ДРЕВНИЕ И СРЕДНЕВЕКОВЫЕ КУЛЬТУРЫ ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ АЗИИ

СТАНОВЛЕНИЕ,
РАЗВИТИЕ И ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЕ
УРБАНИЗИРОВАННЫХ И СКОТОВОДЧЕСКИХ
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SMALL CLAY PRODUCTS IN THE LEILATEPE CULTURE

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МЕЛКИЕ ГЛИНЯНЫЕ ИЗДЕЛИЯ В ЛЕЙЛАТЕПИНСКОЙ КУЛЬТУРЕ

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Ключевые слова: *Лейлатепинская культура, энеолит, глиняные изделия, фигурки, печати, модели колес.*

Clay tools and various items have been found at sites of Leilatepe archaeological culture that was spread in the end of the 5th millennium — the first half of the 4th millennium BC in the territory of Azerbaijan. These are mostly known from Leilatepe, Beyuk Kesik, Poylu, Galayeri settlements. Analogues of many such specific findings are found not in the Southern Caucasus, but in the Near Eastern sites.

An anthropomorphic figure (Fig. 1, 1). Only one such figure has been found in Beyuk Kesik I. This figure, a female idol with common features, was found in the same place as the clay seal. The broken head was not found. The lower part of the figure is slightly widened and the bottom is flat. The breasts are bulging in the middle. The height of the surviving part is 5.3 cm, and the diameter of the bottom is 1.7 cm. This figure differs fundamentally from the coeval figures of the Southern Caucasus in form and content. The figure from the Beyuk Kesik is closer in shape to the figures of Tepe Gawra (Tobler 1950).

A zoomorphic figure (Fig. 1, 2). Only one such figure has been found in Beyuk Kesik. The figure made of pure clay is of brown color. The figure is 3.4 cm long and 2.7 cm high. For all its

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Fig. 1. Small clay products from Leilatepe culture sites: 1-4, 7-8, 16 — Beyuk Kesik; 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15 — Leilatepe; 11, 14 — Poylu

Рис. 1. Мелкие глиняные изделия из памятников Лейлатепинской культуры: 1-4, 7-8, 16 — Бекюк Кесик; 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 15 — Лейлатепе; 11, 14 — Пойлу

features, it can be considered a bull figure. Zoomorphic clay figures of this type have been discovered at Yarimtepe III monument related to the Northern Ubaid culture. Such figures have also been found in Ubaid and later layers of Tepe Gawra and Tell Arpachi. There are more such figures in the sites of the Kur-Araz (Kura-Araxes) culture of the Southern Caucasus, including Azerbaijan.

Seals (Fig. 1, 3–4). Two clay seals-amulets were found in Beyuk Kesik. On the working surface of both of them, a small horned animal was drawn by incision before cooking. Seals made of both stone and clay have been known in the Middle East since the Neolithic period. About 600 seals have been found in the Northern Ubaid layer of Tepe Gawra (Tobler 1950: 185–187). Numerous seals have been found from the 5th — 1st millennium BC sites of the Euphrates Basin of Eastern Anatolia. Seals and clay pastes on which they were pressed have also been revealed from the 7th layer of Arslantepe. These seals of Eneolithic sites of the region were used for the purpose of administrative control over production and consumption processes. Anthropomorphic, zoomorphic and geometric drawings were depicted on the working surface of the seals (Pittman 2019: 133–137). The seals of the Beyuk Kesik I are both typologically and descriptively similar to the seals discovered from the Ubaid and later layers of Tepe Gawra (layers XV–XI).

«*Nails*» (Fig. 1, 5–8). They were revealed from the Leilatepe and Beyuk Kesik settlements. No analogies of such items are known in the Southern Caucasus. Clay «nails» were found in the B₂ layer of the Hajinabi settlement (Stein 2001: 288). Such items were found in both Southern Ubaid and Northern Ubaid sites (Мерперт, Мунчаев 1982: 147–148).

Sickles (Fig. 1, 9–11). They were revealed in Leilatepe and Poylu. These tools were made of plant-mixed clay in an arched shape. They get thinner towards the working, cutting side. Pottery sickles are known from the Ubaid culture sites in Southern Mesopotamia. V. M. Masson connects the need for their preparation with the lack of ore deposits in the area (Массон 1989: 86). A fragment of a pottery sickle has been found from layer B₂ related to the first half of the 4th millennium BC of Hajinabi settlement in Northern Mesopotamia (Stein 2001: 288). This sickle is more similar to those from Leilatepe and Poylu II.

Spindle heads have been found in extensively studied settlements. There are more of them in Beyuk Kesik — 27 pieces. These weaving tools are reddish and dark grey in color and are made of pure, plant-included clay, and sometimes both plant-included and sand-mixed clay. Their maximum diameter is 3.5–4 cm. Spindle heads are biconical, hemispherical and conical.

Curry-combs (Fig. 1, 12–13) are made of fragments of thick-walled pottery made of clay with plant inclusion. The edges of the piece of pottery chosen to make the tool are oval-rectangular, slightly flattened to hold comfortably in the hand. Then a working blade was made by tearing off a piece of pottery on both sides, and sometimes only on one side. Pottery curry-combs have not been encountered in other Eneolithic sites of the Southern Caucasus. Such tools are typical for the sites of the Khalaf culture of the Middle East. More than 100 curry-combs made of pottery fragments have been discovered in Yarimtepe (Мерперт, Мунчаев 1982: 230). Trasological analysis of curry-combs made of pottery found in the Early Bronze Age settlements of Southern Turkmenistan showed that they were used to clean the skins of animals (Хлопина 1979: 248).

Wheel models (Fig. 1, 14–16). Such items have been found in Leilatepe, Beyuk Kesik and Poylu. They are made of pure clay or with vegetable inclusion. The surfaces are smooth. There is a hole in the center, which shows the axle (hub). These wheel models show that the population of Leilatepe culture used wheeled transport.

The analysis of clay tools and various objects found in the Leilatepe culture sites has shows that they are mainly associated with the Eneolithic traditions of Northern Mesopotamia-Eastern Anatolia.

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