

CHAPTER XXII.

SOME HUMAN REMAINS FOUND IN THE NORTH KURGAN, ANAU.*

Some remains of human bones having been sent to the Zürich Institute by the Director of the Pumpelly Expedition, through Dr. Duerst, Professor Dr. Martin has kindly transferred them to me for examination.

Unfortunately the material belongs in by far the greater part to children, in some cases, indeed, to infants, and one fetus.

The bones of adults come from at least five individuals, while the rest are distributed among about twenty or twenty-five children.

As regards the original position, all the bones come from the North Kurgan, and the greater part of those of children is supposed to belong to the culture that is below +25 feet. Those of adults, on the other hand, are supposed to come from the overlying metallic period, about +25 feet.

Unfortunately, as Dr. Duerst informs me, a certain amount of confusion has occurred in the numbering of the bones through a change in the nomenclature of the different culture-periods. The bones marked II (Nos. 52*b*, 68, 107, 486, 487, 622, 623, 624, 626, 644, 648, 750, 753, 1057, 1060, 1064, 1066), which, according to this communication, come from the layers +26 to +31 feet of the second terrace, belong to the II or Copper period. This period is on the other bones still marked by its old denomination, III. These bones marked III come from the strata +28 to +31 feet of the second and fifth terraces, therefore from the same layers as those marked II. This explains why, in several cases, bones which belong to one individual, or even exactly fitting pieces of one bone, carry the numbers of two different culture-periods.

This complication makes it necessary to determine the bones belonging to one individual through a study of the shape and size. Fortunately the greater number and the best-preserved remains belong to the largest individual. In the following we have brought together the bones belonging to the separate adult individuals and add the reasons for their individual identity.

INDIVIDUAL I.

Fragments of left half of pelvis, II 86*x*.
Left femur (composed of two pieces), III 862 +II 487, fitting into acetabulum of pelvis.
Right femur (number lost), symmetric with the left.
Right tibia, III 867, tibio-femoral index, similarity in modeling.
Upper end, III 854, and lower end, III 866, of left tibia, symmetric with the right.
Upper end, 844, and lower end, III 816, of right fibula.
Lower end of left fibula, III 839, fitting to tibia.
Right talus, III 859.
Left talus, III 851, fitting to tibia.

Right calcaneus, III 819.
Left calcaneus, III 853, fitting to talus.
Right naviculare, III 841, fitting to talus.
Right cuneiforme I, III 823, fitting to naviculare.
Right metatarsus I, III 852, fitting to cuneiforme.
Right metatarsus II, III 843.
Right metatarsus III, III 833.
Right metatarsus IV, III 835.
Left metatarsus I, III 817.
Left metatarsus II, III 842.
Left metatarsus III, III 827.
Left metatarsus IV, III 834.

} Apparently belonging to individual I.

*These remains, which were not recognized as human during the excavation, were separated by Dr. Duerst from the bones of animals which I sent to him for study.—R. P.