

regions, particularly, into the forest-steppe ones; 4) toponyms, and 5) written sources of Classical and Mediaeval periods.

The analysis of the listed, as well as other indirect data, allows the author to presume that the Scythians aimed at controlling not only salt-mining sources, but especially its transporting, which

was not only advantageous in sense of earning income («customs duties» withdrawing), but was feasible for them and also was stimulated by other interests. The latter means that the Scythians felt a permanent need in leather; they had plenty of raw leather, but they did not have conditions for its processing in situation of nomadic everyday life.

(№ 4, 2014, p. 63–80)

K.Yu. Peliashenko

HANDMADE POTTERY FROM THE SCYTHIAN PERIOD BURIALS IN THE DNIPRO-DONETSK FOREST-STEPPE REGION

Handmade ceramics from the Scythian period burials in the forest-steppe zone on the territory between the Dnipro and the Siverskyi Donets Rivers was systematized. Generally, it was found in 303 of 815 burial assemblages. However, not all of the hand made is available ceramics for the analysis due to fragmentation. The marked out pottery categories correspond to the traditional understanding of their functional purpose (jugs, dishes, dippers, bowls, large pots, pitchers, cups, and small size vessels). Their typology is based on morphologic features considering metric parameters.

In most cases handmade ceramics is represented by intact forms and as a rule is found in dated assemblages adding to the materials from settlements. Comparative description of ceramic types allowed the author to determine the dynamics of its spread in certain areas of the Dnipro-Donetsk forest-steppe region, as well as the time.

Most often handmade pottery was used in funeral customs by the population of local groups in the Vorskla, the Sula, and the Psel Rivers basins, as against the Siverskyi Donets River region and the Dnipro River terrace forest-steppe region. At the same time, a whole set of common morphologic peculiarities and common tendency of transformation of wheel-made tradition in time indicates the close ethnic similarity between local groups population in the Dnipro-Donetsk forest-steppe region. The highest morphological variety and frequency of pottery usage in funeral practice is indicated in the Early Scythian period. Since the end of the 6th c. till the second half of the 5th c. BC, together with decrease in number of burial assemblages with pottery, the morphologic changes in potter's tradi-

tion appeared: a whole set of categories and types of kitchen and transport pottery vanished (dippers, round-bottom bowls, and round and bi-cone large pots), and archaic decoration in fact was not used (geometric incised ornament, handmade cordon and plate). At the same time, new ceramics categories appeared (pitchers and pitcher-shaped vessels and cups) and Ancient Greek pottery in increasing frequency was used in funeral practice. At the end of the 5th and the 4th c. BC, the changes are noted in quantitative distribution of certain pottery types (jugs with profiled body and dishes with sharply bent rim) and the percentage of burials with handmade ceramics continued to descent. Quite wide usage of small size vessels (jugs, dishes, and jars) during the whole Scythian period was a common peculiarity for the funeral practice of the Dnipro-Donetsk forest-steppe region population.

Origin of the main elements of potter's tradition in the Early Scythian period is related with the sites in the forest-steppe part of the Dnipro River middle region in the pre-Scythian period. At the same time, certain forms are in accordance with the materials of the North Caucasus and the steppe part of the Black Sea north region. Nevertheless, the bulk of ceramics used during the Scythian period in funeral customs by the Dnipro-Donetsk forest-steppe region population find their analogies at the synchronous sites in the Dnipro River right bank region. Similar lines in development of hand made pottery production are traced in forest-steppe tribes on both banks of the Dnipro River during the Scythian period indicating the common genetic base and close contacts.

(№ 2, 2014, p. 36–51)

Region	Vorskla	Sula	Psel	Dnipro forest-steppe terrace	Siverskyi Donets
7 th — the third quarter of the 6 th c. BC					
The end of the 6 th — the third quarter of the 5 th c. BC					
The end of the 5 th — 4 th c. BC					

K.Yu. Peliashenko Handmade Pottery from the Scythian Period Burials in the Dnipro-Donetsk Forest-Steppe Region

N.O. Gavryliuk

HANDMADE CERAMICS FROM ANCIENT GREEK CENTRES AT THE NORTH COAST OF THE BLACK SEA AS A SOURCE FOR STUDY OF ETHNIC AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

Mutual relations of the local and Greek population in the antique centers of the Northern Black Sea Area are examined on the handmade pottery (Gavrylyuk 2010). It is represented by the collections of materials of «basic» sites of the Northern Black Sea Area: Tyras (400 finds), Olbia (589 finds), Nimpheon (229 finds), Artezian (500 finds) and other. It consists from five genetical groups.

Greek group. Some vessels from this group imitate wheelmade cookingware by shape. Handmade

pottery of the group include casseroles (or cooking pots); pan-braziers; pots with a short, concave neck; pots with a flaring rim; vessels with a ledge for lid and lids; jugs; footed cups and lamps. The beginning of the handmade *casseroles* manufacturing (fig. 1, 1–3) in the Northern Black Sea region must be dated by the late Archaic period (Kozyrka site). The period of their utmost spread was from the 4th c. to the 2nd c. BC (Olbia, Tyras). The time of appearance of handmade casseroles in the Bospo-