

**THE FOUNDATIONS OF RADIOCARBON
CHRONOLOGY OF CULTURES BETWEEN
THE VISTULA AND DNEIPEP:
4000-1000 BC**

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Editor's Foreword

This volume of the *Baltic-Pontic Studies* is a record of investigations carried out under the research project begun earlier in vol. 7 ("The Foundations of radio-carbon chronology of cultures between the Vistula and Dnieper: 3150-1850 BC", Poznań 1999). Here, the approach is broader in terms of chronology and culture. Our purpose has been to fill taxonomic gaps hitherto present in the discussion (supplementing the dating of cultures, groups or phases) or reanalyze the grounds for findings considered particularly controversial. In the latter case, a very enlightening debate was provoked by the comparative chronology of the Yamnaya and Catacomb cultures presented by A.N. Nikolova. We hope that a large series of ^{14}C dates and a revision of the foundations of "archaeological knowledge" (stratigraphy, typochronology and groups of co-occurrence of traits), brought together in the paper by D.Y. Telegin, S.Z. Pustovalov, N. Kovalyukh, lay the ground for a stabilization of views on this important dividing line in the chronology of the Bronze Age in the Pontic zone.

A vast majority of the new ^{14}C dates have been obtained under an international research project financed by the Polish Committee for Scientific Research.

Editorial comment

1. All dates in the B-PS are calibrated [BC; see: Radiocarbon vol.28, 1986, and the next volumes]. Deviations from this rule will be point out in notes [bc].
2. The names of the archaeological cultures and sites are standarized to the English literature on the subject (e.g. M. Gimbutas, J. P. Mallory). In the case of a new term, the author's original name has been retained.
3. The spelling of names of localities having the rank of administrative centres follows official, state, English language cartographic publications (e.g. *Ukraine, scale 1 : 2 000 000*, Kiev: Mapa LTD, edition of 1996; *Rèspublika BELARUS', REVIEW-TOPOGRAPHIC MAP*, scale 1:1 000 000, Minsk: BYELORUSSIAN CARTOGRAPHIC AN GEODETIC ENTERPISE, edition 1993).

Ludmila A. Chernykh, Sergey V. Polin, Vitaliy V. Otroshchenko

RADIOCARBON CHRONOLOGY OF MONUMENTS OF THE BEREZHNOVKA-MAEVKA SRUBNAYA CULTURE NEAR THE TOWN OF ORDZHONIKIDZE

The Berezhnovka-Maevka Srubnaya culture was distinguished from the general massif of the monuments of the Srubnaya culture relatively not so long ago [Otroshchenko 1994; 2001]. The radiocarbon dating of monuments of that culture at the contemporary level has not been done until now.

This article discusses newly received radiocarbon dates for a group of monuments of the second period of that culture [calibration after Kovalyukh, Nazarov 1999].

Table 1

Ordzhonikidze, Dnipropetrovsk Region. Dates for samples of bones from graves of the Srubnaya culture (calibration after Weninger 1993)

Lab. No.	Kurgan/grave	BP	BC
Ki-9633	16/1	3215±80	1468±90
Ki-9626	16/2	3100±80	1335±98
Ki-9627	17/1	2980±80	1175±122
Ki-9628	18/20	3270±80	1524±88
Ki-9629	23/1	3190±80	1436±91
Ki-9630	23/2	3010±80	1227±121
Ki-9631	24/1	3920±80	2360±114
Ki-9632	24/4	3770±80	2158±127

The traditional dates attributed to objects of the second period of the Berezhnovka-Maevka Srubnaya culture by various researchers coincides at the level of necessary inclusion of the 13th century BC — from the 13th century to the first half of the 12th century BC [Otroshchenko 1981:17], the end of the 14th century — 12th century BC [Sharafutdinova 1982:153-156], 14th-13th century BC [Litvinenko

1994:14-15], the second half of the 14th-13th century BC [Otroshchenko 2001:19]. There are good reasons for synchronizing this with the BD period of the Carpathian basin. These dates were first presented to Ukrainian archeologists by A. I. Terenozhkin [Terenozhkin 1965:63-85], and since then arguments in favour of those dates have only increased in number.

1. RECORD OF RADIOCARBON DATED GRAVES

In 1999 and 2001, the Ordzhonikidze expedition of the Institute of Archaeology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, led by S.V. Polin, did preservation research of the burial mounds in the area of three grave sites at the town of Ordzhonikidze, the Dnipropetrovsk Region (Fig. 1). As a result of the archaeological works in 1999 and 2001, 24 burial mounds were investigated, and five of them (numbers 16, 17, 18, 23, 24) contained graves of the Berezhnovka-Maevka Srubnaya culture that are the topic of this article. In four of the burial mounds (numbers 16, 17, 23, 24) the main graves were found [Polin, Chernych, Kupriy 2001; 2002]. Let us discuss these complexes in more detail.

Burial mound 16 belonged to the mound group “Malaya Laurka” (Fig. 1, 2:B). The burial mound contained two graves of the Berezhnovka-Maevka Srubnaya culture, located at the central part of the excavated area.

Grave 1 (Fig. 3) was located practically at the conventional center of the mound shape. The burial construction represented a rectangular pit, covered with a stone “ceiling”. The foundation of the “ceiling” was a rather massive flat stone made of roughly processed shell rock with concave long sides, 0.98 m x 0.54-0.7 m, 0.3 m thick, covering the pit along its long axis. Along the long walls of the pit, the stone was supported with six smaller broken shell rock and granite stones.

The rectangular grave pit was oriented along the long axis from West to East. The bottom of the pit at the level of 1.1 m from the day-time surface was deepened to the main soil to a level of 0.5 m. The pit was 0.94 x 0.63 m at the bottom level. At the bottom of the pit there were remains of an adolescent skeleton. Most of the bones of the proximities and the pelvis of the skeleton had been ruined by rodents. Judging by the remains, left *in situ*, the buried body had been put into the pit in a tightly curbed position on the right side, head to the East.

At the eastern wall of the pit, next to the head of the buried body, there had been a vessel — a clay pot with a wide neck, a slightly outward-bound rounded rim, high shoulders, flat bottom, emphasised with a minor edge (not preserved). The vessel was 11.3 cm high, the diameter of the rim was 12.4 cm, and the diameter

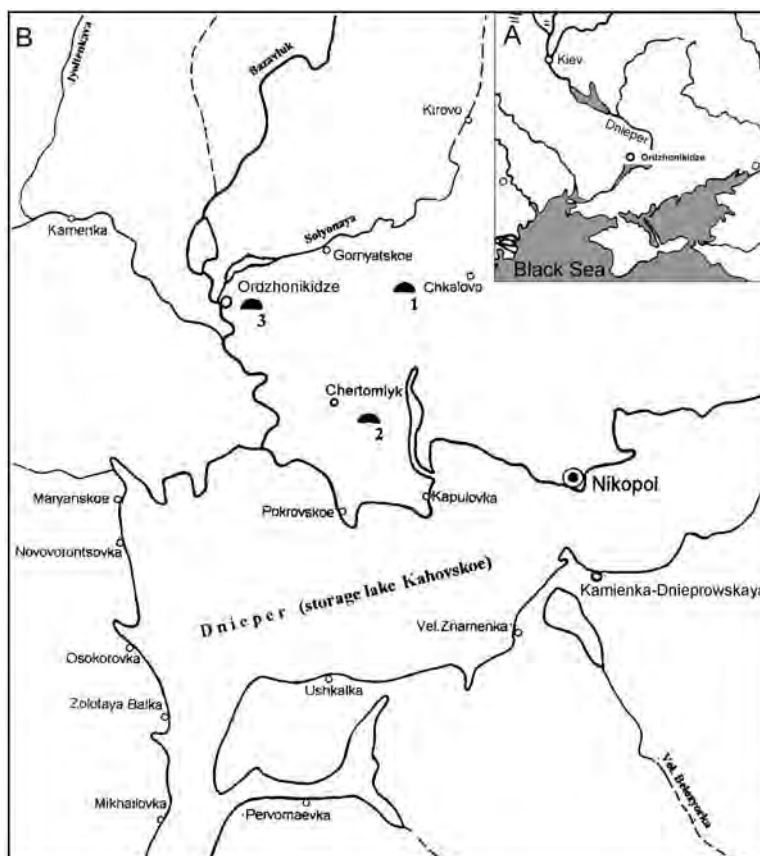


Fig. 1. Location of groups of burial mounds near the town of Ordzhonikidze: 1 - Malaya Laurka burial mound group; 2 - burial mound group in the Ozera ravine (the Pokrovskiy quarry); 3 - "Svynareva Mohyla" burial mound group

of the bottom was 9.5 cm. The vessel was burnt unevenly — from dark-grey to a red colour. The shoulders were decorated with an ornament of a finely drawn broken line with sharp corners. The space between the corners was filled with vertical strokes — from 3 to 5 in each of the groups. In one place the corners were supplemented with lines that formed three rhombs.

Grave 2 (Fig. 4:1) was found in 0.5 m to the North-West from grave 1. The pit was of rectangular shape with strongly rounded corners, and was oriented along the long axis from South-West to North-East. The bottom of the pit lay at the level of 0.92 m from the daytime level, and was deepened in the main soil to a level of 0.3 m. The pit widened towards the bottom; its dimensions at the upper edge were 1.24 m x 0.9-0.7 m, and at the bottom — 1.3 x 0.98-0.82 m. At the bottom of the

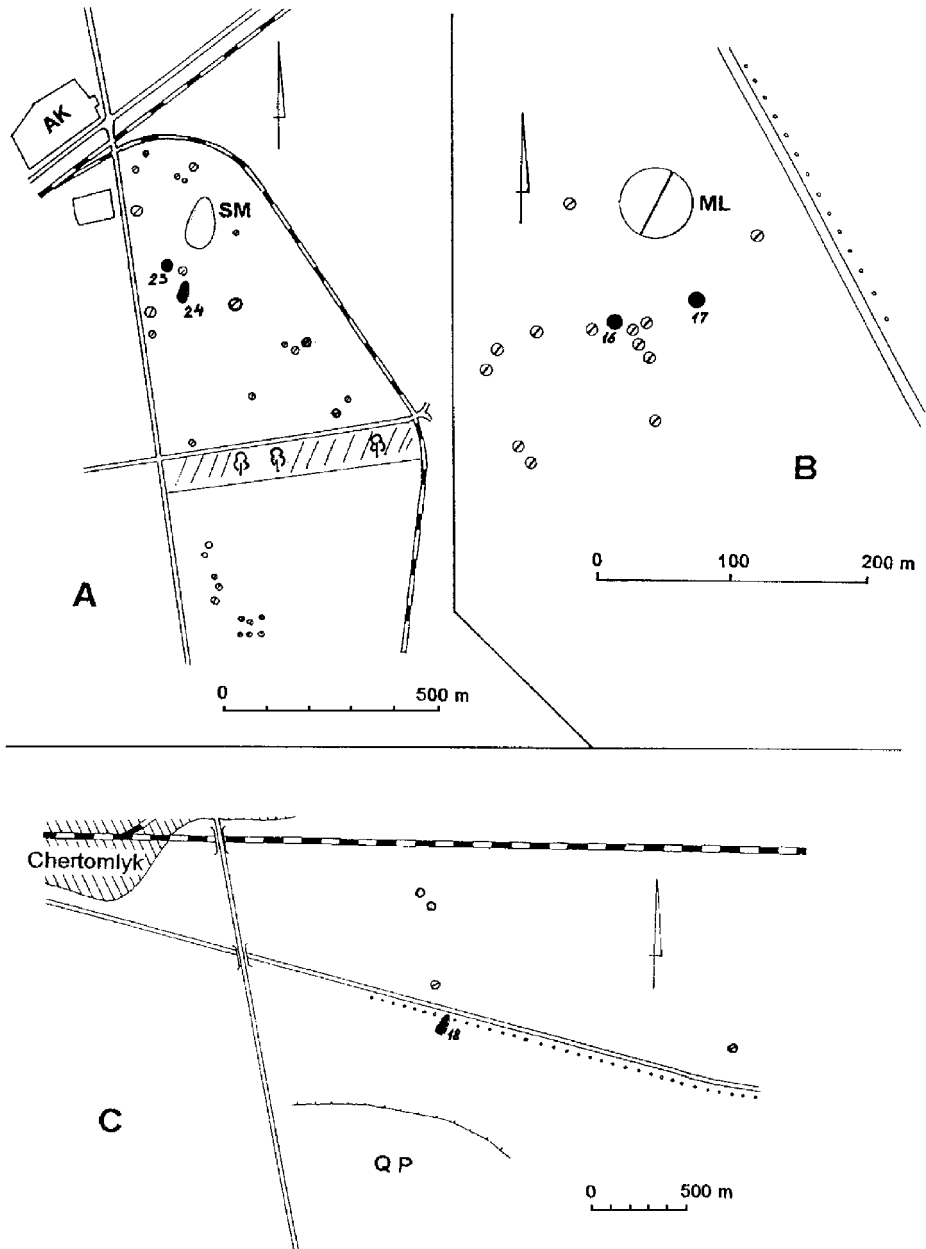


Fig. 2. Schemes of location of the burial mound groups: A - "Synareva Mohyla" group; B - "Malaya Laurka" group; C - burial mounds at the "Pokrovskiy quarry" (Ozera ravine). Key: AK - autocade; SM - "Synareva Mohyla"; ML - "Malaya Laurka"; QP - "Pokrovskiy quarry"; o - unexcavated burial mounds; ⊙ - excavated burial mounds and burial sites; ● - excavated burial mounds containing graves of the Berezhnovka-Maevka Srubnaya culture

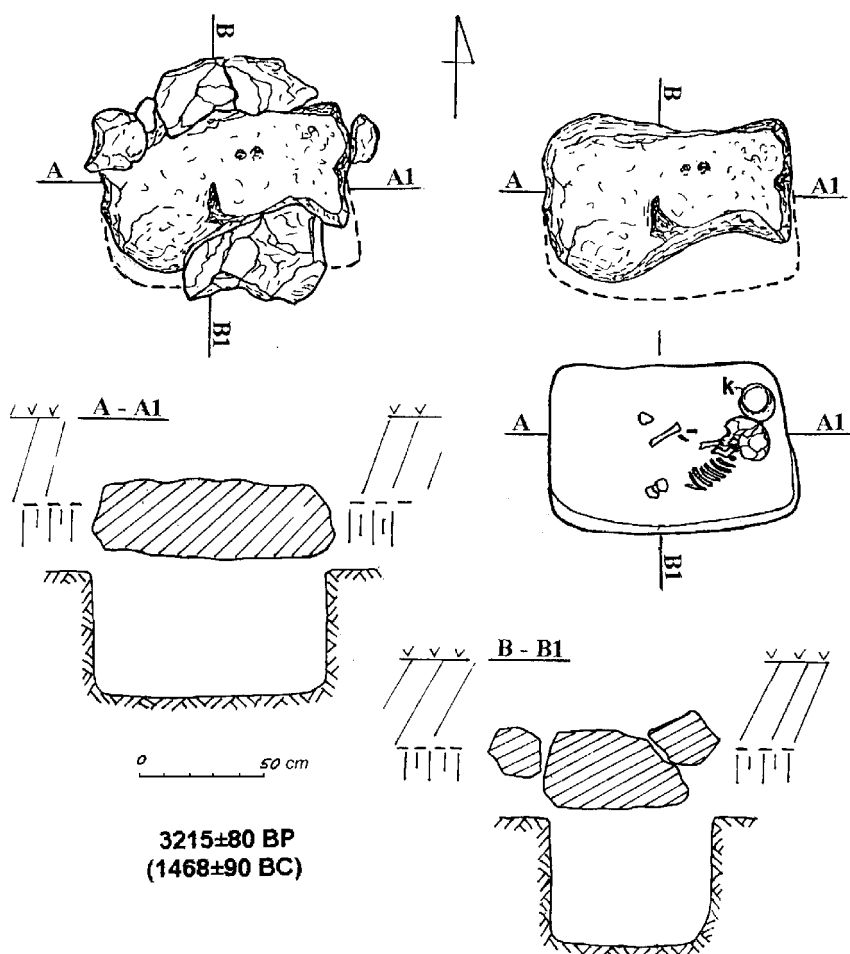


Fig. 3. Malaya Laurka group, burial mound 16, grave 1

pit there was a skeleton of an adult man — on the left side, curled up, head to the North-East - East. Opposite the northern corner of the pit, behind the skull there was a moulded flat-bottomed pot with a wide neck, the rim, slightly bent to the outside, weakly pronounced sagging of the neck and high shoulders. The vessel was ornamented at the upper part with thick drawn lines that formed a “belt” of

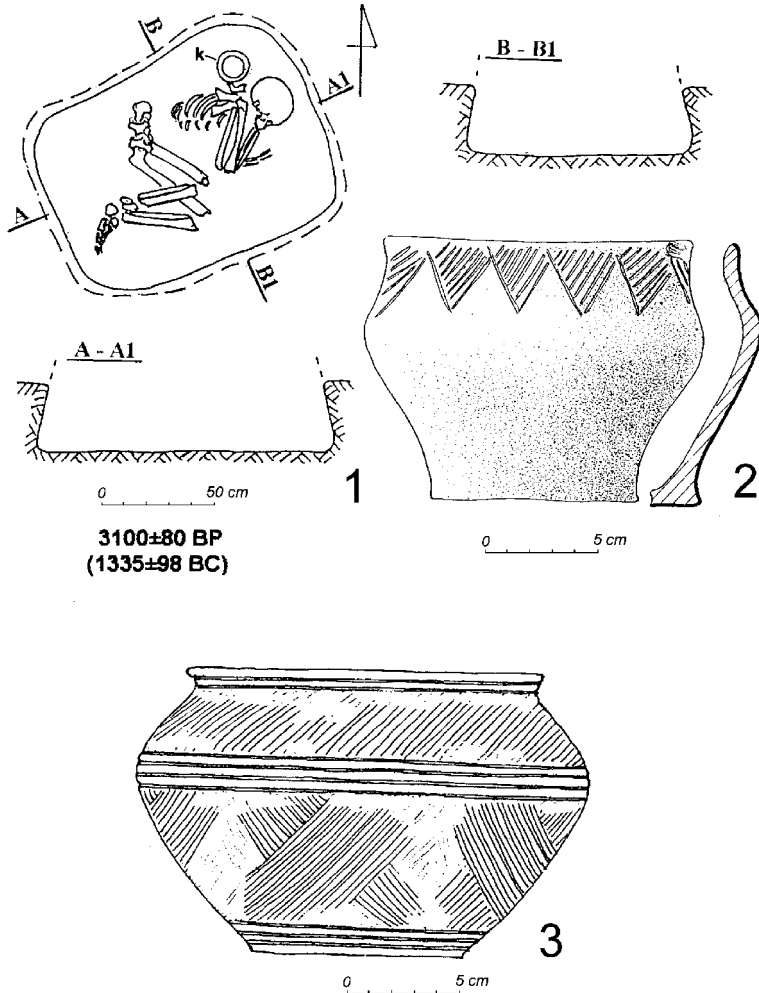


Fig. 4. Malaya Laurka group, burial mound 16: 1 - grave 2; 2 - vessel from grave 2. Burial mound 17: 3 - vessel from grave 1

triangles pointing with their tops down. The gray outer surface was well-finished. The diameter of the rim was 12.8 cm, the size of the shoulders — 14 cm, of the bottom — 8 cm, and the height of the vessel was 11 cm (Fig. 4:2).

Burial mound 17 also belonged to the “Malaya Laurka” group (Fig. 2:B).

Grave 1 (Fig. 5) was practically in the middle of the excavated area. The burial

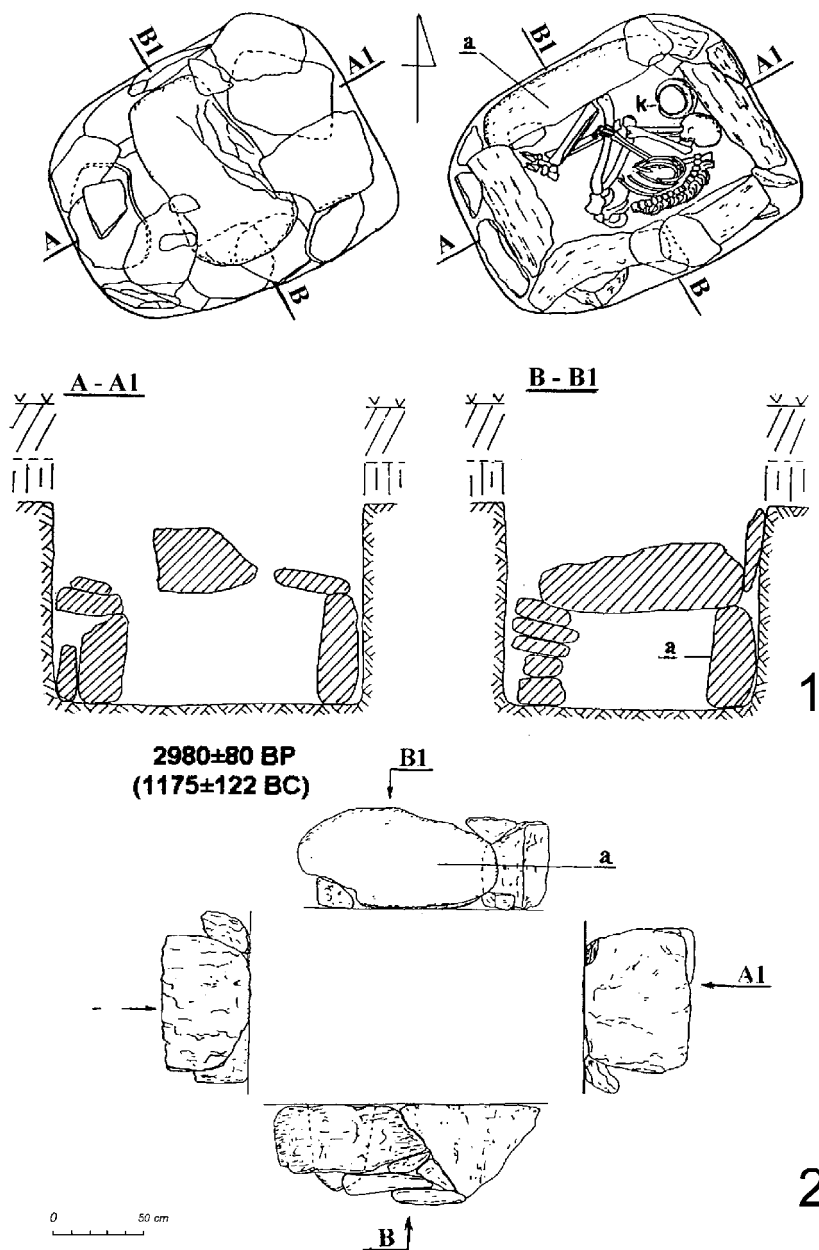


Fig. 5. Malaya Laurka group, burial mound 17, grave 1. 1- layout and sections of the stone grave; 2 - facing of the inner walls of the grave; a - granite slab

construction represented a grave pit deepened to the main soil to a level of 1.1 m; at the bottom of the pit there was a stone box with a “cover”. The pit was rectangular, with strongly rounded edges and steep walls, oriented along the long axis from the South-West to North-East. The length of the pit was 1.7 m; its width at the North-Eastern part was 1.36 m, narrowing to 0.8 m at the south-western wall. The bottom at the level of 1.65 m. From the level of 0.53-0.75 m from the level of daytime surface the pit was blocked with stones of the “ceiling”.

The “ceiling” and the “walls” of the pit consisted of large flat pieces of limestone of different sizes and shapes, with non-processed surfaces. Small stones filled the gaps between stone pieces, as well as between the flat stones and the walls of a burial pit. The base of the “ceiling” was a massive rectangular stone with rounded corners, 1.04 m long, 0.54 m wide, and 0.4-0.26 m thick. It lay in the middle across the box, with its edges supported by the opposite walls. From the two sizes, there were smaller flat stones (0.1-0.14 m) that rested on the central part of the “ceiling” and the side walls of the box. The base of the walls of the box consisted of massive thick slabs placed on their butt-ends along the entire perimeter of the pit. The slabs formed the rectangular grave. The inner dimensions of the box were as follows: length — 1.02 m, width — 0.74 m, height — up to 0.58 m.

A special element of the construction of the box was a stone slab that formed the north-western (long) wall of the grave (Fig. 5:1a, 2a). It was the most massive one among the slabs that formed the walls of the box and the only granite wall in its construction. The slab was 1.08 m long, 0.54 m wide (at the central part) and up to 0.28 m thick. Unlike the other slabs of the box, this one had a smooth polished surface. It had the shape of an elongated oval in cross-section, slightly wider at the eastern side. At the western butt-end of the slab there was a step-like extension. One of its wide sides, turned inside the box, was flat; the opposite side and two narrow sides were smoothly rounded.

At the bottom of the pit, along its long axis, there was a skeleton of an adult man in a tightly curved position, on the right side, head to the North-East — i.e., the buried body had been put in the pit vis-a-vis the granite stone. The right hand was slightly bent into the shoulder and placed so that the arm touched the middle of the thigh bone. The left hand was strongly bent into the shoulder, with the hand under the skull. The skeleton filled the small space at the bottom of the pit almost entirely, pressed to the walls with the skull, the left knee and both of the feet.

Under the North-Eastern wall of the box, to the right from the skull of the buried body, immediately next to its forehead bone, there was a vessel — a short wide-necked pot, with the rim bent to the outside, a short neck and wide rounded shoulders. The ornament on the pit was made of fine drawn lines: two parallel horizontal lines went round the neck under the rim, four lines of the same kind went round the shoulders, and three lines went round the lower part of the body at the bottom of the pot. The surface between the horizontal lines from the rim to the

shoulders was filled with frequent parallel slantwise strokes. The surface between the shoulders and the bottom was covered with figures in the form of intersecting bunches made of several rows of thin slantwise strokes (possibly, with a comb-like cliché). The clay of the vessel easily crumbled and in many places the upper surface peeled off in thin scales (Fig. 4:3).

Burial mound 18 belonged to the “Pokrovskiy quarry” group of burial mounds at the far eastern end of the village of Chertomlyk (Fig. 1:2; 2:C) and to the type of so-called “long mounds”. The total length of the mound was about 80 m, and the height of the burial mound was up to 30 m. Twenty two graves were studied in the burial mound (Fig. 6). Among them there were two Eneolithic graves (Nos. 11 and 16); six graves of the Yamnaya culture (Nos. 10, 12, 14, 15, 19, 22); four graves of the Catacomb culture (Nos. 3, 8, 17, 18); two graves of the Mnogovalikovoy Pottery culture (Nos. 2, 4); five graves of the Berezhnovka-Maevka Srubnaya culture (Nos. 1, 5, 6, 20, 21); two graves of the Bronze Age (Nos. 7, 9); and one unidentified grave (No. 13). The graves of the Berezhnovka-Maevka Srubnaya culture were preceded with a long stage of co-existence of two closely located burial mounds — the southern one and the northern one. Probably, the southern burial mound over the Eneolithic graves (0.5 m high, 11-13 m in diameter) was made first. During the Early Bronze Age the burial mound had been made higher at least three times over the graves of the Yamnaya culture, and had grown in diameter. The graves of the Catacomb culture were “dropped” into the existing fourth layer of the southern burial mound without any additional soil put on top of the mound. The time of emergence of the northern burial mound is not clear enough. The primary mound (0.6 m high, 12 x 16 m in diameter) had been made over an unexplored grave that was later found under a telephone pole. A Yamnaya culture grave (No. 14) was “dropped” into the northern side of the mound. That grave was accompanied with making the second layer of the burial mound (1.3 m high, about 17 m in diameter). After the fourth layer of the southern mound and the first layer of the northern mound were made, the sides of the mounds closed up. More detailed information about early graves in the Dovha Mohyla are discussed separately [Polin, Chernych, Kupriy 2001:28-33; Rassamakin, Kupriy 2001:35-42].

Grave 20 (Fig. 7:1), the only dated grave of the Berezhnovka-Maevka Srubnaya culture graves in that burial mound, is linked to the second increase of the northern mound. The rectangular pit was 1.7 x 1.35 m in size and oriented from east to west with slight deviation. The vertical walls of the pit displayed traces of a chisel-like digging tool. At 1.03 m from the level of the buried black earth there is a layer of a wooden “cover”, worn out under the weight of the soil, covered with a layer of white ashes with remainders of herbal fiber. The bottom of the pit was down at 1.25 m from the buried black earth. The skeleton of the buried body lay curled up on the left side, head to the east. The right hand was bent in the elbow, with the hand put in front of the face. The left hand, slightly bent in the elbow, was put so that

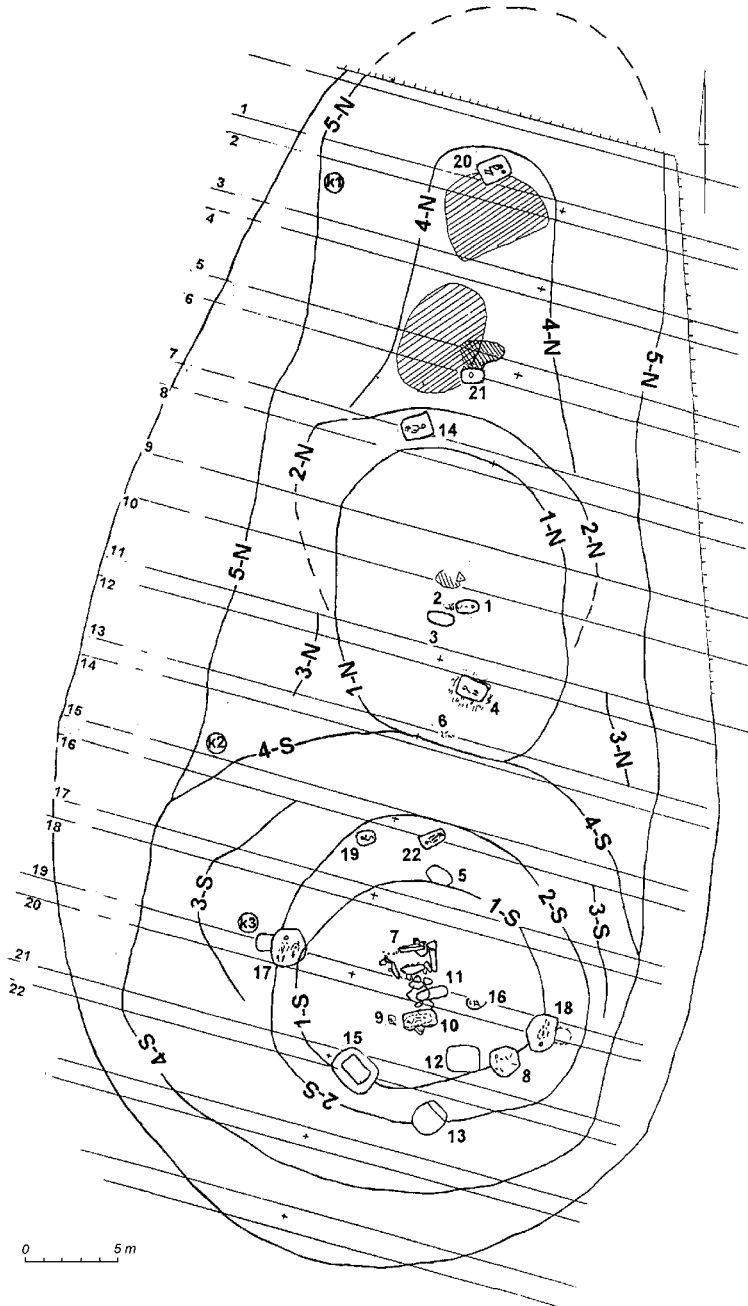


Fig. 6. Pokrovskiy quarry. General layout of the burial mound 18 (Dovha Mohyla). Legend: k1-k3 - finds of ceramics from funeral feasts; N - initial mound; S - additional layers of soil; 1-22 - numbers of graves; 1-2, 3-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, 11-12, 13-14, 15-16, 17-18, 19-20, 21-22 - sections of borders

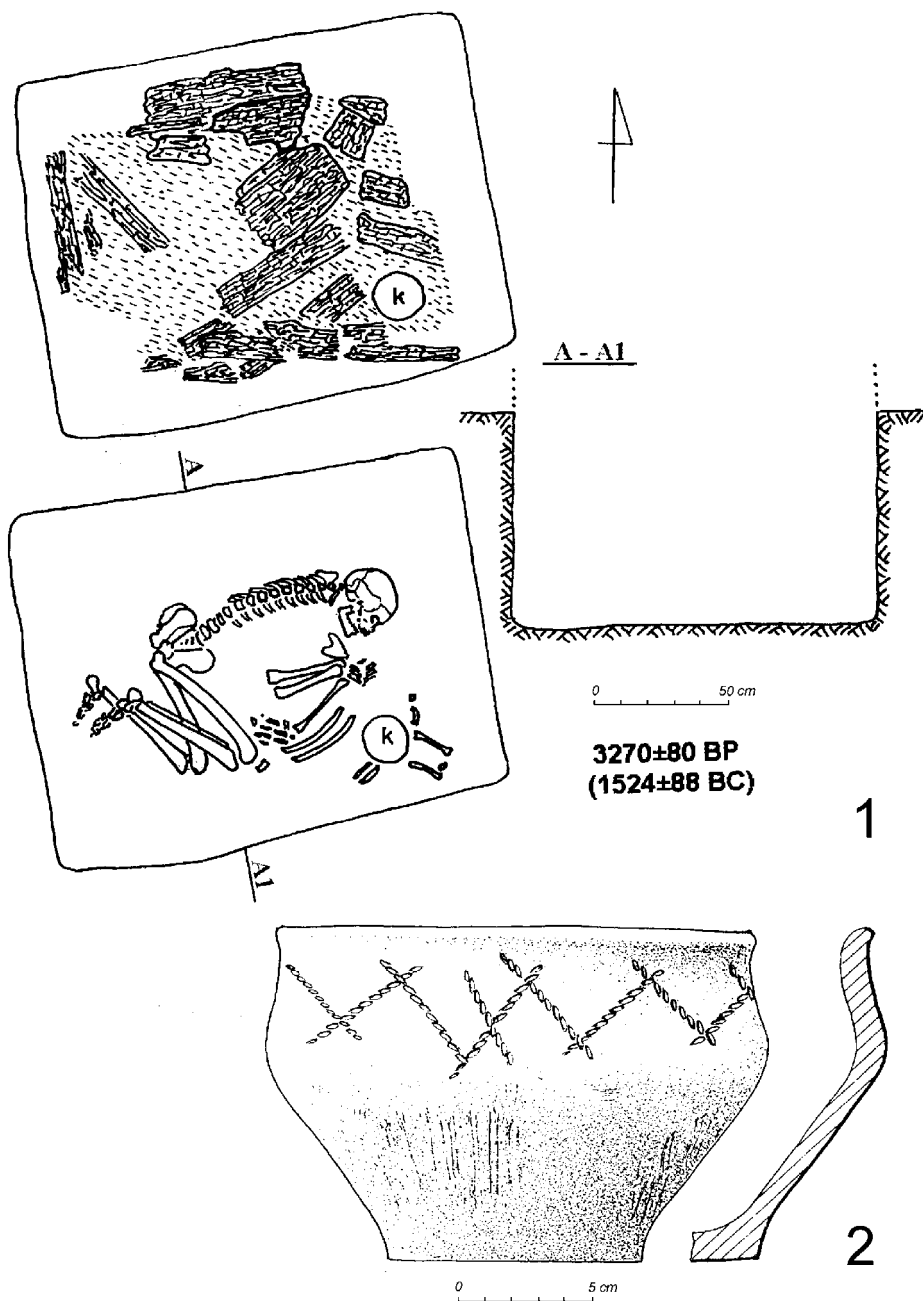


Fig. 7. Pokrovskiy quarry. Burial mound 18, grave 20: 1 - plans and section; 2 - vessel

the hand was at the knees. In front of the face, closer to the south-eastern corner, there was a wide-necked pot with a slightly turned outward rim, high shoulders and the body narrowed to the bottom. Between the rim and the shoulders there was an ornamental frieze that consisted of impressions of a cord in the shape of slantwise crosses. Below the shoulders the surface of the pit was covered with irregular vertical scratches made by a fine sharp comb (Fig. 7:2). Behind the vessel there were bones of a leg of a smaller domestic animal (possibly, a sheep or a goat). Between the vessel and the left hand of the skeleton there were two cow ribs.

Burial mound 23. Burial mounds Nos. 23 and 24 belonged to the “Svynareva Molya” mound group (Fig. 2:A). The burial mound 23 contained two graves of the Berezhnovka-Maevka Srubnaya culture, as well as two alter pits and fragments of pottery in the soil of the hill (Fig. 8).

Grave 1 (Fig. 9:1) was located at 6.5 m to the south from the imaginary center of the burial mound. The grave had been ruined by subsequent diggings that had completely destroyed the original shape of the burial construction. Its dimensions at the upper edge were: length — 2.12 m, maximum width at the eastern part — 1.56 m. The bottom of the pit lay at 1.99 m from the level of the daytime surface. The dimensions at the bottom were 1.52 m x 0.9 m; it was oriented from west to east. The filling of the pit consisted mainly from loose black earth in which, at different levels there were small fragments of human bones and pottery. All in all, 22 fragments of a moulded ceramic vessel were found, 4 cm x 5 cm and smaller. Among the fragments there were two pieces of a rim with sharpened outer edge and remainders of ornamentation made of shallow drawn lines that had created a corner; the same ornament was made on two fragments of the walls (Fig. 9:2). The dough and the surface of the vessel were black. The filling, under the south-western wall of the pit, at 0.55 m from the level of the bottom, contained a thigh and tibial human bones.

Grave 2 (Fig. 10) was located under the imaginary center of the burial mound. The burial construction was a large pit with broad steps along its perimeter. In the center of the steps there was a burial chamber with a stone box. The entrance was round in section, with a smooth and levelled north-eastern wall and a salient edge towards the north. The pit was slightly narrower at the bottom, its dimensions at the upper edge of fixation were 3.92 m (along the north-south axis) x 3.76 m (along the east-west axis); and the dimensions at the bottom were 3.76 m x 3.64 m, respectively. The bottom of the entrance pit at the base of the walls lay at the depth of 1.4 m (1.3 m from the day-time surface); to the center of the pit the bottom level went down by 0.07-0.08 m. The width of the shoulders was from 0.22 m in the north-eastern part of the pit to 1.1 m in the south-eastern side. In some places at the shoulders there were smears of white ashes from a woven grass mat.

The burial chamber, made in the center of the entrance pit, was rectangular with a slightly curved northern wall, oriented by its length from west to east, with

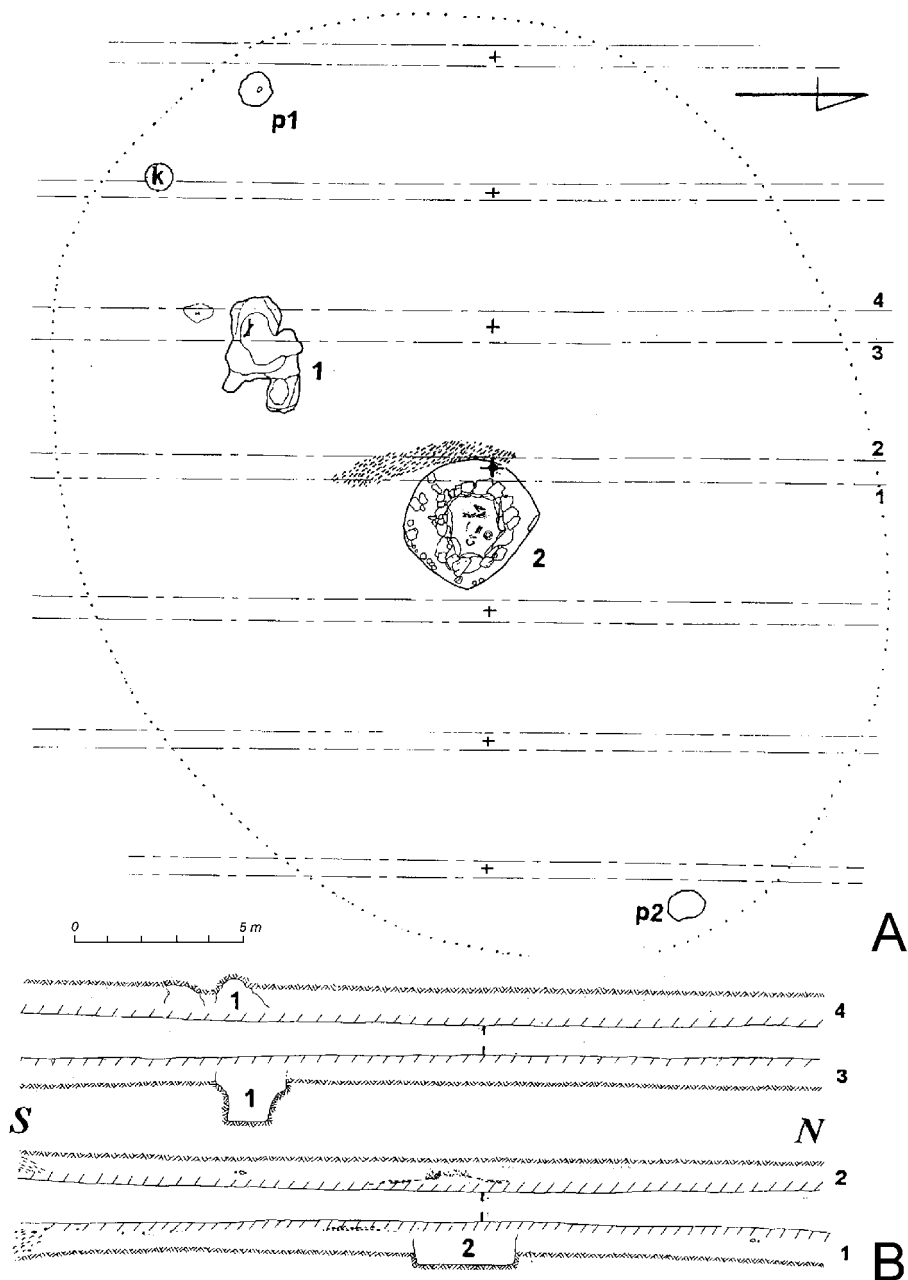


Fig. 8. "Svynareva Mohyla" group. Burial mound 23: A - general layout, B - sections 1-2, 3-4. Legend: k - ceramics in the mound; P1, P2 - ritual pits related to grave 2

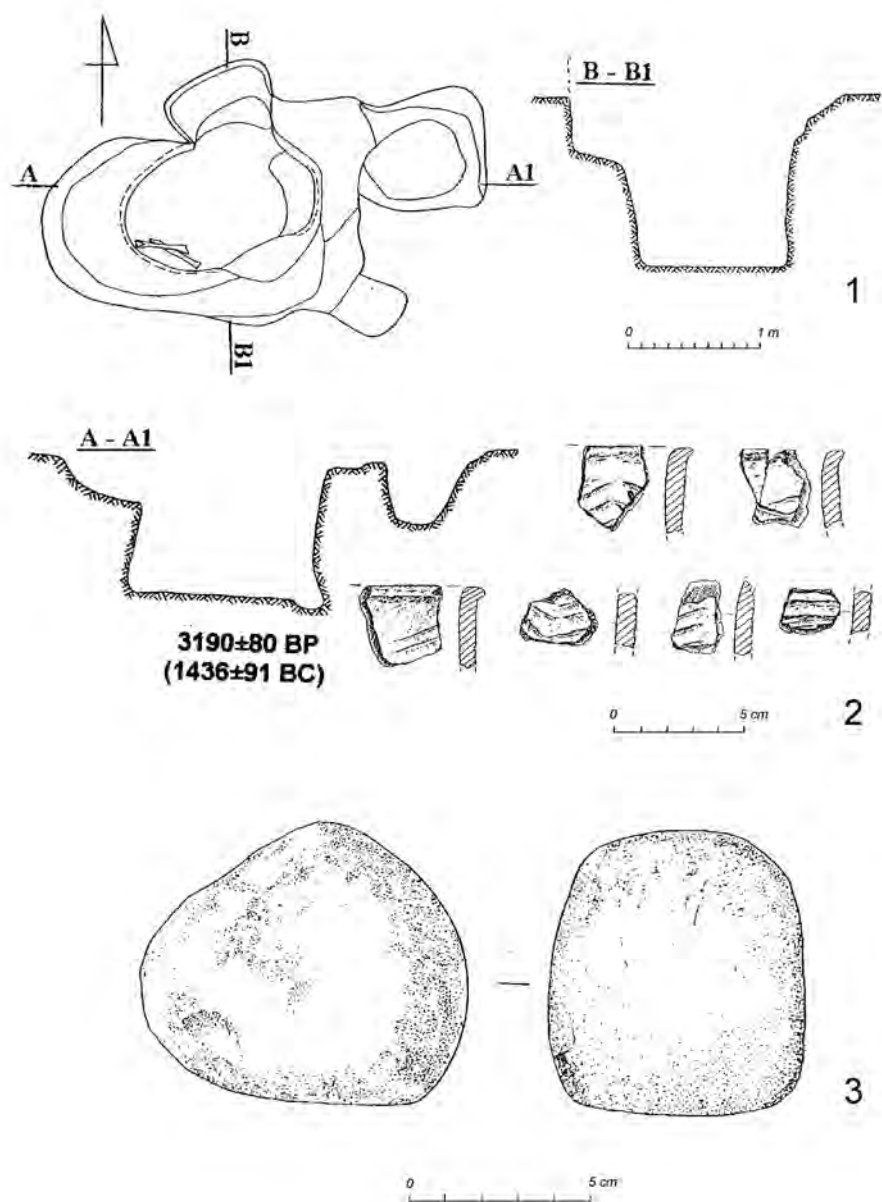


Fig. 9 “Svynareva Mohyla” group. Burial mound 23, grave 1: 1 - plan and sections, 2 - fragments of the vessel; 3 - finished stone from the ritual pit 1

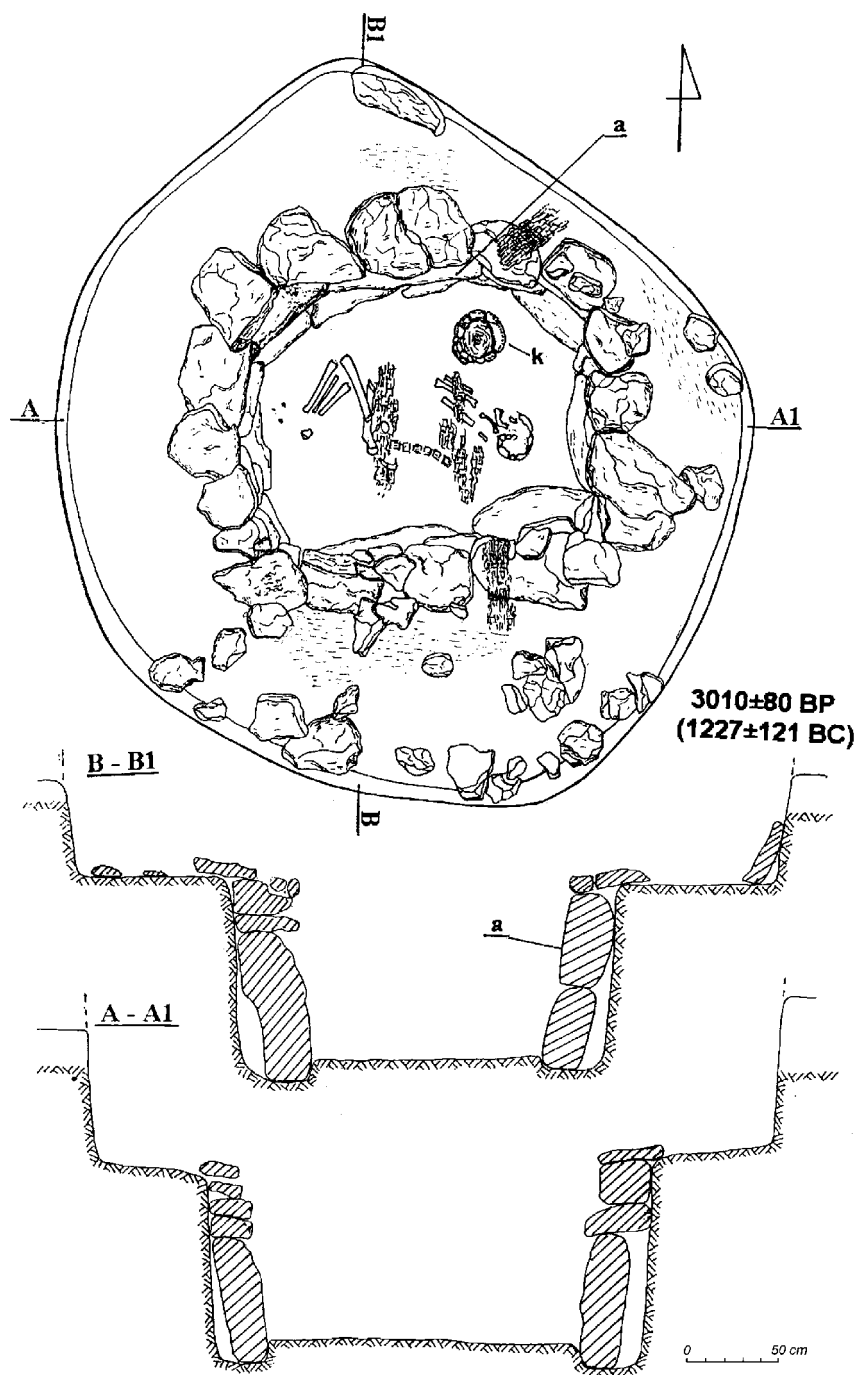


Fig. 10. "Svynareva Mohyla" group. Burial mound 23, grave 2: plan and sections

a slight deviation towards the north-east — south-west axis. The floor of the burial chamber lay at 0.96-1.0 m below the steps. The chamber became slightly narrower towards the floor: its dimensions at the upper edge were 2.3 m x 1.94 m, and 2.18 m x 1.54 m at the bottom. The perimeter of the walls at the bottom of the pit was marked with a small ditch (0.22-0.3 m wide, 0.1-0.14 m deep) — for placing stone walls of the box.

The base of the walls of the box consisted of 12 massive stone slabs placed on their butt-ends along the walls of the pit. Above those slabs the walls of the box were covered with flatly placed smaller stone slabs up to the upper edge of the burial chamber: 2-4 layers over the eastern wall, 3-4 layers over the southern wall, 3 layers over the western wall and 1 layer over the northern wall. The upper layer of the slabs covered the edge of the burial chamber along its perimeter at the level of the steps. In two places the upper slabs of the walling wore traces of rotten wooden “scaffolds”. Apparently, the box had had a wooden cover, over which there had been slabs similar to those used for the walling; a large number of the cover slabs were found at the southern side of the steps and in the bottom filling of the southern part of the entrance pit. Two small stones were found under the eastern corner of the entrance pit; one large disk-shaped stone rested on the northern corner of the entrance pit. It is possible that the cover had been taken apart by grave robbers who had also ruined grave No.1. Eleven of the stone slabs that had made the walls of the box were roughly processed, flattened shell-rock slabs. Seven such slabs, placed on their butt-ends at the bottom of the small ditch, comprised the foundation of three walls of the box — the eastern, southern and western ones (Fig. 11:1).

The northern wall was distinct in the construction of the box — it consisted of five massive slabs placed on their butt-ends in two layers. In the lower row, at the bottom of the small ditch, there were three slabs of shell-stone. The upper row consisted of two slabs, of which one (eastern) was the largest and the only granite slab in the box. It represented a “gravestone”, close in shape and size to the granite “gravestone” in grave No.1 of burial mound 17. The shape was oval in section, with a rounded eastern end and a small rounded salience in the upper part of the western end. The “gravestone” was semi-oval in section: the side facing the inner part of the grave was flat, while the side facing the wall of the chamber and the other facets were rounded. The surface of the granite slab was smoother — probably, it had been processed more diligently than the shell-rock slabs. Its dimensions were as follows: maximum length — 1.1 m, height (width) — 0.48-0.52 m; thickness — 0.2 m at the butt-ends and 0.28 m in the center (Fig. 11:a).

The inner dimensions of the grave at the bottom of the pit were 1.64 m x 1.3 m. At the bottom of the pit in the central part of the grave there was a heavily decayed skeleton of an adult man — curled on the right side, head to the east. The arms were bent in elbows under acute angle; the hands were stretched to the chin. The legs were bent under an obtuse angle at the coxal joints, and under an acute

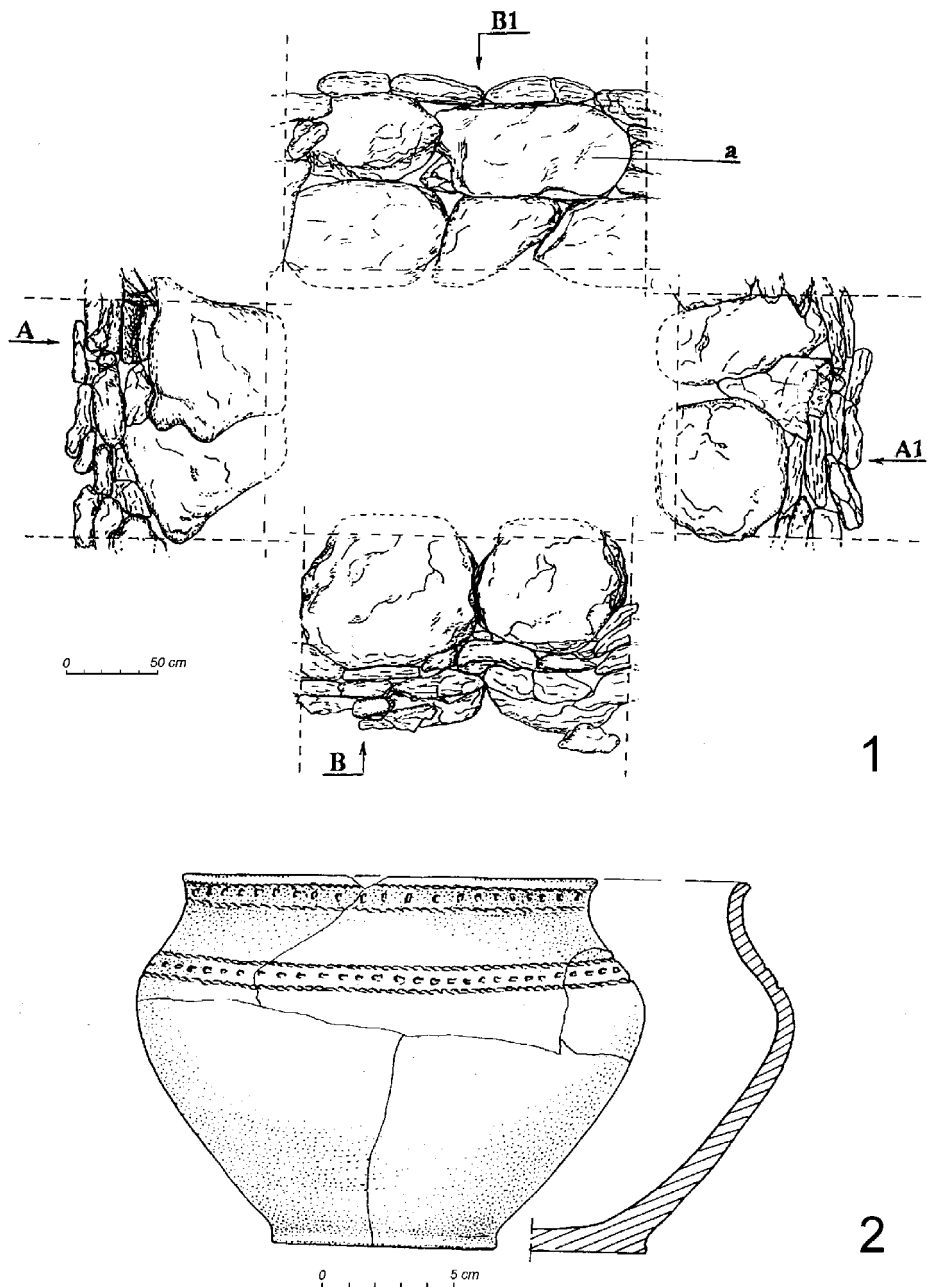


Fig. 11. "Svynareva Mohyla" group. Burial mound 23: grave 2: 1 - facing of the inner walls of the grave, 2 - vessel, a - granite slab

angle in the knees. Most of the bones of the feet were not intact; hands and ribs were practically missing. On the bones of the upper part of the skeleton and the pelvis there were pieces of wooden planks of the cover that had worn into the pit.

Between the skeleton and the northern wall of the box, in front of the hands — 0.1 m to the north of them — there was a ceramic pot — destroyed by pressure — with a slightly turned-out rim, a short neck, high rounded shoulders and the body that was narrowed to the bottom. The neck under the rim was decorated with a narrow “ribbon” of ornament of two parallel lines of ordinary cord between which there was a row of small impressions made with a sharp tool. Another ribbon of ornament of the same kind went round the shoulders. The vessel was 14 cm high, with the neck of 15.2-15.5 cm in diameter at the rim, and the bottom 8.3 cm in diameter. The dough and the surface of the vessel were black (Fig. 11:2). The whole floor of the chamber was covered with dark-brown dust from a decayed organic mat.

Probably, the construction of the main grave No. 2 was related to the remainders of the burial feast — fragments of moulded ceramics and two offering pits that marked the edges of the initial mound.

A collection of seven small fragments of ceramics was found at 13 m to the south-west from the imaginary center of the burial mound, practically the layer of a ploughed field: from 0.2 m to 0.27 m from the daytime surface (Fig. 8:k). All fragments had “aged” edges; their sizes were from 1.2 cm x 1.5 cm to 2.5 cm x 3.5 cm. All of them were the fragments of a single vessel: five of them were collected in a larger fragment of the wall. Such ceramics were typical for vessels of the Late Bronze Age: thick black dough without noticeable admixtures, the smooth black outer surface and light-brown inner surface.

The offering pits were at about the same distance from the grave 2 at the opposite sides of it. The first one was located in 11.8 m to the south-west from it; the second one was located in 11 m to the north-east from the grave. The offering pits lay at the same line with the grave, oriented from south-west to north-east (Fig. 8).

Pit No. 1 (south-western) was almost circular in shape with uneven edges, 0.95-1.0 m in diameter at the upper edge of fixation (at the surface of the layer of mainland clay). The bottom was semi-spherical, maximum 0.43 m down from the level of fixation and 1 m from the daytime surface level. At the bottom of the pit there was a fragment of tubular bones of the extremities of an ox, a horse tooth and a stone tool in the form of a triangular grinder made of line-stone, with rounded edges and one of the facets, flat base and finished surface. The tool was 7 cm tall; the length of the sides of the base was 7.7 – 7 – 6 cm and 8.5 – 7 – 7 cm (Fig. 9:3).

Pit No. 2 (north-eastern) was 0.75 m – 1.1 m in diameter at the upper edge of fixation, with the semi-spherical bottom at the maximum of 0.3 m deep from the mainland surface and 0.97 m deep from the daytime surface level. At the bottom of the offering pit there were several fragments of animal bones.

Burial mound 24 also belonged to the “Svynareva Mohyla” mound group (Fig. 2 A). The mound was 46 m x 25 m large. Under the mound there were four graves: graves 1 and 3 belonged to the Berezhnovka-Maevka Srubnaya culture, grave 2 belonged to the Cimmerian type, and grave 4 was of an unidentified kind (Fig. 12).

The main grave of the burial mound was grave 3, dropped from the surface of the ancient strata. Fragments of a moulded vessel with aged fractures were found near it. After the restoration works it became clear that the vessel had been a thick-walled flat-bottomed jar typical for the Berezhnovka-Maevka Srubnaya culture. At the outer side of the neck there was a row of oblique cuts. The bottom had a minor salience. The dough of the jar was black and did not contain visible admixtures. The outer surface of the jar was dark-grey, roughly smoothed. The vessel was 12 cm tall, with the bottom of 11 cm in diameter (Fig. 13:3).

Grave 1 was found at 14 m to the north from the imaginary center of the burial mound at 0.58 m down from the daytime surface (Fig. 13:1). The burial pit was not traced. The skeleton (possibly, of an adolescent ?) was represented only by remainders of the skull, fragments of bones of the forearm with four fingers, and fragments of long leg (possibly, thigh) bones. Judging from the location of the bones, the buried body had been placed curled on the right side, head to the north-east. The legs, probably, were bent at the knee under the right angle in the hip joints; the arms were bent in the elbows with the hands placed in front of the face. Behind the skull, almost touching the occiput bone, there was a crushed ceramic vessel — a pot with a flatly cut rim, a short neck and a rounded, narrowed to the bottom, body. The whole surface of the vessel was decorated with a geometrical ornament made of drawn lines: two parallel horizontal lines going round the base of the neck and the body at the maximum width of the shoulders framing a zone of triangular shapes, aiming with their tops up or down, drawn with two lines or, in one place, with four lines. The triangles with their tops up were painted with horizontal strokes. The triangles with their tops down were not filled with strokes except one triangle that formed a parallelogram with a stroked top-up triangle next to it. The lower part of the body of the vessel — from the maximum width of the shoulders to the bottom — was decorated with a broken line made of tripple zig-zag that formed corners and covered the body in three spiral rounds. The dough and the surface of the vessel were black, the outer surface was well smoothed and polished. The vessel was 15 cm tall, and the other dimensions were as follows: diameter of the rim — 14.9 cm, diameter of the shoulders — 16 cm, diameter of the bottom — 7.5 cm (Fig. 13:2-2a).

Grave 3 (the main one) lay in the center of the burial mound (Fig.14:1). The grave pit was trapeze in shape and up to 1.3 m deep from the daytime surface. The pit was oriented along the long axis from east to west; its walls were slightly narrower towards the bottom. The size of the pit at the upper edge was as follows: length — 1.62 m, width under the eastern wall — 1.26 m, width under the western wall —

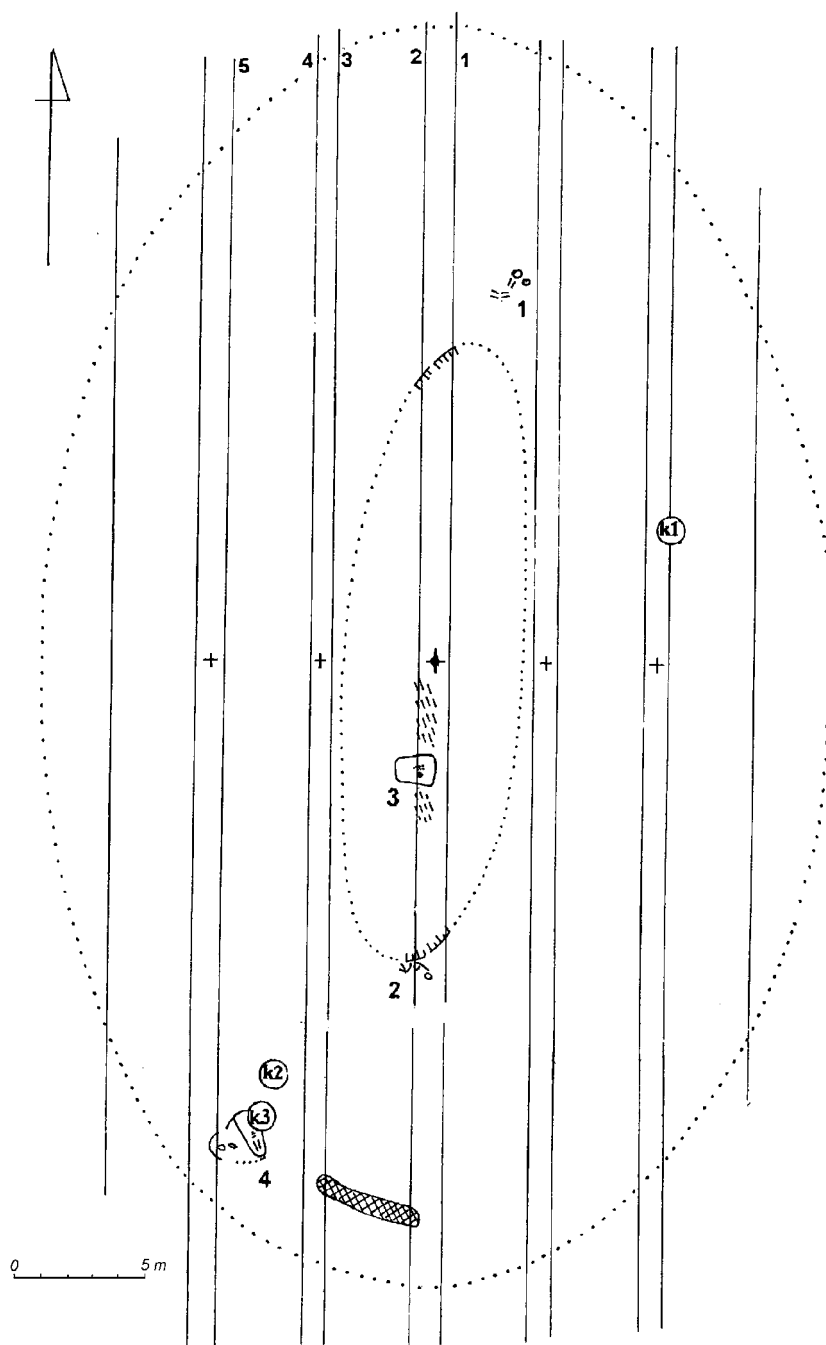


Fig. 12. "Synareva Mohyla" group. Burial mound 24: general layout. Legend: k - ceramics in the mound

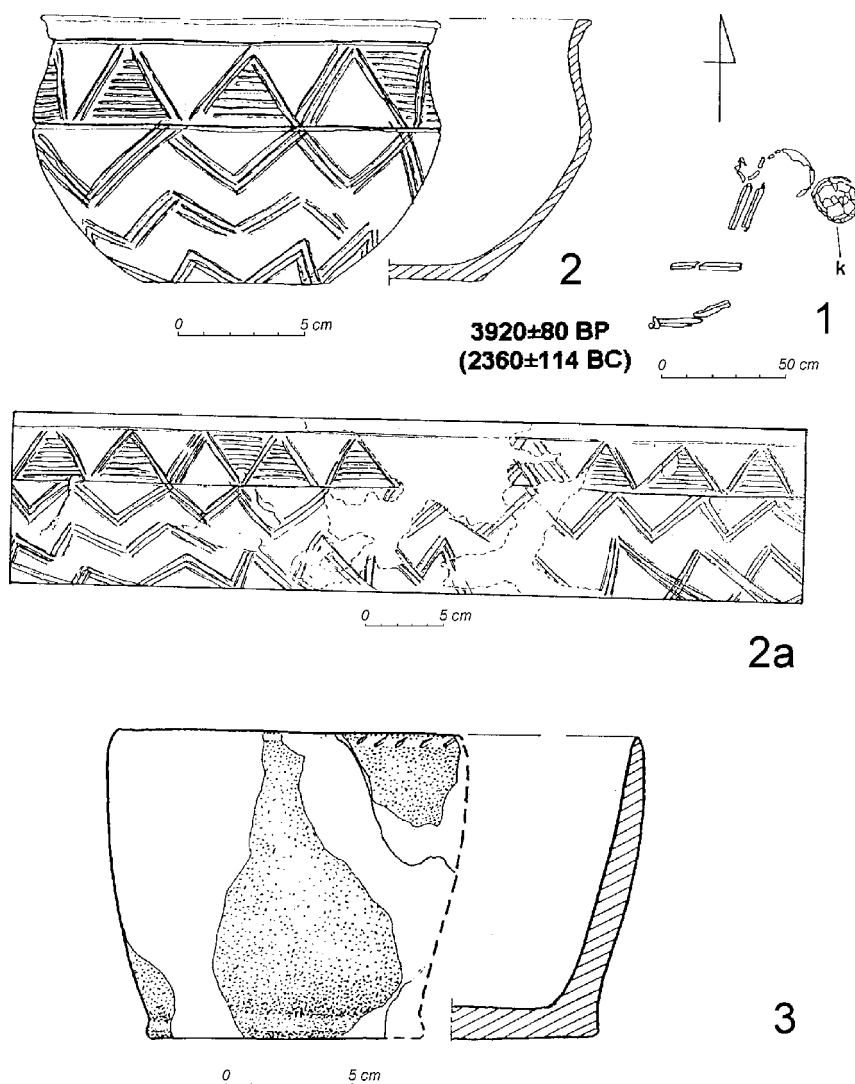


Fig. 13. "Svynareva Mohyla" group. Burial mound 24, grave 1: 1 - plan, 2 - vessel, 2a - spread-sheet of ornament on the vessel; 3 - vessel from the mound

1.02 m; the dimensions at the bottom were 1.52 m, 1.14 m and 0.96 m, respectively. The burial right was cremation: at the bottom of the pit, in 0.3 m from the eastern wall there was a compact collection of calcinated bones arranged in a narrow stripe (0.4 m long, 0.06-0.12 m wide) — along the central axis of the pit in its eastern half. Among small fragments of the bones there were large melted green fragments

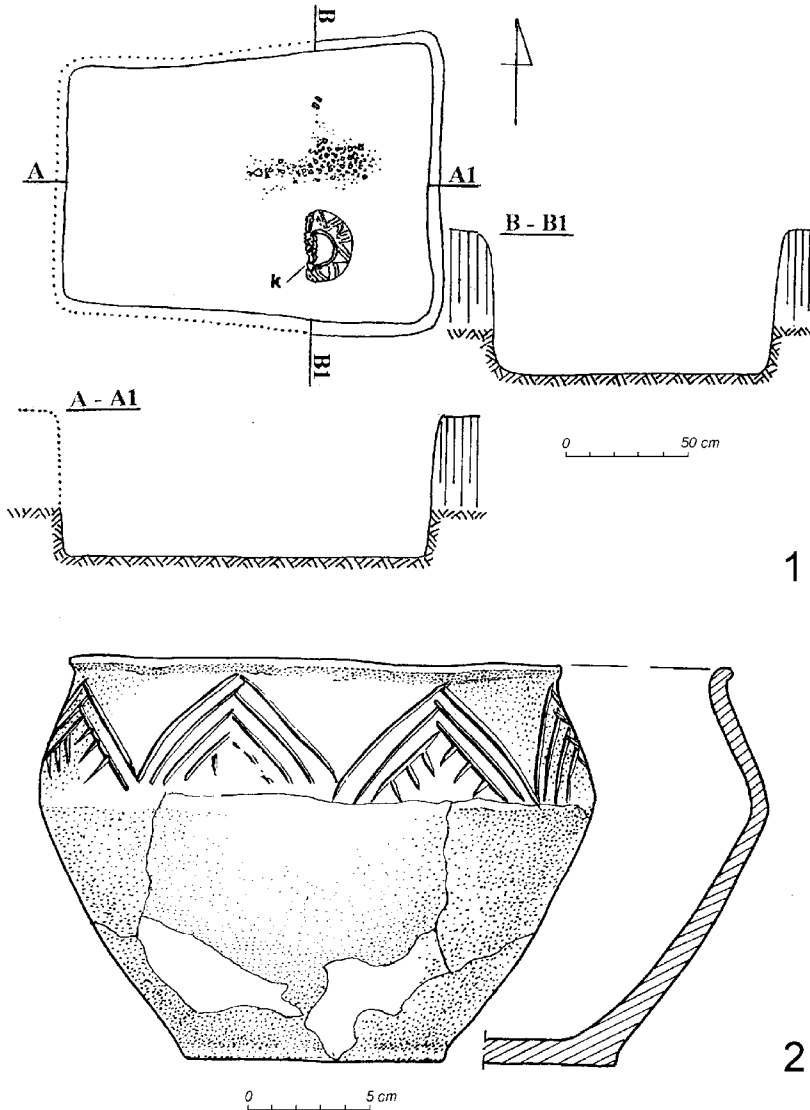


Fig. 14. "Svynareva Mohyla" group. Burial mound 24, grave 3: 1 - plan and sections, 2 - vessel

(about 5-8 cm in diameter). In 12 cm to the south from the collection of calcinated fragments, in the eastern half of the pit there was a ceramic vessel — a wide-necked pot with a flatly cut, slightly turned-out rim, a bi-conical body and the bottom with a slightly pronounced edge. Above the rib on the shoulders the vessel was decorated

with a zone of triangular shapes with their tops up, drawn with three or four lines. The inside parts of the shapes were covered with cuts going from the drawn lines to the rim of the vessel. The dough of the vessel was black and porous. The inner surface of the vessel was black, the outer surface was burnt to an orange colour. The vessel was 16.8 cm tall, with the shoulders 10.5 cm tall, the diameter of the rim at 20.5-21 cm, and the diameter of the bottom at 11 cm (Fig. 14:2). At the floor of the pit there were slight traces of yellowish and brown dust from the mat.

Grave 4 (dropped-in, unidentified) was found at 18.7 m to the south-west from the imagined center of the burial mound (Fig. 15). The burial construction was a catacomb or a pit with a shelf. At the bottom of the entrance pit and partly, probably, in the filling of the burial chamber, located to the east of the entrance pit, there were remainders of a stone cover — two shell-rock stones, obviously displaced from their initial positions. The burial chamber, probably, was oval, stretched along the long axis from north-north-west to south-south-east. The chamber was about 2.14 m long and 1.50 m wide at the center. At the bottom, in the southern part of the chamber, there were remainders of a human skeleton. Two hip bones lay parallel to the long axis of the pit. From the northern side, from the knee joints to the middle of the pit, in compact form lay a group of different bones of the skeleton: a foot bone, seven ribs, a radius bone of the forearm, a shoulder-blade and two fragments of shoulder bones. Judging from the location of the human bones (preserved *in situ* hip-bones with knee cups and talon bones at the southern but-end of the chamber), the body had been buried in a stretched position (?) with his head towards the north-west. There were no ritual objects. Probably, the grave had been damaged with later diggings.

2. ABSOLUTE CHRONOLOGY OF THE BEREZHNOVKA-MAEVKA SRUBNAYA CULTURE

The published materials provide us with a representative group of twelve graves of the Late Bronze Age that require a summarized description. Five of them were dropped into an earlier burial mound; they form one row of graves along the long axis of the burial mound (burial mound 18). The burial pits are located across that axis with their long sides parallel to each other, forming a single cemetery. The other seven graves were found in “their own” burial mounds of the Late Bronze Age. In two cases (burial mounds 16, 23) the graves formed pairs and then they can be seen as principle ones. Only in burial mound 24 is there an unquestionable dropped-in grave (1) in the burial mound of the Late Bronze Age. Stratigraphical observations were done also in burial mound 18, where graves 21

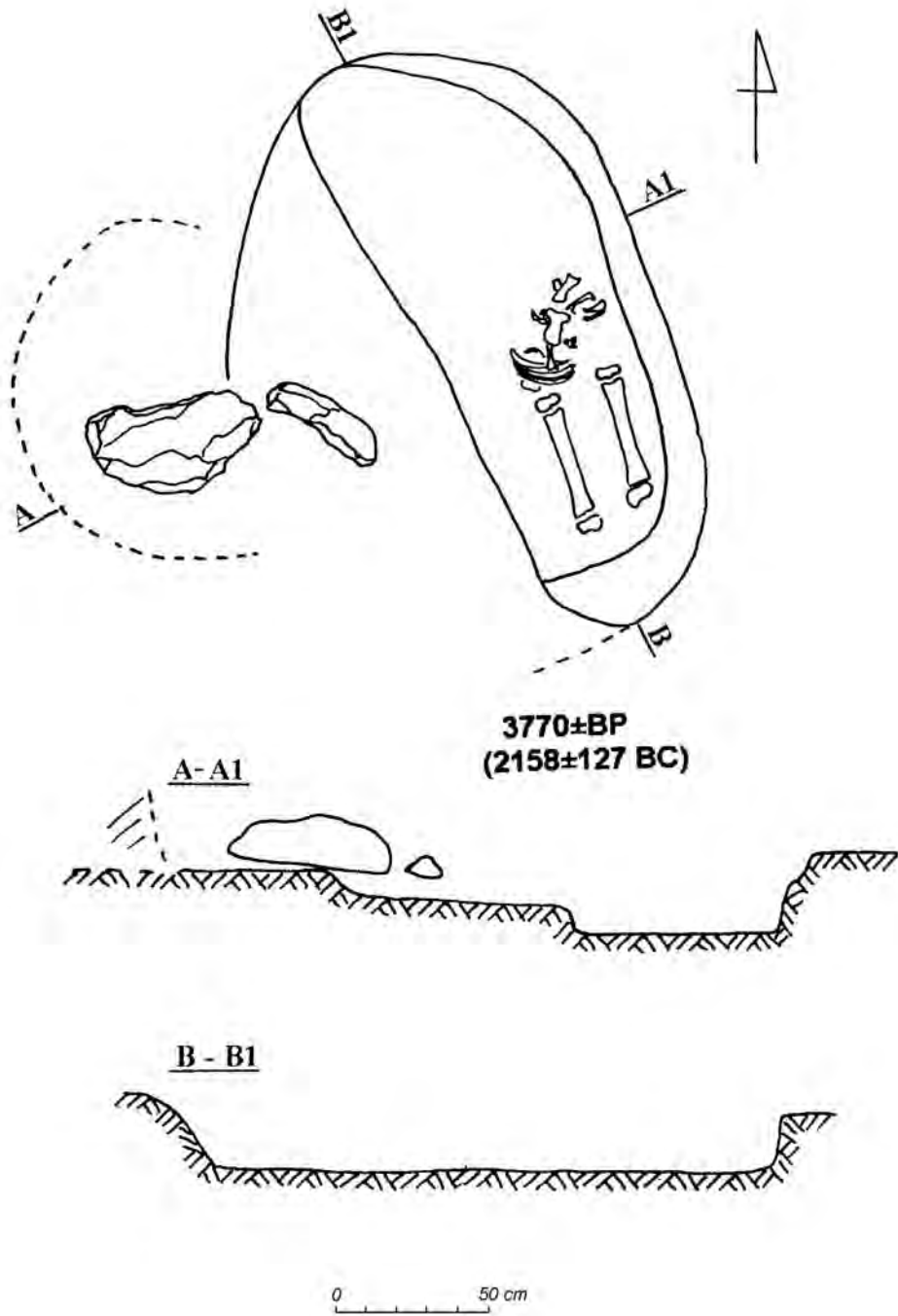


Fig. 15. "Svynareva Mohyla" group. Burial mound 24, grave 4: plan and sections of the "shelf"

and 20 (Late Bronze Age, connected to the mounds 4 and 5) followed grave 4 (the Mnogovalikovoy Pottery culture), covered with a third layer of soil (“bridge”). The latter contained dropped-in graves 1, 5, 6 (Late Bronze Age). Summing up the observations, the stratigraphically earlier group may include principle graves in burial mounds 16, 17, 23, 24 and graves 21, 20 in burial mound 18, linked to the additional layers of soil put on the mounds. The dropped-in graves, 1, 5, 6 in burial mound 18 and grave 1 in burial mound 24 are distinctly smaller in size of the burial constructions and represent more modest rituals. Hence, it is possible to assume that the stratigraphical observations here reflect, most probably, not a real difference in dates of the burial complexes but social phenomena. Unfortunately, samples of the bone material for absolute date calibration (with one exception) were taken from better preserved graves of an earlier stratigraphical group, which does not allow verification of our hypothesis. Moreover, the only date available for a group of dropped-in graves proved to be much more recent than originally believed (burial mound 24 / grave 1: 2360 ± 114 BC).

The lack of principle differences in rites allow us to give a general description of the published group of graves. All of them are linked to long burial mounds of the second (burial mound 18) and third (burial mounds 23, 24) types [Otroschenko 1976a:16-18]. In two other cases the mounds were ploughed down to the base and, therefore, their shapes could not be identified. All graves were made in rectangular burial pits, oriented along the north-south line. One of the pits had a broad “shelf” along the perimeter (burial mound 23 / grave 2). The presence of the “shelf” could be predicted also in grave 1 of burial mound 16, as suggested by the location of the stones of the “ceiling” below the level of buried black earth. The “ceiling” (stone, wooden, combined) was usually made inside the pit. In two cases at the bottom of the pit there was a stone box made of shell-rock slabs but with a granite “gravestone” included into the northern wall (burial mound 17 / grave 1; burial mound 23 / grave 2). The third slab of the shell-rock covered the pit and served as the base for the stone “ceiling” (burial mound 16 / grave 1).

Ten graves followed the rite of inhumation of the bodies in curved position; two graves displayed the rite of outside cremation (burial mound 18 / grave 21; burial mound 24 / grave 3). In grave 1 of burial mound 16 there were remains of two bodies (an adolescent and a child). Other graves were individual. In five graves the skeletons lay on the right side; in four graves on the left side. The orientation of the buried remains was to the east, with deviation to the north or south within 25 degrees. The hands of the buried bodies were placed in front of the faces, more rarely — in different directions. In three cases on the floor of the pits there were traces of organic mats. Accompanying objects found in the graves were ceramic vessels (absent only in one case: burial mound 18 / grave 6). The vessels were put in front of the body at the head or the waist, and only in one case at the back of the head. The vessels, with a certain degree of conditionality, may

be classed into three types: jar-like (three objects), low ribbed vessels (six objects) and pots (three objects). All the pottery can be regarded as tableware. The rich ornamental compositions and techniques of ornamentation (drawn, impressions of cord, stroked surface, cuts) were typical for ribbed vessels. Smaller pots were more modestly decorated (draft ornament, cord, cuts, pricks) and only one of three jars was decorated with cuts at the rim. The favourite zone of ornamentation is the neck, less frequently — the rim of a pot or a jar. On two of the ribbed vessels the ornament also covers the lower part of the body. The ornamental compositions consist of combinations of zig-zags, triangles and horizontal circular lines, oblique crosses and rhombes.

A specific feature of this group of graves is the presence of three “gravestones” — diligently processed slabs of granite or shell-rock without any anthropomorphic features. One of the “gravestones” served as the “ceiling” to the burial pit (burial mound 16 / grave 1). In that context the “gravestones” were found in a burial mound of the Late Bronze Age near the village of Kapustino of the Mykolaiv Region [Symonovich 1954:81-84] and in a burial mound with a labyrinth near the village Luhove in the Crimea [Koltuchov, Kisliy, Toshchev 1994:81-82, Fig. 41:1-4]. Even more interesting is the context of finding the “gravestones” that had been built into the wall of a stone box (burial mound 17 / grave 1; burial mound 23 / grave 2). Such cases were found in the village of Pryshyb of the Zaporizhya Region, burial mound 1 / grave 3 [Rassamakin, Kolosov 1992:30, Fig. 3:1] and in burial mound 1 at the village of Rusyn Jar in the Donetsk Region [Polidovich, Tsimidanov 1996:100-05]. The available material, now from four burial sites, allows making some conclusions. The “gravestone” was built into the wall of the box taking into account the position of the body so that it could be in front of the face. When the body was put on the left side, the slab was built into the southern wall, and when the body was put on the right side, the slab was built into the northern wall (like in burial mounds near Ordzhonikidze). The body was arranged in the position of adoration. Therefore, the wall of the grave to which the face of the buried body was turned could be regarded as an altar. In all of the cases the accompanying objects were put in front of that wall.

Identification of the cultural affiliation of the discussed graves, while seemingly obvious, has some specific details. According to I.N. Sharafutdinova, those could be “Srubnaya graves of pre-Sabatinovka and Sabatinovka time” [Sharafutdinova 1982:61, Fig. 20]. V.V. Otroshchenko earlier referred complexes of that kind to older and earlier Sabatinovka stages of the Lower Dnieper version of the Srubnaya culture [Otroshchenko 1981:17]. There is a third opinion about the stone box graves of the Sabatinovka culture [Klyushentsev 1994:250-254]. However, looking at the east, we find similar complexes in the second and third stratigraphical horizons of the Srubnaya culture of the Eastern Upper Azov Region [Litvinenko 1999:20, Fig. 13] and the Siversky Donets basin [Litvinenko 1994:21, Fig. 1]. V.V. Otr-

shchenko, having reviewed materials from the Srubnaya community graves at the territory from the Southern Trans-Urals to the Upper Northern Pontic Region, was decided that it was necessary to divide them into two archeological cultures within the Srubnaya community — the Pokrovsk and the Berezhnovka-Maevka [Otroshchenko 1994:150-53; 2002:13-19]. In Ukraine, the monuments of the Pokrovsk Srubnaya culture correspond with the early stratigraphical horizon of the Srubnaya culture, according to P.A. Litvinenko [1994]. Monuments of subsequent horizons (second and third) are included into the Berezhnovka-Maevka Srubnaya culture. Its source was found in the steppe area between the rivers Dnieper and Siversky Donets, and its western border was the river Inhulets. Hence, the burial monuments of the Late Bronze Age of the Dnieper-Inhulets river area belong to the area of the Berezhnovka-Maevka Srubnaya culture. The basic principles for such identification are the presence of long burial mounds, box-like containers in elite graves, stone figures, rectangular pits, “ceilings” inside the graves, predominant eastward orientation of the buried bodies, the presence of ceramic vessels in the graves, and cremations.

An important task is to clarify the chronological position of the described group of graves in the system of monuments of the Berezhnovka-Maevka Srubnaya culture. The line between the first and the second periods is not very clear and is determined in accordance with a tendency, with predominance of earlier or later features. The earlier features include the presence of “srubs”, ceramic forms with distinct “ribs”, bronze knives, decorations. The late features include stone burial boxes, particularly the graves made with the use of horizontal walling; the higher proportion of cremations and cases of a right-side position of the buried body and the absence or minimum of dropped-in graves in the burial mounds of the Berezhnovka-Maevka Srubnaya culture. The comparison of features verified on dozens of stratified burial mounds shows that the Ordzhonikidze graves belong to the second period of the Berezhnovka-Maevka Srubnaya culture. We would like to specifically emphasise the unusually high occurrence of the right-side position of the buried body (50% instead of statistical average of 11.2%) and cremations (16.6% instead of statistical average of 4.1%). The absence of narrowly dated objects is embarrassing; however, here we may use materials of burial mounds with stone boxes in pits found in the lower Inhulets with the collection of bronze tools (needle — awl) [Klyushentsev 1994:252-253, Fig. 2:2; 4:2-3]. Such a combination of tools is conducive for date-setting graves of the second period of the Berezhnovka-Maevka Srubnaya culture in its entire area.

Hence, the package of eight ^{14}C dates obtained through analysis of the bone material from the graves of the discussed group is of particular interest (Table 1). The date-setting was performed at the Kiev Radiocarbon Laboratory of the Institute of Environmental Geochemistry of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (head of the laboratory — N.N. Kovalyukh). As it has been already mentioned, samples of the bone material were taken from six complexes of the first stratigraphical

group (except cremations), one of the second group and one of the unidentified grave (burial mound 24 / grave 3). The six dates, on average, are grouped within the time period between 1524-1175 BC. The two dates from graves 1 (2360 ± 114 BC) and 4 (2158 ± 127 BC) of burial mound 24 (objectively the latest in the sample) were included in the 3000 BC set and should be recognized as incorrect.

Therefore, the main package of dates represents only the graves of the early stratigraphical group that were spread rather evenly at the time line of 350 years (Table 1). In fact, the obtained data are broader in archaeological date-setting, for they cover not only the second period but also the entire range of the Berezhnovka-Maevka Srubnaya culture within the 15th — 12th centuries BC. Taking into account the entire possible collection of the dates, the range becomes even broader — from the 17th century BC to 10th century BC. It is interesting to compare two pairs of dates received from two pairs of presumably main graves in burial mounds 16 and 23. In the first case graves 1 and 2, made next to each other, are divided by 133 years (1468 ± 90 and 1335 ± 98 BC), while in the second case the time between graves 1 and 2 is 209 years (1436 ± 91 BC and 1227 ± 121 BC). It should be noted that the earlier date is produced by the peripheral (accompanying, logically) grave 1. It is also noteworthy that the latest dates on the list were the results received from the complexes in stone boxes: burial mound 17 / grave 1 (1175 ± 122 BC); burial mound 23 (1227 ± 121 BC). There were “gravestones” in them, built into the walls of the graves. Grave 1 in burial mound 16, covered with a slab, produced a noticeably earlier date (1468 ± 90 BC).

Recently, the Kiev laboratory has produced two representative packages of dates for monuments of the Late Bronze Age in Ukraine. The graves of the Malopolovetske cemetery near the town of Fastiv in the Kiev Region produced a series of dates within the period of 1600-1400 BC [Kovalyukh *et al.* 1998:130-140]. That cemetery contains materials of the Trzcinec and the Berezhnovka-Maevka Srubnaya cultures. The settlement of Hlyboke Ozero at the Siversky Donets river in the Donetsk Region (that can be referred to the second period of the Berezhnovka-Maevka Srubnaya culture) produced a series of eleven dates ranging from the 14th century to 12th century BC [Gershkovich 1998:86-88, Table 1]. In general, the dates from Malopolovetske and most of the dates from Ordzhonikidze appear to be somewhat lower than they really are. Dates ^{14}C from the Hlyboke Ozero are the most consistent with the archaeological dates. However, one should agree with the conclusion made by Y.P. Gershkovich about effectiveness of radiocarbon dates for the Late Bronze Age: “At best, (...) we have a proof of archaeological dates but they remain “floating” within wide ranges, largely exceeding those we would like to get” [Gershkovich 1998:87]. V.I. Besedin is even more skeptical in his assessment of real achievements of radiocarbon date-setting for monuments of the 2000 BC: “... there is nothing more relative than absolute dates. (...) Absolute dates in Eastern European archaeology have never been determinant. Moreover, their interpretation has

always depended on archaeological data themselves, stratigraphy of the complexes and types of objects found in them” [Besedin 1999:191,194-195]. Obviously, specialists in absolute date-setting will have a lot to do to regain the trust of thoughtful archaeologists.

Translated by Inna Pidluska

ABBREVIATIONS

AAC	– Acta Archaeologica Carpathica, Kraków
Annales UMCS	– Annales Universitatis Mariae Skłodowska-Curie, Lublin
AP	– Archeologia Polski, Warszawa
APŚ	– Archeologia Polski Środkowoschodniej, Lublin
BerRGK	– Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission, Mainz
BPS	– Baltic-Pontic Studies, Poznań
BSA	– Annales of the British School of Archaeology at Athens
JIES	– The Journal of the Indo-European Studies, Washington D.C.
KSIA	– Kratkiye soobshcheniya Instituta Archeologii, Moskva
MANH	– Materiały Archeologiczne Nowej Huty, Kraków
NA IA NAN	– Nauchnyy Arkhiv Instituta Arkheologii Natsionalnoy Akademii Nauk Ukrainy, Kiev
PA	– Przegląd Archeologiczny, Wrocław
PBF	– Prähistorische Bronzefunde, München
PZP	– Prahistoria ziem polskich, Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków-Gdańsk
RA	– Rossiyskaya Arkheologiya, Moskwa
SA	– Sovetskaya Arkheologiya, Moskwa
SIA	– Slovenska Archeologia, Bratislava
SPA	– Sprawozdania Archeologiczne, Kraków
WA	– Wiadomości Archeologiczne, Warszawa

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