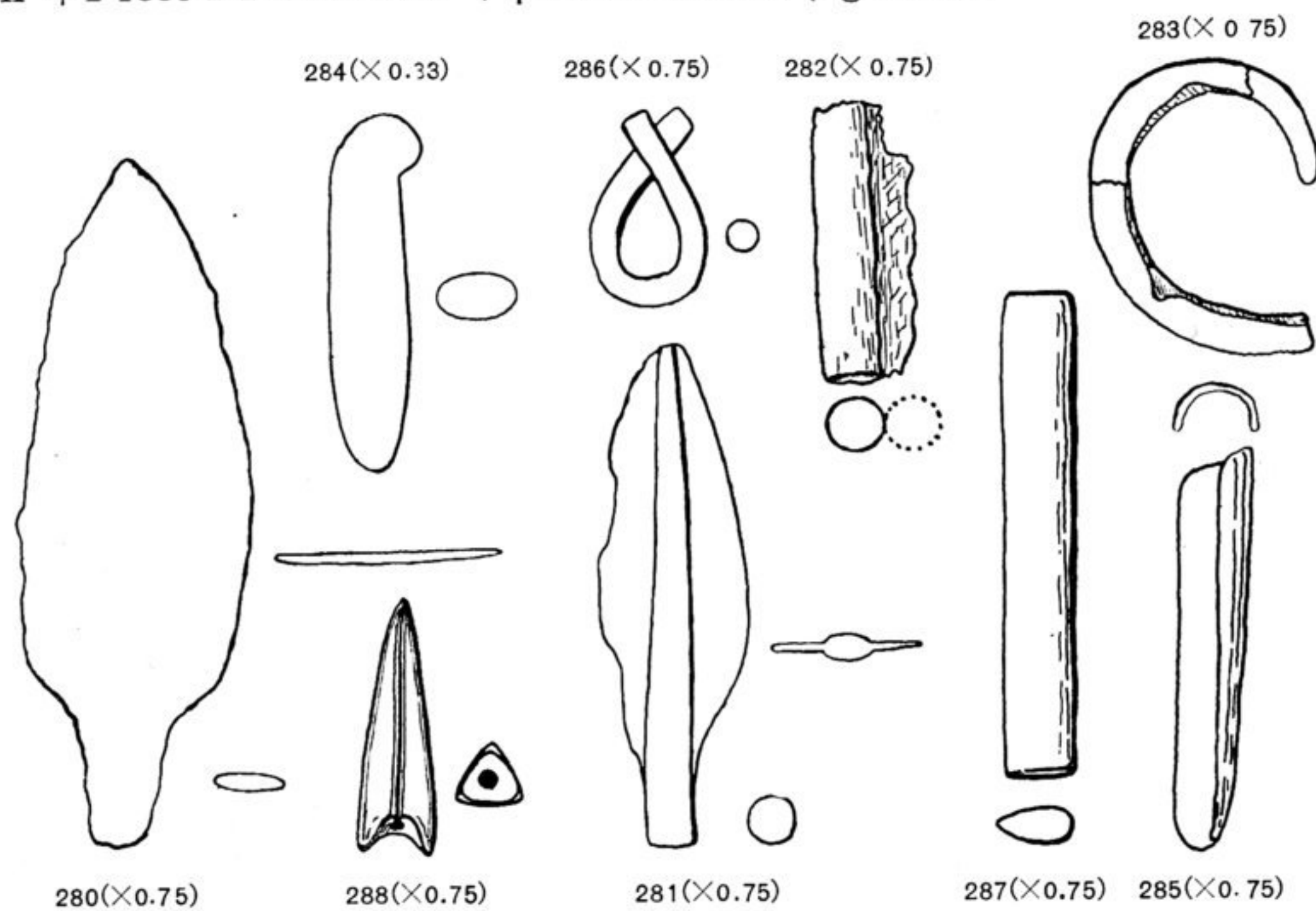


upper digging. The pottery found with the arrow-point is identical with the younger pottery in the upper layers of the upper digging. There can, therefore, be no doubt that the finds of April 8 at this point belong to the younger culture IV. It is only in the deeper levels of terrace A that the older (mixed) layers occur. In considering the conditions connected with these finds, those connected with the finds of iron objects in terrace A should be taken into account.

Fragments of awls or punches and pins (S.K. 96) occur in the "mixed" layers of terrace A, just as they do throughout the middle layers of the hill. Therefore these may be assigned to the older culture. It is uncertain to which culture we shall assign the arrow-point above mentioned, which came from the outer digging between +2 feet 2 inches and +4 feet 2 inches (fig. 281).



(b) IRON.

Excepting a piece of a modern iron band taken from the débris in Komorof's trench, and a modern iron nail from the surface of the terrace VI, iron was found only in the upper layers of the South Kurgan. Hence we can unhesitatingly draw the conclusion that iron was unknown to the inhabitants of both hills, during the life of the older epochs, these epochs being also sharply differentiated from the younger by their pottery. Iron was found in the upper digging just under the surface in terrace A and in the outer digging; that is, at all those points whose pottery characterized the youngest culture.

There can be little doubt that we have a sickle in the two much-rusted fragments (S.K. 41; fig. 289; plate 39, fig. 4). The fragments show a broad, short handle and two rivets. The point at which this sickle was found is of prime significance, it having been collected in terrace A on April 12, 1904, at the deepest level at which iron was found in this terrace. On that day the absolute level of +27 feet was reached here. This, according to the calculations of R. W. Pum-