

# Gankorineotek (Chitral) Excavations, Second Field Season (2008)

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## Introduction

### 1.1 Name

Chitral, also Chitrar or Qashqar (*District Census Report of Chitral 1998:13*), is known to the people of Peshawar, Bajaur and Swat by the same name. While the inhabitants of the region would love to call it Khowistan that means the 'land of Khow' speaking **Khow** language (Khowar), which is spoken in Chitral and some parts of Ghizer district (Ghufran 1962: 12-13). Most historians have mentioned it as Khowistan, some called it Bilor, while others have mentioned it as Naguman that is why the River is also called River Naguman when it enters the Peshawar Plain (*ibid*).

### 1.2 Geography

Chitral, the northern most district of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (former NWF) Province of Pakistan, though isolated from the rest of the region, is known throughout the world for its scenic beauty and rich cultural heritage. It is located between 71° 12' and 73° 53' east longitude and between 35° 13' and 36° 55' north latitude (Ali and Zahir 2005: 135). It is bounded on the northwest by Afghanistan, on the south by Dir district and Kunar Province of Afghanistan and on the east by Swat district and Ghizer district of the newly established province of Gilgit and Baltistan. The valley is surrounded by snooty mountain ranges. To the west, bordering Afghanistan is the famous Hindu Kush range, to the east is the Hindu Raj and in between the Sandur-Karakoram range that contain numerous peaks of over 20000 feet. Tirichmir (25263 feet) being the highest, dominates the rest (Nasim Khan 2002: 179).

### 1.3 Historical Background and pervious Research

The Archaeological investigations in Chitral had been limited until 1999. Thence onward the archaeological research conducted in the region opened a new chapter, many archaeological remains were unfolded, which include the Prehistoric sites, Gandhara Grave Sites and the historical remains from second millennium BCE to the late British Period (Ali and Zahir 2005: 135).

The prehistoric sites recovered from the region during the archaeological investigations from 1997-2004 include 11 rock carvings and a cave. A.H Dani contemplated the presence of Gandhara Grave sites and recovered grave goods having great similarities with those found from Timargarha Graves (Dani 1967:36). Stacul (1969) also reported protohistoric cemeteries in Chitral. He excavated a grave in Noghurmuri near Chitral town and found grave-goods along with human skeleton. A comparative analysis on the pottery recovered from Ayun graves was done by Raymond Allchin (1970). In 1972, Israr-ud-Din and Inamullah Jan opened a grave that contained double burials with grave goods (i.e. terracotta pots and human figurine) (Israr 1979). In 1999, the Department of Archaeology, University of Peshawar, in collaboration with Bradford University (UK), recorded 18 new sites in the region (Ali et al 2002). The Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Government of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa,

and Bostan University (USA) discovered several new sites in 2003. While Ihsan Ali then the Director of Archaeology and Museums, KPK (presently Vice Chancellor, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan) added 26 new sites in 2004 during the Archaeological Survey (Ali and Zahir 2005).

In addition, historic sites were also reported from the entire district. Worth mentioning among them are the Brāhmī inscription in Charun village dated to 4th-5th centuries CE, the Śāradā inscription near Arandu on the left bank of River Kunar belongs to 8th-10th centuries CE and a Sanskrit inscription carved on a rock near Barenis village shows about the year 900 CE (Nasim Khan 2002: 180).

Five major excavations were conducted in the region under the supervision of the senior author from 2003-2009: first at Parwak (upper Chitral) in 2003-04 (Ali and Zahir 2005); the second at Singoor (the lower Chitral in 2005) (report in the press); the third excavation was conducted by the Department of Archaeology, Hazara University (Mansehra) in 2007-08 at the site locally known as Gankorineotek near Singoor in the lower Chitral (report in the press). Keeping in view the archaeological importance of the site and its destruction at the hands of the owner himself for constructional purpose, the fourth excavation was conducted here by the same Department in 2008.

### **Gankorineotek Excavations, Second Field Season (2008)**

#### **2.1 Aims and Objectives**

The aims and objectives of the excavations in this season were four fold: firstly to save the site, which was being destroyed by the owner for the sake of some construction work; secondly, to shed light on the Gandhara Grave Culture in the region and its relationship with other known sites; thirdly, to collect antiquities for the newly established Museums of Hazara University, and lastly, to impart field training to the students and graduates of the Department of Archaeology, Hazara University (Mansehra).

#### **2.2 Location of Gankorineotek site**

The name of the site is Gankoriniotake, which means 'a windy place' as strong wind blows at this place most of the day. It is situated some six kilometre from the Chitral town on the right bank of the River Chitral, 71° 48'377" east longitude and between 35° 54'136" north latitude about 1562 metre above mean sea level. The whole area was under cultivation. It is sloping downward and the people had turned it into a terraced field. Apparently the upper layers had mostly been destroyed while levelling the ground for cultivation.

#### **2.3 Pre Excavation explorations**

The site was first discovered by the senior author during the Archaeological Survey of District Chitral in 2004. Later in 2007, he and Ruth Young (University of Leicester, UK) opened two graves and collected samples for Radiocarbon dating. In December 2007, a team of archaeologists from the Department of Archaeology, Hazara University (Mansehra) conducted excavation, and the team was able to excavate 41 graves during the first season field work. But the work was suspended due to heavy snow fall. The remaining area was excavated by the same department during June-August 2008.

#### **2.4 Layout of Trenches**

The site was divided into 9 grids (i.e A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H & J) during the first season. Each grid measured 30x30m. The excavation in the second season was focussed on two grids (i.e E & H) areas

each having 5 trenches and a balk between two trenches. Eight trenches i.e. E II/2, E III/2, E IV/2, E III/3, E IV/3, E V/3 H I/2, H II/3 were excavated. The datum point was fixed on a huge rock (71° 48'377" east longitude and between 35° 54'136" north latitude) about 1562 metre above mean sea level.

## **Graves and Findings**

### **3.1 Graves exposed during the excavations**

Thirty nine graves of various shapes and sizes were opened during this year's field season. The formations of the graves were similar to those found from Timargarha and Swat regions. During excavation a circular or oval pit was demarcated on the surface of the ground, which was later excavated up to three to six feet, and then in most cases a rectangular pit was marked in the middle of this circular pit. This lower pit was generally dressed with dry stone masonry of three to five courses. The dead body was placed on the floor along with grave goods. The lower pit was covered by stone sealing. Most of the graves were made of rubble masonry without any plaster. While in some cases large stone slabs were used to make the box like graves. Long stone slabs were cut out of the living rock locally available that served the floor for the dead bodies. These box-like graves mostly contained the child/infant burials with or without grave-objects.

#### **3.1.1 Double pit/Bi-Chamber Graves**

In this type the burial chamber underlie an upper pit of roughly oval shape, marked by stone slabs in the same outline. The burial chambers itself an oblong pit. Most of the graves were in east-west direction. In these graves, upper pits were made of stone slabs covered with mud. The capstones of these graves were either removed or broken and fallen into the grave chamber causing much damage to the skeletal remains and grave goods. These graves were not rich in terms of grave goods as they contained very few objects like Grave Nos. 71, 82, 111,114, 141 and 151 or without grave goods (i.e. grave nos. 72,73,81,83,84,97,98,101,112,113,122).

While the lower chambers were rich in terms of grave objects as well as more preserved as they were covered with capstones. The lower chambers were either oblong or rectangular in shape.

#### **3.1.2 Single Pit/ Uni-chamber graves**

In this category, there was no upper pit but a single oblong/rectangular pit was dug into the ground.

### **3.2 Types of Burials**

Three types of burial were noticed from the graves exposed during the course of excavations i.e. inhumation mostly in flexed and crouched position both single and multiple, fractional burials (single and multiple both in graves and urn burial), Grave no. 143 contained 7 individuals. Cremation was also practised side by side.

No completely cremated burial was found from the site but the people who had practised fractional burial were responsible to reopen the earlier graves disturbing the bones and putting their own dead. The orientation of the dead body was mostly towards east-west facing north or south except for grave nos. 074,113 and 121, where the position was north-east and south-west respectively.

Chart showing details of graves and burials

S. No.	Grave No.	Burial No.	Type of Burial	Remarks
01	71	1	Flexed (single)	Infant
02	72	2,3	Flexed (double)	Infant
03	73	4	Courched (single)	Adult
04	74	5	Crouched (single)	Adult
05	75	6	Flexed (single)	Adult
06	76	7	Crouched (single)	Adult
07	77	8,9	Flexed/fractional (double)	Adult
08	78	10,11,12	One extended two fractional (multiple)	Adults
09	81	13	Crouched (single)	Child
10	82	14,15	Flexed (double)Adult	
11	83	16	Disturbed (single)	Adult
12	84	17	Crouched (single)	Adult
13	91	18,19	Flexed (double)	Adult
14	92	20	Flexed (single)	Adult
15	93	—	—	Empty Grave
16	94	—	—	Empty Grave
17	95	21,22	Flexed (double)	Adult
18	96	—	—	Empty Grave
19	97	23	Flexed	Child
20	98	24,25	One inflexed and the other not clear (double)	Child
21	99	26	Flexed (single)	Adult
22	100	27,28,29	Flexed (multiple)	Child
23	101	30	Disturbed not clear	—
24	102	31	Disturbed not clear	—
25	103	32,33	Crouched (double)	Adult
26	104	34	Fractional (urn burial)	—
27	111	35,36	One Flexed the other infant but not clear (double)	Adult and infant

28	112	37	Flexed (single)	Adult
29	113	38	Flexed (single)	Adult
30	114	—	—	Empty Grave
31	121	39	Crouched	Adult
32	122	40	Disturbed	Adult
33	123	—	—	Empty Grave
34	124	41	Flexed (single)	Adult
35	125	42	Crouched	Adult
36	141	43,44,45	Fractional (multiple)	Adult
37	142	46	Disturbed	Intermediate
38	143	From 47 to 53	Fractional (multiple)	7 individuals
39	151	54	Flexed (single)	Adult

### 3.3 Date

The construction of graves, burials and grave goods both from the upper and lower Chitral have great similarities with those recovered from Swat and Dir. It was generally believed that the date would also be the same i.e. 1500 BCE - 500 BCE given by Dani (1967) and Stacul (1969).

In August 2007, a team of archaeologists from Hazara University (Mansehra) and the University of Leicester (UK) selected this site and conducted excavations with the purpose to obtain samples for radiocarbon dating. This time the team opened two graves and collected samples. A single sample of cremated bone from this site along with samples from Singoor and Parwak were sent to the University of Waikato Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Hamilton (New Zealand). The scientific dates thus received range from 1000 BCE to 1000 CE (Ali et al 2008).

### 3.4 Grave Goods

The artefacts recovered during the excavation have been divided into thirteen categories, which are described as under:

#### 3.1.1 Ceramics

Pottery is one of the most important findings especially in grave excavations as it helps in working out the burial types and their dating. The pottery from Timargarha and Thana has been divided into two main categories: red and grey ware. While the pottery recovered from Gankorineotek excavations was made of rough and medium clay mostly handmade and not levigated properly like that found from Parwak 2003-04. But the Gankorineotek pottery consists of both red and grey ware, whereas Parwak yielded only red ware.

A total number of 28 ceramics out of 90 registered artefacts were found during the excavations, which include seven bowls of various sizes, both red and grey mostly medium textured, decorated

with different designs, e.g. incised wavy design, net pattern, incised chain and incised slashed designs [Fig 1 (i), 2 (i, ii), 3 (i)], two neck bottles of medium texture [Fig 3 (iv)], nine jars mostly medium texture decorated with geometrical and floral designs, i.e. incised dots and plant motives [Fig 3 (ii), Fig 4 (ii), Fig 5 (i) Fig 6 (i,ii,iii), Fig 7 (i), Fig 8 (i) and Fig 9 (i)], six terracotta glasses mostly grey ware with convex body [Fig 2 (iii, iv)]. Of all, the following four are worth mentioning.

- 1) A broken jar measuring (W 40 x H 45cm) contained human remains (urn burial) having grooves, convex body, red ware, medium texture (reg. no. GTC 68) recovered from trench H II/3, Grave no. 105.
- 2) A medium jar, with bulging body having applied trishul (?) design, red ware, medium textured, measuring (D 9 x H 29), found from grave no. 82.
- 3) A medium jar, with four applied handles two on either side (one of the handles broken and missing) (reg. no. GTC 56). It is grey ware and measures D 12 x H 13cm found from the same grave no. 82 placed near the skull of burial number 14.

#### **3.4.2. Earrings**

A total of six earrings made of copper/bronze were found during the excavations. All were made of thin rounded wire bent in the form of circlet, to join at the ends. No decorative work could be seen. Some of the earrings were found very close to the skulls suggesting that the dead were wearing them at the time of burial (GTC 50 and 51). Earring from Gankorineotek can be classified into two categories on the basis of their shape. The first group is represented by (GTC 26 & 86) with ends crossing one another clearly. The second group (GTC 001, 51 & 75) with ends closely connected to each other. Similar earrings have also been recovered from Parwak excavation 2003-04 (Ali and Zahir 2005), Timargarha (Rehman 1967) and Kalibangan I and II representing the Pre- and Mature Harappan phases.

#### **3.4.3. Finger Rings**

Five finger rings (GTC 023, 25, 27, 37 & 37) were recovered during the excavation at Gankorineotek, two of which are silver, one iron in rusted condition and three in copper/bronze. All are of medium size with diameters ranging from 1.5 to 2 cm, round in shape but with different head designs. Two of them were spiral shaped and in rusted condition.

#### **3.4.5 Beads**

Beads were found from different graves during the excavation. Apart from two glass beads found from the surface very much similar to those from Parwak Lasht during the survey in 2003-04. The Beads from Gankorineotek were made of three materials: stone, ivory and paste. The stone beads are black in colour decorated with incised circles (GTC 022 & 032). The ivory beads, recovered from graves (092, 124) in larger number, dominate the others. Almost all the beads are medium in size, with single string hole. Some ivory beads are of plano-convex-shaped, while the rest are roughly circular. Similar beads were also found from Parwak excavations 2003-04 but, as compared to Parwak, beads found from Gankorineotek were lesser in numbers and no lapis lazuli bead found from the site. Beside these, three long beads of two in stone (GTC 085) and one of copper (?) (GTC 049) were also reported.

### **3.4.6 Copper/Bronze Mirrors**

Copper mirrors constitute the second largest group of findings at Gankorineotek. A total of eight mirrors of various sizes were found during the excavations. The smallest one (GTC 005) measures 3.5 cm in diameter recovered from the balk between H I/1 and H II/1 while the largest measuring 6 cm in diameter found from grave no 100. These mirrors were used for the purpose of decoration and having short handle as compared to those from the Northern Areas of Pakistan and almost all the handles have hole in the centre.

### **3.4.6 Ear Pendants**

Apart from the ear ring, ear pendants were also uncovered from different graves. A total six ear pendants were found and almost all are of the same size (5x3 cm). These pendants are decorated with different geometrical designs and have close similarity with those found from the Northern Areas of Pakistan (Dani 2001: 424).

### **3.4.7 Bangles**

Unlike the Parwak excavations (2003-04) very few bangles were recovered at Gankorineotek site, which include a copper bangle (GTC 008) measures 57 cm in diameter decorated with rope design found from Trench E I/2. The second one (GTC 063) single, found from Grave 126 and the third one (074) pair, found from the Balk between E III/2 and E III/3 were made of iron both rusted and broken.

### **3.4.8 Arrowhead**

This category is represented by a single finding from grave no. 77, exposed in Trench E III/2. This small copper arrowhead, measuring 5.9x1.5 cm, was recovered near the skull of burial no. 8.

### **3.4.8 Hairpins**

After ceramics, hairpins constitute the second largest findings at Gankorineotek. A total of eight hair pins of different sizes were reported from the graves during the excavation. Save for one in iron, all hairpins are worked in copper. Three of hairpins (GTC 003,055 & 072) were flat topped while others round topped. Similar hairpins were found from Timargarha excavation (Rehman 1967: 185-190) and also Gilgit region (Dani 2001: 425).

### **3.4.9 Terracotta figurine/Cake**

Terracotta figurine and cake were each represented by a single finding. The headless human figurine was found from E IV/3 during the surface removal. It is decorated with three dots on the chest and pair of incised lines at the lower portion. The upper lines around the wrist are straight while the lower portion is decorated with cross lines. Similar type of figurine was also recovered from Singoor excavation in 2005 (report in the press). The site is located in the Singoor village, one kilometre from Gankorineotek. Besides human figurines, terracotta cake (broken) was also reported during the excavation from the balk area between H I/3 & H II/3, which shows not only links between the Indus Valley Civilization and Aryan culture but also the continuation of cultural traditions. Similar terracotta cakes were also reported from Chansoor Dheri (Mansehra) during the Archaeological Survey of the district conducted by the Department of Archaeology, Hazara University (Mansehra) in 2007-08 under the supervision of the senior author.



#### **3.4.10 Shell Objects**

Among the varieties of ornaments the conch shells (GTC 017) recovered from grave 95 and (GTC 036) from grave no. 100 are very informative. This type is different from cowries now used by the Kalasha ladies in the three valleys of the Kalashas (Black Kafirs), yet they bespeak of its availability and use by the Aryans centuries ago. The first shell (GTC 017) is broken while the second one is in good condition. It is roundish in shape with one hole on either side. Similar shells were reported by Dani from Gilgit. He is of the view that the makers of such objects were different from the Aryans as these were never found from the graves excavated in Swat, Dir, Bajaur and the Peshawar valley. According to him, the authors of these objects were most likely the ancestors of the people who now live in the Northern Areas of Pakistan. He further writes: 'the material objects both in bronze and iron as well as ornaments of conch shell distinguish these people from the Aryans who built their graves in Swat, Dir, Bajaur and the Peshawar Valley. The saucer shaped conch shells are the most distinctive and localise them to the northern part of Pakistan (Dani 2001: 426-428). But the discovery of similar shells from Gankorineotek shows that these were also known to the Aryans inhabiting this land.

#### **3.4.11 Copper Buttons**

In addition to the artefacts already mentioned, the present excavation also revealed a large number of copper buttons (GTC 002, 029, 031, 041, 089 & 090) recovered from grave nos. 092, 077, 099, 100 & 142 respectively. These types were not found from other Gandhara Grave Culture sites in Chitral. Almost all of them are of the same size measuring 2.1x1.2cm. As they were found closer to the deceased, therefore it can be suggested that they were inserted to the clothes the dead was wearing at the time of burial.

#### **3.4.12 Antimony Rod**

This category was represented by a single finding from grave no. 082 exposed in the balk between E IV/3 & E IV/3. It can easily be distinguished from the hairpins as it does not have any decorative pattern on the top as it is also provided with end, which has been carefully rounded off similar to those found from Timargarha excavations (Rehman 1967:190-191).

#### **3.4.13 Other Findings**

Apart from the artefacts already mentioned, one knife blade (GTC 006) two sharpeners GTC 010 & 066) were also found during the excavation. The copper knife blade was recovered from grave no. 075. The butt end of the blade is thinned at the base for fixing wooden handles. The blade measures 14 cm longx2.5 cm wide and 0.2 cm thick. Similar knife blades and sharpeners were also reported from Parwak (Ali and Zahir 2005). The two sharpeners both of grey colour were found from grave 075 and 099. They are rectangular and oblong in shape having a punctured hole on one side. In addition, three iron rusted nails were also found at the site.

#### **Conclusion**

A total of fifty four human remains were recovered from thirty nine graves along with grave goods. Some of these graves were exposed just below the ground surface while others dug up to a depth of about 90 cm. These graves belong to the so-called Gandhara Grave Culture. Inhumation, cremation and fractional burial were reported from the site. Mostly double and multiple burials were practised



at the site and one of the graves contained seven individuals. The graves were very rich in terms of burial goods. A total of 90 registered objects were found from the graves, which include ceramics, a terracotta figurine, bangles, antimony rod, copper mirror, copper buttons, beads, ear pendants, ear rings, finger rings, hair pins, conch shells, tools and iron nails. These objects have close similarity with Parwak and Singoor findings on one hand and those of Timargarha, Swat, and the Peshawar valley on the other. While some of the findings are comparable to grave objects reported from the Northern Areas of Pakistan and were of great importance that enable us to change some of the previously held theories.

The most important among them were conch shells. Although this type is different from the cowries now used by the Kalasha ladies in Chitral, yet they speak of the existence of the Aryan culture in Chitral. These interesting findings may lead to revise Dani's theory that the users of such objects were different from the Aryans. He found similar shell objects from the Northern Areas of Pakistan for the first time, which, according to him, were not found from the graves excavated in Swat, Dir, Bajaur and the Peshawar valley. He opines that the authors of these cultural objects are most likely the ancestors of the people who now live in the Northern Areas of Pakistan. In the light of the discovery of similar conch shells from Gankorineotek, we may propose that these saucer-shaped conch shells were also known to the Aryans of the Chitral valley.

Other objects worth mentioning are a medium sized jar with *trishul* (?) design on neck and another medium jar with four applied handles found from the same grave are unique of their type. In addition, a broken terracotta cake found from the site shows cultural relations of the Aryans with the Indus Valley people.

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## Pottery Description

### Fig 1

1. Shallow bowl with incised wavy design externally; red ware medium texture.
2. Broken tiny pot; red ware, thin texture.
3. Tiny pot; black ware thin texture.
4. Lid broken base; red ware, medium texture.
5. Tiny pot with concave profile; black ware, thin texture.
6. Headless flat human figurine with incised strips and punctured dots; medium texture.

### Fig 2

1. Bowl with incised chain design; medium texture.
2. Bowl externally incised with net pattern; black ware, medium texture.
3. Small glass with concave profile; buff ware, thin texture.
4. Tiny pot externally decorated with net pattern.
5. Small glass with incised net pattern on outer surface; black ware, medium texture.
6. Small pot with incised chain design externally; thin texture.
7. Tiny pot with carinated body; red ware, medium texture.
8. Tiny pot with incised net pattern externally; medium texture.
9. Tiny pot; black ware, thin texture.
10. Tiny pot with incised design; black ware, thin texture.

### Fig 3

1. Shallow bowl with projected band having incised slashed and net pattern design externally; red ware, medium texture.
2. Medium jar with convex body having incised geometrical design externally.
3. Bottle without neck having applied knob on body externally; red ware, medium texture.
4. Bottle neck; upper portion of neck broken, red ware, medium texture.

### Fig 4

1. Medium jar with bulging body having applied *trishul* design on shoulder; red ware, medium texture.
2. Medium jar with four handles two on either side, knobs having incised wavy design externally; black ware, medium texture.

### Fig 5

1. Large broken jar with urn burial, having grooves, convex body and small hole at the base; red ware, medium texture.

### Fig 6

1. A medium jar with projected knobs having incised plant motifs on outer surface; neck broken, red ware, medium texture.

2. Plain broken medium jar with bulging body; red ware, medium texture.
3. Medium jar with projected knobs on body having incised punctured dots, wavy and slash design on body; red ware, medium texture.

**Fig 7**

1. Medium globular jar with raised band and grooves on shoulder; red ware, medium texture.

**Fig 8**

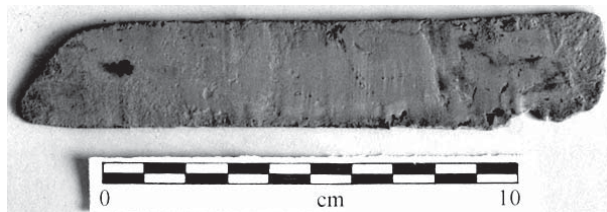
1. Medium jar with raised band on shoulder having applied ibex horn design externally, with convex body; red ware, medium texture.

**Fig 9**

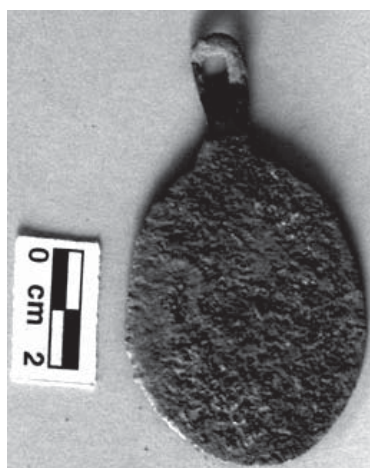
Base of broken large jar with tapered body having grooves on outer surface.

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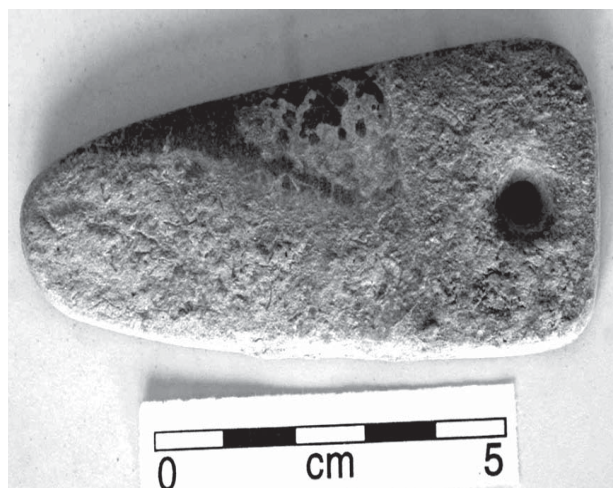
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Copper knife recovered from Grave 75.



Copper Mirror from GTC



Stone knife sharpener from Grave 75



Terracotta figurine from GTC

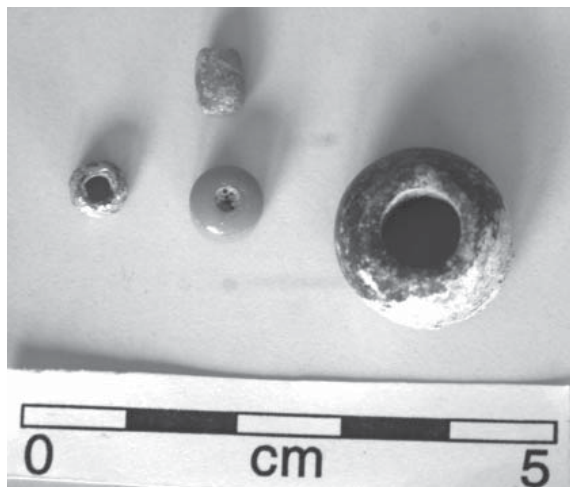


Tiny pot from GTC



Medium size jar with projected knob from GTC

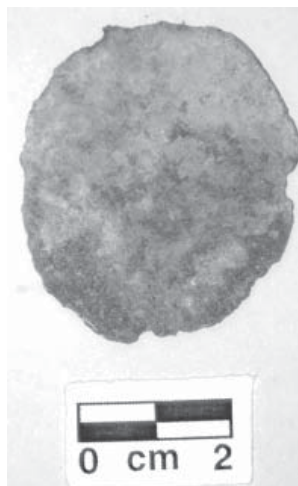




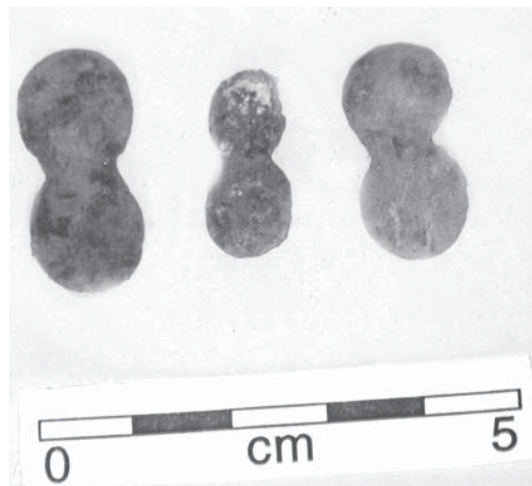
Stone beads from Grave 22, GTC



Silver finger ring from Grave 27, GTC



Copper rusted mirror Grave 28, GTC



Copper button from Grave 29, GTC



Stone bead from Grave 32, GTC



Stone bead from Grave 32, GTC



Iron rusted finger ring from Grave 37, GTC



Copper hair pin from Grave 38, GTC



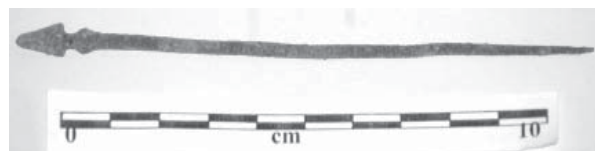
Tiny pot from Grave 40, GTC



Pot burial from Grave 77, GTC

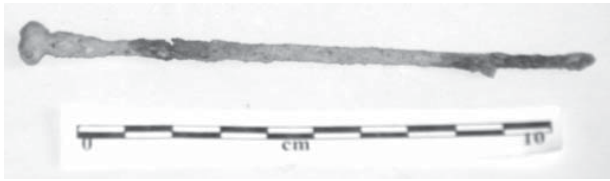


Terracotta jar with raised band on shoulder having applied ibex horn design from Grave 85, GTC.

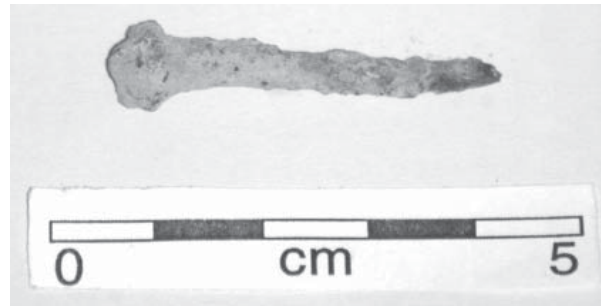


Copper antimony rod from Grave 44, GTC

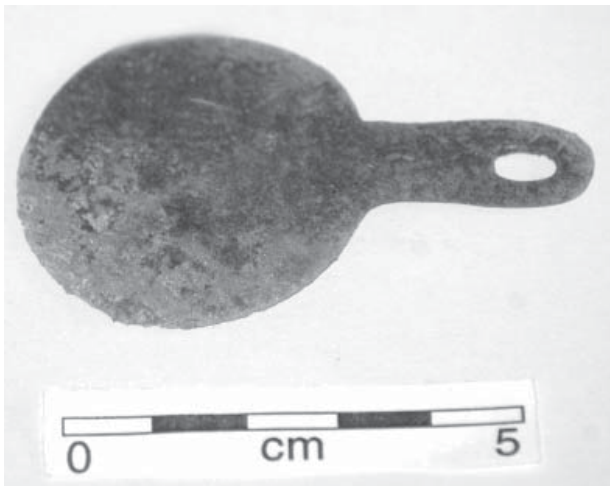




Copper hair pin from Grave 45, GTC



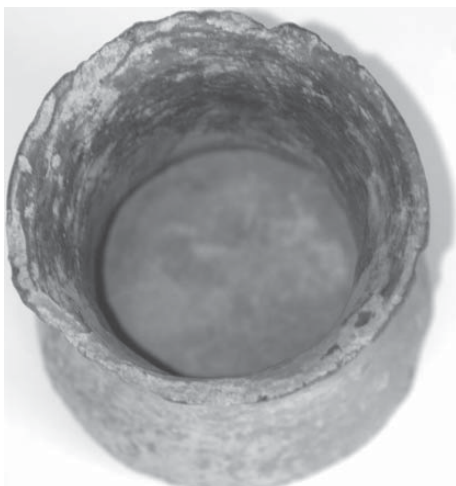
Iron nail from Grave 46, GTC



Copper mirror from Grave 47, GTC



Copper mirror from Grave 48, GTC



Tiny pot from Grave 52, GTC



Tiny glass from Grave 53, GTC



Terracotta medium size jar with bulging body and *trishul* designs from Grave 82, GTC



Terracotta medium size jar with four handles and knobs from Grave 82, GTC



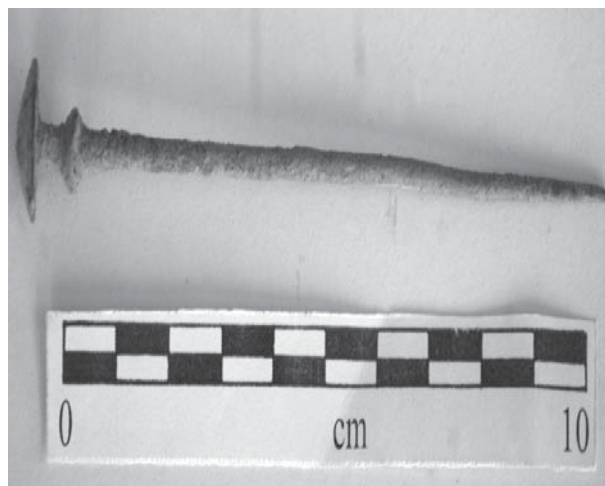
Terracotta tiny glass from Grave 57, GTC



Terracotta tiny pot from, GTC



Terracotta tiny pot from Grave 57, GTC



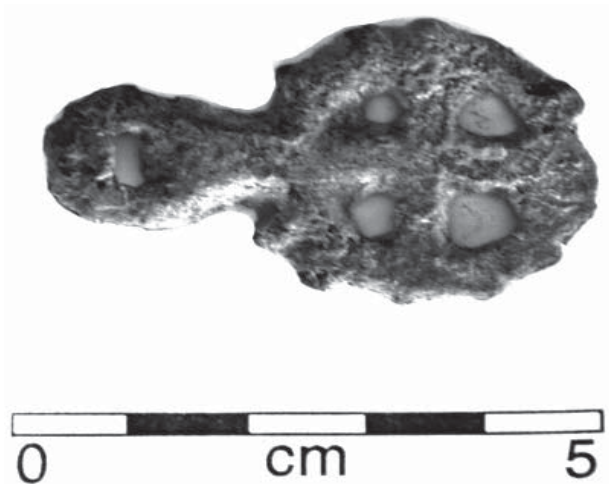
Copper hair pin from Grave 61, GTC



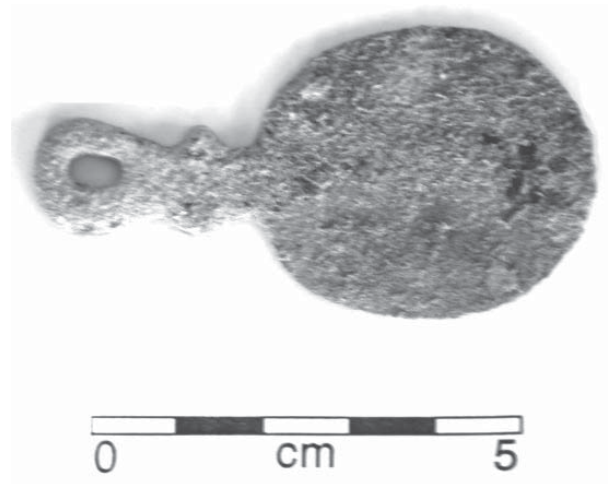
Terracotta glass from Grave 65, GTC



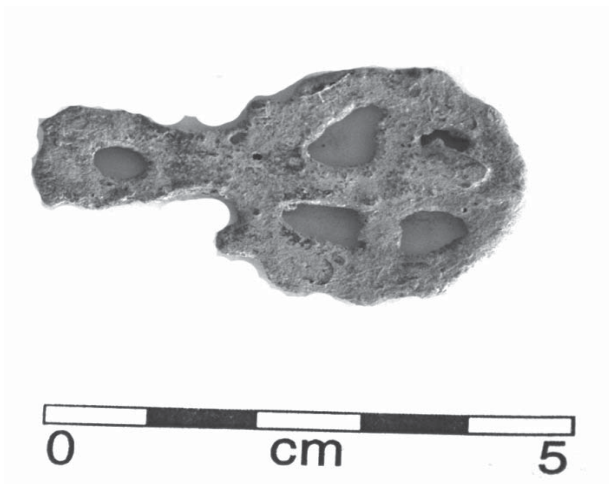
Terracotta globular jar with raised band and grooves on shoulder from Grave 77, GTC



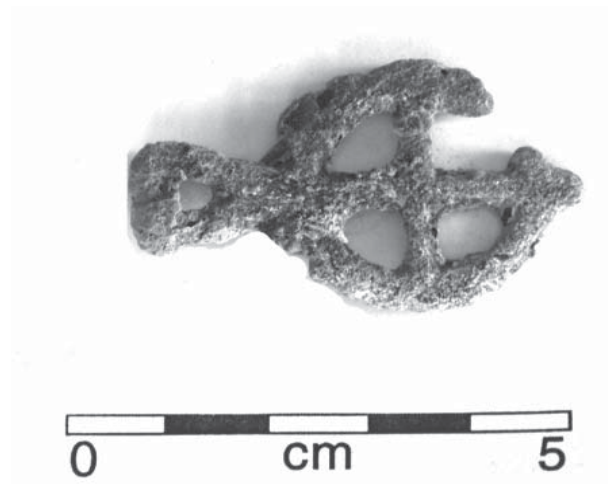
Copper mirror from Grave 76, GTC



Copper mirror from Grave 77, GTC

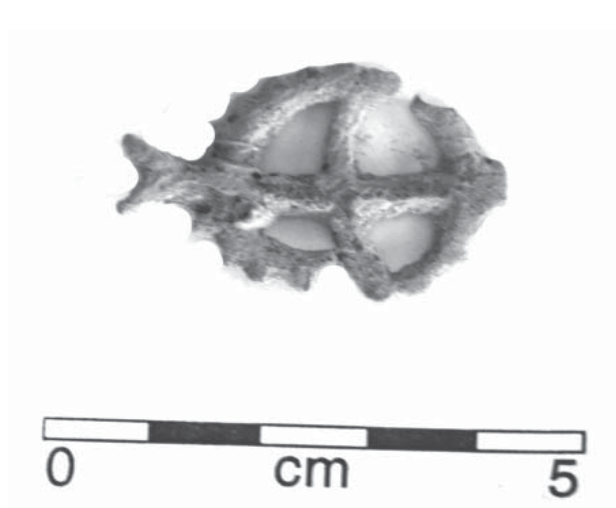


Copper mirror from Grave 78, GTC



Copper mirror from Grave 79, GTC

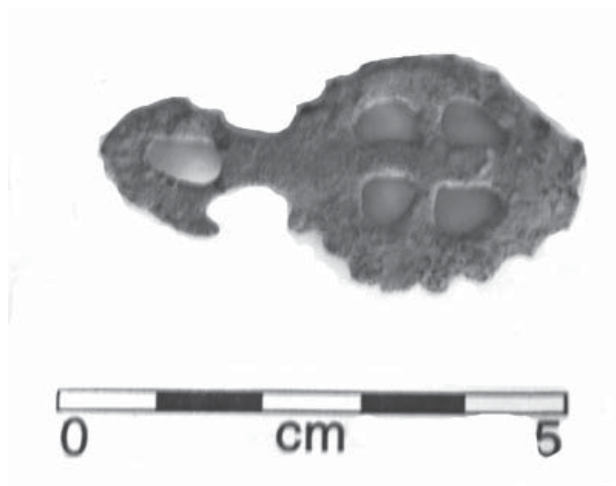




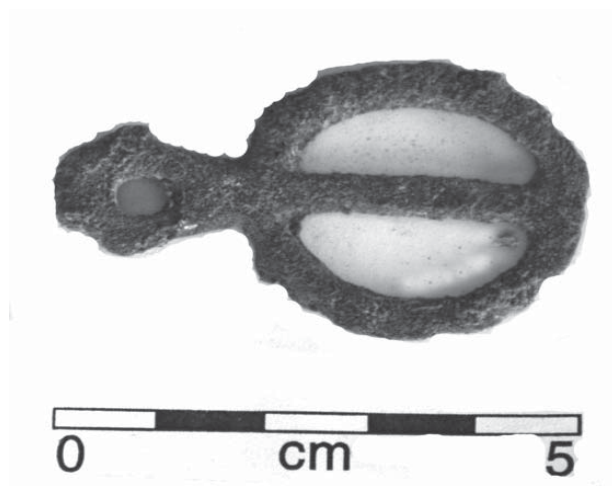
Copper mirror from Grave 80, GTC



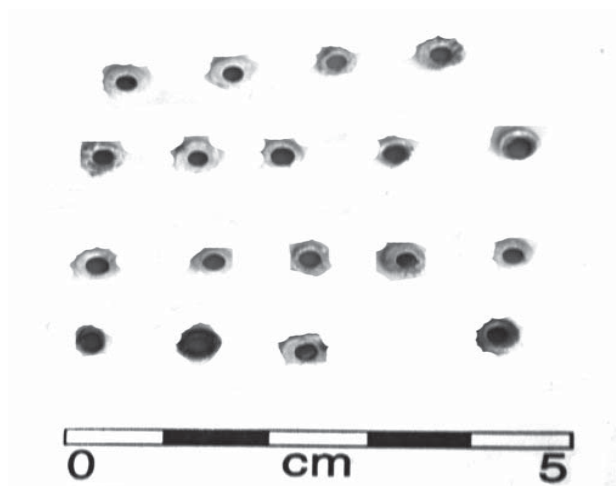
Copper mirror from Grave 81, GTC



Copper mirror from Grave 82, GTC



Copper mirror from Grave 83, GTC



Ivory beads from Grave 84, GTC



Iron rusted finger ring from Grave 86, GTC



Infant burial from Grave 73, GTC



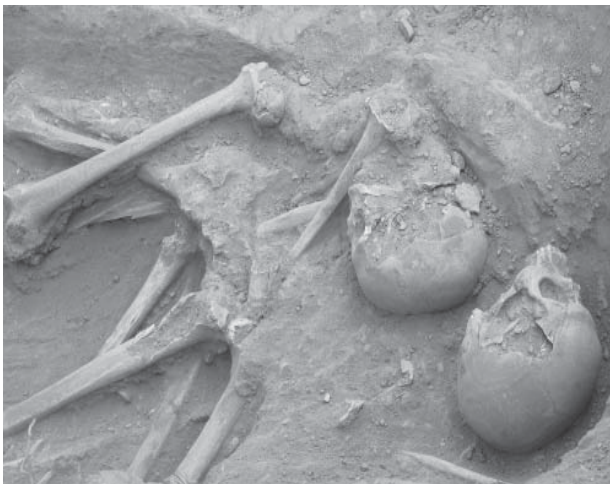
Crouched burial from Grave 74, GTC



General view of Grave 74, GTC



View of Grave 77, GTC



Multiple burials from GTC



Terracotta medium jar in situ position from  
Grave 82, GTC





Human skull from GTC



T/C grey ware in situ from GTC



Inflexed burial with grave goods, GTC



Empty grave from GTC



Inflexed burial with grave goods, GTC



Inflexed burial from Grave 111, GTC





Pot burial from GTC



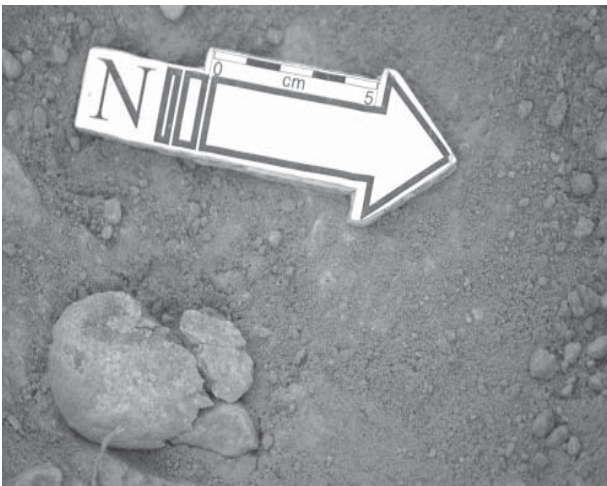
Jar burial from GTC



General view of excavation at GTC



Cremation area, GTC



Terracotta cake from GTC



View of northern section at GTC





General view of GTC site



General view of excavation at GTC



General view of excavation at GTC



Terracotta figurine (in situ) from GTC



General view of excavation at GTC

