

# THE WESTERN BORDER AREA OF THE TRIPOLYE CULTURE

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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'.

**Vladimir A. Kruts, Sergey M. Ryzhov**

## **TRIPOLYE CULTURE IN VOLHYNIA (GORODSK-VOLHYNIAN GROUP)**

Before the appearance of monuments of the Tripolye culture (TC), the territory of Volhynia was one of the key territories of contacts of the agricultural population of the Baltic and Black Sea basins [Koško 1991]. The research presented here considered the monuments of the western border of the distribution of the TC territory and evidence of contacts between the TC population and inhabitants of the Baltic Sea basin.

### **1. VOLHYNIA SETTLEMENTS OF THE TRIPOLYE CULTURE. A BRIEF HISTORY OF RESEARCH**

The investigation of TC monuments was begun in the 1920s-30s. The joint expedition of VUAK<sup>1</sup> and Berdychiv Museum discovered the Raiky settlement in 1925. As the materials discovered here differed from those of previously-opened TC settlements of the region of the Dniester and Dnieper basins, the authors of the published excavation results distinguished a special Raiky type of the TC [Kurinny 1927].

The first TC finds on the territory of western Volhynia were made in the 1930s by A. Cynkałowski in the northern part of the Ternopil Region (Shumsk, Brykov, Borky etc.) and in the Rivne Region (Kostyanets, Lystvyn etc.) [Cynkałowski 1960]. In the same period, ceramics of the TC were discovered in the Funnel Beaker culture (FBC) settlements in Mali Grybovychi, Lezhnytsa (Leźnica) and on the outskirts of Sokal (Zavyshne — Zawisznia).

A new stage in the research into the TC of Volhynia was the discovery and investigation of the settlement near the village of Gorodsk in the Zhytomyr Region, located on a high cape on the left bank of the Teterev River in Chervona Gora site. V.P. Petrov discovered this settlement in 1936. Its materials permitted the author to attribute it to

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<sup>1</sup> Vsieukrainskaya arkhelogicheskaya komissiya [Editor's comment].



the late stage of the TC, to its threshold with the Bronze Age, and to synchronize it with the well-known settlement in Usatovo [Petrov 1940:339-379].

In the post — war years, the accumulation of materials from the Late TC settlements of Volhynia continued. V.K. Goncharov investigated a range of TC settlements along the Rostavytsa River (Pavoloch, Belylivka, Yagnyatyn) [Goncharov 1949]. In 1947, M. L. Makarevich carried out excavations of the settlement near the village of Pavoloch in the Popelna District of Zhytomyr Region [Makarevich 1952a]. In the same year, TC settlements previously opened in Raiky and Slobodysche were examined, and a new settlement near the village of Troyaniv was opened [Vezzhayev 1952]. In 1949, Y.M. Zakharuk held excavations of the late TC settlement near the village of Nova Chartorya on the Sluch river [Zakharuk 1956]. Material from this settlement permitted the leader of the excavations to state, in particular, that the TC and the FBC were interrelated and simultaneous.

In works published at the beginning of the 1950s, particular attention was given to the issue of the attribution of monuments of Gorodsk and Usatovo types to the TC. The difficulties with this interpretation were caused by the specificities of these monuments, which were distinguished according to the loss of specific features peculiar to the TC displayed in dwelling construction, ceramics and fauna composition. For some researchers [Krichevskiy 1941; Petrov 1940; Passek 1949; Lagodovska 1953; Zakharuk 1954], the appearance of new features in the culture simply testified to the late character of monuments at the edge of the ‘disappearance’ of the TC, whilst for others they represented new cultures of the post — TC (Early Bronze Age) period and were regarded as branches of the Volhynia Megalithic [Bryusov 1952:248] and Corded Ware [Sulimirski 1960:303] cultures.

New research and excavations of monuments in the area of the distribution of monuments of the Gorodsk-Volhynian group were necessary, in order to detect the existence in this area of earlier monuments which, on the one hand, were genetically connected with the TC of other territories, and on the other hand were essential to the creation of later settlements in Volhynia. Another issue of paramount importance was an attempted chronological division of the already known settlements of the C-II stage.

In 1952-1953, as a consequence of the formulation of this question, Y.M. Zakharuk investigated settlements near the villages of Zhorniv and Lystvyn in the Dubno District of Rivne Region. In 1956, T.D. Belanovska and N.M. Shmagliiy began to prospect, and subsequently examined around 30 settlements along the rivers Rostavytsa (Pavoloch, Karabcheivka, Ruzhyn, Yagnyatyn, Belylivka etc), Sluch (Kolodyazhyn, Nova Chartorya, Voytsekhivka etc.), Teterev (Gorodsk) and Gnylopyat (Raiky, Bystryk, Slobodysche, Troyaniv etc.). Following these initial examinations, the site in Troyaniv was selected as being suitable for stationary excavations [Zakharuk 1952; Belanovska, Shmagliiy 1956, 1959].

The excavations in Troyaniv were carried out over three field seasons (1956-1958). About 2000 m<sup>2</sup> of settlement area were opened, and the researchers investigated 35 dwellings. The results obtained enabled N.M. Shmagliiy to regard Troyaniv as being genetically related to monuments of the developed TC and to eliminate any possibility of

the transformation of the late TC of Volhynia into some other form of culture of the Early Bronze Age. N.M. Shmagliy also emphasised that cultural relations with neighbouring tribes, in particular with the population of the FBC, had played a distinct role in the formation of the Gorodsk Volhynian culture. Additionally, the analysis of materials from settlements known at that time permitted him to distinguish two chronological groups: the earlier settlements — Kolodyazhyn, Troyaniv, Voytsekhivka and Raiky; and later settlements — Gorodsk and Nova Chartorya [Belanovska, Shmagliy 1959; Shmagliy 1959, 1961, 1966]. Information received in 1956 concerning the discovery of the settlement near the village of Kazenna Gromada on the Sluch river, which pre-dated Kolodyazhyn, led N.M. Shmagliy to presume the existence of earlier TC settlements in eastern Volhynia and to outline migration routes of the TC population to Volhynia from the region of the basin of the Southern Bug and Dnieper rivers [Shmagliy 1971].

In the 1950s, TC ceramics were discovered in the settlements of the FBC in Gródek Nadbużny [Kowalczyk 1956] and Zimno [Zakharuk 1959]. The late TC and the FBC were deemed to be simultaneous.

In the 1960s, activity connected with the examination of TC monuments in western Volhynia became more intensive. In 1961, N.A. Peleshchyshyn carried out minor excavations near the village of Khoriv (Ozhogoshcha site). In 1967, he excavated the settlement near the village of Kostyanets [Sveshnikov 1952; Peleshchyshyn 1967], and in 1969 the settlement near the village of Lozy [Peleschyshyn 1973]. As a result of these excavations, vast collections of materials and stratigraphic evidence of interrelations between the TC and the FBC were obtained.

The interest in examining TC monuments in Volhynia reached its peak in the 1970s, when long-term excavations were carried out at settlements near the villages of Lystvyn in the Dubno District, Khoriv (Pidluzzhya site, Za Ozerom site, Ozhogoshcha site) in the Ostrog District of Rivne Region, Golyshiv in the Lutsk District of Volhynia Region [Peleschyshyn 1973a, 1976, 1976a 1978], and Mali Dorogostai and Yaroslavychi in the Mlyniv District of Rivne Region [Konopla 1978; Konopla, Nikolchenko 1979]. As a result, materials were obtained which characterised the north-western area of the distribution of the late TC, as well as reliable data permitting an evaluation of the chronological correlation of the late TC with the Lengyel culture, the FBC and the Globular Amphora culture (GAC). New monuments were discovered in the upper reaches of the Styr River [Konopla, Okhrimenko 1978]. In 1975, in eastern Volhynia, in the basin of the Sluch River, on the land between the village of Gubin in the Starokonstantyniv District of Khmelnytskyi Region and the town of Lubar in the Zhytomyr Region, the authors of this work investigated settlements previously known from the prospects of S.A. Lipko [Lipko 1983] and discovered new TC settlements near the villages of Gubin, Samchyky, Makharyntsy (south-eastern outskirts, Step site, the Popovka river mouth) and Korzhivka (Selisko-2 site) of Starokonstantyniv District, and the town of Lubar (Biynya) and the village of Pedyuky (embankment of an old bridge) in the Lubar District (Fig. 2). In 1976-77, in several sites there, the stroking and collection of material was carried out in

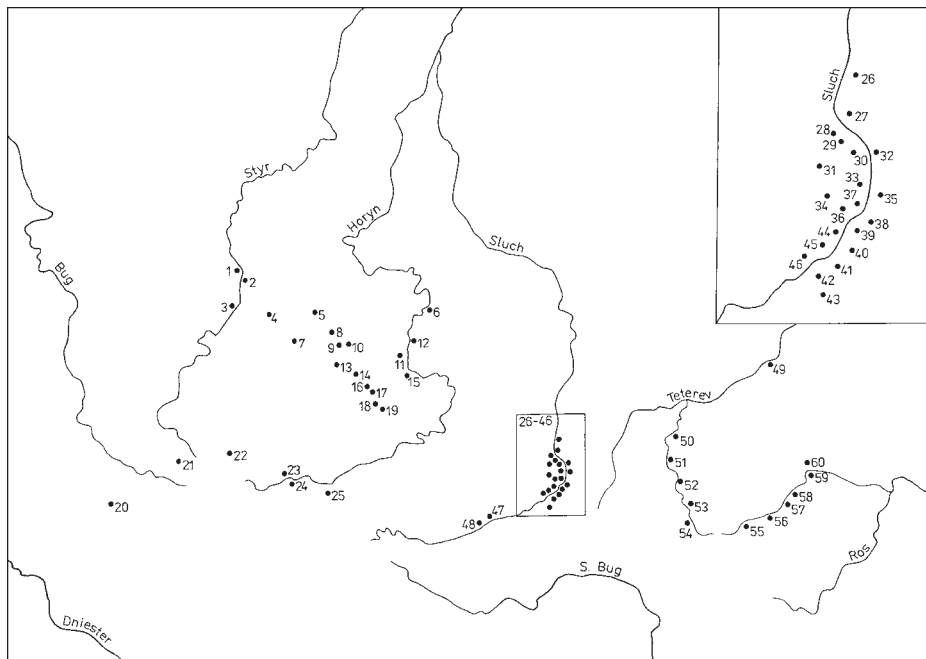


Fig. 1. Monuments of the Tripolye culture in Volhynia. 1 - Golyshiv; 2 - Yaroslavychi; 3 - Stavriv; 4 - Mali Dorogostai; 5 - Zhorniv; 6 - Gosch; 7 - Kostyanets; 8 - Varkovychi; 9 - Lystvyn; 10 - Steblivka; 11 - Khoriv; 12 - Mogylyany; 13 - Stara Moschanytsa; 14 - Buderazh; 15 - Ostrog; 16 - Obych; 17 - Vaskivtsy; 18 - Shumsk; 19 - Brykiv; 20 - Slovyta; 21 - Pidgirtsy; 22 - Popovtsy; 23 - Lozy; 24 - Bodaky; 25 - Lanovtsy; 26 - Kolodyazhyn; 27 - Nova Chartorya; 28 - Stara Chartorya; 29 - Mala Derevyhka; 30 - Glezno; 31 - Velyki Derevychi; 32 - Korostky; 33 - Kazenna Hromada; 34 - Ozerne; 35 - Yurivka; 36 - Stryzhivka-Ivanove; 37 - Stryzhivka-Bukhta-Vyr; 38 - Lubar (slaughter-house); 39 - Lubar-Melnyske; 40 - Pedynty; 41 - Vygnanka-Zastavok; 42 - Vygnanka-Grabovtsy; 43 - Makharyntsy-Step; 44 - Korzhivka-Selysko; 45 - Korzhivka-Selysko-2; 46 - Korzhivka-Bashtan; 47 - Gubin 1; 48 - Samchyky; 49 - Gorodsk; 50 - Troyaniv; 51 - Slobodysche; 52 - Raiky; 53 - Bystryk; 54 - Zhezheliv; 55 - Belilivka; 56 - Ruzhyn; 57 - Yagnyatyn; 58 - Karabchiyvka; 59 - Pavoloch; 60 - Pyski.

minor excavations at six settlements (the village of Korzhivka, Bashtan site, Pasychysko site, Selysko-2 site; Makharyntsy village, Step site; Vygnanka village, Grabovtsy site; Kazenna Gromada village) [Kruts, Ryzhov 1988].

In the 1980s, the investigation of TC monuments were held only in western Volhynia. New settlements were discovered notably near the village of Popovtsy in the upper reaches of the Ikva, Pidgirtsy village in the upper reaches of the Western Bug and Slovyta village in Lviv Region. These short-term settlements determined the north-western borderline of the distribution of the TC population (Fig. 1).

Throughout the whole history of studies of TC monuments on the territory of Volhynia, the problems of origin, period division, chronological correlation and the relations

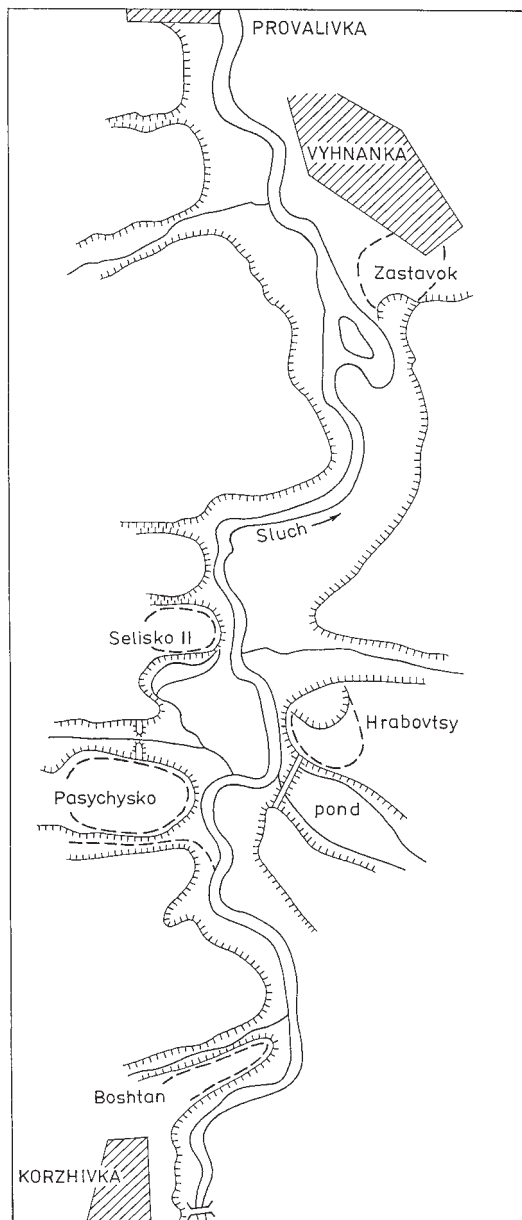


Fig. 2. New monuments in the upper reaches of the Sluch.

Table 1

Chronological correlation of groups of monuments of the Tripolye culture in Volhynia

Stage	Eastern Volhynia	Western Volhynia
C II	Gorodsk Trojaniv Korzhyvka (Selysko-2)	Lystvyn Khoriv
	Kolodyazhyn	
C I	Vygnanka (Grabovtsy site) Pedyanky	
B II	Kazenna Hromada Korzhyvka (Pasychisko site)	

of the TC population with the populations of neighbouring territories were of paramount interest. Y.M. Zakharuk [1959, 1962], N.M. Shmaglii [1961, 1966]. V.G. Zbenovich [1976], N.A. Peleschyshyn [1985, 1989], V.A. Dergachev [1980] and T.G. Movsha [1972, 1985] devoted their summarising works to these issues. On the territory of Volhynia, the above-mentioned authors distinguished three chronological groups of monuments. The earliest group included monuments of the Kolodyazhyn type, synchronised with monuments of the Zhvaniets type in the Dniester basin and of the Lukashi type in the Dnieper basin. These were followed chronologically by monuments of the Trojaniv type in eastern Volhynia and of the Khoriv type in western Volhynia, contemporary to Vykhatyntsy in the Dniester basin area and to Sandraki I in the Upper Bug basin, and of the Sofievka type in the Dnieper basin. The development of the TC is completed in eastern Volhynia by the monuments of Gorodsk type, and in western Volhynia by the Lystvyn type, contemporary to monuments in Tsviklivtsy and Kasperivtsy on the Dniester, Gordinești on the Prut, Sandraki II on the Southern Bug and Usatovo in the Northern Pontic region. In addition, monuments of the Trojaniv-Khoriv and Gorodsk-Lystvyn types are chronologically contemporaneous to the monuments of the FBC and precede those of the GAC.

The specialists did not take into consideration the monuments pre-dating Kolodyazhyn which were discovered at the end of the 1970s, only limited details of which have been published [Kruts, Ryzhov 1988]. Nevertheless, based on these earlier monuments, it is presently possible to imagine a more complete chronological table of monuments, which will enable us to state that TC tribes populated the eastern part of Volhynia, from the upper reaches of the Sluch river, at the end of the B II stage. In the western part, they appeared only at the Khoriv stage. This table can be represented as follows (Table 1).

In this context, recent studies allow us to state that TC tribes began to populate the territory of Volhynia at the end of the B II stage. Analysis of the materials of settlements of B II and C I stages represented by the range of monuments of Korzhivka — Pasychisko — Kazenna Hromada — Pedyanky — Vygnanka-Grabovtsy makes it possible to outline the initial migration routes into eastern Volhynia. Presumably, the TC population, moving east

from the Upper Dniester basin area along the left tributaries of the Dniester, cultivated the upper reaches of the Southern Bug and then gradually populated the upper reaches of the Sluch River. In the South, the TC population had circumvented the basins of the Styr and the Horyn, occupied by the tribes of the Lengyel culture. However, judging by the Bodaky settlement, situated at the source of the Horyn, an attempt to occupy this territory had most likely been undertaken.

Having populated eastern Volhynia, the northern outskirts of the TC area, TC tribes found themselves in a certain isolation. This inevitably left traces in material culture and is revealed, first and foremost, in the preservation of features of the preceding periods. At the same time, the population of Volhynia did not suspend contacts with the rest of the TC world, and general regularities of development were consequently distributed across this outlying District. With regard to later periods, the similarity in the material culture of all Districts of the TC became so strong that it is possible to suppose that a consolidation of the TC population took place, presumably caused by changes in the historical environment [Dergachev 1980:154].

## 2. THE GORODSK VOLHYNIAN GROUP (STAGE C II) AS A STAGE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CONTACTS OF VOLHYNIAN TRIPOLYE WITH THE CULTURES OF THE BALTIC BASIN

Traditionally, the Gorodsk-Volhynian group of monuments has been considered as beginning with the monuments of Kolodyazhyn type, which represented a transition from stage C I to stage C II. An outline is presented below of the characteristics of the monuments of that group, taking into account new discoveries and based primarily on the materials from the settlements of eastern Volhynia. Information concerning the monuments of western Volhynia was fragmentary, and presented only in short publications and in reports on field research used exclusively for chronological correlation and certain historical conclusions.

### 2.1. KOLODYAZHYN TYPE MONUMENTS

The settlement near Kolodyazhyn in the Dzerzhynski District of Zhytomyr Region, situated on the left bank of the Tukhterivka river near its concourse with the Sluch, is a somewhat unique phenomenon, as no other monuments of this sort have yet been discovered. The materials from the excavations in Kolodyazhyn were only partially published by T.S. Passek [1949:171-176], whilst complete information on materials from the expedition operating under the management of S.S. Gamchenko has never been published.

Kolodyazhyn is characterised by overland clay dwellings similar to TC 'grounds' of the preceding periods in Volhynia and in other regions of the distribution of this culture. Ceramics can be subdivided into two categories, according to major technological, morphological and stylistic features: table and kitchen pottery. The opinion proffered in scientific literature was that the predominant pottery in Kolodyazhyn was kitchen pottery, constituting 80% of the whole ceramic assemblage [Passek 1949:173; Shmaglii 1961:23; Zbenovich 1972:14]. However, it is worth noting that vessels were only attributed to table pottery if they were produced from purified clay and decorated with painting (if preserved), yet at the C I stage of development of the TC, one can clearly observe a process of unification in the technological methods used and, to a lesser degree, of 'levelling' of form types in the production of table and kitchen pottery.

a. The table pottery (Fig. 3:6-16) was produced from red burnt clay. The ceramic mass was either of a thin structure or contained an admixture of fine-grained sand. Occasionally, fragments of mica or limestone and quartz grains were observed. The colour of the pottery mass is light yellow and grey-and-red. The baking is oxidising, at a high temperature, and even. As for the shapes, they are the following: conical plates; hemispherical platters (sometimes with 'ears' under the rim or standing on four legs); tall 'beakers'; sharply-edged cups with a high, concave, cylindrical mouth; spherical-conical vessels with a narrow mouth and short, externally-curved brim; globular vessels with a relatively wide mouth and short, externally-curved brim (usually with conical attachments and 'ear-like' handles on the shoulders); 'pear-like' vessels with rounded shoulders, short cylindrical mouth and internally bent brim; high vessels with rounded shoulders, wide-cut conical mouth and short, externally-curved brim; and squat pots. The table pottery was decorated with monochrome black ornamentation, although in the majority of cases decorative patterns are indistinguishable. A significant part of the table pottery was not decorated at all.

b. In the ceramic mass of the kitchen pottery (Fig. 3:1-5), a significant admixture of coarse-grained sand, quartz grains, mica particles, and occasionally crushed shells is encountered. The vessels are of regular modelling shape, and the walls are relatively thin. The surface is either well polished or rough. Occasionally, the external surface is covered with egnoise layer made from a clay different in composition to the clay of the base. Among the shapes are distinguished the following: conical plates; hemispherical platters with vertical or slightly internally-bent brim; spherical-conical and globular vessels with high, externally-curved brim; vessels with rounded shoulders, wide-cut conical mouth and short, slightly externally-bent brim; and pots with high, rounded shoulders, wide mouth and short, almost straight brim. The kitchen pottery is lightly ornamented, with the following decorations being applied: a row of incisions, prints of different shapes and nail prints around the brim. One or two lines of cord impressions, short strokes and small points were also made under the brim. The more complex decoration consisted of strips of 'caterpillar' mouldings, zigzags and 'herring-bone' ornamentation. Occasionally, there were encountered single or twin conical mouldings on the vessel shoulders. A significant part of the kitchen pottery was unornamented.

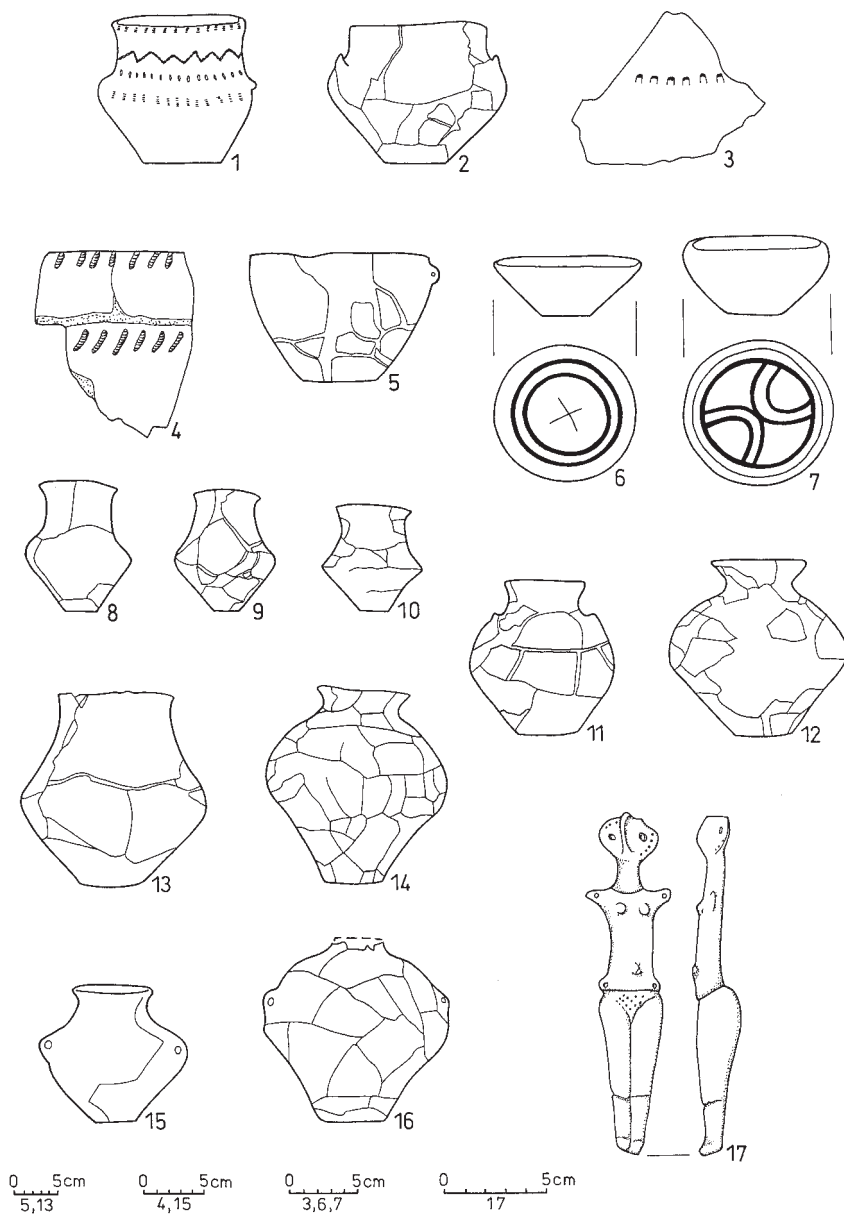


Fig. 3. Pottery (1-16) and plastics (17) from the settlement in Kolodyazhyn



The question of the origin of the monuments of Kolodyazhyn type is still debatable, since a chronological break probably exists between them and the monuments of Vynanka-Grabovtsi type, with possibly even an absence of any genetic connection. Their appearance on the territory of eastern Volhynia could possibly be connected with the influx of the new TC population.

Over the course of time, certain spherical-conical vessels ('pear-shaped' urns) from Kolodyazhyn were compared to so-called 'Koshylivtsy urns' (T.S. Passek, N.M. Shmagliy). However, it is worth noting that vessels of this form were rather widespread — occurring in the settlements of Varvarivka-XV, Krutoborodyntsy-II, Stari Badrazhy and Khankautsy-I, as well as in Koshylivtsy-Oboz. According to T.G. Movsha, the Kolodyazhyn settlements appeared in eastern Volhynia as a result of the migration of a number of the Dniester basin tribes of the Zhvaniets local group. Presumably, this process was not connected directly with the Zhvaniets group, but with one of the latest stages of the Kosenivka local group (genetically connected with the Zhvaniets group), when the area of its distribution in the region of the Southern Bug and Dnieper rivers basin was reduced, and part of the population had migrated — supposedly to eastern Volhynia.

## 2.2 TROYANIV TYPE MONUMENTS

The appearance of monuments of the Troyaniv type in eastern Volhynia coincides with the period of the occupation by the TC population of western Volhynia, where they have chronological analogies in Khoriv type monuments.

At present, approximately one dozen monuments that can undoubtedly be attributed to this period are known in eastern Volhynia, among which the following settlements have been examined to a greater or lesser degree: Troyaniv, Raiky, Pavoloch, Korzhivka-Selysko 2, Korzhivka-Bashtan and Makharyntsy-Step. These are situated in the basins of the Sluch and the Teterev rivers. The settlements were built up with overland clay dwellings and with hollowed dug-outs and semi-dug-outs.

An analysis of the ceramics permits one to distinguish between earlier and later Troyaniv type monuments. In other words, these monuments should be regarded not as a single type of monuments, as defined by Y.M. Zakharuk, but rather as a group consisting of several monument types.

As in the previously considered monuments, the ceramics of the settlements of Troyaniv type can be subdivided into two types: table and kitchen pottery. In analysing ceramic assemblages of individual settlements it is, however, worth considering a certain peculiarity of the monuments of Troyaniv type, namely the elimination of distinctions between the quality of production of table and kitchen pottery, underlined previously in the description of Kolodyazhyn pottery.

a. Table pottery (Fig. 4:1-22; 6:1-9; 7:5-9; 8:4-19) was modelled from a mixture of white burnt and red burnt clay. The ceramic mass is highly rarefied or with an admixture of fine-grained sand, occasionally with quartz grains, chamotte, mica, and kaolin particles. The pottery is generally thin-walled, and of a regular modelling shape. The surface is well polished, frequently covered with eglobe, and is painted a pale yellow, sometimes light red colour. The baking is oxidising, at a high temperature, and even. Conical and hemispherical platters represent a significant proportion of the pottery. Painting has been preserved predominantly on the hemispherical vessels, which were decorated on both sides. The conical vessels were decorated only internally. Ornamentation is generally monochrome — in black paint — although occasionally dichromatic, using black and red paints, where the red colour was used to paint wide bands. Turnip-shaped vessels with wide, rounded shoulders, high cut conical mouth and straight, almost vertical brims are frequently encountered. These are also decorated with monochrome or dichromatic ornamentation. Spherical-conical vessels, pots, beakers and ‘pear-shaped’ vessels are encountered less frequently, and are usually accompanied by conical or hemispherical covers. A significant proportion of the table pottery was unornamented, but it was covered with the eglobe layer and painted over its whole surface.

b. Kitchen pottery (35% in the settlement Korzhivka-Selysko 2, about 50% in Makharyntsy-Step and 90% in Troyaniv) (Fig. 5; 6:10-17; 7:3-4; 8:1-3) was produced from red burnt clay. The ceramic mass contained an admixture of coarse-grained sand, mica, feldspar, pyrites etc. and occasionally crushed shells, limestone, graphite (Pavoloch) or a herbal admixture. There are examples of a well-mixed mass, but the majority of vessels are made from a lumpy, unevenly-kneaded paste. The surface is frequently well polished, sometimes even glossy, and sometimes rough. One can also find rare examples of eglobe covering and ochre painting. The baking was at a low temperature and uneven. There is a significant quantity of platters, particularly hemispherical platters, with a thoroughly smoothed but unornamented surface. The most common form of kitchen pottery are pots, decorated with small incisions, and circular or triangular impressions over the brim. Further ornamentations include single or double horizontal lines of incisions or impressions of a round, oval, rectangular or triangular shape, as well as sickle-shaped prints. Approximately 10-12% of all ornamented kitchen pottery is decorated with cord impressions in the form of horizontal ‘caterpillar’ lines. The majority of pots are unornamented. Spherical-conical and turnip-like vessels are found among kitchen pottery, as well as occasionally small, unornamented ‘beaker’ vessels (Troyaniv), and some specimens of conical and hemispherical covers.

Korzhivka-Selysko 2 settlement should be considered as the earliest of the Troyaniv type monuments, due to the high percentage of table pottery (65%), among which only 20% was unpainted.

The next in chronological sequence are Korzhivka-Bashtan — Makharyntsy-Step and probably Yagnyatyn. In the ceramic assemblages of these settlements, table pottery comprised only 50%, and there was a greater occurrence of unpainted pottery.

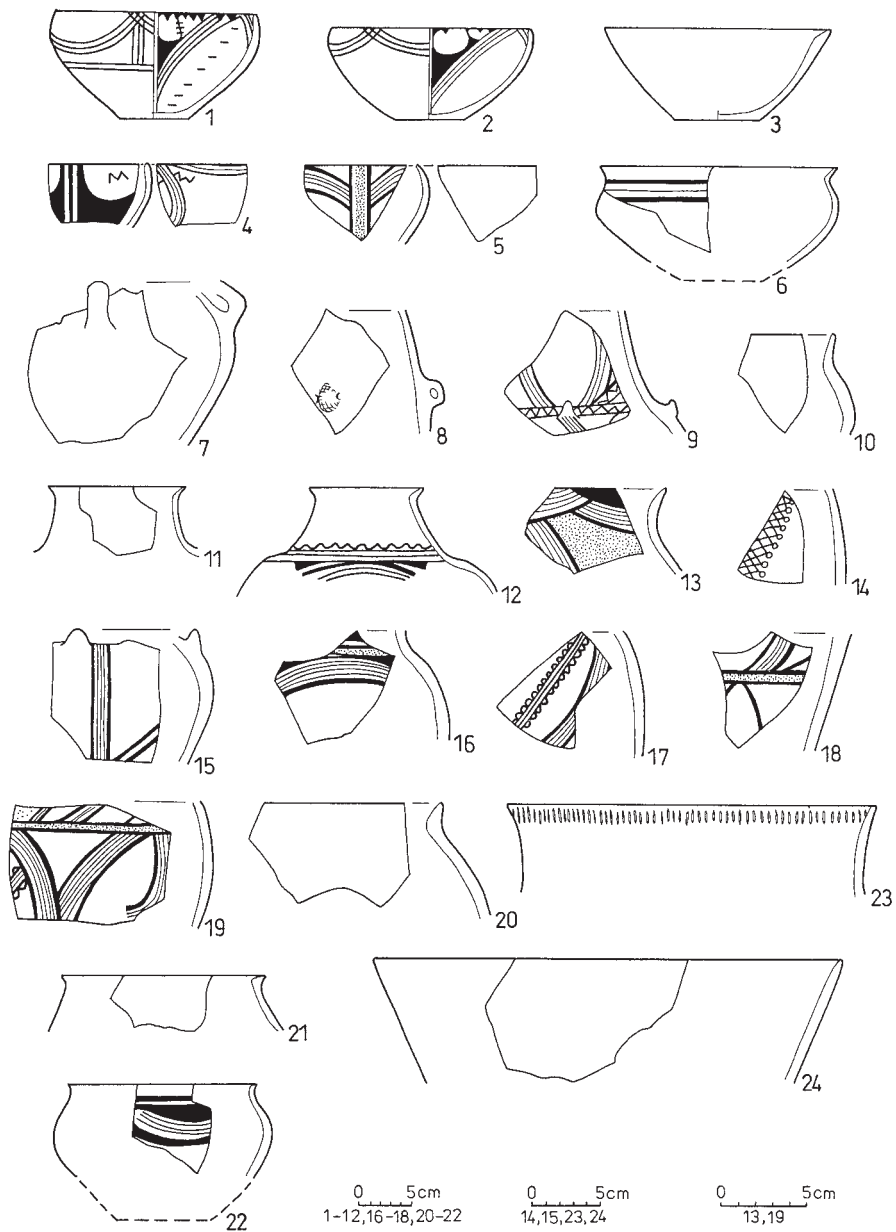


Fig. 4. Pottery from the settlement in Korzhivka-Selysko 2.

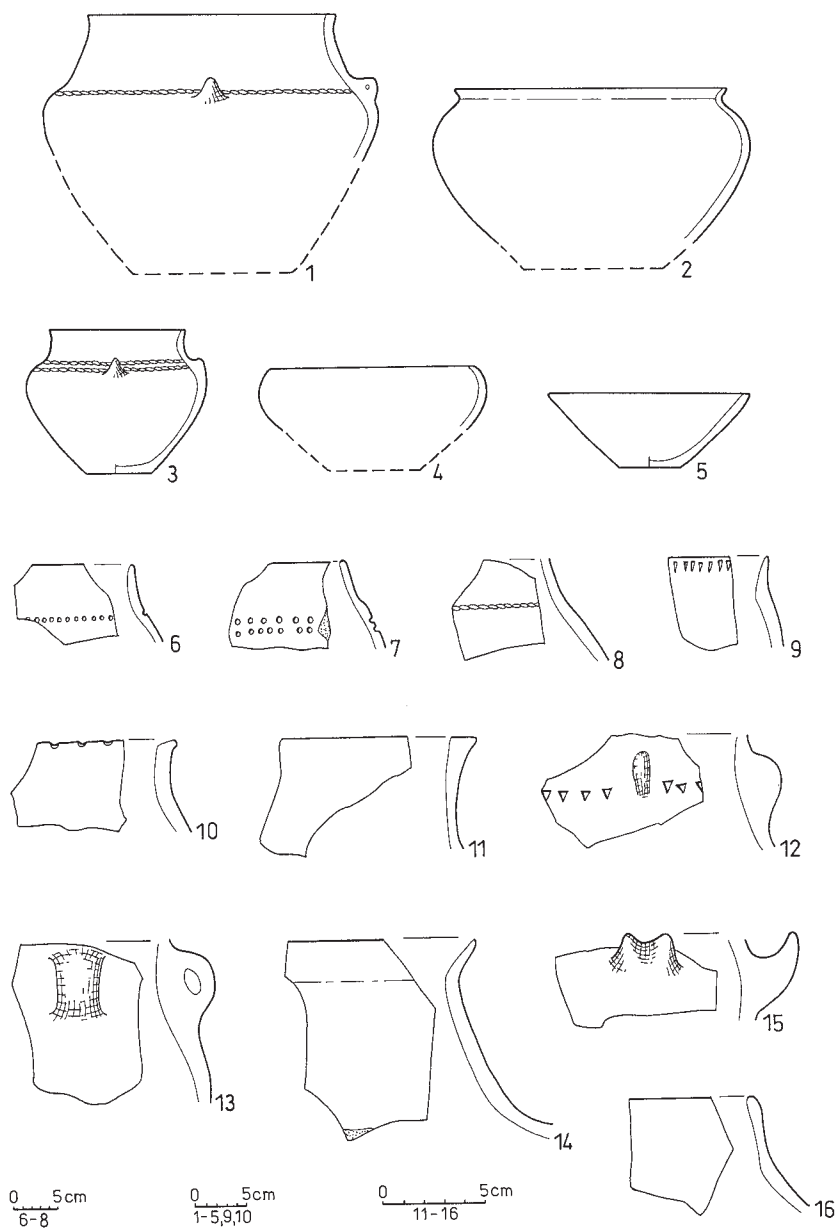


Fig. 5. Kitchen pottery from the settlement in Korzhivka-Selysko 2.

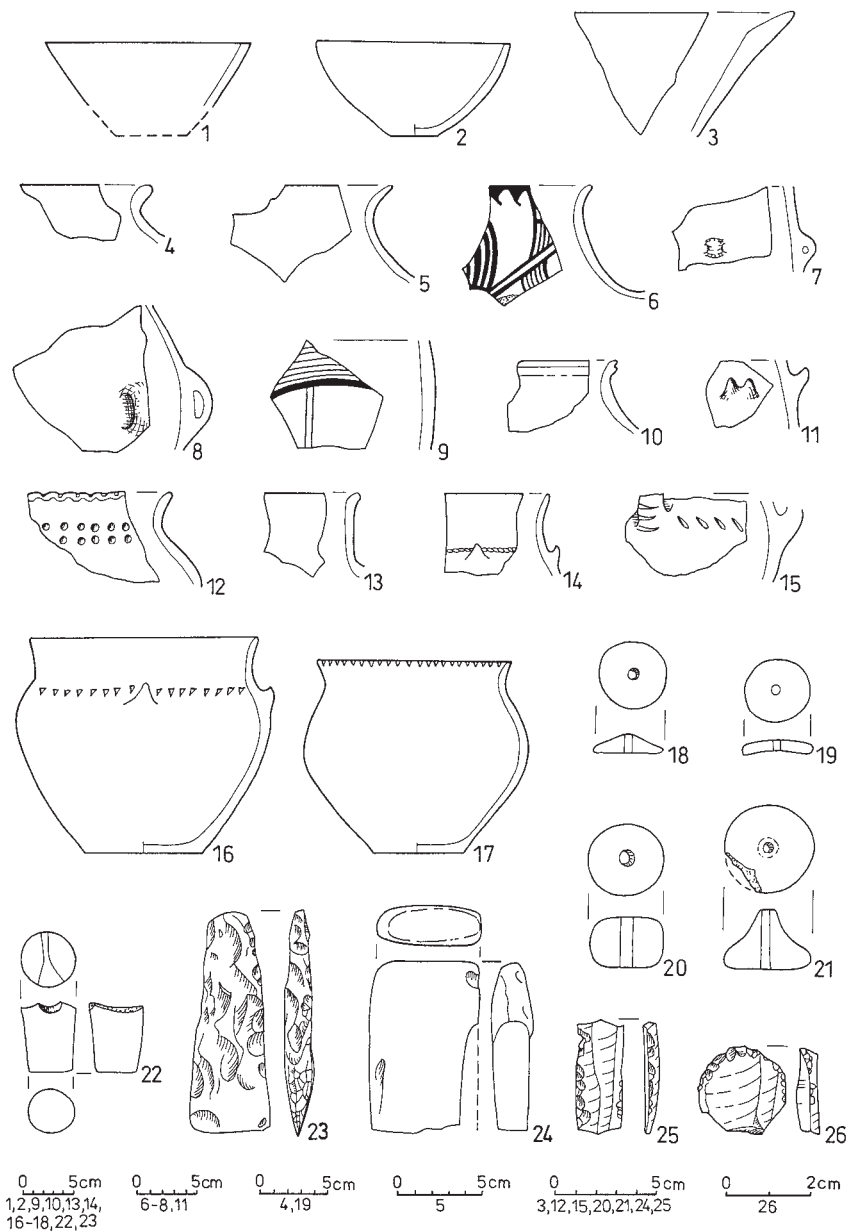


Fig. 6. Table pottery (1-9), kitchen pottery (10-17) and tools (18-26) from the settlement in Korzhivka-Bashtan.

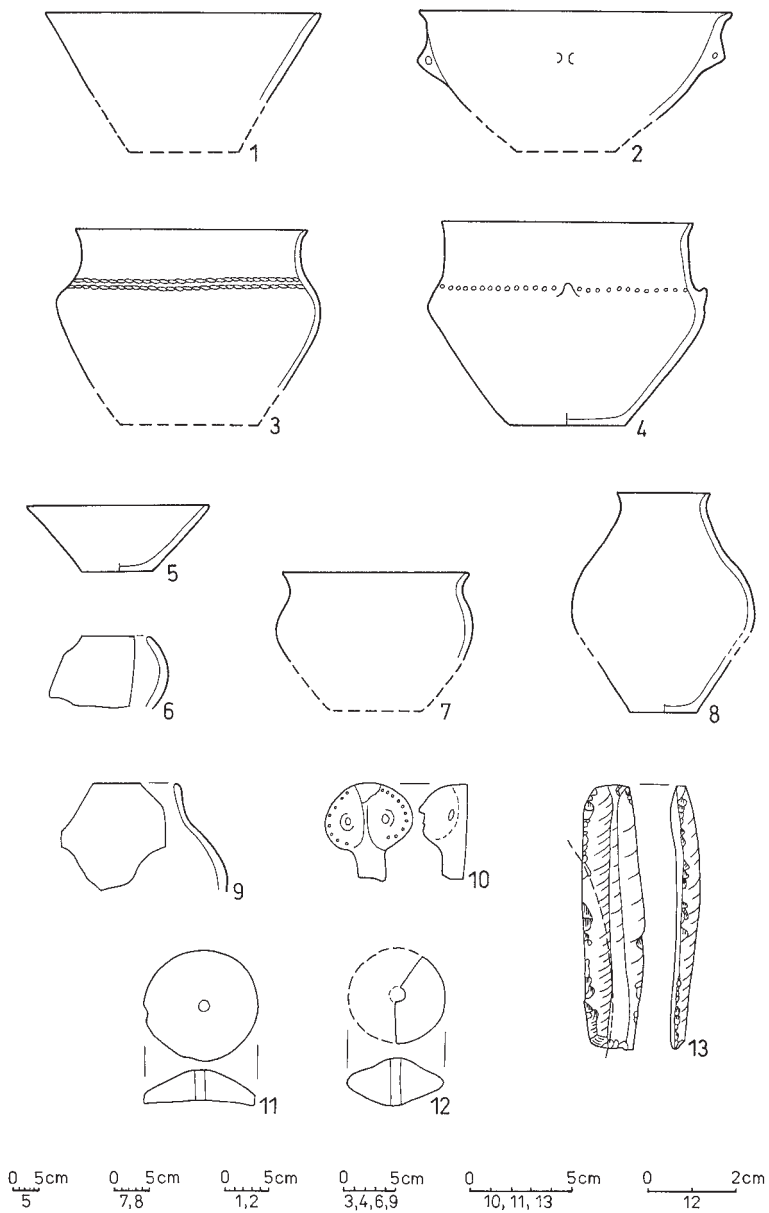


Fig. 7. Kitchen pottery (1-4), table pottery (5-9) and tools (10-13) from the settlement Makharyntsy-Step.

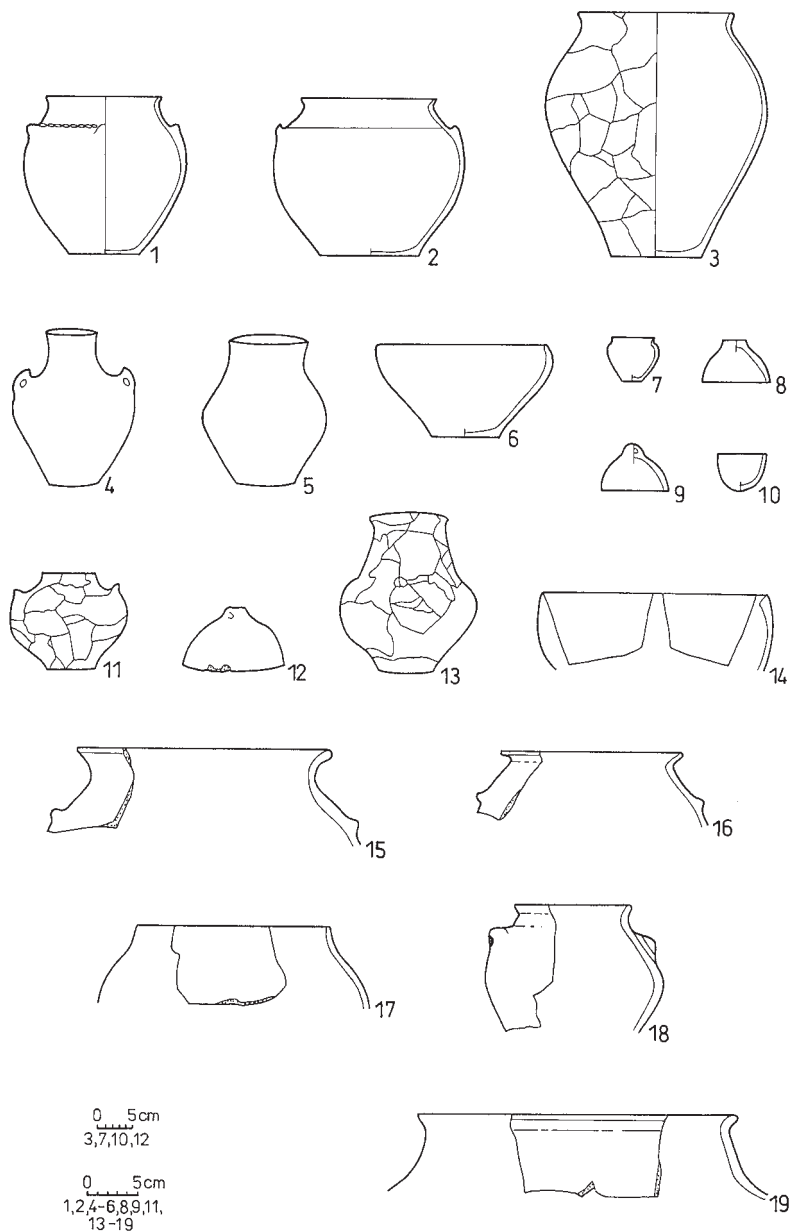


Fig. 8. Pottery from the settlements in Troyaniv (1-13) and Yagnyatyn (14-19).

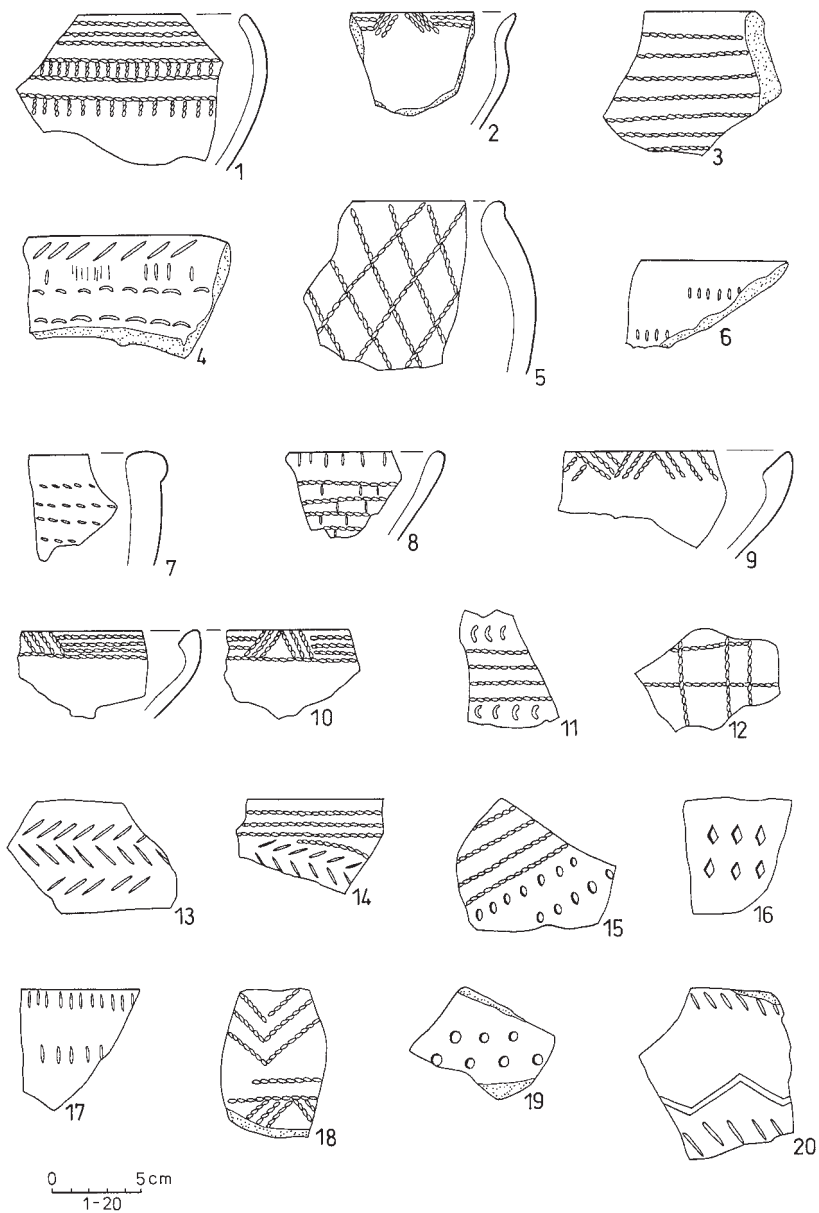


Fig. 9. Pottery from the settlement in Gorodsk.



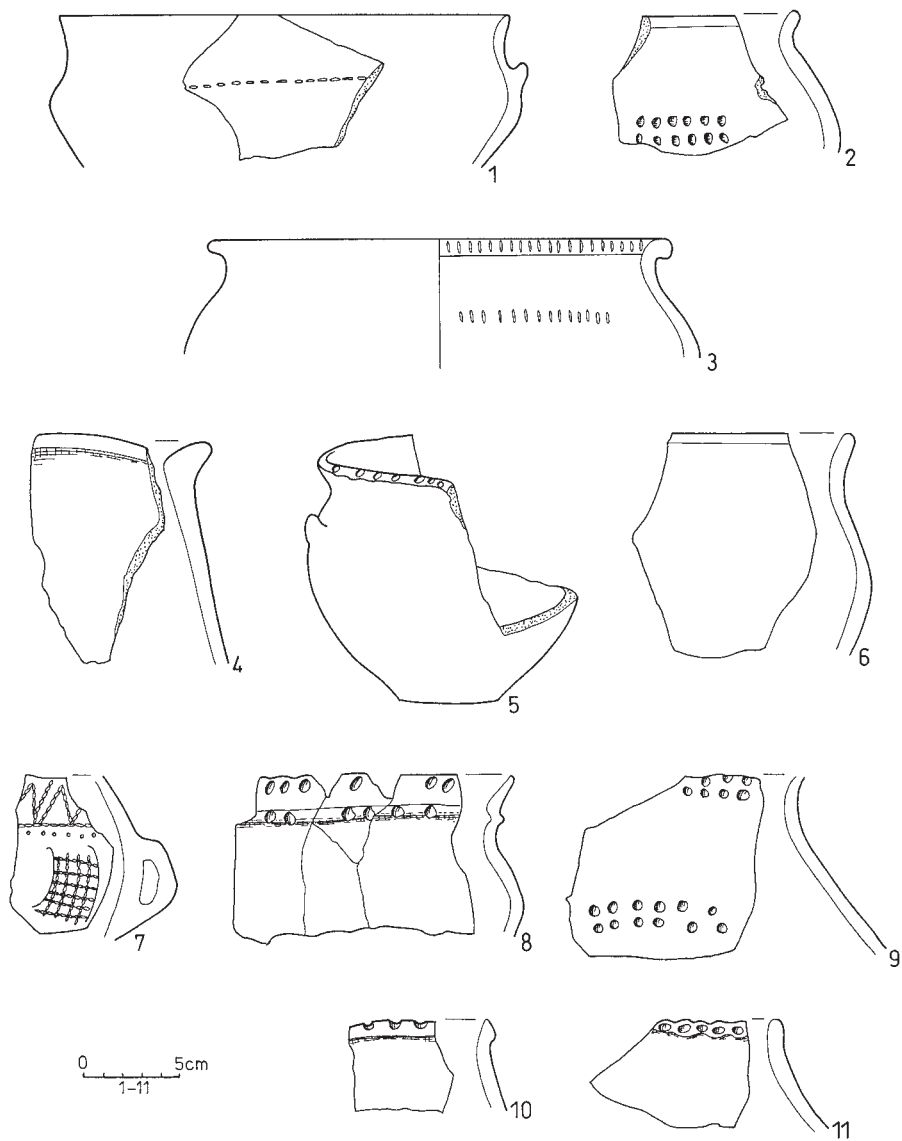


Fig. 10. Pottery from the settlement in Gorodsk.

The sites in Troyaniv, Raiky, Pavoloch and probably Voytsekhivka were the latest. Their ceramic assemblages display significant changes. The quantity of table pottery is reduced to 10-12%.

In western Volhynia, Khoriv-Pidluzzhya corresponds chronologically to Korzhivka-Selisko 2. The pottery of these settlements is similar in terms of the quantitative composition of categories and the range of forms of table pottery. They differ only in certain elements of ornamentation. In Khoriv, for example, the occurrence of dichromatic decoration is extremely rare. Kitchen vessels are also similar in terms of shapes and production methods, although in Khoriv site cord ornamentation is very rare.

The monument in Kostyanets-Lystvenschyna in western Volhynia most probably corresponds to the settlements of Korzhivka-Bashtan and Makharyntsy-Step, whilst the latest monuments (Troyaniv, Raiky, Pavoloch) of this region correspond to the settlements of Lozy and Mali Drogostai-I. In the pottery of these monuments, local peculiarities are already clearly present, most distinctively in kitchen pottery. Point incision ornamentation is predominant in the decorative technology, whereas the pottery of eastern Volhynia was more frequently decorated with cord ornamentation.

The formation of the monuments of Troyaniv type was carried out on a local basis, but under the strong influence of the Brynzeny (Zhvaniets) circle. It should be noted that the pottery traditions in the Prut and the Dniester region appeared to be more diverse and pronounced than the local traditions [Dergachev 1980:131]. The settlements of Kolodyazhyn and Korzhivka-Selysko were separated by no more than an insignificant chronological gap. Most probably, in the region contiguous to Kolodyazhyn, a small number of local communities continued to exist, alongside the late-migrating Brynzeny tribes, which had probably assimilated into their environment. A comparison of materials from the settlements of Korzhivka-Selysko 2 and Khoriv allows us to assume that western Volhynia was occupied by late TC tribes, particularly those arriving via the territory of eastern Volhynia.

In passing through three stages in their development, the Troyaniv tribes gradually forfeited the Prut and the Dniester features of 'Brynzeny image'. In pottery, original local traditions began to dominate.

### 2.3. GORODSK TYPE MONUMENTS

The monuments of Gorodsk type, attributed to the final stage in the existence of the TC, are spread over the territory of eastern Volhynia, whereas in western Volhynia they represent analogies with the monuments of Lystvyn type. Presently, only two settlements of Gorodsk type can be distinguished with certainty: Gorodsk on the Teterev River and

Nova Chartorya on the River Sluch. They are small in size, and were built up with overland and half-buried dwellings.

The materials from the excavations of these settlements are represented by tools made of flint and other rocks, as well as from bone and horn, by ceramics and ceramic plastics (Fig. 11:11-18). Among the flint artifacts, there occurred different points ranging from perforators to spear points, arrowheads with a flat or concave base, wedge axes, rectangular in cross-section and with wide blades, hammer-axes with perforated inlet handles, grain graters, and grinders.

The pottery of Gorodsk type monuments is represented by the same types as those of Troyaniv type monuments: table and kitchen pottery. However, kitchen pottery in Gorodsk and Nova Chartorya already represents 90% of all pottery, and has experienced certain changes.

a. In the group of table pottery (Fig. 11:1-10; 12:13-14), the predominant vessel forms are hemispherical platters, vessels with a deeply-cut conical mouth and 'horn-shaped' handles, globular 'pear-shaped' vessels, hemispherical or conical covers with 'mushroom-shaped' upper handle, and earthenware pots. Platters are decorated with scallops in metopes and with oval compositions of crosses. The painting of vessels with closed shapes had significantly changed: arched, crossing strips or areas filled with 'nets' occur in a wide frieze, usually divided into metopes, and dichromatic painting is more frequent. The new decorative element is wide bands, composed of thin parallel lines.

b. In the group of kitchen pottery (Fig. 9; 10; 12:1-12), a characteristic form is that of hemispherical platters with rather thick, moulded brims, with a diagonally or horizontally-cut edge. The ornamentation is outlined not only on the flat edge of the brims, but also on the walls of the platters. A distinctive type of decoration is a design of wide bands formed by cord impressions, frequently broken up by short vertical cord imprints, lines of small points and 'sickle-shaped' impressions. Occasionally, platters were decorated with a band of slanting net, formed using cord. Rich cord ornamentation is predominant: developed cord ornamentation appears in complex compositions on globular vessels with high cylindrical mouths, and occasionally on amphorae with cut, conical mouths. It is worth noting that 'horn-shaped' handles, modelled with pronounced contours and with various 'horn-shaped' attachments, are also decorated with cord ornamentation. Pots generally preserve a plain ornamentation, with lines of variously-shaped impressions, small points and grooving predominating. At the same time, the kitchen pottery of Gorodsk type settlements inherited certain locally-specific technological peculiarities from the preceding stage. In particular, an admixture of sand, mica and graphite is frequently encountered, and rarely a crushed shell admixture.

A comparison of ceramics from the settlements of Gorodsk type and the Lystvyn type monuments of western Volhynia reveals many common features, particularly in the kitchen pottery. This principally concerns the composition of the ceramic mass (including virtually identical admixtures), the type of processing applied to the vessel surface



Fig. 11. Table pottery (1-10), plastics (11) and tools (12-18) from the settlement in Gorodsk.

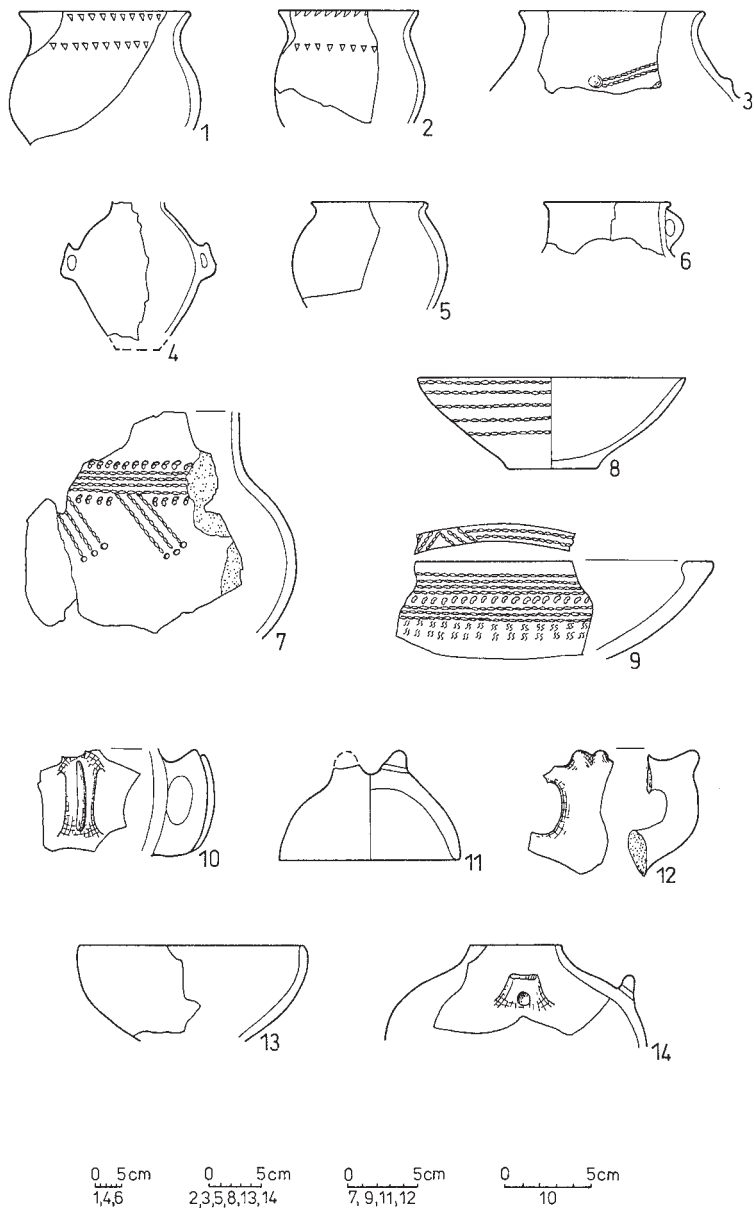


Fig. 12. Pottery from the settlement in Chartorya.

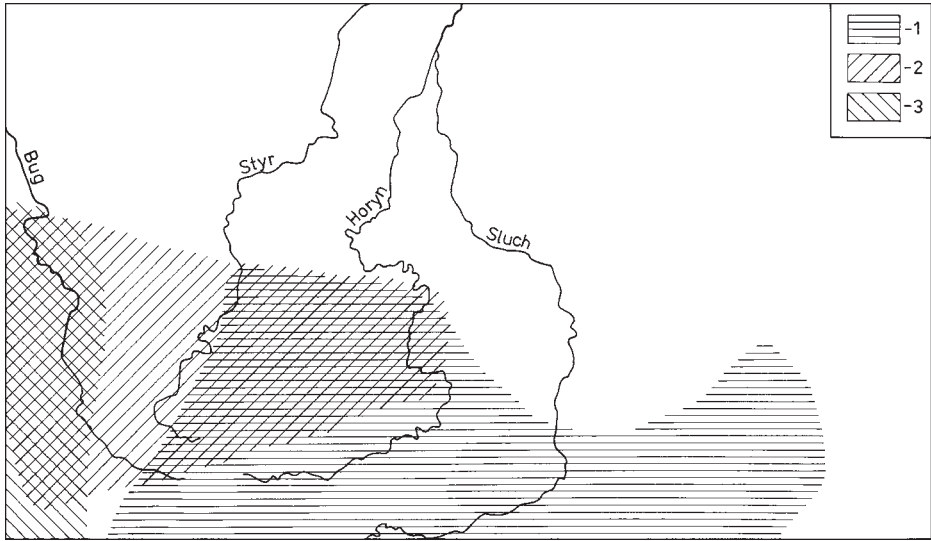


Fig. 13. Map of distribution of Eneolithic cultures on the territory of Volhynia (1 - Tripolye culture; 2 - Lengyel culture; 3 - Funnel Beaker culture).

(egnobe covering, painting, polishing) and the range of the main vessel shapes. Where they differ is in their ornamentation. The vessels of Lystvyn type settlements are distinguished by cord ornamentation on pots and amphorae, frequently in combination with lines of point prints, and triangular and circular incisions, sometimes arranged in staggered lines. Generally speaking, the cord ornamentation of western Volhynian pottery is noted for its diversity.

The formation of the monuments of Gorodsk and Lystvyn type was most probably carried out on a local basis (monuments of Troyaniv and Khoriv type), under the influence of the population known through Gordinești [Dergachev 1980:130-133]. Nevertheless, vessels have been discovered with a similar painted ornamentation to the pottery of the monuments of Kyrylen type, occupying an intermediate position between the earlier vessels of the Brynzeny and Vykhvatyntsny types and the later vessels of Gordinești type monuments [Bikbayev 1994].

Although the monuments of Lystvyn type can preliminary be subdivided chronologically into earlier (Lystvyn) and later (Golyshiv) monuments, such a subdivision is not observed in Gorodsk type monuments.

### 3. THE QUESTION OF CONTACTS BETWEEN THE VOLHYNIAN TRIPOLYE AND THE CULTURES OF THE BALTIC SEA BASIN

Taking into account all the information mentioned above, it is possible to determine that the population of the TC in Volhynia began to develop during the B II stage. Evidence of the initial stage of development is provided by the monuments of Korzhivka-Pasychysko type on the Sluch River, with the following stage being represented by the monuments of Kazenna Hromada type. The materials of Kazenna Hromada settlement, especially the table pottery with painted ornamentation, show that connections with the original TC territory (above all, with the population of the Southern Bug basin) had not been severed (Fig. 13). The discovery of the narrow-mouthed vessel with 'knee' handles, distinctive to the Lengyel culture, determined the simultaneity of these two cultures, as well as the existence of cultural relations between their populations. A similar type of ornamentation was probably preserved into the C I stage (monuments of Pedyunky and Vygnanka-Grabovtsy).

The appearance of monuments of Kolodyazhyn type, attributed to the threshold of the C-I and C-II stages, should probably be linked to the migration to eastern Volhynia of part of the population of the Kosenivka local group, which was forced to leave certain territories in the area of the Bug and Dniester basins, most probably due to external reasons.

From the beginning of the C II stage, the region of the Prut and the Dniester basins started to acquire more and more influence. It was during this period that the region was occupied by the population known through the monuments of the Brynzeny and later of the Gordinești types. In addition to cultural contacts, this influence is also assumed to have been marked by the periodical migration of certain groups from the basins of the Prut and the Dniester rivers to eastern Volhynia. Thus, the territory of western Volhynia, previously occupied by tribes of the Lengyel culture, was divided between TC peoples and the population of the FBC (Fig. 13). The western area was occupied by the FBC tribes, whilst the TC tribes (Fig. 4) settled the eastern part. Evidence of the contemporaneity of the FBC and the late TC and of relations between them is provided by artifacts mutually imported and exported between the two cultures which were found in the settlements, as repeatedly underlined by researchers [Kowalczyk 1956; Zakhарuk 1962; Peleschysyn 1985; Movsha 1985 and others]. Small clay votive axes of the Lengyel culture were found, in particular, in the TC settlements of Lozy, Golyshiv, Kostyanets and Nova Chartorya; FBC pottery and its emulations were found in Khoriv-Pidluzhzhya, Korzhivka-Selysko 2 (Fig. 4:23-24), Brynzeny-Tsyganka and Zhvaniets-Schovb. In the FBC settlements in Zimno, Lezhnytsa, Gródek Nadbużny and Tadani, fragments of late TC ceramics were reliably fixed in the stratigraphical sequence.

The earlier age of the Lengyel monuments is confirmed by the stratigraphy of the FBC settlement in Zimno [Zakharuk 1957:50], by the TC settlements in Golyshiv, Kostyanets and Lystvyn [Peleschyshyn 1989], and by the finds of Lengyel pottery in the settlements of the end of the Middle TC in Gorodnitsa-Gorodysche [Zakharuk 1962:51] and Kazenna Hromada [Kruts, Ryzhov 1997].

With regard to the question of the late TC and the FBC populations in Volhynia, it may be reasonably argued that it was connected with the advent from the north-west of the GAC tribes that had assimilated local populations, what resulted in the fact that the Eneolithic cultures inhabiting this territory had transformed into the early Corded cultures.

The research work presented here represents an attempt to summarise all the data presently available on the TC in Volhynia. During its preparation, the authors faced significant problems, particularly the satisfactory elucidation of published results of field research. With the exception of Y.M. Zakharuk, N.M. Shmagliy and N.A. Peleschyshyn, there were virtually no scientists dealing particularly with issues connected with the TC in Volhynia, and the results of their studies were reflected only in several short articles. Other authors touched upon this problem only in relation to general issues concerning the TC. The materials of the majority of excavated monuments have not been published and are not available for further studies. The choice of sites for field research was made in an accidental manner, and the amount of work carried out on the monuments was often extremely poor. Therefore, only 15 of the 60 monuments examined (Fig. 1) are represented by more or less sufficient collections. The full publication of the materials of examined monuments and of target-oriented studies is necessary in order to determine the chronological sequence of the monuments for certain, and to solve a range of problems connected with the history of the TC population of the region in question, including its interrelations with the population of the Baltic Sea basin.

*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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