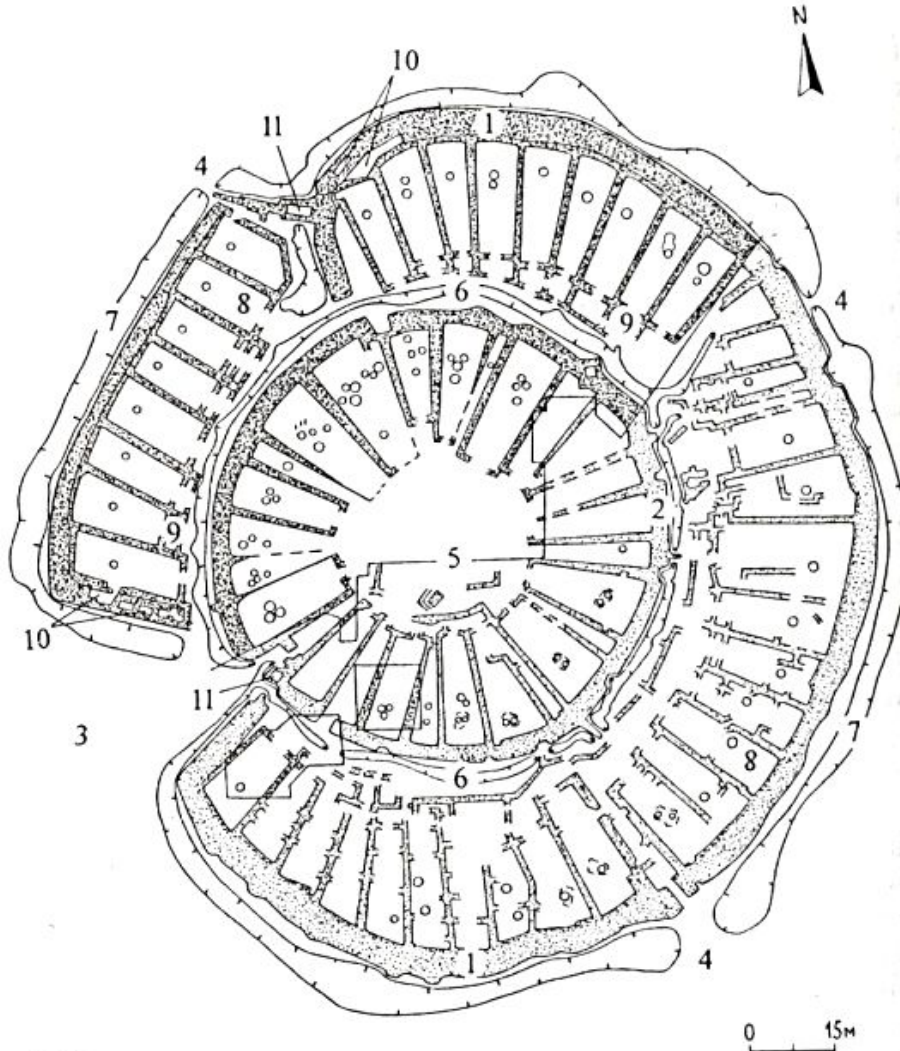


The «Country of towns» (XVIII-XVI, Southern Ural, Russian Federation)



The Arkaim settlement



- Has radial-and-ring plan
- Surrounded by two rows of concentric walls;
- Central square – 25x25m;
- Square of dwellings – 190-300 sq. m, are divided by partitions on living and household (utility) parts with cellars and wells;
- Walls are of 3-layers: wooden piers, covering, ground intermediate layer.

The Toqsanbay settlement

(3000-2000 BC, Beyneu area of Mangistau region)



The strengthened Toqsanbay settlement – proto-town



- Along with **Kent** (Central Kazakhstan), **Aytman** and **Manaysor** (Western Kazakhstan) settlements has radial-and-ring planning and are considered as proto-town
 - Remains of metallurgical, ceramic, tanning production;
 - Here was discovered the most ancient heating system (under floor) - **kan**
-



Architecture of Saka tribes (VII BC-V AD)

Lecture 2

Plan of lecture

- Working out the **mobile dwelling** (with a folding framework);
 - **Kurgans** – burial mounds (Tagisken, Shilikty, Issyk, Besshatyr, Berel, Uygarak, Qyryqoba, Berqara, Tologay, Malaysary, Aybas Darasy and others);
 - **Sanctuaries** and **temples** (Qyzyl-Uyiq, Tubezhik, Meret-sai);
 - **Urbanism** (Shiryk-Rabat, Babysh-Mulla, Kulan, Tuzusai, Kok-Mardan, Zhetyasar);
 - Monumental and decorative art (“animal style”)
-



The Tagisken complex (northern part - IX-V BC, Kyzylorda region)

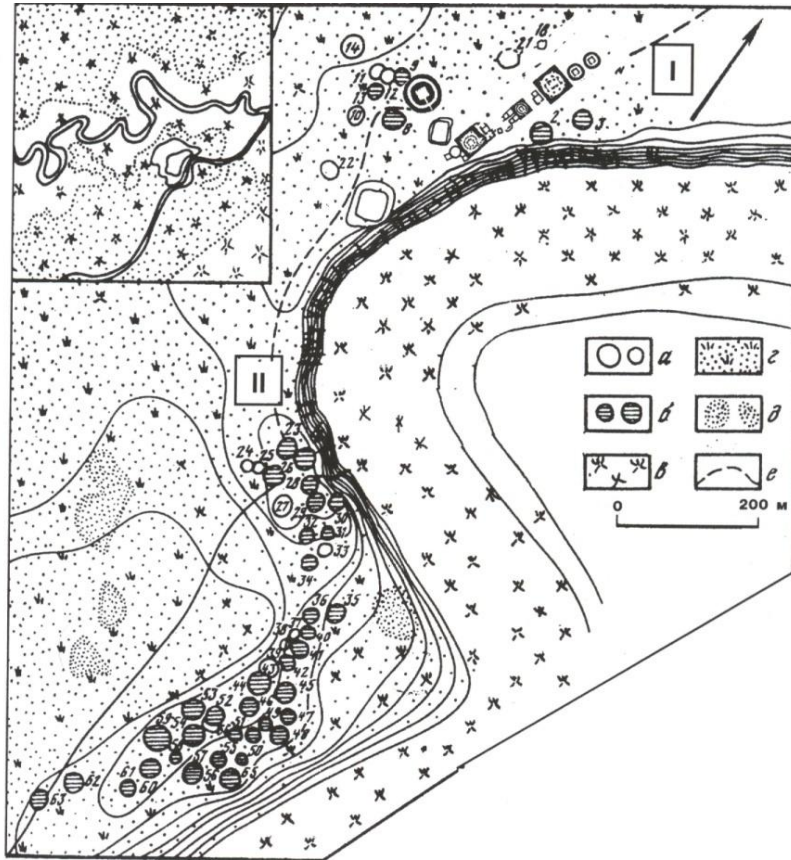


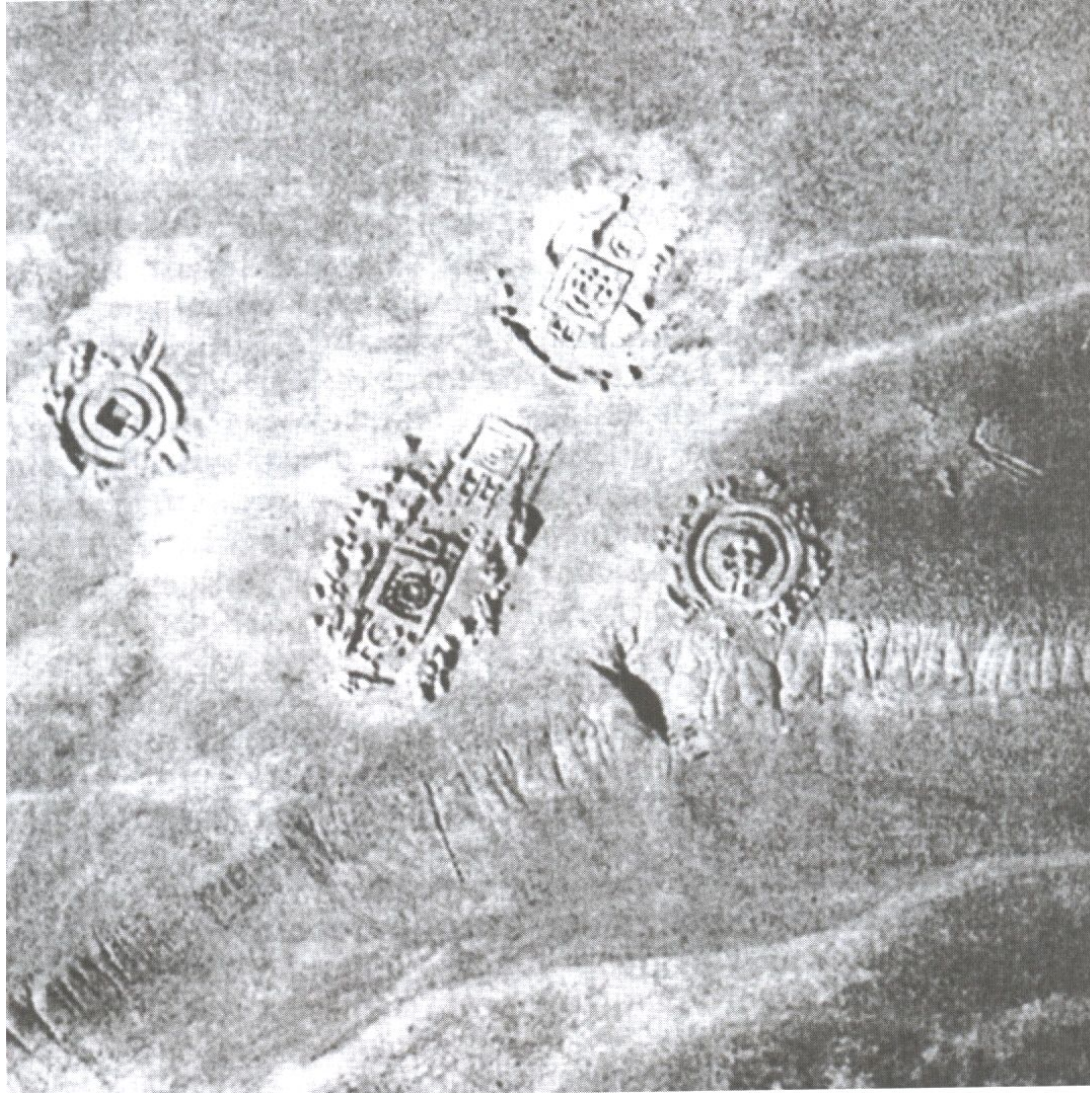
Рис. 2. Могильник Тагискен, ситуационный план:

I — Северный Тагискен; II — Южный Тагискен

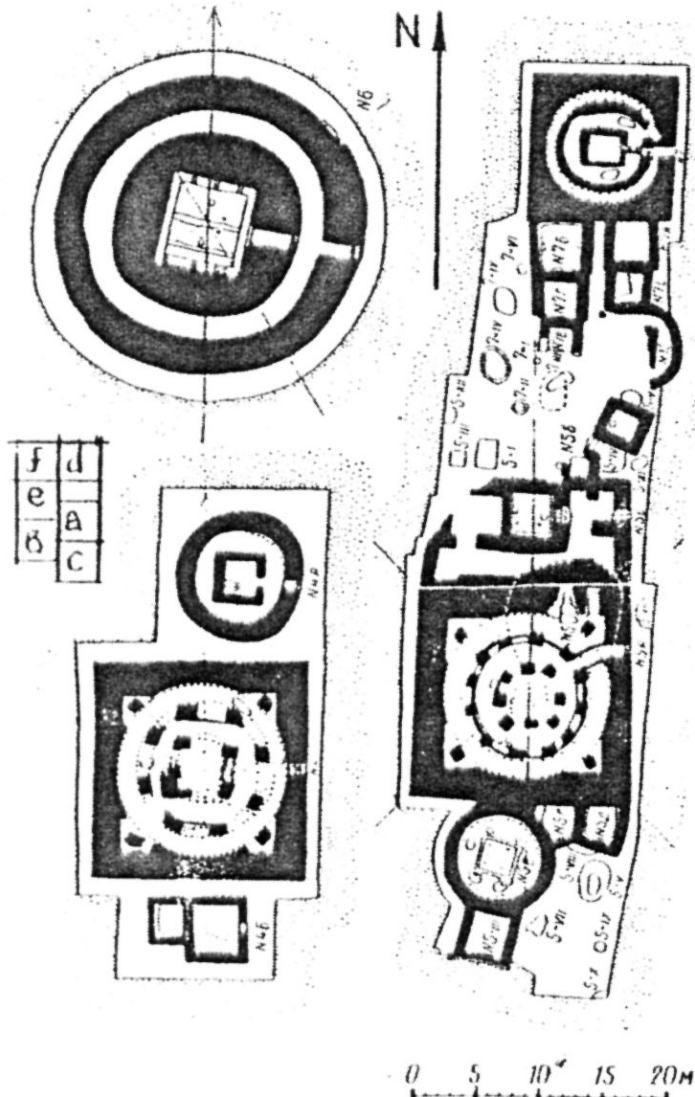
а — курганы; б — раскопанные курганы; в — заросшие такыры; г — свободные такыры;
д — пески; е — дорога

- Northern group — mausoleums or temples, southern — saka's mounds;
- 11 adobe burial buildings, are focused by walls over parts of the world

Northern Tagisken



Plans of Tagisken's temples of Sun

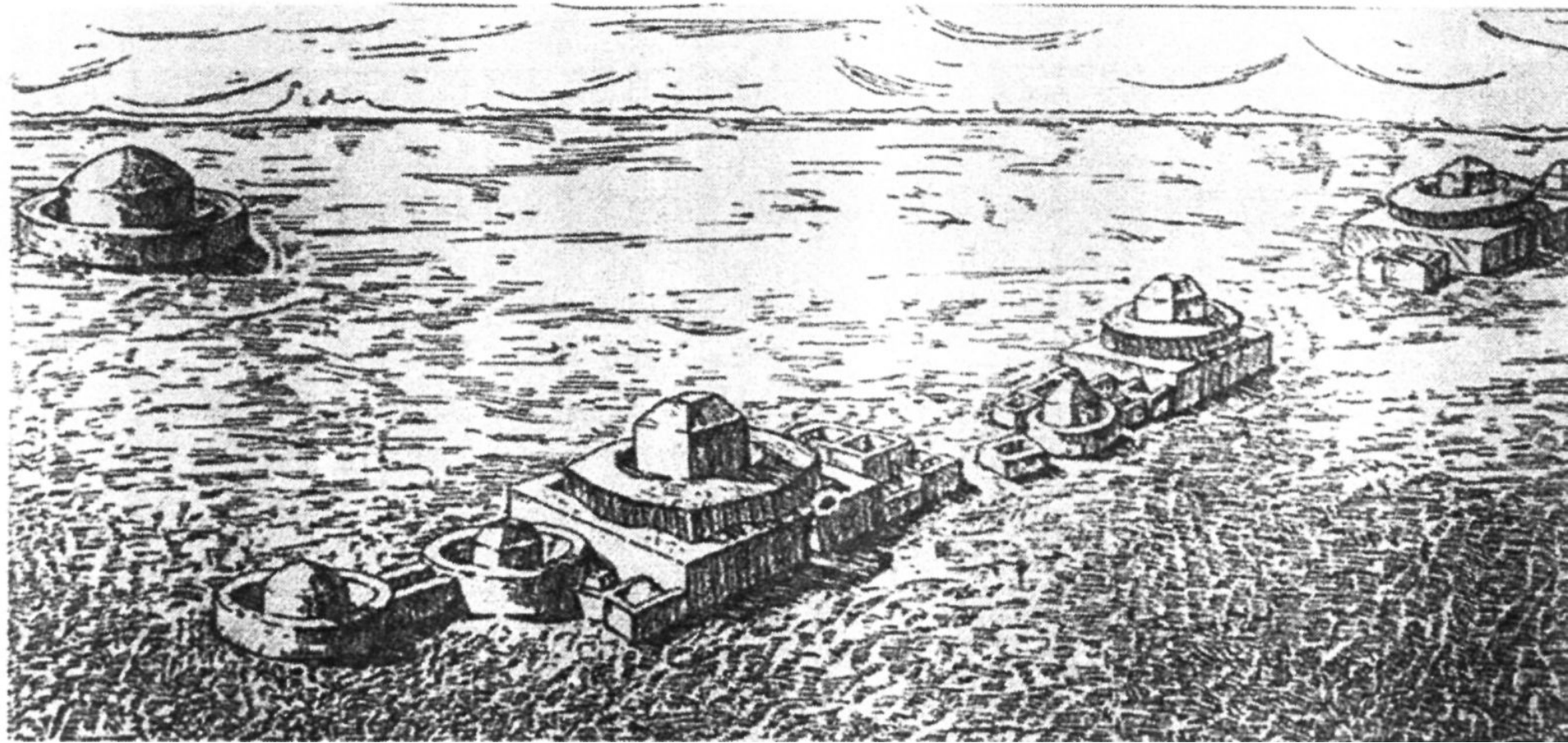


- The biggest temple with round plan (diameter 25 m, height 16 m)
- The biggest temple with square plan (18x18 m) has two entered cylinder walls inside (diameter 14 and 10,8 m);
- Enter doors are on the eastern side



Ил. 1. Некрополь Северный Тагискен. Мавзолеи 4, 5-а, 5-б, 5-в и примыкающие к ним сооружения.
Вид сверху — с запада

Reconstruction of Tagisken temples (by S.P. Tolstov)

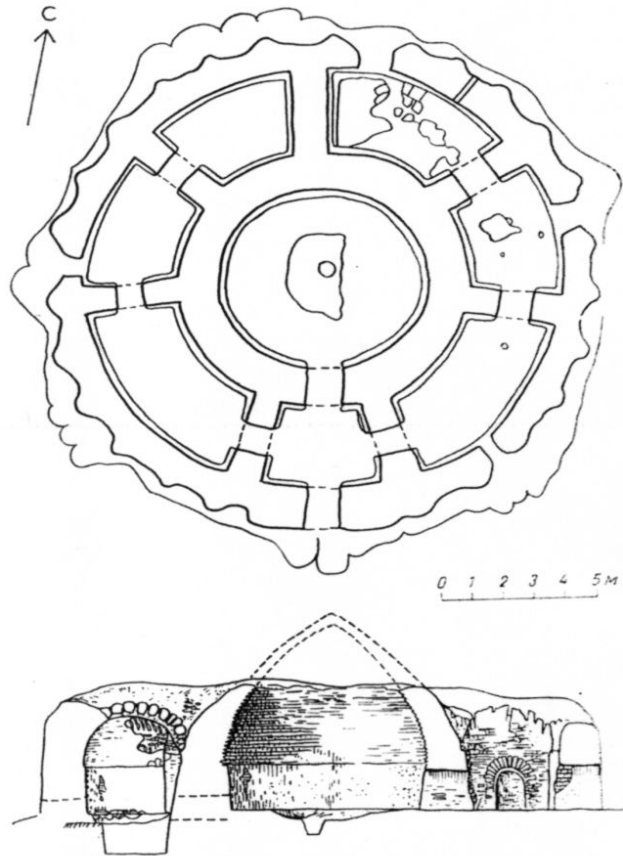


Northern Tagisken. General characteristics

- Wall thickness – 2m and more;
- Additional wooden constructions –probably, for cremation ritual;
- Using of module system by M.S. Bulatov);
- Planning compositions - entered circles and squares;
- Alleged overlapping in the form of the pyramidal truncated tent with an antiaircraft opening



Mausoleum of the Balandy-2, IV BC



- Aral area, river Inkar-darya valley;
- Construction from an adobe brick, with a diameter of 16 m, more than 6 m high;
- The temple had false dome overlapping (laid out by a laying blousing) with the diameter of 5,5 m;
- The laying of a dome and the arches of the lateral rooms which are structurally extinguishing force of a thrust of the central overlapping begins with height of 1,5 m.

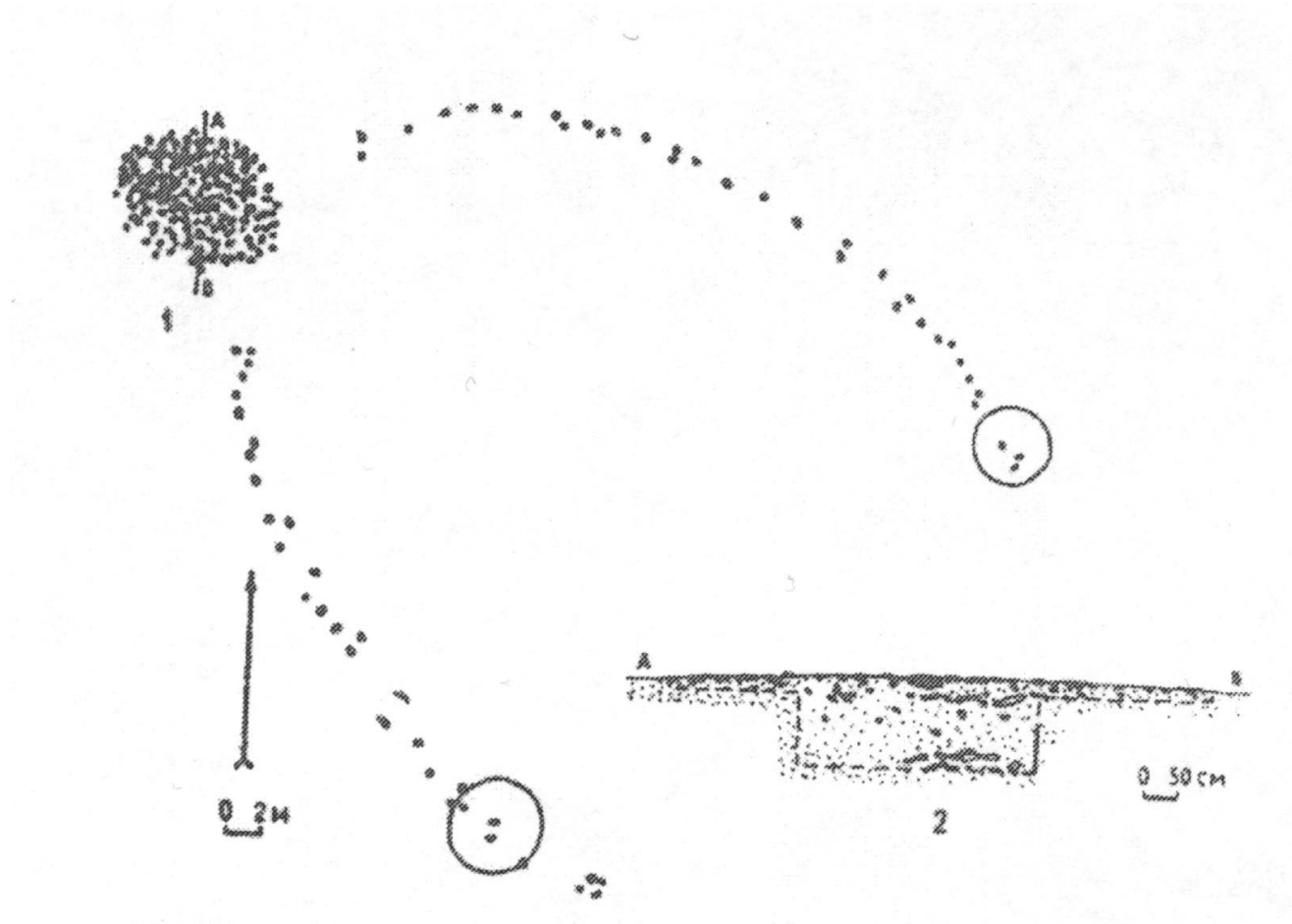


Tasmola culture (VII-I BC)

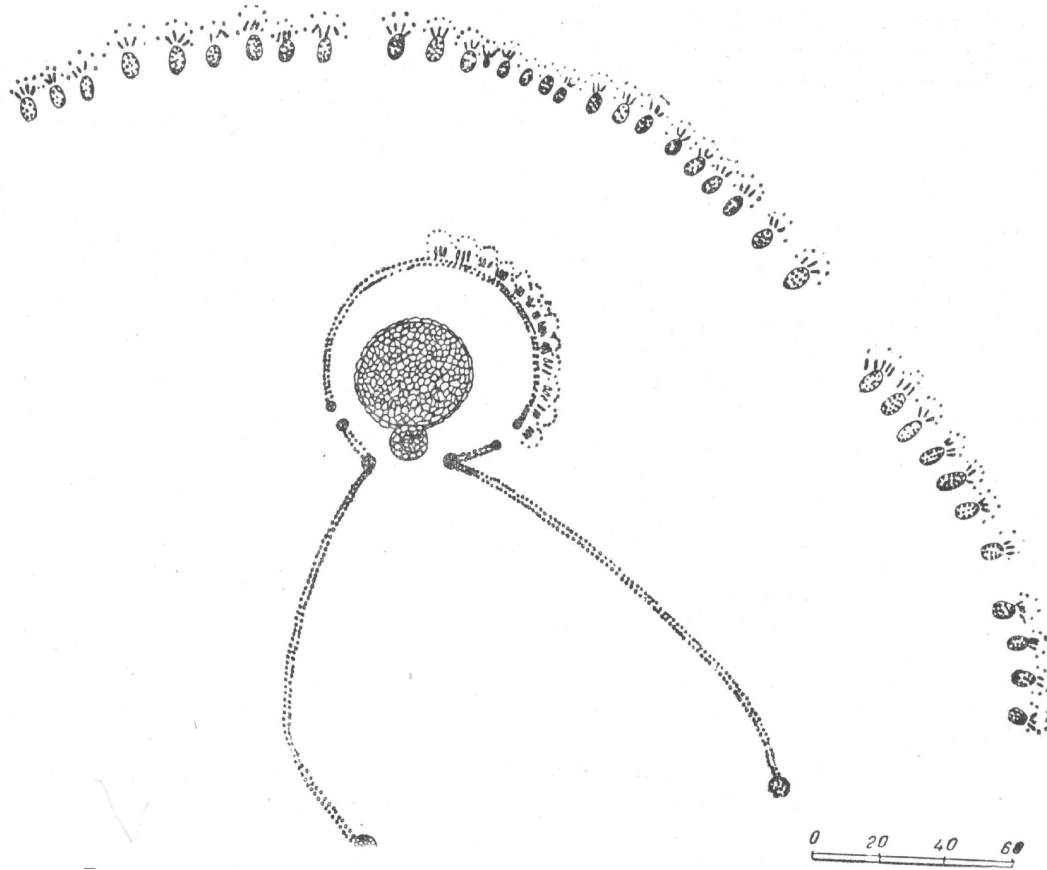
- Unique complexes of barrows with stone ridges (moustaches);
- Complex basis – a big barrow with a soil hole of an oval form, near it (from East side) a small barrow with burial of a horse and a clay vessel;
- From barrows in east direction 2 bow-shaped stone ridges (usually with a length up to 200-300 m) from stone boxes or columns which came to the end with barrows with traces funeral fire were built;
- The ceremony of sacrifice of a horse is connected with a solar cult.



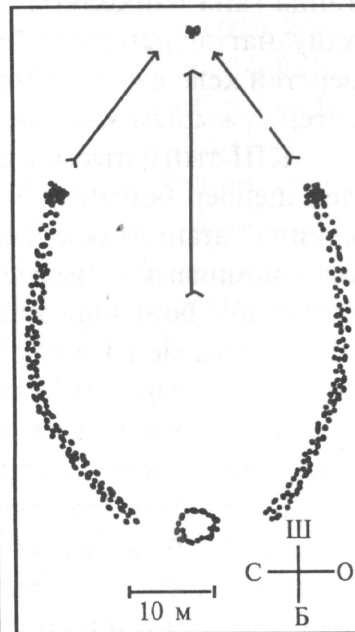
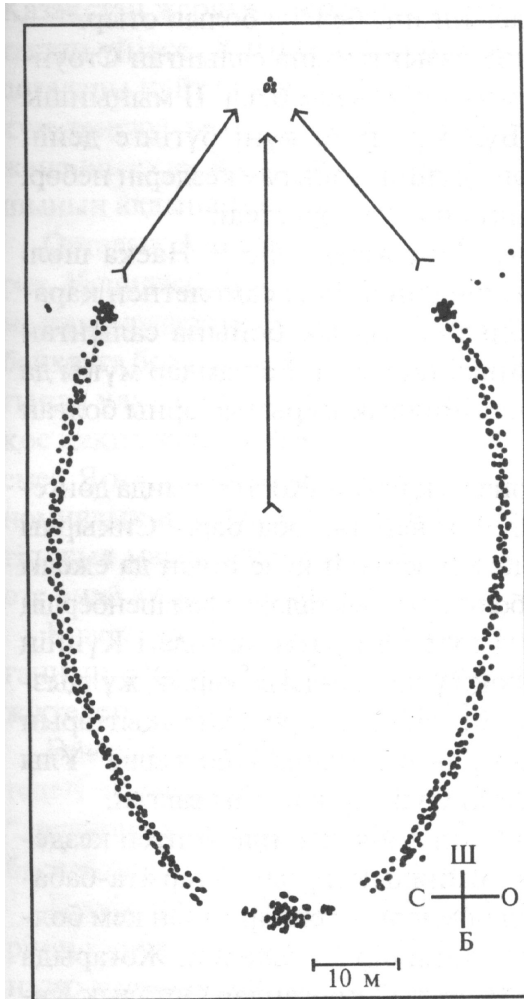
Tasmola burial ground



"Barrow with moustaches". Korpetai mountains



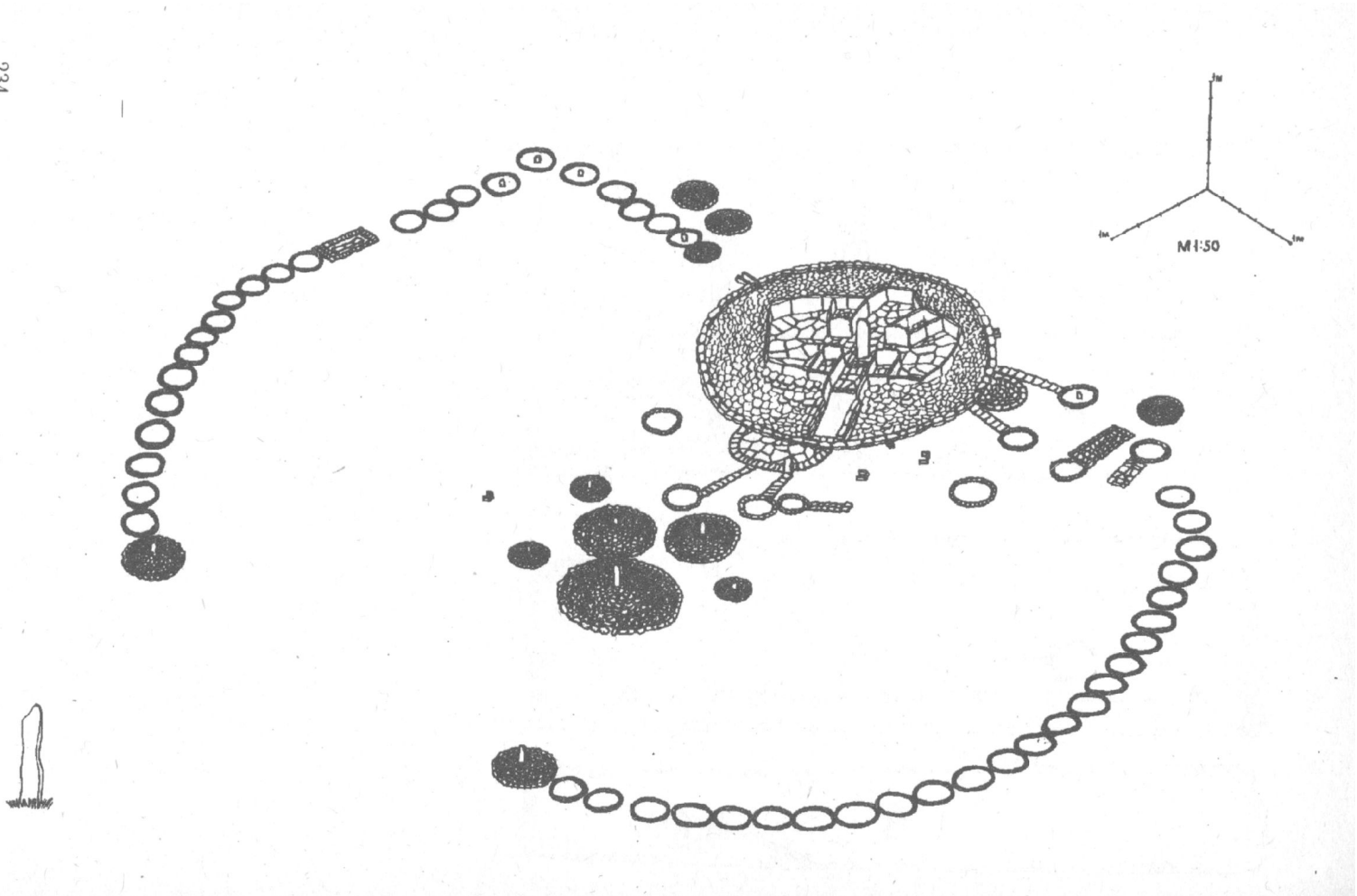
Tuolagai and Malaysara barrows



- Complex of **Tuolagai** barrow (the Central Kazakhstan): width 110,5m, length 190m;
- Complex of **Malaysary** barrows (in 142 km to the west from Almaty): width 80m, length 180m.

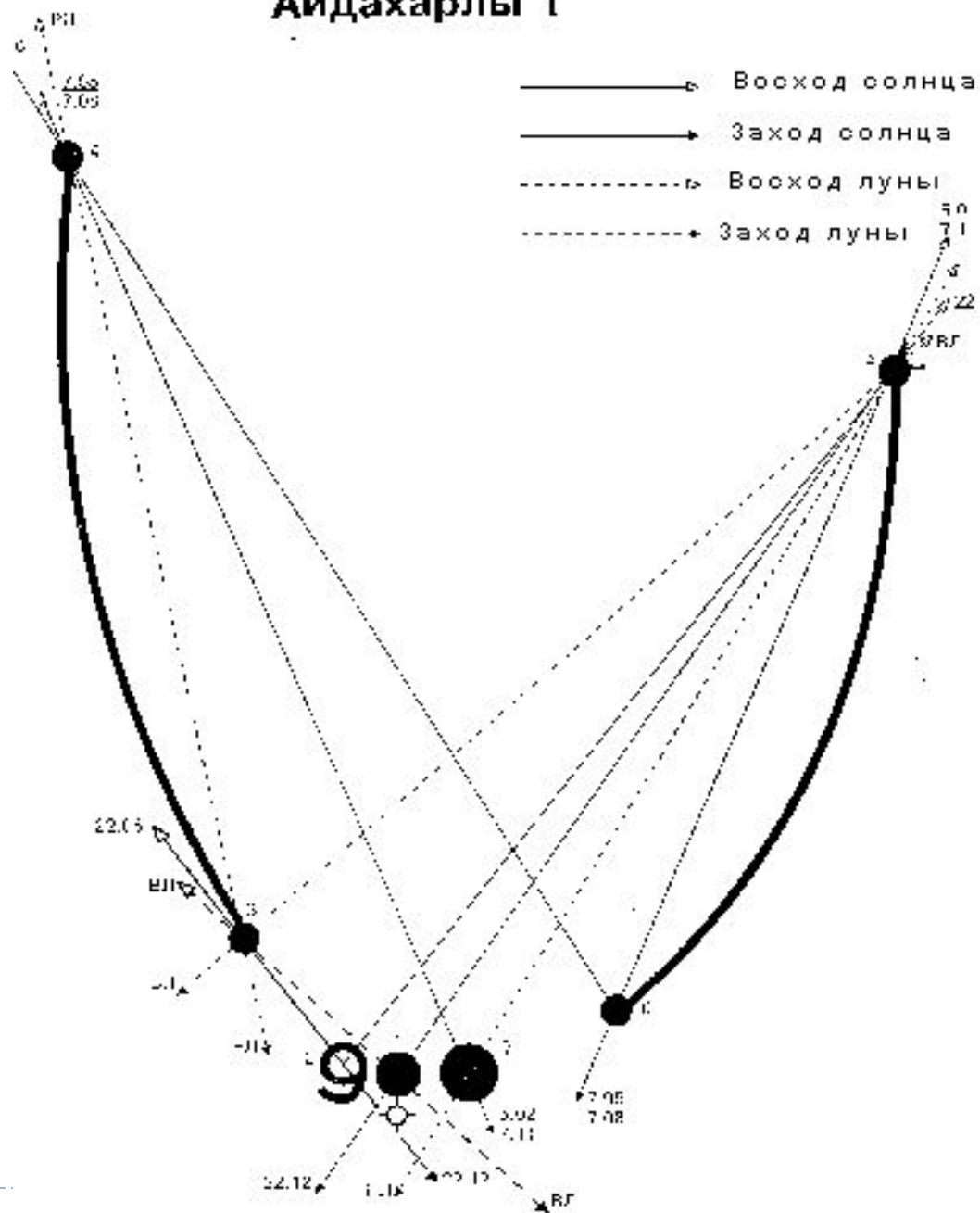
Complex Dykyltas (III-II BC, Tupkaragan district, West Kazakhstan Region)

234





Айдахарлы 1



Sanctuaries – ritual platforms

Meret-say (V-III BC)



Tubezhik (IV-II BC)



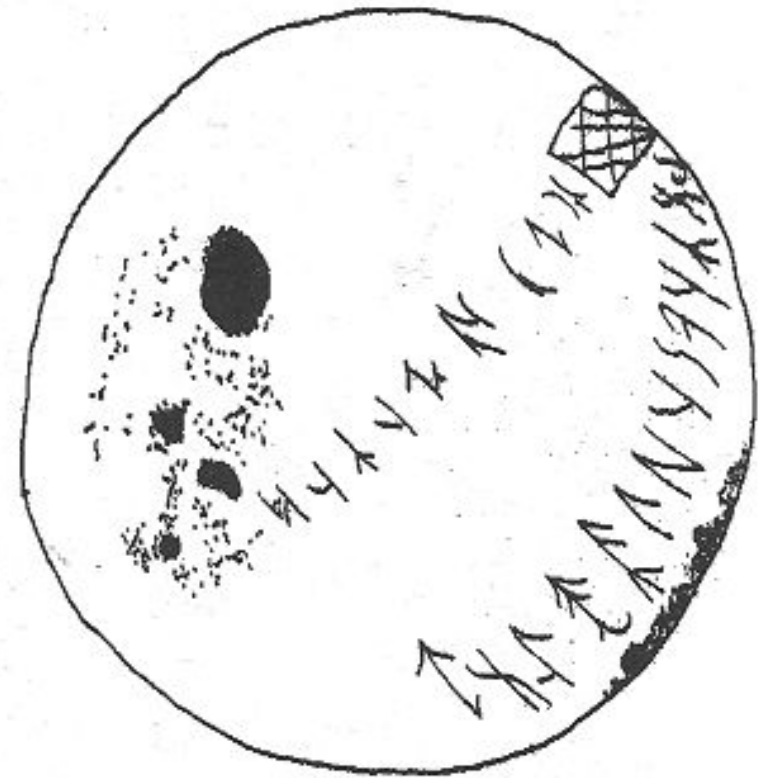
Issyk Barrow, V-IV BC



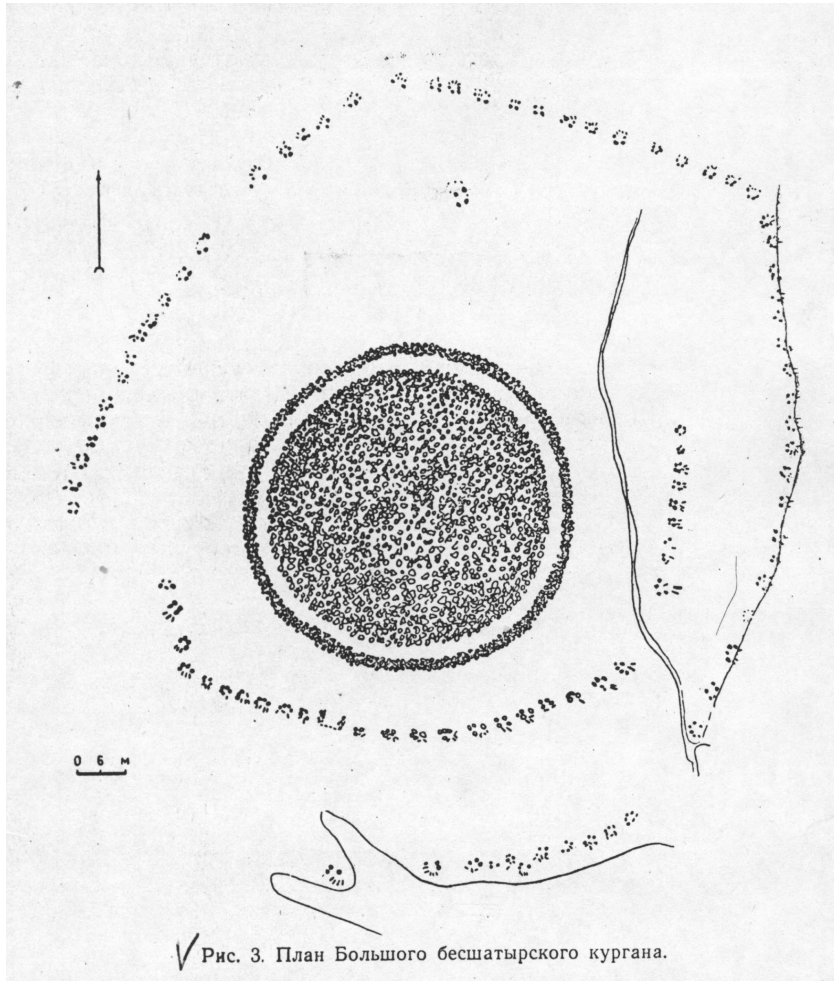
- Barrows of a complex – 6-12 m high, with a diameter of 60-100 m;
 - The funeral camera (2,9x1,5 m) is cut down from logs of a tyan-shyan's fir-tree, a floor – board, overlapping – a timbered flooring;
 - More than 4000 golden subjects
-



Silver bowl with letters. Issyk Barrow



Besshatyr complex, VII-VI BC (valley of river. Ili, natural boundary Shylbyr).

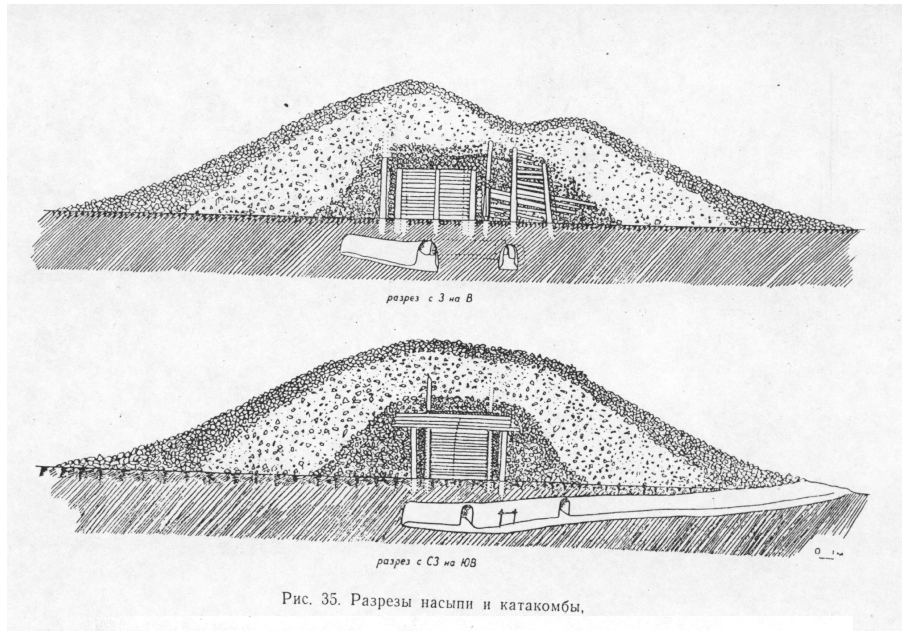


- Consists of 31 barrows;
- The big barrow with a diameter of 104 m, 17 m high, is surrounded with stone shaft;
- Round a barrow –located the spiral of chain of Menhirs

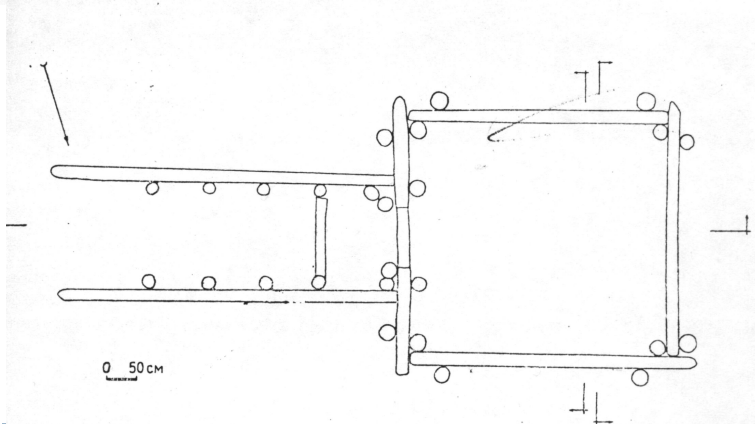
Besshatyr. Timbered camera



Besshatyr. Sections and plans of barrows



- The embankment from a stone and rubble had a trapeze form in a section;
- From East side there was a corridor-dromos;
- Under barrows at a depth of 2 m the system of the underpasses consisting of the main course and lateral branches, with a general extent of 55 m is found.



Megaliths of Besshatyr and Issyk complexes

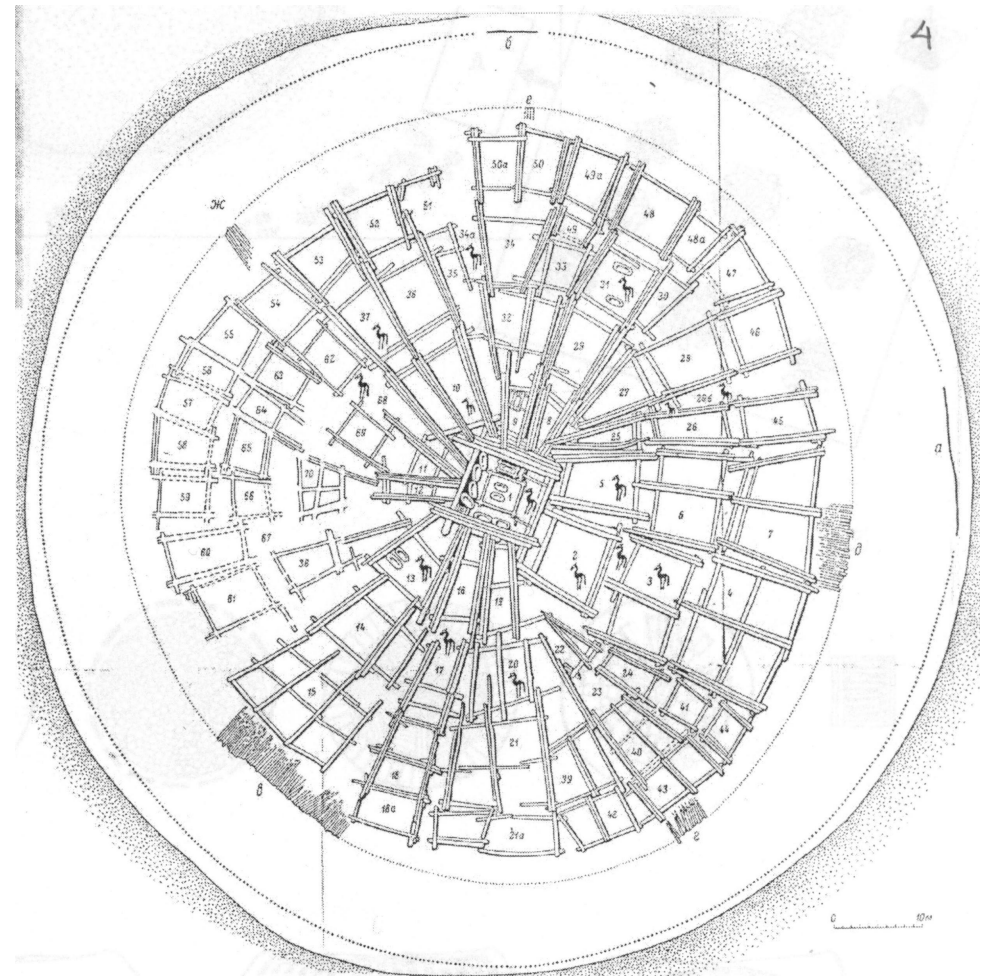
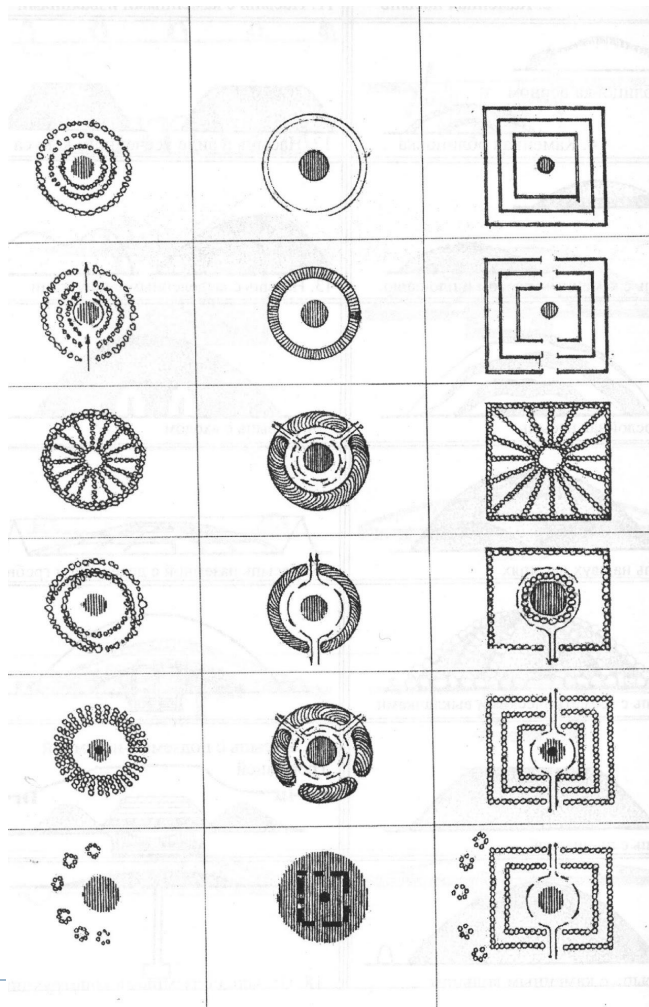


Reconstruction of a suit of the Sarmatian leader



- It is found in burial of a barrow of Araltobe (Ic. BC – Ic. AD; Zhylyoy district of the Atyrau Region)
- The gold plaques decorating an armor of the leader, staff fragments (asatayaq), remains of 2 sacrificed horses and eagle, clay jugs were found

Barrow Arzhan (Republic of Tyva) and types of barrows of Central Asia



Aybas-Darasy fencing barrow



Sanctuary Kyzyluyik (V c. BC – II c. AD; Aktyubinsk Region)



- The central temple – round in the plan (diameter of 21m, height 10-12m);
 - The internal space (diameter 7m) is surrounded with a ring wall thickness 6,5-7m;
 - To the South and the East from the temple there are ranks and groups of anthropomorphous sculptures.
-