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Radiocarbon dating of the Funnel Beaker culture settlement in Vynnyky-Lysivka (Western Ukraine)

In the 1950s, a settlement of the Funnel Beaker culture (FBC) was discovered on the Lysivka Hill in Vynnyky (Fig. 1), located in the centre of the West Ukrainian territory of this culture (Hawinskyj, Rybicka 2021). Currently, it belongs to a small group of FBC sites in Western Ukraine that have been excavated. The information presented by M. Peleshchshyn, who conducted excavations in Vynnyky-Lysivka, regarding the relationship between the FBC community and the Tripolye culture (TC) was particularly interesting (see Rybicka 2017). He believed that Vynnyky recorded the coexistence of their population (Peleshchshyn 1998a, 191). The burnt daub clusters discovered at that time could probably have been the remains of dwellings. The aim of the research carried out since 2016 was to verify the hypotheses of M. Peleshchshyn (1998a) in the context of the FBC-TC relationship (Hawinskyj, Rybicka 2021) and to establish the date of the settlement usage in Vynnyky-Lysivka. Radiocarbon dating obtained for the samples from the features from the northern zone of the settlement, allow the researchers to be placed Vynnyky-Lysivka in the period 3500–3360 BC and synchronized with the third phase of the southeastern FBC group.

KEY WORDS: Funnel Beaker culture, Tripolye culture, radiocarbon dating, Western Ukraine, Vynnyky-Lysivka

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According to K. Jażdżewski (1936), the eastern outskirts of the Funnel Beaker culture (FBC) should extend to what was then the northern part of the Lviv Voivodeship and the western and northern part of the Volhynia Voivodeship, with the southern limits reaching the northern edge of the Stanisławów Voivodeship. As a confirmation of his hypothesis concerning the wider range of this culture, the scholar did mention the FBC site in Vynnyky near Lviv. Jażdżewski, however, did not describe the exact location of the settlement. In the 1950s, a FBC site was discovered on the Lysivka Hill overlooking the village of Vynnyky (Fig. 1)¹. The results of the recent research suggest that the settlement could be situated in the center of the FBC oecumene in Western Ukraine. Vynnyky-Lysivka belongs to a still small group of FBC sites east of the Bug River that had undergone archaeological excavations. Most notably, the site was investigated by M. Peleshchshyn (Peleshchshyn 1997; 1998a; 1998b; 1998c; 1998d). The ceramic finds unearthed during the fieldworks were later published by A. Hawinskyj (Hawinskyj 2013). The theories of M. Peleshchshyn regarding the relations between the FBC community and the Tripolye culture (TC) (see Rybicka 2017) were



Fig. 1. Vynnyky-Lysivka, Lviv region. Location of the site
Ryc. 1. Winniki-Lysivka, obwód lwowski. Lokalizacja stanowiska

¹ The Lysivka Hill in Vynnyky (321 m above sea level) is located in the southeastern part of Roztocze region (Hawinskyj, Rybicka 2021). The hill is oriented along the W–E axis. It stretches over 400 m, with the width between 80–100 and 130–150 m (Fig. 1; 3).

met with a wide discussion. The scholar believed that the Vynnyky may evidence coexistence of populations formally belonging to two different archaeological cultures – FBC and TC (Peleshchshyn 1998a, 191). During the excavations of M. Peleshchshyn in Vynnyky-Lysivka, researchers discovered a cluster of daub, which could be interpreted as remains of a house. The above-mentioned questions inspired the renewal of the archeological works in Vynnyky-Lysivka. Since

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2016, excavations of the site have been carried out as a part of various projects financed by the National Science Centre (see Acknowledgements). The main goal of the new research was to verify the hypotheses of M. Peleshchysyn (1998a) in the context of relationships between FBC and TC (Hawinskyj, Rybicka 2021). Another important issue was the chronology of the Vynnyky-Lysivka settlement, as the archeological finds from the site proved to be a valuable source for the assessment of the rhythm of changes taking place within the eastern province of the FBC.

In 2019, a single radiocarbon date from the Vynnyky-Lysivka site was published (Fig. 2; 4A; Rybicka et al. 2018; Diachenko et al. 2019, 29; Hawinskyj, Rybicka 2021). The date was obtained from an animal bone found in a large cluster of burnt daub – remains of a house unearthed during the 2016–2019 excavation campaigns. Its uncalibrated value is 4370 ± 35 BP (Poz-84778), which corresponds to 3016–2919 BC (68.2%) and 3092–2905 BC (95.4%). Based on the date, it was concluded that the FBC settlement in Vynnyky-Lysivka must have functioned in the end of the 4th Millennium BC (Diachenko et al. 2019; Rybicka et al. 2019, 46). Thus, the site could be synchronized with

the second phase of the FBC settlement in Zimne (Kadrow 2005; Rybicka et al. 2019, 44–46) and Gródek (Gumiński 1989; Włodarczak 2006). We should add, however, that, at that time, it was not possible to fully verify the results of the radiocarbon dating by a stylistic analysis of the pottery assemblage from the settlement (Hawinskyj, Rybicka 2021). Among the ceramic finds from the M. Peleshchysyn investigations in Vynnyky-Lysivka, published by A. Hawinskyj in 2013 (Hawinskyj 2013), we could identify potsherds with features corresponding to the late stages of FBC, such as rims with an internal flange (lid-seated rims), as well as potsherds with stab-and-drag ornaments (*Furchenstich*). The use of the two stylistic elements in the FBC is generally dated around 3500–3300 BC (cf. Dobrzyński 2011; Rybicka et al. 2014). This horizon is clearly older than the first published radiocarbon date from Vynnyky-Lysivka (Diachenko et al. 2019; Hawinskyj, Rybicka 2021). What is more, an established chronology of the remaining stylistic features of the pottery from Vynnyky-Lysivka also diverges from the range covered by the date. For that reason, we decided to obtain several more radiocarbon dates for archaeological finds from other parts of the settlement.

STYLE OF THE POTTERY IN THE CONTEXT OF ¹⁴C DATES OBTAINED FOR SAMPLES FROM THE NORTHERN PART OF THE SETTLEMENT

The next sample selected for the radiocarbon analysis (Fig. 3; 4A) came from the feature no. 2, discovered in 2013 by A. Hawinskyj. The obtained date – 4650 ± 35 BP (Poz-111073) covers the range 3506–3368 (62.8%) and 3516–3365 (95.4%). Thus, it clearly differs from the younger date for the above-described sample from the southern cluster of daub – the remains of a FBC house (Fig. 4A). Detailed analysis of the pottery from the surroundings of the dwelling uncovered during the 2016–2019 excavation campaigns revealed the presence of a fragment of a neck of a vessel, probably an amphora of the TC (Hawinskyj, Rybicka 2021). Pots with similarly shaped necks were discovered in features of the FBC settlement in Gródek (cf. Włodarczak 2006, 48). The absolute chronology of these features – GrN-16126: 4565 ± 35 BP (cluster XIV) and GrN-16124: 4665 ± 40 BP (pit no. 15) (cf. Włodarczak 2006, 48) – supports the claim that the radiocarbon date obtained for the southern cluster of burnt daub of the Vynnyky-Lysivka site seems debatable.

The stylistic features of pottery from the pit no. 2/2013 from Vynnyky-Lysivka generally do not diverge from ceramics from the vicinity of a dwelling unearthed in the central part of the settlement (cf. Fig. 5; Hawinskyj, Rybicka 2021, Table I-LI). There are, however, some substantial differences. In the pit no. 2/2013 researchers discovered fragments of vessel bodies adorned with characteristic M-shaped clay strips (Fig. 5:2). Corresponding ornaments were identified, for example, in the ceramic assemblage from the Leźnica settlement (Rybicka et al.

2019, Table III:1–2), dated on the younger stages of the FBC. This type of decoration is known also from Gródek (Gumiński 1989, Fig. 28, 38), however, in the case of the latter settlement, it is difficult to define its precise chronology. In addition, pots with M-shaped clay strips were found in settlement pits from Pawłosiów, Site 52, located in the Rzeszów Foothills (Rybicka et al. 2014, Table XV:3; XXI:2). These features could be linked to the chronological stage consistent with the first phase of the FBC settlement in Gródek (Rybicka et al. 2014, 245). Worth mentioning is also a collared flask with a hexagonal bottom (Fig. 5:5), closely resembling the specimens discovered in Pawłosiów, Site 52 (Rybicka et al. 2014, Table LVII) and, for instance, in Klementowice on the Nałęczów Plateau (Uzarowiczowa 1970, Fig. 12:b; Bąbel 2006, Fig. 3:2–3), commonly linked with the classical phase of the FBC.

The remaining radiocarbon dates for the FBC settlement in Vynnyky-Lysivka were obtained for samples of animal bones from features discovered in 2019 in the northeastern part of the site (Fig. 4A; Table 1). The dates are as follows: 4566 ± 34 BP (Ua-68160) – 3368–3119 calBC (68.2%) and 3487–3102 calBC (95.4%); 4639 ± 33 BP (Ua-68162) – 3498–3367 calBC (68.2%) and 3516–3360 calBC (95.4%); 4660 ± 33 BP (Ua-68163) – 3509–3371 (68.2%) and 3518–3367 calBC (95.4%). The ceramic style of finds from the dated pits generally resemble the pottery from the central part of the settlement (Fig. 6; Hawinskyj, Rybicka 2021, Table I-LI) and bear traces typical for the southeastern FBC group (e.g. Fig. 6:1,5,15).

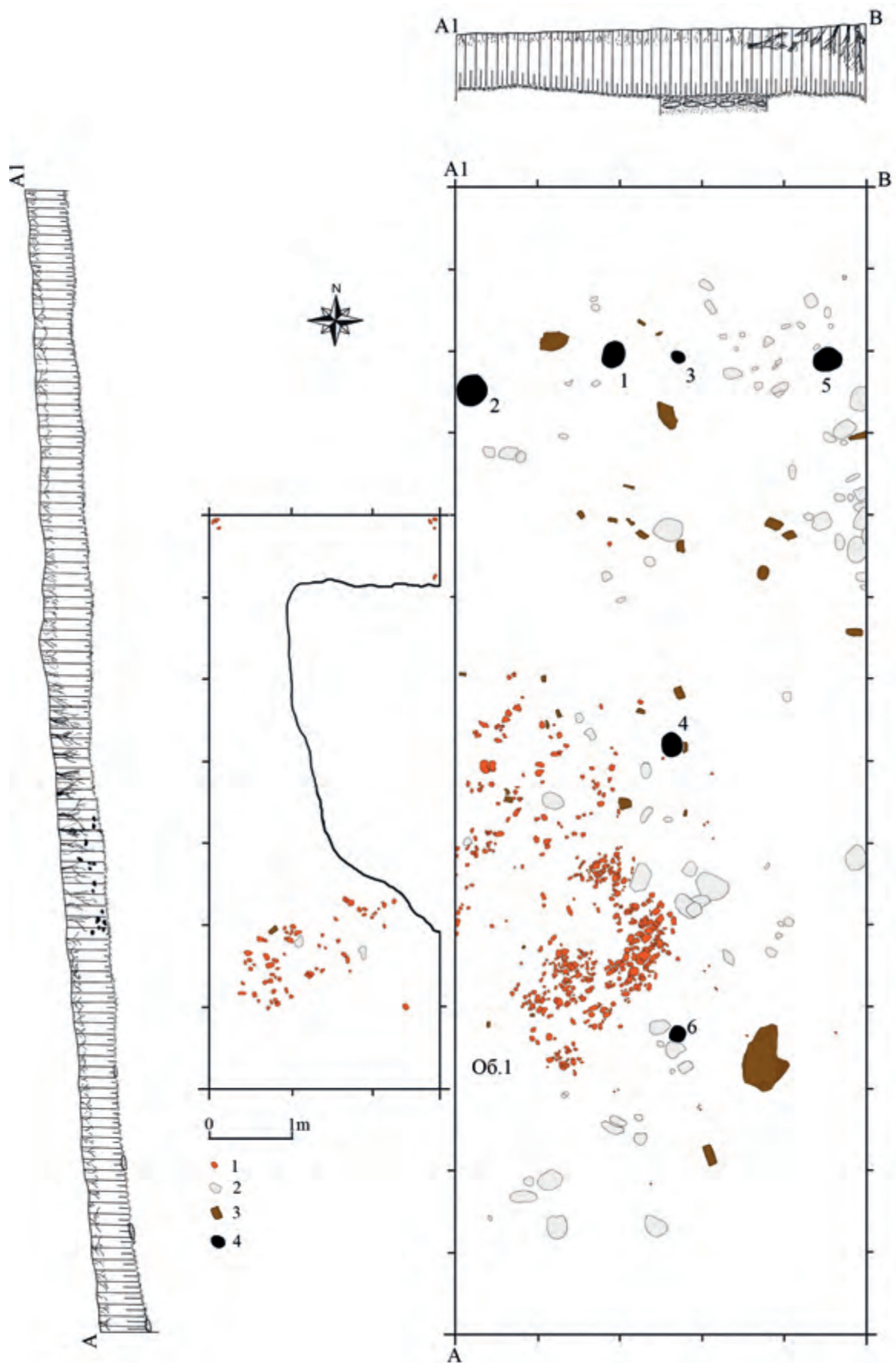


Fig. 2. Vynnyky-Lysivka, Lviv region. Distribution of daub in the 2016 trench. 1 – daub; 2 – stone; 3 – petrified wood; 4 – postholes
 Ryc. 2. Winniki-Lisiwka, obwód lwowski. Rozmieszczenie polepy w wykopie 2016. 1 – polepa; 2 – kamień; 3 – skamieniałe drewno; 4 – dołki posłupowe

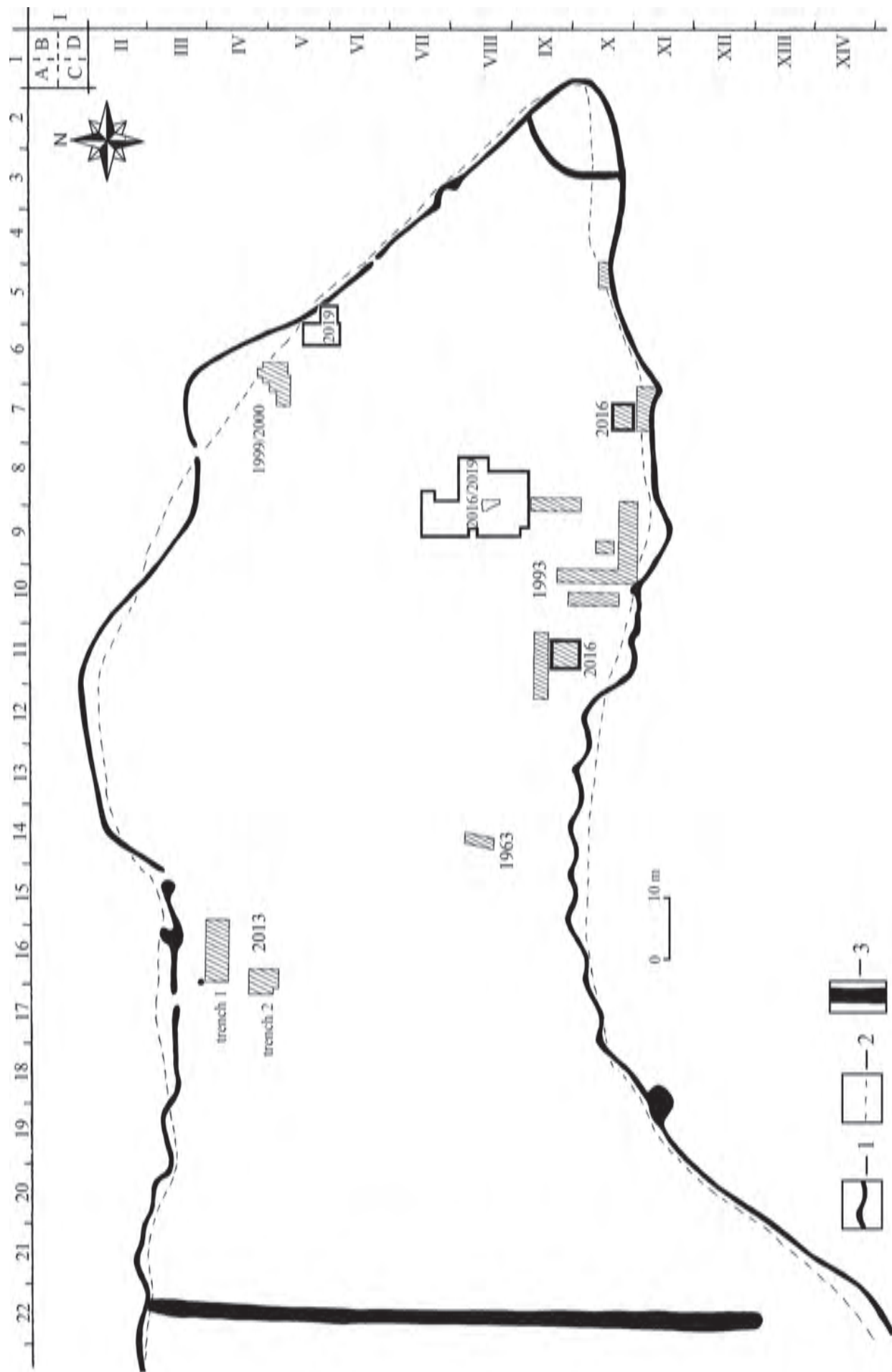


Fig. 3. Vynnyky-Lysivka, Lviv region. Location of the trenches. 1 – border of military transects; 2 – elevation contour; 3 – ditch
 Ryc. 3. Winniki-Lisivka, obwód lwowski. Lokalizacja wykopów. 1 – granica transekt wojskowych; 2 – zarys wyniesienia; 3 – rów

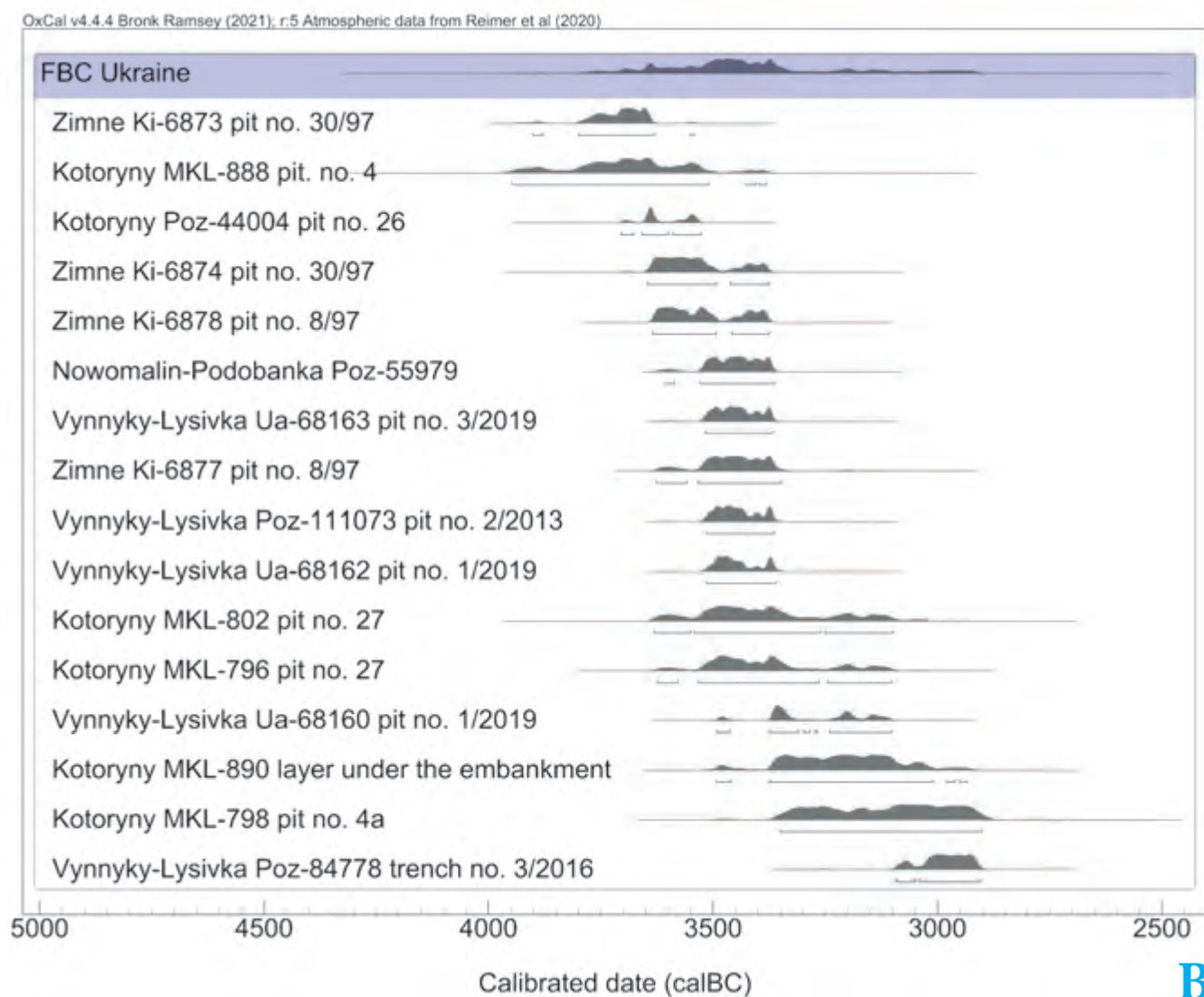
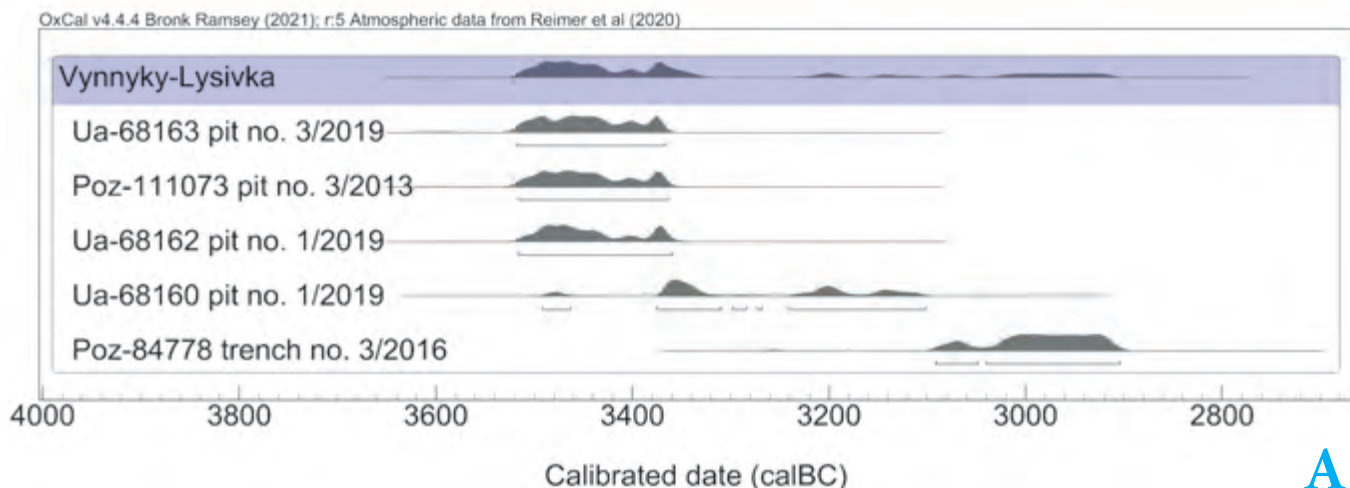


Fig. 4. Comparison of absolute chronology of the settlement Vynnyky-Lysivka (A), and of the Western Ukrainian FBC (B)
 Ryc. 4. Porównanie chronologii absolutnej osady Winniki-Lisiwka (A) i zachodnioukraińskiej KPL (B)

Table 1. Vynnyky-Lysivka, Lviv region. List of radiocarbon dates
Tabela 1. Winniki-Lisiwka, obwód lwowski. Lista dat radiowęglowych

Site	Radiocarbon dating	Probability 68.2%	Probability 95.4%	Comments	References
Vynnyky-Lysivka, pit no. 1/2019; <i>Bos taurus</i>	Ua-68160 4566±34 BP	3368 (31.1%) 3329 calBC 3219 (20.8%) 3186 calBC 3154 (16.3%) 3119 calBC	3487 (2.1%) 3472 calBC 3373 (38.4%) 3282 calBC 3276 (1.1%) 3266 calBC 3243 (53.9%) 3102 calBC	-	
Vynnyky-Lysivka, pit no. 1/2019; <i>Ovis aries</i>	Ua-68162 4639±33BP	3498 (57.4%) 3435 calBC 3379 (10.8%) 3367 calBC	3516 (95.4%) 3360 calBC	-	
Vynnyky-Lysivka, pit no. 3/2019; <i>Bos taurus</i>	Ua-68163 4660±33BP	3509 (60.4%) 3429 calBC 3382 (7.9%) 3371 calBC	3518 (95.4%) 3367 calBC	-	
Vynnyky-Lysivka, pit no. 2/2013; animal bone	Poz-111073 4650±35BP	3506 (59.0%) 3430 calBC 3381 (9.3%) 3368 calBC	3516 (95.4%) 3365 calBC	3.3%N 9.9%C, 8.5%coll	NCN UMO 2014/15/B/ HS3/02486
Vynnyky-Lysivka, trench no. 3/2016; animal bone	Poz-84778 4370±35 BP	3016 (68.2%) 2919 calBC	3092 (12.7%) 3050 calBC 3041 (82.7%) 2905 calBC	0.6%N 3.5%C, 0.6%coll, 0.7mgC	Diachenko et al. 2019; Hawinskyj, Rybicka 2021

CONCLUSIONS

All things considered, the radiocarbon dates for samples from the northeastern part of the Vynnyky-Lysivka settlement suggest that the site may have been in use in the period 3500–3360 BC. The new results of chronological analysis do not correspond with the outcome of the radiocarbon dating of an animal bone from the southern cluster of daub explored in 2016–2019 (Fig. 2–3; Hawinskyj, Rybicka 2021). It seems that the date should be regarded as debatable. The morphology and ornamentation of the vessels from the settlement are consistent with the characteristics of the phase I of the FCB settlement in Gródek (Gumiński 1989; Włodarczak 2006), as well as the settlement in Pawłosiów, Site 52, in the Rzeszów Foothills (Rybicka et al. 2014, 245). There is currently no conclusive evidence to support the claim of more than one stage of the FBC occupation at the Vynnyky-Lysivka site (see Hawinskyj, Rybicka 2021). The chronology of the site matches the third phase of the southeastern FBC group (Włodarczak 2006, 53), and not, as previously suggested, to the second phase of the

settlement in Zimno (Rybicka et al. 2019, 46). This chronological position of the settlement is supported by the presence of the table pottery of the TC (Fig. 6:17–18) in the dated pits from the northern part of the site. The TC pottery discovered in Vynnyky-Lysivka is earlier than the late TC pottery of the Gordinești group unearthed during archaeological research at the neighboring hill called “Zhupan” (Verteletskyi 2019; Diachenko et al. 2019; Hawinskyj, Rybicka 2021).

At the present state of research, there are only three FBC sites from Western Ukraine with radiocarbon dates – Katoryny (Hawinskyj et al. 2013), Zimne (Bronicki, Kadrow, Zakościelna 2004), and Vynnyky-Lysivka. Every settlement was located in a different zone of the western Ukrainian part of the large oecumene of this culture. Based on the available information, we can suspect that the easternmost variant of the FBC could be synchronized with phases II–IV of the southeastern group of this culture (Fig. 4B; Włodarczak 2006, 57; Rybicka 2016).

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ans to the Dnieper in the 4th – beginning of 3rd Millennium BC”, and Opus 15, no. 2018/29/B/HS3/01166 – “Gordinești II-Stinca goală as a model example of development and decline of fortified settlements of the Tripolye culture at the end of the 4th mill. BC”.

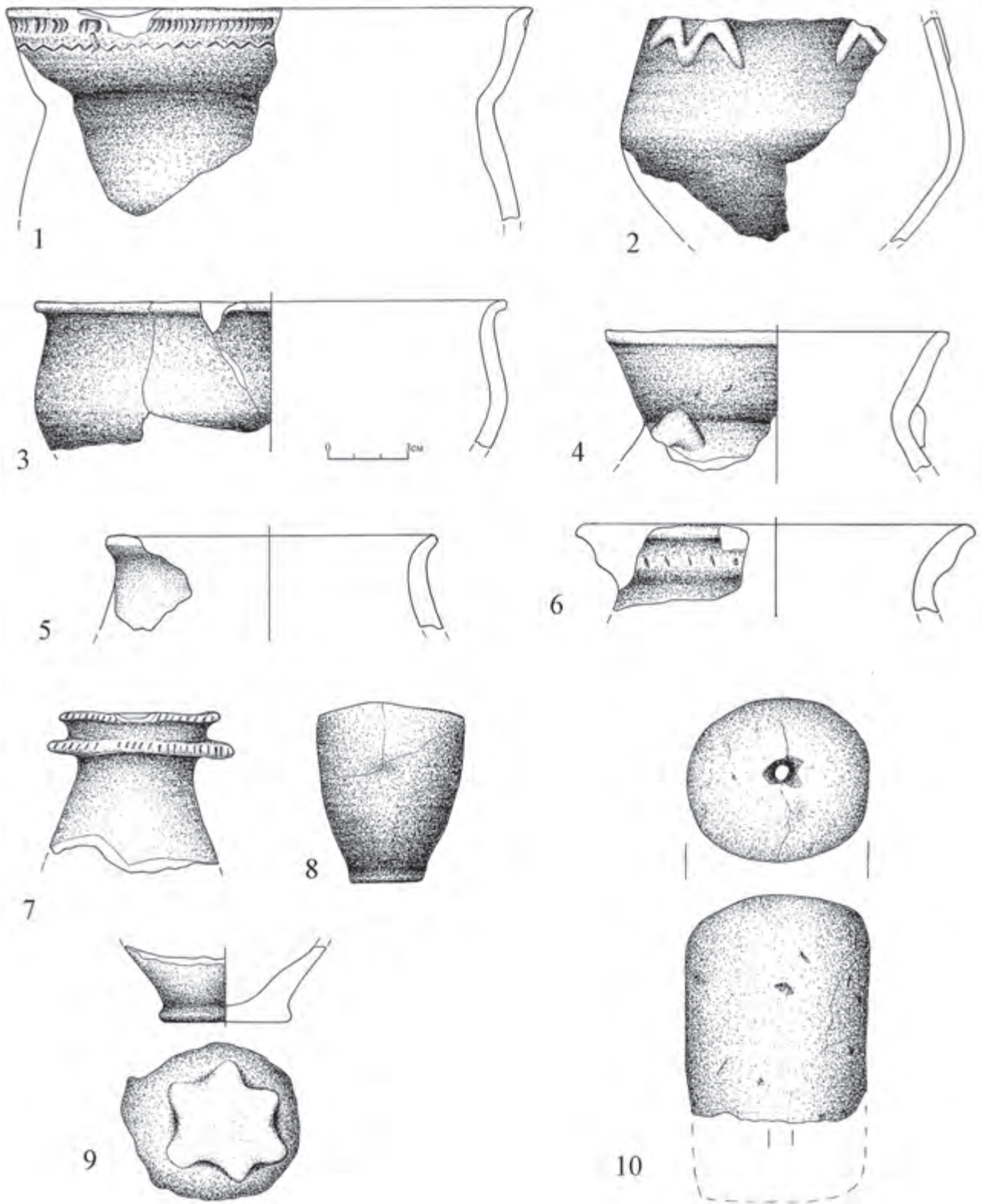


Fig. 5. Vynnyky-Lysivka, Lviv region. FBC pottery
 Ryc. 5. Winniki-Lisiwka, obwód lwowski. Ceramika KPL

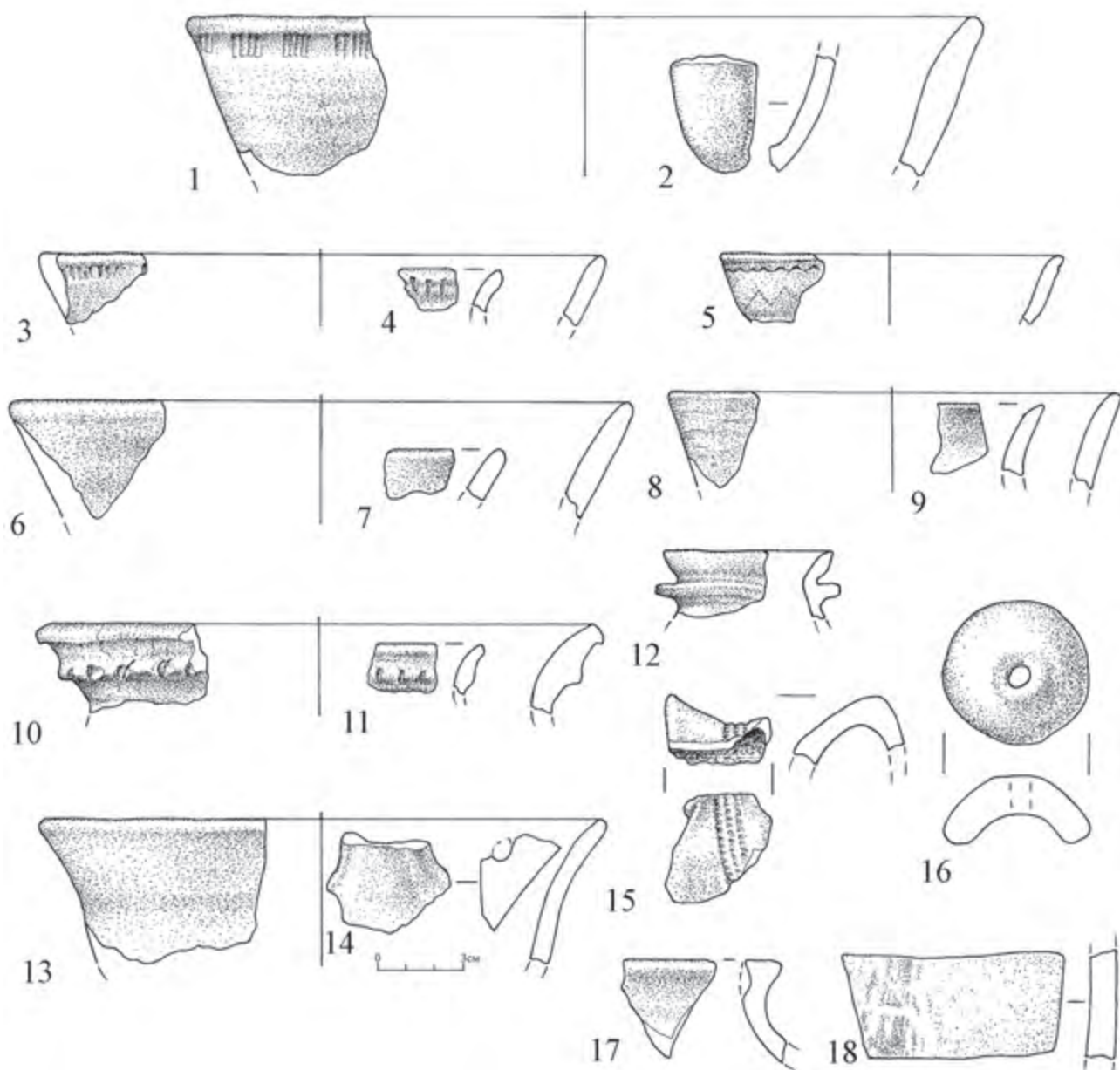


Fig. 6. Vynnyky-Lysivka, Lviv region. FBC and TC (17–18) pottery
 Ryc. 6. Winniki-Lisiwka, obwód lwowski. Ceramika KPL i KT (17–18)

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Datowanie radiowęglowe osady kultury pucharów lejkowatych w Winnikach-Lisiwce (Ukraina Zachodnia)

Streszczenie

W latach 50. XX wieku odkryto osadę kultury pucharów lejkowatych (KPL) na górze Lisiwka w Winnikach (ryc. 1), znajdującą się w centrum zachodnioukraińskiego terytorium tej kultury (Hawinskyj, Rybicka 2021). Należy ona obecnie do niewielkiej grupy badanych wykopaliskowo stanowisk KPL na zachodniej Ukrainie. Szczególnie interesujące były informacje prezentowane przez M. Peleszczyszyna, prowadzącego prace wykopaliskowe w Winnikach-Lisiwce, odnoszące się do relacji społeczności KPL i kultury trypolskiej (KT) (por. Rybicka 2017). Sądził on, że Winniki dokumentują koegzystencję ich

ludności (Peleshchyshyn 1998a, 191). Odkryte wówczas skupiska polep mogły zapewne stanowić pozostałość domostw. Celem badań prowadzonych od 2016 roku była weryfikacja hipotez M. Peleszczyszyna (1998a) w kontekście relacji KPL-KT (Hawinskyj, Rybicka 2021) i umieszczenie w czasie osiedla w Winnikach-Lisiwce.

Datowania radiowęglowe otrzymane dla prób z obiektów z północnej strefy osiedla, pozwalają Winniki-Lisiwkę umieścić w okresie 3500–3360 BC i synchronizować z III fazą grupy południowo-wschodniej KPL.