

Volonyts, V., & Shypik, N. (2023). The state of the medical care system of the Donetsk region in the first post-war decade according (to the materials of the statistical office). *Skhid*, 5(1), 72–80. URL: <http://skhid.kubg.edu.ua/article/view/286389> (дата звернення: 06.11.2022).

**УДК 902.2014(043)**

**Zabavin Viacheslav,  
PhD in Historical Sciences, Associate Professor,  
Associate Professor of the Department of History and Archeology,  
Mariupol State University,  
Researcher at the Institute of Archaeology,  
Slovak Academy of Sciences**

v.zabavin@mdu.in.ua  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7546-8319>

**Bulyk Maksym,  
PhD in Political Science, Associate Professor,  
Head of the Department of Political Science and International Relations,  
Mariupol State University**

m.bulyk@mdu.in.ua  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4702-9674>

## **POST-WAR ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE NORTH AZOV REGION: PROBLEM STATEMENT**

Today, the national cultural heritage of Ukraine, including its integral part, the archaeological heritage, is suffering from the enormous challenges posed by the Russian-Ukrainian war that has been going on since 2014. From the very beginning of the war, the archaeological sites of eastern Ukraine were the first to experience the destructive power of Russian aggression.

The North Azov terrains within the Donetsk region in the east of the country are considered to be one of the most archaeologically rich regions of Ukraine. As of the beginning of 2021, according to the regional electronic database of archaeological sites, more than 9800 archaeological heritage objects were registered with the state in Donetsk region. Among the archaeological sites, mounds occupy a prominent place (over 90% of the total number of registered archaeological sites). This figure should also include the estimated large number of undiscovered sites [4, p. 16].

It is the burial mounds, concentrated mainly on watershed ridges and plateaus, that are primarily affected by hostilities. Given the dominant topographical location on the ground and the shape of the mound itself as an artificial high rise, ancient mounds were often used to set up defence posts or lines. This was the case in Ukraine during the Second World War. The same is happening during the current Russian-Ukrainian war. Therefore, the mounds are perhaps the most affected by the fighting among other archaeological objects. However, the war has not spared other types of archaeological sites, as there are numerous cases of destruction or damage to archaeological settlements, burial grounds, stone sculptures, etc. [1, p. 32].

Steppe mounds are archaeological objects that have almost always drawn attention to themselves because of their attractiveness, including among robbers. They were always in plain sight and have always been an indispensable attribute of the historical and cultural landscape of the North Azov region. Over the centuries, mounds have suffered the most from anthropogenic impact among archaeological sites. The issue of looting at burial mounds and ancient settlements, which has become

a nationwide disaster, has been discussed many times. Sad statistics show an exponential increase in the scale of this disaster, which primarily affects the mounds of the steppe zone.

Recently, new factors of destruction of archaeological heritage objects and new threats have emerged, which have been multiplied during the hostilities. Regarding the actions of treasure hunters during the war, states that in times of war, not only the problems of military resistance but also the problems of preserving the cultural heritage of Ukraine are of strategic importance. These problems are directly related to the issue of national identity, the destruction of which is one of the enemy's objectives. Archaeological heritage is an important and integral part of Ukraine's cultural heritage. As a result of hostilities, archaeological sites suffer irreparable damage [2].

Today, we can sadly state that not only archaeological sites are being destroyed as a result of Russian military aggression. Museums, including archaeological collections of the North Azov region, are being destroyed and stolen. For example, the Museum of History and Archaeology of Mariupol State University no longer exists physically: the exhibition space was destroyed, and the remains of the collection and funds were looted by Russian invaders or looters. The archaeological collection kept in the city museum also suffered a disappointing fate, unfortunately, as a result of the destruction and devastation of the Mariupol Museum of Local Lore. All three buildings of the institution were destroyed during the enemy bombing, many exhibits were simply burned or stolen, and the fate of 60,000 exhibits is currently unknown.

In the context of Russian aggression, the National Council for the Recovery of Ukraine from the Consequences of the War has developed a "Draft Plan for the Recovery of Ukraine". The materials of the working group formulated the main problems to be solved within the framework of the Recovery Plan in the direction of "Preservation of Cultural Heritage". For the archaeological heritage of Ukraine, among the key challenges due to the enemy's gross violation of the basic principles and generally recognised norms of international law, it is necessary to emphasise: a real threat to the preservation of the national cultural heritage and its cultural values; illegal, violent and unjust actions of the Russian occupiers against the cultural heritage of Ukraine and its cultural values [3].

At all archaeological sites damaged during the war, rescue research, large-scale and complex in its algorithm, will subsequently have to be carried out. Therefore, taking into account the existing and possible factors that currently affect the state of preservation of archaeological heritage, it is imperative to develop a protocol of action at the legislative, methodological and practical levels to address the challenges of preserving the cultural and historical (archaeological) heritage of Ukraine. These tasks should be implemented within the framework of a national programme, with the involvement of both national archaeological staff and foreign partners.

In any case, future rescue archaeological research after the war should be preceded by large-scale demining of all Ukrainian territories and field surveys to inventory archaeological sites and monitor the condition of objects damaged during the fighting.

### References

Lytvynenko R. O. Povoienna arkheolohiia Donechchyny: zavdannia i perspektyvy riaduvalnykh doslidzhen. *Materialy Vseukrainskoi naukovo-praktychnoi onlain-konferentsii "Kraieznavchyi rukh na Donechchyni"*. Kramatorsk, 2023. P. 31–36. (in Ukrainian).

Open appeal of the NGO "Union of Archaeologists of Ukraine" regarding the actions of treasure hunters during the war. URL: <http://vgosau.kiev.ua/novyny/zvernennya/1261zvernennia-vijna-skarboshukachi> (accessed 24.10.2023). (in Ukrainian).

Project of the Recovery Plan of Ukraine. Materials of the working group "Culture and Information Policy". URL: <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/storage/app/sites/1/recoveryrada/ua/culture-and-information-policy.pdf> (accessed 24.10.2023). (in Ukrainian).

Zabavin V., Bulyk M., Nebrat C. To the archaeological map of the Northern Azov sea region (based on materials of MSU expedition in 2021). *Bulletin of Mariupol State University. Series: History. Political Studies*. 2023. Vol. 33–34. P. 16–30.

*This work was supported by the Institute of Archaeology, SAS and Recovery plan Slovakia, call code 09/03-03-V01.*

**УДК 94(477) "1746"**

**Коробка Вадим,**  
кандидат історичних наук, доцент,  
доцент кафедри історії та археології  
Маріупольський державний університет  
v.korobka@mdu.in.ua  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2030-498X>

**Коробка Юлія,**  
кандидат історичних наук, доцент,  
доцентка кафедри історії та археології  
Маріупольський державний університет  
j.korobka@mdu.in.ua  
<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4518-4264>

### **НОВІТНІ ВИКЛИКИ, ПОВ'ЯЗАНІ ІЗ ЗАВДАННЯМ ПЕРЕДАТУВАННЯ ЛІТОЧИСЛЕННЯ МАРІУПОЛЯ**

Від 1746 р., дати утворення селища Кальміуська паланка (Кальміус), можна вести відлік безперервного господарського освоєння теренів, де виріс Маріуполь [3]. Цей історичний факт з ясністю відкрився для місцевих краєзнавців завдяки публікації в інтернеті чисельних оцифрованих історичних джерел, у тому числі картографічних матеріалів тощо. Відбулось повернення призабутого нарративу про козацьку історію нашого краю.

У такий спосіб на порядку денному з новою силою постало питання передатування літочислення Маріуполя шляхом урахуванням в його біографії паланочного часу. Така процедура не буде суперечити таким важливим принципам літочислення міст, як безперервність існування поселення та знаходження весь цей час на одному й тому ж місці.

До повномасштабного рашистського вторгнення в Україну головні посадові особи маріупольського самоврядування не приділяли належної уваги питанням вивчення витоків Маріуполя, спираючись при цьому на далеко не бездоганні міркування офіційних краєзнавців, які відстоювали «трафарет 1778 року», що доволіно, без дискусії визначили датою заснування міста ще у 1977 р. Протягом багатьох років музейне керівництво випромінювало неприховані, м'яко кажучи, національний нігілізм та нехтування українським чинником історичної спадщини Надазов'я. Зокрема, офіційні краєзнавці вперто не звертали увагу на джерела, які відображали історичну спадщину українського козацтва на теренах Надазов'я, його роль у господарському освоєнні краю та розвитку продуктивних сил. Загалом, неповага до українського державотворення виявлялась у дослідницькій «творчості» та музейній роботі цих спеціалістів у галузі місцевої історії як системна тенденція [1].

Утім, на тлі ескалації російсько-української війни, ситуація докорінним чином змінилась. На початку 2023 р. міський голова Маріуполя Вадим Бойченко виявив прагнення відновити історичну справедливість стосовно часу заснування нашого міста, яке має козацьке