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ГУМАНИТАРЛЫҚ ЖӘНЕ ӨНЕР ҒЫЛЫМДАРЫ
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**BOTAI-TERSEK HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL COMMUNITY:
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Abstract

Botay-Tersek historical and cultural community covered the territory of Northern Kazakhstan in the IV millennium BC, characterized by the first facts of horse domestication. Scientific discussion between Kostanay archeologists Logvin V.N., Kaliyeva S.S. and Zaibert V.F. became the reason of division of one archeological culture into two independent cultures, which existed at the same time. In the article, the authors compare artefactual remains from "pure" Tersek monuments Kumkeshu-1, Kozhai-1 and Botai and Krasny Yar settlements. The comparative analysis shows the similarity between the archaeological finds in terms of raw materials of manufacture, processing techniques, ornamentation of ceramics, and some unique artifacts. The materials from Kumkeshu-1 and Kozhai-1 settlements, summer Tersek settlements are of the greatest interest for comparative analysis.

Key words: Botai-Tersek culture, Kumkeshu-1, Kozhai-1, summer settlements, Chalcolithic, settlement, Botai, Krasny Yar, lithic industry.

1 Introduction

Comprehensive research on the settlements of Botai and other objects of the Botai culture made a significant contribution to the main goal of the research – to create a concept of the history of the Stone Age of Kazakhstan.

At the final stage of a three-year program with the support of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Museum of the Botai Reserve "Archaeological scientific and experimental research on the Botai settlement and modeling of support systems, lifestyle and ideological and sacred contexts of the bearers of the Botai culture" according to the calendar plan and the requirements of the terms of reference for the implementation of the research project, the researchers of the research program carried out a number of research works to collect and study materials on the history of the study of archaeological sites of the Botai archaeological culture, including the collection and analysis of theoretical data on the Eneolithic monuments, and photographic fixation of the lifting material from the monuments of the Tersek culture to the repository of the Kostanay Regional Museum of History and Local Lore.

The purpose of the scientific trip to the Kostanai Regional Museum of Local History was to study more extensive factual material from stone and bone inventories of Tersek monuments. At the

beginning of the implementation of the scientific program in 2021 Kostanay region became the object of study for the presence of Botai-type monuments. In 2021 archaeological exploration group conducted research work on the search for Eneolithic monuments in the territory of Kostanay region, during which on the Eneolithic Tersek settlement Kumkeshu-1 was raised material from stone inventory identical to Botai. The raw material for the manufacture of stone tools, stylistic ornamentation of ceramics were similar.

At the initial stage, the researchers collected theoretical material that was in the public domain, mainly scientific publications on the «pure» Tersek sites of Kozhai-1 and Kumkesh-1 under the authorship of Logvin V.N., Kalieva S.S., Logvin A.V., Shevnina I.V.

Clear outlines of dwelling pits similar to the Botai ones were found at the settlements. These monuments were also investigated later than all the Tersek monuments and the publication of the results was announced and put into scientific circulation only 5-6 years after their discovery. Materials from the Kozhai-1 settlement were published only in 1998, 13 years after the monument was studied. Materials on the Tersek monument Livanovka were published 6 years after the discovery of the monument.

2 Materials and methods

The scientific problem of the Tersek-Botai historical and cultural community lies in the insufficient complexity of the study to determine the chronological age of the Tersek and Botai settlements, osteological material, the remains of ancient Terseks and Botai. In scientific circulation at the moment there are several options for the chronological boundaries of the Tersek and Botai settlements, finds and remains. Therefore, in the scientific publication, methods of comparative analysis are applied to the extracted material, characterizing the main differences between the Tersek and Botai cultures.

3-4 Results and discussion

Early archaeological studies by V.N. Logvin, S.S. Kalieva. [Kalieva, Logvin, 1997: 23-27; 1998: 32-39], Gaiduchenko L.L. showed that the Tersek monuments are related to the Botai monuments by such criteria as ceramics, osteological material, stone industry, some unique tools and objects of sacral purpose. Therefore, one of the main tasks of the research group was to comparatively analyze the lifting material from the Tersek monuments and the Botai settlement.

The scientific discussion between archaeologists Zaibert V.F. and Logvin V.N., Kalieva S.S. became the subject of a dispute about the existence of one Tersek-Botay archaeological culture or two archaeological cultures Botay and Tersek, which existed in different chronological period, where Botay chronologically existed earlier.



Picture 1. Fragment of a stone disk from the settlement of Kozhai-1. 1984



Picture 2. A perforated stone disk from the Botai settlement. 2019

Professor of archaeology V.F. Zaibert believed that the Tersek culture was part of the Botai culture, when the Botai people during the development of semi-nomadic economy could move to the territory of Kostanay region to the summer settlements Kumkeshu-1 and Kozhay-1 in the warm season. Comparing the quantitative indicators of housing structures at the Botai settlement – more than 250, Kozhay-1 settlement – 15, it is logical to hypothesize a seasonal migration of young Botai people to summer settlements, while the older generation of Botai people remained at the stationary winter settlements.

Therefore, the greatest interest for the researchers of the scientific program of the museum-reserve «Botai» was represented by the lifting materials from the Tersek monuments – settlements Kozhai-1 and Kumkeshu-1, which have a long history of discovery, but were not subjected to modern analysis, when a lot of lifting material was accumulated and new research methods appeared. Thus, during 1983-1985 V.N. Logvin studied the Eneolithic settlement Kozhay-1. The Turgai expedition of Kustanai Pedagogical Institute conducted excavations at the settlement Kozhai I on the right bank of the Bala-Tersakkan river. For three years on the settlement Kozhay-1 was opened 1068 square meters, the remains of 15 structures and 81 pits were revealed.

From 1981 to 1990, the Tersek settlement Kumkeshu-1, located in the Amangelda district, was investigated. By 1986, 30 monuments with Tersek-type materials had been investigated in the Turgai Trough, compared to 6 monuments of the Botai culture – Botai, Krasny Yar, Vasilkova-IV, Roschinskoye, Balandino, and Sergeevka, which were also discovered in the first half of the 1980s.

The stationary Tersek monuments Solenoye Ozero-1, Livanovka, Evgenyevka, Kaindy-3, Kozhai-1, Kumkeshu-1, Tokanbai-2, and the Aksu hoard were bright and rich in lifting material. Chronologically Kostanai archeologist Logvin V.N. attributed Tersek monuments to the Late Chalcolithic. The monuments of Bestamak and Akau-2, which are closer to the time frame of the Botai culture, were referred to the Early Chalcolithic.

The materials of the Kozhai-1 and Kumkeshu-1 settlements became the object of closer attention. Bone remains from these settlements were studied by the Russian paleozoologist Gaiduchenko L.L. [Gaiduchenko, 1998: 234-254], who also took part in determining the osteology of Botai.

In 1989, Gaiduchenko L.L., Kalieva S.S., Logvin V.N. published 2 articles on the economic and cultural type of the Tersek people, which have not changed since that time. The research showed that the Tersek people were actively engaged in breeding two types of animals – horse and bull. "Tersek" bull had belonged to the Komola breed.

Here it should be emphasized that in 2018 Gaiduchenko L.L. within the framework of the scientific program "Research and reconstruction of socio-economic and attitudinal contexts on the materials of Botai culture monuments (Botai and Krasny Yar settlements)" in the Botai settlement

also found bones of a cow and a bull of Komola breed, which was used as a draught force. The study of charring on Botai ceramics shows that cows from the Botai settlement were milked.

The Tersek and Botai type of economy was cattle-breeding in nature. Kostanai scientists claim about semi-nomadic type of economy of Tersek people. The Tersek people, like the Botai people, migrated to summer settlements in the warm season. The same conclusion is reached by V.F. Zaibert. [Zaibert, 1993:15]. The semi-nomadic type of economy of the Tersek and Botai people implies the presence of stationary winter and summer settlements. In the Tersek culture, the winter settlement is Solenoye Ozero-1, and the summer settlements are Kumkeshu-1 and Kozhai-1. In the Botai culture, the stationary winter settlement is Botai, summer settlements are Krasny Yar and Roschinskoye.

The characterization of dwellings of the Tersek settlements Kozhay-1 and Kumkeshu-1 is the most interesting in comparison with the Tersek, Solenoye Ozero-1, and Duzbai settlements, because they have vivid imprints of dwelling architecture. For example, the Kozhai-1 settlement was repeatedly exposed to fire, and the cultural layer contains coal layers. The Tersek people could build similar dwellings on one site, which existed at different times. Structure 7 is the most interesting. Initially, the dwelling had a subrectangular shape, measuring 12 by 7 meters. At its bottom there was found an ash pit 0.6-0.7 m in diameter and up to 0.15 m deep. In the southern part there was a passage to the structure 8. Similarly to the Botai settlement, the dwellings were connected by a passage for convenient movement in winter. Household pits with animal bone remains and tools were found around the dwelling pits. The layout of the Kozhai-1 settlement was determined by the micro-landscape, and the narrow valley strip was the reason for the linear construction of dwellings. The Kumkeshu-1 settlement is characterized by the construction of dwellings in nests. Initially the dwellings were built rectangular, evolving dwellings gradually became rounded cone-shaped and single-chambered. At the Kumkeshu-1 settlement, single-chamber rounded dwellings evolved into two-chamber dwellings over time.

From 2019 to 2023, reconstruction works on Botai dwellings are underway in the Botai settlement with the support of the State Enterprise «Kazrestavratsiya». Unfortunately, reconstruction works have not been carried out on the Tersek monuments, and there is no possibility to compare the architecture of Botai and Tersek dwellings.

In the 1980s, in the southern part of the Botai settlement, near the river, a rectangular dwelling was also discovered, which was later rebuilt into a rounded cone-shaped structure. The construction occupied more than 100 m². In the settlements of Kozhai-1 and Kumkeshu-1 in the central part, dwellings of about 100 m² were found. Summer dwellings at Kumkeshu-1 were 20-40 m² in area, 40-60 cm deep, built of light wood, talus, reeds, grass and animal hides. The roofs of Tersek summer settlement dwellings were not covered. The diameter of most Tersek and Botai dwellings does not exceed 5-7 meters.

Both the Tersek and Botai cultures were defined by the homogeneity of the detached stone industry. The largest number of finds is characterized by detritus. Then a large number of implements belong to scrapers, and they make up half of the tools. Knives and tips make up a significant number of implements, which are made on the detachment and bifacial basis. Tersek implements on the detachment base were made from jasper quartzite and flint, using retouch and chipping techniques. Research work with the Tersek materials implied an emphasis on unique distinctive archaeological artifacts. Therefore, emphasis was placed on stone disks, irons, arrowheads, microplates, ornamented phalanges and ceramic ornamentation.

Stone disks were made using the same technology as Botai disks, using machine tools and a stone drill. The material for making disks was sandy shale or sandstone (Picture 1-2).

Irons from the settlements of Kozhai-1 and Kumkeshu-1 were made of shale; oblong lines were carved on the surface of the irons for sharpening tips and drawing straps. At the Kozhai-1 settlement in 1984, an iron with a flat shape and small teeth, which could be used to apply ornaments on pottery, was discovered. The irons were multifunctional tools of labor. According to

V.F. Zaibert, ornamented irons could be of sacred, religious nature and could be evidence of the existence of matriarchal relations in the Botai society.

Bone implements are similar to the Botay bone implements: pits, punctures, needles, scrapers, stamps for ornamentation, there are also chisel-shaped and pestle-shaped implements. The only difference, according to T.A. Danilenko, is that metal implements made of copper were used in the production of bone crafts.

The ornamented phalanges are the proof of the single historical and cultural space of the Botai and Tersek cultures, in both cultures phalanges of parnopsods were ornamented in geometric style (Picture 3-4). In other regions of Northern Kazakhstan there are no such unique finds confirming a single historical-cultural community. Archaeological reconnaissance and collection of theoretical material from Eneolithic monuments in Pavlodar region in 2022 showed that the Eneolithic sites Shiderty-3 and Borly did not contain ornamented horse phalanges, despite the presence of a large number of horse bones at the monuments.



Picture 3-4. Ornamented phalanges from the settlements of Kozhai-1 (1984) and Botai (2016)

Ceramic vessels from the Tersek settlements have an ovoid shape made of tin clay with admixtures of sand and limestone. Tersek ceramics has been studied since the 1980s, several articles were written on this topic by researchers such as Kuznetsova E.F., Teplovodskaya T.M., Kalieva S.S., Shevnina I.V., Gaiduchenko L.L., Rakhimzhanova S.Zh.



Picture 5-6. Pottery fragments from the settlements of Kozhai-1 and Botai. Spruce and comb ornamentation

In the second half of the 1990s, paleozoologist L.L. Gaiduchenko developed a new methodology for analyzing archaeological material using the methods of natural sciences. In

particular, he applied the author's method of analyzing the char on ceramic vessels. Successful application of such methodology allowed to attract a new type of source to study the problem of not only the diet, but also the nature of the economy of the Eneolithic population. It showed that the diet of the inhabitants of the Kumkeshu-1 settlement included dairy food and cereals.

Studies by I.V. Shevnina showed that the composition of ceramics also included feldspar and fireclay with admixtures of organic matter – plants, horse dung. Pottery was divided into types according to the principle of ornamentation: rope, combed, textile, unornamented. On the settlement Kumkeshu-1 4 flat-bottomed vessels were found, but during the work with ceramics in the depository of the Kostanay Museum of History and Local Lore no fragments of such vessels were found (Picture 5-6).

Paleozoological analysis showed the presence of kulan and horse bones. At Kozhai-1, the bones of young animals account for 26.9% among the remains of kulan, and 7.5% among the remains of young horses. The inhabitants of both settlements preferred to slaughter horses as adults, when the animal's skeleton was already fully formed. Analysis of the second lower pre-crown teeth of the Botai and Kozhai collections showed the presence of specimens with clear traces of the impact of the bridle (Picture 7-8). The morphology of the Tersek and Botai horse shows similarities between them. The growth of the horse from the Tersek and Botai settlements in the withers reaches 147-152 cm, also there is a mutation of the horse limbs from thick-legged to thin-legged, developing the speed qualities of the horse [Kuzmina, 1993: 178-188].



Picture 7-8. Toothing stamps from settlements Kumkeshu-1 (1985) and Krasny Yar (2021)

5 Conclusions

The Botai-Tersek culture and historical and cultural community existed in the Eneolithic time. Soviet and modern researchers, starting from Formozov and up to V.F. Seibert, note that the settlements of Botai and Tersek existed at the same chronological time. Botai and Tersek could be a part of one ancient conglomeration, when Botai people could move to the territory of Kostanay and Akmola regions in the warm season. At the same time, there were stationary winter settlements in the north and summer settlements in the south of Kostanai oblast. The percentage of horse bones at the Tersek summer settlements, up to 70%, against 95% at Botai, show that in summer time the Botai-Tersek people were actively engaged in hunting and fishing. This is confirmed by the bones of wild animals – kulan, roe deer, wolf and poultry. It is also confirmed by the fact that the spearheads rank second among the tools in terms of quantity. The Tersek and Botai settlements are similar in terms of the technique of making tools, raw materials, methods of pottery molding, and pottery ornamentation.

Similar household items, sacral objects such as irons, ornamented phalanges, ornamented disks, scrapers, scrapers, knives, tips, harpoons, hooks are also present. Bone implements are similar in both manufacturing technique and inventory. Tersek and Botai dwellings were built on a cone-shaped rounded form, evolving from rectangular to rounded dwellings. One of the important conclusions of the research is the fact that during the whole period of scientific polemics between V.N. Logvin, S.S. Kalieva and V.F. Seibert there was no joint complex research – genetic studies of bone remains of Tersek and Botai, reconstruction of Tersek dwellings, comparative trassological

analysis of Tersek and Botai implements. Most of the "unifying" scientific publications on the subject of Tersek and Botai cultures refer to the historiography of the study, rather than comparative analysis on the main aspects of the historical and cultural community. For example, in 2017, Ludovico Orlando at the Institute of Genetics and General Cytology in Almaty conducted genetic studies on Borly, Botai and Tersek horses, also with data from Khakassia and Altai. The results showed kinship with the modern Przewalski's horse. But there was no comparative analysis about the kinship of the Tersek and Botai horses. To date, there are still many practical questions about the kinship of the Botai-Tersk historical and cultural community.

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БОТАЙСКО-ТЕРСЕКСКАЯ ИСТОРИКО-КУЛЬТУРНАЯ ОБЩНОСТЬ: ОБЩИЕ
ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКИ**

Ботайско-Терсекская историко-культурная общность охватывала территорию Северного Казахстана в IV тысячелетии до нашей эры, характеризующаяся первым фактами одомашнивания лошади. Научная дискуссия между костанайскими археологами Логвиным В.Н., Калиевой С.С. и Зайбертом В.Ф. стала причиной разделения одной археологической культуры на две самостоятельные культуры, существовавшие в одно время. В статье авторы сравнивают подъемные материалы с «чистых» терсекских памятников Кумкешу-1, Кожай-1 и Ботайских поселений – Ботай, Красный Яр. Сравнительный анализ показывает сходство между археологическими находками по сырью изготавления, технике обработки, орнаментации керамики, отдельным уникальным артефактам. Наибольший интерес для сравнительного анализа представляют материалы с поселений Кумкешу-1 и Кожай-1, летних терсекских поселений.

Ключевые слова: Ботайско-Терсекская культура, Кумкешу-1, Кожай-1, летние поселения, энеолит, поселение, Ботай, Красный Яр, каменная индустрия.

АБИЛЬМАЛИКОВ, К. К., СЕРЖАН, Ш., ҚУРМАНИЯЗОВ, Ұ.С.

БОТАЙ-ТЕРСЕК ТАРИХИ-МӘДЕНИ ҚАУЫМДАСТЫҒЫ: ОРТАҚ СИПАТТАМАЛАРЫ

Ботай-Терсек тарихи-мәдени қауымдастығы біздің дәуірімізге дейінгі IV мыңжылдықта жылқыны қолға үйретудің алгашиқы фактілерімен сипатталатын Солтүстік Қазақстанның аумағын қамтыды. Костанайлық археологтар В. Н.Логвин, С. С. Калиева және В. Ф. Зайберт арасындағы гылыми пікірталас бір археологиялық мәдениеттің бір уақытта болған екі тәуелсіз мәдениетке белініүне себеп болды. Мақалада авторлар екі мәдениеттің ескерткіштерінің материалдық мәдениеттің салыстыра отырып, ортақ ұқсастықтары бар екендігі айтылған, олардың ішіндегі терсек мәдениетінің Күмкешу-1, Кожай-1 және Ботайлық – Ботай, Красный Яр ескерткіштеріне талдаулар жүргізген. Салыстырмалы талдау археологиялық олжалардың өндіріс шикізаты, өңдеу техникасы, керамикалық ою-өрнектер, жеке бірегей артефактілер арасындағы ұқсастығын көрсетеді. Салыстырмалы талдау барысында Күмкешу-1 және Кожай-1, жазғы терсек қоныстарының материалдары үлкен қызығушылық тудырып отыр.

Кітт сөздер: Ботай-Терсек мәдениеті, Күмкешу-1, Кожай-1, жазғы қоныстары, энеолит, қоныс, Ботай, Красный Яр, мас индустриясы.

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