

1ST BIENNIAL
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
OF THE SOCIETY OF
IRANIAN ARCHAEOLOGY:
"CULTURAL INTERACTIONS,
CONTINUITY AND DISRUPTION"

EDITED BY:
SEYED MEHDI MOUSAVI
SHAHIN ARYAMANESH
MAJID MONTAZER ZOHORI
MORTEZA KHANIPOUR



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Relations of The Gizgala Painted Pottery with Urmia Basin

Turan Hashimova

During the recent studies in Nakhchivan, new archaeological monuments of the Middle Bronze Age were recorded. One of these monuments, Gizgala settlement and its necropolis, allows reconsidering the issues pertaining to the formation and development of the painted pottery culture in South Caucasus, Urmia Basin, and Eastern Anatolia. As a result of the investigations, it is noteworthy that there are similarities between the Middle Bronze Age monuments of Gizgala and Urmia Basin. The similarities between monochrome and polychrome painted ceramic products stand out.

Gizgala settlement is located in the south-west of the Ashagi Yaychi village of Sharur district, where Uzungaya mountain ranges slope down Arpachay. It is bordered by Arpachay valley and water reservoir in the east, plains in the south and mountains in the north and west (5, p. 241). Archaeological excavations at the place of residence were started in 2014 under the direction of V.Bakhshaliyev, Lauren Ristvet and Hilary Gopnik (4, p. 23-30). The study found out that the settlement was inhabited for a long time, from the early Bronze Age to the Iron Age. During the 2014-2016 investigations, Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age, and Early Iron Age layers of the settlement were studied. The area belonging to the Middle Bronze Age is 13 hectares. The thickness of cultural layer belonging to the Middle Bronze Age is more than 3 m in the area of settlement (3, p. 183). This area which is

strategically located in favorable position is very convenient for agriculture, cattle breeding and economic-cultural relations. The favorable position of the area allowed the ancient people to settle here for a long time.

In the settlement, excavations were carried out at two excavation sites CC1 and CC2 at 5x10 m in size and sounding (CCST1). Subsequently, archeological excavations were carried out at sites namely CC5 and QQ6. According to the excavations in these sites, it is possible to look through the characteristics of the Middle Bronze Age layer and the stratigraphy of the monument. Two fortress walls belonging to the Middle Bronze Age were discovered in Gizgala settlement.

During excavations in the site CC5, wall relics built with huge stones were discovered in the north-eastern part. The construction of this wall from large-scale stones reminds the Iron Age cyclop construction at first glance, but its carbon analysis proved its being belong to 2135 B.C (4, p. 23-26). This corresponds to the early phase of the Middle Bronze Age. It is possible to conclude that these types of settlements in the form of castles have existed in Nakhchivan since the Early Middle Bronze Age.

The second fortress wall was discovered in the excavation site CC2. The length of the wall found here is 6 m; width is 1.8 m in some places, and in some places between 0.90-1 m. The structure of the wall was made of large stones on the sides, and the interstices were filled with small stones. It was discovered that this wall was a defense wall and was built at a certain stage of the Middle Bronze Age. Coal analysis from the bottom of the wall has showed the year 1450 B.C. (3, p. 180).

Ceramic patterns and wall relics were found during the excavations at sounding CCST1. The intact vessels and large, circular furnace remain belonging to the Middle Bronze Age were found. During the investigation at the bottom of the sounding, kurgan relics were found. However, no human skeleton was found in the grave. From the grave three painted potteries belonging to the Middle Bronze Age, bones of the small cattle were found (2, p. 17-18). Discovering of the grave chamber belonging to the last of Middle Bronze Age era in the area of the settlement is interesting. Probably the necropolis was alongside the settlement.

The kurgans around Gizigala settlement were investigated under the leadership of V.Bakhshaliyev, H.Gopnik and L.Ristvet in 2014-2016. Kurgans spread to a vast area on the right and the left of Arpachay (2, p. 16-20). During the investigation, 121 kurgans were registered. These kurgans are mainly stone-mixed soil graves surrounded by cromlech. Archaeological excavations were carried out in 13 kurgans in the necropolis. During these excavations, it was clarified that the grave chamber of kurgans were covered with 3-4 layers of stone. The graves covered with stone mixed soil were dug in the ground, and its corners consist of round quadrupeds. In the studied graveyard monuments, funeral customs in the left and right sides, twisted position, in different directions, single, double and collective were found. Rich materials were found in the grave chambers of the Gizgala kurgans and the relics of animal bones were quite coincidental.

The Middle Bronze Age layer of the Gizgala settlement can be divided into 4 periods based on the results of carbon analysis. First period dated - 2200-1700 B.C, the second period - 1800-1700 B.C, the third period - 1700-1500 B.C, the fourth period - 1600-1400 B.C.

Ceramic products found in the Middle Bronze Age layer of the Gizgala settlement can be divided into two groups. The first group includes red-colored monochrome and polychrome painted pottery; the second group includes gray or black baked potteries. It is possible to observe several stages of painted pottery culture in ceramic products of the Gizgala settlement. In monochrome painted pottery, black geometric ornaments were drawn on a red colored paint. Polychrome painted ceramic products can be divided into two groups according to their motives. The first group includes geometric patterns, and the second group includes geometric patterns and animal images. Polychrome ceramic products have not been found yet in kurgans.

The parallels of painted ceramics discovered in Gizgala settlement and necropolis can also be found among the monuments of the Urmia basin. One of the monochrome painted ceramic fragments found in the settlement is made with black patterned nettled triangles (Figure 2, 1). Nettled triangular, rhombic and rectangular motifs are widely used in both monochrome and polychrome paintings. This type of patterning

motif is known from Gordlartepé (7, board 31.2), early VI B layer of Haftavantepe (figure 2, 2, 3), (9, p. 167; fig. 82, 2, 9)

The mouth side of red dyed, simple jar-type pottery found on the CR2 is flat and its body is cylindrical (Figure 2, 4). The analogue of such potteries can be come across on the early VI B layer of Haftavantepe (Figure 2, 5, 6), (9, p. 157, figs 77, 7, 10).

The pot-shaped pottery found in the kurgan CR3 is folded out of the mouth side with a cylindrical neck, slanted body. Double vertical lines filled with wavy lines were drawn inside the throat. The upper part of the body was patterned with triangles filled with wavy lines, and the patterns are limited to a wavy line from upward (Figure 2, 7). The potteries patterned in this motif are known from Gordlartepé (7, plate 31, 5), D layer of Goytepe (10, p. 77, fig. 20, 430), early VI B layer of Haftavantepe (Figure 2, 8, 9), (9, p. 235, fig. 113, 2).

The pot found in the kurgan CR13 is rich in ornaments. The pot is with folded out of its mouth, with a cylindrical neck and round body. The ornaments were drawn on the neck and the center of the body. Its neck was patterned with vertical straight and wavy lines and circles. The upper part of its body was surrounded by triangles filled with wavy lines and wavy lines placed between three horizontal broken lines and edges were patterned with circles. Swastika and bird pictures were drawn between broken lines (Figure 3, 1). Swastika motif between broken lines is also found in the Early and Late VI B layer of Haftavantepe (Figure 3, 4), (9, p. 283, fig. 135, 1).

Polychrome painted ceramic products are very interesting. Unfortunately, very small pieces are kept and colors have faded. If you look carefully, it is possible to notice a leopard or lion image with black color on cream color. The spots of leopard were worked on with red (Figure 3, 2). In the second polychrome painted ceramic piece, the lion was depicted in red, and the points were painted in black (Figure 3, 3). The analogue of this motif is known from the Early and Late VI B layer of Haftavantepe (9, p. 289, fig. 138, 2) (Figure 3, 5). It is possible to note that on both monochrome and polychrome painted potteries, animal picture, mostly bird pictures are found in the area of the culture of painted potteries. However, in the Urmia Basin and Nakhchivan, we come across human drawings along with different animal pictures.

Chronology of Middle Bronze Age painted ceramic products has been widely analyzed in archeological literature. For this reason, settlements with clear stratigraphy from the Nakhchivan and Urmia Basin monuments play a role of standard. During the excavations carried out in Kultepe I, Kultepe II, Gizilburun, Gizgala settlements in Nakhchivan, in the settlements such as Haftavantepe, Goytepe, Dinkatepe in the Urmia basin, various development stages of painted containers have been clearly observed. At the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age, monochrome painted ceramics followed by polychrome ceramics. The analogues of monochrome painted potteries found in Gizgala were also found in the Early VI B layer of Haftavantepe. According to the C-14 dating, VI C layer was dated to 2200-2000 B.C, early VI B layer to 1900-1550 B.C, the Late VI B layer to 1600-1450 B.C, the D-layer of the Middle Bronze Age of Goytepe was dated to 2400-2000 B.C, its C layer to the first half of the II millennium by B. Brown (1, p. 93). Only coal analysis results which stand for 1800 B.C taken from the layer of Kultepe in which polychrome ceramics product was found from the Middle Bronze Age monuments of Nakhchivan have been available so far (1, p. 90). The results of the carbon analyse taken from Gizgala settlement showed the years 2135-1780 B.C. According to the results of the carbon analysis from the settlement of Gizgala, it can be supposed that the Middle Bronze Age in Nakhchivan was formed in the second half of the III millennium and they are synchronous with the monuments of the Urmia Basin.

On the basis investigations it is possible to conclude that the material-cultural samples of the settlement and necropolis of Gizgala also have certain local characteristics, reflecting the characteristic features of the painted pottery culture. The researches confirm that the similarity with the painted pottery of the Urmia Basin monuments proves a connection between these regions and painted pottery culture in the Middle Bronze Age was formed firstly in Urmia Basin and Nakhchivan and then spread to other regions.

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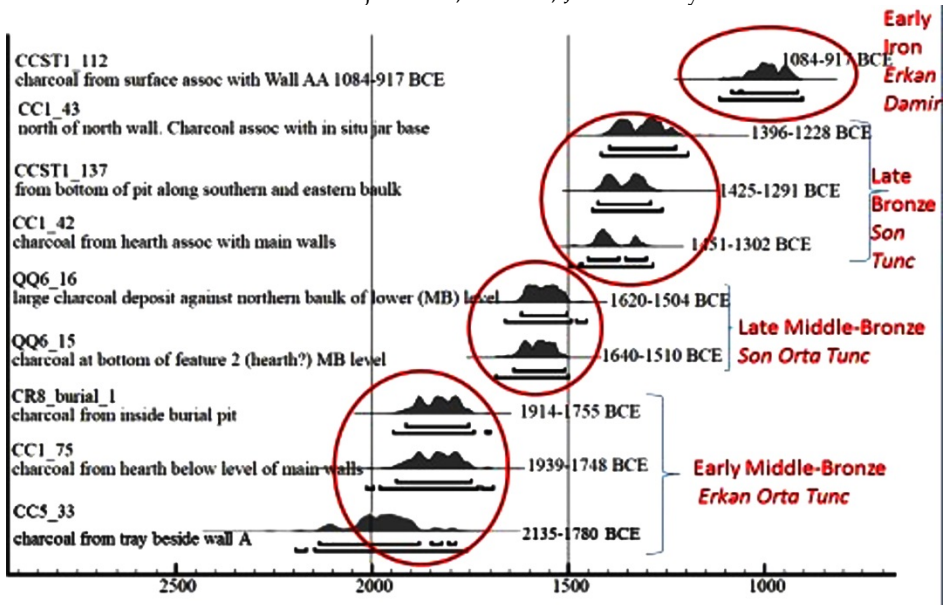


Fig 1. The results carbon analysis. (Veli Bakhshaliyev, Hilary Gopnik, Lauren Ristvet, 2018)



Fig 2. 1, 4, 7-Gizgala, 2-3, 5-6, 8-9 Haftavantepe (Burney C.A., 1983).



Fig 3. 1-3 Gizgala (Bakhshaliyev V.B, 2016), 4-5 Haftavantepe (Burney C.A., 1983).

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شناسه افزوده	منتظر ظهوری، مجید، ۱۳۵۹-، گردآورنده
شناسه افزوده	آریامنش، شاهین، ۱۳۶۳-، گردآورنده
شناسه افزوده	خانی‌پور، مرتضی، ۱۳۶۴-، گردآورنده
شناسه افزوده	گروه پژوهشی باستان‌کاوی تیسافرن
شناسه افزوده	انجمن علمی باستان‌شناسی ایران
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نخستین همایش دوسالانه بین‌المللی
انجمن علمی باستان‌شناسی ایران

به کوشش
دکتر سیدمهدی موسوی، دکتر شاهین آریامنش،
دکتر مجید منتظر ظهوری و دکتر مرتضی خانی‌پور
و همکاری
دکتر جواد حسین‌زاده و دکتر مصطفی ده‌پهلوان



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نخستین

همایش دوسالانه بین‌المللی
انجمن علمی باستان‌شناسی ایران:

”برهمکنش‌های فرهنگی، پیوست و گسست“

به کوشش

سیدمهدی موسوی، شاهین آریامنش
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