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**Girag Kasaman Report
On Excavations of Girag Kasaman Settlement
At Kilometre Point 405 of
Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan and South Caucasus pipelines Right Of Way**

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ABSTRACT

This Report gives an account of the course of excavations and depicts the features and activity areas, such as remains of dwellings, production and domestic structures were revealed and also describe the diverse range of artefacts recovered at Girag Kasaman medieval settlement located at Kilometre Point (KP) 405 of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) Right Of Way (ROW). A portion of the site was used as a cemetery at the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century the Report also informs about the work on reburial of Muslim graves that were found within the excavation sites. Based on the study of the cultural horizon revealed during the excavation and on the analysis of the artefacts recovered it is assumed that this site was a rural type settlement dating from the 8th to 10th centuries.

A limited amount of Early Bronze Age material possibly from a disturbed burial was also encountered.

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I. INTRODUCTION

• *Description of the BTC and SCP Archaeology Programme*

Archaeological excavations in connection with the construction of the BTC and 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 Girag Kasaman settlement site was discovered during Phase 2 of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) and South Caucasus Pipeline (SCP) pipelines Archaeology Programme when small-scale trial excavations along the pipeline route were conducted by the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography (IoAE) archaeological team. Full-scale excavations of the site were carried out during Phase 3 and Phase 4 of the Archaeology Programme. The excavations continued from June 19, 2004 up to August 10, 2004 on the BTC route and from March 13, 2005 to May 4, 2005 on the SCP side of the pipeline easement.

The excavation work on site were was carried out by the IoAE archaeological team which included Tarikh Dostiyev, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Muzaffar Huseynov, Candidate of Historical Sciences, Farhad Guliyev, Candidate of Historical Sciences, Victor Kvachidze, senior research assistant and Bakhtiyar Jalilov, junior research assistant, and was monitored by Richard Moore, David Maynard, Claire Angus and Thomas Jameson for BTC.

II. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXTS FOR UNDERSTANDING THE SITE

• *General Archaeological Overview of this Portion of Azerbaijan*

The Agstafa-Gazakh area of Azerbaijan where the Girag Kasaman medieval settlement site is located is rich in archaeological monuments of different types that allow one to trace all the historical stages in the development of the mankind from the ancient Stone Age to the late Middle Ages. As far back as the second half of the 19th century the Russian explorers D.

Simonovich and G. Sorokin conducted excavations on the left bank of Kura at Girag Kasaman (Agstafa District) and discovered various flint objects. In addition, they found there five teeth belonging to different elephants (Гусейнов М. М. Древний палеолит Азербайджана. Баку, 1985, с. 13). Unfortunately, this material evidence was lost; the place where it is stored is unknown.

At present, several sites have been identified in the area, such as Dashsalahli and Damjili cave camps and Garaduz, Garabig, Sariburun, Gadirdara, Shishguzey and Yatag Yeri open camps dating to Paleolithic and Molla Nagi Tepe site with debris of an Upper Paleolithic camp and Neolithic settlement. The presence of the Acheulian layer in Garaduz, Sariburun, Gadirdara and Shishguzey open camps suggests that the area has been inhabited since as far back as the Lower Paleolithic, approximately 400 to 300 thousand years ago.

The location of settlements relating to Shomutepe Culture is extremely dense in the Agstafa District. These settlements widely spread in Azerbaijan and East Georgia during the Eneolithic were set up by early farmers and cattle-breeders. The Shomutepe settlement site which gave its name to this culture is located very close to the Agstafa railway station (Нариманов И. Г. Культура древнейшего земледельческо-скотоводческого населения Азербайджана. Баку, 1987). Such Eneolithic settlements as Arzamaztepe, Babadervish, Gargulartepe, Toyratepe, Ganlitoyra, Jinnitepe, and Kichiktepe were discovered and some of them extensively explored by conducting archaeological excavations. The factual material obtained in the course of excavations documented the presence of a specific culture of settled farmers and cattle-breeders on the territory of present-day Agstafa dating to the second half of the 6th millenium to the first half of the 4th millenium B.C.

The archaeological excavations carried out in Babadervish, Durnatepe, Nadirbeytepe, Barginagzi and Saritepe sites were of paramount importance for characterization of the Bronze Age material culture of the area. The Babadervish settlement site should be specifically emphasized as it is one of the well investigated sites dating to the remarkable Kura-Araz Culture that existed in the Early Bronze Age in South Caucasus (Исмаилов Г. С. Археологическое исследование древнего поселения Баба-Дервиш. Баку, 1977).

As to the Iron Age sites of special interest are Gazakhbeyli hills and Saritepe site. One of Gazakhbeyli hills is the settlement proper, the other is a cemetery associated with this settlement. The upper Ahamani Period horizon of Saritepe Settlement revealed the debris of a majestic palace complex covering an area of 4,500 square metres. As the complex had elements typical of palace complexes prevalent in the Ahamani Empire, reseachers put forward a hypothesis that the palace used to be the residence of Ahamani satrap in the Caucasus (Нариманов И. Г. Дворец-храм на холме Сарытепе. // Tarix və onun problemləri, 2001, № 1, s. 149-151; Исмаилзаде Г. С. Дворцовый комплекс Ахеменидов на территории Азербайджана. // Azərbaycan arxeologiyası, 2002, № 1-2, с. 30-38).

The Albanian Culture in the area is represented by such monuments as Shishgaya urban settlement, Avey christian temple and Askipara monastery.

The initial archaeological excavations suggested that the Shishgaya urban settlement was the ruins of Khalkhal city of the Caucasian Albania. But to confirm it further large-scale excavations of the site are required.

One of the remarkable medieval sites of the area is the walled Tatli Settlement which covers an area of nearly five hectares located close to the village of the same name. The height of survived fortress walls is up to three meters in some places. In addition ruins of a three-nave christian church were revealed in this urban settlement. The initial field investigations allowed to date the Tatli Settlement from the 10th to 13th centuries A.D. Among other medieval sites of the area is the Galabozu settlement site on the left bank of Kura, about 2km north-east of Girag Kasaman Settlement.

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

The area under review occupies the north-eastern part of the Ganja-Gazakh lowland fringing the north-eastern and eastern bottoms of the Minor Caucasus and the Garayazi plain of the Jeyranchol physico-geographical district in the Kura intermountain trough province. The southern and south-western parts of the area are low mountains. The Bojkenap and Papakar chains of mountains of the Minor Caucasus end at this point. The height above sea level is up to 1300m. The Ganja-Gazakh slanting lowland was involved in the Minor Caucasus mountains uprise during the Quaternary Period which resulted in its even greater slope. Prior to the Quaternary Period there were only a few chains of low hills in Jeyranchol. The current mountain-ridges, valleys and tablelands are the result of active tectonic processes that took place during the Quaternary Period. The deep and wide terraced Kura valley that starts at Garayazi and stretches up to Yenikend also assumed its current shape during the Quaternary Period (Müseyibov M. A. *Təbiətin təzadları*. Bakı, 1989, s. 88-89). Some of Garayazi chains of hills are up to 600-800m high. As to the major terrain of Ganja-Gazakh lowland its true altitude does not exceed 300m. Cretaceous, Palaeogene, Neogene and Anthropogenic sediments are widely spread in this area. River borne cobblestones, sands, gravel and clays played an important part in the formation of the area in the Quaternary Period (Budaqov B. Ə. *Azərbaycan təbiəti*. Bakı, 1988, s. 147). There are river terraces on the terrain close to Kura and alluvial cones in areas adjacent to foothills.

Sawn stone, bentonite, clay, gravel and sand are among the minerals found in this area.

Moderately warm semi-desert and aride steppe climate with mild winters is typical of the lowlands of the area. In the highlands the climate becomes more temperate as the height increases. On the Gazakh plain the number of frost-free days is 220 while in Garayazi this figure is 216. Freezing season begins in mid-November and continues up to the beginning of April. The average annual temperature is 10-14 degrees. The average monthly temperature is 0 to 5 degrees in January and 18 to 24.5 degrees in July. During winter months the daily average temperature of soil increases with the depth and conversely decreases in summer months. Correlated with air temperature this is an important factor that conditions vegetation of grasses of use (Müseyibov M. A., Süleymanov M. Ə. *Ceyrançöl alçaq dağlığının təbii landşaftı*. Bakı, 1975, s. 31). The annual precipitation total is 350 to 700mm. It is 350-380mm in Garayazi and depending on the height up to 700mm in foothills zone.

The area's river network is not dense. The river of Kura flows through the central part of the area. The downstream and partly middle stream flows of Injasu, Agstafa and Hasansu rivers as well as the estuary of the river of Khram are also in this area. Jandargol is considered the largest lake in the area. A portion of this natural lake which is situated at an altitude of 285m above sea level and has a total area of 5.43 sq km is within the area under consideration. Mountain chestnut, mountain taupe, chestnut, light chestnut and partly carbonated brown mountain and forest soils are most common soils in the area. Taupe grasslands can be found on the Garayazi plain around Poylu and Kasaman in the north-western part of the Eldar valley.

The area's typical flora includes semi-desert, field and forest plants. The spread of such semi-desert and field plants in the lowland as sagebrush, mountain saltwort and various ephemerals is conditioned by the lack of moisture, high temperature in the summer time and salination of the soil. Forest plants grow in the highlands, areas adjacent to the Minor Caucasus and on Kura banks. The Garayazi tugai woods cover an area of 10732 hectares on both banks of Kura. The flora includes willow, elm, oak, pear, apple, loeaster, medlar, cherry-plum, hawthorn, blackberry, dog-rose and other plants growing in these woods.

The diversity of physico-geographical conditions called forth diversity of the animal world in this area among which are bear, wolf, fox, wild boar, hare, field mouse, pheasant, francolin, partridge, pigeon and other animals.

- ***Historical Contexts for Understanding the Site***

It is known from written records that in the Antique Period the area under consideration was one of the strategically important provinces of Albania. In the first century B.C. the Roman general Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus waged a campaign against Albania and reached the territory of current Agstafa. A bloody battle was fought between Roman legionaries and Albanians on the Kura bank (Алиев К. Античные источники по истории Азербайджана. Баку, 1987, с. 61-63). Like other regions of Azerbaijan the area was under Arab occupation in the 8th century i.e. at the time when Girag Kasaman settlement emerged. Written sources provide some useful information relating to those times. In 737 the Arab general Marvan Ibn Muhammad with 120.000 troops at command set up a camp in a place called Kasak located 40km from Barda and 20km from Tiflis. Then from Kasak through the Daryal passage he launched an attack against Khazars and inflicted a crushing defeat on them. After that captive Khazars were forced to adopt Islam. Marvan Ibn Muhammad spent the winter in Kasak and in spring of 738 by crossing Kura attacked Sheki and from there Sarir (Ахмед ибн Асам ал-Куфи. Книга завоеваний, Извлечения по истории Азербайджана VII-IX вв. Перевод с арабского З. М. Буниятова. Баку, 1981, с. 49-52). Researchers propose that Kasak locality referred to in the source is current Gazakh.

II. FIELD AND OFFICE METHODS

- ***Field Methods***

As Girag Kasaman Settlement was under the threat of possible destruction because of the BTC and SCP pipelines construction the purpose of excavating this site was to gather necessary data about the site as well as to identify its distinguishing features.

Girag Kasaman Settlement was excavated by the project labour force in a traditional hand digging manner using spades and shovels, knives, trowels and brushes. Large area excavations were supplemented by a series of test pits to make more exact observations regarding the nature and stratigraphy of the cultural horizon. The areas to be excavated were divided into 5x5m and 4x4m quadrats to allow potential features and artefacts to be precisely recorded and planned. The stratification of the cultural horizon was based both on horizontal digging and vertical profiles of excavation trenches. Prior to the excavations the surface texture of the quadrats was specified, relative elevations were identified and the site datum was established.

The cultural horizon was recorded and described in spits, all features exposed, including recent Muslim graves cut through the cultural horizon, and artefacts discovered in the course of excavations were photographed, illustrated and recorded in a field diary, site plans and appropriate profiles. The BTC archaeological representatives supervising the work were in charge of making a topographic plan and photographing (Figure 1). Levels, theodolites GPS and other devices were used for drawing a topographic plan and profiles, measuring the height of the site above sea level and taking its coordinates.

All of the archaeological finds were field sorted to identify diagnostic material, washed and recorded in a field logbook with brief descriptions of their morphology. After this initial treatment the finds were packed in boxes and taken to the BTC Ganja Guest House from where they were later delivered to the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography (IoAE), Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

- ***Office/Laboratory Methods***

At a relevant department of the IoAE the finds were subjected to thorough processing after which each of them turned into a valuable source of information. At this stage the finds were systematized by being divided into categories, groups and types and their typological classification was made. Based on comparative analysis the function and chronological framework of each category and type were constructed. Stratigraphic evidence, drawing of each

layer of the cultural horizon, as well as features exposed and artefacts recovered were analysed in correlation with each other.

Tarikh Dostiyev, Doctor of Historical Sciences, Muzaffar Huseynov, Candidate of Historical Sciences and Victor Kvachidze, senior research assistant, prepared this Report which depicts the course of field investigations and contains the site plan and profiles, photographs and drawings of features as they were located and artefacts recovered. The Report provides characteristics of the cultural horizon and description of features and artefactual material. Following typological classification of the material, the finds from Excavation Site I and II on BTC trench (Plates 1-20) are presented and then the finds from Excavation Sites III and IV on SCP trench (Plates 21-36).

- *Special Analysis*

Samples of carbonised wood remnants and food residue (?) from a pot found in the debris of the storage area of a structure at Excavation Site I were taken for laboratory analysis to be arranged by BTC archaeological representative. The charcoal samples retrieved from Quadrats 17 and 20 at Excavation Site III were radiocarbon dated at Beta Analytic. The date of sample 48 (cal. 570-780, A.D.) recovered from Quadrat 20 is in line with the earliest date in the chronological framework established on the basis of typological and comparative analyses of artefacts while that of sample 44 (cal. 1160-1270, A.D.) taken from a pit fill in Quadrat 17 does not fit in this chronology. No artefacts dating to the 12th-13th centuries were encountered among the finds. There is also a third date. These should be considered in the full dating section. The seeds study is available

- *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*

Girag Kasaman Settlement is located on the north-eastern slope of a broad hill stretching from the west to the east (Figures 1 and 2). The elevation on which the settlement is located is known to the local population as Rama.

The location is very favourable for settlement. The land around is arable and there is a water source nearby. The vast Kura valley (Jeyranchol) surrounds the hill on the east, north and north-west. The site began to be used as a Muslim cemetery at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century. The cemetery with a number of tombstones and several mausoleums occupies the north-western part of the settlement site. One of the mausoleums called Gara Seyid Piri was consecrated by local population and is now an important shrine in the area. An irrigation ditch, currently out of use, goes through the site. The hill slopes are steep in the north, and gentle in the east. The south-eastern and eastern bottoms of the hill were cut off and levelled for agricultural purposes. For this reason the upper layer of the cultural horizon was seriously damaged and disturbed.

- *Sequence of Excavation*

BTC Excavation 2004

Excavation Site I

The archaeological excavations were initiated along a 5m wide and 30m long strip centred on the BTC pipeline with an overall area of 150m². Later maintaining the same width the excavation was extended for additional 10m to the north-west and for 35m to the south-east with the width

reduced to 4m. As a result Quadrats 7 to 13 assumed rectangular shape. In the course of excavations the 4m long section in Quadrats 8 and 9 was extended by 1.9m in order to fully expose the debris of a domestic structure. In Quadrat 11 the excavation site was extended by 35cm widthways for a length of 1.2m to fully expose Tendir 2. A total of 298 m² were investigated at Excavation Site I (Figure 3; Photo 2). Before the excavations started the topsoil within the pipeline corridor had already been removed which meant removal of the 15-30 centimetre thick upper layer of the cultural horizon. The removed horizon layer was heaped along the eastern periphery of the pipeline construction corridor. The spoil heap contained pieces of unglazed and early samples of glazed pottery characteristic of the 9th to 10th centuries, fragments of glass bracelets and fired brick fractions. Topsoil removal and site preparation had exposed stone settings on recent Muslim graves. The cultural horizon in Quadrats 1a and 1b was altogether unproductive, here only recent Muslim graves were found.

The relatively high point - the juncture of Quadrat 6 with Quadrat 7 was taken as a datum mark for measurements. It became evident in the course of excavations that the thickness and richness of the cultural horizon was not the same across the entire area of the settlement. The cultural horizon was 1-1.1m thick and more productive in Quadrats 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 while in Quadrats 12 and 13 it was 60-70cm thick and less productive, whereas in Quadrats 1a and 1b it was totally unproductive.

It should be noted that as part of site preparation the upper layer of the cultural horizon within the pipeline construction corridor had been stripped off and therefore it was possible to characterise the site solely by survived portions of the cultural horizon. In addition the cultural horizon was seriously damaged by the Muslim cemetery that was set up here at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century.

Excavation Site II

Visual observation in the shallow gully south-east of Excavation Site I showed that the cultural horizon was more extended. This view was reinforced by discovery of eighth-to-tenth century ceramics in the topsoil heaped on the eastern side of the pipeline easement. In order to ensure the existence and determine the nature of the cultural horizon at this spot a test pit of 4 by 2m was opened up 40m from the Excavation Site I which was then divided into two quadrats of 2 by 2m. The digging revealed that the cultural horizon here was 70-80cm thick and very poor in terms of features and artefacts.

Test Pit II of 4 by 2m was placed along the pipe centreline 30m south-east of Test Pit I. Like Test Pit I it was then divided into two 2x2m quadrats. The digging revealed traces of mudflow and the difference in the structure of the cultural horizon, therefore it was decided to extend the excavated site. Test Pit II was widened by 6m to the north-west and by 4m to the south-east and was designated as Excavation Site II with an area of 48 m². Then it was divided into three 4x4m quadrats. Test Pit II was numbered as Quadrat 1, the two other quadrats accordingly Quadrat 1a and Quadrat 2. Excavation of Quadrats 1 and 1a made it possible to fully specify the thickness, boundaries and direction of the mudflow layer.

In order to obtain more data about the nature of the cultural horizon Test Pit III consisting of two 2x2m quadrats was dug 10m away from Excavation Site II. This test pit revealed that the cultural horizon in this part of the site was 75-85cm thick and very poor. The test pit also provided additional evidence of the presence of a mudflow layer.

On 10-11 September 2004 a trial excavation was carried out by Bakhtiyar Jalilov on a 4x4m plot of land to the east of Excavation Site II because topsoil stripping had exposed remains of a storage jar here. The digging revealed the presence of a cultural horizon, up to 40cm thick, containing an activity area complex (Photo 4).

SCP Excavation 2005

Excavation Site III (*Figures 5 and 5a*)

Field investigations in connection with the South Caspian Pipeline construction were carried out in Excavation Sites III and IV from March 13 to May 4, 2005. Excavation Site III was opened up in the depression in the south-eastern part of the site. Initially a 4m wide trench was dug along a 28m long strip with the overall excavation area of 112m². Afterwards the excavation site was extended by one more quadrat to the east and by 56m to the west, leaving a 16m long gap from the westernmost quadrat. The total area of Excavation Site III divided into twenty two 4x4m quadrats amounted to 352m². The quadrats were numbered with Arabic numerals. The quadrat next to Quadrat 13 was numbered 13a and the quadrat added to the east of Quadrat 1 was numbered 1a. The quadrats were not excavated simultaneously. First Quadrats 1-4, then 5-7 and 1a, then 8-10, then 11-16 and finally Quadrats 17-20 were excavated. For this reason the exposed features such as structural remains or remnants of activity areas were not numbered and identified by the sequence of spits but in accordance with excavations within quadrats.

The cultural horizon at different spots of the excavation site varied from 60cm to 110cm in thickness and was not very productive. The cultural horizon yielded storage pits, tendirs, kiln and hearth remains. To learn more about the nature of the cultural horizon a test pit of 4 by 4m was dug 4m to the north-west of Quadrat 20, at the point where the hollow part of the excavation site connects to its elevated part. It became clear that the cultural horizon was poor only in two spits. One more quadrat was dug 4m north-west of Quadrat 7 on the space left between Quadrats 7 and 8. This new quadrat revealed a 90cm thick cultural horizon containing a storage pit. A total of 384m² of land were excavated in the hollow part of the site.

Excavation Site IV (*Figure 6*)

Located parallel to Excavation Site I in the elevated portion of the settlement, this was 4m by 44m long. Prior to digging sets of flat cobblestones were seen in some places of the site. These were gravestones of recent Muslim burials. In line with the location's microrelief the highest point was in Quadrats 7 and 8 while the lowest point was the southern edge of Quadrat 1. The juncture of Quadrat 7 with Quadrat 8 was established as a datum mark. While the difference between the datum mark and the southernmost point of Quadrat 4 was 6-10cm, it made up 20cm at the southernmost point of Quadrat 3, 60cm at the southernmost point of Quadrat 2 and 95cm at the southernmost point of Quadrat 1. The difference between the datum mark and the surface of Quadrats 9, 10 and 11 was not great. For instance, the difference between the datum mark and the southernmost point of Quadrat 9 was 10cm. The cultural horizon in Quadrats 3-10 was disturbed and damaged by recent Muslim graves. The density of Muslim burials was higher in Quadrats 4-8.

• *Description of Cultural Horizons*

The excavation of the cultural horizon at Girag Kasaman Settlement was conducted in 18-22cm thick spits. The excavations showed that Girag Kasaman Settlement was a one-layer rural type settlement dating back to the 8th-10th centuries. The thickness and productivity of the cultural horizon was not the same in all the parts of the settlement. It was thicker and more productive in its central part, while thinner and less productive at its periphery. While the cultural horizon on top of the hill, i.e. the central part of the settlement was 1-1.1m thick, its thickness ranged from 20 to 40cm at the edges of the hill. The study of Excavations Sites I and IV revealed the density of features in the central part of the settlement and also the traces of frequent fires that occurred there. In Quadrats 1a and 1b of Excavation Site I and in Quadrats 1 and 2 of Excavation Site IV the cultural horizon was altogether scarce.

The first spits of the cultural horizon was characterized by fine, soft and easily dug soil layer very poor in features and artefacts. Beginning from the third spit the soil changed its colour to grey and brown and became softer, ashy, chalky and sometimes clayey and the number of different artefacts it contained increased.

The change in the intensity of the cultural horizon and alternation of productive and less productive layers even in the central part of the settlement, suggest that the settlement had a free lay-out.

The cultural horizon with the thickness ranging between 40 and 110cm revealed in Test Pits I, II and III and at Excavation Sites II and III suggest that in addition to the elevation, the settlement occupied the flat area at its bottom. It is noteworthy that Excavation Site II and Test Pit III allowed a mudflow and its direction in the cultural horizon to be identified.

Excavation Sites I and IV showed the cultural horizon on the elevated portion of the settlement was seriously disturbed by recent cut in Muslim graves. Test pits and Excavation Sites II and III showed that the upper layers of the cultural horizon of the settlement in these areas was also systematically disturbed as a result of continuous use as plough-land.

Excavation Site I

Evidence of early Bronze Age activity in the area was recorded. Medieval remains included debris of a house, different activity areas as well as storage pits, remains of tendirs and hearths. The latest evidence of use was for the Muslim cemetery.

Bronze Age Material

A noteworthy find was discovery of a bowl exposed in the first spit against the eastern wall of Quadrat 12. This was a bowl-type pot, dating from probably the early Bronze Age (Photo 7). It had a flat base, semi-globular body and a funnel-shaped everted rim. The external surface was decorated with a thumb grooved groove girding the pot slightly below the rim. The hook-like handle attached to the rim and the widest perimeter of the body was broken. The side of the body opposite the handle bore two moulded awl-shaped decorations (Plate 1.3).

The third spit in Quadrats 6 and 12 yielded ceramic sherds typical of the Kura-Araz Culture. One of the finds was a dolcha-type vessel found in Quadrat 6. It had a cylindrical neck, narrow, flat base and a body bulging close to the neck and narrowing downwards (Plate 1.1). A small piece of a black clay dopu was also found in this quadrat (Plate 1.2). The fragments found in Quadrat 12 are parts of a dopu with an everted rounded rim, wide cylindrical neck and pear-shaped body tapering down to a narrow flat base (Plate 1.4). The firing process was stable; the pot colour is grey-black. There is an incised line on the shoulder.

No other material of this period was found in any other part of the excavations. Finds of early Bronze Age pottery ware at a medieval settlement site cannot be explained unequivocally. It could be assumed these finds are the grave material dating to the early Bronze Age.

Medieval Settlement

Tandir 1 in the south-west corner of Quadrat 11 (Photo 5) had a cylindrical shape and measured 47-51cm in mouth diameter. The height of survived walls was 23-30cm. The tendir walls, 4cm thick, were fragile. It was filled with fine-grained soil mixed with ash and charcoal.

Tandir 2 (Photo 6) found in the wall of Quadrat 12 was of unusual shape. Its widest perimeter measuring 56-57cm in diameter was not at its bottom but 20cm above it. The mouth diameter was 50-52cm, while the bottom diameter made up 42-46cm. The tendir walls were moulded carelessly and its internal surface was not smooth. The height of preserved walls was 36cm. The upper parts of the walls collapsed and fell inside. In addition it was filled with ash-rich, fine-grained soil which contained pottery sherds and animal bones. There was a 2-3cm thick layer of white ash on its floor. Fragments of a medium-sized unglazed jug were also recovered from this tendir. The jug had obviously an everted rim, cylindrical neck and a globular body tapering down to the base (Plate 10. inv. 169).

Tandir (Quadrat 2) was badly damaged, largely the 18cm thick tendir floor survived. Judging by the remains the tendir diameter was 75-76cm, the wall thickness at the bottom was 5-6cm. Two hearths were found near the tendir.

Hearth (Quadrat 2) was fully damaged and therefore could not be described.

Second hearth (Quadrat 2) was relatively well preserved. With its southern wall partially gone it had a horseshoe shape. The hearth measured 8cm in wall thickness and 8.5cm in height. It was open in the east; the inside was full of white ash. Broken pieces of a storage jar and of a medium-sized sarnij were also found in this activity area.

Activity Area 1 (Quadrats 11 and 12)

The carbonized remains of posts exposed in the northern part of this activity area, the presence of charcoal and ash layers suggest that this bakery area initially had a very light wooden roofing which afterwards was destroyed by fire. In addition, the debris of the bakery area in its northernmost part were further damaged by an intrusive child burial (Photo 8).

Storage Pit 3 exposed in the third spit was shaped like an irregular ellipse and was 135cm long and 80cm wide at its widest part. As the mouth of the pit was not identified in the second spit it could only be assumed that it was about 90-100cm deep. The pit was full of ash-rich fine-grained soil and contained small stones, charcoal chunks, animal bones and pottery sherds. The pit was not dug in an orderly manner. It seemed to have been used as a rubbish pit. Among the archaeological material recovered from the pit the items listed below are worthy of attention: The top part of a big funnel-shaped mouthed bardag (Plate 6.1, inv. 182), pieces of an unglazed sarnij-type vessel (Plate 3.3, inv. 183), fragments of a thick-walled piyala (Plate 17.11, inv. 186) and guvej (Plate 14. inv. 187), a metal object resembling a piece of a knife blade (Plate 19.3, inv. 184) and a fragment of a ribbon-shaped blue glass bracelet (Plate 20.11, inv. 185).

The tandir (Quadrat 10) was badly damaged, only 8-10cm of the southern wall survived, the northern and western walls collapsed up to its bottom. The tendir floor was covered with wall remains and white ash layer. Fragments of a clay pot were found in the ash layer. The 54x58cm floor had an oval shape. The 4-4.5cm thick tendir walls were extremely fragile. There was a hearth in the north-east of the tendir and a pit to the north of it. Pieces of a well fired, thin-walled delicate dopu with an arrow handle were found under the hearth (Plate 13. inv. 189).

Storage Pit 4 (Quadrat 10) measuring 61cm in depth and 1m in floor diameter had very smooth walls and was full of fine-grained soil.

Structure 1 (Quadrat 9)

A thick charcoal and ash layer noted in the fifth spit in Quadrats 6, 7, 8 and 9 suggests that an extensive fire occurred at the settlement at the end of the 8th century and the beginning of the 9th century. Of particular interest is the debris of a structure destroyed by fire. These structural remains were hit in the fifth spit in Quadrats 8 and 9. In Quadrat 9 remains of a domestic structure were exposed after clearing the floor of charcoal and ash layer (Photos 9, 10 and 11). Because of the damage caused by fire it was impossible to fully identify its design features. It became clear after further digging that the structure had a clay-plastered (daubed) dirt floor. In the west side of that room which was possibly used as a kitchen or storage there was a 2.4m long

and 0.8m wide platform with ceramic pots for keeping food products. Three bardags, three sarnijes and seven jugs were found on the platform with remains of carbonized grains. In addition five lids were found which suggests that all of the pots had lids initially. The charcoal and black ash layer on the platform also contained vestige of carbonized grains. Remains of a tendir and of a special structure were discovered in the north-east corner of the room. The tendir floor was well preserved. The tendir measured 82-84cm in diameter, 4-4.5cm in wall thickness and 12cm in floor thickness. There was a 6-8cm thick white ash layer on its floor. In the west side of the tendir adjacent to it there was a special small platform carefully plastered with clay. Its diameter measured 24cm and it was 18cm high. To all appearance it was used as a support structure for placing spices and other ingredients while baking bread or doing cooking.

One dopu and a glazed upside-down saltcellar (inv. 205.) were recovered from the floor close to the tendir. A recent Muslim grave cut through the floor in the west-east direction. To the south-west of this structure there was a storage pit. Its top part collapsed by another small pit dug here later. This cone-shaped storage pit widening downwards measured 60cm in mouth diameter, 84cm in floor diameter and was 82cm deep. Three dopus and one narrow-necked bardag were lifted from the pit (inv. 208, 210, 211 and 231, Plate 6.3; Plate 12.3; 12.4). Pit 1 that damaged the upper wall of Pit 2 was smaller, 46cm in diameter and 23cm deep.

As the floor of the structure was removed five post holes were revealed. One of them, relatively large, was 24cm in diameter and 30cm deep. The remaining ones were smaller and measured 14-22cm in diameter and 30-40cm in depth.

Presumably, wood was widely used in the construction of the structure. This assumption seems to be well grounded as a thick ash layer and carbonized wood remnants were found among the room debris. Remains of another structure destroyed by fire were discovered and cleared to the north of domestic Structure 1, in Quadrats 9 and 8. The entire area of this structure was covered with a 30-35cm thick charcoal, ash and burnt soil layer. The clay mortar wall of this structure had a redbrick colour as a result of burning in high temperature. The two-metre length of the 25cm high wall was thoroughly investigated (Photo 12). The ash-charcoal layer produced by fire contained also many charred pieces of wood. They were 7-10cm thick. The floor of the structure was largely preserved. Part of it remained under the excavation wall. It was found that the floor was double plastered and then whitewashed, each coat of plaster being 3-5cm thick. In two places the floor was cut by recent Muslim burials. Tendir remains were recorded in the east corner of Structure 2. Based on the measurements of these remains the tendir floor was 70cm in diameter and up to 12cm thick.

Storage Pit 8 was exposed and cleared to the east of the tendir debris. It was in the form of an irregular circle with a cone-shaped profile and. The pit diameter measured 75-80cm at the mouth and 95-98cm at the bottom. The 92cm deep pit was filled with soft, dusty soil of a black colour. Cattle bones, pig bones and unglazed pottery sherds were found in the pit. The noteworthy find was a fragment of a medium-sized sarnij (Plate 5. inv. 270).

Storage Pit 9 (Quadrat 1) measuring 66cm in diameter was filled with soft black soil. At the bottom of the pit a flat-based, bulgy body and wide-necked jug (Photo 13, inv. 296) and near it half of a river-washed cobble was found.

In the sixth spit the cultural horizon was mainly detected in Quadrats 5 and 6.

A *pit* was discovered in Quadrat 5. This ellipsoidal pit was 95 long, 53-57cm wide and 43-45cm deep. It was full of fine, sand-rich soil. A hearth was noted 1m away from the pit. Fragments of a ceramic structure, possibly of another hearth were found north-east of this hearth.

Excavation Site II

Test Pit I was opened up 40m to the south-east of Excavation Site I. The first spit in this pit was characterized by hard grey soil that contained small pottery sherds, individual small stones and roots. The cultural horizon in the second spit was also scarce and the soil was hard and grey. In addition to a few pottery sherds an obsidian flake was found (inv. 174). In the fourth spit no artefacts were found except for an obsidian flake, the soil was hard and yellow and looked natural. As the cultural horizon could not be detected any further it was decided to cancel excavations at Test Pit I.

Test Pit II was opened up on the BTC centreline 30m south-west of Test Pit I. The cultural horizon manifested itself in the very first spit. The medium hardness soil was removed in this spit. It contained an ash layer, charcoal pieces, animal bones, sea shells and pottery sherds. The second fully removed the burnt charcoal layer. It was established that this layer was over 20cm thick and covered a 100-125cm long by 50cm wide area. A burnt clay layer was detected in this spit in the eastern wall of Quadrat A. Quadrat B produced cattle bones and skull; pottery fragments found in this spit were small and insignificant. The medium hardness or soft soil in the third and fourth spits was rich in ash, charcoal, burnt clay and pottery sherds. Hearth remains were exposed and cleared in the third spit in this Test Pit wall. A shoulder fragment of a jug found in this spit is worthy of particular attention. A belt is applied to its surface by incising two parallel lines. It has also a bulged "twisted rope" decoration resembling a "Seljuk Chain" (inv. 190).

The fifth spit turned out to be richer, but the larger portion of pottery pieces were very small and of little scientific value. Two of them are fairly distinctive. One of them is a fragment of a wide-necked bardag that had an upright rim decorated with notches (Plate 5. inv. 192). The second fragment is part of a flat-based salt-cellar painted in khaki glaze in the inside (inv. 191).

The sixth spit was characterized by a soft, dark colour soil layer that contained a few charcoal pieces. A storage pit was found and cleared at the west corner of the Pit. This pit, roughly elliptical in was 135cm long by 80cm wide at the widest perimeter and 46cm deep. A handle with an applied moulded lug on its upper end coming from a large bardag (Plate 6.4, inv. 193), a fragment of a disk-shaped ceramic lid with a fluted edge (Plate 15. inv. 194), a chip of a saltcellar with internal green glaze coating (inv. 195), a fragment of a small grindstone with a suspension hole in its upper part (Plate 19.7, inv. 196) and a metal object that lost its shape because of corrosion (inv. 197) were found in this storage pit. The seventh spit was noteworthy for a sand-rich soil layer containing large quantities of ceramic sherds with washed away edges. Four fragments of a low, wide-necked jug were found. The jug had an everted rim decorated with small hollows, a notched pattern on the shoulder, triangular dimples and a pair of vaulted lines incised on the body.

The nature of the cultural horizon in other quadrats of Excavation Site II was similar to that in the test pit. Quadrats 1 and 1a were characterized by a soft ash- and charcoal-rich soil layer containing large quantities of animal bones and pottery sherds. Hearth remains in Quadrat 1 and tendir remains in the eastern corner of Quadrat 1a were found and cleared in the second spit. More than half of the tendir survived. Available remains suggested the tendir diameter might have been 70cm. relatively well preserved parts of the tendir walls were 20-21cm high. The tendir was full of fine, soft soil and wall debris. The first and second spits at Excavation Site II exposed a grindstone (Plate 14. inv. 212), glazed piyala fragment (Plate 18. inv. 213), pieces of unglazed jug-type ceramic vessel (inv. 214 and 215), clay lid fragment (Plate 15. inv. 278), part of a small thin-walled bardag with a disk-shaped base (Plate 5. inv. 274) and half of a pistachio glass bracelet that has twisted patterns formed by different strands of molten glass. In contrast to the second spit the third and fourth spits produced little finds. The cultural horizon in Quadrat 2 was particularly poor. The finds were recovered from Quadrats 1 and 1a. A metal object looking like a piece of the blade of a scythe- or sickle-type tool (Plate 19.6, inv. 276) was found in the third spit in Quadrat 1a. In the fourth spit in the same Quadrat the finds included a fragment of a thin-walled dopu decorated with incised lines and a piece of a wide-necked jug the rim of which

was decorated with notches (Plate 10. inv. 282). In the fifth spit remains of a 30cm diameter hearth were found and cleared in the west corner of Quadrat 1. In the same Quadrat the bottom part of a bowl coated with manganese and lucent glaze (Plate 16.5, inv. 230) was also discovered in this spit, whereas Quadrat 1a produced a fragment of a dopu or jug the rim of which was decorated with notched patterns (Plate 11. inv. 284) and part of a bell-shaped, thick-walled lid with a mushroom-shaped handle (Plate 15. inv. 285).

The cultural horizon stratum in the sixth spit in Quadrats 1 and 1a was characterized by a fine-grained soil layer; in Quadrat 2 the soil was clayey and greenish. While Quadrats 1 and 1a were rich in finds, specifically small ceramic pieces, Quadrat 2 yielded no material. The finds recovered in the sixth spit included a fragment of a dopu with a cylindrical neck and a rim bearing a relief pattern (Plate 11. inv. 236), fragment of a wide-necked jug with an everted funnel-shaped rim (inv. 286), ribbon-shaped handle that had an applied moulded lug on its upper end (Plate 6. inv. 287), pieces of a large bardag or a small jar with a row of triangular dimples on the shoulder and an applied plastic belt on the body (Plate 5. inv. 288), fragment of the body of a red painted bardag-type vessel (inv. 289) and part of a thin-walled pot coated with glaze of a pistachio colour (Plate 18. inv. 237).

A gravel, river sand and clay stratum was noted in the seventh through tenth spits in Quadrats 1 and 1a. This layer stretching as a strip in the east-west direction (Figure 4; Photo 3) indicated a flood or mudflow that once occurred here. Separated by a clay layer two layers of sand and gravel deposits were identified. The boundaries of the first and second layers were not entirely coincident.

It was ascertained that the second layer was narrower but thicker than the first one. The number of finds from these flood layers was significant and included pottery sherds, bracelet chips, fragments of grain grinders, obsidian flakes, animal bones and small oblong clay tubes. It could be assumed that the clay tubes were formed naturally in the layer. Traces of washing out effect of water could be observed on the majority of pottery sherds. The pottery was represented by fragments of jugs (inv. 243, 239, 240, 256, 260, 272, 292 and 297), bardags (inv. 243, 248, 261 and 293), dopus (inv. 239, 247, 249 and 257), piyalas (inv. 252), guvejis (inv. 273), clay lids (inv. 246, 253 and 295) and glazed vessels (inv. 244 and 298). Among the finds pieces of a glass bracelet (inv. 250, 251 and 255) and a fragment of thin-walled piyala (inv. 264) are particularly worthy of attention.

In order to verify the presence of a cultural horizon and the extent of the river sand and gravel layer Test Pit III was opened up in an 8m² area 10m away from Excavation Site II. The test pit was divided into two quadrats A and B of 2 by 2m. A poor cultural horizon in Quadrat A was recorded to a depth of 75-85cm. The cultural horizon on the southern side of Quadrat B continued down to a depth of 1.5m. On the whole the cultural horizon turned out to be very poor. The first spit removed a layer already disturbed by agricultural activity. In the second and third spits the cultural horizon was characterized by an average hardness brown soil containing small pottery sherds. The fourth spit was notable for dark soil layer with a small content of yellow clay. The cultural horizon was extremely poor. The seventh spit revealed a river sand and gravel layer in the central and southern section of Quadrat B. This layer was 12-28cm thick and went down to a depth of 146-150cm in the south part of the quadrat. Underlying this gravel layer was the natural, archaeologically sterile land.

On 10-11 September 2004 a trial excavation was carried out by Bakhtiyar Jalilov from IoAE on a 4x4m plot to the east of Excavation Site II. Topsoil stripping had exposed remains of a storage jar. A 40cm thick cultural horizon was investigated resulting in the discovery of a storage pit, hearth remains, quern stone and grain grinder fragments and three storage jars (Photo 4). The storage pit, 1m deep, contained soft soil, charcoal and pottery pieces. Its mouth diameter measured 90cm and the floor diameter was 100cm. An ash-rich patch of ground that was cleared near the pit was 70cm long, 50cm wide and 7cm thick. A quern stone fragment found on the pit surface initially used to be 40cm in diameter and 5cm thick. The diameter of the central hole for poring grain was 5cm. A fragment of a large grain grinder and a fraction of a fired brick were

found south of the ash layer. The storage jars were buried in the ground up to their shoulders. Two of them were of the same size, one was relatively small. The mouth of one of the jars was covered with a thin flat stone (Photo 14). The cultural horizon produced significant quantities of cattle and small bovid bones.

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Excavation Site III (Figure 5)

The upper disturbed layer of the cultural horizon in the depressed part of the settlement site was stripped away during site preparation for the SCP pipeline construction. Structural remains, debris of activity areas, domestic and storage pits, hearths and tendirs were exposed and cleared at different depths in the cultural horizon (Figure 5). As stated above work at Excavation Site III was not conducted in all the quadrats simultaneously which made it impossible to record exposed features consecutively in accordance with the depths in the cultural horizon. This is clearly seen in the manner of numbering tendirs and storage pits, as well as recording artefacts in the field logbook.

The first spit in the majority of quadrats reflects the disturbed upper layer of the cultural horizon. This layer was characterized by soft, medium density soil containing pottery sherds and small quantities of animal bones. A concentration of animal bones was visible in the north part of Quadrat 11 (Photos 17, 18). A storage pit was excavated in Quadrat 13, a post hole was exposed at the baulk of Quadrats 19 and 20 and a hearth was exposed in Quadrat 10. The hearth remains were recorded at a depth of 10cm in the north-eastern part of the quadrat. The feature occupied an area of 80 by 90cm and was 20cm thick. Significant quantities of pottery sherds around the hearth remains were also worthy of attention.

The second spit was characterized by a soft, medium density light brown soil that contained pottery sherds, animal bones, ash and charcoal. This spit revealed a tendir of an original design in Quadrat 3, storage pits in Quadrats 5 and 6, remnants of a clay mortar wall in Quadrats 6 and 7, ash- and charcoal-rich layer and a ditch in Quadrat 1a and an activity area in Quadrats 13, 14 and 15 (Photo 15).

Tendir 1 (Quadrat 3) had an oval shape and measured 70-80cm. The height of survived walls varied between 23 and 25cm. The distinguishing feature of this tendir is that it was constructed of 5-6cm thick pieces of fired bricks. There was a 10-12cm thick ash layer and 14 fragments of fired bricks at the tendir floor. These broken bricks seemed to have fallen down as a result of collapse of the tendir's top.

The second spit revealed an ash-rich layer with charcoal flecks at a depth of 25cm against the trench wall in Quadrat 19. A portion of this feature remained beyond the boundaries of the excavation site. The ash and charcoal layer cleared within the confines of the trench was 175cm long by 97cm wide at the widest point and 35cm deep. Removal of the baulk between this quadrat and Quadrat 20 revealed

Hearth (Quadrat 19/20) remains at a depth of 38-46cm. The remains measured 36cm in diameter and 8cm in thickness.

A small *hearth* structure was found in Quadrat 20. It was located at a depth of 30-40cm and measured 32cm in diameter. It should be noted that a large amount of pottery sherds representing parts of dops, jugs, lids, guvejis, sarnijis and glazed pots exposed in the second spit in Quadrats 17, 18 and 19 were worth special consideration (inv. 360-369).

Clay Mortar Wall exposed in Quadrats 6 and 7 was 5m long. The wall survived to a height of 26cm and was 40cm thick.

Storage Pit 9 was located against the north wall of Quadrat 5. It was roughly oval, 100cm long by 90cm wide and 70cm deep. The pit had a soft, yellowish-grey fill that contained pottery sherds and animal bones.

Storage Pit 10 excavated at the same depth in the west facing section of Quadrat 5 it was circular, measuring 90cm in diameter and 70cm in depth. The pit had a grey, fine, ashy fill rich in pottery sherds and animal bones.

Storage Pit 11 exposed at a depth of 39cm at the baulk of Quadrats 5 and 6 had a cylindrical shape. It was 1.3m in diameter and 68cm deep. Like Storage Pit 10 this pit had also a fine, ashy fill, pottery sherds and animal bones.

Storage Pit 12 was exposed and studied at a depth of 39cm against the west wall of Quadrat 6. It was circular measuring 1m in diameter and 63cm in depth. The pit had a fine, yellowish-grey charcoal-rich fill containing pottery sherds and animal bones.

Storage pit 13 was found at a depth of 39cm at the baulk of Quadrats 6 and 7, 60cm to the north of Storage Pit 12 and 64cm west of the clay mortar wall. The pit had a cylindrical shape and measured 1.1m in diameter and 72cm in depth. The pit was filled with fine-grained soil containing pottery sherds, burnt lumps of clay, ash layers and charcoal flecks.

Storage Pit 21 was located in the south-eastern section quadrat 13 and measured 95cm in diameter and 50cm in depth. The number of artefacts found was few; the pit fill contained largely cattle and bovid bones, glazed and unglazed pottery sherds, an iron fragment and metal pieces. Also there was a fragment of a glass bracelet of a round cross section.

Storage Pit 22 (Quadrat 13) was exposed 90-95cm to the west of Storage Pit 21. Roughly circular in plan it was 118-120cm in diameter and 40cm deep and had a soft fill containing fire-reddened clay, ceramic pieces and animal bone.

Storage Pit 23 (Quadrat 13) was found 40cm north of Storage Pit 21. Oval in plan, it measured 70-75cm in diameter. The pit fill contained remains of tendir walls, charcoal, pottery sherds and animal bone.

Activity Area 2

A patch of fire-blackened ground of 85 by 90cm was recorded in the north-eastern section of Quadrat 13. This dark spread of soil contained ash, charcoal and pottery pieces. The examination of the pits and associated artefacts suggests that this was an activity area with concurrent features. The area is formed of Storage Pit 24 with its group of postholes and the surrounding ash rich soils and pits.

Storage Pit 24 (Quadrat 13a) was the principal element of Activity Area 2. Oval in plan, it measured 100-110cm in diameter and 76cm in depth. Five post holes were exposed around the pit. Two of them were 25cm away from the southern wall of the trench, 1m east of these was a third post hole and the remaining two with a 60cm gap in between stood 1.8m north-east of the first two. As no wall remnants were visible it was assumed that the storage pit here used to have a light rain shed-type overhead structure.

A solid, thick-walled pot of an oval shape discovered in the pit is thought to be a crucible. The whole section appeared to have been a specialized activity area because waste products of metal slag and pottery waste (including a fragment of burnt glazed pottery) were found here. This activity area, presumably a workshop, extended into Quadrats 14 and 15 where there was a greater density of storage pits, hearths and tendirs (Photo 21).

Storage Pit 25 (Quadrat 14) has an oval shape in. It measured 160-167cm in mouth diameter and was 70cm deep. The pit fill consisted of dark, fine-grained, ashy material containing pottery sherds and animal bone. The pottery consisted largely of lid fragments (inv. 261, 262 and 264), fragment of a soot-covered pot, decorated with dots and incised patterns (inv. 263), fragment of a small thin-walled, narrow-necked vessel (inv. 260) and part of a thick-walled storage jar (inv. 258).

The finds unearthed in the north facing section of Quadrat 14 are particularly worthy of attention. These were debris of hearths, tendirs and kilns. One of the hearths had a horseshoe shape. Remains of a cylindrical kiln resembling a tendir stood 50-60cm away from this hearth.

Similar workshop debris were discovered in the Fakhrali settlement site (KP289) excavated within the BTC and SCP pipelines in Goranboy District.

To the north of these hearths and kilns, was an ash pile rich in kiln waste which contained charcoal and carbonized pottery sherds. Close to the horseshoe-shaped kiln, post holes were exposed (Photo 22). There was also a spread of burnt clay, possibly remains of kiln walls, and broken pottery.

Kiln located at the baulk of Quadrats 14 and 15 was roughly cylindrical. The interior of this feature was divided into six sections by incising vertical lines and each section had a sign resembling the letter 'S'. There were large spreads of pottery sherds around the kiln. The kiln had a hole at its north facing side close to the bottom (Photos 23, 24). A small, crudely moulded pot, presumably a crucible, was found on the kiln floor.

Storage Pit 26 was exposed 64cm from the kiln. It was roughly elliptic, 117x147cm in floor diameter and 120cm deep. Among the material recovered from pit was a fragment of a crudely moulded pot, presumably a crucible (Plate 32.8). To the west of the pit charcoal-rich ashy patches were recorded.

Oval pit filled with ash. It measured 25-28cm in diameter and 25cm in depth.

A *post hole* was also noted in the south-west section of this quadrat. The discovery of crucibles indicates that this was an activity area, a workshop associated with metal moulding.

Storage Pit 27 (Quadrat 16) had an oval shape, measured 120cm in diameter and 105cm in depth (Photo 27).

Storage Pit 28 (Quadrat 16) had an oblong shape and was 200cm long by 120cm wide and 40cm deep. This pit was full of collapsed kiln fragments.

The third spit was also noteworthy for a dense ash-rich cultural layer. A 60-70cm wide ditch was exposed at a depth of 40-50cm in Quadrat 1a. The ditch fill was dark material containing large quantities of pottery sherds and a few animal bones. The ditch could be traced for a length of 1.5m.

The third spit in Quadrats 17-20 was characterized by soft and deep-brown soil rich in charcoal, animal bone and vessel fragments. The 15cm thick spread of charcoal and ash detected in the eastern section of Quadrat 17 is worth special consideration because it produced an iron knife fragment (inv. 391), the bottom part of a glazed pot (inv. 394), the mouth and handle fragment of a criciform bardag (inv. 390) and two pieces of a glass bracelet (inv. 392). Fragments forming parts of a large jar (inv. 407) and churn were found and cleared in the north facing section of this quadrat while a storage pit was exposed at a depth 42cm in the south-west side of it.

Storage Pit 29 (Quadrat 17), roughly oval in plan, had an apex-down cone profile (Photos 31, 32). Its diameter measured 1.25-1.3m at the mouth and 1.55m at the bottom with the depth being

1.3m. The pit fill consisted of ash- and charcoal-rich material containing large quantities of pottery sherds and clay chunks and occasional river-washed stones and animal bones. The pit produced disk- and bell-shaped ceramic lids (Plate 28. inv. 428; Plate 29.2, inv. 429; Plate 29.1, inv. 430) broken part of a guvej (Plate 27. inv. 432), small jug (Plate 24.1, inv. 431), fragments of medium-sized dopu and sarnij (Plate 22.1, inv. 433; Plate 26. inv. 423), iron nail (Plate 33. inv. 426), arrow head (inv. 427) and a deformed piece of a glass bracelet (Plate 36.14, inv. 434).

A *hearth* was exposed in the south-eastern section of Quadrat 18. The north-eastern section of Quadrat 19 had a patch of an ash- and charcoal-rich layer, 175cm in diameter and 25cm deep. Removal of this layer revealed a 10cm high clay-moulded hearth.

A *spread* of fire-blackened ground containing ash and charcoal was found and cleared in the eastern part of Quadrat 20. It measured 20-30cm in thickness and extended north to south into Quadrat 19, with the exposed length being 4.5m. The width of this feature was 2.5m in the north and 75-80cm in the south. There was also a large river-rounded stone on the west side of this ash and charcoal patch.

The third and fourth spits revealed a concentration of storage pits in the east facing sections of Quadrats 9 and 10 (Photo 16).

Storage Pit 16 was located in the south part of Quadrat 9 and partly in Quadrat 8. This pit had a circular shape with its eastern side extending under the trench wall. The pit measured 1.5m in diameter and 1m in the survived depth had a fine-grained dark fill.

A *hearth* was recorded in Quadrat 8, 1.1m to the east of pit 16. It had an oval shape of 60 by 55cm.

Storage Pit 17 was exposed 60cm away from Pit 16. It also was oval with one side extending under the excavation trench wall. The pit measured 1.95m along the north south axis and 1.3m along the east-west axis. This 1m deep feature contained soft grey soil with pottery sherds. Among the finds a broken piece of a brown lucid glass bracelet.

Storage Pit 18 was exposed 30cm to the north Storage Pit 17. It was roughly oval and measured 155cm in diameter and 125cm in depth.

Storage Pit 19 was located against the trench wall of Quadrat 10. An irregular circle in plan, the pit was 154cm in diameter and 105cm deep. Among the finds recovered from the pit two fragments of a glazed pot.

Storage Pit 20 partly extending under a trench wall measured 138cm in diameter and 80cm in depth, roughly circular in plan.

Two *storage pits* both small, 78cm diameter were revealed in the south and east sections of Quadrat 8.

A dense concentration of tendirs and storage pits was revealed and studied at a depth of 80-90cm in the fourth and fifth spits in Quadrats 3 and 4. Seven, mostly small pits were recorded here.

Storage Pit 2, oval in plan, and with an apex-down cone profile measured 42-52cm in mouth diameter and 58-62cm in floor diameter. The pit, up to 35cm deep had a soft yellowish fill rich in pottery sherds.

Storage Pit 3, circular in plan, measured 80cm in diameter and was 48cm deep. The pit had a grey-yellowish fill containing pottery sherds, animal bone and charcoal flecks.

Storage Pit 4, a smaller pit was detected 35cm west of this. Oval in plan it had a diameter of 33-42cm. The pit that had survived up to a depth of only 30cm had a grey, ashy fill.

Storage Pit 5 was located 25cm north of Quadrat 4 at the balk of Quadrats 3 and 4. Circular in plan it had a diameter of 120cm and was 90cm deep. Considerable quantities of pottery sherds, broken bricks, fire-reddened clay, charcoal, animal bone were recovered from the soft pit fill. There was a hole of 7cm on the pit wall close to its bottom. The pit was very carefully dug and the walls were made harder by punching.

Storage Pit 6 located at the balk of Quadrats 3 and 4. The pit, ellipse-shaped in plan, was 110cm long east to west and 82cm wide north to south. The preserved height of the pit was 22cm. An irregular patch of 40 by 30cm containing a spread of fire-reddened chunks of clay was seen inside the pit. The pit fill consisted of grey, fine-grained fill rich in pottery sherds.

Storage Pit 7 (Quadrat 4) was located 50cm north of Pit 6. It had an oval plan and was 75-80cm in diameter and 35cm deep. Unlike the other pits it tapered down to the bottom. The pit had a grey fill mixed up with pottery sherds. Particularly worthy of attention were fragments of a thin-walled pot and lid (?).

Storage Pit 8 was uncovered in the west section of Quadrat 4. Circular in plan it had a diameter of 80cm and the preserved depth of 20cm.

An ash layer, 150cm long by 90cm wide was recorded 90-100cm to the south-east of the tendir.

Storage Pit 1 was uncovered in the fourth spit at a depth of 75cm in Quadrat 2. Circular in plan it had a diameter of 130cm and a survived height of 30cm. The pit fill consisted of grey, slightly ashy, fine-grained soil containing pottery sherds, obsidian flakes, pieces of glass and animal bone. The finds also included a spindle whorl, 4cm in diameter (inv. 95).

Storage Pit 30 (Quadrat 7a), circular in plan it was 115cm in diameter and 50cm in depth. The pit fill was a dark, soft material that contained burnt clay, pottery sherds and animal bone. In addition a tortoise shell was found in the pit. The finds recovered from the pit include part of a cone-shaped pot (inv. 439), pieces of a medium-sized, disk-shaped lid (inv. 440) and a fragment of a green glazed salt-cellar (inv. 438).

Excavation Site IV (Figure 6 and 6a)

Debris of a workshop, tendirs and cooking sites, domestic and storage pits were investigated at Excavation Site IV. Workshop debris was exposed in the second and third spits in Quadrats 9 to 11 in the north of the excavation site. The workshop area which is assumed to be located in the north-eastern section of the settlement was 8m long by 3.7m wide. Because of the collapse of the workshop walls the edges of this feature could be defined only on the basis of the survived floor. The discovery of adobe fragments suggested the workshop was constructed of this material. The workshop had an earth floor hardened by punching and daubed (clay-luted).

Remains of two kilns and a hearth and the lower part of a buried jar were exposed on the workshop floor that contained patches flecked with ash and charcoal.

The kilns were noteworthy for their peculiar design. These were shaped like triangles with apexes facing east. The kiln floor was flat gradually rising towards the east with no trace of walls recorded in the opposite west side.

The larger kiln measured 2m in length, the distance between the walls in the west side was 1.4m, while in the east it was 35cm. The height of the survived wall was up to 42cm. The kiln had an

ash- and charcoal-rich fill. A patch of ashy and charcoal-rich ground was also clearly seen to extend for a length of 70cm to the west of the kiln.

The second kiln located to the south of the first was smaller, 1.5m long west to east. The walls survived to a height of 25-35cm were 1.2m apart in the west while the distance between them in the east was only 25cm. The kiln had an ashy, charcoal-rich fill extending to the west.

Half of a buried jar was unearthed 4.2m east of the second kiln. The body diameter was 50cm with that of the floor being 26cm.

The workshop floor was covered with an ash and charcoal layer. The second spit in the cultural layer at Excavation Site IV revealed the presence of four storage pits.

Storage Pit 1 was located at the balk of Quadrats 3 and 4. Circular in plan it measured 1.25m in diameter and 1.1m in depth. The eastern wall of the pit was damaged by recent Muslim graves. An 18cm thick ash layer flecked with charcoal was detected in the south side of the pit in Quadrat 3. The pit was also full of ashy, fine-grained soil.

Storage Pit 2 had a domestic function. It had a cylindrical shape and measured 1.1m in diameter and 1m in depth. Half of the pit remained outside the limits of the excavation trench. The pit had a fine, dust-like, greenish fill. A copper bracelet fragment was recovered from the pit (inv. 336).

Storage Pit 3 (Quadrat 7), half of the pit remained beyond the confines of the excavation site. The pit was circular and had a diameter of 104cm and a depth of 60cm. The pit fill consisted of fine-grained, ash- and charcoal-rich dark material and contained significant quantities of pottery sherds. A small pot fragment (inv. 340) and a disk-shaped metal object (inv. 341) were particularly worthy of attention.

Storage Pit 4 (Quadrat 6), roughly circular in plan, had an apex-up cone profile and measured 1.1m in mouth diameter and 1.45m in floor diameter. The depth of the pit was 1.1m. The pit was carefully dug and had walls hardened by punching. The pit fill consisted of soft and dark material. Its north-east wall was cut and partly damaged by a recent Muslim grave. The third spit revealed the presence of storage pits, tendirs and ash and charcoal layers.

Storage Pit 5 (Quadrat 5a) was cylindrical with a diameter of 122cm and survived depth of 40cm. It cut through Storage Pit 7.

Storage Pit 7 was cut by Storage Pit 5. Exposed at a depth of 85cm Storage Pit 7 measured 1.5m in mouth diameter and 1.68m in floor diameter. The pit was up to 1.2m deep. The pit fill consisted of dark and sand-like soil. Significant quantities of animal bones and fragments of lids, jugs, bards, guvejis and dops were recovered from this pit. Particularly worthy of attention were half of a piyala (inv. 346) and a handle of a disk-shaped lid (inv. 347).

Another pit recorded in the third spit was discovered in Quadrat 11 near the workshop remains. It was small measuring 50cm in diameter and 40cm in depth.

A tendir was exposed in Quadrat 10 in adjacent to the trench wall, west of the workshop debris. It was 85-92cm in diameter and badly damaged. The western wall was fully destroyed. The remaining wall was up to 6cm thick and varied between 15cm and 25cm in the survived height. The distinguishing feature of this tendir was that its floor was not level but had a cavity in the centre. The floor was covered with white ash.

A spread of ashy and charcoal-rich soil, 2.8m long by 1.3m wide at the widest point and 25cm thick, was visible in the fourth spit in Quadrat 3. The fourth spit in Quadrat 7 revealed the presence of

Storage Pit 6 (Quadrat 7), roughly ellipse-shaped in plan it was 80cm long by 62cm wide at the widest perimeter. The depth of this feature exposed at a depth of 80cm was 46cm. The pit contained animal bone and soft, dark, ashy soil rich in pottery sherds. Among the finds the base of a piyala or salt-cellar coated with dark green glaze was particularly worthy of attention (inv. 342).

Muslim burials

During the excavation of sites I and IV, a Muslim cemetery was exposed. In Site I 34 burials were revealed. In almost all of them the bodies were buried in accordance with Muslim funeral rites and practices. The skeletons in graves 29 and 30 opened up in Quadrats 1 and 2 were not properly positioned to the east. Discovery of decayed oak-wood remains in some of the graves, for instance in graves 25 and 28 suggests that oak was used also for covering the graves. As a rule, child burials were exposed at a depth of 40-70cm, while adults were buried at a depth of 100-120cm.

Twenty five Muslim graves were recorded at Excavation Site IV, largely in Quadrats 3-9 with a dense concentration in Quadrats 5-8 (Photo 37, 38). The graves were lifted and reburied in a secure section of the cemetery observing all required Muslim burial rites. The ceremony was attended by the representatives of the district and local authorities (Photo 40).

The period of use of the cemetery was also determined. The grave stones at the cemetery are typologically characteristic of the period of time from the second half of the 19th to the beginning of the 20th century. Epigraphic research has also been carried out in order to determine the nature and date of the cemetery. Anar Agalarzade, member of the expedition, has managed to read the inscriptions on the mausoleums and one of the epitaphs at the tomb stone at the cemetery. One of the two mausoleums at the cemetery had an octagonal shape and a dome (Photo 43). The two-line inscription of 67 by 35cm on the south-eastern wall contained the following words in Arabic "This is the grave of memorable, forgiven Khansuvar bey, the son of Karbalayi Agha". The date of the inscription is shown on its right and left sides – 1319 according to the Muslim system of chronology (1901-1902). To the right of the inscription images of a necklace, spouted metal jug and dagger are engraved on the stone facing of 45 by 45cm.

The second mausoleum is located 10m to the west of the first one. It is square and also domed. (Photo 45). There is an inscription of 86 by 50cm carved over the entrance (Photo 46). The inscription reads as follows: "Allah, Mohammed, Ali, Fatima, Hasan and Huseyn. This is the grave of memorable, forgiven Binamin bey, the son of Sheykh Agha" with the words "Ya Ali" in the middle. Images of a boot, horse and dagger are depicted in the lower left corner of the inscription and also the date of the burial is shown – 1330 (1912 A.D.). There is an ornamental pattern consisting of three semicircles carved out above the inscription. High tufa headstones having a tapering down shape and topped with a cupola are seen around the mausoleum. Verse 255 and verse 256, Bagara Sura of Koran, are engraved at the edges of the one that is 2.67cm high and has a width of 50cm at the base and 64cm at the top and accordingly measures 24cm and 30cm in thickness. The medallion in the upper part bears the words "Allah, Mohammed, Ali, Fatima, Hasan and Huseyn". In the middle there is an eight-line inscription carved in Arabic within an arched element: This is the grave of memorable, young, disenchanted Hajimohammed Ali entering the House of Paradise, the son of Girag Kasaman inhabitant, the Hajji of Hajjis, the pilgrim of the Harameyn House, memorable, forgiven Ismayi, the son of Jafar". The penman's name is engraved at the bottom of the inscription: "This inscription is carved by Miryusif Usta". The date is shown on the right and left in the upper section of the inscription – 1295 (1877 A.D.) The headstone is decorated with engraved geometric lines and patterns of botanical motifs.

FINDS

• *Description of Finds*

Considerable quantities of archaeological material associated with domestic and economic activities of ancient people were recovered in the course of excavations at Girag Kasaman Settlement. These finds include pottery ware, metal and stone artefacts and glass jewellery.

Pottery

The pottery is divided into unglazed and glazed ware. The individual vessels are numbered by their inventory (inv.) number. The description of pottery is represented by jars, jugs, bowls, plates, salt-cellars, lids and godush-, sarnij-, dopu-, guvej, bardag- and piyala-type vessels.

Unglazed Pottery

Storage Jars

The large storage jars found include both complete and incomplete pots. All of them have narrow and flat bases, pear-shaped bodies, narrow, cylindrical necks and everted rims. Most commonly their bodies are girded with two or three ornamental belts (Photo 14). The height of the two of the large storage jars recovered from one of the activity areas is 79cm. These jars measured 21cm in mouth diameter, 45-49cm in body diameter and 17cm in base diameter. The wall thickness of large jars is 1.4-1.5cm whereas that of medium-sized jars equals 0.9cm. Generally, the jars were well fired at a moderate temperature to a dense texture and brown, deep-brown and brick-red surface. The decorative belts around jar bodies have more incised and notched wavy lines. The jar rims, as a rule, are decorated with raised ribbed patterns (Plate 2. inv. 82, 131, 141 and 233).

Jar fragments include also those that represent pots with the walls immediately passing from flat, everted rims into shoulders without forming necks (Plate 2. inv. 91 and 127).

Among the fragments of small jars there are some that come from vessels with applied molded belts decorated with ribbed (Plate 2. inv. 85) and spike-shaped patterns (Plate 2. inv. 100).

Two pieces reflect the upper parts of small jars. One of these represents a pot that had an everted rim, a tapering up neck and a slanting shoulder (Plate 21.1, inv. 348). The clay is tempered with sand, the pot was fired to an average quality and pink-brown surface. The other fragment comes from a small jar or large jug with an upright mouth, cylindrical neck and pear-shaped body (Plate 21.2, inv. 407).

Godush and Sarnij

Godush- and sarnij-type vessels associated with cattle-breeding are similar in form, though may differ in size. Seemingly large pots were used for milking cattle while small ones were meant for milking sheep and goats.

A large godush was found in the storage area of a utility room. It has a wide mouth and a body tapering down to a flat base. The ribbon-shaped handles are attached to the shoulder and the upper part of the neck. The handles bear applied molded patterns in the form of horseshoes with a small gap between the ends. In addition the handles have horseshoe-shaped pecks thumbled at their lower ends. The upper part of the neck and the passage to the shoulder are decorated with belt-like strips. The shoulder and body are girded with parallel incised lines and decorative patterns made up of thumbled drop-shaped pecks in groups of five-six. The pot also has two molded horseshoe-shaped decorations symmetrically applied to the body between the handles. (Plate 4.2, inv. 216). The pot dimensions are: base diameter – 1.65cm, body diameter – 34cm, mouth diameter – 24cm, height – 32cm.

Medium-sized and small godush- or sarnij-type pots prevail. The medium-sized sarnij with its upper part survived has an outcurving funnel-shaped mouth, a neck widening and passing into the shoulder and a pear-shaped body. The upper ends of the ribbon-shaped handles are attached to the rim. The handles have applied molded horseshoe-shaped decorations with a small gap

between the ends. The shoulder is girded with a pattern consisting of an incised line and a set of pecks. The pot dimensions are: body diameter – 22cm, mouth diameter – 17cm (inv. 235).

Another medium-sized sarnij is worth special consideration for the shape of its rim. The rim of a funnel-shaped mouth extends 1cm outwards for a length of 7.2cm at the points where the handles are attached. The areas around the lower ends of the handles have thumb depressions. An ornamental strip with a chain-like decorative element girds the pot at the point where the neck passes into the shoulder (Plate 3.2, inv. 226).

The pottery sherds found at a depth of 110cm at Excavation Site IV form part of a sarnij that had an outcurving funnel-shaped mouth, short and wide neck, a tapering up body and a ribbon-shaped handle attached to the body and the rim. The pot tempered with additional ingredients was fired to an average density texture and pink surface. The pot has a thin soot layer (inv. 353).

A mouth and shoulder fragment of a sarnij is decorated with thin bulging lines on the neck, notched patterns on the passage from the neck to the shoulder, four notched strips and one straight line on the shoulder. The mouth measured 21cm in diameter (inv. 37).

One of the sarnij fragments is worthy of attention for the form of its handle. The fragment represents a sarnij that had an everted rim, short and wide neck and a sloping shoulder. The upper end of the ribbon-shaped handle is attached to the middle of the neck, while the lower end is connected to the shoulder. The upper end of the handle widens to the sides. The handle is decorated with an applied horseshoe-shaped molded pattern (Plate 16.4, inv. 155). The slightly tempered pot was fired to an average density texture and greyish-pink colour. There is a soot coat on the surface.

One of the small sarnijes had a flat base, pear-shaped body tapering down to the base, short neck widening down to the shoulder and funnel-shaped mouth with a rounded rim. The hook-like handles attached to the neck and body have applied molded horseshoe-shaped decorations. There is a notched line and chain-like strip on the bulgiest level of the body and applied molded decorations spaced at an equal distance from the handles. The pot, slightly tempered was fired at a stable temperature to an average density texture and deep-brown surface. The pot is 13.5cm high and measures 9cm in base diameter, 16.5cm in body diameter and 10cm in neck diameter (Plate 3.1, inv. 222).

A fragment of a small sarnij with an everted rim, short and wide neck and globular body. The ribbon-shaped handle is attached to the upper part of the neck and the widest perimeter of the body. The handle is decorated with an applied molded decoration in the form of a horseshoe with “squeezed ends”. There are patterns made up of pecks on the shoulder and body (Plate 5. inv. 176).

A sarnij that had an outcurving funnel-shaped mouth, cylindrical neck and sloping shoulder with the upper end of the handle attached to the lower half of the neck. The passage from the neck to the shoulder has an incised decorative line. The inner surface is soot-coated (Plate 5. inv. 270).

A sarnij fragment discovered in Storage Pit 4 Of what Excavation site or Kv?represents a pot with an everted rim, short cylindric neck and pear-shaped body. The upper end of the handle is attached to the middle of the neck, while the lower one is fixed to the body. Thin incised lines are visible on the shoulder. The pot clay was tempered, particularly with quartz grains that came with sand. The texture is medium dense and the colour light pink. The internal surface has a soot trace (Plate 3.3, inv. 183).

The fragment exposed in the third spit in Quadrat 18 at Excavation site III form part of a sarnij that had an outcurving funnel-shaped mouth, short neck, ribbon-shaped handle connected to the rim and body. Heavily tempered with ingredients the pot was fired to an average density texture. The inner surface is pink, the outer surface is deep-brown and bears a layer of soot (Plate 21.2, inv. 407).

A sarnij fragment found at the same level in Quadrat 17 comes from a pot with an outcurving mouth, short neck, slanting shoulder and a ribbon-shaped handle connecting its rim and shoulder. Tempered with additives this sarnij was fired to an average quality. The shoulder is decorated

with a belt-like strip made up of incised lines. This strip was additionally decorated with an incised wavy line (Plate 22.3, inv. 401).

Pieces of a medium-sized sarnij that were recovered from the storage pit in Quadrat 17 reflect a pot with an upright mouth, short and wide neck and a ribbon-shaped handle attached to the shoulder and the upper half of the neck. The shoulder is decorated with an incised pattern. The pot tempered with additives was poorly fired (Plate 22.1, inv. 433).

Bardags

Bardags are represented largely by broken pieces. Regarding the form these could be divided into three groups – pots with funnel-shaped mouths, pots with wide necks and those with narrow necks. Complete bardags with funnel-shaped mouths were recovered from the storage area of the utility room. One of these is 43cm high and measures 27cm in body diameter. It has a flat base, a globular body tapering down to the base, slanting shoulder and short neck. The ribbon-shaped handle connects the shoulder and the rim. The part of the mouth opposite the handle was squeezed to give it a funnel shape (Plate 4.1, inv. 200). One more bardag of this type has cracks on the mouth and body (inv. 206).

The upper part of a bardag with a funnel-shaped mouth uncovered in Storage Pit 3 seems to represent a very large pot. Unlike the previous ones its neck is wider and higher. There are incised lines in the centre of the neck and at the passage to the shoulder and an ornamental strip on the body. The pot was fired at a stable temperature to a dense texture and pink surface (Plate 6.1, inv. 182).

Several neck and body fragments appear to form part of a large, wide-necked bardag or small jar with an everted rounded rim, a neck widening down and passing into the shoulder, a body decorated with an applied molded belt and a handle of an oval cross section (Plate 5, inv. 288). One thick-walled fragment also seems to have come from a large, wide-necked bardag. The passage from the neck to the shoulder has an incised decoration (Plate 5, inv. 150).

A fairly well preserved large, narrow-necked bardag with a globular body gradually tapering down to a flat base was found in Storage Pit 2. The neck and the handle are broken. The area between the shoulder and body is decorated with thin incised lines. When attached the handle partially obscured the decoration in that part. The clay composition is clear, the texture is dense and the colour is light-yellow. The body is thoroughly polished (Plate 6.3, inv. 208).

Other bardag samples are represented by fragments. Neck and body fragments reflecting a wide-necked bardag bear a bulgy belt-like strip. The pot appears to have been fired at a stable temperature to a medium density texture and pink surface (Plate 5, inv. 243). A fragment of a gutter-shaped bardag recovered from Excavation Site III has two grooved lines on the neck. This thin-walled pot made of pure clay was fired at a stable temperature to a pink surface and dense fabric (Plate 26, inv. 405). There are also fragments representing narrow-necked bardags. One of these represents a pot with a tubular neck flared out in its upper part. The area between the neck and shoulder is marked out by a bulgy belt. The survived fragment suggests that the pot had an oblong body and one end of the handle was attached to the upper part of the neck. The body had an applied narrow belt with thumb relief decorations. The bardag was made of pure, fine-grained well-kneaded clay and fired at a stable temperature to a dense texture and pink surface. The pot is coated with yellow angobe (inv. 329).

The upper part of a bardag with a funnel-shaped mouth survived. There are four thin incised lines at the neck and shoulder juncture. Tempered with sand the pot was fired to an average quality. The colour is pink (inv. 116).

The upper part of another bardag with a funnel-shaped mouth survived. It had a neck widening down to the sloping shoulder and globular body. The mouth opposite the handle is shaped like a funnel. The neck is decorated with horizontal lines (Plate 23.1, inv. 412). Sand grains are seen in the pot fabric. The pot was fired at a stable temperature to a dense texture and pink surface.

The lower part of a bardag or sahang was also well fired at a stable temperature. The pot had a body tapering down to a flat base. The upper part was not preserved (Plate 23.2, inv. 338).

Nine pottery sherds found in the second spit in Quadrat 3 at Excavation Site IV represent a thin-walled and narrow-necked bardag. The outcurving mouth passes into a narrow-necked shoulder. The body was possibly globular. One end of the handle was attached to the mouth, the other end to the shoulder. There is a bulgy lug on the upper end of the handle. The shoulder has two bulging lines with a 4cm wide gap in between. The ornamental belt formed by these lines is additionally decorated with wavy lines and notches. There are applied molded lugs at turn downs and turn ups of the wavy lines. The pot has two serpentine patterns running from the handle's lower end area on the shoulder. The body is decorated with parallel horizontal scratchy lines and vertical notches. There are additional decorations on the neck, shoulder and body of the pot (inv. 303).

The lower part and a neck fragment of a small, narrow-necked, elongated and flat-based pot were found. One end of its oval cross sectional handle is attached to the upper part of the neck. The pot is not tempered, the texture is dense and the colour is light yellow. There is a thin angobe coat on the surface (Plate 5. inv. 248). Another ceramic piece comes from a small, thin-walled bardag with a body tapering down to a flat, narrow base. Made of pure, well kneaded clay the pot was fired at a stable temperature to a dense texture and brown surface (Plate 5. inv. 224). A small fragment found forms part of a bardag that had an upright mouth and a cylindrical neck. The mouth has two decorative horizontal grooves and the neck thickens towards the mouth (Plate 5. inv. 192).

A few pottery sherds reflect small, flat-based bardags with cylindric or elongated bodies (Plate 5. inv. 54 and 261). A small bardag recovered from Excavation Site III has a body widening upwards, flat base with a concave hollow and twig-shaped handle (Plate 26. inv. 386). The bardag coated with a thin angobe layer was fired at a stable temperature to a dense fabric and pink surface. Fragment of a small bardag or jug with a narrow, flat base and body tapering down was fired at a stable temperature to a yellow surface (Plate 26. inv. 384).

There are bardag handles among the finds. One of these comes from a large bardag and has an applied molded lug on its upper end (Plate 6.4, inv. 193). A fragment of a ribbon-shaped handle appears to represent a large bardag with a funnel-shaped mouth (Plate 6.2). A round cross sectional handle forms part of a medium-sized bardag (inv. 294). Other bardag fragments are very small and therefore are less important in providing new archaeological data (inv. 198 and 261). The narrow-necked bardag found at Excavation Site III has a handle with an oval cross section. The upper end of the handle with an incised symbol of cross is attached to the rim (Plate 26. inv. 390).

Jugs

The number of jugs among unglazed pottery ware is significant. These differ from one another by form, size, decoration and firing quality. One of the jugs has an outcurving mouth, cylindric neck and a pear-shaped body tapering down to the base. The lower side of the rim of this fairly large jug is decorated with thumb pecks, while the shoulder bears an ornamental strip formed by parallel incised lines. The strip in its turn is decorated with wavy lines. More incised lines that lock this strip from beneath have horseshoe-shaped hollows. The pot tempered with additives was fired at a stable temperature to an average density texture and red brick surface. The burnished surface has a trace of soot (Plate 8.1).

The neck and body fragments of a large jug with a cylindric, narrow neck, elongated body and flat base found at Excavation Site III are well preserved. The jug was fired to an average quality and deep-brown surface (Plate 27. inv. 421). A fragment of a large jug with an everted rim, short, cylindric neck and slanting shoulder has also a trace of soot. Because of firing at an unstable temperature there is a grey layer clearly seen at the fragment's cross section (inv. 359). The mouth diameter is 18,5cm and neck diameter is 16,2cm.

A large jug with a outcurving funnel-shaped mouth, short, wide neck and a sloping shoulder has a rim decorated with notches. The juncture of the neck with the shoulder is also decorated with notches below which there are incised geometric patterns. The pot tempered with additives was fired at an unstable temperature to a deep-brown surface. Low firing temperature manifests itself in the grey layer seen at the fragment's cross section (inv. 337).

One more fragment forms the upper part of a large jug that had a cylindric wide neck and a everted rim. This richly tempered pot was fired to an average density texture and deep-brown surface (Plate 23. 3, inv. 366).

A jug with a globular body, short and low neck, funnel-shaped mouth and a rim decorated with randomly applied notches. The pot tempered with additives was poorly fired to a deep-brown surface. The texture is porous (Plate 7.4, inv. 207).

Half of another jug with a globular body, short and low neck, funnel-shaped mouth was found. Its shoulder and body are decorated with one straight and two wavy incised lines. Poorly fired at an unstable temperature to a deep-brown surface. (inv. 21).

A pot with a globular body tapering down to the base, short cylindric neck and everted rim. It is decorated with a line thumbed around the juncture of the neck with the shoulder, more lines incised around the body and a wavy line applied between these lines. Tempered with quartz-rich sand. The surface is soot covered (Plate 7.1, inv. 169).

A fragment representing the upper part of a medium-sized jug that had an outcurving funnel-shaped mouth, short and wide neck and globular body tapering down to the base. The clay is tempered, the pot is poorly fired (Plate 7.2, inv. 220).

Another fragment forms part of a jug with an outcurving funnel-shaped mouth, tapering up neck and sloping shoulder. The shoulder is decorated with horizontal grooves below which there is a pattern made up of a series of pecks. The pot tempered with sand was fired at an unstable temperature to an average density texture and grey surface (Plate 10. inv. 83).

A richly decorated fragment reflecting a medium-sized jug with an outcurving funnel-shaped mouth, short, tapering up neck and slanting shoulder. The rim has thumbled pecks, the neck bears parallelly applied horizontal grooves and the shoulder is decorated with belt-like and vaulted patterns formed by deep incised lines. The jug was fired to an average quality and deep-brown surface. The surface is soot covered (Plate 7.3, inv. 52).

A medium-sized jug with an outcurving funnel-shaped mouth, short and narrow neck and slanting shoulder is represented by a fragment decorated with pecks and incised patterns. The rim bears a network-like pattern, the shoulder is girded with incised lines and thumbled hollows while the body has an incised arched pattern girding its upper part (Plate 9.6, inv. 272).

A shoulder and body fragment of a medium-sized jug that had a pear-shaped body and high, tapering up neck is decorated with a line of pecks and incised lines (Plate 8.4, inv. 225).

A fragment of a medium-sized jug shows there were horizontal grooves on the passage from the neck to the shoulder, and a series of triangular hollows and incised wavy lines on the shoulder. The pot is coated with a thin layer of yellowish angobe (Plate 10. inv. 225).

A fragment of another medium-sized jug with an outcurving funnel-shaped mouth and short, wide neck indicates that the shoulder was decorated with applied ornamental belt-like strips. The lower edge of the rim is decorated with a series of pecks. The pot was tempered with fine-grained sand and coated with a thin yellowish angobe layer. A grey layer at the cross sectional view shows the pot was fired at an unstable temperature (Plate 10. inv. 156).

The shoulder of a medium-sized jug with an outcurving mouth and short neck gently passing into the shoulder has a geometric pattern formed by incised lines and thumbled hollows (Plate 11. inv. 297).

A jug fragment decorated with hollows and incised patterns reflects a pot that had an outcurving funnel-shaped mouth, short neck and slanting shoulder. The rim of the pot has a pattern formed by a line of pecks, the juncture of the neck with the shoulder has an applied belt-like strip

brightened up with a series of hollows and the shoulder is decorated with incised lines and hollows (Plate 10.1, inv. 239).

A fragment of a medium-sized jug-type pot has a grooved line at the point between the neck and shoulder with applied moulded strips ("Seljuk Chain") above and below this line (Plate 8.5, inv. 190).

Another fragment is decorated with thin incised lines and horseshoe-shaped pecks (Plate 8.6).

Two incised lines gird the jug with an upright mouth and wide cylindric neck at the juncture of the neck and shoulder. The space between these lines is filled with patterns formed of randomly made notches. The pot was fired at a stable temperature to a dense texture and pink-brownish surface (inv. 335).

Among the pottery sherds are fragments reflecting pots with mouths directly passing into shoulders (Plate 10, inv. 152).

A small wide-necked jug with an outcurving mouth and body tapering down to a flat base. This hand made and crude pot was tempered with additives and poorly fired to a black surface. Base diameter – 10.4cm, body diameter – 15cm (Plate 18, inv. 296).

A small thick-walled jug with a short neck, outcurving mouth and body relatively bulgy in its upper part and tapering down to a flat base is noteworthy for the disproportion between its separate parts resulting from crude molding. The pot is asymmetric. The passage to the shoulder is decorated with triangular and oblong hollows grouped in three. The pot is richly tempered, poorly fired, the texture is porous and the colour is grey-black. Jug dimensions: mouth diameter – 12.5cm, body diameter – 14.5cm, base diameter – 9.5cm, height – 15cm (Plate 7.5, inv. 227).

A fragment of a small wide-necked jug with a slanting shoulder has incised and applied molded decorations. The juncture of the neck with the shoulder is girded with incised parallel lines and small molded lugs applied over them. The body is enlivened with an incised line only. The pot was fired at a stable temperature to a dense texture and brown surface (Plate 8.3, inv. 122).

One more fragment comes from a jug that had a globular body, outcurving funnel-shaped mouth and barely identifiable neck has incised patterns and lines. The rim is decorated with notches (Plate 9.4, inv. 240).

A fragment representing a small jug that had a globular body, outcurving funnel-shaped mouth and short neck gently passing into the shoulder is decorated with punched dots at the point between the neck and shoulder (inv. 260).

A small jug with a globular body, outcurving funnel-shaped mouth and short, narrow neck is represented by a fragment that has scraped, incised and thumb patterns. (Plate 9.2).

A fragment with horizontal, hardly visible bulgy lines forms part of a jug with a tapering up neck and a mouth bent at an angle of 45 degrees into a flattened and rounded rim (Plate 11, inv. 166).

A ceramic fragment recovered from Pit 3 at Excavation Site IV forms part of a small jug with an everted rim, narrow, cylindric neck and pear-shaped body. This thin-walled pot was fired at a stable temperature to a dense texture and brown surface. The clay is slightly tempered. The shoulder and body of the jug are decorated with patterns made up of series of pecks (Plate 24.3, inv. 340).

A small jug found in Storage Pit 17 at Excavation Site III has a mouth with an everted rim, wide neck and a pear-shaped body tapering down to a flat base. The neck and shoulder have patterns consisting of incised lines. The clay is pure and well kneaded. The pot was fired at a stable temperature to a dense texture and light yellow surface (Plate 24.1, inv. 431).

The rim fragment of a small jug with an outcurving funnel-shaped mouth and short, wide neck has a ribbed decoration at its edge (Plate 27, inv. 435).

One more small jug of a similar form was made of tempered clay and fired to an average quality, average density texture and brown surface (Plate 27, inv. 382).

Another fragment comes from a jug with an outcurving mouth, cylindric neck and sloping shoulder. The clay is tempered. The pot was fired at a stable temperature to a dense texture and pink surface. The shoulder has an incised pattern. There is a trace of soot on the neck (Plate 27, inv. 383).

Fragment of a small jug with an outcurving mouth, cylindric, wide neck bending and passing into the shoulder (Plate 27. inv. 436).

Two of the ceramic pieces discovered at the workshop area at Excavation Site IV reflect the neck, shoulder and base of a jug that had an outcurving funnel-shaped mouth, short, narrow neck, sloping shoulder and flat, narrow base. The pot tempered with additives was fired to an average quality (inv. 358).

A fragment forming part of a small jug with an outcurving funnel-shaped mouth, short neck gently passing into the shoulder is decorated with a notched pattern. The surface is covered with a soot layer (inv. 330).

Pottery sherds representing a globular body jug with an everted rim are particularly worthy of attention because of rich decoration. The rim of this jug has applied molded crescent-shaped decorations, while the body is girded with various notches and scraped lines. The shoulder has a bulgy line. This thin-walled jug was made of untempered clay and fired to a light yellow surface (inv. 304).

Dopu

Dopu-type vessels are not infrequent either among the unglazed pottery ware. These were found both in the form of complete pots and fragments.

A relatively narrow-necked dopu has an outcurving funnel-shaped mouth with a rounded rim and a pear-shaped body tapering down to a flat base. The mouth and neck have fractures. The pot is decorated with parallel, barely visible thin lines carelessly applied to the upper part of the body. This crude hand-made pot was also poorly fired. Dimensions: base diameter – 6.8cm, body diameter – 11.3cm, neck diameter – 5.2cm, mouth diameter – 7.8cm, height – 11.3cm (Plate 12.4, inv. 211).

One more similarly shaped dopu has a neck slightly bulging externally and a shoulder with an ornamental belt made up of deeply incised lines. The belt is decorated with down-turned crescent or a horseshoe-shaped patterns. These patterns formed by pressing a pointed tool are grouped asymmetrically in four. The body and neck bear slight traces of burnish. The dopu was fired to an average quality, average density texture and deep-brown surface. The larger part of the surface is covered with soot. Pot dimensions: base diameter – 7cm, neck diameter – 7.5cm, height – 11.2cm (Plate 12.3, inv. 210).

A wide- and short-necked dopu with a thick, flattened mouth and body tapering down to a flat base has decorations in the form of horizontal incised lines girding the central part of the body, a wavy line around the neck and punched dots at the juncture of the neck and shoulder. Dimensions: base diameter – 7cm, neck diameter – 7.2cm, body diameter – 1cm, height – 1cm (Plate 11. inv. 231).

A thin-walled dopu with a flat, concave base, biconical body and high, wide neck. An arrow-shaped handle with an applied molded lug is horizontally attached to the central part of the neck. The elegant form and quality of firing make it worth special consideration. The body at its widest perimeter is girded with an incised line. Dimensions: base diameter – 5.4cm, body diameter – 7.4cm, neck diameter – 5.4cm, mouth diameter – 7cm, height – 6cm (Plate 13. inv. 189).

Another handled dopu has a flat base, biconical body, wide neck and outcurving mouth. One end of the twig-shaped handle is attached to the rim with the other end attached to the widest part of the body. The widest part of the body has also an applied molded belt-like strip decorated with a row of pecks. The handle has an applied horn-shaped lug. The pot was fired at a stable temperature to a deep-brown surface. (inv. 204).

A small, thin-walled dopu was recovered from the hearth area in Quadrat 14 at Excavation Site III. This has a flat base, globular body and outcurving mouth. The colour is light yellow. The surface is partly covered with soot (inv. 278). Dimensions: height – 4.4cm, mouth diameter – 5.6cm, body diameter – 6.7cm, base diameter – 4.5cm.

A considerable quantity of dopu-type pots are represented by sherds. One of these fragments forms part of a dopu that had a tapering up body, short neck, outcurving mouth and decorated

shoulder. The pot tempered with additives was fired at an unstable temperature to a light brown surface. The colour of the interior is grey (Plate 12.1, inv. 69).

A dopu fragment covered with soot comes from a flat-based pot that had a semi-globular body, flattened mouth and hook-like handle (Plate 12.2, inv. 51).

A fragment of a small polished dopu with a globular body tapering down to the base. Tempered with fine sand the pot was fired at a stable temperature to an average density texture and pink surface (Plate 11, inv. 94).

Pottery pieces bearing incised vaulted decorations reflect a flat-based dopu with a globular body, tapering up neck and funnel-shaped mouth (inv. 256).

Fragments of dopu-type vessels were also found at Excavation Sites III and IV.

The shoulder of a thin-walled dopu-type pot with a globular body is enlivened with a pair of parallel incised lines. The handle that has an applied horseshoe-shaped molded lug on its upper end connects the shoulder and the mouth. The pot is covered with a thin soot film (inv. 319).

Fragment representing a dopu with an everted rim and short, wide neck. The pot was tempered and fired at an unstable temperature to a grey surface (Plate 26, inv. 423).

Another fragment is part of a ribbon-shaped handle connecting the rim and body of a short-necked dopu with an outcurving funnel-shaped mouth. The handle is decorated with a pattern made up of triangular dots and has a thumb depression at the point of connection with the body. There is an incised line and triangular hollows girding the juncture of the neck with the shoulder. The pot was well fired to an average density texture and brown surface. The surface has a thin soot layer (inv. 334).

Fragment of a pot with a barrel-shaped handle recovered from Quadrat 2 at Excavation Site IV also appears to represent a dopu. It has a circular body tapering downwards and a hook-like handle attached to the body. This slightly sand-tempered pot is sooted. (Plate 25.1, inv. 365).

Guvej

The pottery ware also includes guvej-type pots (cooking-pots) largely represented by sherds.

Several soot-covered fragments patterned with thumb hollows and an applied molded belt form part of a thin-walled guvej (inv. 188). A decorated mouth fragment of a guvej or pan appears to represent a vessel that had a flattened everted rim and a body gently tapering down to the base. The texture of the pot tempered with quartz-rich sand is porous, the colour is deep-brown (Plate 14, inv. 242).

A few other pottery sherds seem to have come from a guvej that had a body constricted in its upper part, flattened mouth and a small gutter-shaped spout. The rim of the pot was decorated with incised and notched patterns. The pot was tempered with quartz and sand (Plate 14, inv. 187).

The clay of a fragment of a thin-walled guvej with a body pressed in from the shoulder and a lug-shaped handle contains small quantities of additives (inv. 361).

One of the fragments discovered in Quadrat 18 at Excavation Site III comes from a guvej that had a body pressed in from above the shoulder and an upright rounded mouth girded with an ornamental belt. This ornamental belt is decorated with notched patterns. The pot is slightly tempered, the texture is dense, the colour is deep-brown (inv. 368). Another fragment reflects a guvej with a body pressed in from the shoulder and triangular cross sectional handles. The area below the mouth is decorated with vertical grooves. The handle is attached to the upper groove and its edges are decorated with deep notches. This slightly tempered pot was fired at a stable temperature to a dense texture and pink surface. The outer surface is covered with soot (Plate 27, inv. 388).

One of the fragments forms part of a pot with a hook-like handle that is attached horizontally to the body. The clay of the pot fired at a stable temperature contains quartz grains. The texture is dense, the colour is red (Plate 27, inv. 402).

Another fragment also represents a guvej with a horizontally attached hook-like handle. The handle is decorated with a pattern consisting of notches. There are depressions on the body and handle. The pot has a layer of soot on its external surface (inv. 419).

One of the fragments is the survived upper part of a guvej with a body pressed in from the shoulder, horn-shaped handles attached to the shoulder and a short gutter-shaped spout. The guvej is covered with soot (Plate 22. inv. 432).

Lids

Ceramic lids were used to cover jugs, dopus, bardags and guvejes. These were represented largely by poorly fired medium-sized and small samples.

The medium-sized lids are disk-shaped in the main with handles in the centre. They are crudely made and mostly assymetric measuring 14.5-20cm in diameter and 1.5-2cm in thickness. One of the intact lids of this type has notched edges and a handle assymetrically attached to its centre in the form of a column narrowing up towards its top. The handle has a thumbed depression on its top and five narrow, oblong holes drilled across its body. The handle is surrounded by triangular hollows made by pressing a twig into wet clay. This circle made up of hollows is further surrounded by a thumbed, not very deep circle (Plate 14. inv. 202).

The edge of a second lid that has a lidped, 4cm high columnar handle is channelled by pecks. The lid surface is decorated with concentric circles. Two of them are bulgy, the two other are grooved. The surface of the first of the two bulgy circles has notches (Plate 14. inv. 203). A third lid is noteworthy for the zoomorphic element on its handle (Plate 14. inv. 201). One more lid is disk-shaped and has a channelled edge formed by thumbing. It is interesting to note that the lower, work surface is not flat but concave (Plate 15. inv. 253). This lid is not complete, only one third of it survived.

A lid with a channelled edge formed by oblique notches. The handle of the lid has a thumbed depression on its top. The handle and the lid are divided into four sections by thumbing (Plate 15. inv. 278). A fragment of a medium-sized or large disk-shaped lid is worthy of attention because its edge is flexed upwards, smoothed and decorated with hollows. In addition the lid has a combed decoration (Plate 15. inv. 267). A medium-sized disk-shaped lid is distinguished for the concentric circles on its surface. The lid tempered with additives was fired to an average quality (Plate 14. inv. 102).

The lids recovered from Excavation Sites III and IV are largely disk-shaped ones. A medium-sized disk-shaped lid has a knob in the form of a candlestick. The top of the knob has a diamond-shaped depression (Plate 29.3, inv. 350).

The lower, work face of a disk-shaped, well-fired lid is concave ending in a tubular handle. The upper part of the handle is missing (inv. 64).

Another medium-sized disk-shaped lid is also conical and has ornamental concentric strips. The central strip is decorated with an incised arched pattern. The passage to the conical part is patterned with a row of triangular pecks (inv. 331).

One more lid of a similar shape has a groove on its upper face and an edge girded with a bulgy strip (Plate 28. inv. 400).

Medium-sized disk-shaped lids include one the upper surface of which is divided into three parts by concentric bulgy circles. One of these circles is filled with notches. Only a small part of the handle survived. It appears to have been dome-shaped. A soot layer covers the lower, work face and the edge of the lid (inv. 440).

Fragments of medium-sized disk-shaped lids include also those that have concentric grooves on their upper surfaces and notched "twisted rope" edges (Plate 28. inv. 398, 399, 428).

Some of the medium-sized disk-shaped lids with notched "twisted rope" edges have round or oval pecks on their surfaces (inv. 52, 102).

One of the fragments represents a medium-sized disk-shaped lid that thins towards the edge. The upper surface has incised decorations (Plate 29.4, inv. 416).

A fragment of a disk-shaped lid recovered from Quadrat 14 at Excavation Site III is worth particular attention because the handle of this lid was made in the form of a flower. The lid is decorated with bulgy concentric roundels, while the edge is shaped like a “twisted rope” by thumbing (inv. 323).

A fragment of a bell-shaped lid bears a pattern made up of a row of horseshoe-shaped symbols. The lower, work face of the lid is covered with soot (Plate 15. inv. 14).

A lid fragment found in Quadrat 7 has a similar ornamental pattern (Plate 15. inv. 66).

Bell-shaped lids or lid fragments were found in larger quantities during the 2005 excavations. The central part of one of these is dome-shaped, while the edge is flat and upright. The edge is girded with concentric grooves, the handle is shaped like a candlestick (Plate 29.1, inv. 430).

A similar bell-shaped lid has a flat edge and a domed central part. The domed part is crowned with a conical handle. The cone surface was incised to give it the shape of a bud. The lower edge of the cone is decorated with a channelled pattern formed by hollows. There are concentric roundels on the domed part and grooves on the lid edge. The inner side of the lid is covered with soot (Plate 30.1, inv. 420).

One of the lids of this type differs from the others by the form of its knob shaped like a goblet (Plate 30.2, inv. 364).

The knob of a bell-shaped lid is in the form of a candle-stick and the passage to the domed part of the lid is decorated with four lengthwise cuts. The cuts are thought to be additionally intended for letting the steam out of the pot (Plate 29.2, inv. 429).

Small lids measuring 8.5-11.5cm in diameter and resembling upturned mushrooms appear to have been used to cover dopus, narrow-necked jugs and sarnijes, wide-necked bardags and dolchas. A lid of this type found together with jug 217 has a fluted edge formed by thumbing (Plate 15. inv. 218). It is interesting to note that the lid handle is up to 5.3cm high. Another lid has also a fluted edge which in addition is decorated with notches. Both the handle and lid are divided into six sections by notching (Plate 15. inv. 223). One of the lids has a slightly bent up and smoothed edge and is decorated with randomly thumbed pecks. One of such pecks forms a depression on the lid handle (Plate 15. inv. 259).

Several fragments found represent small and medium-sized lids that had thumbed fluted edges and surfaces decorated with small hollows (Plate 14. inv. 295; Plate 15. inv. 246). A fragment found in Quadrat 5 at Excavation Site I forms part of a small but richly decorated lid. It is decorated with concentric, horseshoe-shaped hollows and patterns formed by series of roundels (Plate 16.3). A small fragment with a flat and smooth surface recovered from Quadrat 15 at Excavation Site III comes from a lid that falls into the category of lids with prominent central parts (inv. 281).

Fragments of handles of medium-sized or large lids were also found in the course of excavations. A handle fragment recovered from Quadrat 8 formed part of a bell-shaped lid. Tempered with sand it was fired to an average quality, average density texture and grey-brown surface (Plate 15. inv. 84).

Mushroom-like handle of a bell-shaped lid has a bulgy roundel and knob on the outer surface (Plate 15. inv. 285).

A cone-shaped ceramic object appears to represent a lid handle. Tempered with sand it is poorly fired (Plate 15. inv. 32).

A lid handle exposed in the third spit at Excavation Site III is dome-shaped and its fabric consists of three layers (inv. 34). Another lid handle is 5cm high and is like a candlestick (Plate 28. inv. 387).

A columnar lid found at Excavation Site IV has a thumbed depression and comes from a disk-shaped handle (inv. 347).

Piyala bowls

Excavations also produced small quantities of unglazed tableware which includes piyala-, bowl- and platter-type vessels. The tableware is made of untempered or slightly tempered clays. For the

most part these pots were fired at a stable temperature to a dense texture and pink or deep-brown surface.

A fragment of a bowl-type vessel with flared walls and a low, ring-shaped base was found. The central area inside the pot has painted decorations applied with manganese (inv. 161).

A pottery sherd appears to represent an unglazed bowl with a low, ring-shaped base and body gradually widening upwards. It was fired to an average quality, dense texture and pink surface (inv. 367).

Another fragment comes from an angobe-coated bowl with an upright mouth and short body tapering down to the base (Plate 31. inv. 424).

A dish fragment fired to a medium quality represents a dish with an upright mouth and short, tapering down body (Plate 31. inv. 411).

One of the unglazed piyalas has a flat base and walls widening upwards. The thickened and flattened mouth has a shallow groove. There is a disk-shaped bulge inside, at the base of the pot measuring 3.8cm in diameter and 2-1.5cm in height. Dimensions: base diameter – 6.3cm, mouth inner diameter – 8cm, mouth outer diameter – 9.5cm, height – 6.4cm (Plate 17.11; Plate 5. inv. 186).

Another small piyala or dish fragment forms part of a pot with a ring-shaped base and walls that gradually widen up to bend and form a flanged body. The mouth is outcurved and banded with an incised line. There is a depression in the centre of the piyala. The survived fragment suggests that originally the pot was 5cm in base diameter, 13cm in mouth diameter and 3.8cm in height (Plate 17.12, inv. 163)..

A fragment of a thin-walled piyala with an outcurved mouth and rounded body (Plate 16.2, inv. 180).

The fragment of a semi-globular piyala with a flattened mouth bears a decoration consisting of bulgy and incised lines applied externally below the mouth (inv. 252).

Only four unglazed piyala fragments were found during the 2005 excavations.

One of them is a piyala base decorated using dot punching technique (inv. 104).

A second piyala had a low, disk-shaped base, semi-globular body and upright mouth. The outer surface is burnished (inv. 333).

One more similarly shaped piyala has a trace of soot on the inside (Plate 31. inv. 381).

And finally one of the fragments represents a piyala that had an upright mouth and short body tapering down to the base (Plate 31. inv. 410).

Among unglazed pottery ware a miniature pot resembling a vase is distinguished for its peculiar form. Its upper part is in the form of a semi-globular piyala, while the lower part resembles a tapering up column. There is a fracture on its upper part (Plate 19.1, inv. 26).

Lamps

Ceramic lighting units are represented by broken pieces of an oil lamp and torch. Only half of the oil lamp survived. It has a disk-shaped pedestal, semi-globular body and upright mouth. The handle attached to the rim is broken. The inside and partly outside of the oil lamp are covered with soot (Plate 25.3, inv. 346).

Fragment of a torch that had a narrow and flat base, tapering down body and tubular spout. This slightly tempered torch was fired at a stable temperature to a dense texture and brown-deep-brown surface (Plate 25.2, inv. 349).

Other vessels

Fragment of a small bell-shaped unglazed pot found at Excavation Site III (Plate 26. inv. 414).

In the course of clearing the workshop debris exposed at Excavation Site III two ceramic crucibles associated with foundry practice were discovered. One of these is semi-globular and thick-walled, the other is conical. Both melting-pots are small (Plate 32. 7, 32.8).

Chafing-dish (?) fragments can also be found among the pottery assemblage. A relatively well preserved fragment represents a low-walled pot decorated with hollows. There is a trace of soot on the surface (Plate 14. inv. 275).

A piece of a body of a painted pot discovered at Excavation Site II is the only find documenting that such ceramic vessels were also used by the local population. This wheel-thrown pot was made of untempered, well-kneaded clay, fired at a stable temperature and painted red (inv. 289).

Glazed Pottery

The archaeological material recovered from Girag Kasaman Settlement includes early glazed pottery ware represented by salt-cellar, piyala, dish and bowl fragments. The prevalence of salt-cellar and piyala samples is particularly worthy of attention.

Early glazed angobe-coated pottery ware with a lucent glaze overcoat can also be found. A fragment possibly forming part of a dish or bowl that had a slightly incurving mouth with an upright rim bears a geometric decorative pattern applied with white angobe (seemingly a circle). The pot was covered with lucent glaze (Plate 17.2, inv. 178).

It is well known that early glazed pottery ware includes a special group of pots that have decorations applied by manganese under an overlaid lucent glaze. A fragment that appears to be part of a small bowl or dish with a short ring-shaped base is decorated with applied manganese strips and coated with lucent glaze on the inside. The glaze layer being very thin is barely visible at first glance (Plate 17.4, inv. 158).

One small fragment reflects a pot that had geometric decorations applied with white angobe and manganese under a lucent glaze layer (Plate 32.1, inv. 141).

The number of pots decorated with white angobe under green glaze is larger. A fragment decorated with geometric patterns applied by white angobe under green glaze reflects a bowl-type pot with a short, ring-shaped base (Plate 18. inv. 28).

Another fragment decorated with patterns applied by white angobe under green glaze comes from a thin-walled salt-cellar or piyala with a disk-shaped base. There is a dark spot in the centre of the pot caused by dribbles of glaze. Glaze dribbles can also be seen at the bottom of the pot (Plate 17.8; Plate 18. inv. 213).

A fragment decorated with angobe and coated with green glaze appears to form part of a plate or dish with a thickened and grooved mouth. The patterns under the glaze coat are distinctly seen at the khaki background. The passage to the mouth of the pot on the outside was identified by a grooved line (Plate 17.3, inv. 123).

Another fragment representing a dish or plate with a thickened mouth is also decorated with a geometric pattern applied with white angobe under a green glaze coat (Plate 17.10, inv. 116).

One fragment, possibly part of a bowl or dish with a low, ring-shaped base is decorated with geometric patterns of botanical (?) motifs (Plate 17.13, inv. 159).

Another fragment has also a pattern of botanical motif – an image of winding branches under green glaze (Plate 32.2, inv. 140).

Broken pieces of a glazed bowl or plate also bear a geometric pattern applied with white angobe and coated with green glaze (inv. 363).

A dish fragment is ornamented with a pattern made up of strips and coated with dead green glaze. The angobe and glaze have partly come off in the patterned part (inv. 369).

A piece representing a small bowl is also decorated in the same manner. The interior of the bowl has angobe strips covered with green glaze. The glaze is low-grade and contains spots consisting of black dots (Plate 31. inv. 377).

A similar case is observed on a piece of a glazed piyala. This vessel with a disk-shaped base and flared walls and coated with green glaze has a pattern in the form of a circle in the centre on the inside. The glaze contains spots consisting of black dots (inv. 394).

The glazed pottery includes also samples of manganese-coated vessels. One of these is a fragment of a bowl-type pot with a low, ring-shaped base. The surface is glazed with manganese and glossy lucent glaze (Plate 16.5, inv. 230).

A manganese-glazed salt-cellar has a low, disk-shaped base and walls gradually widening upwards. The rim bends outside and gently rounds. The passage from the base to the body wall is marked with an applied belt-like strip (Plate 16.7, inv. 300).

A similar salt-cellar but with an upright mouth has only preserved one third of its original form. Unlike the previous one it is coated with glossy manganese glaze (Plate 18, inv. 29).

One more salt-cellar of the same type is glazed with manganese on the inside (inv. 335).

Several fragments found at Excavation Sites II and III represent spindle whorls made of broken saltcellars or piyalas.

The edges of a base fragment of a manganese-glazed salt-cellar was smoothed to make it disk-shaped and a 0.5cm diameter hole was drilled in its centre (Plate 19. 2, inv. 179).

One of two more such fragments is coated with green glaze, the other with manganese (inv. 95, 135).

Among the glazed pottery ware there are samples decorated with manganese and black copper oxide and coated with lucent glaze. The broken pieces of a thin-walled bowl-type pot have green strips applied with black copper oxide and chestnut strips applied with manganese. The pot is coated with lucent glaze (inv. 345).

The majority of salt-cellar and piyalas are monochromatic, coated with one-colour glaze. Green and pistachio glazes were widely used. This fact is confirmed by samples found both during the 2004 and 2005 excavations (inv. 237, 244, 191, 195, 94, 154, 162, 195, 200, 212, 224, 239, 268, 290, 342, 371 and 438).

In some instances white spots and dots appeared on the glaze layer due to poor glazing. This could be exemplified by a small piyala with a semi-globular body (inv. 70).

Failure to fully comply with the glazing technology caused dribbling of glaze and dark spots on some of the pots in the process of firing. For example, a fragment forming part of a piyala with a low, disk-shaped base and cylindrical body has a dark, 2.3cm diameter spot, caused by dribbling of glaze (Plate 17.1, inv. 162).

A salt-cellar with a disk-shaped base, low walls and slightly outcurved mouth was coated with pistachio glaze on the inside. Dribbling of glaze resulted in the appearance of a dark green spot on its wall. (inv. 205).

Another salt-cellar with an upright mouth, low, disk-shaped base and semi-globular body girded with an applied belt-like strip has a green glaze coating on the inside. Lack of competence prevented the potter from strictly observing the technological process. Dribbles of glaze formed a dark spot in the centre of the pot. In addition the glaze being of poor quality has largely come off the pot (Plate 31, inv. 409).

A flat-based salt-cellar with a flattened mouth and low walls is noteworthy for the shape of its base which is wider than the body and forms a belt-like flange. The interior of the pot is coated with green glaze which has partly come off because of poor glazing (inv. 438).

The glazed pottery sherds include three fragments representing pots coated with glaze of a henna colour. Two of them were recovered from the 2004 excavations and one from the 2005 excavations. One of the 2004 finds is a piece of a piyala-type vessel (Plate 18, inv. 298), the other is a twig-shaped handle of a dopu-type pot (Plate 17.7, inv. 266).

Fragment of a thin-walled dish with an upright mouth found at Excavation Site III is glazed with glaze of a henna colour and enlivened with green mottles (Plate 31, inv. 408).

The finds also include pottery fragments coated with angobe primer but not glazed for some reason. An example of this is a broken piece of a small short bowl or piyala with a ring-shaped base (Plate 31, inv. 385).

The study of the glazed pottery suggests that by form, decoration and glazing techniques all of them date to the early glazed pottery ware typical of the 9th-10th centuries.

Metal Objects

A few iron objects were found in the course of excavations at the site. The majority of them were represented by fragments. One of the items recovered during the 2005 excavations is a 9.5cm long knife blade with a straight rear part and a cutting edge curving toward the tip. The rear part is 5mm thick, while the thickness of the cutting edge is 2mm (Plate 19.4).

An iron item discovered in Storage Pit 4 also looks like a knife blade. It measures 2.5cm in width and gradually narrows up toward the tip. The piece is heavily corroded (Plate 19.6, inv. 276).

Fragment of another tool narrowing up towards the tip is also corroded and poorly preserved (Plate 19.5, inv. 174).

The functions of other iron objects could not be identified (Inv. 197 and 209).

The iron objects recovered in the course of the 2005 excavations were also largely represented by heavily corroded fragments.

Both ends of an iron, ribbon-shaped slab were missing. This item measures 7.8cm in length by 3-3.5cm in width (inv. 341).

A similar ribbon-shaped slab measures 4.5cm in length and 2.5cm in width (Plate 33.6, inv. 378).

Fragment is bow-shaped and measures 6.1cm in length by 2.4-2.6cm in width (Plate 33.2, inv. 372).

A 7cm long heavily corroded piece of iron with a thick rear part and a thinner cutting edge could be assumed to be a blade fragment (Plate 33.5, inv. 391).

A piece of iron, 4cm long, roughly in a triangular form gets narrower and sharpens towards the tip. Very hard to identify its form and function. It is assumed to be a fragment of an arrow-head (Plate 33.1, inv. 427).

Nails and tacks can be classified as domestic items. There were three nails among the finds from the 2005 excavations. Two of them are small with wide heads (Plate 33.3, inv. 380).

The third nail has a square cross section and ellipsoidal head (Plate 33.4, inv. 426).

Metal - copper and bronze objects largely consist of support tools and items of decoration.

A metal awl that sharpens towards the tip has a round cross section and a round eye at its back for threading. The length is 9.2cm. It has a slight bend at its central part (Plate 34.6, inv. 66).

One more awl is similar in form however it is shorter and thicker. The tip is missing (Plate 34.7, inv. 107).

A deformed metal object that has lost its original form seems to be a bracelet fragment. It was made of a copper slab so folded that it assumed a tubular shape (Plate 34.3, inv. 336).

Only 4cm long fragment of a bracelet made of 3mm thick copper wire has survived (Plate 34.1, inv. 343).

Survived piece of a bracelet made of a 4mm thick wire of an oval cross section (Plate 34.2, inv. 379).

A 3.4cm long bronze piece found during clearing the workshop debris at Excavation Site III is also thought to be a bracelet fragment. Its inner side is smooth, while the outer side is bulgy and decorated with notches (Plate 34.5, inv. 250).

An object made of a thinned slab and resembling a miniature scale with small holes drilled around its edge is assumed to have been used as an item of jewellery (Plate 34.4, inv. 422).

Bronze bead shaped like a lump of dough (Plate 35.2).

Glass Artefacts

Glass artefacts are largely represented by bracelets of high quality. Glass vessels are few in number. The samples recovered from the 2004 excavations include a neck fragment of a medium-sized bottle and two small broken pieces of glass vessels.

Judging by the survived neck fragment the bottle had a funnel-shaped mouth, narrowing up neck with a widening in the middle and a slanting shoulder. The bottle was made of clear glass and

because of staying in the soil for a long time has dimmed and developed an irritation film on the surface (Plate 20.9, inv. 57).

One of the two glass fragments forms part of a small, thin-walled vessel made of clear glass (Plate 20.8, inv. 245).

The other fragment is a broken part of the mouth of a thin-walled piyala-type vessel with an everted and rounded rim. The vessel is made of clear glass of a greenish colour (Plate 20.7, inv. 264).

Glass artefacts from the 2005 excavations were also represented by small broken fragments of glass vessels.

Glass vessel fragments exposed in Quadrat 4 at Excavation Site III were identified as being part of a piyala-type vessel with the walls thickening towards the outcurving mouth (inv. 115). The functions of other fragments were not identified.

Small, 3.3cm long green glass fragment is part of a thin-walled vessel with an upright mouth (inv. 188).

Two other fragments are also small and thin-walled (inv. 205, 321).

Bracelets were frequently found in the cultural layer as they were a very popular item of jewellery widely used in ancient times. Depending on the shape of their cross sections they are divided into various groups and types. Bracelets recovered from the 2004 excavations with triangular cross sections are chronologically early and represented by small pieces.

Two of the bracelets of this type are made of greenish glass. One bracelet is made of dark blue glass (Plate 20.2, 20.3, 20.4, inv. 250, 251, 255).

One of the fragments forms part of an oval cross sectional bracelet made of translucent pistachio colour glass. The bracelet has patterns formed by twisted strands of molten glass (Plate 20.1, inv. 271).

The melt place is clearly visible on a remnant of a disk-shaped bracelet made of dark blue glass. The ends of the bracelet were bonded by overlapping and pressing them together while hot (Plate 20.10, 20.11, inv. 164, 185).

Fragment of a round cross sectional bracelet made of clear pink glass. The piece bears patterns consisting of twisted strands of molten glass in groups of three. The survived fragment suggests that the bracelet had a diameter of 5.5cm originally (Plate 20.12, inv. 229).

Bracelet made of dark blue glass of a round cross section is decorated with thin spiral patterns created by melting glass strands (Plate 20.13).

Ribbon-shaped bracelet made of dark blue translucent glass. The inner surface is smooth, the outer surface is bulgy. One end is flattened by pressing (Plate 20.6, inv. 265).

Glass bracelets were found in larger quantities during the 2005 excavations. Their number totalled 27 which made up 7% of all the finds. They are made of black, blue, green or pink glass and have round, flat, oval or triangular cross sections (Plate 35; Plate 36). Bracelets of flat, oval or triangular cross sections are few.

Oval cross sectional bracelets are represented only by one sample. It is made of dark-blue glass and patterned with horizontal lines (inv. 344).

Flat, ribbon-shaped bracelets are represented by two fragments of blue glass (Plate 36.7, 36.13, inv. 376, 396). On one of them the melt point of the ends is clearly seen. While the glass was still hot one end of the bracelet was put on the other and pressed. (Plate 36.13, inv. 376).

There are five bracelets of a triangular cross section with the inner side smooth and the outer side bulgy. Four of these glass bracelets are blue (Plate 36.1, 36.2, 36.3, 36.4, inv. 110, 187, 393, 413), one is yellow (inv. 307). One of the fragments represents a bracelet one side of which is sky blue, while the other side is dark blue (Plate 36.10, inv. 393).

The 2005 excavations also confirmed that bracelets with triangular and flat cross sections are earlier and characteristic of the 8th-9th centuries.

In terms of quantity "twisted rope" glass bracelets prevail (Plate 35.6, 35.8, 35.9, 35.10, 35.11, 35.12, 35.15). They are made of black, green, deep brown, dark blue or yellow glass. Black glass

bracelets makes up 50% of this type. "Twisted rope" bracelets include also those incrustated with glass of a different colour. For instance, a fragment of a bracelet made of dark blue glass is encrusted with red glass.

Round cross sectional bracelets with spirally wound strands of molten glass were also very common. They are made mainly of black or blue glass.

Round cross sectional bracelets with smooth surface are represented by five samples. These were made of yellow, blue or brown glass (inv. 111, 171, 294, 395, 437).

An object made of black glass by using the twisting method was found in a storage pit at Excavation Site III. Presumably it is a survived piece of a deformed bracelet or a large ring (Plate 36.14, inv. 434)

A ring made of black glass has a shape close to that of a triangle (inv. 325).

The 2005 excavations produced two glass beads. One of these fell to pieces and could not be identified to forms (inv. 251).

The bead found in Quadrat 3 at Excavation Site IV was barrel-shaped and made of black glass (Plate 35.3, inv. 374).

The paste bead discovered in Quadrat 3 at Excavation Site III is tubular and decorated with white wavy lines (inv. 67).

The noteworthy aspect is that the glass artefacts are made of high quality untempered glass. Another aspect worthy of special consideration is that glass bracelets predominate among the jewellery found at Girag Kasaman Settlement, while glass rings and beads were sparse. At 289 there were large numbers of bracelets but how many other objects?

Stone Artefacts

Stone artefacts include querns, grain grinders and grindstones. Grindstones are oblong and because of long use have developed hollows on their work faces (Plate 14, inv. 44, inv. 212; Plate 19.8, inv. 263).

Fragment of a grindstone made of a small, thin river stone has a suspension hole at one end (Plate 19. 7, inv. 196).

Cymbiform grain grinders are represented both by broken fragments and an intact one. One of the fragments is 9cm long (inv. 277).

Fragment of a grain grinder made of tufa is 9.5cm long by 6.5cm wide (inv. 38).

The lower part of a large grain grinder was found in an activity area. The length of this 7cm thick grain grinder is over 70cm. In addition a handstone of a quern was found here. It measured 40cm in diameter and 5cm in thickness.

Animal Bones

Excavations at Girag Kasaman produced considerable quantities of animal bones from the cultural layer. Domestic animal bones prevail over other faunal remains and consist mainly of cow, buffalo, goat and sheep, pig and horse bones. Cattle bones predominate. As regards wild animals, bones of gazelles, Siberian deer and foxes were discovered. A few bird and poultry bones, as well as ichthyologic remains were also recorded in the course of excavations.

Floral Remains

As is known due to decaying of organic substances in the soil floral remains are rarely encountered during excavations. As mentioned above, carbonized cereal remains were found in the kitchen or storage room destroyed by fire at Excavation Site I. The results of laboratory analyses are not available yet, therefore it is hard to say anything about the plant variety. In the course of excavations plum and apricot bones and also walnut shells were recorded.

Charcoal Identification by Imogen Poole

Excavation Site IV Kv10

This sample consisted of a few large pieces, greyish in colour of predominantly twig wood origin. 23 fragments were identified as *Quercus* (one of which was a piece of round wood) and 22 were *Ulmus* (of which two were round wood).

Excavation Site III Kv15

This sample consisted of large pieces (c. 1cm) of well preserved charcoal of twig or small branch material of *Ulmus* (n=10) and one piece each of *Ulmus* knot wood and round wood. Six fragments had anatomy very similar to that of *Carpinus*. Sample number 296 from this context consisted entirely of *Ulmus* fragments, 95 of which were heartwood fragments and 7 were twig wood fragments based on growth ring curvature. Sample number 295 from this context consisted of well preserved *Ulmus* fragments (100%) with good preservation. Three fragments were found to be round wood, the remainder were heartwood. No indications of coppicing could be seen and there were tyloses present in the vessels of growth rings 2 and 3 from the pith.

Excavation Site III Kv13 pit

The material from Sample 1 originated from one of the rubbish pits located at the site. The wood ranged from relatively small diameter twig/branch material to fragments of distorted wood, which probably originated from larger diameter material. The wood anatomical characteristics of all specimens were consistent with that of either *Quercus* or *Ulmus*. The *Quercus* material was distinctly ring porous in all specimens and therefore is considered to be deciduous.

Excavation Site III Kv13 tendir 0.30m.

The wood ranged from relatively small diameter twig material (<3 cm in diameter) to fragments of wood from diameters of unknown estimate (but >6cm diameter). The wood anatomical characteristics of all specimens were consistent with that of *Ulmus*.

Excavation Site III Kv13 pit

The material from Sample 3 originated from one of the rubbish pits located at the site. The wood ranged from small diameter twig material (1 cm diameter) to fragments of relatively more mature wood from diameters of unknown estimate. The wood anatomical characteristics of all specimens were consistent with that of *Ulmus*.

V. Analytical Results

• Interpretation of Excavation Results

Excavations carried out at Girag Kasaman I document the existence of a rural type settlement here in the 8th-10th centuries. The nature of the cultural layer and exposed features indicate this was a wide habitation with free layout and sparse structures.

The features and artefacts suggest that cattle-breeding and farming were the leading economic activities. To a lesser degree the local people were also engaged in crafts and led a settled life. In animal husbandry cattle-breeding was given preference. The crafts were meagre and plain. Being of local importance they were oriented to satisfy villagers' needs in pottery and metal ware. Wheel-thrown unglazed pottery vessels of different functions were widely used in everyday life. In addition glazed tableware began to be commonly used. The jewellery items of local inhabitants included glass and metal bracelets and beads.

The archaeological evidence suggests that the local people had practiced Christianity here for a long time before Islam began to spread in the area in the second half of the 9th century.

- **Dating**

Stratigraphic observations and comparative analysis of the available artefacts have been used in establishing the chronological framework of the settlement site. The typical samples of pottery ware, particularly glazed ware as well as typical items of jewellery have been the basic criteria in dating the exposed complexes.

The dating of the site is assisted by a series of four radiocarbon dates that confirm and extend the conventional dating of the site. This causes a problem in terms of the lead excavator's view of the site dating from the 8th to 10th centuries AD. What the evidence may be indicating is that this site was used in a non intensive form for several centuries before and after the main period of use. As all the material used for dating is charcoal which can survive undamaged in the soil for many years, there is no means of identifying whether it is directly related to the main period of use of the site.

This question could only be answered by a comprehensive radiocarbon dating of a series of samples from carefully excavated contexts.

Context	Laboratory No	Measured Radiocarbon Age	13C/12C Ratio	Conventional Radiocarbon Age	Material	2 sigma 95% probability	1 sigma 68% probability
Kv15 Charcoal North face of level area	Beta 232335	990 +/- 40 BP	-24.5 o/oo	1000 +/- 40 BP	Charcoal	Cal AD 980 to 1060 AND Cal AD 1080 to 1150	Cal AD 1010 to 1040
Kv17 Pit fill	Beta 226244	830 +/- 40 BP	-25.5 o/oo	820 +/- 40 BP	Charcoal	Cal AD 1160 to 1270	Cal AD 1200 to 1260
Kv20	Beta 226245	1330 +/- 70 BP	-23.6 o/oo	1360 +/- 70 BP	Charcoal	Cal AD 570 to 780	Cal AD 640 to 690
Kv5 Charcoal	Beta 226241	1930 +/- 40 BP	-24.4 o/oo	1940 +/- 40 BP	Charcoal	Cal BC 30 to Cal AD 130	Cal AD 20 to 90

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

In terms of its nature Girag Kasaman Settlement is similar to Dashbulag, Fakhrli and Hajjalili III settlements investigated within the BTC and SCP construction corridor. The study of these monuments identified the characteristic features of rural type settlements that existed in the area from the 8th to the 10th century. The similarity between these sites is obvious both in the features and structural remains exposed and the pottery ware - the most frequently recovered finds in the course of excavations. An activity area similar to the workshop debris at Excavation Site III at Girag Kasaman site was also recorded at the Fakhrli site.

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

The problem of Azerbaijan medieval rural type settlements is one of the least studied in the country historiography. Therefore the excavation of Girag Kasaman Settlement could be said to be of great importance not only locally but on all-Azerbaijani scale. There are many written sources describing medieval Azerbaijan cities, whereas the number of those depicting coeval rural settlements is far fewer. This implies that the 8th to 10th century rural settlement sites can be sufficiently characterized by large-scale archaeological excavations.

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

The scope of excavations of the portion of the settlement site falling within the BTC and SCP construction corridor is enough to allow the Girag Kasaman site to be fairly characterized. Currently, this site could be considered as one of the medieval rural-type Azerbaijani settlement sites well-investigated by archaeological excavations. At the same time one should not forget that excavations were restricted by a 4-5m wide strip within the BTC and SCP pipelines easement. The rest of the settlement was not studied. Taking into account the scientific value of the site measures should be taken to protect the site for more thorough investigation in the future.

- ***Recommendations for Public Education***

It would be expedient to prepare and publish an article, booklet or monograph dedicated to the results of excavations in order to furnish the scientific community and general public with extensive information about the Girag Kasaman settlement site.

VI. Illustrations

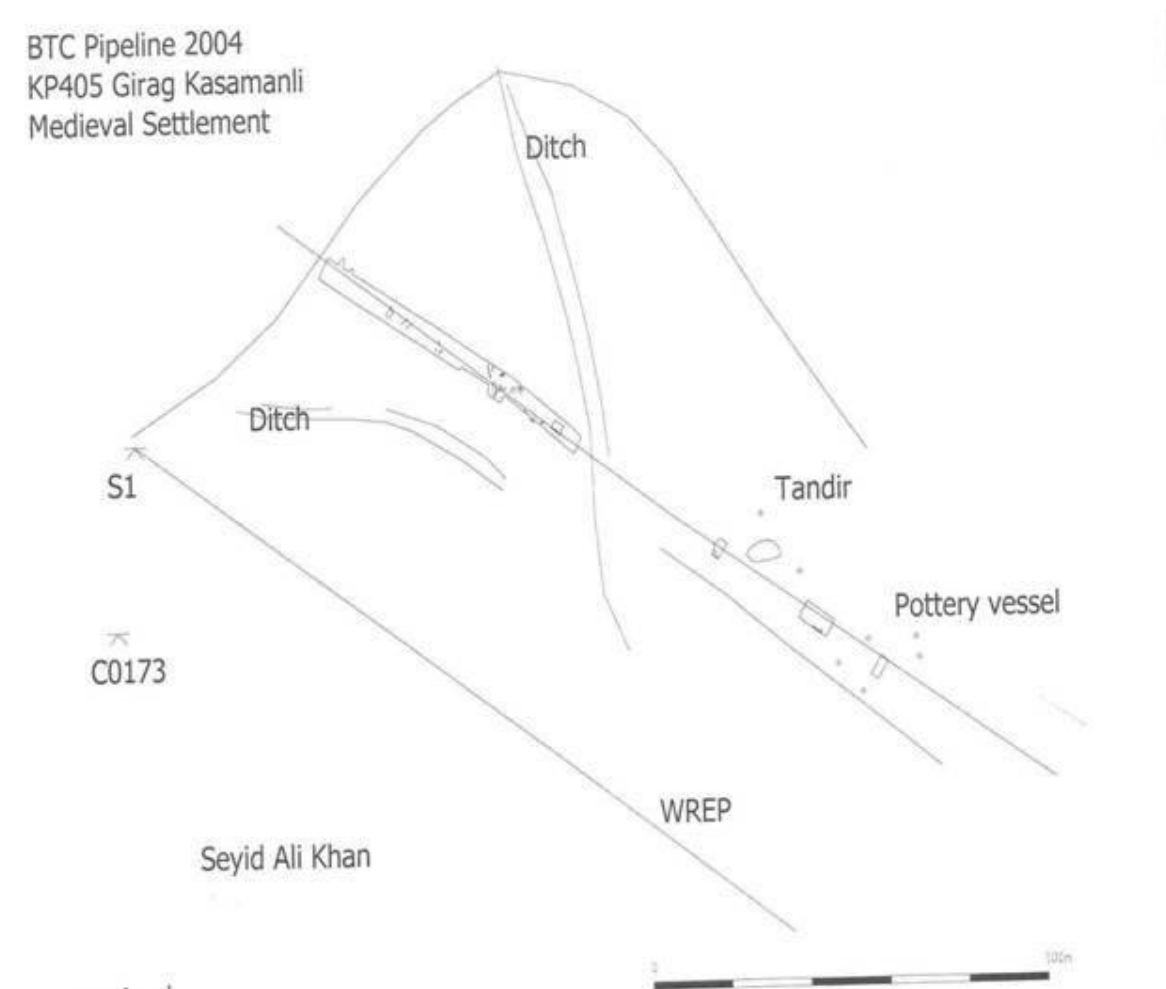


Figure 1. BTC Excavation Site I and II. Overall Plan.

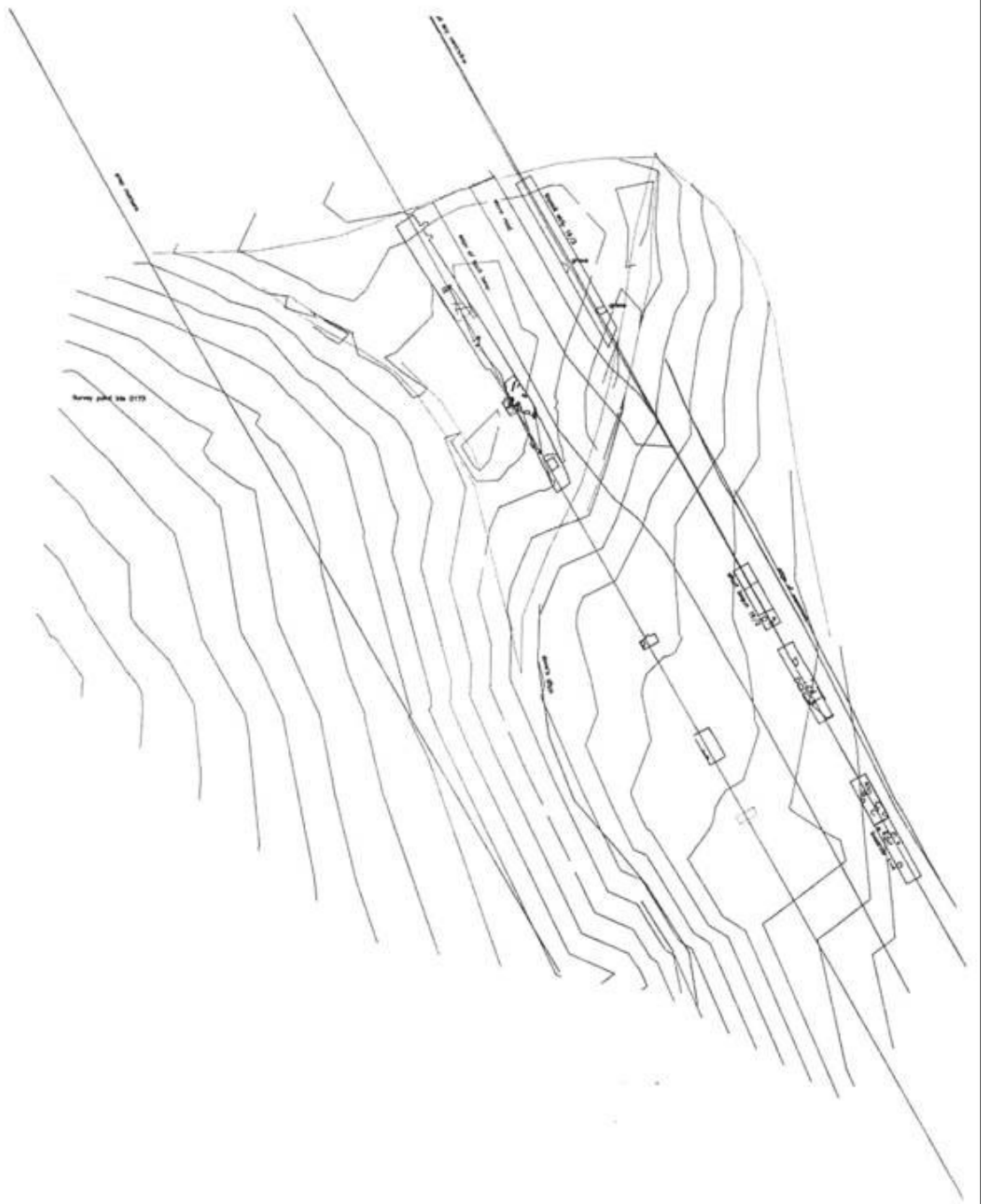


Figure 2. Excavation Site I-IV. Overall Site Plan and background.

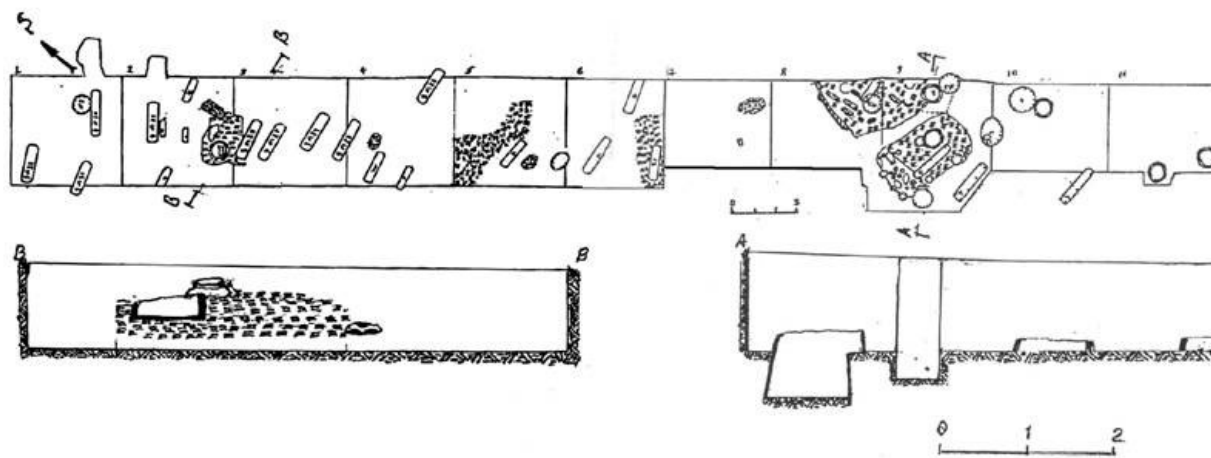


Figure 3. BTC Excavation Site I. Site Plan.



Photo 1. BTC Excavation Site I.
Looking North East.



Photo 2. BTC Excavation Site I. Looking
North.

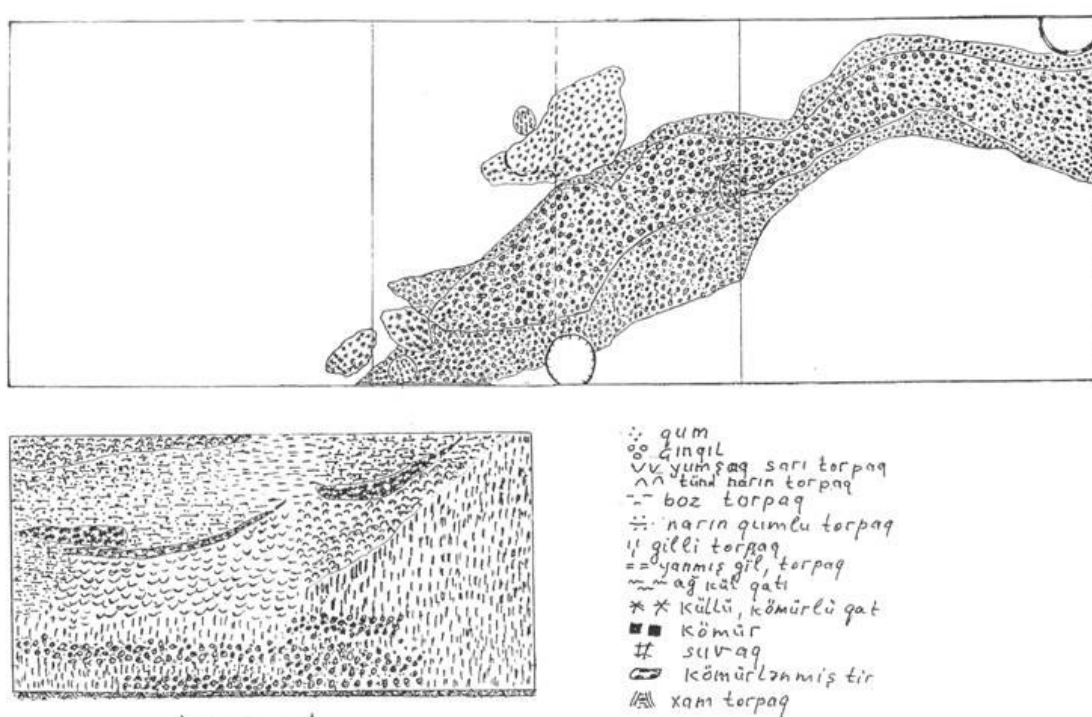


Figure 4. BTC Excavation Site II. Quadrat 1 and 1a, flood or mudflow



Photo 3. BTC Excavation Site II. Photo 4. BTC Excavation Site II. Trial excavation. Quadrat 1.

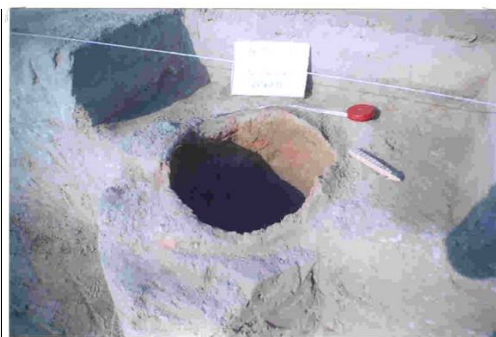


Photo 5. BTC Excavation Site I. Qu. 11 tandir 1. Photo 6. BTC Excavation Site I. Qu. 11 tandir 2.

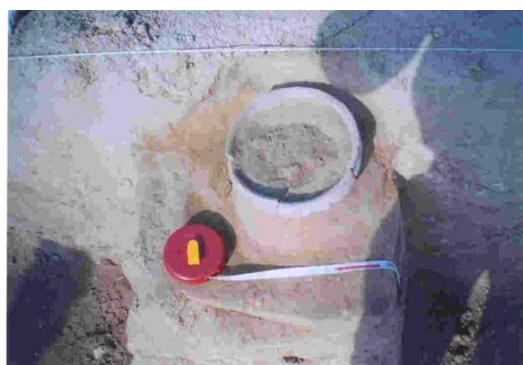


Photo 7. BTC Excavation Site I. Qu. 12 Bronze Age Vessel.



Photo 8. BTC Excavation Site I. Qu. 2 tandir 1.



**Photo 9. BTC Excavation Site I.
Structure 1. Looking South.**



**Photo 10. BTC Excavation Site I. Qu. 9
Structure 1.**



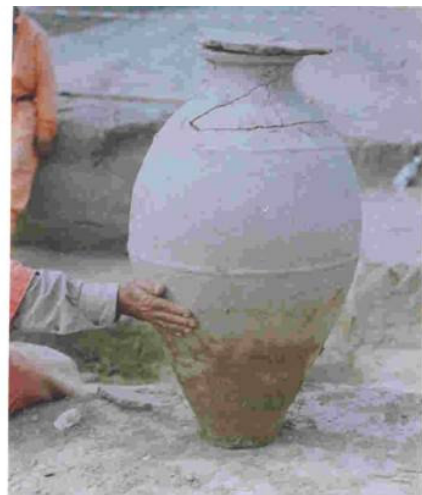
**Photo 11. BTC Excavation Site I.
Structure 1.**



**Photo 12. BTC Excavation Site I. Qu. 9
Structure 1.**



**Photo 13. BTC Excavation Site I.
Qu. 1 Storage Pit 1.**



**Photo 14. BTC Excavation Site II.
Trial Excavation Pottery Vessel.**

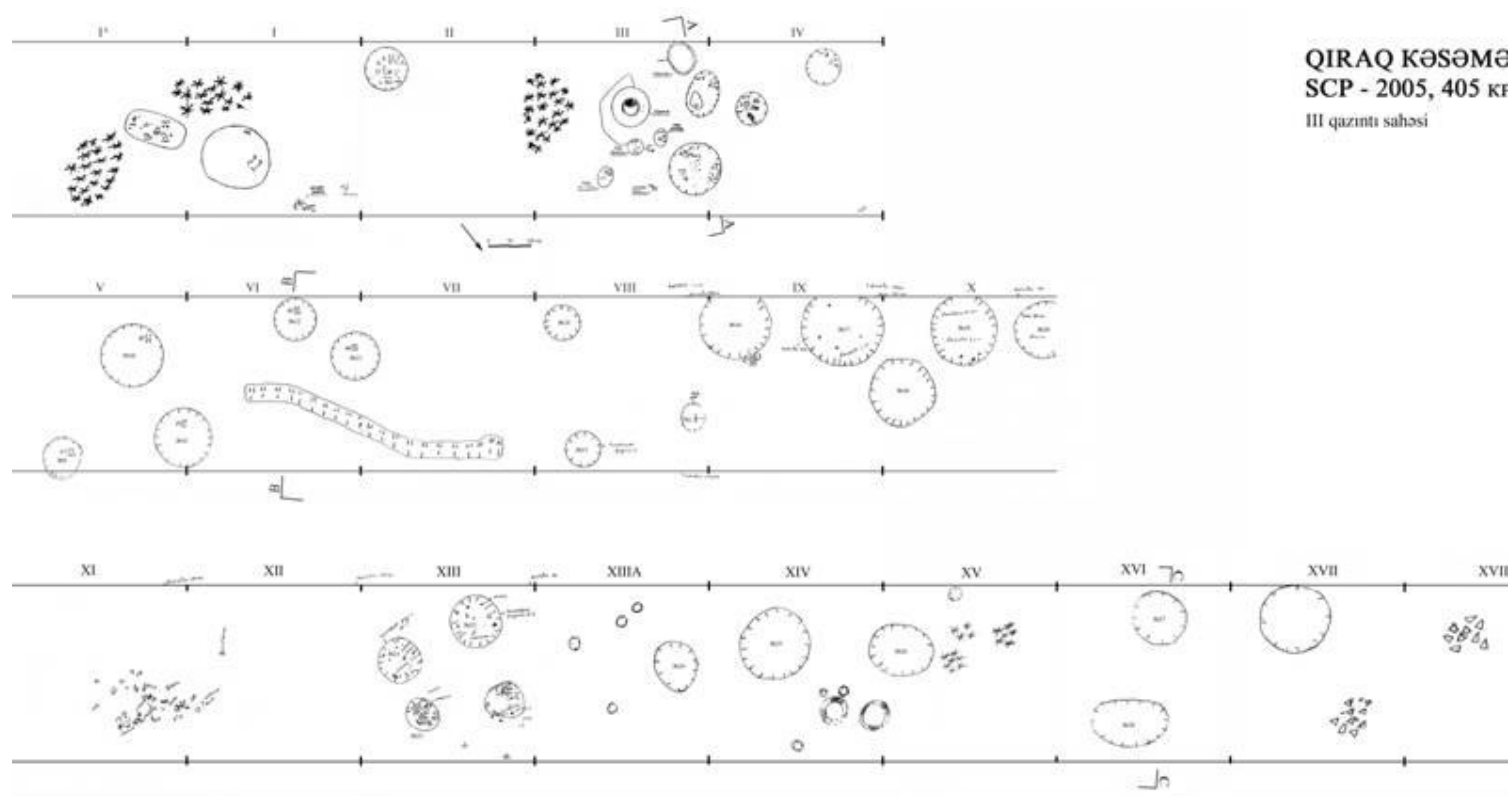


Figure 5. SCP Excavation Site III.

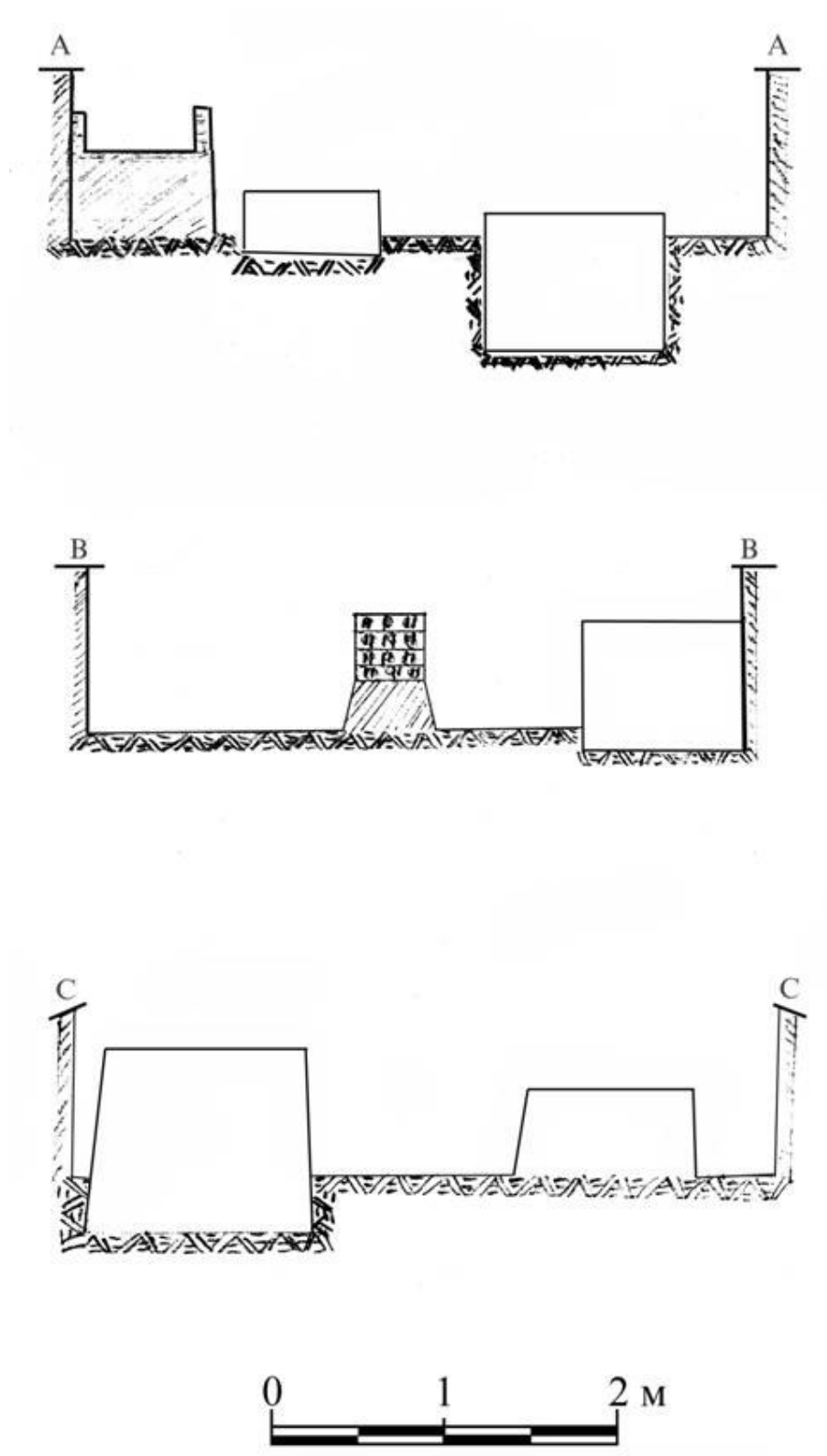


Figure 5a. SCP Excavation Site III. Sections.

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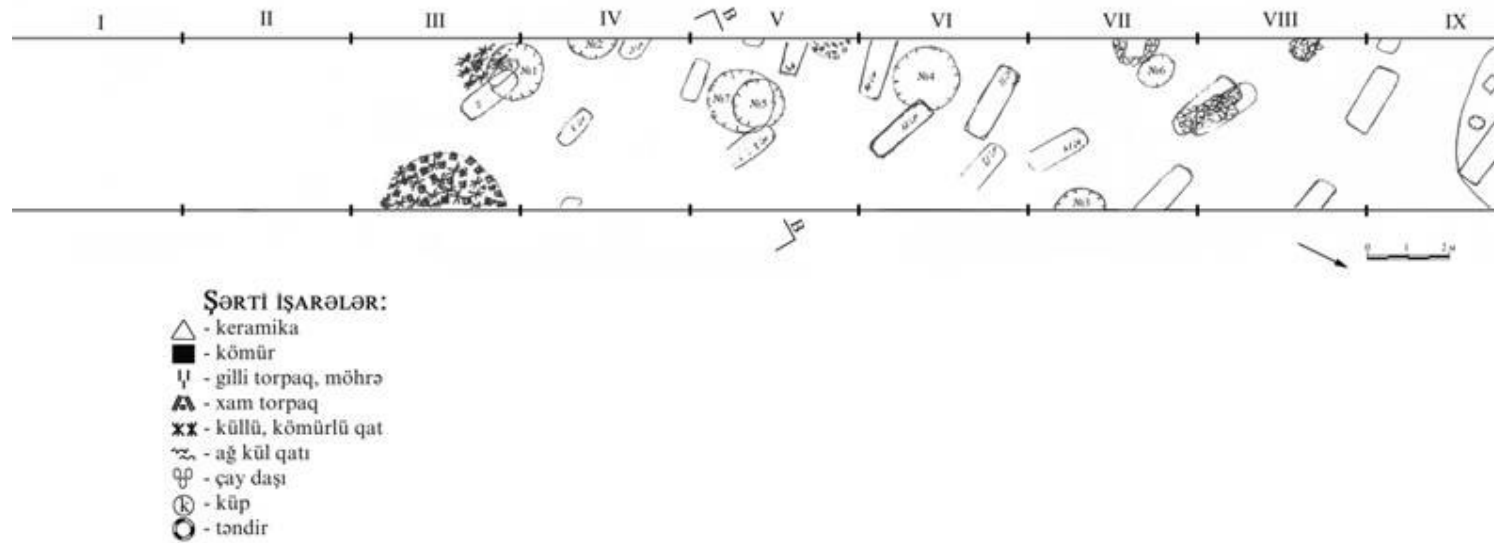


Figure 6. SCP Excavation Site IV.

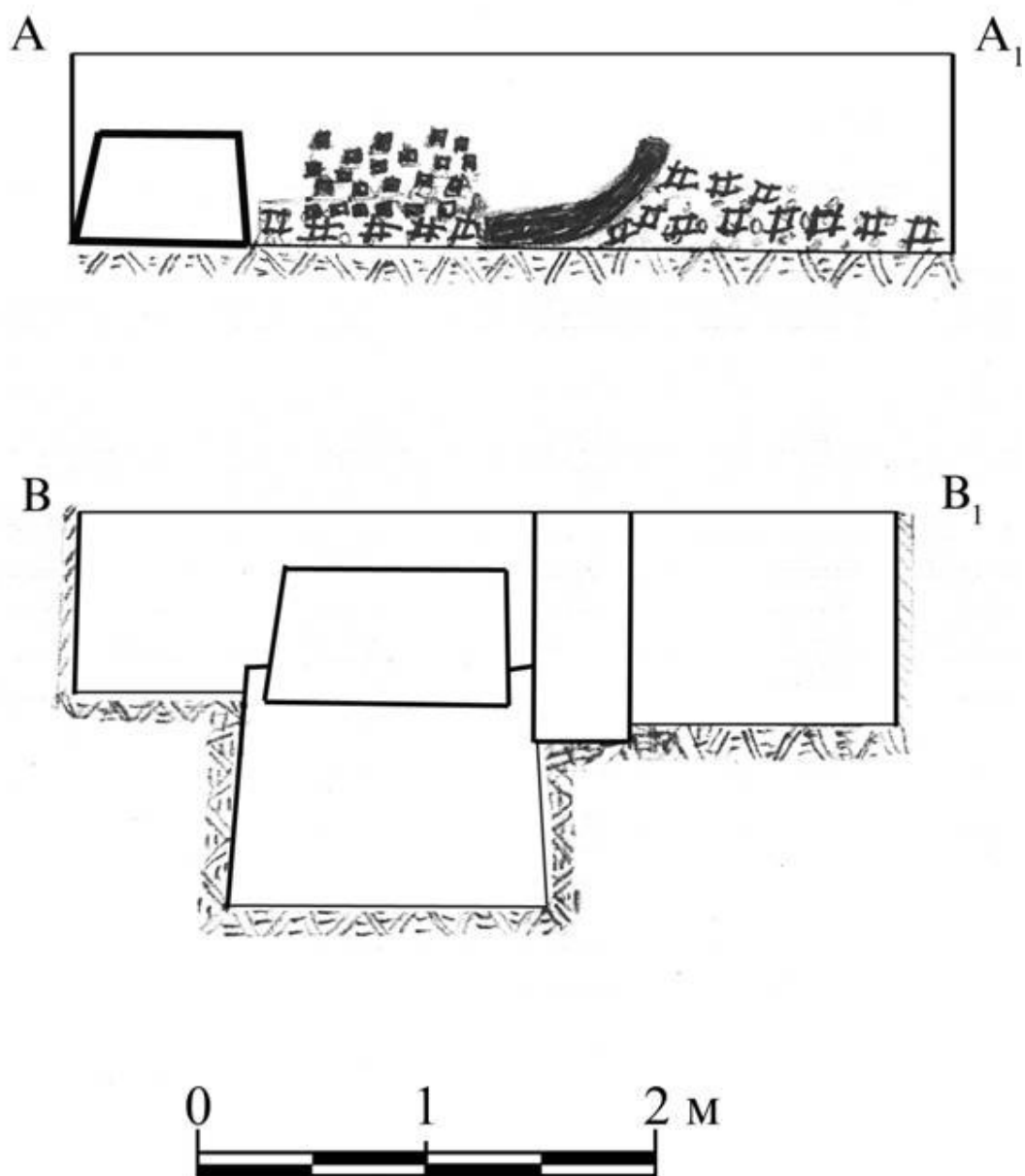


Figure 6a. SCP Excavation Site IV. Sections.



Photo 15. SCP Excavation Site III. Qu. 13-15, looking east.



Photo 16. SCP Excavation Site III. Qu. 8-20, looking west.



**Photo 17. SCP Excavation Site III.
Qu. 11-12 looking south.**



**Photo 18. SCP Excavation Site III.
Qu. 11-12**



Photo 19. SCP Excavation Site III. Qu. 3-4.



Photo 20. SCP Excavation Site III. Qu. 13.



Photo 21. SCP Excavation Site III. Qu. 14. Activity Area 2.



Photo 22. SCP Excavation Site III. Qu. 14 Kiln with associated postholes.



Photo 23. SCP Excavation Site III. Qu. 14 Kiln.



Photo 24. SCP Excavation Site III. Qu. 14 Kiln.



Photo 25. SCP Excavation Site III. Qu. 15.



Photo 26. SCP Excavation Site III. Qu. 15.



Photo 27. SCP Excavation Site III. Qu. 16. Storage Pit 27.



Photo 28. SCP Excavation Site III. Qu. 16.



Photo 29. SCP Excavation Site III. Qu. 17.



Photo 30. SCP Excavation Site III. Qu. 18.



Photo 31. SCP Excavation Site III. Qu. 17. Storage Pit 29.



Photo 32. SCP Excavation Site III. Looking east.



Photo 41, Mausoleum south of site.



42. Burial ground south of site.



Photo 44. Inscription on gravestone.



Photo 45. Mausoleum south of site.



Photo 46. Inscription on mausoleum.

Plates 1-20. Excavation Sites I and II.

Plate 1.

BTC Excavation Site I. Kura Araz Early Bronze Age pottery.

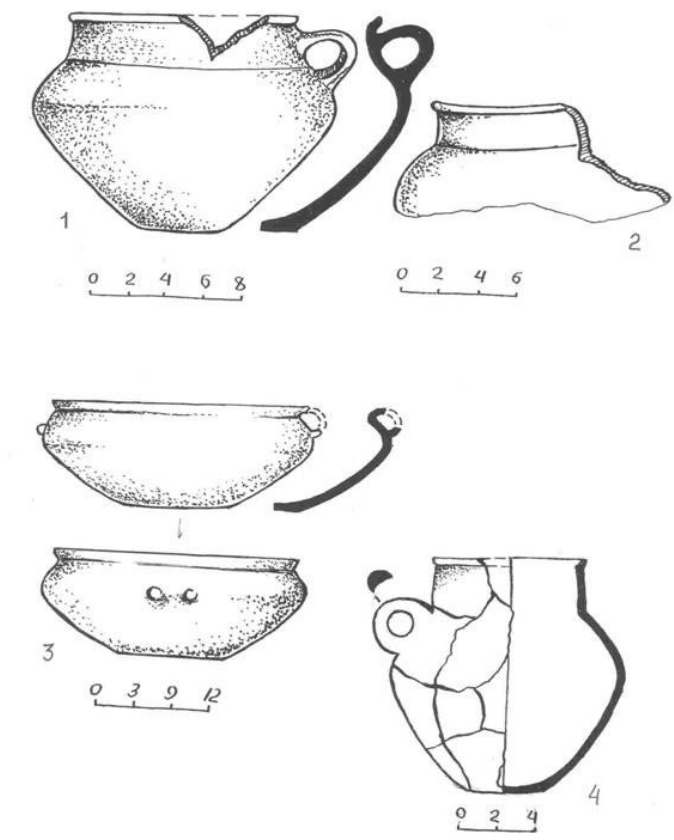


Plate 2. Jar Decoration.

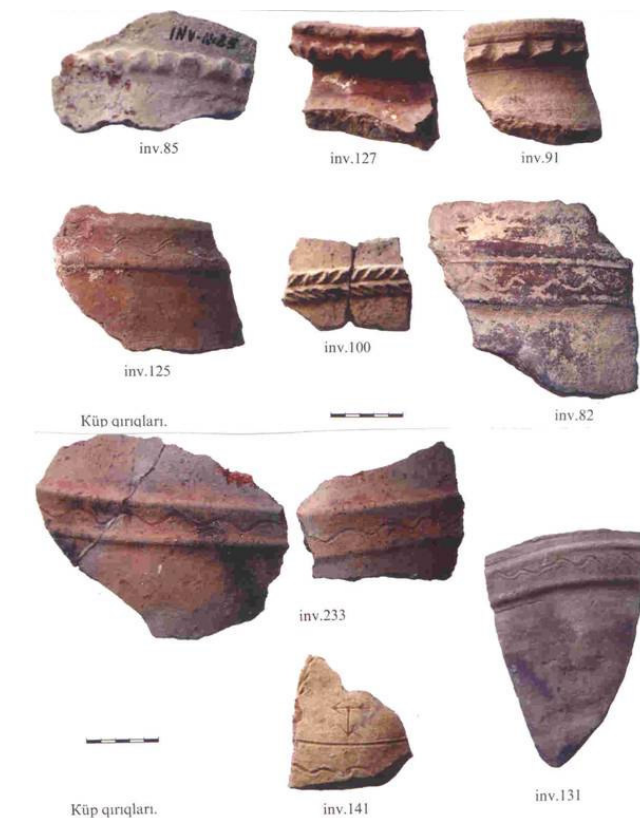


Plate 3. Sarnij.

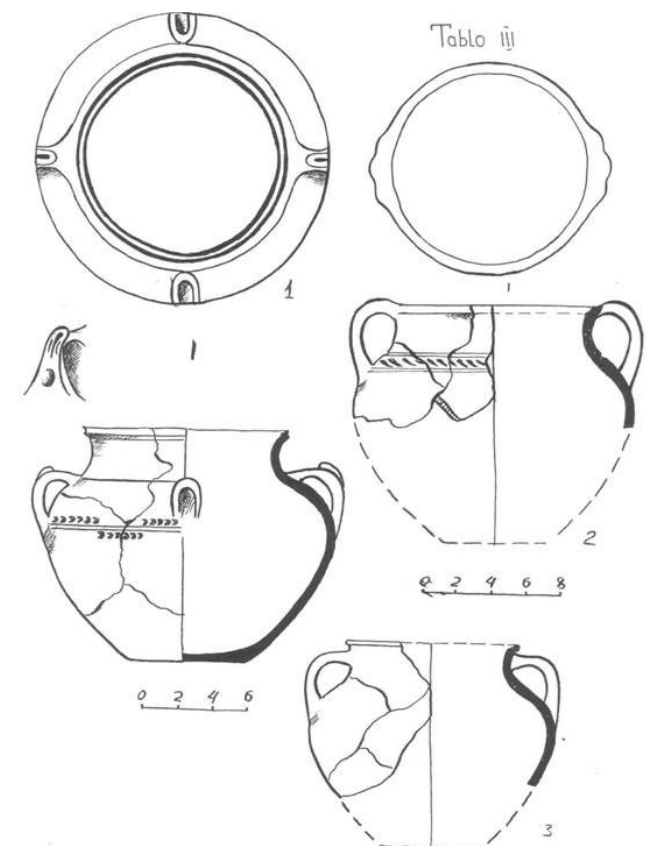


Plate 4. 4.1 Jug, 4.2 Godush (milking jug).



Plate 5.

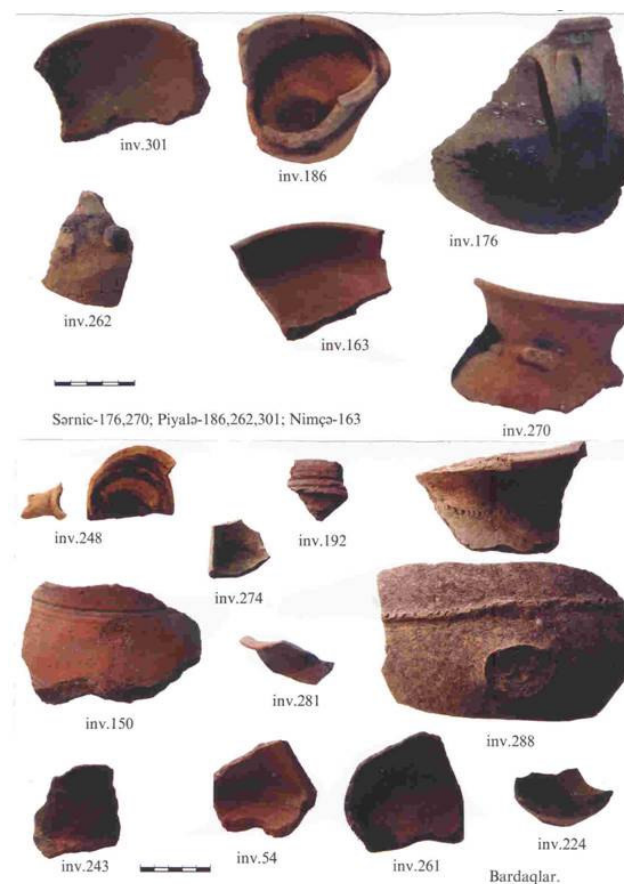


Plate 6.

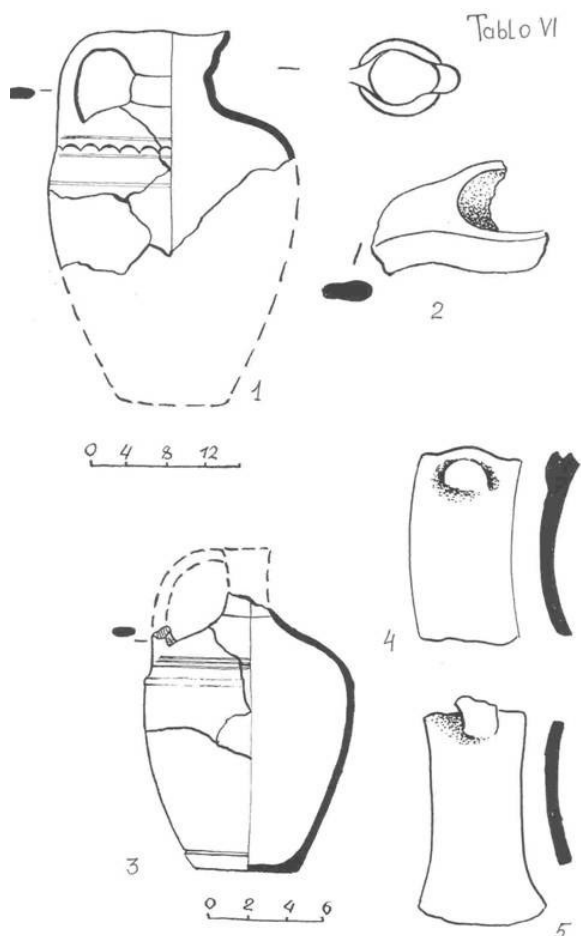


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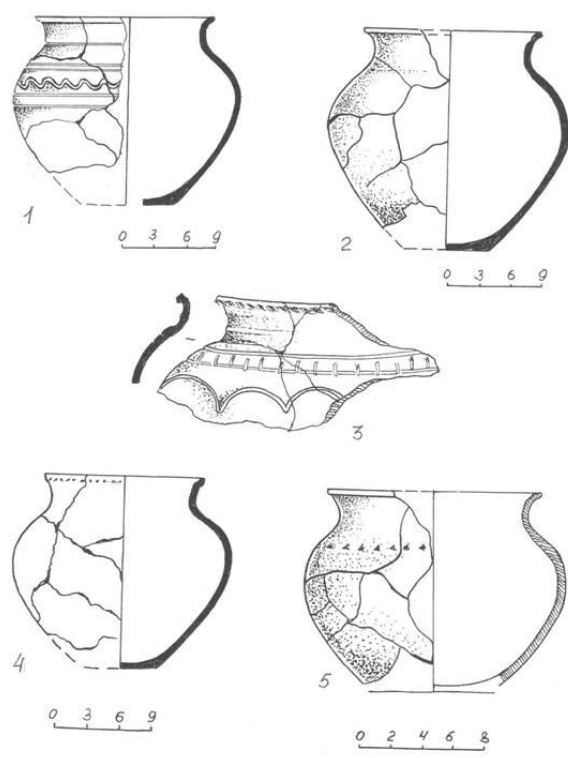


Plate 8

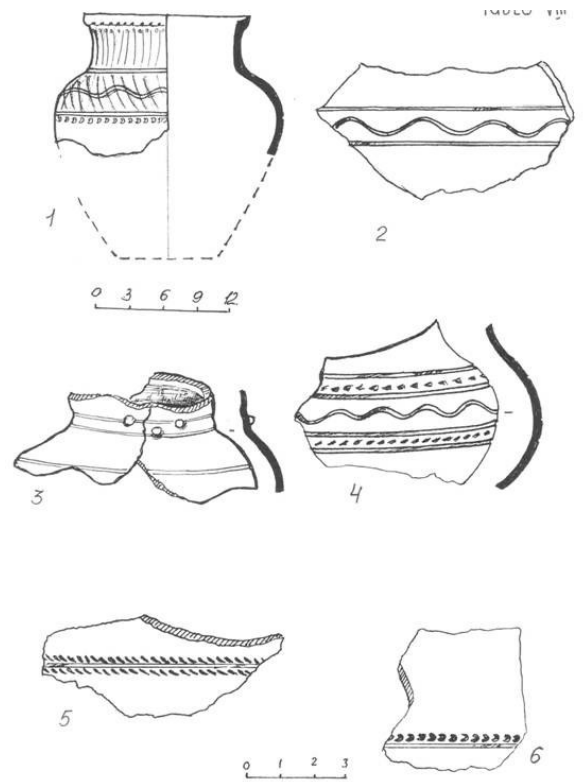


Plate 9.

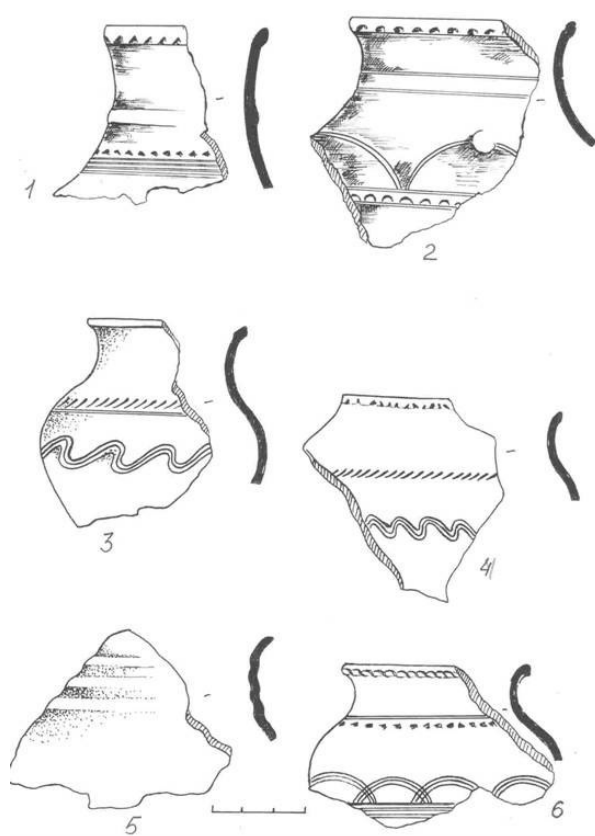


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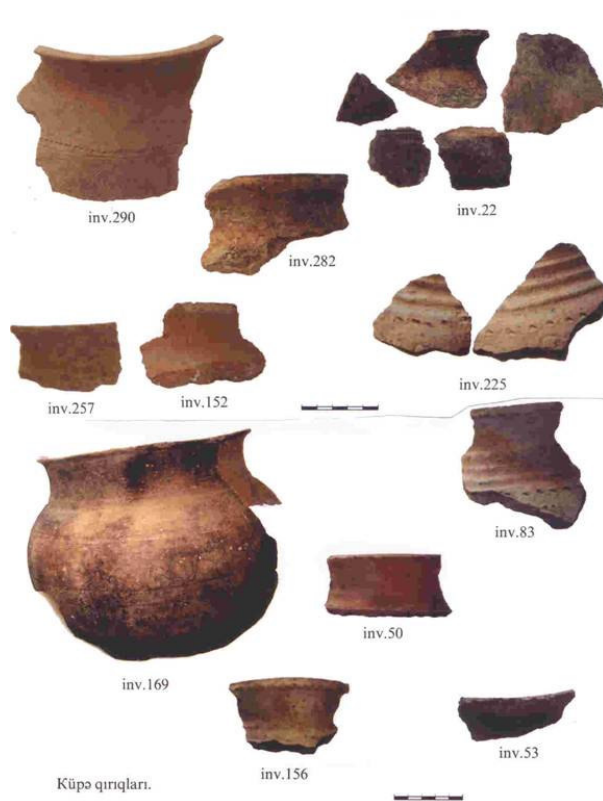


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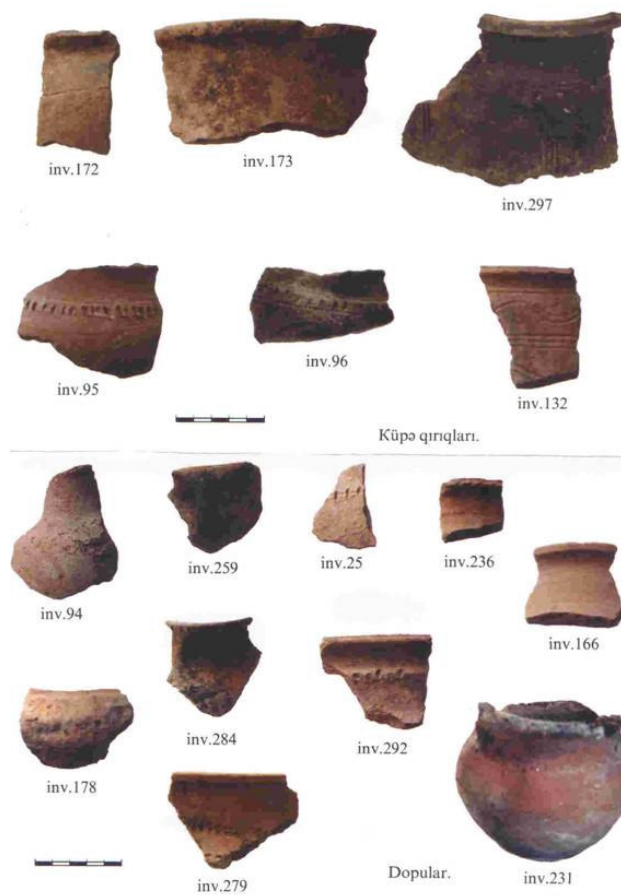


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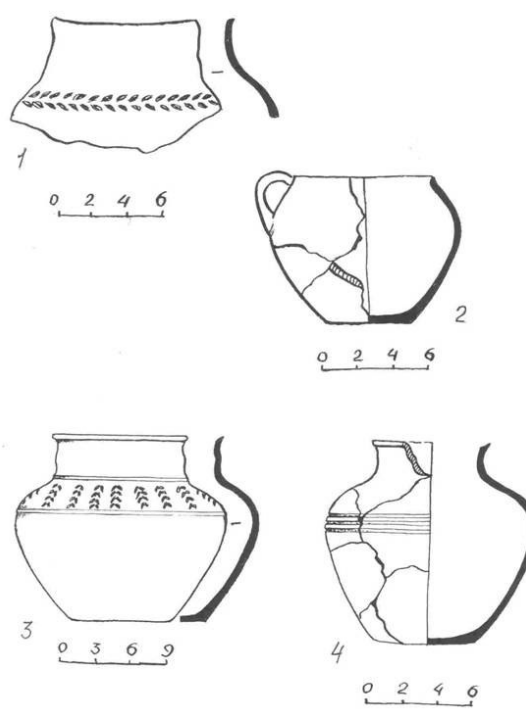


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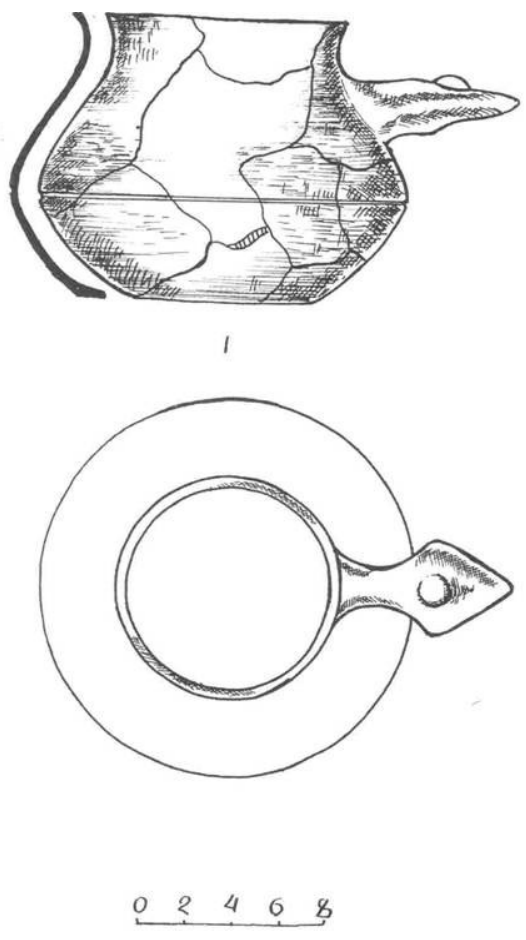


Plate 14.



Plate 15.

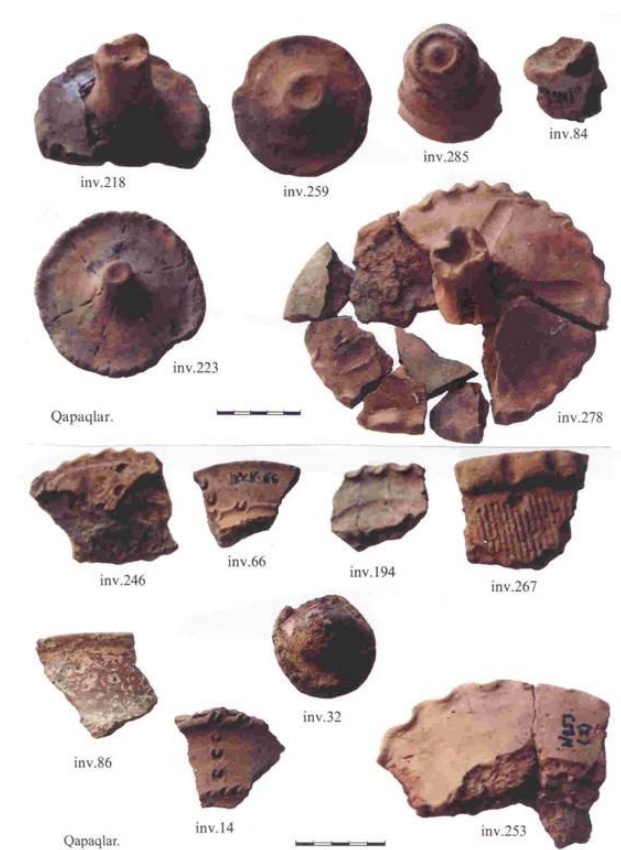


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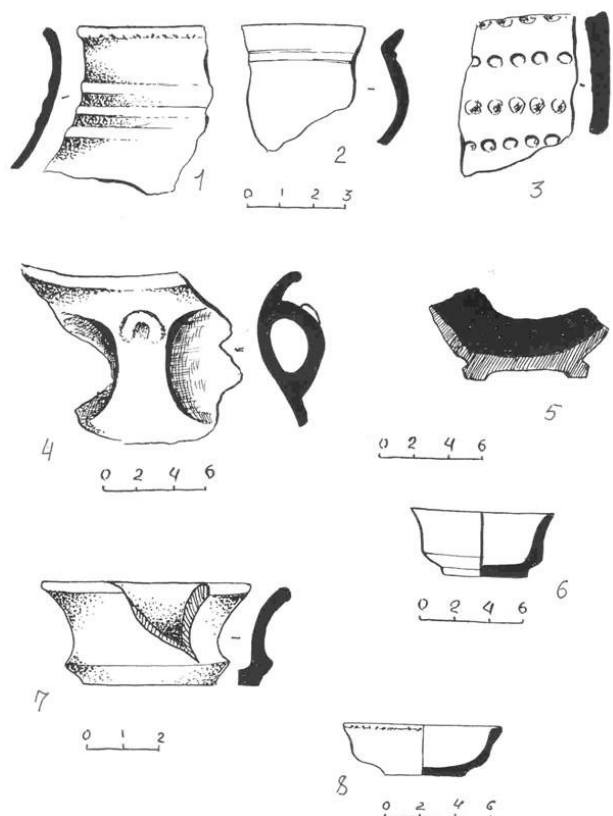


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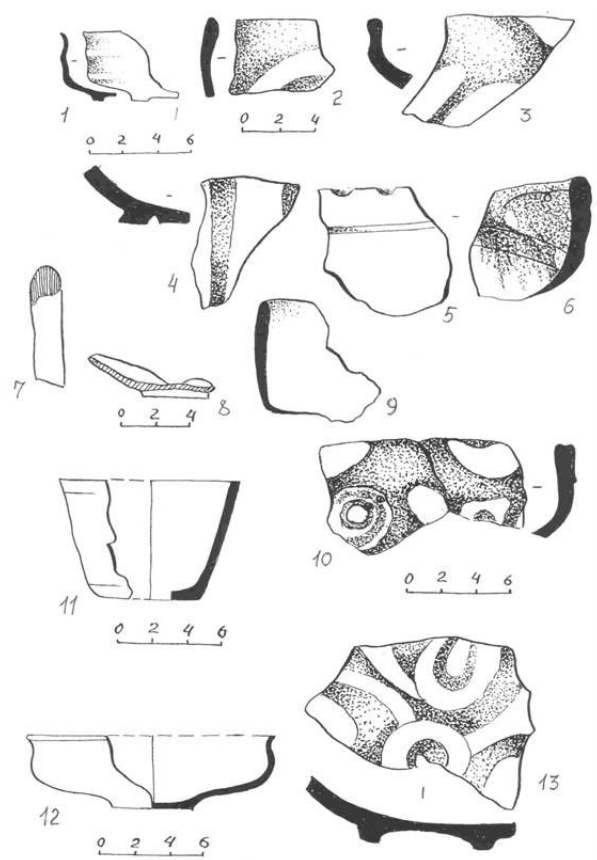


Plate 18.



Plate 19.

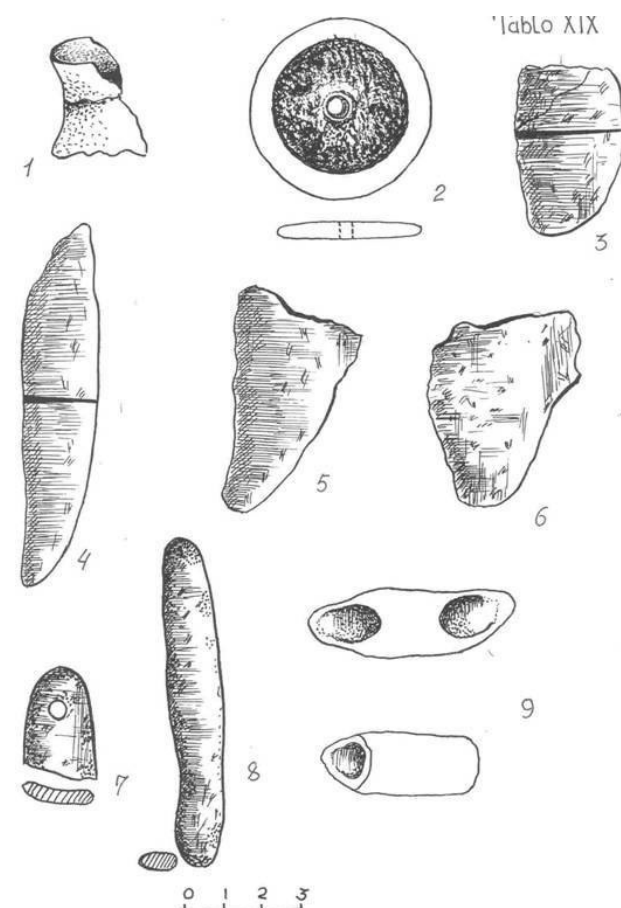
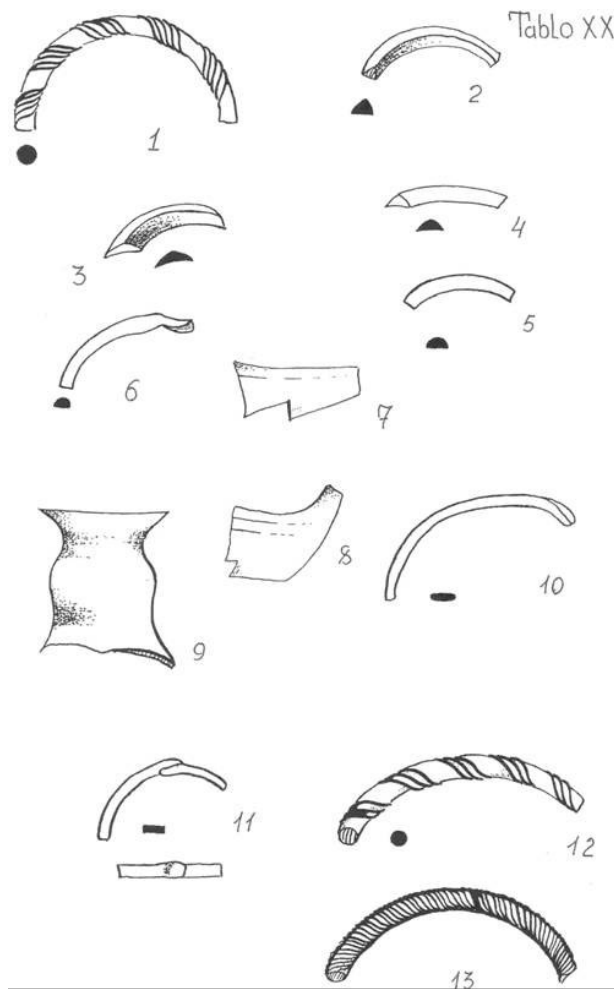


Plate 20.



Plates 21-36. Excavation Sites III and IV

Plate 21. Jar Rims.

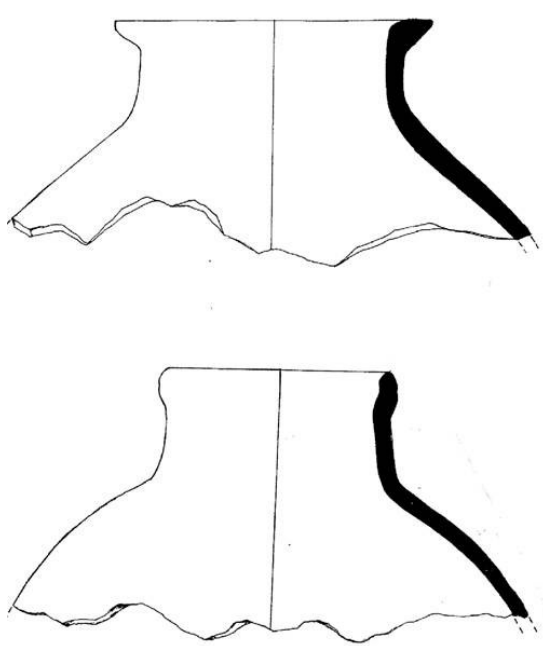


Plate 22.

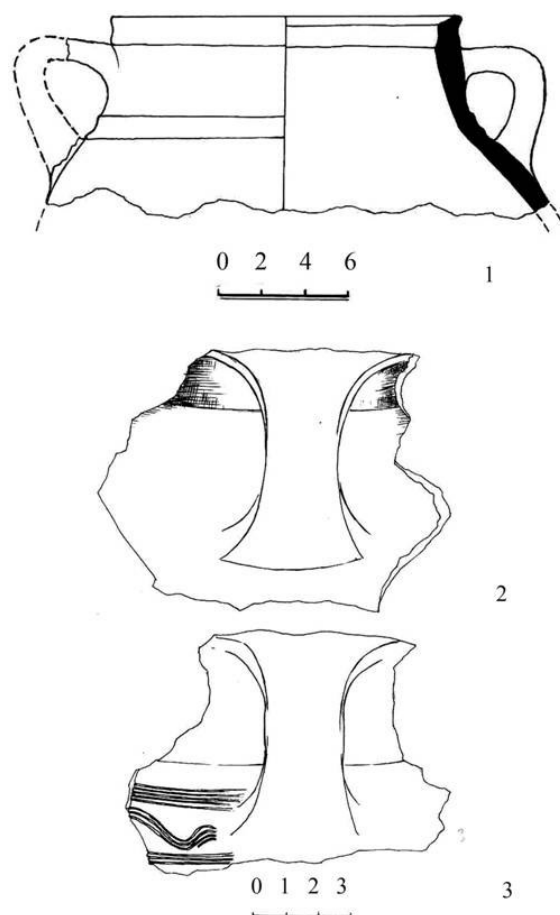


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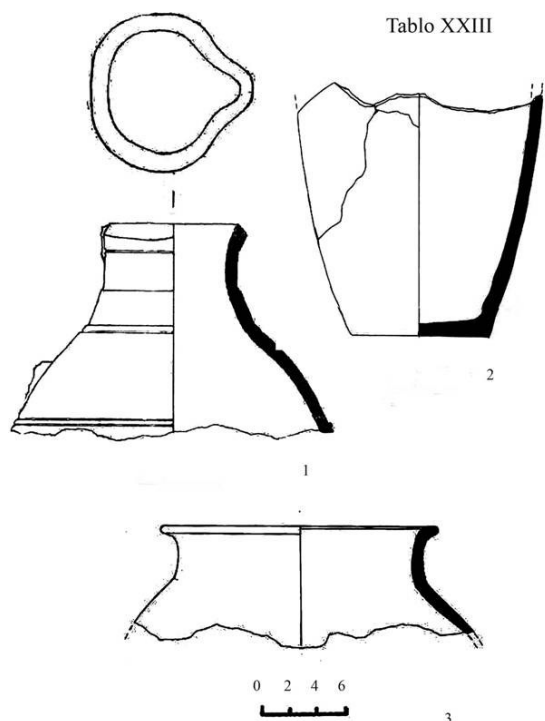


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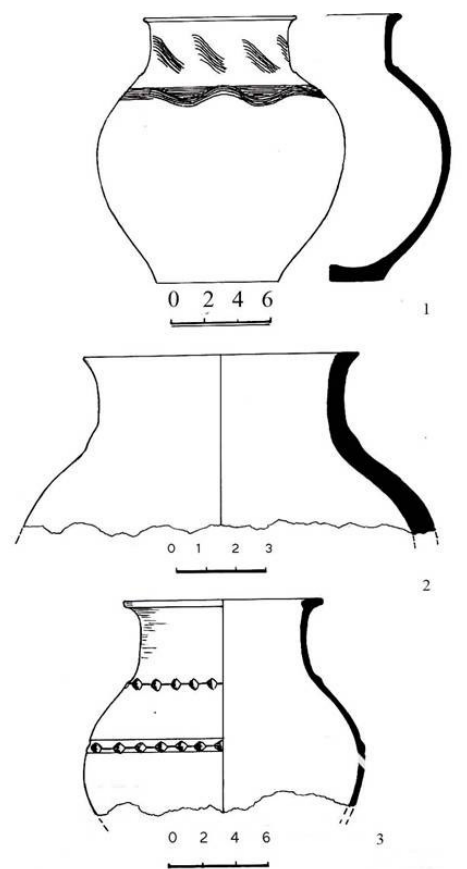


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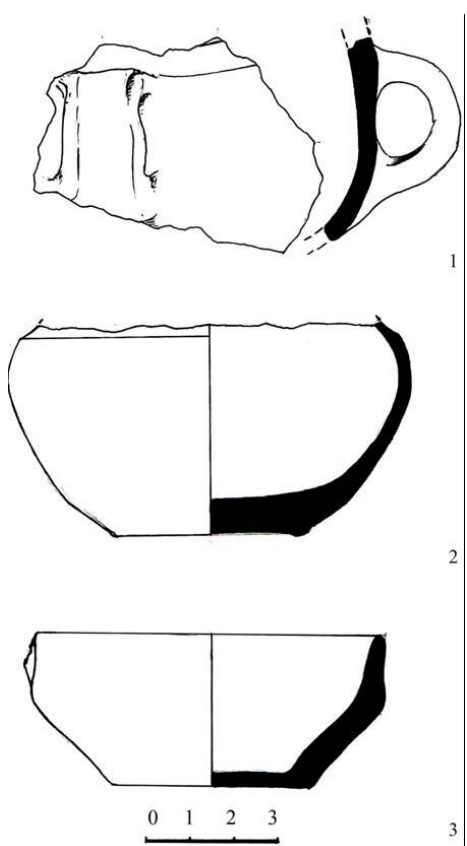


Plate 26.



Plate 27.

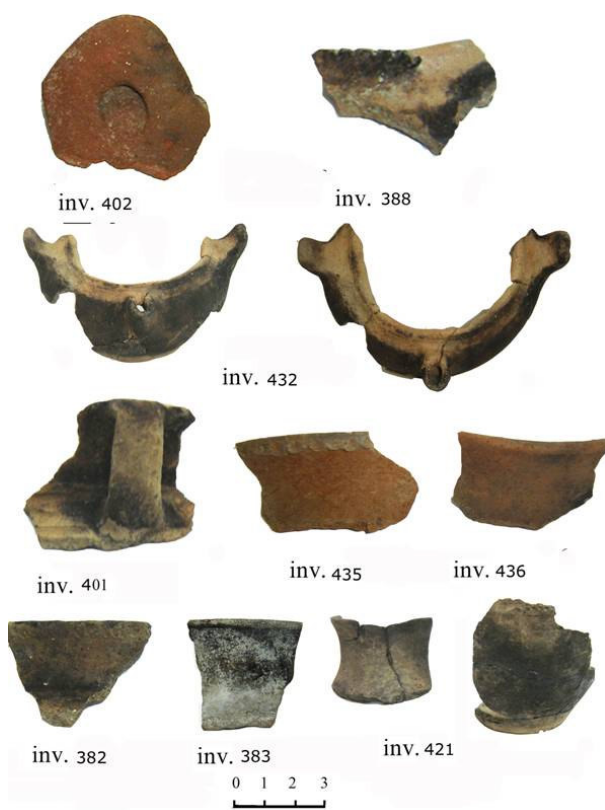


Plate 28.

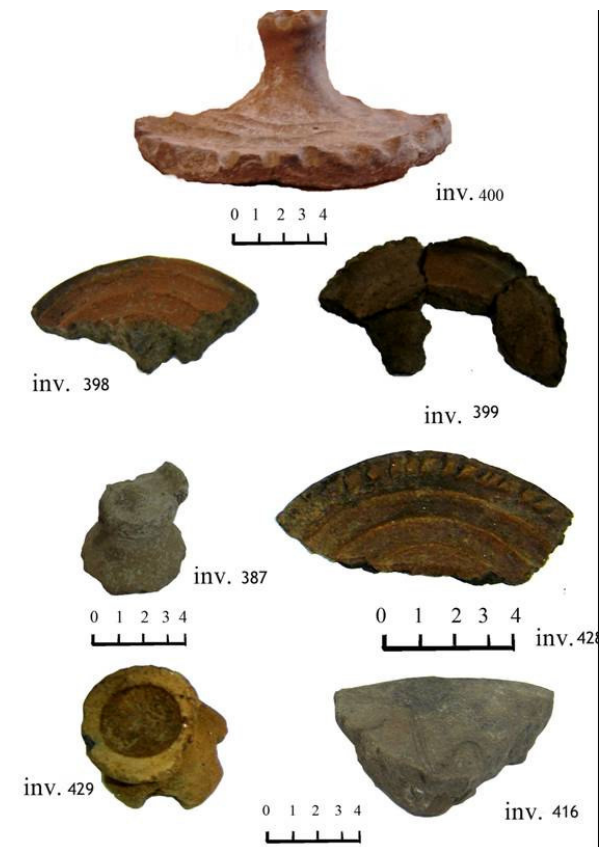


Plate 29.

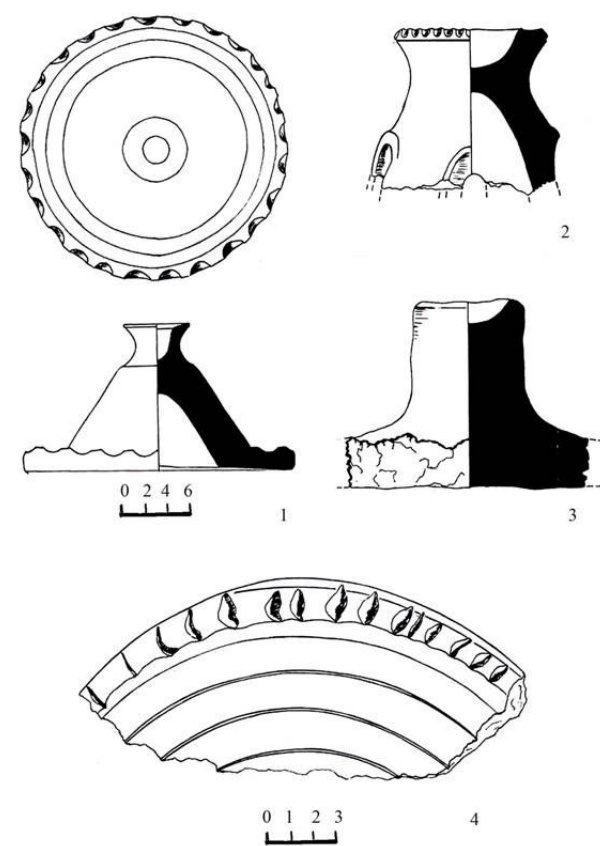


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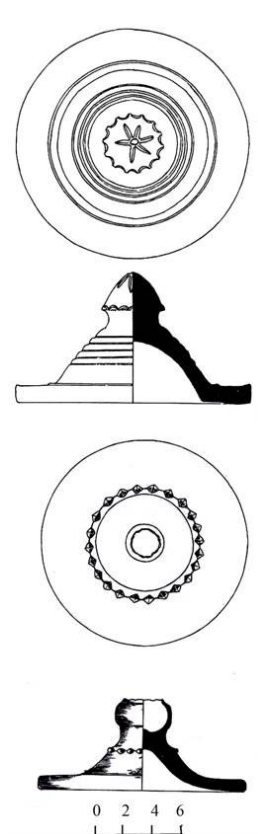


Plate 31.



Plate 32.

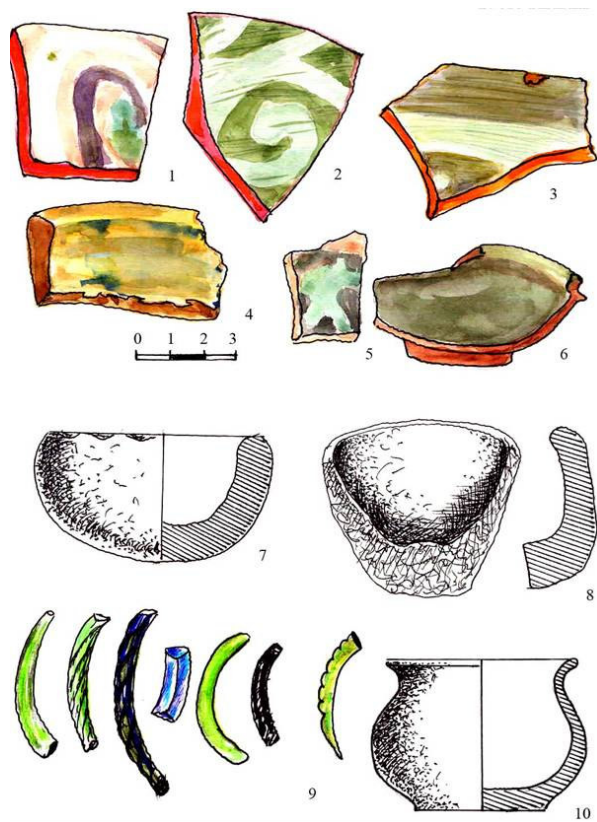


Plate 33.

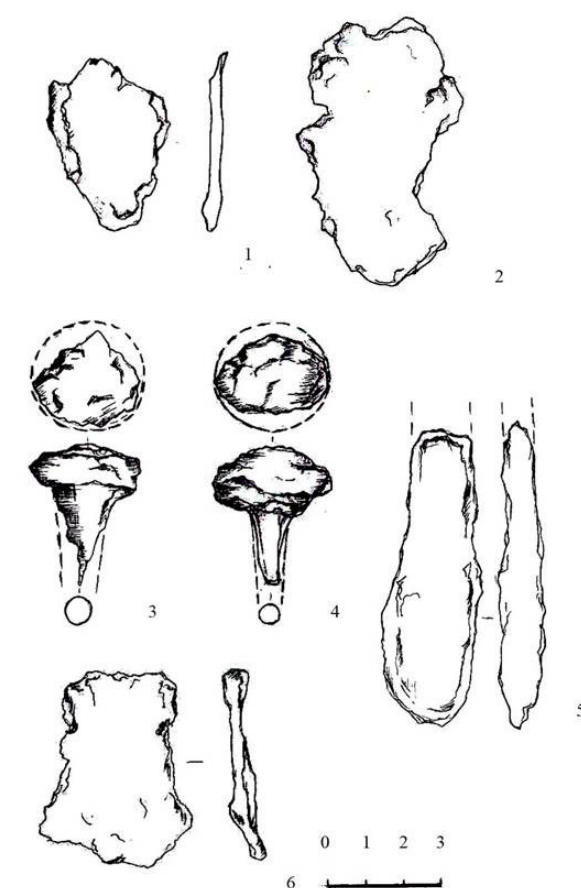


Plate 34.

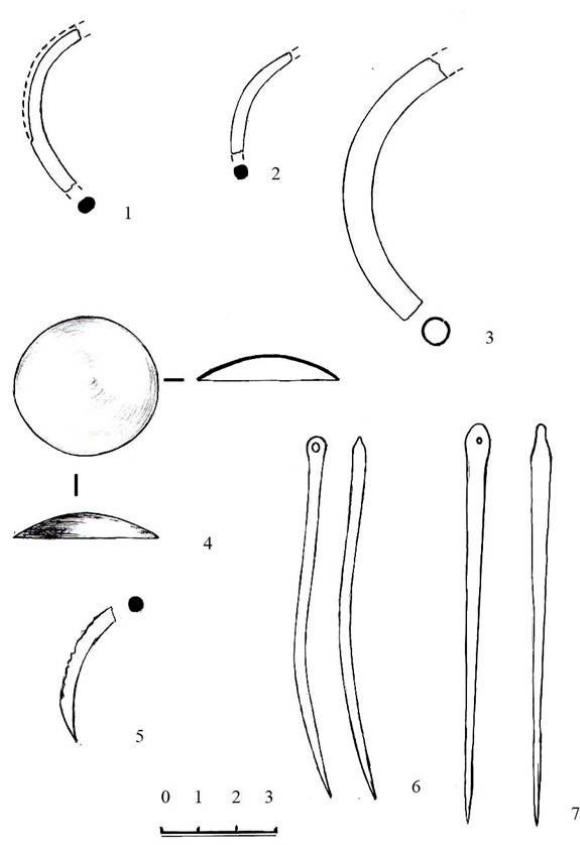


Plate 35.

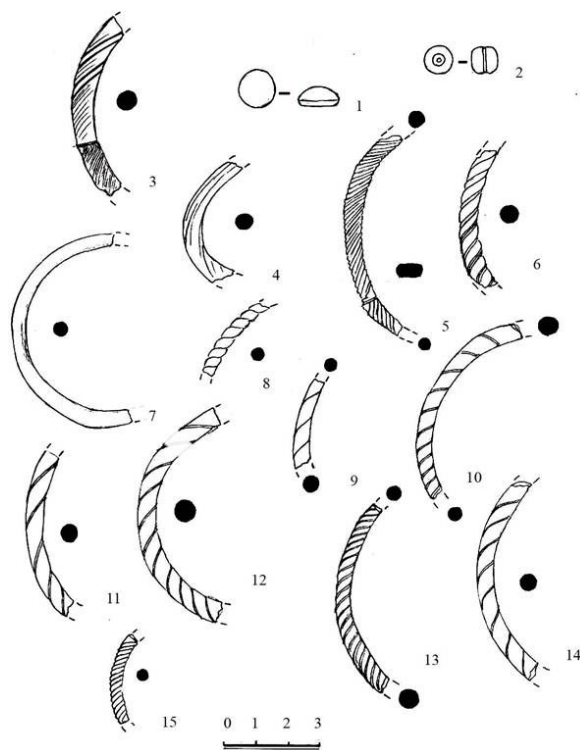
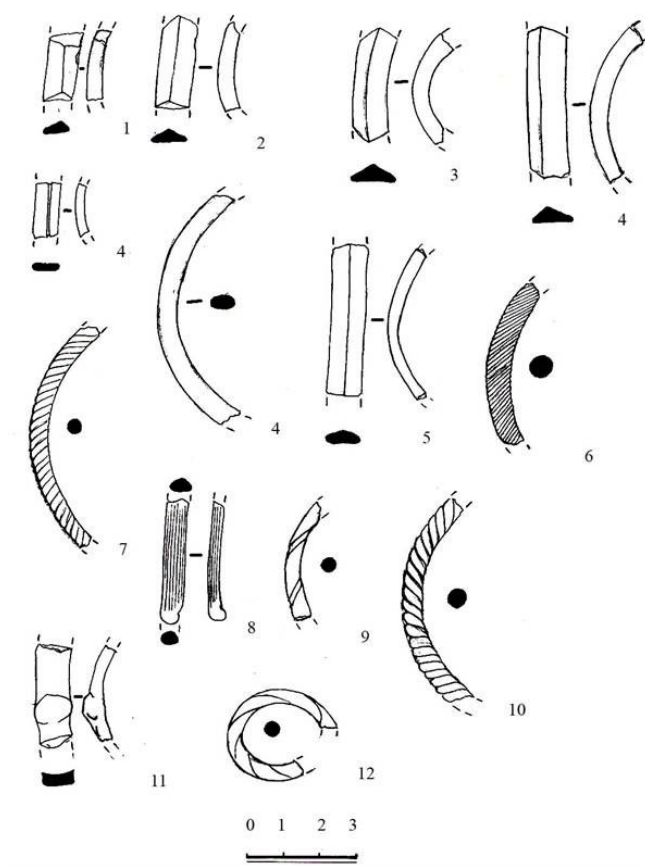


Plate 36.



VII. Inventory of Artefacts

2004 Excavations

No.	KP	Type of site	Material	Find	Quadrat Number	Comment
1	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
2	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
3	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
4	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
5	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
6	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
7	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
8	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
9	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
10	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
11	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
12	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
13	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
14	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
15	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
16	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	

17	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
18	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
19	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
20	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
21	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
22	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
23	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
24	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
25	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
26	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
27	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
28	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
29	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
30	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
31	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
32	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	5	
33	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
34	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
35	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
36	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
37	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
38	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
39	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
40	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
41	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
42	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
43	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
44	405	settlement	stone	grind stone	5	
45	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
46	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
47	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
48	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
49	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
50	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
51	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
52	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
53	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
54	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
55	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
56	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
57	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
58	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
59	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
60	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
61	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	

62	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
63	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
64	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
65	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
66	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
67	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
68	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
69	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
70	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
71	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
72	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
73	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
74	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
75	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
76	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
77	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
78	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
79	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
80	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
81	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
82	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
83	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
84	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
85	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
86	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
87	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
88	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
89	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
90	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
91	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
92	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
93	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
94	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
95	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
96	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
97	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
98	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
99	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
100	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
101	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
102	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
103	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
104	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
105	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
106	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	

107	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
108	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
109	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
110	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
111	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
112	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
113	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
114	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
115	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
116	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
117	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
118	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
119	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
120	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
121	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
122	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
123	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
124	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
125	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
126	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
127	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
128	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
129	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
130	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
131	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
132	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
133	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
134	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
135	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
136	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
137	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
138	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
139	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
140	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
141	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
142	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
143	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
144	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
145	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
146	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
147	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
148	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
149	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
150	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
151	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	

152	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
153	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
154	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
155	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
156	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
157	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
158	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
159	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
160	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
161	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	11	
162	405	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	10	
163	405	settlement	ceramic	piyala fragment	8	
164	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	9	
165	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel	12	
166	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
167	405	settlement	stone	tool	12	
168	405	settlement	ceramic	dopu	12	Kur-Araz culture
169	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	tendir №2
170	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
171	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	12	
172	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	2nd spit
173	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	3rd spit
174	405	settlement	metal	metal artefact	1	3rd spit
175	405	settlement	obsidian	fragments	1	2-4 spits
176	405	settlement	ceramic	sarnij	8	2nd room
177	405	settlement	metal	knife	8	2nd room
178	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	2nd room
179	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	2nd room
180	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	2nd room
181	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
182	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	pit 3
183	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	pit 3
184	405	settlement	metal	knife	12	pit 3
185	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	12	pit 3
186	405	settlement	ceramic	piyala fragment	12	pit 3
187	405	settlement	ceramic	guvej fragment	12	pit 3
188	405	settlement	ceramic	guvej fragment	12	pit 3
189	405	settlement	ceramic	dopu fragment	12	pit 3
190	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	3rd spit
191	405	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	2	5th spit
192	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	5th spit
193	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	2	pit
194	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	10	5th spit
195	405	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	10	5th spit
196	405	settlement	stone	grind stone	10	pit

197	405	settlement	metal	metal artefact	10	pit
198	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	6th spit
199	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	6th spit
200	405	settlement	ceramic	bardag	9	taken from the storage
201	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	9	taken from the storage
202	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	9	
203	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	9	
204	405	settlement	ceramic	dopu	9	taken from the storage
205	405	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	9	broken into pieces
206	405	settlement	ceramic	bardag	9	
207	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	9	
208	405	settlement	ceramic	bardag	9	pit 2
209	405	settlement	metal	artefact	9	pit
210	405	settlement	ceramic	dopu	9	
211	405	settlement	ceramic	dopu	9	
212	405	settlement	stone	grind stone	1-2	excavation site II
213	405	settlement	ceramic	piyala fragment	1	
214	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
215	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	broken into pieces
216	405	settlement	ceramic	godush	9	broken into pieces
217	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	9	broken into pieces
218	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	9	
219	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	9	
220	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	9	8 fragments
221	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	9	3 big, 8 small fragments
222	405	settlement	ceramic	sarnij	9	12 fragments
223	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	9	
224	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
225	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
226	405	settlement	ceramic	sarnij	9	
227	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	9	10 fragments
228	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	9	
229	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	11	
230	405	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1	excavation site II
231	405	settlement	ceramic	dopu	9	pit 2
232	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	3 fragments
233	405	settlement	ceramic	jar	9	3 fragments
234	405	settlement	ceramic	jar	2	12 fragments
235	405	settlement	ceramic	sarnij	2	6 fragments
236	405	settlement	ceramic	dopu	1	excavation site II
237	405	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1	excavation site II
238	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	1	
239	405	settlement	ceramic	dopu	1	
240	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	1	
241	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	

242	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	excavation site II
243	405	settlement	ceramic	bardag	1	
244	405	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1	
245	405	settlement	glass	vessel fragment	2	excavation site II
246	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	1	excavation site II
247	405	settlement	ceramic	dopu	1	
248	405	settlement	ceramic	bardag	1	
249	405	settlement	ceramic	dopu	1	excavation site II
250	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	1	
251	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	1	
252	405	settlement	ceramic	piyala fragment	1	
253	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	1	
254	405	settlement	ceramic	borucug	1	2 pieces
255	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	1	
256	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	1	
257	405	settlement	ceramic	dopu	1	
258	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	1	excavation site II
259	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	2	excavation site II
260	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	2	excavation site II
261	405	settlement	ceramic	bardag	1	excavation site II
262	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
263	405	settlement	stone	grind stone	1	
264	405	settlement	glass	vessel fragment	1	
265	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	1	
266	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	1	excavation site II
267	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	1	
268	405	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2	excavation site II
269	405	settlement	ceramic	bead	2	
270	405	settlement	ceramic	sarnij	7	pit
271	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	1a	excavation site II
272	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	1	excavation site II
273	405	settlement	ceramic	guvej fragment	1	excavation site II
274	405	settlement	ceramic	bardag	1a	excavation site II
275	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
276	405	settlement	metal	artefact	1a	
277	405	settlement	stone	grain grinder	1	
278	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	1a	
279	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	excavation site II
280	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
281	405	settlement	ceramic	dopu	1a	excavation site II
282	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	1a	
283	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	1	
284	405	settlement	ceramic	dopu	1a	
285	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	1a	
286	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	1a	

287	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	1a	
288	405	settlement	ceramic	jar	1a	
289	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1a	
290	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	1a	
291	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1a	
292	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	1a	
293	405	settlement	ceramic	bardag	1a	
294	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	1a	
295	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	1a	
296	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	2	excavation site II
297	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	1a	excavation site II
298	405	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2	
299	405	settlement	ceramic	bardag	10	excavation site II
300	405	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	10	
301	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
302	405	settlement	ceramic	jar	10	
303	405	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	10	

2005 Excavations

No.	KP	Type of site	Material	Find	Quadrat Number	Comment
1	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
2	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
3	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
4	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
5	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
6	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
7	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
8	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
9	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
10	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
11	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
12	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
13	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
14	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
15	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
16	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
17	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
18	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
19	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
20	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
21	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
22	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
23	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	

24	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
25	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
26	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
27	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
28	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
29	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
30	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
31	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
32	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
33	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
34	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
35	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
36	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
37	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
38	405	settlement	stone	grain grinder	1	
39	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
40	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
41	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
42	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
43	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
44	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
45	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
46	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
47	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
48	405	settlement	ceramic	vase	4	
49	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
50	405	settlement	stone	grain grinder	3	
51	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
52	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	3	
53	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	3	
54	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
55	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
56	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
57	405	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	4	
58	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
59	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
60	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
61	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	4	
62	405	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	4	
63	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
64	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	4	
65	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
66	405	settlement	metal	needle	1	
67	405	settlement	glass	bead	3	
68	405	settlement	ceramic	artefact	1a	

69	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
70	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	5	
71	405	settlement	ceramic	platter	5	
72	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
73	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
74	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
75	405	settlement	metal	artefact	5	
76	405	settlement	stone	grain grinder	5	
77	405	settlement	ceramic	plate	1	
78	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
79	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
80	405	settlement	ceramic	platter	1a	
81	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1a	
82	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1a	
83	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1a	
84	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1a	
85	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	1a	
86	405	settlement	ceramic	jar	1a	
87	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
88	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
89	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	3	
90	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
91	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	3	
92	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
93	405	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	3	
94	405	settlement	ceramic	platter	5	
95	405	settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	5	
96	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	5	
97	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
98	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
99	405	settlement	ceramic	platter	8	
100	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	8	
101	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
102	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	8	
103	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
104	405	settlement	ceramic	piyala	8	
105	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
106	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	8	
107	405	settlement	metal	needle	9	
108	405	settlement	metal	artefact	9	
109	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	9	
110	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	9	
111	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	9	
112	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
113	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	

114	405	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	5	
115	405	settlement	glass	vessel fragment	4	
116	405	settlement	ceramic	bardag	8	
117	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1a	
118	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	1a	
119	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1a	
120	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1a	
121	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1a	
122	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
123	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
124	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	2	
125	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
126	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	2	
127	405	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	2	
128	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
129	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
130	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
131	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
132	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
133	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
134	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
135	405	settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	2	
136	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
137	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
138	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
139	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
140	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
141	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
142	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	9	
143	405	settlement	metal	artefact	9	
144	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
145	405	settlement	ceramic	platter	9	
146	405	settlement	metal	artefact	9	
147	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
148	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
149	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
150	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
151	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
152	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	9	
153	405	settlement	stone	artefact	9	
154	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
155	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	9	
156	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
157	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
158	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	10	glued

159	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	10	
160	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
161	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
162	405	settlement	ceramic	ladle	10	
163	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	10	
164	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	10	
165	405	settlement	metal	alloy	10	
166	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
167	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
168	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
169	405	settlement	ceramic	dopu	9	
170	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	9	
171	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	9	
172	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	9	
173	405	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	9	
174	405	settlement	ceramic	jar	10	
175	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
176	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	pit
177	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
178	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
179	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
180	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
181	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	pit 1
182	405	settlement	metal	artefact	5	pit 5
183	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
184	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
185	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	9-10	pit 6
186	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	12	
187	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	12	
188	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	12	
189	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
190	405	settlement	ceramic	toy	12	
191	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	pit 8
192	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
193	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
194	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	10	
195	405	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	10	
196	405	settlement	ceramic	jar	11	
197	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	11	
198	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	11	
199	405	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	11	
200	405	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	11	
201	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
202	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
203	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	

204	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
205	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
206	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
207	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
208	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
209	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
210	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
211	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
212	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
213	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
214	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
215	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
216	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
217	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
218	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
219	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
220	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	9	pit 5
221	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
222	405	settlement	stone	artefact	9	
223	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
224	405	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	9	
225	405	settlement	ceramic	platter	9	
226	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13a	
227	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13a	
228	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13a	
229	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	14	
230	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
231	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
232	405	settlement	ceramic	bowl	14	
233	405	settlement	metal	artefact	14	
234	405	settlement	bone	spindle whorl	13	pit 1
235	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
236	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	13	
237	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
238	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	15	
239	405	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	15	
240	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
241	405	settlement	ceramic	platter	15	
242	405	settlement	ceramic	tendir	15	
243	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
244	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
245	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	15	
246	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
247	405	settlement	metal	artefact	15	
248	405	settlement	metal	artefact	13	

249	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	14	
250	405	settlement	metal	artefact	14	
251	405	settlement	glass	bead	15	
252	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	15	
253	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	13a	
254	405	settlement	stone	artefact	13a	
255	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	13a	
256	405	settlement	ceramic	jar	13a	
257	405	settlement	ceramic	jar	13a	
258	405	settlement	ceramic	jar	13a	pit
259	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	pit
260	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
261	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	14	
262	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	14	
263	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
264	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	14	
265	405	settlement	metal	artefact	16	
266	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	16	
267	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	16	
268	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	16	
269	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	16	
270	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	16	
271	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	16	
272	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	16	
273	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	15	
274	405	settlement	ceramic	bardag	15	
275	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	15	
276	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
277	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
278	405	settlement	ceramic	dopu	14	complete
279	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
280	405	settlement	ceramic	jar	15	
281	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	15	
282	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
283	405	settlement	ceramic	bardag	15	
284	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
285	405	settlement	ceramic	bardag	16	
286	405	settlement	ceramic	platter	16	
287	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	16	
288	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	16	
289	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	16	
290	405	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	16	
291	405	settlement	ceramic	artefact	16	
292	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	16	
293	405	settlement	ceramic	bracelet	14	

294	405	settlement	ceramic	bracelet	16	
295	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13a	
296	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	15	
297	405	settlement	ceramic	jar	15	
298	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
299	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	16	
300	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	16	
301	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	16	
302	405	settlement	stone	artefact	16	
303	405	settlement	ceramic	bardag	3	excavation site II
304	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	2	excavation site II
305	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	6	pit 1
306	405	settlement	metal	artefact	6	
307	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	6	pit 2
308	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	16	storage pit 1
309	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	16	
310	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	16	
311	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	16	
312	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	16	
313	405	settlement	ceramic	dopu	16	
314	405	settlement	ceramic	dopu	16	
315	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	16	
316	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	16	
317	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	16	
318	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	3	
319	405	settlement	ceramic	dopu	14	
320	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	not restored
321	405	settlement	glass	vessel fragment	3	excavation site III
322	405	settlement	metal	artefact	3	tendir 2
323	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	14	
324	405	settlement	ceramic	milk churn	3	excavation site II
325	405	settlement	glass	ring	3	
326	405	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	7	
327	405	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	15	
328	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	7	
329	405	settlement	ceramic	bardag	15	
330	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	15	
331	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	15	
332	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	14	
333	405	settlement	ceramic	piyala	14	
334	405	settlement	ceramic	dopu	8	
335	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	8	
336	405	settlement	metal	artefact	4	pit
337	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	3	
338	405	settlement	ceramic	bardag	8	

339	405	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	9	
340	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	pit 3
341	405	settlement	metal	artefact	7	pit 3
342	405	settlement	ceramic	piyala	7	
343	405	settlement	metal	artefact	11	
344	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	11	
345	405	settlement	ceramic	bowl	11	
346	405	settlement	ceramic	piydan	5	pit 5
347	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	5	pit 5
348	405	settlement	ceramic	jar	7	
349	405	settlement	ceramic	lamp	18	excavation site III
350	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	17	
351	405	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	19	excavation site III
352	405	settlement	ceramic	bowl	19	excavation site III
353	405	settlement	ceramic	sarnij	7	excavation site IV
354	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	8	
355	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	8	
356	405	settlement	glass	stick	10	
357	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	10	
358	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	10	
359	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	10	
360	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	17	excavation site III
361	405	settlement	ceramic	guvej	17	
362	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
363	405	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	17	
364	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	2	5 fragments
365	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	2	
366	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	18	excavation site III
367	405	settlement	ceramic	bowl	18	
368	405	settlement	ceramic	guvej	18	excavation site III
369	405	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	18	
370	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	19	
371	405	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	19	
372	405	settlement	metal	artefact	18	
373	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	17	
374	405	settlement	ceramic	bead	3	excavation site IV
375	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	18	excavation site III
376	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	18	
377	405	settlement	ceramic	glazed cup	18	
378	405	settlement	metal	artefact	18	
379	405	settlement	metal	bracelet	18	
380	405	settlement	metal	nail	18	
381	405	settlement	ceramic	piyala	17	
382	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	17	
383	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	17	

384	405	settlement	ceramic	bardag	18	
385	405	settlement	ceramic	bowl	18	
386	405	settlement	ceramic	bardag	18	
387	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	18	
388	405	settlement	ceramic	guvej	18	
389	405	settlement	ceramic	sarnij	18	
390	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	17	
391	405	settlement	metal	artefact	17	
392	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	17	
393	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	17	
394	405	settlement	ceramic	piyala	17	excavation site IV
395	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	8	
396	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	8	
397	405	settlement	ceramic	bardag	17	excavation site III
398	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	17	
399	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	17	3 fragments
400	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	17	excavation site III
401	405	settlement	ceramic	sarnij	17	
402	405	settlement	ceramic	guvej	17	
403	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
404	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	3rd spit
405	405	settlement	ceramic	bardag	17	
406	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
407	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	17	
408	405	settlement	ceramic	dish	17	4th spit
409	405	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	17	
410	405	settlement	ceramic	piyala	17	5th spit
411	405	settlement	ceramic	dish	17	
412	405	settlement	ceramic	bardag	18	4th spit
413	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	17	
414	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	1st spit
415	405	settlement	ceramic	handle	20	
416	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	20	
417	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	3	pit
418	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	18	
419	405	settlement	ceramic	pot	18	
420	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	20	
421	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	20	many fragments
422	405	settlement	metal	artefact	20	4th spit
423	405	settlement	ceramic	dopu	17	pit
424	405	settlement	ceramic	bowl	17	
425	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
426	405	settlement	metal	nail	17	
427	405	settlement	metal	artefact	17	
428	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	17	pit

429	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	17	
430	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	17	
431	405	settlement	ceramic	bardag	17	
432	405	settlement	ceramic	guvej	17	
433	405	settlement	ceramic	sarnij	17	
434	405	settlement	glass	ring	17	pit
435	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	8a	1st spit
436	405	settlement	ceramic	jug	8a	
437	405	settlement	glass	bracelet	8a	3rd spit
438	405	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	8a	
439	405	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8a	
440	405	settlement	ceramic	lid	8	pit