EASTERN EXODUS OF THE GLOBULAR AMPHORA CULTURE PEOPLE

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Editor’s Foreword

Globular Amphora culture settlements make one of the most important systems of circulation of cultural patterns in the border zone between the drainage areas of the Baltic and Black Seas. One aspect of this problem, namely the „eastern exodus” mentioned in the title, has seemingly rich historiography. Under closer scrutiny, however, it reveals many intuitive opinions based on weak and insufficiently explored sources. This belief lay behind the present issue of the „Baltic-Pontic Studies”. The papers presented in this issue open new areas of discussion of the problems in question. For the first time, the discussion is set against an incontrovertible scale of absolute chronology. This issue anticipates a broader synthesising presentation to be published in the not too distant future.
Editorial comment

1. All dates in the B-PS are calibrated [see: Radiocarbon vol.28, 1986, and the next volumes]. Deviations from this rule will be pointed out in notes.

2. The names of the archaeological cultures (especially from the territory of the Ukraine) are standardised according to the English literature on the subject [e.g. Mallory 1989]. In the case of a new term, the author's original name has been retained.

3. The place names located in the Ukraine have been transliterated from the versions suggested by the author (i.e. from the Belorussian, Ukrainian, Polish or Russian originals).
Mikhail M. Charniauski

MATERIALS OF GLOBULAR AMPHORA CULTURE IN BELORUS

Until recently, no monuments of the Globular Amphora culture (GAC) had been known on the territory of Belorus. Although on some archaeological maps the area covered by this culture included the north-west of the Brest region and a small territory in the vicinity of Minsk [Wiślański 1979: Fig.153; Sveshnikov 1983: Fig.1], in the first case we are dealing with certain "territorial generalisations", while in the second case there is a burial interment of an indefinite culture, in a stone box discovered in Logoiishchina, as probably classed among the Globular Amphora monuments [Zhivopisnaya Rossiya 1882:238]. In the early 1970s there were produced more definite pieces of evidence which proved the penetration of the GAC tribes into the territory of Belorus.

1. A CEMETERY IN KRASNASELSKY

A cemetery containing previously unknown materials was discovered and investigated near village Krasnaselsky, in the Volkovsk district of the Grodno region in the summer of 1971 [Charniauski 1972, 1992]. The cemetery was located two kilometres to the west of the southern end of the village, on the open chalk lens edge. Although chalk had been excavated in an open pit, the western part of the lens which contained the archeological monument remained. In the place where a student of local lore, M. Veratsila, had discovered small fragments of ceramics and splintered bones — most of the monuments had been destroyed by a bulldozer — the author cleaned out a chalk surface of 156 sq.km. He cleaned out selected adjacent strips of a total area of 500 sq.km., but found nothing. This work resulted in the discovery of remainders of three burial interments and traces of a fourth grave located in rectangular pits with slightly rounded corners (Fig.1).

Grave no.1 (southern) lay in a pit oriented from the south-west to the north-
Fig. 1. Location plan of the GAC features in Krasnasaelsky (1 - ceramics, 2 - stone paving)

- east, 3.0 m long, about 1.3 m wide, and 0.2 m deep in the chalk subsoil. It is difficult to define the precise depth of the pit, since the thickness of the withdrawn upper layer was unknown. According to workers at the open pit, it had been less than 0.5 m thick. The bulldozer bucket moved most of the grave materials to the dump.
The finds that remained were seriously damaged. Fragments of cracked amphora lay in the middle of the pit; small stones of 0.15-0.25 in diameter were found in the southern corner; shattered bones of a large and a small domestic bull and a pig were scattered about the pit.

Four metres to the north-east from the above-mentioned grave feature no. 2 (eastern) was almost completely ruined. It lay in a pit oriented from west to east with a slight deviation from the longer axis toward the south, 4.3 m long, up to 2 m wide and 0.1 m deep in the chalk subsoil at the northern edge of the pit. The southern edge was almost completely destroyed, and only parts of the bottom remained. The finds in the burial interments were scarce: about ten very small ceramic crocks, a flint pinch, a stone axe bore, and burnt fragments of human bones. In the northern-western corner of the pit there were remainders of what once had been a large paving made of big pieces of rocks and stone tiles of 0.1-0.25 m in diameter, partially broken by the bulldozer.

Three meters to the north from the second grave there was grave no. 3 (northern). It was located in a pit 4.0 m long, 1.9-2.0 m wide and 0.4 m deep in chalk, oriented similarly to grave no. 2. The grave was very well preserved; only the upper part had been destroyed, which probably had contained no finds, as only the most projecting parts of some animal skulls had been damaged (Fig. 2 and 3). The burial interment was filled with remnants of 13 animals: cattle, sheep/goats, a pig and a horse. Skeletons of seven rather large bulls comprised the base of the filling (as defined by V.V. Shcheglova). Three of them lay in the western part of the grave, and their skulls almost touched the butt-end of the pit. The remains of two bulls
occupied the eastern part, and their sculls were oriented toward the east. Skeletons of two large animals lay in the middle of the ravine with their sculls at the southern corner. Incomplete skeletons of smaller animals including two calves and bones of an extremity of a horse occupied the north-western edge of the pit. Two bone spearheads were found in the chest of one of the bulls (Fig.4).

Ceramic vessels occupied a remarkable place among the burial implements. Fragments of two of them were discovered in the north-eastern corner of the pit. Obviously, they had not been broken while the ritual was being performed, but rather later, so that with the decomposition of the animals’ corpses the vessels were ruined by bones under the weight of the soil. To the south of the cracked vessels there was a small boulder of 0.2 m in diameter. The third vessel was cracked but had kept its shape; it was found in the south-western part of the grave. The fourth rather small vessel was damaged even more severely and stood at the southern edge of the pit. It should also be mentioned that the vessels were placed by the animals’ heads.

The western edge of the grave presented a piece of amber 1.2 cm x 3 cm in size, strongly affected by corrosion. In section M-20 there were two minor lumps of brownish raddle, and in section K-20 there were unground flint axes.
Fig. 4. Krasnayselsky. Part of the grave no. 3 with bone spearheads (1); bone spearheads (2, 3)

The burial pit, as well as the other pits, was filled with chalk crumb containing a slight admixture of sand. Also, there was a large lens of ashy sand which contained numerous small barnacles bearing no traces of processing. The origin of the lens remains unclear.

Grave no. 4 (western) was completely destroyed (Fig. 1).
In the monument near Krasnolensky studied by the author, ceramics represented the best material available for culture definition.

The amphora from grave no. 1 was a grey-brown smooth-walled vessel with moderate admixtures of varied-granular gruss in the dough of the well-baked walls. The ornament comprised doubled or sometimes tripled wavy cord impressions running round the vessel on the level of lugs and slightly above (Fig. 5:1).

The ceramics of the northern grave (no. 3) were represented by pots. A fragments of the first vessel lay at the very edge of the pit, by the bull's scull. This was a flat-bottomed pot with small edges. Breaks of the crocks display moderate admixtures of different-sized granular breakstone. The upper part of the pot had slightly expressed traces of sub-horizontal hatches. The lower part was covered with vertical hatches, and in the middle of the pot those hatch zones overlapped. At the
very bottom, the walls bear sub-horizontal traces of smoothing, probably done with a wisp of grass. The upper part of the vessel was glossed, presumably by hand in the course of long-term usage of the pot. The bottom and inner wall surfaces also bear hatches, though disorderly and less expressive. This ceramic vessel was decorated with few ornaments: half of the shoulders' perimeter bears one raw of vertical nail impressions (Fig. 5.3).

A second vessel lay to the west from the previous one. This was a flat-bottomed pot with edges, a wide neck and convex sides (Fig. 5:4). Admixtures in the wall dough and the style of surface finishing repeated the previous case. In the place where the halo turned into sides there was a horizontal ring of impressions made by a finger-tip with a short-cut nail. In some parts, even impressions of skin lines were seen.

The undecorated vessel from the western part of grave no. 3 had a flat edgeless bottom, a wide neck and convex sides, which were largest in diameter in the upper part. Carelessly smoothed uneven walls were grey or grey-brown in some parts, hatched and contained admixtures of breakstone (Fig. 5:5).

The pot found at the southern corner of the pit had a flat bottom with abruptly cut edges and a small support and a slightly turned back rim (Fig. 5.2). The walls with an admixture of breakstone were grey-brown, with carelessly smoothed surface and fragmentary hatches.

Fragments of ceramics from the eastern grave no. 2 were grey-brown, and displayed signs of medium-quality baking; the dough contained traces of breakstone admixtures. The surfaces of almost all crocks were covered with slightly visible sub-horizontal hatches; some were decorated with horizontal rows of vertically placed impressions of a linear punch. There were two kinds of impressions, some rather wide and long with rounded ends and bottom, and others which were thinner and shorter. Those crocks probably had been parts of two different vessels decorated — as could be seen from the fragments — in their upper parts.

There were only single finds of flint articles in the graves. A pinch from the eastern grave had a coating on the percussive plate and retouch on the back side. An axe from the northern pit had a lens-shaped cross-section, a narrowed butt and a rounded blade finished by minor chops. The bore from the eastern grave belonged to the grey-green stone axe. Its flanks were uneven, which proves that it had been drilled before the implement's surface was polished.

The spearheads used for slaughtering the bull found in the northern grave were rather prominent articles (15.1 cm and 15.5 cm long, over 1 cm thick), needle-shaped with round cross-sections (Fig. 4:2,3). Their surfaces were smooth and their hefts slightly narrowed.

The bulk of bone remains rested in the northern grave no. 3 [Shcheglova, Charniauski 1976]. The majority of them — out of over 1000 bones of 9 animals — were cattle bones. There were also several bones of a very young specimen of domestic pig, a few bones of two young sheep or goats and a fraction of a horse's metapodius of relatively large size (lower edge 58 mm wide; diaphysis 36 mm wide).
Of nine cattle specimens two had been under 1.5 years old as suggested by non-adherent shoulder-bone epiphyses. Three larger specimens were bulls, the rest were probably cows.

According to dimensions of bones, domestic bulls from the Krasnaselsky grave were very similar to those found in GAC graves in Kujawy (Poland) [Świeżyński 1966]. Bulls reached a height of 113.8 (108.0-120.5) cm and cows 111 (104.8-116.0) in the withers. The breeds of livestock from the investigated monuments were typical for the whole territory covered by the GAC [Wisłański 1979:281; Sveshnikov 1983:16].

Bones from the feature no. 3 were submitted to the 14C analysis [see Kadrow, Szymt, Absolute..., in this volume].

2. ANOTHER SITES OF GAC FROM BELORUS

In 1971, remains of yet another grave associated with the GAC were discovered in the course of open-pit work near v.Maly Yodkavichi of the Berastavitsa district in about 30 km north-west of the Krasnaselsky cemetery. Unfortunately, the grave was almost completely destroyed, and the researchers managed to investigate only a part of one burial interment, collecting some casual finds in the open pit [Kavalskaya, Charniauski 1988].

The northern part of the grave was preserved in the open pit wall. It was located 1 m below the surface and most likely originally lay in a stone cist; a flat horizontally positioned stone served as the bottom, and vertically positioned stones represented the cist sides. Excavations were conducted by researchers from the Grodno Museum of History and Archeology who discovered a human scull with a pig's lower jaw lying underneath and a flint chisel placed near it. Several stones of the cist, vessel crocks and a whole amphora were found in the scree.

The amphora was preserved intact and had a globular-shaped body, a short vertical neck and a flat bottom. Four lugs with round horizontal holes were fastened to the vessel's shoulders (Fig. 5:7). The walls contained a substantial amount of quartz; they were well-baked and smoothly finished, without any ornaments, and with occasional slight impressions made by finger-tips. The second amphora had a similarly rounded body, a rather high, straight neck and a flat bottom with gently expressed edges (Fig. 5:6). The wall dough contained much large- and medium-granular quartz. Almost all surfaces were smooth with slightly visible subvertical hatches on the sides and sub-horizontal hatches at the very bottom.

Some of the collected fragments belonging to the third amphora also had no ornaments, but did have an egg-shaped body (Fig. 5:8). The walls contained much large-granular quartz sand. The walls were finished with gentle sub-horizontal hatches absent only on the neck.
Fig. 6. Finds from Maly Yodkavichi (1 - wild boar or pig fangs, 2 - bone chisel, 3 - flint chisel, 4 - ceramics)

Two fragments of the upper part of the vessel belonged to a small amphora with a less rounded and convex body (Fig. 6.4). Between the lugs and the rim of the amphora there was a circle of a rather sophisticated ornament representing triple hanging bows of oval pit-like pricks fringed with rows of similar pricks and thin impressions of a linear stamp.

A narrow flint chisel with subrectangular cross-section had four parallel side facets (Fig. 6.3). Its surface was carefully ground and displayed only occasional
minor chop marks. Another chisel was made of a large splittted tubular bone (Fig. 62). It also had relatively flat side facets and a smoothed surface. Finally, wild boar or pig fangs (Fig. 6:1) were also found in the grave.

The closest similarities to the materials of the GAC discovered in the Krasnasel'sky and the Maly Yodkaovichi were observed in the neighbouring territories of Poland and part of north-western Ukraine. In Podlasie and Mazovia (Poland) there occurred burial interments in stone cists or shielded by minor stones [Kempisty 1971:25]. The shapes of graves found in the Grodno region, their east-west approximate orientation, incomplete cremation of the dead body, common graves of people and animals, and animal graves were quite typical for the whole territory covered by this culture [Wiślański 1979:293-299]. Monuments of this culture relatively often display needle-shaped (or spindle-shaped) bone spearheads [Wiślański 1966:42]. Amber is most common along the Baltic shore; it is also found in rather large amounts in the GAC graves in north-western Poland; it is found less often in burial interments discovered in the Volhynia and the Podolia [Wiślański 1966:44-45; Sveshnikov 1983:14]. Ceramics found in the western part of the Grodno region is similar to analogous Polish and Ukrainian materials [Wiślański 1966:22-23; Kempisty 1971; Sveshnikov 1983:13].

Hence, finds from the Krasnasel'sky and the Maly Yodkaovichi graves prove that those monuments undoubtedly refer to the GAC and are very similar to materials of its Mazovia and Podlasie group [Wiślański 1966:88; Kempisty 1971].

Other monuments containing materials of this culture were discovered in western Belorus. Before the Second World War several fragments of ceramics arrived at the Grodno museum from the vicinity of village Lykhachy of the Grodno region. The largest of these fragments represented an upper part of a narrow-necked high-haloed amphora (Fig. 7:1). Two fragments of another vessel were decorated with rows of vertical impressions made by a linear stamp (Fig. 7:2,3). The ceramics

Fig. 7. Finds of GAC ceramics from the vicinity of Lykhachy
contain a moderate amount of breakstone admixtures; the interior presents traces of smoothing. Among the artefacts of the GAC one probably could class three axes found near Padgoryny of the Baranavitchi district in the course of ploughing hills at a peat-bog. They were made of quality light-grey stone, had a rectangular cross-section, and all facets were accurately topped off. No traces of grinding were observed. Besides the axes, there was found a wholly ground narrow four-facet chisel. No settlements of the GAC have been found in Belorus up to the present. However, at the late Neolithic sites near the river Ros of the Volkovsk region, and particularly in the vicinity of Krasnaselsky, research has revealed a small number of fragments of smooth-walled ceramics sparsely decorated with impressions of a linear stamp.

3. CONCLUSIONS

The GAC in Belorus was not genetically linked to the local Neolithic culture represented by the Neman culture in the western part of the country. The GAC tribes had come from Central Europe and settled down in relatively small groups among local hunters and fishers. The newcomers were probably particularly attracted by the Middle Ros rich in chalk flint. Experienced in the art of mining, they could launch excavation at well-known Krasnaselsky flint mines. Newcomers and aborigines had different dominating forms of economy and thus could co-exist, exerting a mutual influence on one other. Representatives of the local Neman culture could borrow from the GAC tribes more developed cattle-breeding, and possibly farming with extensive forest cutting and mining flint from chalk massifs. The most important result of the penetration of the GAC tribes to western Belorus was the formation of a later Dobry Bor stage of the Neman Neolithic culture [Charniauxski 1979:63].

It is hard to say how far individual elements of the GAC came to eastern Belorus. In the Upper Neman they occurred in local Neolithic materials. They also could be observed in remainders of a grave destroyed by the gravel open pit represented by a fragment of a human skull in a collection of bone chisels found in the northern part of the Minsk region near the town of Kuranets of the Vilia district [Charniauxski 1969]. Moreover, M.A. Miklayev regarded the Usvyaty late Neolithic culture of northern Belorus and the south of the Pskov region as a „peculiar Eastern version of the Funnel Beaker Cup and the Globular Amphora cultures” [Miklayev 1992:30].

In this connection the GAC graves found recently near Smolensk gain remarkable importance [Shmidt 1992a, 1992b; see also in this volume: Shmidt, Szmyt, Ritual...].

Translated by James Grossklag and Inna Pidluska
ABBREVIATIONS

AAC – Acta Archaeologica Carpathica, Kraków.
AO – Arkheologicheskiye otkrytya, Moskva.
BPS – Baltic-Pontic Studies, Poznań.
KSIA – Kratkiye soobshcheniya Instituta Arkheologii, Moskva.
KSIA AN USSR – Kratkiye soobshcheniya Instituta Arkheologii AN USSR, Kiev.
MIA – Materialy i issledovaniya po arkheologii, Moskva.
SA – Sovetskaya Arkheologiya, Moskva.

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