



ШЕСТОЙ  
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ  
КОНГРЕСС  
ФИННО-УГРОВЕДОВ

СЫКТЫВКАР 24-30 VII 1985 SYKTYVKAR

CONGRESSUS SEXTUS  
INTERNATIONALIS  
FENNO-UGRISTARUM

ТЕЗИСЫ • THESEN • ABSTRACTS

IV

Академия наук СССР  
Коми филиал  
USSR Academy of Sciences  
Komi Branch  
Akademie der Wissenschaften der UdSSR  
Komi Zweigstelle

ЭТНОГРАФИЯ  
АРХЕОЛОГИЯ  
АНТРОПОЛОГИЯ

ETHNOGRAPHY  
ARCHAEOLOGY  
ANTHROPOLOGY

ETHNOGRAPHIE  
ARCHÄOLOGIE  
ANTHROPOLOGIE

Том 1У  
Vol. IV  
Bd. IV



SYKTYVKAR 1985

Сыктывкар 1985  
Syktyvkar 1985  
Syktyvkar 1985

УДК [390 + 930.26] (=945)

В томе помещены тезисы докладов и сообщений к VI Международному конгрессу финно-угроведов по секциям этнографии, археологии и физической антропологии, а также частично межсекционного заседания по этногенезу пермских народов.

UDC [390 + 930.26] (=945)

The volume contains the abstracts of the section and information papers at the Vith International Congress of Finno-Ugrists on ethnography, archaeology and physical anthropology and partly of intersectional sessions on the ethnogenesis of the Permian peoples.

UDK [390 + 930.26] (=945)

In dieser Ausgabe werden die Vortragsthesen zum VI. Internationalen Finnougrietenkongreß in der Ethnographie, Archäologie und physischen Anthropologie, teilweise auch die Thesen der Teilnehmer der Zwischensektionssitzung "Ethnogenese der permischen Völker" veröffentlicht.

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**ЭТНОГРАФИЯ**

**ETHNOGRAPHY**

**ETHNOGRAPHIE**

THE FINNO-UGRIC COMPONENT IN THE ARCHEOLOGICAL MATERIALS  
FROM THE OLD RUSSIAN SETTLEMENTS OF THE MIDDLE VYATKA AREA

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During the Middle Ages the Middle Vyatka basin was populated by the ancestors of the Modern Finno-Ugric peoples - the Udmurts, Komi and Mari. The Slavic population began penetrating into the area possibly in the late 12th - early 13th century. No 12th-14th century sites with purely Slavic materials have been found as yet. Some settlements have been studied which yielded both Finno-Ugric and Old Russian findings of that period, the latter being universally prevalent. Apart from the traditionally Slavic additions of sand and gravel some of the ceramics have as a thinner some finely crushed mother-of-the-pearl. However, the finishing of crowns and the ornamentation of the latter group of earthenware do not differ on the whole from Slavic which can probably be explained by the borrowing of traditions from the alien population. The two groups of ceramics do not differ stratigraphically which is a testimony to the fact that the settlements' population was ethnically heterogeneous.

It has been established also that in the settlements the local ceramics is much more numerous than in the old-town sites. It seems probable that the Old Russian population preferred settling down in fortified towns or around them. The almost complete absence of Finno-Ugric artifacts in the 15th-17th century settlements is an indication of a growing size of the Russian population that caused the outflow of the aboriginal dwellers to Cheptsä, Pizhma and, probably, to the upper reaches of the northern tributaries of the Vyatka river. The local population that remained on the territory inhabited mainly by the Russians, dissolved gradually among the latter and, for the most part, lost their traditional culture.