Ermak's campaigns. In the XVII and at the beginning of the XVIII century banners were essential and obligatory property in the expedition-
tion of the space. In such a way a banner being a sacral identity  marker helped to transform an alien space into a friendly one . The banner
symbolic points typical for their culture. A banner was the main thing which was associated with patron saints and Orthodox con ceptualiza-
tion. These facts confirm th e conclusion that microindustry, found in situ just in the 7th layer, is a compo-
documentary evidence for patterns of symbolics and functions of Si
berian banners and their role in the culture of Russians, who  colonized
Siberia. Banners of the Russian army have been known in Siberi a since the last decades of the XVI-th century, the time of the legenda-
ry was of great importance for Russians in Siberia as it was ethnodifferentiative and ethnoconsolidative under the circumstances of the aborigi-
nal people far outnumbering Russians. The importance of banners wa s recognized as a rule by both warring parties. Captured Russ ian ban-
ner burrows, destroyed the considerable part of the 6th and upper levels of the 7th layers. Due to this the question about belonging microindustry
to the 7th layer, which is dated to the period earlier 40 kya, or about possibility of microtools transfer from upper cultural layers. At  this arti-
cle microindustry is considered in the context of stratigraphical  spread and spatial organization of microindustry items, and t heir techno-
microblade knapping, which is represented with wedge-shaped cores for microblade removing and microblades. The microtools, fashioned
on small flakes, bladelets and microblades, include such types as end-scrappers, burins and chisel like tools. In distinction from macro knap-
ning exploited less quality raw materials – rhyolite-porphyry and tuff, high-quality jasper-like and chert-like raw materials were used for
microindustry items production. Microindustry artifacts were found in the 7th layer, in contact zone of 6th and 7th layers and also in rodent’s
burrows, destroyed the considerable part of the 6th and upper levels of the 7th layers. Due to this the question about belonging microindustry to the 7th layer, which is dated to the period earlier 40 kya, or about possibility of microtools transfer from upper cultural layers. At this arti-
cle microindustry is considered in the context of stratigraphical spread and spatial organization of microindustry items, and their techno-
typological associations with the macro knapping complex of the 7th layer. The purpose of this article is proving the unity of macro- and
microcomplexes in the frames of 7th layer stone industry. On the base of evaluation of artifacts’ stratigraphy situation the microtools concen-
tration in layer 7g is revealed. Spatial organization analysis indicated compact distribution of materials direct around fixed in the layer struc-
tural elements of settlement character. These facts confirm the conclusion that microindustry, found in situ just in the 7th layer, is a compo-
nent part of complex of knapping technologies and macrotools production, and it is dated to the age of 40 kya.
Key words: Upper Palaeolithic, microblade knapping, microindustry, Western Transbaikal, spatial organization.
Ages. Masks were found only in one of them – in burial ground Bederevskiy Bor II. Since XVII century this territory had been included in the area of settlement of the Selkup population. The monument is dated to XVII – XVIII centuries. More than 60 sepulchral cavities were registered within its area. Masks were found in two of 52 excavated graves. The burial rites for these graves are identical and featured by ground burial, secondary placement of remains in a grave and non-anatomical position of the skeleton within the grave, equal depth of graves and modest grave goods. In both cases the masks were put with men of the same age group – 40–50 years. The variation in location of the findings may reflect their special living status in the community, due to which they were entitled to some additional actions during the funeral. The presence of these masks in the necropolis demonstrates a special attitude to them as images of the dead – an ordinary man or, possibly, an ancestor spirit or a shaman’s spirit. For example, a doll from burial No. 43, as concluded by analogy with previous ethnographic materials, was designed by its authors as a receptacle for the soul of the dead man – the so-called iterna. It was buried together with the deceased. A pair of masks from burial site No. 19 inserted to each other can be classified as shaman’s protecting spirits. Variations in iconography of anthropomorphous faces made of tin may be associated with images of legendary ancestor heroes who are said to be featured by long sharp heads. Different designs of a head in the iconography of masks on tin plates may be attributed to gender differences. A living shaman was known to be able to take the appearance of a woman, which was associated with the common phenomenon of transvestism. When a shaman died, his spirit inherited this ability. Ethnography knows some cases of a special attitude to a dead man. If the dead was a shaman, an elder or a reputable old man, his iterna was ranked as family or ancestral protecting spirits. There is some evidence that a host and guardian of helping spirits left them on the sanctuary under the tree. Dolls that had left unattended for some reason were taken away to the forest. Masks from burial site No. 19 may be associated with such events.

Key words: Tym, Bederevskiy Bor II, Selkups, anthropomorphs, masks, iterna, protecting spirits.

P. 22. Vostrokov Yu. E. INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES ON CULTURAL EVENTS IN MANCHURIA AND PRIMORYE DURING TRANSITION FROM BRONZE TO IRON AGE. The article discusses how environmental changes associated with directional cooling of the climate and marine regression affected cultural issues in Manchuria and Primorye during the first millennium BC. It was important to analyze how climatic particularities connecting with specific stages of cooling affected the subsistence base of advanced farmers inland as well as coastal populations of marine adaptation. The inland farmers were challenged by the weather instability, shortening of the vegetation period, expansion of ponds, bogging, water logging in river valleys, catastrophic alternation of floods and droughts, diminishing subsistence base – all resulted in that in excess mass of population was forced to resettle to maritime zone where the risk of floods or droughts was less unbearable. The maritime groups, in turn, suffered from marine regression that led to landscape transformations and deterioration of customary hunter-fisher subsistence system. The result was depopulation. Phases of cooling and cultural changes correlated in the region. Maritime groups revealed decrease in marine economies along with the depopulation, while agricultural groups experienced an intensified social transformation, became to disperse and form smaller cultural groups, colonize new lands, and form early states along the Sea of Japan shores. During the time of directional cooling of the climate in the 1st millennium BC the entire East Asia region experienced the shrinkage of agro-climatic resources, not excluding a fertile area occupied by the Bronze Age Xitianshan culture whose economy was basically an advanced farming. Due to competition over resources and probable the pressure from western neighbors the Xitianshan society got more and more stratified, some excessive population migrated in waves north- and south-eastwardly. Those waves of migration led to the appearance of a series of related cultures based on advanced agriculture, in some aspects reaching out as far as to the north of Kyushu. The article offers some explanations of the reasons and describes the sequence of peopling the Sea of Japan coastal area by certain archaeological cultures and chronicled tribes.

Key words: East Asia, bronze and iron age, agriculture.

P. 26. Gelman E.I. Kojima Y. THE BOHAI’S BRONZE METALLURGY IN THE ILISTAYA RIVER VALLEY. Excavated sites on Russian territories have yielded a variety, though not abundance, of bronze articles that show high level of Bohai craftsmanship. Until recently, traces of Bronze foundries were only found on three Bohai sites in Primorye. Still unknown remain such specifics as sources of raw material, locations of other metallurgical centers and their economic and social patterns, tools, inventory, etc. New data from the Bohai site of Gorbatka may add to our knowledge of bronze metallurgy what were got in the Nikolaevskoye-II walled town. Archival data from geological reports as well as the results of field research during a particular fieldwork effort permitted a preliminary assessment of mineral resources in the surroundings of the ancient town site of Gorbatka. This assessment shed some light on the problem of identification of sources of raw materials for bronze metallurgy in the region. Chemical compositions of bronze alloys of 13 samples were analyzed by the method of X-Ray in Kanazawa University (Kanazawa, Japan). Main archaeological sources we rely on in this paper come from excavations on the ancient town site of Gorbatka located in the valley of river Ilisay, Mikhailovski District, Primorski Krai (Primorye). The site was under exploration since 1997 through 2005. Archaeological evidences directly tied to bronze metallurgy of the Bohai people in the valley of river Ilisaya include numerous fragmented and unbroken crucibles, bronze waste, bronze articles, and tools suitable for making or finishing of bronze goods. Crucibles are ceramic containers that immediately evince production of bronze articles by Gorbatka inhabitants inside the boundaries of the site. Among the tools found during the excavations in habitation area of the town site, particularly the tools suitable for processing of bronze articles, we need to mention three pincers, two drills, and burnin. All of the Gorbatka site’s occupation horizons yielded ten bronze objects in total, including bracelet fragments, belt plaques, belt buckles, nail, pendant, fragment of a mirror. The valley of river Ilisaya in the Bohai time became the location of bronze metallurgy centers that supplied the demand for bronze goods. Bronze founders lived and worked in industrial zones side by side with other craftspeople. We should not exclude that a single household could maintain different handicraft specialties because there are cases of dwelling sites containing tools and production waste characteristic of different trades. Most evident is the connection between non-ferrous metallurgy and smithery. In any case, the Bohai sites in Ilisaya valley do not demonstrate any obvious pattern of spatial arrangement in bronze-processing complex.

Key words: Bohai state, Bronze metallurgy, method of X-Ray.

P. 31. Gordinenko A.V. ANDRYUSHINSKAYA CULTURE OF WOOD ZAURALYE. The settlement Aginsky VIII is opened in 2005, is located in the Tyumen area of the Tyumen region, on a left bank of the river Tura. The settlement has no relief signs of objects, its borders are fixed on an occupation layer talus, has the approximate sizes 80х20 m. In 2009 excavation by the area of 60 sq. m (15х4) are carried out. Bordering on the excavation area Aginsky VIII the collection numbering more of 4500 units is received. Among individual finds iron-wares, bronze, a stone, clay, glass are presented, to a bone. The Most part of
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mass finds is made by ceramics. The basic (first) group is presented by 124 vessels, on features ornamentation vessels with Figured stamp a decor (52 pieces), only with edge (22 pieces), decorated pole a decor with prints of a smooth stamp and- or gum fingers on the parts of a cut of a nimbus (50 pieces) are allocated. The second group of ceramics of settlement Aginsky VIII is presented by 18 vessels, the sticks or nament with prints in the receding technics. The third group of ceramics of settlement Aginsky VIII is made by 8 vessels ornamented with prints of a cord and a comb. The ceramics of the basic (first) group widespread Western Siberia in a wood strip and the origin, as well as in this case, it conducts from sarovsky type kulajsky cultures from which has got into the next regions as a result of migrations of its carriers. The second and third groups of ceramics of settlement Aginsky VIII don’t meet on synchronous monuments of Tyumen Pritobolja, but find analogies in wood Zauralye. Paleozoolegotichesky definitions of not numerous osteological material it was not spent, but it is possible to tell that inhabitants of settlement contained horses to what finds of teeth of a horse testify. The iron fishing hook specifies in presence of individual fishery. A little spin speak about manufacturing of fabrics. At manufacturing of ceramic vessels used specially made polished, or from crocks of beaten ware. Zhelezodelatelneoe manufacture proves to be true finds of slices of slag, preparations of products (?) and ready subjects. Bronzoleijneoe business is documented drops of the stiffened bronze. The stone wedge, most likely, was used at splitting of trees. In a life bone spoons were used. Bronze plates, judging by holes and special bends, cover subjects from other materials (for example, a tree). Among ornaments there is import beads. In military science and-or on hunting used iron and bronze tips of arrows, blade the weapon which sheath was fastened by iron holders (?) In the kultovo-ritual purposes clay figures of animals and birds were produced. Individual finds and features of a ceramic complex specify that is the most probable, settlement Aginsky VIII functioned in III century AD. Key words: wood Zauralye, settlement Flame of Siberia-6, the early Middle Ages, andryushinskaya culture, genesis of the culture.

P. 37. Iljushin A.M. SOCIO-CULTURED DYNAMICS IN TERRITORY OF THE KUZNETSK HOLLOW DURING MIDDLE AGES EPOCH ON ARCHEOLOGY MONUMENTS. In article the author's technique of research socio-cultured dynamics in territory of the Kuznetsk hollow during Middle Ages epoch on materials of archaeological monuments is used. The last are considered as cultural complexes of the medieval population of investigated region. For object in view achievement four problems are consistently solved. First, the information on quantity of the investigated archaeological monuments of the epoch of the Middle Ages (VII-XVII centuries) is generalized. The identified markers of the Kuznetsk hollow their register in a databank on medieval archeology of the Kuznetsk hollow also is made. The made register totals 89 names of archaeological monuments. Secondly, according to the published materials all monuments which have got to the register, are distributed on a chronological scale with V on XVII centuries It has allowed for to define every century total of archaeological monuments and in the same chronological range to distribute them on three categories – new, earlier existing (traditional) and disappearing monuments. Thirdly, the received matrix of the data on chronology and three categories of archaeological monuments is brought in program Microsoft Excel then on this basis histograms and the schedule of dynamics of archaeological monuments and sources of this process in the Kuznetsk hollow during Middle Ages epoch are described. The dynamics of cultural development in the period of the Middle Ages is analyzed. By results of research six conclusions have been made. First, research has confirmed legitimacy of interpretation of archaeological monuments as the cultural complexes which are carrying out functions of cultural subsystems of different size and an orientation which mutually supplemented each other and formed various cultural systems and configurations in the Kuznetsk hollow throughout all epoch of the Middle Ages. Secondly, the fact of non-uniform distribution of cultural complexes of the different maintenance, scale and level within cultural space of the Kuznetsk hollow, both during the separate periods of an epoch of the Middle Ages, and within one century is elicited. Thirdly, three sources of cultural dynamics – innovations, traditions and the termination of functioning of monuments are revealed, each of which had the cyclic form of changes in time with different intervals of liftings, achievements of peak and recessions. Fourthly, a leading source of dynamics of medieval culture at level of cultural complexes in the Kuznetsk hollow are traditions. Except for V, VII, XI and XV centuries when innovations had equal or even greater weight in dynamics of culture, but then again conceded a leading place to traditions. The source of cultural changes connected with the termination of functioning of cultural complexes as a whole only slightly concedes on the importance to innovations, and in separate time intervals (X, XII-XIV and XVII centuries) even surpasses them. Fifthly, on all set of cultural complexes with V on XVII centuries one cycle of cultural development consisting of two phases – origin and lifting with V on XII centuries and recession in XIII-XVII centuries which can be interpreted and as four stages of cultural dynamics – origin (V-VII centuries), lifting (VII-X centuries), blossoming (XI-XII centuries) and recession (XIV-XVII centuries) is fixed. Sixthly, the continuity of cultural dynamics of archaeological monuments of an epoch of the Middle Ages has been provided at the expense of domination of traditions which had the cyclic form of changes in time with different intervals of liftings, achievements of peak and recessions. Fourthly, a leading source of dynamics of medieval culture at level of cultural complexes in the Kuznetsk hollow are traditions. Except for V, VII, XI and XV centuries when innovations had equal or even greater weight in dynamics of culture, but then again conceded a leading place to traditions. The source of cultural changes connected with the termination of functioning of cultural complexes as a whole only slightly concedes on the importance to innovations, and in separate time intervals (X, XII-XIV and XVII centuries) even surpasses them. 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The source of cultural changes connected with the termination of functioning of cultural complexes as a whole only slightly concedes on the importance to innovations, and in separate time intervals (X, XII-XIV and XVII centuries) even surpasses them. Fifthly, on all set of cultural complexes with V on XVII centuries one cycle of cultural development consisting of two phases – origin and lifting with V on XII centuries and recession in XIII-XVII centuries which can be interpreted and as four stages of cultural dynamics – origin (V-VII centuries), lifting (VII-X centuries), blossoming (XI-XII centuries) and recession (XIV-XVII centuries) is fixed. Sixthly, the continuity of cultural dynamics of archaeological monuments of an epoch of the Middle Ages has been provided at the expense of domination of traditions which had the cyclic form of changes in time with different intervals of liftings, achievements of peak and recessions.

Key words: the Kuznetsk hollow, archeology monuments, culture, dynamics.

P. 41. Ilyushina V.V. THE TECHNOLOGY POTTERY MANUFACTURING OF KOPTYAKOVSKAYA CULTURE OF THE LOWER TOBOL. This article is devoted to the analysis of the technology of pottery production of the population of Koptyakovskaya culture of the Lower Tobol. We conducted a study of 80 samples of pottery from the settlements in SAD 6, Duvan 18, Chepkul 5, Chepkul 20, Os`kino Boloto, of the burial 6 from the burial ground Chepkul 5 located in the Tyumen and Yalutorovsk districts of Tyumen region, and the settlement Mohirevskeo III, located in the Talitsky district of Sverdlovsk region. The analysis is made within the framework of historical and cultural approach and the structure of the pottery industry, developed by A.A. Bobrinskaya. As a result of the study of the pottery of Koptyakovskaya culture from the Lower Tobol heterogeneity views of the pots on raw materials was revealed. Potters selected «classic» clay, silty clay and in rare cases silt. Most of the vessels were made of «clean» raw materials. The resulting technological information manufacturing of molding masses testifies of fire clay tradition of potters of Koptyakovskaya culture from the Lower Tobol. In one case, as a component of the molding masses, along with fire clay quartz sand was fixed. As an organic additive organic solution, and squeezing of the manure of ruminants were used. Most products were made from molding masses compiled by the prescription «raw material + fire clay + organic solution». The construction of "secd-bodies" was manufactured in accordance with the two programs. The bottom program of the construction in the fractures on only one vessel from the settlement Os`kino Boloto was fixed. Most vessels were manufactured in accordance with the bottom-capacitive program with the help of rags or short flagella. In the fractures of six vessels circular ribbon high modeled relief images was fixed (settlements Chepkul 5, Duvan 18, Os`kino Boloto). Treatment of manufacture surfaces of all settlements was made by a mode of simple smoothing, sealing and polishing. Firing of finished products was manufactured in a simple pile. The ornamental pattern was applied mainly with comb-shaped stamp. The main elements of the ornamental pattern are horizontal lines, pits, various impres-
ished rhombus, «carpet ornamental pattern». There's minimum percentage of vessels, which are drawn with triangles, rhombus, flags, grooves, etc. A comparison of the earlier technological information reveals the great similarity between the Koptyakovskaya and Alakul traditions.

**Key words:** Lower Tobol, Bronze Age, Koptyakovskaya culture, technical and technological analysis.

P. 45. Korenyuk S.N., Pereskokov M.L. EVOLUTION IMAGES OF BEAR IN A SACRIFICIAL POSTURE IN ART OF POPULATION WTST URAL IN THE EARLY IRON AGE AND IN THE MIDDLE AGE. The article contains analysis development of Iconography – the image of bear in sacrificial posture - one of the main image in art of population lived in West Ural in early iron age and middle age. Authors consider the influence Scythian, Sarmanian and Sauromatian animal styles to generation of iconography in West Ural in Ananian time. In this time main iconographic styles of image of bear was formed and continued develop during glyadenovo-pyanoborye time and middle age. The next changes of image of bear connected with development and evolution socio-economic organization and religious views of ancestors of present-day perm population. Image of bear had only sacred character in Glyadenovo time. Wider expansion this subject in lomovatovo-nevolino time, disappearance image of bear on different kinds of things, makeshift of image of bear by image of house was connected with change of religion views of ancient perm population which connect with development and domination agriculture over hunt. But image of bear was a sacred and has represented also on a sacred things or an amulets (pendant-spoons, arched pendants, clasps). An image of bear was connected with an image of house on a many kinds of things. The image has only ornamental function. Thus origin and iconography main images of bear in Kama region connected with culture and religious tradition of ancient permian populations.

**Key words:** iconography; stylistics; early iron age; middle age; West Ural.

P. 49. Kostomarov V.M., Kostomarova Ja.V. VARIATION TRANSFORMATION OF ANDRONOVO TRADITIONS IN THE TO-BOL-ISHIM VALLEY IN THE LATE BROZE AGE. Postfedorovskiy period on the territory of Trans-Ural region is characterized by two vectors of development – Andronovo part (Cherkaskul) and andromoikiya part (Pakhomovsky). This view is not unique. So interesting is the question of the dynamics Andronovo elements in later complexes. To study this issue we look at similarities and specific items of material culture of the designated groups, which will conclude on what the characteristics were stable, unchanging, and which are modernized and explain why. The successors to the canons of Andronovo ornaments were Cherkaskul group, which was manifested in the presence of similar forms of vessels, the motives of decoration. In contrast to the single-component Cherkaskul, Pakhomovsky tradition of decorating vessel combines Andronovo base with comb-patching elements. Population Fedorovo led culture produces a complex economy, which was based on cattle dominated the cattle in the herd. In Cherkaskul materials traced the evolutionary development of the industry and domestic production. Another picture emerges when analyzing Pakhomovsky complexes. Domestic production remained unchanged. This apparent continuity with the tradition of Fedorovo. Innovations are recorded in another part of the herd and increase the tools used in assigning sectors. The minimum number of differences observed in the analysis of traditional homebuilding. Andronovo canons correspond: the location of the Villages, street layout, design of the entrance to a corridor design features of all the buildings are frame-and-pillar huts, the presence of ash pans. However, we can identify the distinctive features postfedorovskih homes - smaller area structures, slightly recessed into the ground pits, construction of separate buildings for business purposes. In the villages there Pakhomovsky microcameras dwellings with corridor jumpers. Comparative analysis of the materials Fedorovo, Cherkaskul & Pakhomovsky cultures and allowed to reach the following conclusions. We obtain additional arguments in favor of the point of view of genetic continuity, and Fedorovo, Cherkaskul population. In a stable historical, cultural and climatic conditions Cherkaskul copied the principle of doing business, and partly the tradition of homebuilding. The originality manifested in the ceramic complex of land and construction of small buildings. Fedorov canons correspond: the location of the villages, street layout, design of the entrance to a corridor design features of all the buildings are frame-and-pillar huts, the presence of ash pans. However, we can identify the distinctive features postfedorovskih homes - smaller area structures, slightly recessed into the ground pits, construction of separate buildings for business purposes. In the villages there Pakhomovsky microcameras dwellings with corridor jumpers. Comparative analysis of the materials Fedorovo, Cherkaskul & Pakhomovsky cultures and allowed to reach the following conclusions. We obtain additional arguments in favor of the point of view of genetic continuity, and Fedorovo, Cherkaskul population. In a stable historical, cultural and climatic conditions Cherkaskul copied the principle of doing business, and partly the tradition of homebuilding. The originality manifested in the ceramic complex of land and construction of small buildings. Andronovo parallels complex and has a ceramic housing. The specificity was manifested in the consisting of two parts ceramics in the structure of animal husbandry and the ratio of manufacturing and assigning sectors; new elements in the economy. The differences are due to the genesis of culture as a result of contacts Fedorovo population groups with comb-patching custom decorating pots.

**Key words:** Andronovo traditions, andronoidnye cultures, Trans-Urals, the Bronze Age.

P. 53. Kradin N.N., Iudiy A.L., Vasyutin S.A. KHITAN TOWNS IN LTE X - ERLY XI CENTURIES IN CENTRAL MONGOLIA AND SOCIAL PROCESSES ON THE LIAO EMPIRE PERIPHERY. By middle of X century, being at the height of its power the Liao Empire entered a phase of stagnation during the so called "sleeping governors" period (emperors Muzong and Jingzong). The Kitan elite losing their solidarity, dissonance between the governours' behaviour and the existing image of a nomadic leader, defeats and losing territories - all this means that in 960 - 970 the Liao Empire was on the threshold of a typical for Central Asia empires crisis. However the grow of internal conflicts was being blocked due to rich Empire resources that allowed the elite of the ruling dynasty to stay loyal. The empress Dowager Longyu and the emperor Shengzong played an important role in the Empire Liao development. Their politics aimed the straightening of the government, restoration of monadic basis and military and political hegemony of Khitans in Eastern Asia. The status of nomadic empire of Liao depended on preserving its power in steppe and increasing of control on rebel tribes (Dadan, Zubu etc.). For this purpose, during the Shengzong governing period and following decades in Mongolia they built towns and strongholds in Kherlen and Tuul rivers basin, a huge defense line which included so called northern Genghis Khan vallation and strongholds near it. The most powerful town network was constructed in Central Mongolia where four large cities were built (Harbulyin-balgas, Chintolgoi-balgas, Ulaan-herem, Khermen-denj), the stronghold with stones vallations Emgetih-herem, a range of small towns and manors. The 2004-2012 research of Chintolgoi-balgas, Emgetih-herem, and Khermen-denj showed that the population of those towns included different ethnological groups besides Khitans (Chinese, Balhae, Uyghur, Jurchen). The town building principles show this mixing of cultural traditions (Chinese and Balhae traditions), forms of ceramics, their ornamentation, different additional elements (ribbon type handles, cauldrons) etc. Regarding social aspects, the multi-ethnic population of Central Mongolia towns favoured their closer cooperation while they were at distance from the metropole and suffered from regular raids of the northern nomads. The social integration of nomads and farmers was more intensive here than in other regions of the Liao Empire. This also accelerated the social differentiation and worsening of some nomads' life. As can be seen from the above, local town communities on the Khitan Liao Empire periphery knew specific social changes due to more intensive interaction of nomads and agricultural groups.

**Key words:** Liao Empire, Kitan towns in Mongolia, Chintolgoi balgas, Khermen denj, social processes.
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P. 58. Kungurov A.I. SETTLEMENT OF THE LATE ANTIQUITY IN THE ALTAI CARTOGRAPHIC AND THE PLANIGRAPHIC FEATURES. At the present time in the territory of forest-steppe and foothill Altai there are registered 46 monuments dated to the era of late antiquity or the beginning of the Middle Ages period (the first half of the 1st thousand AD); these monuments have signs of sites of ancient settlement – ditches, swells and escarpments. The sites of ancient settlement are structured into fortification ensembles and have similar geographical conditions of location (a border of pine forest and a flood plain of rivers and lakes). The studied features of their placement on terraces and the planigraphic characteristics allow to draw preliminary conclusions on their functioning as fortresses and to sort out three lines of defense: an abatis, a glacis and the main enceinte of a fortress (a wall, an escarpment). The first and the second lines of defense correspond to fortification concept of the main fortress position (or the main defensive position of a fortress) which is understood as an external belt of fortress fortifications remote from the central enceinte. On this position the garrison of a fortress would show the most persistent resistance to the attacking enemy. By the most modest calculation the average main fortress position of an ancient settlement of forest-steppe Altai had a circle of 1–1.5 km and the area about 120-150 thousand sq.m. If the enemy overcame this position, he found himself in front of the third line of defense. The third line of defense was a fortress wall. It could be a log fence or a stockade. Both a stockade and a log fence in fortifications of forest-steppe Altai are propped up from within by rather large dwellings almost in all the monuments. It is not ruled out that their roofs or sections of roofs were used as a scaffold for defending shooters, some kind of a battle move. A component element of the main fortress enceinte of an ancient settlement ensemble is an escarpment – an abrupt artificial cut of the coastal edge that adjoins a wall or that is a wall’s segment on horsehoe-like sites of ancient settlement. At the same time a mound is located on the territory, and these gaps in the fortification line are separated by a distance of the largest objects of the region, Biysk settlement 3 (which has the area about 20 thousand sq.m with the length of the fortification line of 500 m), there is a huge rectangular hollow in the area of 70 sq.m in a place of an exit. No dwelling of a similar size is known during this period on Altai (altogether 520 dwellings on 43 sites of ancient settlement). This fact allows assuming the existence of a gateway non-passage tower near the entrance on the territory of a fortress. In several cases various annexes, internal fenced constructions of various forms, dual lines of fortification, etc. are met. Thus, even the initial analysis of the saved-up and published material showed very serious prospects and topicality of studying of “wood” terraced sites of ancient settlement which were powerful and almost insuperable centers of resistance. The further directions of studying of this type of monuments are defined.

Key words: site of ancient settlement, fortification, the era of late antiquity, fortification.

P. 62. Lygdenova V.V. TO THE QUESTION ABOUT BLACKSMITHS CULT IN BARGUZINSKY AND KURUMKANSKY REGIONS. The peculiarities of the blackssmiths cult of Barguzin and Kurumkan buryats that live in the north of the Republic of Buryatia are considered in the present article. Ceremonies and traditions that are connected with this cult are preserved in Barguzinsky and Kurumkansky regions in the most archaic way. Blacksmiths cult of hengelder and galzud clans that used to live in the pre-Baikal region where one of the biggest blackssmiths roots was located is considered in the present article. In the present time we can observe the peoples’ efforts to reestablish early religious beliefs, traditions, and ceremonies. In connection with it their interest to clan’s blacksmiths cult is raised. In the article the author also uses her own field materials that include legends about the blackssmiths of the hengelder clan. Due to the remoteness and lack of the qualitative transport communications in Barguzinsky and Kurumkansky regions rituals and traditions of blackssmiths cult are preserved there in the most original way. As far as the north of Buryatia is inhabited primarily by the clans that came from pre-Baikal region where shamanism used to be the dominant belief it also impacted on the formation of their blackssmiths cult. However blackssmiths clans differentiated themselves from shamans and their attendance of blackssmiths ceremonies is prohibited. Meanwhile, in the end of the XVIII – in the beginning of the XIX centuries Buddhism started penetrating into Barguzinsky valley and it also made influence on the cult. The deepest influence of Buddhism was made on galzud clan which belonged to Khruts clan. At the same time it is possible to observe the continuity of the ancient ritual traditions of hengelder clan which belongs to Ekhirits tribe. Another interesting problem that is raised in the article is the origin of the blacksmith differentiation into white and black blackssmiths. Their difference is considered on the example of the two blackssmiths clans: hengelder and galzud. As a result of their comparison and analysis we came to a conclusion that such a classification is most likely made after shamanism influence where we can also discover similar categorization. White blackssmiths are mostly jewelers (hengelder) and another clan galzud that used to deal with iron materials belongs to black blackssmiths. To sum up, it is necessary to pay attention to the fact that all these peculiarities form a unique and a holistic phenomenon that is called as the blackssmiths cult in Barguzinsky valley where buddhism, shamanism and early religious believes such as a fire cult are mixed. From this point of view reveals the traditional believes in Barguzinsky and Kurumkansky regions is a very interesting research object because it helps us to reveal the ancient elements of Buryats early religious believes.

Key words: Blacksmiths cult, Pre-Baikal region, Kurumchinsky blackssmiths, ethnography, traditional believes, early-religious traditions, clan rituals.

P. 67. Mandryka P.V., Biryuleva K.V., Senotrusova P.O. POTTERY OF LESOSIBIRSK STILE ON COMPLEX PROSPIKHINSKAYA SHIVERA-IV IN THE LOWER ANGARA. Wide spreading of pottery with comb-shaped and smooth stabbings on settlements with mixed layer in Angara valley does not decide the issue of its dating and cultural belonging. In this connection it is necessary to study such pottery from stratificated and closed burial complex, to determine its characteristic features and establish the time of its existence and the territory of its spreading. Thereto the article contains materials from complex Prospikhinskaya Shivera-IV which is situated on the right bank of Angara river near mouth of Koda river. Authors describe and analyze pottery which was found both in cultural layer of the settlement and on burial site. More 90 vessels were studied. Stable combination of shape (of three kinds of vessels) and ornament (putting of horizontal, incluned, vertical and zigzag impressions of comb or smooth stabbings) allowed unifying such pottery in one style. It was named lesosibirsk style because of Lesosibirsk hill fort situated on the right bank of Yenisei river, upper Yeniseisk town. Identity of pottery from settlement and burial site Prospikhinskaya Shivera-IV was established according to the shape, ornament and structure of moulding paste. Distinction was only in vessels sizes. That gave authors opportunity to suppose special making of burial pottery which was small copy of everyday vessels. Conditions of bedding of such pottery on other sites and available radiocarbon dates from them allowed authors to determine the time of existence of lesosibirsk pottery style in 11th – 14th centuries. Its area included all territory of the Northern and Lower Angara, Stony Tunguska and Yenisei. The same pottery was observed in the Western Siberia and Krasnoyarsk and Kansk region but it differed by absence of holes and round saliences under edge of vessels, richer ornamentation and vessels shapes (including rare shape in form of “matryoshka”). The tradition of comb-shape ornamentation allows noting that culture of bearer of lesosibirsk pottery had close contact or even genetic connections with peoples of southern taiga in the Western Siberia.

Key words: Middle Siberia, southern taiga, Middle Ages, pottery.
NEW RESULTS OF RESEARCH OF MOHE CULTURE IN PRIMORYE.

The article considers the results of examination of items tied to bronze-casting technology that were found during the archeological diggings of the ancient sanctuary Ust-Poluy. The collections of these items are in «The Kunstkamera» in St. Petersburg, they consist of items from non-ferrous metals, their fractions and fire-polished fragments, and shaly casting technology.

RESULTS OF TECHNICAL-TECHNOLOGICAL ANALYSIS KULAYSKY CERAMICS OF A SETTLEMENT COMPLEX OF RYUZAKOVO (DUHOVOYE). The settlement complex of the Early Iron Age of Ryuzakovskoye inhabitants is an essential part of the ceramic complexes. To date, we can tentatively identify three tradition of production of mohe ceramics in the Bohai sites.

Period of the early Middle Ages in Primorye is associated with a wide spread of sites of mohe archaeological culture. With the formation of Bohai State in 698, the mohe culture is undergoing significant changes, but some features are preserved continuity in the Bohai culture. Therefore, the Ceramic material, its classification and a comprehensive analysis allowed to identify four locally-chronological groups of mohe sites in the V-VII c. in Primorye: khankaiskaya group, pribrezhnaya group, rakovskaya group, kavalerovkaya group. Differences between the ceramic complexes of different groups are shown in the predominance of certain types of forms of vessels, the degree of ornamentation, preferring certain types of ornament and to a lesser extent, in the technology of the vessels. These features allow to distinguish groups of mohe sites in space and time. Selected locally-chronological groups of mohe sites reflect the pattern of settlement a number of mohe tribes. Investigation of mohe sites in 2008-2010 were able to significantly add to our knowledge economy and house building of mohe tribes. The first time the reliable paleobotanical data on agriculture of mohe people was obtained. There were three types of mohe asp-dwellings: dwellings with four supporting pillars, houses with the four main pillars in the center and optional on the corners, buildings with pillars, located along one of the sides of the pit. Paleobotanical investigation on mohe sites have identified grains of crops: Italian millet, and hull-less barley, and some wild plants. On the sites of Bohai State (698-926) mohe ceramics is an essential part of the ceramic complexes. To date, we can tentatively identify three tradition of production of mohe ceramics in the Bohai sites. The first tradition is represented by pottery of suyfunskaya group (Early Bohai period). The second group comprises gorbatkinskaya group, sites are related to the late period of Bohai. The third tradition is represented by ceramics Maryanovskoye wallancient town. The presence of these traditions can suggest the existence of different processes occurring in the State of Bohai. In the first place, such as assimilation and displacement of mohe population, the appearance of new groups, that carry a new tradition of making pottery. The sites of the northern group and the burial Monastyrka-3 are located in areas that were not part of the Bohai State. The population, which left these sites, of course, interacted with a population of Bohai State, had with political and economic ties, which is also reflected in the material culture.

Key words: mohe culture, dwellings, ceramic.
models too. They all were described in the previous articles. V.N. Chernetsov was the first who examined bronze of Ust-Poluy from cultural point of view. Nobody criticizes his opinion about relative chronological homogeneity of these objects. V.N. Chernetsov determined 2 groups of bronze items. The first group concludes the casting of bad quality with characteristic features of the temperature abuse. The second one is the casting of high quality, generally the casting from white bronze. V.N. Chernetsov explained that these groups differ technologically from each other because of the local production and the import. But lately there is an opinion that metal-makers of The Nizhnyaya Ob produced the items of the second group themselves. We tried not to test this hypothesis, but we wanted to determine if there is the chronological component (not only the cultural one) in the variety of bronze items. That’s why we analyzed not only the morphological characteristics of these objects but the alloy composition as well. The main conclusion is not new: bronze items of Ust-Poluy are heterogeneous by reconstructed characteristics of the technological complexes tied to their production. By virtue of the reconstruction of the technological complexes we can speak about the next step: determination of the possibility of their realization under conditions of the cultural environment of The north Taiga. Characteristics of the elaborate handicraft industry were determined due to the examination of some bronze items, this is the mark of the import. Analyzing the alloy composition of the items of Ust-Poluy we discovered some technological traditions. More ordered formula is typical for the items of the «import» groups. The shaly models were examined by us too, they could be used as matrices for producing the casting forms. But the absence of series-produced items, fragments of used forms, the morphological characteristics of the bas-relieves, and the absence of the casting forms from shist contradict this idea. We can suppose that «the shaly models» could have other role as some exploring tools.

Key words: Ust-Poluy, bronze casting, technology.

P. 95. Sovetova O.S., Ladygina Yu.M. SCENES WITH FEMALE CHARACTERS IN SAYAN AND ALTAI ROCK ART. Petroglyphic art of Sayan and Altai region contains a lot of brilliant scenes involving female characters. «Hieros gamos» scenes (the Bronze Age) are connected with the concepts of securing female fertility, reproduction, family, nature. «Women in labour» (the Bronze Age) are assumed to have been the images of deities-primitogenitrics – they reveal striving at strengthening reproductive forces of human community and nature by means of magic. «Latticed shapes» (Eneolithic?) are quite problematic. They are rare in rock art (except for over 90 figures in Kalbaktash). One can interpret some couples of «birthing mothers» with neighbouring male phallic figures, or couples depicted as holding each other’s hands. With the help of some ethnographic drawings one can determine women’s social status (e.g. only married adult Khakas women could wear two plates). «Generation pyramids» are chains of similar figures, which reflect female creative nature and the concept of endless generations. Female character and an ox / another animal (the Bronze Age). After Ja. Sher, paired combination «woman – ox» can be traced back to Proto-Indo-European mythology. V.D. Kubarev distinguished the scenes with female and goat figures, having related them to primeval beliefs of a goat as a fertility symbol. Female character with serpents could be depicted in many variants: with serpents in hands; serpents targeting female genitals. The plot with female characters and female genital area is close the former one. Connection to the fertility cult and miraculous birth. Plots of ritual character: female character in devotional attitude (the Bronze Age). Female deities: characters with long unfastened hair in Okunevo art. Long hair parted in the middle is connected with archaic concept of the head as a vessel of constructive vital force. In the Middle Ages – Uma, which is not completely correct, as personification of deities in old Turkic cults is not proved. Female characters in ethnic costume and adornments (folk art drawings). Attributing female characters is problematic, as contemporary criteria are not always applicable to them: long hair and plates are also typical of Turkic warriors; «skirts» can be elements of male armour; some head gear can be characteristic of both male and female characters. Their identification against a mass of anthropomorphic characters pertaining to various periods enhances our knowledge of women’s position and role in various periods of historic development. Most of the plots listed above were created in the Bronze Age. The Scythian and following periods did not possess such a variety of scenes. Early plots are too «overt» and immodest for a contemporary spectator – they convey universal concepts of male and female creatural natures in a realistic manner, which is typical of archaic thinking. Later characters are more «demure» – they wear clothes, adornments, hair style. In most plots, women of childbearing age represent striving at increasing childbearing power, female health, and fertility as a whole.

Key words: Rock art; Sayan and Altai region; scenes with female characters.

P. 100. Sayonov V.I., Trifonova S.V., Konstantinov N.A., Shtanakova E.A., Soyonov D.V. DIRECTIONS OF THE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE POPULATION OF THE NIZHZHY CHEPOSH-3 AND NIZHZHY CHEPOSH-4 (MOUNTAIN ALTAI). In 2009 the scientific staff of Scientific Laboratory for Research of Antiquities of Siberia and Central Asia of Gorno-Altaisk State University conducted the excavations for the identification of the fortifications and the cultural layer of settlements Nizhny Cheposh-3 and Nizhny Cheposh-4. On the territory of the settlements were laid trenches crossing ramparts and moats. When carrying out works on the Nizhny Cheposh-3 and Nizhny Cheposh-4 we have found artifacts, bones of animals and fishes, allowing to examine some aspects of life of the population. The received materials allowed to make a conclusion that the ancient settlements functioned in hunno-sarmatian period and attributable Maiminsky archaeological culture. The osteological materials indicate, then population of the settlements bred sheep, horses, cattle. Meat consumption was based on the exploitation of horses and small cattle. Analysis of archaeological materials allowed to make a conclusion that a favorite object of hunting was a roe deer. Remains of fish fauna in the cultural layer of ancient settlements indicate occupation of the population in fishing. Findings of products from bone and antler, as well as waste bone carving works testify the high level of the craft from the population of the settlements. The composition of the objects of bone carving is an additional confirmation of the proposed us dating of the monument hunno-sarmatian time, because the products have an analogy in the samples and the equipment for simultaneous monuments of the region and adjacent territories. The spread of bone products and wastes bone carving production allowed to assume that in the outskirts of the settlement was a ground or a workshop which produced bone carving work. Analysis of the fragments of pottery from the Nizhny Cheposh-3 suggests that it was made at home. Probably in hunno-sarmatian period ceramic tableware loses value, it was connected with the spread of metal tableware. Our research has noted, that the population of the settlements existed comprehensive farming.

Key words: hunno-sarmatian time, sites of ancient settlement, Nizhny Cheposh-3, Nizhny Cheposh-4, ancient economy, Altai Mountain.
the result of increasing the corpus of sites addressed to the same stage: the discovered differences among sites need to be explained. Such differences are recognized in terms of archaeological cultures, technical traditions, variants, lines of development. Often such schemes organized like binary oppositions. Explanation of the cultural variability raises from current and concurrent scientific paradigms. The question of the best argument being solved by development of the field works and increasing of the archaeological corpus as well as using the modern research methods and working in theory-methodological grounds.

In lower part of Vitim basin there are about 20 archaeological assemblages of Final Pleistocene – Final Paleolithic belong within sites Avdeikhya, Bol’shoi Yakor’ I, Kovrizhka III-II, Mamakan VI. The most representative of them is Bol’shoi Yakor’ I, 12,600-11,500 14C BP. The Research of new assemblages on the back of the cultural horizons 9-3A of Bol’shoi Yakor’ I comes to the problem of the cultural variability of the assemblages of the border of Pleistocene-Holocene. Cultural horizons 2 and 3 of Kovrizhka III (11,400-10,400 14C BP) today are the most informative assemblages of Final Pleistocene typologically contrast to ones of Bol’shoi Yakor’ I. During the last years of research both of Kovrizhka III and Bol’shoi Yakor’ I we distinguished: a) dissimilarity recognized as two types of the industries adapted to different situations of occupancy; b) longtime co-existence of both the types of the sites until in the 1st Half of Holocene; c) internal similarity of the artifact assemblages of Bol’shoi Yakor’ I as well as ones of Kovrizhka III; d) the first arguments for the hypothesis of the origin of the prismatic microblade industry on the ground of local Paleolithic about 11,400-10,400 14C BP.

The case of delineating the two-three coexisting types of industries opposite to each other in some key characteristics is not isolated in Siberian Paleolithic, i.e. understanding of the variability of industries is being in terms of ethno-cultural versus economical (adaptive-technical) reasons. Search of the arguments for one or another choice allows from cultural-historical approach to the application of modern methods of process archaeology.

**Key words:** cultural variability, Final Paleolithic, types of the industries of the stone manufacturing.

P. 108. Tikhonov K.N. PLACEMENT OF SETTLEMENTS IN SOUTH TAIGA OF AREA NEAR IRTYSH RIVER IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE XVIII CENTURY. Even at preliminary supervision over an placement of Russian and Tatar villages certain differences are noticed. It is found out that the Tatar way of development of territories there was a creation of self-sufficient local microregions with the steady structure, practically always attached to large members of the Irtysh River. Such structure consisted of the winter settlement located in the wood, on the brink of an terrace or an ostanets of the flow located in the basis of a meander and a number of summer settlements, located on the bank of the Irtysh River or large lakes on positive forms microlief in a meander. Such structure included summer and winter settlements, masarats (burials ground), places of production of wood resources (berries, a game, pine nuts, firewood etc.) places of fishing of fish (lake, winter holes, bottom land's small rivers) and pastureage pets. All of them were connected by the means of communication, passing mostrationally and kept values presently when already seasonal settlements aren’t present. As a whole, such structure created the certain steady closed system which, provided with necessary the population conducting a traditional complex economy. Other model of development of space is shown by settlements of the Russian immigrants. It should be noted, they form the greatest concentration in several areas (area near Tara river, area near Osh river, regions town Tara, villages Znamenskoe and Takmyk) without creating the closed structures. A dominating place for the settlement is the brink of a high terrace (in modern Znamensky's region of the area it is terrace of left bank of Irtysh river) at a certain distance from the Irtysh River. Preference is existence under a terrace of the large bottom land's lake, or the small river and so that access to a flood plain can be complicated, thus wood grounds are a little aside. Such situation can be explained by different factors. First of all, the new population with a settled way of life, needed extensive treeless spaces, for maintaining the economy with domination of polow farming and a subsidiary role of cattle breeding. They had no need in seasonal settlements. Such placement allowed to be engaged in agriculture and visually to supervise big spaces, providing the safety and safety of the cattle which is grazing in a flood plain. Thus life support of collective needed less territories, and allowed to find more places suitable for dwelling. Probably, with it coherently and it is enough earlier settling of the small rivers (Tara river, Osh river, Ibyeka river, etc.). Summing up, it is possible to tell that each of systems had the advantages and most fully corresponded to needs of housekeeping in certain conditions and affected cultural features of these groups of the population.

**Key words:** archaeology, ethnography, Russian and Turk population, XVIII century, placement of settlements, life support system, South taiga, area near Irtysh river, assimilation of new territories.

P. 112. Tikhonov S.S. ETHNOGRAPHICAL-ARCHAEOLOGICAL IDENTIFICATION AND STUDYING OF CONTACT ZONES OF THE POPULATION OF WESTERN SIBERIA IN THE ANCIENT TIME AND MIDDLE AGES. In this work possibilities of archaeological-ethnographic studying of territories which it is possible to call contact zones of the various tribes living in the XVII-XVIII centuries, and the subsequent application of the received results for identification and the subsequent analysis of contact zones of the Middle Ages and earlier eras will be considered. Studying G.F. Miller's notes which he conducted during travel across Siberia in 1734-1741 [1], author paid attention that in several cases it actually described territories on which contacts between the Siberian natives were carried out. They are allocated on materials of a narrow chronological range. Author believe that their possible archaeological signs following: existence of the sites of ancient settlement marking borders, empty spaces and districts with "hybrid" materials. Can be and other situations, for example it is necessary to consider territory with small concentration of archaeological monuments, or monuments with a powerful occupation layer and diverse materials. For further researches it is necessary to expand works, and the following sequence of actions is possible: more complete examination of data where in writing, or on cards the system of moving of natives and Russian of Western Siberia is in details fixed; by consideration of contact zones of natives it is necessary to mean that to arrival of Russian they had a developed system of moving with trade and sacral territories, the summer and winter places of residence; contact zones are expedient for tracking in territories with different geographical zones.

Other part of work concerns archaeological studying of the revealed contact zones and definition of archaeological signs of these territories. It assumes carrying out investigations and excavation. But we will return to contact zones and studying of their archeology. It can be double: inspection in the field of allocated on written, cartographical, probably, and to ethnographic sources of contact zones. Are for this purpose necessary serious purposeful ethnographic (or historical and ethnographic researches). Then the stage of archaeological inspection of the district should follow: identification and inspection of the complexes described in the XVIII century, mapping of the found objects, the spatial analysis of territories. Identification of contact zones (as option: allocation of the monuments containing various materials) on materials of archaeological cards and the subsequent studying by these of materials in meeting of museums. After that it is possible to believe that conclusions on studying of contact territories will have high degree of reliability. Further, it is logical to pass to the following procedure —
Abstracts

P. 116. Tishkin A.A., Seregin N.N. METALLIC MIRRORS FROM THE MONUMENTS OF BRONZE AGE OF THE UPPER STREAM OF OB RIVER. Metallic mirrors are important finds for archeology of Northern Asia. The main part of such products is found in complexes of nomads of the early Iron Age and the Middle Ages. A significant amount of works is devoted to various aspects of their studying. The mirrors of Bronze age are investigated much worse. At the same time, need of their all-round consideration is obvious. The analysis of this group of subjects allows to designate not only the traditional questions connected with specification of dating of archeological objects, definition of ethnocultural contacts and reconstruction of some sides of outlook of ancient societies, but also promotes the solution of debatable problems of emergence and initial distribution of tradition of manufacturing of mirrors, and also their uses in funeral ceremony. Important stage of work for research of mirrors of Bronze age is systematization of data about such products from monuments of Northern Asia. In this short article main results of studying of this category of finds by an example of subjects from archeological complexes of late Bronze age of Top Priobe are presented. The most part of metallic mirrors of late Bronze age of Top Priobe is fixed in burials and that allows to consider some questions connected with definition of a place of this group of finds in ceremonial practice of the ancient population. The arrangement of products in a grave, due to various reasons, remained unknown often. The characteristic situation is fixed on a monument Rubelevo-VIII where the metallic mirror was nearby of the head of died woman. The explanation of such tradition can be connected with direct utilitarian function of a mirror, which was located near the head for the buried could «look» in it. Other explanation should be looked for available the certain notions connected with this part of a body. The special relation to the head of the person arose in the ancient time and had various manifestation. For example, practice of an arrangement of metallic mirrors around the head of the buried person was widely adopted in ceremonial practice of various societies in a wide territorial and chronological framework. Further complex research of metallic mirrors of monuments of Bronze age, both by means of traditional archeological methods, and with application of methods of natural sciences, will allow to solve the questions put in this article and to designate a place of that category of products in material and spiritual culture of the ancient population.

Key words: metallic mirrors, bronze age, upper stream of Ob river, burials.

P. 120. Tulashev D.K. PROSPECTS OF RESEARCH OF FORTIFICATION MONUMENTS IN THE REPUBLIC TYVA. Fortification monuments make a particular layer in the history of Tuva. The most part of these was constructed in period of Uighur khaganate (745-840). Then in the central and western part of Tuva the extended defensive line was created. After the defeat of the Uighur the territory of Tuva was a part Kirghiz khaganate (the IX-X centuries AD). About construction Yenisei kyrgyz’s strengthened constructions in Tuva is not known. In the present article the fortification constructions limited to monuments with the following elements are considered: defensive walls or shaft, gate-keep and wall towers and pilons (buttresses), ditches. First of all sites of ancient settlement and observation posts of the period of Uighur khaganate, and also a some strengthened settlements previously dated by the Hun-Sarmatian period got to their number. During 2006-2011 the author participated in many archaeological exploration and excavations of fortification monuments of Tuva. In 2006 group of the Tuvan Institute of Humanities Researches the site of ancient settlement Celinnoe in Tandy district was revealed. Expedition on scientific research of ancient-Uighur fortress of Por-Bazhyn in 2007-2008 fix the main design features of a fortress. During the Russian-Mongolian joint archaeological expedition of 2011 on the sites of ancient settlement of the central and western Tuva – Baryk, Shagonarsky’s, Bazhyn-Alaak, Balgas-Bazhyn, Malgas-Bazhyn, Teel-S, and also the ancient-Mongol cities on Elegest and Mezhegey rivers were surveyed. The archaeological investigation of a monument TIGI which has been carried out by the author in October, 2011 allowed to investigate 7 sites of ancient settlement by means of exploration pits. Results of the carried-out works allow to argue that research of fortification constructions is necessary to continue because of destruction of monuments by the anthropogenic and the natural factors, absence of exact dating of some sites of ancient settlement (Celinnoe, Baryk, Lyme), complexity of definition of a functional purpose, a role of sites of ancient settlement (Por-Bazhyn, Shagonarsky’s sites of ancient settlement). New researches can promote further preservation of the most safe fortification monuments and creation on their base of museum open-air. Most perspective in this plan are Shagonarsky’s sites of ancient settlement, Bazhyn-Alaak, Balgas-Bazhyn and Malgas-Bazhyn. We didn't include Por-Bazhyn in this list because of its inaccessibility, both in territorial and in the natural and geographical plan that doesn't give possibility is high-grade to use its historical and cultural potential. However uniqueness of this monument should induce scientific community and the state structures, first of all, Department of protection of a cultural heritage to consider all possibilities on rescue of a monument from inevitable destruction.

Key words: archeology, fortification, Tuva, sites of ancient settlement, Uighur khaganate, factors of destruction.

P. 125. Fokin S.M. NEW DATA ON FUNERAL CEREMONIALISM OF THE POPULATION OF THE BOTTOM ANGARSKY KRAI DURING AN IRON EPOCH. Archaeological expedition of a museum of the Siberian federal university (Krasnoyarsk) under the direction of the author of article in 2010 the settlement-burial ground Skorodumnyj bik located in Metyginsky area of Krasnoyarsk region on Angara has been opened. As a result of researches 2010 – 2011 on a monument have been revealed materials from a neolithic till ethnographic time among which the greatest attention deserve four burials, concerning an iron epoch. All burials are executed on a ceremony cremation on the party. Burial №1 represents an oval hole in which two holes of the smaller sizes have been dug. In one of them ashes died with a bronze knife and a figure of a lion have been buried. In the second on a place the head of the died has been burned. With it the diadem and a bears are found bronze. Over burial two large stones have been put. All bronze products find analogies in materials tagarsky cultures. The exception is made by a diadem. The analysis of an archeological material and presence of radio carbon date allow to date confidently burial of VI century BC other. Three burials concern the Middle Ages. Burial №2 lay in an oval hole and was blocked by a stone. The accompanying stock is presented iron by a belt buckle and a knife fragment. Dating subject is the buckle on which burial is dated second half I thousand AD. Burial №3 is a burial place war because includes a set of iron tips of arrows, a hatchet, teslo, knifes and vYs a-shaped subject. All subjects have secondary training. Tips of arrows, a hatchet and vYs a-shaped subject are original artifacts and are characteristic for a taiga zone of Yenisei and the bottom Angara. The tips of arrows having thorns are especially interesting. But the small level of scrutinizing of medieval products of accompanied stock is presented iron by a belt buckle and a knife fragment. Dating subject is the buckle on which burial is dated second half I thousand AD. Burial №4 was in a square hole. Any con-
strucutions over a tomb or stones it is not revealed. The accompanying stones is presented by iron subjects of a zone set: rectangular buckle, panel board buckle and two plates. Burial is dated X – XI centuries. Dating of all burials of the Middle Ages is preliminary.

Key words: Burial ground, burial, the early Iron Age, the Middle Ages.

P. 129. Khakimova E.O., Tsibiktarov A.D. INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH INTO STUDY OF BRONZE AND EARLY IRON AGE OF MONGOLIA. The Bronze Age and Early Iron is one of the most important stages of the ancient history of Mongolia. During these periods, there was deep social, economic and ethn-culturale difference in the lives of ancient people in the region. Monuments Bronze and early Iron Age Mongolian first became known for the scientist-travelers of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society in the second half of XIX-early XX centuries. – G.N. Potanin, V.V. Radlov, A.M. Pozdeev, V.A. Obручев etc. In pre-revolution period and in the 1920-1950-s the discovery and study of the monuments of this period was carried out in the process of learning culture of the Mongolian people, the country's geographical features. Systematic and survey study of monuments of the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age Mongolian began in the late 1960s as a result of the Soviet-Mongolian Historical and Cultural Expedition. This led to a significant expansion of the source base for specified periods. An important role in the study of archaeological materials on the Bronze and Early Iron Age Mongolian played interdisciplinary research. Archaeologists used the methods of the natural sciences and the humanities: anthropology, geology, geography, chemistry, biology, ethnography, linguistics, etc. The research of anthropologists, G.F. Debets, V.P. Alexeev, N.N. Mamonova, I.I. Gokhman, E.E. Vlček on the Bronze Age and Early Iron is possible to establish the physical type of the country, to follow the direction of its history. Archaeologists V.V. Volkov, A.V. Tivanenko, I.I. Kirillov, E.A. Novgorodova used ethnographic materials in the study of monuments of the Bronze and early Iron Age Mongolian. They have identified the main features of the religious ideas of the ancient tribes, traced the general features of the traditions and customs of ancient and modern peoples of Central Asia. Geographic data allowed researchers to trace changes in the environment and identify their impact on economic, social and cultural aspects of life in tribes of the Bronze and Early Iron Ages. The development of these issues occupied a significant place in the works of Russian and Soviet researchers – A.P. Okladnikov, A.P. Derevyanka, V.V. Volkov, A.D. Tsibiktarov etc. In the study of the Bronze and early Iron Age Mongolian researchers have applied the methods of chemistry and physics. This is especially radiocarbon dating methods and spectral analysis of metal products. Thus, using the methods of natural sciences is of the great importance in the study of the Bronze and Early Iron Age Mongolian. The data of anthropology, ethnography, paleogeography, chemistry and physics can solve a number of important issues facing the archaeologists.

Key words: an interdisciplinary approach, methods of the natural sciences and the humanities, Bronze and early Iron Age, interpretation

P. 133. Kharinskii A.V. FORTS - HOLY PLACES OF KUDA VALLEY: FORM AND DESIGN. In the territory of Predbaykalye 90 ancient “forts” are known. Military and defensive function played a supporting role on these objects. First of all, they were used as the cult centers or holy place therefore for their designation the term ”fort- holy place” is used. The separate territorial group of fort- holy places sanctuaries settles down in a valley of river of Kuda. Thirteen of them are surveyed in 2010: Manthei I, Manthei II, Harklik I, Kukunut I, Dalahan I, Manhie I, Daha-Elsa I, Ulan-Zola-Tologoi, Uha-Hushun I, Uha-Hushun II, Handagy I, Sharsa I и Harhar-Zelga. Excavations took places only in 4 fort- holy places situated in Kuda valley. During 50s of the last century the expedition under the leadership of Okladnikov made big excavations in Manhay site. In the southern part of this site were eight pits which consisted grate amount of bone remnants and a fragment of birch bark vessel. Excavating the pit and shafts of this site there were found more than sixty plates of red sandstone with images cut on it. Using stone plates with images for shaft fortification demonstrate two stages of this site existing as said P.P. Khoroshii. So far it is the only fort- holy place where were found proofs of long stay of people. During 70-80 s in Manhay site took place reconniter works, as result were found new plates with images, specified the form and the construction of site fortification. In the end of 80-s through the pits and shafts of following fort holy places: Darbay-I, Kapsal-I and Kapsal-II was laid a trenches allowed to judge about design features of this sites. Fort- holy places sanctuaries are localized on mountain capes or tops of mountains occupying a leading position among the surrounding district. There is an empty place on a big area of the river valley from each site. They form self territorial groups adhered to a district site. More often it is a valley of Kuda river tributary or area of Kuda river valley. In this regard it is quite lawful to consider the fort holy places as peculiar markers of the territory of group of people that built it. Protective constructions of Ku’dinsky sites of fort holy places are consisted of walls and ditches. The wall was filled either with internal or from outer side from a ditch. Fortification lines were intended not only for defense, and were only as symbolical environment of the sacral territory. Fort-holy places were the centers of commiss- ion of prayers to heavenly deities. The top of the mountain or the mountain cape were perceived as a place where contact of people to in-habitations of heaven is possible. The ritual actions were made on them allowing people to get support of inhabitants of heaven. Using walls and ditches sacral territories were protected from penetration of harmful forces.

Key words: Fort, holy place, Kuda, wall, ditch.

P. 137. Chemyakin Yu.P. CULT DECORATIVE METAL OF THE SURGUT VARIANT OF THE KULAI CULTURE. In this article all the cult decorative metal of the early Iron Age from Surgut Ob region (196 pieces) is analysed for the first time. For detection of specifics of cult art casting primary groups of the found material from all area of the Kulai cultural and historical community is sorted out. The statistics of a ratio of the main groups (types of casting) on different regions is analysed. Comparison of the Surgut collections with metal plastic art from other regions within Kulai culture showed an originality of cult casting of an early Iron Age of Surgut Ob region, its evolution, distinct from evolution of art metal of Tomsk-Narym Ob region. In Surgut Ob region the earliest items are found on the settlement of Atlym culture (late Bronze Age) in Agan's river basin. Here on the settlement Mokhitiyogan 4 the anthropomorphic figure was found along with the early Beloyarka ceramics. Radiocarbon method showed that the settlement dates from VI – V centuries BC. In total 28 hand-made items of Beloyarsk-Vasyuganskaya stage are known. 163 cult hand-made pieces are connected with a Kulai stage. Among them are anthropomorp- hic, zoomorphic, ornitomorph and tree-shaped figures. Comparison of bronze art metal of this region with cult decorative metal of all area of the Kulai community shows, on one hand, its originality, and on another — proximity to Kulai casting from another regions. Proximity can be seen in general themes, stylistics and an iconography of many images (existence of openwork figures, skeletal style, receptions of registration of masks). At the same time, unlike east area (Tomsk-Narym and Upper Ob regions), the share of openwork casting here is in- significant and the sizes of figures are smaller. Majority of the figures have anthropomorphic image. There are only few hoofed animals (elks) and among the predators mostly recognized is the image of a bear. Geometrical patterns - polymorphic images that have geomet- rical figures in it, like diadems, are completely absent. Tree-like items do occur. In Lower Ob region where solid miniature decorative metal
prevails, many images have other iconography. You can feel Priuralsky influence in them. Relatively few masks were found there, but more of a anthropomorphous figures and zoomorphs. The originality of separate regions fits within a framework of the images widespread in the Ural-Siberian taiga. That allows to talk about a uniform transcultural phenomenon.

**Key words:** Western Siberia, the Kulai culture, cult decorative metal.

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**P. 142. Shelepova E.V. HISTORY OF STUDYING OF THE WESTERN MONGOLIA «DEER» STONES IN XIX – THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURIES.** Studying of «deer» stones has a special currency for reconstruction of ancient outlook. Communication of these objects with different types of archaeological monuments of an era of late bronze – the early Iron Age is now confirmed: khirigsuurs, altars etc. The first data on «deer» stones are received in XIX and the beginning of the XX centuries during carrying out the complex expeditions organized by various Russian and foreign scientific institutions. G.N. Potanin has given the detailed geographical and ethnographic description of the Western Mongolia, has opened considerable by covering area flood plain segment, mostly positioned between Ob and Tagan rivers. Micro-districts are cultural analyses point of view, but from position of preserving of the unique archaeological objects and historical landscape. More than most conservative estimates there are about 80 registered archaeological objects, and it is clear what this quantity will increase in future.

Archaeological objects are concentrated to five dense micro-districts laying within right-bank valley of Ob river. Central element of territories and education which is one of the cardinal goals for "National Park" actual validating to interfluve territory special status which meant control and monitoring of natural and historical environment and ensure fortifications profile, as well as archaeological layers characteristics unequivocally indicating its uniqueness. Described situation in the interfluve ancient settlements, known 17 reinforced settlements (data on some of them require validity check). Peculiar properties of locations, sizes, of geographically "tiny" fragment fixed several analog-free large settler complexes of given time period. Uncommon is high concentration of objects with different types of archaeological monuments of an era of late bronze – the early Iron Age is now confirmed: khirigsuurs, «deer» stones, etc. For this purpose photographing was used and sketches were made. I.G. Grane was one of the first researchers who made detailed similarity of constructions from the Western Mongolia and having put tradition of consideration of these territories as uniform historical and cultural area. He even tried to classify the received materials, having divided all sculptures into the raw stones; stones with processing traces (with the smoothed-down sides); stones with drawings. In general this classification will be agreed with modern typology of "deer" stones of Eurasia developed by V. V. Volkov and D. G. Savinov. The researcher studied an iconography of "deer" stones, some images were interpreted. Materials on "deer" stones of the Western Mongolia, received in XIX – the beginning of the XX centuries, are still used by scientists for reconstruction of history of the region during an era of late bronze and early Scythian time.

**Key words:** the Western Mongolia, early Scythian time, «deer» stones, khirigsuur.

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**II. MUSEUMS AND MUSEUM BUSINESS. ECOMUSEUMS AND CONSERVATIVE TERRITORY**

**P. 146. Barsukov E.F. THE CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL POTENTIAL OF THE OB-TOM INTERFLUVE WITHIN TOMSK OBLAST (TO THE "NATIONAL PARK" ORGANIZATION SUBJECT).** Suggestion about “National Park” within the Ob-Tom interfluve (Tomsk Oblast) organization necessity were outspoken by the end of 20th century. As a territory was suggested area fragment which includes flowing into Tom rivers Chernaya, Um, Bolshaya Chernaya river basins, and flowing into Ob small rivers Andrava, Tashlair, Berezovaya, Kirek, Krutaya. For such recommendation, most of all, the natural and geographical uniqueness and natural and geographical "tiny" fragment fixed several analog-free large settler complexes of given time period. Uncommon is high concentration of archaeological objects, specifically archaeological objects. Innovative archaeological objects could become a face for National Park. Most of known archaeological objects allocated in western part of the interfluve. According to the most conservative estimates there are about 80 registered archaeological objects, and it is clear what this quantity will increase in future. Archaeological objects are concentrated to five dense micro-districts laying within right-bank valley of Ob river. Central element of territories fragment is the considerable by covering area flood plain segment, mostly positioned between Ob and Tagan rivers. Micro-districts are cultural analyses point of view, but from position of preserving of the unique archaeological objects and historical landscape. More than actual validating to interfluve territory special status which meant control and monitoring of natural and historical environment and ensure adoption of scientific methods of natural complexes conservation. Vivid and unique archaeological objects are much must be brought to enlightenment and education which is one of the cardinal goals for “National Park”

**Key words:** National Park, Ob-Tom interfluve, cultural and historical potential, archeological microdistrict, middle ages.

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**P. 151. Belousova N.A., Bobrova L.Ju. HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS' MUSEUMS COLLECTIONS IN INFORMATION SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS.** The article deals with the generalisation of the scientific work experience in information scientific and educational projects creation on the HEI museums collections basis. The strengthening of the communicative relations through information technologies development is critical for the HEI museums which are an educational and scientific structure. One of the priority programmes, special courses using innovative technologies; 5. Site http://museum.kemsu.ru; 6. KemSU Museum collections catalogue on CD (issues 1-3); 7. CD "Virtual Excursion in the KemSU Museum "Archaeology, Ethnography and Ecology of Siberia" 8. Scientific and educational project "Digital Museum Complex" on the basis of KemSU University historical collections. The programme "Electronic Museum Complex" has a complex approach to solve the problems of different kinds museum...
exhibits recording and storing; a possibility of fast projecting and creating of virtual exhibitions of different museums’ collections from the common network; a possibility of using innovative technologies while creating virtual educational excursions, teachers aids, programmes according to the educational standards. It is a unique and competitive project in the market of scientific, educational and cultural service. This experience can be used for any museum collection.

Key words: museum collections, information technologies, education, intellectual product, QR coding of museum exhibits.

P. 155. Blinova A.N., Tikhomirova M.N. ABOUT CREATION OF THE TOOLS FOR WORK WITH ETHNOGRAPHIC COLLECTIONS AND ARCHIVES OF FIELD MATERIALS FOR MUSEUM WORKERS. The article considers the experience of creating tools to a museum worker to work with ethnographic collections and archives. One of the problems in the scientific certification and cataloging of museum collections is developing a reference system required for the museum employee during item selection. The toolbox includes the description of the methodology of the scientific description of the ethnographic museum object in the catalog, directories and indexes. Disclosed the experience to create catalogs of ethnographic collections of museums in Omsk, Tomsk, Novosibirsk, Tyumen. We describe the preparation of instructional techniques of scientific description in the catalog. The references are intended first of all to employees of small museum of regional, rural and city museums, which do not always have the opportunity to work in academic libraries. The first was the reference book of women's handwork of people living in the south of Western Siberia - Russian, Ukrainians, Tatars, Kazakhs, Germans. Basically, the handbook explains how to decorate items made of cloth or manufacture products in a particular technique. The next guide in this series will be a publication of utensils for food. Another work direction of the authors of the creation tools for anthropologists and museum professionals is making the index field of ethnographic materials stored in the archives. The search index we developed based on archives of field data of the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Omsk State University named by Fyodor Dostoyevsky, which is one of the largest "storage" of ethnographic information in our region. It serves as the source basis for many ethnographic studies at various levels from coursework to doctoral theses. Construction principles and classification of the index are also disclosed in this article.

Key words: collections and archives; directories and indexes; ethnography; Western Siberia.

P. 158. Gerasimov Yu.V. INFORMATION AND METHODICAL MAINTENANCE OF SCIENTIFIC WORK IN THE MUSEUM STOCK: COLLECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGY. Contemporary museum is a complicated organized institution which using special technology for solution difficult objective. Of great importance is the development of museum information systems. This is allows to more effectively undertake the work of organization of museum collections. In the museums of the historical orientation of the most numerous are the archaeological collections. An important and arduous task when working with them is to identify cultural and chronological artifacts. The author proposes the use of specially designed guide-the archaeological specifiers. Today's editions of this kind are rare, that's making them an important scientific challenge. Taking into account the importance of computer technologies in the contemporary Museum, to create electronic structures adapted to integrate with Museum information systems. This objective should be pursued, taking into account the achievements of basic sciences; therefore it requires bringing together scholars and museum professionals. Collaborators of department of historical museology of the Omsk branch of the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences pay great attention to scientific and information support of Museum activity. Program research sector include the establishment and development of scientific and methodical relief for museum workers. At present, there is handbook on the most numerous categories of archaeological things – ceramics. Now being established on the basis of electronic reference module. The new elaboration will integrate a variety of types of information needed for processing of archaeological collections, and to submit them, as much as in pictures.

Key words: Museum, archaeology, manuals, information technology.

P. 162. Gorbunova T.A. THE EXPERIENCE OF INTERPRETATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS WITH USE OF INTEGRATED APPROACH IN N.I. VITKOVSKY’S WORKS. The first attempts of the integrated approach in study of an archaeological material date from the time of formation of prehistoric archaeology. N. I. Vitkovsky, a researcher of the Siberian Stone Age, applied it in his investigations. Having studied a series of sites in the basin of the Angara River, he obtained significant materials in ancient history of this territory. The name of Vitkovsky had been recognized on Kitoy Neolithic burial ground. The methodological base of N.I. Vitkovsky investigations was ideas of cultural evolutionism about successive development of culture from the lowest stages to the higher ones. Cultural evolution was regarded as a rupture of original inseparability of a human and nature, as a further isolating of culture and its alienation from nature, and eventually as a human domination over nature. According to these notions an initial stage in human cultural evolution is a stage of wildness which concurred with the lithic age in the archaeological periodization. In this stage a man was inseparably linked with nature and was living in compliance with those means that natural environment allowed to him for satisfaction his needs for food, clothes and dwelling. A man completely depended on natural environment, and it determined his way of life and a cast of culture. Therefore N.I.Vitkovsky couldn’t do without natural-science researches in his archaeological investigations. An invariable part in his publications devoted to archaeological problems is a description of a relief and often climate, fauna and flora of the terrain where an archaeological sites was situated. Admitting the organic nature of culture, N.I. Vitkovsky obtained an opportunity to draw on results of archaeological investigations of other territories, often rather remote from Transbaikalia, for interpretation of Siberian materials. The idea about ubiquitous distribution of the lithic age and community of its manifestations regardless of territorial and chronological bounds allowed drawing direct analogies. In addition he considered it possible to use ethnographical materials since he supposed that a stage of culture defined similarity of customs on various territories and in different historical time. This was an interesting and promising way, and its cognitive possibilities analogies. In addition he considered it possible to use ethnographical materials since he supposed that a stage of culture defined similarity of customs on various territories and in different historical time. This was an interesting and promising way, and its cognitive possibilities analogies.
Commission, Russian Geographical Society and its Siberian detachments (A. S. Vdovin, A. Dmitriev, V. D. Yesyakov, L. Yu. Kitova, O. A. Krasnikova and others). Some moments are also taken up in monographs of Russian and foreign historians such as J. Cadot, M. Mogilner, Yu. Sloyzkin, T. D. Solovey and others. Nevertheless general picture of work of scientific organization and state institution which studied the northern outlying districts has not been offered. The issue is topical too because of lately increased interest in humanistic history including ethnographic one especially for soviet period. Object of this research is central and local scientific institutions investigated the northern Siberia in 1920 – 1930s and subject is their scientific and expeditious activity and also their history and organization. The article is based on wide range both published and unpublished materials of museums and archives of Moscow, Saint Petersburg, Novosibirsk and Krasnoyarsk. It covers research activity of such organization as Academy of Science, Commission of Study of Natural Forces and Natural Resources and its northern detachment, Commission of Study Tribal Population of Permanent Polar Commission, Commission of Practical Use of Russian North Resources, later the latter was renamed in Northern Scientific and Producers’ Expedition of Supreme Soviet of the National Economy. Author also reviews activity of State Russian Geographical Society, its Middle Siberian detachment and Committee of the North created in 1920; activity of Society of study of Ural, Siberia and Far East (including its Detachment of Study of Human and Way of life), Novosibirsk Society of Study of Siberia and some another institutions. Partly the article talks about their expeditious and publishing activity. One of the main conclusions is interest of both central and local institutions and organizations in the north of Siberia was conditioned not so much scientific issues as economical and political problems. Thus at the turn of 1920 – 30s ethnographical researches became one of elements of realizations of soviet national policy.

Key words: Siberia, the North, scientific organization, 1920 – 1930s.

P. 170. Dyrtyk-ool A.O. BECOMING A MUSEUM «THE HISTORY AND MATERIAL CULTURE OF THE PEOPLES CENTRAL ASIA» TUUVAN STATE UNIVERSITY AND HIS PROSPECTS. At the beginning of the XXI century in the Republic of Tuva was founded a museum of higher education - it is "The museum of the history and material culture of the peoples of Central Asia." It reflects the results of scientific-search work of teachers and students of the Tuvan State University. Its main mission is to preserve historical and cultural heritage of the peoples of Tuva and to perform a significant role in the implementation of educational, scientific and scientific process. Museum is based on the research’s results of the Laboratory of Archaeology, Ethnography and the historical study of local lore. There was worked out the concept of integrated development of "The museum of the history and material culture of the peoples of Central Asia." The museum has formed the main fund and the fund of scientific and auxiliary materials. This archaeological items, including sites from the Paleolithic to the late Middle Ages, numismatics, ethnography, arts, edged weapons, from the Scythian period and until the middle of the XX century, paintings, collections of rare books and photos. The sources of replenishment are gifts from the Museum of Tuva, individuals and entities; chance finds, making duplicates, copies and layouts of archaeological and ethnographic materials. The main methods of replenishment of archaeological, historical and ethnographical materials are of the expedition. Department of General History and the Laboratory are reviewing the tradition of historical and ethnographic expeditions, which took place in Tuva from 1950 until 1980. Annually in "The Museum of the history and Material Culture of the peoples of Central Asia", students of historical faculty have a museum practice, participate in acquisition of the museum funds and take part in the study of museum material and in promotion of museum collections. The museum collaborates with research institutes, universities and museums of Tuva and Russia. With the support of the university material-technical base of the museum is improving. It is became a tradition on September 1, the Day of Knowledge, to conduct excursions for freshmen of all faculties. Tour services are provided by the employees of the museum and by students from a number of volunteers, who enters to the Council of the Museum. The museum has a great perspective: the search work on the acquisition of funds, creation of new expositions of the Tuvans in Mongolia, the city of Kyzyl, further collaboration with other universities and research organizations, conducting research with foreign research organizations, development of new educational programs for children and students about the traditional culture of the peoples of Tuva. Successfully realized the cultural and educational activities, such as guided tours, lectures, meetings, quizzes and contests. "The museum of History and Material Culture of the peoples of Central Asia" has branches in other departments: they are the Museum of Literature writers of the peoples of Siberia, the Museum of Faculty of Agriculture, Sports Hall of Fame Museum. There are such problems facing the Museum of the University as primarily a lack of exhibition space and the lack of storage space for exhibits. The museum must enter a full-time unit of the researcher to record and store assets.

Key words: university museum, collecting funds, exposition work, educational programs.

P. 174. Eremin L.Y. MUSEUM OF KHAKASSIA: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS. The museum network of Republic Khakassia includes 19 museums, including 2 - republican submission and 17 - municipal. In territory of cities there are 6 museums, the others - in a countryside. Besides the structure of a museum network of republic includes 109 museums of HIGH SCHOOLS, schools and preschool establishments, and also 12 departmental museums. During between 1996-2011 the network of archeological memorial estates largest in Russia has been generated. From 9 memorial estates: 1- Republican submission, 8 - municipal (4 memorial estates are branches of regional study of local lore museums). The cumulative museum fund of 19 regional and municipal museums of Khakassia includes 249499 museum subjects. In museum assembles collections of archeology (about 30 % from the general number of museum subjects of a fixed capital) and rare books, ethnography and subjects of the fine arts prevail. On the average on museums of Khakassia on 1 m2 the areas of premises of storehouses Settles down 160 conditional museum subjects. It specifies serious lack of the areas фондохранилищ. In constant expositions it is presented about 6,1 % of a fixed capital, in exhibition activity it is annually used 0,1 % of a fixed capital. It is possible to carry original polarization of "city" and "rural" museums to features of museum space of Khakassia. Before "city" museums the problem of material and personnel equipment is not necessary so sharply as before "Rural". At the same time, at the museums which are being a countryside, more significant experience in realization of educational projects in sphere of museum pedagogics and ethnopedagogics is saved up, they are much more precise than "city" museums are focused on presentation of local, regional forms of a cultural heritage. Alongside with the designated distinctions between groups of museums, exists also the general for all museum establishments of Khakassia of a problem: morally and physically out-of-date expositions in many Museums (discrepancy of expositions to a modern level of development of a science and museum business), absence in a number of museums of constant expositions; lack of the areas for realization and developments of all basic kinds of activity. First of all, does not suffice фондохранилища for maintenance of safety of museum values; insufficient financing of necessary measures on a safety of museum funds; weak material base and absence for The majority of museums of an economic infrastructure; insufficient introduction in a museum practice of information technologies; lack of qualified staff of museum sphere, including supervising, and lack of means and the staff directed on improvement of professional skill of employees of museums and an internmuseum exchange by experience; low
wages of museum employees, even in comparison with other branches of social sphere; lack of experience of museum workers of questions
- Formations of a museum product, its positioning and attraction of unappropriated means in museum sphere. The basic directions of
- perfection of activity of museums of Khakassia: improvement of professional skill and creation of system of preparation of the museum staff; creation
- of complex territorial objects - historical and cultural reserves, memorial estates; creation of new expositions and re-expositions, in- crease of a level of exposition activity, actualization operating expositions; development of long-term plans of development for each of the
- state and municipal museums; creation of the demanded museum product, as important part of cultural-cognitive tourism in Republic
- Khakassia. Now the culture of Khakassia is perceived both authority, and the population, as the major regional resource, the key factor of steady development. The further development of museum business directly depends on ability of region to embody understanding significant cultural roles of museums in concrete regional acts and target program documents.

Key words: Khakassia museums, archaeological museum-reserves, the museum building.

P. 177. Kimeev V.M. PROBLEM OF PRESERVING OF ETHNIC AND CULTURAL HERITAGE IN ECOMUSEUM RUSSIAN AND WESTERN MONGOLIAN ATAI-SAYAN ECOREGION. Ecomuseums as a variety of open-air museums are created for the local residents in order to preserve their ethnic and cultural and natural heritage in their places of compact residence. The first real ecomuseum were created for special project and general plan of protection zones in the Kuznetsk Basin in 1990s as a national cultural and recrea- tional centers. The most significant museums are "Tazgol" and "Trehrechie" in moutain Shortiya, "Shokhtou" in Belovo district, "Kalmaiki" in Yashkin district, "The Tulberian village" in Kemerovo region. That is not a secret that in every field, especially in rural areas, is the place to be the mass destruction od undiscovered archeological sites. For example in the Kuzbass region because of inertia local government haven't begun to implement projects of national Tatar ecomuseum "Kalmaiki" in Yurts- konstantinovsky settlement in Yashkinskogo district, developed in 1991. They were limited only the creation of a small historical and ethnographical exhibitions on the history of the village and loca Tatar Kalmaks. Over the past 20 years the histry of the village and loca Tatar Kalmaks. Over the past 20 years was destroyed several buildings- monuments of folk architecture and will soon disappear wooden mosque. Abandoned areas of historical sites are becoming more and more each year. A little bit more were lucky heritage sites ecomuseum Tomsko-Kuznetsk "village of lost people" "village of lost people" in Tomsk region were created for the local residents in order to preserve their ethnic and cultural and natural heritage in their places of compact residence. The first real ecomuseum were created for special project and general plan of protection zones in the Kuznetsk Basin in 1990s as a national cultural and recrea- tional centers. The most significant museums are "Tazgol" and "Trehrechie" in moutain Shortiya, "Shokhtou" in Belovo district, "Kalmaiki" in Yashkin district, "The Tulberian village" in Kemerovo region. Three main objects of ecomuseum - a wooden two-story building belonged to merchant Pyankova, as a stone barn and a warehouse-brick Trinity Church, forming the central square of the village architectural ensemble. The fate of the first Shorskiy ecomuseum of Kuzbass becomes more sad. It is Tazgol in the village of Ust-Anzass in Tashtagol. The main reason is the passive position of the local government. "The house of Missioners" is destroying. The foundation of the Troisk church is crumbling. If the manager of the museum does not care about it, the expositions of the ecomuseum will go to

Key words: ecomuseum, ethnic and cultural heritage, Altai, the area of River Tom.

P. 180. Kitova L.Iu. S.I. RUDENKO’S CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUSEOLOGY IN THE 1920s. Sergey Ivanovich Rudenko took part in collecting ethnographic objects for a museum for the first time as a student, in 1905. While staying in Tomsk in 1919–1921 he worked independently at establishing ethnological museum. In 1921 S. I. Rudenko was made Head of Ethnographic Department and Deputy Director of the Russian Museum. The period of the 1920s is marked with vast scientific, pedagogic, and organizational activity of the researcher. At this time S. I. Rudenko actively proved himself as an experienced museologist. In 1923, under his leadership, the first exposition of Ethnographic Department was created and opened for visitors in the Russian Museum. During conferences and meet- ings with museum workers, Sergey Ivanovich put forward a number of valuable concepts in museum organization and nature of museum work. He believed education impossible without museums, so his ambition was creating a universal anthropology museum. In 1924 he pub- lished an article "Museum of Humankind History", which proved the need for creating anthropology museum. Being a follower of paleoeth- nologic direction, S. I. Rudenko advocated complex approach both in research and in museology. He stressed the artificial character in divid- ing museums into those of Natural science and those of humanities, also stating that "regional museums, which are universal museums in miniature, do not follow such a mechanical division". The researcher believed that it is unacceptable for anthropology museum as well. In creating a new contemporary museum S. I. Rudenko was developing concepts of the British archeologist O.G.S. Crowford. He conceived of it as an anthropology museum in the broad sense, combining recent data of a few fields of science: physical anthropology, ethnography, ar- cheology, geography, and biology. To put it more explicitly for his readers, S. I. Rudenko called such a museum "a museum of humankind history" in his article. According to Sergey Ivanovich’s ideas, each age should be presented in it against the landscape background of a corre- sponding period, its orography, hydrography, climate zones, flora and fauna. He believed that contemporary geographic environment should be represented in most detailed way. The project creator stressed that people’s everyday culture “will live” only in its natural environment; moreover, it can be understood only in its landscape. S. I. Rudenko set forth a number of necessary requirements to expositions of any mu- seum: 1) dimensional presentation of an object or phenomenon against the environment in which it occurs; 2) observing chronological suc- cession of the events in exposition; 3) keeping the idea of evolution and systemic character in designing an exposition; 4) producing a visual impression of an object.

Key words: S.I. Rudenko, anthropology museum, archeology and geography.

P. 184. Korinevskaia E.M. EXPERIENCE OF CITATION OF THE GUIDEBOOK TO HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF BARNaul. In article guidebooks around the city to Barnaul are considered and their assessment from the point of view of appeal to tourists is given. The structure of the guidebook developed by the author around the city is presented to Barnaul. Its superiority over already published guidebooks is designated and its main function - promoting of historical and cultural heritage of the city of Barnaul is desig-
nated. The guidebook consists from: places of placement, food, carrying out leisure, large libraries of the city, health centers, points of police, etc. Each section is supplied with cards on which the objects considered in guidebooks are well visible; names of streets, stops are designated. The work purpose – to develop structure of the guidebook to historical and cultural heritage of the city of Barnaul, relying on experience of predecessors. The author offers the following structure of the guidebook: 1. History of the city and current state. 2. Survey "excursion" on historical and cultural objects of heritage of Barnaul, since Demidovskaya Square and to the railway station. 3. Parks of Barnaul (history, the current state, operating attractions, their price, contact phones). 4. Archaeological monuments. 5. Myths and city legends. 6. Theaters and cinemas. 7. Hotels. 8. Restaurants and cafe. 9. Shopping centers. 10. Large libraries. 11. Police points, health centers. 12. Map of the city. 13. Anniversary monuments. The analysis of structure of reference books, their registrations allows coming up with some ideas directed on increase of qualitative level and informativity of modern editions. The first, in my opinion, is an insufficient volume of the accompanying text about available monuments. The second, absence or a lack of data on monuments of historical and cultural heritage (the sculpture, parks, archaeological heritage etc.) since generally contains in guidebooks information about architecture monuments. The author tried to capture guidebooks, as far as it is possible, all historical and cultural heritage of Barnaul i.e. to make it the full. Generally the emphasis is made on presenting data on the objects, having the status of Federal and regional value. As in it is mute there are almost all monuments which this year are heroes of the anniversary. The card, with the monuments put on it and names of stops of motor transport as to them to reach will be right at the beginning presented. The reader can learn here not only the object address, but also contact phone. As we presented the prices of services, for example, for entertaining and improving parks. Our main goal – to show round the city from such party that among locals there were more patriots, and nonresident on arrival didn't need support at a sightseeing. Our guidebook compact, after all the pocket. As it is necessary to pay attention to presentation – cover nonspotable, flexible that is convenient. Dominating colors in registration – yellow and green.

Key words: guidebook, architectural monument, historical and cultural heritage.

P. 188. Makarov N.V., Vdovin A.S., Batashev M.S. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL-ETHNOGRAPHICAL PRIVATE COLLECTION OF V.A. Danilov IN THE FUNDS OF THE KRASNOYARSK REGIONAL STUDIES MUSEUM. The paper is dedicated to the description of the archeological-ethnographical private collection of V.A. Danilov – a Siberian wine producer. It had been gathered in the southern part of Central Siberia in the latter 1800s – early 1900s. The authors cite documents from the archives of the University of Helsinki, Moscow, and Krasnoyarsk, which indicate that the collection was placed in the Krasnoyarsk City Museum in 1920. The collection consists of over one thousand archeological artifacts and 118 ethnographical artifacts. The archeological collection consisting out of stone, bronze, and iron implements dates back to the Paleolithic Age, Karasuk, Tagar, and Tashlyk Cultures as well as the early medieval period of the Minusinsk Holocene, bronze kettles, knives, daggers, celts, battle picks, arrowheads, a bow model, buckles in Scytho-Siberian animal style, awls and hole punchers, sharpening stones, and molds. The iron knives are dated to a transition period from the Tagar to the Tashlyk Cultures. A third of the collection consists of medieval objects: various iron arrowheads, flanged adzes, knives, horse tack. Among the bronze objects are Chinese mirrors and horse tack buckles. V.A. Danilov’s ethnographical collection includes items typical of Khakas-Kachin culture (64 objects), Tuvinian (2 objects), Shor (2 objects), and Russian (51 objects). Among these are: kitchenware, bedding items, a children’s fishing net, horse tack, a string musical instrument, clothing and shaman culture attributes (a tambourine, cloak, and headwear). The majority of Russian ethnographical items consist out of home woven clothing (including notes of when, where, and by who in had been made). The aforementioned items also have description notes.

Key words: archeology, ethnography, South Siberia, private collections, Krasnoyarsk Museum.

P. 192. Mineeva I.M., Grigoriev N.N. ANCIENT STONE CONSTRUCTIONS OF SOUTH URAL MOUNTAINS AS OBJECTS OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE PEOPLES OF RUSSIA: TO STUDY AND TO PRESERVE. The key idea of the article consists in statement of problematics in studying and preserving the ancient stone constructions of South Ural Mountains discovered during the whole period of archaeological research carrying out in the region. For better coverage of the task the short analysis of studying historiography of ancient stone constructions of the Eurasia steppe border was carried out. On this basis the main directions of scientific activity of archeologists in the field of studying stone anthropomorphous sculptures and stone steles (united by their architectural execution similarity) were observed. Besides the general tendencies in chronology and semantics interpretation of anthropomorphous stone sculptures were revealed. Such type of the South Ural monuments of archeology as menhirs was considered as a separate block of constructions. The last have received their name by analogy with the West European monuements. Today scientists relate them to the number of megalithic monuments together with dolmens and cromlechs. The given assumptions were supported with material of the periods from paleometal epoch, received during archeological excavations at the cult sites of menhirs, however debates concerning their dating are still far from the end. As a result of the analysis carrying out studying historiography of these two types of stone constructions the conclusion was made about their cultural complex nature formed in the conditions of long active exploitation of the South Ural historical and cultural landscape by various tribal and ethnic groups. Drawbacks of existing approach methods to studying of a similar sort of constructions, imperfection of terms framework and as consequence possible confusion in their identification were marked. The problem connected with working out of the methodological grounds for the further preservation and use of stone constructions in the region as objects of historical and cultural heritage within the limits of the state preservation activity in the form of their museumification was singled out.

Key words: archeology, history and cultural heritage, stone structures, megaliths, southern Urals.

P. 196. Nesterov E.A. PROBLEMS OF MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY IN THE WORKS OF RUSSIAN RESEARCHERS OF THE XIX – BEGINNING OF XX CENTURY. Based on the analysis of publications of domestic researchers of the XIX - beginning of XX century, possible to make some conclusions. In the course of archaeological collections in the second half of the XIX century in Russian museums prominent role was played by the field archaeological research. Obtained in this way archaeological artefacts could serve as a full-fledged historical sources. In the study of archaeological materials of local museums at this time took part not only the Central scientific institutions like the Imperial Archaeological Museum, but also by the Museum staff, the position of which are now invited researchers, specializing in the field of archaeology. Discusses development of the scientific restoration of Russian museums. Restoration was designed to accomplish the task of restoration of the original appearance of the objects, and of paramount importance was attached to and documenta-
tion of all stages of the restoration work. The widespread use of such equipment as showcases and closets with the display of archaeological materials indicates that special attention was paid to the preservation of objects. With the help of the deaf departments cabinets implemented the so-called "hidden plan" of the exhibition, allowing for the right time to increase the information value of the archaeological exposition. Exhibiting on the shelves and hanging boards allowed the visitors to have a better look at the exhibits. On museum sites organized public demonstration of archaeological objects: надмогильных стелae and stones with ancient inscriptions and petroglyphs. Varied in the archaeological exhibits of the pre-revolutionary museums of Russia kinds of scientific-auxiliary material: photos, pictures, эстампажи, casts, allow to visualize the entire archaeological complexes and objects, such as funeral constructions, rock carvings, sculpture, replace the missing, but necessary for the disclosure of exposition those objects. In the archaeological exhibits of the national Museum of XIX - beginning of XX century used a systematic method of grouping of the exposition materials. A number of similar objects clearly reflected the development of any aspects of, for example, ways of processing. Exposition techniques, which provide the most affordable perception of archaeological materials, began to be worked out already from the time of their accumulation. Popularization of the archaeological Museum's collection was carried out by means of publishing activity. The main form of use of the archaeological collections in the cultural-educational work of the Museum were excursions, different parity show and the story.

Key words: museum of archaeology, the archaeological museum, the archeological collection, the museum exposition.

P. 199. Teryukov A.I. V.M. FLORINSKIY AND M.K. Sidorov. The author analyses business and charity activity of outstanding russian gold industry entrepreneur M. Sidorov. Sidorov’s activity to establish University in Siberia is described also.

Key words: Tomsk state University, museum, philanthropy, V.M. Florinskiy, M.K. Sidorov.

P. 203. Cheremisina K.P. THE EXPERIENCE OF SAVING ETHNOIDENTITY. In the given article the author describes one of the Ob-Ugrian rituals, which elements were restored by the staff of the ethno museum “Torum Maa” in the collaboration with the scholars and representatives of the aboriginal committee. The museum has restored the elements of three rituals but “The Moon Feast” was conducted in 2012. The research for the basis, legends, history and elements of this worshipping was started by the staff of the Beloyarskiy archive and it was celebrated in 1992 for the first time. Since that time the ritual has taken place in different settlements of the Khanty-Mansiysk district. It is celebrated at the end of February – beginning of March as there are certain hints of approaching spring: the days become longer, it is much warmer outside, snow slowly begins to melt. This ritual is considered to be aimed at the renovation of all living and people address the Moon and the Gods to protect them from evil and give their families health and wealth. The most part of the ritual is carried out by the youth, though the “directors” are the old and honored. The next ritual is devoted to the arrival of the crow as this bird returns from the south the first and warms its legs in the heaps of wet ‘tsap’ – a local variation of a diaper. In the Ob-Ugrian legends crows are the patrons of women and children. The last public worshipping is the Wagtail’s Day. The basis for the script is the fairy-tale written by Anna M. Kon'kova, an aboriginal writer. To provide the authenticity of the rituals the museum organized the so-called “Ethno Meetings” where the staff, scholars and carriers of folk traditions work out the skeleton of the script. However, there are different kinds of problems, because the people cannot reach the unity concerning the legends, patterns of costumes, decorations, etc. So the author thinks it won’t be an easy task to find out the real source which inspired ancient people to celebrate this or that event.

Key words: anthropology, museum, ritual, indigenuos peoples of North.