

that the so-called Trialeti goblet, an artifact dated back to the early second millennium BC, was made using the similar tools and techniques. The monument is kept at the archeological treasury of the Simon Janashia National Museum of Georgia. Fig. 6., Ref. 6.

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1.6.1.2.3. Chalcolithic Settlement at Bronze Cave, Tsutskhvati Cave Complex (Republic of Georgia, Imereti).

/N. Tskvitinidze, N. Tsikaridze, E. Kvavadze, D. Lordkipanidze/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2020. – v. 14. – #2. – pp. 127-131. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

The present paper provides a brief research of new Chalcolithic materials discovered at the bronze cave, Tsutskhvati cave complex. A small number of Chalcolithic sites in West Georgia enhances importance of this discovery and makes it unique. The Chalcolithic culture of West Georgia is very distinct. It has close connections with both the earlier Neolithic culture, and the later Early Bronze. Compared to the Neolithic period, the Chalcolithic lithic and ceramic industries show change. Lithic techniques are more concentrated on pressure flaking, while pottery loses decorative elements and becomes focused on the utilitarian functionality without aesthetic embellishment. The discovery of copper objects and crucibles shows evidence of cold forging and the emergence of metallurgy. Previously, the upper layers of Bronze cave thought to belong the Early Bronze Age, but following a comparative-typological analysis of the discovered materials, we can conclude that the Bronze cave was inhabited in the Chalcolithic era and used as a permanent or temporary shelter. This discovery provides us with important update about West Georgian Chalcolithic period, enriches its scarce collections, is a novelty for the site and finally this research is important to qualify holistically the process of site formation. Fig. 4, Ref. 14.

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1.6.1.2.4. Archaeology and Formation Processes in the M6 Block at Dmanisi, Georgia.

/T. Shelia, R. Ferring, M. Tappen, M. Bukhsianidze, D. Lordkipanidze/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2020. – v. 14. – #1. – pp. 148-154. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

Excavations at the M6 Block of the Dmanisi Paleolithic site reveal a unique record of occupation patterns and activities. Geo-archaeological investigations and faunal analyses show that the materials in M6 most probably accumulated as an in situ deposit. Lithic assemblages reveal a very low intensity of reduction, with very few flakes per core. This may correlate with an emphasis on bone breakage, based on bone fragment data. The geological and archaeological data from these excavations indicate a high degree of variability in occupation patterns. The very high ratio of bones to lithic artifacts in M6 (1156/72) is possibly unique at Dmanisi, indicating a locus of substantial bone accumulation by carnivores and humans. The record from M6 is unlike that from any of the other areas of the site excavated thus far, showing that Dmanisi was a location of diverse activities during the many repeated occupations that are shown by spatial and stratigraphic distribution of in situ deposits. This is one of the few opportunities in any Paleolithic setting; most of the sites in globe present single occupation events in same localities. Fig. 1, Tab. 4, Ref. 7.

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1.6.1.2.5. Reconstruction of the Shiraki Valley paleoenvironment: the first traces of the state formation in the South Caucasus. The primary research results.

/K. Pitshelauri/. West Caucasus - Archaeological Context. – 2020. – #1. – pp. 28-42. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng., rus.

Modern archaeology has long gone beyond the research of cultural heritage of humanity and aims to study human and historical environment as a whole. A research of the past of the community of any region and epoch should commence with characterization of the contemporaneous paleoenvironment, as it is the changeable, epochal differences that the whole system of economic, social and political development of the society is based on. Thus, unless reconstruction of the paleoenvironment of certain epochs occurs from the very beginning, every effort of proper interpretation of the past of any society will be conducted with major flaws, will be prone to substantial mistakes and establishment of the truth will be difficult. Fig. 8, Tab. 1, Ref. 6.

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