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**Valeriy SAYENKO,**  
orcid.org/0000-0002-9837-0733  
Head of the Archaeological Group of Tokmak Regional Museum  
(Ukraine, Tokmak) saykolaksay@gmail.com

**Nataliia SHESTAKOVA,**  
orcid.org/0000-0002-3499-6964  
free historian  
(Ukraine, Kyiv) hold9on@gmail.com

### THE HISTORY OF STUDY OF SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY OF O. TERENOZHKIN

*The article reviews the publications which described and analysed the scientific biography of the prominent scientist Oleksiy Terenozhkin, its outcomes and achievements. His works continue to be in the focus of constant attention, however, the deserving, proper estimation of the high-valuable scientific heritage and contribution of O. Terenozhkin hasn't been done – based on the previous surveys and considering the recent modern achievements and discoveries in the areas of his scientific interests. The necessity of the special study of the scientist's heritage is provoked and driven by the insufficient research as well as presentation of this important subject in the domestic historiographic literature. The purpose of the research – to analyze the publications devoted to the different facets of scientific activity of the prominent historian and archeologist Oleksiy Terenozhkin. The scientist is the founder of the scientific school of the explorers of Scythian history in Ukraine, he's completed the systematic research of the origin, history and culture of the Scythian's and the nations populated the territory of Ukraine in pre-Scythian period, proved the continual ethnic-cultural succession of the population of the Right-bank forest-steppe region of Ukraine, starting from the Bronze Age up to the Early Slavs cultures including. The methodology of the research is based on the principles of historicism, systematic approach and the fundamentals of «intellectual history». The scientific novelty – the detailed analysis of all the publications related to the biography and researches of O. Terenozhkin has been made for the first time ever. It emphasized the absence of the generalized and integrating studies which thoroughly cover and elucidate the results of archeological and historical heuristic he's been carrying out for almost sixty years and which provide comprehensive, careful analysis of his findings, discoveries and elaborations in the several areas of ancient history of nations which populated Black Sea costs, Dnieper Ukraine territory, Volga region, territories of East European Plain near Ural Mountains and several regions of Central Asia. Conclusions. The analytical studies aimed at the comprehension of the scientist's work and its contribution, at the investigation of his intellectual biography could be split at three stages: 1) During the lifetime (from middle of 1920th up to the end of 1970th). 2) «The period of conferences» devoted to the anniversaries of Oleksiy Ivanovich (1980th and 1990th). 3) The period of the start of writing of thematic and detailed summarizing articles with the subject of the scientific biography of O. Terenozhkin, the analysis of his works and surveys in the context of nowadays' practice of the research in the areas of his professional specialization; of the publishing of biographical sources documents (since 1999 to the present). Thus, as for now we have to a certain extent representative historiography which includes both the biographical articles and the individual articles covering the studies of separate historical periods by O. Terenozhkin, his exploration of specific complexes of sources in the process of research of separate archaeological cultures in question. Nevertheless, the real comprehension and recognition of scientific heritage of the O. Terenozhkin, its impact on the further development of the history science in Ukraine require literally several solid monographic studies.*

**Key words:** *O. Terenozhkin, Historiography, Scythians, Cimmerians, Ukrainian History, History of Central Asia, History of Archeology.*

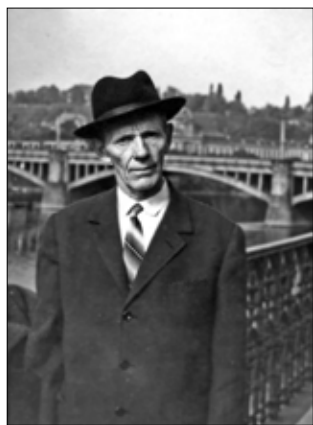
**Валерій САЄНКО,**  
керівник Археологічної групи Токмацького краєзнавчого музею  
(Україна, Токмак)

**Наталія ШЕСТАКОВА,**  
вільний історик (Україна, Київ)

## ІСТОРІЯ ВИВЧЕННЯ НАУКОВОЇ ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ О. ТЕРЕНОЖКІНА

*Мета дослідження – зробити аналіз публікацій, присвячених різним аспектам наукової діяльності видатного археолога Олексія Тереножкіна. Вчений є засновником української школи скифології, він провів системне вивчення історії скифів та передськіфського періоду, прослідкував безперервну спадкоємність населення в правобережному Лісостепу від епохи бронзи до ранньослов'янських культур. Методологія дослідження спирається на принципи історизму, системності та на засади «інтелектуальної історії». Наукова новизна. Вперше зроблений аналіз усіх публікацій, присвячених біографії та дослідженням О. Тереножкіна. Наголошено на відсутності узагальнюючих праць, де б висвітлювалися результати проведеної О. Тереножкіним протягом майже шестидесяти років археологічної евристики, де був би зроблений всебічний аналіз його доробку в кількох галузях стародавньої історії народів Надчорномор'я, Подніпров'я, Поволжя, Приуралля та кількох регіонів Центральної Азії. Висновки. В осмисленні доробку вченого, у вивченні його інтелектуальної біографії можна виокремити три періоди: 1) Прижиттєвий (сер. 1920-х – 1970-і рр.). 2) «Період конференцій» до ювілеїв Олексія Івановича (1980-ті – 1990-ті рр.). 3) Початок написання тематичних та докладних узагальнюючих статей, присвячених науковій біографії О. Тереножкіна, аналізу його робіт в контексті сучасного стану розробок проблематики; публікації біографічних джерел (з 1999 р. по сьогодні). Отже, існує до певної міри представницька історіографія, яка складається як з біографічних статей, так і присвячена вивченню О. Тереножкіним окремих історичних періодів, його роботі над комплексами джерел у процесі дослідження певних археологічних культур. Натомість належне висвітлення та осмислення наукового спадку вченого, впливу його публікацій на подальший розвиток історичної науки в Україні потребує, без перебільшення, кількох ґрунтовних монографічних досліджень.*

**Ключові слова:** О. Тереножкін, історіографія, скифи, кіммерійці, історія України, історія Середньої Азії, історія археології.



**O. Terenozhkin in Prague,  
1961**

**Statement of the basic material.** The interest of Oleksiy Terenozhkin sparkled and provoked him to start his first searches in the area of archaeology in Transvolga, in the period of the bloom and boost of local history studies of particular regions throughout the country. In his twelve, being schoolboy, he discovered a few ancient settlements of Bronze Age. Oleksiy conducted explorations of the historical monuments in and near the town where he lived, so in a period of between year of 1923 and 1926 up to the one third of all the exhibits of local museum was collected personally by him or upon his participation.

As he believed, the first actually substantial practical experience the future scientist received via participating in the archaeological expedition carried out by Higher ethnologic-archaeological courses of local history studies in Samara city. In autumn of 1926 O. Terenozhkin entered the archaeological sub-division of this educational institution.

In 1928 Oleksiy continued the study in historical-archaeological sub-division of ethnologic faculty of First Moscow State university. The famous scientists V. Gorodcov and Yu. Got'e taught there that time, both of them significantly contributed to the development of archaeology as science in the university. Sure, O. Terenozhkin was a disciple of archaeological-historical school of V. Gorodcov (first tutor of Oleksiy, V. Gol'msten, was a student of V. Gorodcov as well).

As early as being a student, Oleksiy started to participate in the expeditions to Central Asia and now he's considered to be the one of pioneers of archaeological study of Northern Kyrgyzstan. During his vacation in 1929, Oleksiy carried out archeological explorations in Kyrgyzstan by his own, travelling across the country on a donkey. Upon the return to Moscow, O. Terenozhkin commenced to work in the archaeological department of the city's historical museum. But the year of 1929 became the «year of large radical change» in USSR – a «new economic policy» faced new and further restrictions and cutting down, the pressure on the science of history was intensified as well. The local history studies (which originated and formed the interest of O. Terenozhkin in archeology) were annihilated as well. Oleksiy experienced a lot of problems and troubles by himself – in February of 1930 he was expelled from the Moscow university upon the denunciation of the fellow student of Terenozhkin's concealed ineligible social origin «from traders». Certainly, the fact impacted very negatively both the scientific work and the prospects of career development of the young scientist.

In summer of 1930 he went still second time to North Kyrgyzstan to make plans of huge medieval fortresses in the valley of Talas river. Upon the completion of expedition, O. Terenozhkin was forced to depart for the territory to the east of the Ural Mountains to work as a manager of local history study museum in Alapaevsk town in Sverdlovsk area.

After the return to Moscow, he worked for some time as the research fellow of Moscow regional museum. In November of 1931 the young historian was accepted for employment in human resources department of «Soviet All-Union voluntary society of proletarian tourism and excursions». Also in the beginning of his scientific career O. Terenozhkin had big chances to start working in Mongolia where he planned to go to combine the work in museum institutions and archaeological excavations.

In 1932 the scientist conducted the archaeological explorations across the valley of Ural river, the next year he took part in the archaeological expedition which studied the sites of ancient settlements in the upper reach of this river. In 1934 O. Terenozhkin participated in the survey in Khwarazm in the expedition led by M. Voevodsky. The major object of that study was the medieval settlement site of Zamakhshar which contained the well preserved fortification constructions.

Summarizing the interests and «passions» of his early period of professional activity, Oleksiy Ivanovich wrote the article devoted to the settlements of late Bronze Age in Transvolga (not published) and since that time started to focus and specialize in medieval history and archeology. Terenozhkin entered the post-graduate study in Moscow division of State Academy of material culture history where he studied up to 1939 but didn't write Ph.D. thesis. In the line with the general focus and interests of historical publications of that time, the subject of his thesis was to be the periodization of the cultures which had developed in the steppe areas of Kazakhstan and Zhetysu («Seven Rivers» in Persian). Based on the work «The Essay of Zhetysu's history» of historian Vasily Bartold, the scientist for the first time ever created the holistic archeological and historical periodization of Zhetysu – the state established in the VI – III B.C. by Sakas.

In the years before World War II O. Terenozhkin systematically exerted all the efforts to specialize in the study of the ancient settlement sites and monuments of Khwarazm. After participating in the related expedition of M. Voevodsky in 1934, Oleksiy got back there again in 1937. During three months he alone as a scientist (accompanied by wage workers only) carried out the excavations and explorations of significant scope and coverage – this time at right bank of Amu Darya river, in particular, in Berkut-Kala. He revealed several tens of feudal fortresses of different size, collected and attributed a lot of material things and stuff dated by the beginning of A. D. – earlier the sites, monuments and things related to the cultures which preceded the Arabian one were actually unknown in this territory. This success was enabled by his preliminary deep analysis of the topographic maps where the ancient ruins were marked. This expedition carried out by O. Terenozhkin by himself initiated the further renowned long-term researches.

Nevertheless, gradually the scientist was eliminated from the key roles in the study of Khwarazm, the relationship with the official manager of newly-formed Khwarazm expedition S. Tolstov became much worse; as mentioned O. Terenozhkin, Tolstov had obstructed his preparation of Ph.D. thesis which was to be based on the findings and materials of Berkut-Kala site dated by VII – VIII A.D. Pushed by the above reasons, in the beginning of 1939 the disgraced «supporting» scientist moved to Tashkent. Still, he published five scientific articles related to the exploration, the history and culture of Khwarazm.

After the transfer to Tashkent, O. Terenozhkin started to study the new archeological object – the fortress dated by VI – VIII A.D. located at Ak-Tepe hill in the suburb of Tashkent. In the next year, 1941, the scientist had time to complete the second season of excavations of the fortress – and in the autumn of 1941 he was drafted. During the World War II Oleksiy was a member of the headquarters staff of 4th Guards Army which had the vast battle experience from Stalingrad to Vienna; Oleksiy was decorated with the military order and medals. In the years of 1943 – 1945 he took part in writing the history of his combat unit. The entire military epic was issued in Vienna in 1945 and became actually the first documentary story devoted to World War II which was published. This book «The battle operations path of N. Guards Army from Stalingrad to Vienna» caused the discontent of Joseph Stalin personally so the publishing of military memoir literature of former Soviet warriors about WW2 was slowed down for many years.

During the war time the scientist missed a lot his adored professional activity, so, having seized every convenient opportunity, he visited museums, looked for the remains of ancient pottery in the trenches. In Vienna Oleksiy found the famous Austrian archaeologist Franz Hancar, so then called on him, attended to him and helped with foodstuff.

In the beginning of September in 1945 O. Terenozhkin was demobilized and returned to Tashkent, to Institute of history and archaeology of Academy of Sciences of Uzbek Soviet Republic. Three years of persistent excavation works at the hill of Afrasiab (in 1945 – 1947) resulted in obtaining the key materials for historical-archeological periodization of Samarkand city. Earlier the excavations in that area had been conducted in the dilettantish way – by curved and chaotic trenching with the only aim of revealing of valuable ancient things; the findings as well as the trenches themselves had been not almost documented. The results of research carried out by the scientist enabled him to extend the age of Samarkand, to prolong the period of the city existence and functioning. O. Terenozhkin asserted that Samarkand had arisen up in the place of the site of Afrasiab ancient settlement as early as the period of power of Achaemenid Empire, means in VI B.C.

In 1947 and 1948 he also participated in the excavations of Panjakent which were carried out by the expedition from Leningrad and which revealed the famous wall paintings.

In 1948 two turning-point, determinant lucky events happened in the life of Oleksiy Ivanovich. He met Varvara Andriivna Illinska who arrived to Samarkand to learn the archeological sites of Central Asia. She would become his wife, colleague and like-minded friend for the whole life. Just she persuaded Terenozhkin to move to Ukraine and take part in archeological researches in its territory. The second long- and well-deserved success was the defence of Ph. D. thesis with the subject «Sogdia and Chach» in Leningrad. In the Ph. D. thesis O. Terenozhkin suggested the archeological periodization starting from Bronze Age (middle of XV B.C.) to the beginning of conquest by the Mongol Empire. Despite the difficult stratigraphy, he perfectly elaborated the chronology and proved much elder age of Sogdia civilization than it had been believed before; the discovery deserved the wide publicity and strong emphasizing during the celebration of 2 500 years anniversary of Samarkand's foundation.

The scientist also prepared the part of monograph devoted to his surveys in Afrasiab (he wrote preamble and three chapters about the excavations in the years of 1945 – 1947). Though the move to Ukraine and the remoted distance to the site and subject of this research forced Oleksiy Ivanovich to stop the further elaboration of the topic.

So the year when Terenozhkin defended Ph. D. thesis and was lucky to gain the position of the department's leader in the Institute of Archeology of Academy of Sciences of Ukrainian Soviet Republic was the turning-point in his scientific career. In December of 1948 O. Terenozhkin arrived to Ukraine as sophisticated, competent professional respected and honoured by many other prominent scientists. Though at that moment he had no experience in the archeological research of Ukrainian sites and monuments while joined the circle of local specialists in this area. Terenozhkin took over the heading up the division of Scythian and Classical antiquity (since 1968 it was renamed to the department of Early Iron Age) and continuously has been leading its activities for more than 30 years.

During the short time period O. Terenozhkin mastered the new for him subject of research of Eastern-European pre-Scythian historical period. Despite the complication of absolutely new for him scientific areas and topics, he undertook the carrying out of the related exploration and excavations with the striking energy.

In 1949 the scientist distinguished and separated Chornolis archeological culture (Black Forest Culture), proved its connection with the earlier cultures of Bronze Age. In 1950<sup>th</sup> he reasoned the connection and strong association of the monuments of Chernogorovka and Novocherkassk cultures (ca. 900 to 650 B.C.) in the steppe part of Eastern Europe (predominantly in Ukraine and Russia) with Cimmerians culture.

In 1958, in ten years from the beginning of his annual researches of pre-Scythian historical period in forest-steppe territories of Dnieper Ukraine, O. Terenozhkin defended the thesis to obtain a degree of the Doctor of History Science with the subject «Pre-Scythian historical period in near the Dnieper forest-steppe region of Right-bank Ukraine» in Moscow in the Institute of Archeology of Academy of Sciences of USSR and then issued the monograph based on the thesis. Up to the present days the monograph is considered to be the one of the most thorough, important and influential studies of pre-Scythian period, despite later the new publications on this subject enabled specifying of the insight and comprehension of that historical period.

O. Terenozhkin carefully learned the monuments of Hallstatt and La Tène cultures of Central Europe when made the scientific mission trip to Czechoslovakia in October of 1961. In 1965 the scientist participated in the First International conference with the subject of the

archeology of Slavs' cultures conducted in Poland. One of his most important ideas and beliefs was the conclusion and conviction regarding the strong, inherent local origin and the ethnic-cultural succession of the population of the Right-bank forest-steppe region of Ukraine, starting from Trzciniec and Komarovska cultures of Bronze Age up to Zarubintsy culture including. This population, according to Terenozhkin's persuasion, was to be closely related with the Early Slavs.

In 1965 Oleksiy Ivanovich published his conceptual article «The fundamentals of the chronology of the pre-Scythian period» where he analyzed the sites of settlement and monuments of steppe and forest-steppe territories, partly – also of Polesia, from Volga region up to Danube and suggested their ethnic-cultural determination.

The scientist has been carried out the expeditionary activities of archeological excavations constantly almost without pauses during 25 years. He organized the Scythian Dnieper Right-bank expedition (later renamed as «Middle Dnieper» expedition) that has been executing large-scope explorations and excavations of pre-Scythian and Scythian sites of settlement, hillforts and burial places monuments in Cherkasy, Kirovohrad and Kyiv regions of Ukraine for many years. Also O. Terenozhkin headed Volyn expedition in 1959 and Kyiv-Polesia expedition in 1960, expanding the area of his exploratory activities to the west and north.

During the protective excavations, the expeditions led by Oleksiy Ivanovich finally researched big barrow with burials of pit grave culture Watch-Tower Grave (1949), excavated the elite Scythian burial mounds Glevaha near Kyiv (1949 – 1950) and Melitopol (1954), the Scythian barrows near Kirovo village (Dnipropetrovsk region).

Terenozhkin led and took part in the large-scale excavations before the new big objects construction: carried out by Molochansk expedition (1951 – 1952), Kremenchuk expedition (1956) and Kyiv expedition (1960) – which worked preliminary in the areas of the further inundation enforced by the construction of hydroelectric power station; by Southern-Ukrainian expedition (Terenozhkin headed there the division in Chaplynka), Scythian Steppe expedition (1964 – 1966), Northern-Rohachyk expedition (1967 – 1969), Kakhovka (Kherson) expedition (in 1969 and 1973) – their activities were respectively necessitated by land-reclamation projects or mining works. The finding and achievements resulted by these explorations greatly enhanced and enriched the source base of archeology of various chronological, historical periods – from the Eneolithic to the late Middle Ages.

The professor brought up the scientific school of the explorers of Scythian history in Ukraine. The success of excavations of Scythian burial mound Haymanova Grave was also significantly underpinned by the professional experience and organizational skills of Oleksiy Ivanovich. In 1971 the one of the most celebrated and prolific Scythian barrows – Tovsta Mogyła («Thick Grave») – was explored and thoroughly researched by the expedition headed by B. Mozolevskiy – the one of the best disciples of O. Terenozhkin.

Since the year of 1974 the scientist has been focusing on the completion and upgrading of his books and articles with the subject of Cimmerians' and Scythians' history. Yet elaborating the topics related to pre-Scythian historical period in Ukrainian forest-steppe territories, since the years of 1950<sup>th</sup> O. Terenozhkin has started simultaneous gathering the materials of the archeology of pre-Scythian history of Southern areas of Eastern Europe. His monograph «The Cimmerians» was published in 1976, it was considered by the scientist himself as the most important result and the major insight of his researches and studies in Ukraine.

O. Terenozhkin conjointly with his wife have been continuing the analysis, elaboration

and writing of planned fundamental work on archeology and history of Scythia in three volumes. Actually, the all the books on the Scythians' history have been written by the scientist in the co-authorship with Varvara Illinska (who fully shared his scientific views): the respective chapters of «The Essays of Ancient History of Ukrainian Soviet Republic» (1957), the chapters of the book «The Archeology of Ukrainian Soviet Republic» in three volumes which was published in Russian and Ukrainian (languages) in 1971 and 1986 and, finally, the monograph «Scythia in VII – IV century B.C.» (1983). The only two first publications were issued during the lifetime of Oleksiy Ivanovich and Varvara Andriivna.

The scientist researched and elaborated the subjects of the Scythians origin, the background and the expansion of their culture, Scythians' ethnical geography, social relations and the formation of their state. He believed the Scythia had been the state formed by different ethnoses within steppe and forest-steppe areas and united under the governance of Iranian-language Scythians which migrated from Central Asia.

O. Terenozhkin continued working up to the last months of his life. Among the last ones he produced the articles «The Scythian issue» (published in 1987 only), «Die Kimmerier und ihre Kultur» (1980), «The cauldron from Yagorlyk» (published in 1982) and the review of the monograph of M. Hriaznov «Arzhan – the royal barrow of early Scythian historical period» (1982). In general, Terenozhkin was the author of more than 100 scientific publications, including several books.

In the end of summer of 1980 Oleksiy Ivanovich visited Samarkand as the parting journey in his life.

The scientist died on May 19, 1981 at his 74. He rests beside Varvara Andriivna at Berkovtzi cemetery. Their son, sculptor Andriy Illinskiy, created the artistic tombstone above their graves with the stylistic techniques of Scythian and Classical antiquity arts.

The tradition to honour the memory of O. Terenozhkin by the conferences at his anniversaries has developed for the last 30 years. The first representative scientific conference, devoted to the work and heritage of O. Terenozhkin, was organized in 1987 in Kirovohrad thanks to the care of his disciples N. Bokiy and B. Mozolevskiy. The second conference was conducted in 1992 in Melitopol, the 3<sup>rd</sup> one – in 1997 in Kyiv, in The Museum of Historical Treasures of Ukraine, the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> ones, in 2007 and 2017, in Chyhyryn.

Though as for now, we have no generalizing, integrating, synthesizing studies on the intellectual biography of O. Terenozhkin which thoroughly cover and elucidate the results of archeological heuristic he's been carrying out for almost sixty years (field researches, the work with the written sources in the stocks and archival depositories of scientific institutions and museums, etc) and which provide comprehensive, detailed analysis of his findings, discoveries and elaborations in the several areas of ancient history of nations which populated Black Sea costs, Dnieper Ukraine territory, Volga region, territories of East European Plain near Ural Mountains and several regions of Central Asia. Just a few articles related to historiographic analysis of the scientific heritage and biographical context of creative work of O. Terenozhkin were issued by today.

Generally, the analytical studies aimed at the comprehension of the scientist's work and its contribution, at the investigation of his intellectual biography could be split at three stages:

1. During the lifetime (from middle of 1920<sup>th</sup> up to the end of 1970<sup>th</sup>).
2. «The period of conferences» devoted to the anniversaries of Oleksiy Ivanovich (1980<sup>th</sup> and 1990<sup>th</sup>).
3. The period of the start of writing of thematic and detailed summarizing articles with the subject of the scientific biography of O. Terenozhkin, the analysis of his works and surveys in

the context of nowadays' practice of the research in the areas of his professional specialization; of the publishing of biographical sources documents (since 1999 to the present).

The first stage covers the whole period of scientific activity of O. Terenozhkin. It consists of four types of scientific works:

- a. The reviews of his publications or references to them in the articles and books of other scientists (the development of his ideas or polemics with him);
- b. The issues of bibliographical directories of archeological literature;
- c. The personal informational summaries;
- d. The articles written in honour of Terenozhkin to his anniversary dates.

We could add to the above list the materials published in the press – the articles in newspapers and professional journals – authored by Oleksiy Ivanovich or by other persons about his studies (researches) in expeditions. Some journalistic texts contain extremely interesting facts and lively details which were almost not presented in other types of sources.

The reviews could be relatively split to published and archival ones. The reviews of theses (Ph. D. and doctoral) and of monographs before the issuing were obligatory but were not published.

Several issues of bibliographical directories of the articles and books on archeology of Ukraine include the lists of publications authored by O. Terenozhkin. All these issues were arranged by I. Shovkopljas personally or under his management (Shovkopljas, 1957; 1969; Shovkopljas, Dmitrenko, 1989).

The personal informational summaries of O. Terenozhkin are presented in «Ukrainian Soviet encyclopaedia» and other encyclopaedic publications. B. Lunin wrote biographic-bibliographical article about Oleksiy Ivanovich for the book of biographic essays about the men of science (mainly historians) of Uzbekistan in three volumes (Lunin, 1977: 161–163).

The articles «in honour» were the publications which provided already generalized, more integrated picture of the scientist's activities, despite in a bit limited presentation. But no such article at all was published in archeological periodicals or other related literature neither in Moscow nor in Kyiv by 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of O. Terenozhkin despite the evident, doubtless achievements of the scientist which attained to the state and even world level, among them, besides all other, were distinguished the recent excavations of the glorious burial mound in Melitopol which provided extremely interesting, rich and significant findings (1954) and the valuable participation in the creation of «The Essays of Ancient History of Ukrainian Soviet Republic» (1957).

The article «in honour» to 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of O. Terenozhkin was written by O. Leskov to be published in journal «Soviet Archeology» (Leskov, 1967). This author worked then in the department led by O. Terenozhkin and was one of the key professionals, was held in sincere respect by his manager as quickly advancing scientist and talented organizer of expeditionary researches. O. Leskov provided in general complete enough biographic information, described the development of professional competence and scientific career, the achievements in theoretical elaborations and ideas as well as in expedition activities, organizational and editorial work.

The article to 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary was authored by the celebrated scientists B. Mozolevskiy and Ye. Chernenko, the best disciples and simultaneously the best friends of O. Terenozhkin at that time, and was issued in 1978 in Ukrainian serial periodical «The Archeology» (Mozolevskiy, Chernenko, 1978).

In tragic year of 1981, when Oleksiy Ivanovich passed to his rest, the obituary was published in journal «Soviet Archeology»; it was signed «by the archeologists specialized in



the Scythians' studies» and was very likely created by B. Mozolevskiy and Ye. Chernenko (Aleksey, 1981).

The «period of conferences» (1980 – 1990<sup>th</sup>) could be considered as the second stage of the study of scientific activity of O. Terenozhkin. The period is represented by the published materials of the collected articles and brief outline reports to the anniversaries of the scientist; they covered the wide variety of subjects: from actually scientific biography, historiographic analysis and learning of the subjects of his professional interest and evolving his ideas and theories up to the studies and further elaborations of the subjects of his professional interest by other scientists (the contemporaries and working later).

The first from the range of such conferences was conducted in 1987 in Kirovohrad (nowadays – Kropyvnytskyi) in the teacher's training college where worked the one of disciples of O. Terenozhkin – N. Boki. S. Berezanskaya (1987) presented the paper on the research by the scientist of the ancient sites and monuments of Bronze Age, B. Mozolevskiy, V. Murzin and Ye. Chernenko – delivered the papers on his studies of the Scythians' history (Mozolevskiy et al., 1987). The lectures in the conference resulted in the publishing of brief outline reports in two parts, also there was planned to issue the collected articles in honour of O. Terenozhkin, the materials for the collection were gathered by B. Mozolevskiy who headed the sub-division (sector) of the History of the Scythians and the Sarmatians (former department of Early Iron Age) in the Institute of Archeology of Academy of Sciences.

The second conference in honour of Terenozhkin (85<sup>th</sup> anniversary) was held in 1992 in Melitopol thanks to the organizational initiative of B. Mykhaylov, the director of the historic reserve «Kamyana Mohyla». 89 papers with the subject of the archeology and history of the Cimmerians and the Scythians were published (Kimmeriytsy, 1992) but no one of them was related to the biographical or historiographical survey of the scientific career and professional development of the actual person whose jubilee was «celebrated».

The 3<sup>rd</sup> conference devoted to O. Terenozhkin was arranged in 1997 by the associates of The Museum of Historical Treasures of Ukraine. The papers delivered were then collected in the separate issue of «Museum Herald» (1998) and included, in particular, the article by V. Murzin «The founder of Ukrainian scientific school of the explorers of the Scythians' history» (Murzin, 1998), the article by I. Cherniakov about the study of the Cimmerians' history by Terenozhkin (Cherniakov, 1998) and the memoirs of V. Vinogradov (1998).

The Institute of Archeology of Academy of Sciences of Ukraine as well devoted one of its quarterly issues to the honour and memory of O. Terenozhkin before his 90<sup>th</sup> anniversary, in 1996. The issue was opened by the biographical-historiographical article of V. Murzin «O. I. Terenozhkin – the outstanding researcher and explorer of the Scythian culture» (Murzin, 1996). All other 14 articles and one review presented the subject of the Scythians' archeology, history and culture and were authored by the researches from the scientific institutions of Ukraine (Ye. Baturevych, S. Bessonova, V. Bilozor, K. Buniatian, V. Zubar, G. Kovpanenko, S. Makhortykh, B. Mozolevskiy, S. Okhotnikov, S. Polin, S. Skoriy, O. Fialko, Ye. Chernenko), Germany (R. Rolle), Russia (M. Vakhtina, G. Smirnova) – all the above authors were either disciples of O. Terenozhkin or his colleagues-contemporaries or even already disciples and colleagues of actually his disciples and colleagues.

Two papers authored by O. Terenozhkin were published that time: the article «The subject of the Scythians» (Terenozhkin, 1987) and monograph «The burial mound in Melitopol» (Terenozhkin, Mozolevskiy, 1988). B. Mozolevskiy produced the publication which described the exploration and findings of the burial mound in Melitopol – based on the report of

O. Terenozhkin, having added his own analysis of burial implements and accessories, burial constructions and funeral ceremonial.

The scientific-popular book «The Scythian Steppe» by B. Mozolevskiy contains as well a plenty of interesting biographical episodes grounded on the stories by Oleksiy Ivanovich and the details of expedition activities, in particular – related to the circumstances of finding of the hiding-place of Scythian burial mound Haymanova Grave (Mozolevskiy, 1983: 95–145), as well as the article Ye. Chernenko (1990) «What the photos reminded».

Some biographical notes about O. Terenozhkin were written in 1990<sup>th</sup> (Mezentseva, 1997; Merpert, 1996), the one of them was published in English-language «Encyclopedia of Ukraine» (1993).

The third stage (1999 – 2018).

Nobody has created purposely the meaningful and valuable study of the scientific biography, historiographic comprehension and recognition of scientific work and heritage of O. Terenozhkin for more than 35 years after his decease, except for several articles of biographical-historiographical nature devoted to his anniversaries. This could be partly explained by the reason that this task is almost unrealizable to complete highly professionally for a historian who just specialized exceptionally in historiographic researches as requires exhaustive expert knowledge of archeological specificity. The task is additionally complicated by the specificity of O. Terenozhkin as the scientist of encyclopaedic knowledge who studied the wide range of subjects of ancient history and archeology of different historical periods across almost all the territory of the Eurasian Steppe, the forest-steppe territories in Ukraine and the bordering territories of Central Europe. The complication of the subject is evidenced by the fact that the huge scope and the diversity of the extraordinary and multifaceted career of O. Terenozhkin within the overall process of development of archeological science during 60 years (from 1920<sup>th</sup> up to 1980<sup>th</sup>) prevented the creation of the respective significant analytical, integrated studies despite the greatly enlarged popularity of the history of archeology among the professional archeologists. The historiographic comprehension and proper estimation of the scientist's heritage require to be thoroughly, professionally researched in several monographies or theses preceded by the respective specialized articles.

The start of this 3<sup>rd</sup> stage could be timed with the last years of 1990<sup>th</sup> and to a certain extent actually with the activities of V. Yu. Murzin during the period of his leading the department of Early Iron Age in the Institute of Archeology. The article «Regarding the history of study of the burial mound in Melitopol» authored by A. Illinskiy (son of O. Terenozhkin) and V. Murzin revealed (for the scientific community) the very interesting epistolary documents from the private archive of O. Terenozhkin (Illinskiy, Murzyn, 1999).

The activity of O. Terenozhkin during his holding the position of the leader of the department of Early Iron Age in the Institute of Archeology of Academy of Sciences of Ukrainian Soviet Republic was described in the articles devoted to the anniversaries of this department (Skory, 2005a; 2005b; 2015). N. Havryliuk (2007), V. Riabova and I. Cherniakov (2007), S. Skory (2007a) wrote the articles in honour of the scientist to his 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

Six papers covered in more details the different facets and periods of the scientific activities of O. Terenozhkin and were presented in the conference in Chyhyryn conducted in 2007. The collected papers of the conference were opened by the biographical-historiographical article about the scientist authored by S. Skory (2007b). The leading Ukrainian specialist in the history of Late Bronze Age V. Otroschenko expounded the contribution of the scientist to the research of the Bronze Age monuments and findings in the territories of Volga Region and

Ukrainian steppe, of the Cimmerians' history and culture. The author emphasized the role of Oleksiy Ivanovich as the actual founder of the scientific school of explorers of the Srubnaya culture (Timber-grave culture) in 1960-1970<sup>th</sup>; the school is represented by O. Leskov, M. Cherednichenko, V. Otroschenko and their disciples (Otroshchenko, 2007). The other articles were devoted to the activities of the scientist in local history studies and his works in museums (Shevchenko, 2007), his explorations in Central Asia (Inevatkina, 2007), the communication with other scientists (Vinogradov, 2007), the studies of the sites and monuments located in Chyhyryn region (Brel, 2007).

The very interesting biographical materials and details from the private archive of O. Terenozhkin were gathered in the book edited by A. Illinskiy «From the life of Oleksiy Terenozhkin (written personally by his hand, collected by his son)» (Iz zhizni, 2006).

Since the beginning of 2000<sup>th</sup>, several researchers have commenced to systematically survey the scientific biography of O. Terenozhkin. Besides V. Murzin (Illinskiy, Murzyn, 1999; Murzin, 2013a; Murzin, 2017) and S. Skory (2007a; 2007b; 2010; Skory, Sayenko, 2017a; 2017b), the series of articles of various focuses in the subject for the last decade (2007 – 2017) were written by O. Brel, M. Hrechshkina, A. Illinskiy, V. Sayenko and N. Suleymanova.

O. Brel described the archeological explorations of the scientist in Chyhyryn district (Brel, 2007; 2011; 2015; 2017). M. Hrechshkina surveyed the early period of archeological interests and researches of O. Terenozhkin in Transvolga Region, Kyrgyzstan, Khwarazm and other regions of Central Asia (Hrechshkina, 2010; 2011a; 2011b; 2012).

A. Illinskiy created in the co-authorship two publications about the history of exploration of the burial mound in Melitopol (Illinskiy, Murzyn, 1999; Illinskiy, Sayenko, 2015a). The interesting facts regarding the scientific career and development of O. Terenozhkin and B. Mozolevskiy were depicted in the article based on their correspondence (Illinskiy, Sayenko, 2015b).

V. Sayenko (2014a; 2016) researched the family story of clans of Terenozhkin and Illinska; this story could be the subject of separate monograph or thesis. Three other articles related to the activities of O. Terenozhkin in the archeological explorations, local history studies and the work in museum institutions in Volga Region (Sayenko, 2012; 2014b). V. Sayenko described the episode (unknown before) about the plans of the scientist to study the ancient history of Mongolia he had pinned hopes in the beginning of 1930<sup>th</sup>. He also created three articles in the style of «comparative biographies» which illustrated the personal relationship of O. Terenozhkin with B. Grakov, B. Rybakov, I. Fabricius and elucidated the similarities and differences in the scientific views, ideas and approaches of Oleksiy Ivanovich versus each of the ones of above listed scientists (Sayenko, 2015; 2017a; 2017b).

The relationship of O. Terenozhkin with S. Tolstov and the contribution of each of them to the exploration of Khwarazm were analyzed in the articles and monograph of I. Arzhantseva (2013; 2014; 2016: 13–30, 198–199).

N. Suleymanova, the director of the museum of local history studies in Pugachov town where O. Terenozhkin had begun his scientific biography, wrote a lot of informational (Suleymanova, 2009) and scientific reports about the history of the museum's development, the related activities of O. Terenozhkin and K. Zhuravlev (Suleymanova, 2012; 2013).

V. Murzin authored the memoirs book «About the archeology with a smile», the many pages in it are devoted to Oleksiy Ivanovich and Varvara Andriivna, including the biographical essay about the scientist containing the interesting extracts of his tales (Murzin, 2013: 10–12, 15–40, 43–61, 62–66).

The short articles about O. Terenozhkin have been created and included regularly to the various informational, referential and encyclopaedic publications.

The conference devoted to 110<sup>th</sup> anniversary of O. Terenozhkin (held in 2017 in Chyhyryn) acted as the influential and significant forum of discussing the topics of the archeology and ancient history of the nations which populated Eurasian Steppe and the bordering territories in the past. The detailed biographical review of O. Terenozhkin's life, professional career and achievements as well as a number of articles describing the different facts of his scientific activities and biography were published in the collection of papers of the conference (in particular: Brel, 2017; Murzin, 2017; Murzin, 2017).

The publishing of both complete set of works and selected collected works of O. Terenozhkin is still actual burning task with the highly demanded outcome. The only two articles of the scientist were reissued nowadays: «Regarding the ethnic origin of the tribes in Scythians' period in near the Dnieper forest-steppe region of Right-bank Ukraine» and «Sogdia and Chach» (Antologiya 1996).

We forecast that the researches of the scientific biography of O. Terenozhkin and the ones which contain the historiographical analysis of various facets of his activities will be regularly created in the near years, in particular, the related thorough monographs. As well, the extensive epistolary heritage of the scientist is to be carefully gathered, processed, analyzed and published with the proper comments and reference materials (Sayenko, Tupchienko, 2018).

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