

Г. И. Смирнова, М. Ю. Вахтина, М. Т. Кашуба, Е. Г. Старкова

Городище Немиров

на реке
Южный Буг

Приложения

К. Б. Калинина,
А. Закошьцельна,
М. Кершнер и Х. Моммзен,
С. В. Хаврин



THE STATE HERMITAGE MUSEUM	ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ ЭРМИТАЖ
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G. I. Smirnova, M. Ju. Vakhtina, M. T. Kashuba, E. G. Starkova

Nemirov Hill Fort on South Bug River

**According the excavation materials of the 20th century from collections
of the State Hermitage Museum and documents kept in IHMC RAS**

With the Supplements by
K. B. Kalinina, A. Zakościelna, M. Kerschner and H. Mommsen, S. V. Khavrin

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По материалам раскопок в XX веке из коллекций Государственного Эрмитажа
и Научного архива ИИМК РАН

Приложения:

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Коллективная монография посвящена известному археологическому памятнику — Немировскому городищу на Южном Буге. Основу исследования составили данные, полученные при раскопках городища в XX в. и хранящиеся в Научном архиве Института истории материальной культуры РАН, архиве и коллекциях фондов Отдела археологии Восточной Европы и Сибири Государственного Эрмитажа (Санкт-Петербург). Рассмотрена история изучения памятника С. С. Гамченко (1909 г.), А. А. Спицыным (1910 г.) и М. И. Артамоновым (1946–1948 гг.). Подробно освещены два периода заселения территории городища: в энеолите (трипольская культура) и в раннем железном веке (раннескифская культура). Показано значение городища в раннем железном веке, когда в его материальной культуре отложились западный гальштаттский (в широком значении этого термина) импульс и ранние контакты с греками. Предложена общая схема развития материальной культуры Немировского городища в разные исторические эпохи — от энеолита до новейшего времени. Книга состоит из шести глав и девяти приложений, которые включают каталоги индивидуальных находок трипольской культуры, каталог греческой архаической керамики, а также результаты естественнонаучных анализов керамики трипольской культуры, восточногреческой керамики и поверхности ручки бронзового зеркала. Многие архивные материалы и находки из коллекций впервые вводятся в научный оборот.

Издание предназначено для археологов, историков, специалистов в смежных областях науки, студентов и всех, интересующихся археологией и древней историей Северного Причерноморья и Европы.

The collective monograph is devoted to the famous archaeological site – Nemirov hill-fort on South Bug. At the basis of investigation are the materials from the excavations of the settlement in the 20th century kept in Scientific Archive of the Institute for the History of Material Culture RAS, Archive and collection funds of the Department of Archaeology of Eastern Europe and Siberia of the State Hermitage Museum (Saint Petersburg). The book reviews the history of the excavation of the site by S. S. Gamchenko (1909), A. A. Spitzyn (1910), and M. I. Artamonov (1946–1948). The book gives a detailed account of two periods of the occupation of the settlement: in Eneolithic time (Trypillia culture) and Early Iron Age (Scythian culture). The authors showed the significance of the hill-fort in the Early Iron Age, when two impulses reflected in its culture — Hallstatt (in the broad meaning of the term) and early contacts with the Greeks. The general scheme of development of the material culture of the hill-fort in different historical periods — from Eneolithic time till modern epoch — has been suggested. The book consists of the six parts and nine supplements, which include the catalogues of individual finds of Trypillia culture, Greek Archaic pottery and the results of natural-scientific analyses of Trypillia pottery, East-Greek pottery and of the surface of the bronze mirror handle. A lot of archive materials and finds kept in collections are published for the first time.

The book is destined to archaeologists, historians, specialists in related sciences, students and all interested in archaeology and history of the ancient Northern Black Sea and Europe.

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Содержание

Предисловие	11
Введение	13
ГЛАВА 1. Немировское городище в работах ученых XX — начала XXI в.	17
1.1. История изучения	17
1.2. Формирование коллекций	44
ГЛАВА 2. Немировское городище как археологический памятник (Г. И. Смирнова, М. Т. Кашуба)	45
2.1. Общая характеристика	45
2.2. Оборонительные сооружения — общие сведения	50
2.3. Состояние источников: полевая и архивная документация	54
2.4. Культурно-хронологические горизонты	70
2.5. О методике работы с материалами	71
ГЛАВА 3. Материальный комплекс Немировского городища в энеолите (трипольская культура) (Е. Г. Старкова)	75
3.1. История исследований, планиграфия	75
3.2. Керамический комплекс	76
3.3. Антропоморфная пластика	110
3.4. Зооморфная пластика	124
3.5. Изделия из глины	130
3.6. Выводы	135
ГЛАВА 4. Материальный комплекс Немировского городища в раннем железном веке (Г. И. Смирнова, М. Т. Кашуба)	137
4.1. Особенности материальной культуры	137
4.2. История формирования коллекции	137
4.3. Изучение коллекции: что остается и что меняется	143
4.4. Объекты и комплексы	145
4.5. Общая характеристика керамического комплекса	168
4.6. Характеристика отдельных категорий находок	180
4.7. Проблема происхождения местной чернолощеной посуды	184
4.8. Некоторые итоги и задачи	192
ГЛАВА 5. Греческая керамика из раскопок Немировского городища (М. Ю. Вахтина)	193
5.1. О формировании и истории изучения коллекции	193
5.2. Общая характеристика материалов	195
5.3. Категории греческой керамики из раскопок Немировского городища	195
5.4. О датах и топографии находок греческой керамики	212
5.5. Место коллекции греческой керамики из раскопок Немировского городища среди синхронных находок античного керамического импорта на других памятниках лесостепи	212
5.6. Находки греческой керамики на Немировском городище в контексте проблемы ранних связей между греческим миром и варварскими центрами Северного Причерноморья	214
5.7. Заключение	221
ГЛАВА 6. Периодизация и хронология Немировского городища в раннем железном веке (Г. И. Смирнова, М. Т. Кашуба, М. Ю. Вахтина)	223
6.1. Периодизация и хронология согласно Г. И. Смирновой	223
6.2. Возможности керамического комплекса для построения периодизации	224
6.3. Хронологические индикаторы	228
6.4. Стратиграфические наблюдения	231
6.5. Обновленная периодизация	231
6.6. Значение и место Немировского городища в раннем железном веке	231
Заключение	234

Послесловие (Г. И. Смирнова)	237
Приложение 1. Исследование материалов и техники росписи керамики трипольской культуры из раскопок Немировского городища. Коллекции Государственного Эрмитажа (К. Б. Калинина)	238
Приложение 2. Антропоморфная пластика трипольской культуры из раскопок Немировского городища. Коллекции Государственного Эрмитажа (Е. Г. Старкова) ..	250
Приложение 3. Зооморфная пластика трипольской культуры из раскопок Немировского городища. Коллекции Государственного Эрмитажа (Е. Г. Старкова) ..	254
Приложение 4. Изделия из глины трипольской культуры из раскопок Немировского городища. Коллекции Государственного Эрмитажа (Е. Г. Старкова) ..	257
Приложение 5. Кремневый и каменный инвентарь трипольской культуры из раскопок Немировского городища. Коллекции Государственного Эрмитажа (А. Закозьцельна) ..	259
Приложение 6. Греческая архаическая керамика из раскопок Немировского городища. Коллекции Государственного Эрмитажа, каталог находок (М. Ю. Вахтина)	276
Приложение 7. Археометрические анализы импортной архаической восточногреческой керамики, найденной на Немировском городище. Коллекции Государственного Эрмитажа (М. Кершнер, Х. Моммзен, перевод М. Ю. Вахтиной)	305
Приложение 8. Результаты рентгено-флуоресцентного анализа поверхности ручки бронзового зеркала из раскопок Немировского городища. Коллекции Государственного Эрмитажа (С. В. Хаврин)	312
Приложение 9. К вопросу культурной атрибуции открытых на Немировском городище погребений (Г. И. Смирнова)	313
Литература и архивные материалы	318
Список сокращений	331
Summary	333

Contents

Preface	11
Introduction	13
CHAPTER 1. Nemirovo hill-fort in the works of scholars of 20 th — beginning of 21 st century	17
1.1. The history of investigation	17
1.2. On the forming of collections	44
CHAPTER 2. Nemirovo hill-fort as an archaeological object (<i>G. I. Smirnova, M. T. Kashuba</i>)	45
2.1. General description	45
2.2. Defensive installations – the general data	50
2.3. The state of sources: field and archive documentation	54
2.4. Cultural and chronological levels.....	70
2.5. On the methods of working at the material	71
CHAPTER 3. Material complex of Nemirovo in the Eneolithic period (Trypillian culture) (<i>E. G. Starkova</i>).....	75
3.1. The history of research	75
3.2. Pottery complex	76
3.3. Antropomorphous plastic arts	110
3.4. Zoomorphic plastic arts	124
3.5. Clay products	130
3.6. Conclusions	135
CHAPTER 4. Material complex of Nemirovo in the Early Iron Age (<i>G. I. Smirnova, M. T. Kashuba</i>)	137
4.1. The peculiarities of the local culture.....	137
4.2. The history of collection forming	137
4.3. The study of the collection: what remains and what changes	143
4.4. Objects and complexes	145
4.5. General characteristics of the pottery complex.....	168
4.6. Characteristics of the individual categories of finds	180
4.7. The problem of origin of the local black-glossed pottery	184
4.8. Some results and tasks	192
CHAPTER 5. Greek pottery from the excavations of Nemirovo (<i>M. Ju. Vakhtina</i>)	193
5.1. On the forming and the history of examination of pottery collection.....	193
5.2. General characteristics of materials	195
5.3. Categories of Greek pottery from the excavations of Nemirovo hill-fort	195
5.4. On the dating and topography of the Greek pottery finds	212
5.5. The place of Greek pottery collection from the excavations of Nemirovo hill-fort among the synchronic finds of Greek pottery imports from the other sites of the forest-steppe zone	212
5.6. Greek pottery finds of Nemirovo hill-fort in the context of a problem of the early interactions between the Greek world and the barbarian sites of the Northern Black Sea Coast.....	214
5.7. Conclusions	221
CHAPTER 6. Periodization and chronology of Nemirovo hill-fort in the Early Iron Age (<i>G. I. Smirnova, M. T. Kashuba, M. Ju. Vakhtina</i>)	223
6.1. Periodization and chronology according G. I. Smirnova	223
6.2. Recourses of the pottery complex to chronological elaboration	224
6.3. Chronological indicators	228
6.4. Stratigraphy observations	228
6.5. The periodization renewed	231
6.6. The meaning and the place of Nemirovo hill-fort in the Early Iron Age	231
Conclusions	234

Afterword (<i>G. I. Smirnova</i>)	237
Supplement 1. The examination of materials and technique of painting ceramics of the Trypillia culture painted pottery from the excavation of Nemirovo. Collections of the State Hermitage Museum (<i>K. B. Kalinina</i>)	238
Supplement 2. Antropomorphous plastic arts of the Trypillia culture from the excavation of Nemirovo. Collections of the State Hermitage Museum (<i>E. G. Starkova</i>)	250
Supplement 3. Zoomorphic plastic arts of the Trypillia culture from the excavation of Nemirovo. Collections of the State Hermitage Museum (<i>E. G. Starkova</i>)	254
Supplement 4. Clay products of the Trypillia culture from the excavation of Nemirovo. Collections of the State Hermitage Museum (<i>E. G. Starkova</i>)	257
Supplement 5. Flinty and stone inventory of the Trypillia culture from the excavation of Nemirovo. Collections of the State Hermitage Museum (<i>A. Zakościelna</i>)	259
Supplement 6. Greek Archaic pottery from the excavation of Nemirovo. Collections of the State Hermitage Museum. Catalogue of the finds (<i>M. Ju. Vakhtina</i>)	276
Supplement 7. Archaeometric analyses of imports of Archaic East Greek Pottery found at Nemirovo. Collections of the State Hermitage Museum (<i>M. Kerschner, H. Mommsen</i> , translation by <i>M. Ju. Vakhtina</i>)	305
Supplement 8. The results of X-ray fluorescence analysis of the surface of the bronze handle from the excavations of Nemirovo. Collections of the State Hermitage Museum (<i>S. V. Khavrin</i>)	312
Supplement 9. Burials discovered at the territory of Nemirovo hill-fort (<i>G. I. Smirnova</i>)	313
Bibliography and Sources	318
Abbreviations	331
Summary	333

Summary

Nemirov hill-fort belongs to the most remarkable sites of the forest-steppe zone of the Eastern Europe. It was situated in the remote forest-steppe area of the South Bug basin, on the left bank of the river. Nemirov is located on a steep slope of the plateau and at the adjoining low-lying area. Outworks form irregular oval and the small river which flows from west to east, divides the area of the settlement into two unequal parts — northern (two-thirds of the area) and southern. Rampart and ditch form a closed fence of the total length of the outer shaft from 4.5 to 5.5 km. The height of the shaft now reaches more than 9 m, width — 32 m. Total area of the city-site is more than 100 hectares. The settlement was founded in Eneolithic time and existed with interruptions till the Middle Ages. In the Early Iron Age it became fortified. Nemirov was the most westerly of the large Early Scythian fortifications. It was the period when the site reached its maximum flourishing and power.

Nemirov hill-fort attracted attention of Russian scholars since the mid-nineteenth century, soon after that the first plans of the site were published. But the actual excavations began there in the beginning of the 20th century, when in summer 1909 S. S. Gamchenko visited the site and carried out the first archaeological investigations. As a representative of the Imperial Archaeological Commission from Saint-Petersburg, he was conducting excavations in the South Russia, in Podolia province, and also examined a city-site near the small town of Nemirov. In 1910, A. A. Spitzyn with a group of students conducted excavations (more than 2500 fragments of ceramics and about 500 items of clay, bone, horn, stone, flint, bronze and iron). Excavations of Nemirov city-site resumed in the mid-twentieth century, when South-Podolian archaeological expedition of State Hermitage Museum led by M. I. Artamonov conducted excavations of the site. During the period of the researches (1946–1948) around 4000 square meters were excavated, among the complexes discovered were ground-dwelling buildings with fireplaces.

During all the campaigns the excavations have been concentrated mostly in the central part of the site, at the acropolis of the hill-fort.

According the data from the excavations by S. S. Gamchenko (1909), A. A. Spitzyn (1910) and M. I. Artamonov (1946–1948), we can conclude that the most important role Nemirov played in the Early Iron Age. The materials from the excavations are kept now in the State Hermitage Museum (Saint Petersburg), in the Department of Archaeology of Eastern Europe and Siberia.

The book which we bring forward the scholars and interested readers offers the results of the collective project carried out by the group of specialists from the State Hermitage and the Institute for Material Culture (Russian Academy of Sciences). During the work at the project the materials from the old excavations of Nemirov hill-fort have been examined. The work covered the materials from two main cultural horizons — ones of the Eneolithic and the Early Iron age. Dr. E. G. Starkova studied the materials belonged to Trypillia culture (Eneolithic period), Dr. M. T. Kashuba and Dr. M. Yu. Vakhtina worked at Scythian and Greek artifacts (Early Iron Age). During our work we examined all the accessible archaeological objects as well as all accessible excavation and archive documentation. It should be mentioned separately that during our work we got the permanent support from the other specialists, to whom we would like to express our sincere gratitude.

The cultural remains discovered at Nemirov are numerous and very important for the study of the vast range of problems, connected the ancient history of the region, the characteristic features of local cultures, interactions between different groups of local population and many others. Unfortunately the whole range of the materials stayed unsystematized for a long time and so difficult of access for scholars. We hope that our research will fill a gap at least for several periods of the existence of the site.

Eneolithic period. One of the most important tasks of the project was the examination of Tripilia culture materials from Nemirov. In the process of the work typological and statistic analyses of pottery, zoomorphic and anthropomorphic figurines have been carried out. For the first time the layer of paint on the pottery has been analyzed for the purpose to determine the binding materials and chemical composition

of the pigments. Firstly revealed organic binding materials cast doubt on the established opinion that Tripilian pottery has been painted before the burning. The investigation of micro sections by electron microscope allowed estimating the availability of engobes, as well as the differences in the chemical compositions of engobes and clay mass. Comparative examination of the pottery technology with involvement the materials from simultaneous sites made it possible to sort out in Nemirov collection local (regional) peculiarities in pottery production has been also carried out. The investigations provided confirmed the existence the singular Tripilia settlement at the territory of Nemirov city-site. Till the recent time it was considered that there are three Tripilia sites at the place, existed at different times; Nemirov Tripilian site was dated the second half of the 4th mill. BC, which corresponds the phase CI of Late Tripilia culture according the periodization by T. S. Passek.

Analysis of the finds belonging to the turn of the Middle-Late periods would allow to reveal the markers which determine the transition between phase B II (Middle period) and phase C I (Late period).

Early Iron Age. During the work at the materials from the Early Scythian horizon typological, statistic, artistic and stylistic analyses of pottery (Greek and barbarian, more than 4500 fragments in total) have been carried out, the whole number of individual finds (the objects made of clay, stone, flint, bone and horn, bronze and iron, more 100 examples in total) has been examined. The Early Iron Age materials from Nemirov were observed according to the modern chronological schemes and new dating systems, accepted for the Eastern Hallstatt Cultures of the Middle Europe, Hallstatt cultures of the Carpathian-Danube region, Early Scythian Culture of the Northern Black Sea Coastal Region and East-Greek Pottery. The Early Iron Age materials from Nemirov city-site were dated in the frames from the end of the 8th till the first quarter-middle 6th cent. BC and the early phase of its development were referred to the Early Scythian Culture; the import of Greek pottery at Nemirov city-site began about the mid. 7th cent. BC; its «peak» corresponds the third quarter of the century. The objects and complexes belonged to Early Scythian Culture (dugouts and above-ground dwelling, pits, hearths) have been studied, their constructive features have been revealed.

During the work at collections of hand-made pottery of local production and Greek imported pottery the rare types of the vessels, unknown in the Northern Black Sea Coastal Region, have been detected. In the result of the study of archaeological objects and excavation documentation the important stratigraphically observations have been made: in dugouts nos. 1 and 2 the early Greek pottery (SiA Ib, 650–630 BC) had been used jointly with the qualitative Hallstatt pottery and typical local forest-steppe forms, which allows to conclude, that East-Greek pottery appeared in Nemirov after the «Western impulse».

In the result the five constituent components in the material culture of Nemirov city-site of the Early Iron Age have been revealed: local (settled population), Early Scythian (newly arrived early-nomadic), Hallstatt of Carpathian-Danube origin (Basarabi and Bărsești-Ferigile cultures) and Greek (Archaic pottery).

We tried to show that the Nemirovo materials proved that the multicultural interactions between the Greeks and the barbarians were the distinctive feature of the early phase of the Greek colonization of the region. Among the barbarians the different groups, involved in these contacts, can be singled out: indigenes as well as the representatives of the other cultural «worlds» (population belonged to Hallstatt cultures and cultural groups of Carpathian-Danube area, «peasants» by birth from Eastern Hallstatt Cultures of the Middle Europe).

We arrived at a conclusion that Nemirov hill-fort was a big populated area in the Early Scythian period, where the powerful group of people has been the permanent residents. That allows supposing that the site has been one of the important administrative, economical and cultural centers of the European Archaic Scythia. Thus Nemirovo city-site was the regional home-base settlement for the Early Iron Age of the Eastern Podolia. In the Early Scythian time the material culture of the site marked in the North Pontic Region the «Hallstatt impulse» of the 7th cent. BC from Carpathian-Danube area and further, across it, from the Middle Europe.

One of the main achievements of the work of the team of researchers dealt with the materials of Nemirovo city-site from the excavations in the 20th century was the developed general periodization of habitation of the territory of the site in Eneolithic period, Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Middle Ages

periods, New times and Modern times. Totally 6 periods of the occupation of the site were distinguished:

1) NEMIROV-I, Eneolithic period (second half of the 4th mill. BC); Tripolian culture, phase CI.

2) NEMIROV-II, Bronze Age (?), late 2nd mill. BC.

3) NEMIROV-III, Early Iron Age:

a) Sub horizon NEMIROV-III.1

Phase NEMIROV-III.1.1, Early Scythian period (end of the 8th – turn of the 8th–7th cent. BC); Early Scythian culture, early phase, stage ESC-1;

Phase NEMIROV-III.1.2, Early Scythian period (first half of the 7th cent. BC); Early Scythian culture, pre-colonization phase, stage ESC-2;

Phase NEMIROV-III.1.3, Early Iron Age, Early Scythian period (second half of the 7th – first half of the 6th cent. BC); Early Scythian culture, colonization phase, stage ESC-3.

b) Sub horizon NEMIROV-III.2, La Tene (2nd–1st cent. BC) (?).

c) Sub horizon NEMIROV-III.3, Late Roman time (3rd–4th cent. AD); Chernyakhov culture.

4) NEMIROV-IV, Middle Ages (10th–11th cent.); Old Russian culture.

5) NEMIROV-V, New times.

6) NEMIROV-VI, Modern times.

According the available data, Nemirov hill-fort could be one of the most important administrative, economic and ideological centers of European/Archaic Scythia. The regional specific

character of Bug region was the fact, that in Early Scythian time historical and cultural development of the area determined by the distant connections with the transmitters of European Hallstatt traditions and the early contacts with the Greeks. That changes the traditional fixed notions about East Podolia played a role of an intermediate territory between Dnieper and Dniester basins. Materials under examination form an impression that the Bug area, especially Eastern Podolia where Nemirov hill-fort was situated functioned as a transit territory. Across this area went a transfer of technologies, ideas, as well as transference of people, mostly in latitudinal direction: from the North Black Sea Coastal Region to Carpathian depression (and further to the west) and back. A presence of the water-way (South Bug) promoted transits in latitudinal and partly meridional directions — to remote forest-steppe and forest zones. It is quite possible that the area could play a role of transit territory in different historical periods.

In the case of conducting new field investigations brought up to modern level, Nemirov could be considered not only as a base regional site, but also as a point having an important significance for Northern Pontic Region and adjoining areas in the Early Iron Age. The analysis of materials from the old excavations demonstrates the potential of the material culture of the site which needs further exploration.