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FOR CENTRAL ASIAN STUDIES

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***BUSTON VI – THE NECROPOLIS
OF FIRE-WORSHIPPERS OF PRE-URBAN BACTRIA***

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The monograph is a complete publication of results of the long-term excavations at the burial cultic site of the late Bronze Age in pre-historical North Bactria. The catalogued report (506 objects) on the necropolis dated to the late 2nd millennium BCE and related to the ancient agricultural Sapalli culture – Buston VI – is introduced into the scientific operation. The database of quantitative and qualitative indices of criteria, on the base of which such ritual groups as inhumation, cremation, symbolic tombs and traces of ritual actions have been revealed, is published for the first time. Objects of burial and non-burial purpose are given in the summary tables, graphical pictures and photographs.

The publication is directed to archaeologists, historians, ethnographers, students of local history, and students of the faculty of history.



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Cover: a censer and a statuette against the background of the general view of Buston VI necropolis; a fragment of excavations of the northern sector of necropolis.

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INTRODUCTION

The archaeological research carried out in the middle flow of the Amudarya River basin in the 1970-80s resulted in the discovery of an extraordinary early urban culture. Known from literature as the Sapalli culture, it could be dated to the Bronze Age of ancient Asia. A. A. Askarov's research confidently placed the culture within a previously vacant niche in the genesis of the urban Bactrian civilisation¹ [Askarov, 1973, 1977]. Buston VI (hereinafter referred to as BVI) is a funeral and cultic complex consisting of a group of underground graves belonging to the Sapalli culture (hereinafter referred to as SC). The complex, which functioned in the second half of the 2nd millennium BC, is now situated in the south of Uzbekistan (Sherabad District, Surkhandarya Province)². The site was explored from 1990 to 2008 as part of a field study carried out by the students of the Historical Faculty of the Samarkand State University supervised by the present writer. More than 500 different objects in various conditions were examined on the area of 6,176 m² in the course of 14 field seasons. These include inhumations, cremations, symbolic and false graves, cenotaphs, remains of funeral feasts, eight sunken feature buildings for cremation and nine sacralised grounds for traditional rituals alongside a number of ground altars and bonfire sites. Eurasian nomadic tribes played a huge role in the formation of the site (the pastoral substratum is evident in the nomads' material world and worldview) as the principal creators of SC's new look. The anthropological analysis has also shown the heterogeneity of the population that abandoned Buston VI [Avanesova et al., 2010. PP. 118-136]. The structure of the society associated with B VI seems quite dynamic and complex.

The funeral practices of the Buston people are defined by the simultaneous presence of several ways of treating the body of a dead person within the same one chronological period (cremation, inhumation, partial and secondary burials, a human sacrifice cult and others) and ritual acts associated with them, which were close to the ritual and cultic practices mentioned in the

¹ Ancient Bactria known from antique and epigraphic sources was a country occupying a territory on both sides of the Oxus (Amudarya) River, from the Hindu Kush Mountains (northern Afghanistan) to the spurs of the Hissar Range (southern areas of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan).

² Excavations carried out at the sites of the Sapalli culture revealed the following objects: a fortress, a monumental temple, a citadel, a palace, residential houses, separate industrial buildings and irrigational constructions. The excavated settlements, as well as territories outside them, contained a number of necropolises, which allowed archaeologists to trace the genesis and development of SC and identify its chronological stages: the Sapalli, Dzharqutan, Kuzali, Molali

Vedic (the Rig Veda) and post-Vedic (the Avesta) sources and found in the Turkic and Mongol shamanism. Based on the total range of cultic and funeral features, B VI can be qualified as the necropolis of the fire worshippers of North Bactria, where fire had a significant cultic status. The remains of semi-ground constructions, which were used for the complete cremation of dead bodies, testify to the functional importance of fire [Kufterin, 2009. PP. 222-225]. These constructions are even more valuable as sources of data, as these eight cells reflect changes in the ethnic composition in the south of Central Asia that occurred in the late 2nd millennium BC. The unusual topography and planigraphy of the monument, with its regular layout and multiple fire symbols, make it stand out among its contemporaries. In terms of numbers, the predominant group consisted of objects not directly used in funerals with a clear spatial structure and different size, such as symbolic and fictitious graves, cenotaphs, funeral feast sites, altars, bonfire sites and others.

The symbolic graves of B VI with regular collections of clay items found nowhere else, such as anthropomorphic and theriomorphic statuettes, altars with cinders, one-purpose kitchen utensils and conic counters, are of great importance. They can be regarded as an early material text, which has to be 'read' to reveal the mythological and ideological concepts of the people of pre-urban Bactria, with telling parallels with the mythological and religious systems of Indo-Iranian peoples. The monument under discussion combined the functions of a burial ground and a ceremonial centre – a sanctuary where cultic and ritual actions were performed.

In our opinion, it was the interaction of the nomadic and local societies that made this cultural formation unique.

This publication will be of interest not only for the scholars from our region, but also for the whole of Central Asia and Near East, as the material objects of the late Bronze Age found at the monument are informative and reveal new aspects of verification of the Rig Veda and Avesta with the help of fire and ancient Eurasian steppe artefacts. It is important to take into account that the materials from B VI reflect a new and previously unknown model of the cultural genesis of Bactria.

Only a part of our research materials has been introduced into academic context and circulation so far; yet, they have been discussed in a number of works, including those by foreign researchers (V.M. Masson, N.M. Vinogradova, Ye.Ye.Kuzmina, B. Lyonnet, A. Parpola, D. Anthony and others); while the anthropological data were used by V.V. Kufterin in his PhD thesis [2012]. Unfortunately, no comprehensive publication dedicated to the results of the field work at Buston VI has been made so far, which makes it

hard to appraise objectively the issue of the formation of the ancient Bactrian culture. This evident gap has encouraged us to begin working on this book. This publication aims to provide our colleagues with the most detailed description of the archaeological source. It describes the main features of funeral rituals and provides detailed graphic tables for every grave. The systematic analysis given in the Application includes a database with qualitative and quantitative values for every group of rituals.

The issues that arise in connection with this monument are so numerous that it is impossible to consider all of them in one work. Therefore, the historical and cultural aspects of the cultic and ritual practices, as well as the questions of modelling and interpretation of the funeral rituals and cultural genesis in the Sapalli society in the late 2nd millennium BC, will be generalised and analysed in the second book.

In conclusion, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the following persons and organisations: Academician A. A. Askarov, the discoverer of the Sapalli culture, who invited the author in 1985 to be one of the researchers in the Sherabad unit of the Surkhandarya expedition organised by the Institute of Archaeology under the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan; during all these years the archaeological research was supported by the Department of Archaeology (Prof. M.D. Jurakulov) and the Dean (Prof. Sh.S. Gaffarov) of the Historical Faculty of the Samarkand State University, as well as the Directorate of the Institute of Archaeology (T.Sh. Shirinov) under the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan; the excavations at Buston VI could not be completed without the first-year students of the Historical Faculty of the Samarkand State University, who received their practical training in archaeology at the site; N. A. Tashpulatova, a postgraduate student, whom I supervised and who did a great amount of field and laboratory work during the research, and A.R. Kasparov, who digitally processed the graphic material, deserve special thanks; I am deeply grateful to N.M. Vinogradova (Russia) and B. Lyonnet (France), my friends and colleagues, who provided great financial support at the final stage of the research, and to E.A. Osmanova, the editor of all my works; I would also like to thank Professor N.A. Dubova, V. V. Kufterin and S. M. Mustafokulov for the paleoanthropological processing of the materials from Buston VI and VII, Professor B.Kh. Batyrov for the archaeozoological analysis of the animal bones found at Buston VI and VII.



The map of Uzbekistan and the adjacent territories

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE MONUMENT

Buston VI is a monument of the Sapalli culture named after the Bustonsay, the ancient bed of the Sherabad River, now dry, which rose in the Baysun Tau Mountains and flowed into the Amudarya. The burial ground is located on natural sky islands, on a terrace above the flood plain on the right side of the Bustonsay River, whose banks are steep, 8-10 m high, with deep fan-like fissures. Before the excavations the site's relief consisted in a compact cluster of asymmetric hills with flat tops and gentle slopes formed by erosion and confined by the river system. The surface is intersected with small hollows and branchy gullies in some places and has very little vegetation due to regular grazing. The relief is characterised by a clear structure, which affected the sequence of the formation of soil strata. The soil is formed of river deposits (alluvial loams, sandy loam, sand and clay) and homogeneous loess (continental loess is interlaid with pebbles). The excavations were carried out at different hypsometric layers of the sky island: 1 – on the upper part of the site; 2 – on the slope; 3 – in some of the hollows between the hills. In this connection the stratigraphy of the soil layers corresponds with the general relief and is not the same in different places. The base of the sky island is formed of pebbles that pass into reddish-grey sand. This fact complicates the interpretation of the monument's stratigraphy. Prior to the excavation there had been no signs of a burial ground on the site (fig. 1).

Buston VI, with an area of 4.06 ha and a relative height of 9 m, was a place where several generations of people were buried at the Molali and Buston stages, their funerals having been accompanied by ritual acts. Excavations on large areas made it possible to trace changes in the planography, which revealed a highly complex temporal and spatial structure. The high density of the graves and the funeral feast and ceremonial sites containing traces of ritual acts that had been performed at the necropolis complicated the study of the monument. The analysis of the planography demonstrated that the graves were gathered in separate groups. So, the graves of the Buston stage form a circle in the south-eastern part of the necropolis. The Molali graves and sacralised objects tend to occupy the periphery of the monument. There also are graves with remains of children, which lie apart from others in separate groups. By the structure of their chambers the underground graves are divided into the following types: undercut graves (lahd) with a side entrance blocked with vertical, sloping brickwork, catacomb type graves with a stepped entrance blocked with several rows of horizontal brickwork (the chamber has the form

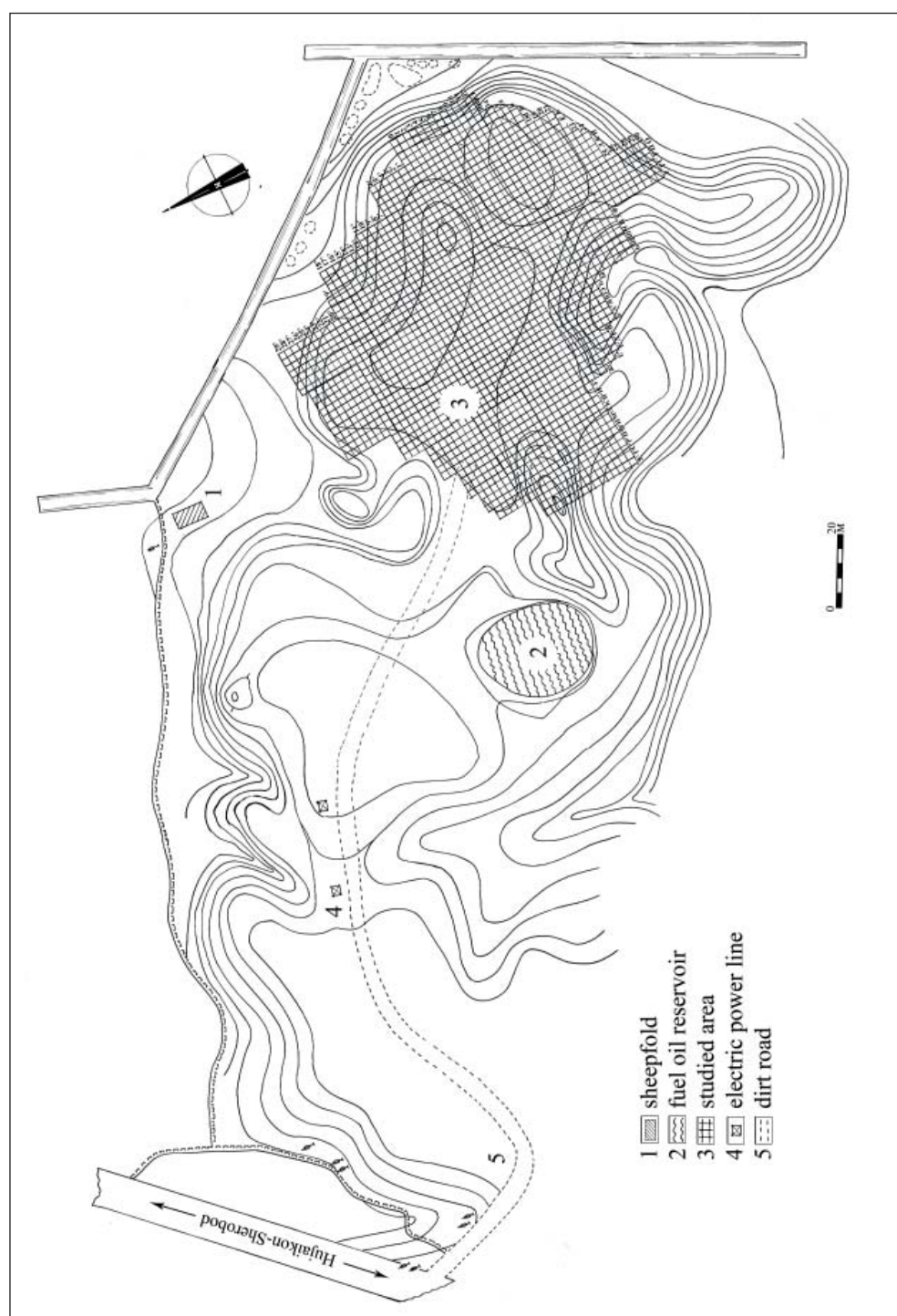


Fig. 1. Buston VI. Topographic plan

of a niche, which was cut in one of the walls of the entrance pit), round pits and rectangular pits with rounded corners (shaqq). The Buston stage is characterised by a larger number of undercut graves. Each grave contained a fixed collection of artefacts.

The necropolis was excavated manually, using the underground graves examination method. [Gryaznov, 1961]. The continuous excavation was divided into plots 2x2 m and 3x3 m and oriented to the points of the compass. The plots were excavated successively, in rows, with one or two plots in a row, along the longitudinal or transverse axis. The soil layer was removed by the pegs in 1,2 or 3 steps, depending on its thickness and the quantity of the cultural remains associated with the Sapalli society. We removed the fill from the graves and other hollows in thin vertical cuts, within the limits of a grave or construction, sketching their layouts and profiles. All the objects were given numbers according to the order of their location; some clusters of objects were called graves for mere convenience. The map of the necropolis is provided with a grid oriented in the north-south (numbers) and west-east (letters) lines, which determines the size of the studied area and facilitates the description. The depth scale in the descriptions of the archaeological material is given in metres, the zero (0) point being equal to the level of the ground surface. All burial and non-burial objects are regarded as 'graves' and provided with numbers according to the order of their location. In most cases the stratigraphy was recorded along the edges and walls of excavations. Taking into account the possibility that they do not reflect correctly the stratigraphy in the space between them, we attempted to excavate layer by layer, which yielded certain results.

The continuous polygonal analysis method allowed us to discover material confirmation of rituals and provided a prospect of studying the necropolis's planography and the dynamics of its development. To resolve these issues it was highly important to study properly the microstructure of the over ground and underground parts of the graves. The analysis of the discovered structural elements of the buried soil and the material covering it (river sand, subsoil loess, and fragments of rocks and bricks) allowed us to determine the graves' inner stratigraphy and the sequence of actions that comprised the funeral ritual.

In most cases the grave fills consist of the remains of the grave constructions that have disintegrated gradually, of the eroded soil that have got into the grave pits and the river deposits that have accumulated on their bottoms. At some moment of time, the chamber roof collapsed on the bottom of the grave. The fills of the graves are generally identical in structure, consisting

of sandy loam and polychrome loam with a large portion of remains of the grave constructions. The thickness of the cultural layer discovered at B VI is 0.4-2.7 m. The stratigraphy, type of the funeral ritual, ceramic items and other articles are the basic features determining the monument's cultural and chronological characteristics. These parameters allow us to confidently establish the sequence of the Molali and Buston complexes, confirming the inner genetic relations between these two final stages of the Sapalli culture [Avanesova, 2007. PP. 61–89; Avanesova, 2009. PP. 6–51].

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE BURIAL AND CULTIC COMPLEX BUSTON VI

The final stage of pre-historic Bactria was characterised by numerous qualitative changes in all the spheres of the life of ancient societies, in particular, the formation of new relations, traditions and links, which further developed in the urban period in Bactria. However, until recently it was quite hard to define the character of the transformation due to the scarcity of materials. Buston VI occupies a special place among the sources that may help analyse the sudden cultural reorientation of this region in the late Bronze Age. Buston VI is the largest and best-studied complex of the final stage of the Sapalli culture, revealing its new facets and demonstrating its high uniqueness. The complex manages to reflect the general processes of SC's cultural transformation and historical continuity. The funeral ritual of B VI is presented by the material remains of a rite, which, together with the traditional norms of the Sapalli culture, includes new forms of funeral actions, where the steppe character predominates. It demonstrates changes in the direction of the cultural, historical and economic links, which allowed us to give answers to a number of questions concerning the synchronisation, cultural relations and other issues of the history of the people that inhabited ancient Bactria.

The topography and planography of the graves are highly important for the identification of the necropolis's character. The monument's layout characterised by sacralised ceremonial grounds and the principle of arranging graves in circle are what makes B VI quite specific. Within the area of the burial ground they form clearly individual groups arranged in semi-circles or ovals with a free, unoccupied space in the centre, which is roughly similar to the pattern of the arrangement of graves in kurgans. The Buston stage is marked by the strictest adherence to this arrangement pattern (a circle in space) (fig. 2). The distance between the graves in the circle ranges from 1 to 3 m. The number of graves in one separate circular cemetery does not exceed 14, which was, apparently, connected with their relation to a single family buried in a very limited chronological period. Most of the burials are undercut (lahd) graves; however, some of them are catacomb graves and constructions in the form of an oval or round box or a rectangular box with rounded corners. They do not show any regular pattern in their arrangement; however, most of the round graves contain funeral sacrifices and remains of human babies, some of which were buried in khums (large jugs).

The structures of the graves have the following characteristic features: the chambers of the catacombs have niches for a vessel; the undercut (lahd) graves are provided with projections (sometimes stepped ones) running along the entrance aperture and serving to support the ceiling; some of the graves contain traces of posts, which were used to support the roofs in the ground pits; a few of the graves were also provided with ledges. In one instance the

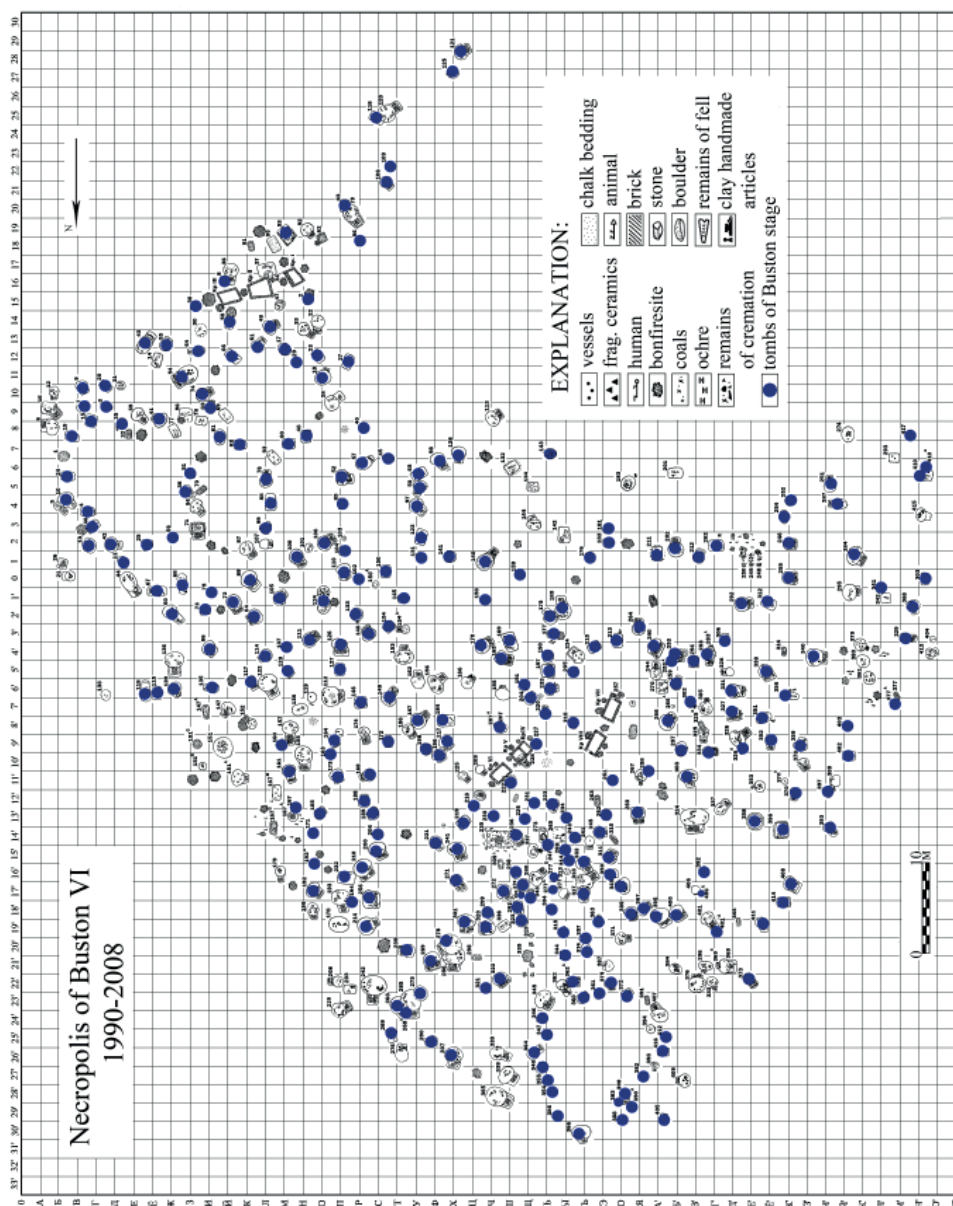


Fig. 2. The layout of the graves and ceremonial grounds

entrance was plugged with a wooden block, mud wall or stonework. Shallow graves (0.4-0.8 m deep) dug in the soil layer alternate with deep ones over 2.5 m in depth cut in subsoil. The grave pits are divided into large (2.2 x 1.8 m) and small (1.2 x 0.8 m). Organic bedding and addition of chalk, ochre or charcoal with ash were recorded on the bottom of most of the graves. An isolating layer of gravel and pebbles was discovered under an accumulation of bones in a secondary burial, which was done in conformity with the prescriptions of the Vendidad. The structure of the buried soil, river sand and subsoil loess in a number of graves, as well as the fragmented stones and bricks accumulated in them, indicate that they were provided with tombstones. It was established that the grave was covered with turf and laid with unwrought pieces of limestone. The stratigraphic position of the funeral offerings, the stone or brick covering and the bonfire over some of the burials might serve as the graves' markers. This is confirmed by the fact that, apart from single instances, the graves of the Buston stage did not overlap those of the Molali period. Probably, those burials were made at short temporal intervals recorded by the memory of the contemporaries; that is, the people knew well the disposition of the graves of their ancestors and did not disturb them, organising new graves in the territory around the existing cemetery.

The Buston stage deviated from the burial standard of the Sapalli culture, which was the inhumation of a crouched body lying on the right (for men) or left (for women) side. Although the bodies seem to lie in identical and stereotypical positions, the inhumations present different versions of the ritual crouching (different degrees of crouching with different positions of the hands, feet and head).

Buston VI was a cemetery where men, women and children of all ages were buried. Nevertheless, children's graves form contrastingly separate groups on the periphery of the burial ground, located on special sites. It is curious that, although the graves are oriented to all directions, most of them stretch along the east-west line, the bodies in them lying heads westwards or south-westwards. At the same time, the Buston stage is characterised by a larger number of graves stretching from south to north and individual instances of deviation from the bodies' heads orientation standards with the faces turned northwards, westwards, north-westwards and eastwards (the last is characteristic of female graves), which is, probably, associated with the circular arrangement of the burials.

Pottery predominates in the graves, where the ceramic items were put at the torso or, less commonly, at the feet or head. The outer surface of the vessels is often burnished and covered with ochre scratches. There is no strict standard

about the ceramic articles. Double-blade knife-daggers with a pronounced cross guard and single-edged knives form the largest portion among metal items, which are usually small copies of utilitarian articles. Adornments are very rare and comprise metal beads, stone necklaces, earrings, pendants and bracelets.

The Buston people, obviously, had an elaborate ritual playing an important part in the life of this community, which is supported by the 211 (41.7%) funeral items and 295 (58.3%) non-funeral ones found on the site (fig. 3). Apart from the single inhumation, the burial practices of the Buston people included the following: partial or full dismemberment of the dead body (secondary burial); intentional post-burial disturbance (desecration); partial (fractional) burial; cremation; creation of cenotaphs (graves without either human remains or funeral items); creation of fictitious burials (graves without human remains but containing funeral items); ‘thanks giving’ or atonement human sacrifices (the body was dismembered to the bones). The funeral rituals of Buston VI are completely unique, following strictly the settled canons of the Buston society.

Among the principal characteristic features of the burial ground are, admittedly, the partial or fractional burials containing fragments of a dead body. We recorded 27 graves of this type, 15 of which belong to the Buston period and 9 to the Molali stage. Each of these graves contains only some part of the body – the skull, hand, torso or lower limbs, which makes this inhumation version quite abnormal. Most of the graves of this type contain the lower limbs, skull and hand, which are cut at the joint space. In almost all cases the hand is put in a vessel – mostly in a bowl and, in one grave, in a vase, with one exception when it is placed on the bottom of the grave and covered with coals. This kind of *pars pro toto* burial, when the hand alone was buried, was recorded in 9 graves, 7 of which belong to the Buston period. Six of the

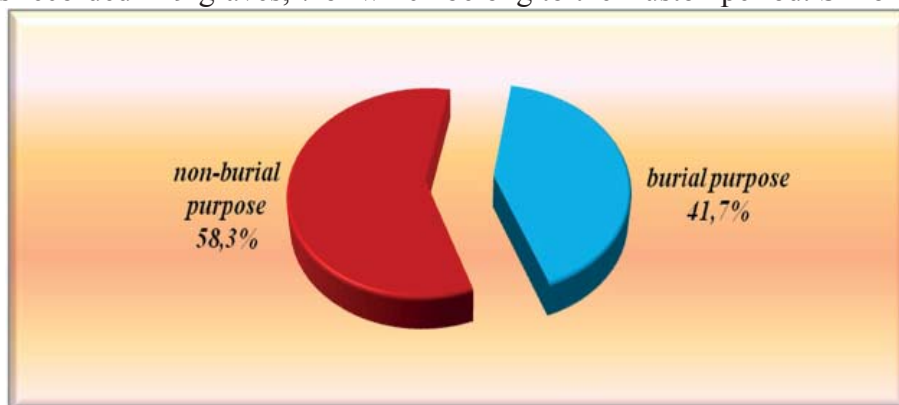


Fig. 3. Funeral and non-funeral objects

graves contain animals (sheep) together with the remains of human (hand), with two dogs buried in M 76, in the centre of the chamber. Apparently, this was an exceptional ritual, which had a special meaning. The interpretation of the hand cutting ritual requires special investigation. It should only be noted that hand was one of the earliest symbols left by humans on the walls of caves since the Palaeolithic [Stolyar, 1985].

The system of the funeral ritual practices of the monument under discussion includes another unusual religious rite, which consisted in intentional post-burial disturbance or desecration of graves. The grave was disturbed, when the corpse was partly decomposed. There were altogether 9 graves of this type recorded in the necropolis, which is 5 % of the total number of the inhumations. The ritual mutilation (some time after the burial) consisted in breaking the anatomical order of the upper part of the skeleton, when the skull was either shifted or removed from the grave as a result of exhumation. Some elements of these impressive graves testify to the special attitude the people of Buston VI showed to this ritual. The purpose of the disturbance or desecration of the graves was to protect the living from the evil powers of the dead person (protective magic against those connected with the religious and cultic area – priests, magicians and so on), which, probably, reflects the people's mythological understanding of the idea of a resurrected soul that is extant in the rituals and relics of a number of peoples around the world. The belief that the human soul lives in the upper part of the body originated in the rituals of the Neolithic communities of south-western Asia [Aleksin, 1990. P. 4].

The analysis of the fractional and desecrated graves showed that they did not conform with the common burial tradition of the Sapalli culture. Though highly impressive, the graves of this type are not numerous. How did these burials appear in the rituals of the Sapalli culture? It is hard to answer. No other grave of any synchronous culture has showed anything of the kind so far. These intentional actions connected with remains of the human body are still to be studied.

The variability of the burial practice, probably, depended on the cause of the death, the social and ethnic status of the dead person and the character of the religious beliefs and cultural traditions of the people, whose relation with the Sapalli culture is determined primarily by the identity of the items found in the graves.

Cremation is one of the most expressive cultural phenomena characterising the burial practice at Buston VI. The cremation ritual is not typical of the monuments of the Sapalli culture, and the necropolis under discussion, where

36 graves contain cremated remains, is quite an exception. Those of the Molali period number 7,28 belong to the Buston period and 1 was created between the Molali and Buston stages. The dead bodies were burnt in some other place, and the cremation was complete, which is supported by small grey-white calcined fragments of bones (smaller than 1 cm and larger than 3 cm) found in the graves – an indication that the body was burnt whole, not in parts [Kufterin, 2009. P. 223]. The ashes from the cremated bodies were usually placed compactly on the bottom of the grave, where they formed small heaps on an area of 0.04-0.1 m². Nevertheless, the graves with cremations often correspond in size (2 x 1.5 m), location and the items they contain with those with inhumations, with the only difference that the former had ashes and calcined bones on their bottom instead of a skeleton in the latter (photo III). This fact may indicate that, according to a ritual, the cremated bones were not merely buried in the ground, but, perhaps, were put in life-size cloth ‘dolls’ or ‘mannequins’ or went through some other procedure. Two of the graves contained vessels (urns) with ashes, and in some cases the remains of cremation were put in a grave together with smouldering embers, where they continued burning in a hole covered with the bottom part of a khum, which resulted in the baking of the soil. In some graves we recorded charred bones (clearly deliberate actions – 9.4 %), which had been burnt for a short time. As a rule, people made a fire on the roof or at the entrance after the remains had been buried [Avanesova, Toshpulatova, 1999. PP. 27–36]. There was another characteristic feature about the graves with cremations: their chambers were constructed with the use of stone. The cremation ritual was, probably, optional and was associated with certain groups of the Buston society. Cremation is one of the facts confirming archaeologically the migration of the Andronovo culture (Fedorovo) to the south.

Eight semi-ground mud chambers dug in subsoil (we discovered 2-3 rows of brickwork level with the ancient surface), which we interpreted as structures for the cremation of dead bodies (fig. 4), are also very interesting. They vary considerably in size, form (rectangular, square and trapezoidal) and the elements they are composed of and are oriented towards the points of the compass (with slight deviations). The largest part of each of the constructions of this type was built above the ground, with only a small portion going beneath it. The brickwork (made with the use of mortar) is similar to that of a cist. In structure, chambers VII-VIII consist of wooden frames, the free space of which is filled with bricks. Apparently, such structure was caused by the necessity to strengthen the walls of the chamber made of one row of bricks. The area of the chambers is comparable to that of the burial constructions

(photo VI-1). The function of these constructions was confirmed by calcined human bones and burnt animals' bones found in the constructions, as well as by the heavily burnt walls and the fill of the chambers (photos VI-5,6). These constructions testify to a funeral ritual, which required a complete cremation

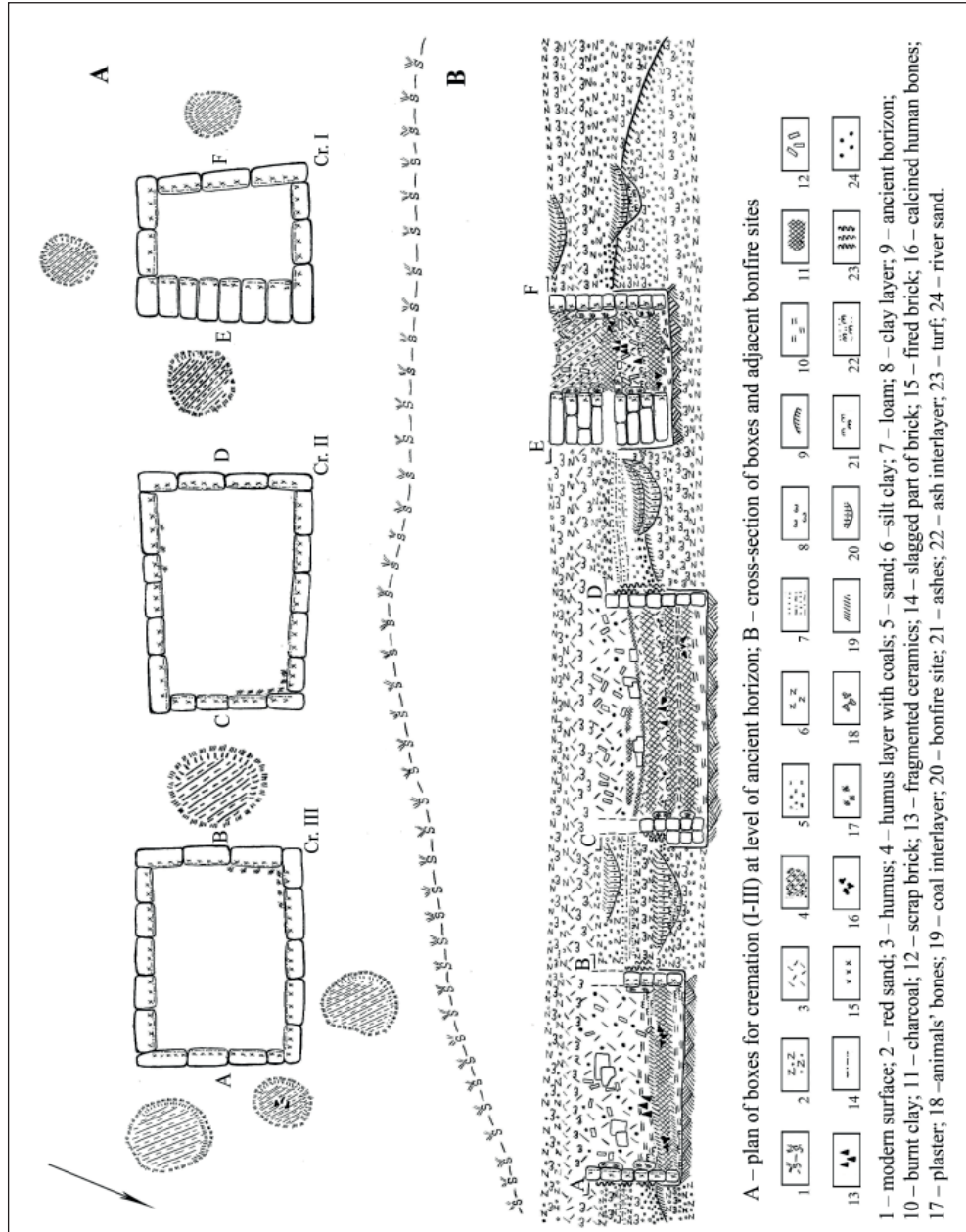


Fig. 4. The layout and section of a fragment of a sacral site with chambers for cremation

of the dead body. The interior walls and floor of the chamber are spread with gypsum mixed with chopped straw. We recorded that outside the above-ground portion of the constructions was reinforced with blocks of turf and discovered a number of long-time bonfire sites of different size around the chambers. Probably, each cremation act began with the lighting of fire. Interestingly, sacrificial children's skulls (M 222, M 257) were laid at the foundations of the walls of chambers VI and VII in the course of their construction (photo VI-2), and animal sacrifices consisting of burnt sheep's bones and the shoulder of an Asiatic wild ass were found at the bases of the foundation pits of chambers VI and VIII. The found objects might serve as atoning or consecratory sacrifices to chthonic powers. All the eight constructions bear traces of the impact of strong fire. The long burning process in a relatively isolated chamber created high temperatures. The brickwork was melted, sometimes to a state of glassy slag. It should be noted that chamber I was equipped with an air feeding system. Stratigraphic study allowed us to establish that each of the chambers was used for cremation at least 2-3 times. Apart from small quantities of calcined bones, the chambers contained fragmented vessels, steppe ceramics and a bronze pendant.

A dead body was cremated at a temperature of 700-800 C°. It means the constructions were special high-temperature chambers, which is confirmed by considerable changes in the macroscopic structures of the bones [Kufterin, 2009. PP. 222-225]. The calcined remains from the 'crematoria' were those of both humans (the largest portion) and animals (sheep and goats). As the 'crematorium' became unable to perform its functions, it was not merely abandoned, but was blocked with stones, covered with fragmented bricks and filled with red river sand. The surface of the fill in chamber I was covered with ragged pieces of limestone. The described actions prevented the constructions from being desecrated. In one instance (M 228) a person was buried in a chamber (V) preserved in such a way.

The architectural objects described above are a completely new phenomenon among the known Eurasian complexes of the Bronze Age. These objects are not autonomous, but form a regular structure included in the space of sacral ceremonial grounds. The planography study made it possible to find persuasive proofs of the functioning of original ceremonial areas not related to the burial of dead people. The areas formed a regularly organised spatial structure used to perform religious and cultic rituals and funeral rites. Their location depends on the type of the landscape: they were organised on the periphery of the burial ground or on isolated grounds, while the sacral sites of the funeral cycle (fig. 5) were situated near the chambers for cremation, which

will be discussed further, in a special section describing the monument's multiple functionality.

One of the characteristic elements of the funeral ritual in the Sappali society of the late 2nd millennium BC was to put meat products with a knife into a grave. The bones of animals (both horned and hornless individuals) found in the graves imply that the Buston people used definite parts of sacrificial animals (the back part of the sheep's carcass, the breast, shoulder and sometimes neck) as funeral food, placing them at the feet, torso or head of a dead person. In one of the graves we discovered the bones of two animals of different age. Apart from the remains of domestic animals, we found the bones of wild mammals killed at hunting, in particular, the goitered gazelle, Asiatic wild ass and hare. Many of the graves contained no animals' bones at all. It is important that meat products were found in 40% of the burial objects – 84 graves out of 211 contain animals' bones, which do not correlate with a definite sex. Animal sacrifices formed an element of the funeral practice of B VI.

The funeral feast – a meal given in memory of a dead person – was an essential part of the ritual (89 instances). In most cases the food was found in vessels at the ancient surface – at the entrance to the chamber, in front of and behind the brickwork – and outside the graves, on the top of the mound. The amount of the food was, probably, determined by the dead person's position in society. Judging by the age of the slaughtered animals – 4, 6 and 7 months and over 1 year – this ritual could be performed at any time of the year. Burying animals – sheep and dogs – together with humans and alone, without the latter, sometimes in pairs, was an important element of the Buston ritual practice. Leaving aside the semantic plots associated with the burial of animals together with humans, this fact can only be indicative of a high social status of the dead person, due to the low percentage (less than 6%) of the joint graves.

The final stage of the Sappali culture is characterised by a new element in the funeral ritual – a highly developed solar and fire cult (fig. 6) found in all compound ceremonies and materialised in a number of objects symbolising fire, such as cinders, ash, ochre and chalk (fig. 7). These objects were specific to the tribes of the Srubna (Timbar-grave) culture.

The found coals support the idea of fire's symbolic function. They were found in concentrations, on the bottom of the graves, over and under the entrance brickwork, on the roofs of the graves. In some cases clay for the bricks was mixed with coal. Traces of coal were found in funeral vessels, both in votive ones and in utensils for everyday use, mostly pots. There was not

an instance when charcoal was a result of fire made right in the grave. Apart from the coal, the graves with inhumations contained ash, which had the form of thick, compressed light grey mass placed within small holes, at the dead person's feet or head. In three graves with remains of children's bodies a whole skeleton was covered with ash, while the pit with ashes was organised

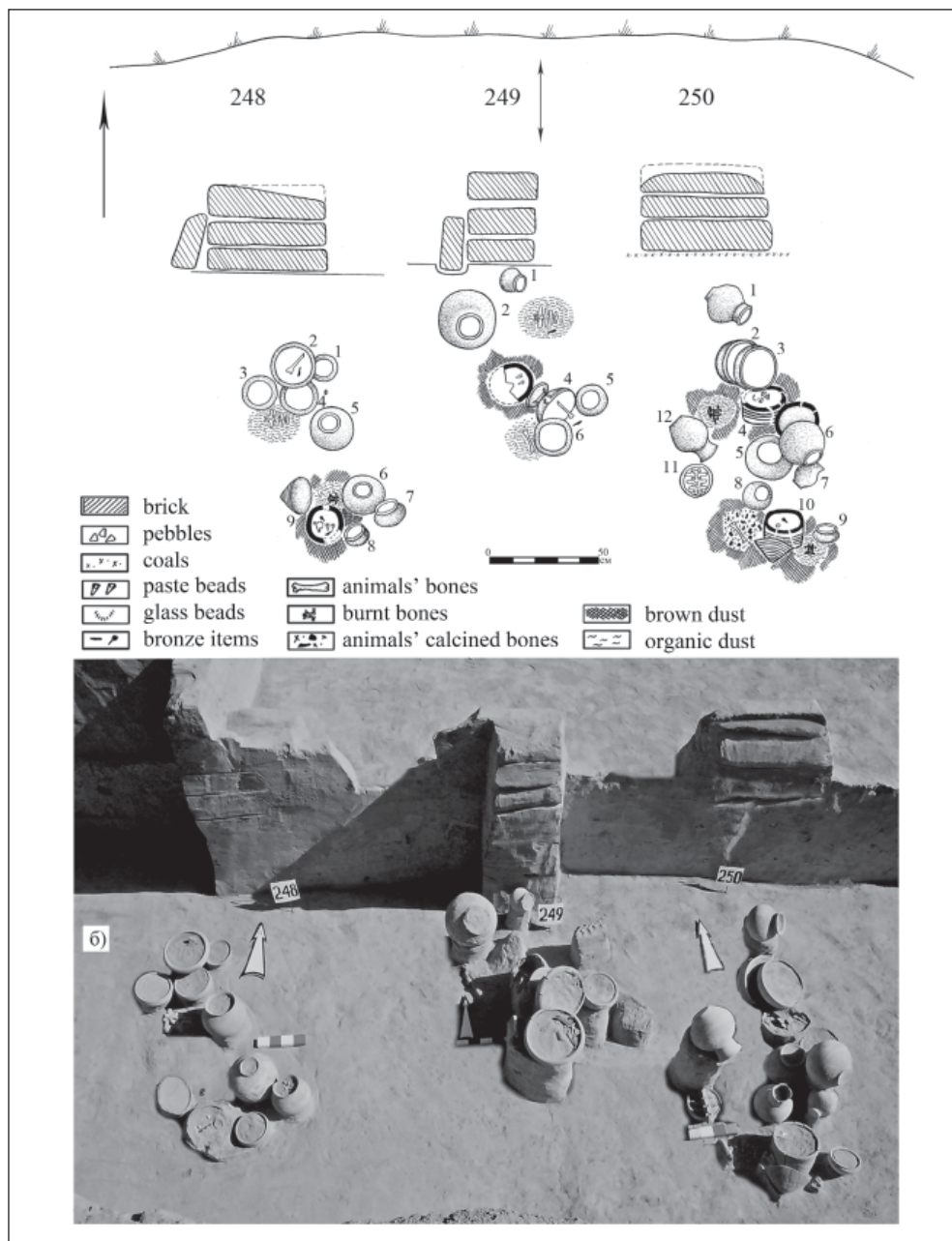


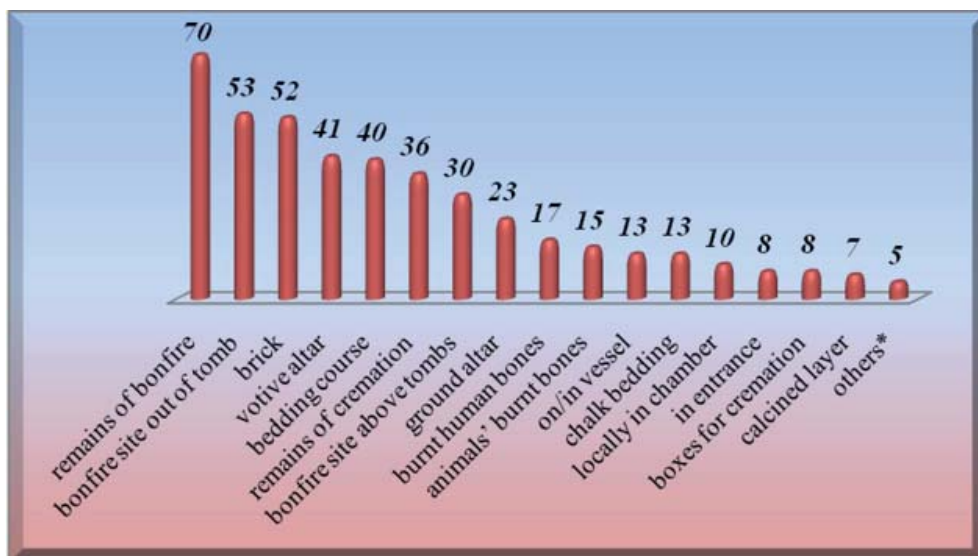
Fig. 5. A fragment of a sacral funeral ground



Fig. 6. The ratio of graves with fire elements in the ritual practice

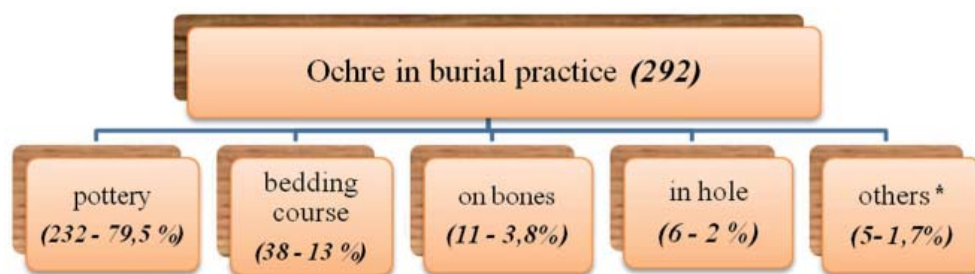
under the skull (M 116). In one instance ash filled a flat discoid votive altar with a round bowl-shaped depression in the centre. In some cases the site was burnt (processed with fire) prior to burial. Fire and products of combustion (coal and ash) are known to have been used to purify a dead person or a grave since the Neolithic.

Ochre, which is rarely found in the graves of the Sapalli culture, is also regarded as a fire cult symbol (fig. 8). The ochre found in the graves had the form of small lumps in vessels, granules under them or spots on the bottom or the skeleton (ochre settled on the bones as the soft tissue had decomposed).



Other*: a charred bar; a disc; a charcoal layer; an ash layer under a stone circle.

Fig. 7. Diverse fire ritual symbols



Other*: brick clay; on an animal's skin; a votive altar; knucklebones; a vase with a hand.

Fig. 8. The ways of using ochre in burial practice

In these cases the ochre was most often found at the phalanges of toes and fingers and the tibiae. In four of the grave the bones of sacrificial lambs had traces of ochre, which was used to polish unfired votive vessels. In a number of peoples red pigment (ochre), apart from fire, symbolised blood, light and life [Lips, 1954. P. 58; Neklyudov, 1976. P. 221; Turner, 1972. P. 38]. Ochre is known to have been a symbol of fire since the Upper Palaeolithic.

White matter (chalk, gypsum, stone and others) was commonly used as a substitutive ritual symbol of fire (Smirnov, 1964. P. 94 and the following). Natural gypsum¹ in the form of granules, powder and coating (on the bottoms of cenotaphs and symbolic graves) is used for this purpose in our region. Accumulations of small smooth white pebbles (from 7 to 13 pebbles in each group) with traces or red ochre could have the same symbolic meaning. This syncretism (red and white colours), probably, intensifies ritual purity. Circular arrangements of stones on the ceremonial grounds consisted mostly of ragged gypsum concretions. These concretions are associated with remains of sacrificial humans, which were quite specific to the Buston rituals.

The objects at Buston VI not directly connected with burial practice, such as fictitious and symbolic graves, cenotaphs, funeral feast sites, graves with sacrificial animals, bonfire sites and altars, occupy a special position. It should be especially noted that they are 58.3% of the total number of objects of the necropolis (fig. 3).

The most radical changes in the rituals of Buston VI took place when 55 symbolic graves appeared on the site. Burials (32 graves from the Buston stage) with a standard set of monofunctional clay items – an anthropomorphic sculpture, an altar, some kitchen utensils (a vessel, scoop and spoon) and conic counters – occupy the central place among the symbolic graves. This

¹ Ye.Yu. Mednikova carried out a chemical analysis at the laboratory for archaeological technology at the Institute of History of Material Culture under the Academy of Sciences of the Russian Federation.

combination of items can be found nowhere else, either in the Bronze Age monuments of Central Asia or in the cultures of Ancient East or Eurasian steppes, apart from the fragments of similar articles from the upper layers of Shortugay (southern Bactria), which had, probably, been left by the people, who had come from northern Bactria [Francfort, 1989. PP. 83, LXII-1]. This collection of funeral attributes was not associated with a person's death, but was a part of a special ritual and was connected with cultic actions in the form of meaningful symbols. For the people who produced these things for a special purpose they had a special sacred and mythological value. The clay items with utilitarian and symbolic properties allowed people to enter the world of ritualised self-consciousness. The discovered material artefacts may allow us to reconstruct some elements of the ritual process. They are associated with the funeral activity and, therefore, cannot be considered outside the ritual context.

Sculptures of different size (from 14 cm to 25 cm) and style form the main element of the clay items' semantic code. All of them are three-dimension images of humans, whose sex, except in three sculptures, is unidentified. These anthropomorphic images are functional rather than iconographic. That is, they were not idolised divinities worshipped by the people; nor did they symbolise a dead person. It was not the figures themselves that were worshipped. We were able to understand the meaning of these articles, only when we had drawn parallels between them and some of the mythological Vedic plots¹. The concept of symbolic graves as cultic and ritual burials from the cultural and historical aspects is supported by the fire burning actions (bonfire sites found over the entrance or roof of the grave). The clay items are actual attributes of rituals (photos VII-IX). Using the language of symbols the people of Buston VI created highly complex mythological compositions with the help of the simplest material objects. These symbols were characteristic of the ancient people's mentality and reflected the original worldview and rituals of the people of pre-urban Bactria.

We have not found the initial types of these items so far, either in the earlier archaeological complexes of southern Uzbekistan or in the adjoining territories of western Asia. The new cultic symbols might be brought to the Sapalli culture complex by Andronovo people as they migrated to the south.

¹ The personages represented by the figures indicate semantic relation to the Vedic personages. Among the features confirming it are rough parallel lines – flowing water – on one or both sides of the torso on some of the statuettes. Some of the figures found in the graves are provided with a baton consisting of two or three branches. This symbol (a sculpture with a baton) personifies Indo-Aryan mythological divinities of a certain class, such as Varuna, Indra and Sarasvati, who are related to water and the lower kingdom [PB I. 8-3; 32-12; 55-1; III. 44-4, 5; AB. V. 31-12; XI. 10-3, 27].

However, it is quite possible that their appearance in the culture is associated with the establishment of new social relations by the Sapalli people and reflects the religious and mythological concepts of the Sapalli society in the late Bronze Age. We guess that all the clay items discovered in 39 graves, including those found together with remains of a human body (a hand – M 76, 312), have a cultic meaning, irrespective of their role in the system of ritual actions [Avanesova, 2004. PP. 16–24]. The Buston people were trying to find answers to important questions with the help of these items. We believe that the symbolic language of the clay items represents the figurative ritual **object script** (the mythological iconography of a ritual ‘text’) based on the Vedic plots. The Vedic doctrines support this viewpoint, placing gods level with humans and picturing them as certain personified powers, which embodied natural phenomena that were directly related to people’s life [Eliade, 1998. PP. 287–288]. In our opinion, the set of clay items was determined by mythological and ritual concepts, which were reproduced in the ritual using the language of figurative and symbolic formulas¹.

Burials with handmade unfired ceramics in the form of cylindrical vessels with removable conic lids and microvessels inside (photo XI-3) complemented our knowledge about the symbolic graves. Similar items were found at Jarkutan, where they were named ‘astodons,’ ‘microvessels’ or ‘censers’ [Askarov, Shirinov, 1993. P. 126, fig. 51; fig. 84, 6–9]. The collection from Buston VI consists of eight vessels. The walls have four apertures, by two on opposite sides. The dome-shaped lids are provided with an aperture in the centre. This range of ceramic items, probably, served to perform religious ceremonies. There is another circumstance that supports the idea about the vessels’ cultic purpose: all of them have traces of fire and ochre.

There was another group of cylindrical vessels decorated with horizontal rows of concentric grooves, which is close to the one described above and which bore a certain sacral idea. The grooves on the vessels’ surface produce an impression of a spiral. The lids were finished on a potter’s wheel (photo XI-1, 2). These vessels, seven in number, were found on the feast sites and in the symbolic graves. All the vessels had in them traces of ochre, votive mirrors with handles, unfired whirls and others. These containers could be used as reliquaries. The vessels’ contents were, probably, offerings for the dwellers of the other world.

Some of the symbolic graves contained remains of sheep. The archaeological context of the animals, for which special constructions were

¹ It was impossible to consider all the meanings of the range of clay items within this work. They were described in two other works we wrote [Avanesova, 2004. PP. 16-24; 2005, PP. 146-169].

built, and the large quantities of funeral offerings, including golden and bronze items, testify to the solemnity of the ritual and the sheep's high 'social' status and its divine nature (fig. 13; table 35–36). The fact that the graves with sheep (5 burials) belong entirely to the Buston stage and are highly valuable from the semiotic aspect, representing certain reality, make this information novel (photo IV-2). This ritual wants special study, and the only known fact about it is that the sheep occupies a special place in the mythology of a number of peoples [Litvinsky, 1968].

The fire worship combined with cremation and numerous animal and human sacrifices and the symbolic graves are elements similar to those found in the Andronovo culture (Fedorovo) [Malyutina, 1994. PP. 9–15], in the Hittites' ritual practices [Macqueen, 1983. PP. 119–136; Ardzinba, 1982] and among the Vedic Aryans [Pandey, 1982. PP. 190–219]. The Vedic Aryans used fire in the ritual purification cult (Agni) as a sacred and destructive power, a symbol of divine justice, a source of life and a mediator between the heaven and earth [Ivanov, 1962. PP. 266–272; Yelizarenkova, 1989. PP. 441–505]. The Buston people might treat fire in the same way.

The complex of factors characterising the Sapalli people from the cultural and economic aspects and the historical situation in the proto-Bactrian society in the late 2nd millennium BC suggest the existence of prerequisites for the formation and dissemination of a new ideology. The transformation of the society was strongly encouraged by the migration of certain groups of cattle breeding people (Andronovo, Srubna, Tezabagyab and Beshkent) to the ancient Bactria area, who did not make any considerable changes in the ethnic and demographic situation, but, nevertheless, influenced the region's ideological system. Some factors indicate that the people that were coming to the region were slowly infiltrating into the area and finally changed its ethnic composition [Alekseyev, Askarov, Khojaylov, 1990. PP. 118–122]. This version is supported by the anthropological material, which is a very important ethnicity determining feature [Avanesova et al., 2010. PP. 118–136].

Items from other cultures found at B VI also indicate that the steppe artefacts were highly diverse. Our analysis of the funeral items will concern only the ones associated with the steppe people. We shall begin with ceramic articles, which are highly numerous and informative and, therefore, form one of the principal sources in archaeology.

The handmade pottery found on the site is heterogeneous from the chronological and cultural aspects. The discovered collection comprises 31 fragments of 17 vessels, which were identified and reconstructed by the rims

and adjoining walls (figs. 9-10). Some large fragments with rims allow us to suggest the form of a vessel. Judging from their contours, many of them can be referred to korchags or khums (household transport containers with rims 40-45 cm in diameter) and jar-like or pot-like vessels.

Most of the items were found outside the graves: on the bonfire sites; in the 'crematoria'; in the ritual sacrificial pits; on the altar sites; among the remains of funeral feasts; several small fragments were found among brick

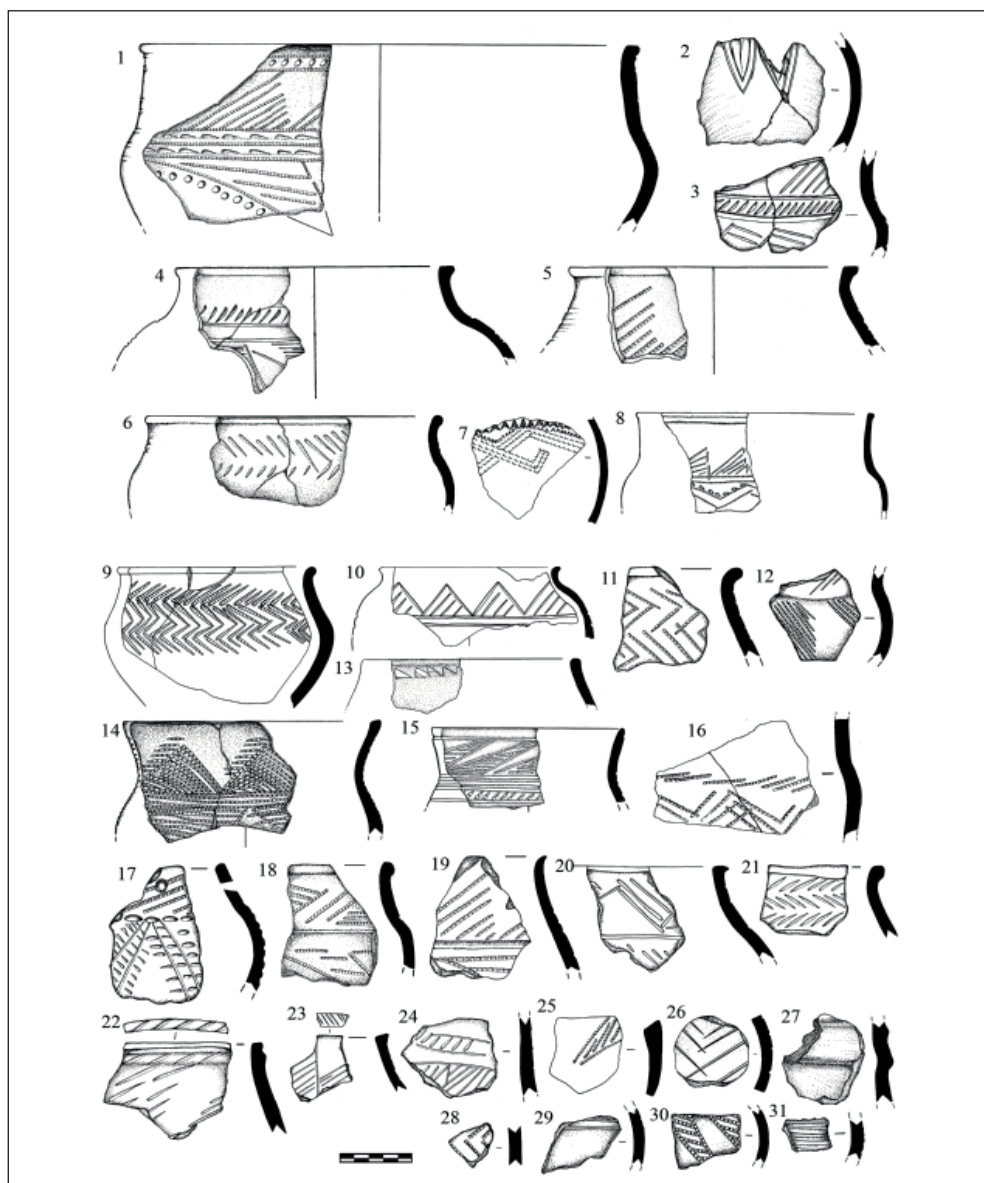


Fig. 9. Steppe ceramics

shards. Some articles were found in graves, but these are very few. Although it is not always easy to identify the culture this or that fragment belongs to, we have reasons to refer them to the Fedorovo, Tazabagyab and post-Andronovo cultures. Below are some definite characteristic features, which we give following the conventional principle of division into chronological groups. The ceramics we refer to the Fedorovo culture comprises several items. We think it reasonable to examine only two of the fragments.

A pot-like vessel has a broad mouth, a straight rim with a rounded edge, a gently curving neck and slightly rounded shoulders (figs. 9-8). The ornamental patterns are located in three zones: the rim, the lower part of the neck and the shoulders. Linear and zigzagging motifs go in combination with right triangles cross-hatched with oblique lines and with drop-shaped impressions. The decoration technique consists in comb-shaped stamps with roughly rectangular densely set teeth. The outer surface is polished to lustre; the walls are thin, 0.4-0.6 cm; the clay is impermeable and light, evenly fired and brown in fractures. Chamotte, organic matter and sand were used as a bonding agent. The diameter of the mouth is 17 cm. The fragment was discovered in the fill of grave 64, together with Molali ceramics.

Ceramic items with ornamental patterns in the appliqué style are the most characteristic of the Fedorovo culture (acc. to M.P. Gryaznov). The narrowed and elongated neck with a rounded rim bent outward and weak shoulders make the fragment similar to that of a jug-like vessel (figs. 9-15). The pattern forms a single zone. The composition is based on large, obliquely elongated triangles filled with oblique comb-shaped stamps; the tops of the triangles point upward. The pattern consists of flat stamps with small teeth combined with grooves. The vessel is made of properly mixed and evenly fired clay tempered with chamotte and sand. The surface is brown and polished. The diameter of the mouth is 14 cm, the walls are 0.4-0.6 cm thick. The mouth has the form of a funnel, which makes the vessel somewhat original. The item was found on the bonfire site (M 335) at the sacral complex alongside articles of the Molali period. Two small fragments ornamented in a similar way were discovered among the mass of fragmented bricks (fig. 9-25,30).

The vessels described above have the following distinguishing features: ornamentation consisting of fine small comb-shaped stamps; special arrangement of decorative patterns on the rim, neck and shoulders, with a dividing line between them; decorative elements (oblique and right-angled triangles, grooves); carefully polished surface, firing technique and clay composition. The combination of all these features is close to the combinations in Fedorovo ceramics [Sorokin, 1966]. There is also a certain



Fig. 10. Steppe ceramics

similarity with the ceramics from the archaeological site of Kokcha 15 of the Tazabagyab culture [Itina, 1977, fig. 17-1; fig. 20-1, 2, 3]. From the morphological and decorative aspects the Fedorovo ceramics from a site at the sovkhos of Kirov and a small collection from the village of Kungurtut in south-western Tajikistan are the most similar to our materials [Litvinsky, Solovyev, 1972, fig. 19Б-1, 2, fig. 20Б-1, 4, 11; Vinogradova, 2004, fig. 25, fig. 44Б-6; Vinogradova et al., 2008, fig. 7-36; fig. 24-2, 3; fig. 35-26, 27]. According to Ye. Ye. Kuzmina, the elongated oblique triangles are a feature characteristic of the Fedorovo ceramics of Tajikistan [Kuzmina, 2008. P. 94]. Judging from the Fedorovo ceramics' position at Buston VI, we confidently referred it to the Molali period.

An unornamented pot-like vessel with a gently curving body, relatively small bottom and a distinctive neck can also be referred to the Fedorovo subculture of the Andronovo period (fig. 11-1). The item was found on a feast site (M 34) together with a vessel from the Molali period. Judging by the clay composition and surface treatment, it was a locally manufactured piece of ceramics made in imitation of Andronovo articles by a potter, who was quite skilled in creating vessels with Fedorovo forms.

Unfired handmade tiny vessels were also made following the Fedorovo ceramic tradition (fig. 11-2, 3). It is a pot-like profiled vessel with a bulging body and a small and flat stepped bottom. The shoulders are covered with a row of triangles pointing downwards and occupying a single zone. The ornament is cut roughly on the surface. The walls are thin. The height of the vessels is 4-4.5 cm, the diameter of the rim is 3.8-4 cm and the diameter of the bottom is 1.8-2.2 cm. The items were found near the Molali ceramic complex [Avanesova, 2000. PP. 126–127, fig. 6, 7]. The decisive factors confirming these items belong to the Andronovo culture are their morphology and position in the grave – bottom up on coal bedding. This practice of positioning items in a grave was also recorded in an Allakul burial ground, as well as in Subbotino, Jaman Uzen and others [Salnikov, 1952. PP. 52–62; Avanesova, 1975. P. 110, fig. 1; Potemkina, 1985. P. 239].

Apart from the ceramics described above, we possess some original pottery, which is similar to the items of the Tazabagyab culture in a number of characteristics, such as the vessel form, ornament pattern and motif, surface treatment and clay colour and structure. The collection includes fragments of 11 vessels – pots, jars and narrow-necked articles. A large fragment of the upper part of a pot-like vessel found in crematorium VII is completely identical to items found in the settlement of Kavut 3 (fig. 9-1) [see: Itina, 1977, fig. 55-2].

One of the vessels is an open pot with a flat, slightly rounded rim, an indistinct neck and a spherical body. The item has on it a fragment of an ornamental composition consisting of three zones filled with stamps with medium-sized teeth and fingernail and pearl impressions. The rim features two parallel lines with a row of pearls between them. Under the rim there is an unclosed triangle, cross-hatched with oblique lines and pointing upward, which goes in combination with a sharp-angled figure, cross-hatched with horizontal lines and bordered with a fringe of pearl impressions. The triangles are separated by a band formed by two rows of fingernail impressions, which are crossed by horizontal lines. The surface is pinkish-brown, polished on the outside and ground on the inside. The vessel is unevenly fired and bears traces of soot; the clay is dark grey, tempered with sand and crushed shells and consists of two layers. The vessel was a large pot with a mouth 34cm in diameter and walls 0.9-1.1 cm thick. As we have already noted, it is close to the Tazabagyab artefacts. However, some of its ornamental elements, as well as its polishing and ornamental techniques, are similar to those of the Fedorovo pottery and items from western Kazakhstan and southern Ural. M.A. Itina proved the presence of Fedorovo elements in the articles of the Tabagabyab culture and northern Tagisken [Itina, 1977; Itina, Yablonsky, 2001. P. 94].

The ceramic collection of Buston VI includes items that have forms clearly typical of the Tazabagyab culture. Given below are their general characteristics (figs. 9-5, 6, 11, 14, 17-19, 21, 22). The most original are narrow-necked vessels and open pots with bulging bodies and shoulders, which is very typical of the Tazabagyab culture [Itina, 1977. PP. 116, 118, 124; types 4, 8]. Some of the rims are bent outward to this or that extent and reinforced with rolls. Most of their decorative patterns are comb-shaped stamps, with a smaller number decorated with smooth stamps. The ornamentation comprises a limited number of simple motifs consisting of vertical zigzags, which are the most numerous, or girdles of horizontal or vertical 'herringbone,' which usually adorn the neck and body, with one item featuring a single separated zone encompassing the neck and shoulders. Unclosed triangles also form an essential ornamental element. One of the vessels is decorated with large triangles bordered with fringes of short notches – a common way of ornamentation for the Fedorovo vessels (figs. 9-14). The collection includes items with early (developed) rolls under the rim; the roll is decorated with an ornamental pattern, which does not separate it from the overall ornamental composition consisting of oblique notches cut in the surface (fig. 9-22). It should be noted that most of the ornamental motifs cannot be strictly referred to this or that culture. They are

dated to the 2nd millennium BC and have been recorded at almost all the European steppe monuments of the late Bronze Age. The clay composition and appearance are the only features that correspond with the Tazabagyab standards. Crushed shells and silica sand were usually used as a bonding agent; however, some fragments feature chamotte and shells. The surface is smoothed both on the inside and on the outside and painted yellow-red, brick-red and cream-brown, which makes the Tazabagyab items contrastingly different from the rest of the steppe ceramics featuring brown, black and grey colours. This is, probably, associated with a special firing mode and a source of the raw material. The clay is black or grey in fracture, sometimes consisting of two layers. The thickness of the walls varies, ranging from 0.6cm to 1.2 cm in different vessels. Most of the vessels correspond in morphology with the ceramics from the sites Angka 5 and Kavut 3 [Itina, 1977, figs. 52-4, 7; 53-1; 55-5; 56-1, 2, 5]. Itina refers the items from the last two sites to the late stage of the Tazabagyab culture, between the 13th and 11th centuries BC. As to the chronological system of the Sapalli culture, some of the ceramics belong to the Molali period, while the other part – to the Buston stage.

A black polished ceramic fragment with an ornament in the form of inscribed triangles pointing downward should be referred to the Amirabad-Tagisken period (fig. 9-2). The upper part of a vessel with an ornament filled with white paste from crematorium III is typical of the later stages (fig. 9-13) [Itina, 1977, fig. 74-7; 80-10; 64; Itina, Yablonsky, 2001, fig. 88-578, 580; fig. 93-632]. This type of ceramics also has much in common with vessels from Begazydandybay [Margulan, 1979].

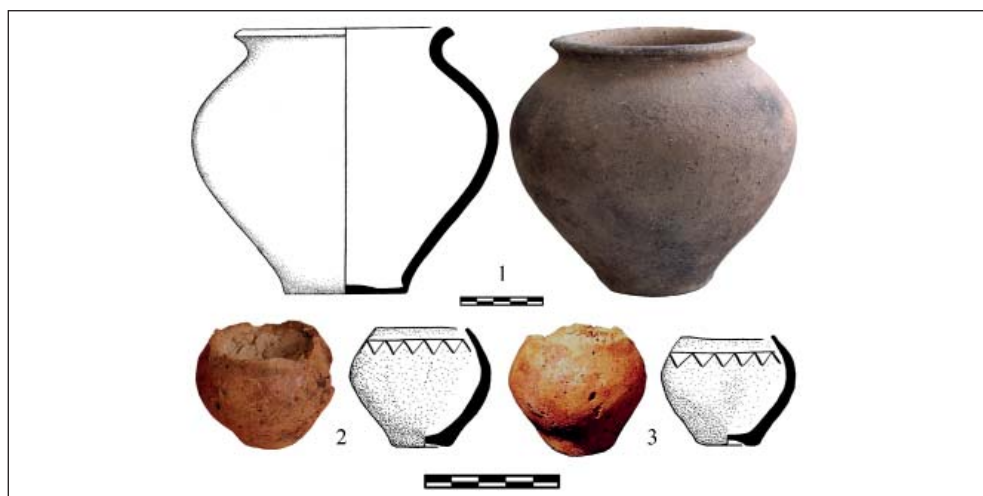


Fig. 11. Imitation of vessels from other cultures

The analysis of the whole collection of steppe ceramics from the Sapalli culture demonstrates that cattle breeding tribes began migrating from the southern Ural region to Bactria at the pre-Andronovo time (Petrovka period¹), but the migration increased considerably in the Fedorovo period. As you will see below, the portion of Fedorovo components at Buston VI is very large.

Handmade ceramics of the Fedorovo, Tazabagyab and post-Andronovo types can be found in other agricultural oases of ancient Bactria (Shartugay, Kangurt Tut and others) [Sarianidi, 1977. P. 144, fig. 66; Francfort, 1989, pl. 58-11-13; Vinogradova, 2004, figs. 24, 26-34; 42-1. 18. 19; Vinogradova et al., 2008, figs. 24; 31-11, 12; 39]. However, they are found nowhere else in large numbers and their presence on other sites should be regarded as abnormal. Actually, it is a truly surprising fact, of which no one can yet give a clear explanation. As ceramics of this type (prevalence of fragmented items may signify that this was required by a ritual) has been recorded mostly at cultic objects, we consider that it testifies to public ceremonies of certain kinds. It is quite possible that, living in another culture, Andronovo people were keen to preserve their traditions and their ware, using the latter only in rituals.

The metal ware comprises various special tools, such as razors, sickles, adzes, axes, planes and others, as well as adornments and toilet articles (photo XVI).

By far the largest portion of the metal ware found at Buston VI consists of items most typical of the metal articles of the Srubna and Andronovo cultures and their tiny copies – weaponry (see figs. 12, 57–58), including single- and double-edged knives in the form of daggers with notches at their base, stable cross guards and annular rolls (figs. 12-24, 28–33, 38, 44, 46–49, 51, 54, 55), and a series of single-edged hanging knives of different types (figs. 12- 1–6, 8–10, 12–15, 18, 20).

Most of these articles continue to exist in largely diverse forms at the Molali and Buston stages, which testifies to the continuity of metal processing traditions. Knife-daggers with an annular cross guard (fig. 12-24, 47, 49) and a bushing-shaped arrowhead with a rounded rib (fig. 12-56) are important temporal and ethnic identifiers of the steppe artefacts of the Buston stage.

Knife-razors, adzes and sickles with an evident handle (fig. 12-11, 16, 17, 19, 21), form a special group: though they are highly simplified in form, many of their features obviously originate from the metal items of the Srubna and Andronovo cultures. The latter is represented by a hemispheric cauldron

¹ We regard Petrovka artefacts as a separate cultural formation of the pre-Andronovo period.

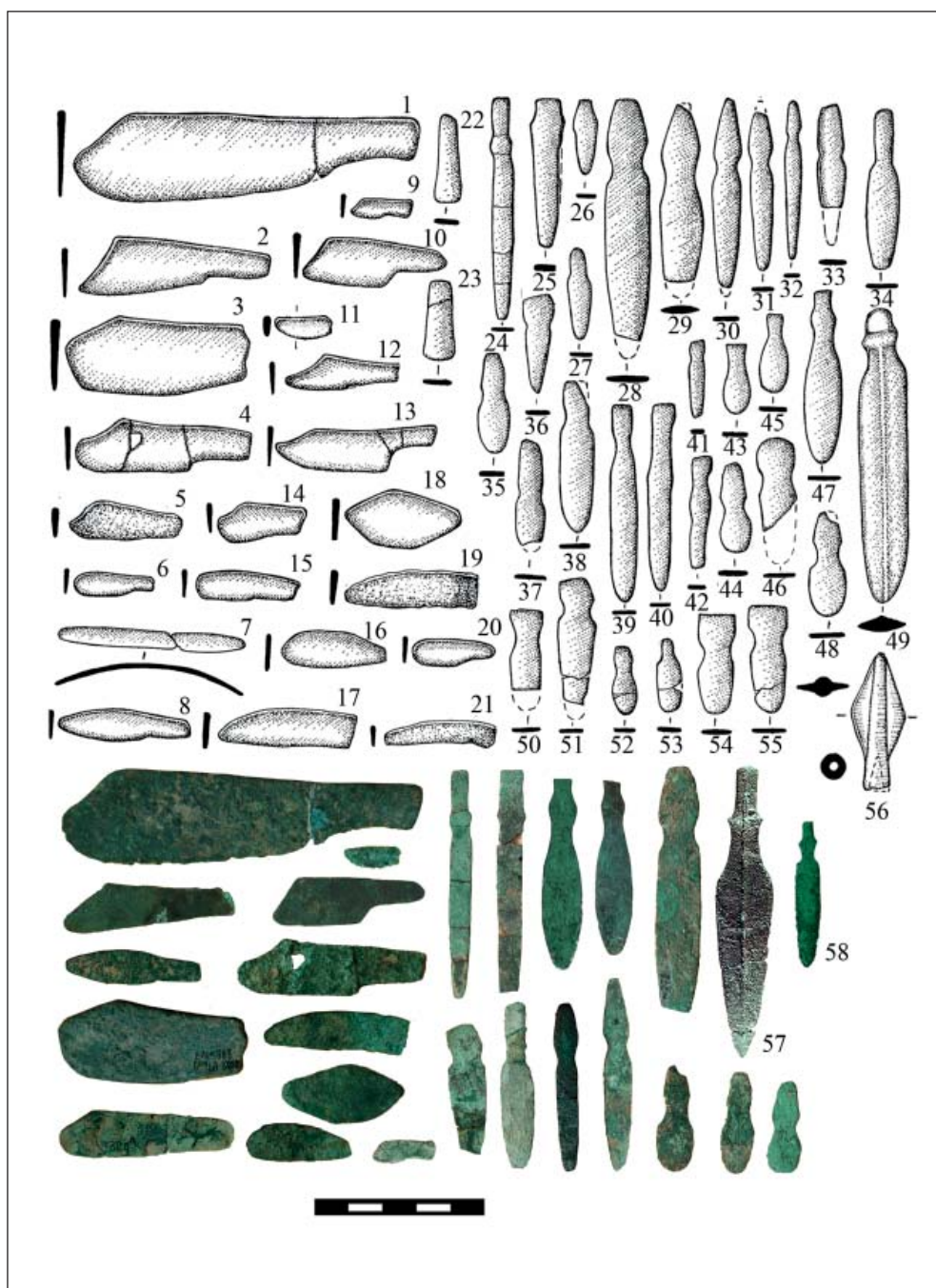


Fig 12. Steppe metal ware: 1-56 — B VI; 57 — burial ground Zevakino (eastern Kazakhstan); 58 — Jarkutan, burial ground IVB1

with two loop-like handles, a stalked hook and a rectangular altar on tall feet, which are typical attributes of the early nomads of Eurasia's steppe regions (fig. 13).

Metal adornments worn by both women and men – beads, clips and pins with a nail-like and conic head – also came from another culture (photos XIV-XV). The most important items of the metal collection are earrings with a funnel-like end (figs. 13-6; 14-9), earrings with a spiral (fig. 14-10, 11), pendants twisted one and a half turns (fig. 14-7, 8), a bracelet with a spiral end (fig. 14-1), a conic buckle with an ornamental pattern (fig. 14-26), a string of bi-conical beads (figs. 14-16, 21-25), an annular bronze buckle-stud (with remains of cloth between the discs) imitating the form of its bone progenitors from the catacomb graves (fig. 14-2). The morphology of the Andronovo adornments is easily identifiable. Their original forms and technique make it possible to refer it to this culture. Some of the forms of the earring and pendants (those featuring elements of the two traditions) show the influence of the Andronovo gold forging art. These items were forged of bronze and bound with gold foil (fig. 14-3-5, 12). Most of the metal items are made in the same way as the metal ware of the Srubna and Andronovo cultures and show the same evolutionary direction as the articles of the Andronovo and late Bronze Age monuments, which makes it necessary to specify the contacts time. Analogous metal items have been found on the vast territory of the Ural and Kazakh steppes.

Stone items consist of the top of a spherical mace (fig. 14-27) and a buckle with two apertures of different size. They are close to many-rolled ceramic items (figs. 14-15).

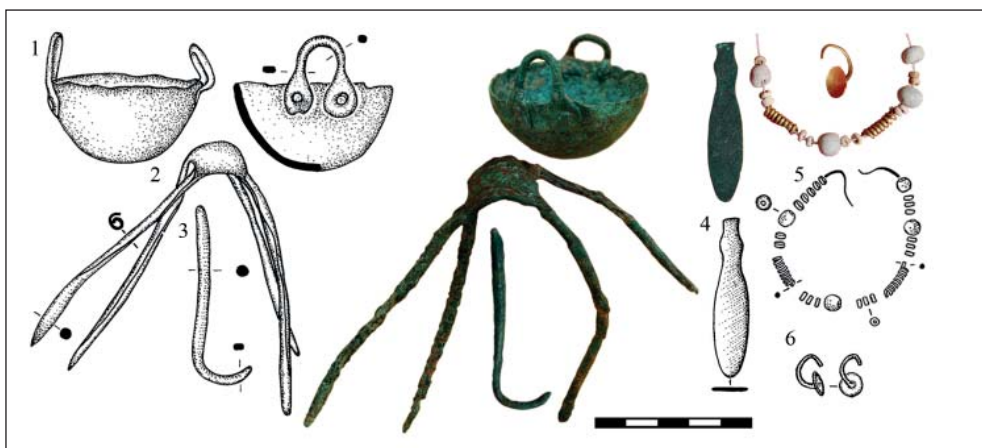


Fig. 13. M 331: 1-4 — sacrificial items;
5-6 — the adornments of the early nomads of Eurasia

The number of the steppe items at the last stage of the Sapalli culture is several times as large as the total number of the Sapalli culture. In addition, there are fragments that cannot give any information on the type of vessel they belonged to. All the items are made of thin bronze plates by forging or casting.

The materials we have discussed (combinations of different ceramic traditions and metal and stone items) reflect the complex cultural and historical situation of the Sapalli culture and demonstrate a wider range of cultural relations with steppe people, which would allow us to make a different historical reconstruction. The ceramics comprises both imported items and those made locally following the steppe traditions. Doubtless, the steppe traditions had been brought from the Andronovo people via the Tazabagyab people.

The ritual practice, which is the principal element of Buston VI, is not uniform. The funeral ritual formed under the influence of steppe tribes. The character of their influence on the formation of the funeral ritual system was different. Fire rituals are the most indicative of the formation of new stereotypes.

Let us make some conclusions about what we have discussed above. The analysed materials (funeral items and rituals) testify to the presence of a new ethnos in pre-historic northern Bactria. These materials present a rare and complex combination of traditions from different cultures separated from each other by huge distances. The collection of steppe items at this Bactiran monument is diverse. The migration of the northern people was very gradual. The integration took a long time and, apparently, was quite peaceful. The temporary stations of shepherd-metallurgists existed simultaneously with the major agricultural centres of Sogd and Bactria [Avanesova, 1995; 2012; Vinogradova, 2004, 2008]. The shepherds on the periphery of the area, where the Andronovo culture prevailed, become more active in the Petrovka period (psalium, laminated knives, cast sickles, tanged arrowheads and others), which had economic reasons, such as search for new sources of raw materials and development of trade caused by the exhaustion of strategic resources and the chariot elite's growing demand. In the early 2nd millennium BC the horse-drawn Andronovo chariot came from the Volga and Ural steppes to the Asian steppe areas and further to urban Bactria via the trans-Zeravshan corridor (the psalia of Zarchakhalif and the old riverbed of the Sazagansay) [Avanesova, 2010]. The infiltration of the pastoral people impelled the spread of tin-based bronze in the agricultural oases [Ruzanov, 1999. P. 39]. Thus, the new technology (chariot) led to a huge communication leap. The cattle breeders'

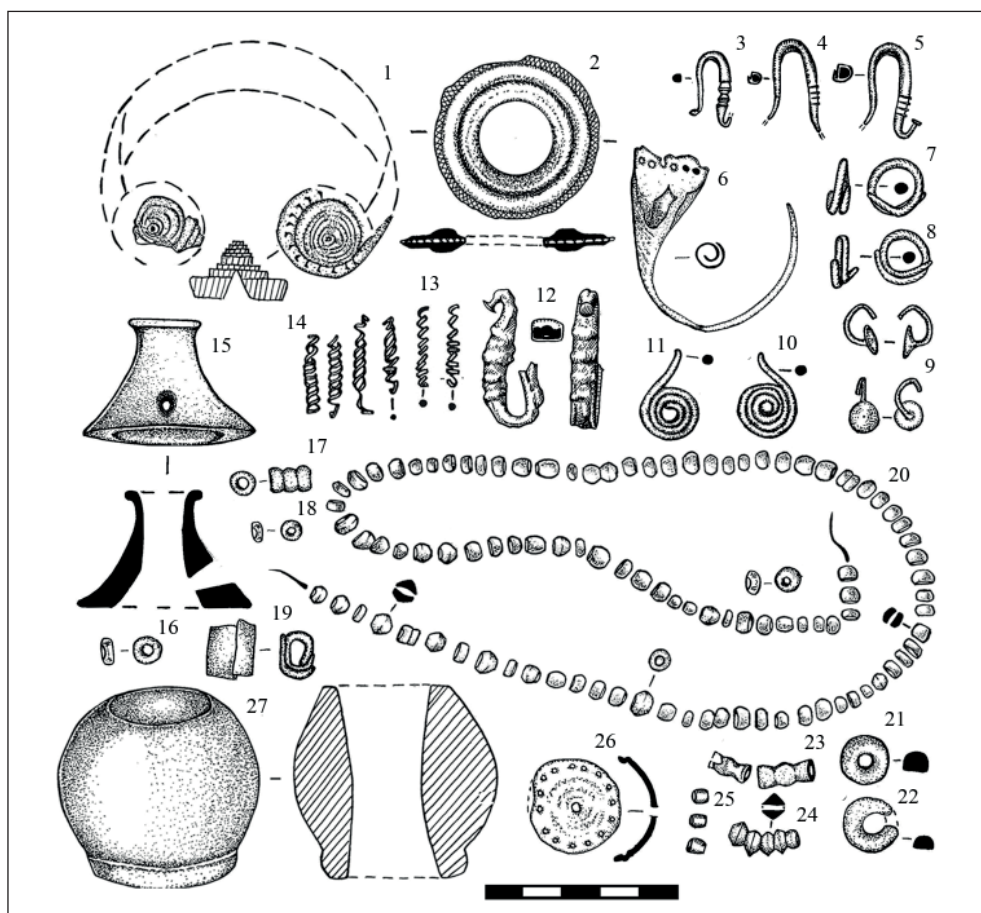


Fig. 14. Items of the steppe type

mobility activated migration and widened the range of economic and cultural links. However, there was no mass migration of pastoral communities at the Sapalli and Jarkutan stages: the links were sporadic and consisted mainly in trade relations, which resulted in just single items of the Petrovka and Sintashta types found in the Sapalli culture. The portion of steppe artefacts and foreign rituals started to grow since the Kuzali and Molali stages, which coincided in time with the assimilation of the Andronovo (Fedorovo) people. This is supported by the materials of the Buston VII necropolis, which is an Andronovo type from the anthropological aspect [Mustafakulov, 1987. PP. 28–33]. The paleo-anthropological material from Buston VI testifies to a direct infiltration of the bearers of the Bronze Age steppe culture [Avanesova et al., 2010]. The steppe tribes, probably, invigorated the cattle breeding branch of the Sappali economy by introducing the horse – an absolutely new element in the livestock of the Sapalli people – in the mid-2nd millennium BC. The

horse's bones occupy the third place after the cows and sheep in the total number of the found bones belonging to that period, while the earlier stages of the Sapalli culture (Sapallitepa) do not feature any horse bones [B. Batyrov, 1974; A. Batyrov, 1990]. The Andronovo (Fedorovo) people were the most active in the Asian steppe. The Fedorovo wave of migration was stronger and more mobile (which was caused by the active use of horse as transport) and covered the whole territory of Bactria (north-western Afghanistan and south-western Tajikistan). It was this wave that changed completely the aspect of the Sapalli culture by activating the cultural genesis mechanism of the Bactrian civilisation. The cultural synthesis gave birth to a similar culture, which, however, was quite new and different. It means that the cultural levelling and transformation led to the formation of a new society and ideology based on the fire and solar symbolism. The change of ideology did not involve greatly the agricultural economic tradition, but gave it a more cattle-breeding aspect. The temporal and stage analogues of this phenomenon can be found in some of Afghanistan's and Tajikistan's monuments. In the late 2nd millennium BC the Sapalli people influenced by steppe tribes, probably, sped up the Bactrian political genesis (formation of new states), but were not its principal cause. The migration in the late 2nd millennium BC played a certain part, which, however, should not be exaggerated, as the change of a funeral cultic tradition does not imply the change of the Bactrian population.

We consider that the materials of the Sapalli culture we provide in this work would make a great contribution to the development of the Indo-Aryan issues. In our opinion, a certain part of the Buston society were Indo-Aryan people, which is supported, primarily, by the cremation ritual common for the final stage of the Sapalli culture. Deep historical links and origins are the only factors that can be used to explain the multitude of common elements in the cultic rituals of the Buston people and Vedic Aryans. Therefore, it is quite possible that at the final stage of the Sapalli culture the people took part in events associated with the migration of the Indo-Aryans. This is supported by some materials, mostly from Buston VI, which mark the migration route to India. The steppe people began to exploit the south oases, only when they had lived in this territory for some considerable time. That very period (the last quarter of the 2nd millennium BC) is characterised by a complex and dynamic system of direct and backward links between the North-West and South.

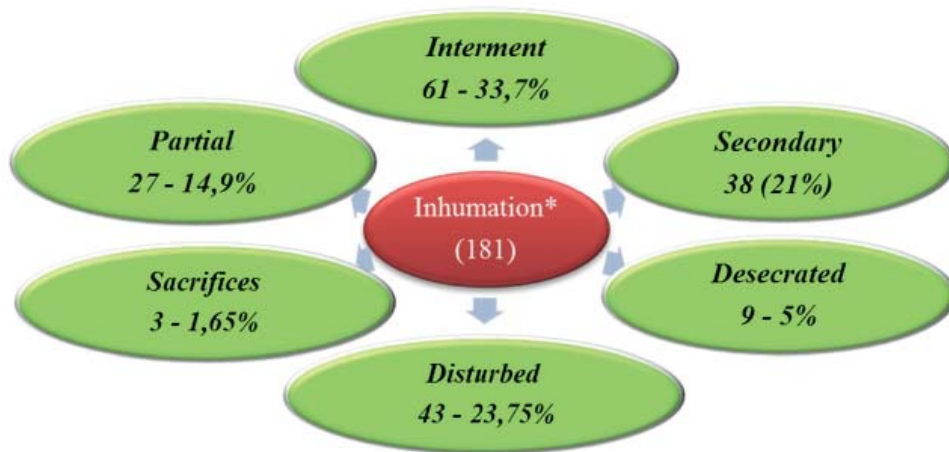
The links between two different cultures are always bidirectional, which is supported, in particular, by a number of pre-Andronovo, Andronovo and post-Andronovo monuments. The phenomena uncharacteristic of the

steppe people, such as items imported from agricultural areas (earthenware and some adornments), ritual elements (burial of children in the floor) or building techniques (use of pakhsa (crammed earth) blocks), have already been discussed in various research works [G. Zdanovich, S. Zdanovich, 1980; Zdanovich, 2002; Avanesova, 1987; 1991; Itina, 1987; Malyutina, 1991; Vinogradov, 1995; Yevdokimov, Varfolomeyev, 2002; Varfolomeyev, 2008].

Thus, the complex mutual contacts were reflected in the infiltration of certain groups of people and in economic and cultural links. These processes did not follow a rigid model, but would change and transform in time.

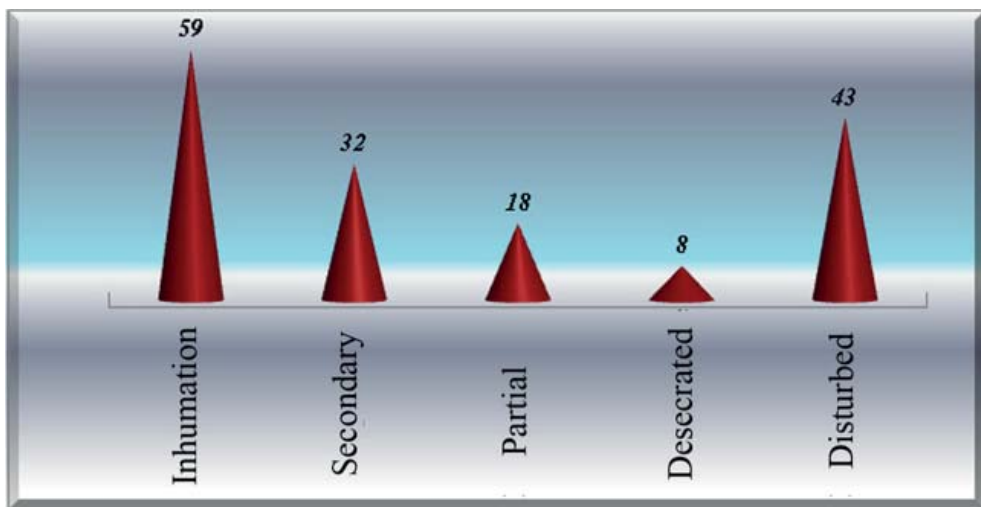
INHUMATION

The ritual group of inhumation is an individual interment such as a crouched burial, prone burial and supine burial. The variant of inhumation is the secondary reburial, partial (fractional) burials, burials with post-funeral disturbances or desecrated burials, human sacrifice or ritual murder.



* The variants of inhumation singled out in to the extraordinary category are a part of the given index

Variants of Inhumation



Variants of inhumation observed in 'Inhumation' part

Not disturbed (in the anatomical order) **single inhumation.**

M 4. The rectangular pit (120x70 cm) is orientated to west-east. A bonfire site is located 70 cm over the surface above the chamber. The bones of a woman orientated to west-north-west and east-south-east are buried lying on the left side in a medium crouched position with the face to the north in the centre; the brown dust and coals are found under the remains. Two intact vessels and a fragment are located in the front of the torso at the northern wall. One more vessel with a sheep's rib inside is located at the feet. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 1).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval oblong burnished jar; 2, 3) biconical burnished pots; 4) a fragment (vase?).

M 9. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (110x50 cm) is formed from north-west and filled up with the scrap brick. The chamber is rounded (160x130 cm). In its southern part an adult woman 40-50 years of age, oriented to west-east was buried lying on the left side in a medium crouched position with the face orientated to the entrance. Four vessels are located by her side, a spindle is found at hands and a pin under the head. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 2).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with a spherical body; 2) a shallow dish on the base; 3) a pot with spherical burnished body; 4) a pot with spherical body.

Metal items: 6) a bronze pin with conical head.

Others: 5) the clay discal spindle.

M 10. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (95x60 cm) is formed from north-west and blocked up with three rows of bricks; fragments of a big blue bowl are found on them. The chamber is rounded (150x140 cm). In its centre an adolescent 11-12 years of age oriented to north-west and south-east was buried lying on the left side in a medium crouched position with the face orientated to the north. One vessel is located behind his back and two more at his head. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 3).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval oblong jar with biconical body; 2, 3) pots with spherical body (one of them is burnished); 4) a deep bowl with rounded shoulder and low base.

M 13. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (110x50 cm) is formed from the east and filled up with two rows of scrap brick. The remains of

funeral feast such as one vessel and small fragments of a sheep's crus and limb are located in the entrance. The chamber is reniform (145x95 cm). By its north-west wall a child 8-9 years of age oriented to south-south-west and north-north-east was buried lying on the right side in a slightly crouched position with the face orientated to the entrance. A brown dust is found under bones. A fragmented knife and two vessels are located in front of the face and one more vessel at the feet. A sheep's tibia, femur and lumbar vertebra are located near the vessels. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 4).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with spherical body; 2) a biconical pot; 3) an oval oblong jar; 4) a deep hemispherical bowl.

Metal items: 5) a fragmented knife with one blade.

M 14. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (95x80 cm) is formed from the south and blocked up with brickwork and three rows of scrap brick. The chamber is rounded (165x130 cm). At the entrance a man 20-30 years of age oriented to north-east and south-west was buried lying on the right side in a medium crouched position with the back turns towards the entrance and the face upwards. Four vessels are located compactly at north-east wall. The sepulchre is dated to the transitional period M-B (pl. 5).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical pot; 2) a pot with rounded body; 3) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 4) a pot with neck, rounded body and base.

M 15. A rectangular pit (150x125 cm) is orientated to west-east. In south-west part of the chamber a man (?) oriented to west-north-west and east-south-east was buried lying on the left side in a medium crouched position with the face to the north. One vessel is located at the face, seven more vessels are located along remains and two hand-made vessels (not extant) are put into a big pot (No.2). A sheep's shoulder-blade and ribs are found in the bowl and fragmented ribs in the pot. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 6).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a small pot with rounded body; 2) a biconical pot on the base; 3) a pot with the low biconical body; 4) a biconical pot; 5) a bowl with hemispherical body and low base; 6) a non standard pot-shaped vessel with biconical body and oblique near-bottom part; 7, 8) pots with spherical body.

M 19. A rectangular pit (170x120 cm) is orientated to west-east. Along the southern part of chamber a man 35-45 years of age oriented to west-

north-west and east-south-east was buried lying on the left side in a slightly crouched position with the face to north-north-west; a brown dust is found under bones. One vessel is located at the face and two more at hands. The sheep's ribs are located behind the head. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 7).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical pot; 2) a pot with spherical body; 3) a hemispherical vase with a part of foot coated with ochre.

M 37. A rectangular pit (210x175 cm) is orientated to north-east and south-west. In south-east part of the chamber a man 20-30 years of age oriented to east-north-east and west-south-west was buried lying on the right side with bent legs and the face upwards. A brown dust is found under bones and ochre on them. A clip is located at temporal part of the head and beads at cervical vertebra. Two vessels are placed in the northern part of the chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 8).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with rounded body and pronounced base; 2) a spherical vase with a low foot.

Metal items: 3) a golden clip with buffer end.

Others: 4) the agate barrel-shaped beads; 5) the gypsum cylindrical beads.

M 50. A rectangular pit (150x95 cm) is orientated to north-east and south-west. In the centre of the chamber a man 30-35 years of age oriented to north-east and south-west was buried lying on the right side in a medium crouched position with the face to south-east. A brown dust and coals are found under the remains. One vessel is placed behind the head, one more at legs and three in front of the torso. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 9).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval oblong jar; 2) a biconical pot; 3) a hemispherical bowl; 4,5) jugs with rounded body and burnt horizontal lines.

M 57. The undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (90x50 cm) is formed from west-south-west side and blocked up with three large boulders. The remains of bonfire site are located 0.3 m under the surface over the entrance. The chamber is oval-shaped (145x130 cm). In its south-east part the remains of a woman 30-35 years of age oriented to east-west were buried lying on the right side in a medium crouched position with the face to the north. A brown and dark red dust is found under bones. A row of five vessels is placed in front of the dead body. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 10).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep spherical bowl on the low base; 2) a biconical pot; 3) a pot with low biconical burnished body; 4) a spherical jug with the pronounced neck; 5) a pot with spherical body.

M 74. The undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular stepped entrance (120x75 cm) is formed from south-west side and blocked up with two rows of bricks with the bonfire remains over them. The chamber is reniform (180x150 cm). In its centre the remains of a man 25-30 years of age oriented to north-east and south-west were buried lying on the right side in a medium crouched position with the face to north-north-west. A brown dust is found under bones. Two well-washed pebbles are located behind the head. Five vessels are placed compactly in north-west part of the chamber. An alabaster buckle is found under pelvic bones and a sheep's hind leg in front of the torso. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 11).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1,2) flattened spherical bowls; 3) a biconical pot; 4,5) a pot with spherical body;

Others: 6) an ocreate alabaster buckle with two orifices of different size.

M 98. The undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (80x70 cm) is formed from north-west side and blocked up with three rows of bricks with the bonfire remains over them. The chamber is rounded (155x130 cm). In its centre the remains of a man 35-40 years of age oriented to north-east and south-west were buried lying on the left side in a slightly crouched position with the face to west-north-west and to the entrance. A brown dust under the torso, haunch bones and the scull with ochre and dark dust under feet are found. A row of four vessels are placed in front of the body and one more at legs. Remains of a gypsum box at a hand, remains of a leather 'bag' at belt and three beads under haunch bones are found. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 12).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical burnished pot; 2) a biconical pot; 3,4) pots with spherical bodies; 5) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

Metal items: 7) a bronze ring-shaped bead.

Others: 6) a turquoise cylindrical bead; 8) an agate cylindrical bead; a gypsum box and a leather 'bag' (not extant).

M 110. The undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (130x70 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with three rows of bricks and coals, boulder and stones. The chamber is oval-shaped (180x130 cm); there is a bonfire site and a funeral feast (a jar with a sheep's hind leg) behind the western part of entrance. The remains of a man, oriented to west-east lying on the left side in a slightly crouched position with the face to the north were buried in the centre of the chamber. The skull coated with ochre and a brown dust under torso and feet are found. Five vessels are placed compactly in front of torso and one more with well-washed pebble inside at the legs. A bead, fragmented knife and remains of ochre are located closed to them. A sheep's ribs and tibia are put into the bowl. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 13).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a flattened hemispherical cup; 2) a fragmented oval oblong jar; 3) a jar with biconical body and truncate bottom; 4) a spherical pot; 5) a pot-beaker with a low biconical body and low bottom-ring; 6) a hemispherical bowl; 7) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

Metal items: 9) a tip of single-blade knife.

Others: 8) a barrel-shaped agate bead; a pyramidal pebble in the vessel at the entrance.

M 116. The rectangular pit (130x90 cm) is orientated to north-west and south-east. In the centre of the chamber there is an adolescent's skeleton, oriented to west-north-west and east-south-east lying on the left side in a slightly crouched position with the face to north-north-east. A brown dust is found under the bones. The skeleton is heavily strewn with ashes; the ash 'cushion' is found under the head. Three vessels are compactly placed in front of the face and the hand. A fragment of ceramics with ochre – 'altar' is located at the forehead. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 14).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval oblong jar; 2) a pot with spherical body; 3) a hemispherical bowl; 4) a fragment of upper part of a vessel (vase?).

M 121. The undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (100x60 cm) is formed from south-west side and blocked up with four rows of bricks (fine pebbles in paste). The remains of bonfire site 0.3 m deep under the surface and over the chamber are disclosed. The chamber is reniform (200x125 cm). At its eastern wall the remains of a man 35-40 years of age oriented to north-east were buried lying on his right side in a slightly crouched position with the

face to the west. Three vessels (a sheep's vertebra in the first one) are placed around the skull and at hands; fragments of a sheep's crus are disclosed near them. A stone pendant is found under the pelvic bones. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 15).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with spherical body and carved horizontal lines; 2) a pot with spherical body; 3) a deep hemispherical bowl.

Others: 4) a triangular stone pendant with a picture of goat and stylised tree.

M 126. The undercut tomb. A rectangular stepped entrance (170x70 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with four inclined burnt bricks. A funeral feast (a jar with a sheep's hind leg). The chamber is rounded (175x140 cm). In the centre the remains of a woman (?) oriented to west-east were buried lying on the left side in a medium crouched position with the face to the north. A row of seven vessels (a sheep's ribs in a bowl and ochre in the first vessel) is placed in front of the remains. A bead and a button-bead are found between hands. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 16).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval oblong jar; 2,3) jugs with spherical bodies and pronounced neck; 4, 5) biconical pots; 6) a deep hemispherical bowl; 7) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 8) a cylindrical vessel with carved horizontal lines and two pairs of through apertures.

Others: 9) a nephrite cylindrical bead; 10) a gypsum button in the shape of polypetalous rosette.

M 132. The rounded oblong ledged pit (140x120 cm). Remains of bonfire site are found 0.5 m deep. The soil around the sepulchral area is tempered. In south-east part of the chamber an adolescent's skeleton oriented to north-east and south-west was buried lying on the right side in a medium crouched position with the face to north-north-west; the brown dust is found under and around the remains. Three vessels are placed compactly in front of hands, one molded vessel inside a bowl and a sheep's hind leg on remains of wooden dust. A bronze earring is found behind the head. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 17).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with rounded body and truncate bottom; 2) a deep cone-shaped bowl coated with ochre; 3) a jar with spherical body; 4) a molded low vessel-saucer.

Metal items: 5) a temporal pendant-earring with open ends.

M 154. The square pit (130x120 cm) is oriented to north-east and south-west. Remains of bonfire site are situated 1m from the surface over the chamber. In the centre the chamber the remains of adolescent 10-12 years of age oriented to north-east and south-west were buried lying on his right side in a medium crouched position with the face to the north. The organic dust is found under remains and hands and feet are coated with ochre. The vessels are placed in front of the skull and hand. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 18).

Finds:

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical vase on a low big leg coated with ochre; 2) a biconical burnished pot; 3) a pot with spherical body.

M 161. The undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular stepped entrance (90x70 cm) is formed from north-north-west side and blocked up with inclined burnt bricks; remains of bonfire site 0.4-0.5 m above the surface are found. The chamber is oval in shape (165x135 cm). At the southern wall the remains of a human oriented to west-east were buried lying on the left side in a slightly crouched position with the face to the north and the entrance. The vegetation dust is found under the torso and ochre on the skull and feet. The row of six vessels is placed in front of the body and one more at the legs. A sheep's ribs, tibia, femur and the knife are placed in the vase; a spindle is found in the vessel No.6 and a wheel behind the head in the hole with ochre; the lazurite pendants are found at feet and hands. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 19).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a small biconical pot coated with ochre; 2) a spherical bowl and the base; 3) a biconical burnished pot; 4, 6) pots with spherical body; 5) a pot with biconical body; 7) a hemispherical vase coated with ochre and a high ocreate burnished foot.

Metal items: 8) a single-blade knife with handle.

Others: 9) a marble biconical spindle; 10) a discal clay wheel; 11) four teardrop-shaped lazurite pendants.

M 165. The undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (120x60 cm) is formed from the western side and blocked up with three rows of bricks and scrap brick with fine pebbles and boulders; remains of bonfire site 30-40 cm deep over the entrance are found. The chamber is oval rectangular (135x110 cm). In its

south-east part the remains of a woman 35-45 years of age oriented to north-east and south-west were buried lying on the left side in a slightly crouched position with the face to north-west. The ochre remains are found around the skull and remains of the brown dust in the chamber. The row of seven vessels is placed in front of the remains and a sheep's ribs and a hind leg are found in the vase. A wheel behind the head in the hole with ash, the bronze beads and pendant near it and a spindle in the vessel No.1 are disclosed. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 20).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with low biconical body; 2) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 3) a hemispherical vase on low ocreate foot; 4) the upper part of spherical vase-shaped burnished vessel; 5, 6) pots with spherical body; 7) an oval oblong jar.

Metal items: 9) four bronze lenticular beads; 10) a wire earring-pendant with close ends.

Others; 8) a discal clay wheel; 11) a gypsum discal spindle.

M 170. The undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (100x55 cm) is formed from west-south-west side and blocked up with inclined burnt bricks; remains of bonfire site 40 cm deep over the entrance are found. The chamber is rounded in shape (150x145 cm). In its centre the remains of a woman 30-40 years of age oriented to north-north-east and south-south-west were buried lying on the right side in a medium crouched position, with the face to north-west; the organic dust is found under them. The row of four vessels is placed in front of the torso at the northern wall and a sheep's femur near it. An awl is found at the face and an axe-adze at hands. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 21).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 4) pots with biconical body; 2) an oval oblong jar; 3) a deep hemispherical bowl.

Metal items: 5) an awl with remains of bone handle; 6) a small copy of axe-adze with aperture for attachment.

M 172. A rectangular pit (125x100 cm) is oriented to north-south. A flooring of small stones is retraced above the chamber and the earthfill. The burnt remains of an infant 2-3 months of age are located in north-east corner in a jug on the coal-ash bedding; a small vessel is placed near it. A mouth of jug is closed with a bowl and one more vessel is placed at the base of the jug.

The latter one is propped up by stones. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 22).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical burnished bowl; 2) a rounded biconical jug with truncate bottom; 3) a flattened hemispherical cup; 4) a small jug with spherical body and pronounced neck.

M 173. The undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (135x45 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with inclined burnt bricks. The chamber is oval (160x105 cm). At its entrance the remains of a man (25-30 years of age) with traces of thermal fire effect oriented to west-east were buried lying on the right side in a slightly crouched position with the face to south-east. Four vessels are placed in front of the torso and one more at the legs. The bottom is covered with coals. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 23).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragmented cone-shaped vase on high bell-shaped foot coated with ochre; 2) a jug with spherical body and high neck; 3) a biconical burnished pot; 4) a pot with biconical body; 5) a jar with swollen body.

M 185. The undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (105x50 cm) is formed from the south-western side and blocked up with scrap bricks. The chamber is rounded in shape (145x130 cm). In its centre the remains of a woman 40-45 years of age oriented to north-east and south-west were buried lying on the left side in a strongly crouched position with the face to the south. Five vessels and a fragmented bottom of one vessel are located compactly at south-east wall. A sheep's tibia and rib are placed near them. The mirror is found in front of the scull. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 24).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical pot; 2) a pot with low biconical body; 3) a pot with spherical body; 4) a fragmented bottom of vessel; 5) a hemispherical bowl; 6) a cone-shaped bowl.

Metal items: 7) a miniature copy of mirror without a handle.

M 196. The undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (130x45 cm) is formed from north-north-west side and blocked up with inclined bricks (coals and fine pebbles in paste). The chamber is oval in shape (200x130 cm). In its centre the remains of a man (?) (35-40 years of age) with traces of thermal fire effect, oriented to west-east were buried lying on the left side in a slightly crouched position with the face to the entrance and the north. A row of six

vessels are placed in front of remains and one more is found at the feet. One small hand-made vessel and a fragmented molded ceramics coated with ochre are located above the head. A sheep's ribs and crus are found in bowls at the entrance. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 25).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a miniature vase on the low massive foot coated with ochre; 2) a biconical pot; 3) a pot with biconical body; 4) a pot with spherical body and pronounced neck; 6) a hemispherical bowl on pronounced bottom-ringing coated with ochre; 7) a cone-shaped bowl; 8) a fragmented molded ceramics coated with ochre; 9) a hemispherical cup (coated with ochre) with two through apertures.

M 201. The irregular rectangular pit (150x105 cm) is oriented to west-east. In its centre the skeleton of a woman 25-30 years of age oriented to west-east was buried lying on the left side in a slightly crouched position with the face to the south. A brown dust is found under bones. One vessel and a single-blade knife are placed behind the head. A cluster of lazurite beads and paste beads (a bag?) is found at the waist on the organic dust. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 26).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

Metal items: 2) a single-blade knife with pronounced handle of utilitarian purpose.

Others: 3) seven lazurite beads of different shapes and sizes; 4) paste beads.

M 202. The undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (105x60 cm) is formed from the southern side and blocked up with four rows of bricks (fine pebbles in paste); two vessels are placed in the entrance by different sides of brickwork. The chamber is reniform in shape (175x155 cm). In its eastern part the remains of a man 30-35 years of age oriented to north-south were buried lying on the right side in a medium crouched position, with the face to the south. The ash is found under the remains and the skull and extremities have traces of thermal fire effect. One vessel is placed in front hands and four more in the north-western part of the chamber. The fragments of single-blade knife are found near hands and the vessel No.5. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 27).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a spherical jug with carved horizontal lines and cylindrical neck and burnished bottom; 2) a pot with cylindrical body; 3,6) oval oblong jars; 4) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 5) a biconical burnished pot; 7) a jar with biconical body.

Metal items: 8) fragments of tips of single-blade knives.

M 211. A rectangular pit (130x90 cm) is oriented to north-south. A bronze arrowhead is disclosed in the earthfill. In the centre of chamber a skeleton of a man between 25 and 30 years of age, oriented to north-south, was buried lying on the right side in a medium crouched position, with the face to the west. Three vessels are placed in the north-western corner of the chamber and one more at the hands. A spindle is found in the vessel No.1. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 28).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with cylinder body; 2) a hemispherical bowl; 3) a pot with biconical body; 4) a pot-beaker with truncate bottom and broad mouth.

Metal items: 5) a bronze arrow head.

Others: 6) a clay biconical spindle.

M 215. A rectangular pit (135x100 cm) is oriented from north-east to south-west. In the centre of chamber there are remains of a woman between 15 and 18 years of age, oriented to south-west and north-east, lying in a 'horseman' supine position, with the face to the north. Three vessels are placed at the left hand. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 29).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical jar; 2) a pot with cylindrical body; a hemispherical bowl.

M 217. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (125x55 cm) is formed from the north-western side and blocked up with inclined bricks (coals and fine pebbles in paste). A massive bonfire site 50-60cm under the surface is disclosed above the entrance. The chamber is reniform in shape (170x130 cm). At the entrance, on the coal ash bedding the remains of a woman between 35 and 45 years of age, oriented to south-west and north-east, were buried lying on the right side in a slightly crouched position, with the face to south-east. A row of four vessels is placed in front of the torso. Two fragments of single-blade knives are found in the vase. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 30).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jar with biconical body; 2) a biconical burnished pot; 3) a pot with rounded body; 4) a shallow vase with a high ocreate burnished foot.

Metal items: 5, 6) fragments of copies of single-blade knives.

M 221. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (80x50 cm) is formed from the north-western side and blocked up with one bricks. The chamber is reniform in shape (155x120 cm). In its centre the remains of an adolescent between 8 and 12 years of age, oriented to north-east and south-west, were buried lying on the right side in a medium crouched position, with the face to the north. Two vessels are placed in front of the torso and two more at the south-western wall. A sheep's ribs are found in the dish and the bronze pin and clip at the scull. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 31).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical small pot; 2) a pot with low biconical body and handles with through holes for suspension; 3) a pot with biconical body; 4) a flat shallow dish.

Metal items: 5) a bronze pin with conical top; 6) a bronze clip with buffer end.

M 236. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (100x60 cm) is formed from the north-western side and blocked up with inclined bricks. The remains of bonfire site 30-40 cm under the surface are located over the entrance. The chamber is rounded in shape (150x140 cm). On its bottom the remains of a human between 14 and 17 years of age, oriented south-west and north-east were buried lying on the right side in a medium crouched position, with the face to the east and the back to the entrance. One vessel is placed in front of a hand and two more at the eastern wall. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 32).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) biconical pots (one of them is burnished); 3) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

M 241. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (125x60 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with two rows of bricks (fine pebbles in paste). The chamber is oval in shape (190x135 cm). In its centre, on the coal ash bedding the remains of a man (?) between 25 and 35 years of age, oriented to east-north-east and west-south-west were buried lying on the right side in a slightly crouched position, with the face to the north and to the

entrance. Two intact and one fragmented vessels are placed above the head. A spindle is found at the waist. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 33).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical vase with a low ocreate foot; 2) a fragmented vessel with spherical body (pot, jug?); 3) a biconical burnished pot.

Others: 4) a discal stone (chloride) ‘spindle’ with compass pattern.

M 242. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (135x95 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with the massive brickwork of eight rows of bricks. There is a bonfire site 0.7-0.8 m high above the surface and the chamber. The chamber is rounded in shape (195x180 cm). At the south-eastern wall the remains of a woman between 35 and 45 years of age, oriented to north-east and south-west, were buried lying on the left side in a slightly crouched position, with the face to north-north-west. Four vessels (one is inside another) are placed at the north-east wall and five more in the north-western part of the chamber. In front of hands, on the brown dust among the remains of a sheep's bones (vertebrae, ribs and knucklebone) there are three fragments of knives, a mirror at the hand, a statuette of horse's head at the forehead, a bronze pin behind the head, earrings at cervical vertebrae and a jaw, a thread of bronze beads at lumbar bones and a spindle at the knees. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 34).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 4) jugs with rounded body and oblique near-bottom part; 2, 9, 10) pots with biconical body and pronounced base; 3) a jug with biconical body and oblique near-bottom part; 5, 6, 7) hemispherical vase with low foot; 8) a cone-shaped bowl with pronounced base.

Metal items: 12) a horse's head (?) – a bronze plate covered with golden foil; 13) hamiform earrings with relief notches and suspended paste (?) mounting (bronze and golden foil); 14) three fragments of single-blade knives; 15) a mirror with cone-shape handle; 16) a bronze pin with fungoid end; 21) bronze barrel-shaped and biconical beads.

Others: 11) a gypsum biconical spindle with crosses; 17) four teardrop-shape lazurite pendants; 18) pasturing-shaped beads; 19) an agate cylindrical bead; 20) three chalcedonic barrel-shaped beads.

M 246. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (80x50 cm) is formed from the western side and blocked up with two rows of bricks. The chamber is rounded in shape (135x100 cm). In its centre the remains of a woman between 20 and 30 years of age, oriented to north-south, were buried lying on the right

side in a slightly crouched position, with the face to the east and with the back to the entrance. Three vessels are placed behind the back and a sheep's femur is found in the bowl. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 35).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jar with low biconical body; 2) a biconical pot; 3) a deep hemispherical bowl.

M 251. A catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (80x80 cm) is formed from the southern side and blocked up with two rows of bricks and the lower part of vessel from above. The chamber is rounded in shape (145x145 cm). At its northern-western wall the remains of a child 5-6 years of age, oriented to south-west and north-east, were buried lying on the right side in a slightly crouched position, with the face to south-east and the entrance. One intact and one fragmented vessels are placed at the head. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 36).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragmented rounded vessel (pot?); 2) a biconical pot; 3) a fragment of a pronounced base (pot?).

M 253. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (135x45 cm) is formed from the western side and blocked up with inclined bricks (paste with fine pebbles and coals). The remains of bonfire site 60-65 cm under the surface are located over the entrance; a funeral feast with three vessels is found at the same level above the chamber (M 253A). The chamber is oval rectangular in shape (145x110 cm). In its centre the remains of a woman between 40 and 50 years of age, oriented to north-south, were buried lying on the right side in a slightly crouched position, with the face to the east and with the back to the entrance. Four vessels are placed behind the back and one more at the legs. A sheep's ribs and tibia are found in a bowl and a jar. The fragmented hand-made vessel is placed in front of the face. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 37).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) a jug with cylindrical body and incised horizontal lines; 3, 5) biconical pots; 4) a biconical pot; 6) a jar with low biconical body and with outa rim; 7, 8) a hemispherical bowl; 9) fragments (foot of vase) of molded vessel coated with ochre.

M 269. A rectangular pit (120x90 cm) is oriented to north-west and south-east. In the centre of chamber an adolescent's skeleton, oriented to north-

east, was buried lying on the right side in a strongly crouched position, with the face to the south. Two vessels are placed in the south-eastern part of the chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 36).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical burnished pot; 2) a pot with biconical burnished body.

M 284. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (110x60 cm) is formed from north-west side and blocked up with four rows of bricks. The chamber is oval in shape (190x115 cm). In its centre the remains of woman between 40 and 50 years of age, oriented to south-north, were buried lying on the left side in a strongly crouched position, with the face to the west and the entrance. A row of five vessels are placed in south-west part of the chamber and one more at the legs; a sheep's ribs and shank are found. A fragmented Andronovo ceramics is disclosed under the scull. There is a pin at the head, an agate bead among chest bones and a spindle at the waist bones. The bottom is covered with coals and ash. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 38).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a squat cone-shaped bowl; 2, 4) biconical pots; 3) a pot with cylindrical body; 5) a pot with rounded body and pronounced base; 6) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

Metal items: 8) a bronze pin with cone-shaped end.

Others: 7) a gypsum discal spindle; 9) an agate cylindrical bead; 10) a fragmented sherd of the steppe ceramics of discal shape.

M 289. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (130x55 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with inclined burnt bricks. An inverse vessel is placed on the upper step at the entrance. The chamber is reniform (145x110 cm); in its centre the remains of an adult, oriented to west-east, were buried lying on the left side in a medium crouched position, with the face to the north and the entrance. Five vessels are placed along the remains and a spindle at the vase No.1. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 39).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical vase on high ocreate burnished foot; 2) a jug with spherical body and narrow neck; 3) an oval oblong pot (rim is not extant); 4) a biconical burnished pot; 5) a flat hemispherical bowl with pronounced base; 6) a fragmented bottom of a vessel with rounded body.

Others: 7) a gypsum discal spindle.

M 295. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (75x60 cm) is formed from the western side and blocked up with two rows of bricks. The chamber is rounded in shape (115x90 cm). In its centre the remains of a child 7-8 years of age, oriented to north-east and south-west, were buried diagonally lying in a prone position, with the face to north-west. A small stone is found at the northern wall. The period is unknown (pl. 40).

No finds.

M 299. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (60x50 cm) is formed from the north-western side and blocked up with one bricks. The chamber is rounded in shape (115x90 cm). In its centre the remains of a child, oriented to south-south-west and north-north-east, were buried lying on the right side in a medium crouched position, with the face to the east and with the back to the entrance. Two vessels and a pebble are placed behind the head. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 40).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with biconical flat body coated with ochre; 2) an oval oblong jar.

M 306. A rectangular pit (155x140 cm) is oriented to north-south. In the north-eastern part of the chamber, closer to the centre, on the bedding of ash and coals, the remains of an adult, oriented to north-east, were buried lying on the left side in a slightly crouched position, with the face to the west. The brick-‘pillow’ is placed under the skull. Four vessels are compactly located in the south-western part of the chamber and one more at the eastern wall; a sheep’s ribs and femur are found in the vase. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 41).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a vase in the shape of open plate with figured rim and high ocreate burnished foot; 2) a biconical pot on pronounced base; 3) a jug with rounded body and cylindrical neck; 4) a pot with low biconical burnished body; 5) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

M 308. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (100x80 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with three rows of bricks. The chamber is oval in shape (200x130 cm). In its western part the remains of woman between 45 and 55 years of age, oriented to west-east, were buried lying on the left side in a strongly crouched position, with the face to north-east and to the entrance. One vessel is placed at the western wall and five more in the

eastern part of the chamber. A sheep's femur and sacral bone are found in the vase No.6 and a well-washed pebble in a jug. A bronze bracelet is disclosed on the hand and a spindle at the breast. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 42).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 3, 4) pots with biconical body; 2) a pot with regular biconical body; 5) a deep hemispherical vase with ocreate burnished foot; 6) a jug with bloated spherical body and applied band at oblique bottom.

Metal items: 7) a bronze bracelet with open ends made of round bar.

Others: 8) a clay biconical spindle.

M 311. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (120x55 cm) is formed from the south-south-western side and blocked up with inclined bricks. The chamber is reniform (160x120 cm). In its centre the remains of an adult, oriented to west-east, were buried lying on the right side in a slightly crouched position, with the face to the south. A row of six vessels is placed behind the back a spindle is found in one of them. A bronze awl is disclosed at hands and an adze, a knife behind the head. A sheep's ribs, tibia and femur are found in three vessels. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 43).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with rounded body and pronounced base; 2) a pot with biconical body; 3) a pot with spherical body; 4) a pot with low biconical body; 5) a jar with low biconical body; 6) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

Metal items: 7) a bronze 'awl' with pointed ends; 8) a small copy of adze with a hole for handle; 9) a copy of single-blade knife with pronounced handle.

Others: 10) a gypsum biconical spindle.

M 323. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (75x50 cm) is formed from the southern side and blocked up with two bricks. A small vessel is found in the aperture. The chamber is rounded in shape (150x125 cm). In its centre the remains of an individual, oriented to west-east, were buried lying on the left side in a medium crouched position, with the face to the south. One small vessel is placed behind the head and a fragmented square plate. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 44).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a flat hemispherical cup; 2) an oval oblong jar with pronounced base.

Metal items: 3) a fragment of a plate.

M 325. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (95x50 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with three bricks. An oblong rectangular altar is situated above the chamber and 0,5 m over the surface (M 325A). The chamber is rounded in shape (130x120 cm). In its centre the remains of an individual in a state of very poor preservation, oriented to west-east, were buried lying on the right side in a medium crouched position. Two lazurite pendants are disclosed among the bones of extremities. There are coals and bricks (an arch cover (?)) in the filling of chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 44).

Finds.

Others: 1) two teardrop-shaped lazurite pendants.

M 329. A catacomb tomb. An oblong rectangular entrance (95x85 cm) is formed from the western side and irregularly blocked up with scrap brick. The chamber is rounded in shape (130x100 cm). At its eastern wall the remains of a child, oriented to north-east, were buried lying on the right side in a slightly crouched position, with the face to the east and with back to the entrance. A fragmented jug is placed behind the head and at the entrance; a fragmented rounded pot is placed at pelvic bones. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 45).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oblique base of jug; 2) a fragmented rounded pot without bottom and rim.

M 339. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (80x60 cm) is formed from the north-western side and blocked up with five rows of bricks (fine pebbles and ash in paste). The chamber is rounded in shape (120x115 cm). In its centre the remains of an individual, oriented to south-west and north-east, were buried lying on the right side in a medium crouched position, with the face to south-east and with the back to the entrance. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 46).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep cone-shaped vase with low foot; 2) a jug with rounded body, pronounced neck and base.

M 340. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (100x55 cm) is formed from the western side and blocked up with two rows of scrap brick (fine pebbles in paste). A spindle is found on the brickwork and coals (remains of bonfire) on the brickwork and above the entrance. The chamber is rounded in

shape (150x140 cm). At the southern wall the remains of a woman between 35 and 45 years of age, oriented to north-east and south-west, were buried lying on the right side in a medium crouched position, with the face to the north. One vessel, a sheep's ribs and shoulder-blade are located in the northern part of the chamber. Fragments of two vessels, a sheep's tibia and cervical vertebrae, and two knives-choppers are accumulated in the north-eastern part of the chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 47).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragmented vase in the shape of open plate; 2) a pot with biconical body with incised horizontal lines; 3) a pot with rounded body and incised horizontal lines on bottom-ring.

Metal items: 4, 5) knives-choppers with pronounced handle.

Others: 6) a discal spindle with compass pattern made of white marble.

M 350. A rectangular ledged pit (155x110 cm) is oriented to west-east. A covering of small stones, obviously, laid over the earthfill is located above the chamber. In its centre a skeleton of a man between 25 and 35 years of age, oriented to east-west, was buried lying in a prone position, with the face downwards. A brown dust and coal-ash bedding are revealed under the bones. Four vessels are placed compactly at the northern wall to the left from the hands and one more from the same side at the legs. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 48).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with squat rounded body; 3) a pot with low biconical body; 4) a deep hemispherical bowl with pronounced bottom-ring; 5) a jar with low biconical body.

M 357. A pit is oval in shape (100x80 cm). There are remains of an infant less than one year of age in the centre of the chamber, in a jug closed by a fragment of vase. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 46).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical vase coated with ochre with a part of foot; 2) a jug with rounded body and oblique near-bottom part.

M 366. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (90x50 cm) is formed from the north-western side and blocked up with scrap brick (fine pebbles in paste), in which a jar and a sheep's ribs are found. The chamber is oval in shape (175x130 cm). In its centre the remains of a woman, oriented to west-east, were buried lying on the left side in a slightly crouched position, with the

face to the north and to the entrance. A row of seven vessels is placed in front of the body. A sheep's tibia and sacral vertebrae and also two bronze knives are found in the vase; a spindle is disclosed at the vessel No.3. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 49).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a cone-shaped vase coated with ochre in side on high ocreate burnished foot; 2) an oval oblong jar; 3,4) pots with cylindrical body; 5) a biconical pot; 6) a deep hemispherical bowl; 7) a biconical pot with pronounced low base; 8) a small pot with spherical body on pronounced bottom-ring coated with ochre.

Metal items: 10, 11) small single-blade knives.

Others: a clay discal spindle.

M 368. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (95x60 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with scrap brick and fragmented bricks (coals in paste). The chamber is oval in shape (175x125 cm). In its centre the remains of a woman between 35 and 45 years of age, oriented to west-east, were buried lying on the left side in a strongly crouched position, with the face to the north. Five vessels are placed in the north-western part of the grave and one more vessel at the north-eastern wall. A sheep's tibia, ribs, sacral vertebrae, and a knife are found in bowls. A spindle and bronze earrings are disclosed under the scull, a bronze corrugated bar at the hand and a ceramic spindle between vessels No.3-4. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 50).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with biconical body; 2) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 3) a deep cone-shaped bowl with pronounced base; 4) a jar with low biconical body; 5) a pot with rounded body; 6) a biconical burnished pot.

Metal items: 9) a bar with corrugated pattern; 10) two earrings with open ends made of round wire; 11) double-blade knife-poniard.

Others: 7) a biconical stone spindle with 'tamga'; 8) a discal ceramic spindle with through opening (a wall of hand-made vessel).

M395. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (140x50 cm) is formed from the north-western side and blocked up with scrap brick and fine fragmented ceramics. Remains of bonfire are located 0,5 m over the surface above the chamber. The chamber is oval in shape (170x135 cm). In its centre the remains of a man between 25 and 35 years of age, oriented to north-east south-west, were buried lying on the right side in a strongly crouched

position, with the face downwards. Five vessels are compactly placed in the north-eastern part of the chamber. Coals and a wheel are found in one of them. There is a part of sheep's hind leg next to vessels. A bronze awl is disclosed above the head. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 51).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 2) a jug with biconical body; 3) a biconical pot; 4) a pot with biconical body; 5) an oval oblong jar; 6) a fragmented bottom of vessel; 7) scattered fragments of ceramics.

Metal items: 9) a bronze awl.

Others: 8) a discal clay wheel.

M 399. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (150x75 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with scrap brick (with ceramics and coals). Remains of bonfire are located 0,6 m under the surface above the chamber. The chamber is oval in shape (185x125 cm). In its centre the remains of a man between 25 and 35 years of age, oriented to west-east, were buried lying on the right side in a medium crouched position, with the face to the north and to the entrance. Five vessels are compactly placed in north-east part of the grave; a spindle is found in the vessel No. 2. Two metal fragments are disclosed between vessels No. 3-4. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 52).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with spherical bloated body; 2) a jug with bloated biconical body; 3) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 4) a biconical pot; 5) an oval oblong jar.

Metal items: 7) fragments of lamellar items.

Others: 6) a biconical clay spindle; 8) fragmented hand-made Andronvo ceramics (from scrap bricks).

M 400. An undercut tomb. A rectangular stepped entrance (140x50 cm) is formed from the north-western side and blocked up with inclined brick (coals and fine pebbles in paste). A stone and fragmented ceramics are placed in the entrance. The chamber is oval in shape (195x130 cm). In its centre the remains of a man between 35 and 45 years of age, oriented to south-west and north-east, were buried lying on the right side in a slightly crouched position, with the face to south-east and to the entrance. Three vessels are placed behind the back and one more at the legs. A stone workpiece of axe (?) and a bronze pin are found in one of vessels. The fragmented steppe ceramics are disclosed

under the skull. The bottom is covered with coal ash bedding. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 53).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a cone-shaped bowl; 2, 3) pots with biconical body; 4) a pot with low biconical body; 5) a fragment of rim (jar?); 6) scattered ceramic fragments.

Metal items: 7) a bronze pin with teardrop-shaped bulge and loop-shaped top.

Others: 8) a fragmented rim of steppe ceramics with incised 'herring bone' pattern; 9) a stone workpiece of axe (?).

M 402. A rectangular pit (155x140 cm) is oriented to west-east. The remains of a woman between 35 and 45 years of age, oriented to north-east and south-west, were buried lying in a medium crouched position, with the face to north-west. Three vessels are placed at the northern wall. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 54).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with biconical burnished body; 2) a jug with spherical body and ocreate neck on pronounced base; 3) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

M 414. A rectangular ledged pit (170x130 cm) is oriented to west-east. In the centre of chamber a skeleton of a man between 25 and 35 years of age, oriented to west-east, was buried lying in a prone position, with extremities to the right and with the face downwards. Five vessels are placed in line behind the back (a sheep's femur is found in a bowl) and one more at the legs. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 55).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jar with low biconical body; 2) a pot with biconical body; 3) a jug with body with oblique near-bottom part part; 4) a jug with rounded body; 5, 6) a hemispherical bowl.

One of peculiar forms of the ritual inhumation is the **secondary burial** with the dissected excarnated remains taking place in BVI in several variants such as the imitation of completeness of the remains, the inarticulate separate bones and partly articulated joints.

M 39. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (80x75 cm) is formed from the north-western side and blocked up with three rows of bricks. The chamber is rounded in shape (110x90 cm). The remains (without fine

bones) of a woman between 20 and 25 years of age were compactly buried on the bottom at the entrance, with the skull to the east. A fragmented bronze earring is placed near it and fragmented vessel among bones. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 56).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a lower part of vessel on pronounced base (pot?).

Metal items: 2) a fragment of bronze earring (?).

M 44. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (105x100 cm) is formed from the north-western side and blocked up with four rows of bricks. The chamber is rounded in shape (220x215 cm). At its south-east and north-west wall there are remains of a man, the skull is at the western wall, pelvic bones at the entrance and extremities in the south-western corner with fine pebbles under them. Eleven vessels are placed in oval in the chamber as well as two metal knives, a mirror and a small razor. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 57).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) jugs with rounded body and oblique near-bottom part; 3, 10, 11) pots with rounded body on pronounced base; 4) a jug with rounded body and pronounced base; 5, 6, 8, 9) deep vases of different size with low foot; 7) a small hemispherical bowl.

Metal items: 12) a copy of knife-poniard with a prop; 13) a copy of knife-poniard with grooves; 14) a small copy of razor; 15) a copy of mirror with oblong handle.

M 46. A rectangular pit (175x105 cm) is oriented to south-west and north-east. In the chamber there are remains (two accumulations in the eastern and western parts) of a man between 30 and 40 years of age; the skull with traces of ochre is oriented to the south. Four vessels are placed behind the skull and a sheep's ribs and tibia are found in bowls. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 56).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) deep hemispherical bowls; 3) a pot with rounded body; 4) a pot with biconical burnished body.

M 65. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (85x60 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with scrap brick and a boulder; the remains of bonfire are disclosed 50-55cm under the surface. The chamber is oval in shape (155x110 cm). The remains of a woman between 20 and 30

years of age are buried with imitation of anatomical order with the face to the north; ash and coals are found under bones. Five vessels and a sheep's ribs, crus and tibia are placed in the north-western part of the chamber. Six well-washed pebbles and a vessel are placed in a hole at the north-eastern wall. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 58).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) biconical pots; 3) a pot with biconical body; 4) a pot with rounded body; 5) a deep hemispherical bowl.

M 77. A rectangular pit (120x50 cm) is oriented from north-west to south-east. An accumulation of the human remains without fine bones is disclosed in its northern part; the face is oriented to the east. The period is unknown (pl. 59).

No finds.

M 88. A rectangular pit (190x150 cm) is oriented to north-east. Remains of bonfire and one vessel (funeral feast) are found 20-25 cm under the surface. The remains of a man between 30 and 35 years of age were buried in the centre and oriented to north-west and south-east; the skull is located aside with the face downwards. A brown dust and chalk crumb are found under remains. Three vessels are placed on coal bedding. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 60).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep cone-shaped bowl coated with ochre; 2, 3) pots with biconical body; 4) a cylindrical burnished pot.

M 90. A pit is rounded in shape (170x165 cm). The remains of a person such as cylindrical bones and three shoulder-blades were buried in the south-eastern part of the chamber. One fragmented vessel is found in the chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 59).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragmented hemispherical vessel (bowl, vase?).

M 97. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular stepped entrance (120x70 cm) is formed from the north-western side and blocked up with bricks partly penetrating into the chamber. The chamber is rounded in shape (190x185 cm). The remains of a man between 35 and 40 years of age are buried with imitation of anatomical order and with the face oriented to north-west. Wooden coals are found under bones; two vessels are placed at the eastern

wall. Fragmented ceramics is found at the entrance and a half of carcass of a sheep in the southern part. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 61).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with cylindrical body; 2) a hemispherical pot; 3) a fragmented hemispherical vessel (vase, bowl?).

M 113. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (125x70 cm) is formed from the south-western side and blocked up with three rows of bricks (mass with coals) and river boulders. The chamber is rounded in shape (180x150 cm). The remains of a woman between 20 and 25 years of age were buried at the south-eastern wall, with the skull to the south. Bronze beads and earring are found among bones. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 62).

Finds.

Metal items: 1) a discal bronze earring twisted of rounded wire in to spiral; the upper end is loop-shaped; 2) bronze short cylindrical beads.

M 118. A catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (110x105 cm) with the slope is formed from south-south-west side. The remains of bonfire are found at the entrance 40-45cm under the surface. The chamber is rounded in shape (180x175 cm). The remains of a woman between 20 and 30 years of age were buried in its centre. A coal ash interlayer is located under bones; the skull is placed aside and oriented to south-south-west. Two intact and one fragmented vessels, and a sheep's crus as well are placed at the eastern wall. A sheep's shoulder-blade, ribs, vertebrae and tibia and also a metal knife are disclosed in the western part. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 63).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval oblong jar (the rim is absent); 2) a pot with cylindrical body and closed mouth; 3) a cylindrical burnished pot.

Metal items: 4) a fragmented copy of single-blade knife.

M 122. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular stepped entrance (120x80 cm) is formed from west-north-west side and blocked up with five rows of bricks (coals in paste). The remains of bonfire are found over them. The chamber is rounded in shape (205x185 cm). The remains (without fine bones) of a woman between 20 and 25 years of age were buried at the south-western wall. Ochre is found under bones and the skull is upward with its sinciput. In the chamber there are five vessels along the wall; a lazurite bead is found in a vase and fragmented corrugated plate near bones. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 64).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical vase; 2) a pot with rounded body, neck and narrow bottom-ring; 3, 4) deep vases with low foot; 5) a hemispherical vase with ring cylinder and high foot.

Metal items: 6) a fragmented corrugated plate.

Others: 7) a barrel-shaped lazurite bead.

M 136. A catacomb tomb. A rectangular stepped entrance (115x110 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with a massive brickwork of five rows of bricks (ash and coals in paste). The remains of bonfire site are found 120-130 cm under the surface. The chamber is rounded in shape (210x160 cm). The remains (without fine bones) of a woman between 20 and 25 years of age were buried in its north-western side. The skull is oriented to the west; bronze beads and earring-pendant are disclosed under bones. A sheep's half a carcass with a knife is placed at the eastern wall. Five vessels are located in the chamber and a sheep's tibia and femur at the southern wall closed to the vessels. White pebbles are placed at the south-eastern wall, bricks with two fragmented handmade Andronovo ceramics in the centre of chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 65).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 5) pots with rounded body and pronounced base; 2, 3, 4) hemispherical vases with low foot.

Metal items: 8) a copy of knife-poniard; 9) a copy of single-blade knife; 10) a fragment of lamellar item; 11) biconical bronze beads; 12) a bronze temporal ring made of round wire with open ends.

Others: 6, 7) fragmented steppe hand made ceramics, one with a comb pattern.

M 139. An undercut tomb. A rounded entrance (90x70 cm) is formed from north-north-west side and blocked up with scrap brick. A jar with a sheep's tibia is disclosed 55-60 cm under the surface. The chamber is reni form in shape (160x95 cm). The remains of a person (without fine bones) were compactly buried in the north-east part of the grave; white dust is found under bones. The skull in the south-western side between two vessels is oriented to the south. A coal bedding course is all over the chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 62).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval oblong jar (the upper part is not extant); 2) a cylindrical burnished pot; 3) a pot with biconical body.

M 140. A catacomb tomb. A rectangular stepped entrance (115x90 cm) is formed from the south-western side and blocked up with bricks (coals in paste) and backfilled with large boulders and stones. The chamber is rounded in shape (190x180 cm). The remains of a woman between 30 and 35 years of age were buried in its centre. The lumbar vertebrae, pelvic bones and tibiae are articulated. The presence of three shoulder-blades and the absence of fine bones draw attention. The scull oriented to the east is placed over the bones. Ochre is found on the scull and extremities and white dust under the remains. Three vessels are placed in the chamber and a sheep's ribs and crus are found in a bowl. A stone arrowhead is disclosed at the north-western wall closed to a stone. A coal bedding course is all over the chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 66).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical burnished pot; 2) a deep cone-shaped bowl with band shoulders; 3) an oblong jar with narrowed upper part.

Others: 4) a stone shaft leaf-shaped arrowhead.

M 149. A catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (80x75 cm) with vertical slope is formed from south-south-west side and backfilled with scrap brick, boulders and stones. The remains of bonfire are disclosed at the level of old surface, 30-35cm under the contemporary surface. The chamber is reni form in shape (145x105 cm). The remains of a man between 45 and 50 years of age with the burnt sinciput downwards were buried in the centre of chamber; the bones are 'covered' by scrap bricks (coals in paste). There are fragments of broken ceramics on the bottom. A bronze knitting needle and two intact vessels are found. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 67).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) deep hemispherical burnished vases; 2) a biconical burnished pot; 3) a pot with spherical body; 4) the lower part of a biconical vessel (pot, jug?).

Metal items: 5) a bronze knitting needle with rounded section and pointed end.

M 153. A catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (115x90 cm) is formed from south-south-west side and blocked up with five rows of bricks. The remains of bonfire are disclosed over it 60-65cm under the surface. The chamber is rounded in shape (230x200 cm). The remains of a man between 35 and 45 years of age (cortical and pelvic bones, shoulder-blade) were buried along the northern wall; the scull with ochre traces is found in a vase and a sheep's ribs and tibia under it. An organic red-yellow bedding course takes

place in different parts of the bottom; a single-blade and a fragmented double-blade knives are found under it. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 68).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a small hemispherical bowl with separate bottom-ring; 2, 3, 4) deep cone-shaped vases with low foot (vase No.3 is coated with ochre); 5) a pot with biconical body and narrow bottom-ring; 6) a pot with broaden rounded body; 7, 8) pots with rounded body and pronounced base.

Metal items: 9) a fragmented copy of knife-poniard; 10) a copy of single-blade knife.

M 157. A catacomb tomb. A rectangular stepped entrance (105x95 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with four rows of bricks (coals in paste). A fragmented vessel is found over it. The chamber is oval in shape (160x130 cm). The remains of a woman between 20 and 25 years of age (cortical bones) were buried in the centre. The skull is located in the north-western side on the coal bedding course with the face to the east. There are traces of thermal fire effects on the bones. Two vessels are disclosed at the western and eastern walls; a metal mirror and single-blade knife are found under a vase put upside down and a razor among bones. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 69).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with rounded body and pronounced base; 2) a deep hemispherical vase with low foot; 3) a fragmented vessel (jug?).

Metal items: 4) a copy with single-blade knife with separate handle; 5) a copy of razor; 6) a copy of mirror with handle.

M 187. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular stepped entrance (105x85 cm) is formed from the south-eastern side and blocked up with three rows of bricks. The chamber is rounded in shape (190x175 cm). The remains of a woman between 25 and 30 years of age were buried in it; the skull is missed, bones of extremities are laid with care in the north-eastern side of the chamber, a part of vertebrae and the right hand are articulated. Vessels are found among them and a sheep's half of carcass are found in the south-western. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 70).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot-beaker with truncated lower part, broad mouth and flat burnished base.

M 200. An undercut tomb. A rectangular stepped entrance (120x50 cm) is formed from north-north-west and blocked up with four rows of bricks and scrap bricks (fine pebbles in paste). The chamber is rounded in shape (190x175 cm). In its centre the remains of a man between 30 and 35 years of age (cortical, pelvis bones and legs are articulated) are buried; the skull oriented to the west is placed on the bones and ochre is found under and above the bones. Three vessels are located at the northern wall and a jug with a sheep's tibia at the eastern wall. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 71).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical burnished pot; 2, 3) jugs with rounded body and pronounced neck; 4) a jug with biconical body and cylindrical neck.

M 220. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (80x40 cm) is formed from south-east and blocked up with brickwork (coals in paste). The chamber is rounded in shape (105x100 cm). In its centre the remains of an adult (cortical bones) are buried; the skull with traces of thermal effect and with the vertex upward is placed on the bones; coal-ash layer is found under bones. A vessel, a small copy of spittle (a rod?) and two metal fragments. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 70).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with biconical body and narrow high neck.

Metal items: 2) a small bushing 'blade-rod'; 3) fragments of lamellate items.

M 245. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (130x70 cm) is formed from the western side and blocked up with three lines of bricks. The chamber is oval in shape (185x125 cm). In its centre the remains of a man (cortical bones, shoulder-blades) are buried; the skull with traces of thermal effect and with the vertex is upward; coals are found under bones. A fragmented vessel is found in the chamber and a sheep's tibia and femur. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 72).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a foot and the upper part of the vase.

M 280. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (90x60 cm) is formed from south-west and blocked up with four rows of bricks (coals in paste). The chamber is rounded in shape (165x160 cm). In its northern part the remains of a woman between 40 and 50 years of age (pelvis and femurs

are articulated, two shoulder-blades, cortical bones and lumbar vertebrae) are buried; the sinciput is downward. Six vessels are placed in the south-eastern part of the chamber; a well-washed pebble is found in vessel No. 2. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 73).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with rounded body and pronounced base; 2) a hemispherical bowl with pronounced base; 3, 4) a jug with rounded body and pronounced base; 5) a deep hemispherical burnished vase with pronounced groove; 6) hemispherical vase with ocreate foot.

M 292. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (115x50 cm) is formed from the western side and blocked up with inclined bricks. The chamber is rounded in shape (190x145 cm). In its western part the remains of a human (cortical bones) are buried; the skull is oriented to the north and coals are found under bones. Six vessels are placed in the chamber in different positions; a sheep's tibia is found near vessel No.6. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 74).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with rounded body; 2) an oblong jug with spherical body and high neck; 3) a biconical jar; 4, 5) deep cone-shaped bowls; 6) a biconical burnished pot.

M 326. A catacomb grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (110x90 cm) is formed from the western side and blocked up with four massive rows of bricks (coals in paste, a part of bricks slipped down) with one vessel above. The chamber is reniform (200x150 cm). In its south-western part the remains of a woman between 16 and 20 years of age (cortical, pelvic bones, shoulder-blade and skull); the skull on bones is oriented to the east and fine pebbles are found under them. In the northern part of the chamber there is a half of carcass of a sheep and one more small sheep's separate bone (tibia, crus and breast). Eleven vessels concentrating around a sheep's bones occupy more than a half of the grave. Three agate beads, four single-blade knives (one is fragmented) and two poniard-knives are disclosed among them. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 75).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a cylindrical vessel (coated with ochre) with rounded walls and four pairs of through holes; 2, 3, 4) deep hemispherical bowls on pronounced base (one vessel is burnished); 5, 6, 9) pots with rounded body and pronounced base (one vessel is burnished); 7) a jug with rounded

body, pronounced neck and pronounced base; 8) a jug with rounded body and truncated lower part; 10, 11, 12) deep hemispherical vases with low foot (one is burnished).

Metal items: 14, 16) copies of poniard-knives; 15, 17, 18, 19) copies of single-blade knives.

Others: 13) three barrel-shaped agate beads.

M 327. An undercut grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (120x50 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with inclined bricks. A stone covering is 35-40 cm deep above the entrance; one vessel (funeral feast) is found under the stone covering. The chamber is reniform (125x110 cm). In its centre the remains of a man between 25 and 35 years of age (trunk with head, one hand is articulated) were buried in imitation of anatomical order; the skull is oriented to north-north-west. Six vessels (well-washed pebble in vessel No.2) are placed in front of remains; a mountainous goat's horn is found at pelvis bones. Remains of a wooden cart with two wheels are disclosed at the entrance. A femur is closed to it and a sheep's ribs are in the bowl. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 76).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) jugs with spherical body and pronounced neck; 3, 5) biconical pots (one is burnished); 4) a biconical jug with tapered base; 6, 7) cone-shaped bowls (one is coated with ochre).

Others: 8) two discal wheels of a wooden cart; 9) a mountainous goat's horn.

M 349. An undercut grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (90x50 cm) is formed from the eastern side and blocked up with three rows of bricks; one vessel (funeral feast) is found above it. Remains of bonfire 40-45 cm under the surface are found above the chamber. The chamber is reniform (170x130 cm). In its south-western part the remains of a man between 30 and 40 years of age were buried in imitation of anatomical order; the skull is oriented the north. The coal-ash interlayer is disclosed under the bones. In the chamber there are seven vessels (one part of them is placed at hand and another at legs); a sheep's tibia is found near vessels and its ribs in the bowl. In pot No.7 there are coals, a bronze pin and a gypsum bead, and a well-washed pebble in vessel No.4. The bottom of chamber is covered with coals. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 77).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with wide biconical body; 2) a deep cone-shaped base; 3, 4, 8) biconical pots (pot No.3 is burnished); 5, 7) pots with spherical body;

6) a jug with rounded body and pronounced base.

Metal items: 9) a bronze pin with rosette-like head.

Others: 10) a gypsum discal bead.

M 365. An undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (140x100 cm) is formed from north-west and blocked up with four rows of bricks; one intact and one fragmented vessel are found at the depth of 20-40 cm under the surface. The chamber is rounded (235x205 cm). In its north-western part, at the entrance the remains of a man between 25 and 35 years of age (ribs, cortical and pelvic bones) were buried on coal-ash bedding; the skull on bones is upward. In the chamber at west and south-east walls there are two accumulations of vessels (seven intact and one broken) and a lazurite bead near the bones. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 78).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2, 3) pots with rounded body and pronounced base; 4, 5) deep hemispherical vases with low foot; 6, 7) jugs with rounded body and pronounced base; 8,9) deep hemispherical bowls with pronounced base; 10) a fragment of foot and upper part of the vase.

Others: 11) a square biconical bead.

M 373. An undercut grave. A rectangular sloped entrance (120x60 cm) is formed from north-west and blocked up with scrap brick; a fragment of vessel is found in the entrance. The chamber is oval in shape (165x115 cm). In its centre the remains (almost all bones) of a man between 25 and 30 years of age were compactly buried. The face placed on the bones is downward and bedding of fine pebbles under the bones. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 79).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of deep hemispherical vase.

M 378. An undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (100x80 cm) is formed from north-west and blocked up with three rows of large bricks and scrap brick with ochre. A burnt soil is found at the depth of 35-40 cm under the surface. The chamber is rounded (170x140 cm). On its bottom at the entrance there is an accumulation of remains of a woman between 35 and 40 years of age (ribs, tubular bones, vertebrae, pelvis, shoulder-blade and collar bone). Fine pebbles are found under bones and the skull oriented to the north in the north-eastern part of the chamber. Five vessels, a sheep's cervical vertebrae, ribs and tibia, and also two single-blade knives are placed in the

chamber at the north-eastern wall. A spindle and a set of clay articles (vessels, altar and 'torch') are disclosed among the human bones. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 80).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) deep hemispherical vases with low foot; 3) an oval oblong jar; 4, 5) pots with rounded body and separate base.

Metal items: 12) two copies of single-blade knife.

Others: 6) a discal altar with coals, walls with triangle pattern; 7) a clay biconical spindle; 8) a clay unfired 'torch-lamp'; 9) a round-bottom pot-shaped vessel coated with ochre and ornamented with lazurite-coloured pearl-shaped pattern; 10) a jar-shaped vessel full of coals; 11) a sherd of hand-made vessel (from scrap brick).

M 405. A rectangular pit (175x140 cm) is oriented to north-east. In its centre the remains of a human (cortical and pelvic bones, collarbone, and lower jaw) with the sinciput downwards. Two vessels are placed in the north-western part of the chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 79).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a cone-shaped bowl; 2) a jug with biconical body and cylindrical neck.

M 410. A rectangular pit (175x140 cm) is oriented to west-east. A funeral feast (M 410A) with two fragmented vessels is disclosed 35-40 cm deep under the surface. In centre of the chamber there are remains of a human, the skull with cortical bones and with sinciput downwards. One vessel is placed in the north-western part of the chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 81).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a cone-shaped bowl; 2) a biconical body of a vessel; 3) the oval oblong lower part (jar?).

M 411. An undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (85x40 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with scrap brick and river boulder. The remains of bonfire 50-55 cm under the surface are disclosed over the chamber. The chamber is rounded (130x90 cm). In its south-eastern the remains of a man between 45-55 years of age were buried as imitation of anatomical order (without fine bones) with skull oriented to the north and with fine pebbles under bones. A rounded stone disk is disclosed under the skull and seven well-washed pebbles around it. Five vessels are located along north-east line in the

chamber; coals are found in a ribbed vase-censer and a well-washed pebble in vessel No.1. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 82).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with biconical body and pronounced neck; 2) a pot with biconical body; 3) a biconical pot; 4) a hemispherical vase with low big foot; 5) a ribbed vase with low foot and coals inside; upper part is coated with ochre, foot is burnished.

Others: 6) a discal pebble.

The **partial burials** are singled out by the following features: dismembered extremities, headless remains, absence of torso and hands, buried hand of left and right arm, and cephalotaphic burials.

M 30. A rectangular pit (115x80 cm) is oriented to north-east. The remains of bonfire are found 65-70 cm under the surface. The remains of a beheaded human were buried in anatomical order in the centre of pit. One vessel is placed between extremities. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 83).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep hemispherical bowl.

M 83. A rectangular pit (160x85 cm) is oriented to west-east. In its centre there are phalanxes of fingers of a human hand in a bowl; two vessels are placed near it and one more at the northern wall. A rectangular altar with ash is located in the north-western corner and the same ones with ochre are placed near vessels. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 84).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical jar; 2) a pot with biconical body; 3) a biconical pot coated with ochre; 4) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

Others: 5) two rectangular clay altars (one of them is not extant).

M 105. An undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (100x45 cm) is formed from the south-western side and blocked up with one row of scrap brick. The chamber is rounded (155x130 cm); a cut off part of a human torso is disclosed at the entrance. At the northern wall there are sheep's hind and front legs, and fragments of one vessel. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 83).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep hemispherical bowl.

M 137. A rounded pit (100x95 cm). In the centre on a flat stone there is a skull of a man (?) 25-30 years of age without the lower jaw, with the face downward, the frontal part with the traces of the thermal effects of the fire and the fragmented vessel near them. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 85).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) the upper part of the jar.

M 138. A rectangular pit (155x145 cm) is oriented from west to east; the remains of fire with fragments of two vessels are placed 1-1.1 m under the surface. In the centre there are headless human remains (there no skull and torso with arms, but gypsum stone instead of them) lumbar vertebrae jointed with the pelvic bones and the lower extremities. The latter ones are bent at the knees and turned to the right side, the feet are absent; the black dust is found under the bones. The remains of ash with coals are placed under the stone. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 85).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of a cone-shaped vase with the stuck on tape; 2) the upper part of a vessel (pot?).

M 193. A catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (100x70 cm) is formed from the north and blocked up with brickwork in three rows (coals in past). The chamber is rounded (150x115 cm), at the southern wall there is an interment of an incomplete skeleton of a woman 40-45 years of age; there is no torso with arms, and the skull is separated and placed at the waist oriented to south-south-west. Pelvic bones and lower extremities are jointed. Seven vessels are found in the chamber, three of them are located at the legs, the same number at north-west wall and one more at the southern wall of chamber. A sheep's cervical vertebrae and fragmented tibia are placed at vase foot and a knife, small lamellar items, three kaolin vessels filled with ocher among the bones. The top of mace is found among the accumulation of vessels and human remains at the northern wall, and paste beads among the lumbar and pelvic bones. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 86).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with rounded body and oblique bottom part; 2) a pot with rounded body and pronounced base; 3, 4) a deep hemispherical vase with a low foot; 5) a hemispherical vase (used as a bowl, broken traces are smoothed); 6) a hemispherical bowl with pronounced base; 7) a biconical burnished pot with pronounced base.

Metal items: 12) four lamellar fragments; 14) a miniature copy of single-blade knife.

Others: 8, 9, 10) small kaolin pot- and jar-shaped vessels coated and filled up with ocher; 11) a spherical stone top of mace; 13) paste ring-shaped glass beads.

M 199. An undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (120x60 cm) is formed from the north and blocked up with four rows of brickwork; a bonfire site is placed 80-90cm under the surface. The chamber is rounded (205x180 cm), in its south-eastern part there are human remains of a woman (?) 35-40 years of age with the cut off arms and torso (pelvis and lower extremities are jointed). The skull with the traces of thermal effects of fire and one vessel on a brick are found. Seven intact vessels, a fragment of one vessel are placed in the northern part of chamber, a sheep's ribs and tibia bones, and single-blade knife as well are found in two vases, a spindle takes place near the vessel No.7. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 87).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with rounded body and oblique base part; 2) a jug with rounded body and pronounced base; 3, 4) deep hemispherical vases with low foot (one of them is coated with ochre); 5) a deep hemispherical vase with a foot marked with ridge; 6) a pot with a rounded body and pronounced base; 7) a cone-shaped bowl coated with ochre; 8) a fragment of the upper part of the pot with a marked lower neck.

Metal items: 9) a copy of a single-blade knife.

Others: 10) a gypsum biconical spindle.

M 207. A rectangular pit (70x55 cm) is orientated from north-west to south-east. Remains of bonfire are placed 35-40 cm under the surface and a funeral feast (M 207A) with one vessel are 70-75 cm deep. The human skull on the ash bedding oriented to the north is found in the southern corner of chamber with traces of thermal fire effect; two vessels, a sheep's femur in a bowl, single-blade knife and metal objects are also found near it. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 88).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) biconical pots (M 207A is burnished); 3) a deep hemispherical bowl.

Metal items: 4) two fragments of a corrugated plate; 5) a copy of an adze-shaped product; 6) a copy of the double-blade knife (?); 7) a copy of a single-blade knife.

M 212. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (105x55cm) is formed from the south and blocked up with one small brick; in the infilling of entrance there is a stone and fragments of one vessel, and remains of bonfire 70-80 cm under the surface. The chamber is rounded (170-150 cm), in the centre there are remains of a man 30-40 years of age without the torso and upper extremities (pelvis and lower extremities are articulated), the skull is placed pronouncedly at the western wall, paste, bronze beads and a sheep's tibia under it. Three vessels are found in the centre and at the entrance and fragments of a sheep's ribs and single-blade knife at the southern wall. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 89).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with biconical body 2) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 3, 4) biconical pots (one of them is fragmented).

Metal items: 5) a single-blade knife with a pronounced handle; 6) biconical bronze beads.

Other: 7) tetrahedral paste bead.

M 222. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (60x30 cm) is formed from the eastern side and blocked up with three bricks. Remains of bonfire are disclosed at the depth of 25-30 cm under the surface. The chamber is rounded (60x60 cm), in the centre there is the skull of a woman (?) 30-35 years of age with the face oriented to the east. A paste miniature vessel, a single-blade knife, two lazurite pendants and a spindle are found at the entrance. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 90).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a vessel coated with ochre.

Metal items: 3) a copy of a single-blade blade with a pronounced handle.

Others: 2) two lazurite drop-shaped pendants; 4) stone discal spindle.

M 257. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (95x70 cm) is formed from the south-western side and blocked up with large bricks. The chamber is rounded (80x70 cm); at the northern wall there is the child's skull one year of age with the face oriented to south-east, two vessels, single-blade knife and metal objects, and a sheep's ribs and fragmented tibia. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 91).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 2) a pot with rounded body and pronounced base.

Metal items: 3, 5, 7, 8) fragments of lamellar items; 4) a copy of single-blade knife; 6) a miniature knife-chopper.

M271. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (145x60 cm) is formed from the north-western side and blocked up with leant bricks (coals in the scrap brick). A fireplace is placed at the entrance 55-60 cm deep under the surface, remains of the bonfire are closed to it and a sheep's shank at the entrance. The chamber is reniform (170x130 cm); in its centre there is an incomplete set of human bones such as the torso with upper extremities, the skull and the feet are missed. Pelvis and lower extremities are articulated, the chalky bedding is under the bones. Three intact and one broken vessels are found at the entrance; a spindle is found near the bowl. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 92).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jar with biconical body (the top is broken); 2, 3) biconical burnished pots; 4) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

Others: 5) a stone (chloride) biconical ornamented spindle.

M 290. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (100x55 cm) is formed from the north-eastern side and blocked up with three rows of bricks. The chamber is oval (135x105 cm); in its centre there is a human hand (disconnected in the joints) with the traces of thermal fire effects in a bowl. Six vessels are found in the centre and in the southern part of the chamber and a wedge-shaped metal plate near it. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 93).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) pots with rounded body (one of them is burnished); 3) a pot with biconical body; 4) a biconical pot coated with ochre; 5) a jar with biconical body; 6) a deep hemispherical bowl; 7) a deep cone-shaped bowl (with the hand).

Metal items: 8) a lamellar wedge-shaped item with a pointed end (chisel?).

M 344. A square pit (115x115 cm); a stone flooring is placed on top of the mound. At the southern wall of chamber there is a human hand covered with a piece of sheep chest in a bowl. An accumulation of six vessels is found in the centre and at the northern wall. Gypsum stones are placed in the filling and on the bottom of the chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 94).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with biconical body and cylindrical neck; 2, 3) pots with rounded body; 4) an oval oblong jar with an oblique bottom part; 5) a pot with flattened biconical burnished body; 6) a bowl with a hemispherical body and an oblique bottom part; 7) a deep hemispherical bowl coated with ochre.

M 374. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (60x40 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with bricks in one row. The chamber is rounded (75x70 cm); at the western wall on the coal ash bedding course there is a child's (1-3 years of age) skull with the sinciput upward with the traces of thermal fire effects. Fragments of a sheep's shank, tibia and femur are found near it. One vessel is found at the entrance. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 91).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep hemispherical bowl.

M 409. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (80x50 cm) is formed from the eastern side and blocked up with two rows of bricks and scrap brick. The chamber is oval (150x110 cm); a human hand dismembered at the joints is disclosed in a bowl in the north-western part. Eight vessels, a sheep's ribs and tibia in a vase are disclosed in the western side and at the entrance. In the centre of a coal bedding there are two rounded altars and two lazurite pendants and two single-blade knives near it. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 95).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep cone-shaped bowl (with the hand); 2) a deep hemispherical vase with low ocreate foot; 3, 4) jugs with a rounded body and pronounced base; 5, 6) pots with a rounded body and pronounced base; 7) a hemispherical bowl with groove; 8) a biconical-shaped pot with pronounced base.

Metal items: 10) copies of two single-blade knives.

Others: 9) two lazurite drop-shaped pendants; 11) a clay rounded altar; 12) a clay discal altar.

M 413. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (80x45 cm) is formed from the western side and blocked up with two rows of bricks and scrap brick. The chamber is oval (150x105 cm); in the centre from north to south there is an accumulation of eight vessels and a dismembered human hand in the vase No.6. A sheep's ribs and tibia are found in the south-eastern wall, a metal mirror, a single-blade knife and fragmented ribs, shin sheep bones, and in the southeast wall are a metal mirror, single-edged knife, plate in the southern part of the chamber between the vessels No.7 and 8. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 96).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) deep hemispherical vases with low foot; 3) a jug with biconical body and pronounced base; 4, 6, 7) pots with a round body and pronounced base; 5) a jug with rounded body and pronounced base; 8) a hemispherical bowl.

Metal items: 9) a copy of mirror with pronounced handle; 10) a copy of single-blade knife; 11) a fragment of lamellar object.

M 416. A rectangular pit (145x115 cm) is oriented to west-east. In the centre there is the skull of a woman 30-40 years of age oriented to the south, six vessels, a spindle in the pot, a sheep's ribs in a bowl, a fragment of a bronze pin on the floor. The coal bedding is placed on the bottom. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 97).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with a rounded body and pronounced base; 2) a pot with a biconical body; 3, 4) pots with a low biconical body (one of them is burnished); 5) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 6) a navicular bowl.

Metal items: 8) a fragment of a bronze pin with drop-shaped end.

Others: 7) a clay boat-shaped spindle.

The interments with post-burial disturbances (desecrated) are evidence of the ritual mutilation such as abjunction and displacement of the skull, the irregular anatomic order of the torso and, at the same time, all other parts of body are in the natural articulation.

M 18. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (130x70 cm) is formed from the south-south-western side and blocked up with bricks and a stone. The chamber is reniform (180x135 cm); in the centre there are remains of weakly crouched male lying on the right side and oriented from east to west, the skull is shifted to the upper extremities and the face is turned towards the door. A brown dust is disclosed under the bones. A vessel is placed at the head, one more at the entrance and an agate bead at the lumbar vertebrae. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 98).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jar with a low biconical body; 2) a pot with a rounded body.

Other: 3) a rounded cylindrical agate bead.

M 210. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (140x50 cm) is formed from the north and blocked up with oblique fired bricks. The chamber is

rounded (180x135 cm), in the centre on the remains of brown dust there are remains of weakly crouched adult with post-burial manipulation (a part of torso with upper extremities are shifted to the tibia). The skeleton is oriented from west to east, the skull (without cervical vertebrae) with traces of thermal fire effects is separated and turned to the entrance. Four vessels, a sheep's ribs in a pot, shin and a knife are found at the head, one more vessel at the feet with a Bukhara deer's horn in it. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 99).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 2) a pot with biconical body; 3) a pot with a rounded body and pronounced base; 4) an oval oblong jar (the upper part is broken); 5) a biconical pot (painted with ochre).

Metal items: 7) a miniature copy of a single-blade knife.

Other: 6) Bukhara deer's horn.

M 214. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (110x60 cm) is formed from the south-western side and blocked up with two bricks (coals and fine pebbles in paste). The chamber is rounded (145x145 cm); remains of the bonfire are disclosed at the depth of 50-55cm under the surface. In the centre there are remains of a woman of 30-40 years of age lying on the left side with post-burial manipulation - the skull has the traces of thermal fire effects and has no lower jaw; it is separated and moved under feet and the face is turned to the east. Four vessels are found at the south-eastern wall, two more with a spindle and a wheel are found in front of hands, a lazurite bead at the chest and a bronze bracelet on the hand. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 100).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) pots with rounded body; 4, 5) deep conical bowls; 3) a biconical burnished pot; 6) an oval oblong jar (the upper part is broken).

Metal items: 7) a bronze bracelet made of round rod with open ends.

Others: 8) a ceramic biconical wheel; 9) a clay biconical spindle; 10) a lazurite barrel-shaped bead.

M 285. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (100x150 cm) is formed from the north and blocked up with five rows of bricks (fragmented ceramics and coals in paste). The chamber is rounded (240x210 cm); a bonfire site is disclosed at the depth of 55-60 cm under the surface. In the southwest part there are remains of an adult with post-burial disturbance, the torso, the upper extremities, pelvic bones are shifted in the

south-south-western corner of the chamber, the skull is placed closer to the entrance, and the bones of the lower extremities are articulated. Seven vessels in a row, a votive adze in a vase, a knife, and two more knives with vases and lazurite pendants at the pelvic bones are found along the eastern wall. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 101).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with rounded body and an oblique bottom part; a marked band with incised wavy lines on the shoulder; 2, 3, 4) pots with rounded body and pronounced base; 5, 6, 7) deep conical vases with low foot (one of them is burnished).

Metal items: 9, 10, 12) fragments of copies of single-blade knives; 13) a miniature socketed adze (wood residues in the bushing).

Other: 8) a fragment of wall of hand-made vessel (from the scrap brick); 11) a teardrop-shaped lazurite pendant.

M 332. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (80x45 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with scrap brick (fine pebbles and coals in paste); the remains of bonfire are disclosed on its top. The chamber is reniform (155x110 cm), several stones and boulders (the remains of the flooring?) are placed in the infilling; in the centre there are remains of a man of 20-30 years of age with post-burial disturbances—the hand bones with the shoulder are displaced, the skull is facing the entrance, the rest of bones is naturally articulated. The burial goods (five vessels) are placed in front of the remains closer to the entrance, coals and a spindle are found on the bottom of the jug No.1. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 102).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with bloated rounded body and oblique near-bottom part (coated with ochre); 2) a hemispherical bowl with oblique near-bottom part; 3, 5) biconical pots (No. 5 is coated with ochre); 4) a pot with a spherical body.

Others: 6) a clay biconical spindle.

M 358. A rounded ledged pit (200x190 cm); remnants of the stone flooring are disclosed at the depth of 65-70 cm under the surface, and the traces of bonfire are found 35 cm lower. At the eastern wall there is the skeleton of a woman of 15-18 years of age with post-burial manipulation and lying on the right side, ash and coals are found under bones, the skull without the lower jaw and cervical vertebrae is displaced, the traces of the thermal fire effects on it, hands are missed. Five vessels (pebbles in vessel No. 2) are

found in the north-western part of the chamber. The metal items and a sheep's caudal vertebrae with traces of fire are found in a bowl placed upside down in the centre. The coals are scattered all over the bottom of chamber and the traces of wooden dust from wooden balks are placed in circle at the wall. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 103).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with biconical body and incised horizontal lines; 2) a burnished pot with a low biconical body and traces of handles; 3) a biconical pot (coated with ochre); 4) a biconical pot; 5) a deep cone-shaped bowl (painted with ochre).

Metal items: 6, 7) fragments of copies of single-blade knives; 8, 9) copies of single-blade knives; 10) the welded plates.

M 397. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (100x50 cm) is formed from the south-western side and blocked up with small-sized stones. The chamber is rounded (110x110 cm); in its centre there are remains of a child oriented to north-south and lying on the right side, facing the entrance, the skull is crushed, the upper extremities are absent, one vessel is found at the level of lower extremities. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 98).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with a biconical body.

M 401. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (115x100cm) is formed from the north-north-western side and blocked up with scrap brick and brick pulp (small fragments of ceramics in paste). The chamber is rounded (200x150 cm); in the centre there are remains of a male adolescent (?) of 14-15 years of age lying on the right side, having post-burial disturbances and covered with wooden charcoals. The skeleton is oriented to west-east, facing the south, the order of bones of upper extremities and torso is broken. Two vessels are found at the feet. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 104).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with a rounded body, pronounced neck and pronounced base; 2) a pot with a rounded body and pronounced base.

The damaged or disturbed interments, i.e. the presence of non-anatomic order of placement of remains.

M 11. An oval pit (125x90 cm) is oriented from north-west to south-east. In the north-western part of the chamber there are the scattered remains of

a child of 5-7 years of age, a bronze thread and a bead is found at the skull, one vessel in the southern part of the chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 105).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical pot.

Metal items: 2) two cylindrical bronze thread of beads; 3) a bronze biconical bead.

M 16. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (100x75 cm) is formed from the north-western side and blocked up with a massive brickwork of 5 rows of bricks (fine pebbles and coals in paste); the remains of bonfire and a fragment of a jug are found on the top. A chamber is reniform (170x155 cm); there are brown dust, irregular human remains in parallel to the entrance and nine vessels beside. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 106).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1,2) biconical-based pots on a marked tank (No.1 with glossing); 3) a bowl with a conical tank and groove; 4, 5, 6) a jug with a rounded body and strut in the bottom part; 7) a fragment of the rounded body of a jug; 8, 9, 10) vases with a deep conical tank at low leg.

M 24. A rectangular pit (140x110 cm) is oriented from north to south. In the centre there are fragmented human remains and one vessel near them. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 105).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

M 28. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (75x60 cm) is formed from the south-western side and blocked up with two rows of bricks. A chamber is reniform (100x100 cm), at the northern and southern wall there are remains of a man 30-40 years of age with a disturbed skeleton. The sepulchre is not dated (pl. 107).

No finds.

M 31. A rounded pit (95x85 cm) with the fragmented human remains. At the chamber are the fragments from two vessels and bricks at the wall in the north-western part. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 107).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) fragments of hemispherical vase (?); 2) the bottom part of vessel with a pronounced base (pot?).

M 36. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (110x60 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with four rows of bricks. The chamber is rounded (165x140 cm); on the bottom there are irregularly buried remains of a woman 35-45 years of age. Two vessels each are found at the entrance, the western and eastern walls, a copy of the mirror and three lazurite pendants near them, and two agate beads in the centre. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 108).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with rounded body and oblique near-bottom part; 2) a deep cone-shaped vase with low foot; 3) an oval oblong jar; 4, 6) pots with rounded body and pronounced base; 5) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

Metal items: 9) a copy of the mirror with a marked handle.

Others: 7) three lazurite teardrop-shaped pendants; 8) two ring-shaped agate beads.

M 42. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (90-50 cm) is formed from the west and blocked up with one brick; the remains of the bonfire are disclosed at the depth of 130-140 cm under the surface. The chamber is reniform (180x115 cm); in the southern part of the chamber there are non-complete fragmented human remains without the skull. A foot of vase is found at the entrance, four more vessels on a coal bedding at the north-western wall. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 109).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) jugs with rounded body and cylindrical neck; 3) a foot of burnished vase; 4) a rounded pot; 5) an oval oblong jar with pronounced base.

M 69. A rectangular pit (220x170 cm) is oriented from north-west to south-east. In the centre there are incomplete fragmented human remains. The sepulchre is not dated (pl. 110).

No finds.

M 72. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (120x60 cm) is formed from the north-north-western side and blocked disorderly up with scrap bricks, among them there are the human bones with the traces of thermal fire effects, including a part of the skull and the remains of bonfire on the top. The chamber is reniform (185x160 cm); there are the fragmented remains of a man 16-18 years of age at the southeast wall. A vessel is found at the eastern wall. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 110).

Finds.

Ceramics: a deep hemispherical bowl.

M 79. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (95-90 cm) is formed from the north-west and blocked up with three rows of bricks (pebbles and coals in paste). A cow's shank and fragment of one vessel are placed above it and remains of bonfire are disclosed at the depth of 80cm under the surface. The chamber is reniform (190x165 cm) with a rodent's burrow in the northern part. In the north-western side there are bones of a man 25-30 years of age with the incomplete skeleton, the skull with the traces of ochre and an earring near it. Eleven intact and one broken vessels are found at the walls with three clusters, a buckle, a pendant, fragmented bracelet and corrugated plate at the lower extremities and a thread of beads at the wall with ceramics. A half of a sheep's carcass is disclosed at the western part of the chamber and also a sheep's bone fragments at the northern wall. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 111).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2, 3) deep cone-shaped vases with low foot; 4) a cone-shaped vase with high banister-shaped foot; 5, 6, 7) a jug with rounded body and oblique near-bottom part; 8, 9) pots with rounded body and pronounced base; 10) a jug with biconical body and pronounced base; 11) a cone-shaped bowl with bent rim; 12) a fragment of rounded upper part (vase?); 13) a hemispherical bowl.

Metal items: 14) a bronze discal buckle (remains of fabric is extant); 15) fragments of bronze bracelet with spiral ends; 16) a corrugated plate; 17) a bronze pendant; 18) bronze thread of beads; 19) a bronze earring with a socket.

M 123. A rectangular pit (190x140 cm) is oriented from north-east to south-west; in the centre there are remains of a woman 25-30 years of age. One vessel is found among the bones, another two in the western part of the chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 112).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a spherical pot with the neck; 2) a biconical burnished pot; 3) a spherical burnished pot.

M 142. A rectangular pit (200x160 cm) is oriented from north to east; in the centre there are remains of a man 45-50 years of age, whose corpse is disturbed, one vessel is found among the bones and a bracelet near it. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 112).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

Metal items: 2) a bracelet made of rounded rod with open ends.

M 155. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (90x75 cm) is formed from the north and blocked up with five rows of bricks; a sheep's tibia is placed behind it, one vessel in the entrance, fragments of two vessels and a sheep's ribs at the level of ancient surface. Remains of bonfire are disclosed at the depth of 40-45cm under the modern surface. The chamber is rounded (230x200 cm), all over the ground there are remains of a man 25-35 years of age without small bones placed in disorder. Seven vessels are found in the eastern part of the chamber, two single-blade knives near it, two more at the opposite wall. A sheep's ribs and tibia bones are found in vases. The coals cover the bottom of chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 113).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of the oblique bottom part of jug; 2) a jug with rounded body and the oblique bottom part; 3, 9) a jug with rounded body and pronounced base; 4, 5, 6) deep hemispherical vases with low foot; 7) a miniature burnished jar with the oblique bottom part; 8) a fragment of rounded vessel with pronounced base; 10) a cone-shaped bowl with groove.

Metal items: 11, 12, 13, 14) copies of single-blade knives.

M 162. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (110x60 cm) is formed from the south, one brick at the entrance and one more on the step. A chamber is reniform (160x155 cm), in the centre there are small fragments of human bones and sheep, and fragments of three vessels. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 114).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) the upper part of the vessel with a wide neck (pot?); 2) the upper part of pot with rounded body; 3) a fragment of the part of vessel with pronounced base.

M 164. A rectangular pit-box (120x100 cm), blocked up with scrap brick, stone and river boulders, is oriented from north-west to south-east. A bonfire site with a fragment of the Andronovo ceramics is placed over the chamber. In the centre there is an accumulation of human remains, fragments of three vessels, bronze arrowhead. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 115).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragmented body of jug with oblique near-bottom part; 2) the upper part of the hemispherical vase or bowl (?); 3) a pot with rounded body.

Metal items: 5) a socket bronze arrowhead.

Others: 4) a fragment of rim of hand-made Andronovo vessel with comb-shaped ornamentation.

M 186. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (105x80 cm) is formed from the north-north-west and blocked up with three rows of bricks, river boulders and stone. The fragments of five vessels are found in the entrance. The chamber is rounded (160x160 cm); in its southern part there are disturbed remains of a woman 20-30 years of age, fragments of a jug near them with a fragment of Andronovo ceramics inside. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 116).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of rounded body of jug with the oblique near-bottom part; 2) a pot with biconical body (the top is not extant); 3) the lower part of the vessel with pronounced base (pot?); 4) a fragment of rim (jar?); 5) the lower part of the cone-shaped vessel (bowl?); 6) the lower part of foot of the vase.

Others: 7) a fragment of rim of handmade Andronovo ceramics.

M 204. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (100x55 cm) is formed from south-south-west part and blocked up with two rows of bricks. A chamber is reniform (145x125 cm); all over the ground there are disturbed remains of a man 40-45 years of age and one vessel at the entrance. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 114).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with rounded body (the bottom part is not extant).

M 213. A rectangular pit (200x150 cm) is oriented from north to east. A brick "sign" is found at the depth of 75-80cm under the surface with a sheep's ribs, tubular bones. In the centre of the chamber there are scattered incomplete human remains, one vessel near them, three more vessels at the north-western wall, and a flint arrowhead at the same place. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 117).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) pots with biconical body; 3) a biconical-shaped pot; 4) an oval-oblong jar.

Others: 5) a leaf-shaped flint arrowhead.

M 225. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (75x55 cm) is formed from the north-west and blocked up with one row of bricks. The chamber is rounded (90x85 cm); all over the chamber there are the scattered fragments of incomplete human remains. The sepulchre is not dated (pl. 118).

No finds.

M 233. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (100x50 cm) is formed from the west and blocked up disorderly with scrap brick. Fragments of ceramics and one vessel are found behind the entrance. A chamber is oval (170x110 cm); in its centre there are the disturbed remains of a woman 45-50 years of age. Four vessels and the lid of the cult vessel are found at the northern wall and two more among the bones; a sheep's ribs, tibia, femur, and single-blade knife are found in the vase. A miniature copy of the mirror and a single-blade knife. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 119).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical vase with a high ocreate foot; 2, 5) biconical pots (pot No.2 is coated with ochre, pot No.5 is burnished); 3, 4) pots with rounded body; 6) a lid of vessel with a pointed cone-shaped form; 7, 8) cone-shaped bowls; 9) a fragment of hemispherical upper part of vase or bowl (?).

Metal items: 10) a copy of a rounded mirror with a handle; 11, 12) copies of single-blade knives with a pronounced handle.

M 244. The catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (85x75 cm) is formed from the south and blocked up with two rows of bricks. The chamber is rounded (120x110 cm), in the centre there are the scattered human remains. The sepulchre is not dated (pl. 118).

No finds.

M 260. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (145x55 cm) is formed from the north and blocked up with diagonally set fired bricks. At the entrance there is a vessel with a sheep's tibia. A chamber is oval (170x100 cm); in its centre there are the disturbed remains of a man 35-45 years of age and five vessels in the western part. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 120).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a cone-shaped burnished vase with high foot; 2) a fragment of hemispherical burnished vase; 3) a fragment of vessel with rounded body (pot?); 4) a pot with rounded body and incised horizontal lines; 5) a pot with a biconical burnished body; 6) a jar with low biconical body.

M 266. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (120x50 cm) with a slope is formed from the south-western side and blocked up with two rows of bricks, a part of which slid down. The chamber is rounded (175x160 cm); in its north-western part of the chamber there are the disturbed remains of a woman 55-60 years of age. Two vessels and rounded hand-made altar are found at the southeast wall, two more vessels in the centre and a sheep's fragmented tibia near them. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 121).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) pots with biconical body; 3) a biconical burnished pot; 4) a cone-shaped bowl; 5) a hemispherical bowl; 6) an oval oblong jar.

Other: 7) a rounded altar.

M 270. A rectangular pit (125x125 cm). In the southeast part there are the human ribs, fragments of tubular bones and ribs. Bricks, river boulder and stone are placed at the bottom of the chamber. The sepulchre is not dated (pl. 122).

No finds.

M 279. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (120x65 cm) is formed from the north-west and blocked up with one row of bricks. The chamber is rounded (175x160 cm); in its south-east and north-west parts of the chamber there are the displaced remains of a man 40-50 years of age; three intact and fragments of one vessel are found at the entrance. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 123).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) pots with rounded body; 3) a biconical pot with open mouth; 4) a biconical pot.

M 283A. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (65x35 cm) is formed from the south and blocked up with one row of bricks. A chamber is reniform (90x60 cm); at the northern wall there are the disturbed remains of a child 1,5-2 years of age. Two vessels are found among the bones. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 122).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with rounded body and pronounced base; 2) a biconical pot.

M 286. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (90x70 cm) is formed from the north and blocked up with five rows of thick

brickwork, a fragment of steppe ceramics is found in paste. A chamber is oval (220x180 cm); in its eastern part there are the disturbed human remains, paste glass beads and a bronze bead. Six vessels (lazurite pendant in the vessel No.2) and a fragment of jar are found along the western wall. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 124).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with rounded body and oblique near-bottom part; 2) a pot with rounded body on the base; 3) a jug with rounded body and pronounced base; 4, 5) deep hemispherical vases with low foot; 6) a fragment of the jar; 7) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

Metal items: 9) a fragment of a triangular bronze ribbed pendant.

Other: 8) a fragment of wall of the handmade vessel; 10) teardrop-shaped lazurite pendant; 11) paste ring-shaped beads.

M 287. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (70x55 cm) is formed from the east and blocked up with two rows of bricks. The chamber is rounded (125x110 cm), human remains are scattered all over the chamber. One intact and one broken vessels are found at the entrance. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 125).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with biconical body; 2) a biconical pot without upper part.

M 301. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (140x70 cm) was formed from the north and blocked up with diagonally set fired bricks. Above the entrance, floor of ragged stone. An oval-shaped chamber (180x140 cm), in the centre on the north-east and south-west line are the human remains with manipulation of the integrity of the corpse, among bones at the skull – one vessel, vase – at the lower extremities, one more – at the entrance. The bottom of the chamber is sprinkled with charcoal. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 126).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical burnished vase with ocreat foot; 2) a jug with rounded body and incised horizontal lines; 3) a hemispherical bowl.

M 307. The undercut grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (110x80 cm) is formed from the north and blocked up with diagonal bricks, the vessel with a sheep's tibia is found at the entrance. The chamber is rounded (165x155 cm); in its western part there are the disturbed remains of a man 35-45 years

of age, four vessels are found on the bones and near them, two more at the entrance and the eastern wall. The bottom of the chamber is covered with coals. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 127).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with rounded body; 2) a biconical burnished pot; 3) a biconical corrugated pot; 4, 5, 6) cone-shaped bowls; 7) an oval oblong jar.

M 320. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (150x60 cm) is formed from the east and blocked up with diagonal bricks (fine pebbles in paste); remains of the bonfire are disclosed at the depth of 25-30 cm under the surface. The chamber is rounded (180x165 cm); in the centre there are the disturbed remains of a man 30-40 years of age, the skull is found in the vase, two more vessels and the upper part of vase at the entrance placed one over the other, a foot of vase is found in the south-eastern part of the chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 128).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) biconical pots; shallow hemispherical burnished vase and its foot with socket; a hemispherical vase (coated with ochre).

M 336. A rectangular ledged pit (175x150 cm) is oriented from north-east to south-west. In its south-eastern part there are the disturbed remains of a woman 16-20 years of age. The sepulchre is not dated (pl. 125).

No finds.

M 337. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (65x55 cm) is formed from the south-east and blocked up with one brick. The chamber is rounded (100x75 cm); in its centre there are the disturbed human remains, two fragments of ceramics are found at the eastern wall. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (?) (pl. 128).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a shapeless fragment; 2) the lower part of vessel.

M 343. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (70x60 cm) is formed from the south and blocked up with scrap brick; a fragment of ceramics is found on a step. A chamber is oval (95x75 cm); disturbed human remains are placed at the entrance, one intact and one fragmented vessels are found near them. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 129).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical burnished pot; 2) the lower part of the pot with pronounced base; 3) the upper part of the hemispherical bowl or vase (?).

M 360. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (55x45 cm) is formed from south-south-west and blocked up with three rows of bricks, the lower part of vessel is found on them. The chamber is rounded (85x80 cm); at the northern wall there are disturbed remains of a child about a year of age. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 129).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) the lower part of biconical vessel (pot?).

M 364. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (85x50 cm) is formed from the south-west and blocked up with two rows of bricks and one vessel. The chamber is rounded (125x115 cm); in the centre and at the southern wall there are human ribs, tibia and ulna bones, two vessels are found at the entrance. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 130).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with rounded body; 2) an oval oblong jar with corrugation; 3) a biconical pot.

M 367. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (75x50 cm) is formed from west-south-west and blocked up with scrap bricks. Fragments of a vessel are found at the entrance. The chamber is rounded (115x110 cm); scattered remains of a child 1-1,5 years of age are disclosed at the north-western wall. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 130).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) the lower part of a biconical vessel (pot?).

M 369. The catacomb grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (130x110 cm) is formed from the west and blocked up with two rows of brickwork, one vessel is found on the upper step. An oval chamber (220x160 cm) is covered with wooden coals. In parallel to the entrance there are the disturbed remains of a woman 20-25 years of age, the skull is placed at the eastern wall. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 131).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep hemispherical bowl with pronounced base.

M 370. An undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (65x50 cm) is formed from the north and blocked up with two rows of bricks. A fragment of vessel is found at the entrance. The chamber is rounded (85x80 cm); at the entrance there are the scattered bones of the extremities of a child about one year of age, bronze beads and paste beads are found near them. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 131).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) the lower part of rounded pot with pronounced base.

Metal items: 2) biconical bronze beads.

Others: 3) pastering-shaped beads.

M 376. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (130x90 cm) is formed from the south and blocked up with six thick rows of brickwork and backed up with scrap brick, the top is covered with large fragments of jug. A chamber is reniform (195x185 cm); at the walls in different parts there are the scattered remains of a woman 30-40 years of age, five vessels are placed at the southeast wall and five more vessels on the bottom. A cow's ribs, tibia and femur are found in the vase. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 132).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2, 11) pots with rounded body and pronounced base; a pot with rounded body and narrow base; 3) an oval oblong jug with oblique near-bottom part; 4, 5, 6, 7) deep hemispherical vases with low foot; 8) a deep cone-shaped vase with low foot; 9) fragments of a jug with rounded body and oblique near-bottom part; 10) a hemispherical bowl coated with ochre.

M 390. The undercut grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (70x45 cm) is formed from the north and blocked up with one row of bricks and one vessel. Above the entrance there is a funeral feast (M 390A) with two vessels. A chamber is oval (115x100 cm); at the wall there are the scattered human remains, one vessel is found at the western wall. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 133).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of the lower part of oval oblong jar; 2) a biconical burnished pot; 3) an oval oblong jar; 4) a jug with rounded body and pronounced neck.

M 407. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (90x80 cm) is formed from the south-eastern part and blocked up with four

rows of thick brickwork (ash and fragments of ceramics in paste). Remains of the bonfire with a ceramic fragments are disclosed at the depth of 75-80 cm under the surface. The chamber is rounded (175x160 cm); in the centre there are the disturbed remains of a man 18-20 years of age. Two vessels are found near them, one vessel and foot of vase at the entrance in the south-eastern part and three clay 'torches' near them. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 134).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) jugs with rounded body and pronounced base; 3) a biconical burnished pot with pronounced base; 4) a foot of vase; 5) the upper part of vessel (jar); 6) the lower part of the vessel with pronounced base; 8, 9) fragments of foot of vase (from scrap brick).

Others: 7) three clay unfired 'torch-lamps' (coated with ochre).

M 408. The undercut grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (150x50 cm) is formed from the north-west and blocked up with diagonal and vertical bricks. The chamber is rounded (170x150 cm)' in the southern part and at the entrance there are the disturbed remains of a man 30-35 years of age, one vessel is found on them. Six vessels are placed at the entrance in the northern and south-western part, a sheep's ribs and shin are found near them. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 135).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep hemispherical bowl coated with ochre; 2, 3) deep cone-shaped bowls; 4, 5) spherical pots; 7, 8) pots with biconical burnished body.

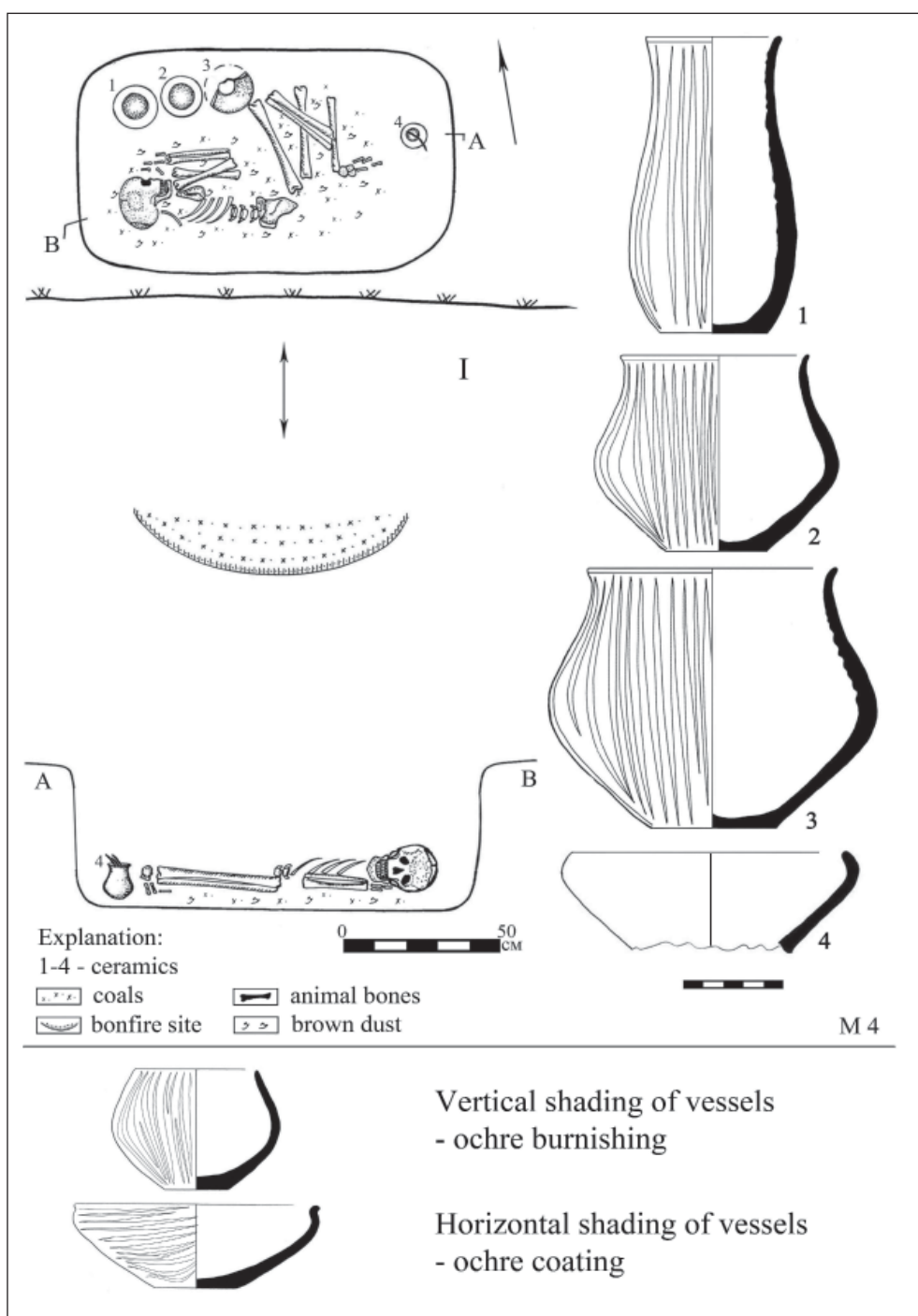


Plate 1. Grave 4:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics

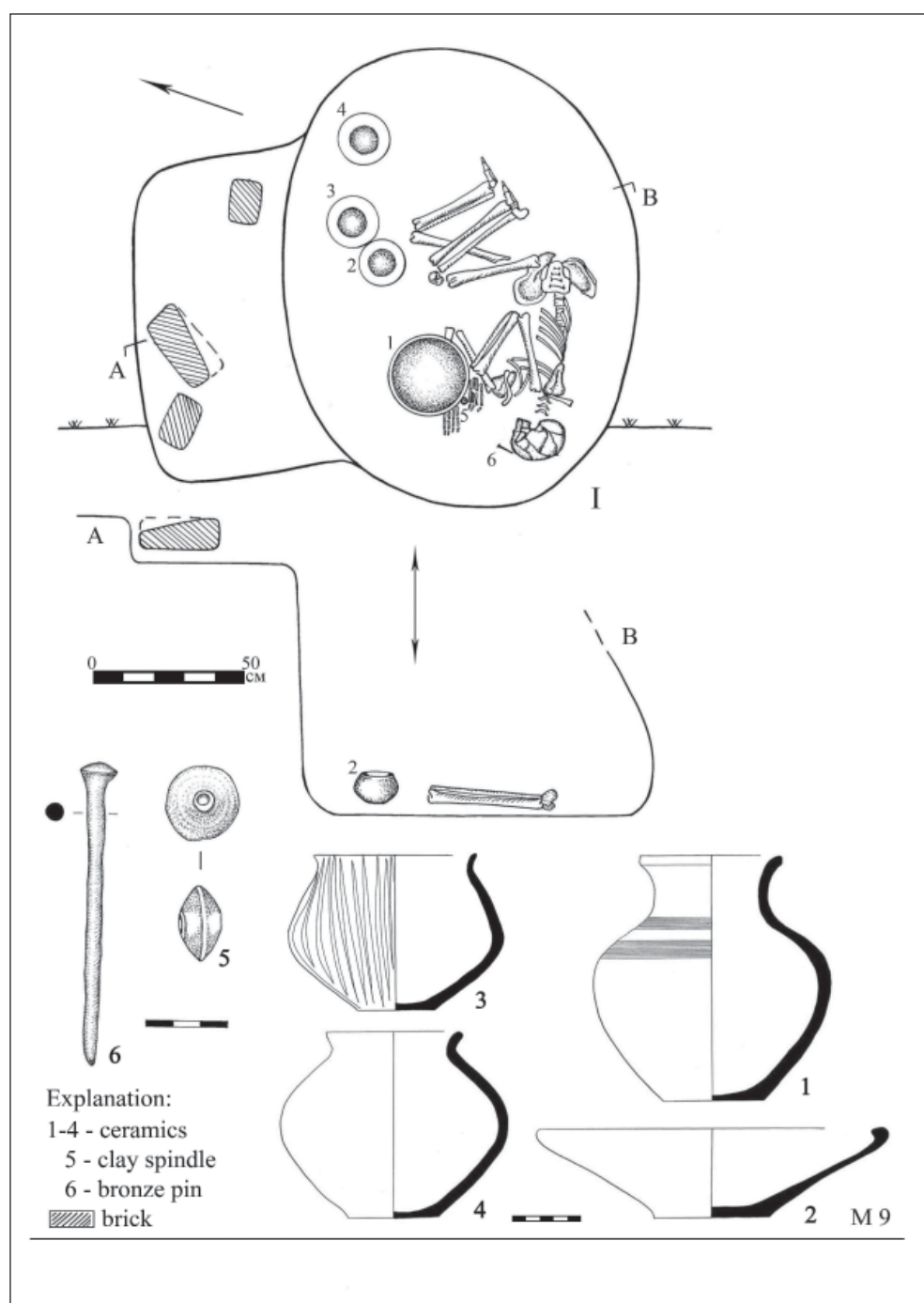


Plate 2. Grave 9:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5 – clay spindle; 6 – bronze pin

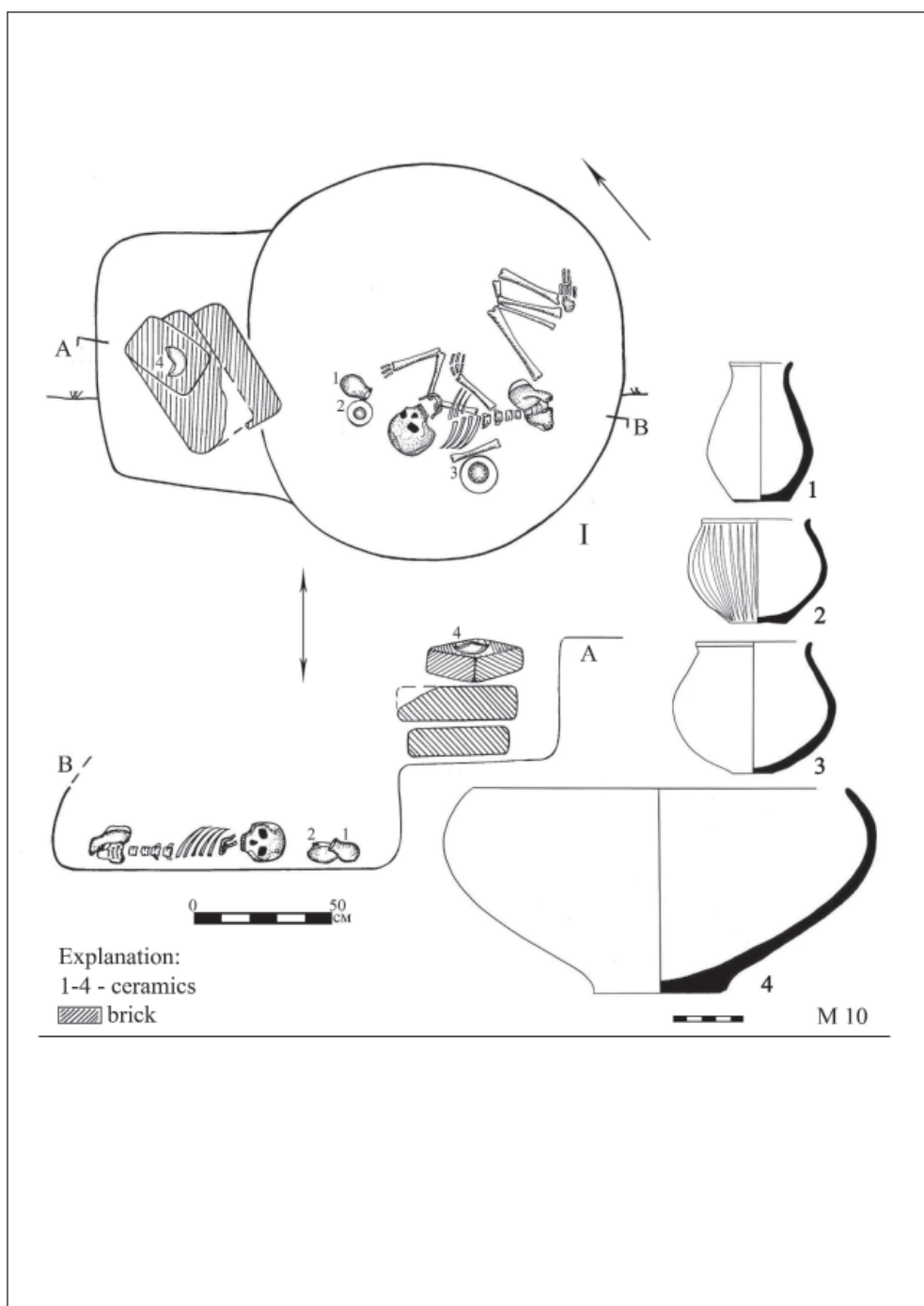


Plate 3. Grave 10:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics

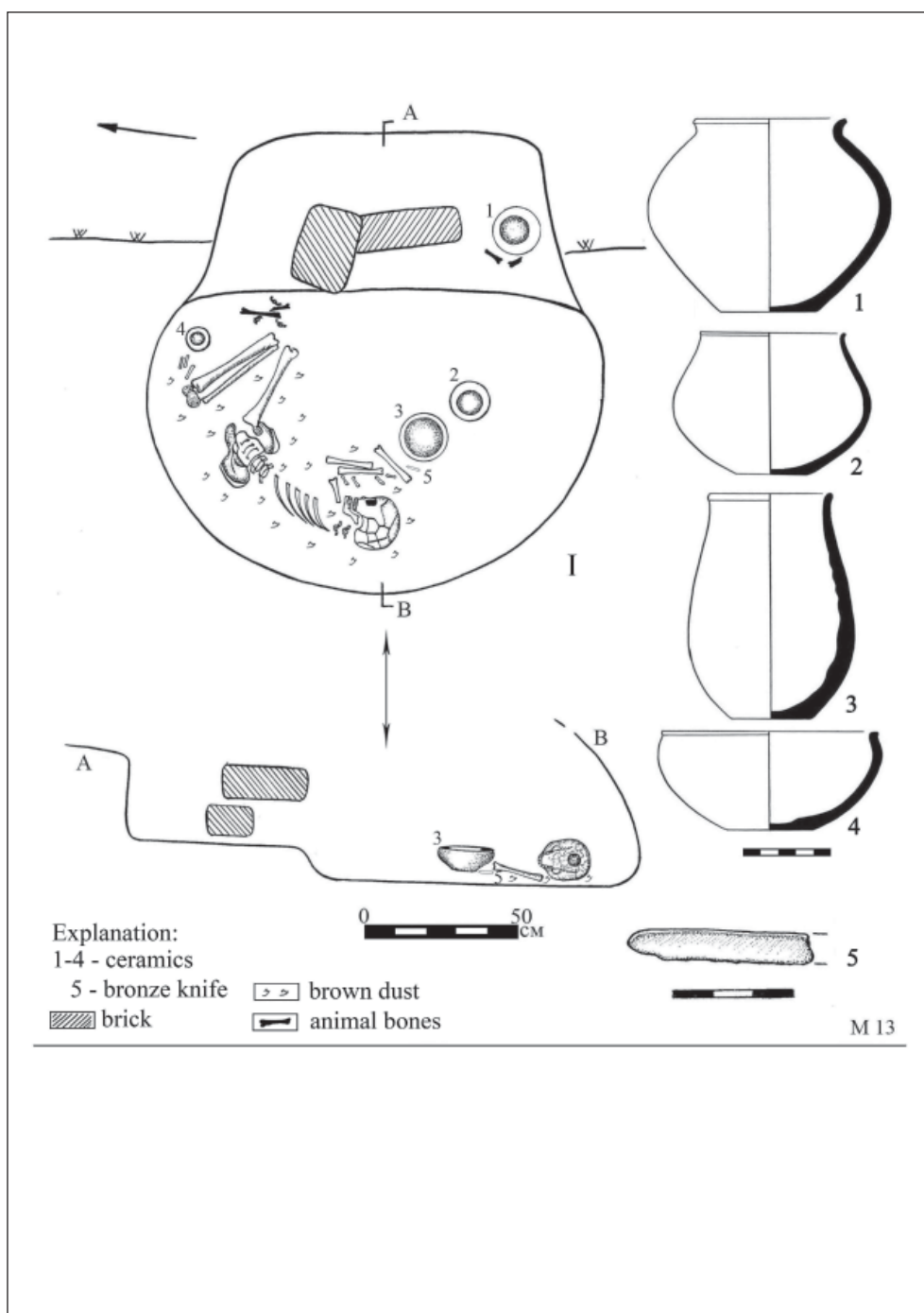


Plate 4. Grave 13:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5 – single-blade knife

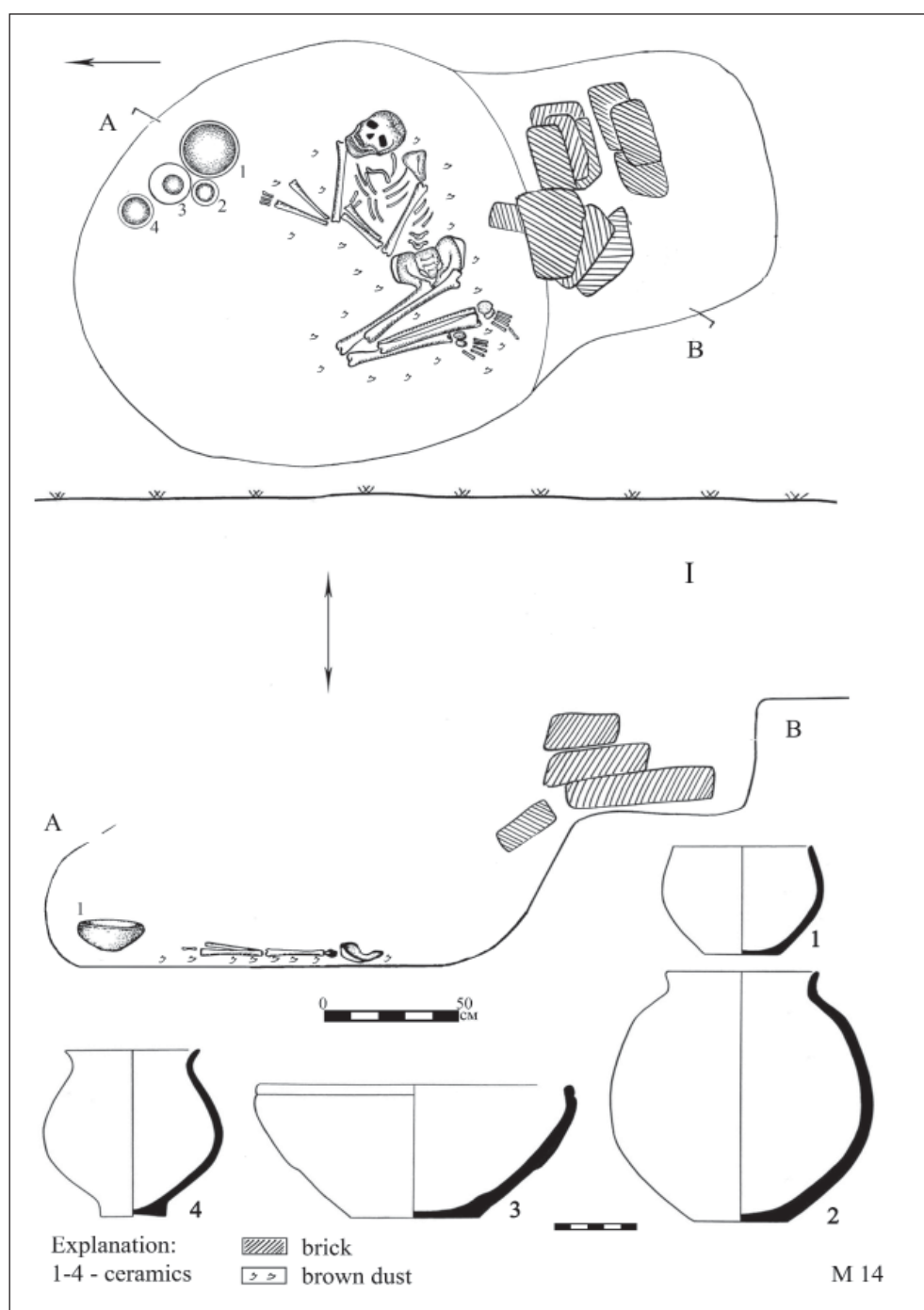


Plate 5. Grave 14:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics

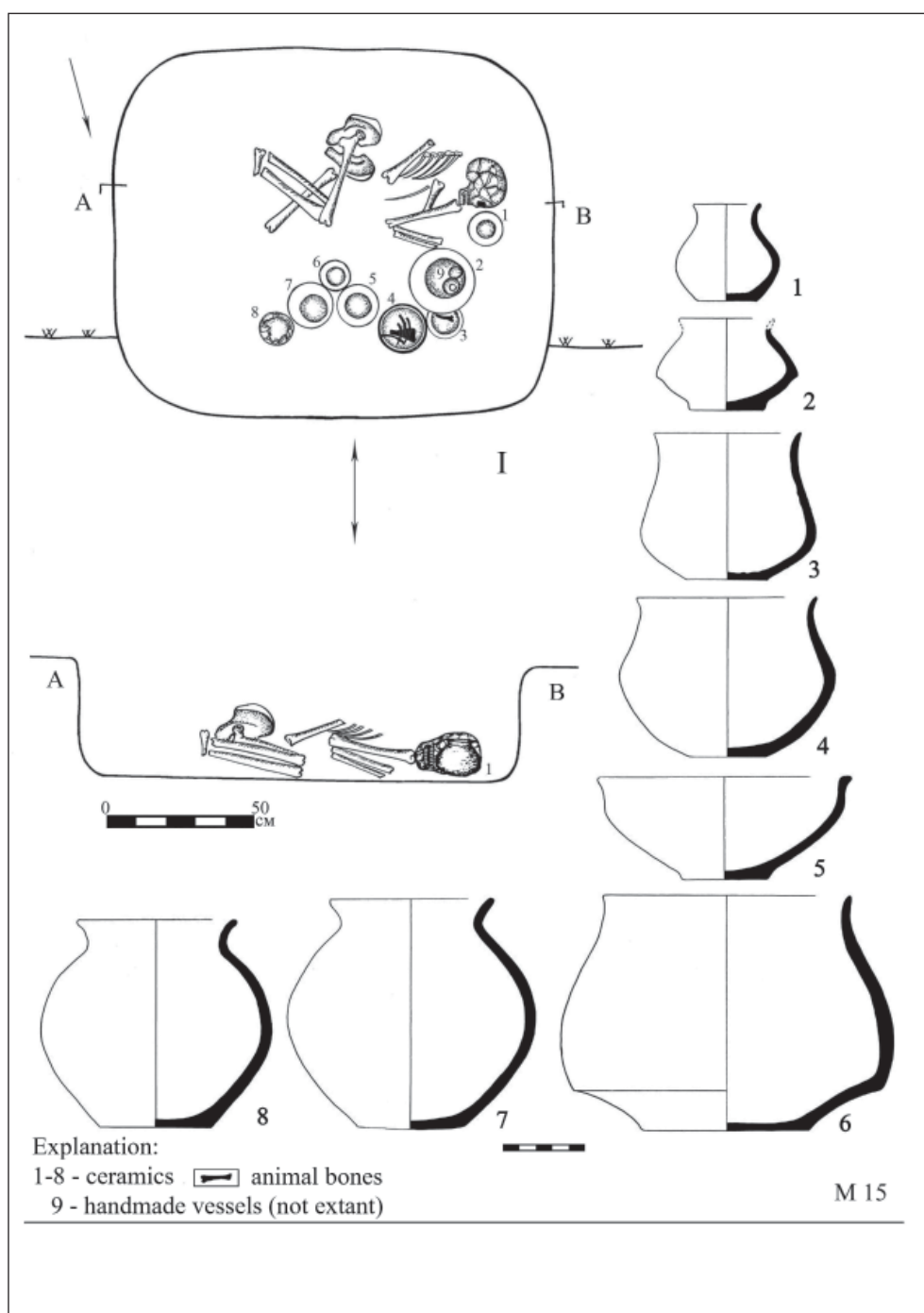


Plate 6. Grave 15:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-8 – ceramics

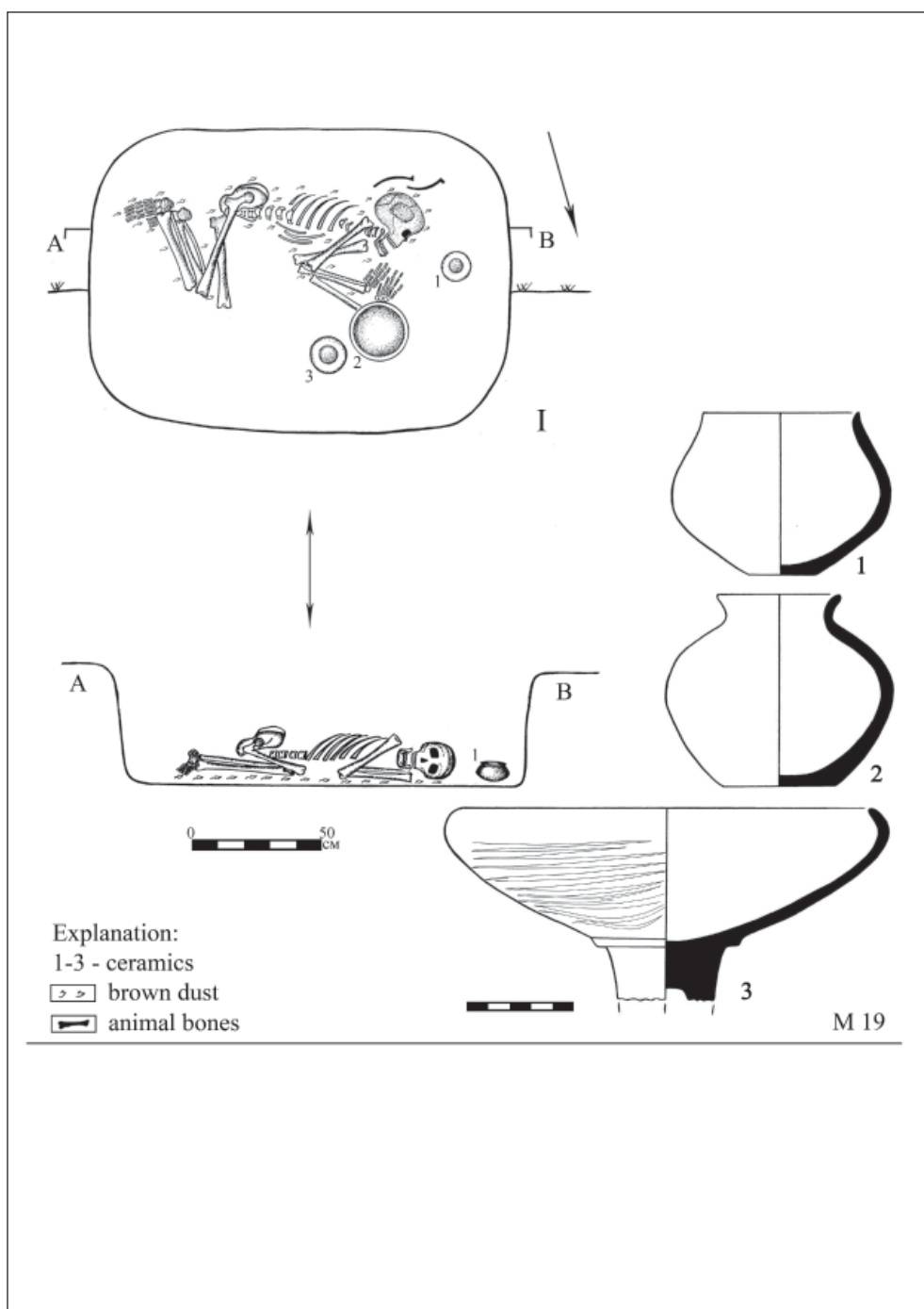


Plate 7. Grave 19:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-3 – ceramics

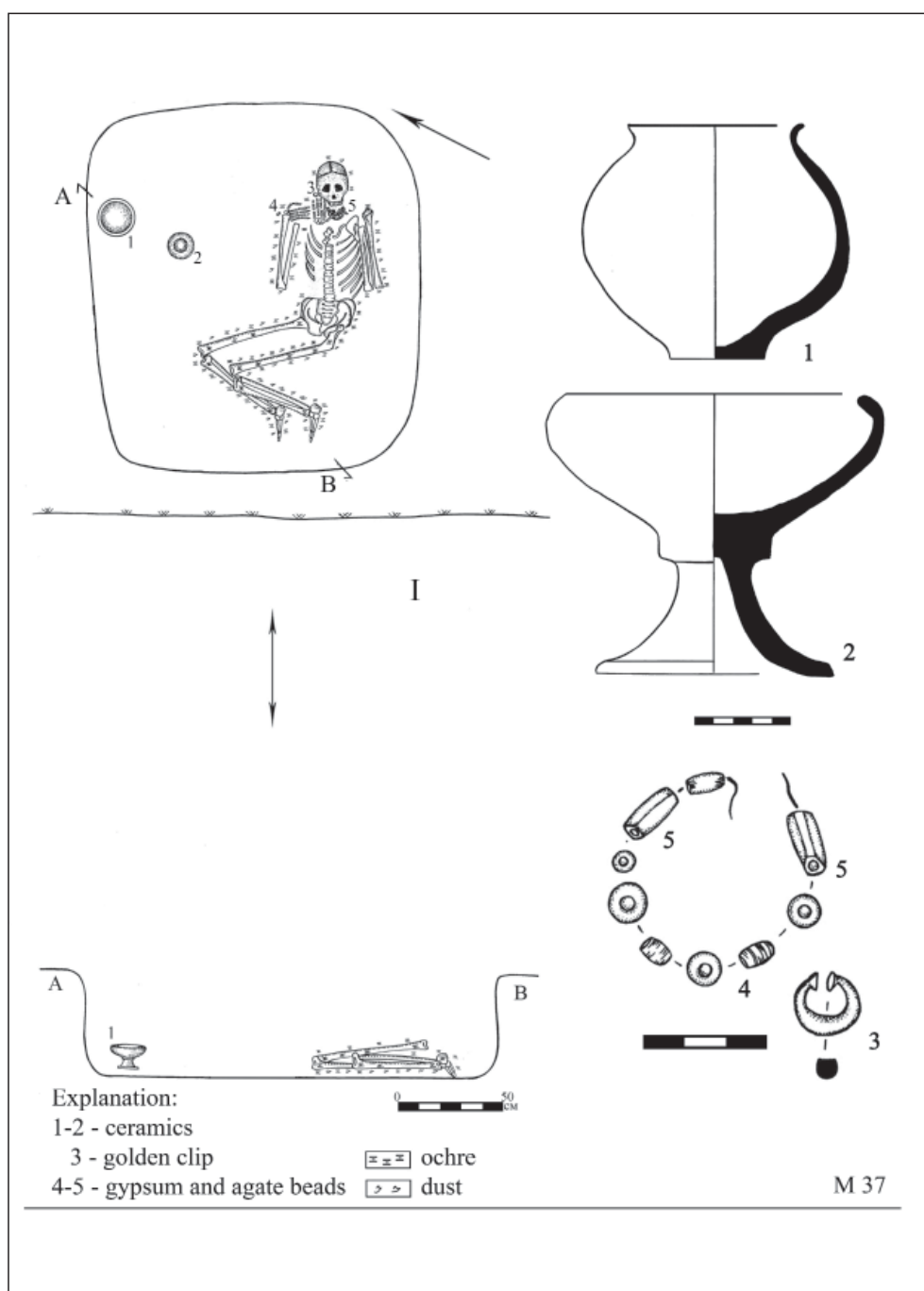


Plate 8. Grave 37:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-2 – ceramics; 3 – golden clip;
 4, 5 – agate and gypsum beads

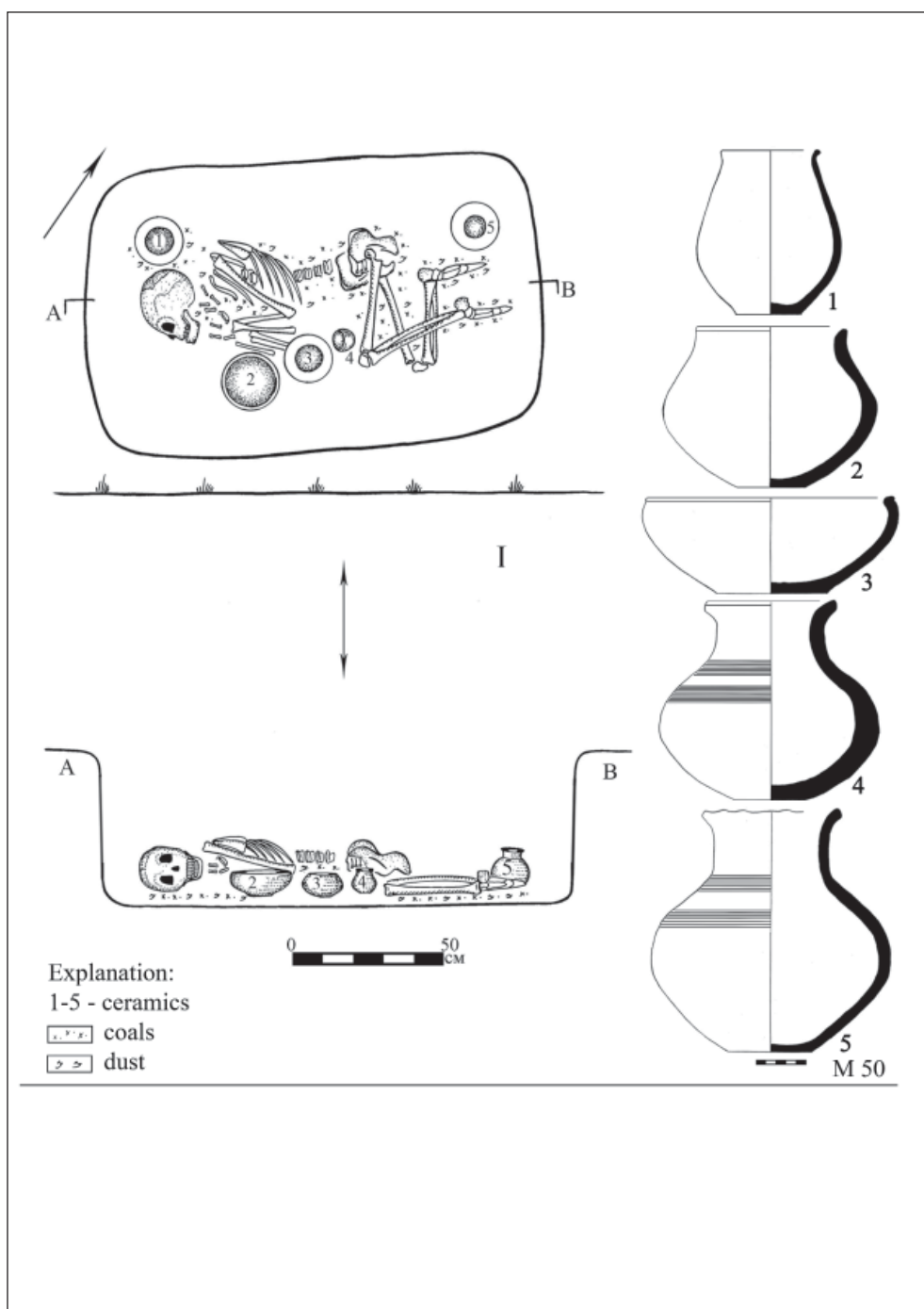


Plate 9. Grave 50:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics

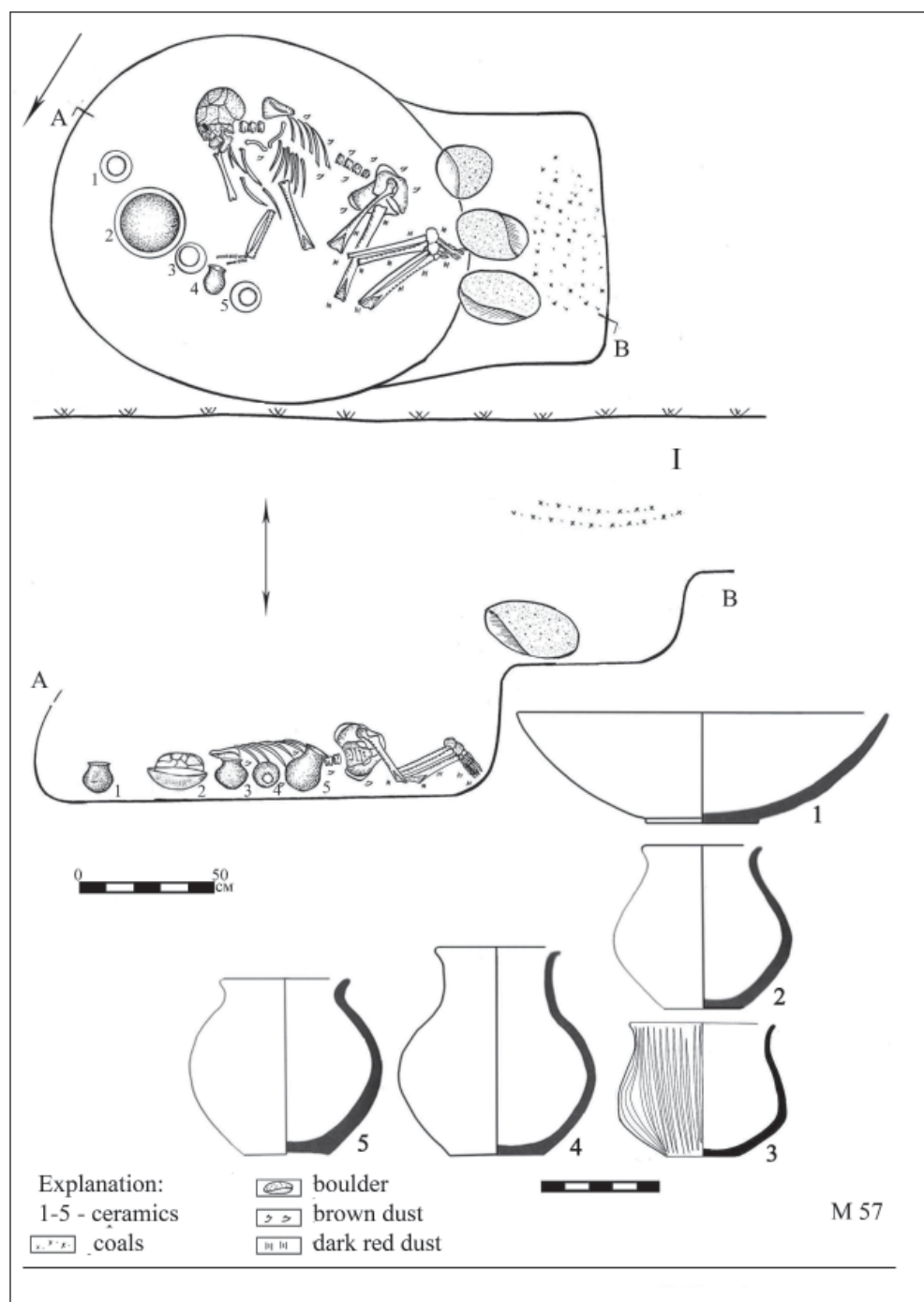


Plate 10. Grave 57:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics.

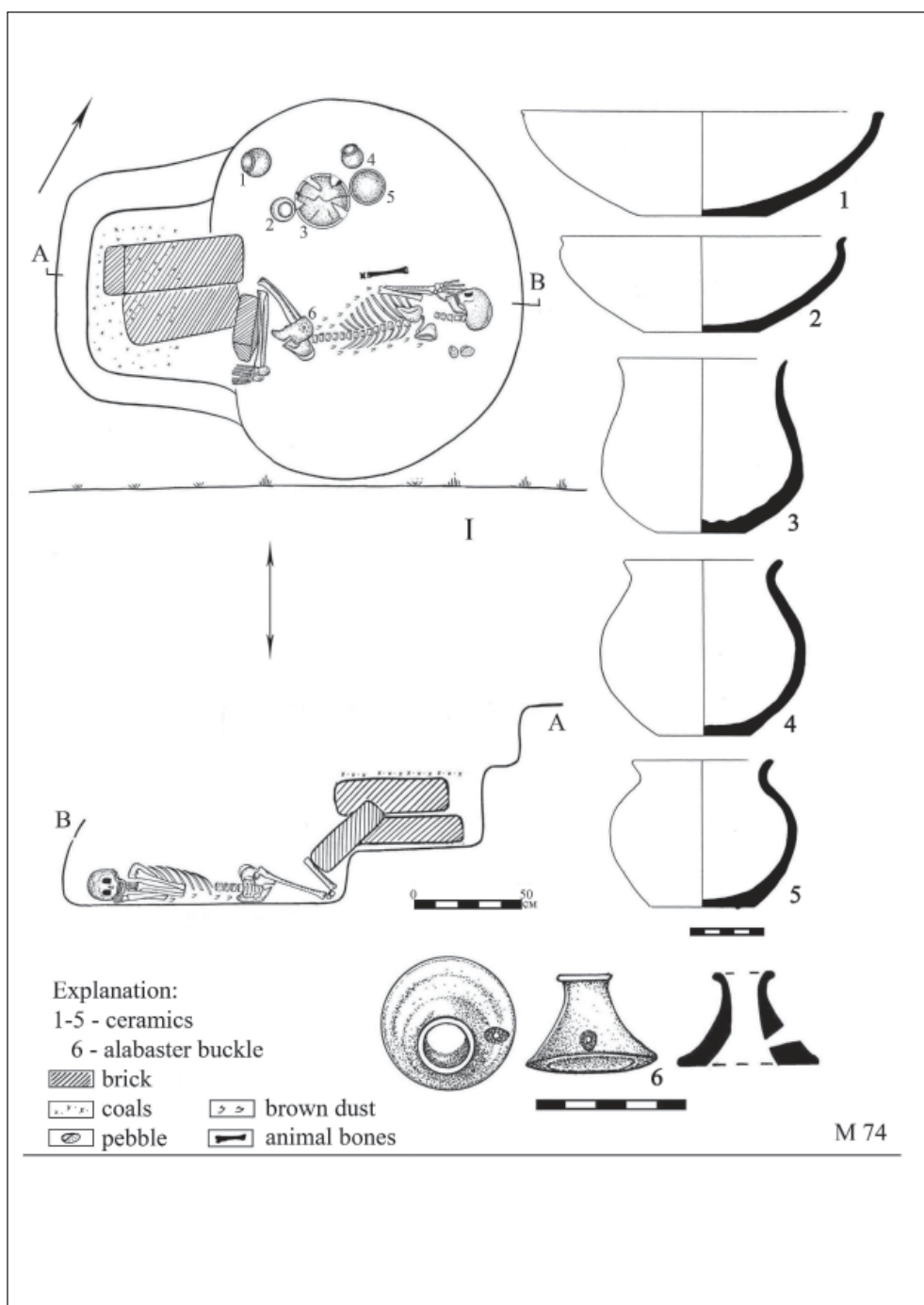


Plate 11. Grave 74:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics; 6 – alabaster buckle

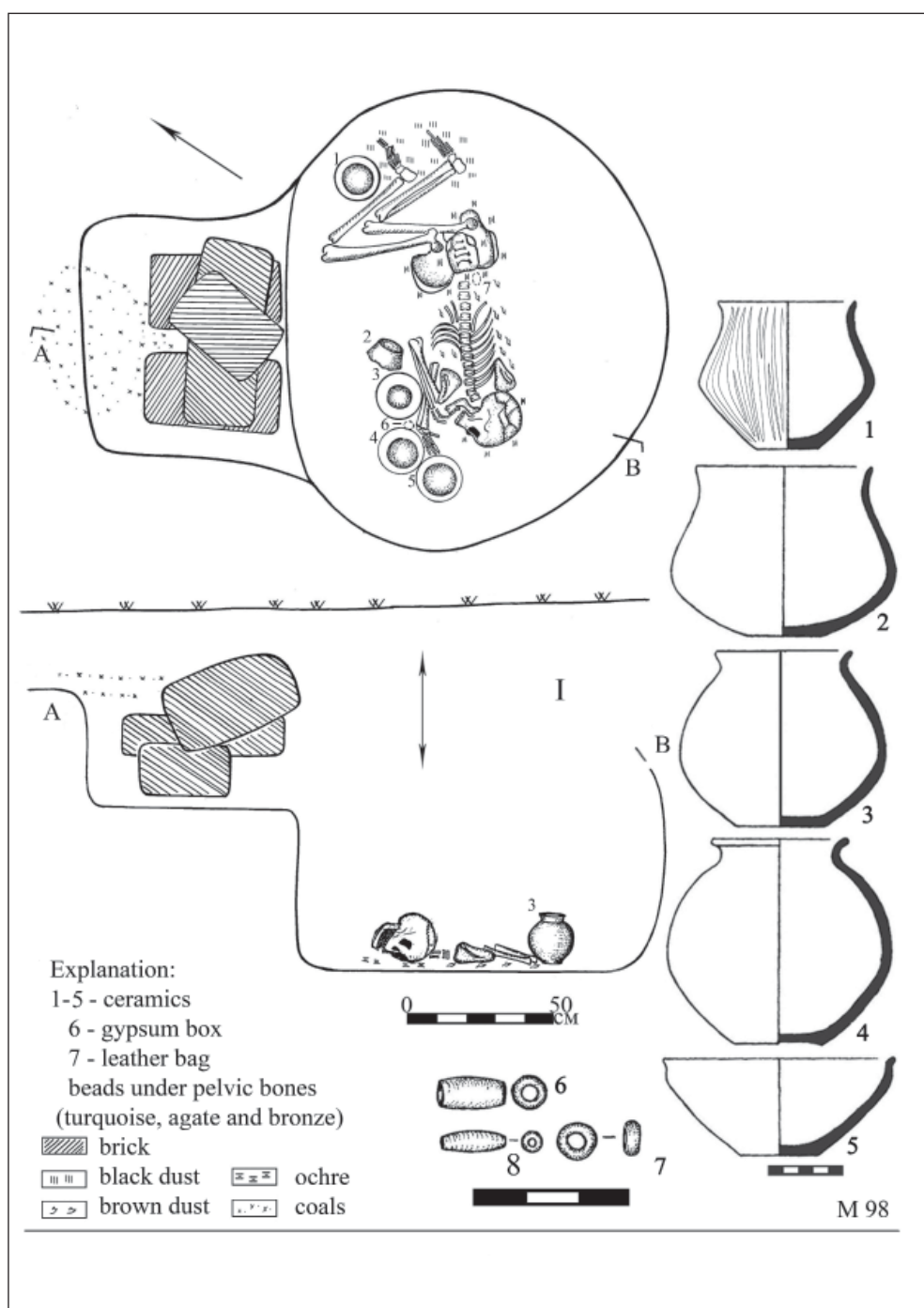


Plate 12. Grave 98:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics; 6-8 – stone and bronze beads

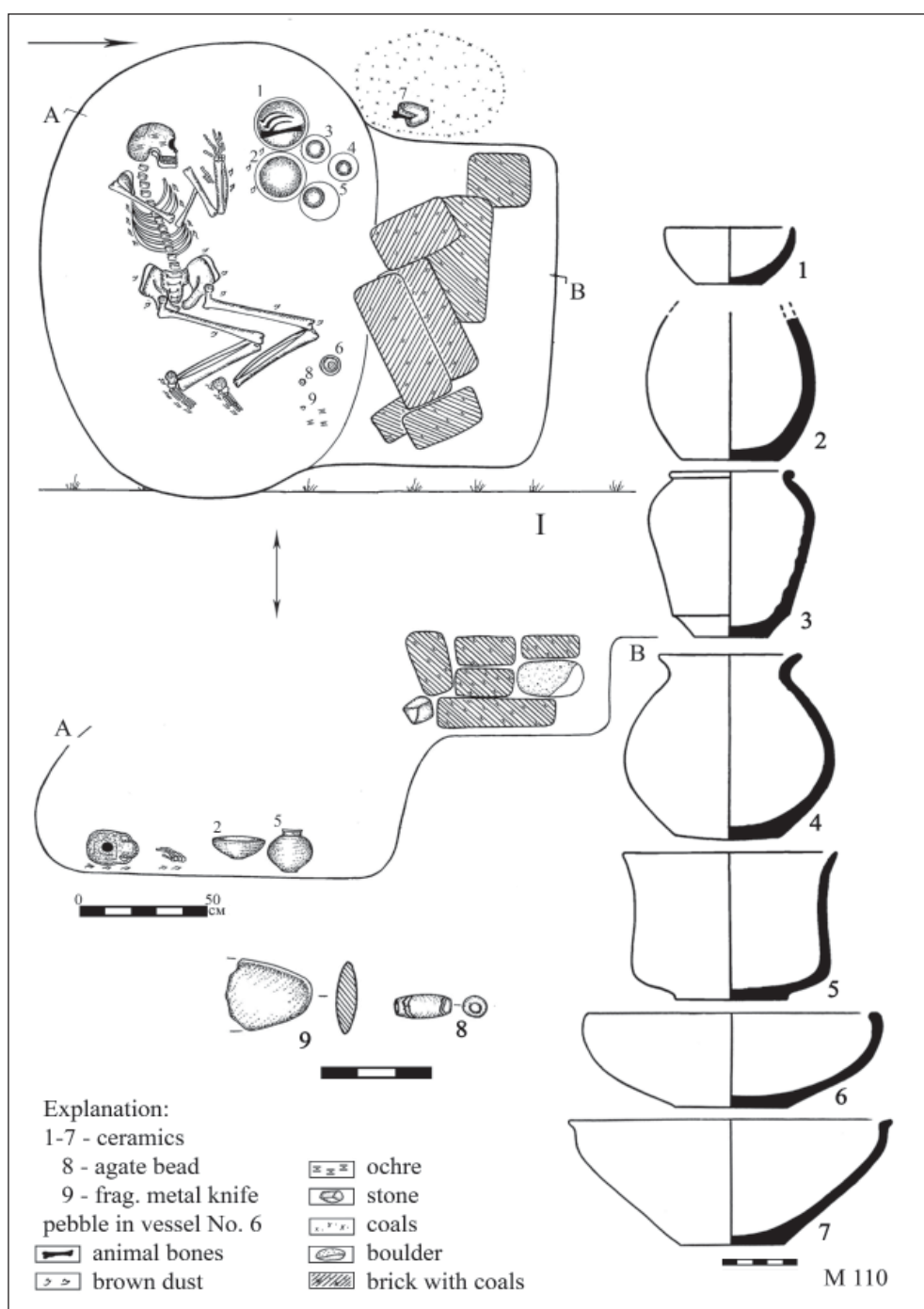


Plate 13. Grave 110:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics; 8 – agate bead;
9 – fragmented knife

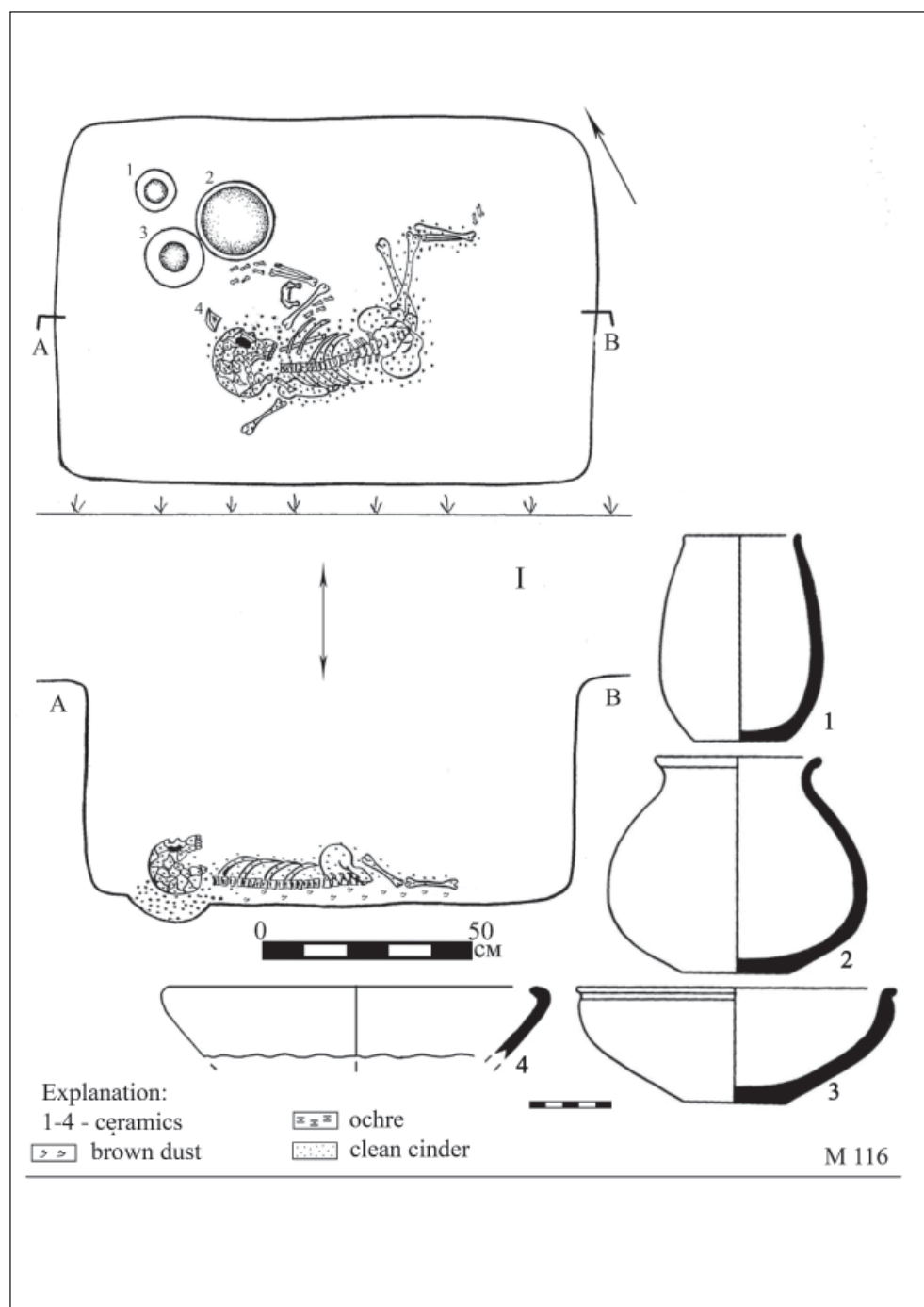


Plate 14. Grave 116:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics

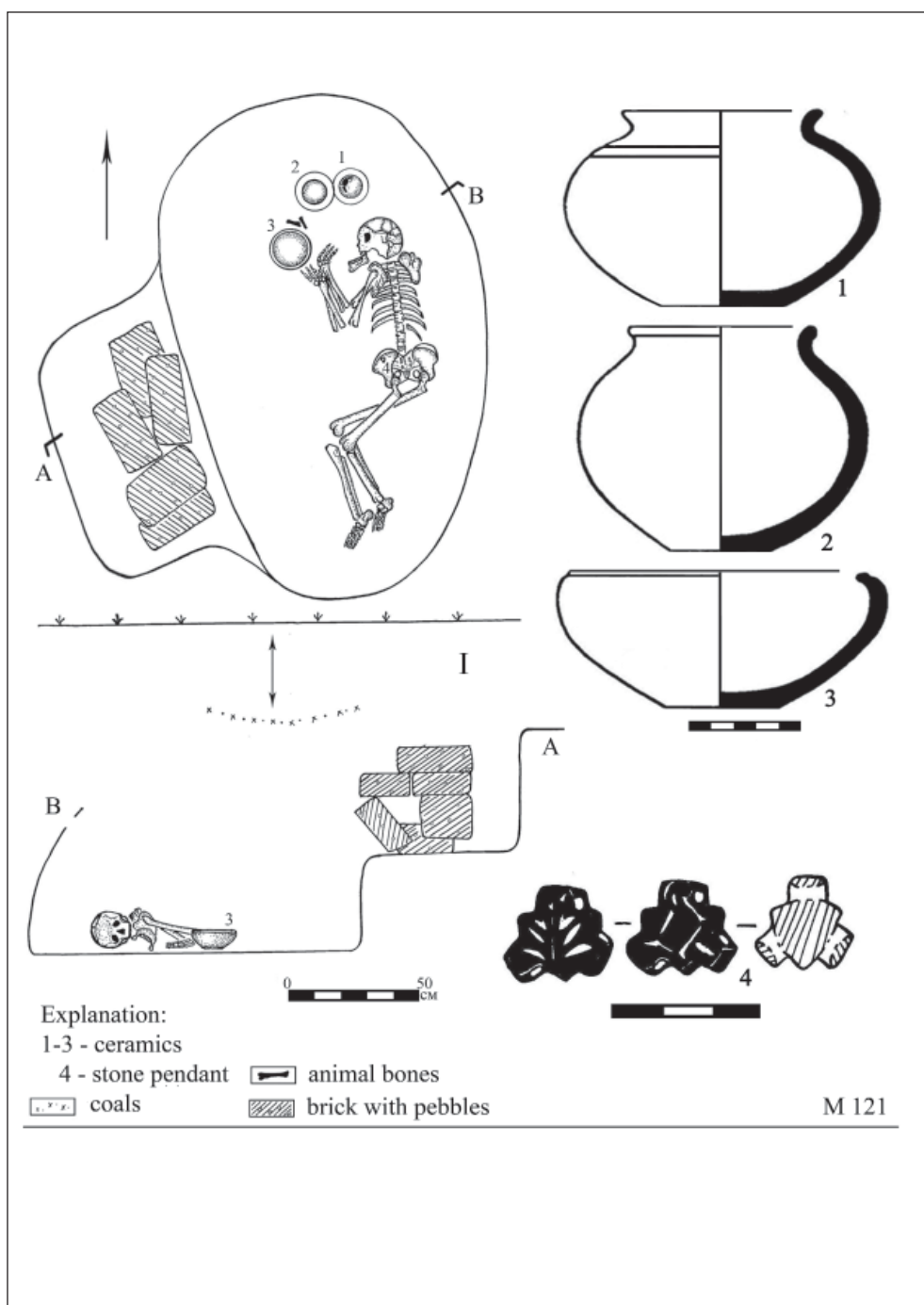


Plate 15. Grave 121:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-3 – ceramics; 4 – stone pendant

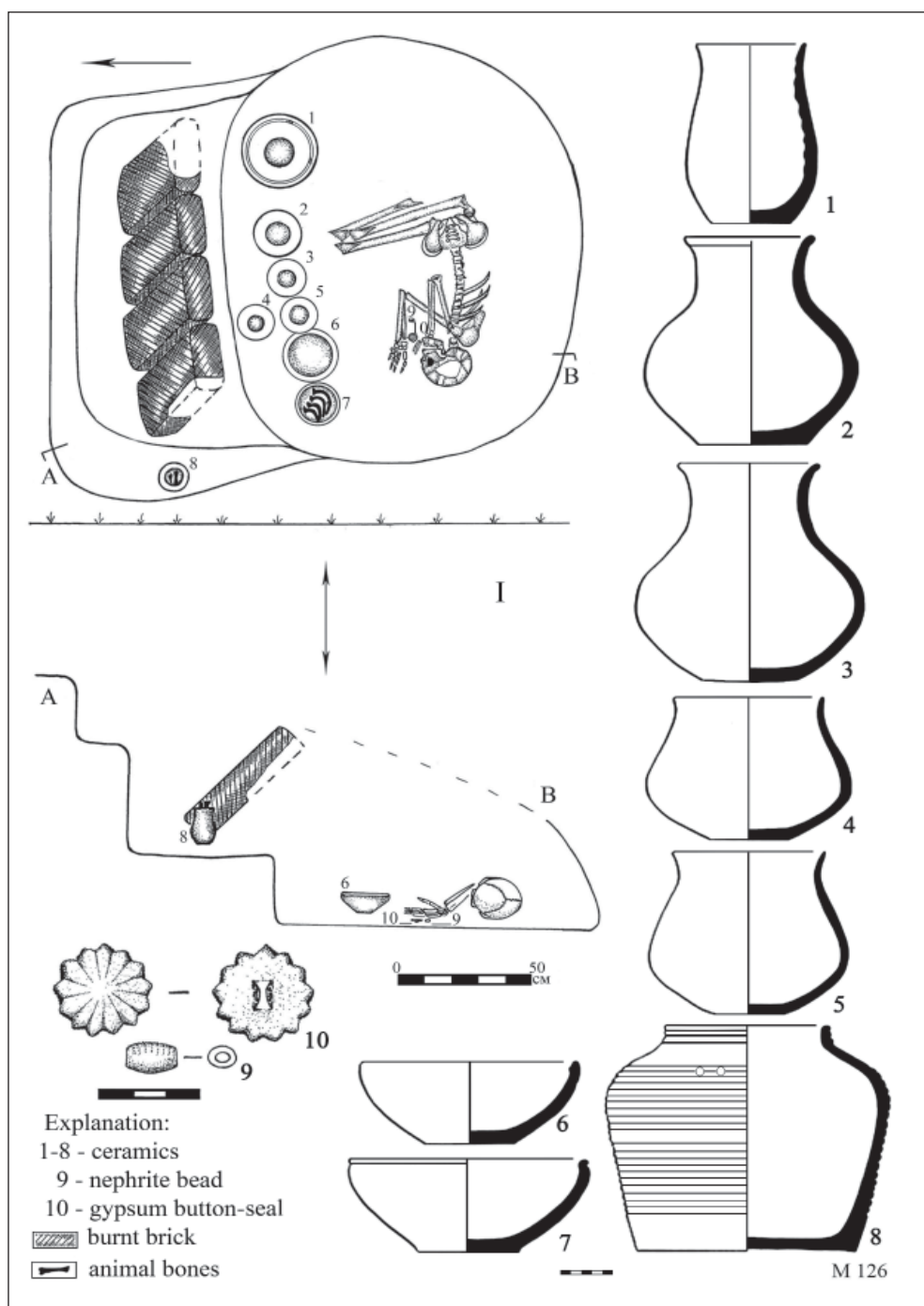


Plate 16. Grave 126:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-8 – ceramics; 9 – nephrite bead;
 10 – gypsum button

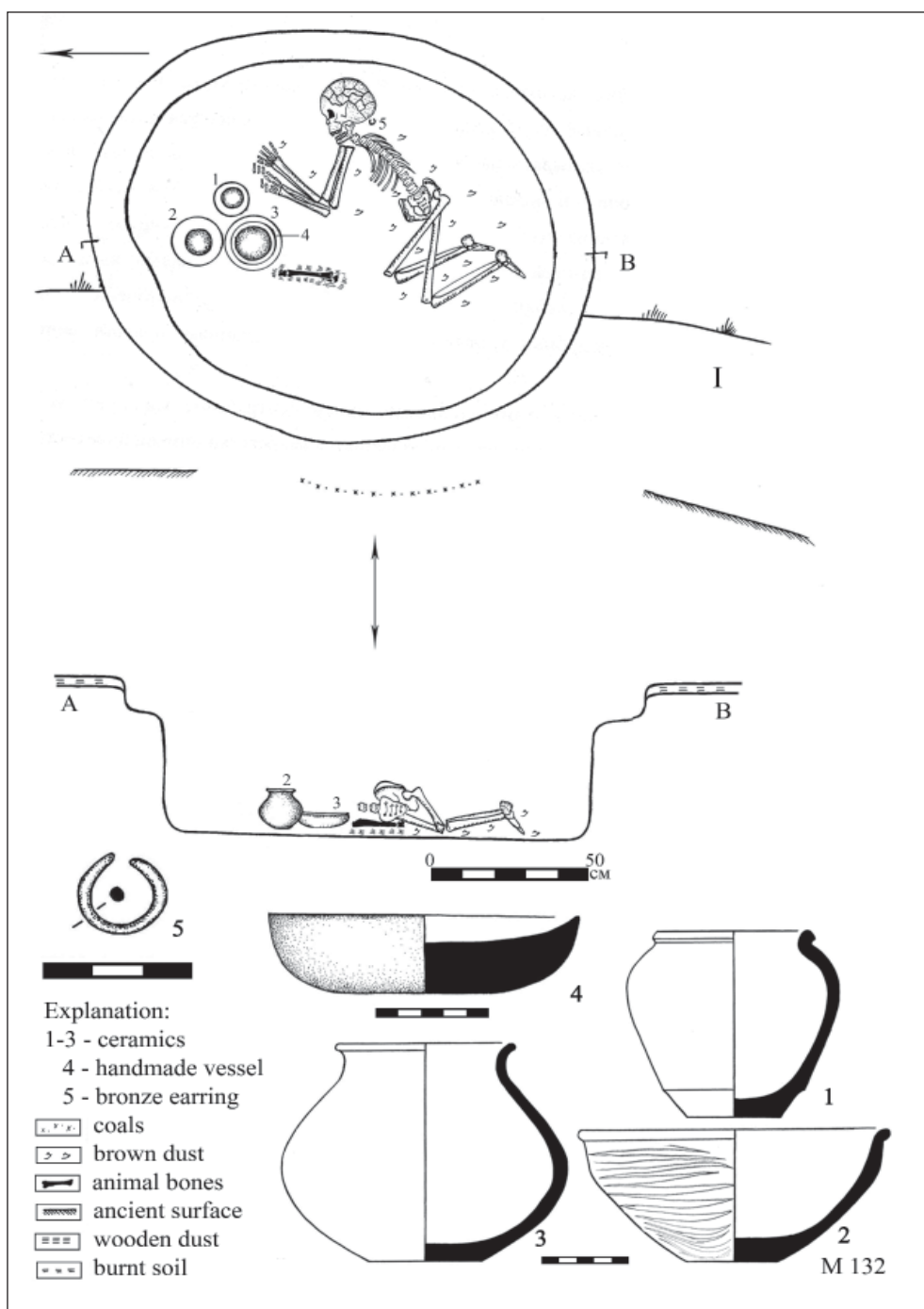


Plate 17. Grave 132:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-3 – ceramics; 4 – hand-made vessel;
5 – bronze earring

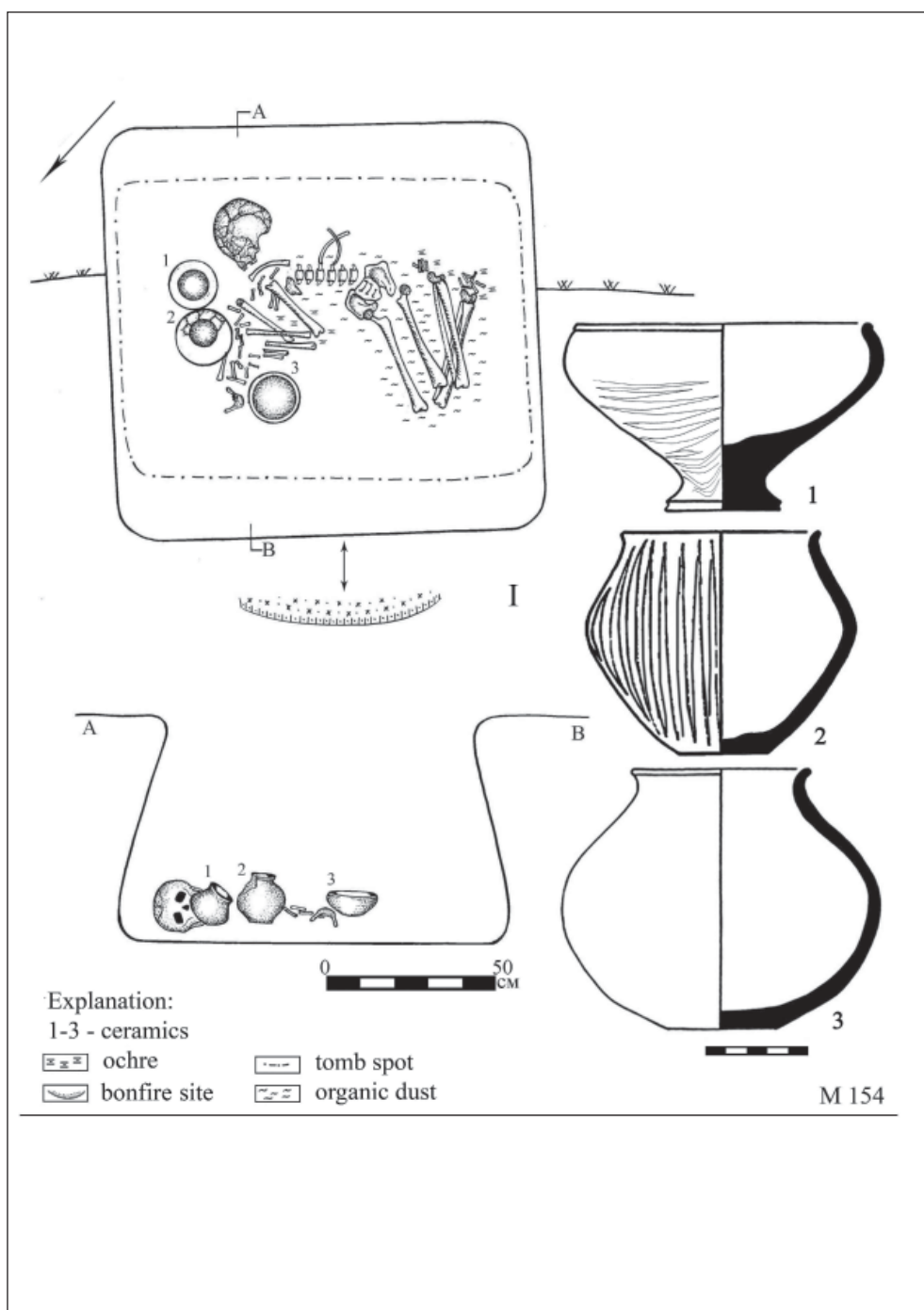


Plate 18. Grave 154:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-3 – ceramics

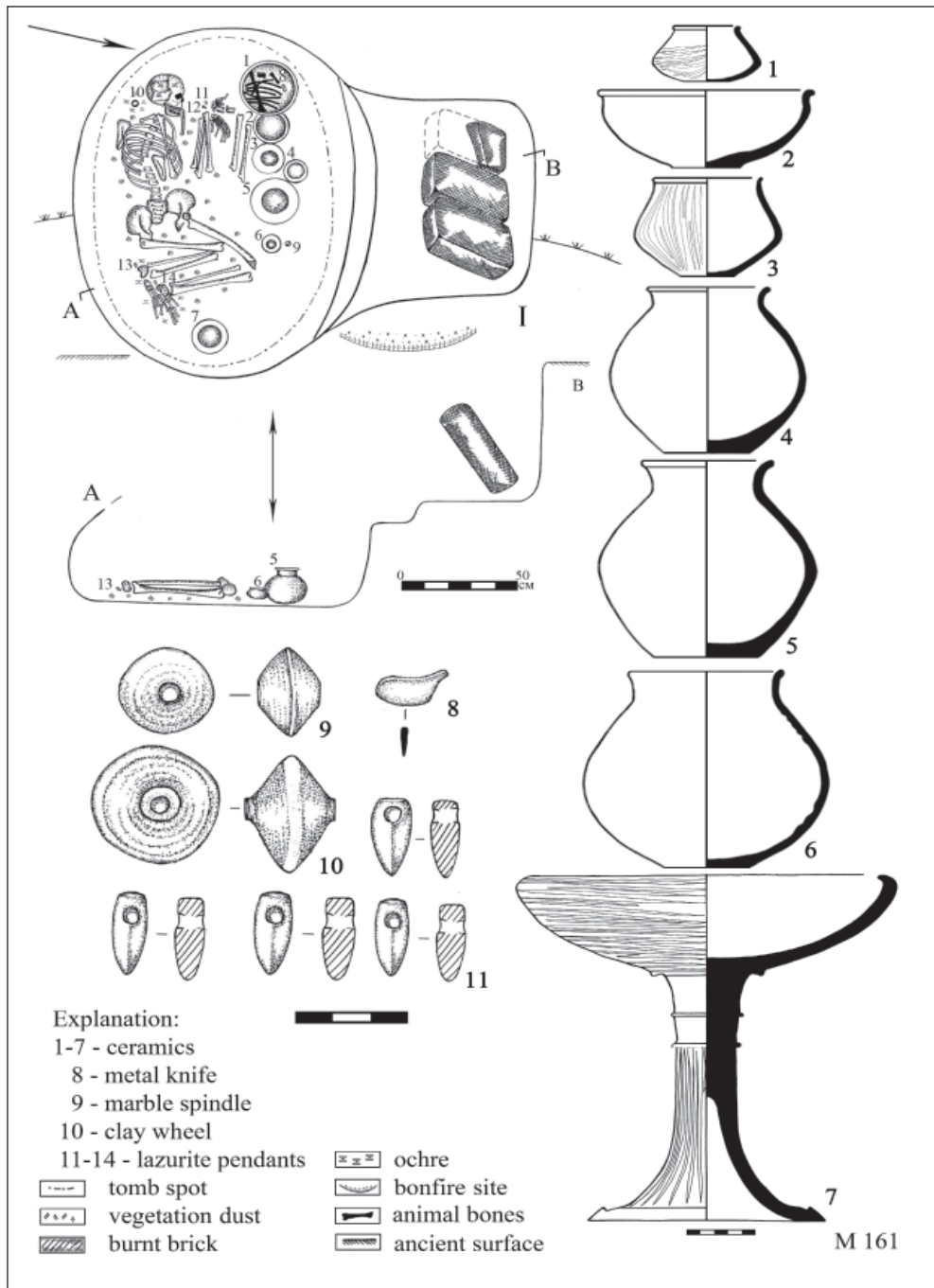


Plate 19. Grave 161:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics; 8 – votive knife; 9 – spindle;
 10 – wheel; 11 – lazurite pendants

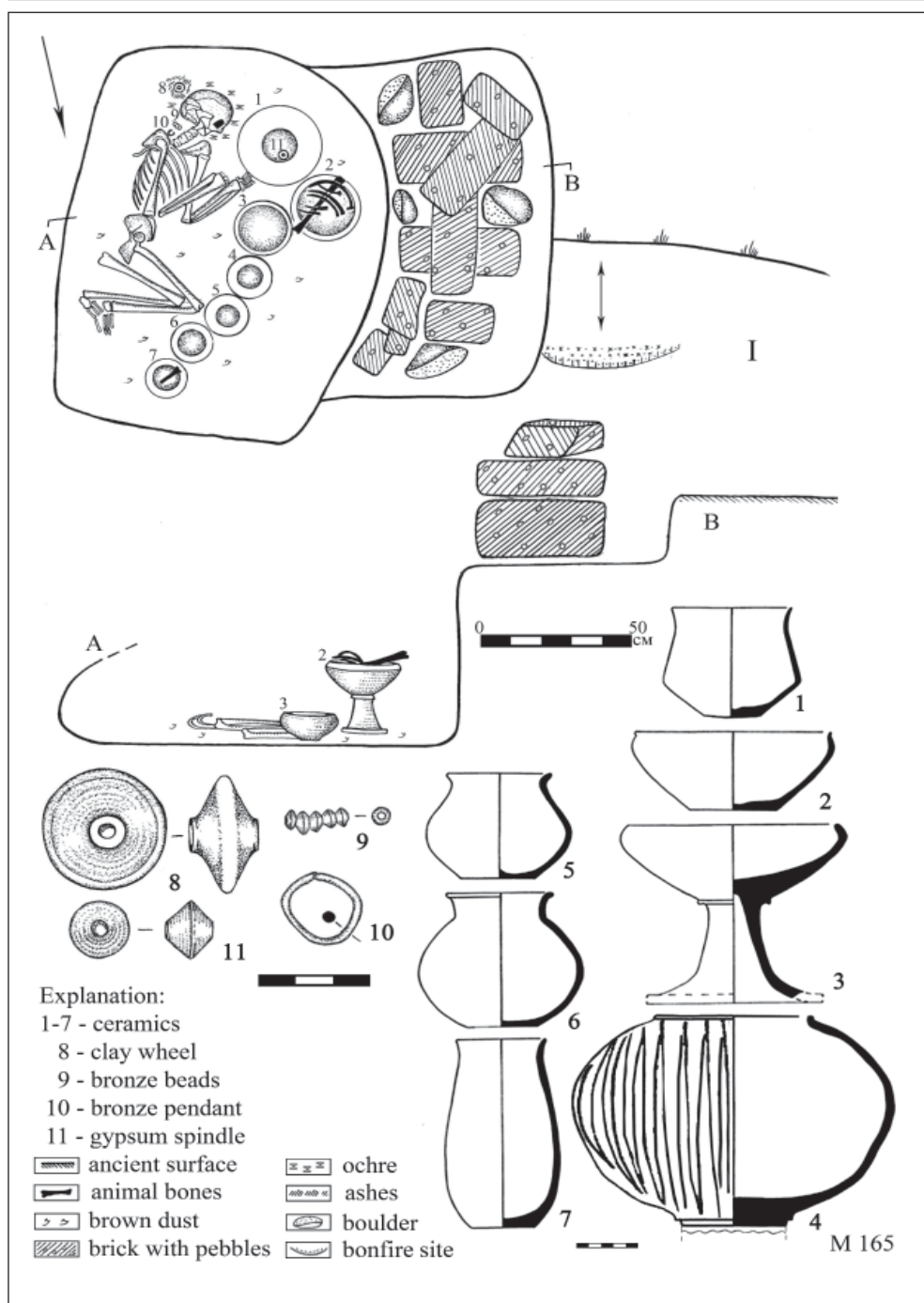


Plate 20. Grave 165:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics; 8 – wheel; 9 – bronze beads; 10 – earring; 11 – spindle

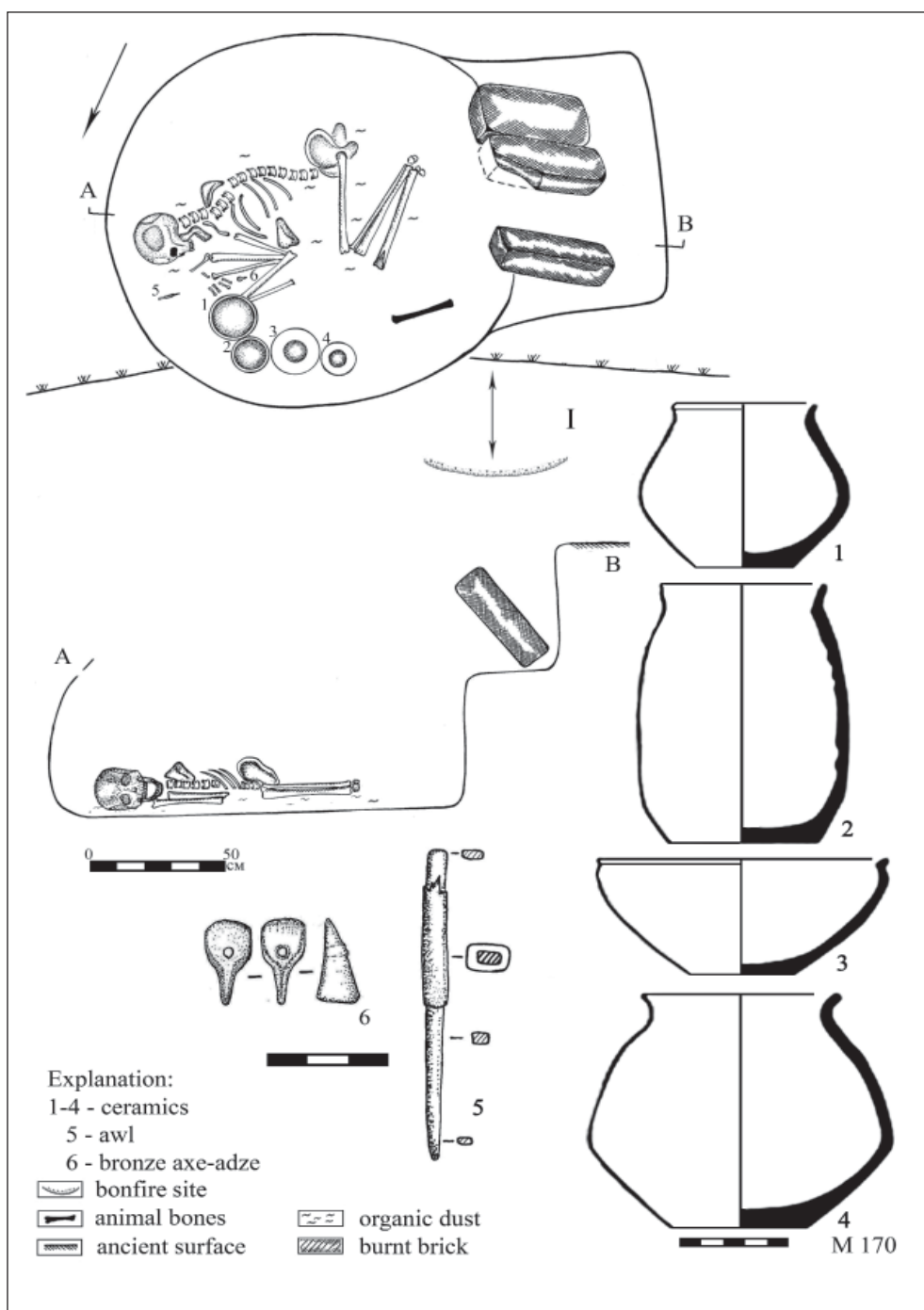


Plate 21. Grave 170:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5 – metal awl;
6 – copy of axe-adze

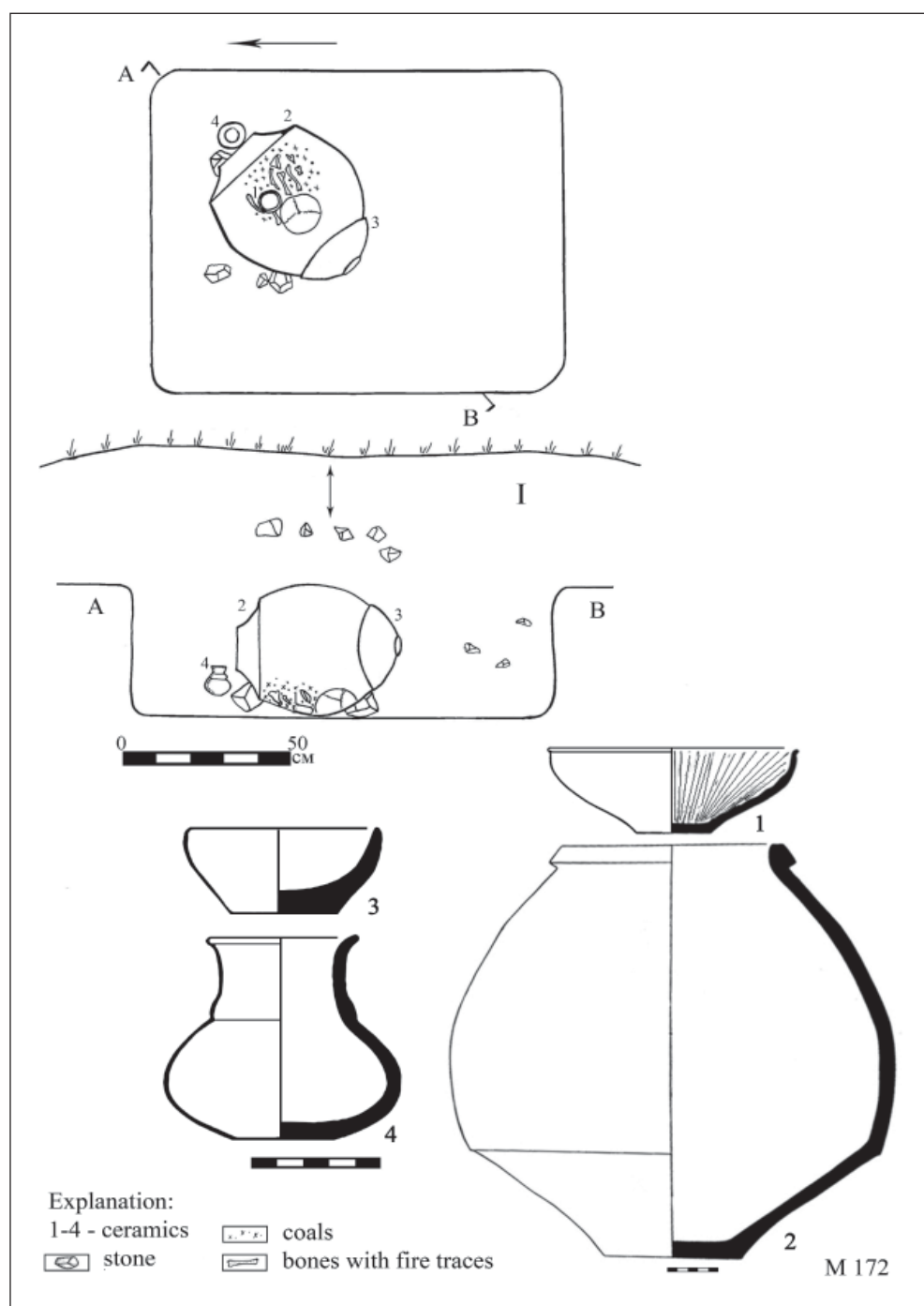


Plate 22. Grave 172:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics

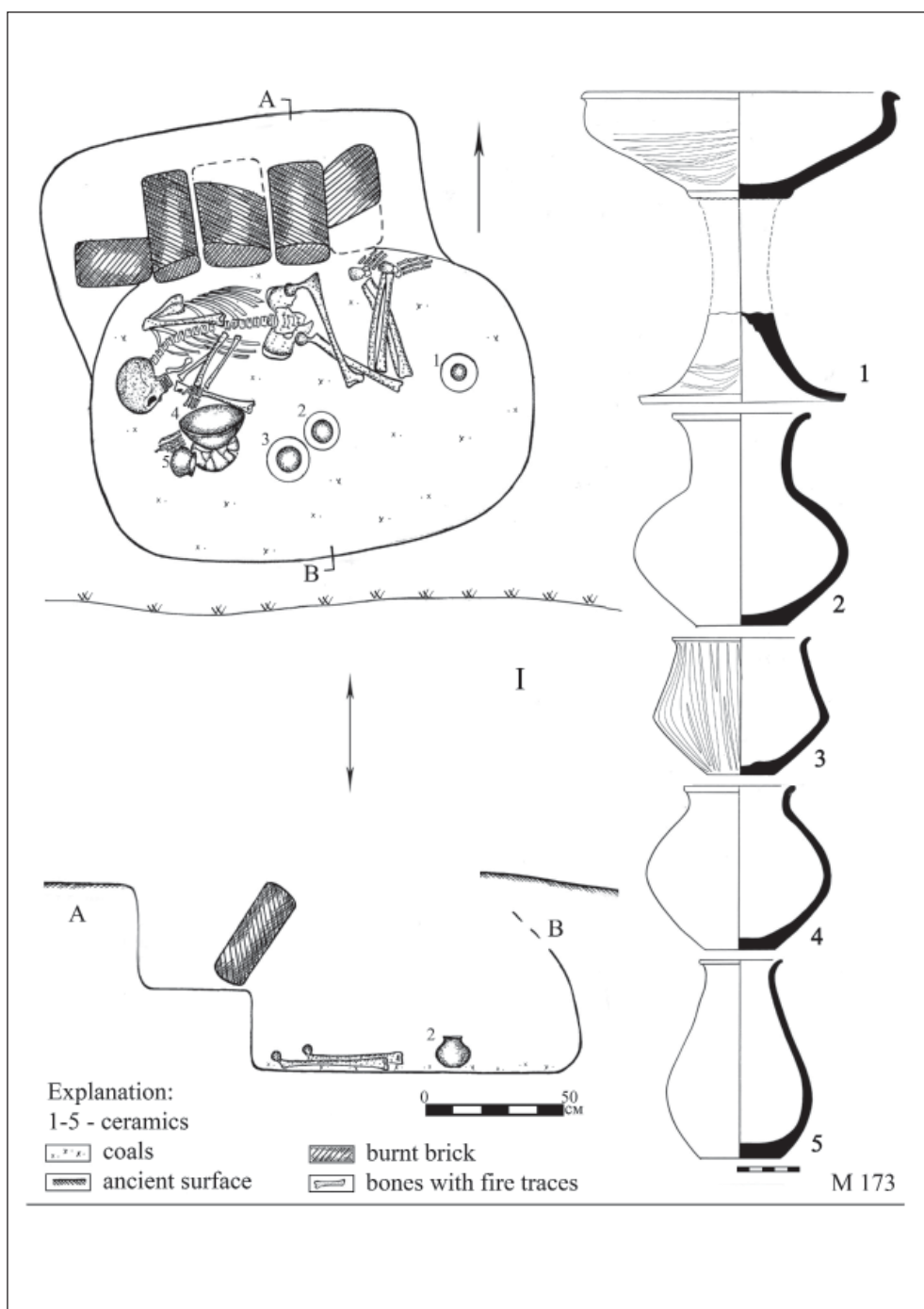


Plate 23. Grave 173:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics

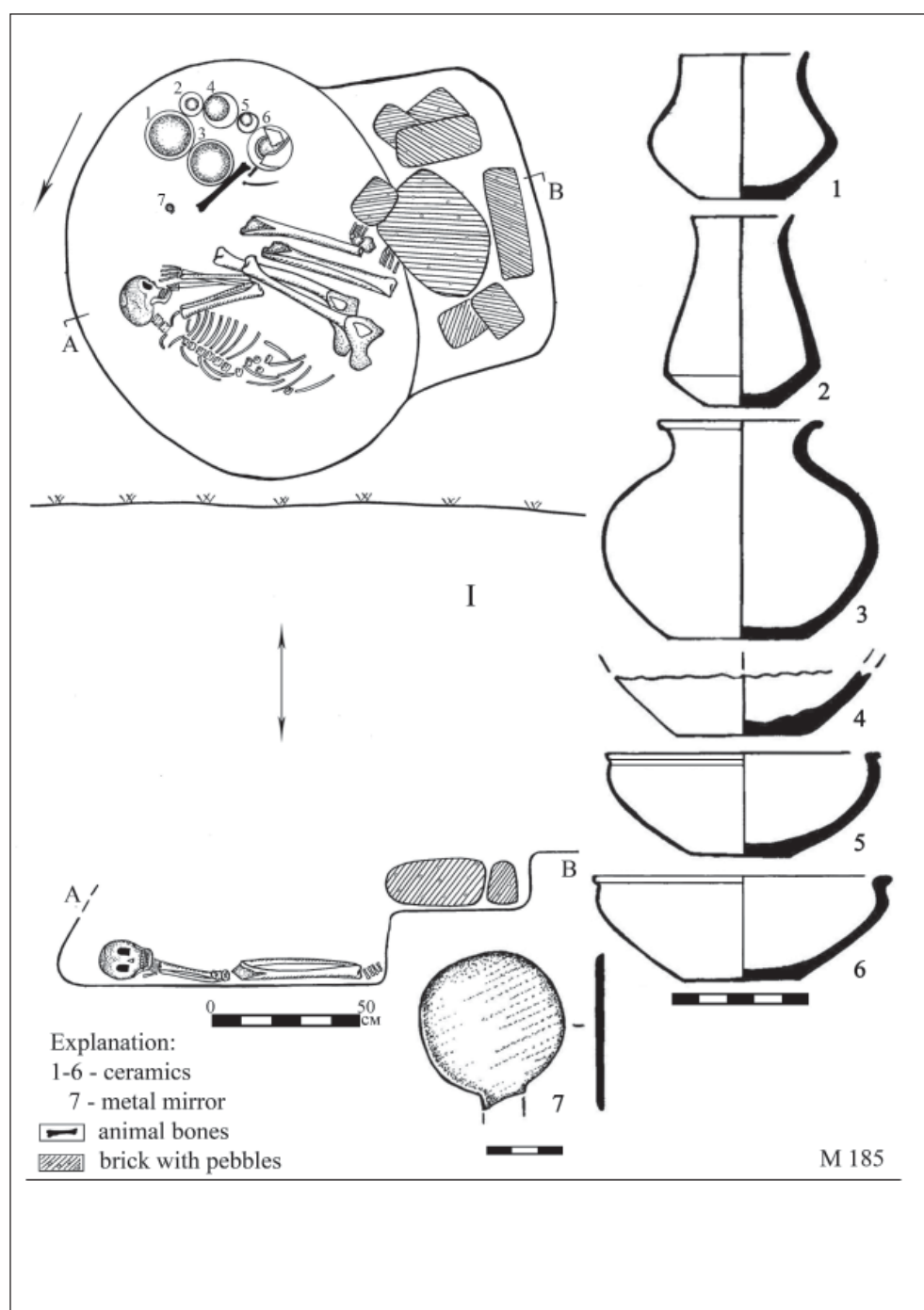


Plate 24. Grave 185:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics; 7 – votive mirror

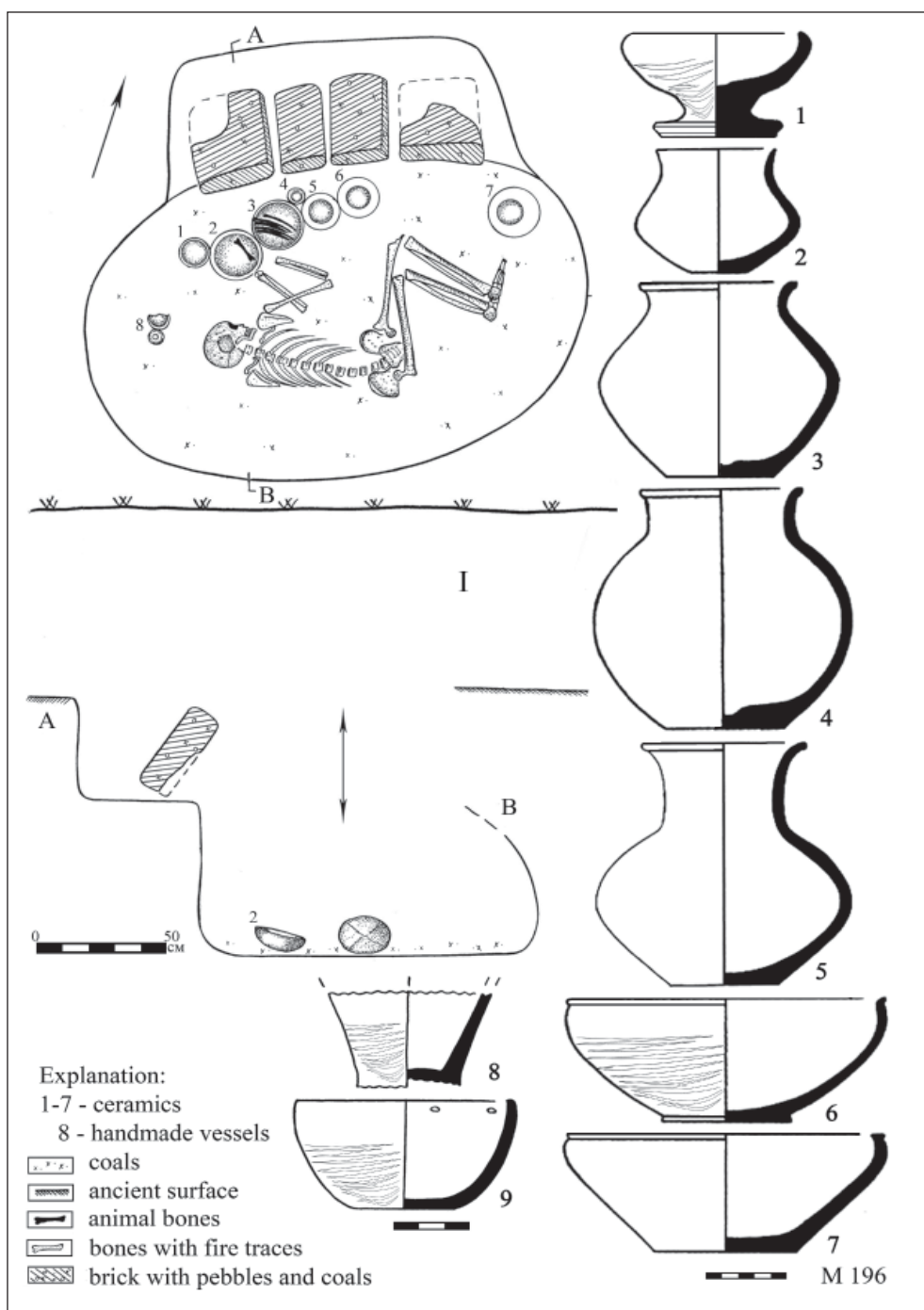


Plate 25. Grave 196:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics; 8, 9 – hand-made vessels

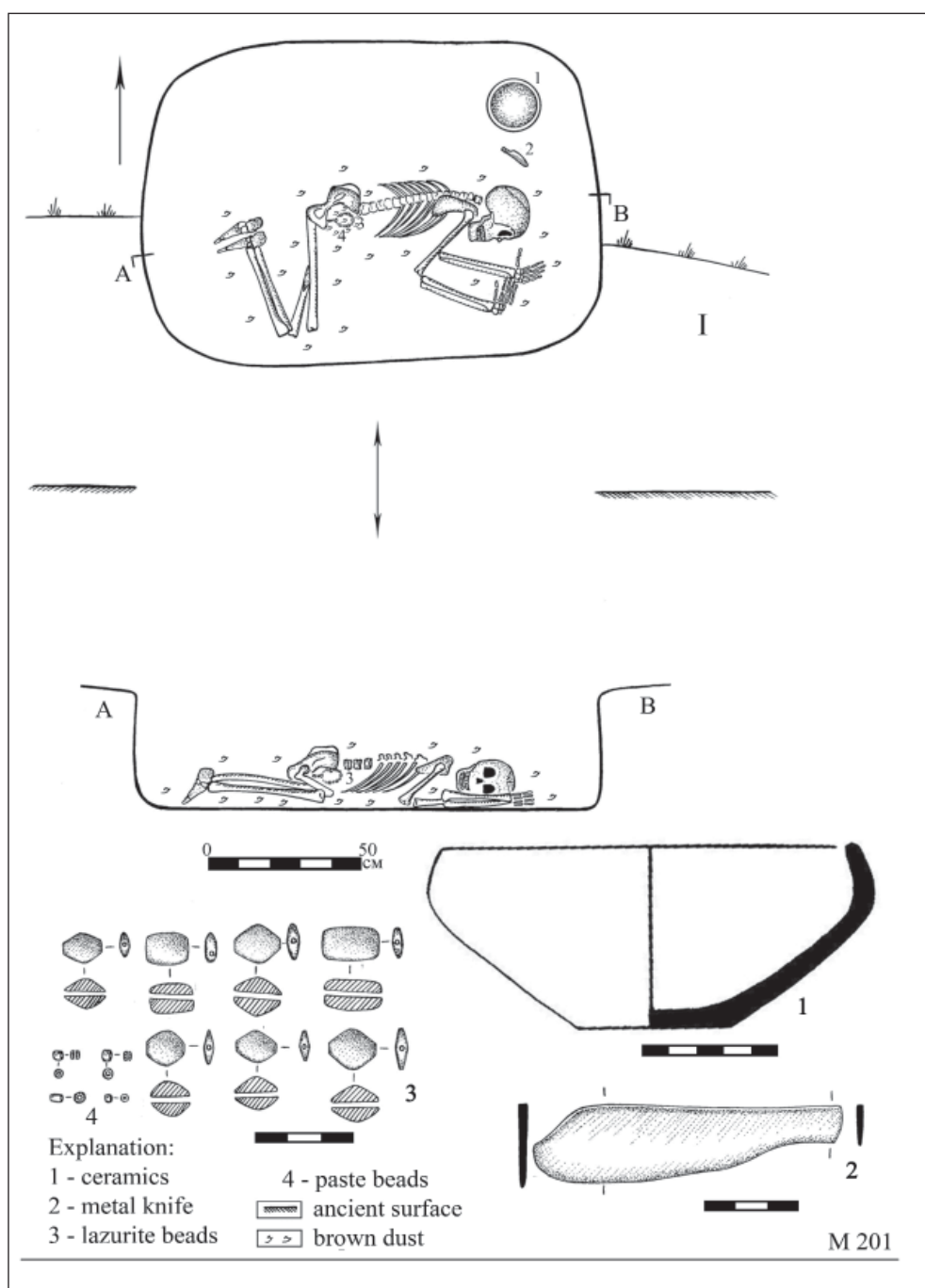


Plate 26. Grave 201:

I – plan and section of burial; 1 – ceramic vessel; 2 – bronze knife;
3 – lazurite beads; 4 – paste beads

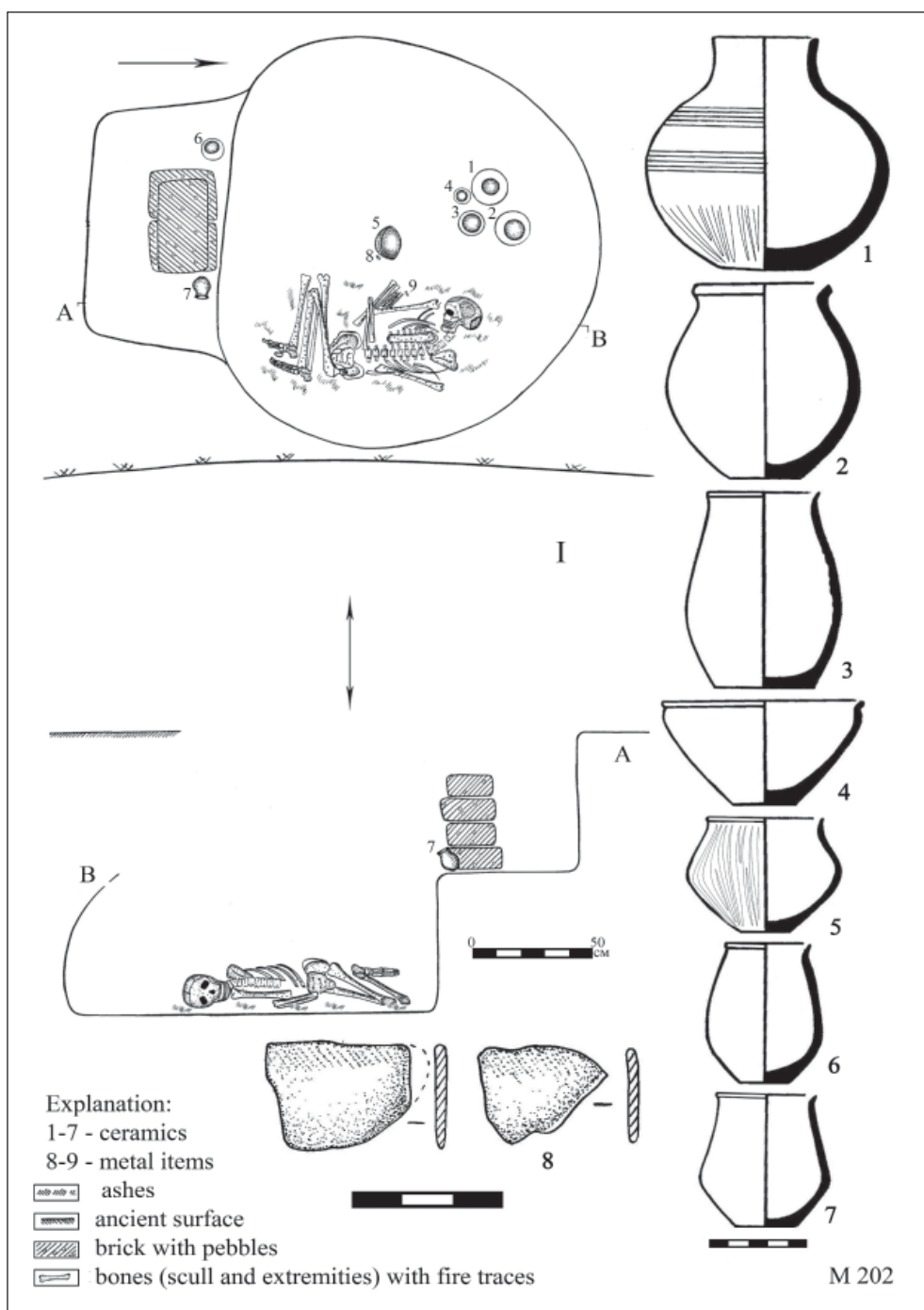


Plate 27. Grave 202:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics; 8 – bronze fragmented knife

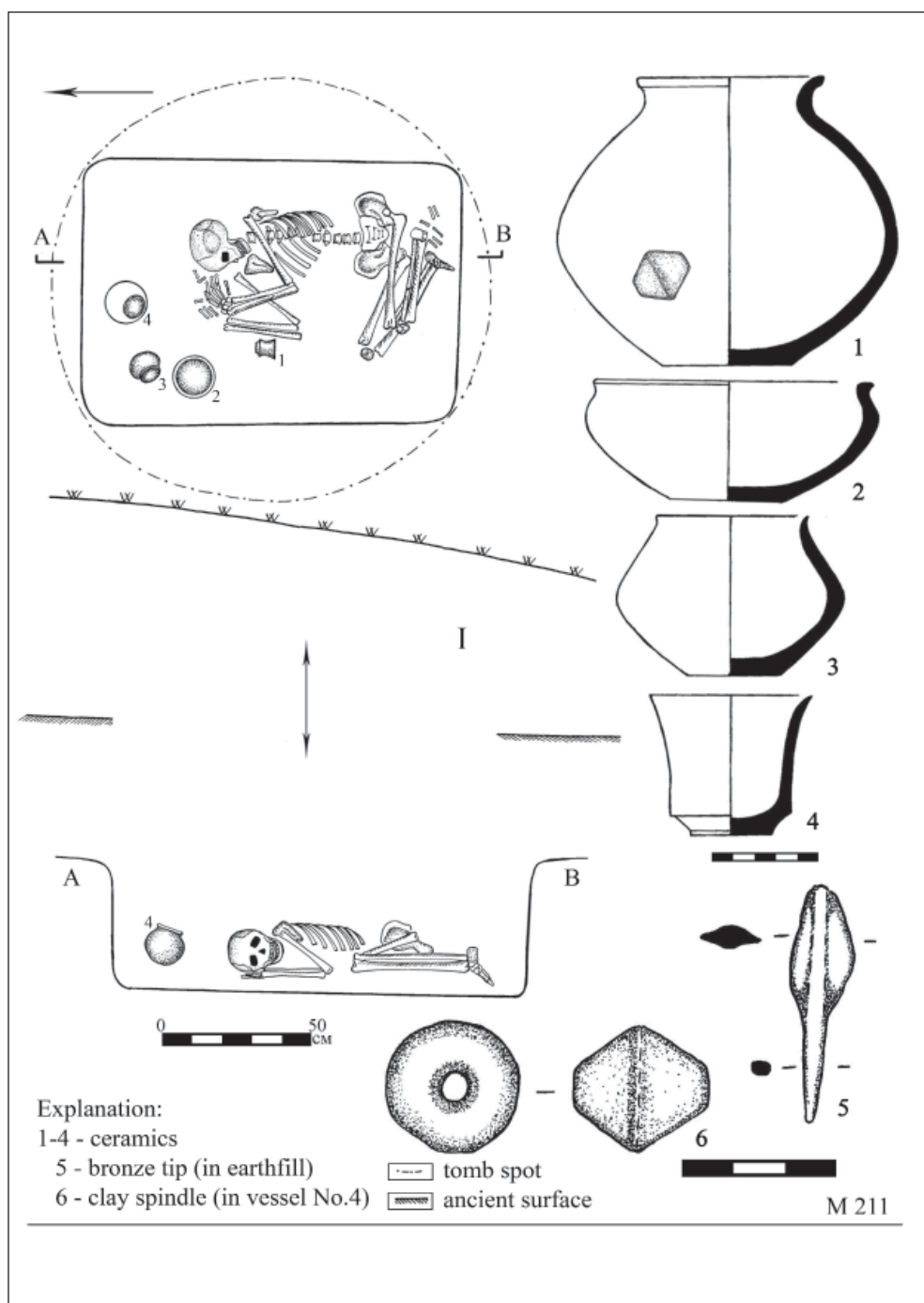


Plate 28. Grave 211:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5 – bronze arrowhead;
 6 – spindle

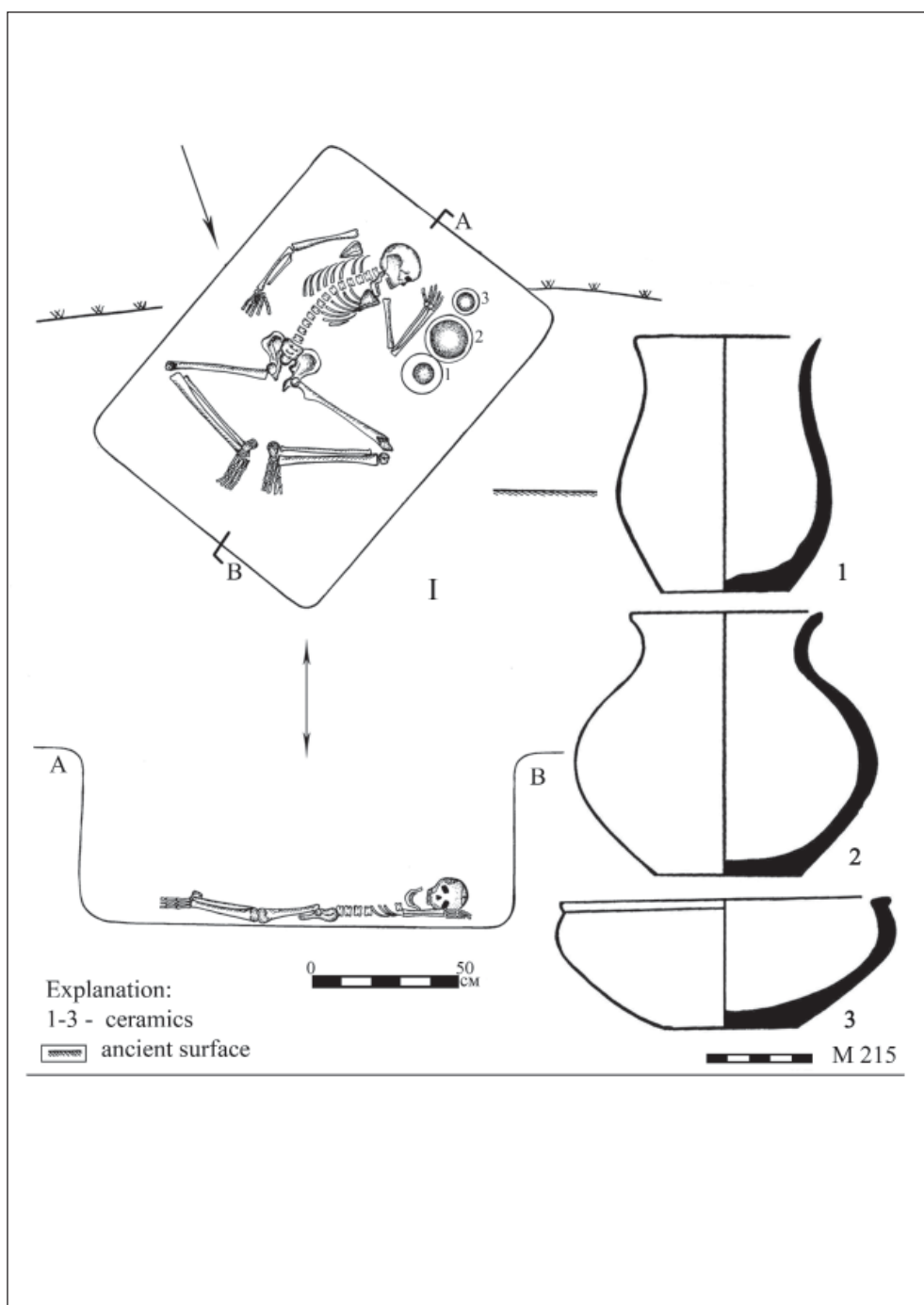


Plate 29. Grave 215:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-3 – ceramics

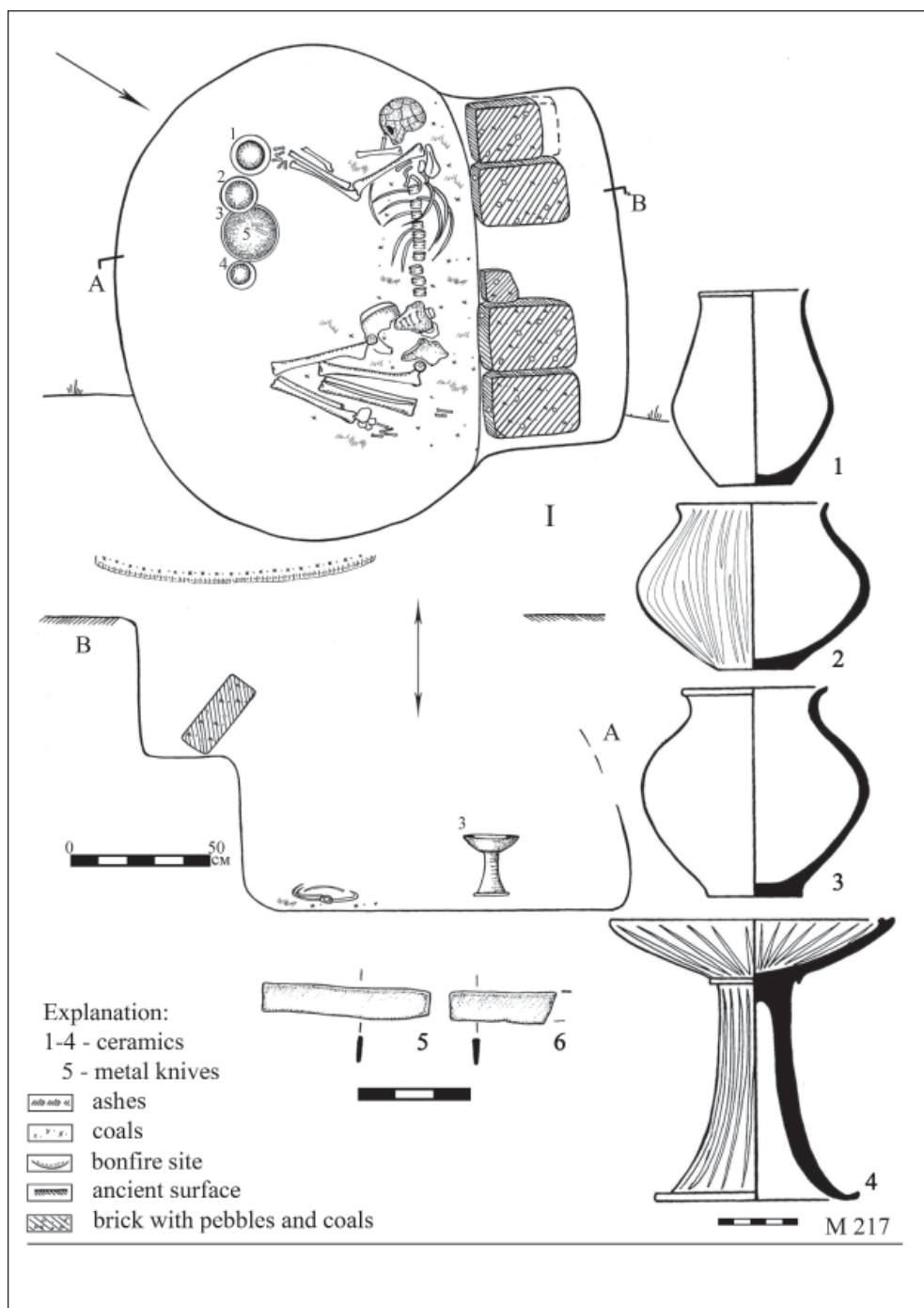


Plate 30. Grave 217:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5-6 – metal fragmented knives

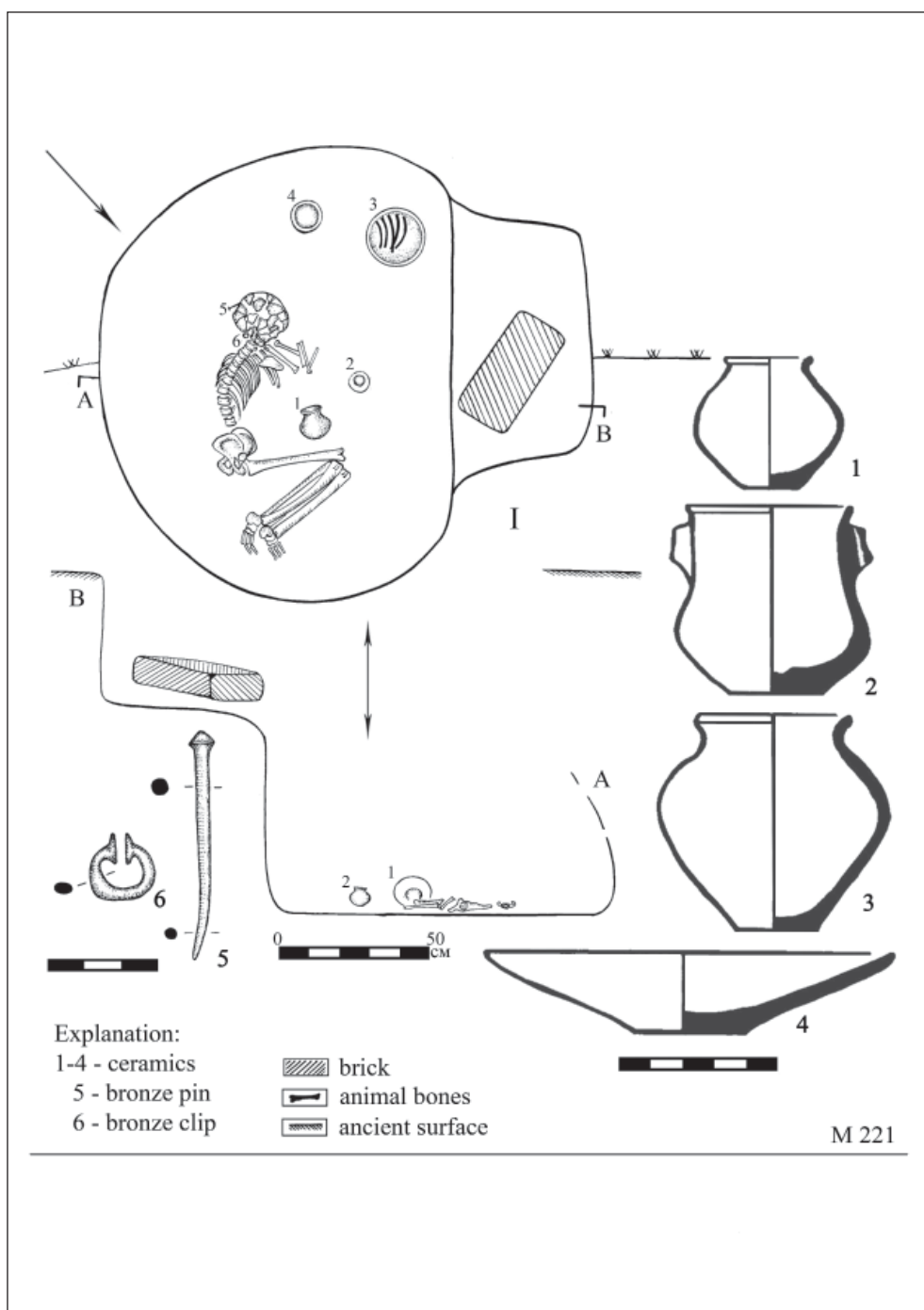


Plate 31. Grave 221:

I – plan and section of burial; 1- 4 – ceramics; 5 – bronze pin; 6 – bronze clip

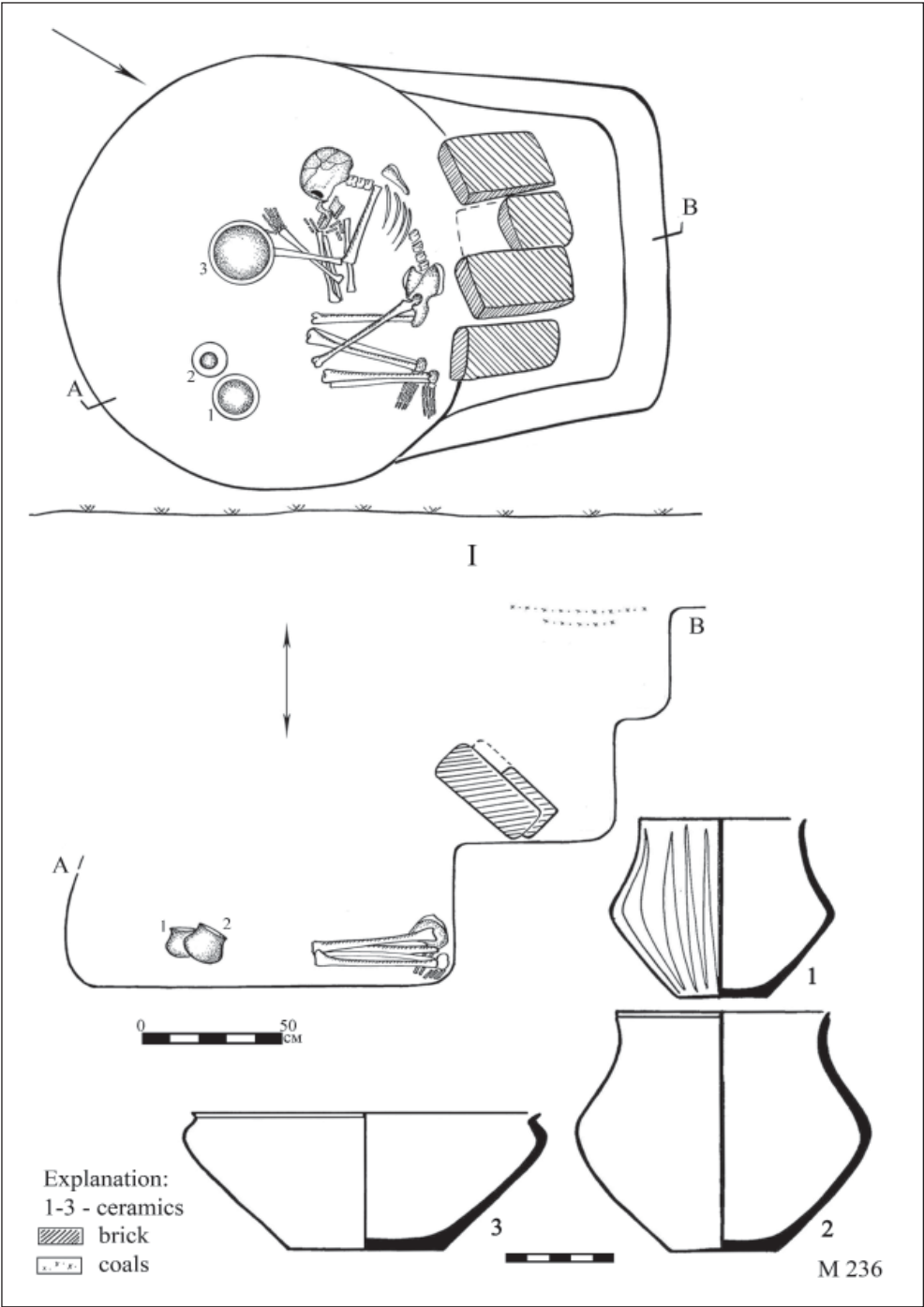


Plate 32. Grave 236:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-3 – ceramics

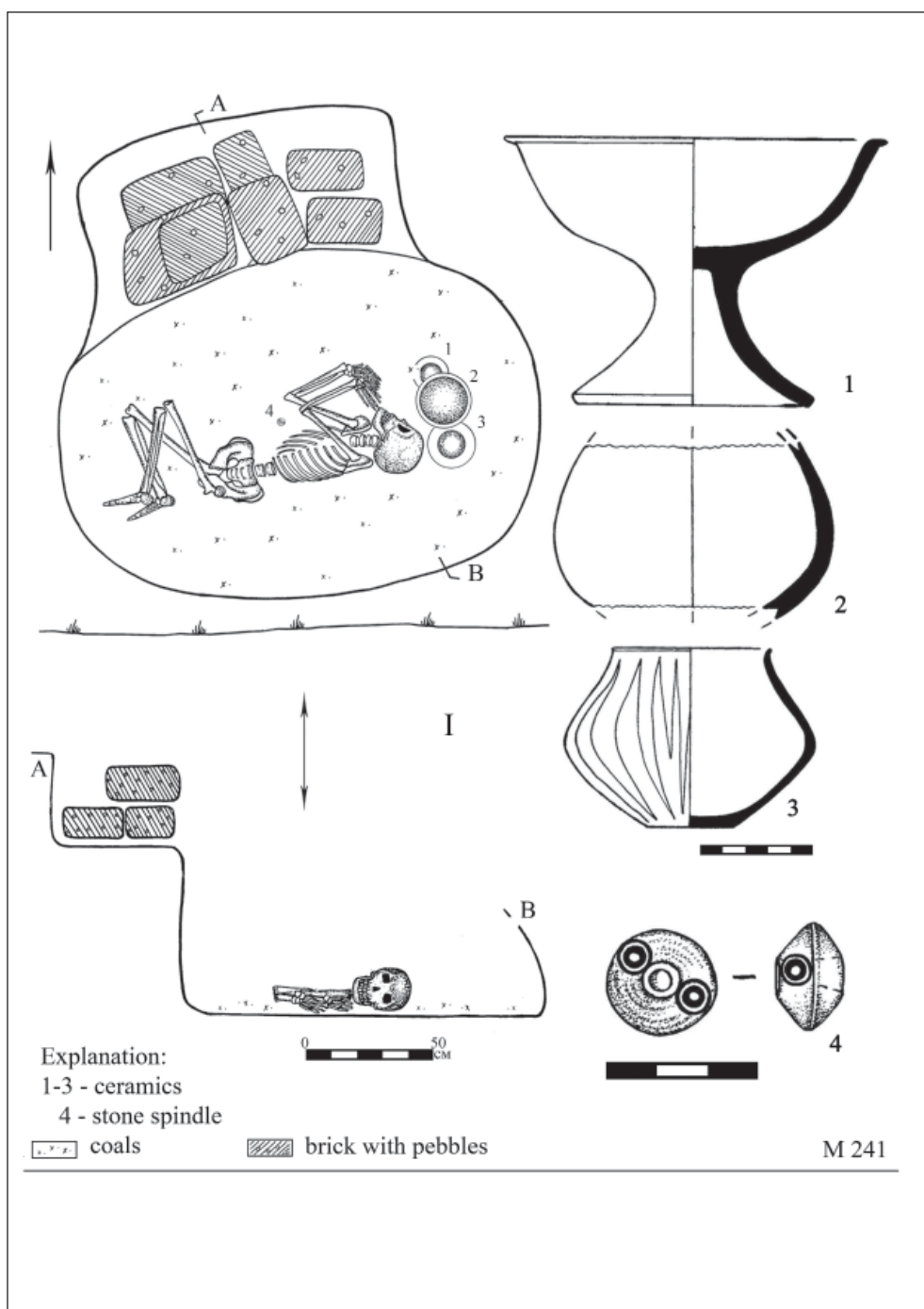


Plate 33. Grave 241:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-3 – ceramics; 4 – “spindle”

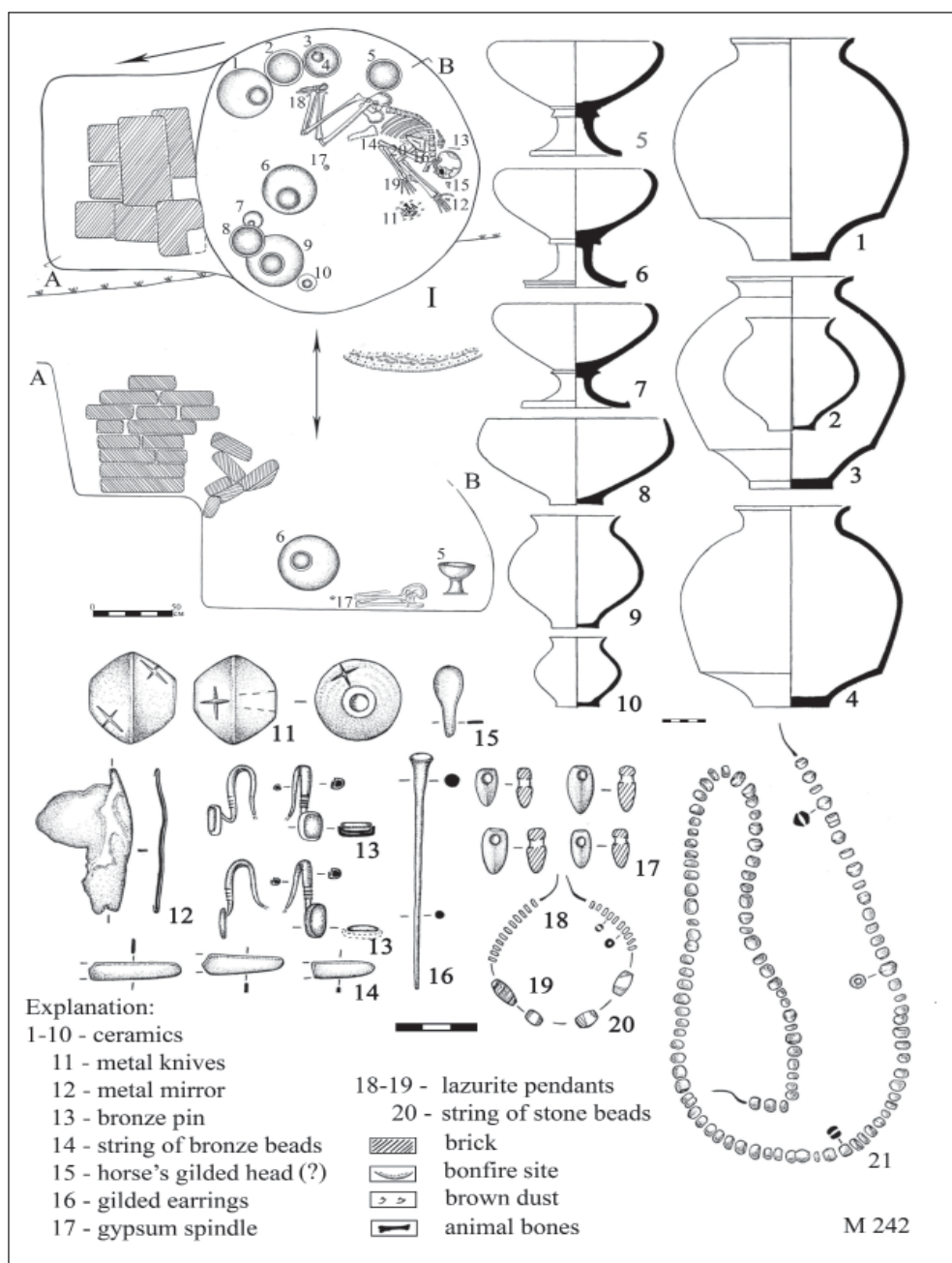


Plate 34. Grave 242:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-10 – ceramics; 11 – spindle; 12 – a horse's lamellar item; 13 – earrings; 14 – small copies of single-blade knives; 15 – copy of mirror; 16 – pin; 17 – lazurite pendants; 18 – glass beads; 19 – agate beads; 20 – chalcedonic beads; 21 – thread of bronze beads

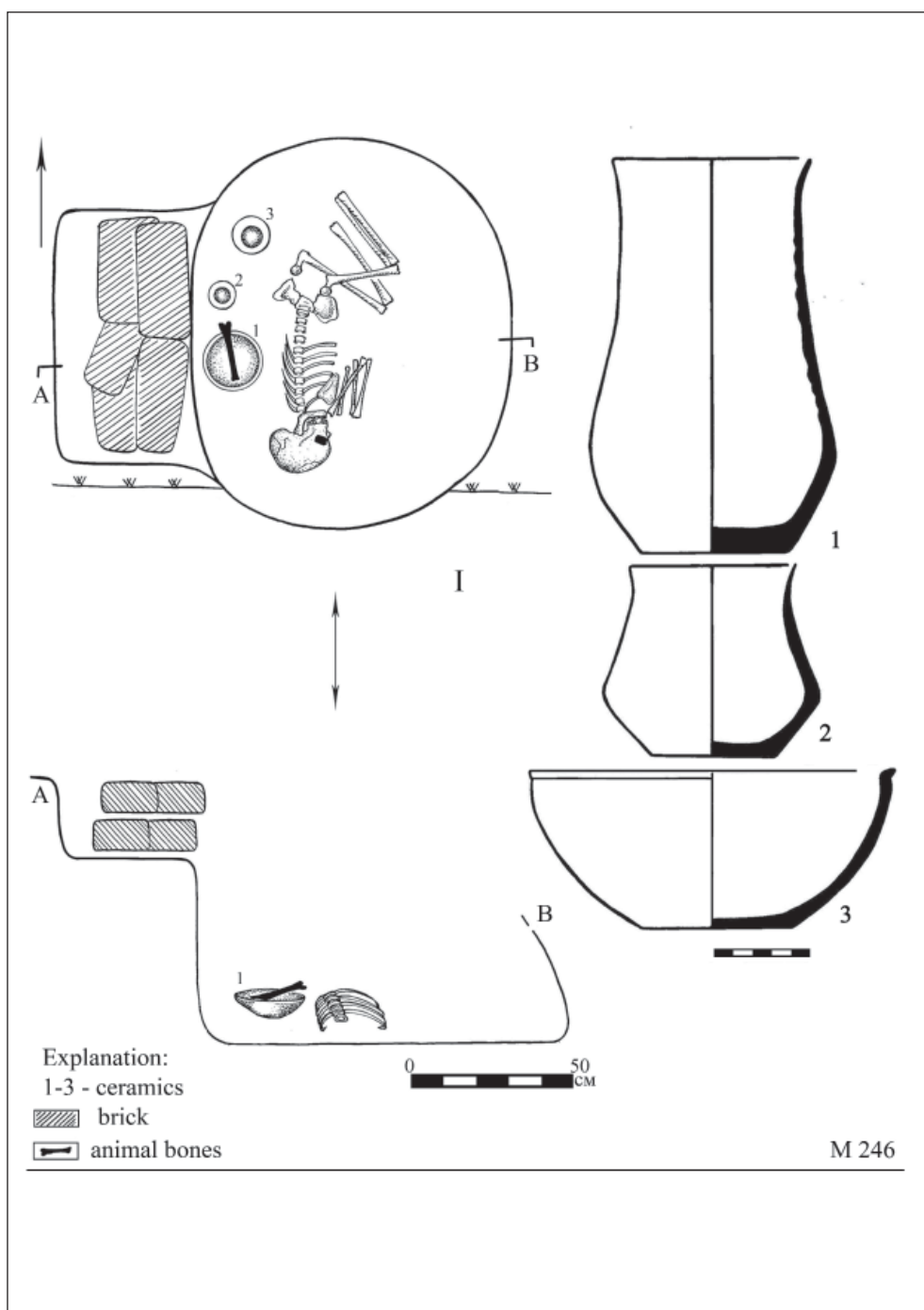


Plate 35. Grave 246:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-3 – ceramics

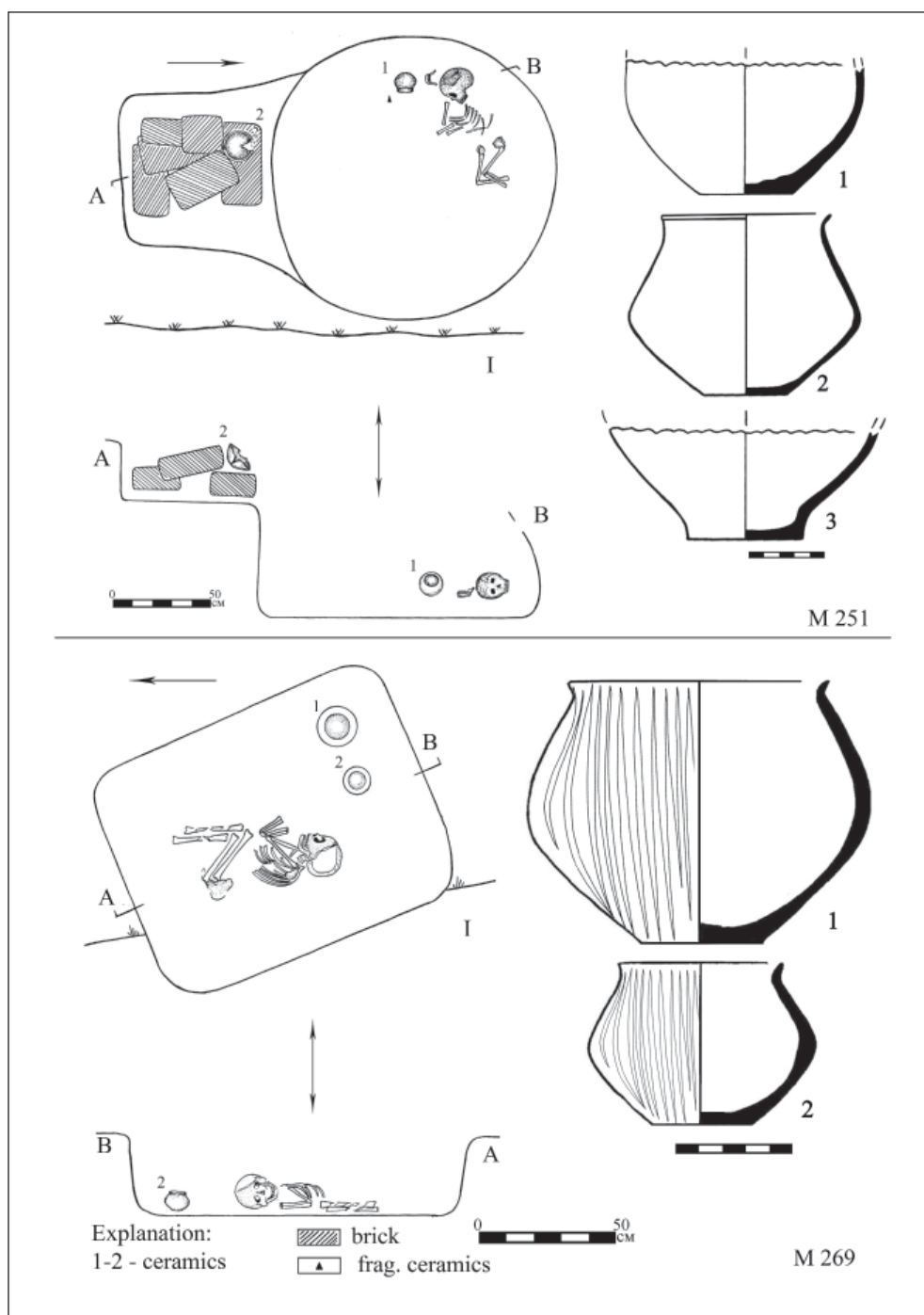


Plate 36. Grave 251, 269:
I – plan and section of burials; 1-3 – ceramics

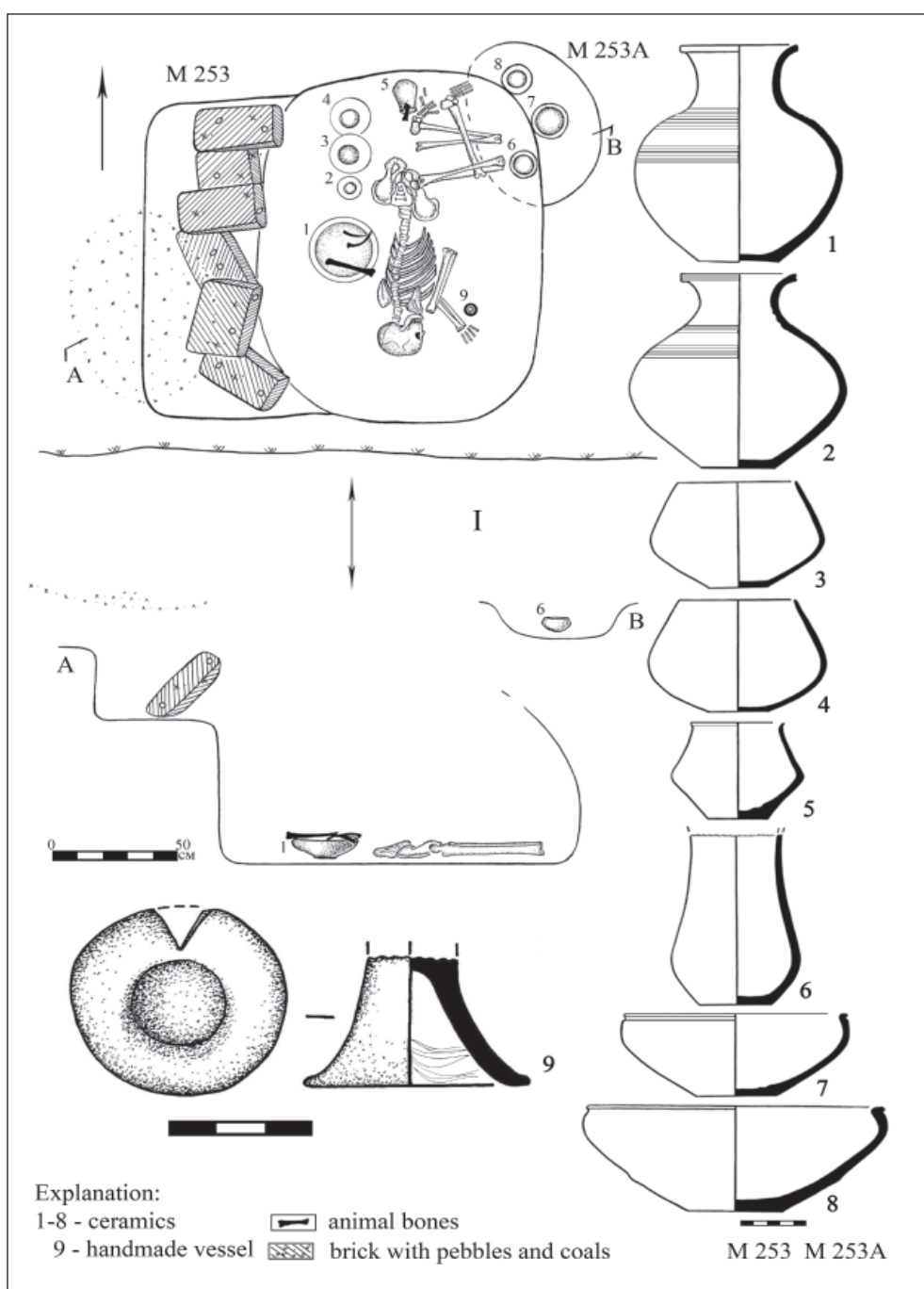


Plate 37. Grave 253:

I – plan and section of burial and funeral feast; 1-8 – ceramics;
 9 – fragmented hand-made vessel

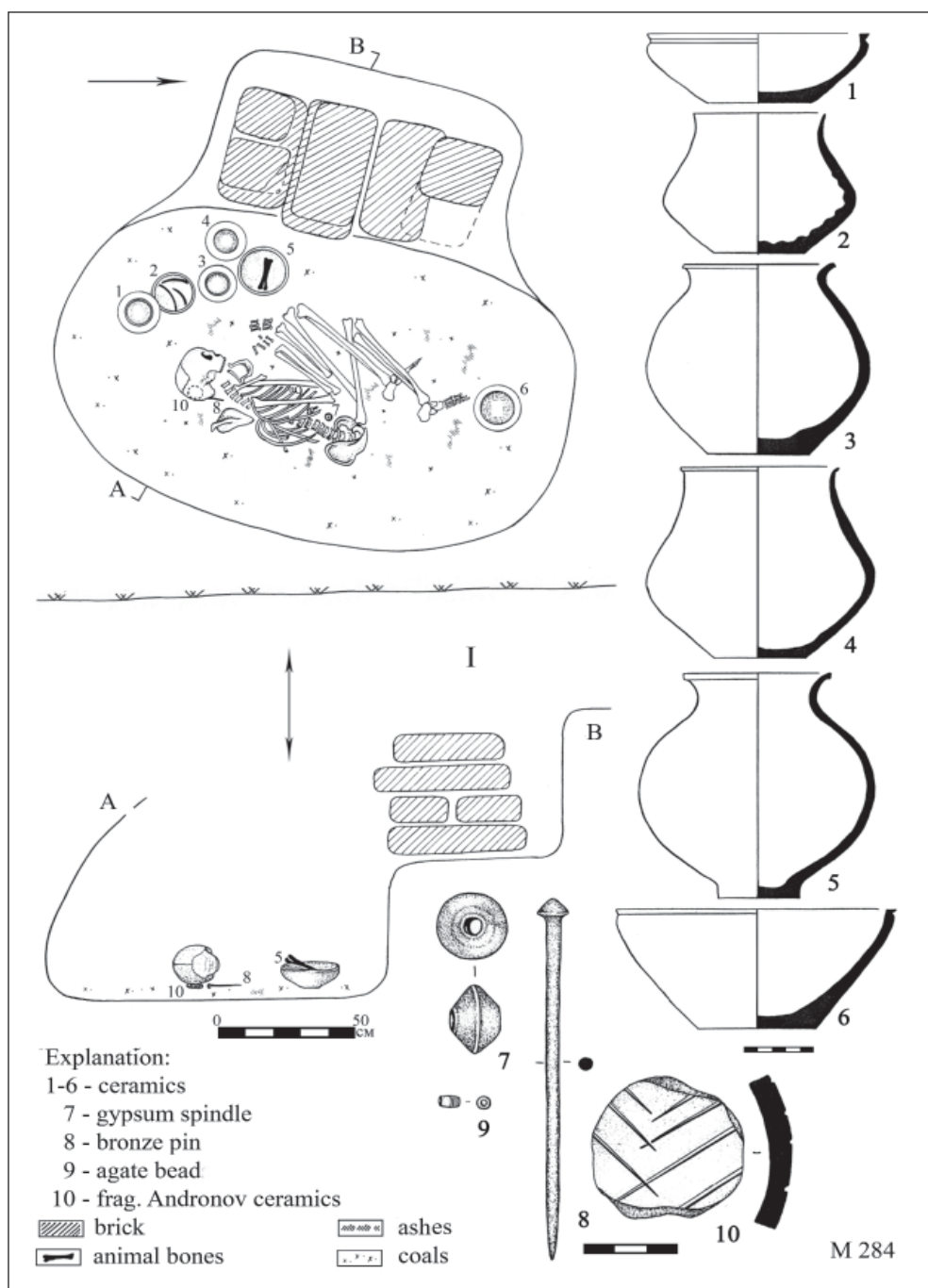


Plate 38. Grave 284:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics; 7 – spindle; 8 – bronze pin;
9 – agate bead; 10 – Andronov ceramics

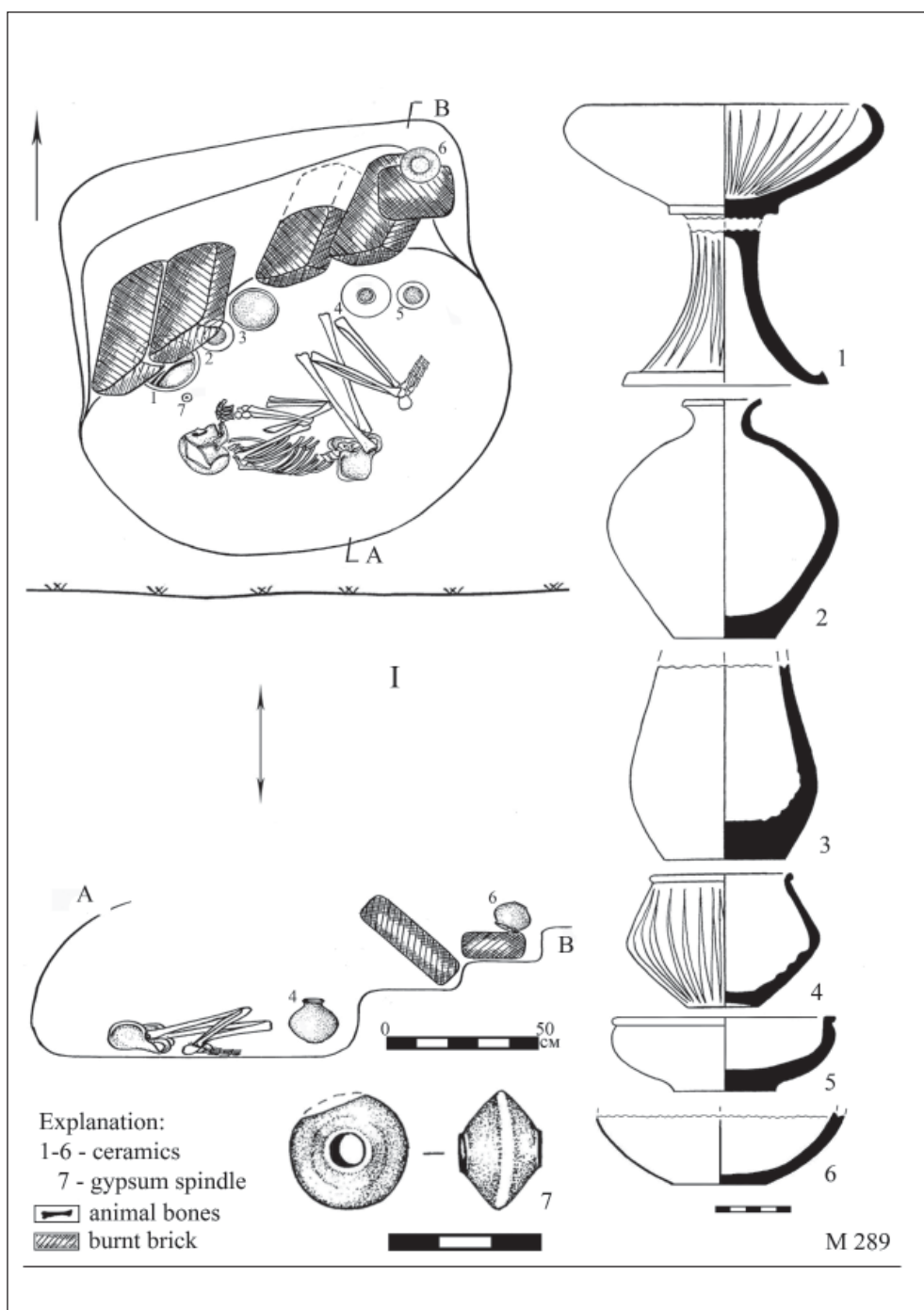


Plate 39. Grave 289:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics; 7 – spindle

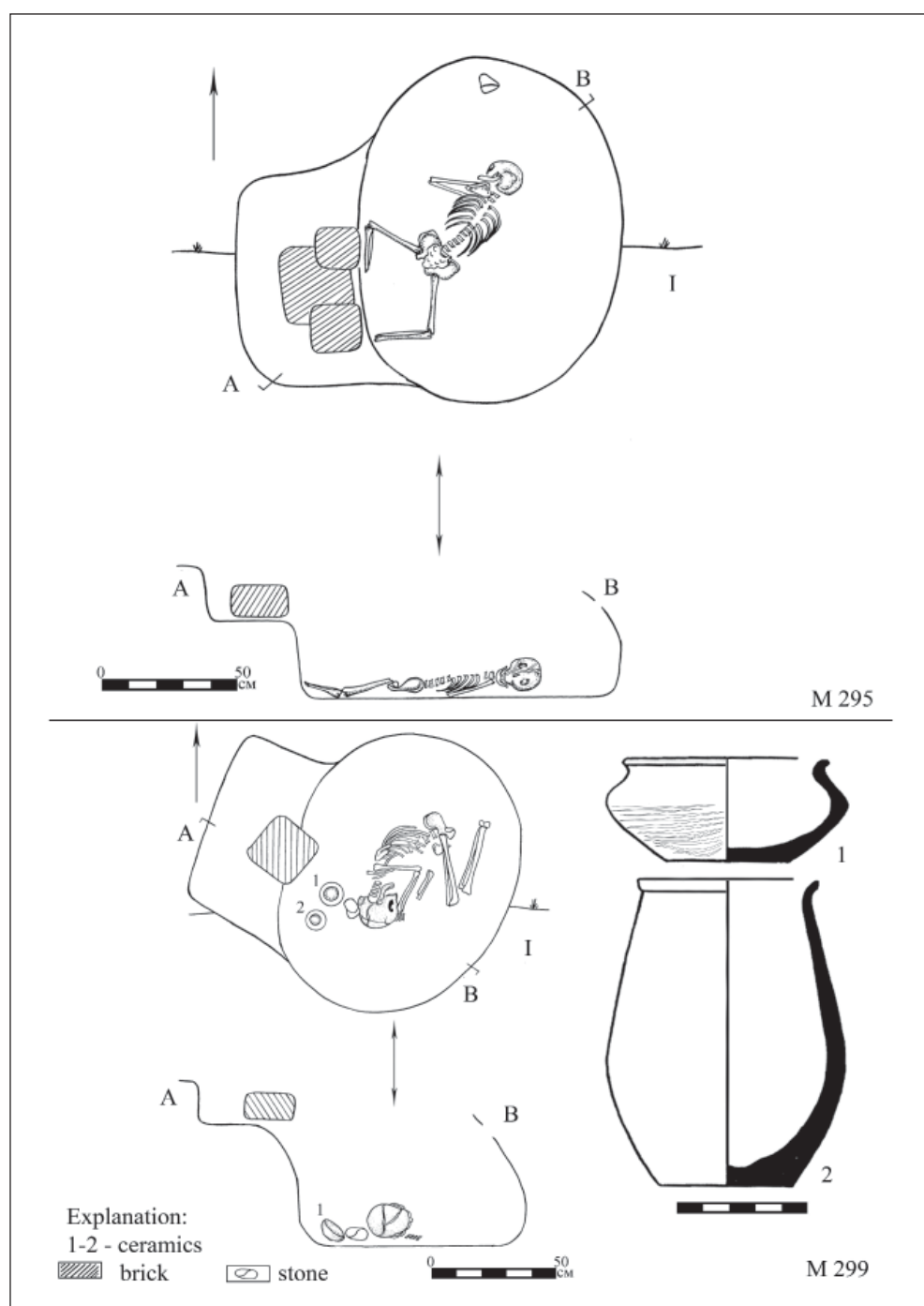


Plate 40. Grave 295, 299:
 I – plan and section of burials; 1-2 – ceramics

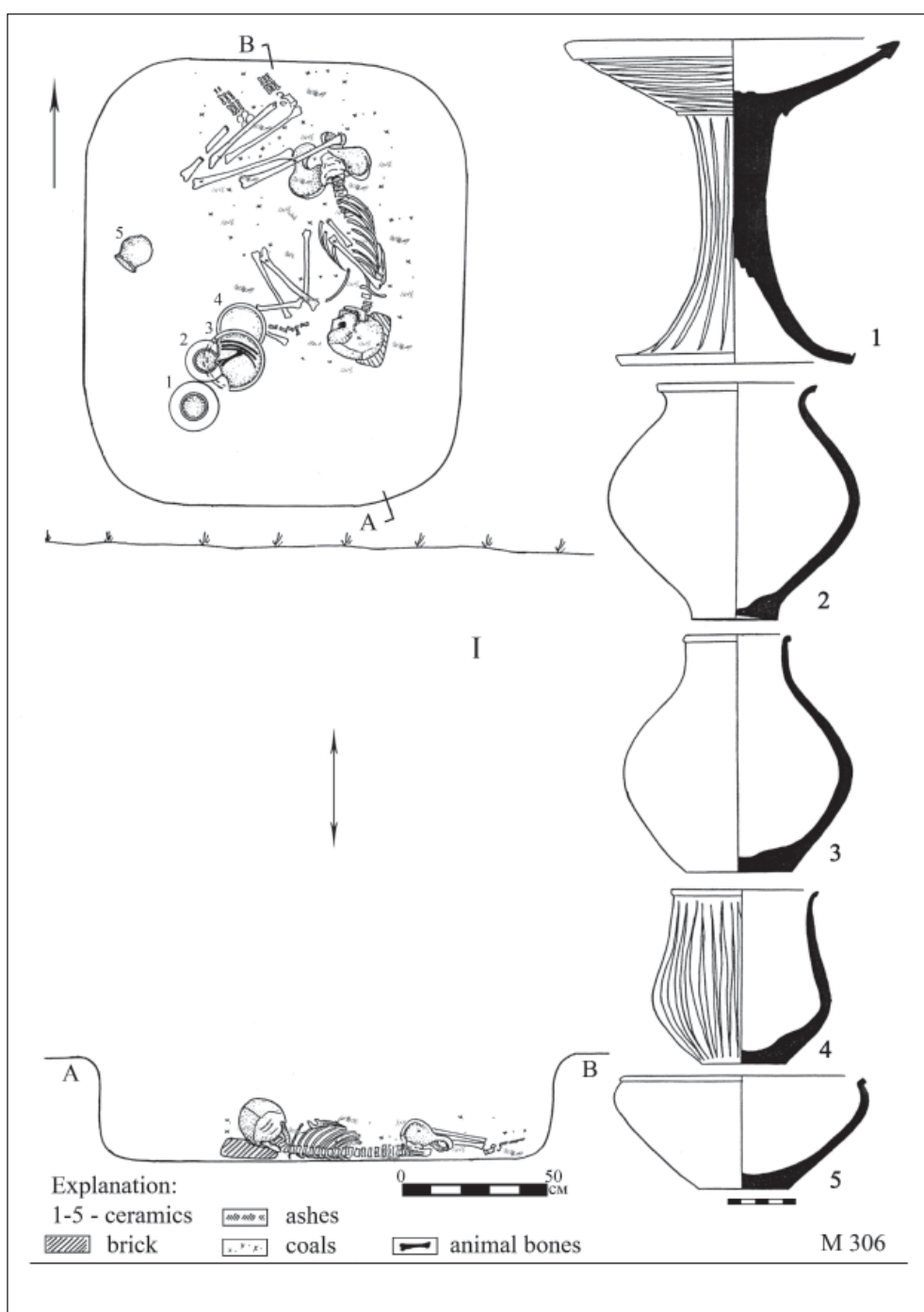


Plate 41. Grave 306:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics

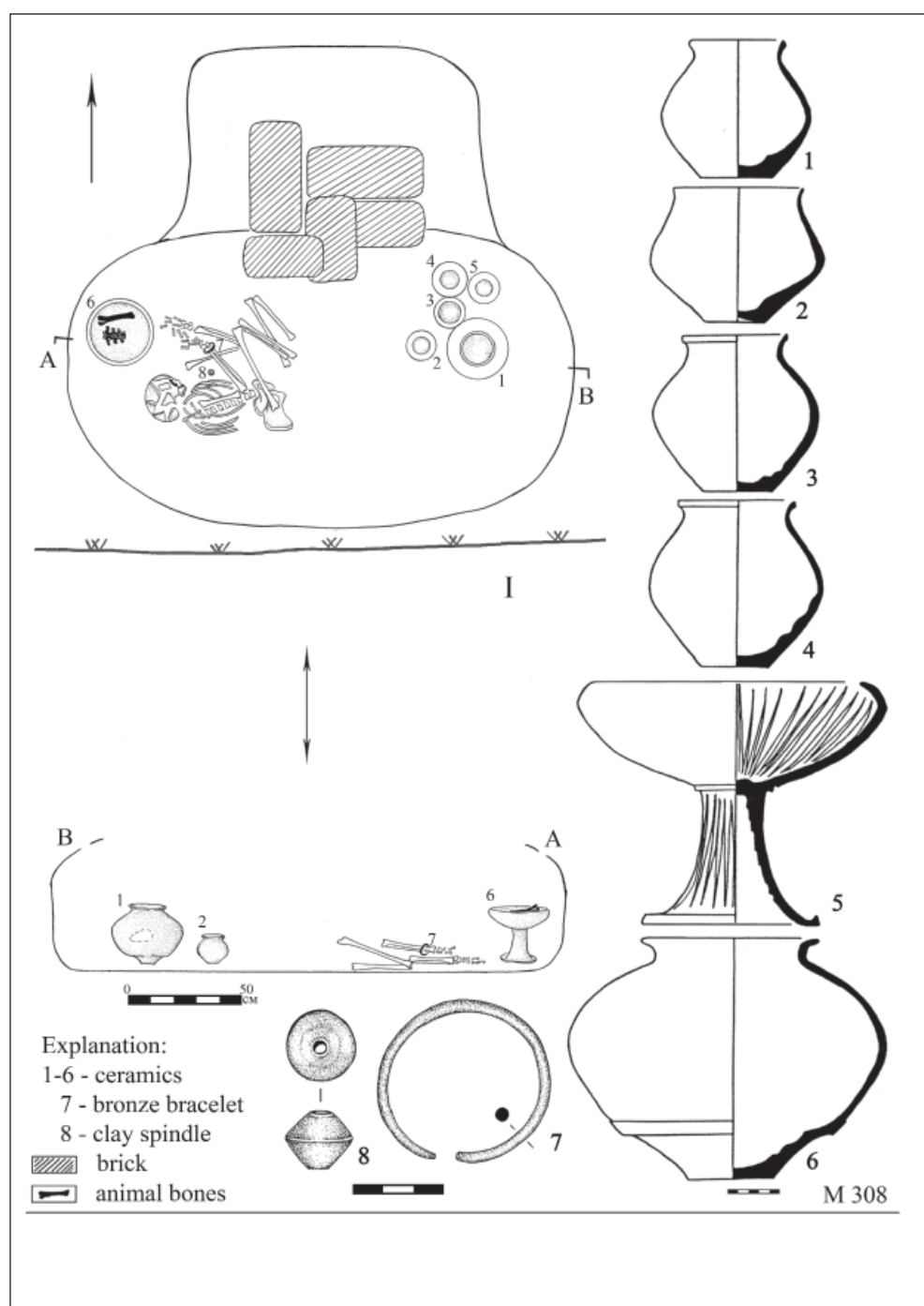


Plate 42. Grave 308:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics; 7 – bronze bracelet; 8 – spindle

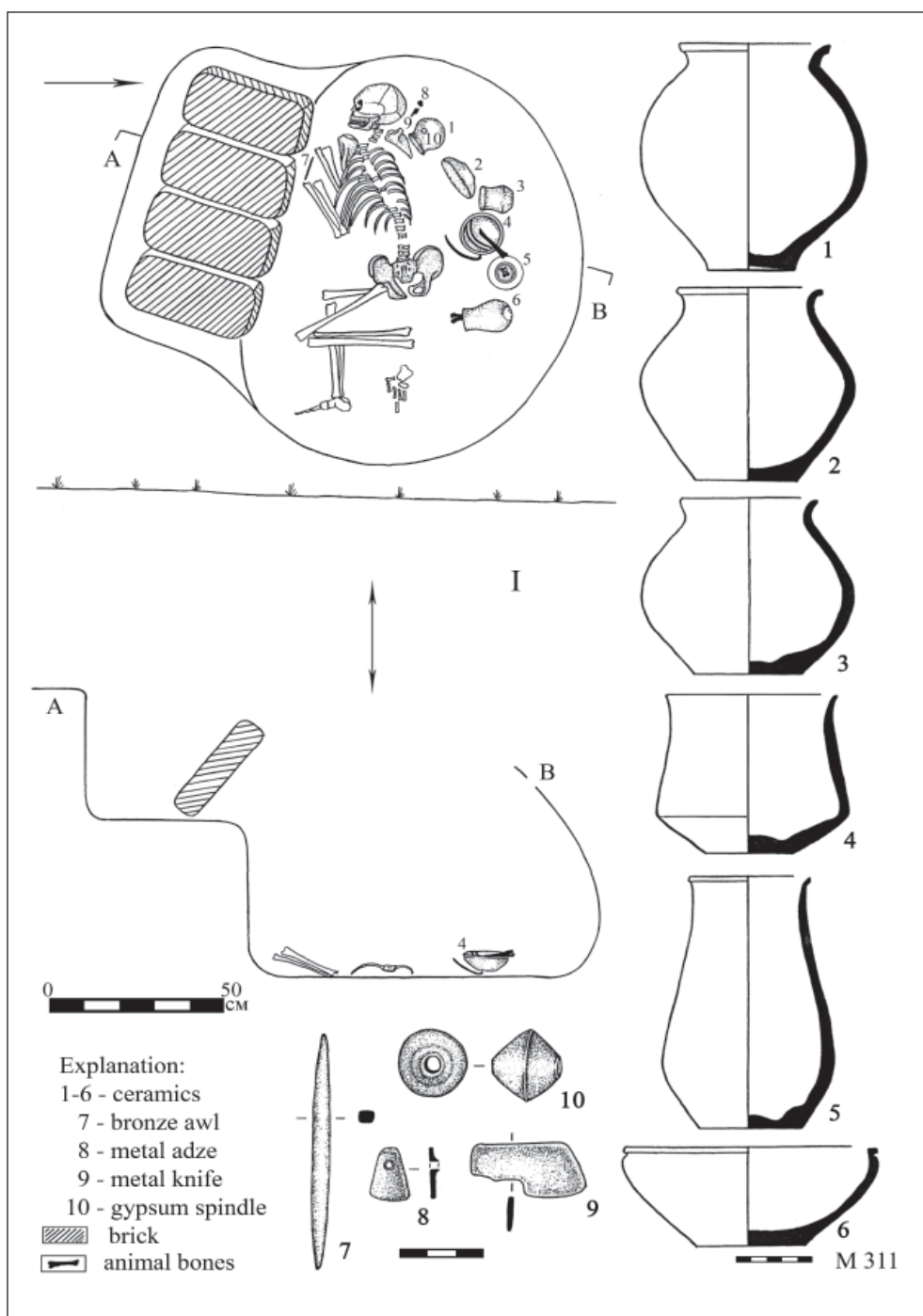


Plate 43. Grave 311:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics; 7 – awl; 8 – adze; 9 – knife; 10 – spindle

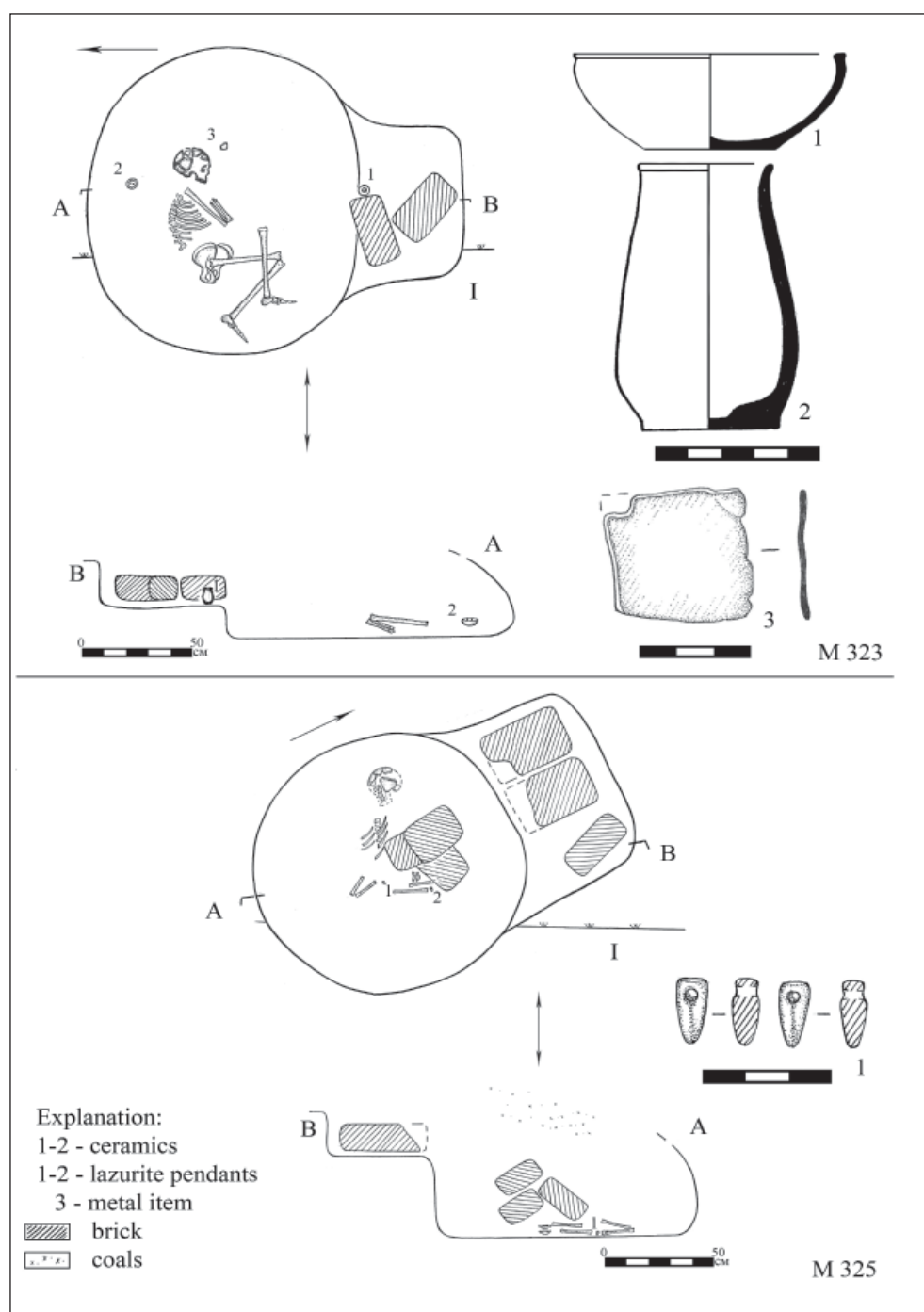


Plate 44. Grave 323, 325:

I – plan and section of burials; 1-2 – ceramics; 3 – fragmented metal plate;
 1 – lazurite pendants (M 325)

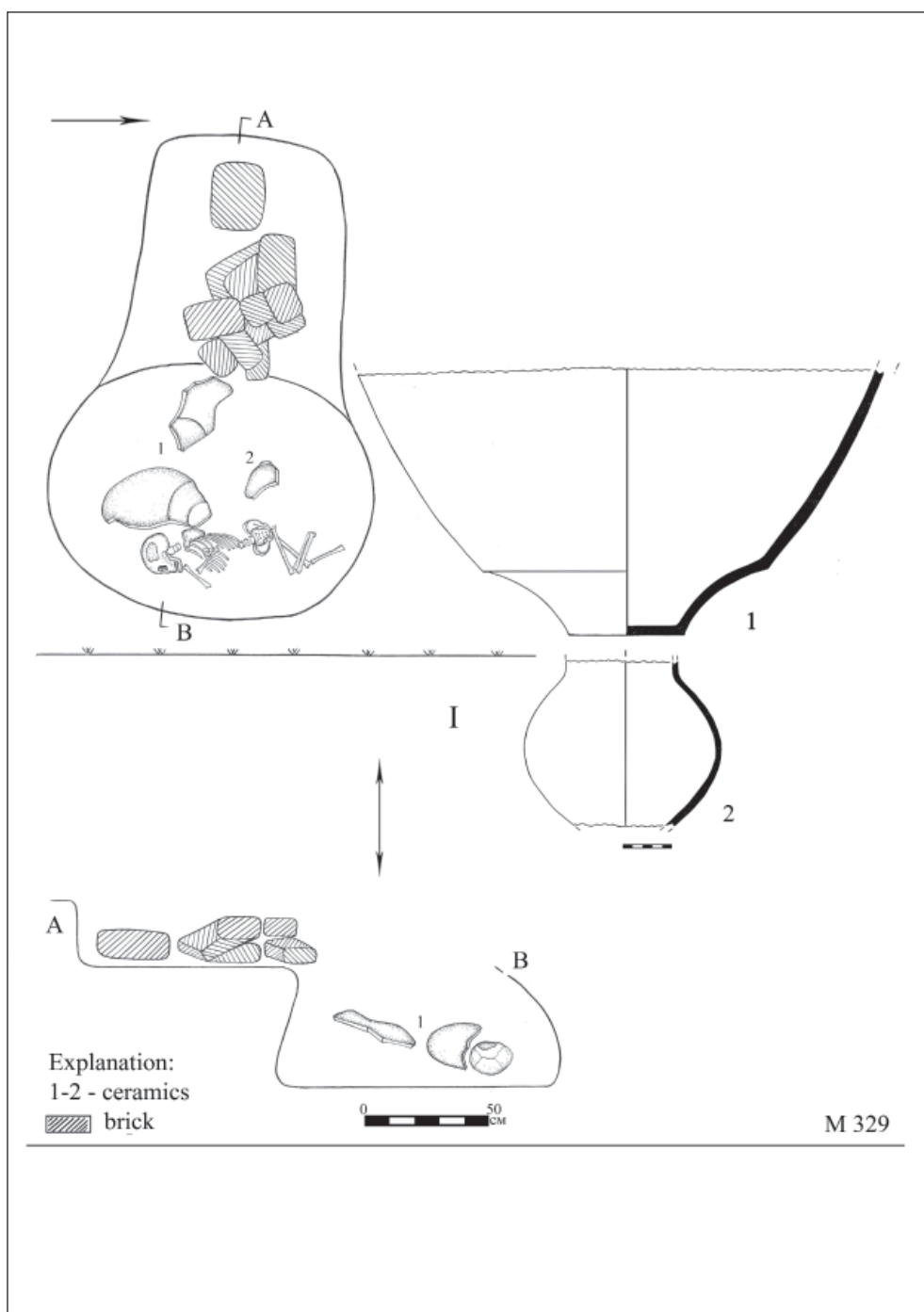


Plate 45. Grave 329:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-2 – ceramics

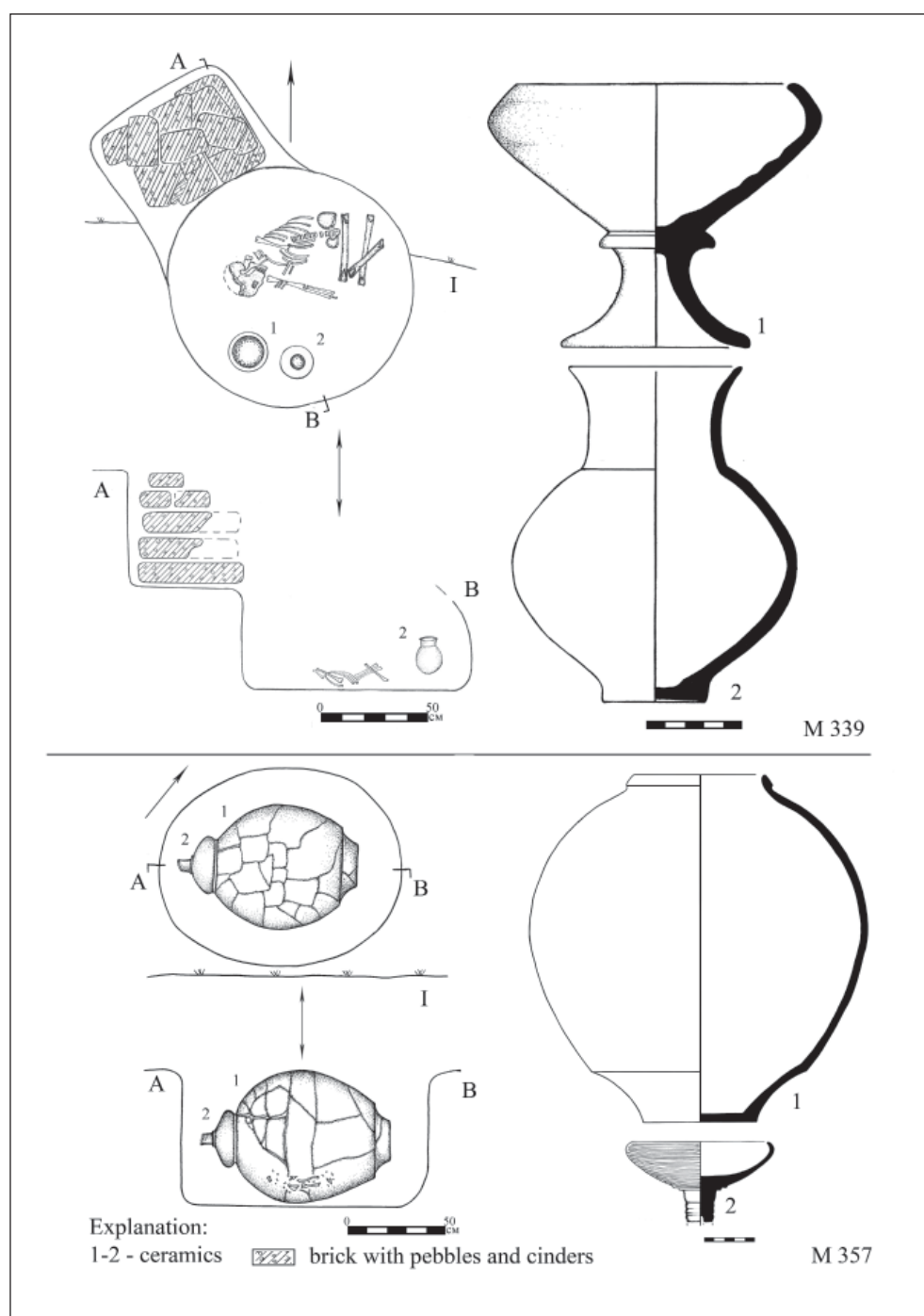


Plate 46. Grave 339, 357:
 I – plan and section of burials; 1-2 – ceramics

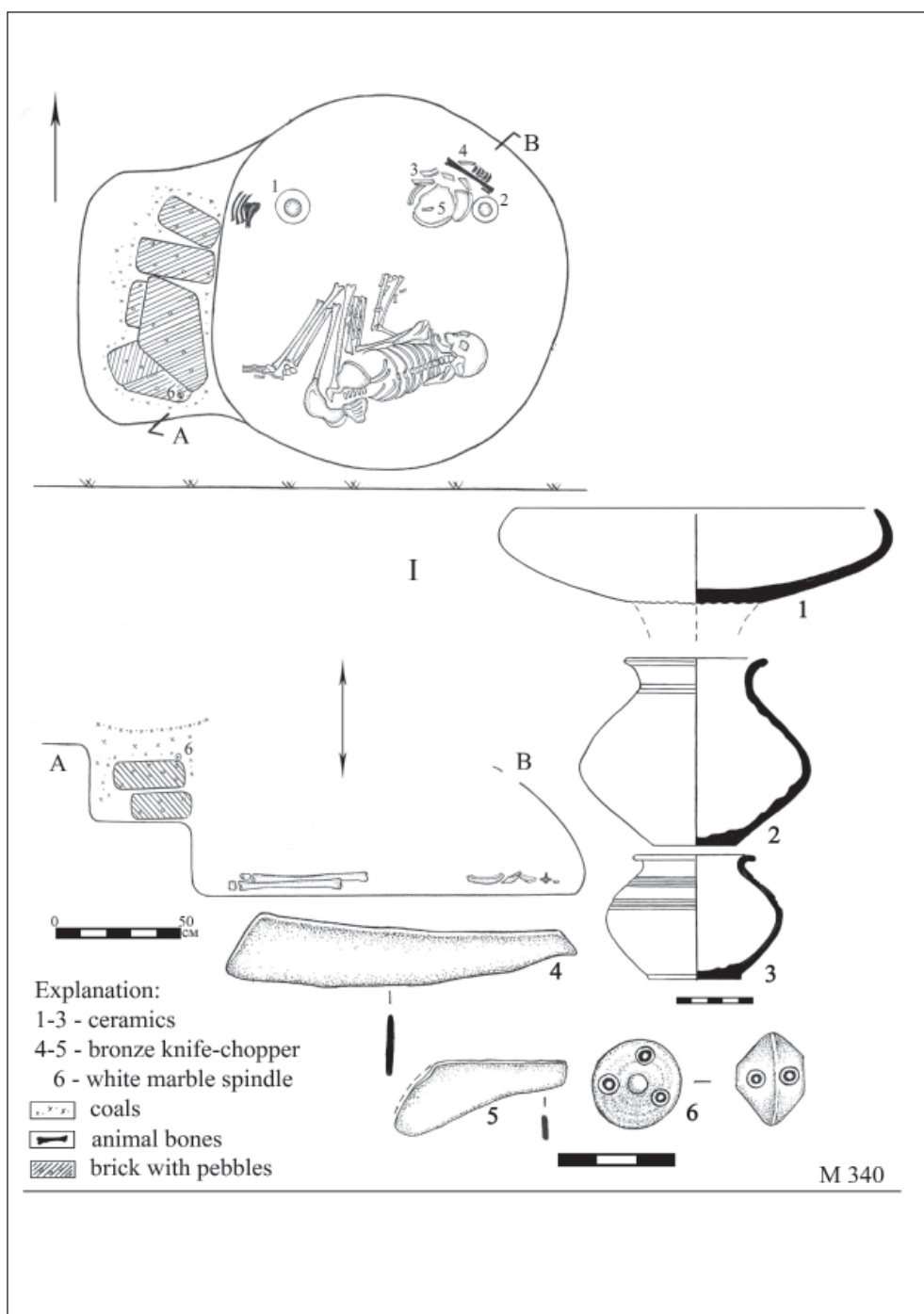


Plate 47. Grave 340:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-3 – ceramics; 4-5 – knives; 6 – spindle

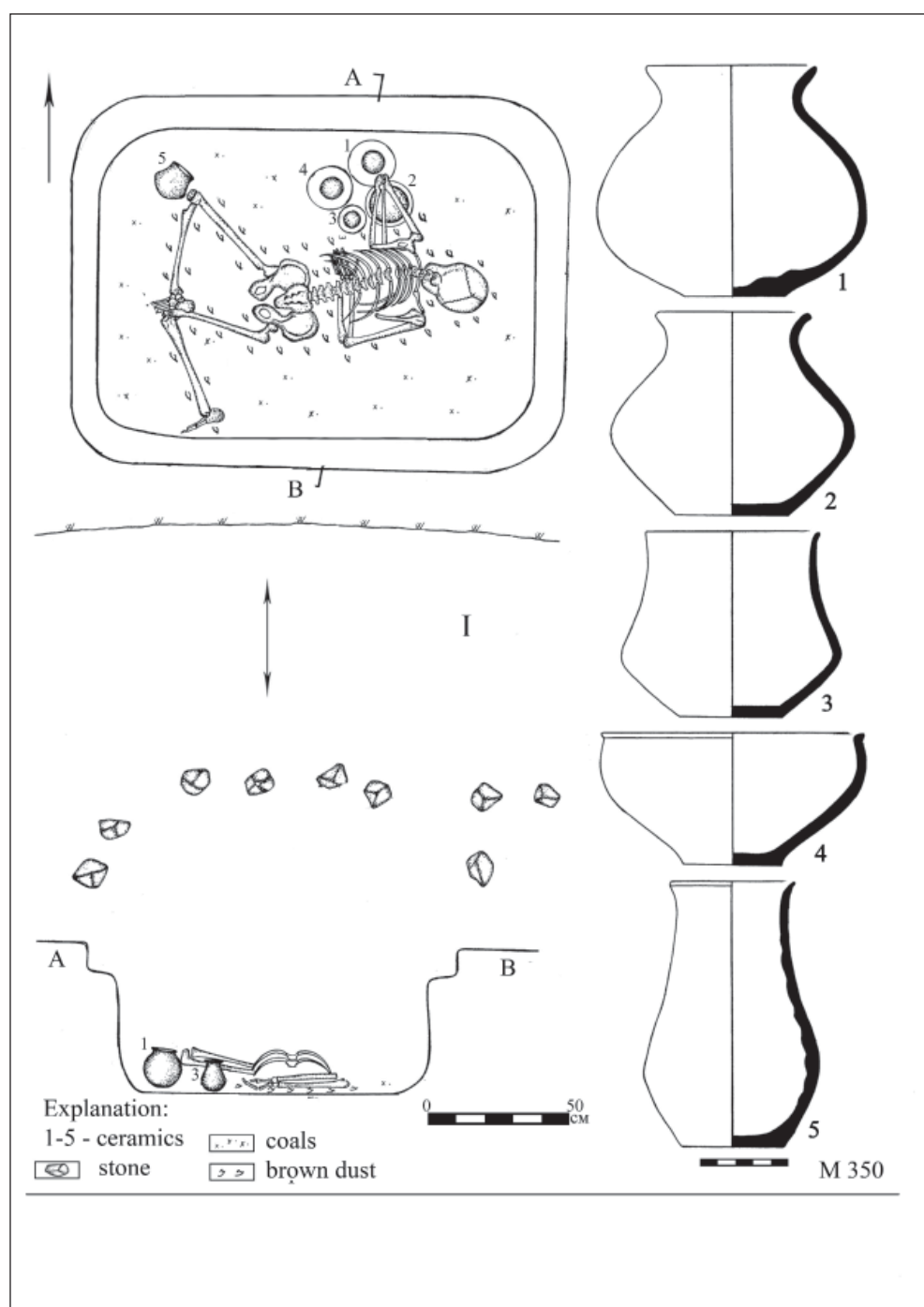


Plate 48. Grave 350:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics

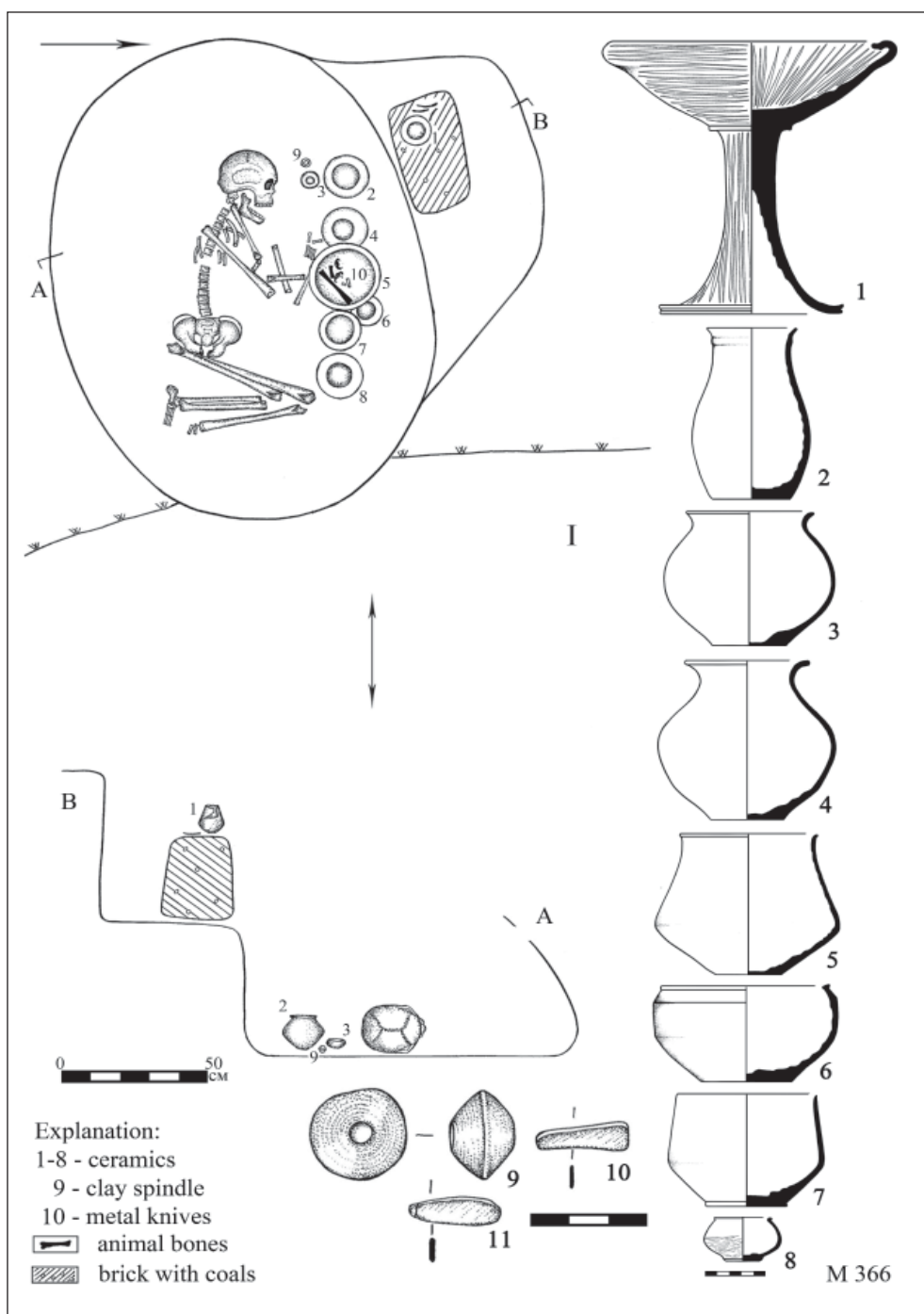


Plate 49. Grave 366:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-8 – ceramics; 9 – spindle;
 10-11 – single-blade knives

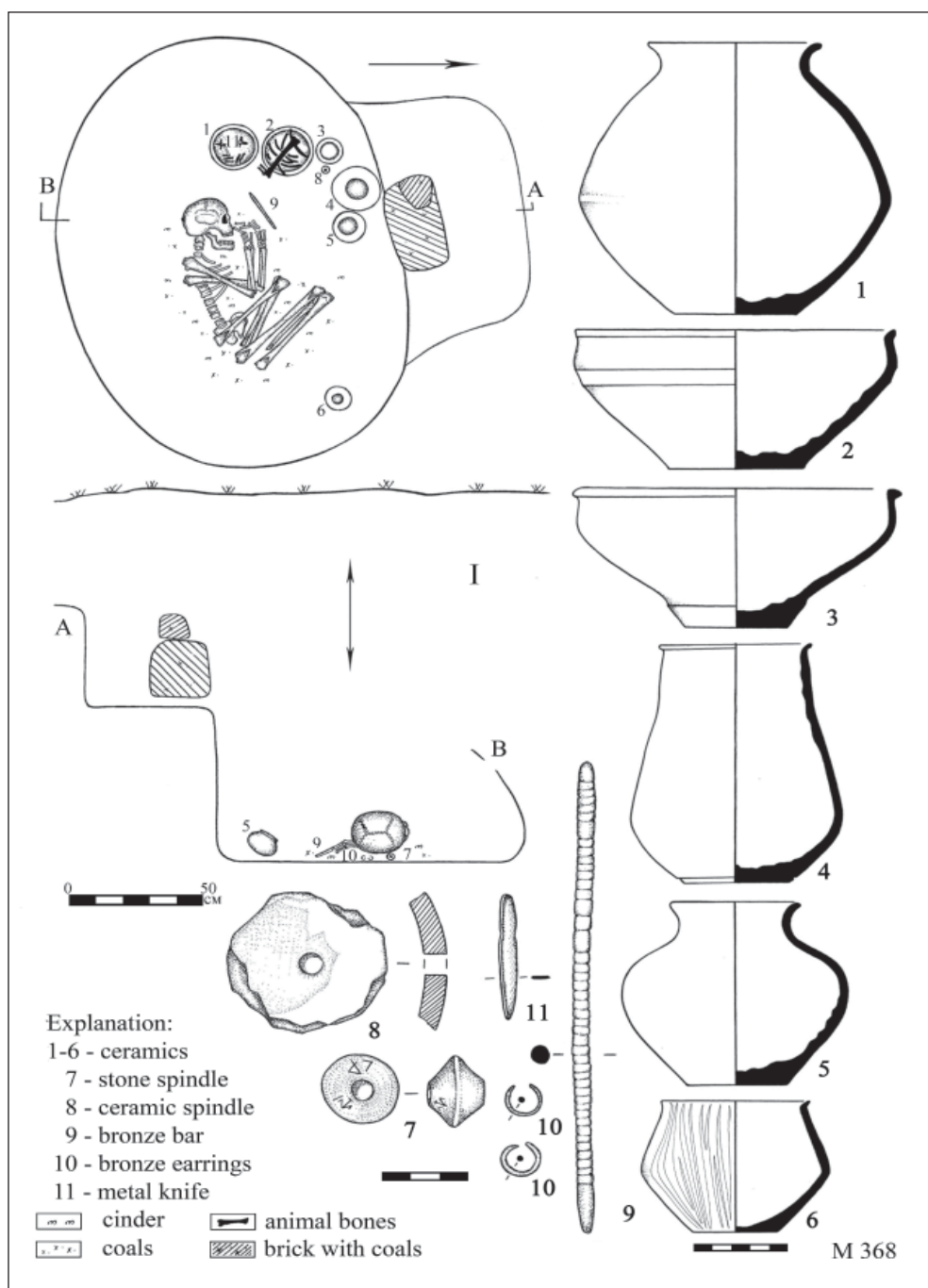


Plate 50. Grave 368:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics; 7 – spindle; 8 – ceramic spindle;
9 – corrugated rod; 10 – earrings; 11 – knife-poniard

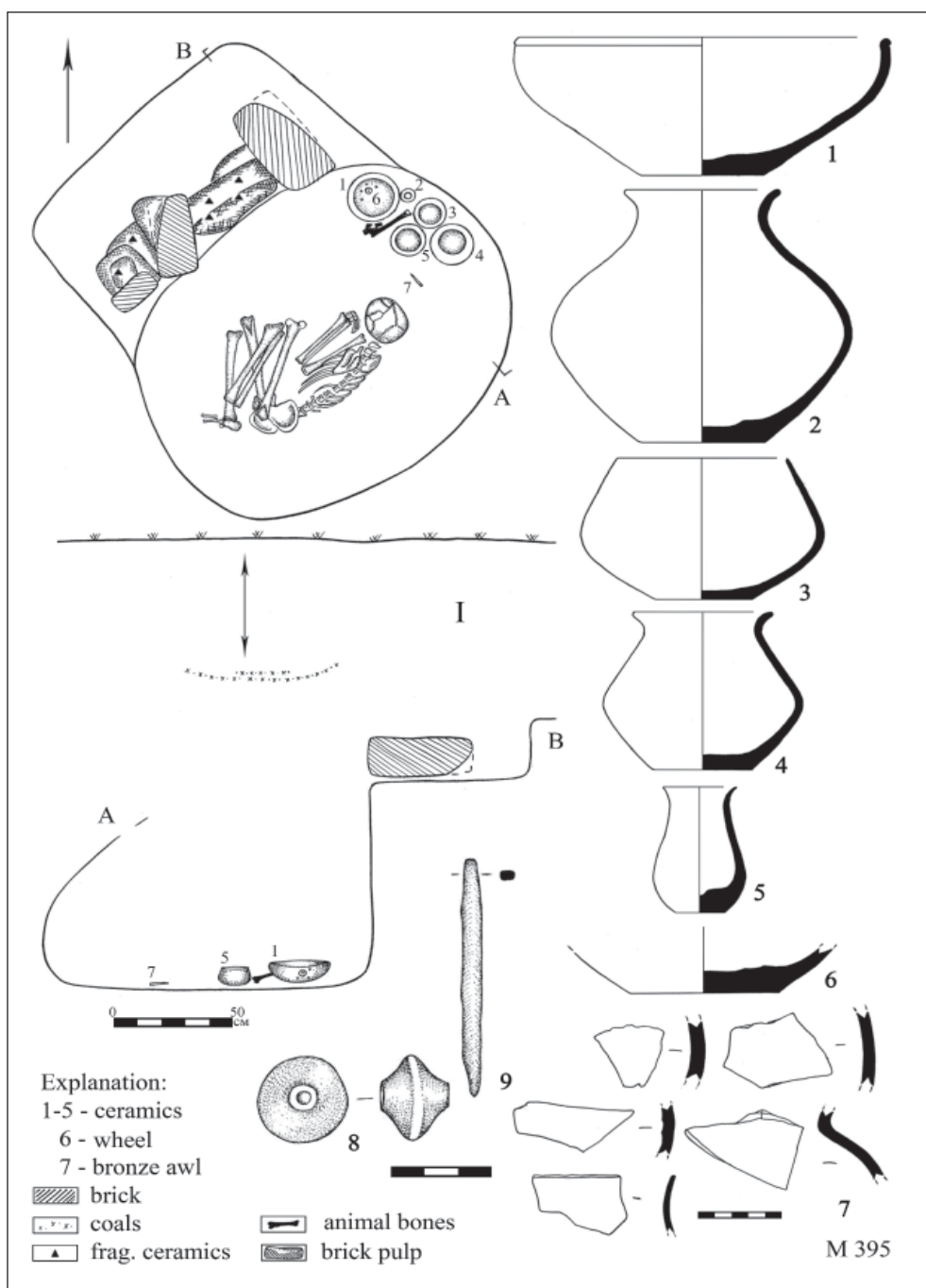


Plate 51. Grave 395:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics; 6-7 – fragmented ceramics from scrap bricks; 8 – wheel; 9 – adze

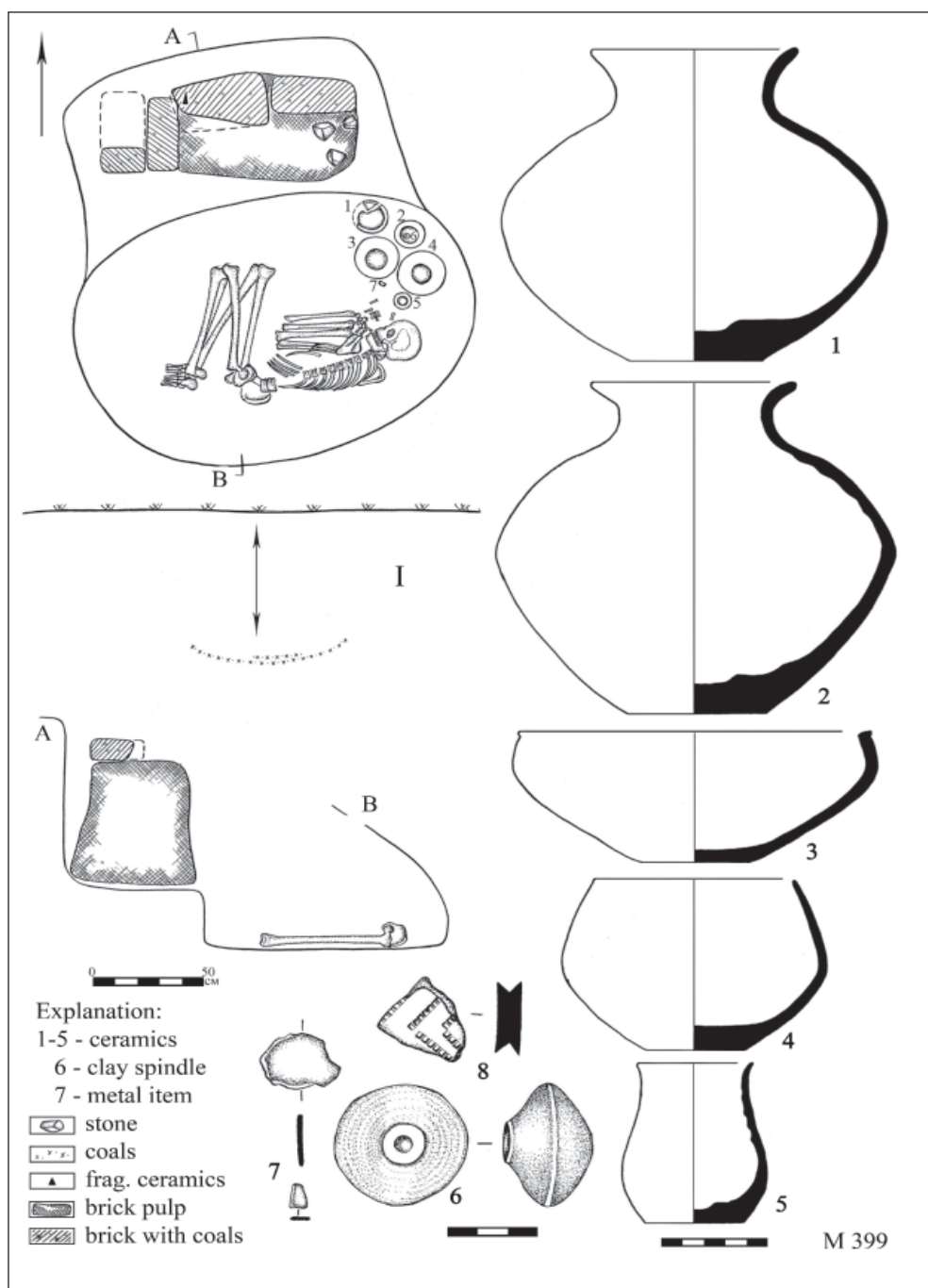


Plate 52. Grave 399:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics; 6 – spindle; 7 – fragmented metal plates; 8 – steppe ceramics

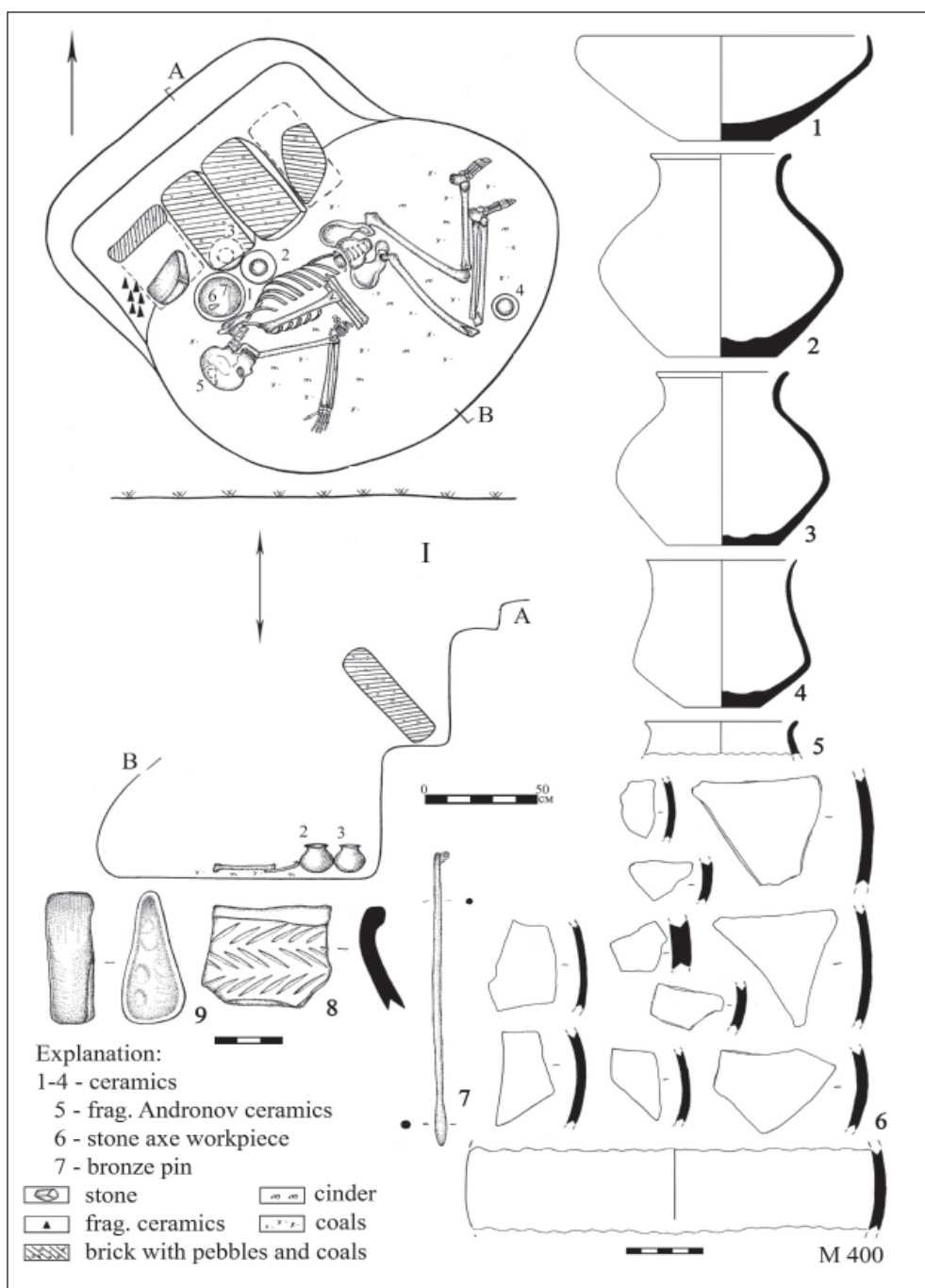


Plate 53. Grave 400:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5-6 – fragmented ceramics from entrance aperture; 7 – pin; 8 – steppe ceramics; 9 – stone handicrafts

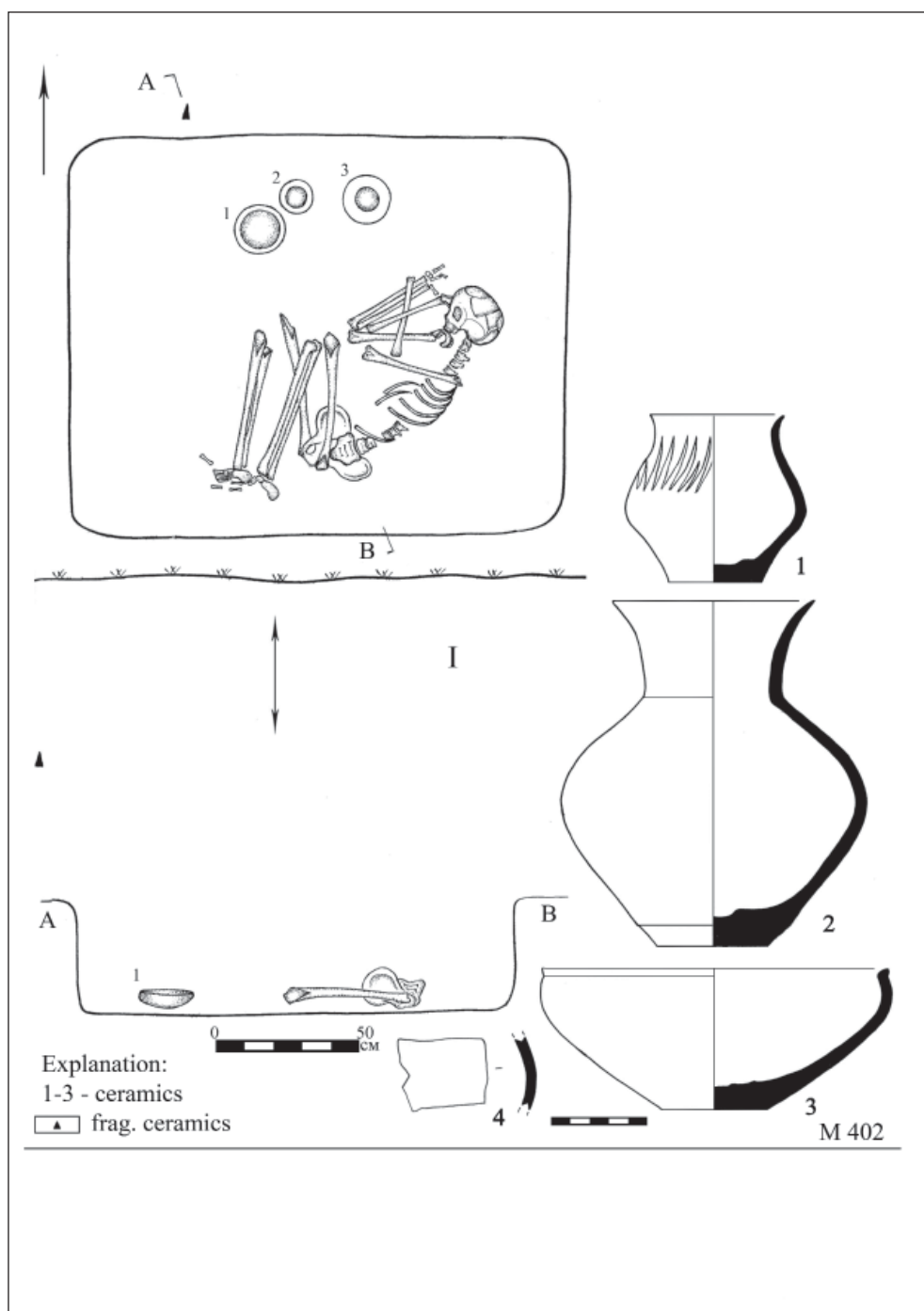


Plate 54. Grave 402:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-3 – ceramics;
 4 – fragmented ceramics (from earthfill)

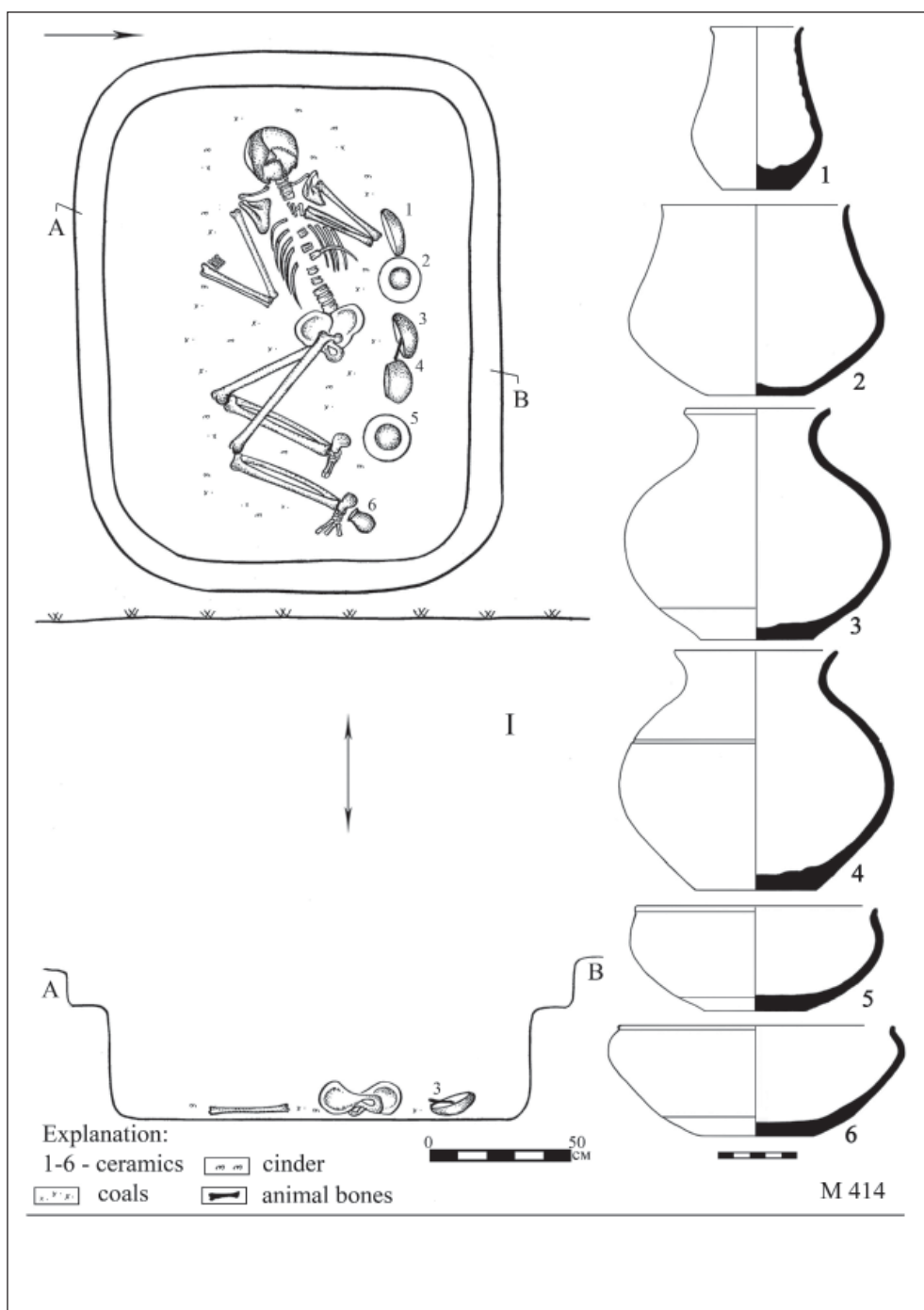


Plate 55. Grave 414:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics

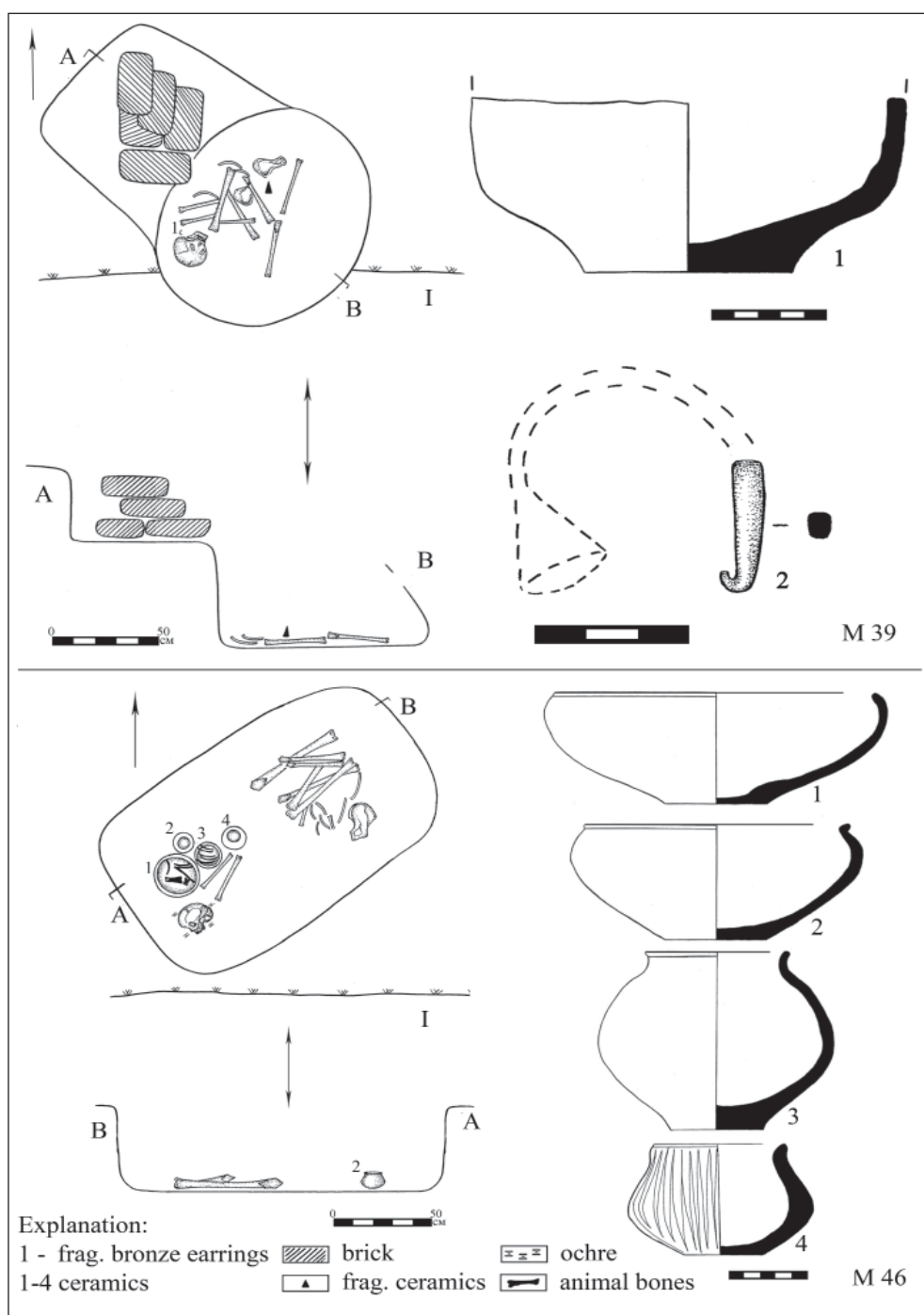


Plate 56. Grave 39,46:

I – plan and section of burials; 1-4 – ceramics; 2 – a piece of bronze earring (M 39)

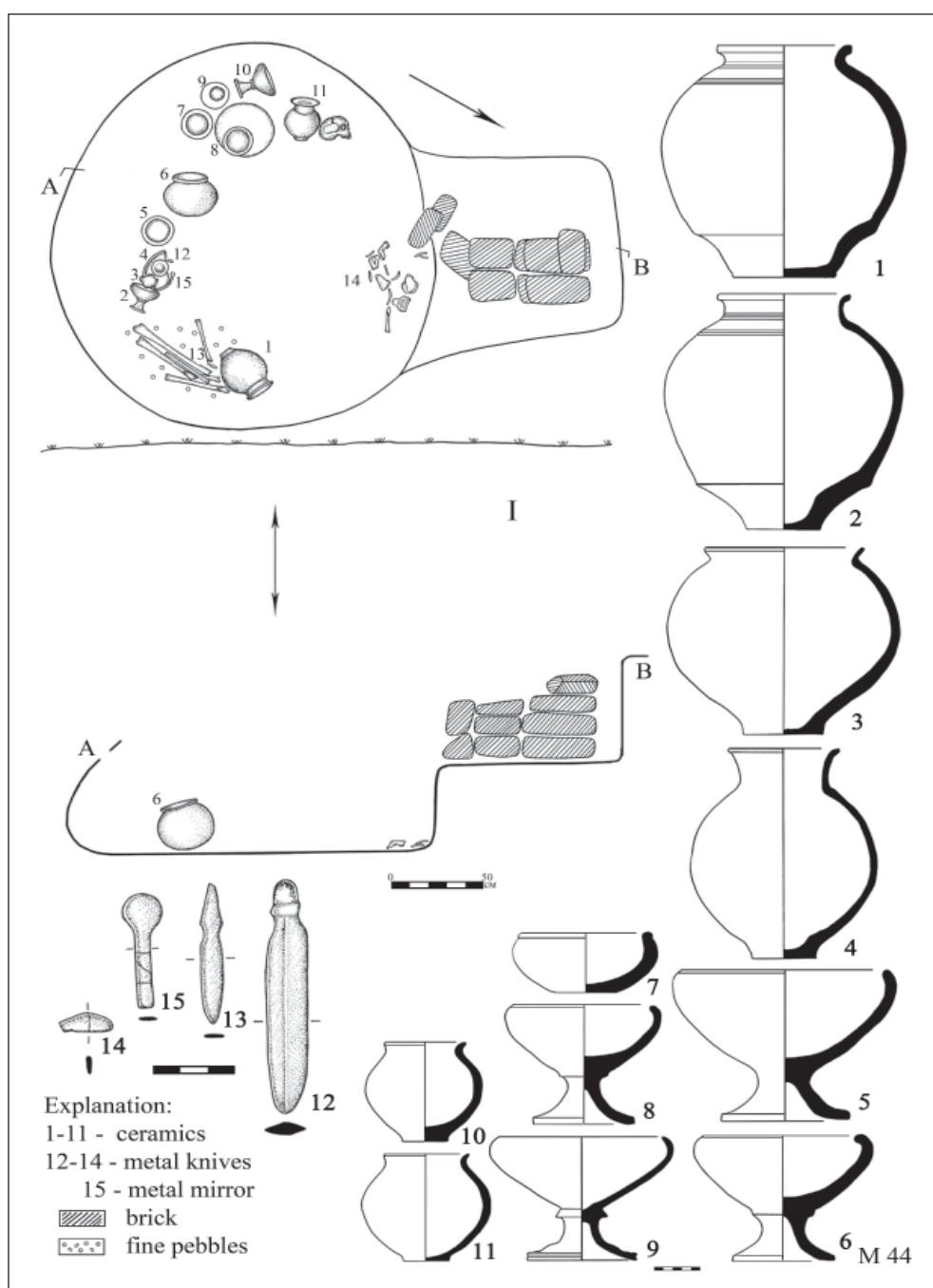


Plate 57. Grave 44:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-11 – ceramics; 12-13 – copies of knives-poniards; 14 – copy of razor; 15 – mirror

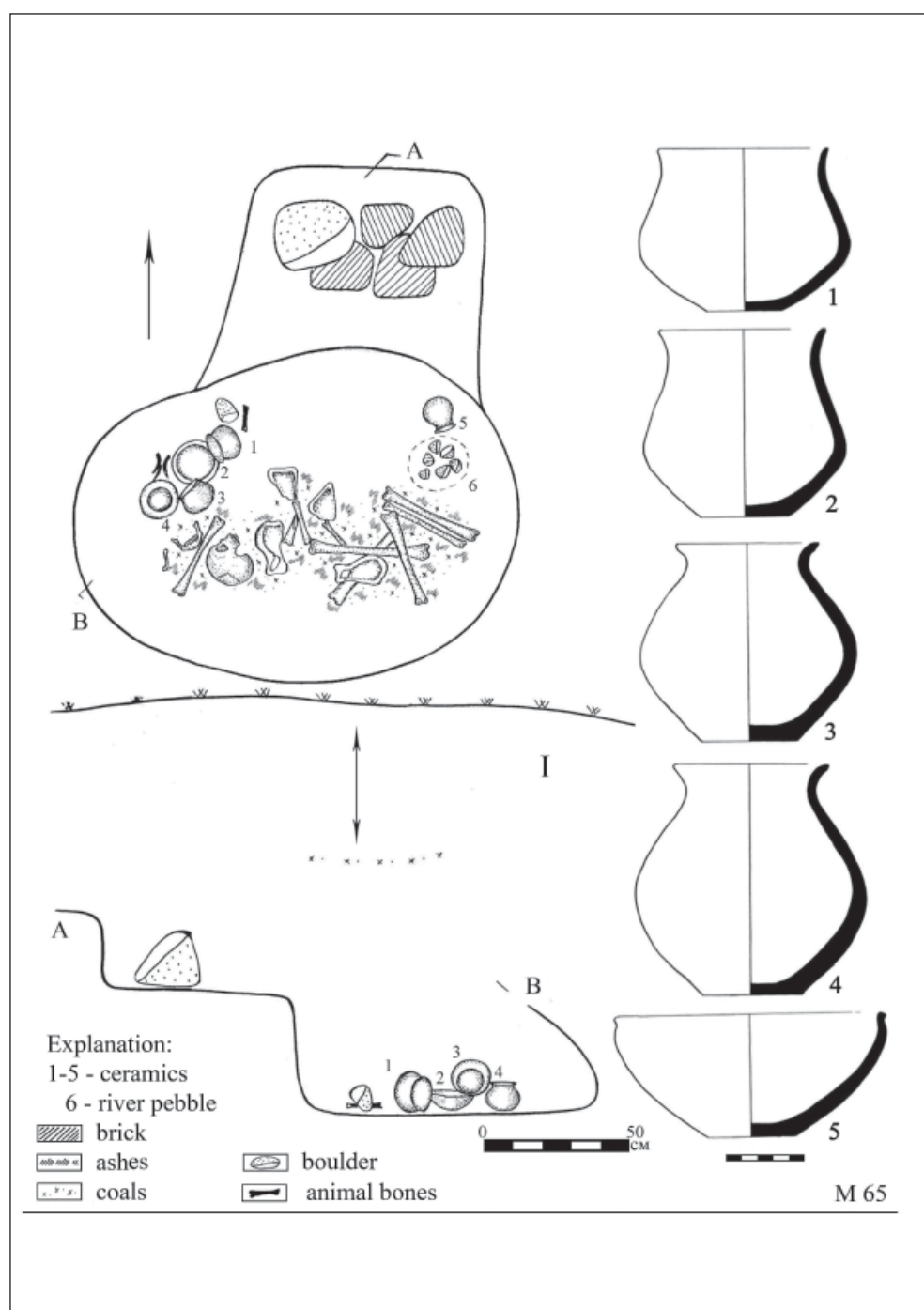


Plate 58. Grave 65:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics

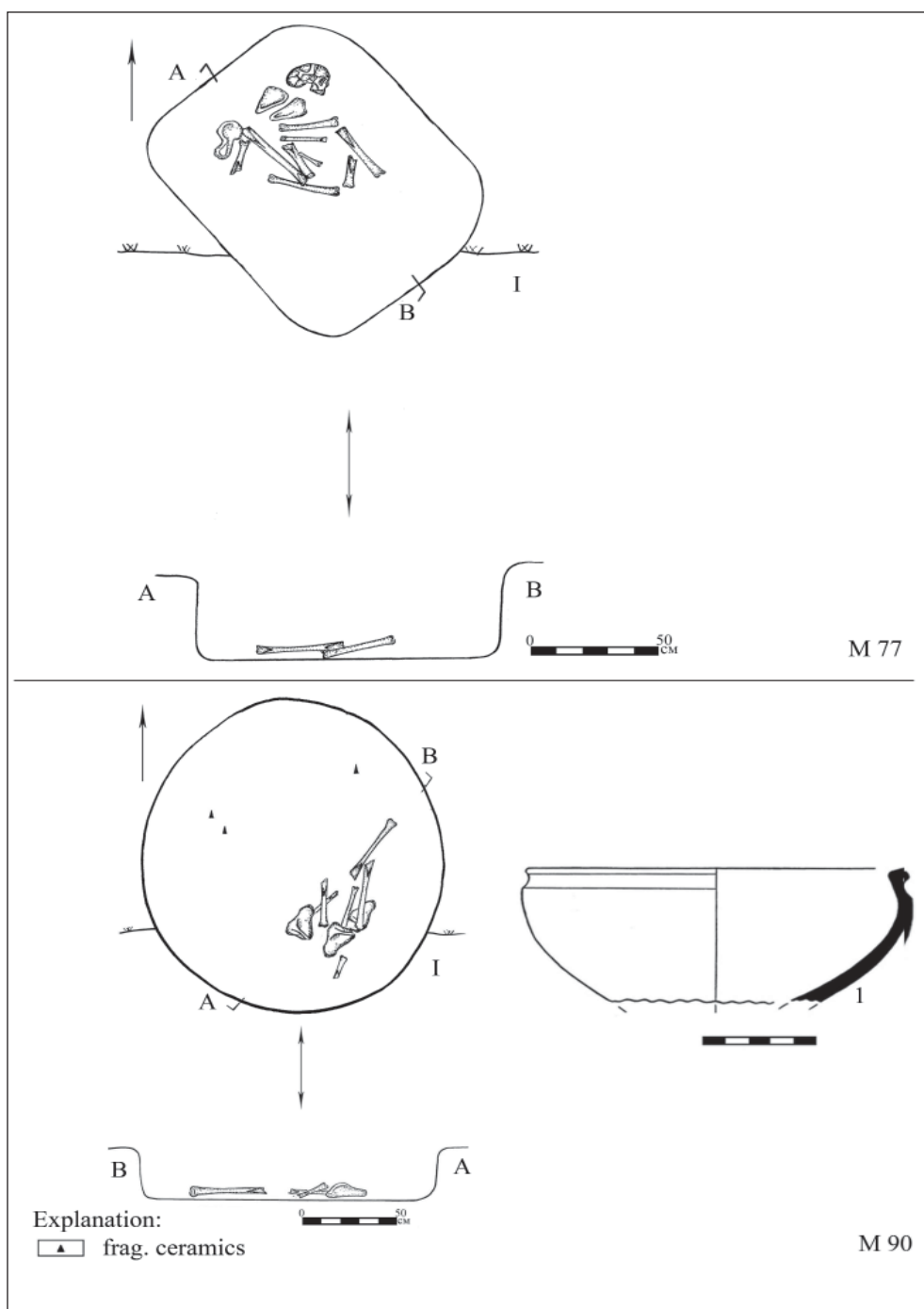


Plate 59. Grave 77, 90:
I – plan and section of burials; 1 – ceramic vessel

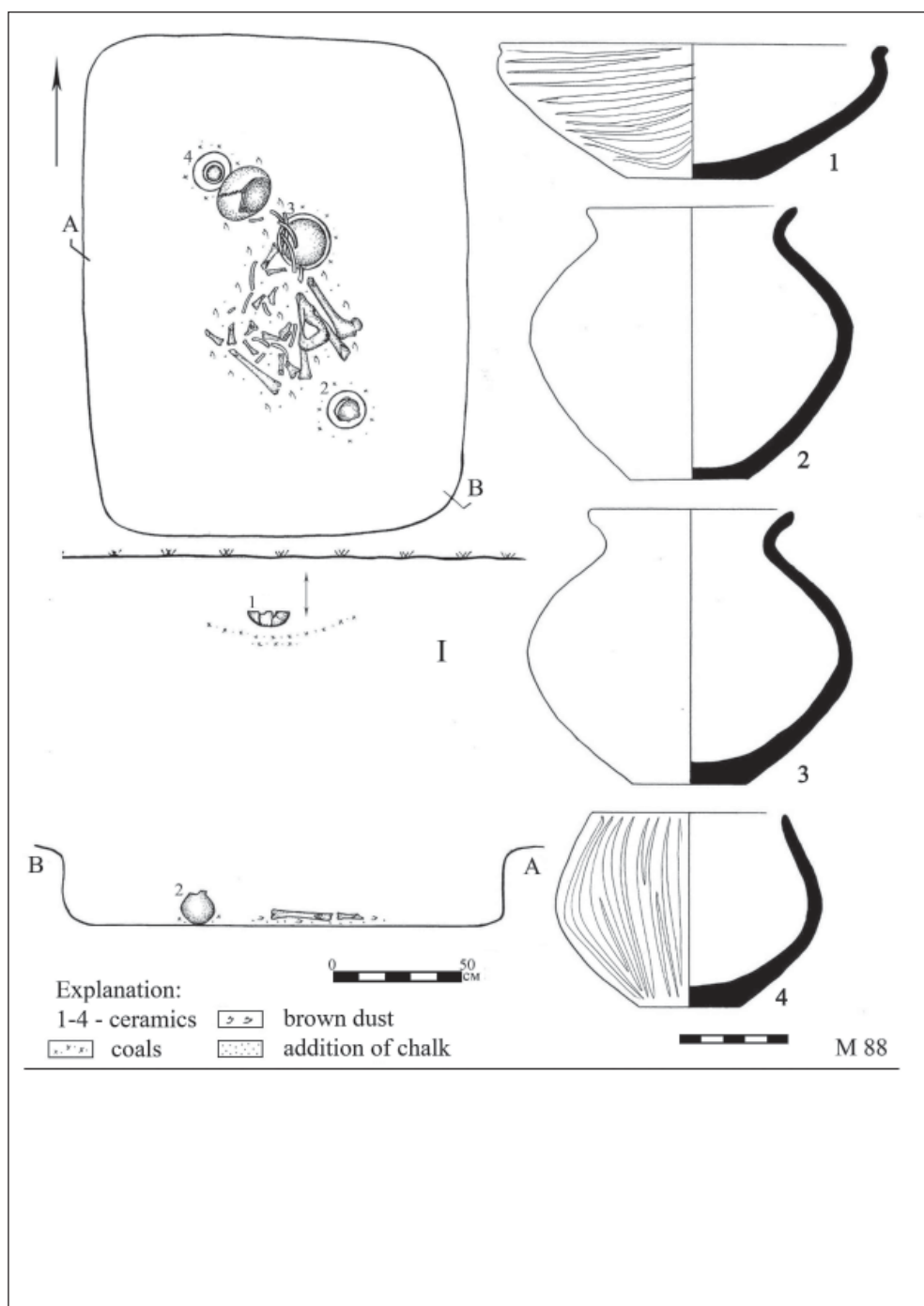


Plate 60. Grave 88:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics

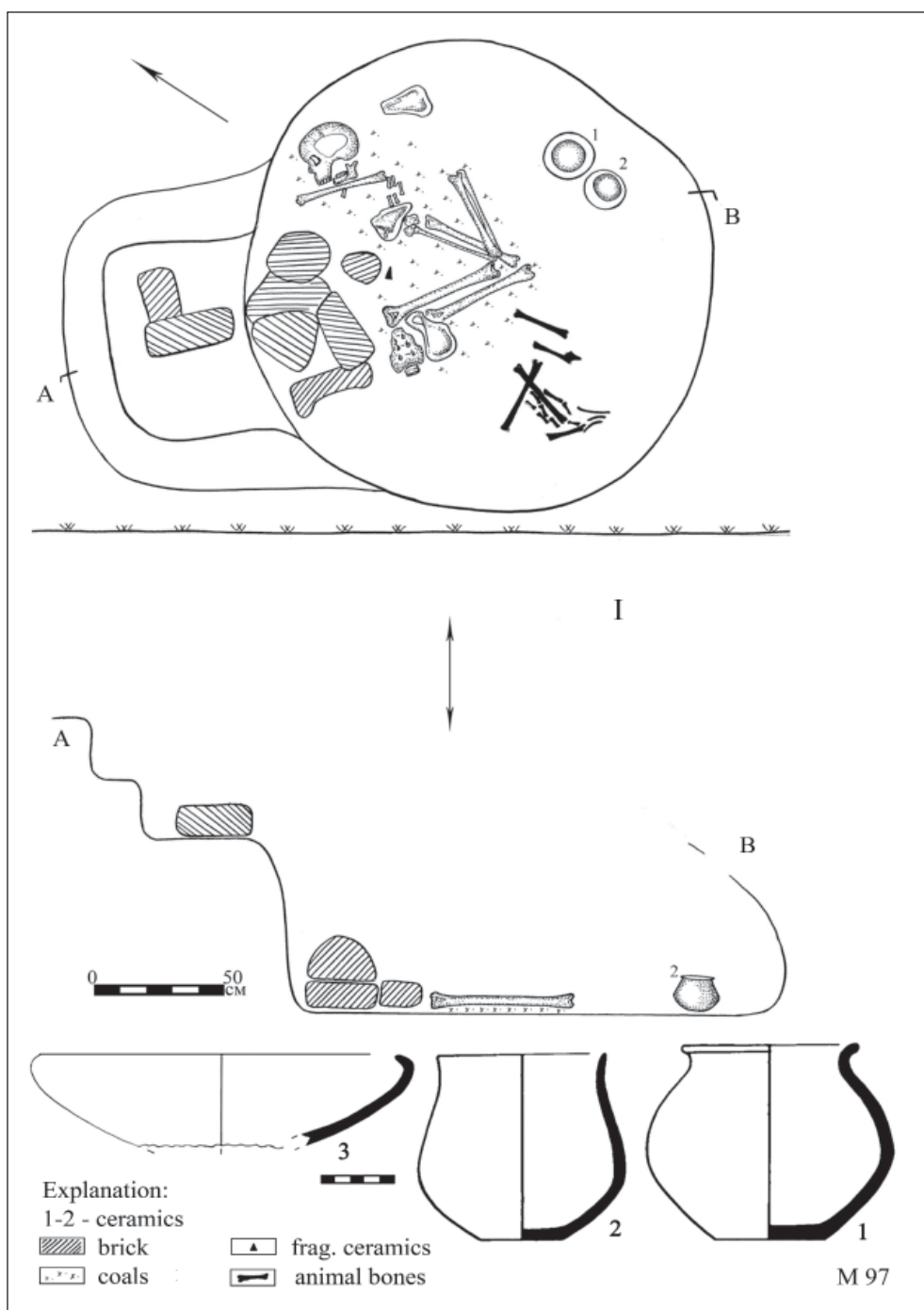


Plate 61. Grave 97:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-3 – ceramics

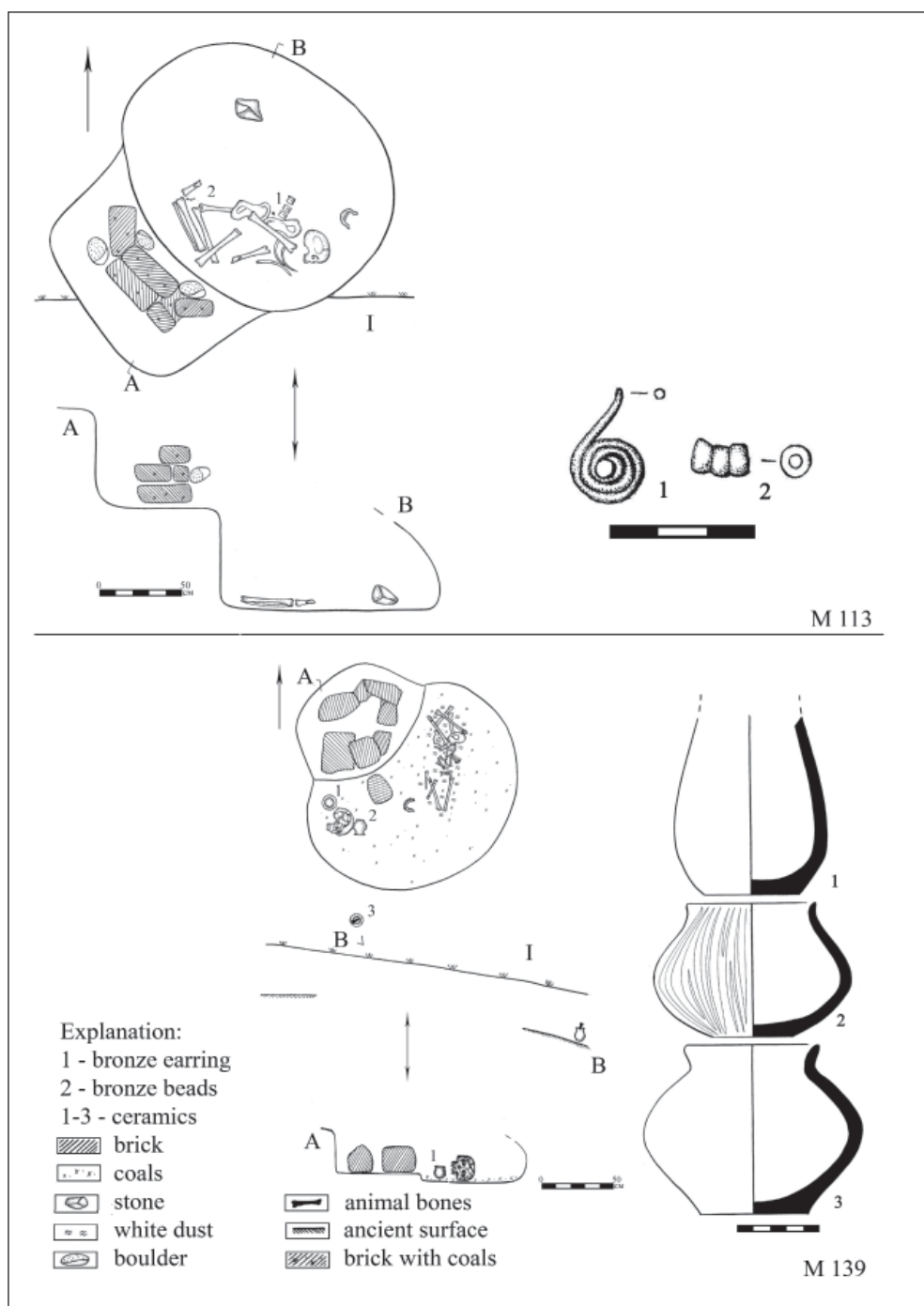


Plate 62. Grave 113, 139:
I – plan and section of burials; 1-3 – ceramics; 1 – earrings (M 113);
2 – beads (M 113)

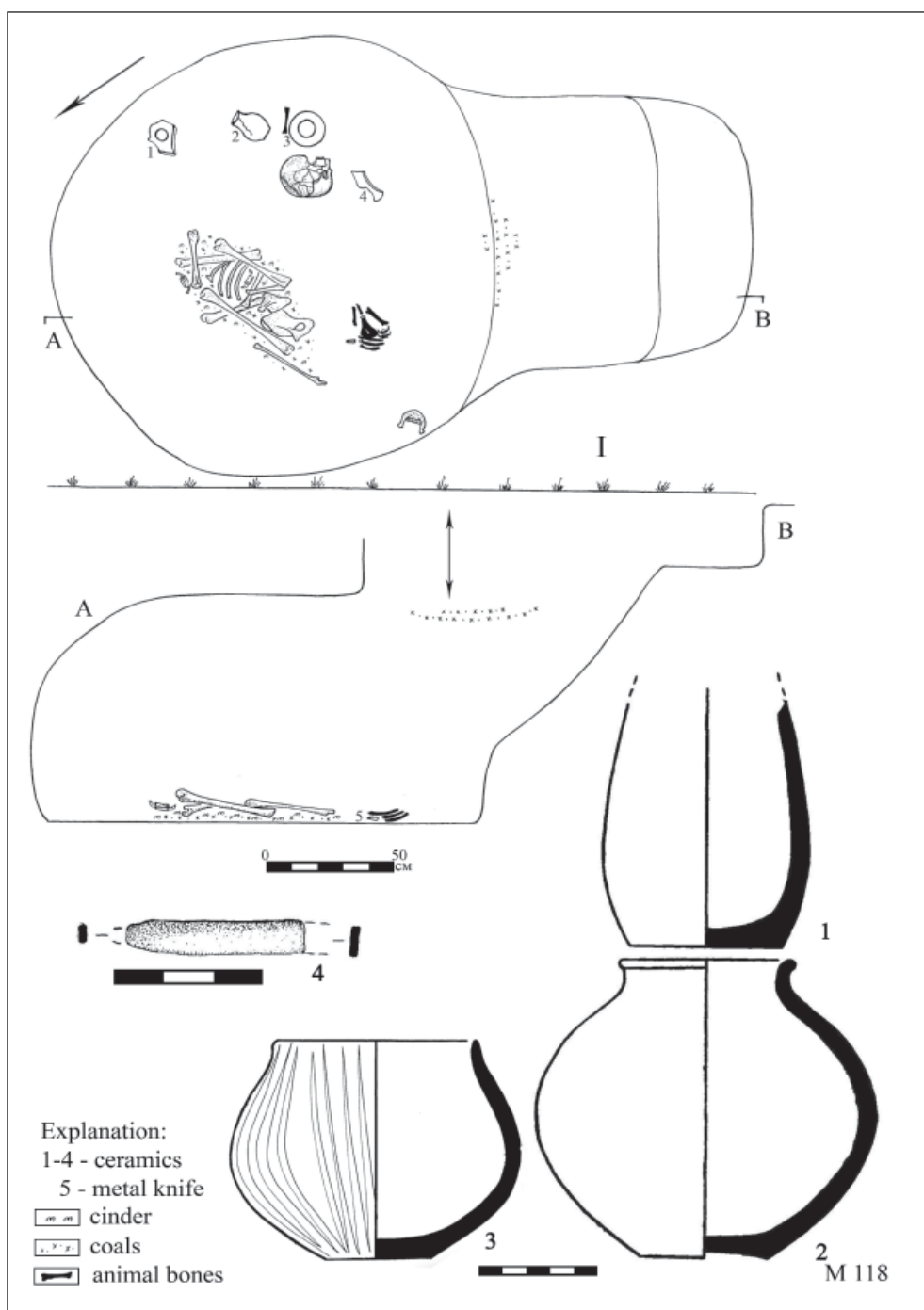


Plate 63. Grave 118:

I – plan and section of burials; 1-3 – ceramics; 4 – fragmented knife

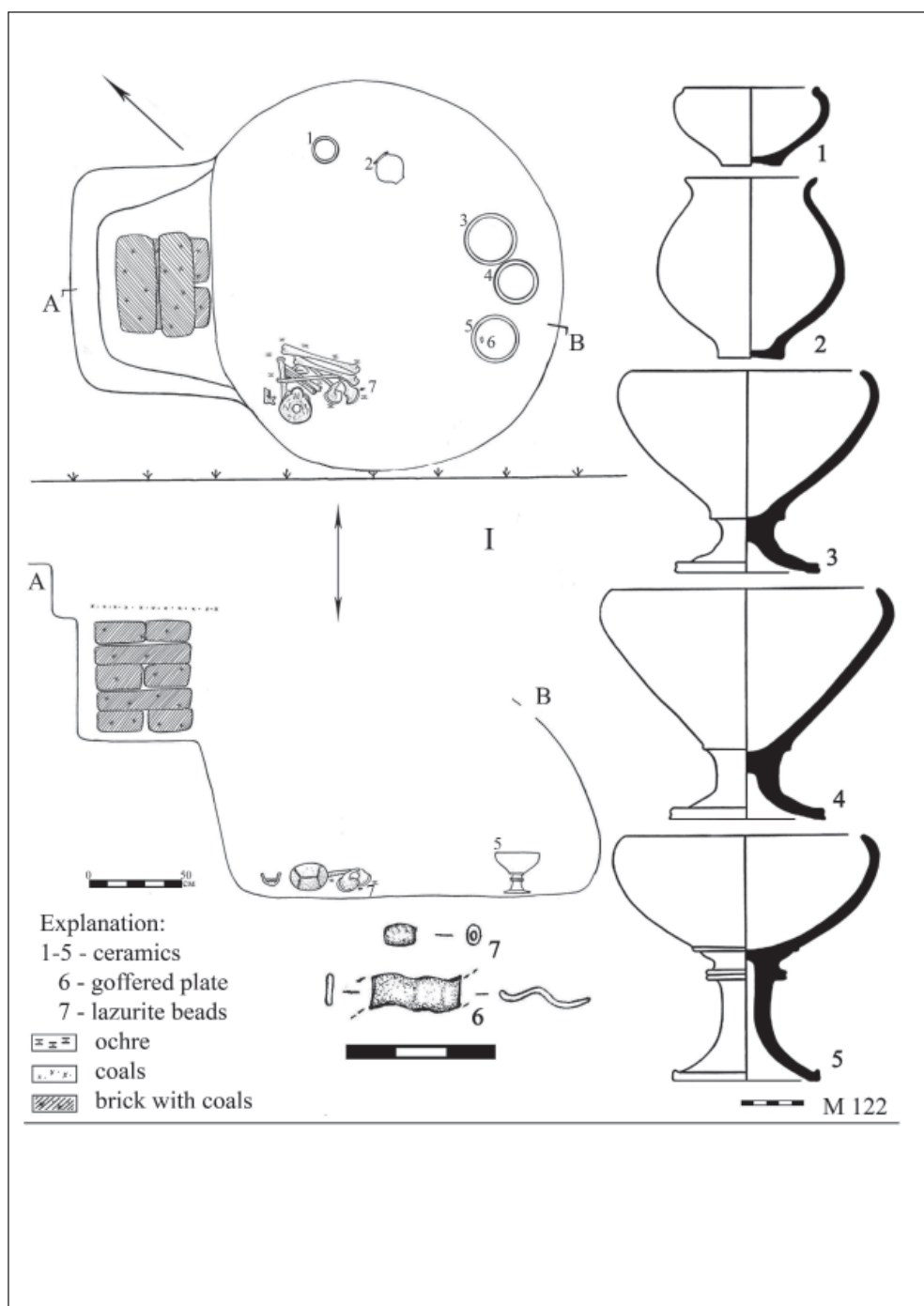


Plate 64. Grave 122:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics; 6 – corrugated plate;
7 – lazurite bead

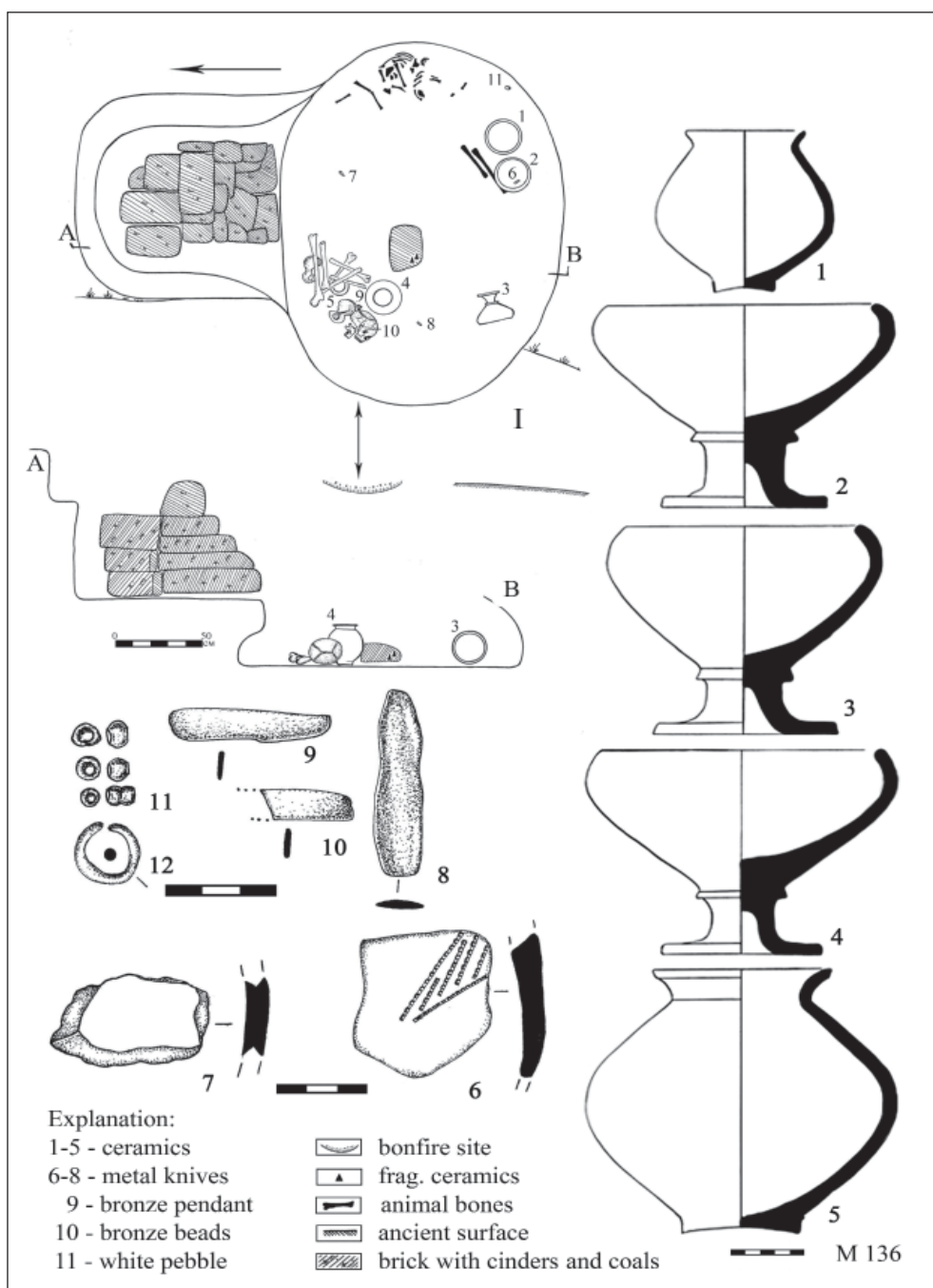


Plate 65. Grave 136:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics; 6-7 – fragmented steep ceramics; 8 – knife-poniard; 9 – single-blade knife; 10 – fragmented knife; 11 – beads; 12 – earring

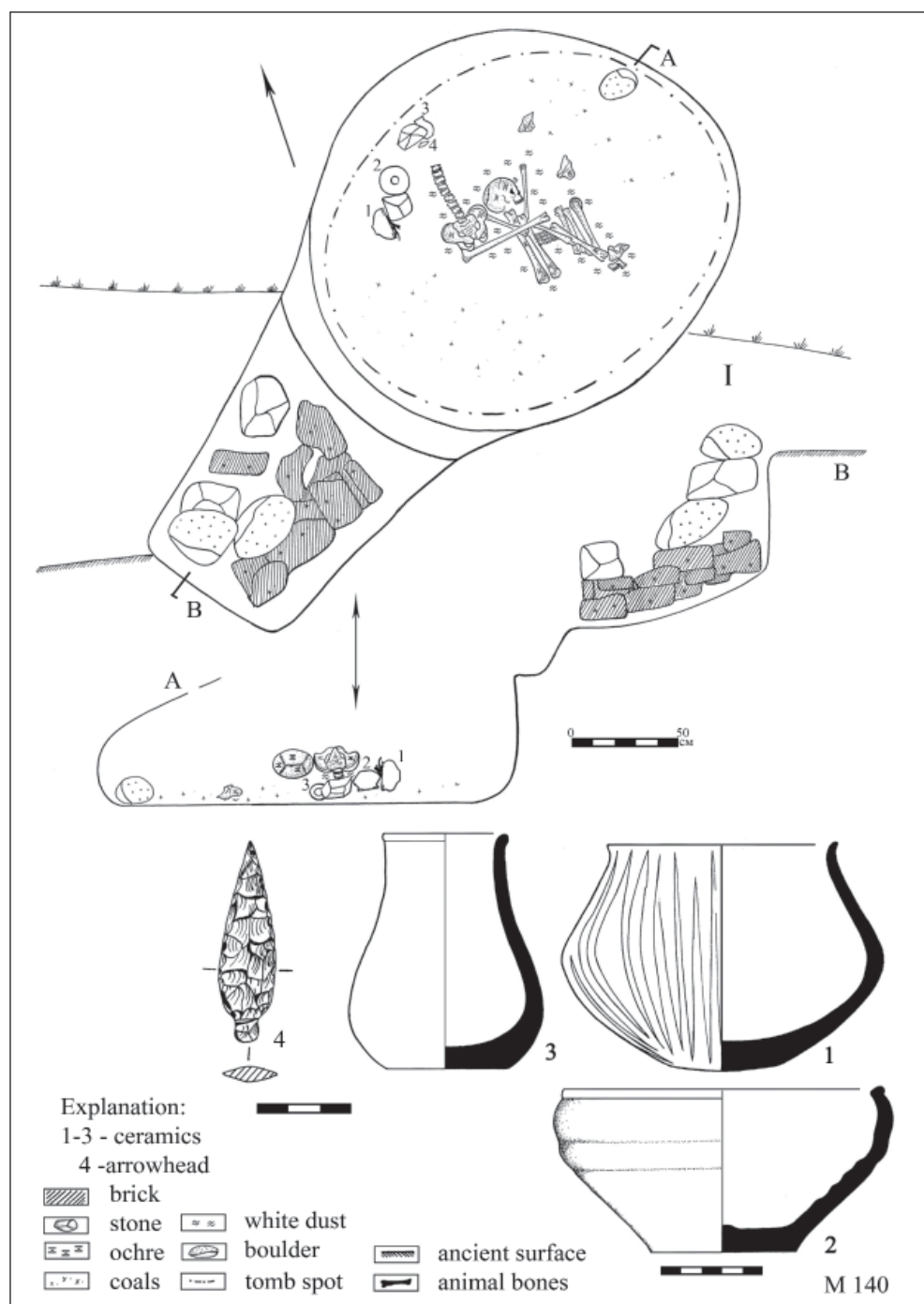


Plate 66. Grave 140:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-3 – ceramics; 4 – arrow head

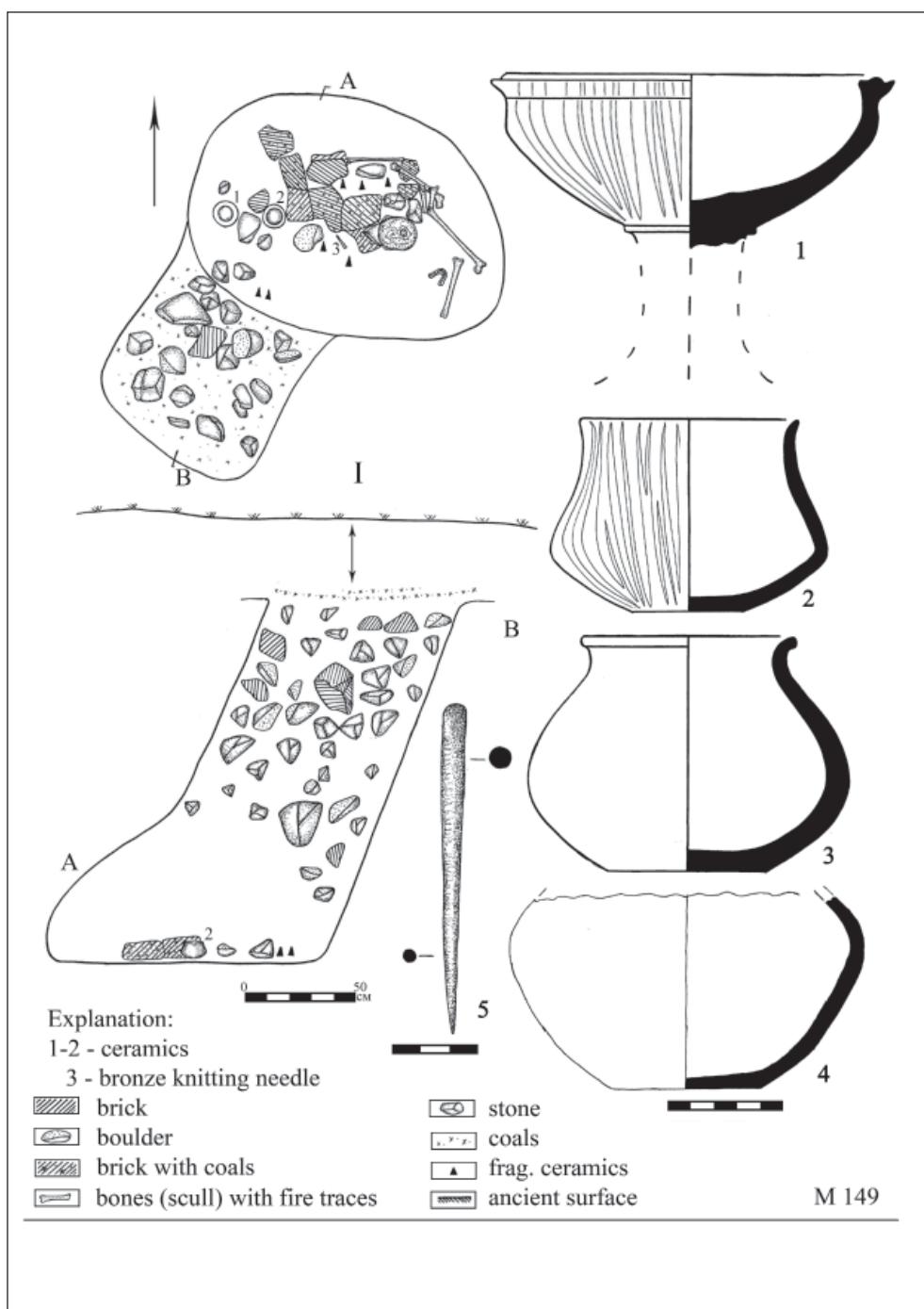


Plate 67. Grave 149:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5 – bronze knitting needle

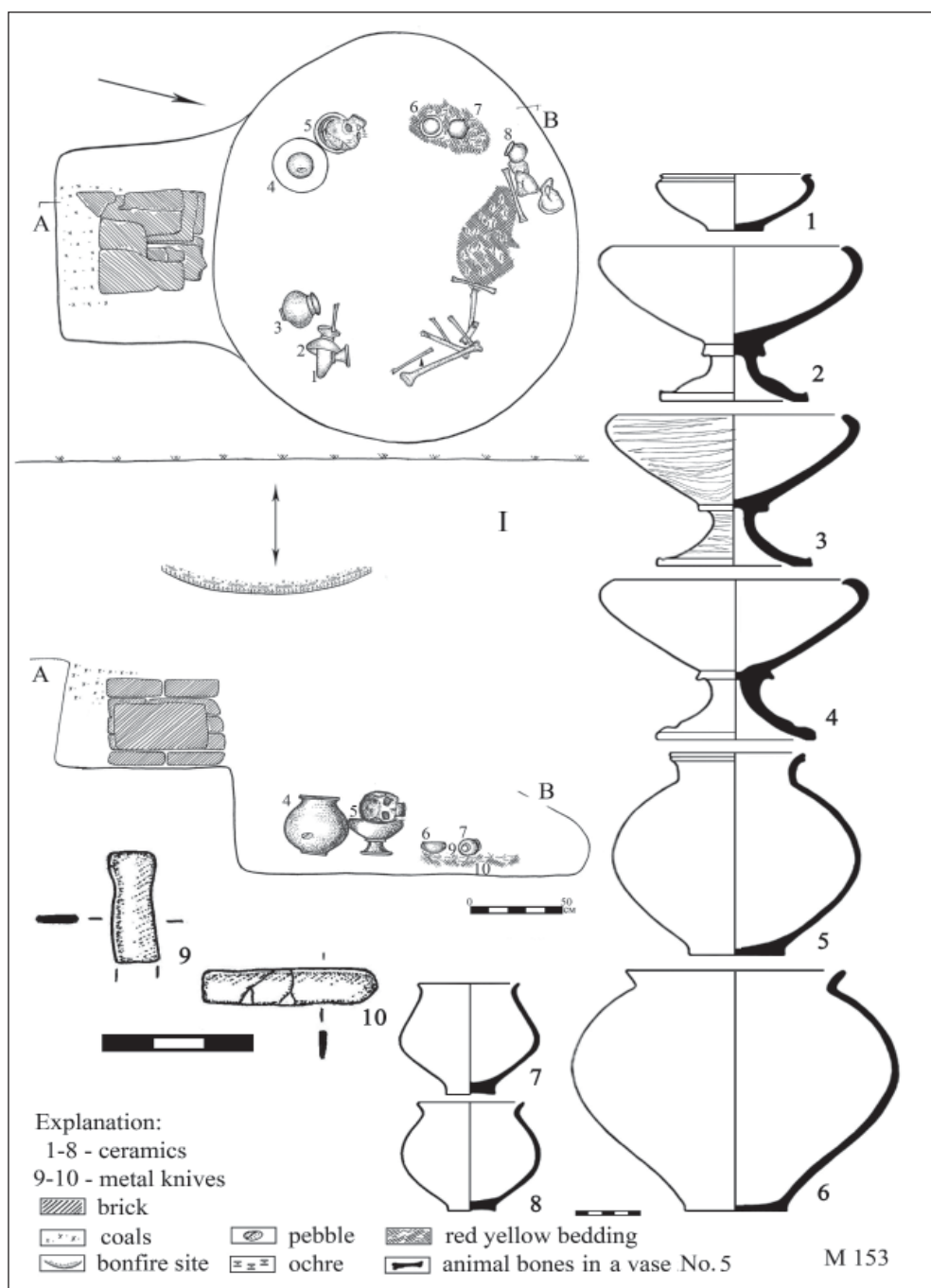


Plate 68. Grave 153:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-8 – pottery; 9 – fragmented knife-poniard;
10 – single-blade knife

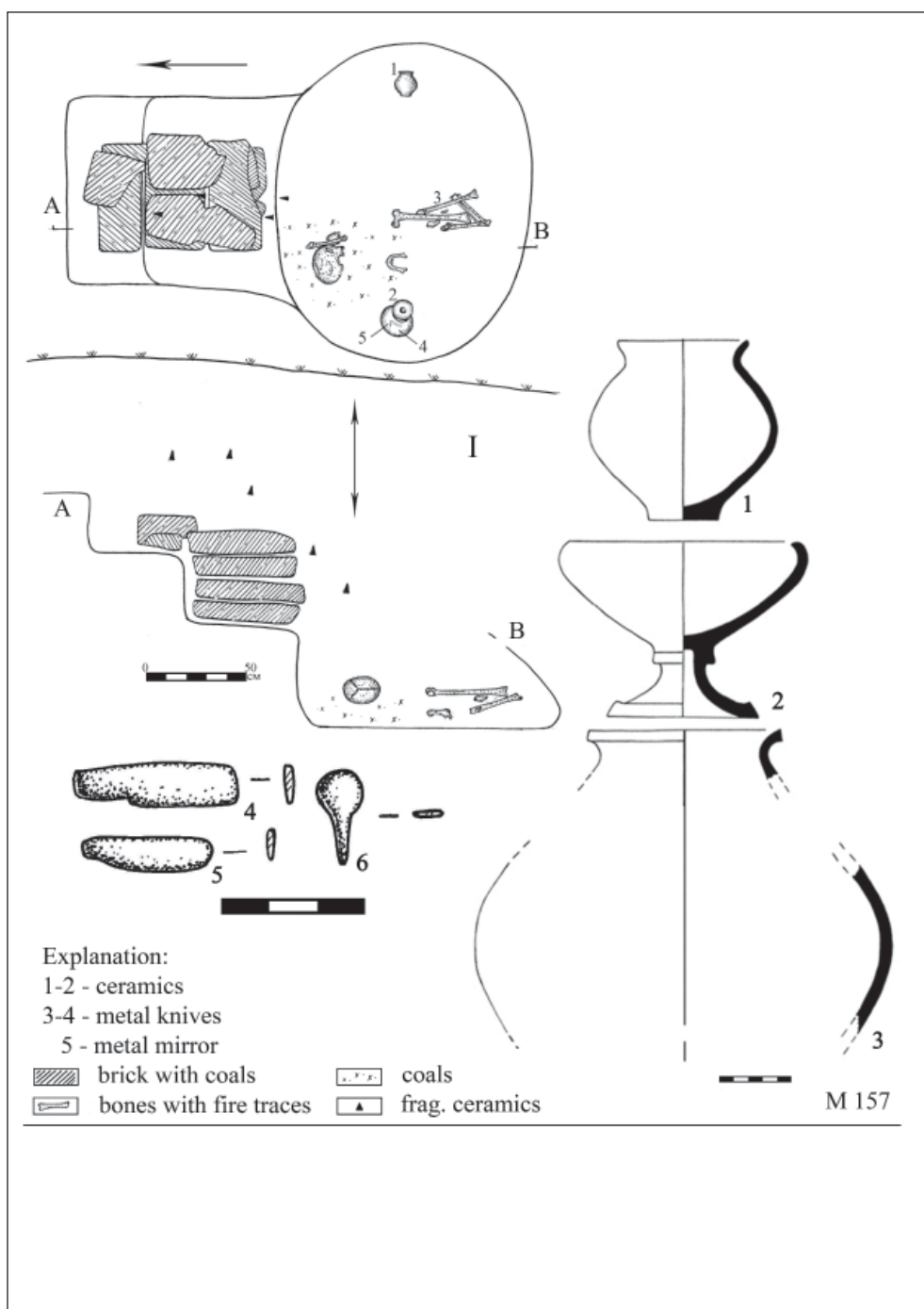


Plate 69. Grave 157:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-3 – ceramics; 4 – knife; 5 – razor; 6 – mirror

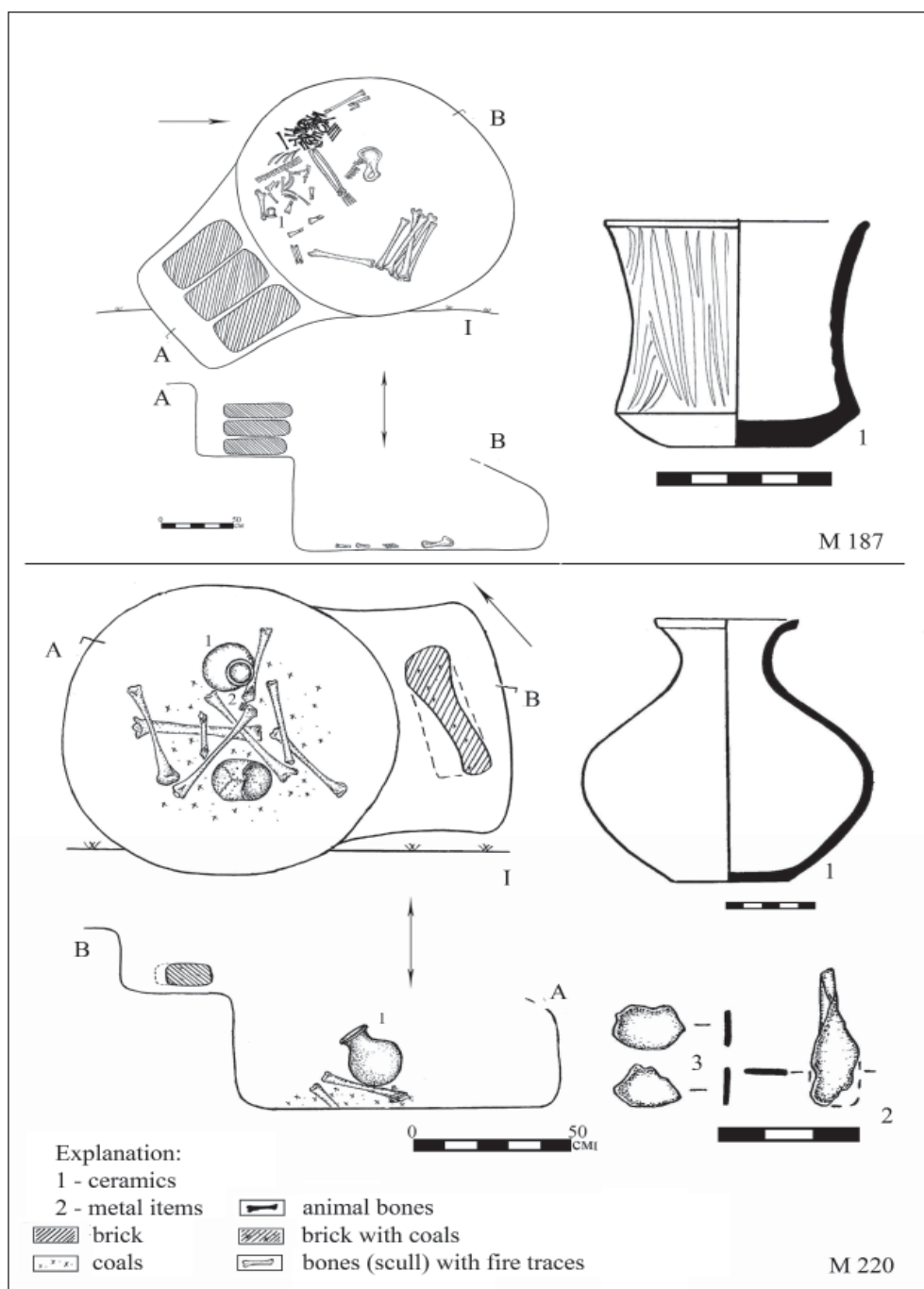


Plate 70. Grave 187, 220

I – plan and section of burials; 1 – ceramic vessel; 2 – rod (?) (M 220);
3 – lamellar metal fragments (M 220)

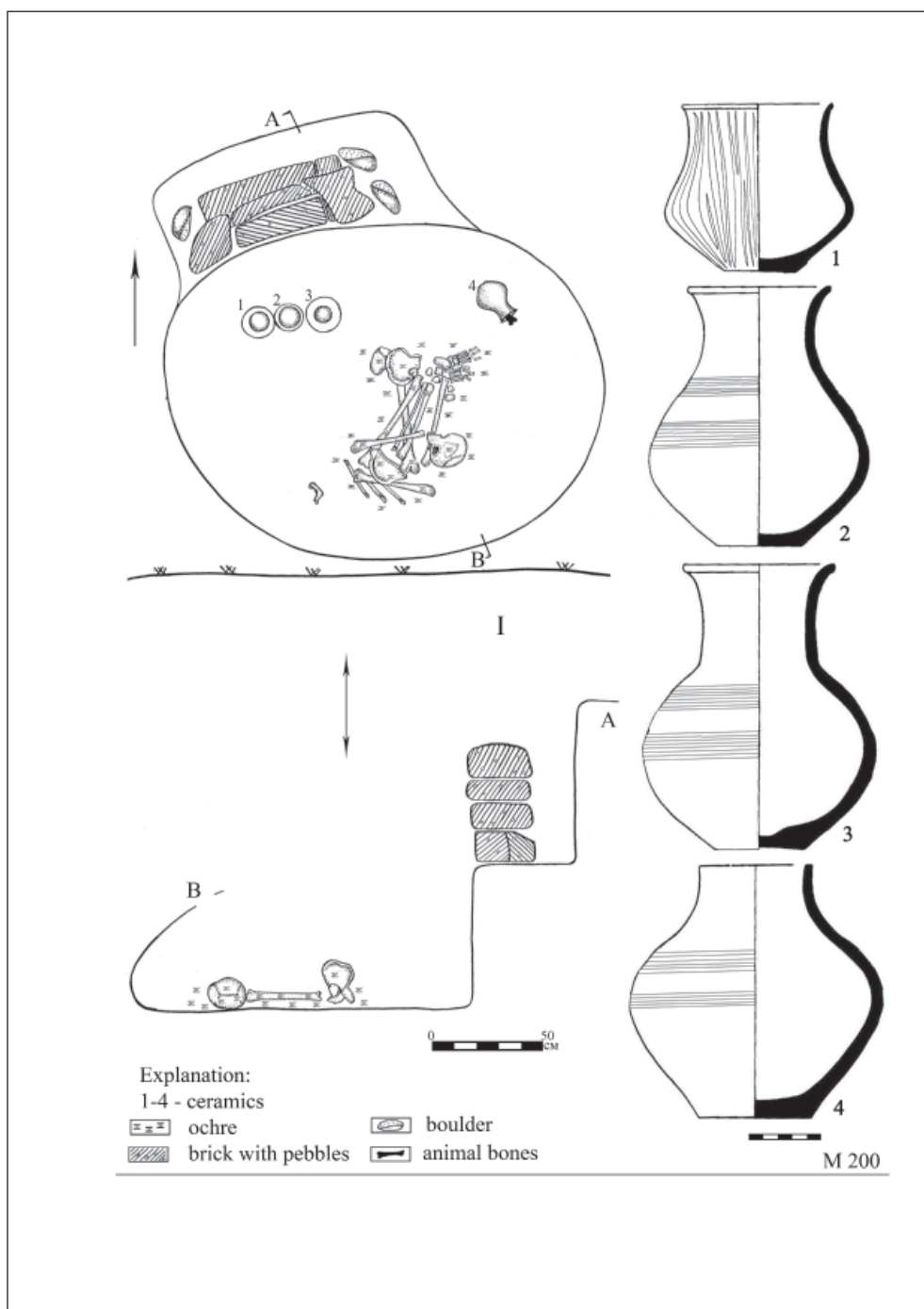


Plate 71. Grave 200:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics

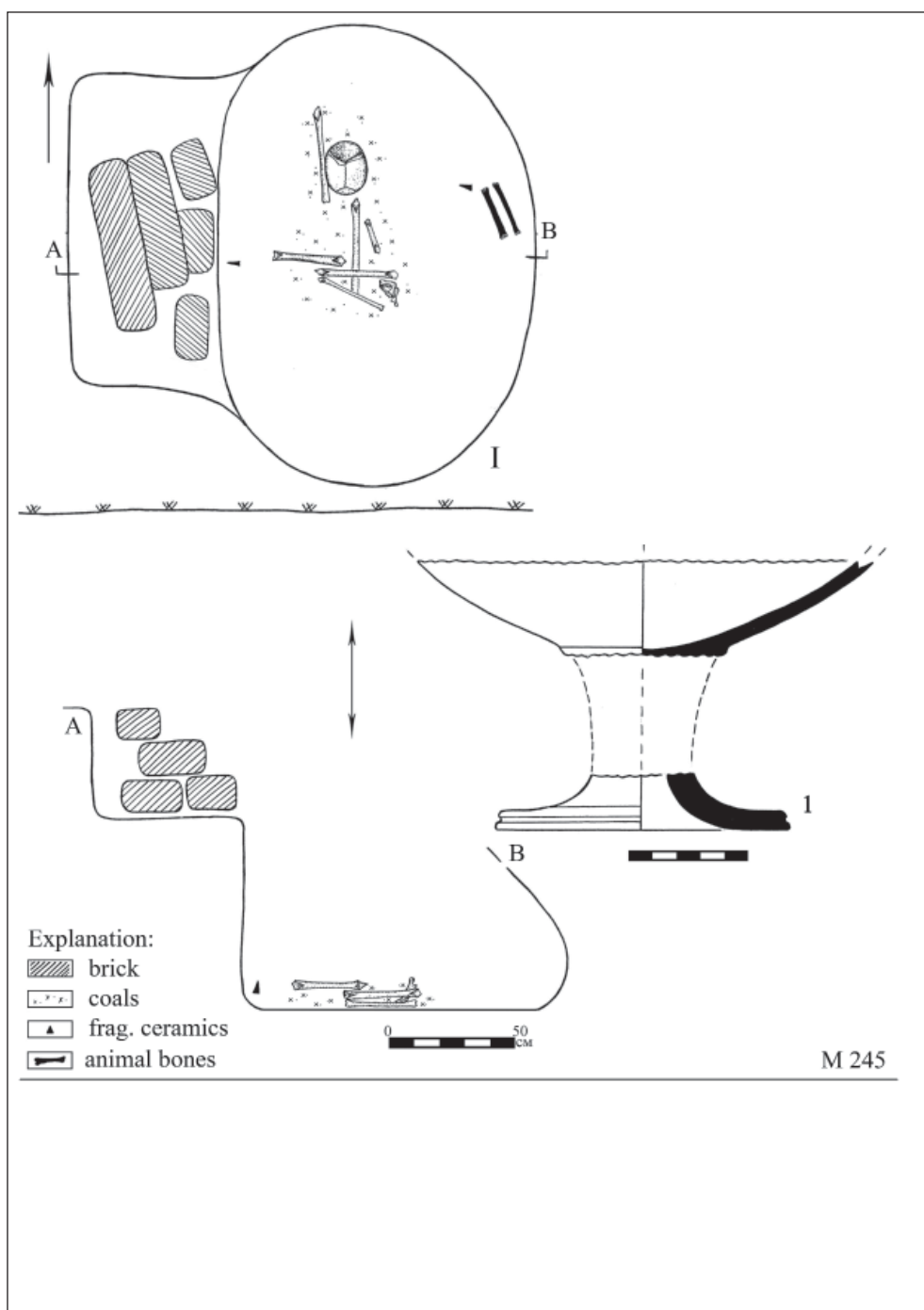


Plate 72. Grave 245:
I – plan and section of burial; 1 – ceramic vessel

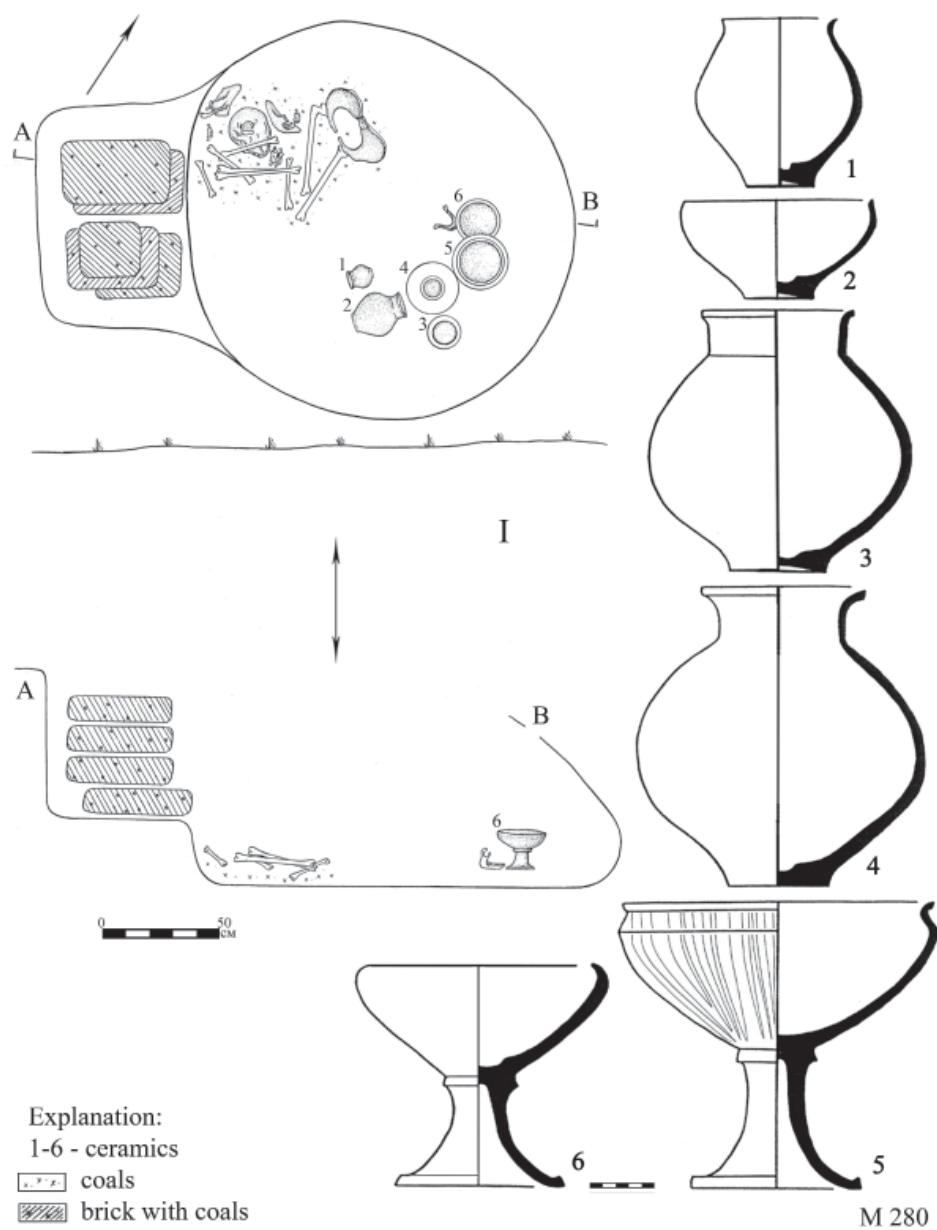


Plate 73. Grave 280:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics

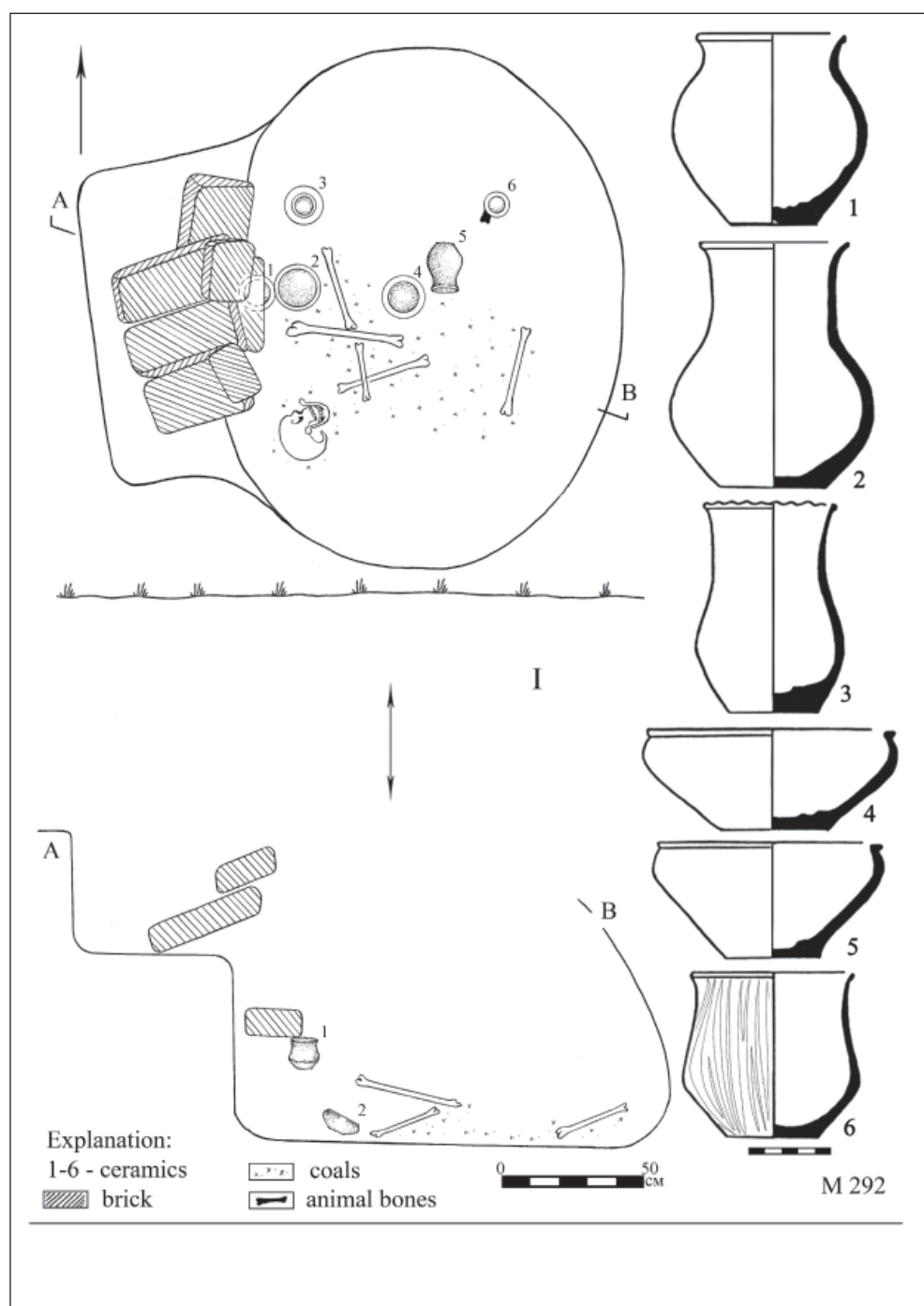


Plate 74. Grave 292:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics

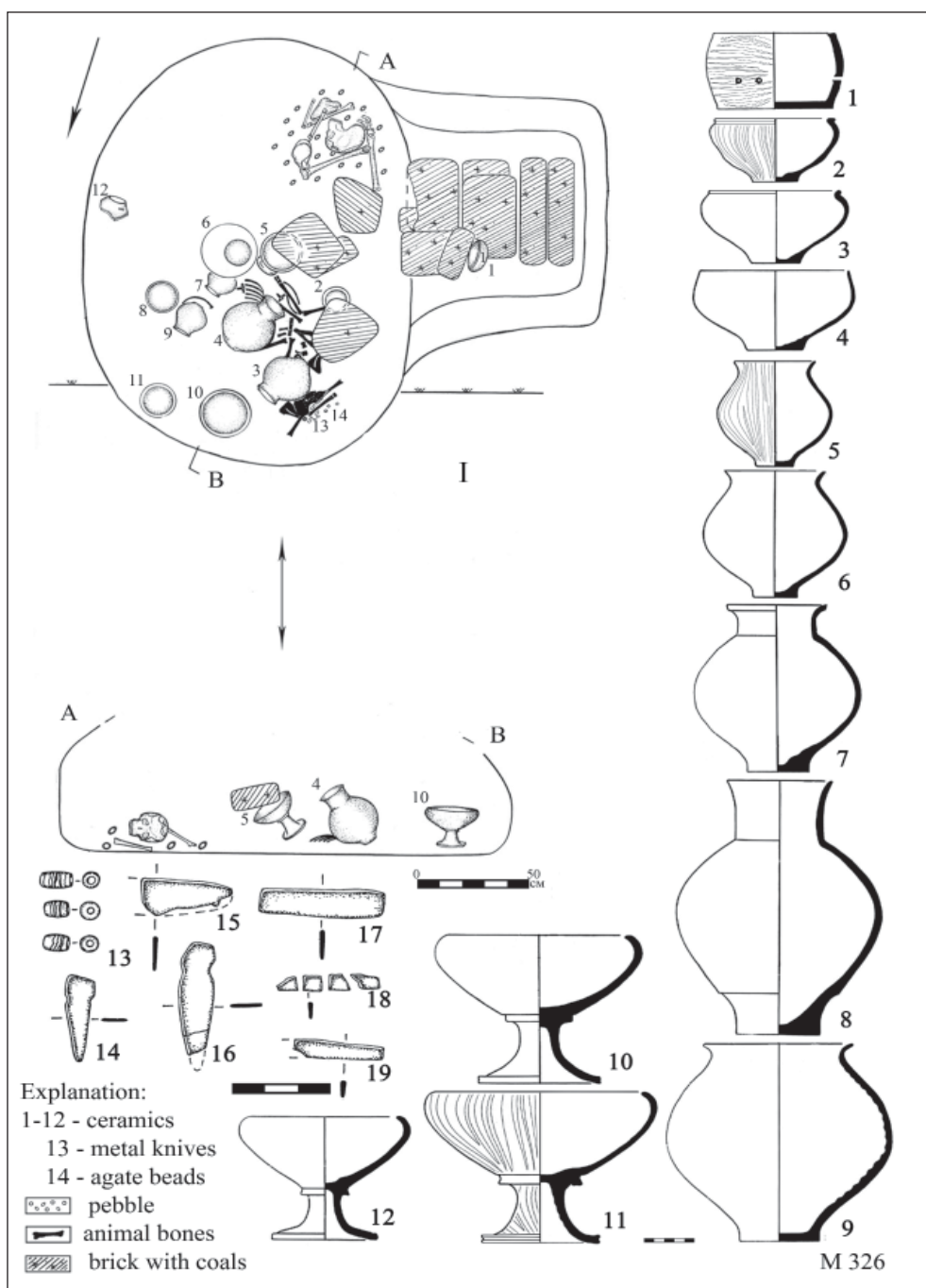


Plate 75. Grave 326:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-12 – ceramics; 13 – agate beads;
14, 16 – knife-poniards; 15, 17-19 – single-blade knives

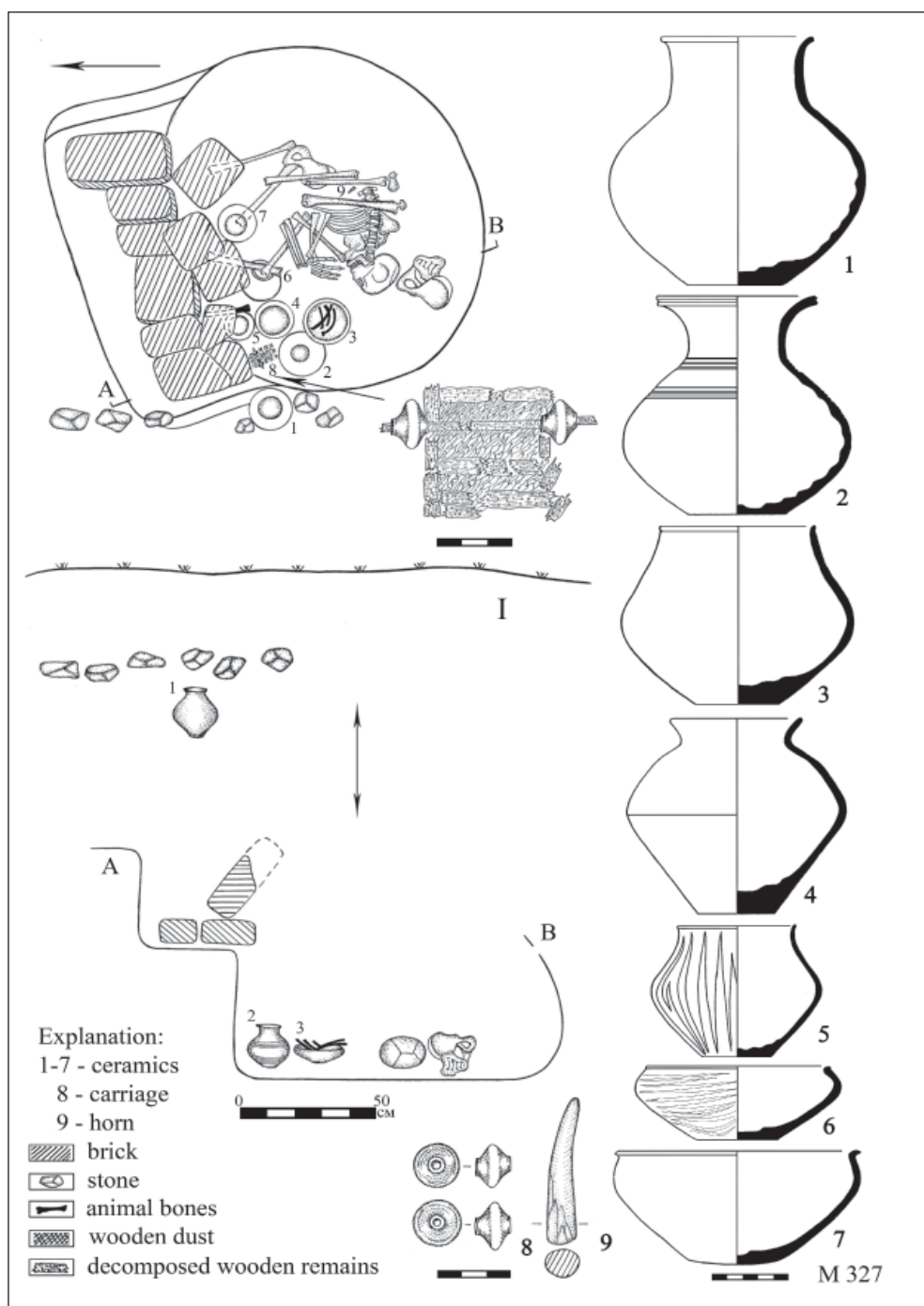


Plate 76. Grave 327:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics; 8 – ‘cart’; 9 – horn

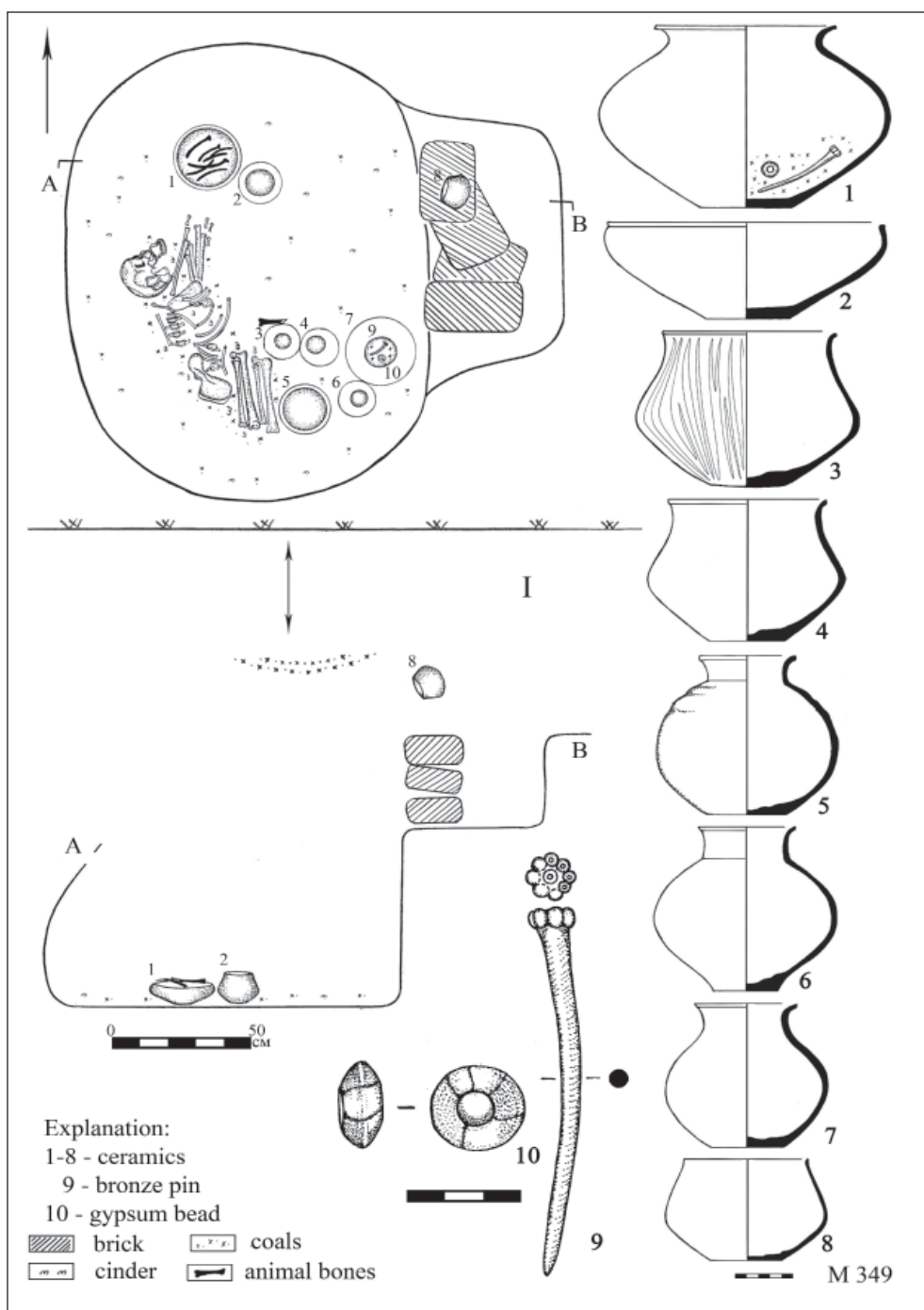


Plate 77. Grave 349:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-8 – ceramics; 9 – pin; 10 – gypsum bead

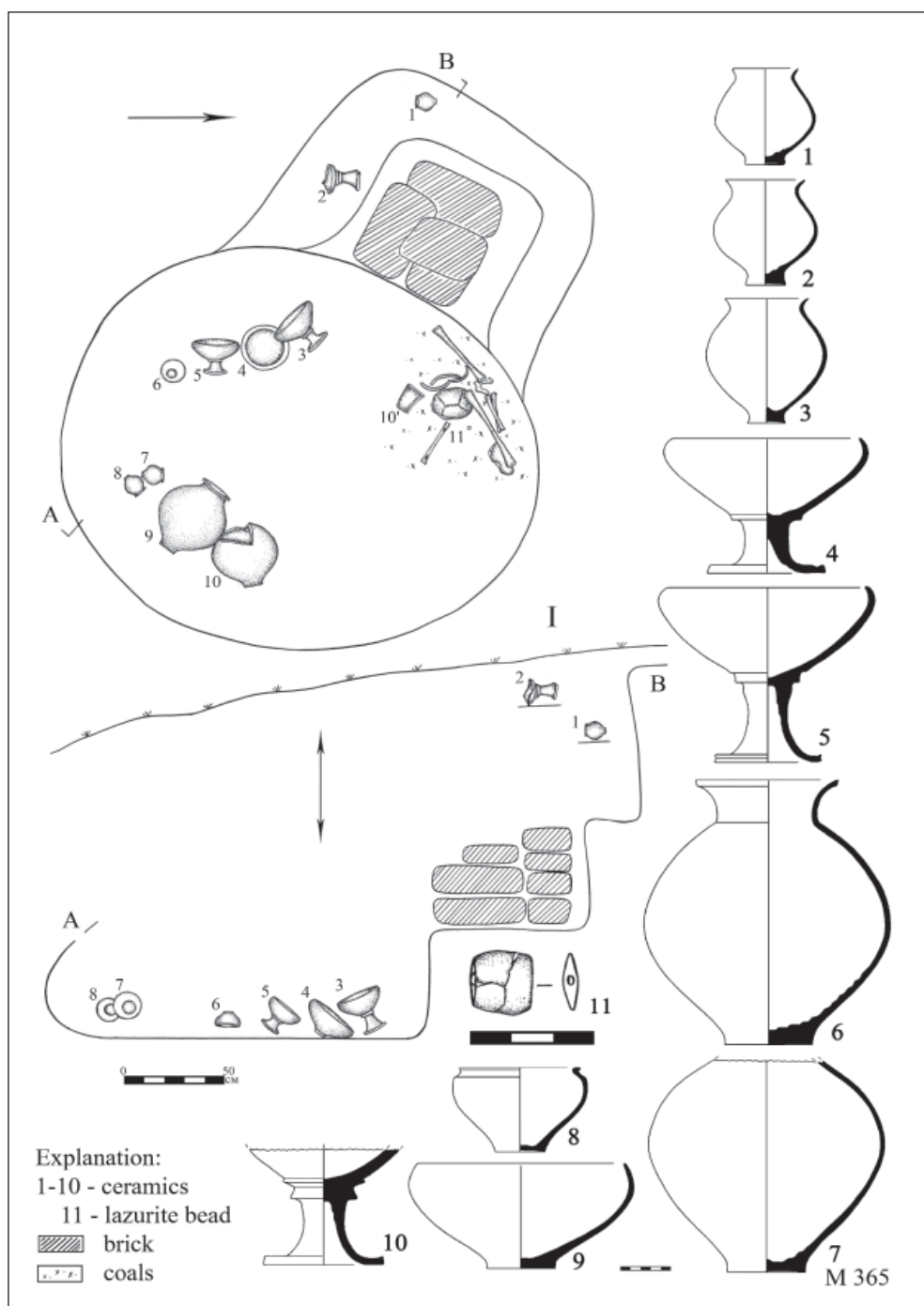


Plate 78. Grave 365:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-10 – ceramics; 11 – lazurite bead

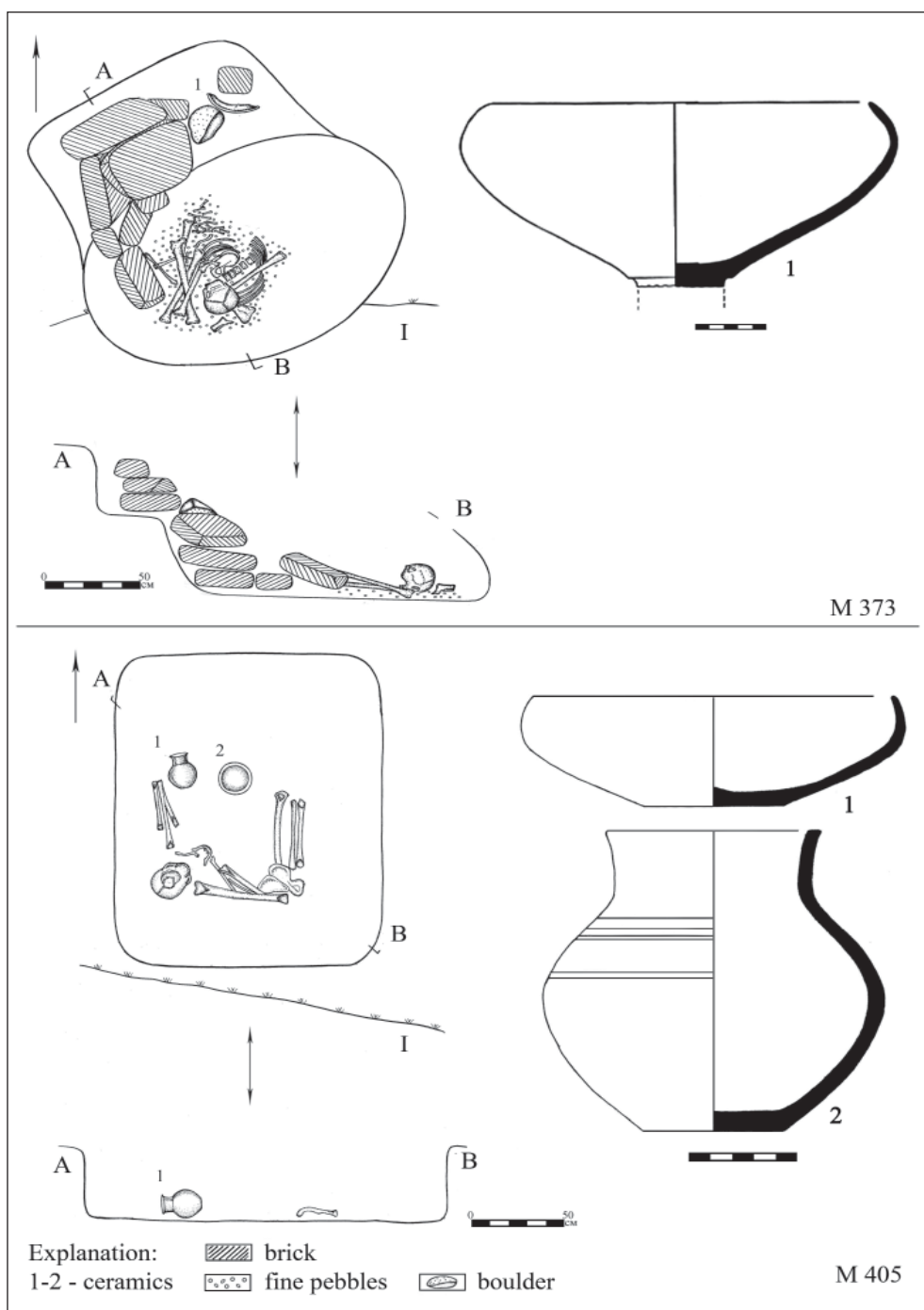


Plate 79. Grave 373, 405:
I – plan and section of burials; 1-2 – ceramics

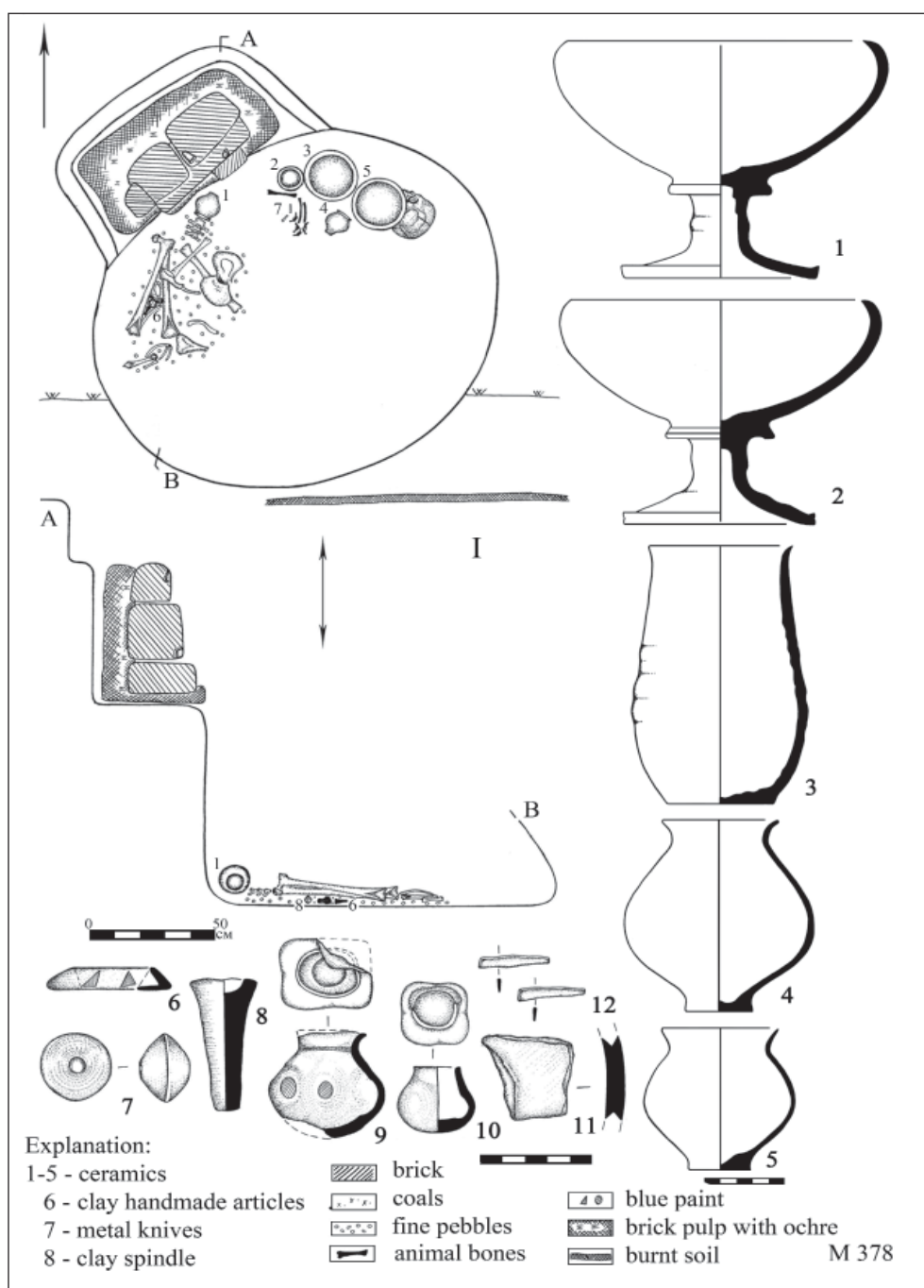


Plate 80. Grave 378:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics; 6, 8-10 – clay handicrafts;
7 – spindle; 11 – fragmented steppe ceramics; 12 - knives

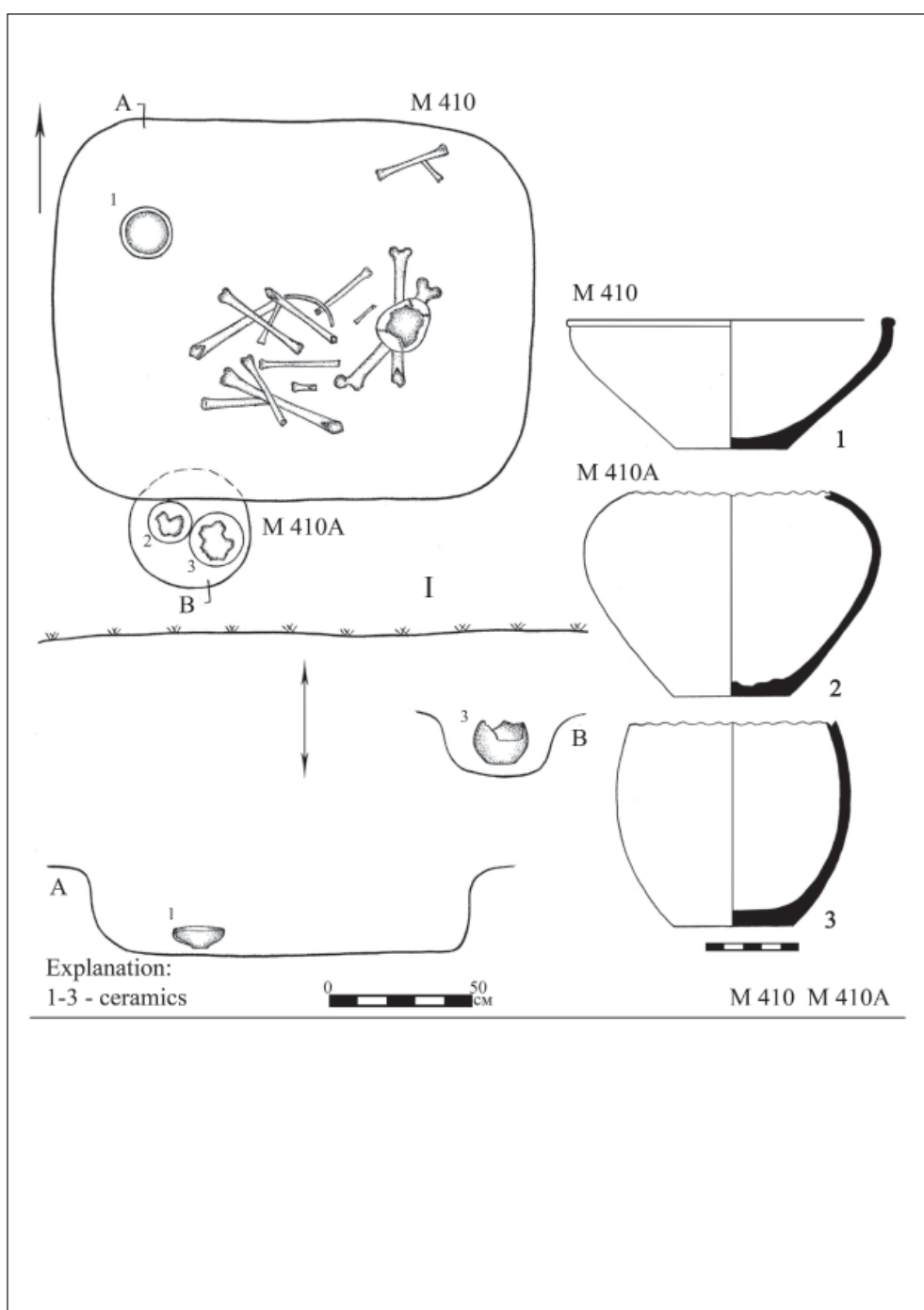


Plate 81. Grave 410:

I – plan and section of burial with funeral feast; 1-3 – ceramics

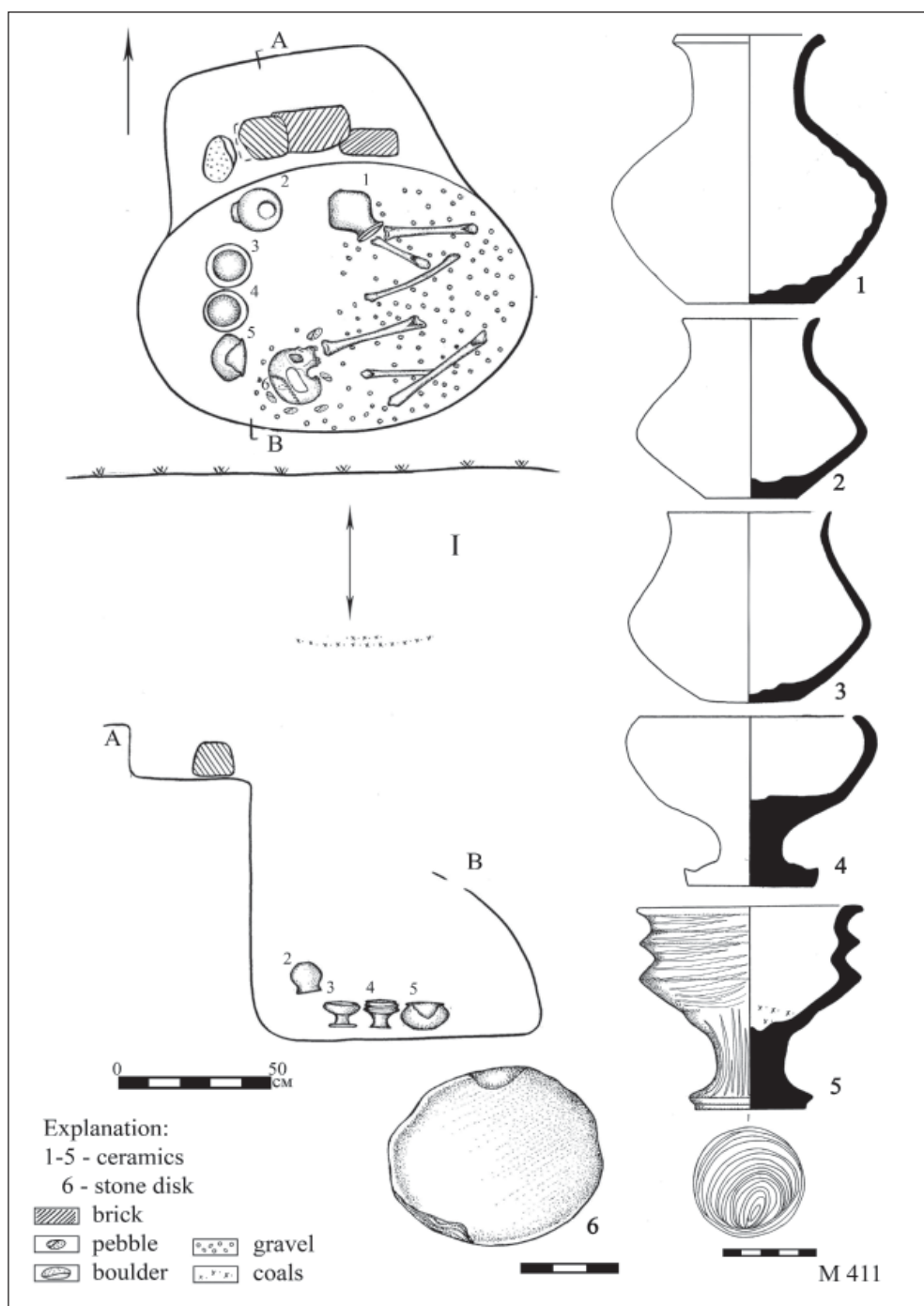


Plate 82. Grave 411:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics; 6 – stone disk

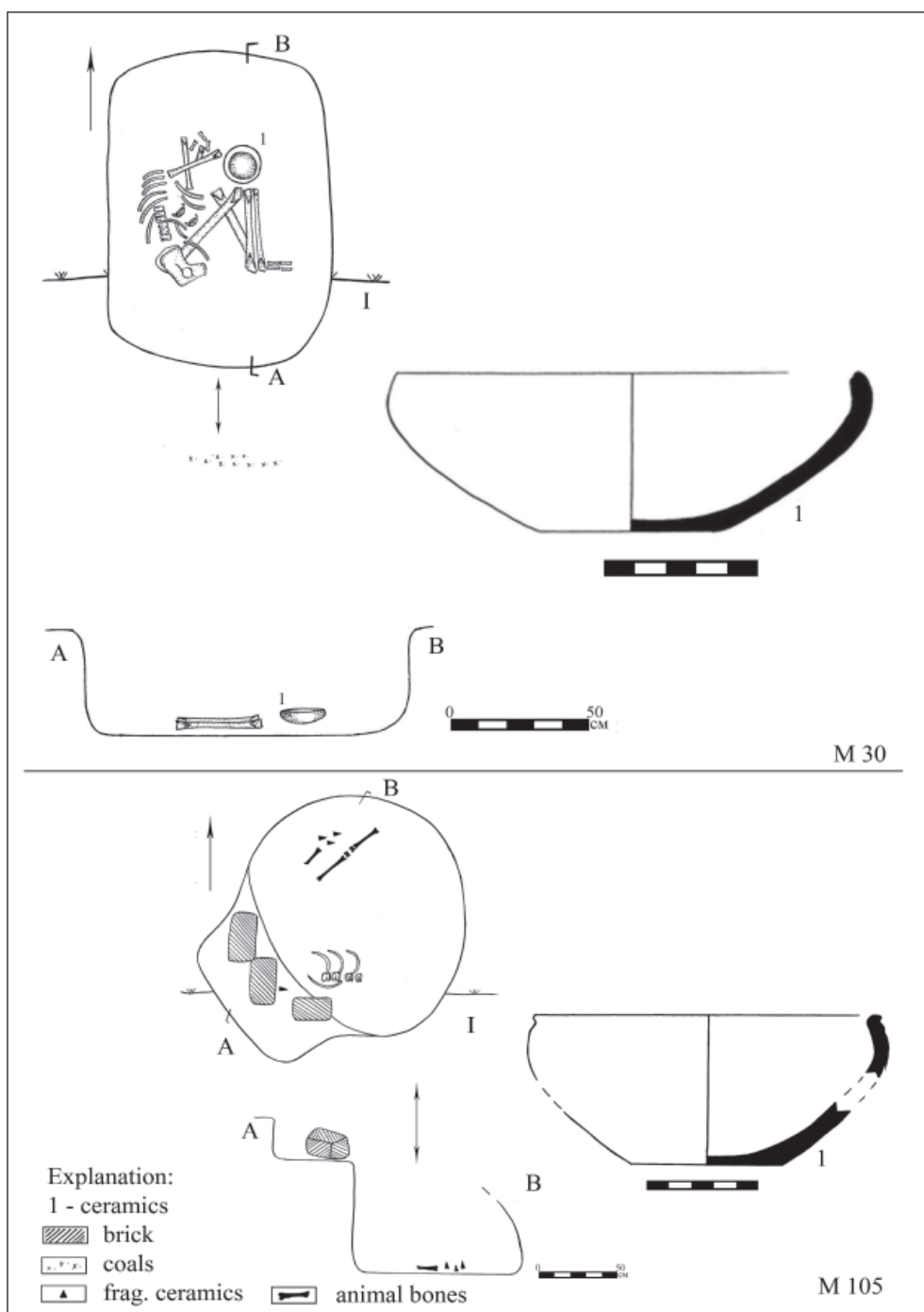


Plate 83. Grave 30, 105:
I – plan and section of burials; I – ceramic vessel

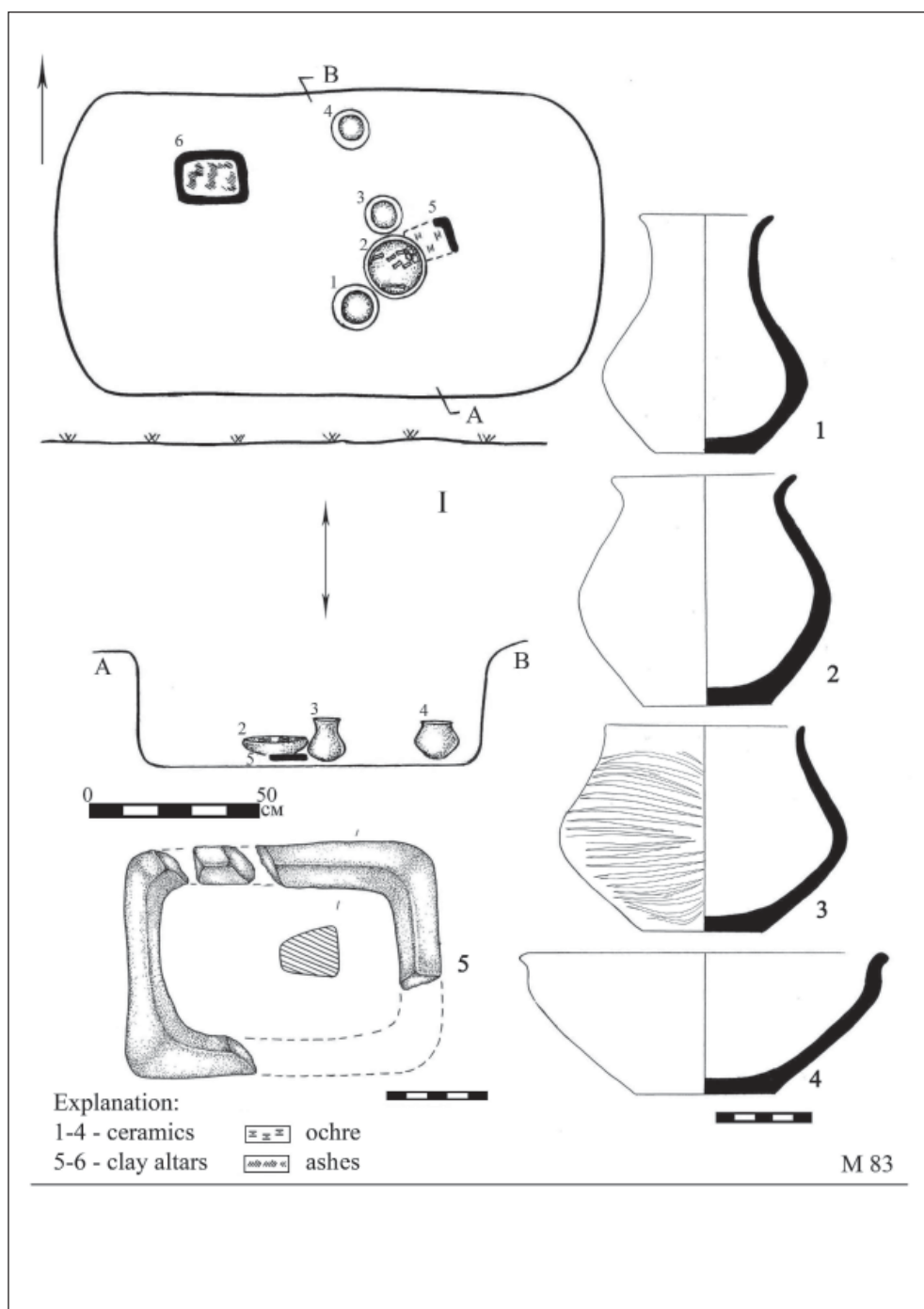


Plate 84. Grave 83:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5 – votive altar

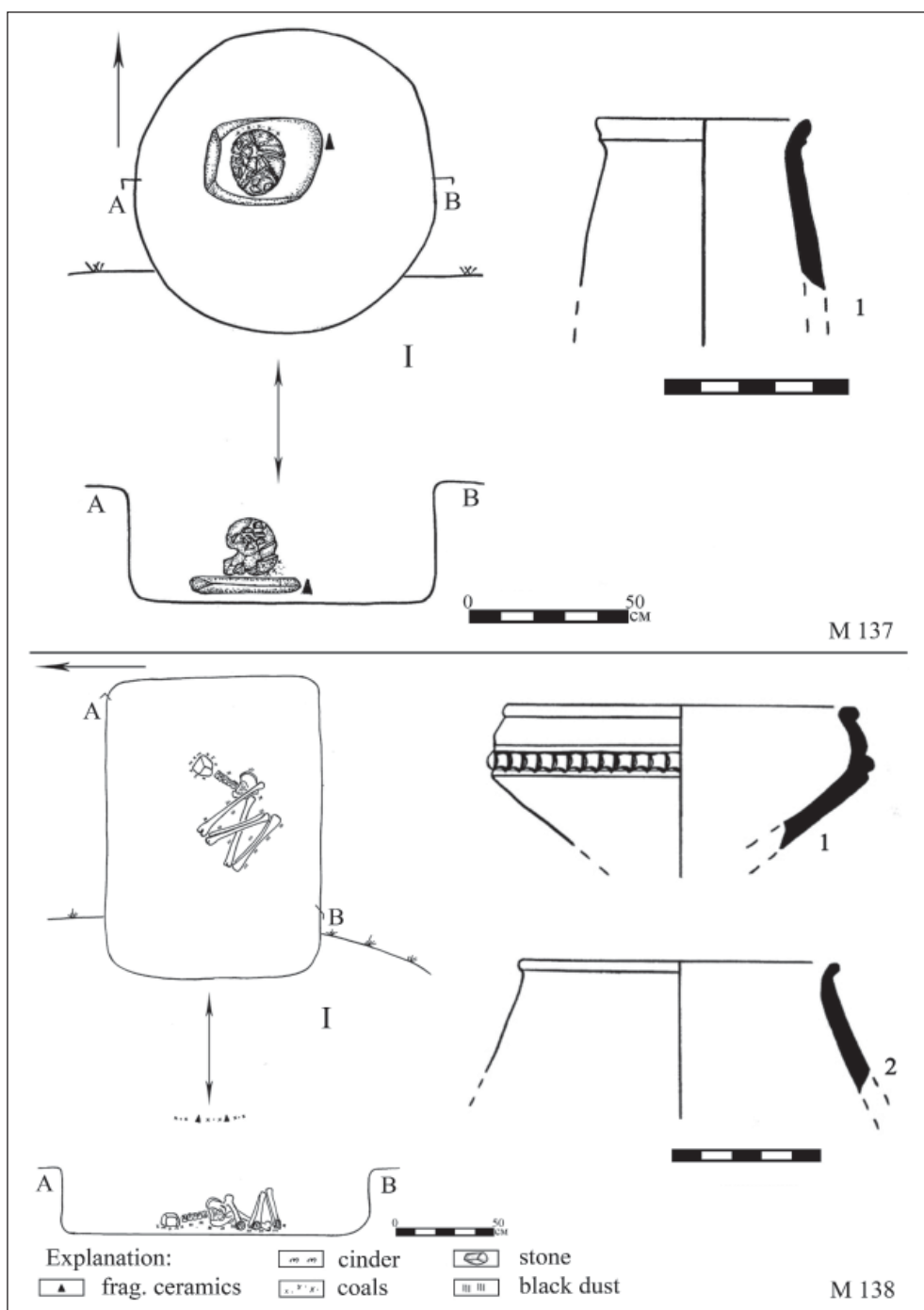


Plate 85. Grave 137, 138:

I – plan and section of burials; 1-2 – fragmented ceramic vessels

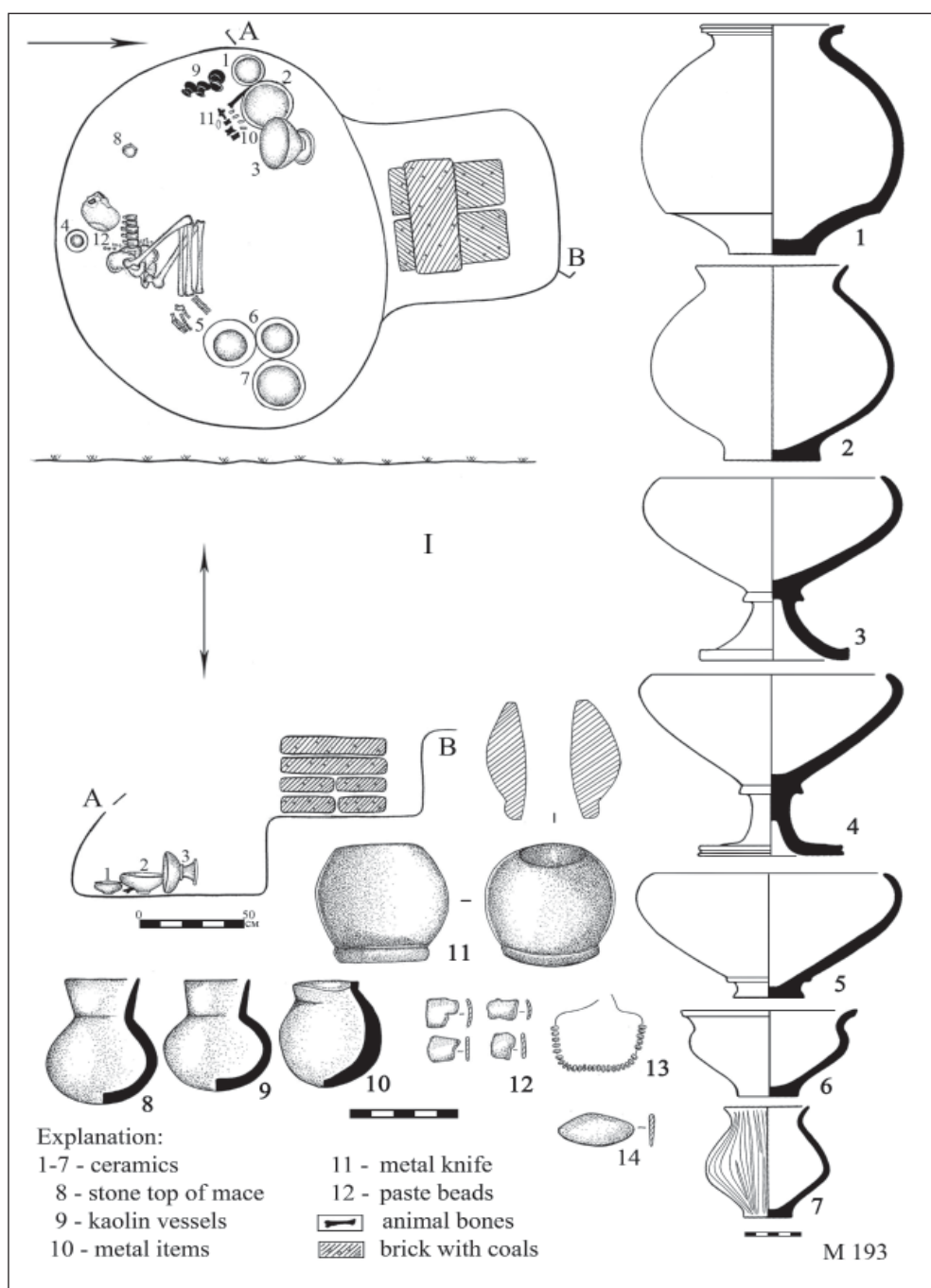


Plate 86. Grave 193:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics; 8-10 – kaolin votive vessels;
11 – mace; 12 – lamellar metal fragments; 13 – glass beads; 14 – knife

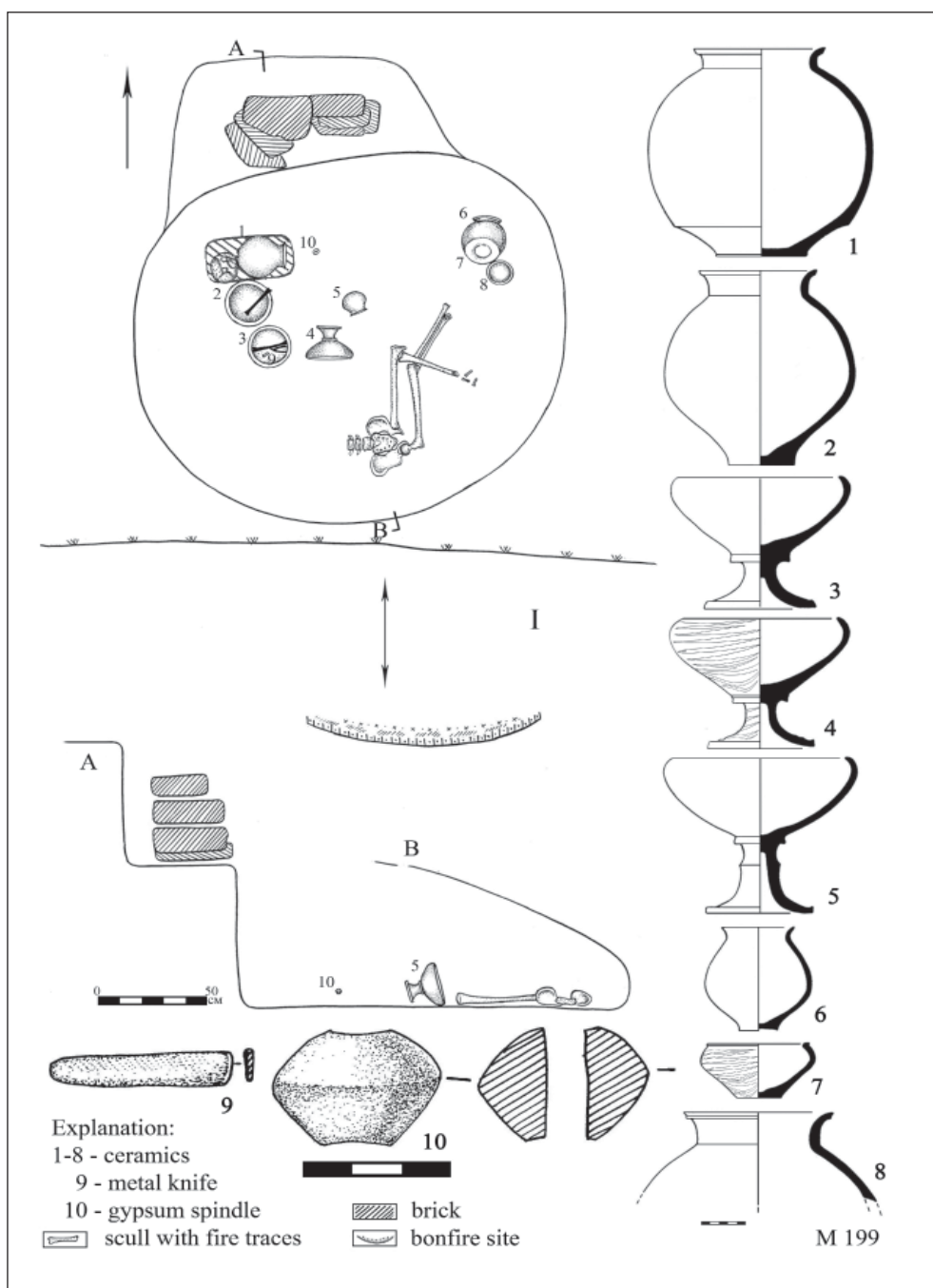


Plate 87. Grave 199:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-8 – ceramics; 9 – single-blade knife;
 10 – gypsum spindle

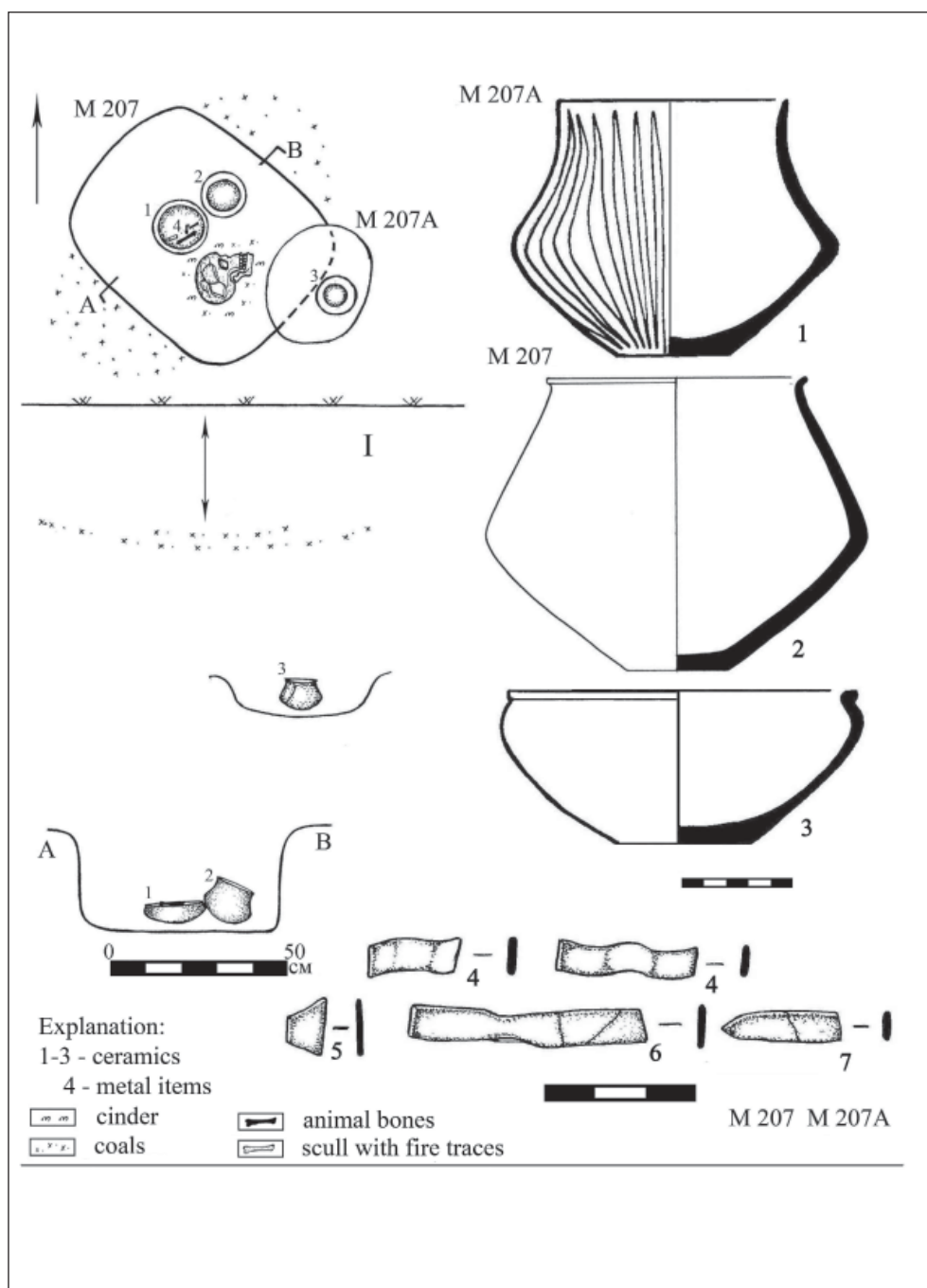


Plate 88. Grave 207:

I – plan and section of burial with funeral feast; 1-3 – ceramics;
4 – corrugated plates; 5 – adze; 6 – knife (?); 7 – single-blade knife

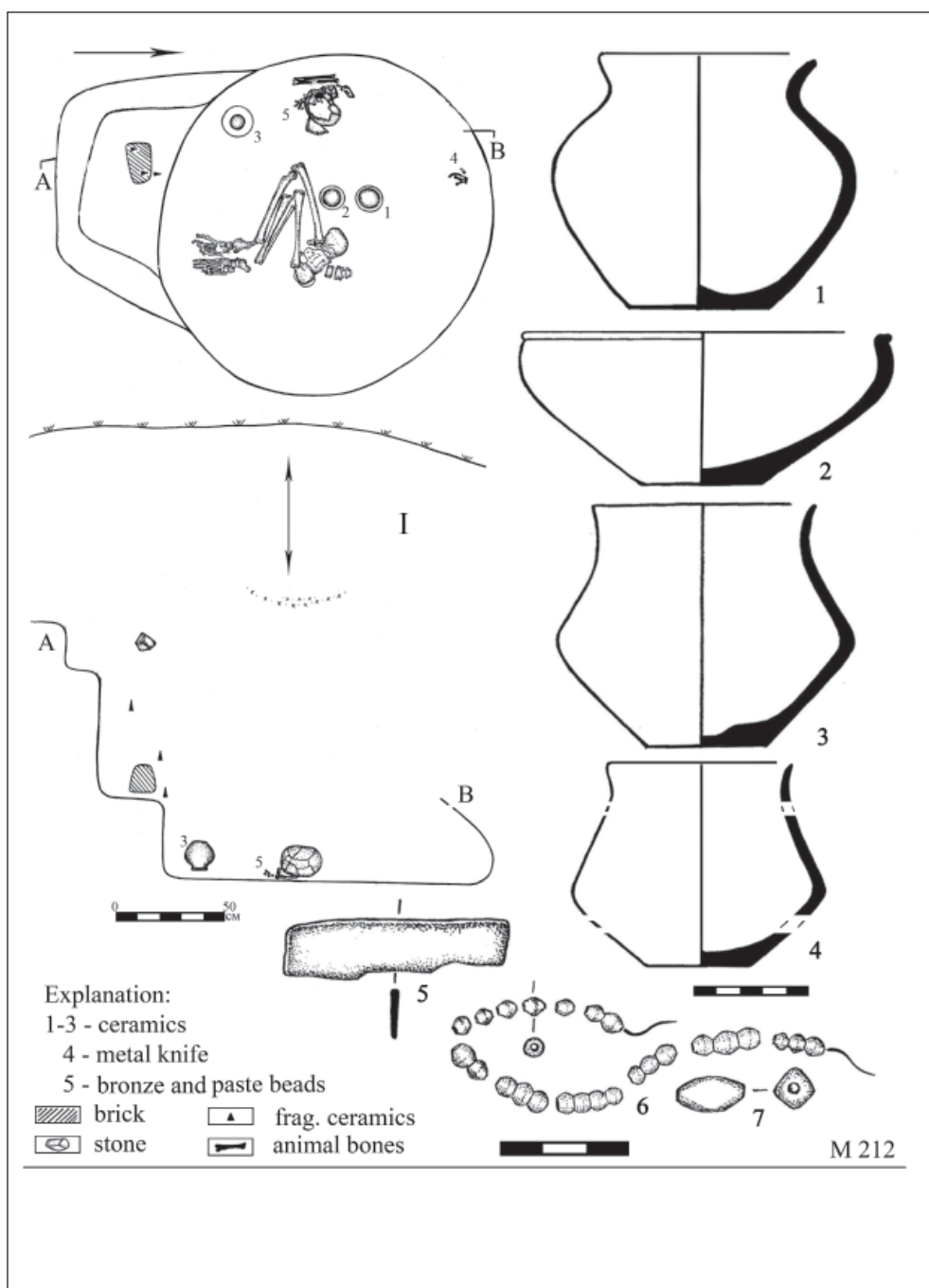


Plate 89. Grave 212:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5 – single-blade knife;
6 – bronze beads; 7 – paste bead

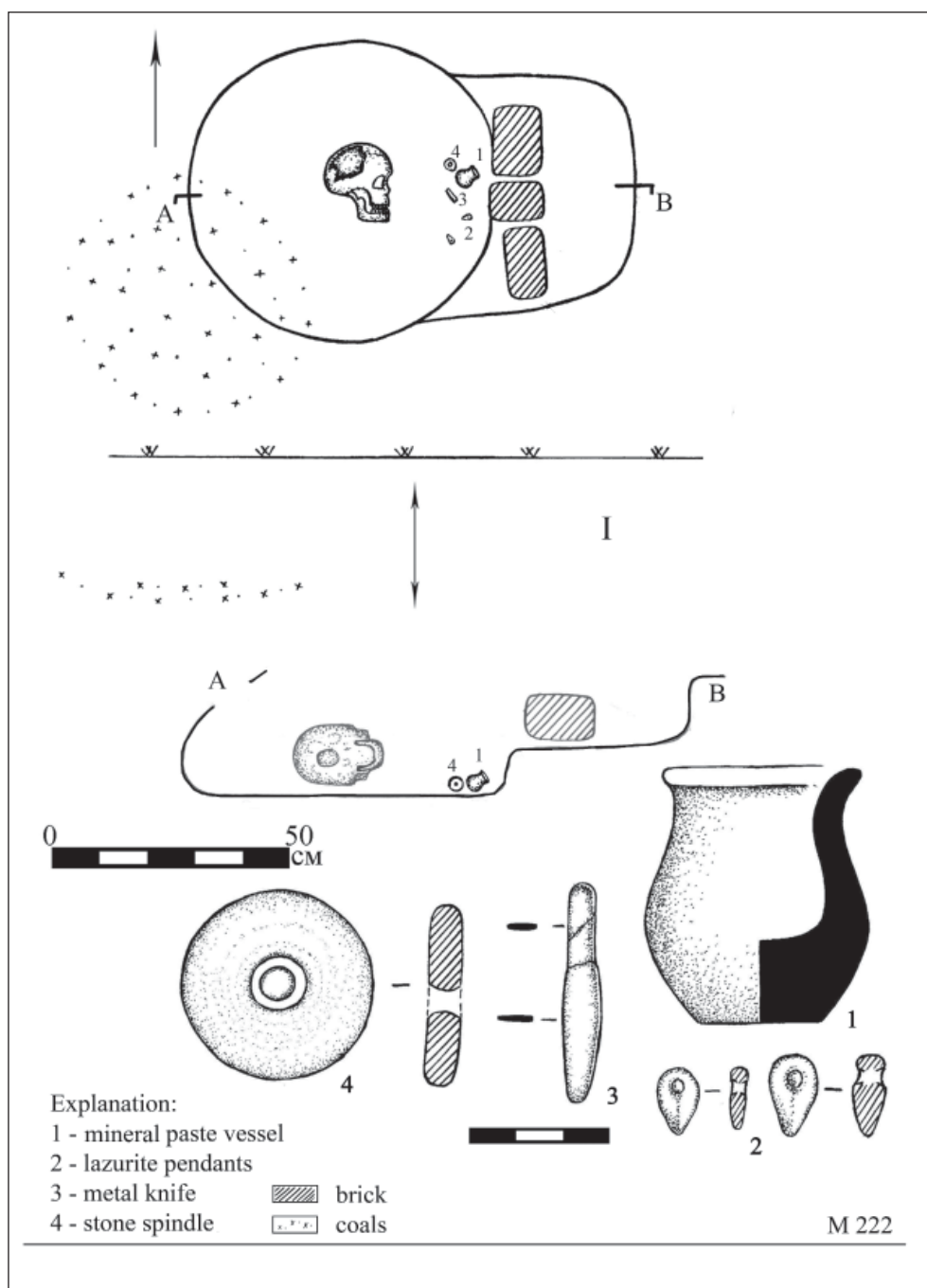


Plate 90. Grave 222:

I – plan and section of burial; 1 – hand-made vessel; 2 – lazurite pendants;
3 – single-blade knife; 4 – stone spindle

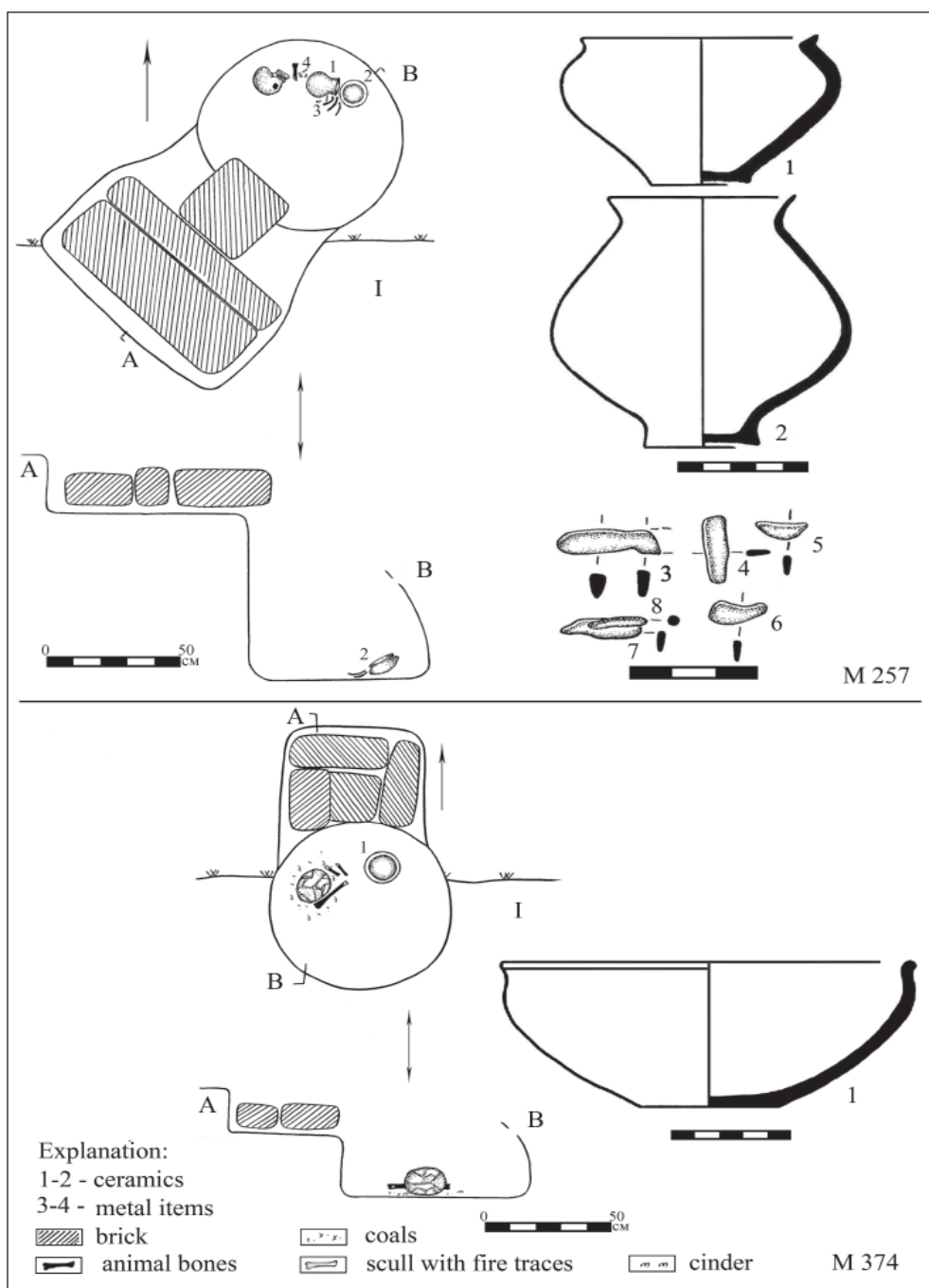


Plate 91. Grave 257, 374:

I – plan and section of burials; 1-2 – ceramics; 4 – knife;
3, 5, 7, 8 – fragments knife; 6 – knife-chopper

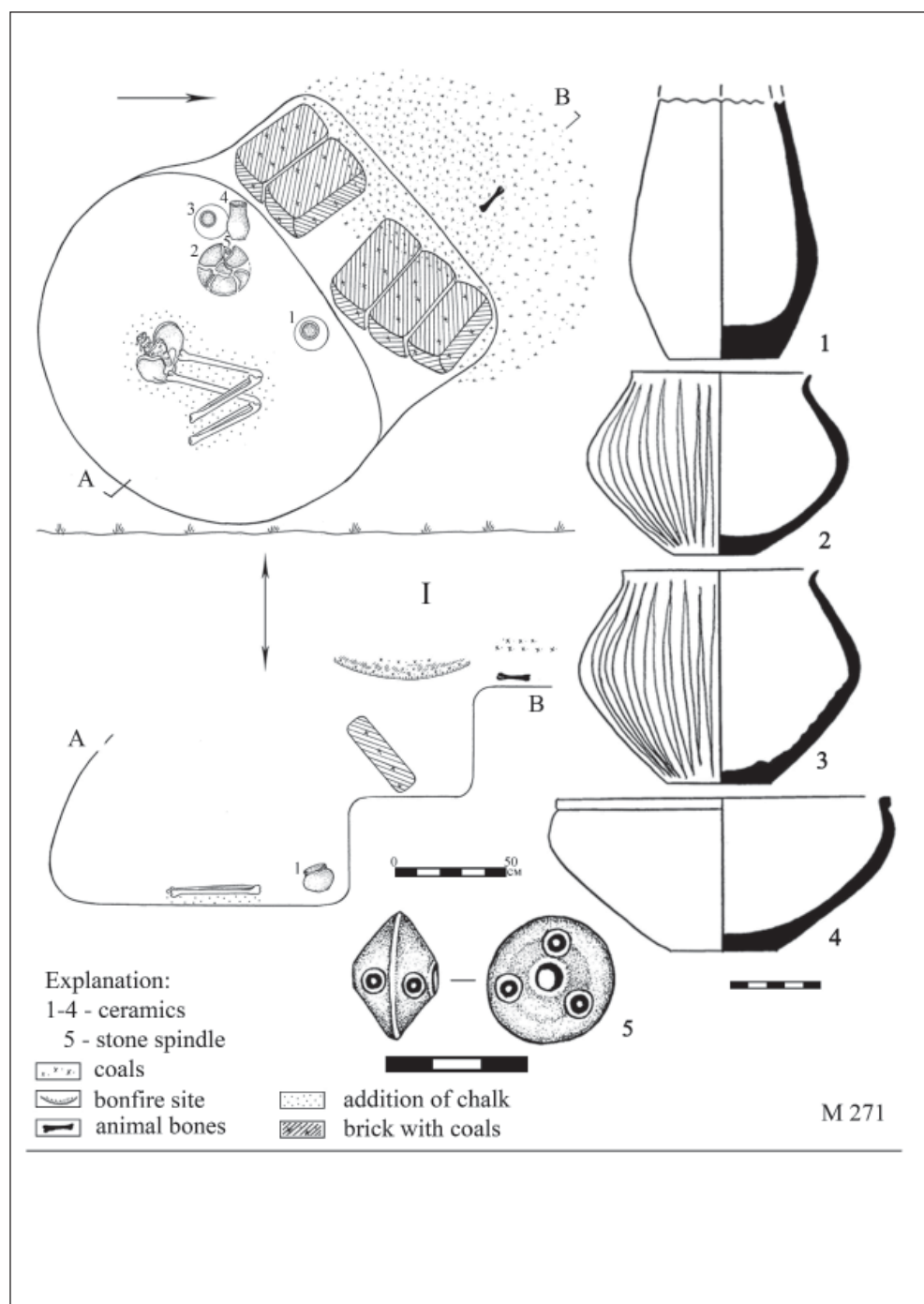


Plate 92. Grave 271:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5 – spindle

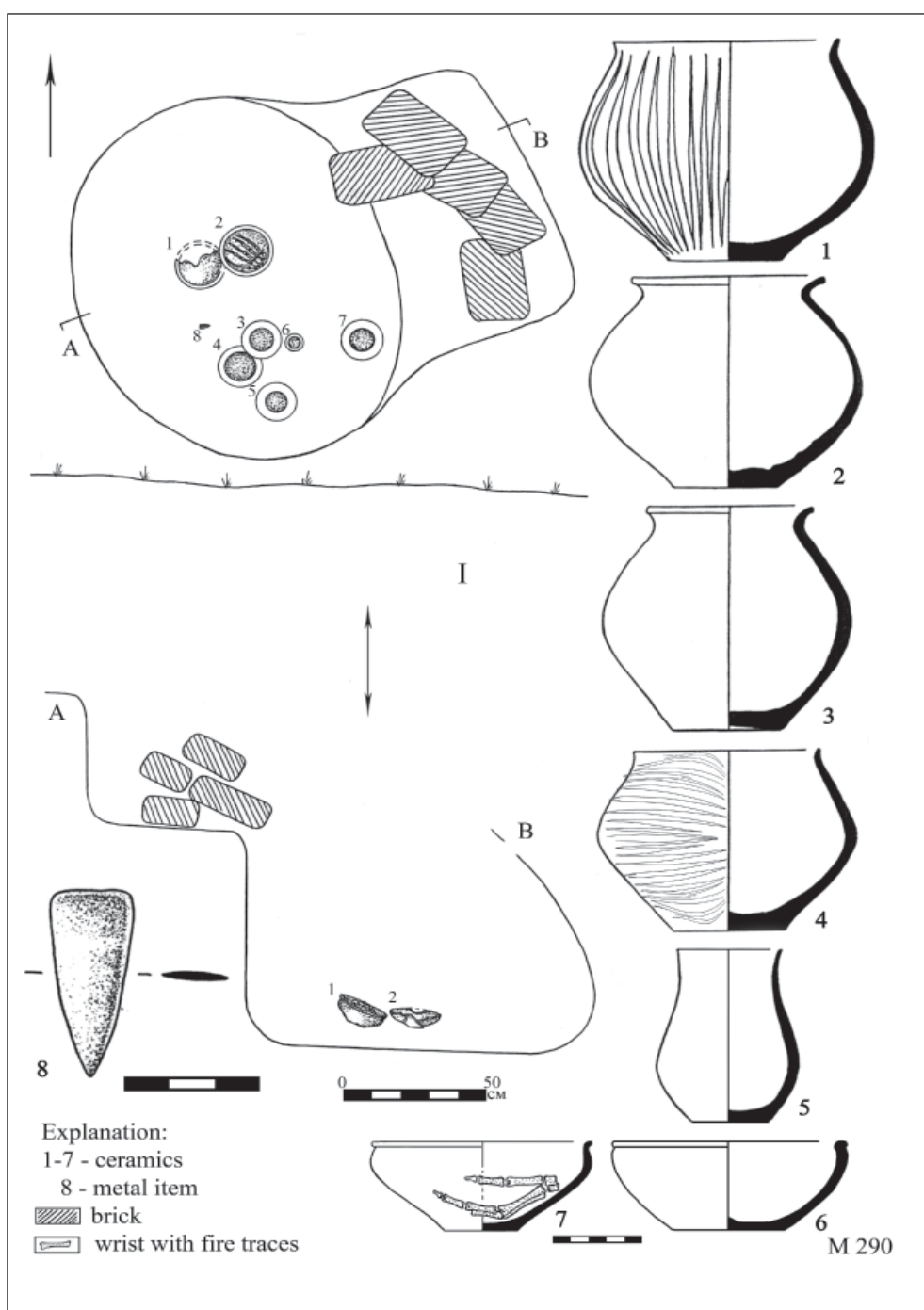


Plate 93. Grave 290:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics; 8 – wedge-shaped item

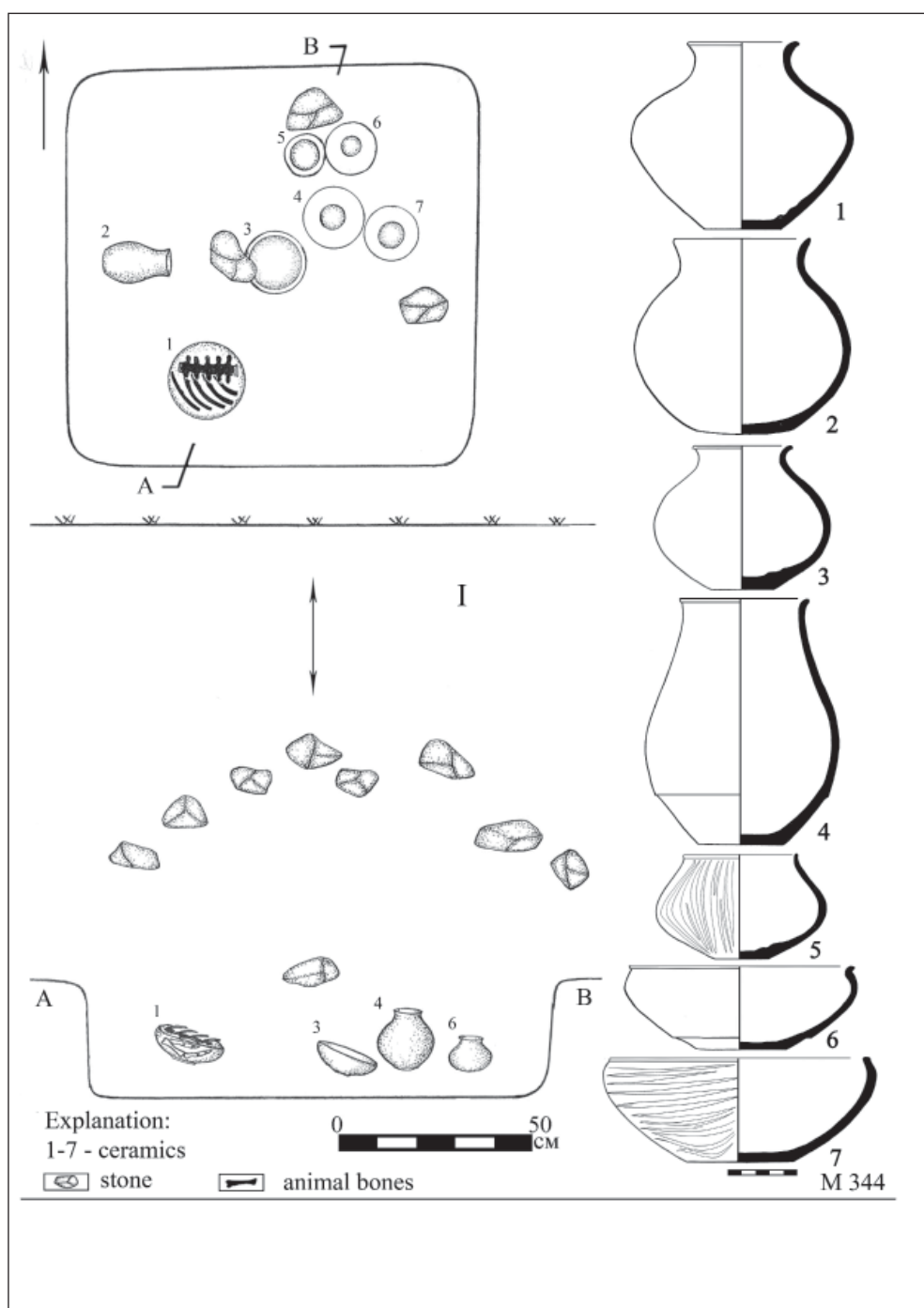


Plate 94. Grave 344:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics

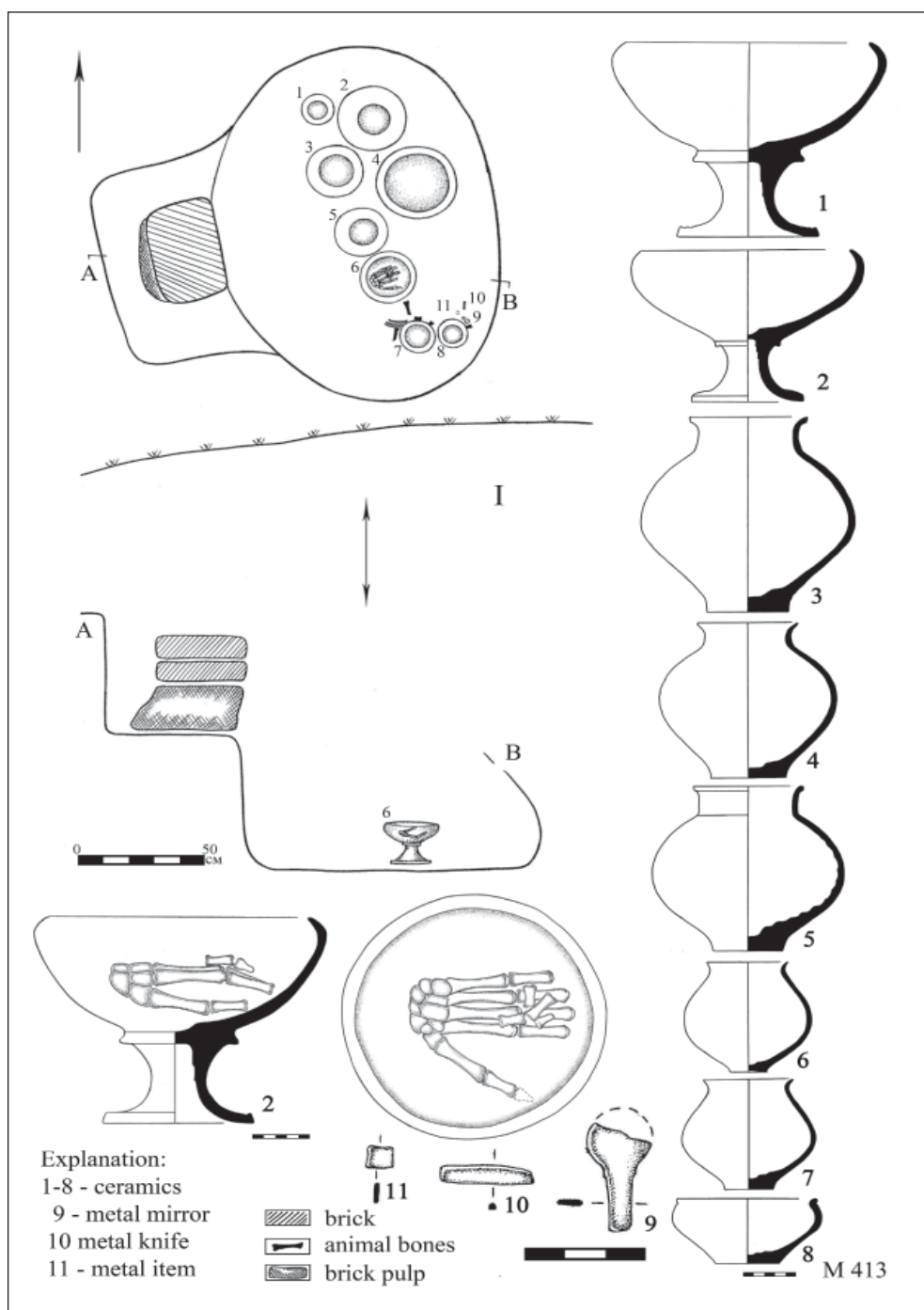


Plate 96. Grave 413:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-8 – ceramics; 9 – mirror;
 10 – knife; 11 – metal plate

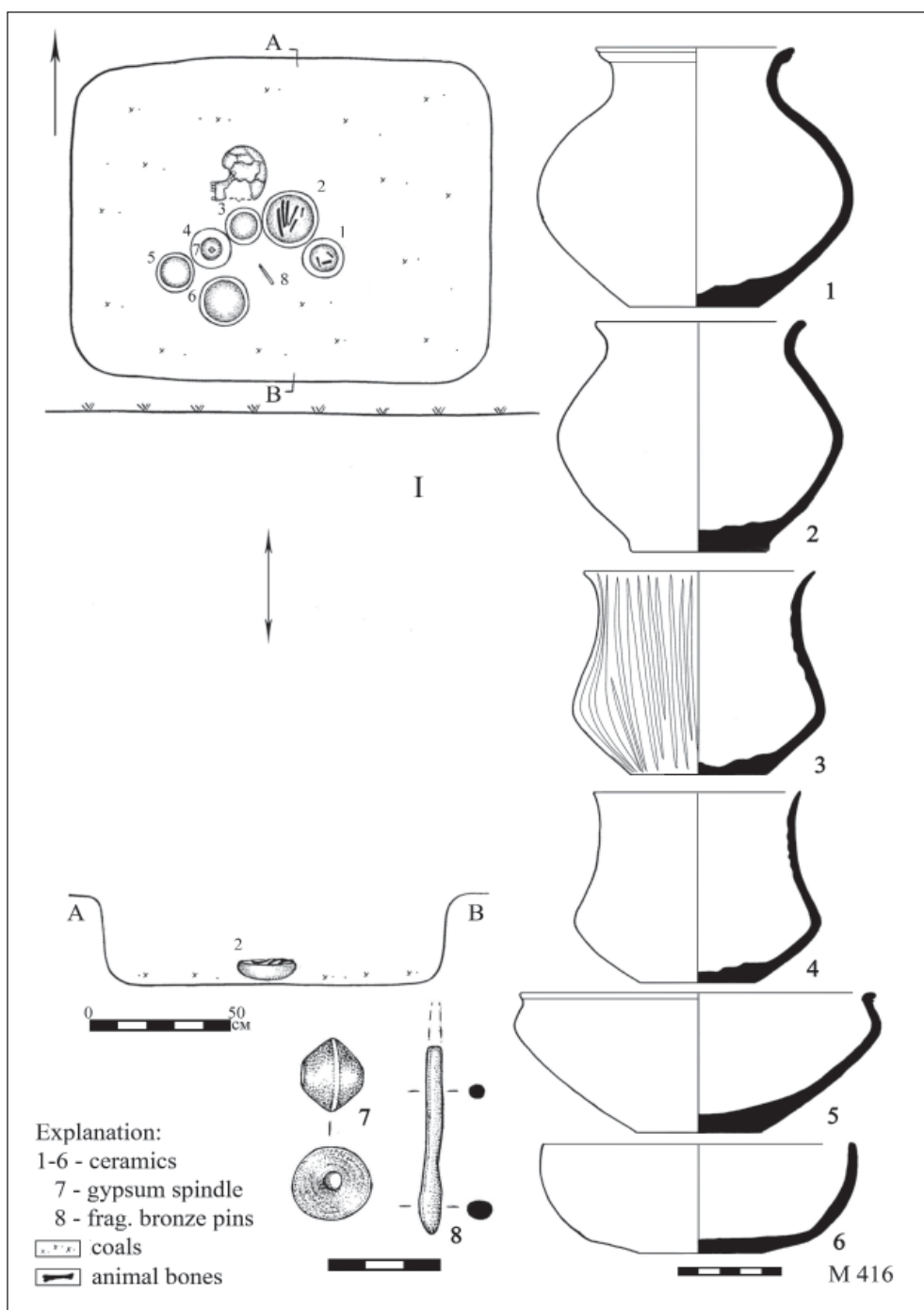


Plate 97. Grave 416:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics; 7 – spindle; 8 – fragmented pin

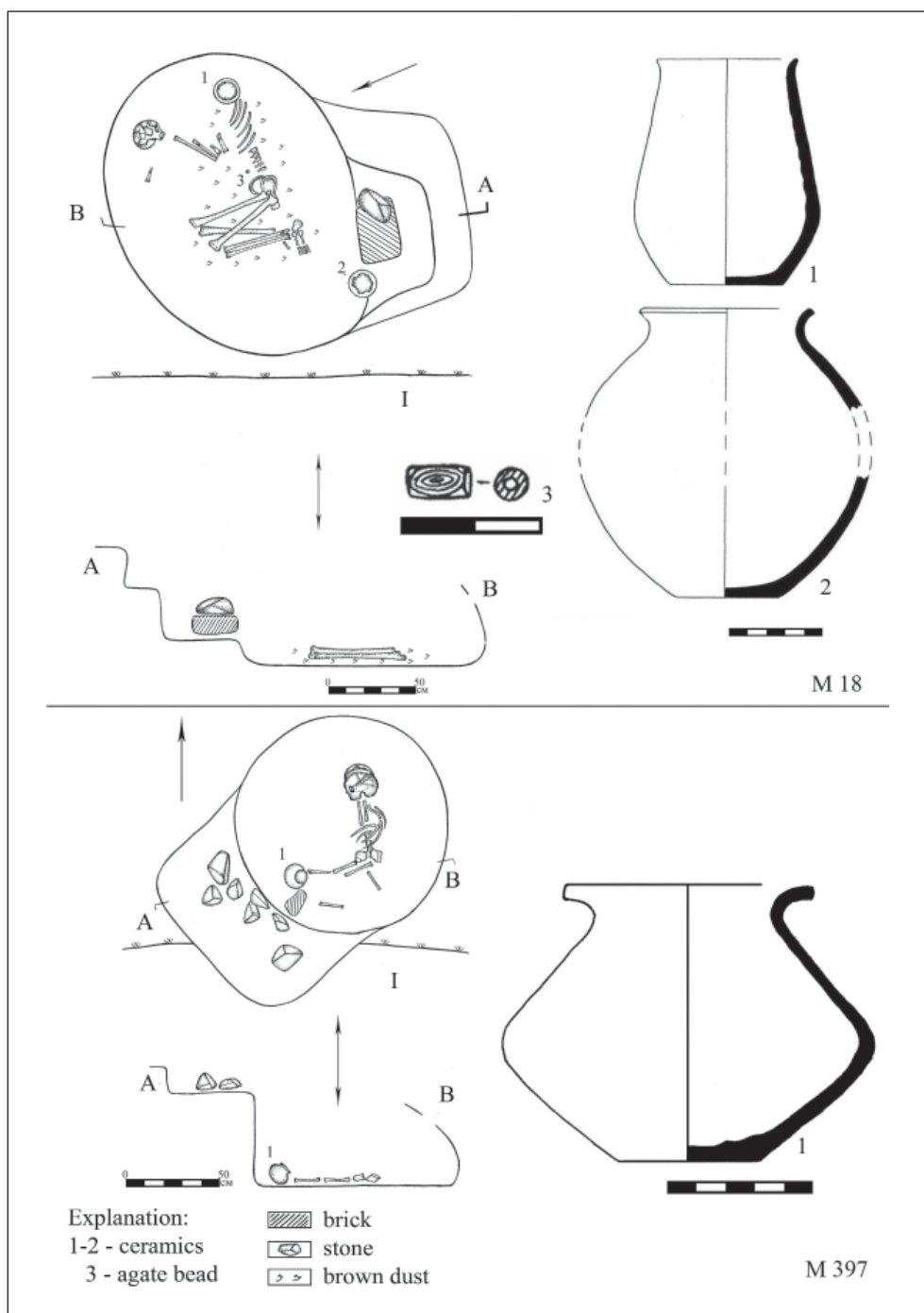


Plate 98. Grave 18, 397
I – plan and section of burials; 1-2 – ceramics; 3 – agate bead

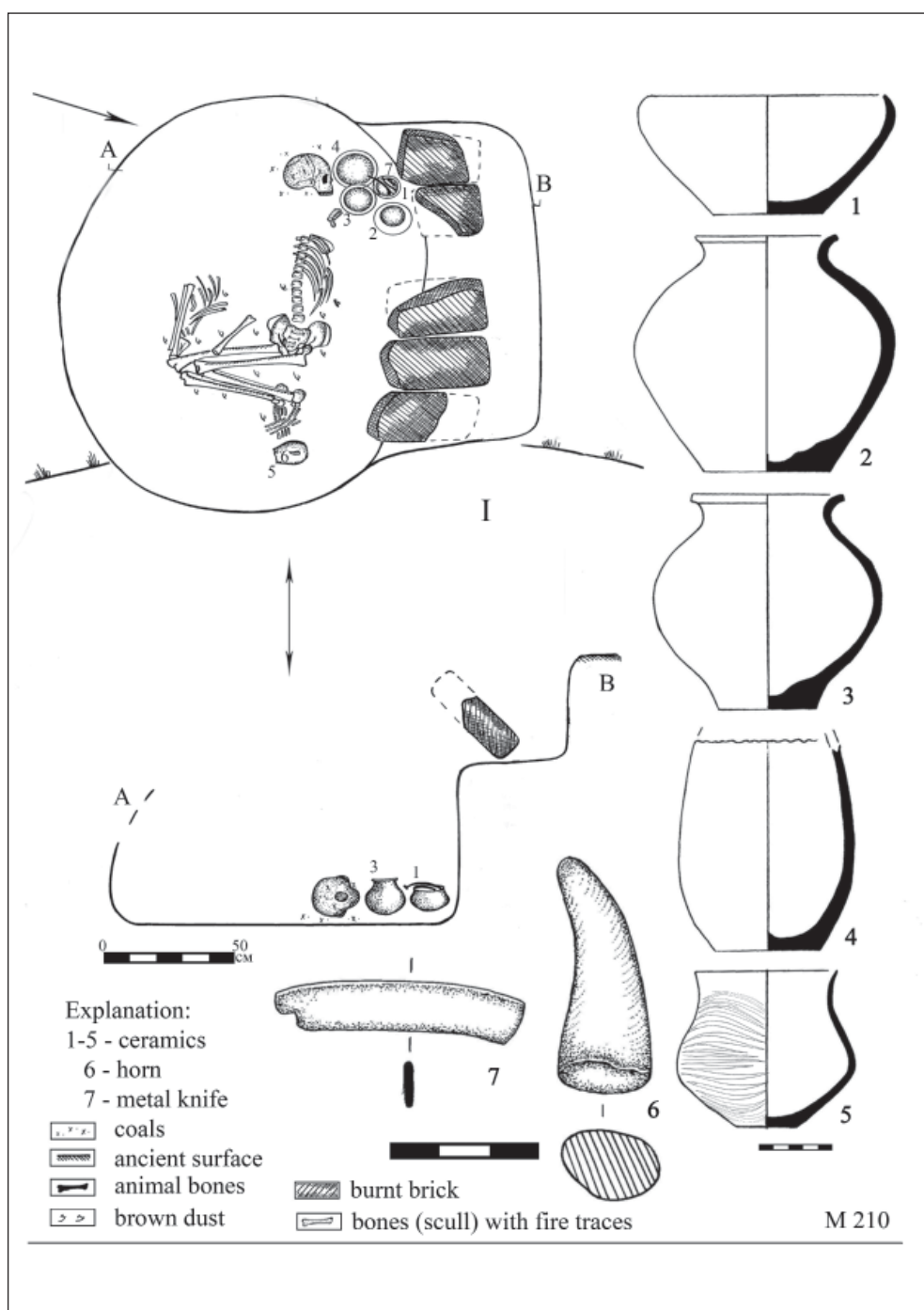


Plate 99. Grave 210:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics; 6 – horn; 7 – knife

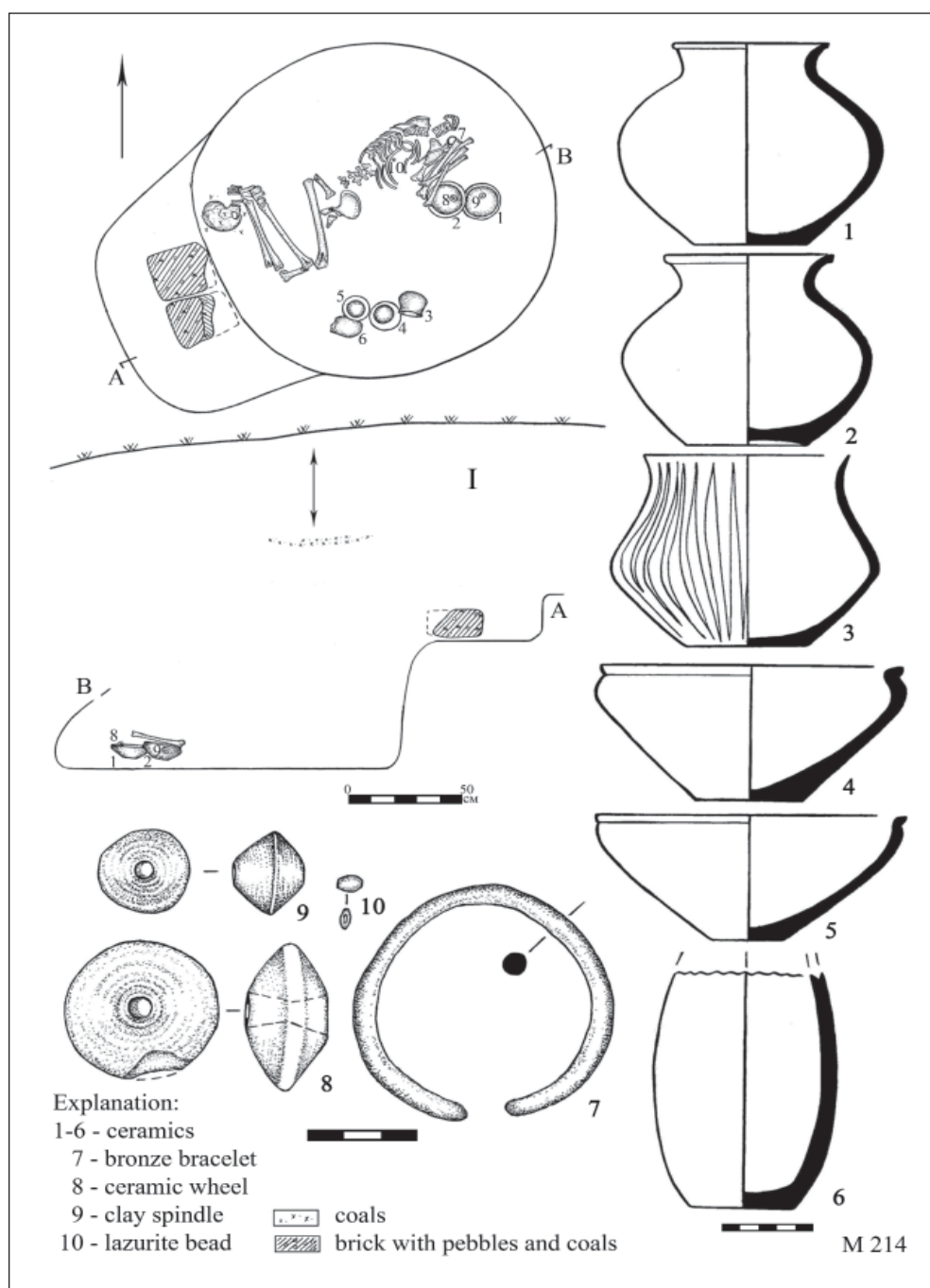


Plate 100. Grave 214:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics; 7 – bracelet; 8 – wheel;
9 – spindle; 10 – bead

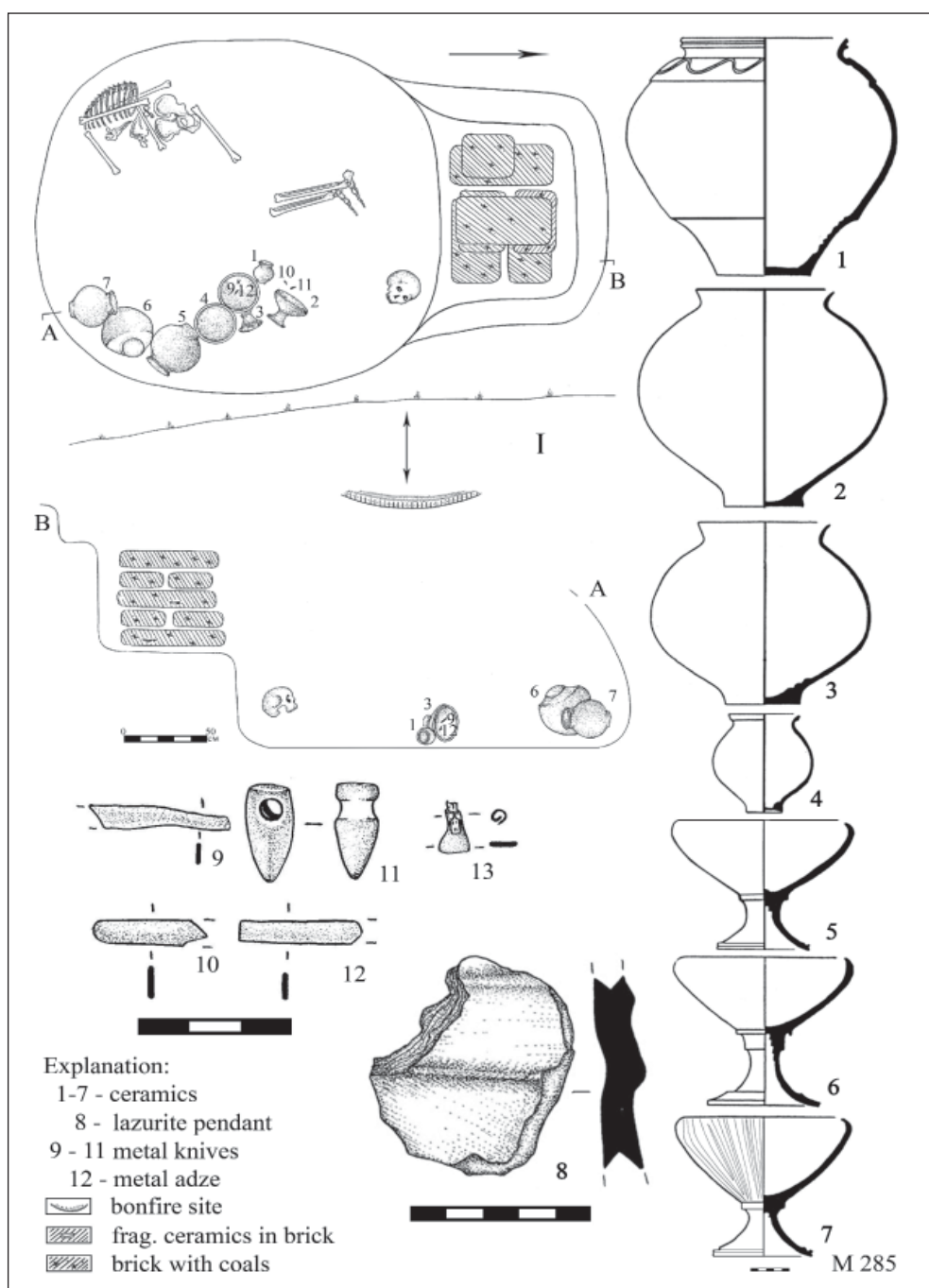


Plate 101. Grave 285:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics; 8 – hand-made steppe ceramics; 9, 10, 12 – fragmented single-blade knives; 11 – lazurite pendant; 12 – bushing adze

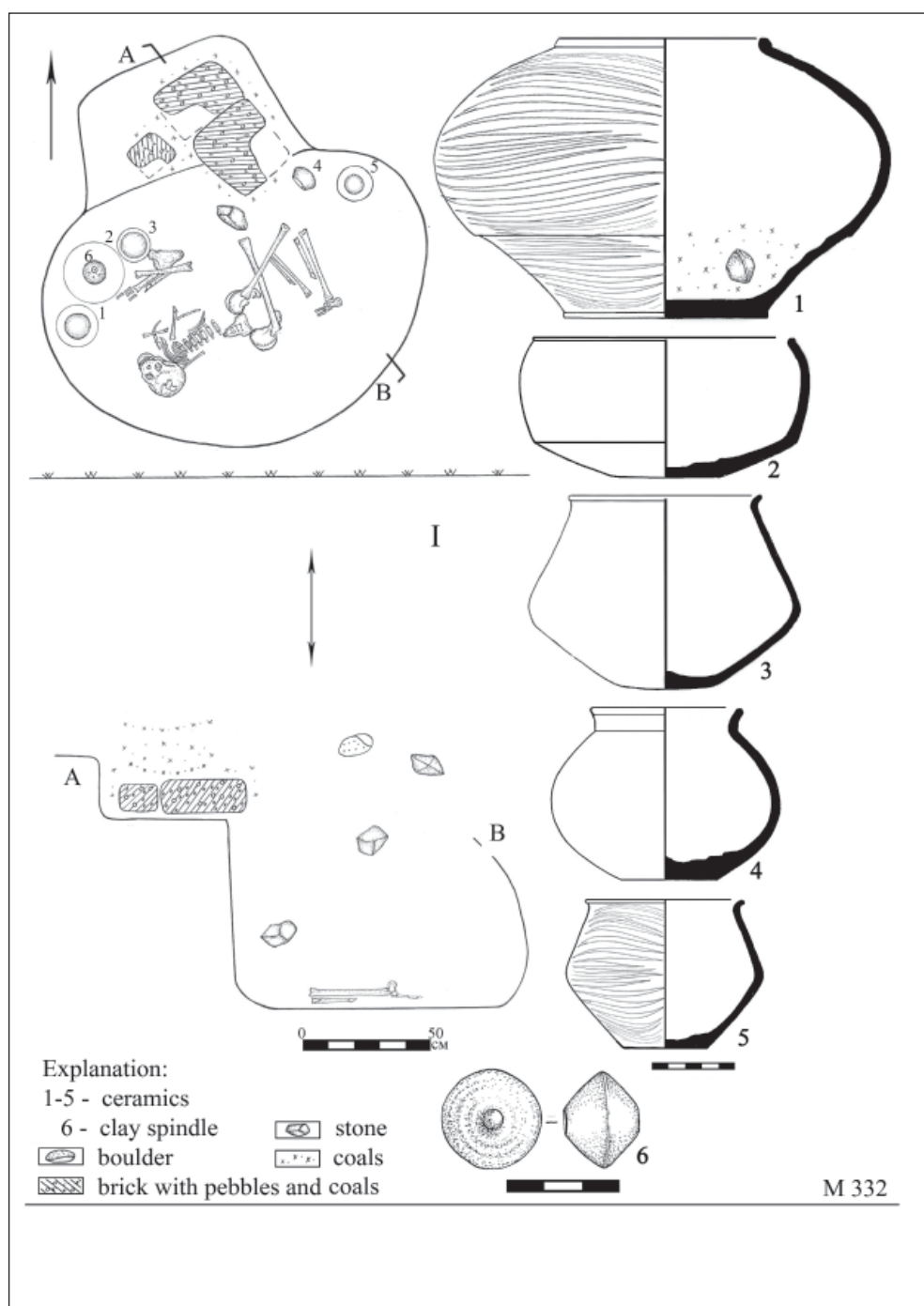


Plate 102. Grave 332:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics; 6 – spindle

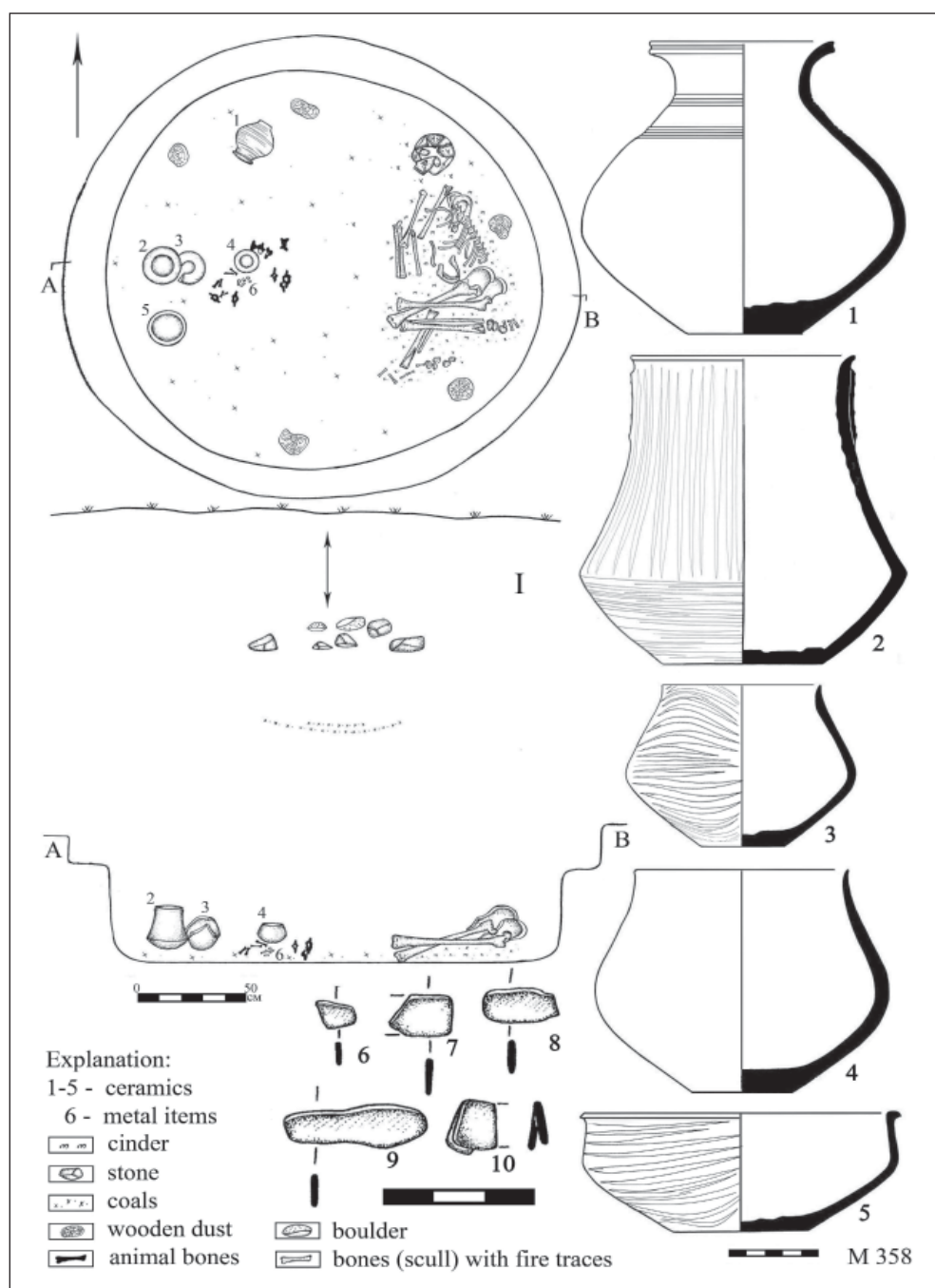


Plate 103. Grave 358:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics; 6, 7 – fragmented knife;
8-9 – knives; 10 – metal plates

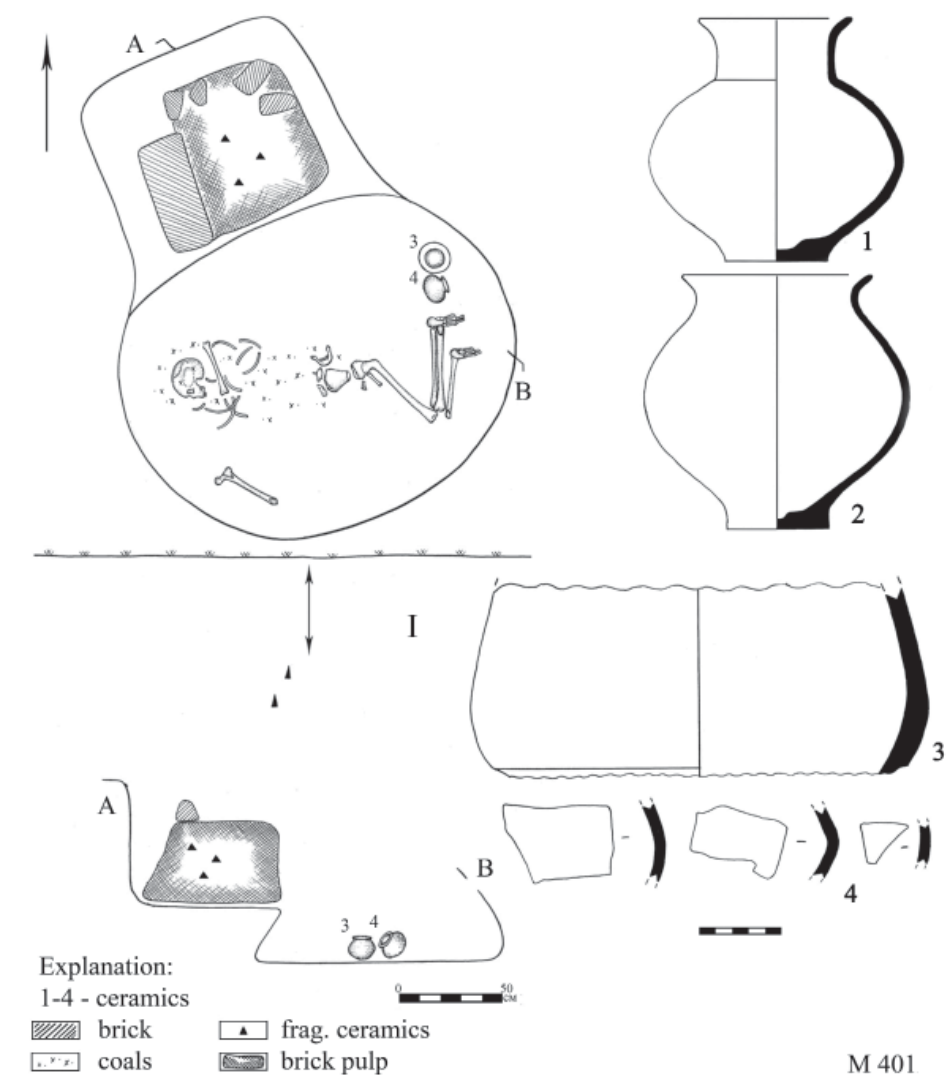


Plate 104. Grave 401:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-2 – ceramics; 3 – fragmented ceramics from earthfill;
4 – fragmented ceramics from scrap bricks

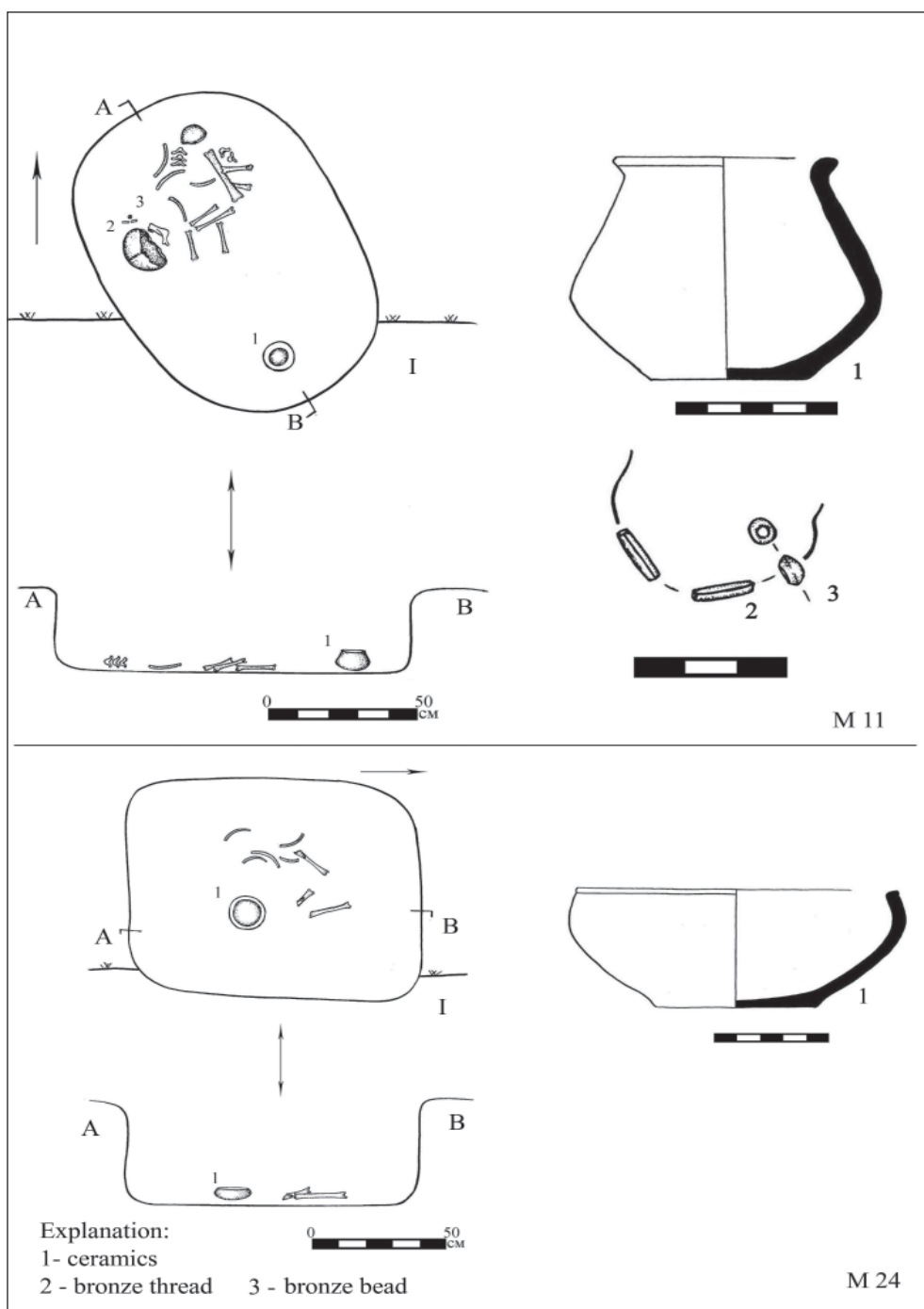


Plate 105. Grave 11, 24:
I – plan and section of burials; 1 – ceramic vessel;
2 – thread of beads; 3 – bead

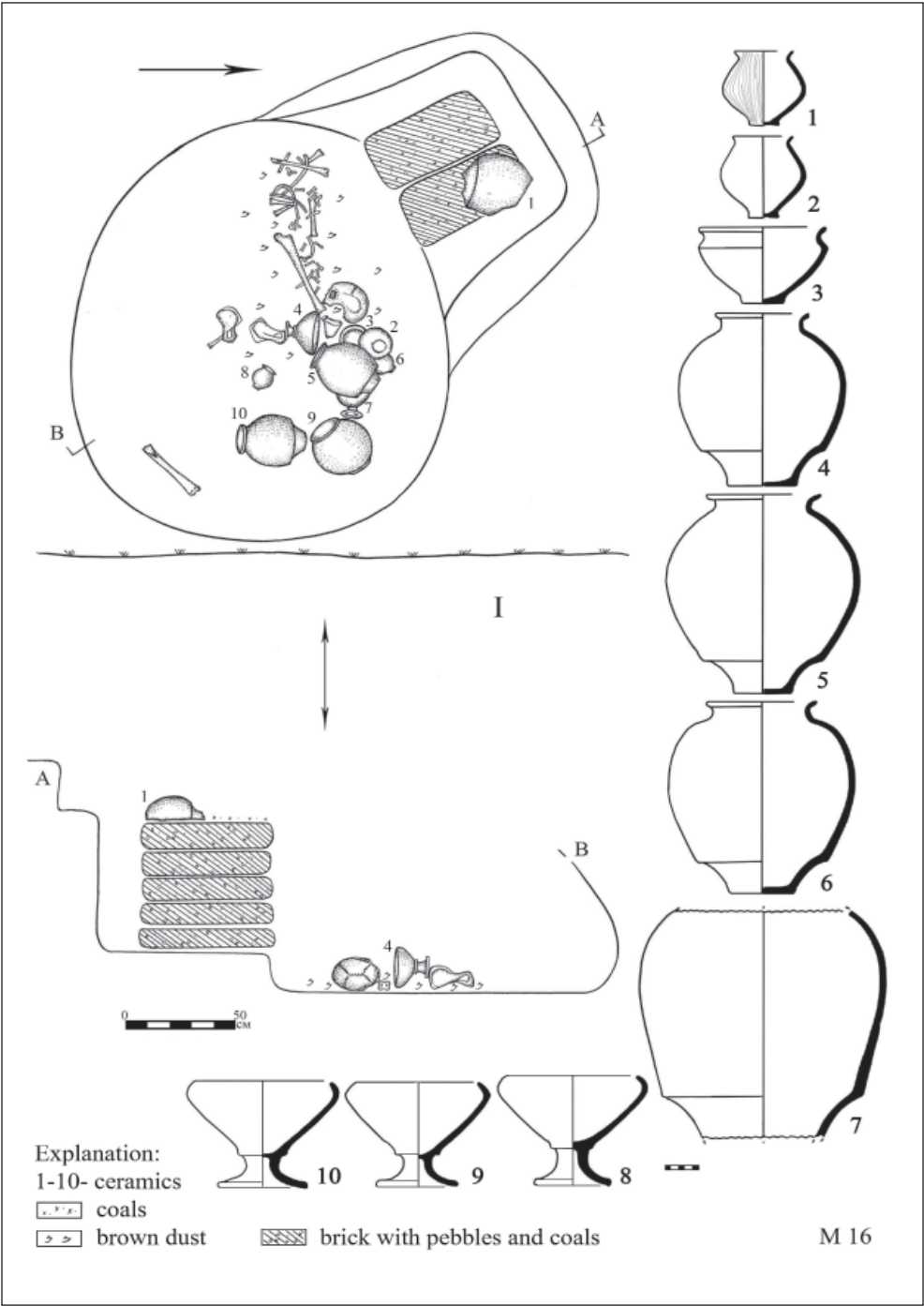


Plate 106. Grave 16:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-10 – ceramics

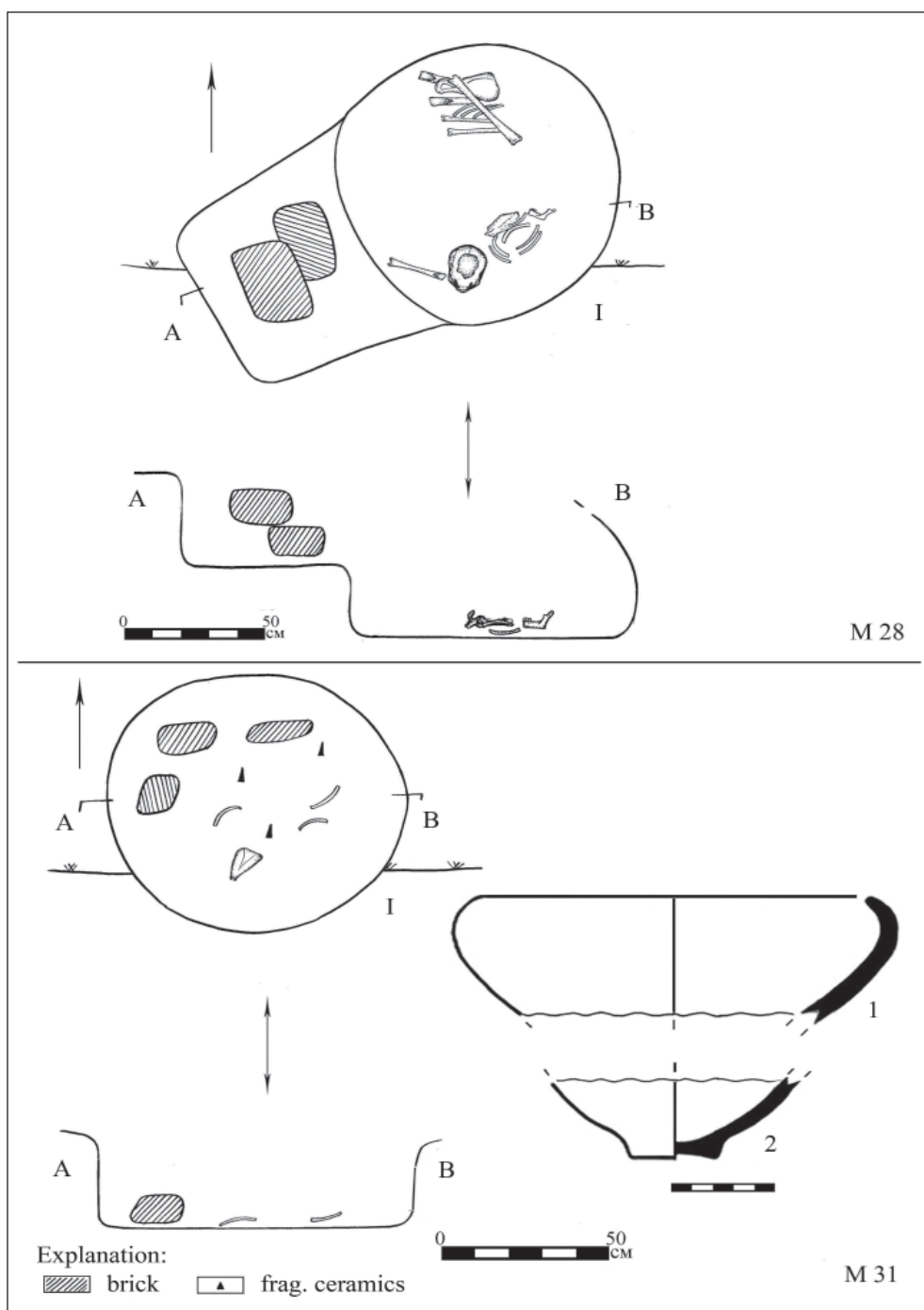


Plate 107. Grave 28, 31:
 I – plan and section of burials; 1-2 – fragmented ceramic vessels

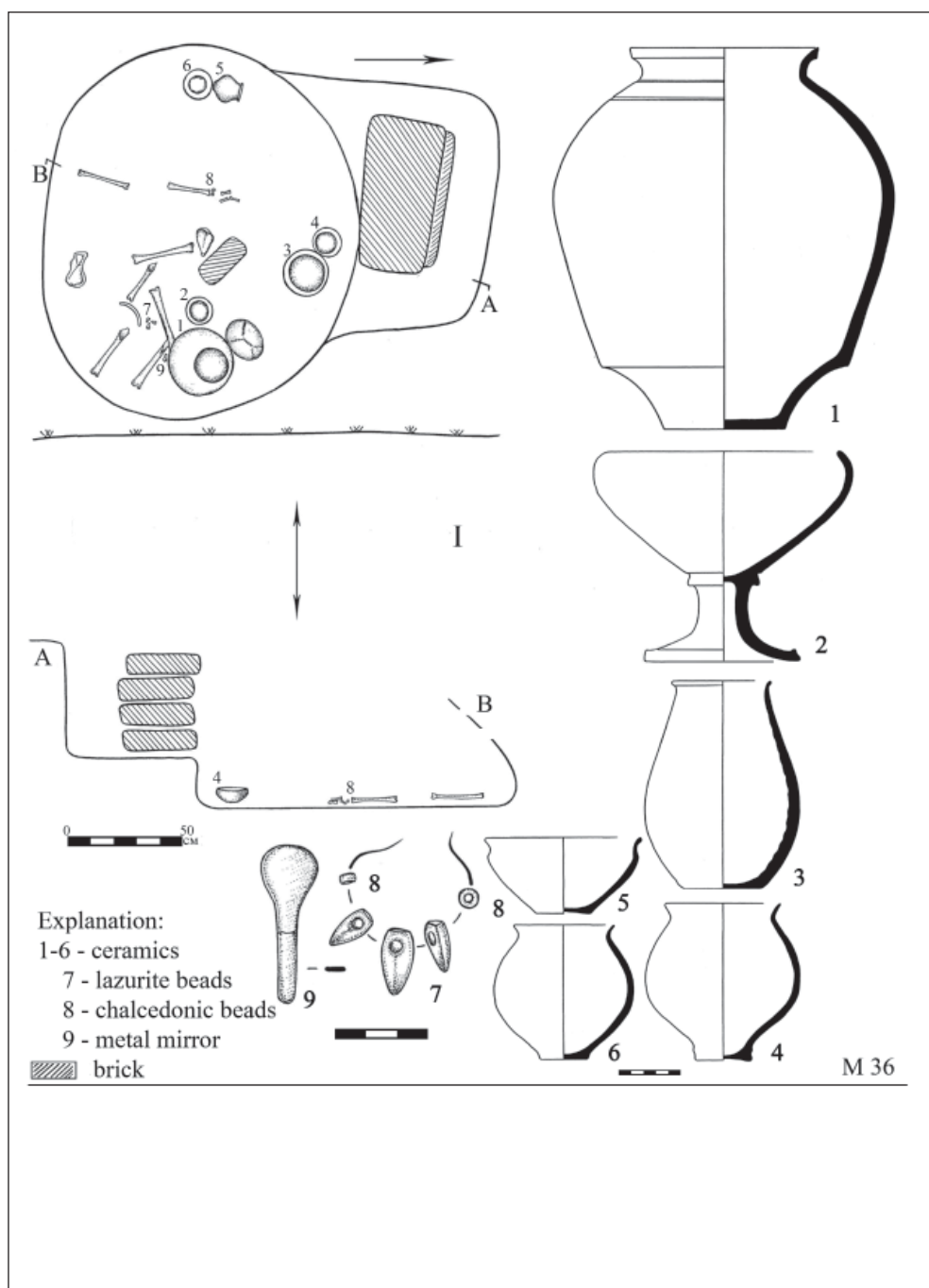


Plate 108. Grave 36:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics; 7 – lazurite pendants;
 8 – agate beads; 9 – votive mirror

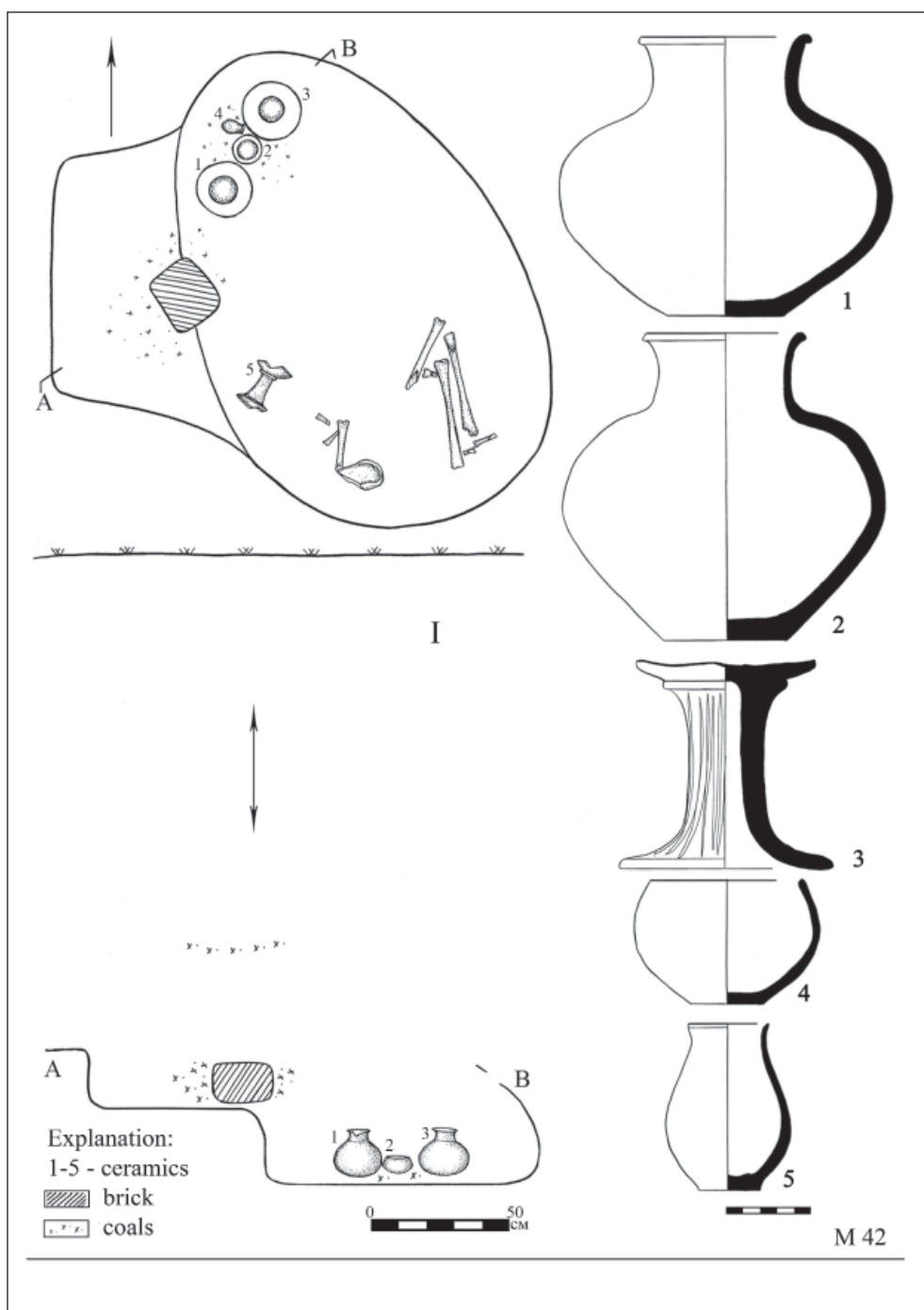


Plate 109. Grave 42:
I – plan and section of burials; 1-5 – ceramics

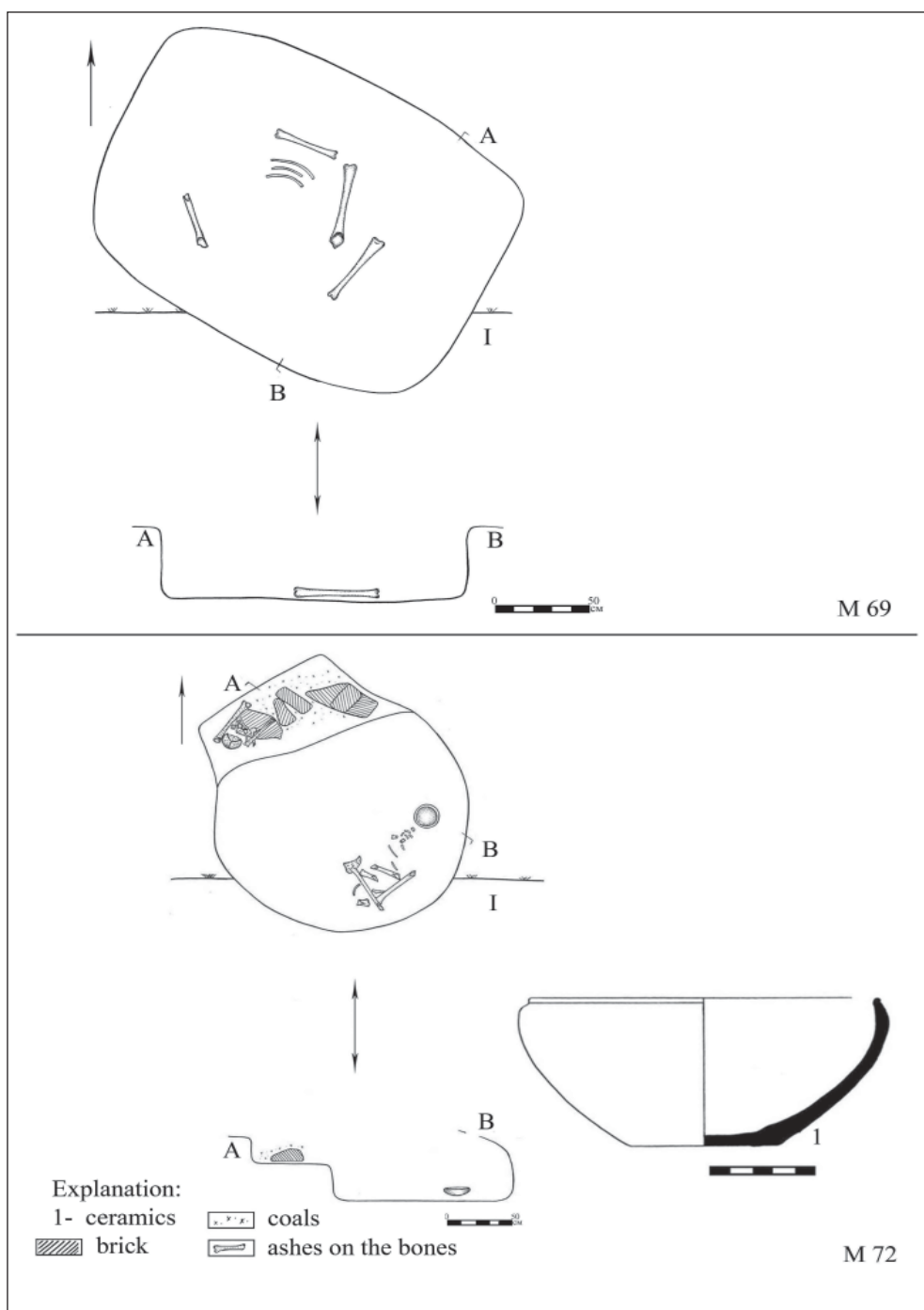


Plate 110. Grave 69, 72:
I – plan and section of burials; 1 – ceramic vessel

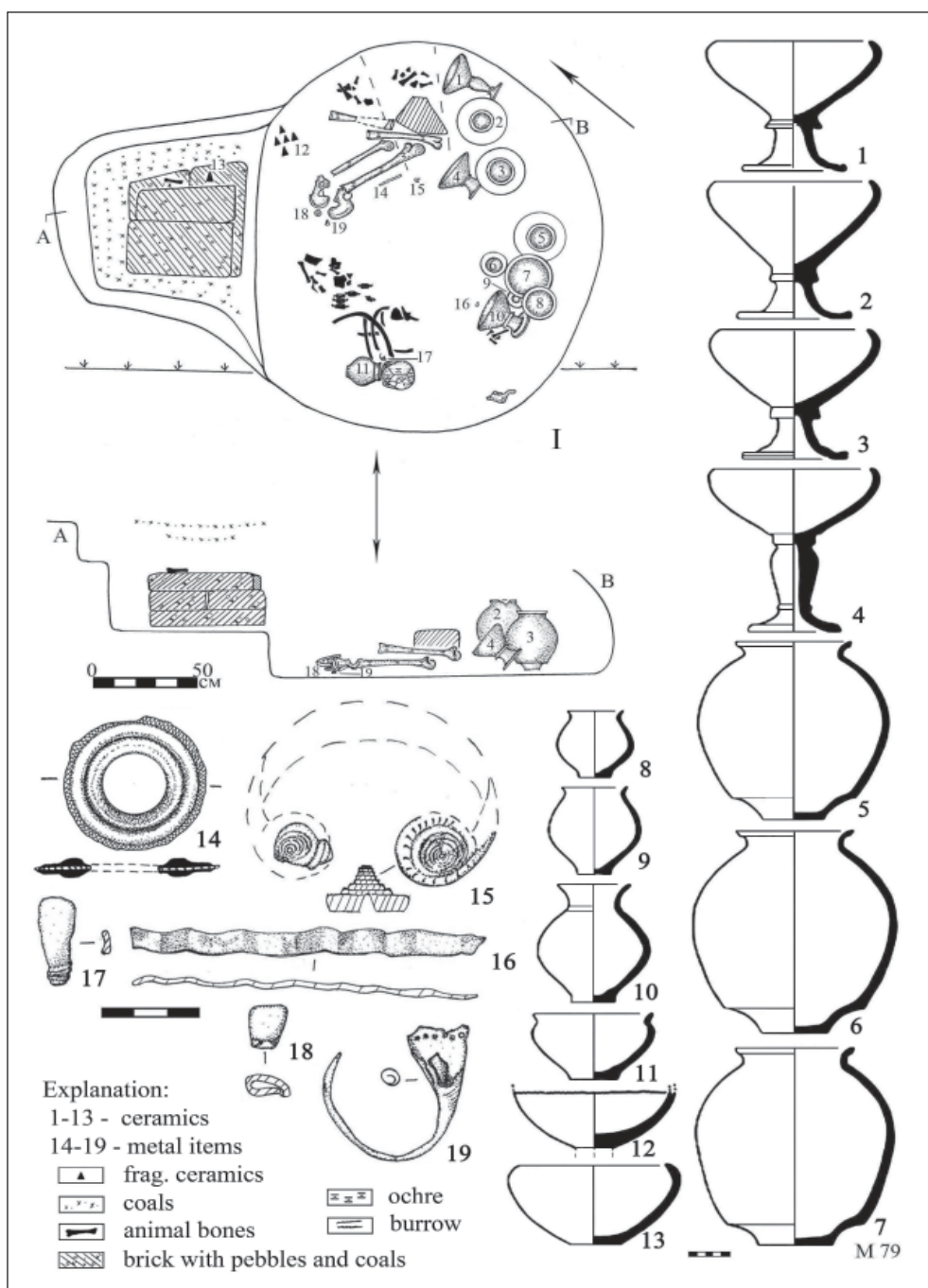


Plate III. Grave 79:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-13 – ceramics; 14 – buckle-stud; 15 – fragmented bracelet; 16 – corrugated plate; 17 – pendant; 18 – thread of beads; 19 – earring with socket

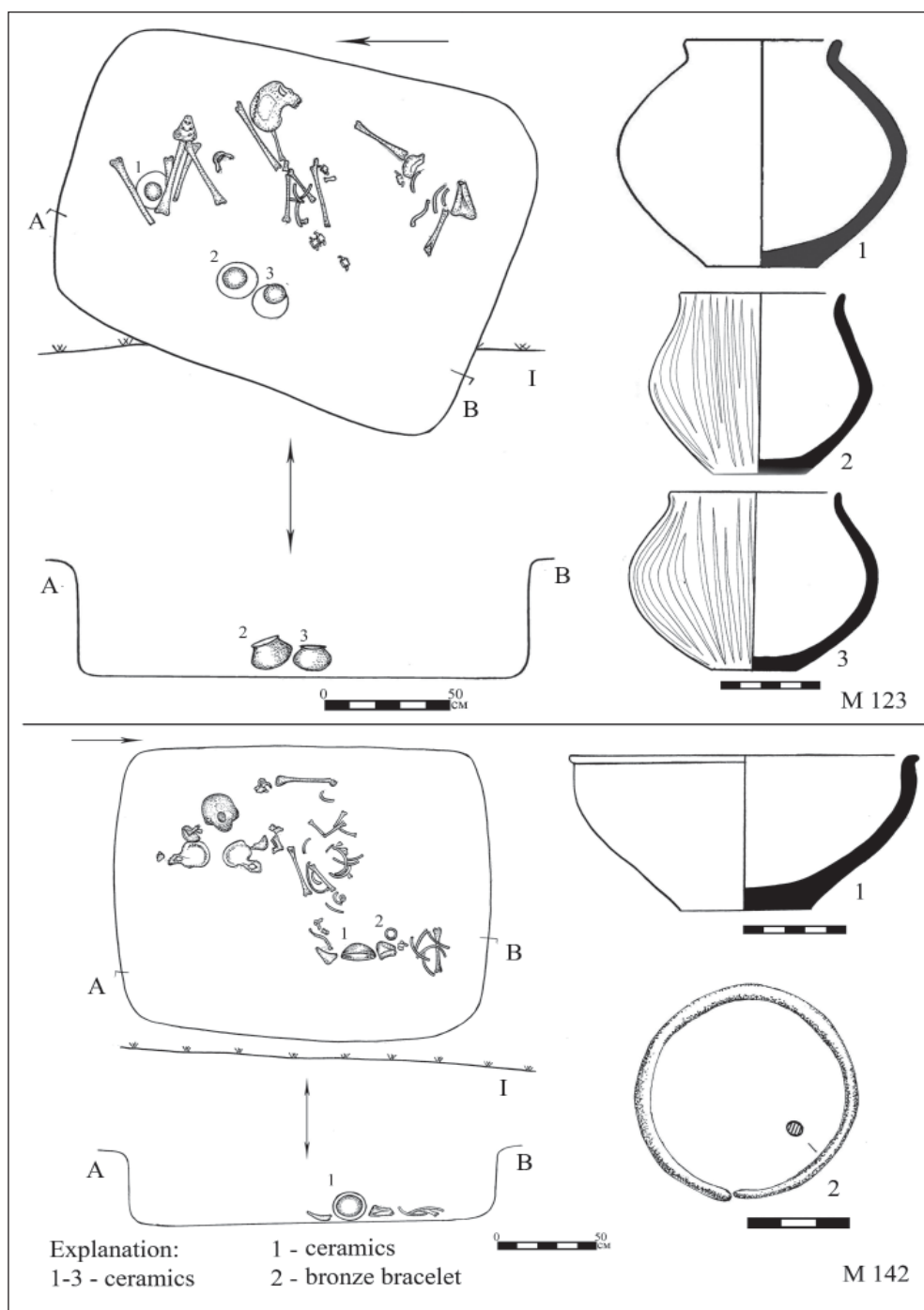


Plate 112. Grave 123, 142:

I – plan and section of burials; 1-3 – ceramics; 2 – bronze bracelet (M142)

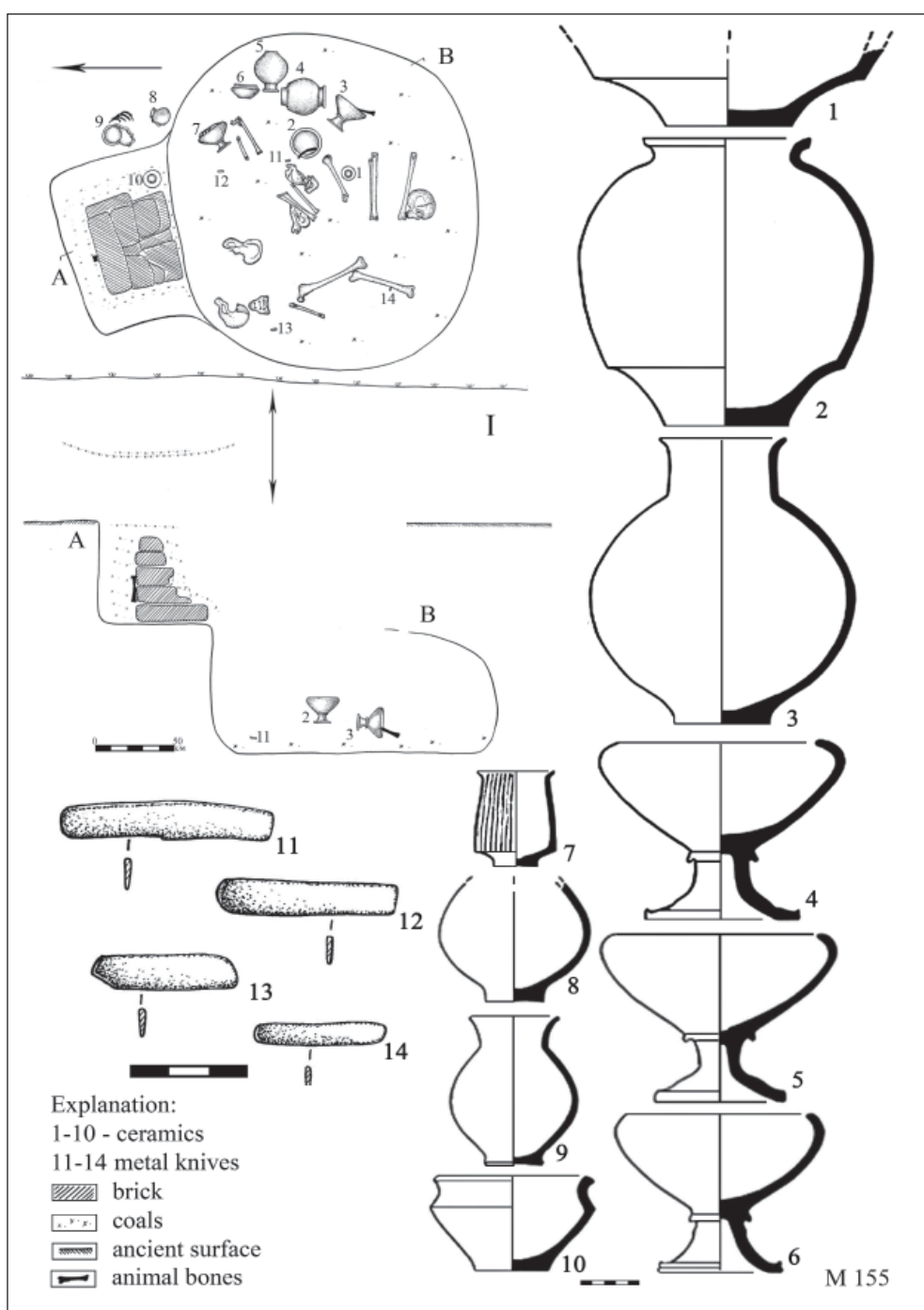


Plate 113. Grave 155:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-10 – ceramics; 11-14 – single-blade knives

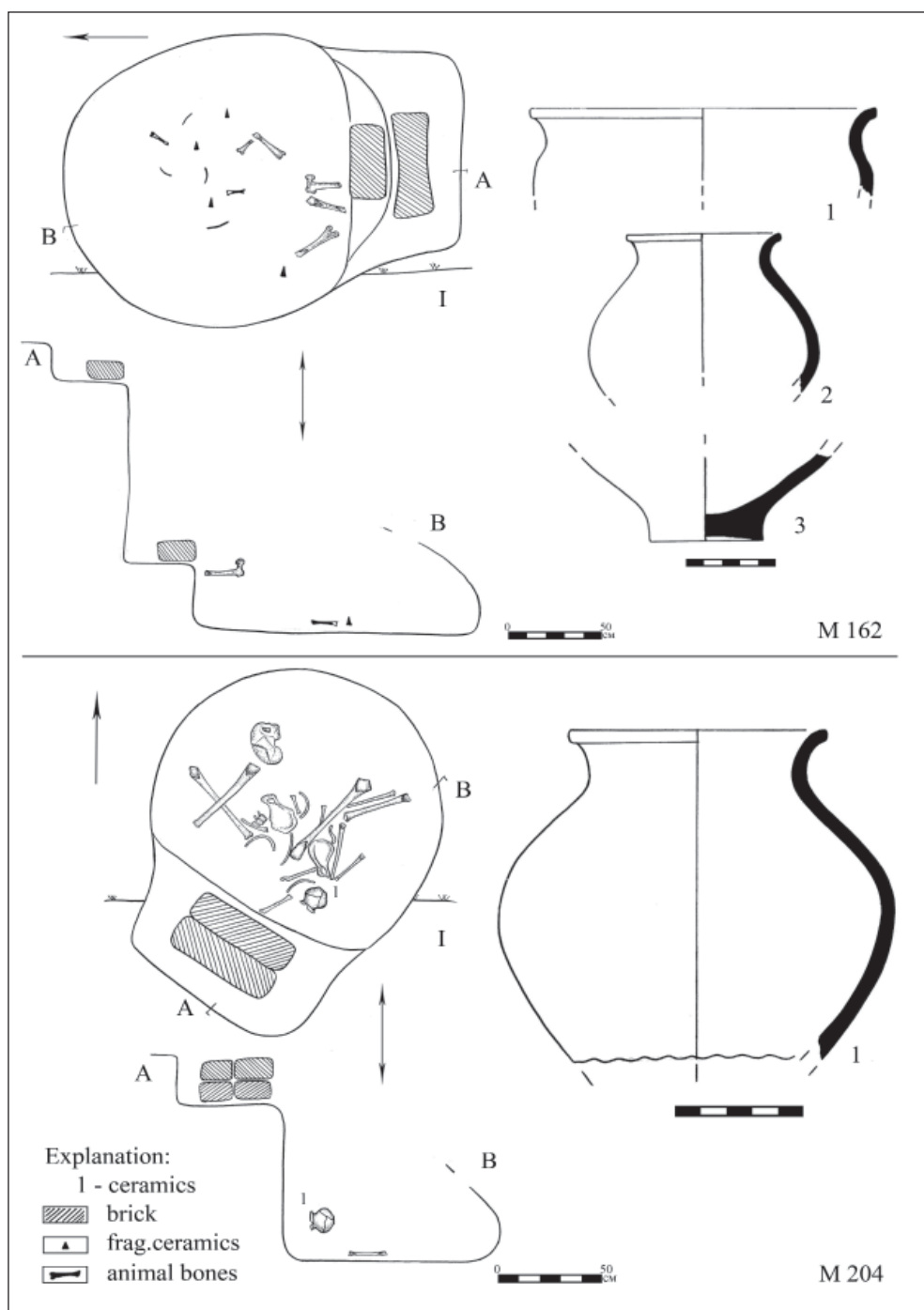


Plate 114. Grave 162, 204:
I – plan and section of burials; 1-3 – fragmented ceramic vessels

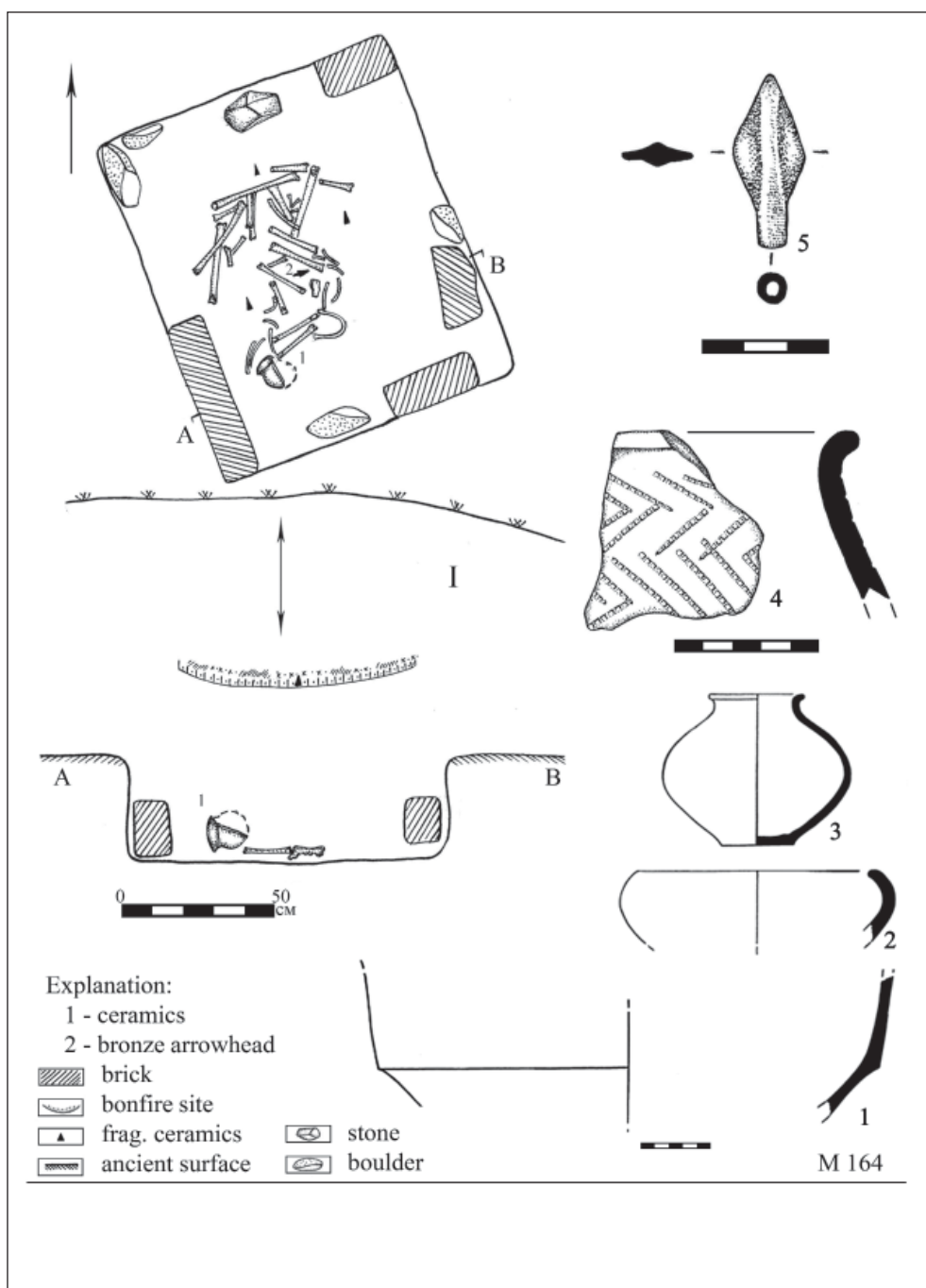


Plate 115. Grave 164:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-3 – ceramic vessel and fragments;
4 – hand-made steppe ceramics; 5 – bushy arrow head

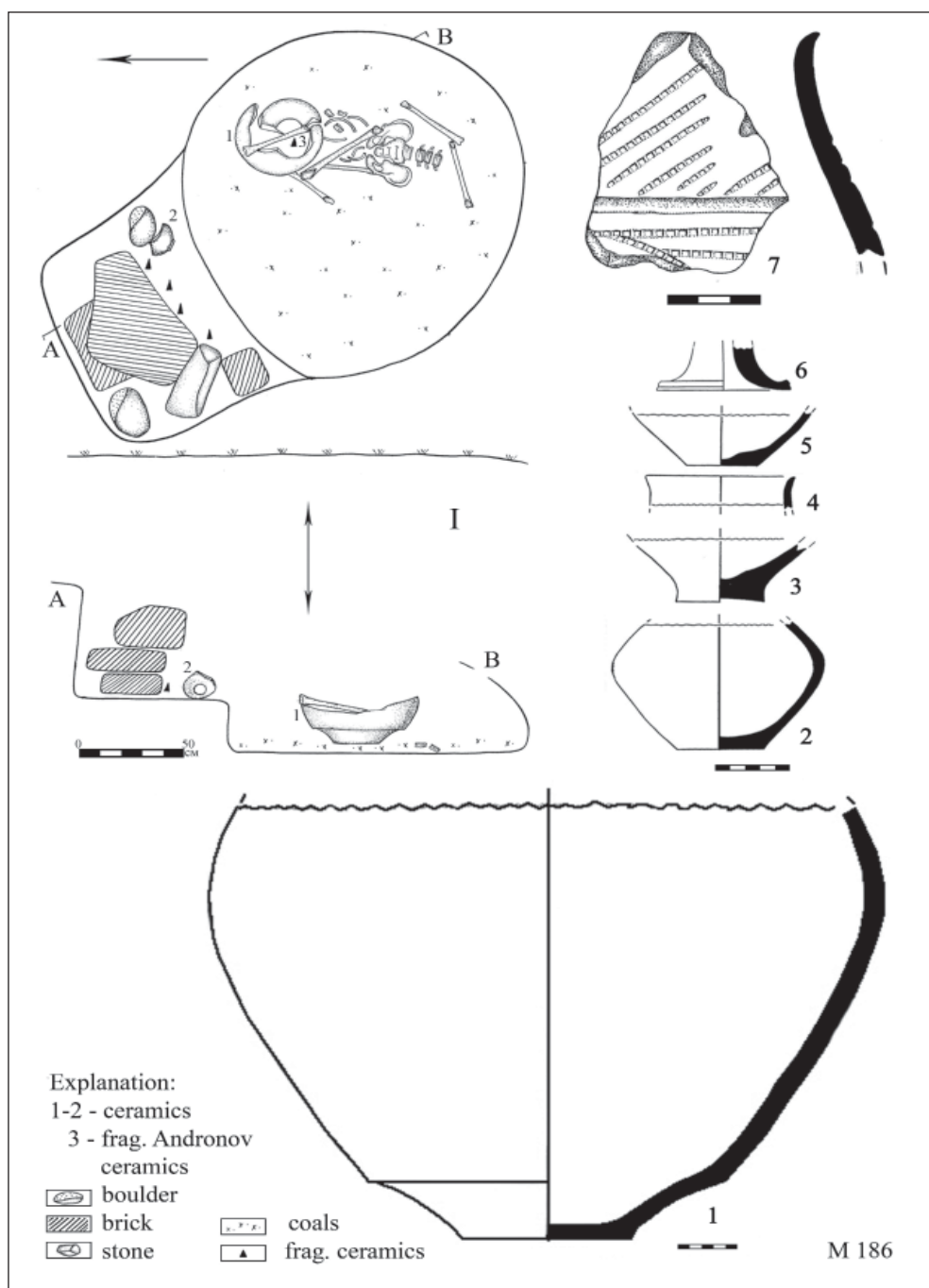


Plate 116. Grave 186:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – fragmented ceramic vessels;
7 – fragmented steppe ceramics

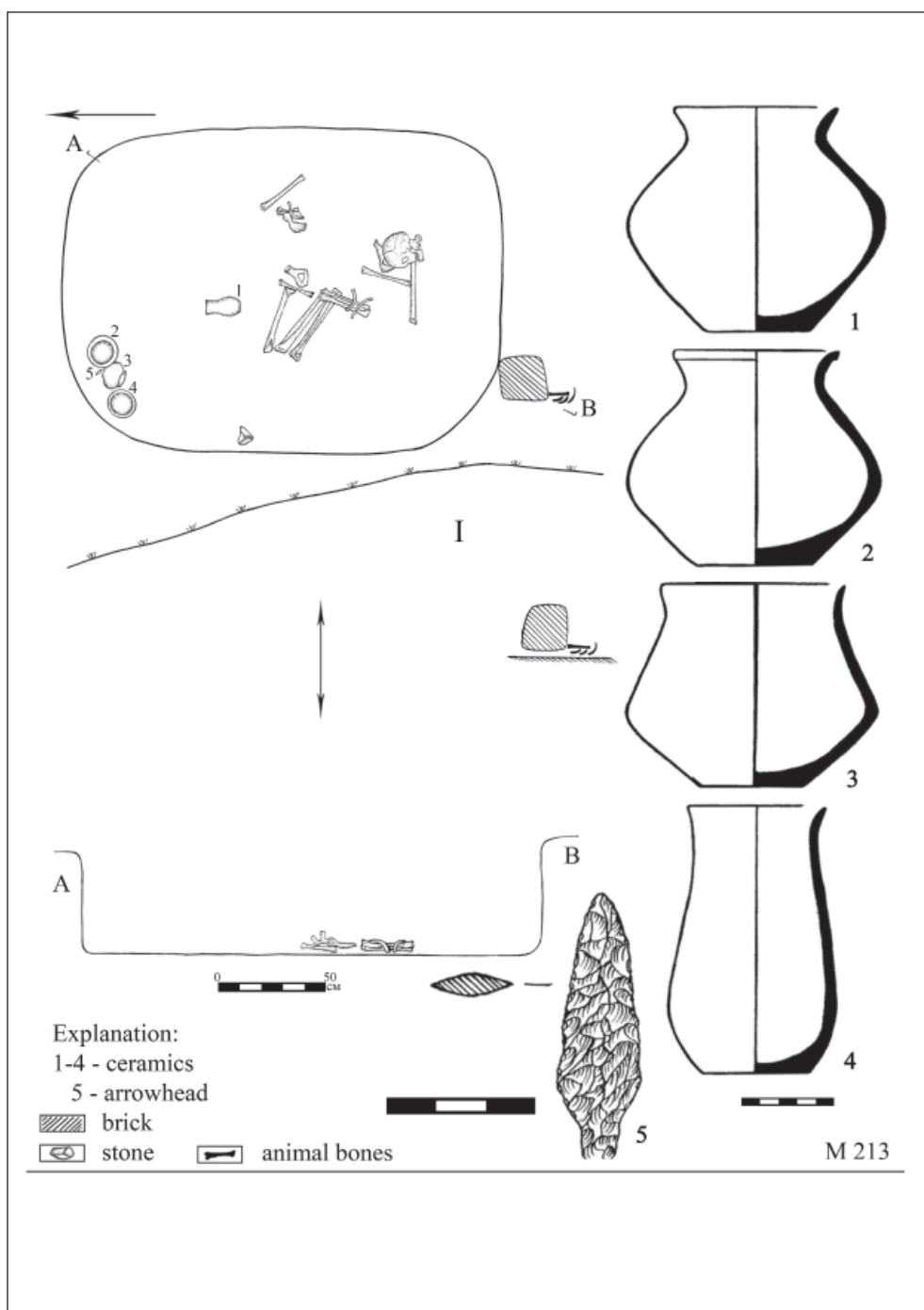


Plate 117. Grave 213:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5 – arrow head

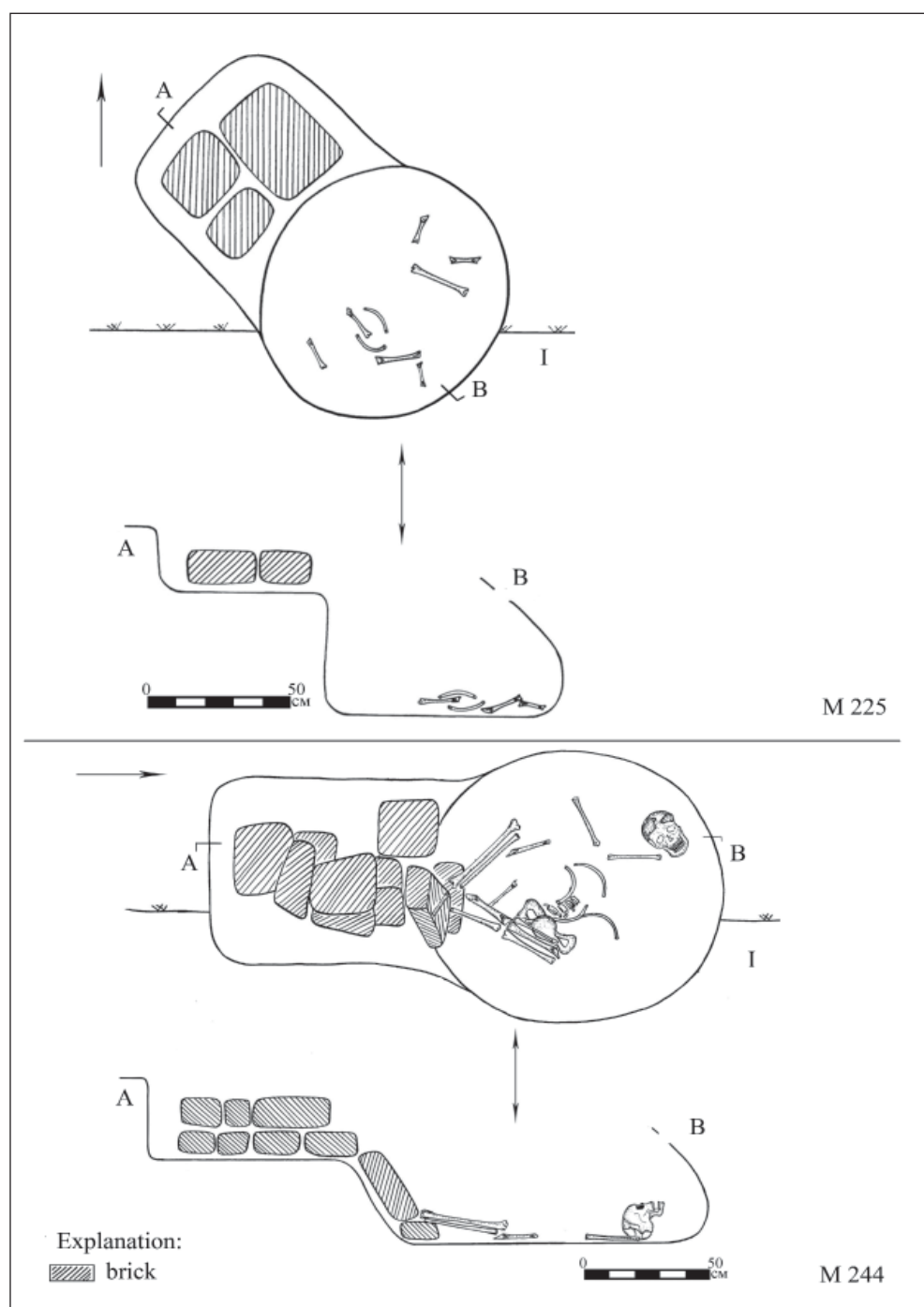


Plate 118. Grave 225, 244
I – plan and section of burials

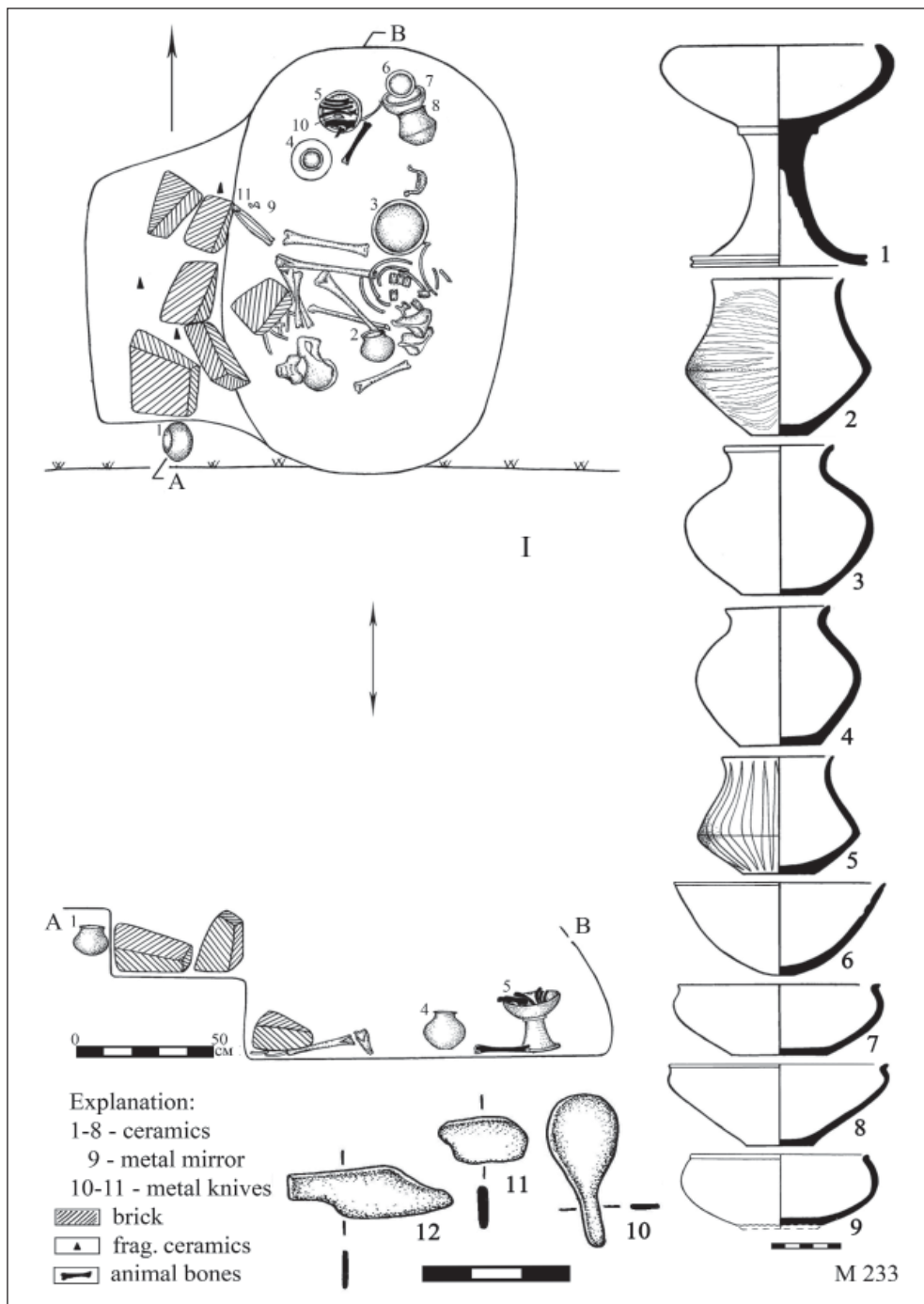


Plate 119. Grave 233:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-9 – ceramics; 10 – mirror; 11-12 – knives

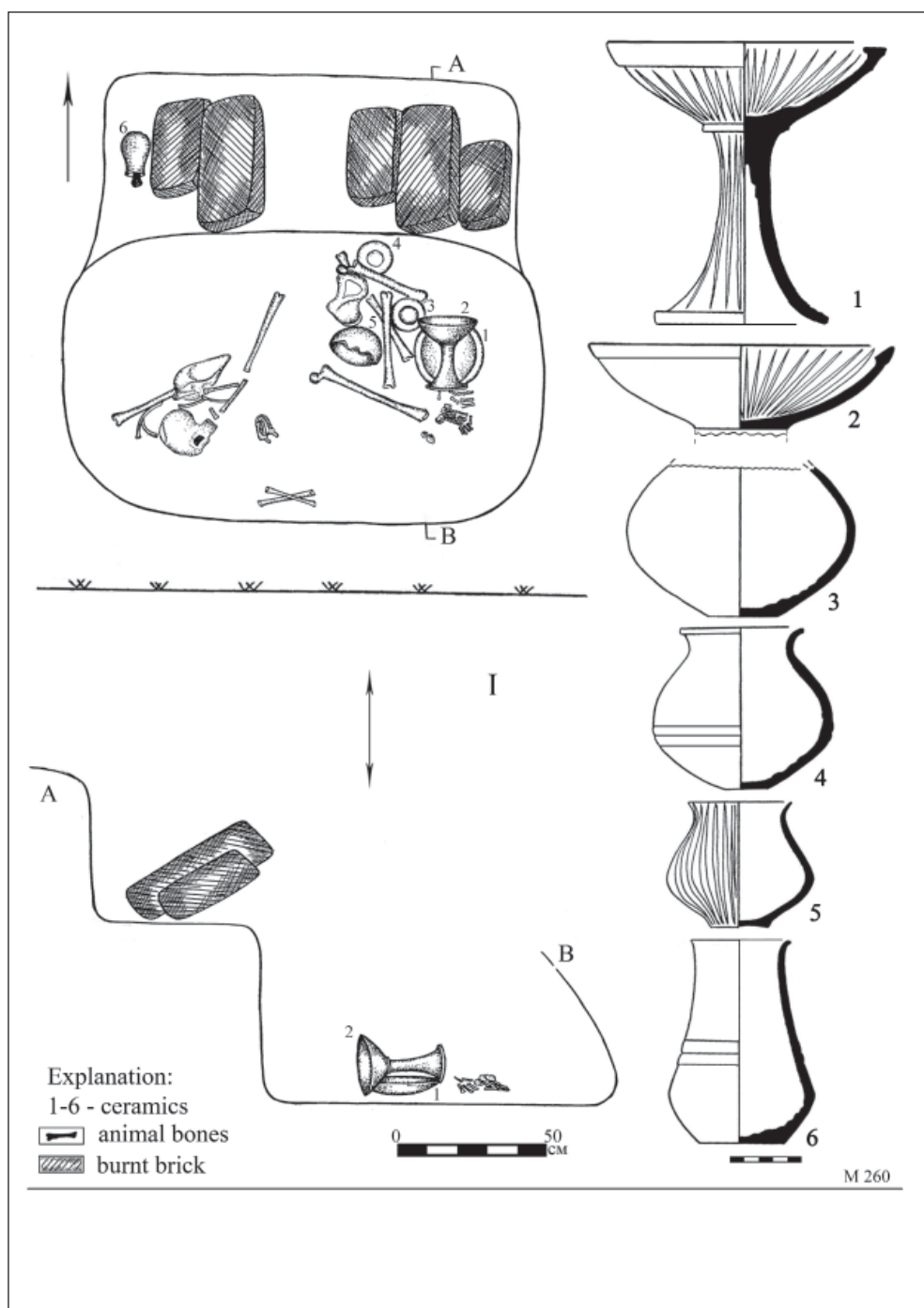


Plate 120. Grave 260:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics

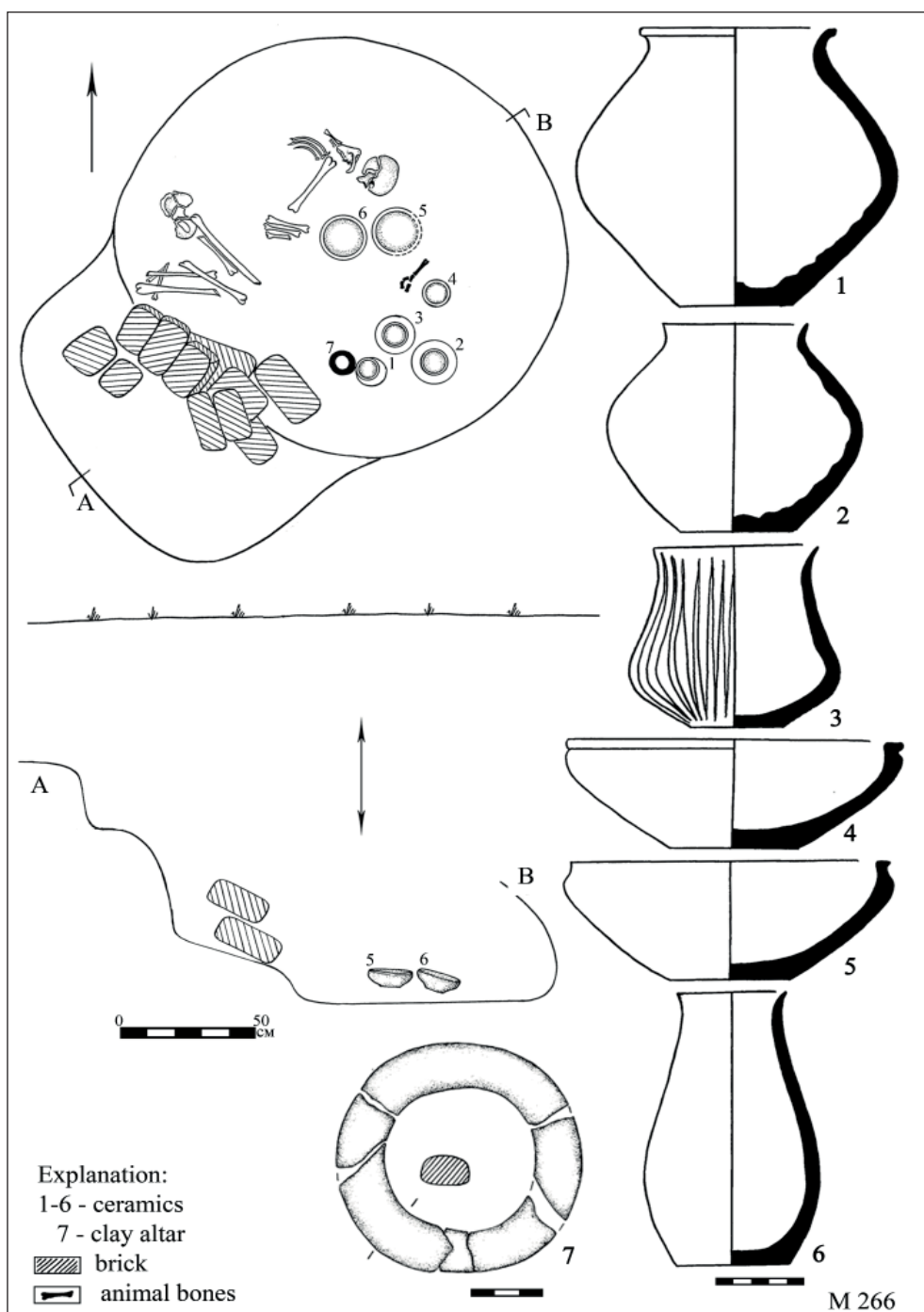


Plate 121. Grave 266:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics; 7 – altar

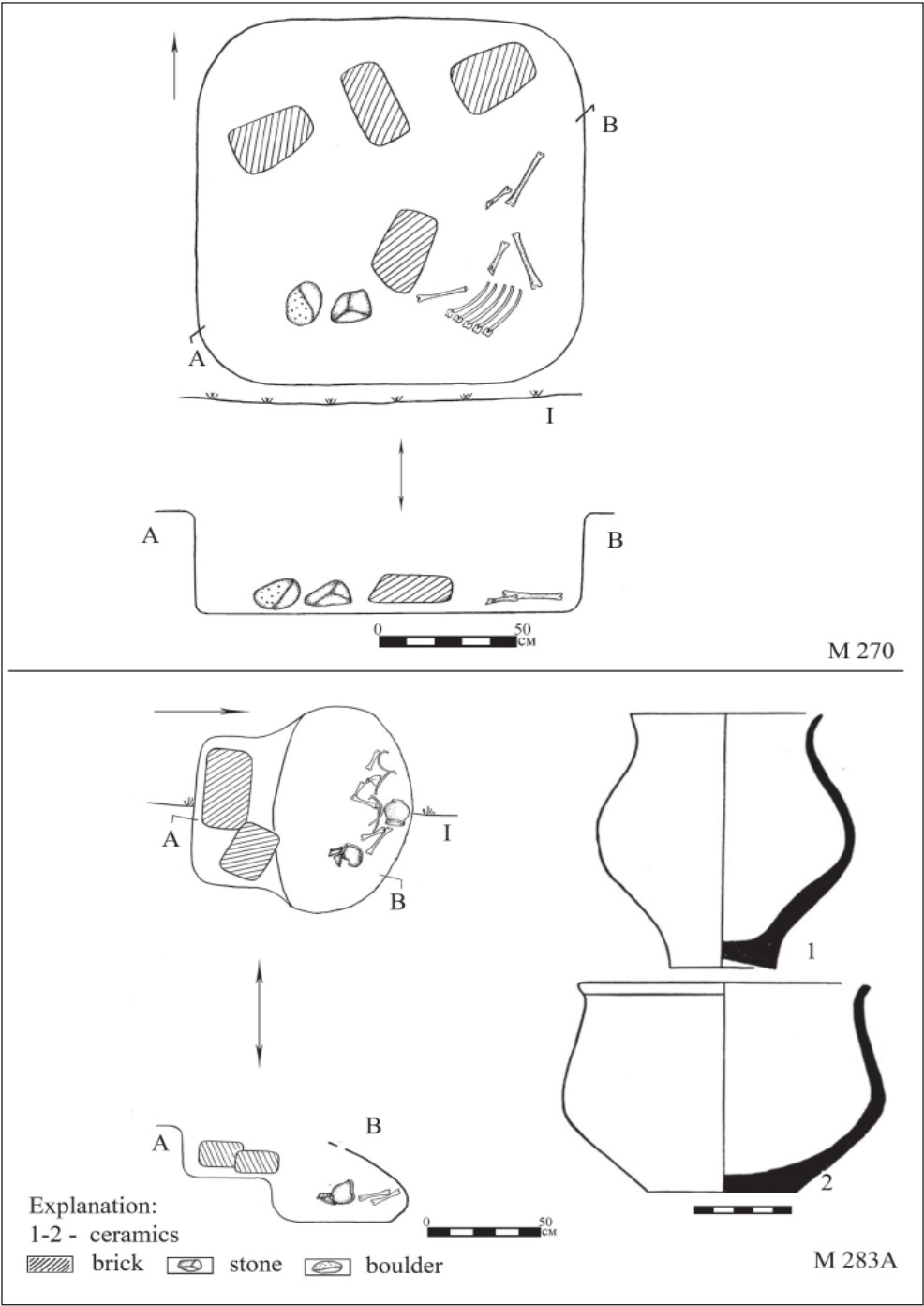


Plate 122. Grave 270, 283A:
I – plan and section of burials; 1-2 – ceramics

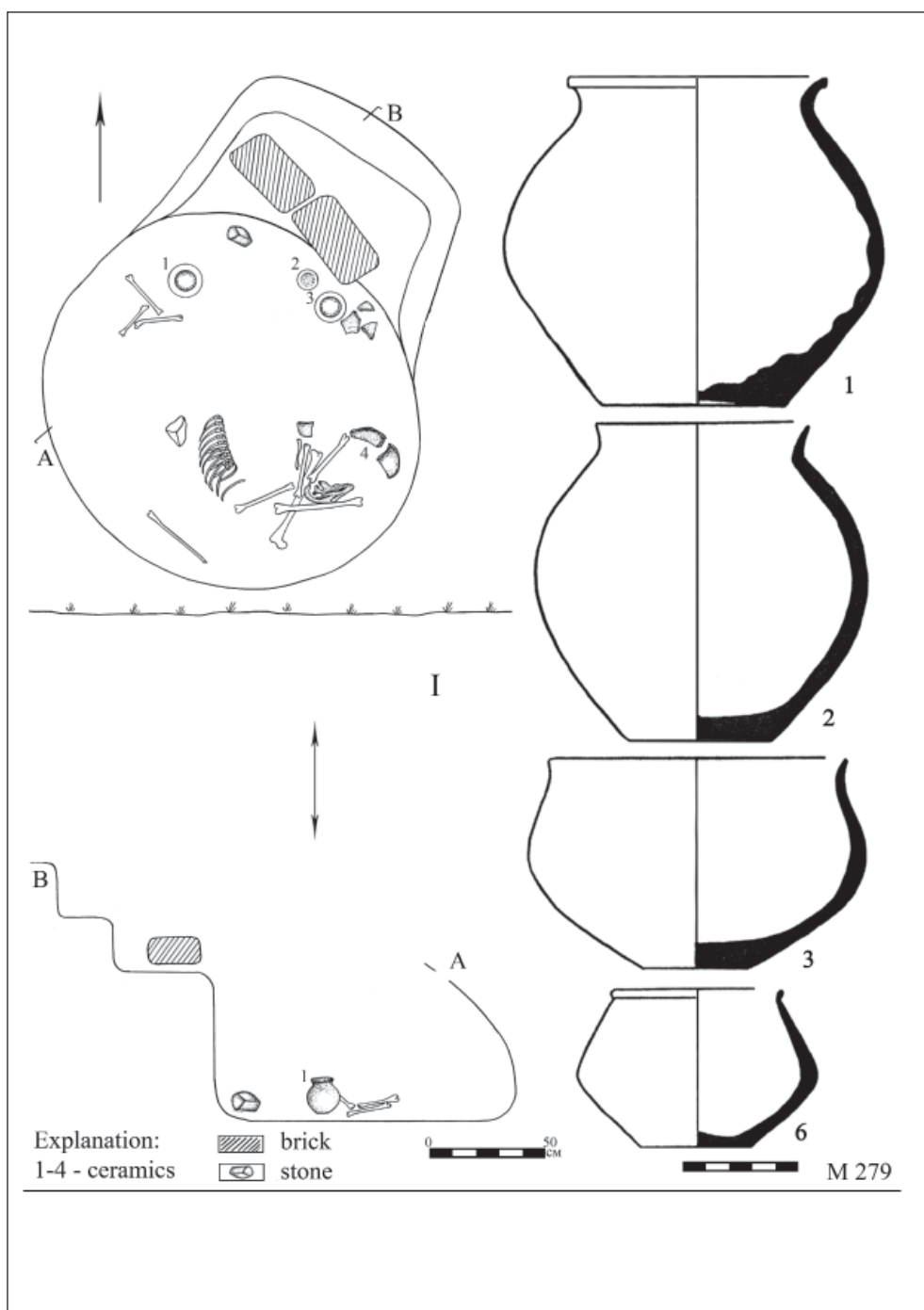


Plate 123. Grave 279:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics

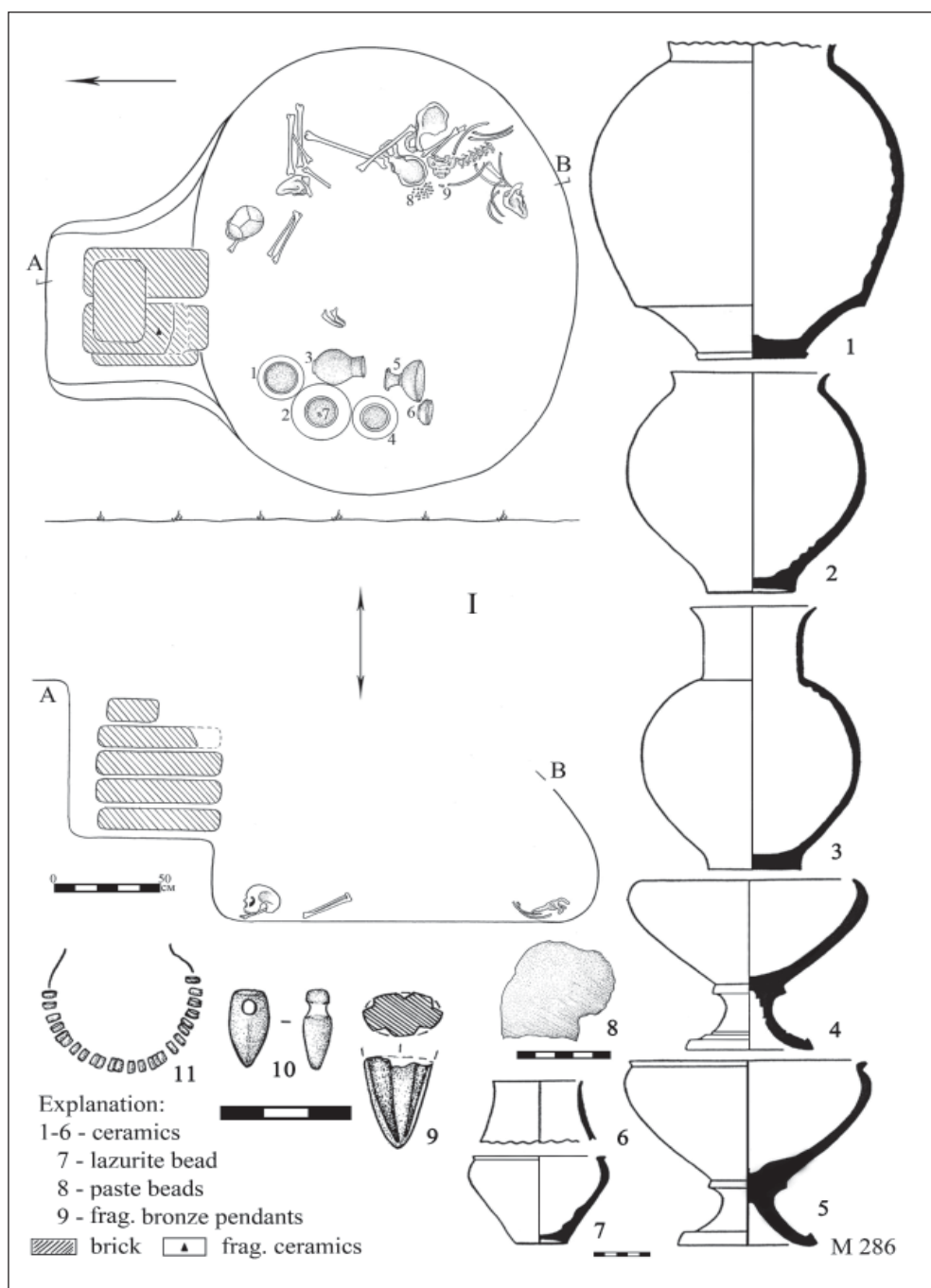


Plate 124. Grave 286:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics; 8 – fragmented steppe ceramics;
 9 – fragmented pendant; 10 – pendant; 11 – glass beads

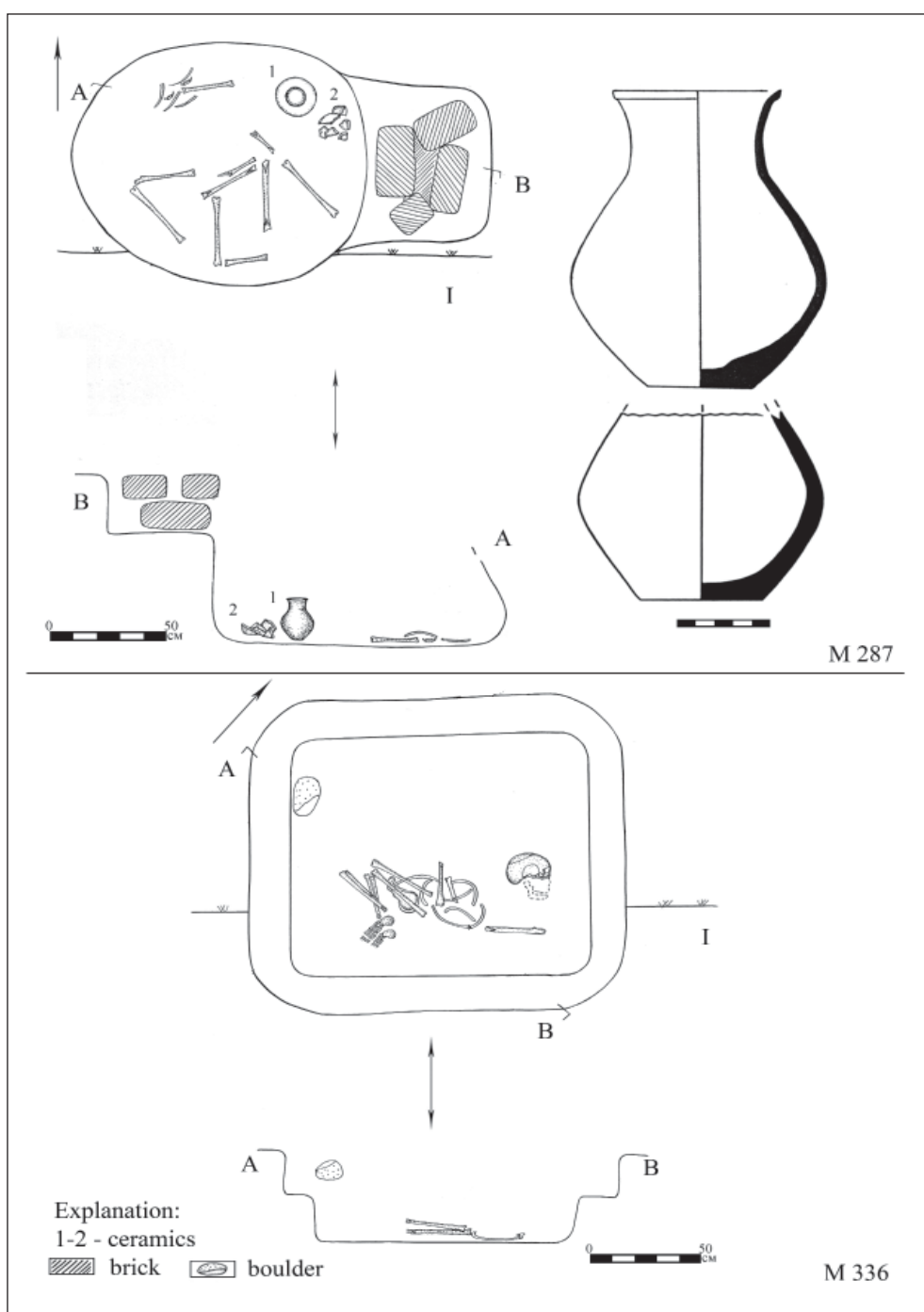


Plate 125. Grave 287, 336:
 I – plan and section of burials; 1-2 – ceramics

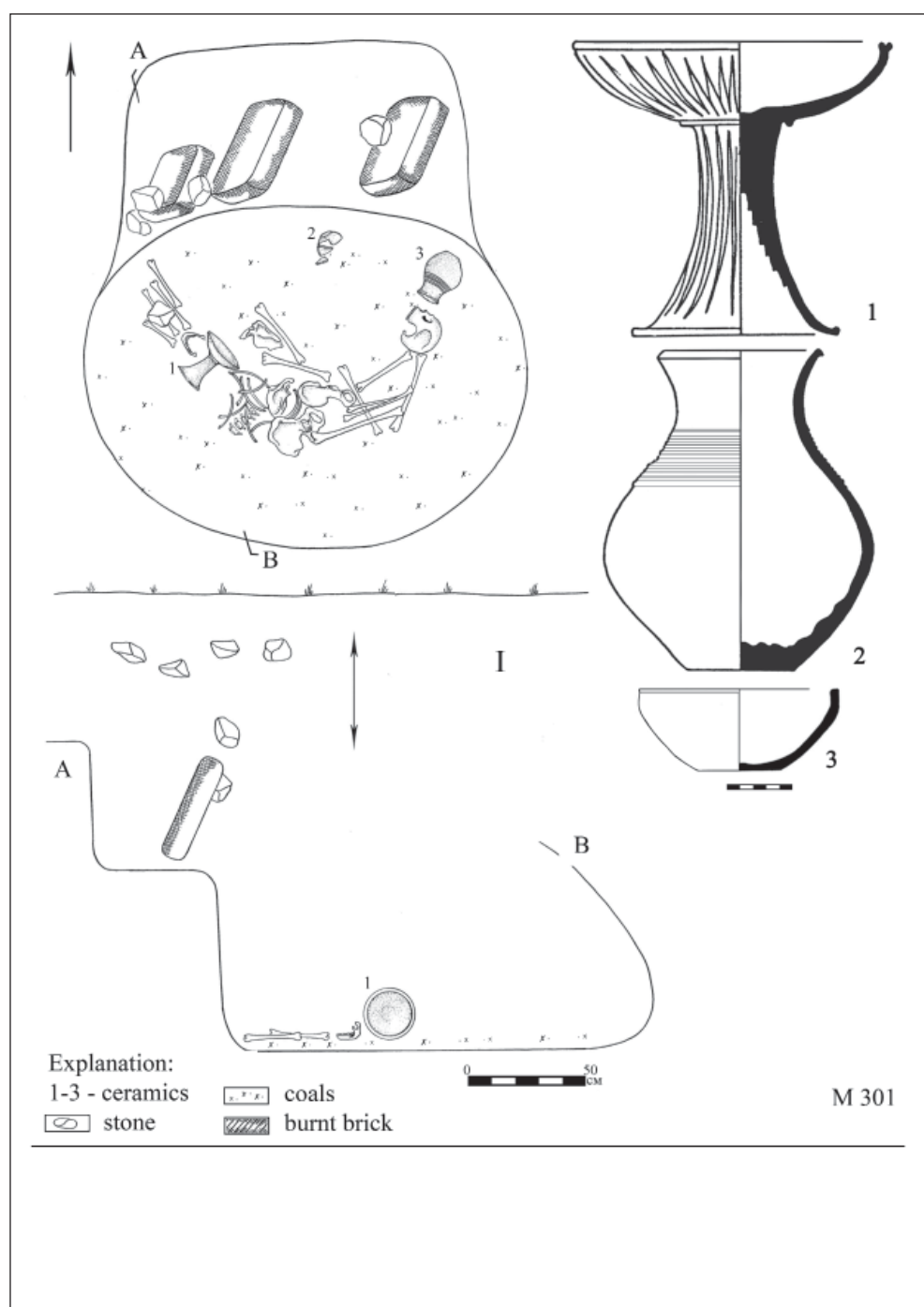


Plate 126. Grave 301:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-3 – ceramics

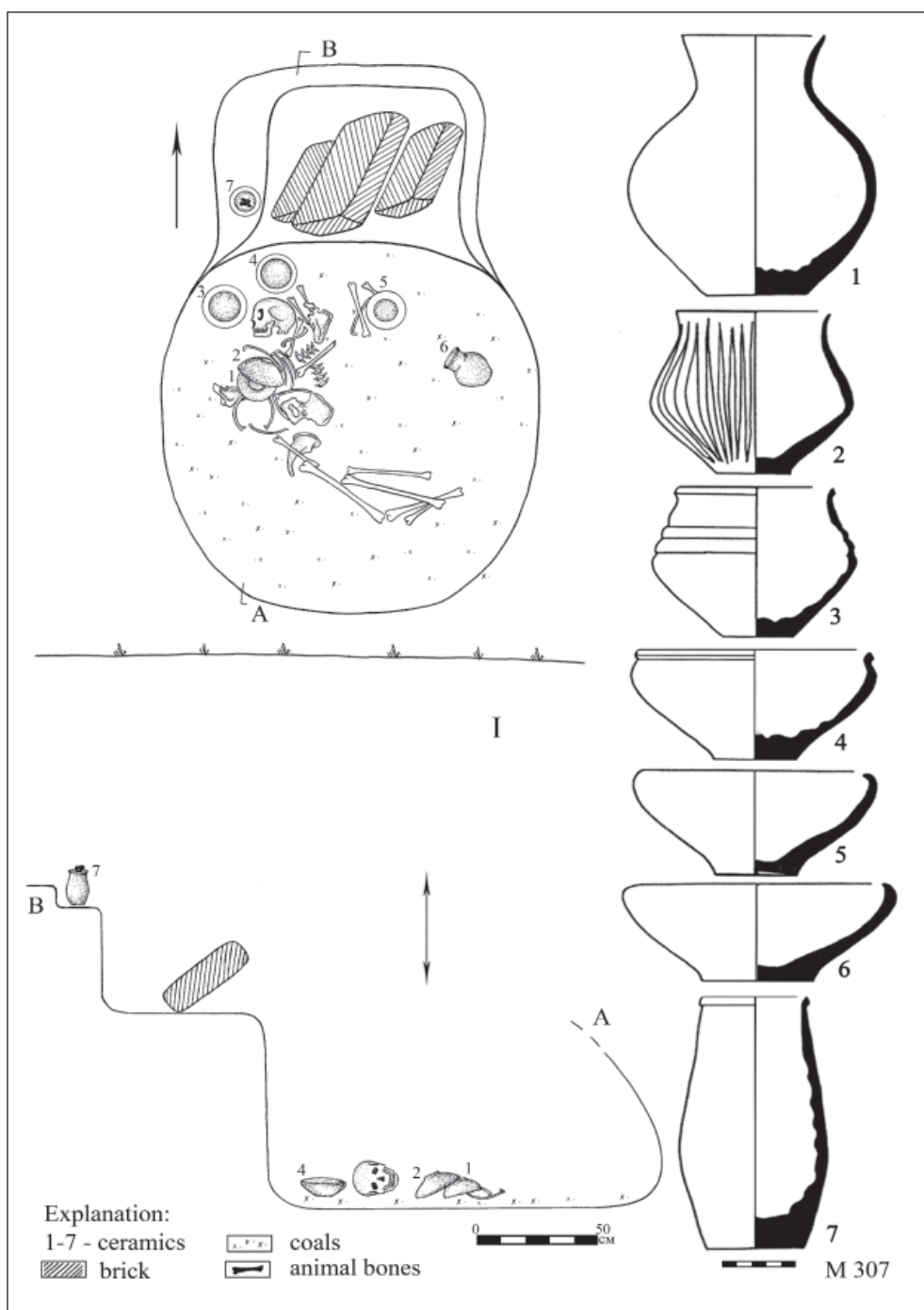


Plate 127. Grave 307:
I-plan and section of burial; 1-7 ceramics

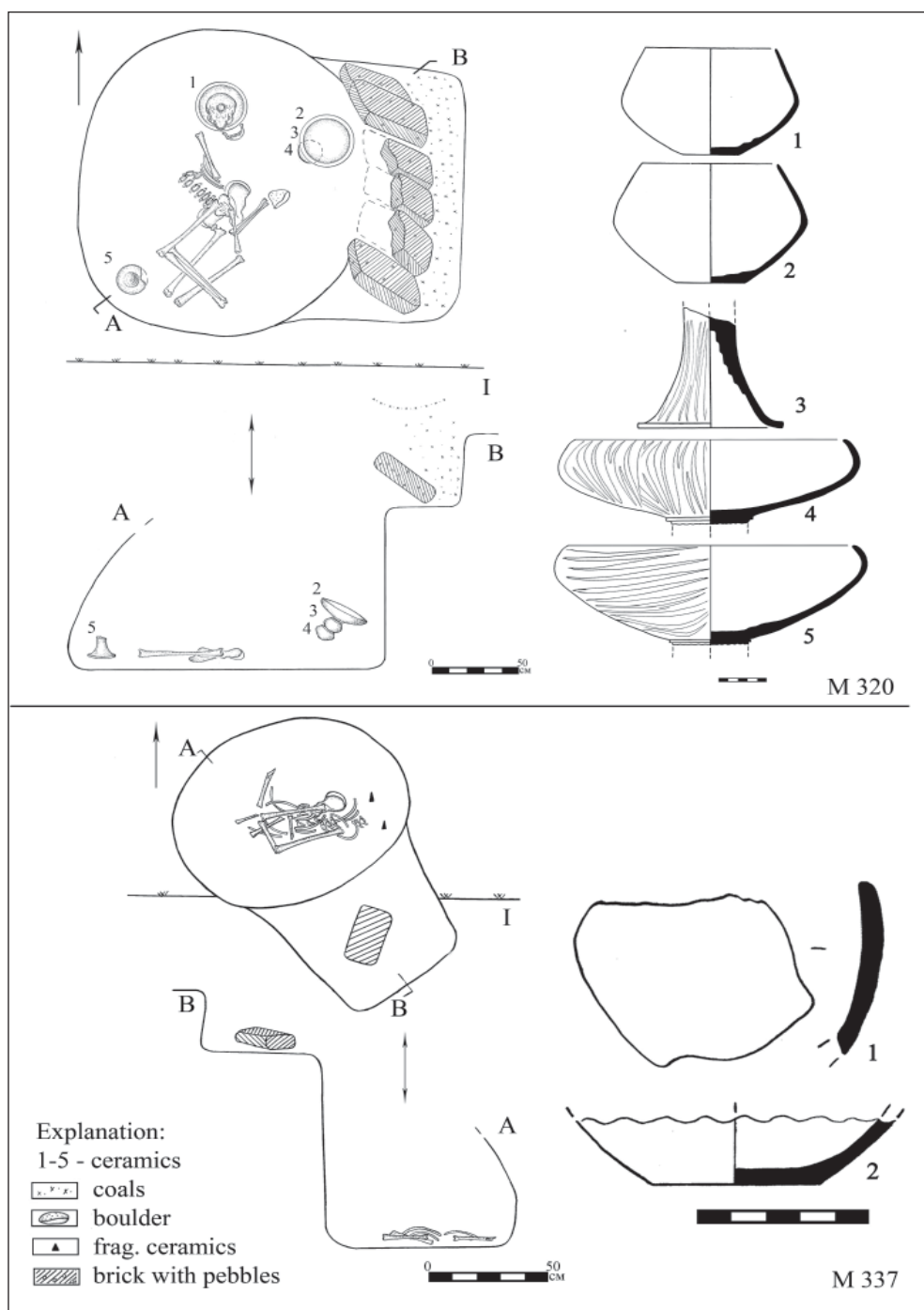


Plate 128. Grave 320, 337:
I – plan and section of burials; 1-5 – ceramics

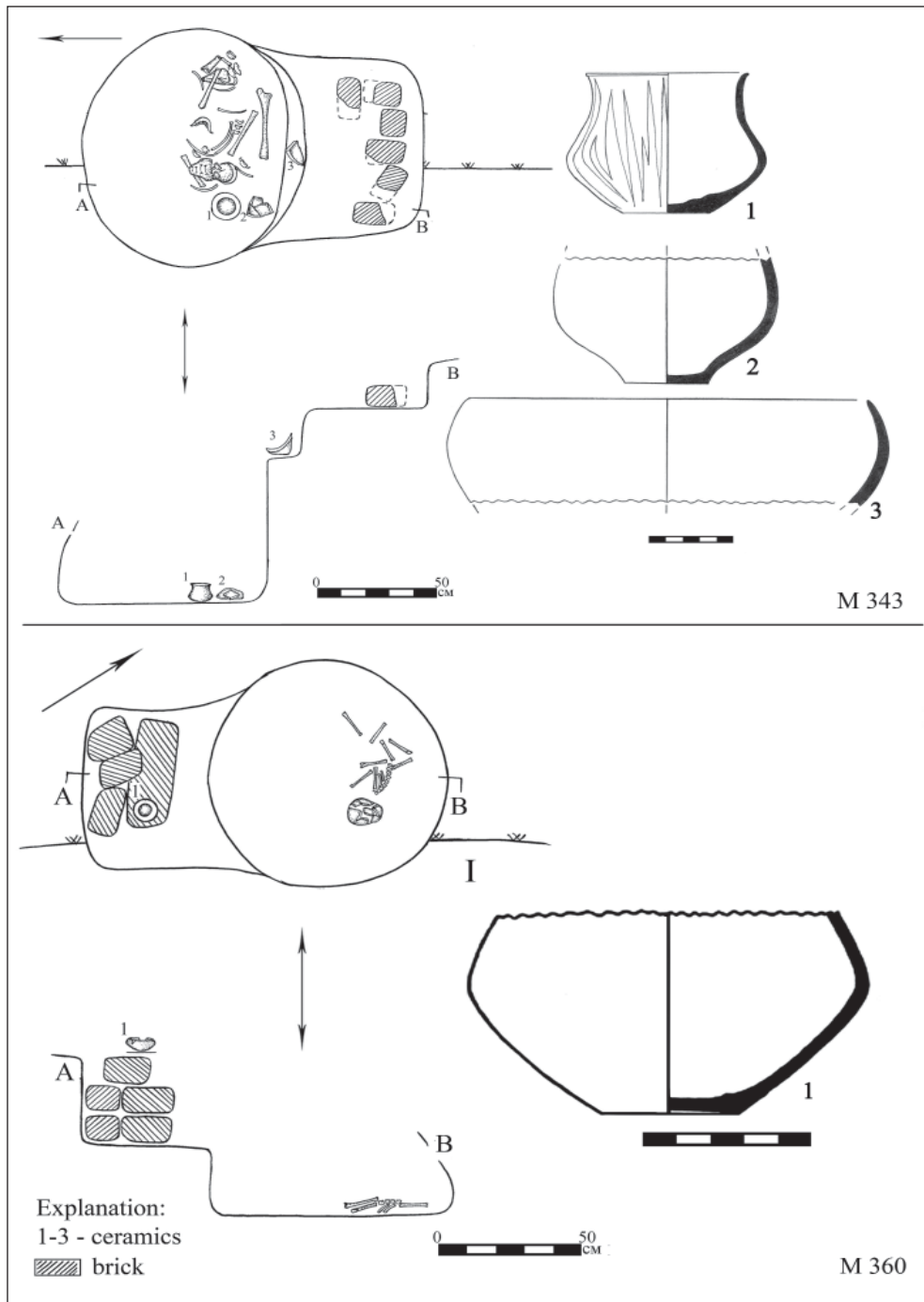


Plate 129. Grave 343, 360:
 I – plan and section of burials; 1-3 – ceramics

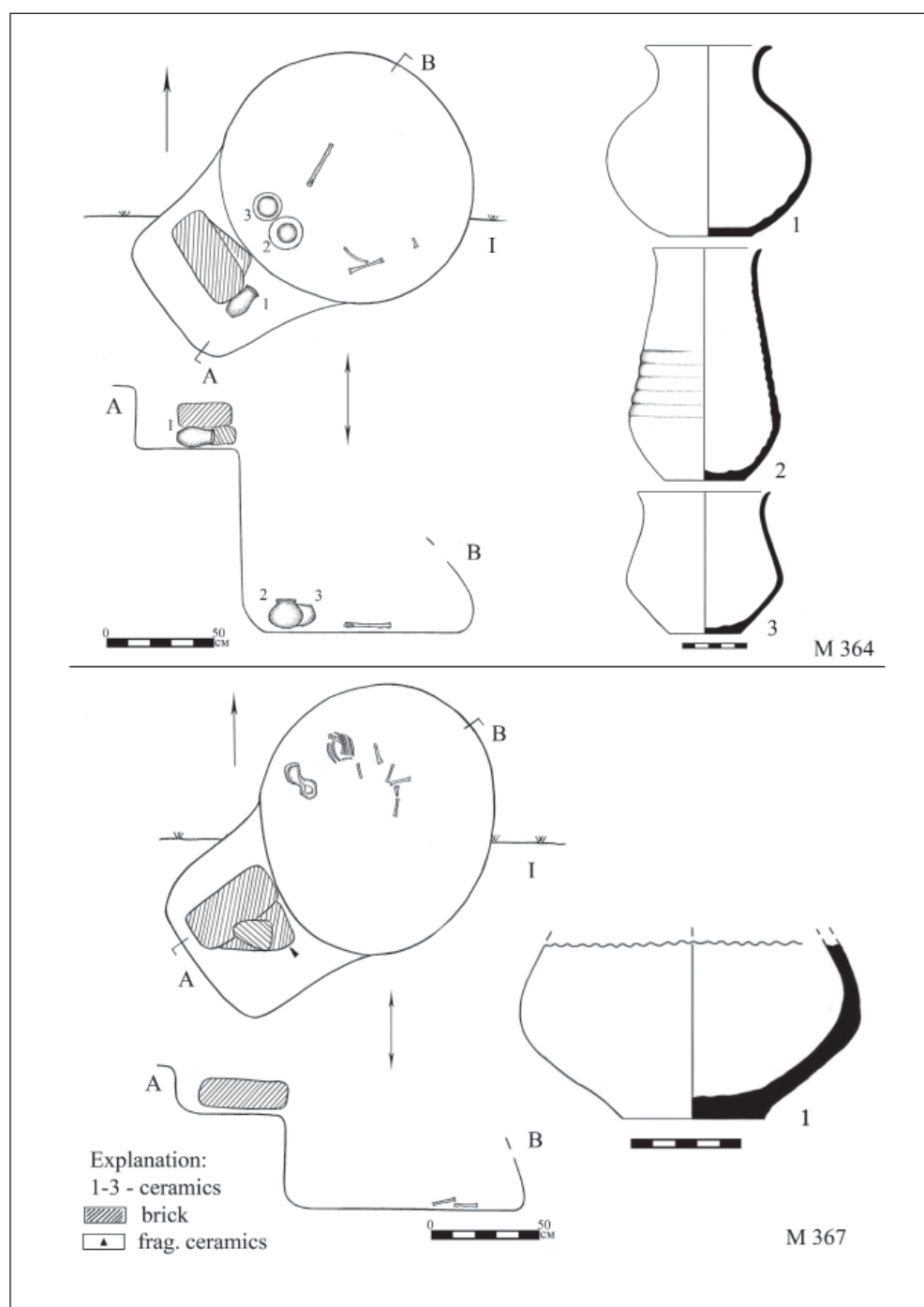


Plate 130. Grave 364, 367:
I – plan and section of burials; 1-3 – ceramics

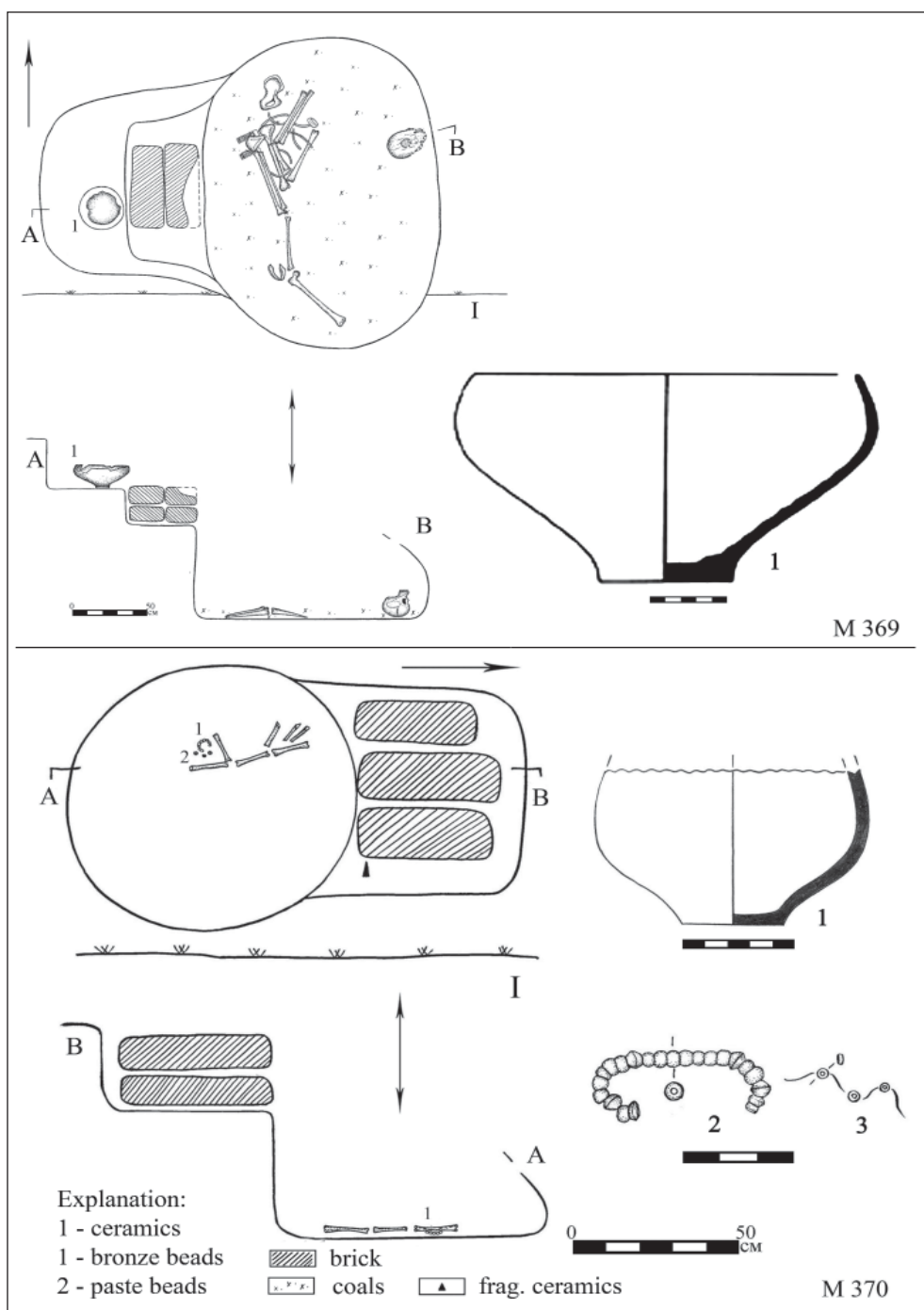


Plate 131. Grave 369, 370:

I – plan and section of burials; 1 – ceramic vessel; 2 – bronze beads;
3 – paste beads

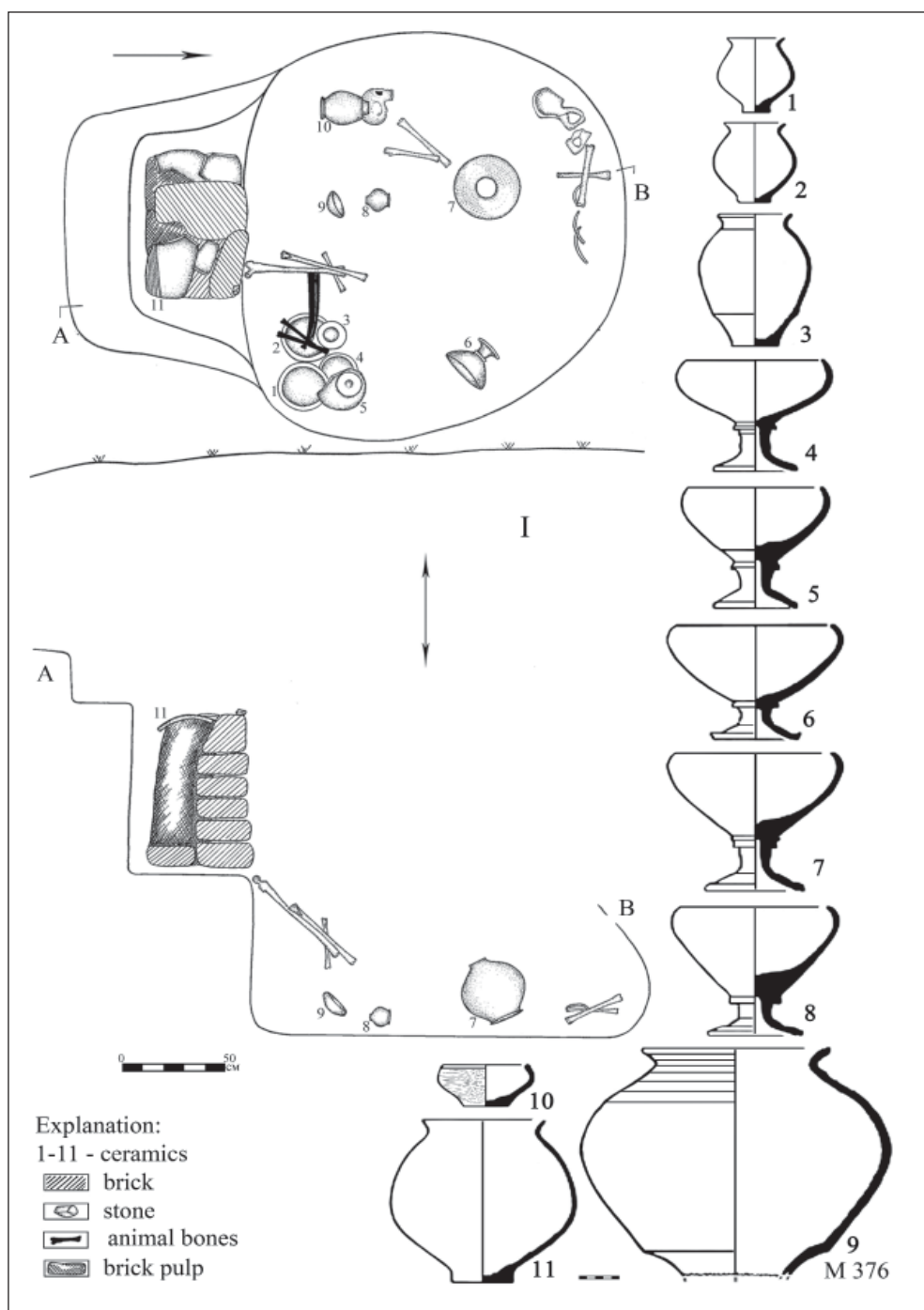


Plate 132. Grave 376:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-11 – ceramics

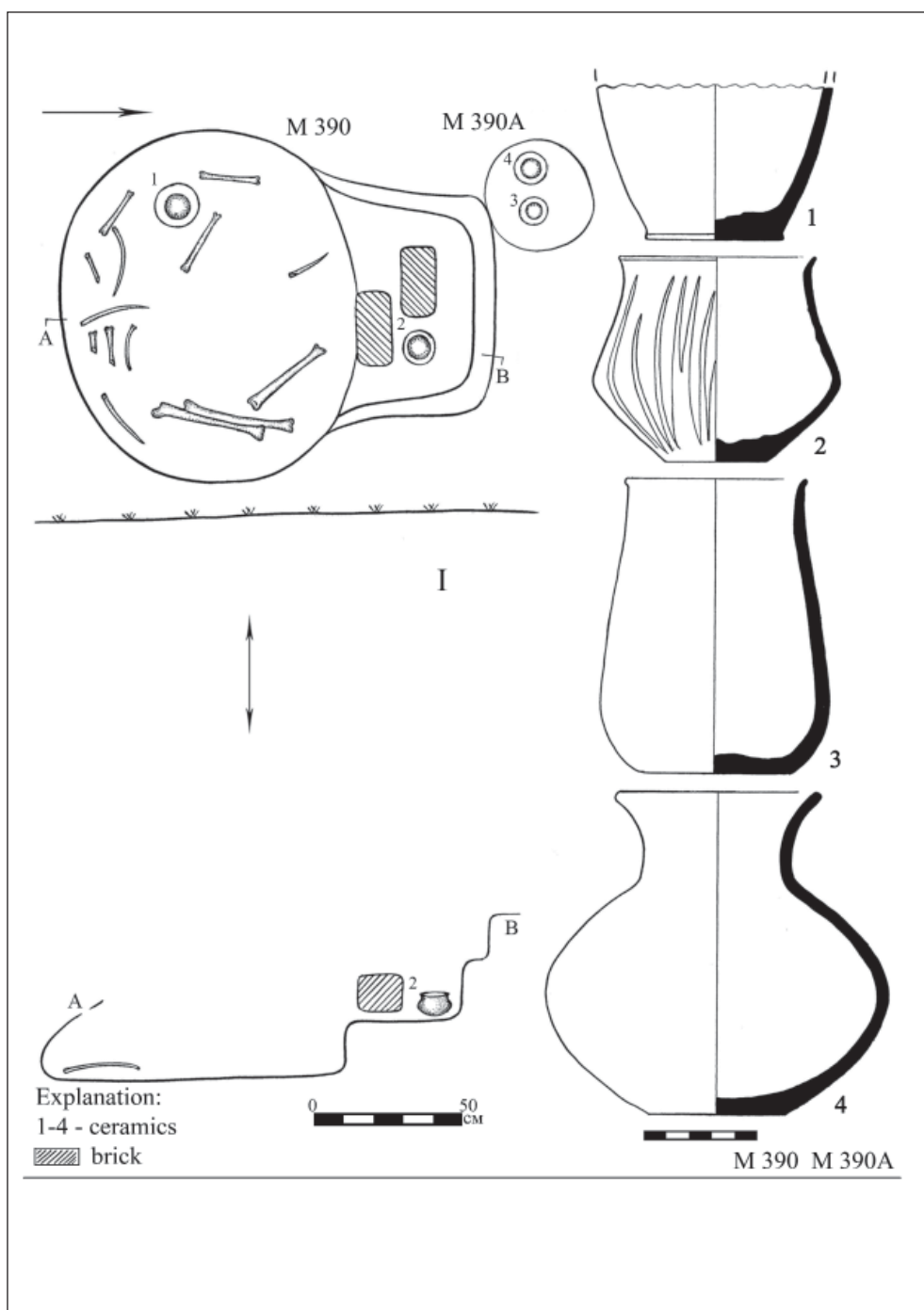


Plate 133. Grave 390:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics

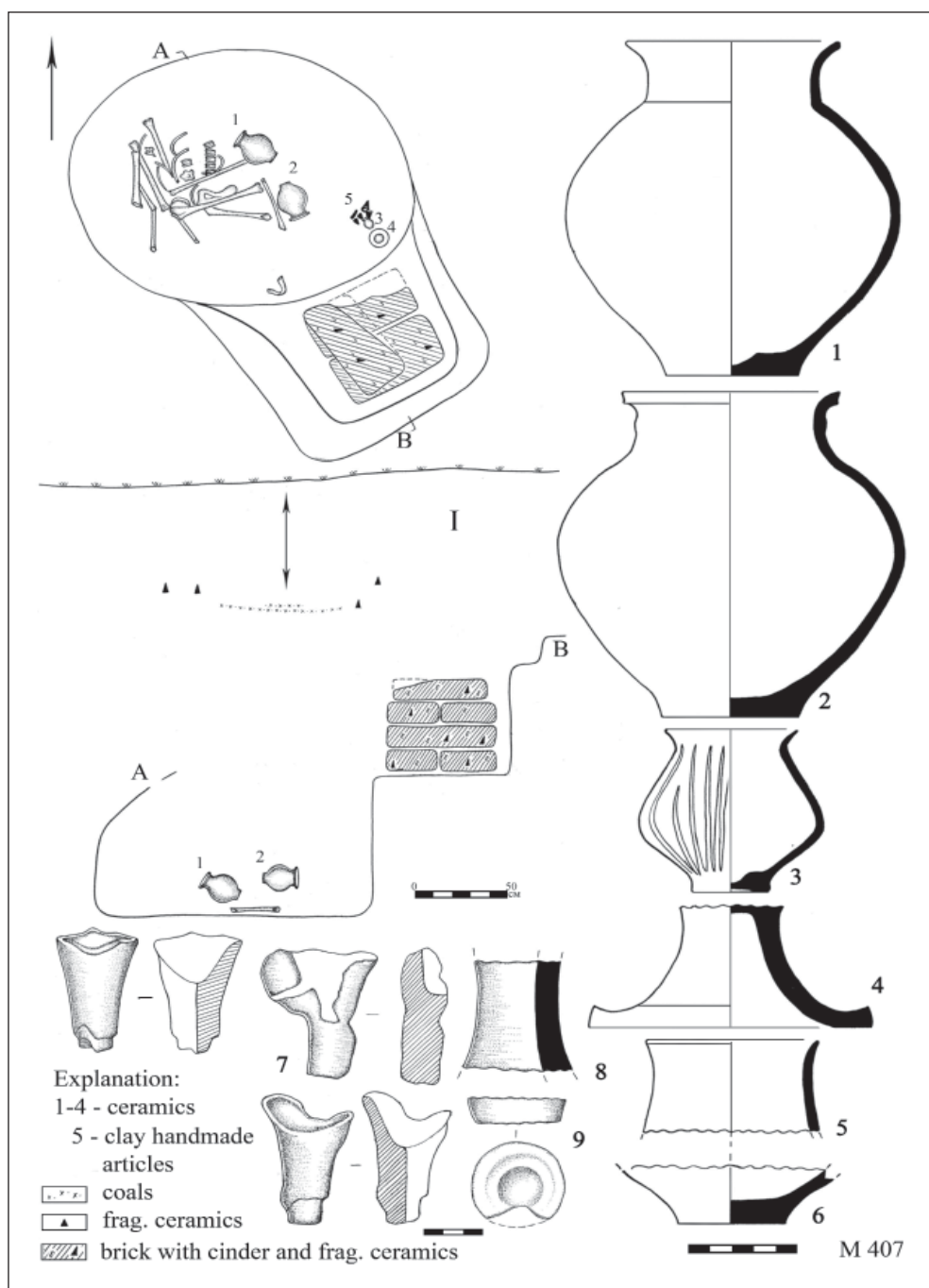


Plate 134. Grave 407:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics;
8-9 – fragmented vessels from scrap bricks; 7 – ‘torches’

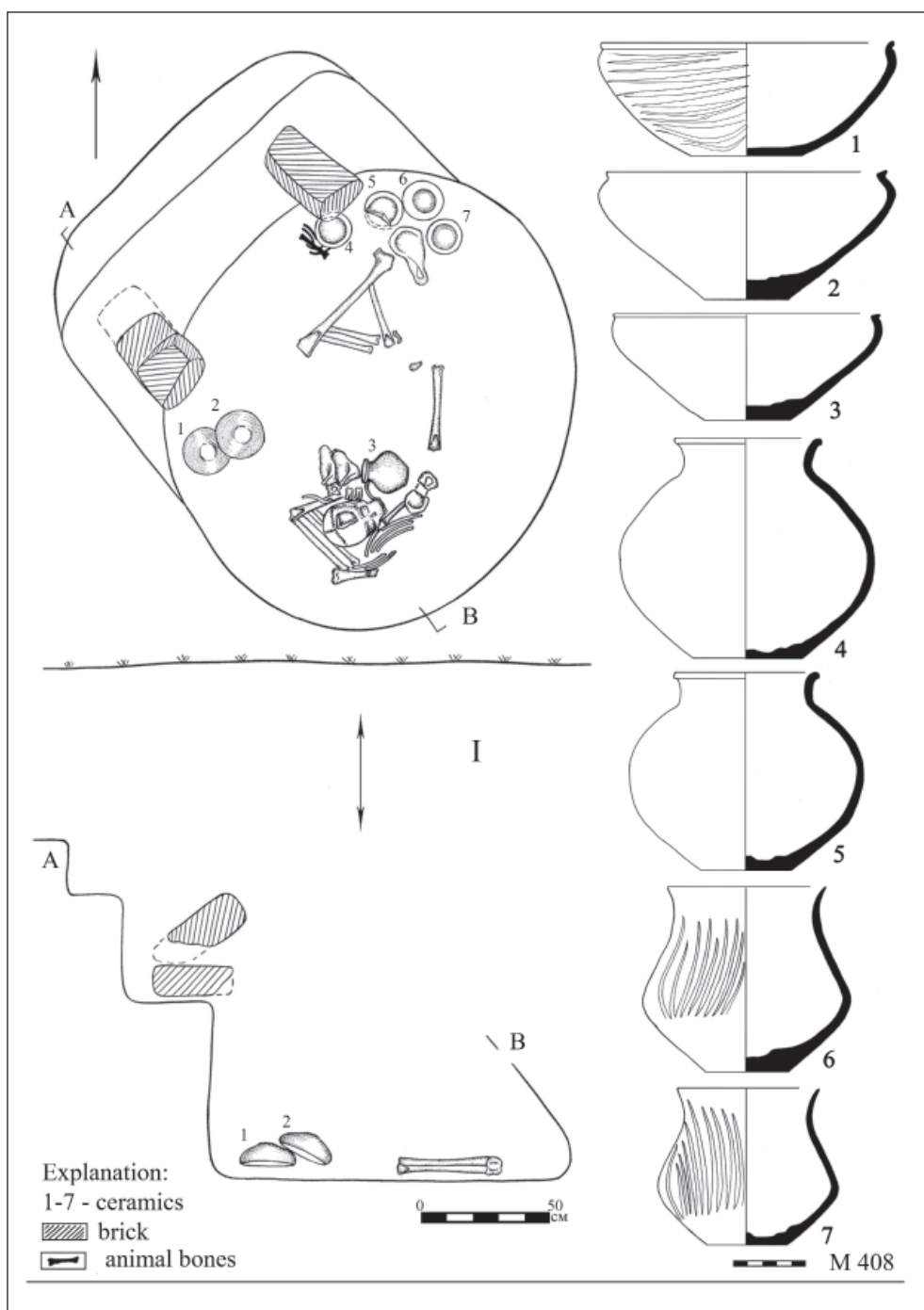
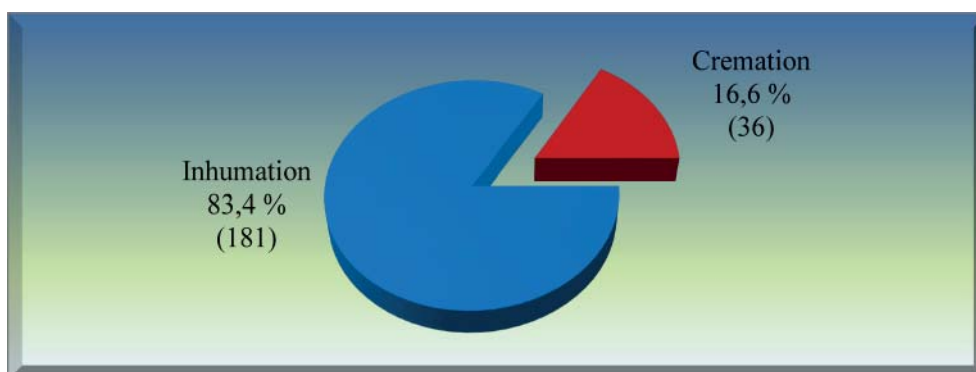


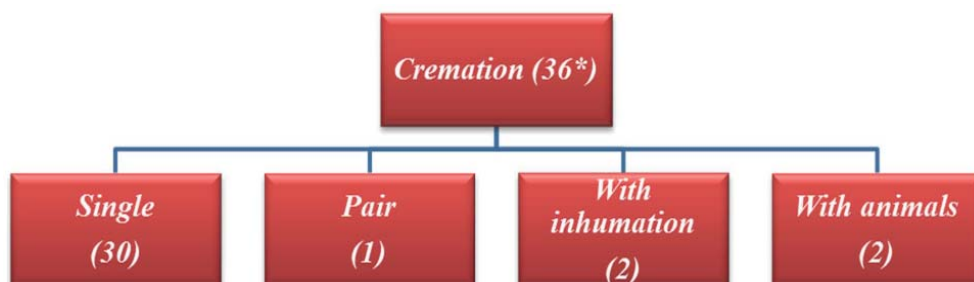
Plate 135. Grave 408:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics

CREMATION

The ritual group of cremation of a human aside in special boxes and subsequent burial of remains shortly after or immediately after cremation can take place in the ground holes, in 'puppet' or dummy of the deceased, in a cloth ('package' and in a vessel).



Methods of treatment of the dead person's body



Variants of burial of the cremated remains

M 20. A rectangular pit (125x95 cm) is oriented from north-west to south-east. Remains of bonfire are disclosed at the depth of 80-90 under the surface. In the centre, on the area of 0.065 m² there are the calcined human bones together with ash and coals; four vessels are placed along west-east line, a sheep's ribs and crus are located at the level of vessel No.4, and a carbonized bar is found to the west from the place of cremation. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 1).

* Tombs with single cremation are observed in the given part

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 2, 3) biconical pots (pot No.2 is coated with ochre, pot No.3 is burnished); 4) a biconical pot.

M 33. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (75x70 cm) is formed from the north-western side and blocked up with two rows of bricks (ash and coals in paste); remains of bonfire are found over it. The chamber is rounded in shape (145x140 cm). In its centre, on the area of 0.084 m² there are the calcined human bones together with ash and coals; six vessels (one of them is not extant) are placed in semicircle to the south from remains of cremation and seven well-washed pink river pebbles are placed near the entrance. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 2).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep hemispherical vase with low large foot (coated with ochre); 2, 3, 4) jugs with rounded body and separate base; 5) a pot with rounded body and separate base.

M 56. A rectangular pit (140x135 cm) is oriented to west-east. A bonfire site with a fragment of Andronovo ceramics is disclosed at the depth of 125-135 under the surface. In the centre of chamber with inclination to the east, on the area of 0.062 m² there are the calcined human bones and a fragment of Andronovo ceramics among them. Three fragmented vessels are found by both sides from cremation and at the northern wall. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 3).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of jug with biconical body and oblique lower part; 2) a deep cone-shaped vase with narrow foot (coated with ochre); 3) a lower part of a biconical vessel (pot?).

Others: 4, 5) a rim and fragment of a body of hand-made Andronovo pottery with comb pattern.

M 66. A rectangular pit (150x85 cm) is oriented from north-west to south-east. Remains of bonfire are disclosed at the depth of 70-75 under the surface. In the centre of chamber, on the area of 0.062 m² there are the calcined human bones together with ash and coals. Four vessels are placed to the east and the west from the place of cremation, a hand-made vessel with three counters inside is closed to them. A fragment of a sheep's femur is found at the south-eastern wall. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 4).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jar with low biconical body and narrowed mouth; 2, 3) biconical pots (pot No.2 is burnished and pot No.3 is coated with ochre); 4) a pot with rounded body.

Others: 5) a hand-made monofunctional cauldron-shaped vessel with biconical walls; 6) three cone-shaped counters.

M 71. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (75x45 cm) is formed from the north-western side and blocked up with three rows of bricks; remains of bonfire are found over it. The chamber is rectangular in shape (100x80 cm) and put round with white stone and boulder. In the centre of 'box', on the area of 0.098 m² there are the calcined human bones together with remains of bonfire and the organic dust under them; fragments of one vessel are found in ochre to the east from the place of cremation. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 5).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) fragments of cone-shaped vase.

M 75. A rectangular pit (110x75 cm) is oriented to west-east. In its centre, on the area of 0.057 m² there are the calcined human bones together with ash and coals. Three vessels are placed to the west from the place of cremation along north-south line and a carbonised disk, which is not extant. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 5).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval oblong jar; 2) a biconical pot; 3) a deep hemispherical bowl.

M 84. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (55x125 cm) is formed from the eastern side and blocked up with scrap brick and large boulders. The chamber is reniform (175x125 cm). In its centre, on the area of 0.2 m² there are the calcined human bones together with ash and coals; five vessels are placed to the north from the place of cremation along west-east line, one vessel to the east and one more at the south-eastern wall. A leather vessel ornamented with paste insets, which are not extant, a clay altar with coals and three counters are located to the north from the place of cremation. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 6).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 2, 3) biconical burnished pots; 4) a pot with rounded body; 5) a pot-shaped kettle with tubular spout; 6, 8) jars with low biconical body; 7) an oval oblong jar.

Others: 9) a fragmented rectangular clay altar; 10) three triangle counters.

M 112. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular ledged entrance (135x75 cm) is formed from the western side and blocked up with three rows of bricks (fine pebbles and coals); remains of bonfire are found over it. The chamber is rounded (200x160 cm). In its centre, on the area of 0.8 m² there are the calcined human bones together with coals and remains of organic dust under them. Ten vessels are placed in perimeter along walls, a bidentate rod and a spindle are disclosed in the south-eastern part of the chamber, a sheep's shoulder-blade and a metal knife are found in vase No.10; a knife-poniard is placed at the level of vase foot. A cow's sacral bone and a sheep's hind limb are found in the northern corner around vessels No.2, 3. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 7).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) jugs with rounded body and oblique lower part; a pot with rounded body and wide mouth; 3, 4, 5) pots with rounded body and separate base; 6, 7, 8) deep hemispherical vases with low large foot; 9) a deep cone-shaped vase with low large foot; 10) a pot with rounded body and wide mouth.

Metal items: 11) a bushing bidentate rod with twisted ends; 13) a fragment of copy of single-blade knife; 14) a copy of double-blade knife-poniard.

Others: 12) a gypsum biconical spindle.

M 117. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (60x80 cm) is formed from north-west and blocked up with four rows of bricks. The chamber is reniform (155x120 cm). In its centre, on the area of 0.044 m² there are the calcined human bones with chalk bedding course under them. According to layout of adornments (clips and beads), obviously, the cremated remains were sewn into a 'puppet' oriented along north-west and south-east line; a spindle is found near 'hand'. Three vessels are placed above the 'puppet's' head. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 8).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep hemispherical bowl; 2) a pot with spherical body; 3) a biconical pot.

Metal items: 5) a bronze clip with buffer end;

Others: 4) a gypsum discal spindle; 6) a cylindrical agate bead; 7) a biconical turquoise bead; 8, 9) lazurite barrel-shaped beads.

M 127. A rectangular pit (125x110 cm) is oriented to north-south. The lower part of a vessel is found 15-20 cm deep. In the centre of pit on the area of 0.08 m² there are the calcined human bones with ash and coals. Two accumulations of fragmented ceramics with traces of fire and a spindle are disclosed in the south-east and south-west direction from the place of cremation. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 9).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of the lower part of vessel (pot?); 2) fragments of the upper part of biconical pot; 3) a fragment of the upper part of vessel (jug?).

Others: 4) a biconical spindle made of pink marble.

M 128. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (60x80 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with two rows of bricks. The chamber is oval (125x80 cm) and not deep (less than 10 cm). Remains of a cremated person are found in a vase (urn?) placed at the entrance; a sheep's shoulder-blade and ribs are placed above it. Four vessels are located in the north-western part of the chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 10).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) spherical pots (pot No.1 is burnished); 3, 4) pots with rounded body; 5) open plate-shaped vase coated with ochre on a high hollow burnished foot.

M 134. A rectangular pit (145x125 cm) is oriented to west-east. In the centre of pit on the area of 0.058 m² there are the calcined human bones with remains of bonfire. A brown dust is found in the chamber. The period is unknown (pl. 11).

No finds.

M 148. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular stepped entrance (105x80 cm) is formed from north-west and blocked up with two rows of scrap brick. There are remains of bonfire and one vessel over the entrance and a niche with a vessel and spindle inside in the north-western wall of chamber embrasure. The chamber is reniform (170x115 cm); in its centre on the area of 0.109 m² there are the calcined human bones and remains of an organic dust (puppet?) under them. Five vessels are located in parallel to the entrance and a sheep's tibia, ribs and cervical vertebrae are found in vase No.3. A lazurite pendant, ceramic wheel, bronze beads are disclosed to the

east from the remains and a bronze pin and two bronze earrings to the west. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 12).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with bloated rounded body; 2, 3) pots with spherical body; 4) cone-shaped vase with ocreate foot coated with ochre; 5) a rounded pot-shaped kettle with tubular spout; 6, 7) biconical pots.

Metal items: 8) a bronze pin with rounded corrugated head; 9) two bronze earrings made of round wire with open ends; 11) two bronze barrel-shaped beads.

Others: 10) a lazurited rop-shaped pendant; 12) a discal ceramic wheel; 13) a biconical spindle made of pink marble.

M 150. A rectangular pit (150x140 cm) is oriented to north-south. In the north-western corner on the area of 0.025 m² there are the remains of human cremation with wooden coals and one vessel. An ash covered by the base of vessel is found in the south-eastern corner in a hole. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 11).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of the lower part of vessel (pot, jug?); 2) an oval oblong jar coated with ochre.

M 159. An oval pit (110x90 cm) is oriented from north-west to south-east. In its centre on the area of 0.066 m² there are the calcined human bones together with ash and coals. Five vessels are placed by both sides of the cremation. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 13).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with edge on biconical body; 2) an oval oblong jar without upper part; 3, 4) pots with biconical body; 5) a deep hemispherical bowl.

M 166. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (75x40 cm) is formed from south-west and blocked up with bricks. There are remains of bonfire 45-50 cm deep and fragments of one vessel at the entrance. The chamber is rounded (140x120 cm); in its centre on the area of 0.067 m² there are the calcined human bones with remains of bonfire and a bronze earring among them. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 14).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of hemispherical vessel (vase?).

Metal items: 2) a discal bronze earring with loop-ear made of round wire twisted in spiral.

M 174. An undercut tomb. A rectangular stepped entrance (110x110 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with three rows of bricks. The remains of bonfire 20-25 cm deep are found. The chamber is rounded (155x140 cm); at the southern wall on the area of 0.073 m² there are the calcined human bones together with ash and coals and remains of organic dust under them. Seven vessels are compactly placed in the centre; a sheep's tibia and vertebra are found in vessel No.3. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 15).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 2) a pot with rounded body and pronounced base with through orifices; 3) a jug with biconical body, cylindrical neck and pronounced base; 4) a jug with rounded body coated with ochre and without trim; 5) a jug with cylindrical body and pronounced base; 6, 7) deep hemispherical vases with the lower foot.

M 192. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (110x45 cm) is formed from the north-western side and blocked up with two rows of bricks. The remains of bonfire 40-45 cm deep are found. The chamber is reniform (145x105 cm); in its centre on the area of 0.079 m² there are the calcined human bones together with remains of organic dust under them. A wheel in the hole with ochre is found at the western wall and a spindle among remains of cremation. An ochre bedding course is retraced on the bottom of chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 16).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a squat cone-shaped bowl with separate base; 2) a hemispherical bowl; 3, 7) biconical pots; 4, 5) pots with biconical body (pot No.4 is coated with ochre); 6) an oval oblong jar.

Others: 8) a discal ceramic wheel with incisions; 9) a biconical spindle-bead with circular pattern made of white marble.

M 203. A rectangular pit (130x115 cm) is oriented to west-east. In its centre there are the calcined human bones together with ash and coals, which are covered by a lower part of jug turned upside down and propped up by two bricks. Three vessels are placed to the north; a part of sheep's limb is found in a vase. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 17).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with biconical body and separate base; 2) a deep cone-shaped vase with low foot; 3) a jug with rounded body and oblique base; 4) a low part of jug with oblique base.

M 219. A rectangular pit (180x130 cm) is oriented from south-north to north-south. Stone flooring is disclosed at the depth of 75-80 cm. In its centre on the area of 0.025 m² there are the calcined human bones with wooden coals and an organic dust (puppet?). Seven vessels are placed in the western part of the chamber and two more vessels to north and east from the place of cremation. Bead-spindles are found in vessels No.1 and No.6, a bronze knitting needle near them and a pin in vessel No.8 The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 18).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with biconical body; 2) a pot with rounded body; 3) a jug with biconical body; 4) a pot-shaped rounded kettle with a tubular spout; 5, 6) biconical pots; 7) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 8) a biconical beaker with high foot; 9) a biconical jar.

Metal items: 12) a knitting needle made of round rod with pointed end; 13) a bronze pin with fungoid head.

Others: 10) a biconical bead-spindle with circular pattern made of white marble; 11) a biconical bead-spindle with circular pattern with paste infill of stone (chloride).

M 256. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (170x50 cm) is formed from the western side and blocked up with one row of bricks with one vessel on them. The chamber is reniform (215x130 cm); in its centre on the area of 0.07 m² there are the calcined human bones together with remains of bonfire. Seven vessels (one is broken) are placed in parallel to the entrance and a spindle among remains of cremation. A sheep's tibia is found near the vessel No.8. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 19).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical pot; 2) a deep cone-shaped vase with low foot; 3) a spherical jug with narrowed mouth; 4) a biconical jar; 5, 6) a biconical pots (pot No.5 is burnished); 7, 8) pots with biconical body (pot No.7 with out a rim).

Others: 9) a stone (chloride) biconical spindle with incisions.

M 262. A rectangular ledged pit (110x95 cm) is oriented to north-south and edged by perimeter with bricks with one vessel on them. In its centre on the area of 0.08 m² there are the calcined human bones and remains of bonfire. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 14).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a small oblong biconical jug.

M 272. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (100x65 cm) is formed from north-west side and blocked up with inclined bricks (coals in paste, a fragment of Andronovo ceramics). A stone flooring and scattered fragmented ceramics are found at the depth of 20-25 cm above the entrance. The chamber is reniform (165x130 cm); in its centre on the area of 0.092 m² at different levels there are the calcined human bones together with remains of bonfire, an organic dust under them and beads, a bronze earring near them. Six vessels are placed in parallel to the entrance; a sheep's ribs and knife-poniard are found in a bowl. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 20).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a squat cone-shaped bowl; 2) a deep hemispherical bowl; 3, 4) pots with rounded body (pot No.3 is coated with ochre and without a rim); 5, 6) biconical pots (pot No.5 is burnished); 7) an unidentified fragment of ceramics.

Metal items: 9) a copy of double-blade knife-poniard with grooves; 13) an earring made of rounded wire with closed ends.

Others: 8) a fragment of a rim of hand-made Andronovo ceramics; 10) a lazurite figured bead; 11) a biconical chalcedonic bead; 12) an agate cylindrical bead.

M 273. A rectangular pit (170x135 cm) is oriented to north-south. The northern half of chamber 45x60 cm in size is enclosed with bricks; a vase turned upside down and an arrowhead under it are found on the north-eastern part of brickwork. In its centre on the area of 0.075 m² there are the calcined human bones with wooden coals and a fragmented upper part of vessel (jug?). A fragment of hand-made steppe ceramics is disclosed among the cremated remains. A sheep's tibia, femur, ribs and two double-blade knives are found between the brickwork and the eastern wall of chamber. Five vessels and fine fragments of ceramics are compactly placed in the southern part of chamber; a bone of shank is found in vessel No.5 (vase) and a sheep's ribs and three votive objects (knives and adze) among the vessels. The sepulchre is dated to the transitional period M-B (pl. 21).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an upper part of vessel (jar?) with turned back rim; 2) an upper part of vessel (jug?) with low neck and rounded walls; 3) a biconical burnished pot; 4, 5) pot with rounded body and separate base; 6) a fragment of cone-shaped vase; 7) hemispherical vase with rounded shoulders and low foot; 8) a deep hemispherical vase with low foot.

Metal items: 9) a copy of small adze; 10) a copy of double-blade knife-poniard with grooves; 11) a fragment of small lamellar object; 12) a copy of double-blade knife with a handle; 13) a copy of single-blade knife with separate handle.

Others: 14) a fragmented wall of hand-made Andronovo (?) vessel with threaded patterns; 15) a flint phylloid arrow-head.

M 283. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (75x70 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with three rows of bricks with two fragmented vessels on them. The chamber is oval (155x130 cm); in its northern part on the area of 0.081 m² there are the calcined human bones together with remains of bonfire and organic dust under them. Five vessels are placed in the centre along the west-eastern line, one more vessel is placed aside at the eastern wall; a sheep's ribs and bronze earring-pendant are found in a vase. Bronze beads and small axe-adze are disclosed near the place of cremation. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 22).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical vase with ocreate burnished foot; 2) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 3,4) pots with biconical body; 5, 6) biconical pots; 7) a jar with low biconical body; 8) a fragment of lower part of a vessel with rounded walls (jar?).

Metal items: 9) bronze pendant made of wire with closed ends; 10) four bronze biconical beads; 11) a copy of trapeziform axe-adze with opening for the handle.

M 317. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (75x70 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with three rows of bricks (coals in paste) and boulders. The shallow (15-20 cm deep) chamber is oval (130x80 cm); at its western wall on the area of 0.038 m² there are the calcined human bones together with remains of bonfire and a brown dust. A bronze pin is found under them (possibly, remains were put into a sack and fastened with the pin). Four vessels are placed in the eastern part of the chamber, two more vessels in the north-western part and one more in the centre; two bronze objects are found near the latter one. Coals and a spindle take place in vessel No.4 and a sheep's ribs and tibia in the bowl. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 23).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 4) pot with biconical body; 2, 3) deep hemispherical bowls; 5) a pot with low biconical burnished body; 6) a burnished pot-beaker with

truncated lower part, a wide mouth and flat bottom; 7) a biconical pot with four pairs of through openings and pointed conical lid.

Metal items: 9, 11) fragments of bronze pivotal objects with pointed end; 10) a bronze pin with fungoid head.

Others: 8) a gypsum biconical spindle.

M 338. An undercut tomb. A rectangular stepped entrance (120x50 cm) is formed from north-west side and blocked up with inclined and horizontal bricks; one intact and one fragmented vessels are placed on one of them. Bricks take place in the earthfill of chamber. The chamber is rounded (180x165 cm); in its centre on the area of 0.087 m² there are the calcined human bones together with remains of bonfire and a fragment corrugated plate. Six vessels are placed along west-south-east walls; a fragment of single-blade knife, a sheep's ribs and tibia are found in the bowl. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 24).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval oblong jar with traced horizontal lines; 2, 3) biconical pots; 4, 6) deep hemispherical bowls; 5) a cone-shaped bowl with pronounced base; 7, 8) pots with rounded body.

Metal items: 9) a fragment of copy of single-blade knife; 10) a fragment of corrugated plate.

M 352. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (75x40 cm) is formed from the western side and blocked up with scrap brick with one vessel behind. The chamber is rounded (125x120 cm); in its centre in small hollow on the area of 0.062 m² there are the calcined human bones together with remains of bonfire. Five vessels are placed at the southern wall along the west-eastern line and one more vessel is placed aside; a sheep's hind leg and a bead are found in the bowl with a copy of single-blade knife. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 25).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep bowl-shaped burnished vase with high foot; 2) a pot with biconical body; 3) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 4,5) biconical pots; 6) an oval oblong jar with grooving; 7) a jar with biconical body.

Metal items: 8) a fragment of copy of single-blade knife.

Others: 9) a biconical lazurite bead.

M 375. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (100x40 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with inclined bricks. A bonfire site is

found at the depth of 15-20 cm over the western part of the chamber. The chamber is rounded (130x100 cm); in its centre on the area of 0.1 m² there are the calcined human bones together with remains of bonfire. Five vessels are placed in parallel to the south along the west-eastern line. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 26).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a small cone-shaped bowl with incised horizontal lines; 2, 3) biconical pots; 4) a pot with biconical body; 5) a deep hemispherical bowl.

M 393. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (75x50 cm) is formed from north-west and blocked up with one row of bricks (fragmented ceramics in paste). The chamber is rounded (110x100 cm); in its northern part in a small hollow on the area of 0.036 m² there are the calcined human bones together with remains of bonfire and bronze caked beads. Three gypsum stones are found in the north-eastern corner near the place of cremation. Five vessels are placed along south-west and north-east line. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 27).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with biconical body; 2) a pot with rounded body; 3) a hemispherical vase with low foot; 4) a biconical burnished pot; 5) an oval oblong jar; 6) a fragment of hand-made ceramics (in the brick mass).

Metal items: 7) six bronze ring-shaped beads with traces of thermal fire effects.

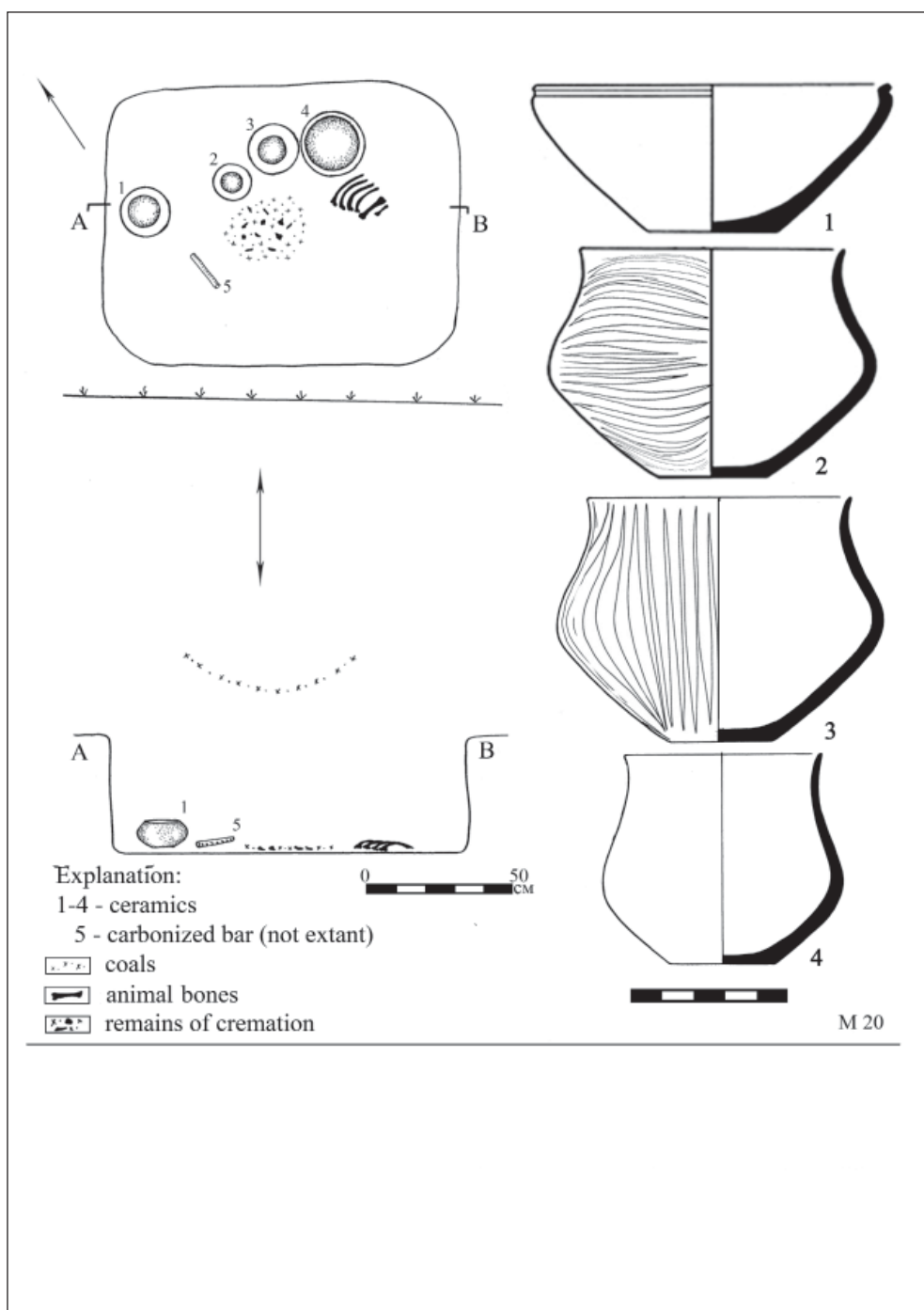


Plate 1. Grave 20:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics

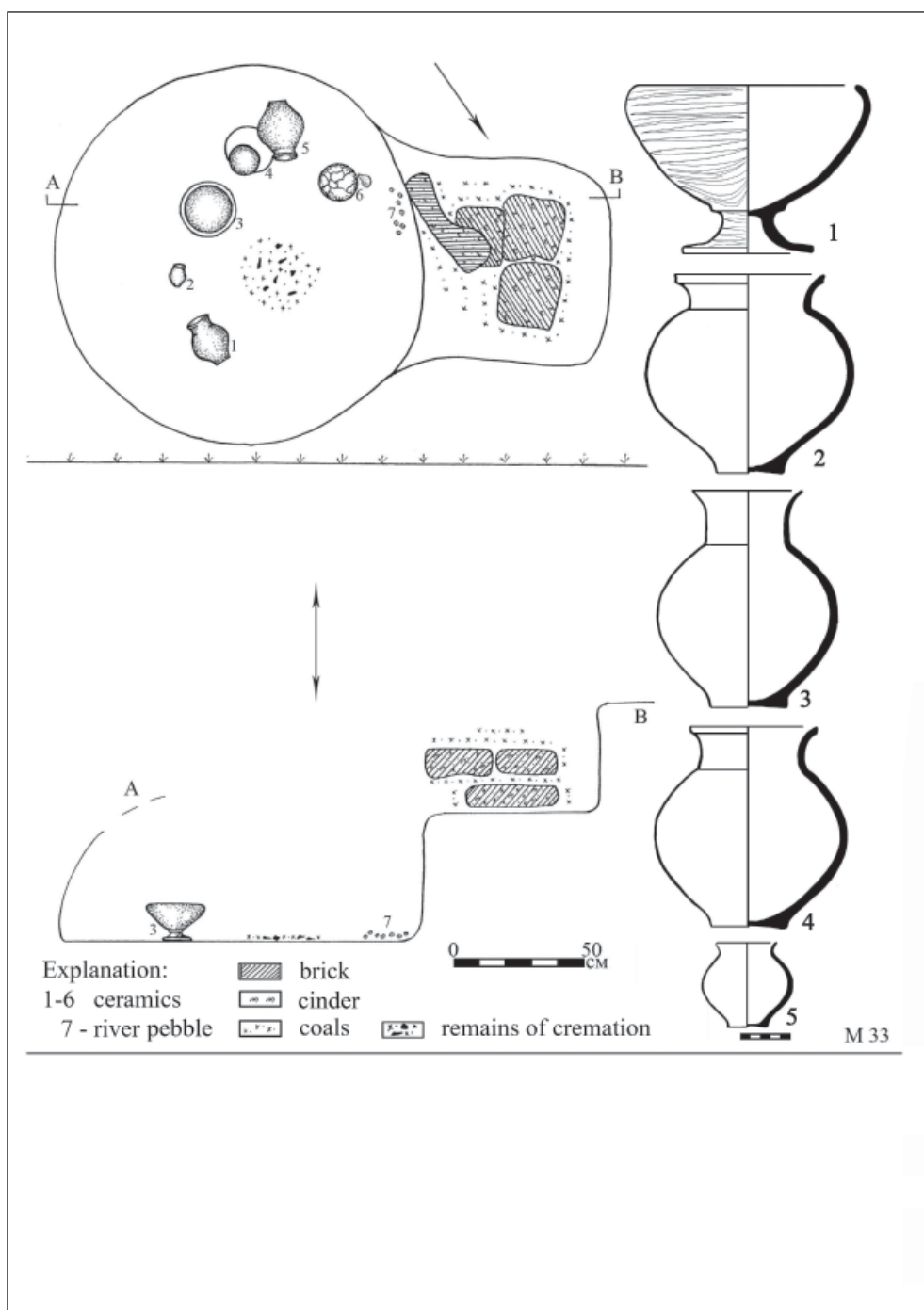


Plate 2. Grave 33:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics

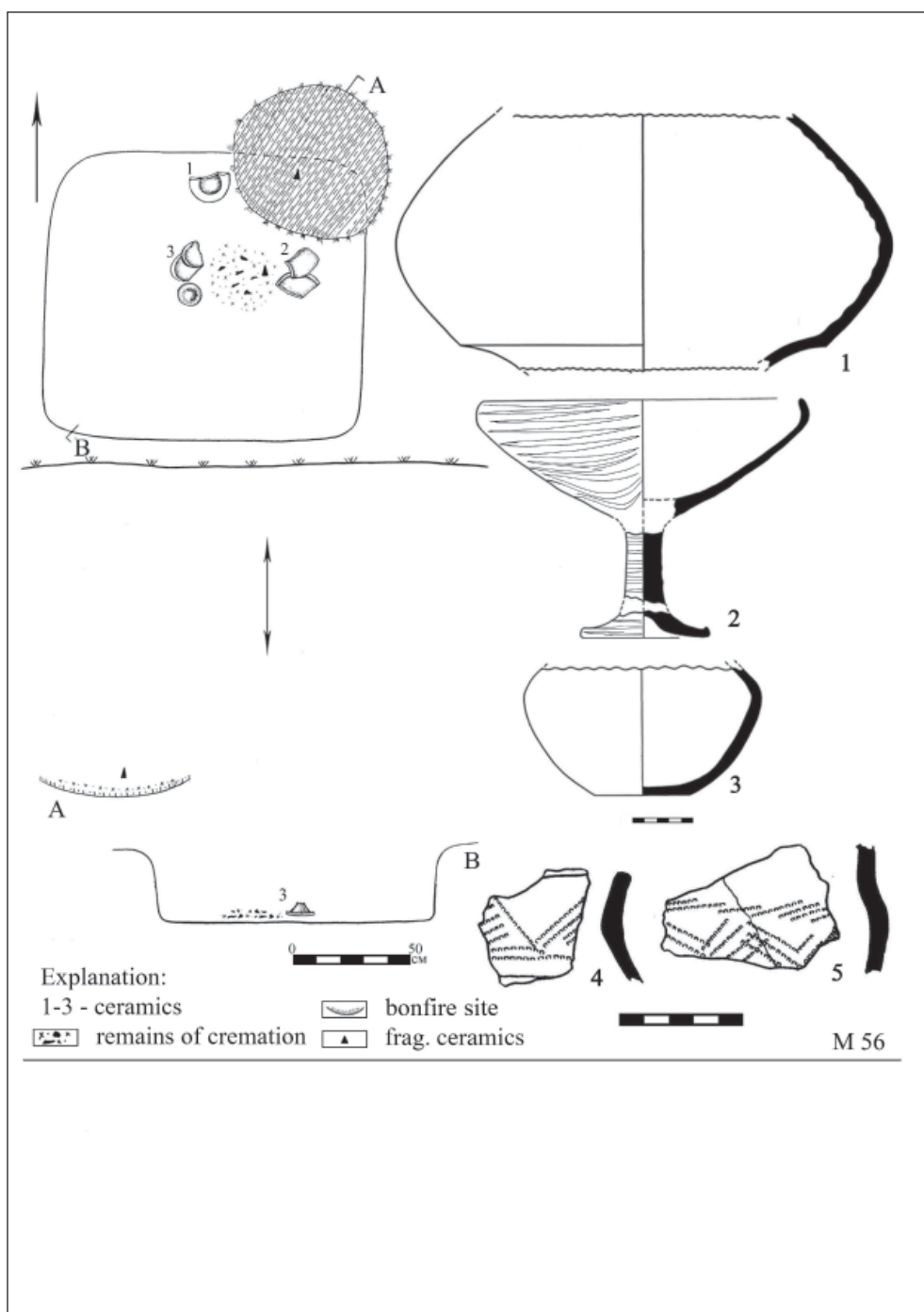


Plate 3. Grave 56:

I—plan and section of burial; 1-3—ceramics; 4-5—fragmented Andronovo ceramics

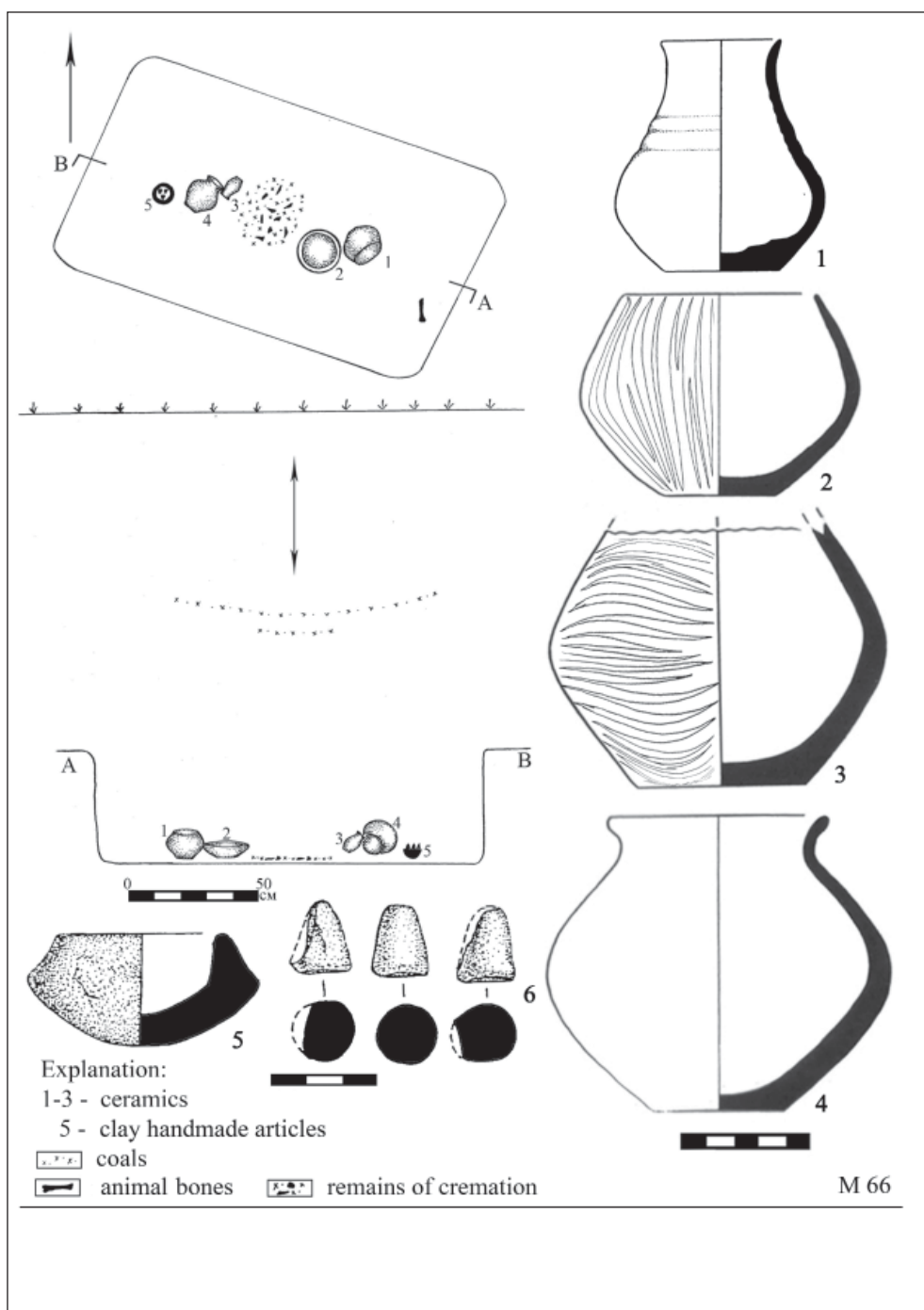


Plate 4. Grave 66:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5 – hand-made vessel; 6 – counters

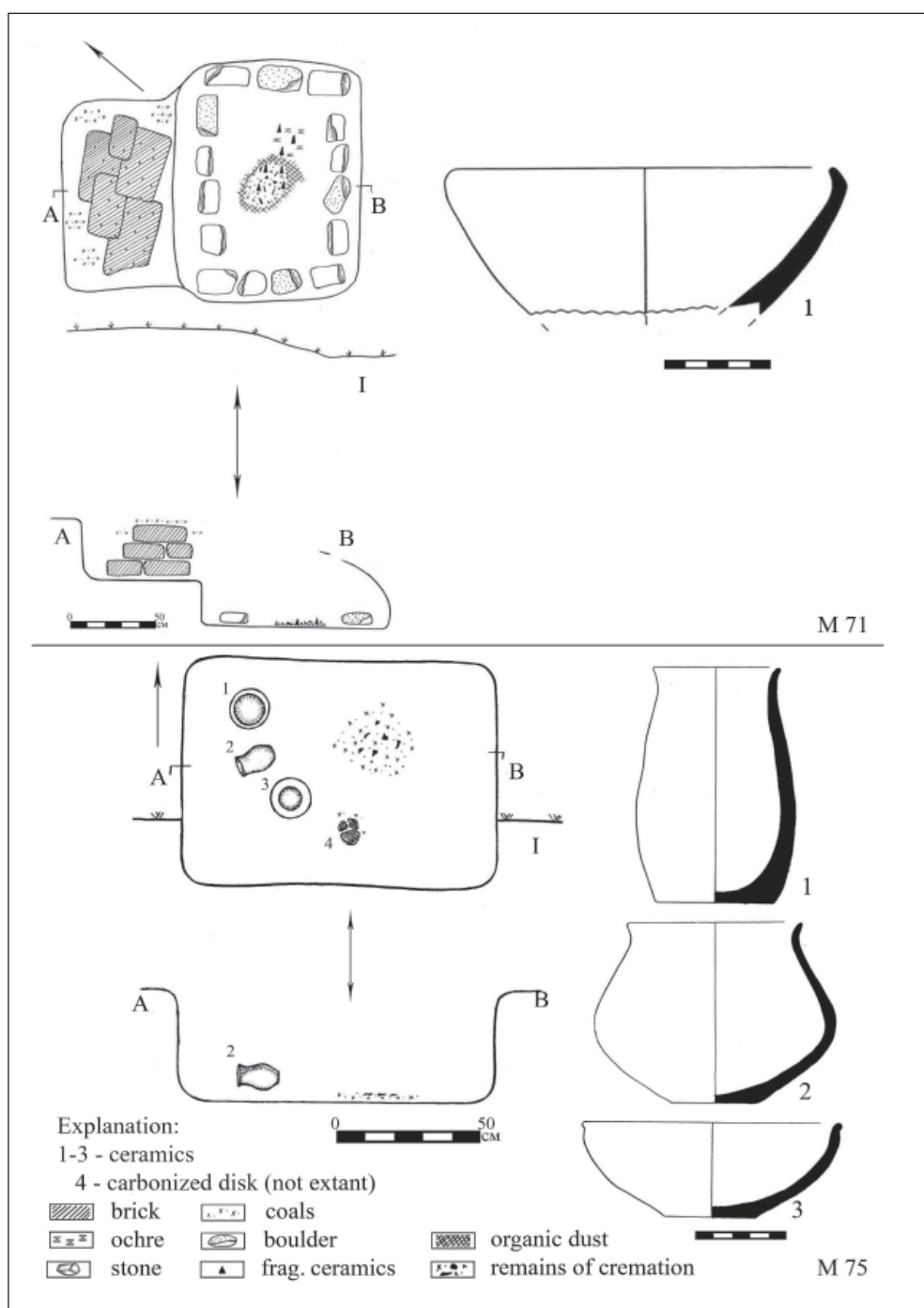


Plate 5. Grave 71, 75:
I – plan and section of burials; 1-3 – ceramics

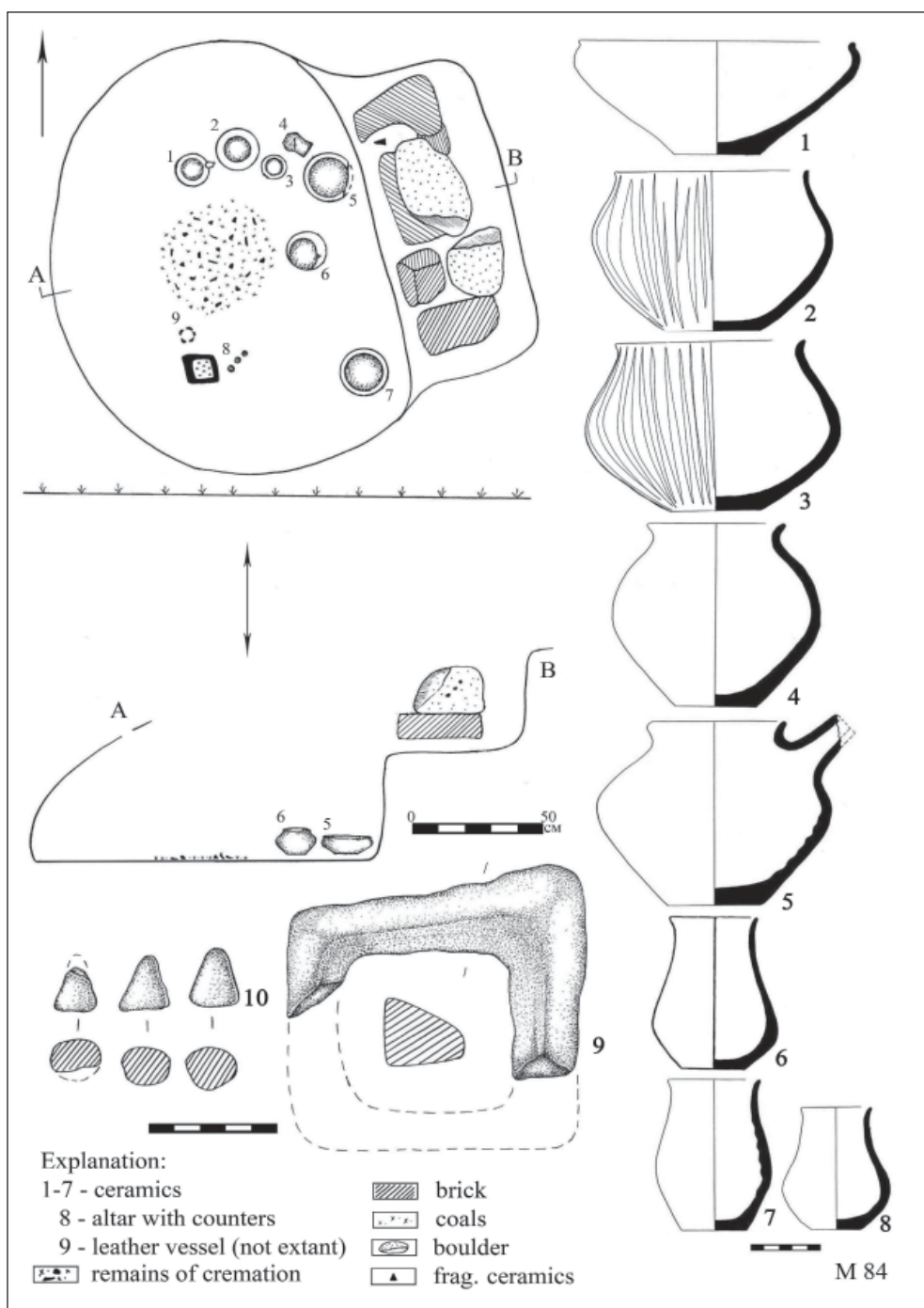


Plate 6. Grave 84:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-8 – ceramics; 9 – clay altar; 10 – counters

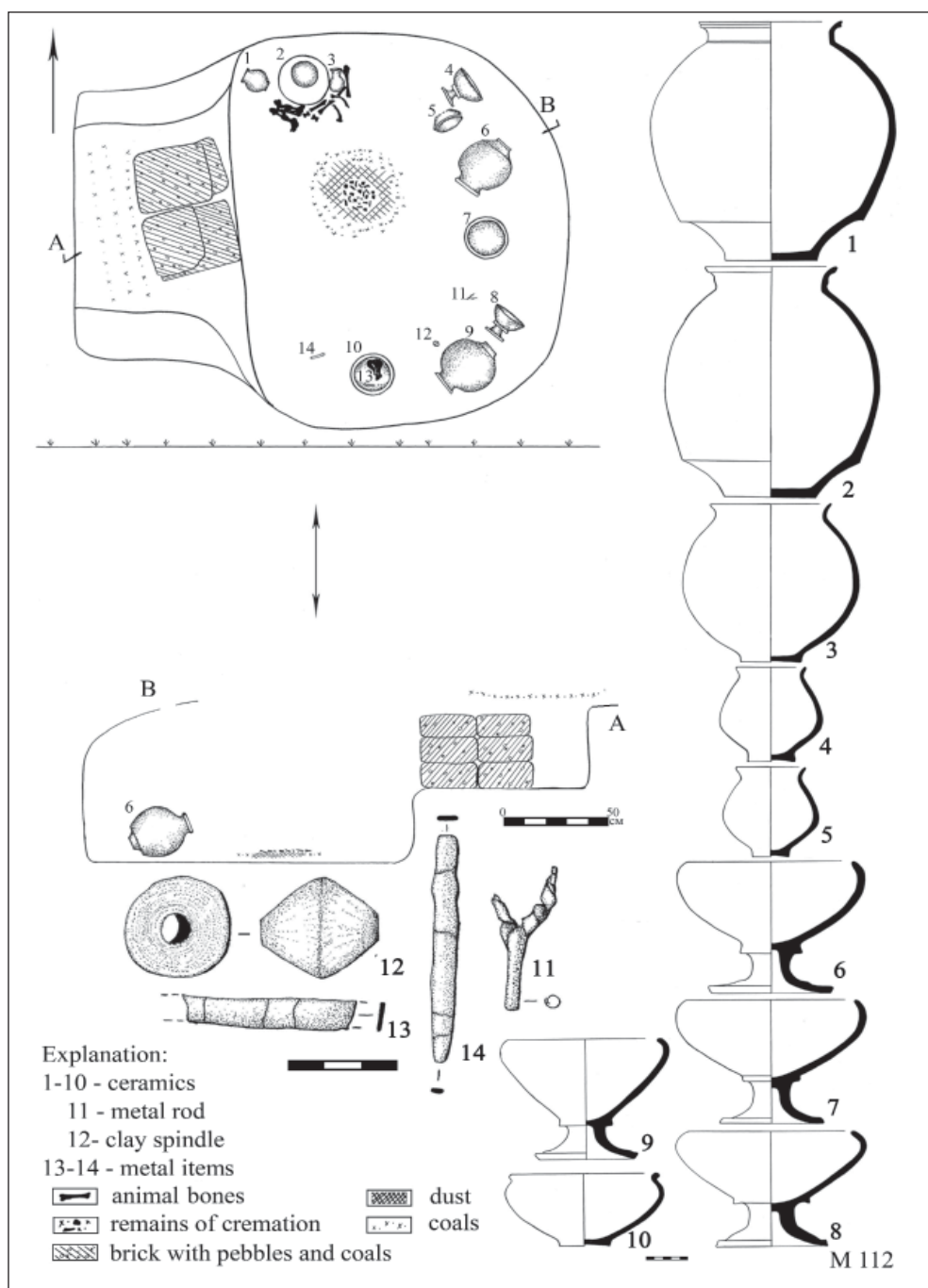


Plate 7. Grave 112:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-10 – ceramics; 11 – rod; 12 – spindle;
 13 – fragmented knife; 14 – knife-poniard

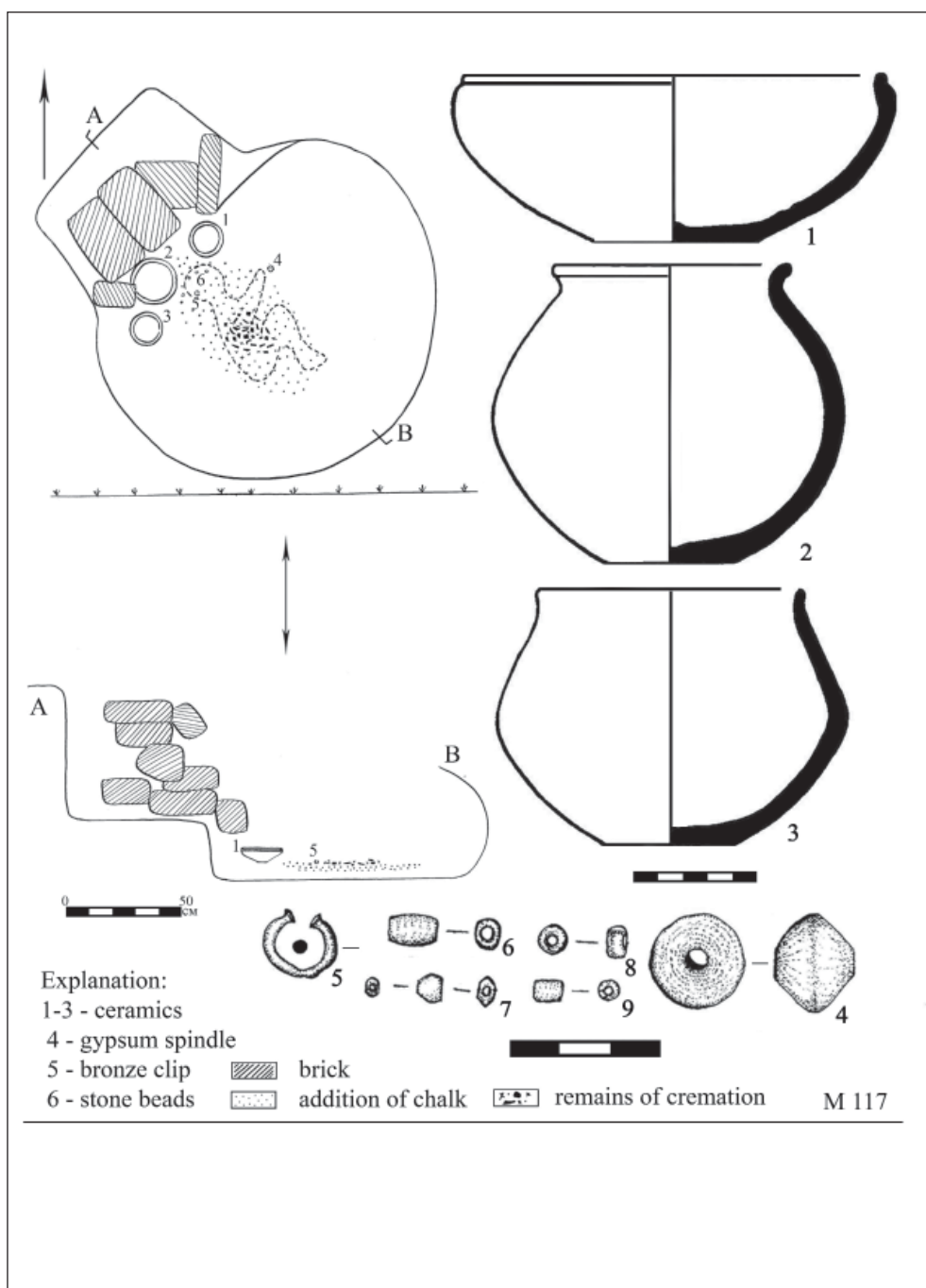


Plate 8. Grave 117:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-3 – ceramics; 4 – spindle; 5 – clip;
7, 8, 9 – turquoise, lazurite beads

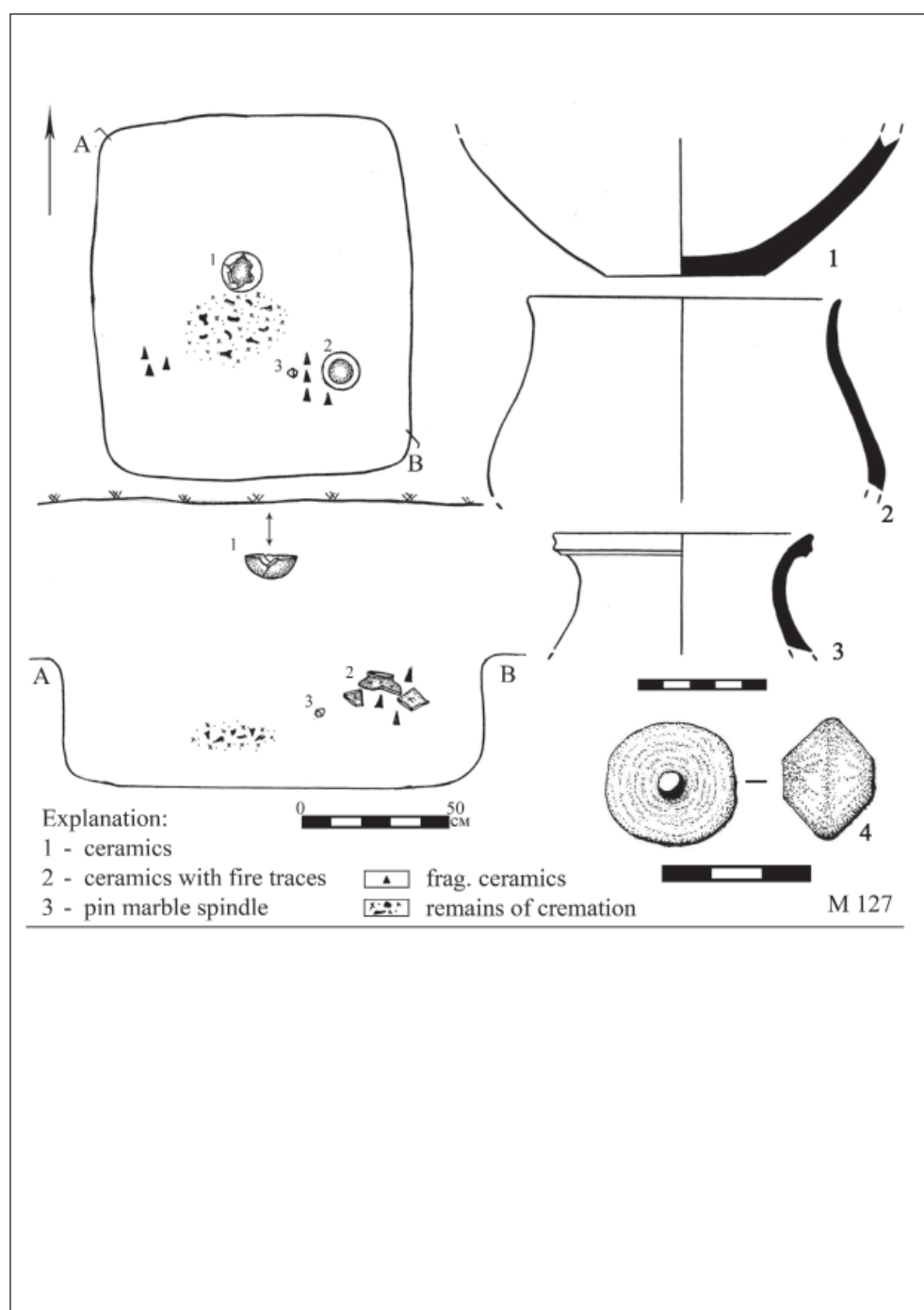


Plate 9. Grave 127:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-3 – fragmented ceramic vessels; 4 – spindle

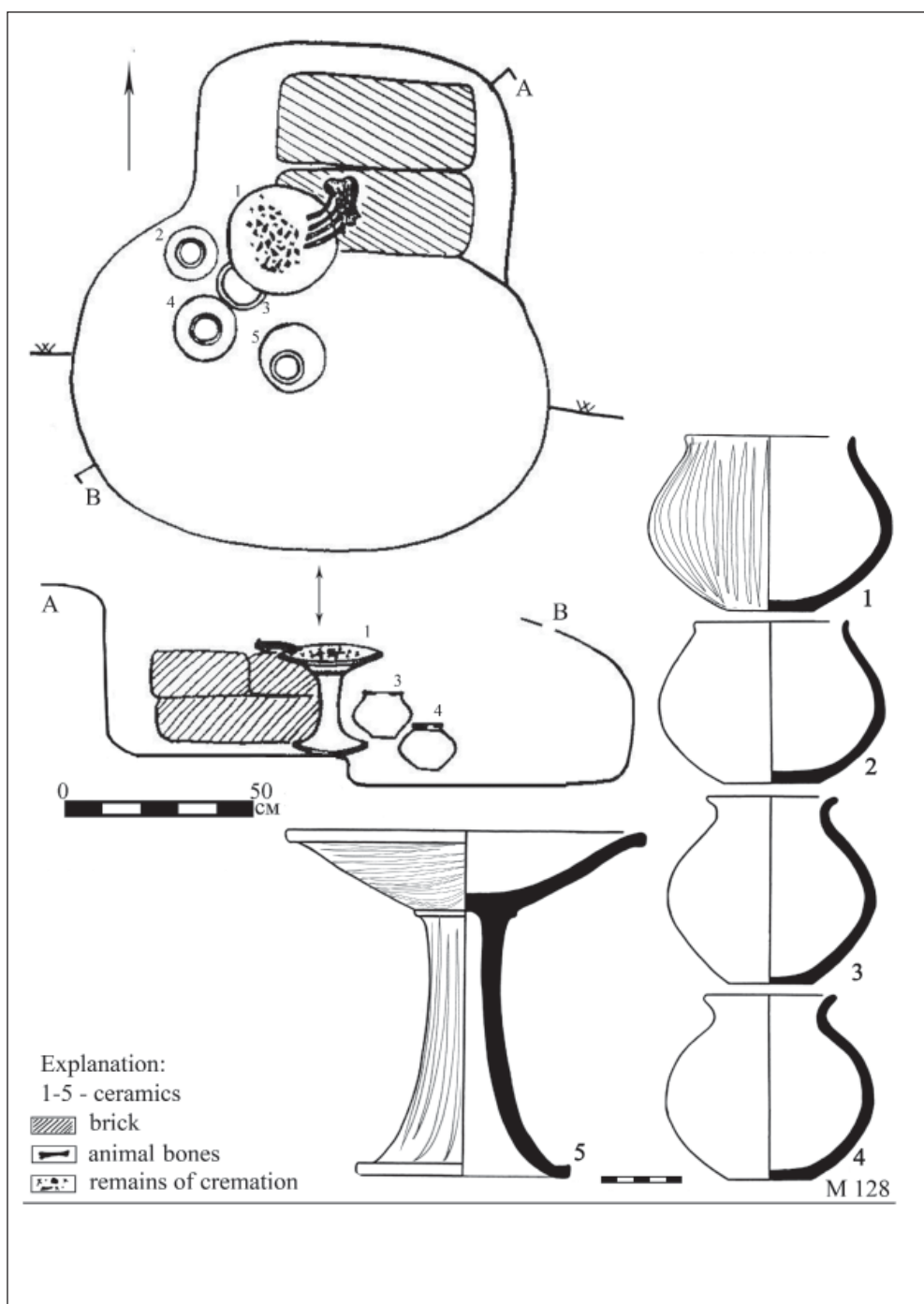


Plate 10. Grave 128:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics

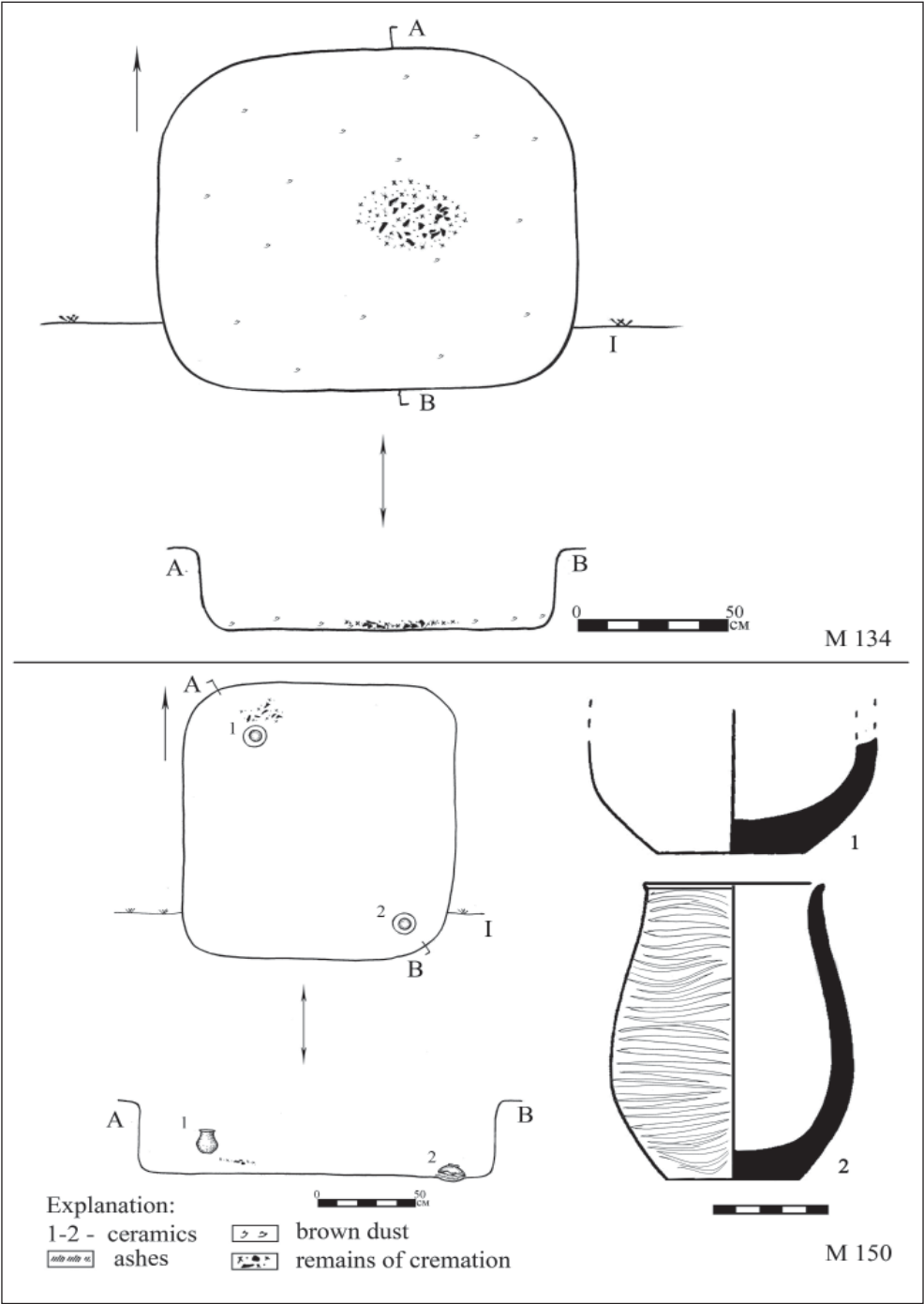


Plate 11. Grave 134, 150:
I – plan and section of burials; 1-2 – ceramics

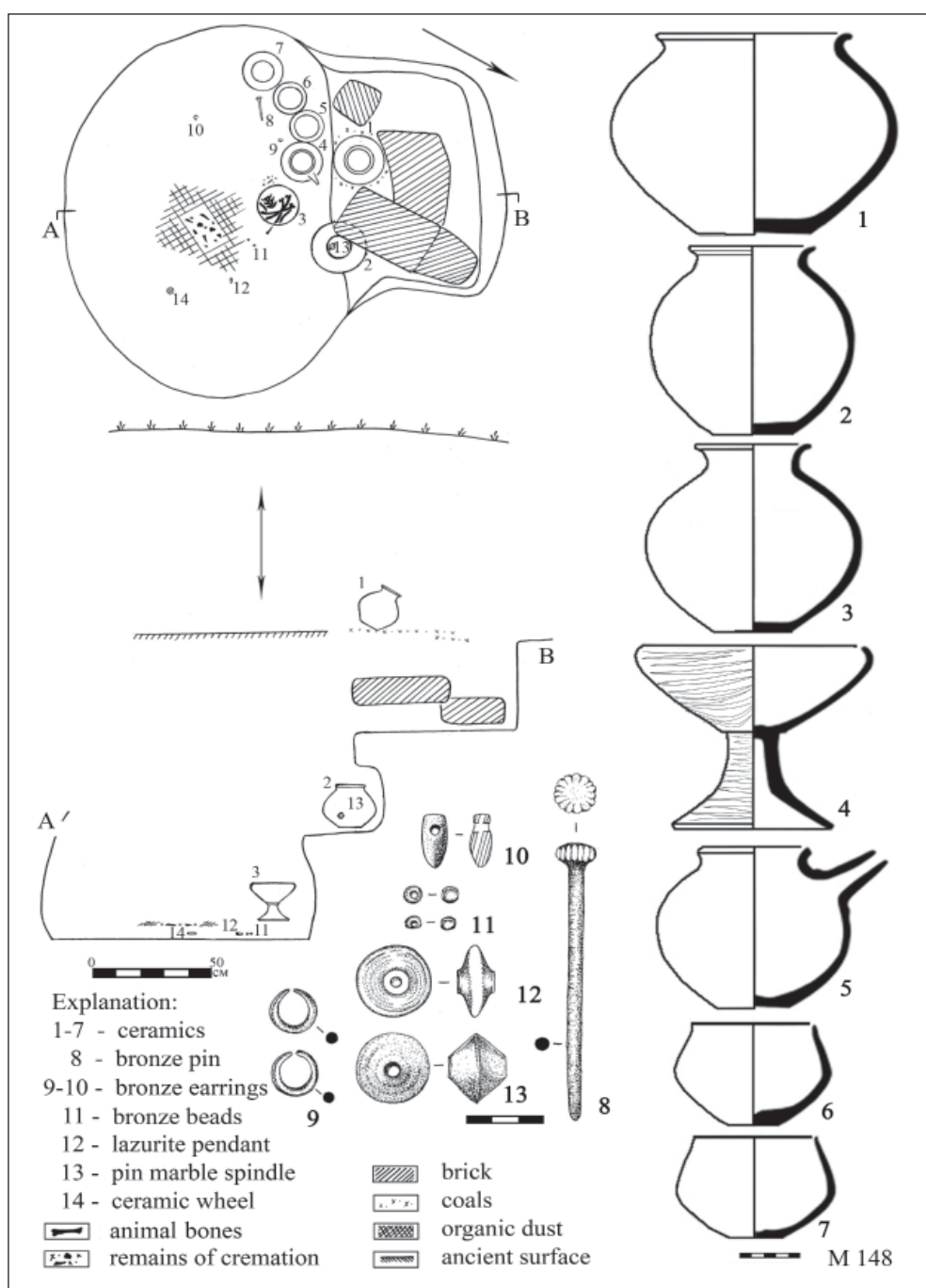


Plate 12. Grave 148:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics; 8 – pin; 9 – earring;
10 – pendant; 11 – beads; 12 – wheel; 13 – spindle

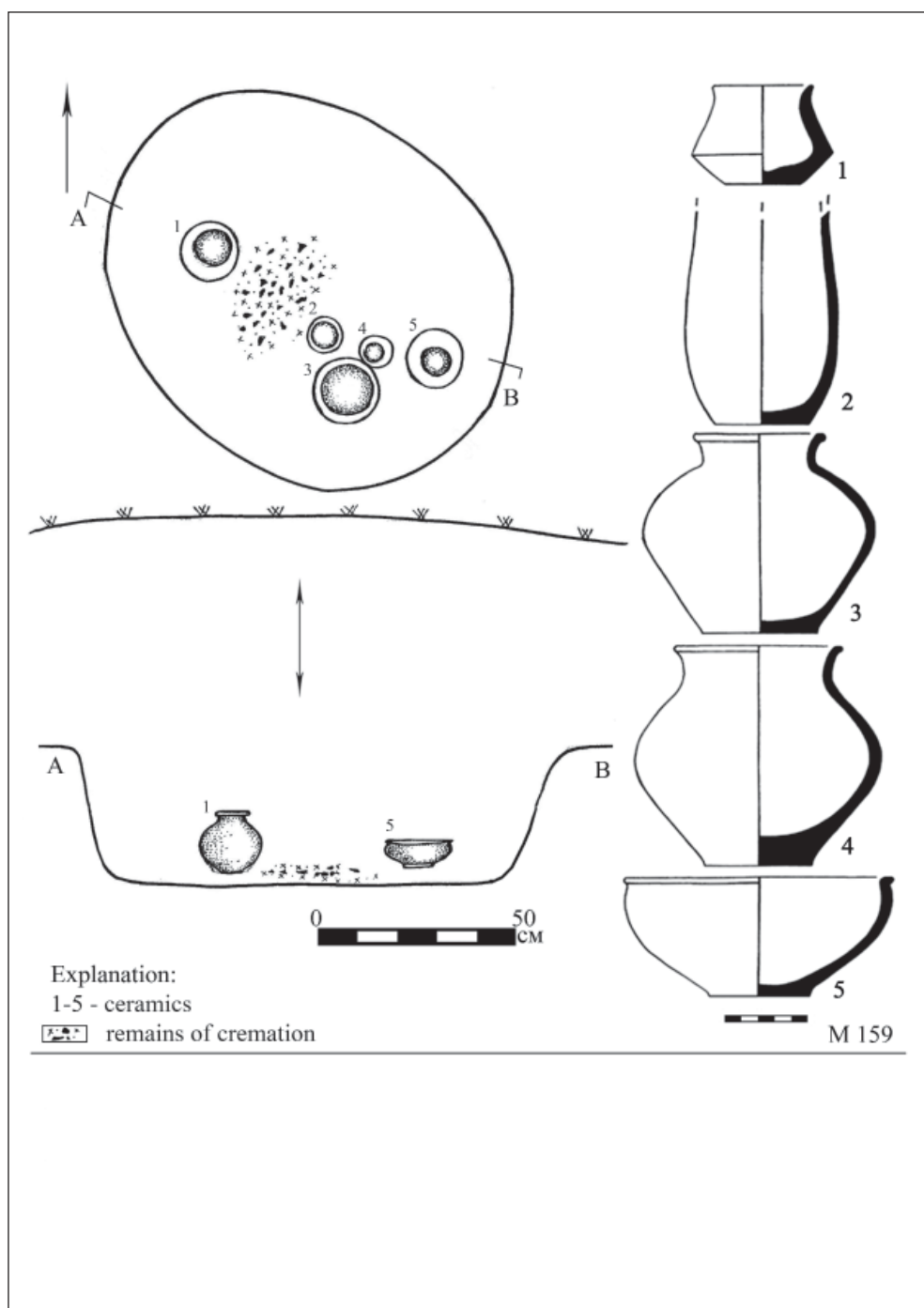


Plate 13. Grave 159:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics

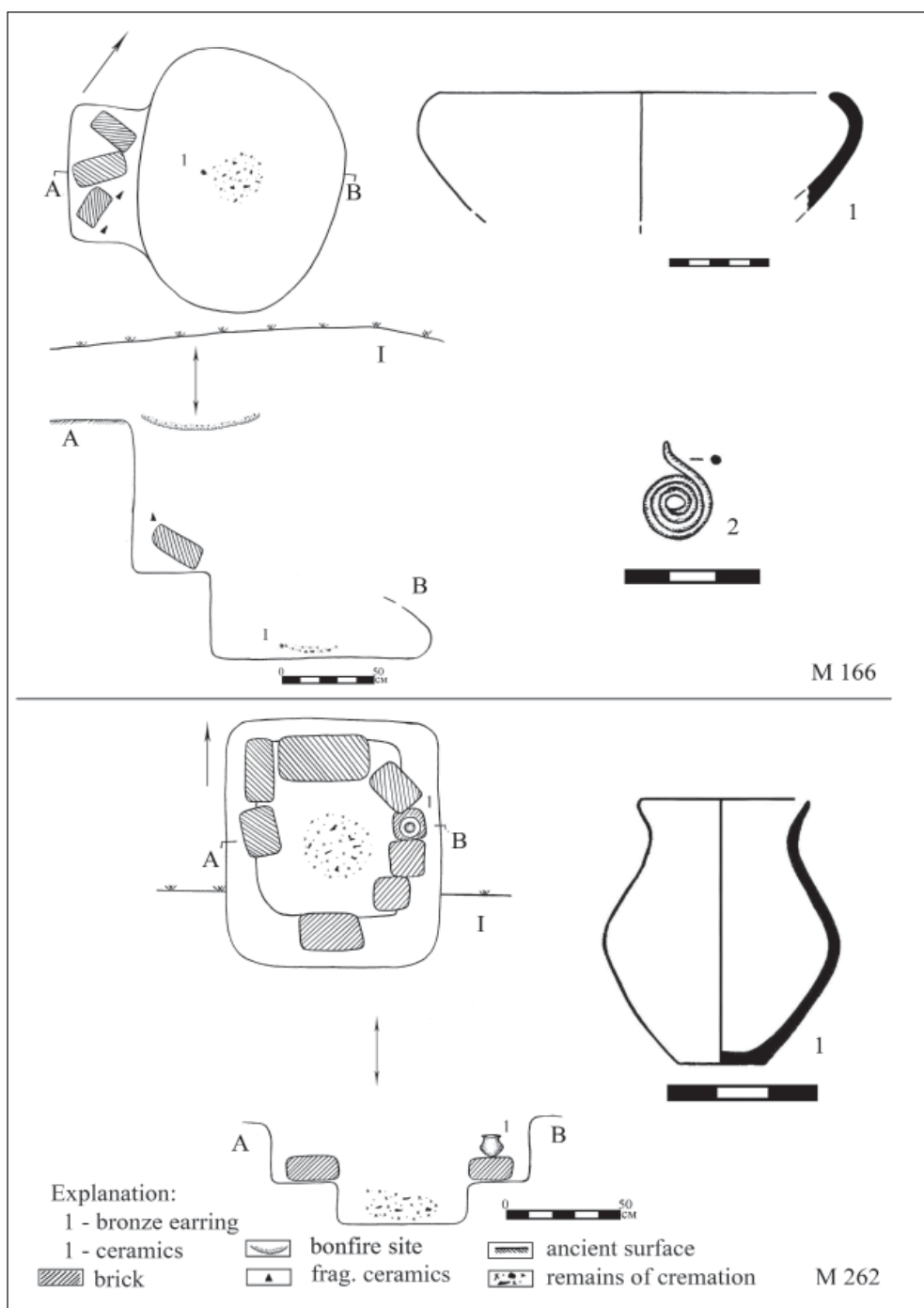


Plate 14. Grave 166, 262:

I – plan and section of burials; 1 – ceramic vessel; 2 – spiral earring (M 166)

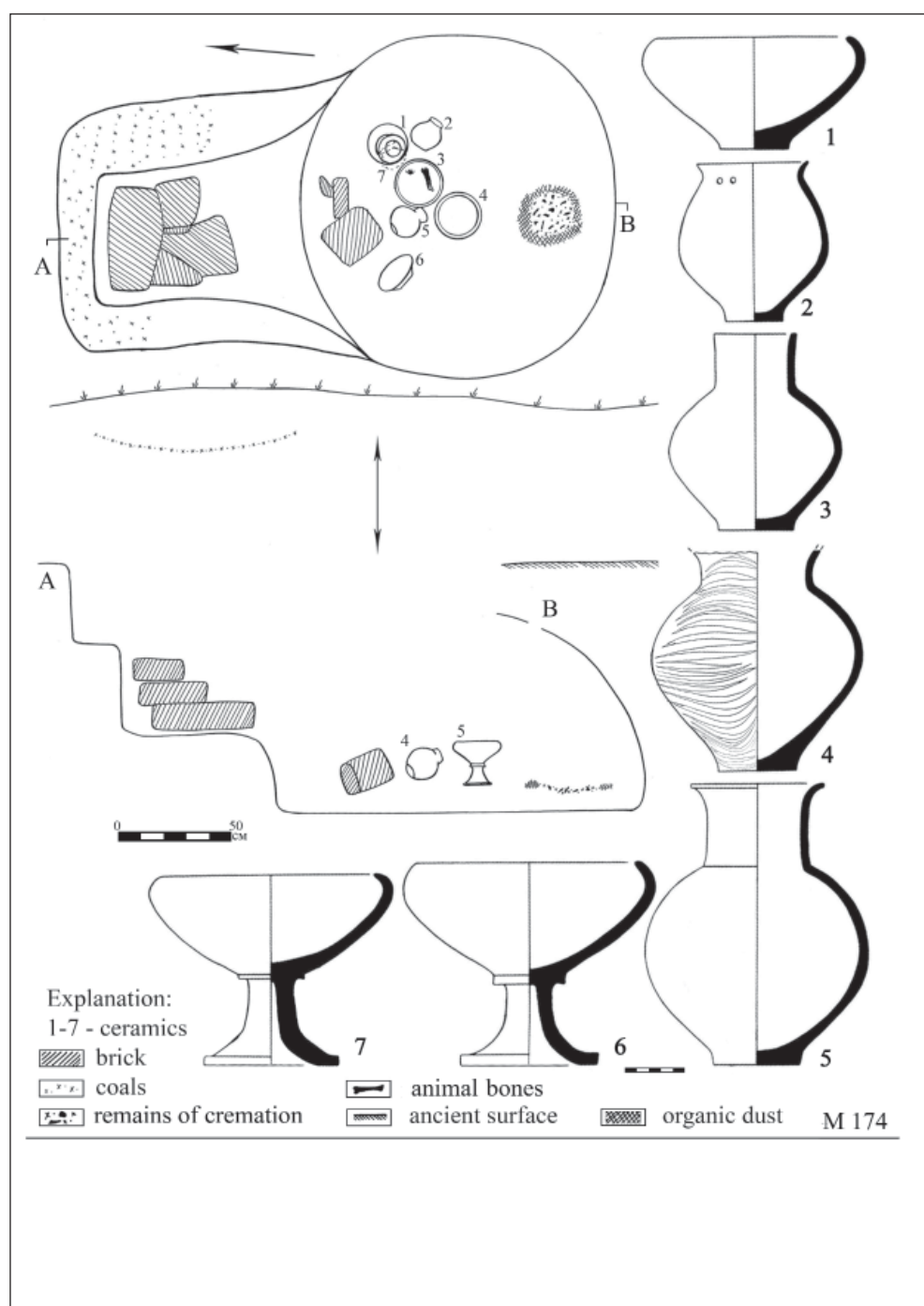


Plate 15. Grave 174:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics

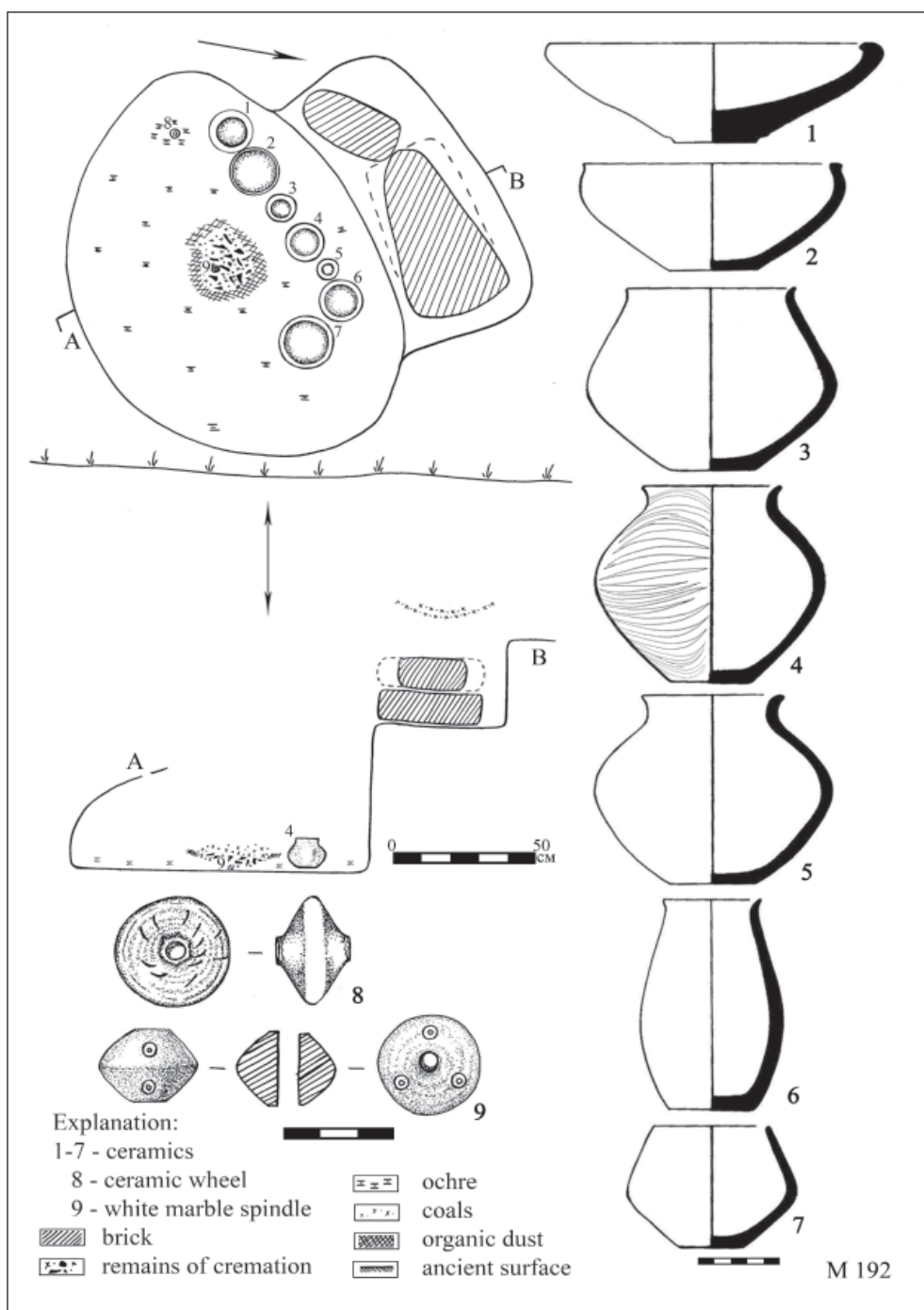


Plate 16. Grave 192:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics; 8 – wheel; 9 – spindle-bead

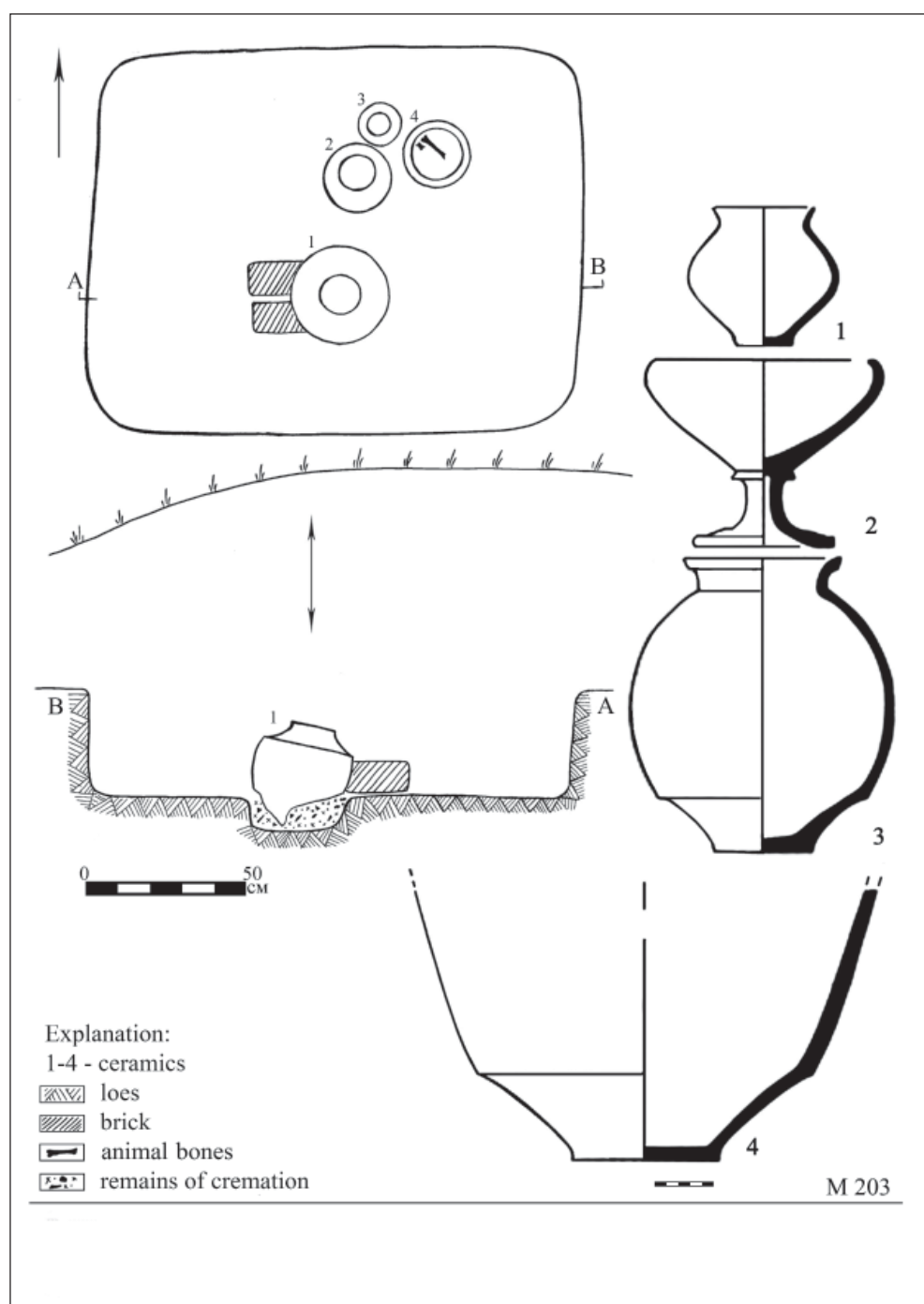


Plate 17. Grave 203:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics

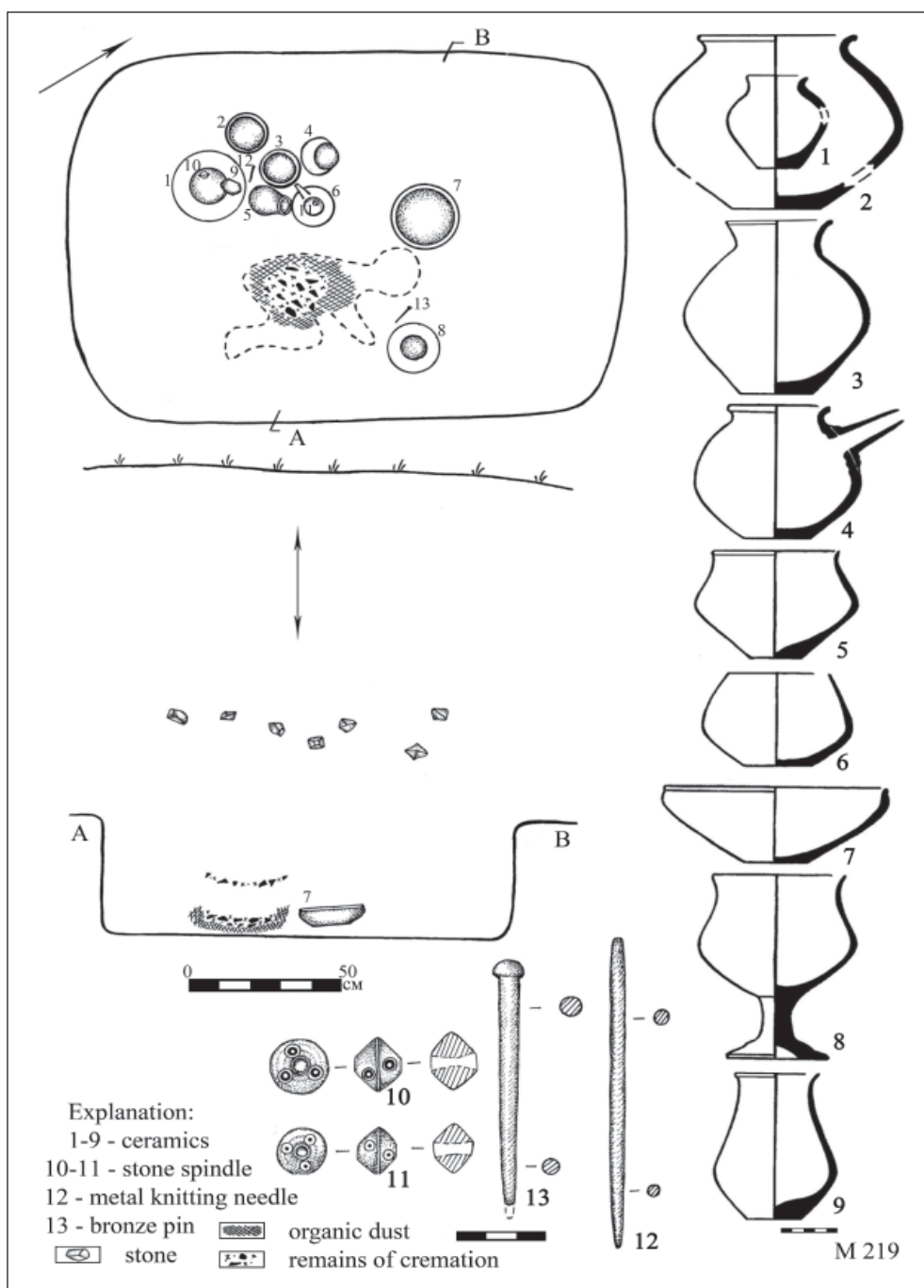


Plate 18. Grave 219:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-9 – ceramics; 10-11 – beads-spindle;
12 – knitting needle; 13 – pin

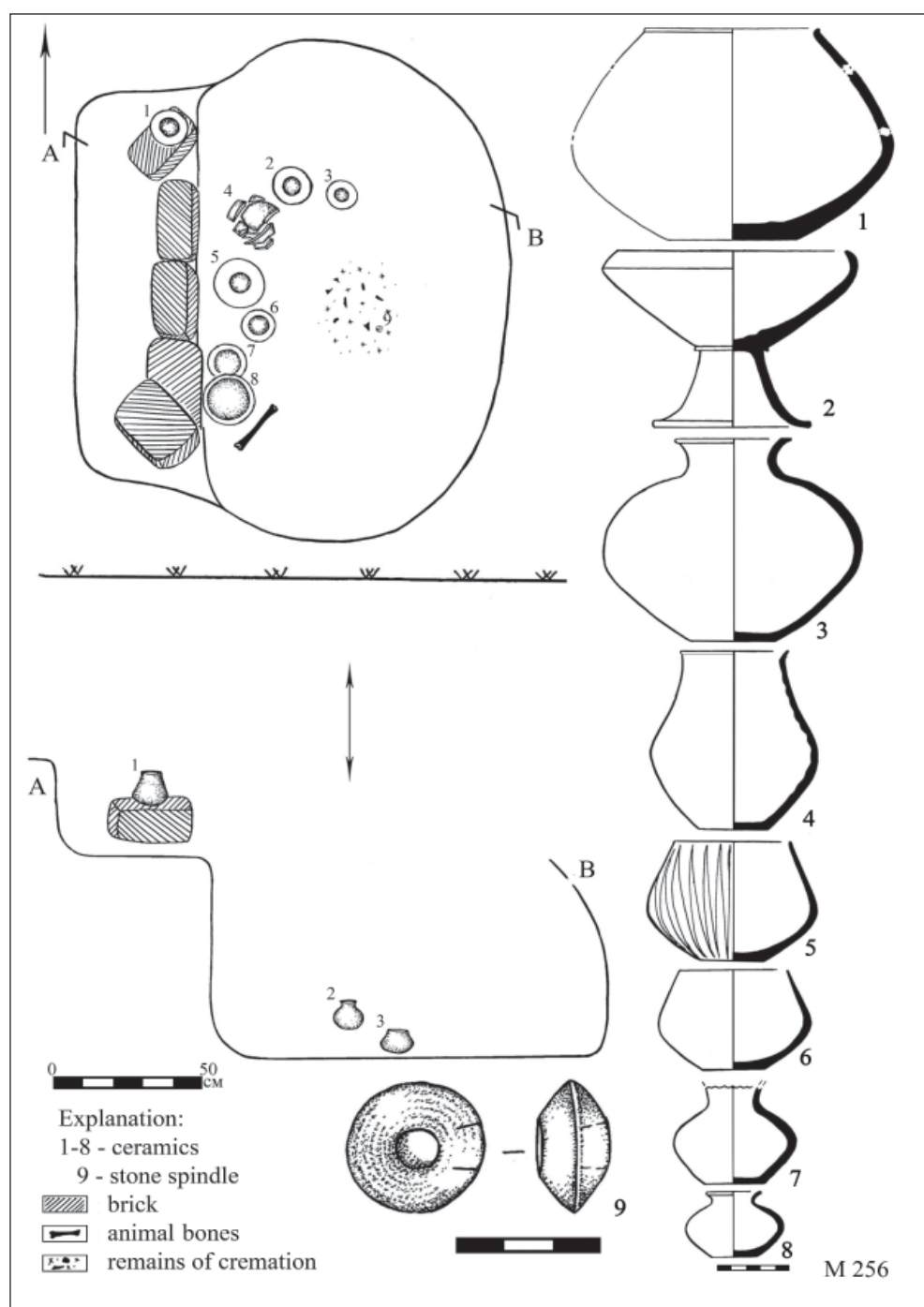


Plate 19. Grave 256:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-8 – ceramics; 9 – spindle-bead

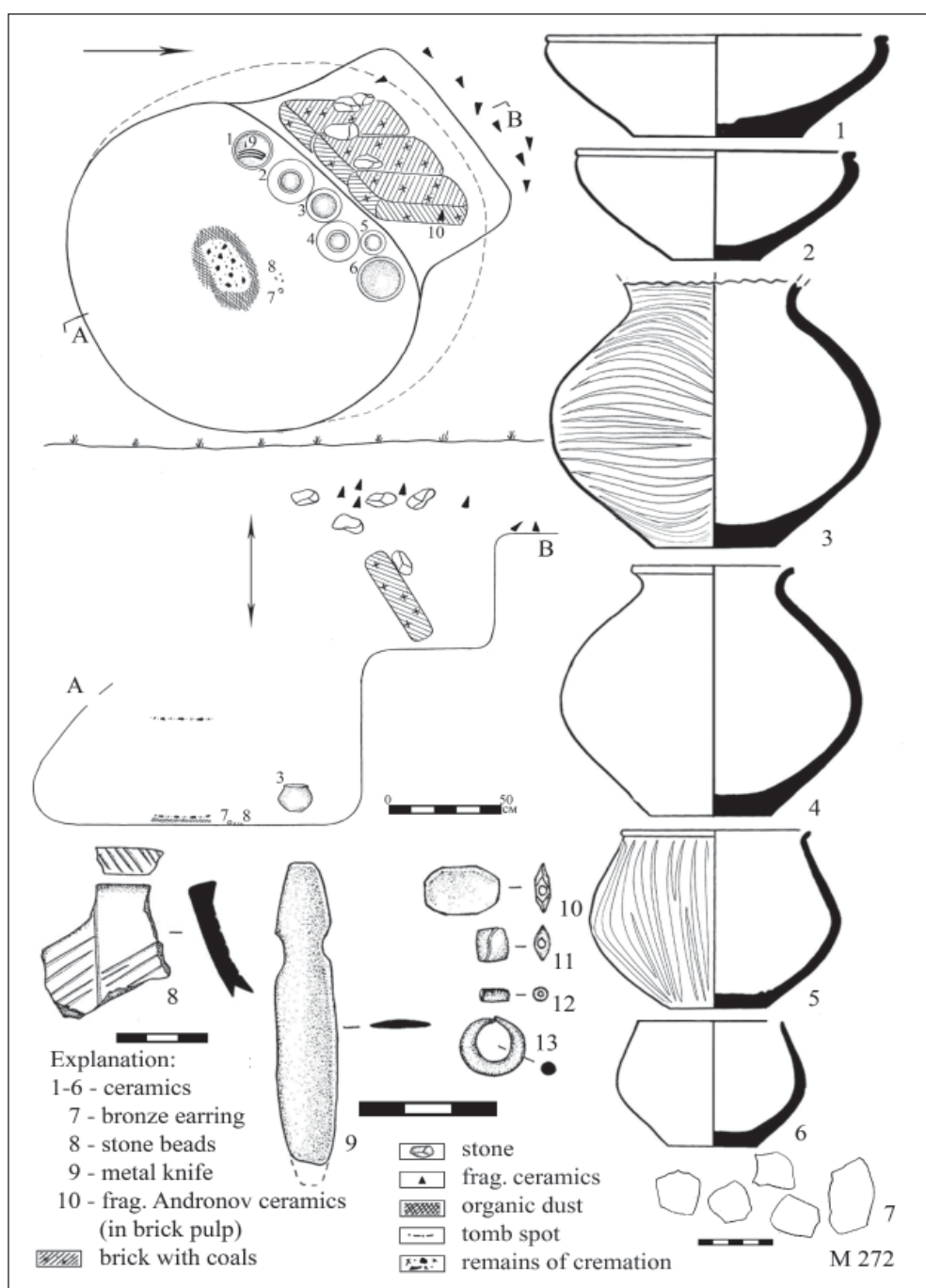


Plate 20. Grave 272:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics; 7 – fragmented ceramics; 8 – fragmented Andronovo ceramics; 9 – knife-poniard; 10-12 – stone beads; 13 – bronze earring

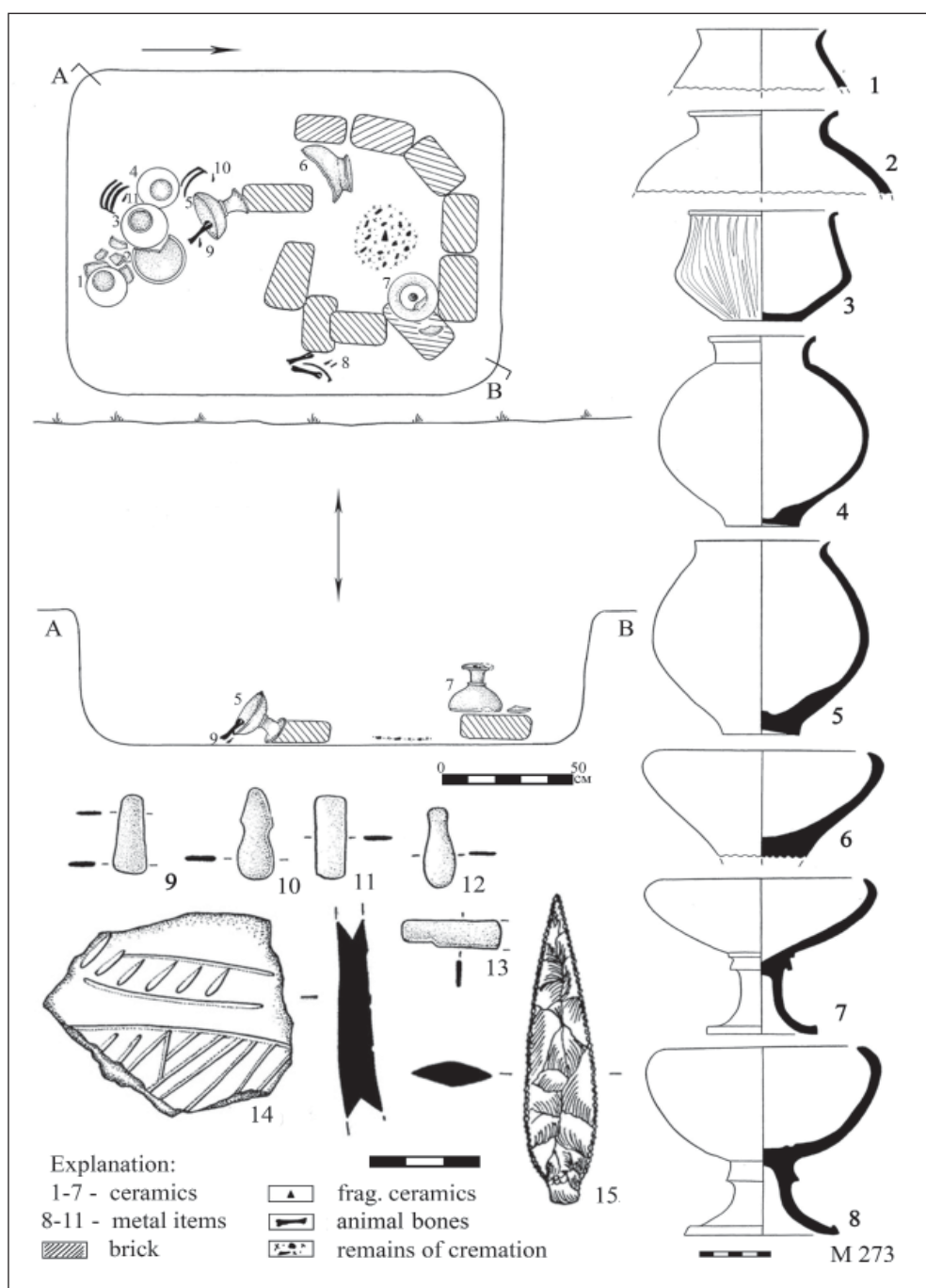


Plate 21. Grave 273:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-8 – ceramics; 9 – adze; 10, 12 – knives;
 11 – lamellar item; 13 – fragmented single-blade knife; 14 – steppe ceramics;
 15 – flint arrow head

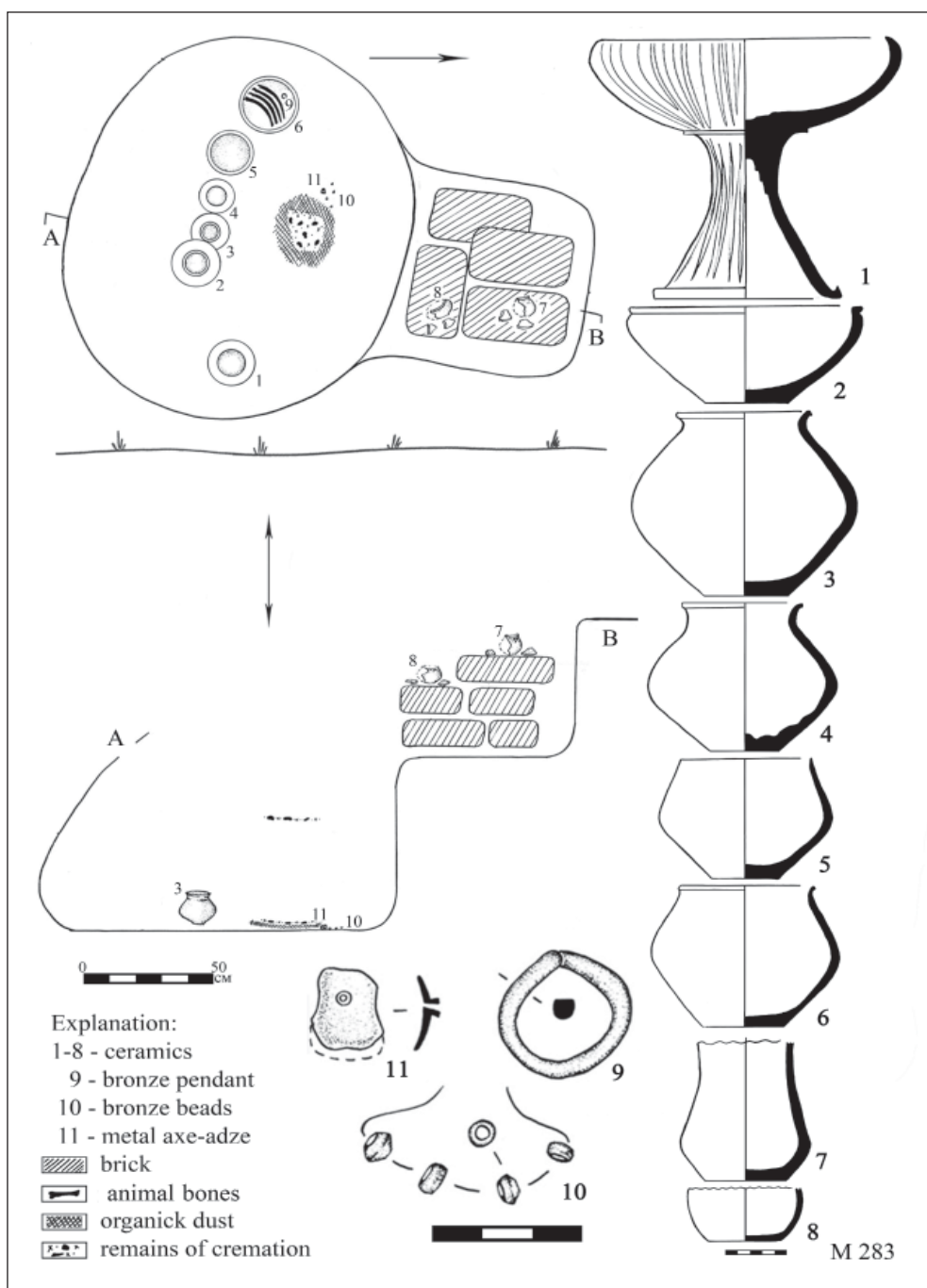


Plate 22. Grave 283:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-8 – ceramics; 9 – earring-pendant;
10 – beads; 11 – axe-adze

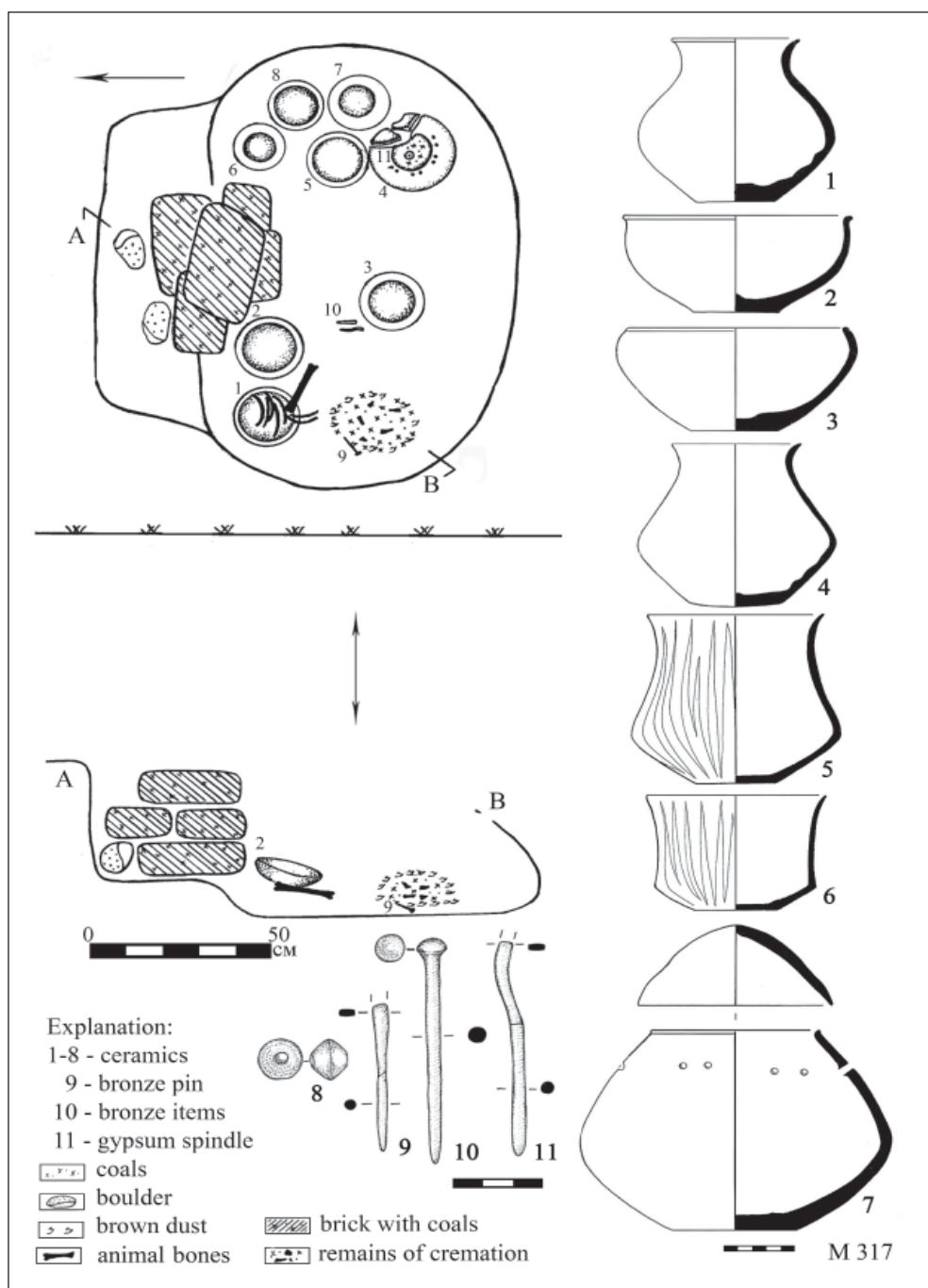


Plate 23. Grave 317:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics; 8 – spindle; 10 – pin;
9, 11 – rachislike items

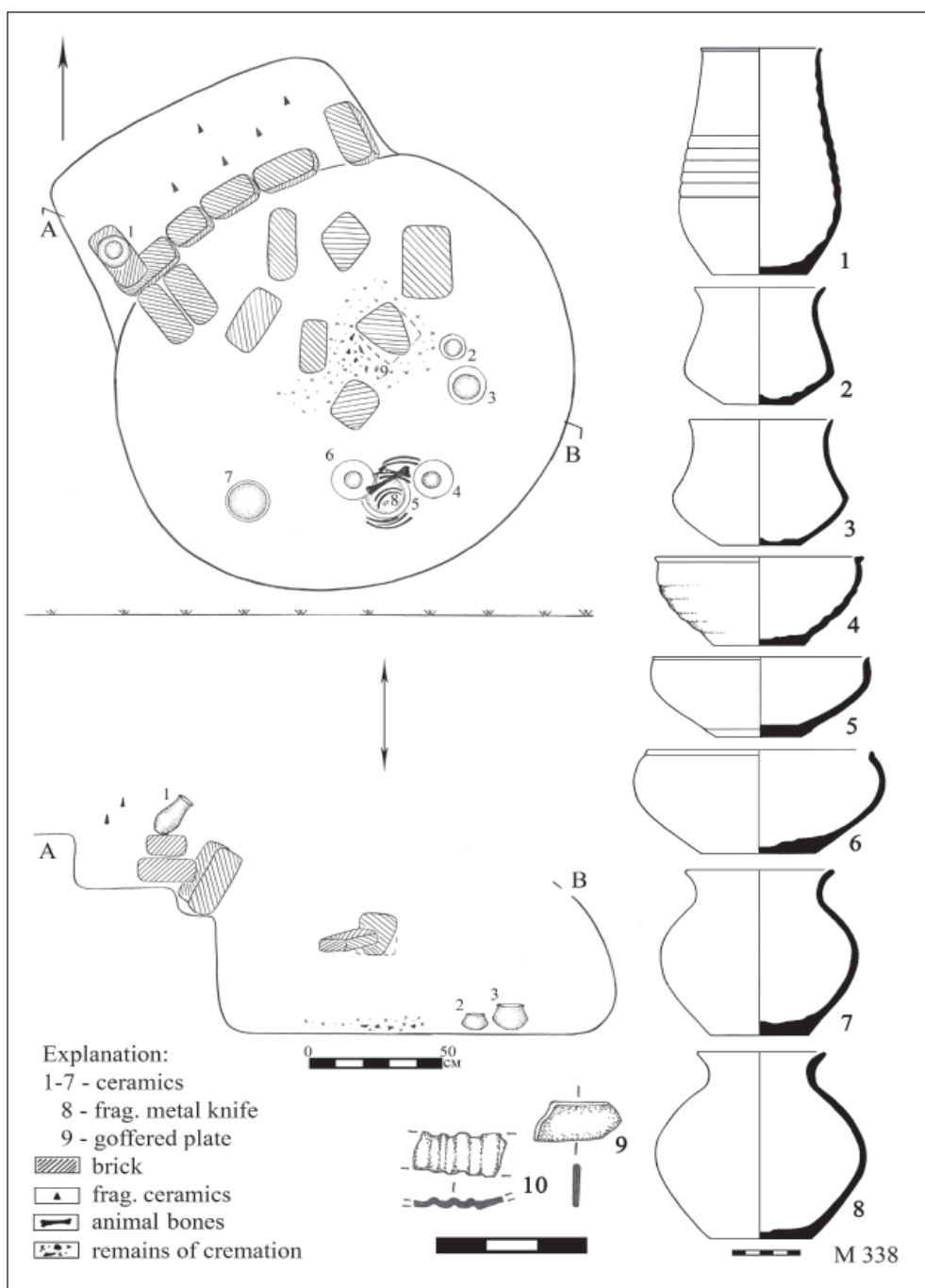


Plate 24. Grave 338:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-8 – ceramics; 9 – fragmented knife;
10 – fragmented corrugated plate

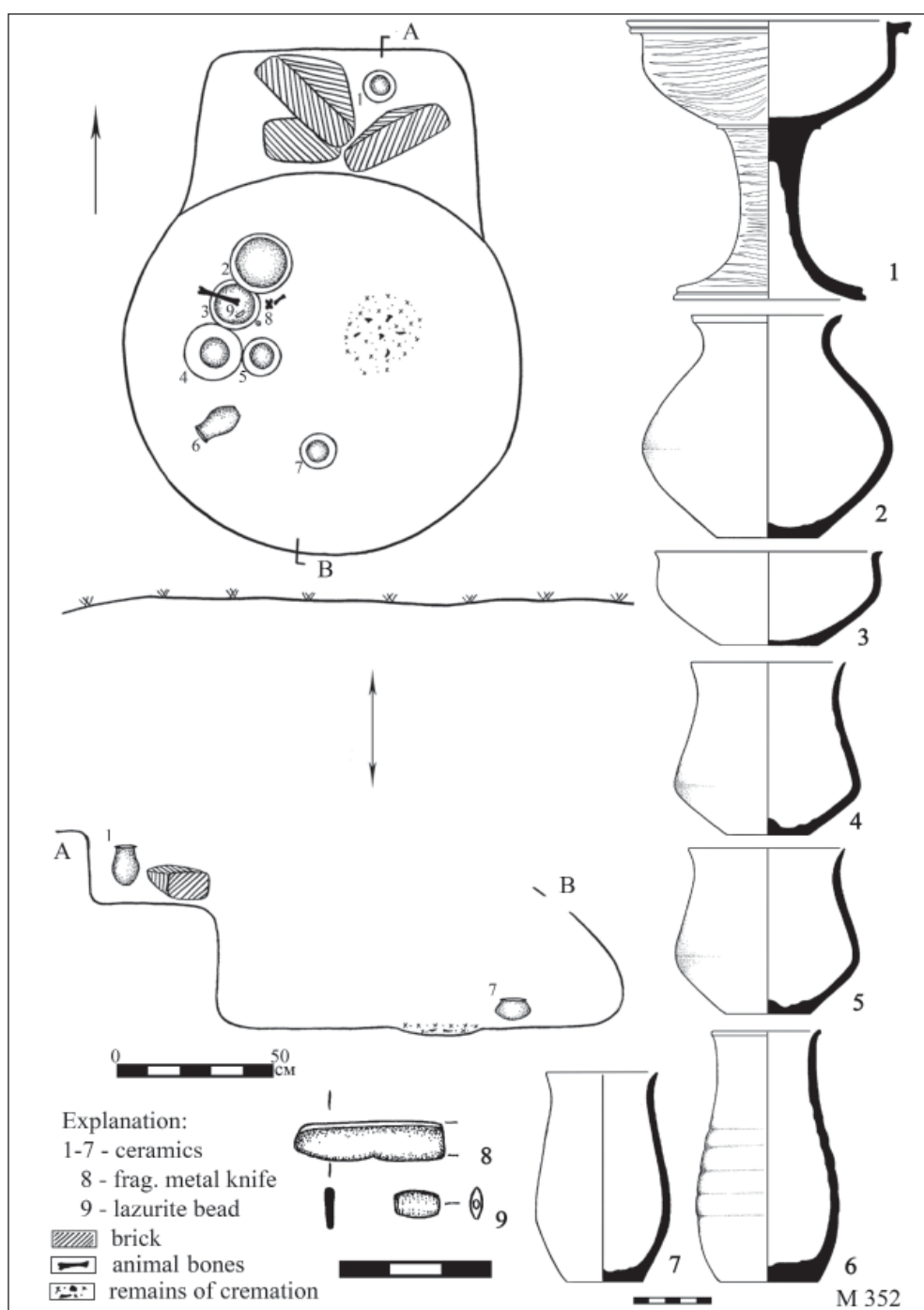


Plate 25. Grave 352:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics; 8 – fragmented knife; 9 – bead

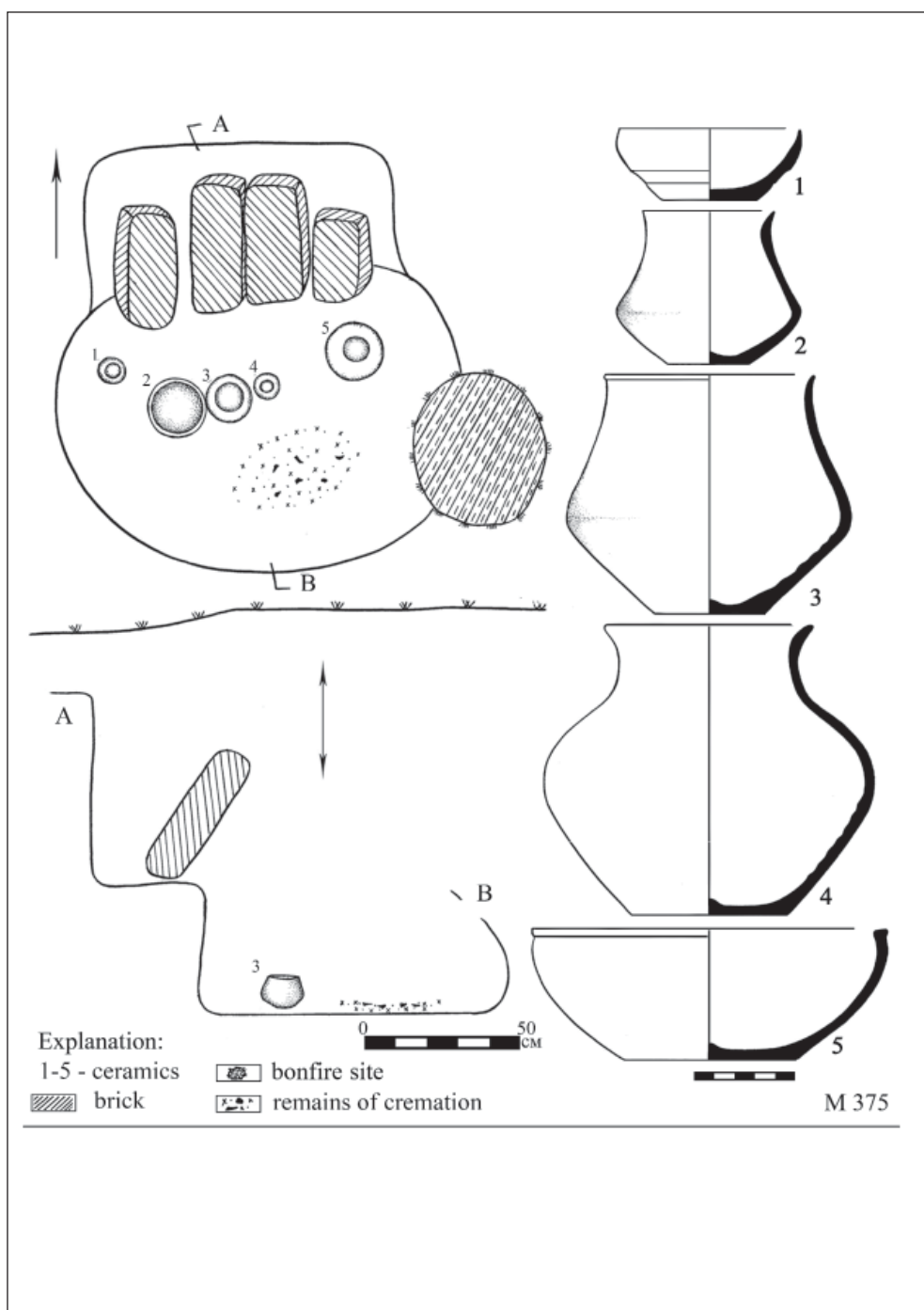


Plate 26. Grave 375:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics

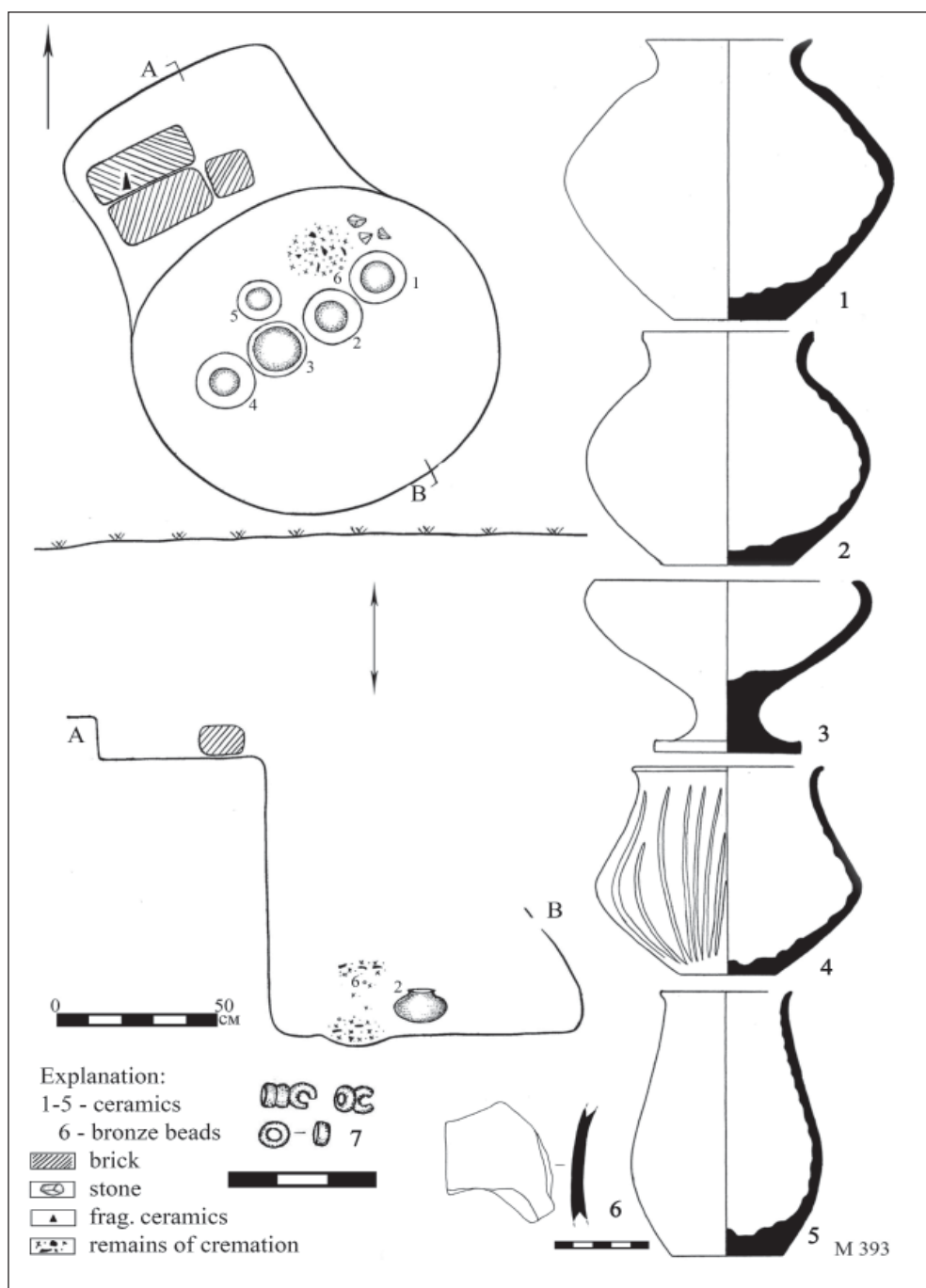
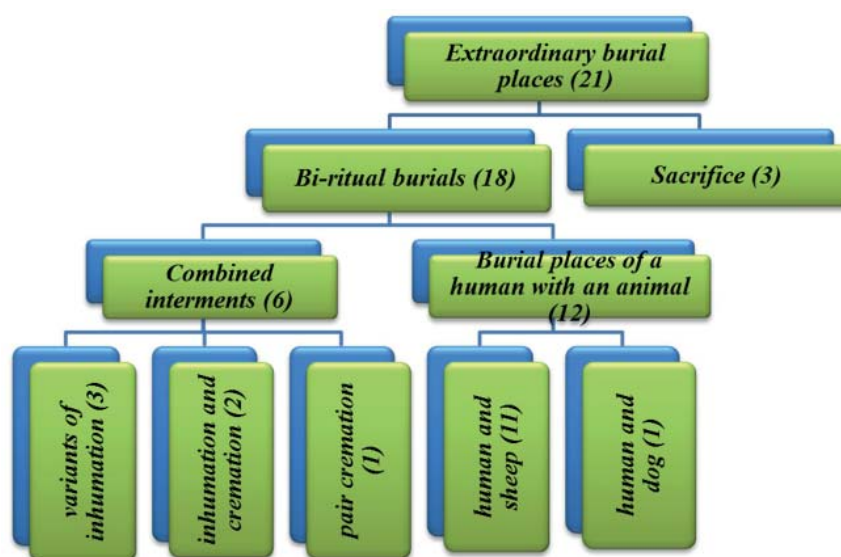


Plate 27. Grave 393:

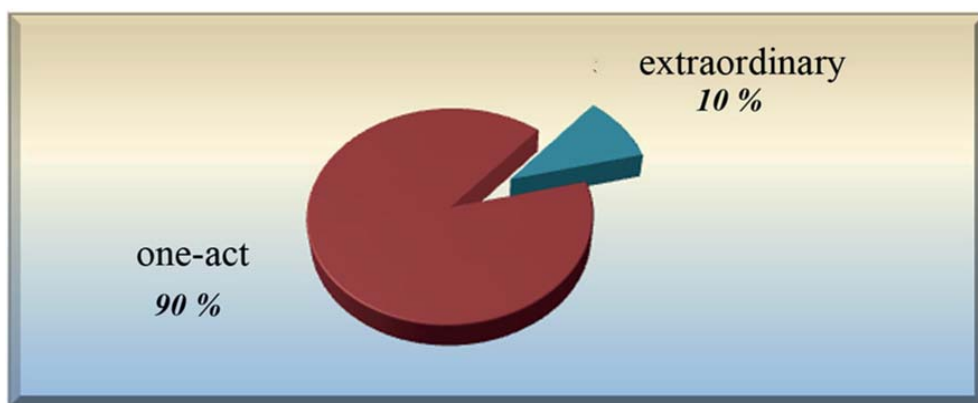
I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics; 6 – fragmented ceramics;
 7 – bronze beads

EXTRAORDINARY BURIAL PLACES

The extraordinary burial places are interments of a special type. The cases of the bi-ritual interments (different variants of correlation of inhumation and cremation, and also burial of human remains together with animals (sheep, dog) should be noted as a very rare fact among the extraordinary burial places. The sacrifice of a human, whose body is cut into pieces and bones, is very specific for the ritual rites of SC. Their insignificant number is evidence of exceptionality of the given interments.



Variants of the extraordinary burial places



Percentage ratio of the extraordinary burial places and general number of burial objects

The bi-ritual (combined) burials and variants of cremation and inhumation are attributed to the extraordinary interments.

M 43. An undercut tomb. The rectangular entrance (100x50 cm) is formed from south-south-west side and blocked up with scrap brick (coals in paste). The chamber is oval (160x135 cm) in its centre there is a secondary female burial. The remains are located in three places and imitated an anatomic order. The skull is found at the northern wall and the hand closer to the entrance in the hole with coals. Nine vessels are placed in the eastern part of the chamber in parallel to the remains; a dark red dust is disclosed under them. The interment has two ritual categories: secondary and fractional. The sepulcher is dated to the period B (pl. 1).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a shallow vase with a high ocreate burnished foot; 2) a cone-shaped vase with low massive foot; 3,4) pots with spherical body; 5) a biconical burnished pot; 6) a rounded oblong pot; 7) an oval oblong jar; 8, 9) a deep round bowl.

M 52. An undercut catacomb grave. The rectangular entrance (90x75 cm) is formed from the western side and blocked up with scrap brick with remains of bonfire over it. The chamber is oval (190x140 cm) at the southern wall there are remains of an adult human and a bronze rod. A child's skull with ochre traces, four intact and one fragmented vessels are found at the eastern wall. The interment has two ritual categories: secondary and fractional. The sepulcher is dated to the period B (pl. 2).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical pot; 2) a hemispherical bowl; 3, 4) a spherical burnished pots; 5) a pot with rounded body and without neck.

Metal item: 6) an awl with pointed end.

M 60. A catacomb tomb. The rectangular entrance (95x80 cm) is formed from north-west and blocked up with scrap brick with remains of bonfire over it. The chamber is oval (160x125 cm); in its centre there are remains of cremation on organic dust. Two accumulations of vessels are placed by both sides of cremation: two vessels in the south-western side (the vase No.4 with ochre and human finger phalanxes) and three vessels in the north-eastern side (six well-washed pebbles in a bowl). The interment has two ritual categories: secondary and fractional. The sepulcher is dated to the period B (pl. 3).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical vase with low massive foot with ochre in side; 2) an oval oblong jar; 3) a biconical burnished pot; 4) a biconical pot (?); 5) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

M 115. A rectangular pit (155x115 cm) is oriented to north-south. At the western wall there are remains of cremation; remains of a woman from 40 to 50 years of age with the skull over bones turned to the south are placed in the northern and south-western parts. Two intact vessels, the upper part of vase and one more vessel are found at the bones in the south-western corner. The interment has two ritual categories: secondary and fractional. The sepulcher is dated to the period B (pl. 3).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a cone-shaped burnished vase with turned back rim; 2) a hemispherical vase with low massive foot coated with ochre; 3) a pot with rounded body; 4) a pot with low biconical body.

M 184. A rectangular pit (170x140 cm) is oriented to west-east. In the centre of chamber there are two accumulations of cremated remains; three vessels are found in the south-western corner and three more vessels in the south-eastern corner of the chamber. The pair cremation takes place in the interment. The sepulcher is dated to the period B (pl. 5).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical jar; 2, 3) biconical pots; 4) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 5, 6) pots with biconical body.

M 324. An undercut catacomb tomb with earthfill and stone bedding over it. The rectangular stepped entrance (130x75 cm) is formed from the northern side and blocked up with three rows of brick (coals in paste). The chamber is oval (230x165 cm), under the northern wall there are a skeleton of adolescent 8-9 years of age; the skull is placed separately at the entrance, the bones of torso are in disorder and coals are found under remains. At the southern wall there are remains of a man from 35 to 45 years of age buried lying on his left side with strongly crouched extremities (bound?); a brown dust is found under bones. Six intact and two fragmented vessels are found in different parts of the chamber. In its centre there are a sheep's ribs, shank and tibia among vessels. The interment has two ritual categories: desecration and without disturbances. The sepulcher is dated to the transit period M-B (pl. 6).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical pot; 2) a low biconical pot; 3) a biconical burnished pot; 4) a rounded pot with base and with outrim; 5) a hemispherical burnished vase with low foot; 6) a cone-shaped vase with low massive foot; 7) a flatten spherical burnished vase with high foot; 8) a fragment of wall of biconical vessel (pot?).

Interments of a human with an animal – a sheep or a dog as symbols given in the Rig-Veda and the Avesta.

M 54. An undercut catacomb tomb. The rectangular stepped entrance (130x50 cm) is formed from east-north-east and blocked up with scrap brick and a boulder with coals under it. A part of jug and other fragmented ceramics are placed on the lower step. The chamber is rounded (200x185 cm), at the entrance in the southern part on the floor there are remains of cremation and a lazurite bead among the calcined bones. A sheep lying on the right side oriented to north-east and south-west is found at the northern wall; bones are touched by rodents and white dust is found under them. Seven vessels are placed in the centre on the coal bedding; a sheep's ribs and cervical vertebrae are found in a vase with coals and a small jar in a bowl. The interment type is cremation and with animals. The sepulcher is dated to the period B (pl. 7).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a flatten cone-shaped burnished vase with low ocreate foot; 2,3) rounded pots; 4) a biconical pot; 5) a biconical pot coated with ochre; 6) a jug with rounded body and oblique separate base; 7) an oval oblong burnished jar; 8) a fragment of vase or bowl; 9) a cone-shaped bowl.

Others: 10) a discal lazurite bead-pendant with pointed pattern.

M 76. An undercut catacomb tomb. The rectangular entrance (95x70 cm) with a slope is formed from the southern side and blocked up with bricks and boulders with coals under them. A bonfire over the chamber is placed 65-70 cm deep. The chamber is oval (200x185 cm), at the entrance there is a sheep's shoulder-blade, ribs and single-blade knife in a bowl and a human hand with ochre traces is found under them. Two dogs lying in crouched position are buried in the centre of chamber; a half of sheep's carcass is placed between them, four vessels near them and two more vessels at the entrance. An accumulation of clay craftworks such as a headless statuette, an altar, three pyramidal and three round counters and a stone with three ledges is found

under the southern wall of chamber. The interment is fractional with animals and clay items. The sepulcher is dated to the period B (pl. 8).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval oblong jar; 2, 3) biconical burnished pots; 4, 5) rounded pots; 6) a deep hemispherical bowl.

Metal items: 8) a copy of single-blade knife.

Others: 7) a statuette with modeled lower extremities (the head is broken); 9) a small black stone with three ledges; 10) three clay balls of different size; 11) three cone-shaped counters; 12) a fragmented rounded altar; 13) a bowl-shaped cone-shaped vessel.

M 86. An undercut tomb. The rectangular entrance (140x50 cm) is formed from north-west and blocked up with bricks. The chamber is rounded (185x150 cm), under the northern wall there are fragments of broken vessel and remains of calcined bones, (urn?) and a lazurite bead. A sheep oriented to north-east and south-west is buried in the centre of chamber on the chalk bedding; a bronze pendant is found at the level of its front limbs. A sheep's hind leg and a fragmented vessel are placed closed to remains of cremation; one more accumulation is found the north-eastern part of the chamber. The type of interment is cremation and with animal. The sepulcher is dated to the period B (pl. 9).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an upper hemispherical part of a bowl (?); 2) a fragment of jug with oblique near-bottom; 3) a rounded jug without a base.

Metal item: 4) a discal pendant with a stamp pattern.

Others: 5) a ring-shaped lazurite bead.

M 87. An undercut tomb. The rectangular entrance (130x50 cm) is formed from the north-western side; remains of wooden dust (blockage of entrance) are found. Remains of bonfire are placed at the depth of 75-80 cm. The chamber is rounded (160x155 cm), at the entrance and in the southern part there are remains of a man from 40 to 50 years of age with the face oriented to the west. An accumulation of a sheep's bones in poor condition is found in the eastern part. The interments is secondary and with animal. The period is unknown (pl. 10).

No finds.

M 89. An undercut tomb. The rectangular stepped entrance (90x60 cm) is formed from north-north-west and block up with scrap brick; remains of

bonfire are placed at the depth of 1.1-1.2 m. The chamber is reniform (155x105 cm), at the western wall there is a burial of human from 25 to 35 years of age with the cut off torso and upper extremities (a part of lumbar spine, pelvic bones and lower extremities are joined). At the eastern wall there is a sheep without skull with coals and brown dust under bones and a bronze bracelet among them. A foot of vase is found in coals near the entrance. The type of interment is fractional and with animal. The sepulcher is dated to the period B (pl. 11).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a nocreate foot of a vase coated with ochre.

Metal items: 2) a bronze grooved bracelet with open ends.

M 120. An undercut catacomb tomb. The rectangular entrance (100x95 cm) is formed from west-south-west and block up with five rows of bricks (coals in paste); remains of bonfire are placed above it. The chamber is rounded (225x200 cm), in its centre there are the human lower extremities with gypsum pendants on the feet; the skull oriented to the north is placed at the level of knees and a part of a sheep's carcass is found in the north-western part. Three accumulations of vessels (vase, jug, bowl, votive vessel coated with ochre and turned upside down on the coal bedding) are placed in semicircle west-north-east in the eastern part; a sheep's vertebrae are found in a bowl and three copies of knives closed to vessels. A bronze bead is disclosed at a sheep's cervical vertebrae. The type of interment is fractional and with animal. The sepulcher is dated to the period M (pl. 12).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of cone-shaped upper part of vase with groove; 2) a hemispherical bowl; 3, 4, 8) rounded pot with separate base; 5, 6, 7) deep hemispherical vases with low base; 9) a jug with rounded body, expressed neck and pronounced base.

Metal items: 14) a bronze cylindrical bead; 16) a copy of double-blade knife with grooves; 17) a copy of single-blade knife; 18) a copy of double-blade knife with a handle.

Others: 10, 11, 12) handmade monofunctional pot-shaped vessels with incised triangles on the upper part of body coated with ochre; 13) a rectangular biconical lazurite bead; 15) two drop-shaped gypsum pendants.

M 156. A catacomb tomb. The rectangular entrance (110x90 cm) is formed from west-south-west and block up with five rows of bricks (coals in paste). Remains of bonfire and a sheep's tubular bone are placed 75-80 cm deep at

the level of ancient surface over the chamber. The chamber is oval (210x155 cm), at the southern wall there are remains of a woman from 75 to 80 years of age, lying on the ochre bedding, and also a shoulder-blade of an adolescent 12-14 years of age with the scull on tubular bones. Two vessels are placed among the human bones and a sheep's ribs in the vase. A sheep is found at the northern wall and seven vessels in parallel to it; a sheep's tibia and a copy of knife-poniard are found in a vase and a small metal plate near it. The type of interment is secondary and with animal. The sepulcher is dated to the period M (pl. 13).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with rounded body and oblique near-bottom (the upper part is broken); 2, 7, 8) pots with rounded body and separate base (pot No.8 is burnished); 3, 4, 5, 6) hemispherical vases with low foot (vase No.4 is coated with ochre); 9) a hemispherical bowl with separate base.

Metal items: 10) a copy of knife-poniard with handle; 11) a square plate.

M 169. A rectangular pit (230x135 cm) is oriented from north-west to south-east; the bonfire site is situated 75-80 cm deep under the surface. In the southern part of chamber there are remains of a man from 35 to 45 years of age with cut off upper extremities and torso (pelvis and lower extremities are articulated). In the northern part there is a sheep's skeleton, one vessel at the muzzle, the shoulder-blade and tubular bones at the lower extremities. A sheep's ribs and a shoulder-blade, a double-blade knife are found in the centre of chamber on the dark-brown dust. The burial is fractious with the animal. The sepulcher is dated to the period M (pl. 10).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical burnished pot.

Metal items: 2) a copy of double-blade knife-poniard.

M 229. A catacomb tomb. The rectangular stepped entrance (105x105 cm) is formed from west-south-west side and block up with two-four rows of bricks and several stones, a cow's shank on them. Remains of bonfire 55-60 cm deep are placed above the entrance. The chamber is oval (190x155 cm), at the southern wall there are remains of a man 18-20 years of age with the cut off upper extremities and torso (a part of spine column, pelvic bone and lower extremities are articulated); the scull in vase No.1 is found at the northern wall. The vessels are concentrated: five at the eastern wall, four on an animal's bones and one at the human legs. A metal plate is placed at a sheep's tail bones, copies of single-blade knife and a saw are placed near the

vessel No.5. The burial is fractionous with the animal. The sepulcher is dated to the period M (pl. 14).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a cone-shaped vase with low foot; 2) a fragmented upper part and foot of a vase; 3, 4, 6) fragments of jugs with rounded body; 5) a jug with rounded body and oblique near-bottom; 7) a biconical pot; 8) a rounded pot; 9) a biconical body with pronounced base.

Metal items: 10) a small copy of saw with separate handle; 11) a copy of single-blade knife; 12) rectangular plate.

M 312. A rectangular pit (160x130 cm) is oriented to west-east. In its centre there are a sheep's bones oriented to the north; the head is unnaturally everted to the north. One vessel is placed on the head, three more behind the back; a sheep's shoulder-blade and ribs, and a human hand under them are found in a bowl. A sheep's shoulder-blade, ribs, tibia and femur are placed near it. A set of clay craftworks is located aside closer to the animal's extremities. The burial is fractionous with the animal and clay handicrafts. The sepulcher is dated to the period B (pl. 15).

Finds

Ceramics: 1) a cone-shaped bowl with separate base; 2) a biconical pot; 3) a biconical jar; 4) a small biconical pot.

Others: 5) a spoon with oblong handle; 6) a cauldron-shaped vessel with nibbed bottom; 7) three cone-shaped counters.

M 318. An undercut catacomb tomb. The rectangular entrance (100x90 cm) is formed from west-south-west side and block up with four-five rows of bricks and a fragment of vessel on them. Remains of bonfire 70-75 cm deep are placed above the entrance. The chamber is oval (200x170 cm), under south-eastern wall on the coal pad there are remains (ribs, the pelvic, tubular and scull bones) of a man 35-40 years of age with the scull oriented to north-west. A sheep lying on the belly and oriented to the east is placed at the northern wall of chamber. Five vessels (some of them are fragmented and one is placed on the muzzle) are found at the level of the animal's remains. The burial is secondary with the animal. The sepulcher is dated to the period M (pl. 16).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragmented rounded body of small pot; 2) a deep cone-shaped burnished bowl with groove; 3, 4) deep hemispherical vases with low foot (vessel No.3 is burnished); 5) a jug with biconical body and separated

base (the upper part is not extant); 6) a part of the upper cone-shaped part of a vessel.

M 396. A rectangular ledged pit (200x180 cm) is oriented to north-south. A stone flooring and fragmented ceramics are placed 40-45 cm under the surface; the remains of bonfire are found under them. In its centre there are remains of a man 20-25 years of age oriented to north-south and the face to the west; a rounded ceramic disk is found under the head. A sheep lying on the belly is located at the northern wall; two golden threads of beads under the muzzle, beads and glass beads under carcass are found. The animal's muzzle rests against the human face (a vessel and a fragmented shank are near them). In the chamber there are three vessels along the western wall, one more at the legs, two at the level of hands and fragmented ceramics with coals. A sheep's ribs and shank are found in bowl No.2 placed in front of a hand. Remains of wooden dust of poles (?) are retraced on the bottom. The type of burial is a man and an animal. The sepulcher is dated to the period M (pl. 17).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 4) biconical pots; 2) a spherical pot; 3) a pot with biconical body and cylindrical neck; 5) a hemispherical bowl; 6) a cone-shaped bowl; 7) an oval prolate jar; 8) a fragment of jug with oblique near-bottom; 9) small scattered fragments from the flooring.

Metal items: 12) two golden spiral threads of beads.

Others: 10) ring-shaped agate beads; 11) cylindrical lazurite beads; 13) paste glass beads (329 pieces); gypsum, agate and lazurite beads; 14) a rounded ceramic disk with a drilled hole in the centre.

The sacrificial burials with the cut off parts of the human body are unique in the ritual practice of SC.

M 53. An altar is a rectangular fence-box (180x140 cm) oriented from north-east to south-west and made up of bricks (made of red river sand) and river boulders. A three-tier structure is revealed in earthfill. The upper layer is dark grey dust with remains of hair coat (remains of fell?), the second layer includes the finely cut off human bones all over the area. The interlayer of red river sand with fine white gravel and wooden coals 20 cm thick is located below. The fragmented human bones such as ulna, radial bone, and left tibia are articulated with the left part of pelvis and four lumbar vertebrae are disclosed in the third layer. A pot and a sheep's bones (ribs, knucklebone

and a tooth) are placed at the level of human bones. The altar is dated to period B (pl. 18).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical burnished pot.

M 78. A rectangular altar-pit (135x115 cm) is oriented to west-east. A gypsum stone flooring 0.9x1.2 m size and 0.7m deep is located over the chamber. The ceramic fragments are found in the earthfill between the stone flooring and the grave pit. Three layers are revealed in the earthfill. The upper layer includes the finely cut off human ribs and tubular bones and a fragment of hand-made vessel. An interlayer of red river sand and fine pebbles 10 cm thick, under which a tibia of the right leg in articulation with pelvic bones and tibial bone of the left leg are found, is placed below; a fragment of bronze hairpin (?) is disclosed near them. The altar is dated to period M (pl. 19).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of vase foot; 2) the upper part of vessel with forward-bent rim; 3) a fragment of wall of Andronovo vessel.

Metal items: 4) a fragment of bronze hairpin (?) with pointed end.

M 124. An altar is consisted of two rounded pits (120x120 cm) oriented to north-south. The remains of bonfire 70-75 cm under the surface are placed between two chambers. Two layers with crushed human bones and an interlayer of chalk crumbs between them are retraced in the earthfill of Northern pit. Four fragmented vessels are disclosed at different levels. White gypsum stones are laid out in the shape of circle on the massive ash interlayer in Southern pit. The size of stones is different – the big stones are along the edge and smaller ones are in the centre of circle. The altar is dated to period B (pl. 20).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of oval oblong jar with out the upper part; 2) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 3) a fragment of jar bottom; 4) fragments of a pot with rounded body.

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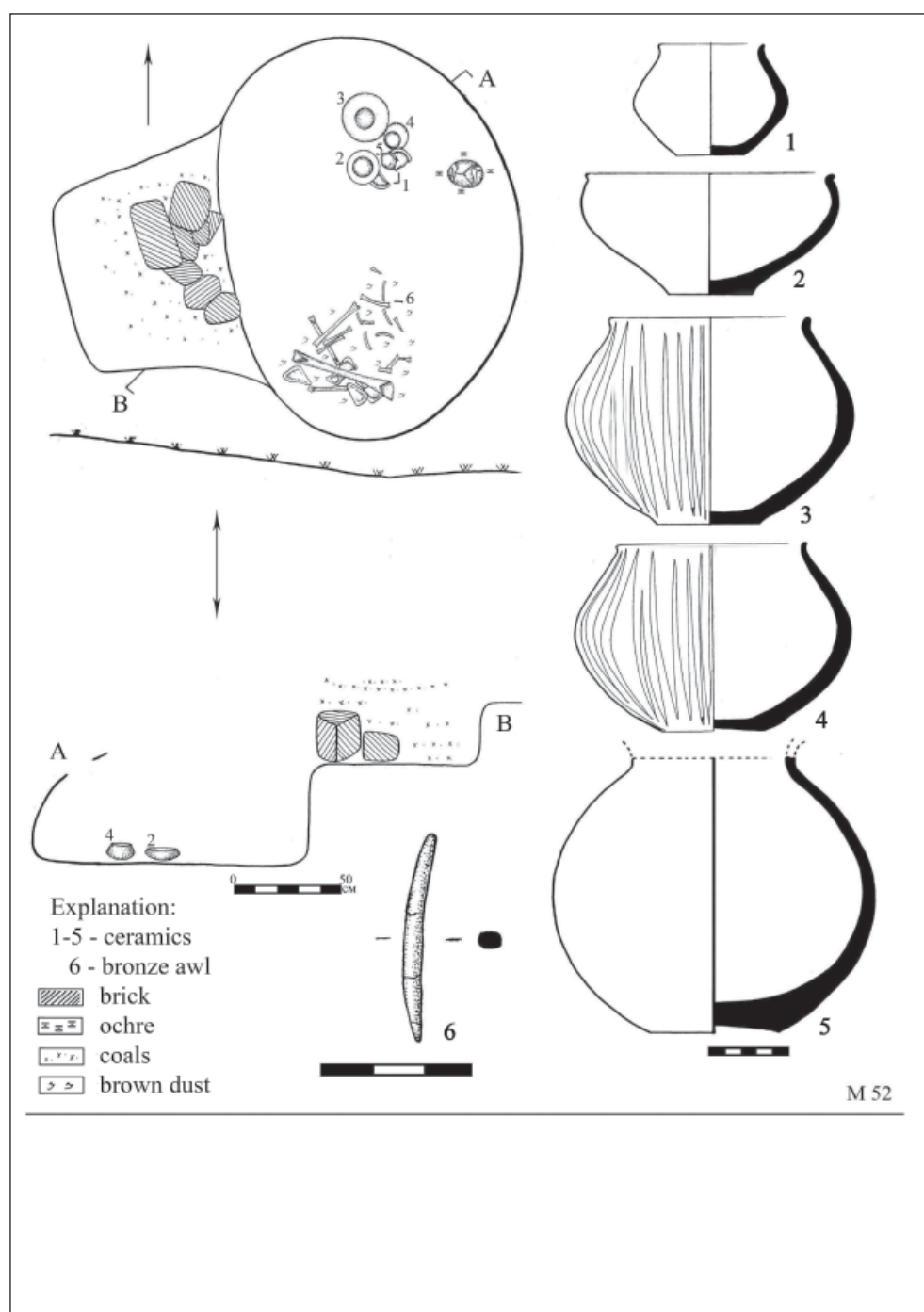


Plate 2. Grave 52:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics; 6 – awl

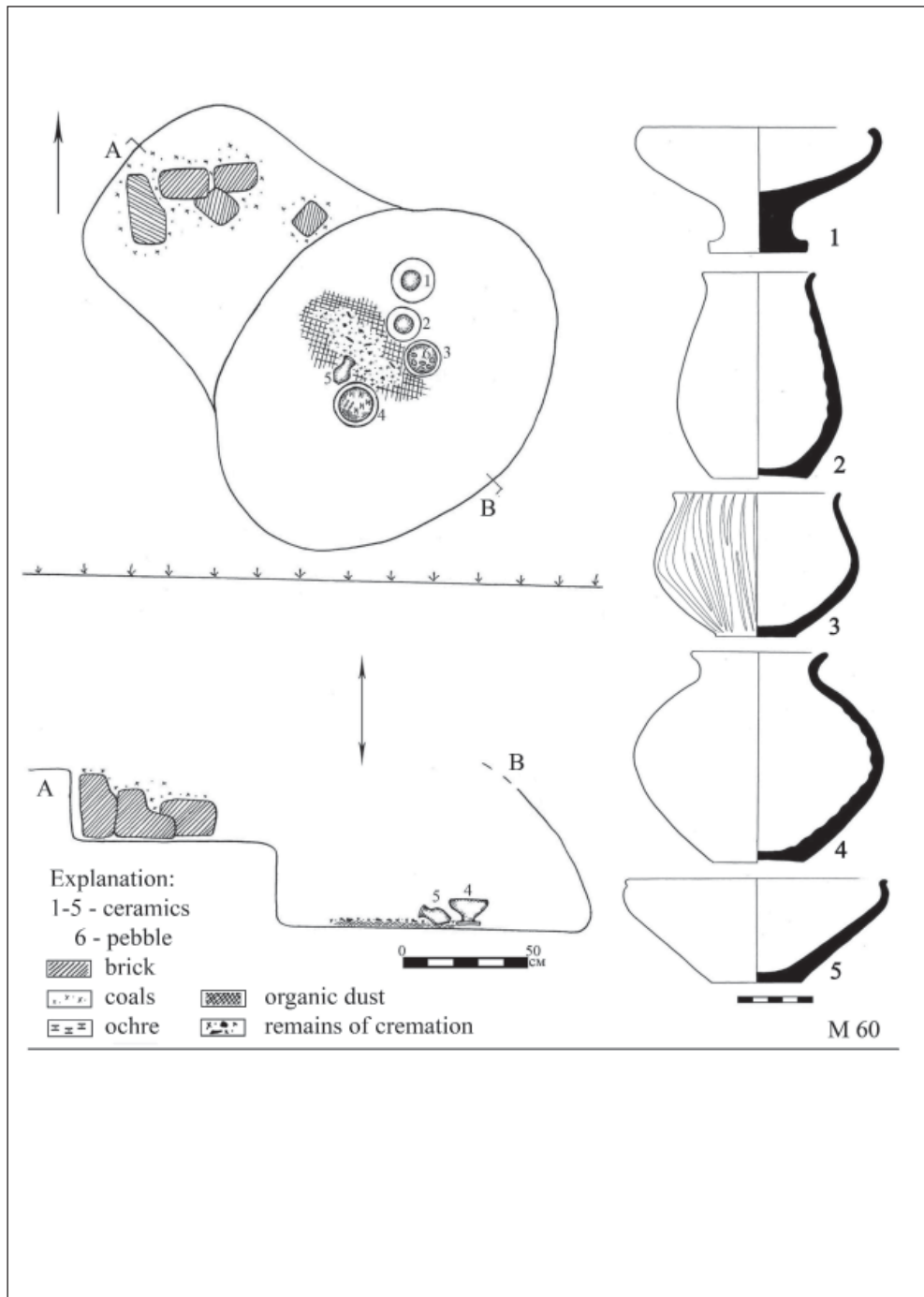


Plate 3. Grave 60:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics

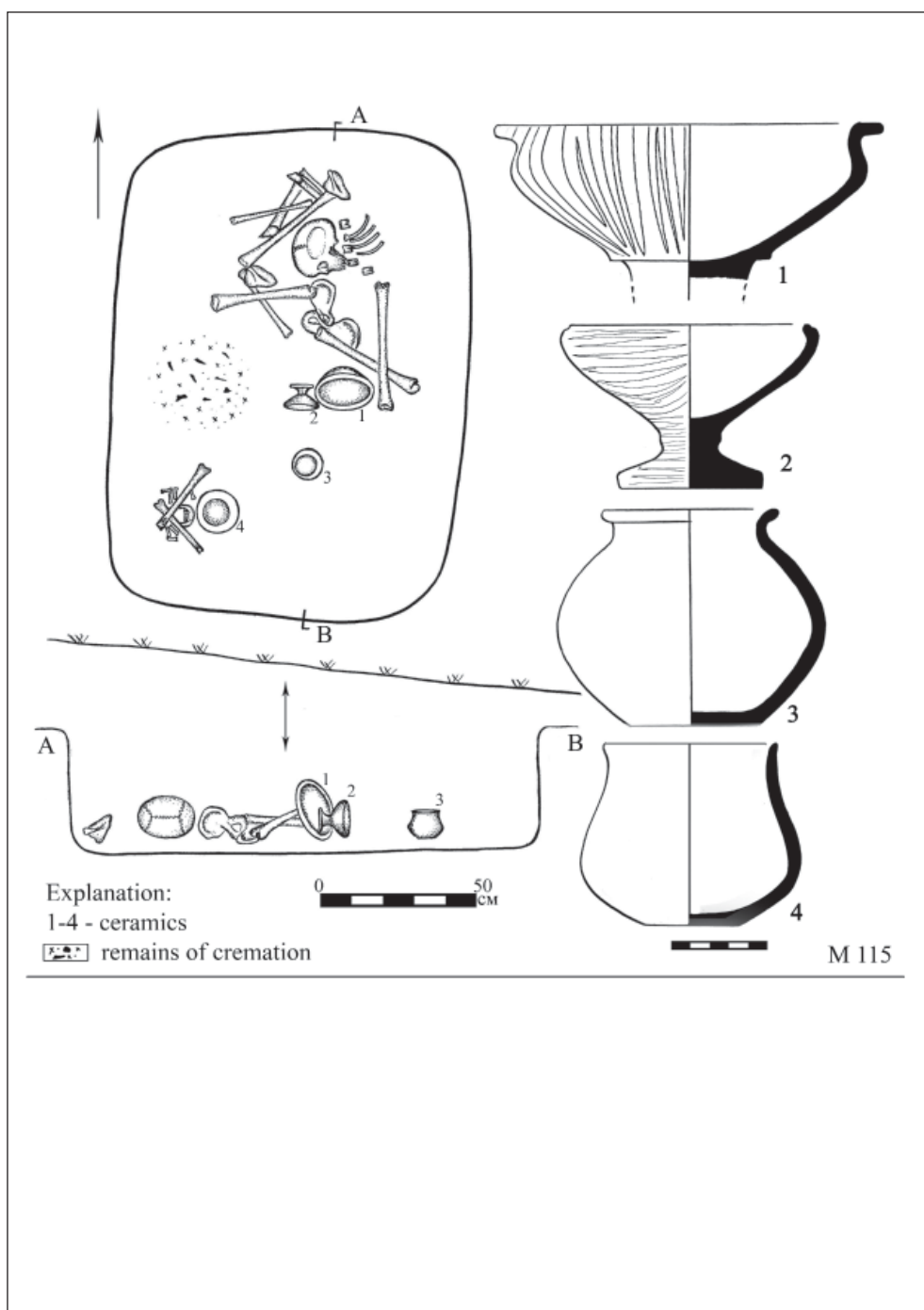


Plate 4. Grave 115:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics

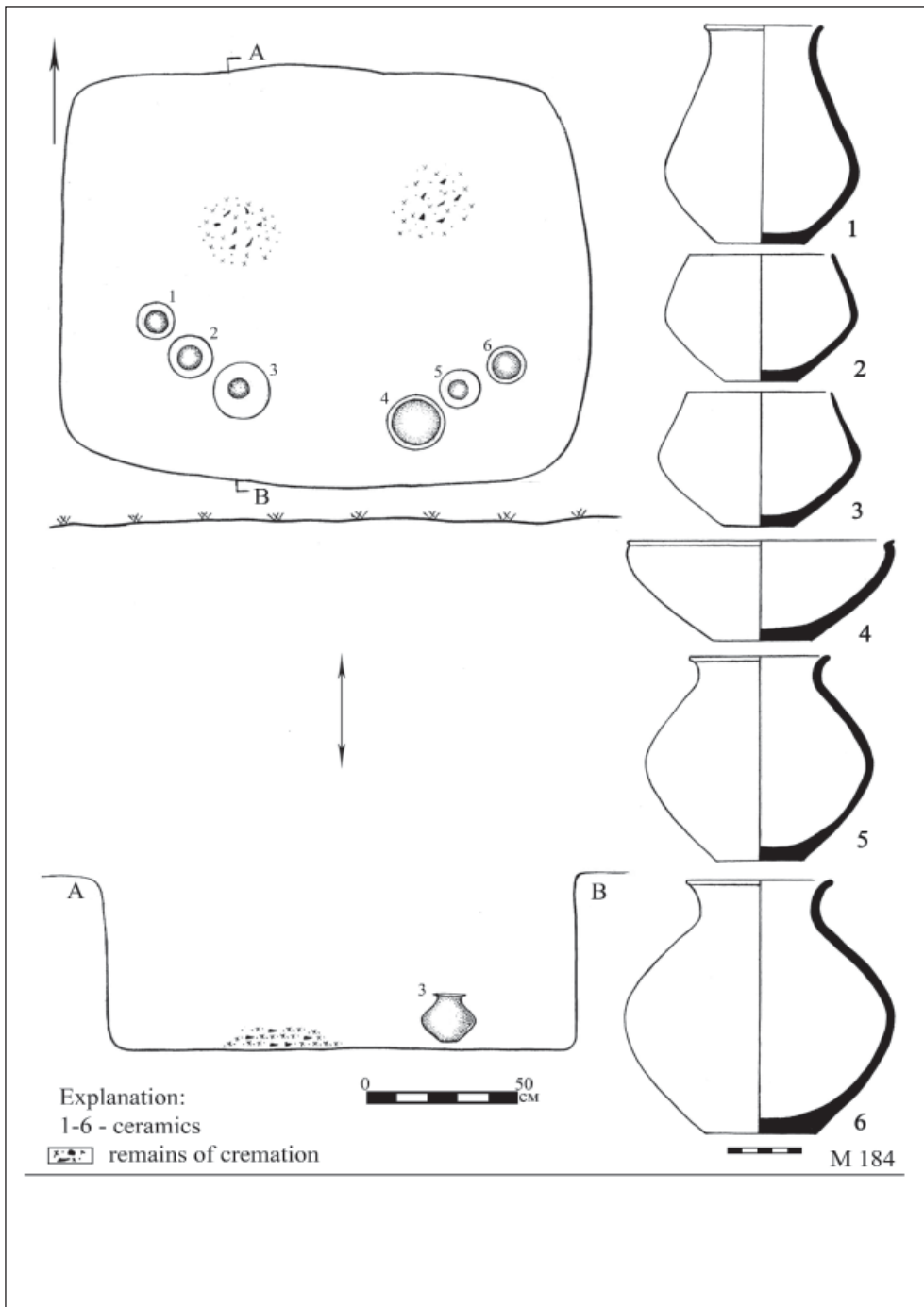


Plate 5. Grave 184:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics

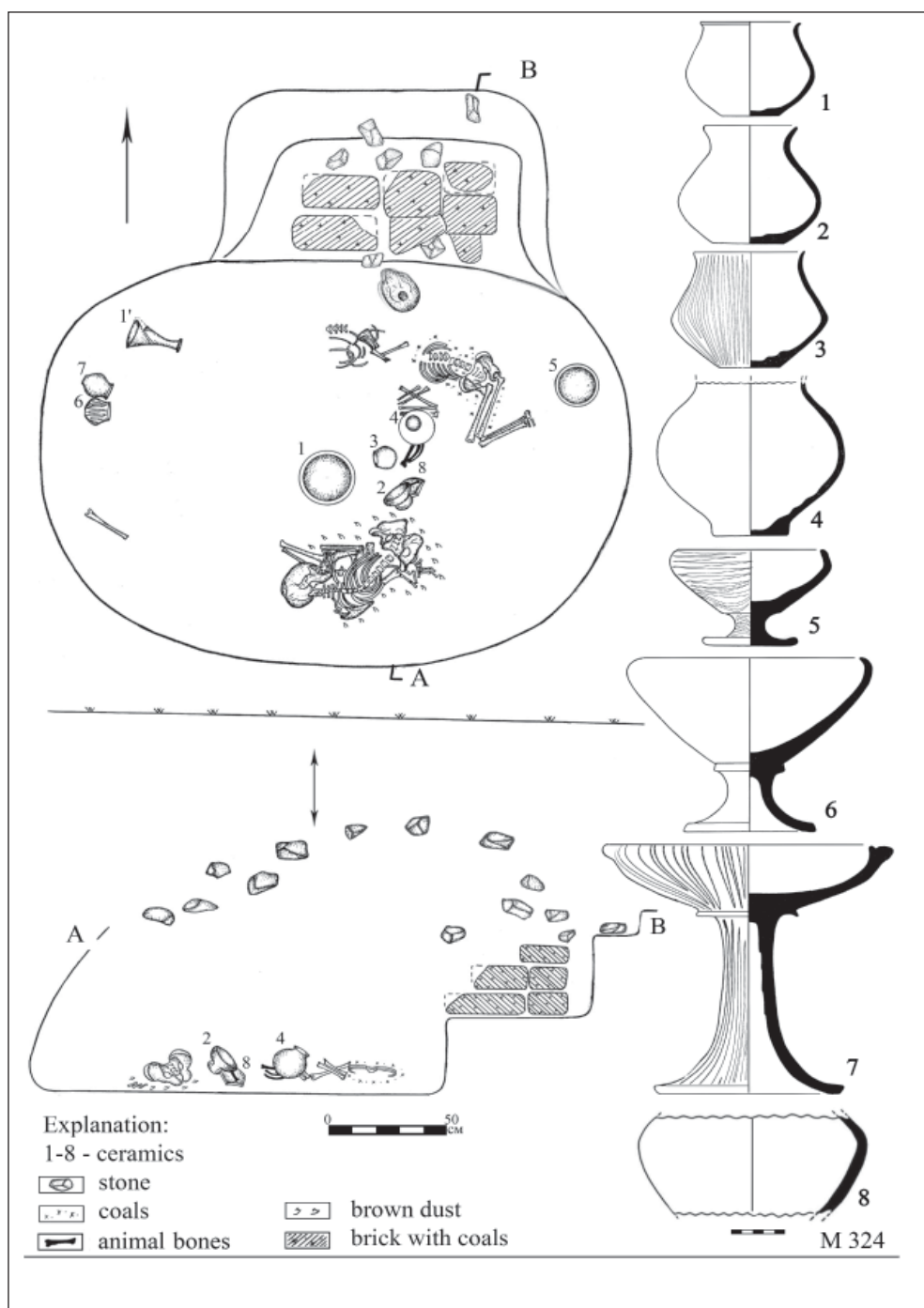


Plate 6. Grave 324:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-8 – ceramics

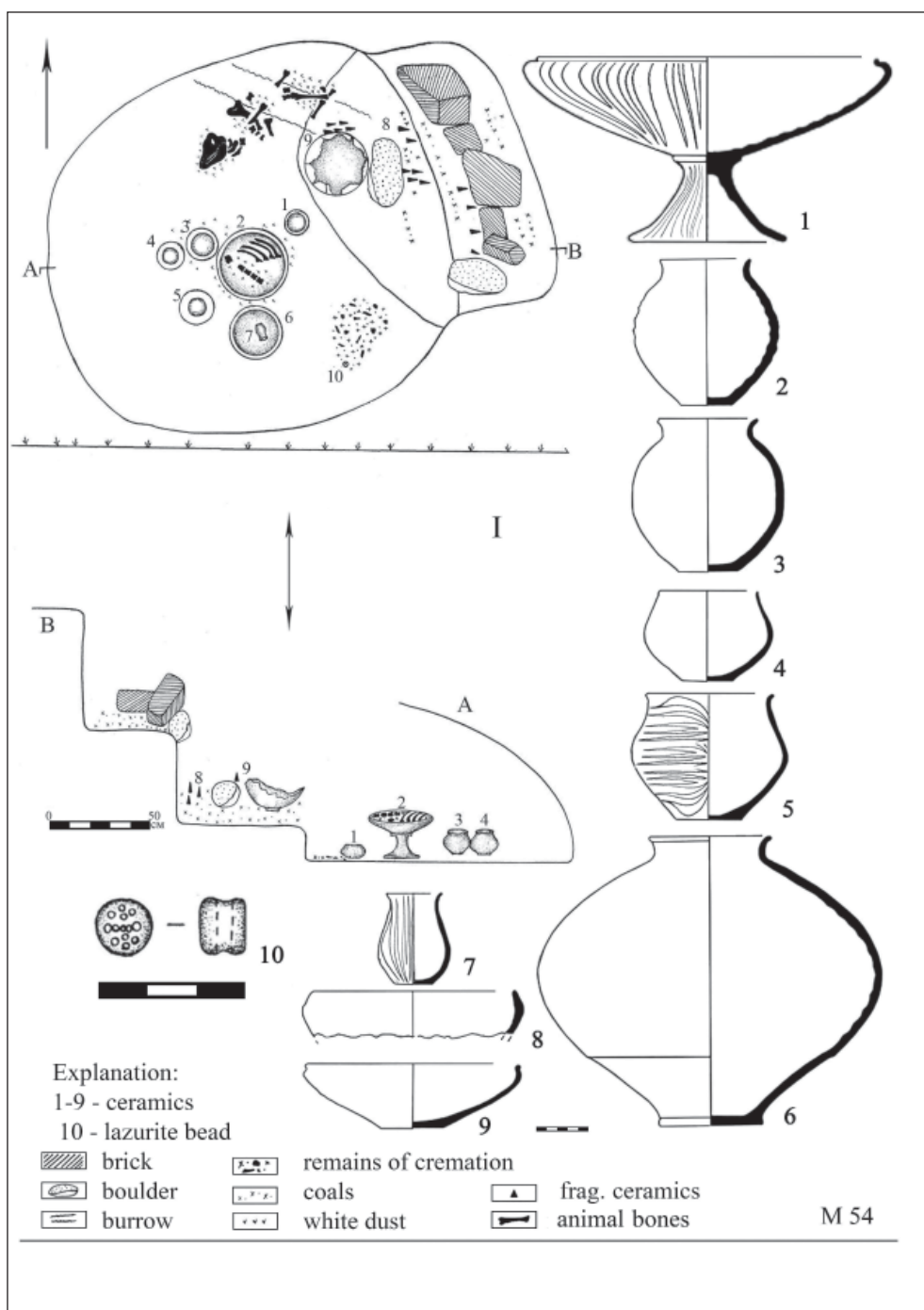


Plate 7. Grave 54:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-9 – ceramics; 10 – pendant

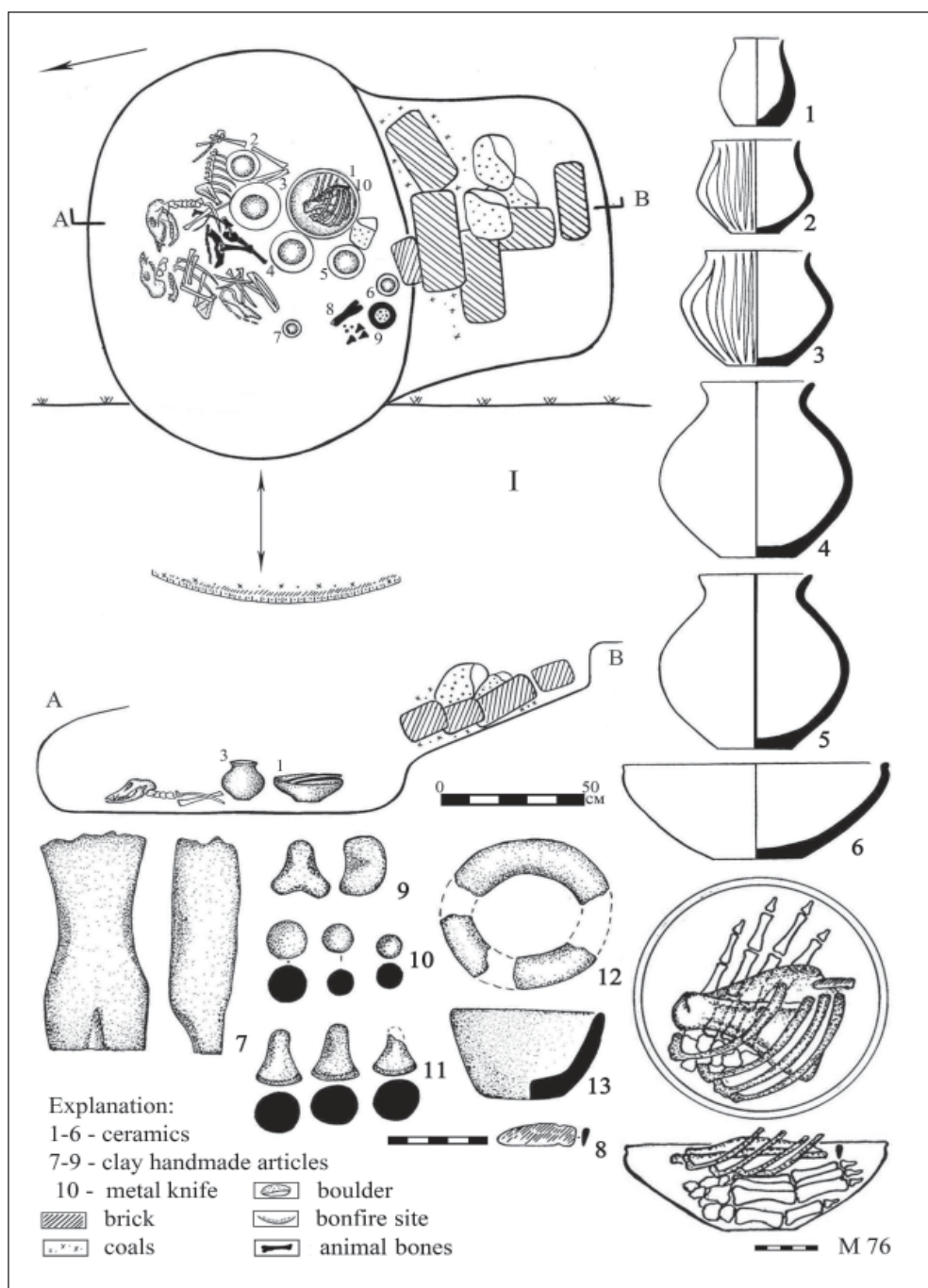


Plate 8. Grave 76:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics; 8 – single-blade knife;
7, 9-13 – clay handicrafts

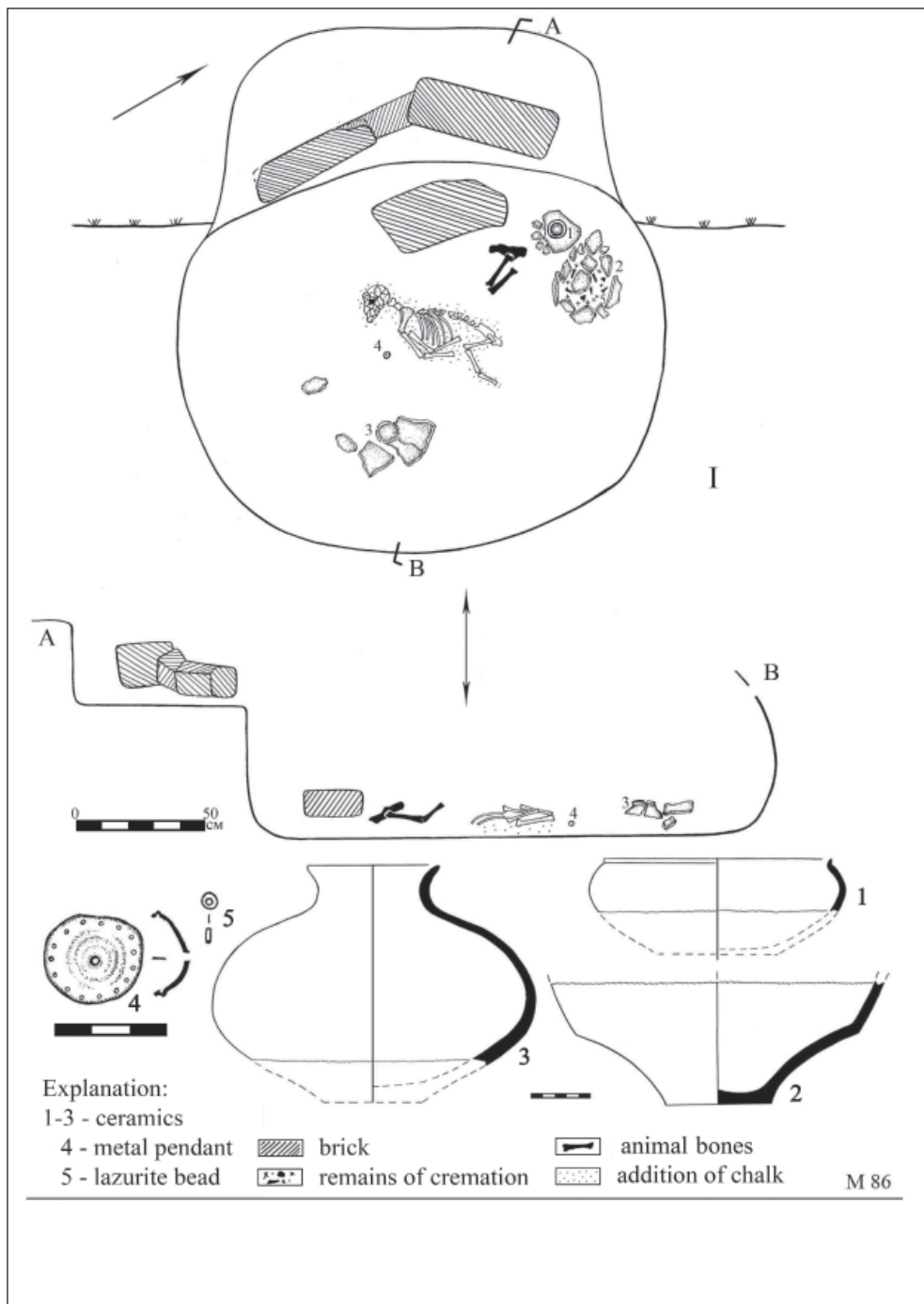


Plate 9. Grave 86:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-3 – ceramics; 4 – pendant; 5 – bead

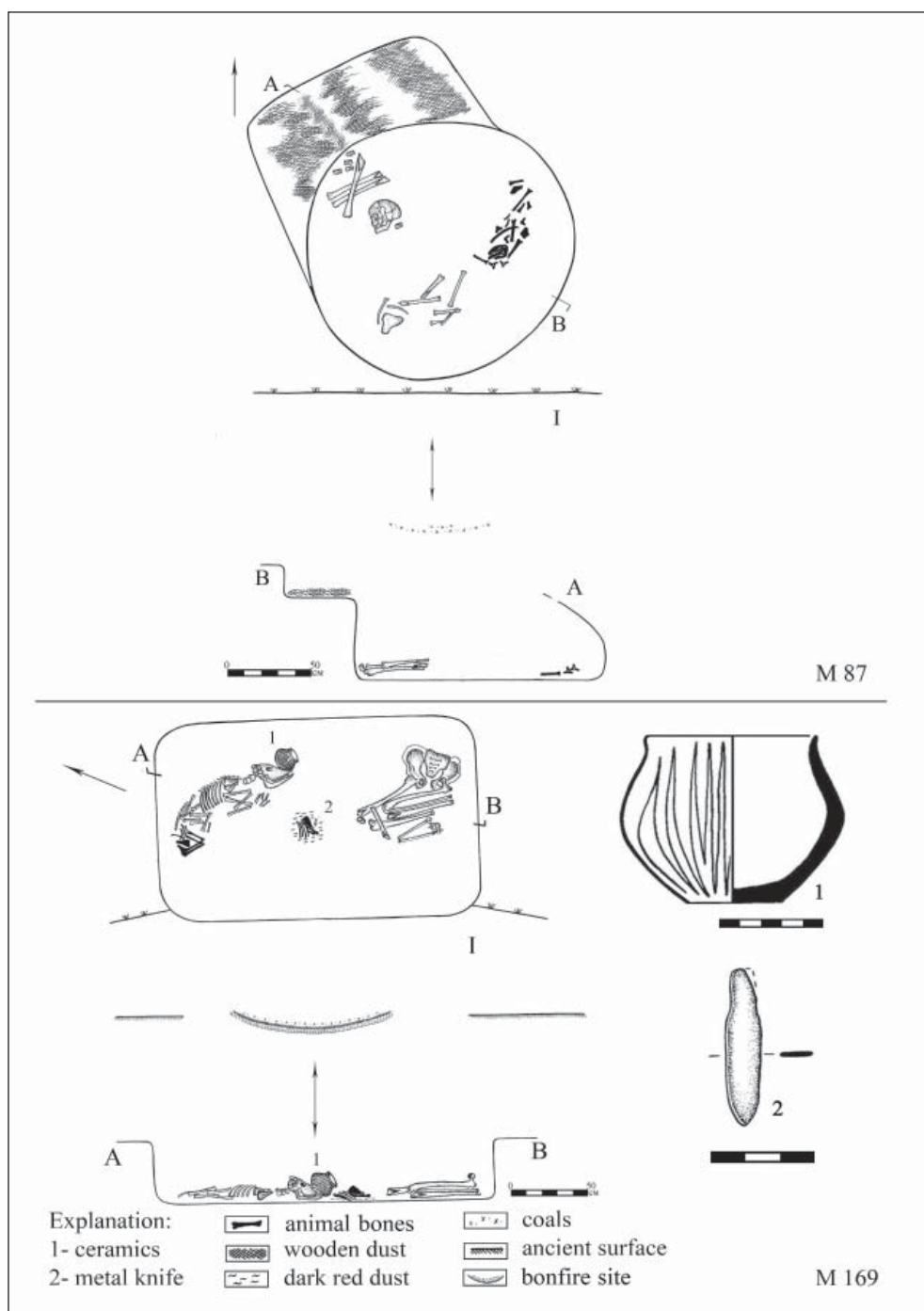


Plate 10. Grave 87, 169:

I – plan and section of burials; 1 – ceramic vessel; 2 – knife-poniard

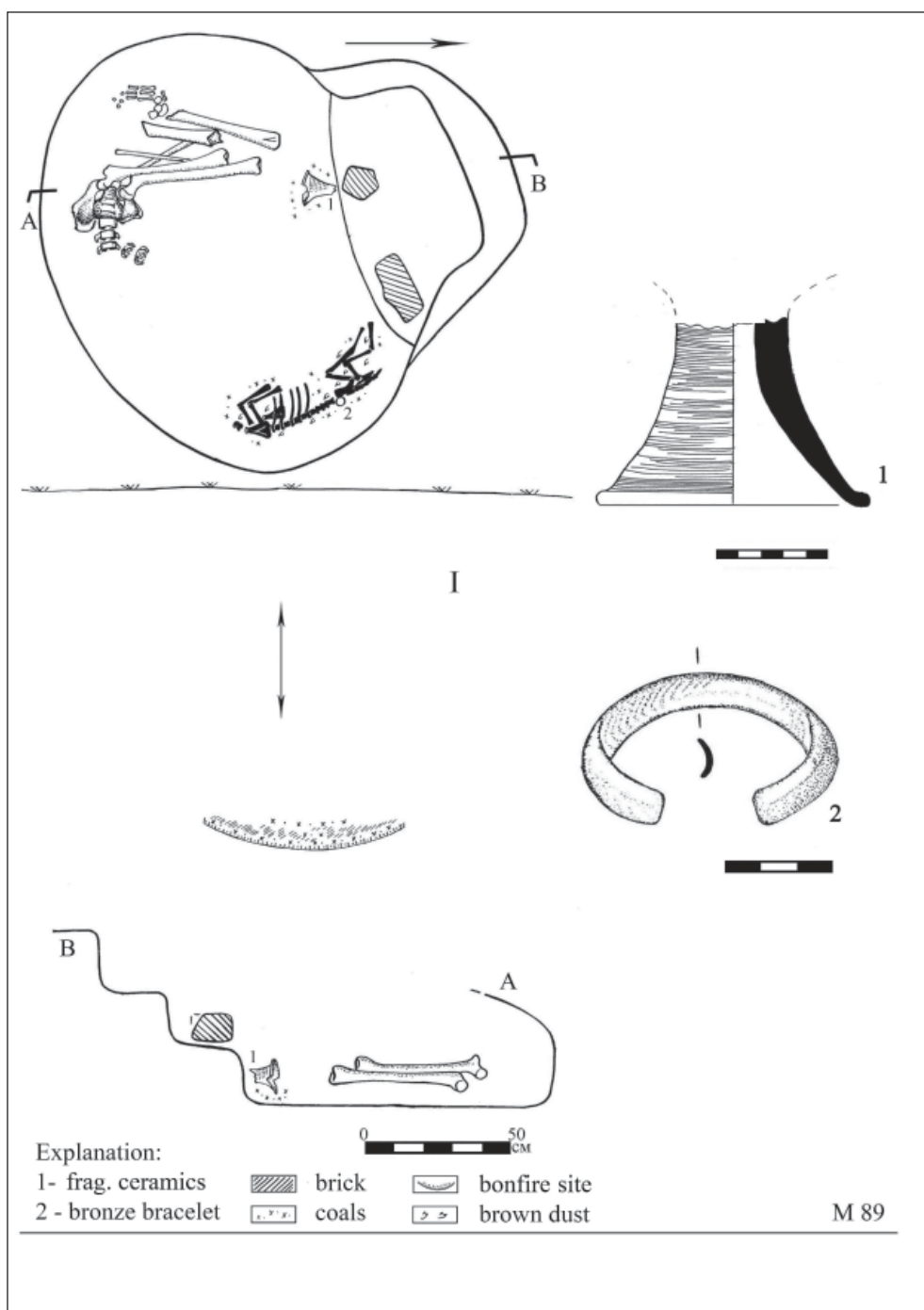


Plate 11. Grave 89:

I – plan and section of burial; 1 – foot of vase; 2 – bronze lamellar bracelet

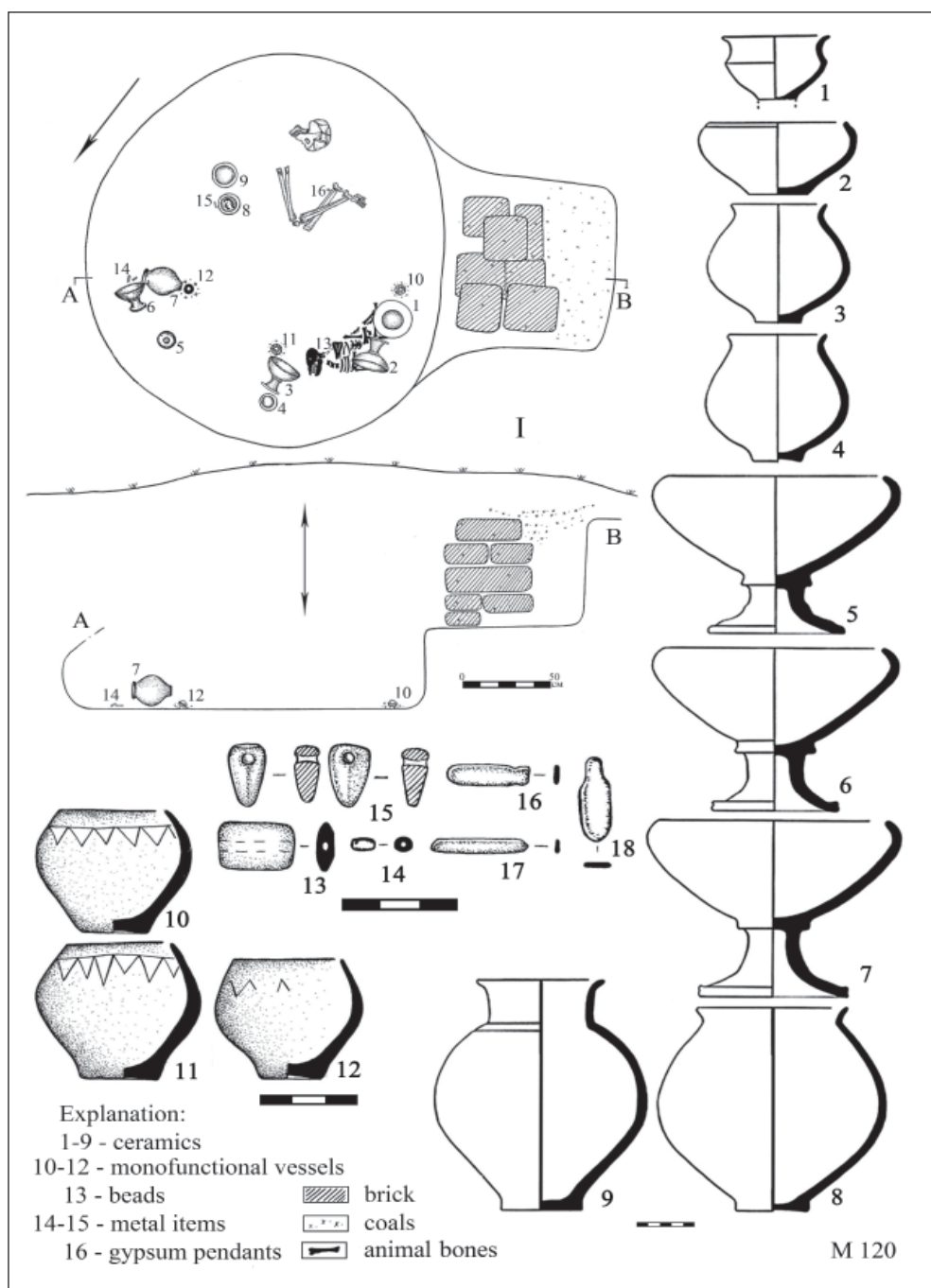


Plate 12. Grave 120:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-9 – ceramics; 10-12 – hand-made vessels;
13-14 – beads; 15 – pendants; 16-18 – knives

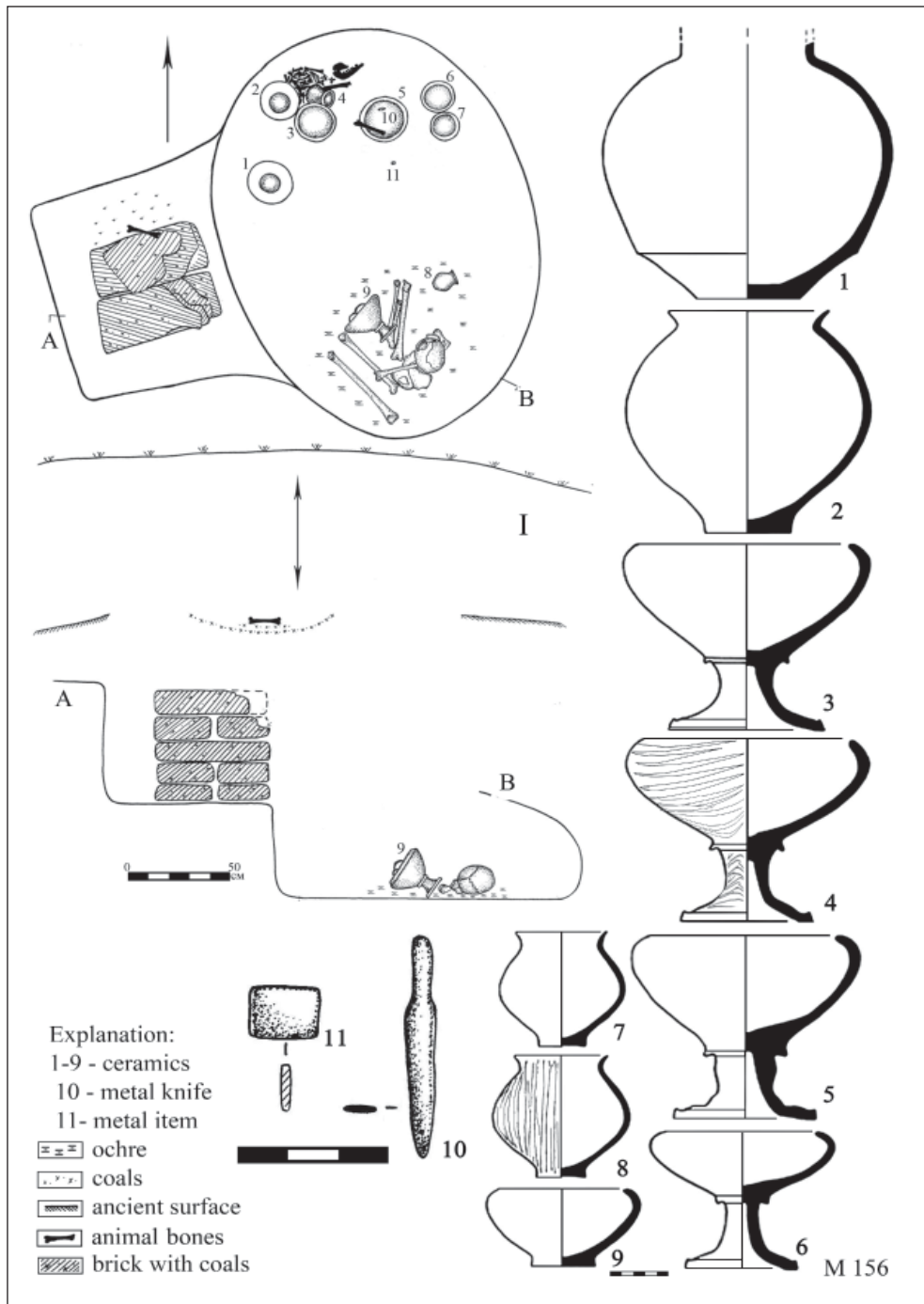


Plate 13. Grave 156:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-9 – ceramics; 10 – knife-poniard;
11 – metal plate

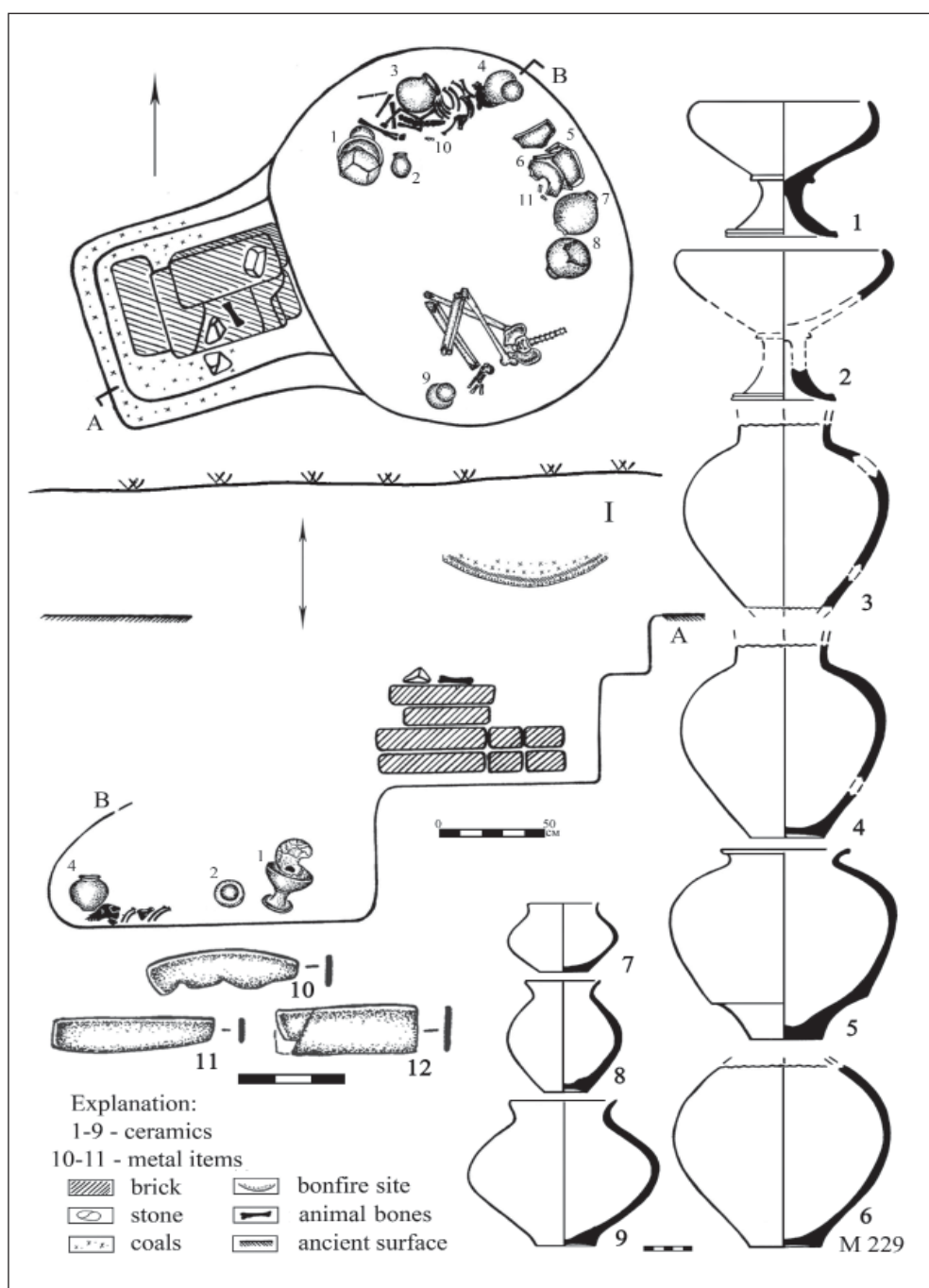


Plate 14. Grave 229:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-9 – ceramics; 10 – saw;
 11 – single-blade knife; 12 – metal plate

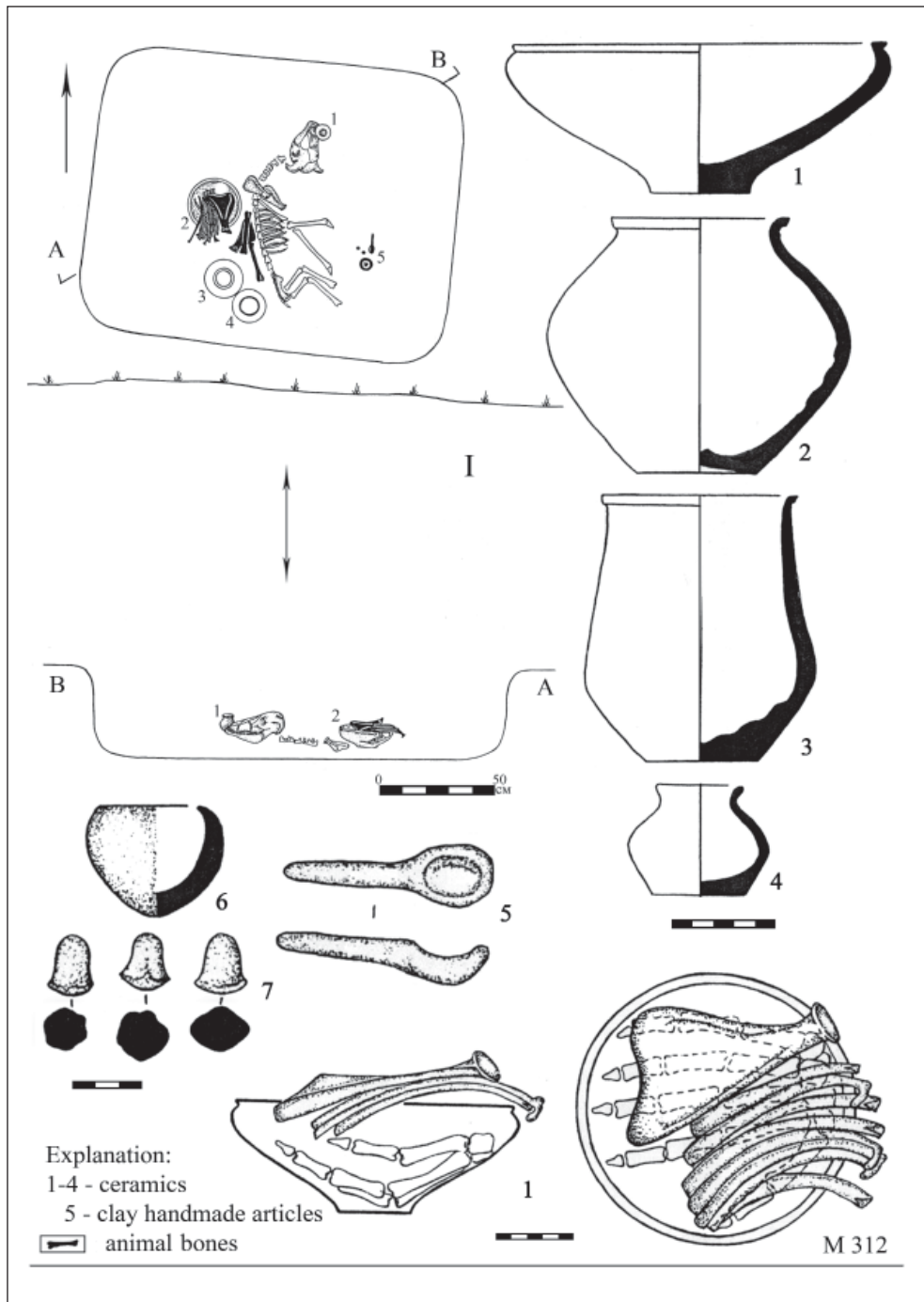


Plate 15. Grave 312:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5-7 – clay handicrafts

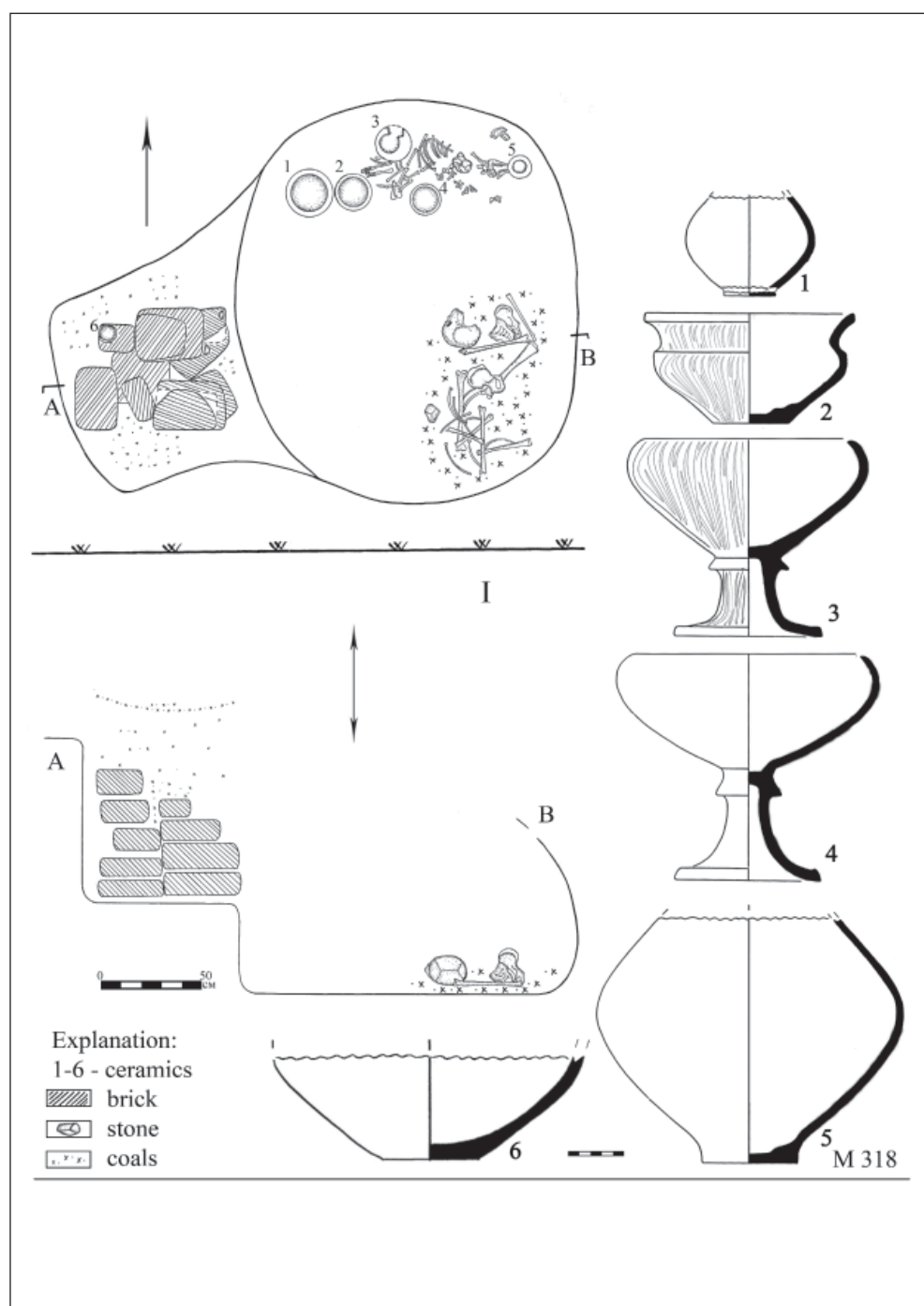


Plate 16. Grave 318:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics

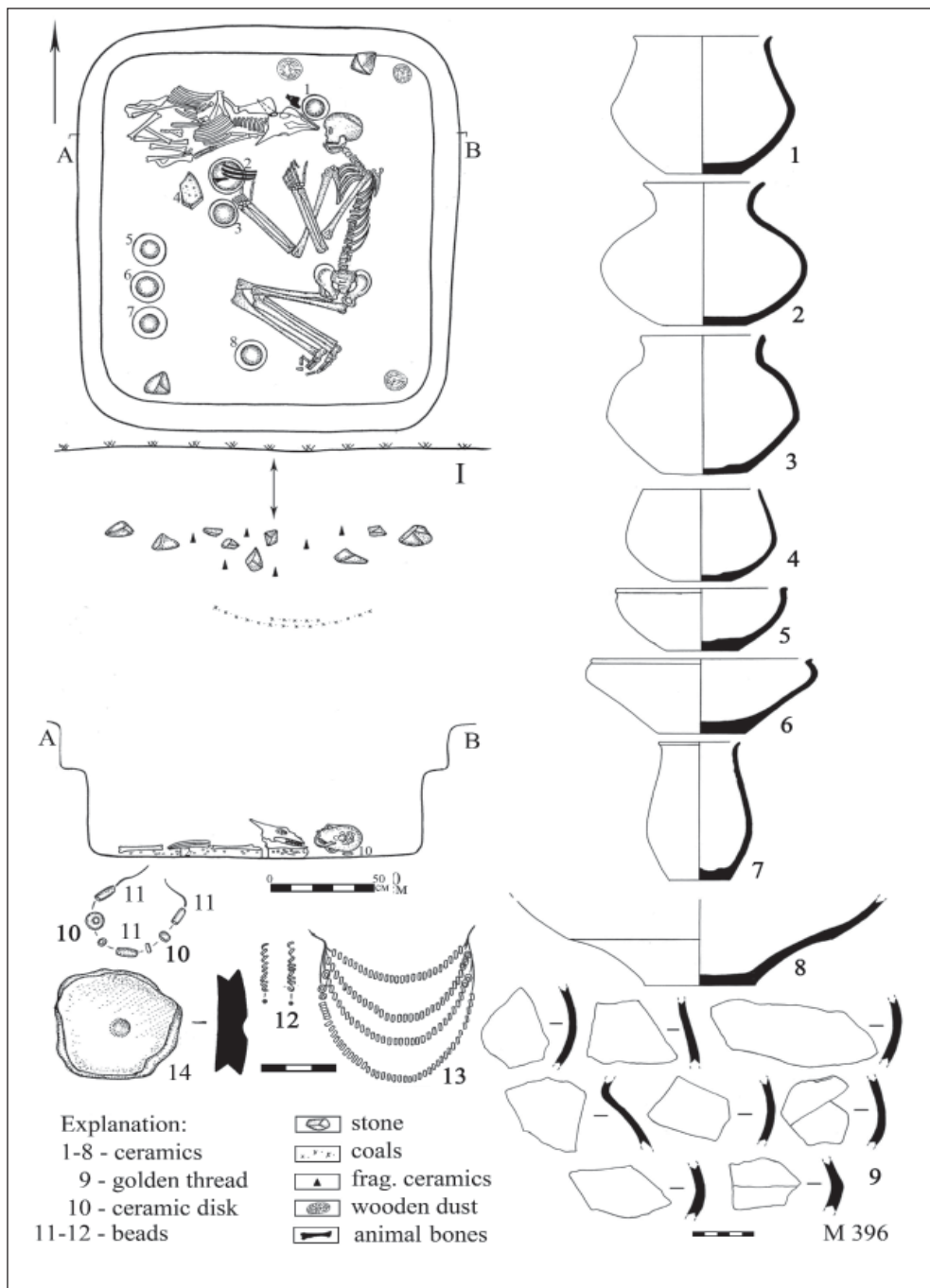


Plate 17. Grave 396:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-9 – ceramics and fragments;
10-11 – stone beads; 12 – golden threads; 13 – glass beads; 14 – ceramic disk

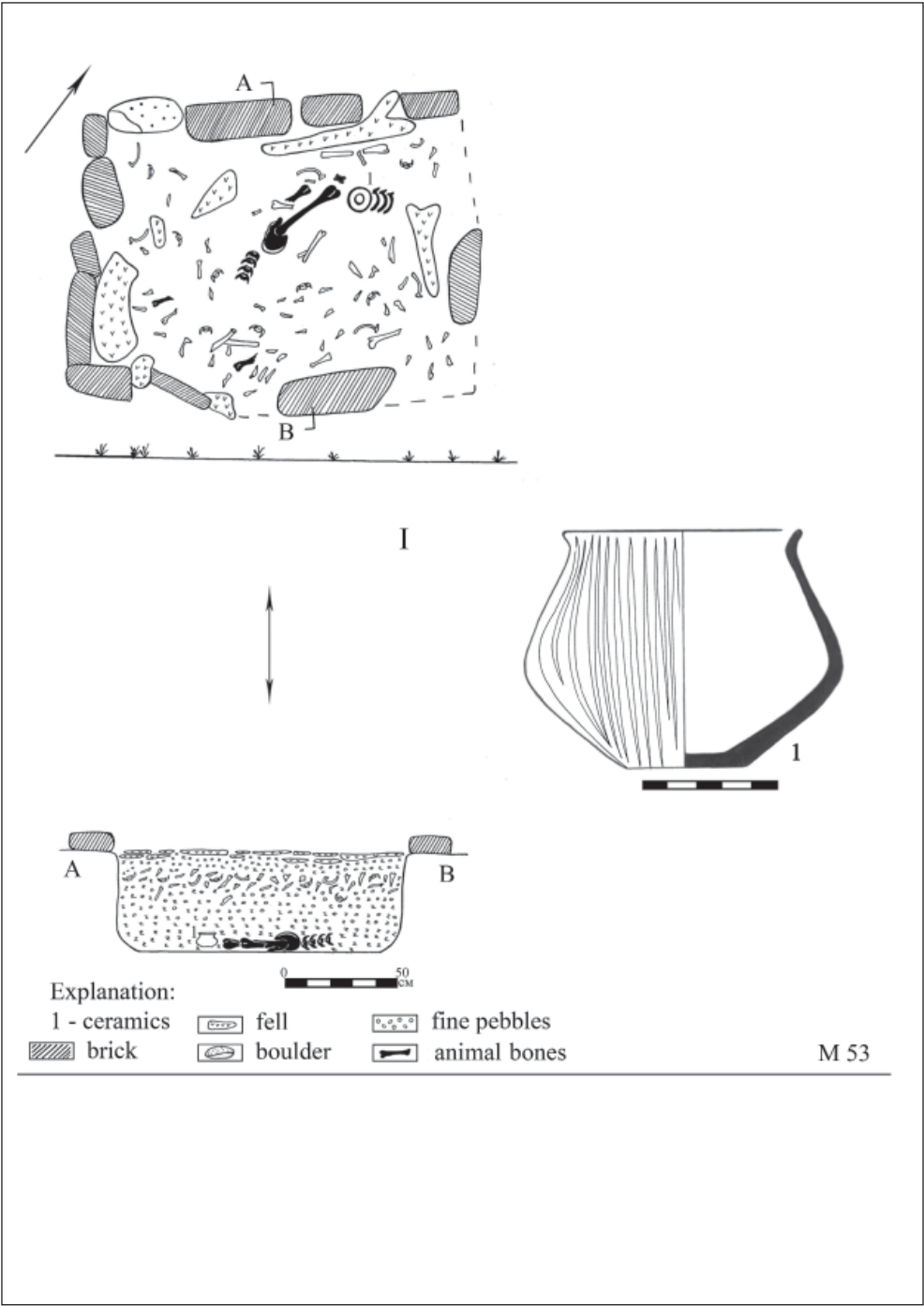


Plate 18. Altar M 53.
I – plan and section of altar; 1 – ceramic vessel

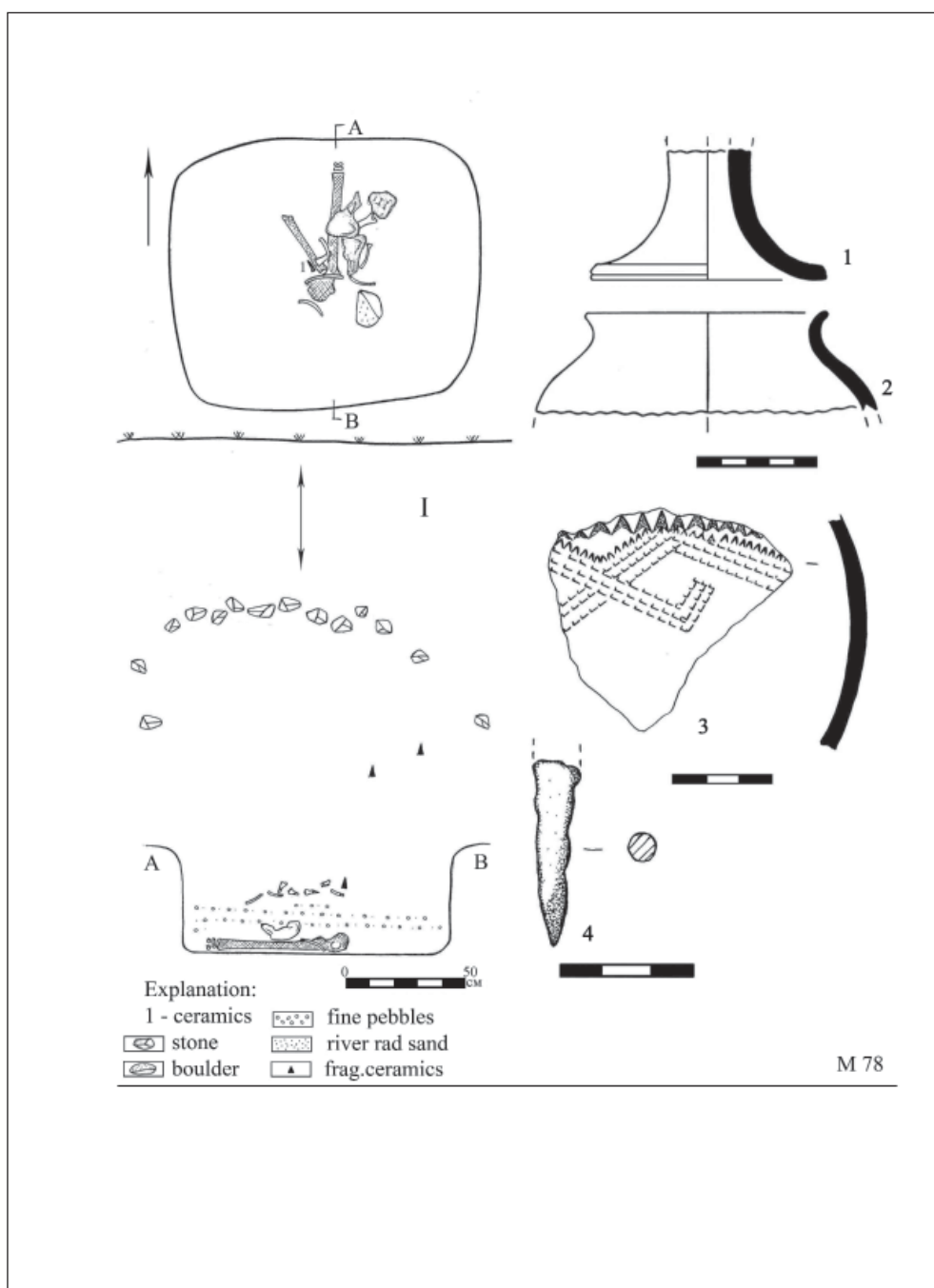


Plate 19. Altar M 78.

I – plan and section of altar; 1-2 – fragmented ceramic vessel;
3 – fragmented Andronovo vessel; 4 – fragmented hairpin

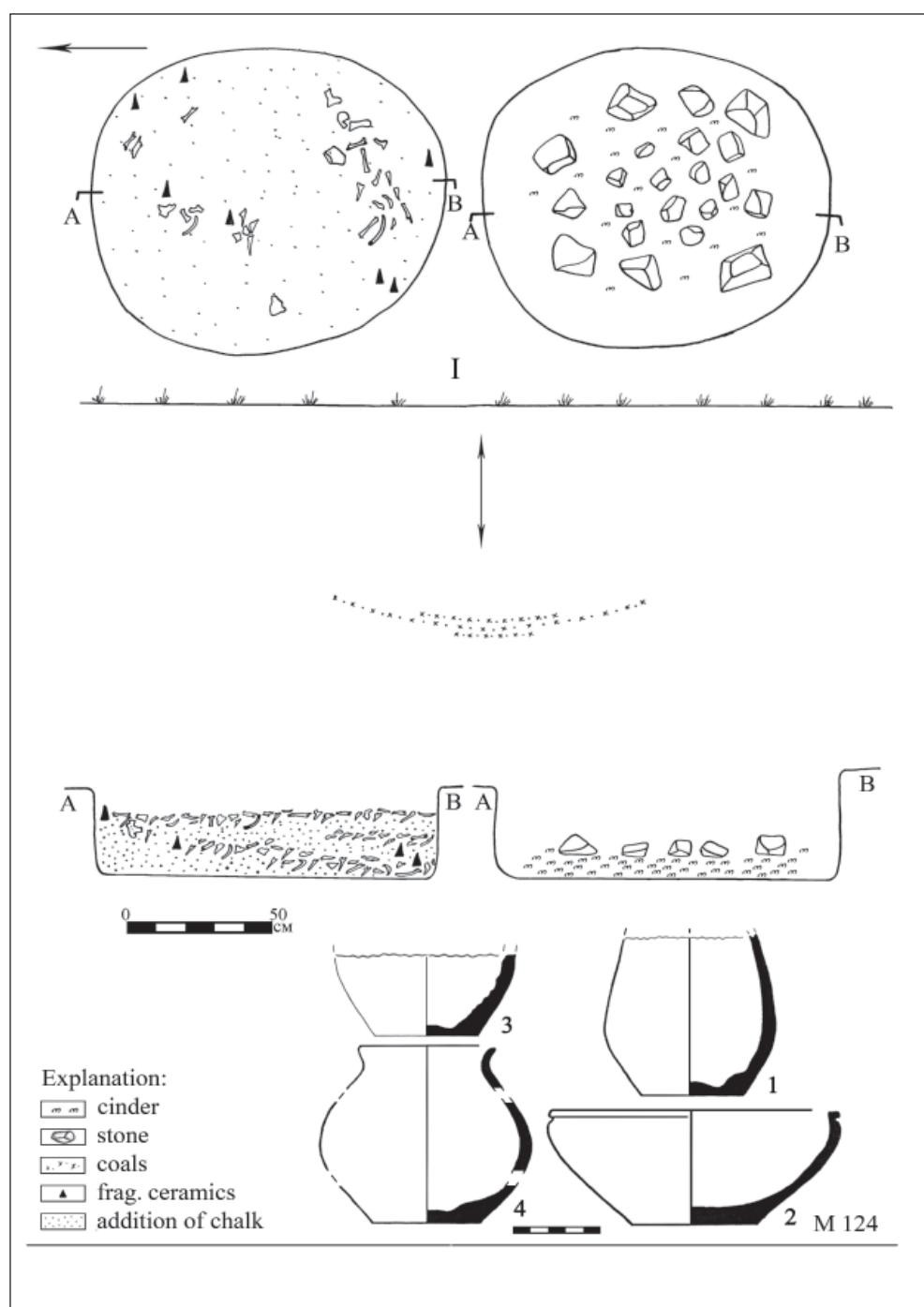
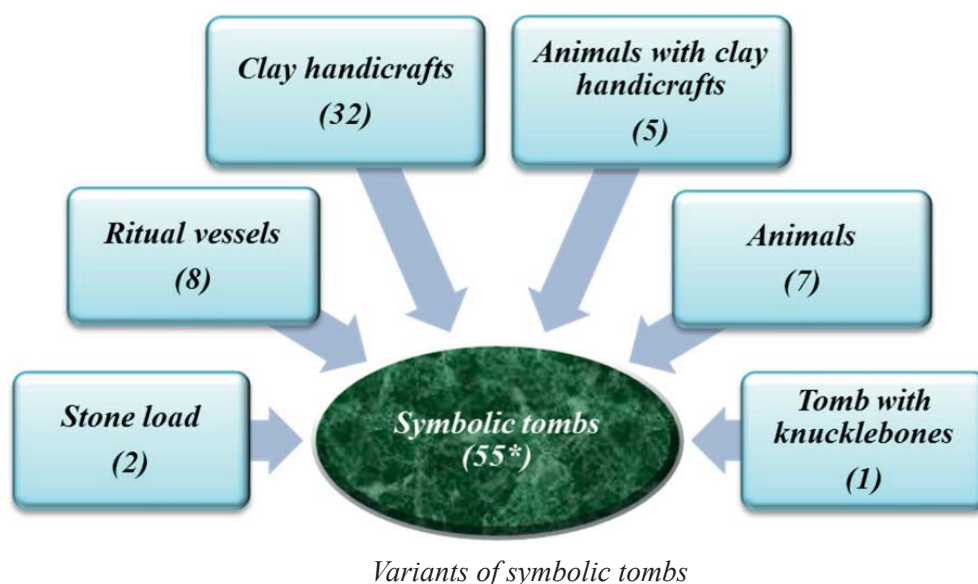


Plate 20. Altar M 124.
I – plan and section of altar; 1-4 – ceramics

SYMBOLIC TOMBS

This ritual group is interments with clay handicrafts (anthropomorphic, zoomorphic, etc. figurines), burials of animals (a dog or a sheep), tombs with ritual vessels, arrow heads and other votive items.

Tombs with the clay handicrafts are attributed to the category of ritual-cult interments with a standard complete set of unfired clay items such as



Percentage ratio of the symbolic tombs and general number of non-burial objects

* Stone casts (2) are not observed in the given part

sculpture, altar, pottery, and counters. Their semantic equivalent is very similar to sites of the Vedic ritual culture of the Indo-Aryans.

M 40. A rounded pit (105x100 cm). The bonfire site is disclosed above the chamber at the depth of 70-75cm under the surface. The coal ash bedding course 0.04 m² in size is placed in the centre of chamber. Four vessels (one of them is fragmented) are found by both sides of the bedding; at the northern and southern wall of chamber there are votive altars; one has coals, another one has ash. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 1).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a spherical pot; 2) a pot with spherical body and separate base; 3) a fragmented biconical pot; 4) a deep hemispherical bowl with low base.

Clay items: 5) an altar-bird; 6) a discal altar with hollow.

M 45. A rounded oblong pit (80x65 cm) is oriented from north-west to south-east. The remains of bonfire are disclosed above the chamber at the depth of 55-760 cm under the surface. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 2).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 4) two rounded pots; 2) a hemispherical bowl; 3) a biconical burnished pot.

Clay items: 5) a pot-shaped spherical vessel; 6) three cone-shaped counters; 7) a rounded fragmented altar.

M 48. A rounded oblong pit (105x80 cm) is oriented from north to south. Four vessels and accumulation of clay handicrafts are concentrated in the centre on the ochre bedding course; a metal pendant is found behind the statuette head. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 3).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a rounded pot; 2) a biconical jug with narrow base; 3) a cup-shaped upper part of vase; 4) a cylindrical pot.

Metal items: 6) a pendant made of wire (one and a half turn).

Clay items: 5) a sitting statuette with modeled extremities without expressed features of face turned to the 'sky'; 7) three cone-shaped counters; 8) a pot-shaped spherical vessel; 9) a spoon with massive handle; 10) a rounded altar.

M 49. An undercut tomb. A rectangular stepped entrance (65x45 cm) is formed from the south-western side and blocked up with horizontal bricks and boulder in one row. The remains of bonfire are disclosed above the entrance. The chamber is reniform (95x70 cm); an accumulation of clay items is found at the entrance between two stones. In the centre of chamber there are four vessels; a sheep's ribs, tibia, femur and shank are placed in the eastern part of the chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 4).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) two rounded pots; 3) a flattened hemispherical bowl; 4) a biconical pot.

Clay items: 5) a spoon with massive handle; 6) a rounded altar; 7) a rounded flattened cauldron-shaped vessel; 8) three cone-shaped counters.

M 58. A rectangular pit (130x100 cm) is oriented from north to south. The remains of bonfire are disclosed above the chamber at the depth of 30-35 cm under the surface. In its centre on the coal bedding course there are two anthropomorphic statuettes and a sheep's ribs at the head of one of statuettes. An accumulation of clay handicrafts is found in the north-western part of chamber. Four vessels are placed in row from north to south. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 5).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a vase with low massive foot coated with ochre; 2) a cylindrical jug; 3) a rounded pot; 4) a biconical jar.

Clay items: 5) a statuette without expressed extremities and features; 6) a statuette with intentionally beaten off head with expressed features and headwear such as turban or cap-hood, emphasised oval of face with eyes downward and bent eyebrow; 7) a rounded altar; 8) a cauldron-shaped hemispherical vessel; 9) a spoon with oblong handle; 10) two cone-shaped counters.

M 63. A rectangular pit (110x80 cm) with rounded corners is oriented from west to east. The bonfire is disclosed above the chamber at the depth of 80-85 cm under the surface. An anthropomorphic statuette is found in the centre on the bedding course (white dust, coals); in the western part of chamber there is an accumulation of clay and bone handicrafts, a spindle and three vessels. A sheep's ribs and wooden dust under them are placed to north-east from the statuette. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 6).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a cylindrical jug; 2) a deep hemispherical bowl; 3) an oval oblong jar.

Clay items: 5) a willfully broken statuette with out expressed extremities; 7) a pot-shaped hemispherical vessel; 8) a round fragmented altar; 9) two triangle counters.

Others: 4) a biconical marble spindle; 6) two discal bone handicrafts (one of them has a cut).

M 64. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (80x75 cm) is formed from the eastern side and blocked up with the scrap bricks, which part, perhaps, slipped into the chamber. The remains of bonfire are disclosed above the entrance and coals, fragmented ceramics in the aperture. The chamber is rounded oblong (160x115 cm); at the entrance near the scrap bricks and at the western wall there are two anthropomorphic statuettes (one of them is fragmented) and fragments of ceramics. A sheep's ribs are disclosed at the entrance. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 7).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of the upper part of jar with turned back rim; 2) a fragment of the lower part of vase with a part of foot; 3) a bottom part of a vessel (pot?); 4) a rim of handmade Andronovo ceramics.

Clay items: 5, 6) two sitting statuettes with expressed features, with hairframed with red diadem, with umbilical pit marked with hollow (one of them is broken, the head and lower extremities are intact).

M 67. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular stepped entrance (100x85 cm) is formed from the north-eastern side and blocked up with the scrap bricks (with coals and fine pebbles) in two-three rows; one vessel is found aside. The remains of bonfire are disclosed above the entrance and on the brickwork. The chamber is round rectangular (140x145 cm); in its centre on the coal bedding course there is an accumulation of clay handicrafts, two deliberately broken anthropomorphic statuettes, a votive bronze rod, two intact and two fragmented vessels. A sheep's ribs, shoulder-blade, fragments of tibia with traces of thermal fire effects take place among finds. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 8).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 2) a fragmented upper part of pot with narrow neck; 3) a bottom part of a vessel with rounded body (pot?); 4) a biconical burnished pot; 5) a biconical jar;

Metal items: 6) a bushing rod with three teeth.

Clay items: 7) a fragment of spoon handle; 8) four wrongly shaped triangle handicrafts of unknown purpose; 9) a round fragmented altar; 10)

three triangle counters; 11, 12) two deliberately broken statuettes (with out head) with modeled extremities and horizontal incises on each side (poor preservation).

M 80. A rectangular pit (150x115 cm) is oriented from west to east. The bonfire is disclosed above the chamber at the depth of 65-70 cm under the surface. In the south-eastern part of the chamber on the chalk bedding course there are two anthropomorphic statuettes and a clay ox head at their legs. Five vessels (a pebble in vessel No.4) and accumulation of clay handicrafts are compactly placed in the centre. A goitered gazelle's hind leg is found on remains of wooden dust. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 9).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a rounded pot; 2) a biconical jar; 3) a hemispherical bowl; 4) a pot with low biconical burnished body; 5) a jar with low biconical body.

Metal items: 10) a single-blade knife.

Clay items: 6, 7) two anthropomorphic statuettes with out expressed extremities with modeled features; 8) a round altar; 9) a head of ox with detailed features; 11) a cup-shaped boat-shaped a symmetrical vessel; 12) three cone-shaped counters.

M 81. An oval oblong pit (170x110 cm) is oriented from north to south. The clay handicrafts are found in the northern part of the chamber. Along the walls there are four vessels and at the south-eastern wall in the bowl there is a sheep's shoulder-blade and ribs. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 10).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a rounded pot; 2) a fragment of bottom part of rounded vessel (pot?); 3) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 4) an oval oblong jar.

Clay items: 5) a votive round fragmented altar; 6) a pot-shaped spherical cone-shaped vessel; 7) a spoon with short handle.

M 82. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular stepped entrance (75x60 cm) is formed from the southern side and blocked up with bricks and scrap bricks in four rows. The layer of bonfire coals 10 cm thick is disclosed above the grave. The chamber is rounded (115x105 cm); on the bottom in the southern section there are remains of brown dust with accumulation of clay handicrafts and bones of a young sheep (shoulder-blade and ribs). In the south-eastern part of chamber there is an anthropomorphic statuette, a bowl

with remained ochre (with a pebble inside) at the entrance and four more vessels in the centre. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 11).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 2) a jug with rounded body, narrow neck and turned out rim; 3) a rounded burnished pot; 4, 5) two biconical pots.

Clay items: 6) a sitting statuette with hypertrophied modeled genital, extremities, without expressed features and a navel is marked with a metal bead; 7) a spoon with short handle; 8) a round altar; 9) three rectangular counters; 10) a jar-shaped round-bottom cylindrical vessel.

M 85. A rectangular pit (135x90 cm) is oriented from north to south. In its centre there are a sheep's fragmented tibia and femur with traces of thermal effects and a small vessel and counter to north-east from bones. Fragments of anthropomorphic statuette and rounded altar are found at the western wall. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 12).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot-shaped hand-made fired vessel with flat bottom and narrow neck.

Clay items: 2) a sitting fragmented statuette; 3) a round fragmented altar; 4) a cone-shaped counter.

M 99. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (100x50 cm) is formed from the south-western side and blocked up with scrap bricks in one row. A mark (?) made of a fragment of brick is found above the entrance at the depth of 60-65 cm under the surface. The chamber is rounded (130x105 cm); in the centre there is an accumulation of clay handicrafts and an anthropomorphic figurine at the wall. Five vessels (a pebble in vessel No.5) are compactly placed in the northern part of chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 13).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) two vessels with rounded body; 3) a hemispherical bowl; 4) a cylindrical pot; 5) a rounded oblong jar.

Clay items: 6) a sitting statuette with modeled extremities and expressed features (partly broken); 7) a round altar; 8) a rounded flattened cauldron-shaped vessel; 9) three triangle counters.

M 106. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (75x45 cm) is formed from the north-western side and blocked up with brick of different shape in two rows. The chamber is rounded (130x110 cm); in the centre there is an

accumulation of clay handicrafts and an anthropomorphic statuette at the southern wall. Seven vessels (three at the northern wall and four in the centre) are disclosed in the chamber. In the southern part of chamber, between vessels there is a young sheep's hind leg, a votive knife and a tip of single-blade knife. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 14).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a rounded pot; 2,3) two biconical pots; 4) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 5, 6) two biconical pot (one of them is burnished); 7) a low biconical jar.

Metal items: 13) a votive single-blade knife with separated handle; 14) a fragment of tip of single-blade knife.

Clay items: 8) an anthropomorphic statuette with out lower extremities and the head; 9) a clay triangle workpiece (for a statuette?); 10) a round altar; 12) a cylindrical rounded flattened jar-shaped vessel; 11) three triangle counters.

M 111. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular stepped entrance (105x65 cm) is formed from the south-western side and blocked up with two rows of bricks and covered with a coal layer 20 cm thick. The chamber is reniform (145x115 cm); in its centre on the ochre bedding course there is an accumulation of clay handicrafts and an anthropomorphic statuette in the northern part on a brick stand with chalk bedding course. Four vessels (a pebble in vessel No.1 and coals in vessel No.3) are disclosed in the western part of chamber in parallel to the entrance. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 15).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1,2) two rounded jugs (a body of one of them has horizontal lines); 3) a biconical pot; 4) a rounded jar.

Clay items: 5) a staying statuette with modeled extremities without expressed features and the navel is marked with a turquoise bead; 6) a discal altar with encrusted with lazurite insets; 7) a sculpture of a donkey's head (?); 8) a cylindrical round-bottom jar; 9) a spoon with short handle; 10) three triangle counters.

M 143. An oval oblong pit (125x105 cm) is oriented from west to east. In its centre on the chalk bedding course there is an anthropomorphic sculpture and a metal rod at its head in the hole with ochre. Five vessels, a horse's tubular bone in a bowl and a sheep's knucklebone in a pot are found in the centre of chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 16).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a cylindrical pot; 2) a hemispherical bowl; 3) a biconical pot with expressed rib on the body; 4) a biconical burnished pot; 5) a biconical jar.

Metal items: 7) a metal bushing two-finger rod.

Clay items: 6) a statute of naked man with expressed extremities (legs are bent) with out features and with horizontal parallel lines from each side of torso.

M 160. A rectangular pit (120x100 cm) is oriented from south-west to north-east. At the north-eastern wall there are two anthropomorphic statuettes (one of them is headless), three lazurite beads and one metal thread of beads (perhaps, elements of a belt) by both sided of a belt of the intact figurine and a small metal horn at its legs. Two vessels are found in the centre of chamber and two more at the south-western wall. The ochre bedding course is retraced on the bottom of chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 17).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical burnished pot; 2, 3) two pots with cylindrical body; 4) a deep hemispherical bowl.

Metal items: 7) a small horn; 9) a bronze oval oblong thread of beads.

Clay items: 5, 6) two sitting statuettes with modeled extremities with out features (one of them is headless).

Others: 8) three lazurite barrel-shaped beads.

M 168. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular stepped entrance (75x55 cm) is formed from the eastern side with inclination to the north and blocked up with four rows of scrap bricks. The remains of bonfire are disclosed at the level of ancient surface at the depth of 80-85 cm deep. A vessel turned upside down is found on a step at the entrance. The chamber is rounded oblong in shape (140x120 cm); in its centre on the coal bedding course there is an accumulation of votive handicrafts and a metal item. A shoulder-blade and ribs of small cattle and a votive knife are placed on remains of wooden dust. At the northern wall on the chalk bedding course there are two anthropomorphic statuettes and votive knife between them. Five vessels are placed in south and south-western part of chamber along the wall and one more vessel at the entrance. The ochre bedding course is retraced on the bottom of chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 18).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical bowl; 2) a biconical jug; 3) a rounded jug; 4, 5) two oval oblong jars; 6) a biconical jar; 7) a biconical pot.

Metal items: 12) a fragment of metal item; 13) 'rod' with three projected pointed teeth; 14) a single-blade knife with separate handle.

Clay items: 8, 9) two sitting statuettes with expressed extremities without features (one has binary picture of the head); 10) a rounded altar; 11) two triangle counters; 15) a hemispherical cup-shaped vessel.

M 176. A rounded pit (140x140 cm). In its centre from north-east to south-west there are three vessels, an anthropomorphic statuette, a metal knife and a sheep's hind leg. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 19).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical pot with separate base; 2) a biconical pot; 3) a hemispherical vase.

Metal items: 4) a double-blade knife-poniard.

Clay items: 5) a sitting statuette with modeled extremities and expressed features with praying gesture (hair is painted black).

M 188. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (110x40 cm) is formed from the southern side and blocked up with scrap bricks and stones in three rows. The chamber is rounded in shape (150x140 cm) with an accumulation of clay items in its centre. Seven vessels (a pebble in vessel No.6) and a sheep's ribs, shoulder-blade, tibia and shank are scattered all over the chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 20).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep hemispherical bowl with separate base; 2) a cone-shaped bowl; 3, 4) two pots with biconical body; 5) a biconical pot; 6) a jar with low rounded body and narrow neck; 7) a shallow cone-shaped body and rounded shoulder.

Clay items: 8) a discal altar with lazurite insets; 9) a cylindrical round-bottom jar; 10) a spoon with short handle.

M 190. A rounded pit (125x115 cm). Two anthropomorphic sculptures are found at the north-eastern wall. In its centre from north to south there are four vessels, a sheep's ribs, shoulder-blade, hind leg in a bowl and a tolai hare's fine tibial bones between vessels (pl. 21).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep hemispherical bowl; 2, 3) two biconical pots; 4) a low biconical jar.

Clay items: 5, 6) statuettes with modeled extremities; one of them is headless and another one has an expressed features and hair in the shape of black vertical locks (both of them are in poor condition).

M 191. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (85x35 cm) is formed from the southern side with inclination to the east and blocked up with two rows of bricks. A sheep's shank and a metal knife are found in the inlet in front of the brickwork. The chamber is reniform (150x100 cm); in its centre there is an accumulation of clay items, two anthropomorphic statuettes in the northern part and five paste beads by both sides of the belt. Four vessels and clay items are placed at the entrance. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 22).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical pot; 2) a rounded pot; 3,4) two deep hemispherical bowls.

Metal items: 10) a single-blade knife.

Clay items: 5) a statuette with modeled extremities and with out expressed features, the navel is marked with paste bead; 7) a rounded altar; 8) a spoon with handle; 9) a hemispherical cup with caked counters (in poor condition).

Others: 6) five paste beads.

M 198. A rounded pit (140x140 cm). An accumulation of clay handicrafts is placed in its centre. One vessel is located near it and three more are scattered at the north-eastern wall. On the remains of organic dust between handicrafts and vessel No.3 there is a sheep's shoulder-blade and ribs, and a copy of knife. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 23).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep hemispherical bowl; 2, 4) two biconical pots (one of them is burnished); 3) a rounded pot.

Metal items: 5) a single-blade knife.

Clay items: 6) a spherical pot; 7) a spoon with handle; 8) a rounded altar; 9) three cone-shaped counters.

M 232. A rectangular pit (145x115 cm) is oriented from west to east. Five vessels are compactly placed in the chamber and isolated from each other; clay handicrafts are found in three places. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 24).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep hemispherical bowl; 2) a pot with biconical body and narrow neck; 3) a spherical pot; 4, 5) two biconical pot.

Clay items: 6) three triangle counters; 7) remains of shapeless statuette with out head; 8) a jar-shaped vessel; 9) a discal altar; 10) a spoon with handle;

M 239. An undercut tomb. A rectangular stepped entrance (90x55 cm) is formed from the eastern side and blocked up with two rows of bricks. One vessel is found on a step at the entrance. The chamber is rounded oblong in shape (140x105 cm). In its southern part there is an accumulation of votive handicrafts and four vessels (a pebble with incisions in a vessel), and a sheep's ribs in a bowl. Two anthropomorphic statuettes (twins) are found in the northern part. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 25).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical bowl with slightly nibbed bottom; 2, 3) two pots with biconical body; 4) a biconical pot; 5) an oval oblong jar.

Clay items: 6, 7) two statuettes with out features and with a navel marked by a hole; one of them is a naked man; 8) a rounded altar; 9) a spoon with short handle; 10) three cone-shaped counters; 12) a spherical pot with biconical body.

Others: 11) a rectangular pebble with pair incisions.

M 278. An undercut tomb. A rectangular stepped entrance (110x45 cm) is formed from the eastern side and blocked up with one row of bricks and stones. One vessel is found on a step at the entrance. The chamber is rounded oblong in shape (140x105 cm); in its south-eastern part there is an accumulation of clay handicrafts, four vessels and a sheep's ribs and shoulder-blade. Two anthropomorphic statuettes are found at the western wall. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 26).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 2, 3) two rounded pots; 4) a biconical pot.

Clay items: 5, 6) two sitting statuettes with modeled extremities with out features (one of them is headless); 7) a rounded altar; 8) three rectangular counters.

M 282. A rectangular pit (155x120 cm) is oriented from west to east. A commemorative sign in two rows of bricks is disclosed at the depth of 90-95cm under the surface; a vessel covered with a stone is placed on one of them. In the centre of chamber there are two accumulations of clay handicrafts and a knife, two anthropomorphic statuettes at the eastern wall and a small metal plate between them. Two vessels (a sheep's ribs in a bowl) are found in the central part and six more along the western wall. Two stones are placed closed to vessels in the centre. An accumulation of coals is placed in a small hole at the southern wall. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 27).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) two hemispherical bowls; 3, 4, 5) three biconical pots (one of them is burnished); 6, 7) two spherical pots; 8) a jug with rounded body and narrow separate base; 9) a jar with rounded body and narrow neck.

Metal items: 16) a square plate; 17) a single-blade knife.

Clay items: 10) a sitting statuette with modeled extremities and clearly expressed aquiline nose; 11) a staying statuette in poor condition is schematic; 12) a small flat-bottomed jar-shaped vessel; 13) a jar-shaped vessel; 14) three cone-shaped counters; 15) a rounded altar.

M 291. A rectangular pit (130x100 cm) is oriented from north to south. The clay handicrafts are found in the centre. In the northern part of chamber there are five vessels, a sheep's ribs and shoulder-blade at the eastern wall and remains of wooden dust under bones. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 28).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with biconical body and a rib at the neck; 2) a spherical pot; 3) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 4) a biconical pot; 5) a biconical jar.

Clay items: 6) a spoon with short massive handle; 7) a rounded altar; 3 counters (not extant).

M 303. A rectangular pit (105x80 cm) is oriented from north to south. In its centre there are four vessels and a votive altar. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 27).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep hemispherical bowl; 2) a jug with rounded body and carved lines at the neck; 3,4) two biconical pots.

Clay items: 5) a discal altar (in poor condition).

M 315. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (55x25 cm) is formed from south-west and blocked up with one row of bricks. The chamber is rounded oblong in shape (100x75 cm); at the entrance there is an altar and fragmented hand-made vessel with coals and an anthropomorphic statuette in the south-eastern part. One vessel is found at the western wall, three more in the centre and a sheep's ribs closed to a bowl. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 30).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep hemispherical bowl; 2) a biconical pot; 3) a rounded body; 4) a biconical pot with rib on the body.

Clay items: 6) a rounded altar; 7) a statuette with modeled extremities and oval of face.

Others: 5) a wall of a discal hand-made vessel.

M 372. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (75x25 cm) is formed from south-west and blocked up with the leant bricks (scrap bricks with pebble and coals) in two rows. The chamber is rounded oblong in shape (130x55 cm); in the north-eastern part of chamber there is an accumulation of goods such as clay handicrafts and five vessels (a pebble in vessel No.4) near the hole with coals. An anthropomorphic statuette is found at the eastern wall. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 31).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep hemispherical bowl; 2) a rounded pot; 3) a pot with oblique lower part of biconical body; 4, 5) two biconical pots (one of them is burnished).

Clay items: 6) a rounded flattened cauldron vessel; 7) a spoon with handle; 8) a sitting statuette with modeled extremities and expressed nose; parallel horizontal lines on both sides of torso; the navel is marked with hollow; 9) three cone-shaped and triangle counters; 10) a rounded altar with lazurite inset.

M 382. A rounded pit (95x95 cm). Four vessels are placed in the centre from west to east and a votive altar is placed near the vessel No.2. At the western wall there is an anthropomorphic statuette, a small hand-made vessel and a small metal item. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 32).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical bowl; 2) a biconical jar; 3) a cylindrical pot; 4) a low biconical pot; 5) a small hand-made biconical jar.

Metal items: 8) a lamellar item.

Clay items: 6) a statuette with clearly expressed features and with parallel lines on both sides of torso; the navel is marked with hollow; 7) a rounded altar.

Interments of **clay handicrafts with animals** connected to execution of cult actions make the symbolic tombs especially impressive.

M 108. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular stepped entrance (120x95 cm) is formed from south-west and blocked up with leant bricks laid in two rows. The wooden coals are disclosed in earthfill of inlet. Remains

of bonfire are placed above them at the depth of 80-85 cm. The chamber is reniform (150x120 cm); in its centre there is a sheep's carcass laying on the left side and oriented from north-west to south-east; the muzzle is turned to south-west. Three vessels are found near the head and hind legs and one more at the north-western wall of chamber. An anthropomorphic statuette and four beads at the belt are disclosed at the south-eastern wall on the ochre bedding course. In the centre between a sheep's carcass and the entrance there is an accumulation of clay handicrafts. A sheep's shoulder-blade, ribs, tibia, femur and shank are placed at the muzzle and hind extremities. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 33).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical jar; 2) a rounded jar; 3) a biconical pot; 4) a deep hemispherical bowl.

Metal items: 6) a bronze biconical bead.

Clay items: 5) a standing statuette with modeled extremities with out expressed features; the navel is marked with a bead; 7) a rounded jar-shaped vessel; 8) a spoon with short handle; 9) a rounded altar; 10) three flattened ocreate counters.

Others: 6) paste and stone beads.

M 180. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (95x65 cm) is formed from the southern side and blocked up with bricks and scrap bricks in one-two rows. Remains of bonfire are placed above them at the depth of 60-65 cm under the surface. The chamber is rounded (190x170 cm); in the northern part of chamber there is a sheep's carcass lying on the belly and oriented from west to east, and the muzzle is affectedly turned to the south. Three vessels are placed at the head and the hind extremities and three more are scattered in the chamber. An accumulation of clay handicrafts is found in the centre and two anthropomorphic statuettes at the eastern wall. In front of a sheep's carcass on the remains of organic dust there are two accumulations of a sheep's bones, shoulder-blade, a fragment of knife, and a sheep's shoulder-blade and hind leg at the lower extremities. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 34).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with rounded body and oblong neck; 2) a biconical pot; 3) a pot with biconical body; 4) a cone-shaped bowl; 5) a biconical jar; 6) a small biconical pot.

Metal items: 12) a fragment of tip of single-blade knife.

Clay items: 7) a rounded-flattened cauldron vessel; 8) a spoon with short handle; 9) a sitting statuette with modeled extremities and expressed features (the head is broken); 10) a sitting statuette with modeled extremities (without the head); 11) three cone-shaped counters; 13) a discal altar.

M 331. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (85x40 cm) is formed from the western side and blocked up with three rows of bricks. The chamber is rounded in shape (130x120 cm); a stone bedding course and a burnt ancient surface are disclosed at the depth of 75-80 cm under the surface. In the eastern part of chamber on the ash interlayer there is a buck's carcass oriented from north to south; the muzzle is affectedly turned to the south. A golden earring on the scull, the golden threads and paste beads around the cervical vertebrae are found. At the southern wall on remains of white dust there is an accumulation of clay handicrafts and metal items. One vessel on the muzzle, six more in the north-western part of chamber and a sheep's tibia in a bowl are found. Remains of a sheep's bones (shoulder-blade and ribs) are placed behind the head and wooden dust under them. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 35).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical vase with long foot and ocreate; 2) a biconical jug; 3) a jug with rounded body and horizontal lines at the neck; 4) a jug with biconical body smoothly transforming in to the neck; 5) a hemispherical bowl; 6,7) a biconical pots.

Metal items: 8) an oblong rectangular plate; 9) an altar with four high feet; 10) a hemispherical with two loop-shaped riveted handles; 11) an axe-adze with through hole; 12) a knife-poniard with prop and leaf-like blade; 13) a hanging forked rod; 14) a rod hook; 15) two golden spiral threads; 17) a golden earring with discal socket; 19) a spoon with handle; 20) a single-blade knife with spate handle; 21) a knife with separate handle.

Clay items: 18) a spoon with handle; 22) three triangle counters; 23) a rounded altar with lazurite inset.

Others: 16) four paste beads and glass beads.

M 359. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (105x50 cm) is formed from the southern side with a little inclination to the west and blocked up with one or two rows of bricks and scrap bricks. The chamber is oval in shape (155x100 cm); in the centre there is a sheep's carcass lying on the belly and oriented from west-north-west to east-south-east and the muzzle to east-south-east. A sheep's shoulder-blade and ribs, a single-blade knife and clay

handicrafts are found in the southern part of chamber and two anthropomorphic statuettes to the east. Four golden spiral pendants are disclosed among bones. Two vessels each are placed at the muzzle and front extremities and two more at the entrance in the western part of chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 36).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 2) a jug with biconical body and separate neck; 3) a biconical jug with separate neck; 4) a low biconical jar; 5,6) biconical pots.

Metal items: 12) four golden spiral pendants; 13) a single-blade knife with separate handle.

Clay items: 7, 8) anthropomorphic statuettes with modeled extremities without features; 9) a spoon with short handle; 10) a rounded flattened cauldron-shaped vessel; 11) a rounded altar.

M 403. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (80x40 cm) is formed from the eastern side and blocked up with one small brick. The chamber is rounded in shape (120x100 cm); in the north-western side there is a sheep's carcass without scull oriented from north to south. Clay handicrafts and a sheep's ribs are found in the southern part of chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (?) (pl. 37).

Finds.

Clay items: 1) a hemispherical bowl with pointed bottom; 2) a rounded altar.

The ritual acts linked to the **burial of animals** (a sheep or a dog) are one of impressive displays of SC distinguished in deep symbolism.

M 5. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (90x50 cm) is formed from the north-western side and blocked up with two rows of bricks. The chamber is rounded in shape (120x100 cm); at the entrance there is one or two months aged lamb's carcass oriented from south-west to north-east; the head with muzzle oriented to the east is affectedly everted. Ten vessels are compactly placed in the centre of chamber and a mirror at vessel No.3. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 38).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep cone-shaped bowl with pronounced base; 2, 3) pots with rounded body and pronounced base (one of them is burnished); 4, 5) two

jugs with rounded and pronounced base; 6) a jug with cylindrical body and pronounced base; 7, 8, 9) hemispherical vases with low foot.

Metal items: 10) a copy of mirror with oblong handle.

M 73. A rectangular pit (140x120 cm) is oriented from west to east; the bonfire is placed above it at the depth of 90-100 cm under the surface. In the centre of chamber on the ochre bedding course there are two lambs' carcasses without skulls and with traces of thermal effects. The remains of animals are oriented from north-south and west-east. At the lower extremities of lambs there are remains of meat products such as cervical vertebrae, knucklebone, fragmented tibia and femur on remains of brown dust and ochre. Two fragmented vessels are found in the south-eastern corner of chamber closed to animals' bones. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 39).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a low biconical jar; 2) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

M 183. A rounded pit (150x125 cm); at the chamber from the southern side with a little inclination to the west there is a 'sign' in the shape of single brick 85-90 cm deep under the surface. A sheep's carcass lying on the left side and oriented from north to south and with the muzzle to the north is placed at the western wall; one vessel is found at the muzzle and two drop-shaped pendant and bronze beads on remains of organic dust. In the northern part of chamber there is a compact accumulation of nine vessels, vertebrae and a knife in a vase and a sheep's ribs in a bowl. A sheep's ribs and shank, the knife are placed in the eastern part of chamber on remains of organic dust. A small accumulation of coals and ochre is located in the centre. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 40).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2, 3) jugs with rounded body and pronounced base; 4) a pot with rounded body and pronounced base; 5) a pot with biconical body and pronounced base; 6, 8, 9) a hemispherical vases with low foot; 7) a deep cone-shaped bowl with pronounced base and projected nibbed rim.

Metal items: 10) four fragments of single-blade knives; 11) a fragment of single-blade knife; 12) an unidentified fragment; 14) four bronze barrel-shaped beads.

Others: 13) two gypsum drop-shaped pendants; 14) a lazurite barrel-shaped bead.

M 240. An undercut tomb. A rectangular stepped entrance (165x70 cm) is formed from the north-western side and blocked up with leant bricks (scrap bricks with ash and coals). One vessel is found on a step in the northern corner. The chamber is rounded in shape (170x130 cm); in its centre there is a sheep's carcass lying on the right side and oriented from north-east to south-west; the muzzle is oriented to the south. One vessel each is placed at the head and the lower extremities and four more in parallel to the entrance near to a sheep's half a carcass. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 41).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with rounded body and oblique near-bottom; 2) a hemispherical body; 3, 7) biconical pots (one of them is polished); 4) a jug with biconical body and narrow neck; 5) a cylindrical jug; 6) a biconical jar.

M 264. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (90x55 cm) is formed from the southern side and blocked up with three rows of bricks and scrap bricks partly slipped down. The chamber is rounded in shape (135x130 cm); in the north-eastern part of chamber there is a sheep's carcass lying on the right side and oriented from north-west to south-east. The muzzle is affectedly turned to the entrance and to the south. One vessel each is placed at the head and the lower extremities and three more at the western wall. A sheep's tibia, femur and shank are placed in the south-western part. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 42).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 3, 4) biconical pots (two of them are burnished); 2) a rounded pot; 5) a hemispherical flattened vase.

M 342. A square pit (85x75 cm); in the centre there is a sheep's carcass oriented from north-west to south-east and the muzzle is affectedly turned to the south. The period is unidentified (pl. 39).

No finds.

M 371. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (85x75 cm) is formed from the western side and blocked up with two rows of bricks. The chamber is rounded in shape (135x130 cm); in the northern part of chamber there is a dog's carcass lying on the left side with bent extremities and oriented from west to east and with the muzzle to south-east. An ossuary 'ostodon' with clay handicrafts coated with ochre is found in front of animal; two arrowheads are found under it in the hole. One vessel is placed at the head, three more in the south-western part, the vase feet of two vessels in the

central part of chamber and a sheep's vertebrae around one of them. A metal fragment is found near the vertebrae. A double-blade knife and corrugated plate are disclosed in the centre near the river pebble. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 43).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with high biconical body and pronounced base; 2, 3) hemispherical vases with low foot; 4) a hemispherical bowl with pronounced base; 5) a fragmented pot with rounded body and pronounced base; 6, 7) footed vases; 8) hand-made jar-shaped vessel with two pairs of through holes and with arched removable lid with a hole in the centre. The lid is corrected on the wheel and its surface is ornamented with horizontal cannelures. A vessel with traces of fire effects (dark spots of soot).

Metal items: 9) a double-blade knife; 10) a fragment of unidentified object; 11) a fragment of corrugated plate.

Others: 12) two bushing flint arrow heads; 13) three clay unfired 'torches' with ochre infilling (one of them is fragmented).

Tombs with the ritual vessels are represented by ceramics of special purpose connected to the astral symbolism and a purpose of some of them is interpreted as reliquary.

M 26. A square pit (120x120 cm). In the centre on the coal bedding course there are nine vessels (a part of them is fragmented), among which a lamb's caudal vertebrae and hand-made censer (in poor condition) are disclosed. Two lazurite pendants, a lamb's ribs and tubular bones and a double-blade knife are found in the northern part of chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 44).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with cylinder body and pronounced base; 2, 3) two jugs with rounded body, pronounced base and a rib at the neck; 4) a deep cone-shaped vase with rounded shoulder and low massive foot; 5) a deep cone-shaped vase with rounded shoulder; 6) a deep cone-shaped vase with rounded shoulder ended with the rim; 7) a deep hemispherical bowl; 8) a pot with biconical body and pronounced base; 9) a pot with rounded body and pronounced base.

Metal items: 12) a double-blade knife-poniard.

Others: 10) a hand-made cylindrical 'censer' with cone-shaped removable lid (in poor condition and with traces of fire); 11) two lazurite drop-shaped pendants.

M 103. A rounded pit (65x60 cm). In its centre there is unidentified object made of unfired clay. The period is unknown (pl. 45).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a clay low flat-bottomed vessel with doubled upper part.

M 130. A rounded pit (100x90 cm). In its centre there are two unidentified objects made of unfired clay. The period is unknown (pl. 45).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) clay scoop-shaped items of different size with projected part (perhaps, a handle).

M 147. An undercut tomb. A trapeziform entrance (70x60 cm) with a slope is formed from the northern side with a little inclination to the east and blocked up with scrap bricks. The chamber is reniform (130x70 cm); remains of bonfire are disclosed at the depth of 90-95 under the surface. In the centre of chamber there are three vessels, fragments of metal items, a sheep's caudal vertebrae and two vessels with removable lids. Two flint arrowheads are found in the hole at the south-eastern wall and a sheep's hind leg on remains of wooden dust to the north. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 46).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep hemispherical bowl with the rim projected out side; 2, 3) pots with rounded body and pronounced base.

Metal items: 7) a single-blade knife and fragments of other items.

Others: 4) a jar-shaped vessel with two pairs of through holes in walls and with removable cone-shaped domelike lid with a hole in the centre (four jug-shaped and one cup-shape small vessel are coated with ochre inside); 5) an analogue vessel, four small jar-shaped vessels coated with ochre inside, triangles are carved on two of them; 6) two flint arrowheads with bushing base.

M 175. An undercut tomb. A rectangular entrance (90x60 cm) is formed from the south-eastern side and blocked up with scrap bricks. The chamber is reniform (150x135 cm); six vessels are found in front of the entrance and oriented from north-east to south-west and three more in the western part. Monofunctional vessels are found together with pottery on the ochre bedding course in four accumulations. Between vessels there are small cattle's lumbar vertebrae, ribs and tubular bones, and also a knife and metal fragments. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 47).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with rounded body and oblique near-bottom; 2, 3) pots with rounded body; 4, 9) biconical jugs; 5) a spherical vase with low massive foot; 6, 7, 8) bowl-shaped vases with low massive foot.

Metal items: 14) a single-blade knife; 15) fragments of items.

Others: 10, 11, 12, 13) monofunctional pot-shaped and truncate cone-shaped vessels with two through holes in wall and removable cone-shaped domelike lid with a hole in the centre (four small cup-shaped vessels coated with ochre in every three vessels).

M 178. A rounded pit (180x155 cm); in its centre there are eight vessels oriented from west to east, fragments of ceramics and mono-functional cylindrical vessel with cone-shaped removable lid. The whole vessel is decorated with horizontal rows of concentric grooves. The ochre infilling with a spindle and metal lamellar item are found inside. A small cattle's hind leg and small metal fragment are placed near the ossuary 'ostodon'. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 48).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2, 3) hemispherical vases with low massive foot; 4) a jug with rounded body and pronounced base; 5) a jug with cylindrical body and pronounced low base; 6, 7) pots with biconical body and pronounced base; 8) a deep hemispherical bowl; 9) a fragment of bottom part of vessel.

Metal items: 11) fragments of lamellar items.

Others: 10) a hand made unfired cylindrical vessel with two pairs of through holes and cone-shaped removable lid with a hole in the centre (corrected on the potter's wheel); 12) clay unfired biconical spindle.

M 330. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (75x70 cm) is formed from the west-north-western side and blocked up with bricks and scrap bricks in one-four rows. The chamber is reniform (135x110 cm); five vessels are found on the ochre bedding course at the southern wall. Three more vessels and ossuary 'ostodon' are placed on the ochre bedding course in the opposite northern part of chamber. A layer of crumbled ochre, two wheels, two corrugated plates and rock crystal are found on the bottom of ossuary 'ostodon'. Two arrowheads are disclosed in the hole with ochre. A sheep's caudal vertebrae, tubular bones and ribs are placed in vases. A knife is found in a vase as well. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 49).

Finds.

Ceramics: 2, 3, 4) jugs with rounded body and pronounced base; 5) a biconical jug; 6) a pot with biconical body and pronounced base; 7) deep

cone-shaped bowl with projected nibbed rim; 8, 9) hemispherical vases (one of them is partly extant).

Metal items: 12) a single-blade knife; 14) two corrugated plates.

Others: 1) a cylindrical vessel with two pairs of through holes, removable arched lid with a hole in the centre with carved horizontal rows of concentric made on the potter's wheel; 10, 11) clay models of wheels (one of them is ornamented with spokes); 13) a tetrahedral piece of rock crystal; 15) two flint bushing arrowheads.

M 415. An undercut catacomb tomb. A rectangular entrance (80x60 cm) is formed from the western side and blocked up with two rows of bricks. The chamber is oval (145x100 cm); in its centre from south to north-east there are eight vessels and ossuary 'ostodon' with ochre, two arrowhead and a clay spindle inside and a metal item, beads and pendants near it. A sheep's fragmented tubular bones and ribs are found among vessels. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 50).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 7) bowls with hemispherical and pronounced base; 2) a jug with rounded body, pronounced base and carved horizontal lines at the neck; 3, 4) jugs with rounded body and pronounced base; 5, 6) burnished pots with rounded body and pronounced base; 8) a hemispherical vase.

Metal items: 14) a fragment of metal item (knife?); 15, 16, 17) copies of single-blade knives.

Others: 9) a cylindrical ossuary 'ostodon' with two pairs of through holes, removable conical lid with a hole in the centre made on the potter's wheel; 10) two flint bushing arrowheads; 11) a clay biconical spindle; 12) two cornelian (ring-shaped and square) beads; 13) two lazurite drop-shaped pendants;

A burial with knuckle bone stands out among the symbolic tombs.

M 47. A pit (90x70 cm) is disclosed at the depth of 2.7 m. An accumulation of 23 knucklebones of small cattle with traces of red ochre is found on the bottom. The thorough fixation makes it possible to reveal their position. The majority of knucklebones is concentrated from east to north-west (three knucklebones take place in every four small heaps). According to paleozoologist B.Kh. Batyrova all knucklebones belonged to 13 specimens. It is a part of the sacral ground with boxes for cremation (pl. 51).

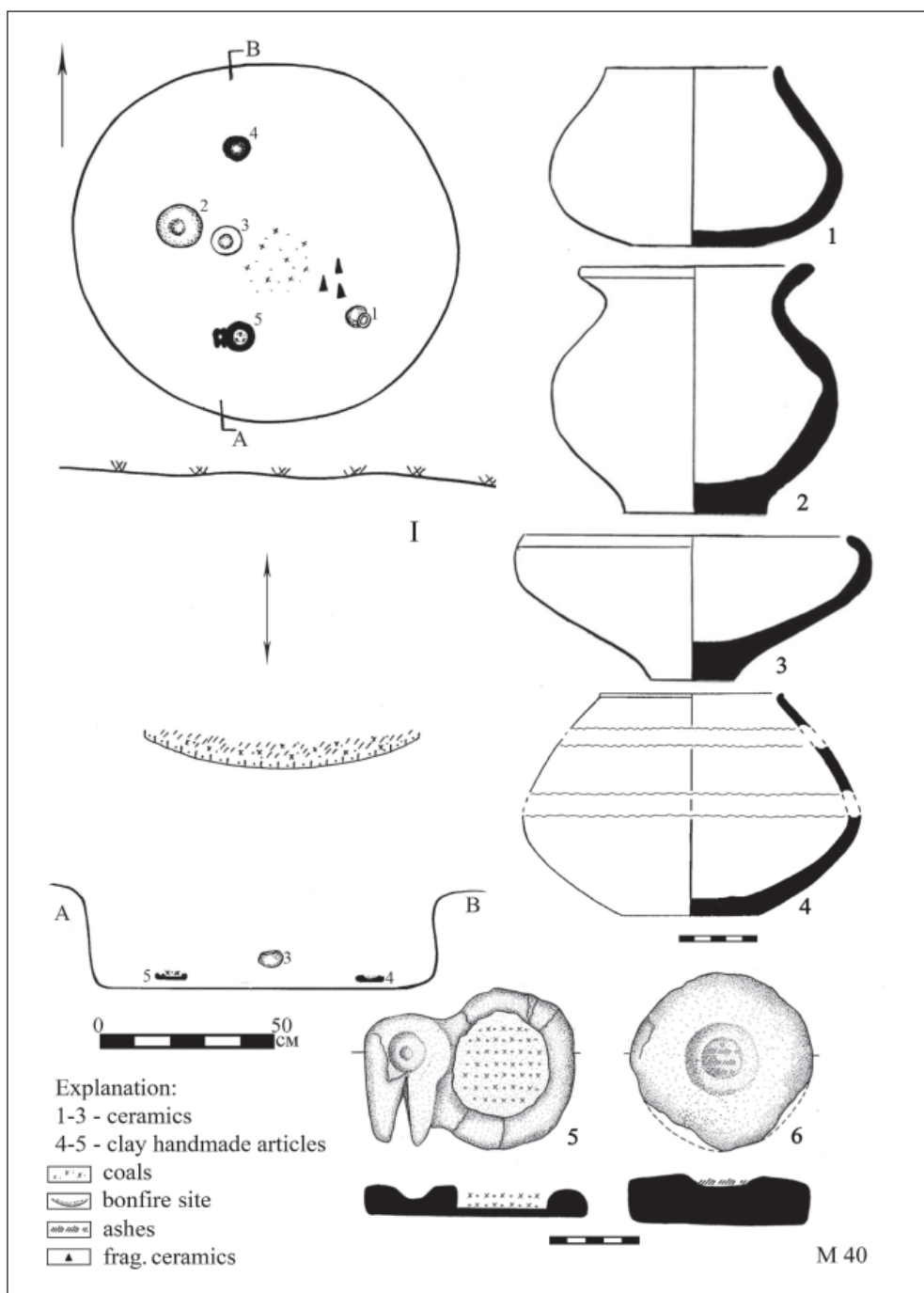


Plate 1. Grave 40:

I – plan and section of burial; 2-4 – ceramics; 5 – votive altar-bird; 6 – discal altar

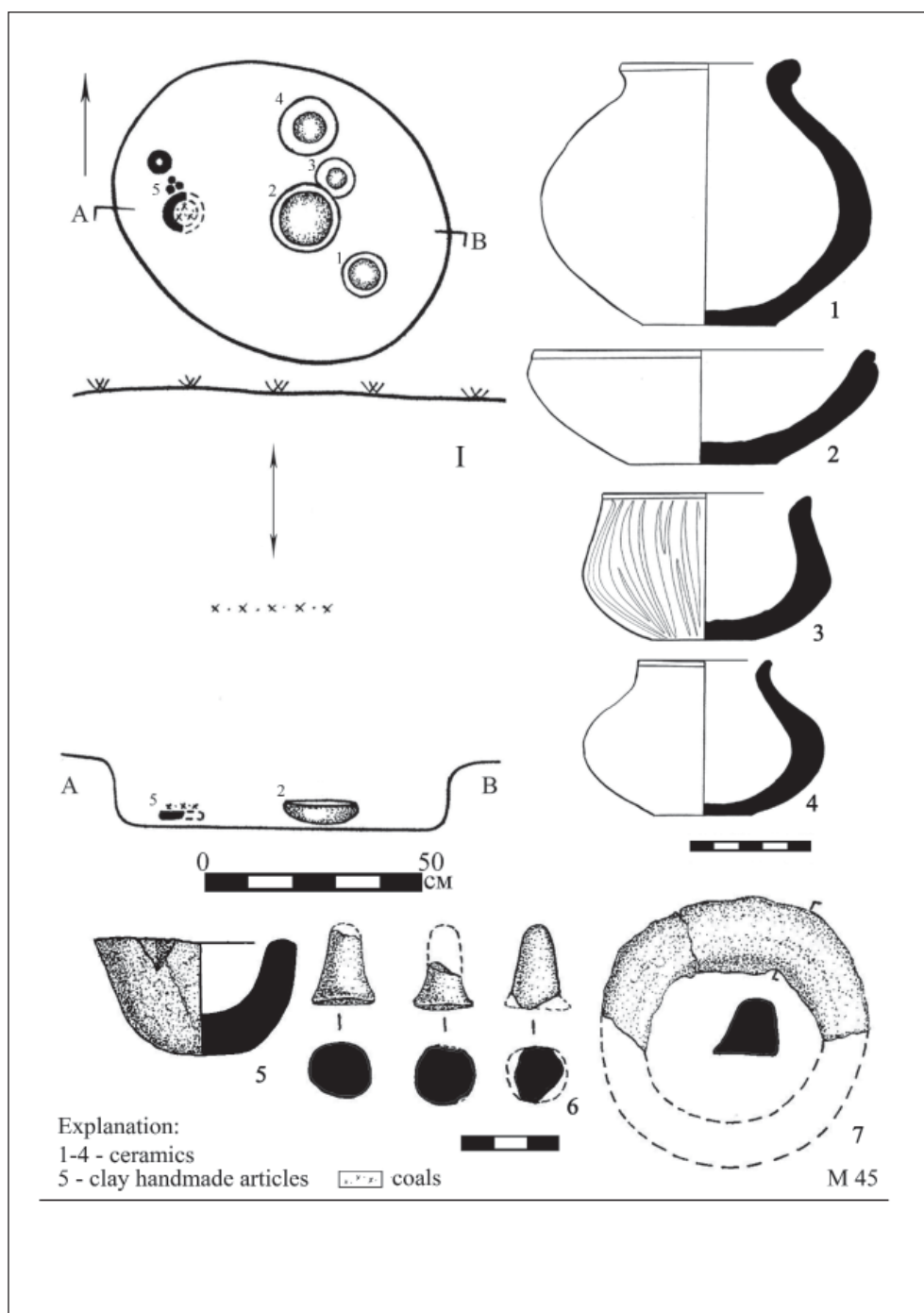


Plate 2. Grave 45:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5-7 – clay handicrafts

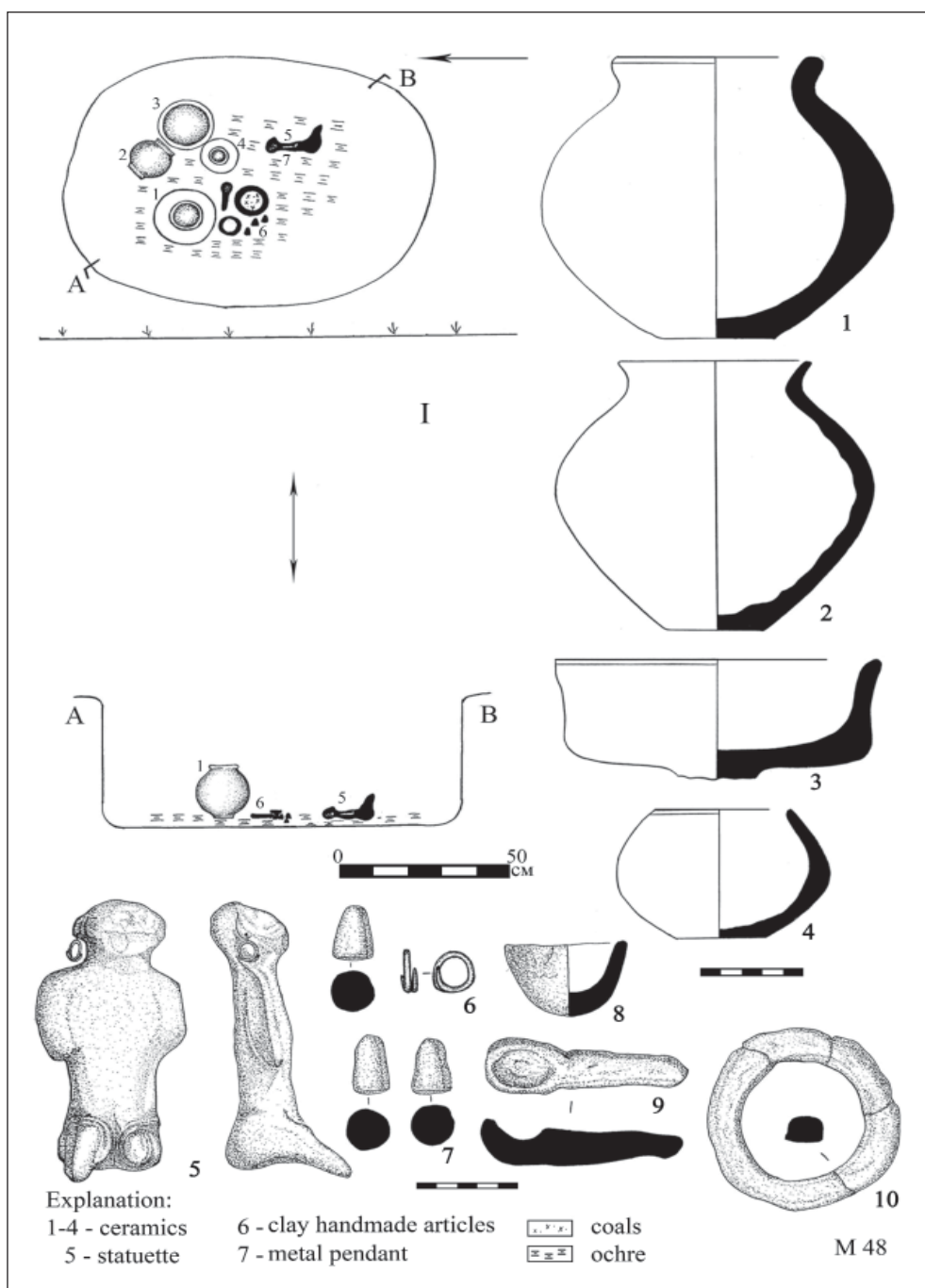


Plate 3. Grave 48:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 6 – bronze pendant;
 5, 7-10 – clay handicrafts

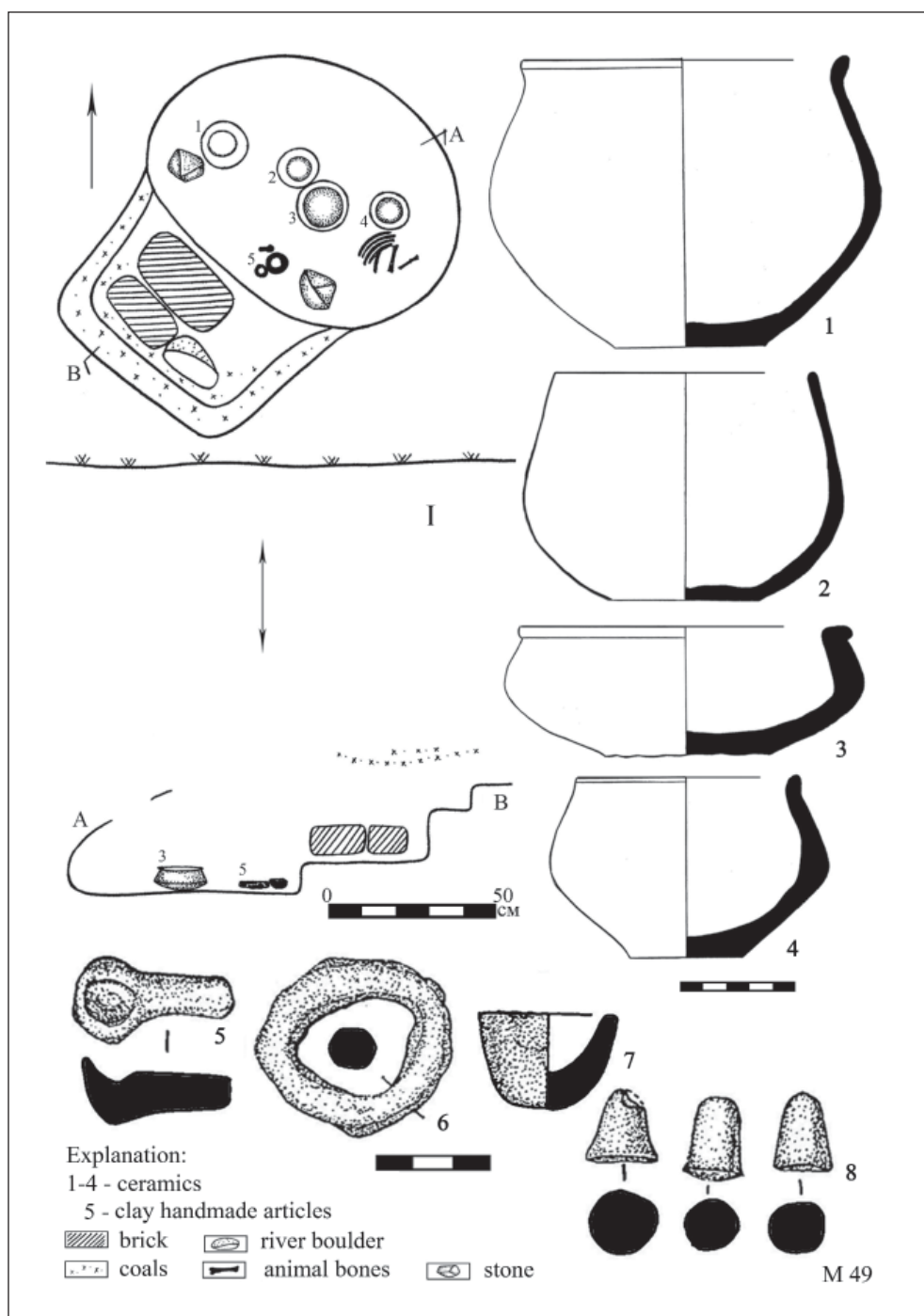


Plate 4. Grave 49:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5-8 – clay handicrafts

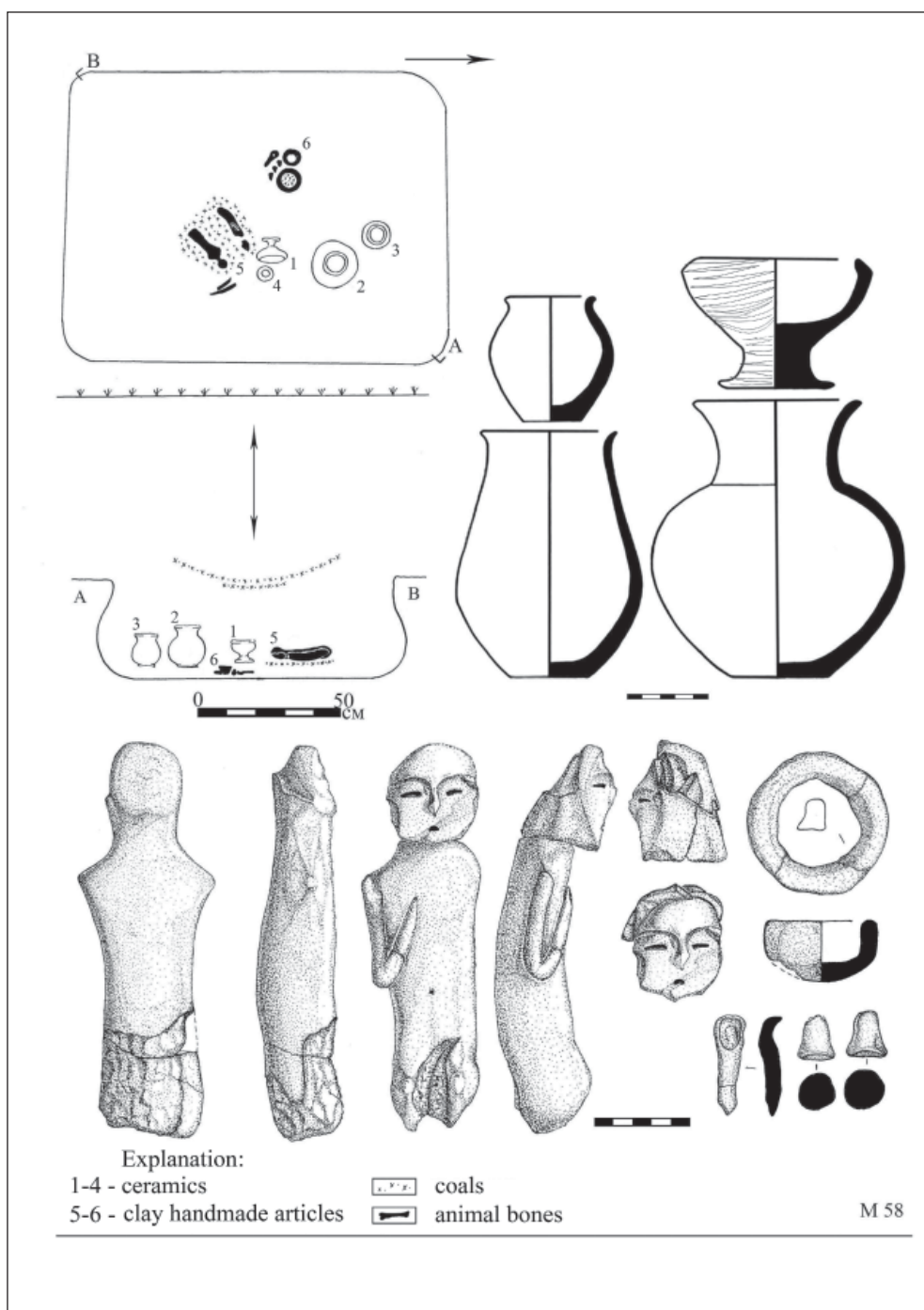


Plate 5. Grave 58:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5-10 – clay handicrafts

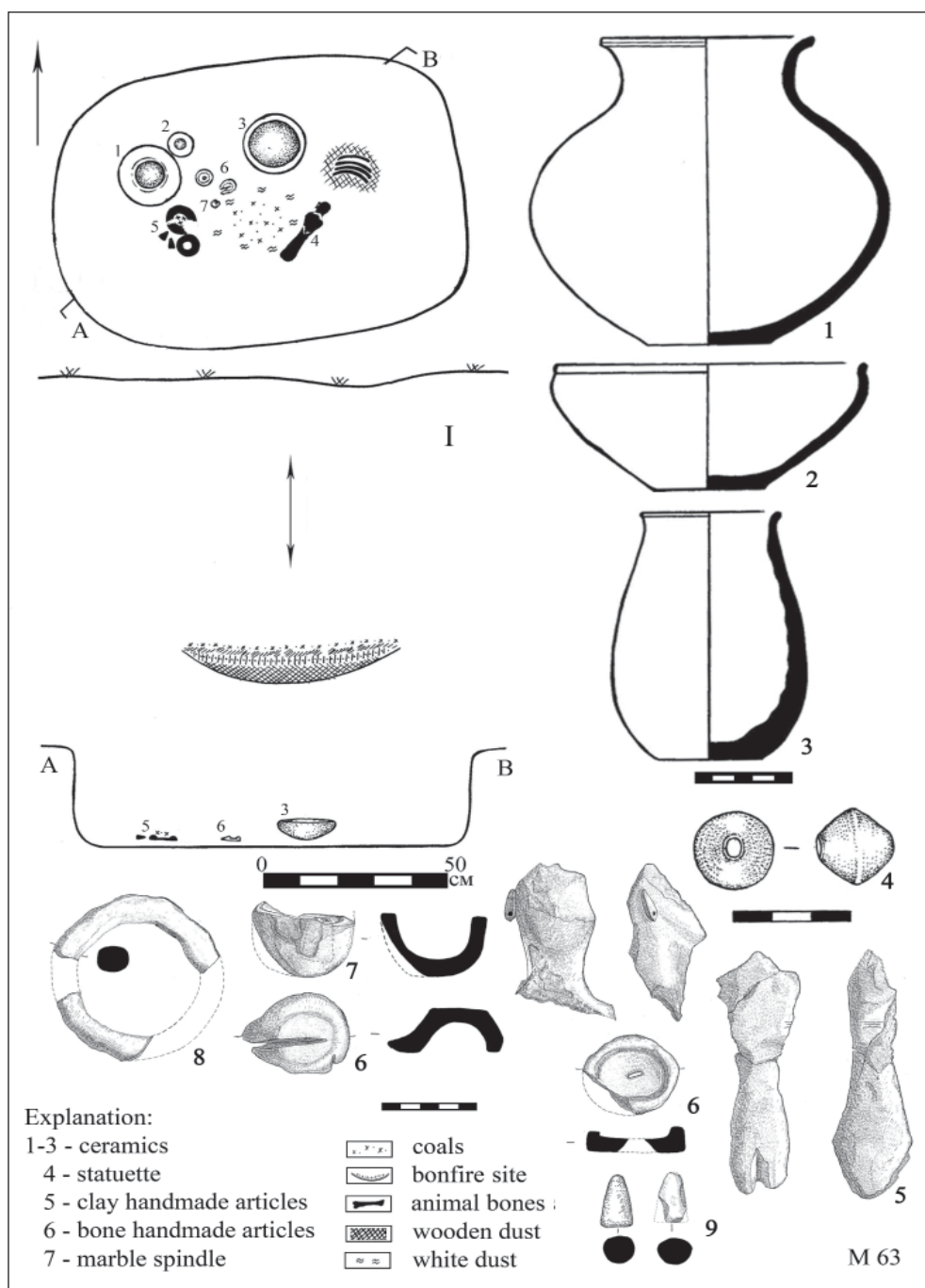


Plate 6. Grave 63:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-3 ceramics; 4 – spindle; 6 – bone handicrafts; 5, 7-9 – clay handicrafts

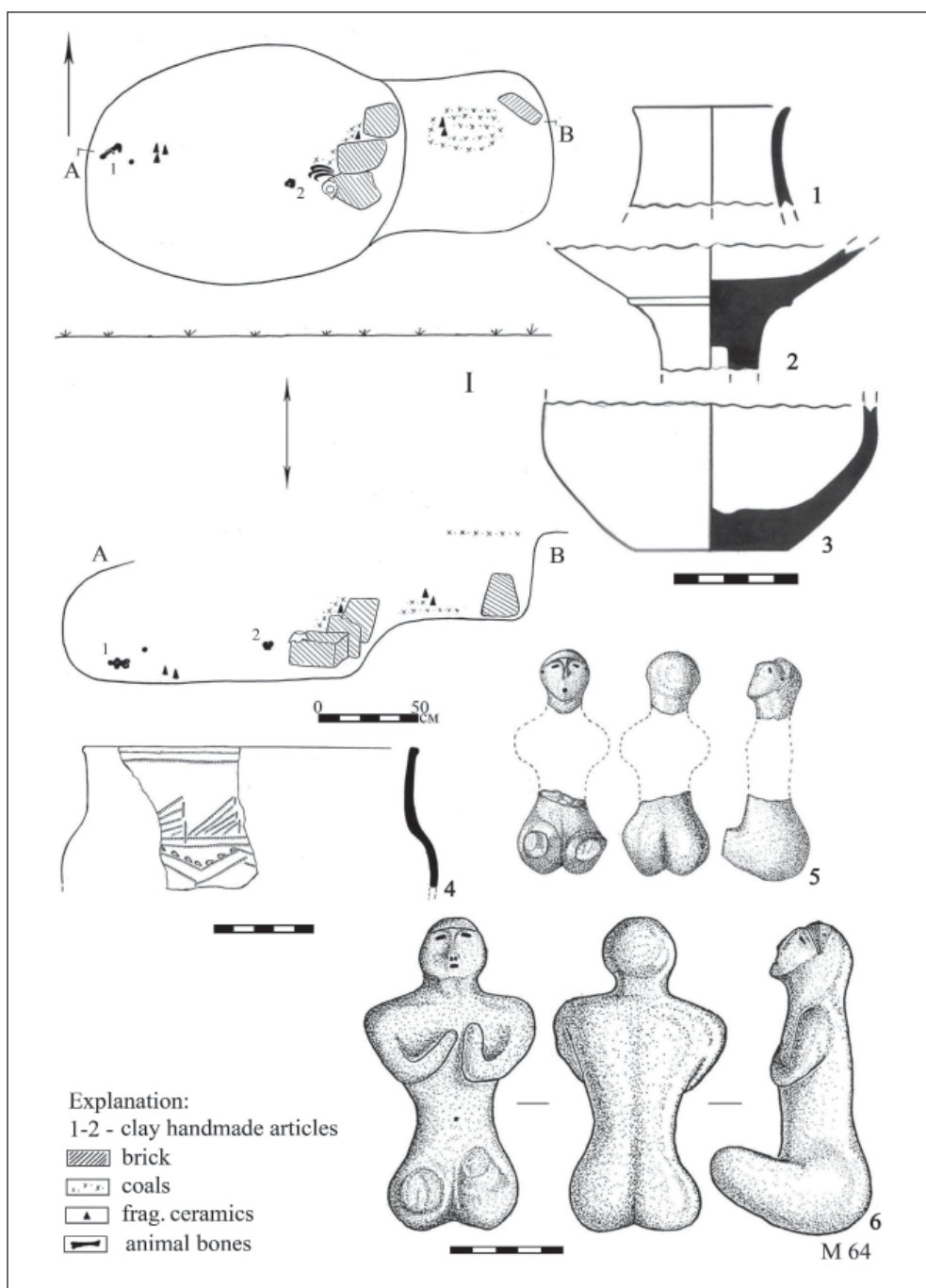


Plate 7. Grave 64:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-3 – fragmented ceramic vessels;
4 – Andronovo ceramics; 5, 6 – clay statuettes

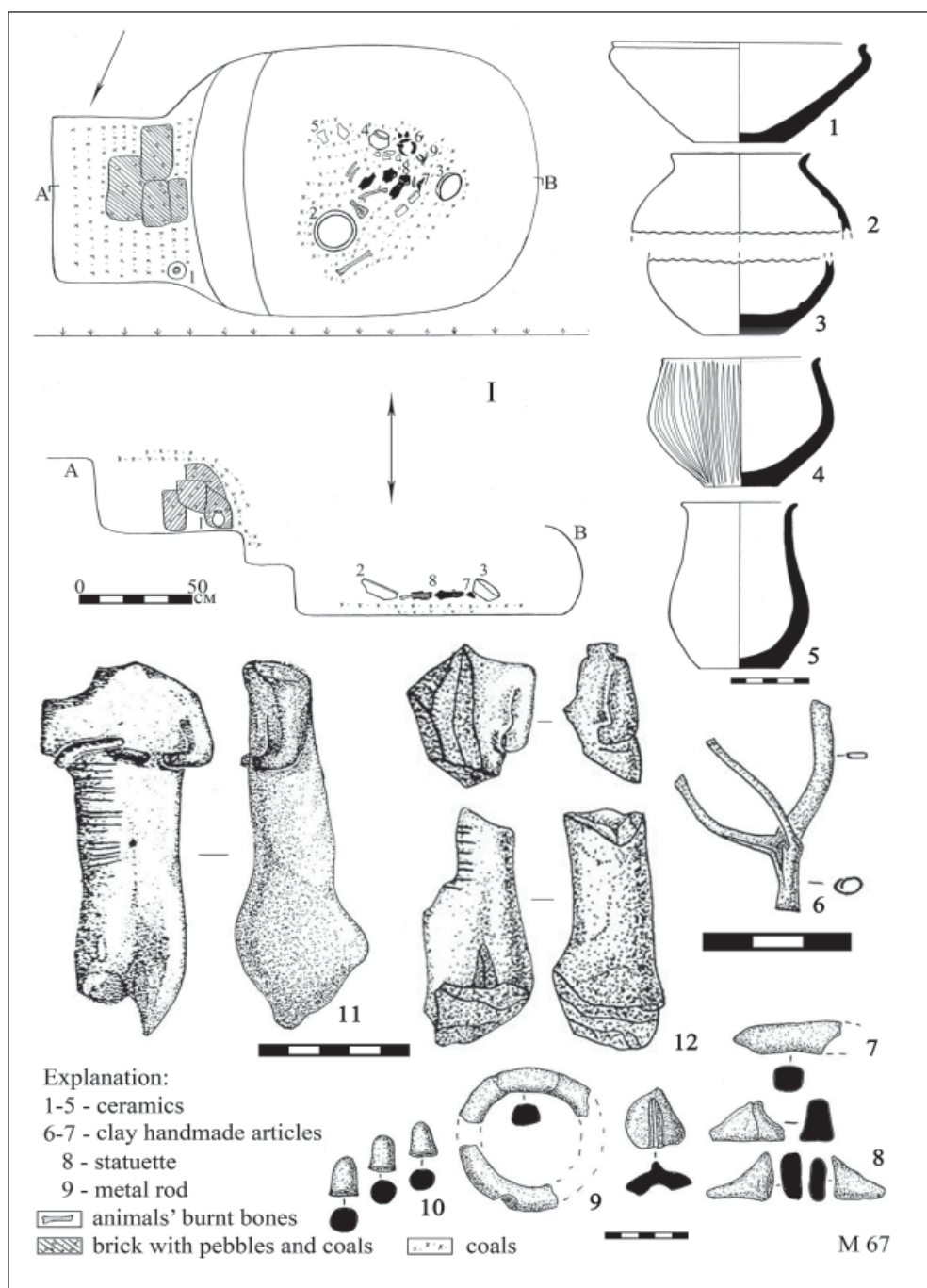


Plate 8. Grave 67:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics; 6 – metal votive rod;
 7-12 – clay handicrafts.

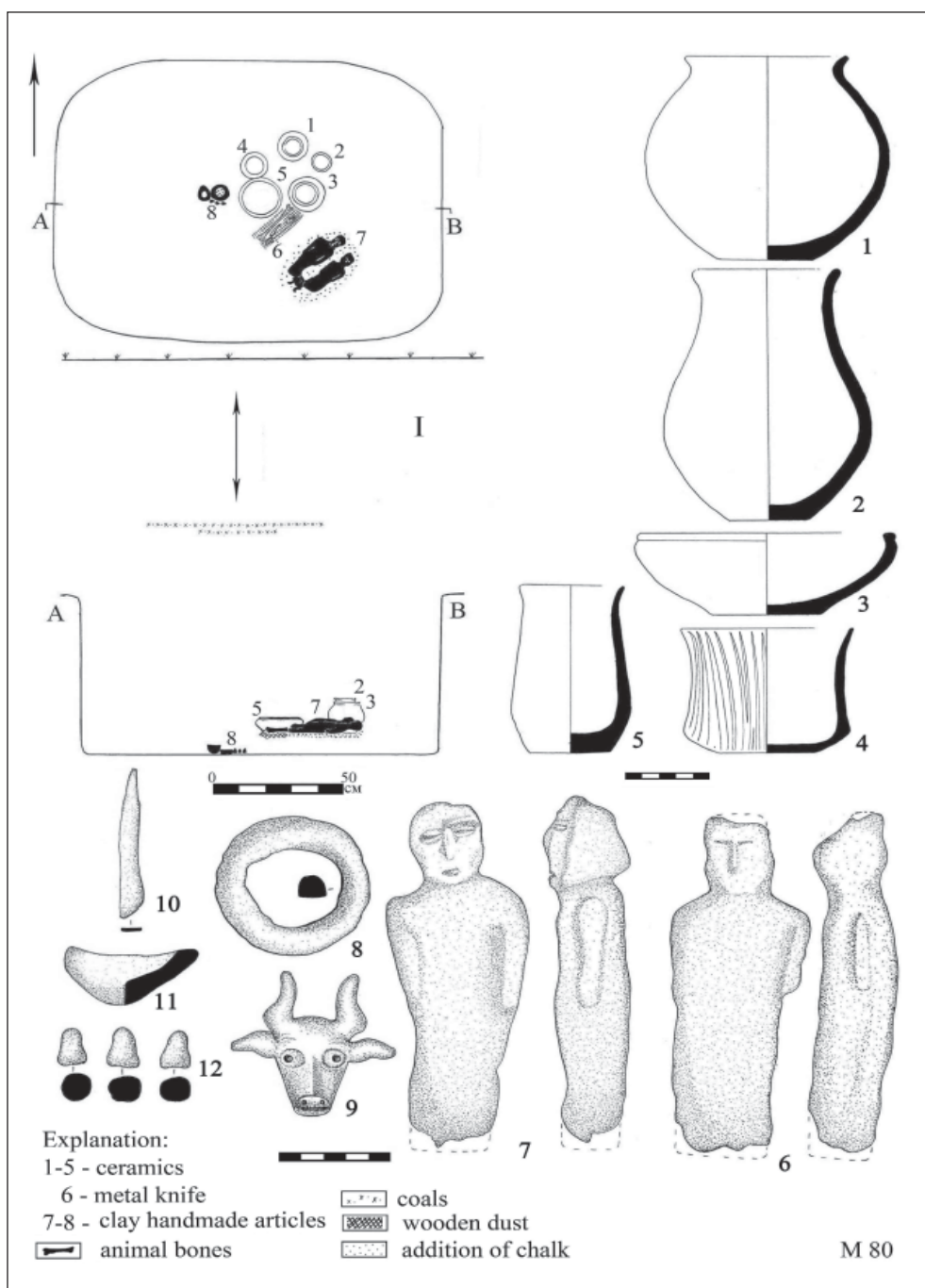


Plate 9. Grave 80:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics; 10 – metal knife;
6-9, 11, 12 – clay handicrafts

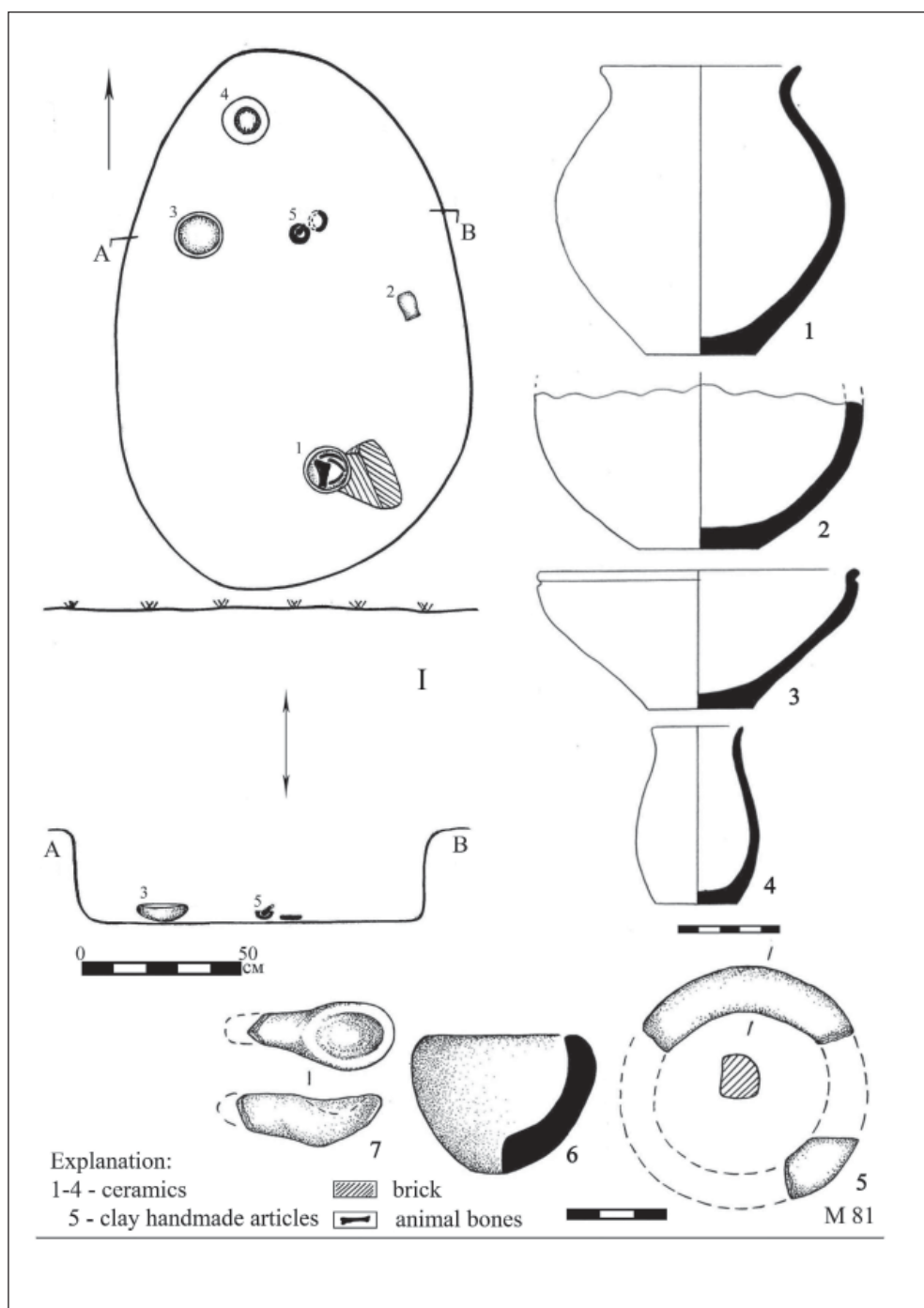


Plate 10. Grave 81:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5-7 – clay handicrafts

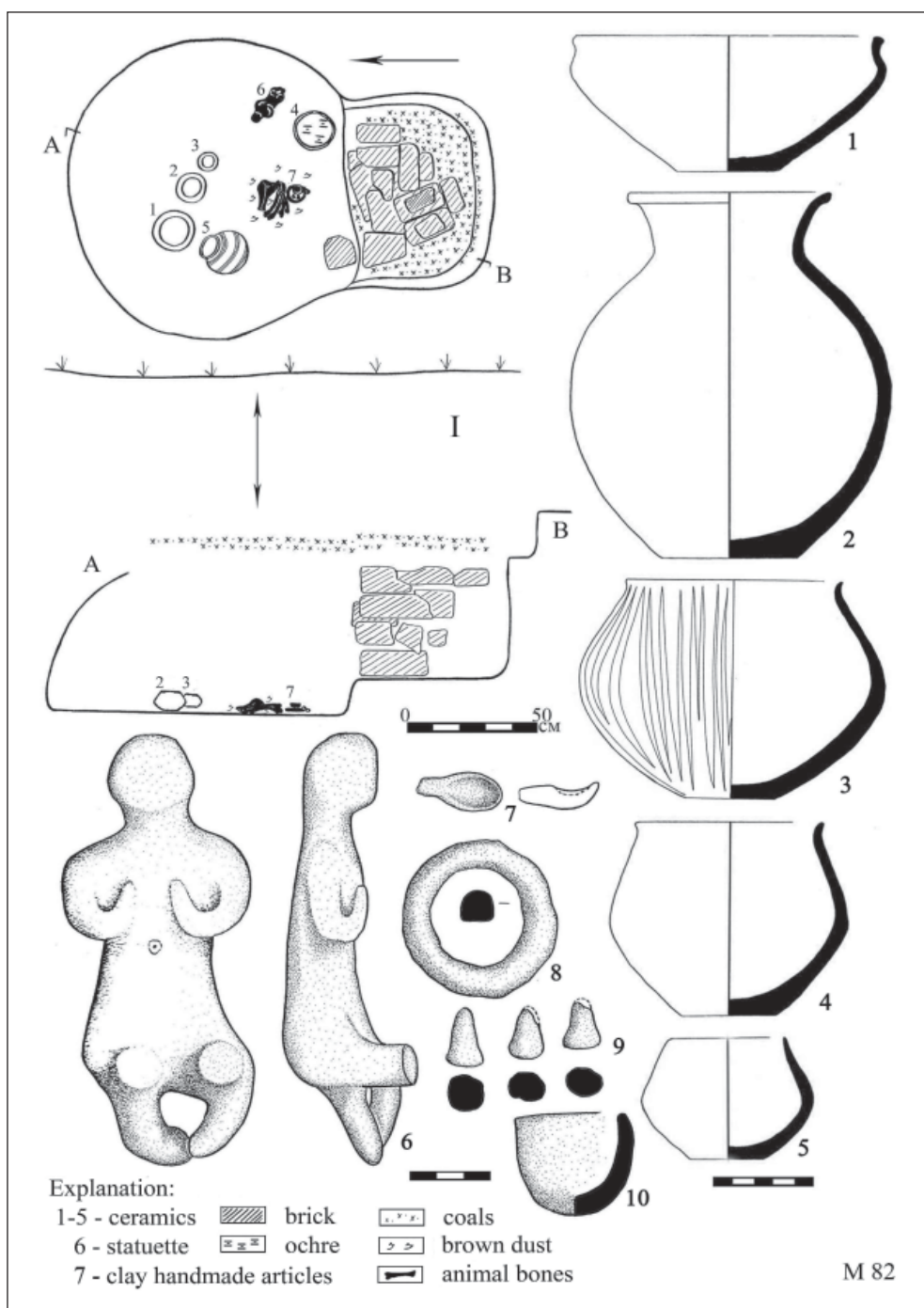


Plate 11. Grave 82:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics; 6-10 – clay handicrafts

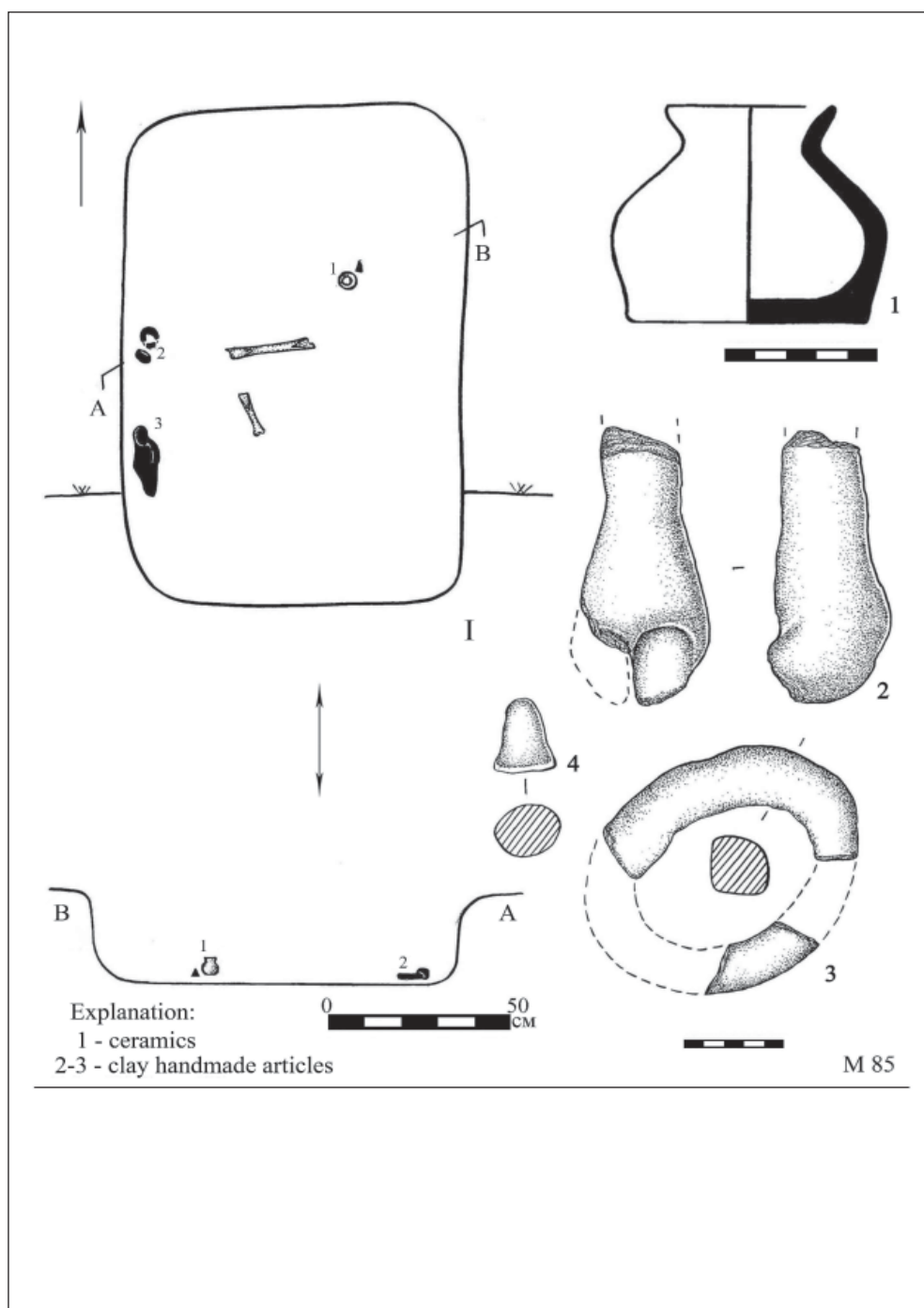


Plate 12. Grave 85:

I – plan and section of burial; 1 – ceramic vessel; 2-4 – clay handicrafts

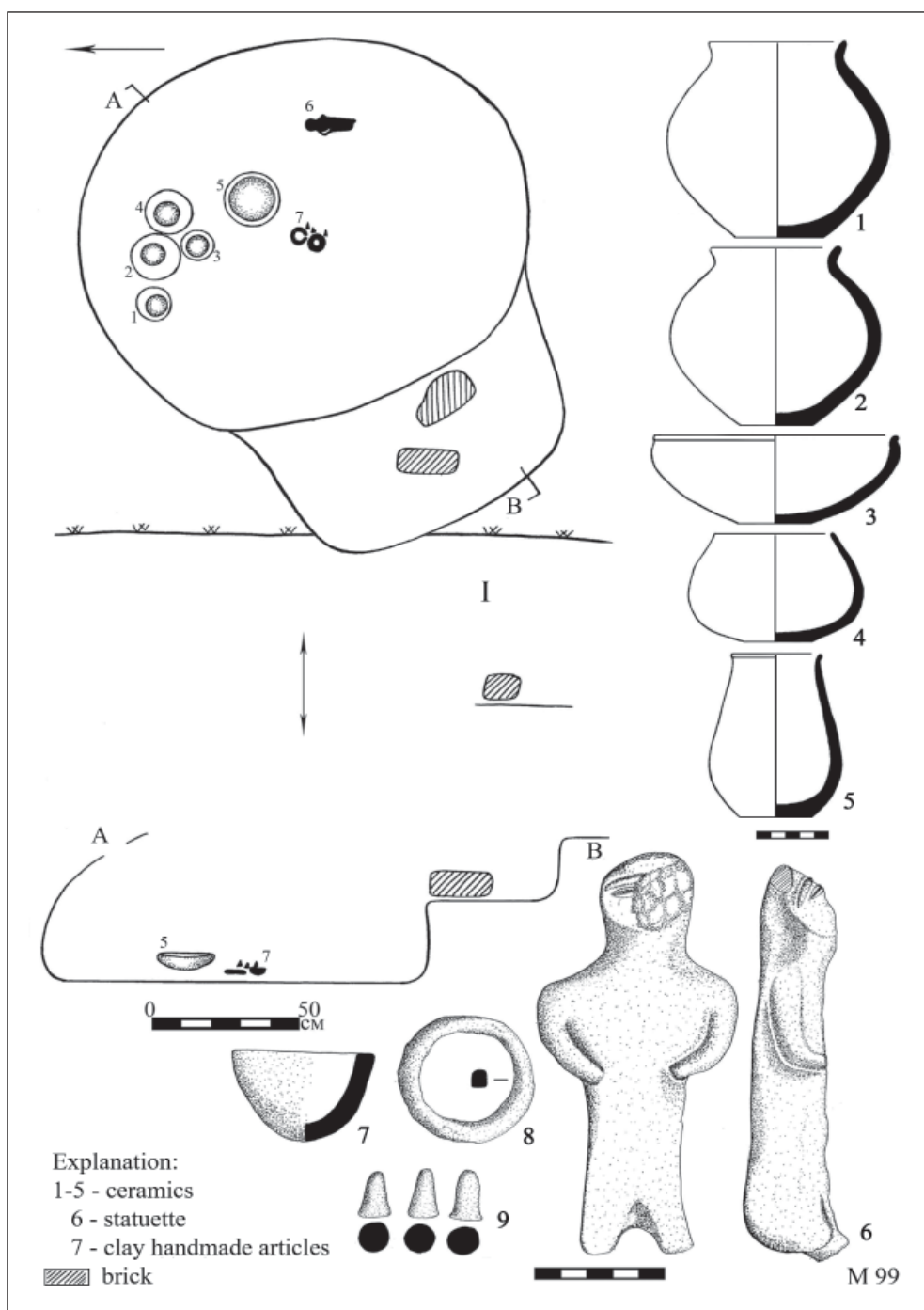


Plate 13. Grave 99:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics; 6-9 – clay handicrafts

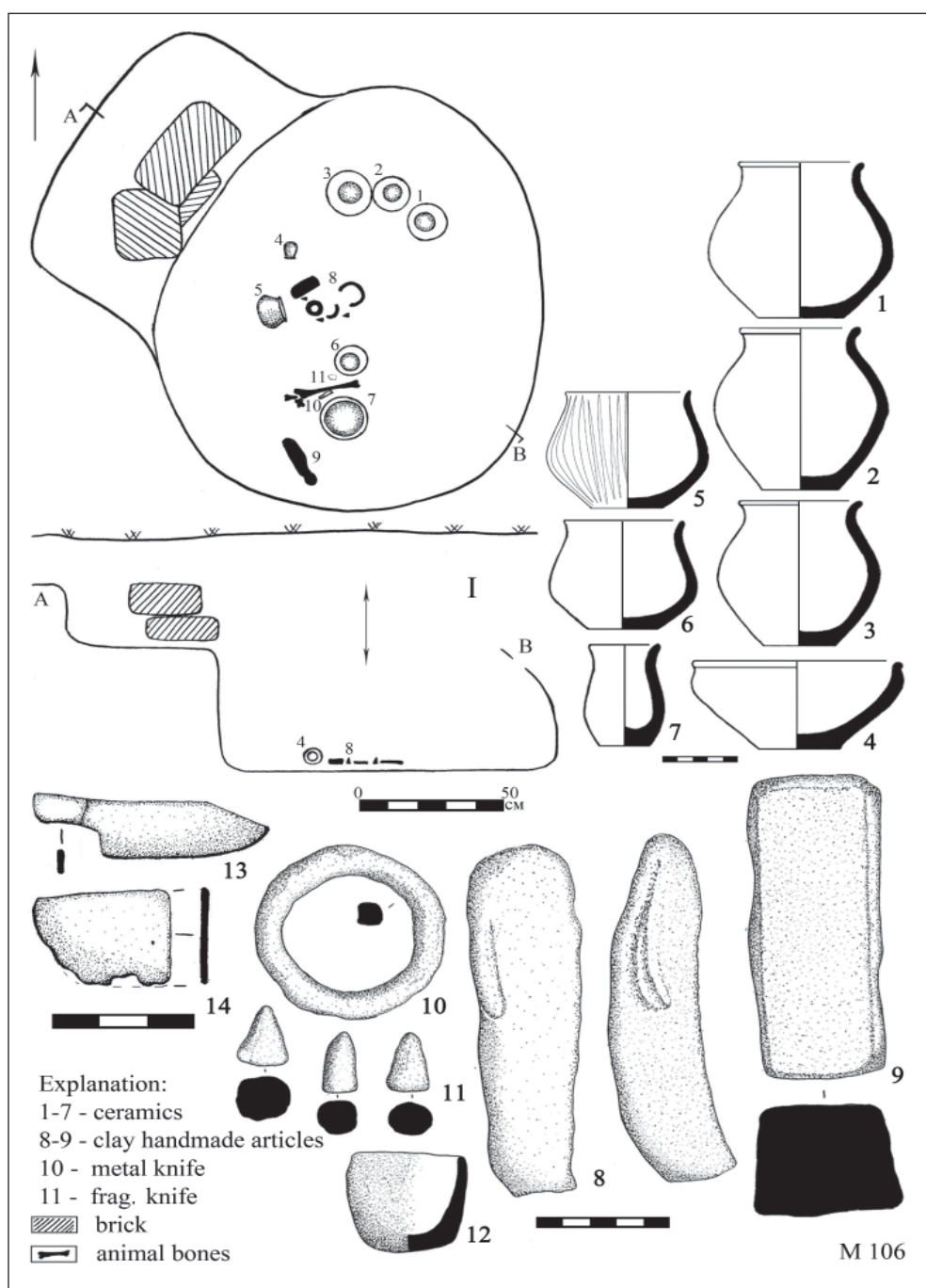


Plate 14. Grave 106:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics; 8-12 – clay handicrafts;
 13 – votive single-blade knife; 14 – fragmented utilitarian single-blade knife

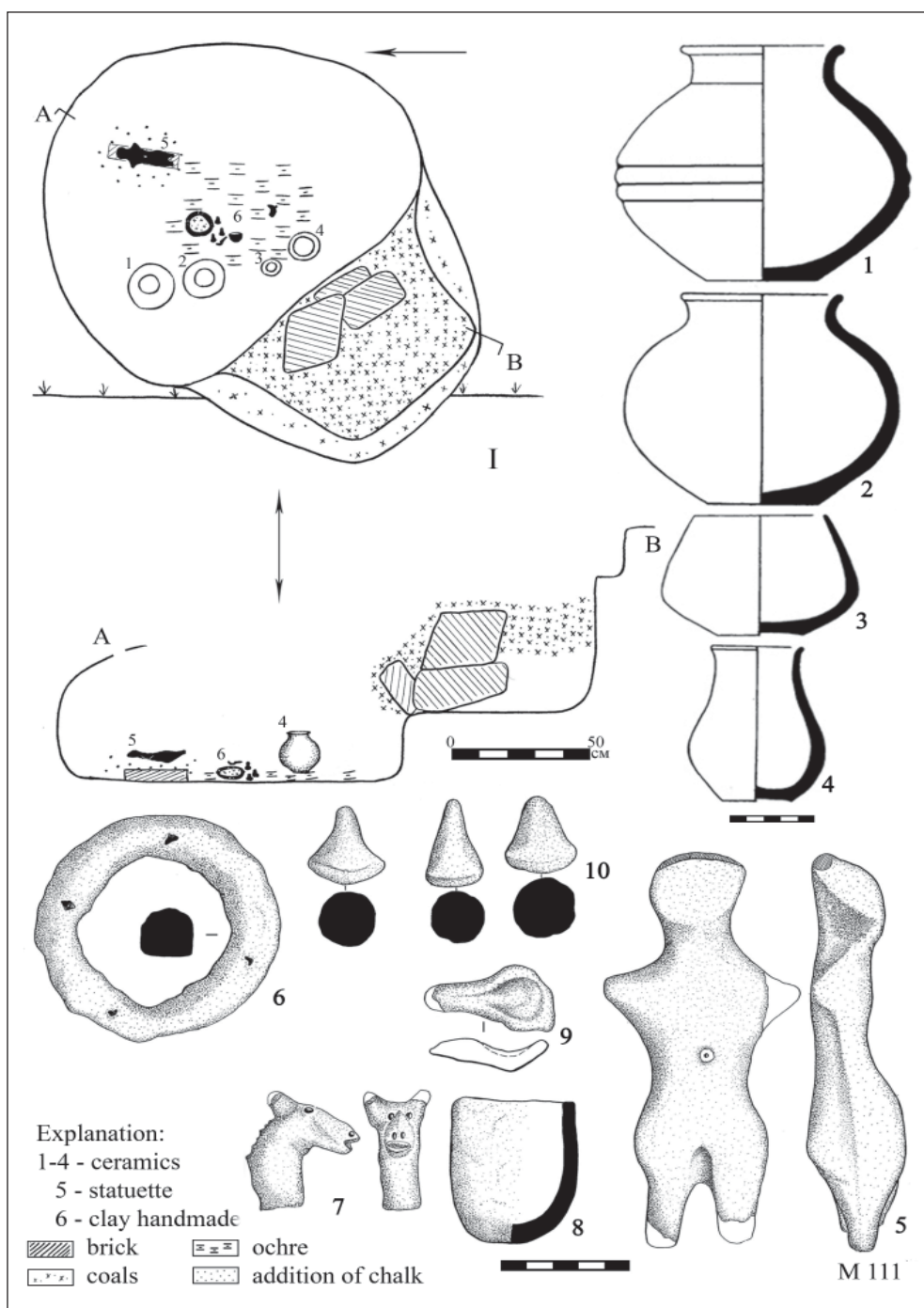


Plate 15. Grave 111:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5-10 – clay handicrafts

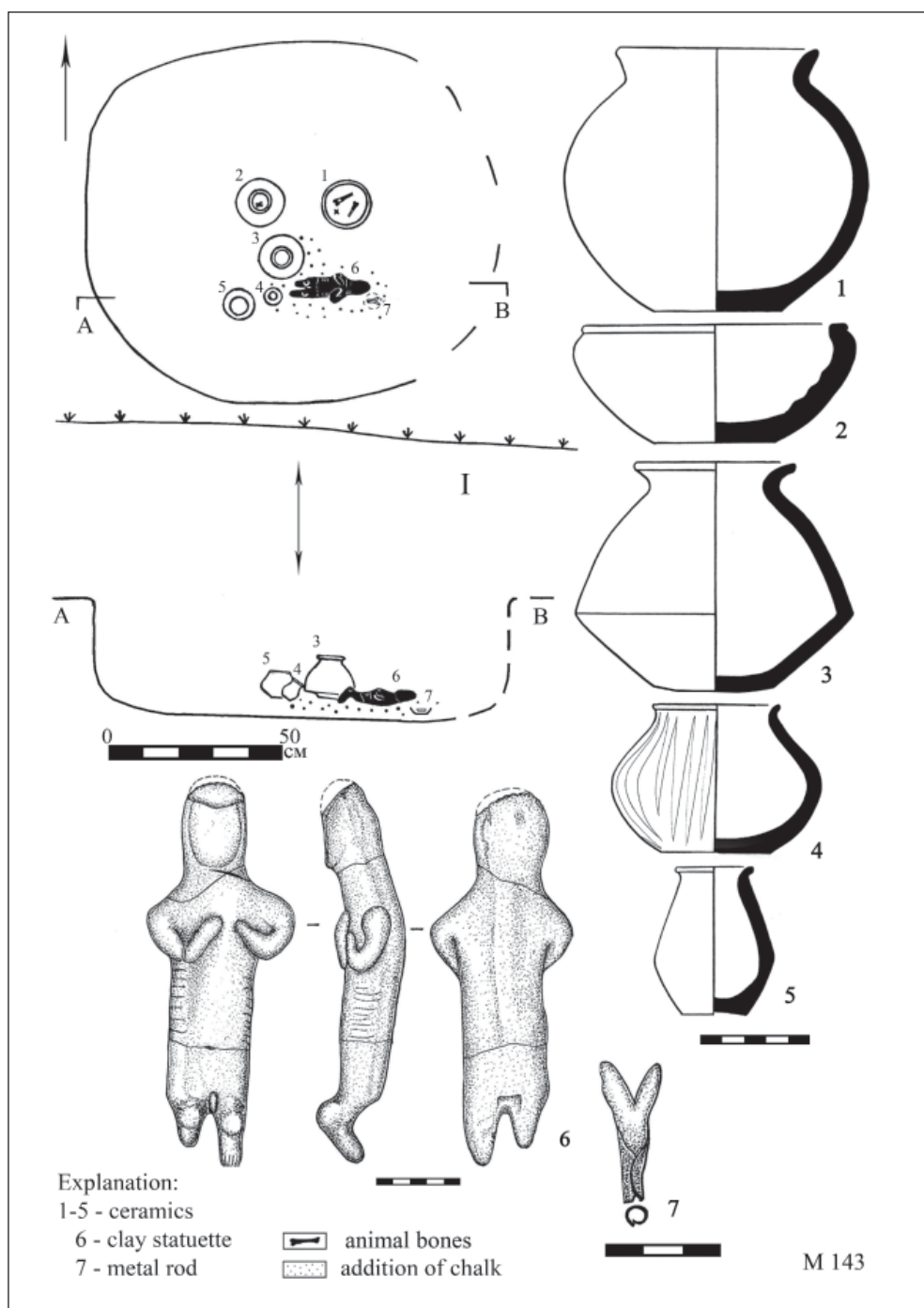


Plate 16. Grave 143:

I—plan and section of burial; 1-5—ceramics; 6—clay statuette; 7—metal votive rod

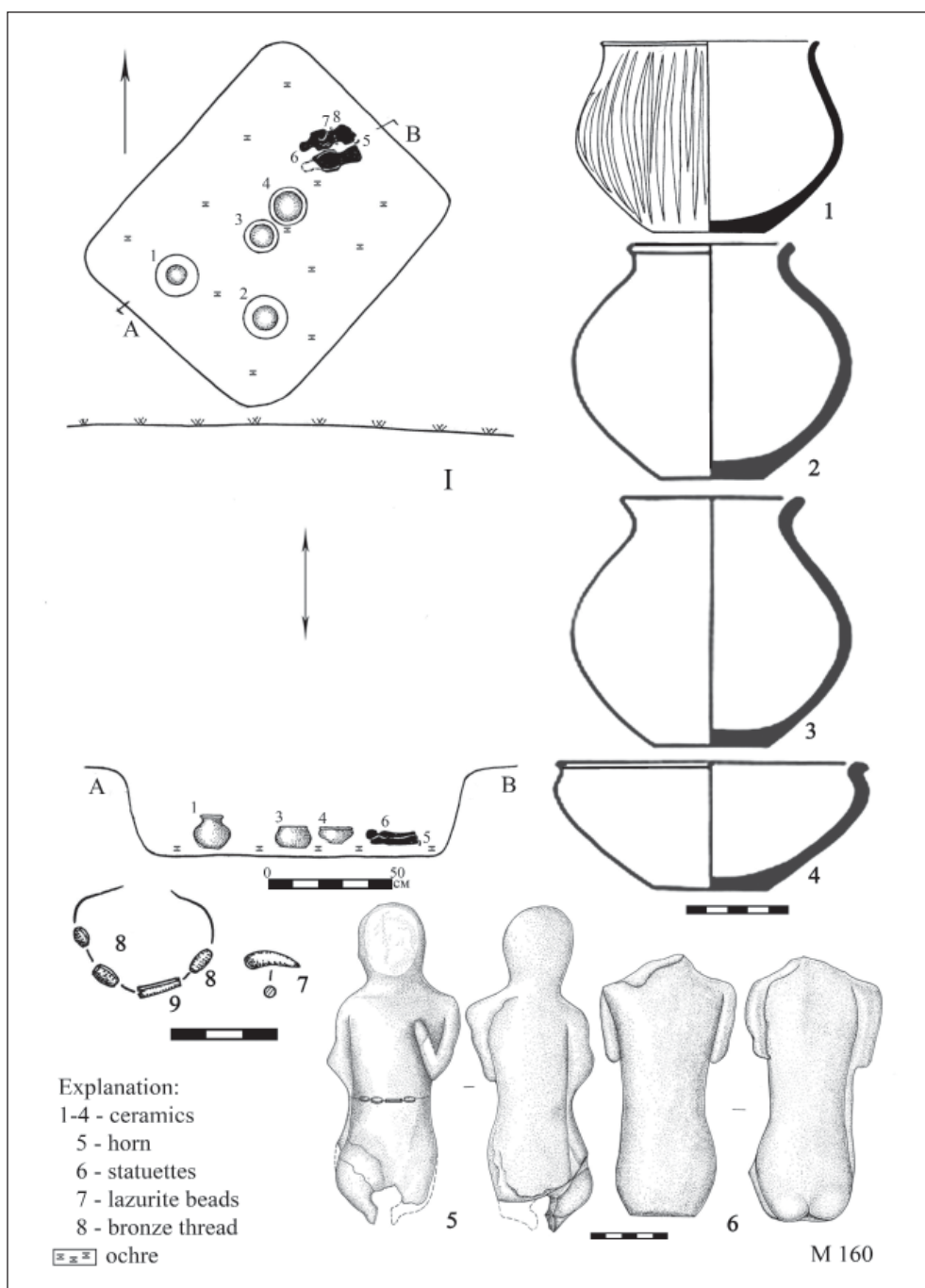


Plate 17. Grave 160:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5-6 – clay statuettes;
7 – metal ‘horn’; 8 – lazurite beads; 9 – metal tread of beads

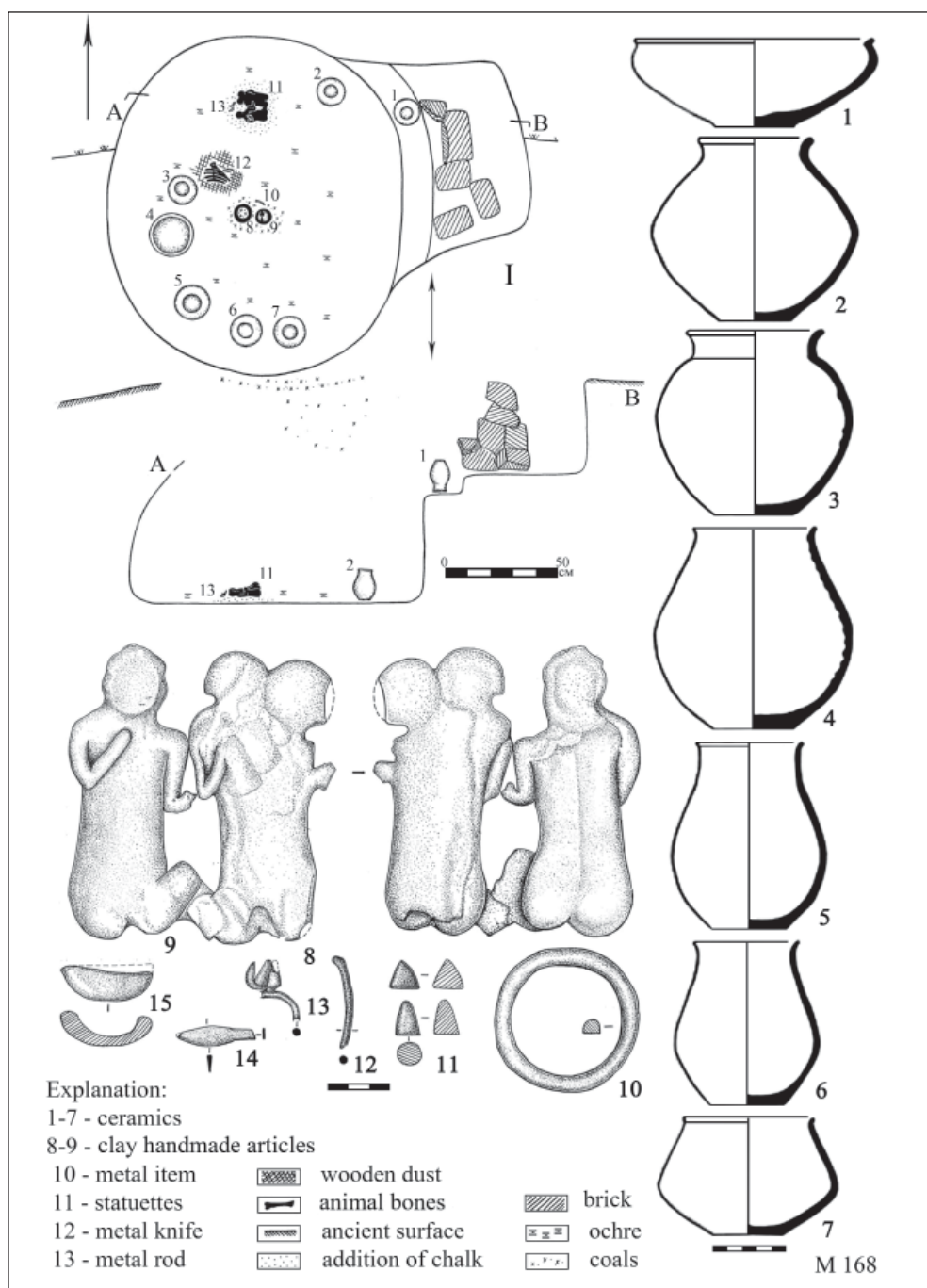
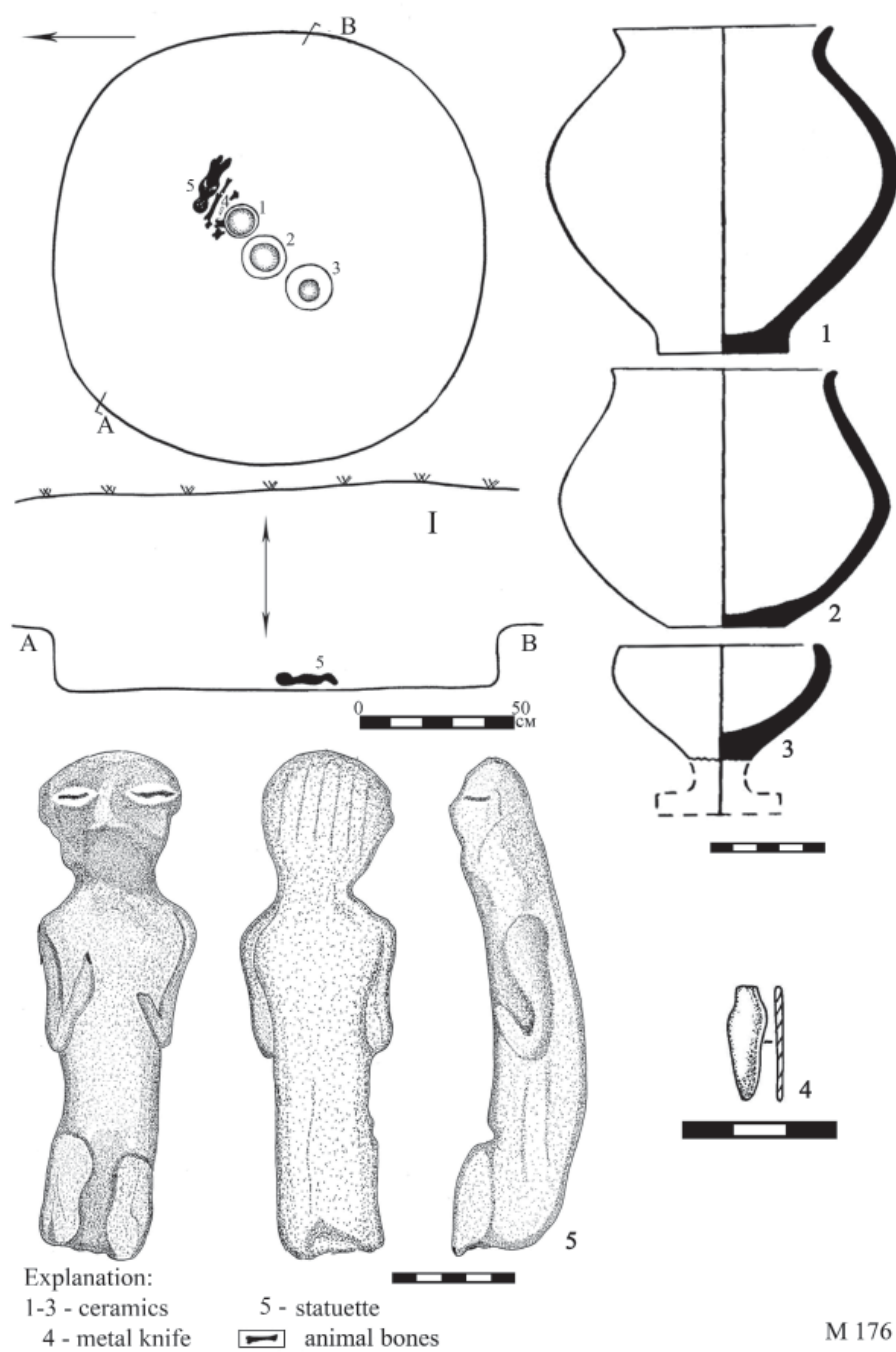


Plate 18. Grave 168:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics; 8-11,15 – clay handicrafts;
12 – metal bar; 13 – metal ‘rod’; 14 – single-blade knife



M 176

Plate 19. Grave 176:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-3 – ceramics; 4 – knife-poniard; 5 – statuette

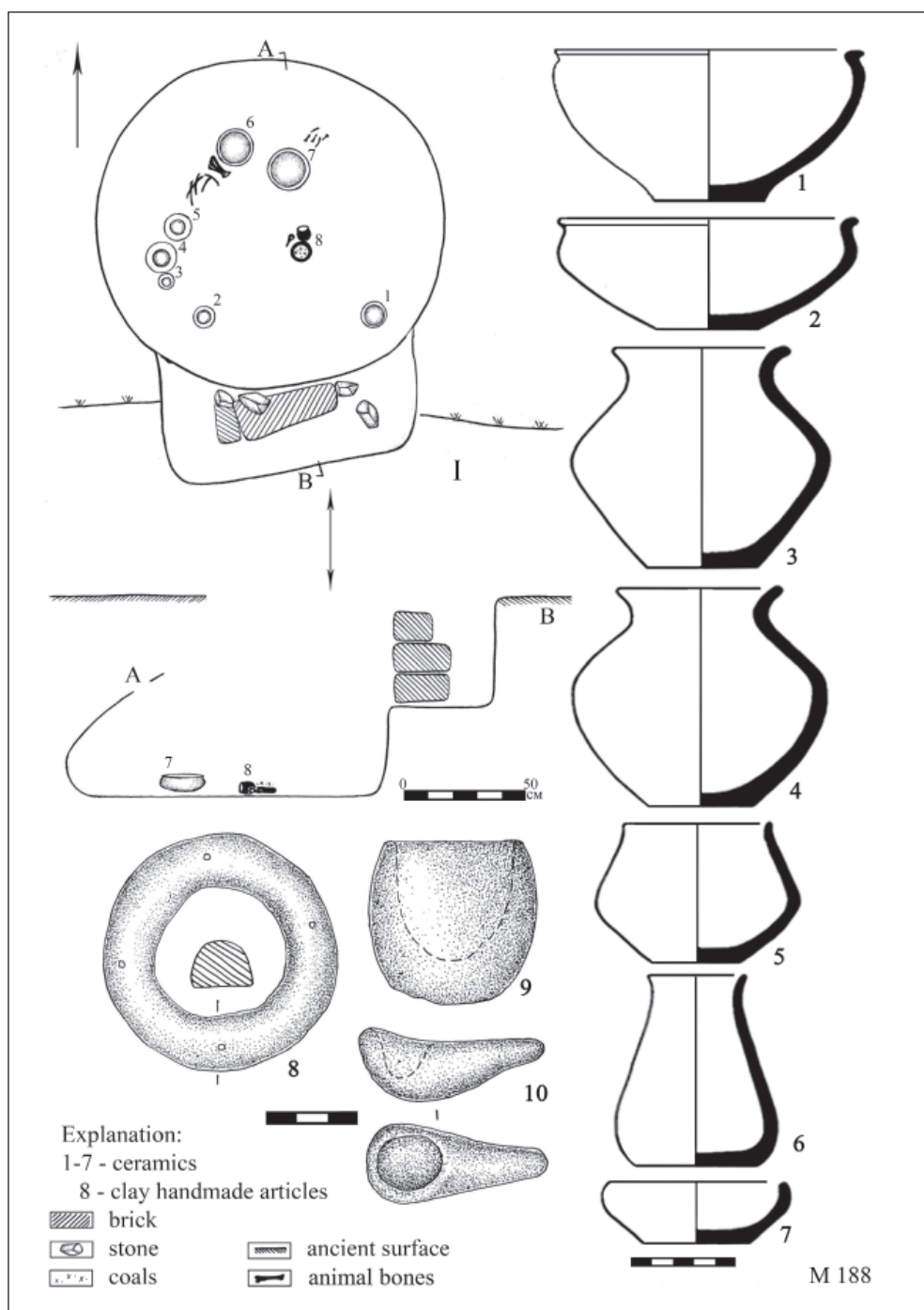


Plate 20. Grave 188:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics; 8-10 – clay handicrafts

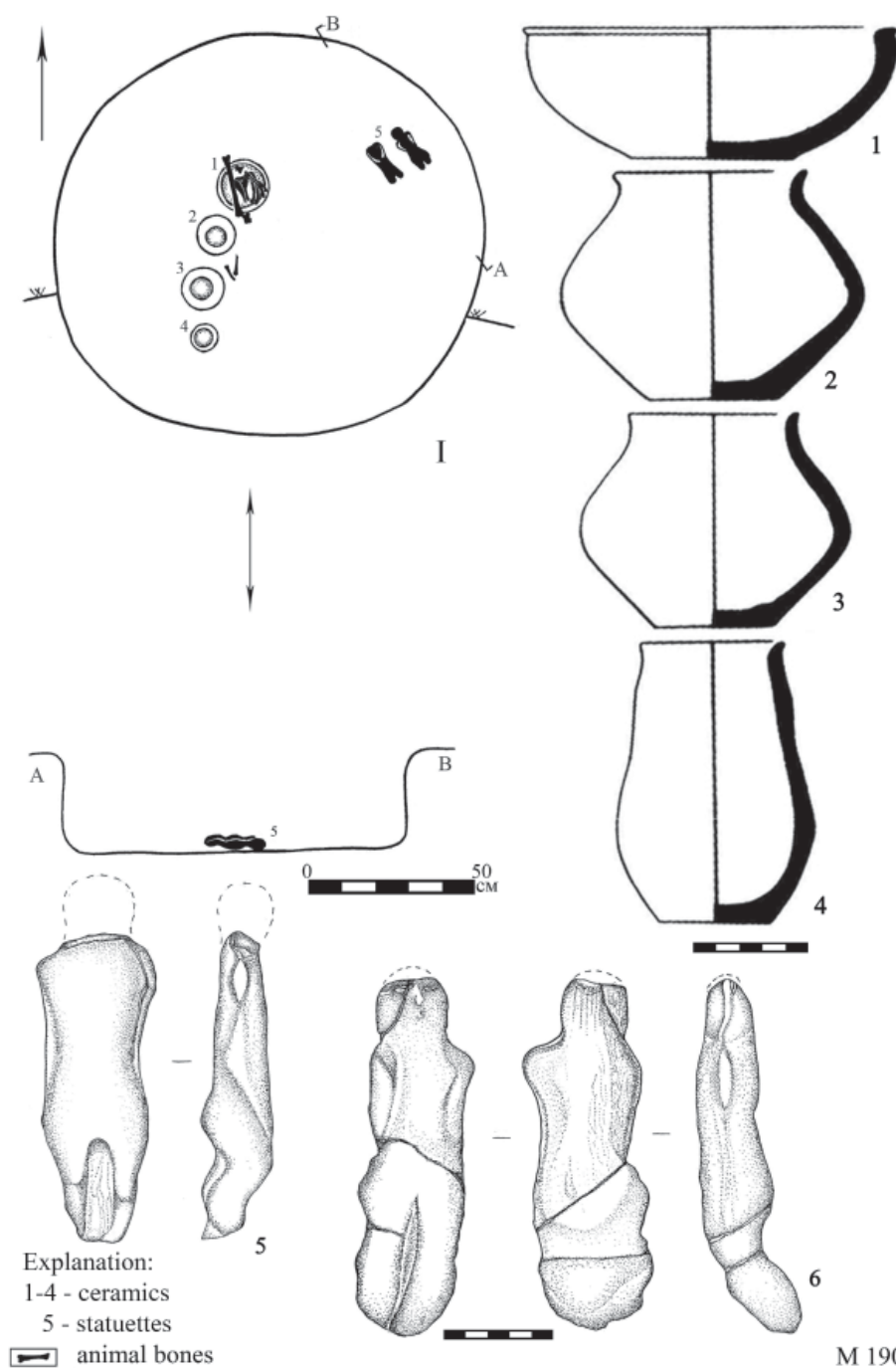


Plate 21. Grave 190:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5-6 – statuettes

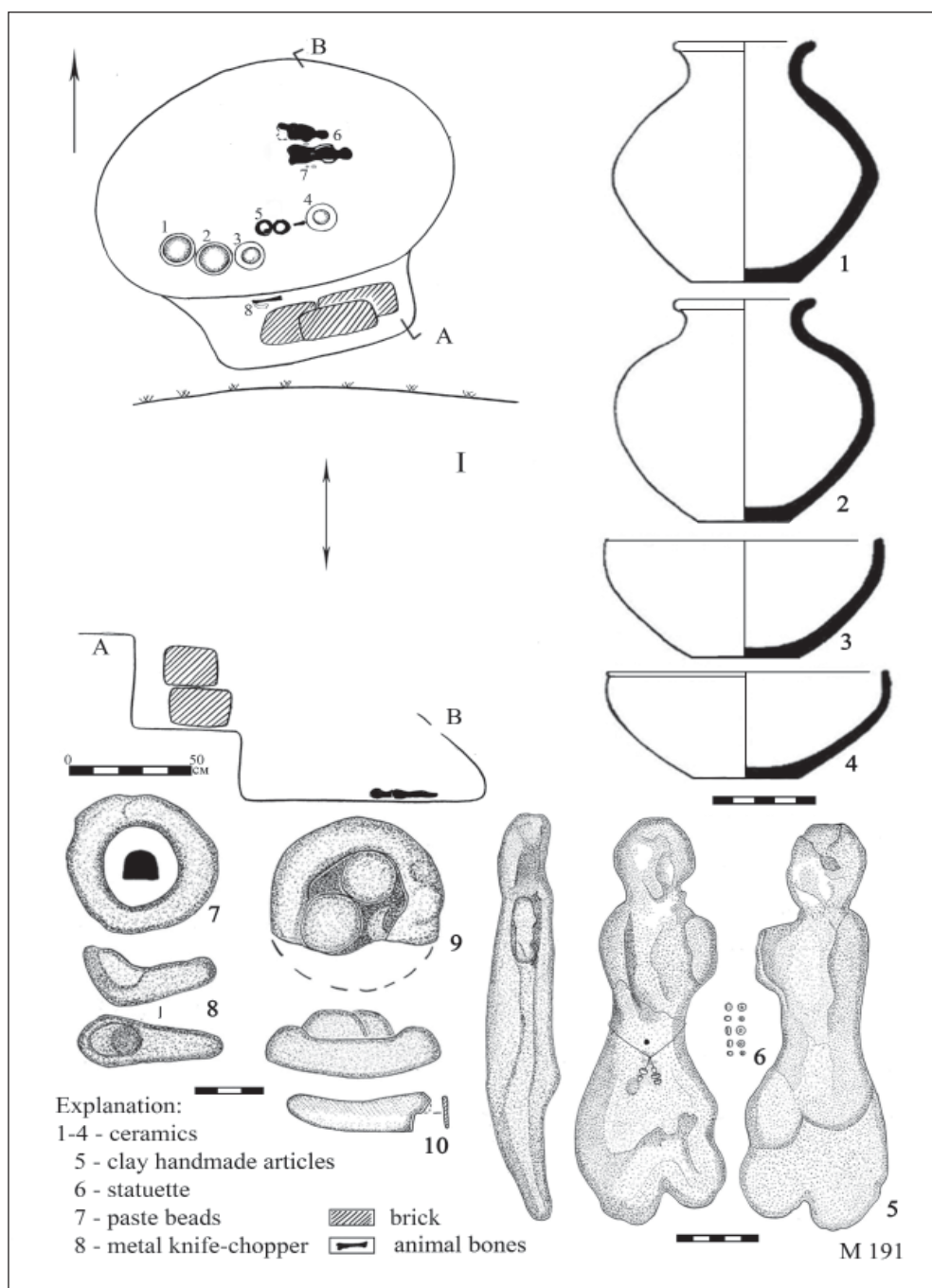


Plate 22. Grave 191:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5, 7-9 clay handicrafts;
 6 – paste glass beads; 10 – single-blade knife

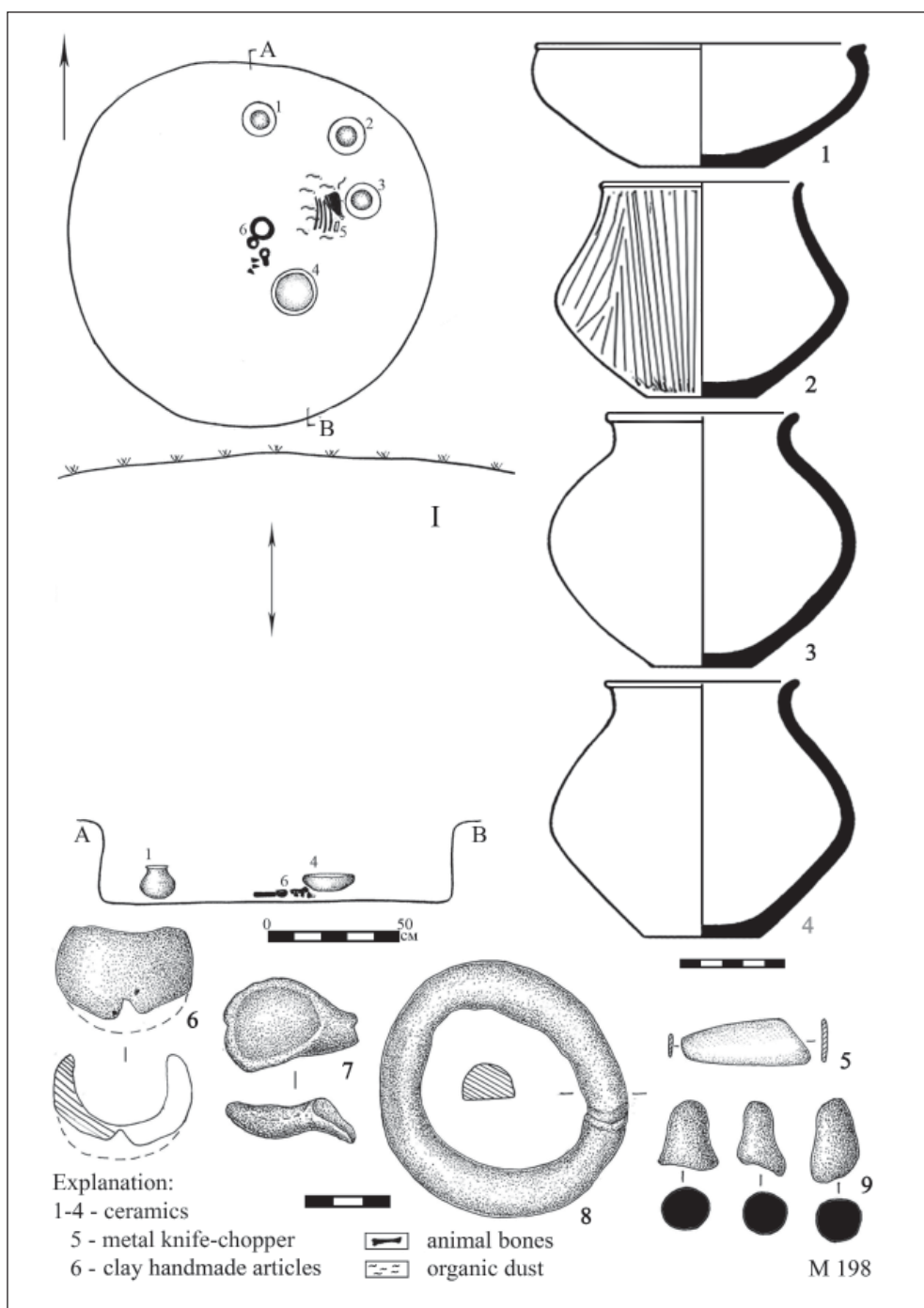


Plate 23. Grave 198:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5 – knife; 6-9 – clay handicrafts

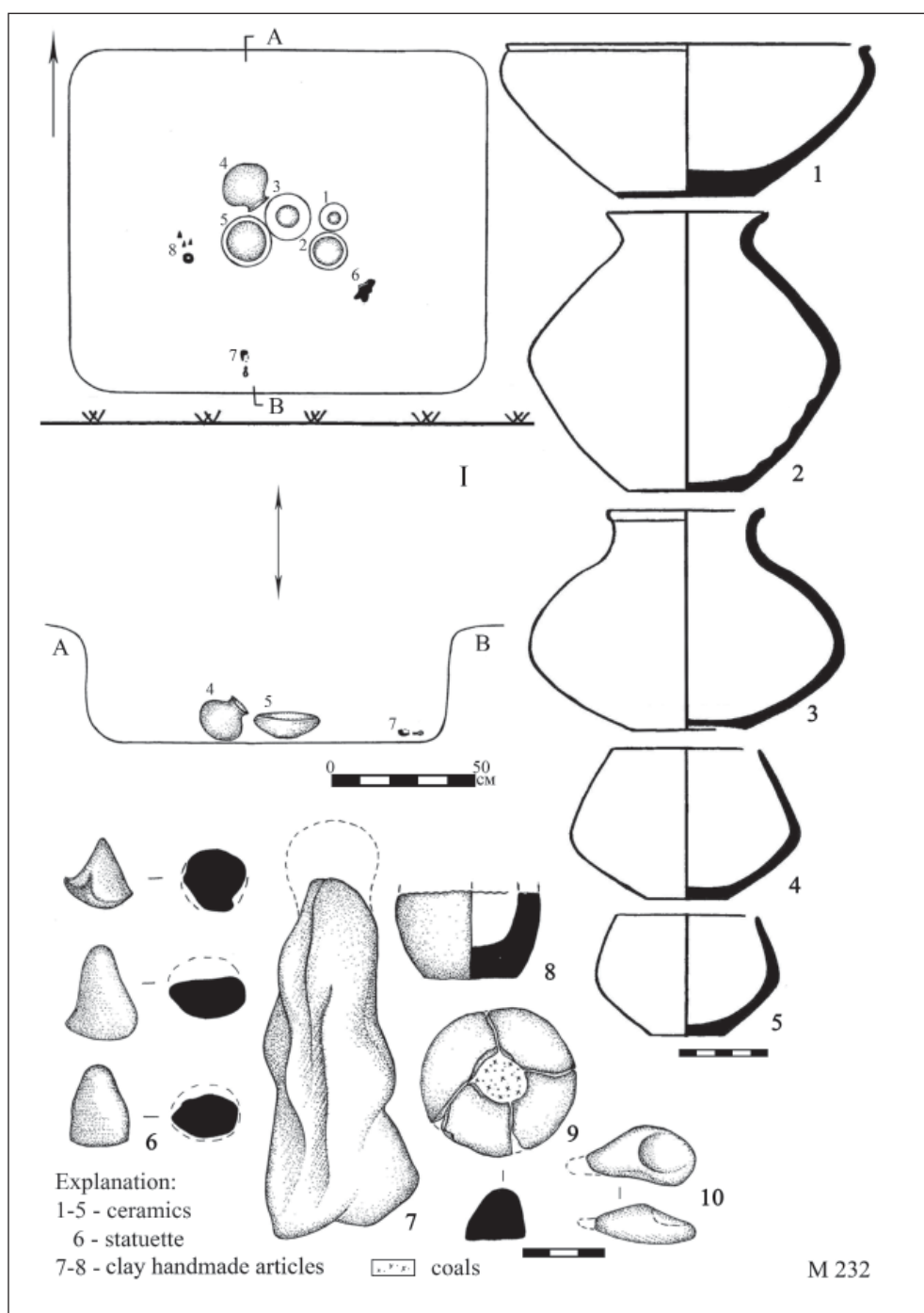


Plate 24. Grave 232:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 ceramics; 6-10 – clay handicrafts

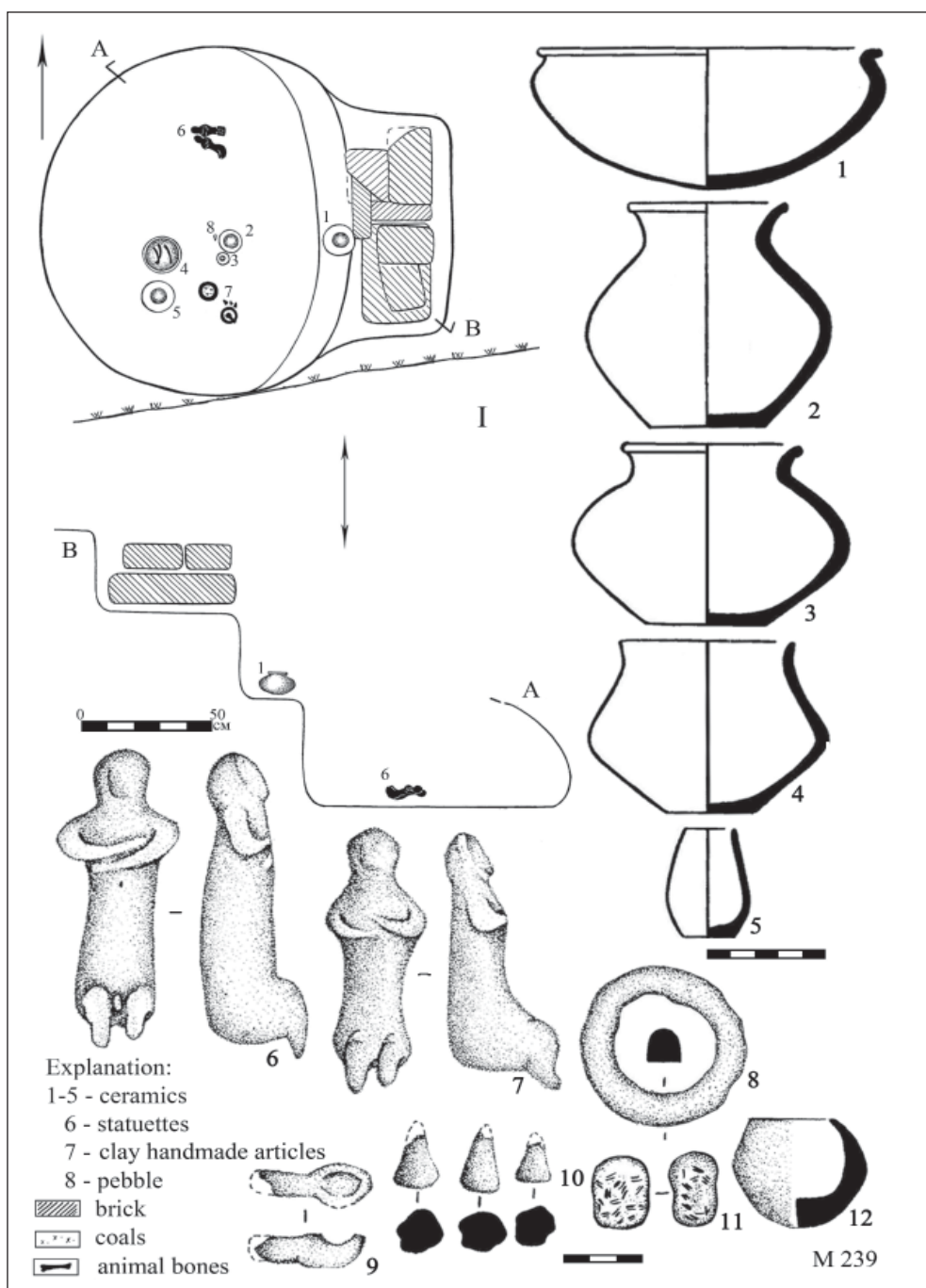


Plate 25. Grave 239:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics; 6-10, 12 – clay handicrafts;
 11 – worn pebble

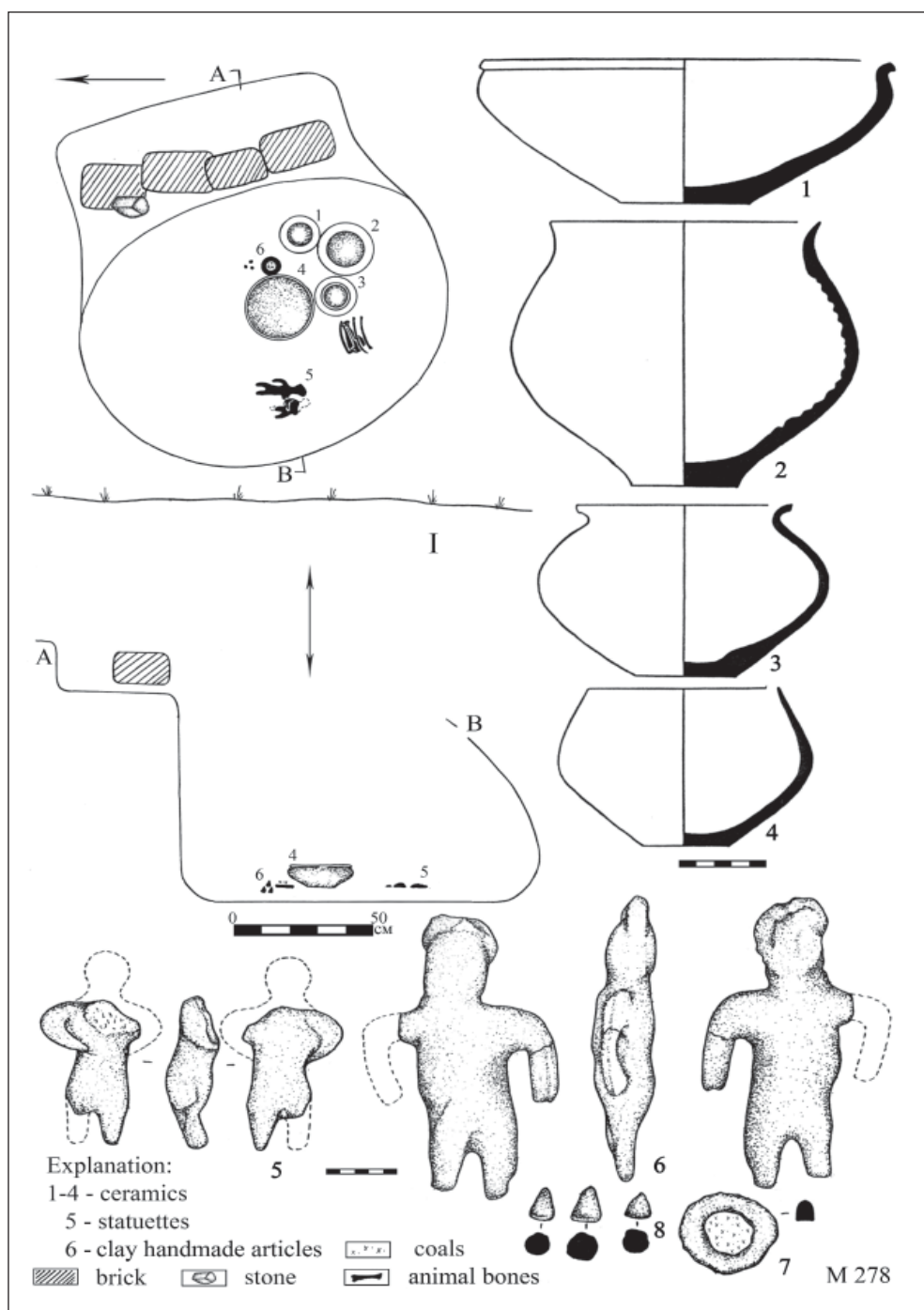


Plate 26. Grave 278:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5-8 – clay handicrafts

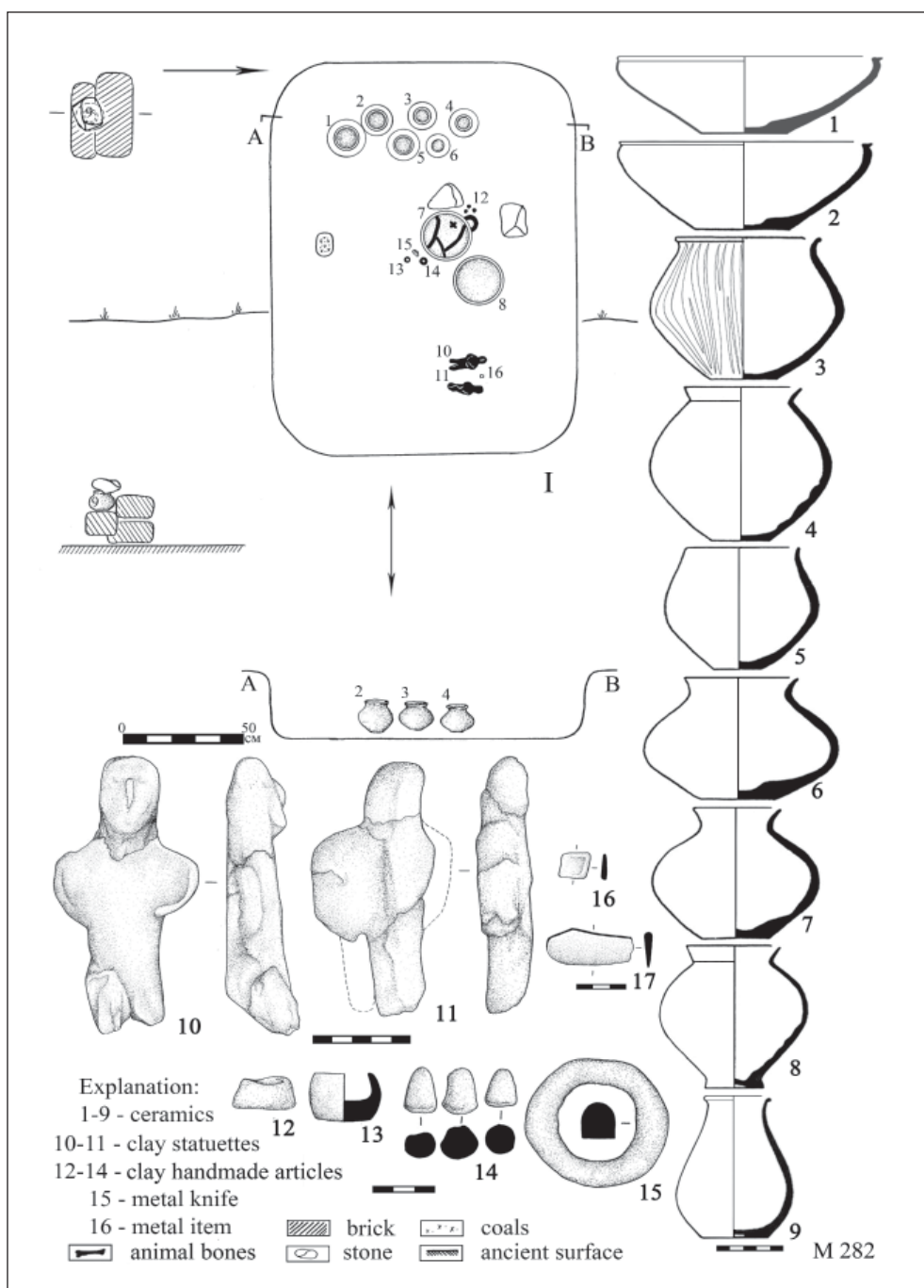


Plate 27. Grave 282:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-9 – ceramics; 10-15 – clay handicrafts;
16 – metal plate; 17 – single-blade knife

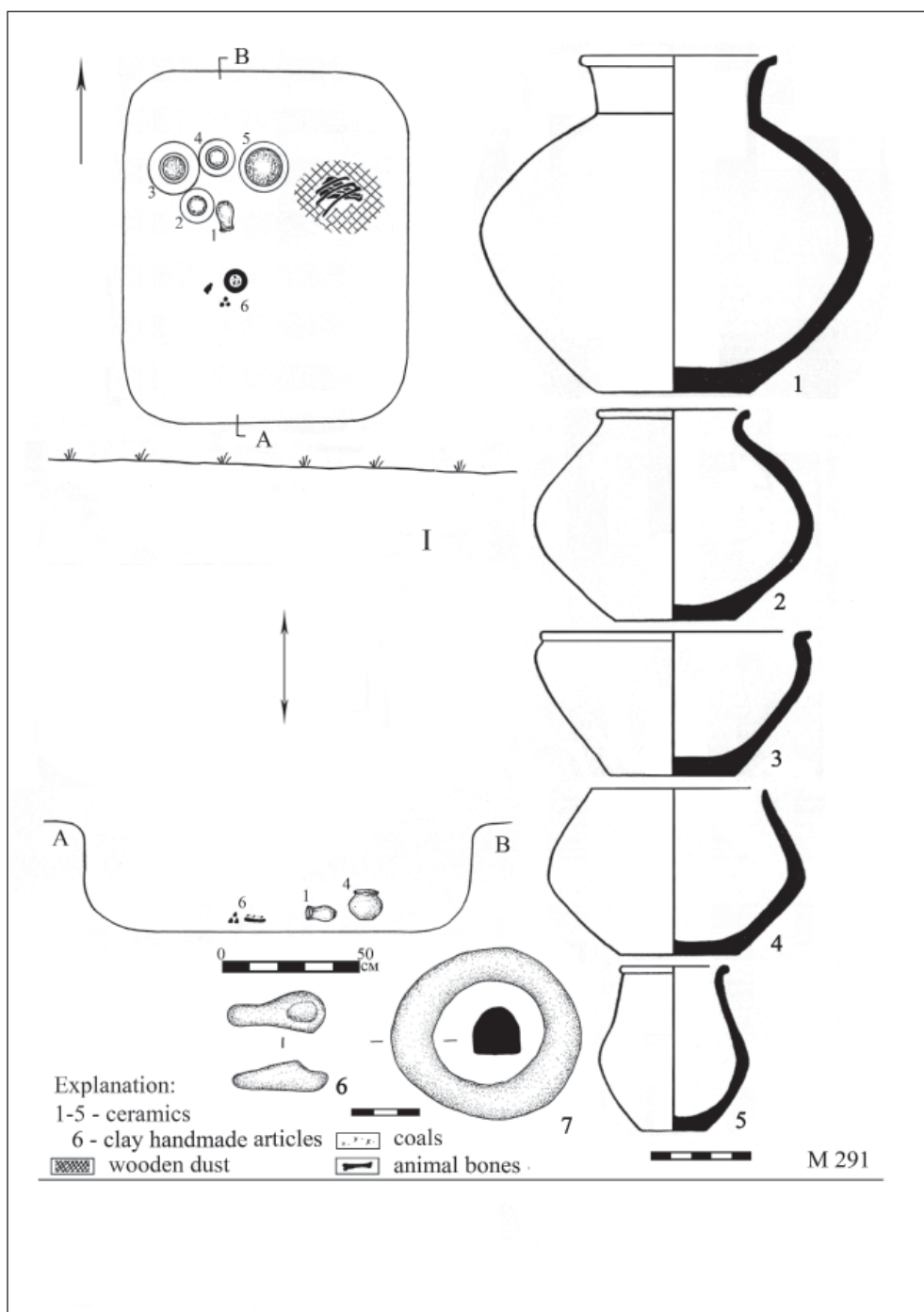


Plate 28. Grave 291:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics; 6-7 – clay handicrafts

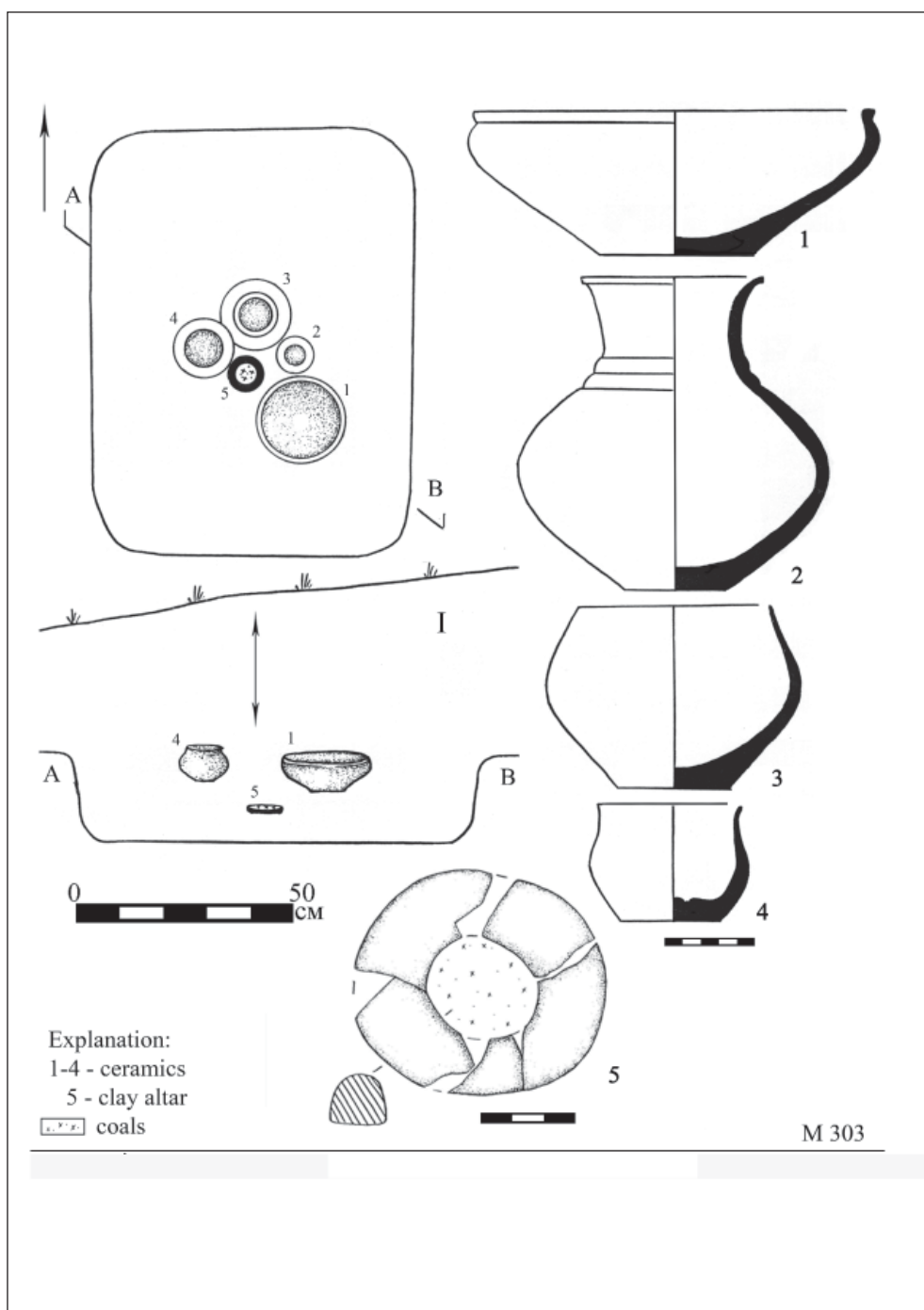


Plate 29. Grave 303:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5 – votive clay altar

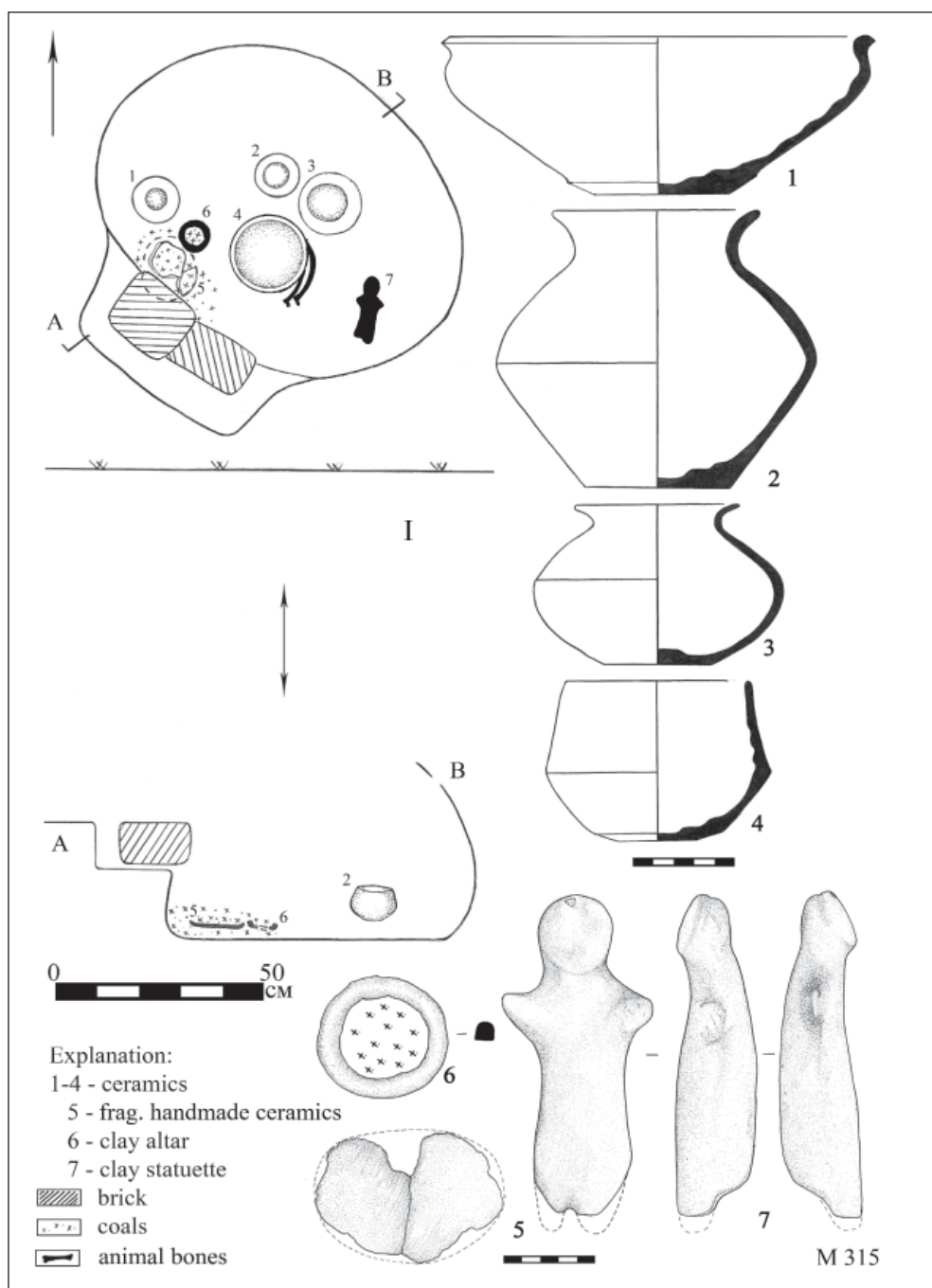


Plate 30. Grave 315:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5 – wall of hand-made vessel;
6, 7 – clay handicrafts

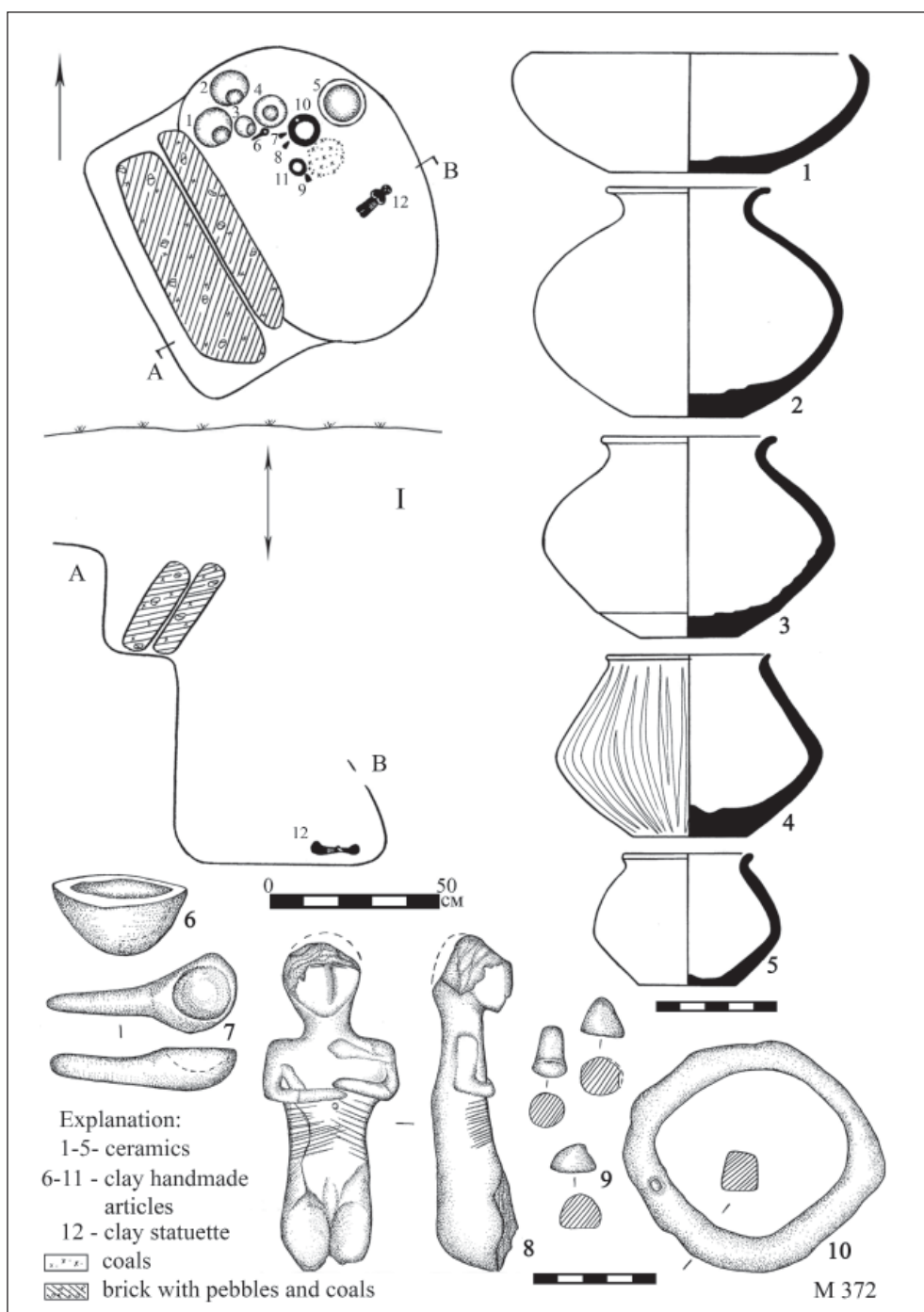


Plate 31. Grave 372:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics; 6-10 – clay handicrafts

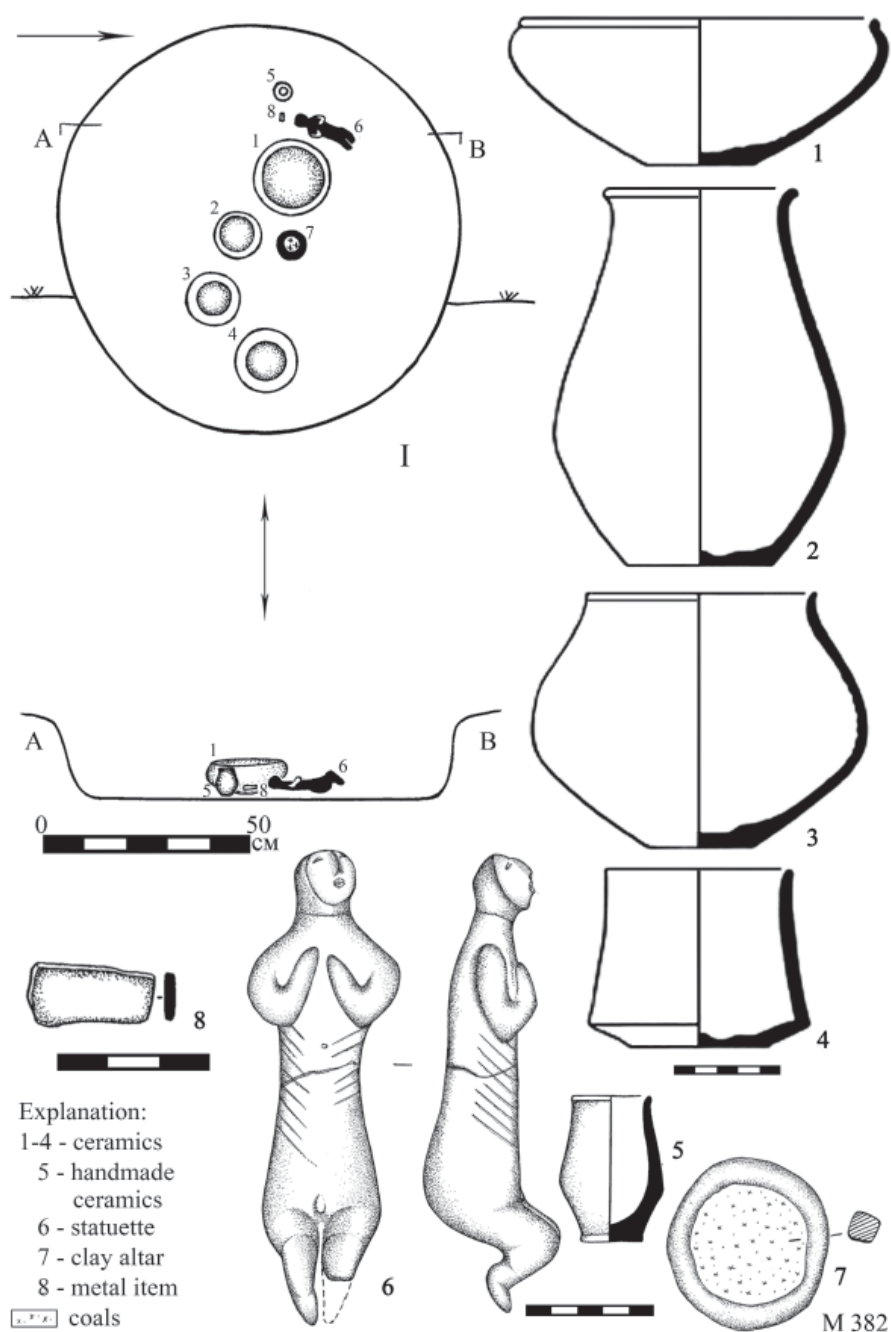


Plate 32. Grave 382:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics; 6, 7 – clay handicrafts;
 8 – fragmented votive single-blade knife

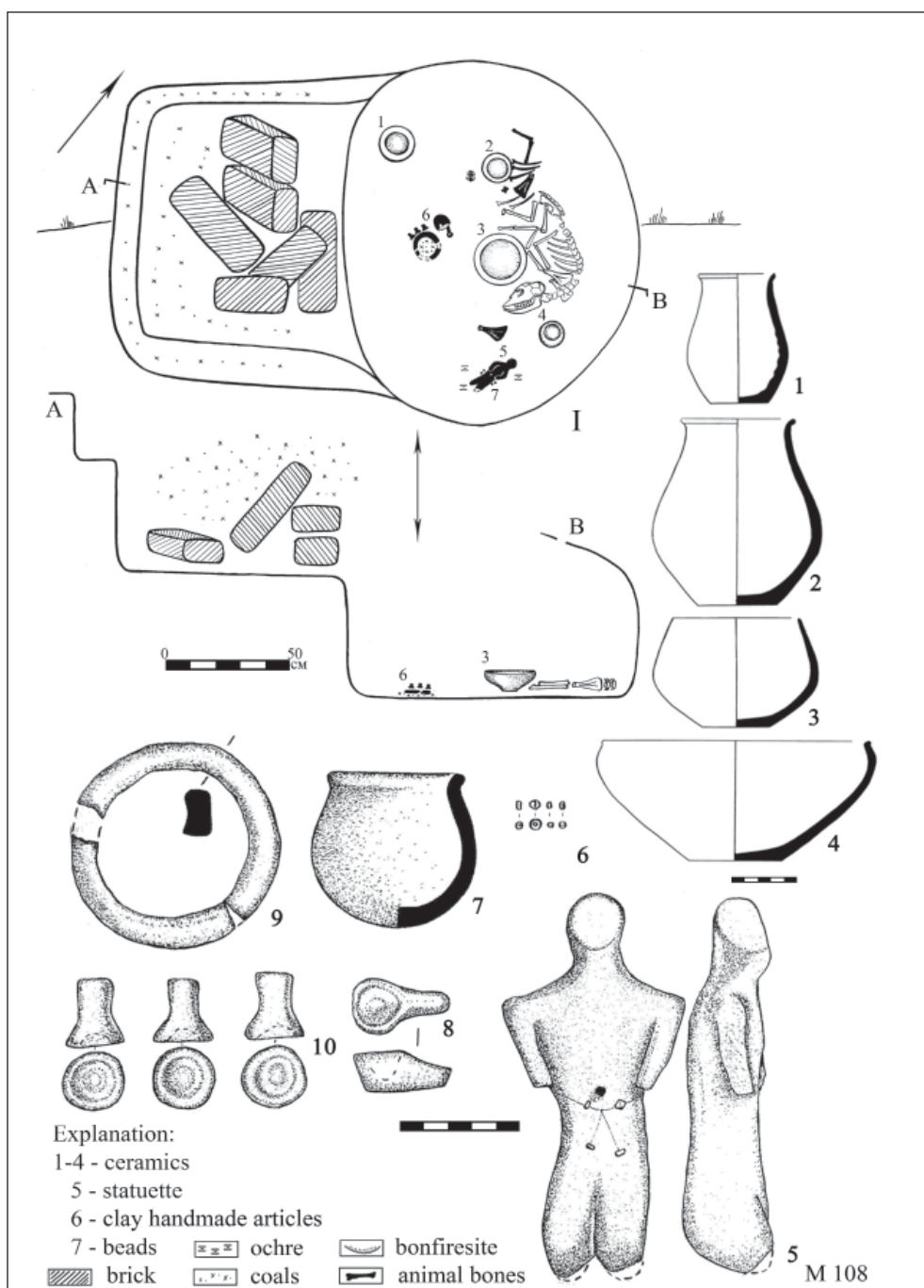


Plate 33. Grave 108:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5,7,10 – clay handicrafts;
6 – bronze and stone glass beads

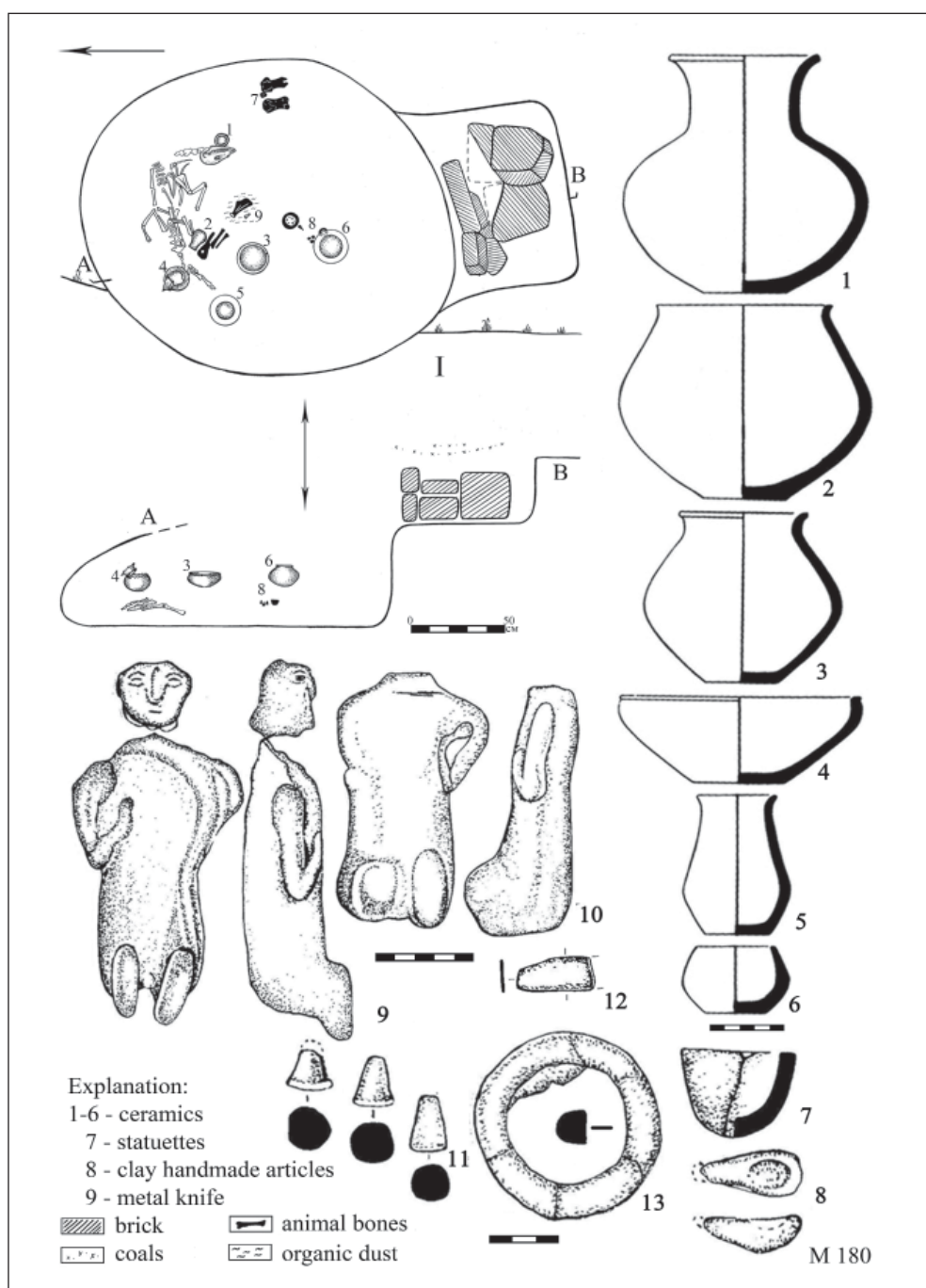


Plate 34. Grave 180:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics; 7-11, 13 – clay handicrafts;
12 – fragmented single-blade knife

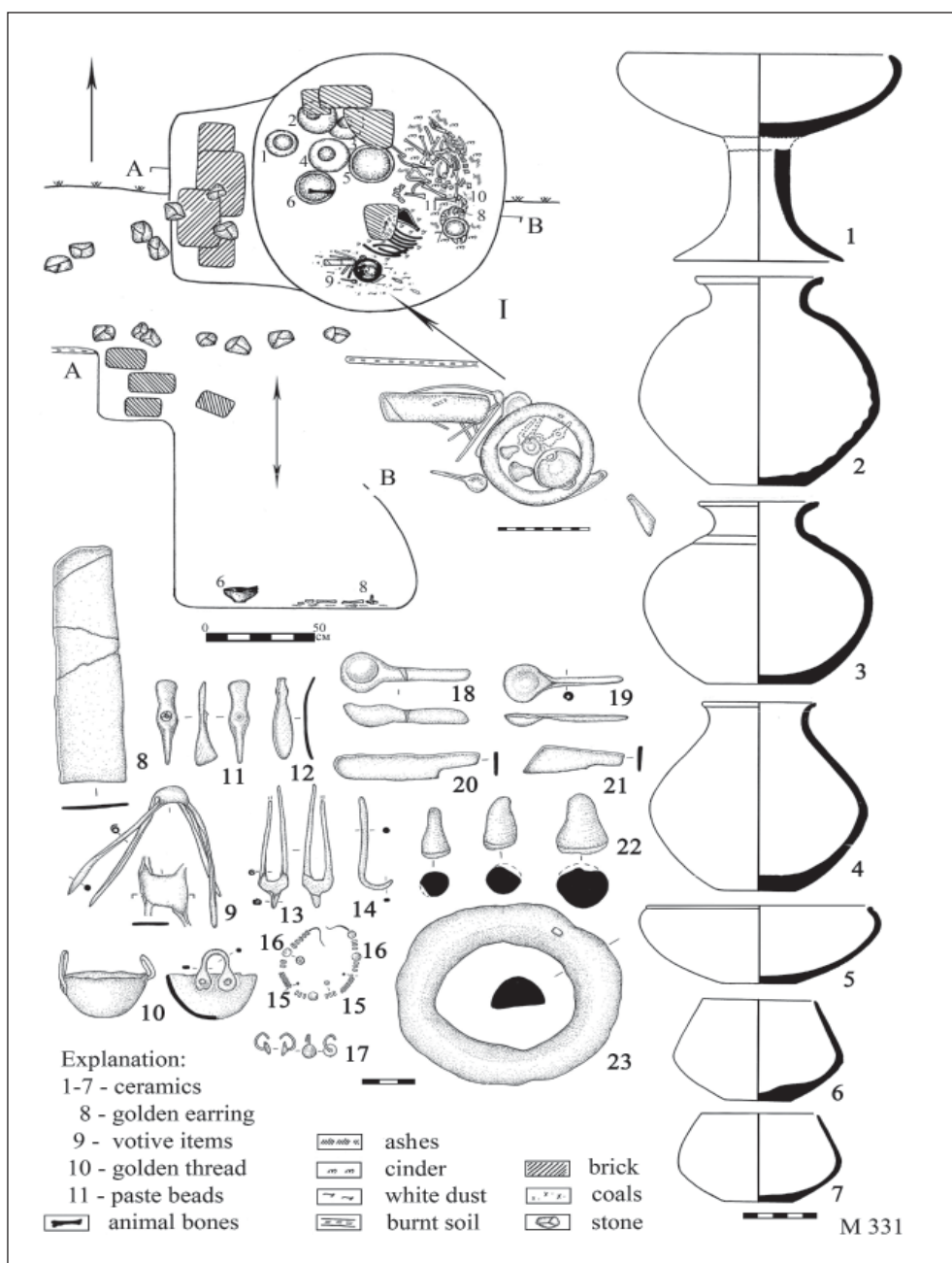


Plate 35. Grave 331:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics; 18, 22, 23 – clay handicrafts; 8 – metal plate; 9 – metal altar; 10 – metal cauldron; 11 – axe-adze; 12 – knife-poniard; 13 – ‘rod’; 14 – metal hook; 15 – golden threads of beads; 16 – glass beads and beads; 17 – golden earring; 19 – metal spoon; 20, 21 – single-blade knives

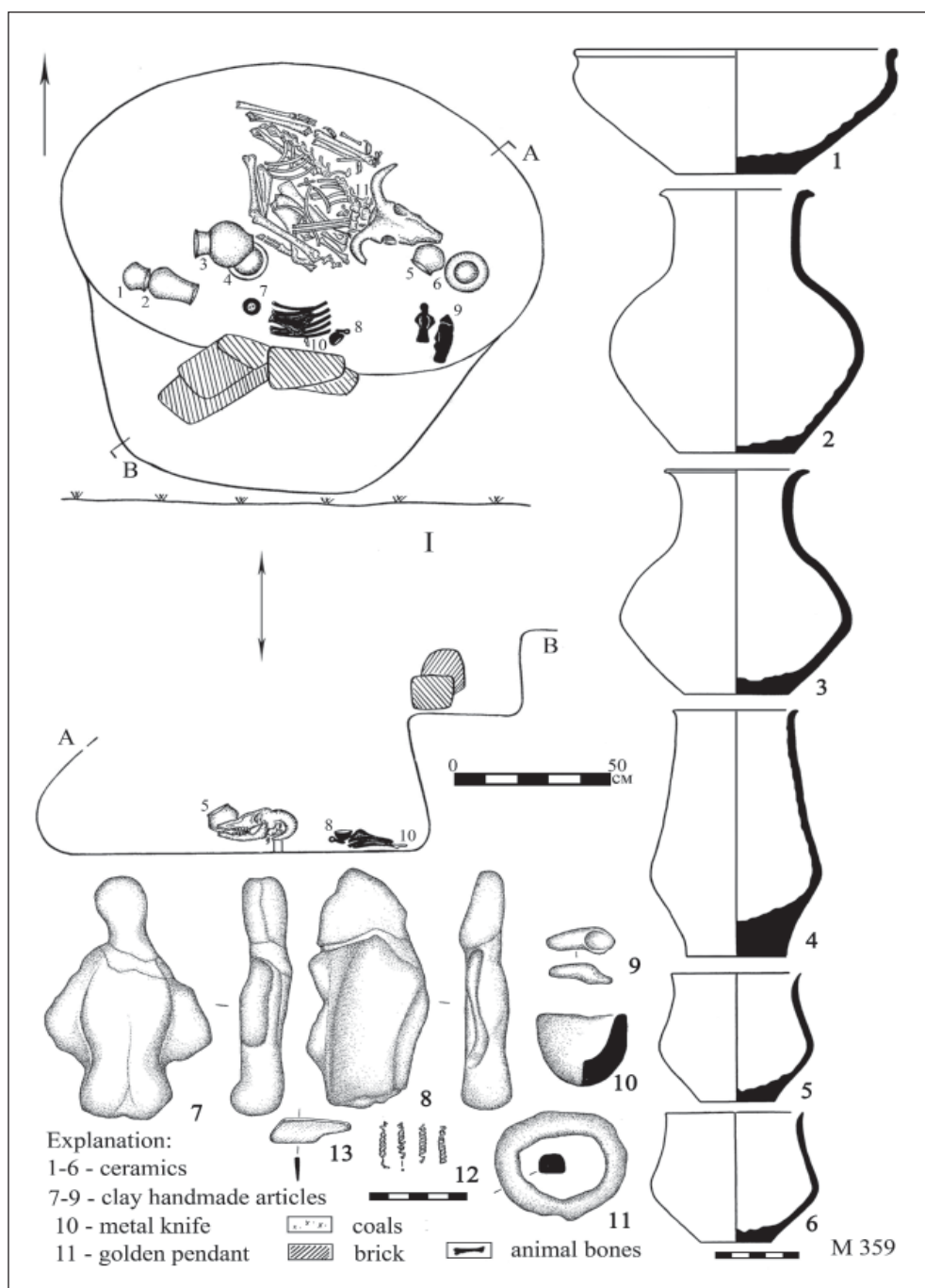


Plate 36. Grave 359:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics; 7-11 – clay handicrafts;
 12 – golden pendants; 13 – single-blade knife

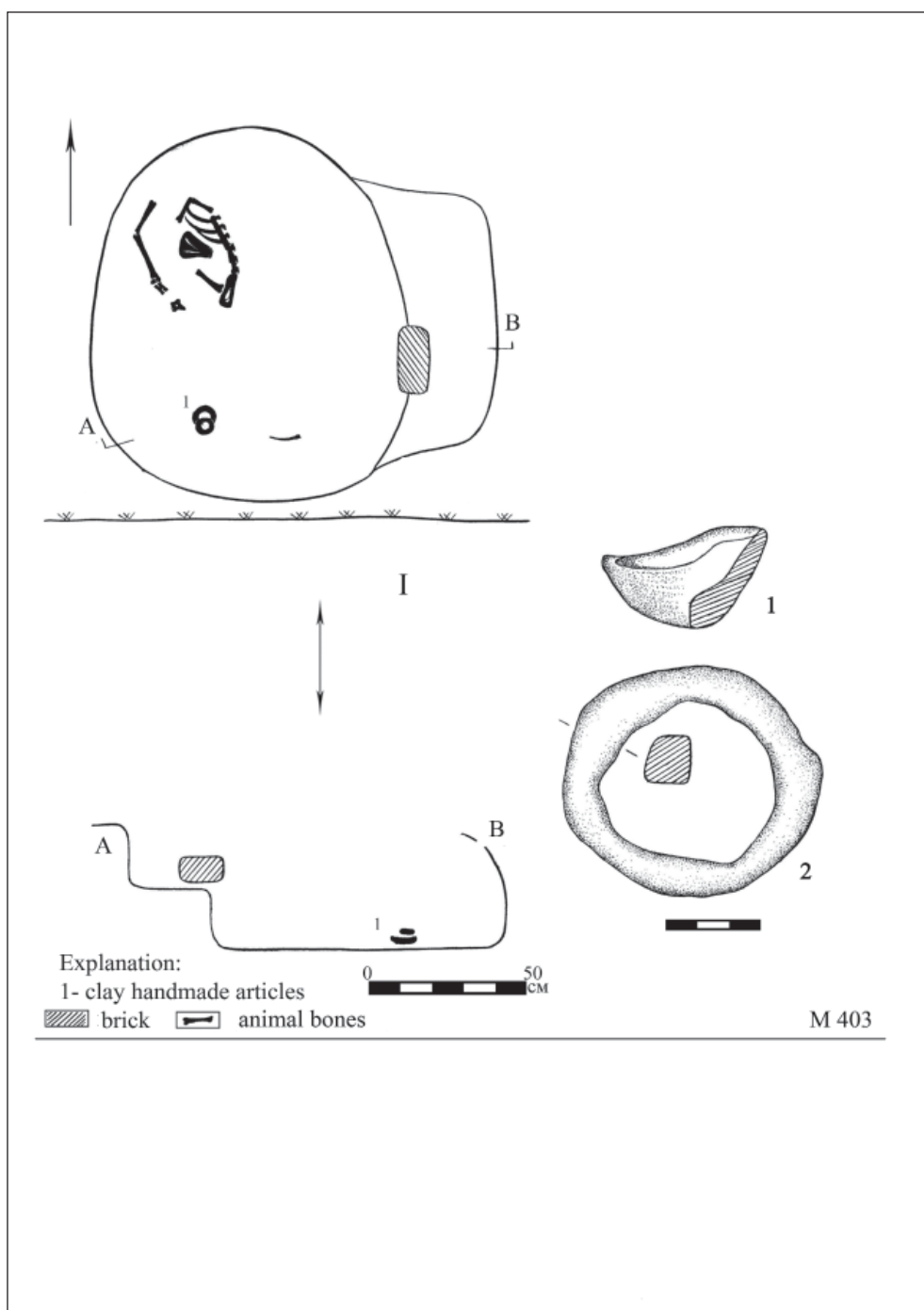


Plate 37. Grave 403:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1, 2 – clay handicrafts

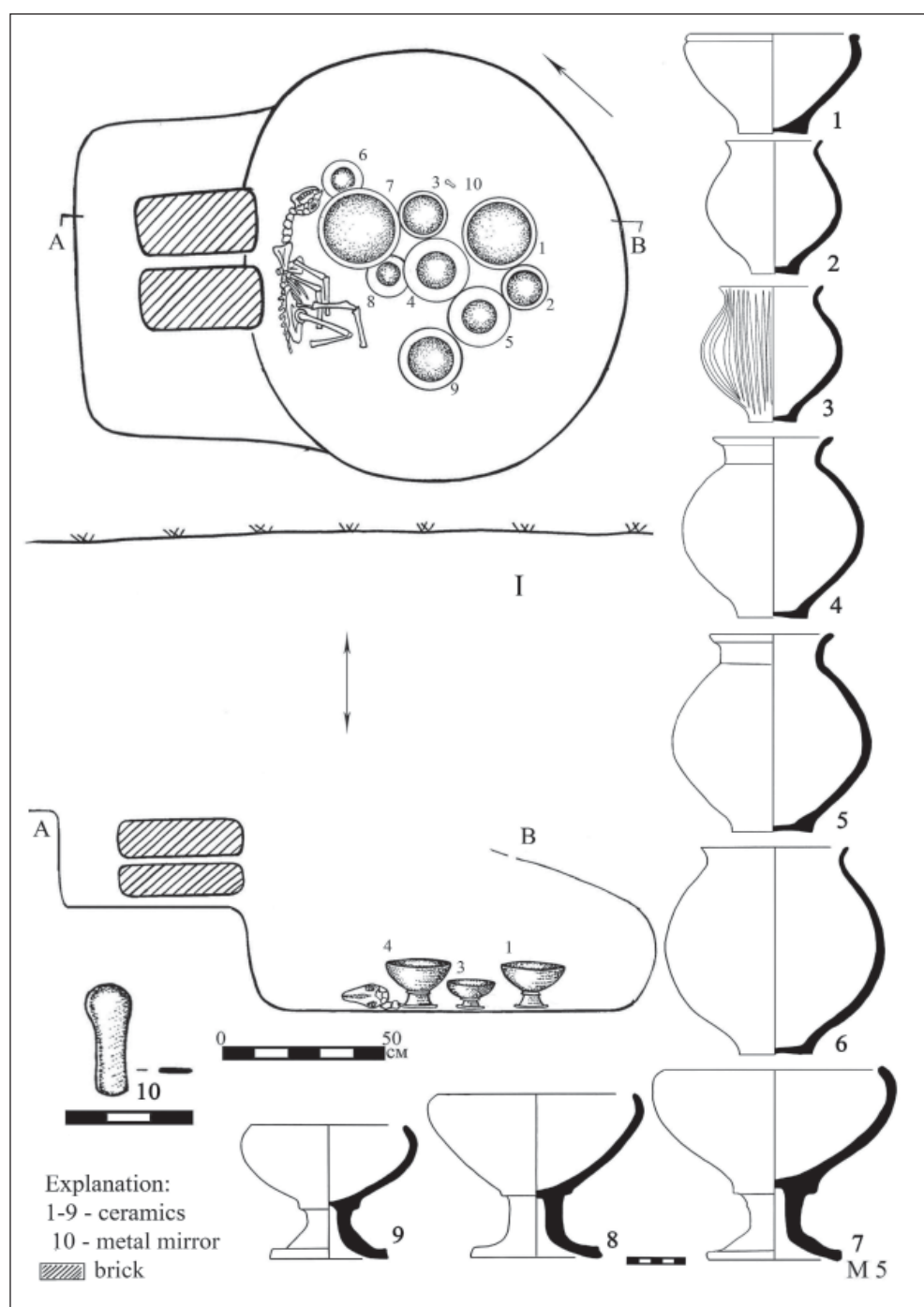


Plate 38. Grave 5:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-9 – ceramics; 10 – votive mirror

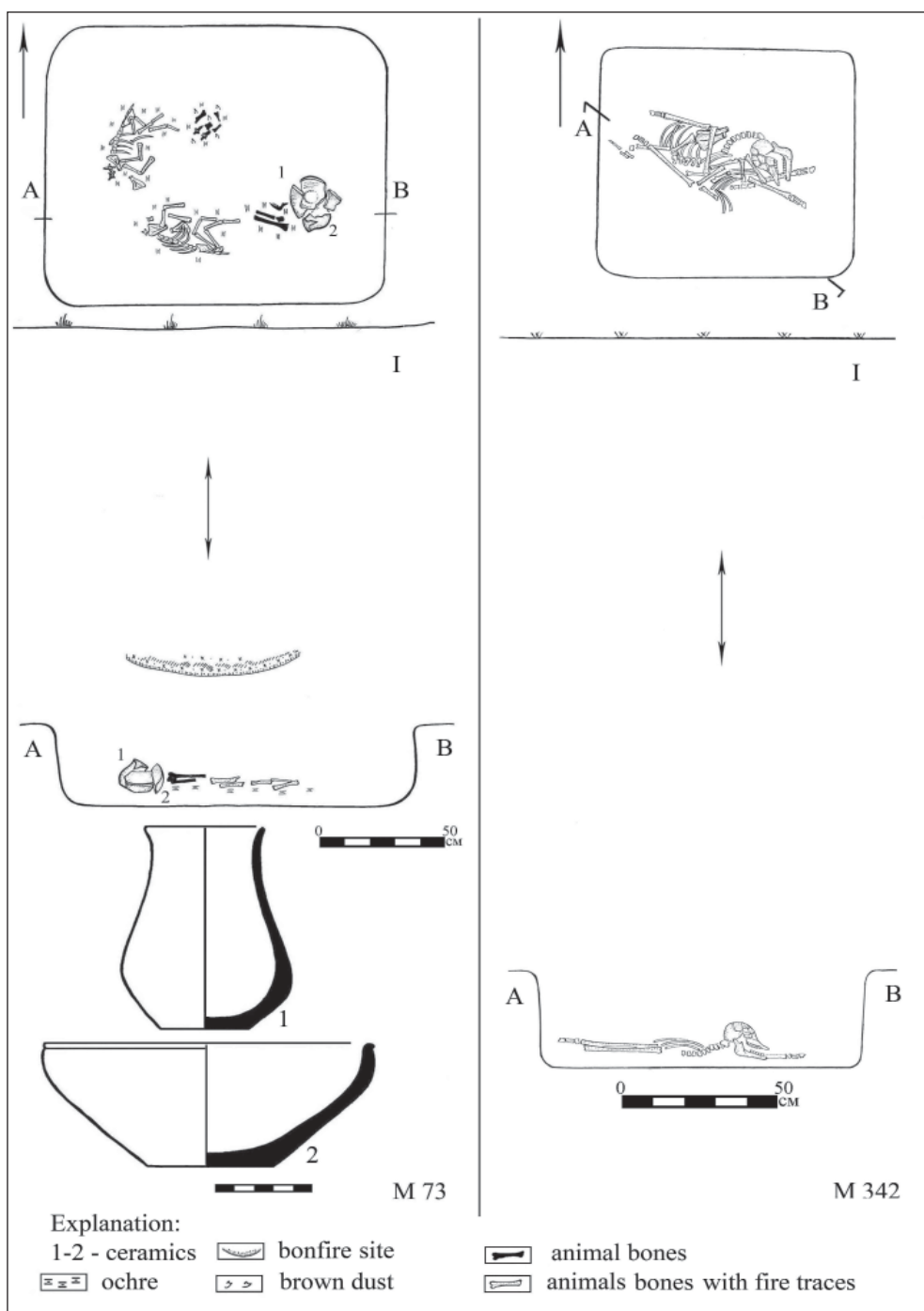


Plate 39. Grave 73, 342:
I – plan and section of burials; 1, 2 – ceramics

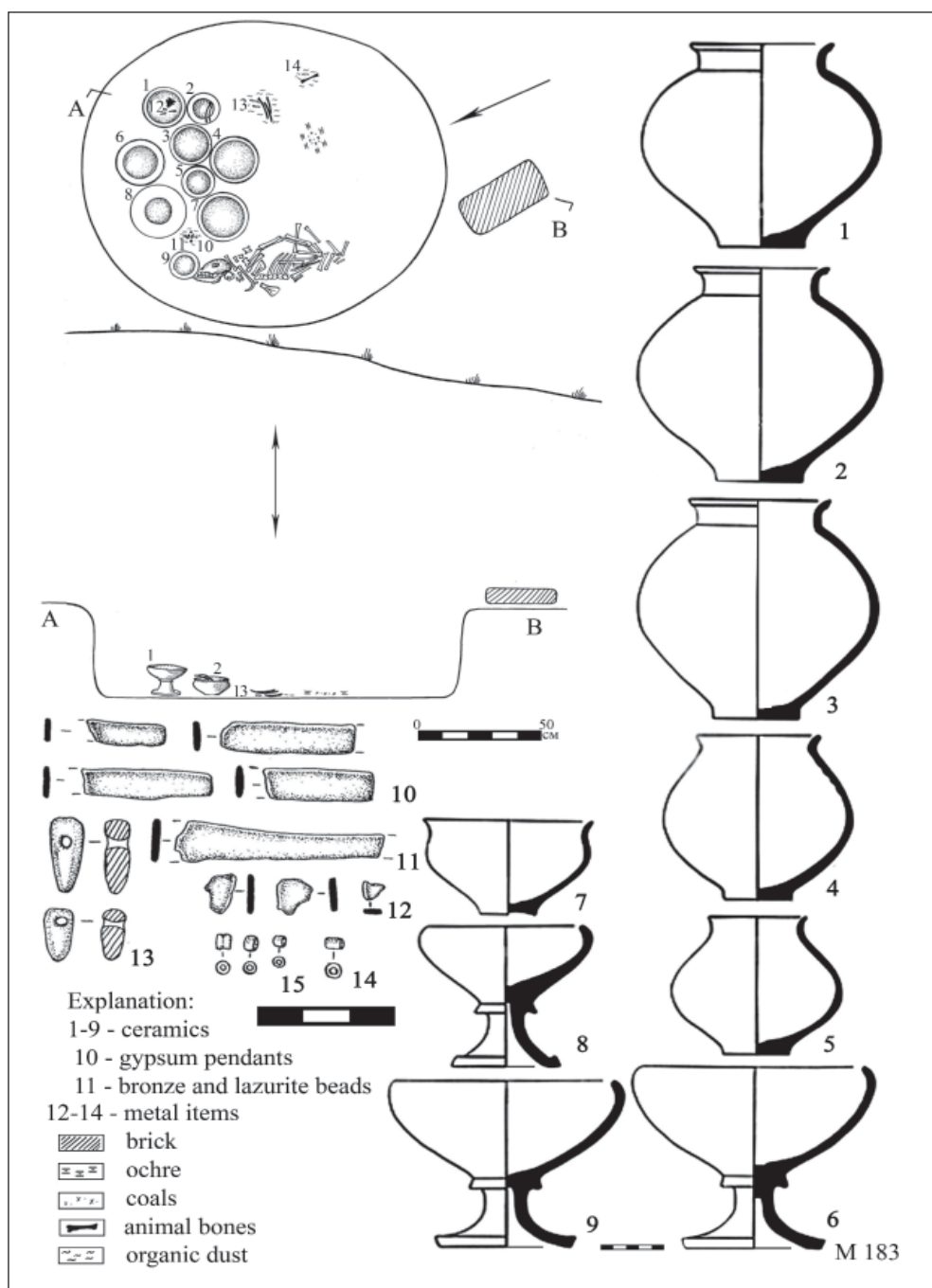


Plate 40. Grave 183:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-9 – ceramics; 10 – single-blade knives; 11 – knife;
 19 – metal fragment; 13 – gypsum pendants; 14, 15 – beads (one bead is lazurite,
 the rest is paste)

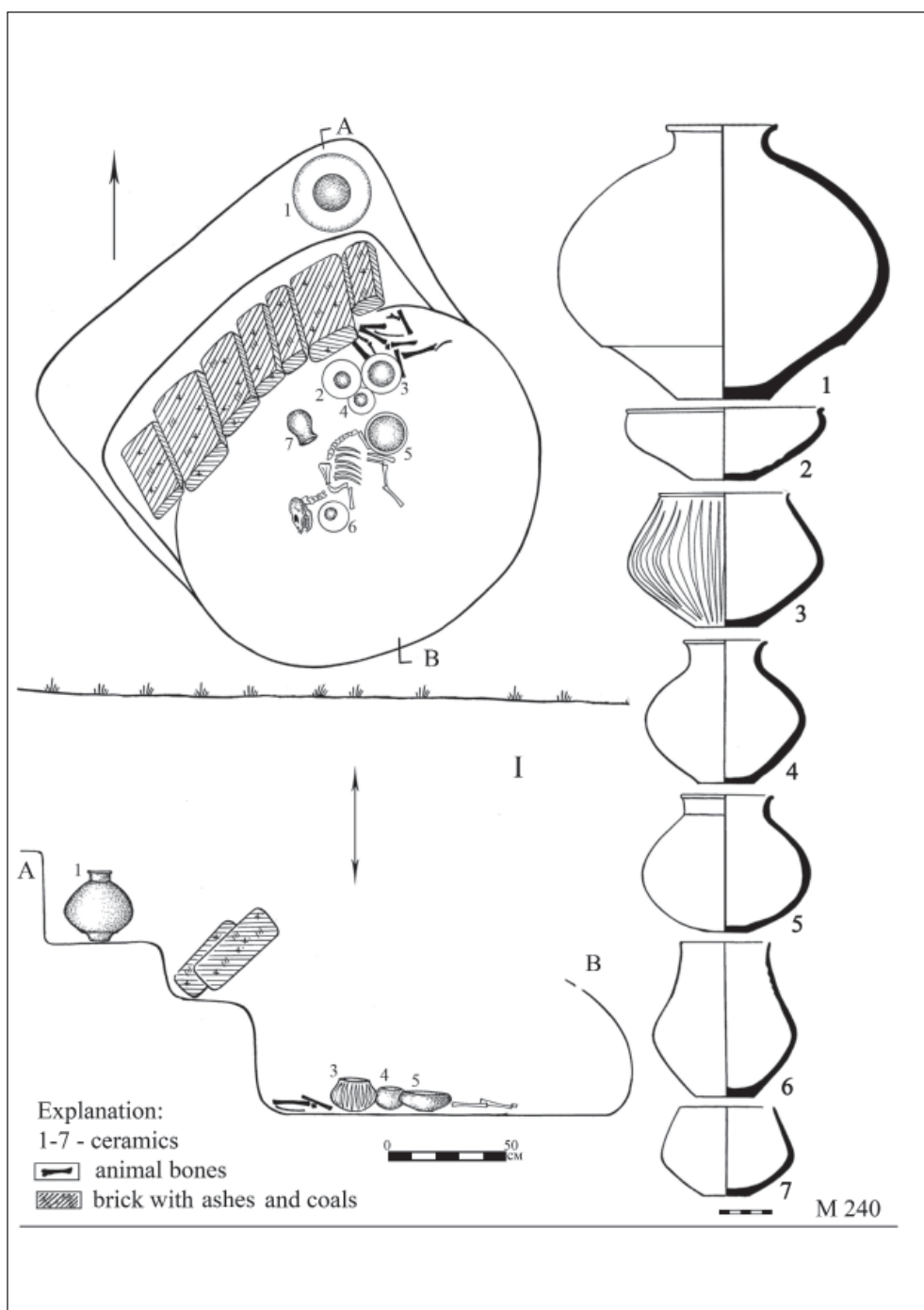


Plate 41. Grave 240:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics

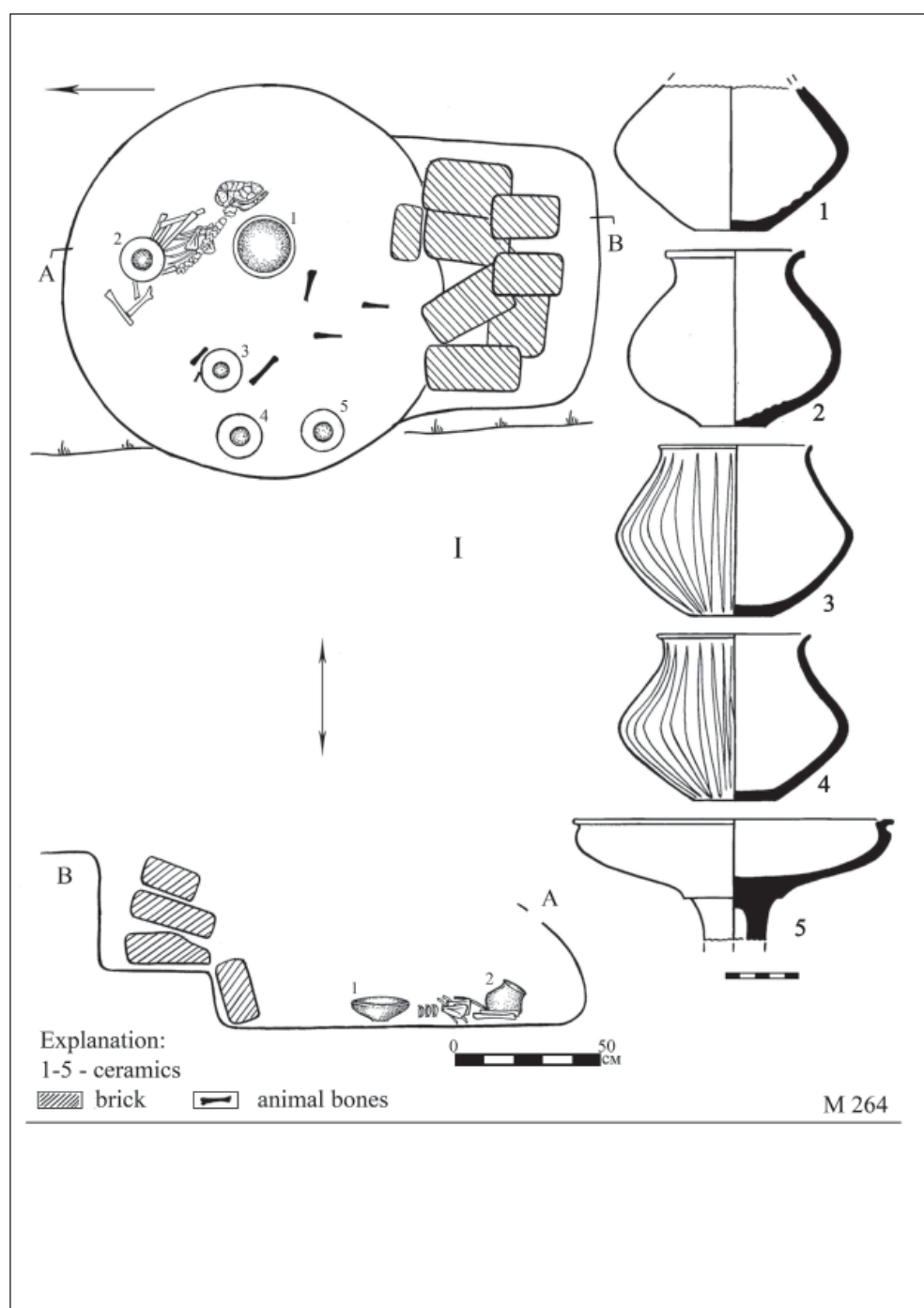


Plate 42. Grave 264:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics

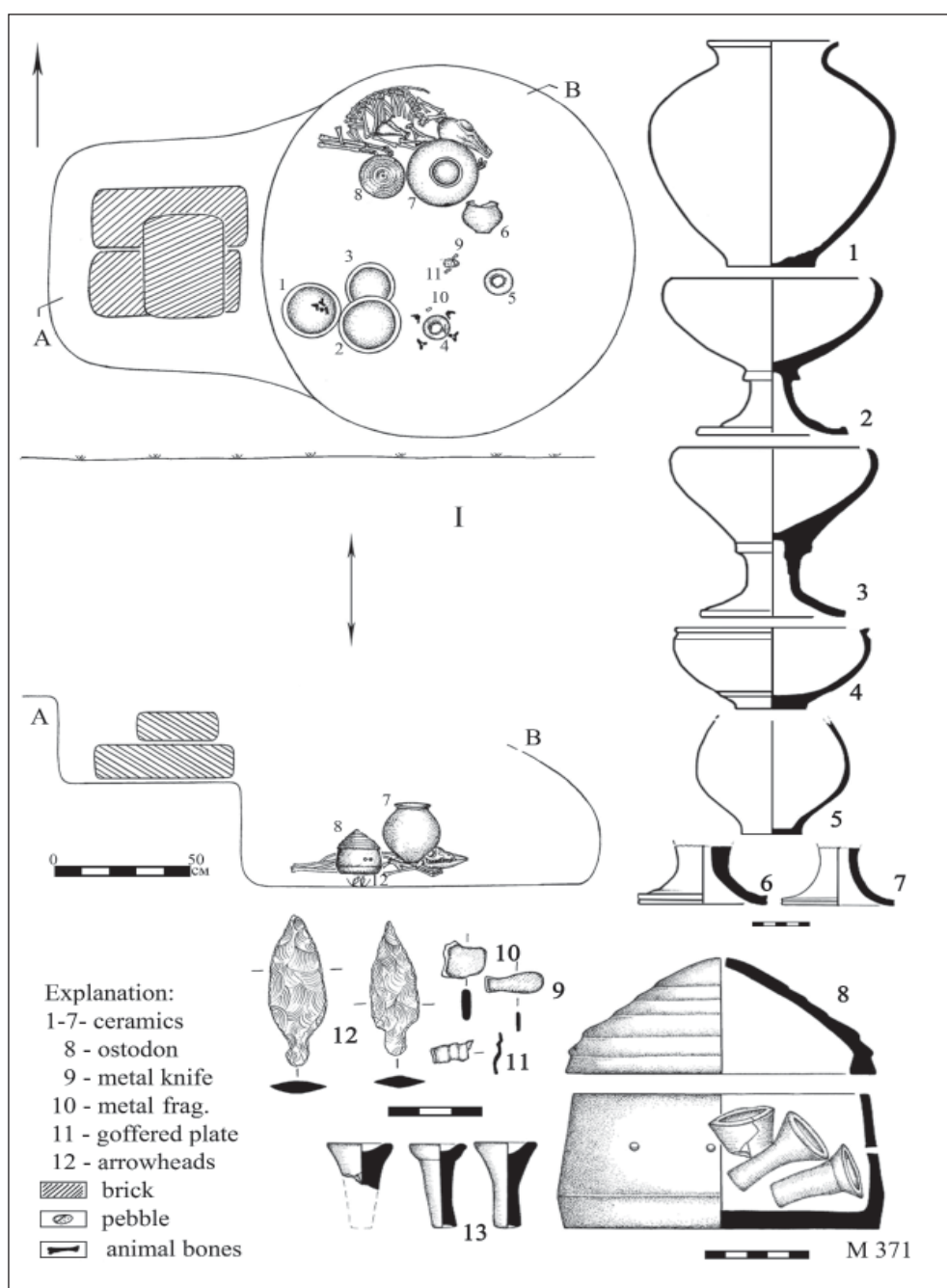


Plate 43. Grave 371:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics; 8 – hand-made ritual vessel;
9 – copy of double-blade knife; 10 – metal fragment; 11 – metal corrugated plate;
12 – arrowheads; 13 – clay unfired ‘torches’

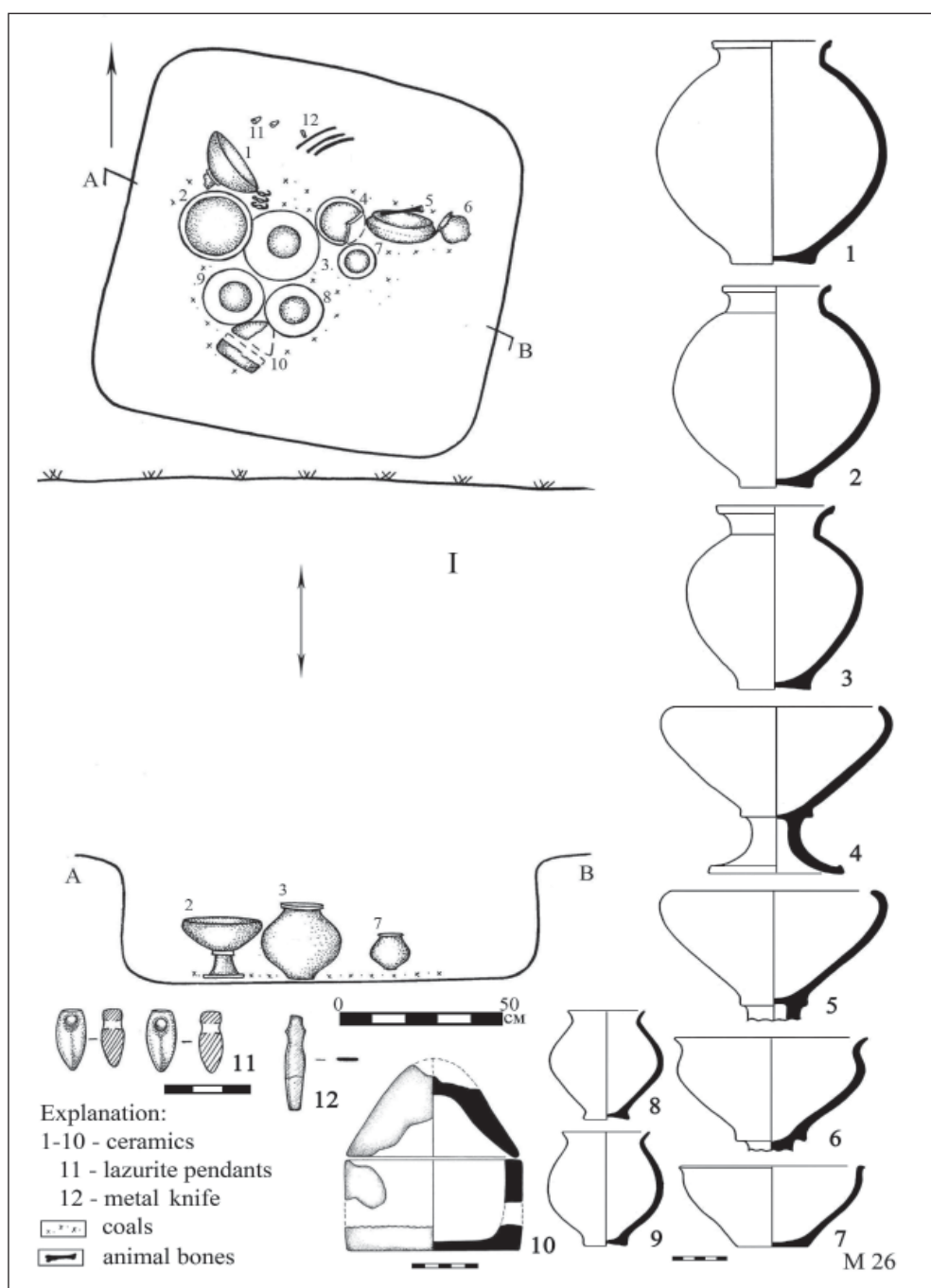


Plate 44. Grave 26:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-9 – ceramics; 10 – ritual vessel;
11 – lazurite pendants; 12 – knife-poniard

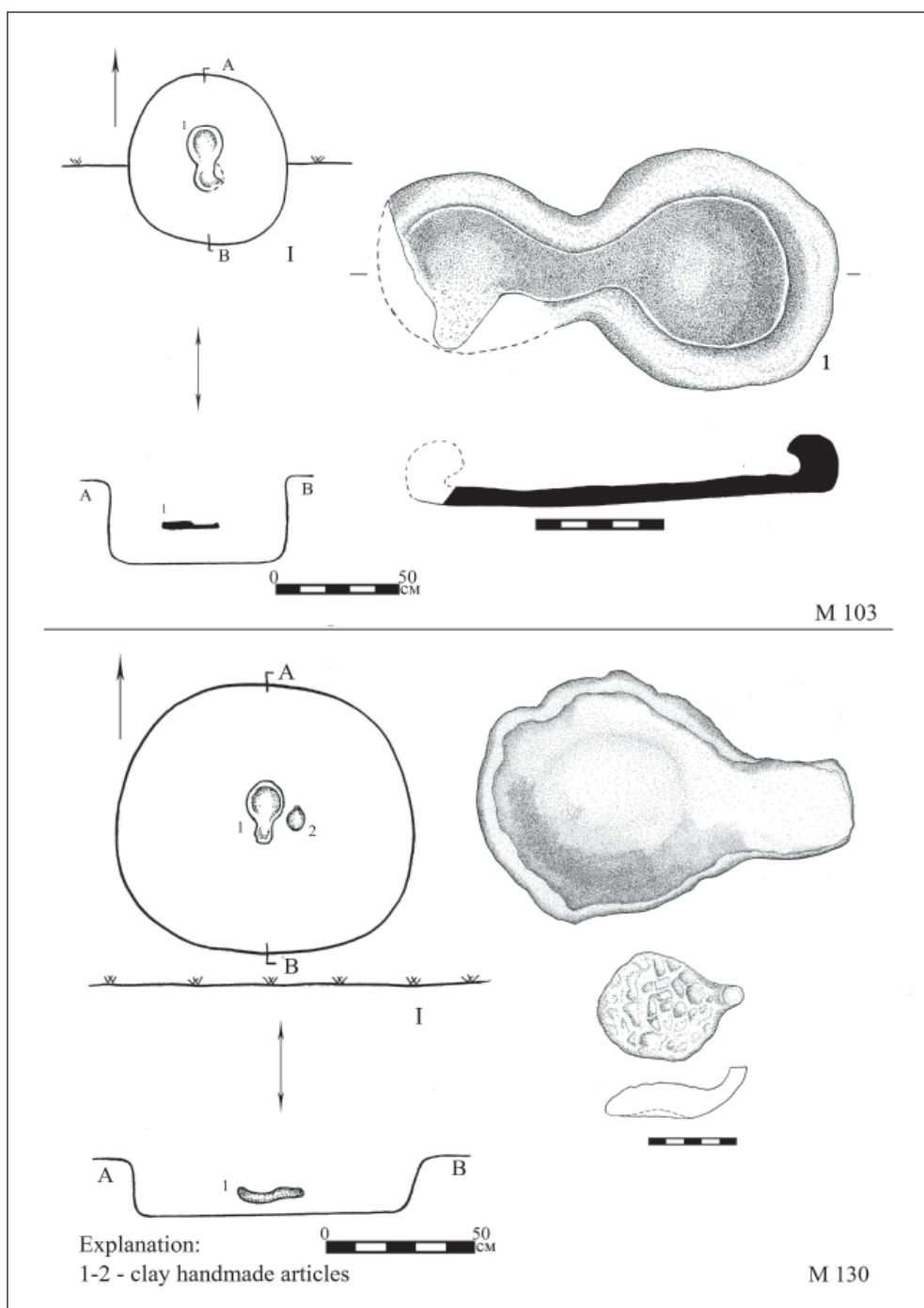


Plate 45. Grave 103, 130:
I – plan and section of burials; 1, 2 – clay handicrafts

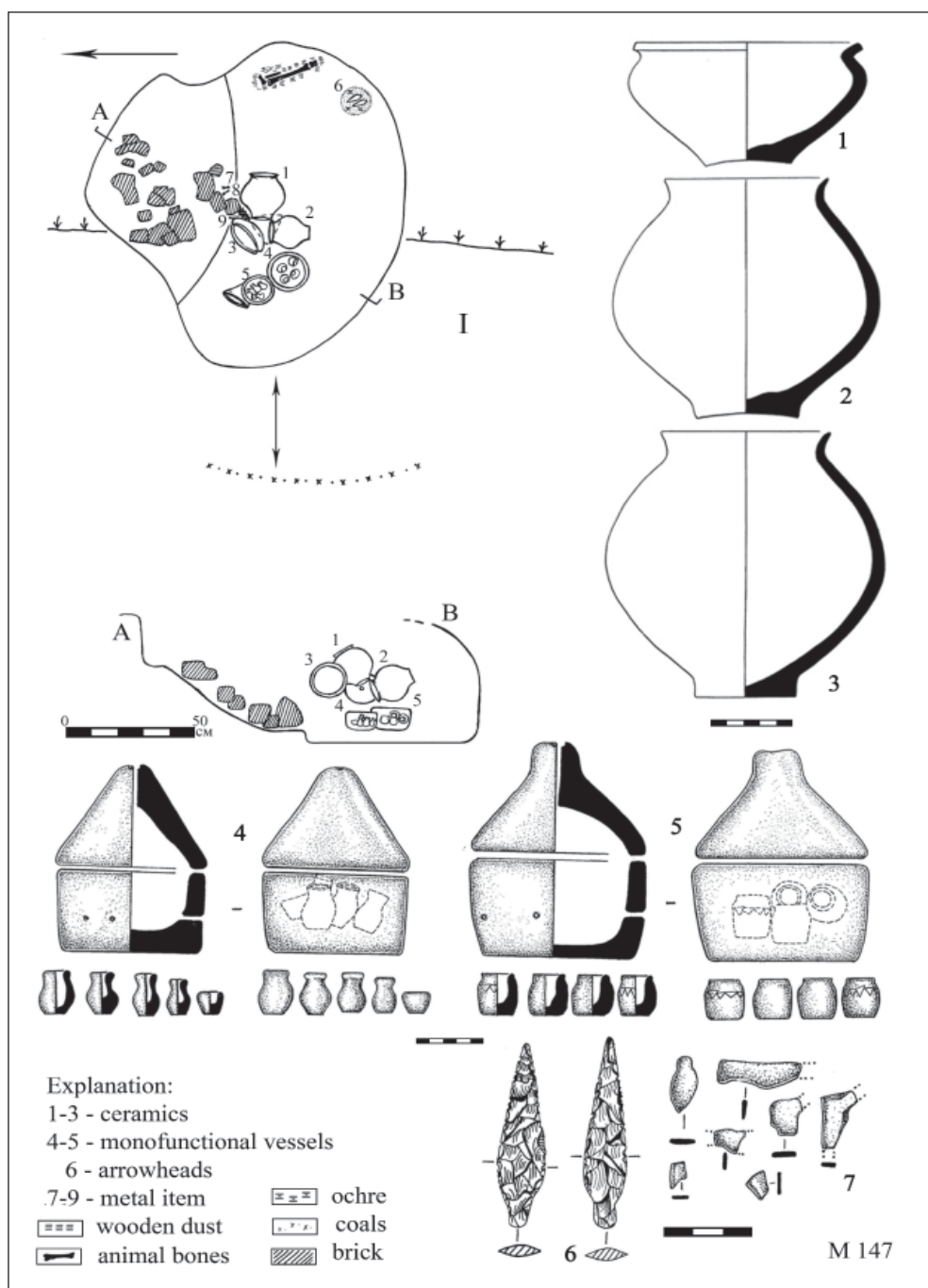


Plate 46. Grave 147:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-3 – ceramics; 4, 5 – ritual vessels;
6 – arrowheads; 7 – knife and other fragmented items

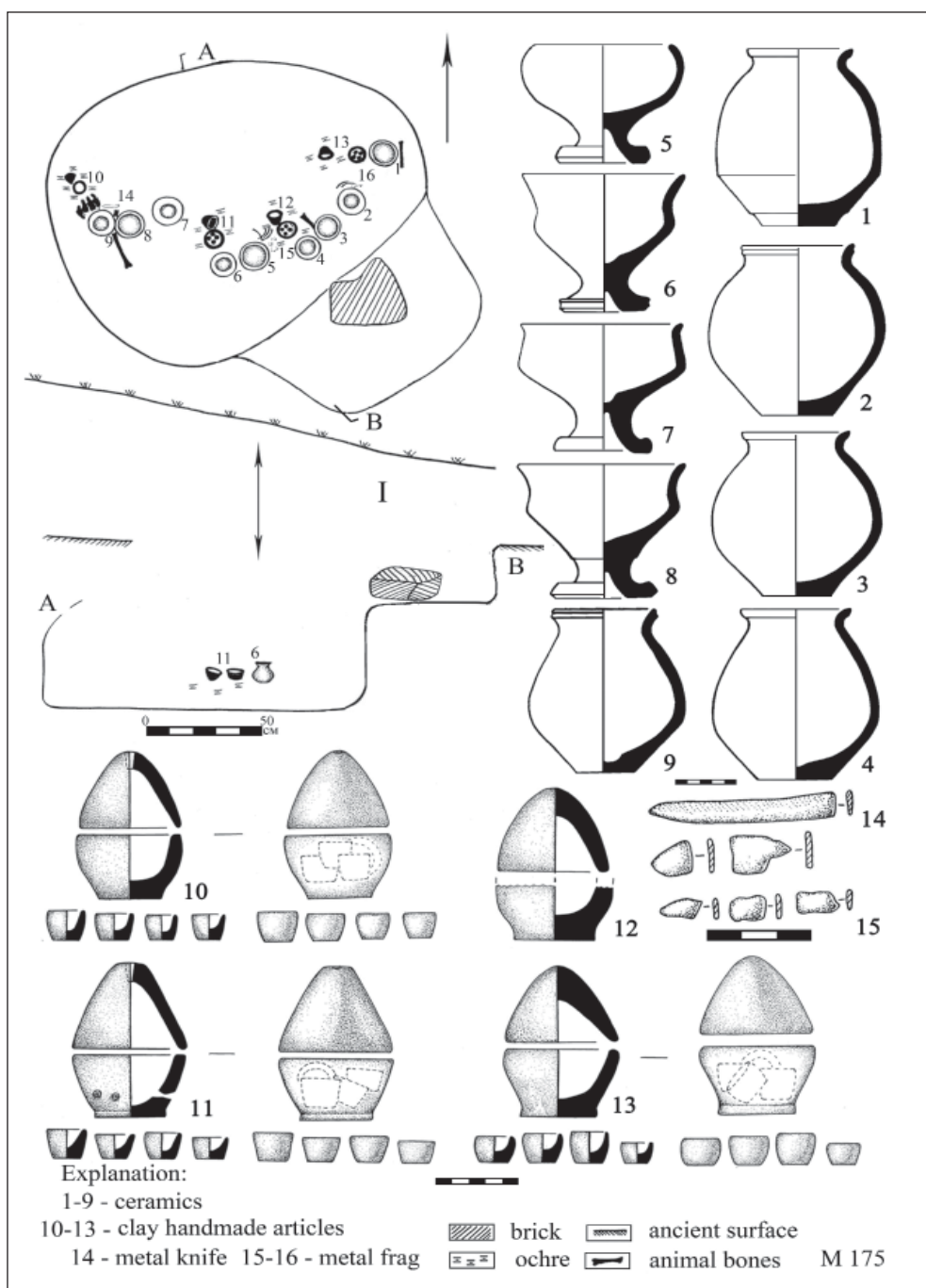


Plate 47. Grave 175:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-9 – ceramics; 10-13 – ritual vessels;
14 – single-blade knife; 15 – fragmented metal items

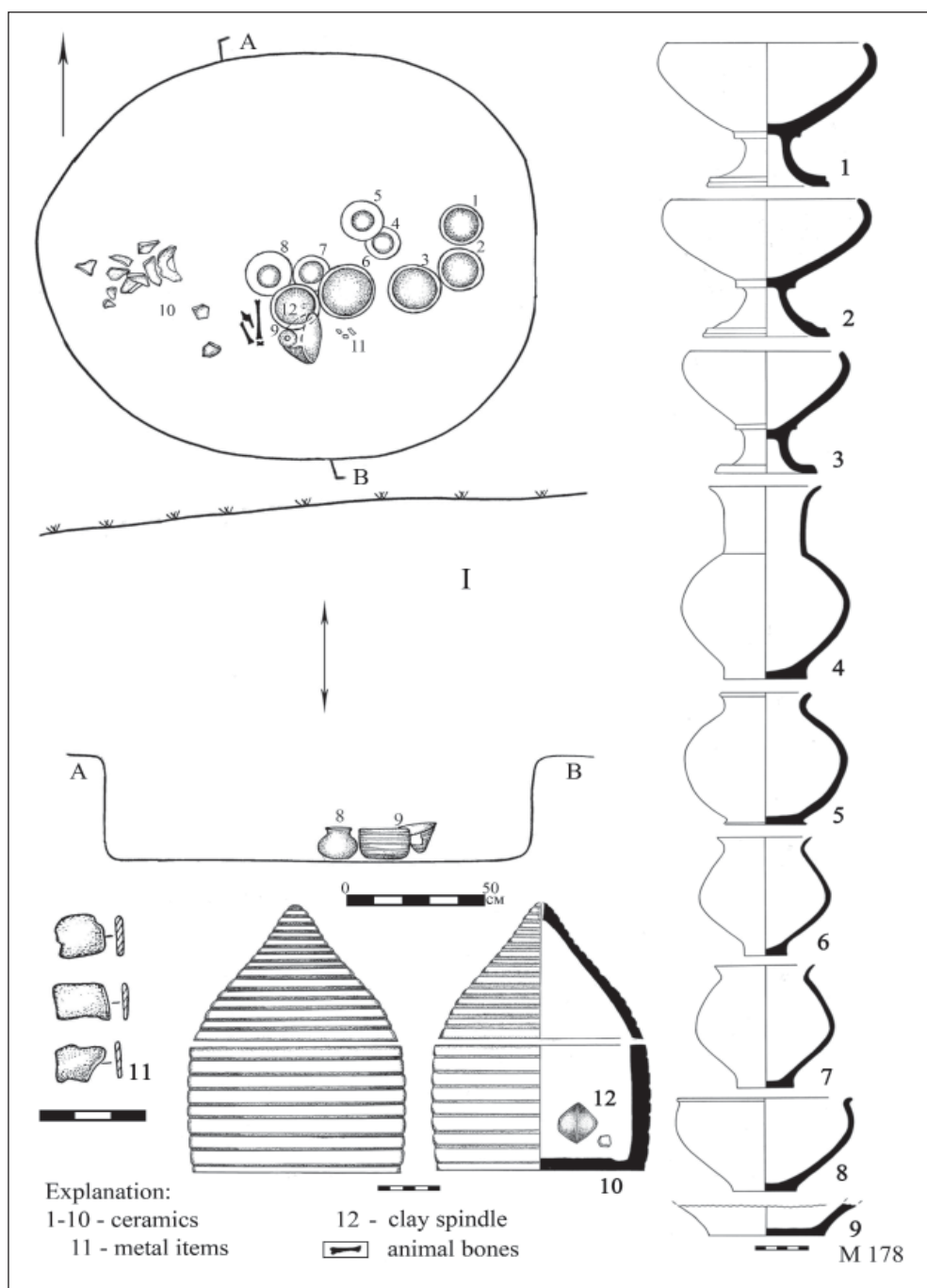


Plate 48. Grave 178:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-9 – ceramics; 10 – ritual vessel;
 11 – fragmented plate; 12 – spindle

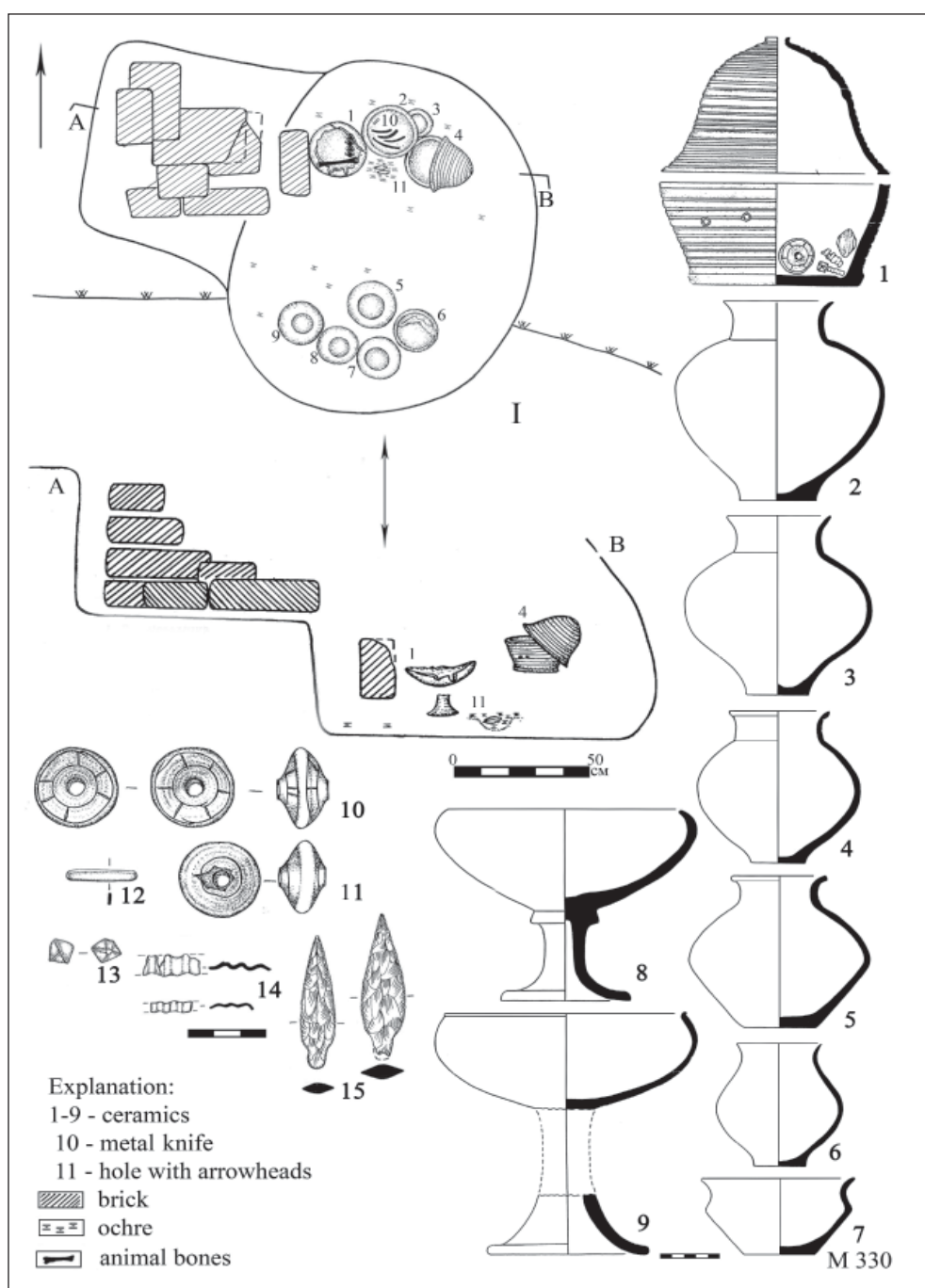


Plate 49. Grave 330:

I – plan and section of burial; 1 – ritual vessel; 2-9 – ceramics; 10, 11 – clay model of wheels; 12 – single-blade knife; 13 – rock crystal; 14 – corrugated plates; 15 – arrowheads

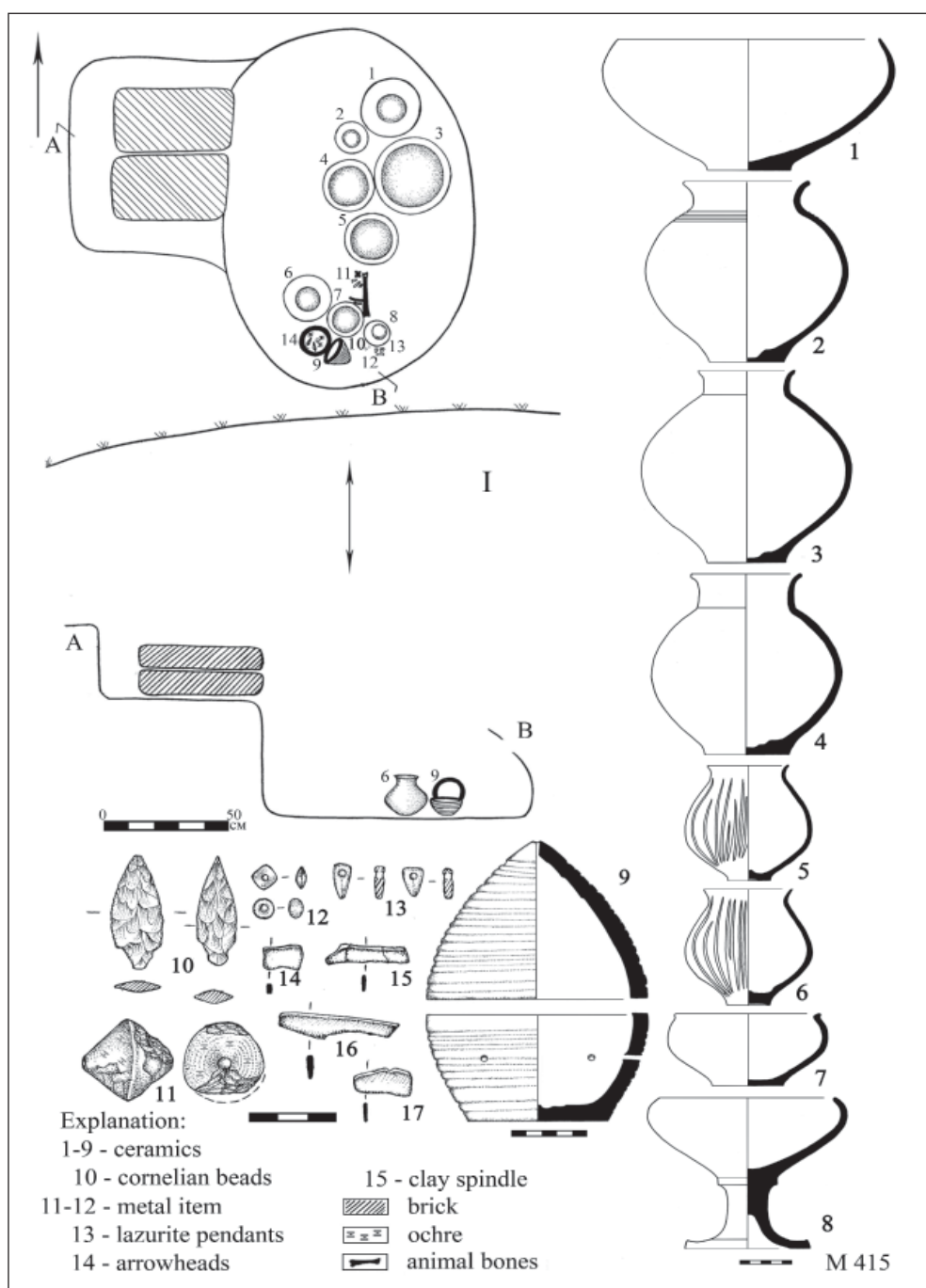


Plate 50. Grave 415:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-8 – ceramics; 9 – ritual vessel;
 10 – arrowheads; 11 – spindle; 12 – beads; 13 – pendants; 14 – fragmented metal
 item; 15-17 – single-blade knives

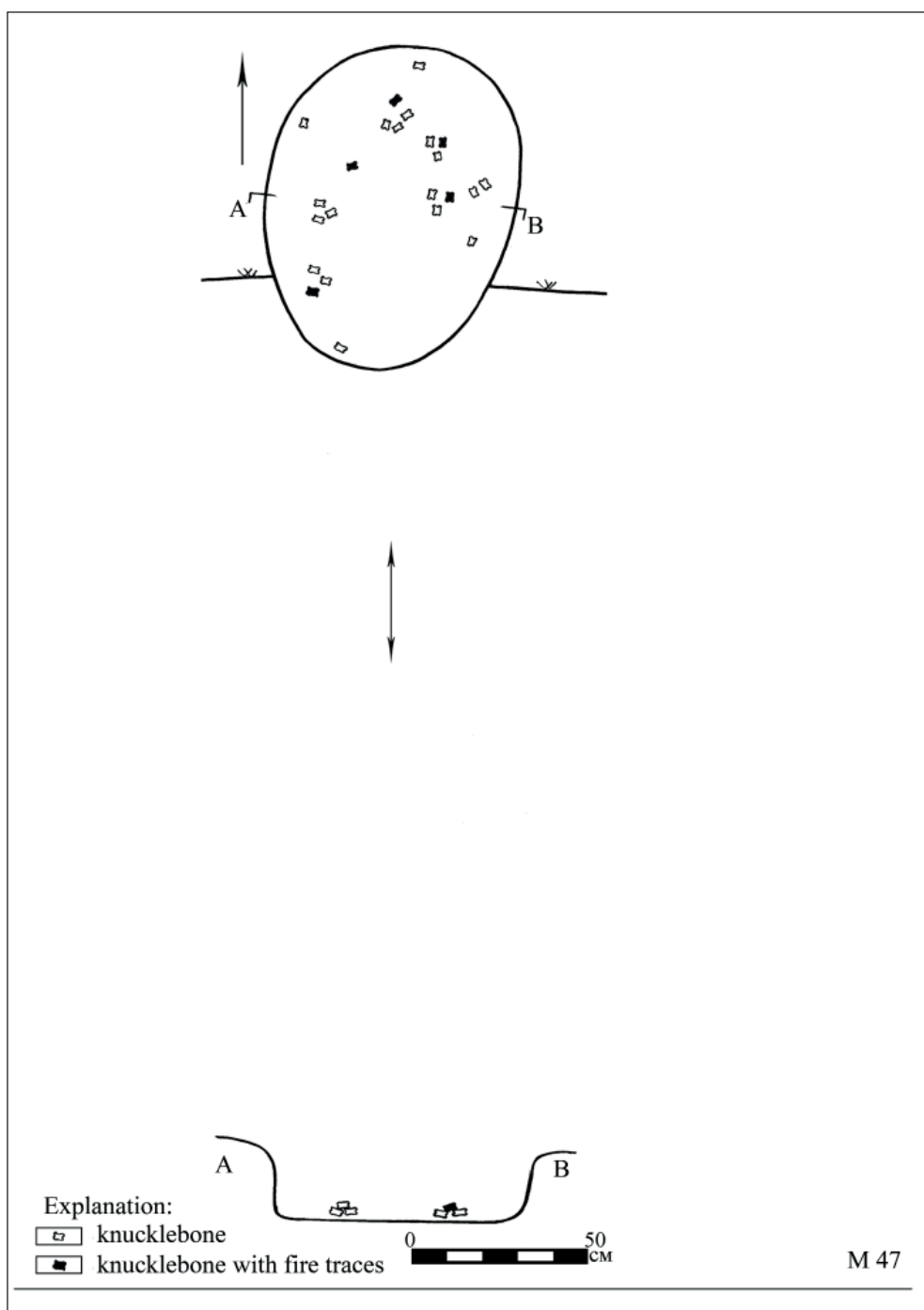
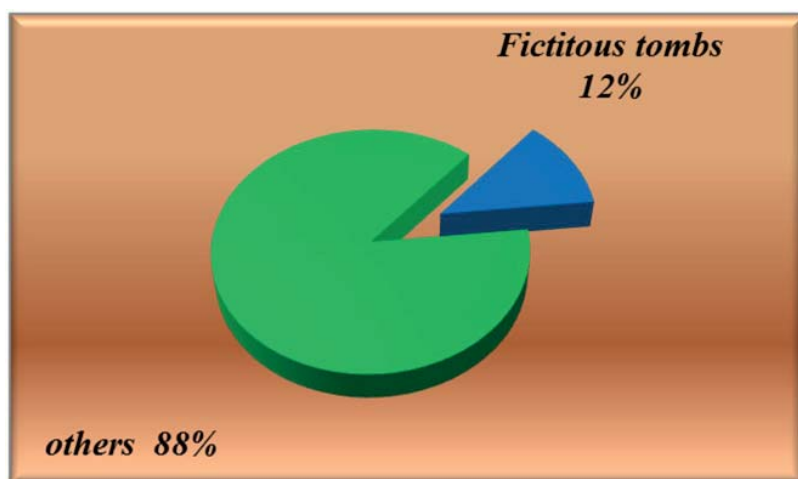


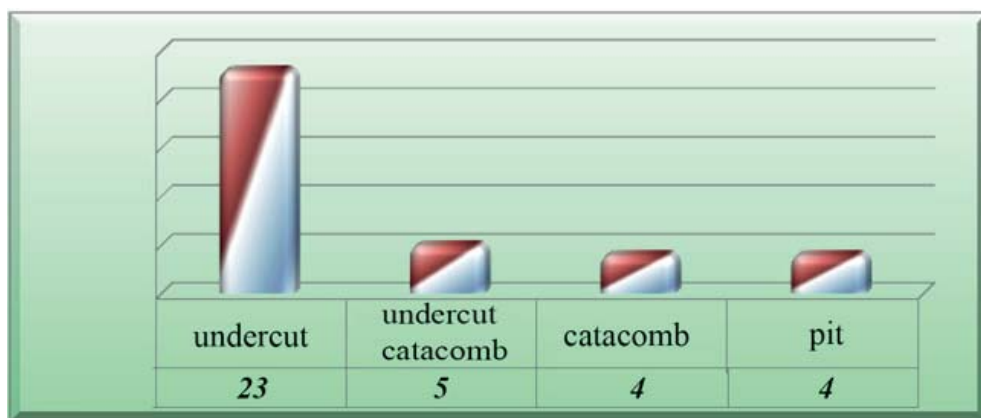
Plate 51. Grave 47:
I – plan and section of burial

FICTITIOUS TOMBS

Fictitious tombs are an interment without the human remains, but with grave goods. They are considered as a ritual model of the human burial (receptacle of soul of the deceased) or as a votive interment. In the scientific literature such interments are named as cenotaphs, although it is hardly rightfully to consider them to be so, because they are not totally empty.



Ratio of fictitious burials and general number of objects of non-burial purpose



Correlation of types of chambers of fictitious interments

M 6. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (130x70 cm) with the slope is formed from the eastern side and blocked up

with bricks in five rows (coals in scrap bricks); the fragments of ceramics are found in the entry opening. A chamber is reniform (155x110 cm); in its western and eastern parts there are nine deliberately broken vessels, a sheep's ribs and a copy of a single-blade knife in the centre. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 1).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1,2) jugs with a rounded body and oblique near-bottom; 3) a pot with a rounded oblong body; 4, 5) pots with a rounded body and pronounced base; 6) a deep hemispherical bowl; 7) a deep hemispherical vase with a groove on the low foot; 8, 9) deep hemispherical vases with low foot.

Metal items: 10) a copy of a single-blade knife.

Others: 11) a fragment of hand-made steppe vessel.

M 12. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (80x35 cm) is formed from the north and blocked up with one row of scrap bricks. The chamber is rounded (105x95 cm); in its central part there are eight vessels, a sheep's ribs and tibia in a vase No.8, and a sheep's neck vertebrae at the south-western wall of the chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the M period (pl. 2).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) deep cone-shaped vases with low foot; 3) the upper part of vase tank with a deep hemispherical body and a part of foot; 4, 5, 6) pots with a rounded body and pronounced base; 7) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 8) a jug with a rounded body and pronounced base.

M 21. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (50x40 cm) is formed from the east, a fill is not found. The chamber is rounded (120x115 cm); in its centre there are eight vessels, a sheep's caudal vertebrae and a copy of the miniature mirror near them. The sepulchre is dated the M period (pl. 3).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical pot; 2) a cone-shaped bowl with open mouth; 3, 4, 5) cone-shaped vases with low foot; 6, 7) pots with rounded body and marked base; 8) a jug with rounded body and oblique base.

Metal items: 9) a copy of the mirror with handle.

M 22. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (80x50 cm) is formed from the north and blocked up with bricks in one row. The chamber is rounded (130x130 cm) in its centre there are two vessels on coal bedding, one more in the southern part of the chamber. A sheep's rib and a fragment of shank with

knucklebone are disclosed at the western wall. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 4).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with a rounded body; 2) a pot with a rounded body and pronounced base; 3) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

Metal items: 4) a fragmented copy of a single-blade knife.

M 38. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (80x50 cm) is formed from north-west and blocked up with a brick scrap, a river boulder and stone in 1-2 rows; the remains of bonfire are disclosed on the top. A chamber is reniform (115x85 cm); five vessels are placed in parallel to the entrance and oriented from north-east to south-west, the tibia is found in a jar, and a sheep's ribs, tibia and a spindle in a bowl. The sepulchre is dated to the B period (pl. 5).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 2) an oval oblong jar; 3) a biconical burnished pot; 4, 5) pots with rounded body;

Others: 6) a biconical spindle made of unbaked clay.

M 41. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (120x70 cm) is formed from the south-eastern side and blocked up with two rows of brickwork; three vessels are found on the top. A chamber if oval (180x130 cm); in its centre there are fragments of two vessels. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 6).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval oblong jar; 2) a jug with a rounded body and pronounced neck; 3) the bottom part of vessel (a jar?); 4) a hemispherical bowl; 5) a fragment of the biconical body of the jug.

M 55. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (50x40 cm) is formed from south-west, the fill is not found. In the entry opening there are remains of bonfire and one intentionally broken vessel. A chamber is reniform (140x95cm); in its centre there are three vessels oriented from north-east to south-west. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 6).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval oblong jar; 2, 3) pots with a rounded body; 4) a hemispherical bowl.

M 61. The catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (70x60 cm) is formed from south-south-west and blocked up with one-two rows of brickwork; the remains of a bonfire are disclosed on the top. Under the brickwork there is a

half of a sheep's carcass. A chamber is reniform (90x65 cm) in its centre there are four vessels oriented to west-east, one more vessel placed at the entrance with a sheep's shoulder-blade, ribs and femur inside. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 7).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical pot; 2) an oval oblong jar; 3) pots with rounded body; 4) a deep hemispherical bowl; 5) a jug with a rounded body and pronounced neck.

M 68. The catacomb grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (85x60 cm) is formed from the north with a slight inclination to the west and blocked up with one row of brick scrap. A chamber is reniform (110x105 cm); at the southern wall there are three vessels in a row, a sheep's hind leg in the southern part. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 8).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical pot; 2) a deep hemispherical bowl; 3) a jug with a biconical body and narrowed neck.

M 100. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (100x75 cm) is formed from north-west and blocked up with three rows of brick scrap and river boulder. A chamber is reniform (155x115 cm); at the south-eastern wall there is one vessel and a copy of a single-blade knife. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 8).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with a rounded body.

Metal items: 2) a copy of a single-blade knife with a pronounced handle.

M 114. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (70x40 cm) is formed from the north-eastern side and blocked up with two rows of brick scrap. A chamber is reniform (100x75 cm); along the entrance there are four vessels, a sheep's ribs and metal item in a vase. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 9).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical burnished vase with a high foot; 2) a jug with a biconical body and pronounced neck; 3) a pot with a rounded body; 4) a biconical burnished pot.

Metal items: 5) an elongated rod with a slot.

M 129. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (50x30 cm) is formed from the north-western side and blocked up with one row of bricks. A chamber

is reniform (80x70 cm); in its centre there is one intact and one fragmented vessels. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 10).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical pot; 2) a pot with a biconical body.

M 133. A round oblong pit (150x130 cm) is oriented to west-east. A 'sign' in a shape of brick with the fragments of one vessel and a sheep's shin on it are placed from the northern side. Scrap bricks with coals (the remains of the flooring?) are placed in the infill of pit. In the eastern part of the chamber there are two accumulations of four intact and fragments of two vessels; the vessel No.5 is fragmented with a sheep's ribs, tibia on it. A spindle is found between vessels in ochre accumulation, the remains of a leather vessel (not extant) with ochre are found in the opposite south-western part. The sepulchre is dated to the B period (pl. 11).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) biconical burnished pots; 3,4) pots with a rounded body; 5, 6) biconical pots; 7) a fragment of bottom of a vessel (a bowl?).

Others: 8) a ceramic discal spindle.

M 135. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (65x50 cm) is formed from the east and blocked up with two stones. A chamber is reniform (105x90 cm); in its centre there are four vessels. A sheep's shoulder, ribs, and a fragment of a single-blade knife are disclosed on the brown dust in the western part of the chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 12).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical vase with a low foot (coated with ochre); 2, 3) an oval oblong jars; 4) a biconical burnished pot.

Metal items: 5) a copy of the tip of a single-blade knife.

M 158. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (65x35 cm) is formed from the south-west and blocked up with a massive brick (coals in scrap bricks); sheep's rib is placed on it. A chamber is reniform (95x65 cm); in the centre there are six vessels and the ochre bedding course on the bottom. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 13).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) pots with a rounded body; 3, 4) deep cone-shaped bowls; 5) an oval oblong jar; 6) a biconical pot.

M 179. The catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (70x60 cm) is formed from the north with a slight inclination to the west and blocked up with 3-4 rows of brickwork; a sheep's hind leg and a copy of a single-blade knife are

found behind it. The chamber is rounded (130x130 cm); in the centre there are eight vessels (some of them are fragmented) and a sheep's ribs and a copy of a single-blade knife in a vase No. 7. Fragments of sheep's bones are disclosed in the south-western part of the chamber, and copies of single-blade knives at the entrance. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 14).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 3) hemispherical vases with a low ocreate foot; 2) a hemispherical upper part of vase; 4, 5, 6) jugs with a rounded body and pronounced base; 7) a hemispherical bowl with pronounced base; 8) a pot with a biconical body and pronounced base.

Metal items: 9) fragments of copies of single-blade knives.

M 189. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (80x40 cm) is formed from north-east and blocked up with a massive brick. A chamber is reniform (125x85 cm); in parallel to the entrance there are six vessels. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 15).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with a biconical body; 2) a pot with a rounded body and pronounced base; 3) a biconical pot; 4) a deep hemispherical bowl; 5) an oval oblong jar; 6) a biconical pot (coated with ochre).

M 205. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (50x40 cm) is formed from south-west and blocked up with a massive brick. A chamber is reniform (100x70 cm); along the northern wall there are three vessels, one more in the southern part of the chamber and a sheep's shank near it. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 16).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with a low biconical body; 2, 3) pots with a rounded body; 4) a deep cone-shaped bowl with pronounced base.

M 208. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (85x60 cm) is formed from the east and blocked up with brickwork in two rows. A chamber is oval (120x95 cm); in the centre there are two vessels, a sheep's fragmented shoulder-blade, ribs, neck vertebrae, fragments of shank and femur bones in the southern part of the chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 16).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep hemispherical vase with a low foot; 2) a deep cone-shaped vase with a low foot.

M 223. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (85x30 cm) is formed from the north-west and blocked up with a brick. A chamber is oval oblong in shape (140x80 cm); in the centre there are three vessels oriented from south-west to north-east, one more deliberately broken vessel is placed at the entrance, and a sheep's tibia, ribs and vertebrae in a bowl. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 17).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) biconical pots; 3) a pot with a biconical body; 4) a pot with a rounded body; 5) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 6) a jar with a biconical-based body and narrowed cylindrical mouth.

M 226. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (90x40 cm) is formed from north-west and blocked up with two bricks of different formats; one vessel is found on the top. A chamber is oval-shaped (120x85 cm); at the south-western wall there are two vessels, two more vessels in the central and eastern parts of the chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 18).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2, 3) biconical pots (a pot No.3 is burnished); 4) a jug with a biconical body and narrow neck; 5) a jug with a biconical-based body and marked low neck.

M 228. The catacomb grave is taken into a box for cremation No.5. A rectangular stepped entrance (90x80 cm) is formed from the north-western side and blocked up with four rows of brickwork; it cuts through a ground altar (M 228A) with bonfire site on the top. The chamber is rounded (120x100 cm). In the north-eastern part of the chamber there are four vessels, two more at the south-western wall, a sheep's ribs in a bowl (No.1), a sheep's tibia and femur in a vase (No.2), and a copy of the mirror with handle and a fragment of socketed metal 'rod' near them. One vessel and ceramic wheel are found the centre of the chamber. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 19).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical bowl; 2, 3) spherical pots with pronounced base; 4) a jug with a rounded body with pronounced base; 5) a deep hemispherical bowl with a groove on pronounced base; 6) a deep hemispherical vase with a low foot; 7) a deep hemispherical vase with groove on low foot.

Metal items: 9) a copy of a miniature mirror with handle; 10) a fragment of a bushing 'rod'.

Other: 8) a ceramic wheel with depicted spokes.

M 238. A rounded pit (120x115 cm); four vessels are found along the eastern wall and the north-southern line. A sheep's femur is found in a bowl (No.3) and one more vessel at the north-western wall. In the centre of the chamber there are remains of the wooden dust with coals. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 20).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep hemispherical bowl; 2) a pot with biconical body; 3) a biconical pot; 4) a pot with a rounded body and pronounced base; 5) a pot-beaker with biconical body and open mouth.

M 243. A rectangular pit (125x85 cm) is oriented to west-east; one vessel is disclosed at the depth of 35-40 cm under the surface. In the chamber there are five vessels oriented from south-west to north-east, one more vessel aside at the northern wall; a sheep's ribs, shin and thigh bones are found in a bowl (No.5). The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 21).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jar with biconical body; 2) a burnished jug with biconical body and narrowed neck; 3) a jug with a spherical body and cylindrical neck; 4) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 5) a hemispherical bowl with narrow groove under the rim; 6) a jug with a biconical body with notches and narrowed neck; 7) a jug with a spherical body and oblique near-bottom (coated with ochre).

M 255. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (95x35 cm) is formed from the west and blocked up with brickwork in two rows; on the top and behind the brickwork there are two intact and three fragmented vessels. The chamber is rounded (95x75 cm); in the centre there are two vessels, one more at the entrance in the north-western part, and a sheep's tibia in a bowl (No.1). The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 22).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2, 6) biconical pots; 3) an oval oblong jar (the rim is not extant); 4) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 5) a corrugated cone-shaped bowl; 7) a fragment of the upper part of the jar; 8, 9) fragments of cone-shaped bottom of vessels.

M 259. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (95x60 cm) is formed from south-west and blocked up with scrap bricks. A chamber is oval (120x90 cm); in parallel to the entrance along the west-eastern line there are five vessels. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 23).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jar with a low biconical body; 2) a pot with a rounded body; 3) a biconical burnished pot (with glossing); 4) a deep hemispherical bowl with pronounced base; 5) a hemispherical bowl.

M 268. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (110x50 cm) is formed from the north with a slight inclination to the west and blocked up with diagonal bricks (a part of bricks is burnt). A funeral feast (M 268A) with three vessels inside is disclosed above the entrance at the depth of 25-30cm under the surface. A chamber is oval-shaped (125x100 cm); in the western part of the chamber there is one intact and fragments of one more vessel with accumulation of ochre under it; one more vessel is found at the entrance. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 24).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of body of a biconical vessel; 2) the bottom part; 3) a biconical pot; 4) a cone-shaped bowl (M 268A); 5) a part of the vessel with a rounded body and pronounced base (a pot?) (M 268A); 6) a jar with biconical body (M 268A).

M 281. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (80x60 cm) is formed from the north and blocked up with brickwork in four rows. The chamber is rounded (115x105 cm); at the south-western wall there is a foot of vase and copies of two knives. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 25).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a foot of vase with a ring-shaped roller at the base.

Metal items: 2) a copy of the double-blade knife-poniard; 3) a fragment of the copy of a single-blade knife.

M 294. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (110x50 cm) is formed from the north and blocked up with brickwork in two rows. A chamber is oval-shaped (160x120 cm); in its centre there are three vessels. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 25).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) biconical pots; 3) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

M 322. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (110x45 cm) is formed from the north-west and blocked up with one row of bricks of different formats; a fragment of the bottom part of the jug is found on the top. A chamber is oval-shaped (120x45 cm); in the north-eastern part there are four vessels and a bowl

with the fragments of a sheep's tibia and ribs in the south-eastern part. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 26).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 4) biconical pots (a pot No.4 is burnished); 2, 3) pots with a rounded body; 5) a hemispherical bowl; 6) a fragment of the bottom part of the jug with oblique near-bottom.

M 326A. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (95x50 cm) is formed from the north-west and blocked up with scrap bricks and stone in four rows; two vessels are found on the top and brickwork. The chamber is rounded (115x90 cm); in the centre there are five vessels, one more at the western wall. A sheep's ribs and femur and a copy of a single-blade knife are placed in the centre near to the vessels. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 27).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval oblong jar; 2, 3, 4) biconical pots; 5) a pot with a rounded body; 6) a pot with a rounded body and pronounced base; 7) a hemispherical bowl; 8) a squat cone-shaped bowl.

Metal items: 9) a copy of a single-blade knife.

M 334. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (75x40 cm) is formed from the west and blocked up with a stone and river boulder. The chamber is rounded (105x100 cm); in the centre there are six vessels and a spindle in the vessel No.2. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 28).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 3) jars with biconical body; 2) an oval oblong jar; 4) biconical pots; 5) a pot with a biconical body and rounded horizontal lines; 6) a cone-shaped bowl.

Others: 7) a ceramic biconical spindle.

M 362. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (75x65 cm) with a slope is formed from north-west and blocked up with scrap bricks. A chamber is reniform (125x90 cm); in its centre there is one vessel and fragments of one more at the entrance and a sheep's shank near them. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 29).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical bowl with pronounced base; 2) a pot with a rounded body (the bottom part is not extant).

M 362A. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (120x60 cm) is formed from the west and blocked up with scrap bricks; fragments of ceramics

are found on the top. A chamber is reniform (140x115 cm); a vessel is found at the eastern wall. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 29).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical pot; 2) a fragment of the upper part of a vase or a bowl (?); 3) two fragments of hand-made ceramics.

M 363. A rounded pit (105x105 cm), fragments of two vessels are disclosed at the depth of 80-85 cm under the surface. In the centre of the chamber there are seven vessels, a sheep's ribs and neck vertebrae and a copy of a single-blade knife in a bowl (No.4). A sheep's femur is found at the north-eastern wall and a chalcedony bead near it. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 30).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with a rounded body; 2) a jug (?) with a biconical body and narrowed neck; 3) a pot with a rounded body and pronounced base (the top is not extant); 4, 9) biconical pots (the pot No. 4 is burnished); 5) a biconical burnished pot with pronounced base; 6) a pot with a rounded body and pronounced base; 7, 8) deep hemispherical bowls.

Metal items: 11) a copy of a single-blade knife.

Others: 10) a chalcedony barrel-shaped bead.

M 387. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (75x45 cm) is formed from the east and blocked up with scrap bricks. A chamber is reniform (110x80 cm), in the centre there are a sheep's tibia and femur. The sepulchre is not dated (pl. 10).

No finds.

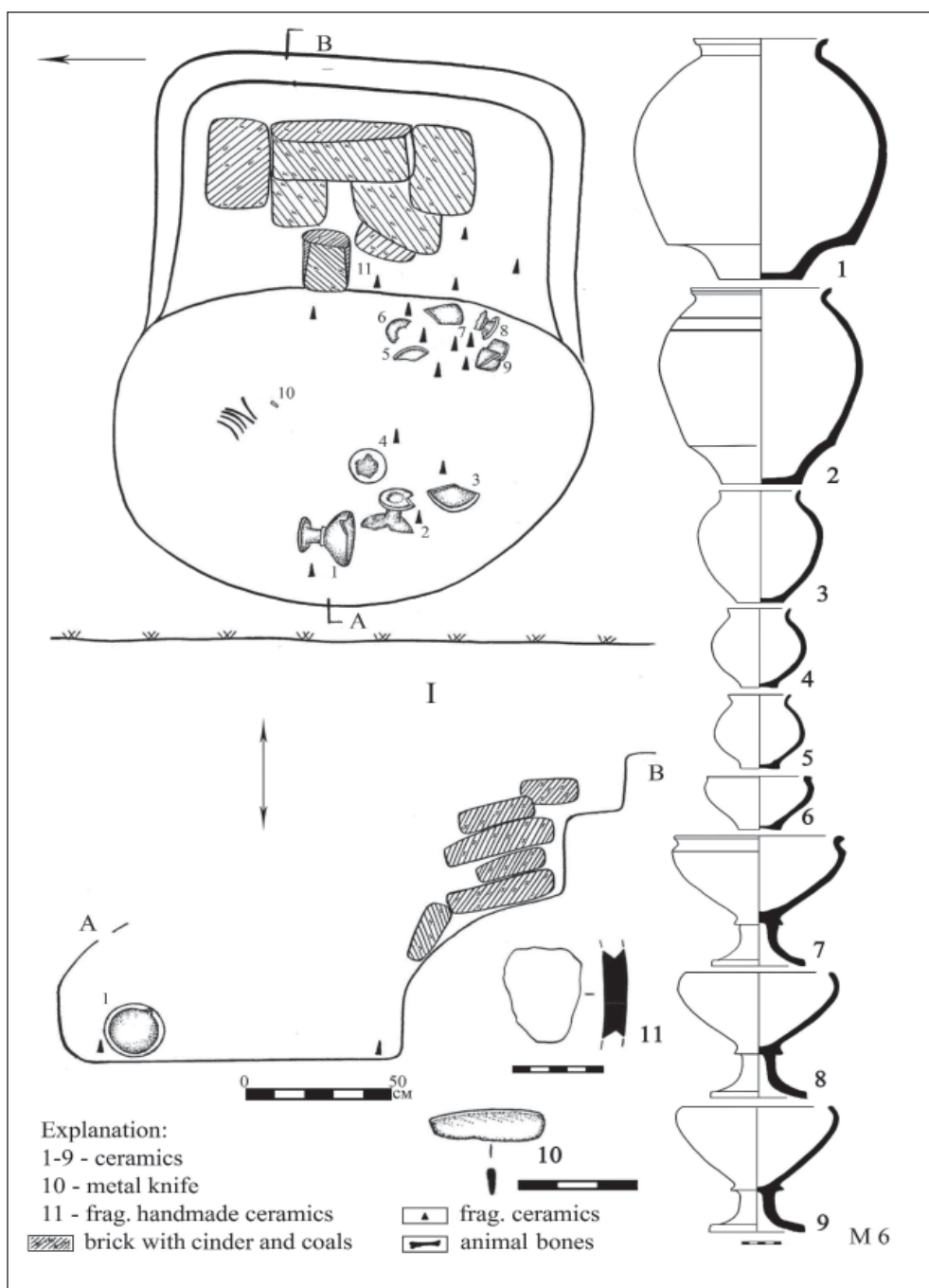


Plate 1. Grave 6:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-9 – ceramics; 10 – single-blade knife;
11 – fragmented hand-made vessel

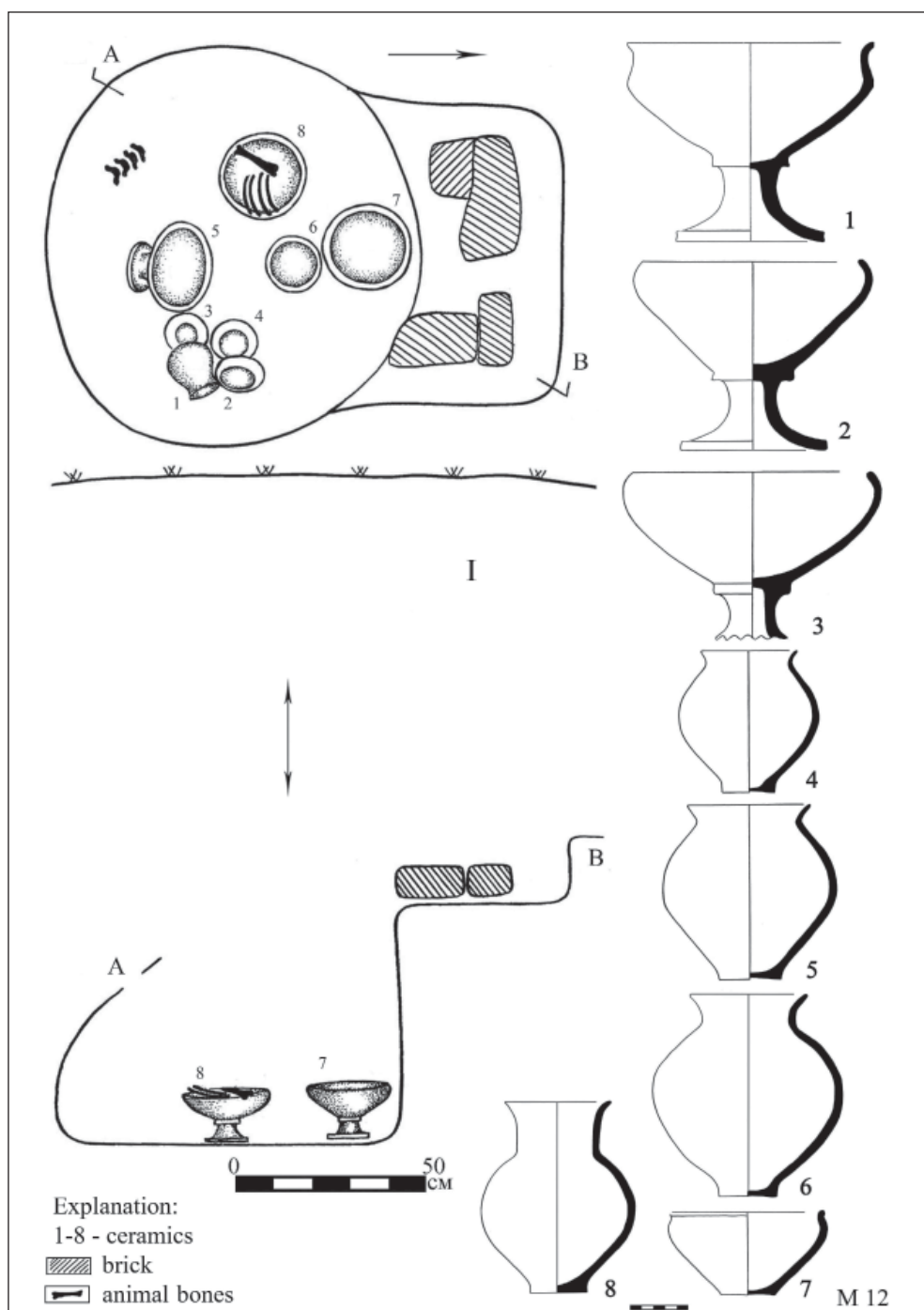


Plate 2. Grave 12:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-8 – ceramics

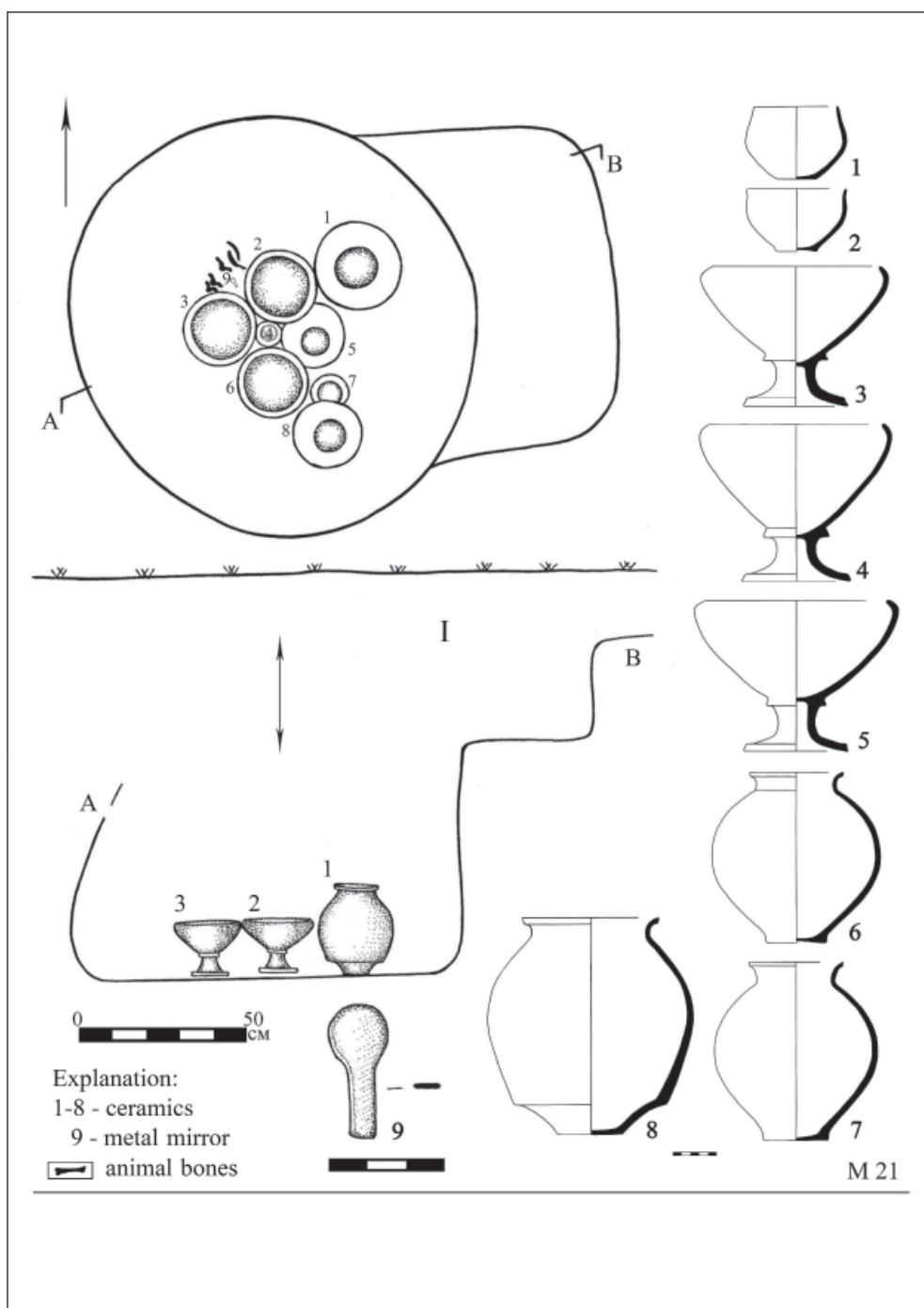


Plate 3. Grave 21:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-8 – ceramics; 9 – mirror

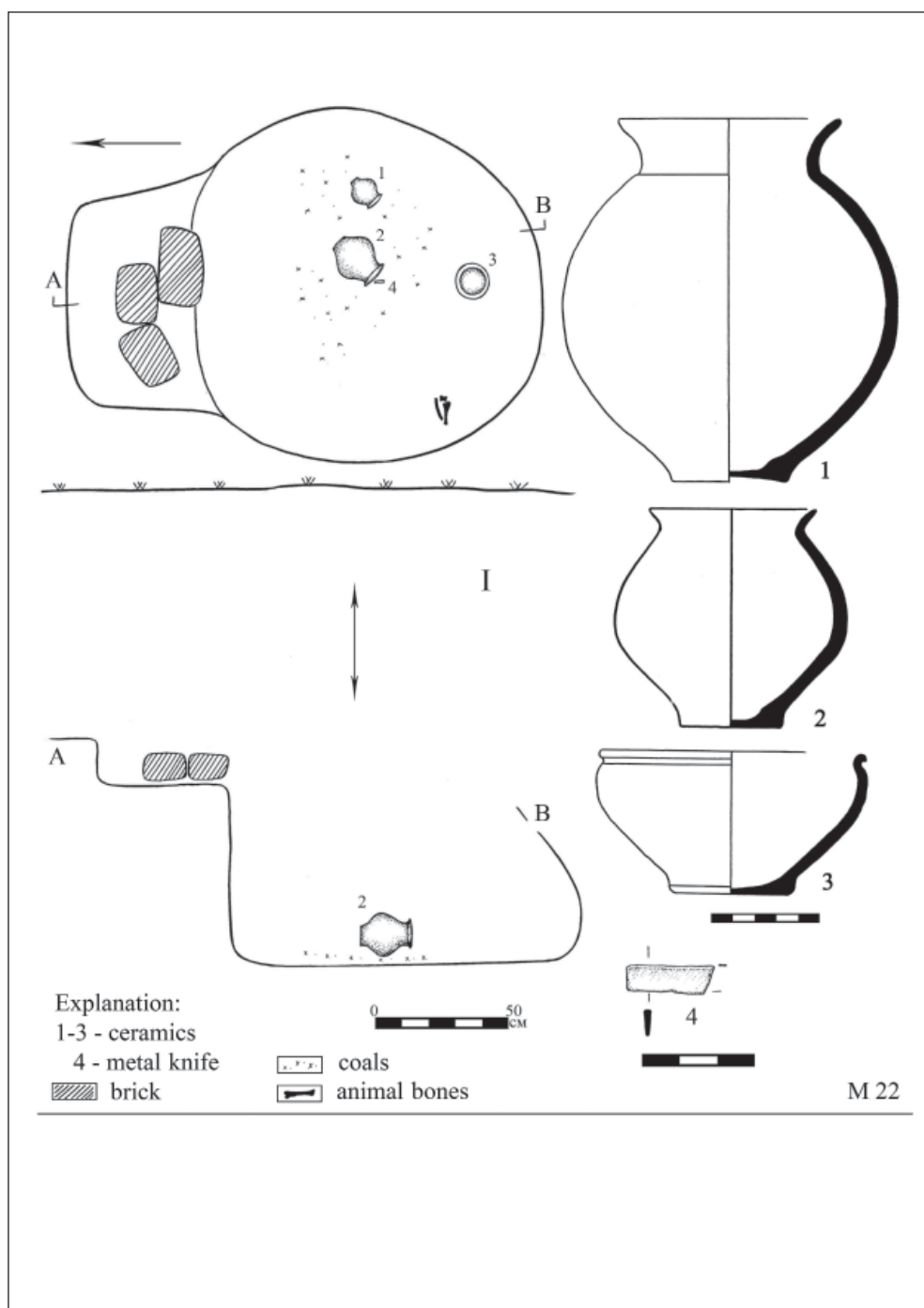


Plate 4. Grave 22:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-3 – ceramics;
 4 – fragmented single-blade knife

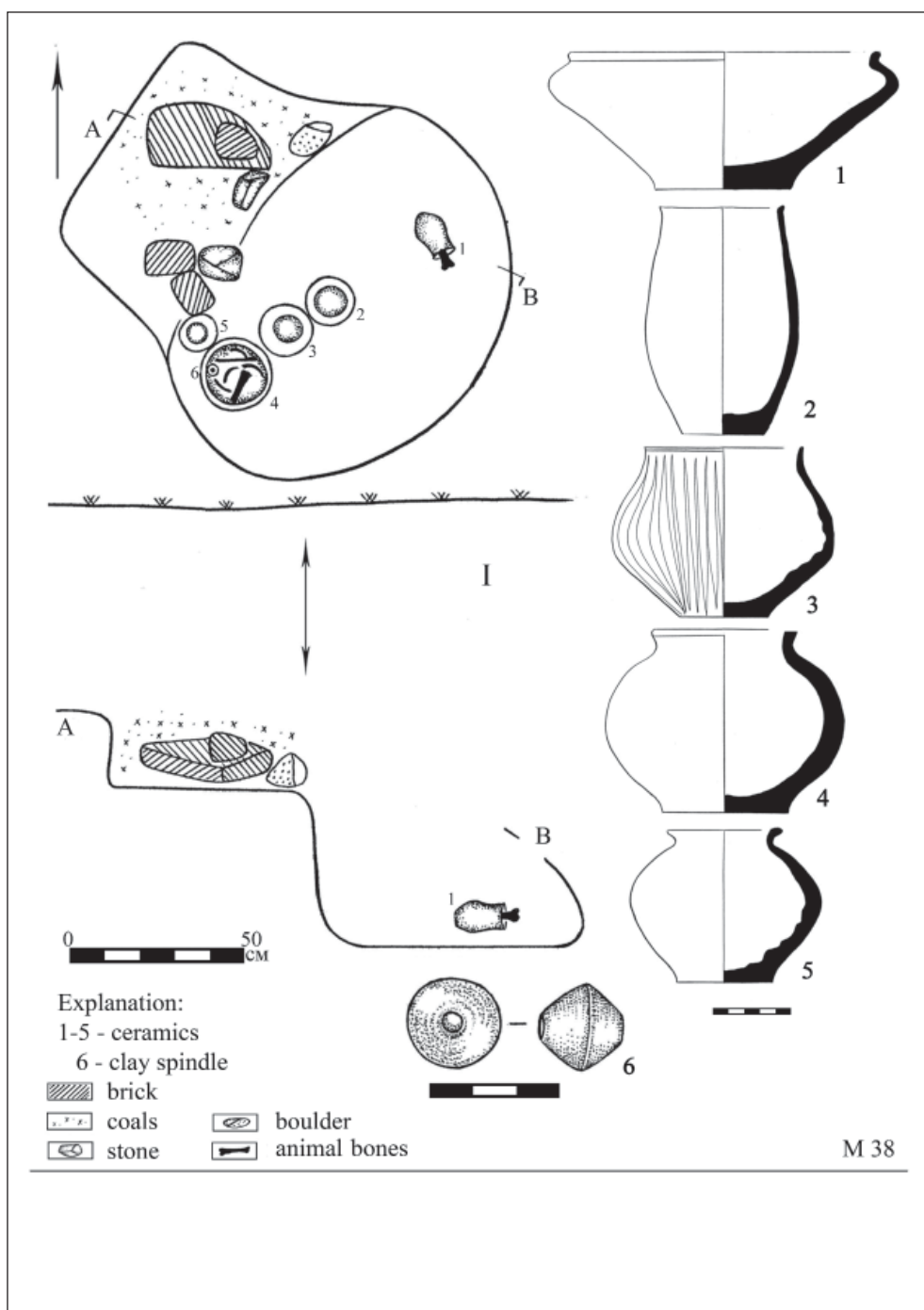


Plate 5. Grave 38:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics; 6 – spindle

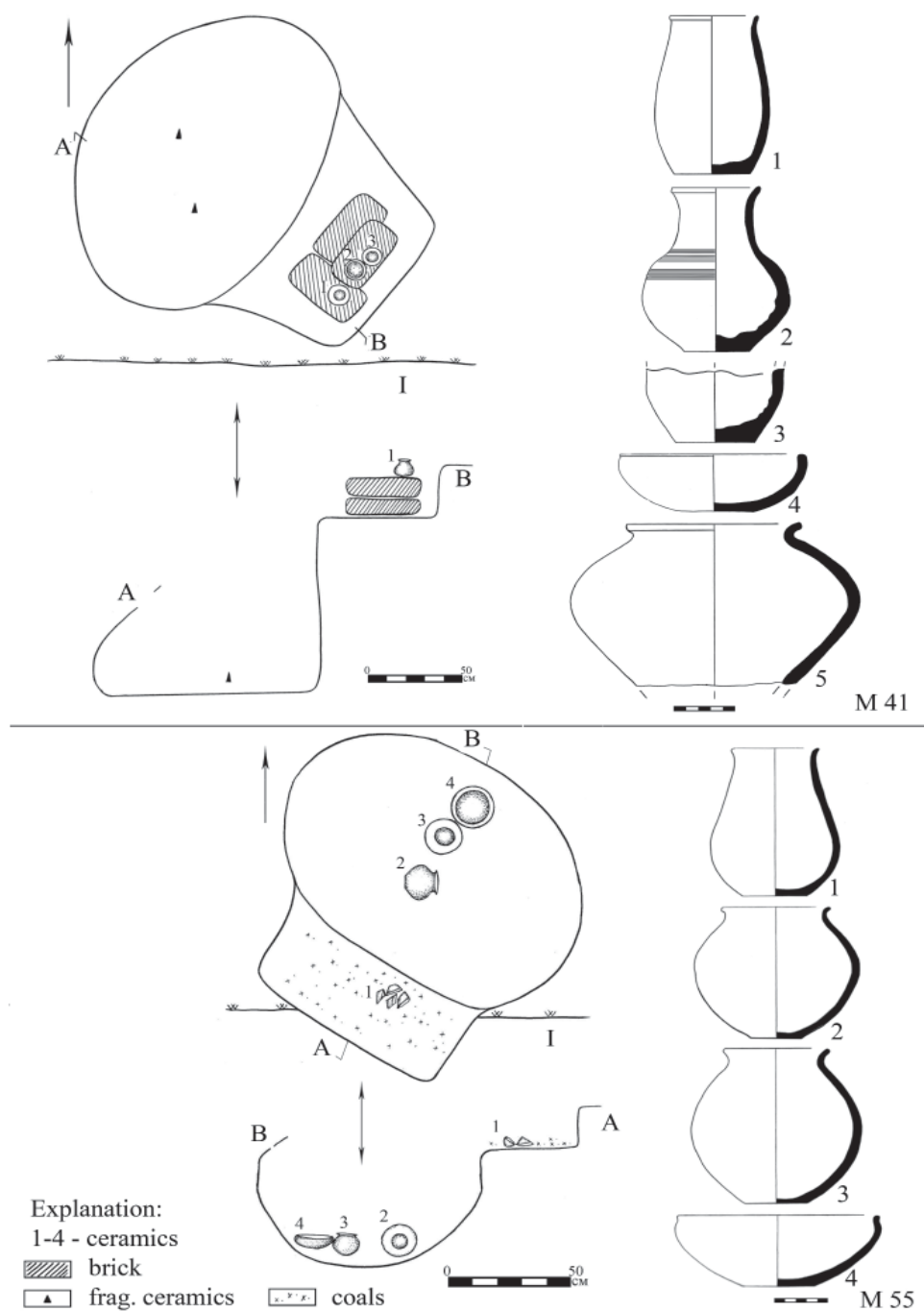


Plate 6. Grave 41, 55:
I – plan and section of burials; 1-5 – ceramics

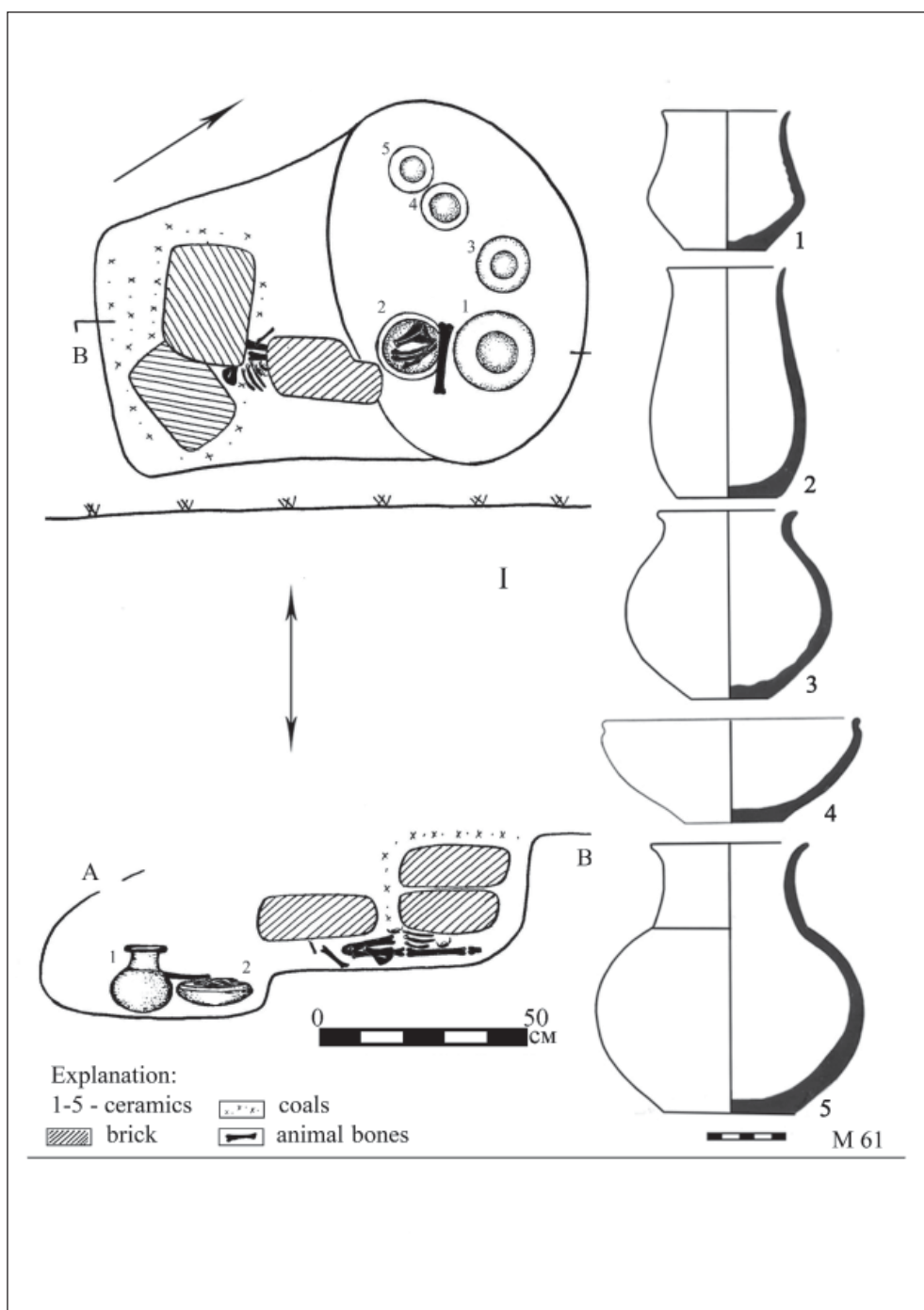


Plate 7. Grave 61:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics

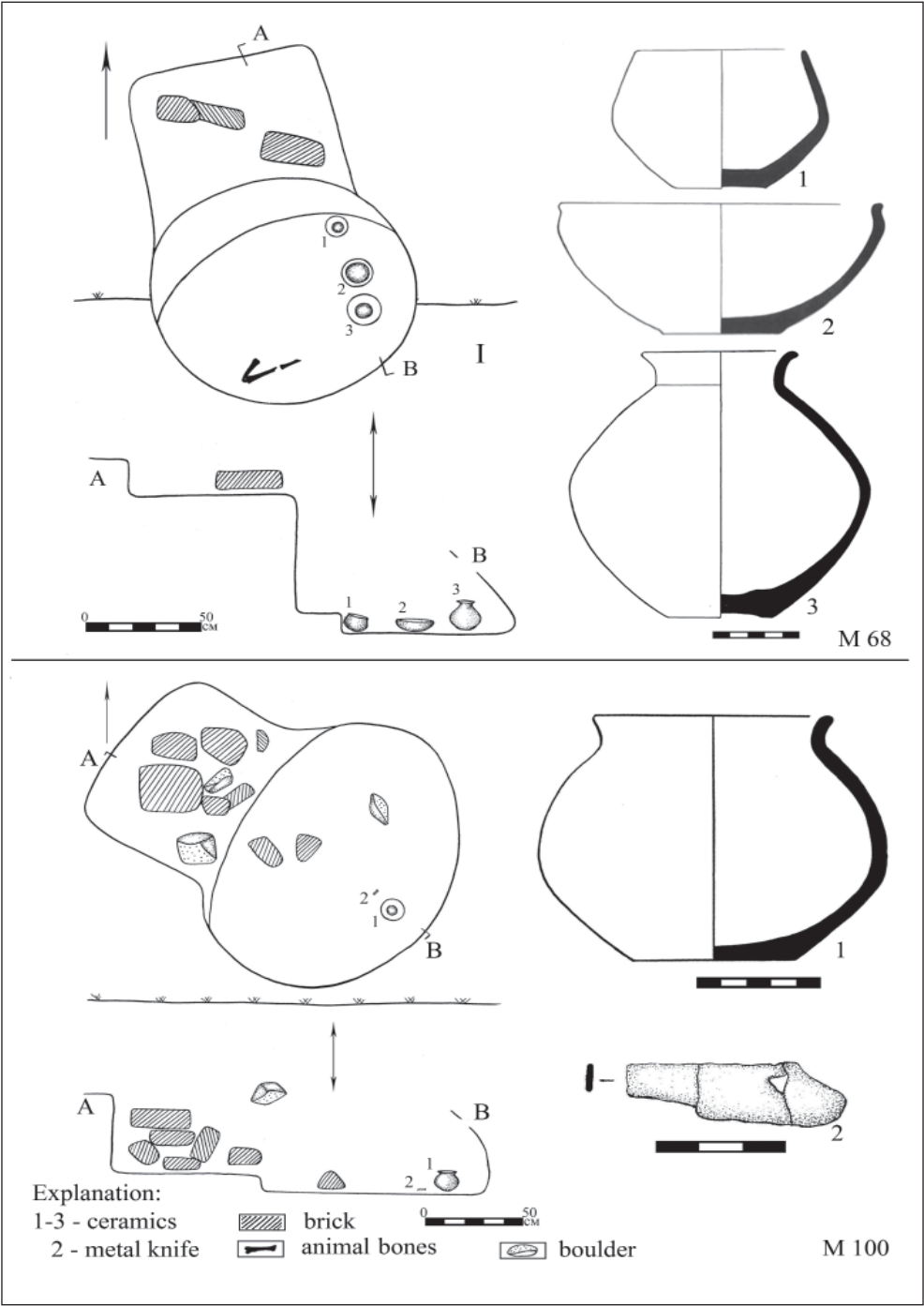


Plate 8. Grave 68, 100
I – plan and section of burials; 1-3 – ceramics; 2- single-blade knife (M 100)

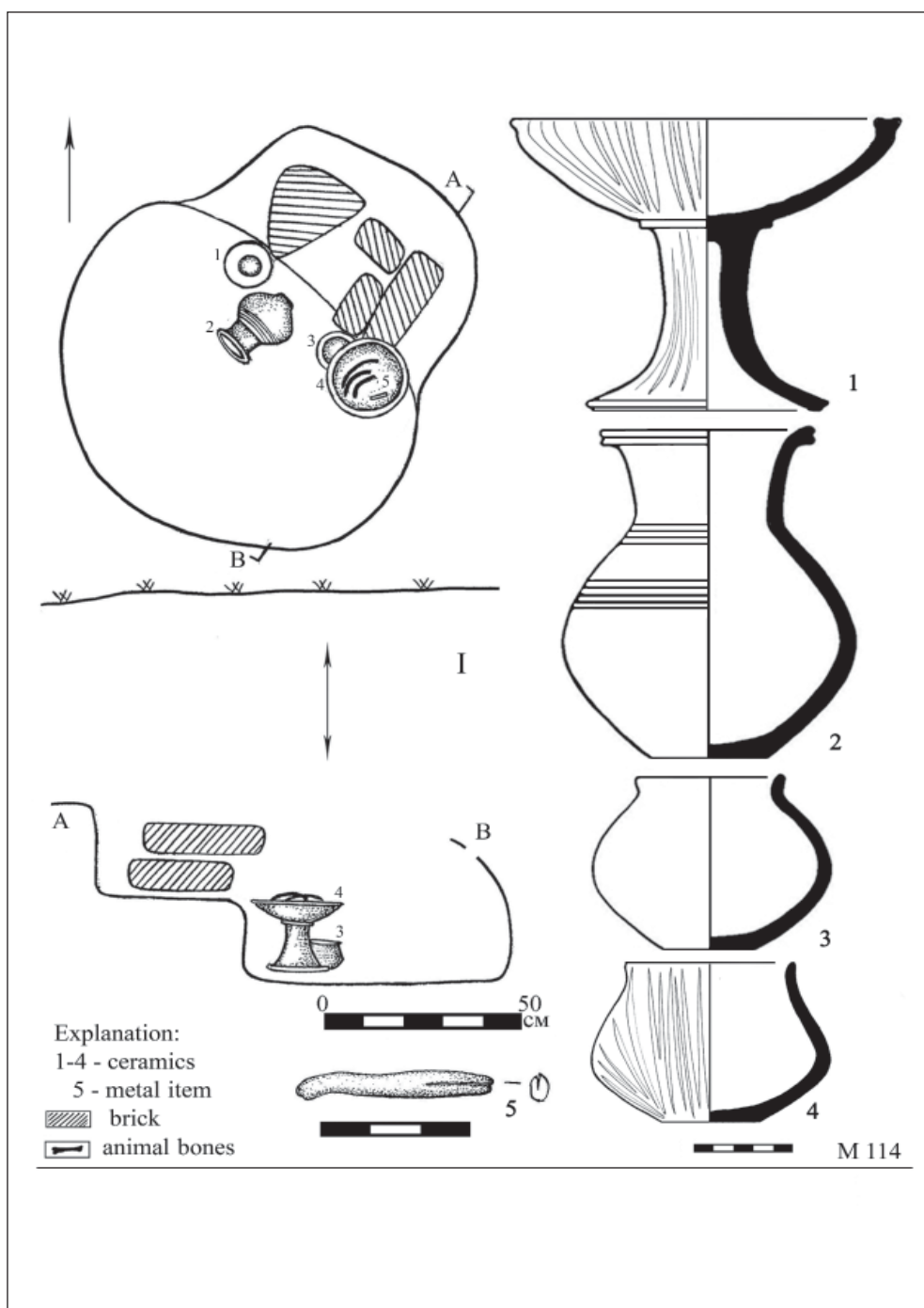


Plate 9. Grave 114:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5 – bronze item

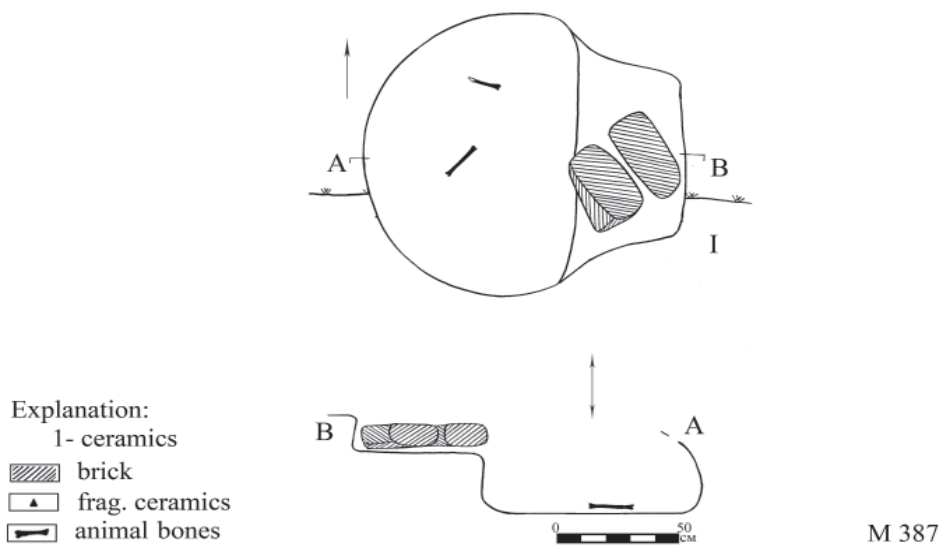
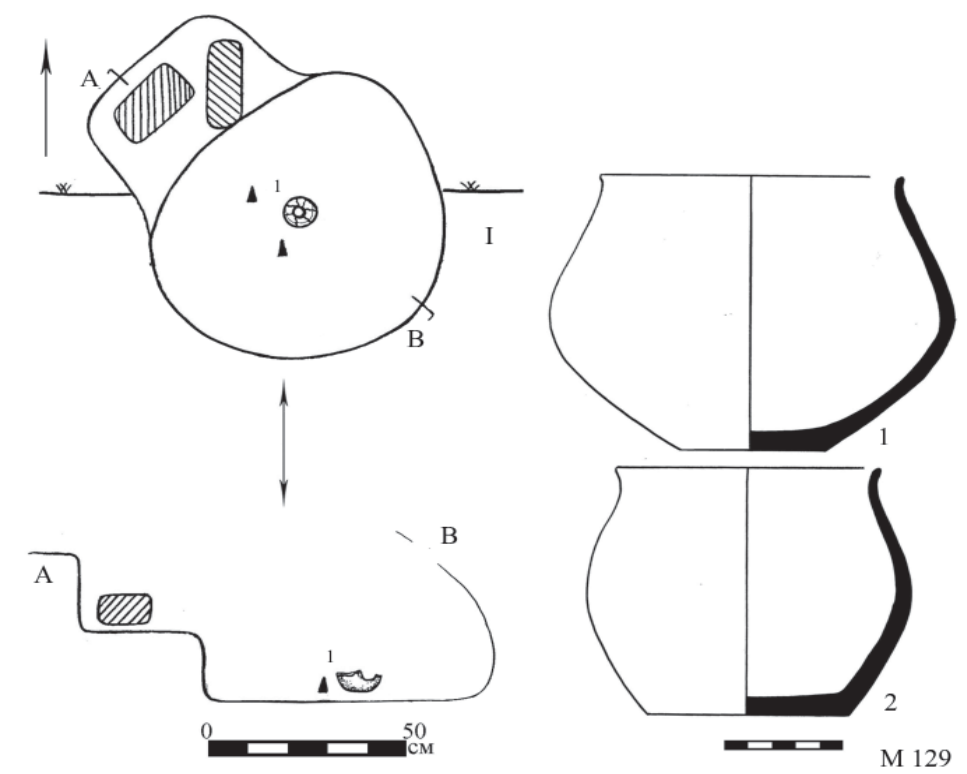


Plate 10. Grave 129, 387:
 I – plan and section of burials; 1-2 – ceramics

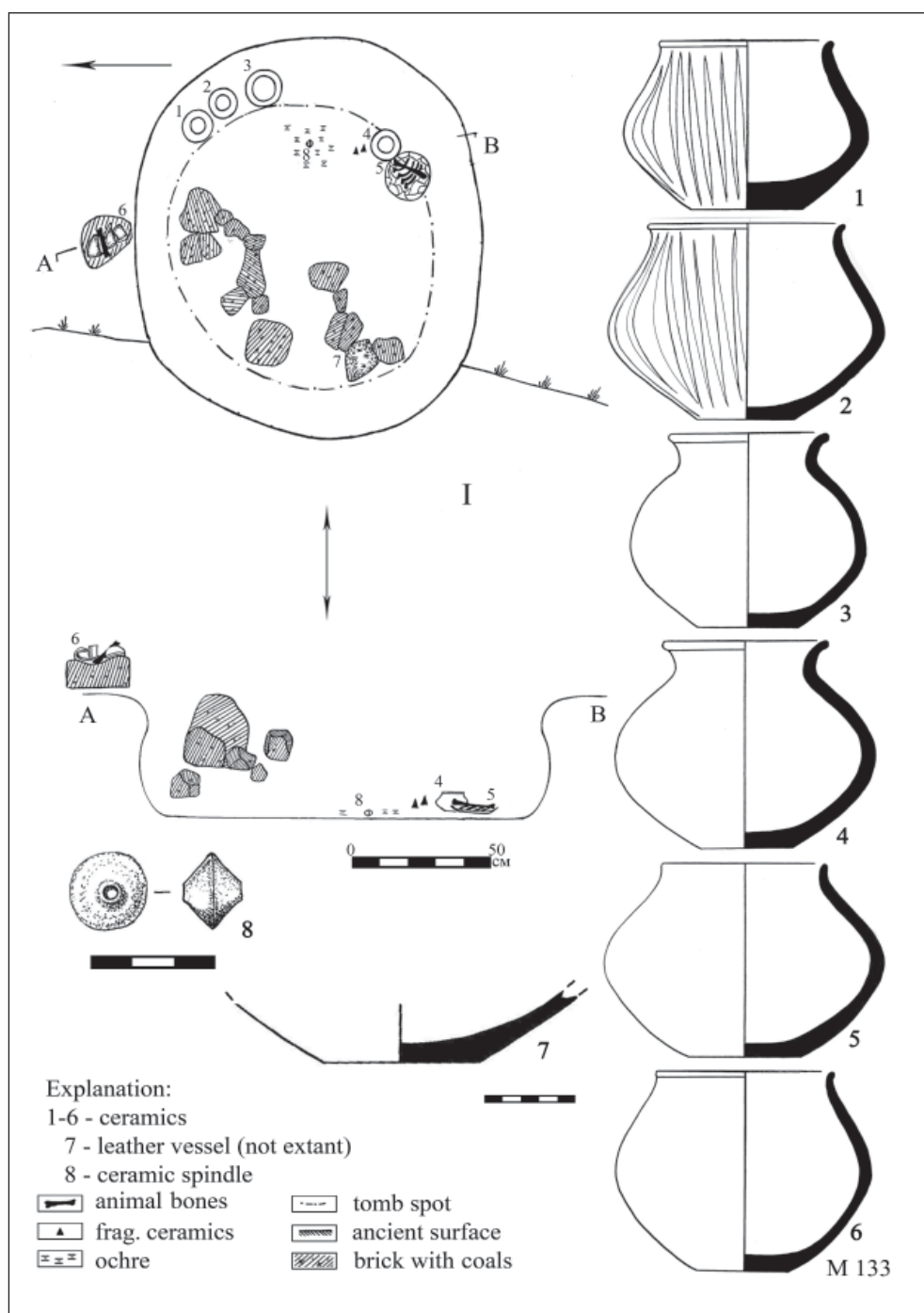


Plate 11. Grave 133:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics; 8 – spindle

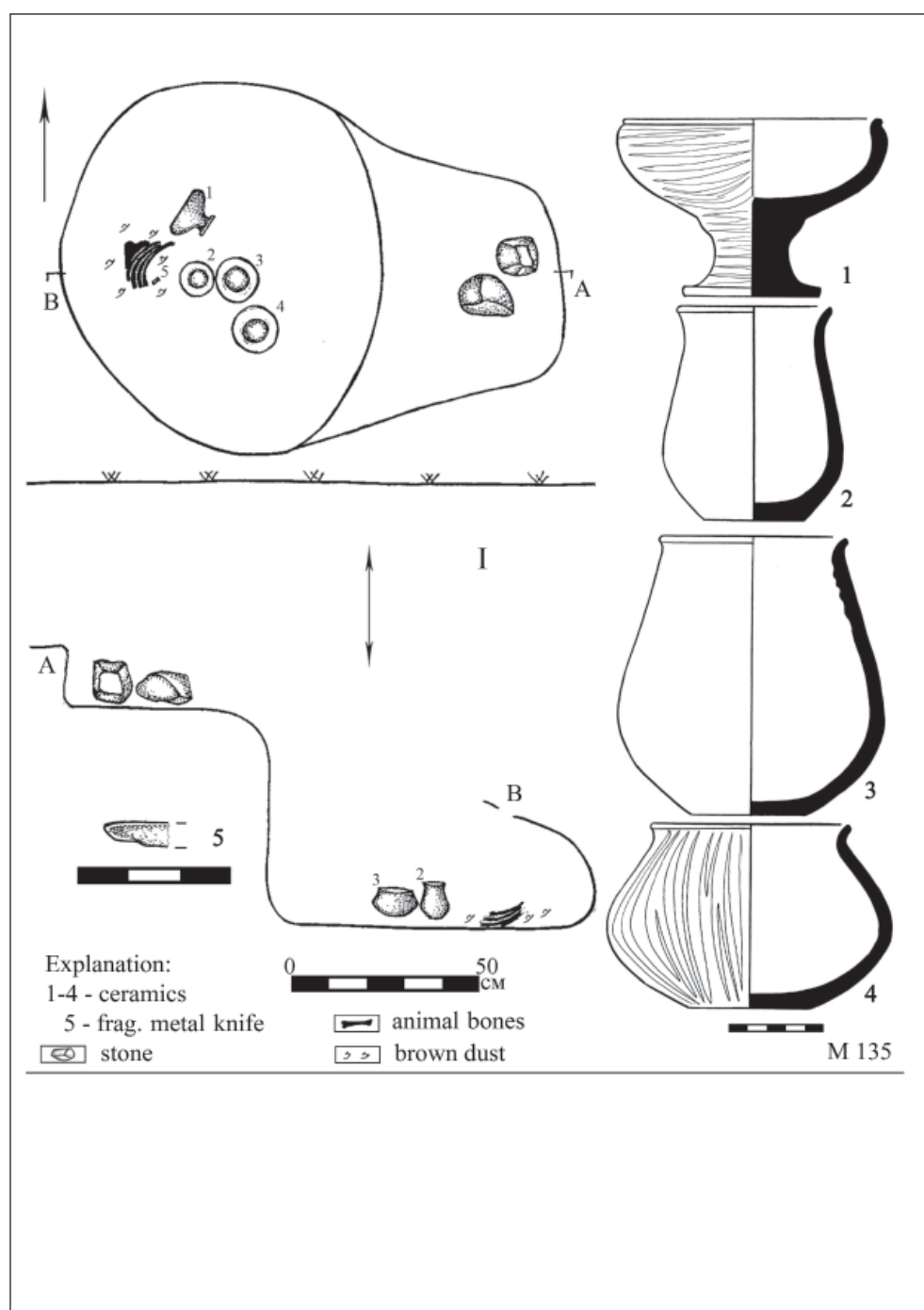


Plate 12. Grave 135:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-4 – ceramics; 5 –fragmented knife

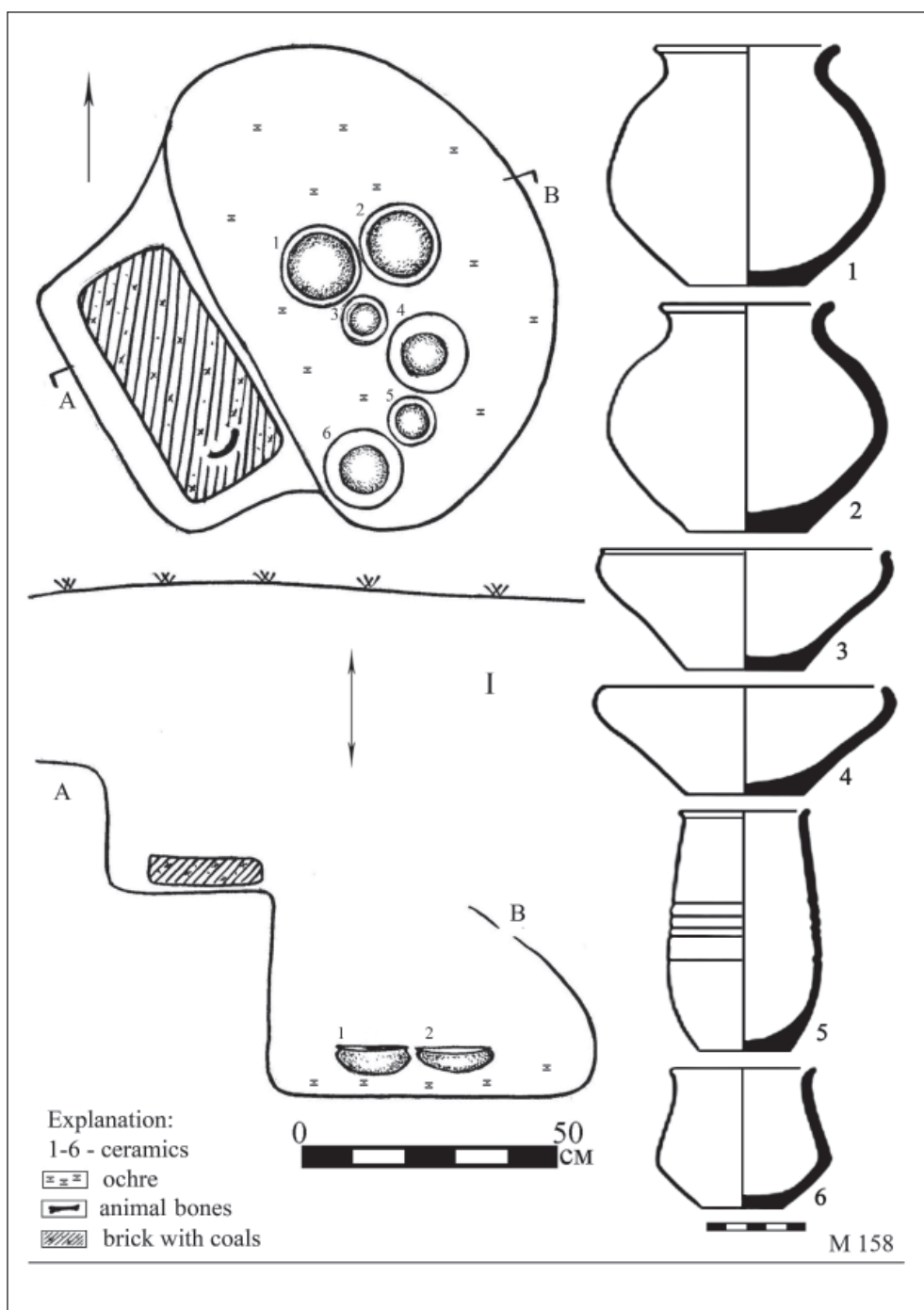


Plate 13. Grave 158:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics

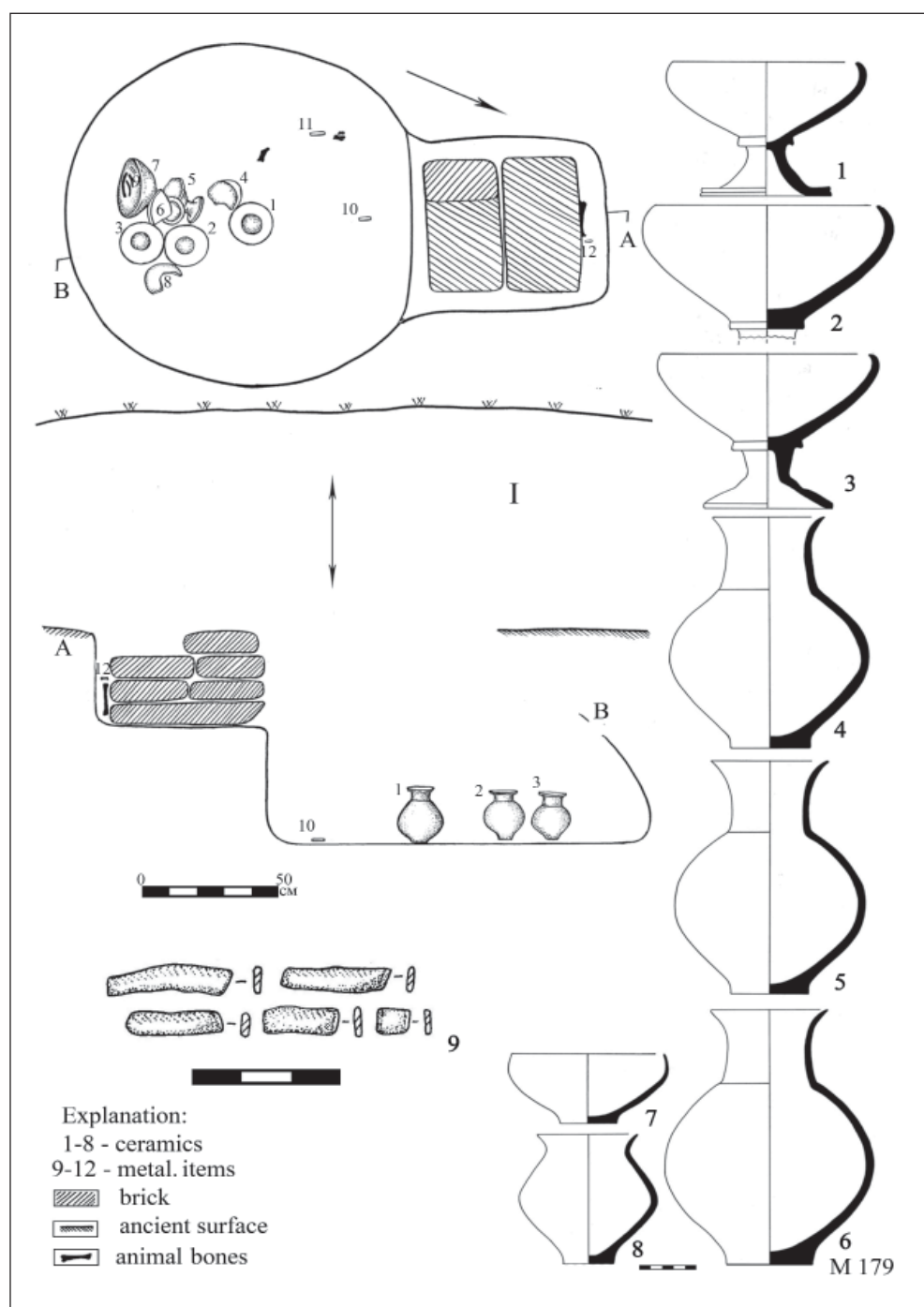


Plate 14. Grave 179:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-8 – ceramics;
 9 – fragmented single-blade knives

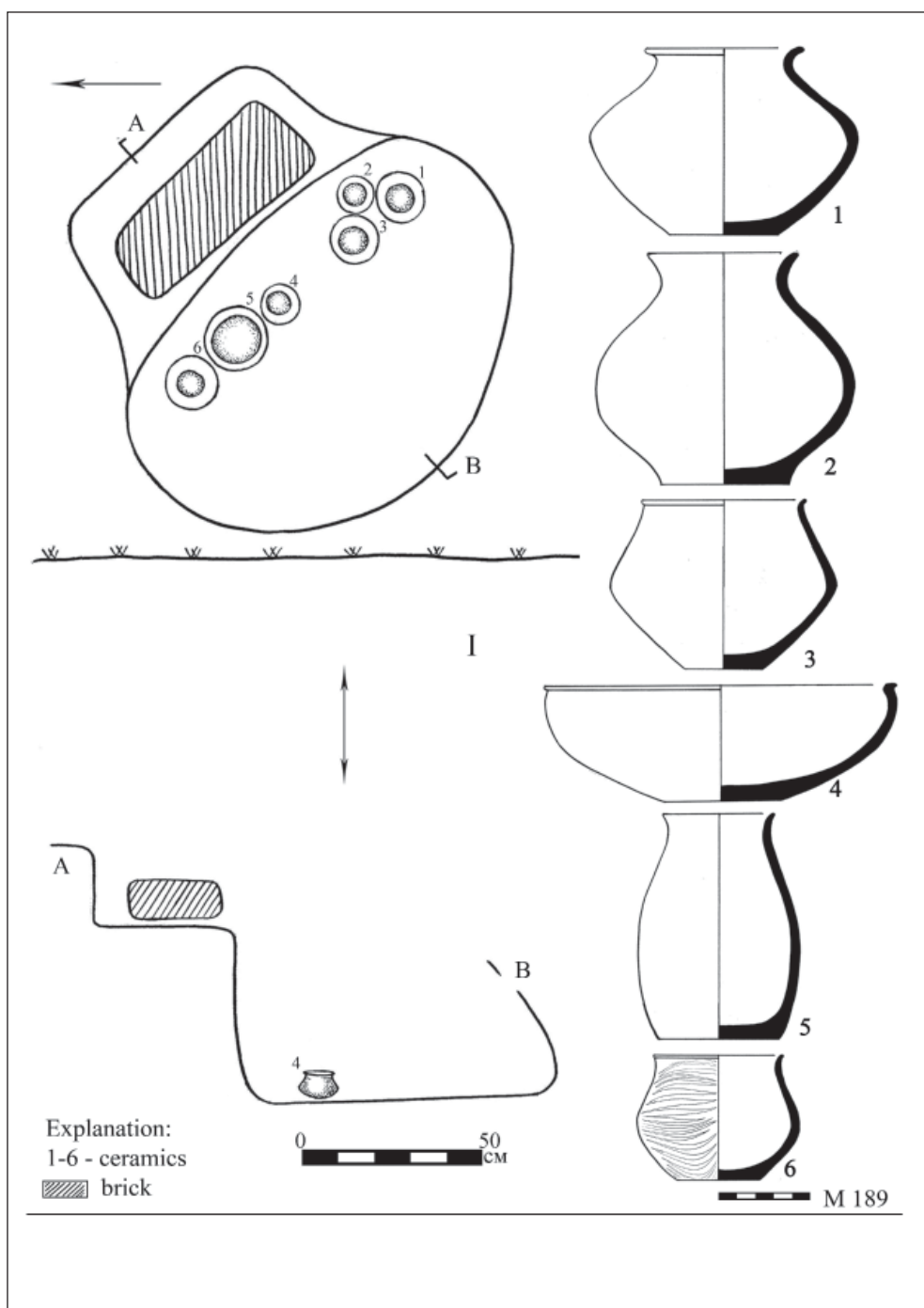


Plate 15. Grave 189:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics

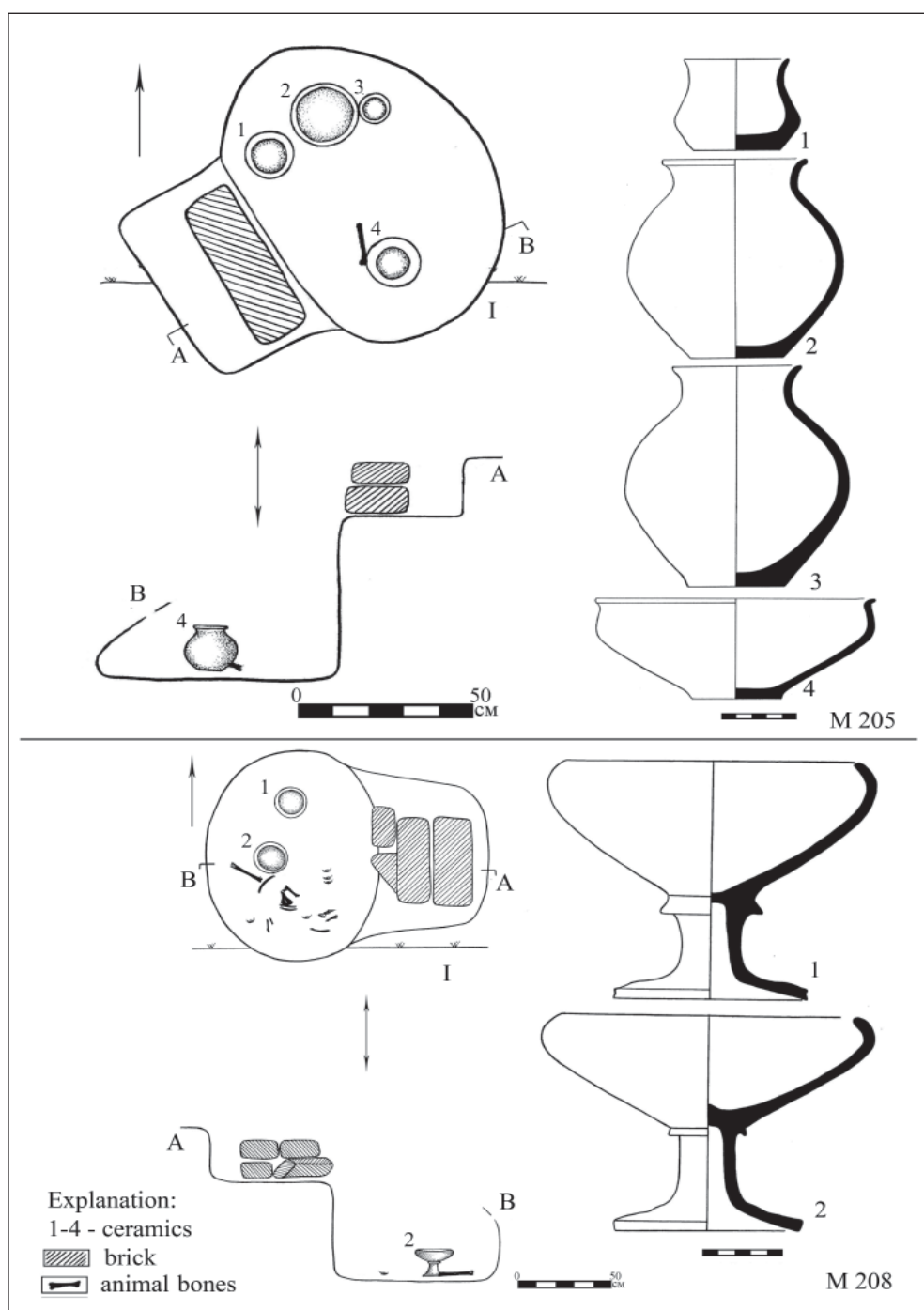


Plate 16. Grave 205, 208:
 I – plan and section of burials; 1-4 – ceramics

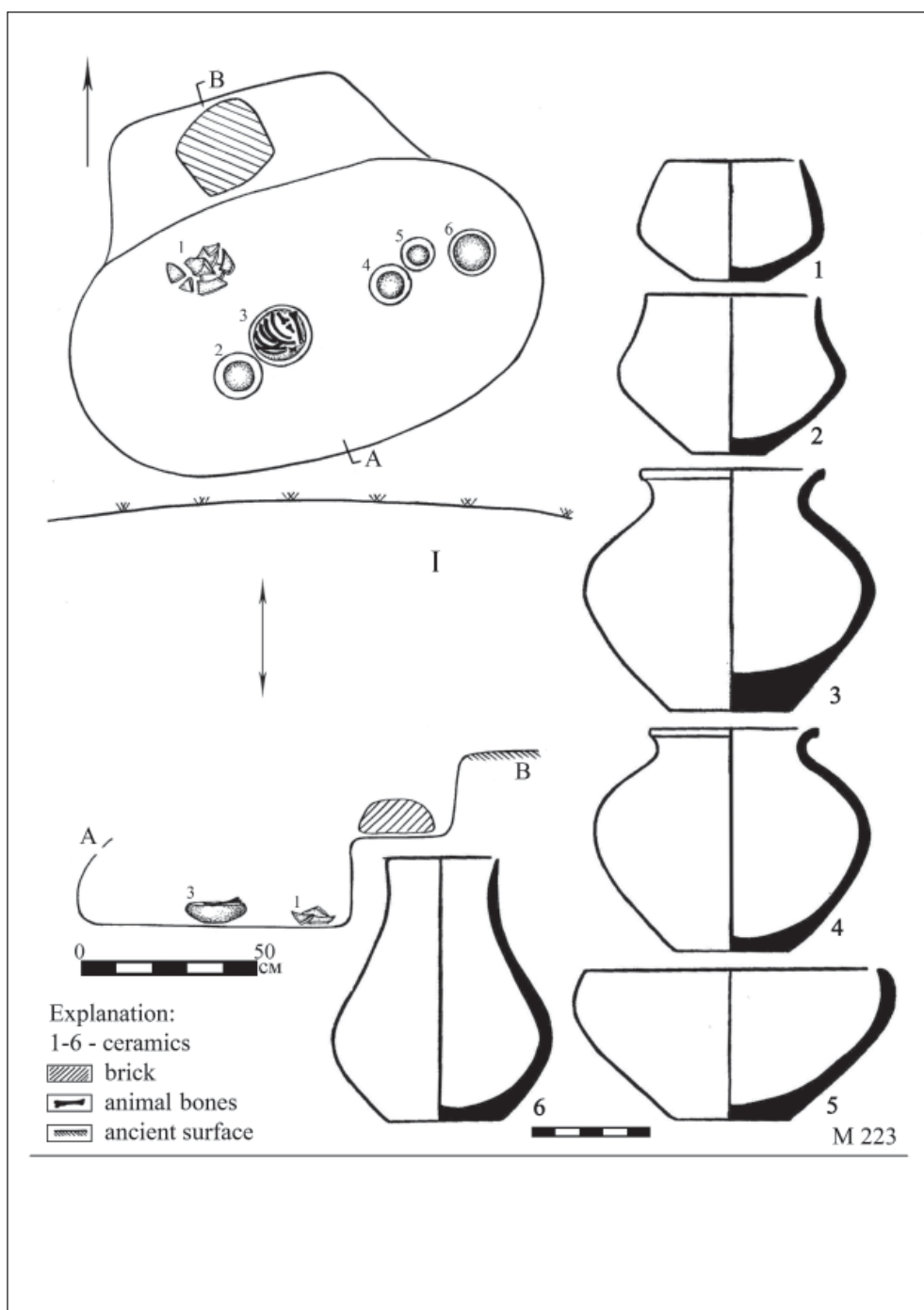


Plate 17. Grave 223:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics

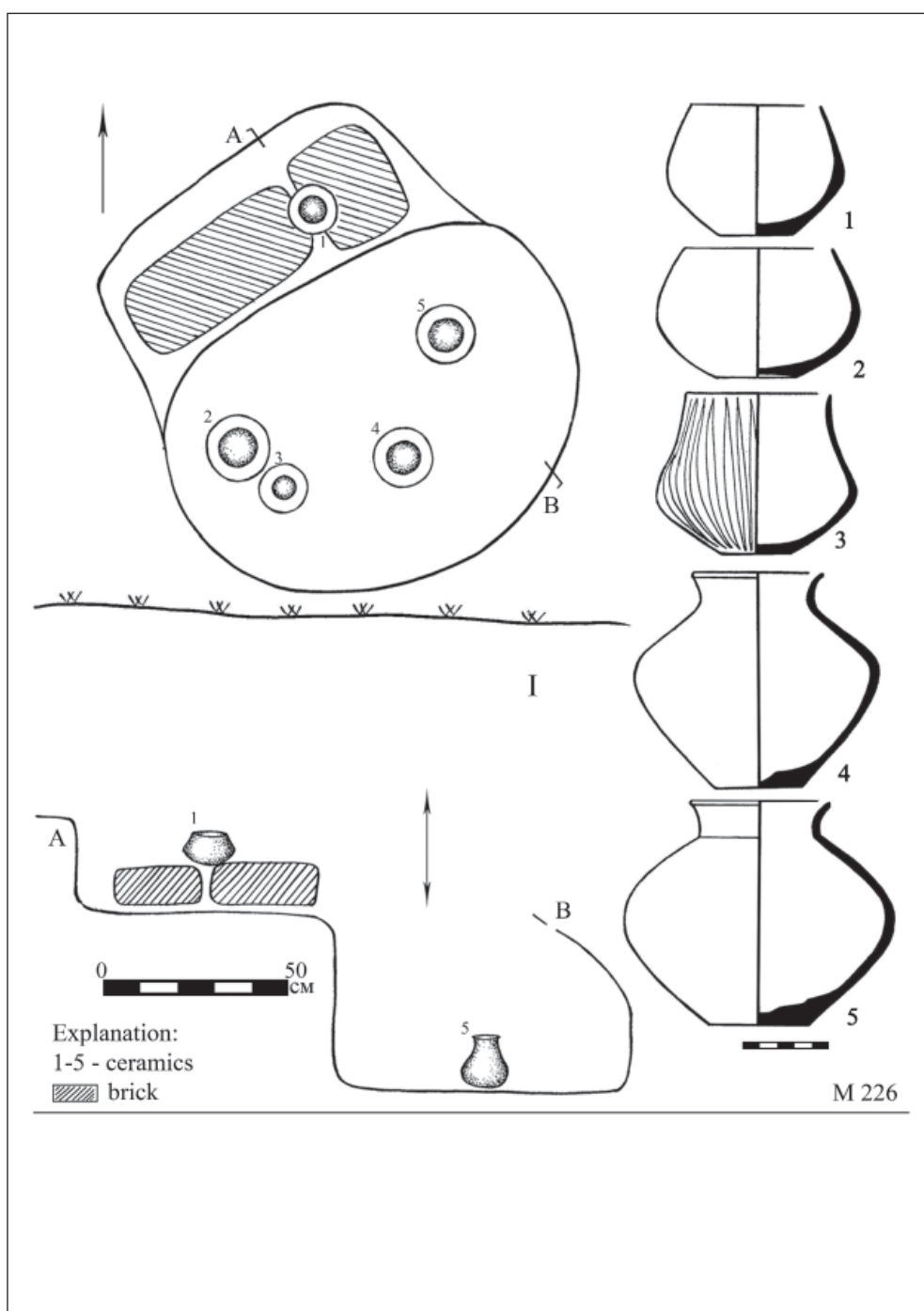


Plate 18. Grave 226:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics

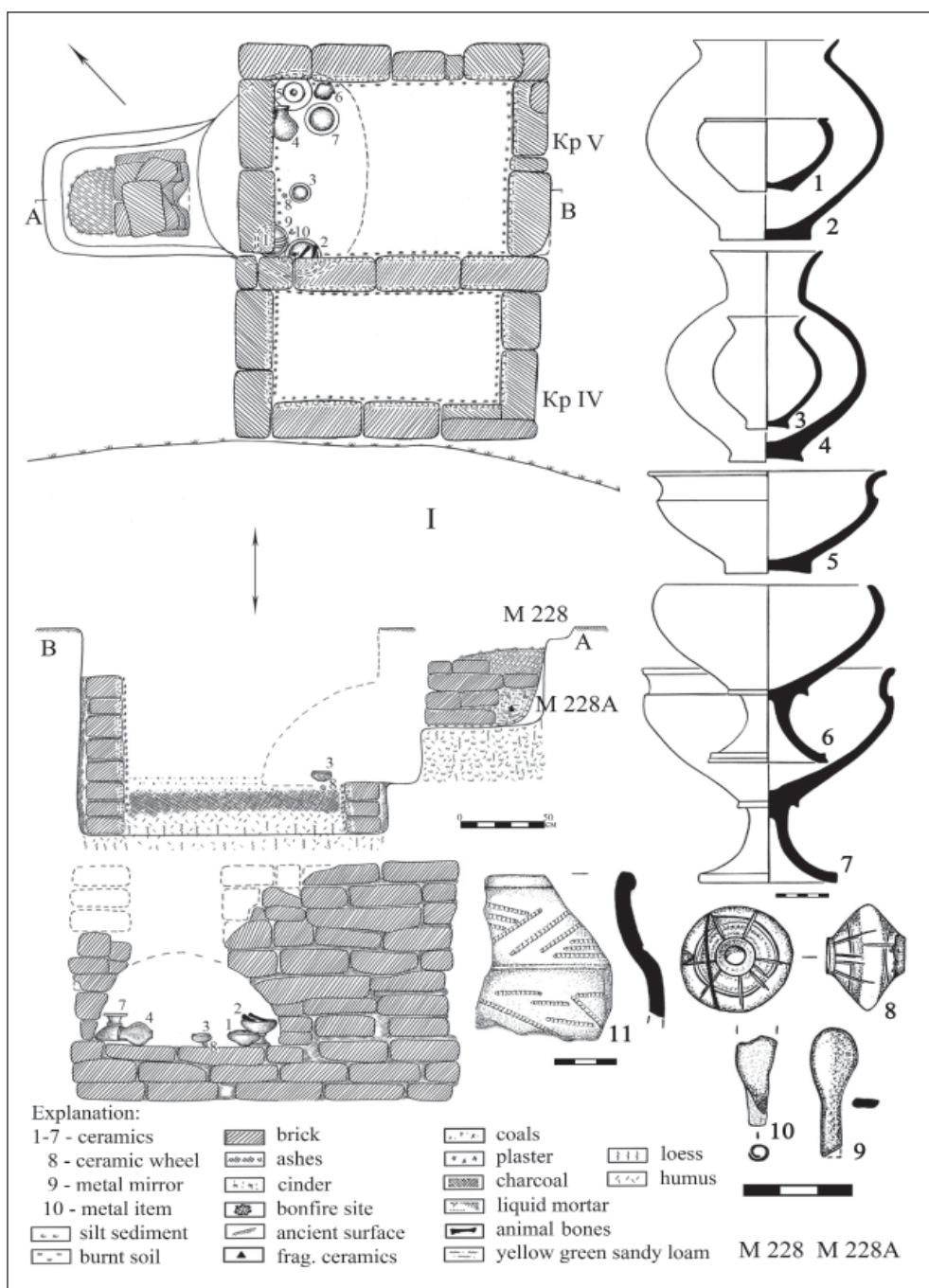


Plate 19. Grave 228 (M 228A- ground altar):

I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics; 8 – modeled wheel; 9 – mirror; 10 – fragmented bushing item; 11 – steppe ceramics from altar

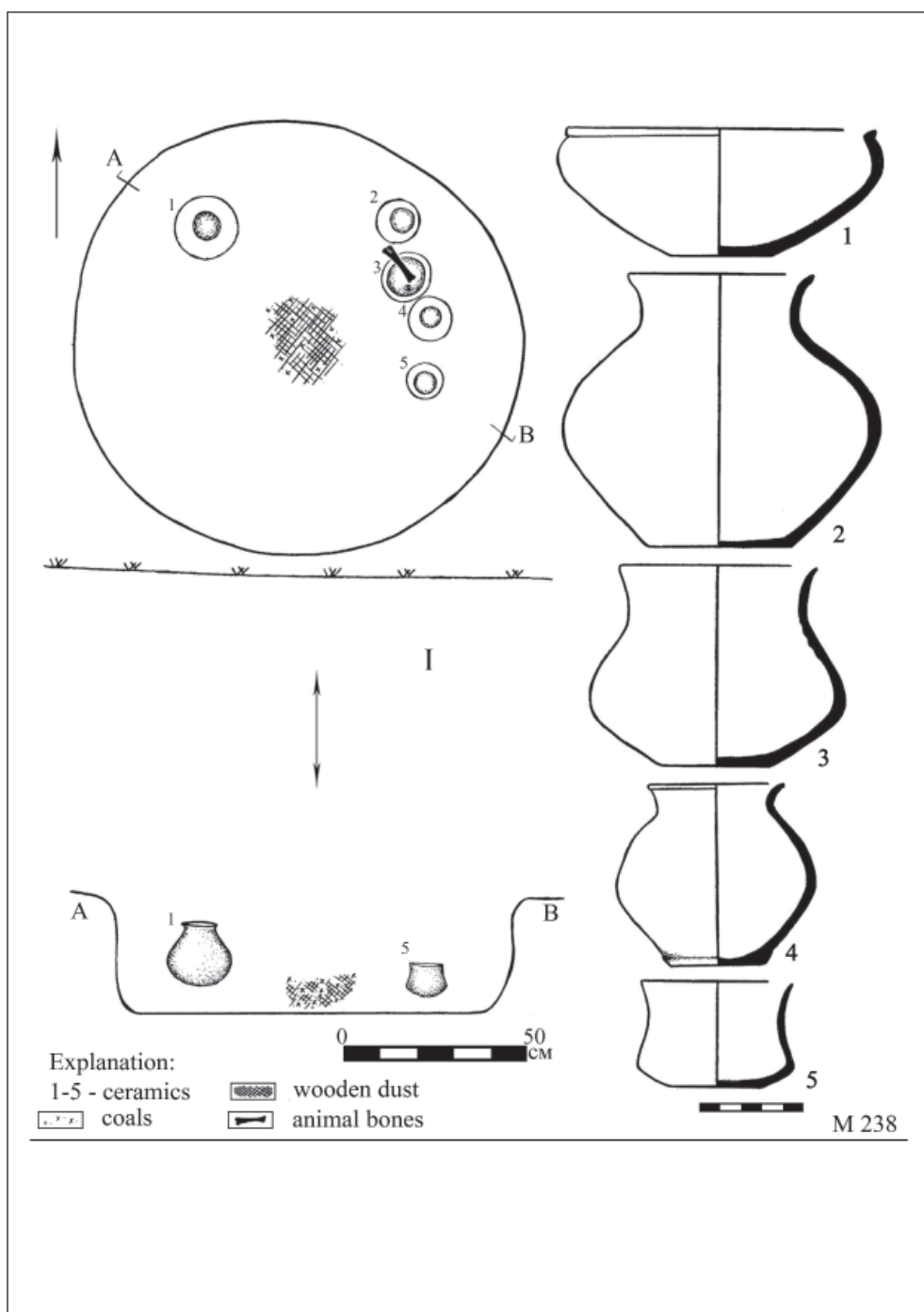


Plate 20. Grave 238:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics

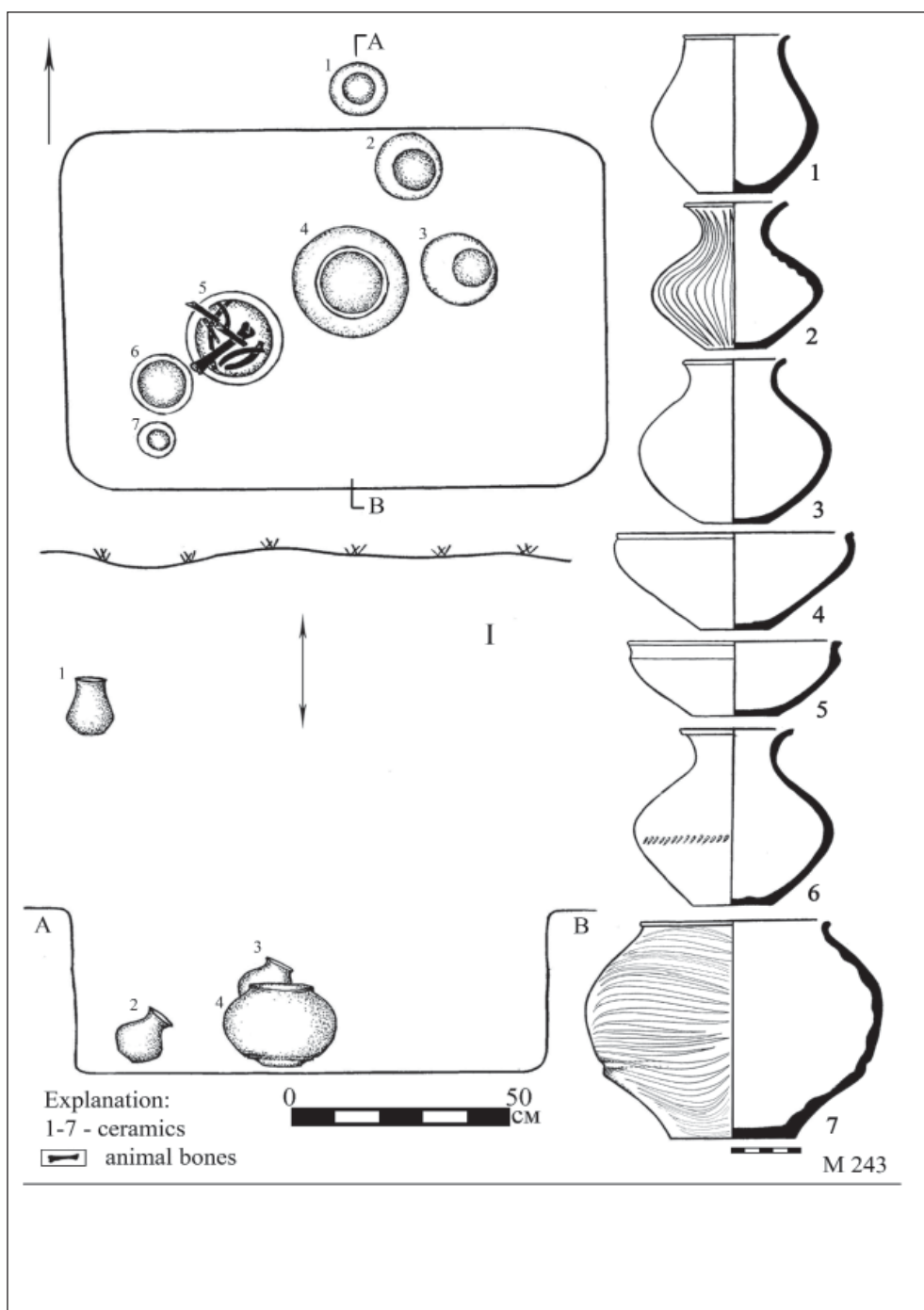


Plate 21. Grave 243:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-7 – ceramics

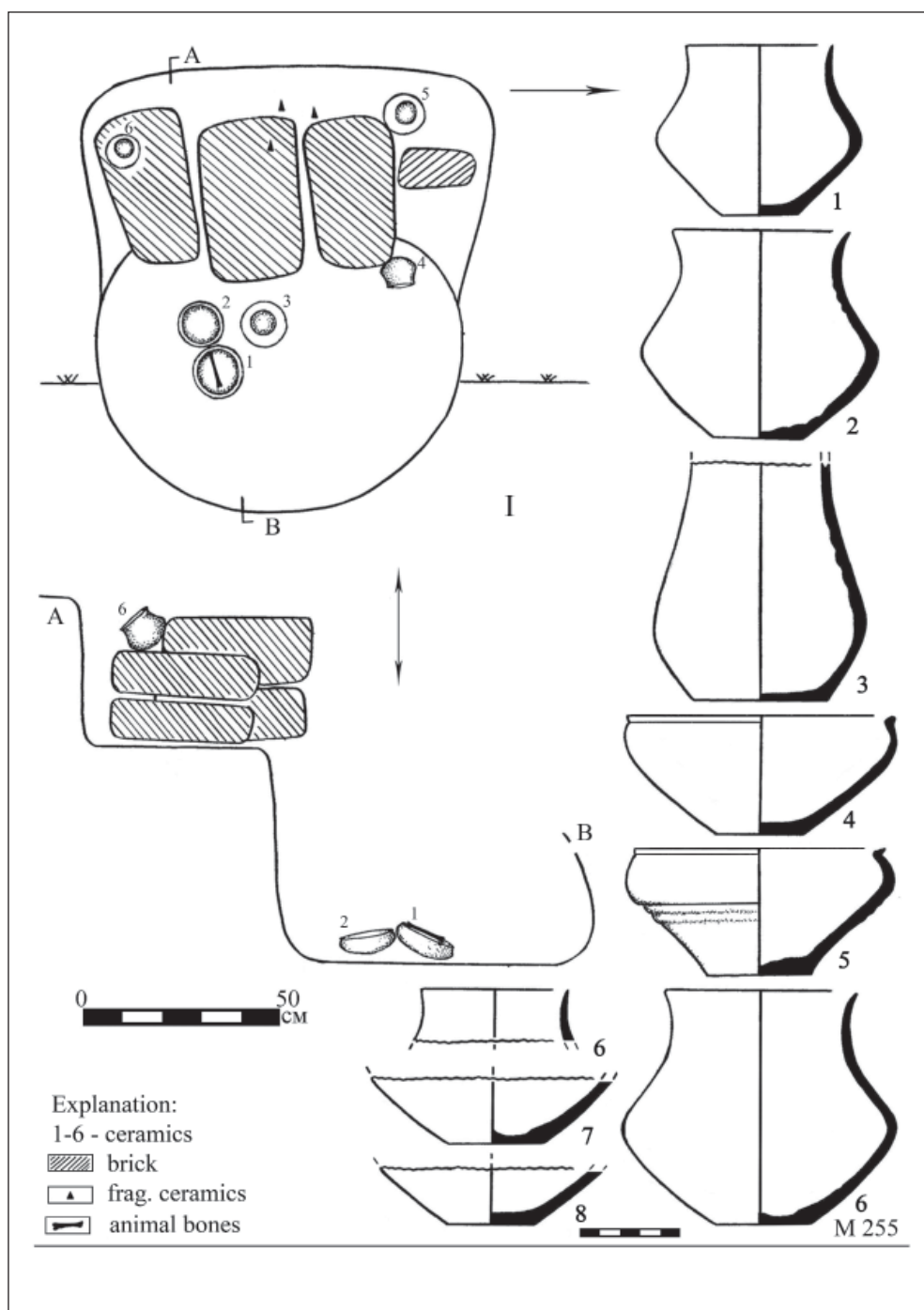


Plate 22. Grave 255:
I – plan and section of burial; 1-8 – ceramics

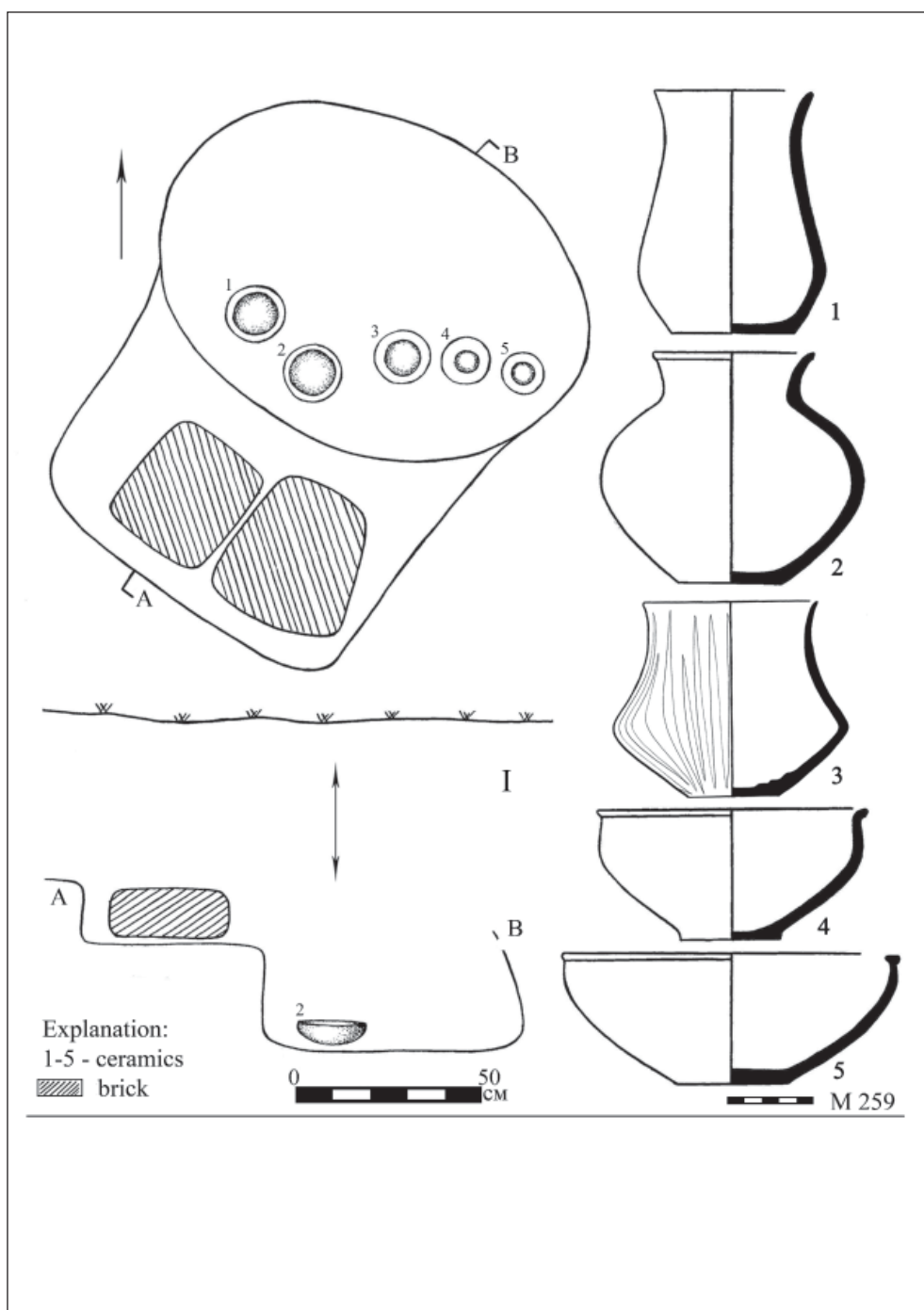


Plate 23. Grave 259:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-5 – ceramics

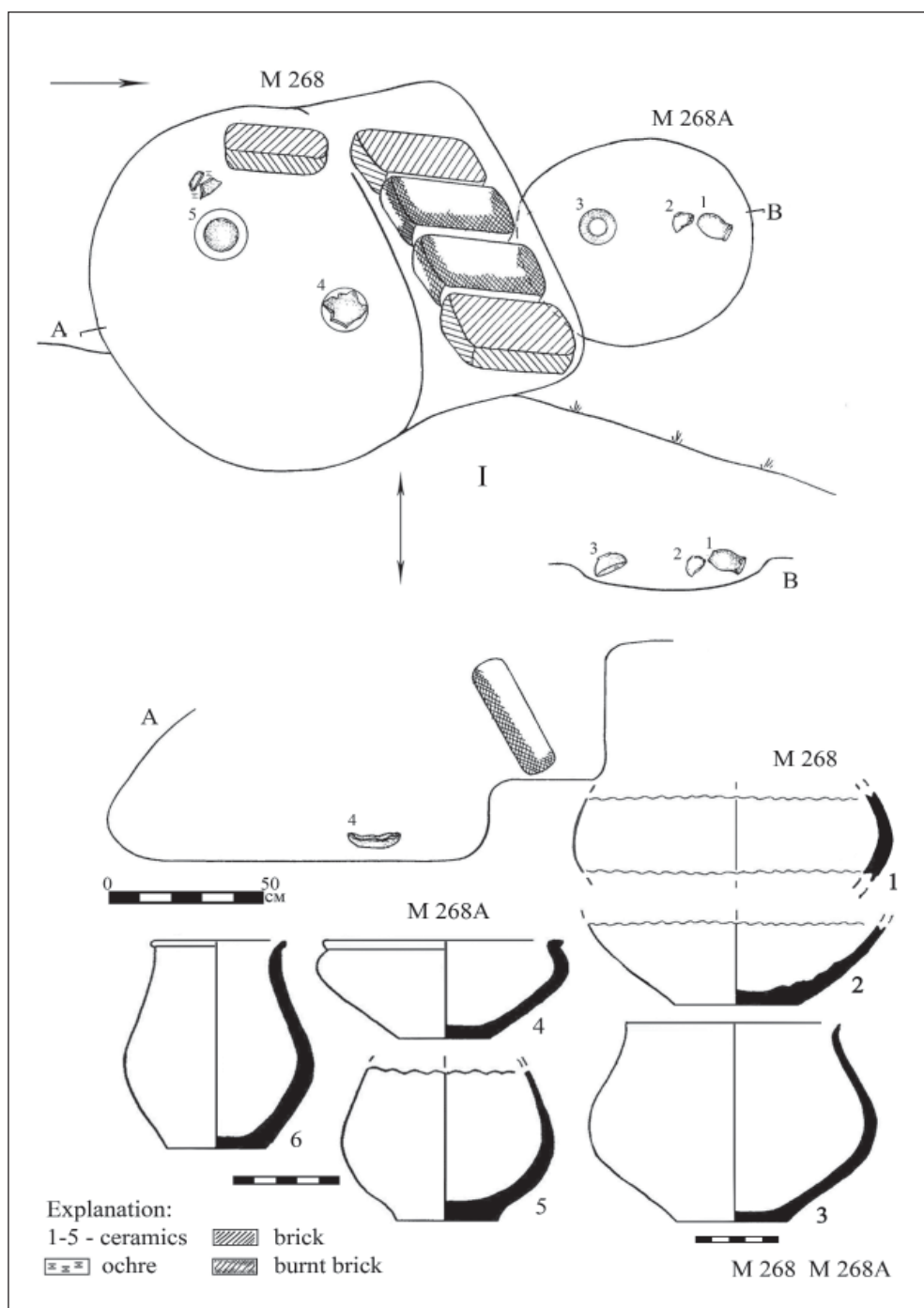


Plate 24. Grave 268:

I – plan and section of burial with funeral feast; 1-6 – ceramics

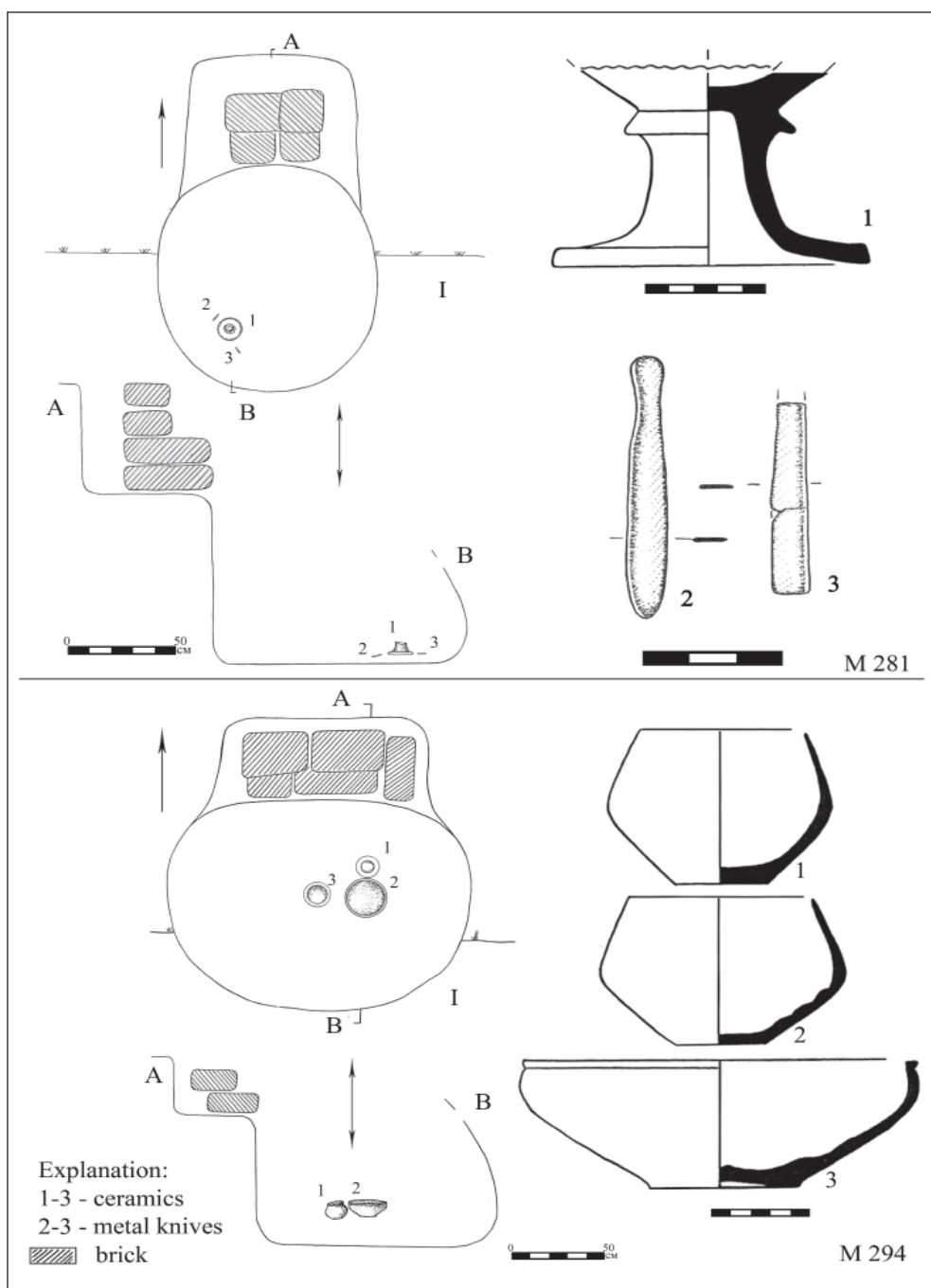


Plate 25. Grave 281, 294:

I – plan and section of burials; 1-3 – ceramics; 2 – knife-poniard (M 281);
 3 – fragmented single-blade knife (M 281)

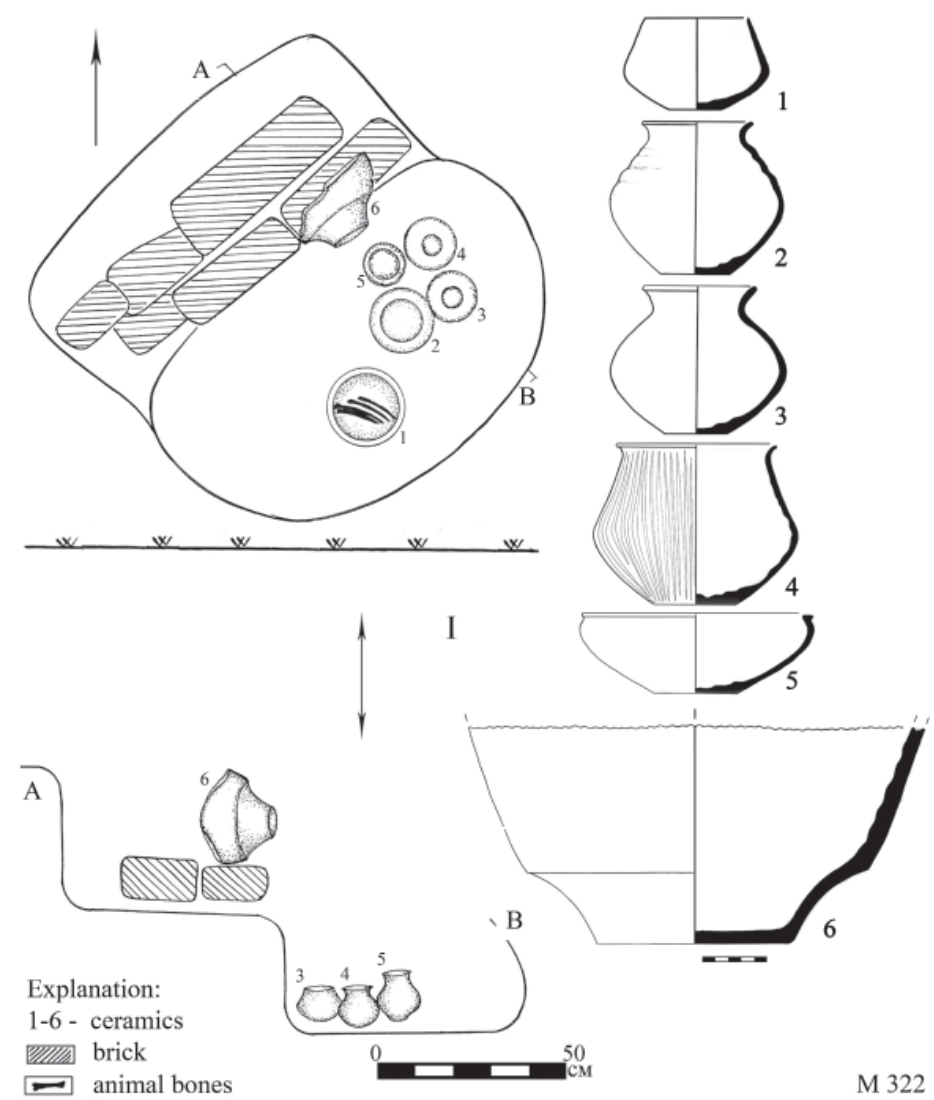


Plate 26. Grave 322:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics

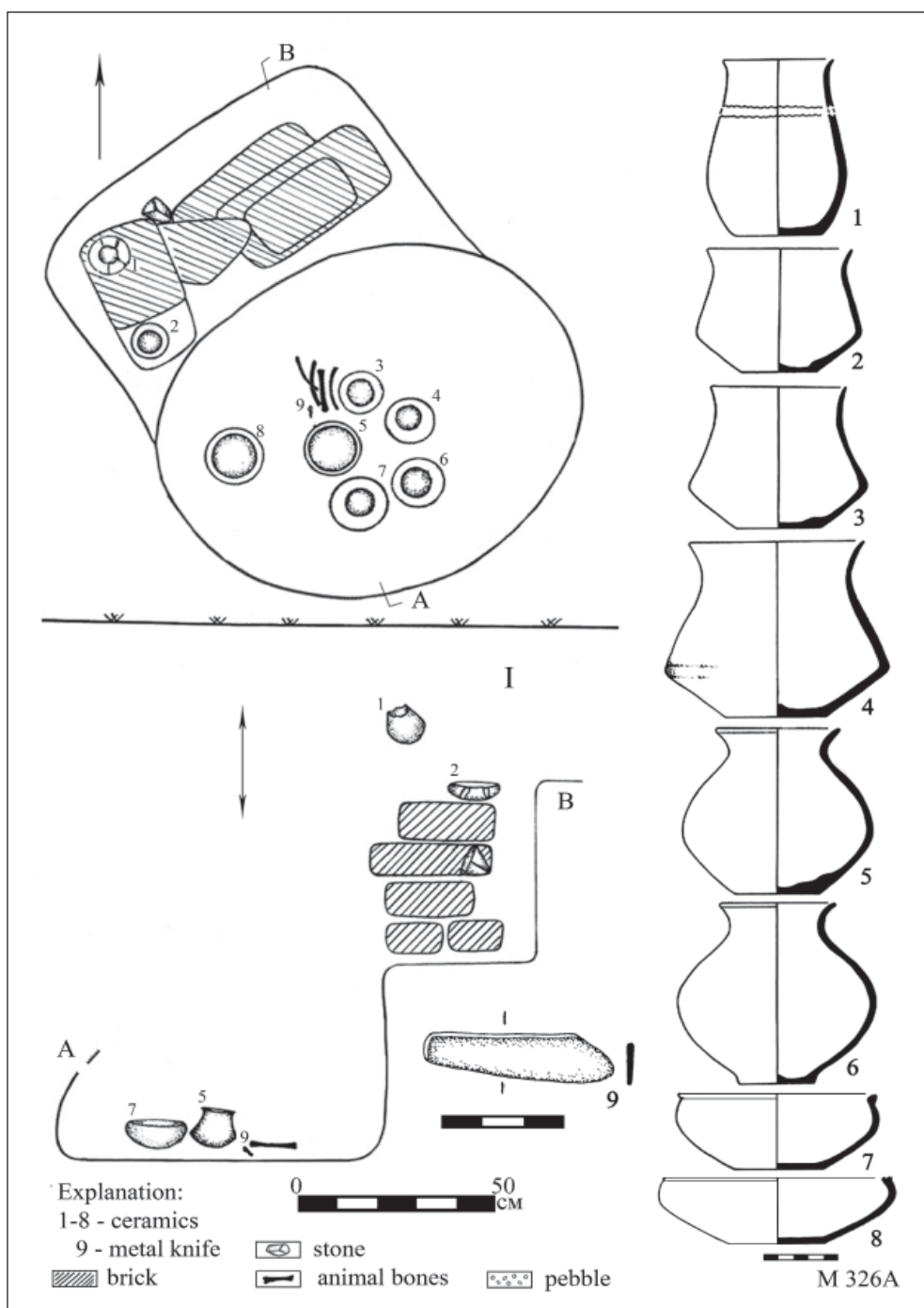


Plate 27. Grave 326A:

I – plan and section of burial; 1-8 – ceramics; 9 – single-blade knife

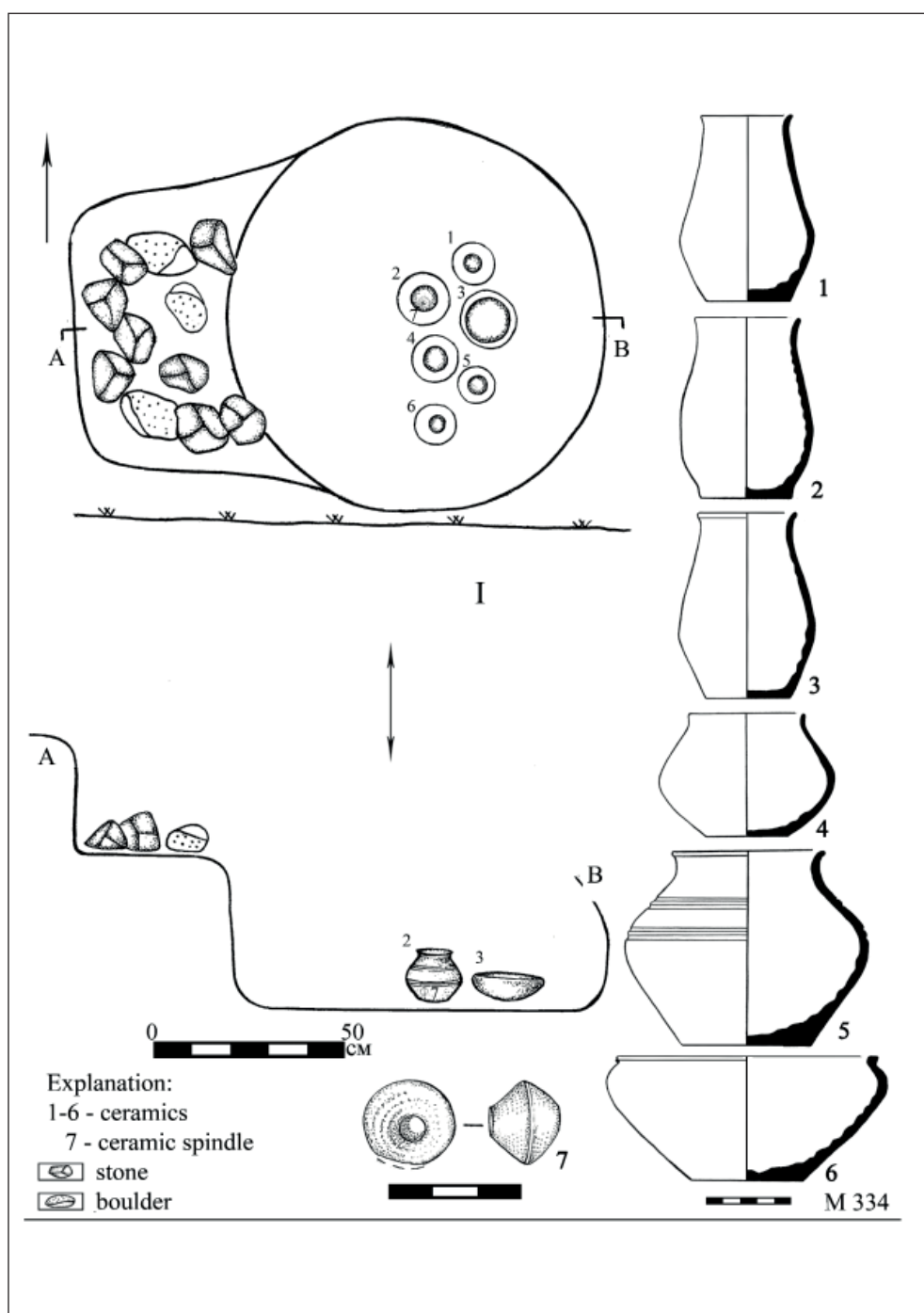


Plate 28. Grave 334:
 I – plan and section of burial; 1-6 – ceramics; 7 – spindle

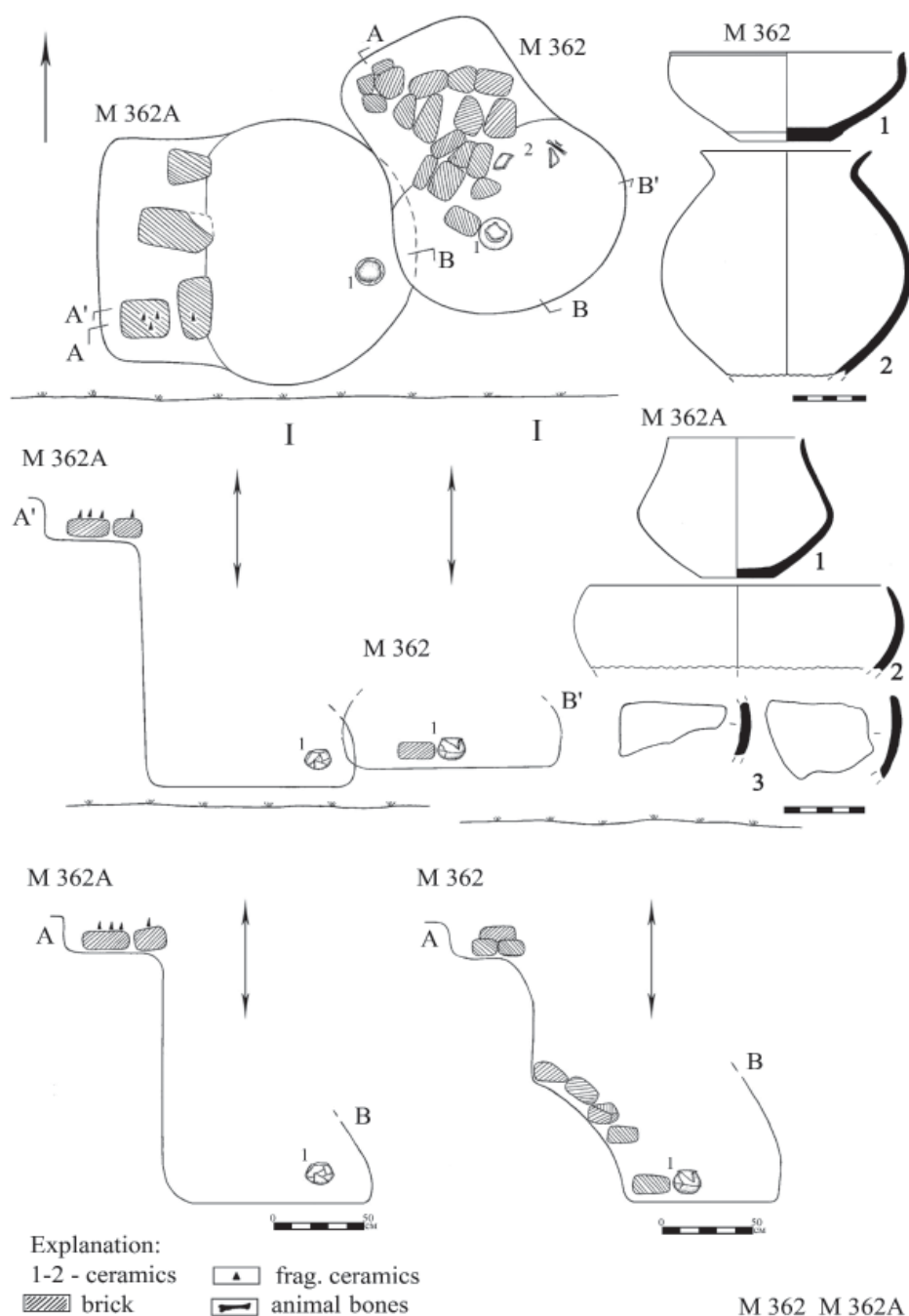


Plate 29. Grave 362, 362A:

I—plan and section of burials; 1-2—ceramics; 3—fragmented hand-made ceramics

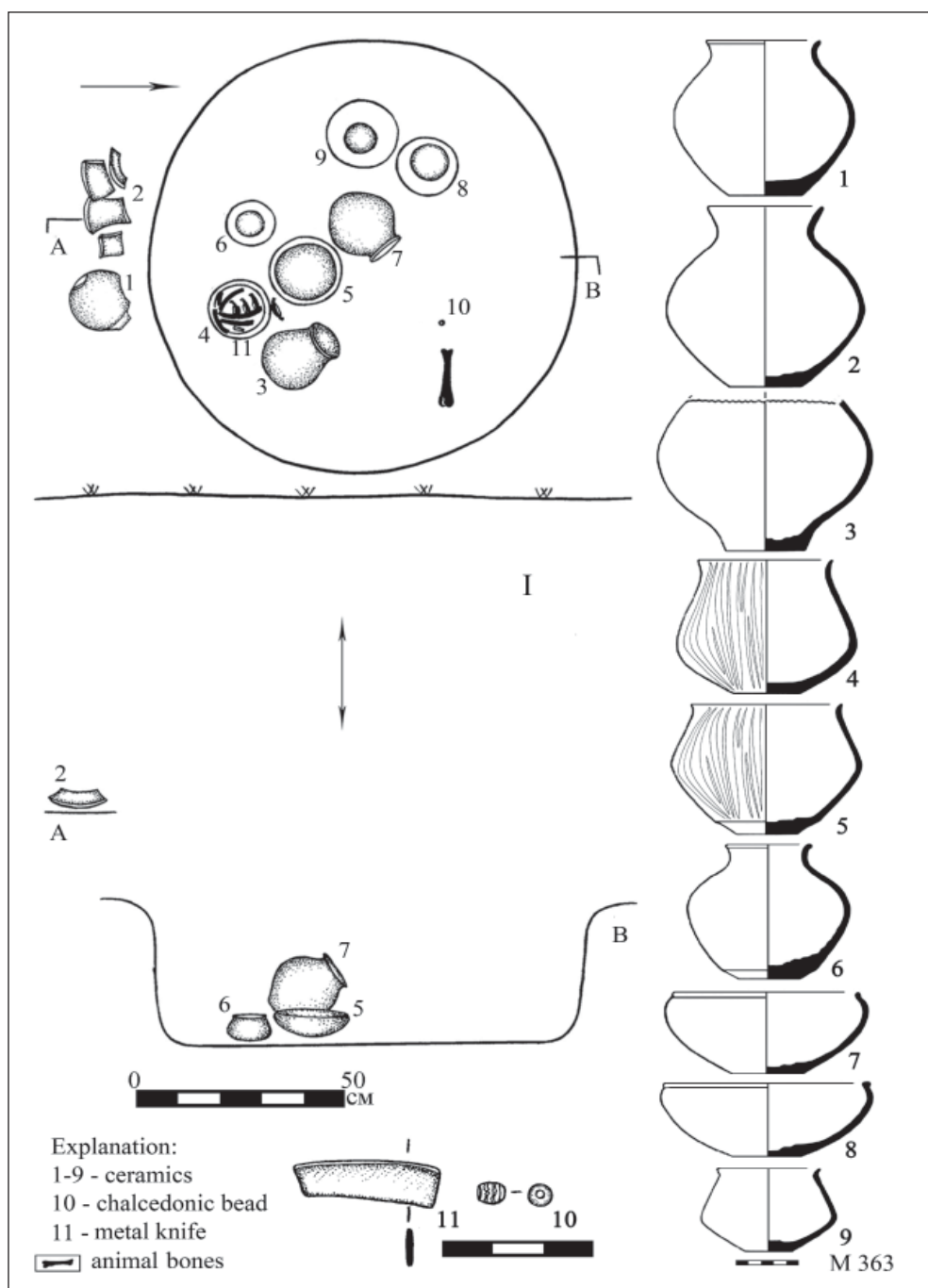
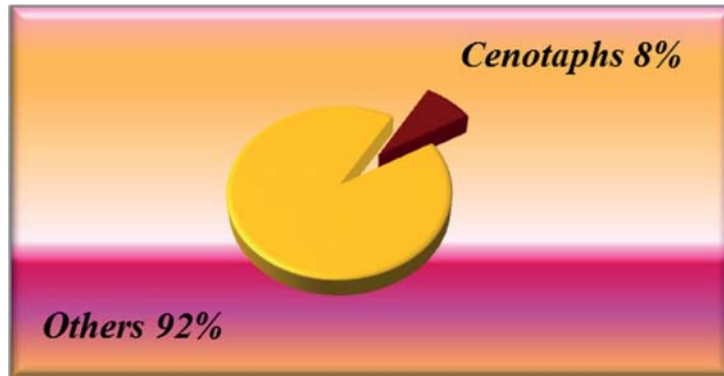


Plate 30. Grave 363:

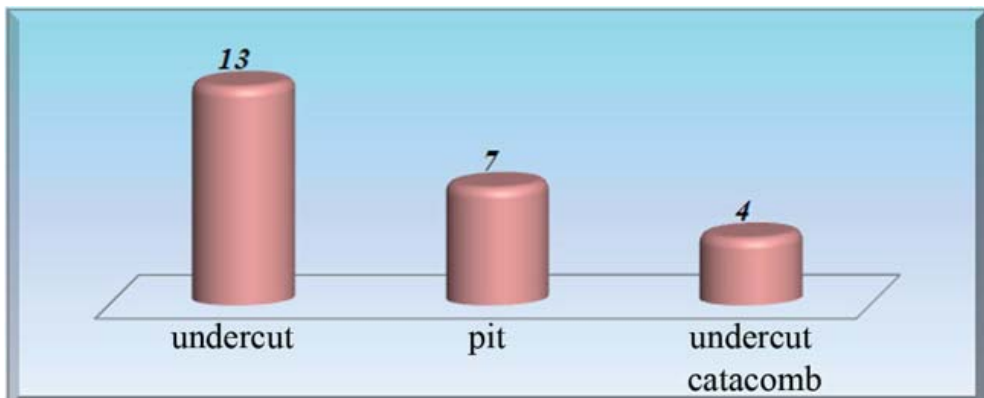
I – plan and section of burial; 1-9 – ceramics; 10 – chalcedonic bead;
11 – fragmented knife

CENOTAPHS

It is absolutely empty graves without grave goods and human remains. The issue of the analyse is a type of burial construction, different bedding course of the bottom of chamber. The purpose is the votive burials.



Correlation of cenotaphs and general number of non-burial purpose



Correlation of types of chambers of the cenotaphs



The quantitative measures of variants of the bedding courses of the bottom in cenotaphs

M 92. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (90x55 cm) is formed from the north-west and blocked up with two rows of bricks and river boulders. The chamber is rounded (115x105 cm); the ochre bedding is placed at the bottom (pl. 1).

No finds.

M 93. A rectangular pit (180x100 cm) is oriented from north-west to south-east; the ochre bedding course is disclosed on the bottom (pl. 1).

No finds.

M 94. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (90x55 cm) is formed from north-west and blocked up with brickwork in two rows; on its top there are remains of bonfire. The chamber is rounded (130x100 cm), the ochre bedding course is disclosed on the bottom (pl. 1).

No finds.

M 95. A rectangular pit (180x100 cm) is oriented to north-south with a slight inclination; the chalk bedding course is disclosed on the bottom (pl. 1).

No finds.

M 101. A rounded pit (120x100 cm); two large river boulders are found on its top (pl. 2).

No finds.

M 107. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (60x40 cm) is formed from the western side and blocked up with one row of bricks of different formats. The chamber is rounded in shape (125x100 cm) (pl. 2).

No finds.

M 144. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (90x35 cm) was formed from south-west and blocked up with two river boulders; a bonfire is placed on its top. One intact vessel and a fragment of another vessel are found at the level of the entrance above the chamber, fragments of copies of three single-blade knives are found near them. A chamber is reniform (145x95 cm); the ochre bedding course is disclosed on the bottom (pl. 2).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of the cone-shaped upper part with incised vertical lines; 2) a cone-shaped vase with low foot.

Metal items: 3, 4, 5) fragments of copies of three single-blade knives.

M 150A. A pit is rounded in shape (100x95 cm); the ochre bedding course is disclosed on the bottom (pl. 3).

No finds.

M 151A. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (90x60 cm) is formed from the west and blocked up with diagonal bricks. The chamber is rounded (130x120 cm); the ochre bedding course is disclosed on the bottom (pl. 3).

No finds.

M 152. The undercut-catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (90x85 cm) is formed from south-east and blocked up with three rows of brickwork (pebbles and coals in scrap bricks); remains of bonfire are disclosed at the depth of 75-80 cm under the surface. A chamber is reniform (150x130 cm); the ochre bedding course is disclosed on the bottom (pl. 3).

No finds.

M 154A. The undercut catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (75x75 cm) is formed from the west and blocked up with two rows of brickwork. The chamber is rounded (120x110 cm); the ochre bedding course is disclosed on the bottom (pl. 3).

No finds.

M 167B. A rectangular entrance (180x90 cm) is oriented to north-east; the ochre bedding course is disclosed on the bottom (pl. 4).

No finds.

M 195. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (70x60 cm) is formed from the east and blocked up with bricks. The chamber is rounded in shape (160x155 cm) (pl. 4).

No finds.

M 197. The undercut grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (70x60 cm) is formed from the west and blocked up with scrap brick. In the entrance and the accumulation of coals there is one intact vessel and fragments of another one. A chamber is rectangular in shape (160x140 cm). The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 4).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval oblong jar; 2) fragments of biconical-shaped pot (a bottom is not extant).

M 209. The undercut-catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (80x70 cm) is formed from north-west and blocked up with two rows of brickwork (small pebbles and coals in scrap brick). The chamber is rounded (140x120 cm) (pl. 5).

No finds.

M 224. The undercut grave. A rectangular stepped entrance (60x40 cm) is formed from north-east and blocked up with a fragment of brick. The chamber is rounded (90x75 cm); the ochre bedding course is disclosed on the bottom (pl. 5).

No finds.

M 276. The undercut-catacomb grave. A rectangular entrance (85x75 cm) is formed from the south and blocked up with bricks in two rows. The chamber is rounded (100x90 cm) (pl. 5).

No finds.

M 277. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (95x60 cm) is formed from the west and blocked up with diagonal bricks. The chamber is rounded (110x90 cm) (pl. 5).

No finds.

M 313. A rounded pit (140x120 cm) is oriented to west-east; the ochre bedding course is disclosed on the bottom (pl. 6).

No finds.

M 328. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (65x40 cm) is formed from the west and blocked up with bricks in two rows; a vessel is found at the entrance. The chamber is rounded (100x100 cm); the chalk bedding course is disclosed on the bottom. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 6).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jar with a biconical body (the rim is not extant).

M 345. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (135x60 cm) is formed from north-west and blocked up with diagonal bricks. A chamber is reniform (180x140 cm); the ochre bedding course is disclosed on the bottom (pl. 7).

No finds.

M 361. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (95x60 cm) is formed from the west with a slight inclination to the south and blocked up with one-three rows of scrap brick; two vessels are found on the brickwork. The chamber is round oblong (90x65 cm). The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 6).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with rounded body on pronounced base (the rim is not extant); 2) a deep hemispherical bowl.

M 389. The undercut grave. A rectangular entrance (100x35 cm) is formed from the east and blocked up with bricks. The chamber is oval oblong (150x100 cm); the ochre bedding course is disclosed on the bottom (pl. 7).

No finds.

M 406. A rounded pit (85x80 cm); a brick and a vessel are found at the ledge from the northern side. The sepulchre is dated to the period M (pl. 7).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep cone-shaped bowl with pronounced base.

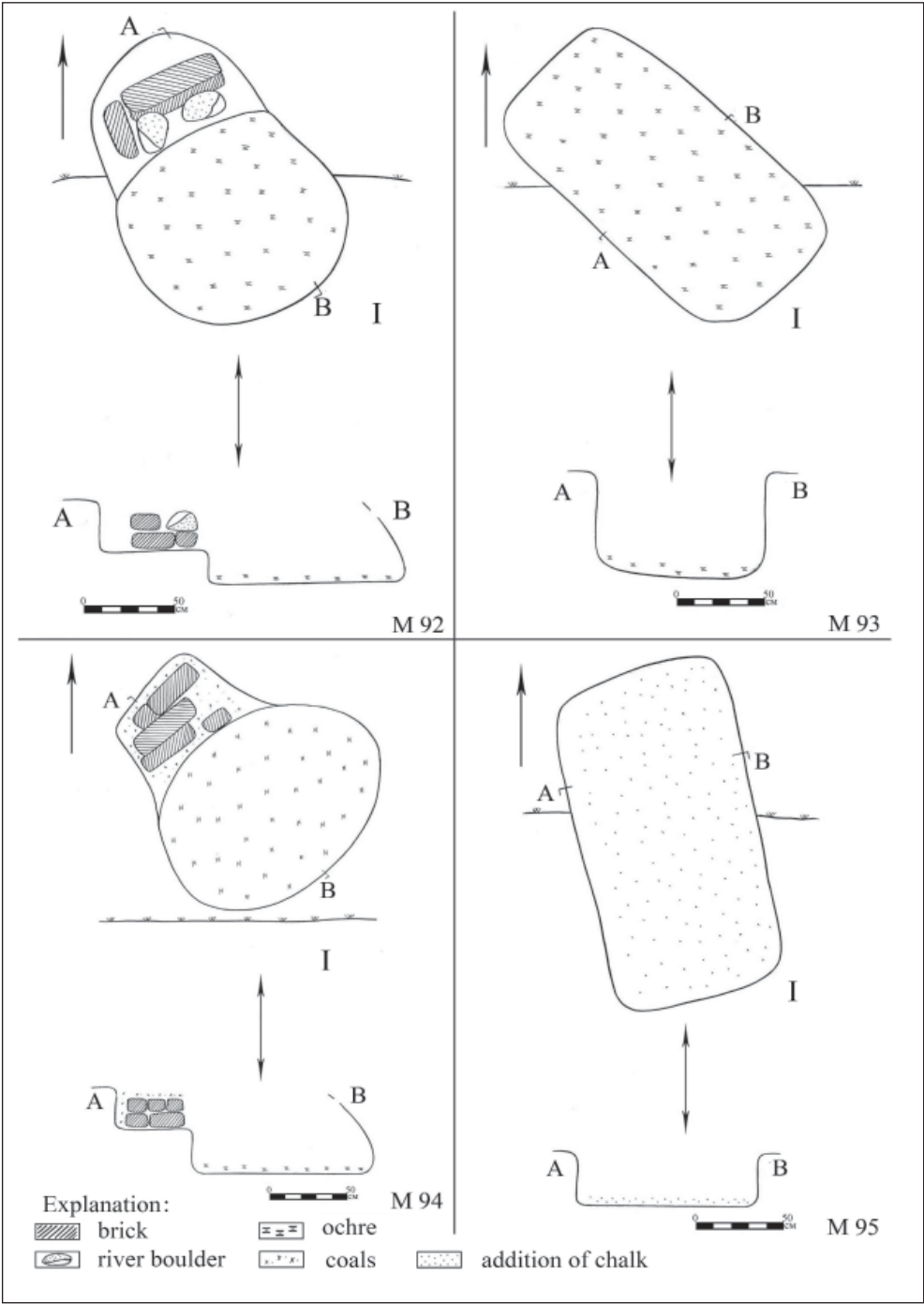


Plate 1. Cenotaph 92, 93, 94, 95
I – plan and section of cenotaph

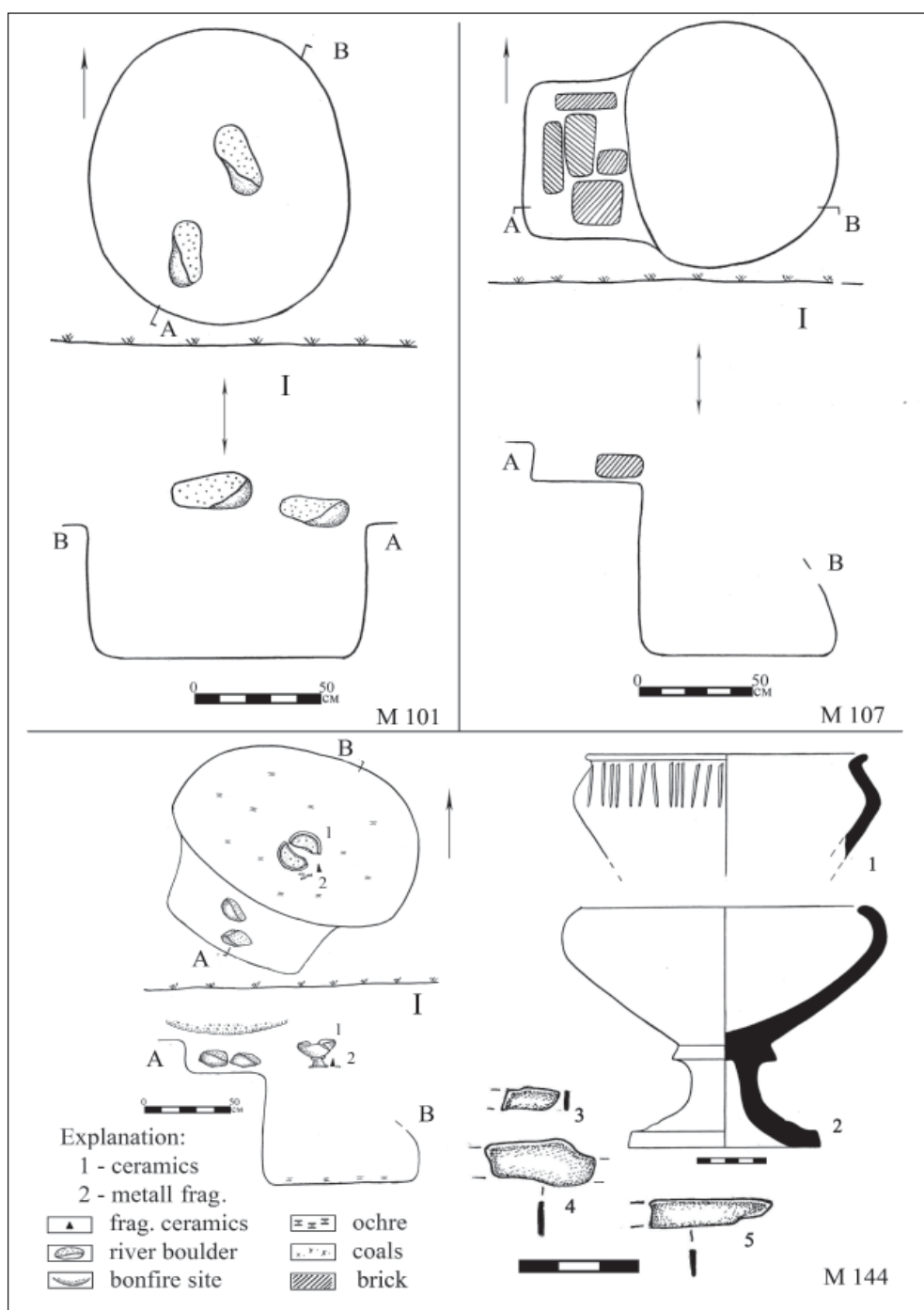


Plate 2. Cenotaph 101, 107, 144.

I —plan and section of cenotaph; 1-2 — ceramics; 3-5 — fragmented knives

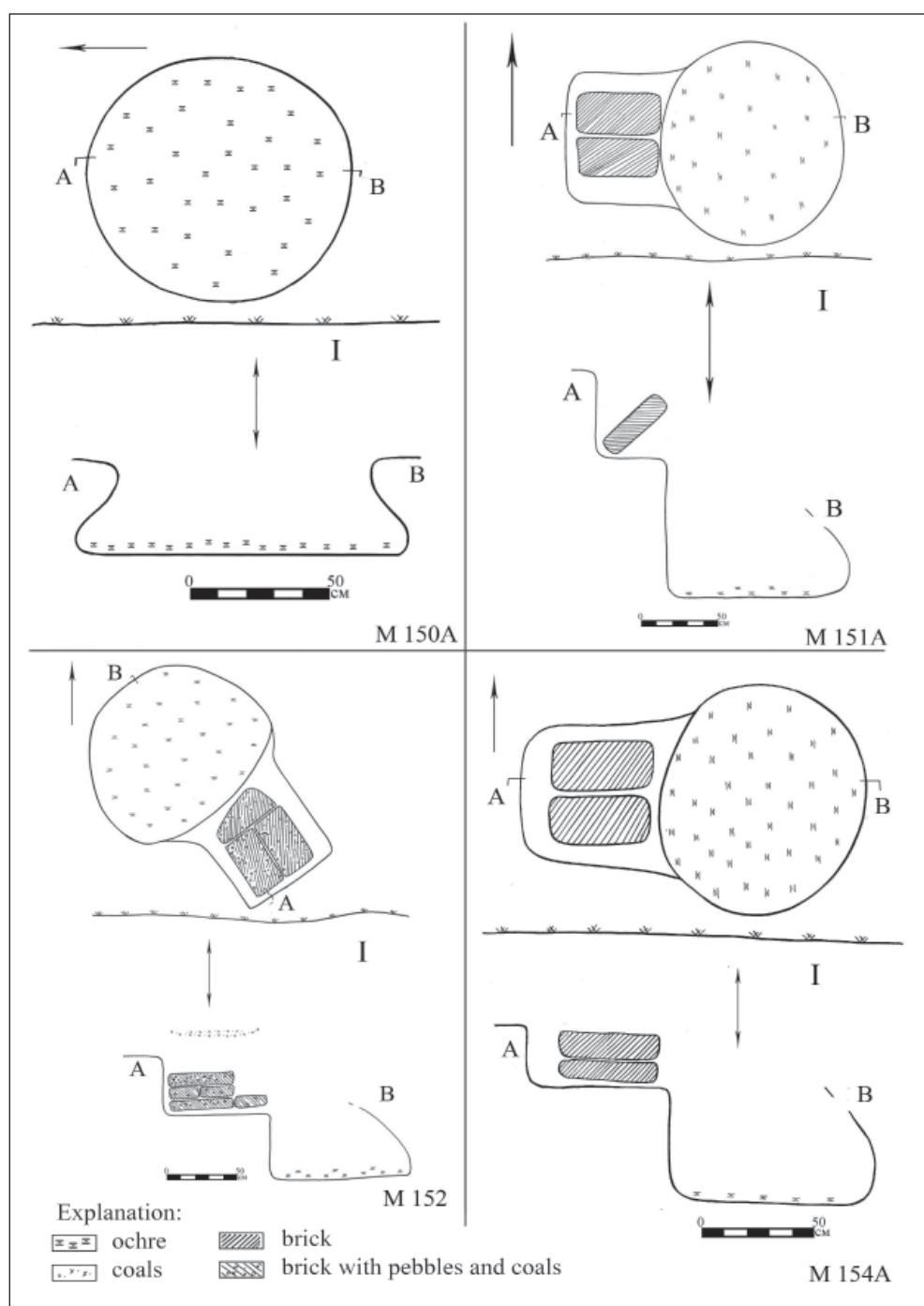


Plate 3. Cenotaph 150A, 151A, 152, 154A.

I – plan and section of cenotaph

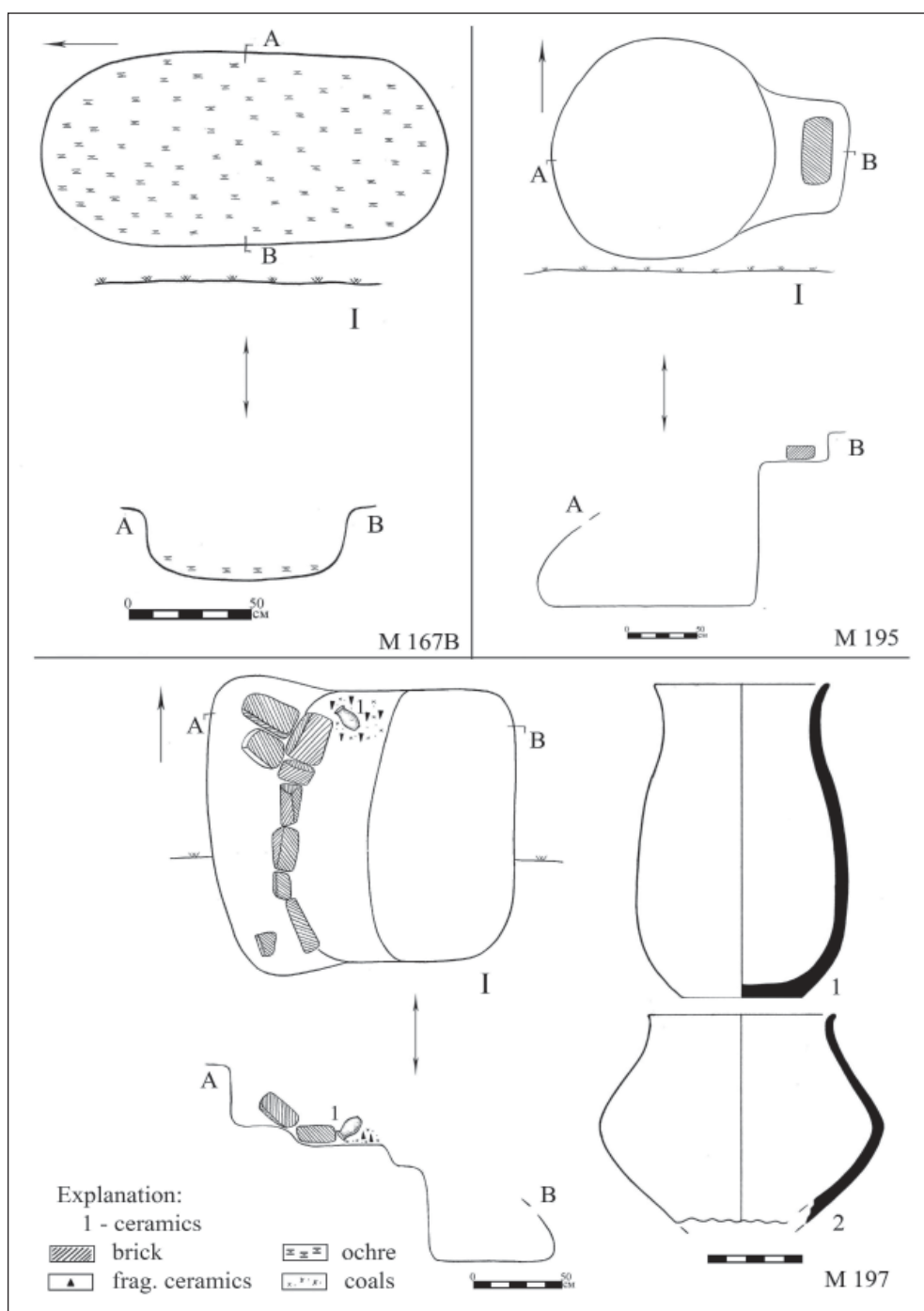


Plate 4. Cenotaph 167B, 195, 197.
I – plan and section of cenotaph; 1; 2 – ceramics.

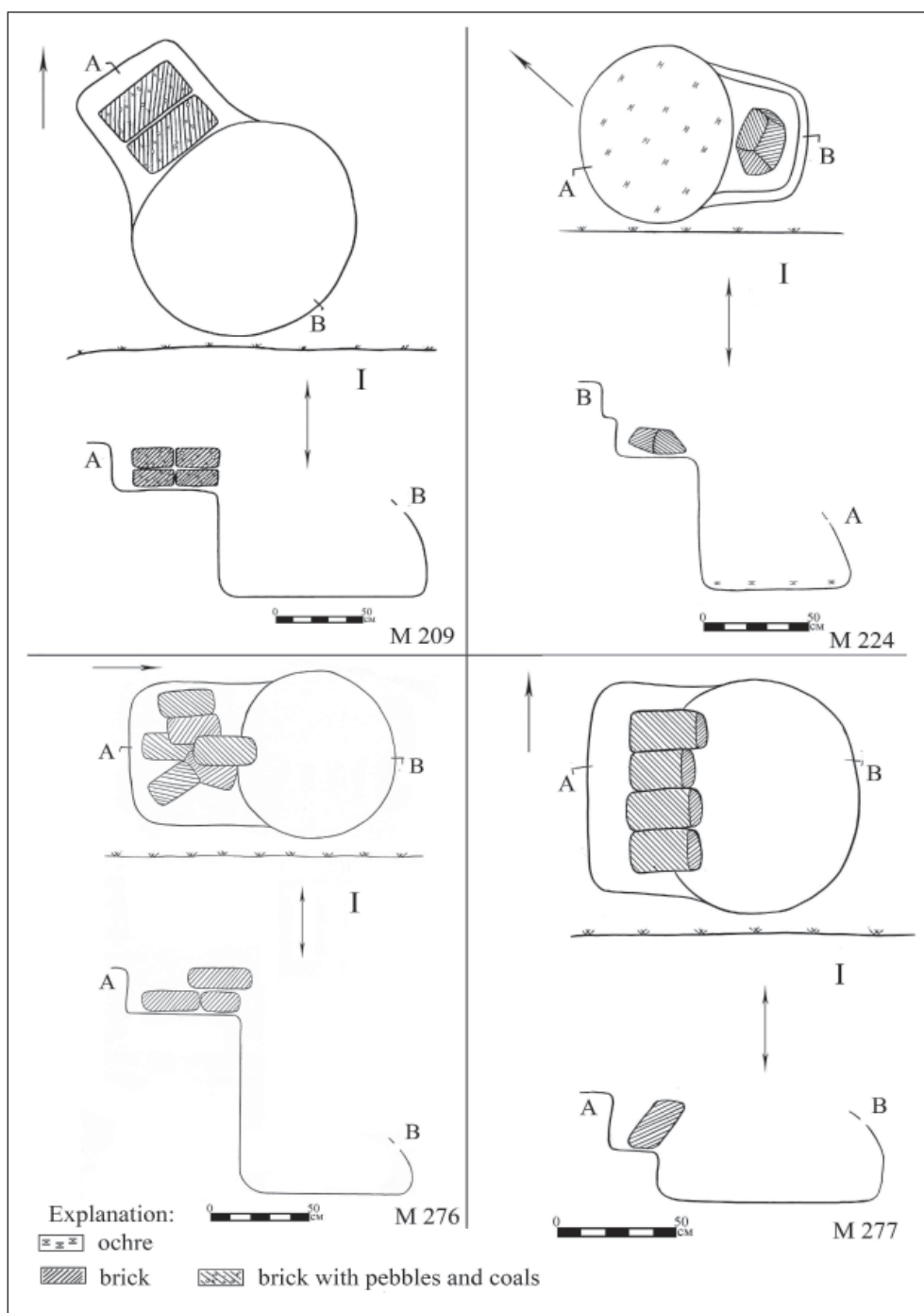


Plate 5. Cenotaph 209, 224, 276, 277
I— plan and section of cenotaph

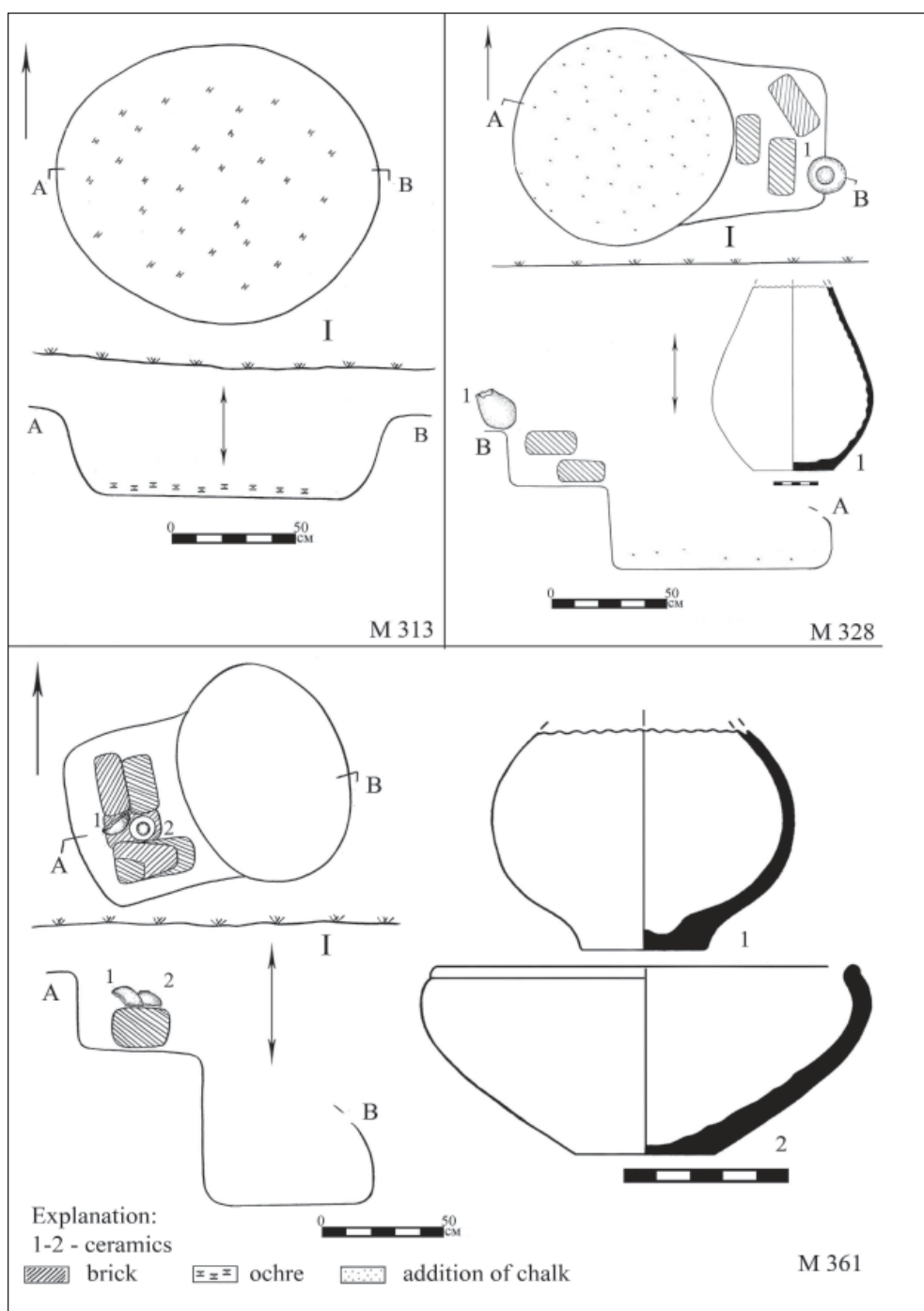


Plate 6. Cenotaph 313, 328, 361
 I – plan and section of cenotaph; 1-2 –ceramics

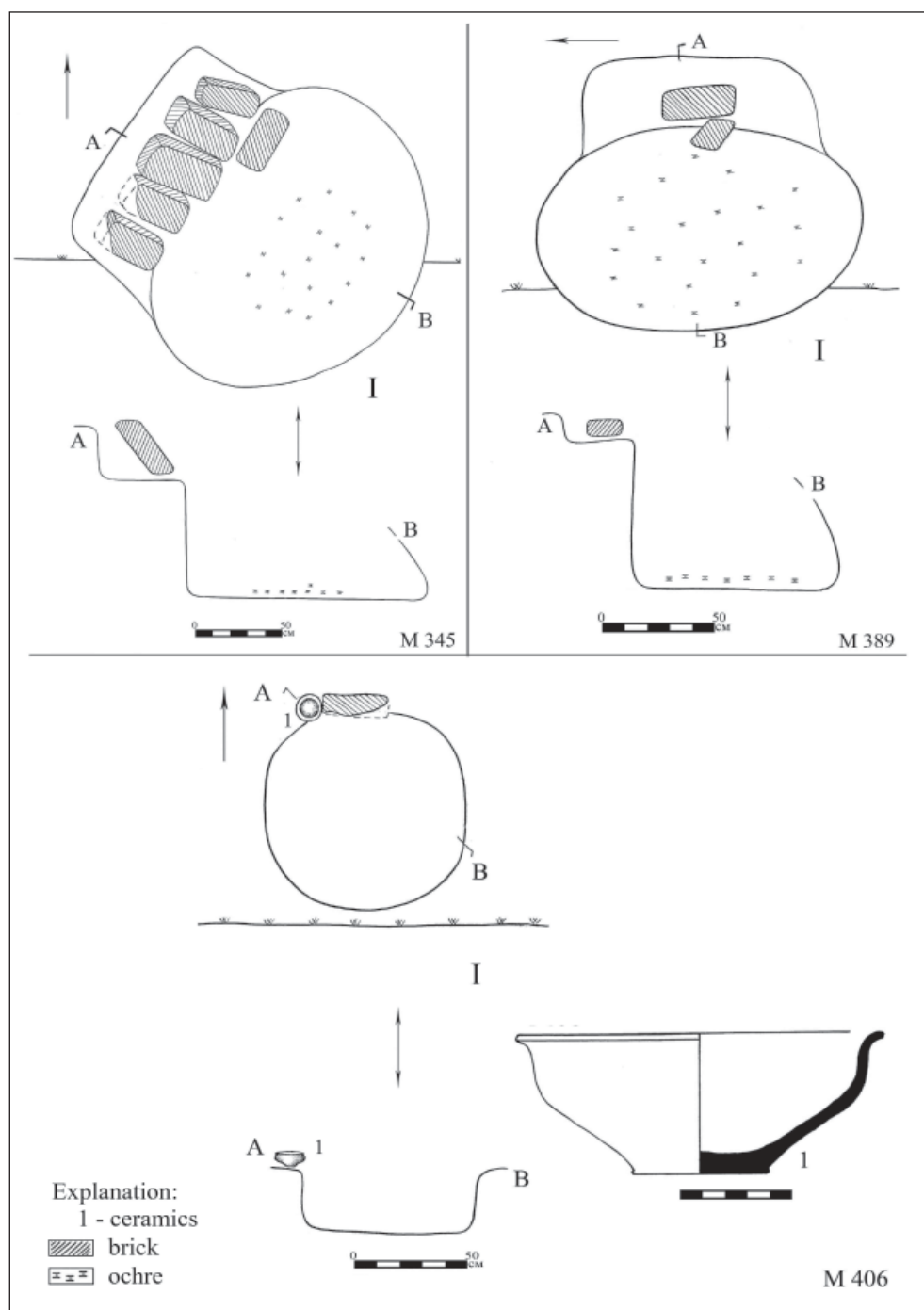
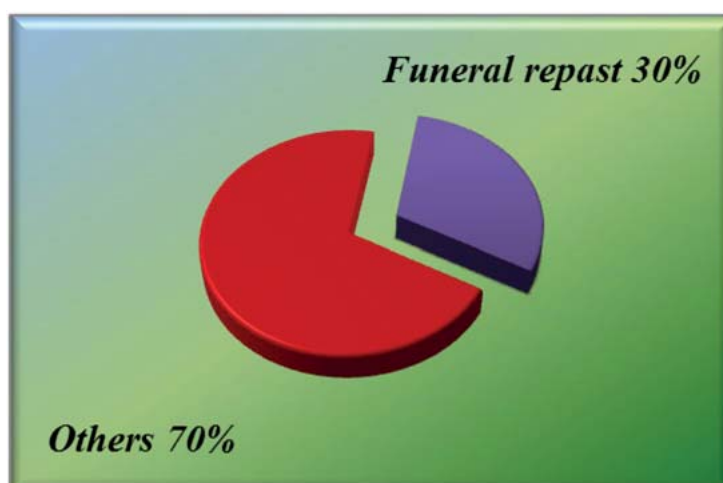


Plate 7. Cenotaph 345, 389, 406
 I – plan and section of cenotaph; 1 – vessel at the entrance

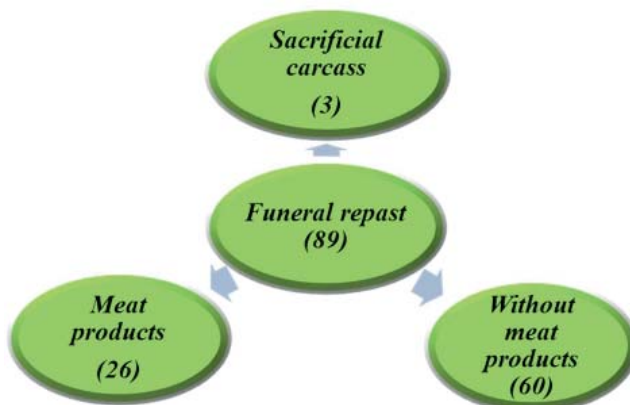
FUNERAL FEASTS AND THE FUNERAL FEAST COMPLEXES

Funeral feasts are remains of the consecratory sacrificial offerings at the moment of burial process and in commemoration of the deceased after the completion of funeral. The materials traces are animals' bones, pottery including the broken ware, remains of bonfire out of the graves (at the entrance, over the grave and in the earthfill).

The funeral repast site is a place of commemorative feast without clear connections with a burial place (out of the grave field) on the special grounds. They are linked to the consecratory 'gifts' (in order to propitiate the gods) made *inter vivos* or with the commemoration and funeral cult.



Correlation of funeral repast and general number of objects of not burial purpose



Quantitative measures of funeral repast with meat products

M 2. A pit is rounded (85x75 cm); the remains of bonfire are disclosed over the chamber at the depth of 60-65cm under the surface. Three vessels found in the centre. The funeral repast is dated to the period B (pl. 1).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jar with a low biconical body; 2) an oval oblong jar; 3) a bowl with deep rounded walls.

M 3. A pit is rounded (75x65 cm); a 'sign' in the shape of two bricks oriented to west-east is found at the depth of 60-65cm under the surface from the south. One vessel is found in the centre. The funeral feast is dated to B period (pl. 1).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jar with oval oblong body.

M 7. A rounded pit (85x70 cm) is oriented from north-west to south-east; a brick is placed 15 cm to the south from the pit and 10-15 cm deep under the surface. One vessel is found the northern and southern walls. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 2).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a cylinder-conic pot with oblique bottom; 2) a deep hemispherical bowl.

M 8. A rounded pit (85x70 cm) is oriented to west-east. Four vessels are found in the centre. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 2).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jar with oval oblong body; 2) a pot with flat rounded body; 3) a biconical burnished pot; 4) a deep hemispherical bowl.

M 17. An oval oblong pit (100x80 cm) is oriented to west-east; three vessels, a knife and a bead are found in the central part. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 3).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) hemispherical vases with low solid foot; 3) a jug with rounded body, gradually turning into base.

Metal items: 5) double-blade knife-poniard.

Others: 4) a ring-shaped gypsum bead.

M 23. A rectangular pit (120x100 cm) is oriented from north-west to south-east; a brick 'stele' with a stone is disclosed in the south-western side

95-100 cm deep under the surface. Five vessels are found in the centre on coal bedding course. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 4).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 3) biconical pots; 2) a pot with biconical body and pronounced neck; 4) a hemispherical bowl; 5) an oval oblong jar.

M 25. A pit is rounded (90x80 cm); a brick 'sign' is disclosed in the northern part 65-70 cm deep under the surface. Fragments of three vessels, a sheep's ribs and fragments of tubular bones are found in the chamber on coal bedding course (?). Bricks are placed at the northern and south-eastern walls. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 3).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep hemispherical vase; 2) a biconical body of vessel (a jug, a pot); 3) a hemispherical bowl.

M 27. A rectangular pit (140x80 cm) is oriented to north-south. Four vessels are found at the southern wall, six more vessels in the northern part and a brick along the western wall. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 5).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 3, 5, 6) jugs with rounded body and pronounced base; 2, 4) jugs with biconical body and marked base; 7, 8, 9, 10) hemispherical vases with low solid foot

M 29. A pit is rounded (80x75 cm); the remains of bonfire are disclosed 40-45 cm under the surface. Two vessels are found in the centre. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 6).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jar with low rounded body; 2) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

M 34. A pit is rounded (100x85 cm); a stele composed of three rows of bricks is disclosed at the depth of 1,5-1,6 m under the surface in the north-western part. Three vessels are found at the eastern wall and a sheep's rib and the lower jaw near them. The funeral feast is dated to the period M (pl. 6).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with a spherical body and pronounced base; 2) a hand-made pot with rounded body and narrowed near-bottom part.

M 35. A round oblong pit (110x95 cm) is oriented from north-east to south-west; a 'sign' in the shape of two bricks is disclosed 1, 7-1,8 m under the surface in the north-eastern side. Two rows of six vessels oriented from

north-east to south-west are found in the south-eastern part of the chamber and one more fragmented vessel at the north-eastern wall. A coal bedding course is retraced under the pottery. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 7).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with a spherical body and pronounced neck; 2) a pot with a biconical body; 3, 4, 5) biconical pots; 6) a shallow cone-shaped dish; 7) a hemispherical bowl.

M 59. A round oblong pit (80-60 cm) is oriented to north-east. Two vessels are found in the centre. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 8).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a cylindrical cup with rounded walls; 2) a biconical pot.

M 102. A pit is rounded (80x80cm); three vessels are found in the centre. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 8).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval oblong jar; 2) a miniature pot with a biconical body; 3) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

M 104. A pit is square in shape (90x85 cm); five vessels are found in the centre. The sepulchre is dated to the period B (pl. 9).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) pots with a biconical body; 3) a hemispherical bowl; 4) a jar with low biconical body; 5) a biconical pot.

M 109. A pit is rounded (100x90 cm); two vessels are found in the centre and a sheep's ribs and tubular bones in a bowl. Fragments of two vessels are disclosed at the western wall. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 9).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of the rim of vessel with a wide mouth; 2) a hollow foot of vase; 3) a biconical pot; 4) a deep hemispherical bowl.

M 119. A pit is rounded (60x50 cm); fragments of three vessels are found 45-50 cm deep under the surface. One vessel is found in the centre of the pit. The funeral feast is dated to the period M (pl. 10).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with biconical body and pronounced base; 2) a fragment of the rounded body of jug with incised horizontal lines; 3) a fragment of the

biconical body of jug with incised horizontal lines; 4) the bottom part of the cone-shape vessel.

M 125. A pit is rounded (110x110 cm); three vessels oriented to west-east are found in the centre and one more at the north-eastern wall. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 10).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) biconical burnished pots; 3) a hemispherical bowl; 4) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

M 131. A pit is rounded (80x75 cm); fragments of a vessel and coals are found in the earthfill and on the bottom. The funeral repast is dated to the period B (pl. 11).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with a rounded body and pronounced neck (fragmented).

M 141. A pit is rounded (120x120 cm); four vessels are found in the centre. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 11).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep hemispherical bowl; 2) a jug with spherical body; 3) a pot with spherical body; 4) a rounded pot.

M 145. A round oblong pit (130x110 cm) is oriented to west-east. Four vessels are found in the centre of the chamber and a sheep's tubular bone in a bowl. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 12).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with a biconical body and incised horizontal lines at the base of the neck; 2) a pot with biconical body; 3) a biconical pot; 4) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

M 146. A rectangular pit (150-130 cm) is oriented to west-east. Four intact and four fragmented vessels are scattered all over the chamber and the remains of ash are found on the walls of ceramics and in the chamber. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 13).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical burnished pot; 2) a jug with a biconical body and narrowed mouth; 3) a jug with cone-shaped biconical body; 4) a fragment of the jar with a biconical body; 5) a fragment of the body of rounded vessel (pot?); 6) a fragment of the body of biconical vessel (pot?); 7) a hemispherical

vase with low solid foot (coated with ochre); 8) a fragment of the bottom part of the cone-shaped vessel (bowl?).

M 151B. A pit is rounded (60x50 cm); a sheep's ribs and shoulder-blade are found in the centre. The period is not dated (a part of the sacral area).

M 163. A pit is reniform (90x60 cm); a brick 'sign' is found 90-55 cm under the surface in the north-eastern side. Two intact and two fragmented vessels and a fragment of unidentified metal item are disclosed on the ochre bedding course at the north-eastern wall of the chamber. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 12).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a burnished pot with a bloated biconical body; 2) a biconical pot; 3, 4) fragments of the bottom part of two vessels.

Metal items: 5) a fragment of a bronze rod.

M 167. A round oblong pit (65x50 cm) is oriented to west-east. Two vessels are found in the centre of the chamber. The funeral repast is dated to the period B (a part of the sacral ground).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with a rounded body and pronounced base; 2) a bowl-shaped vase with a rib on the body (coated with ochre).

M 171. A pit is rounded (90x70 cm); three vessels are found in the centre. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 14).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval oblong jar; 2) a jug with a biconical body; 3) a deep hemispherical bowl.

M 177. A rectangular pit (100x80 cm) is oriented to west-east; a bonfire site is disclosed 1,1-1,2 m deep under the surface. Fragments of intentionally broken ceramics are disclosed on a coal-ashes bedding all over the chamber. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 15).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1,2) fragments of the bottom part of two jugs with oblique base; 3,4) fragments of the bottom part of two vessels with rounded body and pronounced base; 5) the bottom part of the vessel with rounded body; 6) a fragment of the jug with bent out rim.

M 181. A pit is rounded (80x70 cm); two vessels are found in the centre and one more at the eastern wall. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 14).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval oblong jar; 2) a jug with a biconical body; 3) a deep hemispherical bowl.

M 182. A pit is rounded (90x75 cm); five vessels are found along the northern wall. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 16).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval oblong jar; 2) a biconical pot; 3, 4) pots with biconical body; 5) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

M 192A. A pit is rounded (65x60 cm); two vessels are found in the southern part. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 16).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval oblong fragmented jar; 2) a fragment of the bottom part of hemispherical vessel (bowl?).

M 194. A rounded oblong pit (75x60 cm) is oriented from south-west to north-east. Four vessels are found along the south-eastern wall. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 17).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with a rounded body; 2) a biconical pot; 3) a jug with a biconical body; 4) a deep conical bowl.

M 206. A pit is rounded (75x70 cm); two vessels are found in the centre. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 17).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot-beaker with a truncated bottom part and a wide mouth (coated with ochre); 2) a jug with a biconical body and incised horizontal lines.

M 216. A pit is rounded (65x60 cm); one intact and one fragmented vessel are found in the centre. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 18).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical burnished pot; 2) a fragment of the bottom part of vessel.

M 218. A pit is rounded (75-70 cm); three vessels are found in the centre along the north-eastern line, a sheep's ribs in a bowl and one more vessel at the south-eastern wall. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 18).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a cone-shaped bowl with rounded shoulders; 2, 3) biconical pots; 4) a pot with a rounded body (coated with ocher).

M 227. A pit is rounded (70x60 cm); one vessel is found at the north-east and southern walls, a sheep's tibia in the western part of the chamber. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 19).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a cone-shaped bowl; 2) a jug with a biconical body.

M 231. A pit is rounded (110x100 cm); the southern edge is not clearly identified. Three vessels are found along the northern wall (one vessel is fragmented). The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 19).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical pot; 2) a burnished jug with a rounded body and marked neck; 3) a fragment of the bottom part of hemispherical burnished vessel.

M 234. A pit is rounded (85-75 cm); four vessels are found at the western wall and one more in the south-eastern part of the chamber. The funeral repast is dated to the period B (pl. 20).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval oblong jar; 2) a jug with a rounded body; 3, 4) pots with biconical body; 5) a cone-shaped bowl.

M 237. A pit is rounded (125x105 cm); a 'sign' in the shape of four rows of brick 'stele' is disclosed at the depth of 50-55 cm under the surface at the western side of the chamber with a small boulder and one vessel on the top (a funeral offering). A domestic sheep's skeleton 2-3 months old lying on the right side oriented to west-east and with a muzzle to south-east is found at the northern wall. Nine scattered vessels are placed in the central part of the chamber, a sheep's caudal vertebrae and fragments of two knives on the remains of organic dust; the accumulation of beads are found on the remains of organic dust at the vase No.12. The funeral repast is dated to M period (pl. 21).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with rounded body; 2) a jug with biconical body; 3, 8, 9) pots with biconical body and pronounced base; 4) a hemispherical vase with low foot; 5) a cone-shaped vase with a solid low foot with socket; 6, 7) bowls with biconical body and pronounced base; 10) a fragment of a jar with a low biconical body.

Metal items: 15, 16) two fragments of lamellar items.

Others: 11) ring-shaped paste beads; 12) cylindrical oblong paste beads; 13) paste discal bead; 14) a barrel-shaped paste bead.

M 247. A pit is rounded (80-70 cm); three vessels are found along the north-eastern wall and a sheep's femur in a jar. The funeral repast is dated to the period B (pl. 20).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jar with rounded body; 2) a jug with biconical body; 3) a miniature pot with biconical body.

M 248. The funeral feast site is 120x80 cm in size placed on the surface of slope and oriented to north-south; three rows of brick stele oriented to west-east are placed on the calcined soil 35-40 cm to the north. Two accumulations of eight vessels and one vessel with cone-shaped removal lid are disclosed on the organic dust. A set of votive items, two drop-shaped paste pendants and pieces of ochre are found in the latter one and a sheep's cervical vertebrae with traces of thermal effect on remains of wooden dust. In the vase No.2 there are two fragments of tibia and a knife, and also a sheep's sacrum on remains of wooden dust. The funeral feast site is dated to the period M (pl.22)

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with spherical body (without a rim); 2, 3) pots with rounded body and pronounced base; 4) a deep hemispherical bowl with narrow base; 5, 7, 8) semi-spherical bowl with narrow base; 6) a cone-shaped bowl.

Metal items: 9) a cylindrical bronze thread of beads; 12, 13) small single-blade knives; 14) a small copy of mirror with a handle.

Others: 10,18) four drop-shaped paste pendants (two pendants are found in ossuary 'ostodon'); 11) small hand-made cup-shaped vessel; 15, 16) small hand-made jar-shaped vessels; 17) small hand-made cauldron-shaped vessel; 19) a clay biconical spindle; 20) hand-made unfired cylindrical vessel with two pairs of through holes in walls with cone-shaped removal lid with a hole in the centre; a surface is ornamented with horizontal flutes.

M 249. A funeral feast site is 100x65 cm in size and oriented to north-south; three rows of brick stele are placed on the calcined soil to the north. Remains of funeral feast are scattered; on the organic dust there are five vessels and a cylindrical ossuary 'ostodon' with two paste pendants, a fragment of small mirror and pieces of ochre. A sheep's bones (sacrum and caudal vertebrae) and a single-blade knife are found on the remains of wooden dust. A sheep's tibia and a knife are found in the vase No.4. The funeral feast site is dated to the period M (pl. 23).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a rounded jug with oblique base; 2) a deep cone-shaped vase with low foot; 3) a deep hemispherical vase; 4) a hemispherical bowl; 6) a pot with rounded body and pronounced base.

Metal items: 8) a small copy of mirror; 9) a copy of scraper; 10) a copy of double-blade knife with a handle.

Others: 5) a hand-made unfired cylindrical vessel with two pairs of through holes on walls and horizontal flutes in poor condition; 7) two drop-shaped paste pendants.

M 250. A funeral feast site is 150x75 cm in size and oriented to north-south; three rows of brick stele are placed on remains of bonfire oriented to west-east. Remains of funeral feast such as ten vessels (with a sheep's sacrum in one of them) and two cylindrical ossuaries 'ostodon' with removal lids are concentrated on the organic dust; a set of clay and metal handicrafts is found in one of them (No.10) and three well-washed pebbles, paste glass beads and bronze beads in other one (No.4). On remains of wooden dust in three parts of funeral feast site there are a sheep's scorched caudal vertebrae and a double-blade knife. The funeral feast site is dated to the period M (pl. 24).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical vases with a groove; 2) a cone-shaped bowl with rounded shoulders and pronounced base; 3, 5) pots with rounded body and pronounced base; 4, 6, 8) jugs with spherical body and marked neck; 7) a jug with biconical body and marked neck; 9) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 10) a hemispherical bowl with narrow base.

Metal items: 12) a small copy of double-blade knife with a handle; 13) bronze barrel-shaped beads; 21) a small mirror with a handle.

Others: 11, 15, 16) well-washed coloured stones; 14) paste ring-shaped glass beads; 17) a clay biconical spindle; 18, 19) small hand-made cup-shaped vessels; 20) small hand-made jar-shaped vessel; 22, 23) hand-made unfired cylindrical vessels with two pairs of through holes on walls with cone-shaped

and arched removal lid with a hole in the centre; a surface is decorated with horizontal flutes.

M 252. A pit is rounded (75x70 cm); in the centre there are two intact and fragments of one vessel. The funeral repast is dated to the period B (pl. 25).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical pot; 2) a spherical pot; 3) a jar with a low biconical body.

M 254. An oval oblong pit (95x80 cm) is oriented to north-south. Five vessels are found on stacked bricks in the centre of the chamber, the remains of repast such as a sheep's ribs, tibia and femur are found in a bowl, jar and between vessels. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 25).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2, 3) biconical pots (one pot is burnished); 4) a miniature cone-shaped bowl; 5) a jar with low biconical body.

M 258. A pit is rounded (45x45 cm); three vessels are found in the centre. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 26).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep rounded bowl; 2) a rounded pot; 3) a deep cone-shaped bowl with a wide groove at the ledge.

M 261. A pit is rounded (70x65 cm); three intact and a fragment of one vessel are found in the centre. The funeral repast is dated to the period B (pl. 26).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 3) biconical pots and pronounced base; 2) fragments of an oval oblong jar; 4) a pot with a biconical body.

M 265. A rectangular pit (160x110 cm) is oriented to north-south with conventionally defined borders. Fragments of two vessels and brick (the remains of the flooring?) are in found in the northern part of the chamber. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 27).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hollow leg of vase; 2) fragmented bottom part of vessel.

M 266A. A pit is rounded (40x35 cm); one vessel is found at the southern wall. The funeral feast is dated to the period M (pl. 27).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with a biconical body and pronounced base.

M 267. A rounded pit (85x85 cm) is covered with bricks and scrap brick. Four rows of brick stele are disclosed at the depth of 60-65 cm under the surface. The remains of funeral offerings such as eight vessels occupy a pit, the pot No.6 is found in a vase. A knucklebone is found in a bowl, the remains of repast such as a sheep's ribs and tibia among the vessels, knives and beads near them. The funeral repast is dated to the period M (pl. 28).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) deep hemispherical vases with low foot; 3) a jug with spherical body, pronounced base and elongated neck; 4) a jug with a rounded body and pronounced base; 5, 6, 7) pots with a rounded body and pronounced base; 8) a hemispherical bowl with shallow groove.

Metal items: 9) three single-blade knives.

Other: 10) paste round beads; 11) two cylindrical paste beads.

M 274. A pit is rounded (120x110 cm); in the centre there are nine vessels and knives, metal lamellar fragments, and beads in vases and between vessels. The funeral feast is dated to the period M (pl. 29).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with a rounded body and pronounced base; 2, 3) deep hemispherical vases with low foot; 4) a jug with a biconical body and pronounced base; 5) a pot with a rounded body and pronounced base; 6, 7) a pot with a biconical elongated body and pronounced base; 8) a biconical burnished pot; 9) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

Metal items: 10, 11, 12, 13) four fragments of lamellar items; 14, 15, 16) miniature copies of double-blade knives with notches; 17) three round bronze beads.

M 275. A pit is rounded (110x105 cm); six vessels are found along the west-eastern line in the centre and a sheep's femur and tibia in two pots. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 30).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval oblong jar; 2, 3, 6) biconical pots; 4) a cone-shaped bowl; 5) a pot with a rounded body.

M 277A. A round oblong pit (70x60 cm) is blocked up with bricks in a position similar to the vaulted ceiling. The funeral repast is oriented to west-

east, remains of bonfire covered with stones are placed 35-40 cm deep the surface. Five vessels are found in the deepening oriented from south-west to north-east. The funeral repast is dated to the period B (pl. 31).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 3) pots with biconical body; 2) a biconical body (coated with ochre); 4) a pot with a rounded body and marked neck on a narrow base; 5) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

M 277B. A rounded pit (45-40 cm) is blocked up with a brick. Three vessels are found under brickwork on brick bedding. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 31).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with a rounded body; 2) a jar with a low biconical body; 3) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

M 288. An oval oblong pit (105x65 cm) is oriented to west-east. Four vessels are found in the centre and a sheep's femur in a jar. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 32).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jar with a biconical body; 2, 3) biconical pots; 4) a jug with a rounded squat body.

M 293. A rectangular pit (85x60 cm) is oriented to west-east. In the centre there is one intact and the upper part of the vase. The funeral repast is dated to the period M (pl. 32).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 2) a fragment of a deep cone-shaped vase.

M 296. An oval oblong pit (115x80 cm) is oriented to west-east; three rows of brick stele are found 1-1.1 m deep under the surface from the northern side with a small inclination to the east. In the pit there are eight vessels, ossuary 'ostodon', and a sheep's bones, two knives, a fragment of a mirror, and three beads between dishes. The funeral feast is dated to the period M (pl. 33).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with a biconical body and pronounced base and a rib at the base of the neck; 2) a jug with a rounded body, pronounced base and a rib at the base of the neck; 3, 4, 5) pots with biconical-based body and

pronounced base; 6) a cone-shaped bowl; 7, 8) deep hemispherical vases with a low foot.

Metal items: 10) a fragment of handle of a mirror; 11) two fragments of copies of single-blade knives.

Other: 9) a cylindrical-shaped molded ostodon, with a conical removable cover, the latter is with incised horizontal lines; 12) three round paste beads.

M 297. An oval pit (90x70 cm) is oriented to north-south and covered with brickwork; one vessel found on the top. Five vessels are disclosed along the north-southern line in the centre. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 34).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jar with biconical body; 2, 3) biconical pots (one pot is burnished); 4, 5) pots with rounded body; 6) a squat cone-shaped bowl.

M 300. A pit is rounded (90x75 cm); three rows of brick stele is found 50-55cm deep under the surface of south-western side. One vessel is found at the northern wall. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 35).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with an elongated biconical body.

M 302. A round pit (100x80 cm) is oriented from north-east to south-west; a brick 'sign' is found 85-90 cm deep under the surface of north-western side. Three vessels are at the south-western wall of the pit. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 35).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) biconical pots; 3) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

M 304. A round oblong pit (80x60 cm) is oriented to west-east; three vessels are found in the centre, a sheep's ribs and femur in the bowl. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 36).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 2) a biconical pot; 3) a jar with biconical body.

M 305. A pit is rounded (150x150 cm); a 'sign' in the shape of four rows of brick stele is disclosed at the depth of 1-1,1 m under the surface in the southern side of the chamber. The skeleton of domestic sheep lying on the right side (?) and oriented to north-south with a muzzle to the north is placed

along the south-eastern wall. Three vessels are found behind the head and the back of the animal, four more vessels in the northern part of the chamber and one more in the centre. The sepulchre is dated to the transitional period M-B (pl. 37).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of the upper part of the vessel (pot, jug?) with rounded shoulders; 2, 3) bowls with a hemispherical body and pronounced base; 4, 6) pots with a biconical body and pronounced base; 5) a biconical burnished pot; 7) a bowl-shaped vase with a marked groove; 8) a deep hemispherical vase with low massive foot.

M 314. A pit is rounded (40x35 cm); one vessel is found in the centre. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 36).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval-elongated jar (the rim is not extant).

M 321. A pit is rounded (45x40 cm); a brick 'sign' is disclosed 55-60 cm under the surface along the west-eastern line from the northern side; one vessel is found on the top. One more vessel is found at the same level to the west from the brickwork. Two vessels are found in the centre of the chamber. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 38).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical bowl with oblique bottom; 2) a fragment of a biconical vessel (jar?); 3) a biconical pot; 4) a jug with a spherical body and narrowed neck.

M 333. A pit is rounded (110x100 cm); three rows of brick stele is disclosed 90-100 cm under the surface from the northern side. In the centre there are seven vessels, a sheep's tibia in a vase, fragments of metal items and a sheep's caudal vertebrae at foot of a vase. A stone bead and a piece of rock crystal are found at the southern wall and well-washed pebbles and four lazurite pendants at the northern wall of the chamber. The funeral feast is dated to the period M (pl. 39).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) jugs with a rounded body and pronounced base; 3) a jug with a spherical body, marked neck and pronounced base; 4, 5) hemispherical vases with low foot; 6) a biconical pot with pronounced base; 7) a deep cone-shaped bowl with pronounced base.

Metal items: 8) a fragment of lamellar item; 9) the tip of a single-blade knife; 10) a fragment of single-blade knife.

Other: 11) stone discal spindle; 12) four drop-shaped lazurite pendants; 13) a piece of rock crystal.

M 341. A pit is rounded (55x45 cm); two vessels are found in the centre. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 38).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a deep hemispherical bowl; 2) a biconical burnished pot.

M 346. A pit is rounded (60x60 cm); four vessels are found in the eastern part of the chamber along the north-eastern line. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 40).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with squat biconical body, incised horizontal lines and marked neck; 2, 3) biconical pots (one pot is burnished); 4) a deep hemispherical bowl with oblique bottom.

M 347. A pit is rounded (70x70 cm); a brick is placed in the northern part. Five vessels are scattered on the bottom. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 41).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with a biconical body, and narrowed neck; 2, 3) biconical-shaped pots (one with glossing); 4) a hemispherical tank (bowl, vase?); 5) a biconical-based pot.

M 348. A pit is rounded (90x80 cm); a 'sign' in the shape of two rows of bricks is found 35-40 cm under the surface in the southern side and one vessel on the top. Five vessels are found on the bottom along the north-southern line and a sheep's ribs near them. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 42).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with a rounded body; 2) a pot with a biconical body; 3, 4) jugs with a biconical body; 5) an oval oblong jar with oblique bottom; 6) a cone-shaped bowl.

M 351. An oval oblong pit (150x100 cm); scrap bricks are disclosed on the top, fragments of two intentionally broken vessels 85-90 cm under the surface to the south from the chamber. In the north-eastern part there are four

vessels and two more at the opposite wall. A sheep's ribs and hind leg and a single-blade knife are found near the latter ones. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 43).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) pots with a rounded body; 3, 4, 5, 6) biconical pots; 7, 8) deep hemispherical bowls.

Metal items: 9) a small single-blade knife.

M 353. An oval oblong pit (95x80 cm); the remains of stele in the shape of two rows of bricks with stone on the top are found 70-75 cm under the surface from the southern side. On the bottom there are five vessels, a sheep's shoulder-blade and a fragment of single-blade knife near them. Three small river pebbles are found at the base of the jar. The funeral feast is dated to the transitional period M-B (pl. 44).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jar with a low biconical body; 2) a pot with a biconical body and pronounced base; 3) a pot with a rounded body; 4) a pot with a biconical body; 5) a deep hemispherical bowl.

Metal items: 6) the tip of copy of a single-blade knife.

M 354. A pit is rounded (60x60 cm); two vessels are found in the centre. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 45).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a jug with a squat conical body and incised horizontal lines; 2) a hemispherical vase with low massive leg.

M 355. A pit is rounded (70x65 cm); two vessels are found in the centre. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 45).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval oblong jar; 2) a hemispherical bowl.

M 356. An oval oblong pit (165x60 cm); a brick 'sign' is found 50-55 cm under the surface from the southern side and fragments of one vessel near it. The remains of animal's fell are disclosed in the chamber. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 40).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical bowl.

M 370A. A pit is rounded (50x45 cm); two vessels are found in the centre. The funeral feast is dated to the period M (pl. 46).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with a biconical body and pronounced base; 2) a deep cone-shaped bowl with a wide groove under the rim.

M 377A. A pit is rounded (45x35 cm); two vessels are found in the centre. The funeral feast is dated to the period M (a fragment of sacral area).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with a bloated biconical body and pronounced base; 2) a hemispherical bowl.

M 379. A pit is rounded (160x130 cm); a stele made of eight rows of bricks and scrap bricks with coals is found in the western side. Eight vessels are scattered on the bottom and a sheep's ribs, tibia and femur are found in the north-western part of the chamber. In the centre and near the vessel No.3 there are fragments of knives, beads and gypsum pendant. The funeral feast is dated to the period M (pl. 47).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) hemispherical vases with low massive foot; 3, 5) jug with rounded body and pronounced base; 4) a jug with biconical body and pronounced base (without a rim); 6) a jug with biconical body and oblong neck; 7) a pot with biconical body and pronounced base; 8) a hemispherical bowl with pronounced base.

Metal items: 10) four bronze discal beads; 11, 13, 14) fragments of lamellar items; 12) a double-blade knife-poniard.

Others: 9) a gypsum drop-shaped pendant.

M 380. A pit is rounded (150x150 cm); five vessels are found in the centre and one more in the western side. At the north-western wall there is a sheep's half of carcass and paste beads. The funeral feast is dated to the period M (pl. 46).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2, 3) deep hemispherical vases with low massive foot; 4) a jug with rounded body and marked neck; 5) a burnished jug with biconical body and pronounced base; 6) a hemispherical bowl with pronounced base.

Other: 7) a thread of paste discal beads.

M 381. A pit is rounded (135x135 cm); in the northern part along the west-eastern line there are five vessels and one more to the south (in very poor condition). A stone and a fragment of brick are found in the chamber

near the vessels. At the eastern wall on remains of wooden dust there is a sheep's shoulder-blade and cervical vertebrae, a single-blade knife and metal fragments. The funeral feast is dated to the period M (pl. 48).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical vase with low massive foot; 2) a deep upper part of vase with a part of foot; 3, 4) jugs with rounded body and pronounced base; 5) a jug with jar-shaped body and oblong neck; 6) a pot with biconical body and pronounced base.

Metal items: 7) small mirror with a handle; 8, 9) fragmented lamellar items.

M 383. A pit is rounded (75x65 cm); three vessels are found in the centre. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 49).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with a rounded squat body and oblique bottom; 2) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 3) a jug with a biconical body.

M 384. A round oblong pit (105x90 cm) is oriented to west-east and backfilled with two-three rows of scrap brick. Two vessels are found at the north-western and eastern walls. The funeral feast is dated to the period M (pl. 49).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) pots with a rounded body and pronounced base.

M 386. A pit is rounded (75x75 cm); two vessels are found in the centre. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 50).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) an oval oblong jar; 2) a deep cone-shaped bowl.

M 388. A rounded pit (75x70 cm); two vessels are found in the centre. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 50).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical pot with oblique bottom; 2) a round oblong jar.

M 392. An oval oblong pit (75x45 cm); two rows of brick stele are found 35-40 cm under the surface from the southern side and a river boulder on the top. Five vessels are disclosed in the centre of the pit. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 51).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) pots with a rounded body; 3) a deep hemispherical bowl; 4) a biconical burnished pot; 5) an oval oblong jar.

M 394. A rounded pit (65x55 cm); a brick stele in two rows is found 35-40 cm under the surface from the southern side and fragments of broken vessel on the top. In the centre there are three vessels and a sheep's femur in a bowl. The funeral feast is dated to the period M (pl. 52).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) fragments of body of a jug with oblique bottom; 2) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 3) a jug with a rounded body and marked neck on pronounced base; 4) a pot with a biconical body and pronounced base.

M 398. A rounded pit (90x85 cm); the top is covered with bricks similar to an arch in shape. A stele made of two rows of bricks and scrap bricks is found in the northern side. On the bottom there are two accumulations of four vessels and a single-blade knife with a sheep's tibia in a bowl. In the centre on the remains of wood and brown dust there are two gypsum pendants and a sheep's ribs. The funeral repast is dated to transitional period M-B (pl. 53).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1, 2) hemispherical vases with low solid foot; 3) a jug with a rounded body and marked neck; 4, 5) jugs with a rounded body and pronounced base; 6) a biconical burnished pot; 7) a deep cone-shaped bowl; 8) a hemispherical bowl with pronounced base.

Metal items: 9) a single-blade knife.

Other: 10) gypsum teardrop pendants.

M 401A. A rounded pit (40x35 cm); two vessels are found in the centre. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 52).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical burnished pot; 2) a rounded oblong deformed jar.

M 404. A square pit (50x45 cm); two vessels are found in the center and metal items in a pot, a knife and a fragment of a sheep's tibia near them. The funeral feast is dated to the period M (pl. 54).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a pot with a rounded body and pronounced base; 2) a biconical pot with a narrowed bottom part.

Metal items: 3) miniature copies of four single-blade knives.

M 406A. A rounded pit (35x30 cm); two vessels are found in the center. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 54).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical pot; 2) a jar with a low rounded body.

M 412. A rounded pit (35x35 cm); a brick stele in two rows is found in the southern side with fragments of two vessels behind. In the pit there is a bottom part of one vessel. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 55).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of the upper part of vase; 2) a fragment of the bottom part of vessel; 3) the lower part of the rounded vessel (pot, jug?).

M 417. A rounded pit (80x80 cm); two vessels are found in the center. The funeral feast is dated to the period B (pl. 55).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a hemispherical bowl; 2) a pot with a biconical body and pronounced base.

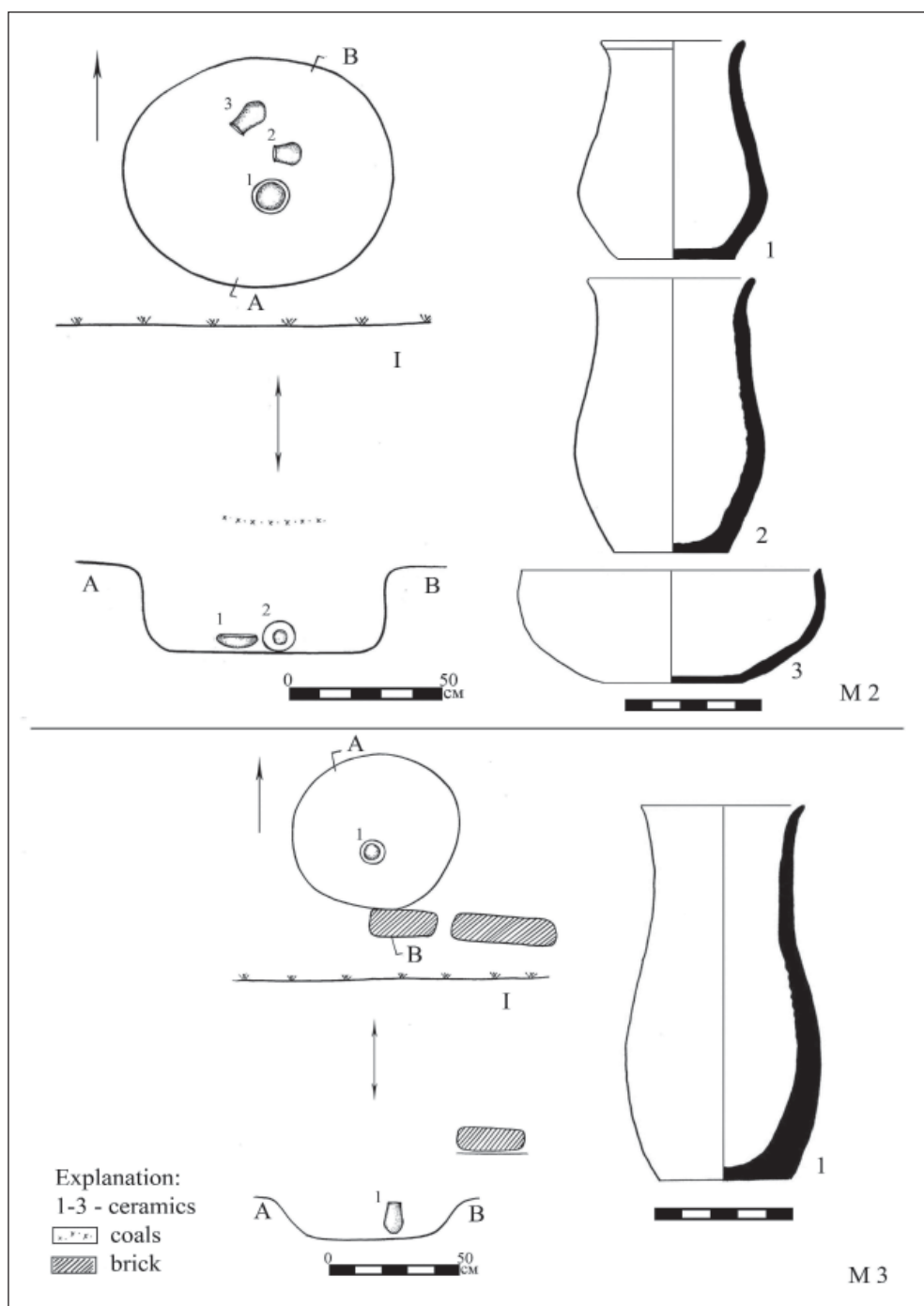


Plate 1. Funeral feast 2, 3:
I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-3 – ceramics

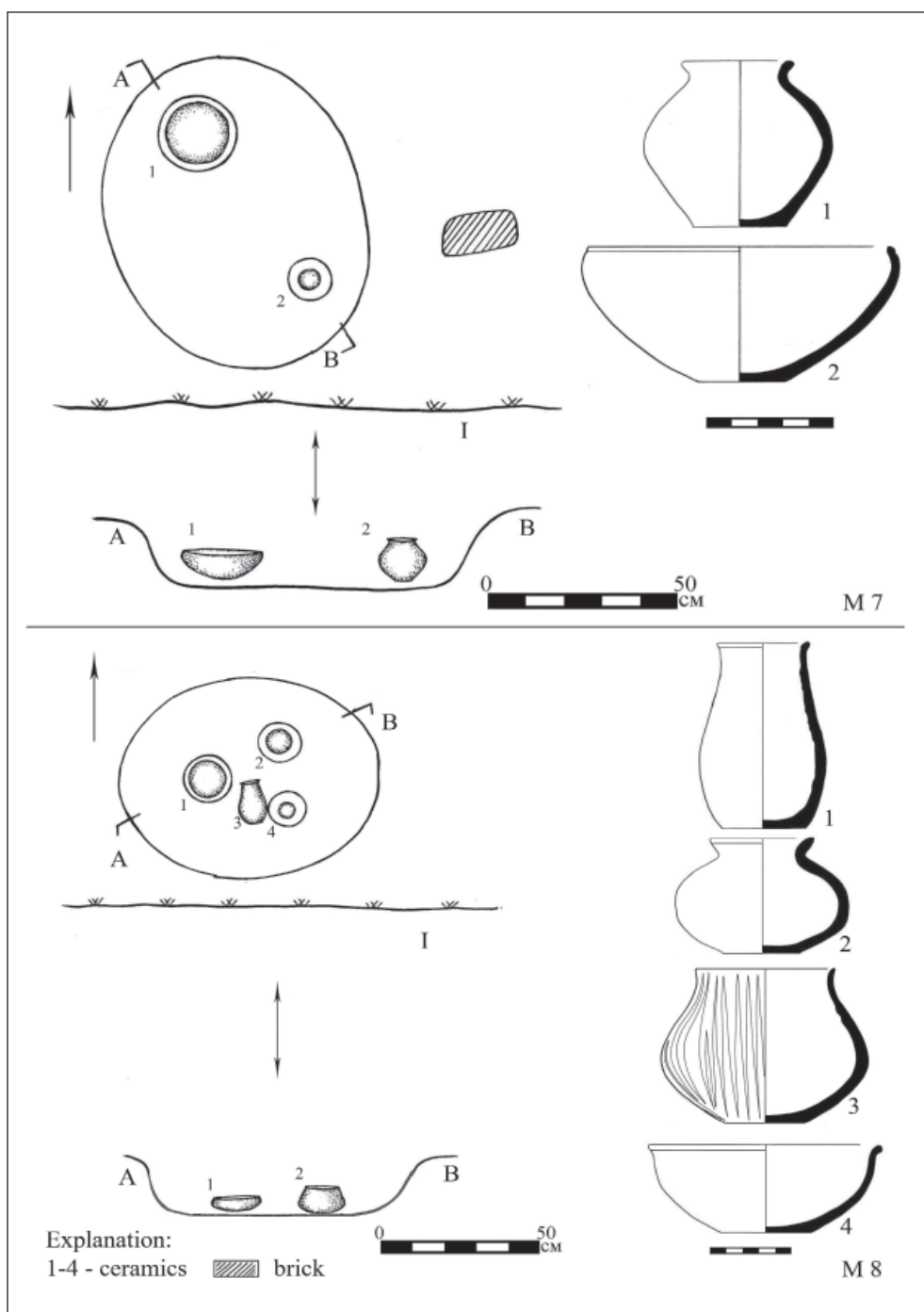


Plate 2. Funeral feast 7, 8:
I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-4 – ceramics

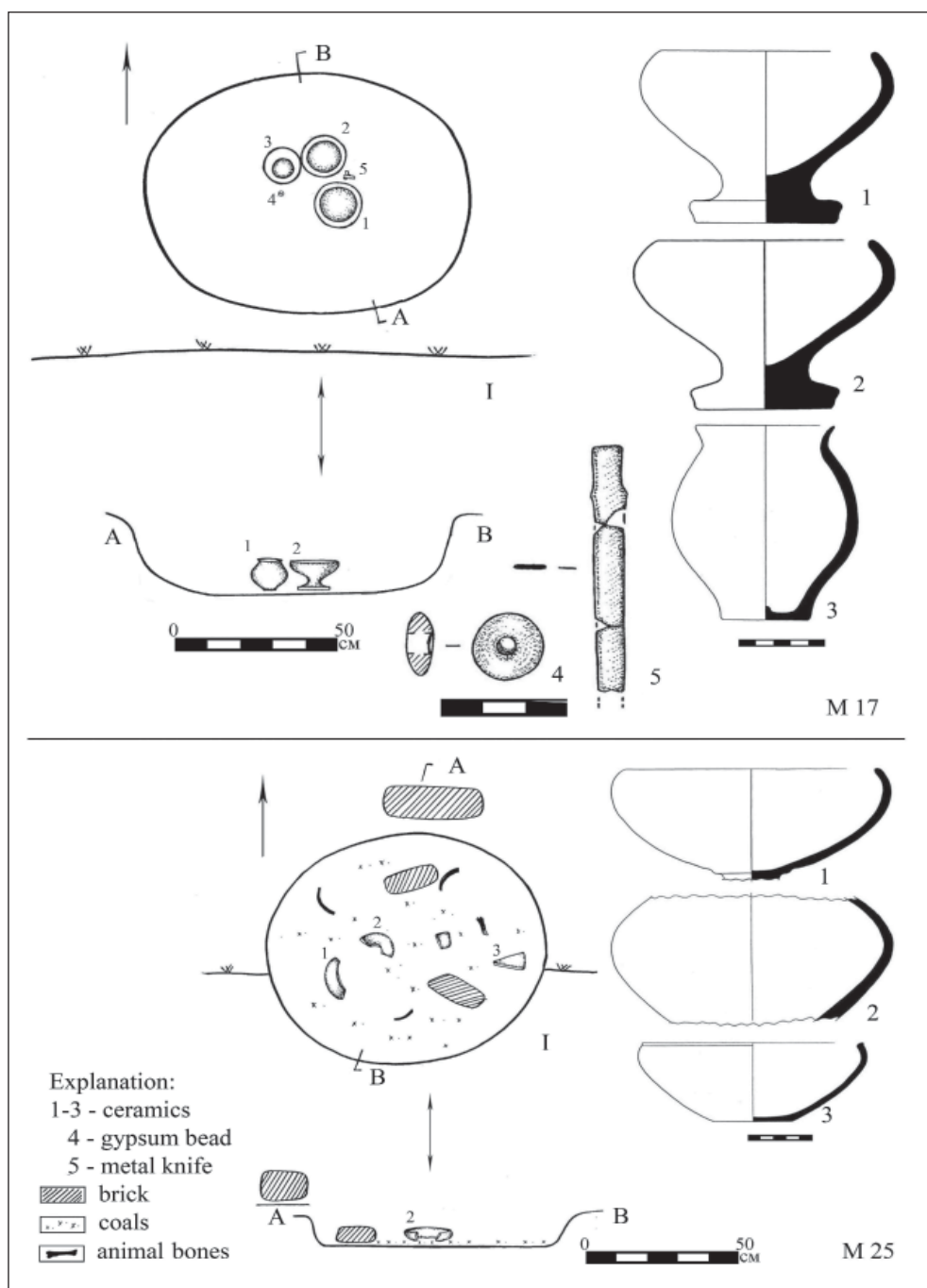


Plate 3. Funeral feast 17, 25:

I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-3 – ceramics; 4 – gypsum bead;
5 – knife-poniard

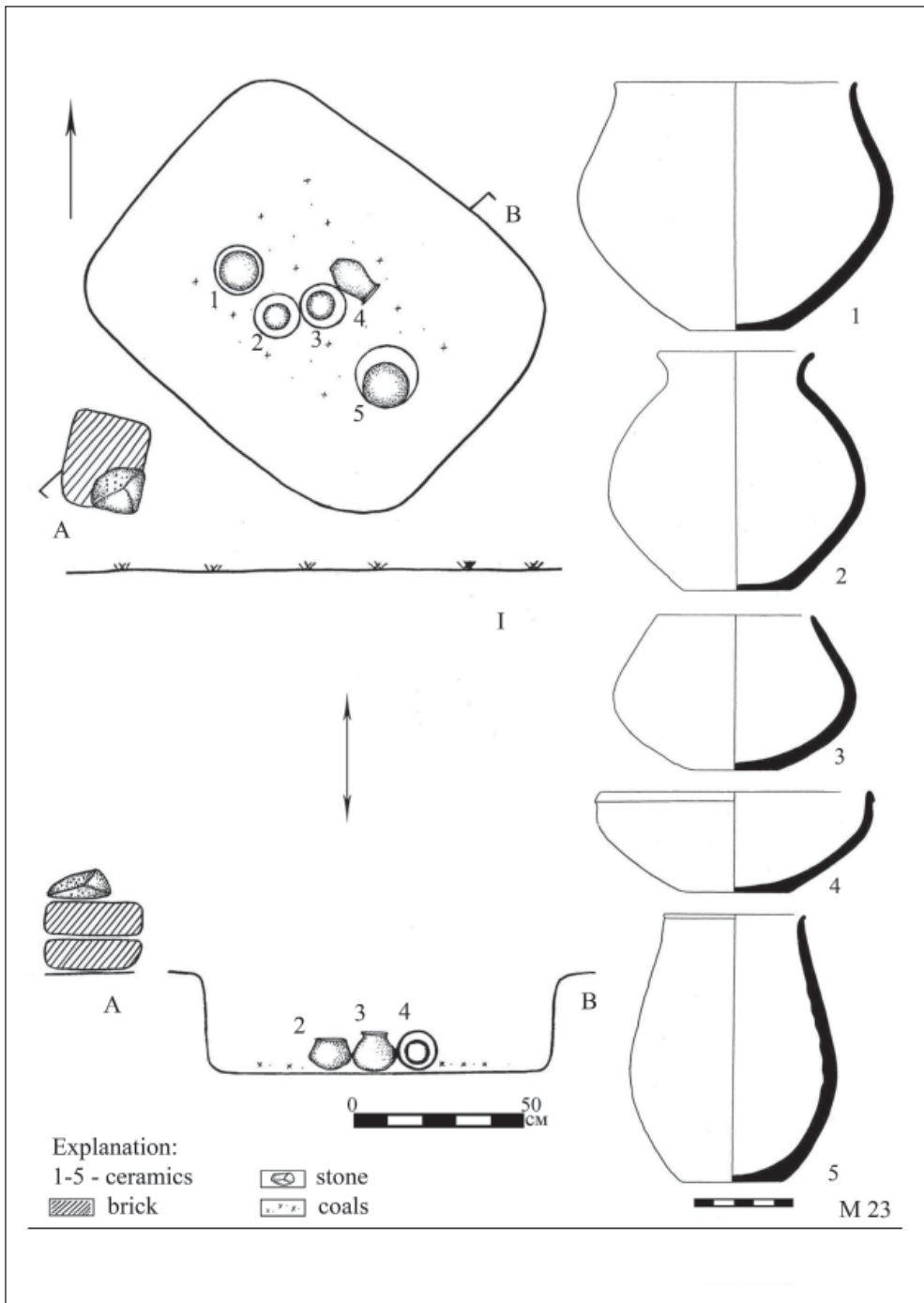


Plate 4. Funeral feast 23:
 I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-5 – ceramics

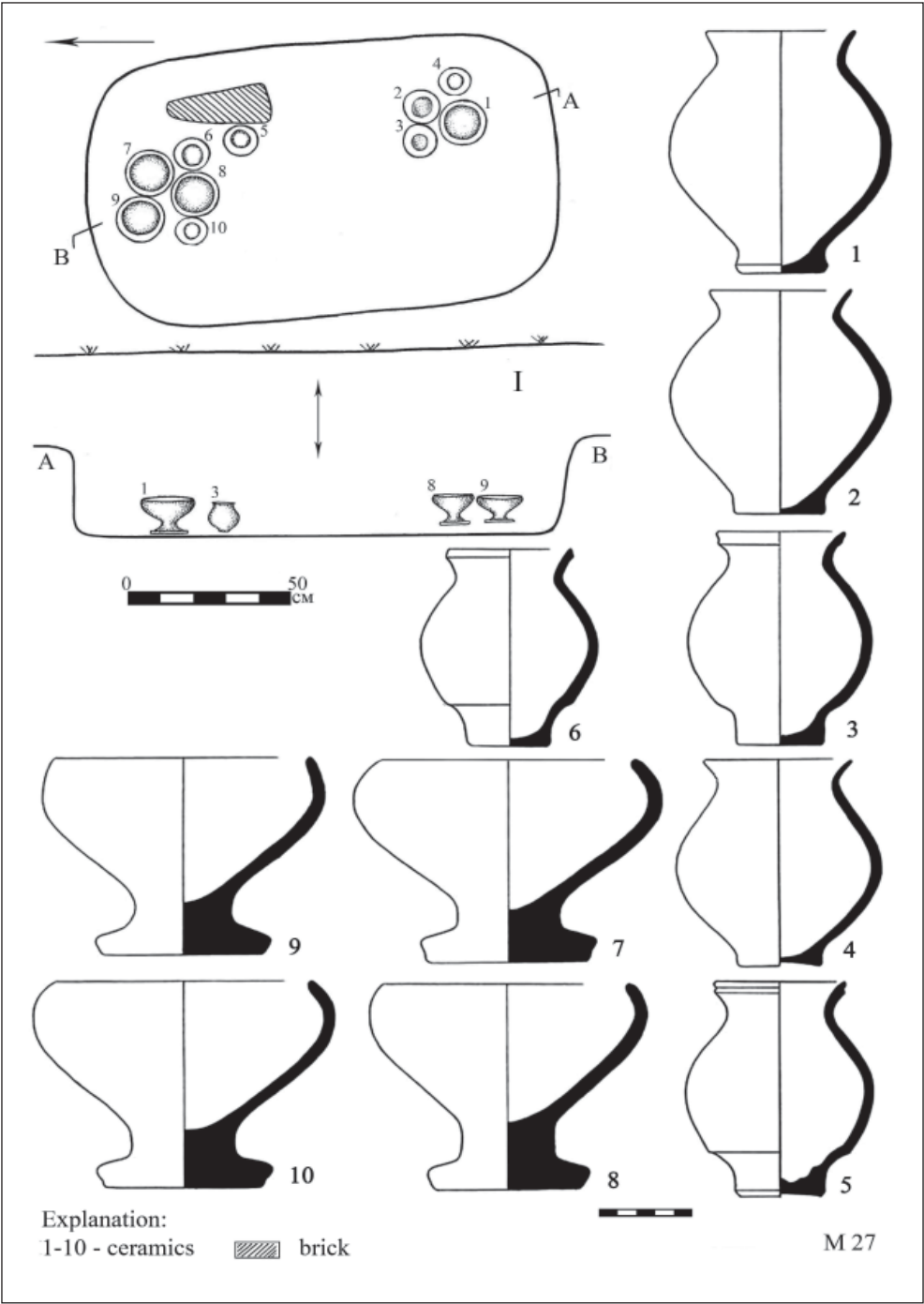


Plate 5. Funeral feast 27:
I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-10 – ceramics

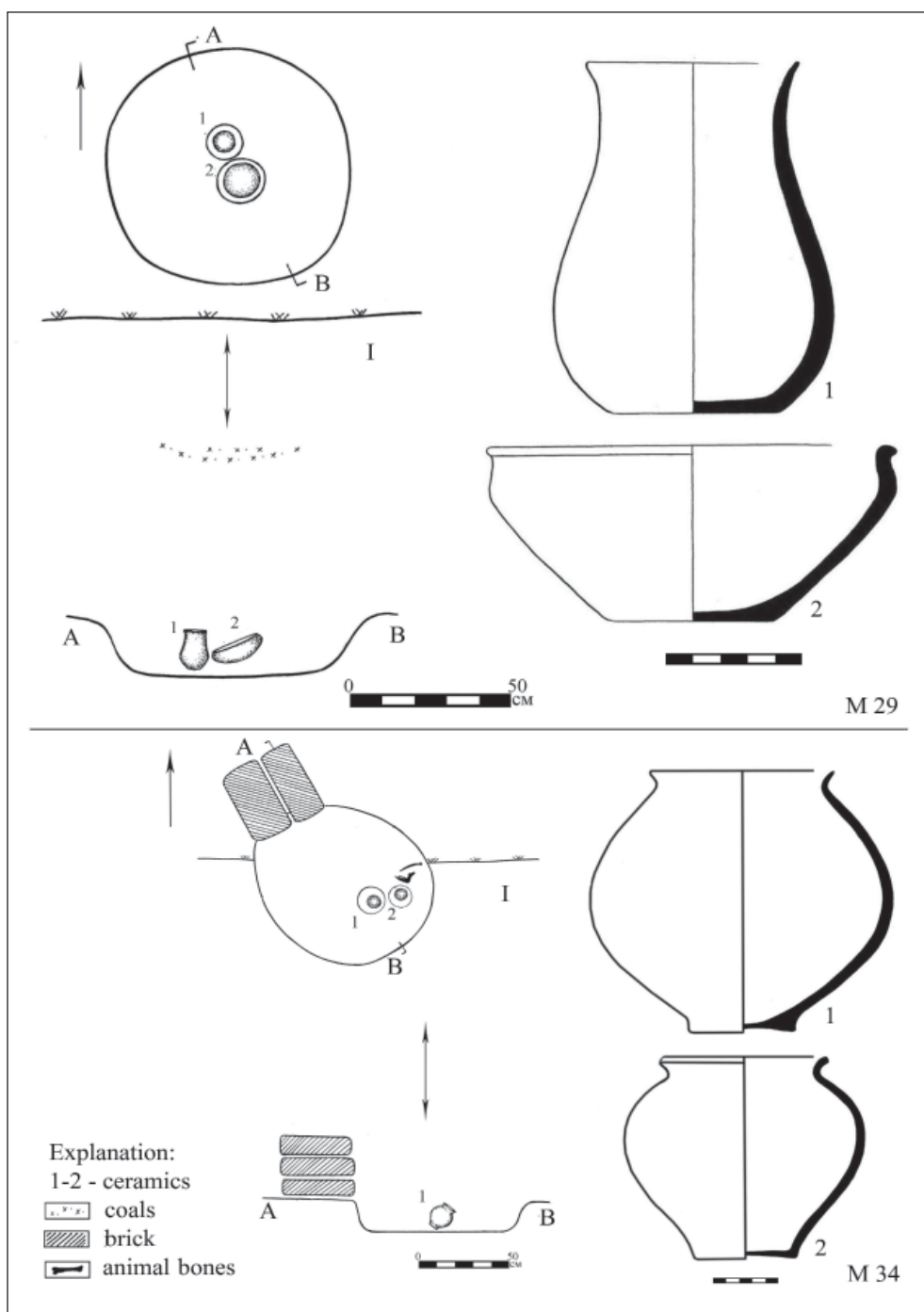


Plate 6. Funeral feast 29, 34:
I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-2 – ceramics

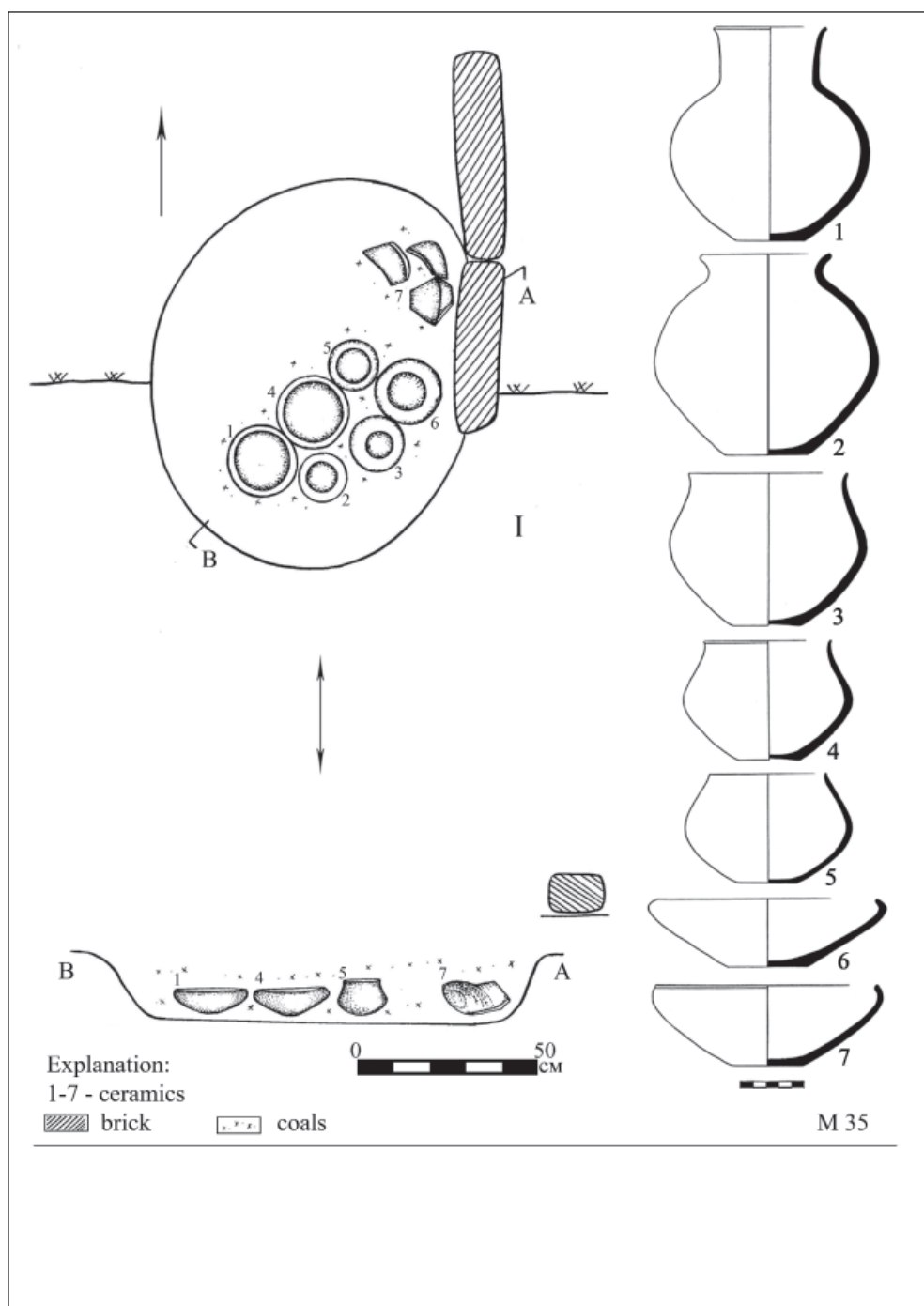


Plate 7. Funeral feast 35:
I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-7 – ceramics

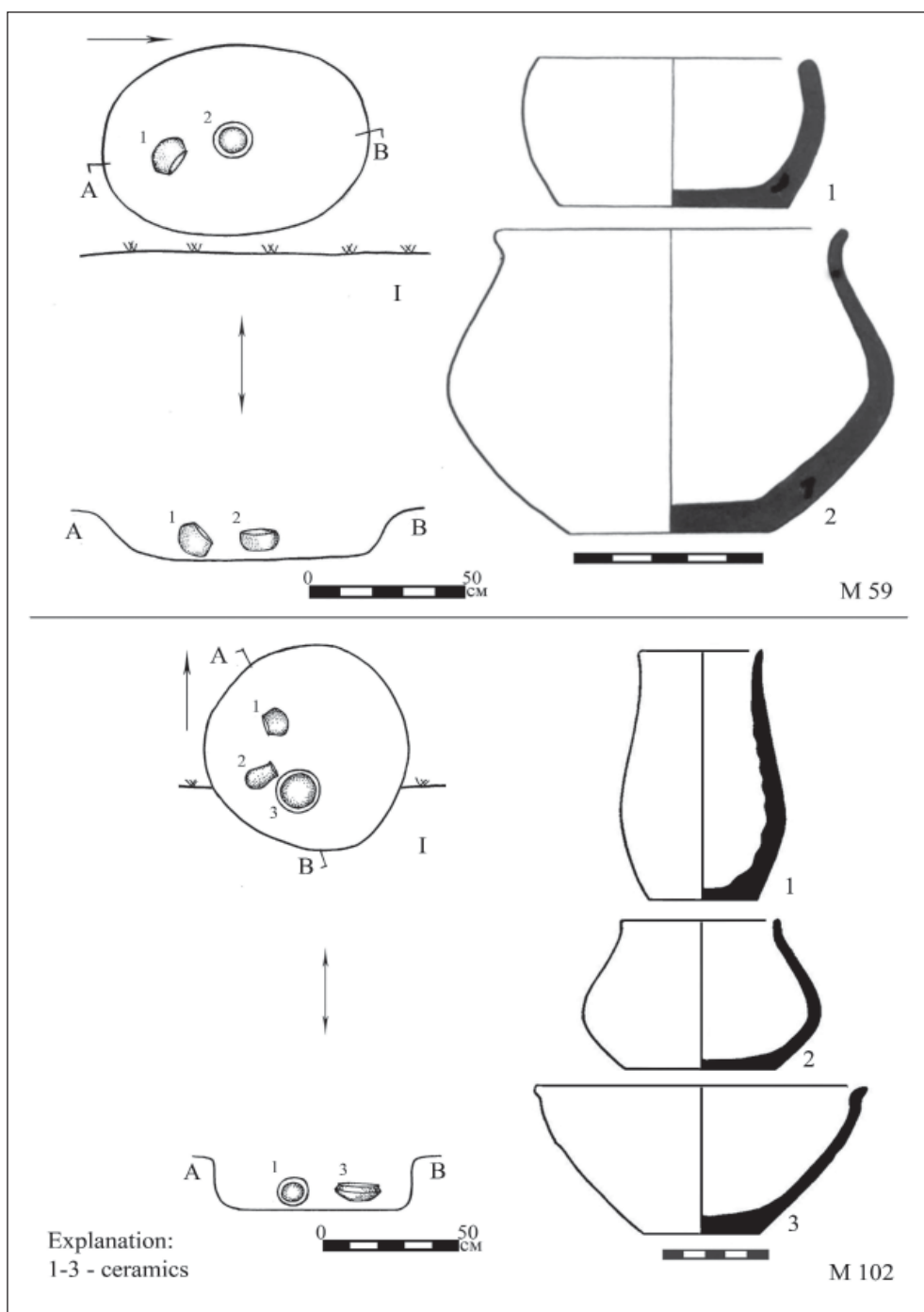


Plate 8. Funeral feast 59, 102:
I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-3 – ceramics

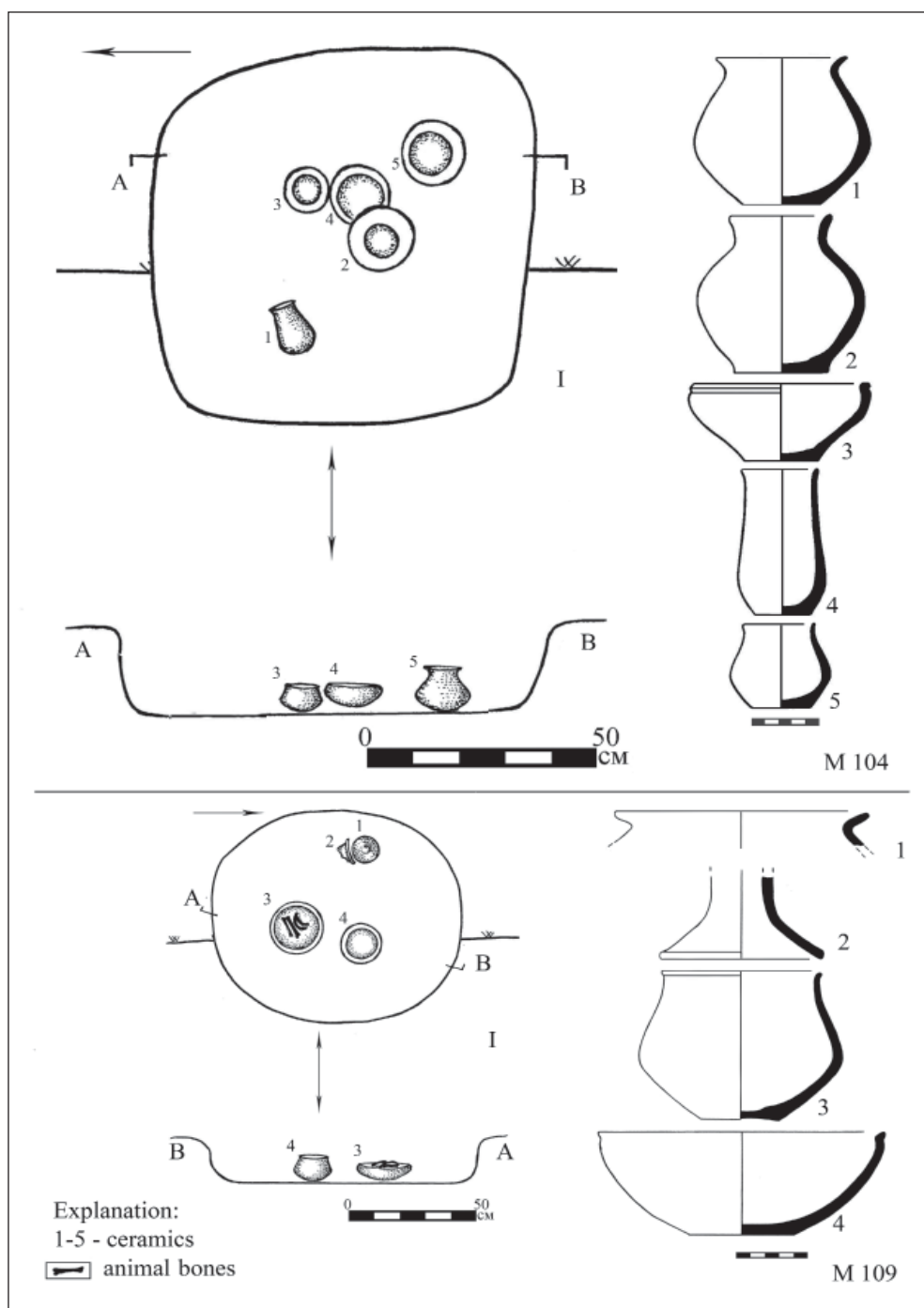


Plate 9. Funeral feast 104, 109:
 I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-5 – ceramics

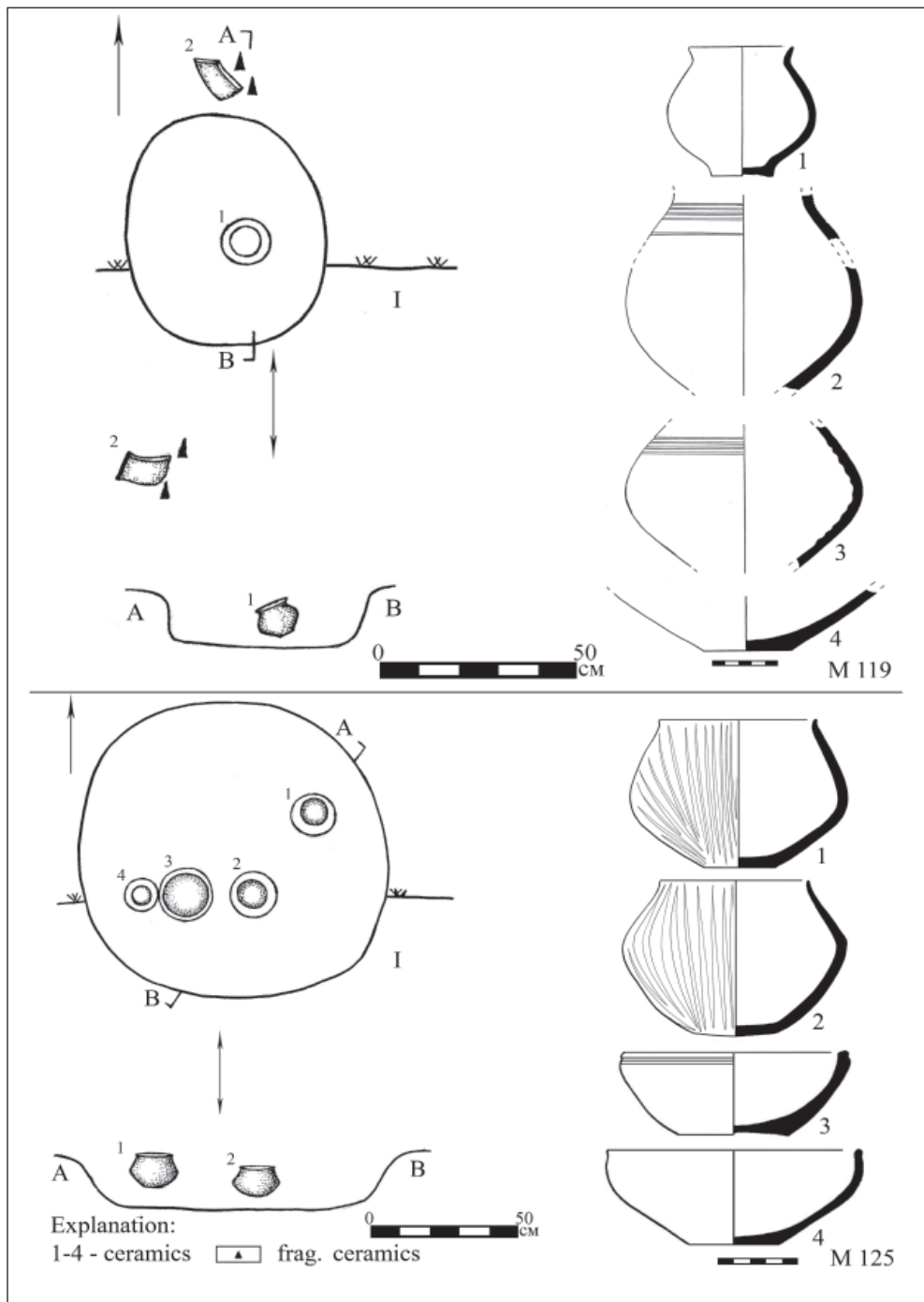


Plate 10. Funeral feast 119, 125:
 I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-4 – ceramics

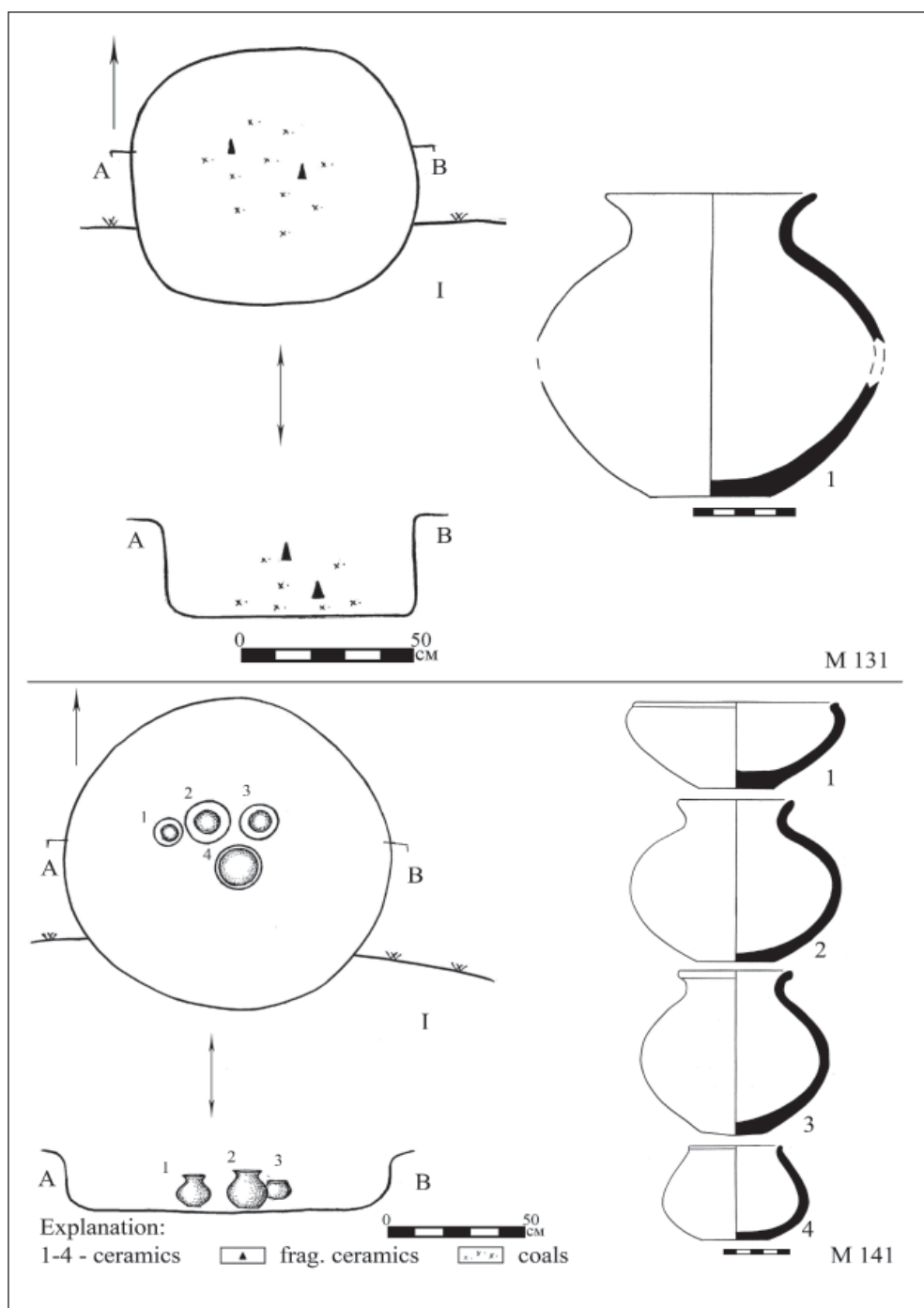


Plate 11. Funeral feast 131, 141:
I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-4 – ceramics

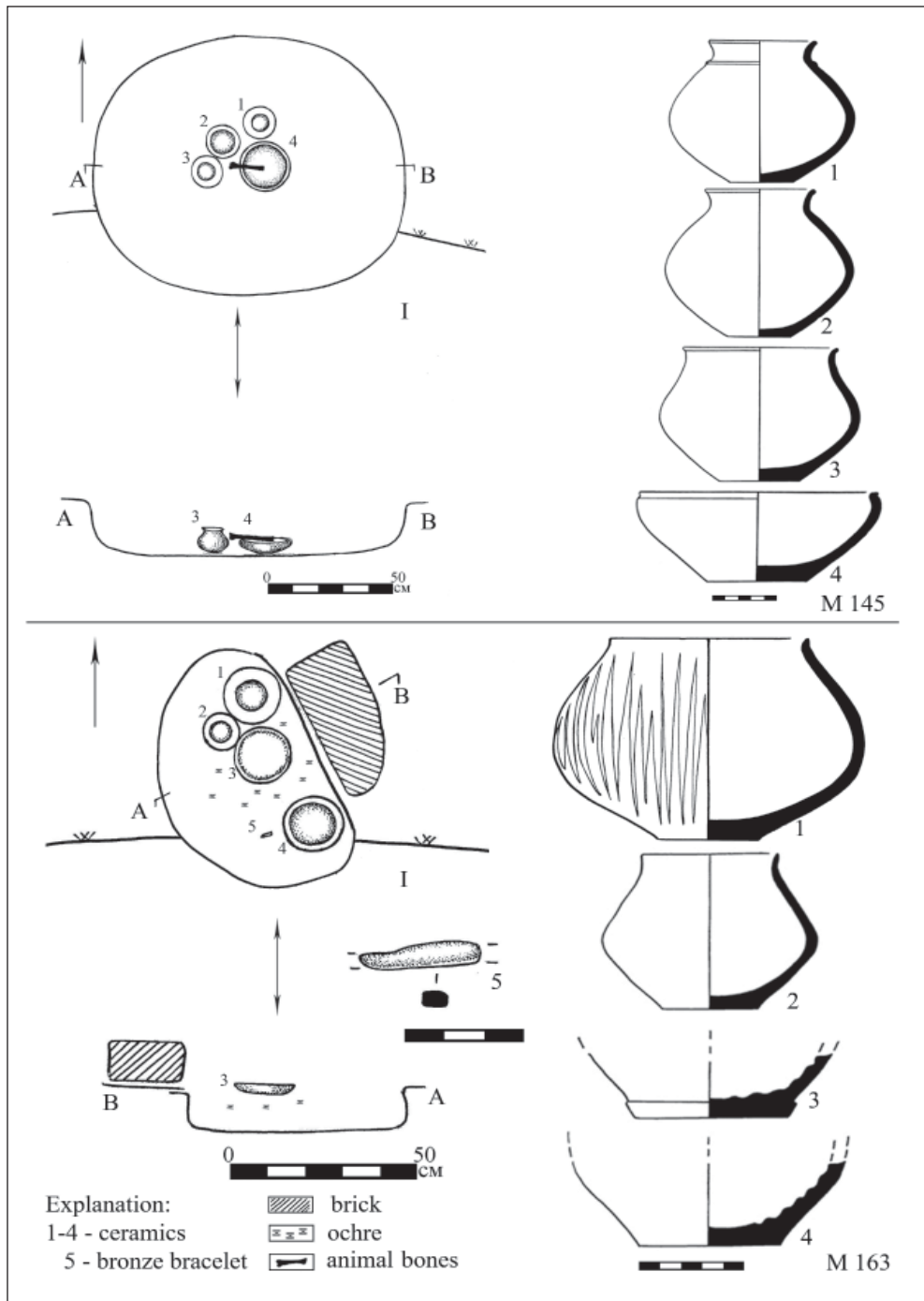


Plate 12. Funeral feast 145, 163:

I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-4 – ceramics; 5 – fragmented bronze item

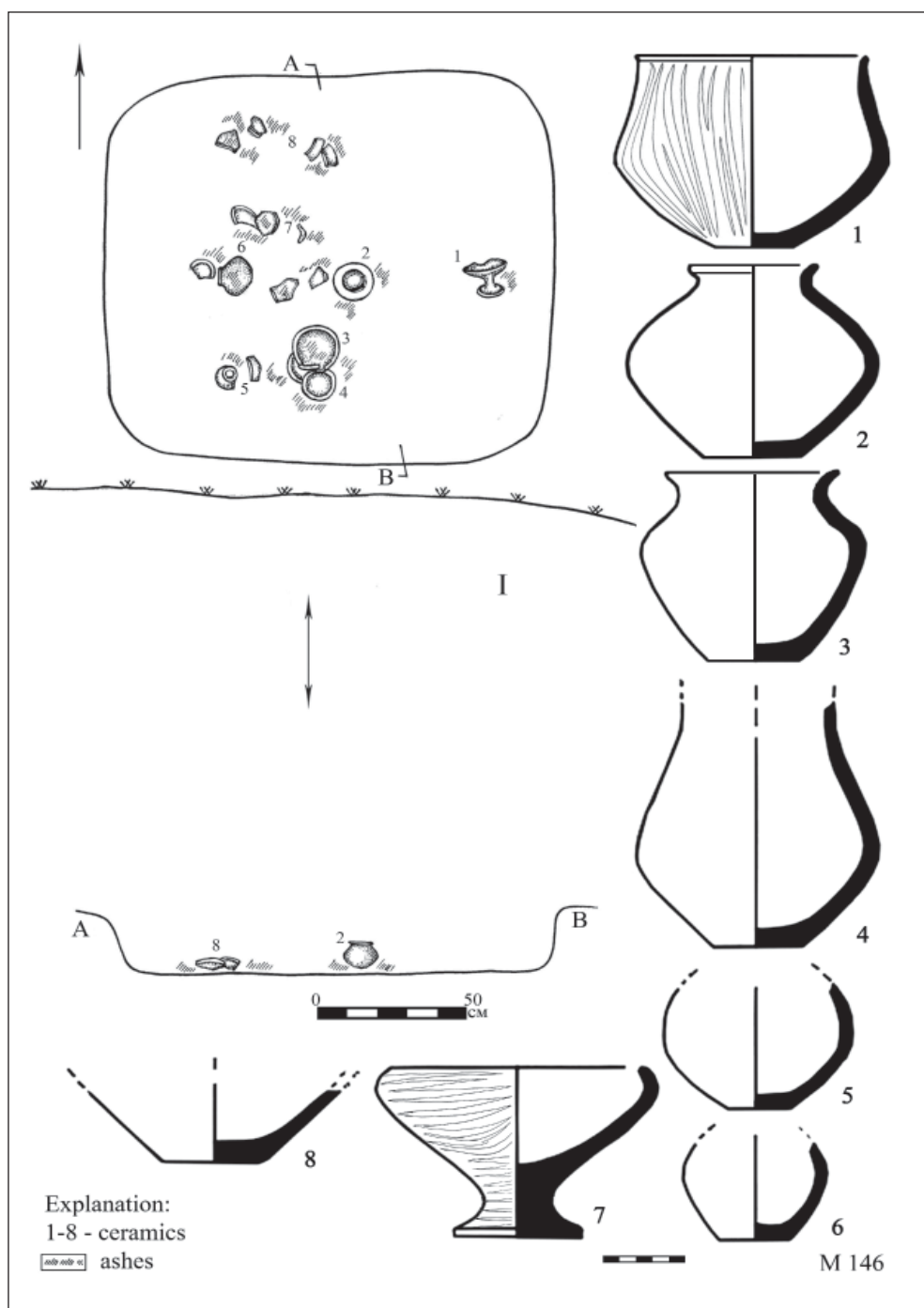


Plate 13. Funeral feast 146:
I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-8 – ceramics

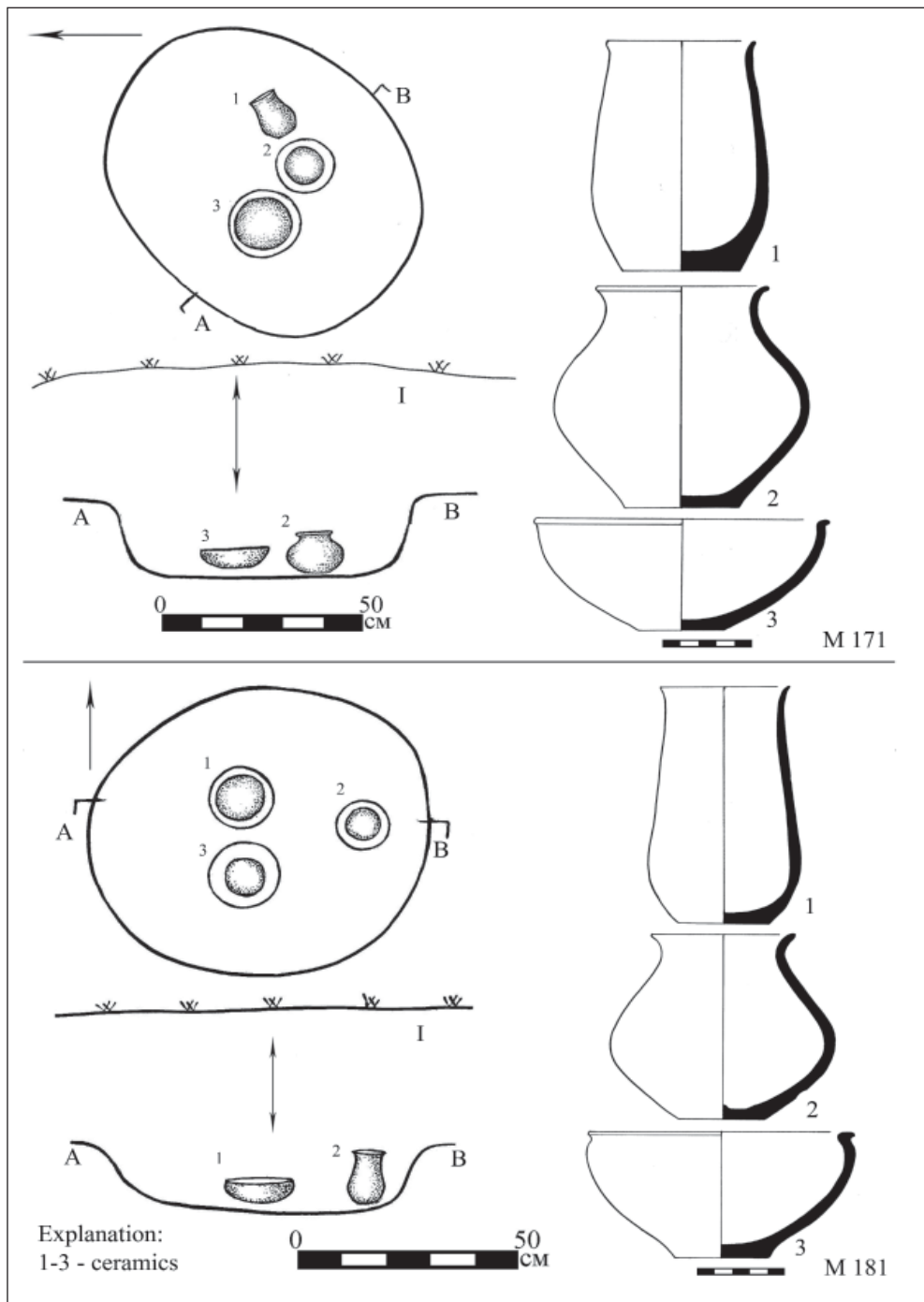


Plate 14. Funeral feast 171, 181:
I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-3 – ceramics

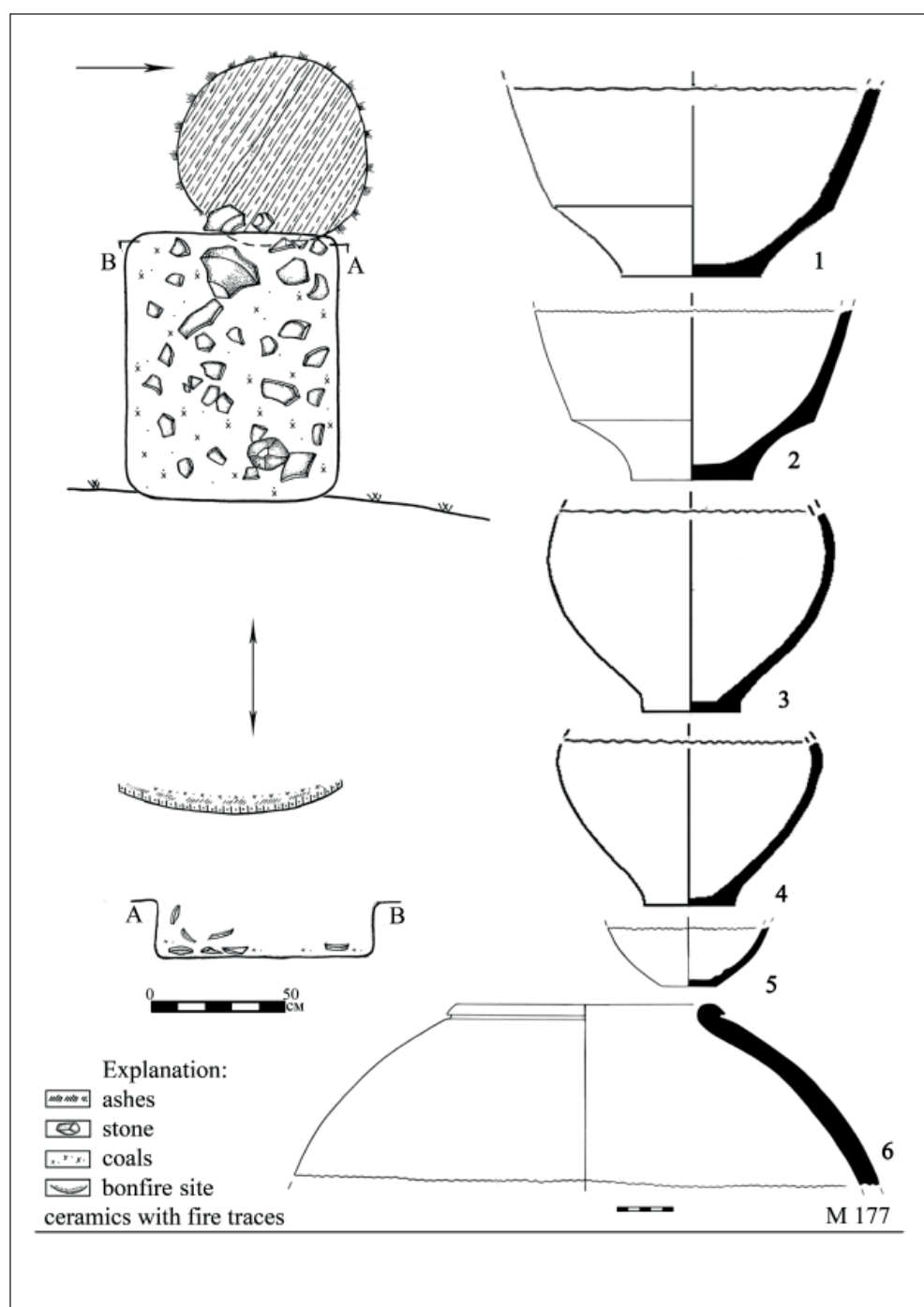


Plate 15. Funeral feast 177:
I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-6 – ceramics

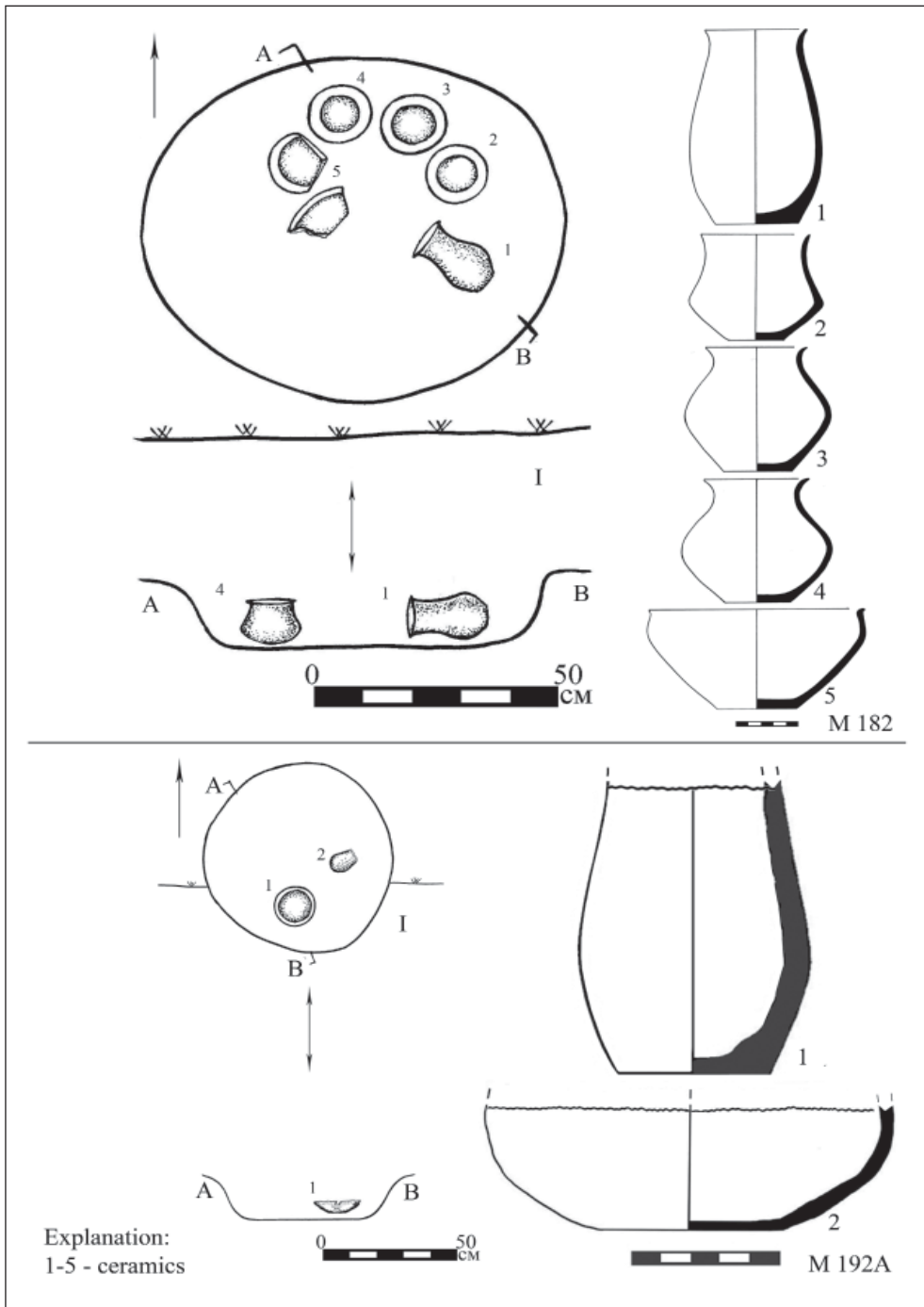


Plate 16. Funeral feast 182, 192A:
I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-5 – ceramics

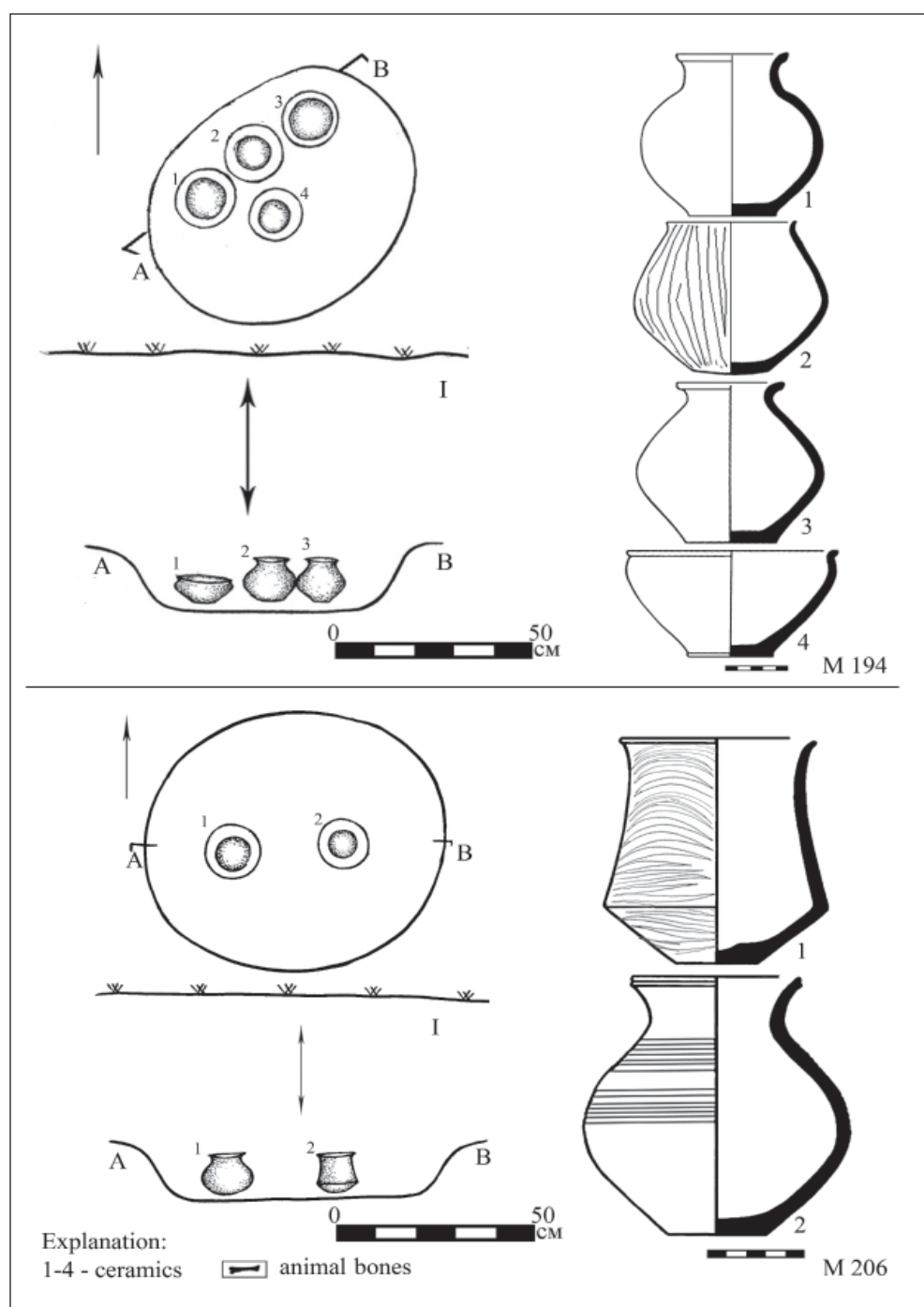


Plate 17. Funeral feast 194, 206:
I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-4 – ceramics

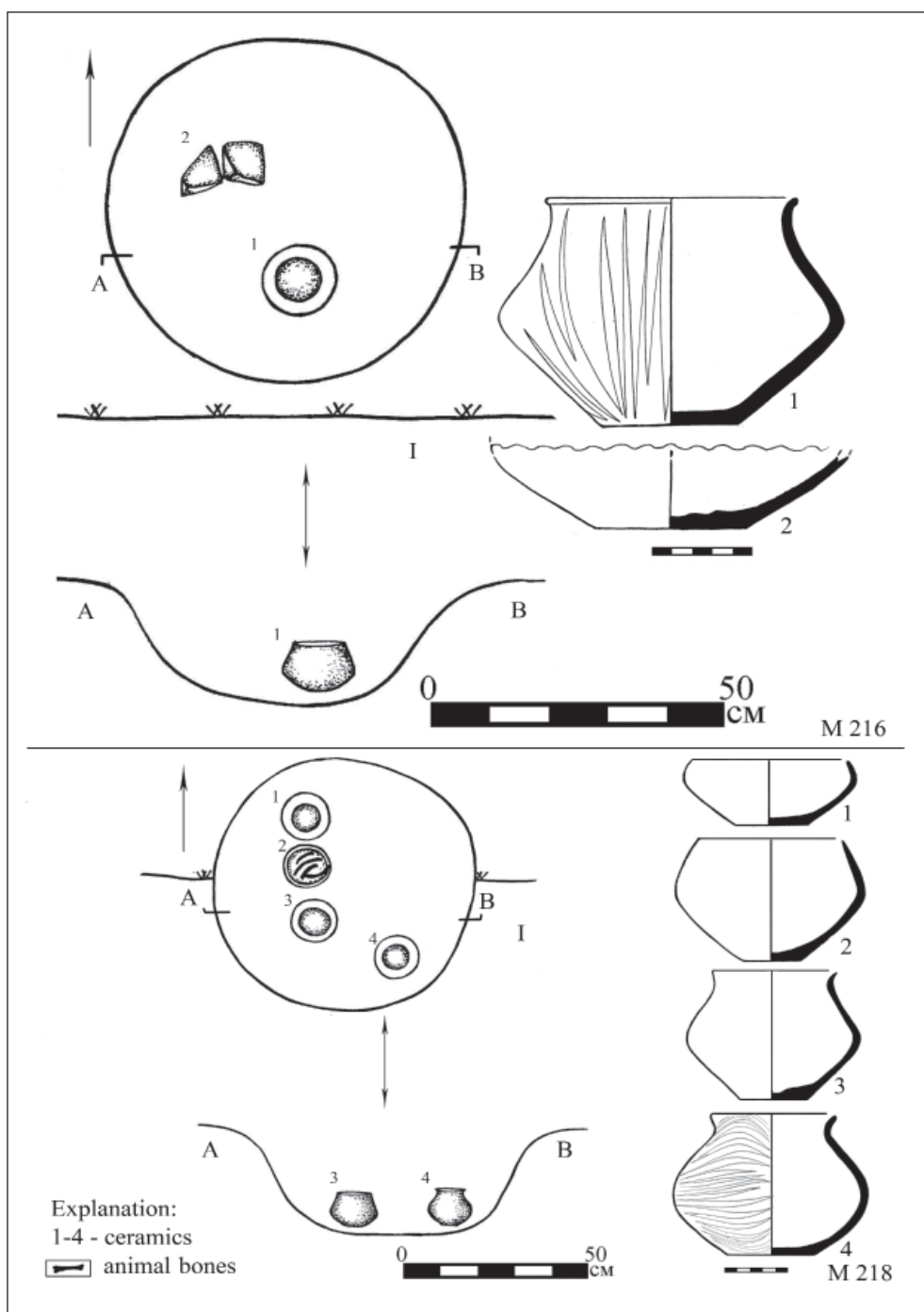


Plate 18. Funeral feast 216, 218:
 I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-4 – ceramics

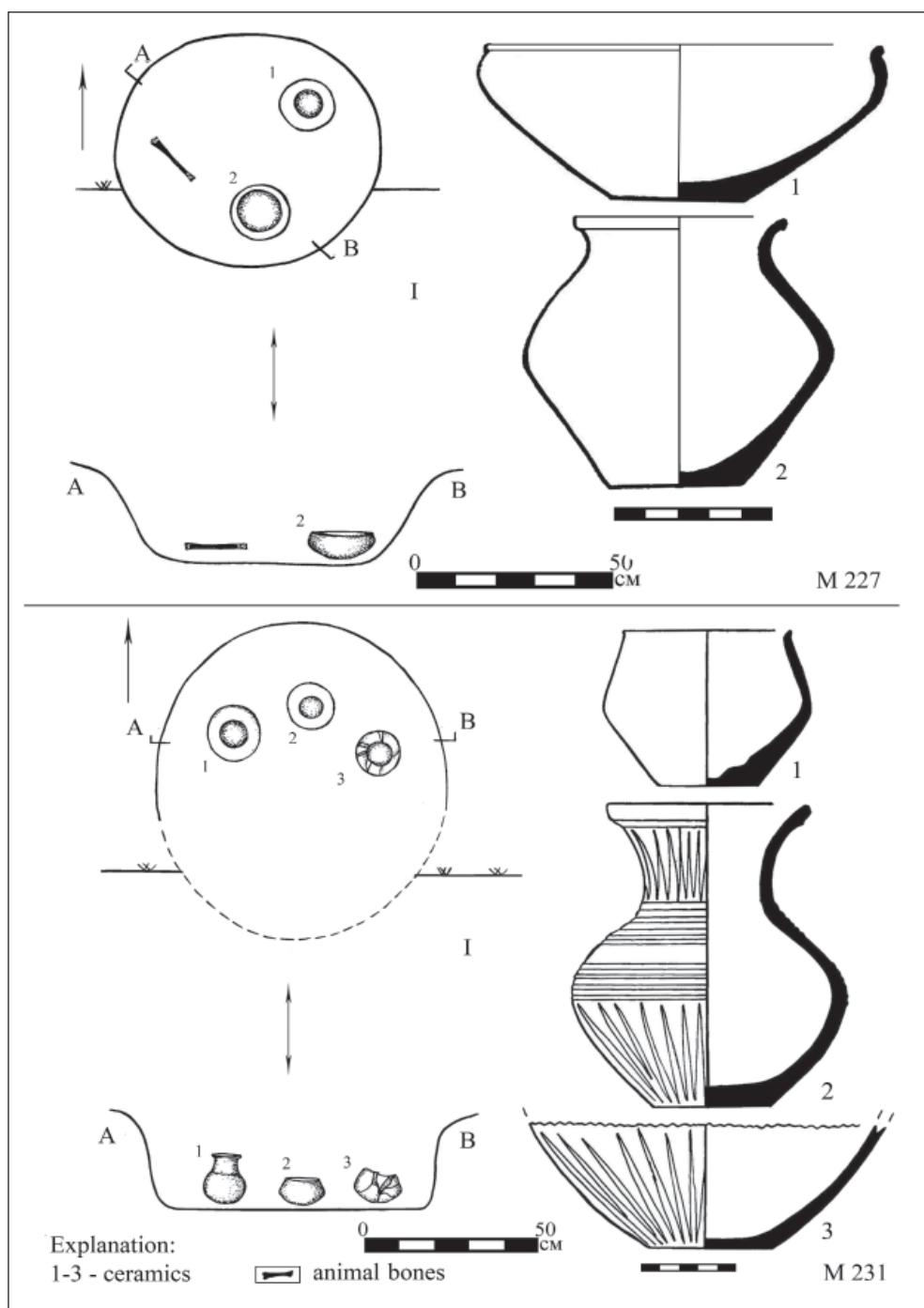


Plate 19. Funeral feast 227, 231:
 I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-3 – ceramics

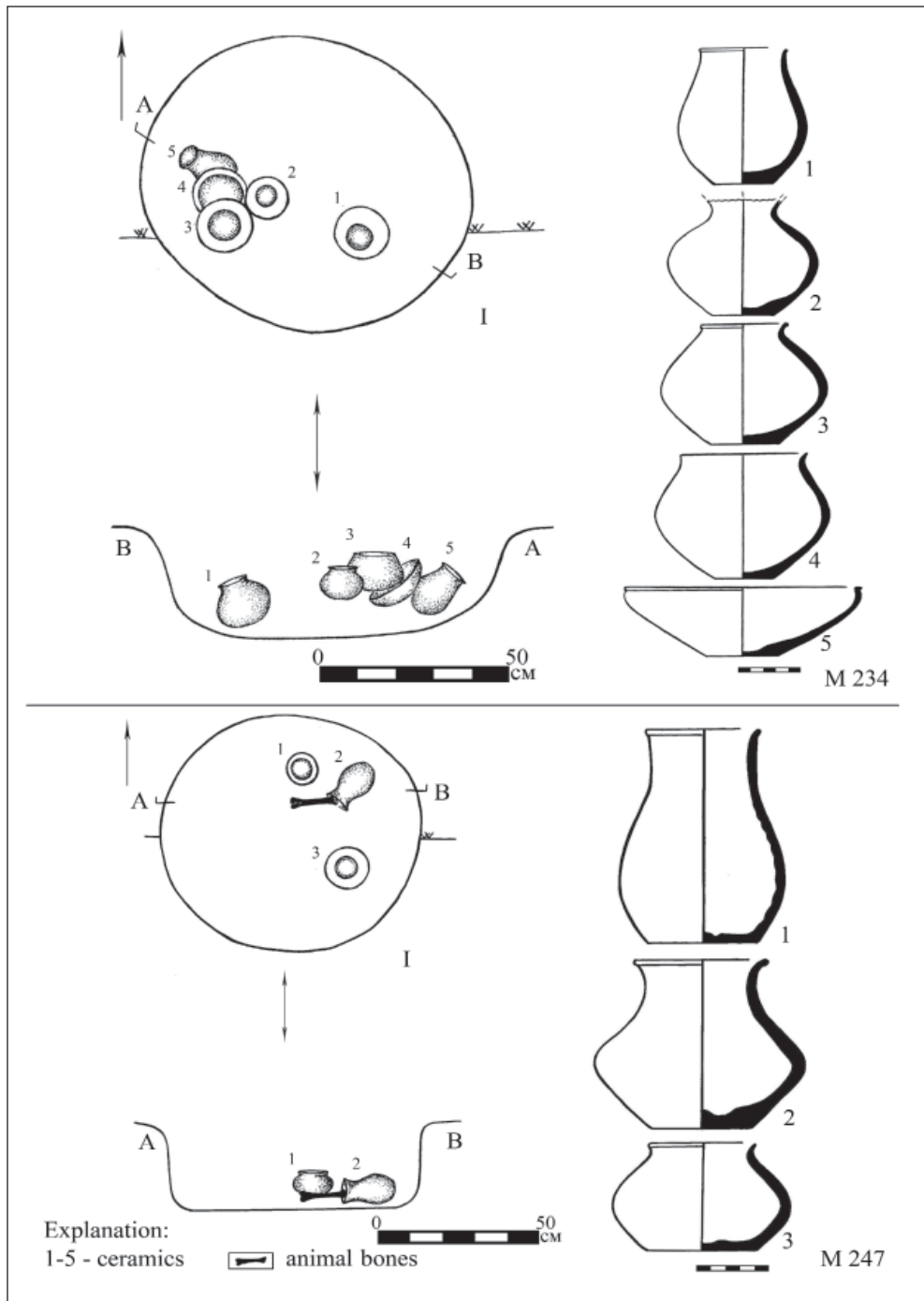


Plate 20. Funeral feast 234, 247:
 I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-5 – ceramics

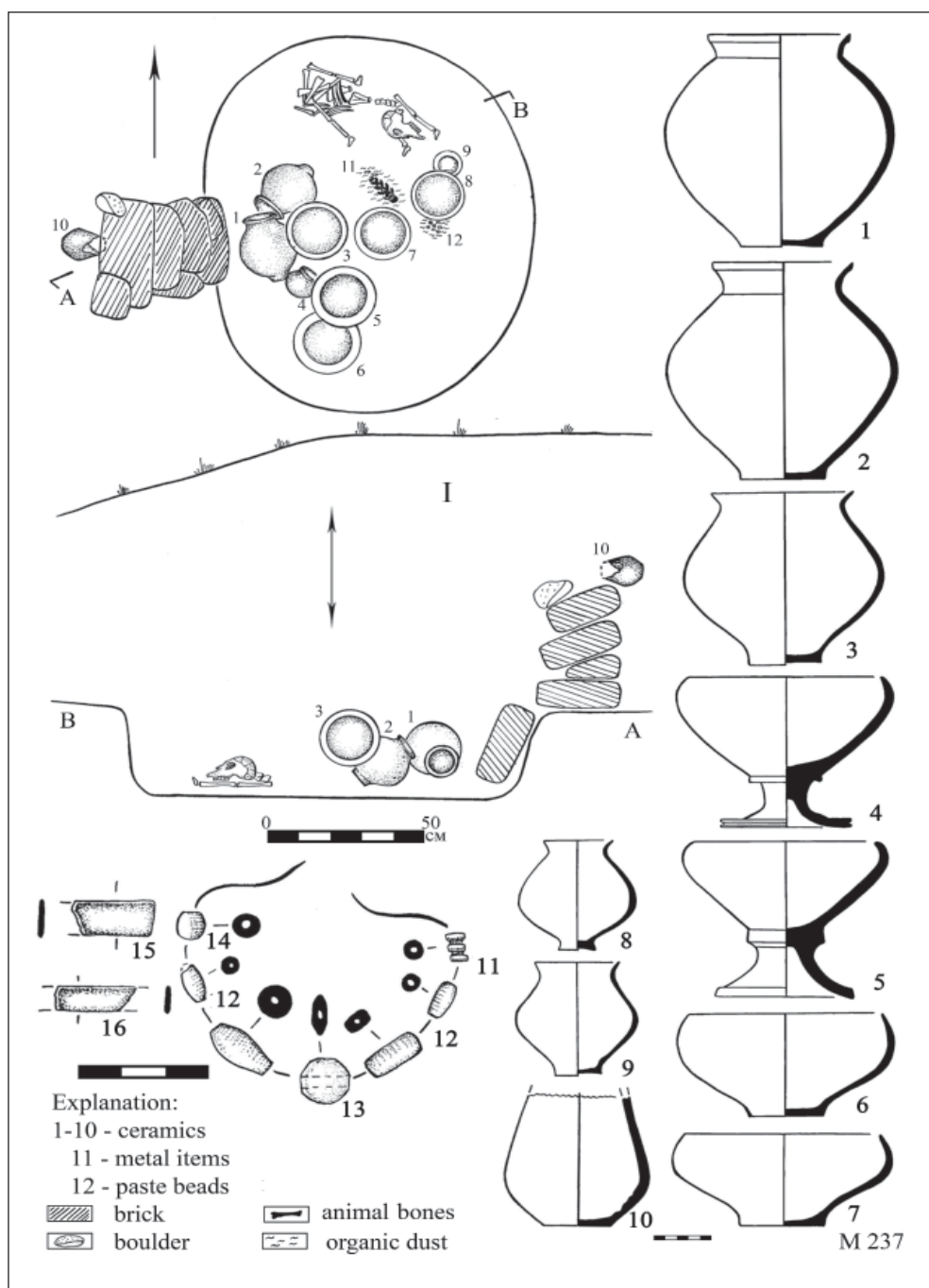


Plate 21. Funeral feast 237:

I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-10 – ceramics; 11-14 – paste beads; 15-16 – metal fragments

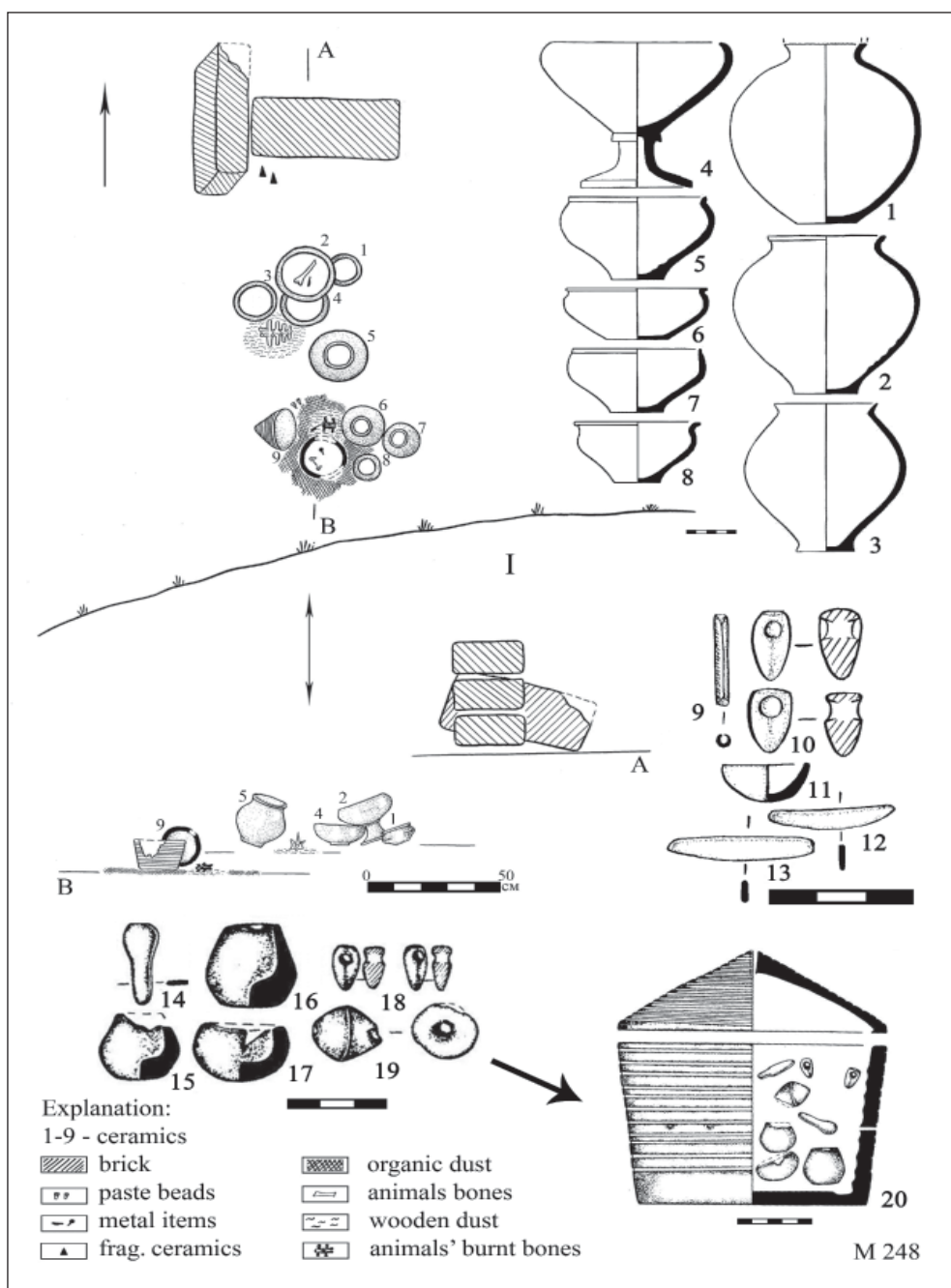


Plate 22. Funeral feast 248:

I – plan and section of funeral feast; 1-8 – ceramics; 9 – thread of beads;
 10, 18 – paste pendants; 11, 15-17 – hand-made unfired small vessels;
 12-13 – single-blade knives; 19 – spindle; 20 – ritual vessel-ossuary - ostodon

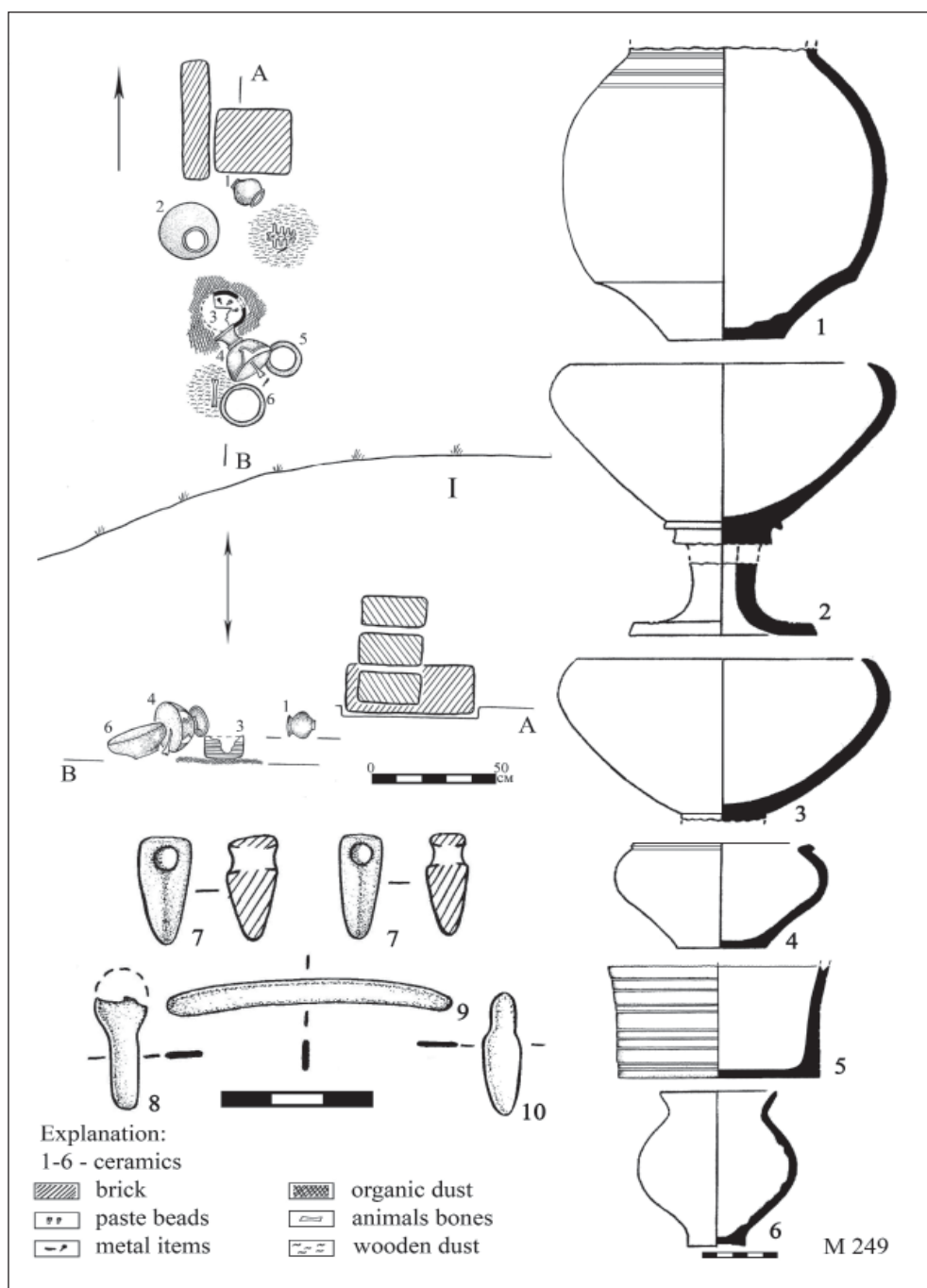


Plate 23. Funeral feast 249:

I – plan and section of funeral feast; 1-4, 6 – ceramics; 5 – ritual vessel – ossuary; 7 – paste pendants; 8 – mirror; 9 – spokeshave; 10 – knife-poniard

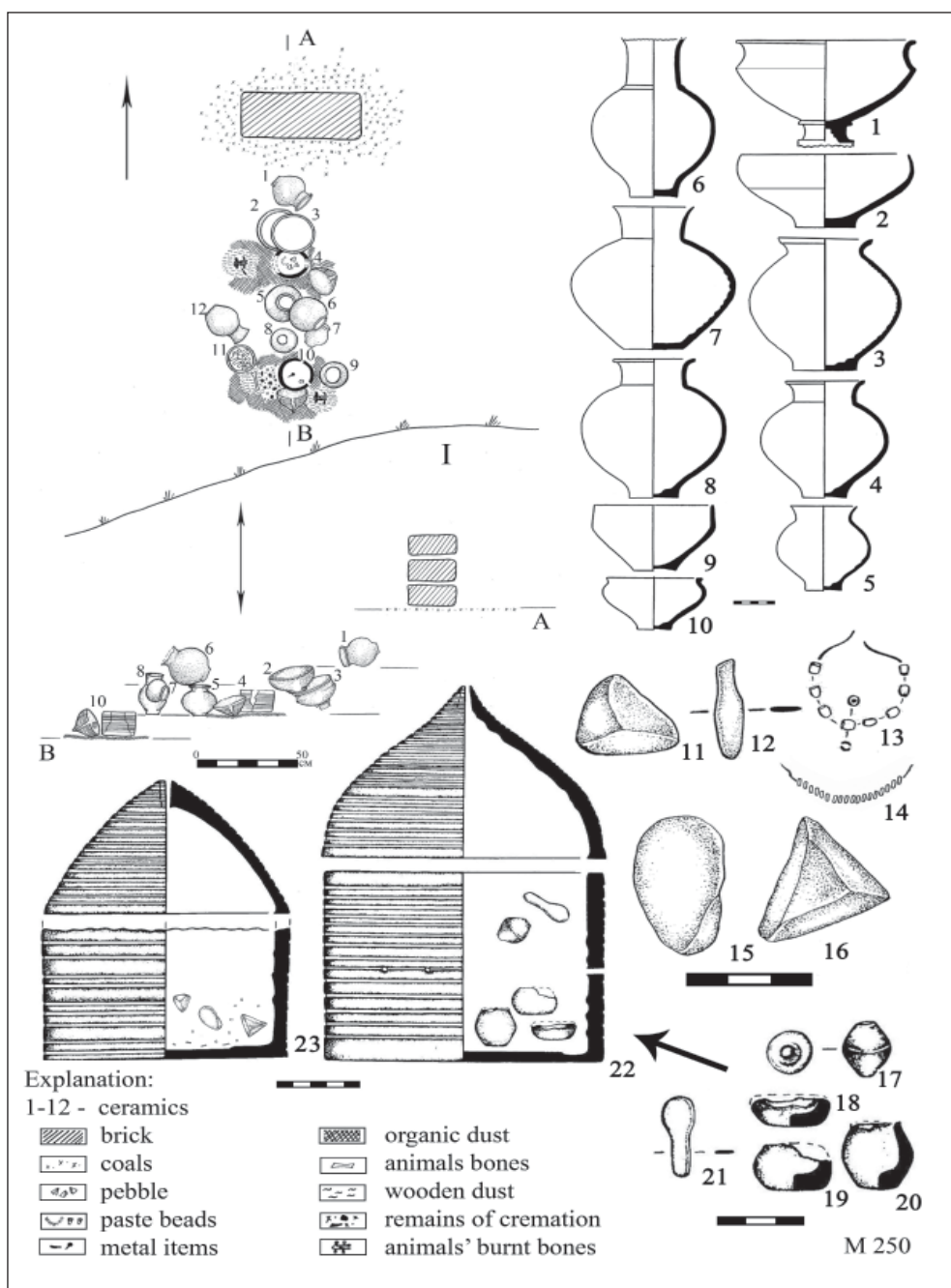


Plate 24. Funeral feast 250:

I – plan and section of funeral feast; 1-10 – ceramics; 11, 15, 16 – well-washed stones; 12 – knife; 13 – beads; 14 – glass beads; 17 – spindle; 18-20 – small vessels; 21 – mirror; 22, 23 – ritual vessels

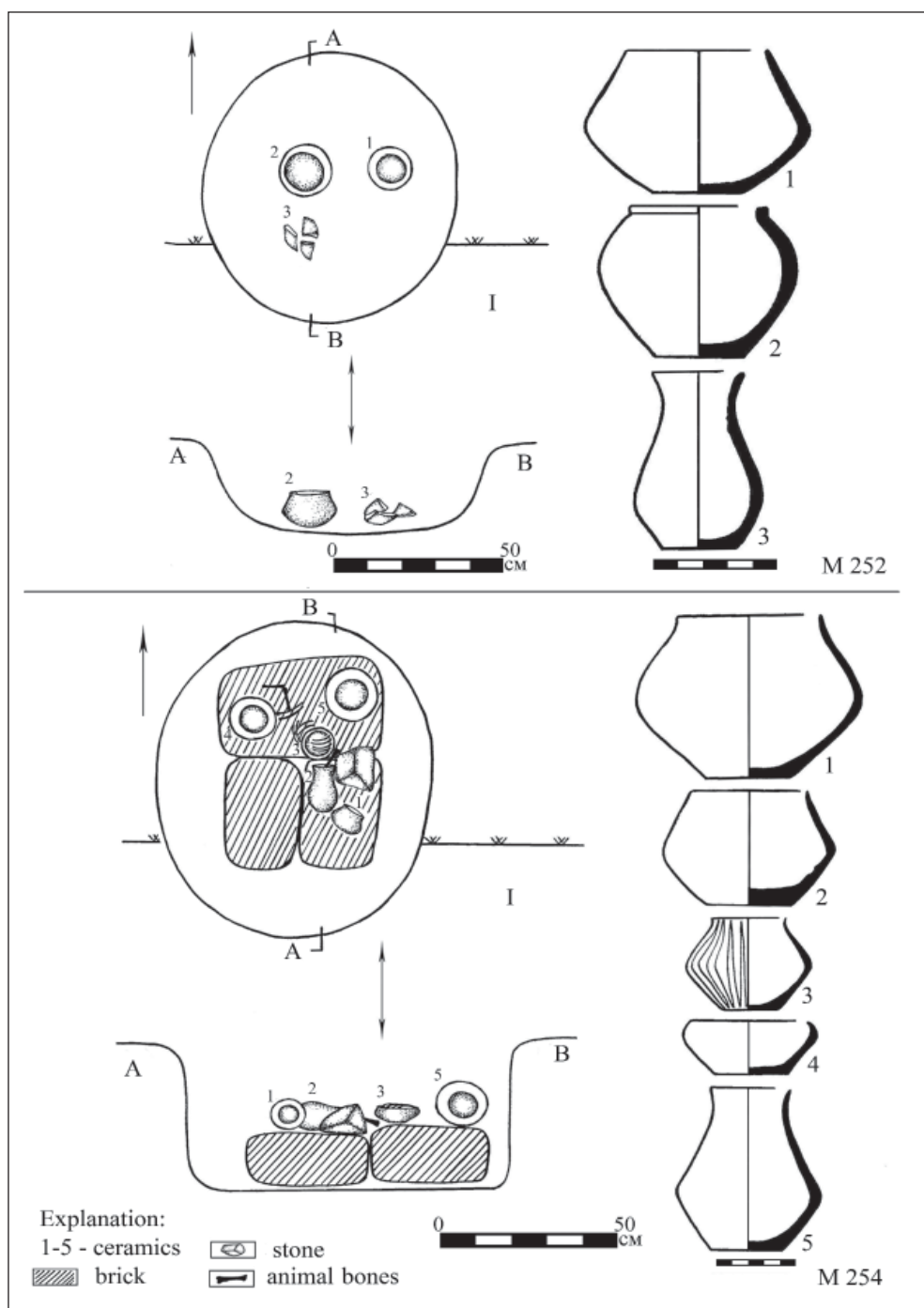


Plate 25. Funeral feast 252, 254:
I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-5 – ceramics

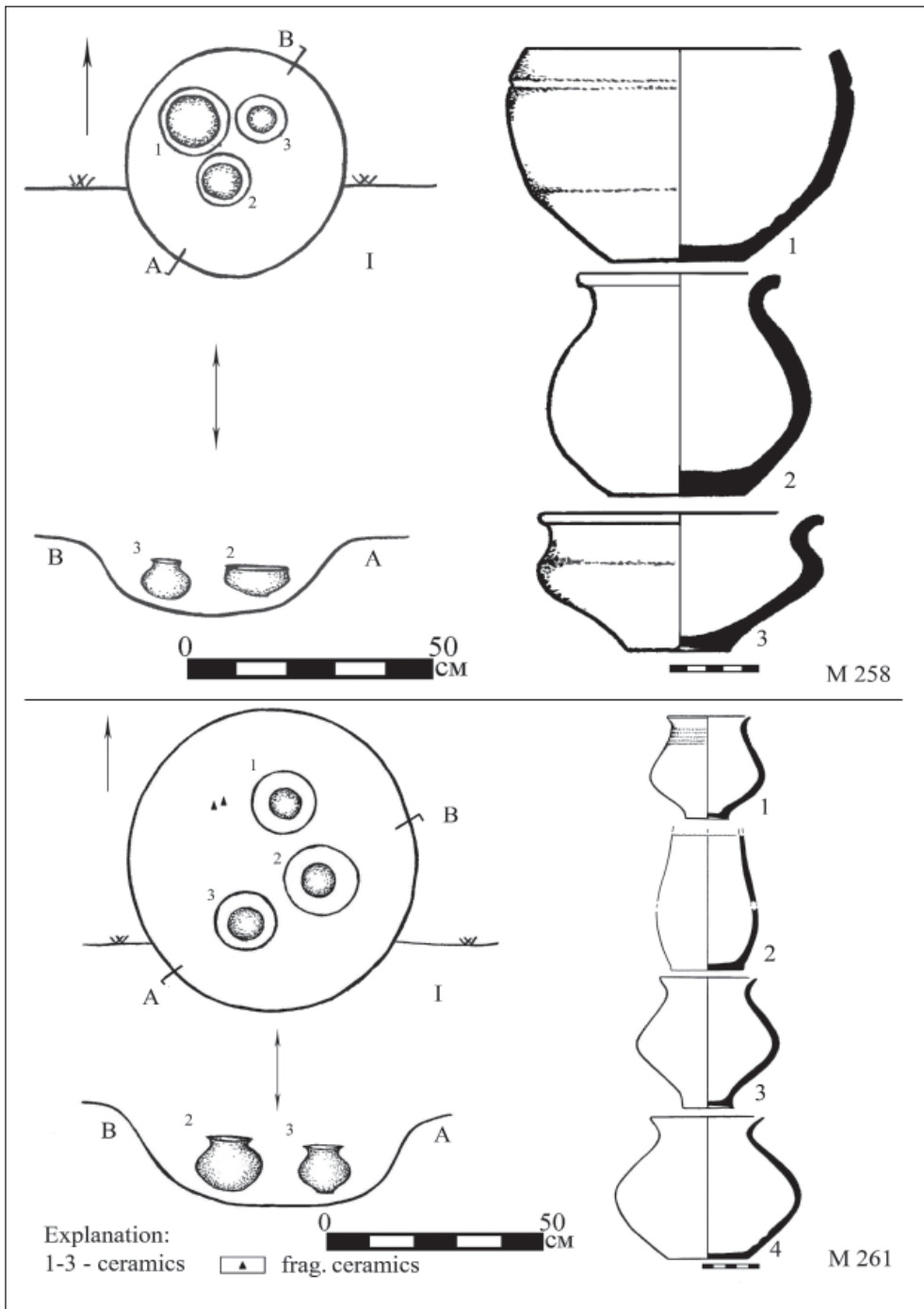


Plate 26. Funeral feast 258, 261:
 I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-4 – ceramics

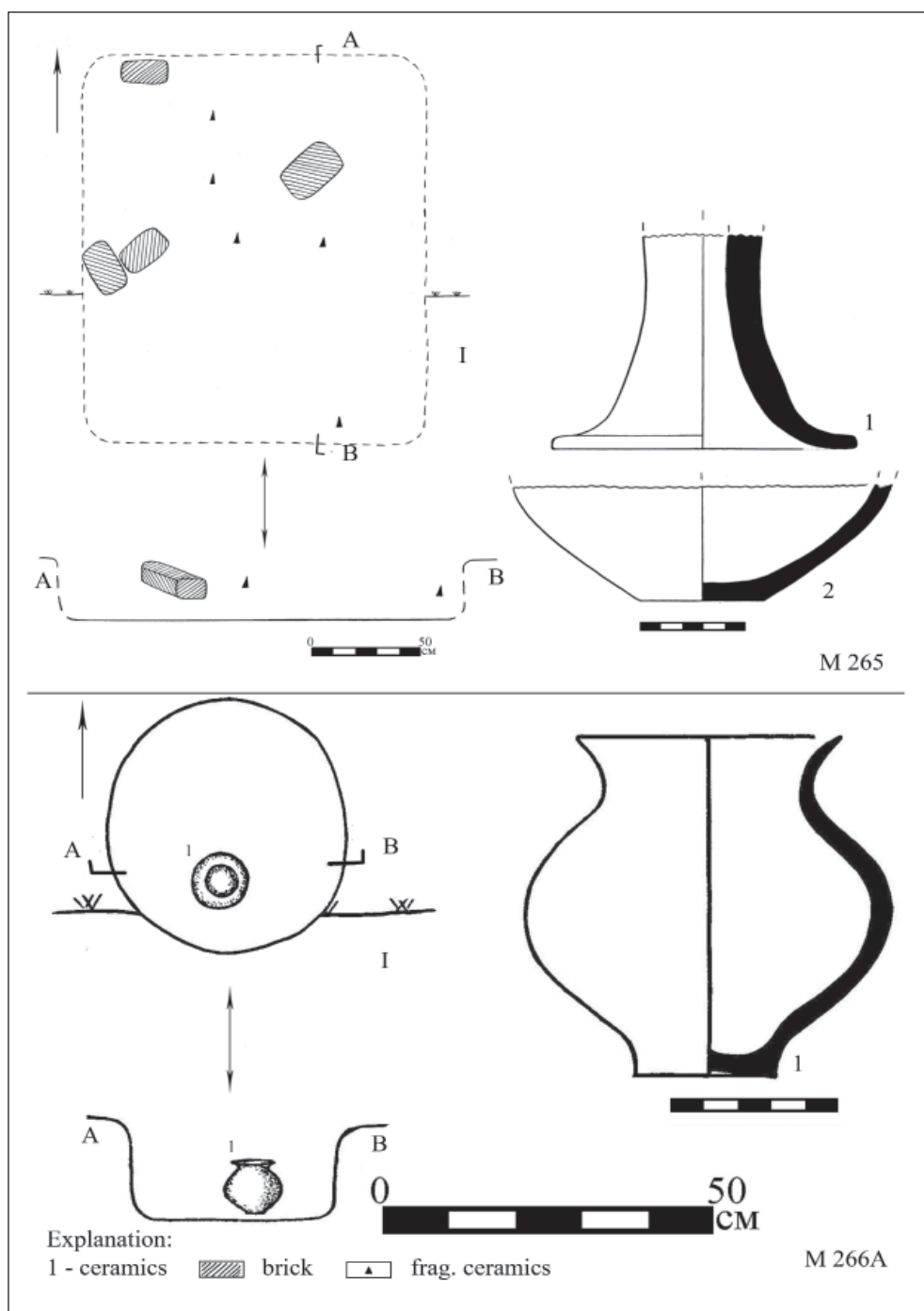


Plate 27. Funeral feast 265, 266A:
 I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-2 – ceramics

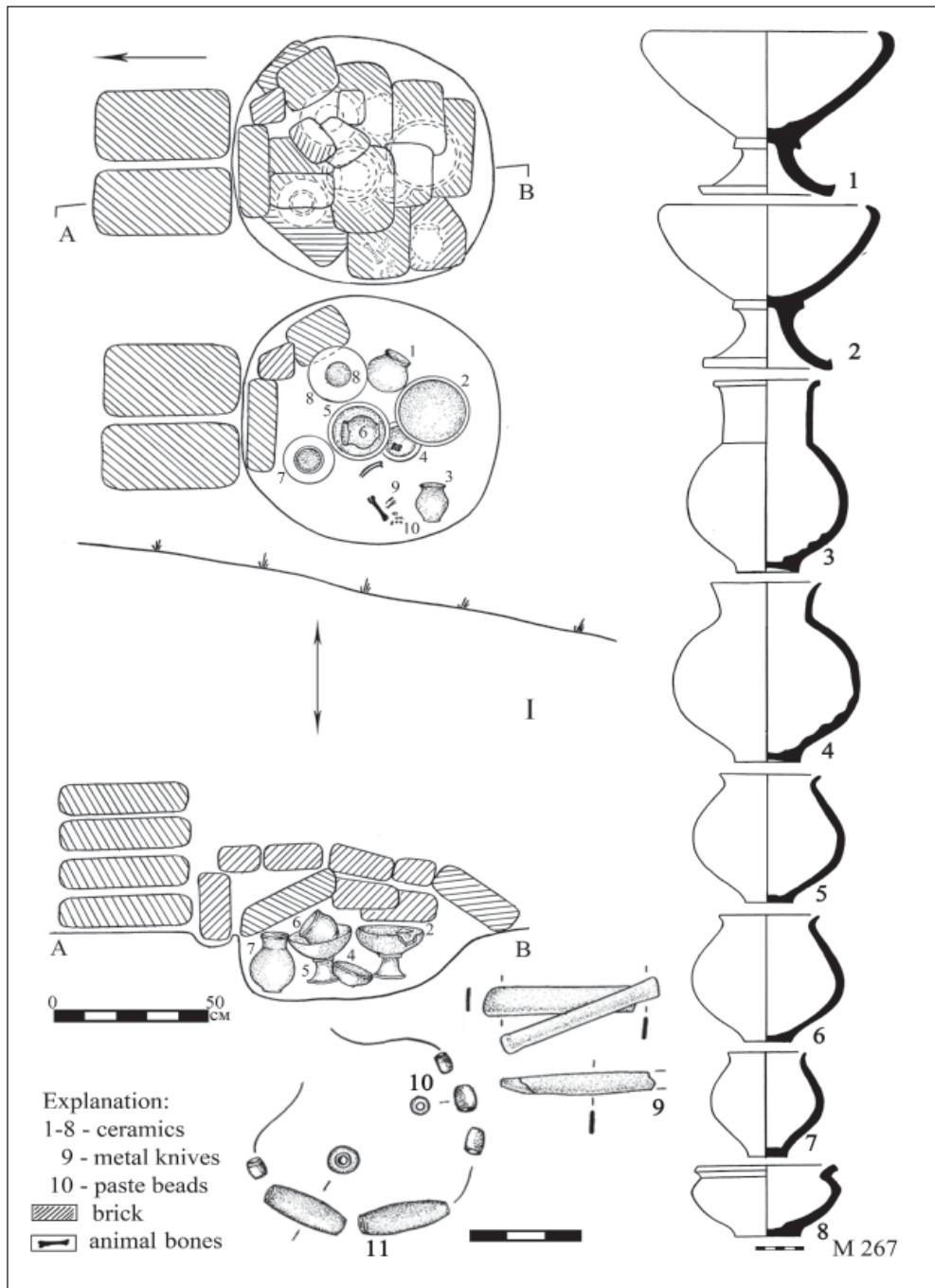


Plate 28. Funeral feast 267:

I – plan, clearing process and section of funeral feast pit; 1-8 – ceramics;
 9 – copies of single-blade knives; 10, 11 – paste beadsthread of beads

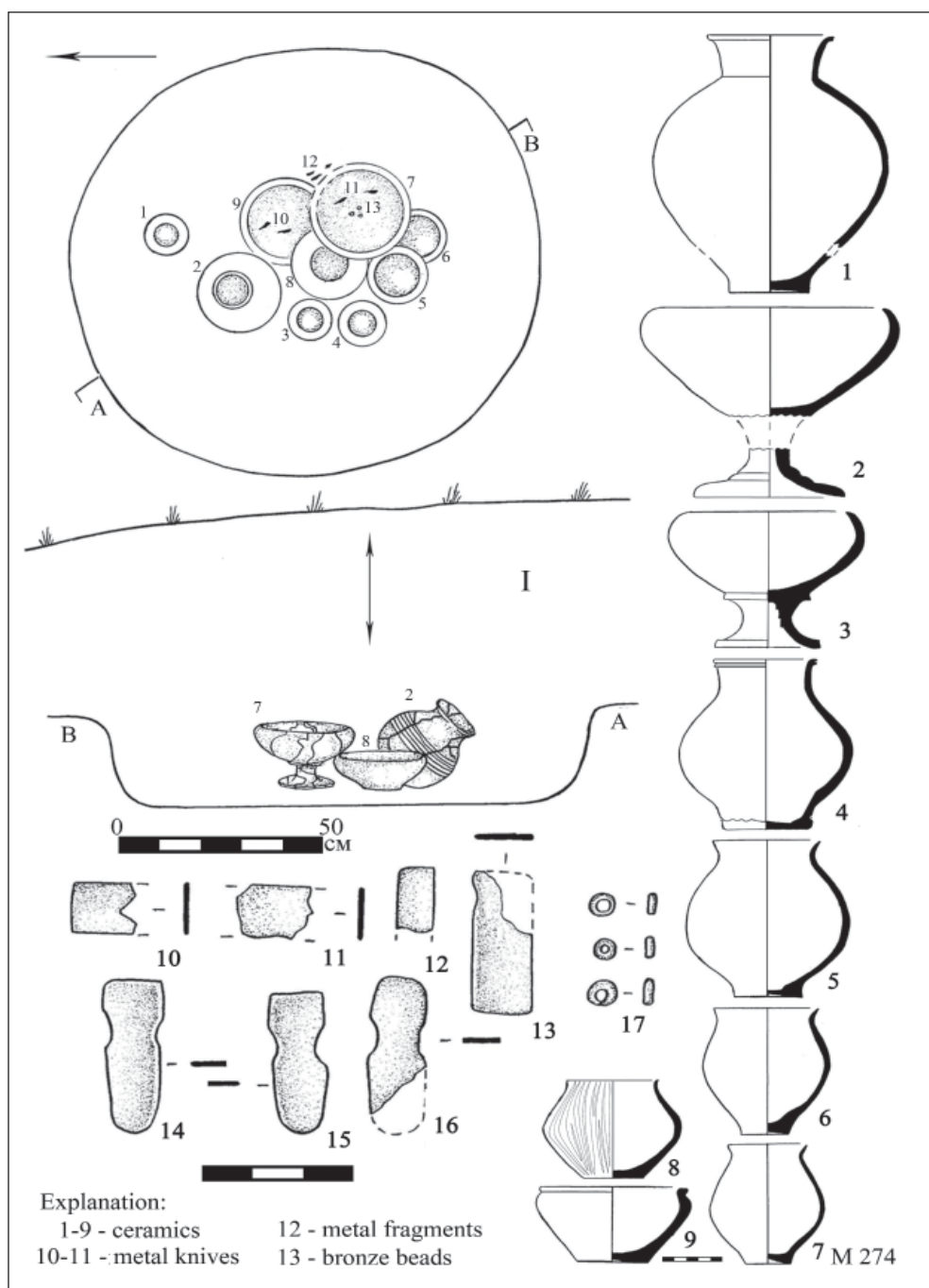


Plate 29. Funeral feast 274:

I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-9 – ceramics; 10-13 – lamellar fragmented items; 14 –16 imitation of knives-poniards; 17 – bronze beads

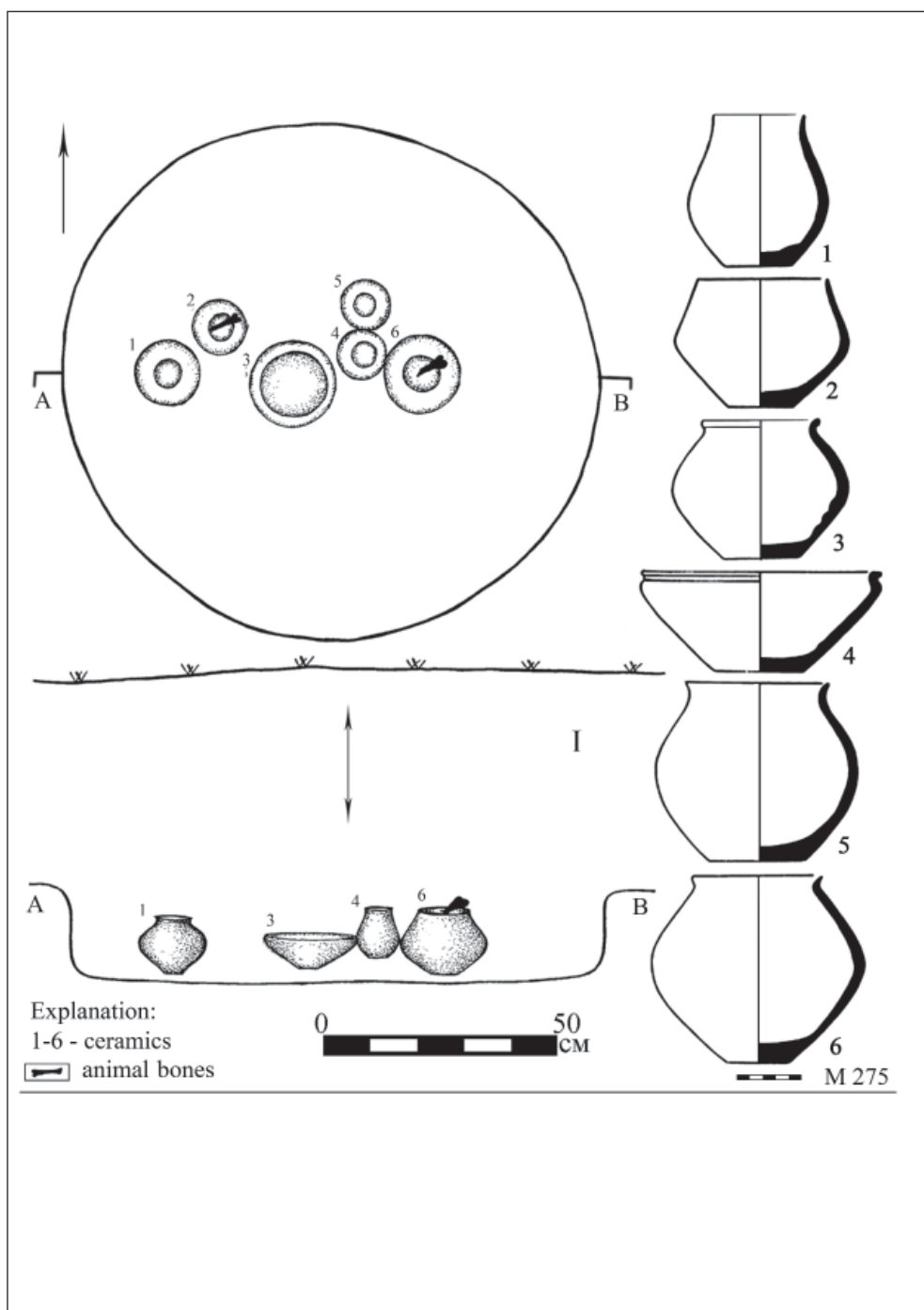


Plate 30. Funeral feast 275:
 I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-6 – ceramics

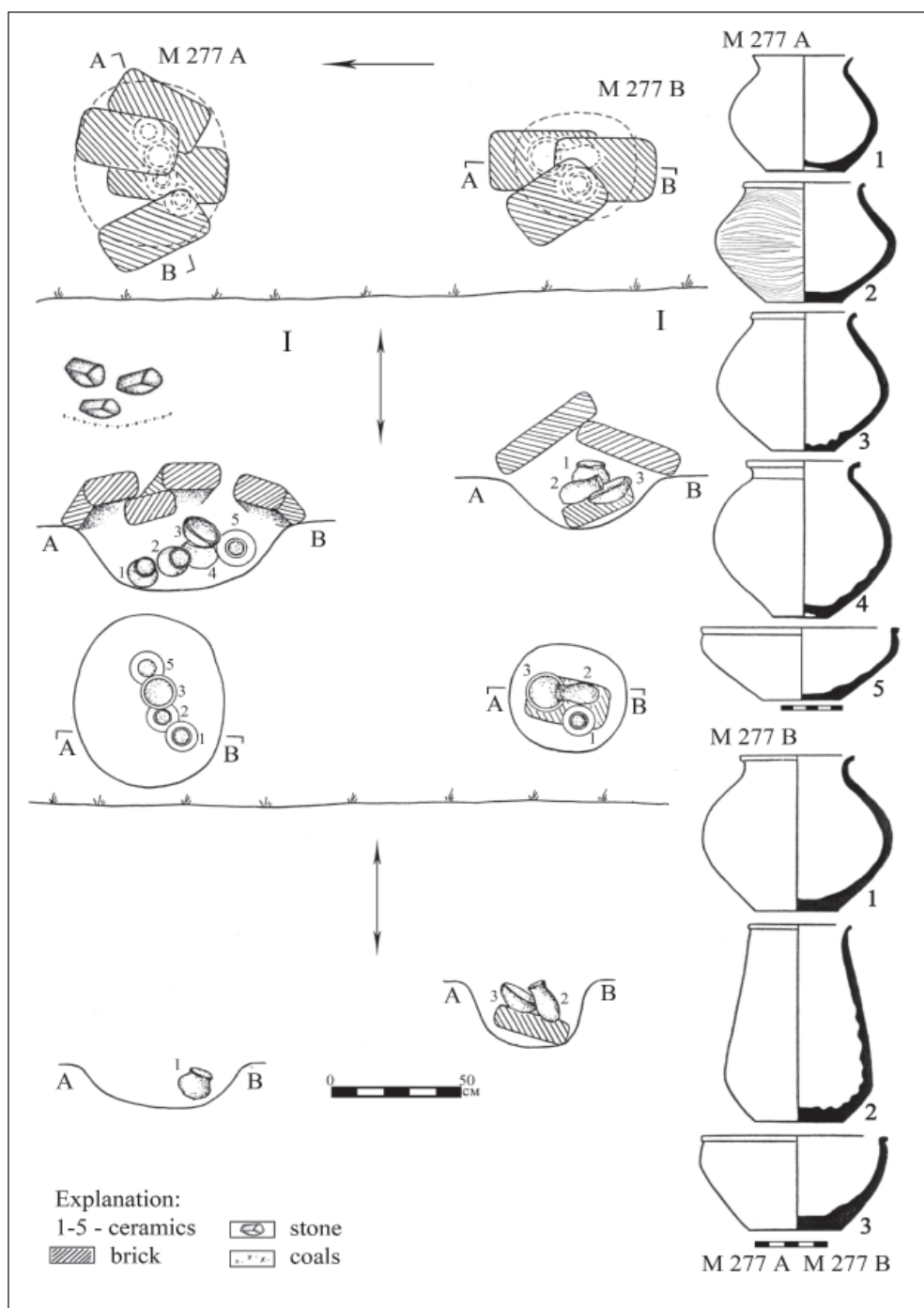


Plate 31. Funeral feast 277 A-B:

I – plans, clearing process and sections of funeral feast pits; 1-5 - ceramics

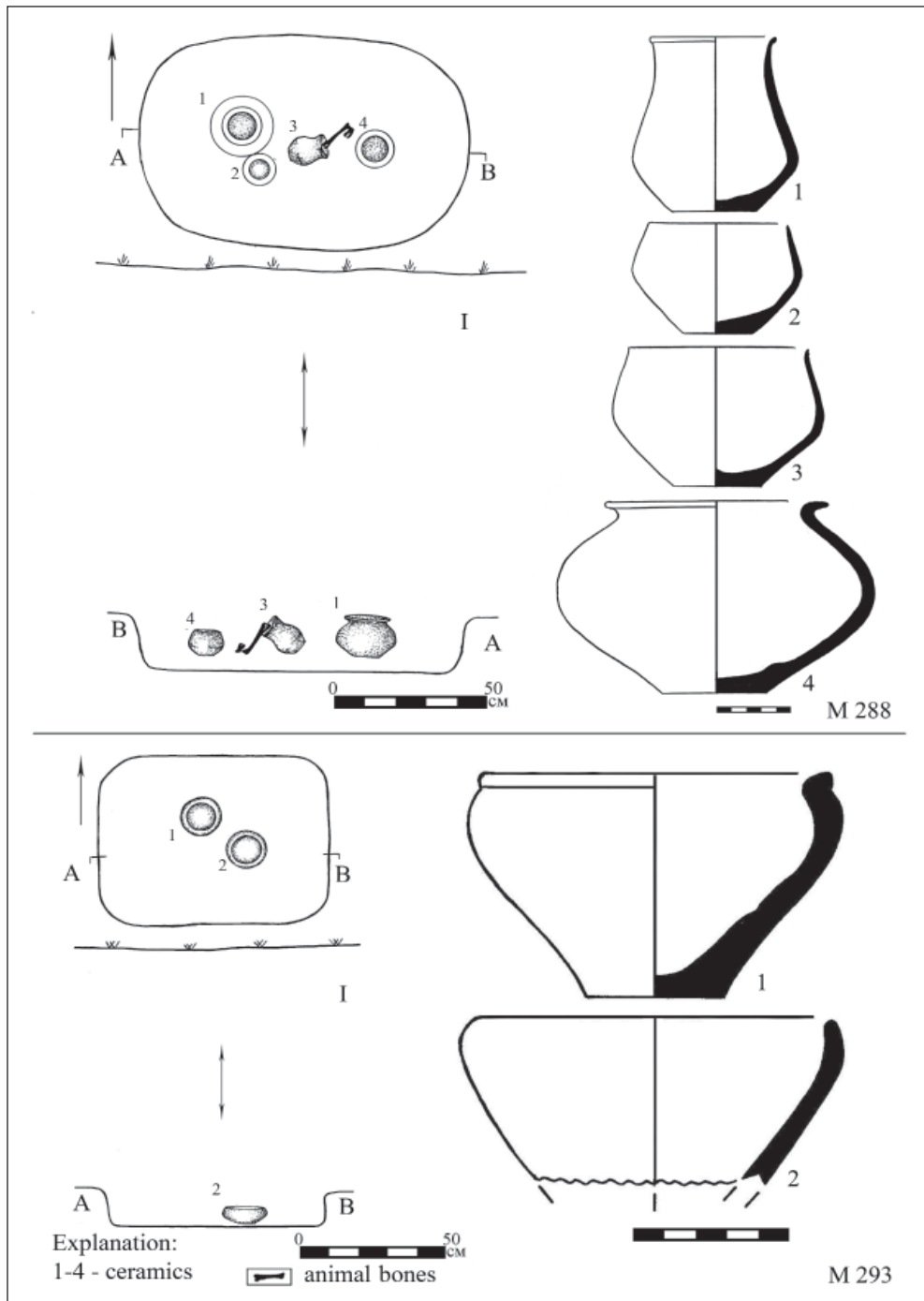


Plate 32. Funeral feast 288, 293:
 I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-4 – ceramics

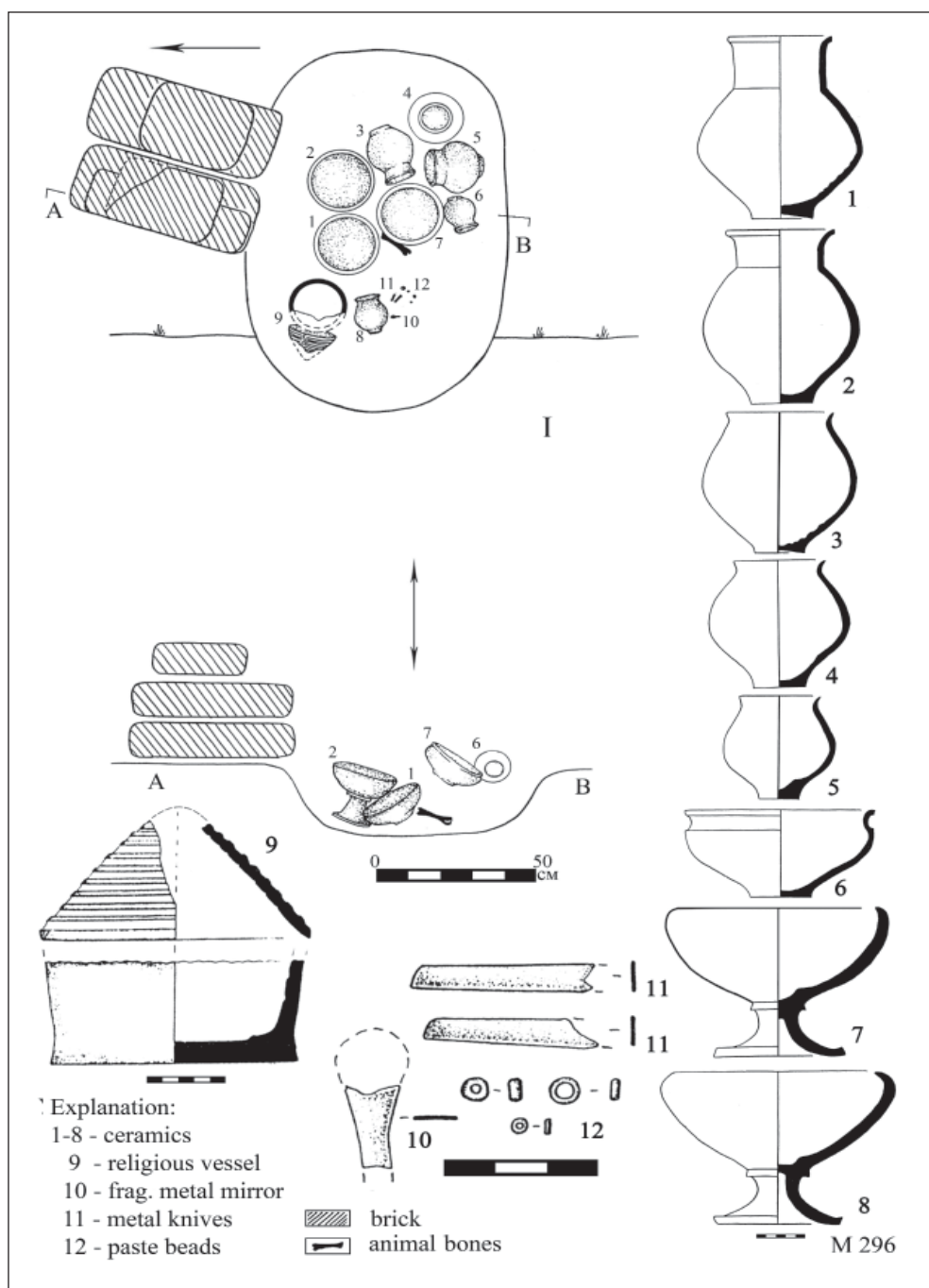


Plate 33. Funeral feast 296:

I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-8 – ceramics; 9 – hand-made ritual vessel; 10 – mirror; 11–fragmented knives; 12– paste glass beads

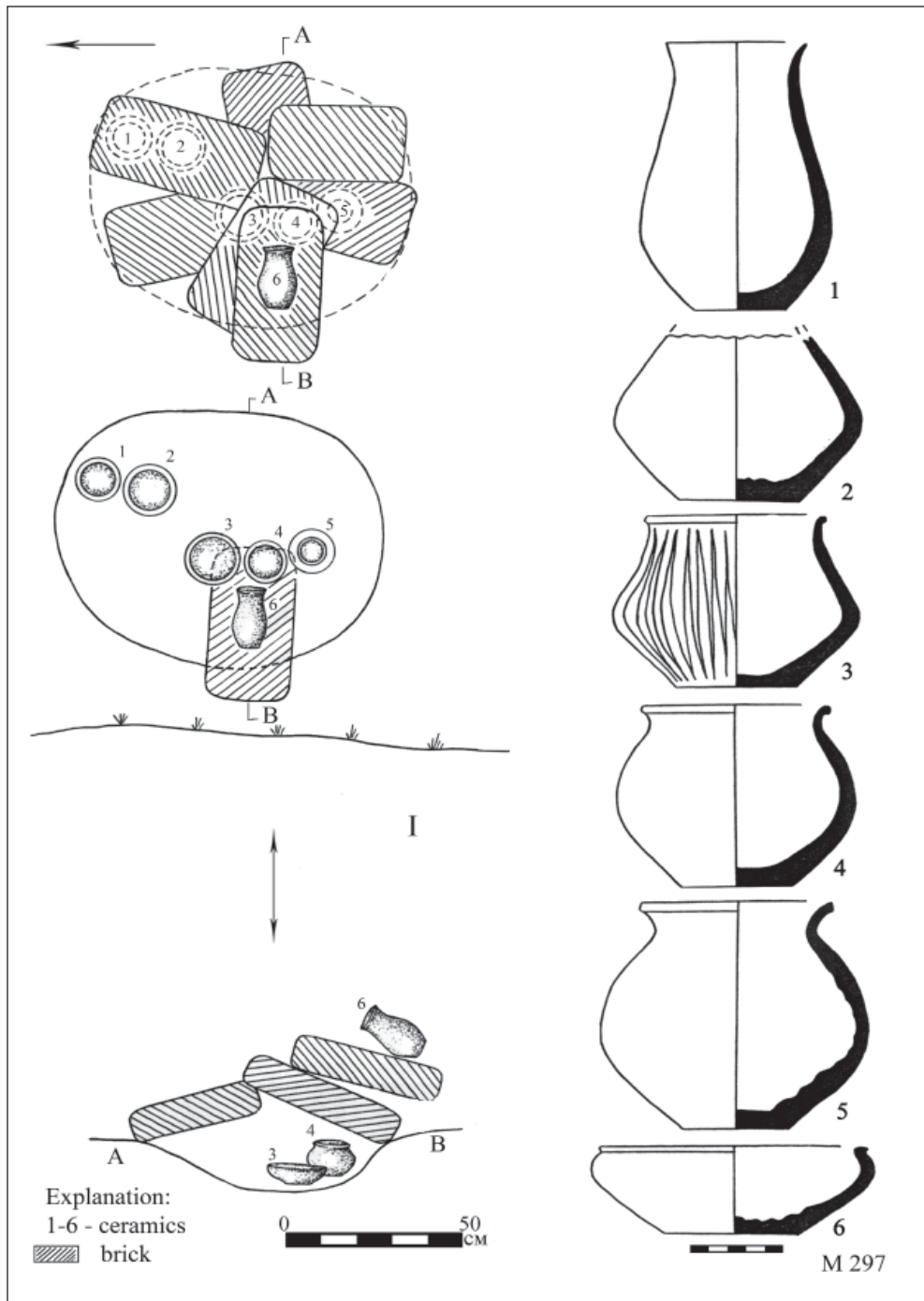


Plate 34. Funeral feast 297:
I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-6 – ceramics

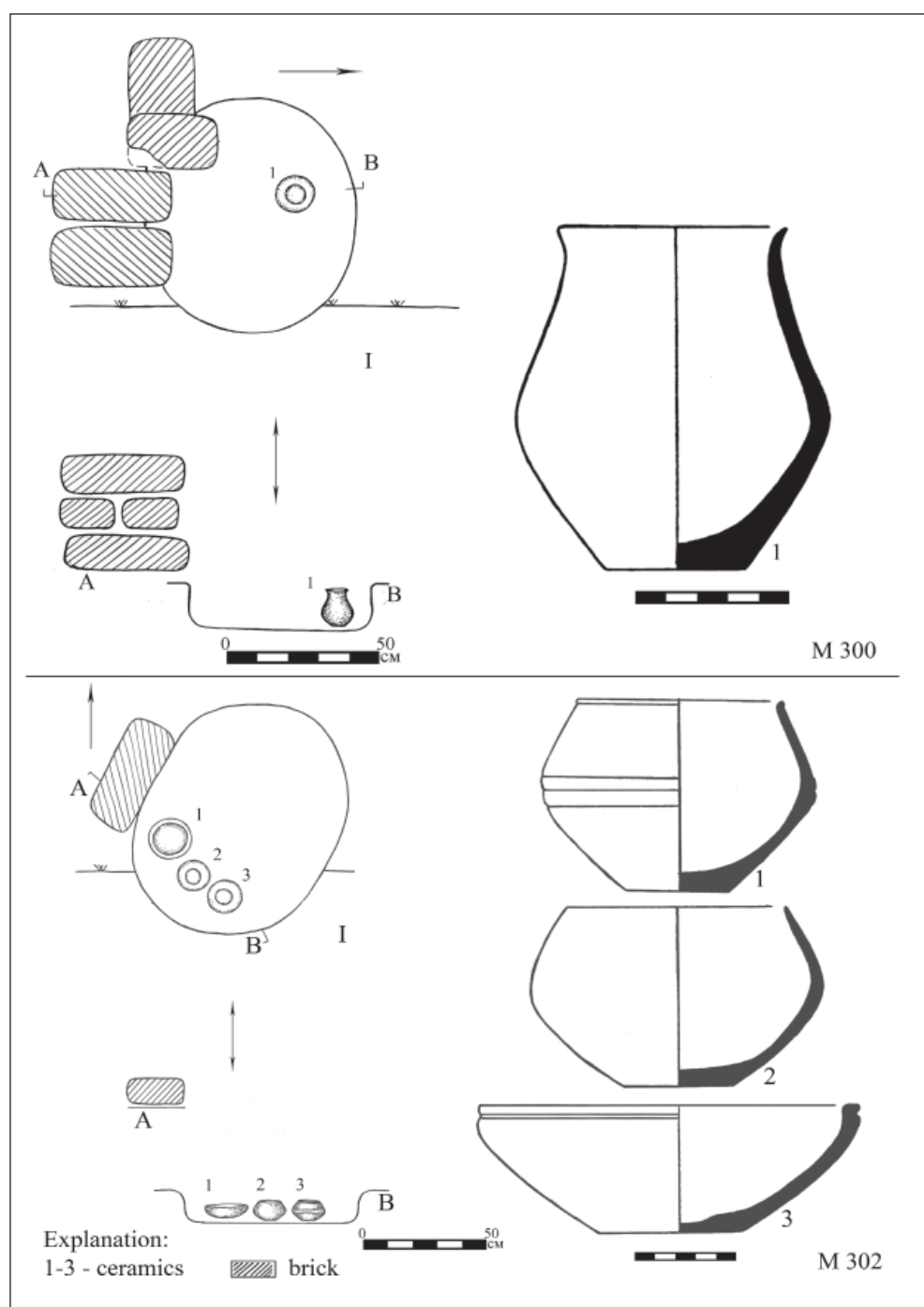


Plate 35. Funeral feast 300, 302:
 I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-3 – ceramics

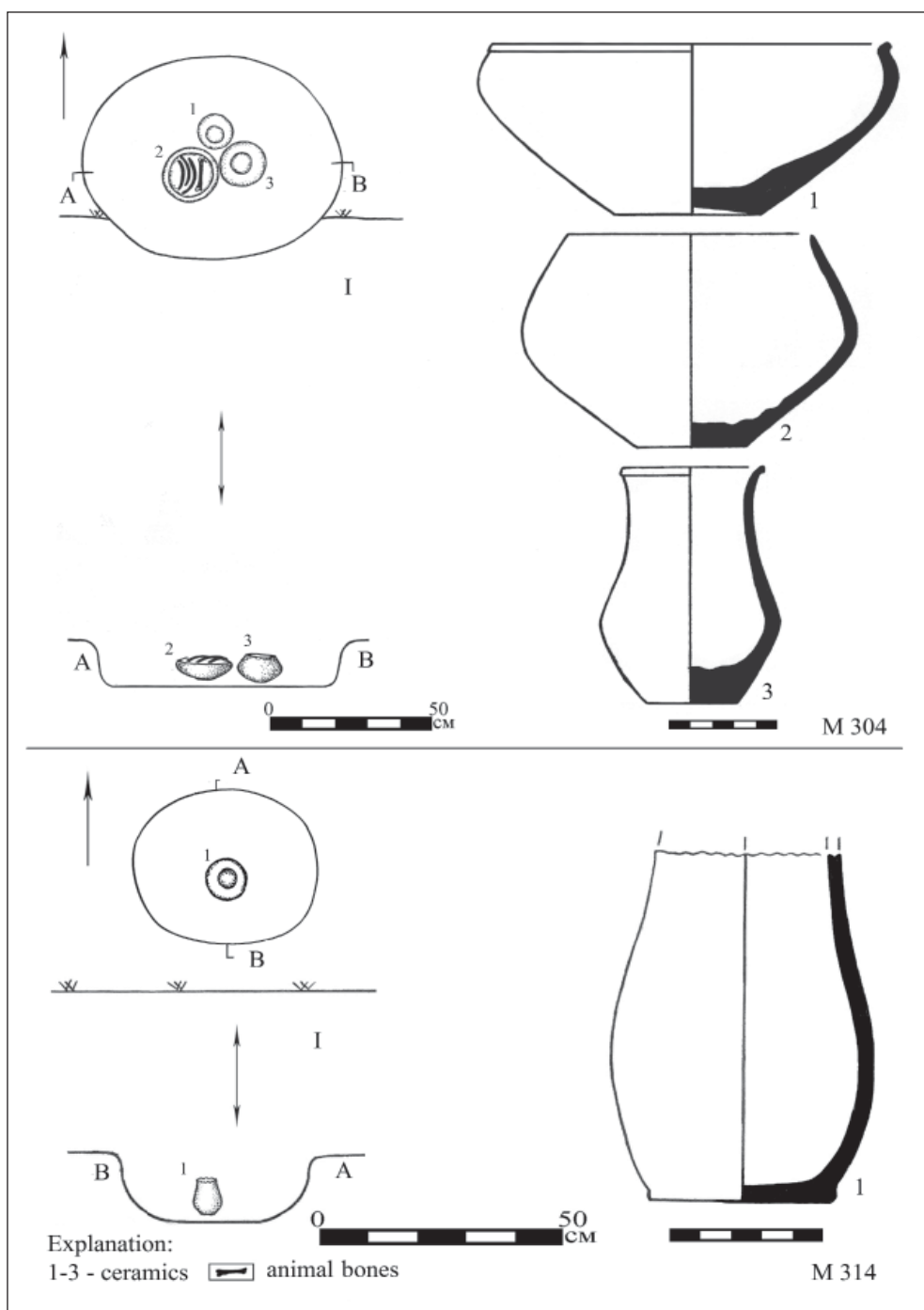


Plate 36. Funeral feast 304, 314:
 I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-3 – ceramics

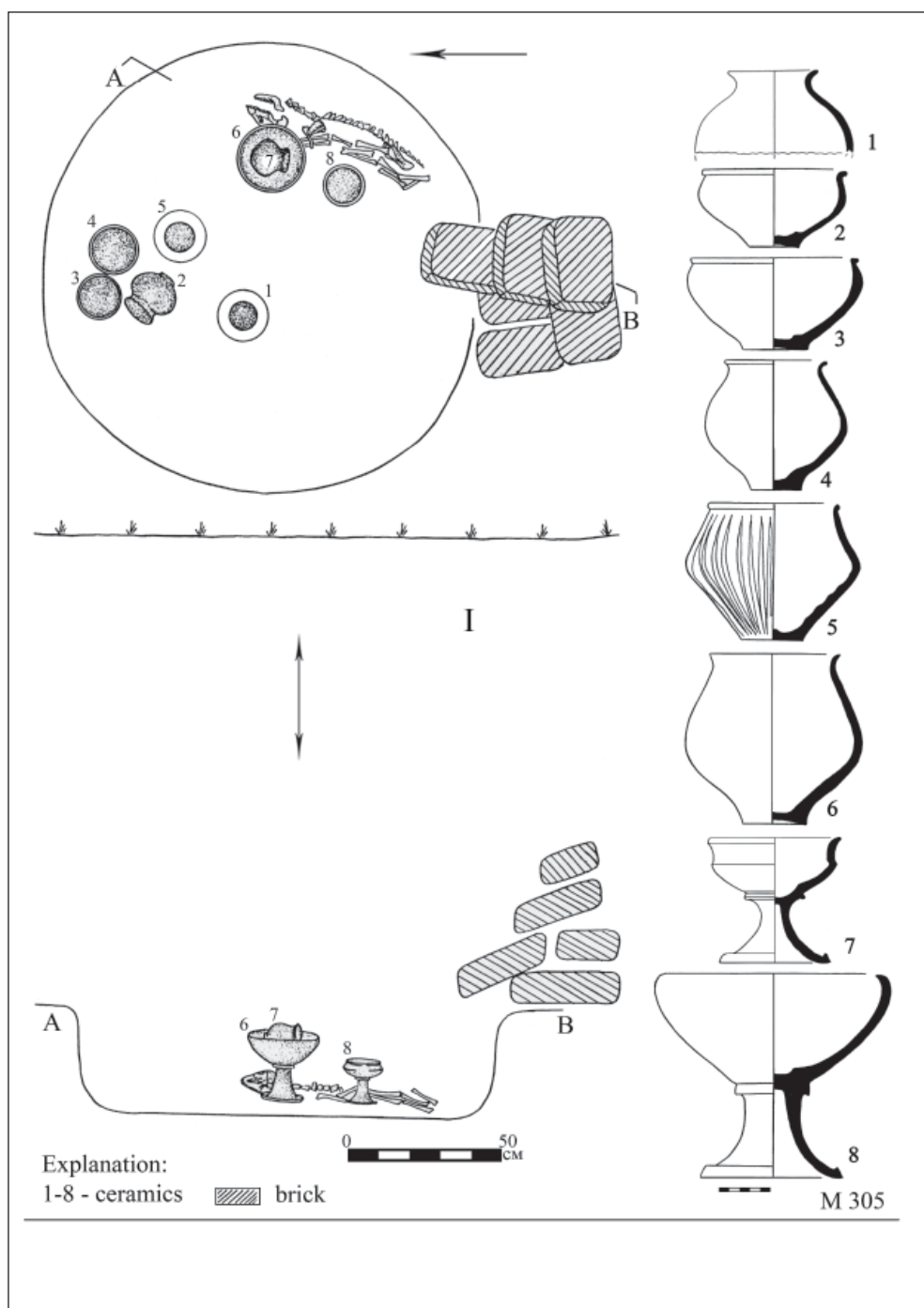


Plate 37. Funeral feast 305:
I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-8 – ceramics

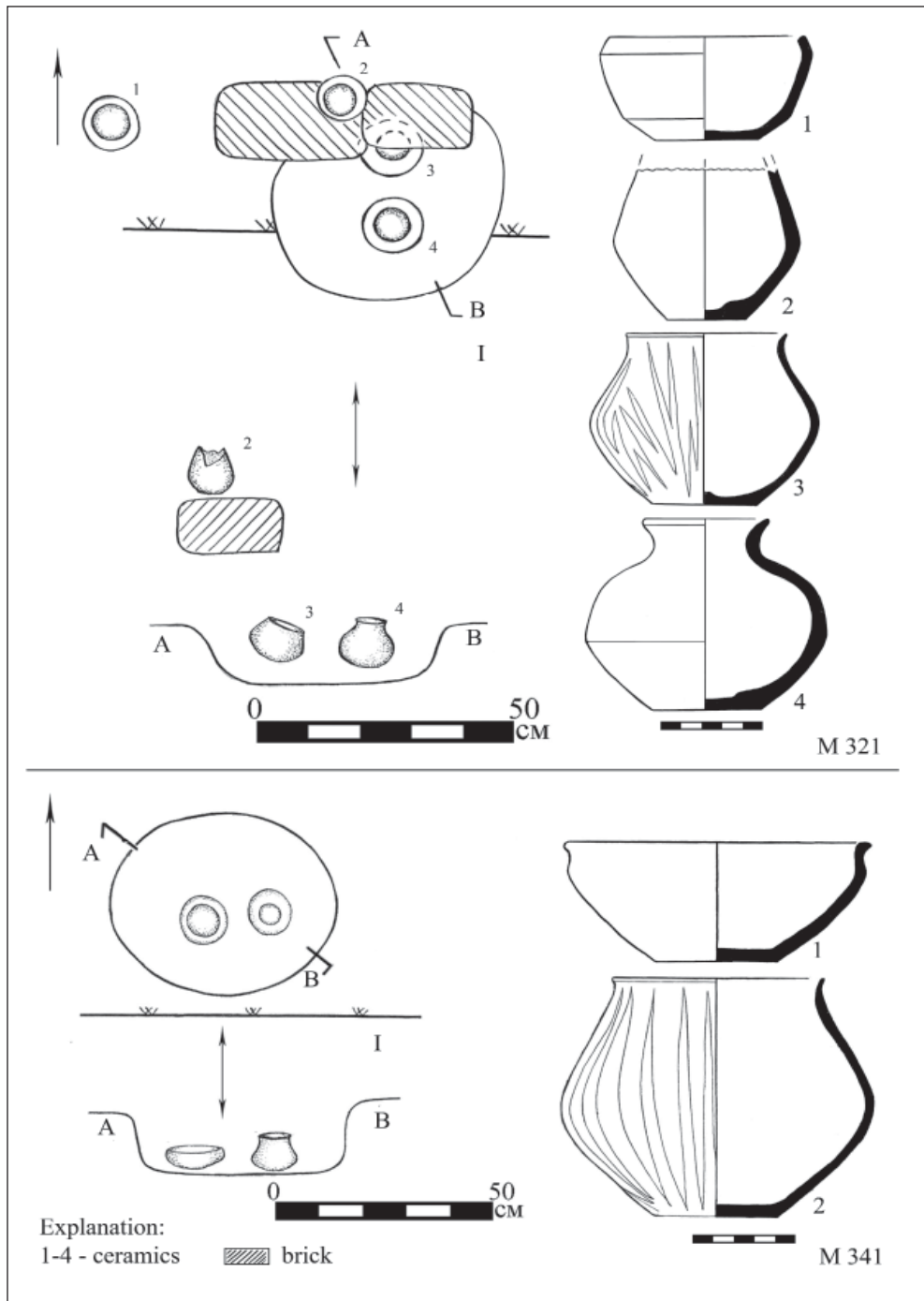


Plate 38. Funeral feast 321, 341:
 I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-4 – ceramics

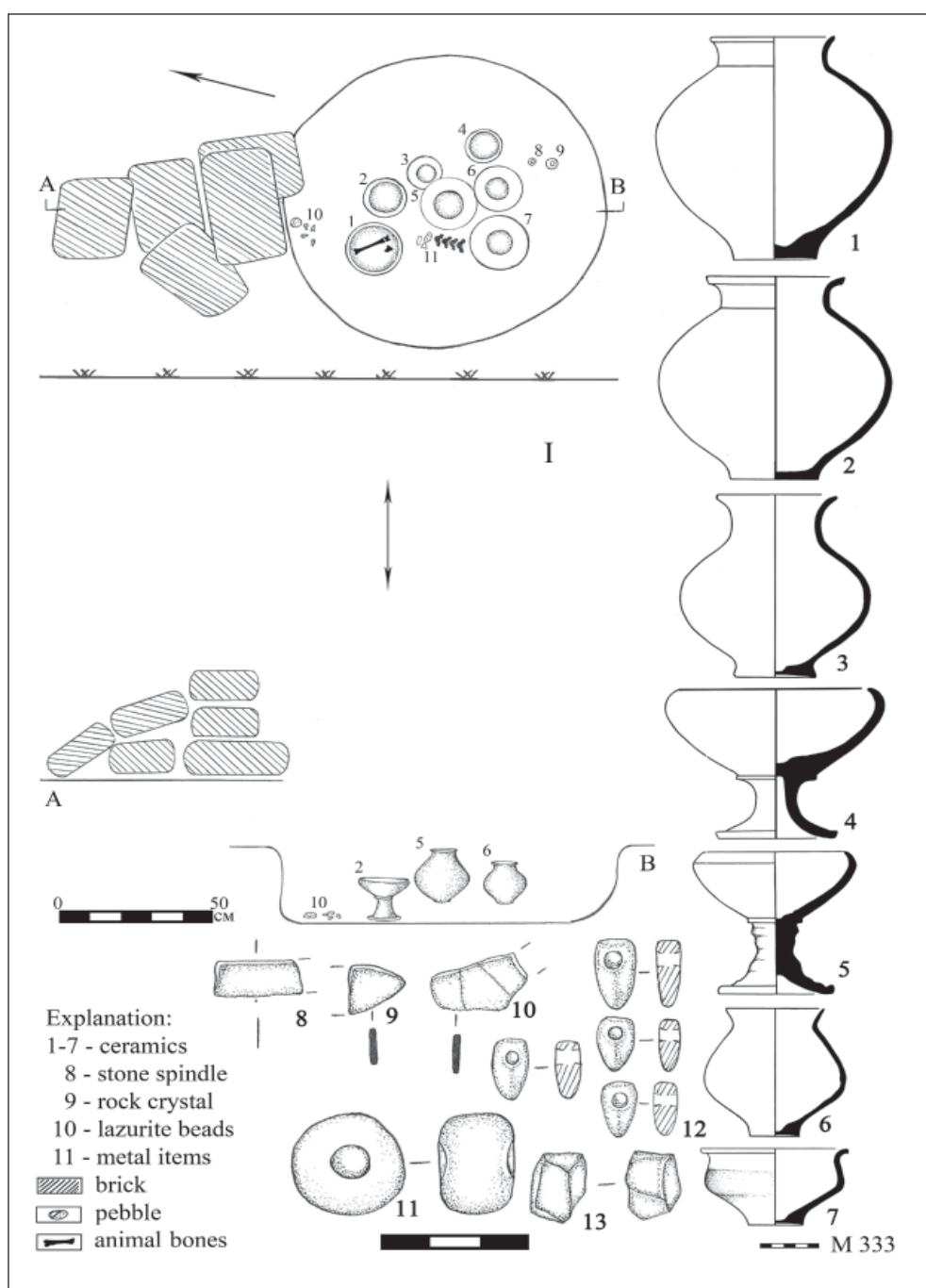


Plate 39. Funeral feast 333:

I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-7 – ceramics; 8-10 – fragmented knives; 11 – spindle; 12 – lazurite pendants; 13 – rock crystal

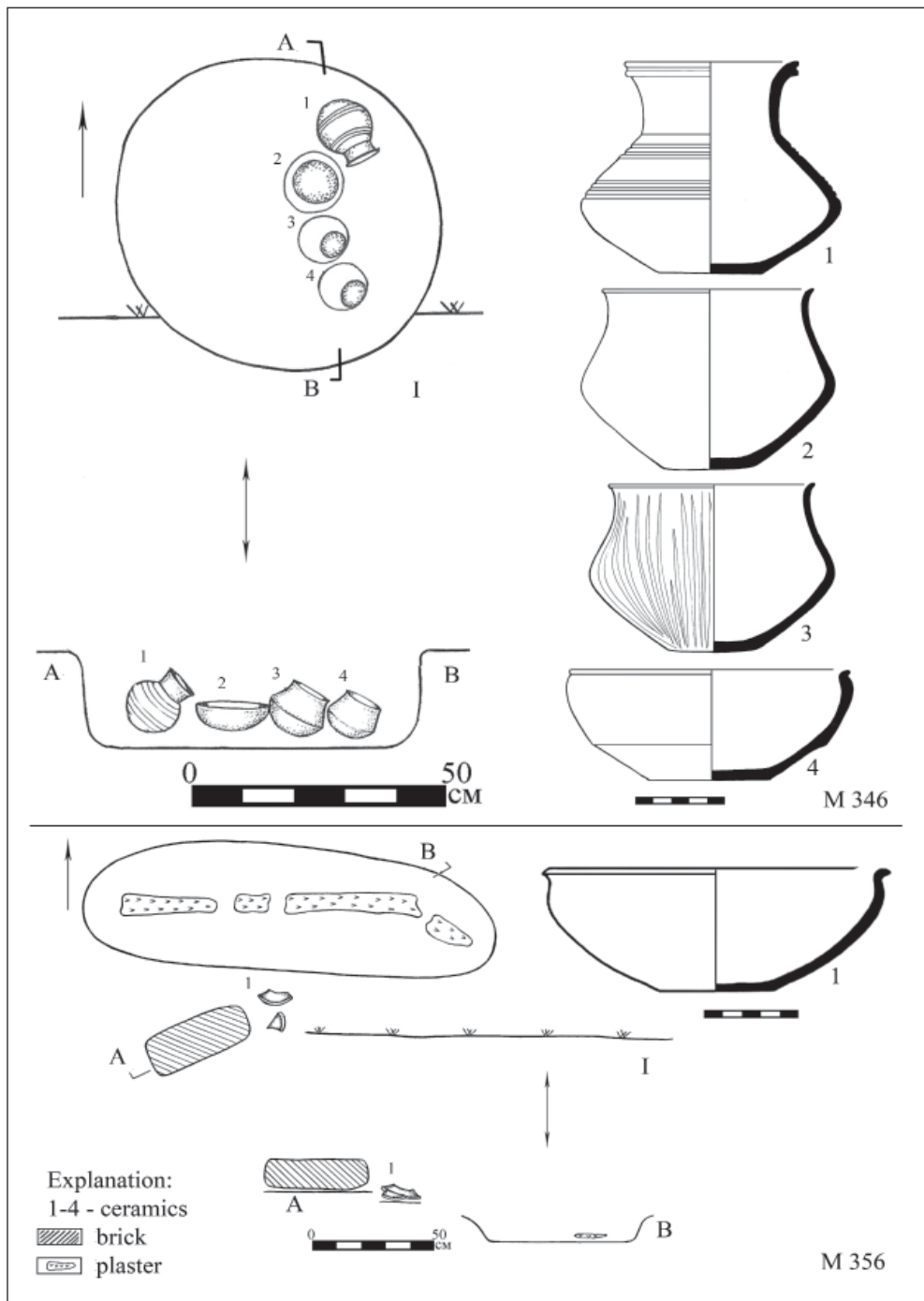


Plate 40. Funeral feast 346, 356:
 I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-4 – ceramics

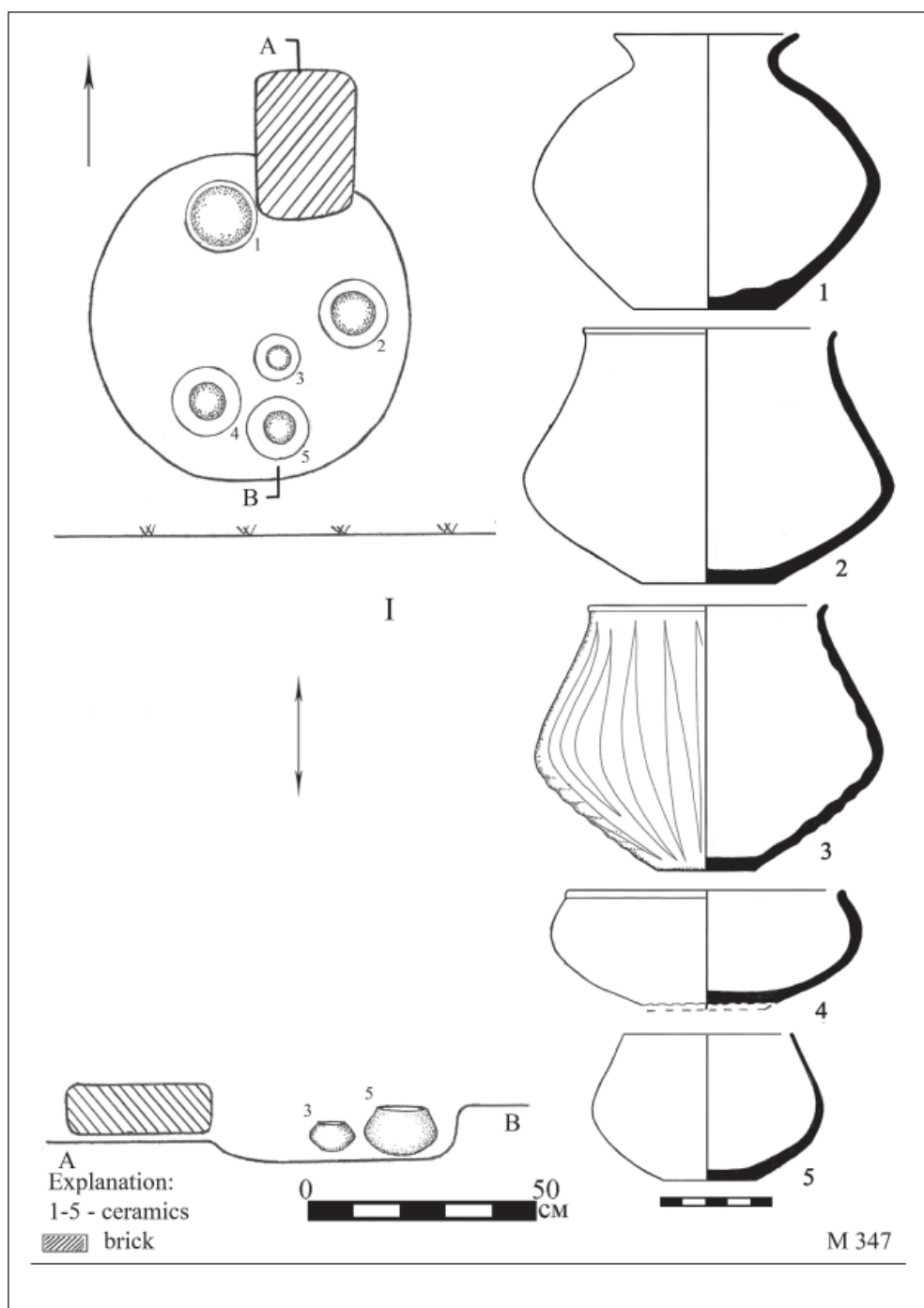


Plate 41. Funeral feast 347:
I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-5 – ceramics

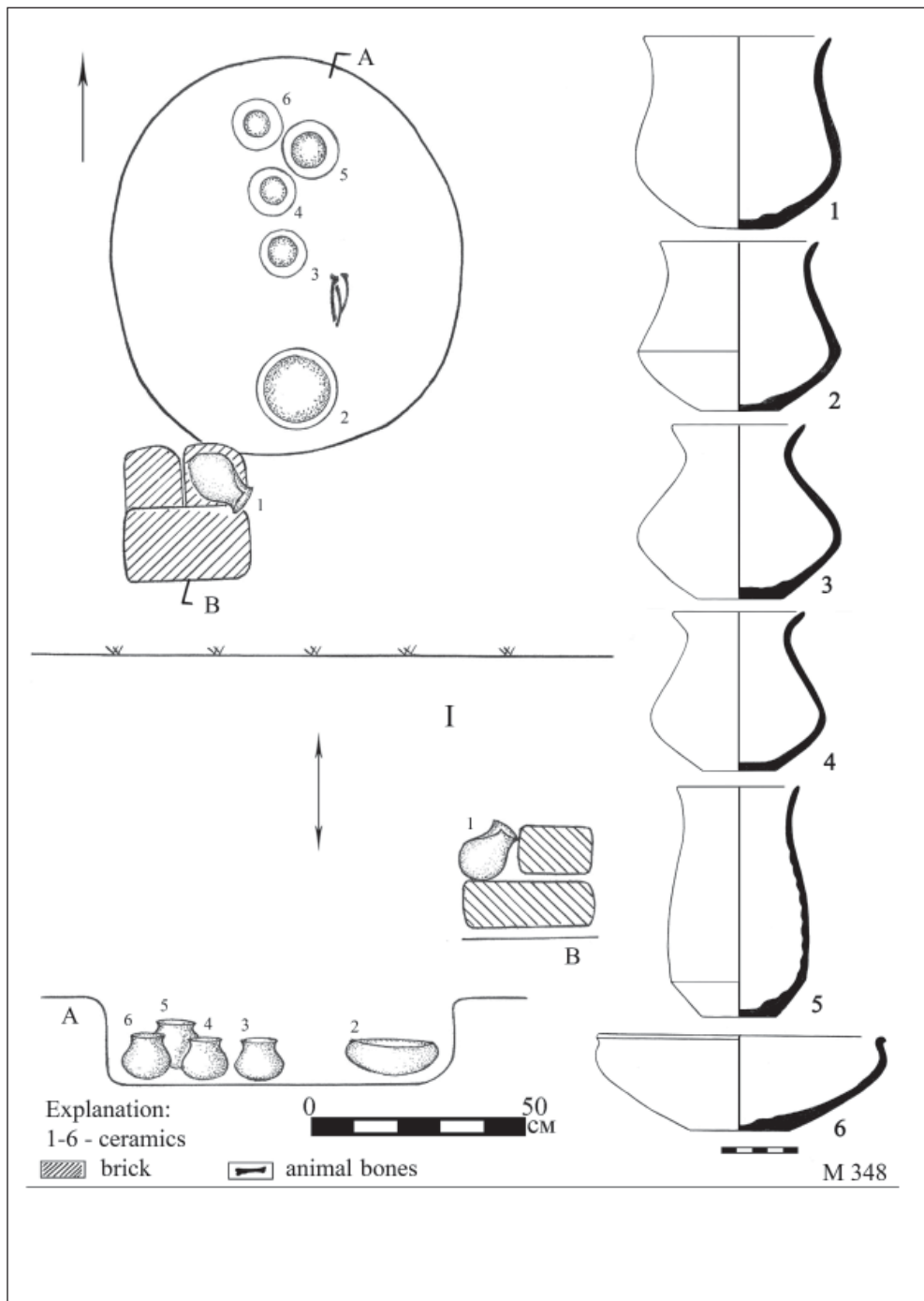


Plate 42. Funeral feast 348:
 I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-6 – ceramics

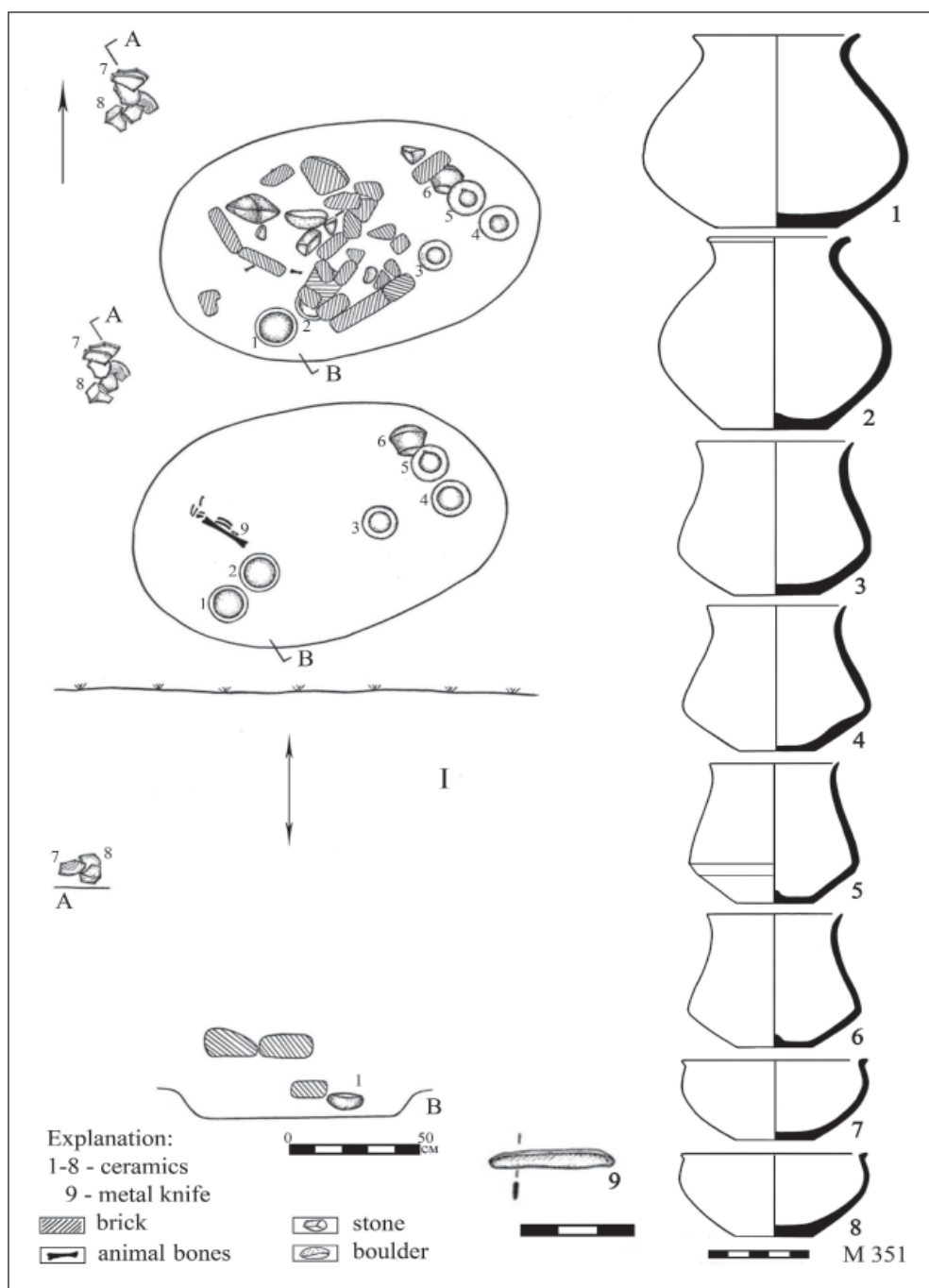


Plate 43. Funeral feast 351:

I – plan, clearing process and section of funeral feast pit; 1-8 – ceramics,
9 – copy of knife

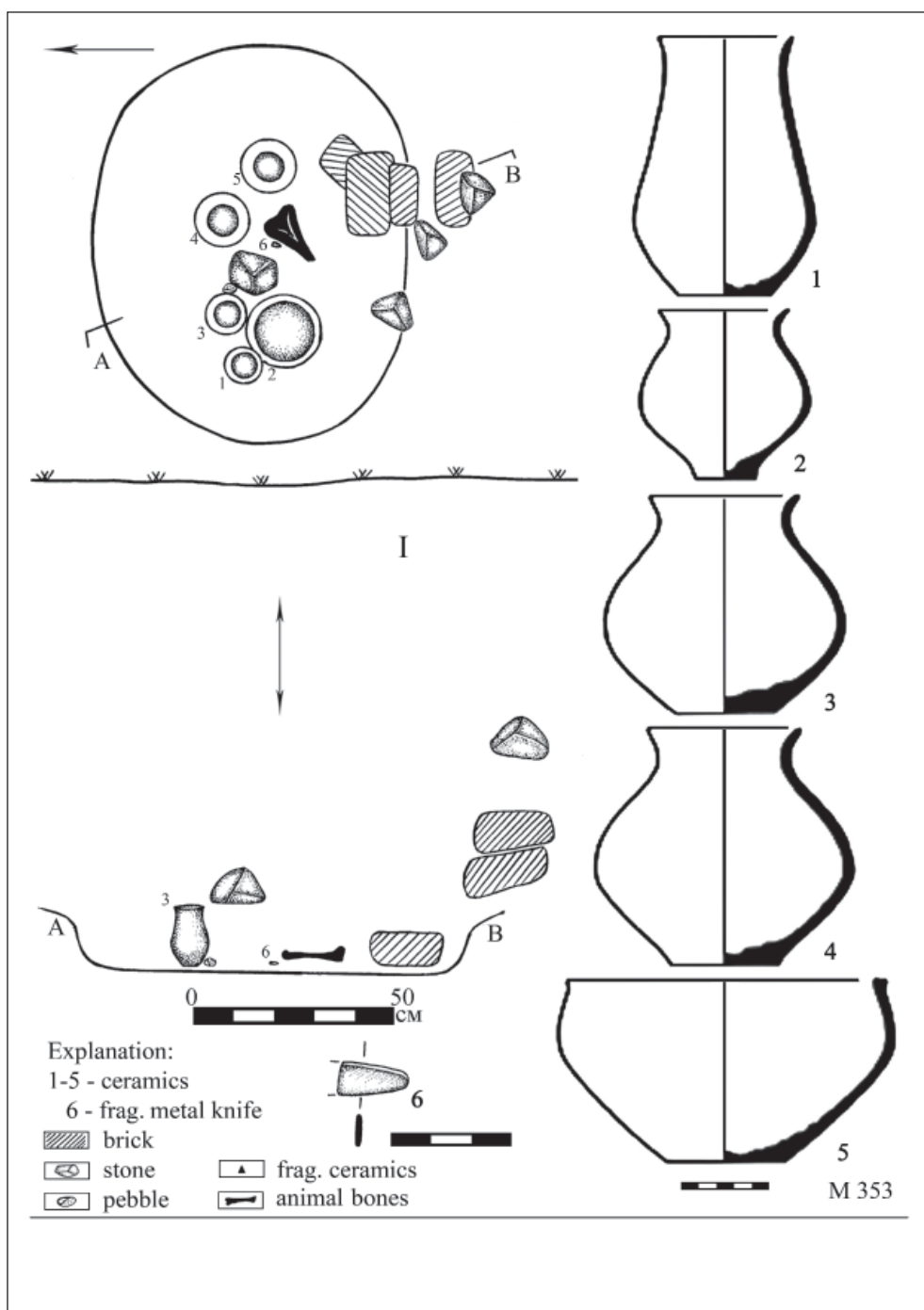


Plate 44. Funeral feast 353:

I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-5 – ceramics; 6 – fragmented knife

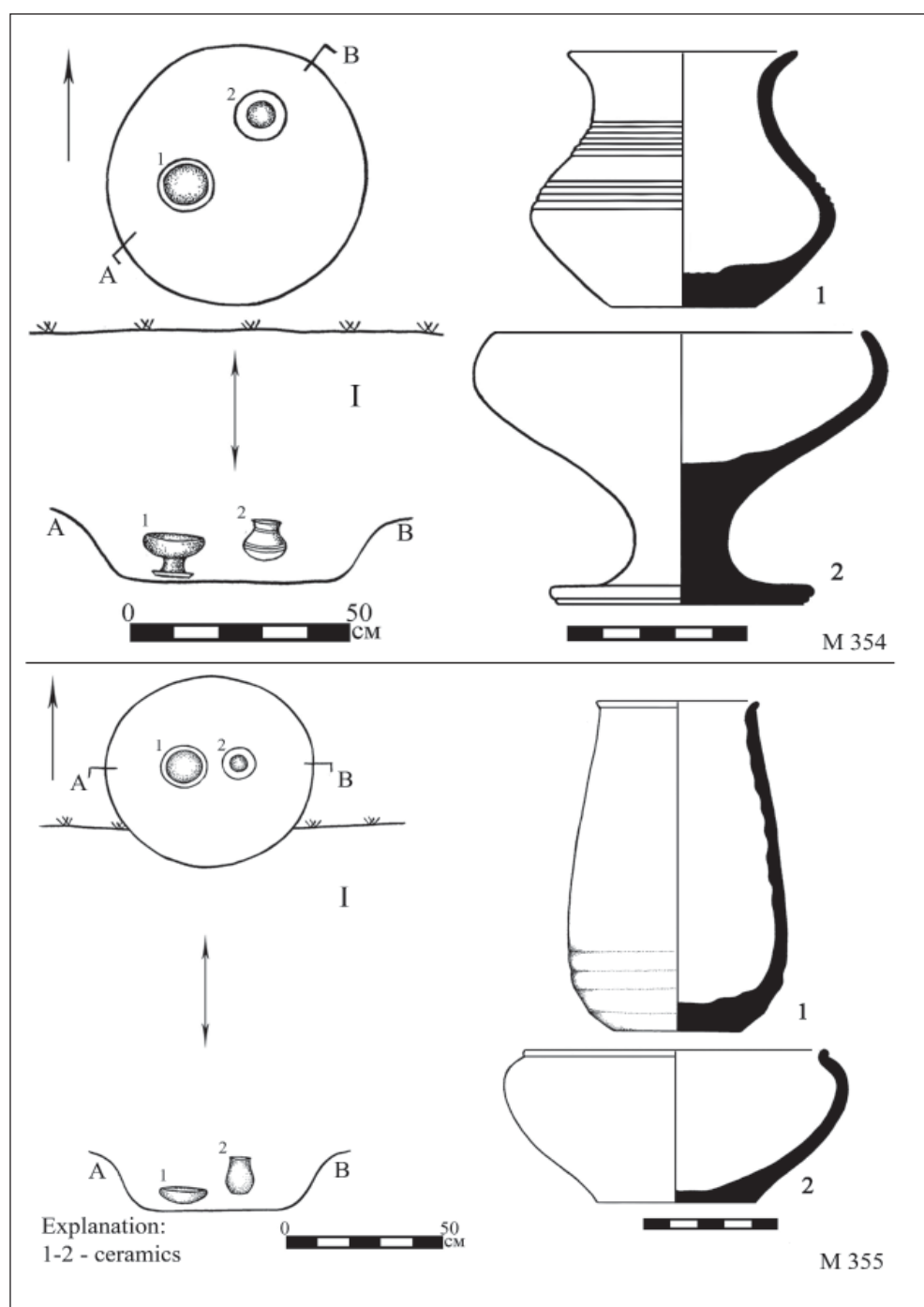


Plate 45. Funeral feast 354, 355:
I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1,2 – ceramics

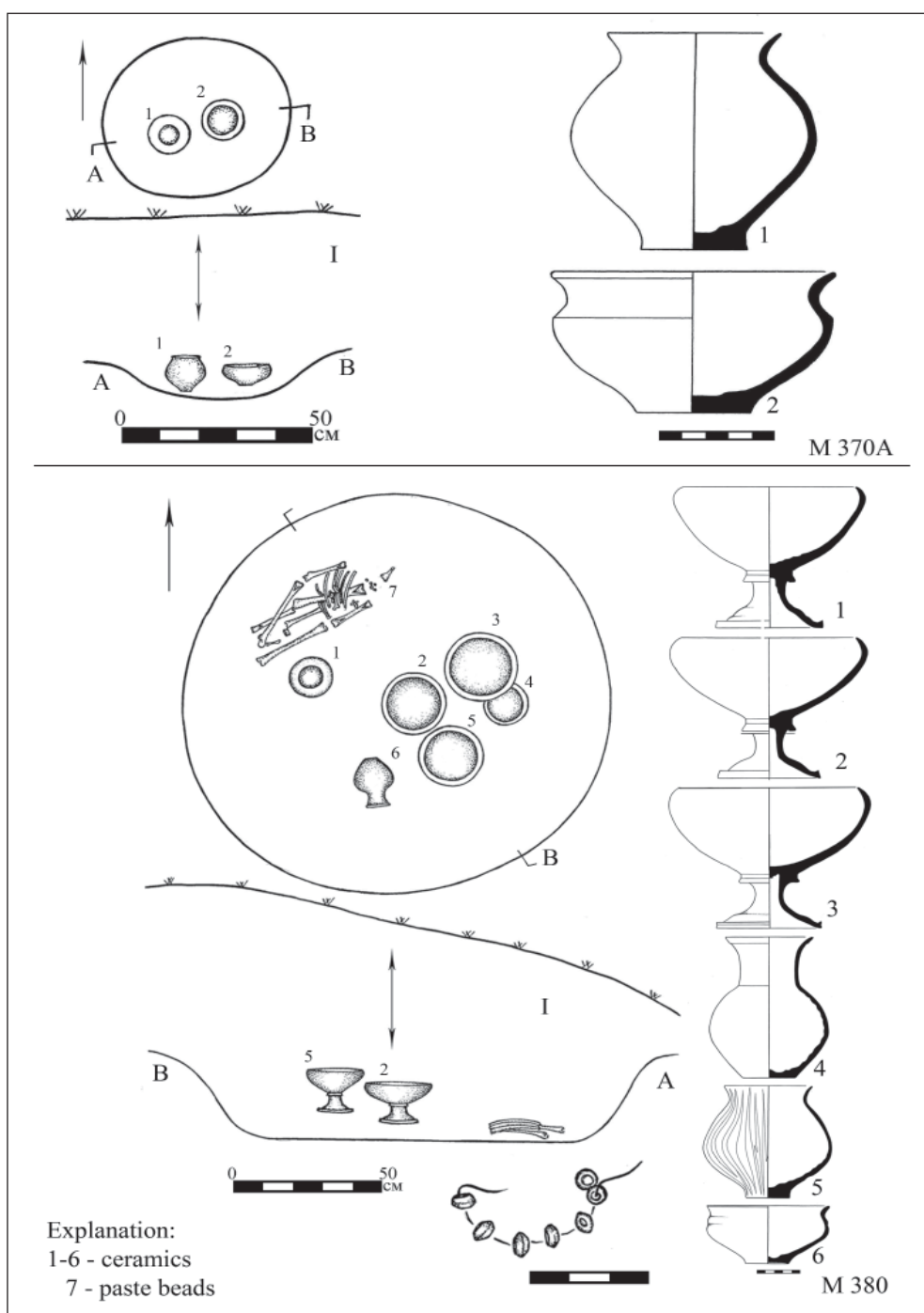


Plate 46. Funeral feast 370A, 380:

I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-6 – ceramics; 7– paste beads

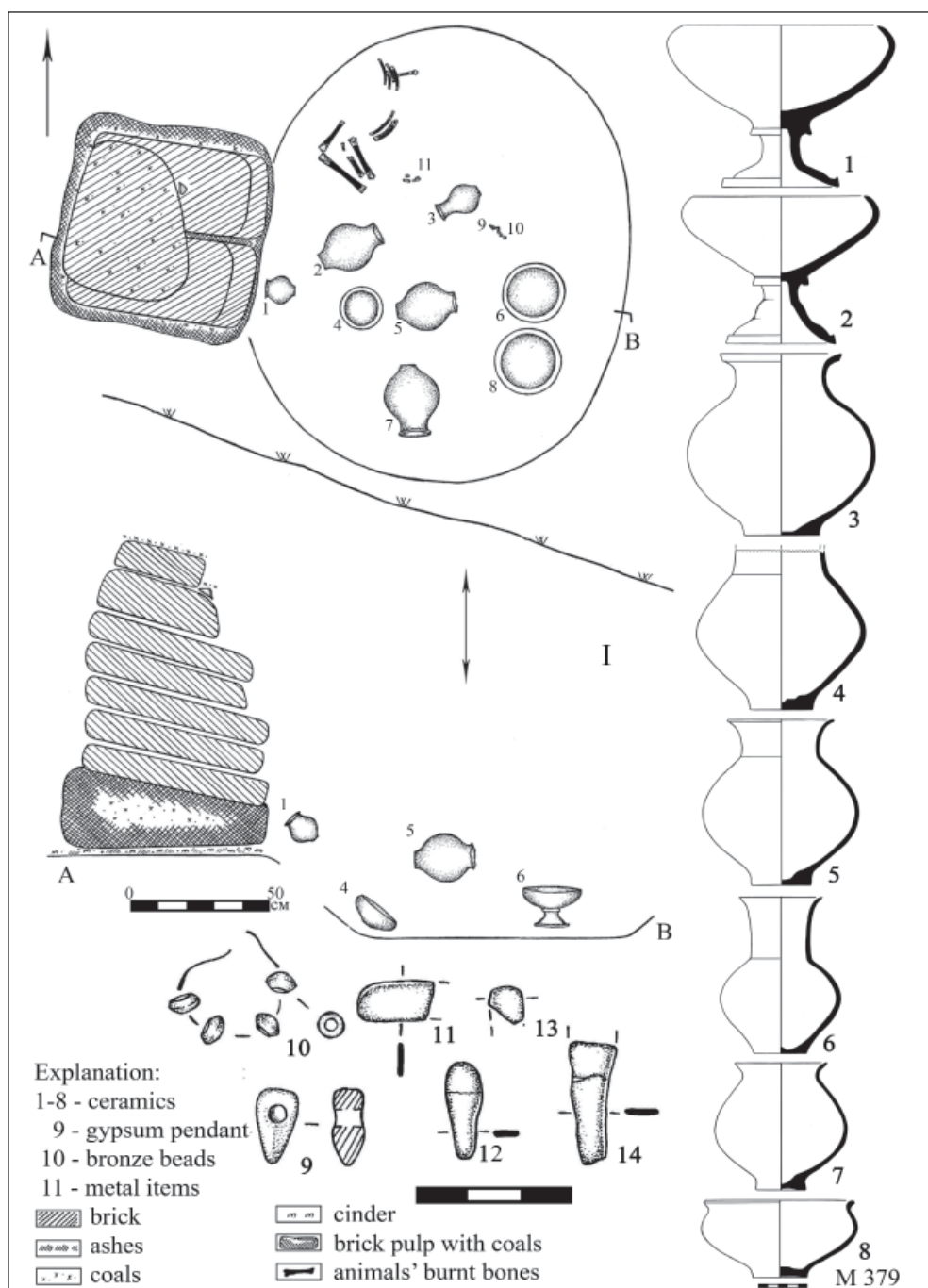


Plate 47. Funeral feast 379:

I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-8 – ceramics; 9 – pendant;
10 – beads; 12 – knife-poniard; 11,13,14 – fragmented copies of knife

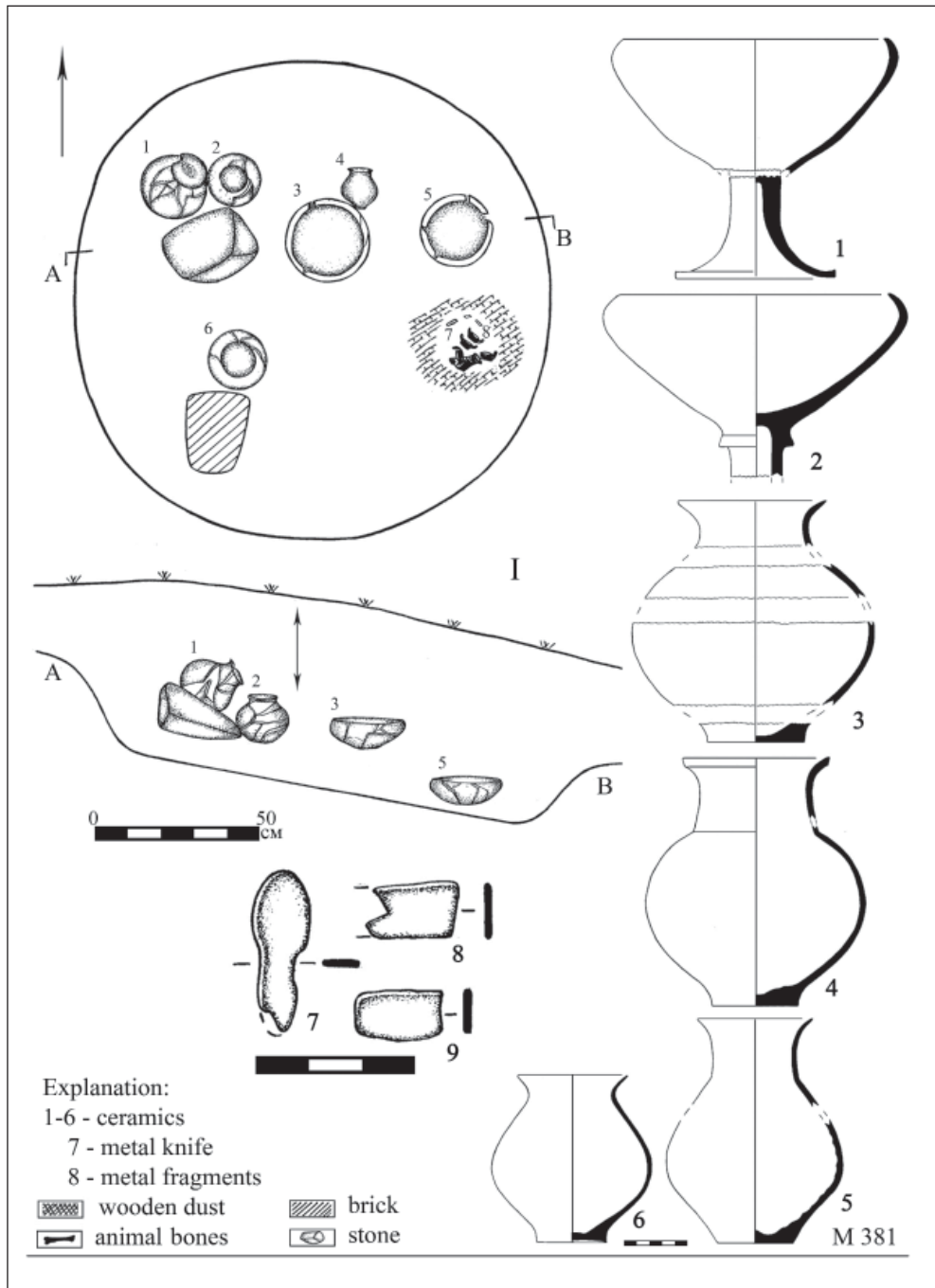


Plate 48. Funeral feast 381:
 I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-6 – ceramics; 7 – mirror with handle, 8-9 – metal fragments

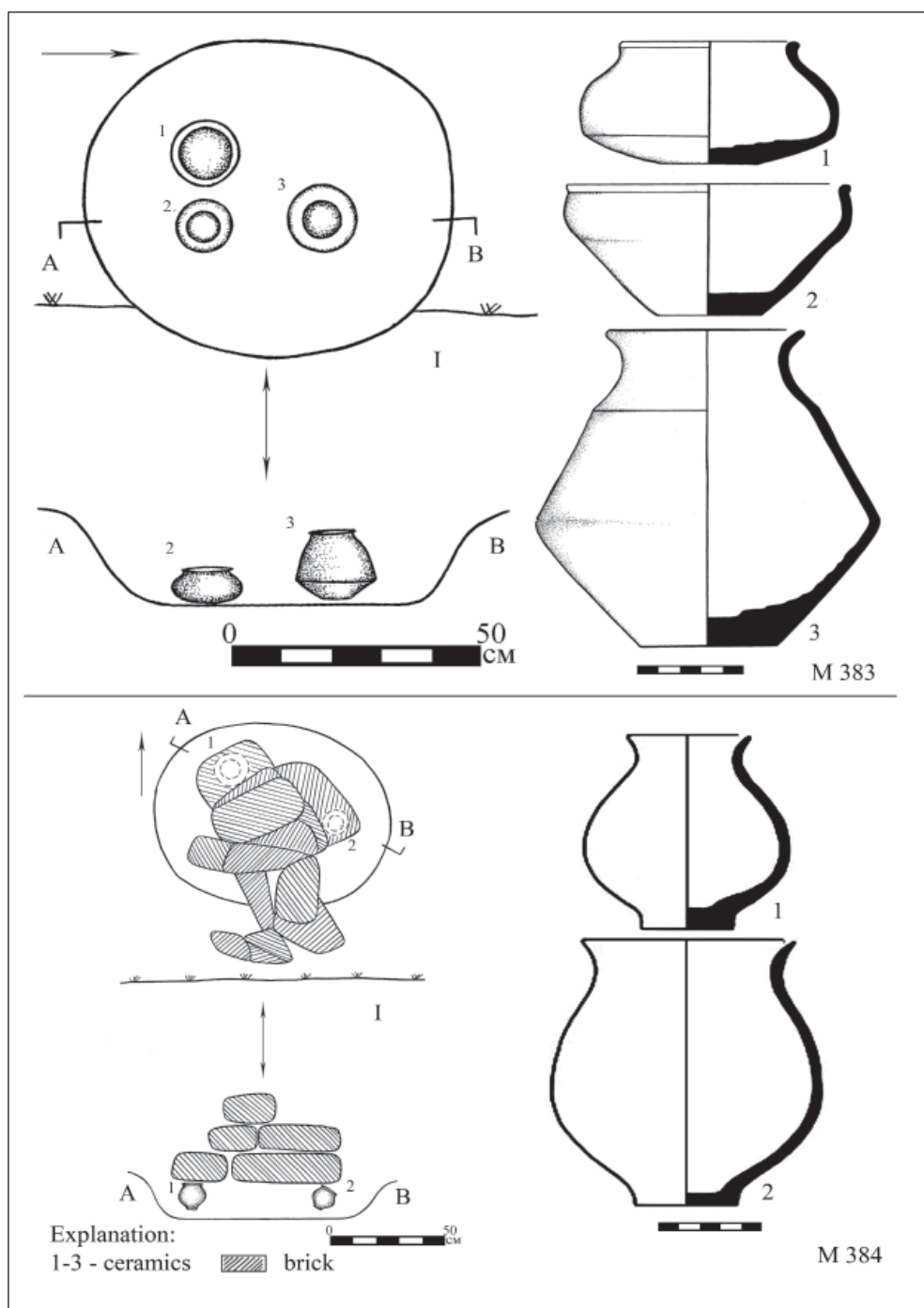


Plate 49. Funeral feast 383, 384:

I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-3 – ceramics

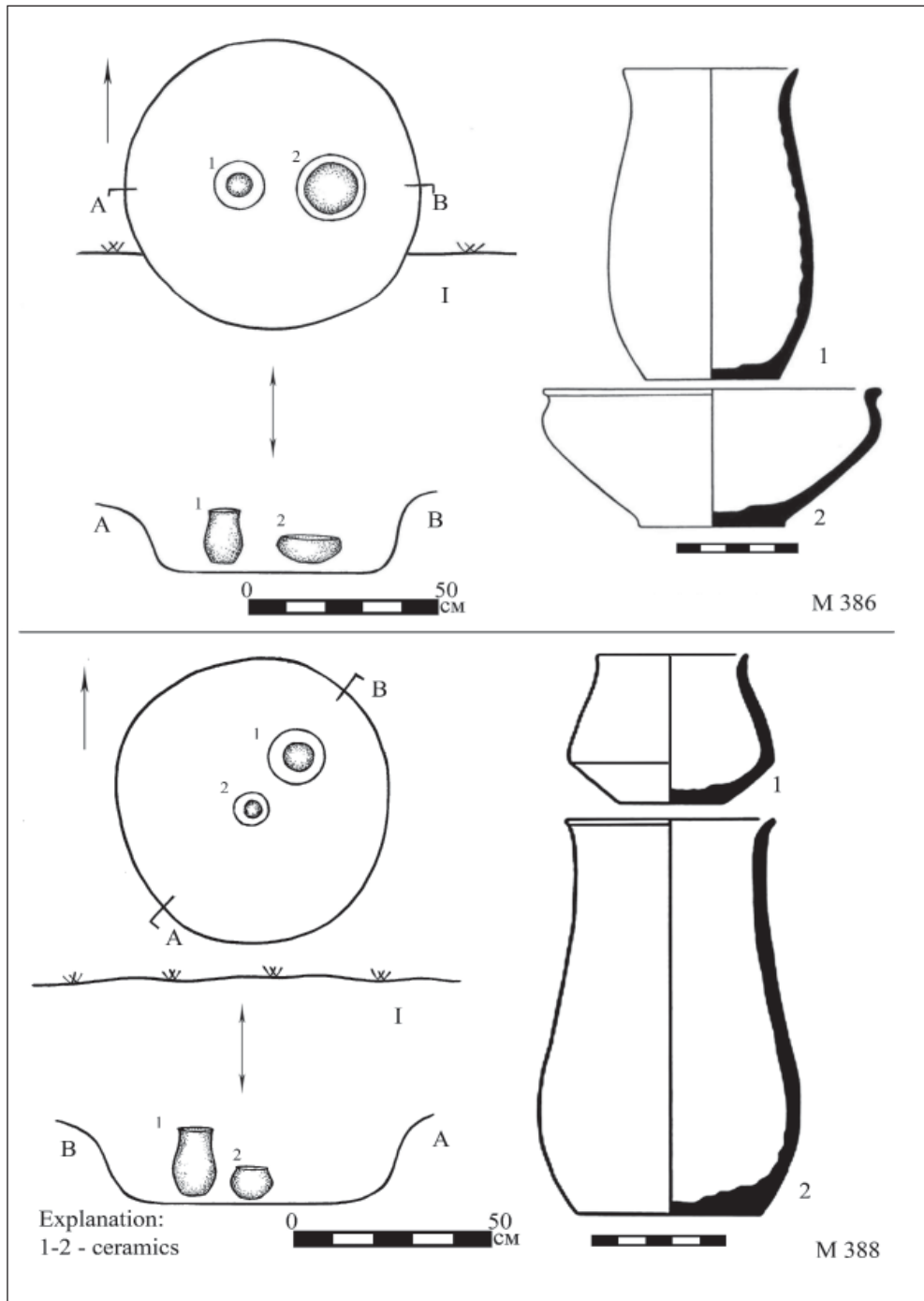


Plate 50. Funeral feast 386, 388:
I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-2 – ceramics

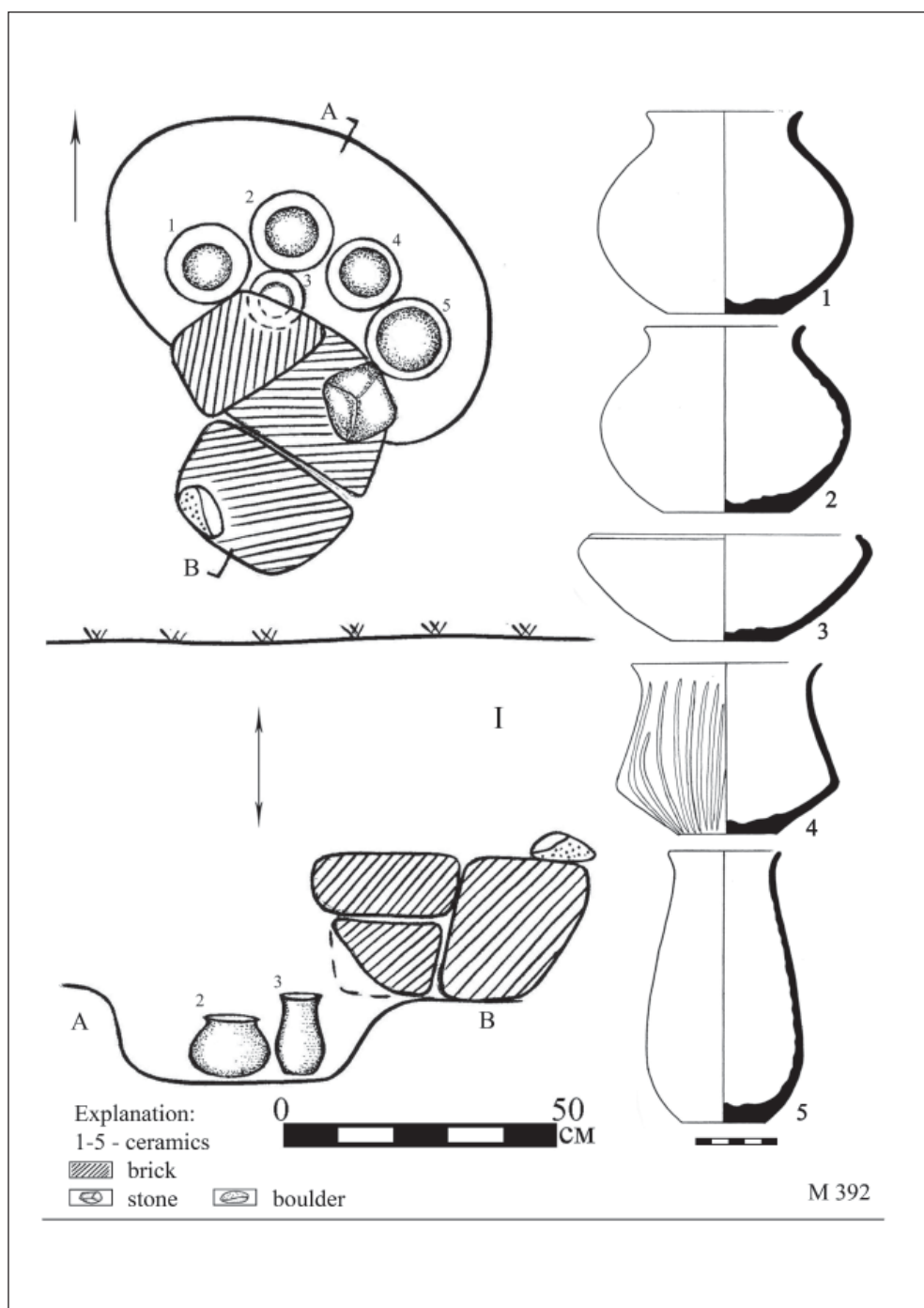


Plate 51. Funeral feast 392:
 I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-5 – ceramics

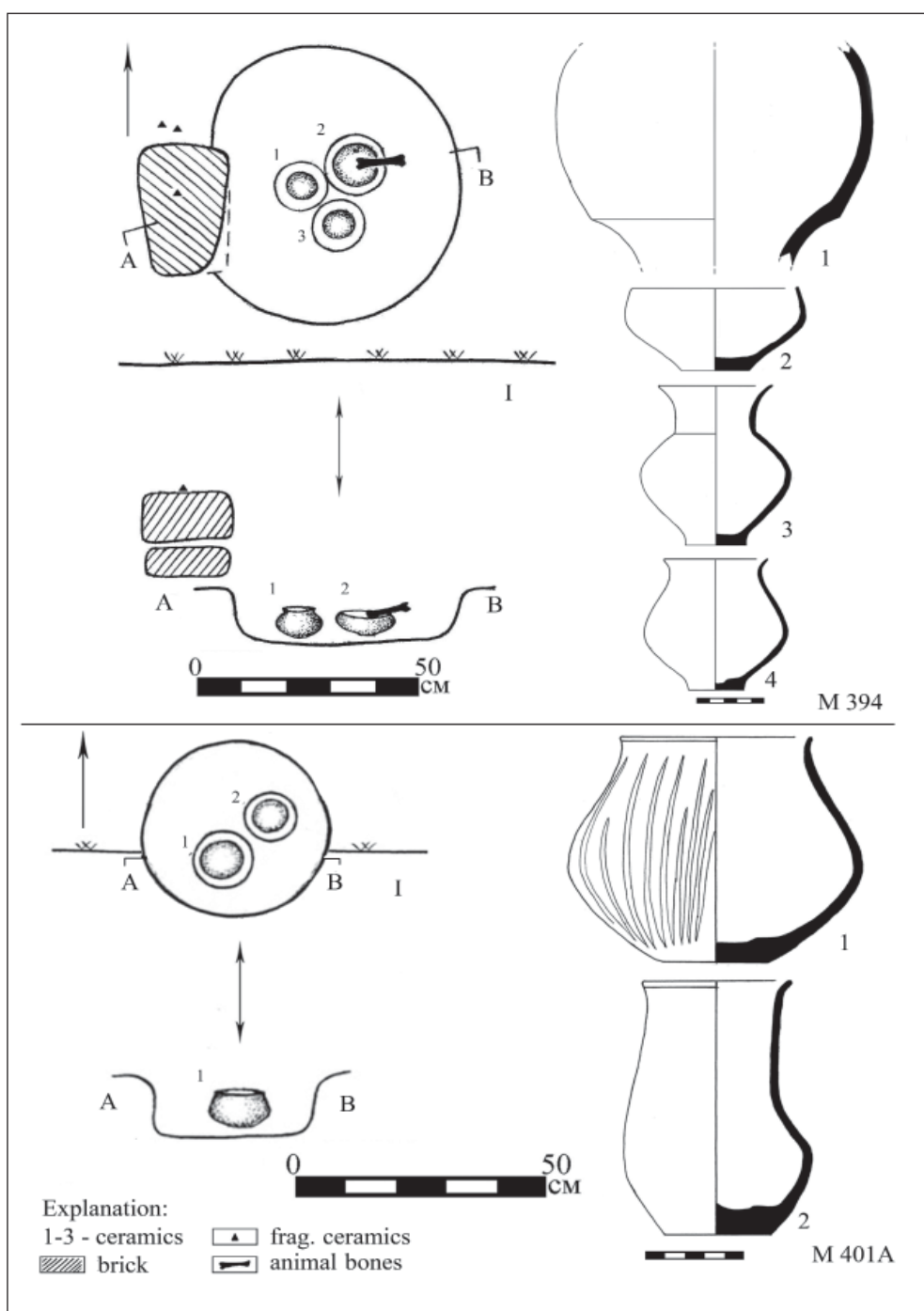


Plate 52. Funeral feast 394, 401A:
I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-4 – ceramics

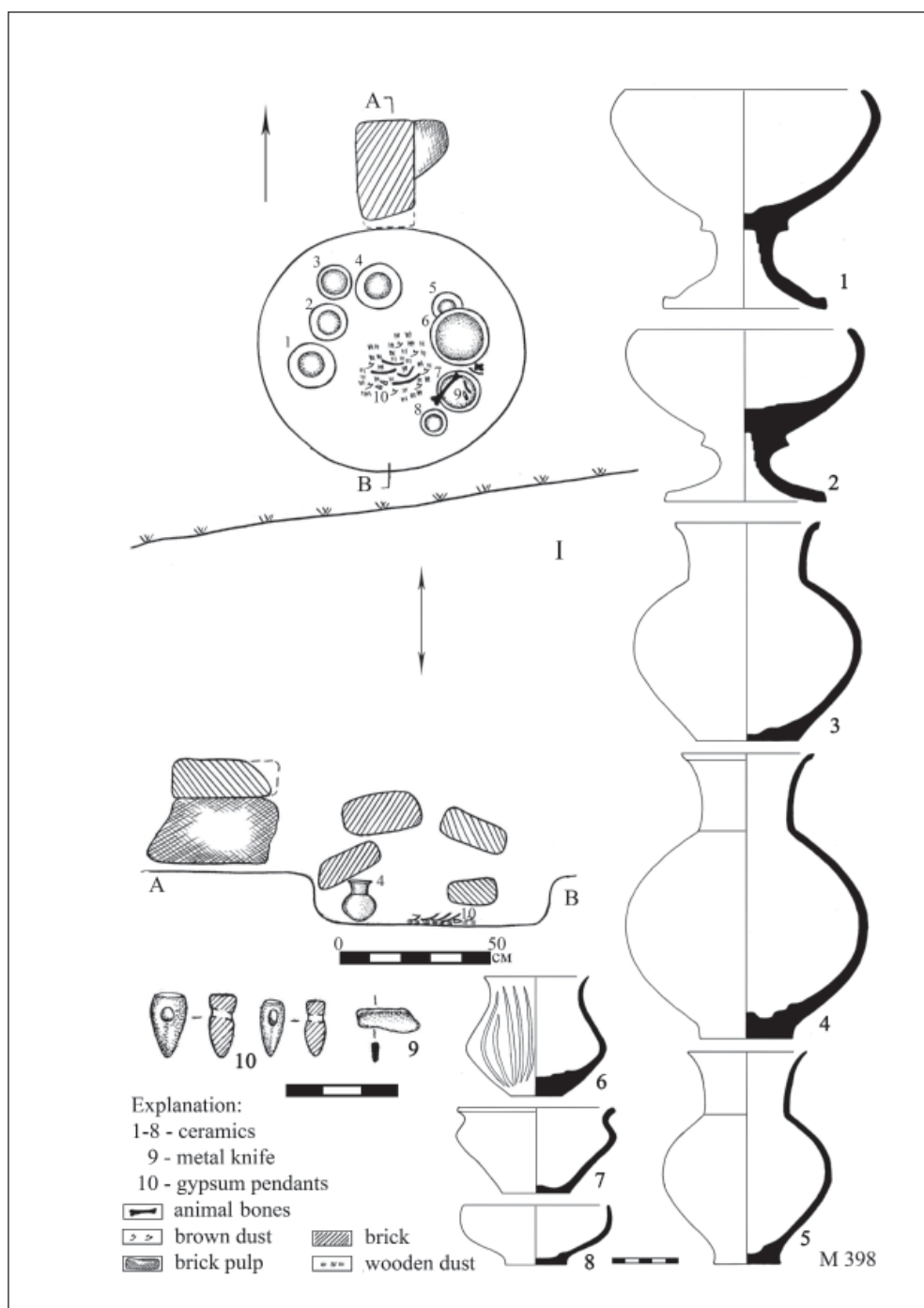


Plate 53. Funeral feast 398:

I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-8 – ceramics; 9 – copy of knife;
 10 – pendants

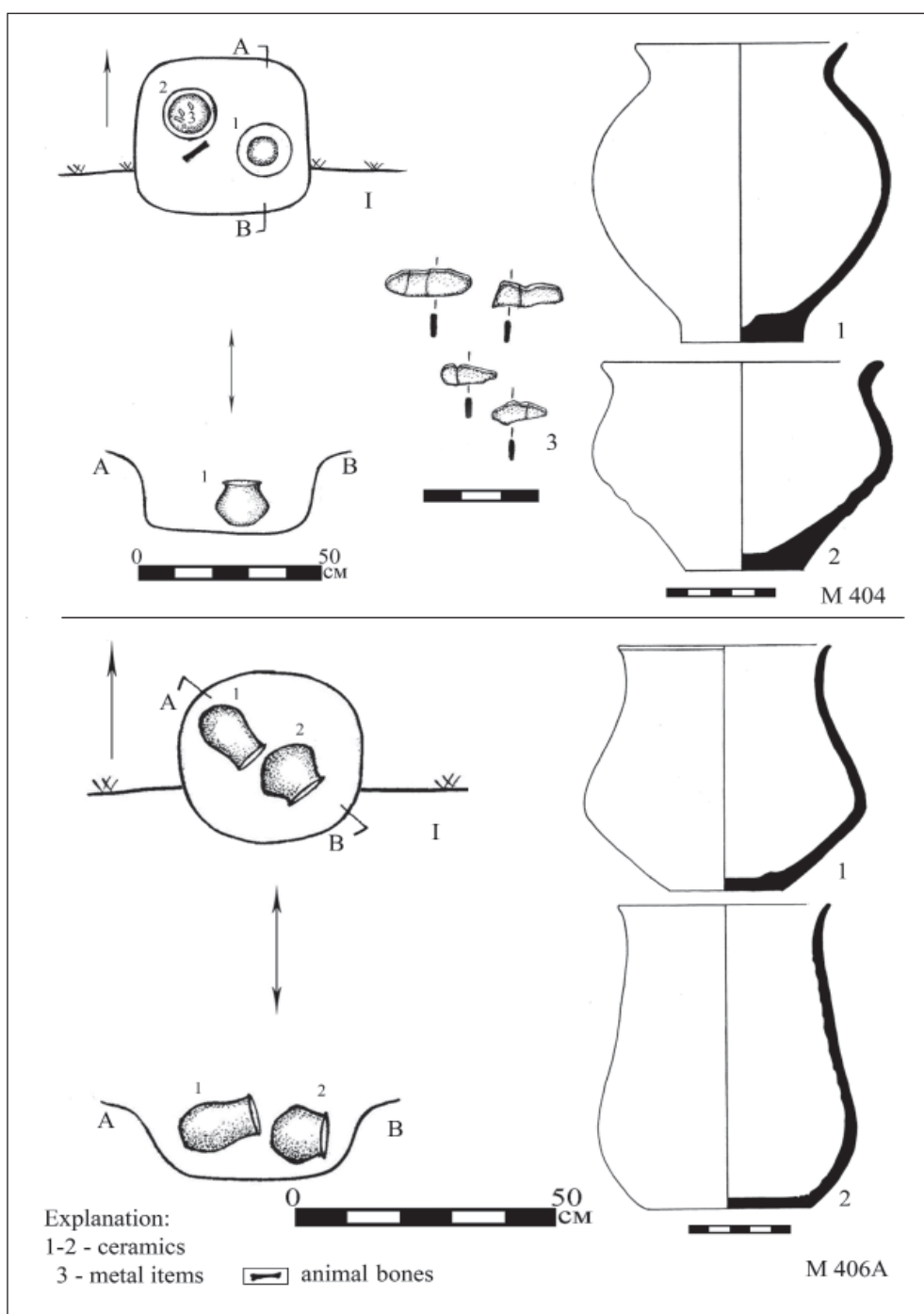


Plate 54. Funeral feast 404, 406A:

I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-2 – ceramics, 3 – metal items

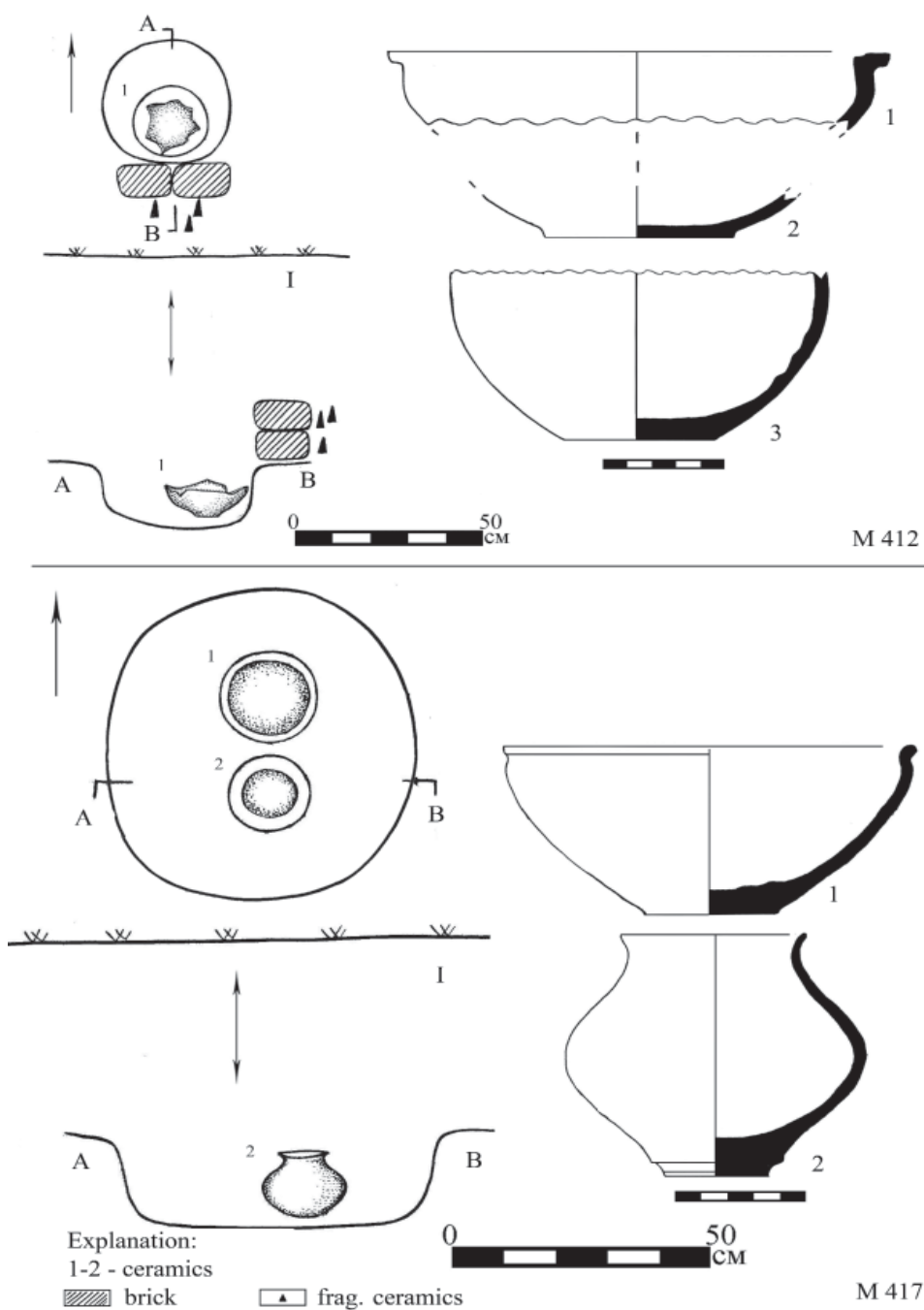


Plate 55. Funeral feast 412, 417:
 I – plan and section of funeral feast pit; 1-3 – ceramics

ALTARS AND BONFIRE SITES

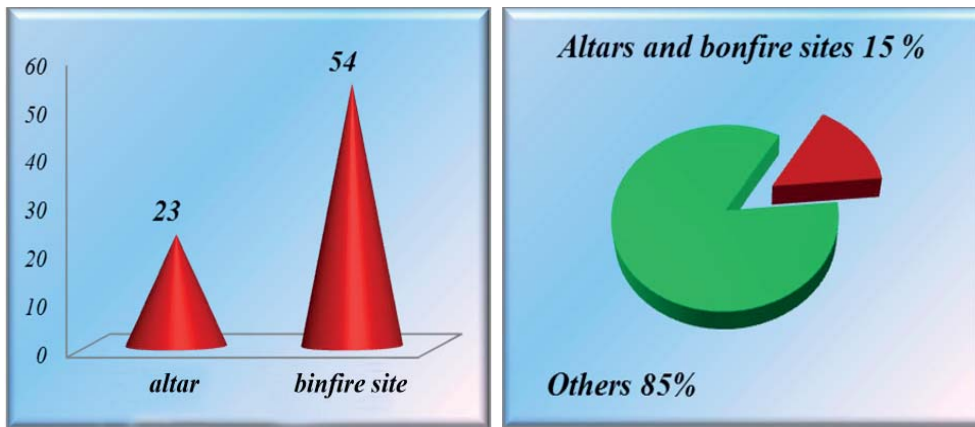
An altar is rectangular, oval and rounded in shape and represented by a ground pit with burnt, vertical, gently sloping walls and ledge along the edge.

The purpose is the cult libation, the ritual feasts and setting fire.

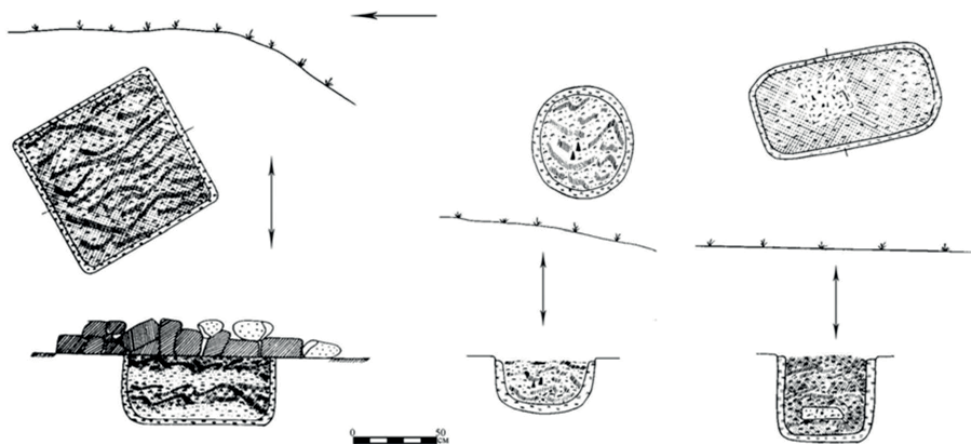
A bonfire is both surface and ground deepened places with traces of burning (ashes, coals).

The purpose is purificatory power of fire.

Traces of bonfire sites and bonfires kindled before and after burial take place almost around every second interments.



Altars and bonfire sites in structure of the necropolis



Variants of the ground altars

M 1. A rounded altar (90x90x20 cm); walls are calcined and, the bottom is trough-shaped. The coal ashes interlayer, ash and green-yellow sandy loam are disclosed in the earthfill (pl. 1).

M 32. A rectangular altar (50x40x20 cm); walls are calcined and the flat bottom is oriented to north-south. The coal ashes interlayer, ash and green-yellow sandy loam, and a fragment of foot of vase are disclosed in the earthfill. The altar is dated to the period M (pl. 1).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of low foot of vase.

M 51. A rounded altar (80x60x20 cm); walls are calcined and the bottom is trough-shaped. The coal ashes interlayer, ash and green-yellow sandy loam, and a fragment of one vessel are disclosed in the earthfill. The altar is dated to the period B (pl. 1).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a biconical burnished pot.

M 62. A square altar (90x90x40 cm); walls are calcined and the bottom is flat and oriented from north-west to south-east. Layers of compressed ash interlayer, charcoal and solid coal soot alternating with yellow-green matted layer are disclosed in the earthfill. The upper part of vessel for the cult libations is backfilled with a brick scrap and river boulder (pl. 2).

M 70. A rectangular altar (115x55x45 cm); walls are calcined, the bottom is flat, and the corners are rounded and oriented from west-south-west to east-north-east. An ash interlayer and charcoal are disclosed in the earthfill, in the centre there is a square (25x25 cm) 'packet' covered with a dark-brown organic layer, which is a dense coal ash layer with remains of calcified bones of animals with remains of a sheep's ribs without a trace of thermal effect under them (pl. 2).

M 91. A rectangular altar (110x60x45 cm); walls are calcined, the trough-shaped bottom is oriented from north-west to south-east. The alternating layers of ash interlayer, burned animal bones and bones without any thermal effect fire are disclosed in the earthfill. There is an accumulation of clean white and orange ashes, and a fragment of Andronovo vessel on the bottom (pl. 3).

M 96. A rectangular altar (110x70x35 cm); walls are calcined, the flat bottom is oriented to north-south. A coal ashes interlayer, ash and fragments of two vessels are disclosed in the earthfill. The altar is dated to the period B (pl. 2).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) the upper part of the jar with bent out rim; 2) the bottom of the vessel with rounded walls.

M 147A. An oval oblong altar (145x80x20 cm); walls are calcined, the trough-shaped bottom is oriented to north-south. Layers of ashes, coals and ash are disclosed on the top and edges of earthfill (pl. 4).

M 151C. A rounded altar (90x75x25 cm); walls are calcined, the bottom is trough-shaped. The ashes, coals and fragment of hand-made vessel are disclosed in the earthfill (pl. 4).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of wall of steppe vessel.

M 167C. A rectangular altar (165x80x30 cm); walls are calcined, the trough-shaped bottom is oriented to north-south. The ashes interlayer, green-yellow sandy loam, wooden coals and a fragment of hand-made vessel are disclosed in the earthfill (pl. 4).

Finds.

Ceramics: 10) a fragment of steppe vessel with a drilled hole at the base of rim.

M 228A. The altar is cut by the M 228 grave, the boundaries are not identified, layers are up to 30 cm thick, walls are calcined and the bottom is trough-shaped. The coal ashes interlayer, ash, and a fragment of hand-made vessel are disclosed in the earthfill; it is a part of the sacral ground with a box for the cremation V (see pl. 19 of fictitious graves).

Finds.

Ceramics: 11) a fragment of hand-made Andronovo vessel.

M 230. An oval altar (70x50x15 cm); walls are calcined, the flattened bottom is oriented to north-south. The ashes layer, a fragment of vessel and the layer of coals on top are disclosed in the earthfill (pl. 4).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a base part of vessel.

M 263. A rectangular altar (75x40x45 cm); walls are calcined, the trough-shaped bottom is oriented to north-south. The coals and ashes interlayers are disclosed in the earthfill. Remains of bonfire site with a fragment of hand-made vessel are 15 cm deep under the surface of the altar with the layers of ash and coals on the top (pl. 5).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of hand-made steppe vessel.

M 298. A rectangular altar (90x55x30 cm); walls are strongly calcined, the flattened bottom is oriented to west-east. A coal soot interlayer, a layer of coals, green-yellow sandy loam are disclosed on the bottom, coals with ash are found on the upper layer and a fragment of hand-made vessel is found in the earthfill (pl. 5).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of hand-made steppe vessel.

M 309. A rectangular altar (100x55x25 cm; walls are calcined, the flattened bottom is oriented to north-south. Coal, ashes and ash interlayers are disclosed in the earthfill (pl. 6).

M310. An elongated rectangular altar (145x60x25 cm); walls are calcined, the trough-shaped bottom is oriented to north-south. The coal ash interlayer are disclosed on the bottom, separate layers of coals, ash soot interlayer, green-yellow sandy loam and a layer of ash on top with a fragment of wall of hand-made vessel are disclosed in the earthfill (pl. 6).

Finds.

Ceramics: a fragment of wall of Andronovo vessel.

M316. A rectangular altar (100x60x20 cm); walls are calcined, the trough-shaped bottom is oriented to north-south. The ashes interlayer, green-yellow sandy loam and a layer of ash on the top are disclosed in the earthfill. There is a fragment of wall of hand-made vessel on the bottom (pl. 6).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of steppe vessel.

M 319. A rounded altar (80x75x20 cm); walls are calcined and the bottom is flattened. Ash, coal ashes interlayer and green-yellow sandy loam are disclosed in the earthfill (pl. 7).

M 325A. A rectangular altar (110x40x25 cm); walls are calcined and the trough-shaped bottom is oriented from north-west to south-east. The alternating layers of ash, green-yellow sandy loam, coals and a layer of white ash on the top are disclosed in the earthfill (pl. 7).

M 369A. A rectangular altar (75x45x15 cm); walls strongly calcined, the flattened bottom is oriented to north-south. Coals, ash, green-yellow sandy loam, a fragment of wall of hand-made vessel and a dense layer of charcoals on the top are disclosed in the earthfill (pl. 7).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of steppe vessel.

M 377. A rectangular altar (90x60x15 cm); walls are calcined, the trough-shaped bottom is oriented from north-west to south-east. There are the gravel and green-yellow sandy loam on the bottom and coals with ash, coal soot interlayer on the top, fragments of hand-made vessel are disclosed in the earthfill (a part of the sacral ground with the funeral feast complex M 379-381).

Finds.

Ceramics: 1) a fragment of wall of the steppe vessel.

M 385. A rectangular altar (145x60x25 cm); walls are calcined, the flat bottom is oriented to north-south. The ashes interlayer, green-yellow sandy loam layer are disclosed at the bottom and an ash layer with coals on the top (pl. 7).

M 391. A rectangular altar (105x50x30 cm); walls are calcined, the trough-shaped bottom is oriented to north-south. The ashes, coals and a fragment of hand-made vessel are disclosed in the earthfill (pl.3).

Finds.

Ceramics: a fragment of rim of an Andronovo vessel.

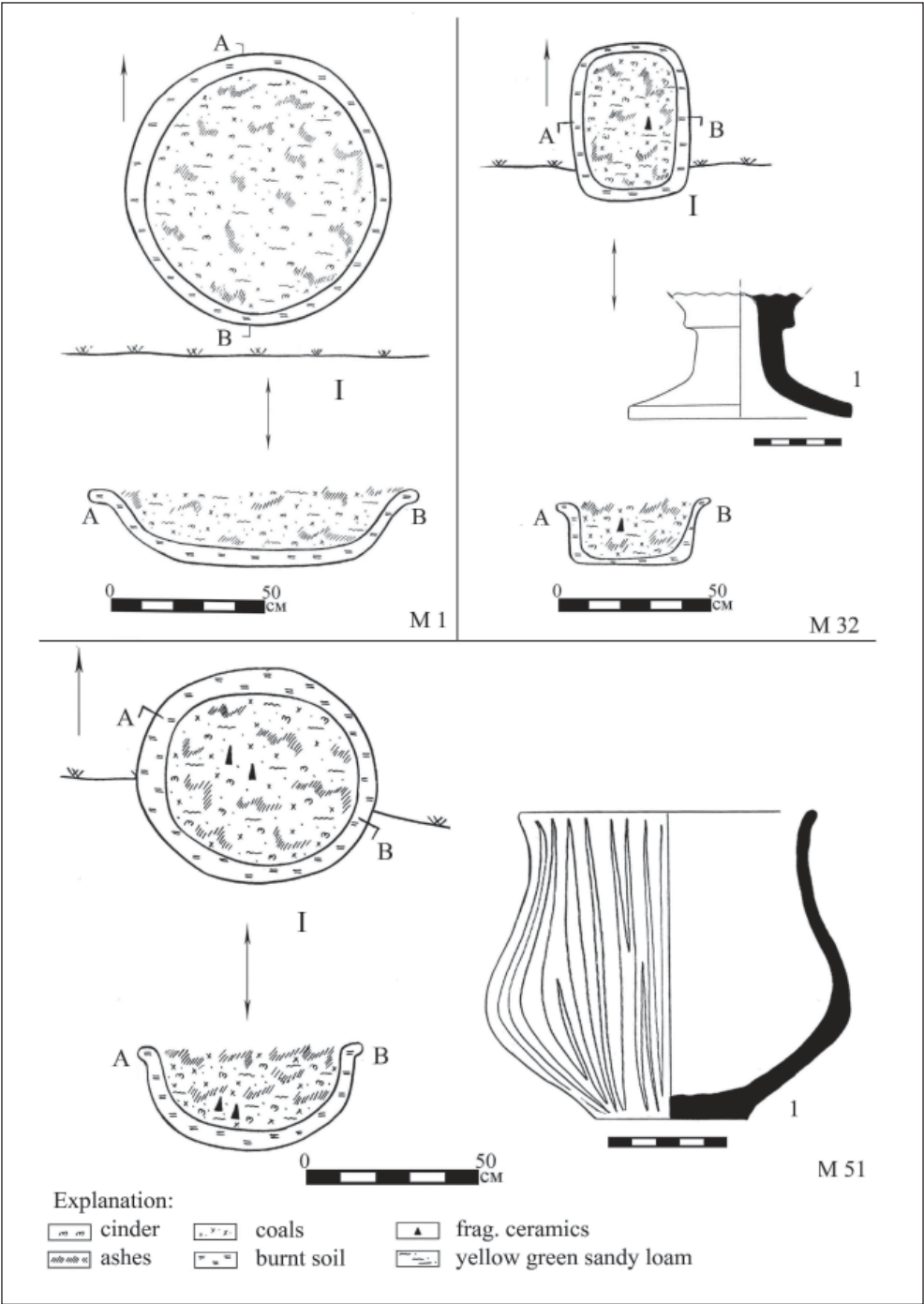


Plate 1. Altar 1, 32, 51:
I – plan and section of altar; 1– ceramic vessel

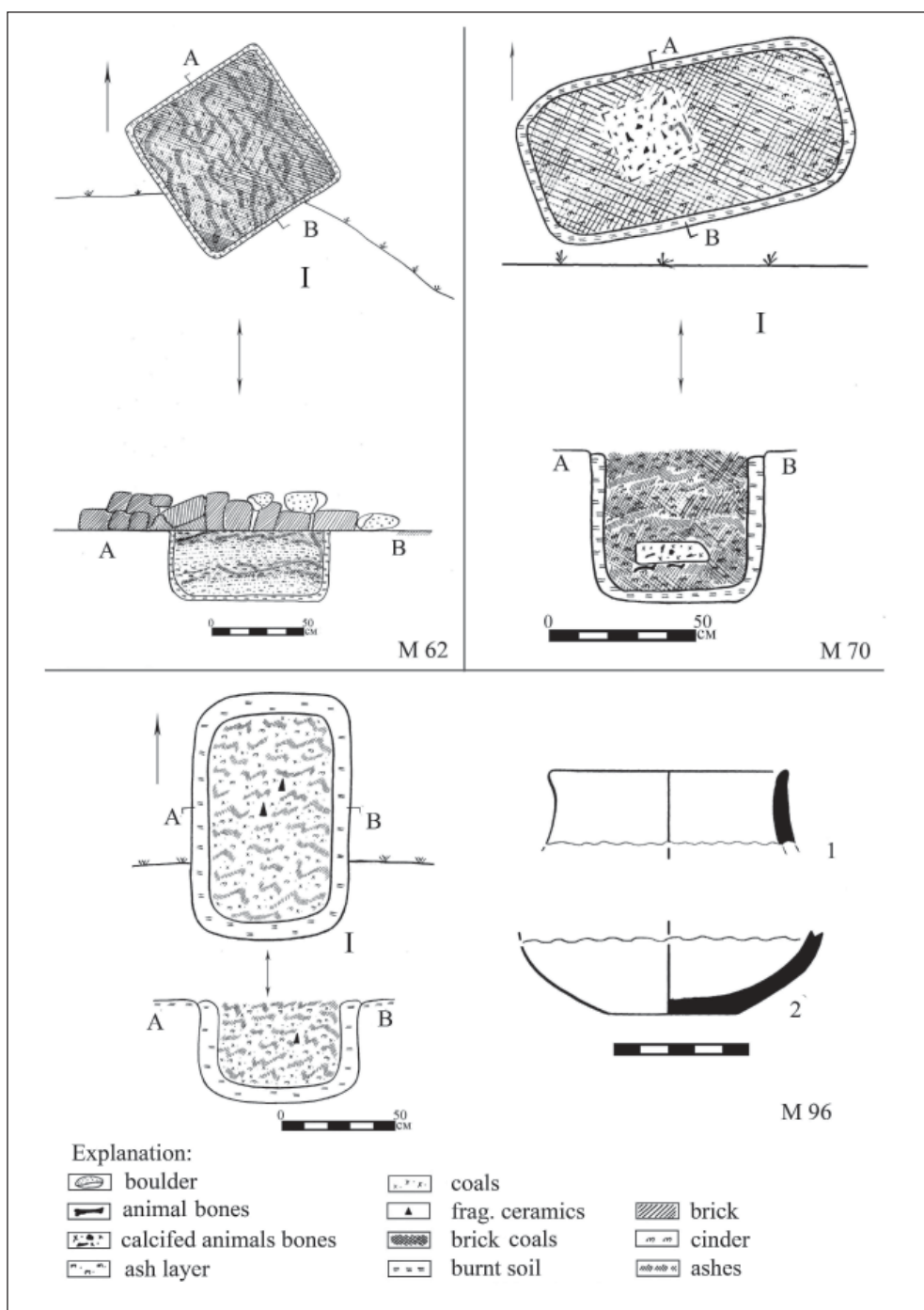


Plate 2. Altar 62, 70, 96:

I – plan and section of altar; 1-2 – fragmented ceramic vessels

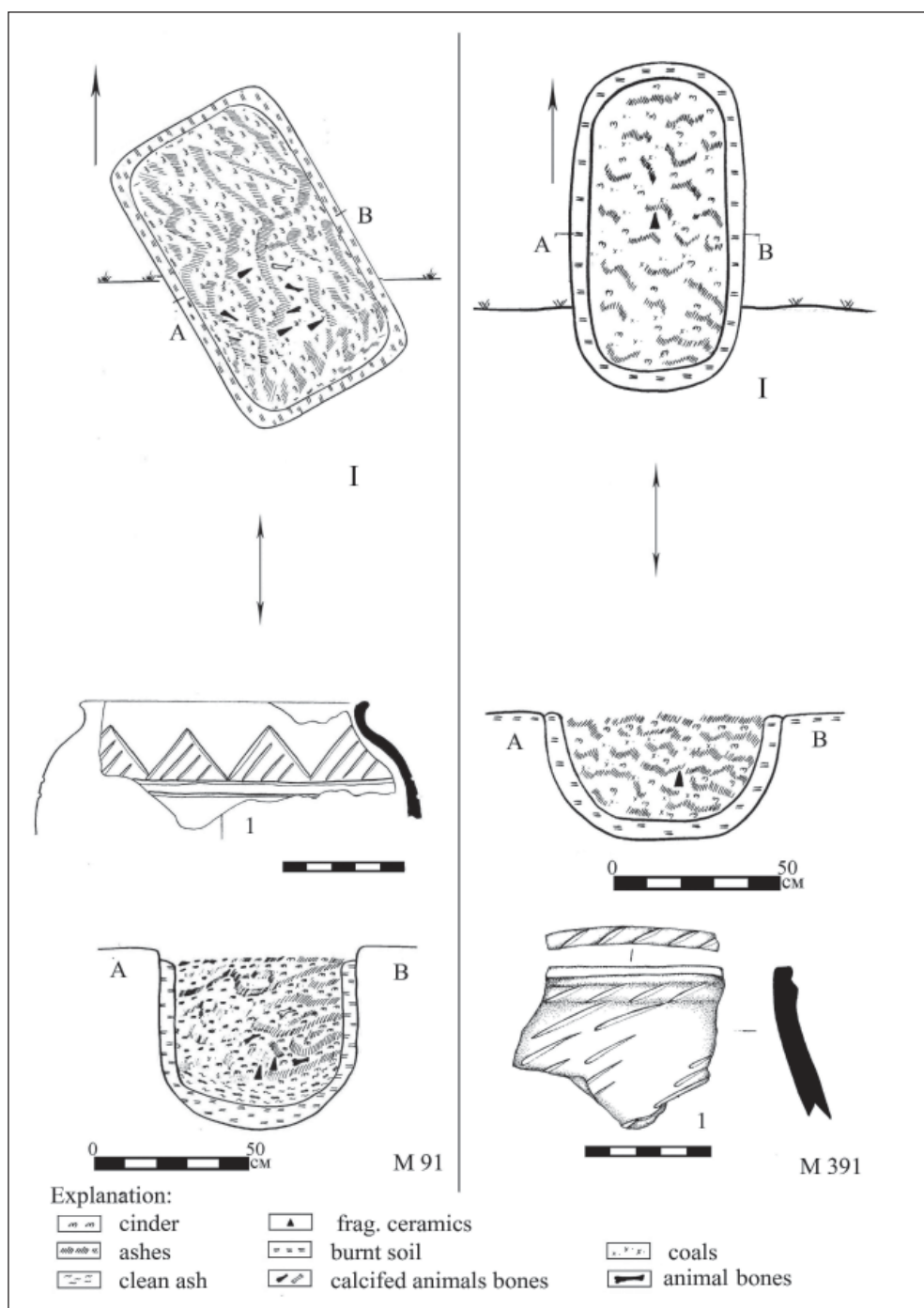


Plate 3. Altar 91, 391:

I – plan and section of altar; 1– fragmented rim of hand-made Andronovo vessel

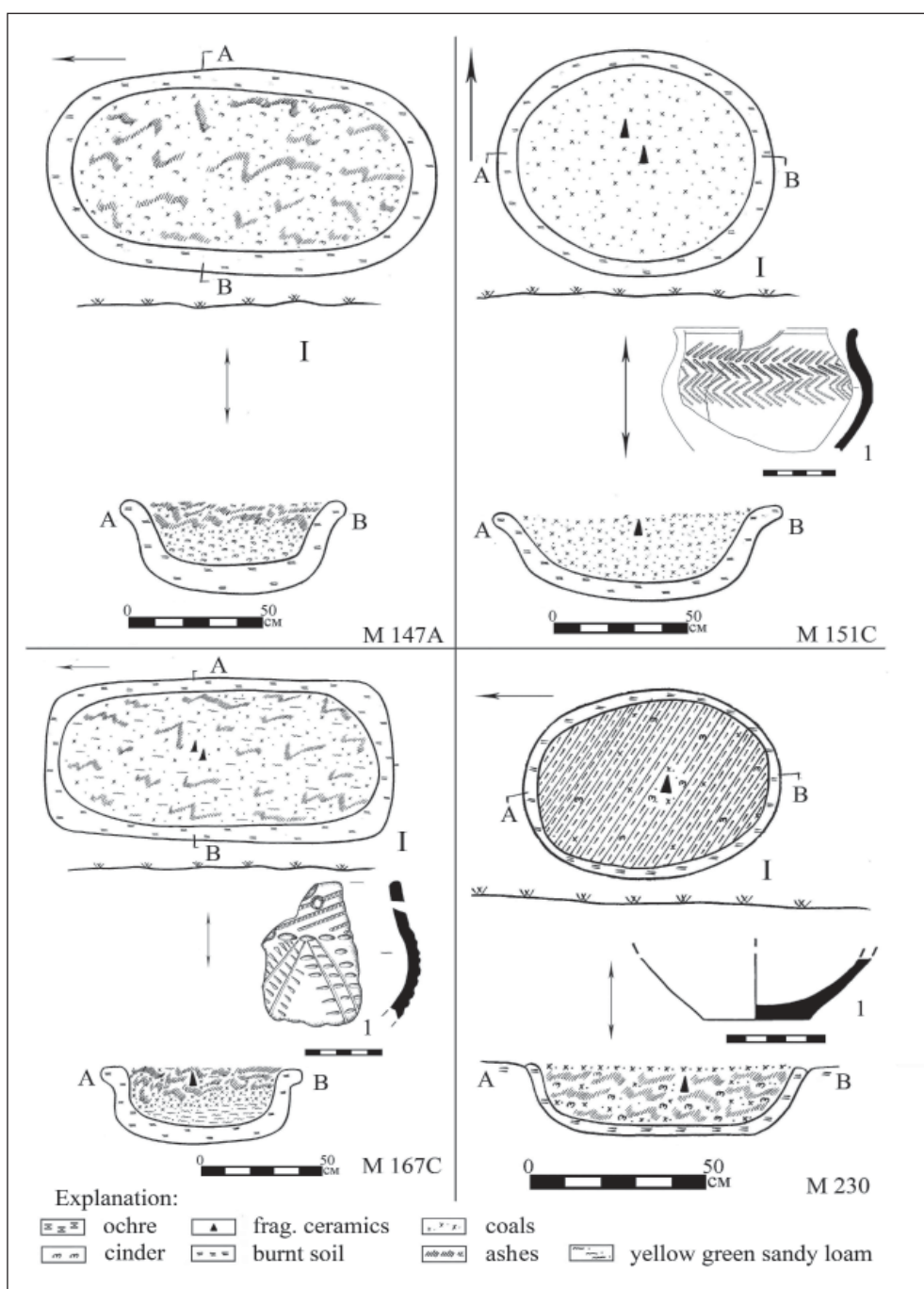


Plate 4. Altar 147A, 151C, 167C, 230:

I – plan and section of altar; 1– fragmented steppe vessels (151C, 167C);
1– fragmented ceramic vessels (M 230)

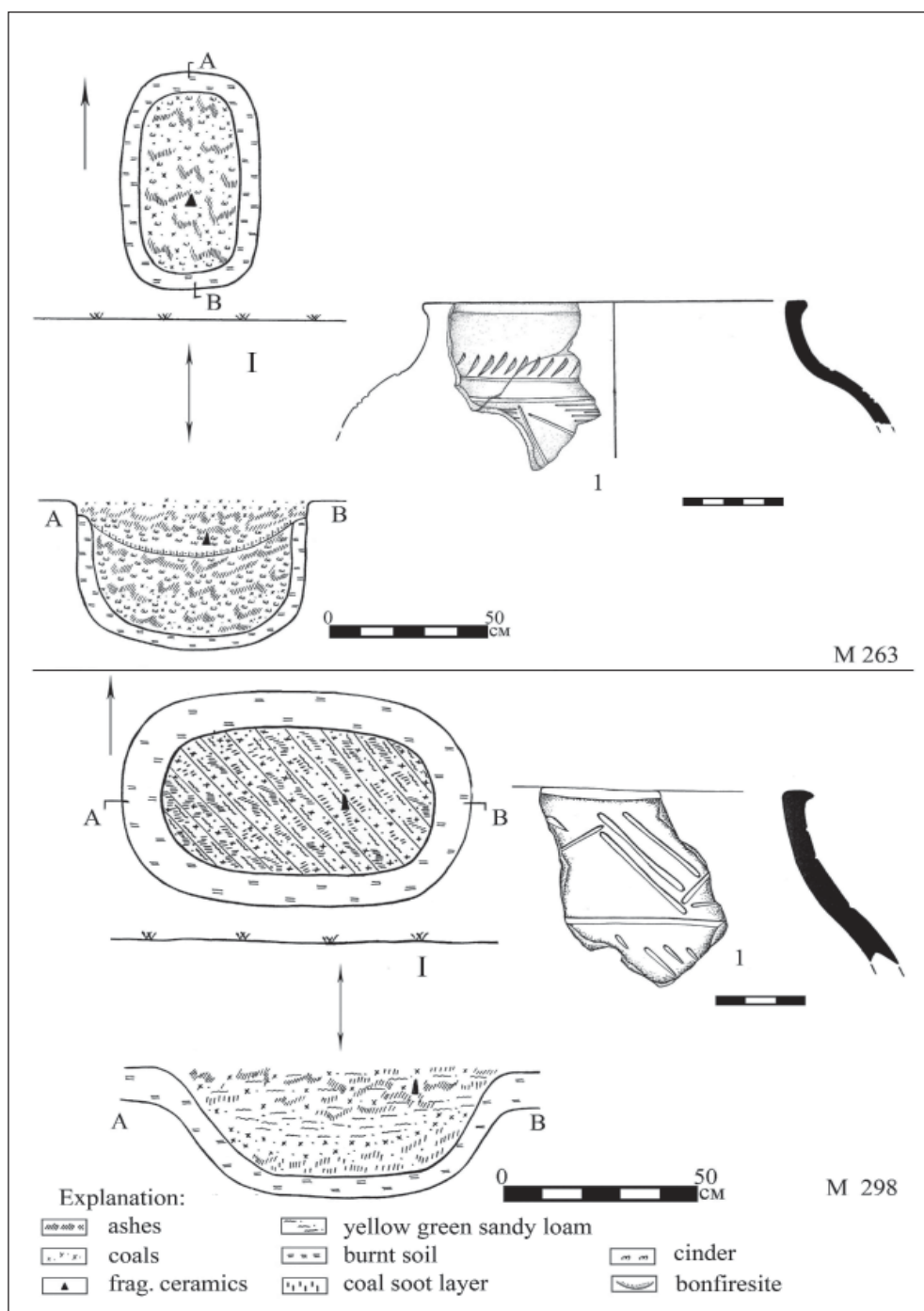


Plate 5. Altar 263, 298:
I – plan and section of altar; 1– fragmented steppe ceramics

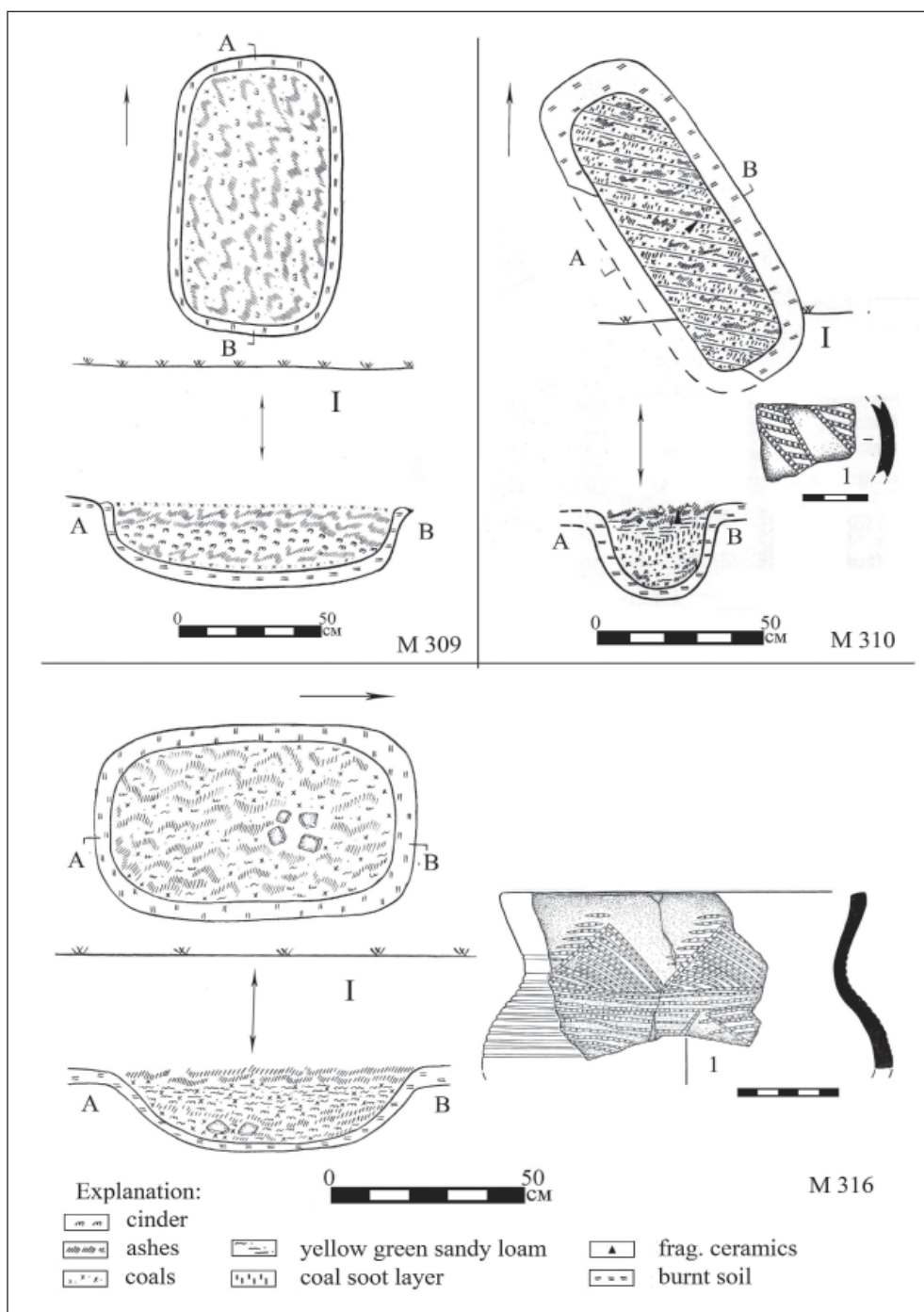
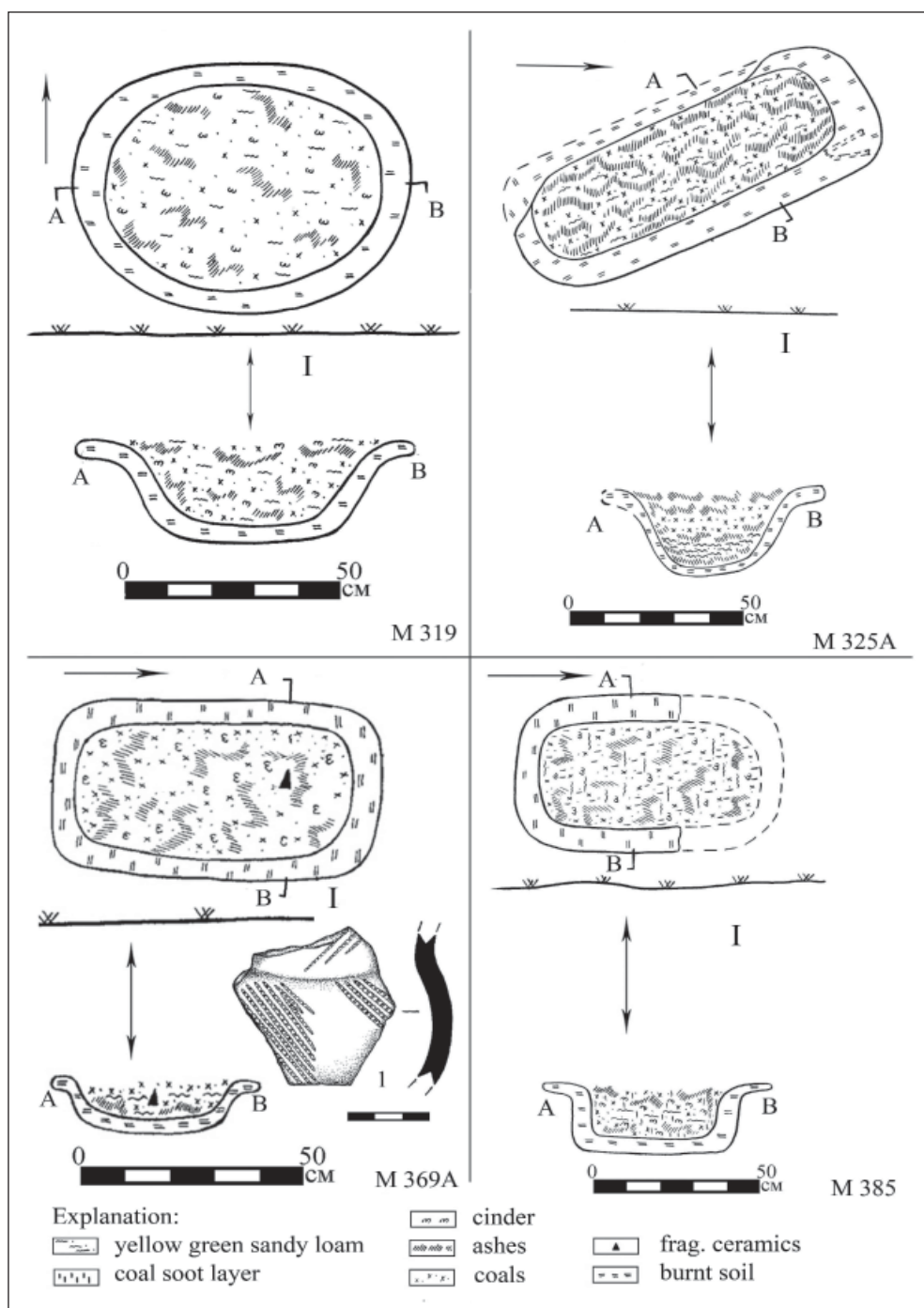


Plate 6. Altar 309, 310, 316:
I – plan and section of altar; 1– steppe ceramics



THE SACRAL CEREMONIAL GROUNDS

Special sacral non-burial grounds organised to perform rituals and liturgical ceremonies prescribed by a tradition, both during and after the burial, were a cultural innovation for pre-urban northern Bactria in the second half of the 2nd millennium BC. The diverse cultic rituals were administered in different places. Each rite was performed on a separate ground prepared for the purpose. The ritual grounds were organised on the slopes and the flat top of the natural sky island, on a terrace over the flood plain of the dry bed of the Bustonsay River, occupying mostly the necropolis's periphery and marking its boundaries. All the ceremonial acts performed on the site correspond in character with apotropaic, propitiatory, meditative, funeral and other rituals with a highly developed solar and fire cult. Each ground was a micro sanctuary, the scene of ritual performance.

The key element of the sacral grounds are mud-brick semi-over ground constructions for cremation, rectangular and annular stone structures, brick stelae with remains of funeral feasts, earthen altars, bonfire sites and remains of funeral feasts. There are no human burials within the ceremonial grounds, except for human sacrifices ('crematoria' VI-VII) and secondary graves of a later period, which is the monument's characteristic feature. The grounds were organised in a special way, which is confirmed by traces of major excavation works that were carried out on the site. This is an important proof that the special sacral areas within the cemetery were associated with cultic ceremonies. The excavation works included addition of red river sand or of a dense layer of gypsum granules, which were then rammed, facing with turf and other operations. We suppose that each element in sacral objects is symbolically meaningful, which was known and remembered in ancient times. Their analysis enabled us to study more deeply the arrangement pattern of the sacral area connected with the use of fire.

The ceremonial objects (9 grounds) are divided into several types by their significance and the information they convey.

Type I comprises sacral ceremonial grounds around the boxes for cremation. We recorded three planigraphic zones occupying a territory of 90 to 200 m². The essential features of the complexes' composition include three bonfires around brick boxes (for human cremation), special rammed areas covered with river sand, earthen altars, cenotaphs, symbolic graves with monofunctional handmade clay items and remains of funeral feasts. They complemented one another, making the ritual ceremonies particularly

significant and allowing us to reconstruct the rites that were performed on the site. The bonfires' structure and their position relative to the boxes correspond completely with the Vedas' prescription concerning human cremations [the Rigveda, 1972, X-16, 18; the Atharvaveda, 1977, XVIII-2, 7]. All of the boxes contained fragments of cremated human bones. Probably, the humans were cremated immediately after death, which is supported by the type of the bones' deformation and their fracture, as well as by their bluish-grey colour [Kufterin, 2009]. Human cremation as a separate action in a ritual aims at the symbolic transfer of the dead to the other world and is, certainly, a very ancient rite. The stratigraphy allows us to establish that the cremation act was performed many times without any regular chronologic pattern (tables 1-3).

Type II is confined to a rectangular ground (2 x 3 m) with a bonfire (80 x 60 cm) covered with a mixture of white gypsum stones and rubble laid in several layers (30 cm high). The surface of the covering does not have any traces of burning. When we removed it, we found adornments, fragments of steppe ceramics and two phalanges of human fingers between the stones. This construction might be a 'dahma,' which served to display dead people – a special ground (death platform) associated with the natural ex-carnation ritual and reconstructed with the help of the adornments found in it, similar to the items discovered within the graves of the burial ground. Remains of two bonfires, an earthen altar for cultic libation and funeral offerings and deliberately broken vessels were found around the stone ground. This sacral object (72 m²) was connected with some ceremonies and correlated with an area for displaying remains of a person. Four of the graves (M 118, 156, 214 and 320) contained post-cranial skeletons with traces of deliberate removal of soft tissues from the bones and 'gnawing' by animals. Some of the burials (M 90, 140 and 156) had in them individual bones (3 shoulder blades) belonging to two persons. The whole area was covered carefully with red river sand (table 4).

Type III represents the funeral cult. It comprises a row of three brick stelae, at the base of which we found accumulations of vessels with remains of funeral feast (M 248, 249, 250). Each of the funeral grounds (termed according to M. P. Gryaznov) [1979. PP. 134–140] differs from the others in size and the elements it consists of. The site for the funeral rituals (about 80 m²) has preserved traces of feast consisting of remains of three bonfires, one earthen altar and deliberately broken vessels. The feast often became the key part in the cultic ceremony (table 5).

We discovered the second funeral ground in the south-west portion of BVI's hollow slope. It had an area of over 40 m² and contained three compact

accumulations of vessels with remains of feast (M 379–381) oriented in the south-north line. There we also recorded remains of four bonfires in small depressions, an earthen altar for incense burning with calcined sheep's caudal vertebrae stuck into it and fragments of pottery. The last ones were concentrated around the bonfires and the isolated brick stela (1.2 m high) of funeral ground M379. This is the first construction of this type we have come across. Before erecting the stela, people made a bonfire on the ground (ash layer) and covered the area with a fixing brick mass (clay mixed with ashes and coals). Then bricks were laid horizontally in two rows to a height of 0.9 m. The top of the construction was composed of coals and ashes. A number of other features discovered on the site confirm the cultic function of the construction: traces of a fire ritual, remains of funeral feast and vessels with sacrifices concentrated at the base of the stela (table 6). The brick stela was, probably, used to mark the funeral sanctuary. We consider that the function of the funeral grounds was associated with the sacrificial ritual. Funeral cults played a special role in the ceremonies of the Buston society. The funeral feast's functional importance has an obvious public character.

Type IV. The sacral grounds of this type comprise areas covered with annular stone patterns (ragged gypsum and pebbles, 0.9-1.2 m in diameter), which do not lie on the ancient surface, but are made in a square (1.5 x 1.5 m) or round (1.3-1.5 m in diameter) depression. The numeric characteristics of the concentric circumferences are interesting from the archaeo-astronomic aspect. These annular stone patterns, which occupied the cemetery's ceremonial grounds, were laid mostly of white gypsum concretions. Stone discoid rings are usually referred to the solar cult. The fire symbol signified the sun moving across the sky and had a religious and magic meaning, regarded as the giver of warmth, light and fertility. As for the white colour, it often means not only fire, but also sacral purity, which is why it functions as a mourning colour, that is, is associated with death and burial [Ivanov, 1981; Turner, 1972; Ardzinba, 1982]. The stone rings go together with bonfires, earthen altars, funeral offerings and cenotaphs with the addition of ochre on the bottom. Each of these objects is situated on a ground more than 50 m² in area (tables 7-8).

Type V. Signs of the fire cult were present in all B VI rituals. Special ceremonial grounds were organised for rites associated with the fire ritual. Their function was to receive purificatory bloodless (milk and so on) and bloody (animals) sacrifices. We discovered an area more than 30 m² level with the ancient surface, which contained a layer of coarse river sand. The area included a bonfire site (1.4 x 1.2 m), remains of four fires (0.5-0.6 m in

diameter) in the form of punctures and, in some cases, layers of coals and ashes 0.1-0.2 m thick, and an earthen altar for libation (table 9). The fires and the altar were situated next to the bonfire site (at a distance of 0.5 to 1.6 m). Remains of funeral feast, in particular, fragments of vessels broken, probably, after the ritual, were found between them. The bonfire site was organised in a bowl-shaped depression, with the bottom covered with pebbles and ragged gypsum stones. In section the bonfire site (0.55 m deep) consists of several layers of mixed coals and soot, with the inclusion of green-yellow sandy loam at different levels separated from each other by sterile interlayers of river sand. The layers' order indicates that fire was made there many times. The alternating layers of coal, lenticular in section, contain occasional calcined sheep's caudal vertebrae, which is evidence of fat being ritually burned. Some Andronovo pottery was found on the bonfire site. The whole area of the object was covered with brick fragments and stones with the purpose of protecting it from desecration.

The areas designated for these rituals are scattered about the necropolis. This may testify to the distribution of cultic activities connected with the structure of the Sapalli society. However, it is quite possible that the diversity of the ritual grounds is associated with the expansion of the burial ground, as most of the sacral objects mark the cemetery's boundaries. Although their function as places for performing definite rituals is completely certain, we currently cannot mention any close analogues.

Similar practice – organisation of cultic grounds within a cemetery for performing funeral ceremonies – was recorded in the Bronze Age pastoral tribes of central Kazakhstan [Margulan et al., 1966. PP. 154–159; Margulan, 1979. PP. 76–78]. Probably, the same situation was at the Alexeyevka [Krivtsova-Grakova, 1948. PP. 71–73], Potapovo [Vasilyev et al. 1994. P. 75] and Sintashta [Hening et al. 1992. PP. 234–242 and others] burial grounds.

The sacral grounds of Buston VI consist of elements of different quality and purpose, which are united by one common compositional component – an enclosed ritualised area for performing rites. The large number of bonfires indicates that the people wished to purify the ceremonial ground. The ritual was based on sacrifices to fire: pouring plant juice or milk and incensing fat (remains of organic matter, including sheep's caudal vertebrae on the altars); animal sacrifices (small calcined bones on the altars and in the bonfires); cremating a dead body in a box, which is equal to body communion. In this case a cremation box can be regarded as an altar. The system of bonfires played an important part in the performance of rituals. The bonfires and altars

were the only objects where we found steppe ceramics completely identical to the Fedorovo, Tazabagyab and Alexeyevka-Sargarin pottery.

By the total of the necropolis's characteristics we can qualify it as a cultic and funeral complex of a temple type. Chronologically, the Buston ceremonial centre is the earliest form of the open temple. It performed the function of a temple and was used like a temple during the last quarter of the 2nd millennium BC.

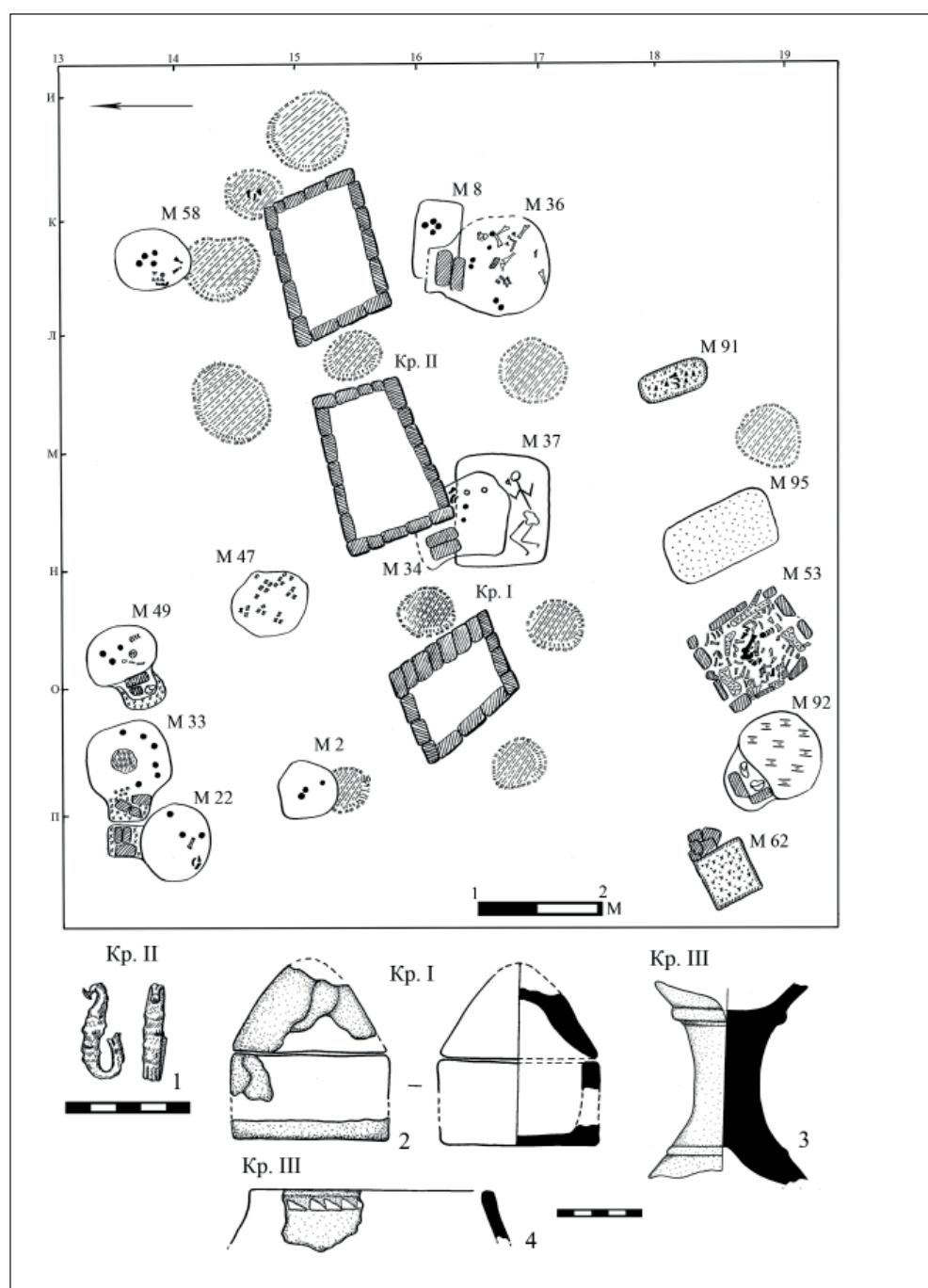


Plate 1.

General view of sacral ceremonial ground around boxes for cremation I-III:
1-4 – grave goods from 'crematoriums'

General view of sacral ceremonial ground around crematoriums IV-VI:
1-3 – grave goods from ‘crematoriums’

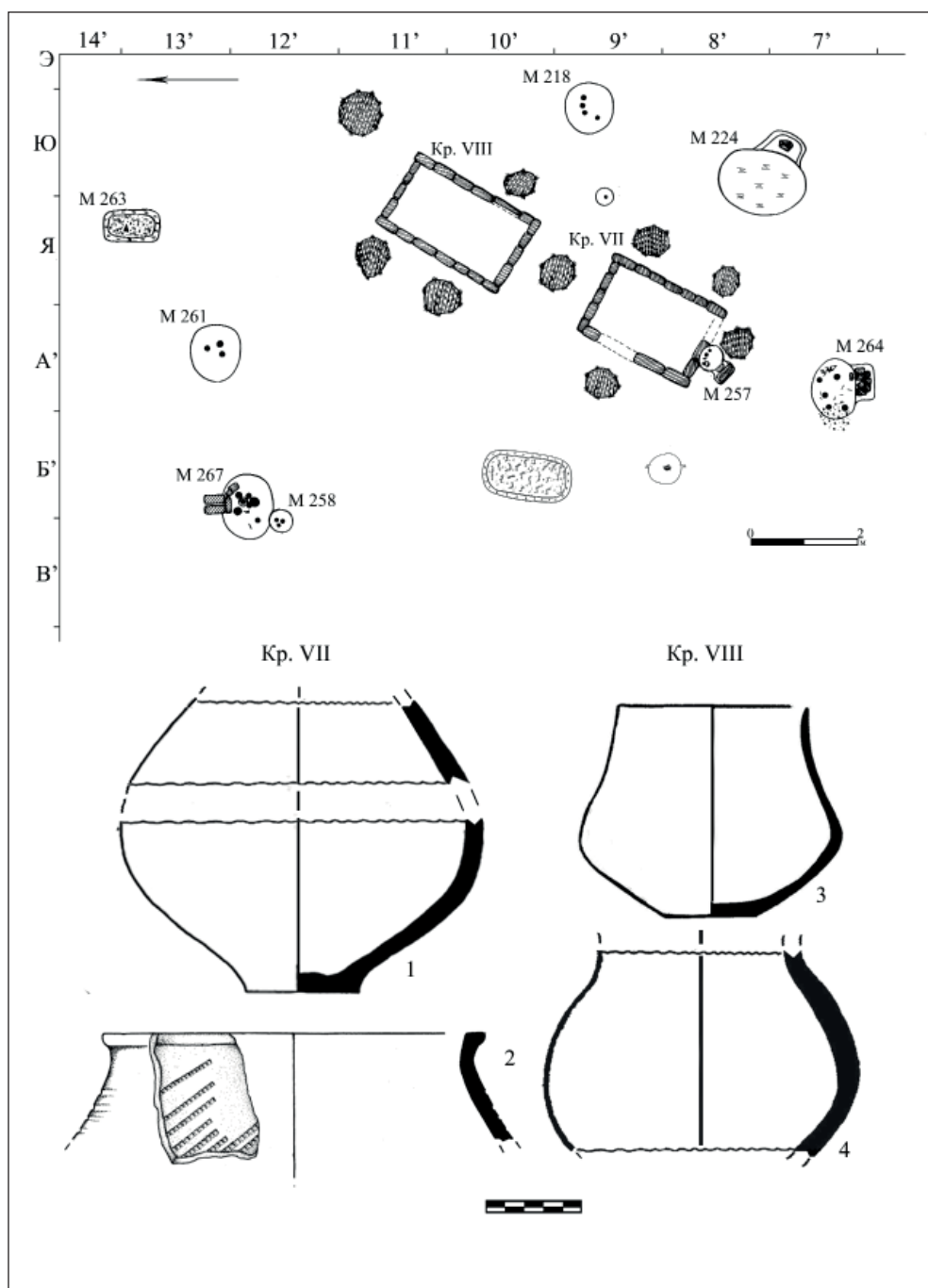


Plate 3.

General view of sacral ceremonial ground around cremation boxes VII-VIII:
1-4 – ceramics from 'crematoriums'

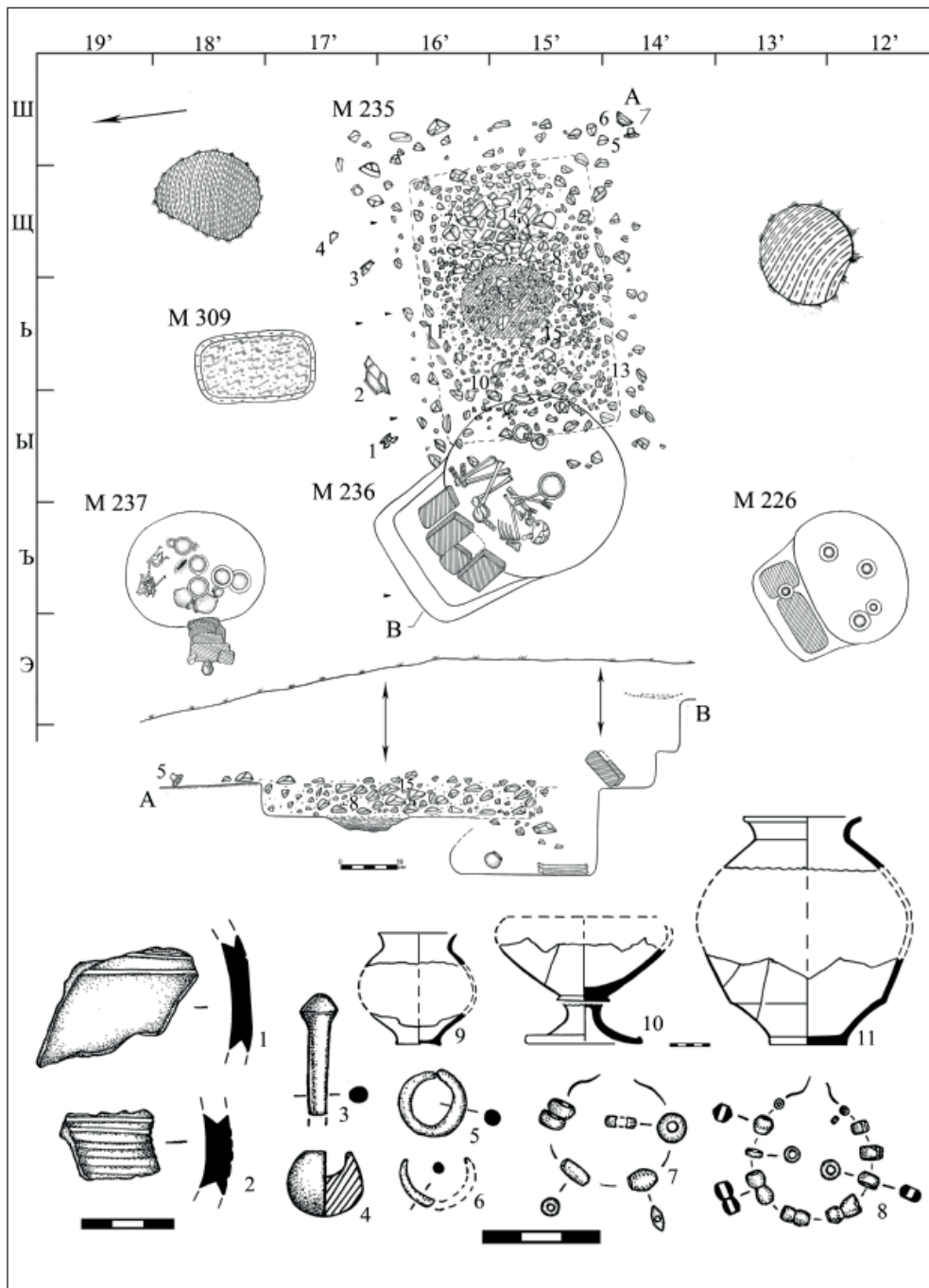


Plate 4.

General plan of sacral ceremonial plot around a special ground for excarnation of the dead: 1-8 – grave goods from platform; 9-11 – ceramics around platform

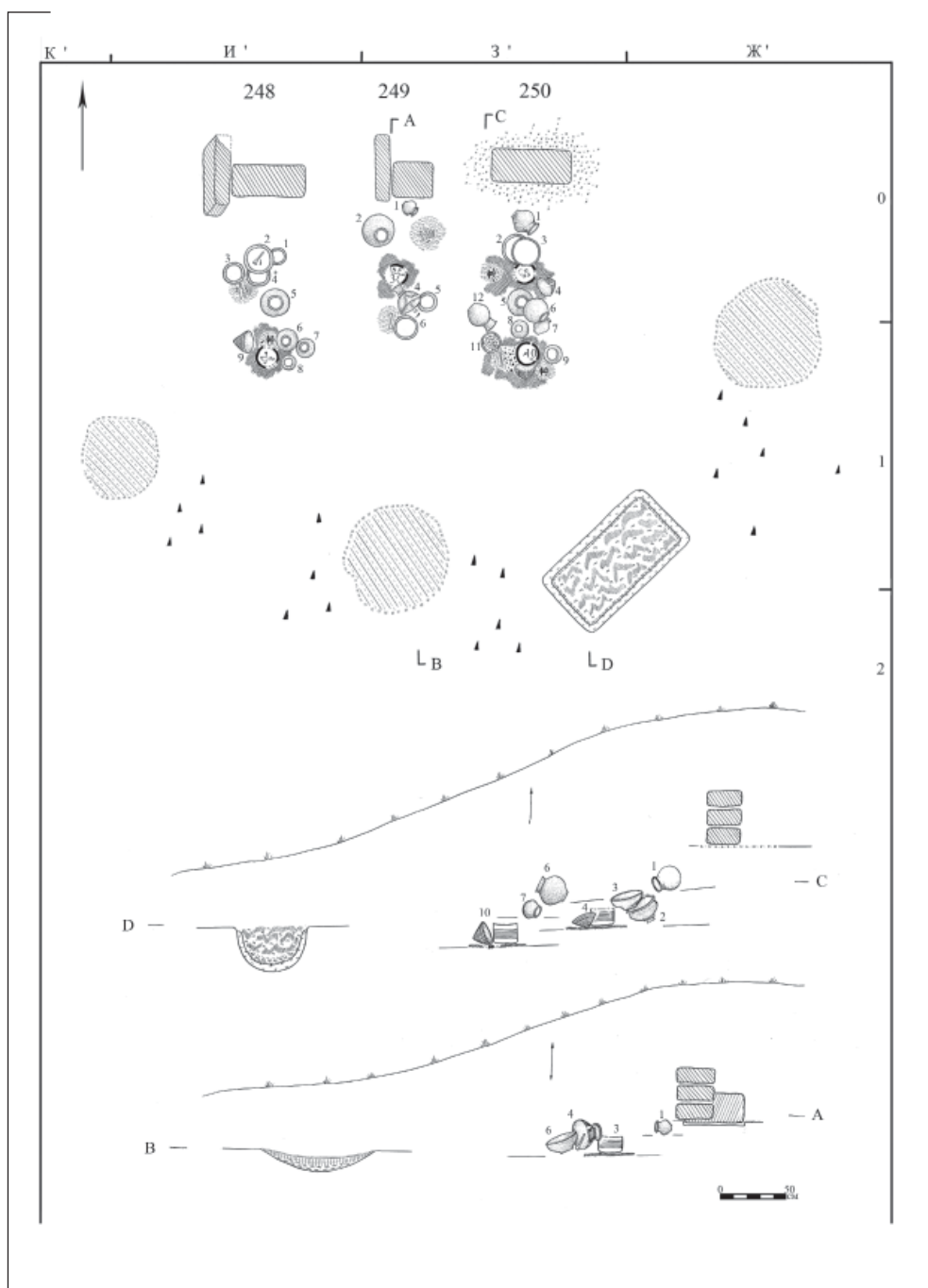


Plate 5.
General plan and section of sacral ceremonial funeral feast ground

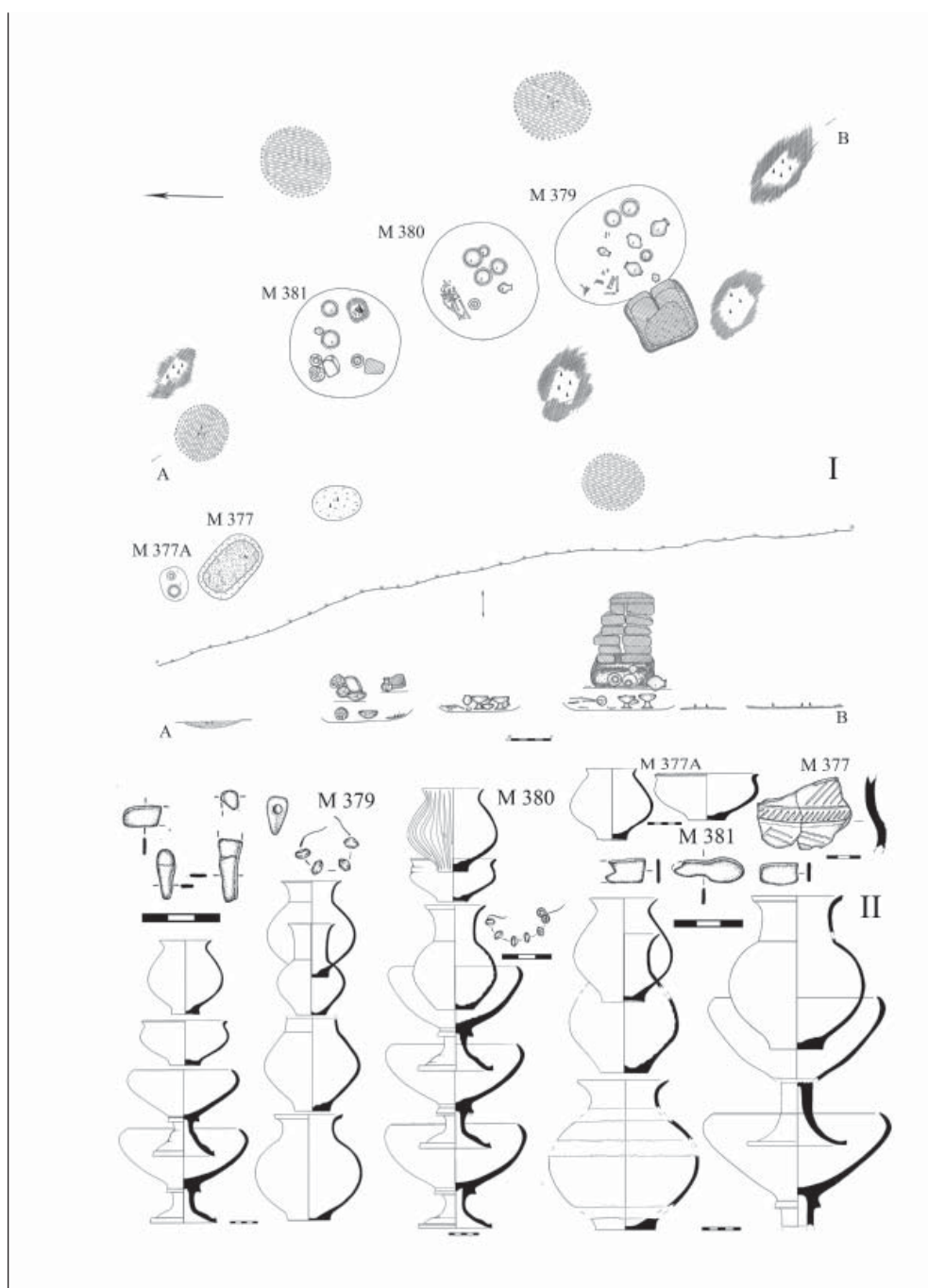


Plate 6.

I – general plan and section of sacral ceremonial ground around funeral feast;
 II – funeral feast goods: M 377A, 379-381; altar M 377

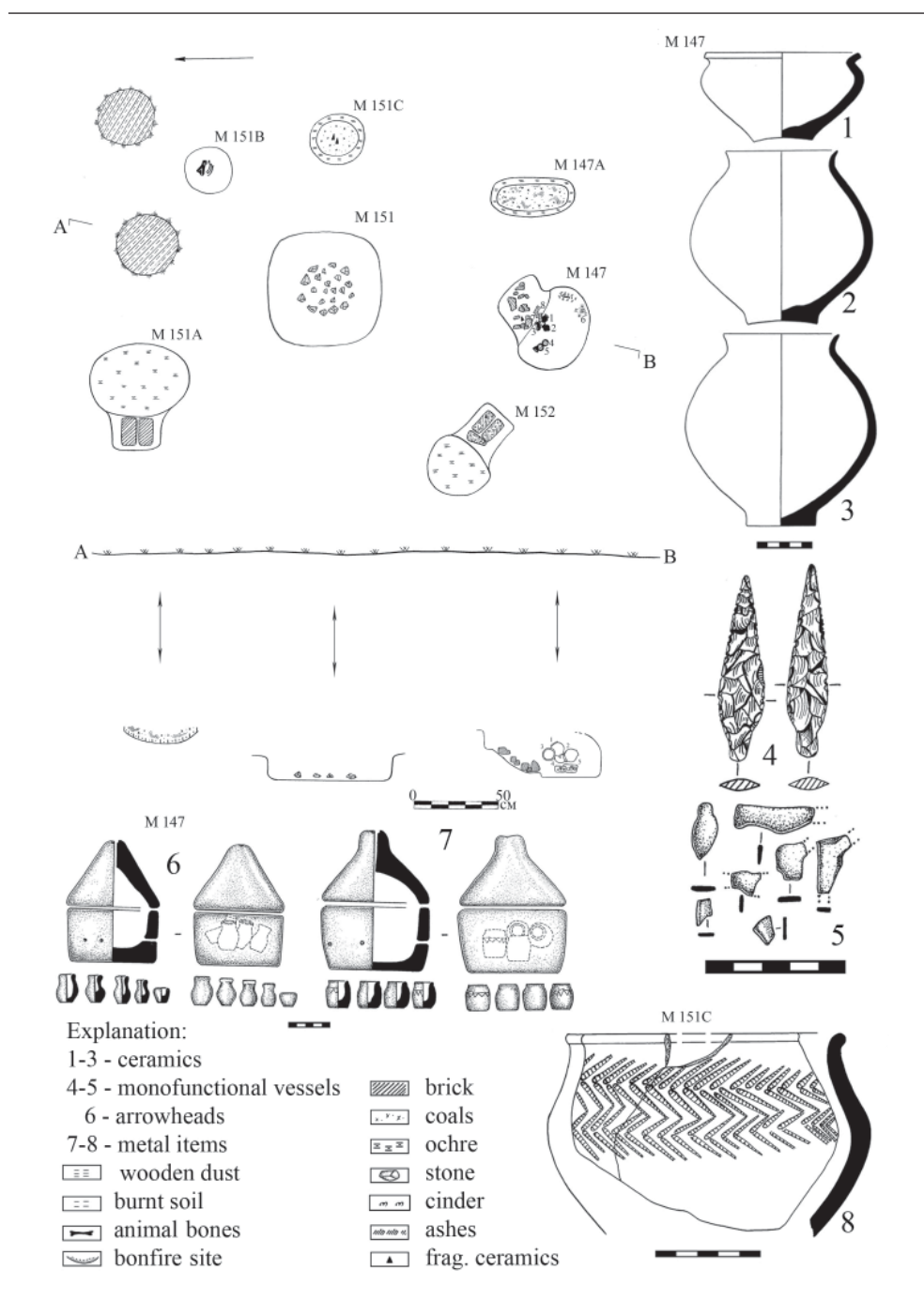


Plate 7.

General plan, section and grave goods of sacral ceremonial plot around stone discal rings

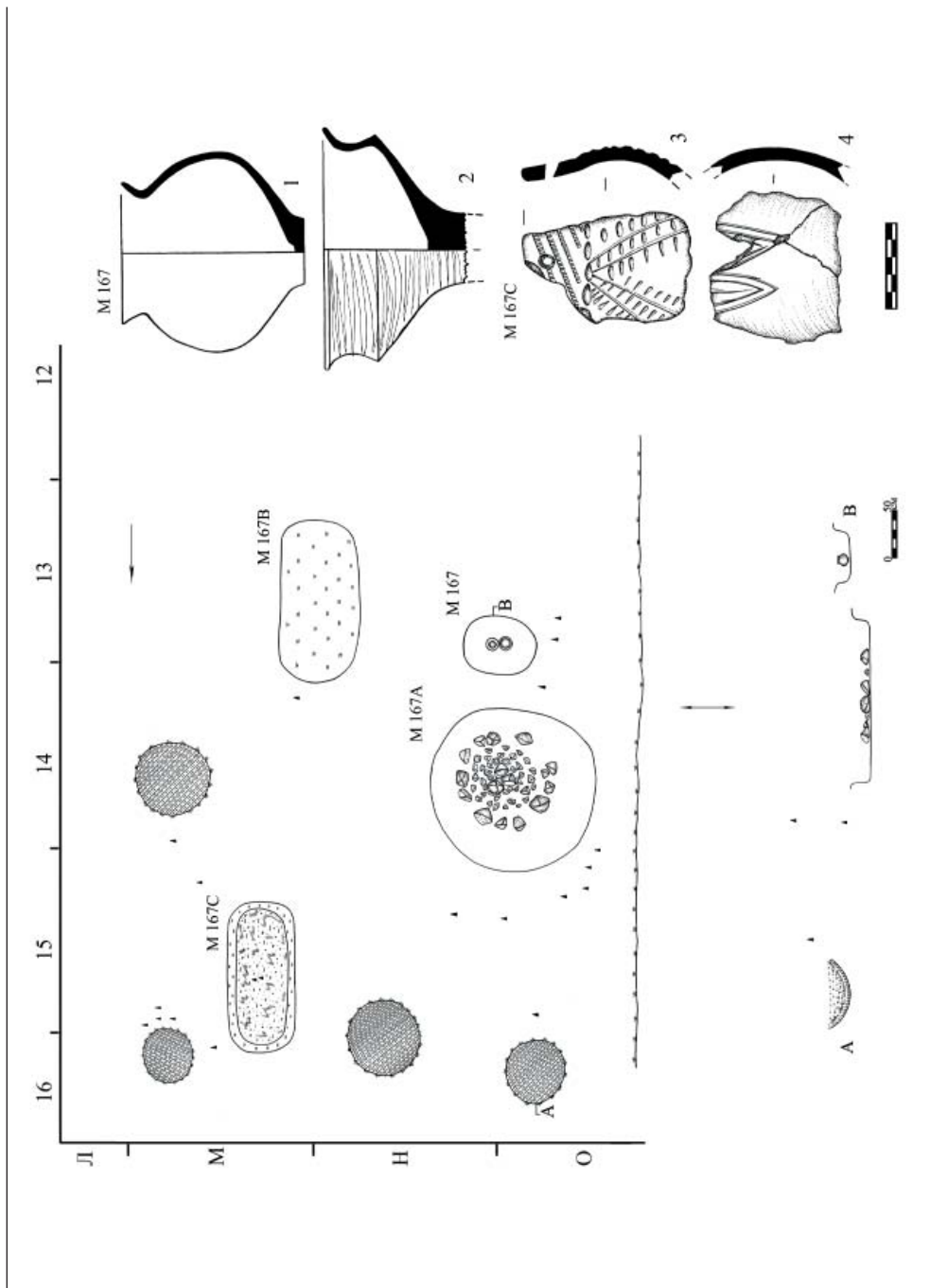


Plate 8.

General plan, section and grave goods of sacral ceremonial plot related to the astral solar symbolism

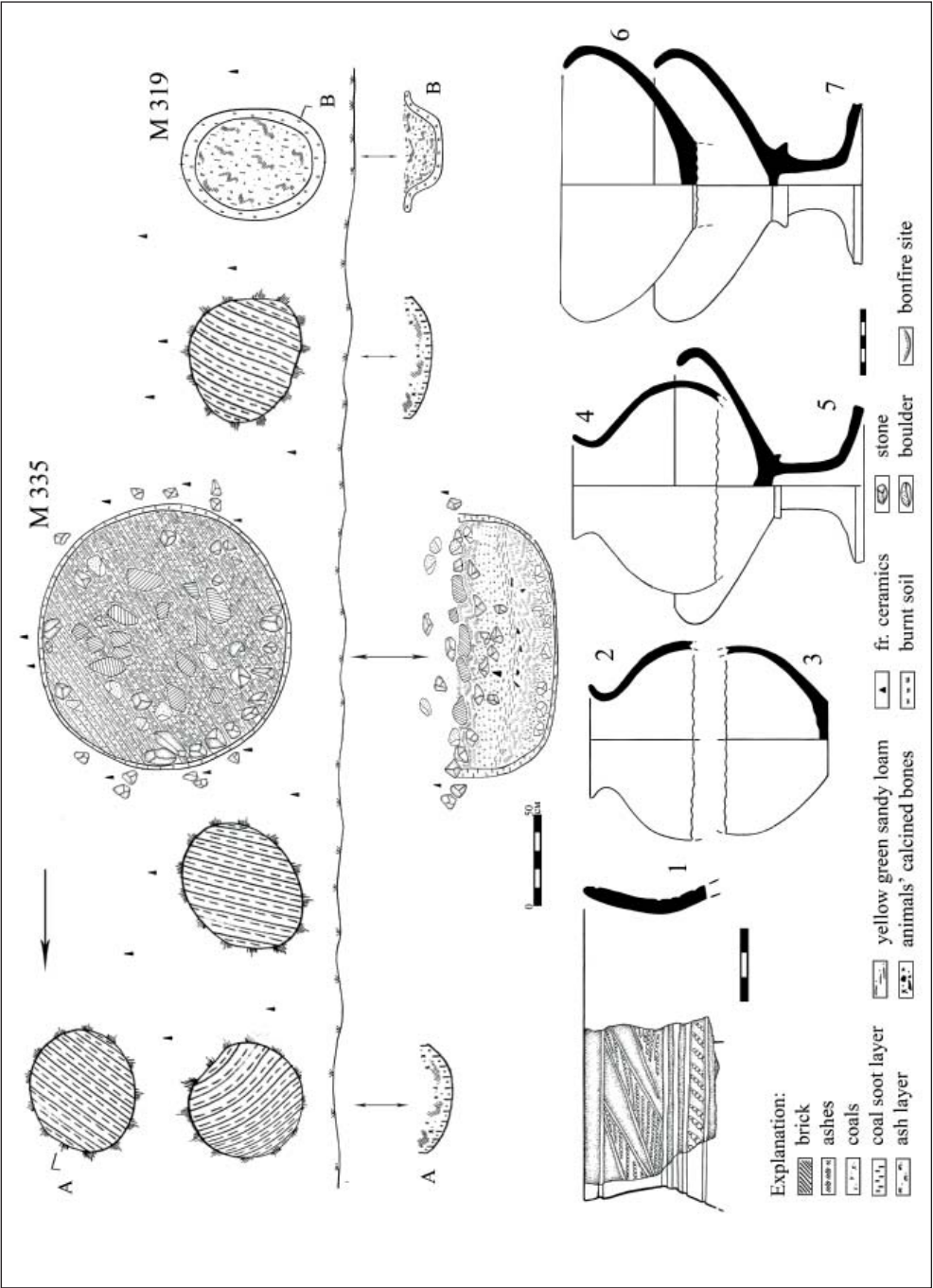


Plate 9.
General plan, section and grave goods of sacral ceremonial ground related
to fire purificatory sacrificial ritual

Conclusion

To summarise, the Buston VI necropolis presents a bright, original and complex picture of the processes that went in the second half of the 2nd millennium BC, reflecting the penetration of new ethnic groups into the Sapalli society. The Buston VI materials testify to the beginning of an absolutely new period at the final stage of the Sapalli culture. We recorded a complex of cultural novelties in the funeral and ritual systems reflecting the change in the Sapalli stereotypes, which, certainly, was conditioned by impulses from other cultures. The influx of new people from the steppe areas of Eurasia and the north of Central Asia made considerable changes in the life of the Buston society and transformed gradually its ancient customs and traditions, which led to the formation of a new ideological system based on the early nomads' heritage. The problem of relations between ancient farmers and steppe people is not merely the problem of relations between two alien cultures, but that of the cultural genesis of the Bactrian civilisation, which was formed from a number of components. Possibly, the steppe people's migration indicates primarily the deep crisis in the agricultural oases, which was associated with the worsening of the demographic and economic situations. It should be taken into account that ancient farmers were not uniform within the whole territory of pre-historic Bactria. The overall cultural situation conformed to the conditions that existed in all the pre-urban Central Asian centres. The new people had the greatest influence on the regional population and, apparently, assimilated into the Buston society, which led to the consolidation of the whole society. The influence of the foreign people was many-sided and quite effective. It led to the formation of a system of relations with the following characteristics: 1) direct interaction of cultures accompanied by the settlement of the nomadic people; 2) movement of some groups of population from the west northwards and southwards, which was conditioned by the amount and quality of natural resources in different territories; 3) possible occupation, which might be caused by the consequences of the climate's aridisation. The character and strength of the links varied depending on the territory. The strongest and most intensive links were those between the Ural and Kazakhstan communities. Signs of the Srubna and Andronovo culture were diagnosed in the material culture and funeral ritual. The Srubna and Andronovo tribes influenced and transformed considerably the cultural values and general appearance of the Sapalli culture. The interrelation influenced the cultural, economic, social

and political aspects of the Sapalli culture and determined largely Bactria's historical and cultural development and its cultural genesis.

Unlike other monuments of the Sapalli culture, Buston VI features a large number of most complex funeral rites typical of steppe tribes, which had the form of fire rituals. Their presence in the culture did not result from the internal tendencies in the development of the Sapalli society, but was caused by the external influence. The variation of the funeral cycle, which in many respects does not correspond with the Sapalli funeral canon, is what makes the monument so unique. The non-traditional rituals associated with fire could not derive from the previous stages of the Sapalli culture. The differentiated approach to the performance of funeral rituals and the dissemination of new ritual forms might result from the steppe factor. The materials that were obtained in the course of the examination of Buston VI pose interesting questions, such as change of ideology reflected in the funeral mechanism and others, which, however, are not always soluble. These materials demonstrate the diversity of burial methods and related cultic actions, thereby showing that the Buston people's ideology was quite complex. The spiritual aspect of each stage of Buston VI was characterised by the appearance of monofunctional fine plasticity.

The Buston ritual system is not a mere symbiosis of the Sapalli culture's funeral traditions. It is absolutely unique and determined by strict and stable canons, where the whole ritual practice is filled with symbols and the fire rites occupy a special place. Buston VI's uniqueness lies not only in its opposition to the earlier features of the Sapalli culture, but, rather, in the demonstration of the Srubna and Andronovo traditions, which is supported by the growing number of the steppe elements in the monument's rituals and items. The innovations recorded in Buston VI's cultic practice (cremation, fractional burials, large numbers of sacrificial animals, occasional human sacrifices, stonework in chambers and over-grave constructions, sacralised graves and so on) indicate that the Eurasian nomads had cultural and ethnic contacts with the farmers of pre-historic northern Bactria. The most obvious consequences of these contacts can be found in the funeral ritual system. The people of the pre-Andronovo period (Petrovka culture) and, later, the Srubna and Andronovo cultures were already involved in the development of the early stages of the Sapalli culture. The proportion of the Srubna and Andronovo people shows the degree, to which the steppe population influenced the formation of the new phenomenon in the late 2nd millennium BC. This period was characterised by major changes in many spheres of the Buston society's life. These changes did not only involve the rituals and customs, but also the economic aspect of

the Sapalli people's life, which was reflected in the establishment of a new economy based on agriculture and cattle breeding.

On the one hand, Buston VI differs greatly from the early Sapalli monuments, on the other hand, it is connected with them genetically. The final stage characterised by the steppe cultural genesis and the reconstruction of the local early Sapalli traditions in the rituals and material objects became a key point for the further historical development.

The unique character of Buston VI is determined by the following key factors:

- the extinction of a considerable number of the Sapalli cultural stereotypes was caused by the growing influence of the steppe tribes;
- the cardinal changes in the arrangement of burials, which were now laid in a circular pattern characteristic of the kurgans of the steppe tribes;
- the predomination of steppe-type metal items over the items of ancient farmers;
- the violation of the canonic burial ritual: women crouched on the left side and men on the right side, which was a traditional norm for the early stages of the Sapalli culture;
- atypical graves: fractional and desecrated burials, human sacrifices, in a sitting position, like a horseman;
- the inclusion of a new local feature in the ritual – the placement of a definite set of monofunctional handmade clay items in the grave, which is a plastic materialisation of the Indo-Iranian mythological system;
- the complication of the funeral ritual and the diversity of ritual ceremonies;
- the appearance of new types of ceramics uncharacteristic of the previous stages and the discovery of a separate group of vessels genetically related to the early specimens of the early Sapalli pottery;
- the appearance of a kind of new Sapalli-Jarkutan Renaissance in the cultic and ritual practice and material culture;
- the change in the functions of the burial ground, which was used not only as a cemetery, but also as a sanctuary: grounds for the performance of ritual ceremonies were discovered;
- a combination of traditions and innovations both in the rituals and in the material objects;
- objects of funeral cycle characterised by a large number of sacrifices;
- numerous traces of rituals associated with the fire cult as purificatory activity;
- the largest number of the cremation rituals at the Buston stage.

Each of these points can receive still deeper scientific study. All this indicates that the funeral rituals consisted of several components, which, in our opinion, reflects the social (different ranks) and ethnic heterogeneity of the Buston society that activated the mechanism of the Bactrian cultural genesis, and, at the same time, testifies to the continuity of the Sapalli culture. The Buston phenomenon demonstrates clear signs of syncretic originality and becomes a core generating new stereotypes in the overall cultural and historical situation, which were embodied in the urban Bactrian period.

The burial ground we have studied is one of the more representative late Bronze Age monuments, which changed cardinally our notion about the origins and contents of the Bactrian civilisation.

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List of abbreviations

AV	— Arkheologicheskiye vesti Instituta istorii materialnoy kulturi RAN. SPB
AI	— Arkheologicheskiye issledovaniya v Uzbekistane
AKTDEM	— Arkheologiya, qadimgi dunyo tarixi va etnografk masalalari
AU	— Arkheologiya Uzbekistana
GIM	— Gosudarstvennyy istoricheskiy muzey
IMKU	— Istoriya material'noy kul'tury Uzbekistana
KSIA	— Kratkiye soobsheniya Instituta arkheologii AN SSSR
MIA	— Materialy i issledovaniya po arkheologii AN SSSR
MISAI	— Mejdunarodnyy Institut Tsentral'noaziatskix issledovaniy
MMNK	— Materialy mejdunarodnoy nauchnoy konferentsii
OGU	— Omskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
ONU	— Obshestvennyye nauki Uzbekistana
TD	— Tezisy dokladov
TDMK	— Tezisy dokladov mejdunarodnoy konferentsii

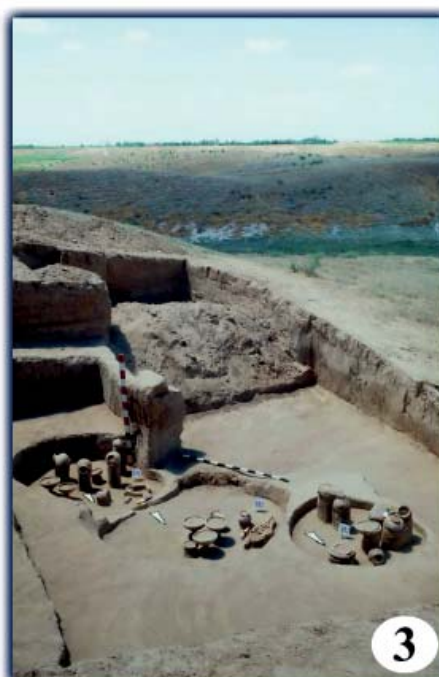


Photo I: 1 – general view of Buston VI necropolis; 2, 3 – process of excavations



Photo II. Variants of inhumation: 1 – inhumation; 2 – desecrated;
3 – secondary; 4 – fractional



Photo III. Cremation



Photo IV. Symbolic burials: 1 – with clay handicrafts; 2 – with a sheep/ram; 3 – with arrowheads in ochre pit; 4 – with a dog



Photo V. Objects of non-burial purpose: 1, 2 – funeral feast sites; 3 – fictitious grave; 4 – cenotaph; 5 – bonfire site; 6 – ground altar with funeral feast

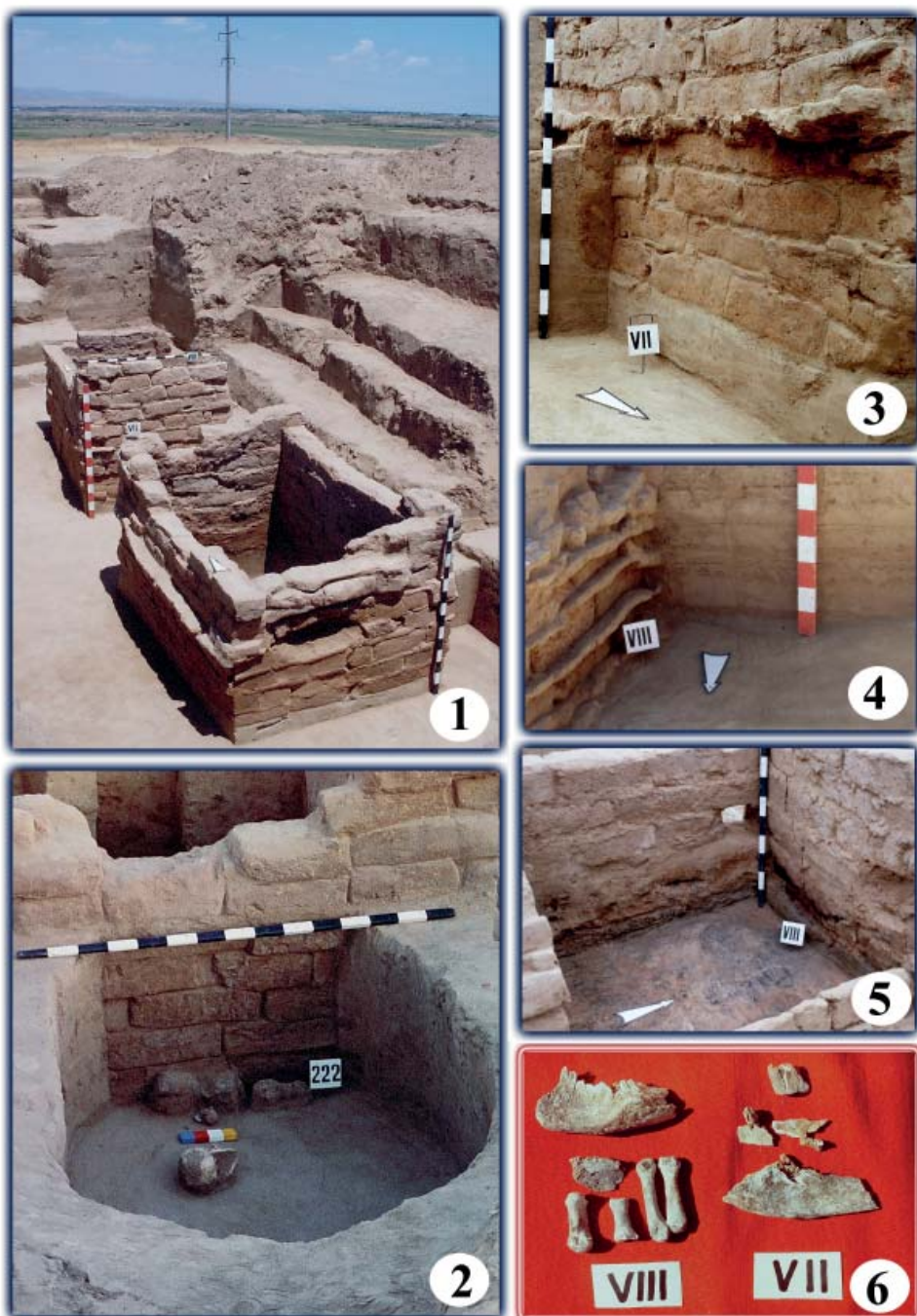


Photo VI. Boxes for cremation: 1 – general view; 2 – inset sacrifice (a child's skull); 3 – profile of control edge; 4 – fragmented brickwork on mortar; 5 – near-bottom part of box; 6 – calcined human bones from boxes



Photo VII. Set of clay handicrafts from symbolical tombs



Photo VIII. Clay handicrafts



Photo IX. Mono-functional items: 1 – anthropomorphic statuettes with symbolism of ‘rain’; 2 – pottery from graves with clay handicrafts; 3 – altars and counters

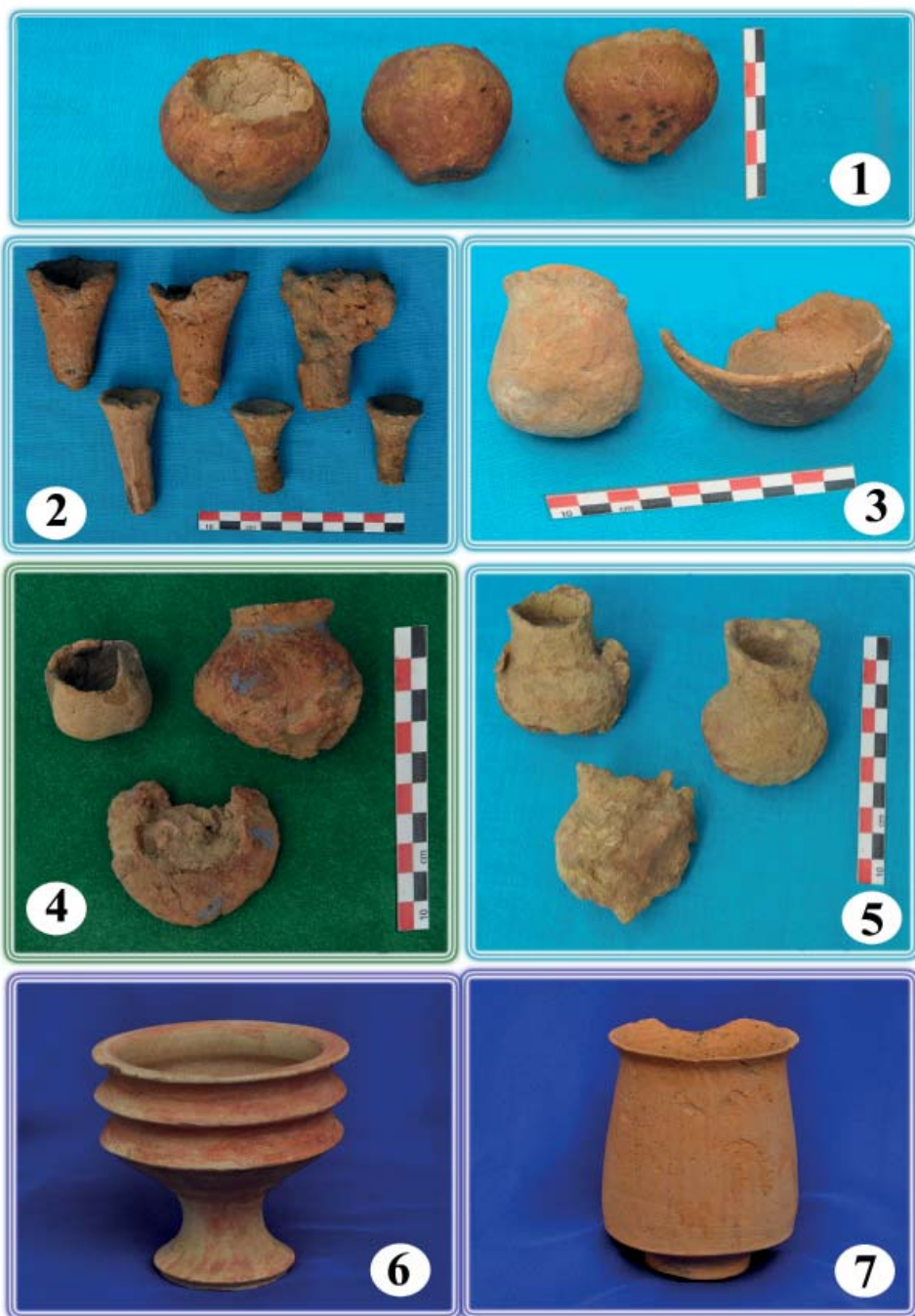


Photo X. Votive ceramics: 1, 3, 5 – kaolin vessels; 2, 4 – clay handicrafts with ochre; 6, 7 – pottery of Buston period with foreign traits

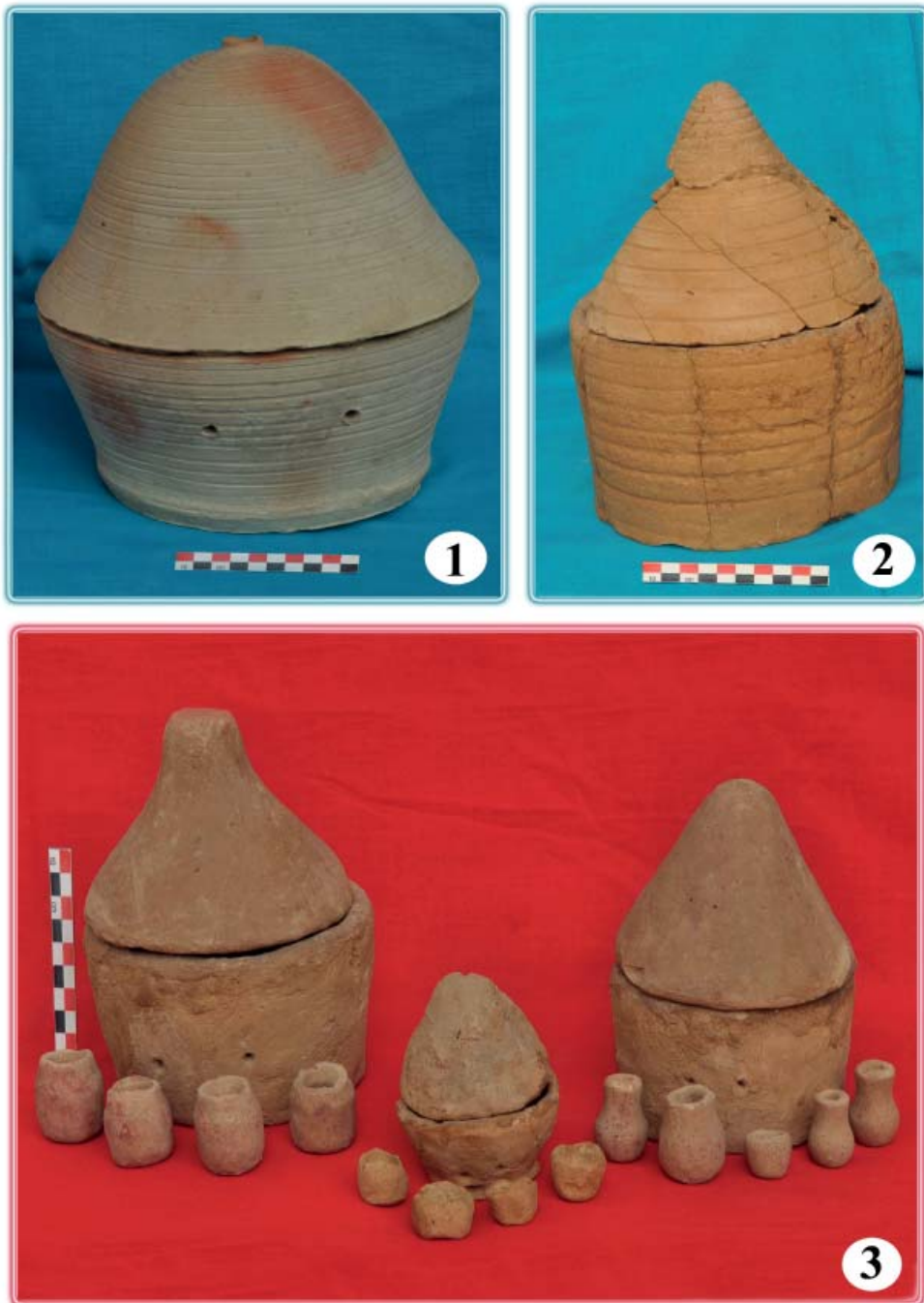


Photo XI.Cultic vessels.

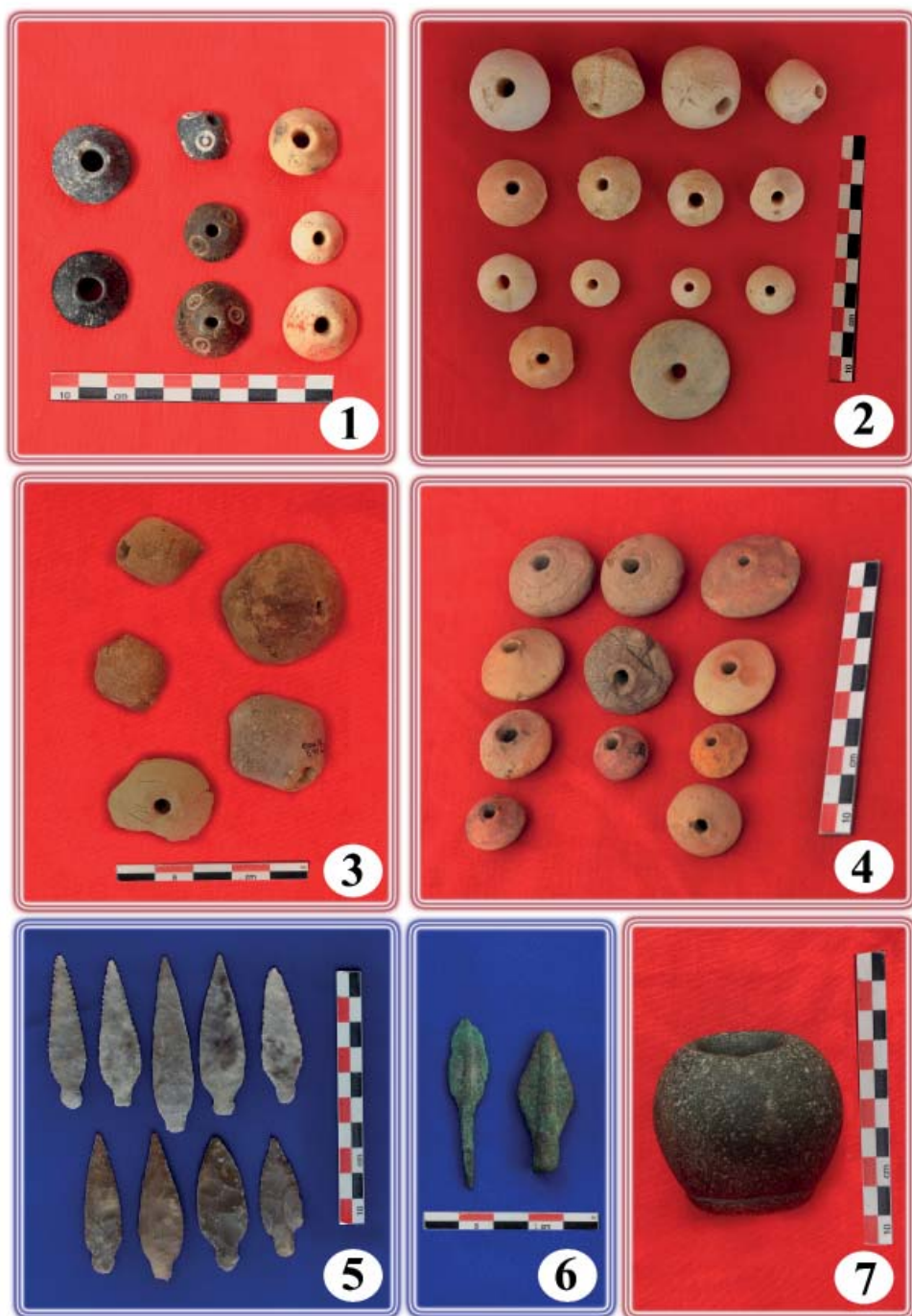


Photo XII. Stone, clay and metal goods: 1 – beads-spindles; 2 – spindles; 3 – votive spindles; 4 – votive wheels; 5, 6 – arrowheads; 7 – top of mace



Photo XIII. Vases from complexes of Buston period: 1, 2, 4 – burnished vessels coated with ochre; 3 – secondary use of vases

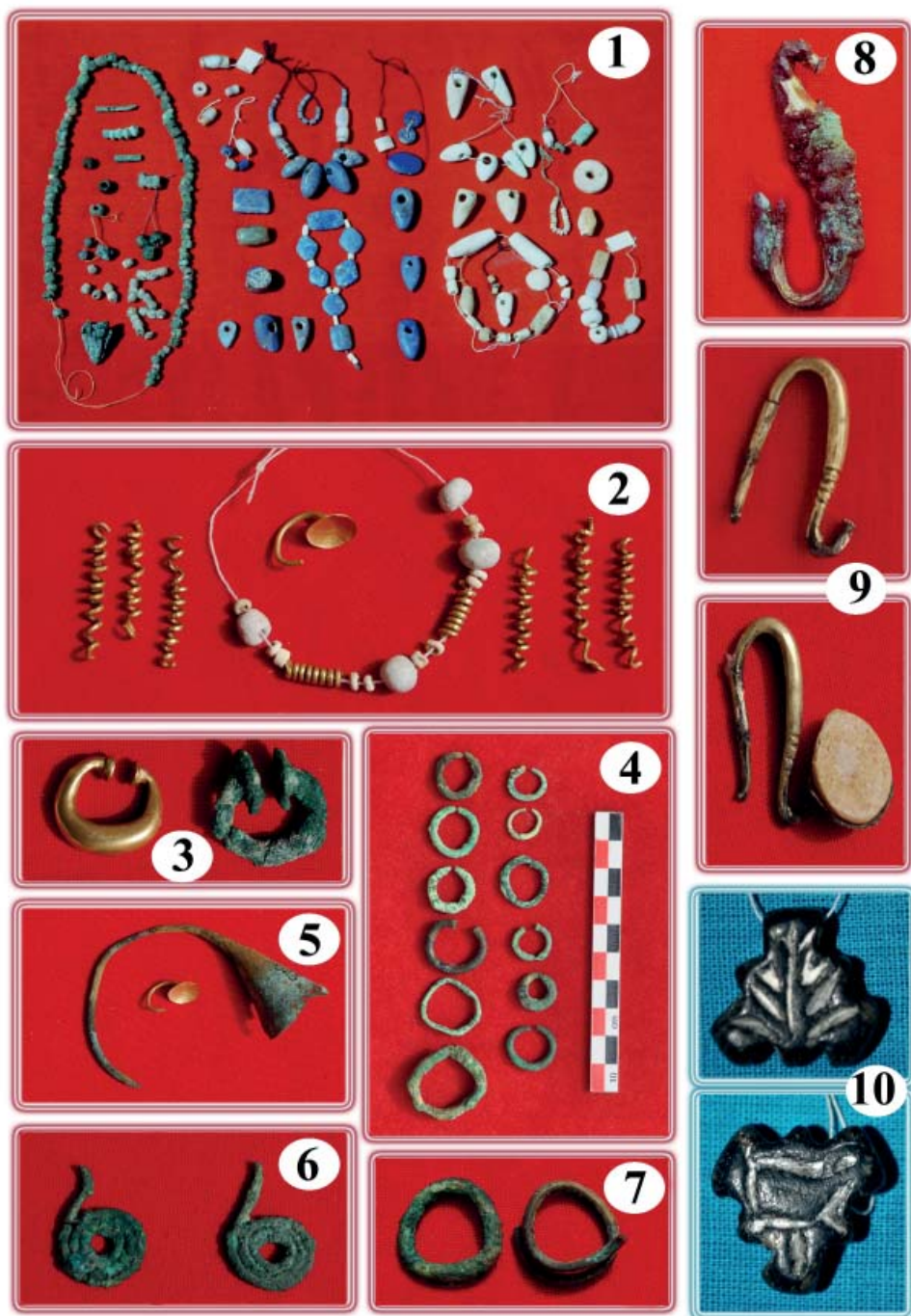


Photo XIV. Set of metal and stone adornments

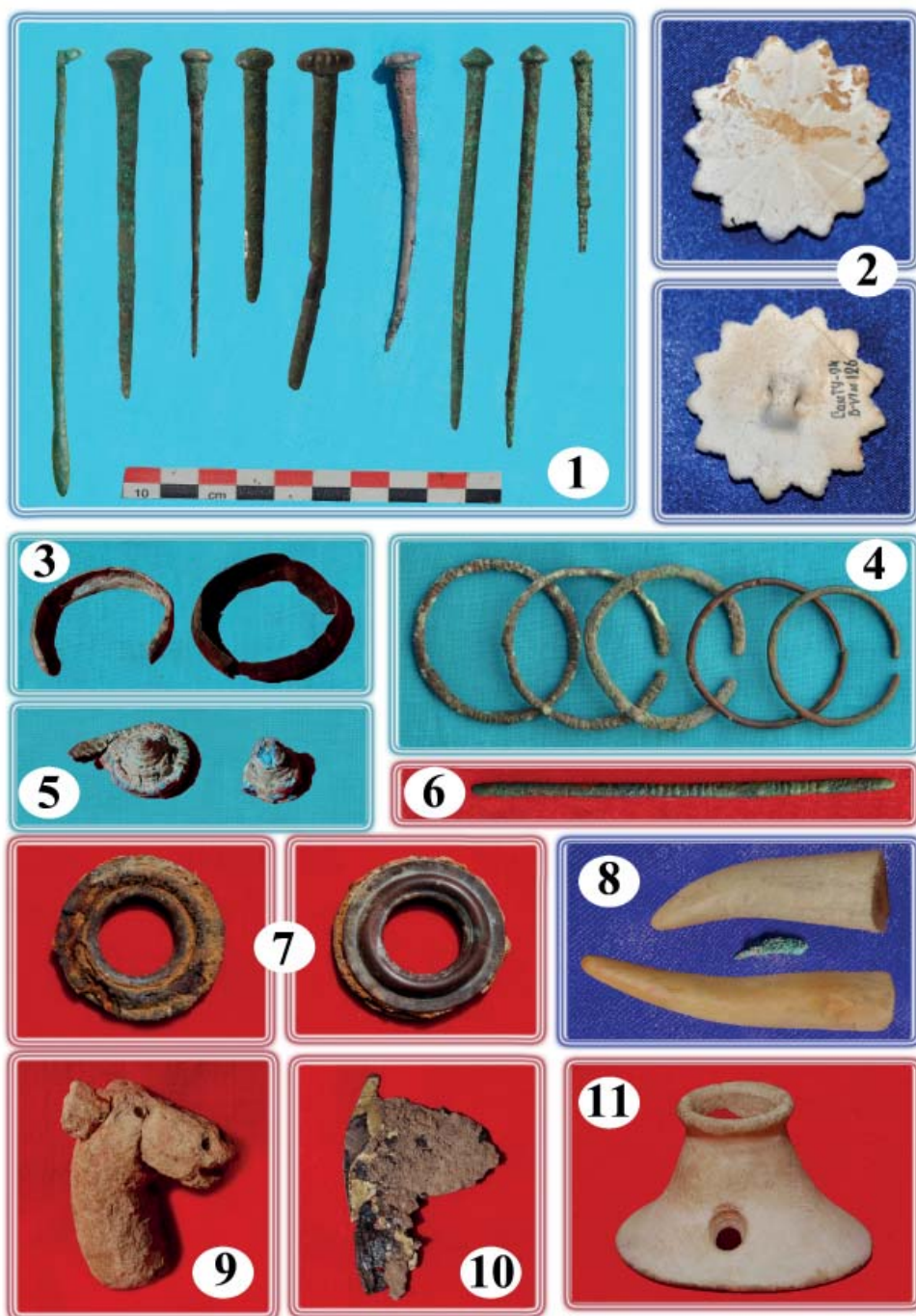


Photo XV. Accessories of dress and zoomorphic figurines

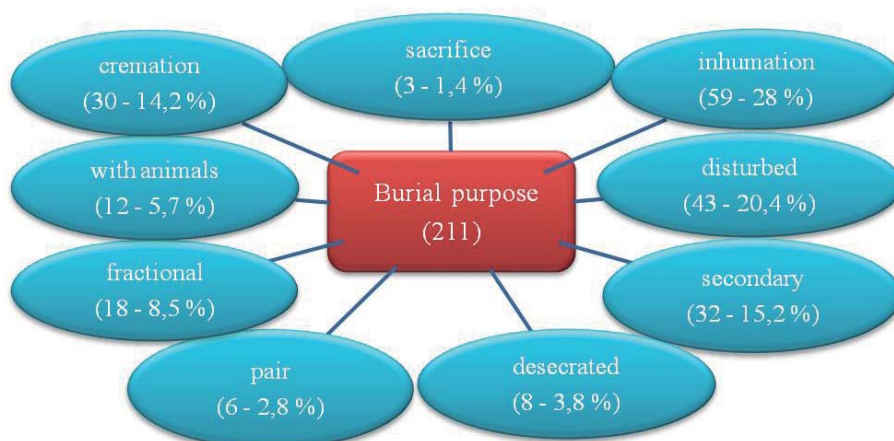


Photo XVI. Metal miniature copies of utilitarian articles

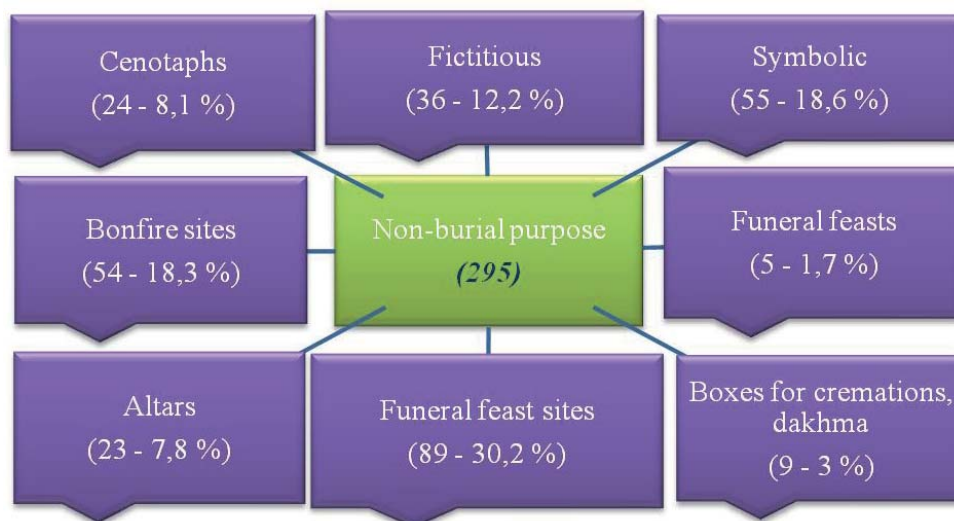
Appendix

Database of quantitative and qualitative indices of ritual groups of objects of burial and non-burial purpose

The code of sources, which we have, seems to be representative enough to work out typology, structure of burial and cultural-ritual practice of the necropolis. The database of ritual indications describing the peculiarities of burial practice of objects of burial and non-burial purpose has been done for quantitative evaluation of the structural analyse and spatial distribution of burials of BVI.



Ritual structural units of objects of burial purpose



Structural units of ritual indices of objects of non-burial purpose

- Funeral feasts are given in the group of tombs of burial purpose
- Bonfire sites, boxes for cremation, dakhma, stone disks and a grave with knuckle bone are not given in the database

OBJECTS OF BURIAL PURPOSE

Plate 1, 1

Single inhumation

No. of grave	structure of chamber	sizes (cm)		grave pit shape	entrance aperture shape	brick mass		construction above grave	
		pit	entrance			coals	pebble	mound	covering
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	pit	120x70		rectangular					
9	undercut	160x130	50x110	rounded	rectangular				
10	undercut catacomb	150x140	60x95	rounded	rectangular				
13	undercut	145x95	105x50	reniform	rectangular				
14	undercut catacomb	165x130	80x95	rounded	rectangular				
15	pit	150x125		rectangular					
19	pit	170x120		rectangular					
37	pit	210x175		rectangular					
50	pit	150x95		rectangular					
57	undercut catacomb	145x130	50x90	oval	rectangular				
74	undercut catacomb	180x150	75x120	reniform	stepped				
98	undercut catacomb	155x130	70x80	oval	rectangular				
110	undercut	185x130	70x130	rounded	rectangular				
116	pit	130x90		rectangular					
121	undercut catacomb	200x125	60x100	reniform	rectangular				
126	undercut	175x140	70x170	rounded	stepped	fired			
132	pit	110x100		rounded oblong					
154	pit	130x120		square					
161	undercut catacomb	165x135	70x90	oval	stepped	fired			
165	undercut	135x110	60x120	rectangular	rectangular				
170	undercut	150x145	55x100	rounded	rectangular	fired			
172	pit	125x100		rectangular					
173	undercut	160x105	45x135	oval	rectangular	fired			
185	undercut	145x130	50x105	rounded	rectangular				
196	undercut	200x130	45x130	oval	rectangular				
201	pit	150x105		rectangular					
202	undercut catacomb	175x155	60x105	reniform	rectangular				
211	pit	130x90		rectangular					
215	pit	135x100		rectangular					
217	undercut	170x130	55x125	reniform	rectangular				
221	undercut	155x120	50x80	reniform	rectangular				

Plate 1, 1

Single inhumation

No. of grave	structure of chamber	sizes			grave pit shape	entrance aperture shape	brick mass		construction above grave	
		pit		entrance			coals	pebble	mound	covering
		3	4							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
236	undercut catacomb	150x140	60x100	rounded	stepped					
241	undercut	190x135	60x125	oval	rectangular					
242	catacomb	195x180	95x135	rounded	rectangular					
246	undercut	135x100	50x80	rounded	rectangular					
251	catacomb	145x145	80x80	rounded	rectangular					
253	undercut	145x110	45x130	rectangular	rectangular					
269	pit	120x90		rectangular						
284	undercut	190x115	110x60	oval	rectangular					
289	undercut	145x110	55x135	reniform	stepped	fired				
295	undercut catacomb	130x100	60x75	rounded	rectangular					
299	undercut catacomb	115x90	50x60	rounded	rectangular					
306	pit	155x140		rectangular						
308	undercut	200x130	80x100	oval	rectangular					
311	undercut	160x120	55x120	reniform	rectangular					
323	undercut	150x125	50x75	rounded	rectangular					
325	undercut	130x120	50x95	rounded	rectangular					
329	catacomb	130x100	85x95	rounded	rectangular					
339	undercut catacomb	120x115	60x80	rounded	rectangular					
340	undercut	150x140	55x100	rounded	rectangular					
350	pit	155x110		rectangular						
357	pit	100x80		oval						
366	undercut	175x130	50x90	oval	rectangular					
368	undercut catacomb	175x125	60x95	oval	rectangular					
395	undercut	170x135	50x140	rounded	rectangular					
399	undercut	185x125	75x150	oval	rectangular					
400	undercut	195x130	50x140	oval	stepped					
402	pit	155x140		rectangular						
414	pit	170x130		rectangular						

172 bones with thermic effect traces

173 bones with thermic effect traces

196 bones with thermic effect traces

202 skull and extremities with thermal effect traces

306 lower extremities with thermal effect traces

395 fragmented ceramics in brick mass

Plate 1,2

Single inhumation

No of Grave	position of skeleton																sex age characteristic		
	place of skeleton in chamber				pose of skeleton		degree of crouched position				position of skull				orientation				
	in centre	at entrance	at wall	other position	on left side	on right side	supine	prone	strong	medium	weak	face to entrance	face from entrance	face downward	face upward	skeleton	head	sex	age
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
4																WNW-ESE	N	F	?
9																W-E	N	F(?)	40-50
10																WNW-ESE	N	?	11-12
13																NNE-SSW	E	?	8-9
14																NE-SW	N	M	20-30
15																WNW-ESE	N	M(?)	?
19																WSW-ESE	NNW	M	35-45
37																WSW-ESE	NNW	M	20-30
50																NE-SW	SE	M	30-35
57																3-B	N	F	30-35
74																NE-SW	NNW	M	25-30
98																NE-SW	WNW	M	35-40
110																WSW-ESE	N	?	?
116																WNW-ESE	NNE	?	7-14
121																N-S	W	M	35-40
126																W-E	N	F(?)	?
132																NE-SW	NNW	?	7-14
154																NE-SW	N	?	10-12
161																W-E	N	?	?
165																NE-SW	NW	F	35-45
170																NNE-SSW	NW	F	30-40
172																		?	2-3 mee
173																WSW-ESE	NNE	M	25-30
185																ENE-WSW	S	F	40-45
196																W-E	N	M(?)	35-40
201																W-E	S	F	25-30
202																N-S	SSW	M	30-35
211																N-S	WSW	M	25-30
215																WSW-ESE	N	F	15-18
217																NE-SW	SE	F	35-45
221																NE-SW	N	?	8-12

Plate 1,2

Single inhumation

grave No	position of skeleton																	sex age characteristic	
	place of skeleton in chamber				pose of skeleton			degree of crunched position				position of skull				orientation		sex	age
	in centre	at entrance	at wall	other position	on left side	on right side	supine	prone	strong	medium	weak	face to entrance	face from entrance	face downward	face upward	skeleton	head		
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
236																NNE-SSW	E	?	14-17
241																WSW-ENE	N	M(?)	25-35
242																NE-SW	NNW	F	35-45
246																N-S	E	F	20-30
251																NE-SW	SE	?	5-6
253																N-S	E	F	40-50
269																N-S	ESE	?	7-13
284																NNE-SSW	WNW	F	40-50
289																W-E	WNW	?	?
295																NNE-SSW	NW	?	5-6
299																NNE-SSW	E	?	7-8
306																C-IO	W	?	?
308				in w. part												W-E	NNE	F	45-55
311																W-E	S	?	?
323																WSW-ENE	S	?	?
325																NW-SE	S	?	?
329																N-S	E	?	2-3
339																WSW-ENE	SE	?	?
340																WSW-ENE	N	F	35-45
350																W-E		M	25-35
357				in jug														?	0-1
366																WNW-ESE	N	F	?
368																W-E	N	F	35-45
395																NE-SW		M	25-35
399																WSW-ENE	NNW	M	25-35
400																NE-SW	SE	M	35-45
402																NE-SW	NW	F	35-45
414				airways												NE-SW		M	25-35

Plate 1,3

Single inhumation

No. of grave	parting meat products										funeral feast				
	composition of bones					species composition					location of meat products				
	vertebrae	ribs	shoulder-blade	tubular bones	others	sheep	wild animals	other animals	near head	in front of body	near legs	at entrance	behind back	in vessels	at entrance
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
4														jar	
9															
10															
13															
14															
15															
19															
37															
50															
57															
74															
98															
110															
116															
121															
126															
132															
154															
161					knuckle bone										
165															
170															
172															
173															
185															
196															
201															
202															
211															
215															
217															
221					heel bone									plate	

Plate 1,3

Single inhumation

No. of grave	parting meat products										funeral feast			
	composition of bones					species composition					location of meat products			
	vertebrae	ribs	shoulder-blade	tubular bones	others	sheep	wild animals	other animals	near head	in front of body	near legs	at entrance	behind back	in vessels
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
236														
241														
242					knuckle bone									
246														bowl
251														
253														bowl, jar
269														
284														2 bowls
289														bowl
295														
299														
306														vase
308														vase
311														*
323														
325														
329														
339														
340														
350														
357														
366														vase
368														bowl
395														
399														
400														
402														
414						?								bowl

M 311 remains of meat products in bowl, jug, pot

Plate 1,4

Single inhumation

No. of grave	finds										vessels								
	arm/tools			adornments/dress						frag. vessels	location of vessels								
	arrow heads	knives / metal frag.	spindle	others	beads	pendant	earring /clip	mirror	pin		others	accessory		near head	in front of body	behind back	at legs	others	
												every day	cultic						
1	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
4											3		1		2+frag			1	
9			1						1		4				4				
10											4			2			1		1 in funeral feast
13		1									4			2	2	4		1	1 in funeral feast
14											4								
15											8			1	7				
19											3			1	2				
37					7		1			2 threads of beads	2					2			
50											5			1	3			1	
57											5				5				
74										buckle	5					5			
98					3						5				4			1	
110		1			1						7				5			1	1 in funeral feast
116											3			1 frag	3				
121											3			3					
126					1					button-seal	7	1			6+ cultic				1 in funeral feast
132							1				3	handmade vessel			3+1				
154											3				3				
161		1	1			4				wheel	7				6		1		
165			1		bronze beads	1					7				7				
170				wheel axe-adze						awl	4				4				
172											4*				in north-eastern part				
173											5				4			1	
185								1			5		1	2 cultics	6	5+ frag		1	
196											7	2							
201		1									1			1					
202											7				1	4			2 in funeral feast
211	1		1 frag.								4			3	1				
215											3				3				
217		2									4				4				
221							1		1		4				2	1			1 at entrance

Plate 1,4

Single inhumation

no of objects	finds										vessels								
	arm/tools				adornments/dress						accessory		frag. vessels			location of vessels			
	arrow heads	knives / metal frag.	spindle	others	beads	pendant	earring /clip	mirror	pin	others	every day	cultic	near head	in front of body	at wall	behind back	at legs	others	
236	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
241			1								3			3					
242		3	1		2 threads of beads	4	2	1	1	*	10						1	4	5 at entrance
246											3						3		
251											3			1					2 in funeral feast
253											8	frag			1 cultic		4	1	3 in funeral feast
269											2		Andr. ceramics*	5		2			
284			1		1				1		6				5			1	1 in funeral feast
289			1								6				5				
295																			
299											2			2					
306											5			4		1			
308			1							bracelet	6			1					5 at entrance
311		1	1	adze						awl	6			1			6		1 in funeral feast
323				metal plate							2								
325						2							3*						
329																2			1 at entrance
339											2		1						
340		2	1								2				1+ frag				1 at entrance
350											5			4			1		
357											2*								
366		2	1								8								1 in funeral feast
368		1	2				2			rod	6				5		1		
395				wheel						awl	5					5			
399		2	1								5		Andr. ceramics*		5				
400				stone workpiece					1		4		Andr. ceramics*				3	1	
402											3								
414											6						5	1	

116 fragmented ceramics as 'altar'

126 button-seal

132 hand-made vessel inside bowl

172 one vessel inside jug, one more behind it, one as a lid

284 frag. Andronovo ceramics under head

311 awl and votive axe

400

stone workpiece for axe; fragmented Andronovo ceramics under head

329 from two vessels

357 jug and vase as a lid

399 frag. Andronovo ceramics in brick mass

Plate 1,5

Single inhumation

No. of grave	ochre in rite				stone in rite			fire in rite				bedding course/ crush-rock pad		stages of Sapalli culture		
	on bones	on ceramics	in bedding course	others	covering	in grave	in entrance brickwork	coals in pit	coals in entrance	bonfire site	remains of bonfire	organic	non-organic	Molali	Molali-Buston	Buston
1	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
4		3										dust/coals				
9		1														
10		1														
13												dust				
14																
15																
19		1										dust				
37												dust				
50												dust/coals				
57		1										dust				
74						behind head						dust				
98		1										dust				
110						in vessel						dust				
116												dust/cinder				
121																
126		1														
132		1														
154		2										dust/ochre				
161		3		in hole								dust				
165		1										dust				
170												dust				
172		1										coals				
173		2						bedding course				coals				
185																
196		4						bedding course				coals				
201												dust				
202		2										ashes				
211																
215																
217		2														
221												ashes/coals				

Plate 1,5

Single inhumation

№ of grave	ochre in rite				stone in rite			fire in rite				bedding course/ crush-rock pad		stages of Sapalli culture		
	on bones	on ceramics	in bedding course	others	covering	in grave	in entrance brickwork	coals in pit	in entrance	bonfire site	remains of bonfire	organic	non-organic	Molali	Molali-Buston	Buston
1	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
236		1										cinder/coals				?
241		1						bedding course								
242																
246																
251																
253		1														
269		2														
284												ashes/coals				
289		2														
295															?	
299		1				behind head										
306		2										ashes/coals				
308		1				in vessel										
311																
323																
325														?		
329																
339																
340																
350								bedding course				dust				
357		1														
366		2														
368		1										cinder/coals				
395																
399																
400								bedding course				cinder/coals				
402		1														
414								bedding course				cinder/coals				

57 entrance is closed with boulders
74 2 pebbles behind head

132 ochre under remains of meat products
295 without goods

299 pebble behind head
395 coals in vessel with spindle

Plate 2, 1

Secondary burial

No. of grave	structure of chamber	sizes (cm)		grave pit shape	entrance aperture shape	brick mass			construction above grave	
		pit	entrance			coals	ochre	pebble	mound	covering
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
39	undercut catacomb	110x90	75x80	rounded	rectangular					
44	undercut catacomb	220x215	100x105	rounded	rectangular					
46	pit	175x105		rectangular						
65	undercut catacomb	155x110	60x85	oval	rectangular					
77	pit	120x50		rectangular						
88	pit	190x150		rectangular						
90	pit	170x165		rounded						
97	undercut catacomb	190x185	70x120	rounded	stepped					
113	undercut	180x150	70x125	rounded	rectangular					
118	catacomb (with slope)	180x175	105x110	rounded	rectangular					
122	undercut catacomb	205x185	80x120	rounded	stepped					
136	catacomb	210x160	110x115	rounded	stepped					
139	undercut	160x95	70x90	reniform	rounded					
140	catacomb	190x180	90x115	rounded	stepped					
149	catacomb (with slope)	145x105	75x80	reniform	rectangular					
153	catacomb	230x200	90x115	rounded	rectangular					
157	catacomb	160x130	95x105	oval	stepped					
187	undercut catacomb	190x175	85x105	rounded	rectangular					
200	undercut	200x155	50x120	rounded	rectangular					
220	undercut	105x100	40x80	rounded	rectangular					
245	undercut	185x125	70x130	oval	rectangular					
280	undercut catacomb	165x160	60x90	rounded	rectangular					
292	undercut	190x145	50x115	rounded	rectangular					
326	catacomb	200x150	90x110	reniform	stepped					
327	undercut	125x110	50x120	reniform	rectangular					
349	undercut	170x130	50x90	reniform	rectangular					
365	undercut catacomb	235x205	100x140	reniform	stepped					
373	undercut	165x115	60x120	oval	rectangular					
378	undercut catacomb	170x140	80x100	rounded	stepped					
405	pit	175x140		rectangular						
410	pit	165x130		rectangular						
411	undercut	130x90	40x85	rounded	rectangular					

149 skull with thermal effect traces
 157 bones with thermic effect traces
 220 skull with thermal effect traces
 245 skull with thermal effect traces

Plate 2,2

Secondary burial

grave no.	position of bones																	sex age characteristic		
	location of bones in chamber			composition of bones					location of skull				position of skull							
	in centre	at entrance	at wall	ribs	tubular bones	hip bones	vertebrae	scull	jaw	others	at entrance	at wall	in centre	in vessel*	sinciput upward	sinciput downward	on right	on left	sex	age
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
39																			F	20-25
44			x2																M	?
46										*									M(?)	30-40
65										shoulder-blade									F	20-30
77																			?	?
88																			M	30-35
90										3 shoulder-blades									?	?
97										*									M	35-40
113																			F	20-25
118										shoulder-blade									F(?)	25-30
122										shoulder-blade									F	20-25
136																			F	20-25
139																			?	?
140										3 shoulder-blades									F	30-35
149																			M	45-50
153										shoulder-blade				vase					M	35-45
157																			F	20-25
187										*									F	25-30
200										*									M	30-35
220																			?	?
245																			M	35-40
280										shoulder-blade									F	40-50
292																			?	?
326										shoulder-blade									F	16-20
327										*									M	25-35
349										*									M	30-40
365																			M	25-35
373										*							face downward		M	25-30
378										collar bone									F	35-40
405										collar bone									?	?
410																			?	?
411	in s-e part of chamber																		M	45-55

327 imitation of anatomic order: presence of majority of bones: head, torso, articulated arms

349 imitation of anatomic order

373 collarbone, finger phalanges, shoulder-blade

405 imitation of anatomic order

65 collarbone, shoulder-blade

97 finger phalanges, coccyx, shoulder-blade

140 part of vertebrae, pelvis, legs in accumulation

187 hand in accumulation

200 feet accumulation

Plate 2,3

Secondary burial

No. of grave	paring meat products										funeral feast				
	composition of bones					species composition					location of meat products				
	vertebrae	ribs	shoulder-blade	tubular bones	others	sheep	cow	wild animals	other animals		at entrance	at wall	in centre	closed to bones	in vessel*
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40		41	42	43	44	45
39															
44															
46															
65						?								2 bowls	
77															
88															
90															
97			half a carcass												
113															
118															
122															
136			half a carcass												
139															
140															
149															
153															
157															
187			half a carcass												
200															
220															
245															
280															
292															
326			half a carcass, breast, hind limb												
327															
349															
365															
373															
378															
405															
410															
411															

153 skull in vase with meat products

Plate 2.4

Secondary burial

No. of grave	finds										vessels						
	arm/tools					adornments/dress					frag. vessels	location of vessels					
	arrow heads	knives / metal frag.	spindle	others	beads	pendant	earring /clip	mirror	pin	others		at entrance	at wall	in centre	in funeral feast		
																every day	cultic
1	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
39							1						1			frag.	
44		2		razor				1			11				11		
46											4					4	
65											5			1	4		
77																	
88											4					3	1
90													from 1 vessel	frag.	3 frag.		
97											2		1		2		
113					3		1										
118		1									3				3		
122				corrugated plate	1						5				5		
136		3			4	1					5		2 handmades		3	2 + Andr.	
139											3			2			1
140											3				3		
149										awl	2		2	frag.	2	frag.	
153		2									8			3+2	2+1		
157		1		razor				1			2		frag.	1	1+1		frag.
187											1			1			
200											4			3	1		
220				*							1					1	
245													2*	1	1		
280											6				6		
292											6			3		3	
326		6			3						11	1			3 + cultic	7	1
327				horn						*	7			6			1
349					1				1		8			2	3	2	1
365					1						9		1	4	4		1 + frag.
373													1	1			in entrance
378		2	1	*							5			1	4		
405											2					2	
410											3				1		2
411										*	5			2	3		

327 remains of wooden carriage with 2 wheels
411 stone disc under skull

136 2 fragments of andronovo ceramics in brick mass in chamber
220 metal rod, 2 metal fragments
378 clay handmade articles

Plate 2,5

Secondary burial

№ of grave	ochre in rite			stone in rite			fire in rite				bedding course/ crush-rock pad		stages of Sapali culture		
	on bones	on/in ceramics	others	in vessel	in chamber	in entrance brickwork	coals in pit	in entrance	bonfire site	remains of bonfire	organic	non-organic	Molali	Molali-Buston	Buston
1	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
39															
44												pebble			
46	skull	1													
65											coals+ashes				
77											dust+coals			?	
88		2													
90															
97											coals				
113															
118		1									coal ash				
122			crush-rock pad								ochre				
136											dust				
139		1					crush-rock pad				dust				
140		1					crush-rock pad				dust				
149		2				backing-up									
153		1		jug			crush-rock pad				dust				
157							crush-rock pad				coals				
187		1													
200		1	crush-rock pad				crush-rock pad				ochre				
220							crush-rock pad				coals				
245							crush-rock pad				coals				
280		1		jug			crush-rock pad				coals				
292		1					crush-rock pad				coals				
326		4			crush-rock pad							pebble			
327		2		jug											
349		1		jug			crush-rock pad				coals+clinder				
365															
373					crush-rock pad							pebble			
378			in brick mass		crush-rock pad							pebble			
405															
410															
411		1		jug	*			vase				pebble			

65 six pebbles in hole at entrance; one more at entrance from another side
 411 stone disc under skull, seven well-washed pebbles around, bedding course

Plate 3, 1

Partial burials

No. of grave	structure of chamber	sizes (cm)			grave pit shape	entrance aperture shape	brick mass		construction above grave	
		pit	3	4			coals	pebble	mound	covering
1	2				5	6	7	8	9	10
30	pit		115x80		rectangular					
83	pit		160x85		rectangular					
105	undercut		155x130	45x100	rounded	rectangular				
137	pit		100x95		rounded					
138	pit		155x145		rectangular					
193	catcomb		150x115	70x100	rounded	rectangular				
199	undercut		205x180	60x120	rounded	rectangular				
207	pit		70x55		rectangular					
212	undercut catcomb		170x150	55x105	rounded	stepped				
222	undercut		60x60	30x60	rounded	rectangular				
257	undercut catcomb		80x70	70x95	rounded	rectangular				
271	undercut		170x130	60x145	reniform	rectangular				
290	undercut		135x105	55x100	oval	rectangular				
344	pit		115x115		square					
374	undercut catcomb		75x70	40x60	rounded	rectangular				
409	undercut		150x110	50x80	oval	rectangular				
413	undercut		150x105	45x80	oval	rectangular				
416	pit		145x115		rectangular					

- 137 skull with thermal effect traces
 199 skull with thermal effect traces
 207 skull with thermal effect traces
 290 hand with thermal effect traces
 374 skull with thermal effect traces

Plate 3,2

Partial burials

No. of grave	position of skeleton										sex age characteristic	
	location of bones in chamber				type of fraction				orientation of skull			
	in centre	at entrance	at wall	in vessel	skull	hand in vessel	pelvis and lower extremities	others		18	19	sex
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			19	20	21
30									without skull	=	?	?
83										=	?	?
105									part of torso	=	?	?
137										face downward	M(?)	25-30
138										=	?	?
193										SW	F	40-45
199										?	F(?)	35-40
207										N	?	?
212										?	M	30-40
222										E	F(?)	30-35
257										ESE	?	0-1
271										=	?	?
290										=	?	?
344										=	?	?
374										?	?	2-3
409										=	?	?
413										?	?	?
416										W	F	30-40

Plate 3,3

Partial burials

No. of grave	parting meat products															funeral feast		
	composition of bones					species composition			location of meat products									
	vertebrae	ribs	shoulder-blade	tubular bones	others	sheep	wild animals	other animals	in centre	at wall	at entrance	*in vessel	*in vessel with hand	above entrance	behind the entrance	above chamber		
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37		
30																		
83																		
105					knuckle bone													
137																		
138																		
193																		
199												2 vases						
207												bowl				M 207/A		
212																		
222																		
257																		
271															sheep			
290																		
344													bowl					
374																		
409						?						vase						
413						?												
416						?						bowl						

Plate 3,4

Partial burials

№. of grave	finds										vessels						
	arm/tools				adornments/dress				clay handmade articles	accessory		frag. vessels	location of vessels				
	knives	metal fragments	spindle	others	beads	pendant	mirror	others		every day	culitic		at entrance	at wall	in centre	in funeral feast	
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	
30										1					1		
83									2 altars	4				1	3		
105										1				1			
137												1			frag.		
138												2				2 frag.	
193	1	4			threads of bead			head		7	3 handmade			7+3 cultic			
199	1		1					2 corrugated plates		7		1		2+frag.	5		
207	1	1		adze						3					2	1	
212	1				1+threads of bead					3		from 1 vessel	1		2	frag.	
222	1		1			2					1 handmade		1				
257	4	1		*						2				2			
271			1							4			4				
290				bronze dowel						7			1		6		
344										7				5	2		
374										1			1				
409	2					2			2 altars	8			1		8		
413	1	1					1			8					8		
416			1					frag. of pin		6					6		

257 knife-chopper, razor

Plate 3,5

Partial burials

No. of grave	ochre in rite			stone in rite			fire in rite				bedding course/ crush-rock pad		stages of Sapalli culture		
	on bones	on/in ceramics	others	in mound	in grave	others	coals in pit	bonfire site	remains of bonfire	altar	others	organic	non-organic	Molali-Buston	Buston
1	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	69
30															
83		1	altar							ashes					
105															
137															
138					with skull		skull under stone					dust			
193		1+3 handmade													
199		2													
207		1					skull								
212				in earthfill											
222		1													
257															
271		2										chalk			
290		2									hand in vessel				
344		2		in earthfill											
374							skull					cinder+coals			
409															
413															
416		1					crush-rock pad					coals			

Plate 4, 1

Burials with post-funeral disturbances (desecrations)

No. of grave	structure of chamber	sizes (cm)			grave pit shape	entrance aperture shape	brick mass		construction above grave	
		pit	entrance				coals	pebble	mound	covering
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
18	undercut catacomb	180x135	70x130	reniform	stepped					
210	undercut	180x135	50x140	rounded	rectangular	fired				
214	undercut catacomb	145x145	60x110	rounded	rectangular					
285	undercut catacomb	240x210	100x150	rounded	stepped					
332	undercut catacomb	155x110	45x80	reniform	rectangular				?	
358	pit	200x190		rounded						
397	undercut	110x110	50x100	rounded	rectangular					
401	undercut catacomb	200x150	100x115	rounded	rectangular					

- 210 skull with thermal effect traces
 214 skull with thermal effect traces
 358 skull with thermal effect traces

Plate 4,2

Burials with post-funeral disturbances (desecrations)

No. of grave	place of skeleton in chamber					orientation of skull	sex age characteristic	
	location of bones in chamber			type of desecration			sex	age
	in centre	at entrance	at wall	disturbed torso	disturbed skull			
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
18						SSE	M	?
210						N	?	?
214						ESE	F	30-40
285						SW	?	?
332						NW	M	20-30
358						face downward	F	15-18
397						W	?	inf I
401						S	M (?)	14-15

Plate 4,3

No. of grave	parting meat products													funeral feast		
	composition of bones				species composition				location of meat products							
	vertebrae	ribs	shoulder-blade	tubular bones	others	sheep	wild animals	other animals	at entrance	in centre	at wall	in vessel*	at entrance	on brickwork	above chamber	
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
18																
210												pot				
214																
285																
332																
358																
397																
401															?	

Plate 4,4

Burials with post-funeral disturbances (desecrations)

No. of grave	arm/tools										adornments/dress				vessels			
	arm/tools				adornments/dress						accessory		frag. vessels	location of vessels				
	knives	metal fragments	spindle	others	beads	pendant	bracelet	others	every day	cultic	at entrance	at wall		in centre	in funeral feast			
1	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48			
18					1				2			1	1*					
210	1							deer's horn	5			4	1					
214			1		1		1	wheel	6				4+2					
285	3			adze		1			7				7					
332			in vessel						5			5						
358	2	3							5				5					
397									1			1						
401									2		from two vessel		2		frag.			

18 at place of skull

Plate 4,5

No. of grave	ochre in rite			stone in rite			fire in rite				bedding course/ crush-rock pad		stages of Sapali culture		
	on bones	on/in ceramics	others	in mound	in vessel	in entrance brickwork	coals in vessel	bonfire site	remains of bonfire	in chamber	others	organic	non-organic	Molali-Buston	Buston
1	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	64
18												dust			
210		1								skull		dust			
214		1								skull					
285		1													
332		2													
358		3			pot					skull	animal bones	coal-cinder layer			
397															
401										torso					

Plate 5, 1

Tombs damaged in ancient time

No. of grave	structure of chamber	sizes (cm)		grave pit shape		entrance aperture shape		brick mass		construction above grave	
		pit	entrance	5	6	7	8	9	10	mound	covering
1	2	3	4								
11	pit	125x90		oval							
16	undercut catacomb	170x155	100x75	rounded	stepped						
24	pit	140x110		rectangular							
28	undercut catacomb	100x100	75x60	rounded	rectangular						
31	pit	95x85		rounded							
36	undercut catacomb	165x140	110x60	rounded	rectangular						
42	undercut	180x115	90x50	reniform	rectangular						
69	pit	220x170		rectangular							
72	undercut	185x150	120x60	rounded	rectangular						
79	undercut catacomb	190x165	95x90	oval	stepped						
123	pit	190x140		rectangular							
142	pit	200x160		rectangular							
155	undercut catacomb	230x200	90x75	rounded	rectangular						
162	undercut catacomb	160x155	110x60	rounded	stepped						
164	pit-box	120x100		rectangular							
186	undercut catacomb	160x160	105x80	rounded	rectangular						
204	undercut	145x125	100x55	rounded	rectangular						
213	pit	200x150		rectangular							
225	undercut catacomb	90x85	75x55	rounded	rectangular						
233	undercut	170x110	100x50	oval	rectangular						
244	catacomb	120x110	85x75	rounded	rectangular						
260	undercut	170x100	145x55	oval	rectangular	fired					
266	undercut catacomb	160x155	125x65	rounded	rectangular						
270	pit	125x125		square							?
279	undercut catacomb	175x160	120x65	rounded	stepped						
283A	undercut	95x60	65x35	reniform	rectangular						
286	undercut catacomb	220x180	90x70	rounded	ledged						
287	undercut catacomb	125x110	70x55	rounded	rectangular						
301	undercut	180x140	140x70	oval	rectangular						above entrance
307	undercut	165x155	110x80	rounded	stepped						
320	undercut	180x165	150x60	rounded	rectangular						
336	pit	175x150		stepped							
337	undercut	100x75	65x55	rounded	rectangular						
343	undercut catacomb	95x75	70x60	oval	stepped						
360	undercut	85x80	55x45	rounded	rectangular						
364	undercut catacomb	125x115	85x50	rounded	rectangular						
367	undercut catacomb	115x110	75x50	rounded	rectangular						
369	catacomb	220x160	130x110	oval	stepped						
370	undercut catacomb	85x80	65x50	rounded	rectangular						
376	undercut catacomb	195x185	130x90	rounded	stepped						
390	undercut	115x100	70x45	oval	stepped						
407	undercut catacomb	175x160	90x80	rounded	stepped	einder	frag. ceramics				
408	undercut	170x150	150x50	rounded	stepped						

Plate 5,2

Tombs damaged in ancient time

No. of grave	composition of bones										sex age characteristic			
	location of bones in chamber					remains of human bones					sex age characteristic			
	in centre	at entrance	at wall	in entire chamber	others	skull	tubular bones	ribs	hip bones	shoulder-blade	vertebrae	others	sex	age
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
north-western part of chamber														
11												finger phalanges	?	5-7
16												?	?	?
24												?	?	?
28												M	30-40	
31													?	?
36												finger phalanges	F	35-45
42												finger phalanges	?	?
69													?	?
72					on brickwork of entrance*							sacrum	M	16-18
79													M	25-30
123												collarbone, sacrum	F	25-30
142												collarbone	M	45-50
155												sacrum	M	25-35
162							frag.					?	?	?
164												finger phalanges	?	?
186												sacrum	F	20-30
204												collarbone	M	40-45
213													?	?
223													?	?
233													?	?
244												lower jaw	F	45-50
260												feet	?	?
266													M	35-45
270													F	55-60
279													?	?
283A												collarbone	M	40-50
286												sacrum	?	1,5-2
287													?	?
301													?	?
307												collarbone	M	35-45
320						in vase							M	30-40
336												feet	F	16-20
337													?	?
343												sacrum, jaw	?	?
360													?	?
364													?	0-1
367													?	?
369												feet	F	1-1,5
370													?	20-25
376													?	0-1
390													F	30-40
407												lower jaw	?	?
408												collarbone	M	18-20
													M	30-35

M 72 bones with thermal traces

Plate 5,3

Tombs damaged in ancient time

No. of grave	parting meat products													funeral feast				
	composition of bones					species composition			location of meat products					in funeral feast	at entrance	on brickwork	above chamber	in entrance
	vertebrae	ribs	tubular bones	shoulder-blade	others	sheep	wild animals	other animals	at entrance	in centre	at wall	*in vessel						
1	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
11																		
16																		
24																		
28																		
31																		
36																		
42																		
69																		
72																		
79	half a carcass							cattle										
123																		
142																		
155												vase				*		
162				frag.														
164																		
186																		
204																		
213																		
225																		
233					knuckle-bone							vase		pot				
244																		
260														Jar				
266																		
270																		
279																		
283 A																		
286																		
287																		
301																		
307																		
320														Jar				
336																		
337																		
343																		
360															pot			
364														Jar				
367														fragment of pot				
369																	bowl	
370														fragment of pot				
376												vase						
390																		
407																		
408																		

M 155 fragmented jug, bowl, 2 pots

Plate 5,4

Tombs damaged in ancient time

P A R T S O F T W A R E	finds										vessels									
	arm/tools					adornments/dress					accessory		frag. vessels	location of vessels						
	arrow head	knives	metal fragment	spindle	others	beads	pendant	earring /clip	mirror	others	every day	culic		at entrance	in centre	at wall	in funeral feast	others		
1	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59		
11						1				thread					6	1	2	39		
16											9		1							
24											1						frag.			
28																				
31																				
36						2	3		1		6		3	2		1				
42											4		1	frag.		4				
69																				
72											1					1				
79											12		1	1		11	frag.			
123											3					3				
142											1									
155		4									9		1		1					
162													4		2	5	2+frag.			
164	1 bronze											Andr.	from 3 vessels		3	1		*		
186												Andr.	6		2	1				
204											1		1	1		frag. + Andr.	5 frag.			
213	1 stone										4				1	3				
225																				
233		2							1		8		from 1 vessel		2	5	1+frag.			
244																				
260											6			2	1	2	1			
266										altar	6				2	4				
270																				
279											4			2		2				
283A											2			2		2				
286	1						1			glass beads	6		1?	2		6				
287											2			2						
301											3			1	1	1				
307											7			3		3	1			
320											2		3	2+frag.	frag.					
336																				
337													2			2 frag.				
343											2		1	2			fragment on step			
360											1						1			
364											3			2			frag.			
367													1							
369											1		1			1	frag.			
370					*								from 1 vessel				frag.			
376											11		from 1 vessel		3	7	frag.			
390											4					1	3			
407										3 clay torches	3		from 3 vessels	1+frag.	2		frag.			
408											7			5	1					

M 370 thread of bronze beads

Plate 5,5

Tombs damaged in ancient time

number of tomb	ocltre in rite			stone in rite			fire in rite				stages of Sapalli culture		
	on/in ceramics	in chamber	others	in earthfill	in entrance brickwork	in grave	in vessel	others	in chamber	on/in ceramics	bonfire site	remains of bonfire	others
1	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
11													
16								in brick					
24													
28													
31													
36													
42	1												
69													
72													
79								in brick					
123	2												
142													
155	1								crush-rock pad				
162													
164								box					
186													
204													
213													
225													
233	2												
244													
260	3												
266	1												
270													
279						2		covering?					
283A													
286													
287													
301	1			covering									
307	1												
320	2							in brick covering?					
336													
337													
343	1												
360													
364													
367													
369													
370													
376	1												
390	1							on the brickwork					
407	1												
408	3												

Plate 6, 1

Cremation

No. of grave	structure of chamber	sizes (cm)			grave pit shape	entrance aperture shape	brick mass		construction above grave	
		pit		entrance			coals	pebble	mound	covering
		3	4							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
20	pit	125x95		rectangular						
33	undercut catacomb	145x140	70x75	rounded	rectangular					
56	pit	140x135		rectangular						
66	pit	150x85		rectangular						
71	undercut catacomb	100x80	45x75	rectangular pit-box	rectangular					
75	pit	110x75		rectangular						
84	undercut	175x125	55x125	reniform	rectangular					
112	undercut catacomb	200x160	75x135	rounded	rectangular					
117	undercut	155x120	60x80	reniform	rectangular					
127	pit	125x110		rectangular						
128	undercut catacomb	125x80	55x85	oval	rectangular					
134	pit	145x125		rectangular						
148	undercut catacomb	170x115	80x105	reniform	stepped					
150	pit	150x140		rectangular						
159	pit	110x90		oval						
166	undercut	140x120	40x75	rounded	rectangular					
174	catacomb	155x140	110x110	rounded	stepped					
192	undercut	145x105	45x110	reniform	rectangular					
203	pit	130x115		rectangular						
219	pit	180x130		rectangular						
256	undercut	215x130	50x170	reniform	rectangular					
262	pit	110x95		rectangular						
272	undercut	165x130	65x100	reniform	rectangular				above entrance	
273	pit	170x135		rectangular						
283	undercut catacomb	155x130	70x75	rounded	rectangular					
317	undercut	130x80	40x65	oval	rectangular					
338	undercut	180x165	50x120	rounded	rectangular				? Brick	
352	undercut	125x120	40x75	rounded	stepped					
375	undercut	130x100	40x100	rounded	rectangular					
393	undercut catacomb	110x100	50x75	rounded	rectangular					

Plate 6,2

Cremation

No. of grave	cremation site in chamber			location of cremation					area of cremation (m2)
	at entrance	in centre	at wall	on bedding	on ground	in hole	puppet	others	
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20									0,065
33									0,084
56									0,062
66									0,062
71				organic dust					0,098
75									0,057
84									0,2
112				organic dust					0,08
117				met					0,044
127									0,08
128								in vase	in vessel
134					brown dust				0,058
148				organic dust					0,09
150									0,025
159									0,066
166									0,067
174				organic dust					0,073
192				organic dust					0,079
203									under vessel
219									0,08
256									0,07
262									0,08
272				organic dust					0,092
273									0,075
283				organic dust					0,081
317					brown dust				0,038
338									0,087
352									0,062
375									0,1
393									0,036

Plate 6,3

Cremation

No. of grave	parting meat products												funeral feast			
	composition of bones					species composition			location of meat products				at entrance	on the brickwork	above chamber	behind the entrance
	vertebrae	ribs	knuckle bone	tubular bones	others	sheep	cow	other animals	at entrance	in centre	at wall	%in vessel				
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
20																
33																
56																
66						?										
71																
75																
84																
112																
117											x2	vase				
127																
128												vase*				
134																
148												vase				
150																
159																
166																
174																
192																
203						?						vase				
219																
256																
262																
272																
273												bowl				
283												vase				
317												vase				
338												bowl				
352												bowl				
375												bowl				
393																

Plate 6,4

Cremation

№ of grave	finds										vessels						
	arm/tools			adornments/dress				accessory			frag. vessels	location of vessels					
	clay handmade articles	knives/ metal fragments	spindle	others	beads	pendant	earring /clip	pin	others	every day		cultic	at entrance	in centre	at wall	in centre by axes	in funeral feast
1	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
20				*						4						4	
33										5	1		cultic			5	
56											2 Andr. *	from 3 vessels		1	2		
66										4				4			
71												from 1 vessel		frag.			
75				*												3	
84									*	3							
										8	1 leather		2	6+leather			
112		2	1						rod	10					10		
117			1		4		1 bronze			3			3				
127			1									from 3 vessels		1	1		1
128													3+cultic	1			
134										4	1*						
148			1		2	1	2	1 bronze	wheel	7			5+1*		1+frag.		1
150										1		1					
159										5				5			
166							1 bronze					1					in entrance
174										7				7			
192			1						wheel	7			7				
203										3		1	3+frag.				
			2					1 bronze	knitting needle	9				8	1		
219										8							
256			1							1			6	1	1		1
262										6	Andr. *		6				frag.
272		1			3		1				Andr. *	from 3 vessels		4+2 frag.	1+frag.		
273		3		*						5							
283				adze	4 bronze	1				8						5	2
317			1	*				1		6	1		3	1	2+cultic		
338		1		corrugated plate						8			4	2			2
352		1			1					7					6		1
375										5						5	
393					bronze beads					5						5	

- 20 charred bar
 56 frag. andronovo ceramics in bonefire site and among calcined bones
 75 charred disk
 84 remains of leather vessel
 128 vase with cremated remains
- 148 in wall niche by side of entrance
 272 Andronovo ceramics in brick mass
 273 flint arrowhead, 2 adzes
 273 steps ceramics with cremation remains
 317 2 bronze hairpin-shaped object

Plate 6,5

Cremation

No of grave	ochre in rite			stone in rite				fire in rite					stages of Sapalli culture		
	on/in ceramics	in chamber	others	in mound	in grave	in vessel	in entrance brickwork	coals in chamber	on/in ceramics	bonfire site	remains of bonfire	others	Molali-Buston	Molali-Buston	Buston
1	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67
20	2											disc			
33	1				7										
56	1														
66	2														
71		under vessel			box										
75								under disc				disc			
84	2											altar			
112															
117															
127									fired ceramics						
128	2														
134														?	
148	1														
150	1							in hole							
159															
166															
174	1										earth fill				
192		crush-rock pad	in hole												
203															
219				flooring											
256	1														
262															
272	2			flooring											
273	1														
283	1														
317	2														
338															
352	1														
375															
393	1				3										

128 vase with cremation remains

Plate 7,1

Combined burials

No. of grave	structure of chamber	sizes (cm)			grave pit shape	entrance aperture shape	brick mass			construction above grave	
		entrance					coals	pebble	mound	covering	
		pit	entrance								
			3	4							
1	2	160x135	100x50	oval	6	7	8	9	10		
43	undercut	190x140	90x75	oval	rectangular						
52	undercut catacomb	160x125	95x80	oval	rectangular						
60	catacomb	155x115		rectangular							
115	pit	170x140		rectangular							
184	pit	230x165		oval	stepped						
324	undercut catacomb										

Plate 7,2

No. of grave	position of skeleton										sex age characteristic		
	type of rite				place in chamber						sex	age	
	cremation	fractious	secondary	desecrated	not disturbed	in centre	at wall	at entrance	others				
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
43		1	1							F	?		
52		1	1							adult child	?		
60	1	1								?	?		
115	1		1							F	40-50		
184	2									?	?		
324				1	1					M	35-45		
										?	8-9		

Plate 7,3

Combined burials

No. of grave	parting meat products															funeral feast			
	composition of bones					species composition			location of meat products										
	vertebrae	ribs	tubular bones	others	sheep	cow	other animals	at entrance	in centre	at wall	*in vessel	at entrance	on the brickwork	above chamber	behind the entrance				
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36				
43																			
52																			
60																			
115																			
184																			
324																			

Plate 7,4

No. of grave	finds										vessels				
	arm/tools				adornments/dress				accessory		frag. vessels	location of vessels			
	arrow head	knives	spindle	others	beads	pendant	earring / clip	others	every day	cultic		at wall	in centre	at entrance	others
1	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
43									9			9			
52				awl					5			5			
60									5				5		
115									3		1	1	2+frag.		
184									6			3+3			
324									8			4	4		

Plate 7,5

Combined burials

No. of grave	ochre in rite			stone in rite			fire in rite						bedding course/ crush-rock pad		stages of Sapalli culture		
	on/in ceramics	in chamber	others	in mound	in vessel	in entrance brickwork	bonfire site	remains of bonfire	in chamber	in brick mass	cremation	others	organic	non-organic	Molali	Molali-Buston	Buston
1	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
43	2					stone			with hand								
52	2		on skull														
60	1+1*				bowl												
115	2																
184											2						
324	3			covering					under bones				dust / coals				

60 ochre in vessel with hand

Plate 8,1

Buried human with animal

No. of grave	structure of chamber	sizes (cm)		entrance aperture shape	brick mass		construction above grave		
		entrance			coals	pebble	mound	covering	
		pit	entrance						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
54	undercut catacomb	200x185	130x50	rounded	stepped				
76	undercut catacomb (with slope)	150x115	95x70	oval	rectangular				
86	undercut	185x150	140x50	rounded	rectangular				
87	undercut	160x155	130x50	rounded	rectangular	wooden dust			
89	undercut	155x105	90x60	reniform	stepped				
120	undercut catacomb	225x200	100x95	rounded	rectangular				
156	catacomb	210x155	110x90	oval	rectangular				
169	pit	230x135		rectangular				?	
229	catacomb	190x155	105x105	oval	stepped				
312	pit	160x130		rectangular					
318	undercut catacomb	200x170	100x90	oval	rectangular				
396	pit	200x180		rectangular					

Plate 8.2

Buried human with animal

No. of grave	position of skeleton															sex age characteristic					
	type of rite				place of burial in chamber			bone remains					orientation								
	not disturbed	cremation	secondary	fractious	in centre	at entrance	at wall	skull	ribs	tubular bones	vertebrae	shoulder-blade	others	skeleton	head	sex	age				
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27				
1																					
54										cremation										?	?
76										hand in bowl										?	?
86										cremation										?	?
87															3	M	40-50				
89										lower extremities, pelvis, articulated vertebrae						?	25-35				
120										articulated lower extremities					C	?	?				
156																F(?)	35-40				
																?	12-14				
169										hip bones, articulated lower extremities				3-B		M	35-45				
										hip bones, articulated lower extremities				CB-IO3		M	18-20				
229										hand						?	?				
312																					
318															C3	M	35-40				
396										total skeleton				C-IO	3	M	20-25				

Plate 8,3

Buried human with animal

No. of grave	position of animal													animal species	
	place of animal in chamber				pose of animal			position of skull				orientation			
	in centre	at entrance	at wall	others	on left side	on right side	prone	muzzle to entrance	muzzle from entrance	muzzle on ground	on side	skeleton	head	sheep / ram	dog
1	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
54												NE-SW	SW		
76	2										2	N-S NW-SE	E W		2
86												NE-SW	SE		
87							?					NE-SW	SW		
89									without skull			N-S			
120												N-S	NW		
156												NE-SW	NE		
169												NW-SE	SE		
229												W-E	E		
312												N-S	S		
318												W-E	E		
396												W-E	E		

Plate 8,4

Buried human with animal

No. of grave	parting meat products											funeral feast					
	composition of bones					species composition		location of meat products				at entrance	on brickwork	above chamber	others		
	vertebrae	ribs	tubular bones	shoulder-blade	others	sheep	other animals	at entrance	in centre	at wall	*in vessel						
1	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57		
54											vase						
76					half a carcass						bowl *						
86			hind limb														
87																	
89																	
120											bowl						
156											2 vases			*			
169																	
229													*				
312											bowl *						
318																	
396						?					bowl			frag. ceramic			
76	shoulder-blade, ribs in bowl with hand; half a sheep's carcass between dogs														229	cow's tubular bone	
86	knucklebone, sheep's hind limb														312	in bowl with hand	
156	sheep's tubular bone																

Plate 8,5

Buried human with animal

No. of grave	finds										vessels						
	arm/tools					adornments/dress					accessory		frag. vessels	location of vessels			
	arrow head	knives	metal fragments	spindle	others	beads	pendant	earring /clip	clay handmade articles	others	every day	cultic		at wall	in centre	at entrance	in funeral feast
1	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
54						1					7		from 2 vessels		7	frag.	
76		1							*		6				3	3	
86						1				discal adornment			from 3 vessels				
87																	
89										bracelet			1			1	
120		3				2	2				9	3 handmade		5+2 cultics	2	2+1 cultic	
156		1	plate								9			6	2	1	
169		1									1			1			
229		1	plate		saw						7		from 2 vessels	7+frag.			
312									*		4			3	1		
318											6			5			1
396					ceramic disc	7		2 threads of beads		glass beads	7	frag.		5	2+ cultic		frag.

76 clay handmade articles (altar, 3 counters, 3 'balls', statuette, pot-shaped vessel)
 312 clay handicrafts (spoon, 3 counters, pot-shaped vessel)

Plate 8,6

Buried human with animal

No. of grave	ochre in rite			stone in rite			fire in rite				bedding course/ crush-rock pad		stages of Sapalli culture		
	on/in ceramics	in chamber	others	in entrance brickwork	in chamber	others	bonfire site	remains of bonfire	in chamber	others	organic	non-organic	Molali	Molali-Buston	Buston
1	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
54	3					in entrance				in entrance	dust under lamb				
76	2								altar	in entrance					
86										cremation	chalk under lamb				
87														?	
89	1										coals and dust under lamb				
120	3 cultic								*	in brick					
156	2	bedding course								in brick	ochre under bones				
169	1														
229						in entrance									
312															
318	2								bedding course		coals under bones				
396						covering				on frag. ceramic					

120 coals under mono-functional vessels

Plate 9,1

Sacrificial burials

No. of grave	structure of chamber	sizes (cm)	shape	orientation to parts of world	construction above grave		animals' bones				species composition	remains of human bones		
					mound	covering	ribs	knuckle bone	others			tubular bones	hip bones	others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12	13	14
M 53	pit-box	180x140	rectangular	NW-SE							sheep			
M 78	pit	135x115	rectangular	W-E										
M 124	pit	120x120	rounded		remains of bonfire									
	pit	120x120	rounded											

Plate 9,2

No. of grave	vessels and fragmented ceramics			finds	stone in rite		earthfill							stage
	entire	fragment of pottery	fragment of steppe		in chamber	others	red sand	fine pebble	cinder	coals	others	cut bones		
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
M 53	burnished				in earthfill	fence					skin (?)			B
M 78		from 2 vessels	Andr.	hairpin (?)	in earthfill	flooring								M
M 124		from 4 vessels				disc					chalk			B
											stone disc			

No. of grave	structure of chamber	sizes (cm)		grave pit shape	entrance aperture shape	brick mass		construction above grave	
		pit	entrance			coals	pebble	mound	covering
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
40	pit	105x100		rounded oblong					
45	pit	80x65		rounded oblong					
48	pit	105x80		rounded					
49	undercut	95x70	45x65	reniform	stepped				
58	pit	130x100		rectangular					
63	pit	110x80		rectangular					
64	undercut catacomb	115x160	80x75	rounded oblong	rectangular				
67	undercut catacomb	140x145	100x85	rounded oblong	stepped				
80	pit	150x115		rectangular					
81	pit	170x110		rounded oblong					
82	undercut catacomb	105x115	75x60	reniform	stepped				
85	pit	135x90		rectangular					
99	undercut	130x105	50x100	rounded	rectangular				
106	undercut	130x110	45x75	rounded	rectangular				
111	undercut catacomb	115x145	105x65	reniform	stepped				
143	pit	125x105		rounded oblong					
160	pit	120x100		rectangular					
168	undercut catacomb	120x140	75x55	rounded oblong	stepped				
176	pit	140x140		rounded					
188	undercut	150x140	40x110	rounded	rectangular				
190	pit	125x115		rounded					
191	undercut	150x100	35x85	reniform	rectangular				
198	pit	140x140		rounded					
232	pit	145x115		rectangular					
239	undercut	140x105	55x90	rounded oblong	stepped				
278	undercut	140x105	45x110	rounded oblong	rectangular				
282	pit	155x120		rectangular					
291	pit	130x100		rectangular					
303	pit	105x80		rectangular					
315	undercut	100x75	25x55	rounded oblong	rectangular				
372	undercut	130x55	25x75	rounded oblong	rectangular				
382	pit	95x95		rounded					

OBJECTS OF NON-BURIAL PURPOSE

Plate 10,2

Tombs with clay craftworks

No. of grave	clay handmade articles												
	altar	counter	vessel	spoon	statuette		others	place of craftworks in chamber			place of statuette in chamber		
					intact	broken		at entrance	in centre	at wall	at entrance	in centre	at wall
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
40	2												
45	1	3	1										
48	1	3	1	1	1								
49	1	3	1	1									
58	1	2	1	1	1	1							
63	1	3	1			1							
64					1	1							
67	1	3	1	frag.		2							
80	1	3	1		2		head of ox						
81	1		1	1									
82	1	3	1	1	1								
85	1	1	1			1							
99	1	3	1		1								
106	1	3	1		1	1	clay bar						
111	1	3	1	1	1*		head of donkey (?)						
143					1								
160					1	1							
168	1	2	1		2*								
176					1								
188	1		1	1									
190					1	1							
191	1		1	1	2								
198	1	3	1	1									
232	1	3	1	1		1							
239	1	3	1	1	2								
278	1	3			1	1							
282	1	3	2		2								
291	1			1									
303	1												
315	1				1								
372	1	3	1	1	1								
382	1		1		1								

111 on brick with chalk pad
168 on chalk pad

Plate 10,3

Tombs with clay craftworks

No. of grave	parting meat products												funeral feast	
	composition of bones				species composition				location of meat products					
	vertebrae	ribs	tubular bones	shoulder-blade	others	sheep	wild animals	other animals	at entrance	in centre	at wall	*in vessel	above chamber	behind the entrance
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
40														
45														
48														
49														
58														
63														
64														
67														
80							goitered gazelle							
81											bowl			
82														
85														
99														
106					knuckle bone									
111														
143					knuckle bone			*			bowl			
160														
168														
176					knuckle bone									
188														
190								total hare				muska		
191			in entrance			?								
198														
232														
239						?						bowl		
278														
282												bowl		
291														
303														
315														
372														
382														

67 animal bones with thermal traces
80 a goitered gazelle's knucklebone, heel bone on wooden bedding
143 a horse's tubular bone

Plate 10.4

Tombs with clay craftworks

No. of grave	finds										vessels			
	arm/tools					adornments/dress					accessory			location of vessels
	arrow heads	knives	metal fragments	spindle	others	beads	pendant	earring /clip	metal rod	others	every day	cultic	frag. vessels	
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
40											3		1	52
45											4			2
48							1				4			4
49											4			2
58											4			4
63				1							3			3
64												Andr.	3	Andr.
67									1		3		2	2+2 frag.
80		1									5			5
81											4			4
82											5			4
85											1			1
99											5			1
106		1	1		clay bar						7			4
111											4			4
143									bronze	donkey (?)	5			5
160						4				*	4			2
168		1	1						1		7			2
176		1									3			3
188											7			2
190											4			4
191		1				5*					4			3
198		1									4			1
232											5			1
239											5			5
278											4			4
282		1	1								9			2
291											5			6
303											4			4
315											4	frag.		1+frag.
372											5			3
382			1								4			3

160 three lazurite beads and 1 bronze thread with statuette, 'horn'

Plate 10,5

Tombs with clay craftworks

No. of grave	ochre in rite		stone in rite				fire in rite						stages of Sapalli culture		
	on/in vessel	in chamber	in mound	in entrance brickwork	in grave	in vessel	bonfire site	remains of bonfire	in chamber	on /in vessel	votive altar	others	Molali	Molali-Buston	Buston
1	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68
40											2				
45	1	bedding course													
48															
49															
58	1								*						
63															
64															
67	1								crush-rock pad			in entrance animal bones			
80	1														
81															
82	1											above chamber animal bones			
85															
99															
106	1														
111		crush-rock pad										in entrance			
143	1														
160	1														
168		crush-rock pad													
176															
188															
190															
191															
198	1														
232															
239															
278															
282	1								in hole						
291															
303															
315															
372	1								in hole						
382															

82 interlaying of coals above chamber

111 laying of coals in entrance

Plate 11,1

Burials of animals with clay handmade articles

No. of grave	structure of chamber	sizes (cm)			grave pit shape		entrance aperture shape		brick mass		construction above grave	
		pit	entrance		5	6	7	8	9	10	mound	covering
			3	4								
1	2											
108	undercut catacomb		150x120	120x95	reniform	stepped						
180	undercut catacomb		190x170	95x65	rounded	rectangular						
331	undercut		130x120	85x40	rounded	rectangular						
359	undercut		155x100	105x50	oval	rectangular						
403	undercut		120x100	80x40	rounded	rectangular						

Plate 11,2

No. of grave	position of skeleton												animal species		
	place of animal in chamber			pose of animal			position of skull				orientation				
	in centre	at entrance	at wall	other position	on left side	on right side	prone	muzzle to entrance	muzzle from entrance	muzzle on ground	on side	skeleton	head	sheep /ram	dog
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
108												NW-SE	SW		
180												W-E	S		
331												N-S	S		
359												WNW-ESE	SE		
403												N-S			

Plate 11,3

Burials of animals with clay handmade articles

No. of grave	parting meat products													funeral feast		
	composition of bones				species composition			location of meat products								
	vertebrae	ribs	tubular bones	shoulder-blade	sheep	wild animals	other animals	at entrance	in centre	at wall	*in vessel	on the brickwork	above chamber	other		
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39		
108																
180																
331											bowl					
359																
403					?											

Plate 11,4

No. of grave	clay handmade articles											
	statuette			place of craftworks in chamber			place of statuette in chamber					
	altar	counters	vessel	spoon	intact	broken	at entrance	in centre	at wall	at entrance	in centre	at wall
1	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
108	1	3	1	1	1							
180	1	3	1	1		2						
331	1	3		1								
359	1		1	1	2							
403	1		1									

Plate 11,5

Burials of animals with clay handmade articles

No. of grave	finds						vessels					
	arm/tools			adornments/dress			accessory		frag. vessels	location of vessels		
	knives	metal fragments	others	beads	pendant	others	every day	cultic		at wall	in centre	at entrance
1	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
108				4			4			1	2	1
180	1						6			2	4	
331	3	plate		4		*	7				5	2
359	1					4 golden pendants	6			2	2	2
403												

M 331 glass beads, hook, axe, cauldron, altar, spoon, rod, golden earring, two golden cylindrical beads

Plate 11,6

No. of grave	odre in rite			stone in rite			fire in rite				bedding course /crush-rock pad		stages of Sapalli culture		
	on/in vessel	in chamber	others	covering	in grave	in vessel	bonfire site	remains of bonfire	votive altar	others	organic	non-organic	Molali-Buston	Molali	Buston
	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
1															
108															
180															
331															
359															
403															?

Plate 12,1

Burials of animals

No. of grave	structure of chamber	sizes (cm)		grave pit shape		entrance aperture shape		brick mass		construction above grave		mark
		pit	entrance					coals	pebble	mound	covering	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
5	undercut catacomb	125x110	90x50	rounded	rectangular							
73	pit	140x120		rectangular								
183	pit	150x125		rounded								
240	undercut	170x130	165x70	rounded	stepped							
264	undercut catacomb	135x130	90x55	rounded	rectangular							
342	pit	85x75		square								
371	undercut catacomb	140x130	85x75	rounded	rectangular							

Plate 12,2

No. of grave	position of skeleton													animal species	
	place of animal in chamber			pose of animal			position of skull			orientation					
	in centre	at entrance	at wall	on left side	on right side	prone	muzzle to entrance	muzzle from entrance	muzzle on ground	on side	skeleton	head			
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
5											NE-SW	E			
73	2							without heads			N-S	—	2 lambs		
183											W-E	—			
240											N-S	N			
											NE-SW	S			
264											NW-SE	S			
342											NW-SE	S?			
371											W-E	SE			

Plate 12,3

Burials of animals

No. of grave	parting meat products													funeral feast		
	composition of bones					species composition			location of meat products							
	vertebrae	ribs	tubular bones	shoulder-blade	others	sheep	wild animals	other animals	at entrance	in centre	at wall	in entire chamber	*in vessel	at entrance	on the brickwork	others
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
5																
73					knucklebone											
183													vase, bowl			
240		half a carcass														
264																
342																
371													bowl			

Plate 12,4

No. of grave	finds										vessels						
	arm/tools			adornments/dress			accessory				frag. vessels	location of vessels					
	arrow head	knives	metal fragments	others	beads	pendant	earring /clip	mirror	others	every day		cultic	at entrance	at wall	in centre	near an animal*	in funeral feast
1	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58
5								1		9					9		
73												from 2 vessels		frag			
183		4	3	knife-chopper	4	2				9				9		1	
240										7			4		2	2	1
										4		upper part of vase		3	1 + 1 frag.	2	
264																	
342																	
371	2	1	1						*	4	1	3	3		cultic+frag.	1+1 cultic	

371 3 clay torches, corrugated plate

Plate 12, 5

Burials of animals

No. of grave	ochre in rite			stone in rite				fire in rite					bedding course /crush-rock pad		stages of Sapalli culture		
	on/in vessel	in chamber	others	in mound	in grave	in vessel	mark	bonfire site	remains of bonfire	in chamber	on /in vessel	others	organic	non-organic	Molali	Molali-Buston	Buston
1	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75
5	1																
73										lambs' bones with fire traces			ochre				
183																	
240	1											in brick					
264	2																
342																?	
371																	

Plate 13,1

Tombs with ritual vessels

No. of grave	structure of chamber	sizes (cm)			grave pit shape	entrance aperture shape	construction above grave		bedding on chamber bottom
		pit	entrance	mound			covering		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
26	pit	120x120		square				coals	
103	pit	65x60		rounded					
130	pit	100x90		rounded					
147	undercut (with slope)	130x70	70x60	reniform	trapeziform				
175	undercut	150x135	0x60	reniform	rectangular				
178	pit	180x155		rounded					
330	undercut catacomb	135x110	75x70	reniform	rectangular				
415	undercut catacomb	145-100	80x60	oval	rectangular				

Plate 13,2

Tombs with ritual vessels

No. of grave	parting meat products									
	composition of bones			species composition		location of meat products				*in vessel
	vertebrae	ribs	tubular bones	sheep	other animals	in centre	at wall	at entrance		
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
26									bowl	
103										
130										
147										
175				small cattle						
178				small cattle						
330									2 vases	
415										

Plate 13,3

No. of grave	ritual vessels					content of ritual vessels						
	ostodon/censer	reliquary	mono-functional vessels with micro-vessels	others	micro-vessels	spindle	arrow heads	wheel	grooved plates	others	empty	
1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
26	1											
103				1								
130				2								
147			2		2							
175			4		3						1	
178		1				1				metal fragment		
330		1						2	2	rock crystal		
415		1				1	2					

Plate 13,4

Tombs with ritual vessels

No. of grave	finds							vessels						
	arm/tools				adornments/dress			accessory		frag. vessels	location of vessels			
	arrow heads	knives/metal fragments	spindle	corrugated plate	others	beads	pendant	others	every day		cultic	in centre	at wall	at entrance
1	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
26		1					2		9	1		9+1 cultic		
103										1		1		
130										2		2		
147	2	2+5 frag							3	2		3+2 cultic		
175		1+5 frag							9	4		1	3+2	5+2
178		3 frag	1						8	1	1	8+1 frag+1 cultic		
330	2	1		2	2 wheels			rock crystal	8	1			8+1 cultic	
415	2	3+1 frag	1			2	2		8	1		5	3+1 cultic	

Plate 13,5

No. of grave	ochre in rite				fire in rite				stages of Sapalli culture		
	on/in vessel	in chamber	others		coals in chamber	bonfire site	remains of bonfire		Molali-Buston	Molali-Buston	Buston
1	44	45	46		47	48	49		50	51	52
26	1 cultic			crush-rock pad						?	
103										?	
130											
147	2 cultic										
175	4 cultic	under vessels									
178	1 cultic										
330	1 cultic	crush-rock pad	in hole								
415	1 cultic										

Fictitious burials

No. of grave	structure of chamber	sizes (cm)		grave pit shape	entrance aperture shape	brick mass		construction above grave		bedding on chamber bottom
		pit	entrance			coals	pebble	mound	covering	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	undercut catacomb	155x110	130x70	reniform	stepped					
12	undercut catacomb	105x95	80x35	rounded	rectangular					
21	undercut	120x115	50x40	rounded	rectangular					
22	undercut	130x130	80x50	rounded	rectangular					
38	undercut	115x85	80x50	reniform	rectangular					coals
41	undercut	180x130	120x70	oval	rectangular					
55	undercut	140x95	50x40	reniform	rectangular					
61	catacomb	90x65	70x60	reniform	rectangular					
68	catacomb	110x105	85x60	reniform	stepped					
100	undercut	155x115	100x75	reniform	rectangular					
114	undercut	100x75	70x40	reniform	rectangular					
129	undercut	80x70	50x30	reniform	rectangular					
133	pit	150x130		rounded oblong				?		
135	undercut	105x90	65x50	reniform	rectangular					
158	undercut	95x65	65x35	reniform	rectangular					ochre
179	catacomb	130x130	70x60	rounded	rectangular					
189	undercut	125x85	80x40	reniform	rectangular					
205	undercut	100x70	50x40	reniform	rectangular					
208	undercut catacomb	120x95	85x60	овальная	rectangular					
223	undercut	140x80	85x30	oval oblong	rectangular					
226	undercut	120x85	90x40	oval	rectangular					
228	catacomb	120x100	90x80	rounded	stepped					
238	pit	120x115		rounded						dust in centre
243	pit	125x85		rectangular						
255	undercut	95x75	95x35	rounded	rectangular					
259	undercut	120x90	95x60	oval	rectangular					
268	undercut	125x100	110x50	oval	rectangular	fired				
281	undercut catacomb	115x105	80x60	rounded	rectangular					
294	undercut	160x120	110x50	oval	rectangular					
322	undercut	120x145	110x45	oval	rectangular					
326A	undercut	115x90	95x50	rounded	rectangular					
334	undercut	105x100	75x40	rounded	rectangular					
362	undercut catacomb	125x90	75x65	reniform	rectangular					
362A	undercut	140x115	120x60	reniform	rectangular					
363	pit	105x105		rounded						
387	undercut	110x80	75x45	reniform	rectangular					

Plate 14.2

Fictitious burials

No. of grave	composition of bones				species composition				location of meat products				funeral feast		
	vertebrae	ribs	tubular bones	others	sheep	wild animals	other animals	in centre	at wall	at entrance	others	*in vessel	on brickwork	above chamber	others
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1															
6															
12												vase			
21															
22				knuckle bone											
38												jar, bowl			
41															
55															
61				shoulder-blade							*	bowl			in entrance
68															
100															
114												vase			
129															
133												pot			mark
135				shoulder-blade											
158											on brickwork behind the brickwork				
179				knuckle bone								vase			
189															
205															
208				shoulder-blade											
223				knuckle bone				on the floor in S part of the chamber				bowl			
226															
228												bowl, vase			
238												bowl			
243												bowl			
255												bowl			
259															
268													funeral feast above the entrance (268 A)		
281															
294															
322												bowl			
326A															
334															
362															
362A															
363															
387												bowl			

61 a half of sheep's carcass in the entrance under brickwork

Plate 14,3

Fictitious burials

No. of grave	finds										vessels				
	arm/tools					adornments/dress					accessory				location of vessels
	knives	metal fragments	spindle	others	beads	pendant	earring/clip	mirror	others	every day	cultic	frag. vessels	in centre	at wall	at entrance
1	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
6	1									9*		handmade	7	fragmented, scattered in the chamber	1
12										8			8		
21										8			1	2	
22		1								3			4		1
38			1							5					
41										3		2	2 frag		
55										4			3		
61										5			4		1
68										3				3	
100	1									1				1	
114		1								4					4
129										1		from 1 vessel	1+1		
133			1						leather vessel	5		2		5	
135	1									4			4		
158										6			3	3	
179	3	2								7			7+frag		
189										6					6
205										4					
208										2			2		
223										6			5		1
226										5			2	2	
228								1	wheel	7			1	6	
238				rod						5				5	
243										5			4	2	
255										7			4		
259										6		3	3	1	2+3 frag
268										5			5		
281	1	1								3		from 3 vessels	1+frag	1+frag	2+frag
284										3		1		1 frag	
294										3			3		
322										5		1	4	1	1 frag
326A	1									8			5	1	2
334			1							6			6		6
362										1		from 1 vessel	1	or 1 c.	
362A										1					
365		1								7		from 2 vessels	7	1	frag frag
387															

6 all vessels are fragmented and broken

Plate 14.4

Fictitious burials

no. of grave	ochre in rite			stone in rite				fire in rite				stages of Sapalli culture		
	on/in vessel	in chamber	others	in mound	in grave	in entrance	others	coals in chamber	bonfire site	remains of bonfire	others	Molali	Molali-Buston	Buston
1	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
6														
12														
21														
22														
38	1													
41														
55														
61														
68														
100														
114	2													
129														
133	2		*											
135	2						in entrance							
158														
179														
189	1													
205														
208														
223														
226	1													
228								in centre			*			
238														
243	2													
255														
259	1													
268		*												
281														
284														
322	1													
326A														
334							in entrance							
362														
362A														
363														
387	2												?	

133 in remains of leather vessel
228 in bonfire site – entrance is as if cut in
268 under fragmented ceramics

Plate 15,1

Cenotaphs

No. of grave	structure of chamber	sizes (cm)		grave pit shape	entrance aperture shape		brick mass		bedding on chamber bottom	remains of bonfire	funeral feast
		entrance			6	7	8				
		pit	entrance								
1	2	3	4	5	6				9	10	11
92	undercut	115x105	90x55	rounded	rectangular				ochre		
93	pit	180x100		rectangular					ochre		
94	undercut	130x100	70x50	rounded	rectangular				ochre		
95	pit	195x100		rectangular					chalk		
101	pit	120x100		rounded							
107	undercut	125x100	60x40	rounded	rectangular						
144	undercut	145x95	90x35	reniform	rectangular				ochre	bonfire site	vase
150A	pit	100x95		rounded					ochre		
151A	undercut	130x120	90x60	rounded	rectangular				ochre		
152	undercut catacomb	150x130	90x65	reniform	rectangular				ochre		
154A	undercut catacomb	120x110	75x75	rounded	rectangular				ochre		
167B	pit	180x90		rectangular					ochre		
195	undercut	160x155	70x60	rounded	rectangular						
197	undercut	160x140	180x50	rectangular	stepped						jar, pot
209	undercut catacomb	140x120	80x70	rounded	rectangular						
224	undercut	90x75	60x40	rounded	stepped				ochre		
276	undercut catacomb	100x90	85x75	rounded	rectangular						
277	undercut	110x90	95x60	rounded	rectangular						
313	pit	140x120		rounded					ochre		
328	undercut	100x100	65x40	rounded	rectangular						jar
345	undercut	180x140	135x60	reniform	rectangular				ochre		
361	undercut	90x65	70x50	rounded oblong	rectangular						bowl, pot
389	undercut	150x100	105x35	rounded oblong	rectangular				ochre		
406	pit	85x80		rounded							bowl

Plate 15,2

Cenotaphs

No. of grave	ochre in rite		stone in rite		fire in rite				stages of Sapalli culture		
	on/in vessel	in chamber	in entrance brickwork	others	coals in chamber	bonfire site	remains of bonfire	others	Molali	Molali-Buston	Buston
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
92		crush-rock pad									
93		crush-rock pad									
94		crush-rock pad									
95											
101											
107				above chamber							
144		crush-rock pad		in entrance				in vase			
150A		crush-rock pad									
151A		crush-rock pad									
152		crush-rock pad									
154A		crush-rock pad									
167B		crush-rock pad									
195											
197								in entrance			
209											
224		crush-rock pad									
276											
277											
313		crush-rock pad									
328											
345		crush-rock pad									
361											
389		crush-rock pad									
406											

Plate 16,1

Funeral feasts and commemoration complexes

No. of grave	structure of chamber	sizes (cm)	chamber shape	commemorative mark	construction above grave		orientation to parts of world		bedding on chamber bottom
					mound	covered with bricks	location of brickwork	orientation of insert	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2	pit	85x75	rounded						
3	pit	75x65	rounded				S	W-E	
7	pit	85x70	rounded						
8	pit	85x70	rounded						
17	pit	100x80	rounded oblong						
23	pit	120x100	rectangular				SW	W-E	coals
25	pit	90x80	rounded				N	W-E	coals
27	pit	140x80	rectangular						
29	pit	80x75	rounded						
34	pit	100x85	rounded				NW	NW-SE	
35	pit	110x95	rounded				NE	N-S	coals
59	pit	80x60	rounded oblong						
102	pit	80x80	rounded						
104	pit	90x85	square						
109	pit	100x90	rounded						
119	pit	60x50	rounded		?				
125	pit	110x110	rounded						
131	pit	80x75	rounded						coals
141	pit	120x120	rounded						
145	pit	130x110	rounded oblong						
146	pit	150x130	rectangular						ashes
151B	pit	60x50	rounded						
163	pit	90x60	reniform				NE	N-S	ochre
167	pit	65x50	rounded oblong						
171	pit	90x70	rounded						
177	pit	100x80	rectangular						coals
181	pit	80x70	rounded						
182	pit	90x75	rounded						
192A	pit	65x60	rounded						
194	pit	75x60	rounded oblong						
206	pit	75x70	rounded						

Plate 16,1

Funeral feasts and commemoration complexes

No. of grave	structure of chamber	sizes (cm)	chamber shape	commemorative mark	construction above grave		orientation to parts of world		bedding on chamber bottom
					mound	covered with bricks	location of brickwork	orientation of insert	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
216	pit	65x60	rounded						
218	pit	75x70	rounded						
227	pit	70x60	rounded						
231	pit	110x100	rounded						
234	pit	85x75	rounded						
237	pit	125x105	rounded				W	N-S	
247	pit	80x70	rounded						
248	on surface	120x80					N	N-S	
249	on surface	100x65					N	N-S	
250	on surface	150x75	-				N	W-E	
252	pit	75x70	rounded						
254	pit	95x80	rounded oblong						
258	pit	45x45	rounded						
261	pit	70x65	rounded						
265	pit	160x110	rectangular						
266A	pit	40x35	rounded						
267	pit	85x85	rounded			covered with bricks	N	N-S	
274	pit	120x110	rounded						
275	pit	110x105	rounded						
277A	pit	70x60	rounded oblong		?	covered with bricks			
277B	pit	45x40	rounded			covered with bricks			
288	pit	105x65	oval						
293	pit	85x60	rectangular						
296	pit	115x80	oval				NW	NE-SW	
297	pit	90x70	oval			covered with bricks			
300	pit	90x75	rounded				S	W-E	
302	pit	100x80	oval				NW	NE-SW	
304	pit	80x60	rounded						
305	pit	150x150	rounded				S	W-E	
314	pit	40x35	rounded						
321	pit	45x40	rounded				N	W-E	

Funeral feasts and commemoration complexes

No. of grave	structure of chamber	sizes (cm)	chamber shape	commemorative mark	construction above grave		orientation to parts of world		bedding on chamber bottom
					mound	covered with bricks	location of brickwork	orientation of insert	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
333	pit	110x100	rounded				NW	NW-SE	
341	pit	55x45	rounded						
346	pit	60x60	rounded						
347	pit	70x70	rounded				N	N-S	
348	pit	90x80	rounded				S	N-S	
351	pit	150x100	rounded oblong			backfilled with bricks			
353	pit	95x80	rounded oblong				S	N-S	
354	pit	60x60	rounded						
355	pit	70x65	rounded						
356	pit	165x60	oval oblong				S	NE-SW	skin
370A	pit	50x45	rounded						
377A	pit	45x35	rounded						
379	pit	160x130	rounded				W	W-E	
380	pit	150x150	rounded						
381	pit	135x135	rounded						
383	pit	75x65	rounded						
384	pit	105x90	rounded oblong			covered with bricks			
386	pit	75x75	rounded						
388	pit	75x70	rounded						
392	pit	75x45	rounded oblong				S	NE-SW	
394	pit	65x55	rounded oblong				W	N-S	
398	pit	90x85	rounded			covered with bricks	N	N-S	dust
401 A	pit	40x35	rounded						
404	pit	50x45	square						
406A	pit	35x30	rounded						
412	pit	35x35	rounded				S	W-E	
417	pit	80x80	rounded						

Plate 16,2

Funeral feasts and commemoration complexes

No. of grave	parting meat products										funeral feast		
	composition of bones					species composition					location of meat products		
	vertebrae	ribs	tubular bones	shoulder-blade	others	sheep	wild animals	other animals	in centre	at wall	*in vessel	bedding /mark	others
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
2													
3													
7													
8													
17													
23													
25						?							
27													
29													
34					lower jaw								
35													
59													
102													
104													
109											bowl		
119													in earth fill
125													
131													
141													
145											bowl		
146													
151B													
163													
167													
171													
177													
181													
182													
192A													
194													
206													

Plate 16,2

Funeral feasts and commemoration complexes

N. of grave	parting meat products										funeral feast		
	composition of bones					species composition					location of meat products		
	vertebrae	ribs	tubular bones	shoulder-blade	others	sheep	wild animals	other animals	in centre	at wall	*in vessel	bedding /mark	others
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
216													
218											bowl		
227													
231													
234													
237				sheep's entire carcass									
247											jar		
248									on surface		vase		
249									on surface		vase		
250									on surface		bowl		
252													
254											bowl		
258													
261													
265													
266A													
267					knucklebone						bowl		
274													
275											bowl, pot		
277A													
277B													
288											jar		
293													
296													
297												bedding	
300													
302													
304											bowl		
305			sheep's entire carcass										
314												mark	aside
321													

Plate 16,2

Funeral feasts and commemoration complexes

No. of grave	parting meat products													funeral feast	
	composition of bones					species composition			location of meat products						
	vertebrae	ribs	tubular bones	shoulder-blade	others	sheep	wild animals	other animals	in centre	at wall	*in vessel	bedding /mark	others		
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
333											vase				
341															
346															
347															
348												mark			
351													aside		
353															
354															
355															
356													aside		
370A															
377A															
379															
380	entire skeleton without head														
381															
383															
384															
386															
388															
392															
394															
398					knucklebone						bowl				
401 A											bowl				
404															
406A															
412													with mark		
417															

Funeral feasts and commemoration complexes

No. of grave	finds								vessels					
	arm/tools				adornments/dress				accessory		frag. vessels	location of vessels		
	knives	metal fragments	spindle	others	beads	pendant	mirror	others	every day	cultic		in centre	at wall	in funeral feast
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
2									3			3		
3									1			1		
7									2				2	
8									4			4		
17	1				1				3			3		
23									5			5		
25											from 3 vessels			
27									10				4+6	
29									2			2		
34									2				2	
35									7			6	1	
59									2			2		
102									3			3		
104									5			5		
109									2		from 2 vessels	2	2 frag	
119									1		from 3 vessels	1		frag
125									4			2	2	
131											from 1 vessel	frag		
141									4			4		
145									4			4		
146									4		from 4 vessels*	in entire chamber		
151B														
163	1 frag								2		2	2+2 frag		
167									1		1	1+1 frag		
171									3			3		
177												in entire chamber		
181									3			2	1	
182									5			2	3	
192A									2			2		
194									4			1	3	
206									2			2		

Plate 16,3

Funeral feasts and commemoration complexes

No. of objects	finds						vessels							
	arm/tools			adornments/dress			accessory		frag. vessels	location of vessels				
	knives	metal fragments	spindle	others	beads	pendant	mirror	others		every day	cultic	in centre	at wall	in funeral feast
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
216									2			2		
218									4			3	1	
227									2				2	
231									2		from 1 vessel		2+frag	
234									5			2	3	
237	2 frag				9				10			9		1
247									3				3	
248	2		1	4 micro-vessels		4	1	1 cylindrical bead	8	1			on surface	
249	1			shaving knife		2	1		4	1	frag. Vase		on surface	
250	1		1	3 micro-vessels	thread of bronze beads		1	beads, 3 pebbles	10	2			on surface	
252									2		from 1 vessel	2+frag		
254									5			5		
258									3			2	1	
261									3		from 1 vessel	3+frag		
265											from 2 vessels	3frag	2frag	
266A									1				1	
267	3				2+4				8			8		
274	3	4			3				9			9		
275									6			6		
277A									5			5		
277B									3			3		
288									4			4		
293									1		1	1+frag		
296	2				3		1	1 bead	8	1		8+1 cultic		
297									6			3	2	1
300									1				1	
302									3				3	
304									3			3		
305									7		1	1	6+frag	
314									1			1		
321									4			2		2

Funeral feasts and commemoration complexes

No. of graves	finds										vessels				
	arm/tools				adornments/dress				frag. vessels	location of vessels					
	knives	metal fragments	spindle	others	beads	pendant	mirror	others		every day	accessory	in centre	at wall	in funeral feast	
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	
333		3			1	4		rock crystal	7			7			
341									2			2			
346									4				4		
347									5			1	4		
348									6			3	2	1	
351	1								8			1	5	2	
353	1								5		1	5	1 frag*		
354									2			2			
355									2			2			
356											from 1 vessel				
370A									2			2			
377A									2				2		
379	1	3			4	1			8				in all chamber		
380					7				6			6			
381	1	2							6			3	3		
383									3			3			
384									2				2		
386									2			2			
388									2			2			
392									5			5			
394									3		3	3		? 3 frag	
398	1					2			8				8		
401 A									2			2			
404	3	1							2			2			
406A									2			2			
412											4		1 frag*	? 3 frag	
417									2			2			

Plate 16,4

Funeral feasts and commemoration complexes

No. of grave	ochre in rite			stone in rite			fire in rite					stages of Sapalli culture		
	on/in vessel	in chamber	others	in grave	in vessel	others	coals / cinder in chamber	bonfire site	remains of bonfire	others	Molali	Molali-Buston	Buston	
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
2														
3														
7														
8	1													
17														
23						mark	crush-rock pad							
25							crush-rock pad							
27														
29														
34														
35							crush-rock pad							
59														
102														
104														
109														
119														
125	2													
131							crush-rock pad							
141														
145														
146	2						crush-rock pad			on ceramics				
151B												?		
163	1	crush-rock pad												
167	1													
171														
177							crush-rock pad							
181														
182														
192 A														
194	1													
206	1													

Plate 16,4

Funeral feasts and commemoration complexes

No. of grave	ochre in rite			stone in rite			fire in rite				stages of Sapalli culture		
	on/in vessel	in chamber	others	in grave	in vessel	others	coals / cinder in chamber	bonfire site	remains of bonfire	others	Molali	Molali-Buston	Buston
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
216	1												
218	1												
227													
231	2												
234													
237						mark							
247													
248										burn bones of animals			
249													
250										burn bones of animals			
252													
254	1												
258													
261													
265													
266A													
267													
274													
275													
277A	1					in mound							
277B													
288													
293													
296													
297	1												
300													
302													
304													
305	1												
314													
321	1					rumblework							

Plate 16,4

Funeral feasts and commemoration complexes

No. of grave	ochre in rite			stone in rite			fire in rite				stages of Sapalli culture		
	on/in vessel	in chamber	others	in grave	in vessel	others	coals / cinder in chamber	bonfire site	remains of bonfire	others	Molali	Molali-Buston	Buston
1	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
333						mark							
341	1												
346	1												
347	1												
348													
351						covering							
353						stele							
354													
355													
356													
370A													
377A										*			
379						stele							
380	1												
381													
383													
384													
386													
388													
392	1					mark							
394													
398	1												
401 A	1												
404													
406 A													
412													
417													

250 burnt animal bones, calcined animal bones, coals under stele

379 cinder under stele, coals in brick mass an stele

Plate 17,1

Altars

No. of grave	structure of altar	sizes (cm)	thickness of layers	shape		orientation to parts of world	backing-up	animals' bones	calcined animal bones	frag. ceramics	
				altar	bottom					steppe	potter's
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	pit	90x90	20	rounded	trough-shaped						
32	pit	50x40	20	rectangular	flat	N-S					vase foot
51	pit	80x60	20	rounded	trough-shaped						pot
62	pit	90x90	40	square	flat	NW-SE	brick, boulder				
70	pit	115x55	45	rectangular	flat	WSW-ENE					
91	pit	110x60	45	rectangular	trough-shaped	NW-SE					
96	pit	110x70	35	rectangular	flat	N-S					2
147A	pit	145x80	20	rounded oblong	trough-shaped	N-S					
151C	pit	90x75	25	rounded	trough-shaped						
167C	pit	165x80	30	rectangular	trough-shaped	N-S					
228A	pit	?	30	?	trough-shaped	?					
230	pit	70x50	15	oval	flattened	N-S					1
263	pit	75x40	45	rectangular	trough-shaped	N-S					
298	pit	90x55	30	rectangular	flattened	W-E					
309	pit	100x55	25	rectangular	flattened	N-S					
310	pit	145x60	25	oblong rectangular	trough-shaped	N-S					
316	pit	100x60	20	rectangular	trough-shaped	N-S					
319	pit	80x75	20	rounded	flattened						
325A	pit	110x40	25	rectangular	trough-shaped	NW-SE					
369A	pit	75x45	15	rectangular	flattened	N-S					
377	pit	90x60	15	rectangular	trough-shaped	NW-SE					
385	pit	145x60	25	rectangular	flat	NW-SE					
391	pit	105x50	30	rectangular	trough-shaped	N-S					

Plate 17,2

Altars

No. of grave	ochre in rite	stone in rite	earthfill							stages
			cinder	ashes	coal cinder layer	charcoal	coal soot layer	ash-cinder layer	yellow green sandy loam	
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1										
32										M
51	vessel									B
62		backing-up								
70										
91										
96										
147A										B
151C										
167C										
228A										
230										
263										
298										
309										
310										
316										
319										
325A										
369A										
377		in mound								
385										
391										

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