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ISSUES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CULTURES STUDY IN THE TERRITORY OF UMAN REGION (ON MATERIALS BY H.YU. KHRABAN)

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the research paper is to focus attention on the role of the 'second plan' historians in scientific research of the history of Ukraine; to evaluate and study comprehensively the contribution of H.Yu. Khraban to the archaeological study of Uman region territory; to carry out a detailed analysis of the archaeological part of the scholar's scientific heritage; to find out the results of his archaeological studies, and to show the importance of the archaeological study of the regions for the reconstruction of the genuine history of Ukraine.

Scientific novelty: The contribution of H. Khraban to the study of various archaeological cultures sites in the western part of Cherkasy and neighboring oblasts is analyzed based on the fundamental source base, and after finding as well as introduction into scientific circulation of a significant array of new archival sources. The paper significantly augments a list of scholar's works, many of which are unpublished and remain relevant to this day.

Conclusions. The activity of H. Khraban devoted to the archaeological study of the territory of Uman region, Eastern Podillia, and the popularization of the ancient history of Ukraine is analyzed. The contribution of the historian to the addition of previously unknown pages from the history of the expansion of different archaeological cultures tribes into Uman region territory, his assistance in the organization of Uman Museum of Local Lore research activities, and the involvement of the public in the archaeological study of the region are shown. H.Yu. Khraban himself participated in archaeological field research in Cherkasy, Kirovohrad, Vinnytsia, and Zhytomyr oblasts. Hryhorii Khraban maintained systematic ties with the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR and spoke at meetings of the Department of Archeology Early Slavs with important reports on the results of his studies. Scientific notes and collected material objects were systematically given by the scholar to the scientific funds of the Institute of Archaeology.

According to the time of their dating, H. Khraban attributed the archaeological sites discovered in the territory of Uman region to the Paleolithic period, Trypillia culture, Bronze Age, Bilohrudivska culture, Scythian period, Zarubyntsi and Cherniakhiv cultures, and the sites of the early Slavs. H. Khraban's merit as an archaeologist lies in the fact that he helped to study the continuity in the settling of Uman region territory since ancient times.

Keywords: archeology, research, H. Khraban, Uman region, Trypillia culture, Cherniakhiv culture, museum of local lore

ПРОБЛЕМИ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ АРХЕОЛОГІЧНИХ КУЛЬТУР НА ТЕРИТОРІЇ УМАНЩИНИ (ЗА МАТЕРІАЛАМИ Г.Ю. ХРАБАНА)

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АНОТАЦІЯ

Мета статті: акцентувати увагу на ролі істориків «другого плану» в наукових дослідженнях історії України через комплексне вивчення й оцінку внеску Г.Ю.Храбана в археологічне вивчення території Уманщини. Здійснити детальний аналіз археологічної частини наукового спадку дослідника, з'ясувати результати його археологічних розвідок і показати значення археологічного дослідження регіонів для відтворення правдивої історії України.

Наукова новизна. На основі фундаментальної джерельної бази, виявлення та введення до наукового обігу значного масиву нових архівних джерел розкрито внесок Г.Храбана у дослідження пам'яток археологічних культур на території західної частини Черкаської та суміжних областей. У статті суттєво доповнено перелік праць дослідника, значна частина яких є неопублікованими та залишаються актуальними і дотепер.

Висновки. Проаналізовано діяльність Г.Храбана з археологічного вивчення території Уманщини та Східного Поділля, популяризації давньої історії України. Показано внесок історика у доповнення раніше невідомих сторінок з історії освоєння території Уманщини племенами різних археологічних культур, його сприяння в організації дослідницької діяльності Уманського краєзнавчого музею, залученні громадськості до археологічного вивчення краю. Сам Г.Ю.Храбан брав участь в археологічних розвідках на території Черкаської, Кіровоградської, Вінницької та Житомирської областей. Григорій Храбан підтримував систематичні зв'язки з Інститутом археології Академії наук УРСР, виступав на засіданнях відділу слов'янської археології з важливими повідомленнями про результати своїх розвідок. Наукові щоденники та зібрані речові пам'ятки систематично передавалися дослідником до наукових фондів Інституту археології.

Знайдені на території Уманщини археологічні пам'ятки за часом їх появи Г.Храбан поділяв на пам'ятки періоду палеоліту, трипільської культури, віку бронзи, білогрудівської культури, скіфського часу, зарубинецької та черняхівської культур, пам'ятки ранніх слов'ян. Заслуга Г.Храбана як археолога полягає в тому, що він допоміг дослідити безперервність у заселенні території Уманщини з давніх часів.

Ключові слова: археологія, дослідження, Г.Храбан, Уманщина, трипільська культура, черняхівська культура, краєзнавчий музей

INTRODUCTION

The modern scientific community recognizes cultural heritage as an integral fundamental component of the modern cultural system, acting as its kind of memory. The functionality of the cultural heritage is determined by the implementation of cultural and historical connections, and the transfer of cultural experience between the past and the present by identifying the informational potential inherent in the heritage objects. One type of cultural heritage is archaeological heritage, represented in modern culture by discovering archaeological objects.

In recent years, national historiography has shown a tendency to comprehend the contribution of certain scholars to the formation and development of archaeological science. Assessment of the significance of their work for modern scholars is determined by the growing interest in the history of Ukrainian culture and science. The scientific and public activity of this or that scholar is objectively a factor in the social and cultural development of society. The study of the influence of the personal factor on transformations in society allows us to understand the phenomenon of 'second plan' historians, to which category we also include the scientific heritage of Hryhorii Yukhymovych Khraban (1902-1990), who was an archaeologist, historian, local history expert, teacher, and active public figure.

Due to life circumstances, H. Khraban was not officially titled with academic ranks, but the works he had written and published would have been enough to obtain academic degrees. Having encyclopedic knowledge, and the ability to deeply analyze and reflect on historical processes, he worked equally fruitfully as a historian, local history expert, and archaeologist. A separate block of materials from the personal archival fund of H.Yu. Khraban, stored in the funds of the State Archives of Cherkasy Oblast, contains unique materials of the results of his archaeological research, which require careful study and proper assessment. The notes of his archaeological studies are stored in the funds of the Scientific Archive of the Institute of Archeology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. However, the archaeological heritage of H. Khraban has not yet been fully introduced into scientific circulation.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of Ukrainian historiography of the Soviet period, especially the biographies of Ukrainian Soviet historians, provides an opportunity to look at the development of national historical science in a new way and to assess the contribution of each of them. The cornerstone of the biographical approach in intellectual history is the understanding of the inextricable connection between the life and creativity of an individual, between the facts of his psychological and intellectual biography¹. H. Khraban's work as a historian and archaeologist was highly appreciated during his lifetime. V. Kropotkin² in his works mentioned H. Khraban as a well-known researcher of numismatic material in the territory of Ukraine. The positive results of H. Khraban's study of early Slavic settlements in the territory of Right Bank Ukraine were noted in the works of the researchers of Ukraine's ancient history (V. Petrov³, V. Dovzhenok, and Ye. Makhno⁴). At that time, a proper assessment of the scientific and scientific-organizational activities of H. Khraban as an archaeologist could be found in the bibliographic reference book by I. Shovkoplias⁵. The section tells that the historian was well known and respected by scholars of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR. In the mid-

¹ Андреев В. Историк «второго плана» в персональной иерархии украинского исторического співтовариства // Ейдос: альманах теорії та історії історичної науки. 2009. № 4. С. 295.

² Кротокин В.В. Клады римских монет на территории СССР // Археология СССР: свод археологических источников. 1961. 135 с.

³ Петров В.П. Етногенез слов'ян: джерела, етапи розвитку і проблематика. Київ: Наукова думка, 1972. 214 с.

⁴ Довженко В., Махно Є. Дорогою честі // Уманська зоря. 1963. 16 серпня. С. 4.

⁵ Шовкопляс І.Г. Розвиток радянської археології на Україні (1917-1966): бібліографія. Київ: Наукова думка, 1969. 343 с.

1980s, H. Khraban's work on Trypillia culture study was highly esteemed by V. Kruts and S. Ryzhov, employees of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR⁶.

The posthumous period of research on H. Khraban's scientific heritage is not characterized by a large amount of historiographical material. In the first half of the 1990s, during the study of the materials on the Trypillia settlements of the Buh-Dniester Interfluve, the scholar's archaeological heritage was analyzed by S. Ryzhov⁷. Interest in the figure of H. Khraban among Ukrainian scholars grew at the end of the 1990s and was associated with the study of Trypillia culture history. In this regard, in the works of S. Ryzhov⁸ and Ye. Pichkur⁹, attempts were made to analyze the theoretical achievements and practical experience of H. Khraban's scientific research.

Given the actualization of interest in the 'human dimension' in intellectual history, especially concerning archaeological research, ***the purpose of the research paper*** is a comprehensive study and assessment of H. Khraban's contribution to the archaeological study of a particular region.

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Archaeologists have already been studying the territory of Uman region¹⁰ for over a hundred years. Back in 1913, a branch of Kyiv Society of Antiquities was established in the town of Uman, which belonged then to Kyiv gubernia¹¹. At its meetings during 1914-1916, reports were heard about the excavations of Bronze Age graves near the villages of Dmytrushky and Kocherzhyntsi, as well as at the settlement of the ancient Trypillia culture in the village of Sushkivtsi, Uman povit. In the summer of 1916, Valeriia Kozlovska, one of the first female archaeologists in Ukraine, began conducting her first archaeological excavations there¹². Those excavations of the settlement dated to Trypillia culture resulted in painted pottery and anthropomorphic plastic art items, while the find of the clay model 'Trypillia house' attracted special attention¹³.

The employees of the local lore museum, established in 1918 in the town of Uman,

⁶ Круц В., Рижов С. Фази розвитку пам'яток томашівсько-сушківської групи // Археологія. 1985. № 51. С. 45-55.

⁷ Рижов С.М. Небелівська група пам'яток трипільської культури // Археологія. 1993. № 3. С. 101-114.

⁸ Рижов С.М. Кераміка поселень трипільської культури Буго-Дністровського межиріччя як історичне джерело: автореф. дис.... канд. іст. наук. Київ, 1999. 18 с.; Рижов С.М. Небелівська група пам'яток трипільської культури // Археологія. 1993. № 3. С. 101-114.

⁹ Пічкур Є.В. До історії вивчення пам'яток косенівської локальної групи // Трипільські поселення-гіганти: матеріали міжнародної конференції. Київ: Корвін-прес, 2003. С. 116-120.

¹⁰ *Uman region (historical Uman region)* is a historical and geographical region of the central part of Ukraine. According to the modern administrative structure, Uman region includes the western part of Cherkasy Oblast, the eastern part of Vinnytsia Oblast, the southern part of Kyiv Oblast, and the northern part of Kirovohrad Oblast. In his studies, H. Khraban delineated this territory with the following boundaries: in the West – the Buh River from the mouth of the Udych River to the mouth of the Syniukha River; in the South – Syniukha River; in the East – the Girskyi Tikych River; in the North West – a line from the headwaters of the Tikych River to the mouth of the Udych River.

¹¹ The Central State Historical Archive of Ukraine, Kyiv (CDIAK of Ukraine). Fund 725. List 1. Vol. 2. P. 7.

¹² Білокін С. Козловська В.Е. // Довідник з історії України. Вид. 2. Київ: Генеза, 2001. С. 325.

¹³ Барвінок О.В. Археологічні дослідження Уманського краєзнавчого музею від часу заснування до другої половини 60-х рр. ХХ ст. // Мартинюк М.Т. (ред.). Ранньоземлеробські культури Буго-Дніпровського межиріччя: проблеми дослідження. Умань, 2009. С. 181.

continued the archaeological study of the region¹⁴. The main attention of the museum's staff in the first years of its existence was focused on the study of Trypillia culture, remains of which were found in the following villages of Uman povit – Tomakivka, Kolodyste, Maidanetske, Volodymyrivka, as well as the newly discovered Bilohrudivska culture (Bilohrudivskiy Lis near the village of Pikovets, not far from Uman). In 1938, archaeologist M. Yakymovych, who worked for Uman Museum of Local Lore, began studying the Paleolithic site discovered at that time near the village of Volodymyrivka¹⁵.

Before the Second World War, Uman Museum of Local Lore had a rather significant collection of archaeological artifacts. However, during the retreat of the German army from the town, all museum funds were taken to Germany. Uman Museum of Local Lore resumed its activities in 1944. Four years later, it had become possible to regain the museum artifacts partially found in Germany, including some of the pre-war archaeological finds. Information about the origin of the great number of artifacts was lost, which led to the loss of their historical significance. Uman Museum of Local Lore was given a new lease of life on the issue of archaeological research in the territory of the historical Uman region by the appointment of H.Yu. Khraban as its Director in 1958¹⁶.

We agree with the opinion of the aforementioned scholars that without the biographical analyses of intellectual life, a full understanding of the ideas themselves is impossible. The face of science is determined not only by its 'first', well-known researchers who put forward their concepts, create scientific schools and trends, and move up the career ladder. Due to several reasons and life circumstances, often the names of many talented 'second plan' researchers are not widely known, and their views and discoveries, historical schemes, and concepts are forgotten. Without historians of the 'second plan', it is impossible to imagine the space of intellectual life with its various connections and mediations and to comprehend the formation and development of historical science in general¹⁷.

The personality of Hryhorii Yukhymovych Khraban is bright and extraordinary at the same time. The history of Soviet-era Ukraine can be traced through the biography of this man. Hryhorii Khraban was born in 1902 in the family of a peasant of medium welfare from Volyn. He studied at Novohrad-Volynskiy Male Gymnasium and was an active member of the 'Prosvita' society. With the establishment of Soviet power, he became interested in the Bilshovyk party program. The practical steps of the Russian Communist Party (b) towards the implementation of 'Ukrainization' impressed the young H. Khraban, so in 1925 Hryhorii Yukhymovych became a candidate, and in July 1926, a member of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine¹⁸.

Finishing the gymnasium with honors allowed him to engage in teaching activities and enter the Department of History of Kyiv Institute of Social Education. In 1932, Hryhorii Yukhymovych's constant thirst for knowledge, the desire to improve his

¹⁴ State Archives of the Cherkasy Region (SACR). Fund R-5624. List 1. File 68. P. 2.

¹⁵ The Scientific Archive of the Institute of Archeology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (SAIA NASU). Fund 12. List 1. File 441. P. 2.

¹⁶ *Сокирська В.В.* Наукова та громадсько-педагогічна діяльність Г.Ю.Храбана (1902-1990 рр.): дис... к.і.н. Київ, 2008. С. 35.

¹⁷ *Андрєєв В.* Історик «другого плану»... С. 296.

¹⁸ SACR. Fund R-5624. List 1. File 152. P. 14.

intellectual level, and passion for constant scientific research prompted him to enter the extramural postgraduate course of the capital's Kharkiv Institute of Red Professors (All-Ukrainian Association of Marxist-Leninist Institutes), Department of Philosophy. It was not possible to finish the education because in 1934 that institution was disbanded¹⁹. Having a proper education and an active civic position, H.Yu. Khraban managed to build his professional career. In March 1934, on the proposal of Kyiv Regional Committee of the Communist Party, Hryhorii Yukhymovych was appointed to the position of Director of Uman Pedagogical School. In Uman, he had to teach Political Economy part-time at the local pedagogical institute²⁰. During 1936-1937, he held the position of the Head of Uman Raion Department of Public Education²¹.

However, the 1930s broke into the lives of Ukrainians with famine, repression, and the destruction of the intelligentsia and spiritual culture. In the fall of 1930, the second wave of dekulakization began, and Hryhorii Khraban's family was also affected. He personally was reminded of his origin and active pro-Ukrainian position in July 1938, when the NKVD authorities arrested him on charges of belonging to the mythical 'Ukrainian Bourgeois-Nationalist Organization'²². Eighteen years of camps significantly ruined his health, but did not break his spirit and desire to be of service to science.

Positive changes in social and political life in the mid-1950s were facilitated by the partial rehabilitation of victims of Stalinist repressions, which began after the 20th Congress of the CPSU. After rehabilitation, H. Khraban returned to Uman²³. In September 1956, he was appointed to the position of Director of Uman Museum, of Local Lore, which he held for the next two years. During his short stay in that position, Hryhorii Khraban established fruitful research work of the institution's staff. Museum employees conducted archaeological explorations and systematized archaeological materials found during excavations, as well as occasional finds in the territory of the region. A non-staff department of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR for the archaeological study of the region was established in Uman Museum of Local Lore²⁴.

Museum employees went on research field trips to neighboring regions to conduct archaeological explorations²⁵. The collected materials were given to the funds of Uman Museum of Local Lore. H.Yu. Khraban himself, with the permission of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, during 1958-1967, participated in archaeological explorations in Cherkasy, Kirovohrad, Vinnytsia, and Zhytomyr oblasts. The scholar kept field notes in which he recorded the number of finds, described them, mapped settlement territories, made archaeological maps, accompanied them with appropriate text and photographs, participated in joint projects of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, published the results of his scientific research in the local and republican press

¹⁹ Ibid. P. 2.

²⁰ SACR. Fund R-5624. List 1. File 155. P. 24.

²¹ SACR. Fund R-5624. List 1. File 156. P. 7.

²² SACR. Fund R-5625. List 1. File 492. P. 1.

²³ SACR. Fund R-5624. List 1. File 158. P. 14.

²⁴ *Сокирська В.В.* Наукова та громадсько-педагогічна діяльність Г.Ю. Храбана... С. 54.

²⁵ SACR. Fund R-5624. List 1. File 95. P. 22.

as well as historical journals.

Based on the materials of his personal archival fund and 21 archaeological research diaries stored in the Scientific Archive of the Institute of Archeology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, we have the opportunity to introduce into scientific circulation a number of sites of various archaeological cultures of Uman region discovered by H. Khraban. In total, the scholar found and described 748 new archaeological sites of the Paleolithic era, Trypillia, Yamna, and Middle Dnipro region cultures, sites dating to the Bronze Age, Bilohrudivska and Cherniakhiv archaeological cultures, sites of the Scythian-Sarmatian period, Slavic sites of the 8th-13th centuries, antique coins. Of all of them, until 1958, only 32 sites had been mentioned in the literature, the remaining 716 were discovered by the scholar for the first time²⁶.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES BY H. KHRABAN

In the territory of Uman and Mankivka raions, the scholar found the remains of human habitation dated to as early as Paleolithic times, that is, no less than eight thousand years ago, and in the villages of Hromy, Tanske, Papuzhyntsi of Uman raion, he found the remains dated to the Neolithic period. Previously, there was no information in the literature about such finds in the territory of Uman region. The scholars of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR confirmed that the objects found by H. Khraban belonged to the Paleolithic and Neolithic periods. Thus, it had become possible to fill a gap in the ancient history of Uman region²⁷.

The historian attached special importance to the study of Trypillia culture sites in the territory of Uman region. Despite their extensive study by domestic and foreign scholars, the study of new materials always gives rise to additional issues. One of them was the issue of Trypillia giant settlements. The settlements of ancient Trypillians found by H. Khraban between the villages of Talianka and Lehedzyne had an area of over 400 hectares each²⁸. Back in the late 1960s, Uman archaeologist predicted that archaeological research in Cherkasy region should reveal pages of history not yet known to the world, and he did not rule out that there was a center of the same highly developed civilization in the territory of the region as in Mesopotamia. For example, Nineveh occupied an area of only 20 hectares.

Such information could no longer be ignored, because for scholars, it was a sensation²⁹. The Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR planned to start archaeological excavations in Uman and Talne raions in 1971. The participants of field archaeological research confirmed the assumption of Uman local history expert. The settlements found by H. Khraban really had an area of over 400 hectares each. According to the reckoning of M. Shtihlits, about 40-50 thousand people could live in each of those settlements, which existed more than three thousand years ago³⁰.

²⁶ Гоцуляк В., Качалаба П. Немеркнучі сторінки: до 100-річчя з дня народження Григорія Храбана // Черкаський край. 2002. 5 червня. С. 2.

²⁷ SACR. Fund R-5624. List 1. File 76. P. 4.

²⁸ Ibid. P. 8.

²⁹ Храбан Г.Ю. Земля стародавньої цивілізації // Черкаська правда. 1970. 9 жовтня. С. 4.

³⁰ SACR. Fund R-5624. List 1. File 76. P. 41.

It should be emphasized that the professional and scientific approach applied by H. Khraban to the analysis of the results of field archaeological research conducted by him, and the materials collected by the staff of Uman Museum of Local Lore were later confirmed by further scientific development of the issue of Trypillia settlements in Uman region³¹. Numerous work tools, religious and household items, Trypillia dwellings, which were found by special expeditions of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR during excavations, confirmed H. Khraban's assumption about the existence of giant Trypillia settlements in the territory of Uman region and give a comprehensive understanding of human life of the 4th-3rd millennia BCE.

Another line of H. Khraban's archaeological research was the existence of Chorny Lis culture sites in the territory of Uman region. Before the beginning of H. Khraban's research devoted to Chorny Lis culture, it was believed that there were no Chorny Lis settlements in Uman region, where the settlements of Bilohrudivska culture are concentrated. The scholar believed that Chorny Lis archaeological culture was genetically related to Bilohrudivska culture and became its successor. The fate of the local Bilohrudivska culture population remained unknown, and there was an opinion that it had disappeared before the beginning of Chorny Lis culture period. Thanks to the archaeological explorations of H. Khraban, 31 Chorny Lis culture settlements were discovered in Uman region. It established the fact of the local development of Bilohrudivska culture and its transition to Chorny Lis culture before the beginning of the Scythian period. Chorny Lis culture settlements were found by H. Khraban near the Bilohrudivsky Lis, where Bilohrudivska culture was first explored. The scholar found remains of the settlements around Uman, in the field of the village of Horodetske, near Palanka, behind Dmytrushky, in Ryzhavka, and Stari Baban^{32y}. Also, H. Khraban found many new Bilohrudivska culture settlements, more distant from the town of Uman than those previously known³³.

In Uman region, H. Khraban also managed to find about a dozen of Zarubyntsi culture settlements' remains dating back to the 2nd century BCE – 2nd century CE. The belonging of the materials found by the scholar to Zarubyntsi culture was also confirmed at the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR³⁴.

SIGHTS OF CHERNIAKHIV CULTURE IN UMAN REGION

Cherniakhiv archaeological culture is a separate page of H. Khraban's research activity. In 1960-1963, H.Yu. Khraban, together with an employee of the Institute of Archeology Ye. Makhno, participated in a joint project aimed to clarify the map of the sites of Cherniakhiv culture in the territory of Ukraine, including the territory of Cherkasy region. The result of that cooperation was the establishment of the fact that the territory of the modern Cherkasy oblast during the existence of Cherniakhiv culture was a densely populated area. After a comprehensive survey of Uman region

³¹ Круц В.О. Поселення-гіганти Тальянки. Підсумки дослідження // Мартинюк М.Т. (ред.). Ранньоземлеробські культури Буго-Дніпровського межиріччя: проблеми дослідження. Умань, 2009. С. 98.

³² SACR. Fund R-5624. List 1. File 75. P. 25.

³³ Храбан Г.Ю. Село Юрківка, рік... 161-й // Уманська зоря. 1961. 20 травня. С. 4.

³⁴ Храбан Г.Ю. На початку нашої ери // Уманська зоря. 1964. 7 січня. С. 4.

by H. Khraban, that fact was proved beyond doubt, and the southern boundary of the area of the settlement was clarified³⁵. For that purpose, the scholar conducted archaeological explorations in 112 towns and villages of Uman, Mankivka, Talne, and Khrystynivka raions of Cherkasy oblast and discovered 186 settlements of Cherniakhiv culture. H. Khraban managed to study Uman raion most fully, where 99 settlements were found in 49 villages, and 4 in Uman³⁶. H. Khraban claimed that in the 2nd-5th centuries CE, up to 400.000 people lived in this territory, and there were more Cherniakhiv culture settlements, which he attributed to the Antes, than there are villages now (fig. 1). The analysis of the conducted research allowed the historian to conclude that the settlements of Cherniakhiv culture were located mainly on the banks of rivers at a small distance from each other, although there were also settlements at a distance up to 5 km. Those settlements were not too big, but some of them stretched along the rivers for two or three kilometers. Here are descriptions of some of them made by H. Khraban.

Apolianka settlement (basin of the Revukha – Yatran – Syniukha – Pivdennyi Buh rivers). The settlement was discovered in 1961. It is located on the right bank of the Revukha River, on the eastern slope. Its remains begin approximately 300 m from the village of Babanka. The settlement, which is about 1 km long, is located in the field between the villages of Babanka and Apolianka and stretches farther over the people's vegetable gardens for 1 km. In the field, the bank is flat and the remains of the settlement can be found almost 300 m of the water. Towards the end of the remains of the settlement in the village, the bank rises and becomes steep with granite outcrops (center of the village). Most of the collected ceramic fragments have a smooth surface, one has a polished surface³⁷.

Babanka burial ground. Surveyed in 1960-1961. On the banks of the Butova River, there are many fragments of Cherniakhiv pottery on the surface. Two pits filled with ash and shreds were found on the steep and high bank. A bone borer, a bone polisher, and two Roman coins were also found. Many sherds are ornamented, and sherds with such ornamentation have not been found at other settlements of Uman region: a combination of wavy recessions, and stamped denticular embossment (fig. 2-3).

Of the Roman coins found, one is a silver denarius of Faustina the Younger, weighing 2.96 g; the other is of Septimius Severus, weighing 2.78 g.

In 1961, a part of the bank was removed by an earthmoving machine to build a pond dam. Many shreds, bones, and horses' teeth were found in the unearthed area, but there was no clay coating and burnt clay. By analogy with Cherniakhiv sights in Moldova (ash pits, broken vessels, etc.), this site in Babanka is obviously a burial ground³⁸.

Ryzhavka burial ground. Surveyed in 1961. The burial ground was partially destroyed by a clay pit. It is located immediately behind the northeastern part of Ryzhavka village, near a deep ravine in the Kozovyi Yar urochysche; water from the ravine flows into the Yatran River from the left bank.

It was found out that an area of approximately 50×60 was destroyed by the clay

³⁵ SACR. Fund R-5624. List 1. File 71. P. 4.

³⁶ SAIA NASU. Fund 12. List 1. File 523. P. 16.

³⁷ SAIA NASU. Fund 12. List 1. File 458. P. 79.

³⁸ Funds Department of the Uman Museum of Local Lore. File 1368. P. 29.

pit. Clay is excavated at a depth of up to 2 m (in the higher part, and up to 1 m near the bank). Sherds were found in the northeast in the walls of the clay pit at a depth of 30 cm to 80 cm. Out of 9 sherds, 7 were of handmade vessels.

Obviously, the burial ground towards the field, to the northeast, has not yet been destroyed. At this burial ground, local residents dig up undamaged vessels, glass beads, clay spindle whorls, bronze fibulae, etc. Finds are partially kept by those who found them. Two handmade pots with pieces of glass inserted into their bottoms were also found at this burial ground. Most likely, it was a ritual pot with dimensions: height – 7.5 cm, diameter of the rim – 8 cm. A small handmade black-clay vessel was found there (a little more than half of its rim was broken off during clay extraction). Dimensions of the pot: height – 50 mm, the largest diameter of the body – 60 mm, the diameter of the rim – 50 mm. The pot is ornamented with round recessions; the recessions and grooves are filled with white paste. If you look at the vessel from the bottom side, the recessions on it form the image of a star.

A well-preserved bone comb made up of 8 plates fastened with 8 bronze clasps was also found. Its length is about 13 cm, the height of the bristles is about 3 cm. Clay spindle whorls, bronze fibulae, and glass beads were also found at this burial ground. The length of the bead is 25 mm; the largest diameter of the 'drop' is 7 mm³⁹.

Dmytrushky settlement (basin of the Dmytrushka – Umanka – Yatran – Syniukha – Pivdennyi Buh rivers). The settlement was discovered in 1960. It is located on the eastern outskirts of the village, on a promontory formed by the upper reaches of the Dmytrushka River and the ravine. Cherniakhiv ceramics and clay plastering are found on the eastern slope and the eastern bank of the pond. Fragments of handmade ware were found on its western bank. Fragments of Cherniakhiv ceramics are found at a distance of over 0.5 km. The found piece of clay plastering has traces of a split log. Fragments of iron slag are also found here⁴⁰.

Sobkivka settlement (basin of the Sobkivka – Yatran – Syniukha – Pivdennyi Buh rivers). The settlement was discovered in 1961. It is located on the right bank of the Sobkivka stream, which flows out of the village and flows into the Yatran River in the village of Stepkivka. The remains of the settlement start 1 km off the northwestern outskirts of Stepkivka and come close to the village. The bank on the village side is low and gradually rises as you approach the village. Large pieces of direct-process malleable iron can be found, and some iron slag was plowed out. A direct-process malleable iron pig weighing up to 30 kg was found.

The fact that those peoples sold bread to the Roman Empire, the Greek colony of Olbia, and the Bosporan Kingdom is evidenced by numerous finds of Roman money in Uman and eleven villages of the raion⁴¹. In the course of archaeological explorations conducted by H. Khraban and the staff of Uman Museum of Local Lore in the territory of Uman region, some coins were found. In particular, the Roman coins were found at 13 sites of Cherniakhiv culture and one site – the Bosporan coin. The Roman coins were mainly minted in the 2nd century (Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius). There were also coins dated to the beginning of the 3rd century (Septimius Severus). A coin of Constantine the Great was found in Uman (Palanka settlement). The Bosporan coin – the stater of King Teiranes (279 CE) – was discovered in the settlement of

³⁹ Funds Department of the Uman Museum of Local Lore. File 1369. P. 44.

⁴⁰ SAIA NASU. Fund 12. File 523. P. 12.

⁴¹ SACR. Fund R-5624. List 1. File 69. P. 5.

Tomashivka⁴². Therefore, such finds gave the scholar grounds to assert the possible economic ties of Cherniakhiv population of Uman region with Rome and the Bosporan Kingdom (fig. 4).

All the sites of Cherniakhiv archaeological culture found by H. Khraban allowed him to conclude that the turn of the century and the first half of the 1st millennium CE were one of the most important stages in the socio-economic and cultural-historical development of the population of Eastern Europe. The significance of that stage was determined, first of all, by the beginning of the formation of the Eastern Slavic ethnic community, which influenced the further historical fate of many tribes and peoples living in the territory of the region.

EARLY SLAVIC SIGHTS

H. Khraban discovered 16 early Slavic sites in the territory of Uman region and made a contour map of their location (fig. 5). Here are the scholar's descriptions of some of them:

Pikivets-1 settlement. It was discovered by the scholar in 1959. The settlement is located east of the town of Uman, on the left bank of the Umanka River, in the area of the Hontiv Yar (waterless, about 300 m long). The scholar found fragments of pottery dated to Cherniakhiv period and amphorae.

To the west of Hontiv Yar, some sherds were found and a settlement of Chornyi Lis culture was discovered. On the surface of Penkivka-type settlement with a length of over 660 m, associations of sherds and stones representing the remains of 13 separate dwellings were found.

There are two types of ceramics at Pikivets settlement: handmade and wheel-made, but they are not easily distinguished. According to the composition of the paste, all pottery is divided into two primary groups: fine sand-tempered paste and fine stones and debris-tempered paste. The first has a light-gray color, sometimes with a faint pink hue. Its surface is smoothed, hardfired. Almost all pottery sherds of this ware are ornamented with horizontal and wavy grooves (fig. 6; fig. 7).

Ware with a high content of impurities in paste can be divided into four subgroups; a) with a large amount of debris, its firing is not hard, the sherds are brittle; b) with the same impurities, but good firing; c) with chamotte impurities; d) with fine stone and, probably, bog iron ore impurities.

The surface finds did not make it possible to determine the shape of the vessels. There are bases with thickness of up to 32 mm. In many pots, the walls form an obtuse angle with the base. There are fragments of completely straight rims, which are mostly often folded outwards⁴³.

Uman-1 settlement. Discovered by H. Khraban in 1960. On the opposite bank of the Umanka River, in the field across from the Hontiv Yar, fragments of Penkivka-type pottery were found. The river backwater here is up to 10 m wide, and in some places, it narrows to 5 m. The backwater terrace is high, with granite outcrops. At a distance of over 300 m downstream, there are the remains of a large settlement with handmade ceramics of the same type. Among the fragments, there are sherds with a wavy ornament or small indentations on the rim. Pieces of iron slag were also found.

⁴² Ibid. P. 1-9.

⁴³ Funds Department of the Uman Museum of Local Lore. File 1368. P. 56.

Uman-2 settlement. The settlement was discovered by H. Khraban in 1963. There was evidence of an ancient dwelling with unornamented fragments of handmade ware, similar to the finds at Pikivets settlement, which is located 2 km to the northwest. Pieces of iron slag and some fragments of Trypillia ceramics were also found there.

CONCLUSIONS

The study of Hryhorii Yukhymovych Khraban's personal archive materials, which are stored in the State Archives of Cherkasy Oblast, and the notes of his archaeological explorations stored in the Scientific Archives of the Institute of Archeology of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and Uman Museum of Local Lore, leads to the following conclusions. The achievements of the scholar in the archaeological study of a particular region, the discovery of many settlements, their passportization, mapping of the archaeological cultural site finds location, the provision of the necessary material for Uman Museum of Local Lore and the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, and presentation of the research results in the mass media put Hryhorii Khraban among the most famous archaeologists of Ukraine. His research activities were highly appreciated by scholars of the Institutes of Archeology of the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR, and foreign scientific institutions and organizations. The scholar's name is included in all bibliographic indexes on archeology published in Ukraine since the 1960s⁴⁴. Leading experts of the Institute of Archeology of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR emphasized that the research work of H. Khraban was important not only for the history of Uman region. It went far beyond the boundaries of local history work and was of great scientific importance⁴⁵.

The merit of H. Khraban as an archaeologist lies primarily in the fact that he helped to study the continuity in the settling of Uman region territory, as a historical and geographical region of the central part of Ukraine, from very ancient times. His studies, carried out in the western part of Cherkasy oblast, made it possible to come to a scientifically based conclusion that starting from the Paleolithic period and up to the middle of the 1st millennium CE the entire current territory of Right Bank Ukraine was a densely populated region.

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⁴⁴ Шовкопляс І.Г. Розвиток радянської археології на Україні... С. 218-219.

⁴⁵ Гоцуляк В., Качалаба П. Немеркнучі сторінки: до 100-річчя з дня народження Григорія Храбана // Черкаський край. 2002. 5 червня. С. 2.

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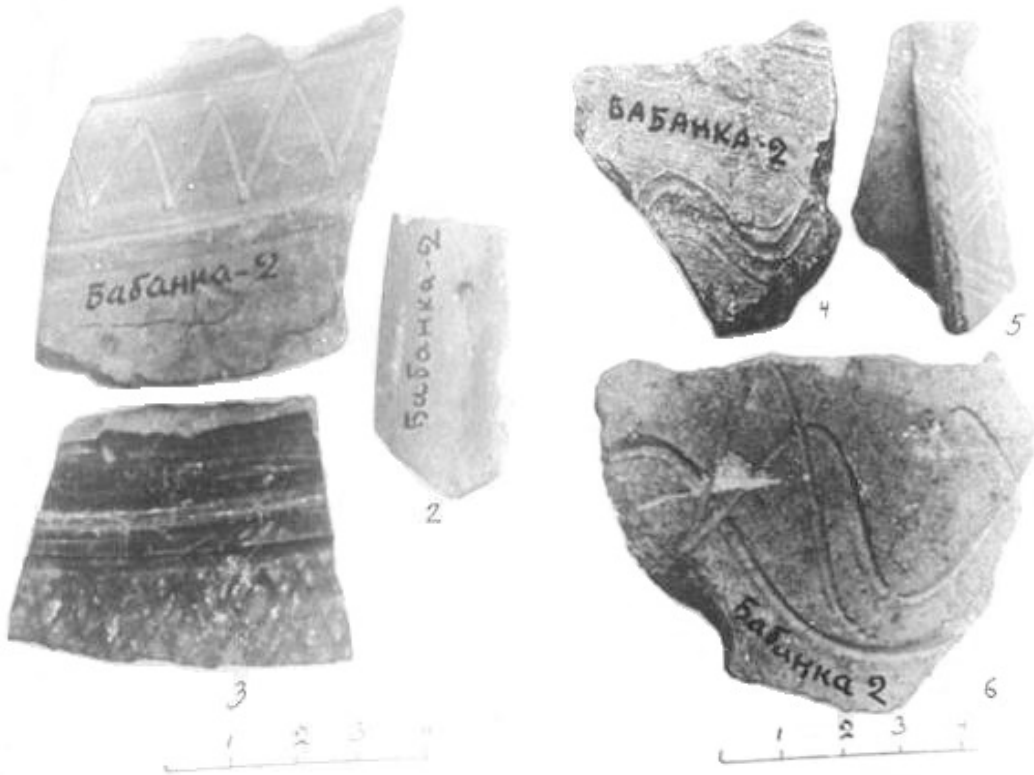


Fig. 2

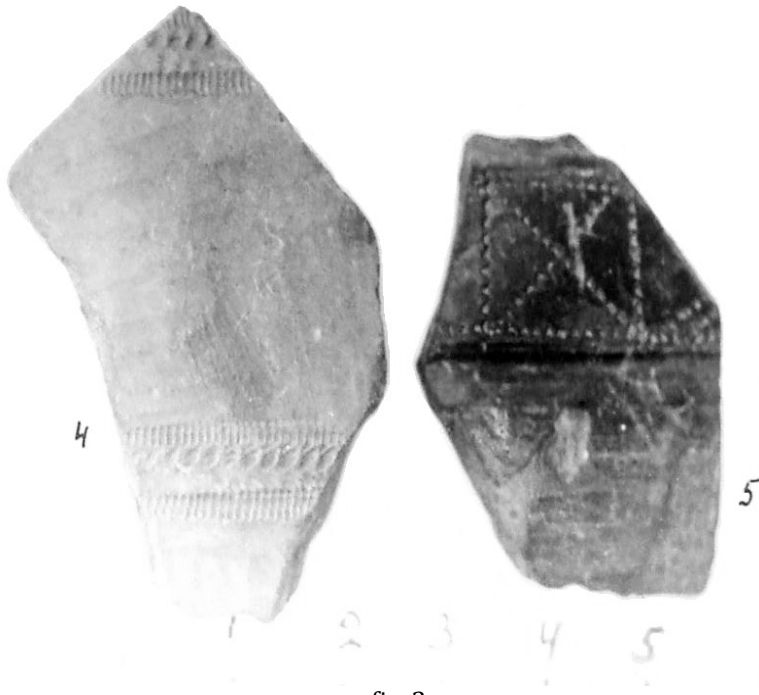


fig. 3

Fig. 2-3. Ornamented ceramics from the Babanka burial ground of the Cherniakhiv period.

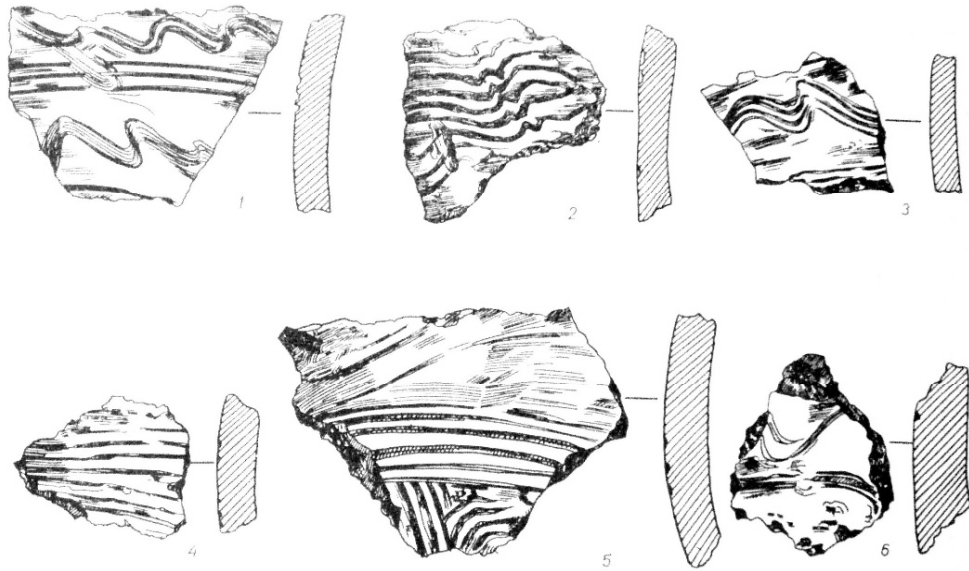


Fig. 6. Ceramics from the Pikivets settlement:
1 – pottery, 2-6 – stucco.

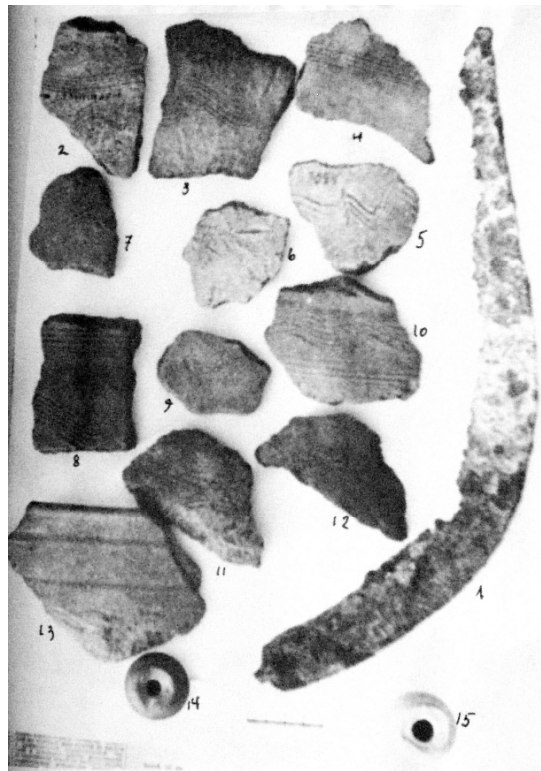


Fig. 7. Pikivets settlement of Uman raion:
1 – iron scythe, 2-13 – shards with wavy ornament, 14 – biconical spinning wheel (clay),
15 – cylindrical spinning wheel (clay).