



Der Wissenschaftsfonds.

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z.H.DDr. Peter STADLER

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Wien, 31. Januar 2006

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Förderungsantrag M936-G02 - Genehmigung

Sehr geehrte Frau Dr. Kotova, sehr
geehrter Herr DDr. Stadler,

das Kuratorium des Fonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung (FWF) hat in seiner
Sitzung vom 23. Januar 2006 beschlossen, Ihr Forschungsvorhaben

Neolithization of Europe: Austrian-Ukrainian perspective

geführt unter der Projekt-Nummer: M936-G02, im Rahmen des Lise Meitner-Programms für **12
Monate** finanziell bedingt, vorbehaltlich der Zuteilung der vom Bund zu erwartenden Mittel, zu
fördern.

Der FWF weist darauf hin, dass allfällige Ansuchen auf **Verlängerung** Ihrer Lise-Meitner-Stelle
zeitgerecht eingereicht werden müssen (siehe *'Richtlinien zur Verwendung und Verrechnung
von Förderungsmitteln des FWF - Lise Meitner-Stellen*).

Der Fachreferent Ihres Ansuchens ist Univ.Prof. Mag. Dr. Florens Felten, Institut für Klassische
Archäologie, Paris-Lodron-Universität Salzburg, Telefon: 0662/8044/4551, e-mail:
florens.felten@sba.ac.at)

In seinem Auftrag lege ich Ihnen zur Information Auszüge aus Fachgutachten bei.

Im Auftrag des FWF darf ich Ihnen diese Entscheidung des Kuratoriums mitteilen und Ihnen viel
Erfolg für Ihre Arbeiten in Österreich wünschen.

Die genehmigte Förderung beträgt:

Personalkosten (Grundstipendium) *) Euro 58.300,-

*) Der FWF macht darauf aufmerksam, dass Ihr Lise Meitner-Stipendium aus rechtlichen Gründen vom Kuratorium des
FWF als Dienstvertrag beschlossen wurde. Die oben genannte Summe beinhaltet das Grundgehalt inkl. aller
Lohnnebenkosten.

Unterliegt die Forschungsstätte dem UG 2002, so wird die Universität Dienstgeberin, sonst wird die/der
MitantragstellerIn die/der Dienstgeberin.

Während der Laufzeit der Lise Meitner-Stelle können Anträge in der insgesamt Maximalhöhe
von **EUR 8.000,» Sonstige Kosten** pro Jahr beantragt werden (siehe Richtlinien in der Beilage).

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Zur Anforderung von **Übersiedlungspauschale** und allfälligen Reisekosten bzw. der Kinderpauschale übermitteln Sie nach Antritt des Aufenthaltes bitte beiliegendes Formular.

Bevor eine Überweisung der Mittel durchgeführt werden kann, bitte ich Sie, den beiliegenden **Förderungsvertrag** rechtzeitig vor Projektbeginn unterschrieben an den FWF zu übermitteln. Der Förderungsvertrag ist auch von der/dem Mit AntragstellerIn zu unterzeichnen.

Beiliegend erhalten Sie weiters die **'Richtlinien für die Verwendung und Verrechnung von Förderungsmitteln des FWF - Lise Meitner Stellen'**. Ich bitte Sie, die Richtlinien zur Kenntnis zu nehmen, die gemeinsam mit diesem Schreiben des FWF (über die Zuerkennung der Forschungsstelle) zum Förderungsvertrag des FWF mit Ihnen gehören.

Änderungen im Ablauf und in der Durchführung des Forschungsvorhabens bedürfen stets der Kontaktnahme mit dem FWF im voraus, in allen nicht ausdrücklich vorgesehenen Ausnahmen auch der vorherigen Genehmigung durch den FWF.

Mit




Dr. Barbara Aimmermann
Abteilung Stipendien

/
freundlichen Grüßen

Beilagen

Reviewer A

1. Scientific quality of the project

- Has the applicant presented a work programme that is worthy of funding from a scientific point of view?
- What position does the present research proposal as a whole have in the current framework of international and - as far you can tell - especially Austrian research?
- Are the project goals clearly formulated?
- Is the methodology appropriate (including work and time plan as well as planned strategies for dissemination of results) sufficient to achieve these goals?

The Linear Pottery culture (Linearbandkeramik) represents the earliest farming society in central Europe, but its eastern extension into Ukraine is not well known, and more to the point, the emerging corpus of Linear Pottery data from Ukraine has not yet been integrated into the overall narrative of this society. Sites like Nezwisko have been mentioned briefly in the literature for decades, but new sites that have come to light in the last two decades are not yet known in the general European literature. Moreover, the archaeologists in Ukraine have generally not part of the community of Linear Pottery researchers who have been engaging with each other's research and interpretations for decades.

I see the primary goal of this research proposal as bringing the Ukrainian scholar who appears to be most involved with research on the Linear Pottery culture in Ukraine into the world of European Neolithic scholarship and affording her an opportunity to visit sites, collections, and research institutions that have played a key role in developing our understanding of the earliest farmers of central (and now eastern) Europe. This would dramatically increase the scope of the understanding of the Linear Pottery culture, and thus it represents a scholarly program that is worthy of funding. Vienna would be an excellent home base for this activity, since the Linear Pottery sites of eastern Austria are among the earliest known, and thus provide an essential baseline for studying the various manifestations of this culture. At the same time, I would caution against regarding the Austrian sites as "typical" of the Linear Pottery culture, for the apparent homogeneity of this culture masks some important regional and temporal variation. Indeed, I believe that the contrasts between the Austrian sites like Brunn and the Ukrainian sites may provide greater revelations than their similarities.

I am especially pleased by the focus in this proposal on the role of climate and landscape, for these factors again appear to be assuming importance in our understanding of how and why the Linear Pottery culture spread over a wide area. I am also interested in the integration of archaeozoological and archaeobotanical data. It will be especially interesting to see if the model of Linear Pottery agriculture developed by Amy Bogaard and presented in a 2004 monograph will hold for Ukraine.

The project goals and methods are broad and flexible. I believe that the overall goal of integrating the Ukrainian scholarship with that of central Europe supersedes any specific research output. Such integration would enrich many articles and monographs, not only by the principals involved in this proposal but by many other scholars who study the Linear Pottery culture and may lead to further valuable collaborations.

2. Scientific quality of the scientists involved

Scientific qualifications of the applicant

- How would you evaluate the scientific career and the qualifications of the applicant? In particular should she/he be able to carry out the proposed research project successfully and contribute to the scientific work of the Austrian host organization?

Although I am not personally familiar with the applicant, her resume reflects over two decades of scholarship on the prehistory of Ukraine. Her 2003 BAR monograph on Neolithization in Ukraine is very important in bringing the results of recent research into the framework of knowledge of scholars in western Europe, Britain, and North America. She seems to have the appropriate level of experience and skill to carry out the proposed research. I believe that her presence in Vienna would enrich the perspective of Austrian scholars working on related topics.

Although the applicant may be somewhat more mature than most postdoctoral scholars, I believe that the conditions that prevailed in Ukraine prior to 1991 did not afford good opportunities for scholarly advancement in early career or contribution in an international research topic and thus should be taken into account.

Scientific qualifications of the co-applicant / research institution

- From an international perspective, how good are the scientific qualifications and potential of the co-applicant?
- How would you assess the quality (the international scientific reputation) of the Austrian research institution where the proposed research would be performed?
- Would the proposed research program be expected to provide a stimulus to the scientific research community inside Austria?

The scholarly sponsor at the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna is one of the leading figures in the study of the Linear Pottery culture and excavator of the key site of Brunn. He is the most appropriate person in Austria to host a visitor with interests in the earliest European farmers.

The Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna is one of the pre-eminent institutions for archaeological research in Europe. When I first visited Vienna 30 years ago, it was the first institution that I visited, and for good reason. Its long involvement in research on the Linear Pottery culture, and most especially its role in the excavations at Brunn since 1989, makes the Naturhistorisches Museum the most appropriate institution in Austria to host such a visitor.

International contact is always valuable for a scholarly community, especially in archaeology when it brings a comparative perspective from another region.

3. Suggestions

- What could (should) be done to increase the project's chance of success? _____

I recommend taking the opportunity to travel widely from Vienna to other points in central Europe, especially on the frontier of the Linear Pottery culture. Of special importance would be work being done by Pawel Valde-Nowak in Kraków, Poland at the site of Łoniowa east of Kraków which has important features for comparison with Linear Pottery sites further east, as well as the work done by Ryszard Grygiel in Łódź on sites in northern Poland. Grygiel has just published an important monograph on the Linear Pottery of Kuyavia in 2004 that makes comparative reference to the

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materials from Brunn, and it would be important to see the materials on which this is based (and to see if Grygiel's conclusions can be sustained!) I have already mentioned the Bogaard model of intensive garden agriculture which is important to test in other regions, for it is based on a limited sample of sites mostly from Germany.

Reviewer B

1. Scientific quality of the project

- Has the applicant presented a work programme that is worthy of funding from a scientific point of view?
- What position does the present research proposal as a whole have in the current framework of international and - as far you can tell - especially Austrian research?
- Are the project goals clearly formulated?
- Is the methodology appropriate (including work and time plan as well as planned strategies for dissemination of results) sufficient to achieve these goals?

The project will be a targeted contribution to one of the major problems in European prehistory, that of explaining the change from hunting and gathering to farming. As described in the application, there is a wide range of competing theories about the demographic, economic, and social processes involved in the transition, but they cluster in terms of tending to favour either a colonisation process of Neolithic farmers from the Near East, on the one hand, or on the other an acculturation process whereby indigenous Mesolithic hunter-gatherers acquired components of agriculture and an associated cultural repertoire by exchange. One of the problems with the current state of research is that it tends to be dominated by European-wide generalising, on the one hand, or small-scale local studies on the other. The attraction of the proposed project is that it will look in detail at two distinct regions, Austria and the Ukraine, and take an explicitly comparative approach. The Neolithic material culture (the *Linearbandkeramik* culture) of the two regions is superficially similar, and what the applicant wants to do is to look in detail at the total archaeological record of each region in detail (pottery, stone tools, plant remains, animal bones etc) in order to investigate the degree of similarity or dissimilarity in the processes of transition from foraging to farming. The research goals are clearly formulated, the methodology is appropriate, and the timescale sensible. A successful comparative analysis will be a really useful contribution to understanding the foraging-farming transition at the European scale.

2. Scientific quality of the scientists involved

Scientific qualifications of the applicant

- How would you evaluate the scientific career and the qualifications of the applicant? In particular should she/he be able to carry out the proposed research project successfully and contribute to the scientific work of the Austrian host organization?

The applicant has a strong record of research on the Neolithic of the Ukraine, and has established good links with Austrian archaeologists, who can therefore guide her and give her access to key material. She will also profit enormously from access to the well developed Austrian research infrastructure including excellent libraries. But the project will also make use, and draw out new information about, key Austrian Neolithic material, so there will be a direct scientific contribution to the Austrian host organization, as well as a more general and no less important intellectual contribution to the research culture in bringing new insights and comparative perspectives to the study of the Austrian Neolithic.

Scientific qualifications of the co-applicant / research institution

- From an international perspective, how good are the scientific qualifications and potential of the co-applicant?
- How would you assess the quality (the international scientific reputation) of the Austrian research institution where the proposed research would be performed?
- Would the proposed research program be expected to provide a stimulus to the scientific research community inside Austria

Her main proposed collaborator is a first rate experienced Neolithic archaeologist, with important expertise in computerised analyses of large ceramic data sets that will be important for the project. The Vienna Museum of Natural History is internationally recognised for its prehistoric research of high quality.

3. Suggestions

- What could (should) be done to increase the project's chance of success?

A key component of the project will be establishing a really robust radiocarbon chronology for the two regions, which will involve careful assessment of existing dates, eliminating dubious dates, etc. I assume her Austrian collaborators will ensure that she has the technical advice and input from scientific colleagues in the excellent Vienna radiocarbon dating laboratory.