

THE EARLY IRON AGE HORIZON OF THE DOBROSTANY II SITE IN THE VERESHCHYTSIA RIVER BASIN

Dmytro PAVLIV , *Volodymyr PETEHYRYCH* 

*Ivan Krypiakevych Institute of Ukrainian Studies of NAS of Ukraine,
Vynnychenka Str., 24, 79008, Lviv, Ukraine,
e-mail: datamitra@gmail.com, v.petehyrych@gmail.com*

The multilayered site of Dobrostany II was investigated in 2004–2005 during the construction of the planned Krakovets–Lviv highway. It is located southeast of the village of Dobrostany, Yavoriv district, Lviv region, occupying the southern part of a cape overlooking the marshy floodplain of the Dobrostanka stream, a right tributary of the Vereshchytia River. Geomorphologically, this area belongs to the southern slopes of the Yaniv Roztochchia, intersected by the Vereshchytia River valley.

At the Dobrostany II site, an area of over 600 sq. m was studied, and materials and objects of the Merzanovice culture, the Early Iron Age, and the Early Middle Ages were recorded.

The Early Iron Age horizon proved to be the most intensive. Six objects located sporadically were discovered. Objects 2, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are small hearth pits. The most interesting is object 1 (a semi-dugout), which had a circular plan shape with a diameter of 3.7 m and a depth of 1.3 m. On the floor, there was a hearth, a cluster of ceramics, traces of perimeter walls, and postholes.

The ceramic complex from the objects and the cultural layer, which consisted of pots, bowls, vases, and a large number of «discs» – baking molds – has analogies in the Cherepyn–Lahodiv group and the Tarnobrzeg Lusatian culture. The territory where the Dobrostany site is located was part of a contact zone between the Urnfield cultures and the cultures of the Circum-Pontic area.

The buildings and materials of the Early Iron Age horizon of the Dobrostany II site were re-dated to the 7th–5th centuries BC. They belong to a local group with mixed cultural features.

A comparative analysis of the materials from the Early Iron Age horizons of the Dobrostany I and Dobrostany II sites showed their technological and typological identity. This, as well as the peculiarities of the geomorphological conditions of their location, allows us to argue that Dobrostany I and Dobrostany II are the same sites.

Key words: Early Iron Age, Dobrostany, objects, ceramic complex, contact zone, local group.

In 2004–2005, under an agreement between the Ivan Krypiakevych Institute of Ukrainian Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and the Transmagistral Consortium, rescue archaeological investigations were conducted along the route of the planned Krakovets–Lviv concession highway. The Yavoriv archaeological expedition of the Institute carried out excavations in cooperation with the Scientific and Research Centre «Rescue Archaeological Service» of the Institute of Archaeology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. During the field season, excavations were conducted at multi-period and multilayer archaeological sites near the villages of Dobrostany (fig. 1) (Dobrostany I, Dobrostany II – Corded Ware culture, Mierzanowice culture, Early Iron Age sites, one object and Early Medieval finds), Rulevo (Rulevo I, Rulevo II – Trzciniec culture) in Yavoriv District, and Hryada (Hryada I – Chernyakhiv culture) in Lviv District, Lviv Region (Павлів, Петегирич, 2005; Павлів та ін., 2006; Павлів, Петегирич, Коропецький, 2020; Pavliv, Petehyrych, Koropetskyi, 2021).

Research Conducted in 2004. The Early Iron Age objects at the Dobrostany II site were particularly interesting. The Yavoriv rescue archaeological expedition discovered this site during a preliminary survey of the second phase of the Krakovets–Lviv highway section in 2003. It is located 150–170 m east of the Dobrostany I settlement, in the place Hirske, at an absolute altitude of 284–288.8 m above sea level. The site occupies the southeastern part of a large promontory extending from east to west and jutting into the marshy valley of the Dobrostanka stream, a right tributary of the Vereshchysia River.

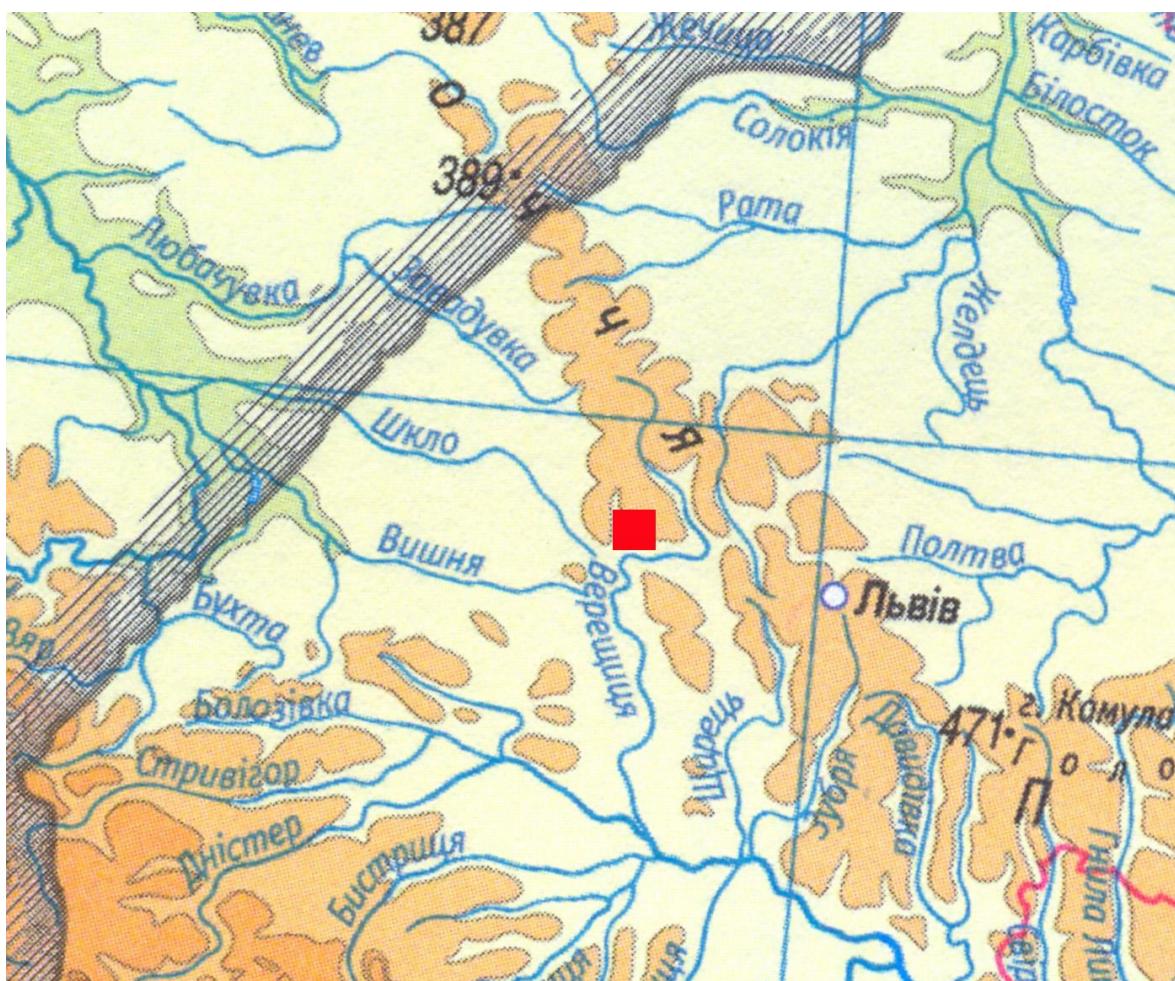


Fig. 1. Location of the Dobrostany I and Dobrostany II sites near the village of Dobrostany, Yavoriv district, Lviv region

Рис. 1. Розташування пам'яток Добростани I і Добростани II поблизу с. Добростани Яворівського району Львівської обл.

From a geomorphological perspective, the site is situated on one of the southern spurs of the Yaniv Roztochchia, dissected by the Vereshchysia River valley (Кравчук, Зінько, 2018, c. 67).

To the west, the site is bordered by a deep ravine that partially separates it from the Dobrostany I site. To the south, it is delineated by a steep slope descending into the marshy valley of the Dobrostanka stream (fig. 2). The northern and eastern boundaries of the site are harder to define, as the surface was covered with grass at the time of the research, and there are no natural barriers on these sides to demarcate the area.



Fig. 2. Dobrostany I and Dobrostany II sites near the village of Dobrostany, Yavoriv district, Lviv region. View from the south

Рис. 2. Пам'ятки Добростани I і Добростани II поблизу с. Добростани Яворівського району Львівської обл. Вид з півдня

In 2004, **excavation area I** was laid out at the Dobrostany II site to intersect the presumed area of the site from south to north (fig. 3). During the excavation, the following stratigraphic layers were observed. From the surface to a depth of 5–7 cm, there was a turf layer approximately 5–7 cm thick. Beneath it, a plow layer was visible, approximately 25–30 cm thick, consisting of dark brown loam. Below the plow layer, a layer of light brown loam with darker inclusions up to 30 cm thick was found. The natural subsoil, composed of yellow clay, was reached at a depth of 0.65–0.70 m from the surface.

Archaeological finds were recorded starting in the plow layer and continuing to the natural subsoil. Objects were identified at a depth of 0.6–0.7 m. In the cultural layer of this excavation area, scattered fragments of Mierzanowice culture ceramics from the 9th–10th centuries and, predominantly, fragments of Early Iron Age pottery were found.

A significant part of this pottery belongs to relatively thick-walled vessels (pots) with either rough or smoothed surfaces, mostly light brown. Occasionally, the surface was black, and the clay contained small chamotte inclusions. These pots typically had a bulbous or slightly S-shaped profile. The rim diameters ranged from 12 to 18 cm, the rims are straight or slightly flared. The edges of the rims are rounded or beveled inward. Occasionally, punctures are observed below the rims (fig. 4, 3). Fragments of smaller, thin-walled, round-bodied, low vessels with thickened rims adorned with appliqué and punctures underneath them are also found. Fragments of biconical vessels with smoothed surfaces are present. A more refined form is represented by a small, thin-walled bowl (rim diameter 12–13 cm) with sharply outward-flaring rims and rounded sides. Its surface is uneven, lightly smoothed, and light brown (fig. 4, 2).

Notable among the finds are parts of several bowls of different types. One bowl, relatively thick-walled, has a rim diameter of 16.5 cm. The shoulders are sharply profiled, the rims are even, and they incline inward from the shoulders. The surface is partly rough, partly lightly smoothed, and its color is brownish-gray. The pottery is well-heated, with minimal inclusions of finely crushed chamotte. The cross-section is black (fig. 4, 4).

Another deep bowl has a completely different form. Its rim diameter is quite large, measuring 20 cm. The rims are straight, the sides are slightly rounded, and they taper gently toward the base. The top of the rim is formed horizontally. The inner and outer surfaces are smoothed and black, with

minimal chamotte inclusions in the clay (fig. 4, 1). Overall, the described material can be attributed to the Early Iron Age.

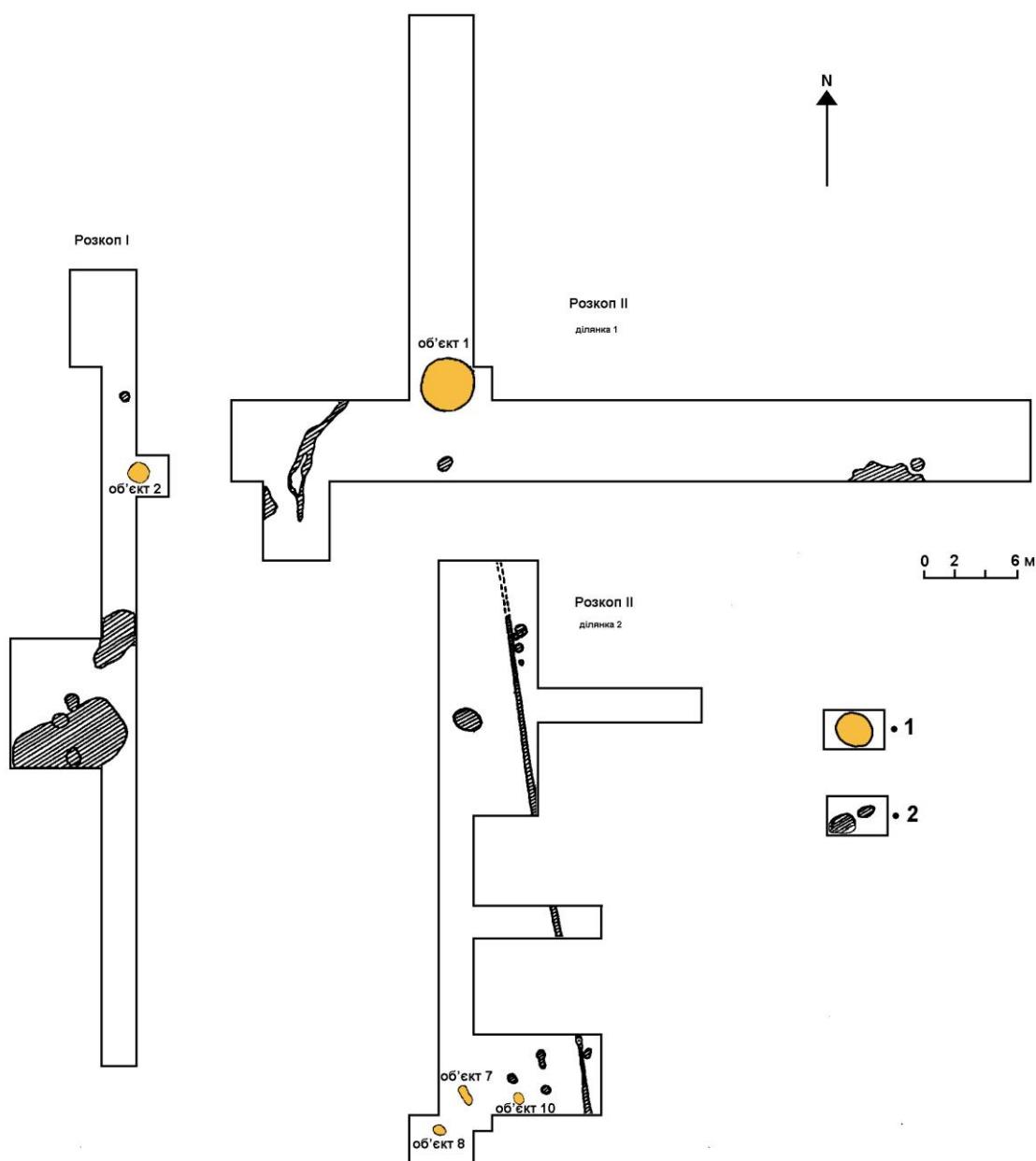


Fig. 3. Dobrostany II, Yavoriv district, Lviv region. Excavation plans. 1 – Early Iron Age objects; 2 – objects of other periods

Рис. 3. Добростани II, Яворівський район, Львівська обл. Плани розкопів. 1 – об'єкти ранньозалізного часу; 2 – об'єкти іншого часу

Research Conducted in 2005. At the Dobrostany II site in 2005, a small area – a western extension of excavation area I was explored (fig. 3). This section showed the greatest concentration of finds in the cultural layer during the 2004 excavations, and amorphous stains of uneven brown-black coloration were observed at the natural subsoil level. The stratigraphic layers in the extension mirrored those documented in excavation area I. The amorphous stains observed in the trench and

its extension were a denser layer of cultural deposits, formed due to natural sedimentation in a depression of the original horizon. In the cultural layer of this area, several fragments of thin-walled pottery from the Early Bronze Age were discovered, along with the base of a wheel-thrown pot from the 10th–11th centuries.

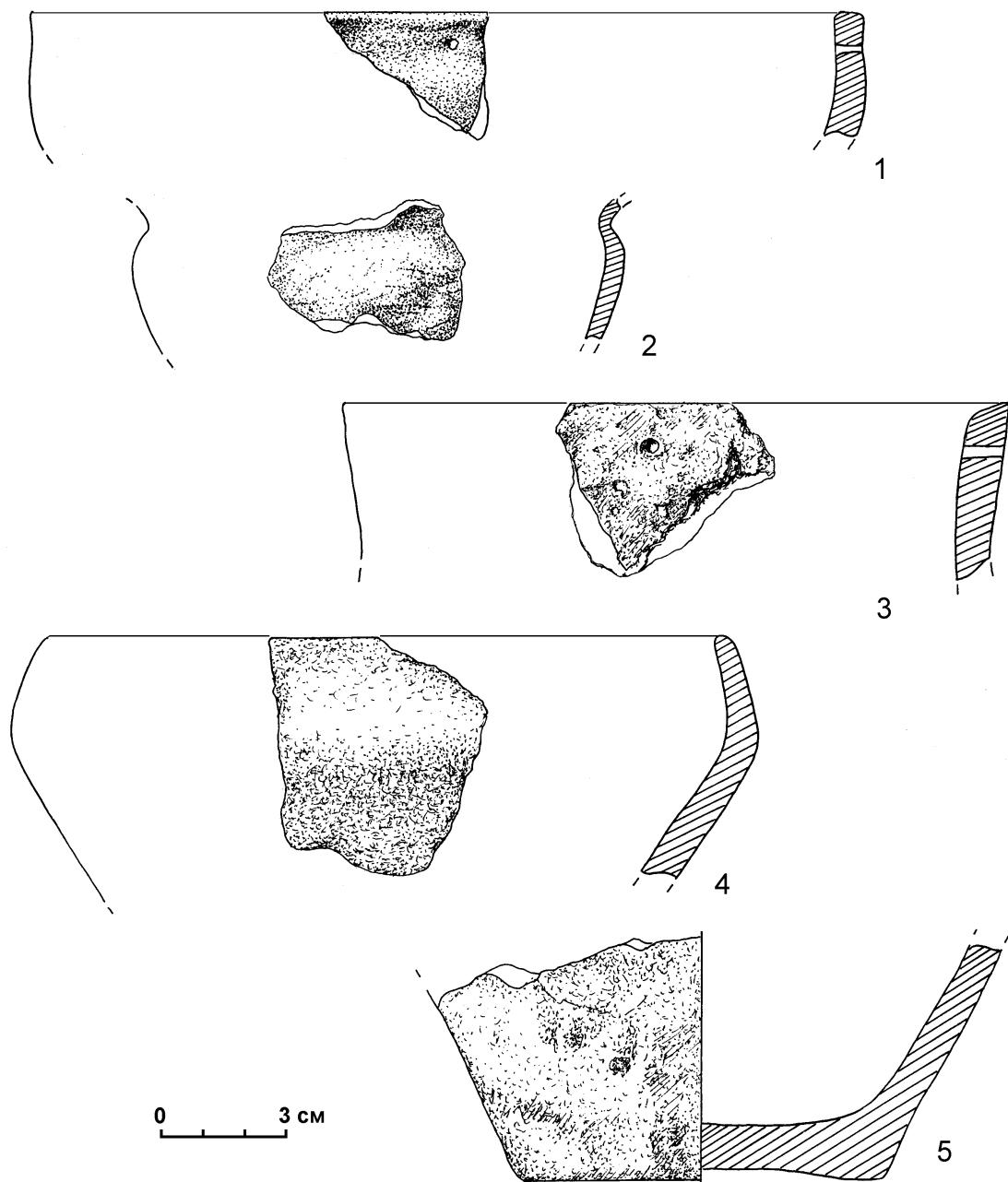


Fig. 4. Dobrostany II, Yavoriv district, Lviv region. Excavation area I, materials from the cultural layer
 Рис. 4. Добростани II, Яворівський район, Львівська обл. Розкоп I, матеріали з культурного шару

Most of the ceramic material from the area dates to the Early Iron Age. Typical finds include pots with an S-shaped profile and punctures beneath rounded rims. The surface of these pots is light ochre in color, uneven, and rough to the touch. The clay contains small chamotte inclusions (fig. 5, 1, 2).

The Early Iron Age ceramic assemblage also includes a fragment of a clay «disk» with a diameter of 17 cm and a rounded, thickened edge. One side of the «disk» is smoothed, while the other is uneven and lumpy, with clear impressions of finger pressure (fig. 5, 3).

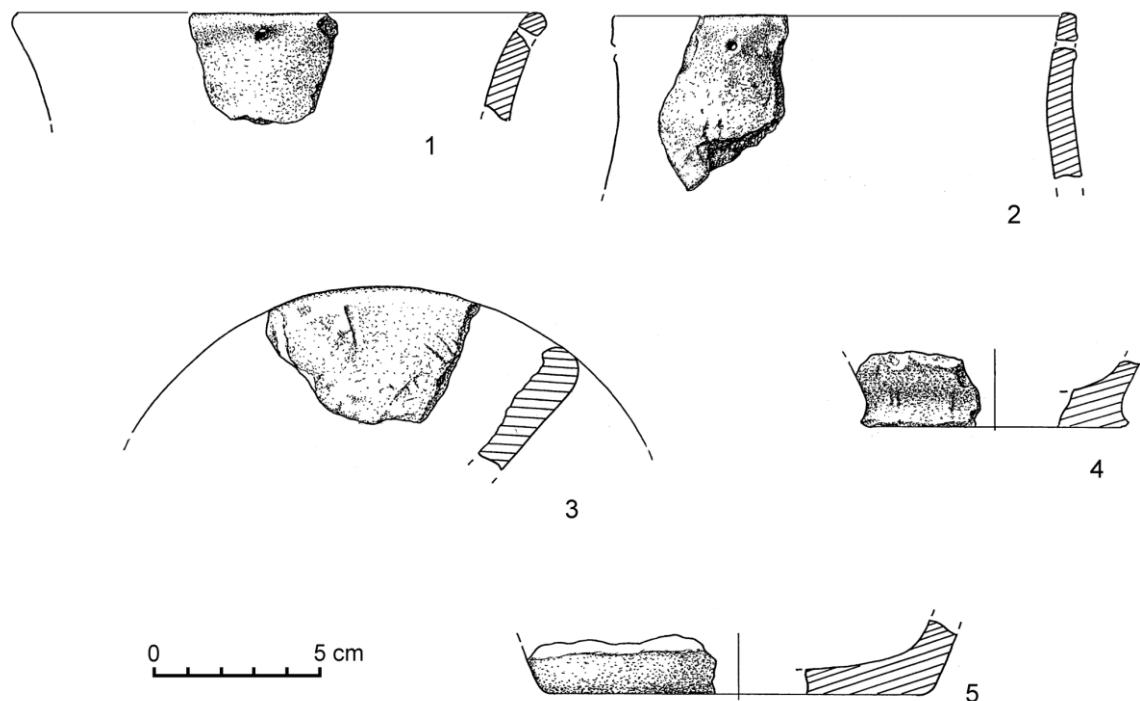


Fig. 5. Dobrostany II, Yavoriv district, Lviv region. Excavation area I, materials from the cultural layer
Рис. 5. Добростани II, Яворівський район, Львівська обл. Розкоп I, матеріали з культурного шару

Small bases of thin-walled, well-fired, hand-made pots with distinctly profiled transitions to the walls are also found. The exterior surface of these pots is uneven, smoothed, and light brown. The clay contains minimal chamotte inclusions (fig. 5, 4, 5).

In addition to Early Iron Age finds in the cultural layer of excavation area I, an object from this period (**object 2**) was also discovered (fig. 3). Its first traces were observed at a depth of 0.6 m. It was most clearly defined at a depth of 0.9 m, where it appeared as an almost circular pit in horizontal view. The pit had a diameter of 0.85 m from north to south and 1.04 m from east to west. The pit was filled with gray sandy soil at the upper levels, which changed to loam heavily saturated with ash and small fragments of charcoal at a depth of 0.9 m. In the bottom layer, several ceramic fragments were found. In cross-section, the pit appeared as an irregular trapezoid with inward-curving sides. The flat base of the pit was located at a depth of 1.1 m.

Materials from object 2 include fragments of four hand-made vessels. Two fragments of the rim and body from one pot were preserved. This pot had a distinct S-shaped profile, a rim diameter of 10 cm, a short neck, and flared, thin, and rounded rims. The interior and exterior surfaces were smoothed, brown, and slip-coated. The clay contained minor chamotte inclusions, and the ceramic cross-section was brick-red (fig. 6, 1).

The second pot was thick-walled (wall thickness 1–1.5 cm) and likely had a bulbous shape. The rims were nearly straight, and the inner side of the rims was slightly rounded. The rim diameter is 12 cm. The surface is brick-colored, and the clay contains chamotte inclusions, showing evidence of secondary firing (fig. 6, 2). This pot may be associated with a fragment of a massive base, 10 cm in diameter and 2 cm thick. Its surface and fracture are brick-colored, with chamotte inclusions in the

clay. The preserved portion of the walls above the distinctly profiled base indicates a slight curvature of the pot's body (fig. 6, 3).

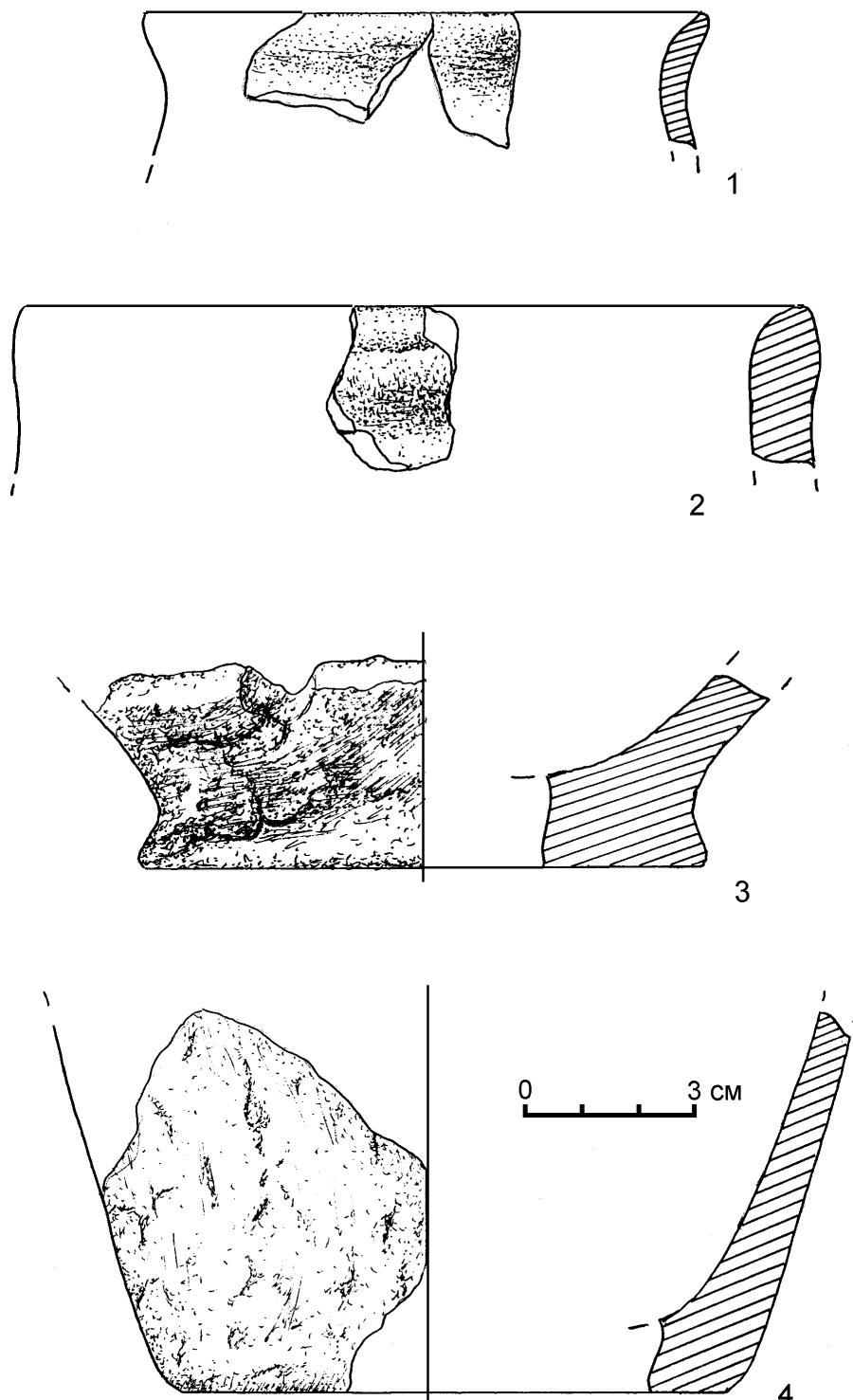


Fig. 6. Dobrostany II, Yavoriv district, Lviv region. Excavation area I, materials from object 2
Рис. 6. Добростани II, Яворівський район, Львівська обл. Розкоп I, матеріали з об'єкта 2

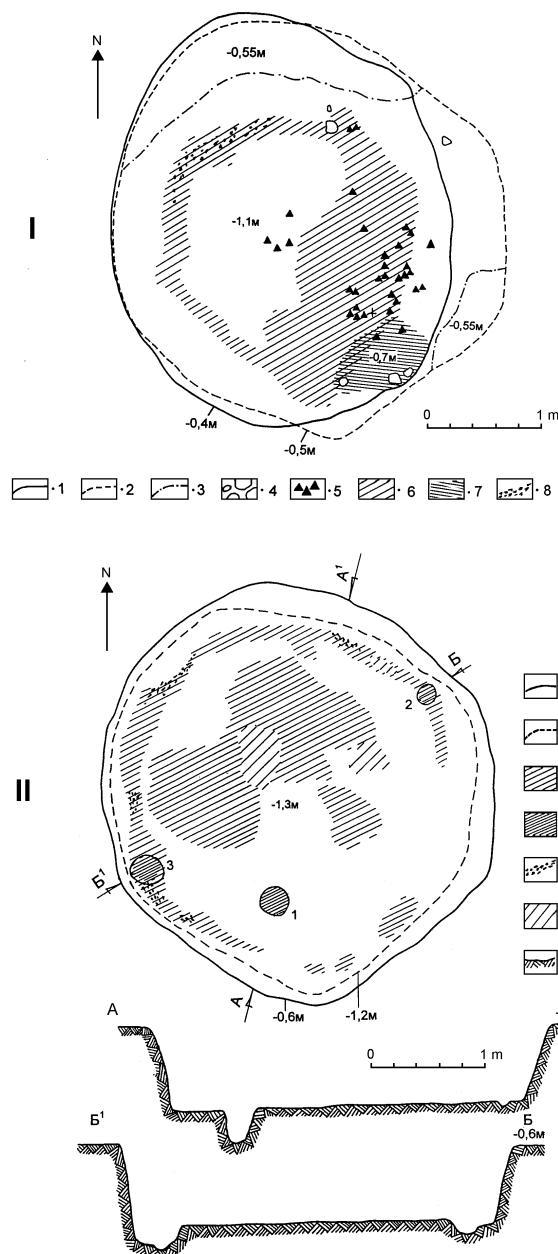


Fig. 7. Dobrostany II, Yavoriv district, Lviv region. Excavation area II.

I – plan of object 1. 1 – contour at a depth of 0.4 m; 2 – contour at a depth of 0.5 m; 3 – boundaries of the oval of the object's walls; 4 – larger fragments of ceramics; 5 – small fragments of ceramics; 6 – earth with ash; 7 – traces of a hearth; 8 – charcoal.

II – plan and sections of object 1. 1 – contour at a depth of 0.6 m; 2 – bottom contour; 3 – earth with ash; 4 – filling of postholes; 5 – charcoal; 6 – clay with ash inclusions; 7 – natural subsoil

Рис. 7. Добростани II, Яворівський район, Львівська обл. Розкоп II.

I – план об'єкту 1. 1 – контур на глибині 0,4 м; 2 – контур на глибині 0,5 м; 3 – межі овалу стін об'єкта; 4 – більші фрагменти кераміки; 5 – дрібні фрагменти кераміки; 6 – земля з попелом; 7 – сліди вогнища; 8 – вуглики.

II – план та перерізи об'єкта 1. 1 – контур на глибині 0,6 м; 2 – контур дна; 3 – земля з попелом; 4 – заповнення стовпових ям; 5 – вугілля; 6 – глина з вкрапленнями попелу; 7 – материк

Another base fragment, also 10 cm in diameter, belonged to a medium-sized pot with slightly curved walls. This fragment shows signs of secondary firing (fig. 6, 4). Several fragments of rather thick walls (up to 1 cm) with rough, occasionally lightly rusticated surfaces can also be attributed to this pot. The external and internal surfaces are light brown with darker spots. The ceramic cross-section is black, well-fired, and contains chamotte inclusions.

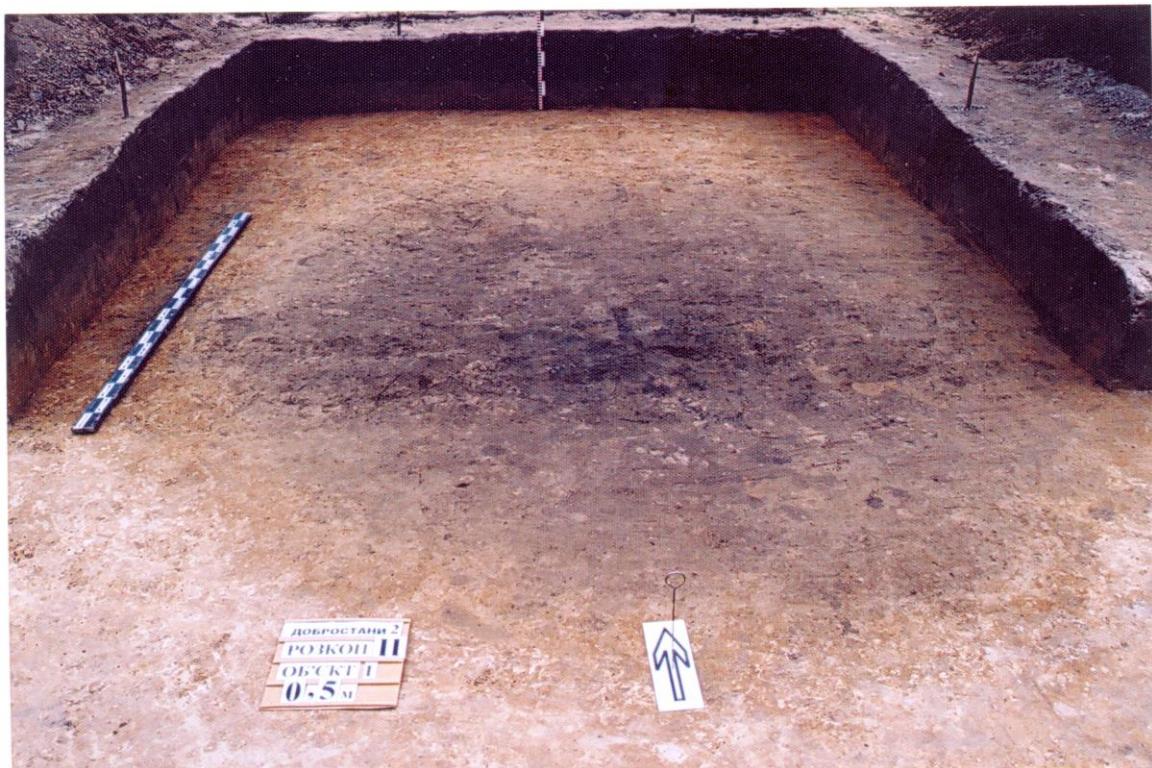


Fig. 8. Dobrostany II, Yavoriv district, Lviv region. Excavation area II, object 1 at a depth of 0.5 m. View from the south

Рис. 8. Добростани II, Яворівський район, Львівська обл. Розкоп II, об'єкт 1 на глибині 0,5 м. Вид з півдня

Some wall fragments belong to thin-walled vessels. These fragments are light brown with rough, uneven surfaces and small chamotte inclusions in the clay. In addition to the fragments of hand-made pottery, a small fragment of a tool made from gray flint was found in object 2. One side of the tool is covered with a limestone crust, while the other side exhibits fine unifacial retouch. All the described materials likely date to the Early Iron Age.

In 2005, **excavation area II** (Section 1) was established perpendicular to excavation area I, which was excavated in 2004 (fig. 3). This section was 50 m long and 5 m wide. In the western part of the excavation area II, the stratigraphy was as follows: a turf layer, 5–7 cm thick, lay beneath the surface. Below this, an arable layer extended to a depth of 32–35 cm. Beneath the arable layer was a transitional layer of brown loam, extending to a depth of 52–55 cm, under which yellow clay natural subsoil was encountered.

A somewhat different stratigraphic pattern was noted in the eastern part of the trench. Here, a layer of gray, swampy soil, 35–40 cm thick, lay beneath the arable layer. The lower part of this layer had a dark gray coloration. This is likely associated with a natural depression in the ancient surface of the site, where water collected, and washouts from the higher-lying areas, a rather thick marshy layer of soil was formed.

During the exploration of the first section of excavation area II, apart from a few small fragments of pottery and several flint products from the Middle Bronze Age cultural layer, several features were discovered.

Object 1 was uncovered near the northern wall of excavation area II. It was identified at a depth of 0.4 m as a dark gray spot with more intense filling in the center (fig. 3; 7. I). At this level, object 1 had an oval shape, slightly elongated to the north. Its length along the longer axis was almost 3.7 m, and its width was 3 m. In the central part of the object, the fill had a rich dark gray color, which became less intense toward the edges of the oval spot. The fill included humus-rich soil with a significant admixture of ash, small pieces of charcoal, burnt clay, and small stones. Cleaning object 1 at a depth of 0.5 m revealed that its contours and shape had slightly changed. While the western and northern walls practically coincided with the previous depth, the eastern wall shifted by up to 40 cm, acquiring a semi-rectangular outline. The object's dimensions at this level measured 3.7 m along the north-south axis and 3.4 m along the east-west axis. Under the northern wall, at a depth of 0.55 m, a clay projection up to 0.45 m wide was observed. A similar small clay projection was documented near the southeastern wall of the object (fig. 7, I; 8). Their purpose at this level could not be determined.



Fig. 9. Dobrostany II, Yavoriv district, Lviv region. Excavation II, object 1 at a depth of 1.1 m. View from the south

Рис. 9. Добростани II, Яворівський район, Львівська обл. Розкоп II, об'єкт 1 на глибині 1,1 м. Вид з півдня



Fig. 10. Dobrostany II, Yavoriv district, Lviv region. Excavation II, object 1 at a depth of 1.1 m. View from the north

Рис. 10. Добростани II, Яворівський район, Львівська обл. Розкоп II, об'єкт 1 на глибині 1,1 м. Вид з півночі



Fig. 11. Dobrostany II, Yavoriv district, Lviv region. Excavation II, traces of a hearth and accumulation of ceramics in object 1 at a depth of 1.1 m. View from the east

Рис. 11. Добростани II, Яворівський район, Львівська обл. Розкоп II, сліди вогнища і скупчення кераміки в об'єкті 1 на глибині 1,1 м. Вид зі сходу

At a depth of 0.7 m near the southeastern wall of the object, traces of a hearth were noted in the form of an oval clay projection measuring 55×84 cm. It was covered with an intense layer of small fragments of charcoal, ash, burnt clay, and several larger pottery fragments (fig. 7, I, II).



Fig. 12. Dobrostany II, Yavoriv district, Lviv region. Excavation II, object 1 at a depth of 1.2 m. View from the north

Рис. 12. Добростани II, Яворівський район, Львівська обл. Розкоп II, об'єкт 1 на глибині 1,2 м. Вид з півночі

Excavating object 1 down to a depth of 0.8 m revealed that its walls were not vertical but gently tapered toward the bottom. At this level, the filling was most intense in the central part of the object, similar to the 0.5 m depth. Simultaneously, at a depth of 0.8 m, pottery sherds appeared in several locations on the eastern side of the object. Excavating the object down to a depth of 1.1 m revealed that the clay projections observed near the northern and eastern walls at a depth of 0.55 m are not natural remnants left during the construction but are artificially formed clay collapses of the walls. Beneath them, a deeper filling of the object was traced, consisting of humus-rich clay with charcoal, ash, and pottery fragments (fig. 9, 7, II). At this level, an intense layer of ash, charcoal, and burnt clay appeared inside the object, taking on a rounded shape with a certain distance from its edges and a more saturated crown around its perimeter (fig. 10). In the eastern and southeastern parts of the object, a significant accumulation of pottery was observed, with the highest concentration near the hearth (fig. 11; 16; 17). Several fragments of vessels were found at the very center of the structure, and larger fragments appeared in various places, mainly in the eastern half of the object. In addition to the significant amount of pottery near the hearth, a carefully polished stone block was discovered in the area with the highest concentration of coal and ash in its center (fig. 19, 6).

At the 1.2 m level, the structure of the object's fill changed. There was no longer a mass accumulation of coal and pottery fragments. The coal and ash stain was most distinctly observed in the northwest part of the object, while two small accumulations of burnt clay were found in the southern part (fig. 7, II; 12).



Fig. 13. Dobrostany II, Yavoriv district, Lviv region. Excavation II, section of the ditch from the outer wall in object 1

Рис. 13. Добростани II, Яворівський район, Львівська обл. Розкоп II, переріз рівчака від зовнішньої стіни в об'єкті 1

Only near the northwest wall of the object, at a depth of 1.15 m, were four pottery fragments from two vessels found. Along the northern and western walls of the object at this level, distinct traces of a trench, ranging from 10 to 20 cm in width, were visible. The trench stood out clearly due to its ash-gray filling against the yellowish pre-natural subsoil clay background (fig. 7, II). Cross-sections of the trench were made near the northern and northeastern walls of the object. These

showed that the trench in both cases had a trough-like profile, with its bottom located 5–8 cm below the level of fixation. The trench's fill consisted of light gray soil intensely mixed with charcoal and ash (fig. 13). Apparently, vertical wooden structures were inserted into the trench, forming the building's wall. The gap between the object's pit and the wooden wall was filled with clay. After the fire, a distinct trace was formed along a significant part of the structure's perimeter, which was recorded at this level.



Fig. 14. Dobrostany II, Yavoriv district, Lviv region. Excavation II, section of posthole 1 in the southern part of object 1

Рис. 14. Добростани II, Яворівський район, Львівська обл. Розкоп II, переріз стовпової ями 1 у південній частині об'єкту 1

At a depth of 1.3 m, the clay floor of the feature became increasingly apparent, with amorphous patches of ash and charcoal in the northwest part of the object. At this level, traces of three postholes dug deeper than the floor, also emerged (fig. 7, II). One was marked in the southern part of the structure, 0.7 m north of the pit wall (posthole 1). Its diameter was 26–28 cm. The walls of the posthole conically narrowed to the bottom, which had a trough-like profile and was dug into the floor to a depth of 30 cm (fig. 14). Another posthole was recorded near the northeastern wall of the building (posthole 2). Its dimensions were: diameter 20–22 cm, depth 15–16 cm. Opposite it, under the southwest wall, a third posthole was traced, 20 cm in diameter with conically narrowing walls down to the bottom, which was lowered 10 cm below the floor. Near the very bottom of the posthole, at a depth of 1.4–1.5 m, several pottery fragments were discovered. The filling of the feature in its northwest part, where the original clay floor was not yet clearly traced, resembles a kind of mosaic. Against the background of a light-colored floor, often ash-gray due to a significant amount of ash, small patches of yellow clay stand out. In some places, darker patches appear due to the high content of charcoal or spots of red-fired clay.

During the selective excavation of the trench from a depth of 1.3 m in the northwest part of the feature, it was noted that at the location of posthole 2, at a depth of 1.35 m, a distinct trace of red-fired clay emerged in the form of a rounded patch, 15–17 cm in diameter (fig. 15). This red-fired clay

continued to be traced in the section to a depth of 1.45 m. This was the location of one of the supporting posts of the structure's wall, where, after the fire, a significant trace of red-fired clay was formed. No similar phenomena were observed in other parts of the trench or at the locations of the other two postholes.

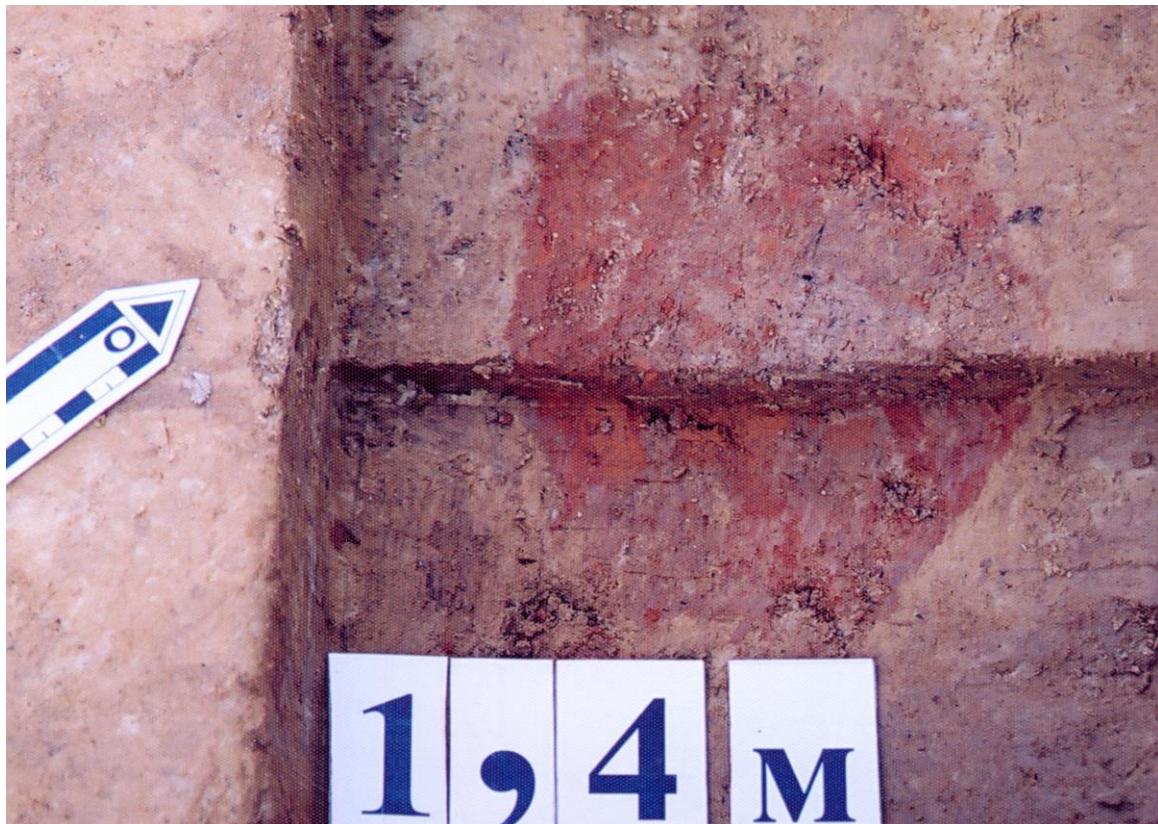


Fig. 15. Dobrostany II, Yavoriv district, Lviv region. Excavation II, traces of the base of post 2 near the north-eastern wall of object 1

Рис. 15. Добростани II, Яворівський район, Львівська обл. Розкоп II, сліди основи стовпа 2 біля північно-східної стіни об'єкта 1

During the study of object 1, a large quantity of material was discovered – over 500 pottery fragments and one stone block (grindstone) (fig. 16–19). The finds were scattered throughout the entire fill and at all levels of the structure, however, the majority of the pottery fragments were concentrated in the southeast and central parts of the object, at depths ranging from 0.5–0.6 to 1.3 m, particularly within the hearth area (fig. 7, I; 16, 1–5). Some of the pottery fragments show signs of re-firing. A small cluster of fragments from two vessels was found near the wall of the feature in its northwest part at a depth of 1.1–1.15 m. Three sherds of hand-built pottery from the Early Iron Age, including two biconical vessels and a thin-walled bowl, were found in the fill of posthole 3 in the southwestern part of the object at a depth of 1.4–1.5 m (fig. 17, 6, 7).

The pottery from object 1 can be divided into two main groups based on its functional purpose: kitchenware and tableware. The kitchenware group includes two types of pots: those with an S-shaped profile (tulip-shaped) and barrel-shaped pots. The most numerous are the S-shaped pots. They have a more or less outwardly flared rim, the edge of which is rounded or formed more horizontally. The rim diameter of such vessels ranges from 11–17 cm, their height is 20–25 cm, and the wall thickness is between 0.5 cm and 1 cm. The outer surface is uneven and ochre in color, while the inner surface is dark brown. The clay mixture shows inclusions of chamotte and crushed stone

particles. The pottery is generally well-fired. A characteristic feature of the first group of pots is the holes or punctures made from the inside just below the rim, along with a horizontal coil on the neck of the vessel (fig. 16, 3–5; 17, 2; 19, 1–3, 5, 7, 11).

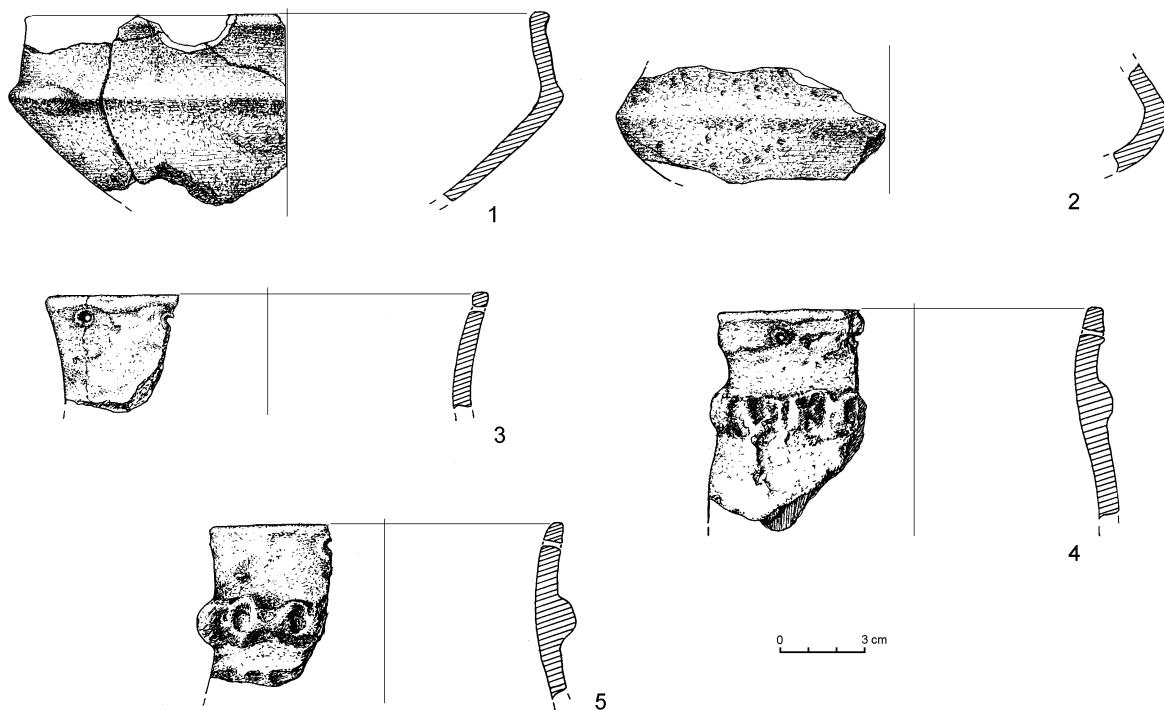


Fig. 16. Dobrostany II, Yavoriv district, Lviv region. Excavation II, object 1. 1–5 – fragments of ceramics from the hearth

Рис. 16. Добростани II, Яворівський район, Львівська обл. Розкоп II, об'єкт 1. 1–5 – фрагменти кераміки з вогнища

The barrel-shaped pots are larger – their rim diameter ranges from 15–20 cm, the maximum flare of the shoulders is 18–25 cm, and their height is 20–25 cm. The rims of these pots are slightly outward-flared, and their edges are typically rounded and thickened. Holes or punctures are made just below the rim. The wall thickness of these vessels ranges from 1–1.5 cm. The surface of the pots is uneven, smoothed, and gray-ochre in color. The clay mixture contains chamotte fragments. The bases of these pots are large and quite wide (14–16 cm in diameter), expanding downward from the walls (fig. 17, 1; 19, 4).

Several fragments of pots that differ from those described above were found. One of them is a wide-mouthed, very well-heated, thin-walled pot. One of these vessels is a wide-mouthed pot with a diameter of 18 cm and straight walls. The surface of the vessel is rough and dark brown in color. The clay mixture is well-tempered, almost without inclusions (fig. 19, 7). Another vessel is a pot with fairly even walls and thickened, slightly flared shoulders, with a maximum shoulder diameter of 10.8 cm. The shoulders are decorated with a horizontal row of nail imprints. The pot's surface is uneven and light ochre in color (fig. 19, 12). We also note a fragment, presumably from the barrel of a pot with a protruding «button» on it. The surface of this vessel is rough and brown. The clay mixture contains chamotte fragments (fig. 19, 8).

Tableware includes thin-walled bowls or «cups». A total of 10 such bowls have been found in object 1. Two types of this pottery can be distinguished. The first type consists of «cups» with wide shoulders (20–25 cm) and fairly straight rims, which range from 18–22 cm in diameter. The rim is

formed horizontally, and the shoulders are rather sharp. The surface of the vessels is partially smoothed and partially slightly rough, gray-brown. The inner surface is well-smoothed, and the clay contains slight inclusions of chamotte. The pottery is well-heated (fig. 18, 1).

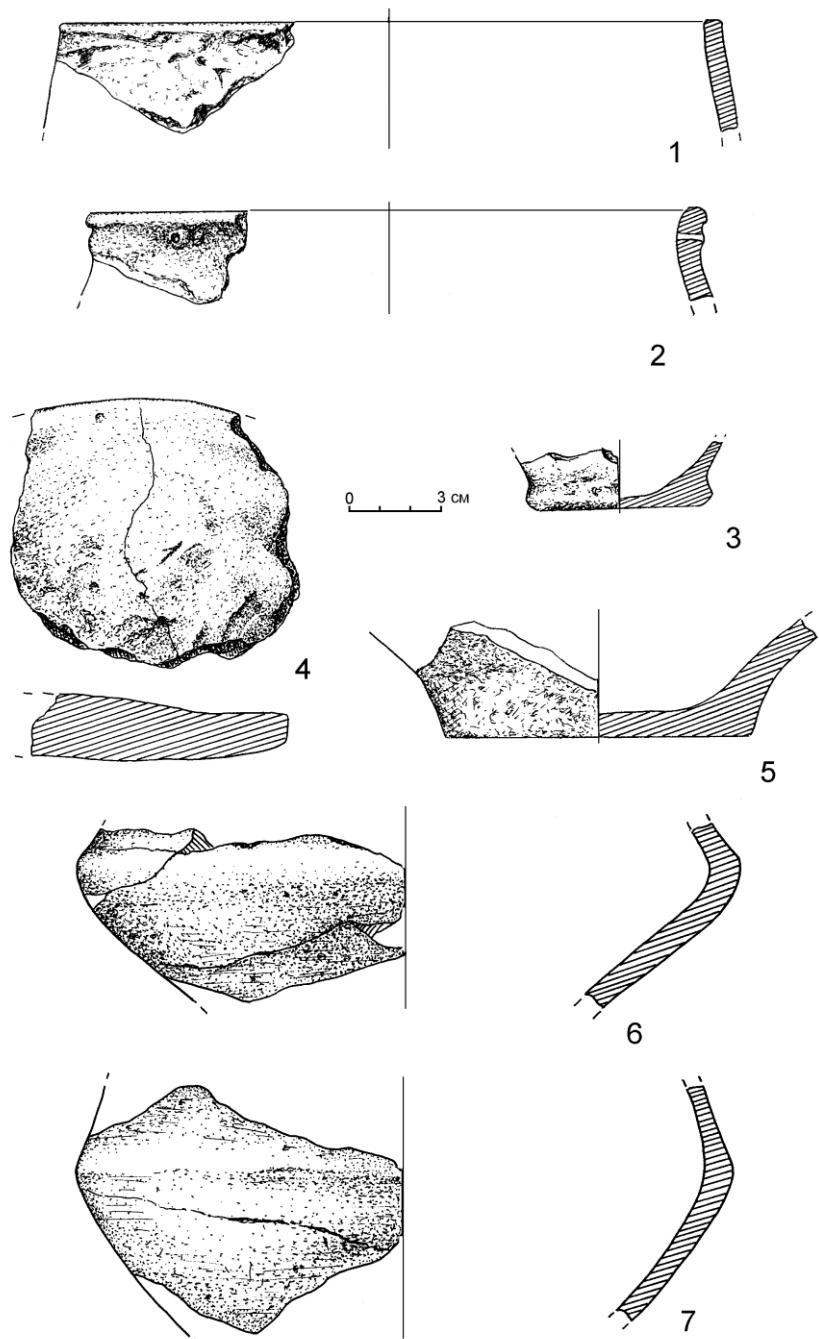


Fig. 17. Dobrostany II, Yavoriv district, Lviv region. Excavation II, object 1. 1-5 – fragments of ceramics from the hearth; 6-7 – from the accumulation near the north-western wall

Рис. 17. Добростани II, Яворівський район, Львівська область. Розкоп II, об'єкт 1. 1-5 – фрагменти кераміки з вогнища; 6-7 – із скупчення біля північно-західної стіни

The second type of «cups» is more «bulbous» and also has a large flare of shoulders (20–25 cm), but with slightly smaller rim diameters than the first type. The neck of the vessel is short, and the rim is lightly thickened and outward-flared. The shoulders of the bowls are well-profiled,

sometimes sharp, more often rounded. Below the shoulders, the walls of the vessels taper sharply toward the bottom. The surface of the items is well-smoothed, gray-black in color, and less often ochre. The clay mixture is free of inclusions or contains slight inclusions of chamotte and sand, which sometimes appear on the surface (fig. 16, 2).

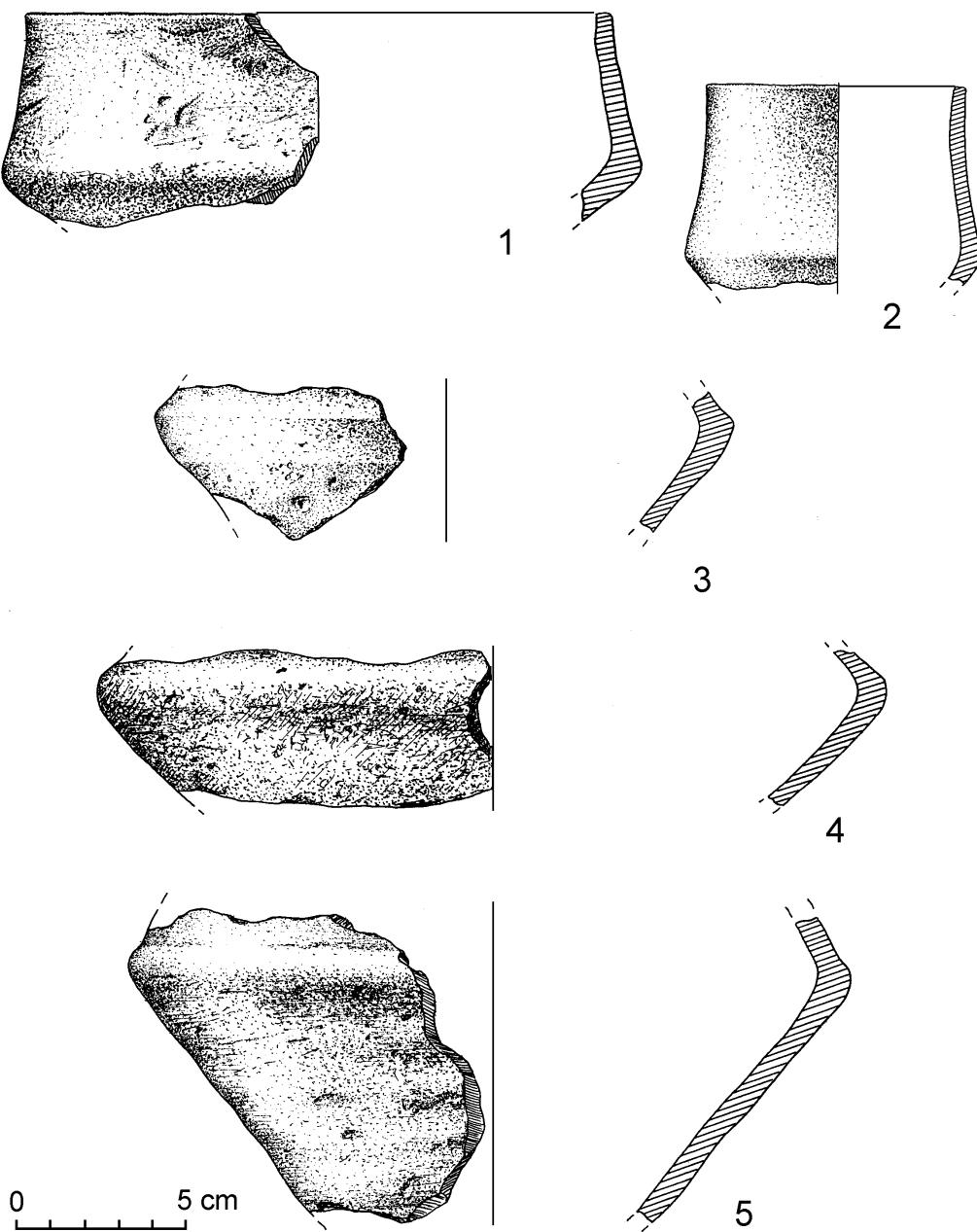


Fig. 18. Dobrostany II, Yavoriv district, Lviv region. Excavation II, object 1. 1–5 – fragments of ceramics
 Рис. 18. Добростани II, Яворівський район, Львівська область. Розкоп II, об'єкт 1.1–5 – фрагменти кераміки

One of these bowls, a 20 cm wide and approximately 10 cm high cup, differs from the others in having a smoothed, slip-covered exterior and interior in light ochre color with black «soot» marks and pointed protrusions on the shoulders (fig. 16, 1).

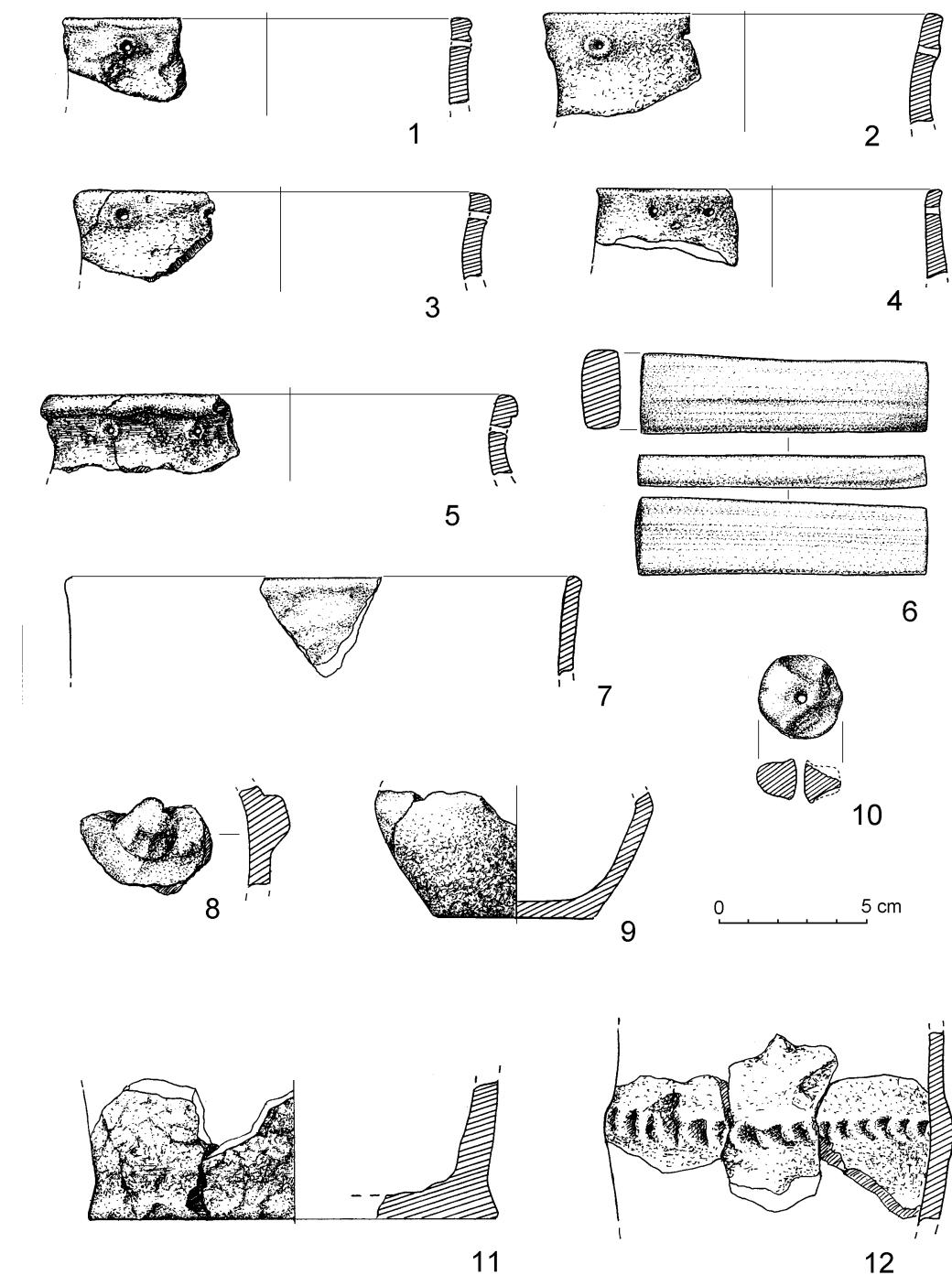


Fig. 19. Dobrostany II, Yavoriv district, Lviv region. Excavation II, object 1. 1–5, 7–9, 11–12 – fragments of pottery; 6 – polished stone block (hone); 10 – ceramic spindle whorl

Рис. 19. Добростани II, Яворівський район, Львівська обл. Розкоп II, об'єкт 1. 1–5, 7–9, 11–12 – фрагменти посуду; 6 – кам'яний гострильний бруск; 10 – керамічне пряслице

A separate type of pottery can be categorized as thin-walled vessels with distinctly convex shoulders («vases»), which have quite slender proportions. Their surfaces are covered with a thin layer of slip, smoothed, and are gray-brown in color. The ceramics are well-fired, and the clay

mixture contains sand inclusions (fig. 17, 6, 7; 18, 3, 4, 5). A base with a diameter of 5.5 cm (fig. 17, 3) likely belongs to a similar thin-walled vessel or small pot.

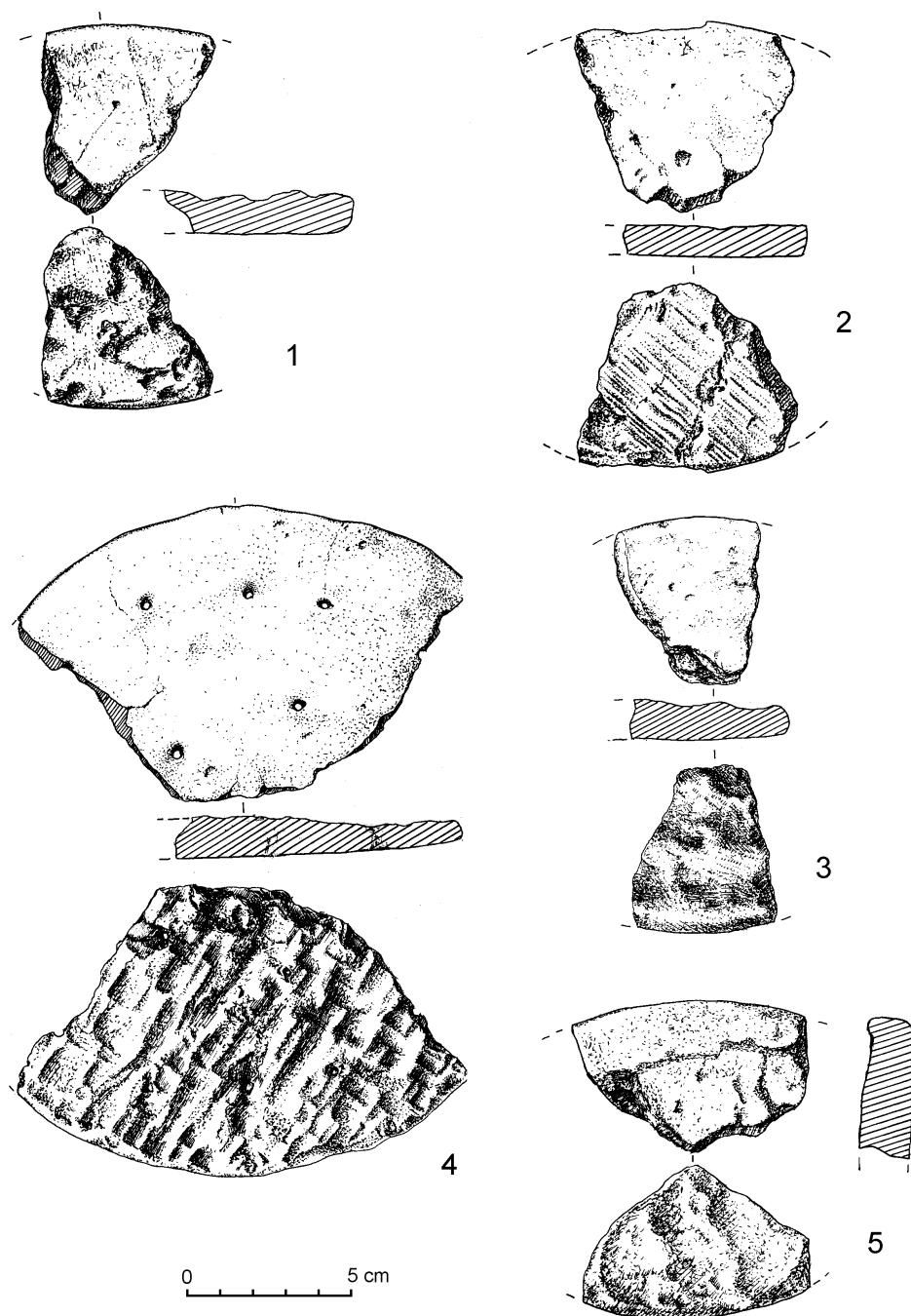


Fig. 20. Dobrostany II, Yavoriv district, Lviv region. Fragments of ceramic discs from Excavation II. 1–3, 5 – object 1; 4 – object 7

Рис. 20. Добростани II, Яворівський район, Львівська обл. Фрагменти керамічних дисків з розкопу II. 1–3, 5 – об’єкт 1; 4 – об’єкт 7

Among the ceramic materials from the fill of object 1, another interesting group of items stands out: the so-called «disks», «lids», and «plates», which are represented by 8 fragments. Based on

the formation of the disk surfaces and their profiling, several variants can be distinguished among them.

The first variant includes two thin-walled disks, with one surface smoothed, while the other has imprints from thin rods. One of these disks has a barely noticeable lip along the edge. The thickness of the disks is 0.8–1 cm, and their diameters are 18 cm and 28 cm, respectively. The color of the disks is light ochre or light gray. The ceramic mixture contains slight inclusions of small crushed stone fragments. The firing of the disks is quite good (fig. 20, 2).

The second variant is represented by a thick-walled disk with a diameter of 22 cm. The thickness of the disk is 2 cm at the center and gradually tapers to 1 cm at the edges. Both surfaces are smoothed and are light ochre in color. The ceramic mixture contains slight chamotte inclusions. This variant also includes another disk fragment, 18 cm in diameter and 1.8 cm thick. The walls of the disk taper smoothly toward the edges and round off. Both surfaces are flat and one is rough, light brown, with chamotte inclusions in the mixture (fig. 17, 4).

The third variant includes four fragments of thick-walled disks (1.3–1.8 cm thick). The diameters of the disks range from 16 to 22 cm. These disks have one carefully smoothed surface, while the other is uneven with fingerprints. The disks have a light ochre color, and the clay mixture contains chamotte fragments (fig. 20, 1; 20, 3). Sometimes, a distinct lip or rim is formed at the edge of the disk (fig. 20, 5).

Among the pottery from object 1, several fragments (bases) were found, apparently from rather thick-walled bowls with wide flaring sides and large diameters. The surface of such bowls is smoothed, dark gray or brown, and externally covered with slip. The clay mixture contains a small amount of chamotte and sand. The firing is good (fig. 17, 5).

In addition to the pottery, a small clay spindle whorl of round shape, with a diameter of 3 cm, was found in object 1 (fig. 19, 10). Also discovered was a gray stone block (hone), measuring 9.8–10 cm in length, 2.3–2.7 cm in width, and 1.1–1.3 cm in thickness. All sides of the block are well-polished. Four surfaces of the block show shallow longitudinal grooves, likely traces of use (fig. 19, 6).

To check part of the area of the site, a new excavation area (Area 2) was established to the south of Site 1, with a total area of 224 square meters (fig. 3). During the excavation of this area, the following stratigraphic layers were observed: from the surface level to a depth of 5 cm, a turf layer; from 5 to 30–40 cm, a traceable plow layer consisting of dark gray humus soil (loam); below that, light gray loam extended down to a depth of 52–50 cm; beneath this, a layer of natural subsoil, consisting of ochre clay, sometimes with dark spots from burrowing animals, was noted.

Archaeological finds were sporadically encountered, mostly at depths of 40–60 cm, with fewer finds in the plow layer. These finds mostly consisted of ceramic fragments from various types of pottery. One of the notable finds is a rim with a diameter of 20 cm from a thin-walled barrel-shaped vessel (possibly a deep, convex-bellied bowl). The rim was turned inward, with the exterior and interior surfaces smoothed and light brown, and the firing was good. The ceramic mixture contained slight inclusions of small chamotte fragments (fig. 21, 1).

A small, thin-walled bowl with a gently biconical profile was also found. The diameter of the rim was 12 cm, with good firing, and the external and internal surfaces were smoothed, black in color, with the clay mixture showing no noticeable inclusions (fig. 21, 2).

A fragment of a pot was found, which likely has a slight tulip-shaped profile. The diameter of the pot's rim is 12 cm, and holes were made under the rim. The rim is outwardly curved and slightly thickened. The firing of the vessel is good, and the ceramic mixture contains minor inclusions of chamotte fragments. The external surface is light brown, while the interior surface is black, forming a thin layer beneath which the light brown surface is visible (fig. 21, 3).

A distinctive find is a thick-walled barrel-shaped vessel with inwardly tilted rims. The diameter of the rim is 13 cm, and the edge is horizontally formed. The external surface is rough, uneven, and randomly rusticated, while the interior is smoothed with a brown color. The firing of the vessel is good. The ceramic mixture shows minor inclusions of chamotte fragments (fig. 21, 4).

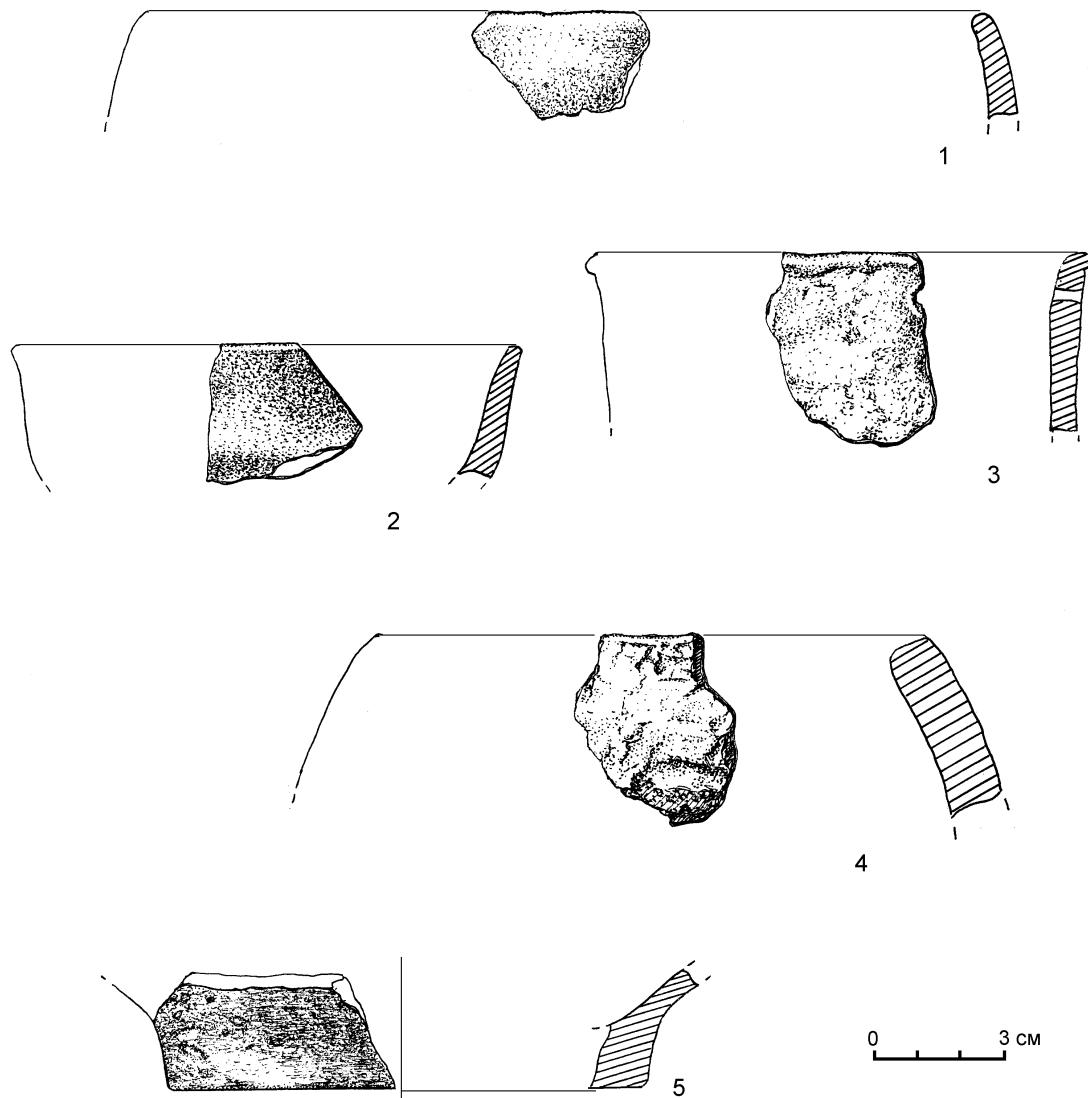


Fig. 21. Dobrostany II, Yavoriv district, Lviv region. Materials from the cultural layer of Excavation II
 Рис. 21. Добростани II, Яворівський район, Львівська обл. Матеріали з культурного шару розкопу I

Also in the collection of finds from this area is a base with a diameter of 11 cm and a thickness of 1 cm from thin-walled pottery, likely of an S-shaped profile. The vessel's surface is slightly rough, and light brown in color (fig. 21, 5).

In the cultural layer, a round-shaped stone grinder was also found, measuring 8 cm in diameter, made of a hard crystalline rock, similar to granite. The surface of the grinder shows clear signs of wear, with part of it worn down (fig. 22, 3).

During the excavation of Area 2 of excavation area II, several objects were discovered, some of which date to the Early Iron Age. Object 7 was located in the southern part of the area (fig. 3). Its traces, in the form of a stain of elongated oval shape with some expanded parts at the edges, were observed at a depth of 0.6–0.65 m. The stain is elongated from the northwest to the southeast. Its length is 1.24 m, with a width of 0.4 m in the northern part and 0.34 m in the southern part. The fill at the level of discovery consisted of gray, sometimes dark gray soil, with minor inclusions of ash and small charcoal fragments. A cross-section of the object, made along its longer axis, revealed

alternating layers of gray and dark gray soils, with a boundary between them, especially in the lower part of the fill, highlighted by a thin layer of charcoal fragments. In profile, object 7 appeared as a trough-like depression with an uneven bottom, which is dug into the natural subsoil in the southeastern part to a depth of 0.35 m, and in the northwestern part to 0.24 m (fig. 23, I).

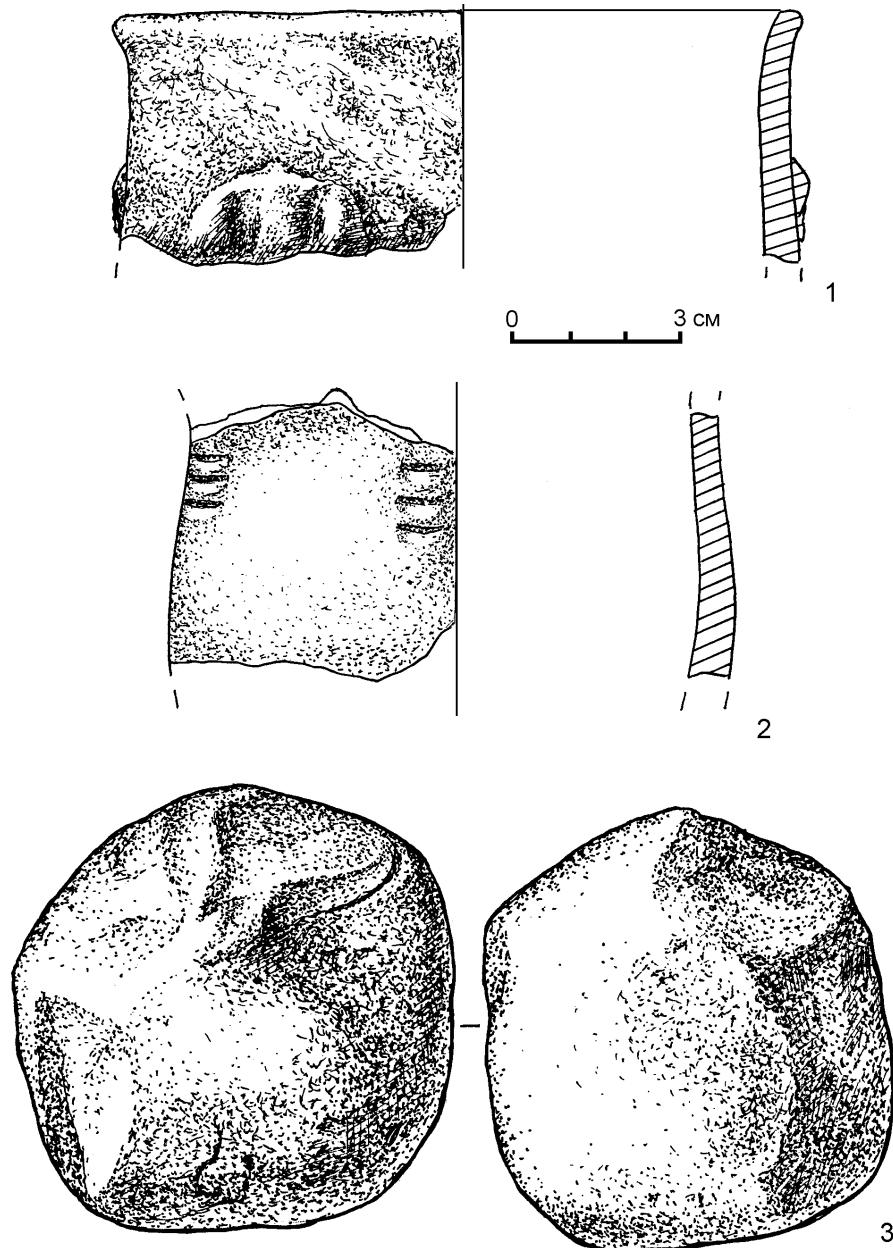


Fig. 22. Dobrostany II, Yavoriv district, Lviv region. Excavation II, area 2. 1–2 – fragments of pottery from object 8; 3 – stone grinder from the cultural layer

Рис. 22. Добростани II, Яворівський район, Львівська обл. Розкоп II, ділянка 2. 1–2 – фрагменти посуду з об'єкту 8; 3 – кам'яний розтирач з культурного шару

In the deeper part of the object, at a depth of 15–20 cm from its level of discovery, a fragment of a clay «disk» was found. The diameter of the «disk» is 26 cm, and its thickness in the middle part is 1.5–1.7 cm. Towards the edges, its thickness decreases to 0.5–0.7 cm. In some places, the edge of the «disk» is slightly thickened, bent, and forms a small rim. One side of the item is smooth and well-

polished, while the other is uneven and bumpy, and features distinct imprints of weaving from thin twigs across its entire surface (similar to the «disk» from object 1). The «disk» has seven through-holes with diameters of 3–4 mm, which may be arranged in two rows around the circle (fig. 20, 4).

During the plastic excavation of object 7 in its northeastern part, small, indistinct round depressions, about 5 cm in diameter, were recorded. In one of them, small pieces of burned wood, likely of coniferous species (pine?), were found. These may be traces of some wooden construction.

Object 8 was discovered at the southern end of the second area of excavation II (fig. 3). Traces of it were detected at a depth of 0.4 m, in the form of an irregularly oval, elongated stain running from the southeast to the northwest. Its fill was dark gray, almost black, in the central part, and lighter gray at the edges. The object is 0.9 m in length, the width in the narrower part is 0.5 m, and in the wider part, it is 0.7 m. A cross-section of the object was made along its longer axis. It showed that the fill was heterogeneous. In the wider part, a higher concentration of dark gray soil with small charcoal fragments and several ceramic fragments was observed. In the southeastern part, the object had a light gray fill with no charcoal or ceramics. The bottom of the object was uneven, with parts of it sunken into the natural subsoil by 10 to 20 cm (fig. 23, II; 24).

The ceramics found in the fill consisted of 10 small fragments. Among them, a fragment of a pot with an S-shaped profile stands out, with a rim diameter of 12 cm. The rim is slightly flared. Between the rim and the vessel's body, there is an applied decoration in the form of a «medallion» with imprints. Unfortunately, only the upper part of this relief has been preserved, so it is unknown whether it was an individual decorative element or part of an applied rim. The pot's surface is uneven, with slanting, slightly sunken grooves visible. The color of the pot is gray-ochre, the firing is good, and small fragments of chamotte are noticeable in the clay (fig. 22, 1). A fragment of a small, thin-walled vessel was also discovered, possibly a pot with an S-shaped profile. The vessel is decorated with an unusual ornament in the form of vertical rows of nail impressions. The surface is easily smoothed, uneven, and light brown. The clay shows minor inclusions of small chamotte fragments and quartz. The firing of the vessel is good (fig. 22, 2).

Object 10 was found next to object 9 (fig. 3). Its traces were detected at a depth of 0.5 m from the surface in the form of an oval stain, elongated from east to west. The length of the stain is 0.85 m, and its width is 0.65 m. A cross-section was made along the longer axis of the object. It had a homogeneous filling of gray soil, and only in the lower part was an accumulation of small pieces of wood charcoal. The object's walls are slanted conically towards the bottom, which was sunken into the natural subsoil clay by 20 cm from the upper level of the object's fixation. Three small fragments of Early Iron Age ceramics were found in the fill (fig. 23, III).

Analysis of materials. In 2004–2005, during the rescue archaeological excavations at the multi-layered site of Dobrostany II, an area of more than 600 square meters was studied, and materials and objects from the Mierzanowice culture, the Early Iron Age, and the Early Middle Ages were recorded. The Mierzanowice culture is represented by a few fragments of pottery and several flint artifacts found in the cultural layer.

One household pit and several pottery fragments from the cultural layer are attributed to the Early Middle Ages. The most numerous materials from the cultural layer and several objects are related to the Early Iron Age.

Regarding the discovered immovable objects of the Dobrostany II site, considering their location, structure, and nature of filling, they can be divided into two types. The first type (objects 2, 7, 8, 9, 10) consists of small household hearth pits, which were likely used temporarily (fig. 23). Such objects are known from many settlements of various Bronze Age and Early Iron Age cultures and had a practical and understandable purpose.

The second type includes object 1, which is a large pit with a round plan shape, featuring a post construction for supporting a cover and a hearth inside (fig. 7–12). It is believed that larger pits with traces of a hearth inside, which serve as a certain criterion, as well as traces of wooden constructions,

can be classified as residential-type objects (Moskwa, 1976, s. 207, 250, 276–277, ryc. 57; Chomentowska, 1989, s. 330, 332; Czopek, 1997, s. 29–65; Kłosińska, 2004, s. 241, ryc. 1, 3, 4).

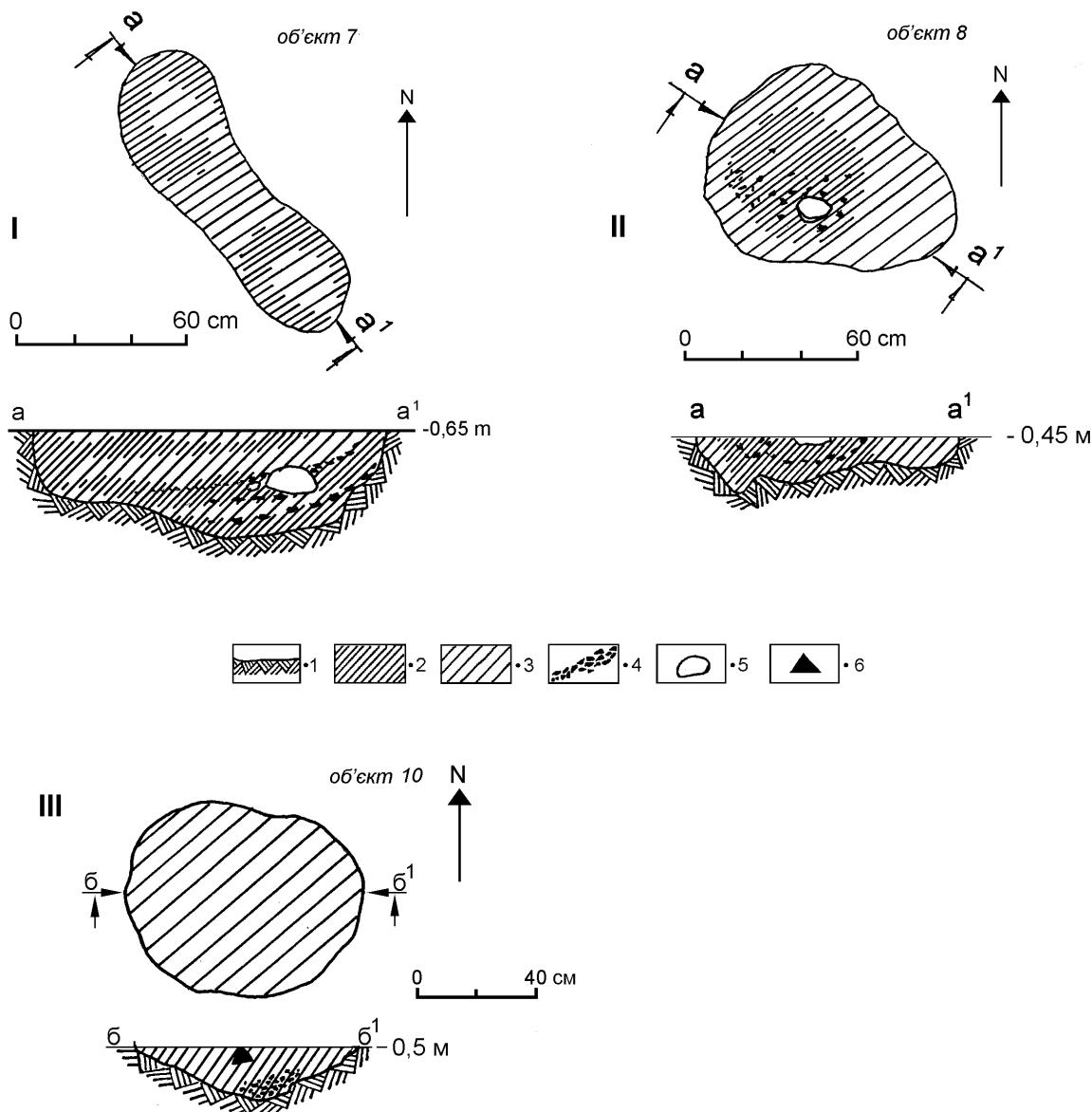


Fig. 23. Dobrostany II, Yavoriv district, Lviv region. Excavation II, area 2. I – object 7; II – object 8; III – object 10. Key: 1 – natural subsoil; 2 – dark-gray soil; 3 – light-gray soil; 4 – charcoal; 5–6 – fragments of ceramics

Рис. 23. Добростани II, Яворівський район, Львівська область. Розкоп II, ділянка 2. I – об'єкт 7; II – об'єкт 8; III – об'єкт 10. Умовні знаки: 1 – материк; 2 – ґрунт темно-сірого кольору; 3 – ґрунт світло-сірого кольору; 4 – деревне вугілля; 5–6 – фрагменти кераміки

Semi-dugout dwellings with hearths inside and post constructions have been discovered in settlements of the Vysotska culture, and they were mostly rectangular in plan (Крушельницька, 1976, с. 47). In the late Vysotska culture settlements of the Southern Roztochchia (Shklo, Ternovytsia, Moloshkovychi), residential semi-dugout objects of quite large size and a proper

rectangular plan shape have been found, with traces of posts on the floor and hearths inside (Крушельницька, 1973, с. 30–32, 34, 35, 37, рис. 1; 1976, с. 47; Рудий, 1999, с. 187). In the settlements of the later Cherepyn-Lahodiv culture group (e.g., in Cherepyn and Lahodiv), semi-dugout dwellings of rectangular and sometimes oval shape were a common type of structure, forming complex residential-household complexes together with various pits (Крушельницька, 1993, с. 162, 163, 168–173, 212, 213, рис. 89–93, 110). During excavations of an Early Scythian settlement near Khrinnyky on the Styrla River, two large semi-dugout dwellings with rounded corners were investigated, inside of which traces of hearths and post constructions were found (Козак, Павлів, 2010, с. 71–72, фото 3, 4). In the neighboring Tarnobrzeg Lusatian culture, earthen dwellings or semi-dugout dwellings are known much less, and above-ground structures were more common. At the settlement in Bialobrzegi on the Vistula River, dating to the 5th century BC, shallow, irregularly oval-shaped objects were recorded, which could have been semi-dugout dwellings (Czopek, 1997, с. 63, рис. 7, 10, 11, 17, 18; Adamik, Burghardt, 2011, с. 121–123, 159, рис. 8, 10, 11, 14).

Thus, object 1 from the Dobrostany II site, considering all the necessary characteristics (size, hearth, traces of post construction), can be interpreted as a residential or residential-household structure. The distinguishing feature of this structure is its round shape in plan, which sets it apart from objects of this type in other cultures of the Early Iron Age in neighboring regions.

The ceramic complex from the cultural layer and the Early Iron Age objects at the Dobrostany II site consists of a small, «standard» set of items: pots (the most numerous group of pottery), bowls, cup-bowls, vases, «disks» and a spindle whorl.

The largest number of fragments is represented by small and medium-sized pots with an S-shaped profile. Almost all have perforations below the rim (fig. 5, 1, 2; 16, 3; 19, 1–3, 5). The outer surface is rough, uneven, sometimes lightly rusticated, and light brown. The bottoms are clearly defined, sometimes concave (fig. 4, 5; 5, 4; 6, 3; 17, 3, 5; 19, 11; 21, 5). There is a slight admixture of crushed chamotte in the ceramic paste. Some pots are decorated with applied horizontal rollers with finger impressions (fig. 16, 4, 5). Attention is drawn to the atypical ornamentation methods of several vessels: an applied (separate decorative element?, part of the roller?) relief medallion (fig. 22, 1), a horizontal row of nail imprints (fig. 19, 12), and rows of nail imprints arranged vertically (fig. 22, 2).

Significantly fewer fragments belong to barrel-shaped pots. These pots are larger, their surfaces are uneven, often covered with small chaotic rustication. This type of pottery has a slightly worse firing and more chamotte inclusions in the ceramic paste (fig. 17, 1; 21, 1, 4).

Very few fragments of bowls were found, and all of them belong to different types (fig. 4, 1, 4; 21, 2). Their common feature is good firing, with a very slight admixture of small chamotte chips in the ceramic paste, and the external and internal surfaces are smoothed, dark brown or black.

Of particular interest are the uniquely shaped bowl-«cups» – small, thin-walled vessels with clearly defined shoulders and a smoothed or burnished surface (fig. 16, 1, 2; 18, 1, 2). They are classified as tableware and all were found in object 1. Similar pottery is also known from sites of the Noua culture from the second half of the Bronze Age in the Carpathian region (Крушельницька, 2006, рис. 6, 1, 2; 9, 9; 16, 2; 24, 8), and it is a fairly common form of pottery in the Lusatian cultures (groups) of Southeastern Poland, particularly in the Tarnobrzeg Lusatian culture (Czopek, 1997, табл. III, 8; IX, 16; Dzieglewski, Godlewski, 2009, рис. 3, к; Szpunar, Szpunar, Kuś, 2009, рис. 2, б, д). Such bowls were found in the settlement of the late Vysotska culture in Hrushiv (Войцешук, Павлів, 2011, с. 309, рис. 7, 3, 5–8), and they are less present in the ceramic complexes of the Cherepyn-Lahodiv group (Крушельницька, 1993, рис. 87, 11) and the Kushtanovytska culture (Попович, 2006, рис. 14, 6, 11).

At the Dobrostany II site, many fragments of ceramic items, called «disks», also referred to as plates, trays, or covers, have been found (fig. 17, 4; 20). The common technological feature of this pottery is its good heating. These items are abundant in many settlements of various cultures of the early Iron Age in Central-Eastern Europe. Despite discussions about their functions, it is believed that

they were primarily utilitarian and were used as a base (support) for baking flatbread-type cookies (Стрельник, Хомчик, 2007, c. 26–31).



Fig. 24. Dobrostany II, Yavoriv district, Lviv region. Excavation II, area 2, object 8

Рис. 24. Добростани II, Яворівський район, Львівська обл. Розкоп II, ділянка 2. Об'єкт 8

The relatively limited archaeological material from the Dobrostany II site (primarily ceramics) lacks distinct chronological and cultural markers. Upon examining the main, typical forms of the ceramic complex from the site, we find certain analogies with materials from several sites, primarily from the Cherepyn-Lahodiv group of the Early Scythian period and the Tarnobrzeg Lusatian culture, and less from the late Vysotska culture. The Dobrostany I and II sites likely belonged to a certain local group with mixed cultural traits.

The Dobrostany II site is located in a region that, until recently, was a «white spot» in Ukrainian archaeology. Small excavations of Late Bronze – Early Iron Age sites have only been conducted in a few places. Near Ternovysia in the Yavoriv district, the remains of a cremation cemetery of the Lusatian culture from the end of the Bronze Age and a settlement of the Vysotska culture and Early Scythian period were discovered, which were sporadically studied at the end of the 19th century and during the interwar period (Szeptycka, 1925–1927, s. 213–215), and in 1968 (Крушельницька, 1973, c. 35). At the same time, rescue excavations were conducted at the settlement of the Vysotska culture near the village of Shklo in the Yavoriv district (Крушельницька, 1973, c. 34–35). Small excavations of Vysotska(?) culture settlements in the Yavoriv district were carried out by V. Konoplyia (Конопля, 1999, c. 144–147) and V. Rudyi (Рудий, 1999, c. 187–190).

Extensive survey research and excavations of sites over larger areas, conducted over the last ten years in the western part of the Lviv region, on the terrain between the Roztochchya range and the Carpathians, particularly in Bykiv (Czopek et al., 2016), Dobrostany (Павлів, Петегирич, 2005, 2009; Павлів та ін., 2006), Hrushiv (Войцешук, Павлів, 2011), and Berehove (Czopek et al., 2018, p. 306–340), have provided important materials that indicate that these lands held particular significance at the end of the Bronze Age and in the Early Iron Age. This area was one of the important contact

zones of the ancient world – between the Urnfield cultures of Western and Central Europe and the forest-steppe and steppe cultures of the Pontic circle, as evidenced by the latest discoveries of the «Chotyniec agglomeration» (Czopek, 2007; Czopek et al., 2018, s. 197–206; Czopek, 2022, s. 163). The unresolved issues regarding the boundary of the spread of Lusatian cultures to the east, the formation and spread of the Vysotska culture, and the origin and mutual influences of cultural groups of the Early Scythian period in western Ukraine with the Lusatian cultures, concern the territories of Upper Dnister region, Nadsiannia, Roztochchya, and the Male Polissia (Gedl, 2004, s. 85; Czopek, 2007, s. 122; Kłosińska, 2009, s. 143, 145, 147).

Brief Conclusions. A comparative analysis of the stationary and movable materials from the Early Iron Age layers of the Dobrostany I and Dobrostany II sites revealed their technological and typological identity. This, along with the particularities of the geomorphological conditions of their location, allows us to assert that the Dobrostany I and Dobrostany II sites form one archaeological complex. Considering the nature of the stationary objects discovered here (an above-ground structure similar to a shepherd's constructions Carpathian Hutsul type, a semi-dugout with a hearth, and temporary fire pits), and the low-density cultural layer of the Early Iron Age, it is suggested that the settlement had a seasonal character and could have served as a large communal pasture located far from the village. This was facilitated by natural conditions – a flat, wide, cape-like terrace surrounded by floodplains of three small rivers (fig. 2). During the rainy season, livestock could graze on the hill, and in dry periods, animals could find food in the grass-rich floodplain meadows (Павлів, Петегирич, 2009).

The structures and materials from the Early Iron Age at the Dobrostany site are tentatively dated back to the 7th–5th centuries BC. The question of the cultural affiliation of the site remains open, as it is located at the border of the influence of various ethnocultural groups (Крушельницька, 1993, с. 235, 237–238; Gedl, 2004, s. 81–87), and the materials obtained during its research show, as mentioned earlier, mixed cultural traits.

ЛІТЕРАТУРА

Войцещук, Н., Павлів, Д. (2011). Горизонт ранньозалізного часу пам'ятки Грушів II на Львівщині. *Матеріали і дослідження з археології Прикарпаття і Волині*, 15, 299–319.

Козак, Д. Н., Павлів, Д. Ю. (2010). Поселення ранньозалізного часу біля с. Хрінники на Волині. *Археологія і давня історія України*, 2, 71–95.

Конопля, В. (1999). Дослідження поселення висоцької культури Глиници-І на Яворівщині. *Львівський археологічний вісник*, 1, 144–147.

Кравчук, Я., Зінько, Ю. (2018). Рельєф Львівської області. В Я. Кравчук (ред.), *Львівська область: природні умови та ресурси*. Львів, 55–85.

Крушельницька, Л. І. (1973). Поселення висоцької культури. *Археологія*, 11, 27–38.

Крушельницька, Л. І. (1976). *Північне Прикарпаття і Західна Волинь за доби раннього заліза*. Київ.

Крушельницька, Л. І. (1993). Черепино-лагодівська група пам'яток. В Л. І. Кришельницька (ред.), *Пам'ятки гальштатського періоду межиріччя Вісли, Дністра і Прип'яті*. Київ, 158–238.

Крушельницька, Л. І. (2006). *Культура Ноа на землях України*. Львів.

Павлів, Д., Петегирич, В. (2005). Стародавні поселення біля Рулевого та Добростан на Яворівщині. *Інститут українознавства ім. І. Крип'якевича НАН України в 2004 р. Інформаційний бюллетень*, 37–40.

Павлів, Д., Петегирич, В. (2009). Доісторична пастуша будівля – «стая» з Добростан. *Матеріали і дослідження з археології Прикарпаття і Волині*, 13, 102–111.

Павлів, Д., Петегирич, В., Принада, І., Гавінський, А. (2006). Археологічні відкриття на трасі будівництва автостради Krakowce–Lviv. *Інститут українознавства ім. І. Крип'якевича НАН України у 2005 р. Інформаційний бюллетень*, 47–49.

Павлів, Д., Петегирич, В., Коропецький, Р. (2020). Нововідкриті пам'ятки доби бронзи у Яворівському районі Львівської області. In M. Dębiec, T. Saile (Eds.), *Ab plantibus usque ad montes. Studia*

archaeologica Andreae Pelisiak sexagesimum quintum annum vitae oblata. Collectio Archaeologica Ressaviensis. Rzeszów, 559–579.

Попович, І. (2006). *Закарпаття за доби раннього заліза*. Krakів; Львів.

Рудий, В. (1999). Дослідження в Молошковичах. *Львівський археологічний вісник*, 1, 187–190.

Стрельник, М. О., Хомчик, М. А. (2007). Глиняні диски – листи для випічки (ІІ тис. до н. е. – І тис. н. е.). *Археологія*, 2, 26–31.

Adamik, J., Burghardt, M. (2011). Osada tarnobrzeskiej kultury łużyckiej w Białobrzegach, pow. Łańcut, stanowisko nr 5, w świetle ostatnich badań. *Materiały i sprawozdania Rzeszowskiego Ośrodka Archeologicznego*, XXXII, 117–167.

Chomentowska, B. (1989). Osada kultury łużyckiej grupy tarnobrzeskiej w Zawadzie gmina Połaniec, woj. Tarnobrzeskie w świetle dotychczasowych badań. W A. Barłowska, E. Szałapata (red.), *Grupa tarnobrzeska kultury łużyckiej*, 325–341.

Czopek, S. (1997). Osada grupy tarnobrzeskiej na stanowisku nr 5 w Białobrzegach, woj. Rzeszowskie. *Materiały i sprawozdania Rzeszowskiego Ośrodka Archeologicznego*, XVIII, 29–75.

Czopek, S. (2007). Środkowoeuropejska rubież kulturowa – między wschodem a zachodem w epoce brązu i wczesnej epoce żelaza. W M. Dębiec, M. Wołoszyn (red.), *U źródeł Europy Środkowo–Wschodniej: pogranicze polsko-ukraińskie w perspektywie badań archeologicznych*. Rzeszów, 109–125.

Czopek, S. (2022). Koniec łużyckiego świata. *Materiały i sprawozdania Rzeszowskiego Ośrodka Archeologicznego*, XLIII, 159–168.

Czopek, S., Machnik, J., Pasterkiewicz, W., Pawliw, D., Petehyrycz, W. (2016). *Wielokulturowe stanowiska archeologiczne w Bykowie koło Drohobycza / Багатошарові пам'ятки археології у Бикові поблизу Дрогобича*. Kraków.

Czopek, S., Trybała-Zawiślak, K., Войцещук, Н., Осаульчук, О., Bobak, D., Gębica, P., Яцишин, А., Pasterkiewicz, W., Павлів, Д., Петегирич, В., Połtowicz-Bobak, M., Wacnik, A. (2018). *Przemiany kulturowo–osadnicze w dorzeczu rzeki Wiszni w epoce brązu i we wczesnej epoce żelaza w kontekście zmian prahistorycznej i wczesnohistorycznej ekumeny / Культурно-поселенські зміни в басейні річки Вишні в епоху бронзи і за доби раннього заліза в контексті змін доісторичної і ранньосередньовічної ойкумені*. Rzeszów.

Dzięglewski, K., Godlewski, P. (2009). Wschodnie oddziaływanie kulturowe na terytorium Zachodniej Małopolski we wczesnej epoce żelaza – źródła i interpretacje. W S. Czopek, K. Trybała-Zawiślak (red.), *Tarnobrzeska kultura łużycka – źródła i interpretacje*. Rzeszów, 191–223.

Gedl, M. (2004). Uwagi na temat sytuacji kulturowej w młodszej epoce brązu i w początkach epoki żelaza na wschód od bramy Przemyśkiej. *Rocznik Przemyski*, XL, 2, *Archeologia*, 81–88.

Kłosińska, E. (2004). Osadnictwo ludności kultury łużyckiej nad środkowym Wieprzem w epoce brązu i we wczesnej epoce żelaza. W J. Libera, A. Zakościelna (red.), *Przez pradzieje i wczesne średniowiecze*. Lublin, 239–251.

Kłosińska, E. (2009). Sąsiedzi przez Roztocze. Kilka uwag na temat lubelskiego i tarnobrzeskiego wariantu kultury łużyckiej. W S. Czopek, K. Trybała-Zawiślak (red.), *Tarnobrzeska kultura łużycka – źródła i interpretacje*. Rzeszów, 139–155.

Moskwa, K. (1976). *Kultura łużycka w Południowo–Wschodniej Polsce*. Rzeszów.

Pavliv, D., Petehyrych, V., Koropetskyj, R. (2021). Sites of Bronze Age in the area of building of highway Krakovets–Lviv. *Матеріали і дослідження з археології Прикарпаття і Волині*, 25, 218–240.

Szeptycka, J. (1925–1927). Sprawozdanie z poszukiwań w Tarnowicy, w pow. Jaworowskim (woj. Lwowskie) w gminie Bruchna (włas. hr. Leona Szeptyckiego). *Przegląd archeologiczny*, III, 7–9, 213–215.

Szpunar, A., Szpunar, B., Kuś, M. (2009). Osada z wczesnej epoki żelaza w Gorzycach, pow. Tarnów, stan. 3, w świetle dotychczasowych badań. W S. Czopek, K. Trybała-Zawiślak (red.), *Tarnobrzeska kultura łużycka – źródła i interpretacje*. Rzeszów, 415–438.

REFERENCES

Voitseshchuk, N., & Pavliv, D. (2011). Horyzont rannozaliznoho chasu pamiatky Hrushiv II na Lvivshchyni. *Materials and studies on archeology of Sub-Carpathian and Volhynian area*, 15, 299–319 (in Ukrainian).

Kozak, D. N., & Pavliv, D. Yu. (2010). Poseleñnia rannozaliznoho chasu bilia s. Khrinnyky na Volyni. *Arkeolohiia i davnia istoriia Ukrainy*, 2, 71–95 (in Ukrainian).

Konoplia, V. (1999). Doslidzhennia poseleñnia vysotskoi kultury Hlynytsi-I na Yavorivshchyni. *Lvivskyi arkheolohichnyi visnyk*, 1, 144–147 (in Ukrainian).

Kravchuk, Ya., & Zinko, Yu. (2018). Relief Lvivskoi oblasti. In Ya. Kravchuk (Ed.), *Lvivska oblast: pryrodni umovy ta resursy*. Lviv, 55–85 (in Ukrainian).

Krushelnytska, L. I. (1973). Poseleñnia vysotskoi kultury. *Arkeolohiia*, 11, 27–38 (in Ukrainian).

Krushelnytska, L. I. (1976). *Pivnichne Prykarpattia i Zakhidna Volyn za doby rannoho zaliza*. Kyiv (in Ukrainian).

Krushelnytska, L. I. (1993). Cherepyno-lahodivska hrupa pamiatok. In L. I. Krushelnytska (Ed.), *Pamiatky halshtatskoho periodu mezhyrichchia Visly, Dnistra i Prypiati*. Kyiv, 158–238 (in Ukrainian).

Krushelnytska, L. I. (2006). *Kultura Noa na zemliakh Ukrainy*. Lviv (in Ukrainian).

Pavliv, D., & Petehyrych, V. (2005). Starodavni poseleñnia bilia Rulevoho ta Dobrostan na Yavorivshchyni. *Instytut ukrainoznavstva im. I. Krypiakevycha NAN Ukrainy v 2004 r. Informatsiinyi biuletent*, 37–40 (in Ukrainian).

Pavliv, D., & Petehyrych, V. (2009). Doistorychna pastusha budivlia – «staia» z Dobrostan. *Materials and studies on archeology of Sub-Carpathian and Volhynian area*, 13, 102–111 (in Ukrainian).

Pavliv, D., Petehyrych, V., Prynada, I., & Havinskyi, A. (2006). Arkheolohichni vidkryttia na trasi budivnytstva avtostrady Krakovets–Lviv. *Instytut ukrainoznavstva im. I. Krypiakevycha NAN Ukrainy v 2005 r. Informatsiinyi biuletent*, 47–49 (in Ukrainian).

Pavliv, D., Petehyrych, V., & Koropetskyi, R. (2020). Novovidkryti pamiatky doby bronzy u Yavorivskomu raioni Lvivskoi oblasti. In M. Dębiec, & T. Saile (Eds.), *Ab plantibus usque ad montes. Studia archaeologica Andreae Pelisiak sexagesimum quintum annum vitae oblata. Collectio Archaeologica Ressaviensis*. Rzeszów, 559–579 (in Ukrainian).

Popovych, I. (2006). *Zakarpattia za doby rannoho zaliza*. Krakiv; Lviv (in Ukrainian).

Rudyi, V. (1999). Doslidzhennia v Moloshkovychakh. *Lvivskyi arkheolohichnyi visnyk*, 1, 187–190 (in Ukrainian).

Strelnyk, M. O., & Khomchyk, M. A. (2007). Hlyniaci dysky – lysty dlia vypichky (II tys. do n. e. – I tys. n. e.). *Arxeologija*, 2, 26–31 (in Ukrainian).

Adamik, J., Burghardt, M. (2011). Osada tarnobrzeskiej kultury luzyckiej w Białobrzegach, pow. Łąńcut, stanowisko nr 5, w świetle ostatnich badań. *Materiały i sprawozdania Rzeszowskiego Ośrodka Archeologicznego*, XXXII, 117–167 (in Polish).

Chomentowska, B. (1989). Osada kultury luzyckiej grupy tarnobrzeskiej w Zawadzie gmina Połaniec, woj. Tarnobrzeskie w świetle dotyczasowych badań. In A. Barłowska, & E. Szałapata (Eds.), *Grupa tarnobrzeska kultury luzyckiej*. Rzeszów, 325–341 (in Polish).

Czopek, S. (1997). Osada grupy tarnobrzeskiej na stanowisku nr 5 w Białobrzegach, woj. Rzeszowskie. *Materiały i sprawozdania Rzeszowskiego Ośrodka Archeologicznego*, XVIII, 29–75 (in Polish).

Czopek, S. (2007). Środkowoeuropejska rubież kulturowa – między wschodem a zachodem w epoce brązu i wczesnej epoce żelaza. In M. Dębiec, & M. Wołoszyn (Eds.), *U źródeł Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej: pogranicze polsko-ukraińskie w perspektywie badań archeologicznych*. Rzeszów, 109–125 (in Polish).

Czopek, S. (2022). Koniec luzyckiego świata. *Materiały i sprawozdania Rzeszowskiego Ośrodka Archeologicznego*, XLIII, 159–168 (in Polish).

Czopek, S., Machnik, J., Pasterkiewicz, W., Pawliw, D., Petehyrycz, W. (2016). *Wielokulturowe stanowiska archeologiczne w Bykowie koło Drohobycza / Bahatosharovi pamiatky arkheolohii u Bykovi poblyzu Drohobycha*. Kraków (in Polish & Ukrainian).

Czopek, S., Trybała-Zawiślak, K., Voitseshchuk, N., Osaulchuk, O., Bobak, D., Gębica, P., Yatsyshyn, A., Pasterkiewicz, W., Pavliv, D., Petehyrych, V., Połtowicz-Bobak, M., & Wacnik, A. (2018). *Przemiany kulturowo- osadnicze w dorzeczu rzeki Wiszni w epoce brązu i we wczesnej epoce żelaza w kontekście zmian prahistorycznej i wczesnohistorycznej ekumeny / Kulturno-posedelski zminy v baseini richky Vyshni v epokhu bronzy i za doby rannoho zaliza v konteksti zmin do istorychnoi i rannoserednovichnoi oikumeny*. Rzeszów (in Polish & Ukrainian).

Dzieglewski, K., & Godlewski, P. (2009). Wschodnie oddziaływanie kulturowe na terytorium Zachodniej Małopolski we wczesnej epoce żelaza – źródła i interpretacje. In S. Czopek, & K. Trybała-Zawiślak (Eds.), *Tarnobrzeska kultura łużycka – źródła i interpretacje*. Rzeszów, 191–223 (in Polish).

Gedl, M. (2004). Uwagi na temat sytuacji kulturowej w młodszej epoce brązu i w początkach epoki żelaza na wschód od bramy Przemyskiej. *Rocznik Przemyski, XL, 2, Archeologia*, 81–88 (in Polish).

Kłosińska, E. (2004). Osadnictwo ludności kultury łużyckiej nad środkowym Wieprzem w epoce brązu i we wczesnej epoce żelaza. In J. Libera, & A. Zakościelna (Eds.), *Przez pradzieje i wczesne średniowiecze*. Lublin, 239–251 (in Polish).

Kłosińska, E. (2009). Sąsiedzi przez Roztocze. Kilka uwag na temat lubelskiego i tarnobrzeskiego wariantu kultury łużyckiej. In S. Czopek, & K. Trybała-Zawiślak (Eds.), *Tarnobrzeska kultura łużycka – źródła i interpretacje*. Rzeszów, 139–155 (in Polish).

Moskwa, K. (1976). *Kultura łużycka w Południowo-Wschodniej Polsce*. Rzeszów (in Polish).

Pavliv, D., Petehyrych, V. & Koropetskyi, R. (2021). Sites of Bronze Age in the area of building of highway Krakovets-Lviv. *Materials and studies on archeology of Sub-Carpathian and Volhynian area*, 25, 218–240.

Szeptycka, J. (1925–1927). Sprawozdanie z poszukiwań w Tarnowicy, w pow. Jaworowskim (woj. Lwowskie) w gminie Bruchna (włas. hr. Leona Szeptyckiego). *Przegląd archeologiczny, III, 7–9*, 213–215 (in Polish).

Szpunar, A., Szpunar, B. & Kuś, M. (2009). Osada z wczesnej epoki żelaza w Gorzycach, pow. Tarnów, stan. 3, w świetle dotychczasowych badań. In S. Czopek, & K. Trybała-Zawiślak (Eds.), *Tarnobrzeska kultura łużycka – źródła i interpretacje*. Rzeszów, 415–438 (in Polish).

Стаття: надійшла до редакції 18.03.2025
прийнята до друку 13.06.2025

ГОРИЗОНТ РАНЬОЗАЛІЗНОГО ЧАСУ ПАМ'ЯТКИ ДОБРОСТАНИ ІІ В БАСЕЙНІ РІЧКИ ВЕРЕЩИЦЯ

Дмитро ПАВЛІВ, Володимир ПЕТЕГИРИЧ

Інститут українознавства ім. І. Крип'якевича НАН України,
вул. Винниченка, 24, 79008, м. Львів, Україна,
e-mail: datamitra@gmail.com, v.petehyrych@gmail.com

Розглянуто багатошарову пам'ятку Добростани ІІ, досліджену у 2004–2005 рр. на трасі проєктованої автомобільної дороги Krakowec–Lviv. Вказано, що вона розташована на південний схід від с. Добростани Яворівського р-ну Львівської обл. і займає південну ділянку мису над заболоченою заплавою потоку Добростанка, правого допливу р. Верещиці. Встановлено, що геоморфологічно ця територія належить до південних схилів Янівського Розточчя, перерізаного долиною р. Верещиці.

На пам'ятці Добростани ІІ вивчено площу понад 600 м² і зафіксовано матеріали й об'єкти межановіцької культури, ранньозалізного часу та раннього середньовіччя.

Констатовано, що найінтенсивнішим виявився горизонт ранньозалізного часу. Відкрито шість об'єктів, розташованих спорадично. Встановлено, що об'єкти 2, 7, 8, 9, 10 – це невеликі вогнищеві ями; найцікавіший – об'єкт 1 (напівземлянка), який мав округлу у плані форму діаметром 3,7 м і глибину

1,3 м. На долівці виявлено розташування вогнища, скупчення кераміки, сліди периметральних стін, ями від стовпів.

Зазначено, що комплекс кераміки з об'єктів і культурного шару, який складався із горщиків, мисок-чаш, ваз та великої кількості «дисків» – форм для випікання, має аналогії в черепинсько-лагодівській групі й тарнобжеській лужицькій культурі. Зауважено, що територія, де розташована пам'ятка Добростани, була частиною контактної зони між культурами полів уранових поховань і культурами циркумпонтійського кола.

Споруди і матеріали ранньозалізного горизонту пам'ятки Добростани II датовано VII–V ст. BC і віднесенено до локальної групи зі змішаними культурними рисами.

Здійснено порівняльний аналіз матеріалів із горизонтів ранньозалізного часу пам'яток Добростани I і Добростани II, що показав їхню технологічну та типологічну ідентичність. Відповідно до цього, а також особливостей геоморфологічних умов їхнього розташування, виснувано, що пункти Добростани I і Добростани II – це одна пам'ятка.

Ключові слова: ранньозалізна доба, Добростани, об'єкти, керамічний комплекс, контактна зона, локальна група.