

BEYOND BALKANIZATION

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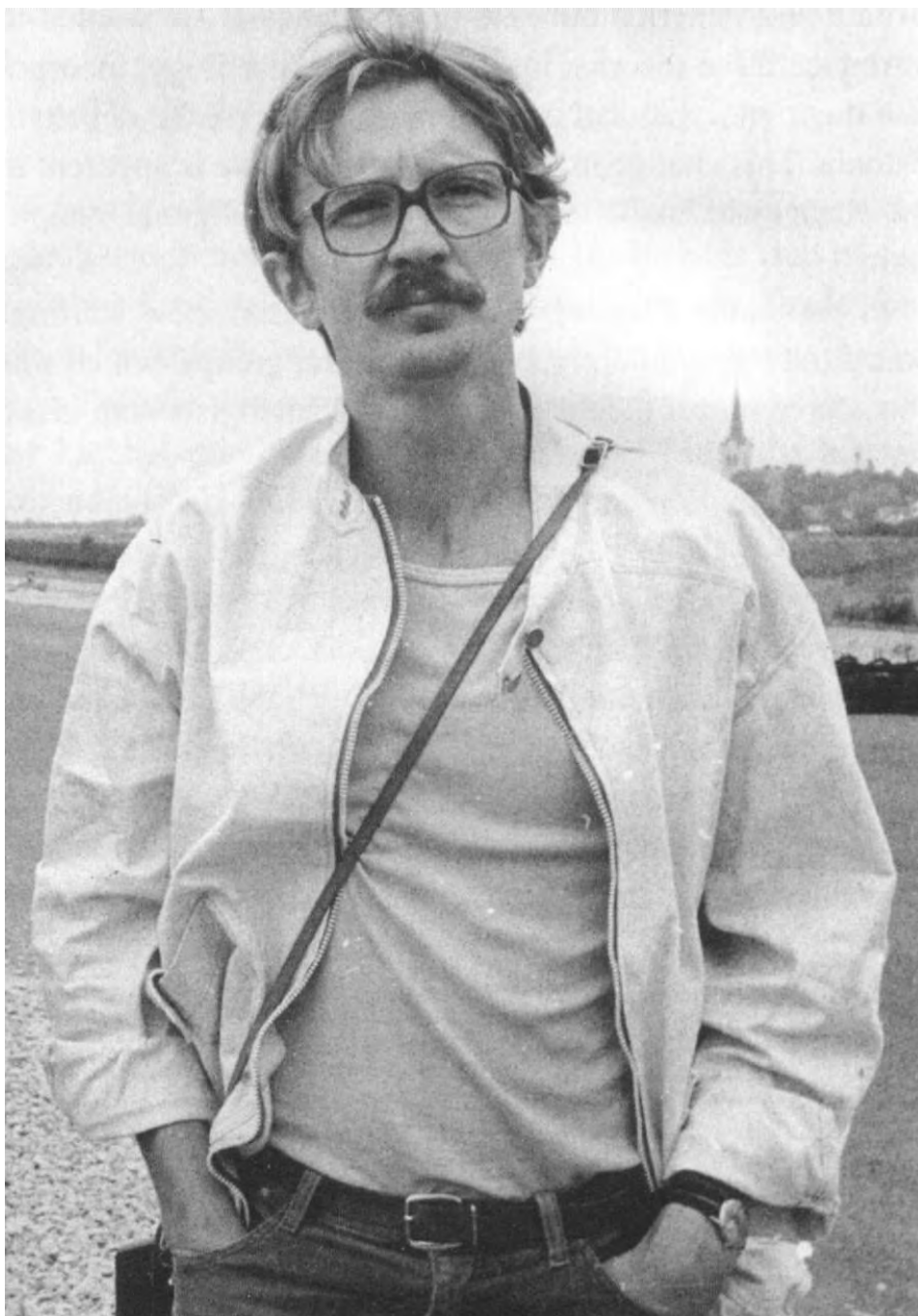
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In Memoriam Priit Ligi (24 May 1958 — 28 September 1994)

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Editor's Foreword

This volume contains the majority of the papers presented during a conference that took place on 16th-21st May, 1997 in Łódź, Poland. The conference was organized by the Institute of Archaeology, University of Łódź and Département d'anthropologie, Université de Montréal (Canada). The conference was funded by the University of Łódź and by IREX (International Research & Exchanges Board), which also supported this publication. The publication was partly founded by the University of Łódź and by the Foundation of Adam Mickiewicz University, too.

The major questions of the conference were, 1) what is the current evidence for eastern or southern influences in the development of eastern European Mesolithic and Neolithic populations, and 2) to what extent are current political trends, especially the reassertion or, in some cases, the creation of ethnic and national identities, influencing our interpretations of the prehistoric data.

The idea for such a conference came into being through the co-organizers' long-term studies of the development of those prehistoric human populations which inhabited the vast region stretching north and east from the Oder river and Carpathian Mountains to the foothills of the Urals. In a tradition established in modern times by Gordon Childe, virtually all of the transformations of Eastern Europe's Neolithic Age human landscape have been assumed to be responses to prior developments in the Balkan peninsula and Danube basin. We think that a body of new evidence requires a renewed analysis of the distributions of cultural products, peoples, and ideas across Eastern Europe during the Mesolithic through the Early Metal Age within a much wider geographic context than previously has been the case. This includes giving adequate attention to the far-ranging interactions of communities between the Pontic and Baltic area with those located in both the Caucasus and the Aralo-Caspian regions.

We hope that this volume will contribute to such a redirection of future analyses.

Lucyna Domańska
Ken Jacobs

Editorial comment

1. All dates in the *B-PS* are calibrated [see: *Radiocarbon* vol.28, 1986, and the next volumes] (other versions are cited for the wish of authors). Deviations from this rule will be point out in notes.

2. The names of the archaeological cultures (especially from the territory of the Ukraine) are standarized 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.

Nadezhda S. Kotova

THE ROLE OF EASTERN IMPULSE IN DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEOLITHIC CULTURES OF UKRAINE

Significant materials about the Neolithic of the Ukraine and Southern Russia are accumulated nowadays. They allow to offer the reconstruction of one historical aspect connected with eastern impulse in development of the Neolithic of the Ukraine.

In 1960s V.N. Danilenko [1969:176-183] has assumed, that the beginning of the Neolithic in the Ukraine was associated with the eastern cultural impulse. In his opinion, the progressive drying of a climate in Eastern Europe has resulted in crisis of the hunting economy, and the ancient population has passed to cattle breeding. In searching for new pastures it has become to move west. The resettlement of population from the eastern areas of Europe to the Ukraine, was confirmed by V.N. Danilenko on the grounds on similarity of the earliest Neolithic pottery. He wrote, that pointed bottom pots with scratched and pressed decoration are known from the Caspian steppes up to the north-west Black Sea area. V.N. Danilenko dated the first occurrence of pottery in the Ukraine to the end of the 7th millennium BC* [1969:186].

Long time there were no materials confirming this point of view. All Caspian Sea and Volga basin cultures were dated not earlier than to the 5th millennium BC. However, at present there appeared data about the earlier Neolithic cultures. Archaeologists from Samara and Orenburg have studied series of the Early Neolithic sites in the northern Caspian Sea basin (Kugat, Kulagaisi) and in the south of the forest-steppe Volga basin [Vasilyev, Vybornov 1988:10, 19-26]. In the Volga basin the Early Neolithic materials of such sites as Chekalino 4, Lebyazhinka 4, Nizhneorlyanskaya 2, Staro-Elshanskoe 2 and others were incorporated into the Elshanskaya culture [Mamonov 1994:22]. It is characterized by profile pointed base vessels with the organic inclusions in clay. These vessels mainly have no decoration. Less often they are decorated by scratched, tape or pressed ornament (Fig. 2). Just such ceramics are closest to the pottery of the early Rakushechniy Yar culture (Fig. 3:2, 5; 4) and of the earliest sites of Surska (Fig. 5:1-4) and Bug-Dniester cultures (Fig. 6:3, 4, 6, 7). A series of radiocarbon dates, palynological and natural-science researches are referred of the Elshanskaya culture sites to the end of the Boreal

* The author used an uncalibrated version of ^{14}C chronology (Editor).

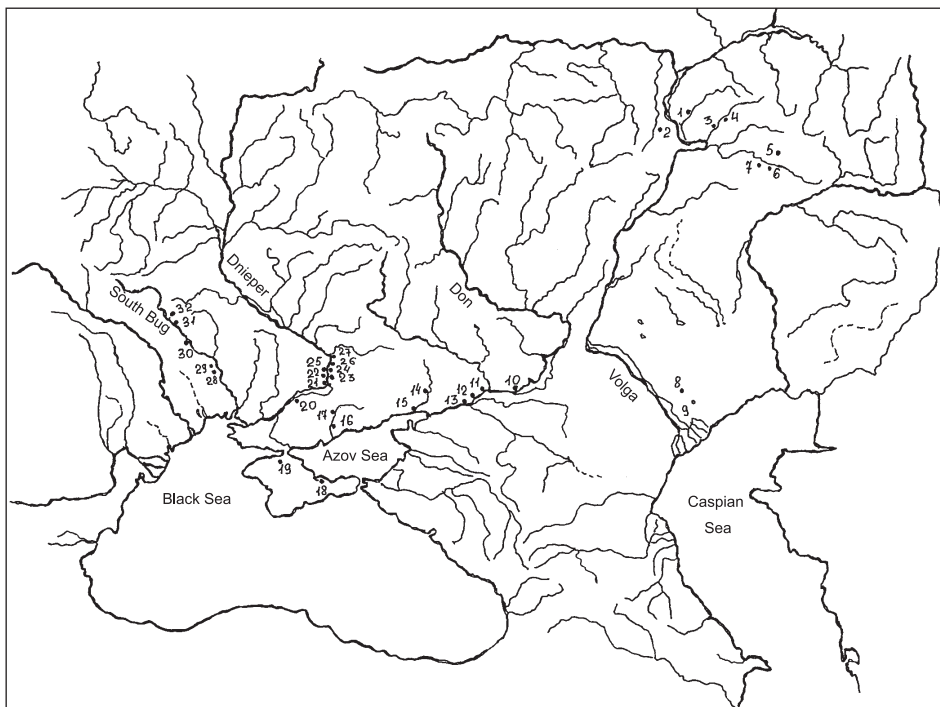


Fig. 1. Map of the Neolithic sites: 1 - Lebyazhinskoe, 2 - Lugovoe 3, 3 - Krasniy Gorodok, 4 - Chekalino 4, 5 - Ivanovka, 6 - Staro-Elshanskoe, 7 - Maksimovka, 8 - Kulagaisi, 9 - Kugat, 10 - Tsimlyanskoe, 11 - Samsonovskoe, 12 - Razdorskoe 1, Rakushechniy Yar, 13 - Bessergenovka, 14 - Razdolnoe, 15 - Mariupol cemetery, 16 - Semenovka, 17 - Chapaevka, 18 - Frontovoe 1, 19 - Dolinskiy cemetery, 20 - Babino, 21 - Sobachki, 22 - Vovchok, 23 - Vovnigskoe right-bank settlement and Vovnigskiy 2 cemetery, 24 - Vovnigskoe left-bank settlement, 25 - Vinogradniy island, 26 - Nikolskiy cemetery, 27 - Vasilevskiy 5 cemetery, 28 - Kodachok island, 29 - Gard, 30 - Pugach, 30 - Mitkov and Bazkov islands, 31 - Sokoltsy 1, 2, 6, Schurovtsy, 32 - Samchintsy.

and dated them to the second half of the 7th — a boundary of 7th-6th millennia BC. The second half of the Boreal in the Volga basin was characterized by maximal drying of a climate and spreading of the steppe landscapes in the forest-steppe areas [Mamonov 1994:23-24]. Thus, the study of these new sites confirm V.N. Danilenko's assumption about an opportunity occurrence of the first pottery in the Ukraine as a result of borrowing it by more eastern Neolithic population.

Unfortunately, nowadays in the Ukraine there are not enough materials of the Early Neolithic epoch. It is possible only to ascertain, that in the Early Neolithic in the forest-steppe Southern Bug area the Bug-Dniester culture was formed. Recognizing an opportunity of the occurrence of first pottery as a result of influence of eastern groups of the Neolithic population it is necessary to note, practically

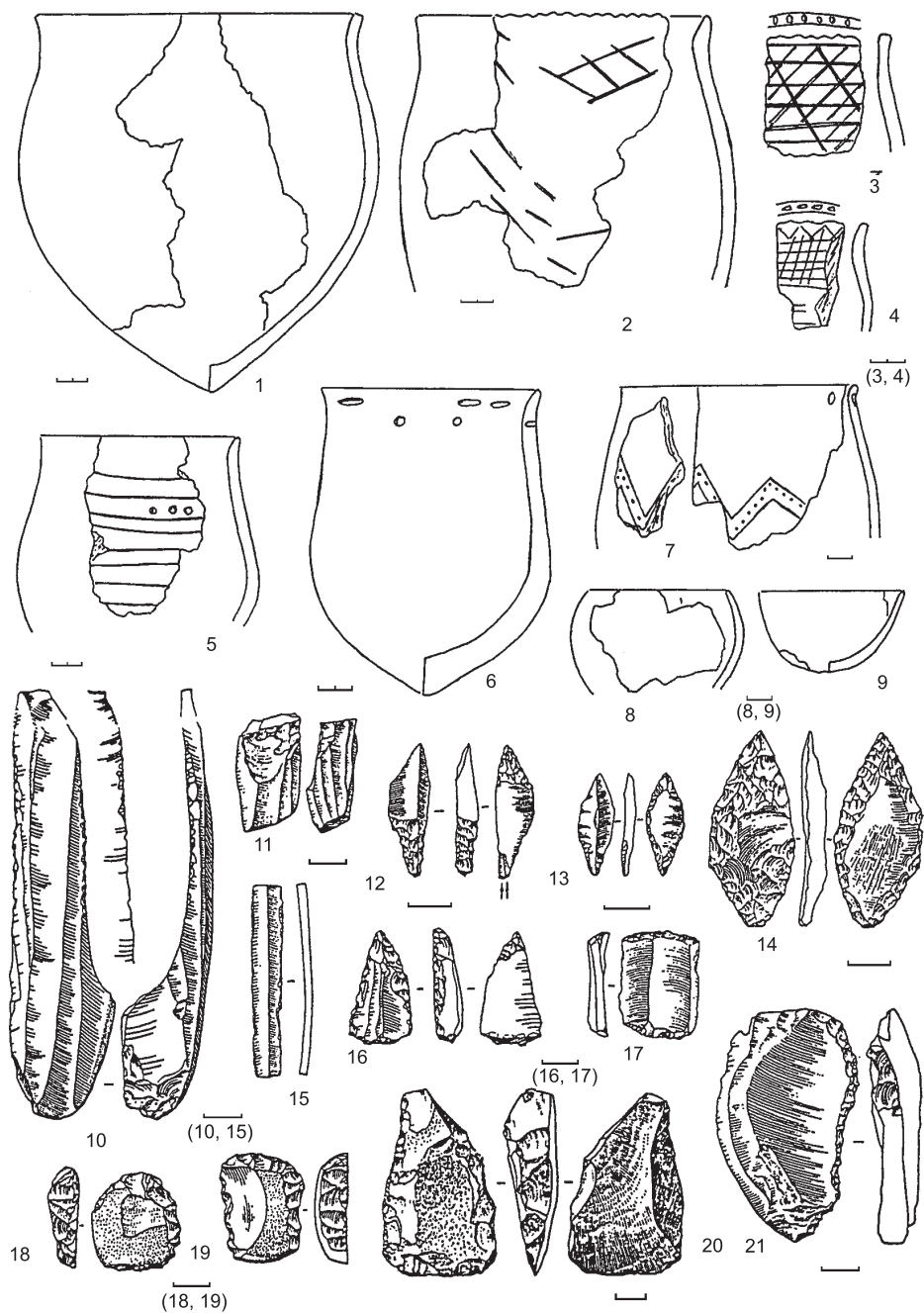


Fig. 2. Materials of the Elshanskaya culture settlements: 1-5 - Ivanovka, 6 - Staro-Elshanskoe [after Vasilyev, Vybornov 1988], 7-21 - Chekalino 4 [after Mamonov 1994].

simultaneous pottery borrowing of significant number of the forms and sorts of decoration by the population of the Criș culture, dwelt in the Dniester basin (Fig. 6:1, 2, 5). The earliest among the investigated sites of the Bug-Dniester culture on the Southern Bug (lower layers of the settlements on the Bazkov and Mitkov islands, lower layers of Sokoltsov 1, 2, 6) on the base of pottery with pinched decoration, glossy bowls and cups are synchronized with the Criș culture and previously dated to the end of the 6th — first half of 5th millennia BC. In V.N. Danilenko's opinion, the basic role in economy of the Bug-Dniester population was played by hunting and fishing, however, the early agriculture was also known [1969:162, 165]. In the Lower Dnieper region steppe and the western Azov Sea region in the Early Neolithic the Surska culture was formed (Fig. 5). Its earliest sites at present are poorly investigated.

In the same time on the Lower Don the sites of the Rakushechniy Yar culture were located (Fig. 3; 4). The population of this culture was engaged in hunting, fishing, food gathering, animal husbandry and, probably, early agriculture. In layers of the Rakushechniy Yar culture at the Rakushechniy Yar settlement the bones of cattle and small cattle, as well as pigs and dogs were found. Probably, to domestic species are shown by the bones of cat and horse [Belanovskaya 1983; 1995:150-151].

At present we have considerably more data about the cultures of the advanced Neolithic in the Northern Black Sea area. By the middle of 5th millennium BC in the Northern Azov Sea region a new population which has left sites of the Lower Don Neolithic culture appeared [Kotova 1994:10-18]. To these sites are referred: the second and third layers of the Razdorskoe settlement 1 [Kiyashko 1987], the fifth — second layers of the Rakushechniy Yar settlement [Belanovskaya 1995], the Samsonovskoe [Gey 1983:8-13] and the Tsimlyanskoe settlements, a number of sites inspected by G.I. Goretskiy in area of the Tsimlyanskoe reservoir on the Lower Don [Goretskiy 1955:58-78], and also lower layer of the Razdolnoe settlement [Kotova 1994:16-17] and the Mariupol cemetery on the Kalmius River [Makarenko 1933]. Sites of the Lower Don culture are dated to the middle of the 5th — beginning of the 4th millennia BC [Kotova 1994:53-54].

On the basis of stratigraphy of the Razdorskoe 1 settlement [Kiyashko 1987:79], and of the Mariupol cemetery [Kotova 1990], the author distinguished two periods in development of the Lower Don culture [Kotova 1994:10-18]. Most striking materials of the first period were presented in the second layer of the Razdorskoe settlement and materials of the second period — in the third layer of the same settlement. The publication of materials from the Rakushechniy Yar settlement has allowed to introduce a number of corrections. The study of pottery from layers 5-2 of this site has shown, that it combines the features of pottery of the second and third layers of Razdorskoe 1 settlement. It demonstrates the transition from ceramics of early shape to the older one. The given circumstance has allowed to assume, that in development of settlement sites and pottery traditions of the Lower Don culture three periods existed.

The second layer of the Razdorskoe settlement concerns the first period (Fig. 7). The pottery of this layer is made of clay with an inclusion of crushed shells.

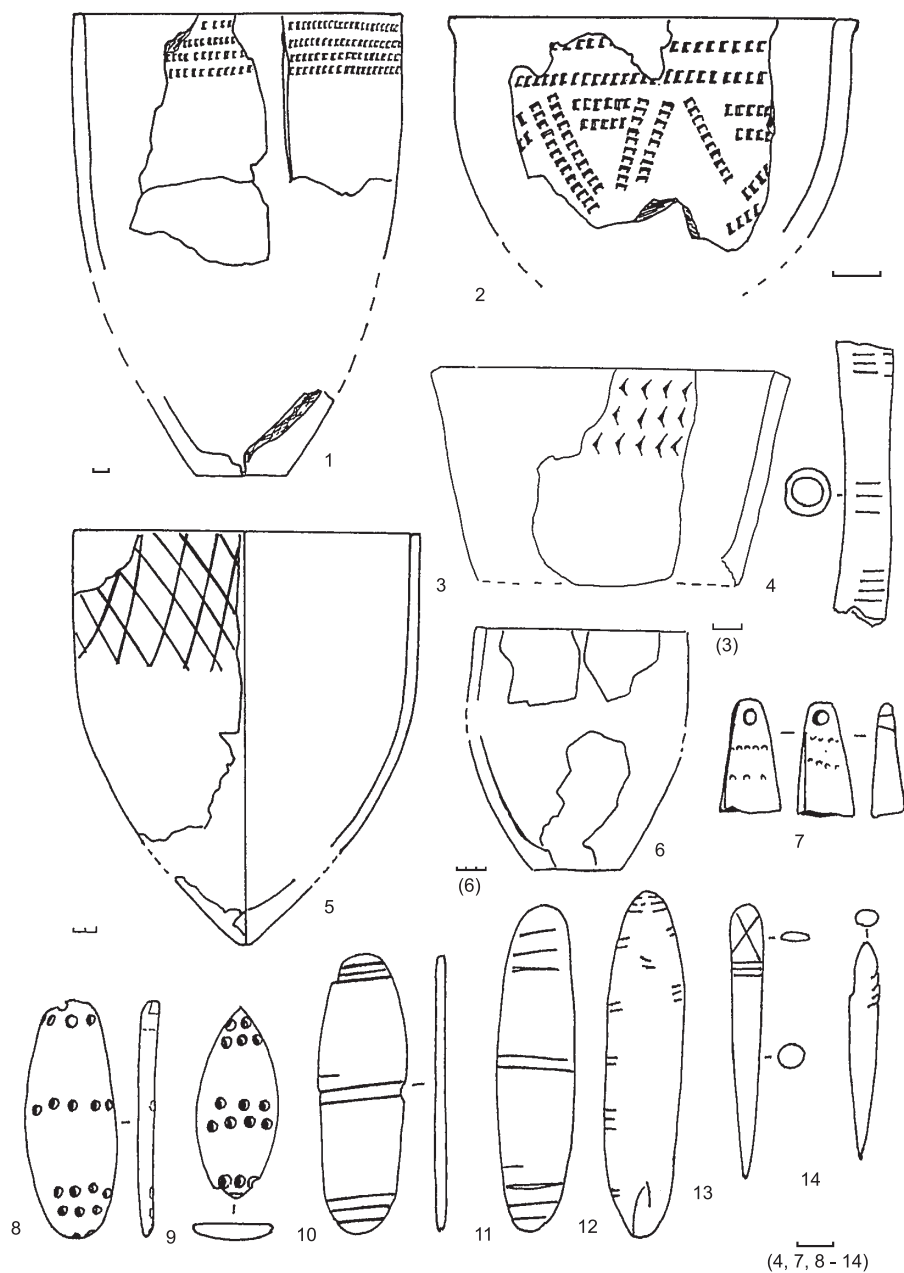


Fig. 3. Materials of the Rakushechniy Yar culture: 1, 4, 7-14 - from T.D. Belanovskaya's excavation at the Rakushechniy Yar settlement [after Belanovskaya 1995]; 2, 3 - from D.Y. Telegin's excavation at the Rakushechniy Yar settlement; 5-6 - lower layer of the Razdorskoe 1 settlement.

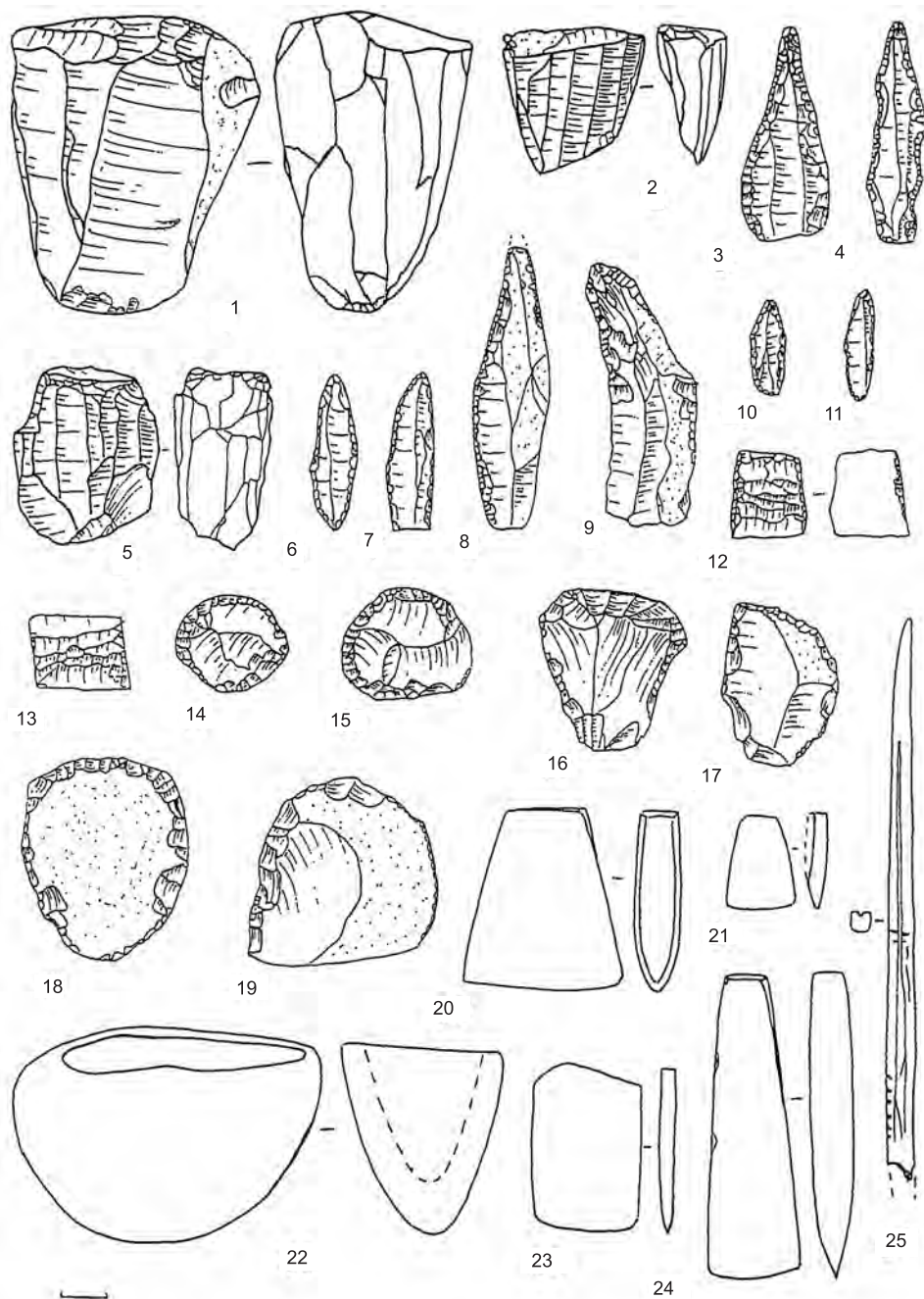


Fig. 4. Materials of the Rakushechniy Yar culture from the Rakushechniy Yar settlement [after Belanovskaya 1995]: 1-19 - flint, 20-24 - stone, 25 - bone.

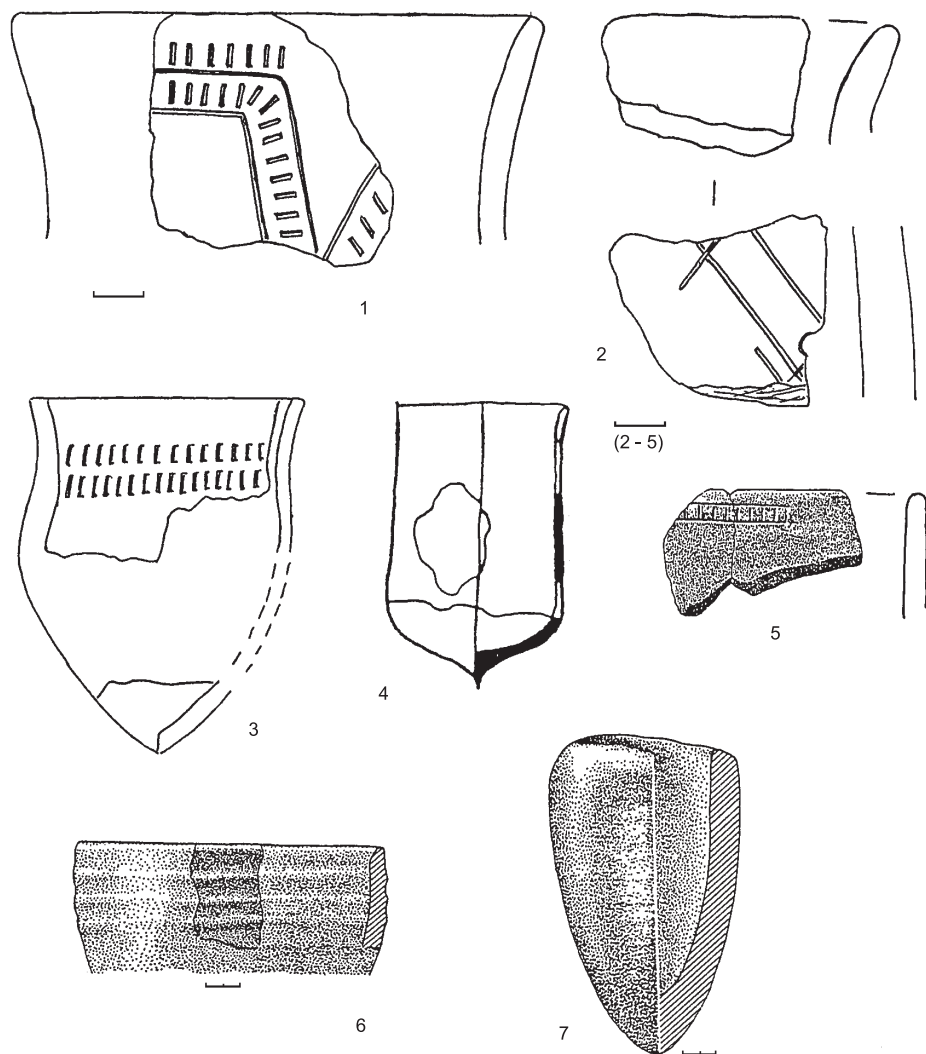


Fig. 5. Materials of the Surska culture settlements (first period): 1 - Kodachok island; 2, 3, 6 - Vinogradniy island; 4 - Vasilyevka, 5 - Surskoy island, 7 - Budilovskiy rapid. 1-4 - ceramics, 5-7 - stone. [3, 4 - after Danilenko 1969].

The internal surface of vessels is smooth. The pottery had flat base (Fig. 7:13) and rounded body. It had the maximal diameter on the one third of body or rim. Rims of the majority of vessels had excrescences (Fig. 7:4) or slanting cut (Fig. 7:1, 6). In pottery decoration the prints of short comb stamps which formed the horizontal

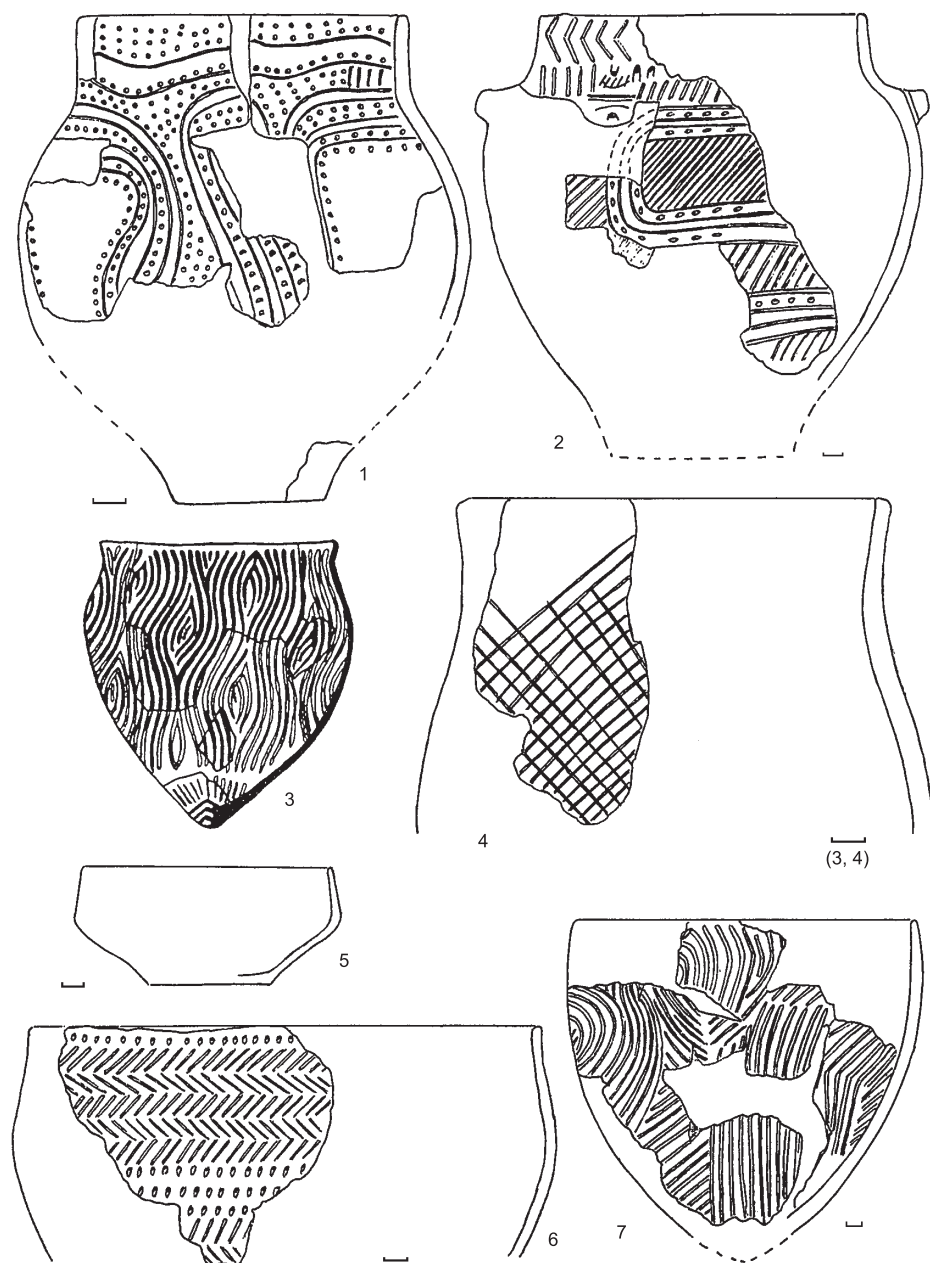


Fig. 6. Ceramic of the Bug-Dniester culture settlements (first period): 1, 4, 6, 7 - Sokoltsi 2, lower layer [4 - after Danilenko 1969]; 2 - Sokoltsi 1, lower layer; 3 - Mitkov island, lower layer; 5 - Sokoltsi 6, lower layer.

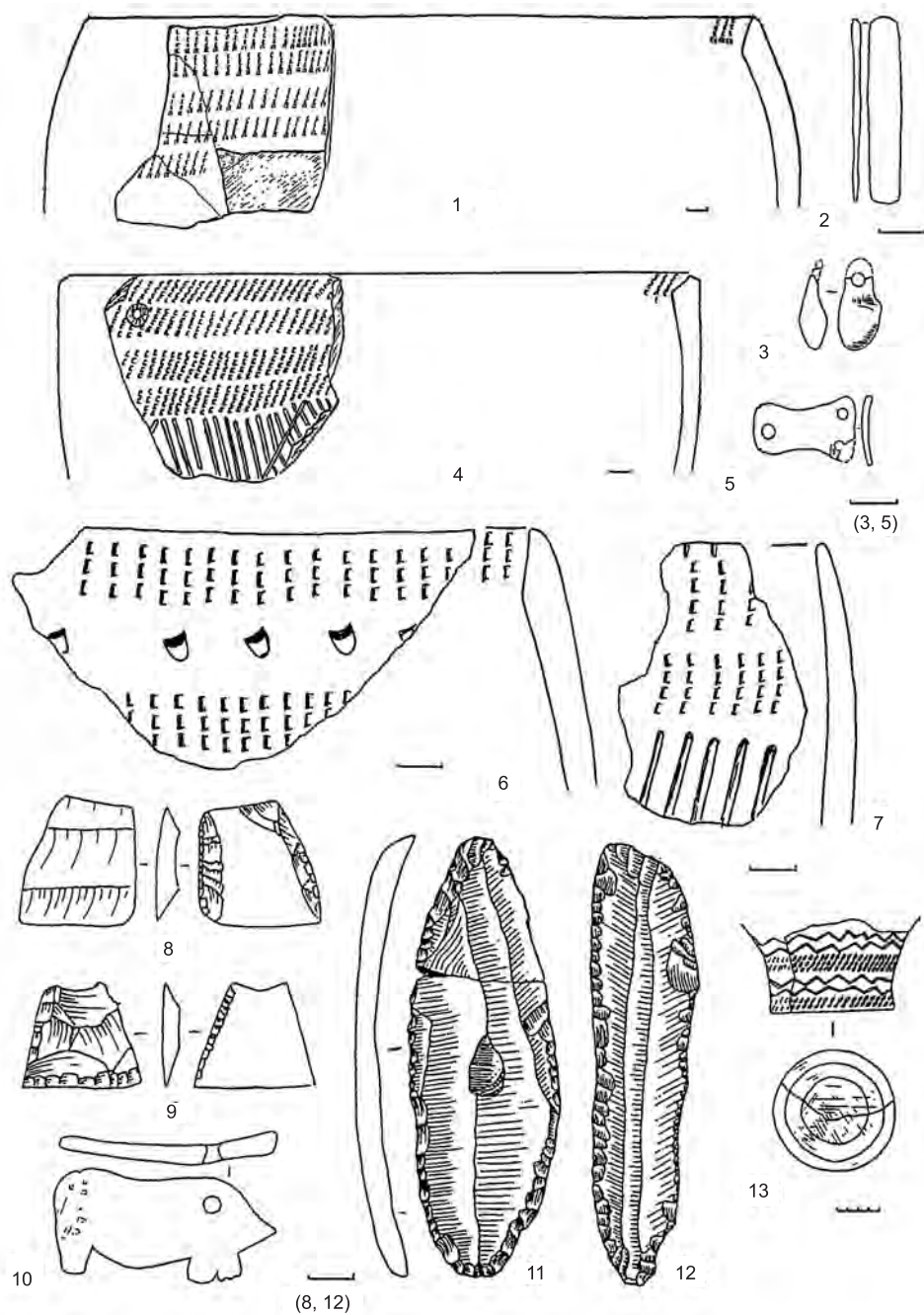


Fig. 7. Materials of the Lower Don culture from 2-nd layer of the Razdorskoe 1 settlement (first period): 2 - pearl, 3, 5, 10 - bone [2, 3, 5, 10-13 - after Kiyashko 1987].

lines, dominated, sometimes were combined with vertical ones (Fig. 7:1, 4, 6, 7). Less often there are scratched lines, forming the angular compositions, "fir" and zigzags (Fig. 7:4, 7). Ornament was rendered on the body, bottom (Fig. 7:13) and cut of rim (Fig. 7:1, 4, 7).

Layers 5-2 of the Rakushechniy Yar settlement concern the second period of development of the Lower Don culture. As well as the earlier, the pottery was manufactured with an admixture of crushed shells. At this time the pottery with collar rims appeared (Fig. 8:6, 8). In its decoration the horizontal tape compositions, in which rows of comb prints were bordered by the scratched lines were used (Fig. 8:4, 10).

The materials of the Rakushechniy Yar settlement allow to characterize in detail tools of the second period of the Lower Don culture. The blades were obtained from flat conical or pyramidal cores (Fig. 9:2, 3). Pencil-shaped and prismatic nucleus were less frequent. Practically all cores had a slanting striking platform (Fig. 9:3). Spherical and disk nucleus were used for flakes obtaining. In process of chipping the cores were fixed by an edge or by the pointed end.

Among the blades the specimens of length less than 5 cm prevail. Only about 20-30% of all retouched pieces had length more than 5 cm. Among the safed pieces and their fragments the specimens of width from 1,2 up to 2,4 cm predominate. The number of microblades of width less than 1,2 cm is gradually reduced.

T.D. Belanovskaya among the blades with a retouch has distinguished knives, by which has been attributed the blades with retouch along one or two sides (Fig. 9:7). All such artefacts were found only in layers of the Lower Don culture (layers 5-2). And only 1 specimen was found in layer 8. The large part of knives had length of 5-7 cm, the separate specimens reached 9-10 cm. Their width in most cases was from 1,5 up to 2 cm, sometimes achieving 2,5-3 cm. The knives had a retouch mainly along two sides and pointed end. Only in layers 3 and 2 the tools with scraper-formed end were found (Fig. 9:11).

Among instruments the drills and borers are numerous. They are made on blades (Fig. 9:4-6). Their length in most cases was from 2 up to 4 cm, and width from 0,5 up to 2,5 cm.

In layers of the Lower Don culture geometrical microliths are found. They have form of trapezes, parallelograms and rectangulars. The trapezes are most numerous. Among assemblages published by T.D. Belanovskaya, they make from 2% up to 4% in different layers. The trapezes had the various forms (Fig. 9:13, 14, 16-18). The low and high trapezes prevail. They had a retouch on the side of back, less often on the side of ventral surface. The latter is characteristic for finds in layers 4-2. A greater part of trapezes had a planed ventral surface (Fig. 9:13, 16-18).

Among the tools published by T.D. Belanovskaya the second place after the retouched blades and their fragments is occupied by the scrapers, which make from 23% of assemblages in a layer 5 up to 44% of assemblages in a layer 2. T.D. Belanovskaya has distinguished 9 types of scrapers: end scrapers on blades, fan-shaped, circular and subcircular, subquadrangular, thumbnail, ogival, notched and end scrapers on flakes. In layers of the Lower Don culture the end scrapers on blades prevail, they make 50% of all scrapers (Fig. 9:11). One third (17% from all num-

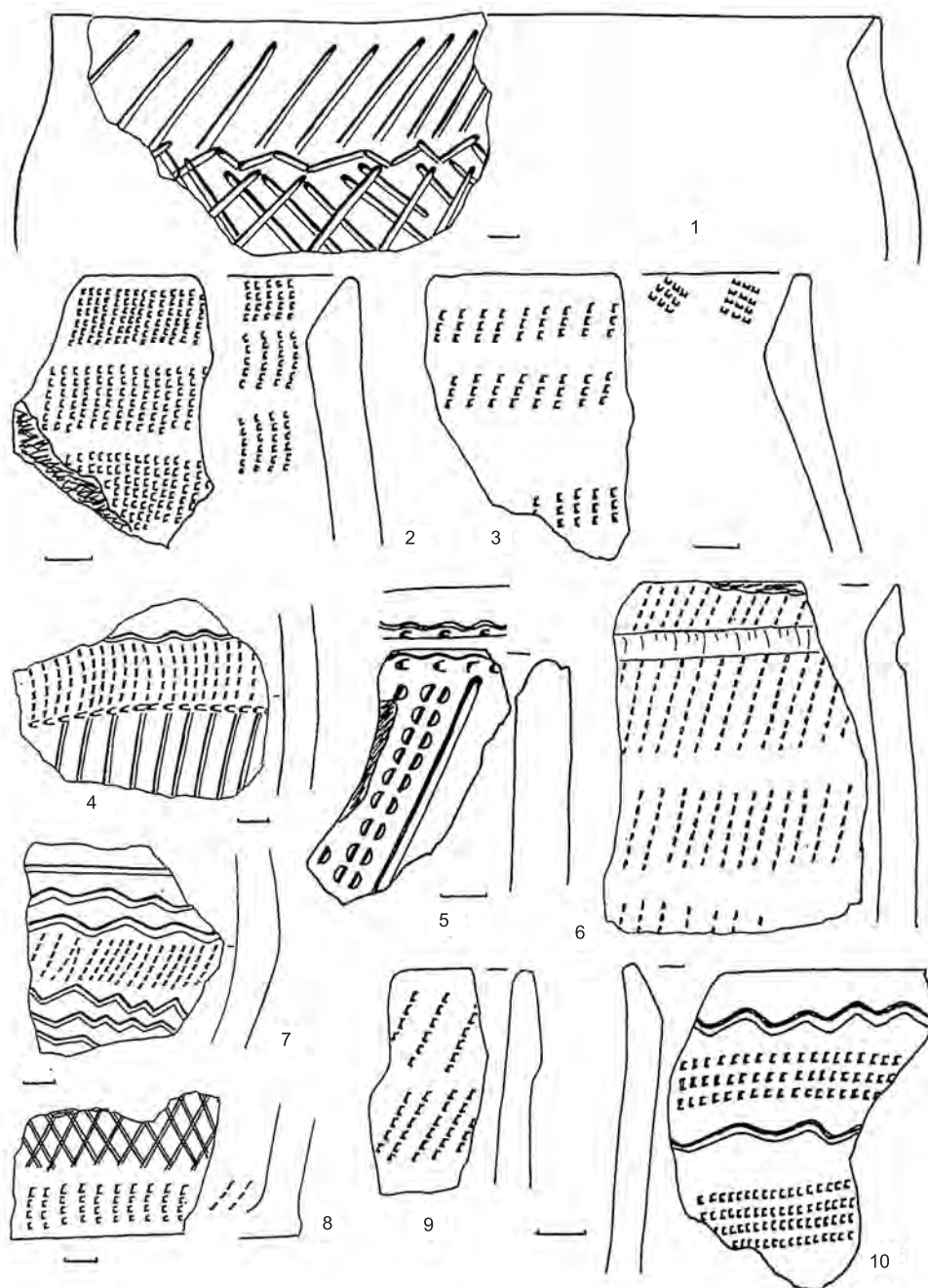


Fig. 8. Pottery of the Lower Don culture from the Rakushechniy Yar settlement (second period): 1, 5 - layer 5; 2, 6, 10 - layer 3; 3, 9 - layer 2; 4, 7, 8 - layer 4.

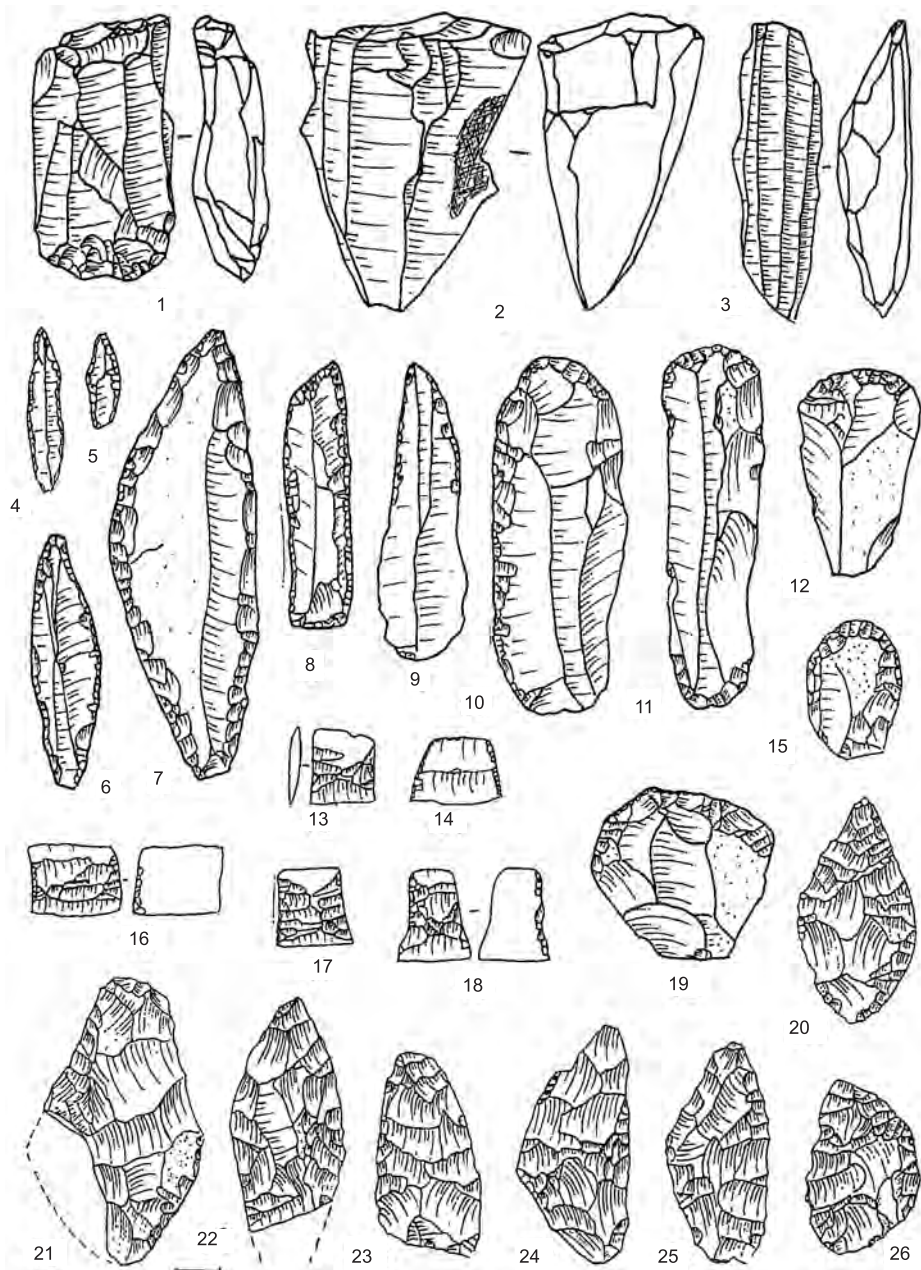


Fig. 9. Materials of the Lower Don culture from the the Rakushechniy Yar settlement (second period) [after Belanovskaya 1995]: 1, 3, 10, 21, 23 - layer 2; 2, 4-6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16 - layer 4; 7, 12, 18, 20, 22, 25 - layer 3; 15, 17, 19, 24, 26 - layer 5.

ber of scrapers) were fan-shaped ones (Fig. 9:12). Subcircular end scrapers were very numerous (24%). Frequently there were also end scrapers on flakes (18%; Fig. 9:19). Other forms of scrapers were rare. It is possible to trace the tendencies in change of structure of scrapers in layers. Among the end scrapers on blades the number of artefacts on short blades is reduced, and the amount of scrapers made on long blades, and also fan-shaped scrapers increased. In the fifth layer 38% of scrapers were made on short plates, 12% of scrapers were fan-shaped and only 2% of scrapers were made on long blades. In the second layer fan-shaped scrapers represented already 24% of scrapers, 14% scrapers were made on long blades and only 8% of scrapers are made on the short blades. In comparison with the fifth layer, in the higher layers the number of subcircular scrapers is reduced from 36% to 12%, and also the diameter of circular scrapers increased. Number of scrapers, which were made on flakes increases rapidly in the third and second layers: the fifth layer — 2%, the fourth layer — 16%, the third layer — 35%, the second layer — 31%.

The changes in use of the certain semi-finished products are observed. The width of implements varies not considerably. Their length did not remain constant. The tendency of reduction of scrapers number is fixed. Their length was less than 3 cm. A number of articles with a length of more than 5 cm increased.

In this period the bifacial worked tools represented by knives (Fig. 9:24, 26) and points (Fig. 9:21-23, 25) are known.

Judging by the materials of the Rakushechniy Yar settlement the population of the Lower Don culture built the dwellings of subrectangular form with pole constructions and with use of clay daub [Belanovskaya 1995:16-18].

The final, third period is represented by materials of the third layer of the Razdorskoe 1 settlement [Kiyashko 1987:75], a part of materials from the fifth layer of the Samsonovskoe settlement [Gey 1983 :Fig. 11:6, 12, 13], the materials of the Bessergenovskoe and Tsimlyanskoe settlements, Khutor Vedernikova sites and those near the stanitsa Romanovskaya [Goretskiy 1955:58-78], a lower layer of the Razdolnoe settlement and others.

As well as earlier, when pottery was manufactured with the crushed shell admixture, however, the internal surface of vessels was smoothed by comb stamps in horizontal direction. The diffusion included the vessels with flat base and round body, which maximal diameter coincide with middle of the body (Fig. 11:1, 6). There are not numerous non-profiled or poorly profiled vessels with thickened or slantwise inside cut off rim. The profiled pots with collar-shaped rim are predominant (Fig. 11:1, 6; 12:1, 4). Their wide flat collar rim is made on rounded or convex edge. In decoration the prints of comb stamps prevail, among which “a walking comb” occurs (Fig. 11:1, 6; 12:1, 4). A scratched decoration is kept, too. The horizontal compositions are replaced by complex ones, in which tapes form the meanders, zigzags, “floating” figures (Fig. 12).

Judging by the materials from the third layer of the Razdorskoe settlement, for the third period of the Lower Don culture in implements manufacturing blade technique is characteristic. Among the knife-shaped pieces of middle size the in-

struments in form of end scrapers gained acceptance. The bifacial end scrapers on blade are known as well. In the third layer of the Razdorskoe settlement the geometrical microliths are absent and the bifacial worked points are known (Fig. 11:2, 4, 5, 8). They have the flat or figured base.

Finds of the horn mattocks and querns at the Rakushechniy Yar settlement [Belanovskaya 1995:89-90], and also the mattock-formed tools at the Razdorskoe settlement [Kiyashko 1987:75] testify a probable existence of agriculture within the Lower Don culture population. They also bred the horned cattle, sheep, pigs and kept dogs [Belanovskaya 1995:151]. Bones of horse were found, too. They were defined by E.V. Garutt, who has left opened a question of their belonging to the wild or domestic form of a horse.

Funerary customs of the Lower Don culture are reflected in materials of the Mariupol cemetery and two burials (5 and 6) at the Rakushechniy Yar settlement [Belanovskaya 1995:158-160]. The latter were extended and laid on the back, with head to the west. The ochre colouring was absent. Burial 5 was accompanied by bone point. Burial 6 correlates with layers of the Lower Don culture of this settlement.

The funerary rites of the Mariupol cemetery have been reconstructed repeatedly, including V.N. Danilenko [1955a] and A.D. Stolyar [1955] works. These authors assumed that the cemetery itself represented a dug trench, probably, having wooden overlapping and being used during the long time. However, the similar reconstruction is contradicted by N.E. Makarenko's data [1933], who carefully investigated the cemetery and fixed his observation. The study of the cemetery on his materials has shown, that the burial-place consisted of the burials in individual pits, disposed as a row [Makarenko 1933:11]. This row extended from north to south. The basic part of the cemetery included about 130 inhumations and 1 cremation. The analysis of the sequence of burial accomplishment allowed to distinguish some stages in functioning of the cemetery [Kotova 1990; 1994:12-14]. Our study has allowed to mark out two periods in development of funeral rites of the Lower Don culture.

For the first period the extended, not coloured skeletons laid on the back are characteristic. In the majority of them the carpals of slightly bent hands laid on the pelvis. The dead were oriented by heads in western and eastern directions with seasonal variations. The account of these variations has shown, that the deceased had been buried in a warm season. It is possible to assume that a part of burials with bones laid out of anatomical order, belonged to the people who died in winter, but were buried only in spring, when the ground thawed.

The earliest burials of the first period were on the depth of 90-70 cm from the surface (stage 1 of cemetery functioning). The subsequent burials (stage 2) were buried higher, on the depth of 40-60 cm. Only 50% of funerals of the first period were accompanied by grave goods. They included the *Unio* shells, large, medium and microlithic blades (Fig. 14:1), flakes, scrapers (Fig. 14:3, 4), angle burins (Fig. 14:2). The funeral clothes were decorated by teeth of deer (Fig. 15:29), sea shells with an aperture (Fig. 15:25), nacreous beads of the round form (Fig. 15:26), rhombic (Fig. 15:36), cylindrical (Fig. 15:31, 32), round (Fig. 15:30, 37) and figured (Fig. 15:33, 34) beads made of bone, gagate flat beads, stone pendants (Fig. 15:24), bones points,

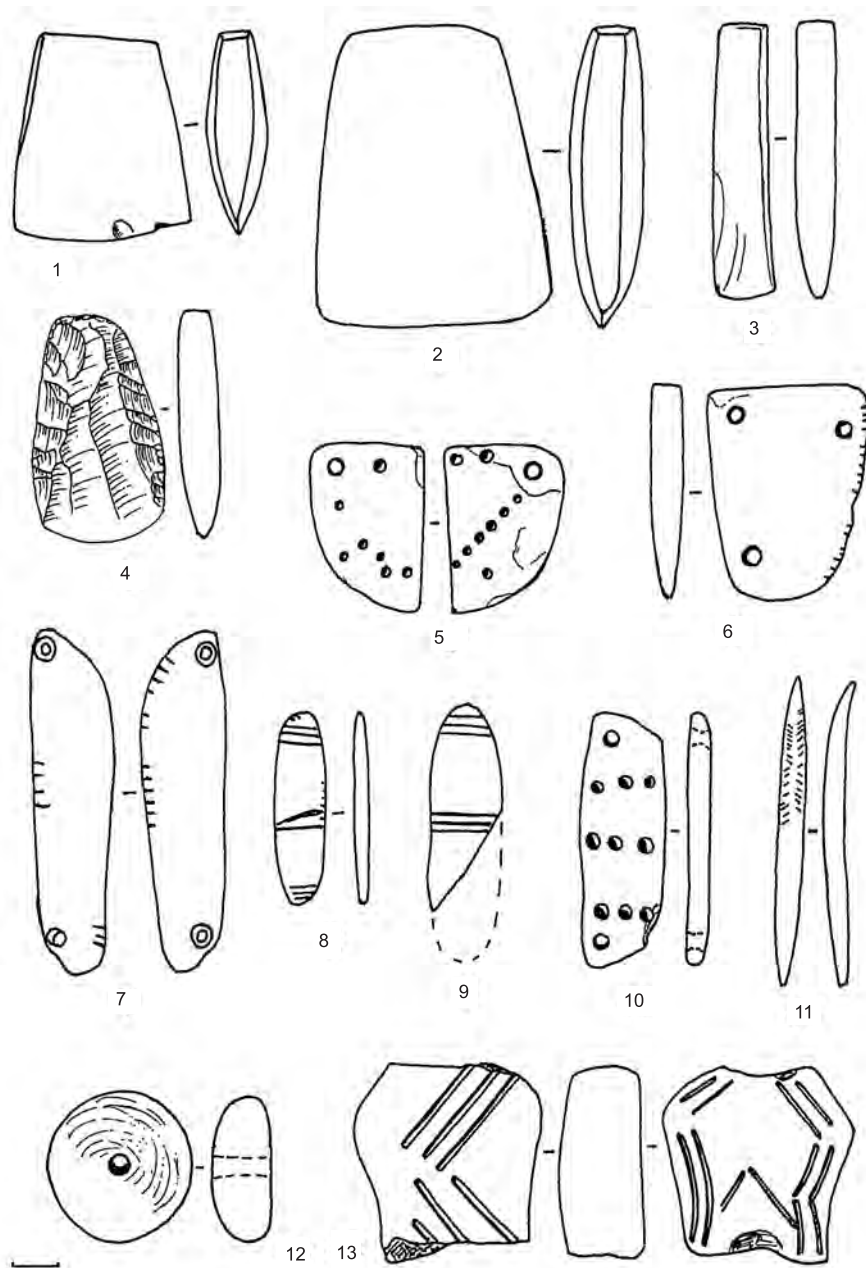


Fig. 10. Materials of the Lower Don culture from the Rakushechniy Yar settlement (second period) [after Belanovskaya 1995]: 1, 6, 10, 12 - 4 layer; 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 - 5 layer. 1-7,10 - stone; 8, 9, 11- bone; 12, 13 - clay.

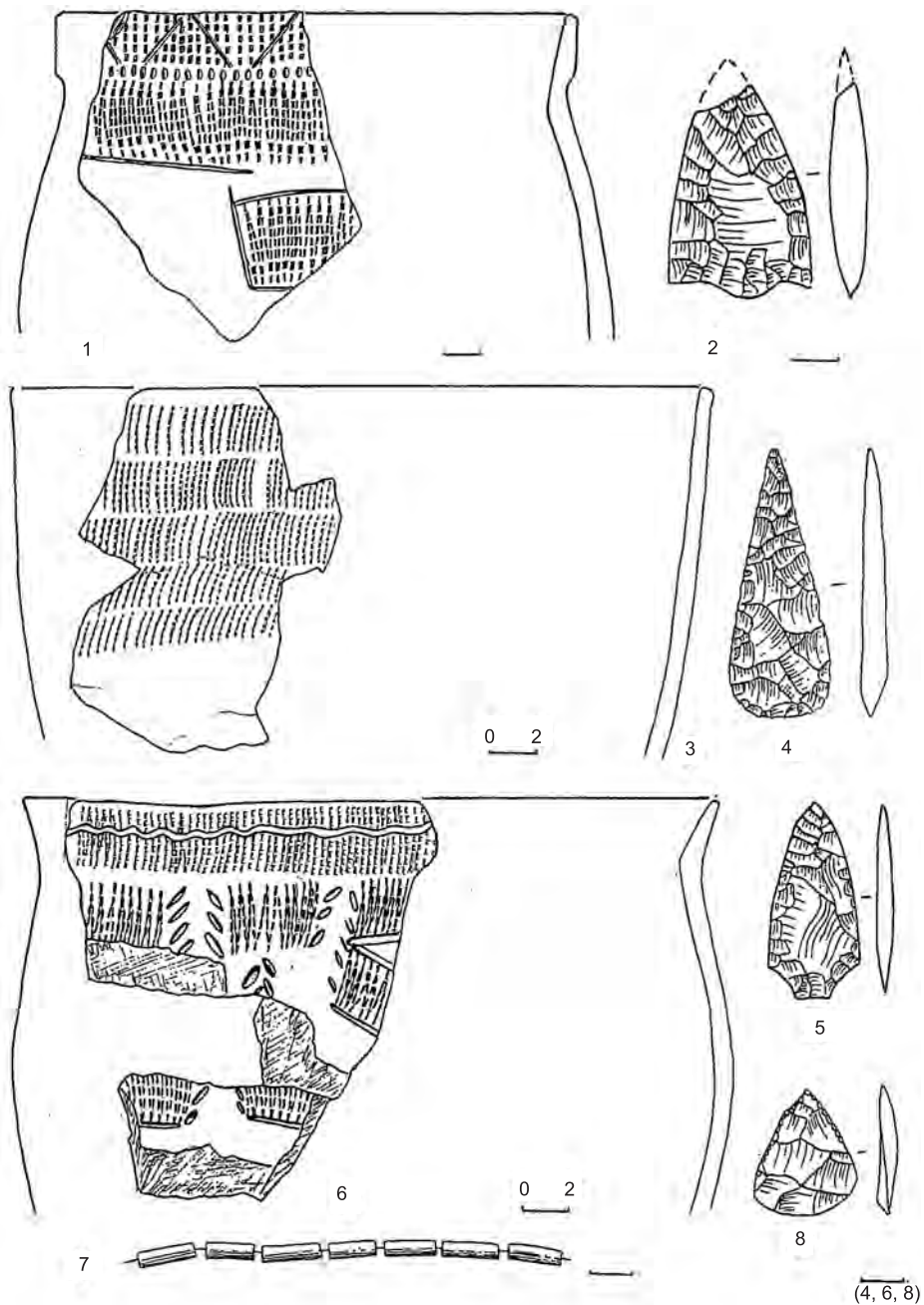


Fig. 11. Materials of the Lower Don culture from 3 layer of the Razdorskoe 1 settlement (third period) [2, 3, 5, 7 - after Kiyashko 1987].

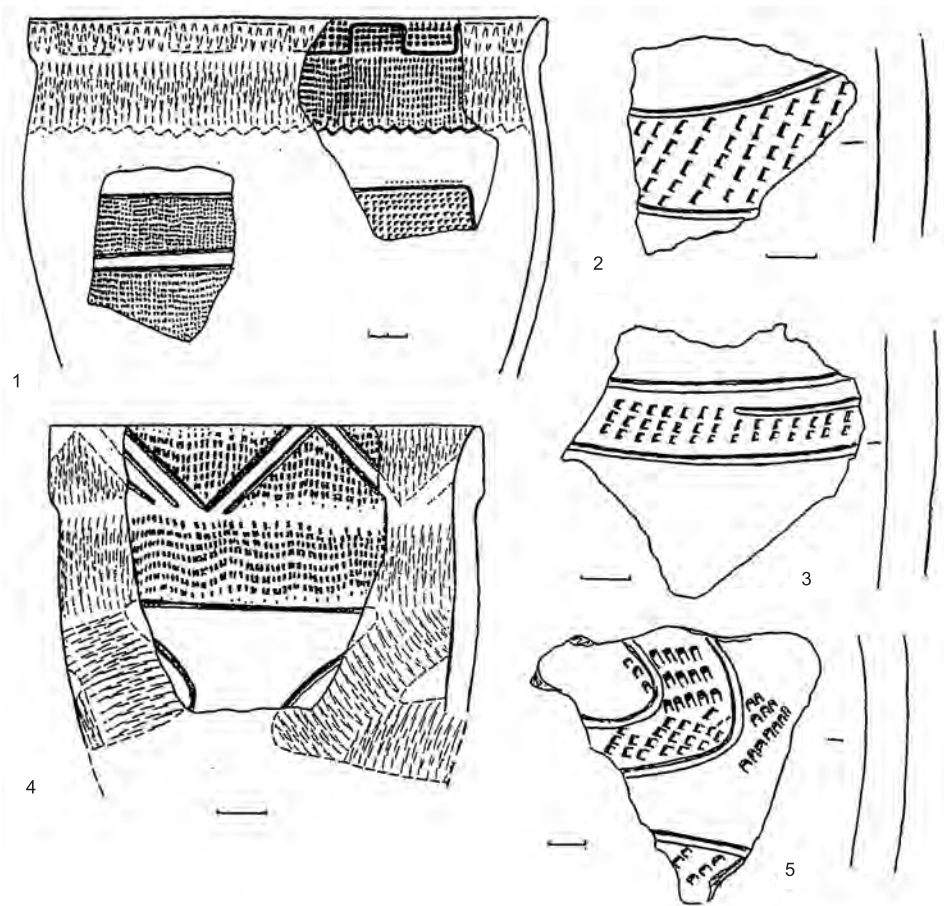


Fig. 12. Materials of settlements of the Lower Don culture: 1, 3 - Second Romanov Perekat [after Vasilyev 1981]; 2 - Tsimlyanskoe; 4 - Razdorskoe 1; 5 - Rakushechniy Yar, 2 layer [after Belanovskaya 1995].

boar's fangs with apertures (Fig. 15:12), adornments from boar's fangs, including not ornamented plates of types A (Fig. 15:11), A-B (Fig. 15:10), B (Fig. 15:6), according to A.D. Stolyar's typology [1955:20]. At the beginning of the first period such adornments and grave goods as *Unio* shells and teeth of deer, in the end — clothes decorated mainly with nacreous and bone beads, and also plaques from the boar's fangs predominated.

The second period of the cemetery functioning is connected with spreading of tradition of colouring the dead with ochre. The dead were buried in individual pits, but during the interments the earlier skeletons were destroyed [Makarenko

1933:11]. A position of dead's hands becomes more various. The separate burials lay on the side (No 13 and No 74), but sitting (No 55) and in flexed position (No 53) are known, too. Judging from the stratigraphy the cremation at the grave 50 concerns this period. In burial 122 there is some coal of an oak. In comparison with the first period the amount of grave goods (79%) considerably increases. Grave material and ornament of funeral clothes become more varied. Among adornments there are teeth of fish, nacreous beads with cut segments (Fig. 15:27, 28), bone pearl-shaped (Fig. 15:35) and gagate cylindrical beads (Fig. 15:20), pendants made of nacre, marble, porphyry (Fig. 15:22, 23), not ornamented plates from boar's fangs of the types A-G (Fig. 15:16) and G (Fig. 15:17), ornamented plates from boar's fangs of the types A (Fig. 15:15, 19) and B (Fig. 15:9), bone plaques (Fig. 15:18), figures (Fig. 15:1, 2), pipes (Fig. 15:5). Grave goods of the second period also includes stone axes (Fig. 14:21), large, middle and microlith blades (Fig. 14:5-9, 11), flakes, scrapers (Fig. 14:15-17, 19, 20), borer (Fig. 15:10) and cross maces. Simultaneously, a number of burials accompanied by the *Unio* shells and the adornments from teeth of deer is reduced. At a final stage of the cemetery existence these artefacts do not appear any more. The greatest variety of individual sets of grave goods and adornments of clothes is characteristic for the beginning of the second period. By the end of the cemetery existence the amount of burials inventory grows up to 84%, but the number of items and adornments in each separately taken burial is reduced and their set becomes more monotonous. The belonging of the Mariupol cemetery to the Lower Don culture is determined by a number of attributes. Cemetery in Rostov, recently investigated, situated in the territory occupied by sites of the Lower Don culture is identical as the Mariupol cemetery. Besides, according to V.N. Danilenko's information [1974:74], only expressive pottery fragment (the fragment of a vessel bottom with comb ornament) from the Mariupol cemetery has an inclusion of crushed shell in clay. It differs from the greater part of pottery of the Azov-Dnieper culture having an admixture of sand. From the Rakushechniy Yar and Razdorskoe 1 settlements the parallels for plaques from the boar's fangs, for plates from nacre, stone pendants, figures of bulls (Fig. 7:3, 5, 10) and bone beads are also known (Fig. 11:7).

The Mariupol cemetery in respect of the funeral rites is most similar to the Vasilevskiy 5, Vovnigskiy 2 ones [Telegin, Potehina 1987] and early part of the Nikolskiy cemetery [Bodyanskiy 1959]. They resemble each other by the burials in individual grave pits located as a row, the latitudinal direction of dead, the replacement of burials not painted with an ochre by the painted ones, the general grave goods and adornments of funeral clothes (the teeth of deer and fish, the beads from bone, stone and nacre, large and medium flint plates, the flakes and instruments from them). However, at the Mariupol cemetery the various adornments from bone and fangs of boars, the stone and nacreous pendants, the nacreous beads with the cut segment, the sea shells with apertures, the flint axes are found. All these grave goods are not known at such cemeteries as the Vasilevskiy 5, Vovnigskiy 2 and early part of the Nikolskiy burial-place.

The least similarity to the Mariupol cemetery is represented by the funeral rite of such cemeteries as the Nikolskiy, Lysogorskiy and Yasinovatskiy, which concern

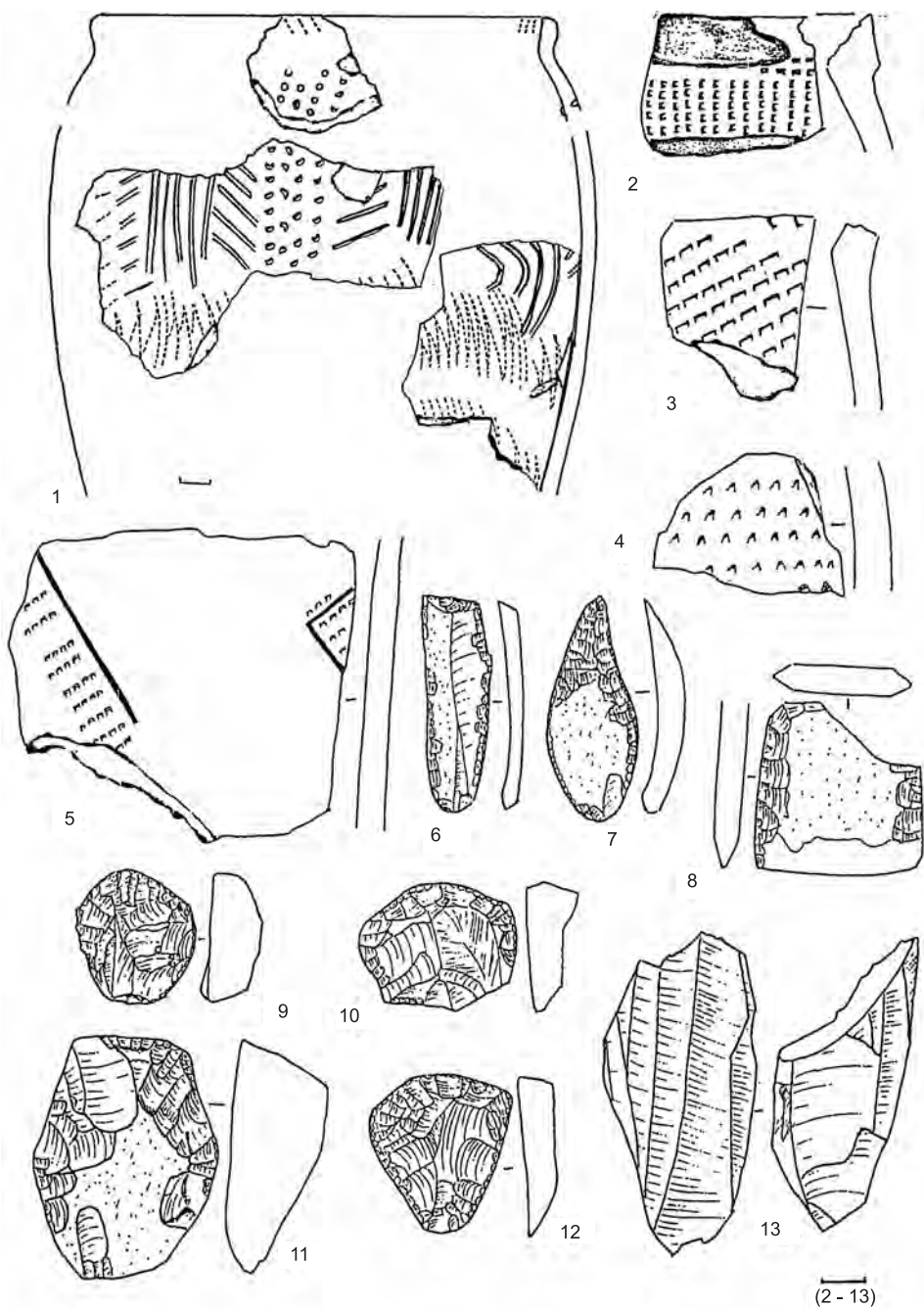


Fig. 13. Materials of lower layer of the Razdolnoe settlement.

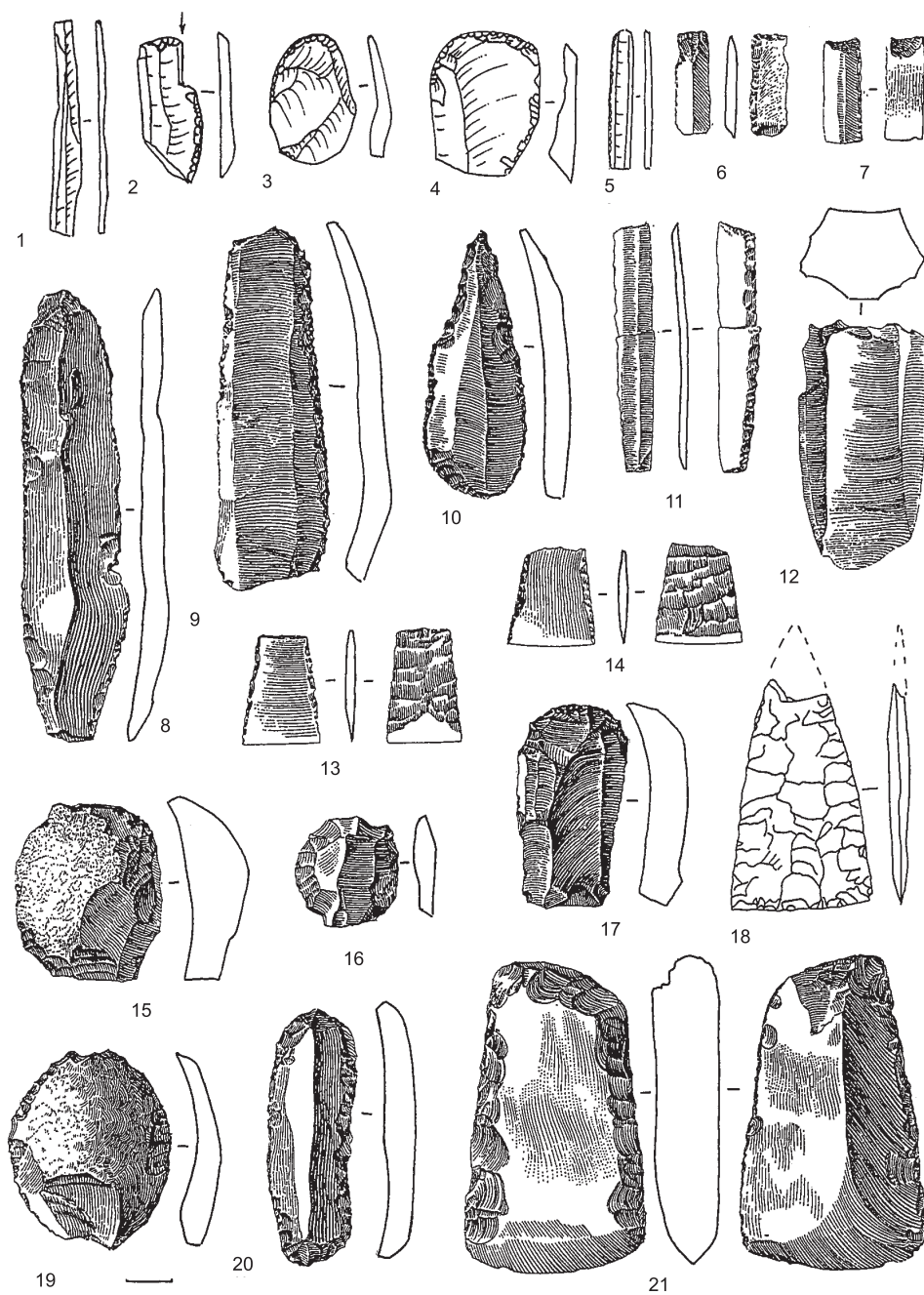


Fig. 14. Materials of the Mariupol cemetery [6-21 - after Makarenko 1933].

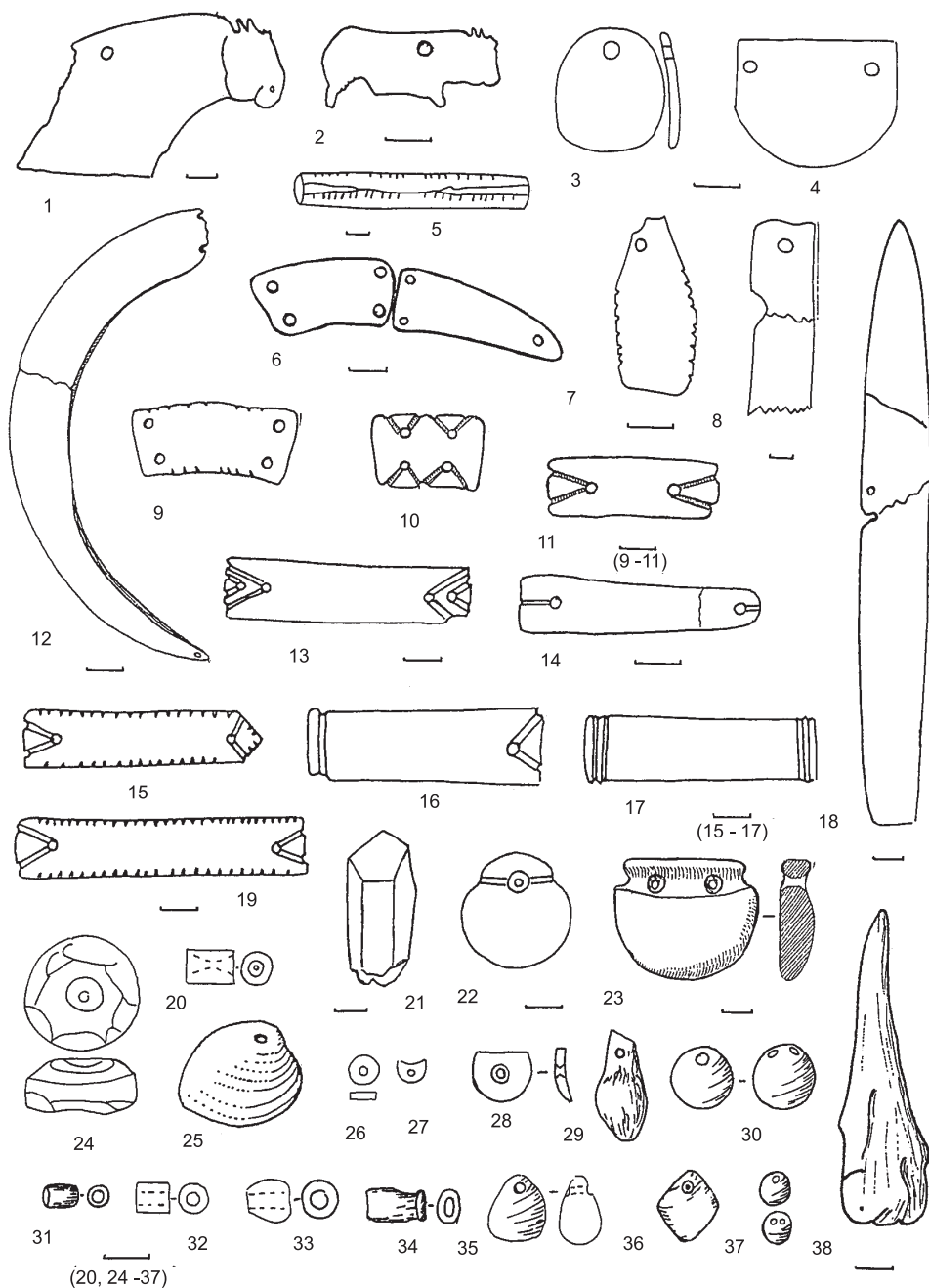
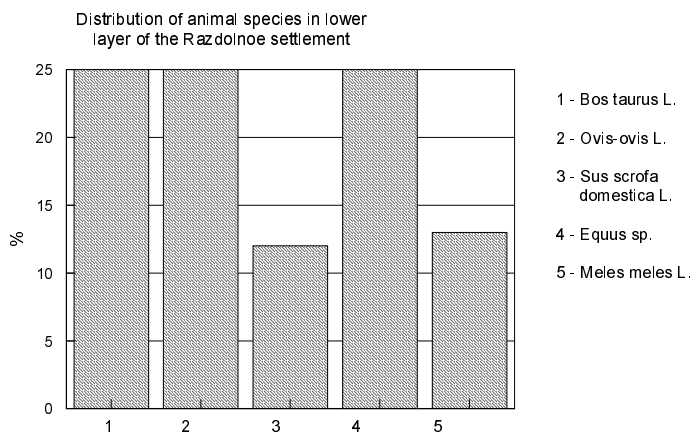


Fig. 15. Materials of the Mariupol cemetery : 1-5, 7, 8, 18, 29-37 - bone; 6, 9-17, 19 - fang of boar; 20-24 - stone; 25-27 - nacre; 28 - tooth of deer [1-29, 33, 37 - after Makarenko].

to the second period of the Azov-Dnieper culture. There the burials were located in the large pits, which were used for subburials. The grave goods, similar at first sight, also differ. They include the sea shells, the plaques from the fangs of boars, the beads made of bone and gagate, the bone pendants and stone axes. However, in the Lower Dnieper region not all types of plates are represented. The plates of type A and undecorated plaques of type B, that is, the earliest forms of similar adornments according to a stratigraphy of the Mariupol cemetery are absent. At the cemeteries of Lower Dnieper region there are also plates in the form of butterfly, which are absent at the Mariupol cemetery. It is necessary to note, that, in contrast to the Mariupol cemetery, in all cemeteries of the Lower Dnieper region single all kinds of adornments, except the pendants made of teeth deer and fish appear. It must be emphasized that the grave goods of the Mariupol cemetery as a whole because of the variety and large number have no analogies at cemeteries of the Lower Dnieper region.

Except the Mariupol cemetery, in the Kalmius basin also not numerous materials of the lower layer of the Razdolnoe settlement refer to the Lower Don culture (Fig. 13). It contains the syncretic materials combining traditions of the Lower Don and the Surska cultures [Kotova 1994:16-17]. It is possible to assume, that the community consisting of the representatives of such cultures as the Surska and Lower Don, lived at the end of the 5th — beginning of the 4th millennium BC at the Razdolnoe settlement. They bred the horned cattle, sheep and pigs. Archeozoologist E.A. Sekerskayae defined the horse bones as belonging to *Equus callus*, but in connection with dating the layer to the Neolithic epoch, she attributed them to the wild species (Table 1).

Table 1



At present it is difficult to determine a basis of formation of the Lower Don culture. V.N. Danilenko [1974:39] and T.D. Belanovskaya [1995:190] marked similarity of the Lower Don pottery with pottery of the Neolithic settlements of the Ural region. Nowadays in the Ural new sites from the advanced Neolithic are being

investigated. Ceramics similar to the pottery of the Lower Don culture is found (Fig. 16). Insufficient study of the Neolithic of steppe country between the Don and Volga does not allow to speak with confidence about migration of the population from the Ural Region to the Lower Don. However, taking into account, that all Neolithic cultures of the Azov, Lower Dnieper and Don steppe region had other forms of vessels and other decoration than the Lower Don culture, such an assumption has the right to exist. Probably, a group of the Neolithic population from the forest-steppe Volga basin or Ural Region migrated, through the Volga valley, to the south-west up to the northern Azov Sea basin. Here the newcomers partially have been forced out, partially assimilated to the local Neolithic population of the Rakushechniy Yar culture.

The bifacial tools evidenced the connections of origin of the Lower Don culture with the Volga-Ural region. This population was the first among the inhabitants of south of the East Europe, who used the bifacial points. However, the similar points are known in the Volga-Ural region from the Early Neolithic (Fig. 2:14).

The arrival of new population is fixed on the sharp change of culture, which is traced at the Razdorskoe settlement 1, where the layer of the Rakushechniy Yar culture is recovered by stratum with completely distinctive materials of the Lower Don culture [Kiyashko 1987:73]. The materials of the Rakushechniy Yar settlement, on the contrary, demonstrate the gradual assimilation of local population of the Rakushechniy Yar culture by newcomers. At first, in the lower layers of the Rakushechniy Yar settlement, among the pottery of the Rakushechniy Yar culture, single vessels with an inclusion of shell and comb decoration appeared, which then dominated in fifth-second layers, concerning to the Lower Don culture. There are syncretic groups of pottery as well. So, in the layer 4, a vessel with stroked ornament, typical for the Rakushechniy Yar culture, but with collar-shaped rim, typical for the Lower Don ceramics was found [Belanovskaya 1995:114, Fig. XXIII, 2]. The continuity is traced also in the adornments and stone tools found at the Rakushechniy Yar settlement (Fig. 3; 4; 9; 10).

The population of the Lower Don culture widely settled in the northern Azov sea area. In its movement to the west, some groups of people have reached the Dnieper. In the third quarter of the 5th millennium BC, a part of the Lower Don culture population settled in the Molochnaya River basin and in the Lower Dnieper steppe. Its life in the surrounding of the indigenous population belonging to the Surska culture has resulted in modification of traditions and creation of the Azov-Dnieper culture on the Lower Don basin [Kotova 1994:56-57].

Some groups of the Lower Don culture population penetrated into the South Bug basin, too. Influence of the Lower Don population and its probable penetration into the Bug-Dniestr milieu have resulted in significant changes of the Bug-Dniester traditions and in formation of a complex of the Samchintsy period. Most fully these materials are presented at the Samchintsy settlement and in the second layer of the settlement on the Bazkov island. Under the Lower Don influence the Bug-Dniester population has become acquainted with the use of shell, in the ceramics manufacture, as an inclusion to clay and the comb decoration of vessels (Fig. 17).

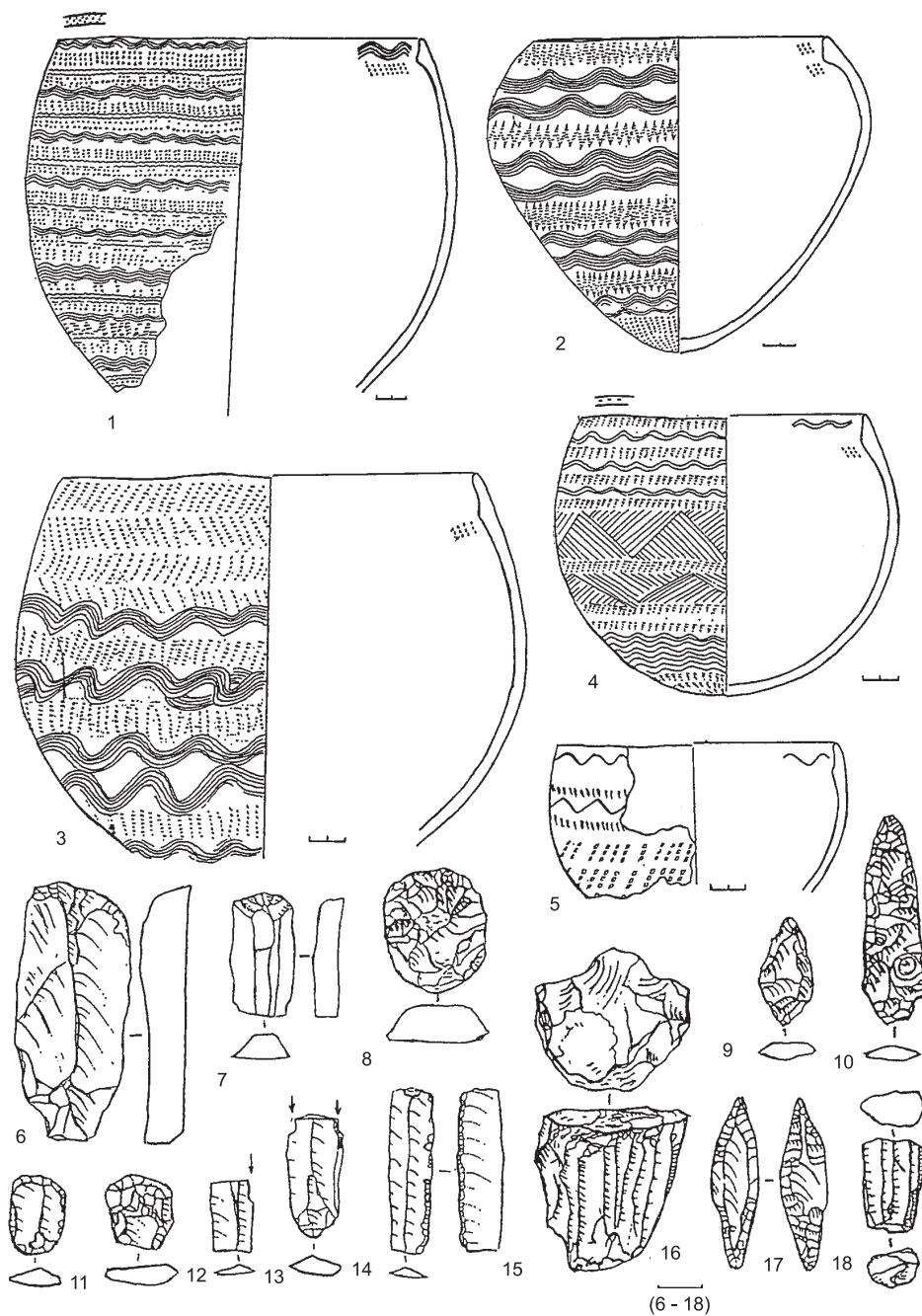


Fig. 16. Materials of the advanced Neolithic of the Ural Region on the Isetskoe right-bank settlement [after Kerner 1991].

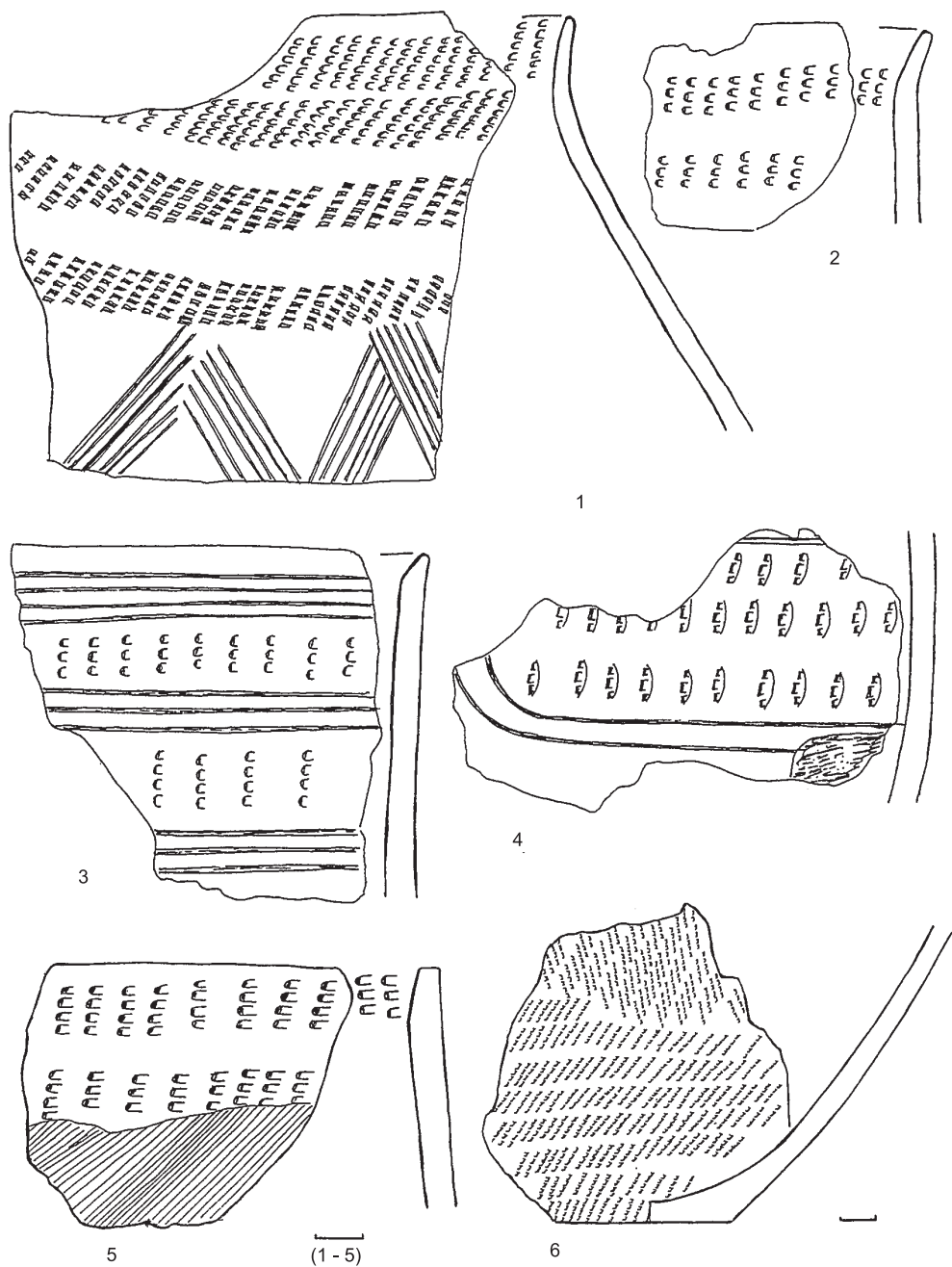


Fig. 17. Ceramics of settlements of the Bug-Dniester culture (Samchintsy period): 1, 2 - Samchintsy; 3 - Sokoltsy 6; 4 - Mitkov island; 6 - Bazkov island; 5 - Schurovtsy.

Separate pots with rim slantwise cut inside off are gaining acceptance as well (Fig. 17:3, 5).

Probably, results of influence of the Lower Don population were also some buildings of subrectangle forms which have appeared in the Samchintsy time, alongside the structures of suboval form typical for the Bug-Dniester population.

It is necessary to note, that also the Bug-Dniester influence on traditions of the Lower Don culture is confirmed. It was displayed in borrowing stretched and tape decoration. The idea of tape ornamental compositions was remade by the Lower Don population in the traditional for this culture execution. In contrast to the Bug-Dniester pottery, where the tapes were filled with the scratched lines or strokes, on the Lower Don ceramics they were filled with comb prints. It is necessary to specify, that the tape decoration was used also by population of the Surska culture. However, for these ornamental compositions are characteristic the angle figures (Fig. 5:1) different from the smooth, round compositions of the Bug-Dniester pottery (Fig. 6:1, 2). Just spreading of the subround tape patterns and their use by the Lower Don population (Fig. 12), parallel with angle ones (Fig. 11:6), make possible to speak about the direct influence of the Bug-Dniester culture. The influence of the population of the Surska culture, settled in the western Azov Sea area, simultaneously with the representatives of the Lower Don culture, was reflected in occurrence of stroked decoration and in goffering of rims of some Lower Don vessels [Kiyashko 1987: Fig. 1:21).

In the fourth quarter of the 5th millennium BC the influence of population of the Lower Don culture on the Neolithic inhabitants of the Southern Bug basin decreased. The contacts with the Lower Don population, probably, have been interrupted as the result of gradually worsening of inhabitation conditions in south of a steppe zone, that was connected with the drying of the climate, which reached its peak at the end of the 5th — beginning of the 4th millennia BC [Spiridonova 1991:198, Fig. 37]. Overcoming of influences of the Lower Don culture and revival of the Pre-Samchintsy traditions in the pottery-making have caused the formation of sites in the Savran period of the Bug-Dniestr culture. It is dated to the fourth quarter of the 5th — beginning of the 4th millennium BC.

However, just at this time close contacts of the population of the Azov-Dnieper culture with the most southern groups of the Bug-Dniester population, which inhabited north of a steppe zone are traced.

In mid-1950s the Azov-Dnieper culture was distinguished by V.N. Danilenko, who in the latest work has given only its brief characteristic [1974:36-40]. The sites of the Azov-Dnieper culture are known in the western Azov Sea area, Lower Dnieper steppe region and the steppe areas of Crimea. In development of the culture two periods are distinguished [Danilenko 1974:38; Kotova 1994:43-44]. The first (the Neolithic) period is dated to the second half of the 5th — beginning of the 4th millennia BC. It is characterized by the ceramics with comb decoration and the ground cemeteries, which consisted of individual grave pits. The second, Eneolithic, period is dated to 1-3 quarters of the 4th millennium BC. It is characterized by the ceramics with scratched and stroked decoration. The cemeteries of the second

period of the Azov-Dnieper culture (Nikolskiy, Lysogorskiy, a part of Yasinovatskiy burial-place) consisted of large grave pits, which were used during long time for subburials.

The first period is presented in the Molochnaya River basin by not numerous materials from the lower layer of the Semenovka settlement and, probably, materials of the Chapaevka site. In the Lower Dnieper region the lower layers of the Sobachki, Vovchok and Vovnigi settlements are related to the first period. In the steppe Crimea the materials of this period were found in the upper layer of the Frontovoe 1 settlement [Matskevoy 1977:79-81].

The funeral rites of the first period of this culture are presented in such cemeteries as Vovnigskiy 2, Vasilyevskiy 5, Dolinskiy and early part of the Nikolskiy burial-place [Bodyanskiy 1959]. The population buried the dead in individual grave pits on the territory of large earth cemeteries. On the territory of the cemetery the pits formed the rows. The skeletons are extended on the back with heads to east or west. On the surface of cemeteries the single bonfires and piles of stones, which were prototypes of sacrificial platforms were found. They were distributed in the second period of this culture development. The set of burial goods included the *Unio* shells, the teeth of deer and fish, the beads from stone, bone and nacre, the flint implements. Two stages in development of funeral rites are distinguished on the base of materials of the specified cemeteries. At the first stage of the earlier period the dead were not painted with an ochre, at the second stage of this period the use of ochre in the funeral ceremony began [Kotova 1994:43-44].

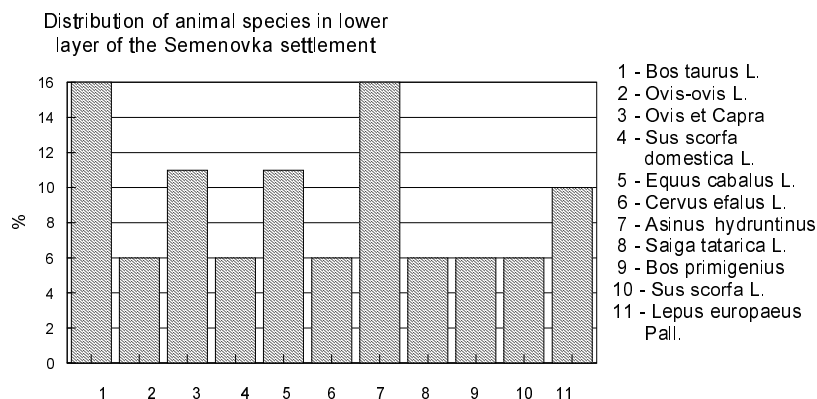
Two stages are traced within materials of settlements, too.

The first stage of the Azov-Dnieper culture and coexistence with the Surska culture are fixed in lower layer of the Semenovka settlement near Melitopol (Fig. 18:2-5). This layer presumably dates to the third quarter of the 5th millennium BC [Kotova, Tuboltsev 1996]. The Azov-Dnieper pottery from this layer is made of clay with inclusions of crushed shell. It is ornamented by prints of comb stamps, including the "walking comb" (Fig. 18:3, 5). The vessels have no collars on the rims. Combined the ornament from oval strokes, typical for the Surska culture, with the prints of "walking comb" occurs on one vessel (Fig. 18:5).

The population lived in this settlement, bred neat and small cattle, horses and pigs. The animal husbandry provided about 50% of meat food. The main object of hunting was probably European donkey, but boar, red deer, saiga and hares were also hunted. In this favorable period with sufficient humidifying of the climate, apart from the European donkey and saiga — typical occupants of the steppe — in the flood-lands boars and red deer were found. Probably, in valleys of the rivers at this time of flood-land woods grew, in which typical animals of forest-steppe and forest zones lived (Table 2).

Except the Semenovka, the ceramics of the first stage are found at the Babino settlement in the Lower Dnieper steppe region (Fig. 18:1). As a whole the first stage of the first period previously is dated to the second half of the 5th millennium BC.

Table 2



To the second stage of the first period (the end of the 5th — beginning of the 4th millennia BC) concerns such settlements as Chapaevka (Fig. 19) in the Molochnaya River basin; Sobachki, Vovchok and other sites of the Lower Dnieper steppe region (Fig. 20; 21). During the second stage ceramics was manufactured from clay with the inclusions of sand and vegetation. It had the flat base. The pottery included pots (Fig. 20:1, 8; 21:11) and round — sided bowls (Fig. 20:2, 3, 5). Part of them have the rims with collar (Fig. 20:1, 5, 8) or the rims slantwise cut inside off (Fig. 20:2, 10). The pottery was ornamented by prints of long and short comb stamps. For division of ornamental zones the comb zigzag frequently was used (Fig. 20:2, 5). The decoration was rendered on the whole surface of a vessel, including the internal cut of rim and base.

For the Azov-Dnieper culture in the end of 5th — beginning of the 4th millennia BC bifacial worked points of spear-head and arrow-head, the trapezes with thinned back, grinded chisels and adzes (Fig. 20; 21) are characteristic. The important role in economy of the Azov-Dnieper culture was played by the cattle breeding. It provided about 70% of meat food. The Azov-Dnieper population bred the neat and small cattle, horses and pigs (Table 3).

Materials of such late Bug-Dniester settlements as Pugach 1 and 2, Gard 3, which have been studied by N. Tovkailo [1990] in the Nikolaev Region, confirm the significant influence of the Azov-Dnieper traditions on the ceramics manufacture and implements on the Bug-Dniester population. This is true in regard to the spreading of vessels with the collar rim (Fig. 22:1, 2), the comb zigzag in decoration of ceramic, the grinded stone axes, the trapezes with thinned back, the bifacial retouched points (Fig. 22:20, 15, 24).

In contrast to the earlier time, at the end of the 5th — beginning of the 4th millennium BC, the Bug-Dniestr population bred horses, neat and small cattle [Zhuravlev, Kotova 1996:12]. The horned small cattle and horse, probably, had appeared as a result of borrowing from the Azov-Dnieper population. Judging by the materials of the Sobachki settlement, these animals were rather numerous in

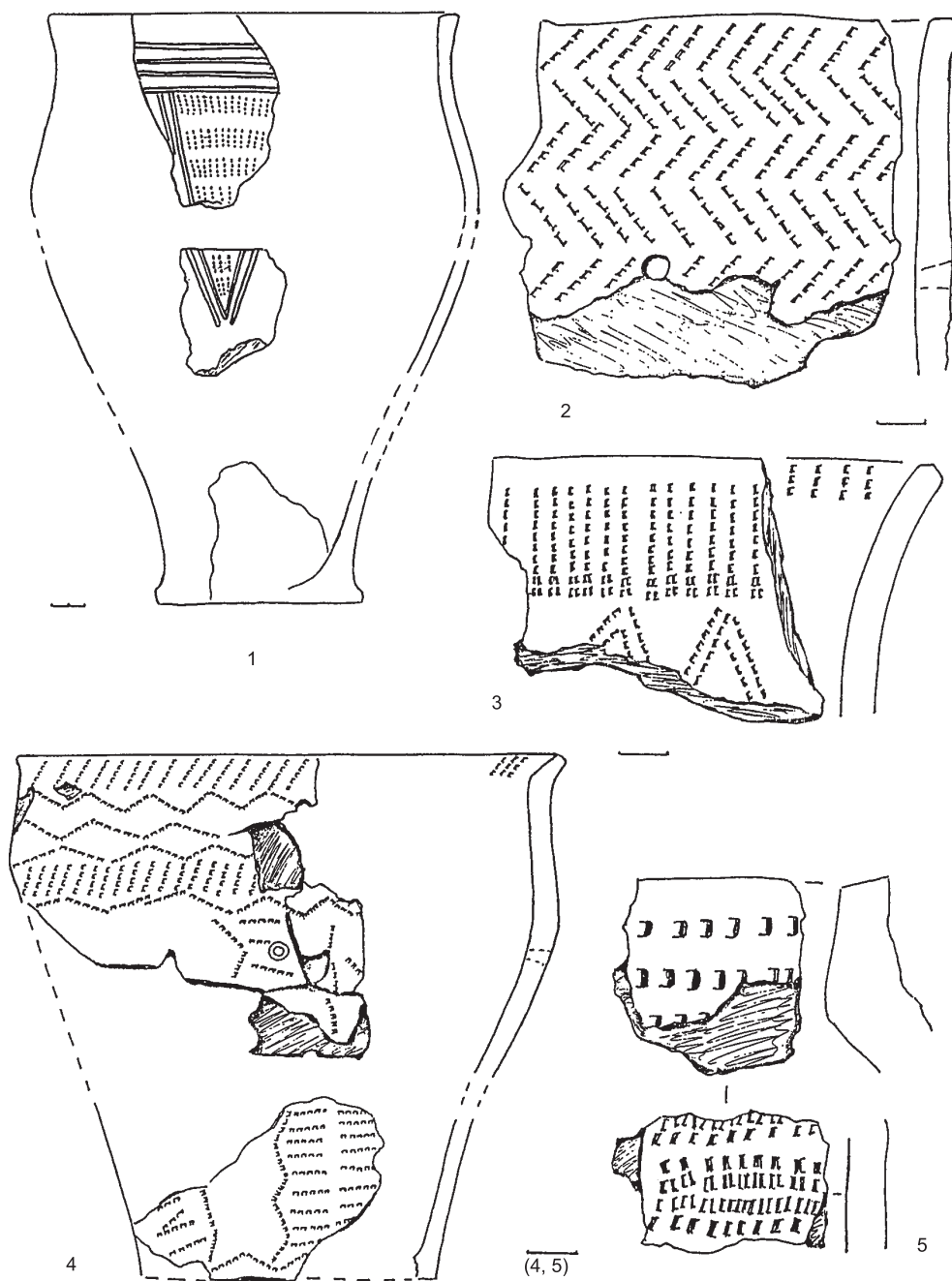


Fig. 18. Materials of first stage of the Azov-Dnieper culture (first period): 1 - Babino; 2-5 - lower layer of the Semenovka settlement.

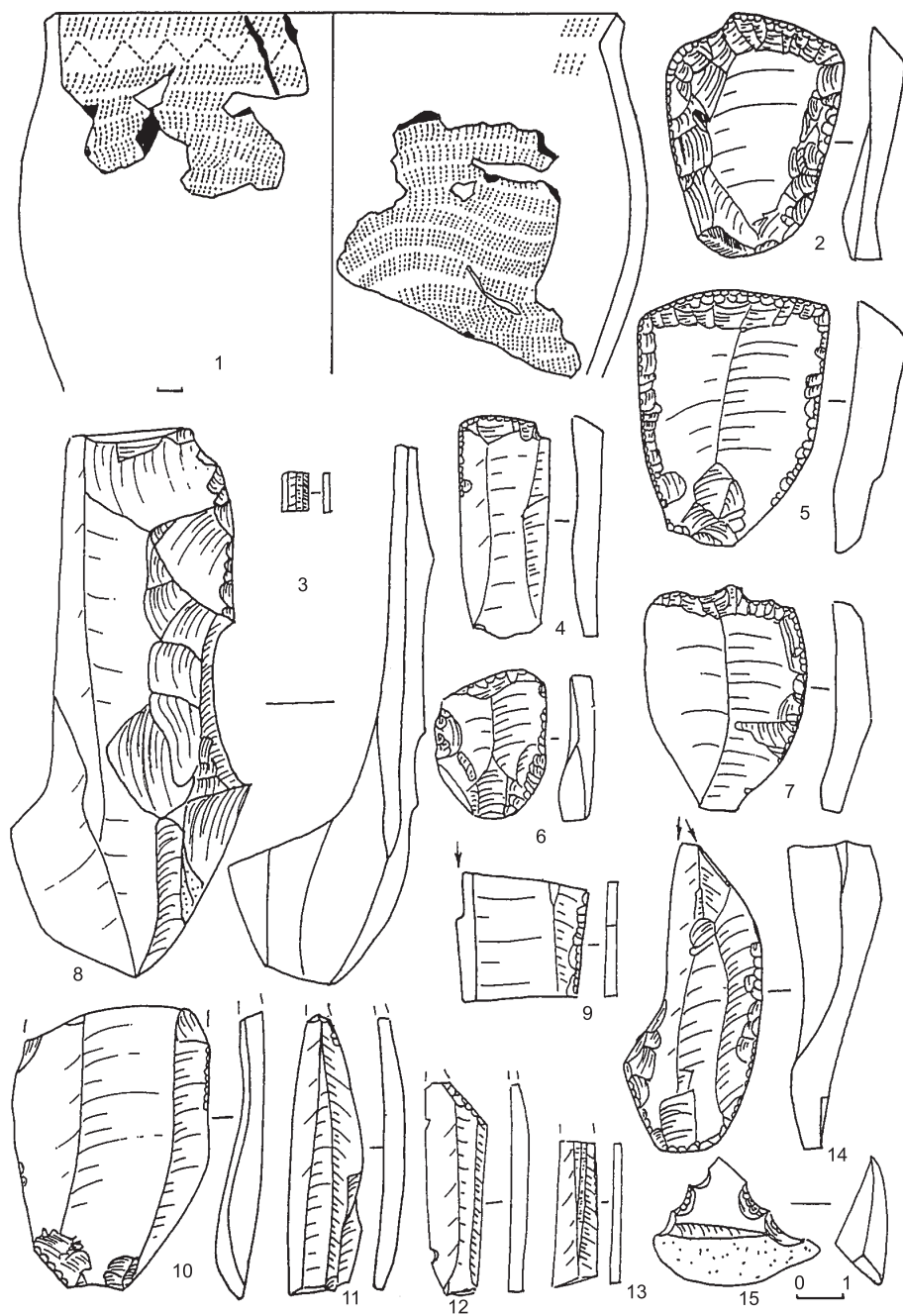


Fig. 19. Materials of the Chapaevka settlement.

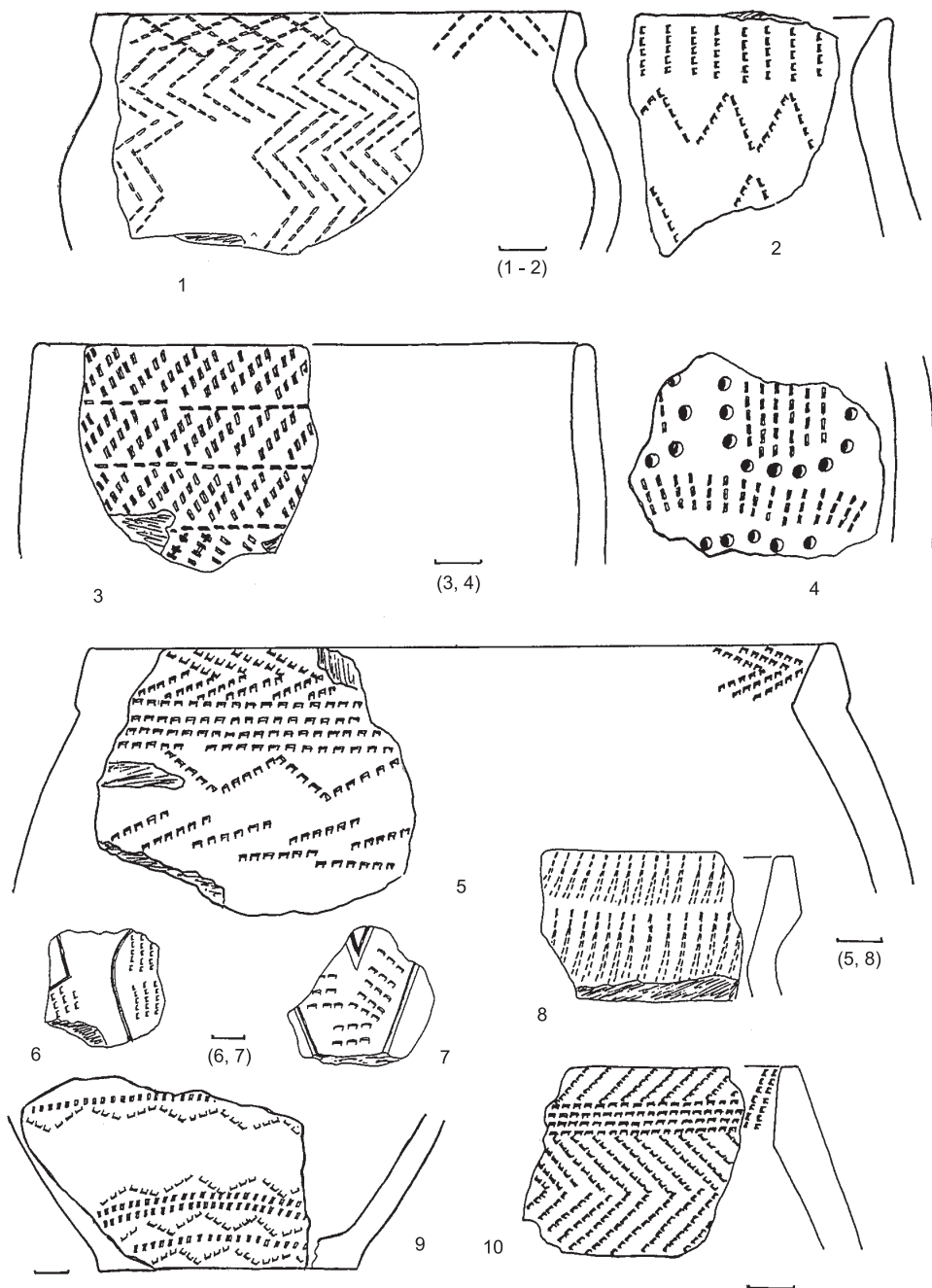


Fig. 20. Ceramics of settlements of the second stage of the Azov-Dnieper culture (the first period): 1, 3-5, 9, 10 - Vovchok; 2, 7 - Vovnigskoe left-bank; 6 - Vovnigskoe right-bank; 8 - Vovnigi.

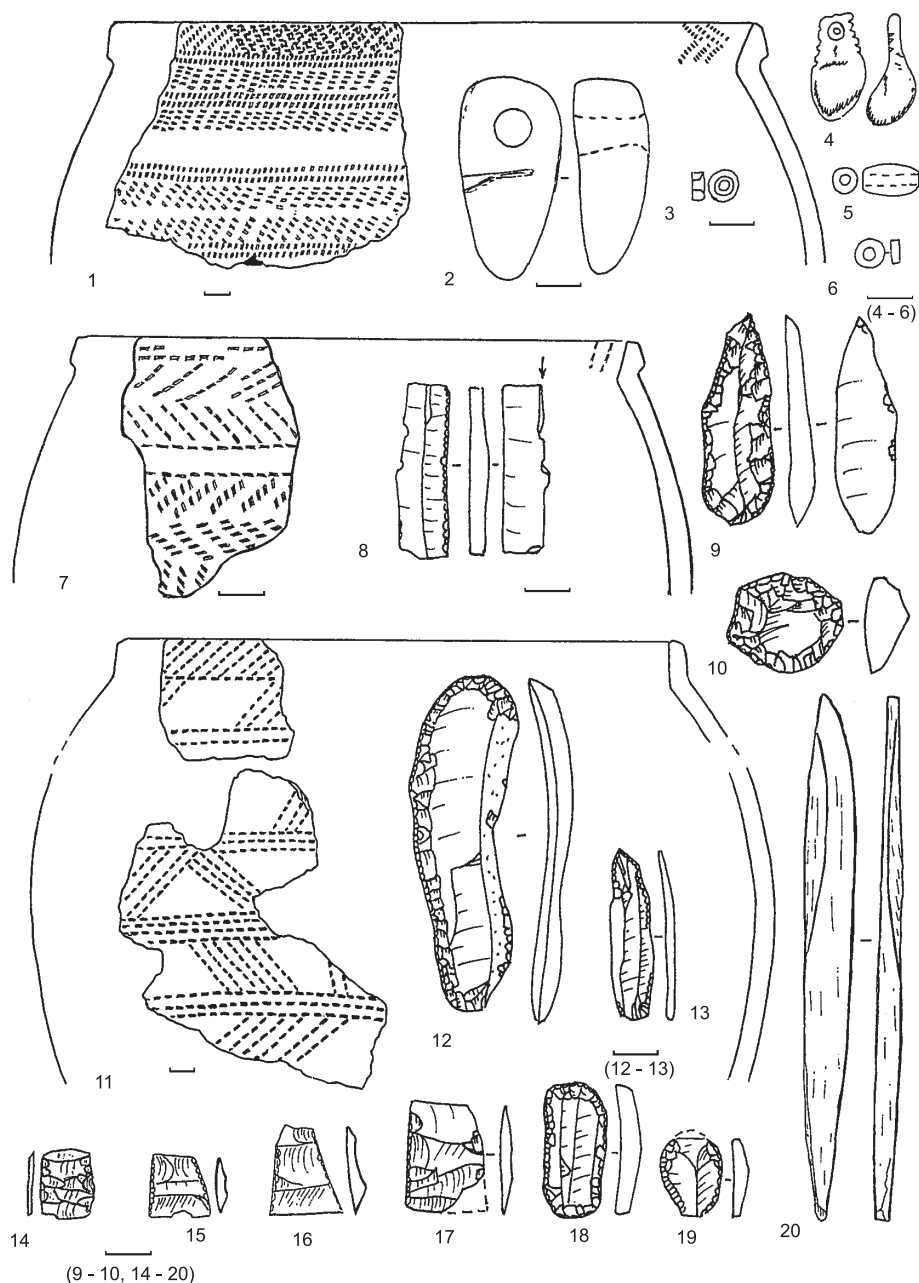


Fig. 21. Materials of the second stage of the Azov-Dnieper culture (the first period): 1, 11 - Sobachki settlement; 2, 5, 6, 8, 13, 15-17, 20 - Vovnigskiy 2 cemetery; 3, 4 - Nikolskiy cemetery (from the excavation of V. Bodyanskiy); 7 - Vovchok; 9, 10, 12, 14, 18, 19 - Vasilyevskiy 5 cemetery. 2, 3, 5 - stone; 4 - tooth of deer; 6 - nacre; 20 - bone.

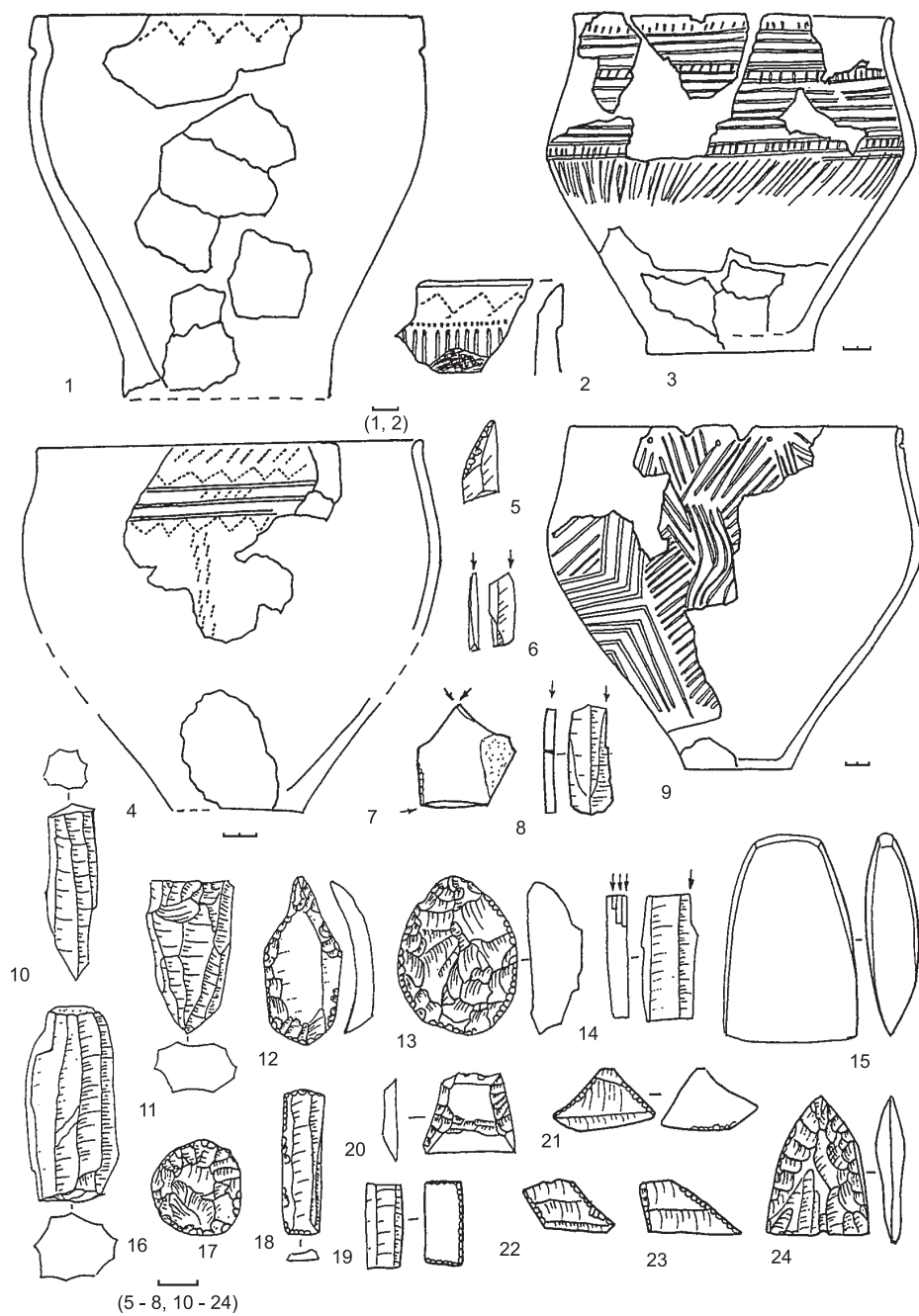
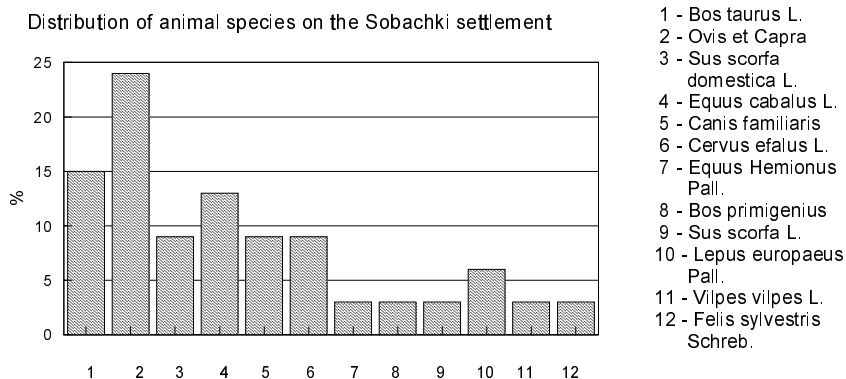


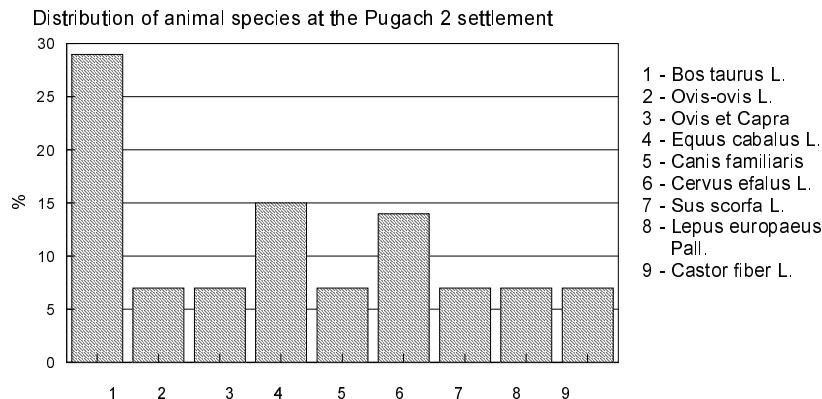
Fig. 22. Materials of the Pugach settlement [after Tovkailo 1990].

Table 3



herd of the Azov-Dnieper population. It is necessary to emphasize, that small cattle and horse occur just in the steppe Bug-Dniester sites and just in an arid period (Table 4).

Table 4



Thus, the study of the Neolithic sites of the middle of the 5th — beginning of the 4th millennium BC has shown that the east cultural impulse played an important role in the proceses of development of Neolithic cultures of the Ukraine. As a result of migration of the population of the Lower Don culture in the western Azov Sea basin and the Lower Dnieper steppe region was formed the Azov-Dnieper culture — one of the brightest Neolithic cultures of the Ukraine. The Lower Don population has brought traditions of the advanced animal husbandry, which, probably, played a basic role in the economy. From this population the Neolithic inhabitants of the

Ukraine borrowed the use of comb stamps for ceramic decoration and the bifacial worked spear-heads and arrow-heads.

Somewhat later, about the fourth quarter of the 5th millennium BC, the Azov-Dnieper culture became to play an important role in development of the Neolithic cultures in the Ukraine. Due to this culture influence, in the Bug-Dniester population, in the final phase of its development, the advanced animal husbandry with horned small cattle, horses and pigs breeding, the vessels with collar-shaped rim, the grinded tools from stone and the bifacial worked spear-heads have spread.

In conclusion, we will note that the given work is considered to be at an initial stage of a difficult and important theme. Its purpose should be considered to be an attempt to focus researchers' attention to existing problem of the eastern impulse in the Neolithic of the Ukraine.

Translated by S.V. Machortych

ABBREVIATIONS

AR	– Archeologicke rozhledy, Praha.
AP	– Archeologia Polski, Wrocław.
AJPA	– American Journal of Physical Anthropology, New York.
CA	– Current Anthropology, Chicago.
KSIA	– Kratkiye Soobshcheniya Instituta Arkheologii Akademii Nauk USSR, Moskva.
KSIA (Ukraine)	– Kratkiye Soobshcheniya Instituta Arkheologii Akademii Nauk USSR, Kiev.
KSOGAM	– Kratkie Soobscheniya Odesskogo Gosudarstvennogo Arkheologicheskogo Muzeya, Odessa.
MASP	– Materialy po Arkheologii Severnogo Prichernomorya, Kiev.
MIA	– Materialy i Issledovaniya po Arkheologii, Moskva.
SA	– Sovetskaya Arkheologiya, Moskva.
SAA	– Soviet Anthropology and Archaeology, Moskva.
SE	– Sovetskaya Etnografiya, Moskva.

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