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Sozialanthropologie

# ENMOTE Lectures

**HENNY PIEZONKA**

**MIGRATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON LIFE WAYS AND SUBSISTENCE STRATEGIES  
OF BOREAL HUNTER-FISHERS: ETHNOARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES AMONG  
THE SELKUP, WESTERN SIBERIA**

**MO 29.04.2019, 17.00, SR A**

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**Henny Piezonka** is  
Professor for Anthro-  
pological Archaeology at  
the Institute of Pre- and  
Protohistoric Archaeo-  
logy at the Christian-  
Albrechts-Universität in  
Kiel, Germany.

*Her research focuses on  
the archaeology of northern Eurasia, Siberia  
and Inner Asia, on hunter-gatherers and fishers  
in northern Eurasia, neolithic culture in a global  
perspective, mobility and sedentarism, ethno-  
archaeology and the reconstruction of subsist-  
ence patterns.*

*She has recently started an ethno-archaeo-  
logical project with the Selkup people of east-  
ern Siberia.*

**...next lecture**

**MO 17.06.2019, 17.00, HS A**

**Michael Bravo**

*Department of Geography  
University of Cambridge*

**What Happened to the North Pole  
in Vienna 500 Years Ago, and Why  
this Still Matters Today**

The Taz Selkup are a Siberian group of hunter-fishers and reindeer herders in the taiga between Ob' and Yenisei. In the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, Selkup families migrated north from Tomsk region to the River Taz, and in the new territories have partly preserved their nomadic ways until today. This historically documented migration is of great potential both from an anthropological and archaeological point of view because it allows us to trace the causes and mechanisms of adaptation to the new environments and its effects on material and immaterial culture, language, ethnic self-perception and inter-group relations against the background data from the southern original homelands.

A Russian-German field project is focusing on Taz Selkup temporary settlements of the early modern period up until the present, shedding light on changing patterns of landscape use and site location, seasonal cycles, economy and dwelling types. By combining various strands of evidence (archaeological and ethnoarchaeological survey and excavation, ethnohistory, oral history) we can trace the complex processes connected to the Selkup establishment in the north. Preliminary results indicate gradual changes towards more mobile life ways with less substantial dwellings, probably largely connected to the seasonal cycle of reindeer keeping. Testing the material footprint of these processes as well as its restrictions, it becomes clear just how much caution is needed when there is only the archaeological record left for reconstructing past conditions, relations and realities.