and it is questionable how far modern political boundaries are helpful or relevant in assessing the prehistoric record, although we acknowledge the influence of modern political history on intellectual traditions of investigation and interpretation. Our selection of chapters is necessarily a compromise between what we would have liked to include and what was realistically possible. Some chapters range widely across geographical and political boundaries, others focus more sharply on areas delimited by modern political borders. Some areas achieve disproportionate attention because of the long histories of study, the abundance of material, or the impact of distinctive types of new evidence or new ideas. Others may seem underrepresented or referred to only tangentially in relation to adjacent areas. If nothing else, the volume of material presented here should leave little doubt about the substantial nature of the Mesolithic record, its potential to illuminate new dimensions of human variability, and the prospect of a truly comparative picture ranging from the Atlantic coast of Ireland to the Urals, and from the sub-Arctic to the Aegean. The regional chapters are organised in broadly geographical order. Chapter 2 provides a wide-ranging geographical and thematic overview, focussed on the Baltic, followed in Chapter 3 by a review of Norway, where new investigations have produced a substantial and distinctive body of new material, and in Chapter 4 by a discussion of the classic material of southern Scandinavia. Subsequent chapters move from west to east across the middle zone of Europe, from the British Isles, via the Low Countries, France, and the Rhine and Danube drainages, to the vast territory comprising Belarus, Russia, and the Ukraine, and thence to the south, to the Iberian Peninsula and the Mediterranean coast. In our editorial contributions, our opening chapter provides an introduction to the field of study, to the issues raised in subsequent chapters, and to some of the ideas that are beginning to influence a new generation of interpretation. Our final chapter provides an overview of the Mesolithic period as a whole and an indication

of new directions for future research. The editorial chapters are single-authored, reflecting both the dominant input of each editor and the differences of perspective and approach among the editors and contributors. They are, nevertheless, also the result of joint effort and discussion and in their totality reflect a body of ideas to which we both subscribe, and a jointly held belief that the Mesolithic record offers an unparalleled opportunity to explore the relationship between the very large scale and the very small, between millennial and pan-continental trends and the actions of social groups and individuals. The position has become more confused in recent years by the refinement and widespread adoption of calibration curves and by a host of different abbreviations – BP.

3: CiNii Books - Mesolithic Europe

Scientific, academic and artistic work. Displaying a selection of activities. See all publications in the database. Journal publications. Ballin, Torben Bjarke; Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann.

Felix Riede and Miikka Tallavaara, eds. European Journal of Archaeology. Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann; Andreassen, Elin. Scandinavian and Patagonian lifestyles compared in the Marine Ventures project. The development of marine relations and the colonization of coastal north-west Europe. Et barn fra steinalderen. Norwegian Archaeological Review - Past and Present. A re-evaluation of previous finds and results of a recent field survey. Patterns of tool use. Scanning electron microscopy of experimental quartz tools. Making and using stone tools. The analysis of lithic assemblages from Middle Neolithic sites with flint in Vasterbotten, northern Sweden. Pyramidene - a Soviet mining town in the High Arctic. Marine Ventures - Archaeological perspectives on Human-Sea relations.. An example from the high-latitude seascapes of Norway and Tierra del Fuego. Materialities, Aesthetics and the Archaeology of the Recent Past. Forutsetninger, saksbehandling og prosjektplan. Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann; Gundersen, Jostein. Arbeidsomfang og ressursforbruk erfaringstall. Shell middens in Atlantic Europe. Kulturminner fra oldtid og middelalder. A study of site types and site patterns. Andre Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann. Comparative perspectives on the dynamics of human approaches to the seascapes of Tierra del Fuego and Norway. Seminar for Latin American embassies in Oslo. Bekjennelser fra en lagbenk. Materiality and memories of the Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann; Rosen, Julia. Earth The science behind the headlines [Internett]. Norges fiskeri- og kysthistorie, Norark. Archaeological Society of British Columbia; Univ. Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann; Kvittingen, Ida. Society of Historical Archaeology; Leicester. Comparative perspectives on the dynamics of early human approaches to the seascapes of Tierra del Fuego and Norway. Marine Ventures International Symposium Diversity and Dynamics in the Human-Sea Relation. RuinMemories nettutstilling [Kunstnerisk og museal presentasjon]. Reher, Markus; Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann. Inn i fortida " ut i verden " i museet! Seminar til Axel Christophersen. Norsk Museumsforbund; Folkets hus, Oslo. RuinMemories Project; Falmouth, Cornwall. Dialogues with the Past. RuinMemories Workshop, Reykjavik, November , Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann; Ingul, Tormod. Franz, Angelica; Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann. On the structural relations in the wake of boats in Scandinavian Early Holocene. Northern Archaeology Research Seminar Series. University of Aberdeen; Aberdeen. Europa Prize for Peter Woodman. Problemer, muligheter og utfordringer. Skandinavisk museumsforbund konferanse Svalbard. Andreassen, Elin; Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann. Svalbard Museum; Longyearbyen, Svalbard. Guest lecture, Museum of Natural and Cultural History. University of Oregon; Eugene, Oregon. Om dei tidlegaste menneska her i landet: Arkeologiske funn, og teoriar om kven dei var og korleis dei levde. Lokale kulturminne - Globale forteljningar. Forskningsseminar Arkeologi, Arkeologisk institutt. Primitive tider, Universitetet i Oslo; Oslo. The Postglacial Colonization Conference 2. Revisiting in the light of new knowledge since University College Cork; Cork. Comparative perspectives on the development of marine foraging societies in Scandinavia and Patagonia. Tops of the World. Finissage [Kunstnerisk og museal presentasjon]. A workshop on shell middens and coastal resources along the Atlantic facade. The University of York; York. Formidling, vern til bevaring? Utstilling Ormen Lange Nyhamna. Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann; Mauren, Arnfinn. Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann; Meland, Astrid. The Centennial of S.

4: The Empty Quarter? Identifying the Mesolithic of Interior Finnmark, North Norway

Mesolithic archaeology has witnessed an acceleration of activity in recent years, with many new projects, more communication across old geographical and political barriers, and calls for archaeologists to examine the Mesolithic on its own terms, rather than as an inconvenient rung in some ladder of human progress.

Felix Riede and Miikka Tallavaara, eds. European Journal of Archaeology. Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann; Andreassen, Elin. Scandinavian and Patagonian lifestyles compared in the Marine Ventures project. The development of marine relations and the colonization of coastal north-west Europe. Et barn fra steinalderen. Norwegian Archaeological Review - Past and Present. A re-evaluation of previous finds and results of a recent field survey. Patterns of tool use. Scanning electron microscopy of experimental quartz tools. Making and using stone tools. The analysis of lithic assemblages from Middle Neolithic sites with flint in Vasterbotten, northern Sweden. Pyramiden - a Soviet mining town in the High Arctic. Marine Ventures - Archaeological perspectives on Human-Sea relations.. An example from the high-latitude seascapes of Norway and Tierra del Fuego. Materialities, Aesthetics and the Archaeology of the Recent Past. Forutsetninger, saksbehandling og prosjektplan. Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann; Gundersen, Jostein. Arbeidsomfang og ressursforbruk erfaringstall. Shell middens in Atlantic Europe. Kulturminner fra oldtid og middelalder. A study of site types and site patterns. Others Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann. Comparative perspectives on the dynamics of human approaches to the seascapes of Tierra del Fuego and Norway. Seminar for Latin American embassies in Oslo. Bekjennelser fra en lagbenk. Materiality and memories of the Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann; Rosen, Julia. Earth The science behind the headlines [Internett]. Norges fiskeri- og kysthistorie, Norark. Archaeological Society of British Columbia; Univ. Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann; Kvittingen, Ida. Society of Historical Archaeology; Leicester. Comparative perspectives on the dynamics of early human approaches to the seascapes of Tierra del Fuego and Norway. Marine Ventures International Symposium Diversity and Dynamics in the Human-Sea Relation. RuinMemories nettutstilling [Kunstnerisk og museal presentasjon]. Reher, Markus; Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann. Inn i fortida " ut i verden " i museet! Seminar til Axel Christophersen. Norsk Museumsforbund; Folkets hus, Oslo. RuinMemories Project; Falmouth, Cornwall. Dialogues with the Past. RuinMemories Workshop, Reykjavik, November , Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann; Ingul, Tormod. Franz, Angelica; Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann. On the structural relations in the wake of boats in Scandinavian Early Holocene. Northern Archaeology Research Seminar Series. University of Aberdeen; Aberdeen. Europa Prize for Peter Woodman. Problemer, muligheter og utfordringer. Skandinavisk museumsforbund konferanse Svalbard. Andreassen, Elin; Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann. Svalbard Museum; Longyearbyen, Svalbard. Guest lecture, Museum of Natural and Cultural History. University of Oregon; Eugene, Oregon. Om dei tidlegaste menneska her i landet: Arkeologiske funn, og teoriar om kven dei var og korleis dei levde. Lokale kulturminne - Globale forteljingar. Forskningsseminar Arkeologi, Arkeologisk institutt. Primitive tider, Universitetet i Oslo; Oslo. The Postglacial Colonization Conference 2. Revisiting in the light of new knowledge since University College Cork; Cork. Comparative perspectives on the development of marine foraging societies in Scandinavia and Patagonia. Tops of the World. Finissage [Kunstnerisk og museal presentasjon]. A workshop on shell middens and coastal resources along the Atlantic facade. The University of York; York. Formidling, vern til bevaring? Utstilling Ormen Lange Nyhamna. Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann; Mauren, Arnfinn. Bjerck, Hein Bjartmann; Meland, Astrid. The Centennial of S.

5: Mesolithic Europe : Penny Spikins :

This is exemplified by trends in the forty volumes of Norwegian Archaeological Review (). The paper proceeds to a discussion of how a journal reflects trends in its scientific surroundings, and fishing with net is used as a metaphor.

Though there were migrations into the area after the Last Glacial Maximum, they were from many directions, along different routes and at various times and rates depending on where the glaciers disappeared earliest, ecological factors and the nature of the flora and fauna. The goal of the present effort is to broaden the focus, to consider in more detail the archaeological, climatological, linguistic and genetic data for all of the Nordic countries and to take up such questions as to how the post-glacial settlement of Fennoscandia occurred and how it affected the current majority populations of Finns, Norwegians and Swedes. A clearer archaeological picture with new sites has begun to emerge. And with the rapidly evolving field of human genetics there are always new analyses based on better data and more powerful sequencing: One consideration to keep in mind is that humans have generally been gregarious in nature: Such cultural contacts can be seen, for example, in the Venus figurines widespread over Central and Eastern Europe after 30, years ago Hoffecker a: Social networks were much larger than one might think. In the case of the Sami this leads to problems, since most of the available Sami genetic data were sampled from those who consider themselves to be Sami. This too could be an issue for other indigenous peoples who have been subjected to assimilation. Modern humans settled relatively rapidly in many areas of Eurasia: Aurignacian artifacts buried in volcanic ash dating to ca. It is not unreasonable to expect that many more sites of comparable age will be found across the relatively uncharted Eurasia. Such creative abilities were surely linked to their mastery of spoken language and other symbolic systems. Moreover, as John Hoffecker points out, these modern humans did not have the sturdier physique of the Neanderthals, better adapted as it was to the far north Hoffecker op cit. After surviving the increasingly severe conditions for several thousand years humans abruptly abandoned nearly all settlements in Europe and Western Asia and headed for glacial refuges: By this time Fennoscandia was covered with a thick ice sheet. By 16., BP, due to large increases in melt water, sea levels began to rise significantly, this rise continuing until about 7, years ago. Flora and fauna gradually moved back into deglaciated areas and were followed by human settlers. Technological innovation continued during and after the cold spell. The Mesolithic in Scandinavia The post-glacial colonization of Scandinavia came from any direction where the peninsula was accessible, southwest to northeast and even directly from the east. They illustrate how rapidly the ice was shrinking and the avenues by which humans could reach Fennoscandia. Maps 1, 2 â€” Two stages of receding glacier in Fennoscandia By ca. There were three coastal techno-complexes: The Middle Mesolithic chronozone 8., BP and the Late Mesolithic chronozone 7., BP follow, the latter period witnessing an increase in rock art. These peoples exploited the abundant marine resources along the diverse and extensive coastlines â€” the Norwegian shoreline alone counting islands and fjords is some 83, km long Ibid. This would have been impossible to take advantage of without the use of boats, though no remains have been found to date Ibid. The lack of boat technology might account for the long time span between the freeing of the area from ice and its actual exploitation. The earliest phase of the Hensbacka was 10., BP. Settlers arrived in southern Finland by 9, BP. The recently excavated Sujala site in the northernmost borough of Finnish Lapland has radiocarbon dates for charcoal samples from ca. What were the humans arriving in Scandinavia like and when and whence did they come? Once the deglaciation of Fennoscandia came to an end humans entered the peninsula from all directions and at pretty much all times up to the present. The first settlers in Scandinavia were from areas adjacent to the receding glacier, the various Early Mesolithic cultural complexes, post-Ahrensburgian from the southwest and south e. Maglemose reindeer hunters , and post-Swiderian from the south eastern Poland , the southeast and east e. Kunda living in forested areas and along rivers and hunting elk and mammoth. According to Kalevi Wiik the Ahrensburgian groups came from the east. This might be related to the Ukrainian LGM refuge and the expansion to the northwest from there of the R1a haplogroup after the ice began its retreat â€” the ultimate origin of R1a is in India Sahoo It must be stressed that these were not always migrations per se; the ice was receding only a couple miles per generation, hardly noticeable to the humans involved. Camps

such as the Hensbackian, though, may have been seasonal at first with more permanent settlements elsewhere. That brings up the issue as to when farming arrived in Scandinavia and whether it was simultaneous with the arrival of Indo-European languages. Farming reached Fennoscandia mainly via cultural diffusion: Adams and Otte hypothesize that environmental change could have helped I-E languages to spread rapidly by causing changes in population density of hunter-gatherer groups. Perhaps a closer examination of the mtDNA and Y-chromosome data can shed some light on these issues. Scandinavian Phylogeographic Data I: Super haplogroup U consists of the subclades U1-U8; U originated in Western Asia from haplogroup R in the form of a common female ancestor. For Scandinavia as a whole they suggest that Haplogroup K is descended from the U8 subclade and goes back ca. 10,000 years. Expansion of haplogroups U, U5 and K. Superhaplogroup HV and its descendants H and V originated in Western Eurasia some 30,000 years ago when one branch of HV ancestors moved north across the Caucasus and then north and west, reaching its highest concentration among Estonians, Finns and Sami. H is easily the largest haplogroup in Europe as evident in the table below. After the LGM some of the descendants from the Iberian refuge headed north crossing the North Sea, the southern part of which was dry land – Doggerland – in the early Mesolithic, to what is now Southern Sweden and the West Norwegian coast. Two separate arms of HV can be seen in Map 4 below Ibid. The group of descendants of the maternal ancestor of HV that headed north over the Caucasus became the progenitors of H and V. Map 4 – Separate arms of haplogroup HV. Haplogroup T, which appeared about 10,000 BP, is common in eastern and northern Europe. It is also found in the Indus Valley and the Arabian Peninsula and may be tied to the Neolithic expansion of farmers. It has its highest frequency in Russia and among some Sami groups. Haplogroup D also arose in the Lake Baikal area and is the predominant maternal haplogroup in East Asia. It is an old lineage, some 60,000 years old, and was one of the maternal haplogroups that found its way to the New World.

6: Hein Bjartmann Bjerck - NTNU

"Mesolithic Europe is an impressive, updated, and concise synthesis of the early Post-Glacial European hunter-gatherer record that brings together the research of 14 authors from Europe and the United States.

7: Mesolithic Europe - Google Books

Mesolithic Europe: glimpses of another world / Penny Spikins --Innovating hunter-gatherers: the Mesolithic in the Baltic / Marek Zvelebil --Norwegian Mesolithic trends: a review / Hein Bjartmann Bjerck --Southern Scandinavia / Hans Peter Blankholm --Mesolithic Britain / Chris Tolan-Smith --New developments in the study of the Mesolithic of.

8: Mesolithic Europe

Mesolithic Europe: glimpses of another world / Penny Spikins Innovating hunter-gatherers: the Mesolithic in the Baltic / Marek Zvelebil Norwegian Mesolithic trends: a review / Hein Bjartmann Bjerck.

Rating systems in the five targeted states Five minute activities business english. Readings on The catcher in the rye Apple turnover treasure A Phantom Love For Laura Lee Planning, Governance and Spatial Strategy in Britain Thinking differently: principles of process in living systems and the specificity of being known Discrete mathematics and its applications thomas koshy Big Activities for Little Hands Royal Regiment of Artillery in Quebec City, 1759-1871 Suppressed Transmission Washington Park Wilderness Act of 1988 Shakespeare for my father Littlest pirate: John King, cabin boy for pirate Black Sam Bellamy My heart was wounded by the strangeness Abdulla Majid al Noaimi, the captive of dignity Screaming in the silence by Lydia Kelly Corneille: Le Cid, Horace, Polyeucte. Pushing boundaries : sports and recreation Last tres Marias (March 13, 16, 1840) Early days at Hart 2d tutorials autocad 2007 Shareholder proposals: a platform for communication and change GOLDEN DESTINY (Tapestry Romance, No. 88) Its a great job (Phonics chapter book) Dont give it away! Supplementary compositions (piano and vocal). Scrapped Princess 6 Respectable in its ruins : Achaemenid Persia, ancient and modern Thomas Harrison Parasitic and infectious diseases Wittgenstein: A Life Art and homosexuality a history of ideas Dori Sanders country cooking Iroquois Indians (Native Americans) May-flower and Her Log Demons Bluff (Renegade Spirit Series #2) Book in spanish for foreign ers Biology, Medicine, and Surgery of South American Wild Animals Introduction: Pure desire Agustinia and Other Dinosaurs of Central and South America (Dinosaur Find (Dinosaur Find) When Judaism and Christianity began