

Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences
Archaeology and Ethnography Institute

COMPREHENSIVE SCIENTIFIC REPORT

Excavation of Zəyəmçay kurgan II at KP 336.2 SCPX pipeline

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1 SUMMARY

The report is on the archaeological excavations of Zayamchai kurgan No 2 near Duyarli village in Shamkir District of the Republic of Azerbaijan. The reason the kurgan was given the number 2 was the discovery of a total of 6 kurgans in the corridor of the SCPX route on both the right and left banks of the Zayam River. The archaeological excavations at the monument were carried out from 31 January to 20 February 2017. During the archaeological excavations, fragments of approximately twelve earthenware vessels, three small obsidian cutters, a rapier-type bronze sword, a possible stone anthropomorphic figure "Venus", one earthenware puta and 15 earthenware vessels of different sizes and designs were discovered.

Kurgan No 2 is located at KP 336.550 km of the SCPX pipeline. Based on a radiocarbon analysis, the kurgan belongs to the Bronze Age, e.g. to the 18th-17th centuries BC.

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2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 SITE DISCOVERY

Zayamchai II kurgan is located at 336.550 km of the SCPX line was registered in the second stage. The kurgan was discovered during monitoring. While operating equipment, the rapier-type bronze sword was found in the upper portion of the stone fill over the grave. The work was then temporarily suspended and an archaeological team was called for the excavations.

2.2 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

Located close to the riverbed, this area is located on the terrace on the right bank of the Zayamchai River. The upper part of the kurgan cover was destroyed by the effects of the surrounding environment or human activity in various historical periods. The land is plain, and the soil contains shells and a small amount of clay. The local population plants mostly cereals and barley. There are columns of a medieval bridge remaining on the river valley nearby.

2.3 WHO CARRIED OUT THE EXCAVATIONS AND WHEN

The archaeological expedition team of the Archaeology and Ethnography Institute of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences conducted archaeological excavations at Zayamchai kurgan No 2 from 31 January to 20 February 2017 under the leadership of the Doctor of Philosophy and leading scientific worker Dmitry Kirichenko and with the participation of the employee of the institute, Seymur Farmanli. BP (SCPX) archaeologist David Maynard and SCPX Cultural Heritage Site manager Shahin Aliyev participated in the excavations as observers.

3 RESULTS OF EXCAVATIONS

3.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The Zayamchai II kurgan is located at coordinates N-45534338 and E-8574579. This kurgan was given the number 2 because 6 kurgans were found on the right and left banks of the Zayamchai in the SCPX pipeline corridor. Two of these kurgans are located on the right bank and the remaining 4 are on the left bank. The kurgan is located on the tall sloping right bank of the Zayam River. The distance between the riverbed and the kurgan is 25 metres. The surface sign of the kurgan consisted of large river stones placed one by one, although these had all been removed by recent agriculture, so there was no above ground evidence.

3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

During the excavations of the Zayamchai II kurgan, fragments belonging to twelve earthenware vessels (three rims, 9 fragments of the body), three small obsidian cutters, rapier-type bronze swords, a possible stone anthropomorphic figure - Venus, one earthenware puta and 15 earthenware vessels of various sizes and purposes were identified.

Ceramic samples discovered in the Zayamchai II kurgan belong to farming, and maybe a type of ritual dishes. Their clay contains a little sand. Some of the vessels and their fragments were made by hand and others have traces of the pottery wheel. The top surface of some vessels is lightly polished. Some are embossed with patterns and have geometric ornaments (inv. 23, 28, 34), and also, some vessels have convex handles specially made for cooking (inv., 26, 27, 28, 30, 33, 34). The ornament was made by heating and scratching. The colour of the ceramic is pink, light-brown,

brown, dark-brown and black. Analogues of ceramics from the Zayamchai II kurgan were found in Bronze Age settlements and graves of the Ganja-Gazakh zone.

3.3 DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC AND IMPORTANT ARTEFACTS

The discovery of a cone-shaped earthenware *puta* is particularly noteworthy. One side of the product is slightly bent. It is hand-made. The colour of the product is pink-brown. Its base is flat. The clay contains fine sand. It is lightly polished. Its height is 5.8cm, the diameter of the mouth is 5.5cm, width - 6cm and the diameter of the base - 3.2cm. The fact that the *puta* was found in the Zayamchai II kurgan shows the development of metallurgy among local cattle-breeding tribes in the Zayamchai valley in the middle Bronze Age.

Another interesting find is a rapier-type bronze sword accidentally found on the cover of the kurgan (inv. 17). The bronze sword has an elongated shape. Its tip is sharp. Its blade becomes thinner towards the tip. Its upper part is wide trapezoid-leaf-shaped. Its handle is long, narrow and needle-shaped. The handle has no head or none left. Its total length is 99cm, its length until the handle is 94.5cm, the length of the handle is 4.5cm, the width of the upper part is 5cm, the width of the middle is 2cm, and the width of the tip is 0.8cm.

The stone anthropomorphic figure of a woman called Venus (inv. 13), which was found at a depth of 2.3m in the course of the excavations, can be attributed to the religious beliefs and objects of worship of the middle Bronze tribes of Azerbaijan. There are clear signs of stone processing on it. Details of the head can be seen on the top, the product becomes narrower in the waist and expands in the form of a pelvis at the bottom. This discovery can be associated with the goddess of fertility, mother goddess or love goddess.

3.4 GENERAL ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

The cover of the kurgan was partly destroyed by agricultural machinery. It was possible to find an elongated oval-shaped stockpile of riverstones after the area was cleansed.

The dimensions of the stone cover:

North-South: 6.3m, West-East: 9.1m

A second oval-shaped stone cover was found after the first stone cover was removed.

Dimensions:

North-South: 4.6m, West-East: 6m

Yellow ochre, as well as a piece of chalk were found in the first stone layer.

After the second stone layer was removed, a third round-shaped stone layer was cleansed.

Dimensions:

North-South: 4m, West-East: 4.4m

In the second stone pile, pink-coloured ochre and a piece of chalk were found. In total, about 20 large and medium-sized river-stone layers were removed and cleaned.

In the course of the study, it was found that the grave chamber of the kurgan is located in the centre. Bone fragments, an obsidian cutter and small ceramic fragment were found at a depth of 60cm. Two ceramic fragments and pink ochre were found in the kurgan at a depth of 80cm. Near the depth of 90cm, bone fragments, animal teeth, and ochre and ceramic fragments were found in soil.

In the course of further research, ceramic fragments, as well as bone fragments were found at a depth of 1.2m, then a fragment of a vessel with coal and ash residues in it was found at a depth of 1.9m. After that, ceramic fragments, ashes and bones were discovered at a depth of 2.1m. A stone anthropomorphic female figure resembling Venus was found near the depth of 2.3m in the grave chamber (inv. 13).

A square-shaped grave chamber was discovered at a depth of 2.6m. Its dimensions were 2.5x3m. In the southern corner of the grave chamber, there was a large balloon-shaped vessel (inv. 34) with an earthenware puta inside (inv. 19). Four vessels (inv. 30, 31, 32, 33) were placed in the eastern corner of the camera. Inside one vessel (inv. 30), there was ash. Fragments of animal bones were found under this vessel. A feather-shaped obsidian cutter (inv. 18) was also found in the eastern corner of the grave. Fragments of animal bones were found at the centre of the grave chamber. In the western corner of the cemetery there were 9 vessels (inv. 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29). Ash was discovered in the first vessel from the wall (inv.20). A pear-shaped cube (inv. 23) was found near the centre in the northern corner of the grave chamber. On its top there were triangular animal leg bones (horse or cow, possibly ox), and on their right, there was a cringed dog skeleton with its paws folded and its head directed towards the north. The length of the dog skeleton was 1.25m in situ. No human bones and teeth were found in the tomb.

4 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

The upper part of the kurgan cover was destroyed as a result of the environmental impact or human activity in various periods. Archaeological excavations have shown that the Zayamchai II kurgan belongs to the middle Bronze Age. Earlier such graves were excavated in the Ganja-Gazakh region.

4.1 SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTANT MATERIAL CLASSES.

Clay: The clay products discovered during the archaeological excavations of the Zayamchai kurgan include primarily fragments of about twelve earthenware vessels (3 of which are fragments of the mouth and 9 of the body of a vessel), one earthenware puta and 15 earthenware vessels of different sizes and designs. The most important vessels were jugs (10 pieces), one cup and large and medium containers (4 pieces).

Obsidian: Three small feather-shaped obsidian cutters were found in the kurgan. The cutters were made of black and transparent black obsidian pieces. Their top surface is one-edged. Its working part is sharp.

Stone: A female figure was found in the cover during the excavations of the kurgan. There are signs of processing on it. There are details of a human head on top, it narrows in the form of a waist in the middle, and then expands in the form of a pelvis at the bottom. It is possible to attribute it to the type of figure called Venus. Its height is 8.3cm.

Metal: A rapier-type bronze sword was found on the cover during the excavations of the kurgan. The bronze sword has an elongated shape. Its tip is sharp. Its blade becomes narrower towards the tip. Its upper part is wide trapezoidal-leaf-shaped. Its handle is elongated, thin and needle-shaped. The sword has no head or none left. Its total length is 99cm, its width up to the handle is 94.4cm, the width of the upper part is 5cm, the width of the centre is 2cm, the width of its tip is 1.2cm and the thickness of the handle is 0.8cm.

4.2 DATING EVIDENCE

On the basis of the radiocarbon tests carried out at the Beta laboratory, the Zayamchai II kurgan dates to the 18th-17th centuries BC.

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes	
		Calendar Calibrated Results: 95.4 % Probability High Probability Density Range Method (HPD)	
Beta - 498810	SCPX336 9	3420 +/- 30 BP	IRMS δ13C: -18.4 o/oo IRMS δ15N: +7.1 o/oo
	(88.5%) 1776 - 1636 cal BC	(3725 - 3585 cal BP)	
	(5.7%) 1871 - 1845 cal BC	(3820 - 3794 cal BP)	
	(1.2%) 1812 - 1803 cal BC	(3761 - 3752 cal BP)	
Submitter Material: Bone (Non-heated)			
Pretreatment: (bone collagen) collagen extraction; with alkali			
Analyzed Material: Bone collagen			
Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery			
Percent Modern Carbon: 65.33 +/- 0.24 pMC			
Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.6533 +/- 0.0024			
D14C: -346.72 +/- 2.44 o/oo			
Δ14C: -352.07 +/- 2.44 o/oo(1950:2,018.00)			
Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 3310 +/- 30 BP			
Calibration: BetaCal3.21: HPD method: INTCAL13			
Carbon/Nitrogen: CN : 3.3 %C: 33.15 %N: 11.83			

This period is characterized as the middle Bronze Age in the history of Azerbaijan and the South Caucasus. In this historical period, the second social division of labour, i.e. the separation of craftsmanship from agriculture takes place and the subsequent development of metallurgy and metalworking begins.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS OF EXCAVATION IN THE AREA

The Zayamchai II kurgan dates to the middle Bronze Age, namely the 16th-14th centuries BC. It takes its place among the kurgans of the same period in Azerbaijan and the South Caucasus. It is possible that we see cremation at the Zayamchai II kurgan, and probably, since cremation was carried out outside, the ashes of the deceased were placed in containers (inv. 20 and, or inv. 30), and it is possible to that they were scattered all over the grave chamber. Also, a "cleaning bonfire" was made during the funeral, which is proved by ashes, pieces of coal and fragments of vessels with traces of high temperatures on them. Also, we can assume that the Zayamchai II kurgan was a cenotaph and was a worshipping grave, which is proved by the discovery of a dog skeleton and the stone anthropomorphic women's figure Venus.

6 INVENTORY

No.	Type	Description	Location	Size
1	Body	Small fragment of the body of a vessel. The clay contains fine sand. Its colour is pink. There are traces of processing on a pottery wheel on its surface. Photo 3.	K №2 soil bank of the kurgan	Wall thickness 0.7cm
2	Mouth	Fragment of the mouth of a small vessel. Its arm flows into the shoulder. The clay contains fine sand and grinded shells. Its surface is black and its interior is brown. It is		Wall thickness, 1cm

No.	Type	Description	Location	Size
		poorly polished. There are traces of soot on its surface. It is handmade. Photo 3.		
3	Body	Fragment of the body of a vessel. The clay contains fine sand. It is polished. It is handmade. Its colour is black. Photo 4.		Wall thickness 0.7cm
4	Body	Fragment of the body of a vessel. The clay contains fine sand. It is polished. It is handmade. Its surface is black, it is brown from inside. Photo 4.		
5	Body	Fragment of the body of a vessel. The clay contains fine sand. It is handmade. Its colour is pink-brown. There are traces of a white substance. Its walls are thin. Photo 5.		Wall thickness 0.6cm
6	Mouth	Fragment of the mouth of a vessel. Its edges are round and flow into the shoulder. The clay contains fine sand and grinded shells. It is handmade. Its surface is black and interior is brown. It has thin walls. Photo 5.		Wall thickness 0.5cm
7	Body	Fragment of the body of a small vessel. The clay contains fine sand. There are traces of processing on a pottery wheel on it. Its surface is polished. Its colour is pink-brown. Its walls are thin. Photo 6.		Wall thickness 0.5cm
8	Body	Fragment of the body of a small vessel. The clay contains fine sand. It is handmade. Its surface is polished. Its colour is pink-brown, its interior surface is pink. Its walls are thin. Photo 6.		Wall thickness 0.6cm
9	Body	Small fragment of the body of a vessel. The clay contains fine sand. It is handmade. Its colour is pink. Its walls are thick. Photo 7.		Wall thickness 1cm
10	Mouth	Fragment of the mouth of a medium-sized vessel. Its edges are round and flow into the shoulder. The clay contains fine sand. There are traces of processing on a pottery wheel on it. Its surface is brown and interior brown-pink. There are various notches on its surface. Its walls are thin. Photo 7.		Wall thickness 0.6cm Neck height 1cm
11	Cutter	Feather-shaped cutter was made from transparent greyish-black obsidian. Its surface is one-edged. Its working part is sharp. Photo 8.		Depth 3.1cm width 3.1cm
12	Cutter	Feather-shaped cutter was made from transparent greyish-black obsidian. Its surface is one-edged. Its working part is sharp. Photo 8.		Length 4.4
13	Figure	A piece of stone which was probably a woman's figure. There are traces of processing on it. There are outlines of a human body on top, it becomes narrower in the middle in the form of a waist, and becomes wider at the bottom in the form of a pelvis. Presumably, it could be attributed to the type of figures called stone Venus. Picture 3, Photo 9.		Length 8.3cm
14	Body	Fragment of the body of a small vessel. Its mouth is straight and flows into the body. There is a circular handle trace on it. The product is rough. The clay contains fine sand and grinded shells. It is handmade. Its colour is brown. Its walls are thin. Photo 9.		Wall thickness 0.7cm Handle cross section 2.2cm
15	Body	Fragment of the body of a miniature vessel. Its mouth is slightly round and flows into the body. The clay contains fine sand and shells. It is handmade. Its colour is pink-brown. It was baked at a high temperature. It has thin walls. There are traces of soot on it. (11 fragments). Photo 10.		Wall thickness 0.7cm Height 6.5cm
16	Vessel	Small vessel. Its mouth is straight and flows into the body. The product is rough. It is handmade. The clay contains fine sand. Its colour is grey. There are traces of soot on it. Half of the body is missing. Photo 10.		Height 7.1 Base Diameter 7.4cm Width 9.3cm, mouth d. 9cm Wall th.0.9-1cm
17	Sword	Rapier-type elongated bronze sword. Its tip is sharp. Its blade becomes narrower towards the bottom. Its upper part is wide trapezoid-leaf-shaped. Its handle is elongated, narrow and needle-shaped. The handle has no head or has none left. Picture 4, Photo 11.	The cover of the kurgan	Total length 99cm Handle length 4.5cm Upper part width 5cm Width of middle 2cm Tip length 1.2cm Handle thickness 0.8cm

No.	Type	Description	Location	Size
18	Cutter	Obsidian. Its upper surface is one-edged. Its working part is sharp. Photo 11.	Eastern part of the grave chamber	Length 5.2cm width 4.2cm
19	Puta	Cone-shaped clay puta. One side is slightly curved. It is handmade. The colour of the product is pinkish-brown. Its base is flat. The clay contains fine sand. It is poorly polished. Picture 5, Photo 12.	Southern part of the grave chamber, inside a big vessel	Height 5.8cm mouth diameter 5.5cm Width 6cm Base diameter 3.2cm
20	Pot	Medium-sized circular-shaped pot. Its mouth is straight and flows into the body. There is a ribbon-like and arch-shaped handle on it. It was made on a pottery wheel. Its surface is polished. Its colour is black. The clay contains fine sand. Its base is flat. There was ash inside this vessel. Picture 6, Photo 12.	Western part of the grave chamber, first vessel	Height 14.5cm mouth diameter 19cm Width 6cm Base diameter 12.5cm Width 21.4cm Handle diameter 2.5cm
21	Jug	Medium-sized pear-shaped jug. Its body is convex. Its neck has a cylindrical shape. Its mouth is flat and flows into the neck. It is handmade. Its colour is greyish-brown. The clay contains fine sand. Picture 7, Photo 13.	Western part of the grave chamber, fourth vessel	Mouth diameter 10cm Neck height 2.8cm Height 16.5cm Base height 11cm Base diameter 7.7cm Neck base diameter 9.8cm
22	Jug	Medium-sized pear-shaped jug. Its body is convex. Its neck has a cylindrical shape. Its mouth is flat and flows into the neck. It is handmade. Its colour is greyish-brown. The clay contains fine sand. The vessel is bent on one side. Picture 7, Photo 13 and 14.	Western part of the grave chamber, second vessel	Neck height 3cm Height 15.5cm Base height 12cm Shoulder height 5.5cm Base diameter 7.6cm Neck base diameter 0.3cm
23	Jug	Jug with a pear-shaped body. Its neck is high and cylindrical. Its body is convex and round. Its base is flat. Its body becomes narrower towards the bottom. It is handmade. The clay contains fine sand and grinded shells. Its surface is black. Its interior is pink and light brown. On its surface, there are parallel lines on the neck and shoulder, and there are dotted notches inside them. Between the lines, there are triangles and rhombuses. Its mouth opens to the side and flows into the neck. There is an arch-shaped handle on it. Its walls are thin. Picture 8, Photo 14.	Northern part of the grave chamber	Handle d. 2.8cm Handle d. in cross section 14cm Base height 7.3cm Total height 31cm Mouth d. 14cm Wall thickness 0.6-0.8cm
24	Jug	Medium-sized pear-shaped jug. Its walls are convex. Its neck has a cylindrical shape. Its base is flat. Its mouth is flat and flows into the neck. It is handmade. Its colour is light brown. The clay contains fine sand. Its walls are thin. Photo 15.	Western part of the grave chamber, third vessel	Mouth diameter 10cm Neck height 2.9cm Neck base diameter 9.7cm Base diameter 7.6cm Wall th. 0.7-0.8cm
25	Jug	Medium-sized pear-shaped jug. Its walls are convex. Its neck has a cylindrical shape. Its base is flat. Its mouth is flat and flows into the neck. It is handmade. Its colour is greyish-brown. The clay contains fine sand. Its walls are thin. Photo 15.	Western part of the grave chamber, fifth vessel	Mouth diameter 10cm Base diameter 7.8cm Wall th. 0.7-0.8cm
26	Vessel	Big balloon-shaped vessel. Its walls are convex and its base is flat. Its mouth is round and flows into the shoulder. There are circular convex mouldings that girdle the shoulder of the vessel. The clay contains fine sand. Its surface is polished. Its colour is black. Its interior is brown. It is handmade. Photo 16.	Western part of the grave chamber, sixth vessel	Mouth diameter 15cm Neck height 2.2cm moulding diameter 1.7cm Neck base d. 14.7cm Wall thickness 0.8cm
27	Vessel	Big balloon-shaped vessel. Its walls are convex and its base is flat. Its mouth is round and flows into the shoulder. There are circular convex mouldings that girdle the shoulder of the vessel. The clay contains fine sand. Its surface is polished. Its colour is black. It is handmade. It has thin walls. Photo 16.	Western part of the grave chamber, seventh vessel	Mouth diameter 18.4cm Neck height 2cm Neck base diam 16.8cm Wall th. 0.6cm
28	Vessel	Very big round balloon-shaped vessel. Its base is flat. Its neck is cylindrical. Its mouth opens to the side and flows into the neck. The clay contains fine sand and grinded shells. Its surface is black. It is polished. Its interior surface is brown. It is handmade. There are circular-shaped convex mouldings that girdle the shoulder of the vessel. Under them, there is an ornament with notches and lines in the form of two parallel lines. Between these lines, there are big and small triangles and horizontal lines, some of which	Western part of the grave chamber, eighth vessel	Neck height 6cm mouth diameter 20cm Wall thickness 0.9cm

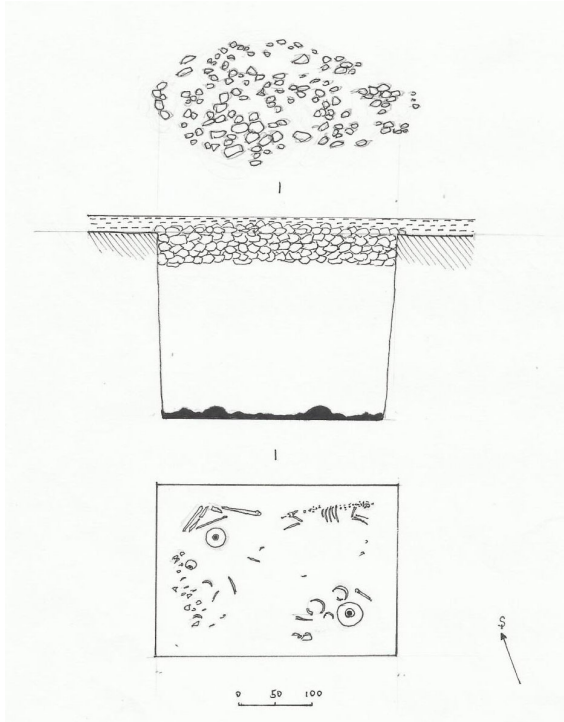
No.	Type	Description	Location	Size
		are located in front of each other. The ornament consists of several sections. Picture 9, Photo 17.		
29	Pot	Round-shaped medium-sized pot. Its mouth is round and flows into the shoulder. The clay contains fine sand. It is polished. Its surface is black and its interior is dark grey. It is handmade. Its base is flat. Its walls are thin. Photo 17.	Western part of the grave chamber, ninth vessel	Mouth diameter 11.6cm Neck base diameter 11.4cm Neck height 1cm Wall thickness 0.6-0.7cm
30	Pot	Medium-sized round balloon-shaped pot. Its walls are convex and its base is flat. Its mouth is round and flows into the shoulder. The clay contains fine sand. It is polished. Its surface is black and interior is grey. There is an ornament in the form of frames on it. There are circular convex mouldings inside the frames. Each frame contains a moulding. Its walls are thin. It is handmade. Picture 10, Photo 18.	Eastern part of the grave chamber, first vessel	Base diameter 11.2cm mouth diameter 15cm Beck base d. 14.2cm Height 26.5cm Base Height 15cm Width 31.5cm Wall th. 0.7cm
31	Pot	Medium-sized pear-shaped pot. Its walls are round and convex. Its base is flat. Its neck is semi-cylindrical. Its mouth flows into the neck. It is handmade. It is polished. Its surface is black and interior is greyish-brown. The clay contains fine sand. Its walls are thin. Picture 11, Photo 18.	Eastern part of the grave chamber, second vessel left of the first one	Mouth diam 11.5cm Base d. 8.5cm Neck h. 2.4cm Height 18.3cm Width 21.2cm Neck base diam 10.8cm Base height 10cm
32	Pot	Medium-sized round pot. Its walls are convex and its mouth flows into the body. It is handmade. Its surface is black and interior is brown. The clay contains fine sand. Its base is flat. Picture 12, Photo 19.	Eastern part of the grave chamber, third vessel left of the second	Mouth diameter 17.8cm Wall th. 0.8cm Height 14cm Width 24.3cm
33	Pot	Pear-shaped medium-sized pot. Its walls are inclined, convex and round. Its roundmouth flows into the shoulder. On both sides of the shoulder, there is a circular convex moulding. It is handmade. The clay contains fine sand. It is polished. Its surface is black and interior is grey. Picture 12, Photo 19.	Eastern part of the grave chamber, fourth vessel left of the first one	Mouth d.12.7cm Base d. 9.8cm Height 20.2cm Bottom part height 11cm Width 23.5cm Wall th. 0.7-0.9cm
34	Vessel	Big balloon-shaped vessel. Its walls are convex and round. Its mouth opens to the side and flows into the neck. The upper side of the mouth is ribbed. There are circular convex mouldings that girdle the shoulder, and below them, there is a carved ornament that consists of triangles and lines. The ornament consists of several sections and its base is flat. Its external surface is black. It is polished. The clay contains fine sand. Picture 14, Photo 20.	Southern part of the grave chamber	Mouth diameter 20.2cm Neck height 7.2cm Neck base diameter 16.8cm Wall th. 0.8cm

7 APPENDICES

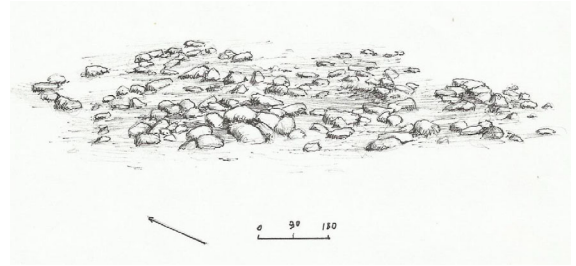
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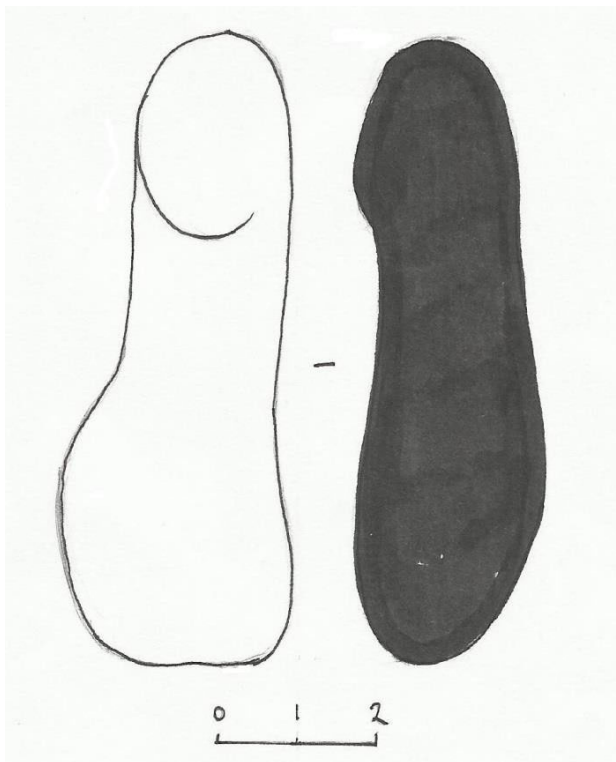
7.2 ILLUSTRATIONS



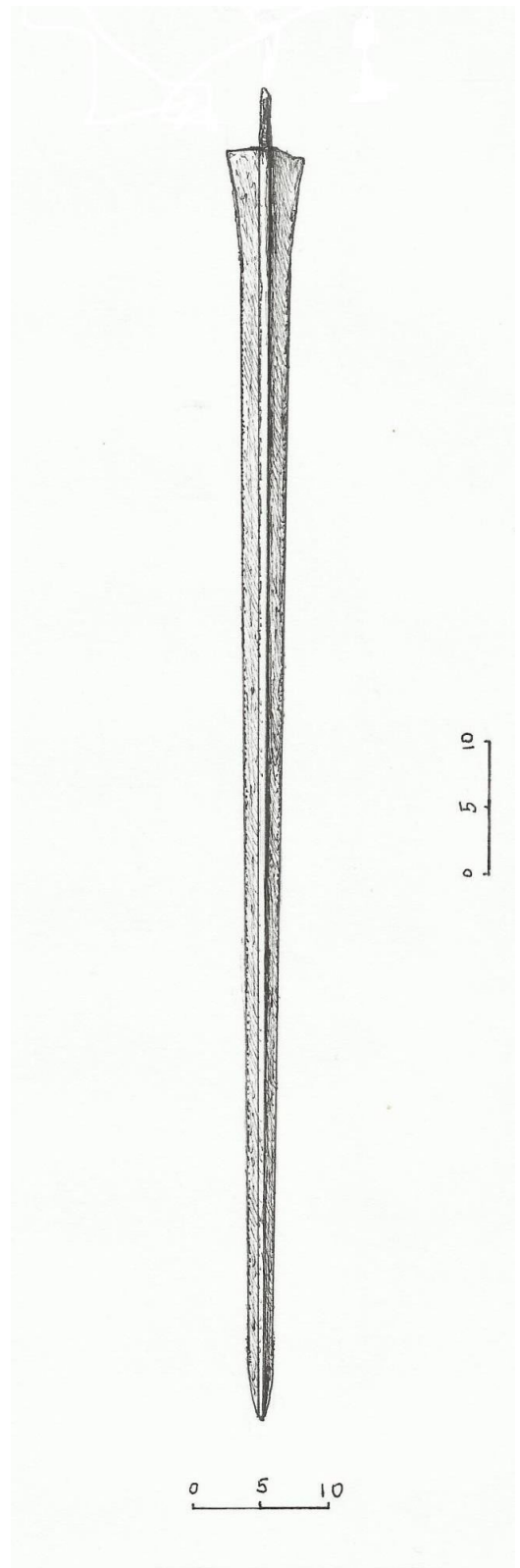
Picture 1. Kurgan plan and section



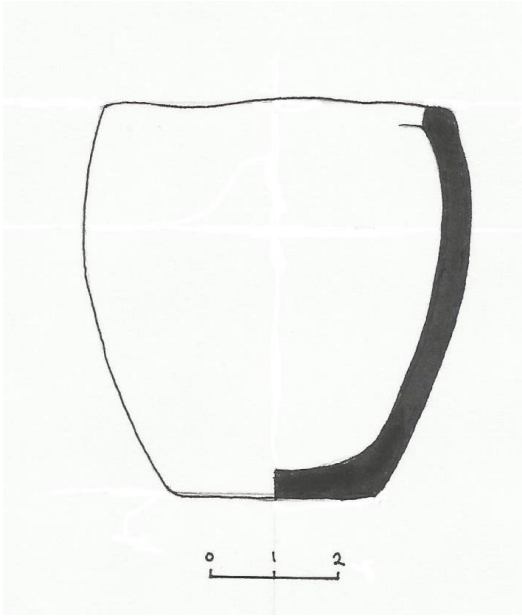
Picture 2. Kurgan stone cover (graphic view)



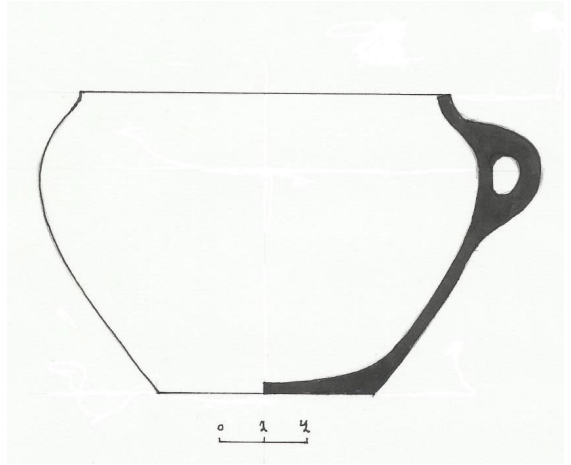
Picture 3. Stone Anthropomorphic figure (inv.13)



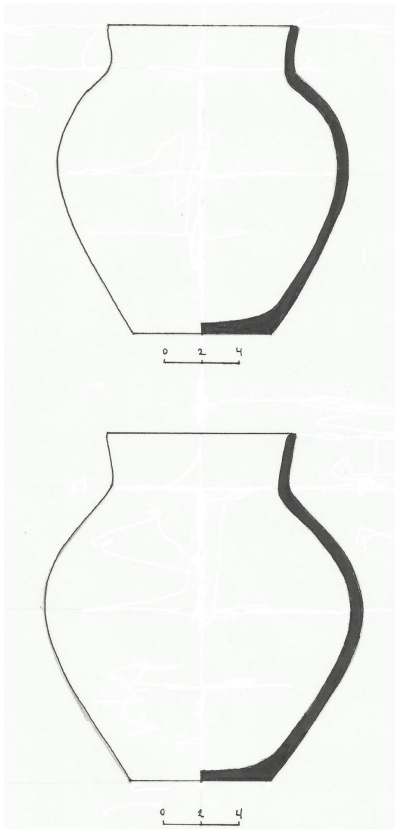
Picture 4. Bronze sword (inv. 17)



Picture 5. Pot, puta (inv.19).

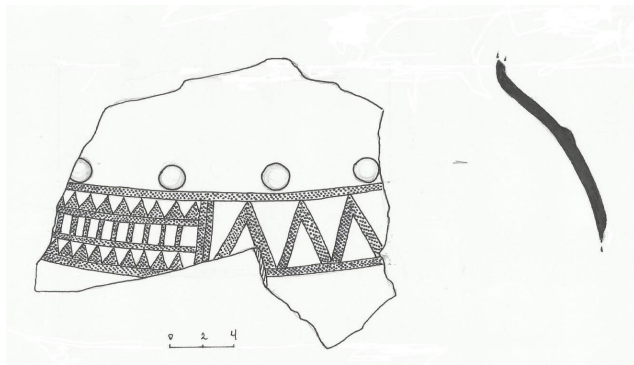


Picture 6. Pot (inv 20).

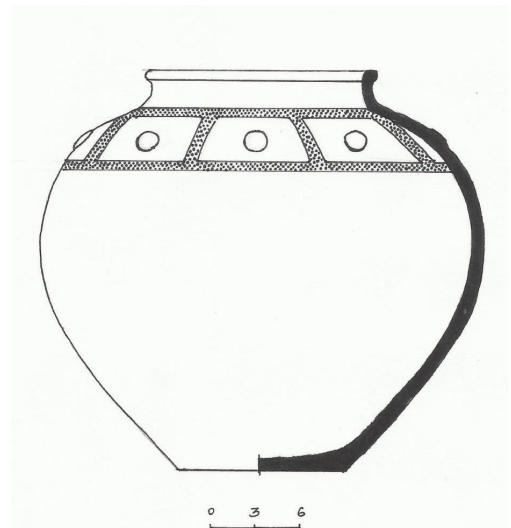


Picture 7. Pots (inv 21 and 22)

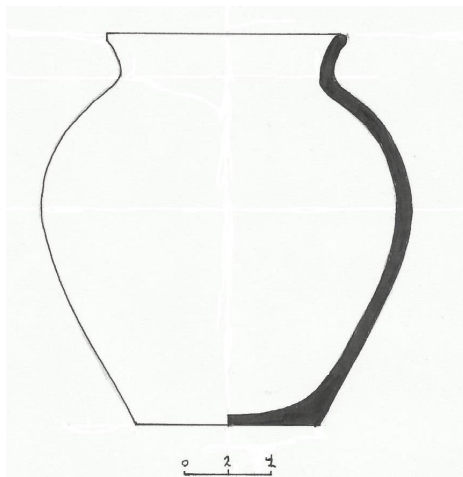




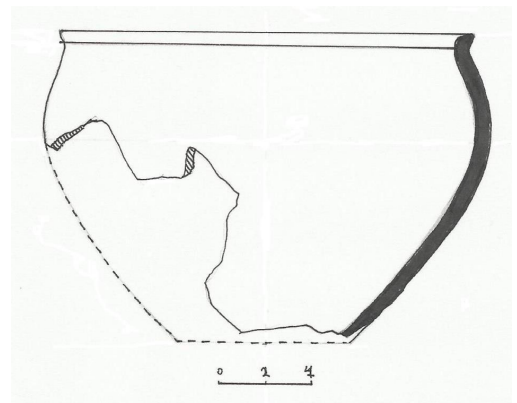
Picture 9. Decorated potsherd (inv 28).



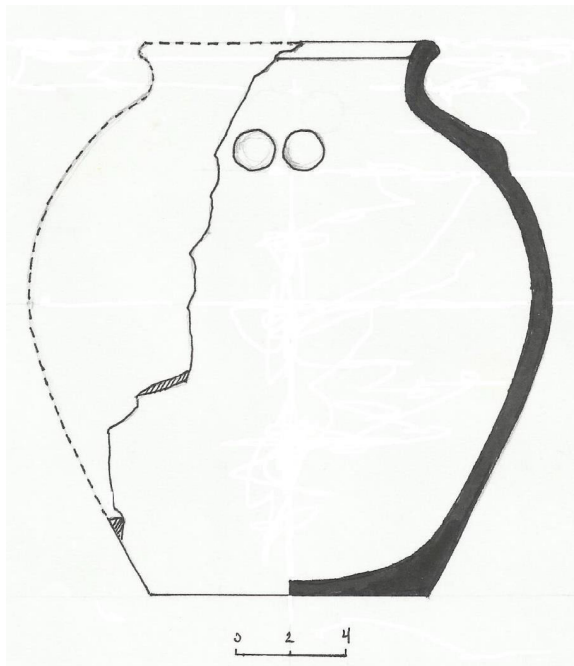
Picture 10. Pot (inv 30).



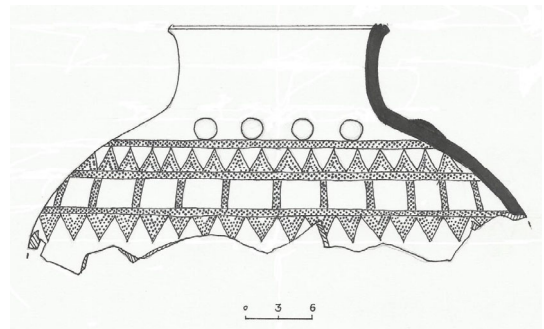
Picture 11. Pot (inv 31).



Picture 12. Pot (inv 32).



Picture 13. Pot (inv 33)



Picture 14. Pot rim (inv 34).

8.2. PHOTOS



Photo 1. Kurgan stone cover. Zayamchai river and bridge in distance. View to west



Photo 2. Kurgan grave chamber. North to top.



Photo 3. Pottery (inv 1 and 2).



Photo 4. Pottery (inv 3 and 4).



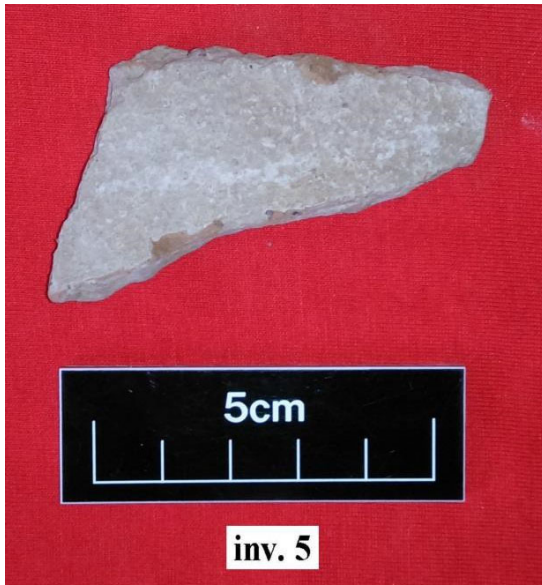


Photo 5. Pottery (inv 5 and 6).

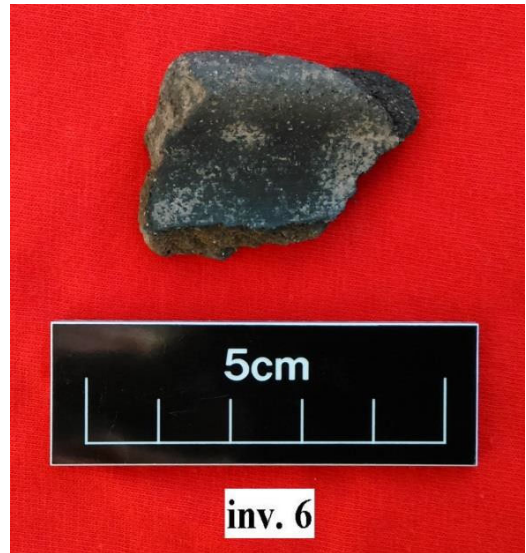


Photo 6. Pottery (inv 7 and 8).



Photo 7. Pottery (inv 9 and 10)



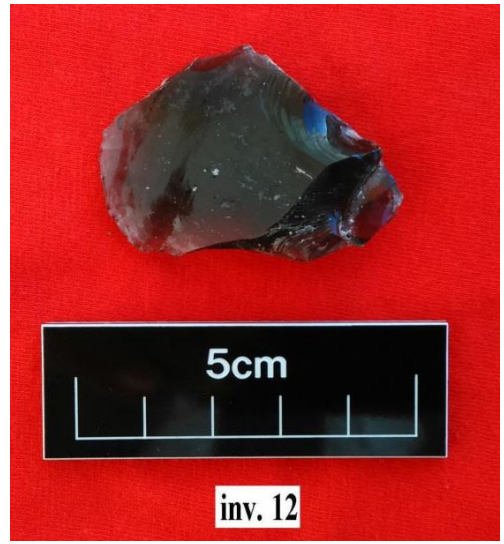


Photo 8. Obsidian (inv 11 and 12).



Photo 9. Possible stone figurine (inv 13). Pottery (inv 14).



Photo 10. Pottery (inv 15 and 16).



Photo 11. Bronze rapier (inv 17).



Obsidian (inv 18).



Photo 12. Pottery Puta (inv 19)



Pottery (inv 20).



Photo 13. Pottery Jugs (inv 21 and 22).



Photo 14. Pottery jugs (inv 22 and 23).



Photo 15. Pottery jugs (inv 24 and 25).

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inv. 27

Photo 16. Pottery vessels (inv 26 and 27).



inv. 26

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KURQAN № 2



inv. 28

Photo 17. Pottery vessels (inv 28 and 29).



inv. 29



inv. 30

Photo 18. Pottery vessels (inv 30 and 31).



inv. 31



Photo 19. Pottery vessels (inv 32 and 33).

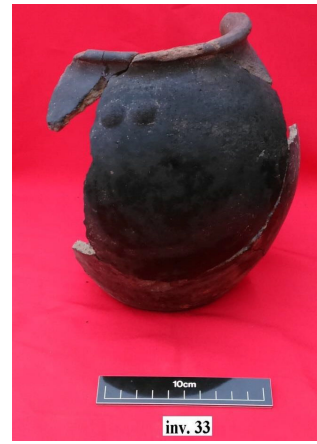


Photo 20. Pottery vessels (inv 34).



Photo 21. Ornaments on earthenware vessel (inv.23).



Photo 22. Ornaments on earthenware vessel (inv.28).



Photo 23. Ornaments on earthenware vessel (inv.30).