

# THE WESTERN BORDER AREA OF THE TRIPOLYE CULTURE

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**BALTIC-PONTIC STUDIES**

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## Editor's Foreword

The 'western borderland' of the Tripolye culture, appearing in the title of this volume of the 'Baltic-Pontic Studies', refers to the circle of neighbouring cultural systems of the Upper Tisza and Vistula drainages. As neighbours of the Tripolye culture such groups are discussed as Lengyel-Polgár, Funnel Beaker and, albeit to a much narrower extent, the Globular Amphora (cf. B-PS vol. 8) and the Corded Ware cultures. The papers discuss the reception of 'western' traditions by Tripolye communities as well as the 'western borderland' mentioned in the title.

Defined in this way, these questions have been only cursorily treated in the literature. The consequences of accumulated omissions in the study of the cultural surroundings of 'Tripolye' have been felt by us when we worked on this issue. Thus, we submit a greatly limited work as far as its subject matter is concerned hoping that it will open a sequence of necessary studies. Such studies should, in the first place, focus on the co-ordination of the 'languages' of taxonomy and then they should investigate different aspects of the mechanisms of the outlined processes of the 'cultural contact'.

**Olena V. Tsvek**

## **THE EASTERN TRIPOLYE CULTURE AND ITS CONTACTS WITH THE ENEOLITHIC TRIBES OF EUROPE**

The migratory processes taking place in south-eastern Europe during the Eneolithic epoch resulted in the creation of several large historico-cultural communities. In the opinion of a number of researchers, the Boian Neolithic culture was one of the genetic components of two large Eneolithic cultures — the Gumelnița culture (GC) and the Pre-Cucuteni — early Tripolye culture. On the late stage of development of the formerly monolithic culture of ‘Pre-Cucuteni — early Tripolye’ there appeared a tendency to its differentiation [Zbenovich 1989:187-200].

To the west of the Dniester, the influx of new ethnic elements resulted in the formation of the new Cucuteni culture (CC), in which the attributes of the Pre-Cucuteni culture very quickly disappeared [Sorokin 1991:83-85]. Fundamental among the features of the CC were the decoration of 60-80% of vessels with polychrome or monochrome ornamentation and the high quantity of anthropomorphic plastics in the ceramic complex.

The evolution from the early Tripolye to the middle Tripolye on the territory of the eastern area (the basins of the Southern Bug and the Dnieper) proceeded more slowly.

The early Tripolye traditions were gradually substituted by innovations connected with the appearance of imported ceramics and with changes in ideology, the method of dwelling construction and economy. The new cultural phenomenon, simultaneous but different to the western CC, appeared in the East. In terms of ‘archaeological culture’, a conventional definition in Russian and Ukrainian archaeology, it is possible to speak about the appearance of a separate eastern Tripolye culture within the Cucuteni-Tripolye (CT) community and to trace its structure and the process of its development [Tsvek 1989, 1999].

The term ‘Tripolye culture’ (TC) is a broader concept, frequently used by researchers as an equivalent to the CC and to refer to CC monuments located on the territory of Ukraine and Moldova. The introduction of the new term ‘eastern Tripolye culture’ (ETC) allows us to determine more precisely the circle of original monuments of the eastern area of the CT community, to arrange them systematically and to distinguish them from settlements of the CC.



The author recently carried out large-scale excavations on the territory of the eastern region, opening and investigating many new monuments. The systematic division and generalisation of the archaeological material obtained allows us to define the appearance and development of the qualitatively new phenomenon — the ETC in the CT community — whose monuments occupied the territory between the Southern Bug and the Dnieper (Fig. 1). These monuments shared a common identity in terms of origin and ideology, and common traditions in economy and manufacturing, especially in ceramics. For centuries, its population continually preserved the tradition of engraved ornamentation of pottery (40-50%). Anthropomorphic plastics were not used during ritual ceremonies. Differences existed in dwelling construction and in the lay-out of settlements. At the height of their flourishing, the tribes of the ETC had achieved a significant level of economic development. Their world outlook became more complex, with rituals connected to the cult of fertility, and to other beliefs, being carried out in settlement sanctuaries or at home altars (Fig. 2:2) [Tsvek 1993:74-76]. During this period, largescale settlements, featuring a complex lay-out of streets and a significant number of inhabitants, became wide-spread. They played the role of the economic and cultural centres of the TC community of the eastern region. One of these settlements — Vesely Kut — covered an area of about 150 hectares (Fig. 2:1) [Tsvek 1985:33-44] The settlements were built up with enclosures, including both dwellings and economic buildings. The construction type was a clay, one-storey building, with two or three chambers (Fig. 2:4). Inside, they contained beds, dome furnaces and altars. Of particular interest are the large number of special tanning, bone-carving, and stone-processing workshops, the most significant being the ceramic industrial complex, with its perfect two-levelled pottery furnaces (Fig. 2:3). The ceramics of monuments of the ETC also supports the hypothesis of a highly developed pottery craft. A particularly high degree of excellence was achieved in pottery with incised flute and ‘*canelure*’ ornamentation. Typical forms featuring the first of these were pear-shaped vessels with covers, craters and ‘binocular-shaped’ vessels. Their incised ornamentation, with a white paste filling, has an extremely striking appearance on a polished pale yellow or dark grey surface. As regards ornamentive motifs, spiral ribbons, anthropomorphic elements, and lunar and solar symbols are occasionally encountered (Fig. 3).

The tribes of the ETC came to painted ceramics early: imports from the CC and the Gumelnița monuments are believed to be evidence of this. However, this form was alien to local cultural traditions and from this reason was not adopted in the ETC area. The incised ornamentation was a way of transferring representations of ancient traditions and ideology to future generations — one which promoted the preservation of cultural unity. The comparative analysis performed on characteristic traits of the CC and the ETC reveals significant differences in material and spiritual life, and further emphasises the independence of the ETC (Fig. 4).

Within its territorial limits, and over the course of its existence, the ETC did not remain one constant cultural unit. Appreciable distinctions between separate groups of communities became more intense and significant as the process of populating and further

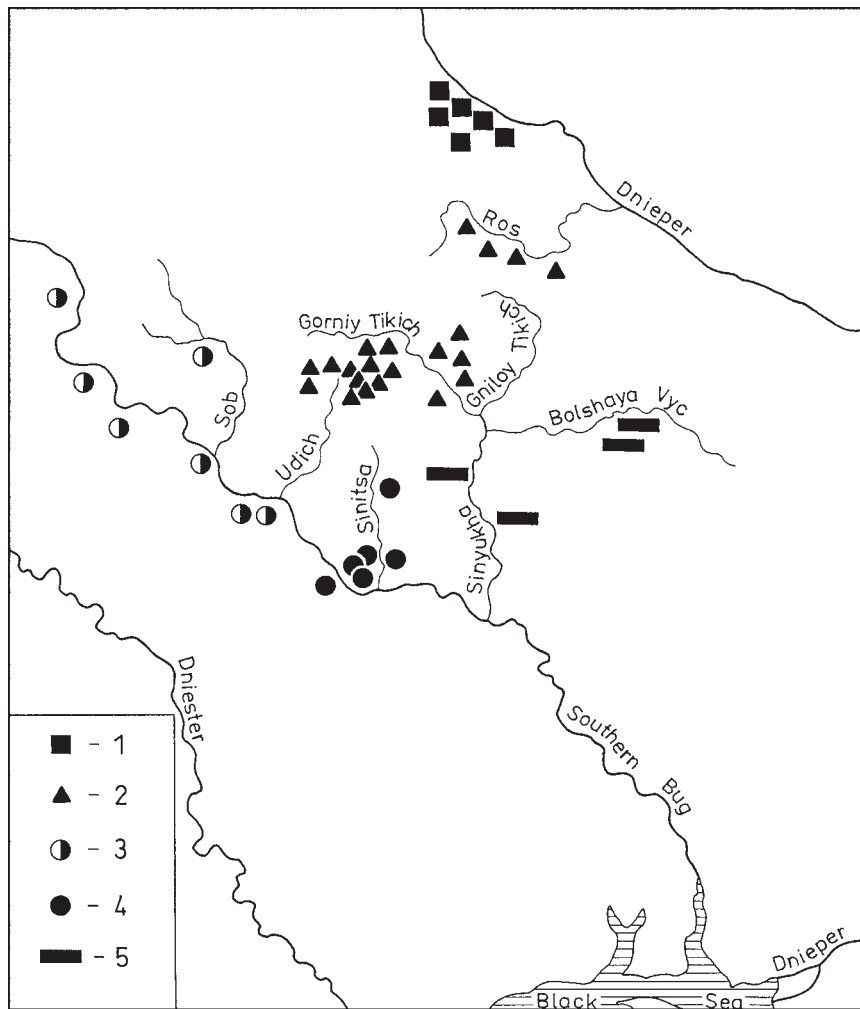


Fig. 1. Map of monuments of the Eastern Tripolye culture: 1 - monuments of the Dnieper local variant; 2 - monuments of the Bug-Dnieper local variant; 3 - monuments of the Middle Bug local variant; 4 - monuments of the Southern Bug local variant; 5 - monuments of the Vladymirovka type.

development progressed, and under the influence of contacts with related and foreign ethnic tribes. Four local variants have been distinguished within the framework of the ETC [Tsvek 1999; Fig. 1].

The majority of monuments of the Southern Bug and Dnieper variant were located in the basins of the Ros, the Gorniy Tikich and the Gnilyy rivers. The major settle-

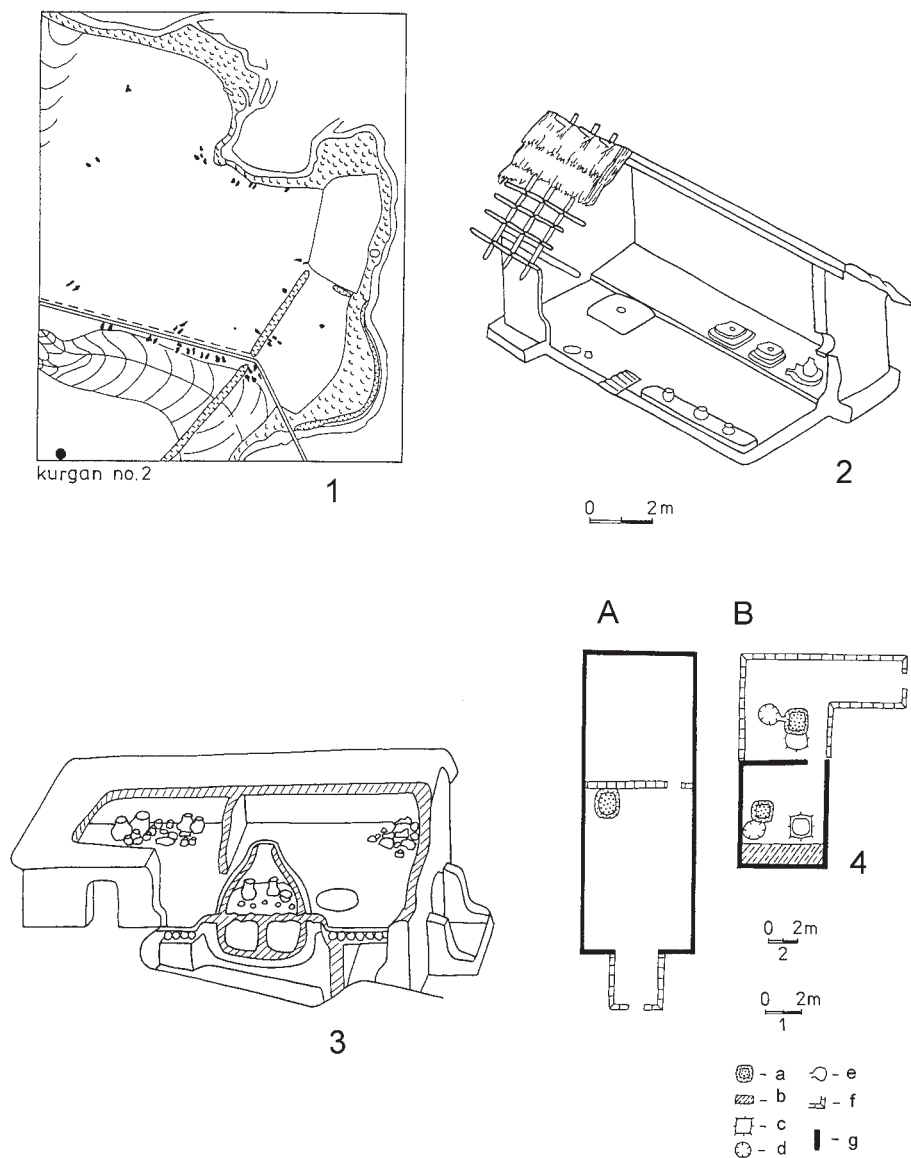


Fig. 2. 1 - Plan of the settlement in Vesely Kut; 2 - Shkarovka sanctuary. Reconstruction; 3 - Furnace complex of the Vesely Kut settlement. Reconstruction; 4 - Lay-out of dwellings in the settlement Vesely Kut. Key: a - stoves; b - eminences made of baked clay; c - altar; d - pit; e - open hearth; f - adobe wall on wooden framework; g - adobe wall.

ments were located in Zarubyntsy, Krasnostavka, Onopryivka, Vesely Kut, Myropilla and Garbuzyn. The material obtained reveals the internal structure, consisting of six groups of monuments, reflecting the development of a separate social group over the course of the existence of communities of this local variant [Tsvek 1985:44].

The second variant — on the Northern Bug (according to I. Zayets) or the Middle Bug (according to S. Gusev) — consisted of monuments of the northern area of the middle part of the Southern Bug, also including the basin of the River Sob. The settlements of this local variant (Borysivka, Pechera, Klishchiv etc.) were of a common genetic origin with the monuments of the Southern Bug and Dnieper rivers basins, but in the course of their development they had acquired an original ethnographic form.

The territory of distribution of the third local variant on the Southern Bug was insignificant, limited by the middle part of the Southern Bug to the south, by the River Udich in the west and by the lower reaches of the Sinyukha River in the east. The Bolshaya Vys River supposedly formed the northern border. Settlements were located in Berezivka, Sabatynivka 1, Kosharyntsy and Kolodyste.

The formation of the fourth Dnieper variant is connected with the middle of the developed TC. The internal development and penetration of the CC population into the Bug and the Dnieper rivers basin resulted in the migration of the ETC population towards the Dnieper.

The local variants of the ETC were analogous in origin, but each of them had clear distinctive features in terms of spiritual and material culture. Their contacts with neighbouring related and alien ethnic tribes of Europe are reflected in their specific traits. Basing on the described below archaeological data an attempt at tracing the direction of these connections has been taken up.

The Lengyel culture (LC) covered a large historico-cultural region of the Danube River basin of the Eneolithic epoch which contained local groups represented in the monuments in western Slovakia, Poland, western Volhynia and northern Trans-Carpathia [Peleschshyn 1974a:104-116; 1985:263-268]. The tribes of the ETC communicated with one another almost from the very beginning of their development. In the LC monuments of Krasnostavka type, a group of thin-walled, grey polished vessels with globular bellies was found, which displayed a spiral ornamentation fashioned in one or two lines and complemented with round holes [Tsvek 1985:33-35]. The system and style of this engraved ornamentation is reminiscent of decoration of the pottery of the Danube circle of cultures.

Evidence of interrelations with the LC in the second half of the B I stage are provided by the materials from the settlements in Tarascha, Greblya, Krasnostavka etc. Among the traits of this type were identified a group of thin-walled vessels with point hole ornamentation (Fig. 5:4). The holes were placed below the rim, their compositions decorating vessel shoulders. This was a new group of ceramics, unconnected to the Pre-Cucuteni — ETC. N.B. Burdo published the results of the excavations of one more monument of the Krasnostavka-Sokoltsy type on the Southern Bug River, which she

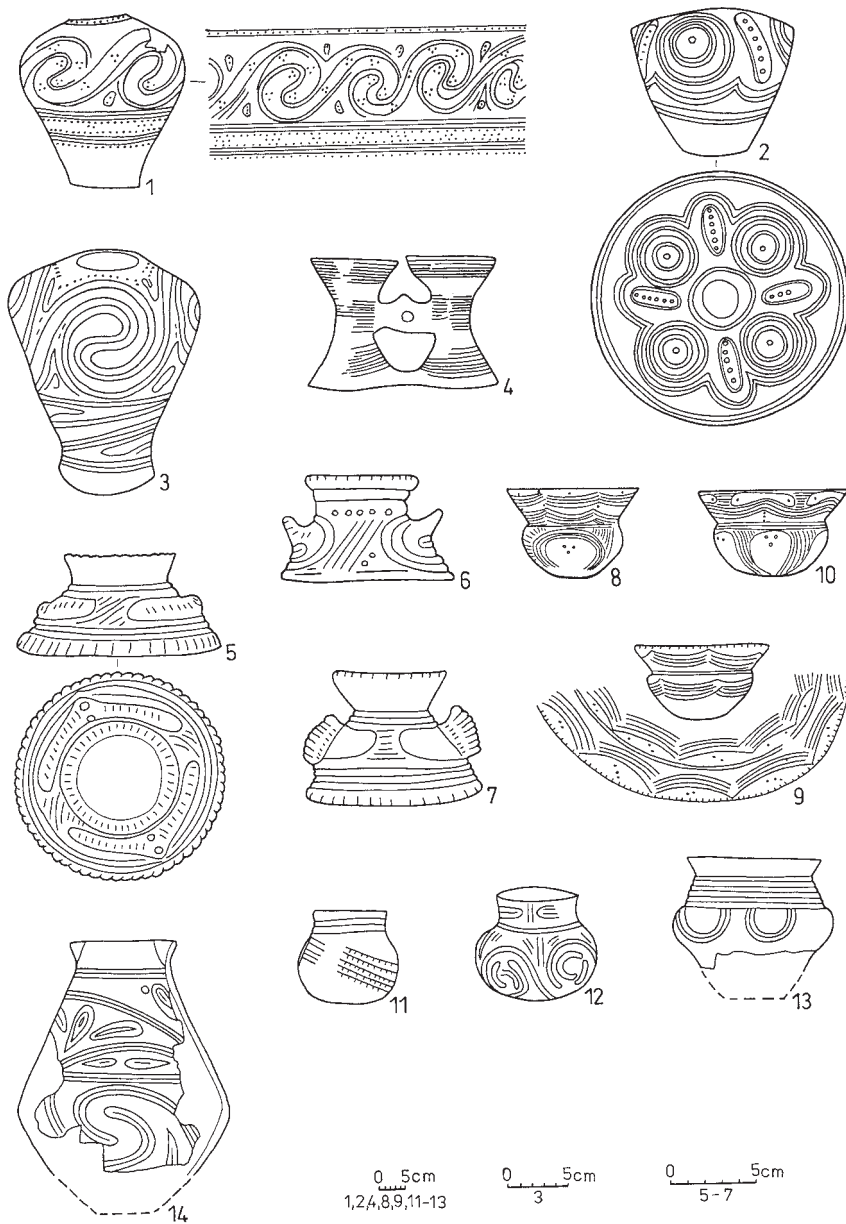


Fig. 3. Main types of vessels of the Eastern Tripolye culture. 1-3, 5-14 - Vesely Kut; 4 - Shkarovka.

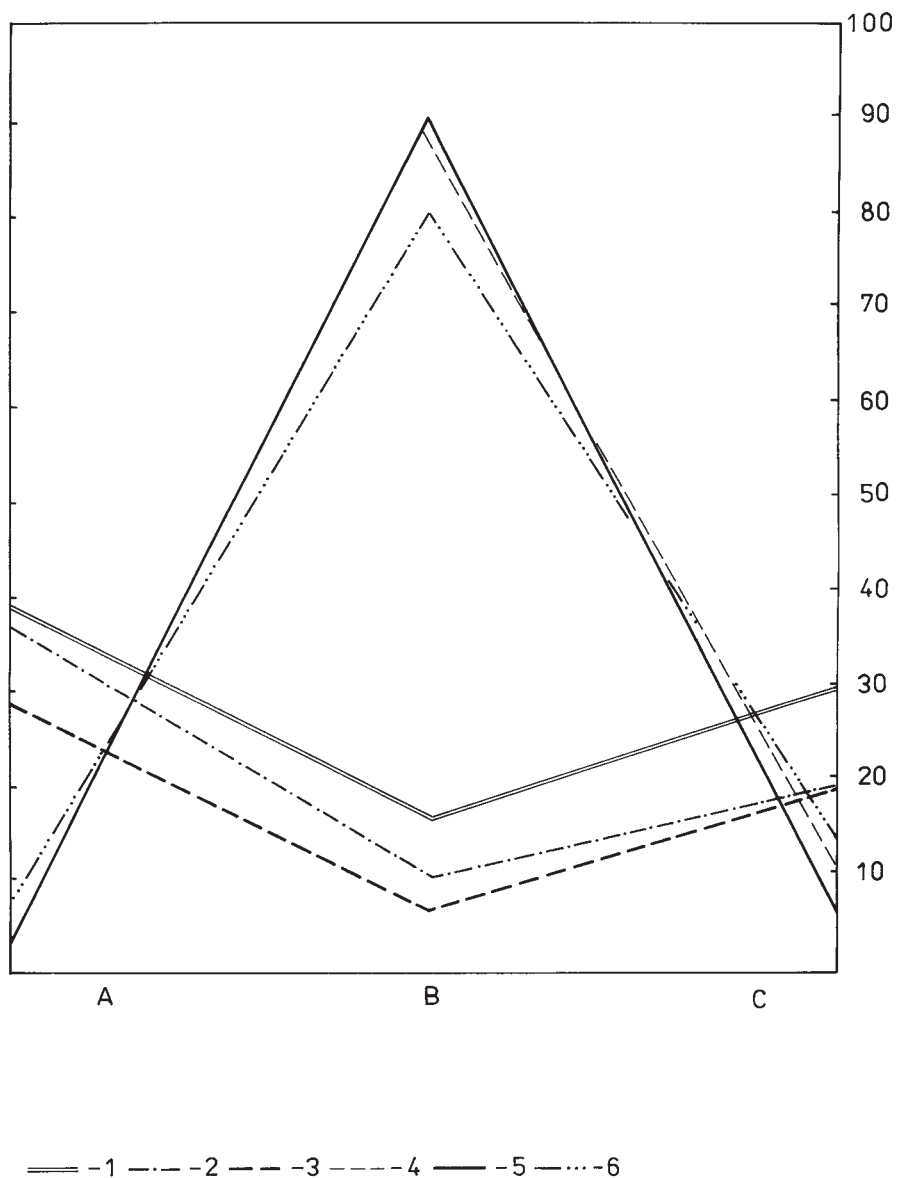


Fig. 4. Comparison of ceramic complexes of the Eastern Tripolye and the Cucuteni cultures. Key: A - pottery with inised ornamentation; B - painted pottery; C - kitchen pottery. 1 - Myropilla; 2 - Vesely Kut; 3 - Krasnostavka; 4 - Nezvysko, upper stratum; 5 - Polivaniv Yar; 6 - Nezvysko, lower stratum. 1-3 - settlements of Eastern region; 4-6 - settlements of Western region.



Fig. 5. Imports of ceramics of the Lengyel cultural circle. 1,7-10,11,13,15-17 - Vesely Kut; 2 - Orlyk; 4,14 - Krasnostavka; 5,6,8,9,10,12 - Shkarivka.

connected — reasonably — with the LC [Burdo 1998:10]. Analogies for this monument have been traced in the Eneolithic of Poland [Kamieńska, Kozłowski 1966:Fig. 9:4; 8:1; 11:5; 15:5; 28:5; 24:16]. All of the monuments of the Krasnostavka type contained obsidian implements and cores. This material was most probably imported from the region of western Slovakia, where monuments of the Brodzany-Nitra group, attributed to the Lengyel III period, existed at this time.

Cultural relations developed further. The tribes of the ETC became closely linked with the Eneolithic population of Volhynia, with which they communicated. The LC tribes on the territory of Volhynia settled on the banks of the Western Bug, the Styr and the Horyn rivers. There are dozens of monuments known in these areas, such as Zimno, Golyshiv and Lystvyn. The flint which was used by the LC population in the manufacture of various implements was mined in the Świętokrzyskie Mountains and on the right bank of the Western Bug. Flint gradually superseded obsidian. Implements and accessories were forged from imported copper. A nozzle from a copper forging furnace was found in the monument in Złota (Poland). Certain individual groups undertook long-distance expeditions (Baltic region, Slovakia) in search of raw material and outlets for exchange. The ETC was involved in these relations, as is testified to by the appearance of new groups of pottery with characteristic traits of the LC in the monuments of the Shkarivka type. Here, we encountered beakers and spherical vessels with two loop-like handles on the brim, analogous to forms found in LC monuments in Slovakia [Farkas 1986:9-19; Fig. 3,7] and in Volhynia [Peleschyshyn 1974:104-116, 1985:263, 268], where bowls displayed ledges symmetrically placed on the brim. Also acquired by the ETC from the LC was the jug form (Fig. 5:1, 4), as discovered in Shkarivka. The vessel surface was frequently covered with white paint or ochre, also distinctive for the LC. Parallels to such vessels can be found in the materials from the cemetery in Zvenygorod [Sveshnikov 1956:Fig. 3] and in other monuments of western Volhynia and southern Poland. Worth noting in this context is a fragment of a thin-walled cup from Shkarivka, decorated with adjoining triangles filled with a slanting grid. This ornamentation was applied in red paint (Fig. 6:8), and its scheme is reminiscent of the decoration of a cup found in the settlement near Zimno village [Zakharuk 1971b:219].

Evidence of reverse cultural influence is present in finds of ceramics with incised spiral ornamentation, typical for monuments of the ETC, from Eneolithic settlements of Volhynia in Medzhybozha, near the village of Melen, in the Korosten District.

The interrelations of the LC and ETC populations, outlined at the early stage of the LC in Volhynia (Zimno-Złota), continued (the Werbkowice — Kostyanets types). A cup was found in the settlement of this period near the village of Mogylany in the Rivne Region (excavations of Y.N. Zakharuk). In the settlements near the village of Ostriv, in the Chervonoarmiysk District of the same Region, a bowl with horn-like projections in the corners was discovered. Equivalents to this vessel can be found among materials of settlements of the ETC near the villages of Shkarivka, Lyschynivka etc. (Fig 5:5, 6, 9, 10, 12).



Wide-mouthed vessels with relief projections, and profiled bowls with incised hole ornamentation were distributed in the monuments of the Werbkowice-Kostyanets stage. Vessels of a similar shape and ornamentation, in which the development of LC examples is observed, were frequently encountered in dwellings on the settlement in Vesely Kut, especially in its south-eastern part (Fig. 5:13, 15, 16).

According to the conclusions of Polish archaeologists, the settlement in Werbkowice appears to have existed simultaneously with monuments of the LC of the Brześć Kujawski and the Jordanów types [Sulimirski 1957-1959:140-142]. Of particular note in this context, in terms of specifying the nature of the contacts between the LC and the ETC, are two fragments of a round copper suspension bracket discovered on the floor of dwelling No 11 in the Vesely Kut settlement (Fig. 5:5). The structural analysis carried out by N.V. Ryndina in the laboratory of Moscow University (MGU) confirmed that the fragments belonged to the same object. They consisted of tight spirals of round wire with slightly bent ends.

The spectral and structural analysis of these fragments revealed that they are of an identical structure (copper II chemical group and structure 69:5, 6). The microstructure analysis confirmed that first the rounded rod was forged at 600-800 °C, then its ends were twisted round a peg and pulled down by a forging hammer. The final shaping and forging were also carried out at high temperature [Ryndina 1998:143, 144]. A similar round suspension bracket was found in the hoard in Hlinsko near Lipnik (southern Czech Republic). Adornments of this type were concentrated in the basins of the Morava, the Vistula, and the Oder and also encountered in the area of the Danube basin and in the upper reaches of the River Elbe. An early manifestation of similar suspension brackets is connected by I. Pavelčík with the eastern Alps and the western Carpathians, and dated back to Lengyel IV (V) [Pavelčík 1979:33]. L. Czerniak attributed the beginning of the IIIa stage of the Late Band Pottery culture in Kujawy to the same period [Czerniak 1980:87, Fig. 36:1, 39:3].

Contacts with the LC influenced the world outlook of the population of the eastern region. Researchers have repeatedly mentioned animal cemeteries in settlements of the LC [Pavúk, Šiška 1981:42; Kuchinko, Okhrimenko 1985:40]. A sheep grave was revealed under the floor of one of the dwellings in the Vesely Kut settlement. A rite of the population of the Vesely Kut type of monument involved placing zoomorphic plastic images under the floor of future dwellings (Fig. 5:12). A three part ceremonial vessel was found on the altar of a ceramic workshop in Vesely Kut; it is analogous to some forms found in the LC (Glyboki Mosuvsy), but its composition and painting style is distinctive to settlements of the TC [Tsvek 1993:81, Fig. 3,2; 84].

In summarising the above, we tend to consider that the beginning of contacts between ETC communities and the LC population can be attributed to the B I stage of Tripolye — Lengyel III, continuing into Lengyel IV. Such close and durable relations were probably due to the geographical proximity of these cultural units, and their similar economic systems.

The end of the Lengyel IV period saw the appearance in northern-central Europe of the Funnel Beaker culture (FBC), with their pottery characterised by externally bent brims. Such vessels are distinguished by a perfected manufacturing technique. They are dark or brown in colour, well smoothed, and with a sand admixture in the ceramic mass. The vessels are decorated with different handle shapes, such as butterfly wings, horns and relief images of people or rams. The decline of the monuments of Werbkowice-Kostyanets type on the territory of western Volhynia can be linked to their appearance in the beginning of the CII Tripolye stage [Kruts, Ryzhov 1997:26]. We have already mentioned the close relations of the ETC tribes with the population of the Werbkowice-Kostyanets monuments. It is even possible to assume that their population was infiltrated at the Vesely Kut stage in the Bug and the Dnieper rivers basin.

Some very interesting observations can be made in relation to monuments of the Myropilla type, which chronologically succeeded Vesely Kut. Vessel forms typical for the ETC changed their proportions, with bellies and funnel mouths being extended. The incised ribbon ornamentation typical for craters disappeared, substituted by separate elements of deeply incised lines or holes, or else the vessel remained unornamented. The ceramic mass contained a sand admixture. A new handle shape appeared (Fig. 5:7), and the pottery was decorated with anthropomorphic and zoomorphic reliefs (so-called 'masks'; Vesely Kut, Myropilla, Veremya — Fig. 5:17). Kitchen pottery is decorated with bucrania.

The details above mentioned were distinctive, to some extent, for the ornamentation of funnel beakers. The cults of thunder, lightning, wind, and sun began to play an important role in the world outlook in the above-mentioned cultures. Clay or amber votive axes of different shapes discovered in Poland and in Volhynia (Novoselky on the Styr River) were attributed by M.M. Peleschyshyn to specific features of the FBC [Peleschyshyn 1990:42]. During the excavation of one of the dwellings in Myropilla, we discovered a clay votive axe. In the Garbuzyn site of the period succeeding that of the Myropilla settlement were found buildings with 'cellars', previously rare in the TC. Equivalents to these dwellings are present in the FBC. Taking the above into consideration, we can assume that the population of the FBC had some influence on the ETC tribes of the Southern Bug and Dnieper rivers basin, although the nature of these relations is not yet clear. Researchers have attributed the FBC to the threshold of the C I — C II stages. The monuments of Myropilla-Garbuzyn type are dated back to the BII stage of the TC. According to W. Hensel, the representatives of that culture had a more mobile life-style than representatives of the LC [Hensel 1980:82]. There is evidence to suggest that at the end of the developed TC, representatives of the LC infiltrated the Bug and the Dnieper rivers basin from the territory of Poland, where the monuments of the FBC are dated back to earlier periods.

Another destination for migration was the area of the Carpathian basin. Contacts were established with the ETC tribes from the B I stage. Monuments of Krasnostavka type (Krasnostavka, Greblya, Lisove) have revealed a group of ceramics whose chief

ornamentation is of compositions combining horizontal and vertical lines of holes or hollow tube impressions. Occasionally, this ornamentation is complemented with horn-like and beak-shaped attachments. Such ceramics are represented by several types: jugs, wide-mouthed pots and four-sided vessels. Their surface is covered with engobe and sometimes polished with sand, and the ceramic mass contains an admixture of pounded quartzite and lime.

The closest analogies to this type are observed in the Tiszapolgár culture (TPC) and other cultures close to it [Bognár - Kutzián 1972, XVII:9, 15; XVIII; 4; XXV:2; VIII; I]. One may surmise that this new group of ceramics of the Bug and the Dnieper rivers basin population appeared under the influence of representatives of the TPC. The ancient population of the Carpathian basin was actively exchanging obsidian, as is testified to by finds of cores and implements manufactured from this mineral in ETC settlements near the villages of Tarashcha and Myropilla. The connections of the characterised cultures can be traced with particular accuracy in monuments of the Vesely Kut type, where vessels (Fig. 1, 3, 4, 7) similar to ceramics of the TPC have been discovered [Bognár - Kutzián 1972:pi XVII 6,9,15; XVIII 4,10; XX4; XXV, 2; LVIII, 1; 1963:pi VI, 3,4; XII, 4; XVII 5; XLVI 2,3; L, 9; CIII 6,8; CIV, 3; CXI, 4]. The form of the large bowl-basin with two-level loop-like handles (Fig. 6:9) was also borrowed from Eneolithic ceramics of the discussed circle of cultures. During the same period, vessels appeared with an incised mesh ornamentation — uncharacteristic for the CTC community (Fig. 6:11). The closest analogies to such ornamentation can be traced in the TPC and at the early stage of the Bodrogkeresztúr culture (BC) [Šiška 1970:271, 272, t XV; Bognár-Kutzián, 1963:CXXII; Pavúk, Šiška 1981:Fig. 7, 13; 52]. A black polished jug-amphora decorated with fine incised lines can be attributed to the beginning of the BC (Fig. 6:10).

The influence of the TPC, although not so great, is observed in the forms of some vessels from the settlements of the Southern Bug area (Klishchiv — Fig. 6) [Zayets, Ryzhov 1992]. This phenomenon is notable in the CC settlements in Truşeşti and Hăbăşeşti [Dumitrescu 1974:100:Fig. 10]. These relations became closer during the A-B Cucuteni period. Fragments of vessels of the TPC and the BC were discovered together with pottery fragments of the Cucuteni A-B in the settlement in Reech (Transylvania) [Szekely 1964:123].

In the settlement in Traian Dyalul — Fyntynilor were discovered a vessel with body foursided in plan [Dumitrescu 1954:Fig. 71:8], for which analogies are known in the pottery of the BC, and a gold suspension bracket, distinctive for BC cemeteries.

The relations of CC tribes with their western neighbours have been thoroughly investigated by V. Dumitrescu [1974:34-35], and also referred to by V.S. Titov [1971:1-8]. The chronological correlation of the Carpathian Basin cultures has been developed most extensively by Slovak archaeologists [Šiška 1968:61-176; Pavúk, Šiška 1980:136-158; 1981:31-58]. S. Šiška united practically all the Eneolithic monuments of the Tisza basin into the common Polgár culture, and compared its Tiszapolgár and Bodrogkeresztúr stages with the developed TC; its Lažňany stage he compared with the late TC. Our

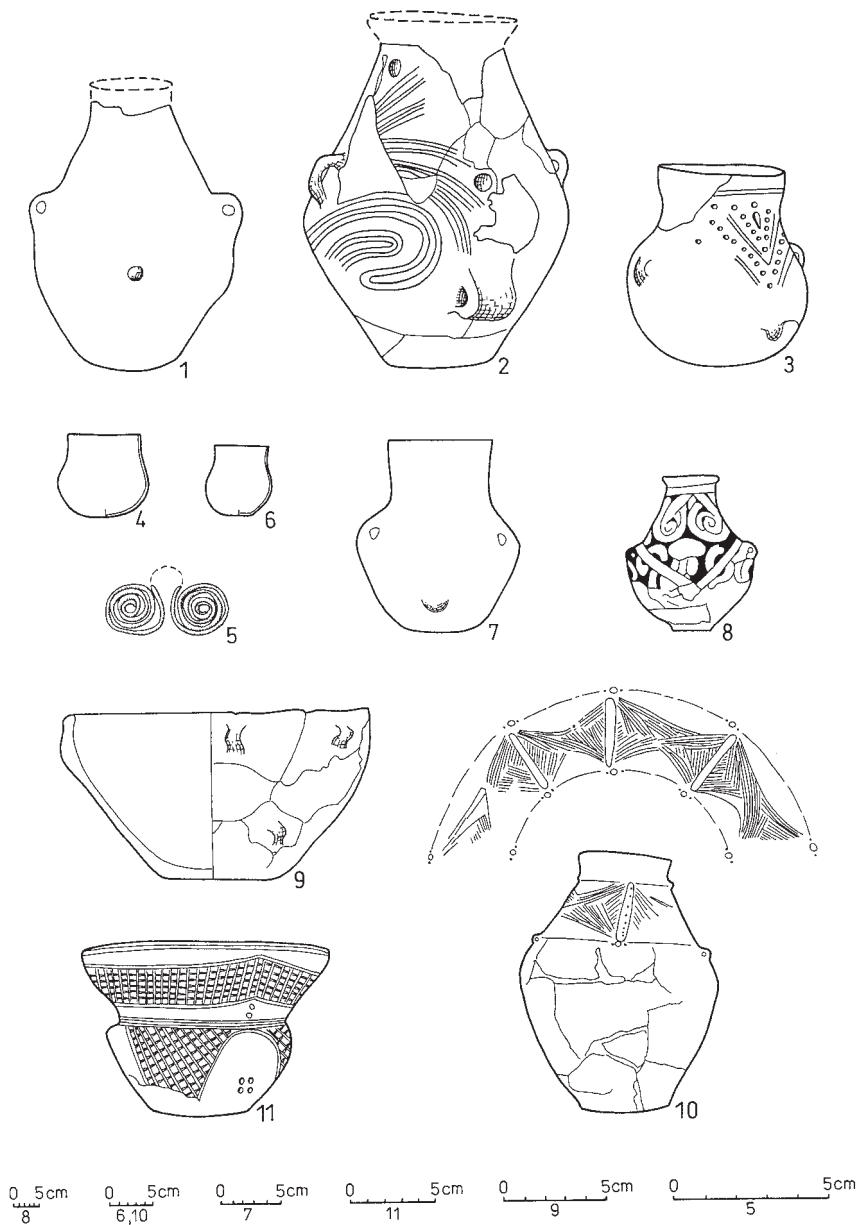


Fig. 6. Imports of ceramics of the Polgár cultural circle. 1,2,3 - Veremya; 8 - Klishchiv; 4-7,9-11 - Vesely Kut.

conclusions concerning the contacts of representatives of the ETC with the population of the Carpathian Basin do not seem to contradict this supposition.

It is difficult to judge whether the influence of the TPC and the BC was direct or transmitted by the Eneolithic tribes of Trans-Carpathia. Therefore, it is necessary to note that the majority of vessels in ETC settlements with features close to those of Polgár ceramics were manufactured from local clay. Several samples of Polgár forms were ornamented in accordance with local traditions (Fig. 6:2, 8) or vice versa (Fig. 6:11).

The conclusions of N.V. Ryndina are especially worth noting in this context. Metal artifacts literally connected with similar Tisza-Transylvanian specimens were found on the south-western periphery of the CC area in the Carpathian-Dnieper region, which formed 'the corridor' for the transportation of metal from the Carpathian basin towards the east [Ryndina 1998:136]. Ceramics and other products presumably succeeded metal.

In considering the nature of the interrelations between the communities of the ETC and the tribes of the Carpathian basin, it is worth mentioning the Eneolithic cemetery near the village of Orlyk in the Poltava region [Lugova, Rassamakin 1985:53-57]. In the opinion of the authors, the analogies in form and in the mass composition of the vessels found are connected with the TPC (Fig. 5:2). One may assume that certain representatives of the Carpathian Basin penetrated this area in order to exchange copper artifacts further to the east, and settled in the local environment. Unfortunately, as the Eneolithic of Trans-Carpathia has not yet been thoroughly investigated, it is not possible to arrive at a more precise understanding of the nature of interrelations of the considered historico-cultural areas [Potushnyak 1985:291-301].

The Lower Danube area was another region which maintained relations with ETC tribes. The beginning of contacts between the tribes of the Pre-Cucuteni — ETC and representatives of the Boian, the Kodžadermen, the Bolgrad-Aldeni and the GC is clearly indicated by the materials from monuments representing these cultures. In the beginning of the Middle TC, these interrelations became more animated, both with the CC tribes, and with the representatives of the ETC.

The influence of the GC population is reflected in the materials from a number of settlements of the Bug — Dnieper rivers basin (Krasnostavka, Greblya etc.). However, particularly notable contacts have been identified in settlements of the BI stage of the Southern Bug local variant of the described culture. This phenomenon originated from the local early TC. Many finds from the Alexandrivka group of settlements testify to connections with the cultures of the Gumelnița-Karanovo circle [Burdo 1993:2T]. Materials received recently from the excavations of the Berezivka settlement indicate that these interrelations were continued. For example, the multi-levelled vessels found here have equivalents in the GC, where they came through the Boian culture from the Hamangia culture. The inhabitants of Berezivka had the closest contacts with representatives of the Bolgrad-Aldeni culture. The initial period of the ETC coincided with the existence of this culture. It was based on the Boian and Hamangia cultures, and generated in the Balkan-Danube region as a variant of the GC before being distributed across the

territory of the present-day Romania and Bulgaria. About 50 monuments are presently known in the Danube basin of the Odesa Region in Ukraine, and several settlements in the south of Moldova [Bibikov, Subbotin 1985:263-268]. The settlements were located on the high bank of the Danube, the Prut and sweet-water lakes, and on gentle slopes of small rivers, and were small in size: from 1.5 to 10 hectares. Dug-out or ground dwellings were heated by open fire-places. Similar heating constructions were discovered in the dwellings of Berezivka and other simultaneous monuments of the ETC. Also found in Berezivka settlement was a group of ceramics with an ornamentation of alternated polished and rough patches — a decorative feature distinctive for the Bolgrad-Aldeni culture. Vessels decorated with roust are similar in shape and manner of ornamentation drawing as well. In monuments of the Southern Bug local variant were found portable altars and multi-sided vessels, which have analogies among materials of the Bolgrad-Aldeni culture. The contacts with the above-mentioned CC settlement in Rusești (Moldova) took place in the same period, as finds of five and six sided vessels, a small round table-altar on short legs and other artifacts appear to indicate [Markevich 1970:56-58].

One researcher investigating the Berezivka settlement fixed the contacts of this monument with the culture of the Gumelnița circle [Tsybeskov 1971:187-192]. In the archaeological complex of the Berezivka settlement there existed a significant quantity of copper artifacts. The tribes of the Boian culture, and then representatives of the Bolgrad-Aldeni culture (Stoicani-Aldeni) and the GC were the first major intermediaries in the transportation of metal from the mountain fields in Bulgaria and in the regulation of contacts with them. This confirms and, to a certain extent, explains the particular orientation of relations of the population of this area of the ETC.

The influence of the Lower Danube circle of cultures of the Eneolithic period is reflected in the world outlook of the inhabitants of Berezivka settlement and of neighbouring sites. The cult of the moon and of the snake in its numerous representations received the widest distribution in their environment. Religious images, related to the last one, represented in myths and customs, are attributed by V.N. Danilenko [1974:24] and V.G. Zbenovich [1991:20] to the formative period of the ETC.

The development of snake imagery in GC ornamentation occurred during the same period. Portable altars testify to the practice of snake worship among the population of the Southern Bug local variant: signs with some kind of meaning (Fig. 7:1) are incised on the edges, and on one specimen the ideogram of a curled up snake (Fig. 7:1) appears in the centre of a round disk. Similar altars are encountered in the Aldeni II culture, and snake images are known on anthropomorphic clay altars of the Gradešnica culture [Nikolov 1974:65, 67]. A further interesting find which reveals the world outlook of the Berezivka settlement inhabitants is that of a vessel with ornamentation representing the most ancient lunar-solar calendar (Fig. 7:2) [Tsvetk 1993:36].

A very roughly shaped anthropomorphic figurine (so-called 'violin' figurine) was found in the earliest layer of the settlement in Berezivka [Tsybeskov 1971:191; Fig. 5,3V].

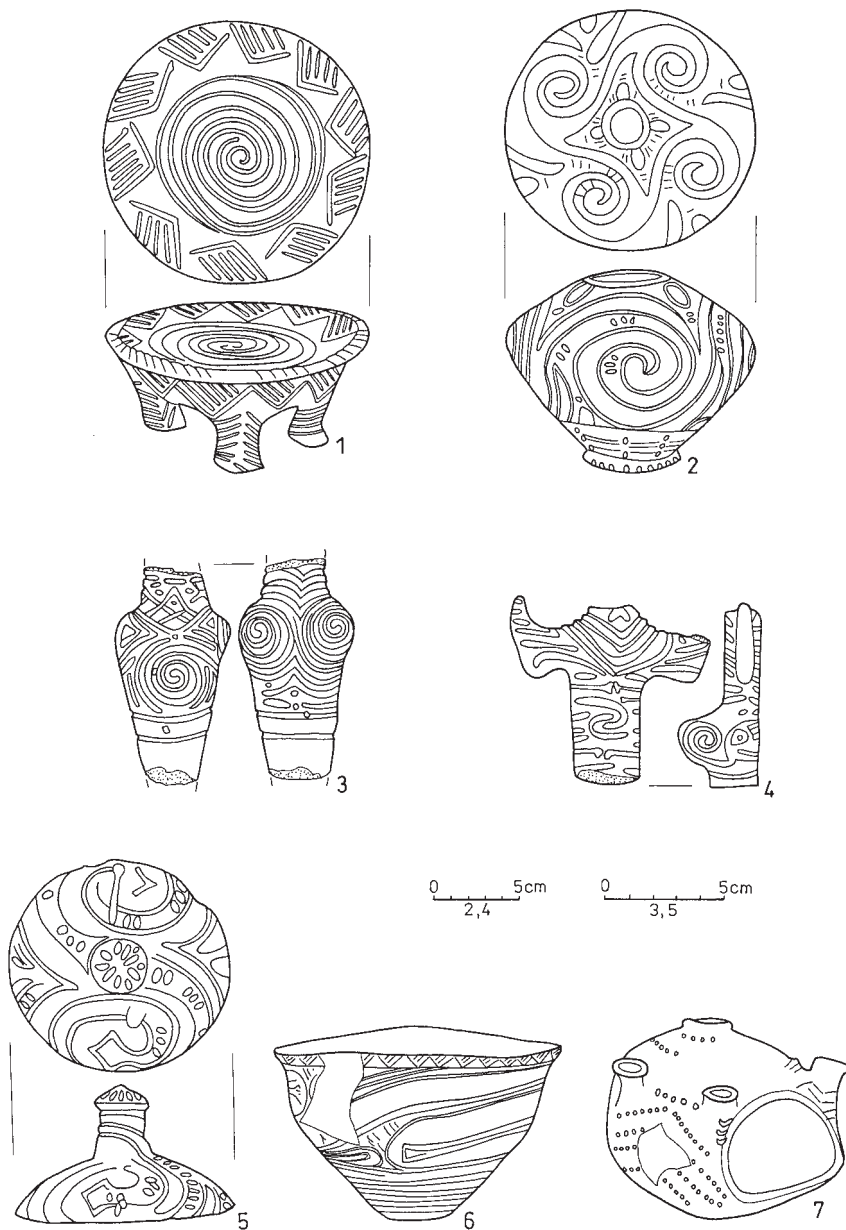


Fig. 7. Imports of ceramics of the Gumelnița cultural circle. 1-3, 5-7 - Berezivka; 4 - Sokoltsy.

This was presumably imported from settlements of the GC circle. Attributed to the later layers [II-III] are anthropomorphic plastics representing a woman with her hands lifted upwards. In connection with this form, it is worth noting the clay figurine from Sokoltsy recently presented in a publication by N.B Burdo [1998:9]. This figurine is featured in the position of orant and is decorated with engraved ornamentation (Fig. 7:4). N.B. Burdo has traced analogies to this statuette in the materials of the Bolgrad-Aldeni culture of the Danube basin, similar to the GC. Similar plastics are also encountered in the settlements of Stoickani and Taraclia. The statuette from Sokiltsy is further evidence of the influence of Lower Danube cultures on the TC population [Burdo 1998:9].

The ornamentation motif of the image of two snakes corresponds to the traditions of the early settlements of the ETC and is distinctive for other categories of ceramic products (Fig. 7:3, 5, 6). A less refined version of this kind of ornamentation was wide-spread in later monuments and in other local variants of the ETC.

The population of the Southern Bug region practised certain rituals connected with furnaces. This is confirmed by the model furnace with cult attributes revealed in the Berezivka settlement (Fig. 7:7). The existence of similar ceremonies is characteristic for cultures of the Danube circle, where an analogy of the Berezivka model was found [Nikolov 1990:33; Fig. 1-2; Ovchinnikov 1994:141-150].

The facts presented above testify to the fact that the influence of the Gumelnița circle of cultures, and particularly of their nearest neighbours — the population of the Bolgrad-Aldeni II culture — endured in the religious ideas of the inhabitants of the region under consideration during the period of the developed TC, alongside a genetic connection with the ETC settlements.

Interrelations between representatives of the ETC and the population of the Prut and the Dniester basins were established from the moment of its appearance, as is primarily shown by the high quality of vessel ornamentation. It is unclear yet whether ceramics were exported or whether they were a product used in the exchange of stone and metal artifacts. Contacts with related CC tribes were already established from the very beginning of the developed TC (stage B I according to Passek).

The earliest traces of these connections have been found in the materials of the multi-layer settlement in Berezivka on the Southern Bug. Fragments of vessels imported from CC monuments were found in the lower layer of this settlement. They displayed dark-brown triangles painted on a whitish, occasionally pale yellow background. In the next layer (II), the painting is of a somewhat different type. The vessels are decorated with scallops and scrolls, painted in three colours — red, white and black — with the black paint being used to outline the basic figure. In the opinion of V.O. Tsybeskov, these fragments can be synchronised with Izvoare II-1ab [Tsybeskov 1971:187-192]. The fragments of ceramics from the III layer are decorated with a white-painted S-shaped spiral, outlined in black and underlined by a dark red colour. The IV layer revealed an almost completely preserved pot covered with white-painted S-shaped spirals, bordered by a black line and underlined in dark red. The surface areas which are not covered



by the basic figure are painted red. Fragments of a thin-walled beaker were revealed in pit I, site 2 (Fig. 8:1), the surface of which was covered with similar painting to that described above. Also discovered in the same dwelling were some fragments featuring a 'meander-style' painted decoration (Fig. 8:2, 3, 5). This period can also be compared to the monuments of the Izvoare II type. Dated to this period is the settlement in Hăbășești, which V. Dumitrescu attributed to the CC A3 [Dumitrescu 1954]. It should be emphasised here that this period saw close contacts with the Iași group of CC tribes in the region established in the location of settlements such as Izvoare and Scânteia [Mantu 1995:115-132]. Also discovered in the penultimate later in Berezivka were imported painted ceramics and fragments of vessels with incised 'gutter' ornamentation. Both types of ceramics were manufactured from a fine-grain ceramic mass of 'purified' clay. The nearest analogies can be traced in the settlement in Polivaniv Yar III in the Dniester basin [Popova 1985:22-23]. In the uppermost layer in Berezivka was found imported painted pottery. The design is of a dark brown colour on a background of whitish polished engobe, and its elements are filled with a slanting grid of fine brown lines (Fig. 8:4). Similar fragments are encountered in the settlement in Shury, in Moldova. Also discovered in the upper layers in Berezivka were several separate fragments with traits close to those of Vasylivka. However, in our opinion, Vasylivka was slightly later than the final layers in Berezivka, and ceramics with flutes and painting were found in Vasylivka [Shumova 1994:83] which are not present in Berezivka.

In settlements of the Middle Bug basin at the B I stage, one can find vessels covered with orange engobe and decorated with incised wide-mouthed ornamentation. This pottery is similar in form and ornamentation to utensils from monuments of the same period in the Dniester basin (stage B I). The inhabitants of these settlements presumably participated in the creation of this local variant of the ETC. Traces of contacts with the Dniester tribes can also be observed in materials of the settlements in Krasnostavka and in Onopryivka in the Southern Bug and the Dniester rivers basin. A fragment of a vessel with a shell admixture in the ceramic mass was revealed in Krasnostavka. Its surface was decorated with a wavy ribbon motif composed of fine incised lines bordered by a fine gear stamp [Tsvek 1995:36, Fig. 1:1]. The closest equivalent to this fragment can be found in the materials from the settlement in Shury on the Dniester.

Vessels typical for the ETC were found in CC settlements in Hăbășești and Trușești [Dumitrescu 1974:129, Fig. 135]. Their presence once again confirms the interrelations of these cultures.

Later evidence of the interrelation between the Southern Bug basin area and CC tribes is provided by the pottery from Klishchiv. Many painted vessels from this settlement are similar to the ceramics of settlements of the Shury type, especially amphorae decorated with white spiral ribbons outlined in black. These vessels are not imitations, and were most probably manufactured in Klishchiv by people of Bug origin. The above allows assumptions to be made concerning the impact of the Middle Dniester on the



Fig. 8. Imports of ceramics of the Cucuteni circle. 1-5 - Berezivka; 6,7,8 - Shkarivka; 9,10,19 - Vesely Kut; 11-17,20 - Garbuzyn.

Southern Bug during the second half of the B I stage and the beginning of the B I-B II stage (CC A4 — beginning CC A-B1). Vessels with forms and ornamental compositions quite common for settlements of the B I stage on the Dniester were found in Klishchiv among ceramics with incised ornamentation. The finds of painted and kitchen pottery imported from the described monuments testify to the contacts of the Soloncheny group of the CC with the population of the Southern Bug and the Dnieper basin local variant of the ETC.

Having investigated the materials from Vasylivka and having attributed the monument to the CC A3 — end of the B I stage, V. Shumova indicated that the CC impact from the Prut basin had been highly significant in the formation of this monument [Shumova 1994:86]. Subsequently, at the B I-B II stage (CC As), this territory became part of the settlement zone of the Soloncheny local group. An original group of vessels decorated with “canelures” and subsequently painted in white and red colours is common to Vasylivka and the monuments of this group. Ceramics with similar ornamentation have been discovered in settlements of the Bug and the Dnieper rivers basin, which, it should be noted, were later than Vasylivka, Zubrykha, Shkarivka and Vesely Kut [Tsvek 1985:37, Fig. 1, 7]. This ornamentation type was peculiar to the ceramic complex of monuments of the Dragusei type, whence similar vessels were imported through Vasylivka and later through the Soloncheny group to the Bug and the Dnieper river basins (Fig. 8:19).

Fragments of imported vessels found in Shkarivka, defining the connection of the local ETC population with the Zalishchyky community in the Dniester basin deserve special attention. They include vessels with red painting and black lines on a white background (Fig. 8:8). Equivalents to this pottery can be found among settlements on the Middle Dniester (Glybochok, Stinka site). Also discovered in Glybochok were ceramics with incised ornamentation made of purified clay, characteristic for monuments of the Dniester basin. These vessels are pear-shaped, with a narrowed low part creating a kind of ‘underbottom’. Vessels similar in form were used in Shkarivka [Tsvek 1980; 174, Fig. 3, 3]. Also revealed in Shkarivka type settlements were thin-walled beakers with a red painted ornamentation scheme consisting of fine lines, triangles and grids (Fig. 8:6, 7). Vessels of a similar form and ornamentation technique were used in the Zalishchyky group of monuments of the Dniester basin [Vinogradova 1983].

The connections between the population of two areas continued into the second half of the B I-B II stage, as is shown by materials from settlements of the Vesely Kut type of the Bug and the Dnieper rivers basin, such as examples (Fig. 8:10) imported from settlements of the Dniester basin (e.g. Polivaniv Yar) [Passek 1961:111]. In the same period appeared local ceramics different from the imported pottery in terms of mass composition and painting style. These vessels were manufactured from a ceramic mass containing a sand admixture, and their surface was covered with poorly preserved red paint (Fig. 8, 9), imitating the painted decoration of the Zalishchyky group. In the later layers of the Vesely Kut settlement were discovered imported bowls, with dark brown paint applied directly onto the surface of the vessel. The ornamentation scheme features

representations of scallops, leaf-shaped figures, and circles. The separate sections of the frieze are divided by vertical bands composed of fine dark red lines. Equivalents to these vessels can be found among the materials of the Buchach settlement and the monuments in its vicinity.

Painted pottery penetrated the territory of the Dnieper from the centres of the Dniester region through the territory of the Bug and Dnieper local variant of the ETC (Veremya).

These contacts also continued into the B II stage. Single items of grey polished ceramics with monochrome dark brown painting, typical for the Dnieper settlement in Rakivets were encountered in Vesely Kut. Lesser quantities of similar vessels were revealed in later settlements such as Myropilla of the Bug and the Dnieper variant. E.K. Chernysh dated the settlement in Rakivets and the simultaneous monuments of the Dniester basin back to the B II stage, according to period division of T.S. Passek, and attributed it to the Soroky-Petreny variant. In the opinion of T.A. Potapova, a more acceptable dating for these monuments is the middle of the B II stage, which coincides with our dating of Myropilla. At the end of the B I-II stage, the communities of the late stages of the Zalishchyky group migrated from the Middle Dniester to the Upper Dniester. Here, V. Kruts and S. Ryzhov distinguished a special local variant of the ETC. The incoming communities occupied the territory of the Dniester basin from the Velyka Luka River in the region of Nezvysko to the upper reaches of the Dniester. They formed small settlements with nest-like dwelling constructions. These peoples were attracted to the area of the Upper Dniester basin by the large quantities of high-quality Turonian flint and numerous expositions of hydrochloric mineral sources to be found there [Kruts, Ryzhov 1997:23-32]. It is most likely that other demographic processes were occurring in the Middle and Upper Dniester basin during this period. The Zalishchyky community, as we have already mentioned, made contact with the ETC population at the B I-B II stage. Their descendants, having moved on to the upper reaches of the Dniester, continued to preserve these connections, as is indicated by the materials from Vesely Kut.

A number of settlements, such as those in Garbuzyn on the Ros, Gordashivka on the Girsky Tikich, Lekarevo on the Velyka Vys and Trostyanchyk on the Southern Bug appeared at the final stage of the developed TC (the second half of the BII stage) in the Bug basin and the Bug — Dnieper rivers basin. A comparison of the ceramic complexes of these monuments has revealed both their similarity and their distinctiveness. In almost all the settlements there is a large quantity of vessels decorated with painting (40-60%). A combination of dark brown monochrome ornamentation with bright orange or red engobe on a carefully polished surface is characteristic of this group of pottery. The ornamentive compositions contain circles, ovals, vegetable elements, and occasionally anthropomorphic images (Fig. 8:11-16, 18, 20). Even though this kind of pottery represents a coherent type, the vessels accompanying it feature incised ornamentation, and the ceramics with a shell admixture possess distinctive local traits. This allows one to assume a practically simultaneous influence from the Upper Dniester (Ryngach, Nezvysko etc.).

In summarising, one can state that the contacts between the population of the western and the eastern borders of the CTC community spanned the entire period of the developed TC. However, the nature of these connections is ambiguous. In the early stages of the ETC, the contacts between the population of the Dniester basin and the Prut basin were based on exchange, and resulted in the import of painted pottery. Later, at the end of the B II stage, the influence from the Upper Dniester on the territory of the ETC was established.

In the search for new lands and raw materials, the CC tribes were unable to move westwards, as the lands on the Prut River were already densely populated. Hence the eastward direction of their migration, the traces of which appear primarily on the Southern Bug (Klishchiv). In the basin of the Bug and Dnieper rivers, this process is reflected in materials from locations such as the final stage of the Vesely Kut, Myropilla and Garbuzyn settlements. More intense relations between the tribes of the ETC and the CC population clearly existed in this period, as is indicated by finds of bolas and clay spheres in Myropilla. This complex process, which resulted in the assimilation of part of the local population of the ETC by the incoming peoples from the Dniester, took place at the end of the developed TC on the territory of the eastern region.

The ETC appeared in the middle of V millennium BC (first half of IV millennium conv. BC, according to traditional chronology) and lasted for more than a millennium. The distinctions in topography, and in settlement lay-out and construction, the perfection of techniques of dwelling building and, above all, the changes in ceramic complexes (the creation of new categories, groups of ceramics, vessel forms and ornamentation's schemes, their different percentage ratio and the disappearance of old traditions) have made it possible to distinguish four stages of cultural development [Tsvetkova 1994:64-66].

The culture was formed at the first stage (B I) and reached its height during the second and the third (B I-II; B III), at which time the community of the ETC occupied most of the territory between the Southern Bug and the Dnieper. By the final stage (IV), this territory had been significantly reduced, and the tribes of the ETC inhabited only a small area of the Dnieper River basin, from where they finally disappeared.

*Translated by Maria Ogiyenko*

## ABBREVIATIONS

AP	– Archeologia Polski, Warszawa
APS	– Archeologia Polski Środkowowschodniej, Lublin
BPS	– Baltic-Pontic Studies, Poznań
KSIA	– Kratkiye soobscheniya Instituta Arkheologii, Moskva
KSIA AN USSR	– Kratkiye soobscheniya Instituta Arkheologii Akademii Nauk Ukrainskoy SSR, Kiev
KSIIMK	– Kratkie soobshcheniya Instituta Istorii Materyalnoy Kultury Akademii Nauk SSSR, Moskva.
MIA	– Materialy i issledovaniya po arkeologii SSSR, Moskva
NA IA NANU	– Naukovy Arkhiv Instituta Arkheologii Natsionalnoi Akademii Nauk Ukrainy, Kiev
SA	– Sprawozdania Archeologiczne, Kraków
SCIVA	– Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche și Arheologie, Bucarest
WA	– Wiadomości Archeologiczne, Warszawa
Zapiski NTS	– Zapiski Naukovogo Tovarystva imeni T. Shevchenka, Kiev

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