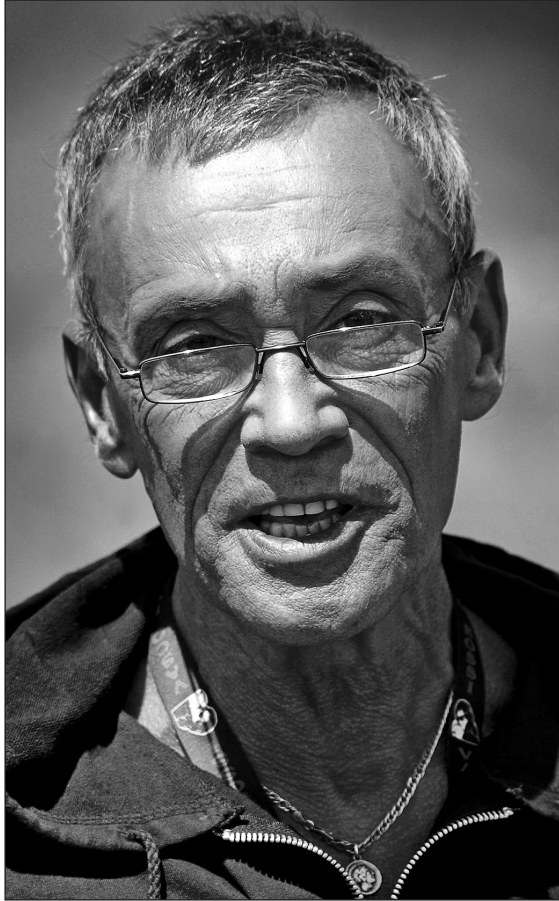


**Stat rosa pristina nomine
nomina nuda tenemus**



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THE NOGAI BURIAL MOUNDS IN SOUTHWEST BUDZAK

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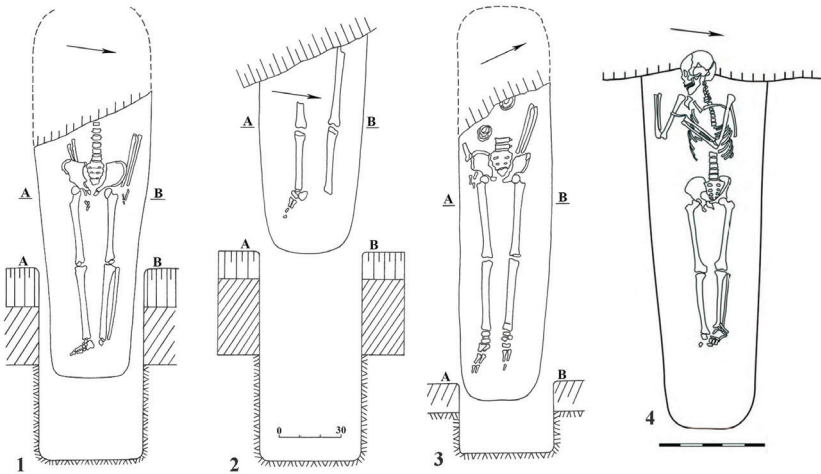
Анотація. До сфери наукових інтересів професора А. О. Добролюбського входили дослідження середньовічних і пізньосередньовічних пам'яток Північно-Західного Причорномор'я та, в тому числі, старожитності ногайців, які проживали в регіоні в період з XVI до кінця XVIII століття. Останнім часом коло джерел пізньокочівницьких старожитностей регіону значно розширилося завдяки археологічним дослідженням у південній степовій зоні Пруто-Дністровського міжжр'ччя. Ціла низка нововідкритих середньовічних і пізньосередньовічних поховальних комплексів регіону опублікована в узагальнюючій монографії. Однією із нововідкритих пам'яток ногайської культури є пізньосередньовічні могильники біля с. Казаклія Чадир-Лунгського р-ну Молдови та біля м. Комрат, відкриті у 2019 та 2021 рр.

Ключові слова: Причорномор'я, старожитності, ногайці, могильники.

Abstract. Professor A. O. Dobrolyubsky's research interests included the study of medieval and late medieval monuments of the Northwestern Black Sea region. This encompassed the examination of the latest nomadic antiquities of the Nogai people who inhabited the region from the 16th to the late 18th century. Recently, the range of sources on late nomadic antiquities in the region has significantly expanded due to archaeological research in the southern steppe zone of the Prut-Dniester interfluve. A number of newly discovered medieval and late medieval burial complexes in the region have been published in a comprehensive monograph. Below, we will describe the results of the recently investigated two Nogai burial mounds located near the villages of Cazacilia and the city of Comrat.

Key words: Black Sea region, antiquities, Nogais, burial mounds.

Professor A. O. Dobrolyubsky's research interests included the study of medieval and late medieval monuments of the Northwestern Black Sea region. This encompassed the examination of the latest nomadic antiquities of the Nogai people who inhabited the region from the 16th to the late 18th century [1, 2, 3]. Recently, the range of sources on late nomadic antiquities in the region has



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Fig. 1. Late Medieval tombs in the necropolis Comrat-XVI: M.1 – fig. 1,4, photo 7., M.2 – fig. 1,1, photo 5; M.3 – fig. 1, 2; M.4 – fig. 1,3, photo 6.

significantly expanded due to archaeological research in the southern steppe zone of the Prut-Dniester interfluvium [4, 5, 6].

A number of newly discovered medieval and late medieval burial complexes in the region have been published in a comprehensive monograph [7]. Below, we will describe the results of the recently investigated two Nogai burial mounds located near the villages of Cazaclia and the city of Comrat.

The archaeological site of the pre-modern necropolis in the village of Cazaclia (Ceadâr-Lunga district, UTA Găgăuzia) (46°00'37.7"N 28°40'16.5"E) was discovered in 2005 by D. G. Uzun. The necropolis is located on a flat surface at the northeastern edge of the locality, 0.4 km away from the village's edge and 20 m south of the Cazaclia-Ceadâr-Lunga road, on the gentle slope of a height on the left bank of the Baurci stream. Near the necropolis, there is a pottery workshop, and at the time of discovery, the outlines of several burial pits were observed in its wall.

In 2019, the first field research was conducted at the archaeological site. The sections outlined within the site targeted areas affected by human interventions (pottery workshop) and erosion. As a result of the research in 2019, 40 graves were identified. The plan of the necropolis highlights rows of graves oriented from east to west. The site was investigated by Serghei Agulnikov and Vitalie Jeleznii [5].

The pre-modern necropolis of Comrat XVI (46°15'40.1"N 28°39'50.6"E) is located on a slope of the left bank of the Ialpuș River, approximately 700 meters south of the bypass road intersection of the city of Comrat. Unfortunately, a portion of the slope where the archaeological site is located has been affected by a sand and clay quarry.

In 2021, the southwestern part of the quarry profile was investigated along a length of 38.5 meters, where four graves belonging to the late Middle Ages period were discovered and studied. These graves were attributed to the Nogai population [6].

The catalog of discoveries includes 44 graves found in Cazaclia and Comrat. Referring to the structural characteristics of the burials in the pre-modern necropolis of Cazaclia, we can mention that two main types of burial chambers were identified here: simple rectangular burial chambers – 17 cases (graves No. 1, 2, 3, 6, 13, 15, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 36, 39) and rectangular burial chambers with steps, thresholds, and niches – 22 cases (graves No. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38), with the step located on the left side of the pit in 15 cases and on the right side in 3 cases. Rectangular-shaped pits in plan (69.23%) are characteristic of the necropolis at Cazaclia, followed by oval-shaped pits (15.38%) and slightly trapezoidal pits (12.82%). At Comrat, out of the four investigated graves, three had trapezoidal-shaped pits and one had an oval-shaped pit.

The wooden roof of the burial chambers was identified in four cases: one at Cazaclia and three at Comrat. Limestone stones in the fill of the burial chambers were observed in two cases, in graves 7 and 24 at Cazaclia. Additionally, at Cazaclia, the fill of grave 30 consisted of black soil mixed with clay and fine gravel. Wooden posts in the fill of the pits were discovered in five cases: four at Cazaclia and one at Comrat. In grave 21 at Cazaclia, besides the presence of the wooden post at the base of the burial chamber, three circular pits with a diameter between 0.05 and 0.07 m and a depth of up to 0.1-0.12 m were observed, possibly resulting from the arrangement of other posts. It is worth mentioning that the wooden posts could have served as markers to identify and demarcate the grave in the funerary landscape of the necropolis.

In 13 cases, a layer of dark brown decomposed organic matter was identified at the bottom of the burial chambers. This layer differs both compositionally and chromatically from the remnants of reeds and other plant-based bedding observed in tumulus and flat graves from the Bronze Age. The layer of organic matter at the bottom of the late medieval graves could result from the decomposition of organic funerary objects such as clothing, textiles, coffins, or other wooden elements that have degraded over time, contributing to the formation of this layer. As clothing and textiles decompose, they undergo a complex process involving the action of bacteria, fungi, insects, and other organisms that break down organic materials. This process can lead to the formation of a layer of organic matter, which can vary in color from dark brown to black, depending on the original composition of the material and the environmental conditions within the grave pit. This layer may contain fragments of textile fibers and other organic residues.

In the two flat necropolises, in most cases, the deceased were laid in a supine position with their backs straight; in 6 graves, the deceased were slightly turned to the right side, and in one case to the left side. The position of the hands could be determined for 30 graves. The predominant position was lying straight along the body, with the palms near the pelvis (50%). In eight cases, the left hand was on the pelvis, and the right hand was straight (26.67%), in two cases, the left hand was placed under the pelvis, and the right hand was straight (6.67%). For five other graves, the hand position varied and consisted of five individual positioning methods (hands placed on the pelvis; right hand on the pelvis, left hand under the pelvis; right hand under the pelvis, left hand straight; right hand straight, left hand bent and placed on the chest; both hands clasped above the body).

The orientation of the deceased in the two flat necropolises is primarily marked by two directions: southwest (60.47%) and west (39.53%).

We can also mention other details regarding the flat graves from Cazaclia. For example, in grave 1, the skull was missing, and in its place, there was an irregular layer of oval-shaped ashes, measuring 0.3×0.4 m. In grave 7, a limestone stone covered the deceased's thoracic cavity. In grave 14, on the floor and walls of the burial chamber, remnants of thin wooden planks, possibly from a coffin, were identified, with widths of 0.08–0.09 m. Similar wooden structures were observed in grave 35 at Cazaclia, as well as in graves 2 and 3 at Comrat. In the northern part of grave 30 at Cazaclia, soil thrown from the pit was noted, which had a circular shape in plan, with a diameter of approximately 3 m.

Most graves lack inventory. However, there are exceptions, such as grave 2 at Cazaclia, where a circular copper earring was found on the left temporal bone of the deceased's skull. It had a diameter of 1.8 cm and was made of thin wire, with a cross-section of 0.35 cm.

By typological characteristics, the flat necropolises of Cazaclia and Comrat can be compared to the Nogai cemeteries from the second half of the 17th century to the 18th century. Specific details of funeral rituals are found, such as complex graves with steps and niches, as well as wooden coverings of burial chambers. The orientation of the deceased is towards the west, with the skulls facing west-southwest, with an important element being the partial or complete positioning of the skull to the right, with the face facing south, towards the Kaaba (Mecca), a distinct feature of the Muslim funeral ritual. This indicates the Islamization of the Nogai people in Budzak, a tradition that was transmitted from Islamized nomads from earlier periods and preserved over time.

The Nogais were present in Budjak from the second half of the 17th century and remained in this territory until 1806–1807 [8, p. 103–106]. However, long before that, near the White Fortress, a group of Tatars began to settle, mentioned in a census from 1570, with up to 100 families recorded. Around 1630, two clans of Nogais from the Volga region arrived in Crimea, led by *mîrzas*: Orac oglu and Or-Mehmed oglu, also known as Orumbet oglu in Moldavian chronicles. They later attempted to settle west of the Dniester River. In the 1640–1650s, the first attempts in this direction were made by those from the Orac oglu clan, and starting from 1665, they were joined by the Nogais from the Or-Mehmed oglu clan, also known as the small Nogais in some historical sources.

After several migrations between southeastern Moldova and Crimea, in 1673, the Ottomans accepted the settlement of the Nogais west of the Dniester River. At that time, the Nogais expanded their grazing areas to the northwest, reaching as far as the Upper Trajan's Wall (to the north) and the Ialpug River (to the west). These natural borders were established by Halil aga (who later became pasha) and Mahomed Ghirai. The mentioned border came to be called

«Halil Pasha's border», in memory of the Ottoman official who participated in its establishment.

During the «Holy League» war (1683–1699), the Ottoman Empire suffered a heavy defeat, being forced to halt the plundering campaigns of the nomadic Tatars and Nogais subordinate to Istanbul against their sedentary neighbors. The Nogais, who in this new international situation lost income from the sale of slaves, attempted to oppose these provisions. After the Treaty of Karlowitz (1699), the Nogais rebelled twice against the Ottoman Empire within three years [9, p. 434–465].

Losing their occasional income from raids on sedentary peoples and having more time for household chores, in the second decade of the 18th century, the process of transition of the Nogais from the Orac oglu and Or-Mehmed oglu clans from a nomadic lifestyle to a semi-nomadic one began. In the 1720s, Khan Mengli Ghirai II made efforts for the main body of the Nogais in Budjak to become semi-sedentary. Thus, gradually, by the middle of the third and fourth decades of the 18th century, in the southern territory between the Prut and Dniester rivers, the Nogais transitioned from a nomadic lifestyle to a semi-nomadic one and then to a semi-sedentary one [9, p. 434–465].

It's likely that the Nogais from the Orac oglu and Or-Mehmed oglu clans, who led a nomadic lifestyle from the second half of the 17th century until the second decade of the 18th century, practiced tumulus burial rites, arranging their graves both within older tumuli and in their vicinity. The tradition of burial in tumuli was specific to several nomadic populations throughout history, for various practical and cultural reasons linked to their mobile lifestyle. Nogai tumulus necropolises, exceeding 10 graves, have been investigated in Taraclia, Cazaclia, Neruşai, Mirnoe (Draculea), Liman, Mologa, etc. On the left bank of the Dniester River, a necropolis with over 50 Nogai graves was investigated in tumulus 7 at Nicolscoe [6, p. 67].

However, with the gradual transition to a semi-sedentary lifestyle, the Nogais abandoned tumulus burial rituals and adopted the custom of burial in flat necropolises, located near their settlements. Such flat necropolises have been investigated by us in Cazaclia and Comrat. Also, in Comrat, in the northern part of the locality, a flat necropolis with over 100 graves was studied in 1960 [4, p. 106–108]. At the same time, other groups of Nogais, such as those from the Iedisian and Jeambuiluc mirza clans, who arrived in Budjak around 1779, continued to lead a nomadic lifestyle and likely arranged their graves in tumuli.

Regarding the names of the tribes belonging to the Nogai horde on the Ialpuş River, we have a documentary source regarding the settlements of the Nogais, organized based on tribes, created in 1808. This source is included in the report prepared by Brigadier Katardji and General Michelson's aide, Captain

Katlyarevsky, and was published by A. Skalkovsky. Historian Sergiu Bacalov mentions this report in his research. Thus, both at Comrat and at Cazaclia (Kazaiakly), the Nogai tribe Or-Mehmed oglu / Orumbet-oglu was stationed. Therefore, considering their presence at Cazaclia and Comrat, we consider that the flat necropolises investigated by us should be dated to the mid or second half of the 18th century [10, p. 168–169].

The history of the Nogais from the north-west of the Black Sea concludes after the Russo-Turkish War of 1806-1812. During that period, gradually, the Russian imperial authorities in the steppe of Azov [10, p. 162] resettled all the Nogais from the Bugeac Horde and the Dobruja Horde.

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Наукове видання

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