HA	PTER III. THE SUCCESSIVE CULTURES AT ANAU
	Diagram of cultures
	Area of the site
	A settlement of houses of unburnt bricks from the beginning, with hand-made painted
	pottery, and the art of spinning
	Cultivators of wheat and barley
	Children buried in "contracted position" under house-floors
	Some knowledge of lead and of copper without tin
	Duerst's discovery that domestication of animals began in this culture period—ox, horse,
	pig, and two successive breeds of sheep
	Culture II, North Kurgan. Negative and positive characteristics
	This people related to those of Culture I
	More knowledge of copper; no tin; more highly developed hand-made pottery and orna-
	ment, and lapis lazuli; they bring shepherd's dog, goat, and camel; sheep
	become hornless. Period ends in time of aridity
	Culture III (Copper), South Kurgan
	Negative and positive characteristics
	Begins with founding of South Kurgan during favorable stage of climatic cycle Fully developed Copper Age of Central Asia. Pottery wheel-made and rarely painted
	Tin rare and in small percentages, unintentionally present in a few objects of copper,
	absent in cutting implements
	Localities of tin ores and copper ores in Central Asia
	General presence of arsenic and antimony in the copper
	Intentional alloying with lead
	Evidences of intercourse with Western Asiatic spheres of culture
	Arrow-point of Armenian obsidian; winged and bird-headed lion-griffin; the copper sickle
	The flint-edged sickles of early Egypt
	Persistence of traditional forms of implements; figurines of Ishtar type
	Derivatives of the Ishtar cult in Asia
	Intercourse during this period with Susa probable
	Culture III ends apparently with a conflagration and near arid extreme of climate
	After this the South Kurgan was long unoccupied
	Culture IV (Iron), South Kurgan
	Overlies Culture III, with 8 feet of intervening débris of wastage—"mixed layers."
	Iron age, sickles with rivet-holes; three-edged copper arrow-point
	This culture founded during climatic reaction from aridity
	Scythic invasion of Persia
	Artificial irrigation necessary
	Method of determining stratigraphic record
	Factors required for converting stratigraphic record into a time scale
	Geological and archeological factors used in determining the stratigraphic equivalence
,	of the intervals between the cultures
	Equivalence in feet of culture-strata of the interval between end of Iron Culture (IV)
	and founding of modern city of Anau
	Interval between Copper III and Iron Culture IV
	Evidence of its long continuance
	Geological estimation of duration of this interval
	Use of archeological data in estimating it
	Absence of tin bronze
	End of Copper Culture probably not later than 2200 B. C
	No data for estimating interval between Culture II (North Kurgan) and Culture III
	(South Kurgan)
	Conversion of stratigraphic column into a time scale
	Glazed pottery appears first with Sassanian coins at ancient Merv
	Rate of growth of culture-strata since introduction of glazed pottery
	Rate of growth since building of mosque at Anau
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