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**Dashbulag Report
On Excavations of Dashbulag Settlement
At Kilometre Point 342 of
Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan and South Caucasus pipelines Right Of Way**

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ABSTRACT

This Report gives an account of the archaeological excavations carried out at the medieval settlement site at Dashbulag located at Kilometre Point (KP) 342 of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) Right Of Way (ROW). The Report depicts the course of excavations and provides descriptions of the cultural layers, features and artefacts discovered at the site. Based on the analysis of the available factual material this site was dated to the 9th-11th centuries, A.D. It is thought to be a rural type medieval settlement site.

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I. Introduction

- *Description of the BTC and SCP Archaeology Programme*

Archaeological excavations in connection with the construction of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan and South Caucasus Pipeline (SCP) pipelines were conducted prior to, and during the construction of these pipelines. These excavations generally were carried out within the 44m wide pipeline corridor from 2001 to 2005. The archaeology program consisted of five phases of which the first four phases constituted field investigations:

Phase I – actual and potential archaeological sites were visually identified during walkover or baseline surveys during the selection of the pipeline route.

Phase II – the sites that were identified during Phase I as archaeologically potential were tested by digging test pits and conducting small-scale trial excavations.

Phase III – small and large-scale excavations were carried out within the BTC ROW.

Phase IV – small and large-scale excavations were carried out within the SCP ROW.

In addition to these, all the construction activities were monitored by watching brief archaeologists.

In general, during the core Phase III and Phase IV archaeological excavations were carried out at 41 sites with thousands of artefacts discovered. None of these sites had been previously known to archaeological science.

Phase V – preparation of scientific reports on the archaeological excavations carried out during the previous phases.

- *Discovery of the Archaeological Site*

The medieval Dashbulag settlement site located at KP 342 of the BTC ROW was not discovered during Phase I or Phase II, because it had no surface indicators to attract attention. The site was identified by a watching brief archaeologist during trenching for the BTC pipeline in 2005. The construction work was temporarily halted and opportunity provided to enable archaeological investigations to commence at the site.

The excavations at the site were carried out on the BTC side of the pipelines construction corridor in November-December 2004 and on the SCP side of the pipeline easement in July 2005. The work was conducted by two teams of archaeologists from the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography (IoAE), Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. The first team investigating the site in 2004 included Ahliman Abdurrahmanov, Ziya Hajili and Fuad Huseynov and was led by Bakhtiyar Jalilov and Shamil Najafov. The second excavation team in 2005 included Muzaffar Huseynov and Ziya Hajili, the former being the lead archaeologist. All the work at site was supervised by BTC archaeological representatives Edward Dun and Claire Angus.

II. Archaeological Contexts for Understanding the Site

- *General Archaeological Overview of this Portion of Azerbaijan*

The Shamkir District where the medieval Dashbulag settlement site is located lies in the western or Ganga-Gazakh region of the Azerbaijan Republic. The favourable natural geographic location and climatic conditions have attracted people to this area since ancient times which accounts for

numerous archaeological sites of different historical dates revealed in this region. Intensive life continued in the Ganga-Gazakh area during all historical and archaeological periods from the Stone Age to the Late Middle Ages. Hundreds of archaeological sites of different dates have been discovered here. These were Stone Age camps, settlements of early farmers and stock-breeders, settlement sites and burials dating to the Bronze Age, early Iron Age, Antique Period and Middle Ages.

The Stone Age monuments were revealed and studied primarily in the territory of the Agstafa and Gazakh Districts. The best known among these are Damjili, Dashsalahli, Yatag Yeri campings and open sites of the Stone Age date.

The relatively more investigated monuments in the area are early farmers and cattle-breeders' sites dating to the Eneolithic Period (between 6000 and 4000, B.C.). Such sites as Shomutepe, Gargartepesi and Toyratepe in Agstafa, Babadervish in Gazakh, Goytepe, Mentejtepe and Toyratepe II in Tovuz, Kechili, Rustepesi and Ganlitepe in Shamkir and others could be mentioned as ancient settlement sites. The first Eneolithic monument excavated in the Ganja-Gazakh area was the Shomutepe site. As the artefactual material recovered from this site drastically differed from that of South Caucasian coeval sites, a new Shomutepe archaeological culture was designated which covers the Kura River mid flow basin, the south-east of present-day Georgia and the Ganja-Gazakh region of Azerbaijan.

A number of various archaeological sites dating to different stages of the Bronze Age have been recorded in the Ganja-Gazakh region. A fairly well studied early Bronze Age settlement is the Babadervish site in the Gazakh District. Kurgan type burial sites of this date have been excavated in the Khanlar, Shamkir, Dashkasan Districts and around Ganja.

The Gullutepe settlement site in the Agstafa District and burial mounds in Dashkasan, Shamkir and Tovuz could be named as dating to the middle Bronze Age. Of these more fully researched are burial sites.

Most of the uncovered sites in the Ganja-Gazakh region are those dating to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age (between the second half of the 2nd millenium and the beginning of the 1st millenium, B.C.). The monuments of this date in the area relate to the Khojali-Gedabey Culture. They are represented by ancient settlements, kurgans, earth burials and stone coffin graves. The more fully investigated sites of this date in the area are Babadervish IV and Saritepe ancient settlements. In the Gedabey and Dashkasan Districts small fortresses – cyclopean structures have been thoroughly studied. Hundreds of burials have been excavated in the Khanlar, Ganja, Shamkir, Gedabey, Dashkasan and Gazakh Districts.

Settlements and burials from the Antique Period (between the middle of the 1st millenium, B.C. and the third century, A.D.) have been discovered in the Ganja-Gazakh region. From these Saritepe settlement in the Gazakh District and Garajamirli settlement in the Shamkir District should be specifically noted. The excavations at these sites provided evidence of a highly developed urban culture way back in the early Antique Period.

The early Middle Ages (fourth to third century) in the area are represented by settlements, burials and ceremonial structures. Albanian Christian chapels as well as rural and urban settlements of this date have been excavated and studied. These were Christian chapels in the Gazakh and Agstafa Districts and the Torpaggala urban settlement site in the Tovuz District.

Both urban- and rural-type settlements dating to the Middle Ages (ninth to eighteenth century) are known to exist in the Ganja-Gazakh region. Among these such remarkable medieval cities as Ganja and Shamkir should be specifically noted. The excavations conducted at these sites provided evidence that they already developed into large cities during the eighth to ninth centuries.

• *General Summary of the Geography and Geology of the Area*

The relief, geographic and geological characteristics of any region condition the economics, material culture and consequently the entire mode of life of people in this area during different periods of history. From this point of view of particular interest is the Ganja-Gazakh region which is divided into three distinctive parts in terms of relief, geography and geology: mountainous, sub

mountainous and flat. From the west and south-west the area is locked with high ridges of the Minor Caucasus. The highest peaks in these ridges are the Goshgar Dagi (3378m) and Hinal Dagi (3373m). The alpine and sub alpine grasslands high in the mountains and foothills of the Minor Caucasus are covered with thick green vegetation even in the hottest summer months which is the major factor in the development of summer animal husbandry. These areas are covered with woods at a height of 500-600m and up to 2200-2300m. Higher up the woodland changes taking the shape of narrow strips of forested land which gradually passes into sub alpine meadows and fields. At a height of 2500m the mountainsides mostly covered with alpine grasslands sometimes rather scarce alternate with steep rocks. It is in these mountains that the Kura River right-hand tributaries feed from plentiful water sources and snow-covered mountain peaks. The sub mountain wood and brushwood zones are the natural habitat for wild boar, bear, wolf, badger, jackal, hare and other animals. Of birds the most precious are pheasant and francolin.

The flat and partially foothill zone is located 150-600m above sea level. This zone is characterized by brown and chernozem soils fit for crop growing. At the same time large portions of this zone are semi-desert lands with sagebrush being the major vegetation. At a height of 500-600m the areas covered with sagebrush scrub are replaced with woods. Rapid water rivers running through deep gorges of the Minor Caucasus come out to the flat area and form wide river beds in these places which become even wider closer towards the Kura River. The fairly large rivers in this area are Agstafachai, Hasansu, Tovuzchai, Zayamchai, Shamkirchai and Goshgarchai. In the summer months the water flow in these rivers decreases to the extent that some of them may completely dry up and yield no water to the Kura River.

There are a number of mineral deposits in the region's mountainous areas. Commercially significant of these are a copper mine in Gedabey and an iron ore mine in Dashkasan. Deposits of semiprecious stones such as agate, opal, chalcedony, amethyst, jasper, aragonite and crystal were also discovered in this area. A gold mine and one of the largest obsidian mines in the Caucasus are located in the Kelbajar mountains in the immediate vicinity of Gedabey and Dashkasan.

- *Historical Contexts for Understanding the Site*

It is known from written sources that the Shamkir area where the site is located was considered to be one of the most strategically important provinces of the Albanian State that existed in the territory of North Azerbaijan from the 4th century, B.C. to the 7th century, A.D.

In the 9th century, A.D. which is the beginning of the historical period to which Dashbulag Settlement is dated, this area like all the other territories of Azerbaijan was under the Arab occupation. Written sources provide some information to this effect.

It is also well known about attacks to Shamkir city during the Mongolian yoke in the 13th century. Devastating attacks of Mongols resulted in the crisis of arts in the Shamkir province that was considered to be one of the flourishing centres of the Ganja craftsmanship. As the time passed settlement sites and associated crafts began to revive in this area and fully recovered by the beginning of the 14th century. From the 14th-16th centuries the role of craftspeople in the urban life and economy was more and more increasing.

III. Field and Office Methods

- *Field Methods*

The excavation of the site was carried out in two stages. During the first, BTC stage, the excavation site was divided into a total of eight quadrats of 4m by 4m along the pipe centreline, four quadrats west of the main road and four east of the road. The quadrats were numbered west to east with Arabic numerals.

During the second, SCP stage, the site was divided into sixteen quadrats of the same size along the pipe centreline – eight quadrats on the west and eight east side of the main road. The quadrats were numbered with Arabic numerals conversely east to west.

The quadrats excavated on the BTC side of the pipeline construction corridor were termed as Excavation Site I, while those excavated on the SCP side of the construction corridor were designated as Excavation Site II.

The excavation work was undertaken by the project labour force using shovels, barrows, trowels, brushes and other hand tools to clean and expose features as they were located. The stratification of cultural horizons was based on vertical profiling of excavation trenches. All the features exposed and artefacts recovered in the course of excavations were photographed, illustrated and recorded in a field logbook and site plans. Theodolites, geodetic levels and GPS were used for making plans and drawings and establishing the coordinates of the site and its height above sea level.

All archaeological finds were field sorted by IoAE staff to identify diagnostic material which was then boxed and sent off to IoAE to Baku. The finds that provided no new archaeological data were discarded by being buried at site.

- *Office/Laboratory Methods*

At the relevant department of the IoAE the finds were thoroughly processed, systematized and classified by date and type. Photographs of artefacts were taken and drawings were made where relevant. This Report reflects the results of the implemented work.

- *Archive Disposition*

All the processed archaeological material was handed over to the IoAE special archive set up for the storage of finds discovered on the BTC and SCP ROW.

IV. Excavation Results

- *Site Description*

The medieval Dashbulag settlement site is located between two villages in the Shamkir District; 100-150m to the north east is the village of Dashbulag and 200-250m south is the village of Dallar-Jayir. The site is crossed by the road that branches off from the Baku-Gazakh highway and traverses Dashbulag village to the Shamkir Hydroelectric Power Station. The excavations were carried out on both sides of the 13.5m wide road.

The land where the site is located is slightly slanting flat ground. The area on the eastern side of the road is arable land extending for approximately 1km to the modern Muslim cemetery. Therefore it was impossible to detect the eastern confines of the site. The area on the western side of the road is characterized by hilly terrain sloping down and up for about 500-600m to the west until it reaches flat, irrigated arable land again. A river course draining toward the Kura lies in this area. Based on the distribution of surface material it could be assumed that the total area of the site is about 2.5-3 hectares.

The site is located approximately 220m above sea level at 8587250, 4529550, Pulkovo System, KP342 on the pipeline route.

- *Description of Cultural Horizons*

The topsoil consisting of clay, sand and gravel had been stripped off within the BTC and SCP pipelines construction corridor up to a depth of 5cm to 30cm. The topsoil heap stacked on the edge of the easement contained pottery shards representing medieval pots of different functions. A few modern objects could also be found among the medieval artefacts.

Excavation Site I

Excavation showed that the cultural layer at Excavation Site I varied between 50cm and 100cm in thickness.

The cultural layer in Quadrats 1, 2, 3 and 4 began to be visible at a depth of 30-40cm (in this Report the depths are measured from the original ground level). It was of a light grey, grey and black colour and contained ash and charcoal flecks. This layer produced animal bones and fragments of various pots.

The cultural layer in Quadrats 5 and 6 was badly damaged by a recent irrigation ditch and water pipe. The medieval cultural material in these quadrats was heavily mixed up.

The cultural layer at a depth of 30-40cm and below in Quadrats 7 and 8 was characterized by a greyish soil layer containing small river stones.

Fragments representing various ceramic vessels were exposed at a depth of 55cm in Quadrat 1.

In Quadrat 2 when excavation reached a depth of 80-90cm it became clear that here like in Quadrat 1 the fine-grained, grey, ash- and charcoal-rich material continued down up to the natural layer. The pottery shards found in this quadrat bore traces of soot and fire on their surfaces.

In Quadrat 4 excavation to a depth of 80cm showed that here the overlying 35-40cm cultural layer had been damaged and destroyed during construction of the road that crossed the site. Only at this depth and below the cultural layer, approximately 30-40cm thick, consisting of grey soil, began to produce various ceramic fragments.

The water main, perpendicular to the excavation site was exposed at a depth of 60cm in Quadrat 5. It traversed the quadrat right in its centre and badly damaged the cultural layer. This layer was of a black colour and contained ash- and charcoal-rich material.

The cultural layer on the wall profile of Quadrat 6 which was dug up to a depth of 1m could be described in the following way. The upper 45cm thick upper layer consisted of black soil containing small pebbles. The underlying layer, 50-55cm thick, was a light grey and yellow substrate. Small number of pottery shards began to be found at this depth. It should be noted that the layers recorded on the wall profile were observed only along 1.5m length in the north-west section of the quadrat. The 2.5m long south-west section of the quadrat fell within the area of a large irrigation ditch passing through the site. This part of the quadrat was badly damaged and only a mixed up cultural layer could be observed.

Quadrat 7 fell within the area of the worn-out water main. The water leaking from the pipe formed a deep depression in the course of time and the cultural layer was completely washed out. Here occasional artefacts were found in the pebble- and sand-mixed soil layer.

The wall profile of Quadrat 8 excavated to a depth of 70cm clearly showed that the layers were mixed up there too. A black soil layer containing pebbles was seen at the south-eastern end of the quadrat. Only the 1.5-2m long section at the north-eastern end of the quadrat manifested a cultural layer consisting of light grey and yellowish soil. Various pottery shards were recovered from here.

Excavation Site II

It was established that the thickness of the cultural layer at Excavation Site II was approximately 80-90cm.

The cultural layer, up to a depth of 40cm from the original ground in Quadrats 1 to 8 on the eastern side of the main road produced medieval material – fragments of glazed and unglazed pottery and glass artefacts.

The cultural layer, up to a depth of 40cm from the original ground in Quadrats 9 to 16 on the western side of the main road was characterized by grey soil which contained pottery sherds coming from different vessels as well as pieces of glass jewellery and remains of bracelets.

The thickness of the cultural layer in Quadrats 1, 2, 3 and 4 varied between 40cm and 80cm. It consisted of light grey, grey or black soil rich in ash and charcoal flecks. This layer contained ceramic fragments. The natural layer was reached at a depth of 80cm.

The cultural layer in Quadrats 5, 6, 7 and 8 was 40cm to 90cm thick and consisted of ash-rich material which produced glazed and unglazed pottery fragments and animal bones. Below this depth only ground tandir ovens were discovered.

The cultural layer in Quadrats 9, 10, 11 and 12 varied between 40cm and 80cm in thickness. It consisted of ash-rich soil and contained large quantities of pottery, glass objects and animal bones. Further down storage pits were exposed at various depths.

The thickness of the cultural layer in Quadrats 13, 14, 15 and 16 was also between 40cm and 80cm. It consisted of ashy soil containing large quantities of ceramic fragments and animal bone. Beneath this layer tandir ovens and storage pits were exposed.

The archaeological excavations conducted at the site revealed animal bones and numerous artefacts, including fragments of different pots. The features exposed at the site included hearths, tandir ovens and storage pits.

Tandir Ovens (Tendirs)

Excavation I

Tandir oven 1 Excavations in Quadrat 1 revealed an ash rich grey and black layer containing flecks of charcoal. At a depth of 45cm in the north-east side of the quadrat a tandir oven was exposed which appeared to be the source of this ash rich material (Photos 2, 17 and 18). The tandir oven had a mouth diameter of 60cm and an inner diameter of 71cm and was 70cm deep. The walls were 5cm thick. To the east of the tandir oven there was an adjacent stone-work which supposedly was used as a pedestal for placing dough, spices and other ingredients and objects used in breadmaking. The length of this structure built of river-washed stones was 70cm, the width was 21cm and the height of the survived part was 40cm.

Tandir oven 2 was revealed at a depth of 80cm in Quadrat 2 (Photo 10). The top was truncated, only 30cm high walls survived. The tandir oven had an inner diameter of 105cm and 5cm thick walls. An adjacent circular structure built of large river-washed stones was seen to the north of it. Presumably, this structure like the structure in Quadrat 1 was also intended as a kind of support for putting dough and other materials used in baking of bread. The survived height was 45cm and it measured 90cm in diameter. In the north-east part of the quadrat a hearth was found that had a diameter of 90cm. The hearth contained a burnt and carbonized wood remnant measuring 20cm in length and 9cm in diameter.

Tandir oven 3 was uncovered at a depth of 60cm in the south-east corner of Quadrat 7. Dimensions: mouth diameter - 55cm, inner diameter - 65cm, wall thickness – 4.5cm, survived height – 37cm (Photo 4).

Tandir oven 4 was located at a depth of 50cm in Quadrat 1, 50cm to the north of Tandir oven 1 (Photo 1). Tandir oven dimensions were: mouth diameter – 57cm, inner diameter – 73cm, height - 74cm, wall thickness – 5.2cm. It had clear patterns of vertical and horizontal crosswise lines incised on the inner side of the walls. These patterns were meant for better adhesion, i.e. to prevent bread from falling off in the process of baking. The tandir oven contained a bluish ash layer up to 50cm thick. This feature was very likely of an earlier date than Tandir oven 1 and for some defect or malfunction became to be used as an ash dump for the adjacent newly constructed tandir oven. Besides, the depths at which these tandir ovens were found suggest that Tandir oven 1 was modernized by being built up above the ground to enable the baker to stand on his feet and handle breadmaking more comfortably. This hypothesis was reinforced by a 1m diameter pit, discovered at a depth of 40cm to the south of Tandir oven 1.

Tandir oven 5 exposed at a depth of 60cm in the western corner of Quadrat 6 measured 50cm in diameter (Photo 6). It had 5cm thick walls which survived to a height of 40cm. This tandir oven had also crosswise lines incised on the inner side of the walls.

Tandir oven 6 was located at a depth of 55cm. Its dimensions were: mouth diameter – 50cm, survived height – 38cm, body diameter – 60cm, wall thickness – 4.3cm. The inner side of the walls was incised with a pointed tool (Photo 7).

Tandir oven 7 was uncovered at a depth of 1m in the north-west side of Quadrat 5. By its form and size it resembled *Tandir oven 2*. The *tandir oven* had a diameter of 108cm and 2cm thick walls which survived to a height of 45cm. In addition, on the western side of this *tandir oven* there was an air intake measuring 5cm in diameter (Photo 8).

Tandir oven 8 was first visible at a depth of 145cm below the surface in Quadrat 8 of Excavation Site I. The top of the *tandir oven* was missing, the height of the remaining wall was only 17cm and it had a diameter of 62cm. The *tandir oven* had no ash hole. The *tandir oven* fill contained large quantities of primitive glazed pottery shards (Photo 14).

Tandir oven 9 was discovered at a depth of 86cm in Quadrat 2 (Photo 9). The feature was badly damaged, only the floor had survived which was 18cm thick. It had a diameter of 75-76cm and 5-6cm thick walls. Two hearths were seen by the *tandir oven*. One of these was fully destroyed and therefore was nondescript; the other hearth was relatively well preserved. The survived height was up to 8.5cm and the wall measured 8cm in thickness. It had a horseshoe shape with the partly missing south wall. A white ash layer and fragments of a storage jar and medium-sized *sarnij* were contained inside this hearth.

The remains of two *tandir oven* were exposed and cleaned at a depth of 67cm in Quadrat 3 (Photo 12). *Tandir oven 10* of a cylindrical shape was located in the south-west corner of the quadrat. The mouth part measured 47-51cm in diameter, the survived wall height was 23-30cm. The fragile *tandir oven* walls were up to 4cm thick. It had a fill of fine-grained soil containing ash and charcoal.

Tandir oven 11 was at the edge of the quadrat and to fully uncover it the quadrat had to be extended. The major distinguishing feature of this *tandir oven* was so that its widest diameter was not at the base but 15cm above it. *Tandir oven* dimensions were: mouth diameter – 60-61cm, base diameter – 38-40cm and the diameter 15cm above the base – 59-64cm. The walls of this *tandir oven* were carelessly moulded; the interior surface was not smooth. The survived height was up to 36cm. The top part of the walls had collapsed and fallen inside. The *tandir oven* fill consisting of fine-grained soil contained ash, small pottery shards and animal bones. In addition 2-3cm thick ash rich material covered the *tandir oven* floor. The fragments of a medium-sized unglazed jug were recovered from the *tandir oven*. These fragments represented those of a squat jug with an everted rim, cylindrical neck and a globular body tapering down to the base.

Tandir oven 12 was revealed at a depth of 120cm in Quadrat 7 (Photo 13). The *tandir oven* floor survived only. It measured 82-85cm in diameter with the wall thickness being 3-3.5cm. The floor was 12cm thick. A white layer of ash-rich material measuring 6-8cm in depth covered the *tandir oven* floor. To the west of and adjacent to this *tandir oven* was a roughly plastered structure measuring 24cm in diameter and 17cm in height. Presumably this feature like the similar features in Quadrats 1 and 2 was used as a support for placing dough and spices in bread making or food preparation.

Tandir oven 13 was exposed 70cm to the east of *Tandir oven 12*, at a depth of 120cm (Photo 15). It had a diameter of 70cm and the floor was 10cm thick.

Tandir oven 14 was revealed at a depth of 145cm in Quadrat 8. The *tandir oven* that had an oval shape measured 80-90cm in diameter. The survived wall height varied between 25cm and 30cm.

The distinguishing element of this feature was that its walls were laid of fired, 4-5cm thick bricks. An 8-10cm thick ash layer and 17 fired bricks were visible on the tandir oven floor. The bricks seemed to have fallen from the tandir oven wall.

Tendirs – Excavation Site I

Tandir oven	Excavation unit	Height	Diameter inner cm	Wall thickness	Damaged	Top of Feature	Criss cross lines	Comments
1	ExI Kv 1	70cm	71cm	5cm				Pedestal for bread making to the east
2	ExI Kv 2	30cm	105cm	5cm	Yes			Circular stone pedestal to the north. Ash hole
3	ExI Kv 2	37cm	55cm	4,5cm	Yes			
4	Ex I Kv 1	74cm		5,2cm			Yes	Earlier than Tendir 1
5	Ex I Kv 6	40cm		5cm			Yes	
6	Ex I Kv 8	38cm		4.3cm			Yes	
7	Ex I Kv 5	45cm		5cm				Air intake
8	Ex I Kv 8	17cm			Yes			
9	Ex I Kv 2			6cm				
10	Ex I Kv 3	30cm		4cm				
11	Ex I Kv 3		80-90cm				Yes	
12	Ex I Kv 7		82cm	3.5cm				Pedestal for bread making
13	Ex I Kv 7		70cm					
14	Ex I Kv 8	30cm	80-90cm	5cm				Built of fired bricks
1	ExII Kv 7		48	5	Yes	60cm	Yes	Could have been as kiln, ash hole in base
2	ExII Kv 8	67	46	4				
3	ExII Kv 9	30	75	4.5		84		
4	ExII Kv 13-14	25	40	5		90		

Excavation II

Tandir oven 1 was exposed at a depth of 60cm in Quadrat 7. The inner diameter measured 48cm and the walls were 5cm thick. The inner side of the wall was incised with criss-cross lines, probably, for better adhesion of bread to the tandir oven wall. There was much ash inside the tandir oven. Judging by the wall thickness and the ash hole in the lower part of the tandir oven, it could have also been used as a kiln (Photo 19).

Tandir oven 2 was located at a depth of 90cm in the south-west corner of Quadrat 8. As the tandir oven was at the very edge of the excavation trench, Quadrat 8 had to be extended to fully expose this feature (Photos 20 and 21). Dimensions: height - 67cm, diameter – 46cm, wall thickness – 4cm.

Tandir oven 3 was uncovered at a depth of 40cm in Quadrat 9. It was poorly preserved, the top part was altogether missing, the survived height was up to 30cm. The inner diameter of this relatively large feature was 75cm, with the walls reaching 4.5cm in thickness. Quadrat 9 produced also three storage pits. It is probable that the whole area of this quadrat fell within an activity area of the settlement.

Tandir oven 4 was found at a depth of 30cm in the baulk of Quadrats 13 and 14. Dimensions: height – 25cm, inner diameter – 40cm, wall thickness – 5cm.

Discussion

A total of eighteen tandir ovens were studied at the Dashbulag medieval settlement. The majority of these tandir ovens have survived intact to date. Fourteen were discovered in 2004 on the BTC excavation and four tandir ovens were found in 2005 on the SCP excavation.

Despite differences in size and shape all the excavated tandir ovens have common and similar features. Almost all of them were built of medium thickness semi-circular clay strips laid on one another. In some instances the clay was tempered with sand which was evidenced by small holes formed on these clay strips. It is clear that after being exposed to high temperature single grains of sand came off and the tandir oven surface acquired uneven texture. The clay used for building tandir ovens also contained grass or straw and goat wool. On the whole, the tandir ovens at the Dashbulag Settlement were all made of fire-clay and were well fired. In addition some of the tandir ovens had ash holes to control temperature regime.

Fragments of tandir oven and ash hole lids and also a few complete lids were found in the course of excavations at the Dashbulag Settlement. These were commonly flat and discoid (Novruzlu et al 2002). The large ones are deemed to have been used as tandir oven lids, whilst the smaller ones were meant to block ash holes. For example, a ceramic lid was found close to Tandir ovens 11, at a depth of 175cm in Quadrat 3 of Excavation Site I. The lid measuring 28cm in diameter and 4.5cm in thickness has a handle in the middle which is 4.5cm high and has a diameter of 4cm. On all four sides the handle is decorated with symmetrically aligned thumb round pecks. The edge of the lid is relatively thick and is decorated with slanting lines applied by polishing. These attributes and deep traces of soot and fire on the inner surface of the lid indicate that it was a tandir oven lid. Similar lids were found in Nakhchivan (Novruzlu 1993).

Ash holes were commonly drilled diagonally close to the bottoms of tandir ovens. Most of the tandir ovens excavated at the Dashbulag Settlement have one ash hole, others have none. In some of the quadrats there were limestones of different sizes lying close to the ash holes of tandir ovens. For example, Tandir ovens 12 excavated in Quadrat 7 of Excavation Site I had an 8cm-11cm diameter ash hole made on its eastern wall. A flat limestone was lying against it on the ground. It is very likely that it was used as a lid to cover the ash hole.

The majority of tandir ovens have plastered walls which have survived to date, although in some of them the daub had fully peeled off. Tandir ovens interiors were so daubed that the joints

between the clay strips of which the tandir oven was built could hardly be seen. In addition to walls, tandir oven floors were also daubed. The clay used for daubing tandir ovens contained grass or straw.

As is obvious, both large and small tandir ovens could be found at the medieval Dashbulag Settlement. Similar tandir ovens were also discovered at Kharaba Shahar site in Nakhchivan (Nuriyev 1970). It should be noted that tandir ovens typical of the Dashbulag area are also traditional for the Ganja-Gazakh region as a whole. Tandir ovens rank first as indicators of high development of breadmaking in the domestic and economic life of the medieval inhabitants of the Dashbulag village.

All of the tandir ovens at the Dashbulag Settlement have flat, slightly everted rims resembling those of ceramic vessels. All of the tandir oven bodies widen in their central part and then slightly taper down to the base. The inner sides of the walls of several tandir ovens have criss-cross lines incised by some sharp tool, which were probably done for better adhesion of dough to tandir oven walls. These and other characteristics provided evidence of similarity of Dashbulag and modern tandir ovens. This similarity manifests itself in both the construction technique and purpose of usage.

Storage Pits

Twenty three storage pits were excavated and studied at the Dashbulag Settlement: thirteen pits at Excavation Site I (Photos 24 and 25) and ten pits at Excavation Site II.

Excavation Site I

Storage Pit 1 was found at a depth of 95cm in the north-west corner of Quadrat 3 of Excavation Site I. At this depth cultural material became to be seen only in pits, the surrounding substrate being the natural layer. The pit fill contained ash, charcoal, pottery shards and animal bones. It measured 170cm in mouth diameter, 177cm in body diameter and 130cm in depth.

Storage Pit 2 was exposed at a depth of 95cm in the baulk of Quadrat 3 and Quadrat 4. Part of the pit was in Quadrat 4. Large ceramic fragments, human bones, brick and stone remnants were contained in this pit. The mouth diameter being 153cm, the inner diameter measured about 2m. The pit was 110cm deep.

Storage Pit 3 was revealed at a depth of 93cm in the central part of Quadrat 4. It contained large quantities of cultural material. The mouth diameter was 140cm; the inner diameter measured 172cm. The pit was 90cm deep.

Storage Pit 4 was smaller and was found at a depth of 90cm in the central part of Quadrat 2. Its mouth diameter was 65cm, the depth was 40cm and the inner diameter was 84cm. This pit was used as an ash dump.

Storage Pit 5 was exposed at a depth of 50cm, 1m to the south-east of the tandir oven. A bluish ash layer was seen in this pit. Judging by the thickness of this layer which was up to 60cm this pit was evidently also used as an ash dump. The pit had a diameter of 1m and was 80cm deep.

Storage Pit 6 was uncovered at a distance of 115cm from the northern edge and 245cm from the eastern edge of Quadrat 2 (Photo 23). The pit was exposed at a depth of 95cm. It measured 35cm in mouth diameter and was 27cm deep. A hole, 15cm in diameter, was seen in its eastern wall

Storage Pit 7 was located at a depth of 79cm against the northern edge of Quadrat 5. It had an oval shape of 90cm by 100cm. The pit fill was characterized by soft, yellowish-grey soil containing pottery shards and animal bones.

Storage Pit 8 was hit at the same depth in the west section of Quadrat 5, close to its central part. It had a cylindrical shape and measured 130cm in diameter. This 68cm deep pit contained pottery shards, a fragment of a clay lid, animal bones and ash-rich, fine-grained grey soil.

Storage Pit 9 was exposed and cleaned at a depth of 79cm against the western edge of Quadrat 6. It had a circular shape and measured 1m in diameter and 63cm in depth. The pit was filled with soft grey soil containing glazed and unglazed pottery shards and charcoal fragments.

Storage Pit 10 was exposed 60cm to the north of Pit 9 at a depth of 49cm in the baulk of Quadrat 6 and Quadrat 7. This pit had a cylindrical shape. It measured 110cm in diameter and was 64cm deep. The pit fill was fine-grained, soft soil containing pottery shards, burnt clay remnants, ash layers and charcoal bits.

Quadrat 8 produced three storage pits at a depth 50-55cm. Storage Pit 11 was located in the south-east end of the quadrat. It had a diameter of 95cm and was 50cm deep. The pit fill contained cattle and small bovid bones, glazed and unglazed pottery shards and metal pieces. There was also a fragment of a glass bracelet with round cross section.

Storage Pit 12 was revealed 80-85cm to the west of Pit 11. It had a roughly circular shape and measured 120-125cm in diameter. The depth of the pit was up to 60cm. It was filled with soft soil rich in burnt clay fragments, pottery shards and animal bones.

Storage Pit 13 was also found in Quadrat 8. It was located 40cm to the north of the western edge of the quadrat. The pit had an oval shape. It contained remains of tandir oven walls, charcoal bits, pottery fragments and animal bones.

Storage Pits

No.	Ex. Site	Quadrat	Depth of Exposure	Depth	Mouth Diameter	Bottom Diameter	Oval	Comment
1	1	3	95	130 cm	170 cm	177 cm		
2	1	3	95	110 cm	153 cm	200 cm		Contains large pottery shards and human bone
3	1	4	98	90 cm	140 cm	172 cm		
4	1	2	90	40 cm	65 cm	84 cm		
5	1	6	50	80 cm	100 cm			
6	1	2	95	27 cm	35cm			15cm diameter ash hole in the west wall at the bottom
7	1	5	90	79 cm	90x100 cm		Yes	
8	1	5	90	68 cm	130 cm			
9	1	6	79	63 cm	100 cm			
10	1	6-7	49	64 cm	110 cm			
11	1	8	80	50 cm	95 cm			
12	1	8	82	60 cm	120x125 cm		Yes	
13	1	8	88	55 cm	60x65 cm		Yes	

1	II	9	80 cm	31 cm	110 cm			
2	II	9	80 cm	54 cm	150x160 cm		Yes	A 15cm high step of 34cm by 36cm on the east side to descend into the pit.
3	II	9	80 cm	76 cm	95 cm	120		
4	II	10	75 cm	74 cm	148x172 cm		Yes	
5	II	11	82cm	45cm	90			
6	II	13	85cm	64cm	135cm			
7	II	13	88 cm	73 cm	120x180 cm		Yes	
8	II	13	80 cm	180 cm	118 cm	80		
9	II	14-15	80 cm	78 cm	115 cm			
10	II	15	80 cm	78 cm	82x110 cm		Yes	

Excavation Site II

Storage Pit 1 at Excavation Site II was exposed at a depth of 80cm in Quadrat 9. The pit measuring 110cm in diameter was 31cm deep and contained pottery sherds and animal bones (Photo 26).

Storage Pit 2 was also exposed at a depth of 80cm but in Quadrat 9. It had a diameter of about 150cm-160cm and was 54cm deep. A 15cm high step of 34cm by 36cm was constructed on the east side to descend into the pit. The pit produced charcoal and sheep and goat bones (Photo 26).

Storage Pit 3 was found in Quadrat 9 at a depth of 80cm. The mouth diameter was up to 95cm, the diameter at the bottom reached 120cm. This 76cm deep pit contained glazed and unglazed pottery shards, animal bones and charcoal (Photo 26).

Storage Pit 4 was larger and was revealed at a depth of 75cm in Quadrat 10. This roughly oval pit measured 172cm north to south and 148cm east to west. The pit was 74cm deep. Glazed and unglazed pottery shards, cattle and small bovid bones, lid fragments and charcoal bits were contained in this pit.

Storage Pit 5 was hit in Quadrat 11. The pit diameter was 90cm with its depth being 45cm. This pit exposed at a depth of 82cm contained sherds of both glazed and unglazed pottery.

Storage Pit 6 was located in Quadrat 13. The pit measured 135cm in diameter and 64cm in depth. It was exposed at a depth of 85cm and produced rich archaeological material. Both glazed and unglazed pottery fragments recovered from this pit represented those of pots of delicate making. In addition charcoal fragments were found in the pit.

Storage Pit 7 was also found in Quadrat 13. It had an oval shape and measured 180cm north to south and 120cm east to west. The pit was exposed at a depth of 88cm and was 73cm deep. Fragments of ceramic lids, animal bones and ash-rich material were contained in this pit.

Storage Pit 8 was totally different from all the other pits found. It was exposed at a depth of 80cm in Quadrat 14. At this depth the quadrat floor was entirely covered with a 30cm thick ash layer. The mouth diameter of the pit was 118cm. When the pit was cleaned to a depth of 80cm its

diameter decreased to 80cm and did not change until the bottom of the pit was reached at a depth of 100cm. The total depth of the pit turned out to be 180cm. The pit produced rich archaeological material. Of particular attention was an unglazed jug with decorations on both the body and handle (Photos 27 and 28).

Storage Pit 9 was uncovered at a depth of 80cm in the baulk of Quadrat 14 and Quadrat 15. It measured 115cm in diameter and was 78cm deep. Like the other pits this pit produced rich cultural material consisting of glazed and unglazed pottery, with the latter prevailing, animal bones and charcoal bits.

Storage Pit 10 was located at a depth of 80cm in Quadrat 15. It had an oval shape and measured 110cm east to west and 82cm north to south. The pit was 78cm deep. The removal of the ash rich soil layer from the pit revealed several pottery fragments including broken remains of lids of various sizes. These were made in a masterly fashion and some of them were decorated with “twisted rope” patterns.

Discussion Storage Pits

A total of twenty three pits were exposed and investigated at the Dashbulag Settlement - thirteen pits during the BTC stage (Ex I) and ten pits during the SCP stage (Ex II) of archaeological excavations. Some of the pits were in a poor state of preservation. But in the majority of cases these pits were intact and retained their original form. It is thought most were intended for storing food products

The storage pits discovered at the Dashbulag Settlement are different with regard to their shape and dimensions. These pits were dug in the natural layer approximately at a depth of 30-80cm from the ground level. The pits were commonly widening towards their bases. Some of the pits were very large with the mouth diameters or the depths reaching 180cm. The floors of many of the pits were smoothly daubed and clay luted.

Storage pits similar to those revealed at the Dashbulag Settlement had been found in almost all of the other medieval settlement sites of Azerbaijan, for example at Orangala medieval settlement site (Ahmadov 1962 p. 36-38) during Mingechevir excavations, where the idea was put forward that the pits were used as storage (Vahidov 1961, p26-28). Several of the pits discovered at Mingechevir contained food residue (Vahidov 1957 p 9-10). Such storage pits were also found during the excavations in the summer of 2004 which were conducted with participation of the authors of this Report at Girag Kasaman medieval rural settlement site, Agstafa District.

Cultural materials recovered from the pits are largely pottery fragments, remnants of bracelets and oil-lamps and bone artefacts with pottery prevailing.

Later reuse of the Dashbulag pits for dumping rubbish or waste product should not be excluded either. Despite their large dimensions, some of the pits were fully filled with pottery waste, bones and river-washed stones.

Burials

Excavations also revealed Antique Period Albanian burials underlying the cultural horizon at Excavation Site I. A total of eight skeletons were excavated and reburied in the Muslim cemetery located nearby. In all the graves Christian Albanian burial practices could be traced back. However several graves, namely, Grave 1, Grave 2, Grave 4 and Grave 6 did not appear to be properly aligned. The orientation of skeletons in these graves did not seem to be correct either. These graves were hit only on the east side of the road, traversing the site, namely in Quadrats 6, 7 and 8. (Photos 29, 30 and 31).

Rotted oak and juniper remains found in Grave 4, Grave 6 and Grave 7 suggest that wood was used as grave cover material. The underground burial chambers had definite confines. They all measured 195cm by 180cm. The depth at which the graves were uncovered ranged from 100cm to 150cm. The skeletons in some of the graves were in a good state of preservation.

- *Description of Finds*

Considerable quantities of artefacts of domestic function were recovered in the course of excavations at the medieval Dashbulag settlement site. These include pottery, metal objects, stone tools and glass jewellery. The pottery that prevails among the finds is represented by jars, sarnijes, jugs, guvejes, dopus, bardags, lids, piyalas, bowls, dishes and salt-cellars.

Pottery

Storage jars. These are represented by fragments only. The storage jars have narrow and flat bases, pear-shaped bodies, narrow and cylindrical necks and everted rims. As a rule, their bodies are girded with ornamental belts. The jars for the most part were well fired at an average temperature, the texture is dense, the colour is dark brown, pink or brick red. The belts engirding the bodies of the jars have incised or thumbbed wavelike decorations. The rims of the jars have relief decorations made up of thumbbed depressions (Photos 49-51).

Among the fragments of small jars there are some forming parts of jar bodies decorated with applied relief belts and spike-shaped ornaments. Several shards represent the upper parts of small jars. One of these fragments comes from a pot that had an everted rim, a neck gently tapering up and a slanting shoulder. The clay of this jar tempered with sand was fired to an average quality. The colour is pinky-brown.

Sarnijes. Small and medium-sized sarnijes prevail. The mouth of a medium-sized sarnij curves out in a semi-circular way; the neck widens downward and passes into the shoulder. The pot the lower half of which did not survive has a pear-shaped body. The upper ends of ribbon-shaped handles are attached to the rim. The shoulder bears a pattern made up of a series of incised lines and pecks. Another medium-sized sarnij is distinguished for the shape of its rim. At the point where the handles are fixed the rim of the mouth already curved out in a semi-circular way extends outwards even greater. A depression was thumbbed at the level where the handle is attached to the shoulder.

Several fragments come from a sarnij that had a mouth out-curved in a semi-circular way, wide neck, body tapering down and ribbon-shaped handles attached to the rim and the body. The pot tempered with sand was fired to a brown surface. This average quality sarnij has a soot layer on the external surface.

One of the sarnijes has a flat base, tapering pear-shaped body, low neck widening towards the shoulder, a mouth outcurving in a semi-circular way and a rounded rim. The passage to the body is somewhat bulgy as if the neck was placed on the shoulder. The handles connecting the neck to the body have applied horseshoe decorations. A chain-like zigzag strip girds the pot at its widest circumference. A moulded horseshoe decoration is applied to the upper part of the body. The clay of this pot was slightly tempered, the texture is medium dense. The pot was fired at a stable temperature to a brown surface.

Other fragments represent those of a small sarnij with an everted rim, low and wide neck and a globular body. The ribbon-shaped handle is attached by its ends to the neck and the widest circumference of the body. There are thumbbed patterns on the shoulder and body of the pot.

The ceramic remains found in Storage Pit 3 form part of a squat, wide-necked sarnij with ribbon-shaped handles attached to the shoulder and the upper section of the neck. The shoulder is decorated with a pattern made up of incised lines. The pot tempered with sand was poorly fired.

Bardags. There are few of them for the most part fragmentary. Forms include narrow- and wide-necked pots with gutter-shaped mouths. A fragment of a light red bardag-type vessel recovered from Excavation Site II (2005 excavations) of the settlement forms part of a single-handled pot with a gutter-shaped mouth. The wide ribbon-shaped handle had a depression in the centre of its

upper surface. The bardag has a long neck. The juncture of the neck with the shoulder is decorated with notches. The external surface of the rim has a gutter-shaped groove (Photo 47). Unlike other pots, the neck of the sulcate-mouth bardag revealed in Storage Pit 4 is wide and high. The centre of the neck and the area passing into the shoulder are decorated with incised lines. The pot was fired at a stable temperature to a light red surface. The texture is dense.

Neck and body fragments of a wide-necked bardag with an everted and rounded rim. The neck of the pot tapers down and joins the shoulder; the handle has oval cross section.

An intact upper part of a bardag-type vessel was found. The bardag has thin walls, upright mouth and is of a light red colour. The mouth area is engirded with three incised lines. The ribbon-shaped handle connects the shoulder and the upright mouth measuring 7.5cm in diameter.

The fragments of a medium-sized, relatively well preserved bardag were exposed in Storage Pit 2 of Excavation Site I. The bardag has a narrow neck and a globular body gradually tapering down to the flat base. The shoulder is decorated with thin incised lines. The clay of the bardag is pure, the texture is dense and the colour is light yellow.

Other bardag samples are largely represented by small shards. The pieces forming part of the neck and body of a wide-necked bardag have a narrow bulging belt. The belt is decorated with a thumb relief pattern. The pot was fired at a stable temperature to a pink colour, the texture is medium dense. The handle break point indicates that by its one end the handle was attached to the upper part of the neck. Judging by the fragments the pot had an oblong body. The fine-grained and pure clay of the bardag was well kneaded and the pot was fired at a stable temperature.

Some of the pottery sherds come from thin-walled and narrow-necked bardags. The rim of one of such bardags is everted. The pot appears to have had a globular body. The handle with round cross section connected the mouth and the shoulder. The handle close to the mouth has a small lug on it. Moulded lugs are applied to the points where a wavy line rises and drops. The pot has horizontal parallel lines and vertical notches incised on the body.

The lower part and a piece of the neck of a small, oblong and globular body bardag were found. One end of the handle with oval cross section was attached to the upper part of the neck. The clay of the bardag is pure, the texture is dense and the colour is light yellow.

In general, the bulk of the bardag fragments reflects small, flat-based pots that have cylindrical or elongated bodies.

There are also bardag handles among the finds. Their cross sections are largely oval or ribbon-shaped. One of the handles coming from a large bardag has a moulded decoration in the form of a lug applied to its upper part. Another fragment of a ribbon-shaped handle appears to belong to a large bardag with a gutter-shaped mouth. The handle with oval cross section represents that of a medium-sized bardag.

Jugs. Jugs constitute the larger proportion of finds. They differ from each other in form, size, and decoration and also in degree of firing. One of the found light red jugs is a medium-sized pot. Its rim is slightly everted. The mouth is decorated with notches. The juncture of the neck with the shoulder is girded with a small canal-shaped horizontal groove. The neck region is decorated with incised lines. The pot is intact, only a small fragment of the mouth is missing. The base has imprints of the potter's wheel. Dimensions: height – 18cm, body diameter -15cm, mouth diameter – 10cm, neck height – 5cm and base diameter – 10cm.

A large-volume jug with an everted rim. It has a cylindrical neck and elongated body tapering down towards the base. The lower side of the rim is decorated with thumb dots. The shoulder bears a “twisted rope” applied belt. The area below this belt is engirded with incised lines which additionally bear thumb horseshoe imprints. The pot tempered with sand and quartz was fired at a stable temperature to a red surface. The texture of the ceramics is medium dense. There are soot-covered patches on the surface (Photo 40).

The neck and body fragments of a jug with an elongated body and cylindrical neck were found. The pot was fired to an average quality; the colour of the ceramics is red.

A fragment of a large pot with an everted rim, low neck and oblique shoulder. It bears the traces of soot. The cut displays a grey interlayer resulting from firing at an unstable temperature.

A jug with a mouth curving out in a semi-circular way, wide neck and slanting shoulder. There are notches on the rim and on the area connecting the neck to the shoulder. Below this area there is an incised geometric pattern. The clay is tempered. The pot colour is red.

In general several pottery samples were recovered from the excavation site that bear zoomorphic images. These pottery samples are represented by jugs and cooking-pots. The zoomorphic images were applied by thumbing (stamping) and largely cover the area between the shoulders and bodies of pots. The zoomorphic images depict birds, goats, dogs and wild predators. The animal images come in a series engirding the pots. Zoomorphic images on pots may reflect natural animal behaviours to survive. Engravings of both wild animals and birds and other animals on some of pottery fragments may readily be perceived as depicting hunting scenes.

They sometimes consist of a series of images of one bird or one animal, and sometimes of a miscellaneous row of images of sheep and goats and predators.

A fragment of a small, narrow-mouthed jug-type vessel of a red colour has a miscellaneous row of images of sheep and goats and birds. The shoulder bears a thumbed belt-like line decorated with images of goats, predators and birds coming one after the other in a line (Photo 43). Another pottery fragment has only images of birds (Photo 42).

A red, high-necked, handleless jug-type pot with an oblong body. The rim of this footed jug is everted. The surface has soot patches. Height – 28cm, body diameter – 25.5cm, mouth diameter – 13.7cm.

Some of the recovered jug fragments are worth special consideration. One of these fragments is of a light red colour and bears images of birds and goats. The images were incised on the body between two 2.5cm wide horizontal incised lines and were those of two birds facing each other. Behind one of the birds there is an image of a big goat and a little goat running in front of the big goat. The birds are big. The images were incised on the pottery fragment. After the images were incised they were covered with a horizontal 2.3cm wide strip of red paint. The wall is 0.8cm thick. The pot interior bears traces of a potter's wheel.

Another jug recovered is black. It has two handles, a flat base and globular body with traces of soot on the surface. There are bulging plastic decorations on the shoulder of the pot. They are fixed to the shoulder vertically and are 6cm long and 1.5cm wide. These lugs are additionally decorated with notches. The shoulder is also decorated with notched patterns. The rim is everted in a semi-circular way. Dimensions: height – 21cm, body diameter – 27cm, mouth diameter – 20.7cm (Photos 32, 33, 37 and 38).

A fragment of a low-necked jug with a globular body and a mouth curving out in a semi-circular way. Its shoulder and body have incised wavy decorations. It was poorly fired at an unstable temperature to a brown surface.

A fragment forming part of a medium-sized jug with a neck narrowing upwards and a slanting shoulder. The fragment is richly decorated. The rim of the jug is engirded with a corrugated decoration made up of a series of thumbed dots, the neck has parallel horizontal grooves and the shoulder bears a belt-like pattern consisting of deep incised lines. The jug was moderately fired to a brown surface and has traces of soot on the surface.

A shoulder fragment of a medium-sized jug with an elongated body and high neck narrowing upwards is decorated with thumbed pecks and incised lines.

The fragment representing that of a jug with a body tapering downwards and a slanting shoulder is also decorated with thumbed pecks and incised lines. The rim has a decoration made up of hollows. A moulded decorative belt is applied to the part between the neck and the shoulder. The belt is additionally decorated with a series of hollows (Photo 50).

The fragment of a medium-sized jug-type vessel has a line incised on the part between the neck and the shoulder. The areas above and below this line are engirded with a bulging “twisted rope” patterns (Photo 35).

The rim of a small, wide-necked jug with a mouth curving out in a semi-circular way has a “twisted rope” decoration. A similar small jug is tempered with sand. It was moderately fired to a

red surface, the texture is medium dense. One more fragment comes from a jug that has a curved-out mouth, cylindrical neck and an oblique shoulder. The clay of the pot was tempered with sand and quartz. It was fired at a stable temperature to a light red surface, the texture is dense. The shoulder has an incised decoration (Photo 34).

Jugs displaying refined artistic taste were recovered from the Dashbulag settlement site. One of them revealed at a depth of 1m has two handles and a round base. The colour of the pot is black and its surface is completely covered with soot layer. This globular body jug was found in an upside down position. The shoulder of the jug has a moulded bow-shaped decoration, 6cm long by 1.5cm wide, which is additionally ornamented with notches. The shoulder is patterned with 1cm wide notches. Tempered with fine-grained sand the clay of the pot was well kneaded. The base is oval. Dimensions: height – 21cm, body diameter – 27cm, mouth diameter – 20.7cm.

A handleless, long-necked and oblong jug-type pot of a red colour was recovered from the settlement. The clay tempered with fine-grained sand was well kneaded and fired. The jug with an everted rim has no decorations. No soot traces on the surface. Dimensions: height – 28cm, body diameter – 25.5cm, mouth diameter – 13.7cm, base diameter – 13.3cm, wall thickness – 0.6cm.

Mouth and shoulder fragments of a light red storage jar were found at the site. The jar surface was polished and coated with light red paint. It has a long neck and an upright mouth with a rim slightly curving in. The neck has a moulded belt-like decoration. The upper part of the belt is thick, while the lower half is slightly thinner. The lower edge of the belt has a “twisted rope” depression. The juncture of the neck with the shoulder is engirded with a notched pattern. There are images of new vines and bunches of grapes on the shoulder of the pot. These are moulded images. The grapes depicted in the bunches number between 7 and 13. The pot tempered with fine-grained sand was well made. Grape images on the jar suggest that the pot was used for storing grapes or wine. The wall thickness is 0.8cm (Photo 44).

Half of a globular body jug-type pot of a red colour. The shoulder curves in towards the neck while the rim curves out in a semi-circular way. The pot tempered with fine-grained sand was well made. The shoulder is decorated with notches. Dimensions: height – 13cm, body diameter – 17.5cm, mouth diameter – 11cm, base diameter – 10cm.

Dopus. Dopu-type ceramic vessels were also recovered from the site. Some of such largely fragmentary pots were found intact.

A small dopu found at the excavation site has a flat base, elongated body and a mouth with an everted rim. The pot of a light red colour has thin walls. Dimensions: height - 5.5cm, mouth diameter – 6cm, body diameter – 8cm, base diameter – 4.5cm.

As noted above, the majority of dopus was represented by shards. A low-necked dopu with a body narrowing upwards and a mouth curving out has a decorated shoulder. The pot was made of tempered clay and fired at an unstable temperature to a light yellow surface.

A fragment of a small, polished dopu that had an oblong body, and a mouth widening outwards. The pot tempered with fine-grained sand was fired at a stable temperature to a red surface and medium-dense texture.

Fragments representing those of a dopu with a globular body, a neck narrowing upwards and a mouth curving out in a semi-circular way. The pot had incised decorations.

The shoulder of a dopu with an elongated body bears an incised decoration. A ribbon-shaped handle connects the shoulder and the mouth. The upper surface of the handle has a moulded horseshoe decoration.

Another fragment comes from a dopu that had a low neck, a mouth curved out in a semi-circular way and a ribbon-shaped handle attached to the rim and the body. The handle has a pattern made up of dots. There is a thumb hollow at the point where the lower end of the handle is attached to the body.

Cooking-pots. Ceramic shards representing those of cooking-pot-type vessels predominate over the rest of the pottery recovered from the archaeological site. The study of the cooking-pot fragments show that these vessels, for the most part, similarly shaped, differ from each other only

in size and decorative ornamentation. The cooking-pots recovered have large globular bodies, flat bases and necks sharply narrowing from the shoulders. Their rims bend backwards in a straight way. The shoulders and bodies of the pots have applied plastic “twisted rope” belt-like decorations. The handles shaped like triangles are attached to the shoulders with their vertices up. In addition to handles some of the pots have small and large triangular lugs. The handles and lugs have thumb decorations. Some of the handles are large and rise well above the rim of the vessel. The cooking-pot-type ceramic vessels that are particularly worthy of attention include also an intact, well preserved red pot with a globular body. On all four sides the pot has ribbon-shaped handles attached to the points where the shoulder passes into the mouth. The mouth bends in from the shoulder, while the rim curves out. The pot has thumb zoomorphic patterns engirding its shoulder. Bird and animal images follow each other in sequence. Dimensions: mouth diameter – 14cm, body diameter – 29cm, base diameter – 11cm, height – 21cm.

Cooking-pots among the pottery were mainly represented by broken pieces. The fragments of a thin-walled cooking-pot had a series of thumb hollows and a belt-like decoration. The pieces were covered with soot.

One of the decorated fragments represents that of a pot with a flat, everted rim and a body gradually tapering down to the base. This pot of a red colour was tempered with quartz in particular, its texture is porous.

Cooking-pot-type ceramic vessels were recovered from Excavation Site II (2005 Excavations). One of such pots is light red and has one handle. The handle has a hole in the middle and its sharp end bends upwards. On either side there are two horn-shaped lugs. Both the handle and the horn-shaped lugs are decorated with notches. The mouth curves in. The neck is engirded with thumb dots. The juncture of the neck with the shoulder has a thumb decoration. Well made (Photo 41). Dimensions: mouth diameter – 25.5cm, body diameter – 32cm, handle height – 5cm, handle width – 10cm.

The fragments including a piece of a small gutter-shaped spout suggest that they come from a cooking-pot that had a tapering body and a flattened mouth. The rim of the pot is decorated with incised and notched patterns. The pot was tempered with sand and quartz.

The fragment that has a small admixture of quartz in its composition represents that of a cooking-pot with a body tapering up from the shoulder and a lug-shaped handle.

One of the ceramic shards forms part of a cooking-pot that had a rounded mouth and a body tapering up from the shoulder. The rim is girded with a “twisted rope” belt-like decoration. The fabric contains small quantities of sand and quartz. The texture is dense, the colour is dark brown. Another fragment comes from a cooking-pot that had a body tapering up from the shoulder and handles with triangular cross section. The external surface below the mouth has horizontal grooves. The pot was slightly tempered. The surface is covered with a soot layer.

One of the shards belongs to a cooking-pot that had a triangular handle attached vertically to the shoulder. The clay of this pot containing quartz grains was fired at a stable temperature. The texture is dense, the colour is red.

Lids. The lids recovered from the archaeological site are similarly shaped and largely of a light red and red colour. The majority of them have a column-like handles in the centre. The lower surfaces of the lids are flat, whereas their upper surfaces have ornaments. The central parts of the lids are thick, the edges are relatively thin. The edges of the majority of the lids are decorated with spike-shaped patterns.

The lids were used to cover jugs and cooking-pots. The majority of them are large.

Fragments of a large and thick lid of a light red colour were recovered from the excavation site. The handle in the centre of the lid was proportionally large as well. The lid handle has a groove and is decorated with notches and three-sided hollows. The body and the mouth region are engirded with horizontal patterns. Dimensions: handle diameter – 4.5cm, height – 5cm (Photo 36). The lids measure 15.5cm-25cm in diameter and 0.7cm-2cm in thickness. One of the complete lids of this type has notched decorations on its edges. The handle asymmetrically attached to the centre of the lid is shaped like a conical column.

Another lid has a thumbled “twisted rope” edge and a handle shaped like a capped column, 4cm in height. One more disk-shaped lid with a thumbled “twisted rope” edge is worthy of attention for having a depression on its lower surface. The handle of the lid has a thumbled depression on its top as well. The lid is incomplete.

A well-fired disk-shaped lid with a flat lower surface has a convex upper surface ending in a tubular handle. Another medium-sized disk-shaped lid is also conical. The central belt has an incised decoration. The junction into the conical part has a decoration consisting of a series of thumbled pecks resembling triangles. A similarly shaped lid has notches on its upper surface with a bulging belt applied around its edge.

There are also dome-shaped lids among the pottery finds. These were largely found at Excavation Site II. One of such dome-shaped lids has flat edges decorated with notches and a ribbon-shaped handle. The dome-shaped part of the lid ends with a conical handle. Most of the lids of this type are large and assumed to have been used to cover jar-type pots. The dome-shaped part of the lid has incised concentric roundels, while the edges of the lid are decorated with notches. The lower surface of the lid is sooted.

The archaeological site produced also fragments of lid handles. One of the handle fragments found comes from a bell-shaped lid fired to a medium quality. The clay was tempered with sand. The texture is medium dense, the colour is light red. The handle is shaped like a mushroom with a bulging circle in the middle.

Glazed and unglazed ceramic kitchen ware was found in the course of excavations. The utensils are represented by piyala-, bowl- and platter-type pots. The clay of the kitchen ware is pure or slightly tempered. The majority of such pots were fired at a stable temperature, the texture is dense and the colour is red or pink. They are mostly coated with blue or green glaze. Height – 2.5cm, mouth diameter – 8.5cm, wall thickness – 0.5cm.

One of the recovered platter-type vessels has a foot-ring. The interior of the pot is decorated with circles applied with chestnut glaze. The centres of the round patterns are coated with blue glaze. Black glaze was also used in the decoration of the pot. Being fragmentary, it did not yield measurements.

A fragment of a squat, flared bowl-type vessel with a ring-shaped base was found. The central part on the interior of the pot has a pattern applied with manganese.

An unglazed fragment appears to belong to a squat, flared bowl with a ring-shaped base. It was fired to a medium quality, the texture is dense and the colour is pink.

Another fragment comes from a bowl that had an upright mouth and a squat body tapering down to the base. The exterior of the pot is coated with a thin angobe layer.

One of the piyalas has a flat base and flared-up walls. The flattened upper surface of the mouth has a shallow groove.

A small piyala or dish has a low ring-shaped base and walls flaring up and bending sideways. The everted rim is decorated with notches. There is a depression in the central part of the pot.

A fragment forming part of a thin-walled piyala with an everted rim and globular body.

A fragment of a piyala with a flattened mouth, semi-globular body decorated below the mouth with a pattern made up of one bulging and one incised line. The interior of the pot is glazed blue.

The archaeological site produced also fragments of oil lamps. One of them represents that of an oil lamp with a narrow and flat base, body tapering down to the base and tubular spout. This slightly tempered item was fired at a stable temperature to a dense texture and light red surface (Photo 40).

Another broken piece represents that of a small oil-lamp glazed green on the inside. A ribbon-shaped handle connects its mouth and shoulder. There is a lengthwise groove on the handle. The edges are slightly elevated. The oil-lamp spout is broken. Its mouth and base are narrow.

The pottery recovered from the Dashbulag Settlement includes also fragments of glazed salt-cellars, piyalas, dishes and bowls.

Fragments of pots decorated with white angobe and overcoated with transparent glaze were not uncommon finds as well (Photo 52). A pottery shard forming part of a dish or bowl with an

upright, slightly curved-in mouth bears a geometric pattern applied with white angobe and overcoated with blue and green glaze.

Pots decorated with white angobe under a layer of green glaze are numerous. A fragment of a stout, bowl-type pot with a ring-shaped base is decorated with white angobe and overcoated with green glaze. A ceramic piece representing that of a thin-walled salt-cellar or piyala with a disk-shaped base is decorated with angobe and overcoated with green glaze. Dribbling of glaze caused a black spot in the central part of the pot. Another fragment coming from a dish or plate with a thickened mouth has a geometric pattern on the inside applied with white angobe and overcoated with green glaze.

Glazed pottery shards form part of a bowl or dish that had geometric patterns applied in white angobe and then overcoated with green glaze. There are dribbles of angobe and glaze in the decorated part of the pot.

A fragment of a small-volume bowl was also decorated using the same method. The interior of the pot was striped with angobe and overcoated with green glaze.

The salt-cellar glazed with manganese had a low, disk-shaped base and flaring walls. The rim was curved out and gradually rounded.

One third of an almost similarly shaped salt-cellar but with an upright rim survived. Unlike the previous one it was glazed with glossy, not opaque manganese.

The majority of salt-cellar and piyalas are monochromatic with green glaze most widely used. This fact is evidenced by the finds recovered during 2004 as well as 2005 excavations. Sometimes poor glazing caused spots in the glazed layer. In several cases failure to strictly comply with glazing technique caused dribbling of glaze in the process of firing resulting in the appearance of dark spots on the pot surface.

A salt-cellar that has an upright mouth, low, disk-shaped base, semi-globular body with an applied plastic belt-like decoration. The interior of the pot is coated with green glaze. Dribbling of glaze caused a dark spot in the central part of the pot. Because of poor quality, the glaze had largely come off the pot surface (Photo 48).

Vase-type pots were also found at the settlement site. One of such pots of a light red colour was fragmentary. However it was possible to restore it. Only the base part was missing. The pot is large. The mouth has a flange on the inside and gets gradually thinner towards the edge. The rim is girded with a 0.8cm wide groove. The vase tempered with fine-grained sand was fired at a stable temperature (Photo 46).

A decorated ceramic fragment was found at the settlement site. This grey, tubular item was narrow on one side and wide on the other. The narrow part was broken. The outer surface of the tube has a protruding lug and part of it was broken. The piece bore three horizontal lines of thumbing pecks. Thumbing of pecks on the wet clay caused bulges on the inside of the item. The survived length of the ceramic tube was 10.5cm, the mouth diameter was 5cm, the diameter at the narrowest part was 3.5cm and the body diameter was 6cm.

The glazed pottery provides in its form, decoration and glazing technique is typical of early glazed pottery dating to the 9th-10th centuries.

Glazed ware similar to that from the site was excavated in large quantities at Beylagan. In addition to classifying the Beylagan pots, A. Jacobson substantiated that this type of glazed pottery was dated the 9th-11th centuries (Jacobson, 1959, p.224-226). Other analogues of this pottery type were discovered in the excavations undertaken by Zeviatov in Baku. These pots were dated to the 9th-10th centuries (Zeviatov, 1946, p.37-39).

Stone Artefacts

The stone artefacts discovered in the course of excavations consist of quern stones and grindstones. The grindstones are all elongated with their grinding surfaces concave from use. A fragment of a grindstone made from a small and thin river stone was found. It has a hole at its upper end for attachment to the belt.

Boat-shaped quern stones found are represented largely by fragments. The length of one of the fragments is 9.5cm. Another fragment comes from a quern stone made of tufa and measures

10.5cm in length by 6.5cm in width. The lower part of a large quern stone was found at an activity area of the site. It was over 50cm long and 7cm thick.

The cultural layer containing charcoal- and ash-rich material continued down to a depth of 90cm in Quadrat 3. A white stone with a small cavity was exposed at a depth of 60cm at the western corner of the quadrat. The cavity measured 6cm in diameter and was 3.4cm deep. The broken part of the stone manifests one side of a relatively large cavity on the stone. It is thought the stone was used as a pad stone.

A tool made of black basalt-type stone was recovered from the settlement site. Both ends of the tool are broken. The tool has a depression on its upper surface. The length of the survived part is 22cm, the width is 15cm and the thickness is 8cm. The upper surface is rubbed away forming a hollow which measures 6cm in diameter and 2cm in depth. The bottom of this cavity is oval. The lower, cold face of the tool is unworked and uneven (Photo 53). This stone appears to have been used as a pad stone.

Glass Artefacts

The glassware largely represented by bracelets is particularly worthy of attention for its high quality.

Vessels

Glass vessels are not many. The samples recovered from the 2005 excavations are represented only by a neck piece of a medium-volume vial and two small fragments of thin-walled glass vessels. One of the fragments comes from a small, thin-walled vessel which was made of clear, colourless glass. The other fragment appeared to represent part of an everted and rounded rim of a thin-walled piyala-type vessel made of clear, greenish glass. The vial recovered was also made of clear glass; however because of long staying in the ground it had become somewhat darker.

Bracelets

Glass bracelets which were widely used as items of decoration were among the finds frequently encountered in the cultural layer. These are divided into different groups and types depending on the form of their cross sections.

One of the bracelets is made of translucent green glass of oval cross section. The bracelet has decorations in the form of “twisted rope”. Another bracelet made of ribbon-shaped blue glass differs from the first only in size.

A remnant of a bracelet made of clear pink glass also bears a decoration in the form of “twisted rope”. The size of the survived fragment suggests that the complete bracelet measured approximately 6.5cm in diameter. It had round cross section.

The number of bracelets with flat, oval or triangular cross sections is few. Bracelets with oval cross sections are represented by two samples. They were made of midnight blue glass decorated with horizontal lines. Flat, ribbon-shaped bracelets made of blue glass were represented by three pieces.

The number of twisted glass bracelets is larger. These were made of black, green, dark brown and midnight blue glass. A few of them were made of blue glass and incrustated with red glass.

Bracelets of round cross section with glass threads spirally wound were also widespread. For the most part they were made of black or blue glass.

Of particular interest here is the purity of composition and quality of glass items. Another interesting aspect worthy of special consideration is the prevalence of glass bracelets among the glassware found at the Dashbulag Settlement.

Bracelets of this type were found in larger quantities during the excavations conducted at the medieval Fakhrali site. Comparison of these two groups of glass bracelets did not show any significant difference in terms of shape, fabrication technique or date.

Metal Objects

Several iron and copper objects were found during the archaeological excavations. The majority of them were represented by individual fragments.

Bronze

A small copper bracelet presumably made for a child was found at the excavation site. There was a gap between the two ends of the bracelet. The bracelet has flat and ribbon-shaped cross section measuring 5cm in diameter.

Iron

A 9cm long, heavily corroded iron object with the thick rear edge and the cutting edge getting thinner appeared to be part of a blade. An iron object measuring 5cm in length and remotely resembling a triangle gets narrower and sharper towards the tip. The remaining pieces were not enough to identify its form and determine its function. It could only be assumed that it was an arrowhead.

An unusual iron object was recovered from the excavation site. One end of it was straight while the other end was flattened by being punched. Both ends were partly broken. It was sooted and bore traces of fire and was completely corroded. The area where this object was found contained large quantities of charcoal- and ash-rich material. The context where the object was found and its shape suggest that it was a scraping tool for a tandir. Scraping tools like this are called tandir scraping tools because they were used to remove bread from the tandir wall and clean tandir walls from stuck bread remains. However, as the handle of this scraping tool is missing it is hard to say whether it was a tandir scraping tool or dough scraping tool. As the blades of tandir or dough scraping tools are similarly shaped, they could be differentiated only by the lengths of their handles.

Fragments of an iron object were recovered from the excavation site. They appeared to be remains of a plough tip. One edge of the object bends upwards. A cruciform iron object is obliquely attached to this edge. Remains of rotted wood can be seen on the opposite edge. This iron object is 45cm long by 6cm wide.

Animal Bones

Significant quantities of animal bones were recovered from the cultural layer at the Dashbulag Settlement. Domestic animals predominate over all other faunal remains and mainly consist of cow, buffalo, sheep and goat, pig and horse bones. Cattle bone is the most common

V. Analytical Results

• Interpretation of Excavation Results

It is very important to clarify some aspects of the economic life in the medieval Dashbulag Settlement. The excavations suggest that Dashbulag was a one-layer monument developed in the 9th-11th centuries as a rural type settlement site. The differences in the intensity of the cultural horizon of the settlement site, the interleaving of rich and poor cultural layers imply that this settlement site had rather a loose layout.

Judging by the artefacts clearly seen in the walls of the BTC trench the site could have covered a more extended area. From this point of view only 40m long section of the cultural horizon was investigated. The investigation of the site showed that the upper layer of the excavated length was to a certain extent damaged due to the asphalt road that had been laid over the site.

The artefacts provide evidence that the people living here were mainly engaged in farming and animal husbandry. In addition they were engaged in crafts which suggest they led a settled life. In the animal husbandry cattle-breeding occupied a major place. The crafts were plain and of local

importance intended to satisfy the needs of villagers in pottery and metalware. Wheel-turned unglazed pots of different functions were widely used in everyday life. At the same time glazed tableware was also produced and used.

The jewellery of local people mainly consisted of glass and metal bracelets and beads.

The archaeological evidence suggests that there was Christian community in the area, followed by an Islamic community here from the second half of the 9th century. The archaeological evidence for the earlier settlement has not been revealed by this work, but it is likely to have been located a short distance away.

The excavated portion of the more extended Dashbulag Settlement could as well be a possible activity area of craftsmen and bakers which once more implies that this site was a rural agrarian settlement. Based on ethnographic observations and archaeological excavations it becomes clear that the Dashbulag community had a peculiar farming culture in the Middle Ages. The presence of a dried out river bed by the western edge of the settlement also supports this view. Another assumption is that this river traversed the settlement site in the centre and people lived on both its right and left banks. In any case, availability of an irrigation source, positively affected development of farming and crafts. There were no signs the settlement site was impacted by river flood.

The significant number of storage pits and tandir ovens can provide additional information about the population of the village. As no signs of a tandir, or pit on top of another have been found during excavations, it might imply a rather short period of occupation of the site. However, the study of pottery places the use of the site between the 9th and 12th centuries. The abundance of storage pits and tandir ovens and the total absence of structural remains suggest that the excavations mostly covered the activity area of the settlement site.

- *Dating*

The establishment of the chronological framework of the medieval Dashbulag Settlement proceeds from the stratigraphic observations and comparative analysis of the artefactual material recovered from the site.

The medieval Dashbulag Settlement was a rural type settlement that provided material manifesting high degree of cultural and economical development. In spite of being one-layer settlement site, the facts prove that life here continued for several centuries. However, some of pottery samples such as jugs, platters and cooking-pots date even to the 12th century. Therefore in order to establish more exactly the chronology of the monument there is a need for larger-scale investigations. Nevertheless, based on a number of comparative analyses it is possible to deduce that life in the medieval Dashbulag village began in the 9th century and continued up to the 12th century. This chronological division could be amended by the results of future investigations.

The artefacts recovered from the site manifest signs of the highly developed crafts typified by those found at Ganja. No doubt, some of the artefacts found are very delicately made and appear to have been imported by way of exchange from Ganja or some other developed city located nearby (Najafov et al 2005 p538).

It is most probable that the medieval Dashbulag Settlement highly developed economically and culturally and also in terms of trade declined in the 12th century.

- *Discussion and Analysis of the Results of the Work Compared with Other Sites of a Similar Nature on the Pipeline Route*

By its nature the Dashbulag Settlement is similar to Girag Kasaman I, Fakhrli and Hajialili III sites investigated along the BTC and SCP pipelines route. The excavation of these sites provided the opportunity to trace back the characteristic features of the 9th-10th century rural type settlement sites of the area. Taking into consideration that medieval rural settlements of Azerbaijan have not been sufficiently studied, then the excavations carried out at Dashbulag acquire not only local but also all-Azerbaijani importance.

Comparison of the outcomes of excavation of this site with those of similar sites, including Girag Kasaman and Fakhrali did not show any significant differences between them. Comprehensive information has been collected from each of these sites with respect to the economic and domestic life of a medieval rural type settlement site.

- *Discussion of the Site within a Regional and National Context*

It should be noted that prior to excavations within the BTC and SCP pipelines construction corridor, large-scale excavations had been conducted at numerous early medieval Azerbaijani sites dating to the 9th-11th centuries. Dozens of monuments of this date were studied by long-term excavations in Gazakh, Agstafa, Fuzuli, Jalilabad, Ganja, Baku, Shamakha, Beylagan, Guba, Gusar, Shabran, Gabala and elsewhere. The results of this work were reflected in scientific and popular-scientific literature. All these sites were large medieval settlement sites. However, as has been stated above, rural type sites like Dashbulag were studied to a less degree in Azerbaijan. From this point of view the excavations carried out at the medieval Dashbulag Settlement assumes certain importance. It was these excavations that provided the opportunity to learn more about some aspects of the material culture of the western region of Azerbaijan in the 9th-11th centuries.

- *Recommendations Regarding the Protection of the Site or Future Research*

In general, the scope of excavations at the medieval Dashbulag Settlement restricted by the BTC and SCP construction corridor is sufficient for characterization of the site. Currently this site can be considered as one of the best studied sites along the BTC and SCP pipelines route.

It is expedient to prepare and publish a monograph to familiarize the scientific society with the final results and popularize among wide public the knowledge gained from the research of the Dashbulag Settlement.

The settlement site is very similar to the early medieval Girag Kasaman site in terms of type, date and culture it belongs to. This similarity is supported by the archaeological material. The only difference is that the Dashbulag site clearly exhibits signs of a more developed culture which is accounted for by its closer location to such large cultural centres of the period as Ganja and Shamkir. As Dashbulag was a rural settlement, the majority of houses here would likely have been adobe-walled constructions. However, no definite judgements can be made in this respect, as no structural remains were recorded during excavations at the site. There is no doubt, the site was used continuously over several generations. Pottery forms discovered at the site shows a period of use between the 9th and 12th centuries. For example, coarsely made jugs, jars and platters dated to the 9th century are superseded by more delicate pots having thumbled decoration. Later in the 11th-12th centuries skilfully made more refined glass bracelets and domestic pottery become widespread. Red painted pots decorated with ornamental thumbled belts from Dashbulag has very close affinities with the 9th-11th century assemblage of pottery from excavations of medieval Ganja, Beylagan and Dabil cities. Identity of both the decorating techniques and decorative motives shows that this type of pottery is characteristic of the Arran school. No doubt, the Shamkir Province was one of the major pottery centres during the period under discussion.

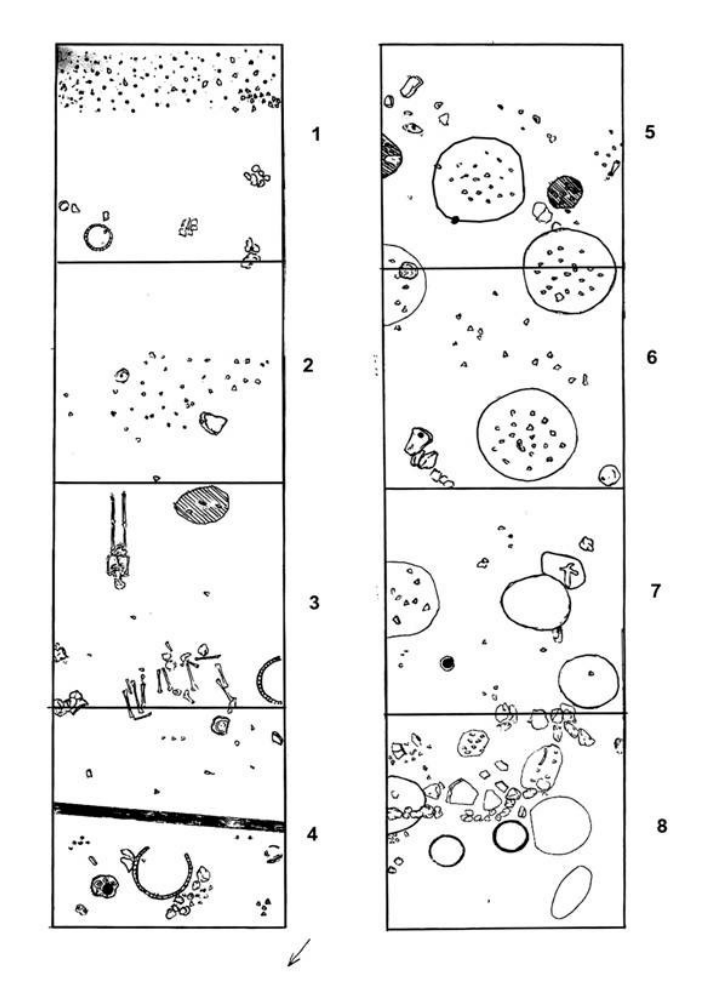
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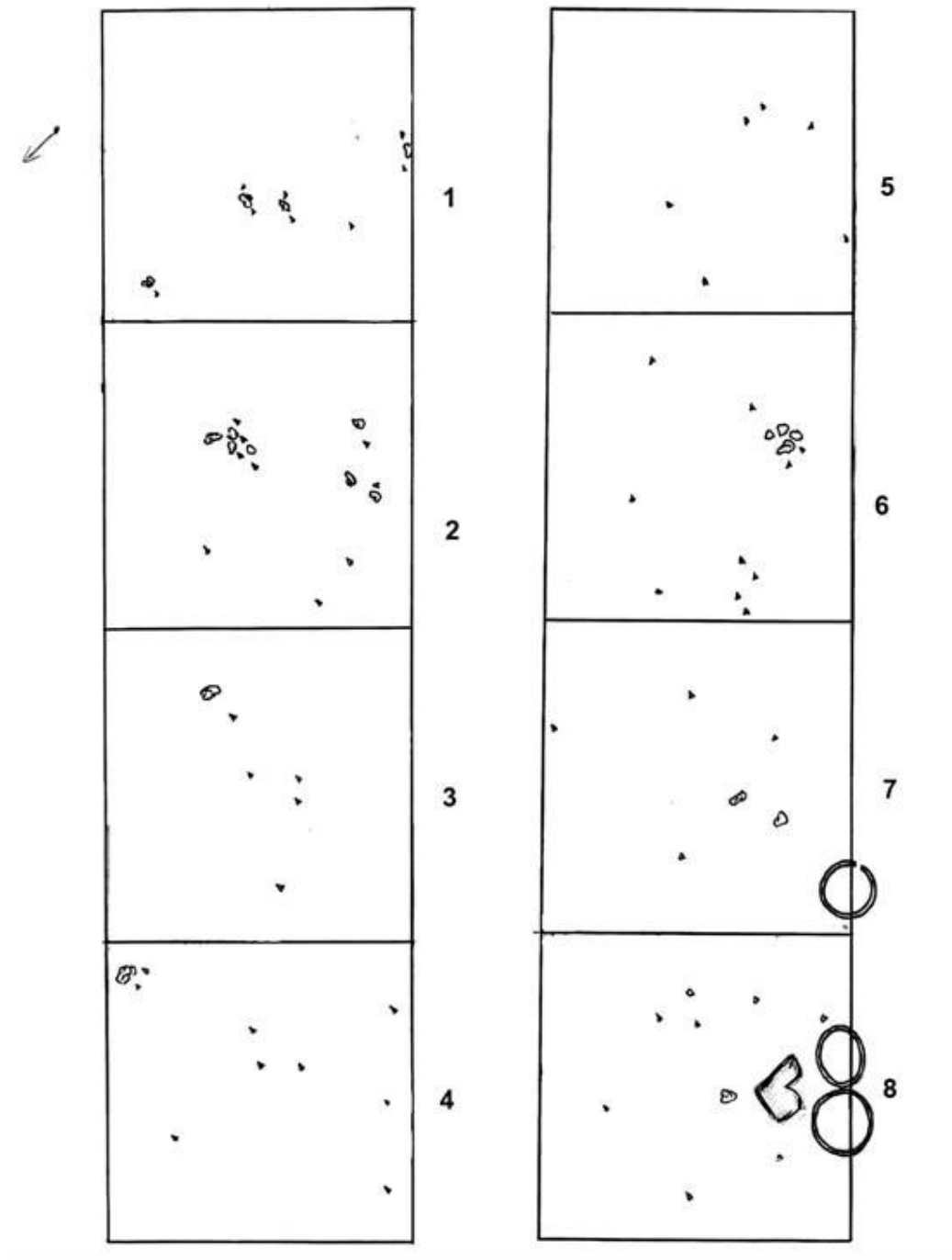
VI. Illustrations

Plate 1



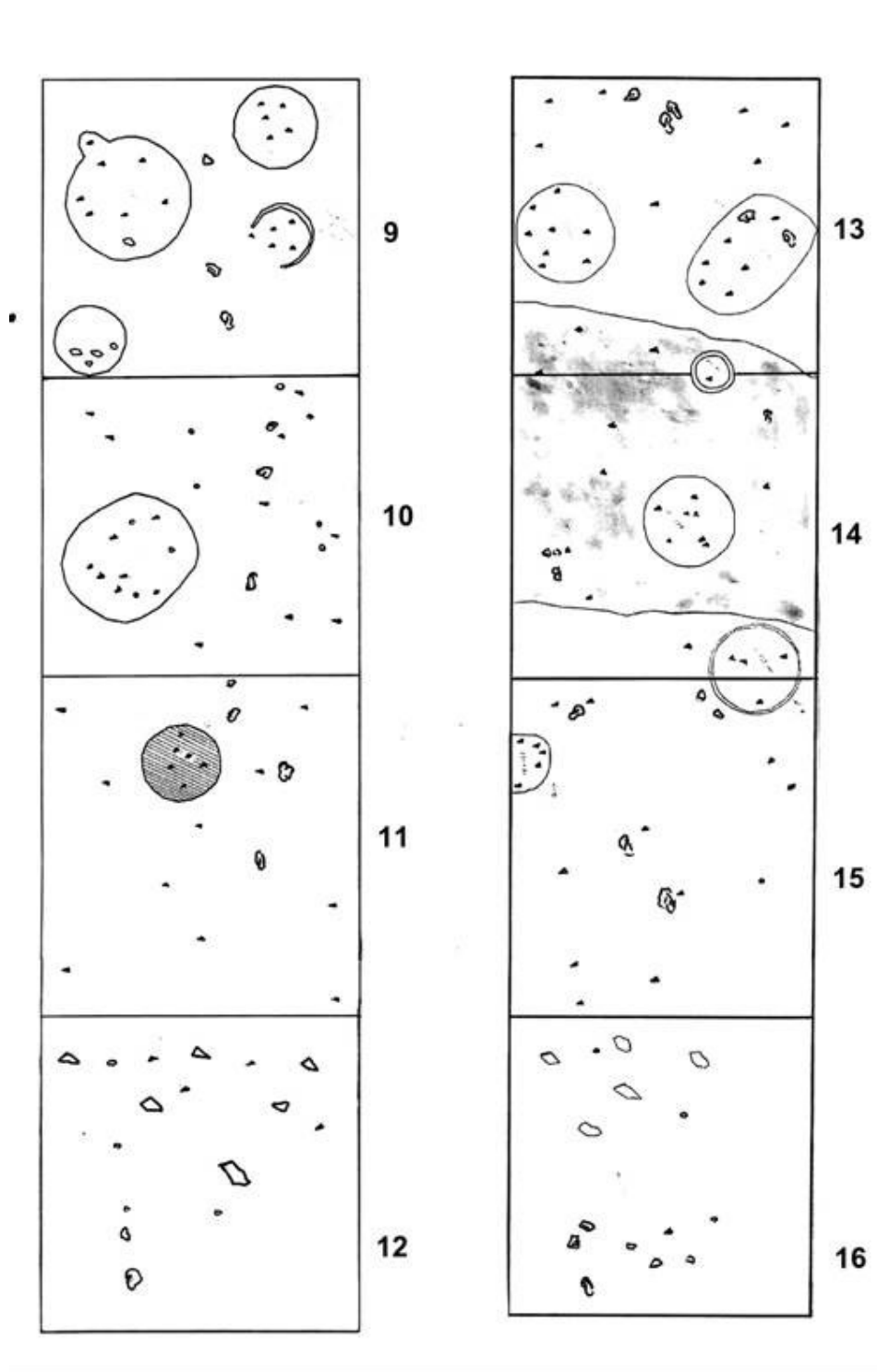
Excavation Site I. Qu. 1 west (4 and 5 adj road) 8 east.

Plate 2



Excavation Site II. Qu. 1-8 1 east, 8 west adj. to road.

Plate 3



Excavation Site II. Qu. 9-16 9 east adj road, 16 west.



Photo 1. Dashbulag. KP 342 Ex 1 Qu. 1 from north east Tandir ovens.



Photo 2. KP 342 Ex 1 Qu. 1 from north Tandir oven.



Photo 3.



Photo 4. KP 342 Ex 1 Tandır oven.



Photo 5.



Photo 6.



Photo 7.



Photo 8.



Photo 9.



Photo 10. KP 342 Ex 1 Qu. 2 Tandir oven 2.



Photo 11. KP 342 Ex. 1 Qu. 1 Tandir oven 2.



Photo 12. KP 342 Ex. 1 Qu. 5.



Photo 13. KP 342 Ex. 1 Qu. 7.



Photo 14. KP 342 Ex 1 Qu. 8.



Photo 15. KP 342 Ex 1 Qu 8.



Photo 16. KP 342 Ex 1 Qu. 5.



Photo 17. KP 342 Ex. 1 Qu. 1 from north east Tandir ovens.



Photo 18. KP 342 Ex.1 Qu. 1 Tandir oven.



Photo 19. KP 342 Ex.2 Qu. 7.



Photo 20. KP 342 Ex.2 Qu. 8.



Photo 21. KP 342 Ex.2 Qu. 8.



Photo 22. KP 342 Ex. 1 Qu. 2.



Photo 23. KP 342 Ex. 1 Qu. 2.



Photo 24. KP 342 Ex. 1 Qu. 1-4 looking west.



Photo 25. KP 342 Ex. 1 Qu. 4 looking north east.



Photo 26. KP 342 Ex.2 Qu. 9.



Photo 27. KP 342 Ex. 2 Qu. 13.



Photo 28. KP 342 Ex. 2 Qu. 13.



Photo 29. KP 342 Ex. 1 Qu. 6 Alban period burial.



Photo 30. KP 342 Ex. 1 Qu. 6.



Photo 31. KP 342 Ex. 1 Qu. 6.



Photo 32. KP 342 Ex. 2 Qu. 8 looking north.



Photo 33. KP 342 Ex.2 Qu. 8 looking south.



Photo 34. KP 342 Ex.2 Qu.8 .



Photo 35. KP 342 Ex. 2 Qu. 8.



Photo 36. KP 342 Ex. 2 Qu. 13.



Photo 37.



Photo 38.



Photo 39.



Photo 40.



Photo 41.



Photo 42.



Photo 43.



Photo 44.



Photo 45.



Photo 46.



Photo 47.



Photo 48.



Photo 49.



Photo 50.



Photo 51.



Photo 52.



Photo 53.

VII. Inventory of Artefacts

Excavation Site I

No.	KP	Type of site	Material	Find	Quadrat Number	Comment
1	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
2	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
3	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
4	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
5	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
6	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
7	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
8	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
9	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
10	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
11	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
12	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
13	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
14	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
15	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
16	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
17	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
18	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
19	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
20	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
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22	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
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55	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
56	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
57	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
58	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
59	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
60	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
61	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
62	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
63	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
64	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
65	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
66	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
67	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
68	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
69	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
70	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
71	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
72	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
73	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
74	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
75	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
76	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
77	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
78	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
79	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
80	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
81	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
82	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	

83	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
84	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
85	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
86	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
87	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
88	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
89	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
90	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
91	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
92	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
93	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
94	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
95	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
96	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
97	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
98	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	looks like a handle
99	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	glazed
100	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	surface	glazed
101	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	glazed
102	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	glazed
103	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	glazed
104	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	glazed
105	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	glazed
106	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	glazed
107	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	glazed
108	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	glazed
109	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	glazed
110	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	glazed
111	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	glazed
112	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	glazed
113	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	glazed
114	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
115	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
116	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
117	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
118	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
119	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
120	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
121	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
122	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
123	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
124	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
125	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
126	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	

127	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
128	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
129	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
130	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
131	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
132	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
133	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
134	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
135	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
136	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
137	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
138	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
139	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
140	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
141	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
142	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
143	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
144	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
145	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
146	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
147	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
148	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
149	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
150	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
151	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
152	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
153	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
154	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
155	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
156	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
157	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
158	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
159	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
160	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
161	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
162	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
163	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
164	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
165	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
166	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
167	342	settlement	glass	bracelet	7	
168	342	settlement	metal	bracelet	4	
169	342	settlement	metal	tool	5	
170	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	

171	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
172	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
173	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
174	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
175	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
176	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
177	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
178	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
179	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
180	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
181	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
182	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
183	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
184	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
185	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
186	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
187	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
188	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
189	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
190	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
191	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
192	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
193	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
194	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
195	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
196	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
197	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
198	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
199	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
200	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
201	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
202	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
203	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
204	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
205	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
206	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
207	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
208	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
209	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
210	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
211	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
212	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
213	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
214	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	

215	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
216	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
217	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
218	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
219	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
220	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
221	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
222	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
223	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
224	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
225	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
226	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
227	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
228	342	settlement	stone	tool	4	
229	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
230	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
231	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
232	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
233	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
234	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
235	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
236	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
237	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
238	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
239	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
240	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
241	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
242	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
243	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
244	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
245	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
246	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
247	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
248	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
249	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
250	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
251	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
252	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
253	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
254	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
255	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
256	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
257	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
258	342	settlement	ceramic	salt cellar	7	

259	342	settlement	ceramic	salt cellar	7	
260	342	settlement	ceramic	salt cellar	7	
261	342	settlement	ceramic	salt cellar	7	
262	342	settlement	ceramic	salt cellar	7	
263	342	settlement	ceramic	salt cellar	7	
264	342	settlement	ceramic	salt cellar	7	
265	342	settlement	ceramic	salt cellar	7	
266	342	settlement	ceramic	salt cellar	7	
267	342	settlement	ceramic	salt cellar	7	
268	342	settlement	ceramic	salt cellar	7	
269	342	settlement	ceramic	salt cellar	7	
270	342	settlement	ceramic	salt cellar	6	
271	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
272	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
273	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
274	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
275	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
276	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
277	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
278	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
279	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
280	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
281	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
282	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
283	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
284	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
285	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
286	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
287	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
288	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
289	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
290	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
291	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
292	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
293	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
294	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
295	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
296	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	glazed
297	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	glazed
298	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
299	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
300	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
301	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
302	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	

303	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
304	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
305	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
306	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
307	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
308	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
309	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
310	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
311	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
312	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
313	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
314	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
315	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
316	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
317	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
318	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
319	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
320	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
321	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
322	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
323	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
324	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
325	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
326	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
327	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
328	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
329	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
330	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	glazed
331	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	glazed
332	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	glazed
333	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	glazed
334	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	glazed
335	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	glazed
336	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	glazed
337	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
338	342	settlement	ceramic	jar	6	
339	342	settlement	ceramic	jar	6	
340	342	settlement	ceramic	jar	6	
341	342	settlement	ceramic	jar	5	
342	342	settlement	ceramic	jar	8	
343	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
344	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
345	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
346	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	

347	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
348	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
349	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
350	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
351	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
352	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
353	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
354	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
355	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
356	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
357	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
358	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
359	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
360	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
361	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
362	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	3	
363	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	3	
364	342	settlement	ceramic	bardag	3	
365	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	3	
366	342	settlement	ceramic	plate	3	
367	342	settlement	ceramic	bardag	3	
368	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
369	342	settlement	ceramic	bowl	4	
370	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
371	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
372	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
373	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
374	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
375	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
376	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
377	342	settlement	ceramic	bowl	1	
378	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
379	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	1	
380	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	1	
381	342	settlement	ceramic	bowl	1	
382	342	settlement	ceramic	milk churn	1	
383	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
384	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
385	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	1	
386	342	settlement	ceramic	plate	1	
387	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
388	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	1	
389	342	settlement	ceramic	plate	1	
390	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	1	

391	342	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	1	
392	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
393	342	settlement	ceramic	jar	5	
394	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	5	
395	342	settlement	ceramic	plate	5	
396	342	settlement	ceramic	finjan	5	
397	342	settlement	ceramic	plate	7	
398	342	settlement	ceramic	jar	7	
399	342	settlement	ceramic	bowl	2	glazed
400	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	2	glazed
401	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	glazed
402	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	glazed
403	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	glazed
404	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	glazed
405	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	glazed
406	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	glazed
407	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
408	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
409	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
410	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	glazed
411	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
412	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
413	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
414	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
415	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
416	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
417	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
418	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
419	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
420	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
421	342	settlement	ceramic	bowl	1	
422	342	settlement	ceramic	saucer	1	
423	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	1	
424	342	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	5	
425	342	settlement	ceramic	plate	3	
426	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
427	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
428	342	settlement	ceramic	lamp	3	
429	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	3	
430	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
431	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	
432	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	7	
433	342	settlement	ceramic	milk churn	7	
434	342	settlement	ceramic	plate	6	

435	342	settlement	ceramic	bardag	2	
436	342	settlement	ceramic	candlestick	2	
437	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
438	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	2	
439	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
440	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	2	
441	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
442	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
443	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
444	342	settlement	ceramic	finjan	1	
445	342	settlement	ceramic	bowl	1	
446	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	1	
447	342	settlement	ceramic	plate	5	
448	342	settlement	ceramic	plate	5	
449	342	settlement	ceramic	bowl	5	
450	342	settlement	ceramic	plate	5	
451	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
452	342	settlement	ceramic	bardag	6	
453	342	settlement	ceramic	bardag	6	
454	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
455	342	settlement	ceramic	bardag	6	
456	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
457	342	settlement	metal	tool	6	
458	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	6	
459	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	1	
460	342	settlement	ceramic	plate	1	
461	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
462	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
463	342	settlement	ceramic	bowl	5	
464	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	8	
465	342	settlement	ceramic	plate	3	
466	342	settlement	ceramic	milk churn	5	
467	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	5	
468	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
469	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	5	
470	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
471	342	settlement	ceramic	kiln	8	
472	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	8	
473	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	8	
474	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	8	
475	342	settlement	ceramic	bardag	7	
476	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	7	
477	342	settlement	ceramic	plate	7	
478	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	

479	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
480	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	
481	342	settlement	ceramic	milk churn	7	
482	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
483	342	settlement	ceramic	milk churn	7	
484	342	settlement	ceramic	milk churn	7	
485	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	glazed
486	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	glazed
487	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	glazed
488	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	glazed
489	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	glazed
490	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	glazed
491	342	settlement	ceramic	bowl	7	
492	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
493	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	7	
494	342	settlement	ceramic	milk churn	7	
495	342	settlement	ceramic	milk churn	7	
496	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	glazed
497	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	glazed
498	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	glazed
499	342	settlement	ceramic	milk churn	7	
500	342	settlement	ceramic	milk churn	7	
501	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
502	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	7	
503	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	
504	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	glazed
505	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	glazed
506	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	glazed
507	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	glazed
508	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	glazed
509	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	6	
510	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	6	
511	342	settlement	metal	plough	2	
512	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	glazed
513	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	glazed
514	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	glazed
515	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	glazed
516	342	settlement	ceramic	bowl	1	
517	342	settlement	ceramic	bowl	1	
518	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	1	
519	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
520	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
521	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
522	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	1	

523	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
524	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	1	
525	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
526	342	settlement	ceramic	bowl	4	
527	342	settlement	ceramic	lamp	2	
528	342	settlement	stone	figure	8	
529	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	6	
530	342	settlement	metal	object	2	
531	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	5	
532	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
533	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	6	
534	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	glazed
535	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	glazed
536	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	glazed
537	342	settlement	paste	bead	7	

Excavation Site II

	KP	Type of Site	Material	Find	Quadrat Number	Comment
1	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	from the upper side
2	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
3	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
4	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
5	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	2	
6	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
7	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
8	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
9	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	3	
10	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
11	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
12	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	4	
13	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
14	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	5	
15	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
16	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	5	
17	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	5	
18	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
19	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
20	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
21	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
22	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	6	
23	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
24	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	6	

25	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	6	
26	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	6	
27	342	settlement	ceramic	pot	9	glazed
28	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	9	
29	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
30	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	6	
31	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	6	
32	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
33	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
34	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
35	342	settlement	ceramic	pot	6	glazed
36	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	6	
37	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
38	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
39	342	settlement	ceramic	jar	6	
40	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
41	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	13	
42	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	13	
43	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	13	
44	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	13	
45	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	13	
46	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
47	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	13	
48	342	settlement	ceramic	pot	13	glazed
49	342	settlement	ceramic	spoon	13	
50	342	settlement	ceramic	pot	13	glazed
51	342	settlement	ceramic	pot	13	glazed
52	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
53	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	13	
54	342	settlement	ceramic	jar	10	
55	342	settlement	ceramic	jar	10	
56	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
57	342	settlement	ceramic	pot	10	glazed
58	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
59	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
60	342	settlement	ceramic	pot	10	glazed
61	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
62	342	settlement	ceramic	pot	10	glazed
63	342	settlement	ceramic	pot	10	glazed
64	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
65	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
66	342	settlement	ceramic	jar	10	
67	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	14	
68	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	14	
69	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
70	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	14	

71	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	14	
72	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
73	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
74	342	settlement	ceramic	pot	14	glazed, two parts restored
75	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
76	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
77	342	settlement	ceramic	pot	7	glazed
78	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
79	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	7	
80	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
81	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
82	342	settlement	glass	bracelet	7	
83	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
84	342	settlement	ceramic	jar	9	
85	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	13	
86	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	13	
87	342	settlement	ceramic	jar	13	
88	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
89	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	9	
90	342	settlement	ceramic	oil-lamp	6	
91	342	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	9	
92	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
93	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
94	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	10	
95	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	10	
96	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
97	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	14	
98	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	14	
99	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
100	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
101	342	settlement	glass	bracelet	15	
102	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
103	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	9	
104	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
105	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	9	
106	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	9	
107	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	storage pit 2
108	342	settlement	ceramic	pot	9	glazed
109	342	settlement	ceramic	pot	9	glazed
110	342	settlement	ceramic	bowl	9	
111	342	settlement	ceramic	bowl	9	
112	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	15	
113	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
114	342	settlement	ceramic	pot	7	glazed
115	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	7	
116	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	

117	342	settlement	ceramic	pot	7	glazed
118	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
119	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	7	
120	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	7	
121	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	7	
122	342	settlement	glass	bracelet	7	
123	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	worthy of attention
124	342	settlement	ceramic	spout	7	
125	342	settlement	ceramic	pot	14	glazed
126	342	settlement	ceramic	pot	14	glazed
127	342	settlement	ceramic	spout	14	
128	342	settlement	ceramic	pot	14	glazed
129	342	settlement	ceramic	base	14	
130	342	settlement	ceramic	object	7	
131	342	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
132	342	settlement	ceramic	pot	8	glazed
133	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	8	
134	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	7	
135	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	7	
136	342	settlement	ceramic	pot	7	glazed
137	342	settlement	ceramic	fragment	8	
138	342	settlement	ceramic	fragment	13	
139	342	settlement	ceramic	base	13	
140	342	settlement	ceramic	base	13	
141	342	settlement	ceramic	base	13	
142	342	settlement	ceramic	spout	13	
143	342	settlement	ceramic	fragment	13	
144	342	settlement	ceramic	jar	14	
145	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	14	
146	342	settlement	ceramic	fragment	14	
147	342	settlement	ceramic	jar	13	
148	342	settlement	ceramic	bardag	13	
149	342	settlement	ceramic	vase	8	restored
150	342	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	8	
151	342	settlement	ceramic	base	13	
152	342	settlement	ceramic	handle	13	
153	342	settlement	ceramic	fragment	13	storage pit 7
154	342	settlement	ceramic	saucer	15	restored
155	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	8	partly restored
156	342	settlement	stone	object	9	storage pit 3
157	342	settlement	ceramic	fragment	13	
158	342	settlement	ceramic	fragment	7	
159	342	settlement	ceramic	jug	8	
160	342	settlement	ceramic	lid	8	