



Sentyivskiy Shantse as a component of the defensive structures of New Serbia: Historical and archaeological aspects

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Abstract. The relevance of the research topic is manifested in the context of the unique geopolitical position of Potyasmynia and the broader region of the "Zadniprovia lands" of the Hetmanate and New Serbia in the mid- to late 18th century. This period was characterised by acute political and military transformations, which led to intensive construction of fortifications, including the Sentyi Shantse. Considering the importance of understanding the historical context and significance of defensive structures in this region, the study of the Sentyi Shantse becomes an essential element in unravelling historical events and processes. The aim of the study is a comprehensive elucidation of the historical significance of the Sentyi Shantse, the stages of its historical existence and fate, relying on the use of historiography, cartography, and archaeology data. In addition to general scientific methods, the authors employed special-historical methods, namely: chronological, historical-typological, and cartographic methods, which allowed for balanced and well-founded research results. The research included a historiographic analysis of scientific works, identifying the specificity and differences in the vectors of shantse research in scientific sources from the second half of the 18th century to the beginning of the 20th century and contemporary history. The predominance of the goals of historical anthropology was established. The specificity of the two main periods of studying the Sentyi Shantse in the system of defensive structures of Potyasmynia in the mid- to late 18th century was determined and characterised. Six chronological stages in the history of the shantse were identified and characterised. The results of its archaeological research were introduced into scientific circulation and analysed. The practical value of the work lies in the possibility of applying the research results in the study and writing of works on local history topics, in the preparation of lectures on regional and Ukrainian history, as well as in their use in highlighting the history of the region in museum activities

Keywords: Zadniprovia lands; Hetmanate; Cossacks; Serbs; settlers; fortification structures; regiment

Introduction

The territory of modern Kirovohrad region, along with its fortification structures in the 18th century, played a significant role in complex geopolitical processes. This

was due to its location along the border between the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Ottoman Empire, and the Russian Empire. On one hand, it served as

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a bastion for asserting Ukrainian statehood in the form of the "Zadniprovia lands" of the Hetmanate. On the other hand, this territory not only became a springboard for the Russian Empire's advance into the Right-Bank Ukraine in the second half of the 18th century, resulting in the partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, annexation of the Crimean Khanate, and the liquidation of the Zaporizhian Sich, but also led to the incorporation of most territories inhabited by Ukrainians into one state. The latter contributed to a sense of shared historical destiny among Ukrainians, which significantly fostered unity in their attempts to revive their own statehood in the early 20th century, ultimately culminating in the formation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR). In these complex geopolitical processes, fortification along the border territories had its own special mission, associated with the necessity of defending the state's borders, cities, and villages. Simultaneously, the fortification structures of the 18th century (including the trenches of New Serbia) played a significant role in shaping modern settlements. The Sentivskiy Shanets is no exception to this rule. In light of the above, the study of the role and place of the Sentivskiy Shanets in the fortification system of Potyasmynia becomes relevant as a component of addressing the comprehensive issue of the peculiarities of settlement and development of the region, as well as the role of fortifications in this process.

Since the topic of the article is under-researched and the historiographical analysis of works related to this topic is presented in the results and discussion, we will focus below on the characterisation of works whose subject matter is relevant to the stated problem. Thus, relevant to the researched topic is the study by S. Didyk (2009) on the history of the Novoslobodsky Cossack Regiment (1753-1764), which was formed from settlers of the Myrhorod Regiment of the Hetmanate as a result of the creation of New Serbia (1751). The author does not specifically address the issue of fortification in the region but notes the role of regimental trenches in its defence to the south, showing the destructive consequences for the settlements of the Novoslobodsky Regiment of the Crimean Khanate's campaign at the head of a 70,000-strong army in 1869. The reasons, nature of settlement, economic life, and administrative subordination of the Zadniprovia lands at the end of the 17th – mid-18th centuries are considered in several publications and dissertation research by A. Butko (2018; 2021). In particular, the author classifies the settlements of the region, identifies the number and specialisation of fortifications of the Myrhorod and Poltava Regiments within the Zadniprovia territories, but does not dwell on their detailed characteristics.

Historical, museological, and archaeological research of the internal space of the fortress of St. Elizabeth – the main citadel in the structure of fortification of New Serbia and the Novoslobodsky Regiment – is devoted to a number of works (Tupchiienko, 1994; Tupchiienko

& Shatkovskiy, 2022). In particular, based on the results of the excavation of the gunpowder cellar in the bastion of St. Peter, two publications raise the issue of the museumification of the fortress, a prospective plan for comprehensive research of its history, and inclusion in the museum and cultural-tourist space of contemporary Kirovohrad. The author identifies at least three areas of fortress research: historical, archaeological, and museological. In further research, scientists found reflection of the results of the search for the localization of the so-called "ambassadorial palace", non-invasive methods and results of the study of the gunpowder cellar in the bastion of St. Catherine and 2 wells-basins, protective excavations at the site of the installation of the flagpole with the highest flag in the region (Tupchiienko & Shatkovskiy, 2022). K. Shlyakhovyi (2005) draws attention to the Serbian origin of the names of a number of toponyms in the Kirovohrad region. The author concludes that the names of settlements and fortifications within the Former New Serbia, including the Sentyi Shantse, were transferred by settlers from their homeland to new territories in Potyasmynia. The researcher reveals their etymology and provides analogous names of settlements in Serbia, traces the significance of the fortification of New Serbia in the context of world and local history. In turn, O. Chorny (2020a) based on satellite images, available sources, and publications carried out a graphic and artistic colour perestroika of the external appearance of the Sentyshchansky fortress as it was during its heyday in the early second half of the 18th century. The perestroika allows visualising not only the external appearance of the defensive structures of the trench but also showing the layout and planning of its internal space. The mentioned works pay attention to various aspects of settlement and functioning of the fortifications of the Zadniprovia lands of the Hetmanate, New Serbia, and the Novoslobodsky Regiment during the 18th century, but they lack a detailed analysis of the history of the emergence, functioning, and fate of the Sentyshchansky trench.

Thus, the aim of the study is to provide a comprehensive characterization of the Sentyshchansky trench based on cartographic sources, historiographical analysis, and archaeological materials, determine its place in the defensive structure of Potyasmynia, identify its participation in military events, and also show the prospect of further research.

Materials and Methods

Special historical methods were employed in writing this article: chronological, historical-typological, and cartographic. These methods allowed for the systematic organisation and analysis of historical data, considering aspects of the formation and functioning of the Sentivskiy Shanets within the context of settlement stages in the region. The chronological method enabled researchers to examine the development of the

Sentyivskiy Shanets clearly in temporal sequence. By analysing various historical periods, they identified and analysed the stages of its historical existence. This provided insight into changes in the structure and functional purpose of the fortification throughout different historical periods. The historical-typological method identified the typicality of fortification planning, its structure, and the main components of its construction. Through this approach, characteristic features of the Sentyivskiy Shanets were identified and compared with similar fortifications in other regions. The cartographic method was essential for coordinating cartographic data with descriptions of the territory and the location of defensive structures. It allowed for a more precise understanding of the dimensions and geographical location of the Sentyivskiy Shanets.

In addition to the methods mentioned above, a variety of sources were used in the research, including published and unpublished archival materials, such as the description of the Novoserb Corps Chancellery fund (Milchev & Prosunko, 2005), a published fragment of Baron Ferenc de Tott's diary, an eyewitness of the winter campaign of Kırım-Girei onto the territory of New Serbia in 1769 (Baron Ferenc de Tott, 1785; Yastrbov, 1883), J.A. Gildenstedt's travel diary in the Yelysavethrad province with additions by V. Yastrbov (Gildenstedt, 2023), Compilation of the Laws of the Russian Empire (Complete Collection of the Laws...n.d.); reports on archaeological excavations by Bessonova (Bessonova, 1987); cartographic materials, namely, fortification plans from the mid-18th century – archive of V.T. case No. 912 created in 1756 and case No. 25561 formed in 1762 (Laskovskiy, 1865) reports of archaeological surveys (Bessonova 1987; Sobchuk 2020), as well as articles and monographs, chronologically divided into two groups: 1) publications from the 19th to the beginning of the 20th century; 2) research conducted in independent Ukraine from the end of the 20th to the beginning of the 21st century.

Results and Discussion

The first fortifications in the Back Dnieper lands of Hetmanate began to be built in the 1740s with the aim of protecting the territories of the right bank of Tiasmyn

from encroachments by the nobility of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth by settlers from the Myrhorod and Poltava regiments of Hetmanate. In 1751, these lands were transferred to military settlements of New Serbia. By the order of Empress Elizabeth, Serbian settlers were allowed to settle along the border with Poland and Turkey (Polonska-Vasylenko, 1960). Serbian settlers did not lose their military status and automatically became part of the Russian army structure, and the fortifications of the Back Dnieper lands of Hetmanate became part of the defensive line of New Serbia. As a result, two Serbian regiments were created by the Russian authorities: the Pandur (infantry) and the Hussar (light cavalry). Each regiment was divided into companies with their permanent locations. Each company was supposed to be provided with its own defensive fortifications.

One such defensive fortification was the Mogilev or Sentyi Shantse, located near the modern village of Rodnikivka in the Kropyvnytskyi district of the Kirovohrad region. This settlement was founded and inhabited by Cossacks and commoners of the Myrhorod Cossack regiment as part of the Back Dnieper lands of Hetmanate under the name Mogilev. After the liquidation of the Back Dnieper lands and the transfer of their territories for the formation of military settlements of New Serbia, Mogilev was renamed Senta, in honour of one of the shants of the Potisje Border (now the city of Senta, Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, Serbia and Montenegro) (Shlyakhovyi, 2005).

The first detailed description of the Sentyiv fortification was made by the renowned historian and geographer J.-A. Gildenstedt, who described the journey through the region in detail. In his diary entries, the fortress as of May 26, 1774, appears as follows: "...a correctly four-cornered fortification measuring 400 fathoms in diameter, but it is uninhabited and is used only as a shelter in extreme cases" (Gildenstedt, 2023), meaning that at the time of the description, this fortification was no longer functioning as a permanent defence, was not provided with military garrison, and was intended only for extreme cases, which is understandable, as this description was made towards the end of the Russo-Turkish war of 1768-1774, when such fortifications in the interior of the empire lost their relevance (Fig. 1).



Figure 1. Panoramic depiction of the Sentyivshchansky fortress

Source: author's development

More than half a century after the description by J.-A. Gildenstedt, the 19th-century historian A. Skalkovskiy (1836) in his work "Chronological Overview of the History of New Russia 1731-1823", describing the processes of settling this territory, provides a list of fortifications established to form a new defensive line, among which the Sentivskiy Shanets is mentioned under its original name – Mogilev. Examining the reasons and purpose of creating New Serbia, the researcher emphasises that the main goal of establishing Serbian settlements included preparing soldiers who would gradually increase their presence and could eventually surround Tatar and Turkish possessions, squeezing the Zaporozhian Cossacks and expanding the borders of the Russian Empire to the Black and Azov Seas, or at least forming

an insurmountable defence line against southern enemies. As we can see, this researcher clearly identifies the prospective plan of the Russian imperial government, which envisaged three goals: 1) creating an invincible defensive line against Tatar and Turkish raids, and ideally surrounding and displacing them; 2) limiting the possessions of the Zaporozhian Cossack autonomy; 3) reaching the shores of both seas, thereby providing conditions for further territorial expansion, which would happen in the second half of the 18th century. In light of the events of the Russian-Ukrainian war of 2014-2024, we see that the aspirations of Russian imperialism remain unchanged.

In turn, the Sentyi Shantse was cartographically localised on the layout of the fortifications of "New Serbia" in the album appendix to F. Laskovskiy's work (1865) (Fig. 2).

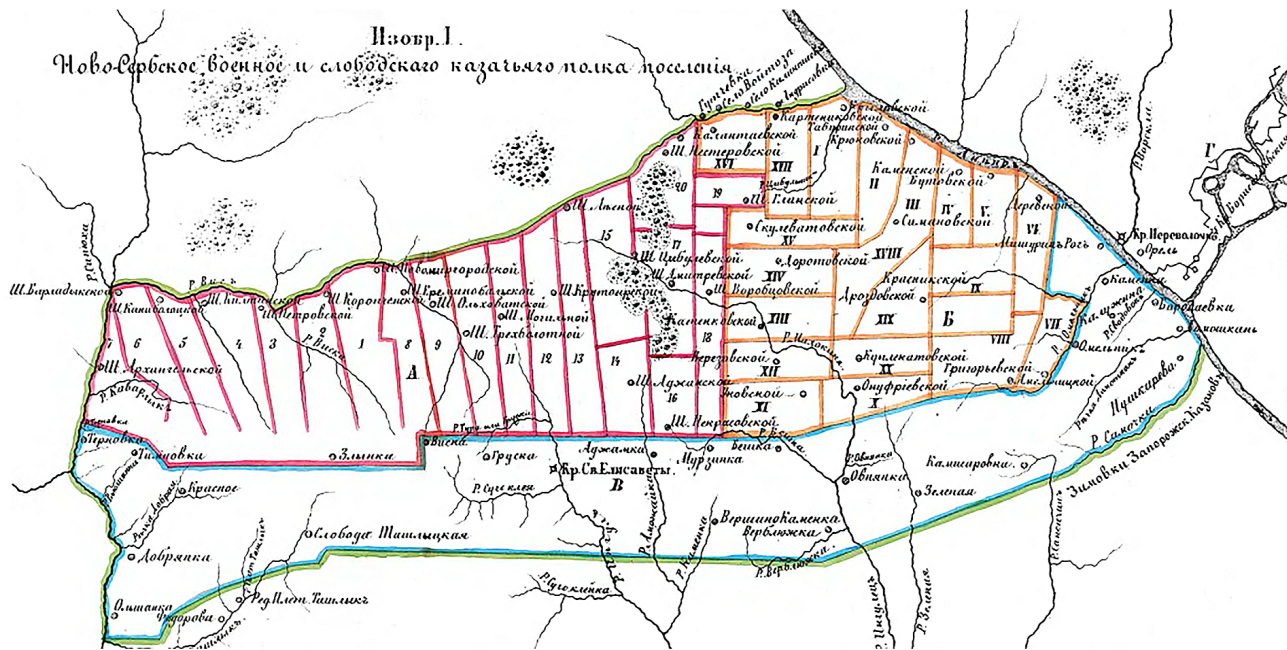


Figure 2. Novoserbske Settlement of the Sloboda Cossack Regiment

Source: F. Laskovskiy (1865)

The author based the study on the map created at the beginning of the military settlements formation in 1756 (Laskovskiy, 1865). The scheme shows the exact localisation of fortifications as of 1756 on the left bank of the Tiasmyn River on the border with the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Additionally, this scheme was accompanied by a detailed description of the fortifications and their garrisons, including the Sentivskiy Shanets. According to the description, 11 squadrons of the hussar regiment, consisting of 98 personnel each, were permanently based in the fortification (Tserovyc, 2002). Adjacent to it were the Kanizh Shantse with the garrison of the 10th squadron and the Vukovar Shanets with the garrison of the 12th squadron of the same regiment. In total, two regiments of Serbian military settlers were created, the pandur infantry and the hussar cavalry, totaling 40 squadrons with their fortifications and places of

permanent deployment. The distance between squadrons was 8.5 kilometres for hussar squadrons and 6 kilometres for pandur infantry squadrons in the forest-steppe part of the territory. In the steppe part of New Serbia, the distance between cavalry squadrons was 32 km, and between infantry squadrons was 27 kilometres, reflecting the military logistics capabilities in different landscapes. Each of the mentioned shants, including the Sentyi Shantse, also had several observation points – outposts located several kilometres away.

According to the scheme and description by F. Laskovskiy (1865), data on the construction of the entire line of fortifications are provided, where the Sentyi Shantse still appears under its first name Mogilev, known on the maps of New Serbia in 1756. Overall, the appearance of these defensive structures corresponds to typical plans of earthen fortifications of the Russian Empire in the

18th century. As an example, the author mentions the Petroostrov Shanets (modern village of Petro-Ostrov). Similar fortresses are also present in the structure of the left-bank Ukrainian defence line, which was formed in the 1730s-1740s on the Left Bank, including the Mykhailivska (Kyselivska) fortress and Sloviánoserbiya. The researcher also provided a list of typical internal structures for such fortresses, namely: the presence of a church, commandant's house, officers' quarters, commissary store, powder magazine, and settlement in the closest vicinity of the fortress – its forecourt. Overall, F. Laskovskiy's cartographic scheme and description were based on extensive archival materials, namely "Plans of fortifications of the mid-18th century archive V.T" case No. 912 created in 1756 and case No. 25561 formed in 1762, currently stored in the archives of the Russian Armed Forces, providing the most complete picture of the functioning of the shantse in the conditions of its inclusion in New Serbia and the relevance of its defensive functions.

In 1907, V. Nikiforov conducted an analysis of the works of A. Skalkovskyi and F. Laskovskiy with the aim of determining the state of church affairs in military settlements. He provided a characterization of the state of the Sentyi Shantse and a brief description of the fortress based on previous research. He also drew attention to the church aspect in the history of the Sentyi Shantse. According to Vasil Nikiforov in "Materials for the history of the emergence of churches in the Alexandrovsky district", on April 25, 1759, a church named "In the Name of the Descent of the Holy Spiri" was founded in the fortress (Nikiforov, 1907). The church was established in accordance with the typical requirements for a shantse, but six months after the start of construction, a decision was made to move the church beyond the fortress, as evidenced by case No. 148/6 (Milchev & Prosunko 2005). The author merely states the fact of relocating the church outside the shantse but does not provide an explanation for it.

Contemporary Ukrainian researcher O. Koval (2019) sees the reason for relocating the church in a decree dated August 9, 1754, which states that "existing churches in the areas allocated for New Serbia, built by former settlers without specified settlements, who are moving or settling in the newly designated areas beyond the borders of New Serbia, for the satisfaction of Serbs who are resettled, should not be moved, and churches should be built for the local settlers in their new settlements from the state funds of Major-General Glibov, at his discretion" (Complete Collection of the Laws..., n.d.). According to this decree, churches were supposed to remain in place for the satisfaction of Serbs, while for resettled Ukrainian population in new areas, churches were to be built anew at the state's expense. However, due to the small number of Serbs, churches were deserted, and requests for relocating the churches from the shantse locations were rejected. At the same time, the researcher notes that not only the Sentyivskiy Shanets experienced church relocation but also several others. For example,

in 1753-1754, the Mykolaivska church was moved from Ukhivka to Verushino-Kamianka, the Troitska church from Fedorka to Pregrodka, the Preobrazhenska church from Tsybulivska sloboda to Adzhamka, and the Bogoslovka church from Butivka to Buyanska (Koval, 2019). In our view, such church relocations could have been prompted by the contemporary reality of gradation of settlements in rural areas, namely, their division into "villages" and "towns". The main criterion distinguishing "towns" from "villages" was the presence of a church. Since New Serbia was conceived and created as a military settlement, where the population combined military service with agriculture and family life in settlements outside the fortifications, raising the status of such a settlement by relocating a church there became not only relevant but also urgent. Moreover, churches in settlements of the 18th-19th centuries, especially in newly founded ones, played the role of their organising centre in space and culture.

Therefore, summarising the achievements of historians of the 18th to the early 19th century in the study of the Sentyivskiy Shanets of New Serbia, it is important to note that they collected and processed archival material, mapped the location and connection with similar shantse, and linked the history of the shantse with the church. At the same time, most of these works were descriptive in nature, with only occasional broader generalisations and searches for reasons for the emergence of fortification activity in New Serbia, which fully corresponded to the level of development of contemporary historical science and the values prevailing in society. The present demands something different. Anthropological aspects of history in everyday, interethnic, social, cultural, and other dimensions of life are becoming relevant.

Accordingly, modern researchers V. Milchev & O. Prosunko (2005), by processing and structuring the remnants of the fund and publishing the archival description of the "Office of the Novoserbsky Corps", which was previously stored in the state archives of the Dnipropetrovsk region (DADO) and was virtually destroyed as a result of military actions in the autumn of 1943, focus their attention on the anthropological aspects of the history of the Sentyivskiy Shanets. This description chronologically reproduces episodes from the life of the military settlement and the Sentyi fortress. In particular, according to the case 371 201.86 "Case on the report of Captain Boshkovich about the commissioned work in the Sentyivskiy Shanets for state buildings, barracks, and gate hinges and nails and the allocation of money for it" repairs of the shantse gates and barracks were carried out in 1760. For this purpose, the imperial government allocated 39 rubles 50 kopecks. (Milchev & Prosunko 2005). According to the description of the "Office of the Novoserbsky Corps" fund, it contained a document dated June 6, 1762 – "Protocol of the officer council of the Novoserbsky corps regarding measures to strengthen the defence capability of New Serbia in case of possible attacks from the Crimean Khanate", which also men-

tions the need to implement previous orders regarding the mandatory fencing of churches in the shants with palisades), that is, defensive structures made of vertically driven logs or poles (Milchev & Prosunko, 2005; Koval, 2019). The content of the protocol indicates preparations for war with Turkey, the government's desire to maintain fortifications in proper condition, and possibly to expand its garrison.

According to the fund description, in 1762, a customs outpost was established based on the shantse between New Serbia and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, which allowed various people with goods and provisions to pass through. The reason for the establishment of trade restrictions was the creation of a border commission by the Senate decree of October 17, 1762, due to the construction of a fortress in Uman by the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Moreover, V. Milchev & O. Prosunko (2005) note that most misunderstandings and border conflicts arose due to the struggle for settlers. A similar situation regarding the struggle for settlers is described by N. Polonska-Vasylenko (1960). According to the documents of the fund, Polish nobles made raids into the territory of New Serbia to plunder and forcibly relocate locals to Poland. The Novoserbian military administration followed a similar practice, exacerbating relations (Milchev & Prosunko, 2005). In both cases, there was a struggle for settlers. Captured people could eventually be turned into serfs (on the Polish side) or into military settlers and serfs (on the Novoserbian side). The point is that according to the agreement between Ivan Horvat and the imperial government, four regiments were to be formed on the territory of New Serbia, two infantry (pandur) and two cavalry (hussar) regiments from settlers from Austria-Hungary, but in reality, only two regiments were formed (Skalkovskiy, 1836). The shortage of settlers was attempted to be compensated locally by conducting raids into the territory of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, into Moldova subordinate to Turkey, and so on. However, as the authors of the description note, despite the border clashes, trade continued to develop. Therefore, the shantse served not only as a place of defence for the civilian population but also as a control and transit point in trade operations between states. (Milchev & Prosunko, 2005).

After the liquidation of New Serbia, the Sentivskiy fortification of 1764 became the centre of the 11th squadron of the Black Hussar Regiment. The toponym "Senta" formed the basis for the name of the small village of Sentiivske, which emerged near the fortification in the second half of the 18th century (Chorny, 2020b). However, according to available sources, it was not possible to determine the time and circumstances of renaming the shantse from Mohyliv to Senta. It is known that until 1756, according to cartographic sources, the shantse was still called Mohyliv. At this time, as indicated in the above description by J.A. Guildenstedt, the Sentyi shantse was used only as a refuge in case of military actions. In

this sense, the involvement of the fortification itself or its garrison in military actions during the winter campaign of the Crimean Khanate (1769), as there are no records of combat near Sentiivske in Baron Tott's notes. After the annexation of Crimea by the Russian Empire (1783) and the accession of almost the entire Northern Black Sea region to the empire and its final consolidation in 1791, as well as after the first (1772) and subsequent partitions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, the Sentivskiy Shanets, along with other fortifications of Potemkin's Wall, lost the status of a border fortress and finally turned into an internal settlement. Fortification structures on the internal territories were to be destroyed or left in the condition they were at the time of the decree. At the same time, the senate left it to Prince Potemkin to make a final decision regarding the fortresses and their military property. Obviously, for the sake of saving human resources and funds, the fortifications of the former New Serbia were not destroyed, similar to the fortresses of the Ukrainian Line on the Left Bank (Complete Collection of the Laws..., n.d.).

Since then, the fortification structures of the Sentivskiy Shanets stood until the mid-20th century. The actual destruction began actively in the Soviet era in the 1950s. The territory of the fortress is gradually being reclaimed for agricultural needs. By the order of the head of the Rodnykivska village council, the land from the rampart of the fortress was used to create an artificial pond, significantly altering its appearance. Only the eastern rampart remains of all defensive ramparts. In subsequent archaeological surveys by S.S. Bessonova in 1987, only the remains of this rampart were recorded. The researcher notes: "Next to mound 8, remains of a plowed rampart are traced. According to local residents, there was a so-called Turkish fortress here – a rectangular earthen fortification with an area of 3-5 hectares. No archaeological finds have been found on this territory. It is likely the remains of a 17th-century fortress" (Bessonova, 1987). Thus, by the end of the 20th century, local residents no longer remembered the true ownership and history of the Sentivskiy Shanets.

In 2006, V. Biloshapka (2007) conducted a visual inspection of the fortress. The researcher indicated that a part of the rampart up to 50 metres long and 5 metres wide is preserved in the western part of the former fortification. The height of the rampart reached two metres and was covered with steppe vegetation. A part of the rampart resembles a burial mound, which misled robbers, resulting in the laying of a robber trench containing wooden remains. The local historian claimed that the wooden remains are tentatively dated to the mid-18th century. The researcher speculated that this wooden fragment is a remnant of the internal or external ramparts of the fortress. In 2020, at the request of the local authorities of Rodnykivka village, an inventory of cultural heritage sites was conducted, during which the object was recorded and documentation was created for this

fortress. According to the decision of the head of the Kirovohrad Regional State Administration dated June 3, 2021, the monument was included in the list of newly discovered cultural heritage sites (Order of the head of the Kirovohrad Regional State Administration No. 437-r dated June 3, 2021), which currently allows halting the gradual destruction of the object.

The accounting documentation for the newly discovered cultural heritage site, compiled by V. Sobchuk (2020), provides a modern description of the fortification structure. According to the description, a partially preserved northern curtain, 145 metres long, 7 metres wide, and 1.5 metres high, and a fragment of the north-eastern bastion, used as a point of the state geodetic network, with a height of 2.3 metres, length of 9 metres, and width of 15 metres, are recorded. photos 1 and 2 Also recorded are the remnants of the southwestern bastion, which has a diameter of 35 metres and a height of 0.4 metres. The inner part of the fortification along the perimeter within the curtains and bastions that are traceable, as well as the ruins, covers an area approximately 250 metres long and wide.

Archaeological surveys conducted by V. Sobchuk (2020) have revealed the existence of a cultural layer within and beyond the fortress territory, typical of settlements from the mid-18th to early 19th centuries. Satellite imagery analysis identified promising areas for further exploration to determine the location of barracks and other likely structures. A return visit to the fortress allowed for the localisation of archaeological artefacts in four areas within the fortress, indicating the presence of a pronounced cultural layer within its confines. Additionally, remnants of internal structures, likely barracks, an arsenal, and gatehouses, are recorded within and near the fortress rampart.

Thus, in the context of the defensive structures of "New Serbia", the Sentyivskyi Shanets emerges as a significant component, attesting to the historical and archaeological complexity of this defensive system. Research in this area provides a deeper understanding of the role and structure of defensive fortifications in forming the defensive line. In turn, the analysis of historical and archaeological aspects of the Sentyiv Shantse has helped uncover the strategic importance of this structure and its impact on the defensive strategies and events of that period.

■ Conclusions

Thus, the conducted research has allowed for the pe-restroika not only of the key milestones in the history and functioning of the Sentyivskyi Shanets but also for

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the analysis of their peculiarities, the connection of the fortification with the settlement processes of the region, its ethnic, religious, economic, and political history. Specifically, the following stages of its emergence and operation were identified: 1) the appearance of the shantse preceded by the Ukrainian settlement of Mohyliv – a component of the Myrhorod Regiment of the Hetmanate, 2) the construction of the fortification and the renaming of the settlement and shantse to Senta were linked to the creation by the Imperial Russian government of New Serbia and the replacement of the Ukrainian population with Serbian settlers; 3) in 1762, a customs outpost with the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth was formed based on the shantse; 4) after the liquidation of New Serbia in 1764, the shantse became the base for the location of the 11th Squadron of the Black Hussar Regiment; 5) by 1774, the shantse had practically lost its significance as a border military and customs outpost and gradually declined but was not destroyed; 6) during Soviet times, in the mid-20th century, most of its defensive structures were destroyed. Moreover, the conducted historiographic analysis allowed for the identification of the specificity and differences in the direction of shantse research in the scientific literature from the second half of the 18th century to the beginning of the 20th century and the present, particularly determining the prevalence of goals of historical anthropology, whereas in the past descriptiveness, material collection, and the study of church history predominated. At the same time, the detailed establishment of the location of specific structures, their purpose, requires further research through excavation, which determines the prospect of further research. Therefore, conducting comprehensive archaeological work within and beyond the defensive structure will help refine the geographic coordinates of the stages and features of the fortress's operation, clarify its participation in military events, including the winter campaign of the Tatars in 1769, reveal the process of its degradation as a defensive structure after losing its military significance at the end of the 18th century. Possibly, in the future, this fortress will become a key point for the development of research into events of the second half of the 18th century on the border with the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

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■ Conflict of Interest

None.

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Сентівський Шанець як складова оборонних споруд «Нової Сербії»: історичний та археологічний аспекти

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Анотація. Актуальність теми дослідження проявляється у контексті особливого геополітичного положення Потясминня та ширше регіону «Задніпрських місць» Гетьманщини й Нової Сербії у середині – другій половині XVIII століття. Цей період характеризувався гострими політичними та військовими перетвореннями, що зумовили інтенсивне будівництво фортифікаційних укріплень, зокрема, Сентівського шанцю. Враховуючи важливість розуміння історичного контексту та значення оборонних споруд у цьому регіоні, дослідження Сентівського шанцю стає важливим елементом в розкритті історичних подій та процесів. Метою дослідження є комплексне висвітлення історичного значення Сентівського шанцю, етапів його історичного існування та долі, спираючись на використання даних історіографії, картографії та археології. Під час написання цієї статті автори окрім загальнонаукових методів використовували й спеціально-історичні, а саме: хронологічний, історико-типологічний та картографічний методи, що дозволили досягти виважених та обґрунтованих результатів дослідження. У результаті проведеного дослідження було здійснено історіографічний аналіз наукових праць. Визначено специфіку та відмінності векторів досліджень шанця в наукових джерелах другої половини XVIII ст. – початку XX ст. й сучасної історії. Встановлено переважання цілей історичної антропології. Визначено специфіку двох основних періодів вивчення Сентівського шанця в системі оборонних споруд Потясминня середини – другої половини XVIII ст. Встановлено та охарактеризовано 6 хронологічних етапів історії шанця. Введено в науковий обіг та проаналізовано результати його археологічних досліджень. Практична цінність роботи полягає у можливості застосування результатів дослідження при вивченні та написанні робіт на краєзнавчу тематику, у підготовці лекцій з регіональної та загальноукраїнської історії, а також в їх використанні для висвітлення історії краю в музейній діяльності

Ключові слова: Задніпровські місця; Гетьманщина; козаки; серби; переселенці; фортифікаційні споруди; полк