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SCYTHIAN BARROW 12 OF THE «SLUICEWAY» GROUP IN THE LOWER DNIESTER

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The article publishes and analyzes the materials obtained in the study of the barrow 12 of the «Sluiceway» («Vodovod») group near the Glinoe village, Slobodzeya district, on the left bank of the Lower Dniester. The grave in a catacomb of the type I (undercut) was the main under the mound, and three other in the pits were secondary. A similar situation is extremely rarely recorded in the North-West Black Sea region. The construction of round cult pits accompanying the main burial is also noteworthy. The handmade pot with a beak from the children's burial indicates the manufacture of special dishes designed for dispensing food during feeding. The finding of the miniature bracelet with a plate receiver in the burial of a child, apparently, indicates the Thracian influence on the material culture of the Scythians of the North-West Black Sea Region, at least from the second half of the 4th century BC. It was at this time that the published mound was built and graves were made under its mound. Materials from the barrow Glinoe / «Sluiceway» 12 and other, later, Scythian burials on the left bank of the Lower Dniester demonstrate that the Scythian culture of the North-West Black Sea region continues to maintain its originality not only in the second half of the 4th century BC, but also in the next two centuries.

Keywords. *The Scythians, barrow, graves, Left bank of the Lower Dniester, bracelet, second half of the 4th century BC*

The study of Scythian funerary sites in the North-Western Black Sea region has been carried out for more than 120 years. Currently, hundreds of Scythian graves are known in the region, and most of them were investigated in Soviet times. After 1991, the study of Scythian mounds, and accordingly the increase of the number of sources obtained using modern methods, is quite slow.

No more than 15 Scythian burials have been investigated in the Prut-Dniester inter-fluve over the past quarter of the century: a separate grave in the Izmail city¹, two bar-

¹ Паламарчук С.В., Синика В.С. Скифские захоронения из курганов в г. Измаил и у с. Камышовка // Stratum plus. 2014. № 3. С. 292-296.

rows of the Volovarskata Mogila cemetery², two burials of the Katlabukh cemetery³ on the left bank of the Lower Danube; two graves in the barrow near the Purkary village⁴ on the right bank of the Lower Dniester; seven Scythian burials in four mounds near the Crihana-Veche⁵ village on the left bank of the Lower Prut.

More than 250 Scythian burials were investigated on the left bank of the Dniester during the same period⁶. Despite this, the introduction into the scientific circulation of new materials from the Dniester region seems relevant, since it is important for studying the history of the Scythian culture of the entire North Black Sea region.

This paper for the first time publishes and analyzes materials obtained in 2018 during the study of the Scythian barrow 12 of the «Sluiceway» («Vodovod») group. The site was located 3 km to the north-north-east from the northern extremity of the Glinoe village, Slobodzeya district, on the left bank of the Lower Dniester, on a high plateau, located on the right bank of the river Krasnaya. The description of this mound, of the Scythian graves investigated in it, as well as the accompanying equipment is below.

Barrow 12 was excavated in parallel trenches using earthmoving machine. Two baulks were made along the north – south line, 0.6 m wide and 20 m long (Fig. 1, 1).

The mound was almost completely destroyed by plowing. Its height from the present surface was about 0.15 m, diameter about 12 m at the time of the study. Four Scythian graves and four ritual pits were found in the mound.

Grave 1 (Scythian, secondary) was found 4 m southwest of R₀. It was made in the pit (Fig. 1, 2, 3).

A rectangular-shaped pit 1.1×0.6 m in size and 1.2 m deep from R₀ was oriented along the west-south-west – east-north-east line. The skull, fragments of the femur, left ulna and left radius of a child aged 18 months⁷ were found at the bottom of the pit. Obviously, the buried was lying stretched on his back with his head on the west-south-west.

Composition and location of the grave goods. Pieces of the necklace were found under the skull and lower jaw (2). The bronze wire bracelet was worn on the left wrist (1).

² Фокеев М.М., Синика В.С., Руссев Н.Д. Скифские курганы-кенотафы группы Воловарската Могила на левобережье Нижнего Дуная // *Stratum plus*. 2018. № 3. С. 87-102.

³ Фокеев М.М., Рандсборг К., Руссев Н.Д. Полевой отчет Буджакской археологической экспедиции за 1999 г. // *The Scientific archive of the Institute of Archeology of the Ukrainian National Academy of Sciences*. № 1999/63. Киев, 2000. С 9-10.

⁴ Агульников С.М., Попович С.С., Церна С.В., Топал Д.А. Скифский курган № 7 у с. Пуркаръ на Нижнем Днестре // *Stratum plus*. 2013. № 3. С. 257-284.

⁵ Ceban I., Topal D., Agulnicov S., Popovici S. Tumulus scitic nr. 7 de la Crihana Veche-La Pietricei (r-nul Cahul) // *Arheologia preventivă în Republica Moldova*. II. Chişinău: Bons Offices, 2015. P. 43-58; Ciobanu I., Simalcsik A., Bejenaru L., Pîrnău R.G., Vasiliu I., Agulnicov S. Cercetări interdisciplinare privind mormintele scitice din cadrul necropolei tumulare de la Crihana Veche-La Pietricei // *Cercetări interdisciplinare în siturile de epoca fierului din spațiul tiso-nistean. Materialele colloquium-ului de vară de la Saharna*. 13-16 iulie 2017. Cluj-Napoca: Mega, 2018. P. 88-112.

⁶ Тельнов Н.П., Четвериков И.А., Синика В.С. Скифский могильник III-II вв. до н.э. у с. Глиное (Археологические памятники Приднестровья. III). Тирасполь: *Stratum plus*, 2016; Синика В.С., Тельнов Н.П. Скифский курган 116 первой половины III в. до н.э. у с. Глиное // *Древности. Исследования и проблемы*. Сб. статей в честь 70-летия Н.П. Тельнова / В.С. Синика, Р.А. Рабинович (отв. ред.). Кишинёв-Тирасполь: *Stratum plus*, 2018. С. 223-266; Синика В.С., Лысенко С.Д., Тельнов Н.П., Разумов С.Н. Скифский курган второй половины V в. до н.э. в Нижнем Поднестровье // *Вестник Волгоградского государственного университета. Серия 4. История. Регионоведение. Международные отношения*. 2019. № 1. С. 6-19. See literature there.

⁷ Łukasik S. Anthropological analysis of human skeletal remains from Glinoe Vodovod site, Moldova: barrows 9-16. Poznań, 28 January 2019. Report submitted to the Taras Shevchenko University in Tiraspol. 2019. P. 5.

Description of the finds.

1. Bronze wire bracelet with endings coming one after another. It was made of round wire in section. The plate receiver is located at one end. The diameter of the bracelet is 36 mm; inner diameter is 30 mm. The diameter of the wire is 2.5-3 mm. The length of the receiver is 12 mm, the width is up to 5.5 mm; plate thickness is up to 1 mm (Fig. 1, 4).

2. The necklace consisted of 18 glass beads:

– transversely compressed «ocular» bead of blue translucent glass. «Eyes» are white with blue «pupils». Bead height is 11 mm, diameter is up to 7 mm. The diameter of the hole is 5 mm (Fig. 1, 5);

– 17 transversely compressed beads of yellowish-white opaque glass. The height of the beads is 2-4.5 mm, the diameter is 5-6 mm. The diameter of the holes is 2.5-3.5 mm (Fig. 1, 6).

Grave 2 (Scythian, secondary) was found 5 m to the northwest from R₀. It was done in the pit (Fig. 2, 1, 2).

The pit of a rectangular shape with dimensions of 1.05×0.6 m and the depth of 1.2 m from R₀ was oriented along the line west – east. Animal and human bones, grave goods, traces of mat were not found. The burial was a children's cenotaph.

Composition and location of the inventory. The handmade pot (1) and the cup (2) stood at the bottom in the north-western part of the pit. A fragment of the rim of another handmade pot was also found in the filling (3).

Description of the finds.

1. The handmade pot with a projected neck, a body with a maximum enlargement in the middle part and a distinguished tabular bottom. The rim is smoothly bent, with a rounded edge. A small beak is drawn from one edge of the rim. The bottom is flat, with margins highlighted by tucks; from the inside it is concave. Clay is with chamotte. The colour is grayish yellow, yellowish gray, gray, black. Black snuff is on the rim and shoulders. The surfaces are rough-smoothed, bumpy. The bottom is rough, with imprints of organic materials. The vessel is ornamented along the neck with a belt of vertical nail impressions; the body is decorated with vertical and slightly inclined grooves, occupying the entire space from the neck to the bottom (Fig. 2, 5). The height of the pot is 118-121 mm, the height of the lower part is 60-65 mm, the height of the rim is 16-20 mm. Height to the tip of the beak is 113 mm. Dimensions of the rim on the nose is 85 mm. Beak width is about 20 mm; it stands up to 3 mm. The diameter of the rim is 77×82 mm, the diameter of the neck is 68×72 mm, the diameter of the body is 97×98 mm, and the diameter of the bottom is 68.5×71.5 mm. Rim thickness is 6-7 mm; wall thickness is 5-6 mm, in the bottom part up to 10-11 mm. The bottom thickness in the center is 12 mm, at the wall up to 17 mm (Fig. 2, 6).

2. The handmade cup of truncated conical shape. The edge of the rim is thinned, flattened in places at an angle of about 30°. The bottom is flat, with a slightly narrowed part; convex inside. Clay is with chamotte. The colour of the outer surface is grayish yellow, yellowish gray; inside it is yellowish-gray, orange; in rupture is black. The surfaces are smoothed, rough-smoothed, bumpy. The height of the vessel is 35-37 mm. Diameter of the rim is 84-88 mm, diameter of the bottom is 60 mm. The thickness of the rim is 7-9 mm, the thickness of the edge of the rim is 3-4 mm. The wall thickness is 6-7 mm. The thickness of the bottom in the center is 11 mm; at the walls is 9-10 mm (Fig. 2, 4).

3. The fragment of the rim of the handmade pot. Clay is with chamotte. Colour is

gray, yellowish gray; in rupture is black. The surfaces are rough-smoothed, bumpy. The fragment dimensions are 19×25 mm. The reconstructed diameter of the rim is about 90 mm. The inner diameter of the neck is about 65 mm. The thickness of the rim is about 8.5 mm. The wall thickness is about 7 mm (Fig. 2, 3).

Grave 3 (Scythian, secondary) was found 6 m to the north-east from R₀. It was done in the pit (Fig. 2, 7, 8).

The rectangular pit 0.45×0.4 m in size and 1.06 m deep from R₀ was oriented along the north-east – south-west line. Animal and human bones, grave goods, traces of mat were not found. The burial was a children's cenotaph.

Grave 4 (Scythian, main) was found 4 m east of R₀. It was done in the catacomb (Fig. 3, 1, 2).

The rectangular entrance pit with dimensions at the fixation level (-0.77 m from R₀) of 1.9×0.8 m with a long axis was oriented along the north-west – south-east line. Two steps were traced along the south-western wall. The first step, 1.4 m long and 0.2 m wide, was located at a depth of 1.45 m from R₀, and the second step (1.9 m long and up to 0.4 m wide) was at a depth of 1.92 m from R₀. The entrance to the chamber was arranged in the north wall of the entrance pit.

The funeral chamber in the form of an irregular trapezoid with rounded corners of 2.2×1.15 m in size was located parallel to the entrance pit. The bottom of the chamber is fixed at a depth of 2.15 m from R₀.

The burial was robbed in antiquity. The bones of a woman 20-30 years old⁸ were met in the filling. The femur and tibia were found in the eastern part of the chamber, and a skull was lying in the southeast corner of the chamber. Probably, the buried woman laid in an elongated position on her back with her head in the northwest.

Composition and location of the grave goods. The bones of small cattle from sacrificial food and a glass bead (2) laid in the north-western corner of the chamber. Shale pebble was found in the eastern part of the chamber (3). The handmade pot (1) was lying on its side in the southeast corner of the chamber.

Description of the finds.

1. The handmade pot with a projected neck, a body with a maximum enlarging in the middle part and a distinguished tabular bottom. The rim is gently bent, with a rounded slightly thickened edge. The bottom is concave, with a narrowed pan; inside is convex. Clay is with chamotte. Colour is yellow, grayish-yellow, gray; in rupture is black. The surfaces are rough-smoothed, bumpy. The height of the pot is 81-82 mm. Rim height is 19 mm. The height of the lower part is 35-38 mm. Rim diameter is 50 mm. The neck diameter is 45 mm. The diameter of the body is 71 mm, the diameter of the bottom is 46.5×49 mm. The thickness of the rim is 4.5-5.2 mm. The wall thickness is 3.5-4.5 mm, in the bottom part up to 10-11 mm. The bottom thickness in the center is up to 9 mm, at the wall is 8 mm; it is concave to 1 mm (Fig. 3, 3).

2. Glass flattened-spherical bead of white opaque glass. The diameter of the bead is 10 mm, the height is 7.2 mm. The diameter of the hole is 4 mm (Fig. 3, 4).

3. Pebble of grayish-yellow dense shale measuring 63×90×31 mm (Fig. 3, 5).

Pit No. 1 was found 5 m south of R₀. It was round in the plan. The pit diameter was 1.2 m at the fixation level. Its diameter at the bottom (-1.03 m from R₀) was 1.6 m due to the expansion of the walls. Finds weren't found in the pit (Fig. 4, 1, 2).

⁸ Łukasik S. Anthropological analysis... P. 5.

Pit No. 2 was found 3.5 m east of R_0 . It was round in the plan. The pit diameter was 1.2 m at the fixation level. Its diameter at the bottom (-0.92 m from R_0) was 1.5 m due to the expansion of the walls. Finds weren't found in the pit (Fig. 4, 3, 4).

Pit No. 3 was found 6.5 m east-southeast of R_0 . It was round in the plan. The pit diameter was 1.1 m at the fixation level. Its diameter at the bottom (-1.31 m from R_0) was 1.56 m due to the expansion of the walls. Finds weren't found in the pit (Fig. 4, 5, 6).

Pit No. 4 was found 4 m east-southeast of R_0 . It was round in the plan. The pit diameter was 1.4 m at the fixation level. The bottom is cup-shaped in a section. Its diameter at the bottom (-1.17 m from R_0) was 1.2 m due to the expansion of the walls. Finds weren't found in the pit (Fig. 4, 6, 7).

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Materials from the barrow 12 of the «Sluiceway» group near the Glinoe village testify that it was built for the internment of ordinary community members. Funeral constructions are represented by the most common structures; grave goods from the complexes did not stand out from the masses studied earlier in the «Sluiceway» group as well as in neighbouring barrows. At the same time, the data obtained are of considerable importance for the study of the Scythian archaeological culture of the North-West Black Sea region.

In particular, we note that the main burial in the mound was made in the grave in a catacomb (undercut) of type I, and three pits were secondary. A child was buried in one of them, and two another pits (one with inventory) were children's cenotaphs. Until recently, this situation wasn't recorded in the Scythian barrows of the North-West Black Sea region. Catacombs of the type I were sunk many times in the barrows, where the main grave was made in a pit (e.g. Butory I 10/3⁹) or, less commonly, in the catacomb of another type (e.g. Dubossary 20/2¹⁰). There are also known cases where undercuts were only in the barrows (e.g., Semenovka 15/1¹¹) or were constructed simultaneously with the accompanying burials in pits (e.g. Kochkovatoe 48/4¹²).

The exceptions are only four barrows, where under the mound were both catacombs of the type I and pits. Two of them were investigated in 2017: barrow Glinoe / «Sad» 7 (last quarter of the 4th century BC) with the main asynchronous burial (of adults) in the undercut and with four secondary graves – one of them made in the catacomb of the type I (children's burial), and three another made in the pits (two children's burials and one children's cenotaph)¹³; barrow Glinoe / «Garden» 8 (the last quarter of the 4th century BC) with the main burial of the adult in the catacomb of the type I, and with four secondary graves – three of them made in the undercuts (three

⁹ Синика В.С., Разумов С.Н., Тельнов Н.П. Курганы у села Буторы (Археологические памятники Приднестровья. I). Тирасполь: Полиграфист, 2013. С. 67-68. Рис. 40; 43, 1.

¹⁰ Кетрару Н.А., Синика В.С., Разумов С.Н., Тельнов Н.П. Дубоссарские курганы (Археологические памятники Приднестровья. II). Тирасполь: Stratum plus, 2014. С. 90, 92. Рис. 75, 1; 76, 2.

¹¹ Субботин Л.В., Разумов С.Н., Синика В.С. Семёновские курганы (Археологические памятники Приднестровья. IV). Тирасполь: Stratum plus, 2017. С. 84. Рис. 49, 1, 2.

¹² Ванчугов В.П., Субботин Л.В., Дзиговский А.Н. Курганы приморской части Днестро-Дунайского междуречья. Киев: Наукова думка, 1992. С. 48, 54. Рис. 14, 9.

¹³ Синика В.С., Тельнов Н.П., Лысенко С.Д. Скифский курган 7 группы «Сад» в Нижнем Поднестровье // Вестник Воронежского государственного университета. Серия История. Политология. Социология. 2018. № 1. С. 125-138.

children's burials), and one another made in the pit (children's burial)¹⁴. Two more mounds with the main burials in the undercuts and secondary graves in the pits were studied in 2018 in the «Sluiceway» group, in the immediate vicinity of the published complex. Three pits (graves of the young woman and two children) were sunk into the mound of the third quarter of the 4th century BC Glinoe / «Sluiceway» 10 (with the main undercut-cenotaph for an adult)¹⁵. Two pits were sunk into the barrow Glinoe / «Sluiceway» 11 (middle of the 4th century BC) with the main catacomb of type I, while all three structures contained graves of adults. Currently, since the «Garden» barrow group adjoins the «Sluiceway» group from the south, it must be noted that burials in pits (mainly for children) were sunk into mounds of the Scythian barrows with main burials in catacombs of the type I on the left bank of the Dniester, in the microzone of the Glinoe village, Slobodzeya district. In addition, the combination of the main catacombs of the type I with secondary pits in the Glinoe / «Garden» and Glinoe / «Sluiceway» groups indicates a relatively late (within the 4th century BC) data of the barrows, which was already noted¹⁶.

We also pay special attention to the fact of the presence of three children's burials (two of which were cenotaphs) in the barrow Glinoe / «Sluiceway» 12. It has already been noted that the largest number of children's graves was revealed when studying the «Sluiceway» and «Garden» cemeteries, in comparison with other Scythian cemeteries of the North-West Black Sea region¹⁷. In the «Sluiceway» group 18 single children's burials were studied (5/3, 6/1, 6/2, 7/2, 7/5, 8/2, 10/1, 10/2, 12/1, 13/2, 14/1, 16/2, 16/3, 16/6, 16/8, 16/9, 16/10, 18/1), and one more grave was made for the pair of children (16/4). In addition, one of the buried was an adult, and the second was a child in the double graves 5/5 and 13/1. At the same time, the number of children's cenotaphs (9) is equal to the number of children's skeletons in the cemetery: 5/1 (pit 1.6×0.47 m), 5/2 (pit 1.65×0.55 m), 5/6 (pit 1.48×0.63 m), 6/3 (pit 0.85×0.45 m), 6/4 (pit 0.8×0.55 m), 8/1 (pit 0.73×0.35-0.45 m), 8/4 (pit 1.25×0.65 m), 12/2 (pit 1.05×0.6 m), 12/3 (pit 0.45×0.4 m). 13 single children's burials were studied in the «Garden» group (2/1, 3/3, 3/4, 4/3, 4/18, 7/1, 7/2, 7/4, 8/1, 8/2, 8/3, 8/4, 11/1). The skeletons of children were recorded together with the skeletons of adults also in two graves: in the collective burial (6/1 – adult and two children) and in the double grave (8/5 – adult and child). In addition, a pit of 1.05×0.48 m was made for the burial-cenotaph 7/3.

Thus, 36 burials or more 39% from 92 Scythian graves excavated in 2015-2019 in the neighboring «Garden» and «Sluiceway» groups, contained the bones of children. 31 burials were single children's, and one grave was double children's. Children were buried with adults in four another graves. In addition, ten more complexes (11%), being cenotaphs, were intended for symbolic internments of children. The sum of the indicated graves (46) indicates that half of all the burials were used for children's internments.

¹⁴ Синика В.С., Тельнов Н.П., Лысенко С.Д. Скифский курган 8 группы «Сад» на левобережье Нижнего Днестра // Вестник Нижегородского университета им. Н.И. Лобачевского. 2018. № 2. С. 78-93.

¹⁵ Синика В.С., Лысенко С.Д., Разумов С.Н., Тельнов Н.П. Скифский курган 10 группы «Водовод» на левобережье Нижнего Днестра // Oriental studies. 2019. № 5.

¹⁶ Синика В.С., Тельнов Н.П., Лысенко С.Д. Скифский курган 7 группы «Сад»... С. 134.

¹⁷ Синика В.С., Тельнов Н.П., Лысенко С.Д. Скифский курган с детскими погребениями на левобережье Нижнего Днестра // Записки Института истории материальной культуры РАН. 2018. Вып. 18. С. 76-77.

The fact that during the study of the barrow 12 of the Glinoe / «Sluiceway» four round cult pits were discovered also is interesting. Such structures are occasionally found in Scythian mounds of the North Black Sea region. Two round pits, in particular, were found in the barrow of the second half of the 4th century BC Glinoe / «Sluiceway» 13, where, as noted above, a single children's burial was discovered (13/2), as well as a grave with an adult and a child (13/1). The skeleton of the dog laid in one of the pits¹⁸. Two empty round pits were found in the barrow of the second quarter of the 4th century BC Glinoe / «Sluiceway» 14 containing the secondary grave of the child 14/1. However, the most interesting in this regard is the mound 18 of the «Sluiceway» group (the second quarter – the middle of the 5th century BC). Here the main and only grave was made for child. It was accompanied by three round pits, one of them being empty, the second one containing fragments of a pottery bowl, and the third one containing Chios amphora and a dog's skeleton lying on a green clay¹⁹. Ritual pits of various forms are known in Scythian barrows with children's graves of a later time, of the 3rd – 2nd centuries BC, in the barrows 46 and 94 of the cemetery near the Glinoe village on the left bank of the Lower Dniester. However, these complexes do not allow us to state that cult pits were located in Scythian barrows only in connection with children's graves. Their other use has already been noted (for example, for installing cauldrons, for commemorative feast), including in those barrows where were only burials of adults²⁰.

Only vessels and adornments were found in the graves of the barrow 12 of the «Sluiceway» group. The vessels are represented by handmade cup (grave 12/2) and pots (graves 12/2 and 12/4), and adornments are represented by the bronze bracelet and a necklace of beads (grave 12/1), as well as a separate bead (grave 12/4).

The handmade cup from the grave 12/1 and the handmade pot from the catacomb 12/4 are the most characteristic forms of Scythian tableware and kitchenware, respectively. The handmade pot from the children's grave 12/2 is unusual not only for its body ornamentation (drawn vertical and slightly sloping lines), which does not find analogies in the Scythian burials of the North-West Black Sea region, but also for the presence of a beak on the rim. Such a beak is known only on a jug from a children's grave Glinoe / «Sluiceway» 10/2²¹. Finds of such vessels in children's graves are not surprising. Apparently, they were used for food dispensing.

Of the adornments, we especially pay attention to a bronze bracelet from the Clay / «Sluiceway» 12/1 children's grave. This item is so tiny (outer diameter is 36 mm, inner diameter is 30 mm) that, if found in a disturbed burial, it could be defined as an earring or pendant without any doubt. However, in our case, this is just a bracelet, since it was found in situ, on the left wrist, and fragments of the radius and ulna were preserved inside it. In

¹⁸ Синика В.С. Новые данные об обряде захоронения собак в скифских курганах Северо-Западного Причерноморья // Биоархеологические и этнокультурные исследования в юго-восточной Европе. Науч. междунар. конф. Крихана Веке, 15-18 августа 2019 г. Кагул: Vons Offices, 2019. С. 52.

¹⁹ Синика В.С. Новые данные об обряде захоронения собак... С. 52.

²⁰ Синика В.С. Погребальные памятники скифской культуры VII – начала III в. до н.э. на территории Днестро-Прутско-Дунайских степей. Автореф. дис.... канд. ист. наук. Москва, 2007. С. 22; Синика В.С. Погребальные памятники скифской культуры VII – начала III в. до н. э. на территории Днестро-Прутско-Дунайских степей. Дисс.... канд. ист. наук. Москва, 2007. С. 125-126.

²¹ Синика В.С., Тельнов Н.П., Разумов С.Н. Посуда фракийского облика из скифских погребений конца V – IV вв. до н.э. с левобережья Нижнего Днестра (по материалам раскопок 2015 г. и 2018 г.) // Русин. 2019. № 55. С. 23-24. Рис. 2, 1.

addition, the presence of a plate receiver on one of the ends of the bracelet for fixing the other end in it distinguishes this adornment from all similar finds of this kind found ever before in the North Black Sea region. And this bracelet could be considered unique if its only direct analogy were not found in 2018 in the children's grave Glinoe / «Sluiceway» 16/3. In this burial, a bracelet was worn on the child's right wrist. The method of closing the bracelet on the wrist (using a plate receiver at one of the ends of the item, where the second end is placed), copies the method of fastening the fibula needle in its needle receiver. Six such fibulae (of the Thracian type with single spring) were found only in the immediate vicinity of the published barrow: in the burials Glinoe / «Sluiceway» 2/12²², 10/2 (2 fibulae) and 10/3²³, Glinoe / «Garden» 7/5²⁴, 8/1²⁵. In addition, a Thracian-type fibula was found in burial 8/1 near Krasnoe village, Grigoriopol district, on the left bank of the Lower Dniester²⁶. The total date of these burials is determined by the second half of the 4th – the beginning of the 3rd century BC.

However, it is absolutely certain in this case, that for the manufacture of bracelets from the Glinoe / «Sluiceway» graves 12/1 and 16/3, «recyclables» (needles and needle receivers of fibulae) were not used. A careful study of both bracelets showed that these were independent items from the beginning. There are no traces of bending the wire, and the diameter of its section exceeds the diameter of the section of the fibulae needles.

At the same time, it is important to underline that the presence of a plate receiver on these bracelets, similar to that located on Thracian fibulae, testifies to their synchronous existence in the second half of the 4th century BC. This circumstance makes it possible to determine the time of building of the Glinoe / «Sluiceway» barrow 12 and to date all its funerary structures to the second half of the 4th century BC.

The totality of data obtained in the study of the published barrow not only clarifies the picture of the Scythian presence in the North-West Black Sea region, but also allows to pay attention to a number of elements of the funerary rite and material culture, which were previously recorded extremely rare or not at all in the region. This is a combination of the main undercuts and secondary pits under one mound, the practice of constructing symbolic funerary structures (cenotaphs), the construction of round cult pits under the barrow.

The handmade pot with a beak indicates the manufacture of special dishes intended for dispensing food when feeding children. The find of a miniature bracelet with a plate receiver, apparently, indicates that the material culture of the Scythians of the North-West Black Sea Region, at least from the second half of the 4th century BC was influenced by the Thracians.

However, the Scythian culture of the North-West Black Sea region continues to preserve its originality not only in the second half of the 4th century BC, but also in the next two centuries as materials from the barrow 12 of the Glinoe / «Sluiceway» group and other, later, Scythian burials on the left bank of the Lower Dniester demonstrate.

²² Синика В.С., Тельнов Н.П. Скифское погребение с фракийской фибулой на Нижнем Днестре // *Stratum plus*. 2017. № 3. С. 135. Рис. 2, 4.

²³ Синика В.С., Лысенко С.Д., Разумов С.Н., Тельнов Н.П. Скифский курган 10 группы «Водовод»... Рис. 3, 1, 2; 5, 1.

²⁴ Синика В.С., Тельнов Н.П., Лысенко С.Д. Скифский курган 7 группы «Сад»... С. 131, 136. Рис. 5, 2.

²⁵ Синика В.С., Тельнов Н.П., Лысенко С.Д. Скифский курган 8 группы «Сад»... С. 81-82, 89. Рис. 3, 1.

²⁶ Серова Н.Л., Яровой Е.В. Григориопольские курганы. Кишинёв: Штиинца, 1987. С. 42. Рис. 19, 4.

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Скіфський курган 12 групи «Водовод» у Нижньому Подністров'ї

У статті публікуються й аналізуються матеріали, отримані при дослідженні кургану 12 групи «Водовод» у с. Гліноє Слободзейського району на лівобережжі Нижнього Дністра. Основним під насипом було поховання у катакомбі I типу (підкладці), а впускними – три ями. Подібна ситуація вкрай рідко відзначається у Північно-Західному При-

чорномор'ї. Звертає на себе увагу також облаштування круглих культових ям, які супроводжували основне поховання. Такі споруди у скіфських курганах регіону фіксуються нечасто.

У похованнях кургану 12 групи «Водовод» виявлені тільки посуд і прикраси. Посудини представлені ліпними чашкою та двома горщиками, прикраси – бронзовим браслетом і намистом зі скляних намистин.

Ліпний горщик з дитячого поховання 2 незвичайний не тільки орнаментом на тулові (прокреслені вертикальні та злегка похилі лінії), аналогії якому невідомі у скіфських похованнях Північно-Західного Причорномор'я, а й носиком-зливом на віночку. Останній вказує на виготовлення спеціального посуду, призначеного для дозування їжі при годуванні.

Наявність пластинчастого приймача на одному із закінчень браслета, для фіксації у ньому іншого закінчення, відрізняє даний виріб від всіх прикрас даного виду в Північному Причорномор'ї. Ця знахідка, по всій видимості, свідчить про фракійський вплив на матеріальну культуру скіфів Північно-Західного Причорномор'я, щонайменше, з другої половини IV ст. до н.е. Саме в цей час був споруджений досліджуваний курган і здійснені поховання під його насипом.

Матеріали з кургану Гліноє / Водовод 12 й інших, більш пізніх, скіфських поховальних комплексів на лівобережжі Нижнього Дністра демонструють, що скіфська культура Північно-Західного Причорномор'я продовжує зберігати свою оригінальність не тільки у другій половині IV ст. до н.е., але й у наступні два століття.

Ключові слова: Скіфи, курган, могили, Лівобережжя Нижнього Дністра, браслет, друга половина IV ст. до н.е.

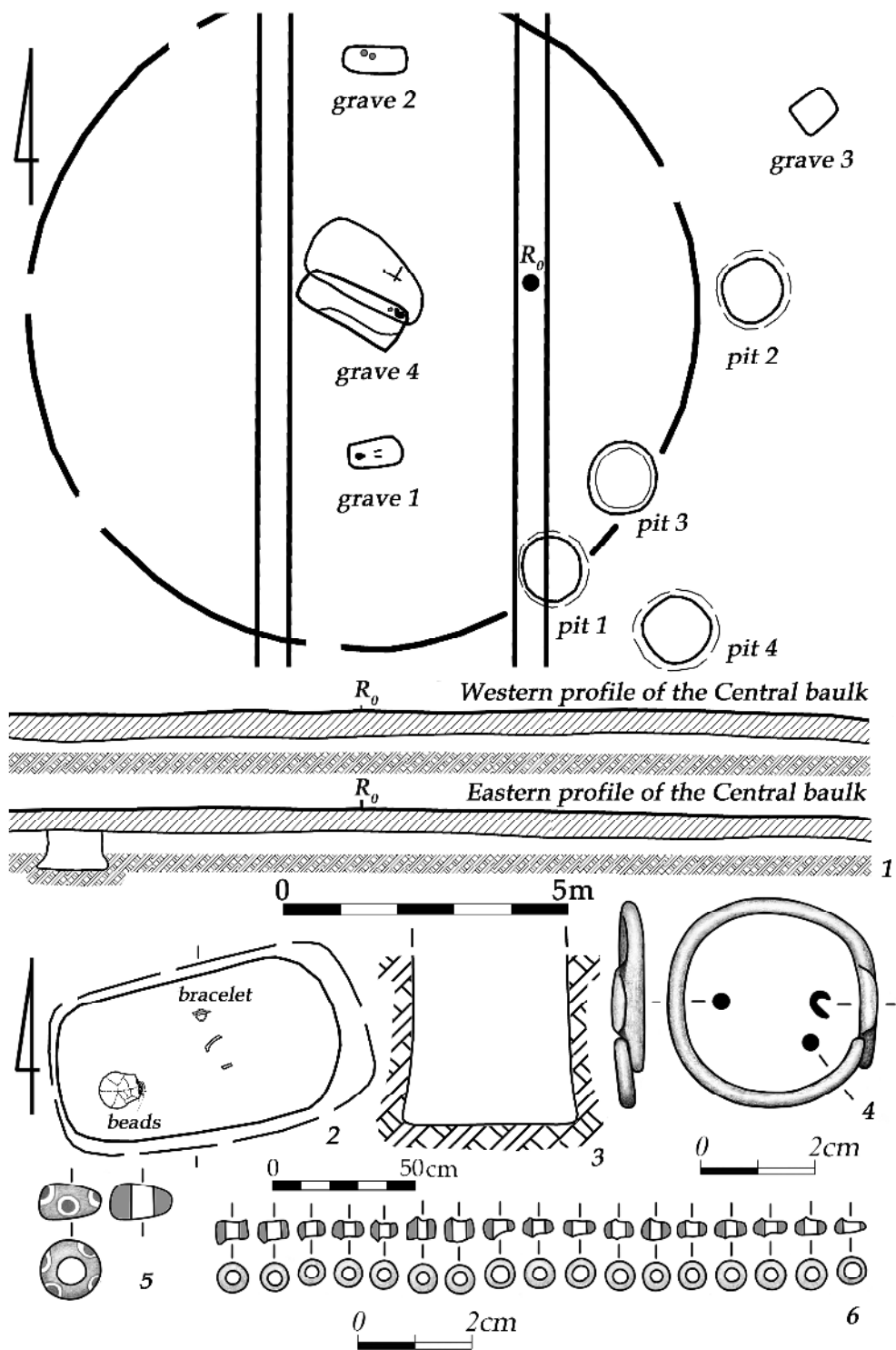


Fig. 1. The plan and profiles of the barrow 12 of the «Sluiceway» group (1) near Glinoe village on the left bank of the Lower Dniester; burial 1 of the barrow 12 of the «Sluiceway» group (2, 3) and its grave goods (4-6).

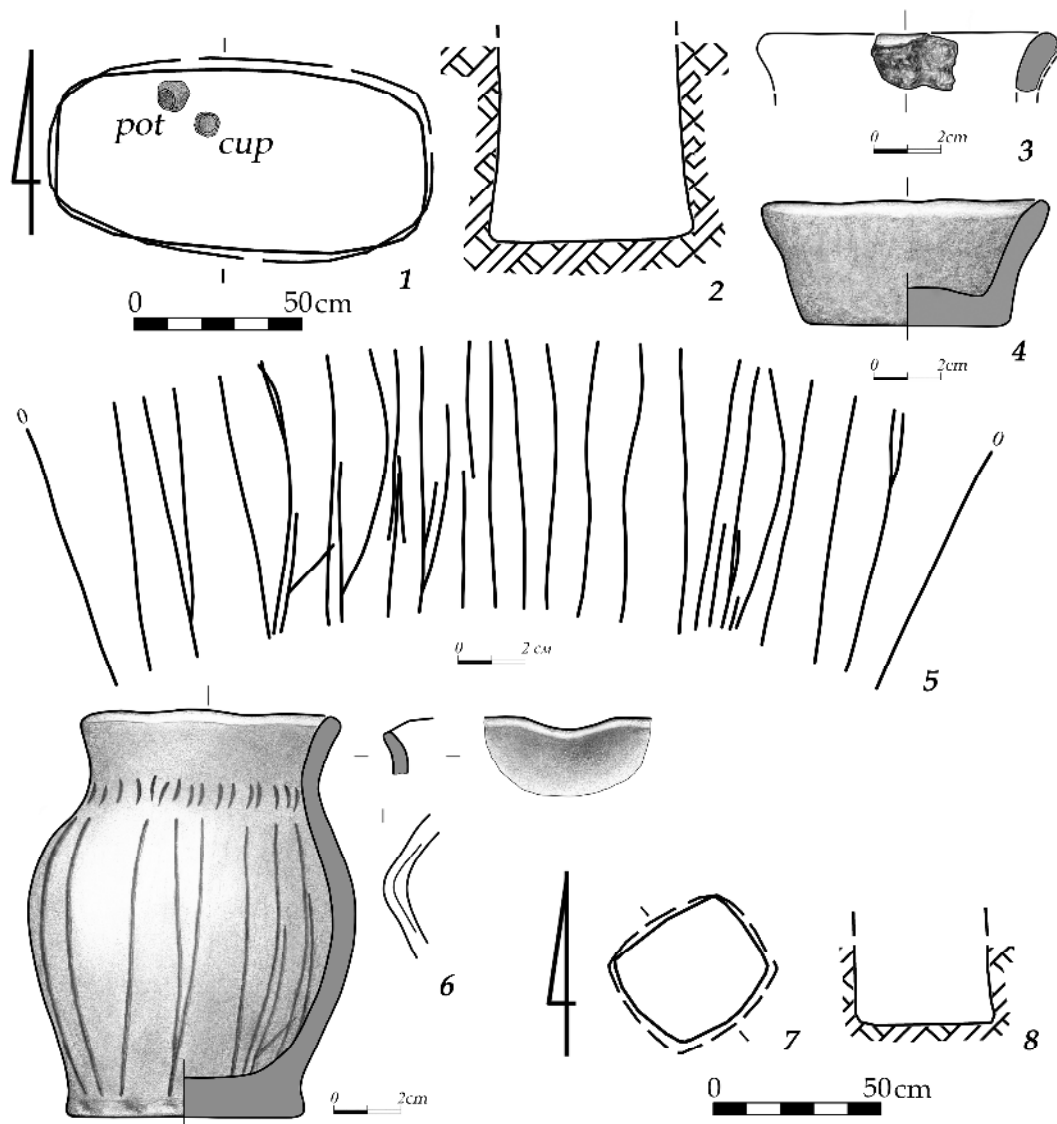


Fig. 2. Burial 2 of the barrow 12 group of the «Sluiceway» group (1, 2) and its grave (3-6); burial 3 of the barrow 12 of the «Sluiceway» group (7, 8).

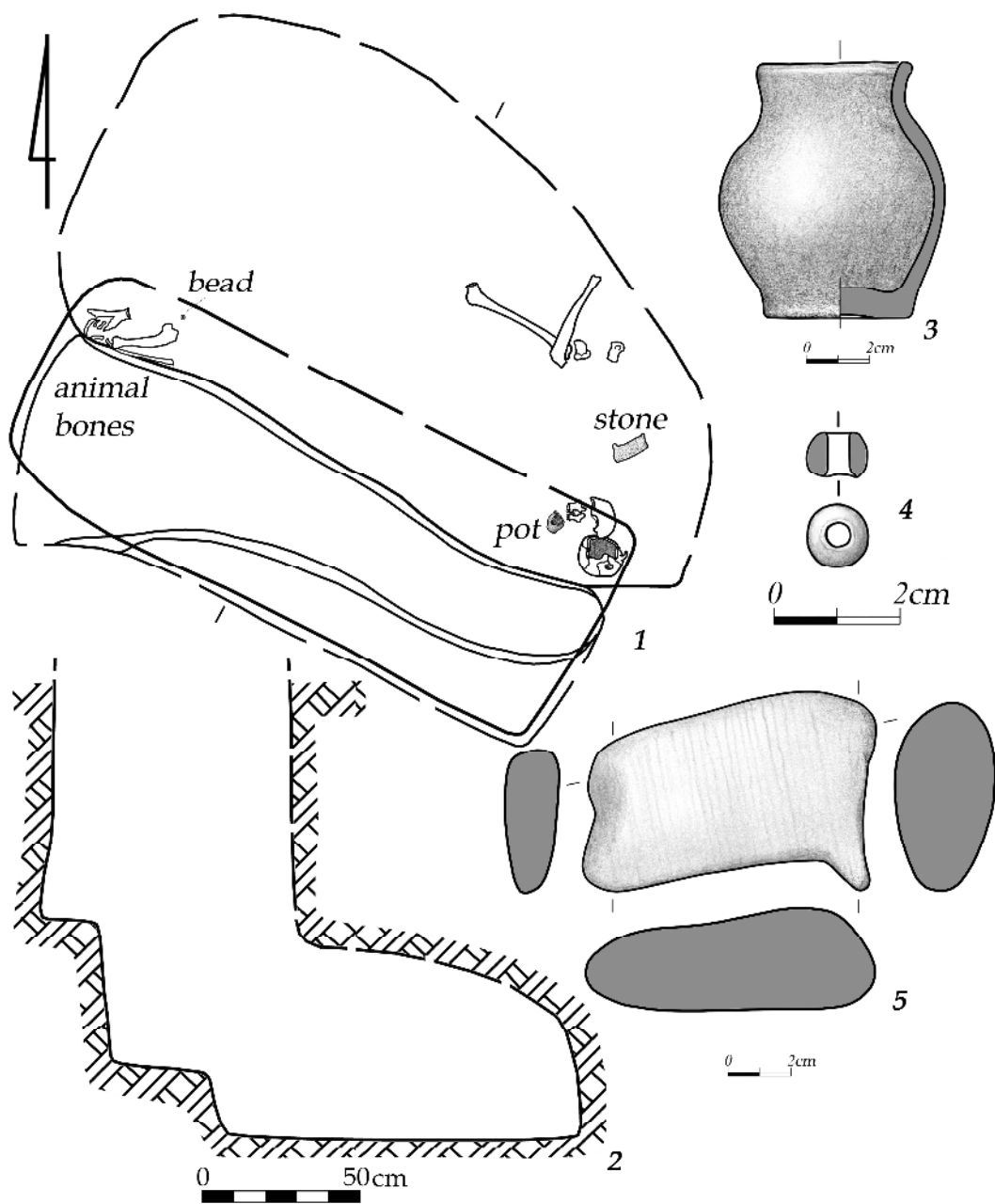


Fig. 3. The burial 4 of the «Sluiceway» group (1, 2) and its grave goods (3-5).

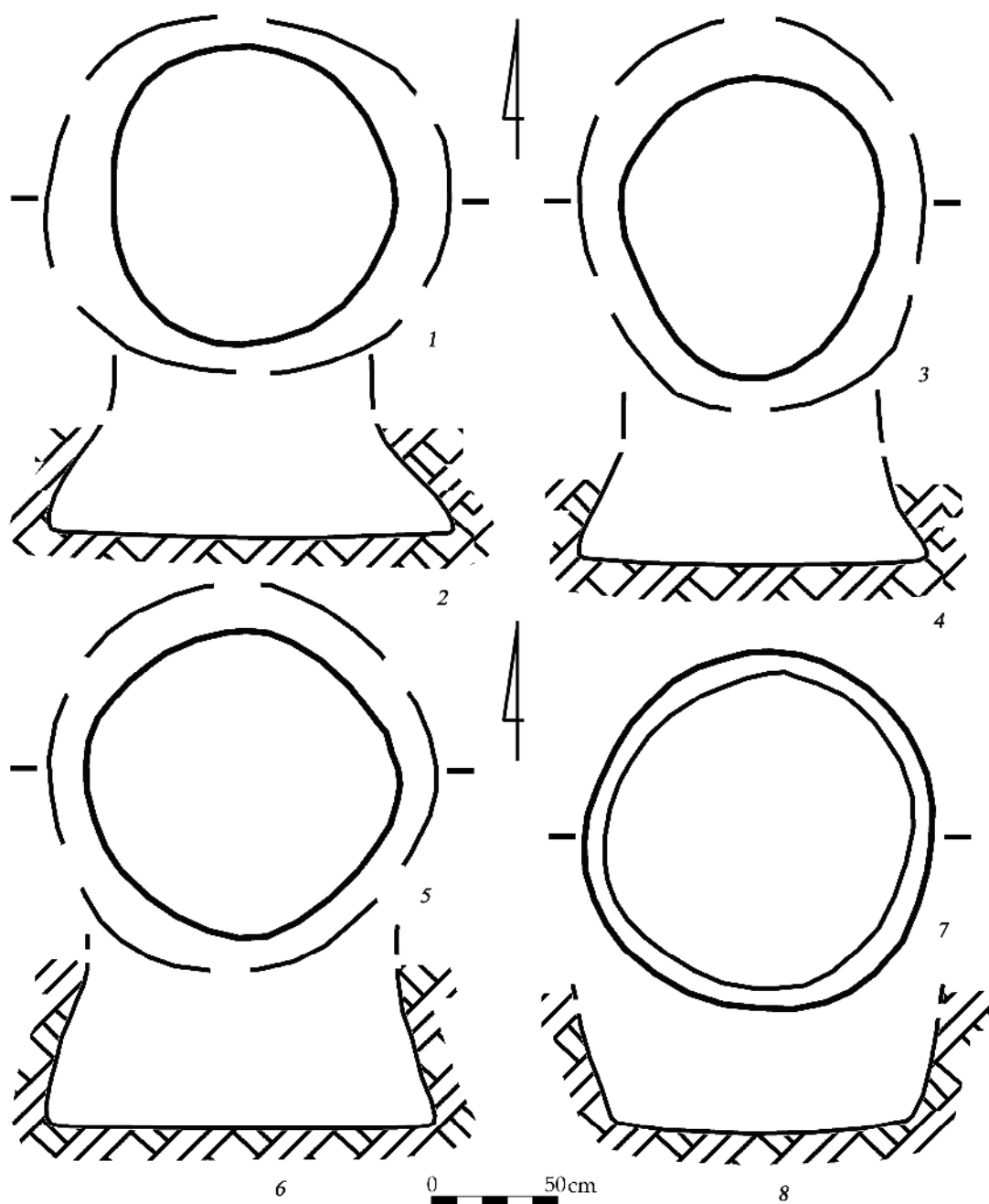


Fig. 4. Cult pits from the barrow 12 of the «Sluiceway» group: No. 1 (1, 2), No. 2 (3, 4), No. 3 (5, 6), No. 4 (7, 8).