

ՀՆԱԳԻՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ ԵՎ ԱԶԳԱԳՐՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ ARCHAEOLOGY AND ETHNOGRAPHY

GAREGIN TUMANYAN*

Doctor of Sciences in History

Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography NAS RA

gstumanyan@gmail.com

DOI: 10.54503/1829-4073-2022.3.116-132

ON SOME FORMS OF POTTERY DISCOVERED IN THE SEPULCHRES OF TRANSCAUCASIA OF THE 7TH–6TH CENTURIES B.C.

Key words: Transcaucasia, Armenia, Scythian sepulchre, culture, ceramic vessels, pottery, ornaments.

Introduction

Pottery embodies not only cultural but also ethnographical features¹. Both the nature of pottery and the decoration of ceramic vessels are viewed as characteristics that “define ethnics”². According to another definition, luxury goods, clayware, and ornaments belong to the so called, “ethnics-making” qualities of culture. These qualities are not predetermined by economic demands as much as, for instance, the qualities of production tools or weapons are³.

In different periods of the historical-cultural development of a particular society, obvious diversities of ceramics are mediated by ethnic circumstances as well. Sometimes, due to the historical occurrences, a society receives an opportunity to dictate the modes of its cultural expression to another society. In this case, the condition that makes changes in the pottery possible to occur is that

* Հոդվածը ներկայացվել է 01.03.22, գրախոսվել է 01.03.22, ընդունվել է պաշտոնապես 01.12.22:

¹ Смирнов 1966, 40.

² Кнабе 1959, 248.

³ Антонова 1977, 6.

On Some forms of Pottery Discovered in Transcaucasia Sepulchres ...

these changes should not contradict the national particularities and aesthetic perceptions of those who produce the pottery⁴.

In professional literature, the possibility of the usage of ethnographic materials in exploring ancient pottery is emphasised⁵. Besides, one should consider the fact that ceramics cannot be viewed as an important feature of the culture of nomads, as they mostly used the ware made by their neighboring settled nations⁶. Local pottery is almost absent in the early Scythian native culture. It is believed that the clayware uncovered in the tombs of the northern Caucasus was made by those carrying the Koban culture⁷. With the exception of one burial, no pottery is encountered in sepulchres of two of the three Tauric cultural groups⁸. Anyhow, the need of identifying the reasons for considerable increase of new forms in the composition of local pottery should not be ignored. Naturally, the division of Armenia's Iron Age into phases is also based on this principle⁹. Therefore, based on rich observational material, this study has sought to demonstrate the changes in the forms of pottery in Transcaucasia that were induced during the 7th–6th centuries B.C. as a result of interaction between newly appeared Scythian and local ceramic complexes.

Zoomorphic Vessels

As pottery is usually produced by women, in a situation if no other changes occur in a given culture but pottery atypical of that culture emerges, one could suspect the presence of foreign women in that culture¹⁰. Similarly, in a situation of obvious cultural changes, the maintenance of some older traditions of ceramics production can be explained by the presence of women belonging to the old culture. Nevertheless, changes in the form and ornaments of pottery, combined with alterations in other cultural constituents, could be associated with changes in the male component of the ethnic mass. During the Scythian period, narrow-necked jugs having tang-covered handles and spherical body ornamented with beam-form lines originating from knobs, appeared in the South Caucasus. These

⁴ **Բրնցյան** 1986, 28:

⁵ **Сайко** 1982, 7, 152.

⁶ **Петренко** 1983, 46.

⁷ **Мелюкова** 1989, 115.

⁸ **Крис** 1989, 82.

⁹ **Avetisyan** 2009, 60, 68, 76, Fig. 8.

¹⁰ **Смирнов** 1971, 189; **Ковалевская** 1984, 44.

jugs had no such predecessors in the previous period. The abundance of zoomorphic pottery or clay vessels with animal head shaped handles became evident. Pottery decorated via carving or cutting out, with ornaments filled with a white substance, also appeared. Vessels with similar ornamentation were found in the North Caucasus burial grounds of the same period¹¹.

In particular, a duck shaped libation vessel was found in one of the Khrtanots sepulchres that was destroyed in 1961 (**Fig. 1a**). In No. 4 sepulchre of Lori Berd, a zoomorphic vessel was found, which had a spout and a horizontal handle (**Fig. 1b**). An animal shaped clay vessel was found also in No. 62 sepulchre there¹². A ceramic zoomorphic vessel from the Moussieri's pottery collection has an egg shaped body, four short legs, a handle on the back side, and two spouts (**Fig. 1c**). The short funnel on its back side is for filling the liquid, and the stretched spout on its front side is for pouring the liquid out. The surface is ornamented, in particular, with cross-form placed daub knobs. The body of another attractive ceramic vessel from the same Moussieri's collection is torus shaped, it has a spout near its end line, and the surface is ornamented with geometric figures and lines. The archaeologist who uncovered this vessel called it a flask¹³. During the excavations of Artsvakar burial ground in 1905, a remarkable tetragonal ceramic vessel was found¹⁴. Another flask was uncovered in No. 2 sepulchre of Khnatsakh burial ground. In No. 4 sepulchre of this burial ground, a horse-formed vessel was found, on both sides of which pots were fixed. In No. 23 sepulchre of Karchaghbyur burial ground, an askos with red burnished surface, circular base, and furrow handle was uncovered (**Fig. 1d**). A similar egg shaped vessel resembling a body of a bird was found at Agrab Tepe (northwestern Iran)¹⁵. The ceramic vessel discovered in No. 10 sepulchre of Shikahogh has a form of a stag. The short, cylindrical, relatively wide spout on the back of this vessel was for filling liquid into it, and the narrow spout on its muzzle was for pouring it out. The body of the animal was ornamented with gouged circles and incised straight lines and line strings (**Fig. 1e**). A horse-formed vessel was found in No. 38 sepulchre of Tandzaver. It has horizontal network-ornamented belts on its body (**Fig. 1f**). A

¹¹ Иессен, Пиотровский 1940, 9, 18–19, 36.

¹² Դեղյան 1998:

¹³ De Morgan 1889, 154–155, Fig. 170.

¹⁴ Լալայան 1906, 20.

¹⁵ Muscarella 2013, 134–139, Fig. 26.

On Some forms of Pottery Discovered in Transcaucasia Sepulchres ...

rectangular prismatic glazed vessel was uncovered in No. 20 burial mound of Khojali burial ground. The walls of this vessel were ornamented with colored images of mythological animals¹⁶. Zoomorphic vessels were found in the third and fourth burial mounds of Mingechaur. The ceramic vessel uncovered in the third burial mound is bird-formed. It resembles a dove, and has four short conic legs (**Fig. 1g**). The other vessel discussed in this source is a three-legged vase ornamented with sculptures of birds and grooves¹⁷. A ceramic zoomorphic vessel was found also at the archaeological site of Agarak¹⁸. Vessels dated to half of the 8th-6th centuries B.C. were found in Gordion. One of these is a ritual drinking vessel, which has a form of a goose leaned against a "high" leg. The vessel is painted, made in realistic style¹⁹. Another known decorated drinking vessel from the same monument is goat-formed. It leans against four short legs and has a high arc-formed handle starting from the base of the neck and ending at the tail. It is dated to the end of the 8th century – beginning of the 7th century B.C.²⁰.

Vessels Decorated with Figures of Animals and Zoomorphic Handles

A very attractive narrow-necked single-handled ritual vessel with a spout was found in No. 2 sepulchre of Lori Berd. Along with mole-like figures, it has a figure of a dog on its surface (**Fig. 2a**). On the handle of a jug with black burnished surface found in No. 4 sepulchre of Lori Berd, a raised muzzle of a ram with daub eyes and horns was depicted. On the handle of a goblet discovered in one of the sepulchres of Moussieri, there is a sculpture resembling the head of a stag (**Fig. 2b**). The handles of the bowls and jugs found in a number of sepulchres of Ghrmakhevistavi carry figures of ram horns or have "animal ears" at their top²¹. A bowl with a handle having two tangs was found in No. 1 cromlech of Atarbekyan²². A zoomorphic handle was found in No. 2 burial mound of Khnatsakh²³. In a sepulchre of Shikahogh's "Spitak Hogher", a vessel with a figure of a ram head on its handle was found. There was a similar decoration on the body of a big bowl

¹⁶ Кушнарева 1970, 115.

¹⁷ Казиев 1949, 20, рис. 86.

¹⁸ Аветисян 2003, 56.

¹⁹ Edgü 1983, 261, 268, Renk. res. A. 696.

²⁰ Edgü 1983, 269, Res. A. 698.

²¹ აბრამიშვილი და სხ. 1980, 112–15, ნახ. 92/147.

²² Мнацаканян 1955, 37, рис. 7/2.

²³ ხანსიქიას 1985, 168–170, ან. II/52:

On Some forms of Pottery Discovered in Transcaucasia Sepulchres ...

ceramic vessel, which has a handle resembling a two-headed animal³⁵. In No. 28 sepulchre of Karchaghbyur, a distinctive single-handled jug with a black-gray burnished surface was found, with a lid having the form of a bull head (**Fig. 2h**). Vessels with spouts in the form of the head of a bird and a horse were found during excavations of the "Jodj-Dar" burial ground in Yeghegnadzor³⁶. A single-handled jug with a spout in the form of an animal head is known from No. 1 sepulchre of the "Jaghatsi gloukh" burial ground in Akhlat'yan³⁷. In a destroyed sepulchre (the 7th–6th centuries B.C.) in Shikahogh, a three-legged vessel with a torus shaped body was found, on the top of which three horse heads were sculptured³⁸.

The quantity of refined scent bottles and glazed vessels also increased considerably during the discussed period. A faience single handled bottle was found in No. 59 sepulchre of Oshakan³⁹. According to H. Martirosyan⁴⁰, the black burnished vessel with vertical fine grooves discovered in the wealthy cell of Makarashen resembles late Assyrian faience samples. A reddish engobed bottle was found in No. 2 sepulchre⁴¹, and a glazed small jug was found in No. 62 sepulchre of Lori Berd⁴². A faience bowl was uncovered in No. 22 sepulchre of Karchaghbyur⁴³. Refined scent bottles were also found during excavations of the "Jodj-Dar" burial ground in Yeghegnadzor⁴⁴. A small bowl made of yellowish porous clay, the outside surface of which was ornamented with green paint and covered with transparent glaze, was found in No. 11 burial mound of Khodjali⁴⁵. A rectangular prismatic four-legged "faience box" covered with a lid was discovered on the outskirts of Khodjali residence, in a roadside tumbledown stone chamber⁴⁶. The outside surface of this unique item is glazed, and vertical illustrated ribbons

³⁵ Ենգիբարյան 2014, աղ. 109/1:

³⁶ Оганесян 1986.

³⁷ Հաիրաբեկյան 1985, 170, 180, աղ. 4/1:

³⁸ Խնկիրյան 1988, 239–240, աղ. II/8:

³⁹ Есаян, Калантарян 1988, Tab. LII/2.

⁴⁰ Мартиросян 1964, 279, Tab. XXX/10.

⁴¹ Деведжян 1981, 58, 73–74, рис. 32, Tab. XXIX/5.

⁴² Պեքյան 1998:

⁴³ Yengibaryan 2002, 420.

⁴⁴ Оганесян 1986.

⁴⁵ Кушнарева 1970, 114–115.

⁴⁶ Кушнарева 1959, 381–385.

are visible under the glaze. A whole illustrated faience vessel glazed from both sides was found in the second burial mound, and a faience beaker and a painted plaque were found in the fourth burial mound of Mingechaur⁴⁷. The glazed bowl with emphasized bottom found in a Van period sepulchre of Trialeti is also remarkable⁴⁸.

Not only faience ceramic vessels are decorated with cannelures. A shard of a pitcher found during the excavations of “Dola” burial ground in Akhlat’yan village is decorated with vertical wide cannelures⁴⁹. Most probably, the restored version of this incomplete vessel, in its size, form, and decoration, should be similar to one of the single handle jars with flat bottom, stretched body ornamented with wide-furrowed vertical grooves, and an arc shaped handle descending from the limb to the shoulder, found intact in the destroyed sepulchre of Harzhis⁵⁰. The mentioned jar uncovered in that sepulchre can help to correctly restore the broken ceramic vessel found in the Scythian tomb. Hence, it is possible that the bottom of the jar from the “Dola” sepulchre was not in a form of a truncated cone. It could be that both jars were made in the same workshop, and both were copied from the metallic forms. To the point, another single handled jar was found in the destroyed sepulchre of Harzhis, the handle of which, according to the archaeologist excavating the monument, “resembles a stylized animal standing on widely opened legs”⁵¹. The convex body of the single-handle bowl with black burnished surface, found in the Small kurgan of the Mil steppe, is decorated with vertical grooves⁵². Unique goblets, jugs, spouted pots, and other types of ceramic vessels ornamented with cannelures were uncovered in the burial mounds of Mingechaur.

Drinking Horns and Narrow-necked Jugs with Spherical Body

Drinking horns, nipple-based, leg-based vessels, or pots with pointed “bottoms” discovered in the Scythian-type monuments of Armenia are not numerous yet. These are types found in sepulchres No. 1 (**Fig. 3a**) and No. 25

⁴⁷ Асланов и др. 1959, 98, 112, 114, Tab. XLI/10.

⁴⁸ Куфтин 1941, Tab. XX/1.

⁴⁹ Հարաթյան 1985, 173, 192, աղ. 16/Ա:

⁵⁰ Խնկիկյան 1993, աղ. CII/7:

⁵¹ Խնկիկյան 1993, 99, աղ. CII/1:

⁵² Иессен 1965, 23–25, рис. 6/3.

(**Fig. 3b**) of Oshakan, No. 22 of Noratus⁵³, and No. 10 of Shikahogh's "Kapen Art" (**Fig. 3c**). Nipple-based vessels were found in northwestern Iran (Agrab Tepe)⁵⁴. Nevertheless, the Scythian origin of these vessels is doubtless, as they are encountered in large quantities in ornaments of Scythian anthropomorphic (stone) idols⁵⁵. Drinking horns were also found in the right hands of women depicted in the bronze sculptures discovered in Ayrum⁵⁶.

Ceramic vessels with convex vaults or vault-formed knobs on their body surface that emerge in the monuments of the 7th–6th centuries B.C. are also remarkable⁵⁷. Typically, narrow-necked jugs are ornamented with vault-formed decorations made with various techniques (pressing, polishing)⁵⁸. The stone bowl inlaid with silver (Mingechaur) is decorated with horseshoe knobs⁵⁹.

The unique jug with a bronze ring on its neck, discovered in Akhtala during excavations by J. de Morgan, is also remarkable as a distinctive culture-making type of pottery (**Fig. 3d**). This single-handled, generously decorated jug is certainly a ritual vessel. The decoration on the surface of the jug from Akhtala is viewed as a duplication of the ornaments of a similar jug found in No. 2 sepulchre of Golovino (**Fig. 3e**). The mentioned distinctive jug from Golovino, which, according to H. Mnatsakanyan⁶⁰, is devoted to the worship of the sun, is obviously comparable with single-handled ritual vessels with beam-formed decorations found in a contemporary sepulchre in Vanadzor (**Fig. 3f–g**). Finally, the discussed jugs from Akhtala and Golovino have been justifiably compared with an incomplete vessel discovered in Karmir Blur⁶¹. The presence of such ceramic vessels of one-off production distinctive in their form and ornaments in a number of archaeological sites of Gugark and Ayarat indicates the uniformity of the mythological and aesthetic views of those, who made and used those vessels.

⁵³ Ենգիբարյան 2014, աղ. 30/1:

⁵⁴ Muscarella 2013, 136–138, Fig. 25.

⁵⁵ Власова 2000, 51–52, рис. 1.

⁵⁶ Есаян, Мнацаканян 1970, 161–162, рис. 3/1.

⁵⁷ Խնկրիկյան 1993, 99:

⁵⁸ Петросян 1989, Tab. 65/1.

⁵⁹ Казиев 1949, рис. 11; Асланов и др. 1959, Tab. XLVI/1.

⁶⁰ Мнацаканян 1952, 40, 50, рис. 19.

⁶¹ Мартиросян 1954, Tab. XX/a.

Conclusions

Based on the numerous examples discussed above, an inference can be made that in the archaeological complexes of Transcaucasia dated to the 7th–6th centuries B.C., pottery was an important constituent of Scythian culture along with weapon and horse tack collections. Despite the existing opinion that clayware should not be viewed as a substantial feature of the culture of nomadic tribes, the present article is an attempt to prove that the assortment of mixed types of ceramic vessels distinctive for Scythian archaeological complexes of the South Caucasus and the Armenian Highlands should not be ignored. The kind, shape, ornaments, and other characteristics of pottery can serve as important sources for archaeological observations. Zoomorphic clay vessels, drinking horns, narrow-necked jugs with spherical, ornamented bodies, and vessels with zoomorphic handles were not known to the Early Iron Age cultures of the region. These are new types that indicate the fact of interaction between native ceramic complexes and Scythian complexes penetrated Transcaucasia. Along with Scythian weapons and horse tacks, the emergence of new forms including both pottery and stone or metallic vessels in archaeological complexes of the 7th–6th centuries B.C. of the region are particularly typical of archaeological sites of Armenia.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Բընըցյանու Տ. 1986, Էթնիկական-մշակութային փոխազդեցությունների դրսևորումները ռումինական ժողովրդական խեցեղենում, Պատմաբանասիրական հանդես, Երևան, N 3, էջ 27–36:

Դևեջյան Ս.Հ. 1998, Ուրարտական հուշարձաններից հայտնի կոյաբզեզաձև կնիքների շուրջ, Քալանթարյան Ա., Հմայակյան Ս. (խմբ.), Էրեբունի-Երևան, Հանրապետական գիտական նստաշրջանի հիմնադրույթներ, Երևան, ՀԱԻ հրատ., էջ 3–4:

Դևեջյան Ս.Հ. 2005, Հայաստան-Առաջավոր Ասիա մշակութային փոխառնչություններ (ըստ Լոռի Բերդի պեղածո իրերի), Քալանթարյան Ա., Բադալյան Ռ., Ավետիսյան Պ. (խմբ.), Հին Հայաստանի մշակույթը, XIII, Երևան, «Մուղնի», էջ 125–132:

Ենգիբարյան Ն.Գ. 2014, Սևանի ավազանի մշակույթը մ.թ.ա. VIII–VI դդ. (ըստ դամբարանային համալիրների), Ատենախոսություն «Հնագիտություն» մասնագիտությամբ պատմական գիտությունների թեկնածուի գիտական աստիճանի համար, Երևան, 208 էջ:

Եսայան Ս.Ա. 1967, Կատալոգ Երևան քաղաքի պատմության թանգարանի հնագիտական իրերի, II, Երևան, ՀՍՍՀ ԳԱ հրատ., 115 էջ:

Լալայան Ե. 1906, Նոր-Բայազետի գաւառ կամ Գեղարքունիք, Ազգագրական հանդես, XIV, Թիֆլիս, էջ 5–37.

On Some forms of Pottery Discovered in Transcaucasia Sepulchres ...

- Խնկիկյան Օ.Ս.** 1975, Պեղումներ Տանձավեր և Շիկահող գյուղերում, Պատմաքանասիրական հանդես, Երևան, N 2, էջ 239–245:
- Խնկիկյան Օ.Ս.** 1985, Պեղումներ Գորիսի շրջանում, Պատմաքանասիրական հանդես, Երևան, N 3, էջ 164–177:
- Խնկիկյան Օ.Ս.** 1988, Զանգեզուրում հայտնաբերված ծխական իրեր, Պատմաքանասիրական հանդես, Երևան, N 1, էջ 232–241:
- Խնկիկյան Օ.Ս.** 1993, Դամբարանների պեղումներ Հարժիս գյուղում, Տիրացյան Գ., Քալանթարյան Ա., Արեշյան Գ. (խմբ.), Հնագիտական աշխատանքները Հայաստանի նորակառույցներում, Երևան, Հայաստանի ԳԱ հրատ., էջ 97–102:
- Հասրաթյան Մ.Ս.** 1985, Պատմա-հնագիտական ուսումնասիրություններ, Երևան, ՀՍՍՀ ԳԱ հրատ., 278 էջ:
- Հարությունյան Ս., Քալանթարյան Ա., Պետրոսյան Հ., Հոբոսյան Ս., Սարգսյան Գ., Մելքոնյան Հ., Ավետիսյան Պ.** 2005, Գինին հայոց ավանդական մշակույթում, Երևան, Ազրոբիզնեսի և գյուղի զարգացման կենտրոնի հրատ., 306 էջ:
- Մնացականյան Հ.Հ.** 1959, Դամբարանի պեղումները Գոլովինո գյուղում, Ղաֆաղարյան Կ. (խմբ.), Աշխատություններ Հայաստանի պետական պատմական թանգարանի, Երևան, ՀՍՍՀ ԳԱ հրատ., էջ 5–62:
- Антонова Е.В.** 1977, Антропоморфная скульптура древних земледельцев Передней и Средней Азии, Москва, «Наука», 150 с.
- Асланов Г.М., Ваидов Р.М., Ионе Г.И.** 1959, Древний Мингечаур, Баку, изд. АН АЗССР, 191 с.
- Аветисян П.С.** 2003, Предварительные результаты раскопок памятника Агарак, Калантарян А.А. (ред.), Археология, этнология и фольклористика Кавказа, Эчмиадзин, «Азарашен», с. 52–57.
- Власова Е.В.** 2000, Скифский рог, Соловьев С. (ред.), Античное Причерноморье, Санкт-Петербург, изд. Государственного Эрмитажа, с. 46–67.
- Деведжян С.Г.** 1981, Лори-Берд, 1, Ереван, изд. АН АрмССР, 85 с.
- Есаян С.А., Калантарян А.А.** 1988, Ошакан, I, Ереван, изд. АН АрмССР, 131 с.
- Есаян С.А., Мнацаканян А.О.** 1970, Находки новых бронзовых статуэток в Армении, Советская археология, Москва, N 2, с. 157–168.
- Иессен А.А.** 1965, Из исторического прошлого Мильско-Карабахской степи, Иессен А., Кушнарева К. (ред.), Материалы и исследования по археологии СССР, 125, Москва, изд. АН СССР, с. 10–36.
- Иессен А.А., Пиотровский Б.Б.** 1940, Моздокский могильник, Ленинград, изд. Государственного Эрмитажа, 56 с.
- Казиев С.М.** 1949, Археологические раскопки в Мингечауре, Казиев С. (ред.), Материальная культура Азербайджана, I, Баку, изд. АН АЗССР, с. 9–49.
- Кнабе Г.С.** 1959, Вопрос о соотношении археологической культуры и этноса в современной зарубежной литературе, Советская археология, Москва, N 3, с. 243–257.
- Ковалевская В.Б.** 1984, Кавказ и аланы. Века и народы, Москва, «Наука», 192 с.
- Крис К.И.** 1989, Культура тавров, Мелюкова А. И. (ред.), Археология СССР. Степи

европейской части СССР в скифо-сарматское время, Москва, «Наука», с. 80–83.

Куфтин Б.А. 1941, Археологические раскопки в Тriaлети, I, Тбилиси, изд. АН ГрССР, 491 с.

Куфтин Б.А. 1944, Урартский колумбарий у подошвы Арарата и куро-аракский энеолит, Апакидзе А. (ред.), Вестник Государственного музея Грузии, XIII-V, Тбилиси, изд. АН ГрССР, с. 1–171.

Кушнарева К.Х. 1959, Археологические работы 1954 г. в окрестностях сел. Ходжалы, Иессен А. (ред.), Материалы и исследования по археологии СССР, 67, Москва, изд. АН СССР, с. 370–387.

Кушнарева К.Х. 1970, Ходжалинский могильник, Историко-филологический журнал, Ереван, N 3, с. 109–124.

Мартirosян А.А. 1954, Раскопки в Головино, Ереван, изд. АН АрмССР, 116 с.

Мартirosян А.А. 1964, Армения в эпоху бронзы и раннего железа, Ереван, изд. АН АрмССР, 312 с.

Мелюкова А.И. 1989, Хозяйство, быт, торговля, Мелюкова А. И. (ред.), Археология СССР. Степи европейской части СССР в скифо-сарматское время, Москва, «Наука», с. 113–120.

Мнацаканян А.О. 1952, О раскопках могильников у села Головино (Армения), Краткие сообщения Института истории материальной культуры, Москва, XLVI, с. 62–71.

Мнацаканян А.О. 1955, Раскопки могильников у селения Атарбекян в Армянской ССР, Краткие сообщения Института истории материальной культуры, Москва, LX, с. 31–38.

Нариманов И.Г. 1957, Некоторые данные о древнем поселении в окрестностях г. Казах, Краткие сообщения Института истории материальной культуры, Москва, LX, с. 138–142.

Ниорадзе Г.К. 1949, Археологические находки в селе Квишари, Советская археология, Москва, XI, с. 185–194.

Оганесян В.Э. 1986, Могильник Джодж-Дар, Шилов В. (ред.), Археологические открытия 1984 года, Москва, «Наука», с. 435.

Петренко В.Г. 1983, Скифская культура на Северном Кавказе, Археологический сборник Государственного Эрмитажа, Ленинград, вып. 23, с. 43–48.

Петросян Л.А. 1989, Раскопки памятников Кети и Воскеаска, Ереван, изд. АН АрмССР, 180 с.

Сайко Э.В. 1982, Техника и технология керамического производства Средней Азии в историческом развитии, Москва, «Наука», 212 с.

Смирнов А.П. 1966, Скифы, Москва, «Наука», 200 с.

Смирнов А.П. 1971, К вопросу о матриархате у савроматов, Либеров П., Гуляев В. (ред.), Проблемы скифской археологии, Москва, «Наука», с. 188–190.

Техов Б.В. 1980, Скифы и Центральный Кавказ в VII–VI вв. до н. э., Москва, «Наука», 94 с.

Avetisyan P. 2009, On Periodization and Chronology of the Iron Age in Armenia, Aramazd: AJNES 4/2, p. 55–76.

On Some forms of Pottery Discovered in Transcaucasia Sepulchres ...

- De Morgan J.** 1889, Mission Scientifique au Caucase: Études Archéologiques & Historiques, I, Paris, Ernest Leroux Éd., 305 p.
- Edgü F.** 1983, Edgü F. (Editör), Anadolu Medeniyetleri, I, Istanbul, «Aya Irini», 311 s.
- Ivantchik A.I.** 2001, Kimmerier und Skythen, Moskau, «Paleograph-Press», 324 S.
- Moorey P.R.S.** 1985, The Iranian Contribution to Achaemenid Material Culture, Iran, London, XXIII, p. 21–37.
- Muscarella O.W.** 2013, Archaeology, Artifacts and Antiquities of the Ancient Near East: Sites, Cultures, and Provenience, Leiden, «Brill», 1087 p.
- Tirats'yan G.A.** 2003, On Toreutics and Jewelry in Armenia in Achaemenian Times, Vardanyan R. (ed.), From Urartu to Armenia, Neuchâtel, «Recherches et Publications» Éd., p. 32–42.
- Xnkikyan O.S.** 2002, Syunik' during the Bronze and Iron Ages, Barrington, «Mayreni Publishing», 258 p.
- Yengibaryan N.** 2002, The Graves of the Urartian Period of Karchaghbyur, Biscione R., Hmayakyan S., Parmegiani N. (eds.), The North-Eastern Frontier Urartians and Non-Urartians in the Sevan Lake Basin, Documenta Asiana VII, Roma, «CNR-Istituto di SSCEVO», p. 417–454.
- Young T.C.** 1965, A comparative Ceramic Chronology for Western Iran, 1500-500 B.C., Iran, London, III, p. 53–85.
- აბრამიშვილი რ. მ., გოგუშვილი ნ. ი., კახიანი კ. კ.** 1980, ღრმახევისთავის არქეოლოგიური ძეგლები, თბილისი, «მეცნიერება», 213 გვ.

Figure Captions

Fig. 1. Zoomorphic ceramic vessels: **a.** Duck shaped libation vessel from Khrtanots burial ground (after Martirosyan 1964, Tab. XXVIII/8); **b.** Zoomorphic vessel from sepulchre No. 4 of Lori Berd (after Devedjyan 1981: 73, Fig. 31); **c.** Zoomorphic vessel from burial ground of Moussieri (after De Morgan 1889: 155, Fig. 169); **d.** Askos with red burnished surface from sepulchre No. 23 of Karchaghbyur (after Yengibaryan 2002: 445, Tab. XII/6); **e.** Stag shaped ceramic vessel from sepulchre No. 10 of Shikahogh (after Xnkikyan 2002, Tab. LXXXIII/15). **f.** Horse shaped vessel from sepulchre No. 38 of Tandzaver (after Xnkikyan 2002, Tab. LXXXVI/38). **g.** Bird shaped ceramic vessel from III burial mound of Mingechaur (after Kaziev 1949: 20, Fig. 8:b).

Fig. 2. Vessels decorated with figures of animals and zoomorphic handles: **a.** Ritual vessel with a spout from sepulchre No. 2 of Lori Berd (after Devedjyan 1981: 71, Fig. 30); **b.** Goblet with stag head shaped handle from Moussieri burial ground (after De Morgan 1889: 151, Fig. 162); **c.** Stone tray with ram heads shaped handle from a pitgrave of Mingechaur (after Kaziev 1949: 24, Fig. 13); **d.** Jug with a dog shaped handle from settlement of Saritepe (after Narimanov 1957: 139, Fig. 53/4); **e.** Animal head shaped handle of a ceramic vessel from Arinberd (after Yesayan 1967, Tab. XXIII/7); **f.** Animal head shaped handle of a bronze goblet from Malaklu (after Kuftin

1944: 25, Fig. 22/2); **g.** Ceramic vessel with bird head shaped handles from a sepulchre of Khashtarak (after Martirosyan 1964, Tab. XXVI/II/16); **h.** Single-handled jug with a bull head shaped lid from sepulchre No. 28 of Karchaghbyur (after Yengibaryan 2002: 453, Tab. XX/6).

Fig. 3. Drinking horns and single-handled, narrow-necked jugs: **a.** Nipple-based vessel from sepulchre No. 1 of Oshakan (after Hasrat'yan 1985: 212, Tab. 2/b); **b.** Pot with pointed bottom from sepulchre No. 25 of Oshakan (after Yesayan, Kalantaryan 1988, Tab. XLIX/3); **c.** Leg-based vessel from sepulchre No. 10 of "Kapen Art" burial ground (after Xnkikyan 2002, Tab. LXXXIII/16); **d.** Ritual jug with a bronze ring on its neck from Akhtala (after De Morgan 1889: 148, Fig. 154); **e.** Jug from sepulchre No. 2 of Golovino (after Martirosyan 1954, Tab. XX/b); **f.** Ritual vessel with beam formed ornaments from a sepulchre of Vanadzor (after Martirosyan 1964, Tab. XXII/1). **g.** Single handled vessel with beam formed ornaments from a sepulchre of Vanadzor (after Martirosyan 1964, Tab. XXII/2).

ԱՆԴՐԿՈՎԿԱՍԻ Մ.Թ.Ա. VII-VI ԴԴ. ԴԱՄԲԱՐԱՆՆԵՐՈՒՄ ՀԱՅՏՆԱԲԵՐՎԱԾ ԽԵՑԵՂԵՆԻ ՈՐՈՇ ՁԵՎԵՐԻ ՇՈՒՐՋ

ԹՈՒՄԱՆՅԱՆ Գ.

Ամփոփում

Քանալի քաներ՝ Անդրկովկաս, Հայաստան, սկյութական դամբարան, մշակույթ, խեցանոթներ, խեցեղեն, զարդաքանվածք:

Անդրկովկասի մ.թ.ա. VII-VI դարերով թվագրվող հնագիտական համալիրներում առկա զենքի և ձիասարքի հավաքածուների հետ սկյութական մշակույթի կարևոր բնութագրիչ է նաև խեցեղենը: Չնայած կարծիք է հայտնվել, որ խեցեղենը պետք չէ դիտարկել որպես քոչվոր ցեղերի մշակույթների էական հատկանիշ, սակայն Հայկական լեռնաշխարհի սկյութական թաղումներին բնորոշ խառը տիպի խեցանոթների համակազմը անտեսել չի կարելի: Խեցեղենի բնույթը, ձևը, զարդաքանվածքը և այլ հատկանիշները կարող են հնագիտական դիտարկումների կարևոր աղբյուր լինել:

Կենդանակերպ խեցանոթները, եղջերազավաթները, գնդաձև, զարդաքանված իրանով նեղվիզ սափորները և կենդանակերպ կանթերով անոթները հայտնի չեն տարածաշրջանի վաղերկաթեդարյան մշակույթներին: Դրանք

նորամուծություններ են, որոնք ազդարարում են Անդրկովկաս ներթափանցած սկյութական խեցեղենի և տեղական համալիրների փոխազդեցությունների մասին: Տարածաշրջանի մ.թ.ա. VII–VI դարերի հնագիտական համալիրներում սկյութական զենքի և ձիասարքի հետ ինչպես խեցեղենի, այնպես էլ քարե ու մետաղյա անոթների նոր ձևերի միասին հանդես գալը բնորոշ է, մասնավորապես, Հայաստանի հուշարձաններին:

О НЕКОТОРЫХ ФОРМАХ КЕРАМИКИ, ВЫЯВЛЕННОЙ В ПОГРЕБЕНИЯХ ЗАКАВКАЗЬЯ VII–VI ВВ. ДО Н.Э.

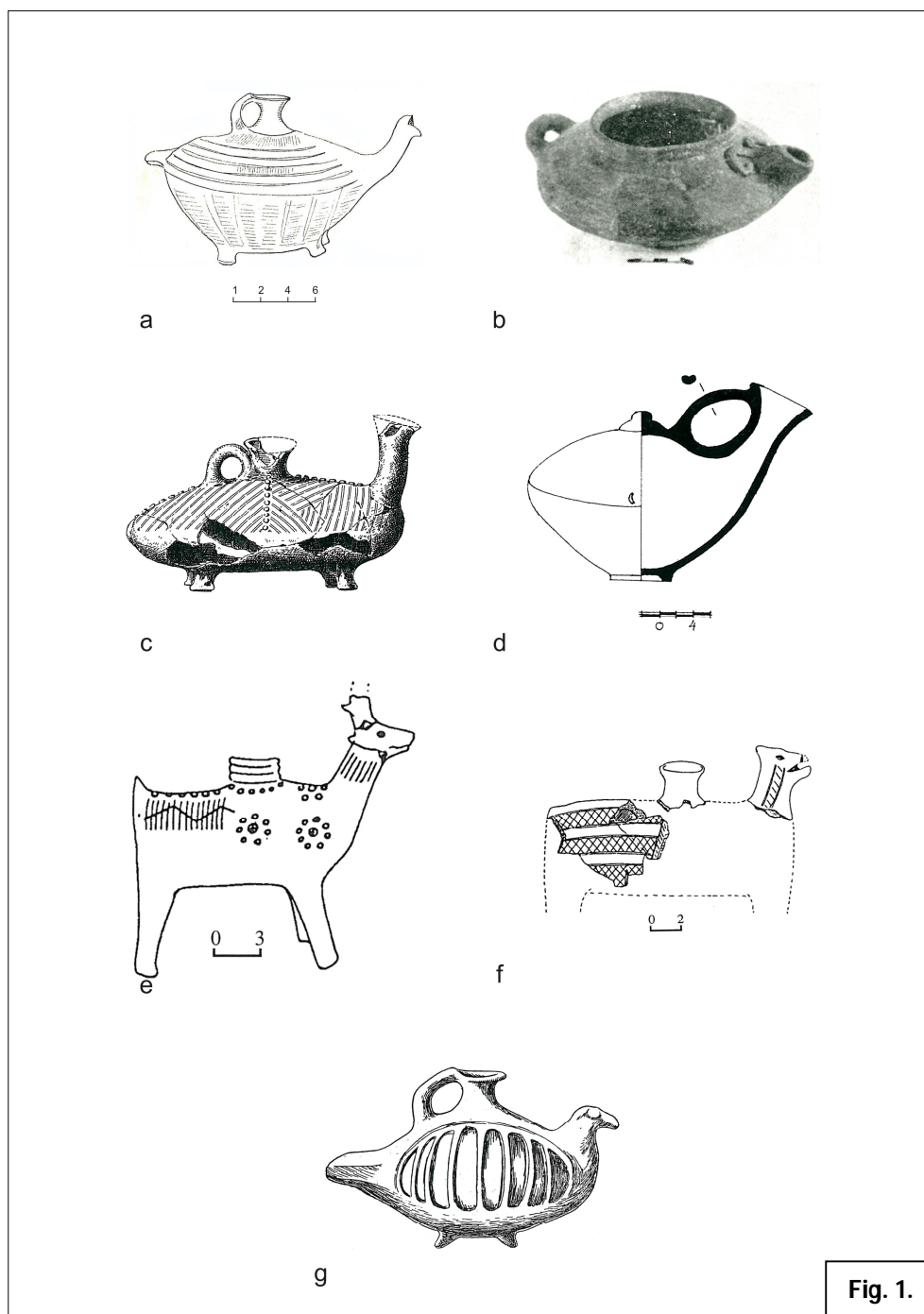
ТУМАНЯН Г.

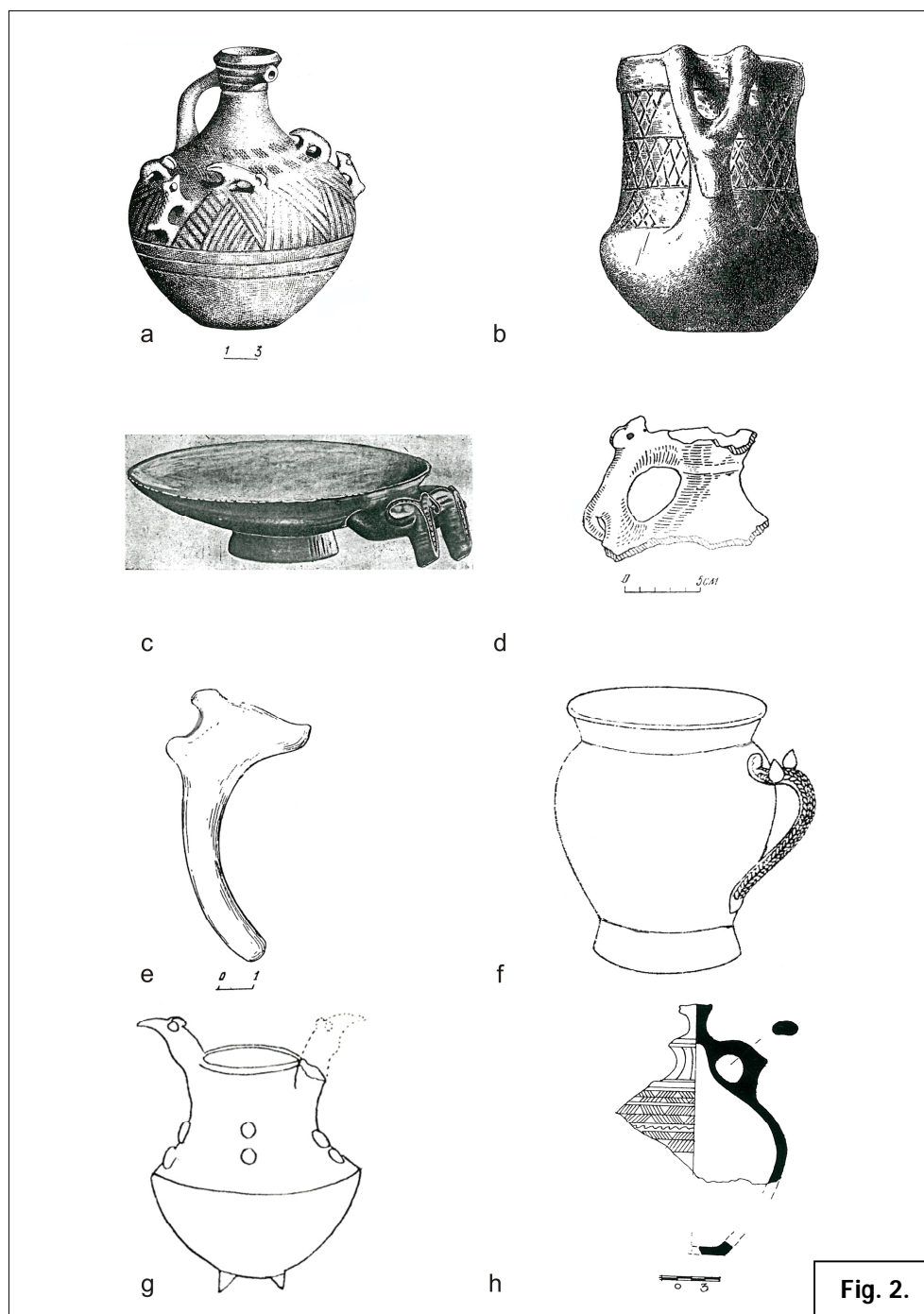
Резюме

Ключевые слова: Закавказье, Армения, скифское погребение, культура, керамические сосуды, керамика, орнамент.

В археологических комплексах Закавказья VII–VI вв. до н.э., наряду с коллекциями оружия и конского убора, характеризующим скифскую культуру элементом является также керамика. Вопреки мнению о том, что керамику не следует считать значимым признаком культур кочевых племен, данная статья призвана продемонстрировать, насколько неверно игнорировать характерные для скифских погребений Армянского нагорья керамические комплексы смешанного типа. Характер, форма, орнамент и другие признаки керамики могут служить важными источниками для археологических исследований.

Зооморфные сосуды, ритоны, узкогорлые кувшины с шаровидным, орнаментированным туловом и сосуды с зооморфными ручками не были известны раннежелезным культурам региона. Они являются инновациями, которые свидетельствуют об имевшем место взаимовлиянии между местными комплексами и комплексами проникшей в Закавказье скифской керамики. Наличие в археологических комплексах региона VII–VI вв. до н.э. новых форм как керамических, так и каменных и металлических сосудов, наряду со скифским оружием и конским убором, характерно, в частности, для памятников Армении.





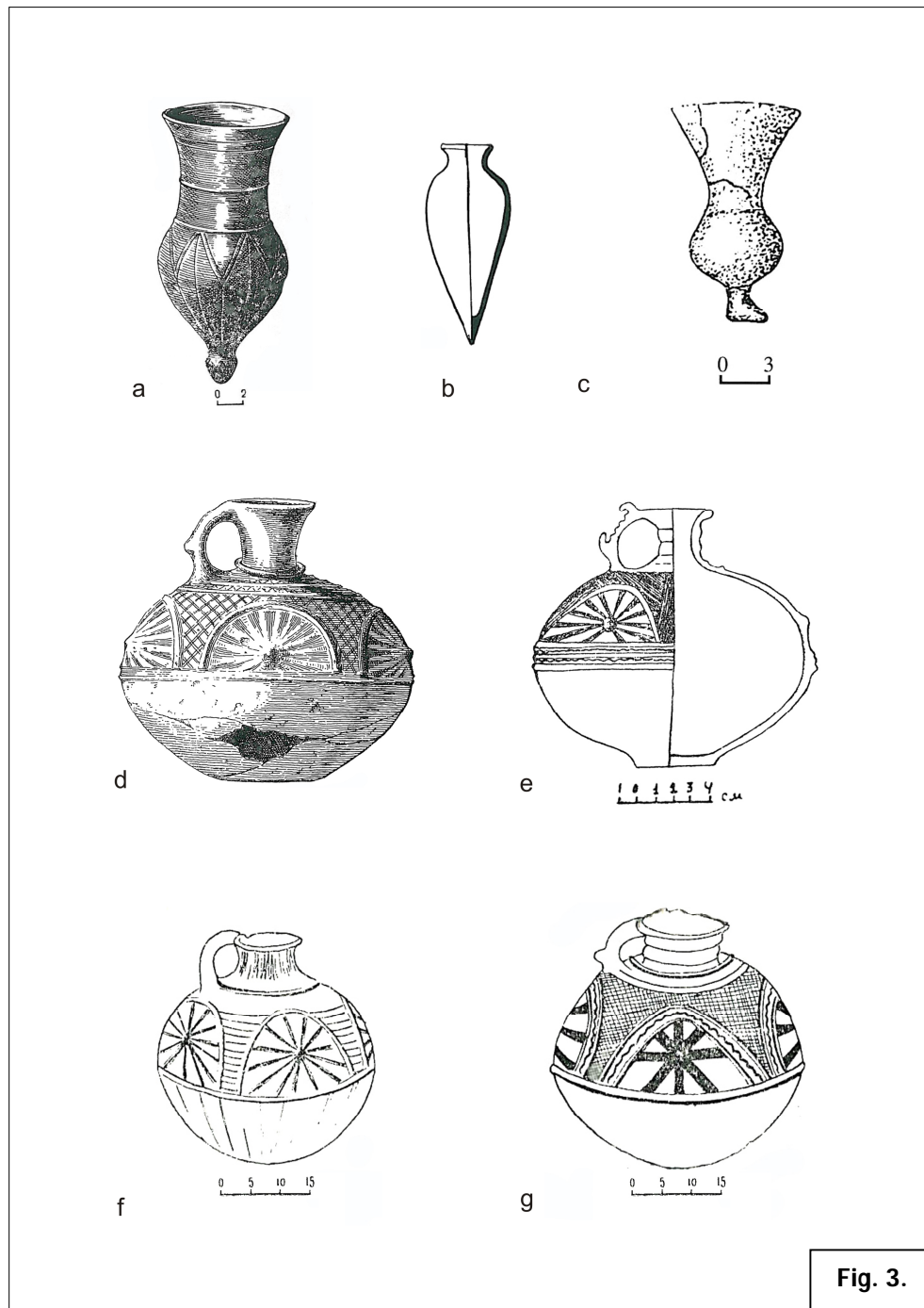


Fig. 3.