

Oleksandr Pozikhovskyi

**FUNERAL COMPLEXES OF THE GLOBULAR
AMPHORA CULTURE
FROM THE VICINITY OF OSTROG,
VOLHYNIA, UKRAINE**

ORCID 0000-0001-5460-1790; State Historical and Cultural Reserve of the Ostrog, Akademichna 5, 35 800 Ostrog, Rivne province, Ukraine; oleksandr.pozihovskyj@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

A funeral complex of the eastern group of the Globular Amphora culture was excavated in an Eneolithic cemetery at the Ostrog-*Zeman* site, Volhynia, Ukraine, in 2006. The complex consisted of a human tomb and an animal burial located nearby. The tomb, built of small stone slabs and oriented with its long sides along the east-west axis, was divided into two almost identical parts (chambers) – eastern and western. A pot and an amphora were deposited in the eastern chamber, near the transverse wall. At least four people were buried in the western part, destroyed in modern times. The furnishings of this part comprised four amphorae and one bowl. Two meters to the northwest of the tomb, an animal burial without any artefacts was found; it included three skeletons of cattle (bulls) and one of a young pig. Analysis of pottery showed that it belonged to the period around 2950 BC and was synchronous with the early graves of the Volhynian subgroup, e.g. in Tovpyzhyn and Mykolaiv. At the same site, relics of a Globular Amphora culture settlement were also discovered, represented by pottery clusters. To some extent, they confirmed the relative chronology established for the tomb. In the context of these new discoveries, materials from the tomb recovered in 1900 in Mezhyrich-*Filvarka* (actually – Mezhyrich-*Pidvarka*), located in the

vicinity of Ostrog, are re-analysed and re-published. The relevance of the re-publication stems from the need to clarify the technical details of the description of items from the tomb and their proper graphic documentation.

Keywords: Globular Amphora culture, eastern group, Volhynian subgroup, human grave, animal burial

INTRODUCTION

In 2006, a funeral complex of the eastern group of the Globular Amphora culture (GAC), consisting of a stone cist grave and an animal burial located nearby, was exposed during the excavations of an Eneolithic cremation cemetery carried out by the present author together with K. Bunyatyan and V. Samolyuk. Previous information on the discovery was published in the form of short reports [Pozikhovskiy, Samolyuk 2006: 155–158; 2007: 310–313].

The site is located on the high left bank of the Viliya River, in the so-called Zeman Tract (ancient local name: Zagumenki). In the south, north and west, the cape-like ledge is geographically bounded by narrow valleys, in the east – by a floodplain. It belongs to the Mizotsky hilly ridge of the Volhynian plateau and is, in fact, its eastern edge, which borders on the valley of Little Polissya (Fig. 1). Both features were found in the western sloping part of the cape.

HUMAN GRAVE IN OSTROG-ZEMAN

The tomb was found at a depth of 0.3–0.4 m from the surface. It had a roughly rectangular shape, which was oriented with its long axis along the east-west line and had dimensions of 3.5×1.6 m.

According to V.K. Pyasetskiy, the tomb was built of two types of locally sourced stone – Sarmatian oolitic limestone and Upper Proterozoic fine-grained quartz sandstone. The dimensions of the limestone slabs ranged from 0.95×0.4×0.1 m to 0.5×0.28×0.5 m and less, and the dimensions of sandstone tiles and fragments – from 0.35×0.25 to 0.2×0.2 m and less. About 0.5 m³ of limestone and 0.7 m³ of sandstone were used for the construction of the tomb. Its walls were made of slabs put on edge in several rows and tilted outwards; in cross and longitudinal sections, they were trapezoidal. The northern longitudinal wall was made

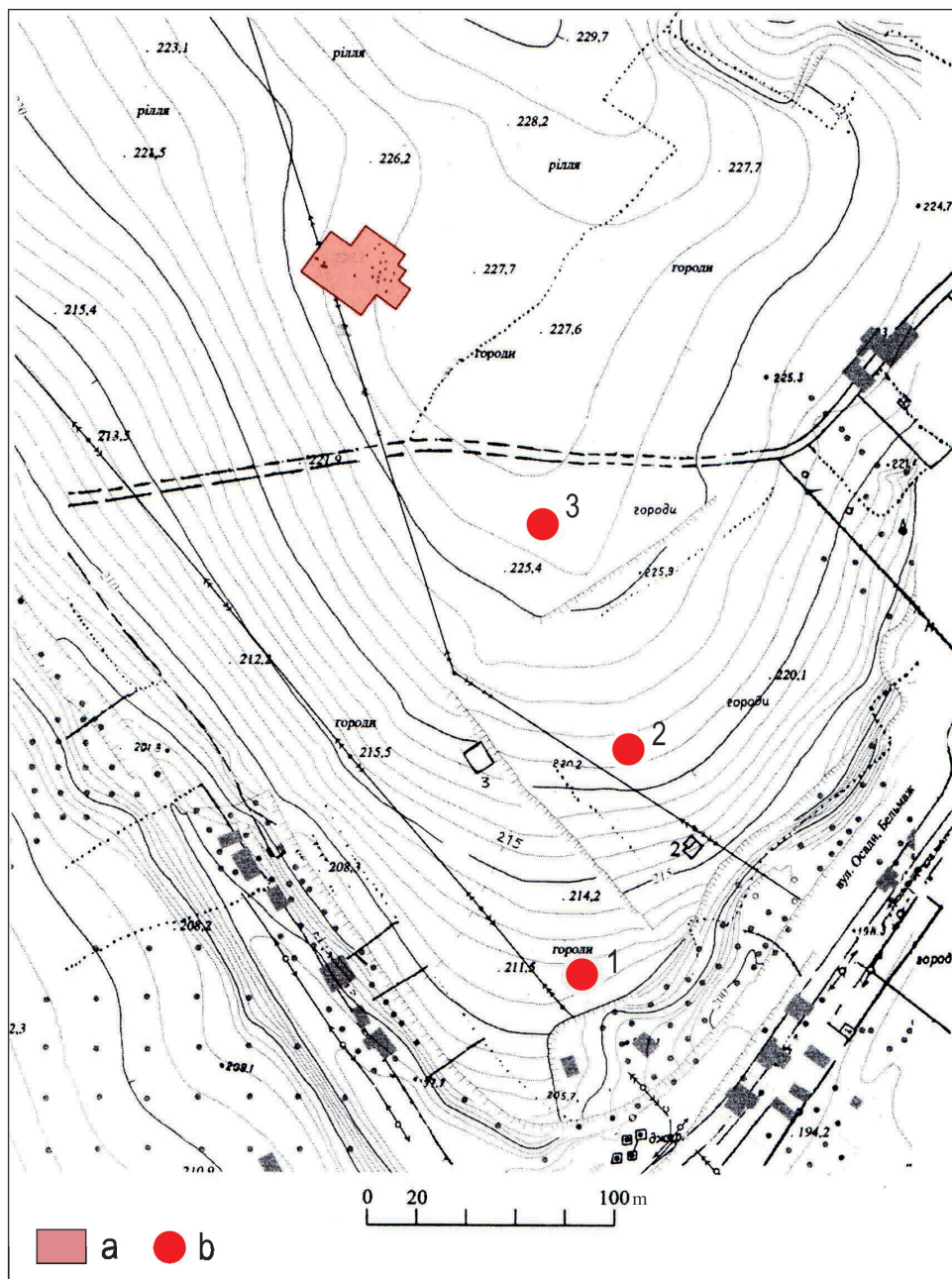


Fig. 1. Ostrog-Zeman, Rivne Province. Location of the site: a – location of the Eneolithic cemetery; b – pottery clusters

of massive sandstone slabs arranged in several rows, thinner ones were used for the southern wall. The front-end walls were wide in the northern part. One interesting detail drew attention: the western narrow wall was triangular in plan. The slabs used for the tomb walls were dug 0.05-0.08 m into the sterile soil. The burial chamber bottom was lined with thin limestone tiles while the tomb top was covered with limestone slabs, which were possibly arranged in the form of a “hut” (Fig. 2).

The tomb was divided into two chambers – western and eastern. Human burials were deposited only in the western chamber. Unfortunately, it was badly damaged, which is clearly visible in its cross-section (Fig. 2). Mixed bones of at least four humans and fragments of five vessels were found in the fill among crushed tiles. The intact eastern chamber, covered by a massive top slab, contained two undamaged vessels (Fig. 3 and 4).

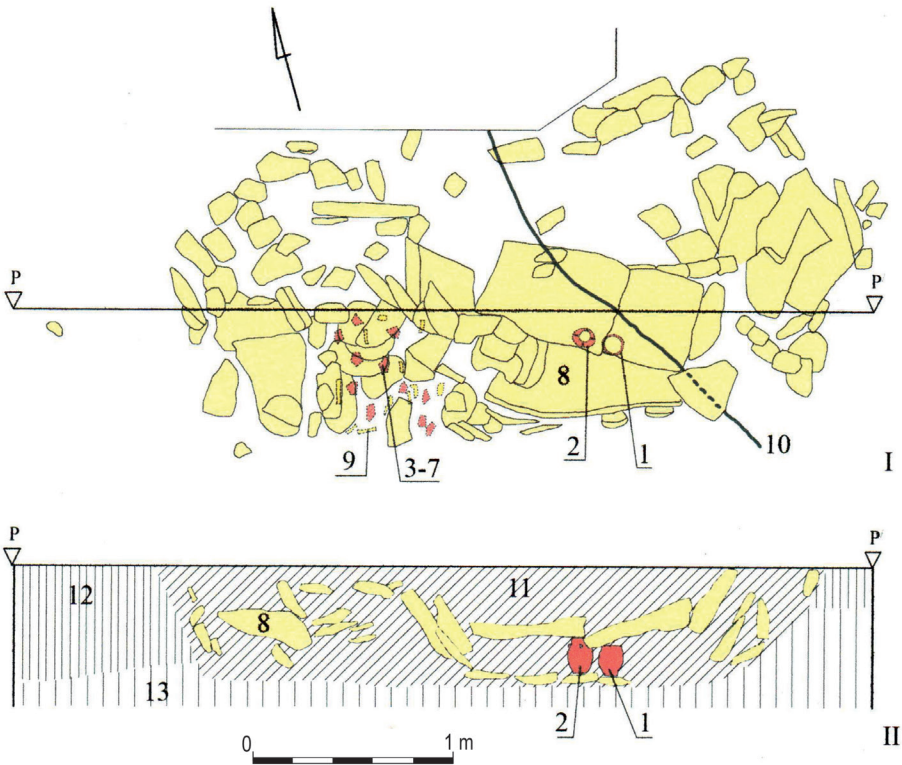


Fig. 2. Ostrog-Zeman, Rivne Province. Human grave of the Globular Amphora culture: I – plan of the grave; II – cross-section. Drawn by V. Samolyuk

Key: 1- intact vessels; 3-7 – pottery shards; 8 – top slab; 9 – human bones; 10 – modern installation; 11 – filling of the grave; 12 - subsoil; 13 – virgin soil.



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Fig. 3. Ostrog-Zeman, Rivne Province. Human grave of the Globular Amphora culture: 1 – view from the north; 2 – view from the east. Photo by V. Samolyuk



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Fig. 4. Ostrog-Zeman, Rivne Province. Human grave of the Globular Amphora culture: 1-2 – view from the south. Photo by V. Samolyuk

In total, only seven clay vessels were discovered in both chambers of the tomb: five amphorae, one pot and one bowl.

1. Pot (eastern chamber). The vessel (Fig. 5) has slender elongated proportions, flat bottom with an external flange, is ornamented with fingerprints, the maximum protrusion of the belly is at 3/4 of its height, the transition to a conical, slightly concave neck is highlighted by a sharp rib. Below the rib, paired groups of sphero-conical ledges are symmetrically placed. The surface of the vessel is black polished and bears horizontal traces of smoothing with a narrow object on the neck. Carefully mixed ceramic mass contains stone temper, fine sand and pyrite. Dimensions: Ø rim – 20.6 cm; Ø bottom – 10 cm; Ø maximum convexity – 23–25 cm; height – 21.5 cm; wall thickness – 0.5–1 cm.
2. Amphora (eastern chamber). The ovoid shaped vessel (Fig. 6) has a flat bottom with a fringe. Four looped handles are placed on sloping shoulders with faint oval indentations noticeable above them; the neck is concave. The outer surface is black at the top, the belly is beige-brown, with traces of scratches; the inner surface is black. Such kinds of temper as fine sand, pyrite (natural impurity) and broken stone are used in the ceramic mass. Dimensions: Ø rim – 8.8 cm; Ø bottom – 10 cm; Ø maximum convexity – 20 cm; height – 26 cm; wall thickness – 0.5–0.7 cm.
3. Amphora (western chamber). The vessel (Fig. 7) is roughly spherical in shape, it has a flat bottom, separated from the lower part by a ledge. There are four tape-like handles on its shoulder, the nearly cylindrical neck is separated from the belly by a ledge. Rectangles formed by impressions of a rectangular stamp are seen on the neck, shoulders and handles. Their bottom rows differ: there is a double horizontal band on the bottom part of the shoulder and on handles, and a single band on the neck; both are made with a V-shaped stamp. A horizontal row of impressions of a rectangular stamp can be seen under the edge of the rim. Both surfaces are grey, but there are brown spots on the outside. The surface was neatly smoothed on both sides. The ceramic mass is levigated and tempered with burnt flint of various granulations as well as natural impurities of fine sand and pyrite. The surface is floury to the touch. Dimensions: Ø rim – 17 cm; Ø bottom – 11.6 cm; Ø maximum convexity – 32 cm; height – 26.2 cm; wall thickness – 0.6–1 cm.
4. Amphora (western chamber). The vessel (Fig. 8: 1) has an ovoid body, gradually transitioning into the high neck. Two arched handles are attached to the shoulder at the lower end, and to the neck at the upper. The bottom is flat, without

- a flange. The surface of the item is even, smoothed, in some places peeled, grey and brown coloured. The mass is levigated and contains natural admixture of fine sand and pyrite. Dimensions: Ø rim – 6.6 cm; Ø bottom – 5.2–5.4 cm; Ø maximum convexity – 9 cm; height – 9.6 cm; wall thickness – 0.3–0.4 cm.
5. Amphora (western chamber). The vessel (Fig. 8: 2) has a spherical body, concave neck, two arched handles attached at one end to the shoulder, and at the other – to the top of the neck; the bottom is flat. The surface is smooth, bumpy at the bottom, light brown at the top and dark gray at the bottom. The mass is dense, of a gray-brick colour, and contains a lot of fine sifted sand. Dimensions: Ø rim – 6.6 cm; Ø bottom – 8 cm; Ø maximum convexity – 10.6 cm; height – 9 cm; wall thickness – 0.4–0.6 cm.
 6. Amphora (western chamber). A spherical vessel (Fig. 9) with a cylindrical neck and two or four arched handles on its shoulders. Triangular festoons made in the style of ‘fish scales’ decorate the neck and shoulders. The surface is smooth, polished (there are some losses of polishing), of black and brick-red colours. The ceramic mass is levigated and has a natural admixture of fine sand and pyrite, there are also very small inclusions of a white colour (possibly crushed shell or flint). Dimensions: Ø rim – 8.6 cm; Ø maximum convexity – 11.8 cm; height – 12.6 cm; wall thickness – 0.3–0.4 cm.
 7. Bowl (western chamber). A spherical vessel (Fig. 10) has a cylindrical neck and two arched handles at its base. The neck is decorated with three horizontal rows of ‘herringbones’, while the upper part of the shoulders is decorated with rhombuses. The surface is well smoothed, even, brown with black spots. The clay mass contains an admixture of small fractions of burnt flint. Dimensions: Ø rim – 10.8 cm; Ø maximum convexity – 12.2 cm; height – 8.3 cm; wall thickness – 0.35–0.45 cm.

ANIMAL BURIAL IN OSTROG-ZEMAN

Two meters northwest of the human grave, an animal burial was found. It consisted of three skeletons of cattle (exclusively bulls) and one piglet (identification by O. Zhuravlev). Two skeletons of bulls and a piglet were laid on their backs, another skeleton was laid obliquely over them (Fig. 11). The burial was oriented similarly to the tomb and was located in the same stratigraphic horizon. The completeness of the skeletons suggests that they were thrown into a pit, the walls of which may have been reinforced by a wooden structure.

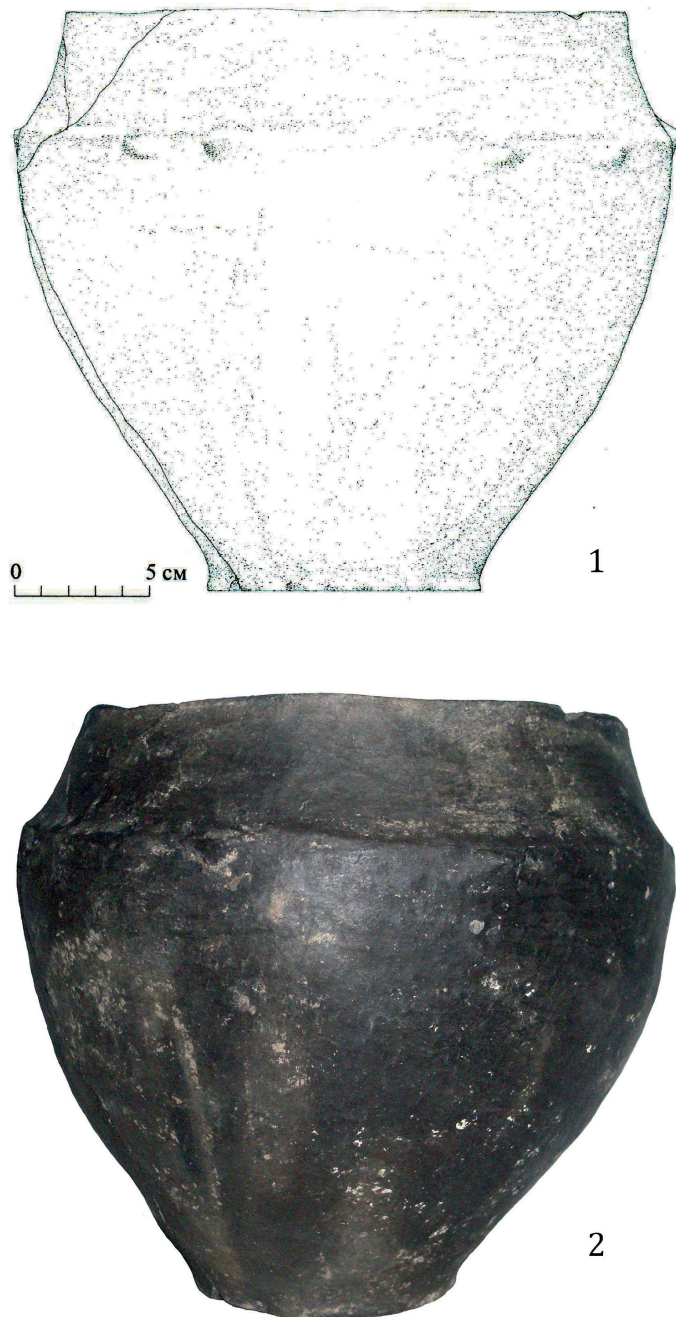


Fig. 5. Ostrog-Zeman, Rivne Province. Human grave of the Globular Amphora culture, eastern chamber: 1-2 – pot. Drawn by V. Samolyuk

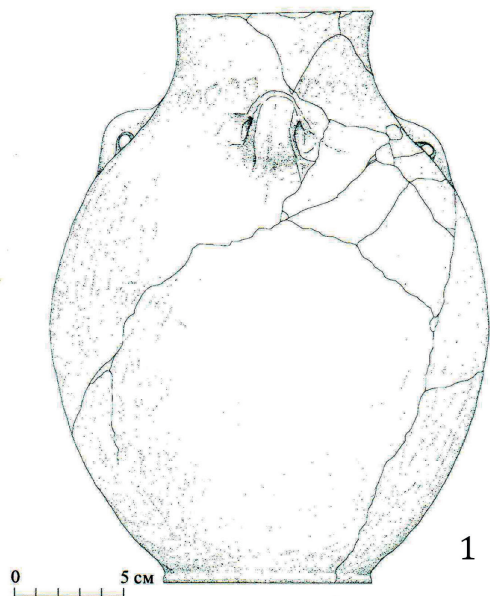


Fig. 6. Ostrog-Zeman, Rivne Province. Human grave of the Globular Amphora culture, eastern chamber: 1-2 – amphora. Drawn by V. Samolyuk

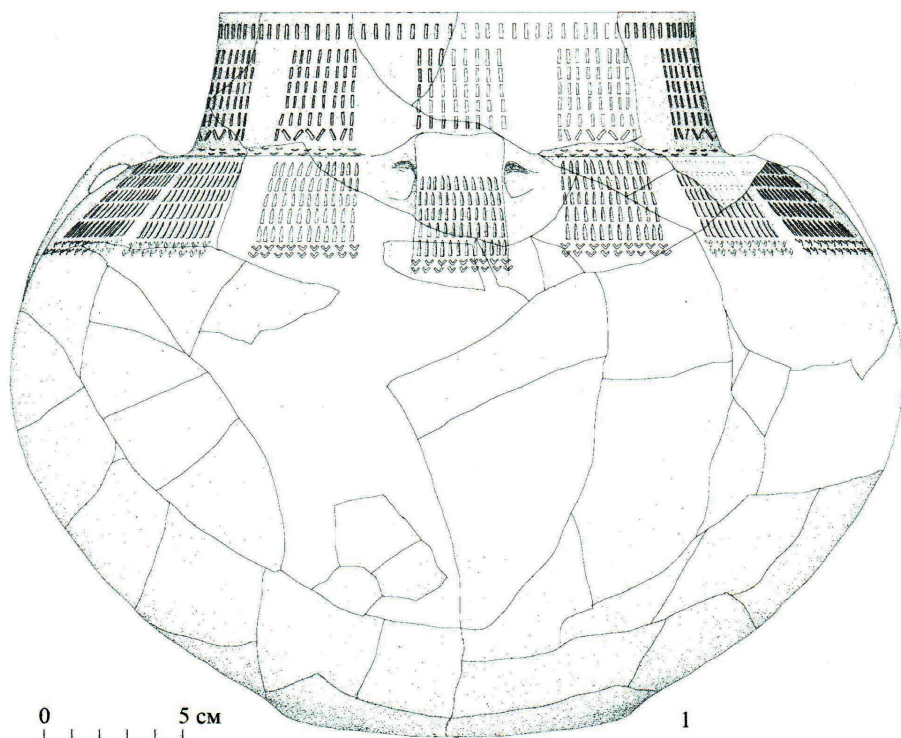


Fig. 7. Ostrog-Zeman, Rivne Province. Human grave of the Globular Amphora culture, western chamber: 1 – amphora. Drawn by V. Samolyuk

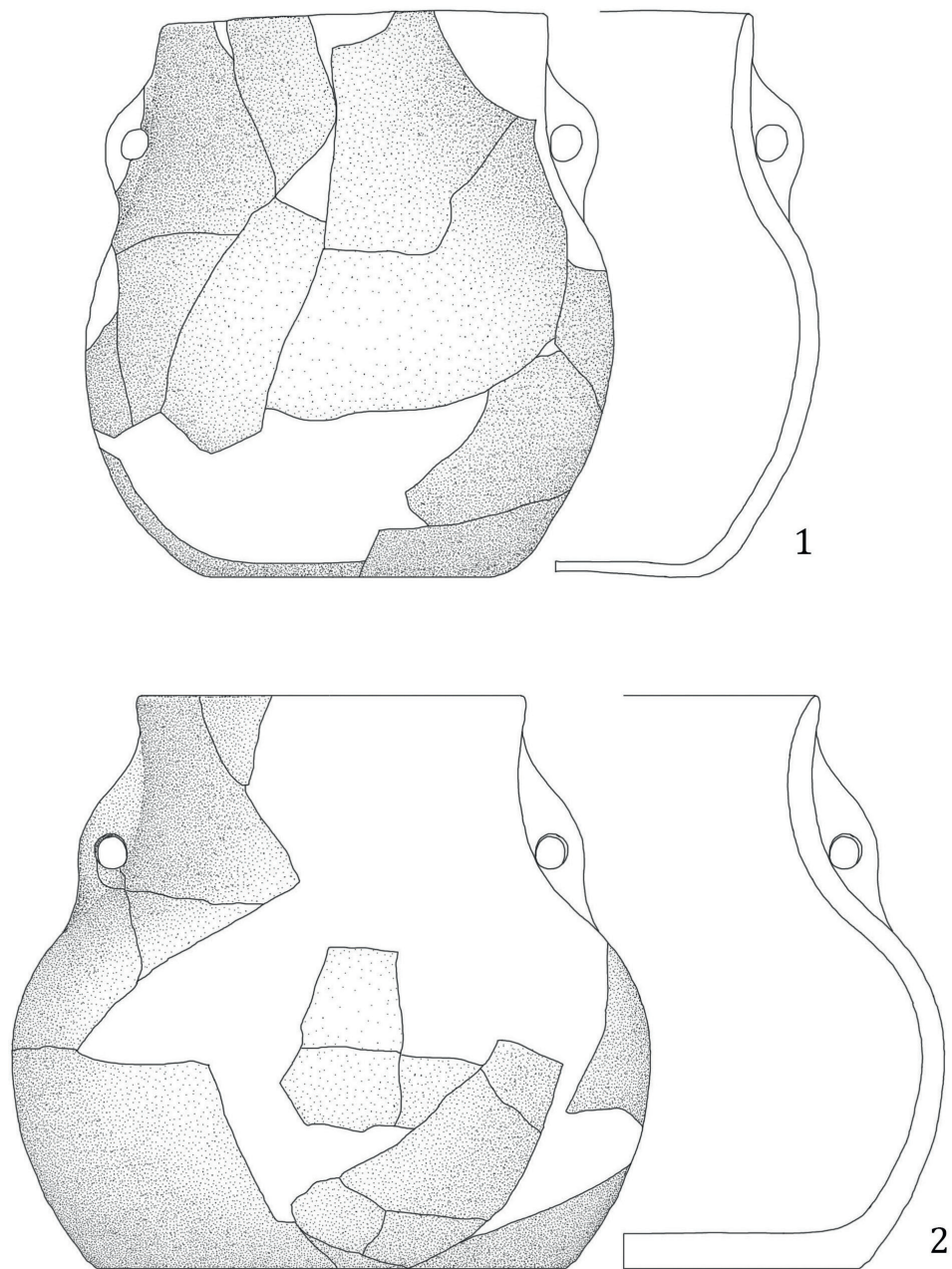


Fig. 8. Ostrog-Zeman, Rivne Province. Human grave of the Globular Amphora culture, western chamber: 1-2 – amphorae. Drawn by V. Samolyuk

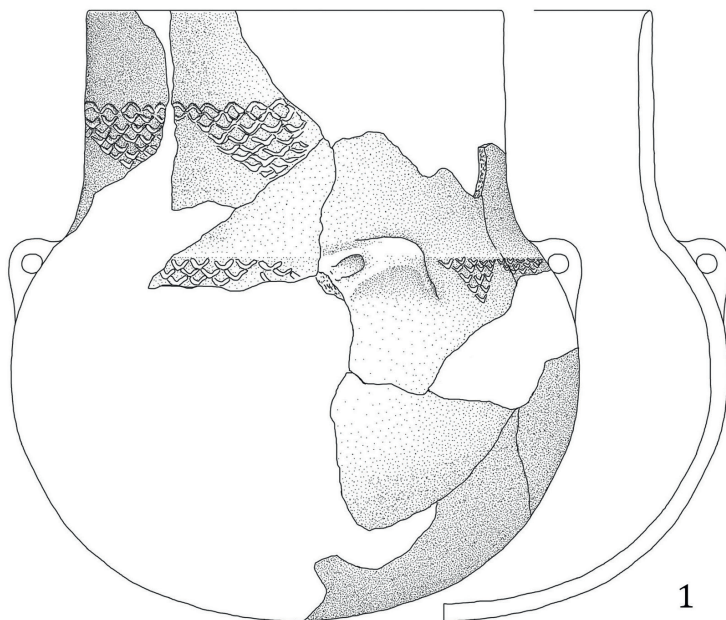
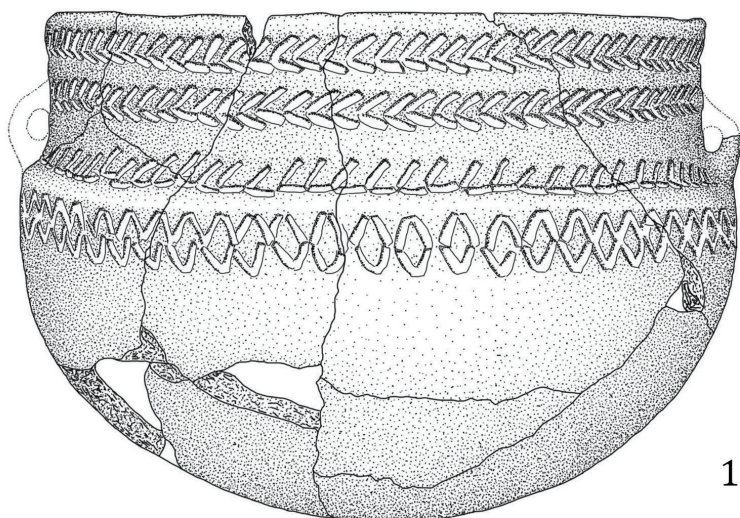


Fig. 9. Ostrog-Zeman, Rivne Province. Human grave of the Globular Amphora culture, western chamber: 1-2 – amphora. Drawn by V. Samolyuk



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Fig. 10. Ostrog-Zeman, Rivne Province. Human grave of the Globular Amphora culture, western chamber: 1-2 – bowl. Drawn by V. Samolyuk

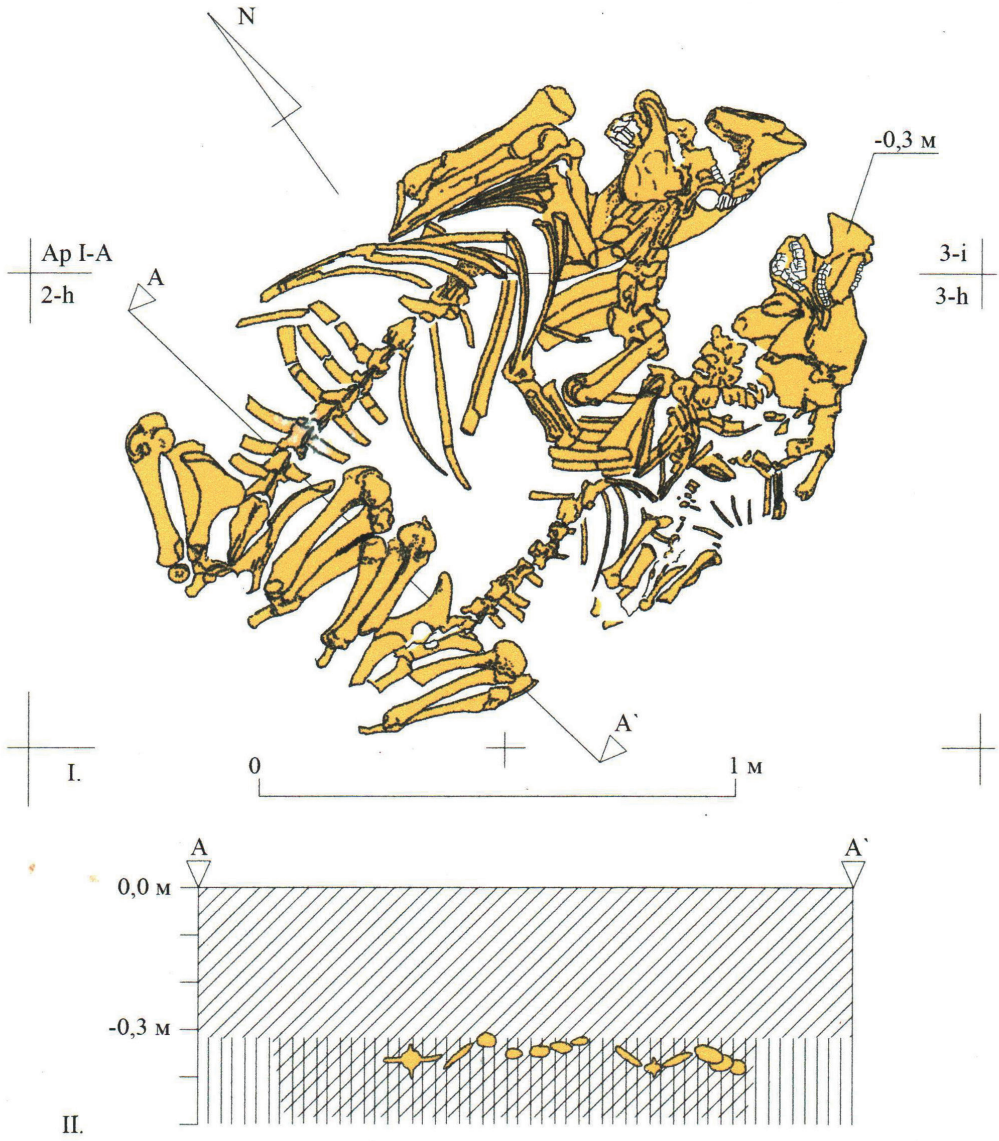


Fig. 11. Ostrog-Zeman, Rivne Province. Animal burial of the Globular Amphora culture: 1 – plan of the feature; 2 – cross-section. Drawn by V. Samolyuk

ANALYSIS OF THE FUNERAL COMPLEX FROM OSTROG-ZEMAN

The burial complex from Ostrog-Zeman consists of a human tomb and an animal burial. The tomb, whose walls were made of small vertically placed slabs, was divided into two almost identical parts (chambers) and covered by similar slabs, allegedly arranged in the form of a 'hut'. The small size of the slabs can be explained by the fact that the layer of tiled limestone, in its deposit located north of the tomb, is small and badly weathered.

Construction of the tomb as well as its east-west orientation is typical of Volhynian and Podolian subgroups of the GAC eastern group. However, its division into two parts is not quite traditional in the east and is known only in the Volhynian subgroup in the form of a so-called inner porch, as seen in Kikova, Grave I, Kolodyazhne, Grave II, and Vysoke [Sveshnikov 1983: 29, 32, 35]. The porch was small, its width did not exceed 0.5-0.7 m. However, taking into consideration the unsatisfactory condition of the field documentation, only the existence of a porch in Tomb II in Kolodyazhne is definite [Sveshnikov 1983, Fig. 7].

Two vessels were found close to the partition, in the eastern, well-preserved chamber of the tomb from Ostrog-Zeman. Most likely they were furnishings of the symbolic burial. Due to the modern-time robbery of the western chamber, we can only assume that at least four people were buried there.

Animal burials (intact or fragmented body/bodies) are common in the GAC. However, in the eastern group, they were usually part of grave goods deposited inside stone tombs. Absence of animal burials outside tombs can be easily explained. As a rule, GAC funerary features were discovered by chance and during their exploration attention was primarily paid only to tombs themselves. Whereas, when the area around a tomb was excavated, it was possible to identify both human graves and animal burials. The case in point is a site at Zastinka, in the Podolian subgroup: in 1969, during rescue excavations a burial of two pig skeletons covered with sandstone slabs was found three meters from a human stone cist grave [Sveshnikov 1983: 39].

A number of complexes consisting of a human grave and animal burial located nearby are known from the GAC central group [Szmyt 2017: 249-250]. For instance, 23 GAC features were found in the area of 15 ares in the village of Sadowie, Opatów commune (Poland), with 13 containing burials of bulls and pigs, either partial or complete [Pasterkiewicz 2017, Fig. 3; 2020, Fig. 2]. A spatial analysis showed that two or three animals occurred in each such feature. The species composition is similar to that found at Zastinka and Ostrog-Zeman: cow, pig, one sheep or goat [Pasterkiewicz 2017: 285]. Similar features, which are widely known in the GAC central group, were called 'sacrificial pits' by Zygmunt Krzak [1977: 60]. Another example, is a funeral complex at site Koszyce 3 in the Małopolska Upland, where several pigs were deposited near a multi-burial

human grave [Przybyła *et al.* 2013]. Similar complexes were also found in the GAC western group, such as in Zauschwitz [Bergemann 2018: 314-316]. The complex including a human grave and accompanying animal burial in Ostrog-Zeman is the only one known in Volhynia so far, but finding next ones is a matter of time.

The pottery from the burial is no less interesting. According to the method of ceramic mass formation, it is divided into two groups. The mass of the first group is thoroughly mixed and firm to the touch; that of the second, is levigated and floury to the touch. The material can be divided into the following groups, according to the technology employed: with the temper of stone and natural impurities of fine sand and pyrite (the amphora and the pot from the eastern chamber); with the temper of burnt flint of various granulation and natural impurities of fine sand and pyrite; with the temper of a very large quantity of fine-sifted sand; with a purely natural admixture of fine sand and pyrite. The last three groups of temper were recorded in the western chamber.

Morphologically, three types of vessels are identified: amphorae (five items), a bowl and a pot (last two are represented by single specimens). The amphora from the eastern chamber (Fig. 6) owing to its proportions belongs to Type VBI, according to the scheme of Marzena Szmyt [2010, Fig. 4]. Similar vessels were found in Mykolaiv and Yaholnitsa in the eastern group [Sveshnikov 1983, Pl. III, 9; XV, 1] and in Klementowice, Cemetery B, Grave I – a site within the central group [Nosek 1967, Pl. XXV, 10]. Such amphorae have elongated ovoid proportions, flat bases with or without flanges, and bear no ornament. The vessel from Ostrog-Zeman has an ornament of oval-shaped recesses.

The pot from the eastern chamber (Fig. 5) belongs to Type III [Szmyt 2010, Fig. 4]. Its distant analogy comes from a grave of the GAC central group in Krasnystaw, Site 8 [Sieradzka 2017, Fig. 6: 2]. Both vessels are decorated with hemispherical bosses.

More diverse pottery, in terms of design, came from the western chamber. An amphora which can be attributed to Type VBIII [Szmyt 2010, Fig. 4] features rich ornamentation (Fig. 7). Vessels similar in shape are known in the Volhynian subgroup of the GAC from sites Vilkhove, Varkovytychi, Ivannya [Sveshnikov 1983, Pl. IV: 6-7, 9], and from a flat grave in Mykhalkivtsy [Pozikhovskiy, Bunyatyan 2012, Fig. 2: 1]. Amphorae of the same shape are also known in the central group, e.g. from Graves II and VII in Sandomierz, Site 78 [Ścibior, Ścibior 1990, Fig. 4: a; 25: a]. Vessels from these sites have one thing in common: vertical rectangles – formed by impressions of a rectangular stamp – covering their shoulders. On an amphora from Ostrog-Zeman, the same ornamentation is also placed on handles and the neck.

The next three amphorae differ from the previous ones by smaller size. One, having an ovoid body (Fig. 8: 1), is close to Type VBII, but has a flat base [Szmyt 2010, Fig. 4: 40]. No reliable analogies in the eastern GAC group were found. The

amphora with a wide base (Fig. 8: 2) has analogies in several graves, e.g. from Mezhyrich and Suiemtsi, Grave II [Sveshnikov 1983, Pl. VII: 2; XI: 4].

The last amphora from the western chamber deserves special attention. The vessel has a spherical body, a cylindrical neck and handles on its shoulders; the neck and shoulders are decorated with two rows of festoons in the form of 'fish scales' (Fig. 9). It belongs to Type VBII [Szmyt 2010, Fig. 4]. The motif of 'fish scales' is characteristic of the Podolian subgroup of the GAC eastern group [Sveshnikov 1983: 15]. Pottery with such a motif was also found on the southern edge of the Volhynian subgroup, as evidenced in Mezhyrich-Karpaty, Suiemtsi, Grave II [Sveshnikov 1983, Pl. V: 5; XII: 1; Pozikhovskiy, Bunyatyan 2012, Fig. 3: 1], and Novomalyn. Vessels with a similar ornament were found in some settlements, e.g. in Vilbivne [Pozikhovskiy, Bunyatyan 2012, Fig. 7: 4]. An amphora decorated with triangular festoons in the form of 'fish scales' was also found in Klementowice, Cemetery B, Grave I, in the central GAC group [Nosek 1967, Fig. 157: 23].

A bowl with a spherical body and a cylindrical neck stands out among the rather typologically uniform set of pottery from the western chamber (Fig. 10). Bowls of such forms are unknown either in the Volhynian or Podolian subgroups of the GAC and are close to Type II according to Szmyt [2010, Fig. 4]. They are common, however, in the central group, above all, in its western part, in the contact zone with the GAC western group [Nosek 1967, Pl. IX: 2; Wiślański 1966, List III, Type IV A3].

FUNERAL COMPLEX IN OSTROG-ZEMAN: CONCLUSION

Two chronological horizons, an early and late one, have been identified in the preliminary publication of GAC materials from Ostrog-Zeman, based on the study of technological groups [Pozikhovskiy, Samolyuk 2007: 313]. An amphora with a wide base was attributed to the early horizon. At that time, such a vague definition was justified. However, in the following years, excavations covered an area to the south of the Eneolithic cemetery. GAC relics were identified there in the form of three clusters of pottery, scattered at a considerable distance from each other (Fig. 1). Probably, they testify to the existence of a settlement, consisting of at least three residential complexes. However, absence of any ground features significantly limits the possibility of drawing any analytical conclusions. The analysis of ornament style and vessel morphology and the presence of a bowl typical of the Gordinești group of the Trypillia culture allowed attribution of the findings from Cluster 1 to the early stage of the Volhynian subgroup of the GAC eastern group [Pozikhovskiy, Rybicka 2019: 810–812]. At first glance, the difference between the pottery from settlement clusters and the grave is obvious. It should be noted,

however, that only the northern part of Cluster 1 and even less of Clusters 2 and 3 have been studied. Still, there are several similarities, starting with technological traits. Both contexts (settlement and grave) yielded pottery that was made of ceramic mass of two types: solid and levigated, with admixtures of flint lumps of various granulation and fine-sifted sand. Finally, it should be kept in mind that the pottery from the settlement clusters is more diverse, so the ceramic assemblages of the grave and settlement can be the subject of discussions until the exploration of the monument is completed.

What chronological framework can be applied to the burial complex from *Ostrog-Zeman*? A detailed chronology, relying on the meticulous analysis of burials and ceramics, has been developed for the GAC eastern group [Szmyt 2010]. Thus, the Volhynian subgroup existed between 3000/2950 BC and 2400/2350 BC [Szmyt 2010: 68]. The Podolian subgroup is probably a bit younger: from about 2880 BC until 2500 BC [Szmyt 2010: 69]. Marzena Szmyt proposed periodization schemes for these subgroups relying on the seriation of burial complexes, correspondence analysis, and statistical tests. Thus, as a result of the correspondence analysis for ceramics from the burials of the Volhynian subgroup, four groups have been distinguished. The earliest Group VA includes burials from Tovpyzhyn and Mykolaiv, Group VB (the largest) – from Ivannya, Suiemtsi I, Ulvivok, Mezhyrich, Ostrog, Kikova I, Group VC – from Kikova II, and Group VD – from Skolobiv and Suiemtsi II. The first two groups are especially important for determining the chronology of the burials from *Ostrog-Zeman*. Group VA is characterized by ‘herringbone’ ornaments and impressions of a two-strand cord. In turn, in Group VB, there is a festoon ornament including cord one. According to Szmyt observations, these groups are marked by continuity [Szmyt 2010: 58]. As a result of the superimposition of radiocarbon date determinations, Group VA can be dated from 2950 BC to 2750 BC, and Group VB – from 2750 BC to 2500 BC [Szmyt 2010, Fig. 17].

Unfortunately, due to the loss of human and animal bones, radiocarbon analysis for the *Ostrog-Zeman* site is currently impossible. However, taking into account ‘herringbone’ ornaments on the amphorae with elongated proportions, vessel with a wide base and bowl with a spherical base, the grave from *Ostrog-Zeman* should be dated to the period from 2950 BC to 2750 BC. Such an early dating is supported by the presence of a bowl of the Gordinești type in Cluster 1 and similarity between ceramic mass in Cluster 1 and the human grave. The amphora with ‘fish scales’ stands out a bit against this background. Szmyt suggests that contacts between the Volhynian and Podolian subgroups took place about 2750 BC [Szmyt 2010, Fig. 17]. As we can see, this happened a little earlier.

Increasing the number of calibrated dates, investigating settlement structures, and comprehensively analyzing the findings will either confirm or refute the suggested dating of the monument.

In 1900, a crouched burial in a stone tomb was discovered in a field in the vicinity of the village of Mezhyrich near Ostrog. It was accompanied by grave goods: three small amphorae and three axes. In the archaeological literature this tract of land is known as Mezhyrich-*Filvarky*, although the name of the area is misinterpreted, it should read Mezhyrich-*Pidvarky*. The site is located on the high right bank of the River Svytenka (Zbytenka). The monument was first published by Leon Kozłowski, who provided only a description of the finds and circumstances of the burial discovery [Kozłowski 1924: 187–188].

Kozłowski counted the burial from Mezhyrich among Podolian cist graves, which, on the strength of cord ornaments on vessels, were dated by him to a later stage of the GAC [Kozłowski 1924: 97-98]. For the first time, drawings of the two amphorae from this grave, which are now preserved in the collection of the State Historical and Cultural Reserve of Ostrog, were published by Igor Sveshnikov after World War II [Sveshnikov 1957, Pl. III, 10-11]. The finds from the grave were fully illustrated only in 1983 [Sveshnikov 1983, Pl. VII]. Some items from the grave were also used in several generalizing works on the archaeology of Ukraine [Sveshnikov 1974, Fig. 39: 3; 1985, Fig. 74: 8]. Two axes from the grave became the subject of an analytical study by Jerzy Libera. However, he mistakenly attributed them to the village Mezhyrichchia, now Chekno [Libera 2009, Fig. 4: 7-8].

The need to re-analyse the materials from the grave is caused by the inaccurate descriptions of the vessel technology and not very good illustrations of the pottery and flint products. The refined descriptions of the finds can be found below.

1. A globular amphora with slightly inverted rims (Fig. 12: 1). The surface is dark grey with brown spots, smoothed and even. The ceramic mass contains natural impurities of sand, pyrite, and a small amount of fine burnt flint. Dimensions: Ø rim – 6.5 cm; Ø maximum convexity – 9-10.2 cm; height – 9,1-10,2 cm. It belongs to Type VBII [Szmyt 2010, Fig. 4: 42].
2. A globular amphora with a cylindrical neck and arched handles on the shoulders (Fig. 12: 2). The surface is dark grey with brown spots, smoothed and even. The ceramic mass contains natural impurities of sand and pyrite as well as an intentional admixture of fine grog. It belongs to Type VBII [Szmyt 2010, Fig. 4: 42].
3. A flint axe (Fig. 13: 1), trapezoidal in plan, quadrangular in cross-section. Made of grey Western Volhynian Turonian flint. Dimensions: length – 12.4-12.9 cm; butt width – 2.7 cm; blade width – 4.5 cm; thickness – 1.8-1.9 cm.

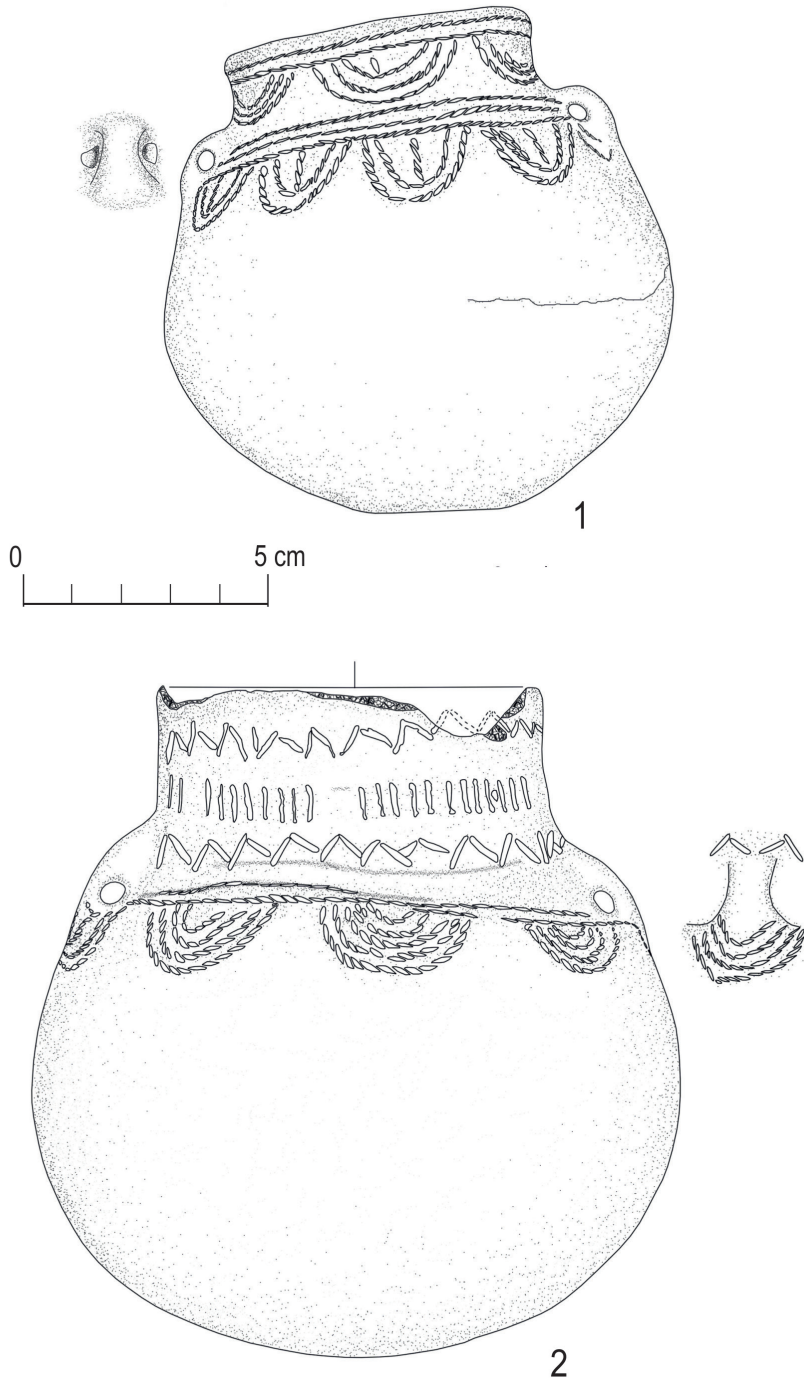


Fig. 12. Mezhyrich-Pidvarki, Rivne Province. Amphorae. Drawn by D. Verteletskyi

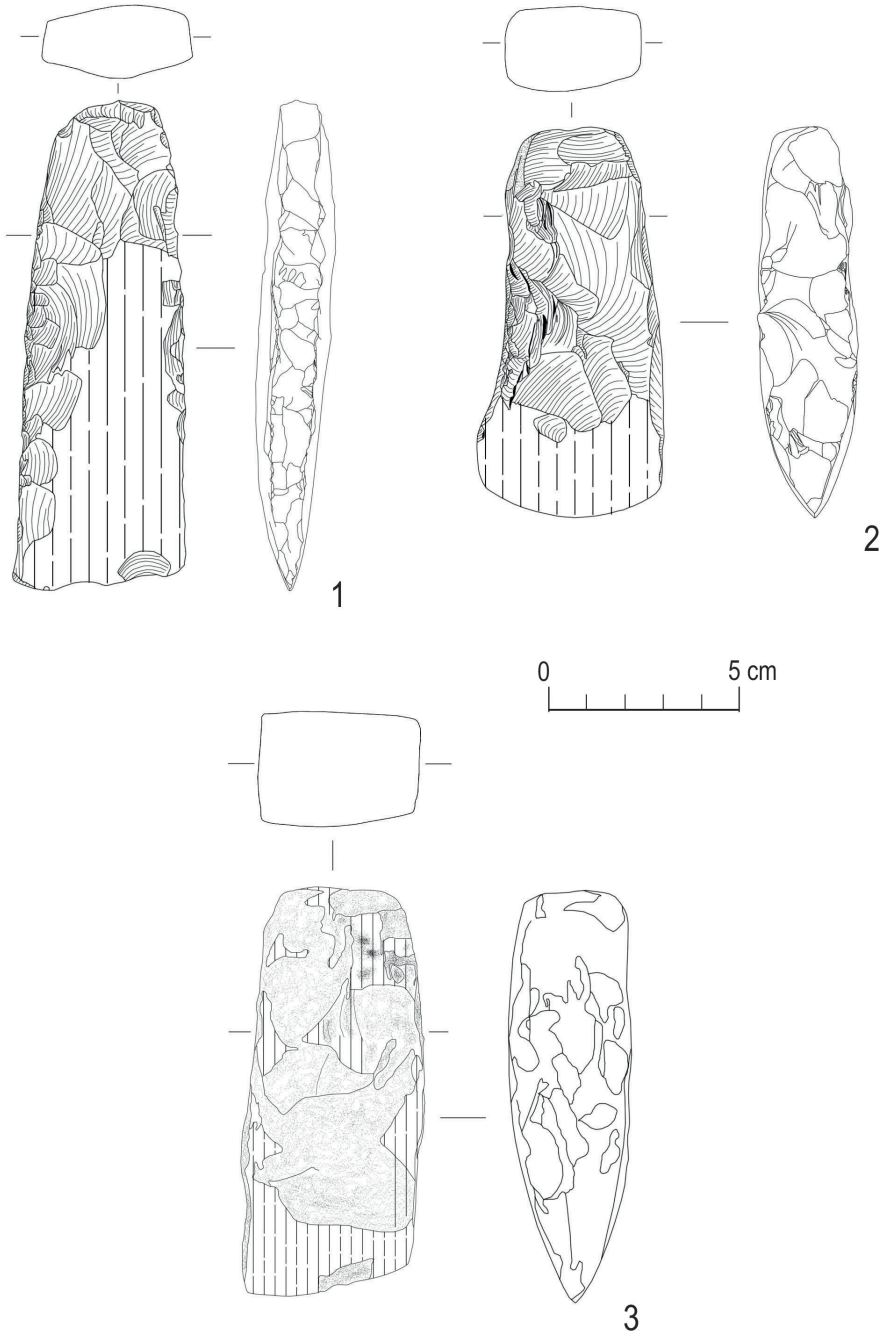


Fig. 13. Mezhyrich-Pidvarki, Rivne Province. Flint axes. Drawn by D. Verteletskyi

4. A flint axe (Fig. 13: 2), trapezoidal in plan, quadrangular in cross-section. Made of milky grey Western Volhynian Turonian flint. Dimensions: length – 9.8-10.5 cm; butt width – 3.0 cm; blade width – 4.1 cm; thickness – 2.7-3.2 cm. While analyzing the axes of the Corded Ware culture and GAC, Libera noted that items with a rough surface finish were more typical of the former, while in the latter they were rare [Libera 2009: 174].
5. A flint axe (Fig. 13: 3), trapezoidal in plan with an extension in the blade part. Made of milky grey Western Volhynian Turonian flint. Dimensions: length – 9.6-9.8 cm; butt width – 2.7 cm; blade width – 4.7 cm; thickness – 1.9-2.6 cm. It is similar in the surface treatment method to the previous axe (no. 4), which has an extension, resembling boat-shaped stone axes.

In 1983, Sveshnikov published the lower part of an amphora as part of the Mezhyrich grave goods [Sveshnikov 1983, Pl. VII: 4]. When the careful description of the finds made by Kozłowski is consulted, it seems questionable whether the mentioned fragment belongs to the GAC at all. Today this pottery fragment is lost.

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