

ABOUT APPEARANCE OF THE BARROW BUILDING IN BLACK SEA NORTH WEST LITTORAL**Eugen V. YAROVY**

Researches of the last ten years demonstrated that erection of the first barrow mounds in the Black Sea North West littoral is connected not with the Yamnaya culture, but with the tribes preceding its appearances here. Our day the majority of the researcher connects the origin of the barrow ceremony with the earliest group of the eneolithic population. Firstly Novodanilovskaya tribes are called, where is observed the existence of the barrow ceremony on a level with un-barrow ceremony. The appearance of the barrow ceremony on the territory between the rivers Dnister and Prut dates to the middle IV millenium B.C. and to the present moment is connected with the so called Suvorovo group.

Materials received in last years prove that the beginning of the barrow building in Black Sea North West littoral is necessary to connect exactly with steppe eneolithic population, which both brought quite new and earlier unknown traditions of the funeral ceremony here and affirmed them for the following millenniums. But we have no facts for the connection of the barrow ceremony with the most ancient stratum of the Neolithic burials. V.G.Petrenko was the first who voiced hypothesis about soil character of the region's monuments of

Novodanilovskaya group, particularly marking that Suvorovo funeral complex with scepter originally was soil. It is easy to explain their revealing under the barrows by the fact that soil burial grounds were built on the natural heights, which dominated on surrounding landscape. Also a part of them was surrounded with the stone cromlechs (Suvorovo, Kopchak) or had other workshop buildings (Djurdjulesht), which are clear observed on the surface. Being on the heights they attracted attention in the later periods and normally were recovered with most ancient barrow buildings. All new materials confirmed or at least don't contradict this supposition.

The burials with buried writhed on the side were the earliest unbarrow complexes on the Black Sea North West littoral territory.

The analysis had shown that from the selection of 2000 burials of early metal epoch indicated group counts 37 burials or 28 % of funeral eneolithic complexes. Building of 18 barrows is connected with this group, i.e. 26 burials or 70 % of the group were the basically for the first barrow mound and 3 or 8 % for the second. Only 6 burials (16 %) were in took and 2 (6%) unbarrow. Thus the overwhelming part or 78 % of indicated burials were connected with the barrow mound building. The barrow was erected practically above each burial of the group. It is there significant that all intake complexes were intook in the barrows with analogical basically burials. It testifies about chronological monolithic character of the group (Yarovoy, 2000).

Following barrow constructions are connected with this burials: cromlechs - 2 or 11 % group's barrows, stone covers - 4 (22 %), ditches - 9 (50 %), workshop pits - 3 (17 %) and ritual wood buildings - 2 (11 %).

As a result one third of the barrows had cromlechs or stone covers and a half was surrounded by ditches of different constructions. Generally more than half of them were erected with utilization stone or earthen building constructions. Here we can observe an interesting peculiarity: all barrow buildings were connected with left side funeral ceremony. Also it is important that in the same time with this burials were connected all known workshop pits and ritual wood buildings, which are interpreted as shrine. Mounds of this period are small and they are erected from bright loam. On their surface in separate cases (Ozernoe, b. 1; Kirileni, b. 2; Starie Belyari, b. 1 and others) was fixed stratum of natural clay, which had to mark them in monotonous steppe scenery (Yarovoy, 2000). The same stratigraphical situation was marked also in steppe of Dnieper River and Black Sea North littoral (Kovaliova, 1994; Pislarii, 1988).

The indicated group in general quantity and percentage correlation of different barrow buildings seriously transcended all others and is close to description of Hadjider group selected not long ago (Petrenko, 1989, 1995). Just with it we have to connect the appearance of the most ancient mounds in Black Sea North west littoral.