

NEW FINDS FROM THE XIONGNU PERIOD IN CENTRAL TUVA. PRELIMINARY COMMUNICATION

Pavel M. Leus

INTRODUCTION

Since 2007, a separate group of the Tuva Archaeological Expedition of the Institute of the History of Material Culture of the Russian Academy of Sciences has been engaged in studies of the Terezin cemetery, located at Chaa-Khol'skii kozhuun in the Republic of Tuva on the southern bank of the Saian-Shusheskoe reservoir (Fig. 1)¹. Here, in a period of the greatest rise in the water level, beginning probably at the end of the 1980s, an active process of the destruction of the area along the shore has been underway (Fig. 2).

In the course of the work a section along the shore and the sand cliffs rising above it were studied, with the result that along some 1.5 km of the sandy beach were discovered crumbling and already completely destroyed burials, which had fallen from a height of 5–10 m onto the shore, and a collection of chance finds was made (Fig. 1,2). The burials of the cemetery apparently had been arranged in groups, separated by several hundred meters from one another. There were no structures over the graves or they were completely buried in sand; so more precise information about the layout of the cemetery could be obtained only after a geomagnetic study of the area.

To date twelve burials have been found in the cemetery, of which only three, graves 2, 9 and 12, are undisturbed or only partially disturbed. The remaining ones had fallen from the cliff onto the beach of the reservoir, apparently 5–15 years earlier. These burials consisted of an accumulation of stone slabs, which at some point had formed stone cists in which the burials were placed. In some cases the array of slabs occupied an area of up to 5 × 5 m, a fact which can be explained by the rather slow sliding of the slabs along the slope. As a result, they occupy a larger area than in the case of the sudden fall of all the slabs from the cliff. As a rule, human bones were not found among such concentrations of stone slabs. They had been carried off into the reservoir, been torn apart by animals or scattered by fishermen who frequent the area in summer and autumn. Nonetheless, some human bones can be found directly on the beach. Here one also encounters artifacts which had been in the graves.

1 The work is supported by the Society for the exploration of EURASIA (Switzerland) and I would like to express my deepest thanks to the president, Ch. Baumer (Hergiswil), for his constant support. Furthermore I would like to thank St. Belskii (St. Petersburg) for his help in the field and his work on the plan, as well as O. Shyyrap (Kyzyl) for the field-work, A. Masheters-

kaia (St. Petersburg) for the drawings, G. Höhn (Bonn) for her excellent work on the graphics and last but not least U. Brosseder (Bonn) for giving me the opportunity to publish this material in this volume. First preliminary information concerning the excavations were published in Leus 2008.

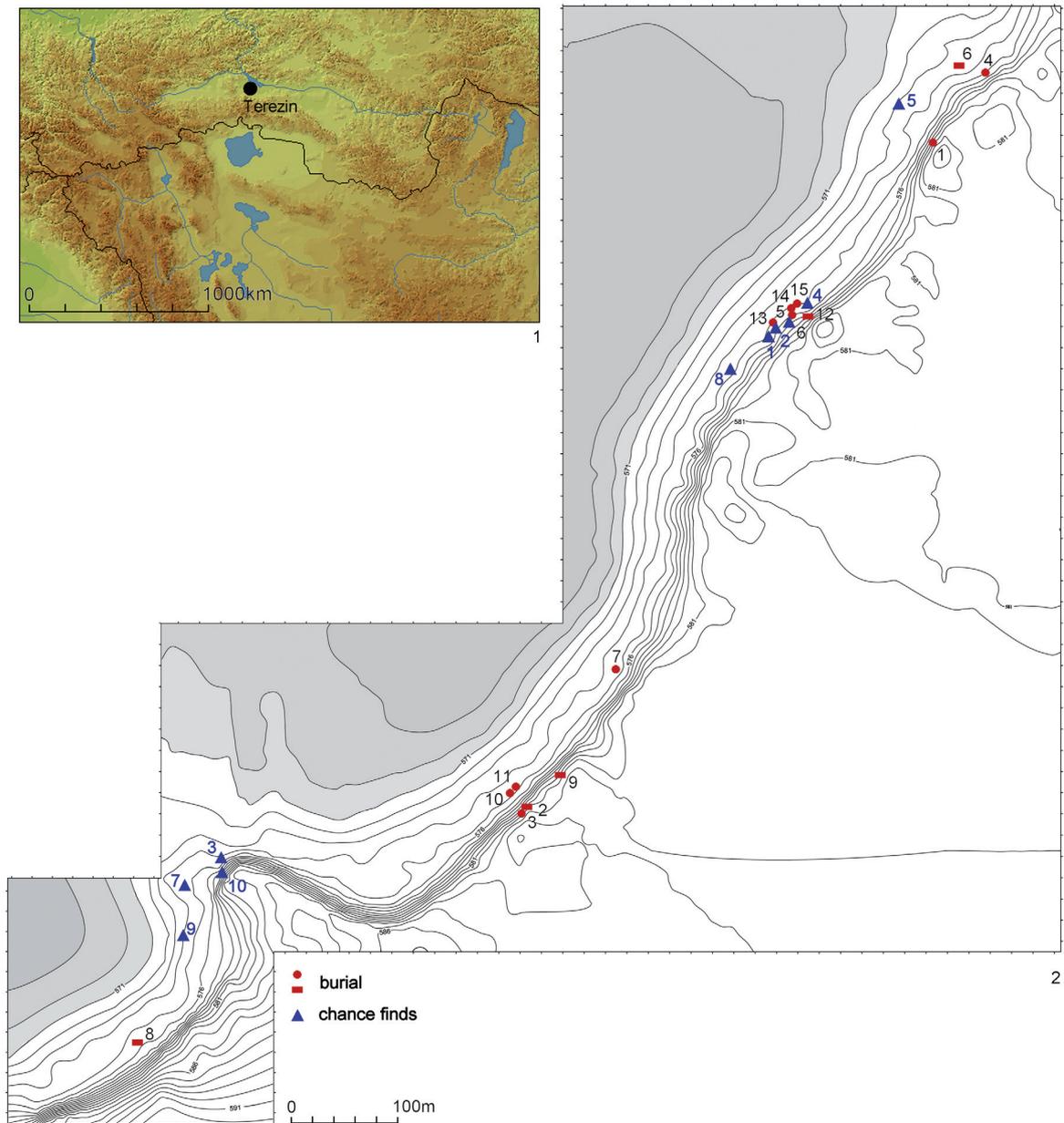


Fig. 1. 1 Location of the cemetery Terezin in Tuva at the Saian-Shusheskie reservoir; 2 site map with find spots indicated. Numbers of the chance finds correspond with numbers on Fig. 20.

It is possible to find such concentrations of slabs on the beach only in the cases where they have not been covered by sand. Here one can use a metal detector, which did give some positive results. It made possible the location of a concentration of slabs, e.g. for grave 12, under which was a partial human skeleton and a large burial inventory. Sometimes human bones and metal objects were preserved among the slabs, squeezed between them. If the destroyed burial had no intra-burial structure, then it was practically impossible to find remains of it even after a single instance of the rise of the water level in the reservoir.



Fig. 2. Terezin. The situation along the shore of the Saian-Shusheskoe reservoir.

BURIAL TYPES AND ARTIFACTS

The burial practice in the Terezin cemetery was of two kinds.

Type 1 (Fig. 5,2.3; 14,3.4)². Interment in a rectangular stone cist, whose walls and cover were of stone slabs. The bottom of the cist was sand. Possibly it had been covered by some kind of organic material which has not survived such as a mat or felt. Grave 2 was oriented to the NNE, grave 9 to the NE. The depth of the burial is not known precisely, since in all cases the top layer

2 On the basis of materials from the undisturbed graves 2 of a male and grave 9 of a female.

of sand already had disappeared, it had slid down the slope or been dispersed by the wind. However, judging from the level of the undisturbed contemporary surface alongside of the burial, the depth of the graves probably did not exceed 1–1.5 m.

The body was laid on the back, as in grave 9, or on the right side, as in grave 2, with the legs bent to the right (Fig. 5,3; 14,3.4). The burial inventory in each case included two ceramic vessels (Fig. 14,38.39), a narrow necked jar³ and a wide mouthed jar, and in both cases the bones of a sheep were discovered. The burial inventory from the male burial 2 included bone plates of a composite bow of the “Hunnic” type (Fig. 5,4.5; 6,6.7) and a collection of various bone arrowheads (Fig. 6,8–14), including one with a split haft. At the waist of the interred were a horn buckle (Fig. 7,15) and traces of one or several completely corroded iron objects. Probably these were a knife and the belt plates. The inventory of the female burial 9 included three dozen various beads and five pendants (Fig. 14,5–37), two of bone, one bronze, one made of a bear claw and one striped polychrome bead. The shape of the bear claw pendant resembled a human foot. At the waist were found remains of a completely corroded iron object which could not be restored. Possibly it was a knife.

Type 2 (Fig. 4,1.2)⁴. The burial had no intra-grave structure. The body was laid out on its spine with the legs bent to the left and the head to the west. In the waist area of the interred were found an openwork bronze ring (Fig. 4,4) and an openwork bronze plaque depicting four snakes (Fig. 4,3). The objects had already been displaced from their original position. Unfortunately, this burial had been partly destroyed, many bones of the skeleton were missing, like the skull, hands etc., and, possibly as well some objects of the accompanying inventory. Nonetheless, below on the slope and on the adjacent beach nothing else was found.

Among the random finds of material on the shore of the reservoir, that is, objects not associated with one of the destroyed graves, one notes the following: a large mirror fragment of “white” lead-bronze (Fig. 20,5), which certainly is from the Han Dynasty period (2nd century BC – 2nd century AD) and is an import from China⁵, a bronze spoon-shaped strap end (Fig. 20,3) and a trilobite iron arrowhead (Fig. 20,7).

Under the stone slabs of burial 5 a large bronze openwork plaque with cross-hatched ornament and the depiction of animal heads was found in 2008 (Fig. 11,2). A similar, but heavily corroded plaque was found in the vicinity in 2010 (Fig. 20,1). Also, about 3 m from the former find was a small bronze belt appliqué depicting two bulls en-face (Fig. 20,2). Among the slabs of burial 8 were a bronze three-winged socketed arrowhead (Fig. 13,4) and a unique bronze belt plaque decorated with six griffin heads (Fig. 13,3).

Among the slabs of burial 12 were parts of a human skeleton, including fragments of a jaw and teeth (Fig. 16,2.3)⁶. Here were preserved as well many parts of the belt array: a large bronze openwork plaque depicting the battle of two tigers and a dragon with a snake-like body (Fig. 17,1), five small six-petaled openwork appliqués (Fig. 17,6–10), another of them was found some 10 m from the pile of slabs (Fig. 20,6), and three bronze rings (Fig. 17,12–14). There was also a bronze mirror fragment typologically identical with the Chinese Han period mirror found on the shore, though clearly a copy of a fragment of such a mirror made in all likelihood by local craftsmen (Fig. 17,2)⁷. Moreover, there were three fragments of a hand-made ceramic jar (Fig. 17,3–5) and a bronze imitation of a cowry shell (Fig. 17,11).

3 Wheel-made and with the characteristic square stamp on the bottom.

4 Based on materials of the destroyed grave 1.

5 Established on the basis of analysis of the composition of the metal. See the article by Khavrin, this volume.

6 One of the teeth was removed for AMS radiocarbon dating.

7 See metallurgic analysis of this mirror fragment by Khavrin, this volume.

More artifacts were found in the excavation season of 2010 in which we recovered the remains of burials 13 to 15. Among the stone slabs of burial 13 we found a massive belt plaque with the depiction of two bulls (Fig. 18,2). Another one, but of smaller size (Fig. 19,3), was discovered among the stone slabs of burial 14 together with an openwork round ring (Fig. 19,4). In grave 15 we did not find anything and only documented the slabs of the stone cist. The burials 13 to 15 probably slid down about ten years ago. In the area of those last three burials another bronze openwork cauldron-shaped pendant was found (Fig. 20,4) but its connection with any of the graves is unknown.

DATING AND CULTURAL ATTRIBUTION

The cultural attribution and dating of the burials in the Terezin cemetery enable one to take a fresh look at the historical processes in Tuva at the beginning of the Hunno-Sarmatian period. Previously there had been no discoveries of Xiongnu openwork bronzes in Tuva, with the exception of an openwork bronze belt appliqué depicting the battle between a tiger and a griffin in a secondary burial of the Urbiun III cemetery located in the area flooded by the Saiano-Shushenskoe Hydroelectric Station (Savinov 1969). The burial was entirely contained in a stone cist, the interred lay with the head to the north and on the right side with legs bent to the right. In addition to the bronze appliqué, there were two ceramic vessels, bone plates for a bow of the “Hunnic” type and bone arrowheads, among them one with a split haft. Here as well were an iron knife and several iron buckles. The excavator dated this burial to the 2nd–1st centuries BC (Dluzhnevskaja/Savinov 2007, 67). Thus, judging from the burial inventory, this grave was practically identical to grave 2 in the Terezin cemetery.

This grave and analogous ones have been classified by A. Grach as belonging to a distinct Ulug-Khem culture (Grach 1980, 38) dating to the 1st century BC and chronologically succeeding the Saglym culture of the Scythian era. The designation of these monuments as a distinct archaeological culture has been criticized (Dluzhnevskaja/Savinov 2007, 65).

Burial no.	Sample no.	Years BP	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ -value
2	Ua-37039	2085±30	-16,3‰
9	Ua-38546	2066±30	-14,1‰
12	Ua-38547	2044±31	-13,8‰

Tab. 1. Radiocarbon dates for Terezin burials.

Absolute dates were obtained in 2009 for graves 2, 9 and 12 of the Terezin cemetery giving a *terminus post quem* for the 1st century BC (Tab. 1; Fig. 3)⁸.

The burial inventory of the Terezin cemetery contains objects directly analogous to those in the classical Xiongnu burials of Transbaikalia and Mongolia and as well to the Ordos bronzes

8 The teeth of the interred were used for dating. These were the first absolute dates for this period in Tuva.

AMS radiocarbon dating was carried out in the laboratory of Uppsala University in Sweden.

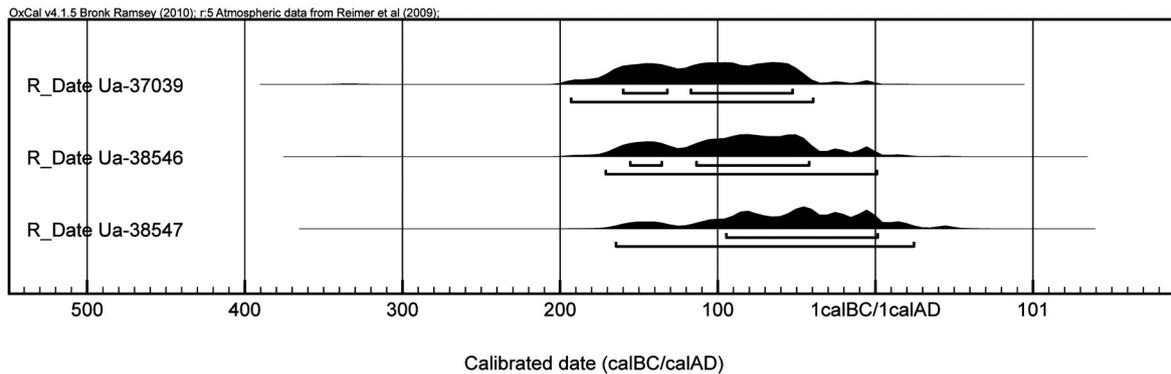


Fig. 3. Terezin. Multiplot of the radiocarbon dating achieved from teeth. Calibrated with OxCal 4.1.

in northern China. Some analogies can also be found in the monuments of the Minusinsk Basin and in the Altai. The characteristic bone bow plates, bone arrowheads with split haft, and trilobite socketed bronze arrowheads are widely distributed among the Xiongnu burials of Transbaikalia (Davydova 1996, Fig. 32; Miniaev 1998, Figs. 13–14).

Ceramic jar-shaped vessels with vertical burnishing and a square impression from the pottery wheel on the bottom are analogous to materials found, for example, in the Ivolga cemetery (Davydova 1996, Pl. 44). The triangular polychrome pendant has direct analogies, for example in a deposit in the village of Znamenka in Khakasiia (Vadetskaia 1999 Fig. 87). Such pendants are well known as well in the northern littoral of the Black Sea, where their chronological distribution extends from the 1st century BC through the 2nd century AD, but they are most common at the turn of the era (Alekseeva 1978, 43; Pl. 27; Lankton 2003, Fig. 6.0, No. 568).

Bronze openwork buckles and appliqués also were characteristic of Xiongnu artistic traditions. Large belt buckles depicting snakes are known from the Kosogol'skii hoard, from graves and also as chance finds in the Minusinsk Basin (Devlet 1980, Fig. 6; Pl. 13–14), and also in Xiongnu burials in Transbaikalia (Davydova/Miniaev 2008, Fig. 100). The same is true of the large openwork rings (Davydova/Miniaev 2008, Figs. 49; 70; 92).

Large belt buckles with crosshatched ornament and depicting the heads of animals are well attested in the Minusinsk Basin (Devlet 1980, Pl. 16–17).

Small openwork appliqués depicting two confronting bulls, or yaks, as yet have no direct analogies, although stylistically they may derive from the well-known large belt plaques depicting two facing bulls or yaks, which are also found in the Terezin cemetery, in burials 13 and 14 (Fig. 18,2; 19,3)⁹. Similarly, so far no direct analogies have been found for the small belt appliqués from grave 12 (Fig. 17,6–10). The belt buckle from grave 8 depicting the heads of griffins, typologically similar to several buckles from the Kosogol'skii hoard and from Transbaikalia, also so far has no stylistic analogy (Fig. 13,3).

There are several direct analogies to the belt plaque depicting the battle of two tigers and a dragon (Fig. 17,1). Apart from accidental finds, there are only four known instances where such buckles have been found in situ in graves and these are executed in different materials¹⁰. In bronze: two buckles in the female tomb 100 of the Ivolga cemetery (Davydova 1996, 51–52;

9 For comparable belt plaques in the Minusinsk basin see Devlet 1980, Fig. 6.

10 See also Brosseder, this volume. M. Erdy has devoted an article to these buckles, although he does not take into account all the known finds (Erdy 2003–2004).

Pl. 30); two buckles in tomb 5 at the Bulak cemetery in eastern Transbaikalia (Kirillov et al. 2000, Fig. 63); one buckle in burial 4 on Osinskii Island, in the Bratsk reservoir (Smotrova 1982, 106). A fragment of such a buckle from the Adrianov collection is in the State Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg (Devlet 1980, Pl. 11). Its exact place of discovery is unknown, but probably it is from Southern Siberia or Mongolia. There are also two bronze buckles in the USA, one in the Arthur Sackler collection (Bunker 1997a, 274–275 No. 242)¹¹ and one in the Tony Anninos collection (Bunker et al. 2002, No. 105). The provenance of these buckles is also unknown, though possibly it is Mongolia. In gold: two massive cast, not openwork, gold buckles with incrustation of turquoise, coral and amber were found during the excavation of barrow 1, grave 2, of the Sidorovka cemetery in the Irtysh river region around Omsk (Matiushchenko/Tataurova 1997, 48; 72–73, Fig. 27; Bunker et al. 2002, Fig. 45). An openwork plaque made of dark gray-green jade is in the collection of Sir Joseph Hotung in Great Britain (Rawson 1995, 311–312, No. 23,1; Bunker et al. 2002, 134, No. 106). Its precise provenance is unknown, but a similar type of jade is found only in Northern Mongolia, west of the Khangai mountains (Linduff 1997, 88).

Mirrors of the Han Dynasty period are widespread in Inner Asia. A direct analogy to the mirror found in the Terezin cemetery comes from the Gornyi Altai, and is, according to analysis of the metal, a local copy of a Chinese import (Tishkin 2006, 113–114 Fig. 1,3). A mirror fragment from Terezin is Chinese work, and the fragment of an analogous mirror from grave 12 is its local copy (see Khavrin, this volume). The appearance of mirrors of this type is limited to the period of the 2nd to the end of the 1st centuries BC (Masumoto 1993, 251).

It is abundantly evident that the material culture of the population which was interred in the Terezin cemetery is almost entirely identical to the culture of the Xiongnu, including such elements as artistic bronze, weapons, and ceramics. At the same time, the burial practice differs from that of the Xiongnu and from the practice of the preceding culture of the Scythian period, although it preserves certain features of the latter.

Monuments of the Xiongnu themselves in Tuva are known (Mandel'shtam/Stambul'nik 1992), although full reports remain unpublished. At the Bai-Dag 2 cemetery, also in Central Tuva, were excavated large stone ramped mounds with deep burial pits (see Nikolaev 2003). The interments were in richly decorated coffins placed in wooden chambers. The burials themselves had been looted, but the preserved objects of the burial inventory and the funerary ritual make it possible to consider that this monument is to date the only obvious evidence of the presence of the Xiongnu in Tuva.

Interesting results were obtained earlier in the excavations of the Aimyrlyg XXXI cemetery, also located in Central Tuva. Here about 200 graves were excavated, the majority of them unlooted. Here too were encountered the kinds of burial rituals known from the Terezin cemetery. At the same time, a series of finds made it possible not long ago to convincingly attribute this cemetery or at least some part of its burials if not to the Xianbei, then to tribes influenced by them (Khud-iakov et al. 1999). Unfortunately the materials from the Aimyrlyg XXXI cemetery remain virtually unpublished, and their precise date is unknown. Only some insignificant general information and individual finds have been published (Stambul'nik 1983; Mandel'shtam/Stambul'nik 1992)¹².

11 Formerly in the C. T. Loo collection in Paris. E. Bogdanov (2006, 69) described this buckle erroneously as two different buckles from two different collections. But the collection of C. T. Loo later became part of the collection of A. M. Sackler (Bunker 1997a, 1; 274), and there is in fact only one buckle.

12 An in-depth analysis of the human remains for all periods of interments at Aimyrlyg was conducted by E. M. Murphy (2003).

CONCLUSION

Who were the people buried in the Terezin cemetery? It is premature to answer that question. Possibly this represents a not yet completely formed local post-Scythian culture which had already completely assimilated Xiongnu material culture but retained elements of the burial rituals of Scythian times. Or this was a population group of those who were culturally close to the Xiongnu and who came to Tuva with them? A precise answer to this question may be possible with further excavation of the Terezin cemetery and the multidisciplinary analysis of the materials obtained there. The anthropological aspect of the question is important: did the people buried there belong to an autochthonous population of the Scythian period, were they a completely new group, or was their composition mixed?

The further excavations of the Terezin cemetery, carried out using contemporary methods will probably provide an answer to a series of questions surrounding this set of problems in Tuva.

[translated from Russian by Daniel C. Waugh]

BRIEF CATALOGUE OF THE BURIALS

Burial 1: On the border of the steep slope, partly destroyed and without any burial construction (Fig. 4,1,2). Only part of the skeleton was found: bones of the legs and pelvis, spine and some ribs. The buried person was placed with the head oriented toward Southwest, on the left side with bent legs. At the belt we found a massive open-work belt plaque with a snake ornament (Fig. 4,3) and an openwork ring (Fig. 4,4).

Burial 2 (Fig. 5–7): On the border of the steep slope. Stone cist, with one side and some cover stones that had fallen down the steep gradient (Fig. 5,1–3). The burial construction was a rectangular stone cist with stone slabs covering the cist. The buried person was placed with his head toward Northeast, on his right side with bent legs. On the back side of the deceased two complete vessels, a narrow-necked jar (Fig. 7,17) and a pot (Fig. 7,18), were placed, one behind his spine, one near the ankles. In the pot sheep bones were found. In front of the deceased the bow strengtheners of a composite bow (“hunnic” type) were found (Fig. 5,4.5; 6,6.7). Toward the legs seven bone arrowheads of various types were recovered (Fig. 6,8–14). At the waist a belt clasp made of horn (Fig. 7,15) and completely corroded iron fragments, probably remains of the belt, were found. The corrosion was so bad that they could not be taken for restoration in order to identify the pieces correctly.

Burial 3 (Fig. 8): Close to Burial 2; a stone cist with the remains of a child, fallen down the slope and completely destroyed. Among the stones were fragmented bones of a child.

Burial 4 (Fig. 9): Remains of a stone cist on the “beach” – it probably slid down the slope not more than five years ago. Under the remaining stone slabs we found the femur of a child. No other findings.

Burial 5: Remains of a stone cist made from huge stone slabs on the beach (Fig. 11,1). It probably slid down the slope not more than ten years ago. Among the stone slabs a bronze openwork belt plaque with geometric “step” ornament was found (Fig. 11,2) and a bronze appliqué, depicting bulls “en face” (Fig. 11,3). Three meters of the stone accumulation we found another one, which probably belong to the belt (Fig. 20,2).

Burial 6: Remains of a stone cist on the beach (Fig. 12). Probably slid down the slope not more than 10–15 years ago. Under the stone slabs we found single leg bones of a child. No other findings.

Burial 7: Remains of a stone cist on the beach (Fig. 10,1). Probably slid down the slope not more than ten years ago.

Burial 8: Remains of a stone cist on the beach (Fig. 13,1.2). Probably slid down the slope not more than ten years ago. Under the stone slabs we found a massive openwork belt plaque with depictions of griffin heads (Fig. 13,3) and a bronze three-winged arrowhead (Fig. 13,4). No other findings.

Burial 9: Undisturbed burial in a stone cist (Fig. 14), about 1.5m from the edge of the slope, found with the help of a metal detector. The deceased, a woman, lay on her back with bent legs and her head oriented toward NE. The stone cist was constructed from massive stone slabs and was covered with two rows of slabs. At the neck and the chest 28 beads and five pendants were found (Fig. 14,5–37), among them a polychrome one and one from a claw (bear?). Left of the head a pot was deposited (Fig. 14,39), in which sheep bones were found and to the right of the head a narrow-necked jar was deposited (Fig. 14,38). In the area of the belt completely corroded iron fragments were found, which we could not take to restoration, possibly it was a knife (?).

Burial 10: Remains of a stone cist on the beach (Fig. 15), which had fallen down not more than five years ago. No findings.

Burial 11: Remains of a stone cist on the beach, which had fallen down not more than five years ago. No findings.

Burial 12: Remains of a stone cist made of massive stone slabs (Fig. 16), which had slid down the slope not more than five years ago. Soon after the slabs were covered by sand and under them a burial inventory and some bones of the human skeleton, the upper mandibula with teeth were preserved. From the burial inventory we found three pottery sherds (Fig. 17,3–5), a fragment of a bronze mirror (Fig. 17,2), a big openwork bronze belt plaque with the depiction of a dragon fighting with two tigers (?) (Fig. 17,1), three little bronze rings (Fig. 17,12–14), six small bronze openwork plaques with geometric design (Fig. 17,6–10) and a cowry shell imitation in bronze (Fig. 17,11).

Burial 13: Remains of a stone cist of massive stone slabs, which had slid down the slope not more than ten years ago (Fig. 18,1). Among the slabs we found an openwork bronze belt plaque with the depiction of two bulls/yaks (Fig. 18,2). No other findings.

Burial 14: Remains of a stone cist of massive stone slabs (Fig. 19,1,2), which had slid down the slope not more than 10 years ago. In between the slabs we found a rectangular bronze openwork belt plaque depicting two bulls/yaks (Fig. 19,3) and an openwork bronze ring (Fig. 19,4) as well as the fragment of the bottom of a pot. No other findings.

Burial 15: Remains of a stone cists on the beach, which had fallen down not more than 10 years ago. No findings.

Chance finds: Along the beach we found several artifacts from destroyed burials, which could not in all cases be attributed to any of the burials. Three of the findings have to be attributed to later periods.

Artifacts from the Xiongnu period

A heavily corroded bronze openwork belt plaque, identical to the one from burial 5 (Fig. 20,1).

A little bronze openwork plaque with two bulls/yaks en face, was found in the vicinity of burial 5 and probably belongs to burial 5 (Fig. 20,2).

A bronze spoon-like pendant (end strap) (Fig. 20,3).

A bronze openwork pendant in the shape of a “cauldron” (Fig. 20,4).

Fragment of a Chinese mirror made of ‘white’ bronze (Fig. 20,5).

A bronze openwork plaque with geometric design; found in the vicinity of burial 12 and belongs probably to this burial (Fig. 20,6).

Iron, three-winged arrowhead (Fig. 20,7).

Artifacts from other periods

Chinese post-Han “wuzhu” coin (perhaps minted in mid-sixth century AD); perhaps connected with trade during the earlier period of the Old Turks (Fig. 20,8).

Gold foil with vegetal ornament, probably Old Turkic period or, possibly also Mongolian period, 13th to 14th century AD (Fig. 20,9).

Bronze plaque, possibly 13th to 14th century AD (Fig. 20,10).

[translated from Russian by Ursula Brosseder]

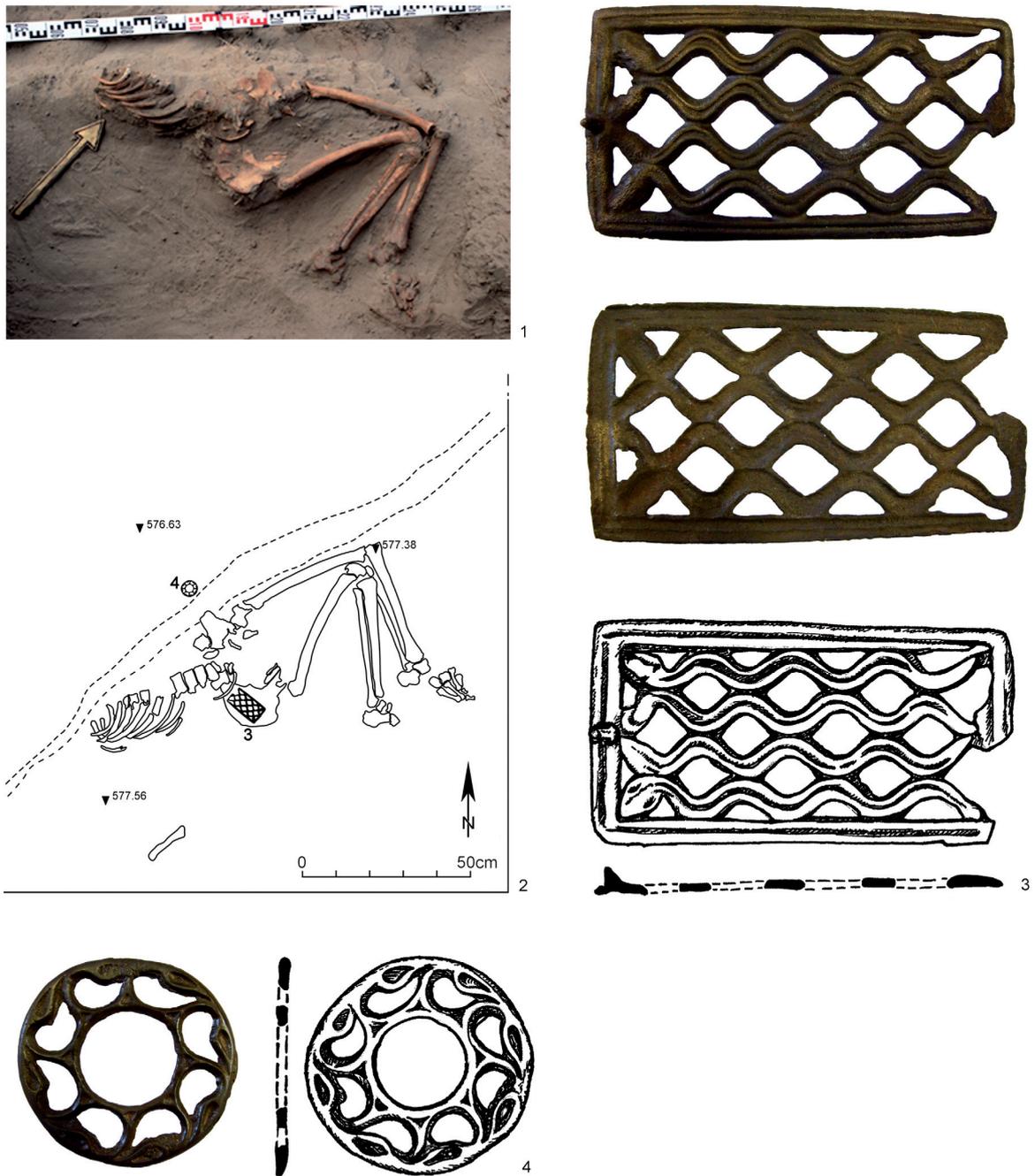


Fig. 4. Terezin. Burial 1. 1–2 Situation of the skeleton; 3–4 elements of the belt. 3–4 scale 1 : 2.

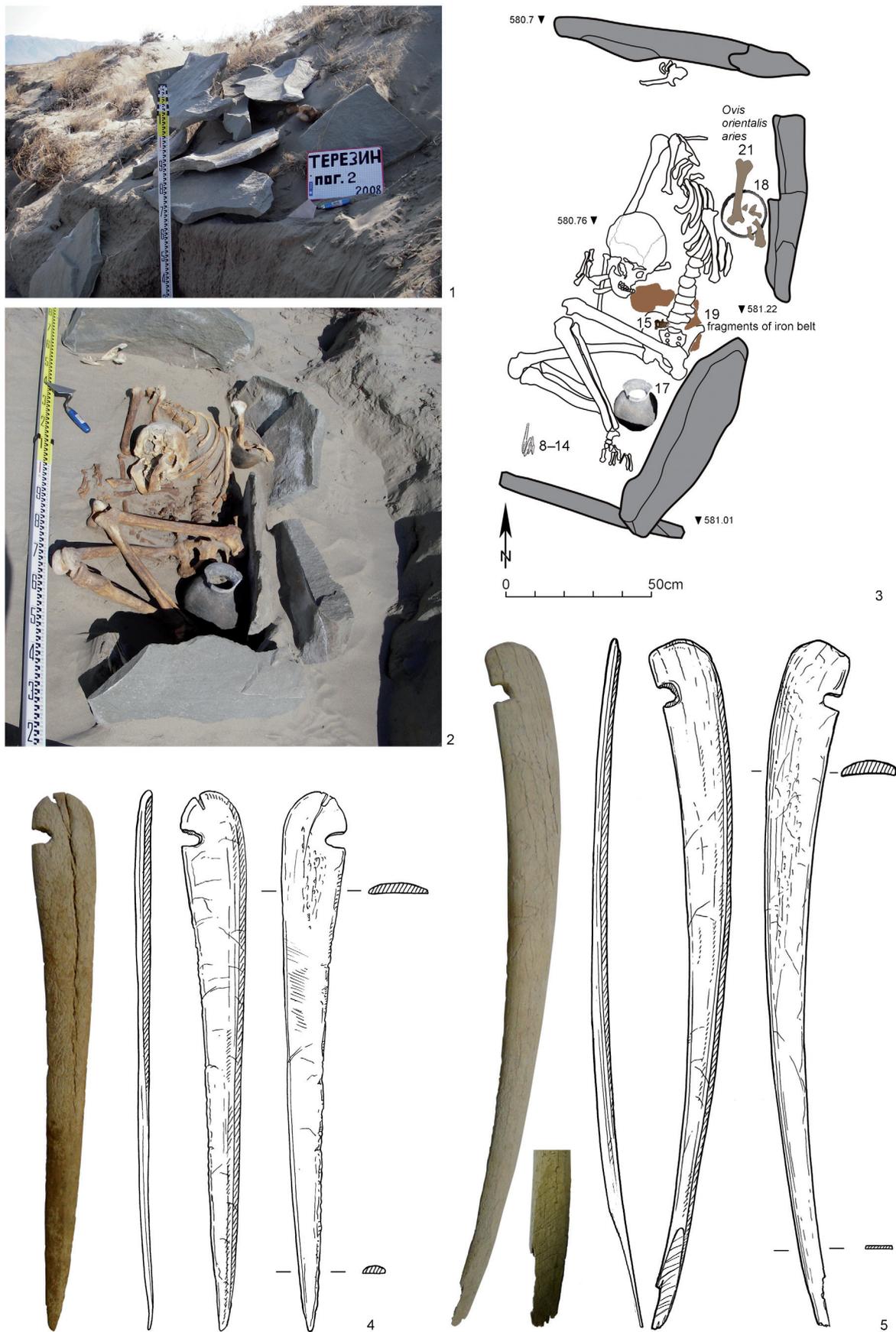


Fig. 5. Terezin. Burial 2. 1 Situation at the border of the slope; 2–3 photos and plan of the burial; 4–5 bow strengthener. 4–5 scale 1 : 2.

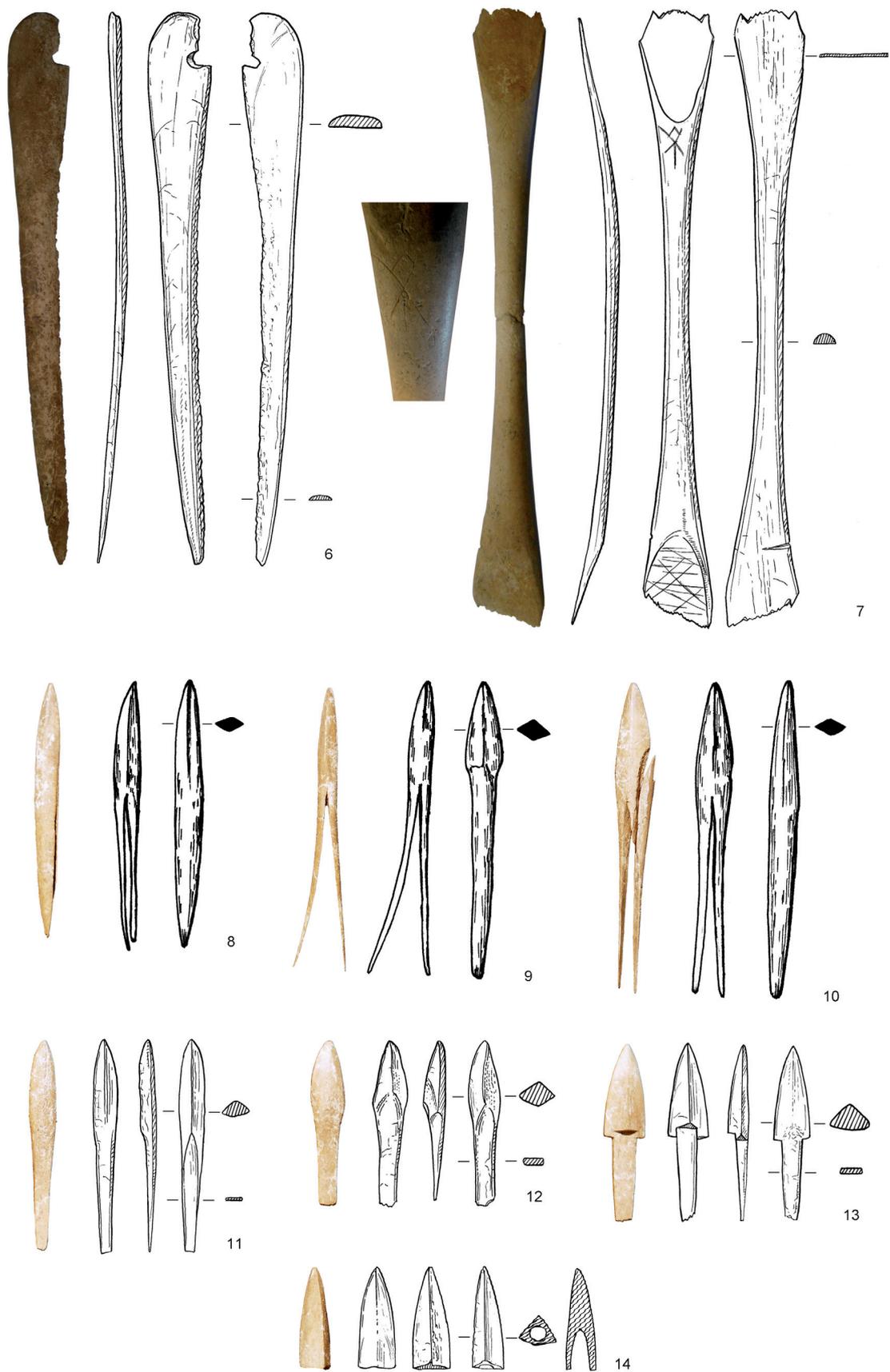
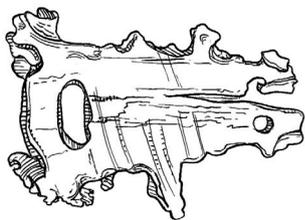
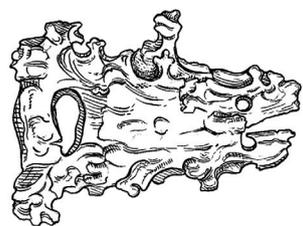
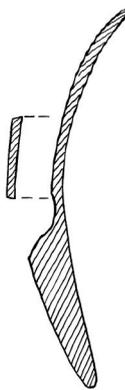
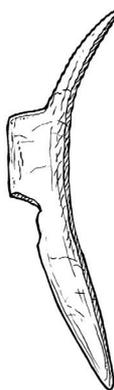


Fig. 6. Terezin. Burial 2. 6-7 Bow stenthener; 8-14 bone arrowheads. Scale 1 : 2.



15



16



17



18

Fig. 7. Terezin. Burial 2. 15 Horn buckle; 16 "pipe" object, strap end (?); 17–18 pottery. 15–16 scale 1 : 2; 17–18 not to scale.



2

Fig. 8. Terezin. Burial 3. Situation at the shore.



Fig. 9. Terezin. Burial 4. Remains of the stone cist on the shore.



Fig. 10. Terezin. Burial 7. Remains of the stone cist on the shore.



Fig. 11. Terezin. Burial 5. 1 Situation on the shore; 2–3 belt elements. 2–3 scale 1 : 2.

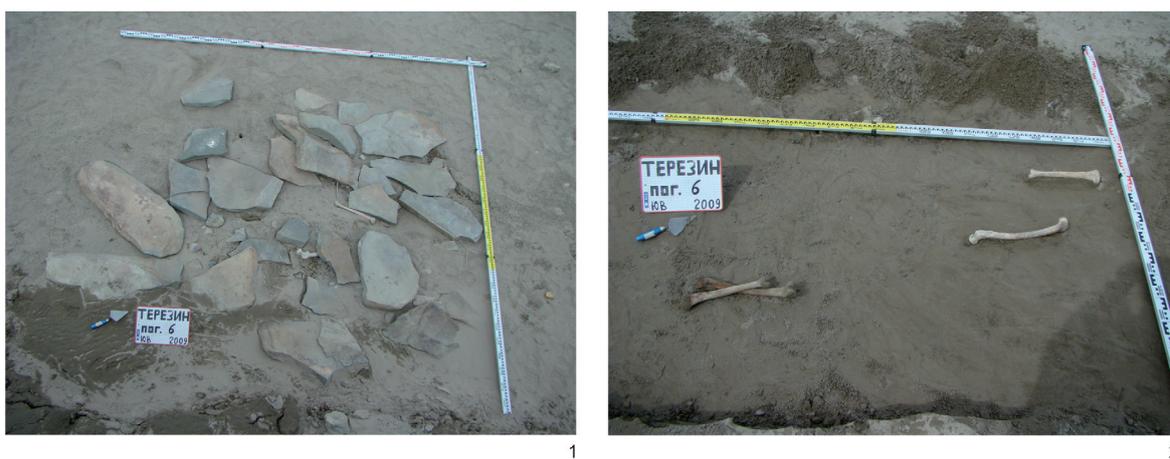


Fig. 12. Terezin. Burial 6. Remains of the stone cist on the shore.

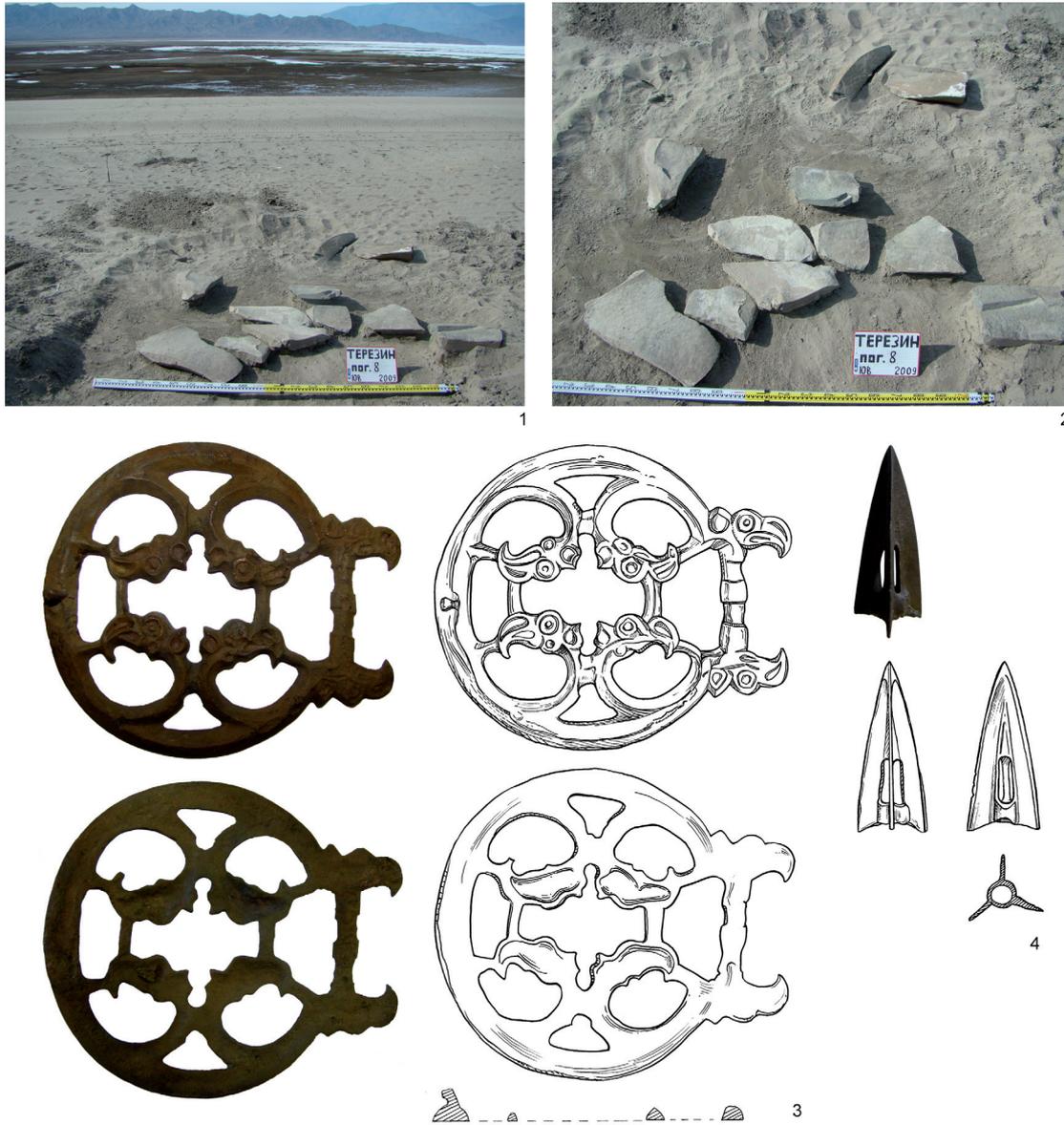


Fig. 13. Terezin. Burial 8. 1–2 Remains of the stone cist on the beach; 3 openwork plaque with griffin heads; 4 bronze arrowhead. 3–4 scale 1 : 2.



Fig. 14. Terezin. Burial 9. 1–2 Situation at the border of the shore; 3–4 photo and plan of the burial; 5–37 pendants and beads; 38–39 pottery. 5–37 scale 1 : 1; 38–39 not to scale.



Fig. 15. Terezin. Burial 10. Remains of the stone cist on the beach.

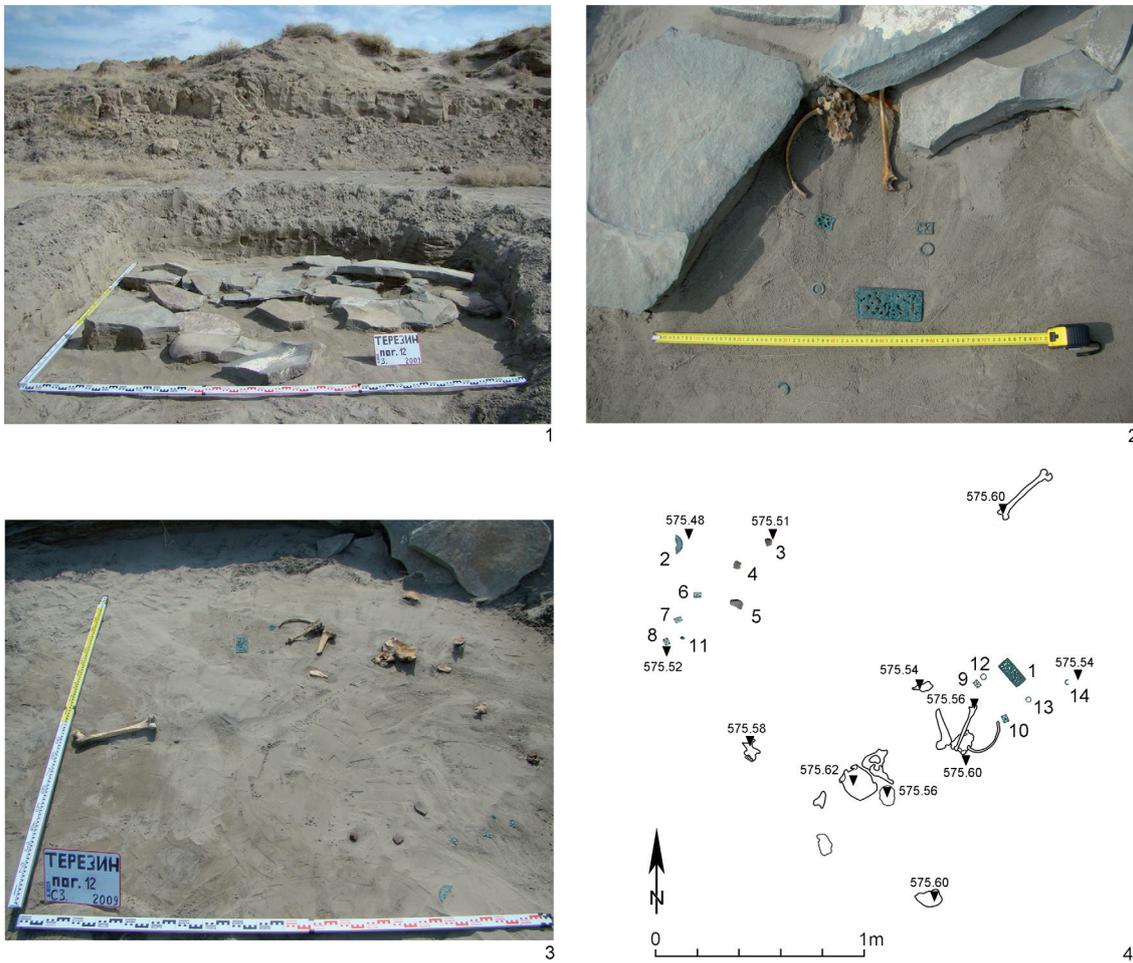


Fig. 16. Terezin. Burial 12. 1 Situation of the stone cist on the beach; 2–4 distribution of the findings.



Fig. 17. Terezin. Burial 12. 1 Belt plaque; 2 cast bronze mirror; 3–5 pottery sherds; 6–10 openwork appliques; 11 Bronze imitation of a cowry shell; 12–14 bronze rings. Scale 1 : 2.



Fig. 18. Terezin. Burial. 13. 1 Remains of the stone cist on the beach; 2 bronze openwork plaque. 2 scale 1 : 2.



Fig. 19. Terezin. Burial 14. 1 Remains of the stone cist on the beach; 2 distribution of the artifacts; 3 bronze openwork plaque; 4 bronze openwork ring. 3–4 scale 1 : 2.



Fig. 20. Terezin. Chance finds found along the shore of the reservoir (for their location see Fig. 1,2). 1–7 Findings which can be attributed to the Xiongnu period; 8–10 findings from later periods. Scale 1 : 2.