MONUMENTS OF THE LATE **ROMAN PERIOD – EARLY GREAT** MIGRATION PERIOD IN THE **DNIEPER-DONETS FOREST-STEPPE: MAIN RESULTS AND** METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES

Abstract: The subject of publication was to assess the level of research of monuments of different cultural groups and to define main studying problems of the region of the Late Roman Period - erly Great Migration Period. Two main concepts of ethno-cultural development of the region at this time. According to first Chernyakhov Culture here appears in a mid-3rd century AD, and there before early 5th century AD. According to another in the middle of the 3rd early 4th centuries. AD in the region existed early-slavic monuments ("horizon Boromlya") and Chernyahkiv Culture - in the second quarter of the 4th - early 5th centuries AD. Recently, the most convincing is the second hypothesis: the Roman coin finds in the region support this thesis.

Keywords: Dnieper-Donets forest-steppe, horizon Boromlya, Chernyakhov Culture, ancient coins

orest-steppe region between the Dnieper and Seversky Donets forms a fairly large geographical area in Eastern Europe. In the mid I – middle V century BC this area was a part of Barbaricum in the conditions of existence of the Roman Empire and its contacts with the local barbaric population (Fig. 1).

For us this area in this period is in the "early history" stage (Frühgeschichte): scanty information about it is preserved in the works of ancient authors, but there are quite extensive archaeological sources.

1. History of the study of monuments

Monuments of mid 3^{rd} - *early* 4^{th} *centuries.* The case is about settlements (burials and burial grounds of this time aren't known) that existed in the period from the final postzarubinets horizon (about the first half - mid-3rd century) until "classical" Chernyakhov Culture (early - the first quarter of the 4th century) (Fig. 2). These monuments form a cultural and chronological horizon («horizon of Boromlia» according to M.B. Shukin and M.V. Liubichev)¹ with such chronological indicators as: fibulae with high receiver of group VII Almgren, bow fibulae Almgren 157, light-coloured clay amphorae Shelov D («Tanais» tip), with absolute predominance of moulded ceramics and minor

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¹ SHUKIN 2005, 133; LIUBICHEV 2008a, 51.

amount of pottery, the presence of depressed constructions in the settlements (Figs. 2-5). Quite often such settlements are covered by settlements of "classical" Chernyakhov Culture.

In 1949, E.V. Makhno explored Besedovka settlement, where the remains of above-ground wattle and daub constructions of Chernyakhov Culture located in the layer above the fragments of pottery. Here the narrow-necked light-coloured amphora Shelov D was discovered2. In 1978-1979, in the settlement of Bukreevka 2 E.A. Symonovich studied the remains of nine buildings³.

In 1982, in the settlement of Mamroi 2 E.N. Petrenko found a depressed construction and a pit. Moulded ceramics concentrated near the floor of the construction, pottery got there after the destruction of the construction⁴. The building was destroyed by fire, the remains of above-ground wattle and daub structure located above it. In 1984 Yu.V. Buinov studied two half-dugouts and one hole in the settlement of Rodnoi Krai 35. In 1987-1991 V.M. Goryunova and O.A. Scheglova conducted research in the settlements of Gochevo 3 and Gochevo 4 with the horizon of Boromlia and "classical" Chernyakhov Culture⁶.

In 1987-1991, A.N. Nekrasova and R.V. Terpilovskiy studied the settlement of Boromlia 2 (Nekrasova, 2006) (Fig.3), where four buildings of early horizon were referred by us to the horizon of Boromlia7. In 1988-1989 A.M. Oblomskiy studied the settlement of Golovino 18, where he also observed the presence of the horizon of Boromlia and "classical" Chernyakhov Culture. In 1990, A.I. Zhurko in the Peschanoe settlement (Psiol) studied, among other things, objects of the horizon of Boromlia, including those covered with the remains of above-ground wattle and daub structure of Chernyakhov Culture9. In 1994, in the 10th of October settlement, A.M. Oblomskiy opened two depressed structures with moulded ceramics and pottery, fragments of amphorae Shelov D. In the layer there were also findings of stage C3 items¹⁰.

Since 2004 Germanic-Slavonic archaeological expedition of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University has been conducting excavations of archaeological complex Voytenki 1. Conditionally closed complexes, findings in the layer and lifted material relating to the steps C1b, C2 (horizon of Boromlia) are present only in the area "A" of the settlement, covered with the horizon of Chernyakhov Culture¹¹ (Figs. 4, 5). In 2007-2008 K.V. Myzgin studied Ogul'tsy settlement with the findings dated to the stages C1b, C2 and distinctive moulded ceramics (horizon of Boromlia), along with findings specific to closed complexes of stages C3 and C3/D1 (Chernyakhov Culture)¹².

It the settlement of Gochevo 1 that was studied by N.A. Tikhomirov, R.V. Terpilovskiy in 1986-1987 one

- MAKHNO 1955, 82, 84, ris. 5: 9.
- SYMONOVICH 1990.
- PETRENKO 1983, 13-15.
- BASHKATOV/DEGTIAR'/LIUBICHEV 1997.
- OBLOMSKIY 2002, 33-34; PAMYATNIKI... 2007, 91-93.
- LIUBICHEV 2013, 14.
- 8 OBLOMSKIY 2001-2002.
- ZHURKO 1994, 215-217.
- ¹⁰ OBLOMSKIY 2002, 37-38.
- 11 LIUBICHEV 2006, 2008b; LJUBIČEV 2006.
- 12 MYZGIN 2011b.

building is referred to mid 3rd - early 4th centuries¹³, and two buildings in the settlement of Gochevo 214. Yu.A. Lipking pitting Novosiolovka settlement (Sudzha River) found fragments of molded ceramics and pottery, and also the fibula of group VII O. Almgren¹⁵.

Thus, we now know more than a dozen settlements of that time, where excavations were held.

Chernyakhov Culture. Monuments of Chernyakhov Culture have the longest history of studying (Fig. 6). Since 19th-20th centuries until the 20's of the 20th century occurred: a) admission of separate things from the surface of Chernyakhiv monuments and destroyed burials to museums (Kursk gubernia, Grechaniki, Belotserkovtsy, Savinki, Konstantinograd, Proni, Shyshaki); b) search for analogies of things from Late Sarmatian undermounded burials among eponymous collection of Chernyakhiv and Romashki burial grounds; c) fixing the traces of settlements on the places where hoards of Roman coins were found (Gridasovka)¹⁶.

The 20's-30's of the 20th century were the time of introduction of the region's material to the areal of "burial ground" culture, conducting exploration, excavations of monuments and constructing first archaeological maps. To this time refer the opening of Chernyakhiv monuments by explorations of L. Soloviov (Vorskla, Udy revers)¹⁷, E.N. Antonovich-Mel'nik (Orel River)18, N.D. Renskiy (Sula River)19, A.S. Fedorovskiy, I.N. Lutskevich (Mzha, Lopan', Kharkiv, Severskiy Donets rivers)²⁰. During this period a few excavations of Cherniakhov monuments were conducted: Gurbincy burial ground²¹, Peresechnaya settlement and burial ground²², the burial at Vodiane (A.V. Dobrovol'skiy)²³, Svinkovka burial ground²⁴, Novosiolovka burial ground (N.A. Stan, N.D. Sych)²⁵. By 1941, I.N. Lutskevich had prepared a set of Cherniakhov monuments and some Late Sarmatian undermounded burials in the upper reaches of the Vorskla and the Seversky Donets, which was published in succinct format in 1948²⁶.

After 1945 a new stage of the study begins, characterized by dramatically increasing volume of field work, number of monuments opened by exploration and studied by excavations, publications, appearance of conceptual developments. Since the mid-20th century appeared cartographic catalogues of Chernyakhiv monuments of the whole region²⁷ or its parts²⁸. Given the amount of sources, the history of research of Chernyakhiv monuments at this time it is reasonable to consider six selected for main rivers'

TIKHOMIROV/TERPILOVSKIY 1990, 43.

¹⁴ TIKHOMIROV/TERPILOVSKIY 1990, 60-63, ris. 11.

¹⁵ OBLOMSKIY 1991, 15, ris. 3:1.

¹⁶ LIUBICHEV 2000, 9-15; SYMONOVICH 1964, ris. 4: 6-8, 1983, ris. 1: 1,

^{2. 4:} RUDINTSKIY 1928, 51-52.

LUTSKEVICH 1948, 165.

ANTONOVICH-MEL'NIK 1926.

GEIKO/REIDA/MILASCHEVSKYI 2011.

LUTSKEVICH 1948, 165, 167-168, 169-170.

MAKARENKO 1927, 112.

LUTSKEVICH 1948, 165-168.

SYMONOVICH/KRAVCHENKO 1983, 68.

LYAPUSHKIN 1961, 172.

MAKHNO 1960, 41; STEPANOVICH/SUPRUNENKO 1994, 23-24.

LUTSKEVICH 1948.

LYAPUSHKIN 1950, map; 1961, 159-180, ris. 81; MAKHNO 1960, 31-32, 37-43, 44-46, 49-51, 56, 62-63, ris. 1.

SYMONOVICH 1964, 23, 1983, 73; DIACHENKO 1980.

basins areas (Fig. 6)29.

In the area of "Dnieper, the coastal part of the left bank" by excavations studied such settlements as Barbara³⁰, Gradizhsk (Krucha stow), Zhovnin (Vasilenki stow)31, Erkovtsy³², Meksimovka, Novolipovskoe, Radutskovka³³, Sosnova³⁴, Khlopkov 1³⁵, burial grounds of Gradizhsk (Krucha stow)³⁶, Zhovnin (Bilenkovy Burty, Nosenki, Pristan' Kompaniytsy³⁸, Pereyaslav-Khmen'nitskiy39, Sosnova⁴⁰.

In the area of "Desna-Seim" were studied settlements of Belopol'e 141, Desiatyi Oktyabr'42, Kolosovka43, Lipovka 1⁴⁴, Snagost'2⁴⁵. The study of Peny settlement is in progress⁴⁶. Only one burial ground is covered with excavations - Peny

In the area of "Sula" were excavated such settlements: Artiukhovka 148, Besedovka, Korovintsy49, Gnidincy 6, Dubina 1, Savenkov Yar 1, Grabarovka 1, Davydovka⁵⁰, burial grounds of Volchek⁵¹, Voskresenskoe 1, Dunina 1⁵², Lokhvitsa⁵³, Uspenka⁵⁴.

In the area of "Psiol" were studied the settlements of Vasilenki 455, Velikiy Bobrik, Kosovshina 1, Kosovshina 2, Krasnopol'e 1, Peschanoe⁵⁶, Gochevo 3 Gochevo 4⁵⁷, Dmitrovka 3⁵⁸, Mamroi 2⁵⁹, burial grounds of Zamoshanskaya Diuna⁶⁰, Sumy⁶¹, Sumy-Sad⁶².

In the area of "Vorskla-Orel" were studied settlements of Boromlia 2 (two of the three selected horizons refer to Chernyakhiv culture)63, Voytenki 1, 264, Voznesenskiy

- LIUBICHEV 2013.
- BASHKATOV 2010.
- RUTKOVSKAYA 1979, 331-338.
- DANILENKO/STOLAR 1952.
- ABASHINA/OBLOMSKIY/TERPILOVSKIY 1999, 84-90.
- MAKHNO/SIKORSKYI 1989.
- NEKRASOVA 1988.
- RUTKOVSKAYA 1979, 338.
- 37 RUTKOVSKAYA 1979, 317-328; PETRAUSKAS/TSINDROVSKAYA 2002: KRAKALO 2004.
- MAKHNO 1971b; NEKRASOVA 2006.
- GONCHAROV/MAKHNO 1957.
- MAKHNO/SIKORSKIY 1989.
- NEKRASOVA 1994.
- ⁴² NEKRASOVA 1994.
- ⁴³ SYMONOVICH 1983, 76-79.
- 44 TERPILOVSKIY 2008, 298.
- 45 SYMONOVICH/SOKOL 1978.
- RADIUSH 2010, 180-206.
- RADIUSH 2010; RADIUSH 2011.
- ROMANOVA 1989.
- MAKHNO 1955
- ⁵⁰ LIUBICHEV 1999, 14-16.
- 51 KROPOTKIN 1969.
- ZHAROV/TERPILOVSKIY 2011.
- BEREZOVETS/PETROV 1960.
- MAKHNO 1971a; NEKRASOVA 2006.
- SUPRUNENKO/SHERSTYUK 2006, 28-30; 2007, 27-28.
- ZHURKO 1994.
- 57 OBLOMSKIY 2002, 33-34.
- BASHKATOV 2010.
- OBLOMSKIY 2002, ris.59.
- LIPKING 1979.
- BOGUSEVICH 1960; MAKHNO 1967.
- NEKRASOVA 1985; SCHULTZE 2009.
- NEKRASOVA 2006.
- 64 DIACHENKO 1976.

165, Golovshino66, Kantemirovka67, Lozovaya 268, Starye Sanzhary⁶⁹, burial grounds of Boromlia 1⁷⁰, Kantemirovka⁷¹, Novosiolovka⁷², Pavliukovka⁷³, Pisarevka⁷⁴, Zachepilovka⁷⁵. Since 2004 studies of the settlement Voytenki 1 have been continued (Figs.7-9), and since 2005 annual studies have been conducted at the nearby burial ground (Figs. 10-15).

In the area of "Severskiy Dones" excavations were conducted in the settlements of Golovino 176, Kolesniki, Tymchenki⁷⁷, Murom 6⁷⁸, Murom 7⁷⁹, Novaya Pokrovka⁸⁰, Novoberekskoe, Ogul'tsy⁸¹, Rodnoi Krai 1⁸², Khalimonovka, Shliakh 283, Khokhlovo 284, burial grounds of Glubokoe85, Golovino 186, Rodnoi Krai 1, Sokolovo 287.

We considered 902 monuments of Chernyakhov Culture. Of them 55 settlements and 29 burial grounds were studied by excavations of various size. 56 individual burials parts of the burial grounds – were discovered by accident⁸⁸.

Undermounded burials with Chernyakhiv items. Represent a heterogeneous group of monuments, which in various extent combines features of the culture of the Sarmatians and Chernyakhov Culture. Some of these complexes are located in the areal of Chernyakhov Culture, in the zone of steppe – forest-steppe border (Kantemirovka, Storozhevoe) or even in the forest-steppe (Irzhevo). Another part is located outside the areal of culture, in the steppe zone (Mechebelovo, Vorontsovka, Dmukhailovka, Mospinskaia).

At the beginning of the 20th century. V.A. Gorodtsov investigated burial ground 1 of the mound 4 near Mechebelovo⁸⁹, and E. N. Mel'nik - burial in the mound 6 near Vorontsovka⁹⁰. In 1924, M. Ya. Rudinskiy conducted excavations of three undermounded burials near Kantemirovka91 (Fig. 16: II). Until 1940 was found an undermounded burial near Irzhevo, documentation of the excavations is not preserved⁹².

In the 70's-80's, burials were investigated in the mound 13 near Dmukhailovka93 and in the mound 1 near Mospinskaia⁹⁴. Since 2007 archaeologists of Poltava local

- KROPOTKIN/OBLOMS'KYI 1991, ris.2: 5.
- OBLOMSKIY 2002, tabl.6.
- MAKHNO 1952.
- SKIRDA 2000; SKIRDA 2002.
- ⁶⁹ GEIKO 1999.
- ⁷⁰ NEKRASOVA 2006.
- MAKHNO 1952, 236-240.
- 72 SYMONOVICH/KRAVCHENKO 1983, 68.
- ⁷³ SHRAMKO 1979.
- LYAPUSHKIN 1961, 171.
- ⁷⁵ LIUBICHEV/MYZGIN, in print.
- OBLOMSKIY 2001-2002.
- LIUBICHEV 2007.
- SHRAMKO/DYACHENKO 1978.
- BERESTNEV/BUINOV/DIACHENKO/SHRAMKO 1979.
- KUKHARENKO 1952, 43-46.
- MYZGIN 2011a; MYZGIN 2011b.
- BORODULIN 1975.
- LIUBICHEV 2005a.
- OBLOMSKIY, 2002 Fig.57.
- LIUBICHEV 2002.
- OBLOMSKIY 2001-2002.
- PETRENKO 1991.
- LIUBICHEV 2013.
- GORODTSOV 1905, 211.
- 90 MEL'NIK 1905, 726.
- RUDINSKIY 1930.
- SYMONOVICH/KRAVCHENKO 1983, p. 66.
- SHALOBUDOV/ANDROSOV/MUHOPAD 1983.
- 94 SIMONENKO 2012.

history museum began studying mound burial of the Great Migration era near Storozhevoe⁹⁵. In 2009 was investigated the inlet burial 5 of mound 2 near Lavrikovka⁹⁶ (Fig.16: I).

Monuments of Kamenevo 2 - Komarovka 2 type. This group is represented only by settlements that were investigated in the 60 - 70ies of the last century. Yu.A. Lipking found villages of Vorobevka 2, Komarovka 2 E.A. Symonovich and O.N. Melnikova - settlements of Kamenevo 2 and Tazovo. EA Goriunov discovered and studied village of Peschanoe (1978-1979 gg.)97. E.A. Symonovich conducted excavations in the settlements of Vorobyovka 2 (1970)98, Komarovka 2 (1972)99, Kamenevo 2 (1978)100, Tazovo $(1979)^{101}$.

2. Main problem of cultural development

History of formation of cultural development concepts of the region during the studied period may be divided into two periods depending on the sources condition.

The first period is conventionally limited by 1927-1980, the time when developed issues almost exclusively associated with Chernyakhov Culture (monuments mapping and determination of the areal boundary, attempts to determine the regional characteristics and ethnicity). In the late 1920's A.S. Fedorovskiy and A.A. Spitsyn on the basis of exploration data, admission of certain items to museums, presence of Sarmatian burials with Chernyakhiv items came to the conclusion that the area of forest-steppe from the Dnieper to the Severskiy Donets is a part of the "culture of burial grounds" (Chernyakhov Culture was called so at that time)102. I.I. Liapushkin first mapped all known monuments of Chernyakhov Culture region¹⁰³. They are also placed in the catalog and on the general map of Chernyakhov Culture monuments in Ukraine, performed by E.V. Makhno¹⁰⁴. In the works of E.A. Smonovich was defined the border of the area of the culture in the north, in the basin of the Desna and the Seim¹⁰⁵.

Poor state of exploration of Chernyakhiv monuments in the 50's and the 70's of the last century produced opinion about their location here as "separate" islands 106 or about the "zone of rare occurrence of Chernyakhiv monuments" in the area of the Left Bank to the upper reaches of the Seim and the Severskiy Donets, unlike the main territory of the culture from the Prut to Dnieper left bank¹⁰⁷. E.V. Makhon drew a conclusion about the presence of Seim-Donets group of Chernyakhov Culture, adjoined to the core of the culture - to the Middle Dnieper region¹⁰⁸. V.D. Baran singled out in Chernyakhov Culture a group of "forest-steppe zone of Ukraine", which is characterized by: a) preponderance of

KOVALENKO/LUGOVIY 2008.

small and medium-sized settlements, depressed dwellings; b) equal proportions of cremations and burials at the burial grounds; c) absence of burial pits with lining; g) a small amount of pits with shoulders and crouched skeletons; d) moulded pots of slender proportions; e) absence of Scythian-Sarmatian forms of moulded vessels; g) small amount of imported antique ceramics; h) small part of moulded ceramics in above-ground dwellings¹⁰⁹. It should be noted that the analysis of the sources, received over the last thirty years, indicates that this theoretical construct does not correspond to archaeological realities or need correction.

A.A. Spitsyn in the 20's of the XX century, given monuments of Kantemirovka and Vorontsovka type and adding them to a special group, believed that the burial rite and items of Chernyakhov Culture may be considered Late Sarmatian¹¹⁰. According to I.I. Liapushkin the ethnic composition of cultural monuments carrires in the region is composed of two elements: the Sarmatian (undermounded burials of Kantemirovka and Vorontsovka) and Slavonic ("burials close to the left bank side»)111.

The second period began in the 80's. It is associated with increasing amount of studied monuments of Chernyakhov Culture itself, allocation of other cultural groups in the region, which preceded and were synchronous to Chernyakhov Culture. Great importance has increasing number of investigated monuments in all parts of Chernyakhov Culture areal/Santana de Mures Culture¹¹², allocation of group of Chernyakhiv monuments of Demianov-Cherepin type in the Upper Dniester¹¹³. All this enabled with the necessary base of sources to solve the problem of occurrence of Chernyakhov Culture to the east of the Dnieper, to the problem of its contacts with other groups in this region.

In the early 1980's was allocated Kiev Culture of late 2nd - early 5th centuries for the Middle Dnieper and the Podesenie¹¹⁴. E.A. Symonovich was one of the first who drew attention to the close cooperation between Kiev and Chernyakhov Cultures, referred a number of settlements with prevailing moulded ceramics in Poseyme to Chernyakhiv, expressed the opinion about the appearance of Chernyakhov Culture in the northern part of the Dnieper-Donets forest-steppe as a result of population movement from areas of the steppe and forest-steppe in the south from the time of "Scythian wars" in the 3rd century¹¹⁵.

In the early 90's monuments in the Dnieper-Donets watershed were included in the Seim-Donetsk variant of Kiev culture¹¹⁶ and was allocated the line of cultural development of the Roman period - beginning of early Middle Ages, segments of which became Late Zarubinets horizon - Kiev Culture - Pen'kovka/Kolochin Cultures¹¹⁷.

Over 1990-2013 came a sufficiently large number of publications, which formulated problems of cultural

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<sup>109</sup> BARAN 1981, 164-165.
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SUPRUNENKO/LIAMKIN/SIDORENKO 2011.

GORIUNOV 1981.

SYMONOVICH 1974a; 1974b.

MEL'NIKOVSKYA/SYMONOVICH 1975.

SYMONOVICH 2001-2002.

SYMONOVICH 1986.

FEDOROVSKIY 1927, 71; SPITSYN 1948, 69.

LIAPUSHKIN 1950, map; 1961, 159-180, ris. 81.

MAKHNO 1960, 31-32, 37-43, 44-46, 49-51, 61, ris.1.

SYMONOVICH 1964, 23, 1983, 73.

BRAICHEVS'KYI 1957, 14, 1964, 43-44.

GEI 1980, 35.

¹⁰⁸ MAKHNO 1970.

¹¹⁰ SPITSYN 1948, 67.

¹¹¹ LIAPUSHKIN 1950, 22.

¹¹² MAGOMEDOV 2001.

¹¹³ BARAN 1981.

¹¹⁴ TERPILOVSKIY/ABASHINA 1992; TERPILOVSKIY 1984.

¹¹⁵ SYMONOVICH 1984.

¹¹⁶ OBLOMSKIY 1991, 62-63, 86-89; TERPILOVSKIY/ABASHINA 1992, 21, 152-173.

OBLOMSKIY 1990.

development of the region in the Dnieper-Donets foreststeppe in the Late Roman Period - in the early era of the Great Migration. The first group of issues concerns the time line determined by approximately mid-3rd - early 4th centuries. Now there are two main concepts of cultural development in the region at this time. First got the most complete expression in the works of A.M. Oblomskiy¹¹⁸, some of its constituents are presented in the works of A.N. Nekrasova¹¹⁹, R.V. Terpilovskiy¹²⁰, V.D. Baran¹²¹, B.V. Magomedov¹²². The main points:

1. Cultural groups. Monuments of Seim-Donetsk variant of Kiev Culture are divided into two groups (two stages of development): Bukreevka 2 - Tazovo (mid-3rd - early 4th centuries) and Kamenevo 2 - Komarovka 2 (4th-early 5th centuries). Group Bukreevka 2 - Tazovo is genetically connected with previous Late Zarubinets monuments and Early Kiev monuments of Shyshyno 5 - Shmyriovo type¹²³, is synchronous with the first phase of development of Chernyakhiv burial grounds in Ukrainian forest-steppe in the system of E.L.Gorokhovskiy (about AD 230-270)¹²⁴. Compared with the antiquities of Shyshyno 5 - Shmyriovo type, on the monuments Bukreevka 2 - Tazovo type can be seen the emergence of new traits (set of moulded utensils, dwelling construction, household equipment) as a result of influence of Chernyakhov Culture¹²⁵.

Chernyakhiv monuments are also divided into two chronological groups, synchronous to two mentioned groups of Kiev Culture: 1) so-called Chernyakhiv "bases of colonization" and "elements" in the mid-3rd - early 4th centuries; 2) "classical" Chernyakhov Culture of the 4th early 5th century (or monuments of Snagost 2 - Khokhlovo 2 type)126.

2. Emergence of Chernyakhov Culture in the mid-3rd early 4th centuries. A.N. Nekrasova believed that in the second half of the 3rd - at the turn of the 4th century elements and "some traditionds of provincial-Roman Chernyakhov Culture" appeared among carriers of Kiev Culture on the monuments of "types of Rodnoi Krai 3, Boromlia 2 (lower horizon), Bukreevka 2 types" (or group of Bukreevka 2 -Tazovo according to terminology of A.M. Oblomskiy). Under the penetration of these elements she implies movement of a group of the Slavic population from the Dniester (monuments of Demianov-Cherepin type), which blends with Kiev tribes (group of Bukreevka2-Tazovo) and brings tradition of Chernyakhov Culture¹²⁷. A.M. Oblomskiy also considers Upper Dniester as the original district of new elements128.

B.V. Magomedov assumes that between AD 238-270 the territory of Chernyakhov Culture covers mainly the regions of "Western and Central Ukraine", "Moldova", in

Kiev monuments (Bukreevka 2 – Tazovo types) Chernyakhiv import and "other signs contacts" appear 129.

V.D. Baran unequivocally identifies the monuments of Demianov-Cherepin type with Chernyakhov Culture and appearance of their elements in the Dnieper-Donets forest-steppe attributes to the penetration of Chernyakhov Culture at such an early period¹³⁰. R.V. Terpilovskiy opposes the hypotheses about the migration of Upper Dniester population to the east in the middle of the 3rd century and its blending with local Kiev population, but notes that on the west-east line occured constant micromigrations of small population groups both "early Chernyakhiv groups" and part of "Upper Dniester population", related to local Kiev tribes. According to him, the monuments of Cherepin and Boromlia 2 type are related phenomena¹³¹.

If A.N. Nekrasova, B.V. Magomedov talk about the penetration of Chernyakhov Culture elements and traditions, then A.M. Oblomskiy writes about the emergence of "points with Chernyakhiv cultural context", "monuments of Chernyakhiv type" or Chernyakhiv "bases of colonization" (settlements of Golovino 1, Novosiolovka, Peschanoe, Khokhlovo 2, Khlopkov 1, Radutskovka), penetration of groups of Chernyakhiv population and its steady inclusion in the composition of Kiev communities in the mid-3rd c. without the formation of isolated complexes, but with the steady distribution by majority of objects on a par with Kiev ones¹³². At one of such "bases" - settlement of Golovino 1 in the Upper Reaches of the Severskiy Donets presented mixed in the ethnic composition population, but ethnicity of most groups was Chernyahiv, and this period corresponded to the nearby Chernyakhiv burial ground¹³³.

Chernyakhov Culture in the region at an early stage looks quite specific: there are no funeral complexes of this time at Chernyakhiv burial grounds¹³⁴ and early appearance of Chernyakhov Culture on the left bank of the Dnipro is fixed only indirectly - by some chronological indicators (fibulae, amphorae)135.

A.M. Oblomskiy attributes movement of the east carriers of Chernyakhov Culture and Chernyakhiv elements to the earlier time - the mid-second half of the 3rd century and synchronizes this phenomenon with the first (Ruzhychanka phase) phase of development of Chernyakhiv burial grounds in the Ukrainian steppe. He suggests that then there operated pottery centers with furnaces, because it is difficult to imagine a wide export of pottery to the Dnieper-Donets watershed from the Middle Dnieper - Nadporozhie¹³⁶.

3. Kiev-Chernyakhiv contacts. On the materials of the Left Bank of the Dnipro the time of direct contacts is subdivided by R.V. Terpilovskiy into three stages. The first stage (mid-3rd -early 4th centuries) is characterized by the movement of Chernyakhiv population groups of different origin with biritual funeral rite, distinctive pottery, a specific

OBLOMSKIY 1991, 1997, 1999a, 2002, 2009; KROPOTKIN/ OBLOMS'KIY 1991.

NEKRASOVA 1990a; NEKRASOVA 1990b.

¹²⁰ TERPILOVSKIY 2002, 25; 2004a, 474; 2004b, 42, 44-45, 52-53.

¹²¹ BARAN 2004; BARAN, GOPKALO 2005, 45-52.

MAGOMEDOV 2001, 139.

OBLOMSKIY 1999a, 26; 2002, 56-57.

OBLOMSKIY 2002, 60; GOROKHOVSKIY 1988, 42-43.

OBLOMSKIY 1997, 64.

NEKRASOVA 1990a, 1990b; KROPOTKIN/OBLOMS'KIY 1991.

NEKRASOVA 1990a; NEKRASOVA 1990b.

KROPOTKIN/OBLOMS'KYI 1991, 88.

¹²⁹ MAGOMEDOV 2001, 134-147.

¹³⁰ BARAN 2004; BARAN, GOPKALO 2005, 45-52.

TERPILOVSKIY 2004a, 474; 2002, 25.

¹³² OBLOMSKIY 1991, 141.

¹³³ OBLOMSKIY 1991, 142, 1997, 69.

¹³⁴ OBLOMSKIY 1991, 86, 141; OBLOMSKIY 1997, 67-69; OBLOMSKIY 1999a, 26-29; OBLOMSKIY 2002, 56-57, 89

¹³⁵ TERPILOVSKIY 2004b, 52.

¹³⁶ OBLOMSKIY 1997, 68-69.

set of items. They move up to the Severskiy Donets in the east, in AD 230-270 appear "seats of Chernyakhiv colonization" Golovino 1, Novosiolovka). Danilovka, Simultaneously, carriers of monuments of Bukreevka 2 -Tazovo type obtain the same chronological indicators as Chernyakhiv population has (fibulae Almgren VII, horn combs Thomas I, light-coloured clay amphorae of Shelov D type)137. There is no sharp breaking of traditions complex, but there appear new features in all areas of archaeological culture. M.B. Shukin considers it is unlikely that the descendants of the inhabitants of short and scattered Late Zarubinets settlements composed general population of Chernyakhov Culture in the region. These descendants entered Kiev Culture structurally rather different from Chernyakhov Culture and in Chernyakhiv settlements inhabited only representatives of Kiev culture¹³⁸.

Another concept of the cultural process is reflected in the works of V.M. Goriunova, G. A. Romanova, O.A. Sheglova¹³⁹, M.B. Shukin¹⁴⁰, M.V. Liubichev¹⁴¹.

1. Cultural groups. Around in the middle (probably the last quarter) of the 3^{rd} - first quarter of the 4^{th} centuries in the region existed so-called monuments of the "horizon of Boromlia". M.B. Shukin understood by it the monuments of the Dnieper left bank containing ceramics of Wielbark or Przeworsk look, as well as ceramics of Demianov-Cherepin type¹⁴². M.V.Liubichev expanded the scope of the term assuming that the horizon of Boromlia represents a group of settlements emerged as a consequence of migration of the part of carriers of monuments of Demianov-Cherepin type from Upper Dniester, including some elements of Chernyakhov Culture, but weren't Chernyakhov Culture themselves. The horizon of Boromlia represents one of the areas of so-called "Proto-Slavic" culture province of the Late Roman Period along with other areas in the forest-steppe zone of the Upper Dniester to the Upper Don: monuments of Demianov-Cherepin type, Kiev Culture of the Middle Dnieper and Podesenie, monuments of Sedelki-Kashyrka $tvpe^{143}$.

The horizon of Boromlia is not the next step in the evolutionary development of Shyshyno 5 - Shmyriovo group under Chernyakhiv influence (although these groups have some similarities in depressed constructions in the settlements and ceramic complex). The emergence of a complex of innovations in all spheres of material culture from the mid-3rd century is connected not with the "influence of the Chernyakhiv", but with the arrival of a group of population (carriers of monuments of Demianov-Cherepin type) with already established morphology of material culture in which included Chernyakhiv elements.

The thesis was proposed that there is so-called "fibula chain" between the "Trans-Dniester" and "Dnieper-Donetsk" concentration areals of fibulae with high receiver of group

VII O. Almgren, which indicates the path of migration of part of the carriers of monuments of Demianov-Cherepin type to their "relatives" in "Proto-Slavonic" cultural province - monuments carriers of post Zarubinets horizon in the Dnieper-Donets forest-steppe¹⁴⁴.

2. Emergence of Chernyakhov Culture in the mid-3rd early 4th centuries If middle and final phases of Chernyakhov Culture (4th - early 5th) are represented by a significant number of settlements and burial grounds, the early phase (second half of the 3rd-early 4th centuries) in the region is marked only by certain forms of pottery and certain items specific to Chernyakhov Culture (fibulae of group Almgren VII, horn combs with low semicircular back, amphorae Shelov D) in the monuments of the horizon of Boromlia. There is no known Chernyakhiv burial ground in the Dnieper-Donets forest-steppe for the stages of C1b-C2. Chernyakhiv "bases of colonization" (above all Golovino 1) are nothing more than villages of the Late Roman Period with two horizons: Pre-Chernyakhiv (horizon of Boromlia) and Chernyakhiv. In most cases, on the places of villages of the Pre-Chernyakhiv horizon then appeared settlements of "classical" Chernyakhov Culture, but this overlap is not always fixed stratigraphically. Cases of such overlap are fixed in Boromlia 2, Gochevo 3, Gochevo 4, Voytenki 1 (segment "A»)145.

A.I. Zhurko on the example of several studied settlements of the Late Roman Period near the city of Sumy was one of the first who came to the thoughts about the heterogeneity of Chernyakhiv settlements, which is explained by us by the phenomenon of overlap in some cases of villages of the horizon of Boromlia by the villages of "classical" Chernyakhov Culture. He assumes that moulded ceramics in Peschanoe village distinguishes this monument from Chernyakhiv settlements of the microregion (Kosovshina, Krasnopol'e, Velikiy Bobrik) and indicates of the coexistence in the Dnieper-Donets forest-steppe at least two groups of monuments of Chernyakhov Culture: "monuments of one group contain only pottery in the cultural layer and objects, monuments of another group represent both pottery and moulded utensils"146.

3. Kiev-Chernyakhiv contacts. Presence of the horizon of Boromlia with Chernyakhiv elements creates the picture of Kiev-Chernyakhiv contact zone in the middle of the 3rd early 4th century, which disappears from the second quarter of the 4th century, when the region appears so-called "classical" Chernyakhov Culture with different morphological characteristics. There is no symbiosis between carriers of Kiev and Chernyakhov Culture.

The second group of problems is connected with the period from the early-first quarter of the 4th to the first quarter of the mid-V century: residence time of the "classical" Chernyakhov Culture in the region, undermounded burials with Chernyakhiv items, groups of monuments of Kamenevo 2-Komarovka 2 type (Fig. 17). On the final stretch of this period Chernyakhov Culture ceases to exist, new cultural groups appear.

¹³⁷ TERPILOVSKIY, 2000, 305; TERPILOVSKIY 2002, 21; TERPILOVSKIY 2004a, 471; OBLOMSKIY 1991, 90-114.

SHUKIN 2005, 133.

¹³⁹ GORIUNOVA/ROMANOVA/SCHEGLOVA 1991.

¹⁴⁰ SHUKIN 2005, 133.

LIUBICHEV 2003; LIUBICHEV 2005b; LIUBICHEV 2008a; LIUBICHEV

¹⁴² SHUKIN 2005, 133.

¹⁴³ LIUBICHEV 2008a; LIUBICHEV 2010, 164-165.

¹⁴⁴ LIUBICHEV 2003, 77; LIUBICHEV 2008a, 51.

¹⁴⁵ LIUBICHEV 2013, 25-26.

¹⁴⁶ ZHURKO 1994, 217.

1. Cultural situation in the region in the 4^{th} - early 5th century. According B.V. Magomedov at the stage of "Stabilization of Chernyakhov Culture" (in about AD 270-330) Chernyakhiv population occupies a strip along the left bank of the Dnieper, burial grounds of Sosnova, Pereiaslav, Gradizhsk, Kompaniytsy appear. Then, in the "era of Germanaric" (in about AD 330-375) occurs mass distribution of Chernyakhiv monuments in the forest-steppe zone of Eastern Ukraine, which before belonged to the region of the Seim-Donetsk group of Kiev Culture. Repressed population goes to the north and east, increasing population density of Desna Group of Kiev Culture in the forest zone (Fig. 17). According to the researcher, these events are reflected in the story Iordan about the campaign of Germanaric against herules and venetes. At the stage of "Invasion of hunnes and final of Chernyakhov Culture» (from 375) after the collapse of the "power of Germanaric" Vitimir Group is localized in eastern Ukraine. After the death of Vitimir Alateus ans Safrax take away the Goths and the Alans to the Danube. Appear Kantemirovka undermounded burials, then Slavic population returns to the deserted land: on the Psel and the Sula appear postkiev settlements¹⁴⁷.

2. Correction of boundaries of Chernyakhov Culture areal. V.V. Kropotkin and A.V. Kropotkin considered that on the Left Bank of the Dnieper northern border of the spread of amphorae approximately coincided with the northern boundary of Chernyakhov Culture areal and only in individual cases fragments of light-coloured clay narrownecked amphorae are found at the Kiev-Postzarubinets settlements¹⁴⁸. A.M. Oblomskiy and A.V. Kropotkin marked north-eastern section of the area of culture (monuments of Snagost' 2 - Khokhlovo 2 type) along the watershed of Tuskar' and Rogozna, the Psel-Seim interfluve, Turovets valley, lower and middle reaches of the Peny, upper reaches of the Vorskla, to the north of Belgorod, at the mouth of the Plot' to the confluence of the Nezhegol' into the Severskiy Donets¹⁴⁹. O.A. Radiush specified the border of Chernyakhov Culture areal in Kursk Poseymie¹⁵⁰. M.V. Liubichev and K.V. Myzgin specified southern section of the border of culture areal and now it passes through: the mouth, right bank of the Orel – right bank of the Berestovaya-Gomolsha Rivers¹⁵¹.

3. Kiev-Chernyakhiv contacts of the 4^{th} – early 5^{th} centuries. Since the second quarter of the 4th century, according to R.V. Terpilovskiy, begins the second stage of these contacts, characterized by mass Chernyakhiv colonization, exclusion of Kiev tribes from the forest-steppe, which is proved by cases of overlapping of Kiev horizons by Chernyakhiv ones (Gochevo 4, Boromlia 2)152. Instead of "marginal zone", typical for the first period of contacts, Kiev monuments of the 4th century are known exclusively outside the territory of Chernyakhov Culture: to the north (right bank of the Seim) and east of its areal¹⁵³. The third stage (second half of the 4th - early 5th century) is marked by close contacts in the final phases of development of both cultures, which is identified with the wars of «antes of Bozes» and «goths of Vinitarius» according to Iordan¹⁵⁴. Since the turn of the 4th – 5th centuries Kiev population again enters the pool of the Sula and Psel rivers¹⁵⁵.

4. Cultural (ethnocultural) components of Chernyakhov Culture in the region. In Chernyakhov Culture of the region researchers identify three cultural (sometimes they are called "ethnic") traditions: Wielbark, Scithian-Sarmathian, Kiev¹⁵⁶, though a conclusion was drawn about the absence of the territory in Chernyakhov Culture areal of the region, dominated by antiquities of a single ethnocultural tradition and about separate existence of Wielbark and Scythian-Sarmatian population within the culture¹⁵⁷.

To the complexes of Scithian-Sarmathian tradition in the region refer burials containing skeletons with bent and crossed lower limbs, deformed skulls, and specific moulded ceramics. It was noted that in the settlements this tradition is less allocated than in the burials: it is possible to attribute rounsided moulded pots with ochreate whisk¹⁵⁸. Based on the placement of undermounded burials with Chernyakhiv items it was concluded that left bank Sarmathians monuments (unlike the Lower Danube) are located outside Chernyakhov Culture areal, i.e. eastern Sarmatians were not a part of the power of Germanaric¹⁵⁹.

B.V. Magomedov considers that in Chernyakhov Culture areal are virtually unknown synchronous to it burials of nomadic Sarmathians. Only individual burials of ground burial and Chernyakhiv items in some catacombs of the Lower Don region indicate of relations of Chernyakhiv population and nomadic Sarmatians until AD 375160. Concerning the Late Scythian element B.V. Magomedov supposes that around the turn of the 3rd - 4th centuries part of the late Scythians moves to the area of Eastern Ukraine. With the Late Scythian element he associates pits with shoulders¹⁶¹. But A.M. Oblomskiy believes that we have no opportunity to subdivide Scythian and Sarmatian components in the Sarmatian time, and we can talk only about the Scythian-Sarmatian traditions¹⁶².

To Kiev tradition refer monuments with the predominance of grey-coloured clay pottery, but with moulded utensils similar Kiev utensils¹⁶³. Kiev tradition is allocated by A.M. Oblomskiy only on the basis of settlements materials (Peshanoe, Velilikiy Bobrik, Mamroi 2, Khlopkov 1). In the settlements of Radutskovka, Maksimovka, Khlopkov 1, Novolipovskoe were defined complexes with "Early Slavic" moulded ceramics164. Important role in solving the problem of presence of Kiev element on the monuments of Chernyakhov Culture in the region is played by materials of the settlement of Khlopkov 1, the evaluation of which is highly controversial. O.M. Prikhodniuk believes that the

MAGOMEDOV 2001, 134-147.

KROPOTKIN/KROPOTKIN 1988, 169.

KROPOTKIN/OBLOMS'KIY 1991, 77.

RADIUSH 2008; RADIUSH 2010; RADIUSH 2011a; RADIUSH 2011b.

LIUBICHEV, MYZGIN, in print.

TERPILOVSKIY 1999, 39; TERPILOVSKIY 2000, 305.

TERPILOVSKIY 1999, 39; TERPILOVSKIY 2004b, 52-53; OBLOMSKIY

¹⁵⁴ TERPILOVSKIY 2000, 306-307.

¹⁵⁵ TERPILOVSKIY 2004b, 53.

¹⁵⁶ OBLOMSKIY 2002, 45-50; NEKRASOVA 1990a; NEKRASOVA 1990b.

OBLOMSKIY 2002, 47, 50.

OBLOMSKIY 2002, 47-49.

SIMONENKO 2012, 233.

MAGOMEDOV 2001, 122-123.

MAGOMEDOV 1996.

OBLOMSKIY 2002, 48.

OBLOMSKIY 2009, 265.

ABASHINA/OBLOMSKIY/TERPILOVSKIY 1999.

most representative samples of moulded dishes come from the cultural layer. These include: 45% of biconical pots, 20% of "grain dish", 8% of rounded pots. In his opinion, there are two layers in the ancient settlement: Chernyakhiv and Pen'kovka¹⁶⁵. A.M. Oblomskiy considers that presence of both moulded ceramics of Kiev-Penkovsky look and Chernyakhiv pottery in some conventionally closed complexes (dwelling 4, pit 8, 13), presence of moulded ceramics together with pottery in the filling of dwellings 1, 2, 3, pits 14, 15, 20, 33 indicates that this moulded ceramics was a part of the whole ceramic complex of Chernyakhiv settlement¹⁶⁶. Consequently, in this case we can talk about the settlement as a monument of Kiev tradition in Chernyakhov Culture in the region.

At the burial grounds to the manifestation of Kiev tradition refer the presence of biconical urn pot in the cremation burial 1 of Rodnoi Krai 1 and weak-shaped roundsided pot from so-called burial 5 of Uspenka¹⁶⁷. In Kompaniytsy specific burials with distinctive moulded ceramics and fibulae of circle of "pitted enamel" are associated with Kiev element (2, 58, 60, 93)¹⁶⁸.

German (Wielbark-Przeworsk) element in the area of culture links to "long houses" biritualizm of burial grounds, where there are simple pits of northern orientation, Wielbark ceramics, pottery imitation of Wielbark moulded shapes, some items of clothing, jewelry, household items, weapons of Central European types¹⁶⁹. E.V. Makhno found analogies to cremations with broken crockery in Kompaniytsy in Przeworsk environment¹⁷⁰.

As reference monument of manifestation of Wielbark tradition in moulded ceramics A.M. Oblomskiy considers the settlement of Belopol'e, after the conclusion of the excavations' author A.N. Nekrasova of German belonging of its inhabitants¹⁷¹. He calls the number of settlements (Dubovoe 1, Zvanoe 1, Progress and burial grounds (Rodnoi Krai 1) with single findings of such ceramics¹⁷². At the settlement of Bukreevka 2, attributed by A.M. Oblomskiy to Seim-Donetsk variant of Kiev Culture, by unit finds of Wielbark ceramics he traces the signs of influence of Wielbark traditions on Kiev ceramic complex¹⁷³. By ceramics finds of this tradition in the objects of the second phase of Boromlia settlement he concludes about syncretism of their pottery¹⁷⁴. Analyzing Wielbark features on Chernyakhiv burial grounds in the region and in Chernyakhov Culture areal in general, scientist comes to the conclusion that burials of this traditions are committed in simple pits without lining with the position of the skeletons on the back¹⁷⁵. Kompaniytsy burial ground with German component is associated with cremation and inhumation containing specific moulded ceramics, as well as some types of cremation covering urns or a handful of bones with fragments of pottery, in which

Wielbark ceramics or only pottery is presented¹⁷⁶.

The viewpoint of I.V. Zin'kovskaya stands somewhat apart. Recognizing the multiethnic character of carriers of culture in the region, she concludes about the changing of ethnicity of the population over the lifetime of Chernyakhov Culture and the presence of two cultural and chronological traditions on the funeral monuments: in the last third of the 3rd -4th centuries there are extensive Kompaniytsy, Uspenka, Pereyaslav-Khmel'nitskyi necropolises, left by multiethnic conglomerate (Goths-Gepids, Sarmanians, Slavs), then in the middle of the 4th century appear small biritual burial grounds of Goths-Gepids¹⁷⁷.

This viewpoint finds no support in archaeological sources. Different cultural traditions are demonstrated not only by mentioned burial grounds, but also by the other, which burials can be dated back to the mid-second half of the 4th century: Voytenki, Boromlia, Rodnoi Krai 1, Sumy-Sad, Kantemirovka¹⁷⁸. Concerning the size "reduction" of burial grounds one can notice that in Kompaniytsy, Uspenka, Pereyaslav-Khmel'nitskyi were investigated respectively 111, 34, 42 burials¹⁷⁹. By 2013 in Voytenki 190 burials had been studied¹⁸⁰. 48 burials were opened on the partially destroyed burial ground of Boromlia 1^{181} .

5. Role of materials of Boromlia 2 settlement in the construction of the cultural development concept. Initially, even during the excavations of the monument, the thesis was proposed about the presence of "two chronological horizons" and absence of chronological gap between them¹⁸². According to the authors of excavations - A.N. Nekrasova and R.V. Terpilovskiy, abrupt change of ceramic complex suggests the emergence in the early 4th century of the new population, which makes extensive use of pottery¹⁸³.

Then, was drawn the conclusion about three horizons in the ancient settlement: 1 - with objects (constructions 1, 6, 10, dwelling 3, hearth 2) filled with 70-90% of moulded ceramics and also pottery, mainly polished ceramics; 2 - with objects (dwellings 7, 8, construction 5, presumably "aboveground construction" with hearth number 1, probably hearths 3, 4), containing 34-60% of moulded ceramics, including the north-western tradition; 3 - objects (household buildings 2, 4, 9, furnaces 1, 2, pits 1-10, "working platform"), containing 90-100% of pottery. It is believed that the objects of the first horizon fix the appearance of new ethnocultural elements through the emergence of Chernyakhiv pottery among local tribes of Kiev culture in the second half of the 3rd - the turn of the 3rd-4th centuries. Objects of the second horizon reflect population coming from the west in the first half of the 4th century, objects of the third horizon already represent fully developed Chernyakhov Culture of the second half of the 4th century¹⁸⁴.

6. Place of Kamenevo 2 - Komarovka 2 group in the cultural process. Apart from Chernyakhov Culture during

PRIHODNUK 1998, 73.

OBLOMSKIY 2002, 41.

OBLOMSKIY 2002, 49.

¹⁶⁸ OBLOMSKIY 1999b, 82.

MAGOMEDOV 1998; MAGOMEDOV 2001, 23-24, 41-43, 115-120.

MAKHNO 1971b, 89-90.

¹⁷¹ NEKRASOVA 1994.

OBLOMSKIY 2002, 45.

OBLOMSKIY 2002, 45.

OBLOMSKIY 2002, 46.

OBLOMSKIY 2002, 47.

OBLOMSKIY 1999b, 79.

ZIN'KOVSKAYA 1997, 14, 18.

LIUBICHEV 2013, 21-22.

NEKRASOVA 2006; GONCHAROV/MAKHNO 1957.

¹⁸⁰ LIUBICHEV/MYZGIN/VARACHEVA/SCHULTZE 2014.

NEKRASOVA 2006.

NEKRASOVA/TERPILOVSKIY 1990, 19, 26.

NEKRASOVA/TERPILOVSKIY 1990, 26-27

NEKRASOVA/TERPILOVSKIY 1990, 19-20; NEKRASOVA 2006, 94-95.

this period in the area of the Dnieper-Donets forest-steppe existed and other associations. As foreign phenomenon in the area of Chernyakhiv settlements and burial grounds, as well as monuments of the Seim-Donetsk variant of Kiev culture A.M. Oblomskiy considers six ancient settlements: Kamenevo 2, Peschanoe Komarovka, Besedovka (Late Kiev period of the settlement), Kurgan-Azak, Sencha¹⁸⁵. Ceramic complex structure distinguishes these monuments from the settlements of "Kiev tradition in Chernyakhov Culture» (Golovino - Mamroi - Khlopkov) and from Kiev-Donetsk ancient settlements of the Seim-Donetsk variant of Bukreevka - Tazovo type¹⁸⁶. Researcher finds their proximity to the monuments of Kiev Culture of Podesenya «Ulianovka circle» and concludes about the appearance of the Desna population in the forest-steppe under the impact of Chernyakhov Culture. The conclusion was drawn about the presence of «Ulianovka circle» monuments in the forest-steppe zone and in the areal of Chernyakhov Culture (Kurgan-Azak, Sencha, Besedovka) and in the areal of the Seim-Donetsk variant of Kiev Culture (Komarovka, Kamenevo, Peschanoe), that indicates of the penetration of "Desna protokolochinskiy population" to the eastern part of the region - to the upper reaches of the Seim and Psel $rivers^{187}$.

7. Determination of chronology of Chernyakhov Culture in the region. Burial ground materials of the region served as sources for the development of chronological systems of Chernyakhov Culture in the Ukrainian forest-steppe, in its areal on the territory of modern Ukraine and Moldova in general and the Middle Dnieper in particular. By the method of chronological horizons isolation of similar complexes on the materials of a large part of the culture areal the scheme E.L. Gorokhovskiy was created¹⁸⁸. The scientist have identified five phases of burial grounds development in the area of forest-steppe on both sides of the Dnieper, synchronized with all-European phases in the K. Godlowski - J. Tejral system: 1) Ruzhchanka (stage C1b, early segment C2, about 230-270); 2) Berezhanka (late segment C2, about 270-330) 3) Kosanov (stage C3, about 330-380); 4) Maslov (late segment C3 - early D1; around 350 - 400) 5) Zhuravka (stage D1; about 375/380-420/430) phases. To the phases 2 - 5 linked complexes from burial grounds of Sosnova, Kompaniytsy, Sumy-Sad, Uspenka, Pereyaslav-Khmel'nitskiy, Zhovnin, Lokhvitsa, Rodnoi Krai 1, Kantemirovka (undermounded burials), and separate burial at Grechaniki¹⁸⁹.

Composing the chronology of Chernyakhiv burial grounds by O.A. Gei and I.A. Bazhan by applying the correlation method has become an integral part of attempts to create a chronological scale for Eastern Europe and the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus of the I-VI centuries. For this were used materials, including Kompaniytsy burial ground, enclosed into so-called "Middle Dnieper block" of burial grounds¹⁹⁰. Such development periods of Chernyakhov Culture were defined: 1) about 230/240-270/280 (including Kompaniytsy, burial 171); 2) about 270/280-310/320

¹⁸⁵ OBLOMSKIY 2002, 69.

(including Kompaniytsy, burial 1, 8, 130); 3) about 310/320-350/355; 4) about 350/355-375; 5) about 375-400/410¹⁹¹.

The chronology scheme of Cherniakhov monuments of the Middle Dnieper by O.V. Petrauskas - R.G. Shishkin is «tied" to the European chronological system. It contains phases C1b (first half of the 3rd century), C2 (second half of the 3rd century), C3 (first half of the 4th century) (burials 2, 5 of Pereyaslav-Khmel'nitskiy), D1 (end of the 4th - early 5th century) (burials 1 of Zhovnin/Bilenkovy Burty, 71 and 118 of Kompaniytsy, 26 of Zhovnin/Pristan'), D1-D2 (first half of the 5th century) (Khlopkov settlement, materials from Gradizhsk, burials 388 of Sosnova, 69 of Kompaniytsy¹⁹².

8. Final of Chernyakhov Culture and cultural development of the region in the early era of the Great Migration. A.M. Oblomskiy first identified the Hun Period for the Dnieper-Donets forest-steppe, which he associates with the emergence of the Huns, the defeat of the power of Germanaric, massive population movement, destruction of archaeological communities system of the Late Romen Period¹⁹³.

A.M. Oblomskiy marks historical processes of the Hun times in the form of several vectors: 1) outflow of Chernyakhov Culture population, movement of its groups to the west, as well as migration to the Upper Don region; 2) movement of population groups from the Middle Dnieper to Podesenie; 3) movement of population from Podesenie and adjacent Poseymie to the east and south; 4) movement of the carriers of the Seim-Donetsk variant of Kiev Culture to the Don region; 5) appearance of monuments of "steppe circle" traditions in the southern part of Chernyakhov Culture areal or near its borders194.

According M.B. Shukin, for a given period we don't known archaeological cultures in the usual content of this term. The main body of the finds is grouped into a number of different short-term cultural groups on a restricted area -"horizons of one style finds" 195. Elements of a new subculture originate within the preceding stage 196. The concepts of «Late Chernyakhov Culture» and «Late Chernyakhiv population» are introduced197.

Most experts believe that at the beginning of the Hun era on the large part of the region Chernyakhiv population continued to exist¹⁹⁸. Chernyakhiv groupings in great numbers leave the region a little later, and in this period the distribution of some elements of material culture (fibulae and certain types of glass vessels) gives the impression of some of its isolation from the other parts of Chernyakhov Culture areal¹⁹⁹. According E.L. Gorokhovskiy, Kantemirovka mounds are the evidence of preservation of Chernyakhov Culture material complex in the first third of the V century²⁰⁰. M.B. Shukin believed that after the hunnes invasion receded Chernyakhiv population stayed on the former territory and

OBLOMSKIY 2002, 70.

OBLOMSKIY 2002, 72.

GOROKHOVSKIY 1988.

GOROKHOVSKIY 1988, 45-46.

GEI/BAZHAN 1997, 41, tabl. 63-65.

GEI/BAZHAN 1997, 41-49, tabl. 66-70.

¹⁹² PETRAUSKAS/SHISHKIN 2010.

¹⁹³ OBLOMSKIY 2002, 61.

¹⁹⁴ OBLOMSKIY 2002, 98-99.

SHUKIN 1979, 18.

¹⁹⁶ SHUKIN/SHAROV 2000, 376.

¹⁹⁷ KAZANSKIY/MASTYKOVA 2009, 226, 234.

TRETIAKOV 1970, 50; KAZANSKIY 1997, 183; OBLOMSKIY 2002, 90; GAVRITUKHIN 2007, 24.

GAVRITUKHIN 2007, 24

²⁰⁰ GOROKHOVSKIY 1988.

continued to use their settlements and cemeteries, to keep old traditions. Therefore goths of Germanaric are difficult to distinguish from goths of Vinitarius²⁰¹.

M.M. Kazanskiy admits the possibility of the arrival of new groups of barbaric population at Chernyahiv areal under the control of the Huns, from the territory of present-day Poland, in favor of which indicates not only Late Przeworsk ceramics of Dobrodzen type in the upper layers of Bashmachka in Nadporozh e and Kompaniytsy burial 86, referring to the stage D1²⁰².

9. Issue about cultural and ethnic attribution of undermounded burials with Chernyakhiv items. Among researchers firmly established opinion about their Sarmatian, Sarmatian-Alan belonging²⁰³. Later dates of the left bank undermounded burials are evidence that the composition of this culture in the mid-second half of the 4th century included some nomadic groups $^{204}\!.$ The nearest analogies of the mounds of Kantemirovka type A.V. Simonenko finds in the antiquities in the Lower Don region. According to him, they originate from the North Caucasus and have alanes roots²⁰⁵.

Chernyakhov Culture split Sarmatian world into two parts. In the Pre-Azov-Don steppe separate burials of the final phase of Late Sarmatian culture tend to the circle of the Lower Don, they border on Chernyakhov Culture areal, sometimes getting into it. Sarmathians (alanes-tanaites) weren't a part of the Gothic association²⁰⁶. It seems that Alan-Sarmatians settled on the Dnieper only in the final phase of Chernyakhov Culture, after the defeat in 375 AD by the Huns and Alans of Ostrogothic Union of Germanaric²⁰⁷. Late Sarmatian monuments in the eastern Ukraine clearly indicate of territorial (and political?) independence of their carriers with respect to the Gothic association²⁰⁸. Alano-Sarmatian monuments (Kantemirovka, Novo-Podkriazh, Dmukhailovka), as well as monuments with the North Caucasian ceramics (Kapulovka) wedged between this group and the Goths Gesimundes (Chernyakhiv monuments in the Black Sea steppe: Ranzhevoe, Kamenka-Anchekrak, Gavrilovka, Bisiukov monastery, Lugovoe). They divide Gothic population of the Hun Empire²⁰⁹.

10. Attempts to identify historical events from the written sources with archaeological realities. Some dualism is observed identifying archaeological phenomena of the final of the Late Roman Period - beginning of the Great Migration era with historical events, drawn from the written sources. On the one hand, researchers believe that it would be imprudent to look for in the gothic folklore (gothic songs recorded by Iordan) description of real events, to try to locate them in time and space, or believe in the actual existence of absolutely all the characters mentioned there 210. And on the other hand, archaeological phenomena are almost unequivocally

identified with historical events and even accurately localize political associations of that time²¹¹.

M.M. Kazanskiy and A.V. Mastykova assume that by the ethnonym of «alanes-sarmates» Marcian (or Pseudo-Marcian) one should understand all Iranian-speaking and non-Iranian-speaking tribes of the steppe and adjacent regions, descendants of the ancient Sarmatians and Alans²¹². A.V. Simonenko admits that Ammianus Marcellinus meant by Alanes-Tanaites generally Late Sarmatian tribes of the Northern Black Sea, and by greitunges - population of Chernyakhov Culture²¹³.

M.M. Kazanskiy and A.V. Mastykova connect Late Chernyahiv monuments of periods D1 (AD 360/370-400/410) - the beginning of D2 (AD 380/400-440/450) (forest-steppe burial grounds including our region: Sumy-Sad, Kompaniytsy), «prince» hoards with the East Germanic jewelry of the Untersibenbrunn D2 horizon (Nezhyn, Kruglitsa (Porshyno), Zhygailovo, Bol'shoy Kamnents, Oboyan' district) with the Ostrogoths of Vinitarius, Gunimand-Thorismund²¹⁴. Iordan narrative about coming of the hunnes, Germanaric death and reign of his heirs are treated as the emergence of a few ostrogothes-greitunges enough independent power centers²¹⁵.

It is believed that at the times of the Vinitarius (the 70's - 80's of the 4th century) Ostrogothes neighbors to the south and south-east were hunnes of Balamber, and in the north - the Antes of king of Boz. These «Antes» are the heirs of Veneti, carriers of Kiev Culture²¹⁶. As the center of the Vinitarius kingdom and its heirs was determined the Dnieper left bank, the northern part of Chernyakhov Culture areal, between the upper reaches of the Voprskla and Psel rivers, where the hoards near Zhygailovka, Nezhyn, Rebliovka, "princely" graves near Bol'shoi Kamenets in 1918-1919 and 1927 were found²¹⁷.

3. Cultural situation in the region in the light of finds of ancient coins

After fragments of amphorae, Roman coins are one of the most common categories of finds of ancient import on Chernyakhov Culture monuments of the Dnieper left bank forest-steppe. Condition of source base gives doesn't allow to judge of a more or less exact number of the finds (both published and unpublished). Currently we have information on at least 208 finds points of Roman coins: single finds (including finds from the territories of monuments, in complexes or without context, as well as coins with holes) and hoards. Their total number is not less than 8150 copies (no less than 390 individual finds and not less than 7760 coins in hoards). A total mass of finds from the territory of Chernyakhov Culture it is about 30% or about 17% of the finds points on the territory of the culture²¹⁸. Not all findings have complete information about the context and the circumstances of their discovery, and general description

SHUKIN/SHAROV 2000, 375.

²⁰² KAZANSKIY 1997 182; KAZANSKIY/MASTYKOVA 2009, 230.

LYAPUSHKIN 1961, 155; KAZANSKIY/MASTYKOVA 1999, 119; SIMONENKO 2012, 230.

OBLOMSKIY 2002, 83.

²⁰⁵ SIMONENKO 2001, 50.

²⁰⁶ SIMONENKO 2001, 90.

KAZANSKIY/MASTYKOVA 1999, 125.

SIMONENKO 2012, 233.

KAZANSKIY/MASTYKOVA 1999, 128.

²¹⁰ KAZANSKIY/MASTYKOVA 2009, 227.

KAZANSKIY 1997; KAZANSKYI/MASTYKOVA 2009.

KAZANSKIY/MASTYKOVA 1999, 119.

²¹³ SIMONENKO 2012, 233.

²¹⁴ KAZANSKIY 1997, 182; KAZANSKIY/MASTYKOVA 1999, 127, ris. 1.

²¹⁵ KAZANSKYI/MASTYKOVA 2009, 245.

²¹⁶ KAZANSKIY 1997, 181.

²¹⁷ KAZANSKYI 1997, 183; KAZANSKYI/MASTYKOVA 2009, 246.

²¹⁸ MYZGIN 2013a, 356.

of some cast doubt on the authenticity. Therefore, one of the actual tasks of further research of Roman coins in the region is the verification of the available data, based primarily on archival work.

Finds of Republican denarii in the region is rather an exception than the regularity. There is information only about two such coins, but the reliability of information needs to be tested. Prevailing category Roman coins finds is Roman denarii of the I-II centuries, issued mainly between the reigns of Traian and Septimius Severus (98-211 years.). Besides, they predominate both among individual finds (77.9%) and among the hoards of coins (92.6%)²¹⁹. In recent years, the problem of their penetration to the territory of Chernyakhov Culture, including the territory of the region, has gained significant currency. Until the mid-1980s researchers considered the appearance of these coins as a result of trade between the barbarians and the Roman Empire²²⁰. Since the mid-1980s - until early 2010s among the scientists the most prevalent was the idea of their penetration to the barbaric environment as a result of plunder of Roman provincial towns during the Gothic war²²¹. However, lately the penetration of Roman denarii in Eastern Europe has been associated with the migration of Gothic people from Central Europe in early 3rd century²²². The last thesis is well illustrated by the results of the analysis of denarii hoards. All seven authentic denarii hoards (Sevenki, Priamicyno, Chutove, Kriachkovka, Lukishina, Rogintsy, Starye Valki/2013), though different in composition, but have a similar chronological structure with different groups of hoards from Central Europe, from the territory of Przeworsk and Wielbark cultures²²³.

Subaeratae denarii compose the second largest group of finds of coins of Early Roman Period. They attracted the researchers' attention not so long ago, but now it has been noticed that mostly these coins had a hole, that is they were altered into pendants²²⁴. Other denominations of early coinage (sestercii, dupondii etc.) are represented by single finds relating to the category of low reliability.

Antoniniani finds in the region are also rare (0.8%), in contrast to the bronze coins of provincial coinage of the 3rd century²²⁵. Special study of finds of these coins in Chernyakhov Culture areal, held by G. Beidin, showed that on the Left Bank of the Dnieper the finds of coins of provincially-Roman coinage from the cities of Asia Minor (Trapezos, Sinope, Cessarea Cappadocia) compose prevailing number of them (85%), while on the Right Bank of the Dnieper and in Moldova the number is only 30% (there are predominant finds of coins of Balkan provincial-Roman cities). Perhaps such correlation illustrates the area of settlement of sea voyages participants to Asia Minor in the middle of the 3^{rd} century²²⁶. Another feature of the coins in the region of this time is almost complete absence of aurei of the 3rd century, typical for the regions of the Middle Dnieper and Dniester²²⁷.

Coins of the 4th - early 5th centuries aren't typical for the Dnieper left bank. It is all about nine reliable finds of bronze coins (2.4%) and one siliqua (0.25%)²²⁸. Quite apart is a hoard, discovered in 1891 near Rubliovka village (Poltava oblast). The hoard consisted of 201 solidi of the end of the 4th - early 5th centuries229. Besides, single finds of solidi are known in the region (0.8%). This phenomenon a number of researchers associate with the existence of the Postchernyakhiv horizon on the Left Bank of the Dnieper forest-steppe in the first half of the 5th century²³⁰.

One cannot but touch a very interesting group of finds in the region - the barbaric coins imitations. Until recently, their finds were considered a rarity on the Left Bank of the Dnieper²³¹. However, lately, information about their new finds has started intensely accumulating²³². According to recent data, one can talk about 41 finds of denarii imitations (6.3% of the total amount) and 12 gold coins imitations (6.3% of total amount) (barbarous-imitations.narod2.ru). Subject of barbaric imitations on the territory of Barbaricum is today one of the most promising for development²³³.

Another feature of numismatic finds of the Late Roman Period in the region is wide spreading of Bosporan coins. This issue has been actively studied only recently²³⁴. Most Bosporan coins, found on the left bank of the Dnieper, were minted in the mid/second half of the 3rd - early 4th centuries. Apparently, if the coins of mid/second half of the 3rd century (Pharsanzes, Ininthimaeus and Rhescuporis V) came to the region as a result of the German presence in the Bosporus, then the coin of the end of the 3rd - early $4^{
m th}$ centuries (Thothorses, Teiranes and Rhescuporis VI) were already the result of some economic ties²³⁵. However, the question of the causes of the influx of Bosporan coins in the region should be considered open.

Thus, the spread of ancient coins on the territory of the Dnieper Left Bank has a number of features that distinguish this region from others. Namely: significant distribution of coins of the 3rd century of autonomous minting cities of Asia Minor cities; absence of gold coins finds minted in the 3rd century; a small amount of coins minted in the 4th - first half of the 5th century; availability of solidi of the end of the 4th early 5th centuries; widespread of Bosporan coins. At the same time, in the region, in general, common throughout the whole territory of Chernyakhov Culture elements of spreading of Roman coins are preserved, that is a predominance of denarii of the 1st - 2nd centuries coinage both among single finds and among coins of hoards. Such features of coins distributing can be attributed to several factors. First, the region is most distant from the centers of culture formation and Roman Limes. The latter, in particular, since the 4th century has been the source of a constant influx of coins in the territory to

MYZGIN 2013a, 356-357.

²²⁰ FENIN 1951, 101; BRAICHEVS'KIY 1959, 18; KROPOTKIN 1961, 18; RIKMAN 1975, 232; NUDEL'MAN 1982, 129.

MAGOMEDOV 1987, 79; SHUKIN 2005, 202; SHAROV 2007, 34 - 35; MYZGIN 2008, p. 51-52.

²²² MYZGIN 2013b, 222-223; DYMOWSKI/MYZGIN, in print; MYZGIN/ DYMOWSKI, in print.

MYZGIN/DYMOWSKI, in print.

²²⁴ MYZGIN 2013a, 362.

²²⁵ MYZGIN 2013a, 359.

²²⁶ BEIDIN 2012.

BURSCHE 2013.

MYZGIN 2013a, 359, 361.

KROPOTKIN 1961, 72, No 813.

²³⁰ KAZANSKIY 1997; GAVRITUKHIN 2005.

²³¹ MYZGIN 2009, 96, fig. 1, Catalogue.

ANOKHIN 2012, 146; barbarous-imitations.narod2.ru.

²³³ BURSCHE/MYZGIN 2012.

BEIDIN/MYZGIN 2010; MYZGIN/BEIDIN 2012.

MYZGIN/BEIDIN 2012, 61-63.

the west of the Dniester. In contrast, geographical proximity of the area under consideration to the Bospores enabled influx of import from its territory. Second, distribution of coins in the region was closely associated with the spread of Chernyakhov Culture itself, which took place, according to archaeological evidence, rather late - from the second third of the 4th century. Finally, the third, no less important reason was geographical position of the region, namely the presence of powerful obstacle such as the Dnieper that prevented the rapid spread of new elements here.

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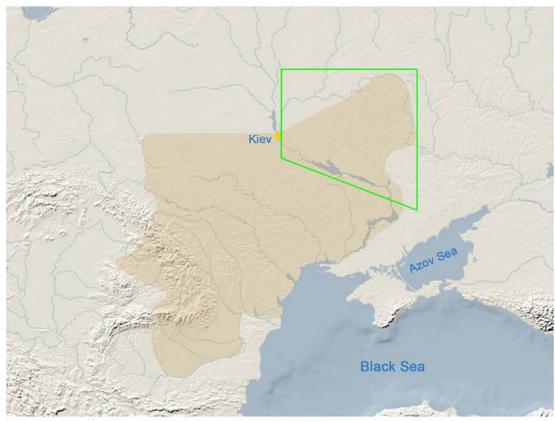


Fig.1. Location of the "Dnieper-Donets forest-steppe" in the area of Chernyakhiv Culture.

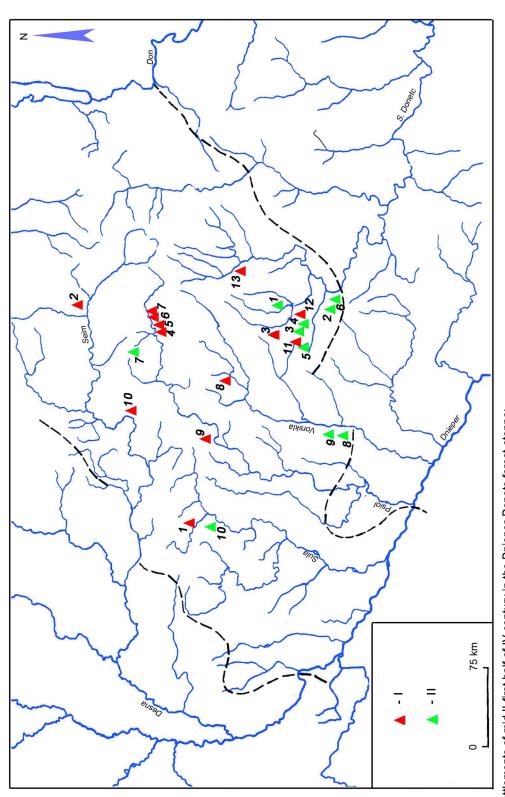


Fig.2. Settlements of mid II-first half of IV century in the Dnieper-Donets forest-steppe:

1 - exposed to excavations: 1 - Besedovka; 2 - Bukreevka 2; 3 - Rodnoi Krai 3; 4 - Gochevo 1; 5 - Gochevo 2 (construction 1,2), 6 - Gochevo 3; 7 - Gochevo 4; 8 - Boromlia 2; 9 - Peschanoe; 10 - Desiatyi Oktiabr'; 11 - Voytenki 1 (участок A); 12 - Ogul'tsy; 13 - Golovino 1; 14 - Mamroi;

II – famous for exploration with findings of stages C1b - C2: 1 – Bolshaia Danilovka; 2 – Riabukhino; 3 – Khalimonovka; 4 – Baranovo; 5 – Starye Valki; 6 – Paseki; 7 – Novoselovka; 8 – Shevchenki 5: 9 – Vasil'evka 3; 10 – Matiashev Yar 3.

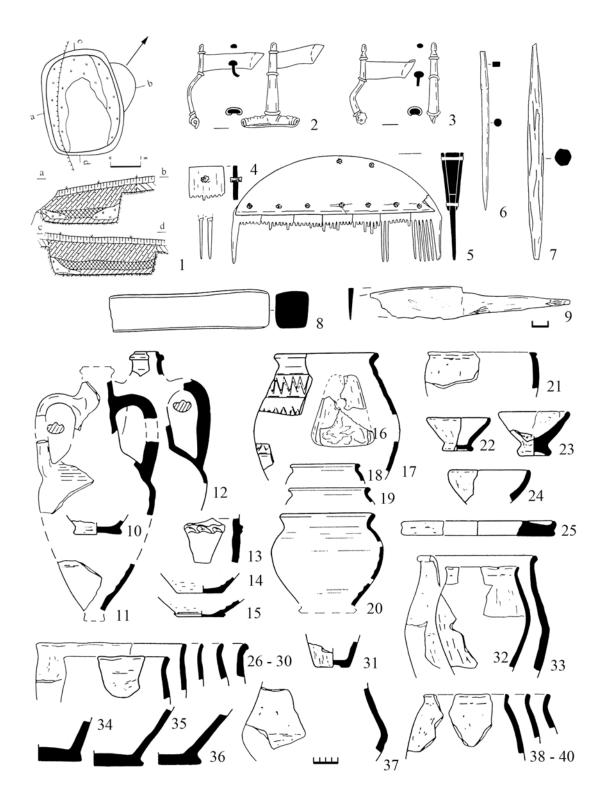


Fig.3. Horizon of Boromlia: construction 1 of settlement of Boromlia 2 (1) and its findings:

2, 3 – bronze fibulae; 4- fragment of bone comb; 5 – bone comb; 6 – bone "stylos"; 7 – iron awl; 8 – strickle; 9 - fragment of iron knife; 11, 12 - glass clay amphorae; 10, 13 - 20 - pottery; 21 - 40 - moulded ceramics (NEKRASOVA 2006, ris. 20, 21).

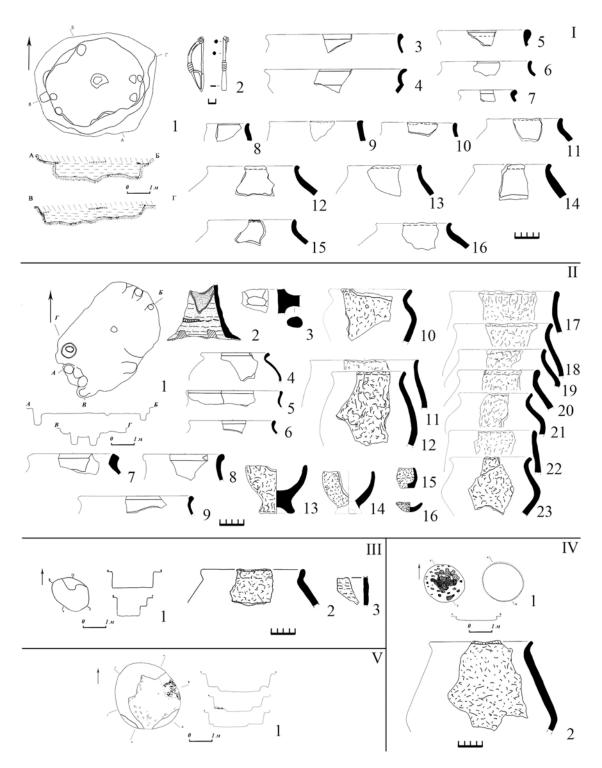


Fig.4. Horizon of Boromlia: materials from the settlement of Voytenki 1, area "A":

I – construction 2/2 (1) and its findings: 2 – bronze fibula; 3 – 7 – pottery; 8 – 16 – moulded ceramics;

II – construction 4 and its findings: 2,3 – fragments of glass clay amphorae; 4 – 9 – pottery; 10 – 23 – moulded ceramics;

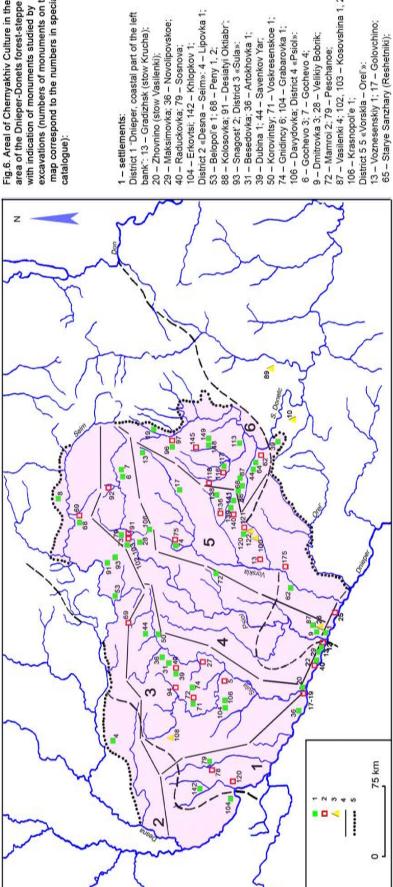
III – construction 11 (1) and its findings: fragment of moulded pot (2), fragment of amphora's side (2);

IV - construction 17 (1) and fragment of moulded pot (2);

V – construction 21 (1).



Fig.5. Horizon of Boromlia: depressed construction 2/2 on the area "A" in the settlement of Voytenki 1.



excavations (numbers of monuments on the 87 - Vasilenki 4; 102, 103 - Kosovshina 1, 2; map correspond to the numbers in special area of the Dnieper-Donets forest-steppe with indication of monuments studied by District 2 «Desna – Seim»: 4 – Lipovka 1; District 1 "Dnieper, coastal part of the left 39 - Dubina 1; 44 - Savenkov Yar, 50 - Korovintsy; 71 - Voskresenskoe 1; 29 - Maksimovka; 36 - Novolipovskoe, 13 – Voznesenskiy 1; 17 – Golovchino; 88 - Kolosovka; 91 - Desiatyi Oktiabr 74 - Gnidincy 6; 104 - Grabarovka 1; bank": 13 – Gradizhsk (stow Krucha); 93 – Snagosť 2; District 3 «Šula»: 31 – Besedovka; 36 – Artokhovka 1; 106 - Davydovka; District 4 «Psiol»: 9 – Dmitrovka 3; 28 – Velikiy Bobrik; 104 - Erkovtsi; 142 - Khlopkov 1; 40 – Raduckovka; 79 – Sosnova; 53 - Belopol'e 1; 68 - Peny 1, 2; 72 - Mamroi 2; 79 - Peschanoe; 6 - Gochevo 3; 7 - Gochevo 4; 20 - Zhovnino (stow Vasilenki); District 5 5 «Vorskla – Oreľ»: 106 - Krasnopol'e 1; 1 - settlements: catalogue):

75 - Boromlia 2; 120 - Kantemorivka; 138 - Lozovaia 2; 139 - Voytenki 1; 141 - Voytenki 2; District 6 6 «Severskiy Donetc»: 19 - Khokhlovo 2; 39 - Novoberekskoe; 44 - Kolesniki; 64 – Timchenki 2; 68 – Shliakh 2; 86 – Khalimonovka; 87 – Ogul'tsy; 96 – Golovino 1; 117 – Peresechnoe; 148 – Murom 6; 149 – Murom 7;

27 - Lokhvitsa; 40 - Dubina 1; 69 - Uspenka; 72 - Voskresenskoe 1; 94 - Gurbincy; District 4 «Psiol»: 73 - Suny-Sad; 91 - Sumy; 92 - Zamoshanskaia Diuna; District 5 «Vorskla - Orel"»: 19 - Zhovnino (stow Pristan'); 22 - Kagamlyk; 25 - Kompaniycy; 78 - Sosnova; 120 - Pereiaslav-Khmelnitskiy; District 2 «Desna - Seim»: 69 - Peny 3; District 3 3 «Sula»: 5 - Volchek 74 - Boromila 1; 113 - Novosiolovka; 121 - Kantemirovka; 136 - Pavliukovka; 140 - Voytenki 1; 175 - Pisarevka; District 6 «Severskiy Donetc»: 62 - Sokolovo 2; 96 - Golovino 1; 2 - burial grounds: District 1 "Dnieper, coastal part of the left bank": 14 - Gradizhsk (stow Krucha); 17 - Zhovnino (stow Bilenkovy Burty); 18 - Zhovnino (stow Nosenki); 116 – Peresechnoe; 118 – Rodnoi Krai 1; 145 – Glubokoe;

3 - undermounded burials: District 1 "Dnieper, coastal part of the left bank": 26 - Lavrikovka; Paivon 3 «Sula»: 108 - Irzhevo; District 5 «Vorskla - Orel"»: 100 - Storozhevoe; 122 Kantemirovka; District 6 «Severskiy Donetc»: 10 – Mechebelovo; 89 – Voroncovka;

4 – conventional border between districts;

5 – border of Chernyakhiv Culture areal.

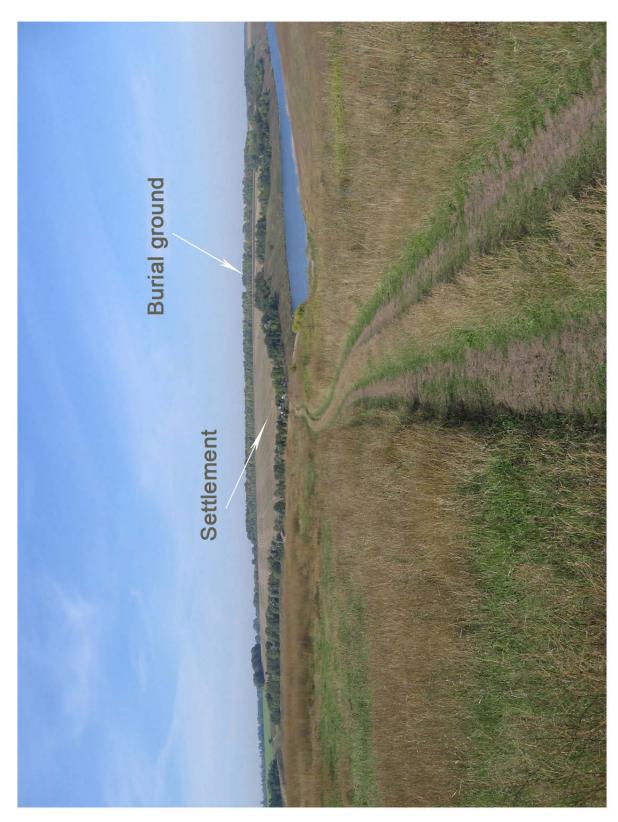


Fig.7. View of Voytenki 1 archaeological complex.





Fig.8. Chernyakhiv Culture: hearth in the above-ground framed wattle and daub construction (1), depressed construction (2). Settlement of Voytenki 1, area "A".



Fig.9.Chernyakhiv Culture: kiln (object 7, parcel A, area "B" of Voytenki 1 settlement).

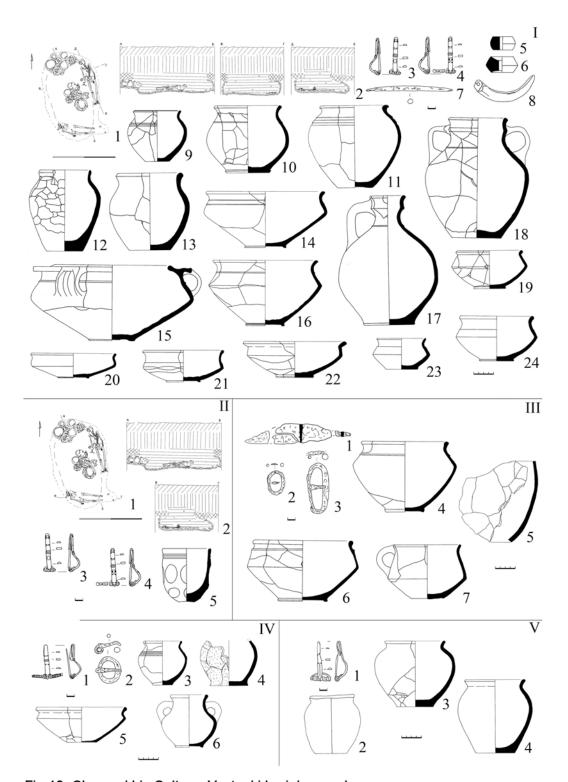


Fig.10. Chernyakhiv Culture: Voytenki burial ground:

I – burial 86/1 of Voytenki burial ground (1, 2), its inventory (5 - 24);

II – burial 86/2 of Voytenki burial ground (1, 2), its inventory (3 - 5);

III - burial 93: inventory;

IV - burial 92: inventory;

V – burial 94: inventory.



Fig.11. Chernyakhiv Culture: glass beaker from the burial 86/1 of Voytenki burial ground.

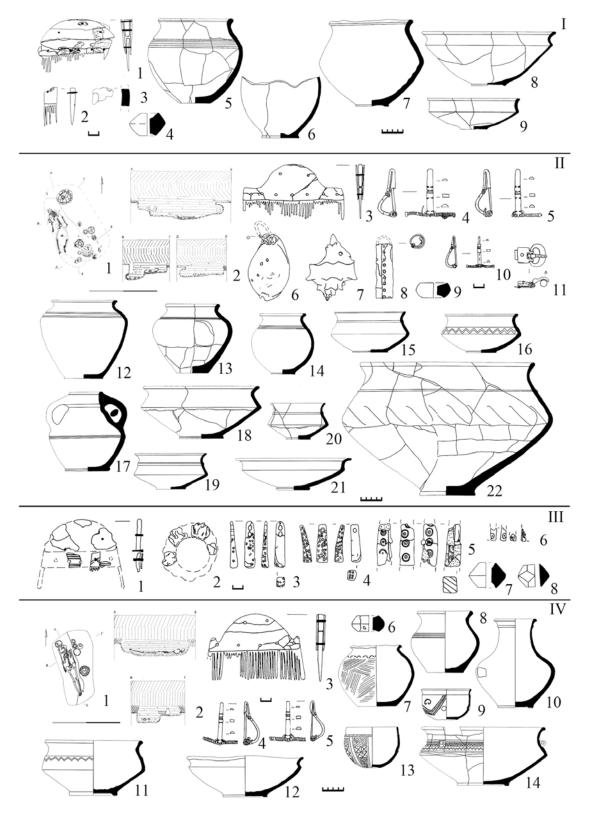


Fig.12. Chernyakhiv Culture: Voytenki burial ground:

I - burial 32: inventory;

II – burial 41 and its inventory;

III - burial 52: inventory;

IV – burial 54 and its inventory.



Fig.13.Chernyakhiv Culture: burial 41 of Voytenki burial ground.





Fig. 14. Chernyakhiv Culture: burial 23 of Voytenki burial ground (1) and its beads (2).

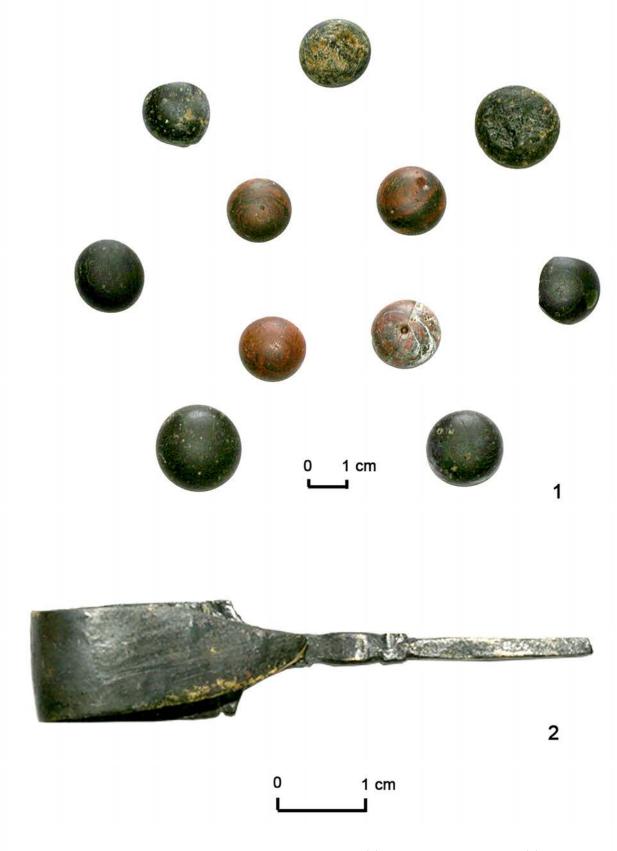


Fig. 15. Chernyakhiv Culture: glass playing tokens (1) and Rome bronze scalpel (2) from cremation burial ground

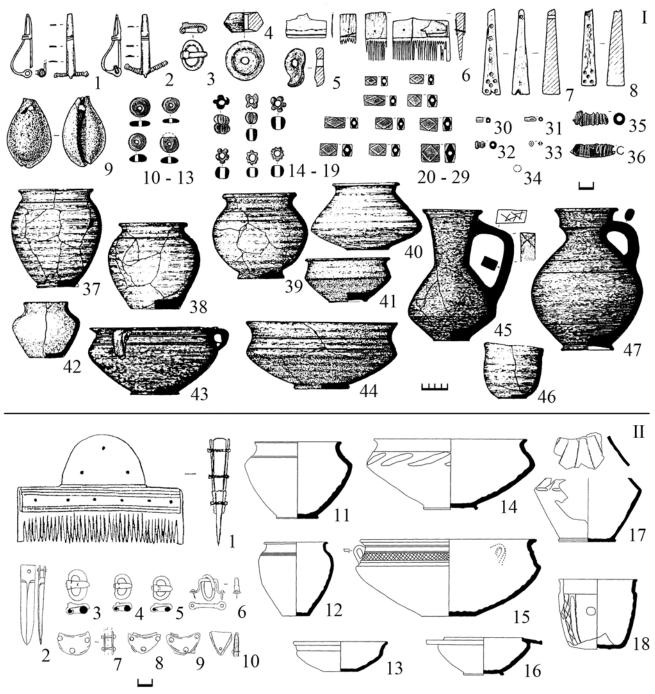
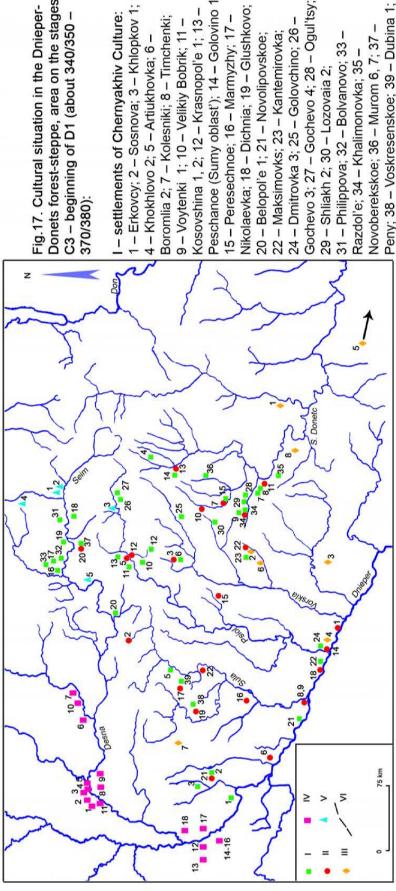


Fig.16. Undermounded burials with Chernyakhiv items:

I – burial 5 of mound 2 near Lavrikovka: 1 – 3 – bronze; 4 – clay; 5, 7 – 9 – bone; 6 – clamshell; 10 - 13 - amber; 14, 15 - coral; 16 - 25 - glass; 26 - silver; 27 - 36 - carnelian; 37 - 40, 42 - 47 pottery; 41 - moulded ceramics (SUPRUNENKO/LIAMKIN/ SIDORENKO 2011, ris. 2 - 5);

II - mound 1 Kantemirovka (RUDYNS'KYI 1930, tabl. I, ris. 4 – 7; tabl. II, ris. 8; OBLOMSKIY 2002, ris. 91).



Peschanoe (Sumy oblast'); 14 - Golovino 1; Donets forest-steppe, area on the stages Gochevo 3; 27 - Gochevo 4; 28 - Ogul'tsy; 1 - Erkovcy; 2 - Sosnova; 3 - Khlopkov 1; Nikolaevka; 18 - Dichnia; 19 - Glushkovo; Kosovshina 1, 2; 12 - Krasnopol'e 1; 13 -C3 - beginning of D1 (about 340/350 -I – settlements of Chernyakhiv Culture: 15 - Peresechnoe; 16 - Marmyzhy; 17 -Boromlia 2; 7 – Kolesniki; 8 – Timchenki; 20 – Belopol'e 1; 21 – Novolipovskoe; 22 – Maksimovks; 23 – Kantemirovka; 24 – Dmitrovka 3; 25 – Golovchino; 26 – 9 - Voytenki 1; 10 - Velikiy Bobrik; 11 Novoberekskoe; 36 - Murom 6, 7; 37 29 - Shliakh 2; 30 - Lozovaia 2; 31 - Philippova; 32 - Bolvanovo; 33 4 - Khokhlovo 2; 5 - Artiukhovka; 6 Razdol'e; 34 - Khalimonovka; 35 -

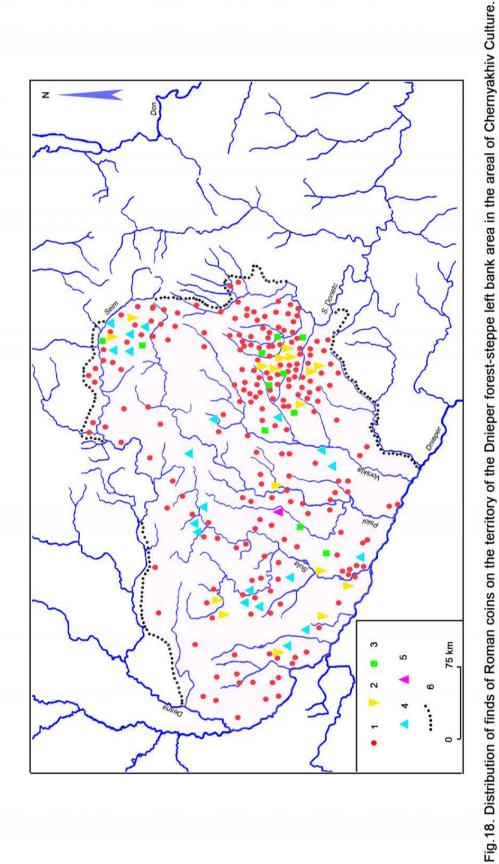
 I - burials in Chernyakhiv Culture burial grounds of this period: 1 - Kompaniytsy; 2 - Uspenka; 3 - Boromlia 1; 4 - Voytenki 1; 5 - Sumy-Sad; 6 – Pereiaslav-Khmel'nitskiy; 7 – Peresechnoe; 8 – Zhovnin/Pristan'; 9 – Zhovnin/Bilenkovy Burty; 10 – Rodnoi Krai 1; 11 – Sokolovo;

12 - Sumy; 13 - Golovino 1; 14 - Shushvalovskiy ostrov; 15 - Dubiagi; 16 - Voronincy; 17 - Dubina 1; 18 - Gradizhsk; 19 - Voskresenskoe;

20 - Peny; 21 - Sosnova; 22 - Lokhvica;

III – undermounded burials with Chernyakhiv items: 1 – Voroncovka; 2 – Kantemirovka; 3 – Dmukhailovka; 4 – Lavrikovka; 5 – shakhta Mospinskaia; 6 – Storozhevoe; 7 – Mechebelovo; 8 – Irzhevo; IV – studied by excavations of settlements Kiev Culture Podesenia (1 – Malyi Listven; 2 – Verkhnestrizhenskoe 2; 3 – Roishe; 4 – Ul'ianovka; 5 – Kiselevka 2; 6 – Kireevka 1; 7 – Forostovichi; 8 – Vybli 2; 9 – Saltykova Devica Девица; 10 – Kurilovka; 11 – Aleksandrovka 1)

and Middle Dnieper (12 - Khodosovka; 13 - Motovilovskaia Slobodka; 14 - Obukhov 2; 15 - Obukhov 3; 16 - Obukhov 7; 17 - Vishenki; 18 - Pogreby); V - settlements of the group Kamenevo 2 - Komarovka 2: 1 - Tazovo; 2 - Kamenevo 2; 3 - Peschanoe (Belgorod oblast'); 4 - Vorob'evka 2; 5 – Komarovka 2.



1 – single finds of coins I-II AD.; 2 – single finds of coins III AD; 3 – single finds of coins IV – beginning V AD; 4 – hoards of Roman coins; 5 – hoard of solidi end IV – beginninf V AD near Rubliovka; 6 – distribution borders of Chernyakhiv Culture monuments in the region.



Fig.19. Some finds of Roman coins of autonomic coinage cities of Asia Minor on the territory of the Dnieper forest-steppe left bank area:

- 1 Khvorostovo, Kharkov oblasť (Septimius Sever for Julia Domna, Sinope); 2 - Ustimenki, Poltava oblasť (Gordian III, Trapezos); 3 - Khrushovaia Nikitovka,
- Kharkov oblasť (Gordian III, Trapezos).



Fig.20. Some finds of Bosporan coins on the territory of the Dnieper forest-steppe left bank area:

1 – Khvorostovo, Kharkov oblasť (Pharsanzes); 2 – Baranovo, Kharkov oblasť (Cotys III); 3 – Dementeevka, Kharkov oblasť (Rhescuporis V); 4 – Khvorostovo, Kharkov oblasť (Rhescuporis V).