

# Zakharov, Alexis A.

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## Material for the Archaeology of the Caucasus : Anthropomorphic Bronze Statuettes

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ALEXIS A. ZAKHAROV

MATERIAL FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGY  
OF THE CAUCASUS.

ANTHROPOMORPHIC BRONZE STATUETTES.  
(MATERJALY DO ARCHEOLOGJI KAUKAZU. ANTROPOMORFICZNE  
STATUETKI BRONZOWE).

In my article „Études sur l'archéologie de l'Asie Mineure et du Caucase”<sup>1</sup> I pointed out the resemblance existing between certain specimens exemplifying the material culture of those regions. I have come to no conclusion as to whether this resemblance is the result of the ethnical unity of the peoples of the Caucasus, of trade relations or cultural contact between them, or of similarity of social structure. H. R. Hall in his article „The Caucasian relations of the peoples of the Sea Coast”<sup>2</sup> affirmed the existence of an ethnical affinity between the Caucasian peoples and the peoples of the sea-coast, repeating H. Brugsch's hypothesis. I think that an ethnical affinity does exist between the Caucasians and some of the peoples of the sea-coast, but it appears to me that the first thing to be done is to collect the material necessary to form a solid basis for this opinion. As material relating to the Caucasus and Asia Minor has either not been published or is scattered through various publications<sup>3</sup> the aim of this article is to collect and classify it.

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Note. Some of the statuettes described are, no doubt, modern, but it is impossible to distinguish them from authentic ancient statuettes found in the course of excavation, and the author includes them in his survey.

<sup>1</sup> „Revue Hittite et Asiatique” Paris 1931, No. 4 et seq.; earlier in a Russian article „The Caucasus, Asia Minor and the Aegean world”. „Some Archaeological parallels” (Trudy Sectii Arkhaeologii Instituta Arkhaeologii i Iskusstvoviedenia), No. A, Moscow 1928.

<sup>2</sup> „Klio, Beiträge zur alten Geschichte”, vol. XXII, part 3, pp. 335 — 344.

<sup>3</sup> The statuettes of Asia Minor were collected by V. Müller. „Frühe Plastik in Griechenland und Vorder-Asien”. Wien 1928.

I wish to thank the following for their help: The custodians of the Hermitage Museum, Professor J. A. Orbelli and Miss K. V. Trever; the custodian of the Russian Museum, Prof. A. A. Miller; the custodian of the Georgian Museum, Prof. G. K. Nioradze; the Director of the Ossetian Museum, Mr. A. Z. Khokhov; the Director of the Ingushian Museum, Prof. Z. P. Semenov, and all others who have given me information about the anthropomorphic statuettes found in the Caucasus.

In my above-mentioned article I reviewed one group of these anthropomorphic statuettes. In the present article I attempt to assemble and, in part, geographically assign, all types of bronze anthropomorphic statuettes from the Caucasus, not touching upon the questions of their chronology or origin.

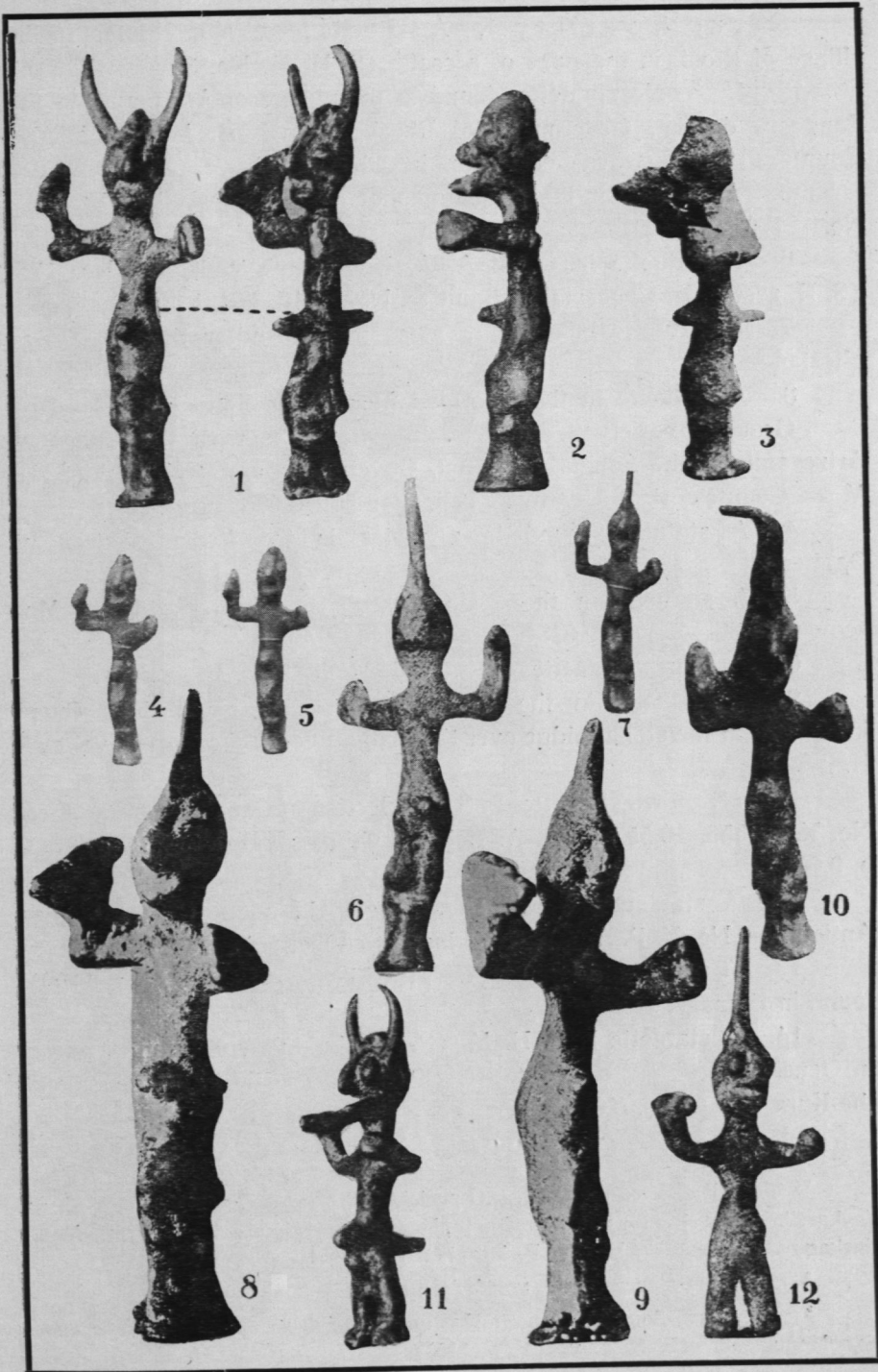
#### CATEGORY 1<sup>4</sup>.

I will recall the characteristic features of the group of statuettes written of in my previously-published article. There are the ithyphallic statuettes with the tenon behind, which serves to fasten them to a plate. This category is divided into two groups. Each of these groups has three varieties. The characteristic features of the first group are: 1) The socle, or stand, on which the statuette is placed, with the feet together, and, 2) the manner of representation of the phallus. In the second group the socle is absent, the legs are separated and not only the phallus but also the testicles are represented. The first variety in both groups has a helmet with two falciform horns, between which the crest is placed. The second variety has a helmet with a crest only, and the helmet of the third variety is ornamented with a spike. A characteristic feature of all these statuettes is, also, the semispherical form of the eyes. We find the eyes similarly represented in the statuettes of Sardinia<sup>5</sup> and Syria<sup>6</sup>. All these statuettes represent, we think, warriors (or gods of the type of Samas, Zeus, etc., gods of thunder and lightning), who hold a raised spear in the right hand and should, in accordance with their pose, have a shield on the left arm.

<sup>4</sup> Abbreviations: S. H. M. — State Historical Museum at Moscow. S. H. — The Hermitage Museum at Leningrad. M. G. — The Georgian Museum at Tiflis. S. A. H. M. C. — State Academy of the History of Material Culture, at Leningrad.

<sup>5</sup> A. Teranelli, Guido del Museo Nazionale dei Cagliari, 1915. Tav. XXIV — XXVIII, C. von Bissing, „Die Sardinischen Bronzen, Römische Mitteilungen". Vol. 43, 1928, parts 1 — 2.

<sup>6</sup> A statuette in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, which was sold in Beirut in 1889. Inventory No. 777. I wish to thank Professor W. Antoniewicz for this information. See fig. 156.



Group I, variety 1. A statuette found near Koutais in the village of Rioni, in the ruins of a castle (S. H. M. No. 35168), h. 0.09.

2—4. Three statuettes found in the village of Artzevanik in the Zangezour district, Government of Elisabetpol (S. H. M. No. 57769; Countess P. S. Uvarova's collection, h. 0.09, fig. 1.).

5. A statuette in the Plushkin collection at Pskow (S. A. H. M. C. No. 12173), h. 0.09.

6. A statuette in Count A. A. Bobrinsky's collection No. 175. (S. H. section of Caucasian antiquities, No. K. 10, 561, h. 0.09).

7. A statuette found in a ravine in the Andian district of Daghestan<sup>7</sup>.

8. A statuette in the Georgian Museum in Tiflis (No. 7—10).

Group I, variety 2. 1—3. Three statuettes from the village of Artzevanik, in the Zangezour district, Government of Elisabetpol (S. H. M. — Countess P. S. Uvarova's collection. H. 0.078, fig. 2).

4. A statuette found in a ravine in the Andian district of Daghestan<sup>7</sup>.

5. A statuette in the State Museum of Anthropology in Moscow (No. 86—22). H. 0.078.

6—8. Three statuettes in S. H. M. H. 078.

9. A statuette in the Georgian Museum (No. 1055), found in 1849, near the stone bridge over the Malka river in the Argvun valley<sup>8</sup>. H. 0.075.

10—11. Two statuettes in S. H. (Section of Caucasian antiquities, No. K. 10,556, 10,557 — A. A. Bobrinsky's collection Nos. 170—171), h. 0.078.

12. A statuette from Daghestan (S. H., Section of Caucasian Antiquities, No. K. P., 10,276, Bobrinsky's collection), h. 0.078.

13. A statuette in S. H. M. (Mr. S'ikler's collection, No. 1139), found in Bolgary, in the Government of Kazan, h. 0.075.

14. A statuette in S. H. M. (P. I. Schukin's collection, formerly in General A. V. Komarov's collection). Found in the Ksanka defile of the Kura valley<sup>9</sup>. H. 0.078.

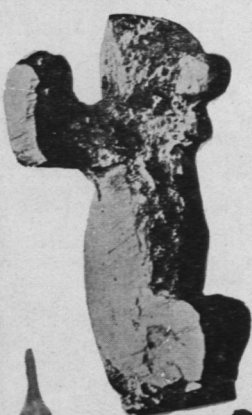
<sup>7</sup> T. T. P a n t o u k h o v, „O pestcherakh i pozdnieishikh gilistshakh na Kavkaze". Tiflis 1896 (reprinted from „Medicinskii Sbornik Kavkaskago Medicinskago Obshchestva", No. 58. P. 58, pl. 16).

<sup>8</sup> „Museum Caucasicum", vol. V, Tiflis, 1902, p. 47.

<sup>9</sup> The inscription on the specimens runs thus, but see T a l l g r e n: „Caucasian Monuments" (E. S. A. vol. V, p. 115).



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15. A statuette found by Dr. G. Babst in 1883 near Ardoti at Khevsurie, on a hill „couronné par un monument en pierres sèches, ayant la forme d'un obélisque”<sup>10</sup>.

16—17. Two statuettes in the Ossetian Museum in Ordjonixidze (formerly Vladicaucasus), No. 723/1914. H. 0.077 (figs. 4 and 5).

18. A statuette found in Sarykamysch in the Kars district, in a hill on which are the ruins of Khaldian castle and the cuniform inscription of Arghisti (now in the collection of the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Armenia, at Erivan). H. 0.075<sup>11</sup> (fig. 3).

19. A statuette found in 1918 in the tumulus near the village of Kruhovicze (district of Luniniec, province of Polesia). It belongs to Mr. H. Vilde (Warszawa)<sup>12</sup>.

Group I, variety 3. 1. A statuette from the Artzevanik district of Zangezur, Government of Elisabetpol (S. H. M.), h. 0.095, (fig. 6).

2. A statuette in S. H. M., found in Bolgary, Government of Kazan, (Mr. Sikler's collection, No. 1,110).

3. A statuette in S. H. M., the point on the helmet of which is broken. H. 0.085.

4. A statuette in the Ossetian Museum at Vladicaucasus (No. 773/1914), fig. 7.

5. A statuette in the Smolensk Museum (No. 7286), found near Smolensk in Pokrowskaia Gora, on the rifle range (figs. 8 and 9).

6. A statuette from the Andian district of Daghestan<sup>13</sup>.

7—8. Two statuettes in the Museum of Anthropology at Moscow. (Nos. 86/21 and 86/23). H. 0.085.

9. A statuette in S. A. H. M. C. (No. 12174, Mr. Plushkin's collection at Pskow). H. 0.085.

10. A statuette in the Georgian Museum (No. 7—10). H. 0.085.

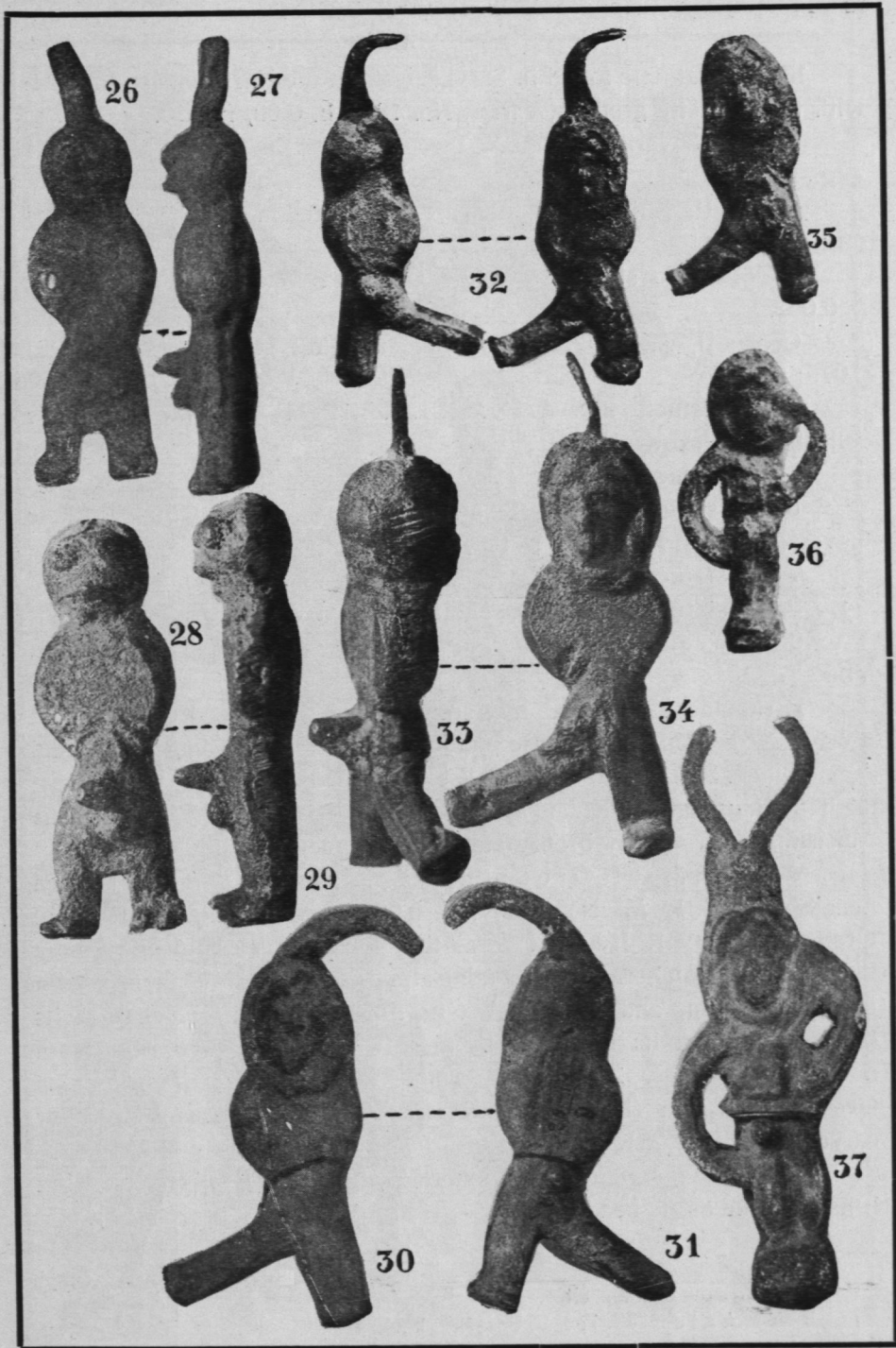
11—12. Two statuettes in S. H. (section of Caucasian antiquities No. K. P., 10,559, and K. P., 10,560, Bobrinsky's collection). H. 0.095.

<sup>10</sup> G. B a b s t, „Souvenirs du Caucase. Fouilles sur la grande chaîne”. „Revue Archéologique”, III Série t. V. 1885, p. 44, pl. V.

<sup>11</sup> S. V. B e s s o n o v, Bronzovye statuetki iz Sarykamyscha. „Izvestia Instituta Nauk i Iskoustv S. S. R., Armenii”. No. 4, 1929, p. 7 — 8, (Russian and Armenian).

<sup>12</sup> S. P r z e w o r s k i, Znależisko Kruhowickie. Najstarsze ślady handlu wschodniego na ziemiach polskich. Warszawa 1929, p. 6, fig. 2 (reprinted from „Światowit”, vol. XIII.)

<sup>13</sup> P a n t o u k h o v, op. cit., p. 58, plate XVI, No. 3.





13. A statuette found in Sarykamys, in the Kars district, together with the statuette group 1, var. 1, No. 18<sup>14</sup>, h. 0.09, fig. 10.

Group II, variety 1. 1—2. Two statuettes in S. H. M., h. 0.071 (fig. 11).

Group II, variety 2. 1—3. Three statuettes in S. H. M., h. 0.064 (fig. 12).

4—5. Two statuettes in the Georgian Museum (Nos. 7—10), h. 0.062.

Group II, variety 3. 1—3. Three statuettes in S. H. M., h. 0.08; 0.075; 0.074.

4. A statuette in S. A. H. M. C. (No. 12174), from Mr. Plushkin's collection at Pskow. H. 0.077.

5. A statuette in S. H. (Roman Section, No. B. 1616).

6. A statuette in the Smolensk Museum, found in the Olonetz Government (?), No. 7286. H. 0.070. (Fig. 13).

7. A statuette in the Georgian Museum at Tiflis, No. 7—10.

8. A statuette in the Ossetian Museum at Vladicaucasus (fig. 14).

9. Two statuettes in the Museum of the Friends of the Sciences, Vilno<sup>15</sup>.

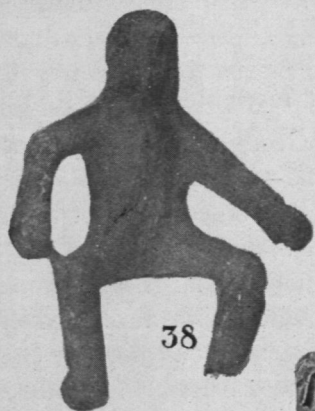
It should be remarked that statuettes of this category are almost always accompanied by bronze statuettes of a bear standing on its hind legs (thus in S. A. H. M. C., S. H. M., in the Smolensk Museum (fig. 15), the Tiflis Museum, the Kutais Museum (figs. 16—19), the Vladicaucasus Museum, etc.), and by bronze statuettes of goats (ib. fig. 20).

Variants of Group II. a. A statuette found in the sea near Sochi (S. H. M., No. 66823; H. 0.08) resembles the statuettes of Group II, variety 1. It has horns as they have, but straight ones, more like long ears than horns, and standing straight up. It has round, prominent eyes, the phallus and testicles, but its arms are in one block with its body, and down its back hang either two plaits or two ribbons of a headdress (figs. 21—23). A similar statuette is at Tiflis, in the Georgian Museum (No. 25—19/10, h. 0.08), but it is more roughly carved (figs. 24—25).

b. In the Georgian Museum there is another, similar statuette, but it has a spike on its head. (No. 25—19/11, h. 0.075, figs. 26—27).

<sup>14</sup> Bessonov, op. cit.

<sup>15</sup> W. Antoniewicz, „Posążki kaukaskie w muzeum Towarzystwa Przyjaciół Nauk w Wilnie (reprinted from „Wiadomości Numizmatyczno-Archeologiczne”, t. XII, r. 1928 — 1929, p. p. 129 — 136).



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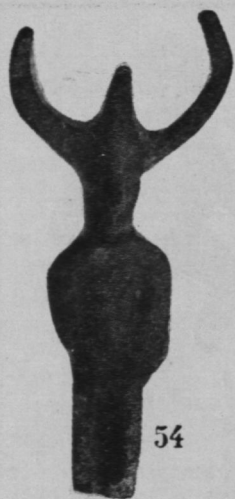
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c. A similar statuette without horns was bought at Omsk, h. 0.062 (figs. 28—29).

All these statuettes (a, b, c) form one group, which somewhat resembles group II.

**Group III.** The Georgian Museum possesses a statuette (No. 25—19/8, h. 0.08, figs. 30—31), which might be taken at first sight for a bearded man with luxuriant hair, but after a more careful examination I think it is a female head, with soft hair, covered with a veil, which envelopes the chin. There is a long horn (?) on the head, which inclines to the left. The body is represented, as in the statuettes of the preceding group, by a full circle, without arms. The left leg goes vertically downwards from the centre of the

body, the right leg is raised sideways. The statuette seems to be dancing. Two similar statuettes (fig. 32, h. 0.08), better carved, were found in 1917 at Sarykamysk near the ruins of Khaldian castle<sup>16</sup>. Both these have the tenon and horns (or maybe a pointed headdress), and turn one to the right, the other to the left. The fourth similar statuette from Omsk (h. 0.08, fig. 33—34), has a very fine horn on its head. Two more statuettes come from Sarykamysk. One is similar — but has no horns (fig. 35) on its head. Another similar statuette (h. 0.06), is in the Museum at Piatigorsk; its origin is unknown. In the same Museum there is a second statuette of the same type (h. 0.08), which has two fine horns (?) on the top of its head. The second Sarykamysk statuette (fig. 36), has the same kind of head, a small body, the legs close together. The right arm is somewhat curved and leans on the right thigh, the left is raised, somewhat curved, and holds a veil up to the height of the eyes. There is a square on the breast — in Mr. Bessonov's opinion an amulet. The statuette stands on a socle. The other statuette (h. 0.065), since it has a phallus, represents a man. There is a similar statuette in the Georgian Museum, which, however, has a headdress adorned with two horns (0.082, fig. 37).

All three groups, therefore, are connected with each other by their ithyphallism, by their horns, helmets or spikes on the head, and by the

<sup>16</sup> Bessonov, op. cit.

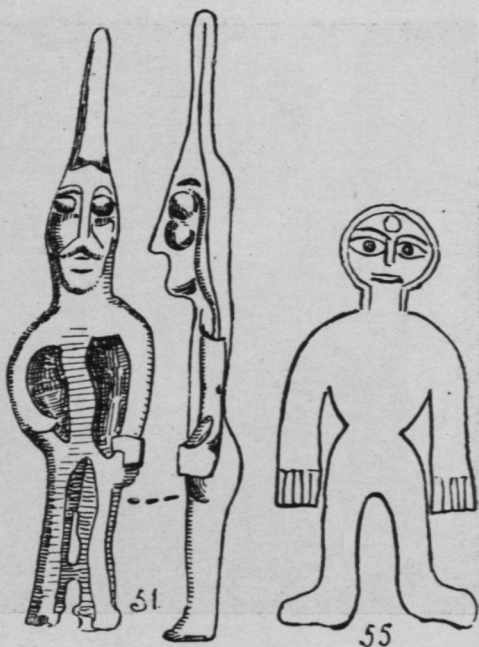
presence of the tenon at the back in most of the statuettes. But the treatment of the body and horns differs.

**Group IV.** Three statuettes: One in the Georgian Museum (No. 25—19/5; h. 0.065; fig. 38), and two found in Sarykamysh, (h. 0.06, figs. 39 — 40), represent men, apparently clothed, with outstretched arms and bent knees, as if they were dancing or squatting. Together with the statuettes already described they form an entirely separate group.

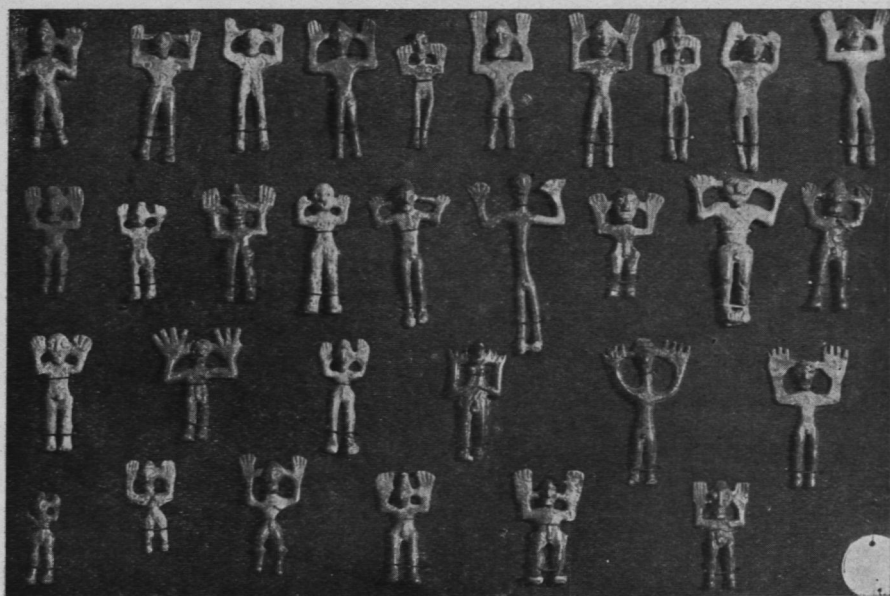
**Group V.** There is one statuette in the Georgian Museum which, up to

the present, has no parallel (fig. 41, h. 0.07). It represents a standing human figure, the head roughly carved, with a prominent nose and projecting ears. The arms, which are disproportionately short, are stretched forward. The fingers are roughly formed. The legs are divided at the bottom. This statuette was bought by the museum, together with statuettes belonging to group III. Due to this fact, we may assign this statuette to category I.

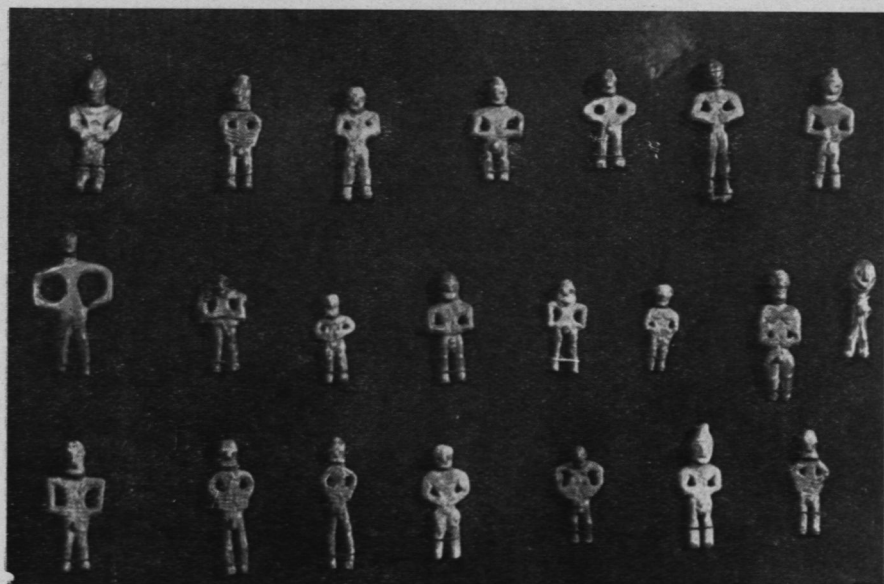
**Group VI.** In the Kutais Museum there is a very interesting statuette made of cast bronze, (figs. 42—43). It represents an androgyne, with the torso of a woman, and is ithyphallic. The arms of the statuette are bent at the wrist, and are stretched forward. The fists are clenched. The neck and arms are ornamented with lines which may represent a necklace and bracelets. The clean-shaven face has a masculine expression. The hair is curled, like that of a woman. H. 0.23; breadth of the shoulders 0.10. Weight 6 pounds, 70 zolotniks. Found in 1913, in Imeretia, in the village of Zekori.<sup>17</sup>



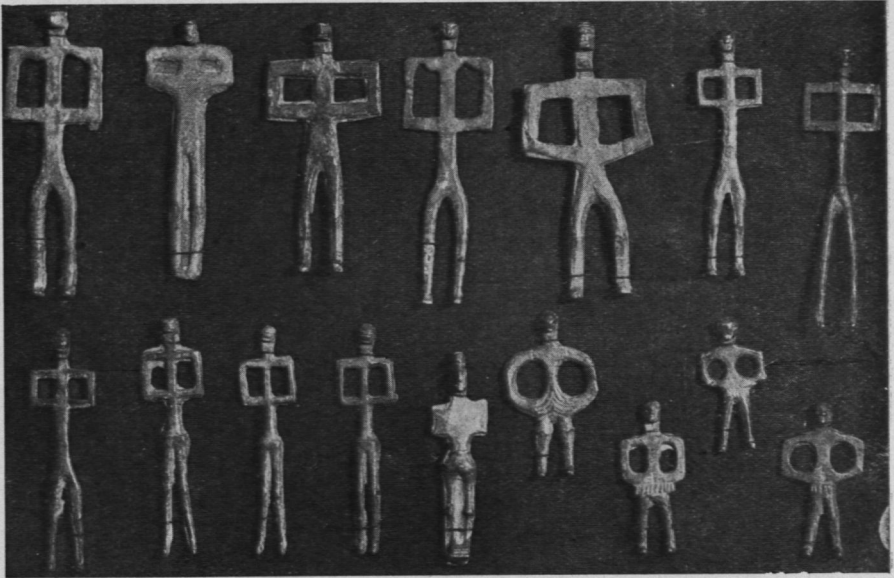
<sup>17</sup> M a k a l a t i a. Cult of the phallus in Georgia. Tiflis 1926. (georgish, reprinted from the georgian journal „Observateur” 1926, V, 17).



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Group VII. Finally we must mention the fairly numerous group of flat statuettes, which represent standing men, but which have no marks of sex. They have oblong, oval heads, sometimes ending in a point. We found them in the Ossetian Museum at Vladicaucasus, (origin unknown), (Figs. 44—45); in the Georgian Museum, (idem figs. 46 — 47); in the S. H. M., from A. V. Komarov's collection, with the note: „Tiflis Government, Ksanka defile” (figs. 48—50); in the S. A. H. M. C. (5 specimens No. 12175, from the Plushkin collection); in the S. H. (4 specimens, Greek Section, No. B. 1614; Caucasian Section No. K. P., 10,558, h. 0.078, No. 172 in Bobrinsky's collection; No. K. P., 10,559, 168 in Bobrinsky's collection; No. K. P., 10,282; h. 0.072). There is a statuette in the Erivan Museum (fig. 51), another was bought at Omsk (figs. 52—53). In the Georgian Museum (fig. 54), there is a similar statuette, but its pointed headdress is adorned with two sickle-shaped horns (No. 25—19/12, h. 0.08, fig. 54). All the statuettes of this type are rather roughly cast. The face is just indicated without detail. Statuettes that are better cast have arms that are divided from the body and legs separate from each other. In the others, all parts of the body form part of the mass of metal. In the best cast statuettes the right hand seems to lean on the right thigh, while the left leans on some object, which hangs at the left side (a sword or a dagger?).

We may call the above-described category Georgian, because of the places where those of the statuettes whose origin is known, were found.

#### CATEGORY II.

Caucasian anthropomorphic statuettes belonging to the second large category have such striking features that they can immediately be recognized and assigned to it. All statuettes of this category are very flat, and only a few of them have the front in relief. Only the faces project. The latter are coarsely modelled, with sharp noses, and sometimes with round eyes. Some have two circles to represent the breasts and a third circle to represent the navel. Sometimes the eyes, the mouth, the breasts and the navel are represented by depressions (fig. 56, second row, fig. 4 to the right). The statuettes which have no breasts almost always have the phallus, which is represented as erected upwards towards the abdomen. Thus we can distinguish between statuettes representing men and women. The arms of some statuettes are raised, the hands, with the fingers separated, have the palms forward. The hands of other statuettes are laid on the stomach, the fingers being also distinctly outlined. These latter statuettes are similar in form to the Russian character  $\Phi$  (figs. 57—58). There is one series of statuettes in which the arms, laid on the stomach, are bent inwards at the wrists and elbows, so that they form a rectangle and not a circle (fig. 58). The legs are always separated, and are sometimes joined at the bottom by a bit of metal. The three statuettes in fig. 58 in the right lower corner have vertical lines going downwards from under the folded hands (a loincloth?).

The following are the statuettes of this type which I know of: S. H. M. (fig. 56) a. 31 statuettes with upraised arms (A. V. Komarov's collection, Dido district of Highland Daghestan). They were found in the excavated tumuli between Kutura and Amishly. 24 statuettes from the same place, with hands folded on the stomach (figs. 57—58). 15 statuettes from the same place, with the arms forming a rectangle (fig. 58); b. 5 statuettes from Tchetchnia in the Sharoi sub-district, (former district of Grozny, in the Terskaia Government) found during ploughing, (Uvarova's collection). Four have the arms raised up, the fifth has them folded on the stomach.

Similar statuettes were found by P. D. Turarin in 1882, during the excavation of a little tumulus near the village of Chaliakho, in the



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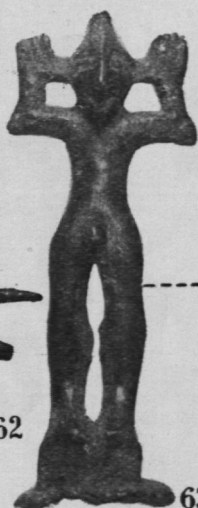
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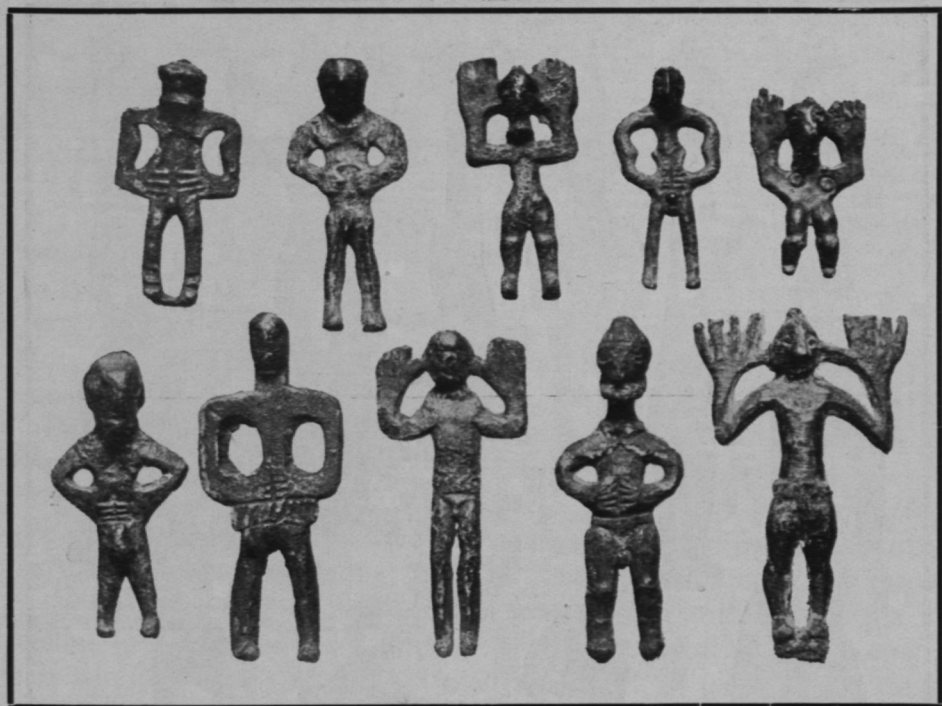


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Dido district. „This tumulus was regarded as a holy place. The people of the neighbourhood met there for prayer in times of drought or of public calamity. Excavation only went on for one day, as heavy snow fell and stopped the work. A great number of bronze statuettes were found just after the excavation was begun. 88 were collected. In the evening a little stone building was uncovered, which has remained unexplored”<sup>18</sup>.

Roinov the photographer bought in middle Daghestan twelve bronze statuettes found near the villages of Assakho and Kidero in the Dido district. They are similar to those of P. D. Turarin<sup>19</sup>.

A. V. Komarov thinks that these statuettes were used for the purposes of magic. „It is known how long heathen customs were preserved in Christianity. Up to the present time the Georgians and the Armenians, when their children are ill, put into their cradles silver or copper fi-

<sup>18</sup> A. V. Komarov, „A short survey of the archaeological finds made in the Caucasus in 1882”. („Izvestia Kavkaskago Obshchestva Istorii i Arkhaeologii”. Vol. I, part 1, Tiflis 1884, p. 40).

<sup>19</sup> Ibidem, p. 41.



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gures, very similar to those found at Dido". Fig. 55 represents one of these figures, bought from a silversmith at Tiflis. „After the recovery or death of the sick child, the statuettes are commonly offered in church" <sup>20</sup>. In the Ossetian Museum at Vladicaucasus there are also similar statuettes, but the places where they were found were not given (figs. 95—96).

In the Russian State Museum at Leningrad there are the following:

a) A statuette with the arms raised (No. 2649—1, A. S. Sergepoutovskiy's collection). From the Khurpi sub-district of the Andian district; b) the other statuette is from the same sub-district and has the arms folded on the stomach (No. 2649—2). Both statuettes have the phallus in relief, erected on to the stomach (in statu erectionis). c) Six similar statuettes from Daghestan (the place where they were found is not indicated; (Nos. 1675—4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9). The last of these is interesting, its legs being formed by a trapeziform fragment, with a hole in the centre <sup>21</sup>. The Greek-Roman section of the S. H. has in it a statuette in which the arms are bent so as to form a rectangle (No. B. 1613). In the Caucasian section of the same museum there is a series of similar statuettes, on which is a brief indication: „Daghestan".

A. A. Bobrinsky's collection (Nos. K. P., 10,269, 10,277, 10,278, 10,279, 10,280, 10,282, 10,283, 10,284, 10,285, 10,286, 10,287, 10,288, 10,289, 10,290, 10,555), or in Mrs. Mlokossevich's collection, 1913, from the Incho sub-district (No. 7843, 14 statuettes, figs. 71—75) and from the Askho sub-district (78 statuettes).

In the first-mentioned collection we must notice (invent. No. K. P., 10,053, „Bobrinsky" CXVI 169, figs. 59—60) a copper statuette of a standing man, whose hands are folded in a posture of worship. The forehead is very retreating. The nose, mouth and chin are prominent. The legs are divided from each other. H. 0.078.

A copper statuette (No. K. P., 10,552, „Bobrinsky" CXVIII 166, figs. 61—62), of a standing, naked warrior wearing a crested helmet. He holds a dagger in his right hand. His left hand rests on the hilt of his sword, which hangs by his side. H. 0.065.

A bronze statuette (No. K. P., 10,275, „Bobrinsky's collection, Daghestan"; figs. 63—64), of a standing ithyphallic man, with a raised

<sup>20</sup> Ibidem, p. 41.

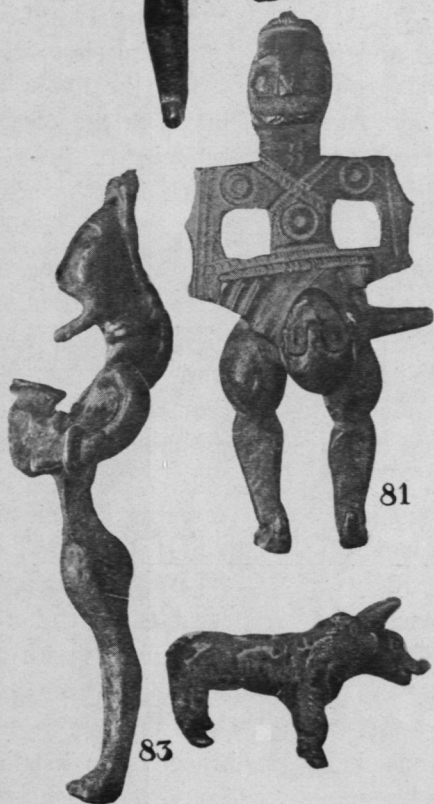
<sup>21</sup> Mr. Sergepoutovskiy's report of the journey to the Highlands of Daghestan („Zivaia Starina", vol. XXV, 1916, pp. 273 — 302) does not tell where these statuettes were found.



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arm. The head is oval, the nose and all the features of the face are very prominent. The figure stands on a base which was a part of some object from which it was broken off. H. 0.074.

A bronze statuette of a standing man (No. K. P., 10,274—Daghestan, Bobrinsky's collection; figs. 65—66). On the head is a head-dress in the form of a flat cap. The hands are folded above the belt. The phallus is shown erected on to the stomach. The legs appear to be widened at the knees, the knee-caps are represented. The statuette is bent as if it were the handle of a vase. The back of the head has a depression in it. The feet have also depressions in them. H. 0.115.

A bronze ithyphallic statuette, roughly made, slightly bent backwards (No. K. P., 10,283, figs. 69—70). H. 0.056.

A bronze statuette (No. K. P., 10,287, figs. 67—68) is quite flat, the general outline only being indicated. The knees are a little bent; the features are prominent. H. 0.06.

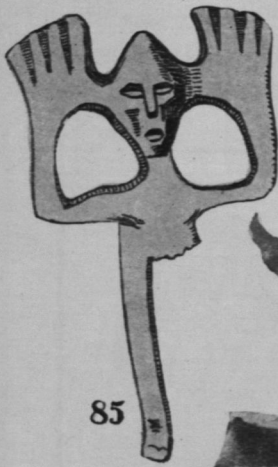
There is an interesting statuette of the same type from the Inderi sub-district. I know it from Professor A. A. Spitzin's drawing (fig. 86). It has three heads; one on the neck and two others on the shoulders. The disposition of the heads recalls involuntarily one of the tombs in Temir-Khan-Schoura, excavated by Mr. Afanasiev, in which the corpse had a head that had been cut off, placed on each shoulder<sup>22</sup>.

There is a statuette in the Erivan Museum which has the arms raised. The left leg is broken (fig. 85).

We mention here a great number of statuettes of this type, in order to indicate in detail its variety. Professor A. A. Spitzin has informed me that all the statuettes in Mrs. Mlokossievich's collection were found on a mountain near the sub-districts of Inkho and Askho. On this mountain there are the ruins of some edifice. When rain has fallen the statuettes are found wholesale on the slope of the mountain. They seem to have been votive offerings.

From Daghestan come two very interesting statuettes, which are akin in composition to the aforesaid ones. That in the S. H. (No. 7843 — Mlokossievich's collection, No. 139, No. 16, figs. 79—80), was bought on 16.VII. 1913, by Mrs. Mlokossievich in the Inkho sub-district. It represents a standing female figure (H. 0.10), made of bronze, with an oblong head and a prominent nose and chin. The neck is long and has two folds (a necklace?). The arms are raised and the fingers are divided from each other. Each arm has two bracelets on it. The

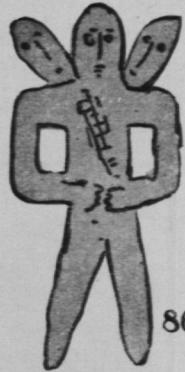
<sup>22</sup> E. S. A. V, p. 192, fig. 9.



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breasts stick out and are conical in shape. The rima pudenda is clearly indicated. The legs are divided, and are bent slightly at the knees. The left leg is broken near the knee. A plait of hair falls down the back.



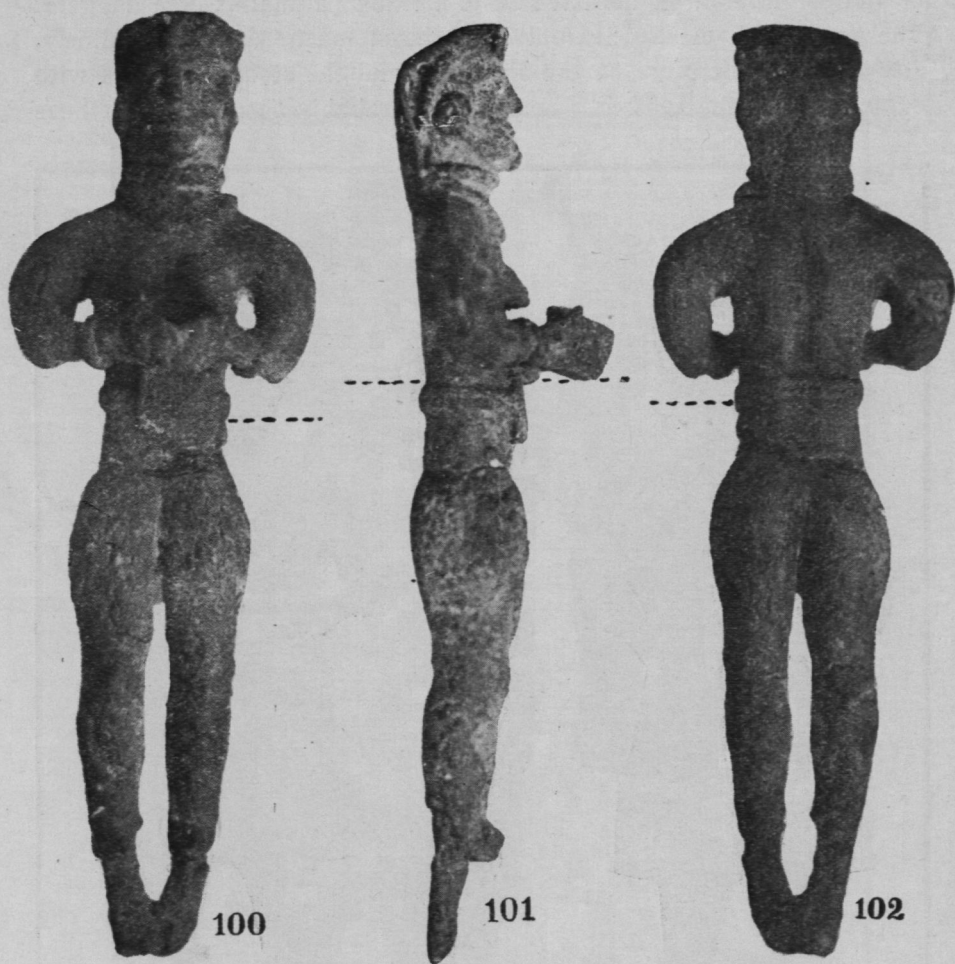
The other statuette is in the Russian Museum at Leningrad (Ethnographical Section No. 2381—2 A. K. Sergepoutovsky's collection, figs. 81—82), from the Karat sub-district of the Darghin district. It represents a standing human figure, which has at the lower part of the stomach, at the left side, a human head hanging with the sinciput

downwards. Near it on the left side is a tenon (a phallus or a dagger?). The arms, with the hands, folded on the stomach, and the shoulders, are angular. There are on the shoulders and the stomach circles with depressions in the centre. These circles probably correspond to those



indicating the nipples and the navel in the statuette described above. There are crossing strips, formed of vertical lines, which cross over the shoulders and go under the armpits. A similar strip goes round the waist. On the feet are shoes with the toes bent upwards. On the head there is a headdress, and a plait of hair hangs down the back (or it may be a crested helmet?). The thighs are very broad. Some object





is represented on the loins on the back. The only statuette we know which has a head in the inverse position between the legs, is that from the village of Ielan in the Serdob district (Government of Saratov). Particulars of it were published by Professor A. A. Spitzin<sup>23</sup>. It represents a woman being delivered of a child. But in the statuette from Ielan, the head is placed between the legs, and our statuette, it seems to me, has the head tied to the girdle. We cannot, therefore, assert that this statuette represents a woman being delivered of a child. It may

<sup>23</sup> „Izvestia Archeologičeskoj Komissii”. Livr. 29, pp. 142 — 143, 151 fig. 18.



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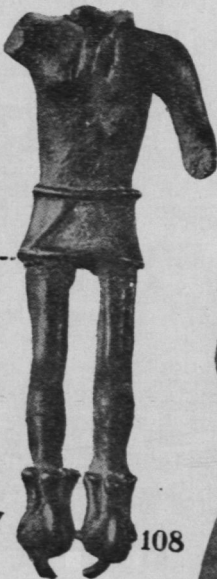
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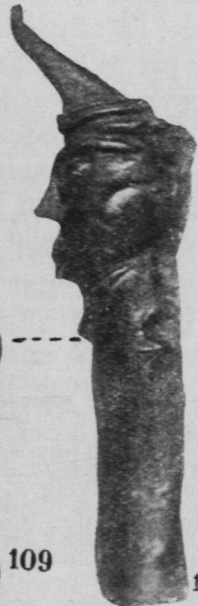
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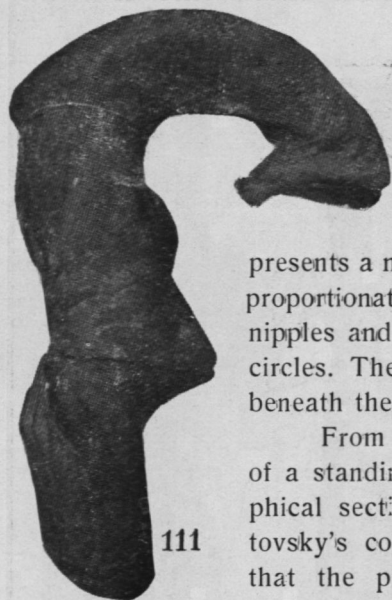
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be presumed that this is the head of a slaughtered enemy, which is tied to the warrior's girdle.

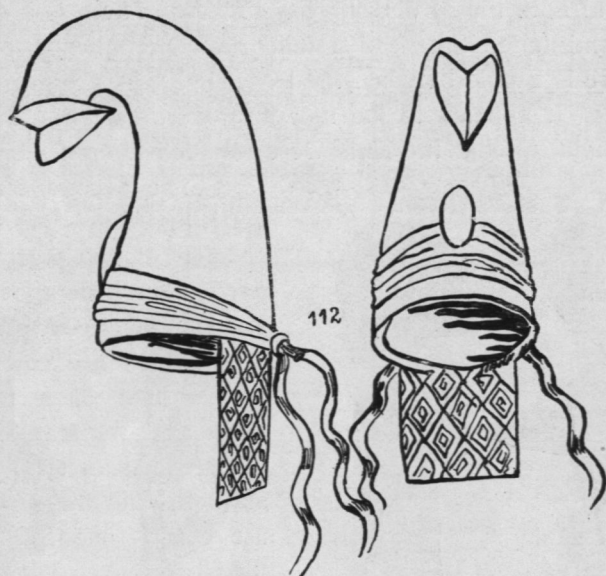
The other statuette from the same sub-district of Karat (Russian Museum, Ethnographical Section, No. 2381 — 1, A. K. Sergepoutovskiy's collection), represents a naked man, standing (h. 0.08), with a disproportionately large head and a roundish beard. The nipples and phallus are represented on the body by circles. The arms are closely pressed to the body beneath the breasts.

From the Andian district comes the statuette of a standing woman (Russian Museum, Ethnographical section, No. 2034 — 535. A. K. Sergepoutovskiy's collection, h. 0.074), if we may presume that the prominent chin is actually a chin and not a beard. There is a plait of hair that falls to the loins at the back. There are no indications of sex. There seems to be over the forehead a headdress of hair, plaited and arranged in the form of a crown. There is a necklace on the neck and there are bracelets on the arms, near the hands. Both hands of the statuette hold a vessel up to the height of the breast. The body is very sinuous. Its upper part is bent back as if under the weight of the vessel. The waist is narrow, the shoulders and pelvis are broad. (Fig. 83).

From Daghestan (Russian Museum, Ethnographical Section, No. 1675—3, Mr. Mourier's collection, fig. 87, h. 0.075), comes the ithyphallic statuette of a standing, naked man, with a crested helmet on his head. The right arm is raised and ends in some object resembling a hook; the left leans on the thigh. There is a similar statuette in S. H. (Caucasian Section No. K. P., No. 10,277, Bobrinsky's collection from Daghestan; fig. 77—78).

The more detailed indications published by Mr. A. P. Hyppolitov<sup>24</sup> as to the place in which the statuettes of this kind were discovered, are interesting. They were discovered in a ramification of a ridge which divides the rivers of Andian-Koysu and Sharo-Argun. With them were discovered rough figures of boars, goats, deer and rams. I do not know where the statuettes are at present. (Fig. 84).

<sup>24</sup> A. P. Hyppolitov, „An Ethnographical Essay on the Argun district”. „Sbornik svedenii o Kavkazkich gorcakh”, Vol. I. Tiflis 1868, pp. 49 — 50 and plate.



One statuette in A. V. Komarov's collection (S. H. M. No. 42/2; h. 0.055; fig. 145), is very strange. It represents a man dancing on one leg.

### CATEGORY III.

There are in S. H. M. 6 bronze, or rather brass, statuettes from Daghestan, which were bought 2.VII.1923, from an inhabitant of the Kubachi sub-district, Rassoul Mahometov. There is no indication as to where they were found. This circumstance gives rise to doubt as to their authenticity, since the Kubachi sub-district is famous for its metal work<sup>25</sup> and for the fabrication of antiquities. We think, however, that the type of these statuettes, if not they themselves, is ancient, as three of them are akin to the statuettes in S. H. M. described later on.

The first of these statuettes (No. 5403; h. 0.125; figs. 90—91), represents a standing woman. The eyes are oval and have a longitudinal line across the middle. The nose is prominent. The mouth is formed by one line. There is a hole which seems to be a defect in the casting, in the occiput. The breasts are conical. The woman is holding

<sup>25</sup> N. B. Вакланов, Златькуж. Дагестана. Moscow 1926. N. Th. Jасовлев. О ювелирной промышленности в Дагестане. Махач-Кала 1928.

a vessel with both hands beneath her breasts. There is a girdle round the waist, and under it, on the stomach, is a prominence, probably the navel. There is a pole between the legs. The legs are preserved down to the knees. It appears to me that they were cast like that, as their ends are round, or that the ends were rounded after the breaking.

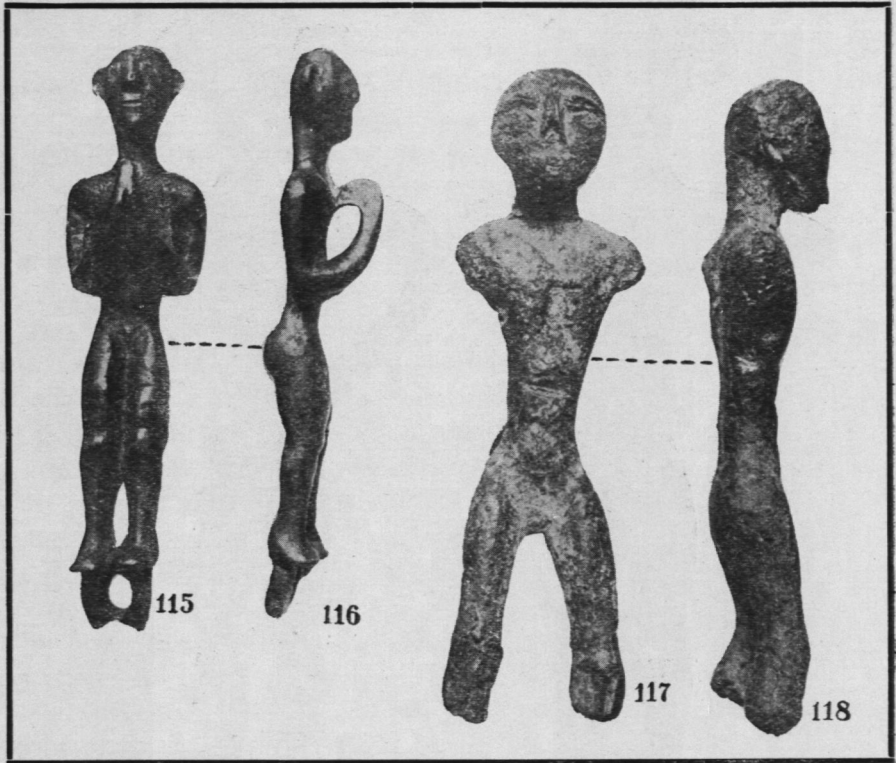


The second statuette (No. 5401, figs. 92 — 94), also female, consists of two parts. The upper part ends a little above the knees, and the lower part consists of the legs, which are covered with a continuation of a petticoat. It looks as if the statuette was cast in two parts, as the bottom of the statuette and the top of the legs are fairly smooth, though not filed.

With all that, I have no certainty that the legs belong to the statuette with which they are placed, for the breadth of the under side of the upper part and that of the upper side of the under part, differ by 0.001. The headdress of the statuette is rather like a headband, with a ball on the top in the front. It slopes towards the back of the head and falls down on to the shoulders. There is a round hole in the occiput, in which some ornament might be placed. The eyes, the nose, the

eyebrows, the mouth and the ears, which have earrings in them, are convex. There is a pearl necklace round the neck, with three balls in the middle. The arms are folded on the stomach. The back has a depression between the omoplates. The statuette is clothed in a petticoat, and is hollow; h. 0.085; the breadth of the base is 0.037. To this are added the two legs in a petticoat. The feet have no toes (in shoes?). The breadth of the upper part is 0.036; h. 0.045. The length of the petticoat is 0.013.

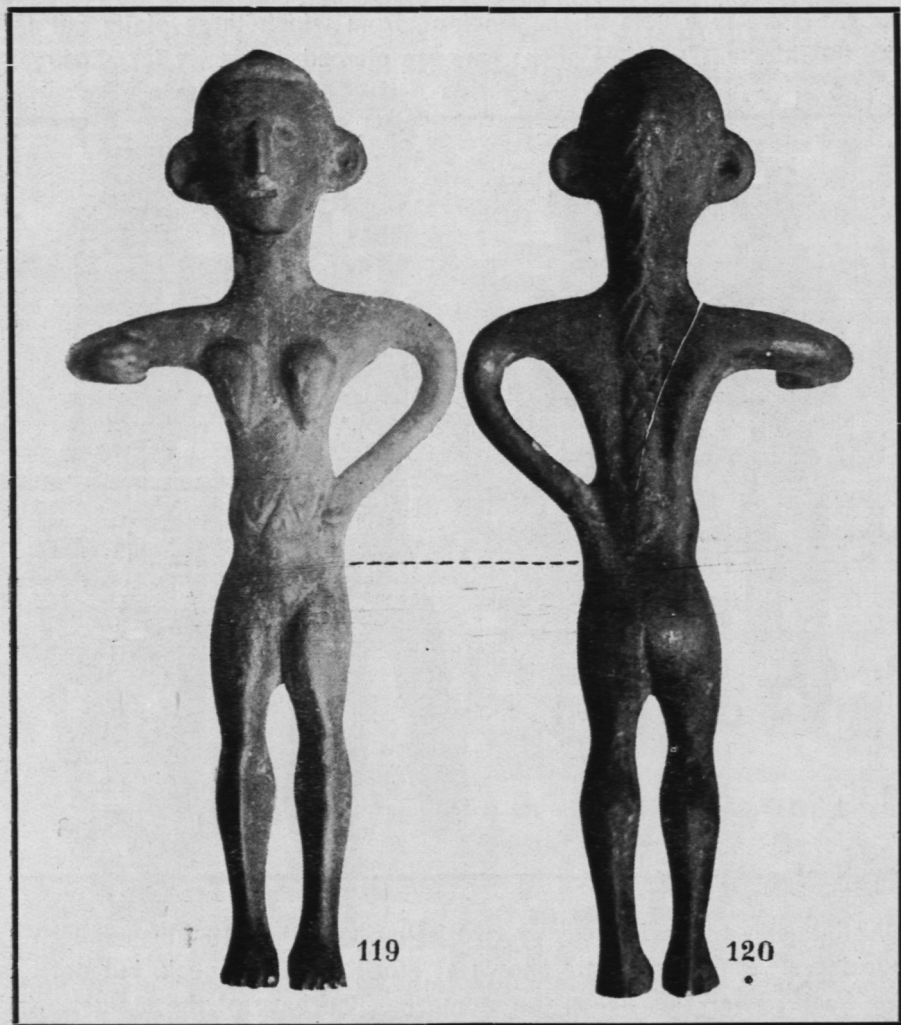
A female statuette No. K. P., 5400 (figs. 97—99), like No. 5401, is hollow and also consists of two parts; h. 0.085. There is a similar headdress on the head, but without the ball. Beneath it, in front, are plaits (or a crown), which go behind the ears and descend to the neck. There is a hole at the sinciput, from which three plaits fall to the shoulders. The lobes of the ears are pierced, evidently for earrings.



The breasts are indicated by two balls, and beneath them fall two necklaces. These latter are shown at the front of the neck, but not at the back. The arms lie on the stomach. The base of the statuette is smooth and its breadth is 0.048. The lower part consists of the legs, clothed in the continuation of the petticoat. There are no toes on the feet (they are in shoes?). The breadth of the upper part of the legs is 0.048; h. 0.043. The length of the petticoat is 0.014.

A statuette in S. H. M. (No. 57771; h. 0.173, figs. 100—102), is akin to the two statuettes described above, as regards the headdress. It represents a naked woman, standing, and is full length. The legs of

the statuette are joined together at the bottom by a support similar to that in the Hittite statuette found in the valley of Orontes, particulars of which were published by Dr. Menant<sup>26</sup>. Our statuette is very natu-



rally formed, the face having a straight, beautifully-formed nose. The eyes have eyelids. The lips are firmly pressed together, and the round chin is small and prominent. The shoulders are broad, the waist narrow, the loins broad. There is a depression along the back. The fingers of

<sup>26</sup> „Revue Archéologique”, 1925, jan. — fev., p. 39.

the hands are treated rather conventionally. The feet are disproportionately small. The left breast is placed a little higher than the right. On the head of the statuette is a headdress which seems to me to be an oblong kerchief, of which a little, oblong tongue hangs down in front. At the back the kerchief falls down on to the shoulders and possibly (it is very difficult to say exactly owing to indistinct casting), the lower part of it is twisted loosely round the neck. The „twist” is more likely to be the second row of the necklace, the first row of which closely encircles the neck, the second falling down to the breast. Under the kerchief the hair is seen, plaited and folded along on top of the head. In the ears are earrings in the form of spirally-twisted fragments of metal, with spoon-shaped enlargements at the ends. This type was found by Mr. Dolbejov at Kaia-Kent<sup>27</sup> and by Mr. Afanassiev at Temir-Khan-Shoura (now Bouinatsk)<sup>28</sup>. On the wrists are thick, round, open bracelets. There is a belt formed of two twisted straps on the waist. In the front of the belt is a square buckle with indistinct traces of ornamentation. The feet may be booted. The statuette holds a vessel before its breast, its hands holding it being slightly advanced forwards. The statuette is broken near the waist into two parts, and this, as well as a little break in the right arm permits us to see the unusual technique of its making, namely, that it is not cast entirely in bronze. The exterior only is made of this metal, the interior being filled with some metallic slag. This technique relates our statue (so it seems to me) to those from Persia, particulars of which were published by Miss E. O. Prushevskaja (S.A.H.M.C., No. 12292)<sup>29</sup>. The last mentioned statuette was made hollow, and its interior filled with some hard material (figs. 103—106). Owing to the angularity of the shoulders and arms we may treat this statuette as a prototype of the previously-mentioned flat statuettes from Daghestan. In the head of this Persian statuette there is a hole, similar to those in the heads of two statuettes



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<sup>27</sup> „Compte rendu de la commission archéologique”, 1898, pp. 141 — 156.

<sup>28</sup> These specimens are in S. H. M. at Moscow.

<sup>29</sup> E. O. P r u s h e v s k a j a. „Two ancient Oriental bronze statuettes”. („Izvestia gosudarstvennoi Akademii Istorii Materialnoi Kultury”. Vol. V. pp. 462 f. f., plates XXIX—XXXII). Although the statuette is from Persia, as it belongs to the Asia Minor group, to which the Caucasian statuettes belong, we give it here.



in S. H. (92—94 and 97—99). It is also related to them by the form of the eyes and the oval shape of the mouth, which has a line in the centre. The statuette in the S. H. M. was bought by Mr. A. M. Zawadsky in 1903, in the Tindi sub-district of Daghestan <sup>30</sup>.

The second statuette (in S. A. H. M. C. No. 12291) particulars of which were published by Miss E. O. Prushevskaja <sup>31</sup> was bought by the late Professor N. T. Vessolovsky in the Caucasus. Its body and legs were cast hollow and filled with some hard material. It represents the standing figure of a man in a loin-cloth and boots, which have the toes turned upwards. The head and almost the whole of the right arm of the statuette are missing, also the inner part of the left arm. Two tenons extend from the legs to the base so as to strengthen the statuette on the base. Miss E. O. Prushevskaja treats the statuette very correctly as a Hittite one (figs. 107—108).

Among the Hermitage statuettes we might mention another, akin to that described above. This statuette is cast in copper and represents a standing woman, down to the middle of the loins. (Figs. 109—110), No. K. I. 5405. On its head is an extraordinary headdress in the form of a cornucopia, with the point leaning forward. In 1638 the Russian Mission consisting of Prince Volkonsky and clerk A. Khvatov saw a similar headdress in Ingoushia. They wrote: „The women have horns one foot high on their heads” <sup>32</sup>. Similar headdresses were found in Ingoushian surface tombs by missions sent by the Ingoushian Institute of Science in 1929 (fig. 111—112). The eyebrows of our statuettes are formed like two cylinders tending towards the bridge of the nose. The nose is prominent. The eyes are oval in form and are in relief. From the forehead to the occiput go two plaits which are crossed on the occiput and end on the ears in two wound circles. There is a necklace on the front of the neck. There is a round hole in the stomach (the navel). H. 0.087. This statuette was bought from the same Rassoul Mahometov.

Professor D. L. Anuchin saw in the Ratlu sub-district (near Urada Guidatlinskoe naibstvo of the Gunib district) a statuette representing

<sup>30</sup> „Drevnosti”. Work of the Archaeological Society of Moscow, vol. XXI, part 1, proceedings p. 56.

<sup>31</sup> E. O. Prushevskaja, op. cit.

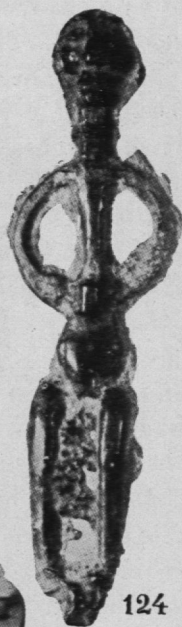
<sup>32</sup> Historical Survey of the Diplomatic relations between the sovereigns of Russia and the kings and rulers of Georgia, by F. Ploenn (French), pp. XXX—XXXI, from Mr. Ghenk'o's, „From the cultural past of the Ingoushis” in „Zapiski Collegii Vostokoviedov”, Vol. V. Leningrad 1930, p. 731.



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a naked woman sitting on a chair, with a child in her arms. „The chair has four legs and a smooth back. Similar chairs are found in the houses of the Caucasian Highlanders. The woman and the chair are disproportional to each other in size, (the whole specimen is 0.155 in height). The headdress is original. It consists of an extraordinary hood (shlyk), with a little point in front, and a projection behind from which ribbons or plaits fall down the back. On the neck is a necklace or torque. The rest of the body is naked. The woman is holding the child or her knees with her left hand, while with her right she gives it her breast”<sup>33</sup>.

The other statuettes bought by the State Hermitage Museum from Rassoul Mahometov are:

A copper statuette (No. K. I. 5402, figs. 113—114), representing a standing, naked human figure (a woman). The forehead is almost absent. The eyes are shaped like circles. The nose is prominent. The mouth is an oblong depression without lips. The ears project from the head. A plait (perhaps a crown) encircles the head. There is a necklace on the neck. The arms are raised to the height of the shoulders and bent towards the shoulders to form a circle. The right hand of the statuette holds a vessel. The legs are divided, the feet are attached to a piece of metal, which forms the base. (H. with the base, 0.155).

A copper statuette (No. K. I. 5404, figs. 115—116), representing a standing, naked, human figure (a woman?). The hair is not shown. The eyes are slightly convex. The mouth has lips. The ears project from the head. The upper parts of the arms are pressed to the body. The forearms are raised and the hands are folded in front of the breast. At the bottom there is a fastening to attach the statuette to a base. H. with the fastening 0.102.

A statuette roughly cast in lead. (No. K. I. 3687, figs. 117—118). It represents a standing human figure with no indication of sex. The eyes, the nose, the mouth and the ears are roughly represented by depressions. The arms are broken. The legs are broken off below the knees. The knees are clearly indicated. There is a depression in the back, along the vertebral column. There is a hollow in the top of the head, in which, it appears to me, some object was placed (a headdress or ornament). H. 0.115.

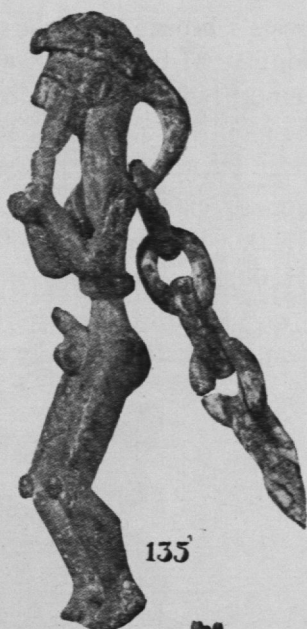
<sup>33</sup> D. N. Anuchin, „A report of a journey to Daghestan in the summer of 1882”. „Izvestia Russkago Geograficheskago Obshchestva”, t. XX. St. Petersburg 1884. p. 87 of the reprint. D. N. Anuchin thinks this statuette to be of Astarte. Later this statuette was bought by Mr. Roinov, the photographer of Tiflis. Where it is at present I do not know.



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From the sub-district of Sharoi (Tchetchnia, distr. of Groznyi) comes a bronze statuette (S. H. M., Countess P. S. Uvarova's collection, No. 69—27 b.) without arms and almost without a body, with a great, round head and convex eyes. The nose is prominent. The upper lip of the mouth is also prominent.

To the same collection belong two human faces roughly cast in bronze. One of these has two hollows at the sides for the fastenings (H. 0.025); round the other it appears to me, snakes are represented (H. 0.04).

In the State Historical Museum there are some more statuettes from Daghestan, namely a bronze statuette (No. 64049, figs. 119—121),



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bought of the same inhabitant of the Kubaki sub-district, Rassoul Mahometov. The statuette (H. 0.154), represents a standing, naked woman. The right arm is extended forward and bent at the elbow. The fingers are clenched, clasping some missing object. The left hand is laid on the thigh. The head is very round and there is a hooked nose. The mouth has indistinctly outlined lips, the eyes are formed of two circles as are the ears. There is a depression in the centre of each eye. There is also a depression above the forehead, which may indicate the beginning of the hair, or a headdress. A ridge like a crest crosses the head at the sinciput. Possibly there is a flat cap on the head. A plait falls from the occiput to the buttock. The breasts, without nipples, are represented very conventionally as triangular elevations, with the apex below. There



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is a slight swelling which extends towards the region of the waist. On this swelling are triangular ornaments. The fingers and toes are formed by incisions. Judging by the work and the type of plait, this statuette is like the bronze statuette that was found in the ruins of an ancient building two hours north of Tyrus, near the cave of Adlun, north of Nah-ret-Kasnaye<sup>34</sup>.

A bronze statuette bought by Mr. A. M. Zawadsky in 1903 in the Tissi sub-district of the Andian region of Daghestan (S. H. M. No. 57771, figs. 122—123<sup>35</sup>, represents a naked, standing man (H. 0.056), with pointed beard and ears turned different ways. The arms are closely pressed to the body, and are bent at the elbows. The hands are clenched. The genitalia are indistinctly indicated. The headdress consists of a pointed cap with the point bent forwards. It resembles a Phrygian cap. Round the waist is a narrow girdle with a rounded buckle in front. A shoulder-strap formed of three layers goes across the right shoulder.

#### CATEGORY IV.

There are in the Ossetian Museum at Vladicaucasus among the objects found by Mr. Vertepov in Tchetchnia, some bronze statuettes, some of which are akin to the statuettes of category I. (Figs. 4—7 and 14). One is similar to the flat statuettes from Daghestan (fig. 96), and four are very different. The first (fig. 126), represents a man in a Phrygian cap, with short arms, extended sideways, and short legs. This statuette is ithyphallic. The second (fig. 95) is very long and represents a naked, standing man, with the phallus in statu erectionis and the hands clasping the waist. The two last statuettes (figs. 88—89) represent, it would appear, two women holding babies.

If the flat, conventional statuettes may be called the typical Daghestan group, the round statuettes may be taken as belonging to the west part of Daghestan, extending to Tchetchnia on one side and to Khevsuria on the other.

In the district of Groznyi, near the sub-district of Shute, two statuettes were found. They were bought in 1913 by S. H. M. One statuette is of bronze (No. 48, 406, h. 0.194, fig. 128). It represents

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<sup>34</sup> „American Journal of Archaeology”, IV, 1900, pp. 289—292, plate III.

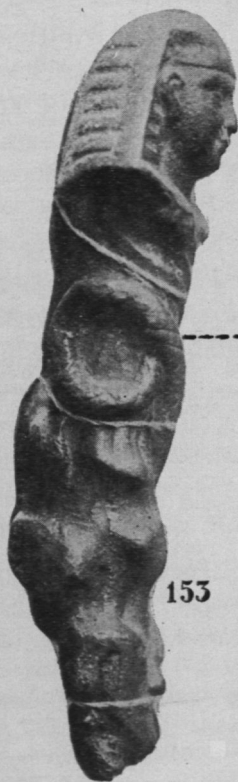
<sup>35</sup> „Drevnosti”. Trudy Moskovskago Archaologicheskago Obschestva”, vol. XXI, part 1, protocols p. 52.



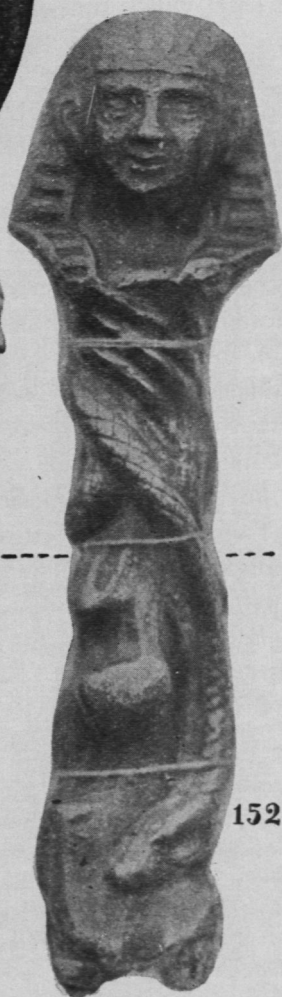
149



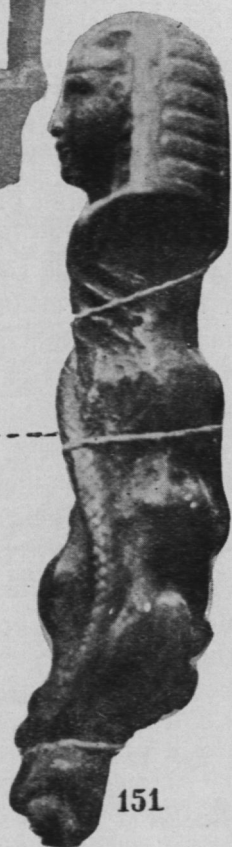
150



153



152



151



a standing, naked woman. Her right foot is broken, her left is bent. The hands are also broken. There appears to be an indistinctly-cast headdress on the head. The nose and lips are slightly worn away. The body bears traces of negligent casting, or depressions. The other statuette (No 48, 407, h. 0.296, fig. 129) is made of a fragment of iron, which is roughly formed into the shape of a human body and slightly curved at the bottom. The arms and legs are formed of narrow strips of iron. The feet are broken, as is also the left arm. The right arm is pressed to the breast. The head, made of cast bronze, is soldered to the top of the body. This male head has two faces. It has a cap on it, which completely covers the skull. There is a crest which runs from the forehead of one face to the forehead of the other. One face looks forward, the other backward<sup>36</sup>.

A roughly-cast flat bronze statuette (S. H. M., A. V. Komarov's collection, No. 41/2, h. 0.095; fig. 124) probably comes from the valley of the river Argoun (province of Terek). It holds a vessel over the stomach. The legs are joined at the bottom by a flat piece of iron, which forms the base. The other bronze statuette in the same collection (h. 0.055, fig. 125), represents a standing man, wearing a crested helmet. His arms project before him, forming a circle<sup>37</sup>. I suppose these statuettes were found in the Argoun Valley, as there are similar statuettes in the Georgian Museum from that place, which were found in 1849. Two of these statuettes (Nos. 1055, 1056; h. 0.05) represent standing, naked man, and are akin to the statuettes of the first category. In their raised, right hands they hold a javelin, and the left arms stick out with clenched hands. Two other statuettes (Nos. 1057, 1058, h. 0.06), represent roughly-formed figures of standing warriors, which have helmets on their heads with ear-pieces and crests that extend down to the back. Their arms extend in front and form a circle. The thumbs are divided from the fingers.

The statuette No. 1054 (h. 0.108, figs. 130—131) is the most interesting. It represents a standing warrior with a pointed beard, prominent nose, long neck and short, slightly bent legs. There is

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<sup>36</sup> Report of the State Historical Museum for 1913, Moscow, 1914, pp. 12—13, figs. 12—13.

<sup>37</sup> The statuettes (figs. 48—50 and 124—125, 140—142), have no exact indication of their place of origin, since the flat piece of metal to which they are fastened with others in S. H. M. has on it only the inscription: „Province of Terek, Valley of the river Argoun, Government of Tiflis, Valley of the river Ksanka, Georgian Military Road”. A. V. Komarov's collection, Nos. 41/2.

a crested helmet on his head. The warrior wears a girdled caftan, which reaches to the middle of his thighs, and is slit before and behind. The sleeves of the caftan end above the elbows. There is a goat-skin on his back, with the head of the goat downwards and its horns hooked over his shoulders. The shoes are indistinctly outlined and they are negligently modelled. The warrior has a bow in his hand, a part of which is broken. He is shooting from it<sup>38</sup>. The other similar statuette is in S. H. M., P. I. Shukin's collection, from A. V. Komarov's collection.

#### CATEGORY V.

The group of statuettes found in the „Kazbek Treasure”, i. e., among the objects found at the station of Kazbek on the Georgian military road, in the village of Stepan Tsminda, by G. D. Filimonov in 1877, is very original<sup>39</sup>. The circumstances of the finding are as follows: In 1874, during roadmaking, accidental discoveries of various objects took place. The Society of the Friends of the Sciences of Anthropology and Ethnography at Moscow sent Mr. Filimonov there. He made excavations at Stepan Tsminda and found many bronze objects, the style of which made them very interesting. These objects were found in a silver bowl having an Aramean (?) inscription on it, and in a copper vessel. The inscription on the bowl was assigned to the fourth century B. C., but this is open to some doubt. It seems to have been made at a later time, by scratching with some pointed instrument. It appears that Countess P. S. Uvarova had a similar impression, for in

<sup>38</sup> „Museum Caucasicum”. Bd. V, Archaeologie von Gräfin P. S. U v a r o v a. Tiflis 1902, p. 47 (Russian and German). These statuettes are described by Professor N. P. K o n d a k o v as follows: „Antiquities from the Terek Government” (Trudy III Arkheologičeskago S'ezda, Vol. I, plate V), but his supposition that these statuettes served as the handles or ornaments of vessels is rightly rejected by Mr. A. V. K o m a r o v („Izvestia Kavkazkago Obshchestva Istorii i Arkheologii”, Vol. I, livr. 2. Tiflis 1884, p. 41).

<sup>39</sup> G. D. F i l i m o n o v: „Prehistoric Culture of Ossetia”, („Izvestia O-va liubitelej Estestvoznaniija, Antropologii i etnografii”. Vol. XXXI). Countess P. S. U v a r o v a „Cemeteries of the Northern Caucasus”. „Materialy po arkheologii Kavkaza”. Vol. VIII, pp. 139—151. For the Aramean inscription see C. I. S., t. I, part. 2, p. 103, No. 110 and Table VIII No. 110a. S c h l o t t m a n n „Zur semitischen Epigraphik” („Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft”. Bd. XXXIII, p. 292). V. T h. M i l l e r. „The bowl found by Mr. Filimonov” („Izvestia O-va liubitelej Estestvoznaniija, Antropologii i Etnografii”. Vol. XXXV). A. M. T a l l g r e n, „Caucasian Monuments”, „The Kazbek Treasure” (E. S. A. V, 109—182).

her description of the „Kazbek Treasure”, she does not mention an Aramean inscription but only writes: „On one part of the bowl an inscription is engraved, consisting of five characters resembling a Russian letter<sup>40</sup>. Unfortunately the „treasure” was stolen, and one part afterwards came into A. V. Komarov’s collection, which is now in S. H. M.<sup>41</sup>.

A statuette in A. V. Komarov’s collection represents a standing man, whose knees are slightly bent (fig. 134). He is naked and has a round, close cap on his head (a skull-cap), with a round, convex ornament in front. This cap covers the whole head from the front to the occiput.

Round the waist is a belt, shown in relief. There are boots on the feet, which reach half way up the calf of the leg. A narrow bar connects the feet. The face is flat. The cheeks have been cut off, making the nose prominent. The pupils of the eyes are formed by convexities. The mouth is indicated by a depression. The ears are roughly formed at the sides of the head. The statuette has either a pointed beard, or a very prominent chin. The figure holds a horn in the left hand, which it is raising towards the mouth. The nipples are indicated by circles. The phallus is very much erected. The testicula are very well formed. There are modelled double spirals on the shoulder-blades, perhaps, soldered on, not cast in one piece with the statuette. A loop is soldered to the body at the back, and into this is fastened a piece of bronze chain, made



of oval, rather close links. The buttocks are very prominent. The right arm is raised and bent at the elbow. The fingers, indicated but not modelled separately, are bent forward, so that the hand has the form of a hook. The whole statuette is covered with a fine coat of verdegris. H. 0.12<sup>42</sup>.

<sup>40</sup> „Materials for the Archaeology of the Caucasus”, vol. VIII, p. 140.

<sup>41</sup> In the S. H. M. this part of Komarov’s collection is wrongly marked „from the valley of the Ksanka river”.

<sup>42</sup> „Materials for the Archaeology of the Caucasus”, vol. VIII, p. 148, fig. 127.

Another similar statuette is made of copper and is in worse preservation. Here and there it has little depression. It seems to have been cleaned. The difference between it and the first is that spiral ornaments are soldered not only to the shoulder-blades, but also to the buttocks, (fig. 133). The feet are somewhat longer than those of the first statuette. Into a loop at the neck a chain is fastened, with more open links. This chain is now broken off. H. O.127<sup>43</sup>.

A third similar bronze statuette (H. O.125, fig. 135) has the face and ears more roughly cast. The cap does not fit so closely to the head as in the case of the two other statuettes, but is stretched close over the forehead. The top of it forms a ridge or crest and at the back it forms a loop, the other end of which is soldered between the shoulder-blades. The belt is broad. The nipples are absent, as are also the spiral ornaments on the back, and the boots. A chain of oval, narrow links is fastened into the loop<sup>44</sup>.

A similar figure, but very short, (0.05), from A. V. Komarov's collection (No. 20/37, fig. 132), has no boots, or spiral ornament at the back. It holds a drinking cup in its right hand. Its left hand, which is bent towards the left shoulder, holds some indistinct object. Its fingers are bent to form a hook. One end of the loop begins at the occiput, the other is between the shoulder-blades. A fragment of chain is fastened into the loop<sup>45</sup>.

Finally the fourth similar statuette is like the preceding one. H. O.04. The figure is shown in a sitting position. The right leg and the left arm are broken off. A very long drinking-horn is held in the right hand.

A statuette belonging to the „Kazbek treasure” is very interesting. It stands on a bell-handle. This statuette represents a naked, ithyphallic man (fig. 127). The arms are bent at the elbows and the forearms stretched forwards. The hands are closed, fingers being modelled. A double hammer or sceptre is held in the right hand, and the index finger of the other hand points forward. The head is disproportionately large, markedly prognatic, with a pointed beard, with a clean-shaven skull and a moustache. The statuette has a straight nose, convex eyes and eyebrows that unite across the bridge of the nose. A similar statuette

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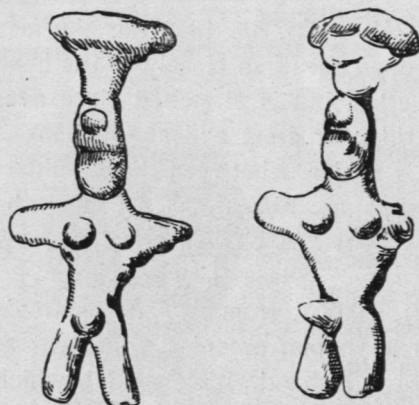
<sup>43</sup> Ibid. p. 145, fig. 125; plate LXXI, 8. The chain is represented in the illustration as if fastened to the girdle. But this is wrong, as the girdle has no loop. We must remark that the illustrations in Countess U v a r o v a's book are given as in a mirror, photographed through a prism.

<sup>44</sup> Ibid. p. 148, fig. 128.

<sup>45</sup> Ibid. 148, fig. 128.

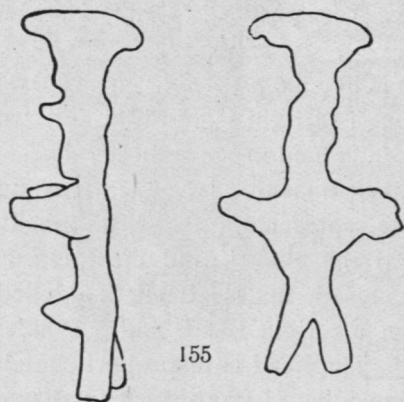
broken from a bellhandle is in the State Hermitage Museum <sup>46</sup>. Dr. A. M. Tallgren is right when he compares this statuette to a Hittite statuette in the Berlin Museum. It may also be compared with a statuette of a woman in the same museum <sup>47</sup>.

The horsemen on the strap-buckles from Kazbek are akin to this type <sup>48</sup>. These horsemen are represented naked, seated on horses, without either saddle or stirrups. They have pointed beards, prominent noses and round heads.



The brevity of this article does not permit us to give further particulars of them.

The statuette of horsemen on strap-buckles from Kazbek should be compared with the statuette of a horseman on the head of a pin from Koban, which is preserved in the Naturhistorisches Museum at Vienna. An enlarged picture of it was published by Dr. Franz Hančar <sup>49</sup>. We see here the same tapering forehead, the prominent chin and pointed beard, as on the statuette from the Kazbek bell-handle. The figure is naked, in boots, and has a quiver with a bow of the Persian (?) type at the left side.



On another bell-handle from Kazbek (S. H. M. No. 1828, fig. 136), consisting of two pairs

<sup>46</sup> Ibid. p. 149, fig. 124.

<sup>47</sup> Tallgren, E. S. A. V, p. 123, fig. 14. Weber „L'art hittite”, plates 10 and 11.

<sup>48</sup> „Materials for the Archaeology of the Caucasus”, VIII, pl. LXXI, 4 and 5. Tallgren, E. S. A. V, p. 139, figs. 56 and 57.

<sup>49</sup> Fr. Hančar, „Die Nadelformen des prähistorischen Kaukasusgebiets”. (E. S. A. VII, 1932, pp. 148—149, fig. 18).

of horns, are two figures of naked, bearded men <sup>50</sup> one of whom is cutting off the other's head with a curved knife or sickle. Mrs. E. Pchelina thinks she sees here a sacrifice to the spirit of the grain, when either a stranger appearing on the field at the end of the harvest, or a backward reaper was killed <sup>51</sup>.

On another bell-handle from Kazbek (Tiflis Museum, 180), we have a group of two men. One of the figures in the group is broken. The remaining one is a naked ithyphallic man with a skullcap on his head. He is playing a lyre <sup>52</sup>. The figure above the horns of the goat opposite is a bent-kneed, skull-capped, naked ithyphallic man, with an angular shield in his hand.

On a third bell-handle, also from Kazbek (Tiflis Museum 181), „there may have been four men on each horn. There is remaining at the end of each horn a group consisting, in the better-preserved specimen, of two men <sup>53</sup>. One is naked, ithyphallic and skull-capped and holds in one hand a length of rope, which is thrown over his shoulder, in the other a sharply-pointed shield, bent to an angle lengthwise along the middle. Before him stands a similar naked, skull-capped man, with a pointed beard, his chin sunk on to his breast, a rope round his neck. The rope apparently continues into the other man's hand. Here we obviously have a victor leading a vanquished enemy”.

The opposite group depicts a prisoner being led along <sup>54</sup>. Both men have their knees bent, and are ithyphallic and skull-capped. The foremost of the men has an angular shield at his right side, and at his left a quiver (?) hangs, from a strap thrown over the right shoulder. His right hand holds a rope, which is tied round the hands of the man who accompanies him <sup>55</sup>, continuing round his neck — vanquisher and vanquished!

In the „Kazbek Treasure” we have a group of two human figures in the act of *coitus a tergo*. They are placed on a bronze pendant in the form of boar's teeth (fig. 137) <sup>56</sup>.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid. VIII, plate LXXI, 6. Tallgren, E. S. A., V, p. 125, figs. 20—22. Chantre, Recherches... plate 57, 7.

<sup>51</sup> Frazer, „The Golden Bough” (Russian translation), 2nd edition.

<sup>52</sup> E. S. A. V, p. 127, figs. 23—24.

<sup>53</sup> E. S. A. V, p. 125, fig. 18.

<sup>54</sup> E. S. A. V, p. 125, fig. 19.

<sup>55</sup> E. S. A. V, p. 124—126.

<sup>56</sup> E. S. A. V, p. 140.

A bronze group of three persons seems to belong to the same find (S. H. M. figs. 138—139). It represents the coitus of a man and woman. The latter is sitting on the shoulders of another man. H. 0.035.

#### CATEGORY VI.

We may compare the statuettes in the „Kazbek Treasure” with those proceeding from the Northern Caucasus.

We have the following statuettes from Koban:

A cast bronze statuette of a naked man (S. H. M., Countess P. S. Uvarova's collection. H. 0.048), the hands of which are folded in front of the stomach. It has a prominent nose and chin, which latter was mistaken by Countess P. S. Uvarova for a beard. The cap on the head, mentioned by Countess P. S. Uvarova, does not seem to me to exist. There is a loop on the back, falling from the neck downwards<sup>57</sup>.

A bronze statuette (S. H. M. same collection) of a naked man (h. 0.04), with unfinished arms, thin legs joined at the bottom, short, curly hair, a large loop on the back<sup>58</sup>.

The State Hermitage has a bronze figure of a naked man (h. 0.04). „There seems to be a mask on the face, with holes for the eyes and nose distinctly made. There is apparently a coat of mail on the breast. There are bracelets on the arms. The hands are on the thighs<sup>59</sup>”. There is, it seems to me, a question as regards the mask and the coat of mail, but the bracelets are actually there.

A standing figure (S. H.) of a naked woman, with a child in her arms<sup>60</sup>. It is interesting to note the very long neck and head. This peculiarity relates this statuette to the Daghestan statuette (fig. 79).

A bronze statuette in S. H., which Countess P. Uvarova describes as „a figure of a man very indistinctly cast, hands on thighs and clearly-marked ribs”<sup>61</sup>. This statuette is one of the bronze statuettes found in the Northern Caucasus (ex. g. the Ossetian Museum at Vladicaucasus, fig. 96). The „clearly marked ribs” are really the fingers. These statuettes belong to later times.

<sup>57</sup> „Materials for the Archaeology of the Caucasus”, VIII, p. 64, fig. 58, plate XXXV, 6.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid. VIII, p. 64, plate XXXVII, 6.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid. VIII, p. 64, plate CXXII, 1.

<sup>60</sup> Ibid. VIII, p. 64, fig. 59.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid. VIII, p. 64, fig. 60.

A bronze statuette in S. H., with unfinished legs. The hands are clasped on the breast. The features of the face are more definite and the hair is cut round<sup>62</sup>.

There is in the S. H. a pendant in the form of a plaited bar, (breadth 0.032), which has a loop on the top and two doves at the ends. „Three chains are attached to the lower part of the bar, with three dancing human figures, with tails”<sup>63</sup>. The two lateral figures stretch out their arms similarly to each other and, contrary to Countess P. S. Uvarova's description, they are represented standing. The middle figure only dances. Its right hand is on its thigh, its left arm is extended forward.

From Koban in R. Virchow's collection comes a bronze figure of a naked man, with a roughly-formed face, large, prominent ears and extended arms, the hands being raised<sup>64</sup>.

A pendant in the form of a roughly-cast standing human figure (h. 0.045) comes from Kambulta (S. H. M.). It holds an indistinct object (probably a sword) across its body<sup>65</sup>. A similar figure (but with the sword beside the thigh) is in S. H. These statuettes are somewhat similar to two ithyphallic statuettes from Komunta, which have the swords on the left thigh. One is in S. H., the other in S. H. M. (Countess P. S. Uvarova's collection, h. 0.25)<sup>66</sup>. Countess P. S. Uvarova compares them to the Koban statuettes<sup>67</sup> but they may be compared to the statuettes from Mr. Vertepov's excavations (in the Ossetian Museum at Vladicaucasus).

There is in S. H. M. an ithyphallic bronze statuette of a naked man with a beard, from Komunta. It has a cap on its head, a neckring on its neck and a girdle round the waist. This statuette is placed between the horns of a deer, the head of which, it seems to me, is a bell-handle<sup>68</sup>.

The other Komunta statuette belongs to the flat statuette type, with raised arms. We think this type to be generally from Daghestan<sup>69</sup>. S. H. has two similar statuettes from Kombulta.

<sup>62</sup> Ibid. VIII, p. 64, fig. 61.

<sup>63</sup> Ibid. VIII, p. 64, plate XXIX, No. 6.

<sup>64</sup> Ibid. VIII, p. 64, fig. 62.

<sup>65</sup> Ibid. VIII, p. 220, plate XCII, 8.

<sup>66</sup> Ibid. VIII, p. 314, plate CXVIII, 23.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid. VIII, p. 63, fig. 58, plate XXXV, 6.

<sup>68</sup> Ibid. VIII, p. 302, 303, fig. 235, plate CXVIII, 26.

<sup>69</sup> Ibid. VIII, p. 314, plate CXVIII, 23.



From the same place come two statuettes that are in S. H. M. (h. 0.045), very roughly modelled, with round plates instead of heads and conventional arms and legs which are united at the bottom by a bar, with a loop for a strap <sup>70</sup>.

A similar, conventional figure, but, as it appears to me, in a conical helmet, and quite geometrical, is in S. H. The face is very badly modelled. There are heavy lines across the sides. (I doubt that they represent the ribs, as Countess Uvarova thinks). The statuette is enclosed in a nine-bossed circle <sup>71</sup>.

#### CATEGORY VII.

In A. V. Komarov's collection in S. H. M. (No. 41/2, fig. 140—142) there are some „protoma” of some animal belonging to the genus felidae. Their backs are either flat or have some depression in them, which show that they were cast in an open form. A triangular piece is added at the back, showing that statuettes of this type were fastened to something. We mention these statuettes because a similar statuette was found in a ravine near Nakhichevane (Armenia), but this statuette had a human head in a crown that had three indentations, and a woman's breasts (a siren or a sphinx?). H. 0.035; fig. 143—144. Similar statuettes were found by J. de Morgan amid the ruins of Ecbatana (Persia) <sup>72</sup>.

#### CATEGORY VIII.

To make our survey complete we must mention the following statuettes, which, as we know, were found in the Caucasus:

In the Georgian Museum there are two statuettes with no indication as to the place in which they were found. But their style seems to have been subject to classical influence. (No. 29—19/9; h. 0.095, figs. 148 and 149). Judging by their winged caps (petasos), they represent Hermes. They have female breasts and a body ending

<sup>70</sup> Ibid. VIII, plate CXVIII, 2i.

<sup>71</sup> Ibid. VIII, p. 314, fig. 244.

<sup>72</sup> J. de Morgan, „Mission en Perse”, vol. IV, p. 251, fig. 1, 3; p. 255, fig. 160, 5.

in something like the tail of a fish. Their hair falls from under the petasos. The arms are stretched out. Their hands seem to be holding something. Their bodies are bent backwards, and from their shape we may presume that if these figures were not the handles of some vessel they were ornaments belonging to one.

In the Kutais Museum there is a bronze statuette (No. 2546, h. 0.07; figs. 146—147), that was found in the village of Dzevri, 35 kilometres from Kutais, on the bank of the river Dzeurul, on the site of an ancient cemetery. It represents a standing man, clothed in a wide mantle (toga). He holds a book in his left hand. On his head there is something like a modius. This statuette recalls an antique classical statuette.

Of great interest is a bronze, ithyphallic statuette found in 1932 in a quarry (1.5 kilometres from Piatigorsk) and preserved in the Piatigorsk Museum (fig. 150). This statuette (h. 0.095), represents a standing, naked man with a long moustache and a shaven chin. Both arms are raised and the right hand holds a bird. The statuette is standing on a socle with a hole in it. The head seems to be covered with a ribbed cap (or plaited hair). If it is a cap, it is similar to those of the warriors in the basreliefs at Yasili-Kaia, but the cap on our statuette is lower than the caps of these warriors. I give here a photograph of it, for which I have to thank the director of the Piatigorsk Museum, Miss M. S. Yakucenia.

There is a copper statuette at the Nalchik Museum, (h. 0.142), fig. 151—153, which was found near Nalchik when the earth was being dug up for the foundations of a house. It represents a human figure, with a disproportionately large head, on which is an Egyptian headdress (cloft). A snake is wound round the figure.

There is a bronze statuette in the Erivan Museum (h. 0.052; fig. 155), found by E. A. Zalayan in the Nova Bayazid district. It is possible that the statuette represents an androgyne, as it has the phallus and the breasts. There is a tiara-shaped headdress on the head. The arms and legs are very short.

There is a bronze statuette at the Armavir Museum, which was found during the digging of a hole, for planting trees, in 1928, on the left bank of the river Kuban, at a depth of 0.60. This statuette (h. 0.13; fig. 154) is hollow, and has a disproportionately large head, almost without forehead. The nose is prominent. The eyes and mouth are in

the form of depression. The arms and legs are very short. It is difficult to tell from the photograph whether it is a man or a woman. There is a human face on the left breast <sup>73</sup>.

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These are all the bronze statuettes of the human form found in the Caucasus, of which we know anything up to the present. Two categories, which I call above the Georgian and Daghestan categories, can be localized topographically. The others are too various, and we have two few of each type. It is more difficult to classify them chronologically than geographically. We think that only a comparison of these statuettes with those from the Near East can give any results. But I cannot make this comparison at the present time, and content myself with the publication of the materials I know of.

Moscow.

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<sup>73</sup> This statuette from Armavir may be compared with the statuette found near the village of Griaznucha in the Serdob district (Saratov Government), and presented to the Museum of the Russian Archaeological Society by Professor N. V. Kalachov in 1859 („Izvestia Russkago Arkheologicheskago Obshestva”, Vol. II, p. 84). It is hollow, made of brass and has a good patina, h. 0.16. We have only the upper part; there is something like a plait on the head. A human face is represented on the left breast. No arms were cast. According to Professor A. A. Spitzin's supposition Уробивше медивое статуетки in „Izvestia Arkheologicheskoi Komissi”, Livr. 29, p. 51, fig. 17): „It is very probable that the statuette represents a part of a hermaphrodite, but it is impossible to confirm this”.



Fig. 156.

Bronze statuettes: Bt. Beirut, 1890, 542; 1889, 777: Ashmolean Museum of Oxford.\*

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\* We have the honour to thank the Director of the Ashmolean Museum for kindly having sent the photographs of fig. 156.

*Editor.*