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THE COLLECTION OF LATE BRONZE AGE CELTS FROM THE NOVOSIBIRSK STATE MUSEUM OF LOCAL HISTORY

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Abstract. The author introduces into scientific circulation a collection of bronze celts kept in the Novosibirsk State Local Lore Museum. Found almost a hundred years ago, they have not yet become the subject of scientific research, and only two brief mentions in the press in 1941 and 1974 do not allow us to completely forget them. The circumstances of the find are unknown, and little can be said about the person who found it. It is difficult to speak about the type of the site where the objects were preserved: a hoard? A settlement? A ruined burial ground? A random accumulation? A metallurgical workshop? It is only indisputable that the location of the village Baturino (Kozhevnikovsky district of the Tomsk region) in the area where the Celts were found can be considered as one of the Upper Ob centers of distribution of metallurgical products in the Late Bronze Age.

Keywords: Celts, Late Bronze Age, v. Baturino, Upper Priobye, museum collections

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КОЛЛЕКЦИЯ КЕЛЬТОВ ПОЗДНЕГО БРОНЗОВОГО ВЕКА ИЗ НОВОСИБИРСКОГО ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО КРАЕВЕДЧЕСКОГО МУЗЕЯ

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Резюме. Автор вводит в научный оборот коллекцию бронзовых кельтов, хранящихся в Новосибирском государственном краеведческом музее. Найденные почти 100 лет назад, они до сих пор не стали предметом исследования ученых, и только два кратких упоминания в пе-

чили в 1941 и 1974 гг. не позволяют полностью забыть их. Неизвестны обстоятельства находки, мало что можно сказать о человеке, сделавшем ее. Трудно говорить о типе памятника, на котором сохранились предметы: клад? поселение? разрушенный могильник? случайное скопление? металлургическая мастерская? Бессспорно лишь то, что место расположения деревни Батурино (Кожевниковский район Томской области), в районе которой и были найдены кельты, возможно рассматривать как один из верхнеобских центров распространения металлургических изделий в эпоху поздней бронзы.

Ключевые слова: кельты, поздний бронзовый век, д. Батурино, Верхнее Приобье, музейные коллекции

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Выражаю сердечную признательность за помощь в работе доктору культурологии, ведущему научному сотруднику отдела археологии Государственного Эрмитажа Л.С. Марсадолову, директору средней образовательной школы д. Батурино Кожевниковского района Томской области Е.Г. Зайнулиной, сотрудникам ГАУК Новосибирский области «Новосибирский государственный краеведческий музей»: директору (бывшему) Ю.К. Шуклиной, главному хранителю фондов И.В. Орловой, хранителю фонда археологии А.Л. Автушковой.

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Introduction

The Novosibirsk State Museum of Local History⁸ houses a collection of bronze Celts, information about the origin of which has not been preserved in the Museum's documents. It is only known that the Celts entered there before the Great Patriotic War. Probably, there were some accompanying notes, at least about the place of the finds and the person who found them. However, museum staff I.V. Orlova and A.L. Avtushkova, providing photographs of the objects, reported that documents about them could have been lost during the movement of the museum's funds in the war and post-war years. When studying the personal archive of M.P. Gryaznov, stored in the Museum of Archaeology of Omsk State University (MAE OmSU. F. III (M.P. Gryaznov). D. 16), materials were found that allowed us to talk about the time of the Celts' discovery, the place of their discovery and the composition.

The history of the collection

The objects were discovered in 1927 by a resident of the village of Baturino (Kozhevnikovsky district of the Tomsk region) Yemelyanov, who transferred them to the Novosibirsk Regional Museum. It is sad that in the archive of M.P. Gryaznov, except for the name of the finder, there is no information about him. Currently and earlier (i.e. in the 2000–2020s), according to the director of Baturinsko secondary school, E.G. Zainulina, there are no residents with the surname Yemelyanov in the village. However, in the “Book of Memory of residents of the Tomsk region ...” there is an entry about Vasily Ivanovich Yemelyanov, born in 1873, a resident of the village of Baturino, who was repressed in August 1920, and released under amnesty in November of this year (Book of Memory..., 2017, p. 209). Whether he was the person

⁸ Since the institution where the Celts are kept has changed its name several times, its current official name is given at the beginning of the article. But in 1927 and in the 1960s the name of the museum was different, I did not consider it possible to change it to the current one.

who found the objects is unknown. The surname Yemelyanov is occasionally found in other villages of the district.

According to L.S. Marsadolov, M.P. Gryaznov studied celts and other subjects from Baturino in 1929. M.P. Gryaznov himself wrote that this year he "...had the opportunity to sketch and study the bronze celts stored in the museums of Tomsk ..., Novosibirsk ..., Biysk ..." (Gryaznov, 1941, p. 244). He included one of it in an article published more than ten years later (Gryaznov, 1941, p. 255, tab. IV.-7). Her impression with the inscription "To the library of the Novosibirsk Museum from the author" is kept there to this day (number in the State Catalog — 16265832). Besides the Celts, Yemelyanov found other objects, drawings of which are in the archive of M.P. Gryaznov. The images of the Celts, the knife and the arrowhead were made by M.P. Gryaznov on identical lined notebook sheets, and the explanatory inscriptions were made in the same ink. Is it possible that the items were found together? Then it can be assumed that they originate from a multi-temporal site of the Late Bronze Age — Early Iron Age, since their chronological heterogeneity is obvious.

But on the same sheet and in the same ink, another entry was made: "In addition to the images, a slightly polished axe, an axe region, two bone arrows, (illegible. — S.T.) a Scythian cauldron, a massive copper plate, a copper plaque (illegible. — S.T.) were found". It is unclear which site is in question. It turns out that M.P. Gryaznov, during one visit to the Novosibirsk Museum in 1929, was able to inspect at least two collections, one of which, of course, comes from Baturino.

In March 1960, M.P. Gryaznov again studied this collection of Celts, painted objects and placed them in a personal archive in the folder "Ob Novosibirsk" together with drawings from 1927 (Archive of the MAE OmGU. F. III. D. 16), where the materials are stored to the present time. One of M.P. Gryaznov's methods of fixing an object is interesting. On a paper scan of the cube, he depicted one of the Celts from six sides: top, bottom, right, left, front, back. When folding the scan, a cube was obtained, on each face of which there was an image of a Celt on one side, i.e. it turned out to be a kind of "3D image".

In his doctoral dissertation, defended in 1974, V.I. Matyushchenko, describing the bronze products of the Yelovsko-Irmens culture, cited drawings of two Celts from this collection (Matyushchenko, 1974, p. 56, fig. 22.-6, 11). Unfortunately, the proportions of the objects and their appearance were so distorted that it was impossible to compare them with the originals. The Novosibirsk Ob region as a whole was indicated as the place of discovery, and not the village of Baturino. Since then, no one has contacted this collection. There is no information about Celts in the materials of archaeological maps of the Tomsk and Novosibirsk regions, although sites near Baturino are mentioned more than once (Dulzon, 1956, p. 108; Troitskaya, Molodin, Sobolev, 1980, pp. 50–51; Uraev, 1956, p. 319; Chindina, Yakovlev, Ozheredov, 1990, pp. 133–136).

In 1993, when writing my PhD thesis, I took into account these Celts according to the publication of V.I. Matyushchenko, but did not attach much importance to them (Tikhonov, 1993). Although many years later these Celts (Tikhonov, 2023a, pp. 924–928) (or rather, a potential site its) contributed to the analysis of the land use system of the population on the right-bank Ob-Simane channel (Tikhonov, 2023b, pp. 148–160).

The place where the objects were found

According to the finder, the items were found "... one verst below the pier on the left bank of the Ob River opposite the island in a cliff at a depth of 2 m" (Archive of the MAE OmGU,

16, l. 209). That is, on the root terrace. On the map of the Tomsk district in 1927, the pier is shown below the village, approximately near the beginning of the road along the floodplain on the Kinda River along the Siman (Fig. 1). In the description of sites near Baturino, there are several landmarks that could help in finding the place of finds.

- Baturino settlement — at the mouth of the Uen river on the island (spit. — S.T) near the pier and zagotzerno (Chindina, Yakovlev, Ozheredov, 1990, p. 134).
- Baturino Cape — at the confluence of the Uen near the buoy booth next to the pier (Troitskaya, Molodin, Sobolev, 1980, p. 51).
- Baturino primitive fortress — in the northern part of the village (i.e. close to the mouth of the Uen. — S.T) on the territory of the cemetery, where “at a depth of 2 m there is a bonfire” (Uraev, 1956, p. 319).
- Baturino primitive country — next to the buoyancy booth (Dulzon, 1956, p. 108).

That is, the pier of 1927, the buoyancy booth, the warehouses of the “Zagotzerno” of the 1950s should be taken as the basis for searching for the place of discovery of the Celts and correlate them with the mouth of the Uen (Fig. 1).

It would be tempting to indicate the location of the complex on a modern large-scale map. Unfortunately, the available information does not allow this to be done, since there are no precise topographic references. The localization of the complex can be done after work in the area of its location.

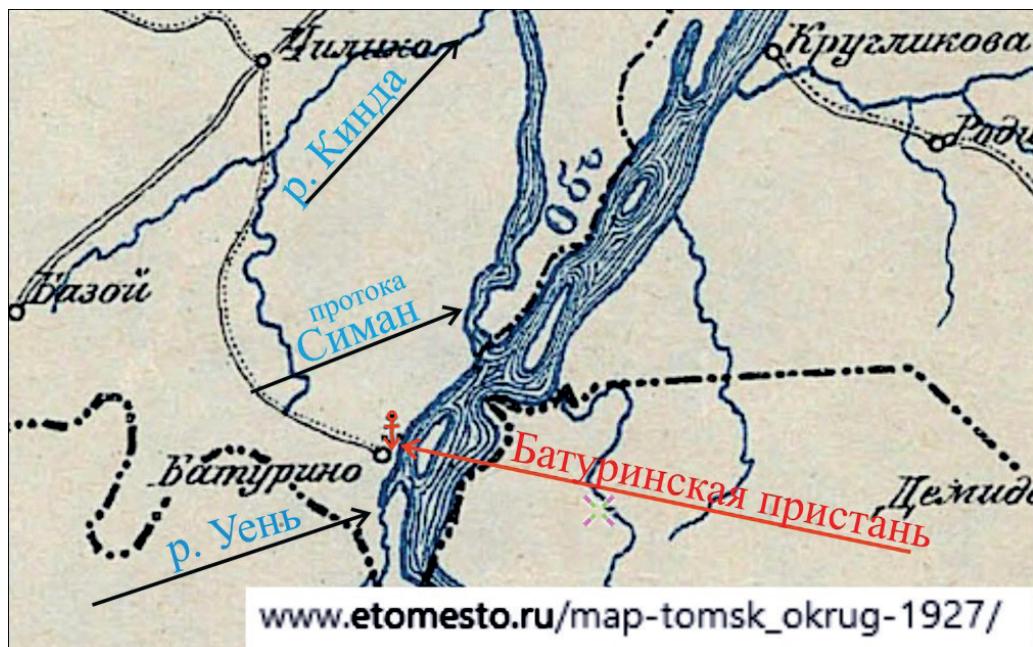


Fig. 1. A fragment of a map of the Tomsk district in 1927 with an indication of the location of the Baturino pier and an electronic resource

Рис. 1. Фрагмент карты Томского округа 1927 г. с указанием места расположения Батуринской пристани и электронного ресурса

In the middle of the 20th century, V.I. Matyushchenko (1959), A.P. Zinoviev and V.A. Dremov (1962), T.N. Troitskaya (1963, 1976), A.V. Matveev (1975–1976) worked in the Baturino area. However, they did not mention the Celts found by Yemelyanov. Their predecessors, who collected or summarized information about the archaeological sites of the Ob region (N.A. Chernyshov — 1938, A.P. Dulzon — 1940–1950s), most likely did not know anything about the Celts, therefore they did not look for the sites of the Celts of 1927.

Description of the collection

M.P. Gryaznov paid special attention to the Celts, which he considered synchronous (Archive of the MAE OmGU. F. III. D. 16. Pp. l. 103, 123–127, 207–210). He found about 450 analogies to these products in the sites in the Minusinsk basin, in the Krasnoyarsk region, in Altai and in the Middle Irtysh region (Gryaznov, 1941, p. 267–270). For the convenience of readers, official information about the Celts, their size and dating is summarized in table.

Numbers, sizes of Celts according to the Novosibirsk State Museum of Local History and its dating by museum workers

Номера, размеры кельтов по данным Новосибирского государственного музея

и их датировка сотрудниками музея

No	The number according to the state catalog	No on КП (ГИК)	Inventory Number	Dimensions in mm	Data BC
1	9049622	НОКМ ОФ-6379	A-543	86×54×22	III–II
2	9049708	НОКМ ОФ-6380	A-1294	119×80×44 «ears» — 25×9×12	VII–IV
3	9049680	НОКМ ОФ-6381	A-1177	67×39×29	XI–VIII
4	9049629	НОКМ ОФ-6382	A-1295	115×80×50 «ears» — 15×14×10	VII–IV
5	9049635	НОКМ ОФ-6383	A-1179	120×62×33	XI–VIII
6	9049690	НОКМ ОФ-6384	A-794	48×43×22	VI–III

So, 6 Celts found by Yemelyanov are known.

Celt 1 is wedge-shaped with a hexagonal sleeve and a straight blade (Fig. 2). In the upper third of the object there is a through technological hole (“cave”) for inserting the rod. It is ornamented with convex lines (they were applied to the casting mold) in the form of a horizontal hatched ribbon and vertical double and triple lines. In the photo, horizontal wavy lines are clearly visible on the blade, similar to sharpening marks.

The drawing from the archive (Fig. 2) shows the color of the bronze (reddish), the place of discovery and storage. The patch on the sleeve is clearly visible, fragmentally shown in the photo. I.e., the product was most likely used, but the sleeve was not treated with an abrasive. The surface of the product is practically not patinated.

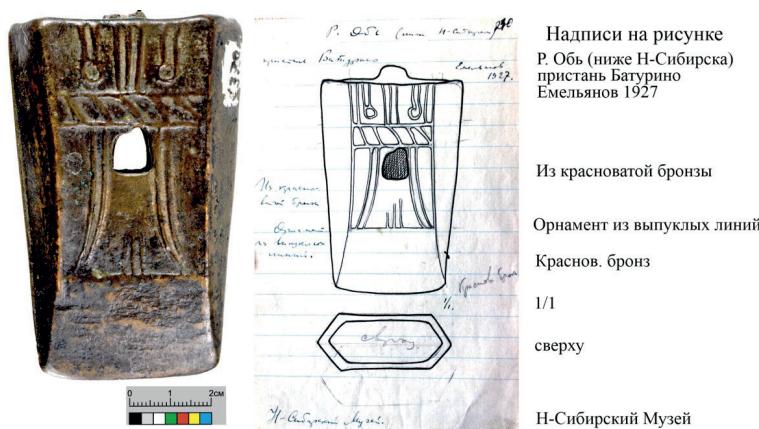


Fig. 2. Bronze Celt 1 and its drawing

Рис. 2. Бронзовый кельт 1 и его прорисовка

Celt 2 is wedge-shaped with a sub-rectangular sleeve, lugs, a rounded blade with slightly retracted ends (Fig. 3). In the upper part of the sleeve there is a roller encircling it, from which a vertical convex line falls. Small shells are visible on the body of the Celt. The entire surface of the object is patinated.



Fig. 3. Celt 2 with "ears" and its drawing

Рис. 3. Кельт 2 с «ушками» и его прорисовка

The Celt 3 has a triangular-rounded sleeve and a loop on the reverse side (Fig. 4). It has a wedge-shaped shape and an arched blade with slightly retracted ends. A roller encircling it runs along the edge of the sleeve. The sleeve is poorly processed, so the defect of the master caster can be mistaken for short vertical notches. The front side is ornamented: two inclined lines adjoin the vertical line on both sides, so the pattern resembles a dissected triangle. There is a small loop on the back. The Celt blade is slightly chipped and asymmetrical in pro-

file. Such one-sided sharpening happens with adzes, chisels, chisels. There are traces of its processing on the celt and its blade.



Fig. 4. Celt 3 with a loop

Рис. 4. Кельт 3 с петелькой

Celt 4 is wedge-shaped with a rectangular sleeve (Fig. 5). A small roller runs along the sleeve edge, which together with four underlying horizontal lines forms a complex perceived as five lines. There are three lines running down from the bottom line, the longest of which is the central one. The blade is asymmetrical in profile, so it is most likely a Celtic adze. The product is patinated.



Fig. 5. Celt 4 and drawing

Рис 5. Кельт 4 и прорисовка

Celt 5 is wedge-shaped with an oval sleeve and ears (Fig. 6). In the upper part of the gun, a roller encircling it runs along the edge of the sleeve, so it is perceived as a double horizontal line. The ribs are visible on the Celt's body, which makes it possible to identify the chopping part as hexagonal. The blade is rounded. The sleeve section has not been processed.



Fig. 6. Celt 5 with a serving sleeve

Рис. 6. Кельт 5 с подовальной втулкой

Celt 6 with a rectangular sleeve and a partition (Fig. 7). The smallest Celt in the collection, rectangular in plan. The blade is straight, has slight irregularities. The partition inside was partially damaged relatively recently, because on the broken part the bronze has a classic red-yellow color, while the object itself is strongly patinized.



Fig. 7. Celt 6 with a sub-rectangular sleeve and a partition inside it

Рис. 7. Кельт 6 с подпрямоугольной втулкой и перегородкой внутри ее

The scientists who studied such tools date some of the above-described Celts to the Late Bronze Age and final Bronze–begin of early Iron Age (Borodovsky, Oborin, 2020, pp. 103–118; Herman et al., 2019, pp. 5–11; Kovalevsky, 2021, pp. 212–218; Korochkova, 2019, pp. 718–739; Molodin, 2008, pp. 155–164; Molodin et al., 2012, pp. 226–230; Papin, 2015, pp. 135–138). M.P. Gryaznov attributed them to the Karasuk epoch and the Minusinsk cultural stage (Gryaznov, 1941, p. 264).

Conclusion

The described collection of Celts is an indisputable evidence of the presence of a series of bronze Celts of different times among the population who lived in the Baturino village area during the Late Bronze Age and the transition period to the Early Iron Age.

The Celts have analogies in the materials of West Siberian archaeological cultures, which are dated in the range from the end of the 2nd millennium BC to the beginning of the 1st millennium BC. Therefore, the exact dating of the complex depends on whether it is closed. In this case, its date will be determined by the latest product. If the described items are separate objects, then its would be dated separately. In any case, similar products would be sought in the materials of the Karasuk culture of the Minusinsk Basin and the Irmens culture both in the Ob region and in Baraba and the Irtysh region. This will be done in the author's next works.

Unfortunately, they were not found by archaeologists, but by a peasant. Therefore, information about the circumstances of the find, if it was initially provided to museum staff, was hardly exhaustive. In addition, it was lost during the Great Patriotic War or shortly after its end. Due to various circumstances, specialists (of course, excluding M.P. Gryaznova) knew practically nothing about this collection, so it has not been studied. However, I would not be mistaken if I assume that «excavations» in the collections of museums and archives can be no less fruitful than in the field. Unfortunately, it happens that scientists, taking care of saving monuments, or working to obtain new materials, forget about the finds of their predecessors. And they are deposited in funds, and information about their origin is gradually lost. As for the described subjects, serious work is to be done on their chronological and cultural attribution, as well as the search for mass modern analogies to these subjects.

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