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**Long Report  
Excavations of Shamkirchay Kurgan 3  
KP 333 - BTC ROW**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This Report describes the results of excavations of an early Bronze Age kurgan designated as Shamkirchay Kurgan 3. The kurgan located at KP 333, BTC ROW, Shamkir District, represented a circular spread of large stones forming a slight mound of over 20m in diameter. Excavation revealed three burials of early Bronze Age date under the kurgan mound and a later Christian cemetery constructed over the kurgan. Bronze Age burials produced pottery ware, metal objects and varied beads. The Christian graves did not contain cultural material.

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## I. Introduction

- *Description of the BTC and SCP Archaeology Programme*

Archaeological excavations in connection with the construction of the BTC and SCP pipelines were conducted prior to, and during the construction of these pipelines. These excavations generally were carried out within the 44m wide pipeline corridor from 2001 to 2005. The archaeology program consisted of five phases of which the first four phases constituted field investigations:

Phase I – actual and potential archaeological sites were visually identified during walkover or baseline surveys during the selection of the pipeline route.

Phase II – the sites that were identified during Phase I as archaeologically potential were tested by digging test pits and conducting small-scale trial excavations.

Phase III – small and large-scale excavations were carried out within the BTC ROW.

Phase IV – small and large-scale excavations were carried out within the SCP ROW.

In addition to these, all the construction activities were monitored by watching brief archaeologists.

In general, during the core Phase III and Phase IV archaeological excavations were carried out at 41 sites with thousands of artefacts discovered. None of these sites had been previously known to archaeological science.

Phase V – preparation of scientific reports on the archaeological excavations carried out during the previous phases.

- *Discovery of the Archaeological Site*

Shamkirchay Kurgan 3 was identified in May 2005 by a watching brief archaeologist following topsoil stripping for the SCP pipeline. Excavations of the kurgan were carried out under the guidance of Najaf Museyibli and with participation of Shamil Najafov and Ziya Hajili, all from the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, National Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan Republic. Work was supervised by the BTC archaeology representatives Richard Moore and Tom Jameson.

## II. Archaeological Contexts for Understanding the Site

- *General Archaeological Overview of this Portion of Azerbaijan*

The area where the site is located is part of the western or Ganja-Gazakh region of the Azerbaijan Republic. The favourable natural geographic location and climatic conditions have attracted people to this area since ancient times which accounts for numerous archaeological sites of different historical dates revealed in this region. Intensive life continued in the Ganja-Gazakh area during all historical and archaeological periods beginning from the Stone Age to the late middle Ages. Hundreds of archaeological sites of different dates have been discovered here. These were Stone Age camps, settlements of early farmers and stock-breeders, settlement sites and burials dating to the Bronze Age, early Iron Age, Antique Period and middle Ages.

The Stone Age monuments were revealed and studied primarily in the territory of the Agstafa and Gazakh Districts. The best known among these are Damjili, Dashsalahli, Yatag Yeri camps and open sites of the Stone Age date.

The relatively more investigated monuments in the area are early farmers and cattle-breeders' sites dating to the Eneolithic Period (between 6000 and 4000, B.C.). Such sites as Shomutepe, Gargalartepesi and Toyratepe in Agstafa, Babadervish in Gazakh, Goytepe, Mentejtepe and Toyratepe II in Tovuz, Kechili, Rustepesi and Ganlitepe in Shamkir and others could be mentioned as ancient settlement sites. The first Eneolithic monument excavated in the Ganja-Gazakh area was the Shomutepe site. As the artefactual material recovered from this site drastically differed from that of South Caucasian coeval sites, a new Shomutepe archaeological culture was designated which covers the Kura River mid flow basin, the south-east of present-day Georgia and the Ganja-Gazakh region of Azerbaijan.

A number of various archaeological sites dating to different stages of the Bronze Age have been recorded in the Ganja-Gazakh region. A fairly well studied early Bronze Age settlement is the Babadervish site in the Gazakh District. Kurgan type burial sites of this date have been excavated in the Khanlar, Shamkir and Dashkasan Districts and around Ganja. The Gullutepe settlement site in the Agstafa District and burial mounds in Dashkasan, Shamkir and Tovuz could be named as dating to the middle Bronze Age. Of these more fully researched are burial sites. Most of the uncovered sites in the Ganja-Gazakh region are those dating to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age (between the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium and the beginning of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium, B.C.). The monuments of this date in the area relate to the Khojali-Gedabey Culture. They are represented by ancient settlements, kurgans, earth burials and stone coffin graves. The more fully investigated sites of this date in the area are Babadervish IV and Saritepe ancient settlements. In the Gedabey and Dashkasan Districts small fortresses – cyclopean structures have been thoroughly studied. Hundreds of burials have been excavated in the Khanlar, Ganja, Shamkir, Gedabey, Dashkasan and Gazakh Districts.

Settlements and burials from the Antique Period (between the middle of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium, B.C. and the third century, A.D.) have been discovered in the Ganja-Gazakh region. Among these, Saritepe settlement in the Gazakh District and Garajamirli settlement in the Shamkir District should be specifically noted. The excavations at these sites provided evidence of a highly developed urban culture way back in the early Antique Period.

The early medieval period (4<sup>th</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries) in the area is represented by settlements, burials and ceremonial structures. Albanian Christian chapels as well as rural and urban settlements of this date have been excavated and studied. These were Christian chapels in the Gazakh and Agstafa Districts and the Torpaggala urban settlement site in the Tovuz District.

Both urban- and rural-type settlements dating to the Middle Ages (9<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century) are known to exist in the Ganja-Gazakh region. Among these such remarkable medieval cities as Ganja and Shamkir should be specifically noted. The excavations conducted at these sites provided evidence that they already developed into large cities during the 8<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> centuries.

- ***General Summary of the Geography and Geology of the Area***

The relief, geographic and geological characteristics of any region condition the economics, material culture and consequently the entire mode of life of people in this area during different periods of history. From this point of view of particular interest is the Ganja-Gazakh region which is divided into three distinctive parts in terms of relief, geography and geology: mountainous, sub mountainous and flat. From the west and south-west the area is locked with high ridges of the Minor Caucasus. The highest peaks in these ridges are the Goshgar Dagi (3378m) and Hinal Dagi

(3373m). The alpine and sub alpine grasslands high in the mountains and foothills of the Minor Caucasus are covered with thick green vegetation even in the hottest summer months which is the major factor in the development of summer animal husbandry. These areas are covered with woods at a height of 500-600m and up to 2200-2300m. Higher up, the woodland changes taking the shape of narrow strips of forested land which gradually passes into sub alpine meadows and fields. At a height of 2500m the mountainsides mostly covered with alpine grasslands, sometimes rather scarce, alternate with steep rocks. It is in these mountains that the Kura River right-hand tributaries feed from plentiful water sources and snow-covered mountain peaks. The sub mountain wood and brushwood zones are the natural habitat for wild boar, bear, wolf, badger, jackal, hare and other animals. Of birds the most precious are pheasant and francolin.

The flat and partially foothill zone is located 150-600m above sea level. This zone is characterised by brown and chernozem soils fit for crop growing. At the same time large portions of this zone are semi-desert lands with sagebrush being the major vegetation. At a height of 500-600m the areas covered with sagebrush scrub are replaced with woods. Rapid water rivers running through deep gorges of the Minor Caucasus come out to the flat area and form wide river beds in these places which become even wider closer towards the Kura River. The fairly large rivers in this area are Agstafachai, Hasansu, Tovuzchai, Zayamchai, Shamkirchai and Goshgarchai. In the summer months the water flow in these rivers decreases to the extent that some of them may completely dry up and yield no water to the Kura River.

There are a number of mineral deposits in the region's mountainous areas. Commercially significant of these are a copper mine in Gedabey and an iron ore mine in Dashkasan. Deposits of semiprecious stones such as agate, opal, chalcedony, amethyst, jasper, aragonite and crystal were also discovered in this area. A gold mine and one of the largest obsidian mines in the Caucasus are located in the Kelbajar mountains in the immediate vicinity of Gedabey and Dashkasan.

### **III. Field and Office Methods**

- Field Methods***

The excavation work was undertaken by the project labour force using shovels, barrows, trowels, brushes and other hand tools. The kurgan was divided into sections to enable accurate recording and drawing of features and artefacts to be exposed. The plan of the kurgan was made and relevant photographs were taken. The artefacts recovered were washed, recorded in field logbooks, photographed and then boxed and sent off to the IoAE in Baku.

- Office/Laboratory Methods***

The material from the site was further treated at a relevant department of the IoAE. Photographs of finds were taken and their drawings were made. These were then digitally processed to be incorporated into the illustrative part of this Report.

- Special Analysis***

Charcoal samples recovered from the kurgan were radiocarbon dated at Beta Analytic. The results of this analysis are provided in the relevant section of this Report. We are thankful to Mr. David Maynard, British archaeologist representing BTC, for his effort in the implementation of these analyses.

- Archive Disposition***

The artefactual material is currently stored in a special archive set up in the IoAE for the finds retained from the BTC and SCP archaeological excavations.

## **IV. Excavation Results**

- ***Site Description***

Shamkirchai Kurgan 3 was located on level ground on the river terrace 2km west of the Shamkirchai River and 500m south-west of Ashagi Kechili village, Pulkovo coordinates: 8595208 4527376, height above sea level 260m.

No other kurgans or archaeological sites were recorded in the immediate vicinity of the kurgan. The kurgan mound consisted of dense layers of river-washed stones. The stones in the central part of the kurgan mound were larger and generally measured 30 x 40 x 60cm and 40 x 40 x 40cm in size. The kurgan was 22m in the east-west diameter and 20m in the north-south diameter. The area is arable land; therefore the kurgan's earth mound had been seriously damaged by resurfacing and ploughing of land over long periods of time. In addition the site had been badly truncated during the machine stripping. For these reasons the height of the kurgan mound could not be precisely measured. Large quantities of river-washed stones visible in the spoil heap suggested the kurgan might have had a height of up to 1.5m. The preserved height of the mound prior to excavations was 60cm. Some groups of stones along the mound perimeter were still covered by an earth layer. The kurgan did not have a cromlech-type stone arrangement.

A roughly rectangular, 4m by 9m spread of stones adjoined the kurgan stone mound on the west. Another group of stones covering an area of 1.2m by 1.75m joined the kurgan on the south-east. A patch of stones measuring 1.7 by 2.6m in size was exposed under a soil layer two meters south-west of the central kurgan mound.

A spread of fire-reddened clayey ground adjoined the kurgan mound on the north-west. This heat-affected area was exposed 50cm below the surface of the working area. It had a northeast-southwest alignment and measured 2m in length, 50cm in width and 20-25cm in thickness. A set of stones aligned east to west and measuring 3.3m in length by 1.4m in width was noted 70cm away from this burnt feature. No burials were recorded, excavation in this part of the site produced only fragments of a pottery vessel of early Bronze Age date.

The main grave of the kurgan was unearthed on the ground surface in the centre of the mound. This grave termed as Grave 1 had been badly damaged by the adverse impact of various external factors – insertion of Christian period graves, agricultural activities and more recent topsoil stripping. Grave 2 was uncovered under a cluster of stones adjoining the kurgan mound on the south-west. This grave dug into the natural subsoil contained two human skeletons. Grave 3 was exposed beneath the group of stones adjoining the kurgan mound on the south-east.

The presence of Christian burials suggests a cemetery, from the early middle Ages. Removal of layers of stones from the kurgan mound revealed over twenty Christian graves. None of these contained cultural material.

- ***Description of Graves and Finds***

### **Description of Grave 1**

Grave 1 (Photo 4) was located in the central part of the mound. The burial was performed without digging a grave pit, on a specially constructed bed on the natural ground surface. For this purpose six holes for setting wooden posts around the grave were dug. Each hole measured 25-30cm in diameter and was 35-40cm deep. The posts inserted into the holes stood about 40-50cm above the ground and formed a rectangle with an east-west alignment. To enable the posts to stand more securely flat river-washed stones were placed around the posts in the holes. A wooden frame structure resembling a bed was then constructed over these posts. The deceased and

accompanying burial goods were placed on this wooden bed, after which a mound of river-washed stones was raised over the grave. The wooden posts did not survive, only bits of decayed wood could be seen in the post holes. The grave also produced remains of charred wood. Samples of these were retained for analysis. A large scatter of red ochre was also notable in the grave.

As stated above, the central grave of the kurgan was seriously damaged by intrusive Christian burials, agricultural activities conducted over long periods of time and recent topsoil stripping. A total of 13 fragmentary pots were recovered. Some of these fragments could be identified to forms and mended into complete pots. In addition, the disturbed grave fill contained a vast amount of varied pottery sherds. Some of these had decorated surfaces. One red pottery sherd has patterns pained in black.

The damaged grave produced disordered and jumbled human skeletal remains and small bovid bones. The original position of the dead body could not be identified, however it was established that the remains of the skull were located at the east end of the grave.

Along with pottery the grave yielded stone objects. These were recovered from the uppermost layer of the mound and included a bowl made of grey porous tufa stone and an amulet chipped out of smooth black stone. Half of a quernstone made of a basalt-type high-density stone was exposed in the kurgan mound close to the grave. The quern was assumed to be one of the stones to form the kurgan mound. In addition, several obsidian flakes with traces of serration were retrieved from the area of this central grave and around it.

The metal assemblage from the grave was represented by a wedge-shaped tool and a small fragment of a cutting tool (knife or dagger), both made of bronze.

The grave goods included also various paste, agate and stone beads. The post holes for erecting the burial bed contained differently shaped beads made of paste, wolf teeth and mother-of-pearl. Most of these beads were recorded in the north-east Post Hole 1. Post Hole 2 produced several of these beads, while Post Hole 3 contained only a single mother-of-pearl bead. Amulet-type beads made of wolf teeth were also found near the skeletal remains. Christian Grave 3 adjacent to Post Hole 2 yielded one wolf tooth bead and one mother-of-pearl bead. No doubt, these beads came from the central grave disturbed and damaged by the insertion of a Christian grave.

A total of 6 wolf teeth beads, 111 paste beads, 88 mother-of-pearl beads, 3 agate beads and one bead made of white soft stone were recovered from the grave.

## Description of Finds from Grave 1

### Pottery

As is obvious from the above description, the pottery vessels in Grave 1 were badly smashed. No intact pot was found. Of 13 fragmentary ceramic vessels recovered from the grave only a few could be reconstructed. Others were represented by different fragments. One of these is a rim fragment of a brown red colour. The remaining 12 pots are black jug-type vessels. All of these have semi-globular handles on their shoulders and hollows or bulgy lug-shaped protrusions on the side opposite the handles. One of the pots bears triangular patterns incised on its shoulder. All the pots are handmade of fine sand-tempered clay.

In addition to these pots the grave yielded varied pottery sherds. These have decorations made up of double incised lines and notches applied between these lines. One of the sherds represents a red painted pot with a geometrical ornament overpainted in black.

The pottery assemblage from central Grave 1 includes the following:

Handle fragment of a grey pot tempered with fine sand and grit. There are film-like deposits on the surface. The handle has a circular cross section measuring 2.5cm in diameter. Length – 6.5cm.

Fragments of a pot with a circular everted rim. Tempered with sand and fine grit the pot is well executed and fired to a red surface. The surface is polished and coated with angobe. The walls are 0.9cm thick. There is a thumbed groove running around the neck slightly below the rim. Another groove encircles the lower section of the body above the base.

Fragments of a coarsely handmade pot with a straight thin mouth and footed base. Tempered with sand and fine grit the pot was poorly fired to a light red colour. There is a film-like deposit on the outer surface. The heat-affected interior surface is black and heavily sooted. Dimensions: mouth diameter – 10cm, wall thickness – 0.8cm, base diameter – 10.5cm.

Fragments of a ceramic pot with a slightly everted rim. Tempered with fine sand and grit, coarsely executed and poorly fired to a light grey surface. The outer surface has a film-like deposit. Traces of great heat can be seen on the interior surface. The wall is 0.8cm thick.

Fragments of a well executed pot tempered with fine sand and grit and poorly fired to a grey surface. The wall thickness is 0.9cm. The exterior surface has large patches of film-like deposits. Traces of great heat can be seen on the interior surface.

Fragments of a light reddish pot with 0.8cm thick walls. The pot is tempered with fine sand and grit. Traces of great heat are visible on the surface. The body is globular and has film-like deposits in places. The interior surface is red. Coarsely handmade, base diameter – 9cm.

Neck and shoulder fragments of a pot tempered with fine sand and grit. Well executed and well fired to a dark grey-black surface. The surface is polished. There are two channel-like thumbed grooves running around the pot's circumference on the shoulder. A 1cm wide space between these lines is decorated with applied notched spike-shaped patterns. Size: 4cm x 3.5cm, wall thickness – 0.8cm.

Fragments of a large, complete jug-type pot. Tempered with fine sand, the pot is neatly executed and well fired to a black colour. The well preserved outer surface is polished and angobe coated, while the interior of the pot shows patches of surface erosion. There are four applied moulded lug-shaped protrusions on the shoulder. These are circular in shape, measure 1cm diameter and spaced at 4cm distance from one another. The walls are 1.7cm thick.

Fragments of a well executed but poorly fired pot tempered with fine sand and grit. The outer surface is well preserved. It is black, polished and angobe coated. The inner surface is light grey and has patches of surface erosion. Wall thickness – 1cm, width of the everted rim – 0.6cm.

Fragments of a neatly hand moulded pot tempered with fine sand and well fired to a light red surface. There is a film-like deposit on the surface. The base is flat. Wall thickness – 1.4cm, base diameter – 14cm.

Fragments of a grey flat-based pot tempered with fine sand. Well executed. The body is globular, the walls, getting thicker towards the base, are 0.6cm thick, the everted rim is 0.7cm wide. The outer surface is brown grey with black spots resulting from uneven firing. There are also patches of a film-like deposit on the exterior of the pot. The exterior surface is black.

Stout, black jug-type pot partially mended of small fragments. The body wall thickness is 0.2cm, the base and shoulder wall thickness is 0.5cm. Neatly made of sand-tempered clay and fired at an

unstable temperature. The rim is 0.7cm wide and curves circularly outwards. The colour of the rim is light grey. A single semi-globular handle with a ribbon cross section connects the shoulder and the body. There is a circular handle imprint on the side of the shoulder opposite this handle. Patches of a film-like deposit are seen on the surface. Height – 7cm, mouth diameter – 10.2cm, body diameter – 13.2cm, base diameter – 5.5cm, handle height – 3.7cm.

Fragments of a small, stout jug-type pot tempered with sand and fine grit. Mended into a partially complete pot. Neatly made, but fired at an unstable temperature. There are patches of a film-like deposit on the surface. The inner side surface of the base is grey. The rim is 0.6cm wide and curves circularly outwards. The rim surface is also grey. The body wall thickness is 0.5cm and gradually increases towards the base. The body surface shows slight traces of polishing. A single semi-globular handle with a ribbon cross section connects the shoulder and the body. The handle width varies from 3.4cm at the top to 2cm at midsection and 4cm at the joint with the body. A 2.2x2.1cm diameter cavity-imprint left by a broken second handle can be seen on the side of the shoulder opposite this handle. There are six small lug-shaped protrusions applied to the pot section immediately above the upper end of the handle. These are evenly spaced around the shoulder and stand approximately 8-9cm from each other. One of these lugs is missing. The base is flat. Dimensions: height – 11.5cm, mouth diameter – 14.3cm, body diameter – 19.5cm, base diameter – 7.6cm, handle height – 4.5cm.

Fragments of a small flat based jug carefully made of fine sand-tempered clay. Fired at an unstable temperature: the outer surface with traces of polishing is black, the inner surface is light grey. There are patches of a film-like deposit on the surface. The rim is 1cm wide and curves circularly outwards. The colour of the rim is light grey. A single semi-globular handle connects the body and the shoulder. The handle width is 5cm at the top, 1.3cm at midsection and 3cm at the lower point of attachment to the pot body. The handle has a ribbon cross section. On the side of the shoulder opposite this handle there is a 3.1cm diameter cavity left by a broken second handle. Dimensions: mouth diameter – 15.5cm, handle height – 5cm, wall thickness – 0.4cm.

Numerous fragments of a medium-sized flat-based jug heavily tempered with sand. Could not be mended into a complete pot. Coarsely handmade and fired at an unstable temperature to a black surface. The rim is slightly everted. The neck is narrow and high. The neck-to-shoulder transition is abrupt. The inner surface spotted with grey brown stains shows marks of erosion. Both the inner and outer surfaces have patches of a film-like deposit. There is a small, 2.5cm wide ribbon-shaped handle on the shoulder. Two discontinuous thumbed lines run along the circumference of the pot shoulder at the level of attachment of the handle. Starting some way below this and going down to the base, the surface is decorated with patterns made up of notched triangles with downward pointing apexes. Base diameter – 11.5cm, neck height – 3.5cm, wall thickness – 0.6cm.

Fragments of a medium-sized, everted rimmed jug tempered with fine sand. Could not be reconstructed. There are patches of a film-like deposit on the uneven outer surface. The inner surface has spots of erosion. The pot has a semi-circular handle of a ribbon cross section attached to the body. There are marks of erosion on the handle surface. The pot is carefully made but fired at an unstable temperature to a black outer surface and grey inner surface. The handle width is 7.5cm at the top, 4.5cm at midsection and 6cm at the lower point of attachment to the body. Four small mammiform lugs, 1.5cm in diameter, form a pattern around the mid-point of the body. Neck height – 9.5cm, rim width – 1.7cm, neck height – 6cm, mouth and shoulder wall thickness – 1.8cm, body and base wall thickness – 1.2cm.

Neck fragment of a thin-walled, well polished pot tempered with fine sand. Neatly executed and fired at a stable temperature to a dark grey outer surface and light grey inner surface. Both the interior and exterior of the pot have eroded spots. Two incised lines with a 0.9cm gap in between

gird the pot's neck. The area between these lines is filled with eight notched vertical lines. Size of the fragment: 2.5cm x 4cm, wall thickness – 0.5cm.

Fragment of a pot tempered with fine sand. Carefully executed and fired at a stable temperature. Painted red. Over painted in black are leaf-like decoration elements. Size: 3.5cm x 2cm, wall thickness – 0.6cm.

### ***Stone Objects***

Round-based pot chipped out of a lightweight river-washed stone of a light grey colour. The neck is steep. There is a large patch of a film-like deposit on the surface. Except for a few edge chips, the rim was fully reconstructed. Dimensions: inner height – 1.5cm, outer height – 3cm, neck height – 2.5cm, mouth diameter – 10cm, base diameter – 7.5cm.

Three-edged flake of grey obsidian with traces of working along the edges. Size: 2.1cm x 1.1cm.

Two- and three-edged black obsidian flakes of various shapes.

Three-edged black obsidian blade. One edge is roundish with clear marks of serration. Size: 3.5cm x 3cm.

Three-edged blade made of translucent black obsidian. One edge exhibits traces of serration. Size: 3.5cm x 3cm.

Eagle head-shaped black river washed stone with a scattering of small green specks (natural) on the surface. Both sides are flat. No traces of working. The object has a three-edged protrusion and a suspension hole at the tip end. The hole is drilled in the “beak region” and is 3mm in diameter. Size: 4cm x 3cm.

Part of a quern made of basalt-type stone. With the central part depressed, it has the shape of a boat. Survived length – 25cm, maximum width at the ends – 25cm, minimum width in the centre – 23cm, thickness – 13.5cm.

### ***Metal Objects***

Bronze wedge-type object with both ends broken. It has the shape of a leaf getting thinner towards one end. Length – 11cm.

Fragment of a bronze blade with both ends broken. Appears to be the tip end of a dagger or knife. Length – 5cm, thickness – 3mm.

### ***Beads***

Circularly-shaped biconical bead chipped out of white stone. Broken but restored. The surface with a hole in the centre is smooth. Bead diameter – 2.5cm, hole diameter – 1cm.

Three dark red agate beads. Two of these are barrel-shaped. One is broken. The third is oblong. All three have suspension holes in their centres. Diameters: 1cm; 0.6cm; 0.8cm.

Several similarly shaped and sized white beads manufactured by a chipping technique. Diameter – 3mm.

Wolf tooth yellow pendant in the shape of a crescent moon. One end with traces of wear is relatively bulgy, the other end has an eyelet for suspension. Assumed to have been used as an item of jewellery. Length – 5cm, eyelet diameter – 4mm.

Wolf tooth yellow pendant. One end with traces of wear is relatively bulgy, the other end has an eyelet for suspension. There is another eyelet (blind) in the centre. The surface is well polished. Assumed to have been used as an item of jewellery. Length – 5cm.

Well preserved wolf tooth yellow pendant in the shape of a crescent. One end is pointed, the other end has a blind eyelet. The surface is well polished. Length – 3.8cm.

Wolf tooth pendant in the shape of a crescent. The surface is well polished. Broken lengthwise. Assumed to have been used as an item of jewellery. Length – 3.6cm.

Wolf tooth pendant in the shape of a crescent. Broken in half.

Wolf tooth pendant in the shape of a crescent. Broken into several fragments.

Seven circular-shaped seashell beads with a hole in the centre. One side surface is smooth; the other side surface is twisted inward. Some have fairly well polished surfaces. Three of the beads are 2.2cm in diameter, the diameter of the remaining four is 1.2cm. The diameter of the central hole is 0.9-1cm.

Two round mother-of-pearl beads. One is broken. The tiny lateral protrusions on the beads give them a star-like appearance. One side surface is smooth; the other side surface has channel-like grooves. Bead diameter – 1.8-2cm, central hole diameter – 4mm.

Round, wheel-shaped mother-of-pearl beads. One side surface is smooth; the other side surface has incised channel-like grooves. Some beads have chips on their surfaces. Some are broken in half. Diameter – 0.8-1.3cm, suspension hole diameter – 3mm.

Round, wheel-shaped mother-of-pearl beads with triangular notches around the edges. One side surface is smooth; the other side surface is decorated with interrupted channel-like lines.

Oblong mother-of-pearl beads with triangular notches around the edges – a single notch at each tip end and 4-5 notches along the lateral edges. Resemble human teeth in shape. One side is flat and smooth, the other side has surface scratches. Several beads are broken. Length – 1.7-2cm, width – 0.9-1.1cm.

Quadrangular mother-of-pearl beads decorated with triangular-shaped patterns notched at lateral edges. Some are broken. One side surface is smooth; the other side surface has a channel-like groove. Each side of the beads is 0.8-1cm.

## **Grave 2**

Grave 2 was uncovered under the cluster of stones to the south-west of the kurgan mound. The grave pit was full of river-washed stones. It was aligned northwest to southeast and measured 2.1m in length by 1.2m in width.

A human skeleton was exposed 60cm below the surface of the working area. It was laid on its right side with the arms and legs in a flexed position and the head at the north-west end of the grave. The bones were extremely fragile.

Excavations were carried on and a second human skeleton was discovered at 1.2m depth in the south-west corner of the burial chamber. The skeleton was supine, oriented southeast to northwest with the head at the northwest end and the face directed to the south-west. The arms rested on the

belly, the legs tightly flexed at the knees lay stretched to the skeleton's right. In addition, the grave produced small bovid skeletal remains.

Eight ceramic pots were recorded in the north-west corner of the grave pit. Five of these were narrow-necked jug-type pots; the remaining three represented bowl-type pottery vessels. No other artefactual material was noted in the grave.

### **Grave 2 Artefacts**

Neatly handmade intact bowl-type pot tempered with fine sand and grit and well fired to a black surface. There are occasional patches of a film-like deposit on the interior and exterior surfaces of the pot. The outer surface is angobe coated and polished. The slightly outcurving rim is somewhat uneven. The walls taper down to the flat footed base. Running along the circumference of the pot, is a single groove on the neck and a bulgy strip on the shoulder. Dimensions: height – 8.5cm, mouth diameter – 16cm, base diameter – 6cm, body diameter – 17cm.

Fragments of a black, medium-sized flat-based jug-type pot with a slightly everted rim. Could not be mended into a complete pot. The pot is neatly made of fine sand-tempered clay. There are sporadic grey spots on the interior surface resulting from uneven firing. Encircling the pot's shoulder is an applied thumbed line. Dimensions: neck height – 3cm, base diameter – 9.5cm, mouth wall thickness – 1cm, body and base wall thickness – 0.8cm.

Wide-mouthed jug-type pot mended from several pieces. Tempered with fine sand and grit, the pot was coarsely made and poorly fired to a grey surface. The interior is covered with a film-like deposit. The pot has a slightly everted rim, depressed neck and a globular body tapering down to the flat base. There are round spike-shaped notched patterns on the pot's shoulder. Dimensions: height – 10.5cm, mouth diameter – 12.3cm, body diameter – 15cm, base diameter – 7.5cm, wall thickness – 0.6cm.

Fragments of a medium-sized flat-based jug-type pot with a slightly everted rim. Could not be repaired. The pot was neatly made of fine sand-tempered clay and fired to a black surface at an unstable temperature. Two thumbed lines spaced at 0.5cm distance from each other form a pattern around the shoulder. Traces left by a potter's wheel are clearly felt on the interior surface. Body wall thickness – 0.5cm, mouth and base wall thickness – 0.8cm.

Fragments of a medium-sized globular body jug-type pot with a slightly everted rim. Could not be reconstructed. The pot was coarsely handmade of fine sand-tempered clay and grit and poorly fired at an unstable temperature to a grey inner surface and black outer surface. The exterior surface has a film-like deposit. The decoration element is restricted to randomly made incisions on the surface. Base diameter – 9.5cm, wall thickness – 0.9cm.

Fragments of a small everted-rimmed jug. Tempered with fine sand and grit, the jug was coarsely executed and poorly fired to a black colour. There is a trace of polishing on the interior surface close to the mouth. The outer surface is coated with a thin layer of angobe. There are surface chips on the interior. Notched and incised lines gird the pot along the shoulder. Wall thickness – 0.8cm, wall thickness close to the base – 1cm, rim width – 0.8cm.

Fragments of a small jug with a slightly everted rim. Could not be mended. Tempered with fine sand and grit the jug was coarsely executed and poorly fired to a black colour. Traces of polishing are seen on the exterior surface. There is an applied thumbed groove running around the neck. Wall thickness – 0.4cm.

Fragments of a small jug with a slightly everted rim. Could not be mended. Tempered with fine sand the jug was coarsely executed and poorly fired to a black colour. The exterior surface is

coated with angobe and well polished. There is an applied thumbed groove running around the neck.

### **Grave 3**

Grave 3 was located adjacent to the south-east edge of the kurgan mound. The uppermost layer of stones was removed and a burial chamber of 1.8m by 1.15m aligned northwest-southeast was uncovered. The grave pit dug at 1m depth was filled with earth and river rounded stones. Varied pottery pieces, paste and agate beads were retrieved from various grave depths. A scatter of human skeletal remains, pottery sherds, beads, metal earrings and a needle were exposed at the bottom of the grave. This indicated the grave was robbed in ancient times. It is interesting to note the kurgan mound had a fairly regular stone arrangement. Seemingly after the grave was opened and robbed, the grave robbers tried to restore the original layout of stones in the kurgan mound.

### **Grave 3 Artefacts**

#### **Pottery**

The pottery fragments recovered from this grave represent eight different ceramic vessels.

High-necked pot tempered with fine sand. Well executed and well fired to a light grey surface. The walls get thicker towards the mouth. Patches of a film-like deposit can be seen on both the interior and exterior of the pot. A single thumbed channel-like groove runs around the midsection of the pot. Wall thickness – 1.1cm.

Small, coarsely executed flat-based jug tempered with fine sand and poorly fired to a grey yellowish colour. The combed surface has chips in places. A pair of thumbed channel-like grooves forms a pattern around the shoulder. Base diameter – 10cm, wall thickness – 0.6cm.

Bardag-type pot with a slightly everted rim. Skilfully moulded of untempered clay on a potter's wheel and well fired at a stable temperature to a black surface. The outer surface is angobe coated and well polished. There are erosion marks on the interior side of the pot. The pot has a handle with a circular cross section connecting its mouth and the shoulder. A single channel-like groove runs around the neck of the pot. Starting some way below this and going downwards, are bulgy vertical lines. Three more channel-like grooves gird the mid-point of the body. Wall thickness – 0.6cm, handle length – 6cm, handle cross section diameter – 1.3cm.

Bardag-type pot with a flat base, globular body and everted rim. Coarsely made of fine sand-tempered clay, the pot was fired at an unstable temperature to a light-grey surface. There are marks or erosion on the surface. Channel-like grooves run around the neck of the pot. Neck height – 3.5cm, wall thickness – 0.6cm.

Globular-bodied, rounded-based bowl with a straight mouth. Coarsely made of fine sand-tempered clay and grit, the pot was fired at an unstable temperature to a black-grey surface. Height – 6cm, base diameter – 8cm, body diameter – 15.8cm, mouth diameter – 13cm, wall thickness – 0.8cm.

Can-shaped pottery vessel with a flat base and straight mouth. Tempered with fine sand and grit, the pot was fired at an unstable temperature to a brown surface. Height – 11cm, mouth diameter – 13cm, base diameter – 9cm, wall thickness – 0.7cm.

Wheel-thrown well executed platter-type pot with an everted rim. Tempered with fine sand, the pot was fired at a stable temperature to a black colour. The pot surface is spotted with heat caused grey stains. The inner surface is decorated with incised lines running vertically from the rim down to the base. These lines resembling sun rays are painted black. Height – 7cm, mouth diameter –

26.5cm, base diameter – 9cm, body diameter – 24cm, shoulder height – 2cm, body and mouth wall thickness – 0.8cm, base wall thickness – 1.2cm.

Coarsely handmade badya-type pot with a flat base, globular body and slightly everted rim. Tempered with fine sand and grit, the pot was poorly fired to a red surface. The neck is decorated with a channel-like groove. A bulgy strip, 3.3cm wide, runs around the shoulder. Mouth diameter – 28cm, wall thickness – 1.6cm.

### ***Beads***

Coarsely worked red and dark agate beads. All the beads have suspension holes. Diameter ranges between 0.5cm and 0.8cm.

Large, light red broken agate bead. Diameter – 1.2cm, diameter of the suspension hole – 0.2cm.

Two white oblong-shaped mother-of-pearl beads with suspension holes. Length – 0.8cm, diameter – 0.3cm.

Broken oblong-shaped perforated bone bead with elongated incised lines on the surface. Length – 1cm, diameter – 0.3cm.

Blue perforated barrel-shaped paste beads with circular notches on the ends and vertical notches in their central parts. Diameter – 0.6cm, suspension hole diameter – 0.3cm.

White oblong, barrel-shaped paste beads decorated with notches. Diameter – 0.3cm.

White perforated biconical paste beads. Diameter – 0.8cm.

White oblong-shaped paste bead decorated with a pair of grooves around the central part. Broken in half. Length – 0.8cm, diameter – 0.5cm.

### ***Metal Objects***

Two broken bronze earrings made of thin wire having a circular cross section. Poorly preserved, the earrings did not yield measurements.

Intact bronze needle. One end is sharp-pointed, the other has a hole for threading. Length – 7.1cm.

## **V. Analytical Results**

### **• *Interpretation of Excavation Results***

The excavation of Shamkirchai Kurgan 3 has resulted in revealing a number of interesting facts.

**Kurgan Mound.** As stated above, the original height of the mound could not be precisely determined because of the damaging impact of various external factors that took place at different times. However, it is possible to suggest the mound was originally over 1m high. The kurgan mound was constructed of river rounded stones of different sizes and shapes. The stones in the central part were relatively larger and densely concentrated. No cromlech was present. Particularly worthy of attention was a rectangular spread of stones adjacent to the west-facing section of the mound. No doubt, this group of stones was not accidental but somehow related to the performance of certain rites at the burial place.

**Graves.** Three graves of Bronze Age date were uncovered under the kurgan mound. One of these was the central burial chamber; the other two were located around the kurgan mound.

Grave 1 lay in the centre of the kurgan. The area selected on the natural ground surface for the central burial was levelled and the soil was compacted. Then wooden posts were set and a burial bed was constructed on these posts. The burial was performed, all the grave goods were placed in the grave with the dead and a mound of stones was erected over and around the grave.

Grave 2 was adjacent to the southwest edge of the central mound. Two human skeletons were discovered in the grave pit: one at a depth of 60cm, the other at 1.2m depth below the stripped surface. Both skeletons were aligned northwest to southeast in line with the grave's alignment. Both bodies were buried in a flexed position. The only major difference between these was that the lower skeleton was supine, while the upper skeleton was lying on its right side. This suggests that both individuals were buried either at the same time or there was a short interval between the two burials. The grave contained charcoal that gave a radiocarbon date of Cal BC 2870 to 2570 (Beta 220996). A further radiocarbon date of Cal BC 2860 to 2810 AND Cal BC 2750 to 2720 Cal BC 2700 to 2490 (Beta 220997) was obtained from the site, but this is unfortunately, not located precisely and may come from any of the graves.

Grave 3 was found adjacent to the southeast edge of the central mound. This grave was robbed as far back as the Bronze Age. Therefore both the human skeletal remains and cultural material were found in a highly disordered and jumbled state. Like Grave 2 this grave was dug into the natural subsoil and had a northwest to southeast alignment.

**Cultural Material.** A portion of grave goods belonging to Grave 1 were found scattered around the grave area. This posed certain difficulties in establishing whether a particular object came from the central burial chamber or the surrounding kurgan mound. Nonetheless, the central grave produced varied archaeological material with the major portion of finds being pottery ware. Except for a single red pot and several brown fragments, all the pottery vessels recovered from the grave are black pots with semi-globular handles. The stone assemblage is represented by implements and domestic items. These include quernstones, a suspension amulet, a tufa pot and obsidian tools. Two metal objects were found. One of these is a wedge-shaped tool; the other is a blade fragment. Made with great skill, these objects attest to a high degree of development of metal-working in the area.

Beads found in Grave 1 include stone, agate, paste, mother-of-pearl and wolf teeth beads. Mother-of-pearl and wolf teeth beads are particularly worthy of attention as these are extremely rare on Bronze Age sites.

Grave 2 yielded the broken remains of eight vessels still in situ. These were jug- and bowl-type pottery vessels with semi-globular handles cracked into small pieces under the weight of overlying stone layers.

Grave 3 showed a somewhat different picture. The cultural material, particularly pottery ware in this grave differed from that in Grave 1 and Grave 2. The majority of pots recovered from Grave 3 are red and differently shaped. Based on this pottery evidence Grave 3 could be assumed to be of a later date than the previous two.

- **Dating**

The date of Shamkirchay Kurgan 3 was determined based on the kurgan structure, stylist study of artefactual material and results of radiocarbon dating.

The kurgan has a structure typical of early Bronze Age kurgan burials of the Ganja-Gazakh area. Kurgans dating to the final stage of the early Bronze Age were identified as having surface structures.

The pottery evidence discovered in Grave 1 and Grave 2 is of paramount importance for dating the kurgan. The pottery vessels with semi-globular handles recovered from these graves fall within the category of basic types of pots characterizing the Kura-Araz Culture.

Radiocarbon dating on charcoal sample retained from Grave 2 and the additional unlocated sample, also places the kurgan site within the chronological range of the Kura-Araz Culture. The charcoal samples were dated to the second half of the third millennium, B.C. The results are shown below:

### **CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS**

(Variables: C13/C12=-22.2:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-220997

Conventional radiocarbon age: 4080±40 BP

2 Sigma calibrated results: Cal BC 2860 to 2810 (Cal BP 4810 to 4760) and  
(95% probability) Cal BC 2750 to 2720 (Cal BP 4700 to 4670) and  
Cal BC 2700 to 2490 (Cal BP 4650 to 4440)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age  
with calibration curve: Cal BC 2590 (Cal BP 4540)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal BC 2830 to 2830 (Cal BP 4780 to 4780) and  
(68% probability) Cal BC 2650 to 2570 (Cal BP 4600 to 4520)

#### **1 Radiocarbon determination for charcoal sample labelled 'KP333 10-15cm'**

### **CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS**

(Variables: C13/C12=-22.1:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-220996

Conventional radiocarbon age: 4120±40 BP

2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal BC 2870 to 2570 (Cal BP 4820 to 4520)  
(95% probability)

Intercept data

Intercepts of radiocarbon age  
with calibration curve: Cal BC 2830 (Cal BP 4780) and  
Cal BC 2830 (Cal BP 4780) and  
Cal BC 2650 (Cal BP 4600)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal BC 2860 to 2810 (Cal BP 4810 to 4760) and  
(68% probability) Cal BC 2750 to 2720 (Cal BP 4700 to 4670) and  
Cal BC 2700 to 2590 (Cal BP 4650 to 4540)

#### **2 Radiocarbon determination for charcoal sample from Grave 2**

- *Discussion and Analysis of the Results of the Work Compared with Other Sites of a Similar Nature on the Pipeline Route*

The only archaeological site on the pipeline route coeval with Shamkirchay Kurgan 3 is that located at KP 332. Two kurgans - Shamkirchay Kurgan 1 and Shamkirchay Kurgan 2 were excavated at this location. Shamkirchay Kurgan 2 was fully excavated, therefore it could be compared to Shamkirchay Kurgan 3. These kurgans share some similarities, at the same time they have differences. The difference is primarily manifested in the kurgan structure. Shamkirchay

Kurgan 2 had a mound of stones over the central grave and an encircling chromlech. Shamkirchai Kurgan 3 lacked a cromlech and its entire surface was covered with river rounded stones. The central burial chamber of Shamkirchai Kurgan 2 had been dug into the natural soil, while that of Shamkirchai Kurgan 3 had been constructed on the natural ground surface.

The common feature shared by these kurgans is that both of them have ‘satellite’ graves. Another common feature is the identity of pottery ware in both graves. It is this latter aspect that unequivocally identifies both kurgans as belonging to the same culture.

- ***Discussion of the Site within a Regional and National Context***

Early Bronze Age kurgan monuments of the South Caucasus have been studied to a sufficient degree thus far. Many of these have been excavated in Azerbaijan. Kurgan structures, burial practices employed and the cultural material recovered from these burials differ very slightly from each other but share many common properties. Ground surface burials like the central grave of Shamkirchai Kurgan 3 are rare on kurgan sites. From this point of view excavation of Shamkirchai Kurgan 3 assumes paramount scientific importance. Despite the damaging impact of different factors, the general characteristics of the structure of the central above-ground grave could be principally identified.

Shamkirchai Kurgan 3 yielded material very significant for the Kura-Araz Culture. First and foremost this is ceramic ware. In addition to the early Bronze Age ceramics, the kurgan produced pottery typical of the middle Bronze Age. Presumably this can be associated with the transition stage from the early Bronze Age to the middle Bronze Age period.

Bronze objects recovered from the site attest to a high degree of development of metal-working in the area.

Mother-of-pearl and paste beads suggest there were close economic and trade ties between the early inhabitants of the area and Near East countries.

## VI. Illustrations

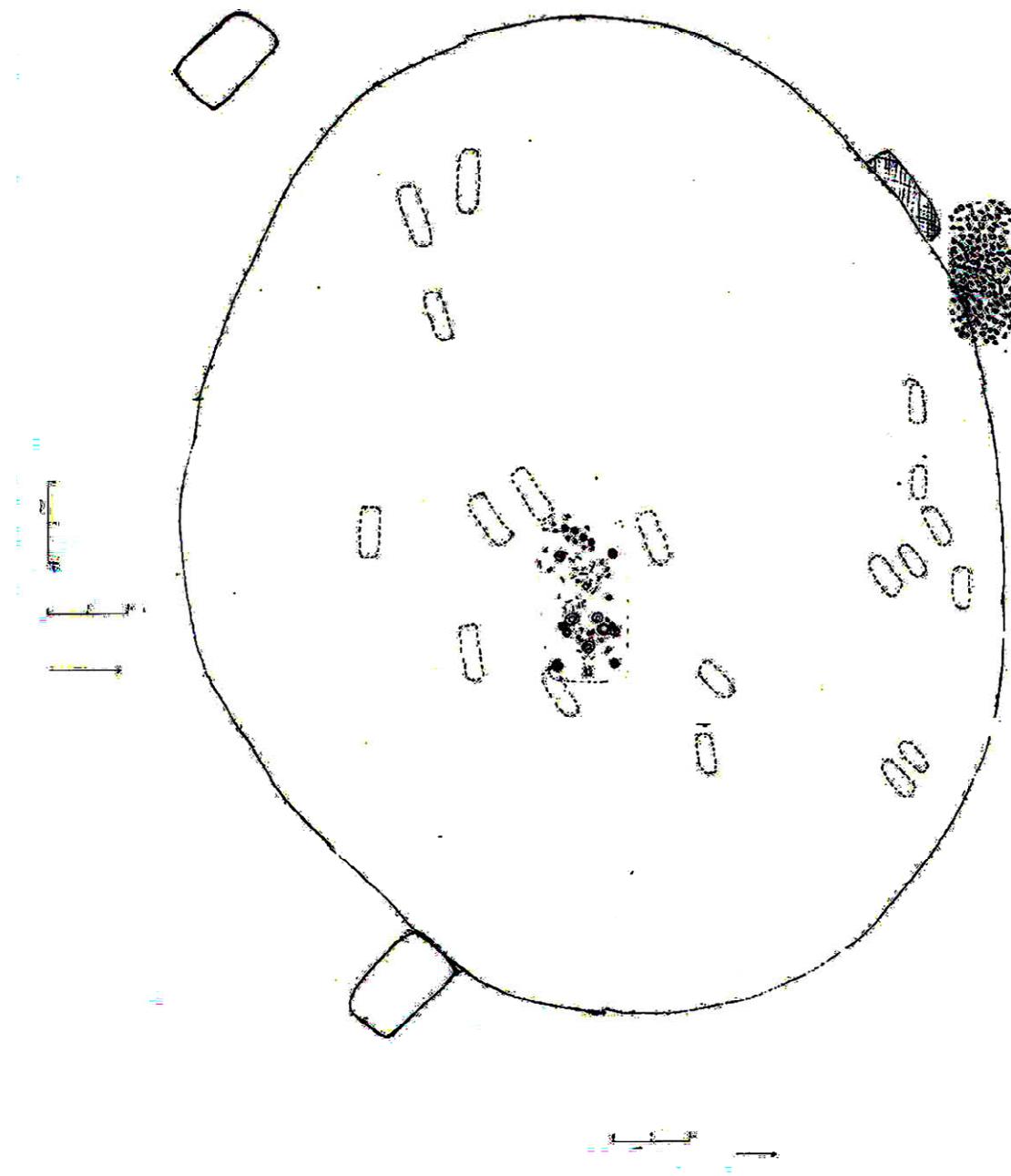


Figure 1. KP333 Shamkirchai 3 Site Plan



**Photo 1. Kurgan mound**



**Photo 2. View of Grave 3**



**Photo 3. View of Grave 2**



**Photo 4. View of Grave 1 (central grave)**

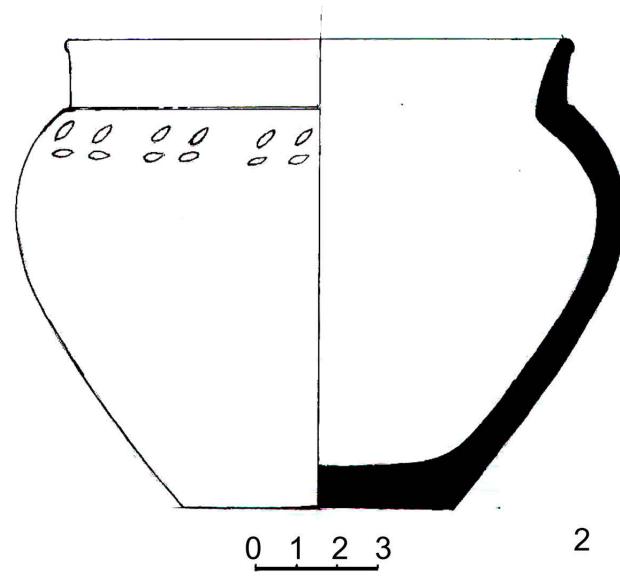
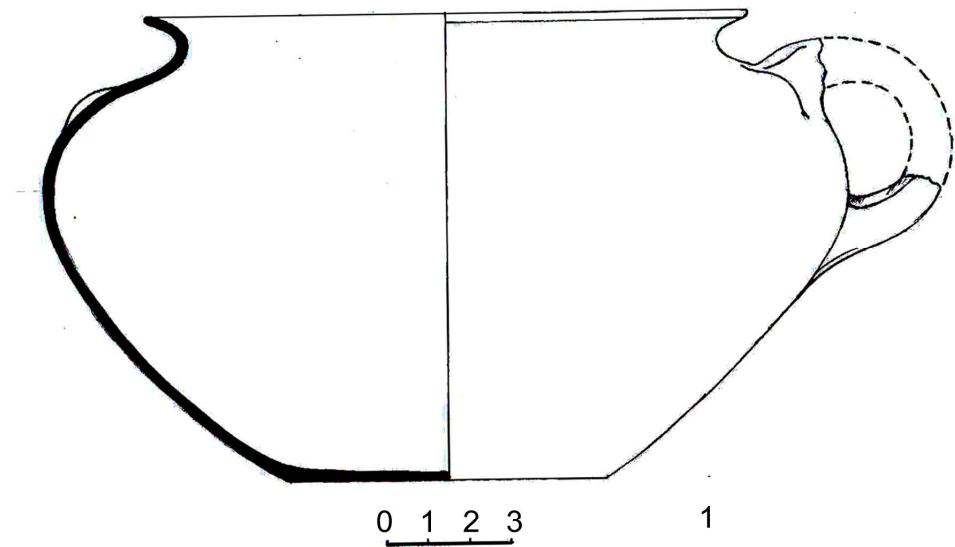


**Photo 5. Christian burials**



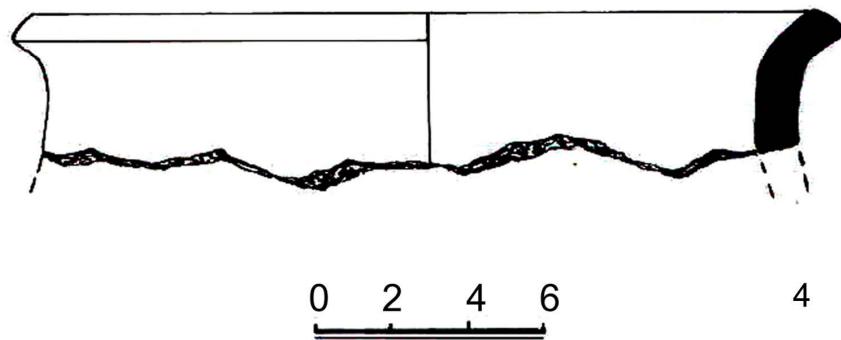
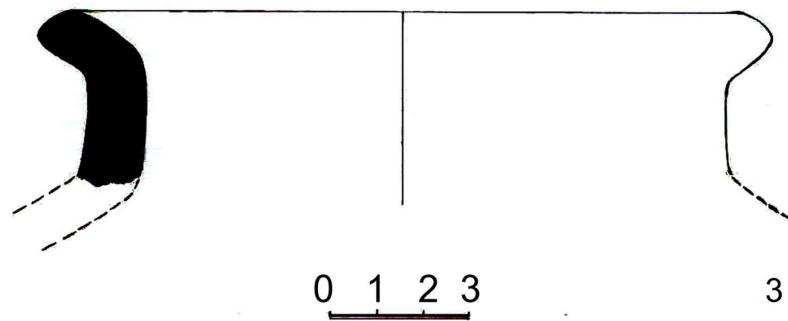
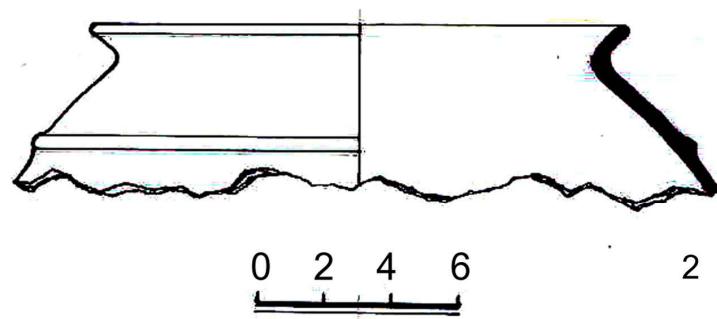
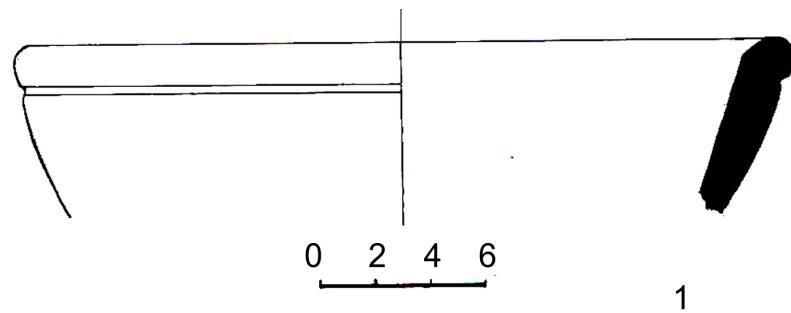
**Photo 6. Christian burials and Grave 2**

**Plate 1**



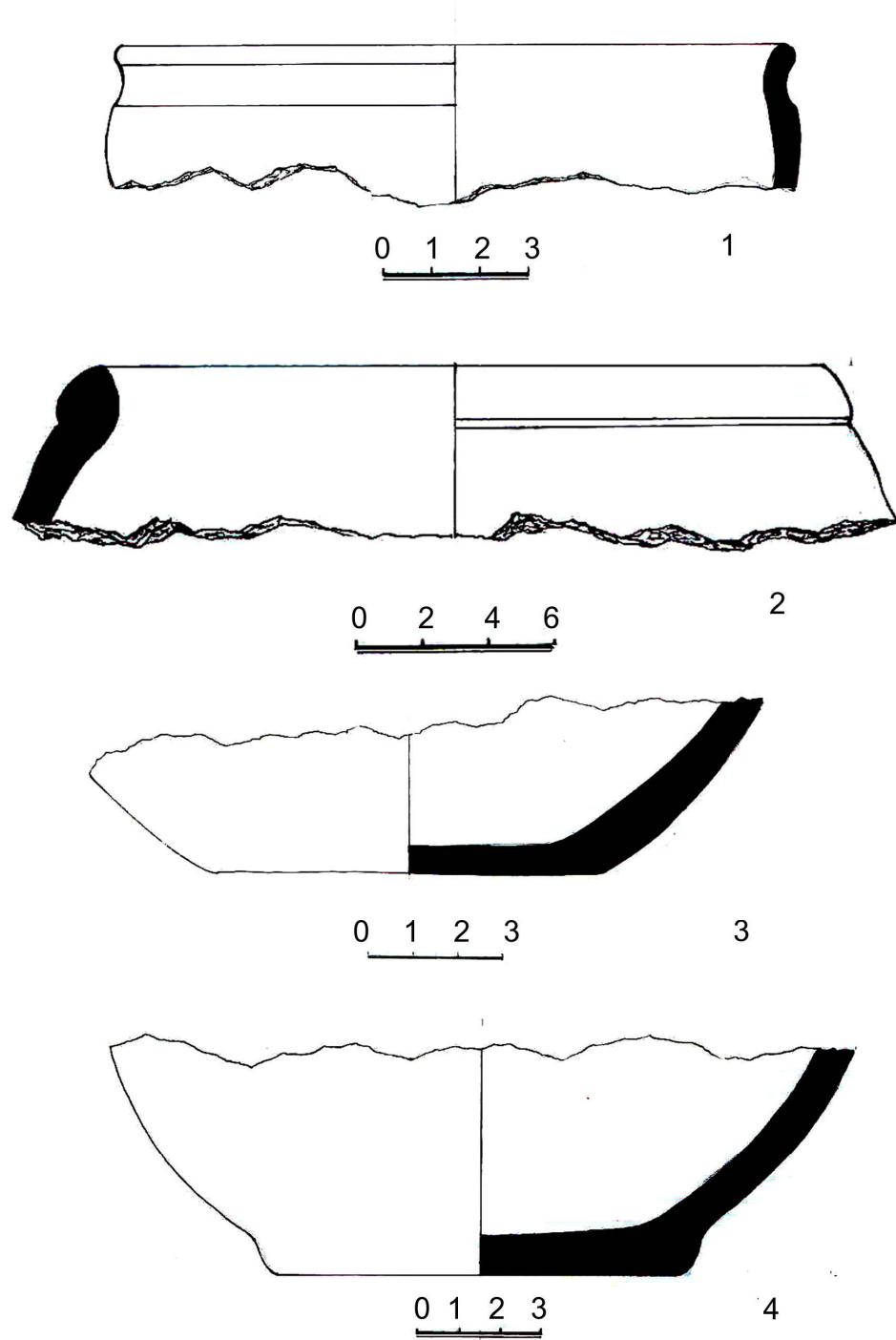
1. KP333 Shamkirchai 3 Grave 1 Pottery vessel
2. KP333 Shamkirchai Grave 2 Pottery vessel

**Plate 2**



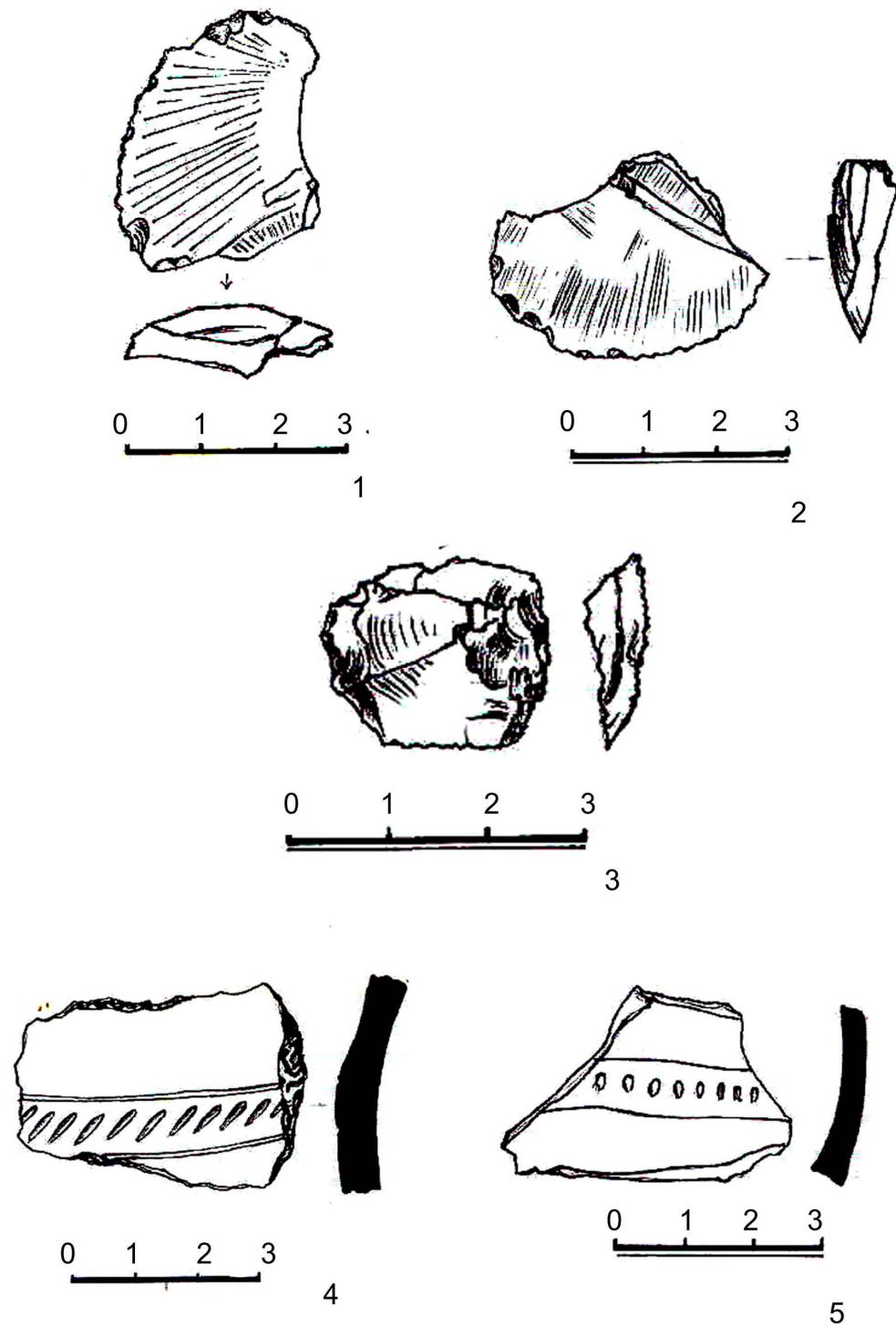
**Pottery from Gave 1**

**Plate 3**



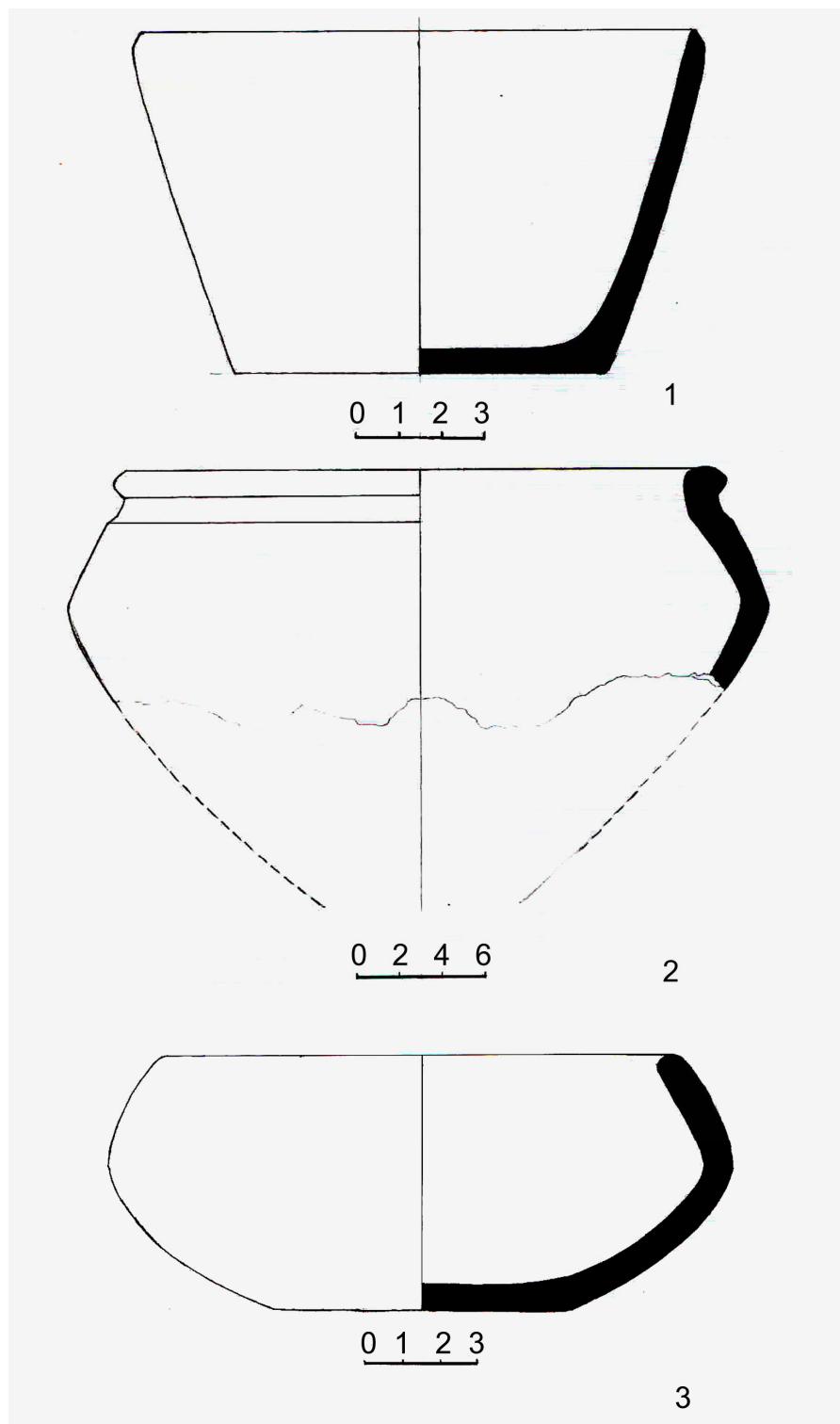
**Pottery from Gave 1**

**Plate 4**



**1-3. Obsidian tools from Grave 1  
4-5. Pottery fragments from Grave 1**

**Plate 5**



**Pottery from Grave 3**





**Photo 7. Pottery vessel from Grave 1**



**Photo 8. Pottery vessel from Grave 1**



**Photo 9. Pottery sherds from Grave 1**



**Photo 10. Pottery sherds from Grave 1**



**Photo 11. Pottery sherds from Grave 1**



**Photo 12. Pottery sherds from Grave 1**



**Photo 13. Pottery sherds from Grave 1**



**Photo 14. Pottery sherds from Grave 1**



**Photo 15. Pottery sherds from Grave 1**



**Photo 16. Pottery sherds from Grave 1**



**Photo 17. Pottery sherds from Grave 1**



**Photo 18. Pottery sherds from Grave 1**



**Photo 19. Pottery sherds from Grave 1**



**Photo 20. Quernstone from Grave 1**

**Plate 6**



1



2



3

**Beads and metal objects from Grave 1 and Grave 3**

## VII. Inventory of Artefacts

No.	KP	Type of site	Material	Find	Qty.	Comment
1	333	Kurgan	ceramic	handle	1	Kurgan mound
2	333	Kurgan	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	Kurgan centre
3	333	Kurgan	stone	vessel	1	Kurgan mound
4	333	Kurgan	ceramic	vessel fragment	25	Grave 1
5	333	Kurgan	obsidian	flake	1	Kurgan mound
6	333	Kurgan	obsidian	cutting tool	5	
7	333	Kurgan	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	Grave 1
8	333	Kurgan	ceramic	vessel fragment	16	Grave 1
9	333	Kurgan	ceramic	vessel fragment	37	Section 3
10	333	Kurgan	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	Kurgan centre
11	333	Kurgan	ceramic	jug	27	Section 2, Grave 1
12	333	Kurgan	ceramic	vessel fragment	72	Grave 1
13	333	Kurgan	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	Kurgan mound
14	333	Kurgan	ceramic	vessel fragment	16	Section 3
15	333	Kurgan	ceramic	jug	44	Section 2
16	333	Kurgan	ceramic	jug	52	Section 1
17	333	Kurgan	ceramic	jug	64	Kurgan centre
18	333	Kurgan	ceramic	jug	1	Grave 1
19	333	Kurgan	obsidian	cutting tool	1	Kurgan centre
20	333	Kurgan	ceramic	jug		Section 3
21	333	Kurgan	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	Kurgan surface
22	333	Kurgan	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	Kurgan mound
23	333	Kurgan	obsidian	cutting tool	1	
24	333	Kurgan	stone	object	1	Kurgan mound
25	333	Kurgan	stone	bead	1	Section 4
26	333	Kurgan	agate	bead	3	Kurgan mound
27	333	Kurgan	paste	bead	111	Section 2
28	333	Kurgan	bronze	wedge	1	Section 1
29	333	Kurgan	bronze	knife	1	Grave 1
30	333	Kurgan	bone	object	1	Section 2
31	333	Kurgan	bone	object	1	Grave 1
32	333	Kurgan	bone	object	1	Grave 1
33	333	Kurgan	bone	object	1	Section 3
34	333	Kurgan	bone	suspended decoration	1	
35	333	Kurgan	bone	suspended decoration	1	
36	333	Kurgan	seashell	bead	7	Section 2
37	333	Kurgan	mother-of-pearl	bead	2	
38	333	Kurgan	mother-of-pearl	bead	52	Section 2
39	333	Kurgan	mother-of-pearl	bead	3	
40	333	Kurgan	mother-of-pearl	bead	13	
41	333	Kurgan	mother-of-pearl	bead	11	
42	333	Kurgan	ceramic	bowl	1	Section 4

43	333	Kurgan	ceramic	jug	32	
44	333	Kurgan	ceramic	jug	1	
45	333	Kurgan	ceramic	jug	54	
46	333	Kurgan	ceramic	jug	29	
47	333	Kurgan	ceramic	jug	17	
48	333	Kurgan	ceramic	jug		
49	333	Kurgan	ceramic	vessel fragment		
50	333	Kurgan	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	Section 3, Grave 3
51	333	Kurgan	ceramic	jug	8	Section 3, Grave 3
52	333	Kurgan	ceramic	bardag	12	Section 3, Grave 3
53	333	Kurgan	ceramic	bardag	29	Section 3, Grave 3
54	333	Kurgan	ceramic	bowl	18	Section 3, Grave 3
55	333	Kurgan	ceramic	vessel fragment	16	Section 3, Grave 3
56	333	Kurgan	ceramic	platter	16	Section 3, Grave 3
57	333	Kurgan	ceramic	badya	1	Section 3, Grave 3
58	333	Kurgan	agate	bead	19	Section 3, Grave 3
59	333	Kurgan	agate	bead	1	Section 3, Grave 3
60	333	Kurgan	mother-of-pearl	bead	3	Section 3, Grave 3
61	333	Kurgan	bone	bead	1	Section 3, Grave 3
62	333	Kurgan	paste	bead	18	Section 3, Grave 3
63	333	Kurgan	paste	bead	1	Section 3, Grave 3
64	333	Kurgan	paste	bead	2	Section 3, Grave 3
65	333	Kurgan	paste	bead	1	Section 3, Grave 3
66	333	Kurgan	metal	ear-ring	2	Section 3, Grave 3
67	333	Kurgan	metal	needle	1	Section 3, Grave 3