

“Life of St. Gregory of Khantsta” and the monastery complex of Sakvirike opposite Kvabiskhevi are the same. Correspondingly, we date the monastery complex to the 840s. Fig. 1, Ref. 15.

Auth.

1.6.1.1.4. Trade Relations between the Roman Empire and the Kingdom of Iberia in the 1st -3 rd cc. AD. /K. Shavlakadze/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2020. – v. 14. – #1. – pp. 155-159. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

The paper aims at studying the imported glass unguentaria discovered in the tile graves of Samtavro necropolis excavated at Mtskheta in the eastern part of Georgia (former Kingdom of Iberia), finding parallels of the finds and identifying Iberia’s links and trade relations with the Roman Empire. Glass unguentaria, lacrimarii and flasks represent the homogeneous group of the burial inventory of tile graves dated to the 1st -3rd cc AD; they were presumably imported from Syria which was under the Roman influence at the time. All of the imported glassware is produced by a blowpipe. Besides Iberia these vessels occur on many sites of the Roman Empire and its environs (e.g. Northern Black Sea Area, South Caucasus, etc.). As Mtskheta (the capital of Iberia) was located on the crossroads of ancient trade route connecting east to west, different luxury goods, like unguentaria with frankincense oil and miniature lacrimarii with perfumes and medicines were delivered to satisfy the cosmetic needs of the local aristocracy. It should be assumed that Syrian products carried by these glass containers were being brought in Iberia via Armenia and would head towards Mtskheta and were eventually distributed to different town centres of the Iberian Kingdom. Ref. 10.

Auth.

1.6.1.1.5. An Interesting Letter in Tudor Archives and the Georgians’ Fight for the Holy Places. /G. Kalandia/. David Aghmashenebeli University of Georgia Scientific Journal Spectri. – 2020. – #3. – pp. 148-151. – geo.; abs.: geo., eng.

This publication discusses one of the documents preserved in the Tudor Archives’ printed collection in the National Library of England. Namely, a letter in Latin named “The Holy Sepulchre” from 1514 intended for the notorious English King Henry VIII. The document tells of the Georgian people’s fight for Calvary in the holy land. As it turns out, in the 16th century, Georgian Christian community was able to direct international or religious processes in Jerusalem in a way that brought the events to the attention of European monarchs. Ref. 11.

Auth.

6.1.2. Archeology

1.6.1.2.1. A New View on the Caucasus in the System of Old Civilizations. /K. Pitkhelauri/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2019. – v. 13. – #1. – pp. 188-195. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

Conducting archaeological studies with the use of modern digital technologies and analyzing the obtained material on the basis of the natural sciences will create an important innovative base that is designed to conduct the research process in the right direction and will reclaim the Caucasus its rightful place in the system of Middle East civilizations. Ref. 21.

Auth.

1.6.1.2.2. Tools and Techniques Used by Goldsmiths in Ancient Georgia. /E. Magradze/. Bulletin of the Georgian National Academy of Sciences (Moambe). – 2020. – v. 14. – #2. – pp. 122-126. – eng.; abs.: geo., eng.

The present paper reports on some tools and techniques developed by goldsmith in the workshops of ancient Georgia. The written sources concerning the processing of precious metals and special tools used for this in the jewelry practice widely known in the world are taken into consideration. On the basis of theoretical and practical data contained in these sources, as well as the results of the conducted experiments, it was shown