

Archaeologists of the State Museum-Reserve "Kulikovo Field" found that finds from ancient treasures on the hillfort on the upper Oka could belong to two archaeological cultures: "Moshchinskaya" and "Novo-Klamentevskaya", who lived in this region in the III century. The settlement is located on the territory of the steppe forests, which have retained many archaeological monuments of different eras.

The press service of the reserve said that studies at the place of detection of treasures began in 2025. It is noted that in the middle of the 3rd century, representatives of the Wroth-Slavic tribes appeared in the territory of the Kaluga, Oryol, Tula and southern part of the Moscow regions, which later dissolved among the annals Vyatichi. Written sources for this region of that time have not been preserved.

Scientists said that earlier there lived carriers of culture of monuments like Novo-Klamentevo, who were descendants of the southern population, which was influenced by Sarmatian culture, and the successors of local forest traditions.

"What new is given to us this year's research? As the excavations have shown, the studied settlement refers to settlements such as Novo-Klamentevo, that is, it was left by the "leaving" population. It died in a fire, and on its outskirts, in shallow pits and two treasures were buried, most likely wrapped in fabric. A burnt building was studied near one of them. Some of the things from the treasures were burned, perhaps burning wooden parts of the houses fell from above on the "Treasure" lying almost next to the surface, - the head of the archeology department of the Great Resettlement of Peoples and the early Middle Ages of the Archeology of the Russian Academy of Sciences Alexei Vorontsov.