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IMAGE OF AN EAGLE IN THE ART OF THE EARLY NOMADS

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Abstract

In the Saka-Scythian animal style was extremely popular the image of a bird of prey (eagle). Images of eagles' heads, in a characteristic manner of transmitting the image of a stylized bird of prey are common in the art of the early nomads of Central Asia. Widespread in the applied arts was the image of an eagle in the era of the early nomads, but continued to prevail later.

Eagle presents in the myths and symbols of all the ancient civilizations, and the most complete way that image embodies the steady and universal sense - the sky (solar) power, fire and immortality. At the same time, the eagle symbolizes the supreme imperial power, emphasized its divine origin. Distribution of this image in a nomadic environment associated with the increasing role of war and the military aristocracy in a nomadic society.

Keywords: Early nomads, early Iron Age, image of an eagle, monuments of East Kazakhstan.

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1. Introduction.

The study of archaeological culture of Saks ranks special place in the archeology of Kazakhstan, firstly because this is a bright era of discoveries material complexes and objects of art so-called "Scythian-Siberian animal style". The main role in the formation of the Scythian-Siberian animal in Asia played Saka tribes. Along with such famous monuments of the Saka time in Kazakhstan as Tegisken and Uygarak cemeteries, it is known

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disposition of a man in "gold dress" in the Issyk burial mound, and famous for world community is Shiliktinskies mounds.

The purpose of this paper is to study the image of the eagle represented by Shilikty mounds, determining the genesis and function of the image, as well as identifying stylistic and semantically regularity of its image on the objects funerary rites. The terms of the problems of article includes questions of the origin and formation of early Saka animal style, his visual, semantic and regional characteristics that determine the relevance of this study. Genesis and the semantics of the image of an eagle in the animal style, presented findings of Kazakhstan, have not been the subject of a special study of native archeology.

2. Image of an eagle in the archaeological sites

During the excavation of №5 Mound Shilikty archaeologists discovered five hundred twenty-four gold products (Chernikov S.S., 1965, p. 24). Among them is extremely notable are the golden plates in the form of an eagle in profile, executed by the formula "the eyes and beak." Bulk solutions eagle's head shows realistic, clearly traced strongly curved beak, cheek as round, mouth slit worked out in the form of arcuate recesses with cere. Clearly defined round eye of a thin plate inlaid turquoise on it, highlight the pupil. The lower part of the body, legs, tail shows a contour lines, heavily stylized. In mound №5 found nine instances of such plaques (Fig.1).



Fig.1. Eagle. Plaque. Shilikty. Barrow 5.

According to S.S. Chernikov, as they were near the skull, most likely they have been decorated headdress. From nine pieces, five head turned to the right, four - to the left. Perhaps plaque alternately attached to the fabric so that the Eagles looked in different directions. According to S.S. Chernikov plaque depicting eagles with raised wings and tail (Chernikov S.S., 1965, p. 54). Note that the mound №5 refers to the "royal" and dates from the beginning of VIII-VII centuries. BC. Mound was plundered in antiquity, so the picture of its construction, mortuary structures, burial ceremonies are incomplete.

Full compliance with the plaque in the shape of an eagle from the mound №5 represents the findings from the mound Baygetobe. It found 36 plaques in the form of an eagle's head turned to the left, on the techniques of production are made by casting (Fig.2). Stylistic differences here are the lack of a point of the pupil, as well as the study of the bend legs in the form of a teardrop shape (Toleubayev A., 2005, pp. 509-510). In our opinion this

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