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**REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF No. 3
SECTION OF THE BALYKCHY-BOKONBAEV-KARAKOL
ROAD FROM 141+600 KM TO 220+000 KM**

Bishkek – 2023

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ANNOTATION

This report presents the results of the archaeological survey of section No. 3 of the Balykchy-Bokonbaev-Karakol road from 141+600 km to 220+000 km (Barskon-Karakol) in order to determine the presence or absence of archaeological sites in the immediate vicinity of the road (at least 50 meters).

As a result of the survey, within the 50-meter zone from the road, 14 historical and cultural heritage sites have been recorded, including 5 archaeological sites, which consist of 15 individual objects.

Keywords: Zheti-Oguz and Ak-Suu districts, section No. 3 of the Balykchy-Bokonbaev-Karakol road, archaeological survey, archaeological and ethnographical sites, burial mounds, ethnographical and contemporary cemeteries.

INTRODUCTION

In the first half of April of this year, we conducted an archaeological survey of No. 3 section of the Balykchy-Bokonbaev-Karakol road from 141+600 km to 220+000 km with a total length of 78.4 km (Barskon-Karakol). The survey was carried out on the basis of permit form No. 3 - on the right to conduct an archaeological survey in Kyrgyzstan, issued to Kunbolot Akmatov (Fig. 1).

The purpose of this work was the archaeological survey of section No. 3 of the Balykchy-Bokonbaev-Karakol road from 141+600 km to 220+000 km for the presence or absence of objects of historical and cultural heritage in the immediate vicinity of the road (at least 50 meters).

The basis for conducting the archaeological survey was the contract signed between myself and the Asian Development Bank operating within the project “TA-6955 KGZ project: Preparation of the Issyk-Kul Transport Ring Project: Preparing the Issyk-Kul Ring Road Improvement Project Project”.

This report presents the results of the fieldwork (examination), as well as historical background and methods. The fieldwork was conducted by myself (Akmatov K.T.) and a researcher of the National Historical Museum of the Kyrgyz Republic Emil uulu Argen.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The study of archaeological monuments of the Issyk-Kul basin began in the middle of the XIX century. The first mention in the literature on the archaeological antiquities of Issyk-Kul region dates back to 1842 and is associated with the find of the bronze cauldron of the Saka time. But the first archaeological works, conducted by fans of antiquities from the local administration and travelers, were devoted to the collection and description of random finds and documentation of the burial mounds and other monuments of antiquity (Mokrynin, 2010. P. 111).

The first scientific research not only in the Issyk-Kul basin, but also in the territory of Kyrgyzstan in general, was carried out in 1928 by archaeologists M.V. Voevodsky and M.P. Gryaznov. They excavated several Early Iron Age burials near the city of Przhevalsk (Karakol). The data obtained during excavations were systematized and published in the form of a scientific article in an academic journal, which became exemplary for subsequent works (Voevodsky, Gryaznov, 1938).

In subsequent years, in different parts of Issyk-Kul basin, the monuments of ancient nomads were studied by A.N. Bernstam, D.F. Vinnik, V.P. Mokrynin, P.P. Gavryushenko, and other specialists.

In different places of the Issyk-Kul basin, the remains of early Medieval cities and settlements are known, which indicates a developed settled life in the region (Vinnik, 1967). According to archaeologists, there are about 100 settlements in the Issyk-Kul basin, most of which were studied by trial trenches, which presented a variety of materials on the history and culture of the Medieval population of the region. These researches were conducted by P.P. Ivanov, A.N. Bernshtam, D.F. Vinnik, V.P. Mokrynin and other specialists. Recently, V.A. Kolchenko and D. Luzhansky have been studying medieval settlements of the Issyk-Kul basin. It is gratifying to note that in the study of these monuments, interdisciplinary methods are used, namely, archaeosmological analysis of the preserved walls of the city and settlements (Korzhenkov et al., 2015).

One of the most common archaeological monuments in the Issyk-Kul basin are petroglyphs. They are located in areas where large stone and boulders are scattered on the coastal and foothills of the Issyk-Kul basin (Vinnik, Pomaskin, 1975). The images of people and animals are pictured on them: goats, deer, bulls, dogs, horses. There are tribal tamgas and various signs, including solar ones, which, apparently, are associated with the cult of the sun and fire. Some petroglyphs depict multi-figure scenes, like hunting scenes, “ritual dancing” etc. According to the stylistic features of the pictures, petroglyphs of the Bronze Age, Early Iron and Middle Ages, and Ethnographical period were distinguished. Petroglyphs of the Issyk-Kul basin were studied by G.A. Pomaskina, D.F. Vinnik, K.I. Tashbaeva, E. Miklashevich, K.Sh. Tabaldiev, K.T. Akmatov, and other specialists.

The underwater archaeological sites of Issyk-Kul have been studied by the archaeological group of the B. Yeltsin Kyrgyz-Slavic University. In the course of research, they found archaeological artifacts related to various historical periods. Of particular interest are the treasures of bronze items found on the northern shore of Issyk-Kul and related to the Bronze and Early Iron Ages (Mokrynin, Ploskih, 1988; Ploskih, 2012). Currently, these items are exhibited in the historical and archaeological museum of this university.

Along with the above monuments of the historical and cultural heritage in Issyk-Kul basin, the settlement and workshop sites of the Paleolithic era, the burial grounds of the Middle Ages and ethnographical modernity, the stone sculptures of the ancient Turkic

time, the treasures of bronze items, medieval epigraphic monuments, Tash-Koroo have been discovered and studied (Fig. 2) (Zyablin, 1957; Archaeological monuments ..., 1975; Biosphere territory ..., 2003)

METHODS

The legal framework for the archaeological works (survey, field evaluation, and excavations) in the Kyrgyz Republic consists of state laws, regulations, and instructions adopted by the parliament and/or the government of the country. The main law in the cultural heritage area is the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On the Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Heritage” adopted on 26 July 1999 No. 91 (with amendments: 13.02.2006, No. 38, 07/25/2012, No. 143, 01/13/2014, No. 10, 11/13/2014, No. 151, 03/20/2015, No. 65, 03/18/2017, No. 47). There are a number of regulations and instructions drafted and adopted on the basis of this law, which regulates different aspects of the cultural heritage in the Kyrgyz Republic. Among them, the following are relevant to us:

- “Regulation on the registration, protection, restoration, and use of historical and cultural heritage objects” adopted on August 20, 2002, No. 568 (with amendments: 08.25.2006, No. 614, 09/22/2014, No. 543);
- “Instructions for organizing the protection zones of immovable objects of the historical and cultural heritage of the Kyrgyz Republic” adopted on 27.07.2015 № 351;
- “Instructions for the registration and storage of museum objects and museum collections located in the museums of the Kyrgyz Republic” adopted on December 15, 2016, No. 617;
- "The Regulation on the Archaeological Field Committee, the procedure for conducting archaeological field research and reporting scientific documentation", National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2016;
- "Procedure for registering Permit" from March 26, 2019, No. 121.

It should be noted that according to paragraphs 2.1, 3.1. of the “Instructions for organizing the protection zones of immovable objects of the historical and cultural heritage of the Kyrgyz Republic” all kinds of construction and economic activities, which are not related to the preservation and museumification, are prohibited within the protection area

of an immovable cultural heritage object. The Instructions define the protection area of cultural heritage as an area within a radius of 50 meters from it. Consequently, an archaeological field evaluation of the construction area of the Barskoon – Karakol road was conducted within 50 meters of the edge of the road.

The process of the archaeological field evaluation of the Barskoon – Karakol road's construction area consisted of the following three stages.

1. Preparative stage. Within the framework of this stage following activities were realized: a review of scientific papers and books on the archaeology of Zheti-Oguz and Ak-Suu regions, specifically the construction area of the Barskoon – Karakol road; a study of archival and museum materials and collections related to the survey area; preparation of cartographic materials; aerial surveying of the study area and mapping of the potential cultural heritage sites from the satellite imagery; a study of geomorphological and geographical conditions of the survey area. Based on the results of these works a plan for the field survey was worked out.

2. Field stage. In this stage, a visual survey of the area within 50 meters from the edge of the Barskoon – Karakol road was conducted. The aim of the visual survey is to clarify the presence/absence and extent of any archaeological and ethnographical remains, which might be impacted by construction activities. Should remains be found to be present a complete recording by photography and written description was implemented, geographical coordinates were established and all moveable and immovable finds were mapped.

3. Office studies. At this stage, all data compiled during the preparative and field stages were processed and systematized. The character, extent, and quantity of the discovered archaeological and ethnographical sites were established and evaluated. Moreover, efforts were made to determine their chronological and/or ethnocultural attributions. On the basis of these works a final report was written and submitted.

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

Section No. 3 of the Balykchy - Bokonbaev - Karakol road from 141+600 km to 220+000 km begins with the village of Barskon and ends at the beginning of the city of Karakol. Geographic coordinates of the starting point: 42 ° 10.743', 77 ° 36.115'; Geographic coordinates of the endpoint: 42 ° 28.969', 78 ° 21.965'.

1. At **142+920 km** of the Balykchy-Bokonbaev-Karakol road (hereinafter “the road”), 46 m south from its edge, in the Tash-Koo area, a flat stone-earthen **burial mound** was recorded (Fig. 6). On the modern surface, an arched row of 6 stones can be traced - part of the stone ring around the perimeter of the mound (Fig. 7). Geographic coordinates of the mound: $42^{\circ} 10.822'$, $77^{\circ} 37.807'$.

2. At **143+245 km** of the road, 7 m south from its edge, a person’s **thigh-bone** was discovered. A fragment of a **ceramic vessel** (Fig. 8-10) was found 12 m to the west of the latter. Apparently, they come from relatively recently destroyed burial. Geographic coordinates of the place of the bone find: $42^{\circ} 11.004'$, $77^{\circ} 37.874'$.

3. At **144+520 km** of the road, 20 m to the south from its edge, a flat stone-earthen **burial mound** was found with the dimensions of 6 m x 6 m (Fig. 11-12). Geographic coordinates: $42^{\circ} 11.509'$, $77^{\circ} 38.251'$.

4. At **148+840 km** of the road, 35 m south from its edge, the modern Muslim **cemetery** is situated (Fig. 13). General geographical coordinates: $42^{\circ} 12.137'$, $77^{\circ} 40.667'$.

5. At **153+020 - 153+120 km** of the road, 13 m south from its edge, the modern Muslim **cemetery** is situated (Fig. 14). General geographical coordinates: $42^{\circ} 13.576'$, $77^{\circ} 42.823'$.

6. At **157+600 km** of the road, 20 m south from its edge, a flat stone-earthen **burial mound** with dimensions of 3.5 x 2.3 m was recorded (Fig. 15-16). Geographic coordinates: $42^{\circ} 15.547'$, $77^{\circ} 44.685'$. 10 m east of the burial mound is the remains of a one-room clay structure is situated (Fig. 17). At the eastern end of its southern wall there is a doorway. Apparently, this structure is not a mausoleum and cannot be older than 50-60 years.

7. At **157+650 km** of the road, 100-143 m south from its edge, 5 stone-earthen **burial mounds** are concentrated. The diameter of the mounds is 3.5-9 m (Fig. 15, 18-22). Geographical coordinates:

- a. Burial mound 1: $42^{\circ} 15.530'$, $77^{\circ} 44.758'$;
- b. Burial mound 2: $42^{\circ} 15.526'$, $77^{\circ} 44.753'$;
- c. Burial mound 3: $42^{\circ} 15.519'$, $77^{\circ} 44.759'$;
- d. Burial mound 4: $42^{\circ} 15.517'$, $77^{\circ} 44.759'$;
- e. Burial mound 5: $42^{\circ} 15.509'$, $77^{\circ} 44.761'$.

8. At **162+660 km - 162+780 km** of the road, 24 m south from its edge, a modern Muslim cemetery is situated (Fig. 23). General geographical coordinates: 42 ° 16.926', 77 ° 47.882'.

9. At **163+320 km** of the road, 200-240 m south from its edge, 2 large earthen mounds with a diameter of 28 and 30 m and about 1 and 1.8 m high (respectively) were found (Fig. 24-25). They represent typical burial mounds of the Early Iron Age. The mounds are located in the middle of two narrow and long agricultural lands dividing them into two parts. According to the owner of one of the land due to the mounds, agricultural machinery cannot pass from one end to another. The machinery cannot bypass the mounds, since in neighboring areas there are young plantations of apple trees, pears, apricots, etc. That is why the mounds are in danger of destruction. Geographical coordinates:

- a. Burial mound 1: 42° 16.994', 77° 48.337';
- b. Burial mound 2: 42° 16.971', 77° 48.339'.

10. At **165+290 km - 165+330 km** of the road, 16 m north from its edge, 7 burial mounds were recorded (Fig. 26). Two of them are flat stone-earth mounds with a diameter of 6 and 8 m (Fig. 32, 33). The remaining 5 burials have a small flattened mound with a diameter of up to 2.5 m (Fig. 34-38). There is no complete confidence that the last 5 mounds represent ancient burial mounds. But the only way to know that is to excavate, at least, 2 of them. Geographical coordinates:

- a) Burial mound 1: 42° 17.583', 77° 49.530';
- b) Burial mound 2: 42° 17.580', 77° 49.522';
- c) Burial mound 3: 42° 17.584', 77° 49.534';
- d) Burial mound 4: 42° 17.585', 77° 49.538';
- e) Burial mound 5: 42° 17.588', 77° 49.543';
- f) Burial mound 6: 42° 17.589', 77° 49.548';
- g) Burial mound 7: 42° 17.591', 77° 49.552'.

11. At **165+180 km-165+400 km** of the road, 70-110 m north from its edge, an ethnographical Muslim cemetery is situated (Fig. 26-27). It consists of 5 mausoleums and about 60 earthen mounds with a diameter of 1-6 m (Fig. 28-31). General geographical coordinates: 42 ° 17.613', 77 ° 49.493'.

12. At **166+840-166+940 km** of the road, 30-73 m to the north from its edge, an ethnographical Muslim cemetery is located (Fig. 39-40). It includes earthen and stone-earthly mounds with diameters up to 8 m, shallow pits, apparently formed as a result of the

collapse of the ceiling of Muslim catacomb burials and mausoleums built of sun-dried-earth brick (Fig. 41-45). The total number of individual sites is about 30. Flat stone-land mounds (4) with a diameter of more than 4-5 m (Fig. 45), judging by the analogies, should be dated back to the Early Iron Age. They are located 39-48 m north from the edge of the road. The remaining mounds represent Muslim funeral structures of the ethnographical time. The land to the west of the cemetery was turned into a landfill of construction and other garbage. Perhaps some burial mounds were covered by this garbage. Apparently, some burials were destroyed during the construction of the landfill. General geographical coordinates: 42 ° 17.967', 77 ° 50.551'.

13. At **169+000 km** of a road, 55 m south from its edge, the memorial monument to Karga Ake, established in 2018, is situated (Fig. 46). Geographic coordinates: 42 ° 18.331', 77 ° 52.029'.

14. At **172+600 km - 178+680 km** of the road, 18 m to the north from its edge, the modern Muslim cemetery is situated (Fig. 47). Geographic coordinates: 42 ° 19.215', 77 ° 54.393'.

15. At **175+620 km - 176+150 km** of the road, 16 m north from its edge, there is a modern Muslim cemetery (Fig. 48). Geographic coordinates: 42 ° 19.567', 77 ° 56.711'.

16. At **177+810 km** of the road, 78 m north from its edge, the ethnographical¹ Muslim cemetery was discovered (Fig. 49). The cemetery, consisting of earthen and stone-earth mounds with a diameter of 1 to 2.5 m (about 50 mounds), is located on a flat, rounded hill with a diameter of up to 60 m (Fig. 50-54). Perhaps the hill represents a burial mound of the Early Iron Age, on which burials were placed in the Ethnographical time. General geographical coordinates: 42 ° 19.863', 77 ° 58.058'.

17. At **183+130 km-183+190 km** of the road, 9-24 m to the north from its edge, an ethnographical Muslim cemetery is situated (Fig. 55). It consists of earthen mounds with a diameter of 1.5-2.5 m (some of them are fenced) and mausoleum (Fig. 56-61). The latter is located at the eastern end of the cemetery. Some mounds on the western part of the cemetery are located on a flat hill with a diameter of 44-45 m, which, possibly, represents a burial mound of the early Iron Age. General geographical coordinates: 42 ° 21.198', 78 ° 1.400'.

18. At **185+810 km** of the road, 10-46 m south from its edge, the memorial monument to Sart Ake and Tilekmat Ake is situated (Fig. 62, 63). The monument was

¹ By this term we mean the non-functioning Muslim cemetery, the last burial in which, was hold more than 50 years ago.

established in 1998. On the territory of the monument, to the left of the sculptures of Sart Ake and Tilelekmate Aka, three stone sculptures of the 7th-9th centuries were recently erected, which, apparently, were brought from neighboring territories (Fig. 64-66). General geographical coordinates: 42 ° 22.074', 78 ° 2.934'.

19. At **200+500 km** of the road, 1 km south from its edge, in the southern part of the village Zhele-Dobo, a chain of large burial mounds, stretched along the north-south axis, was discovered (Fig. 67-70). In the center of the mounds, there is a hole - traces of looting. Apparently, some burial mounds in the chain, as well as outside of it, were destroyed by construction and earthwork. The diameter of the mounds is 40-60 m, the height is 2-3 m. The mounds are dated back to the VI-III centuries BC and belong to Saka culture. Geographic coordinates of the northern burial mound: 42 ° 26.500', 78 ° 11.620'; Southern burial mound: 42 ° 26.000', 78 ° 11.900'.

20. At **201+420 km-201+540 km** of the road, 10-12 m south from its edge, a modern Muslim cemetery is situated (Fig. 71). General geographical coordinates: 42 ° 27.249', 78 ° 11.908'.

Thus, in section No. 3 of the Balykchy-Bokonbaev-Karakol road from 141+600 km to 220+000 km (Barskon-Karakol), 20 objects of historical and cultural heritage were recorded, each of which consists of from 1 to several dozen individual objects. These objects are represented by ancient and medieval mounds, as well as ethnographical and modern Muslim burials and mausoleums.

14 objects of historical and cultural heritage are located within the 50-meter zone from the road. Of these, 5 cultural heritage sites represent burial grounds of the early Iron Age and/or the Middle Ages, which include 15 burial mounds; 7 cultural heritage sites are modern Muslim cemeteries and sculptural monuments; 2 cultural heritage sites are ethnographical Muslim cemeteries.

Of the 6 cultural heritage sites located outside the 50-meter zone from the road: 3 - are the burial grounds of the early Iron Age; 2 - are ethnographical cemeteries; 1 - is a modern memorial complex (sculptural monument).

CONCLUSION

From «24» May 2023

As a result of the survey of section No. 3 of the Balykchyy-Bokonbaev-Karakol road from 141+600 km to 220+000 km (Barskon-Karakol), the following historical and cultural heritage sites were discovered and recorded:

A. Cultural heritage sites situated within the 50-meter zone from the road:

1. At 142+920 km of the Balykchy-Bokonbaev-Karakol road (hereinafter “the road”), 46 m south from its edge in the Tash-Koo area, a flat stone-earthen burial mound was recorded (Fig. 6). On the modern surface, an arched row of 6 stones can be traced - part of the stone ring around the perimeter of the mound (Fig. 7). Geographic coordinates of the mound: $42^{\circ} 10.822'$, $77^{\circ} 37.807'$.

2. At 143+245 km of the road, 7 m south from its edge, a person's thigh bone was discovered. A fragment of a ceramic vessel (Fig. 8-10) was found 12 m to the west of the latter. Apparently, they come from relatively recently destroyed burial. Geographic coordinates of the place of the bone find: $42^{\circ} 11.004'$, $77^{\circ} 37.874'$.

3. At 144+520 km of the road, 20 m to the south from its edge, a flat stone-earthen burial mound was found with the dimensions of 6 m x 6 m (Fig. 11-12). Geographic coordinates: $42^{\circ} 11.509'$, $77^{\circ} 38.251'$.

4. At 148+840 km of the road, 35 m south from its edge, the modern Muslim cemetery is situated (Fig. 13). General geographical coordinates: $42^{\circ} 12.137'$, $77^{\circ} 40.667'$.

5. At 153+020 - 153+120 km of the road, 13 m south from its edge, the modern Muslim cemetery is situated (Fig. 14). General geographical coordinates: $42^{\circ} 13.576'$, $77^{\circ} 42.823'$.

6. At 157+600 km of the road, 20 m south from its edge, a flat stone-earthen burial mound with dimensions of 3.5 x 2.3 m was recorded (Fig. 15-16). Geographic coordinates: $42^{\circ} 15.547'$, $77^{\circ} 44.685'$. 10 m east of the burial mound is the remains of a one-room clay structure is situated (Fig. 17). At the eastern end of its southern wall there is a doorway. Apparently, this structure is not a mausoleum and cannot be older than 50-60 years.

7. At 162+660 km - 162+780 km of the road, 24 m south from its edge, a modern Muslim cemetery is situated (Fig. 23). General geographical coordinates: $42^{\circ} 16.926'$, $77^{\circ} 47.882'$.

8. At 165+290 km - 165+330 km of the road, 16 m north from its edge, 7 burial mounds were recorded (Fig. 26). Two of them are flat stone-earth mounds with a diameter of 6 and 8 m (Fig. 32, 33). The remaining 5 burials have a small flattened mound with a diameter of up to 2.5 m (Fig. 34-38). There is no complete confidence that the last 5 mounds represent ancient burial mounds. But the only way to know that is to excavate, at least, 2 of them.

9. At 166+840-166+940 km of the road, 30-73 m to the north from its edge, an ethnographical Muslim cemetery is located (Fig. 39-40). It includes earthen and stone-earthly mounds with diameters up to 8 m, shallow pits, apparently formed as a result of the collapse of the ceiling of Muslim catacomb burials and mausoleums built of sun-dried-earth brick (Fig. 41-45). The total number of individual sites is about 30. Flat stone-land mounds (4) with a diameter of more than 4-5 m (Fig. 45), judging by the analogies, should be dated back to the Early Iron Age. They are located 39-48 m north from the edge of the road. The remaining mounds represent Muslim funeral structures of the ethnographical time. The land to the west of the cemetery was turned into a landfill of construction and other garbage. Perhaps some burial mounds were covered by this garbage. Apparently, some burials were destroyed during the construction of the landfill.

10. At 172+600 km - 178+680 km of the road, 18 m to the north from its edge, the modern Muslim cemetery is situated (Fig. 47). Geographic coordinates: 42 ° 19.215', 77 ° 54.393'.

11. At 175+620 km - 176+150 km of the road, 16 m north from its edge, there is a modern Muslim cemetery (Fig. 48). Geographic coordinates: 42 ° 19.567', 77 ° 56.711'.

12. At 177+810 km of the road, 78 m north from its edge, the ethnographical Muslim cemetery was discovered (Fig. 49). The cemetery, consisting of earthen and stone-earth mounds with a diameter of 1 to 2.5 m (about 50 mounds), is located on a flat, rounded hill with a diameter of up to 60 m (Fig. 50-54). Perhaps the hill represents a burial mound of the Early Iron Age, on which burials were placed in the Ethnographical time. General geographical coordinates: 42 ° 19.863', 77 ° 58.058'.

13. At 183+130 km-183+190 km of the road, 9-24 m to the north from its edge, an ethnographical Muslim cemetery is situated (Fig. 55). It consists of earthen mounds with a diameter of 1.5-2.5 m (some of them are fenced) and mausoleum (Fig. 56-61). The latter is located at the eastern end of the cemetery. Some mounds on the western part of the cemetery are located on a flat hill with a diameter of 44-45 m, which, possibly, represents

a burial mound of the early Iron Age. General geographical coordinates: 42 ° 21.198', 78 ° 1.400'.

14. At 185+810 km of the road, 10-46 m south from its edge, the memorial monument to Sart Ake and Tilekmat Ake is situated (Fig. 62, 63). The monument was established in 1998. On the territory of the monument, to the left of the sculptures of Sart Ake and Tilekmate Aka, three stone sculptures of the 7th-9th centuries were recently erected, which, apparently, were brought from neighboring territories (Fig. 64-66). General geographical coordinates: 42 ° 22.074', 78 ° 2.934'.

15. At 201+420 km-201+540 km of the road, 10-12 m south from its edge, a modern Muslim cemetery is situated (Fig. 71). General geographical coordinates: 42 ° 27.249', 78 ° 11.908'.

B. Cultural heritage sites situated outside of the 50-meter zone from the road:

1. At 157+650 km of the road, 100-143 m south from its edge, 5 stone-earthen burial mounds are concentrated. The diameter of the mounds is 3.5-9 m (Fig. 15, 18-22).

2. At 163+320 km of the road, 200-240 m south from its edge, 2 large earthen mounds with a diameter of 28 and 30 m and about 1 and 1.8 m high (respectively) were found (Fig. 24-25). They represent typical burial mounds of the Early Iron Age. The mounds are located in the middle of two narrow and long agricultural lands dividing them into two parts. According to the owner of one of the land due to the mounds, agricultural machinery cannot pass from one end to another. The machinery cannot bypass the mounds, since in neighboring areas there are young plantations of apple trees, pears, apricots, etc. That is why the mounds are in danger of destruction.

3. At 165+180 km-165+400 km of the road, 70-110 m north from its edge, an ethnographical Muslim cemetery is situated (Fig. 26-27). It consists of 5 mausoleums and about 60 earthen mounds with a diameter of 1-6 m (Fig. 28-31).

4. At 169+000 km of the road, 55 m south from its edge, the memorial monument to Karga Ake, established in 2018, is situated (Fig. 46).

5. At 177+810 km of the road, 78 m north from its edge, the ethnographical Muslim cemetery was discovered (Fig. 49). The cemetery, consisting of earthen and stone-earth mounds with a diameter of 1 to 2.5 m (about 50 mounds), is located on a flat, rounded

hill with a diameter of up to 60 m (Fig. 50-54). Perhaps the hill represents a burial mound of the Early Iron Age, on which burials were placed in the Ethnographical time.

6. At 200+500 km of the road, 1 km south from its edge, in the southern part of the village Zhele-Dobo, a chain of large burial mounds, stretched along the north-south axis, was discovered (Fig. 67-70). In the center of the mounds, there is a hole - traces of looting. Apparently, some burial mounds in the chain, as well as outside of it, were destroyed by construction and earthwork. The diameter of the mounds is 40-60 m, the height is 2-3 m. The mounds are dated back to the VI-III centuries BC and belong to Saka culture.

Recommendations:

1. Cultural and historical heritage sites, found within the 50-meter zone from the road at 142+920 km (1 mound), at 144+520 km (1 mound), at 157+600 km (1 mound), at 165+290-165+330 km (7 mounds), at 166+840 - 166+940 km (4 mounds), as well as the site at 143+245 km should be excavated before the start of construction work;

2. A project of protection zones should be worked out and the information boards should be erected at these sites:

1. The ethnographical Muslim cemetery, located at 166+840-166+940 km of the road, 30-73 m north from its edge;
2. The ethnographical Muslim cemetery, located 183+130 km-183+190 km of the road, 9-24 m north from its edge;
3. The memorial monument to Sart Ake and Tilekmat Ake and stone sculptures located at 185+810 km of the road, 10-46 meters south from its edge;
4. Burial mounds (5), recorded at 157+650 km of the road, 100-143 m from its edge;
5. Burial mounds (2), found at 163+320 km of the road, 200-240 m south from its edge;
6. The ethnographical Muslim cemetery located at 165+180 km-165+400 km of the road, 70-110 m north from its edge;
7. The memorial monument of Karga Aka, located at 169+000 km of the road, 55 m south from its edge;
8. The ethnographical Muslim cemetery, located at 177+810 km of the road, 78 m north from its edge;

9. The burial mounds located at 200+500 km of the road, 1 km south from its edge.

3. During construction and other earthwork, it is necessary to show vigilance and caution. In the case of any signs of objects of historical and cultural heritage (human and animal bones, fragments of ceramics, etc.), it is necessary to stop the work and inform about the find to the Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic and/or archaeologists.

Responsible:

Dr. Kunbolot Akmatov

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Legislations

11. Закон Кыргызской Республики «Об охране и использовании историко-культурного наследия» от 26 июля 1999 года, № 91. (The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On the Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Heritage” adopted on 26 July 1999 No. 91)
12. Инструкция по организации зон охраны недвижимых объектов историко-культурного наследия Кыргызской Республики от 27.07.2015 г. № 351.

(“Instructions for organizing the protection zones of immovable objects of the historical and cultural heritage of the Kyrgyz Republic” adopted on 27.07.2015 № 351)

13. Положение об археологическом полевом комитете, порядке проведения археологических полевых исследований и отчётной научной документации. НАН КР, 2016 г. ("The Regulation on the Archaeological Field Committee, the procedure for conducting archaeological field research and reporting scientific documentation", National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2016)
14. Порядок регистрации Открытых листов от 26 марта 2019 года, № 121. ("Procedure for registering Permit" from March 26, 2019, No. 121)

APPENDICES


 Национальная Академия наук Кыргызской Республики
 Институт истории, археологии и этнологии
 им. Б. Дж. Джамгерчинова

ОТКРЫТЫЙ ЛИСТ
Форма 3

на право проведения археологических разведок и
 экспертизы осваиваемых земель *на территории*
Кыргызской Республики
 март-декабрь 2023 г.

Настоящий Открытый лист выдан "2" март 2023 г. Археологическим полевым комитетом Института истории, археологии и этнологии им. Б. Дж. Джамгерчинова Национальной академии наук Кыргызской Республики

Акматов К.

в соответствии со статьей 33 Закона Кыргызской Республики № 91 от 26 июля 1999 г. «Об охране и использовании историко-культурного наследия Кыргызской Республики».

Все государственные органы обязаны оказывать содействие держателю Открытого листа.

На основании данного Открытого листа его держатель имеет право производства экспертизы территорий на наличие/отсутствие памятников археологии. При необходимости с производством земляных работ (шурфов), размером не менее 1х1 м. и не более 2х1 м., а также ограниченных по площади зачисток на существующих обнажениях; на право производства топографических, геофизических и других неразрушающих методов исследования и документирования на памятнике.

По завершении исследований по данному Открытому листу его держатель обязан провести полевую консервацию раскопываемых объектов памятника археологии.

Держатель данного Открытого листа обязан лично проводить исследования на памятнике археологии в течение всего периода исследования; передача другому лицу права исследования не допускается.

Открытый лист должен быть возвращен в Археологический полевой комитет Института вместе с Отчетом о проведенных исследованиях не позднее 30 марта 2024 г.

М.П.  **Санканов А.А.**
Отметка о регистрации государственного органа

М.П. 

Зарегистрировано « 03 » 03 20 23 г.

М.П.

Отметка о регистрации государственного органа или провинции местной самоуправления

Зарегистрировано « » 20 г.

М.П.

№ 0040/02 26

Fig. 1. The permit for archaeological survey issued to Kunbolot Akmatov.



Fig. 2. Archaeological map of the Ysyk-Kol depression. After (Биосферная зона..., 2003).



Fig. 3. The autoroad Balykchy – Bokobaev – Karakol from 140+600 km to 215+827 km.



Fig. 4. The auto-road Balykchy – Bokobaev – Karakol from 140+600 km to 215+827 km (Barskoon – Karakol).



Fig. 5. Historical and cultural heritage sites along the auto-road Barskoon – Karakol.

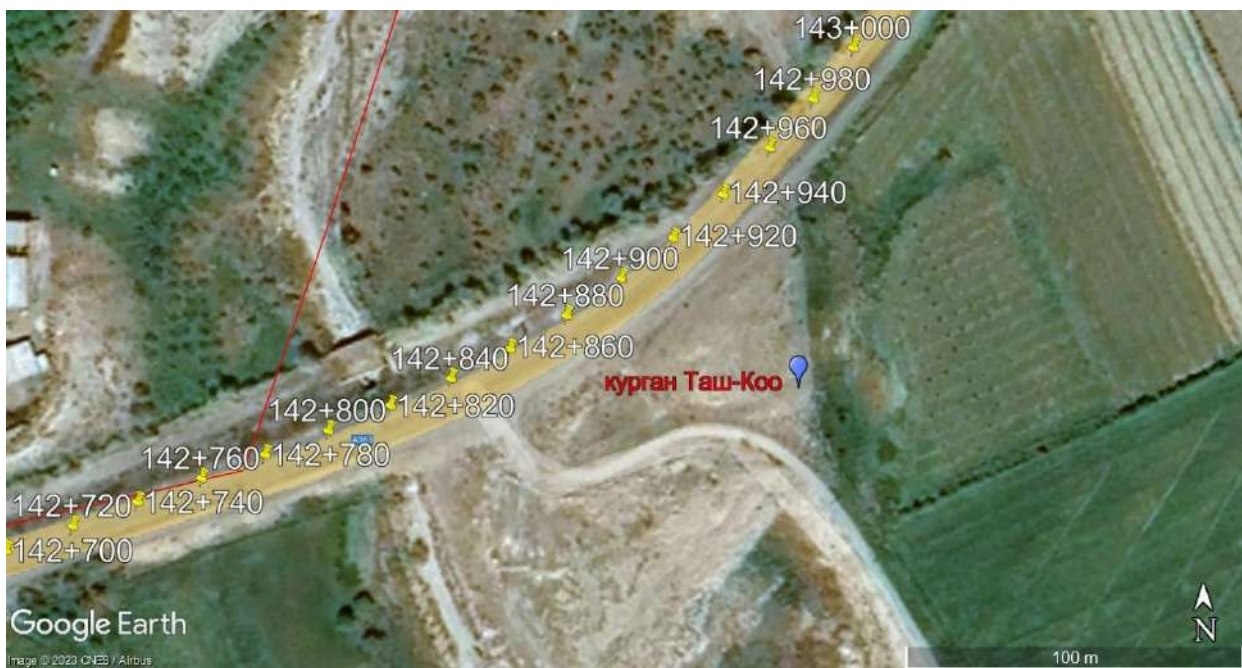


Fig. 6. The burial mound at the Tash-Koo locality. 142+920 km of the Balykchy – Bokobaev – Karakol auto-road.



Fig. 7. The burial mound at the Tash-Koo locality. 142+920 km of the Balykchy – Bokobaev – Karakol auto-road.



Fig. 8. The location of the destroyed burial mound at the Tash-Koo locality. 143+245 km of the Balykchy – Bokobaev – Karakol auto-road.



Fig. 9. A person's thigh bone. The Tash-Koo locality. 143+245 km of the road.

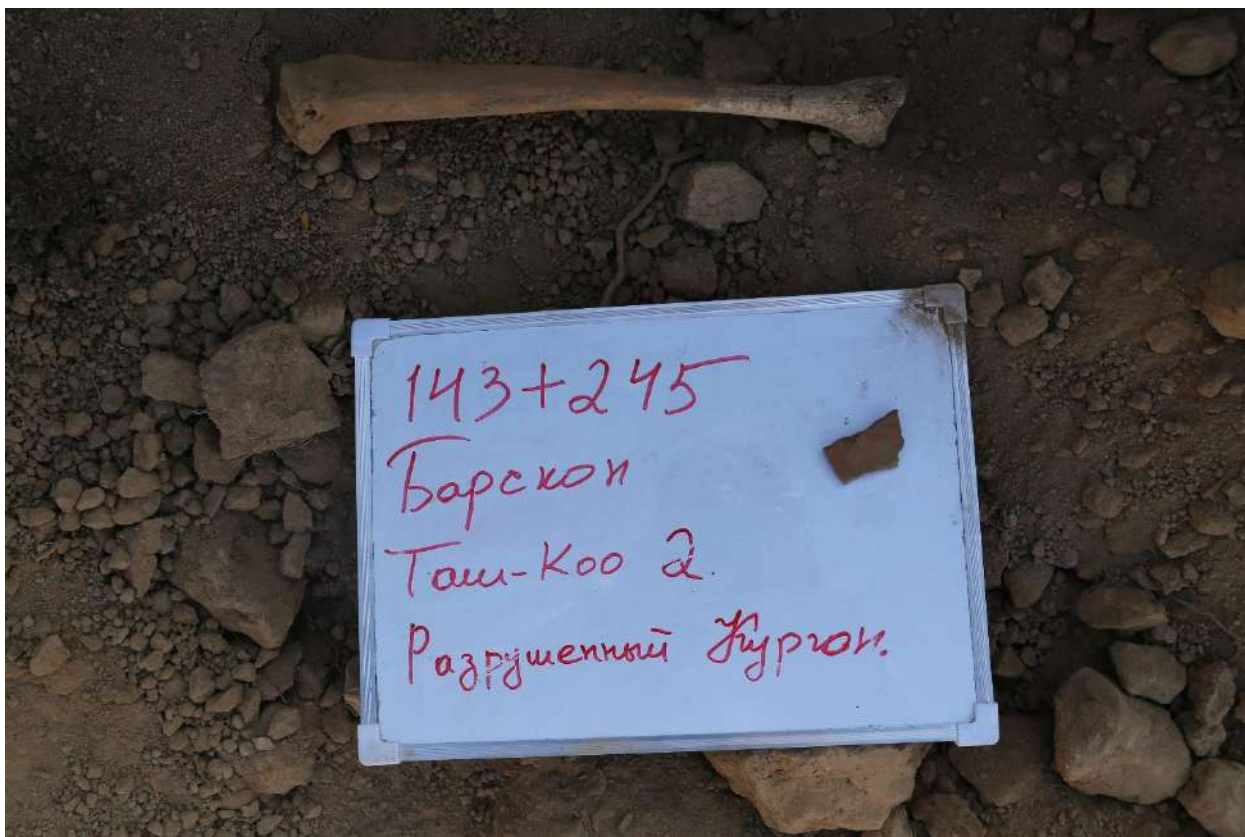


Fig. 10. A person's thigh bone and a fragment of the ceramic vessel. The Tash-Koo locality. 143+245 km of the road.

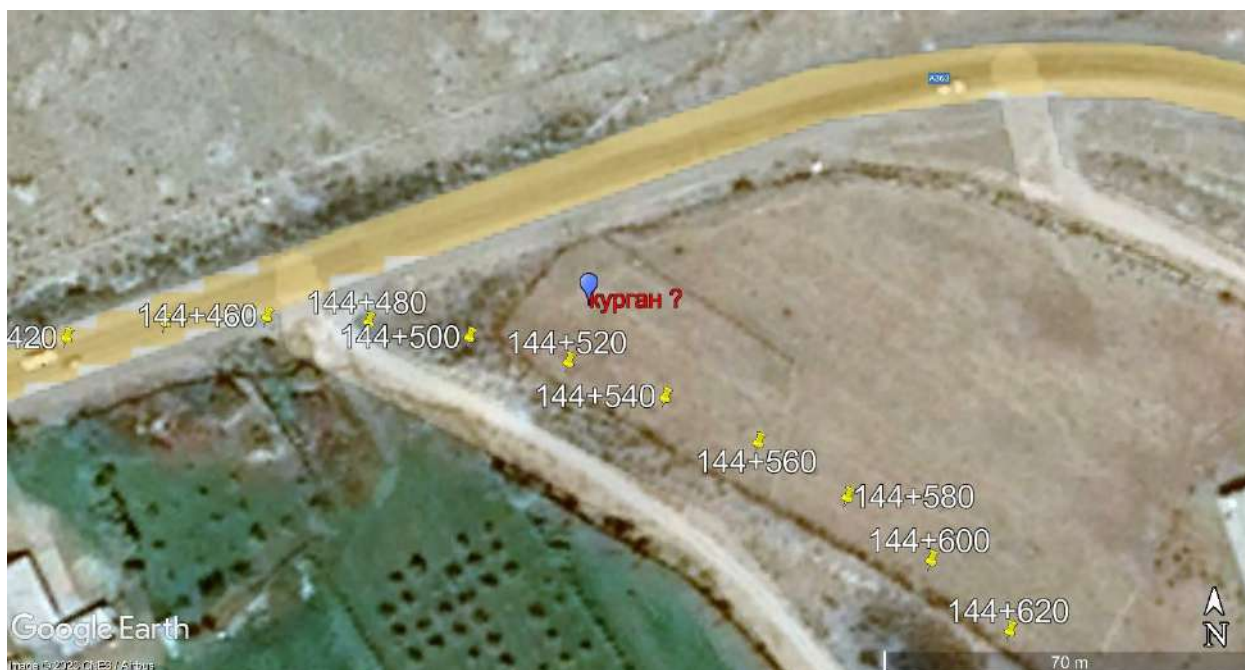


Fig. 11. The location of the burial mound to the north-west of the Chon-Jargylchak village. 144+520 km of the road.



Fig. 12. The burial mound to the north-west of the Chon-Jargylchak village. 144+520 km of the road.



Fig. 13. The location of the modern Muslim cemetery at 148+840 km of the road.

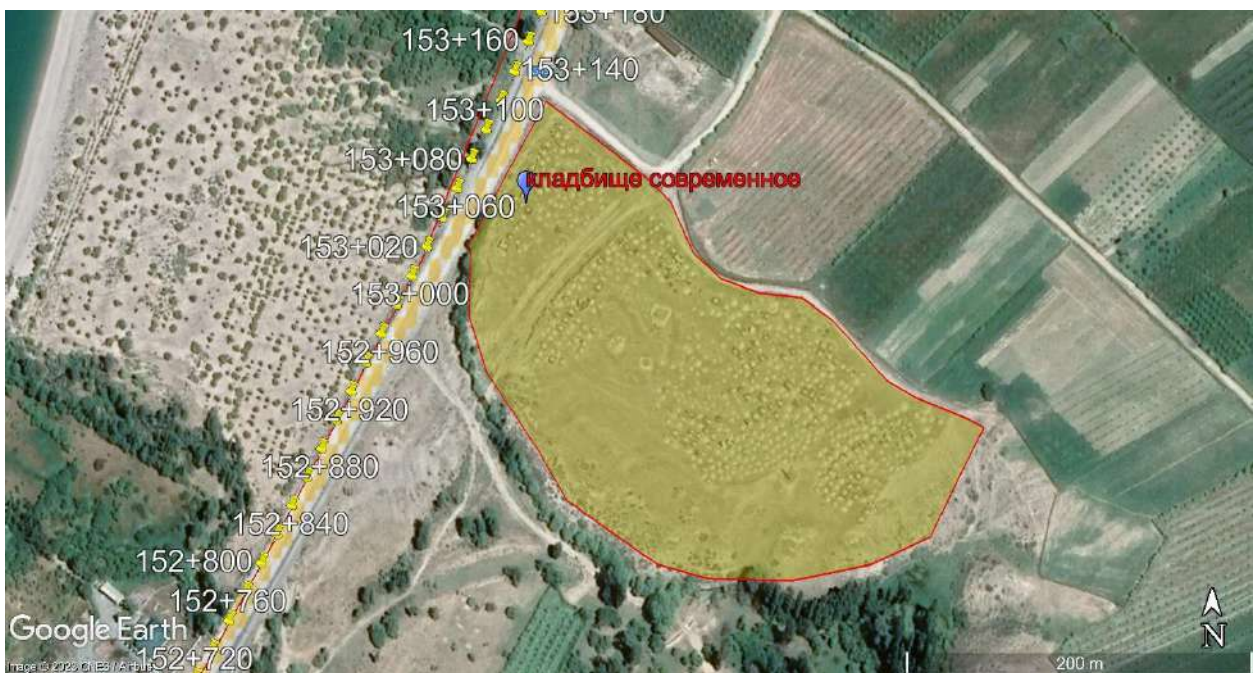


Fig. 14. The location of the modern Muslim cemetery at 153+020 – 153+120 km.



Fig. 15. The location of the burial mounds to the east of the Ak-Terek village.
157+600 – 157+650 km of the road.



Fig. 16. The burial mound at 157+600 km of the road.



Fig. 17. Remains of the clay structure at 157+600 km of the road.



Fig. 18. Burial mound 1 at 157+650 km of the road.



Fig. 19. Burial mound 2 at 157+650 km of the road.



Fig. 20. Burial mound 3 at 157+650 km of the road.



Fig. 21. Burial mound 4 at 157+650 km of the road.



Fig. 22. Burial mound 5 at 157+650 km of the road.



Fig. 23. The location of the modern Muslim cemetery at 162+660 km – 162+780 km of the road.

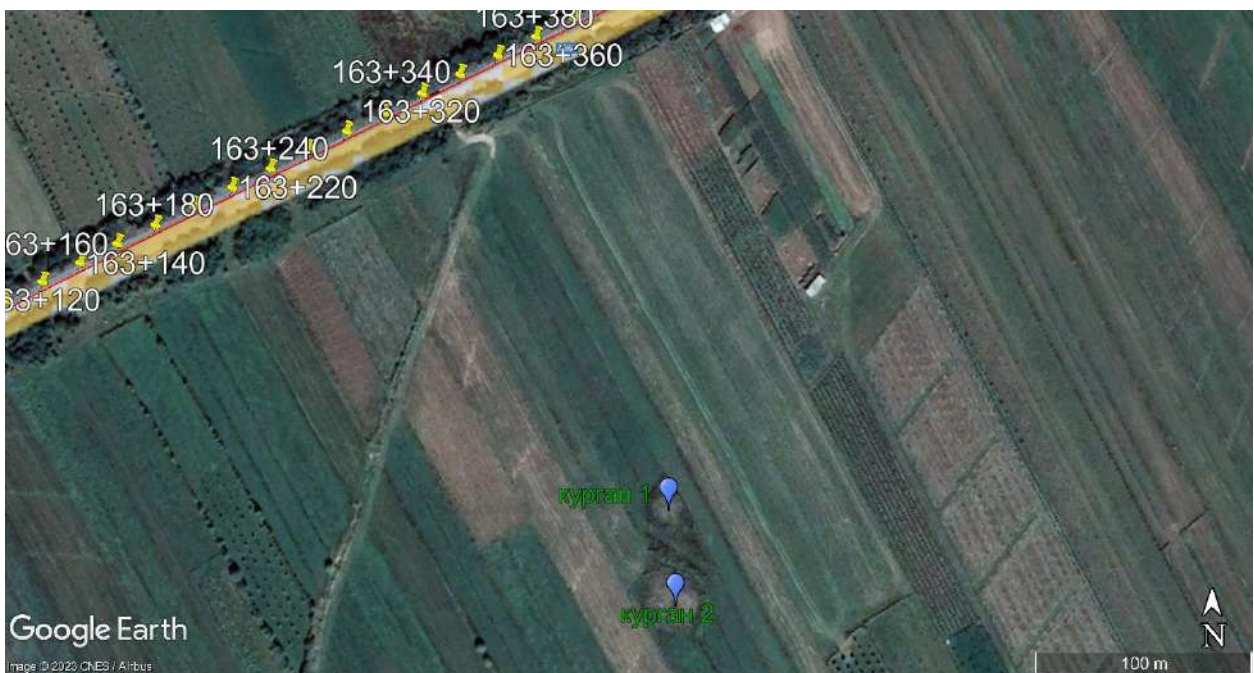


Fig. 24. The location of the 2 big burial mounds at 163+320 km of the road.



Fig. 25. Two big burial mounds at 163+320 km of the road.



Fig. 26. The location of the burial mounds and ethnographical cemetery at 165+180 km – 165+400 km of the road.



Fig. 27. Burial mounds and ethnographical cemetery at 165+180 km – 165+400 km of the road.



Fig. 28. Ethnographical Muslim mausoleum at 165+180 km – 165+400 km of the road.



Fig. 29. Ethnographical Muslim mausoleum at 165+180 km – 165+400 km of the road.



Fig. 30. Ethnographical Muslim burial mound at 165+180 km – 165+400 km of the road.



Fig. 31. Ethnographical Muslim burial mound at 165+180 km – 165+400 km of the road.



Fig. 32. Ancient burial mound 1 at 165+180 km – 165+400 km of the road.



Fig. 33. Ancient burial mound 2 at 165+180 km – 165+400 km of the road.



Fig. 34. Ancient burial mound 3 at 165+180 km – 165+400 km of the road.



Fig. 35. Ancient burial mound 4 at 165+180 km – 165+400 km of the road.



Fig. 36. Ancient burial mound 5 at 165+180 km – 165+400 km of the road.



Fig. 37. Ancient burial mound 6 at 165+180 km – 165+400 km of the road.



Fig. 38. Destroyed ancient burial mound 7 at 165+180 km – 165+400 km of the road.



Fig. 39. The location of the burial mounds and ethnographical cemetery at 166+840 km – 166+940 km of the road.



Fig. 40. Burial mounds and ethnographical cemetery at 166+840 km – 166+940 km of the road.



Fig. 41. Ethnographical Muslim mausoleum at 166+840 km – 166+940 km of the road.



Fig. 42. Burial mound at 166+840 km – 166+940 km of the road.



Fig. 43. A pit over Muslim burial at 166+840 km – 166+940 km of the road.



Fig. 44. A pit over Muslim burial at 166+840 km – 166+940 km of the road.



Fig. 45. Burial mound at 166+840 km – 166+940 km of the road.



Fig. 46. The location of the Karga Ake monument at 169+000 km of the road.



Fig. 47. The location of the modern Muslim cemetery at 172+600 – 172+680 km of the road.



Fig. 48. The location of the modern Muslim cemetery at 175+620 – 176+150 km of the road.



Fig. 49. The location of the Ethnographical Muslim cemetery at 177+810 km of the road.

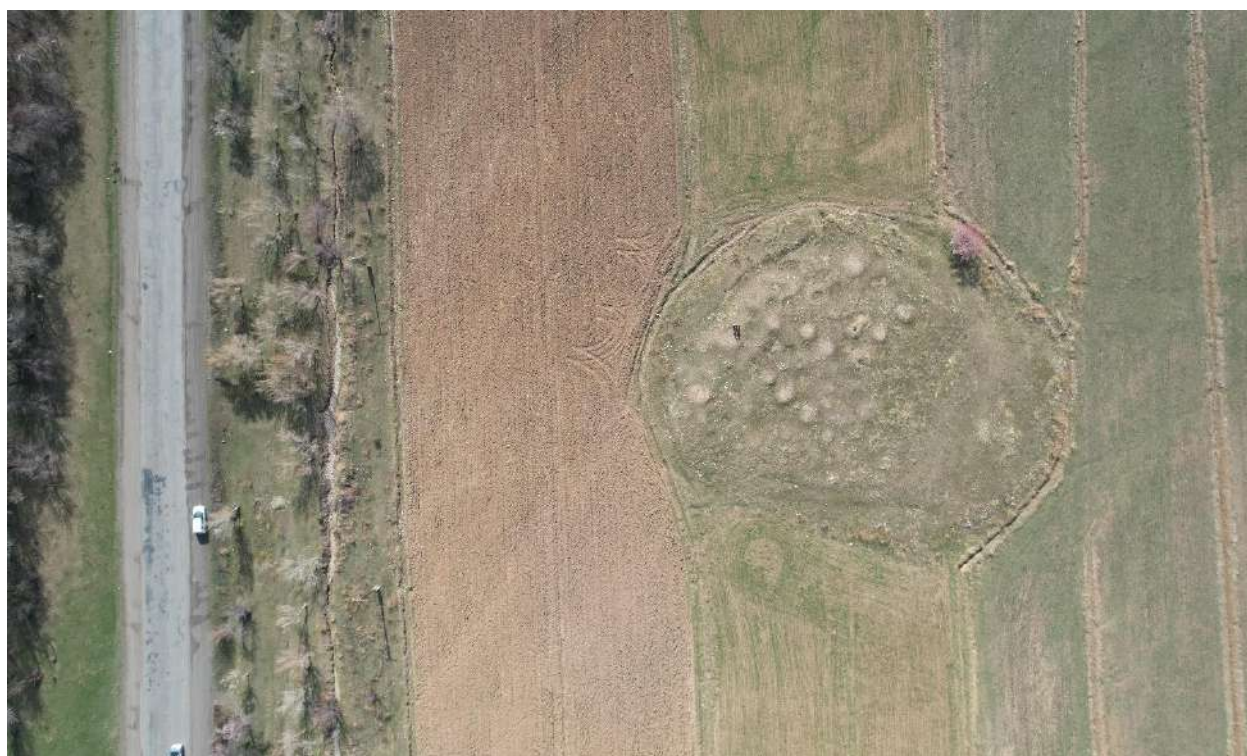


Fig. 50. Ethnographical Muslim cemetery at 177+810 km of the road.



Fig. 51. Ethnographical Muslim cemetery at 177+810 km of the road.



Fig. 52. Ethnographical Muslim burial at 177+810 km of the road.



Fig. 53. Ethnographical Muslim burial at 177+810 km of the road.



Fig. 54. Ethnographical Muslim burial at 177+810 km of the road.



Fig. 55. The location of the Ethnographical Muslim cemetery at 183+130 km – 183+190 km of the road.



Fig. 56. The Ethnographical Muslim cemetery at 183+130 km – 183+190 km of the road.



Fig. 57. The Ethnographical Muslim cemetery at 183+130 km – 183+190 km of the road.



Fig. 58. A Muslim mausoleum at 183+130 km – 183+190 km of the road.



Fig. 59. A Muslim burial at 183+130 km – 183+190 km of the road.



Fig. 60. A Muslim burial at 183+130 km – 183+190 km of the road.



Fig. 61. A Muslim burial at 183+130 km – 183+190 km of the road.



Fig. 62. The location of the Sart Ake and Tilekmat Ake monument and three stone sculptures at 185+810 km of the road.



Fig. 63. The Sart Ake and Tilekmat Ake monument and three stone sculptures at 185+810 km of the road.



Fig. 64. A stone sculpture at 185+810 km of the road.



Fig. 65. A stone sculpture at 185+810 km of the road.



Fig. 66. A stone sculpture at 185+810 km of the road.

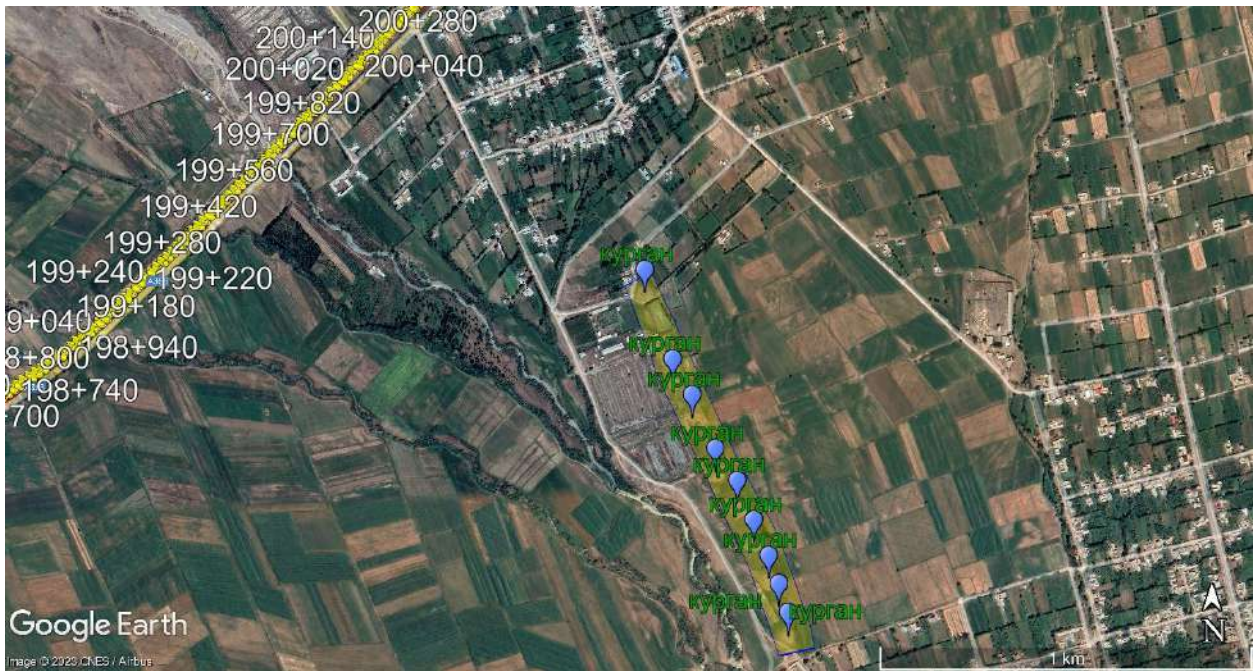


Fig. 67. The location of the burial mounds Zhele-Dobo at 200+300 km of the road.



Fig. 68. The big burial mounds Zhele-Dobo at 200+300 km of the road.



Fig. 69. The big burial mounds Zhele-Dobo at 200+300 km of the road.



Fig. 70. The big burial mounds Zhele-Dobo at 200+300 km of the road.



Fig. 71. The location of the modern Muslim cemetery at 201+420 – 201+540 km of the road.