

SITES OF BRONZE AGE IN THE AREA OF BUILDING OF HIGHWAY KRAKOVETS–LVIV

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The article presents results of researches conducted in 2004 on two sites of the Bronze Age that were discovered on the route of the projected concessional highway Krakovets–Lviv. The multilayered settlement of Dobrostan I is located on one of the southern spurs of Janivske Roztochchia cut through by the valley of the Vereshchitsia River. In addition to the large, ground structures of the Early Iron Age, some finds of Neolithic and Early Middle Ages, several sites of Early Bronze Age with typical pottery of Mierzanowice Culture, and rare flint artifacts have been explored on the settlement. The site of Trzciniec Culture of Rulevo II is located within the Yavoriv basin, which is a part of the Upper San plain. It occupies one of the dunes covered by sod and is characterized by a small amount of pottery and flint products, with no trace of residential buildings and household constructions, except for a few hearths. This may indicate the livestock model of the economy related to the mobile grazing method. Materials from the researched settlements expand the source base for the study of and Trzciniec Cultures in their eastern range. It seems that the specific Sub-Carpathian micro-region, located between the southern slopes of Roztochchia and Vyshnia River valley, is undoubtedly within the range of sites of these Bronze Age cultures.

Key words: Dobrostan I, Rulevo II, Roztochchia, Yavoriv basin, settlement of Mierzanowice and Trzciniec Cultures.

In 2004, according to the Agreement between Ivan Krypiakevych Institute of Ukrainian Studies of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and «Transmagistral» Consortium rescuing archaeological studies on the route of the projected Krakovets-Lviv highway was conducted. Works at the sites were carried out by the Yavoriv Archaeological Expedition of the Institute mentioned above in cooperation with the Scientific-research center «Rescuing archeological service» of the Institute of Archeology of National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. During the season excavations were carried out on multi-layered archeology sites dated back to different chronological periods near Dobrostan villages (Dobrostan I, Dobrostan II, Corded Ware culture, Mierzanowice Culture, objects of Early Iron Age), Rulevo (Rulevo I, Rulevo II, Trzciniec Culture) and near Gryada village (Gryada I, Cherniakhivska Culture) of Zhovkva district, Lviv region. Among these sites, two settlements of the Early and Middle Bronze Age Dobrostan I and Rulevo II were explored (fig. 1).

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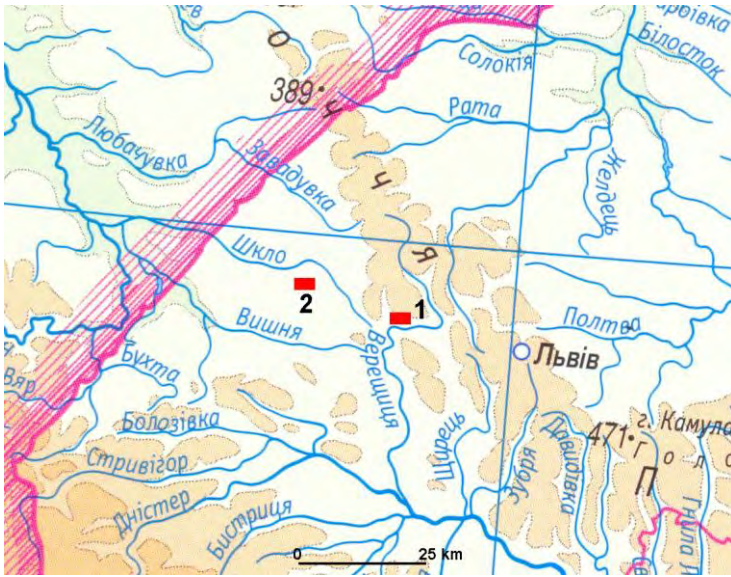


Fig. 1. Location of sites Dobrostan I and Rulevo II (1 – Dobrostan I; 2 – Rulevo II)

Рис. 1. Розташування пам'яток Добростани I і Рулево II (1 – Добростани I; 2 – Рулево II)

Among these sites, two settlements of the Early and Middle Bronze Age Dobrostan I and Rulevo II were explored (fig. 1).

Dobrostan I. The settlement was discovered by Yavoriv Rescue Archaeological Expedition during a preliminary survey of the second phase of the section of Krakovets-Lviv highway in 2003. It is located southeast of the village, 450 m north of the wooden church in the Kamianobrid village, and 400 m to the southeast of the bridge through stream Dobrostananka near Hirske village, along which the road passes from Dobrostan village of to Zatoka village. In a geomorphologic aspect, the site is located on one of the southern spurs of Janivske Roztochchia, cut through by the Vereschtsia River valley [Кравчук, Зінько, 2018, с. 67].



Fig. 2. View on the site Dobrostan I from the east

Рис. 2. Вид на пам'ятку Добростани I зі сходу

The settlement occupies the southwestern part of the large cape, which extends from east to west and wedges into the wetland valley of Dobrostananka stream, the right tributary of Vereschtsia River (fig. 2). From the south part of this cape falls steeply to the valley of this stream, from east and west it is separated by two deep ravines, and only on the north side of the settlement, natural obstacles are absent. The southern part of the settlement is covered by sod and its northern part is occupied by gardens of the settlers of Hirske village.

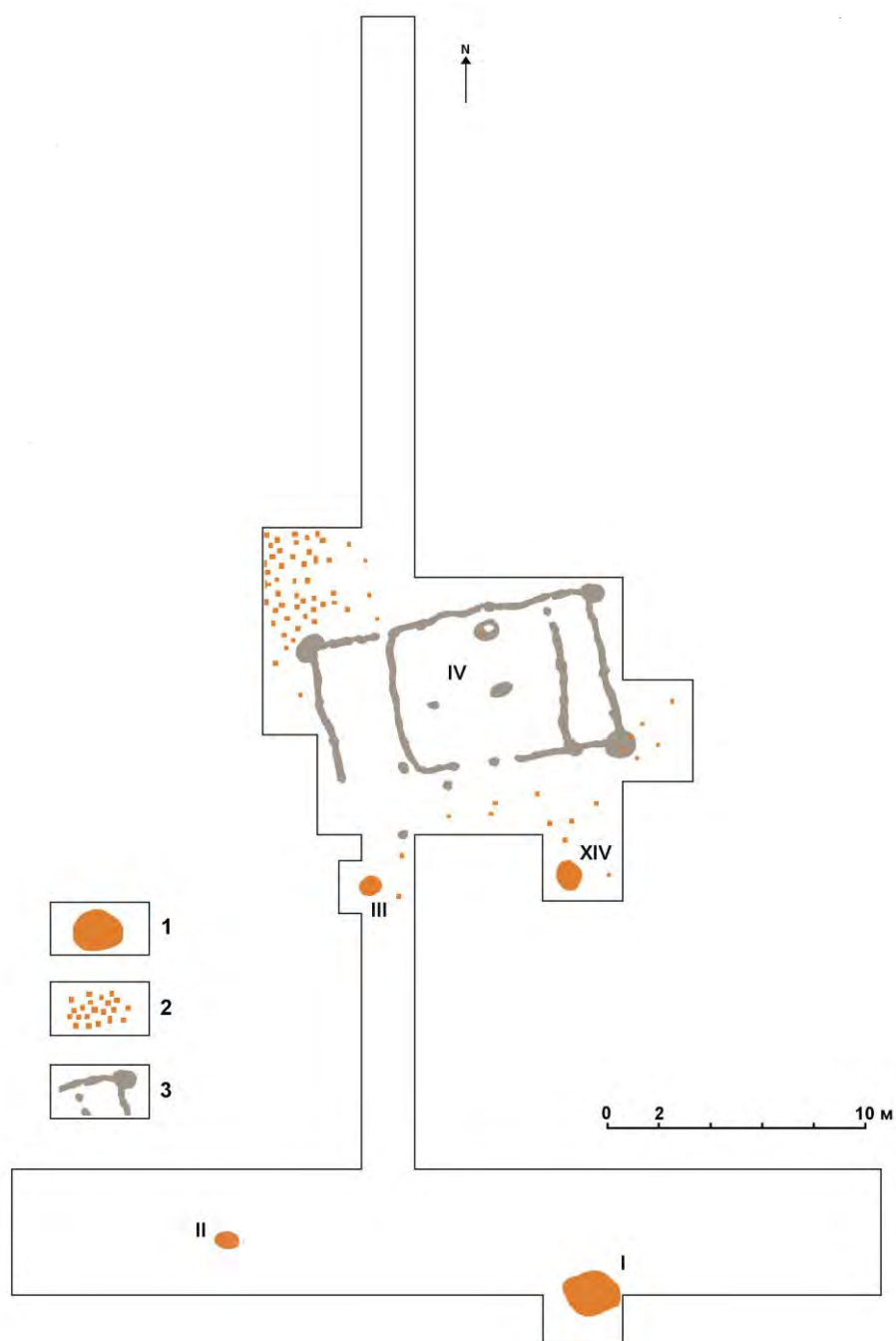


Fig. 3. Dobrostany I. Plan of excavation with objects. 1 – objects of Early Bronze Age; 2 – concentration of pottery of Mierzanowice Culture; 3 – objects of Early Iron Age

Рис. 3. Добростани І. План розкопу з об'єктами. 1 – об'єкти ранньобронзової доби; 2 – скупчення кераміки межановіцької культури; 3 – об'єкти ранньозалізного часу

At the initial stage of exploration, an excavation of 5×34 m (fig. 3) was dug in the southern part of the settlement. Following stratigraphic layers are observed here. At the top lies a sod layer 5–7 cm thick. Under it, the arable layer of 25–30 cm thick is clearly distinguished in the form of gray humified clayish sand. Under the arable layer sub-layer of yellowish clayish sand with lighter stripes or splashes is located. From the depth of 0,5 m, yellow bedrock clay begins. Excavation in this part of the

settlement discovered, probably, its southern periphery. It can explain the fact that on an area of 170 sq. m only two small objects were recorded (fig. 3).

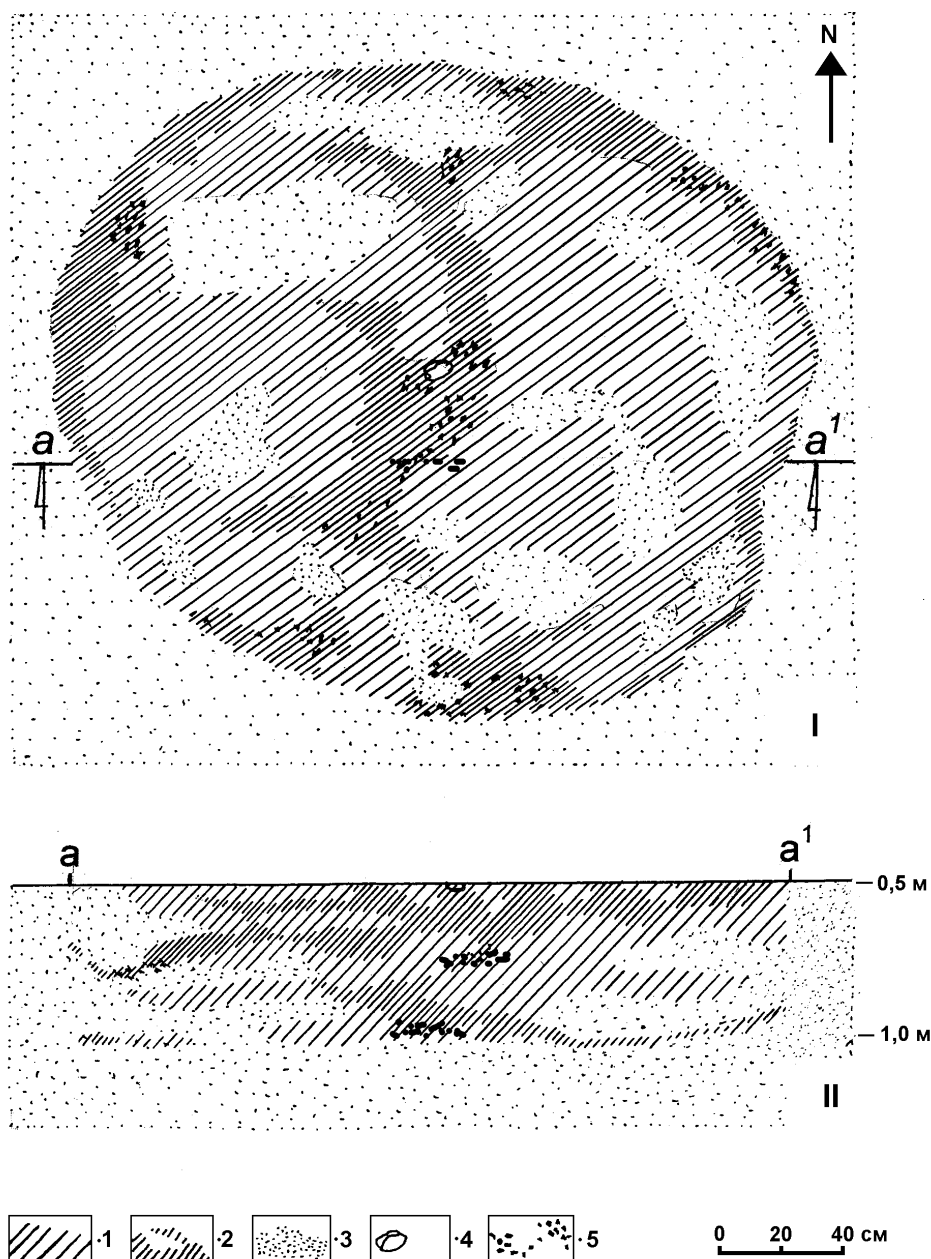


Fig. 4. Dobrostan I. I – plan of the object I on the depth of 1,0 m; II – profile of the object I. 1 – humified soil; 2 – humified soil with ashes and small pieces of charcoal; 3 – bedrock; 4 – fragments of pottery; 5 – charcoal

Рис. 4. Добростани I. I – план об'єкта I на глибині 1,0 м; II – профіль об'єкта I. 1 – гумусований ґрунт; 2 – гумусований ґрунт з попелом і вугликами; 3 – материк; 4 – фрагменти кераміки; 5 – вугілля

Object I (pit) is discovered in the eastern part of the excavation. Its initial outlines were traced at a depth of 0,5 m, where the object had a form of round-shaped spot that was shown upon the background of yellow bedrock clay due to its gray color. The diameter of the pit along the line from east to west is 1,98 m, from north to south – 1,8 m (fig. 5).



Fig. 5. Dobrostan I. Object I on the depth of 0,5 m
Рис. 5. Добростани I. Вигляд об'єкта I на глибині 0,5 м



Fig. 6. Dobrostan I. Section of the object I
Рис. 6. Добростани I. Переріз об'єкта I

At this level, the infill of the pit was heterogeneous. North, west, and south edges have a light gray infill which includes clay mixed with ashes. The same infill was observed in the center of the pit. Around it and in the eastern part of the pit, the infill of dark gray color is discovered due to its

saturation by a larger amount of ashes and charcoal pieces (fig. 4). At this depth, several pieces of pottery have been found in the central part of the pit. At a depth of 0,8 m, the pit slightly changed its configuration. Its edge in the southern part has the appearance of a broken line, and there is a greater saturation of infill of the pit by charcoal near its south and west walls and in the center of the object. At a depth of 1,0 m, the pit became rounded with intense infill, consisting of ashes and charcoal near its walls and in the center.

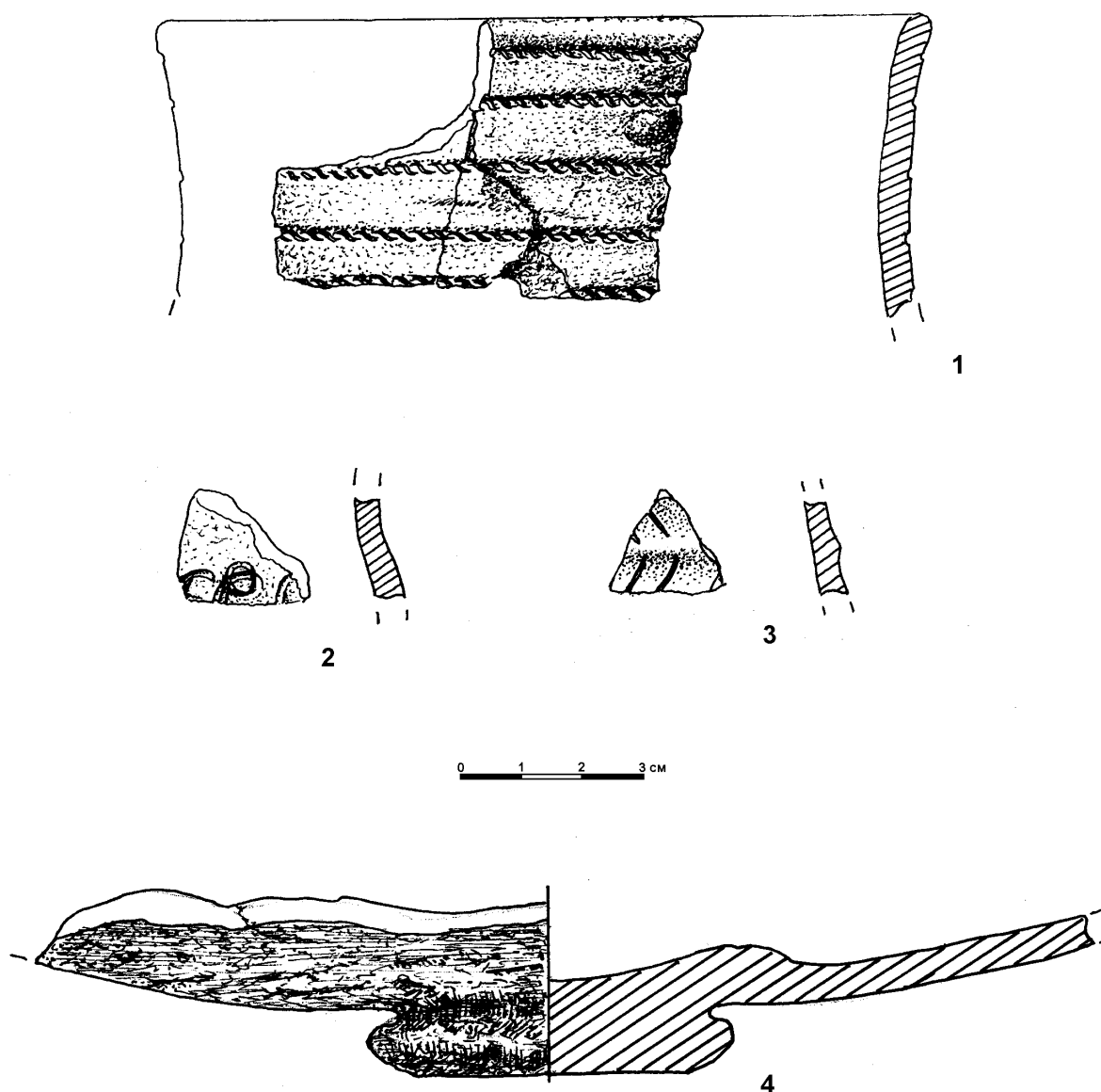


Fig. 7. Dobrostany I. Materials from the object I

Рис. 7. Добростани І. Матеріали з об'єкта І

Section of the pit is made from the level of detection at a depth of 0,5 m to a depth of 1,2 m (fig. 4, 5). It showed that the pit was used for a long time because at different levels several layers of burning can be traced. In addition, fragments of pottery in the pit are found at the level of its detection and on the bottom. Due to natural events (water penetration), destructive processes and gradual filling of the edges of the pit are observed. In its infill 48 fragments of ceramics have been found.

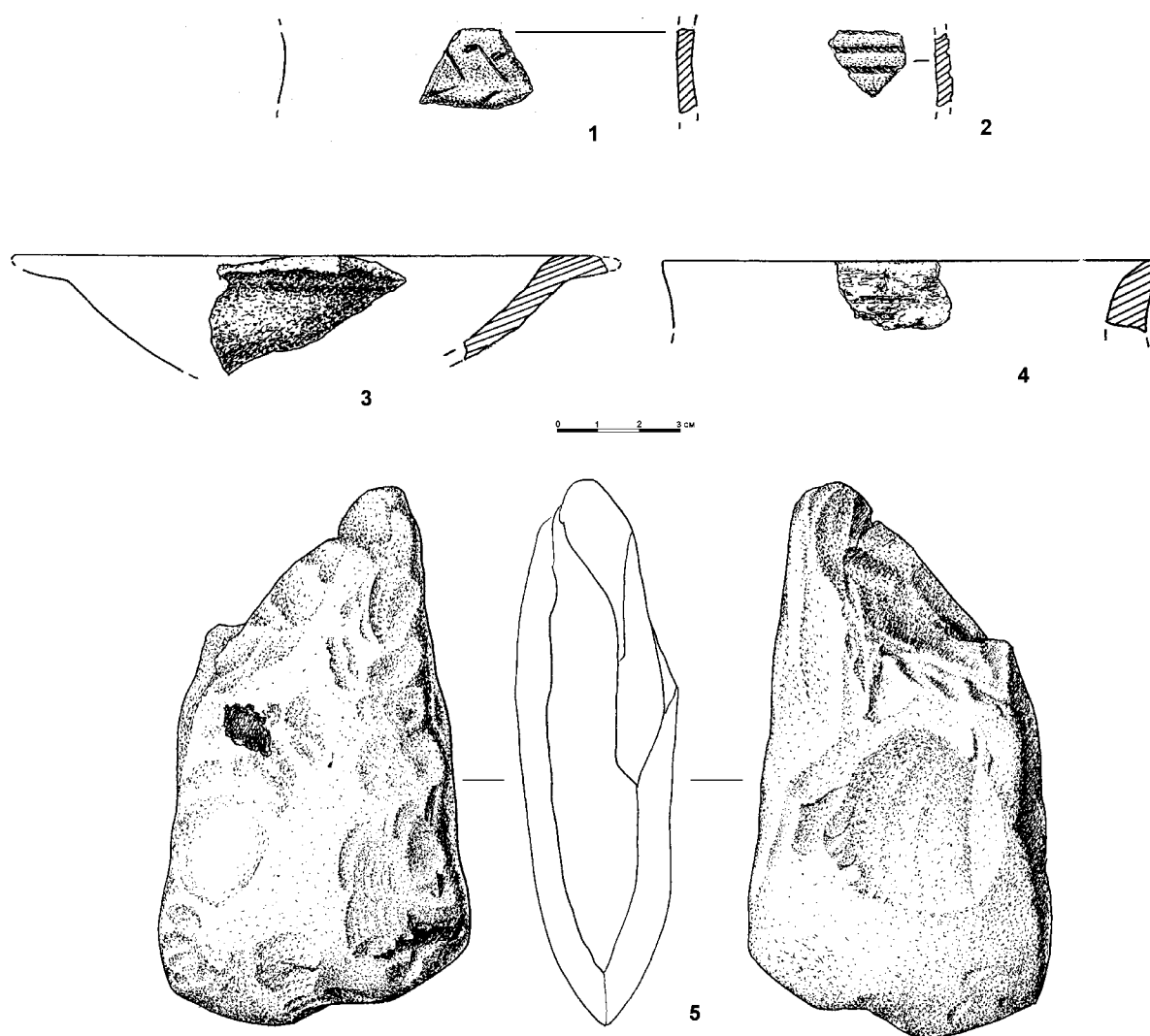


Fig. 8. Dobrostan I. Materials of Early Bronze Age. 1–2, 4, 5 – cultural layer; 3 – object XIV

Рис. 8. Добростани І. Матеріали ранньобронзової доби. 1–2, 4, 5 – культурний шар; 3 – об'єкт XIV

In the upper part of the pit, almost in its center, at a depth of 0,5–0,6 m, several large fragments of vessels (side-walls of the pot) situated randomly were found. The diameter of the pot by its sidewalls is 20 cm, the thickness of the sidewalls is 7–9 mm. Pottery is well burnt. The outer surface is light brown, rough, with traces of rubbing and leveling in the form of horizontal dashes and stripes. The internal surface is gray-black, sometimes «smoky», with traces of soot, also with clear traces of rubbing and leveling. In the fracture, ceramics are monochrome, light brown, or bi-color (outer layer is light brown, inner is black). In the dough, an admixture of sand is appearing.

Lower, at a depth of 0,7–0,8 m, also almost in the center of the pit, but closer to its north side, several small fragments of hand-made pottery were found, among them a larger fragment of a sidewall of the vessel (bottom part), a fragment of the neck and rim. The fragment of the wall is nearly 7 mm thick. Its surface is uneven, easily polished, of a light ochre color. The inner surface is also uneven, with traces of horizontal rubbing, gray-black with traces of soot. Admixtures of grog, crumbs

of which appeared on the surface also appeared in the dough. In the fracture, pottery has two colors – a thick layer of black is inside, and a thin layer of light ochre color is outside

Part of the neck and rims has a diameter of 12,5 cm. The vessel is rather thin-walled. The rim is slightly open, its top is rounded. Five horizontal rows are made immediately below the rim on the neck, with clear cord prints. Pottery is well burnt, in dough small admixtures of grog are presented. The outer surface is polished, brown; the inner is rough, gray, and black. In the fracture, pottery is two-colored – black and ocher (fig. 7, 1).

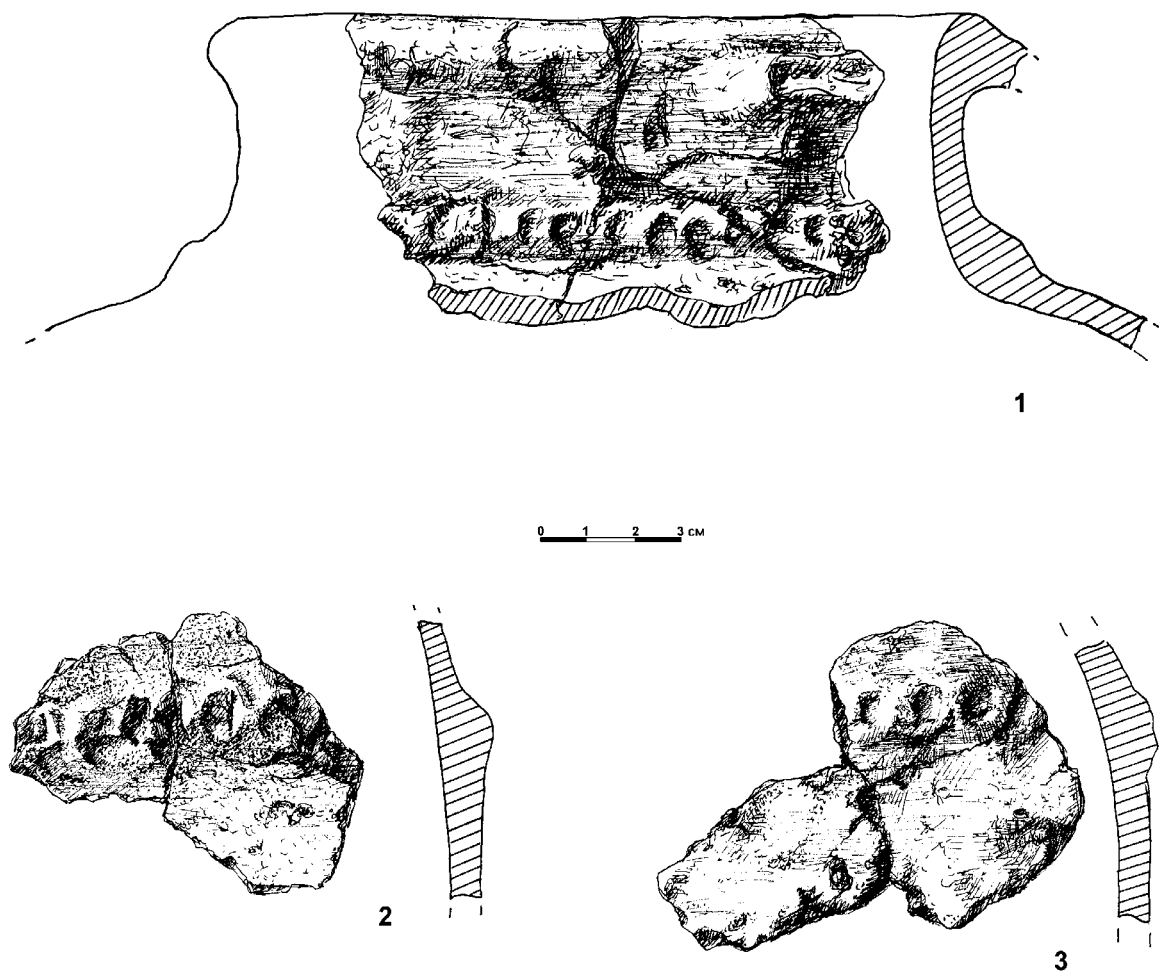


Fig. 9. Dobrostany I. Pottery of Mierzanowice Culture from concentration

Рис. 9. Добростани I. Кераміка межановіцької культури із скупчення

Several smaller fragments are found near the described fragments, originating from the described finds. Two small fragments attract special attention. One of them belonged to a thin-walled small handmade vessel. Pottery is well burnt, light-brown in color, the surface is polished. The dough is well «washed», without admixtures. Part of, probably, ornament in the form of three vertical lines with ends, bent or rounded into a circle, (fig. 7, 2) are preserved. The second, even smaller fragment also belonged to a thin-walled but different vessel. The surface of pottery is rough, light brown, dough includes admixtures of sand, and this fragment is black in the break. In the middle of the fragment small rim, triangular in a section is placed. Above and below the rib, parallel notches are made (fig. 7, 3).

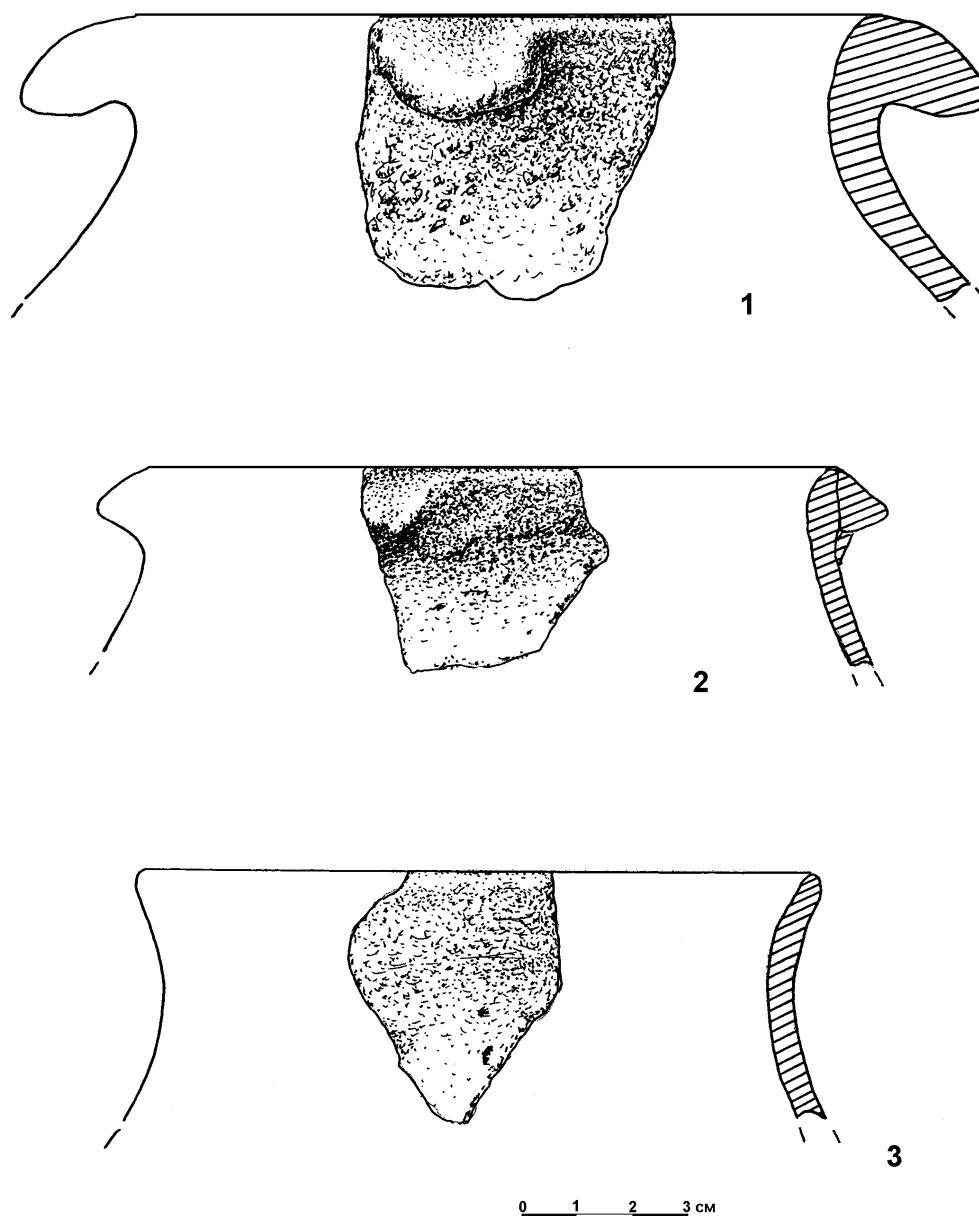


Fig. 10. Dobrostan I. Fragments of pots of Mierzanowice Culture from concentration

Рис. 10. Добростани І. Фрагменти горщиків межановіцької культури із скупчення

At the bottom of the pit (object I), a fragment of the handmade vessel of unusual shape (a bowl?) was found. The diameter of the bottom 5 cm, is unequal, clearly separated from its sidewalls. The walls are very strongly inclined outwards. The outer surface is uneven, traces of wiping by the rag is visible, light brown. The black inner surface is also uneven, with brown crumbs of grog on it (fig. 7, 4).

Pottery found inside the pit and at its bottom can be dated back either to the end of the Eneolithic period – the beginning of the Bronze Age and attributed to the late stage of Corded Ware culture, or Mierzanowice Culture. Instead, few fragments of side-walls of pots, which are found in the upper layers of the object and made on a potter's wheel, their dough has an admixture of sand. They

belonged to vessels of X–XI centuries and may appear in the top layer of this object as a result of plowing.

Object II was discovered in the western part of the excavation (fig. 3). Very obscure outlines of the object were traced on the depth of 0,3 m. Obviously, it was a hearth, destroyed by later plowing. It had an oval shape, elongated by an east-west line. In its southern part, a more intense layer of ashes and charcoals was observed, and in the northeastern part, a concentration of ashes can be seen. The diameter of the object along the longest axis was 0,7 m, and along the shorter one – 0,4 m. Very thin trace of ashes and charcoals with a thickness of only 5–7 cm was traced in the section of the object. Dating finds were not found in the infill of this object, only near it, at the level of its fixation, four fragments of pottery from a handmade vessel from the Early Iron Age were found.

For fixing of possible objects in the area to the north from excavation, where only two objects were discovered, a two-meter trench 45 m long, oriented from south to north (fig. 3), was dug. In this trench, another *object III* was discovered, which was traced at a depth of 0,4 m. It is an oval pit elongated from east to west. The length of the pit along this line is 1,4 m, along the line north-south – 1,1 m. Infill of the pit is noticeable on the background of yellow clay in the form of spots of gray color with the highest intensity in its center and indistinctness at the edges. Section of the pit showed that its walls narrow trough-like to the bottom. The bottom is located at a depth of 0,35 m from the level of fixation of the object, it is slightly curved, its diameter is 0,6 m. Very small fragments of prehistoric pottery, pieces of daub, and charcoals have been found in the filling of the pit, do not allow the establishment of the timeline of the object or its cultural identity.

To the north from object III, the first trace of a large ground structure was recorded in the trench. Its outlines were completely discovered by extending this trench to the east and west (fig. 3). It turned out to be a unique three-chambered, 6,5×11,4 m ground building, with a large central room that had a hearth-pit and two smaller chambers that can be used as utility or household rooms. The discovered structure can be dated back to the Early Iron age (second half of VII – beginning of V century B. C.). Its detailed description and possible functionality can be presented in other publications [Павлів, Петегірич, 2009, с. 102–111].

During the construction of this large structure, the cultural layer of the Early Bronze Age was disturbed. In particular, three fragments of thin-walled pottery with a rough surface and admixture of grog and flint in the dough were found in a deep pit in the southeast corner together with Early Iron Age pottery. They may belong to Mierzanowice Culture. It is also associated with a small fragment of the vessel, ornamented with horizontal parallel prints of the cord (fig. 8, 2).

In the cultural layer above and near object IV, fragments of pottery were discovered, some of which by the shape, the constitution of the dough, and ornamentation are characteristic for Mierzanowice Culture (fig. 8, 1). Flint products of this culture are represented by arrowhead (fig. 12, 2), end-scrappers on blades (fig. 12, 1, 3, 7, 9), knife blade (fig. 12, 4), flint insert (fig. 12, 6). The same collection includes stone polished ax (fig. 8, 5). Several flint products were found in the southern part of the excavation. Namely a flint hammer (fig. 12, 8) and a fragment of polished tool made of stone (fig. 12, 10).

Inside the object IV of Early Iron Age hearth-pit intended for heating of its central chamber was explored, in the infill of which another fragment of the rim of a vessel of Mierzanowice Culture was revealed, which may appear here as a result of disturbance of the cultural layer of this culture during construction of object IV (fig. 8, 4).

In the infill of another pit (object XIV), together with Early Iron Age pottery, four fragments of gray-colored vessels with rough surface and sand in the dough dating from the Early Bronze Age (Mierzanowice Culture) were found. Part of a small well-burned bowl with a rough surface and clear ochre color is noticeable. A small admixture of small grog and crushed flint can be seen in the dough. The diameter of the bowl is 15 cm wide, its rims are wide, horizontal, with a rounded edge, sidewalls narrow to the bottom (fig. 8, 3).

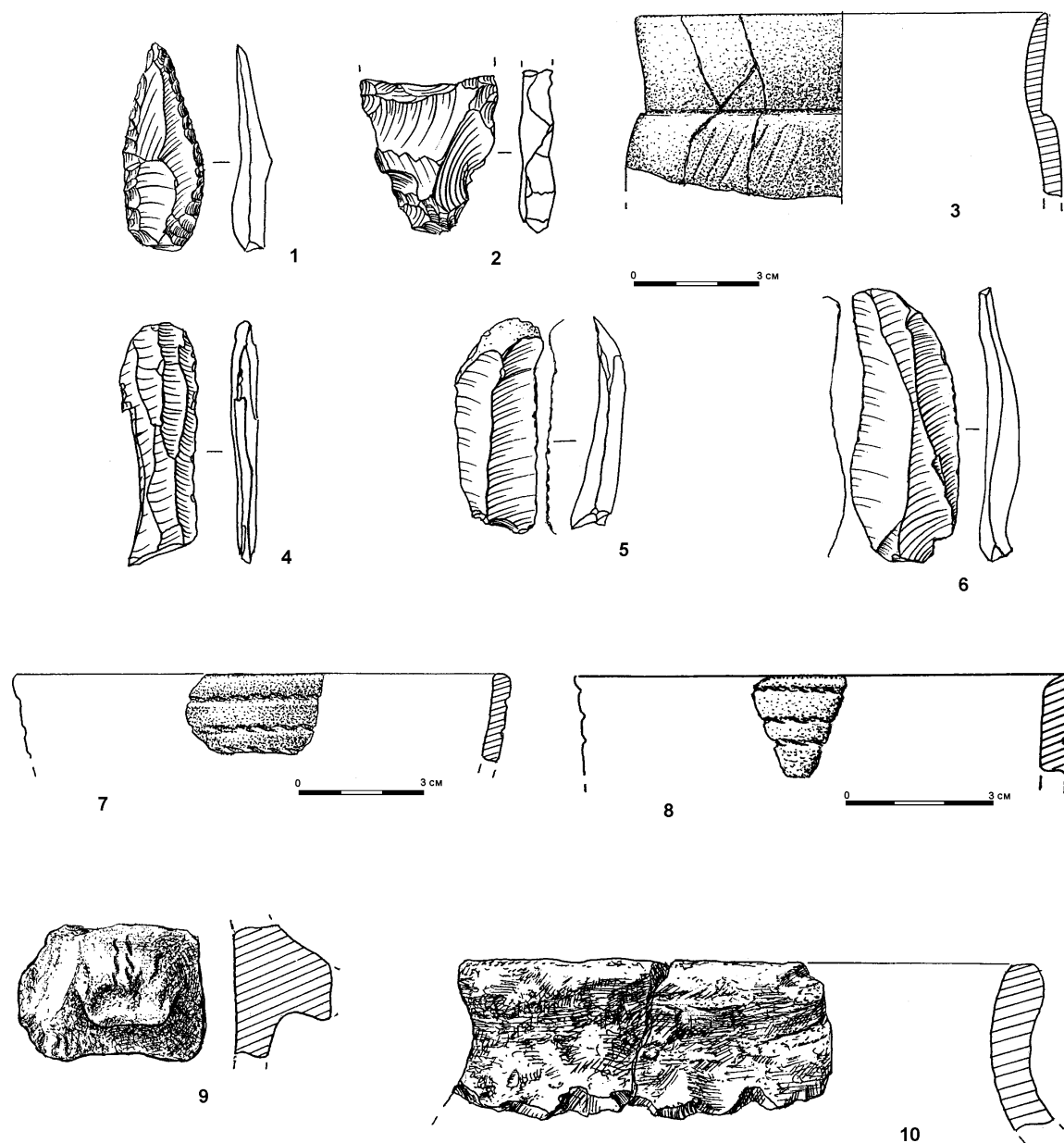


Fig. 11. Dobrostan I. Materials from the lower horizon of cultural layer. 1, 2, 4-6 – flint artifacts; 3 – fragments of vessels of Eneolithic (?) Age; 7-10 – ceramic of Mierzanowice Culture

Рис. 11. Добростани І. Матеріали з нижнього горизонту культурного шару. 1, 2, 4-6 – крем'яні артефакти; 3 – фрагмент посудини енеолітичної (?) доби; 7-10 – кераміка межановіцької культури

In the western part of the central area of excavation outside of object IV, an intense concentration of archaeological artifacts in the cultural layer can be seen. They are associated with a darker humified layer, which is located at the depth of 0,4-0,6 m and can be well traced on the walls of this part of the excavation. Pottery found here is divided into two groups. The first one can be dated back to the Early Iron Age. The second group has characteristic features of the Early Bronze Age vessels (Mierzanowice Culture). These are the fragments of large thick-walled pots, in the dough of which large admixture of grog and crushed flint are presented (fig. 11, 9, 10), as well as fragments of thin-walled vessels with a very rough surface on which the fragments of crushed flint appear. Here small fragments of thin-

walled vessels, ornamented by horizontal parallel prints of the cord are also found (fig. 11, 7, 8). In addition to ceramics, several flint tools were found in this layer, including the point of the javelin (fig. 11, 1), the handle part of the point (?) (fig. 11, 2), rounded side-scraper on the flake, retouched through perimeter by small unilateral retouch (fig. 12, 5) and non-retouched blades (fig. 11, 4–6).

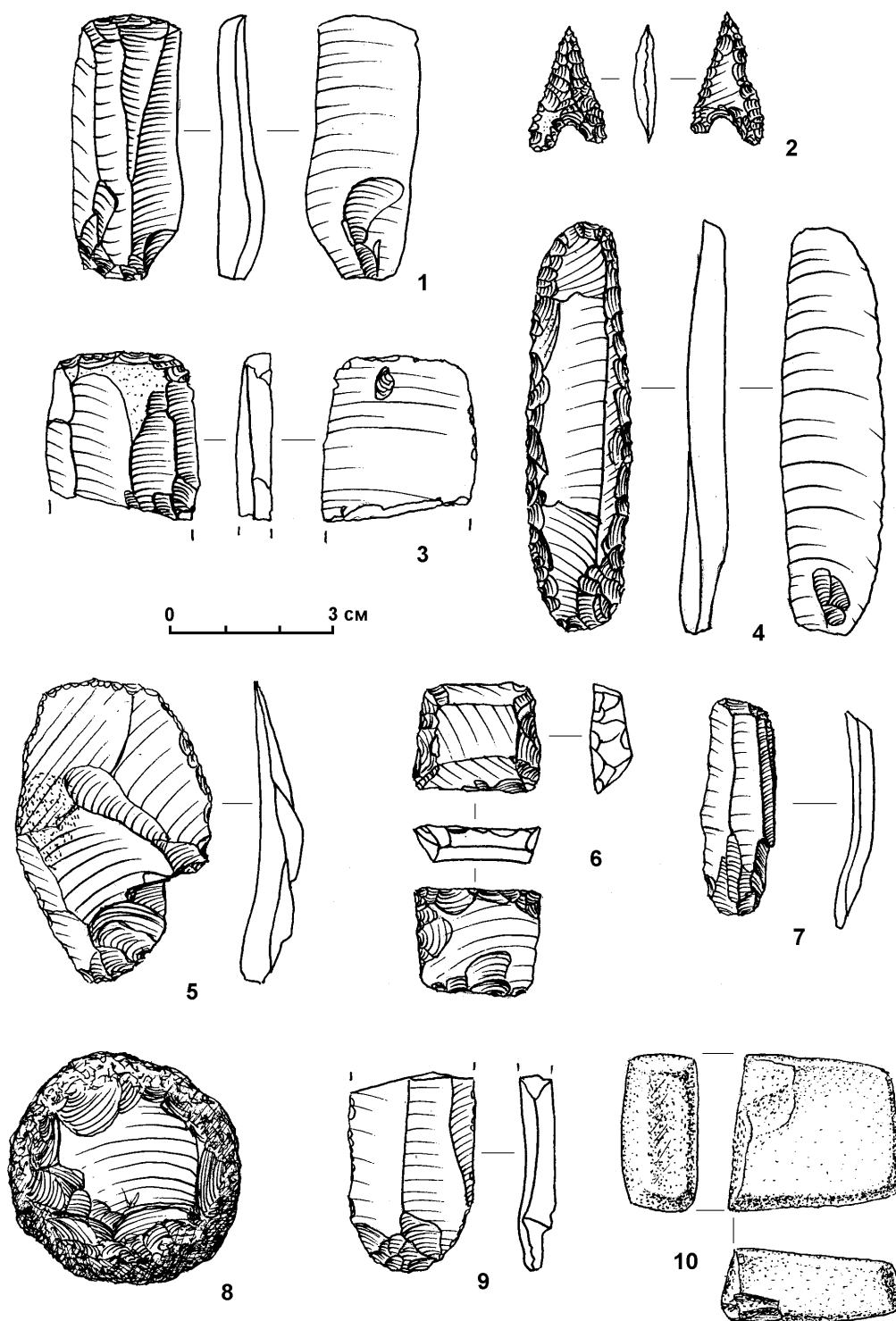


Fig. 12. Dobrostan I. Flint artifacts from cultural layer

Рис. 12. Добростани I. Крем'яні вироби з культурного шару

Near the northwestern corner of construction IV of the Early Iron Age at a depth of 0,5–0,6 m, a large accumulation of finds was found. It consisted of almost 100 fragments of pottery and six flint flakes. Most of the fragments belonged to the large handmade pot with a wide convex body (nearly 40 cm in diameter), the diameter of rims 16 cm. The edge of the rims is thickened, with buttons below it. On the place of transition of the neck into shoulders attached bead with pinches of a finger is placed. Color of its surface shifts from light-brown to black. The surface is very uneven, sometimes rough, sometimes easily smoothed. Admixtures of large pieces of pounded stone, grog are in the dough, which also appeared on the surface of the vessel, ceramics are quite fragile (fig. 9, 1–3).

In this concentration, another type of ceramics can be distinguished– convex thin-walled pots with slanted rims with ledges on them. The surface of the vessels is rough, uneven, a large admixture of pounded flint is in the dough. The surface has a clear light-ochre or gray color (fig. 10, 1–3).

Objects (pits), forms of pottery, and some of its technological features, as well as most of the flint products from the Early Bronze Age horizon of Dobrostany I site, have analogies among the materials of Mierzanowice Culture from the sites located in the neighboring territories, in particular in interfluves of San and Upper Dniester and Rzeszow Foothills [Machnik, 2011, s. 61–76; Czopek et al., 2016, s. 183–232; Pelisiak, Rybicka, 2013, s. 27–127].

In addition to materials and objects of this culture and Early Iron Age on the site of Dobrostany I separate finds (fragments of pottery) of Eneolithic period (?) were discovered (fig. 11, 3) and Early Middle Ages (X–XI century).



Fig. 13. Rulevo II. View on the site from the north

Рис. 13. Рулево II. Вид на пам'ятку з північного боку

Rulevo II. The settlement was discovered by the Yavoriv Rescuing Archaeological Expedition during a preliminary survey of the second phase of the section of Krakovets-Lviv highway in August 2004. It is located 0,3 km almost to the south of the village and 0,6 km southeast of Rulevo I settlement (fig. 1). The settlement occupies an elevated sandy hill surrounded by a swampy valley of the left bank of a small, unnamed stream, which northwest of the village merges with another stream and flows into the Shklo River. The locals call such a hill – «Kupyna». From the north and east, this hill is limited by swampy valleys of the stream, and from the north and west area of the settlement is

also cut off by swampy areas that extend to the forest. The surface of the hill is now overgrown with turf (fig. 13).

According to the system of geomorphologic zoning territory of the site belongs to the Yavoriv basin, which is a part of Upper San valley [Кравчук, Зінько, 2018, с. 70]. One of the characteristic features of this territory is the domination of wide flat, sometimes slightly wavy plains, often badly drained and swamped. Here, among forms of landscape aeolian forms – sandy dunes appeared [Природа..., 1972, с. 32]. On one of them, Rulevo II – settlement of the Middle Bronze age is situated [Павлів, Петегрич, 2005, с. 37–40].

The excavation at this site is situated on a sod hill, approximately oval, elongated from the southeast to the northwest, 60–70 m in length and 40–50 m in width. The excavation area is oriented by the line from south to north in such a way that it crosses the highest part of the hill along the longest axis. An area of 197 m² was excavated during researches (fig. 3A).

The following stratigraphic layers were observed during excavation. Sod layer with a thickness of 3–5 cm lay on the top of the sequence. Below is the arable soil is situated 25–35 cm thick in the form of humified gray sand. It is clearly visible on the walls of the excavation along its entire length.

Under the arable soil layer of slightly humified brown sand with a thickness of 15–25 cm is situated, which from the depth of 0,5–0,6 m turns into yellow bedrock sand, filled by ferruginous ochre-colored inclusions. Archaeological finds in the excavated area occur in the arable layer and are fixed down to the bedrock sand.

The objects can be traced from the depth of 0,2 to 0,3 m. Partial disturbance of the cultural layer on the site was caused by reclamation ditches. Traces of one such ditch that crossed excavation from the north-west to the southeast can be seen in the central part of the excavated area. Parallel to it was another melioration ditch in the southern part of the excavation.

A cultural layer of low thickness appears on the excavated area at the depth of 0,2–0,5 m in the form of a horizon of sand of light brown color. In the cultural layer, there are small fragments of ceramics, small pieces of a puddle, fragments of flint flakes, and blades. The concentration of finds within the excavation is different. Most of the material is concentrated near the objects, another accumulation of finds situated in the central part of the excavation in square 8–10 A, B. In general, the material is concentrated on the east side of the excavation towards the east and southeast slopes of the hill, where remains of the site are found (fig. 14A). Three objects were traced in this part of the excavation.

Object I. Situated in the northeast part of the excavation in square 12 A. Its contours, though not very clear, were already traced at a depth of 0,2 m in the form of an irregular spot, rounded in the plan, of 0,8 m by the north-south line and 1 m by the east-west line. In section, the object had a lens-like shape up to 0,3 m in depth from the level of its detection (fig. 14B, I). The object was filled with dark brown sandy soil with insertions of small soot layers and small pieces of charcoal. Almost at the bottom of the object on the depth of 0,25–0,28 m, three small fragments of handmade pottery were found in the filling. Fragments of small ceramic ware also occurred near object I within a radius of 1–2 m.

Object II. It is located in the northeast corner of the excavation in square 15–16 AA'. It is found on the depth of 0,2–0,25 m in the form of an oval elongated in the plan from southeast to northwest (fig. 14A). The 1,4×1 m spot was filled with dark brown and black sandy soil. In the section, the object had a lens-shaped form up to 0,2 m deep with dissolution to the southeast. The infill of the object consisted of mixed sand of dark brown and gray color with soot horizons. The thin layer of soot and ash 1–2 cm thick also is situated on the bottom of the object (fig. 14B, II). No dating materials were found in the object.

Object III. It is located in the southern part of the excavation in square 3–4 AA' (fig. 14 A). Its first traces were found at a depth of 0,2 m. At this level, the object looked like a rounded spot with a diameter of 1,55–1,65 m, filled with brown humified sand with darker inclusions. A complete section of the southern part of the object. In its infill from the depth of 0,3–0,5 m, small fragments of handmade pottery, small pieces of charcoal began to appear.

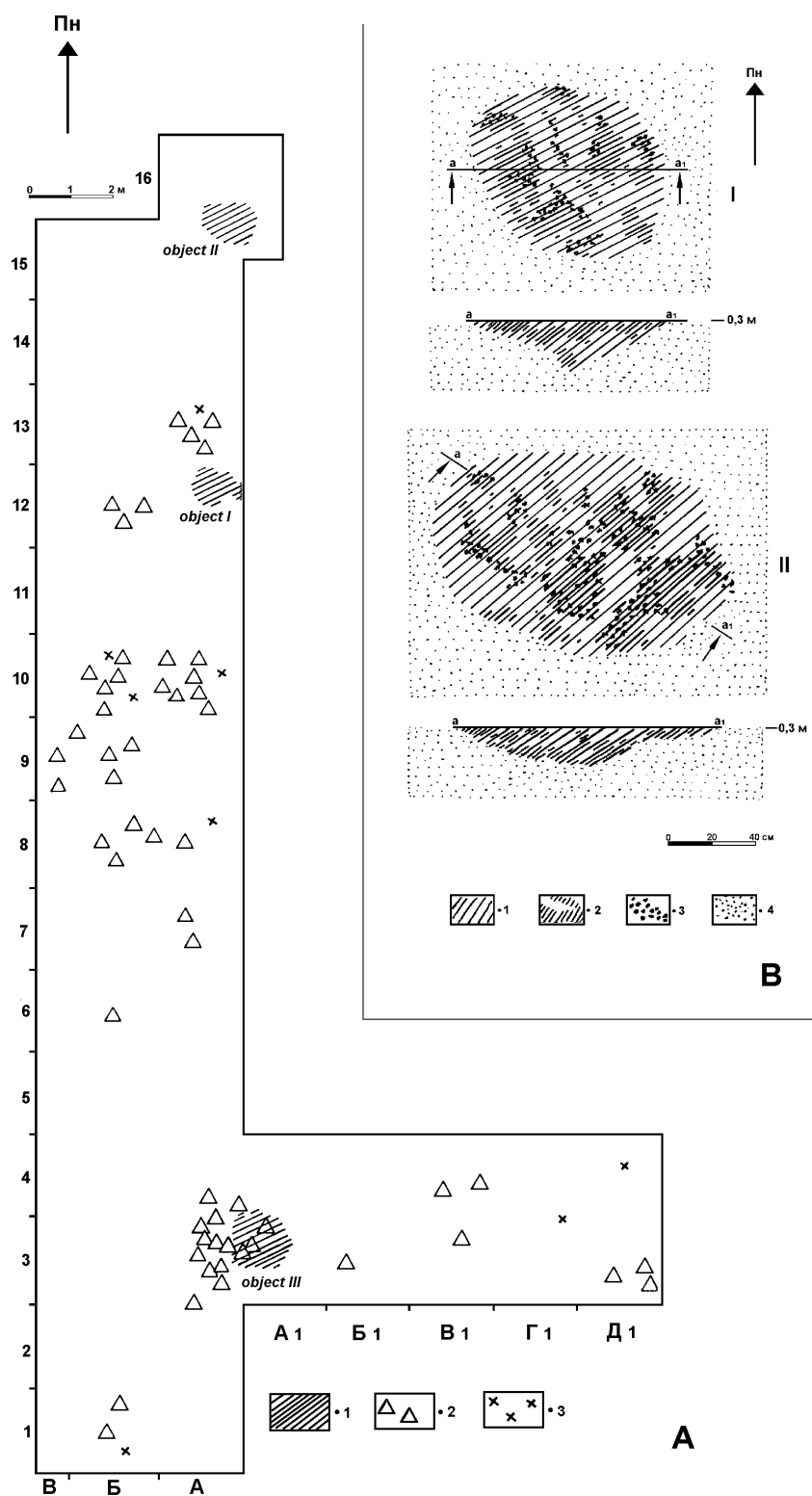


Fig. 14. Rulevo II. A – plan of excavation: 1 – object; 2 – concentration of pottery; 3 – finds of flints. B – plans and sections of objects I and II: 1 – humified sand; 2 – sand with ashes; 3 – charcoal; 4 – a bedrock
Рис. 14. Рулево II. А – план розкопу: 1 – об'єкти; 2 – скупчення кераміки; 3 – знахідки кременю. В – плани і перерізи об'єктів I і II: 1 – гумусований пісок; 2 – пісок із попелом; 3 – вугілля; 4 – материк

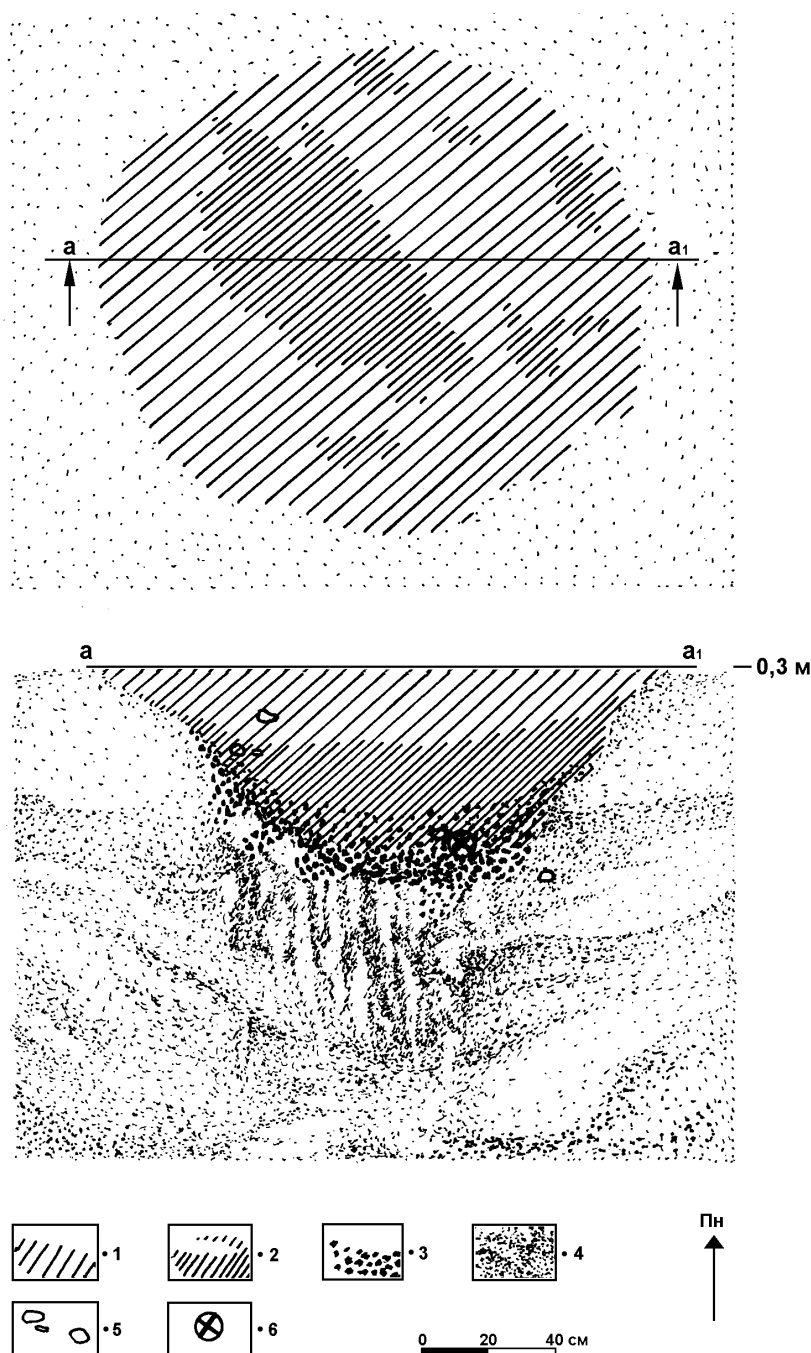


Fig. 15. Rulevo II. Plan and section of the object III. 1 – humified sand; 2 – sand with ashes; 3 – charcoal; 4 – traces of infiltration of the infill of object III to bedrock sand; 5 – pottery; 6 – flint artifacts

Рис. 15. Рулево II. План і переріз об'єкту III. 1 – гумусований пісок; 2 – пісок з попелом; 3 – вугілля; 4 – сліди проникнення заповнення об'єкту III у материковий пісок; 5 – кераміка; 6 – кремень

During the deepening of a section to a depth of 0,7–0,8 m, the color and nature of infill and size of the object have changed slightly. The object (probably pit-hearth) shrunk to 1 m in diameter. The sand of a dark brown color with the inclusion of small pieces of charcoal and thin layers of ash appears in the infill. Separate fragments of ceramics and several flint flakes have occurred in this infill. The section of the object is traced below its bottom to a depth of 1,8 m. In this way, it was possible to

find out that the bottom of the pit was 0,7 m deeper than its detection level. The diameter of the bottom was 0,5 m. During section to a depth of 1,8 m, an interesting phenomenon of penetration of the filling of the pit (probably with water) into the lower bedrock layers in the form of a funnel filled with burnt sand, ash, and elongated strips of white color was observed (fig. 15, 16).



Fig. 16. Rulevo II. View on the object III from the south

Рис. 16. Рулево II. Вид на об'єкт III з південного боку

Most of the fragments of pottery in the object were found at the level of 0,4–0,6 m. They were concentrated mainly in the central and western parts of the pit. All ceramics found in the object are represented by the fragments of rims side parts and bottoms of 11 pots. All pots are handmade, have an s-shaped profile, rather thin-walled. Their outer and inner surfaces are brown, often covered with slip and polished. The ceramic mass of the vessels contains considerable inclusions of burnt pounded flint, slightly less grog, mica, and sand. Smaller, thin-walled vessels are burned better, quality of burning of larger products is worse – they are rather fragile. By the shape of their rims, pots found in object III can be separated into three types. Most vessels (8 of 11) have rims extended outwards with a thick, horizontally shaped top inclined outwards (fig. 17, 1, 4, 8–9, 11–13). One of the pots, with thickened and horizontally cut in upper edge rims belongs to the second type (fig. 18, 1). Two thin-walled pots belong to the third type. Their rims are extended outwards, and their edges, unlike previous types, are thin and rounded (fig. 17, 2, 10).

Part of the pots has oval or triangle-shaped selvages (fig. 17, 4, 6) located below the rim (in the spot of transition from neck to the sidewalls). Some pots are ornamented with imprinted horizontal stripes, which are applied to the neck of the vessels immediately under the rims. The sickness of such

strips is 2–3 mm. Sometimes strips are separated by a vertical strip made on dense clay (fig. 17, 1, 2, 5, 7–10). Fragment of a vessel is found on which horizontal imprinted stripes are combined with «dotted» stripes (fig. 17, 3). In addition to described methods of decoration, traces of geometric ornaments in the form of zigzags were found on the fragments of pots. In one case, a zigzag line is drawn on the upper part of the body of the pot below the rows of imprinted stripes (fig. 17, 5), in the other – on selvage (fig. 17, 6). Part of the fragments of vessels is re-burned (fig. 17. 2, 7).

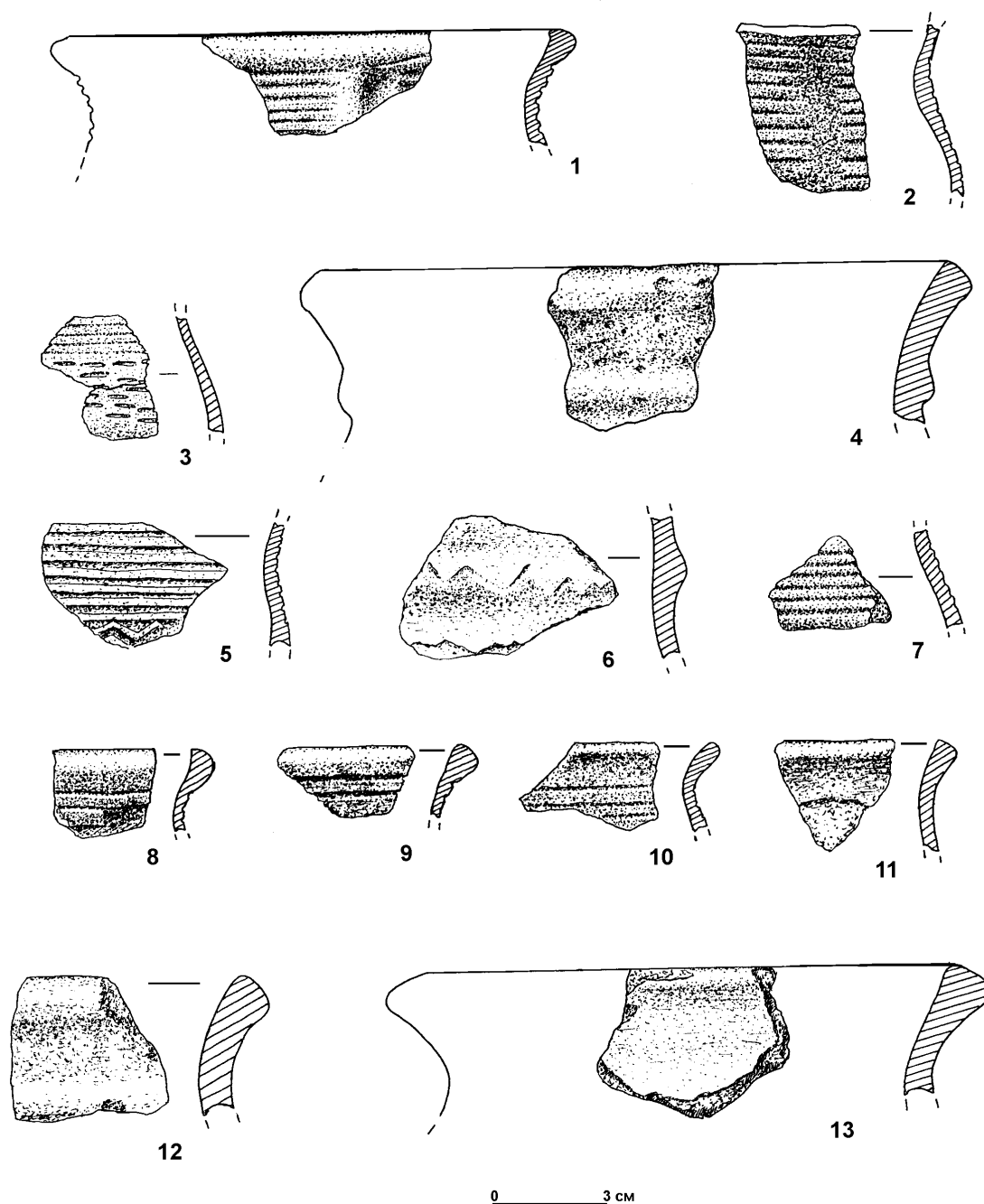


Fig. 17. Rulevo II. Pottery from object III
Рис. 17. Рулево II. Кераміка з об'єкта II

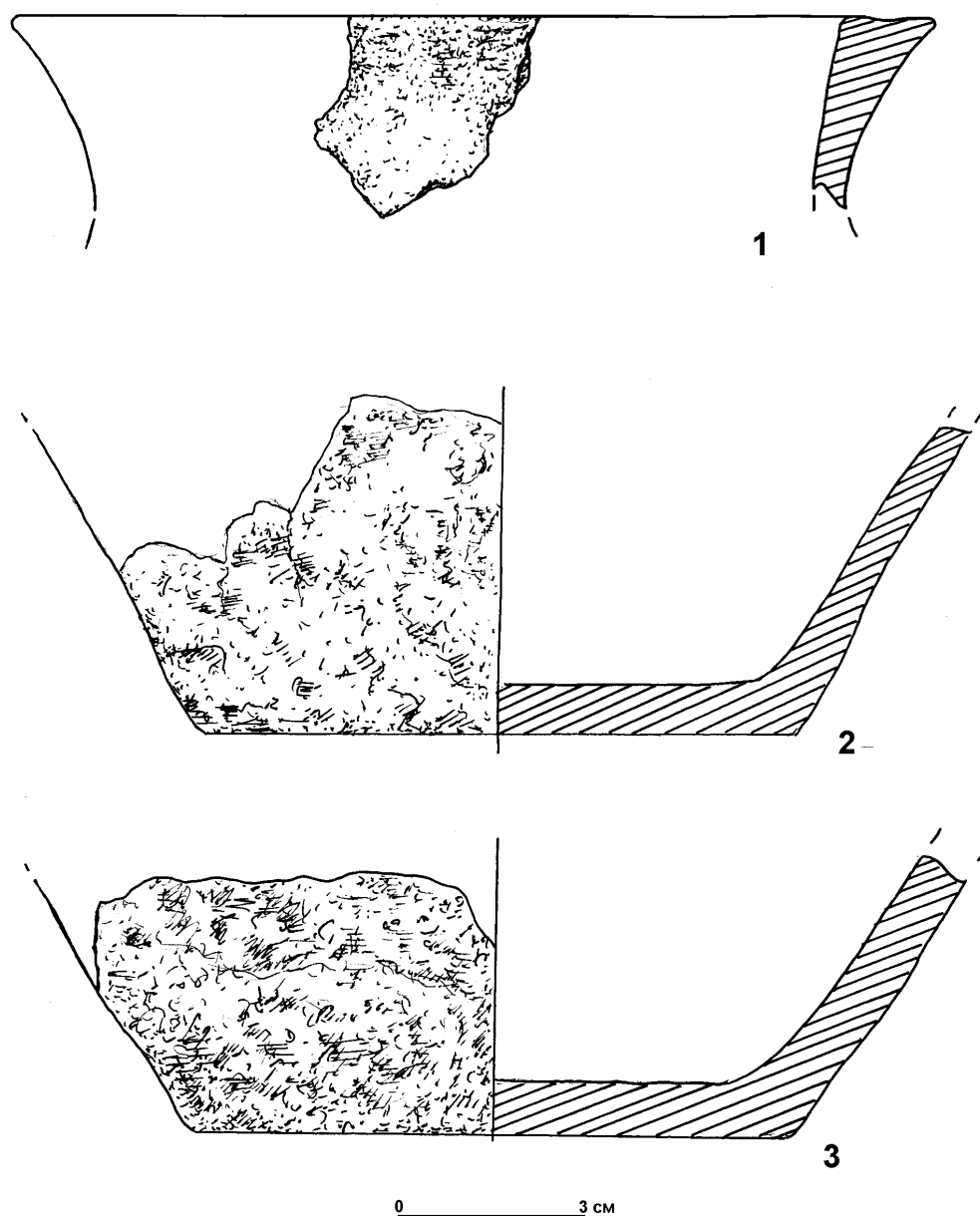


Fig. 18. Rulevo II. Fragments of vessels from object III

Рис. 18. Рулево II. Фрагменти посудин з об'єкта III

Bottoms of the pots are rather thick-walled, massive, and part of the walls near the bottom is clearly profiled. The dough includes a large admixture of pounded burning flint and stone, the pottery is fragile. The color of the surfaces is light brown, brick-like (fig. 18, 2–3).

As we already noted, most of the finds are concentrated in the central and south-eastern parts of the excavation. The material found in the cultural layer is quite homogenous. Ceramics are represented by small fragments of handmade pottery, mostly parts of sidewalls, rarely by rims. Fragments of pots of s-shaped profile, small or medium size, on the upper part of a body of which rounded or triangular in section selvages, can be distinguished. Such pots have a thickness of side-wall of 0,5–1 cm, with considerable admixtures of burnt pounded flint in the dough, their surface is brown or brick color, covered with a layer of engobes that is easily peeled off (fig. 19, 2–3). In the eastern part

of the excavation in square 3–4 II, several large fragments of sidewalls of large thick-walled pots were found. It also should be noted that fragment of a deep thin-walled hemispherical bowl with rims of 22 cm in diameter and a rough, non-slip surface (fig. 19, 1). The finds of flint products are rare. There are mostly fragments of small blades and flakes made of West-Volhynian nodular flint (fig. 19, 4–6).

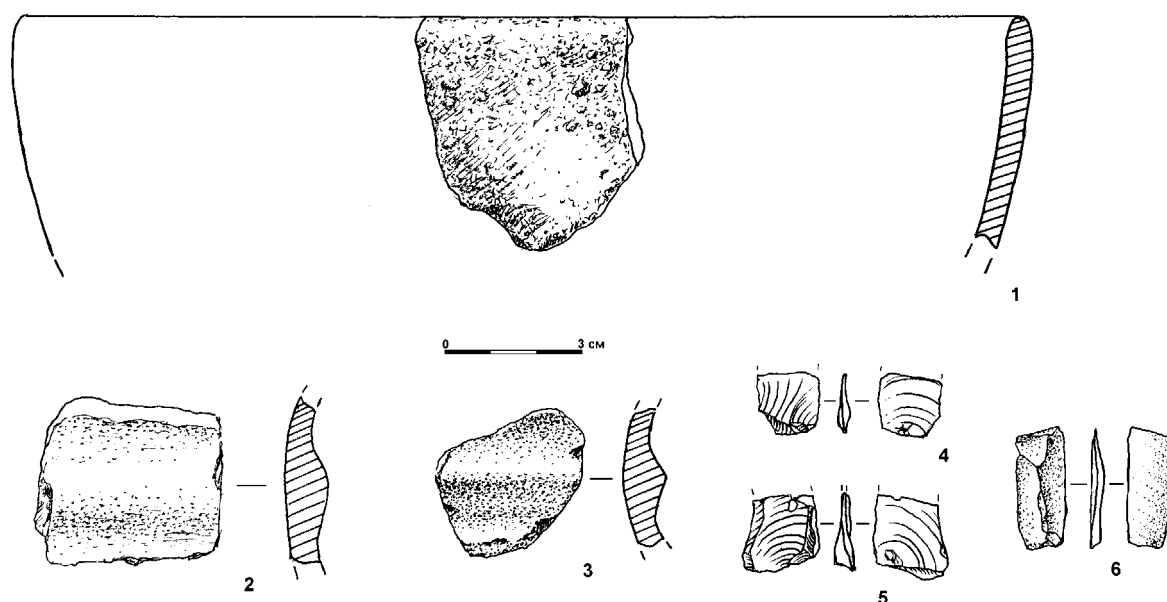


Fig. 19. Rulevo II. Finds from cultural layers

Рис. 19. Рулево II. Знахідки з культурного шару

In the areas between the Ukrainian (Southern) Roztoczhchia and the valley of Vyshnia River, in particular, within the Yavoriv basin, several sites of Trzciniec Culture (Mshana, Povitno, Karachyniv), which were discovered by surface surveys, were known [Археологічні пам'ятки..., 1982, с. 76]. Only on the two sites in this micro-region in the middle of the XX century, small excavations were carried out. Near Zatokavillage over the Vereshchytsya River, a small settlement was discovered on the sand dune, where the remains of two hearths have been explored and numerous fragments of clay, including ornamental vessels, were found [Свешніков, 1949, с. 212–216].

On another site, also located on a sand dune near Yavoriv, traces of hearths and ceramic material were found [Археологічні пам'ятки..., 1982, с. 77]. During the last twenty years, a large number of new sites of Trzciniec Culture have been discovered, including more than 100 sites within the Yavoriv basin, as a result of active archeological researches in the western part of the Lviv region [Czopek et al., 2018]. Part of the settlement was excavated 10 km west of Rulevo II on the Kalynivka II site and 9 deepened objects of economic and production purpose were excavated. They are dated to the late phase of the Trzciniec Culture [Войнаровський, 2006, с. 143–153].

Material collected during excavation of Rulevo II site (from the cultural layer and objects I and II), due to its small amount and inexpressiveness, does not allow to date the site precisely. In general, it is quite characteristic for classical and even the early phases of Trzciniec Culture. It is evidenced by certain features of pottery: an s-shaped form of pots, presence of horizontal selvages under the rims and on the shoulders of vessels, horizontally formed edges of the rims (fig. 17, 4; 9, 2, 3; 8, 1), ornamentation in the form of horizontal deepened lines and zigzags (fig. 17, 1, 2, 5, 7). Similar material can be found on numerous sites of Trzciniec Culture of Southeast Poland, located in the valleys of San, Wisłok, and Roztochchia, where Trzciniec Culture appears at the edge of the BA2 period or between BA2/BB1 and lasts until the end of BD period, and even possibly to the period of HaA1 [Taras, 1995, 101, tabl. IV: 6, XXIV: 1, LV: 3, 1998, 84, ryc. 5: 3, 4, 5; 8: 2]. The early period of

the existence of Trzciniec Culture in these areas is characterized by small, apparently short-time settlements-sites, which formed small inhabitation enclaves. Such sites, where a small number of objects were recorded, are located mostly on dunes in valleys of rivers [Czopek, 1998; Taras, 2008].

Settlement of Trzciniec Culture in Rulevo II, which has a similar location, was obviously also a small short-settled place of residence or a temporary camp. It is evidenced by a small number of ceramic and flint products in the cultural layer, the absence of traces of large dwellings and household buildings except for a few, slightly deepened to the bedrock hearths, which may indicate an animal husbandry model of the economy associated with the mobile way of cattle grazing. Therefore, we have more and more proofs that a specific micro-region of Sub-Carpathians, located between the southern slopes of Roztochchia and the valley of Vyshnia River, undoubtedly can be included in the territory of distribution of sites of Trzciniec Culture.

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ПАМ'ЯТКИ ДОБИ БРОНЗИ В ЗОНІ БУДІВНИЦТВА АВТОТРАСИ КРАКОВЕЦЬ–ЛЬВІВ

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Представлено результати досліджень 2004 р. на двох пам'ятках доби бронзи, які виявлено на трасі проєктованої концесійної автомобільної дороги Краковець–Львів. Багатошарове поселення Добростани I розташоване на одному з південних відрогів Янівського Розточчя, перерізаного прохідною долиною р. Верещиці. Крім великої наземної споруди ранньозалізного часу, окремих знахідок енеолітичної доби і раннього середньовіччя, на поселенні досліджено кілька об'єктів доби ранньої бронзи з типовою керамікою межановіцької культури й окремими крем'яними артефактами. Поселення тцінецької культури Рулево II розміщене у межах Яворівської улоговини, яка є частиною Надсянської рівнини. Воно займає одну із задернованих піщаних дюн і характеризується невеликою кількістю кераміки та крем'яних виробів, відсутністю слідів житлової забудови і господарських об'єктів, окрім нечисленних вогнищ. Це може вказувати на тваринницьку модель господарювання, пов'язану з рухливим способом випасу худоби. Матеріали з досліджених поселень розширюють джерельну базу вивчення межановіцької і тцінецької культур у їхньому східному ареалі. Виглядає, що своєрідний мікрорегіон Прикарпаття, розташований між південними схилами Розточчя та долиною р. Вишня, безсумнівно, входить до території поширення пам'яток цих культур доби бронзи.

Ключові слова: Добростани I, Рулево II, Розточчя, Яворівська улоговина, поселення межановіцької і тцінецької культур.