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**Archaeological report on the exhumation and search work
carried out at the military base No. 3 in Batumi, Khelvachauri,
Pridon Khalvashi Av. 338, Autonomous Republic of Adjara,
Georgia
on January 24 - February 8, 2022**

Warsaw, October 2022

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Krzysztof Mikołajczyk, Tomasz Borkowski

Archaeological report on the exhumation and search work carried out at the military base No. 3 in Batumi, Khelvachauri, Pridon Khalvashi Av. 338, Autonomous Republic of Adjara, Georgia on January 24 - February 8, 2022

The report presents the results of archaeological research that took place at the turn of January and February 2022 on the site of the former Soviet military base No. 3 in Khelvachauri, in the Autonomous Republic of Adjara, Georgia. In cooperation with the Georgian party, research was carried out on the clandestine burial places of the victims of communist terror, the purpose of which was to exhume human remains from the discovered grave No. 6, combined with the continuation of the search during the open-area archaeological excavations.

The joint activities began under an invitation issued by the Clergy of the Diocese of Batumi and Lazeti and the Institute for Development of Freedom of Information (IDFI). The aforementioned institutions turned to the Office of Search and Identification of the Institute of National Remembrance (IPN) with a request to urgently join the next stage of the search on the site of discovery of the mass graves of the victims of the Soviet repressions of 1937-1938.

At that stage, six mass graves have been discovered within the military complex, five of which were excavated. The previous phases of the search for victims of communist terror at military base No. 3 began in 2017. As a result of the efforts of Mother Sidonia Darchia, the superior of the local monastery and orphanage, four graves were discovered with their own efforts and resources, from which the remains of approximately 150 individuals were recovered. Research conducted in August 2021 in cooperation with two American universities (Texas State and Michigan State) allowed the exhumation of the fifth grave, in which the remains of another 28 individuals were found.

The fieldwork of the Office of Search and Identification (BPiI) was preceded by an analytical phase and a site inspection carried out in October 2021, during which a meeting was



held with Anton Vacharadze - representing the Georgian non-governmental organization Institute for Development of Freedom of Information (IDFI) based in Tbilisi, and Mother Sidonia Darchia, coordinating work at the military base on behalf of the Diocese of Batumi and Lazeti. The area and the course of previous works from 2017-2021, the range of graves: I - IV and V as well as the available documentation were presented. Elementary measurements and calculations of the area were made. During the inspection, it was found that in the course of search in 2021, the extent of the sixth grave's pit was determined and the top layer of soil was removed, leaving the bottom part of the pit ready for exploration. In places, on the surface and at the edges, exposed bones were visible, among others of skulls and humeri, femurs as well as several artefacts. At that time, the scope of planned works was determined, estimating the approximate number of victims at about 30 individuals. The efforts and measures undertaken by the Georgians to protect human remains and the site itself against most weather conditions were positively assessed. This includes, among other things, a solid shed that protects the entire area of the excavation along with the burial pit (Photos 1 – 3). During the meeting, initial solutions were also agreed, the concept of the research was presented and confronted with the Georgian party, the tasks and coordination of future works were detailed.

The initiator and main organizer of the research carried out at the turn of January and February 2022 were the already mentioned Diocese of Batumi and Lazeti and the Georgian non-governmental organization Institute for Development of Freedom of Information (IDFI) based in Tbilisi, which were responsible for logistic and organizational elements. During the activities carried out in cooperation with the Georgian party, the Office of Search and Identification was represented by archaeologists from the Department of Archaeology of BPiI: Krzysztof Mikołajczyk (site director), Dr Tomasz Borkowski (site manager), Jan Jagiełło, Róża Dylewska and anthropologists from the Department of Identification of BPiI: Angelika Słodka and Joanna Trębicka. On the Georgian side, the work was attended by Mother Sidonia Darchia (Diocese of Batumi and Lazeti), Anton Vacharadze (IDFI), and representatives of the Georgian army.



Excavation of the grave No. 6

(Trench 1)

24/01/2022 - 8/02/2022

On January 24, 2022, work began on the site in the Khelvachauri district, directly adjacent to the south-eastern border of the city of Batumi. It took place within the military base No. 3 (currently mostly closed and abandoned), approximately 400 m from the main street. The excavation site was located in the central part of a flat area of approximately 3 ha, characterized by a slight south-west slope and poor vegetation. In order to reopen the research as appropriately as possible at the stage where it was completed, it was necessary to document the scope of the previous work and to trace the changes that may have occurred since last year's inspection before starting the archaeological activities. For this purpose, standard archaeological documentation of the exposed surface of the trench, burial pit and other stratigraphic units was made. The reference to the previous grid turned out to be impossible as the benchmarks used in 2021 were completely destroyed. Therefore, own grid was set up and survey measurements were carried out using a GNSS receiver and optical instruments. During the documentation, no major changes were observed within the trench since the last field inspection, which, together with the pit, was kept in good condition, e.g. by implementing additional protective measures. Heavy rain/snowfall was the greatest threat to the works to be carried out in winter. Therefore, drainage ditches were made nearby and the structure of the shed was rebuilt into a more solid one (on a rectangular plan, 15 m x 11 m), while raising the roof. This had a positive impact on working conditions, in low temperature and with constant rainfall, but it also caused deterioration of lighting conditions, completely limiting the access of daylight (work in artificial light). It also made it impossible to use some measuring devices, including UAV.

Due to the lack of available documentation (as at the work commencement date) of the research carried out in 2021, the trench found on site was given number 1 (Trench 1), at the same time maintaining the numbering of the grave - 6 (Grave 6), corresponding to the actual

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state, which in fact corresponds to the graves' numbers found to date. [Batumi] - the capital of the Autonomous Republic of Adjara - was adopted as the code name of the site.

After the documentation of the existing state was completed, steps were taken to exhume the human remains or their fragments belonging to victims of communist terror from grave No. 6 located in the north-eastern part of the Trench No. 1. The trench had the form of a polygon with maximum dimensions of 12 m x 6.9 m and the surface of 54 m², which consisted of two overlapping segments with shapes similar to a rectangle. They provided a small buffer around the burial pits unearthed in the 2021 season (graves 5 and 6). The smaller one, with the maximum dimensions of 6.4 m x 3.7 m and the surface of approximately 20 m², in which the burial pit No. 6 was located, spread north-east. The larger one, with the maximum dimensions of 8 m x 4.7 m and the surface of approximately 34 m², in which the grave No. 5 was found, formed the central and south-western part. The average depth of the trench in relation to the ground surface was 1.5 m, in the shallowest place it was 0.6 m. Within the trench No. 1, the following geological layers were distinguished, resulting from the activity of the nearby Chorokhi River, located approximately 200 m south-west of the site's central point:

Stratigraphy

Three layers were distinguished within the trench:

- layer 1 - brown silty humus with riverine pebbles (0.00 m - 0.40 m)
- layer 2 – greyish brown silt (0.40 m - 1.10 m)
- layer 3 - layer of riverine pebbles (1.10 m - 1.50 m)

The layers recorded in sections suggest that the method of test trenches was used to delineate the trench No. 1. In this case, they were test trenches several dozen centimetres wide, separated by about 2 m. The trench 1 was most likely marked in the place where the test trenches revealed top parts of the burial pits (5 and 6).

The grave's 6 pit in plan had a rectangular-like shape (Photos 2, 3). The length of the grave was about 5.30 m, while the width was about 2.30 m, and its depth ranged from 0.30 m to 0.37 m (after exploration, it reached about 0.47 m). It is worth noting that the depth could



have slightly changed over the course of the year due to erosive processes and maintenance works within the grave and trench.

The shape of the trench and the location of the pit allowed for sufficient access from all sides and relatively free exploration when several people were working at the same time. In the analytical phase, a two-phase exploration was planned, therefore a section was made along the longest axis of the burial pit, creating two halves (I and II) of similar dimensions (Fig. 3). The adoption of this method allowed to access the first half (I) during exploration from all sides, while securing the second half (II).

Firstly, manual exploration of the south-eastern half (I) of the pit commenced. The first remains were discovered at a depth of approximately 18 cm in relation to the preserved top of the burial pit. As the exploration progressed, the vicinity of the burial pit was systematically lowered to facilitate the access. Standard archaeological documentation of the remains and the burial pit was gradually produced. After the first half was sufficiently exposed, the second phase of exploration began, with the intention of achieving a similar exposure level as in the first part. As the remains were unearthed, the skeletons were given numbers in the order in which they were excavated. As soon as the appropriate degree of cleaning was achieved, anthropological analyses and documentation were carried out as well. After all the skeletons had been unearthed, the exploration of the entire grave continued, aiming at the best possible end result and the best possible exposure of the remains. The artefacts discovered during the works were left *in situ* until the skeletons recovery phase. All the burial pit's fill was screened on swinging screens placed in front of the shed and inside it (Photo 6). In the fill large amounts of agglomerated lime were found, which were deposited both in the upper and lower parts of the pit and in layers among the skeletons. The cleaned skeletons were documented *in situ*, and then the remains that had already been removed from the pit were subjected to a preliminary anthropological analysis.

Remains of 29 individuals were found in the pit. All the skeletons were articulated and had one thing in common - tied upper limbs, as evidenced by their characteristic postures (e.g. Photos 17, 24, 25, 28, 34, 37, 38). The ligature was most likely made of organic material (e.g. string) that fully decomposed. The remains state of preservation can be described as good with local erosion and bone damage. Gunshot injuries, mainly to the occipital bone, were found on most of the skulls. Some of them had traces of multiple shots. The remaining part, initially with



no gunshot injuries observed, had *perimortem* skull injuries, which could also have been caused by firearms. The human remains were preliminarily cleaned, secured in marked cardboard coffins and handed over to the Georgian party. More information on the exhumed skeletons can be found in the anthropological report BPO-81-18(2)/2022, which is a collection of protocols from the preliminary anthropological examination that was carried out during the excavation of the grave 6. The documentation was prepared by Joanna Trębicka and Angelika Słodka, from January 31, 2022 to February 04, 2022. The data presented in the aforementioned document are the result of a preliminary anthropological analysis and may change after a full anthropological examination.

During the excavation works, 139 numbers were recorded in the Catalogue of artefacts, which consists of 226 artefacts/fragments. The most numerous group consists of elements of clothing which were most resistant to decomposition factors (mainly made of plastic or metal), i.e. buttons, shoe soles, heels, buckles. Of the items of a personal nature, there are: a denture, combs, a pencil (or awl), coins and, most likely, a wallet (57/W1/2022). Most of them were assigned to individual skeletons, some were thrown randomly into the grave pit, e.g. the denture (Photo 8), shoes (remaining shoe soles, heels), a bottle (probably thrown in while burying the corpses), some were displaced as a result of post-depositional processes. In the pit's fill elements of 9 mm calibre ammunition were found – at least one bullet (cat. No. 53/W1/2022, Photo 52, perhaps also five iron ones - cat. No. 137/W1/2022) and two pistol cartridge cases (cat. Nos. 74/W1/2022, 108/W1/2022, Photos 59, 60). The artefacts were preliminarily cleaned, packed in separate bags and labelled with the markings from 1 to 139/W1/2022 (see the Catalogue of artefacts). Then they were handed over to the Georgian party for proper storage, conservation and further examination.

Due to the characteristics of the geological layers, despite the full roofing of the trench and the presence of drainage ditches, during the exploration, the problem of very high humidity of the burial pit's fill and the remains was encountered. Persistent moisture, caused by capillary forces, hindered the course of the exploration process. Later in the works, the phenomenon led to an uneven distribution of moisture inside the pit, which generated dark, contrasting areas. The effect was intensified by almost daily precipitation in the form of snow, hail or rain, which resulted in 'sweating' of the trench sections.



Under such soil conditions, there were most likely cyclical drops and rapid increases in humidity, combined with temperature changes caused by the relatively small depth where the remains rested. Over the years, exposure to the above factors led to significant decomposition of organic matter (almost complete decomposition of fabrics and leather) and local erosion of the remains.



Open-area archaeological excavations (excavator machinery work supervision)

(Trench 2)

01/26/2022 - 02/02/2022

Due to the discovery of six mass graves in the area, it seemed very likely that more could be found. Therefore, parallel to the works in grave No. 6, open-area excavations were carried out with the use of heavy machinery under the strict supervision of an archaeologist. On 26 January, 2022 – 02 February, 2022 an area of 36.0 m x 98.0 m = 3528 m², i.e. 35.28 ares, was excavated. Trench 2 was established in place where previous works were completed and continued eastwards.

The method of parallel test trenches with a width of 0.80 m, spaced by about 2.0 m, was used. They were made with an excavator machine under the constant supervision of an archaeologist (Tomasz Borkowski). The average depth of trenches was 1.20 m. In some places it was 2.0 m.

Stratigraphy

Three layers were distinguished in trenches:

- layer 1 - brown silty humus - topsoil (0.00 m - 0.40 m)
- layer 2 – greyish brown silt (0.40 m - 1.00 m)
- layer 3 - layer of riverine pebbles (1.00 m - 2.00 m)

Natural layers 1 and 2 were formed by the alluvial activity of the nearby Chorokhi River. The soil conditions in trenches No. 1 and No. 2 can be described as very similar.



Conclusions

All the skeletons unearthed in the course of the work had common characteristics. The victims' hands were tied on their backs, and the injuries on the skulls and the 9 mm ammunition found in the burial pit fill suggest that the executions were most likely carried out by shooting in the back of the head. Some skulls show traces of multiple shots. It seems doubtful that the executions were carried out directly above the grave, allowing the bodies to fall randomly (at least for the most part). The arrangement of the skeletons (alternating and along the pit axis) suggests that the execution was carried out in the vicinity of the burial pit or elsewhere, and that the bodies were sequentially spread over the entire length of the burial pit. However, presence of bullets and cartridge cases in the pit's fill seems to be inconsistent with this hypothesis. On the other hand it could indicate killing off some victims, individual executions taking place in the pit or trapping the bullet in the victim's body (which, after decomposing the tissues, settled in the fill). Due to the location of the gunshot injuries and the angle from which the shot would have to be fired (in most cases), it seems doubtful that the victims were executed while lying down. The artefacts found near the remains prove that the buried persons were at least partially clothed. Items thrown randomly into the burial pit, including footwear, may indicate that the bodies were searched. On the surface of the entire grave, large amounts of agglomerated lime were found, which covered the bodies due to its antiseptic properties. Its use was also often associated with a misconception about the possibility of complete decomposition of the remains, and thus complete concealment of the crime. The layering of lime among the skeletons suggests that the bodies were buried gradually or in stages.

The bottom of the burial pit was checked for burials that could lie below, but no further skeletons were unearthed. During the excavations, the preliminary plan was successfully implemented by exhuming the grave No. 6 in trench No. 1 and carrying out the open-area excavations in trench No. 2. As a result of the activities carried out, the remains of 29 individuals in the mass grave were found, examined and documented, as well as the artefacts discovered in the burial pit were secured.



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(czytelny podpis autora)



Record sheets

RECORD SHEET OF TRENCH NO. 1

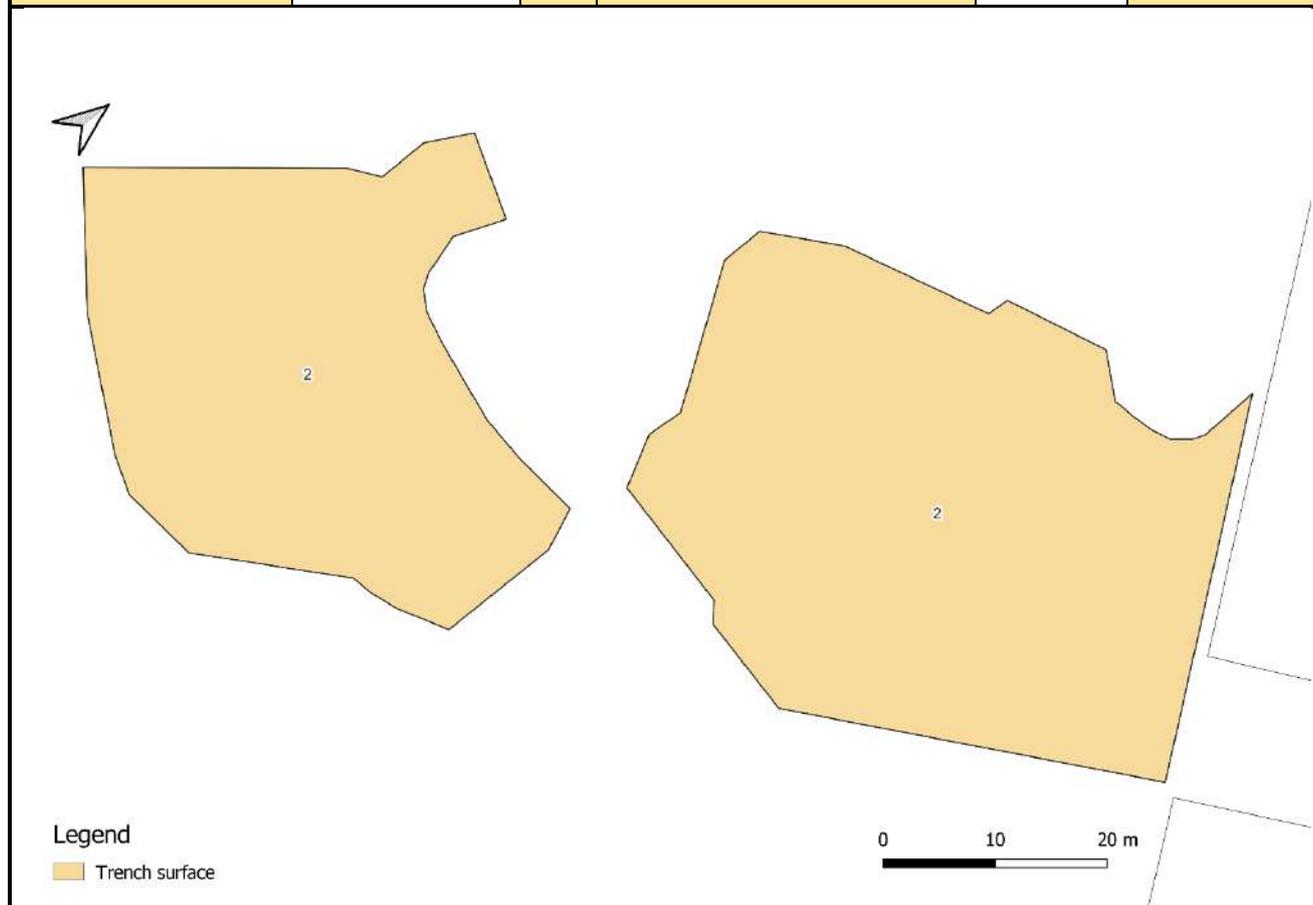
LOCATION		Address			
		Batumi, Khelvachauri, Autonomous Republic of Adjara, Georgia			
Coordinates of the trench centre EPSG 32637			Plot number		
Y	4606672.62	X	720892.69	-	
TRENCH PARAMETERS					
Dimensions	12 x 6.9	m	Depth (<i>min. and max.</i>)	0.6 – 1.50	m
Surface	54	m ²	Ground level	9	m a.s.l.
<p>Legend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trench surface Burial pit Shed 					
STRATIGRAPHY					
Layer No.	Thickness	Description			
1	0.4	Topsoil – brown silty humus with riverine pebbles			
2	0.7	Natural – greyish brown silt			
3	0.4	Natural – layer of riverine pebbles			
FEATURES CHARACTERISATION					
Type	Description				
grave	Two mass graves (5, 6)				
CONSTRUCTIONS					
Type	Description				
-	-				
Comment: grave No. 5 was excavated in 2021					
Completed by	K. Mikołajczyk		Date	05.04.2022	

RECORD SHEET OF GRAVE NO. 6

LOCATION	Address		Within site	
		Batumi, Khelvachauri, Autonomous Republic of Adjara, Georgia		Trench
GRAVE CHARACTERISATION				
Pit cut	Shape	Dimensions (m)	Orientation	State of preservation
clearly visible	rectangular	5.3 x 2.3	NE-SW	good
Coffin remains	Shape	Dimensions (m)	Material	State of preservation
-	-	-	-	-
Type of burial	Kind of grave	Number of skeletons	Numbering of skeletons	
mass	inhumation	29	1 - 29	
LEVELS		STRATIGRAPHY		
Top (m a.s.l.)	Bottom (m a.s.l.)	Truncates	Damaged by	
-	-	Natural	-	
FILL DESCRIPTION				
Greyish brown silt with riverine pebbles, agglomerated lime				
				
(Photo by Jan Jagiełło)				
Comments:				
Completed by	K. Mikołajczyk		Date	04.02.2022

RECORD SHEET OF TRENCH NO. 2

LOCATION		Address			
		Batumi, Khelvachauri, Autonomous Republic of Adjara, Georgia			
Coordinates of the trench centre EPSG 32637			Plot number		
Y	4606645.4	X	720939.6	-	
TRENCH PARAMETERS					
Dimensions	36 x 98	m	Depth (<i>min. and max.</i>)	1.2 - 2	m
Surface	3528	m ²	Ground level	9	m a.s.l.



STRATIGRAPHY

Layer No.	Thickness (m)	Description
1	0.4	Topsoil – brown silty humus
2	0.6	Natural – greyish brown silt
3	1.6	Natural – layer of riverine pebbles

FEATURES CHARACTERISATION

Type	Description
-	-

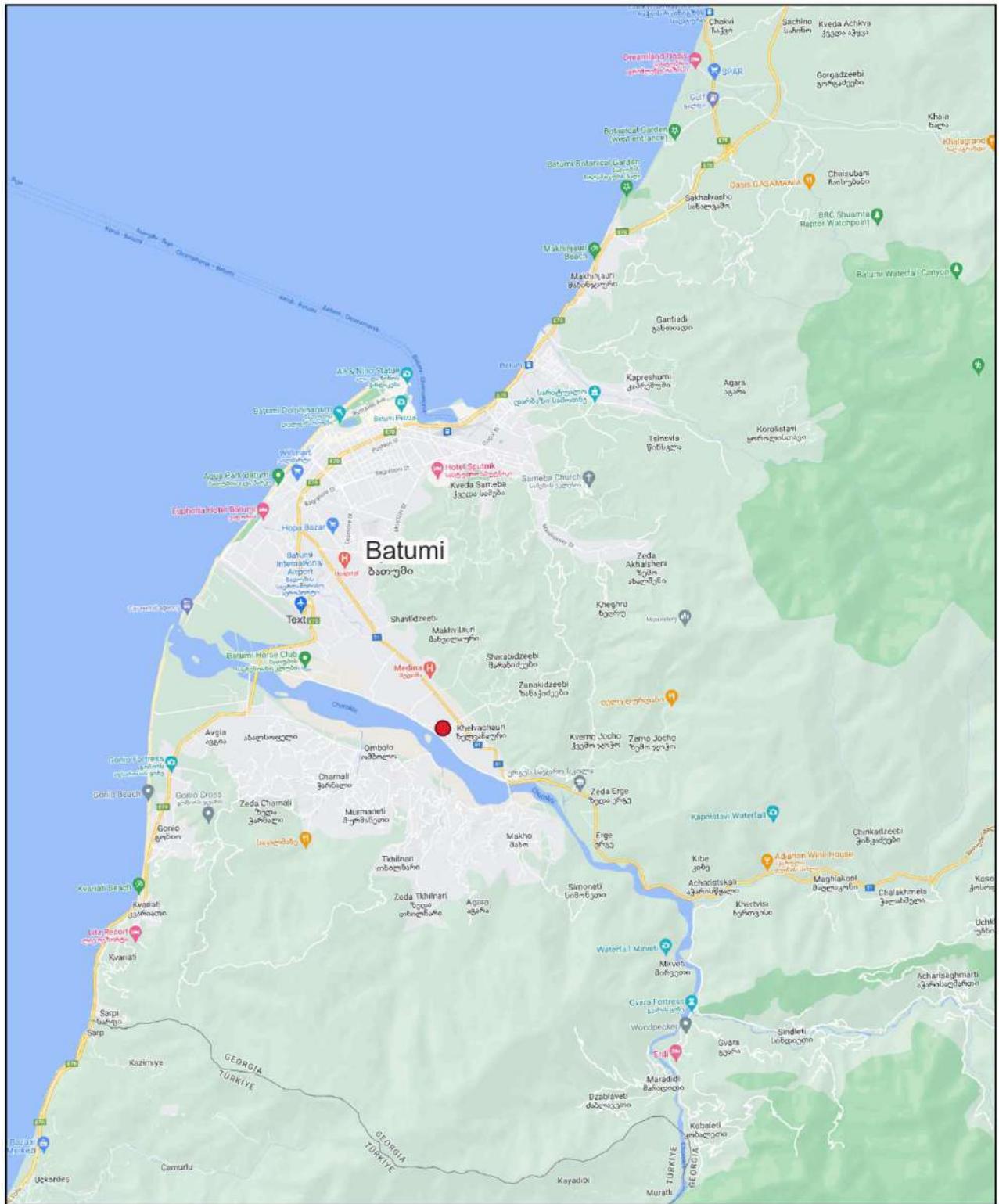
CONSTRUCTIONS

Type	Description
-	-

Comment: Open-area excavations, parallel test trenches 0.80 m wide, spaced by about 2.0 m. They were made with an excavator machine under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. The average depth of trenches was 1.20 m. In some places it was 2.0 m.

Completed by	T. Borkowski	Date	29.03.2022
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Maps, plans



Site location in the military base in Khelvachauri

Legend

● Site location

0 2.5 5 km

1:117000

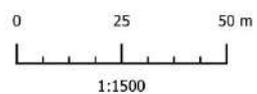
Edited by Krzysztof Mikołajczyk



Legend

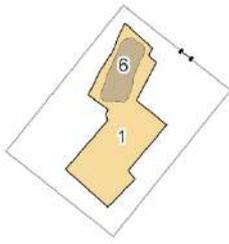
 Archaeological trenches

Location of trenches in the military base in Khelvachauri, 2022



Edited by Krzysztof Mikołajczyk

Figures



Legend

- Archaeological trenches
- Burial pit
- Shed

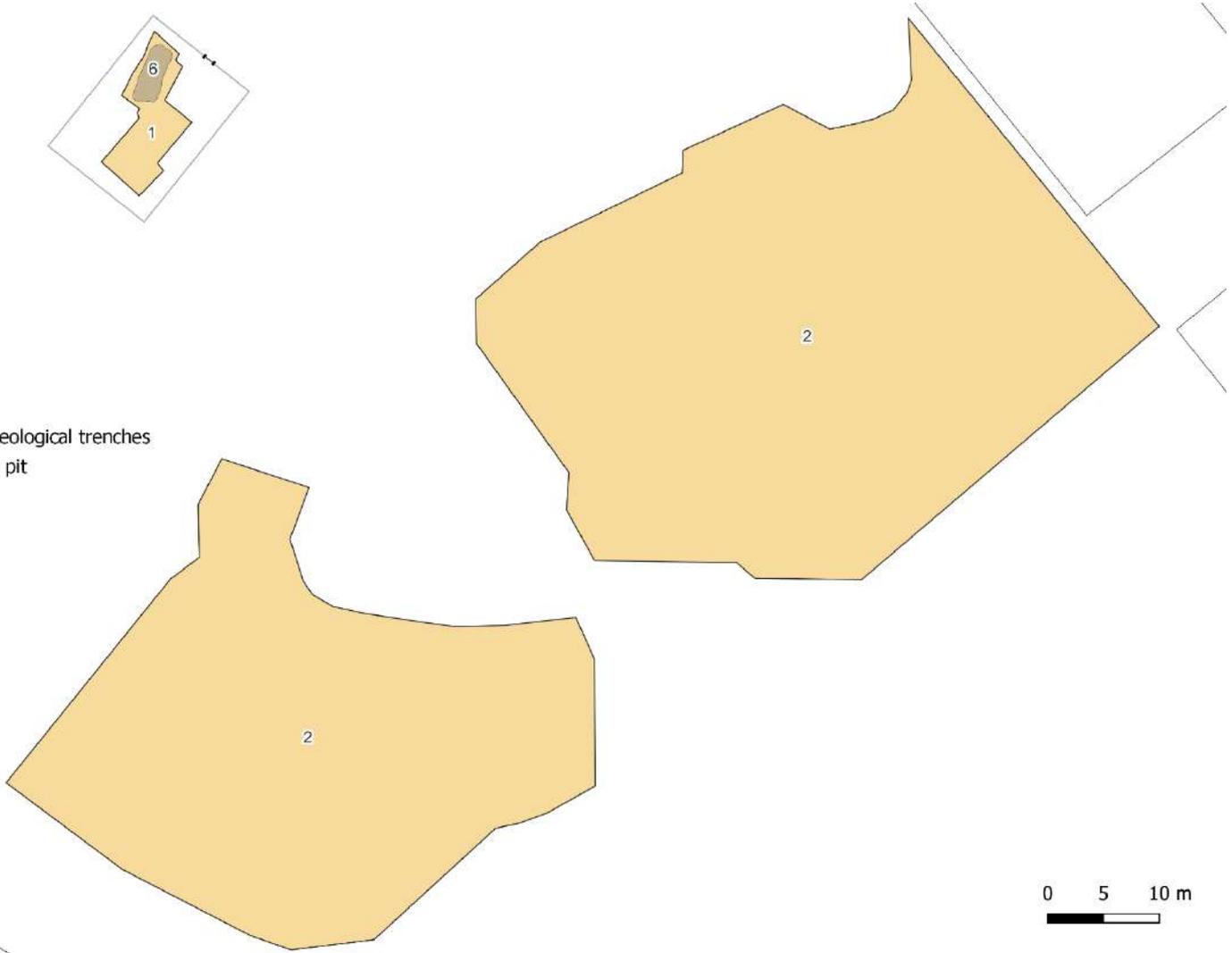
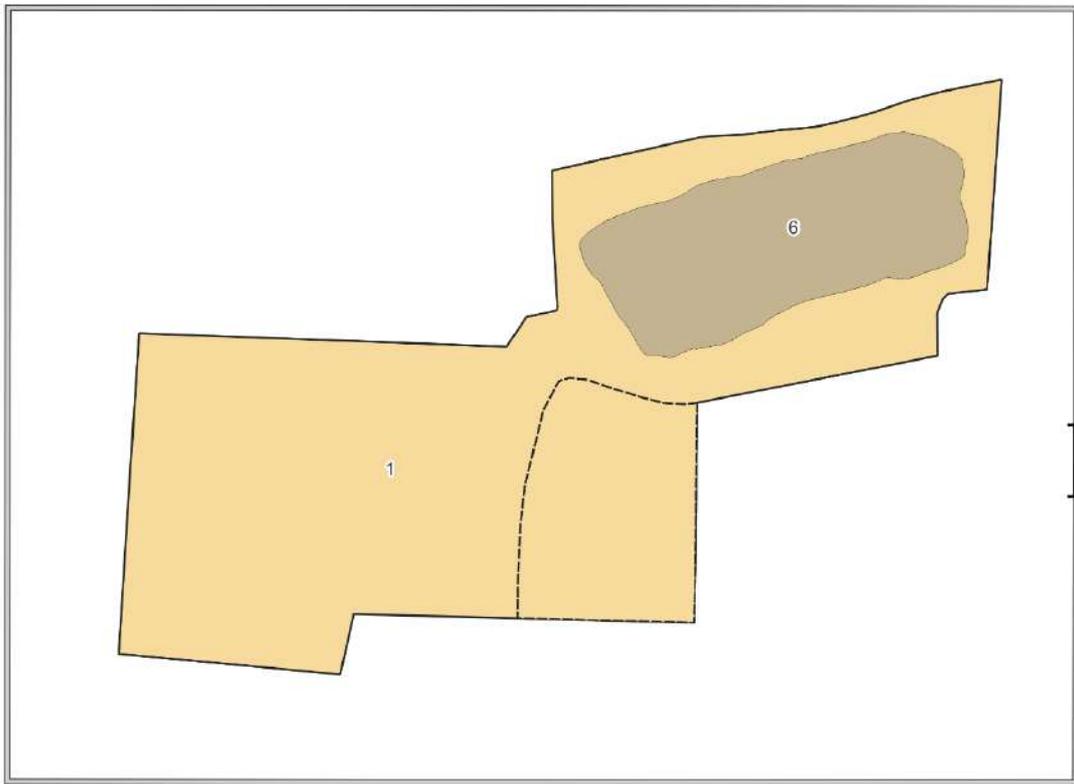


Fig. 1. Plan of trenches Nos. 1 and 2 (edited by Krzysztof Mikołajczyk and Tomasz Borkowski)



Legend

-  Trench surface
-  Burial pit
-  Shed

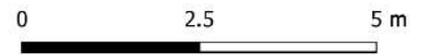


Fig. 2. Plan of trench No. 1, visible burial pit of grave No. 6 and the shed (edited by Krzysztof Mikołajczyk)

Legend

- Trench surface
- Burial pit
- Section line

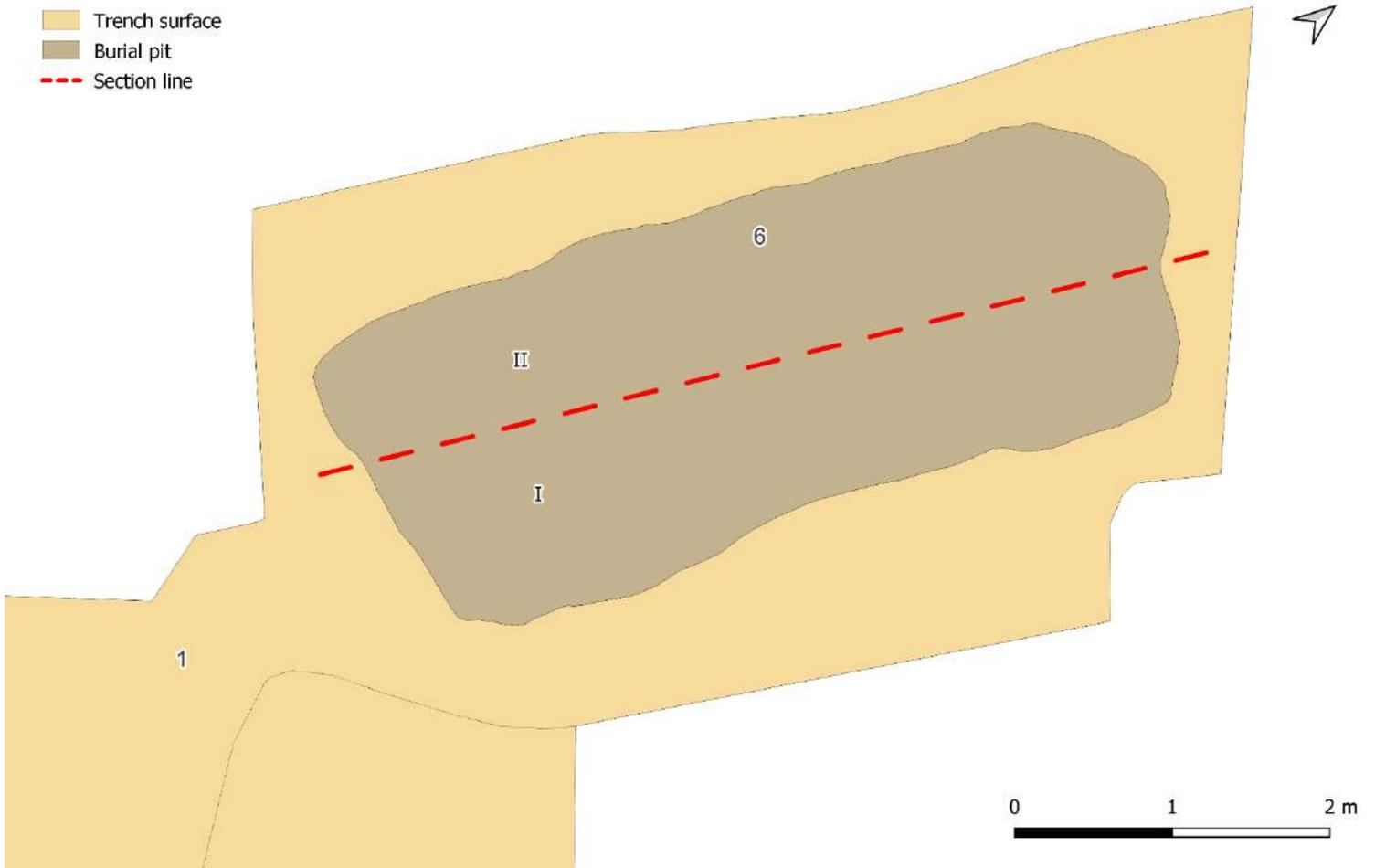


Fig. 3. Plan of burial pit No. 6 with visible section line and marked stages of excavations (edited by Krzysztof Mikołajczyk)

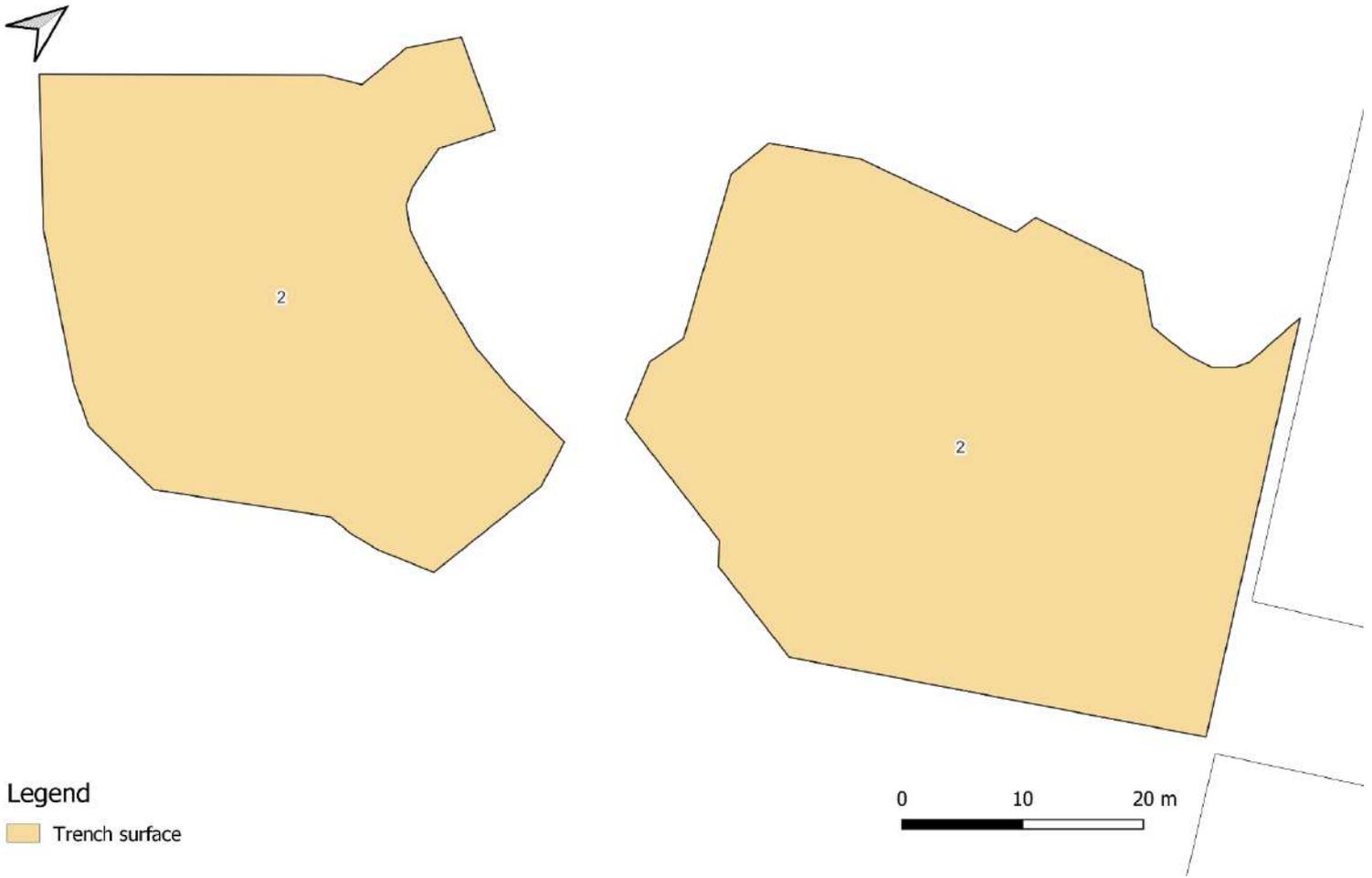


Fig. 4. Plan of trench No. 2 (edited by Krzysztof Mikołajczyk and Tomasz Borkowski)

Photographs



Photo 1. Shed securing trench No. 1 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 2. Grave No. 6 before excavations (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 3. Grave No. 6 before excavations (Photo by Jan Jagielto)



Photo 4. Grave No. 6 during excavations (Photo by Jan Jagielto)



Photo 5. Grave No. 6 during excavations (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 6. Screening grave No. 6 pit's fill (Photo by Krzysztof Mikołajczyk)



Photo 7. The end of the first phase of the grave No. 6 excavations (Photo by Jan Jagielto)

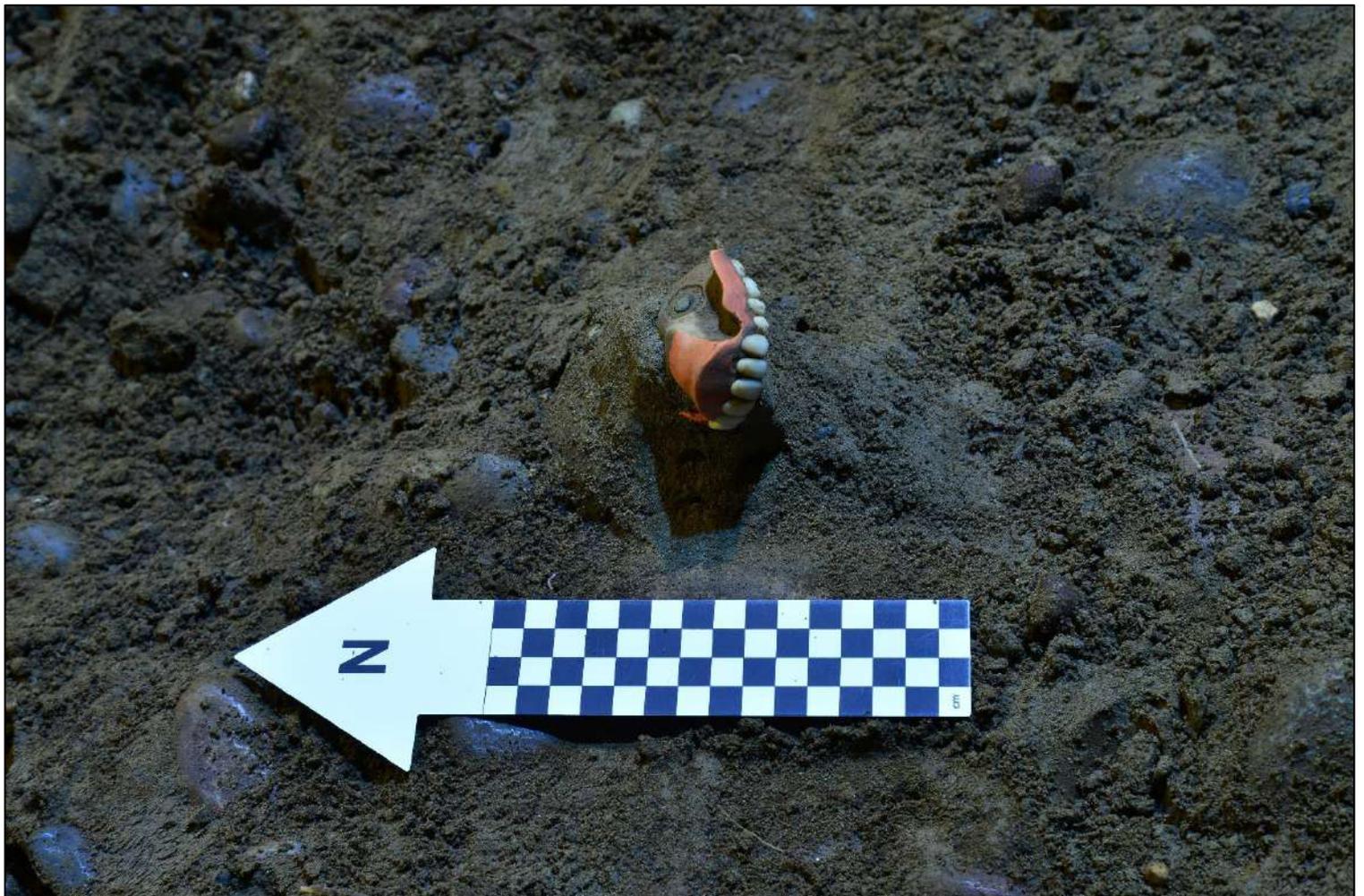


Photo 8. Denture found in the burial pit's fill (Photo by Jan Jagielto)



Photo 9. Second phase of the grave No. 6 excavations (Photo by Krzysztof Mikołajczyk)



Photo 10. Second phase of the grave No. 6 excavations (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 11. Grave No. 6 with cleaned skeletons (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 12. Grave No. 6 with cleaned and marked skeletons (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 13. Skeleton No. 1 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 14. Skeleton No. 2 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 15. Skeleton No. 3 (Photo by Jan Jagiello)



Photo 16. Skeleton No. 4 (Photo by Jan Jagiello)



Photo 17 Skeleton No. 5 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 18. Skeleton No. 6 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 19. Skeleton No. 7 (Photo by Jan Jagiello)



Photo 20. Skeleton No. 8 (Photo by Jan Jagiello)



Photo 21. Skeleton No. 9 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 22. Skeleton No. 10 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 23. Skeleton No. 11 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 24. Skeleton No. 12 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 25 Skeleton No. 13 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 26. Skeleton No. 14 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 27. Skeleton No. 15 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 28. Skeleton No. 16 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 29. Skeleton No. 17 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 30. Skeleton No. 18 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 31. Skeleton No. 19 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 32. Skeleton No. 20 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 33. Skeleton No. 21 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 34. Skeleton No. 22 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 35. Skeleton No. 23 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 36 Skeleton No. 24 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 37. Skeleton No. 25 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 38. Skeleton No. 26 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 39 Skeleton No. 27 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 40. Skeleton No. 28 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 41. Skeleton No. 29 (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)



Photo 42. Photo taken after the excavations completion (Photo by Jan Jagiełło)

Tables

↓	Sequence of skeletons recovery
Skeleton number	Date of recovery
19	04.02.2022
24	04.02.2022
1	04.02.2022
15	04.02.2022
2	04.02.2022
9	05.02.2022
20	05.02.2022
17	05.02.2022
16	05.02.2022
14	05.02.2022
7	07.02.2022
11	07.02.2022
12	07.02.2022
23	07.02.2022
27	07.02.2022
29	07.02.2022
18	07.02.2022
8	07.02.2022
22	07.02.2022
25	07.02.2022
5	07.02.2022
13	07.02.2022
10	07.02.2022
28	07.02.2022
3	08.02.2022
4	08.02.2022
21	08.02.2022
26	08.02.2022
6	08.02.2022

Catalogue of artefacts

Catalogue No.	Quantity	Material	Kind of artefact	Location	Date	Comments/Description
1/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe sole	Trench 1, grave 6	25.01.2022	Top of the pit
2/W1/2022	2	rubber, metal	shoe sole	Fill of grave pit	25.01.2022	-
3/W1/2022	1	plastic	denture	Fill of grave pit	31.01.2022	Photos 43, 44
4/W1/2022	6	plastic	button	Fill of grave pit	31.01.2022	3 complete, 3 fragments
5/W1/2022	1	glass	fragment	Fill of grave pit	31.01.2022	-
6/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe sole, left heel	Skeleton No. 19. Fill of grave pit	4.02.2022	-
7/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe sole, right heel	Skeleton No. 19. Fill of grave pit	4.02.2022	-
8/W1/2022	1	metal	buckle	Skeleton No. 24. Right pelvis	4.02.2022	-
9/W1/2022	1	metal?	button	Skeleton No. 24. Right femur	4.02.2022	-
10/W1/2022	1	plastic	button	Skeleton No. 24. Sacrum	4.02.2022	-
11/W1/2022	1	plastic	button	Skeleton No. 24. Palm vicinity	4.02.2022	-
12/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe sole	Skeleton No. 15. Right foot	4.02.2022	Producer's logo, size 41, Photos 45 - 47
13/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe sole	Skeleton No. 15. Left foot	4.02.2022	Producer's logo, size 41
14/W1/2022	1	metal	button	Skeleton No. 19. Palm vicinity	4.02.2022	Representation of star and hammer and sickel
15/W1/2022	1	metal	button	Skeleton No. 19. Palm vicinity	4.02.2022	Representation of star and hammer and sickel
16/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe sole	Skeleton No. 2. Right foot	4.02.2022	-
17/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe sole	Skeleton No. 2. Left foot	4.02.2022	-
18/W1/2022	1	metal	buckle	Skeleton No. 9. Right pelvis	5.02.2022	-
19/W1/2022	1	mother of pearl	button	Skeleton No. 29. Skull vicinity	5.02.2022	-
20/W1/2022	1	metal	button	Skeleton No. 10. Thorax	5.02.2022	-
21/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe heel	Fill of grave pit	5.02.2022	-
22/W1/2022	1	plastic	button	Skeleton No. 20. Pelvis vicinity	5.02.2022	-
23/W1/2022	1	mother of pearl	button	Skeleton No. 20. Pelvis vicinity	5.02.2022	-
24/W1/2022	1	plastict	comb	Skeleton No. 17. Right pelvis	5.02.2022	Photo 49
25/W1/2022	20	glass	bottle?	Fill of grave pit	5.02.2022	-

Catalogue No.	Quantity	Material	Kind of artefact	Location	Date	Comments/Description
26/W1/2022	2	metal, plastic	button	Skeleton No. 17. Wrists vicinity	5.02.2022	Photo 50
27/W1/2022	1	aluminium	button	Vicinity of skeleton No. 16	5.02.2022	-
28/W1/2022	3	metal, copper	coin	Skeleton No. 14. Pelvis vicinity	5.02.2022	Photo 51
29/W1/2022	1	steel	button	Skeleton No. 14. Sacrum	5.02.2022	-
30/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe heel	Fill of grave pit	5.02.2022	-
31/W1/2022	1	metal, plastic	shoe heel	Skeleton No. 14. Right foot	5.02.2022	-
32/W1/2022	1	metal, plastic	shoe heel	Skeleton No. 14. Left foot	5.02.2022	-
33/W1/2022	1	metal	bullet	Skeleton No. 2. Hand	5.02.2022	Found during bones cleaning. Caliber 7 mm, Photo 52
34/W1/2022	2	metal	buckle	Skeleton No. 2	5.02.2022	Found during bones cleaning
35/W1/2022	1	metal, textile fragment	button	Skeleton No. 7. Pelvis vicinity	7.02.2022	-
36/W1/2022	1	metal	buckle	Skeleton No. 7. Pelvis vicinity	7.02.2022	Fragment
37/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe sole	Skeleton No. 7. Right foot	7.02.2022	-
38/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe sole	Skeleton No. 7. Left foot	7.02.2022	-
39/W1/2022	1	metal, textile fragment	button	Skeleton No. 7. Lumbar vertebrae	7.02.2022	-
40/W1/2022	1	metal, textile fragment	button	Skeleton No. 7. Thorax vicinity	7.02.2022	-
41/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe heel	Skeleton No. 11. Right foot	7.02.2022	-
42/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe heel	Skeleton No. 11. Left foot	7.02.2022	-
43/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe heel	Skeleton No. 12. Right foot	7.02.2022	-
44/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe heel	Skeleton No. 12. Left foot	7.02.2022	-
45/W1/2022	1	textile	textile fragment	Skeleton No. 12. From screening	7.02.2022	-
46/W1/2022	1	metal, textile fragment	button	Skeleton No. 12. From screening	7.02.2022	-
47/W1/2022	1	metal, textile fragment	coin	Skeleton No. 12. From screening	7.02.2022	-
48/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe heel	Skeleton No. 23. Right foot	7.02.2022	-
49/W1/2022	2	plastic	button	Skeleton No. 23. From screening	7.02.2022	-
50/W1/2022	1	aluminium	button	Fill of grave pit	7.02.2022	-

Catalogue No.	Quantity	Material	Kind of artefact	Location	Date	Comments/Description
51/W1/2022	1	plastic	button	Skeleton No. 27. From screening	7.02.2022	-
52/W1/2022	1	metal?	button	Skeleton No. 27. From screening	7.02.2022	-
53/W1/2022	4	plastic	button	Skeleton No. 29. Left elbow	7.02.2022	Photo 53
54/W1/2022	1	plastic	button	Skeleton No. 29. Left elbow	7.02.2022	Photo 54
55/W1/2022	1	plastic	button	Skeleton No. 29. Right elbow	7.02.2022	-
56/W1/2022	1	metal	button	Skeleton No. 29. Right elbow	7.02.2022	-
57/W1/2022	4	leather, paper	wallet? fragment	Skeleton No. 29. Right elbow	7.02.2022	-
58/W1/2022	7	metal, textile fragment	coin	Skeleton No. 29. Right elbow	7.02.2022	-
59/W1/2022	2	metal	button	Skeleton No. 29. Left foot	7.02.2022	-
60/W1/2022	1	plastic	button	Skeleton No. 29. Left foot	7.02.2022	-
61/W1/2022	1	metal	buckle	Skeleton No. 29. Left foot	7.02.2022	-
62/W1/2022	2	rubber	shoe sole and heel	Fill of grave pit	7.02.2022	-
63/W1/2022	9	metal	coin	Skeleton No. 18. Right pelvis	7.02.2022	Kopeks, Photo 55
64/W1/2022	3	metal	belt elements	Skeleton No. 18. Vicinity of pelvis/waist	7.02.2022	-
65/W1/2022	3	metal	button	Skeleton No. 18. Pelvis vicinity	7.02.2022	-
66/W1/2022	1	mother of pearl	button	Skeleton No. 18. Left wrist	7.02.2022	Cuff?, Photo 56
67/W1/2022	1	metal	button	Skeleton No. 18. Thorax vicinity	7.02.2022	Photo 57
68/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe heel	Skeleton No. 18. Left foot	7.02.2022	-
69/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe heel	Skeleton No. 18. Right foot	7.02.2022	-
70/W1/2022	1	metal	button	Skeleton No. 18. Thorax vicinity	7.02.2022	Photo 58
71/W1/2022	1	plastic	button	Skeleton No. 8. Right femur	7.02.2022	-
72/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe sole	Skeleton No. 8. Right foot	7.02.2022	-
73/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe sole	Skeleton No. 8. Left foot	7.02.2022	-
74/W1/2022	1	metal	pistol cartridge case	Skeleton No. 18. From screening	7.02.2022	9×17 mm
75/W1/2022	1	metal	buckle	Skeleton No. 22. Vicinity of pelvis/waist	7.02.2022	-

Catalogue No.	Quantity	Material	Kind of artefact	Location	Date	Comments/Description
76/W1/2022	1	rubber, plastic	footwear	Skeleton No. 22. Right foot	7.02.2022	-
77/W1/2022	1	rubber, plastic	footwear	Skeleton No. 22. Left foot	7.02.2022	-
78/W1/2022	3	metal	belt elements	Skeleton No. 22. Knees vicinity	7.02.2022	-
79/W1/2022	1	metal	button	Skeleton No. 22. Knees vicinity	7.02.2022	-
80/W1/2022	1	metal	buckle	Skeleton No. 25. Thorax vicinity	7.02.2022	-
81/W1/2022	1	rubber, plastic	footwear	Under skull of skeleton No. 25	7.02.2022	-
82/W1/2022	6	rubber, plastic	footwear	Skeleton No. 25. Feet	7.02.2022	Birch bark?
83/W1/2022	1	metal	buckle	Skeleton No. 25. From screening	7.02.2022	-
84/W1/2022	1	aluminium	button	Skeleton No. 25. From screening	7.02.2022	-
85/W1/2022	2	rubber, metal	shoe sole	Skeleton No. 5. Right foot	7.02.2022	-
86/W1/2022	1	plastic	button	Skeleton No. 25. From screening	7.02.2022	-
87/W1/2022	1	metal	buckle	Vicinity of skeleton No. 5.	7.02.2022	-
88/W1/2022	1	plastic	button	Skeleton No. 5. From screening	7.02.2022	-
89/W1/2022	1	metal	buckle	Skeleton No. 13. Pelvis vicinity	7.02.2022	-
90/W1/2022	1	metal	button	Skeleton No. 13. Pelvis vicinity	7.02.2022	-
91/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe heel	Skeleton No. 13. Right foot	7.02.2022	-
92/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe heel	Skeleton No. 13. Left foot	7.02.2022	-
93/W1/2022	1	plastic	button	Skeleton No. 5. From screening	7.02.2022	-
94/W1/2022	4	metal	stud?	Skeleton No. 5. From screening	7.02.2022	-
95/W1/2022	1	metal	button	Skeleton No. 13. From screening	7.02.2022	-
96/W1/2022	1	metal, textile fragment	moneta	Skeleton No. 13. From screening	7.02.2022	-
97/W1/2022	1	metal	button	Skeleton No. 10. Right scapula	7.02.2022	-
98/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe heel	Skeleton No. 10. Right foot	7.02.2022	-
99/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe heel	Skeleton No. 10. Left foot	7.02.2022	-
100/W1/2022	1	plastic	button	Fill of grave pit. From screening	7.02.2022	-
101/W1/2022	1	metal	buckle	Skeleton No. 28. Right pelvis	7.02.2022	-

Catalogue No.	Quantity	Material	Kind of artefact	Location	Date	Comments/Description
102/W1/2022	1	plastic	button	Skeleton No. 28. Right wrist vicinity	7.02.2022	-
103/W1/2022	3	metal	button	Skeleton No. 28. Pelvis vicinity	7.02.2022	-
104/W1/2022	2	metal	button	Skeleton No. 28. Pelvis vicinity	7.02.2022	-
105/W1/2022	3?	metal	coin	Skeleton No. 28. Pelvis vicinity	7.02.2022	-
106/W1/2022	1	plastic	button	Skeleton No. 10. From screening	7.02.2022	-
107/W1/2022	1	plastic, textile fragment	button	Skeleton No. 10. From screening	7.02.2022	-
108/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe heel	Skeleton No. 28. Right foot	7.02.2022	-
109/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe heel	Skeleton No. 28. Left foot	7.02.2022	-
110/W1/2022	1	steel, wood	pencil/awl?	Skeleton No. 28. Thorax	7.02.2022	-
111/W1/2022	1	metal	fastener	Skeleton No. 10. From screening	7.02.2022	-
112/W1/2022	1	metal	fastener	Skeleton No. 10. From screening	7.02.2022	-
113/W1/2022	1	metal	buckle	Skeleton No. 4. Pelvis vicinity	8.02.2022	-
114/W1/2022	1	metal	fastener	Skeleton No. 3. From screening	8.02.2022	-
115/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe sole	Skeleton No. 4. Left foot	8.02.2022	-
116/W1/2022	1	metal	button	Skeleton No. 10. Left pelvis	8.02.2022	Found during bones cleaning
117/W1/2022	1	metal	buckle	Skeleton No. 4. Pelvis vicinity	8.02.2022	-
118/W1/2022	1	metal, brass	pistol cartridge case	Skeleton No. 4. From screening	8.02.2022	9×16 mm, Photo 59, 60
119/W1/2022	1	plastic	button	Skeleton No. 4. From screening	8.02.2022	-
120/W1/2022	2	metal	fastener	Skeleton No. 4. From screening	8.02.2022	-
121/W1/2022	2	metal	metal item	Skeleton No. 21. At right shoe	8.02.2022	-
122/W1/2022	2	metal	button	Skeleton No. 21. At right shoe	8.02.2022	-
123/W1/2022	3	metal	coin	Skeleton No. 5. Feet vicinity	8.02.2022	-
124/W1/2022	1	aluminium	button	Skeleton No. 21. From screening	8.02.2022	-
125/W1/2022	1	plastic	button	Skeleton No. 26. Pelvis vicinity	8.02.2022	-
126/W1/2022	1	metal	buckle	Skeleton No. 26. Pelvis vicinity	8.02.2022	-

Catalogue No.	Quantity	Material	Kind of artefact	Location	Date	Comments/Description
127/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe heel	Fill of grave pit	8.02.2022	-
128/W1/2022	2	rubber, metal	shoe sole	Bottom of grave pit	8.02.2022	-
129/W1/2022	1	aluminium	button	Bottom of grave pit	8.02.2022	-
130/W1/2022	1	aluminium	button	Skeleton No. 26. Thorax vicinity	8.02.2022	-
131/W1/2022	1	plastic	comb	Between skeleton No. 6 and skeleton No. 26.	8.02.2022	Photos 61 - 62
132/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe heel	Vicinity of skeleton No. 6.	8.02.2022	-
133/W1/2022	1	metal	button	Skeleton No. 26. Pelvis vicinity	8.02.2022	-
134/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe sole	Skeleton No. 6. Right foot	8.02.2022	-
135/W1/2022	1	rubber, metal	shoe sole	Skeleton No. 6. Left foot	8.02.2022	-
136/W1/2022	1	metal	buckle	Skeleton No. 5. From screening	8.02.2022	-
137/W1/2022	5	metal	metal item	Fill of grave pit	8.02.2022	Bullets?
138/W1/2022	3	metal	coin	Fill of grave pit	8.02.2022	-
139/W1/2022	4	metal, aluminium, plastic	button	Fill of grave pit	8.02.2022	-
Completed by		R. Dylewska			Date	29.03.2022

Photographs of selected artefacts



Photo 43. 3/W1/2022, denture (Photo by Róża Dylewska)



Photo 44. 3/W1/2022, denture (Photo by Róża Dylewska)



Photo 45. 12/W1/2022, shoe sole (Photo by Róża Dylewska)



Photo 46. 12/W1/2022, shoe sole (Photo by Róża Dylewska)



Photo 47. 12/W1/2022, shoe sole with logo and size (Photo by Róża Dylewska)



Photo 48. 15/W1/2022, button (Photo by Róża Dylewska)



Photo 49. 24/W1/2022, comb (Photo by Róża Dylewska)



Photo 50. 26/W1/2022, buttons (Photo by Róża Dylewska)



Photo 51. 28/W1/2022, coins (Photo by Róża Dylewska)



Photo 52. 33/W1/2022, bullet 7 mm (Photo by Róża Dylewska)



Photo 53. 53/W1/2022, buttons (Photo by Róża Dylewska)



Photo 54. 54/W1/2022, button (Photo by Róża Dylewska)



Photo 55. 63/W1/2022, Soviet coins (Photo by Róża Dylewska)



Photo 56. 66/W1/2022, button (Photo by Róża Dylewska)



Photo 57. 67/W1/2022, button (Photo by Róża Dylewska)



Photo 58. 70/W1/2022, button (Photo by Róża Dylewska)



Photo 59. 118/W1/2022, cartridge case 9 mm x 17 mm (Photo by Róża Dylewska)



Photo 60. 118/W1/2022, cartridge case 9 mm x 17 mm (Photo by Róża Dylewska)



Photo 61. 131/W1/2022, comb (Photo by Róża Dylewska)



Photo 62. 131/W1/2022, comb (Photo by Róża Dylewska)