



**Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences
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**Girag Kasaman II Report
On Excavations of Girag Kasaman II Site
At Kilometre Point 406 of
Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan and South Caucasus pipelines Right Of Way**

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ABSTRACT

Girag Kasaman II archaeological site is situated at Kilometre Point (KP) 406 of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) Right Of Way (ROW), 600m to the north-east of the village of the same name in Agstafa District, Azerbaijan Republic. Archaeological excavation identified two phases of activity on the site. The earliest phase of activity dates to the early Antique Period. During the 5th-4th centuries, B.C. the site was used as an earth cemetery. The second phase dates to the 4th-3rd centuries, B.C. when a rural settlement developed in the area. The Antique period graves contained skeletons buried on their sides with accompanying grave goods comprising household items and jewellery. It is interesting to note that five of the six graves unearthed at the site were female burials. Settlement evidence included pottery ware, metal objects and other cultural material.

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I. Introduction

- ***Description of the BTC and SCP Archaeology Programme***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- ***Discovery of the Archaeological Site***

Attention was first drawn to the site by the discovery of a jar grave in 2004 on the BTC pipeline during trench digging. Little additional information was gained from this, and the area was designated for increased surveillance during work on the SCP pipeline in the following year. Excavation of the site on the SCP pipeline was carried out in June 2005. Work between 3rd June and 15th June was led by Viktor Kvachidze with participation of Vagif Asadov; between 16th June and 26th June – by Najaf Museyibli with participation of Shamil Najafov and Elnur Gafarov; and between 27th June and 30th June – by Shamil Najafov with participation of Elnur Gafarov, all from the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography (IOAE), National Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan Republic. Work was supervised by the BTC archaeology representatives Richard Moore and Tom Jameson.

II. Archaeological Contexts for Understanding the Site

- ***General Archaeological Overview of this Portion of Azerbaijan***

The favourable natural geographic location and climatic conditions have attracted people to this area since ancient times which accounts for numerous archaeological sites of different historical dates revealed in this region. Intensive life continued in the Ganja-Gazakh area during all historical and archaeological periods beginning from the Stone Age to the late middle Ages. Hundreds of archaeological sites of different dates have been discovered here. These were Stone Age camps, settlements of early farmers and stock-breeders, settlement sites and burials dating to the Bronze Age, early Iron Age, Antique Period and middle Ages.

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

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

A number of various archaeological sites dating to different stages of the Bronze Age have been recorded in the Ganja-Gazakh region. A fairly well studied early Bronze Age settlement is the Babadervish site in the Gazakh District. Kurgan type burial sites of this date have been excavated in the Khanlar, Shamkir and Dashkasan Districts and around Ganja. The Gullutepe settlement site in the Agstafa District and burial mounds in Dashkasan, Shamkir and Tovuz could be named as dating to the middle Bronze Age. Of these more fully researched are burial sites. Most of the uncovered sites in the Ganja-Gazakh region are those dating to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age (between the second half of the 2nd millennium and the beginning of the 1st millennium, B.C.). The monuments of this date in the area relate to the Khojali-Gedabey Culture. They are represented by ancient settlements, kurgans, earth burials and stone coffin graves. The more fully investigated sites of this date in the area are Babadervish IV and Saritepe ancient settlements. In the Gedabey and Dashkasan Districts small fortresses – cyclopean structures have been thoroughly studied. Hundreds of burials have been excavated in the Khanlar, Ganja, Shamkir, Gedabey, Dashkasan and Gazakh Districts.

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

The early medieval period (4th-3rd centuries) in the area is represented by settlements, burials and ceremonial structures. Albanian Christian chapels as well as rural and urban settlements of this date have been excavated and studied. These were Christian chapels in the Gazakh and Agstafa Districts and the Torpaggala urban settlement site in the Tovuz District.

Both urban- and rural-type settlements dating to the Middle Ages (9th to 18th century) are known to exist in the Ganja-Gazakh region. Among these such remarkable medieval cities as Ganja and Shamkir should be specifically noted. The excavations conducted at these sites provided evidence that they already developed into large cities during the 8th-9th centuries.

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

The relief, geographic and geological characteristics of any region condition the economics, material culture and consequently the entire mode of life of people in this area during different periods of history. From this point of view of particular interest is the Ganja-Gazakh region which is divided into three distinctive parts in terms of relief, geography and geology: mountainous, sub mountainous and flat. From the west and south-west the area is locked with high ridges of the Minor Caucasus. The highest peaks in these ridges are the Goshgar Dagi (3378m) and Hinal Dagi (3373m). The alpine and sub alpine grasslands high in the mountains and foothills of the Minor Caucasus are covered with thick green vegetation even in the hottest summer months which is the major factor in the development of summer animal husbandry. These areas are covered with woods at a height of 500-600m and up to 2200-2300m. Higher up the woodland changes taking the shape of narrow strips of forested land which gradually passes into sub alpine meadows and

fields. At a height of 2500m the mountainsides mostly covered with alpine grasslands, sometimes rather scarce, alternate with steep rocks. It is in these mountains that the Kura River right-hand tributaries feed from plentiful water sources and snow- mountain peaks. The sub mountain wood and brushwood zones are the natural habitat for wild boar, bear, wolf, badger, jackal, hare and other animals. Of birds the most precious are pheasant and francolin.

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

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

III. Field and Office Methods

- ***Field Methods***

No machines were involved in the excavation of the site. The excavation work was undertaken by the project labour force using shovels, barrows, trowels, brushes and other hand tools. To enable accurate recording and drawing of features and artefacts to be exposed the area selected for excavation was divided into quadrats of 4m by 4m centered on the SCP pipeline. The plan of the site was drawn up (Figure 1) and photographs were taken where relevant. All archaeological finds were field sorted and washed by IoAE staff to identify diagnostic material. These were recorded in a field logbook with brief descriptions of their morphology and then boxed and sent off to the IoAE in Baku. The remainder of the material as providing no new archaeological data was discarded by being buried at site.

- ***Office/Laboratory Methods***

The material from the site was further treated at the relevant department of the IoAE. Photographs of finds were taken and their drawings were made. These were then digitally processed to be incorporated into the illustrative part of this Report.

- ***Special Analysis***

Samples of charcoal recovered from the excavation site were radiocarbon dated at Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating laboratory. The results of these analyses are provided in the 'Dating' section of this Report.

- ***Archive Disposition***

All the material retained from excavations at Girag Kasaman II site are currently stored in a special archive set up in the IoAE for the finds recovered from the BTC and SCP archaeological excavations.

IV. Excavation Results

- ***Site Description***

Girag Kasaman II site is located in the west of the Azerbaijan Republic, at KP 406, BTC ROW, 600m north-east of Girag Kasaman village, Agstafa District. The site is located at Pulkovo coordinates 8540008, 4564098, and lies at a height above sea level of 218m.

The area is flat arable land with fertile soil, lying in the former flood plain of the Kura, below the hills of the river terrace some 400m to the south. Ploughing by heavy machines is the reason the upper layers of the site had been damaged. Further damage to the upper cultural deposits was caused by pre-construction topsoil stripping and site preparation works. This made it impossible to gather data on the structure, thickness and other properties of the upper cultural layers of Girag Kasaman II site. However, the current characteristics of the site suggest the uppermost part of the monument was not too high.

The early cemetery's confines could not be identified, as there were no surface markers to indicate the presence of Antique Period burials at this location. The boundaries of the settlement site could not be precisely defined either although surface spreads of pottery covered an area of approximately 1 hectare. Prior to excavations the cultural layer was located below the current ground surface.

The cultural layer of the settlement site was very poor and produced fairly small quantities of cultural material. The thickness of the cultural layer was in the range 40cm to 50cm, only in Quadrats 6 and 7 this was up to 80-90cm. The features recorded were largely storage pits and pit houses. As the cultural layer was not very thick and did not penetrate into the deeper layers, the underlying Antique Period graves did not suffer great damage. The Antique Period burials were very loosely spaced at the excavation site.

- ***Description of Cultural Layers***

The later Antique Settlement

As stated above, the upper settlement layer of Girag Kasaman II site was not very productive. Evidence of human activity was largely manifested by features such as storage pits and pithouses and artefacts represented by poor assemblages of varied pottery fragments and stone tools. The lower part of a large red storage jar was exposed against the eastern wall of Quadrat 9. The missing parts of the jar were not found. Presumably the vessel had been plough truncated.

Ceramic spindle whorls were recovered from different depths in different quadrats. The site produced various stone tools – querns, rubbing stones and whetstones. Fragment of a boat-shaped quern and a rubbing stone were exposed 50cm below the surface in the south-west corner of Quadrat 1.

Pithouses

Pithouse 1. This was uncovered in Quadrats 1a and 1b. A large spread of ash visible in both quadrats was detected at 40cm depth. Almost half of this circular ashy patch extended beyond the west wall of the excavation trench. This was assumed to be the remains of a pit structure. The remains of a mud wall found within the pithouse debris in Quadrat 1a hint at possible reuse of the feature.

The pithouse has a 1m wide entranceway on its northeast side. The diameter of the feature along the west wall of the excavation trench was 6m, the distance from this wall to the entrance amounted to 3m.

The pithouse fill consisting of ashy soil was removed and it was established that the floor of the structure had a slope towards the central part of the feature. The floor depth was 50cm on the east side, 75cm on the northwest side and 100cm in the central part of the pithouse. An ash layer sloping towards the centre of the pithouse could clearly be observed in the wall of the excavation

trench. No heat affected soil layers or spreads of ash were seen outside these well defined edges of the pithouse. All this is indicative of a large fire that occurred at the location.

Some of the domestic items and implements recovered from this area were intact and in usable condition. These were represented by a bronze bead, paste bead, ceramic spindle whorls, rubbing stones and mortars and pestles. Besides, the pithouse area produced varied pottery pieces and faunal remains comprising small and large bovid bones, pig bones and poultry bones.

Pithouse 2. This was uncovered at a depth of 40cm in the east corner of Quadrat 1b. A small portion of a circular feature extending 1m to the centre of the quadrat with a grey ashy fill containing occasional pottery sherds. Thought to be a pithouse.

Pithouse 3. This was unearthed 50cm below the stripped surface at the balk of Quadrats 15 and 16 exposed along the east wall of the excavated quadrat. The roughly oval-shaped feature measured 90cm in length by 80cm in width. Pottery sherds, stone tools and faunal remains were recovered from the fill. Thought to be a pithouse.

Storage Pits

Excavations revealed six storage pits at the site. These were of different sizes and shapes. The pits produced pottery sherds, faunal remains, stone and ceramic tools. All the storage pits were successively numbered.

Storage Pit 1. This was unearthed at 50cm depth at the balk of Quadrats 2 and 3. It measured 125cm in depth, and 180cm in diameter. The pit fill contained pottery pieces represented by rim, body and base fragments of pottery vessels. The pit also yielded the remains of a glazed pot (**51**), the only find of this type recovered from Girag Kasaman II site. The pot of Mediaval date was coarsely glazed in green. When and how this object came into the pit remains unknown.

Storage Pit 2 was unearthed at 30cm depth in the centre of Quadrat 6. This boat-shaped pit was conical in profile. The upper mouth part was cylindrical. Dimensions: mouth diameter – 130cm, height of the upper cylindrical part – 35cm, depth – 90cm, floor diameter – 180cm.

The pottery ware recovered from the pit were fragments of brown, red and dark grey ceramic vessels. The pit produced a single whetstone.

Storage Pit 3 was exposed at 40cm depth in the west corner of Quadrat 9. The feature had an oval shape. The mouth part was cylindrical and 10cm high. Dimensions: mouth diameter – 65cm x 80cm, floor diameter – 133cm x 143cm, depth – 43cm.

Pottery pieces and stone ware were recovered from the pit. An unworked seashell (**190**) and a ceramic spindle whorl (**190**) were also retrieved from this pit.

Storage Pit 4 was detected 45cm below the surface in the east facing section of Quadrat 11. The pit measured 95cm in mouth diameter, 140cm in floor diameter and was 55cm deep. The cylindrical mouth part was 11cm high. The feature contained varied pottery pieces and small bovid remains.

Storage Pit 5 was exposed at 40cm depth against the east wall of Quadrat 8. Almost half of the pit extended beyond the confines of the excavated quadrat. That portion of the pit had already been damaged during site preparation for the SCP pipeline. This pit was conical in profile and measured 110cm in mouth diameter, 140cm in floor diameter and was 75cm deep. The cylindrical mouth part was 30cm high.

The pit contained varied cultural material, predominantly pottery. Two rubbing stones came from the pit. One of these is a river-washed stone measuring (**216**), the central part of which was concave from long use. The second tool is a fragment. Its handgrip end is missing (**217**). Other

finds included a flint flake and a bone tool fragment. In addition the pit fill contained the remains of a metal object.

Storage Pit 6 was opened up 50cm below the surface in the west part of Quadrat 11. The pit gradually widening towards the base was 130cm x 160cm in mouth diameter, 150cm x 155cm in floor diameter and 90cm deep. The feature had a peculiar structure. Its mouth part was two-stepped to 30cm depth on the east side. The central part of the pit floor was 5cm deeper. The deepened portion of the pit base measured 110cm in diameter. Patches of 20cm thick ashy layer were noted surrounding the north, west and east sides of the pit. The ashy deposit on the east side was relatively small. The pit contained a grey ashy fill as well. The area around the pit appeared to be a hearth area used simultaneously with the pit or after its function finished.

Cultural material of the Antique Period was contained in the pit and within the surrounding ashy deposits. Pottery finds were represented by sherds forming part of neatly handmade brown or pink bowls and kuzas.

The pit yielded two stone tools. One of these has an elongated rectangular shape and is made of hard, marble-type black stone (122). The second tool is a thin rubbing stone (243)

Metal Working Kiln

One of the noteworthy finds at Girag Kasaman II site was the discovery of a metal working kiln. The kiln was exposed 60cm below the surface in Quadrat 2. The feature was not fully preserved, but sufficient survives to reconstruct its shape and principle of operation.

The kiln was a roughly triangular, bowl-shaped feature with a fire-reddened clay chamber measuring 24cm x 24cm x 18cm in size. It had a semi-oval ash hole which was 15cm long by 7cm wide and 2cm high. The kiln chamber full of ashy soil was covered with large pieces of pottery. A scatter of burnt clay was also notable on the surrounding soil.

Small pits filled with river washed stones were discovered near the kiln area. These pits, 28-35cm in diameter, looked very much like post holes and the stones within them might have acted as padstones. It is very likely that the kiln had a lightweight shed roof erected on these posts.

• Description of Finds

Pottery

Cultural material recovered from Girag Kasaman II site is largely represented by fragments of various pottery vessels. According to their fabric the pots can be divided into two groups. The first group includes pots tempered with coarse sand, grit or quartz, while the second group comprises pots made of untempered or fine sand-tempered clay. The pots of the first group prevail and largely represented by jug-, bowl-, dopu- and cooking-type vessels. The pots falling into the second group are neatly made of well-kneaded clay and some of them have angobe coated and polished surfaces. The number of such pots is small. These are largely bowl- and kuza-type pots. In addition to pottery vessels the site produced clay spindle whorls of various shapes – conical, biconical and pear-shaped.

Storage Jars

Almost all storage jars are represented by mouth, body and base fragments of pots (Plate 1.1. 1.2). Based on these fragments it was established that pots tempered with fine or coarse sand and grit are commonly thick walled. Wall thickness of grey and pink storage jars is in the range 0.9cm to 1.8cm. Storage jars were fired at an unstable temperature and have small flat bases, pear-shaped bodies, cylindrical necks and flanged everted rims. Many of these have an ornamental strip running around the body. This strip is additionally decorated with applied incised and notched wavy lines. A ribbed rim is another decorative element of some of such pots.

Jugs

Jugs constitute the larger portion of the pottery assemblage. These are mainly grey, pink and black pots of different shapes and sizes tempered with fine sand and occasionally with crushed limestone (Plate 1.3-5). Generally they are neatly handmade and well fired at a stable temperature. Most of them are coated with angobe and some bear traces of polishing.

Some jugs with evidence of heat and soot on their exterior have no decoration elements. These have everted rims, narrow and short necks and globular bodies.

Long-necked, handleless pots with straight mouths and incurving rims are rarely encountered. Several of such pots have red- or black-painted polished surfaces.

Cylindrically-shaped jugs are also encountered (58). The handles of such pots are semi-circularly shaped and each has a semi-circular cross section. There are also pots with pour spouts on the side opposite the handles (63). Wall thickness is in the range between 0.4cm and 0.9cm.

Applied decoration on the jugs includes incised or notched wavy, spike-shaped and channel-like grooves. Some have belt-shape strips applied to the neck or shoulder of the pot. These belt-shaped strips are moulded in the form of twisted rope. The strips may also have oblique incised lines.

Decoration element on some of the pots cannot be easily seen because of a thick film-like deposit on their surface.

Bardags

Forms include funnel-mouthed, wide- and narrow-necked pots. Most bardags have flat bases, elongated bodies and narrow necks. They are neatly made of well kneaded untempered or fine sand- tempered clay and fired at a stable temperature. Their surfaces are polished and angobe coated. White, brown and black bardags have varied patterns applied using different decorating techniques. Some have applied moulded lugs (61), others are decorated with parallel red-painted lines starting from the neck and going down to the body of the pot (152). The bardags have a single handle; some have two handles. These handles have a circular or ribbon cross section and are attached to the mouth and shoulder of the pots. Some of the ribbon-shaped handles are decorated with channel-like grooves and have a hole on their upper ends. One of the bardag handles is decorated with seven applied moulded dots. The side on the neck opposite the handle bears a moulded pattern in the form a sheep figurine (possibly the potter's stamp)

Some of medium-sized relatively well preserved bardags have globular bodies gradually tapering down to narrow bases.

Most bardags are represented by small shards. Some of the body fragments of bardags have narrow moulded belts with applied bulgy ornaments on the surface. Several of light grey bardags with short and stout bodies have footed bases (171).

Kuzas

A few fragments, recovered from the site come from differently sized kuzas with elongated globular bodies (Plate 2. 3-5, 2.7). The pots have angobe coated and occasionally poorly polished dark grey or black surfaces. Most of the shards are undecorated rim fragments. Only one neck fragment of a pot with a low and narrow neck and flat base is decorated with applied moulded lugs (59).

Dopus

There are a few shards from dopu-type pots (Plate 2.6). These are coarsely executed thin-walled pots tempered with sand and grit and fired at a stable temperature. Small size dopus have polished surfaces. Several fragments decorated with applied incised patterns represent a pot that had a globular body and a neck tapering up to the widely flaring mouth. Another sherd comes from a low-necked dopu with a wide flaring mouth and a ribbon-shaped handle attached to the rim and body of the pot.

Cooking-pots

Few fragments of such pots were found at the site (Plate 3.4). The study of the sherds shows that cooking-pots have nearly the same form but differ in size and decoration element. The available fragments represent large, globular-bodied, flat-based cooking-pots with necks sharply tapering up from shoulders. Tempered with sand, grit and crushed limestone the pots are coarsely handmade. Ornamental patterns mainly include 'twisted rope' moulded decorations, belt-like strips in low relief and wavy, channel-like grooves applied to the shoulders and bodies of the pots.

Bowls

These are represented by a vast amount of broken pottery pieces and complete pots (Plate 3.1-3; Plate 4). Complete bowls and ladles were mostly found in graves. The majority of this tableware is made of untempered or slightly tempered clay. The pots were generally fired at a stable temperature to a dense fabric and pink, red, brown or white surface. The interior of some small and medium-sized bowls is covered with manganese. Wall thickness is within the range of 0.4cm to 0.7cm.

Angobe coated and well polished pottery sherds form part of an unglazed bowl with a low foot-ring and widely flaring body. Some fragments represent bowls with necks tapering up from shoulders (321), and some come from bowls with rounded, incurving rims (7). One fragment represents a bowl with a wide and straight rim and dark green glazed interior under applied radial polished lines (51).

Rim fragment of a broken bowl has a thumb stamp (60). This mark or potter's stamp is a circle with three lines incised within. A large amount of bowl fragments and intact pots suggest that these were very common household items.

Piyalas

These are represented by large quantities of pottery shards. The pots have flat bases and flaring walls, some of which terminate in wide-rimmed mouths with a shallow groove on the upper face of the rim. They are made of fine sand-tempered or rarely untempered clay and fired at a stable temperature to a red, brown, or pink colour. The majority of pots are delicately executed, their surfaces are angobe coated and polished and decorated with applied incised and notched channel-like patterns. Wall thickness is within the range of 0.3cm to 0.7cm.

Vases

Very few fragments of such pots were found at the site. These pots are delicately made of sand-tempered clay and fired at a stable temperature. Some have angobe coated and polished surfaces. Wall thickness is between 0.4cm and 0.5cm. Some vases have straight rims with outwardly reaching flanges. One fully restored vase has three flaring legs with foot-rings and a flat everted rim. Decorated vase fragments are rare.

Dolchas

This pottery type is also poorly represented. They have slightly everted rims and necks tapering up from shoulders. These small and medium-sized pots tempered with fine sand are coarsely handmade. Wall thickness is between 0.4cm and 0.6cm. Most of the shards are light red in colour.

Platters

This pottery type is largely represented by rim fragments of relatively neatly executed pots (Plate 5.3-5). Tempered with fine sand, the platters were well fired at a stable temperature to a light red, black or grey colour. The majority of pots have small bases. Some of these are concave and some have foot-rings. The shoulders are medium high. A single lug or two lugs attached to the shoulder part of the pots were presumably intended to function like a handle.

The platters have incised and notched decorations. The interior of some pots is decorated with incised lines running from the mouth down to the base and the space between these lines is patterned with wavy lines.

Ceramic Lids

The number of lids found at the site is small. These are yellow and light red in colour and largely belong to medium-sized pots. They are made of untempered clay, well polished and coated with angobe. Some lids show the potter's coarse fingerprints left after polishing (311). Some lids have semi-globular knobs of a circular cross section (371); others have nipple-shaped mushroom knobs (311). The lids are poorly ornamented. Several of the well-made disk-shaped lids have flat bottom side surfaces and bulging upper side surfaces with tubular knobs. Some lids have obvious traces of soot on their bottom side surfaces.

Ceramic Figurine

A broken figurine made of yellow untempered clay was found at the excavation site (284). One end of this 2cm by 2.5cm object is wide and flat. Whether this is a human or animal figurine or some other symbol cannot be identified.

Spindle Whorls

Nineteen clay spindle whorls were retrieved from the excavation site (Plate 7). These well executed semi-circularly shaped objects are made of fine sand-tempered clay and well fired at a stable temperature to a medium density fabric of a black, grey, brown and yellow colour. They measure 2- 2.7cm in thickness and 2.5-3cm in diameter. The diameter of the central circular hole (some spindle whorls have ribbed holes), varies between 0.7 and 1cm.

Some hemispheric spindle whorls (910), spindle whorls with one side conically truncated (57) and flat-shaped spindle whorls (66) are tempered with small seashells.

One end of some of the pear-shaped spindle whorls (168, 169) is straightly projected, and their surface is covered with a film-like deposit (Plate 7.2, 7.5). The end portion of some other similarly shaped spindle whorls has an inward depression (Plate 7.4, 7.6, 7.7).

Most of the spindle whorls are intact. A few of the biconical spindle whorls have traces of great heat and soot.

Unidentified Pottery

Excavation produced large quantities of unidentified pottery fragments. These are for the most part handle and body fragments of decorated pots (Plate 6).

Stone Objects

The stone assemblage from Girag Kasaman II site is comprised of complete and fragmentary stone objects of different shapes and functions. According to the material the objects can be divided into two groups: tools made of obsidian and tools made of different types of stone (basalt, tuffit, topaz, etc.). A total of 51 stone objects were recovered from the site. Three of these are obsidian cutting tools. The stone assemblage can be sub classified as follows:

Cutting Tools

A total of six cutting tools were recovered from the site. Three of these are small, three-edged black obsidian flakes. Each obsidian flake with one edge fully serrated was worked into a blade. Size - 1.5-2.5cm.

The other three cutting tools are chipped out of hard river stone flakes. These also have three edges and measure 5.5-5.6cm in size.

Rubbing Stones

Twenty five rubbing stones were found. These were made of hard basalt-type river stones or tufa of a red, grey and brown colour. Some are round; others are elongated or boomerang-shaped. Circularly shaped tufa rubbing stones have a hollowed depression on one end (120). The rubbing stones with marks of wear on both surfaces were carefully executed to allow a comfortable handgrip (17, 106). Rectangular shaped elongated rubbing stones with a square cross section have patches of a film-like deposit on their surface (107).

The rubbing stone made of a dark grey river-washed stone is worthy of attention because of its peculiar shape (109). One end of this boomerang-shaped tool is worked to provide a secure handgrip. The other end exhibits deep marks of rubbing.

The rubbing stone made of a light grey river stone has a round 4cm diameter hollowed depression on one side and an ellipsoidal depression on the other side. Both depressions resulted from rubbing (381). A similar rubbing stone made of a light grey river stone has a round shape (382).

Some of the rubbing stones were also used as pounding tools. A few of these largely made of elongated river-washed stones of a square cross section show clear marks of pounding at both ends.

Pounding Tools

Eight pounding tools were recovered from the site, mostly from storage pits (Plate 8.1-3). These tools are made of hard, basalt-type grey or brown river stones largely of an elongated or round shape. Several of the tools are four-edged. Some have chips on their surface. Their average size is between 15.4cm and 4.9cm.

Pestle

This 19cm long stone tool was found in Quadrat 1B. Made of grey river-washed stone the pestle has elongated ends with marks of pounding at one end. There are occasional patches of a film-like deposit on the tool's surface.

Querns

The stone-tool assemblage includes also six querns, four of which are intact. The querns made of basalt-type river stones or tufa are boat-shaped and triangular.

14. Triangle-shaped quern with a flat bottom surface and bulgy upper surface. A hollowed depression in the central part of the bulgy side is a clear mark of pounding and grinding. Dimensions: 10.5-5.6cm.

150. Another similarly sized and shaped quern is 4.6cm high.

Grey tufa quern found intact at a depth of 30cm in Quadrat 11. The upper surface is flat. Length – 17.5cm, width -11cm, thickness – 3.5cm.

16. Intact boat-shaped quern found in the activity area of the site. Length - 23cm, width – 22.6cm, thickness – 11cm

102. Boat-shaped quern found under the kiln in Quadrat 2 is also well preserved.

49, 104. Querns made of tufa stone have traces of great heat on the surface.

Whetstone

Excavations produced three complete whetstones. All three have elongated shapes and measure 11-19cm in length. The working sides have depressions resulting from long use. In addition, a fragment of a quern made of a small river stone was found. It has a suspension hole on the upper end.

Wedge- or axe-shaped tool made of a river stone was exposed 40cm below the surface in Quadrat 13. Length – 9.3cm, width – 8.5cm, thickness – 3.7cm.

Sling stones

Two sling stones were found. These are globular, lightweight, grey river-rounded pebbles covered with a film like deposit. Diameter – 3.2cm and 3.5cm.

Stone Figurine

Broken fragment of a stone figurine was recovered from a depth of 1m in Quadrat 1A. The object is broken across the middle and the survived part is pyramid-shaped. All five faces show marks of working and retouching. The area on where the break occurred is rubbed and chipped. There is a natural white strip running from the bottom to the top of the object. The purpose or function of the figurine cannot be identified. Length – 4cm, width 4 x 2cm.

Early Antique Period Graves

Excavation at Girag Kasaman II site revealed the presence of six graves dating to the Antique Period. These are as follows:

Grave 1

This grave was uncovered in Quadrat 4 (Photo 1). The grave goods were first exposed at 55cm depth. The grave floor was reached at a depth of 80cm below the surface. The preserved height of the grave pit was 25cm. The grave pit measuring 95cm by 165cm had an east-west alignment. The skeleton aligned in the same direction was lying in a tightly flexed position on its left side with the head at the west end of the grave and arms bent at the elbows and extended towards the neck. The skeleton was that of a middle-aged male. A single dense group of four pottery vessels was seen in the skull region of the skeleton. The skull appeared to have been somewhat pushed down and aside by this cluster of pots. An assumption was made that the head of the deceased had been laid on these pots during the burial and later shifted downwards and sideways because of decay processes. In addition, a clay spindle whorl was found on the ground right in front of the skeleton's forehead.

Finds from Grave 1

60. Deep-sided bowl-type black pot with a widely flaring rim. There is a circular depression on the shoulder with three short vertical lines incised within this circle. The pattern looks much like a stamp. Dimensions: mouth diameter – 17cm, height – 10cm, base diameter – 10cm. (Plate 9.1).

58. Grey flat-based, globular-bodied, narrow-necked kuza-type pot. The body has several applied lugs presumably acting as false handles. Dimensions: height – 15cm, body diameter – 17cm, mouth diameter – 5cm.

59. Grey narrow-necked kuza. Similar to the above-described pot, but somewhat smaller in size.

56. Small dark grey cup-shaped pot with thick walls and a flaring rim. Dimensions: height – 7cm, body diameter – 6cm, mouth diameter – 6cm, base diameter – 4cm. (Plate 9.2).

57. Pear-shaped spindle whorl with traces of heat on the surface. Dimensions: diameter – 3cm, height – 2.3cm.

68. Paste bead. Diameter – 0.3cm.

67. Barrel-shaped agate bead. Diameter – 0.5cm.

Grave 2

This grave was uncovered in Quadrat 5 (Photo 2). Like in Grave 1 the burial chamber of Grave 2 was aligned east to west. It measured 90cm by 165cm; the grave base was 120cm below the ground surface. The body was laid on its left side with the head towards the west end of the grave. Except for slightly flexed hip bones, the skeleton lay extended at full length. The arms bent at the elbows were stretched upwards towards the mouth. Three pottery vessels were exposed on the ground behind the shoulder-blades and an iron object, possibly, scissors, was found near the tibia of the right leg. Small glass and paste beads were collected from the neck and chest region of the skeleton. Around the skull there were two ring pendants measuring 3cm and 1cm in diameter. Other jewellery items included a pin (fibula) on the neck, a bronze ring on one of the fingers and a couple of bracelets - one on each wrist. The skeletal parts were lifted and a spread of blue and white paste beads was exposed. The beads were arranged in a distinct orderly manner – two and three rows of beads with ‘evil eye’ and cowry beads in the centre of this bead arrangement.

Finds from Grave 2

61. Grey deep-sided, flat-based, thick-walled pot Dimensions: body diameter -17cm, height – 8cm, base diameter – 10cm. (Plate 10.1).

63. Small, grey jug-type pot with a flat base and narrow neck. There are four symmetrically spaced moulded lugs on the globular body of the pot. Mouth diameter – 5cm, height – 11cm, base diameter – 6cm, body diameter – 11cm. (Plate 10.2).

62. Dark grey tea-pot type ceramic vessel with a handle connecting the rim and the shoulder and a small pour spout attached to the side opposite the handle. Body diameter – 11cm, height – 10cm.

64-66. Three conical, pear-shaped ceramic spindle whorls, light brown and light red in colour. Diameters vary between 1.5cm and 2.5cm.

84. White metal piece of jewellery fixed to a perforated metal plate. The object was found in the skull region of the skeleton. Size: 2 x 2.3cm.

85. Bronze earring with a chain and hook. The ends do not meet. The object was found in the right ear region of the skeleton. Diameter – 3.3cm.

86. Bronze wire earring with a chain and hook. The ends do not meet. The object was found in the left ear region of the skeleton. Diameter – 2.7cm.

98. Iron jewellery item worn on the chest. Broken into four fragments, the item was found resting on the chest of the skeleton. This tubular shaped piece of jewellery has an additional perpendicular perforated thin tubular protrusion and a red agate bead attached to its surface. Length – 5.4cm, diameter -1cm.

99. Bronze seal ring. The seal is flat. The piece was found among the left hand bones of the skeleton. Diameter - 1.3cm.

100. Bracelet made of a segment of bronze wire bent into a circle with both ends meeting. Broken into four fragments. The item was found on the left arm of the skeleton. Diameter – 5cm.

101. Bracelet made of a segment of bronze wire with a gap between the two ends. The item was found on the right arm of the skeleton. Diameter – 5.54cm.

69-83, 88-97. Forty one black glass beads were found in the neck and chest region of the skeleton.

Fragment of a blue ‘evil eye’ bead with white spots on the surface.

Two red agate beads found in the neck region of the skeleton.

Small black glass bead.

Small yellow sulphur bead.

Two biconical turquoise coloured glass beads.

Biconical blue glass bead.

Five blue glass beads collected from the chest of the skeleton.

Three biconical green glass beads.

Eighty two yellow sulphur beads.

Twelve small turquoise coloured glass beads, presumably for sewing on garments.

Three small green glass beads.

Small black glass bead.

Eight small yellow sulphur beads.

Two biconical turquoise coloured glass beads.

Light green glass bead.

Two conical green glass beads.

Six red agate beads found in the skull region of the skeleton.

Five yellow sulphur beads.

Nine biconical black glass beads found in the neck region of the skeleton.

Nine blue glass beads.

Four biconical green glass beads.

Fifty nine clear glass beads found near the skull of the skeleton.

Cowry bead, 2.5 x 1.7cm in size, found near the skull.

Blue glass ‘evil eye’ bead with nine tiny circles on the surface. The interior of the circles is bulgy and painted blue. Diameter – 0.8cm, height – 0.6cm.

Grave 3

This grave was uncovered 70cm below the surface in Quadrat 13 (Photo 3). Excess soil moisture made it impossible to clearly define the exact edges of the burial chamber. The human skeletal remains and accompanying grave goods covered an area of 2.5m by 90cm. The burial chamber had an east-west alignment and contained two skeletons. One of these was an adult female skeleton. The body with the legs slightly flexed had been buried on its left side with the head at the east end of the grave. Facing the female, with arms round each other, there was a skeleton of a 7-8 year-old child. The woman’s arms, flexed at the elbows, were placed around the child’s neck and waist. The child’s skeleton was buried in a flexed position with the legs bent at the knees and the arms bent at the elbows. The skull was missing. Either it had decayed in the extremely humid soil or not been placed at all in the grave. There was an iron bracelet on the woman’s right wrist and a bronze bracelet made of circular cross section wire on her left wrist. Large quantities of iron remains were visible between the female’s and child’s skeletons – on and around the woman’s elbows and arms and the child’s elbows, chest and arms. These were largely segments of thick wire having a circular cross section, but the object they represented could not be determined because of extreme corrosion of the pieces. In addition there were glass paste earrings on the woman’s ears. These had a circular cross section and were covered with white paint on the interior and violet substance on the exterior.

A plate-type ceramic vessel was found 3cm east of the skull. A small, single-handled, jug-type pot lying on its side was unearthed 30cm to the south-east of the skull. A medium-sized bardag and large bovid bones near this pot were noted against the woman’s leg bones. A dopu-type vessel and two adjacent spindle whorls were recorded 35cm west of the animal bones. A semisquare bronze

jewellery item, three glass beads and one paste bead were discovered resting on the chest of the female skeleton and a single cowry-type bead was recovered from under its skull.

Over 30 paste beads were collected in the neck region of the child's skeleton, although the skull was missing. The beads were extremely fragile and easily crumbled when an attempt was made to collect them. In addition, bronze jewellery items were found in the neck region. These include a dome-shaped bell, two chain rings made of a segment of circular cross section wire, a single leaf-shaped pendant and five beads made of a thin, flat bronze plate.

Finds from Grave 3

149. Plate-type red pot with a flanged everted rim and concave base forming an umbo-like rounded elevation in the centre of the pot bottom. A hook-like lug handle with an upwardly curved end projects downwardly from the body. The outer surface is coated with brown angobe and polished. The interior is entirely decorated with burnished decoration consisting of alternate thick and thin lines and zigzag lines running from the rim down to the umbo-like protuberance at the bottom of the pot. Three concentric circles form an additional ornamental pattern on this protuberance. Dimensions: mouth diameter – 19.3cm, height – 4.6cm, base diameter – 7cm. (Plate 11.3).

150. Small, flat-based, globular body jug-type pot tempered with sand and fired to a brown surface. The handle connecting the rim and body is missing. The upper edge of the rim along its entire circumference is broken away. There is a film-like deposit on the outer surface. Dimensions: height – 10.5cm, mouth diameter – 6.5cm, body diameter – 9.6cm, base diameter – 5.6cm. (Plate 11.1).

151. Small, single-handled, flat-based jug-type pot with a wide flared rim and long neck. The neck-to-body transition is steep. The handle connecting the rim and body has a circular cross section. Tempered with coarse sand and quartz, this handmade pot is poorly fired. The surface is coated with angobe and slightly polished. Dimensions: mouth diameter – 7.5cm, neck diameter – 6cm, body diameter – 8cm, base diameter – 6.3cm. (Plate 11.2).

152. Globular-bodied, narrow-necked, thin-walled (5mm) bardag with a widely flaring rim. The pot is moulded of untempered, well-kneaded clay on a potter's wheel and well fired to an orange-pale surface. A moulded handle of a circular cross section is attached to the rim and body of the pot. The pot has an angobe-coated and slightly polished outer surface with over painted decorations. Painted in dark-red are six evenly spaced lines running around the body between the neck and the shoulder. The space between the third and fourth lines is filled with oblique lines. Running down from the sixth line to the lower section of the pot, are painted stripes the upper wide portions of which resemble triangles. The width wise strips painted on the handle surface continue downwardly into the body. Viewed from the top, all these painted lines and stripes produce a circular ornamental pattern resembling the Sun and rays emanating from it. Dimensions: height – 23.5cm, mouth diameter – 9cm, body diameter – 21.5cm, base diameter – 11cm, neck diameter – 5cm. (Plate 11.4).

156. Heavily corroded iron bracelet.

163. Bronze bracelet with a circular body cross-section (4mm in diameter) and terminals in the form of snake-heads. The inner face is smooth. The snakes' heads and eyes are particularly well depicted. The mouth portion of one of the snake's heads is oblong; that of the other terminal is short. In the centre of each terminal face there is a rough semi-circular depression. Diameter – 7.5cm.

161. Semi square pendant cut from thin and flat sheet-bronze. Both ends are loop-shaped. The central part is depressed downward. Part of an iron tubule mounted onto its one end is preserved. Size: 5cm x 2.2cm.

154. Pair of white glass paste earrings painted in turquoise. Both ends, shaped like stylized snakes' heads, meet. Diameter – 3.2cm.

165. Beads made of dark blue, dark green or grey coloured glass, cowry, untempered or metal containing paste.

164. Bronze dome-shaped bell with an iron crown. Are these similar to those from KP204?

160. Two chain links made of bronze wire with a circular cross section.

162. Bronze leaf-shaped pendant.

159. Five beads made of flat bronze wire.

157. Grey spindle whorl, pear-shaped with angobe-coated and polished surface. Diameter – 2.8cm, height – 2cm.

158. Black spindle whorl is biconical. Diameter – 2.5cm, height – 2cm.

Grave 4

This grave was unearthed at 30cm depth in Quadrat 7. The burial chamber had an east-west alignment and measured 110cm in length by 80cm in width. The grave contained a female skeleton lying on its left side with the legs and arms flexed and the head at the east end of the grave. The hip bones were in a slightly flexed position, while the tibiae were tightly flexed. The arms were flexed at the elbows and the hands were stretched upwards towards the face. There were three ceramic spindle whorls in the hands. A small jug-type pottery vessel was seen near the elbows, a miniature single-handled pot lay on its side towards the hip bone against the belly of the deceased and a small, bardag was disposed near the tibia at the west end of the burial chamber.

Finds from Grave 4

173 Small, wide-mouthed dolcha with a flat base, squat body and an outcurving rim. Tempered with coarse sand, the pot is carelessly executed but well fired. The pot was re-fired after its surface was coated with a thin angobe layer. The ribbon-shaped handle connecting the rim and the body has a lengthwise channel-like groove. The surface is spotted with black and brown stains. Dimensions: height – 9.3cm, body diameter – 11cm, mouth diameter – 9.3cm, base diameter – 8.3cm. (Plate 12.3).

171. Narrow-necked, globular-bodied, wide-based bardag of a yellow colour. Made of untempered clay and well fired. The handle connecting the rim and the body is missing, but its broken fragments were found in the grave pit. The surface has a grey film-like deposit. The shoulder is decorated with oblique notched patterns. The bottom side surface of the base is uneven. Dimensions: height – 11cm, body diameter – 12cm, neck diameter – 6cm, base diameter – 8.5-9cm. (Plate 12.1).

166. Miniature, light yellow pot with a bulgy body, narrow neck and a funnel-shaped rim. The pot handmade of untempered clay has a ribbon-shaped handle attached to the rim and the body. The surface bears traces of horizontal lines applied with some comb-like tool. The bottom side surface of the base is uneven. Dimensions: height – 7.8cm, body diameter – 7.5cm, neck diameter – 3.7cm, mouth diameter – 5.5cm, base diameter – 4.7cm. (Plate 12.2).

166. Ceramic spindle whorl pear-shaped and has a grey angobe-coated and well polished surface. Dimensions: height – 2cm, diameter – 2.3cm (Plate 12.4).

167. Ceramic spindle whorl dome-shaped and has a light brown angobe-coated surface. Dimensions: height – 2.2cm, diameter – 2.5cm (Plate 12.5).

168. Ceramic spindle whorl is flat and disk-shaped and made of a body fragment of a brown coloured pot. Dimensions: height – 9mm, diameter – 2.7cm (Plate 12.6).

Grave 5

This grave was unearthed at the balk of Quadrats 6 and 7, against the southwest wall of the excavation trench (Photo 4). The burial chamber was aligned west to east and measured 140cm in length by 55cm at the west end and 60cm at the east end. It had the shape of an irregular rectangle with acute angles. At a depth of 1m excavation revealed a skeleton of a female of mature age. The skeleton, covered with a 15cm thick ashy soil layer, was lying in a partially flexed position on its right side with the head directed towards the west. The arms were bent at the elbows and the hands were stretched towards the face. The right wrist rested on the right lower limb. Two bracelets were found placed on the arms of the skeleton. A small red coloured jug and two ceramic spindle whorls were visible against the right hand. Three bronze interconnected beads were exposed above the pelvis. A cluster of three pottery vessels were found against the tibiae in the south corner of the grave pit.

Finds from Grave 5

339. Flat-based, globular body, narrow-necked black jug with an everted rim and twin handles. The pot is poorly fired and has a slightly polished surface with brown spots. Two small handles having a circular cross section are symmetrically attached to the shoulder part of the pot. The pot fill contained poultry bones. Dimensions: height - 13.5cm, body diameter – 14.5cm, mouth diameter – 9.5cm, base diameter – 7.5cm. (Plate 13.2).

341. Small dolcha-type pot with a single handle of a square cross section. The handle attached to the rim and body slightly rises above the rim of the vessel. The surface is spotted with black and brown stains. Dimensions: height – 10cm, mouth diameter – 8.7cm, body diameter – 9cm, base diameter – 7.5cm. (Plate 13.4).

342. Three-legged vase-type red pot with a slightly incurving flat-faced rim. Well fired. There is a 1.5cm wide channel-like groove in the lower part of the outer surface of the rim. Dimensions: height – 4.3cm, diameter – 18.5cm. (Plate 13.3)

340. Small globular-bodied jug with a flat base and narrow mouth. The pot is coated with light brown angobe and polished. There are marks of erosion on the exterior surface. Dimensions: height – 6.5cm, mouth and base diameter – 5cm, body diameter – 8.5cm. (Plate 13.1).

345. Three beads made of flat, wide (0.5cm) bronze wire. Diameter – 7-8mm.

Grave 6

Grave 6 was located in Quadrat 7 (Photo 5). The edges of the burial chamber were clearly defined. The distance from the burial chamber to the north wall of Quadrat 6 was 14cm. The distance to the west wall of Quadrat 7 was 117cm. The burial chamber was 140cm long east-west by 95cm wide north-south. The grave was exposed 140cm below the stripped surface. The burial chamber itself was 25cm deep. It had a circular shape and was filled with ash-rich soil from top to bottom. Charcoal flecks were also observed. However none of the grave goods have any heat-caused stains or traces of soot. The ashy fill in the grave also contained large quantities of bone. The grave pit contained a single human skeleton. The legs and arms were found laid criss-crossed on each other; the skull was found apart, resting above the semi-flexed skeleton. This suggested that the body was disarticulated before being buried. The skull was facing the south; the skeleton

stretched out at full length was aligned southwest to northeast. The lower limbs of the skeleton were discovered in the northwest corner of the grave pit.

Two bronze bracelets were found placed on the right arm of the skeleton. There was also a bronze finger ring among the hand bones and an earring near the ear of the deceased. The neck region yielded a bronze collar, bronze and paste beads aligned in an orderly manner and a bronze, bell-shaped pendant. In addition, the neck region produced bone beads found among the cervical vertebrae. One iron object was recovered from under the skull and two spindle whorls were retrieved from among the ribs.

Finds from Grave 6

383. Small, narrow-necked, single-handled bardag-type pot with an everted rim and small base. Part of the rim is missing. Well executed and fired at a stable temperature to a light yellow colour. The surface is angobe-coated and polished. The handle of a circular cross section is attached to the rim and the body. Above the upper end of the handle there is an applied small moulded jut. A row of spike-shaped notched patterns girds the pot's circumference between the neck and shoulder. Dimensions: height – 12.7cm, handle height – 8.5cm, mouth diameter – 7cm, body diameter – 12cm, base diameter – 7.5cm. (Plate 14.2).

384. Bardag-type pot with occasional heat-caused stains and patches of a film-like deposit on the surface. Tempered with fine sand, the pot is well executed and fired at a stable temperature to a light red colour. The surface is polished. The handle of a circular cross section connects the rim and the shoulder. The handle is decorated with seven small moulded knobs. The side of the neck opposite the handle bears downwardly directed applied plastic decoration interpreted as an image of a ram or tree or potter's stamp. Encircling the bardag shoulder are parallel incised and notched lines. Dimensions: height – 15cm, handle height – 8cm, mouth diameter – 10.5cm, body diameter – 16cm, base diameter – 9.2cm. (Plate 14.3).

385. Wide-mouthed, cup-type pot with a slightly incurving rim. Tempered with sand and grit, the pot is carelessly made and poorly fired at an unstable temperature to a light red surface. The pot has a handle with a rectangular cross section. A channel-like groove girds the pot 2cm below the rim. Dimensions: height – 7cm, handle height – 4.5cm, mouth diameter – 16cm, base diameter – 9.8cm. (Plate 14.1).

394. Two pear-shaped (biconical) ceramic spindle whorls of a light grey colour. One surface is flat; the hole in the centre is circular. Both are well executed and fired at a stable temperature. Dimensions: height – 2cm, diameter – 2.5cm.

386. Corroded remains of an iron object, possibly a knife. The number of fragments is ten.

387. Corroded remains of an iron object with a net-shaped ornament on the surface. The number of fragments is ten. The purpose could not be identified.

388. Three open-ended bracelets made of bronze wire of a circular cross section. The terminals are shaped like snakes' heads. Diameters - 5.5cm, 4cm and 5.6cm.

389. Two bronze bracelets made of wire of a circular cross section with open-ended snake's head terminals. In the centre of each terminal face there is a circular bulge. Diameters - 5.5cm and 5.6cm. The objects were found around the skeleton's left leg bones.

390. Crescent-shaped bronze decorative jewellery item or fibula with iron parts welded onto both ends. There are bronze rings in the centre of the crescent. Poorly preserved, the iron parts are heavily corroded. Diameter – 3.2cm. The object was found in the neck region of the skeleton.

392. Two snake-shaped earrings made of a segment of bronze wire having a circular cross section. Diameter – 3cm. Found near the ear region of the skull.

Bronze finger ring of a ribbon cross section. The setting for the stone is oval and circular. Size: 2.5 x 1.5cm. Found on the skeleton's finger bone.

393. Bell-shaped bronze decorative jewellery item with iron remains in the central part. Size: 2.5cm. Found in the skeleton's neck region.

396. Forty two interconnected bronze chain links, presumably a jewellery item. Found around the skeleton's neck bones.

395. Ten round, perforated bronze beads. Diameter – 0.9cm, hole diameter – 0.5cm. Found around the upper and lower limbs of the skeleton.

391. Eighty five small, round, perforated bronze beads. Found in the skeleton's neck region.

397-404. Three pierced beads chipped out of red agate. Differently shaped – one is oblong, the other is circular, and the third is star-shaped. Found on the skull.

Forty one poorly preserved yellow bone beads. Some are biconical; others are circular, wheel-shaped.

Eighty two small, circular, wheel-shaped beads chipped out of green glass.

Four hundred and two dark blue paste beads. Some are small, others are relatively large. The large ones are biconical; the small ones are wheel-shaped. Manufactured using cutting and chipping techniques.

Twenty wheel-shaped or barrel-shaped beads chipped out of grey paste.

Twenty four biconical beads chipped out of blue paste. Some have a film-like deposit on the surface.

Eight biconical beads (some are very small) chipped out or cut of dark blue paste. Found on the skull.

Twenty beads chipped out of green paste. Some are small and round, others are biconical. Found in the skeleton's neck region and on the skull.

V. Analytical Results

• Interpretation of Excavation Results

The excavations conducted at Girag Kasaman II site identified two phases of activity on the site. Excavation of the upper subsoil layers produced varied finds associated with the initial occupational phase of the site. The cultural layer was not greatly productive and the material found was very sparse. In spite of this, rich cultural deposits were contained in the pithouses and storage pits of the settlement site. These include pottery vessels of various types, ceramic spindle whorls, metal objects, stone tools and beads made of bronze, bone, glass, paste and other materials.

Cemetery

Excavation revealed the presence of six Antique Period burials at the site. These were found located at the level of the cultural layer or much lower, dug into the natural soil. Grave 3 contained two skeletons, possibly of a mother and her child. The bodies of the deceased in all graves lay either on their right or left sides in a tightly or slightly flexed position. All the burial chambers had the same east-west alignment. This shows that the given grave orientation was clearly an important aspect of mortuary practices employed by the early inhabitants of the site. Only in Grave 5 the skeleton's head was at the west end of the grave pit. The grave goods

recovered from the graves included ceramic vessels and spindle whorls, metal and stone objects and various types of beads.

Settlement evidence

Pithouse dwellings and storage pits are the main characteristic features of the settlement site. Pithouse 1 is particularly worthy of attention because of its large size. This feature, extremely important as a data source, has provided relatively broad information for identifying the most specific properties of the settlement site. Insufficient areas of Pithouses 2 and 3 were exposed to either fully identify or to characterise them.

The metal working kiln discovered in Quadrat 2 could be considered the major find of Girag Kasaman II excavations. This discovery attests to local metal working which was an important craft during all historical periods when the use of metal was widespread.

• Dating

The chronological framework of Girag Kasaman II site has been constructed based on the study of the archaeological complex in general, and its features in particular, results of radiocarbon assays and by comparison of the artefactual material with that recovered from other known sites. First and foremost, it is very important to define the date of the burials. Unfortunately, no radiocarbon dating was carried out for the graves. However, the structure of these graves and the burial practices employed leave no room for doubt that these burials belong to the Yaloylutepe archaeological culture widespread in Azerbaijan and other regions of the South Caucasus during the Antique Period. It should be noted that the cultural material recovered from the graves, particularly, pottery ware retains a number of basic properties typical of this kind of material in the mid-1st millennium, B.C. These are largely small, grey or black coloured jugs some of which have moulded protrusions on their bodies. Such pottery vessels are very characteristic of the Azerbaijan archaeological sites of the period in question. Therefore, the Girag Kasaman II graves, all of which produced pots with some archaic properties retained, can be dated to the early Antiquity, i.e. 5th-4th centuries, B.C.

The majority of the pottery recovered from the cultural layer of the settlement is relatively coarse and carelessly made as compared to that recovered from the graves. However, as stated above some quadrats, particularly storage pits, produced ceramic fragments forming part of very delicately potted thin-walled vessels. From this perspective, the pottery from the graves has great affinities with the assemblage of pottery excavated within the cultural layer of the settlement site. Another factor bringing the graves and the settlement site closer together is the discovery of large quantities of the same type of spindle whorls, and of several wheel-thrown pots in both of them. As a rule, wheel-thrown pots are rare on the Antique Period sites in the South Caucasus. Rare application of the potter's wheel during the Antiquity can be deemed to be the relics of the earlier period.

The closest parallels for ceramic pots from both the settlement site and the graves had been recorded at Yaloylutepe, Mingechevir, Gabala, Jafarkhan and other archaeological sites of Azerbaijan.

Radiocarbon assays on charcoal samples taken from the settlement site produced the following dates:

1. Quadrat 9, 40cm depth – Cal BC 400-350 and Cal BC 300-210
2. Quadrat 11 – Cal BC 410-360 and Cal BC 280-260

Based on the reasoning given above and the radiocarbon evidence, the Girag Kasaman II settlement site can be dated to the 4th-3rd centuries, B.C.

So, it is most probable that the area of the 5th to 4th century cemetery began to be covered by the cultural layer of the associated nearby settlement that began to expand a little later in the 4th-3rd centuries, B.C. The central portion of the settlement site containing the earlier cultural layer

directly related to burials is thought to lay to the south and south-west of the current excavation site.

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

No other site containing both a settlement and a cemetery of Antique Period date has been discovered within the pipelines construction corridor. From this point of view Girag Kasaman II site is an exception. There is little chronological difference between the cemetery and the settlement and therefore the archaeological site can be considered a kind of complex.

Burials similar to those excavated at Girag Kasaman II site had been recorded at a number of sites along the pipelines route. These were an intrusive Antique Period earth grave within the Borsunlu kurgan, an Antique Period grave at Poylu I settlement site and earth burials excavated within the pipelines construction corridor on the territory of the Yevlakh and Agdash Districts. It should be noted that Girag Kasaman II site is slightly earlier and dates to the early Antique Period.

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

Girag Kasaman II site is an archaeological complex comprising burials and a settlement site of early Antique Period date. Excavations conducted at this site produced cultural material that allows certain judgements to be made with regard to the study of a number of important issues. No doubt, first and foremost, the discovery of a metal working kiln should be specifically emphasized. Girag Kasaman II site was a rural settlement. Metal-working was mainly well-developed in cities. A number of facts reflecting metal-working were revealed during excavations of Antique Period cities. The metal working kiln discovered at Girag Kasaman II site was small in size but capable of meeting the needs of the early inhabitants of this site. It is the discovery of a metal working kiln in a rural-type settlement that attests to a high degree of local metal-working in the Antique Period.

The pottery ware found in the graves is a substantial factor providing proof of the existence of a genetic link between the two historical periods – the developed Iron Age and the early Antique Period. At the same time, cowry and paste beads recovered from the graves suggest there were close economic and trade relations between the early population of the area and Near East countries in the Antique Period. These graves have also provided invaluable facts for the study of burial practices of the local people during the Antique Period.

Large quantities of ceramic spindle whorls found at the site testify to the development of another craft in the region – weaving. It is interesting to note that five of the six graves excavated at the site were female burials and each contained spindle whorls. These finds show that during the Antique Period weaving was a highly developed independent craft in the area and women were a key part of this culture.

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

The burials and storage pits associated with the settlement are located in the shallow subsurface; therefore they can suffer potential damage from any earth-moving operations. Taking this into account, all agricultural activities or construction work at the site should be prohibited.

VI. Illustrations

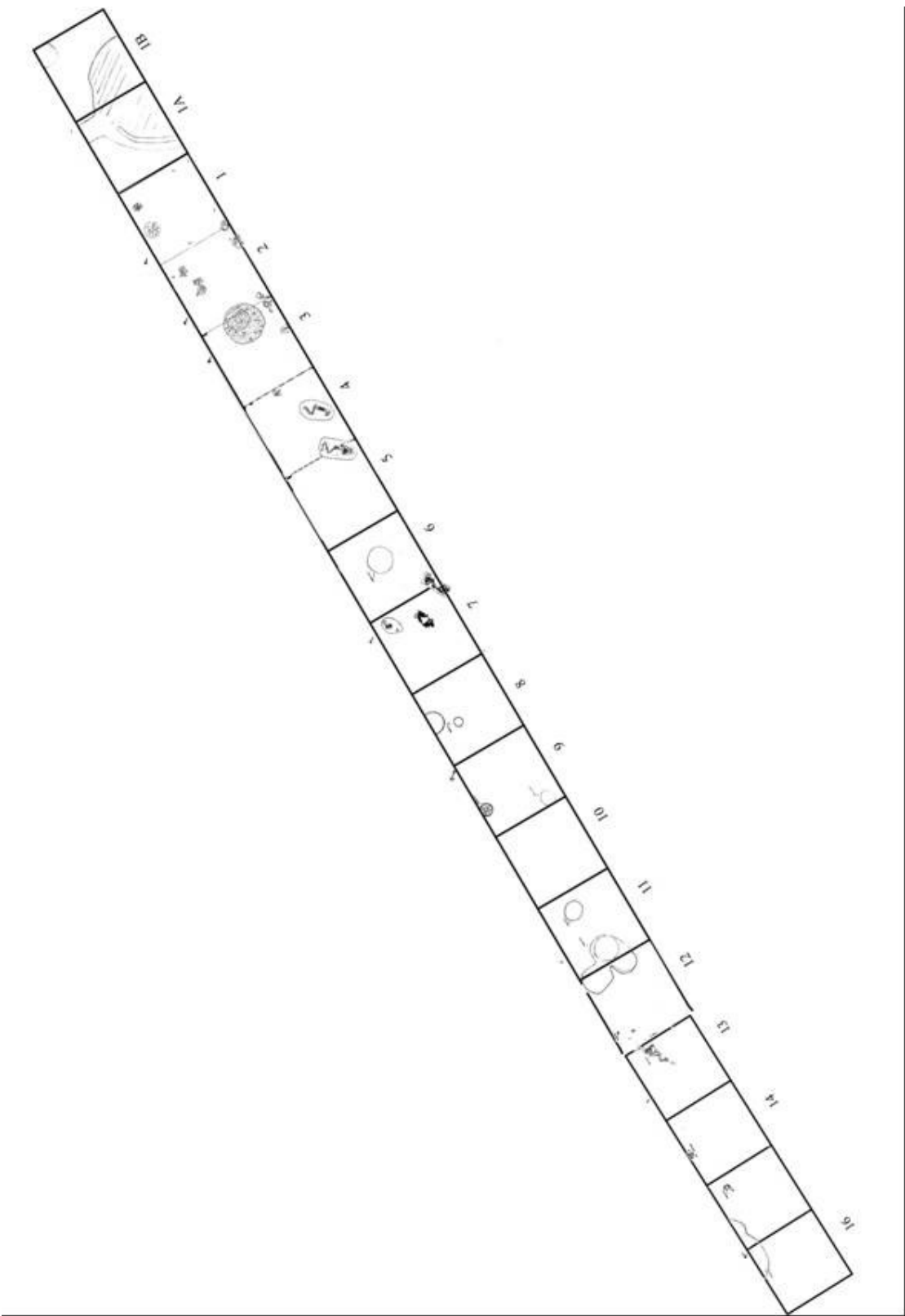
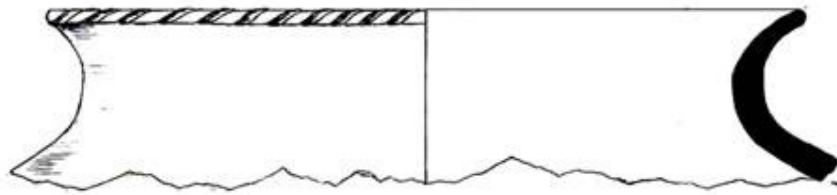
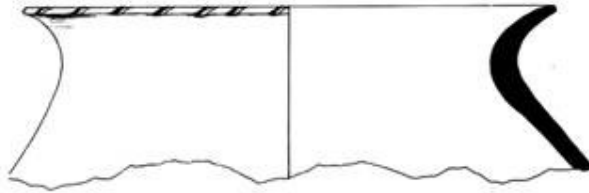


Figure 1. Site Plan.

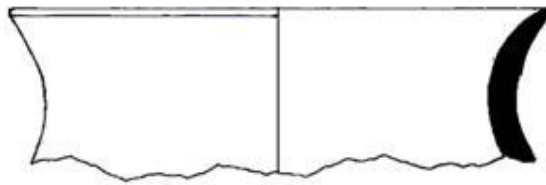
Plate 1.



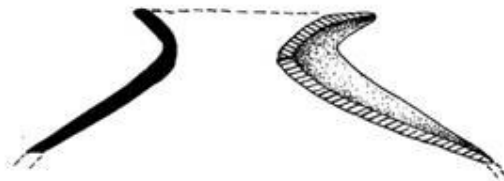
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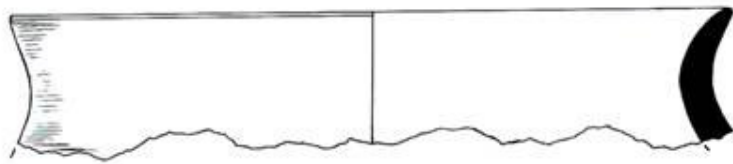
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3



4



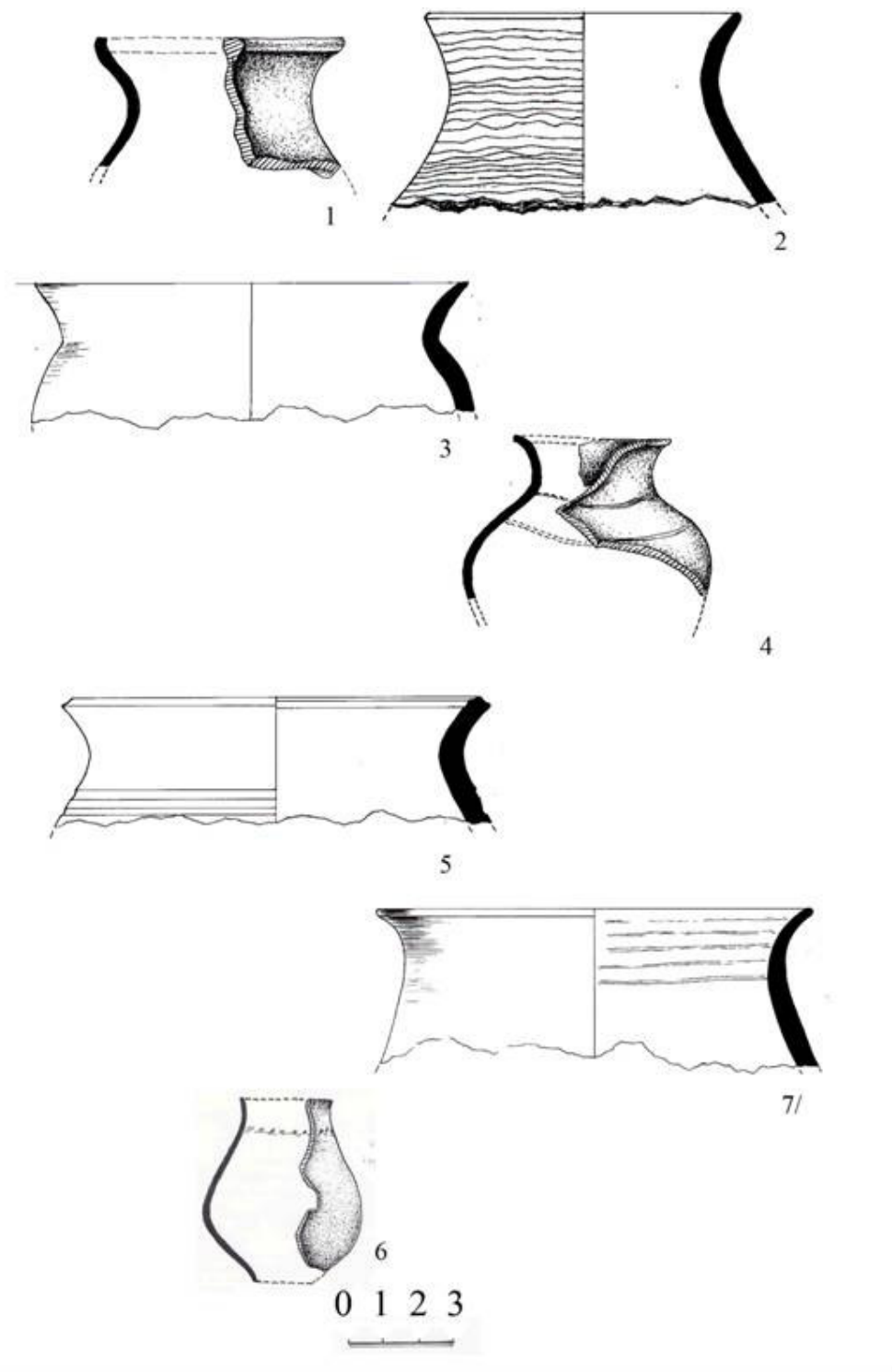
5

0 1 2 3



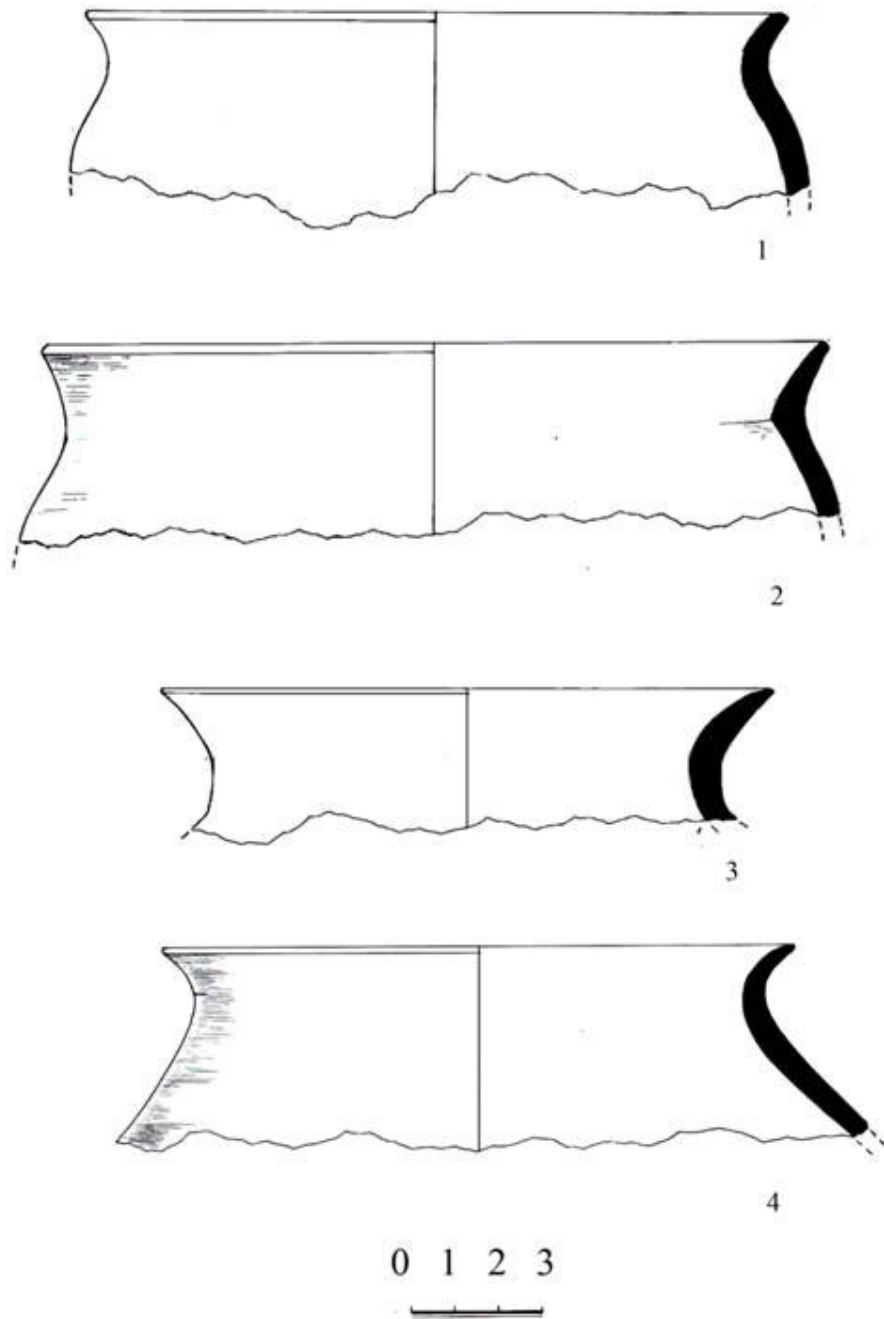
1, 2 Jars, 3-5 Jugs.

Plate 2.



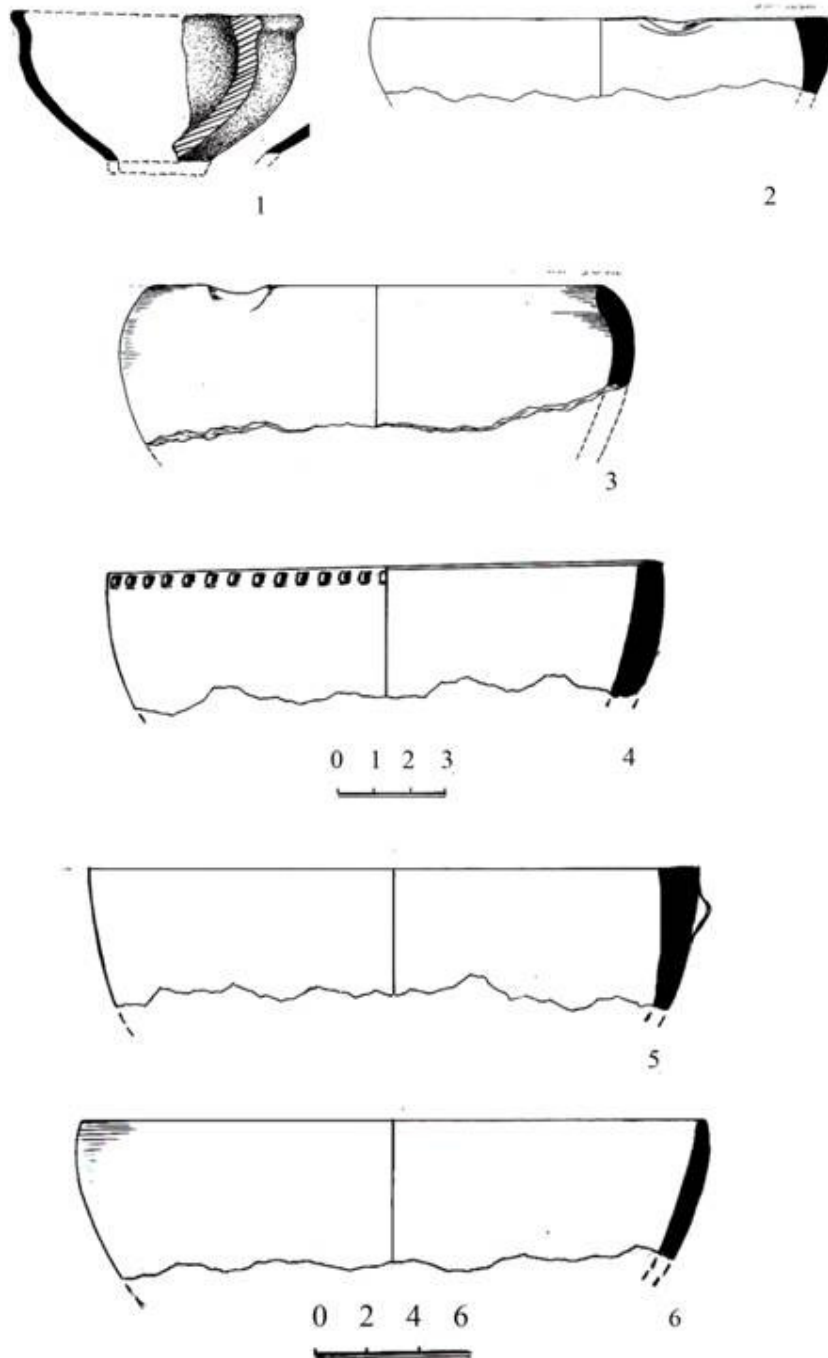
3-5, 7 kuzas, 6 Dopu.

Plate 3.



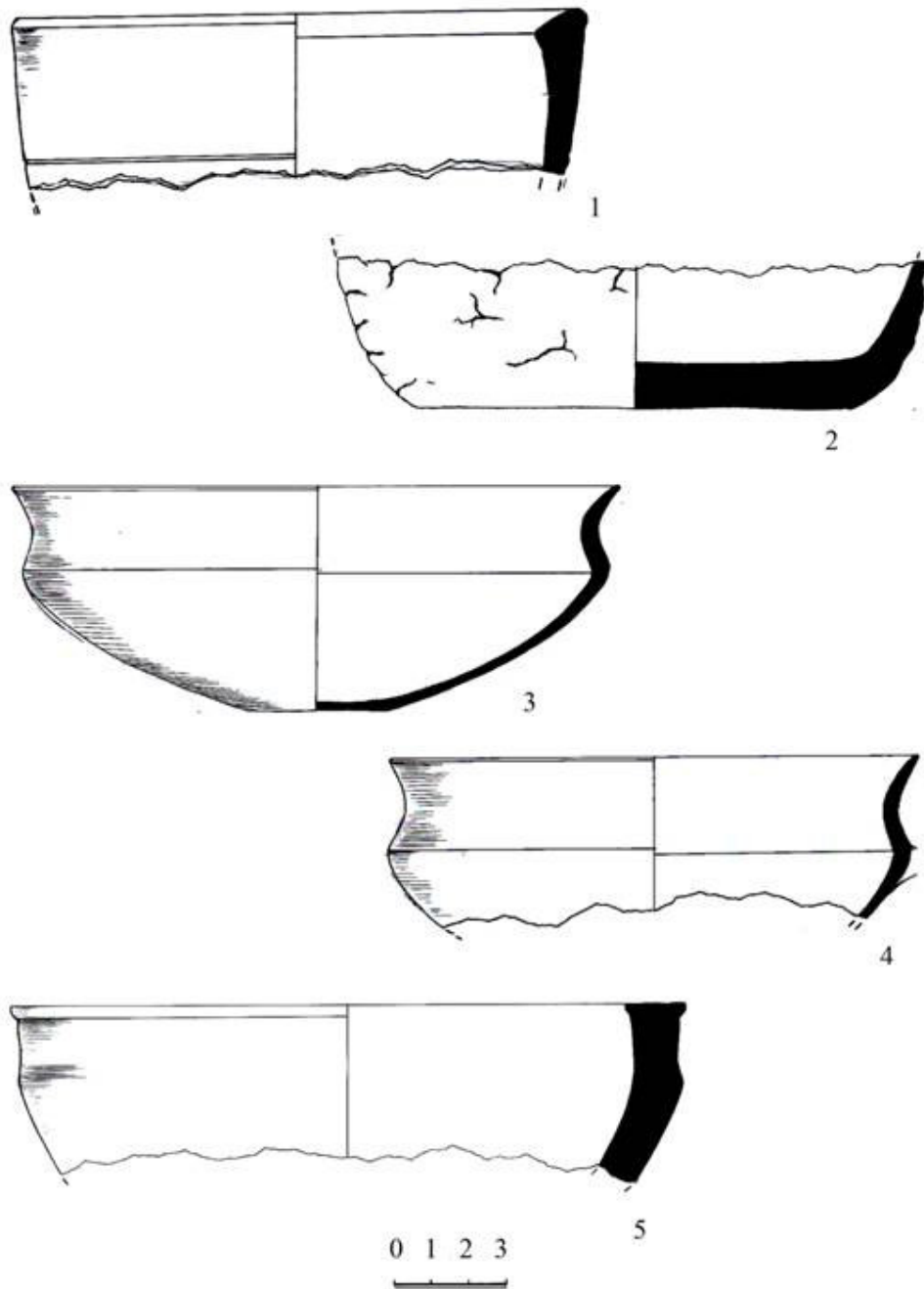
1-3 Bowls, 4 Cooking pot.

Plate 4.



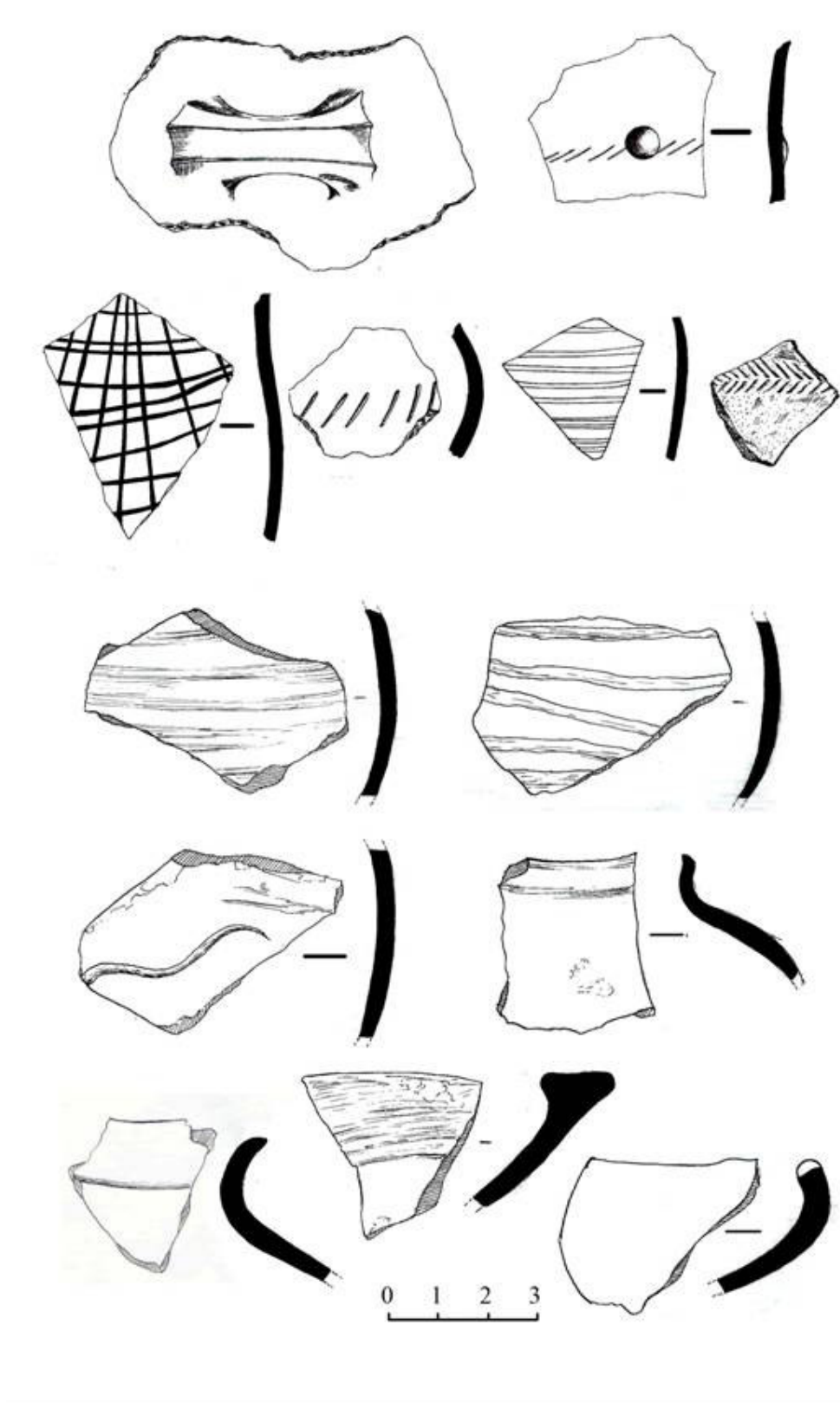
Bowls.

Plate 5.



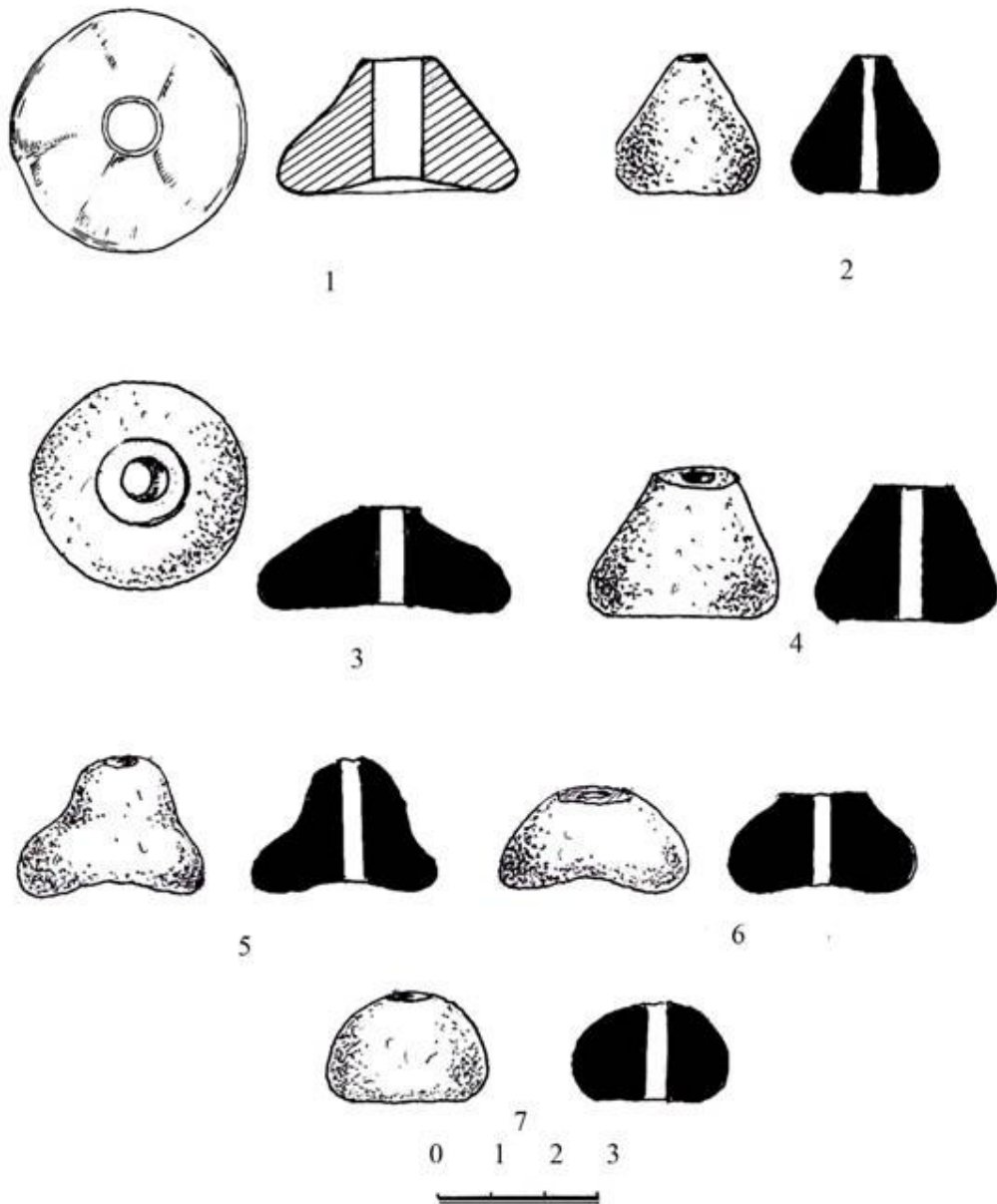
3-5 Platters.

Plate 6.



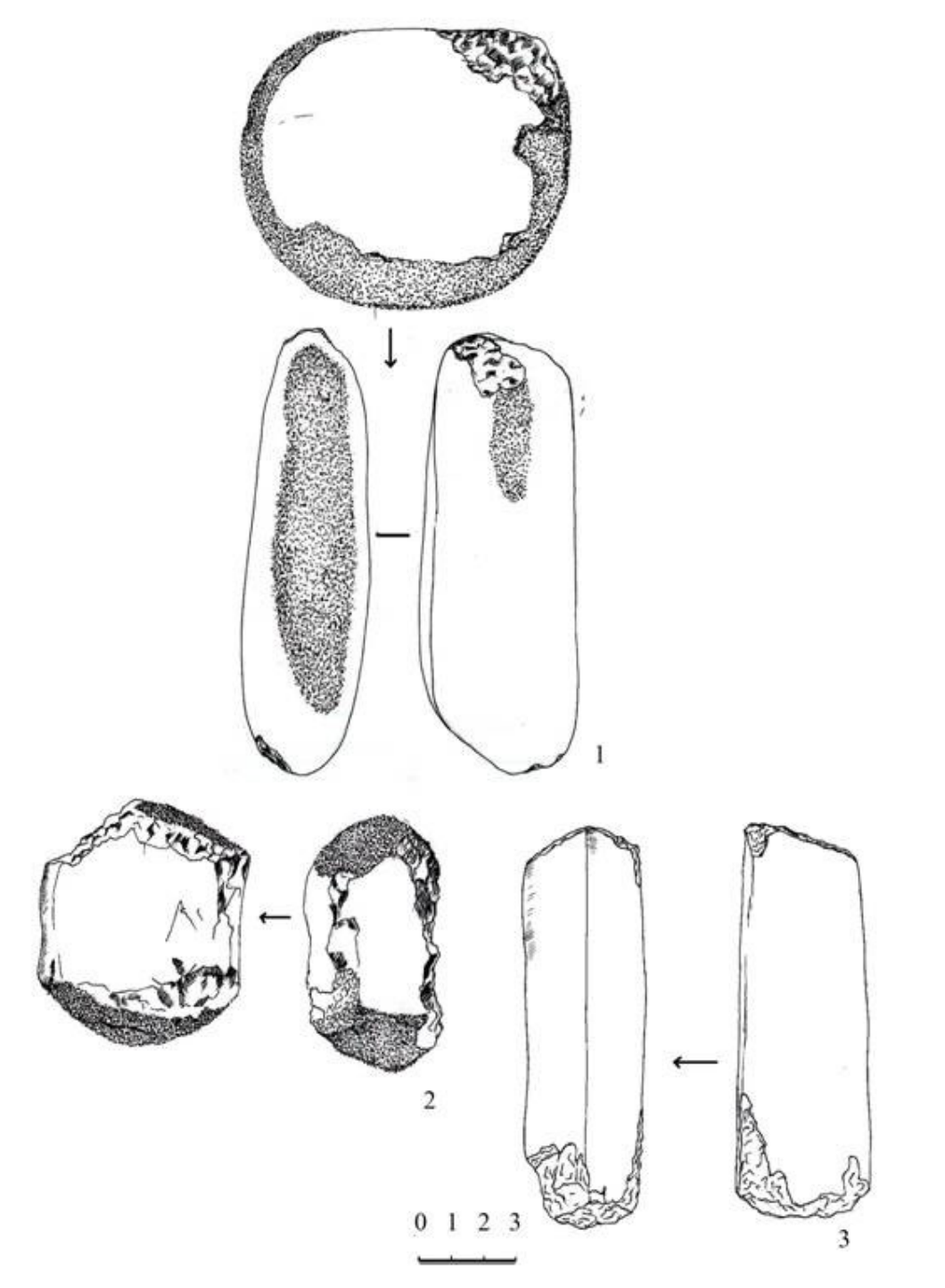
Decorated shards.

Plate 7.



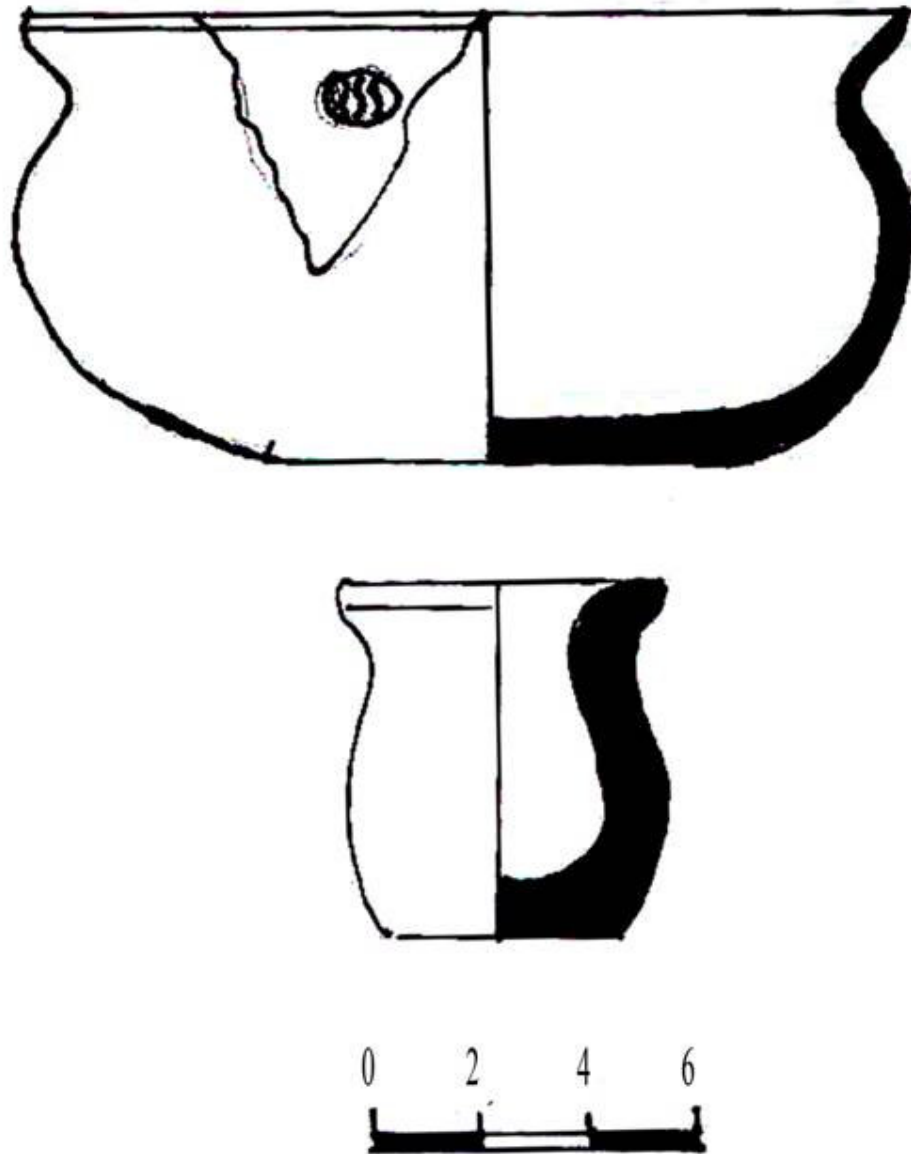
Spindle whorls.

Plate 8.



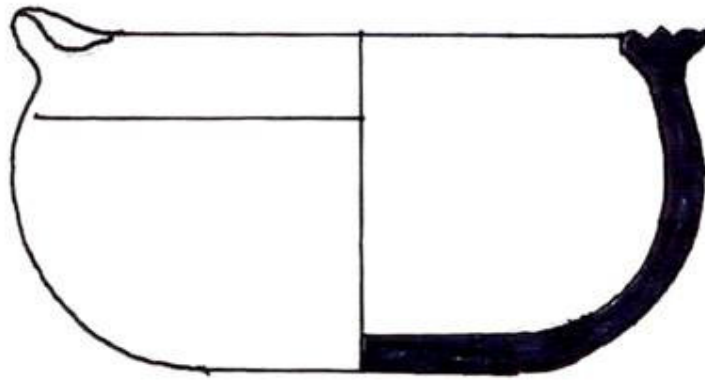
Pounding stones.

Plate 9.

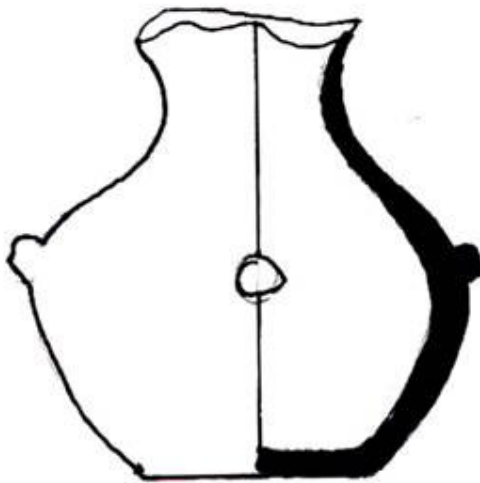


Grave 1. 1 Bowl, 2 Cup.

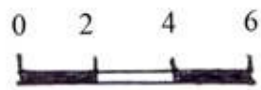
Plate 10.



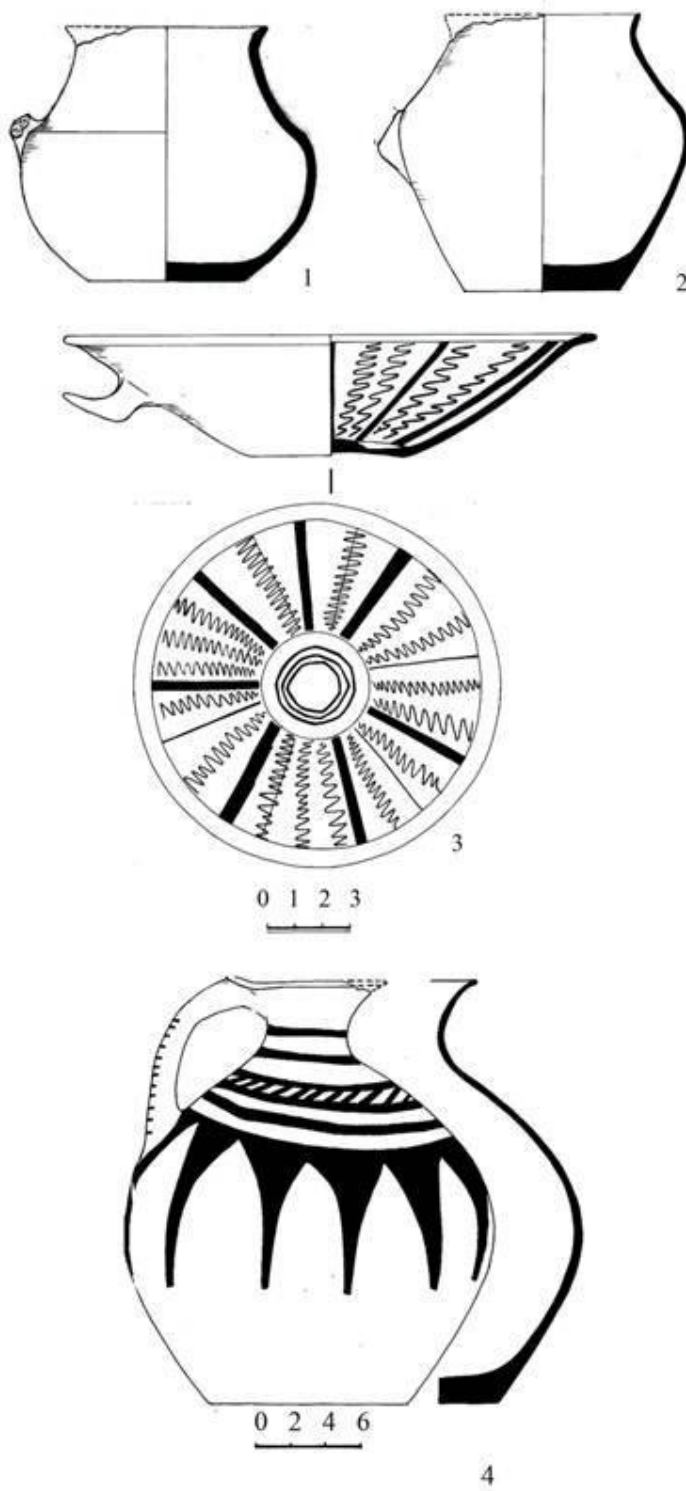
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2

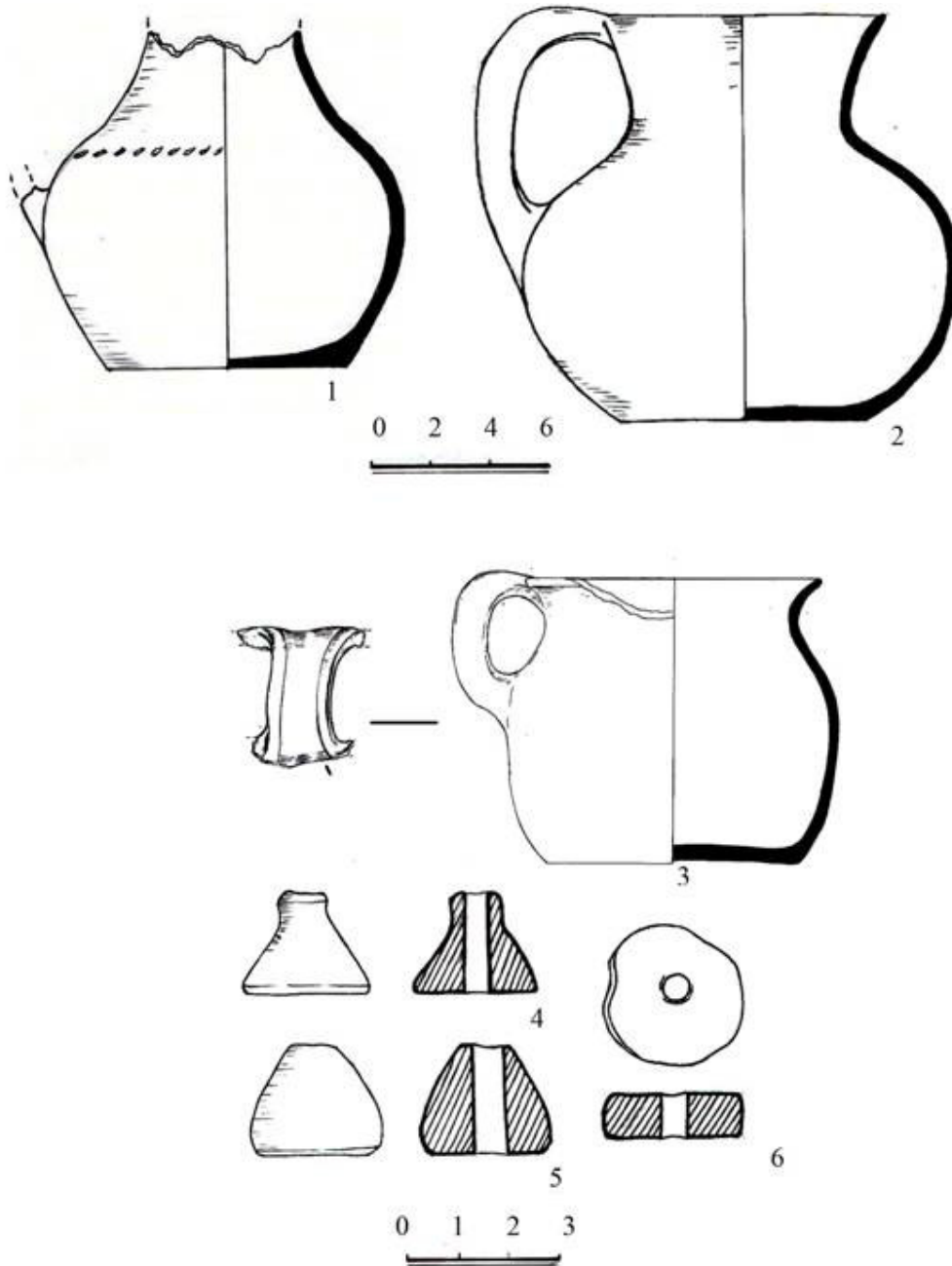


Grave 2. 1 Bowl, 2 Jug.



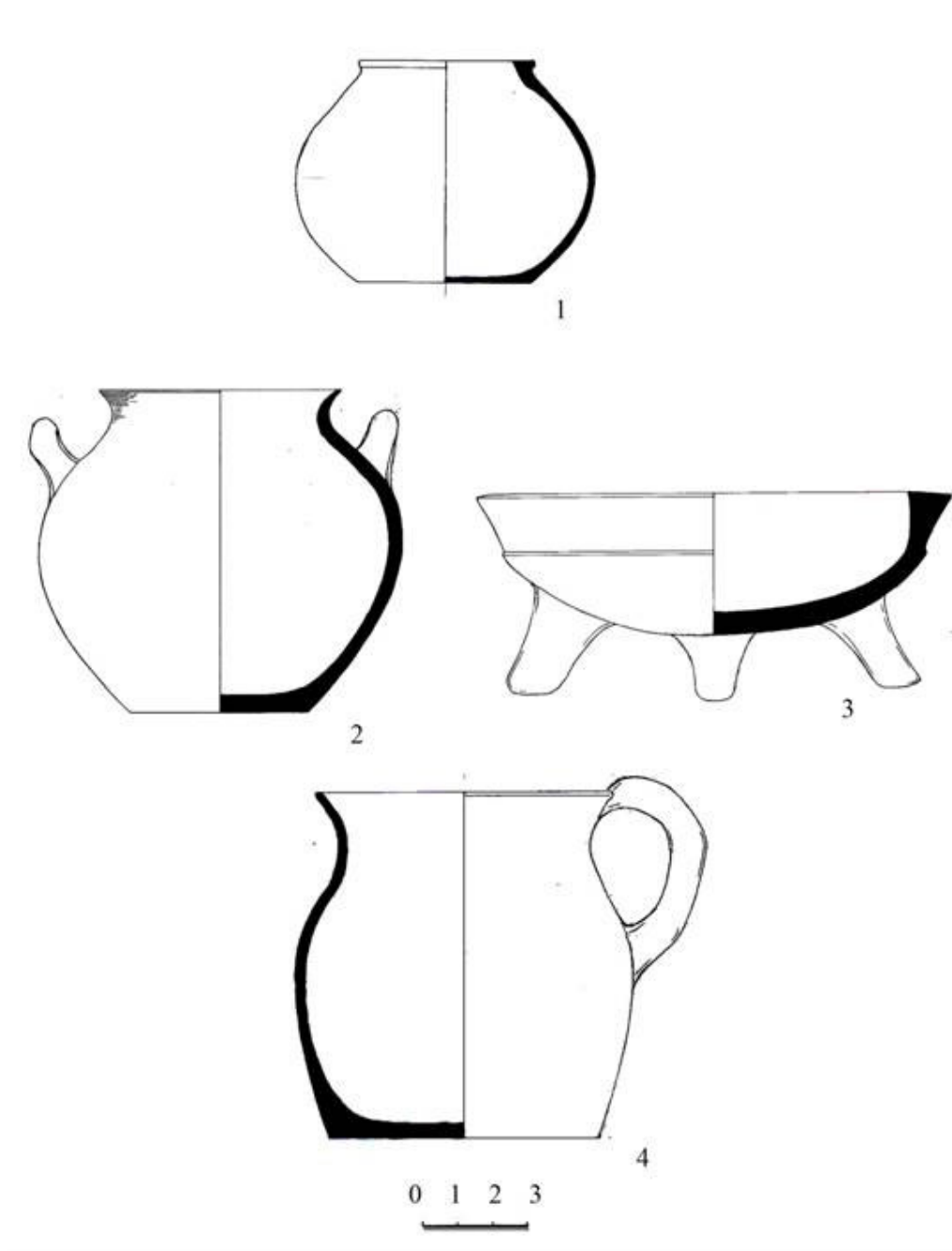
Grave 3. 1-2 Jug, 3 Platter, 4 Bardag.

Plate 12.



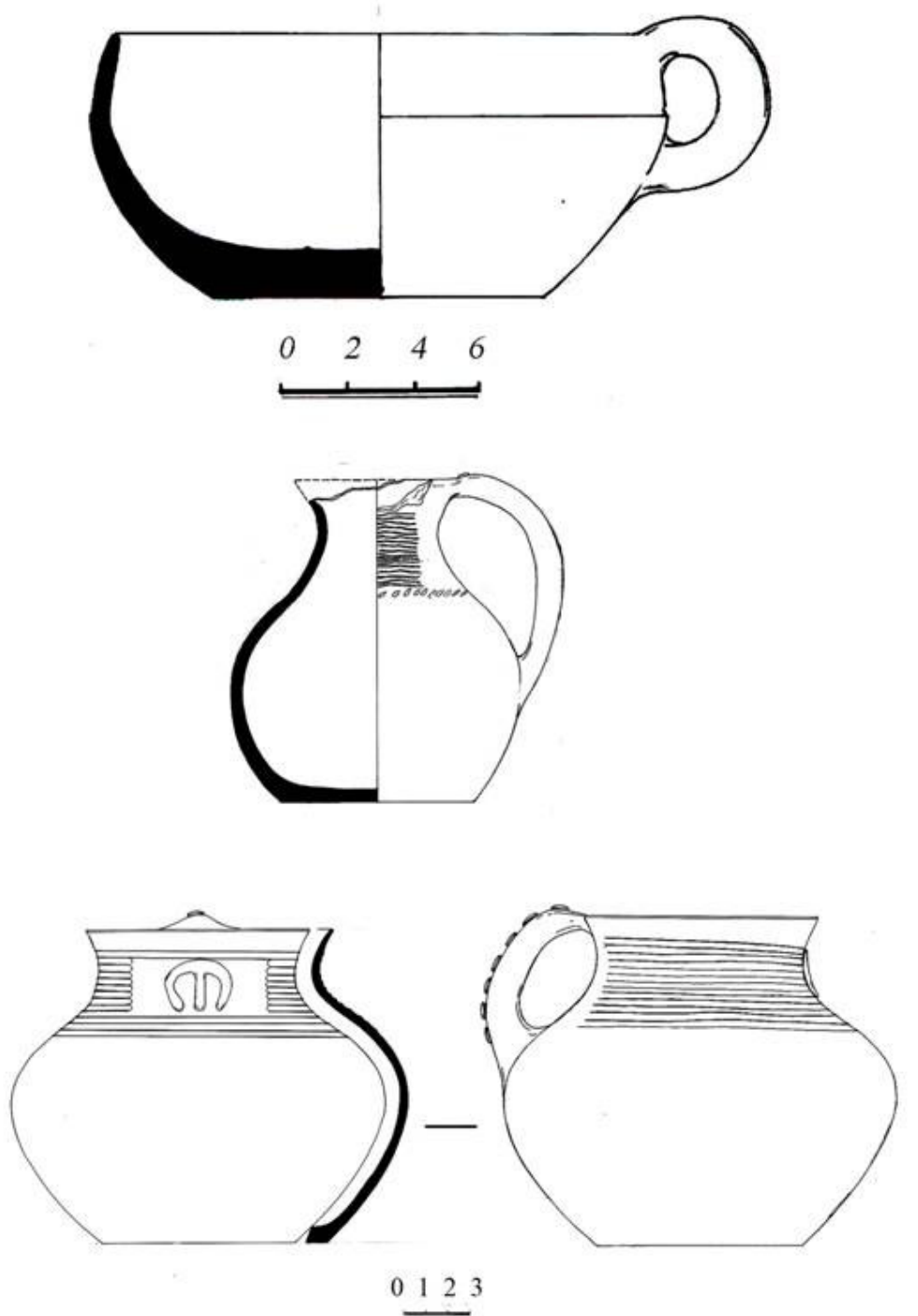
Grave 4. 2-3 Bardag, 3 Dolcha.

Plate 13.



Grave 5. 1-2 Jugs, 3 Vase, 4 Dolcha.

Plate 14.



Grave 6. 2-3 Bardag.



Photo 1. Grave 1.



Photo 2. Grave 2.



Photo 3. Grave 3.



Photo 4. Grave 5.



Photo 5. Grave 6.

VII. Inventory of Artefacts

	KP	Type of Site	Material	Find	Quadrat	Comment
1	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1	
2	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1	
3	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1	
4	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1	
5	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1	
6	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1	
7	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1	
8	406	Settlement	stone	implement	1	
9	406	Settlement	stone	implement	1	
10	406	Settlement	stone	implement	1	
11	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	2	
12	406	Settlement	stone	implement	2	
13	406	Settlement	stone	implement	3	
14	406	Settlement	stone	implement	3	
15	406	Settlement	stone	implement	3	
16	406	Settlement	stone	quern	3	
17	406	Settlement	stone	rubbing stone	3	

18	406	Settlement	ceramic	fragment	2	3 shards
19	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	2	
20	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	2	
21	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	2	
22	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	2	
23	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	3	
24	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	4	
25	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	3	
26	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	3	
27	406	Settlement	stone	cutting tool	3	
28	406	Settlement	stone	whetstone	3	
29	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	2	
30	406	Settlement	stone	whetstone	2	
31	406	Settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	2	
32	406	Settlement	ceramic	lid fragment	2	
33	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	2	
34	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	2	
35	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	2	
36	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	2	
37	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	2	
38	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	2	
39	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	2	
40	406	Settlement	stone	implement	2	
41	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	2	
42	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	2	
43	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	2	
44	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	2	
45	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	2	
46	406	Settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	2	
47	406	Settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	4	
48	406	Settlement	stone	rubbing stone	2	
49	406	Settlement	stone	quern	2	
50	406	Settlement	stone	rubbing stone	2	
51	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	3	heat-affected
52	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	3	
53	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	3	
54	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	3	
55	406	Settlement	stone	cutting tool	3	
56	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	4	Grave 1
57	406	Settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	4	Grave 1
58	406	Settlement	ceramic	jug	4	Grave 1
59	406	Settlement	ceramic	jug	4	Grave 1
60	406	Settlement	ceramic	bowl	4	Grave 1
61	406	Settlement	ceramic	bardag	4-5	Grave 2
62	406	Settlement	ceramic	bowl	4-5	Grave 2

63	406	Settlement	ceramic	jug	4-5	Grave 2
64	406	Settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	4-5	Grave 2
65	406	Settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	4-5	Grave 2
66	406	Settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	4-5	Grave 2
67	406	Settlement	agate	bead	4	Grave 1
68	406	Settlement	glass	bead	4	Grave 1
69	406	Settlement	glass	bead	4-5	Grave 2
70	406	Settlement	glass	bead	4-5	Grave 2
71	406	Settlement	agate	bead	4-5	Grave 2
72	406	Settlement	glass	bead	4-5	Grave 2
73	406	Settlement	sulphur	bead	4-5	Grave 2
74	406	Settlement	glass	bead	4-5	Grave 2
75	406	Settlement	glass	bead	4-5	Grave 2
76	406	Settlement	glass	bead	4-5	Grave 2
77	406	Settlement	glass	bead	4-5	Grave 2
78	406	Settlement	sulphur	bead	4-5	Grave 2
79	406	Settlement	glass	bead	4-5	Grave 2
80	406	Settlement	glass	bead	4-5	Grave 2
81	406	Settlement	glass	bead	4-5	Grave 2
82	406	Settlement	sulphur	bead	4-5	Grave 2
83	406	Settlement	glass	bead	4-5	Grave 2
84	406	Settlement	metal	item of decoration	4-5	Grave 2
85	406	Settlement	bronze	earring	4-5	Grave 2
86	406	Settlement	bronze	earring	4-5	Grave 2
87	406	Settlement	cowry	item of decoration	4-5	Grave 2
88	406	Settlement	glass	bead	4-5	Grave 2
89	406	Settlement	glass	bead	4-5	Grave 2
90	406	Settlement	glass	bead	4-5	Grave 2
91	406	Settlement	glass	bead	4-5	Grave 2
92	406	Settlement	glass	bead	4-5	Grave 2
93	406	Settlement	sulphur	bead	4-5	Grave 2
94	406	Settlement	agate	bead	4-5	Grave 2
95	406	Settlement	glass	bead	4-5	Grave 2
96	406	Settlement	glass	bead	4-5	Grave 2
97	406	Settlement	glass	bead	4-5	Grave 2
98	406	Settlement	iron	item of decoration	4-5	Grave 2
99	406	Settlement	bronze	ring	4-5	Grave 2
100	406	Settlement	bronze	bracelet	4-5	Grave 2
101	406	Settlement	bronze	bracelet	4-5	Grave 2
102	406	Settlement	stone	quern	2	
103	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	2-3	
104	406	Settlement	stone	quern	2	
105	406	Settlement	stone	rubbing stone	4-5	
106	406	Settlement	stone	rubbing stone	4-5	
107	406	Settlement	stone	rubbing stone	4-5	

108	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	4-5	
109	406	Settlement	stone	rubbing stone	4-5	
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113	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	8	
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117	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	8	
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119	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	11	
120	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	11	
121	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	11	
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124	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	6	
125	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	6	
126	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	6	
127	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	6	
128	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	6	
129	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	6	
130	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	6	
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132	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	6	
133	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	6	
134	406	Settlement	stone	pounding tool	6	
135	406	Settlement	stone	pounding tool	6	
136	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	6	
137	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	6	
138	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	6	
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149	406	Settlement	ceramic	plate	12	Grave 3
150	406	Settlement	ceramic	bardag	12-13	Grave 3
151	406	Settlement	ceramic	bardag	12-13	Grave 3
152	406	Settlement	ceramic	bardag	12-13	Grave 3

153	406	Settlement	cowry	bead	12	Grave 3
154	406	Settlement	paste	bead	12	Grave 3
155	406	Settlement	glass	bead	13	Grave 3
156	406	Settlement	iron	object	13	Grave 3
157	406	Settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	13	Grave 3
158	406	Settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	13	Grave 3
159	406	Settlement	metal	bead	13	Grave 3
160	406	Settlement	metal	bronze chain	13	Grave 3
161	406	Settlement	metal	pendant	13	Grave 3
162	406	Settlement	metal	pendant	12-13	Grave 3
163	406	Settlement	metal	bracelet	12-13	Grave 3
164	406	Settlement	metal	object	12-13	Grave 3
165	406	Settlement	glass	earring	12-13	Grave 3
166	406	Settlement	ceramic	bardag	12-13	Grave 4
167	406	Settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	12-13	Grave 4
168	406	Settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	12-13	Grave 4
169	406	Settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	12-13	Grave 4
170	406	Settlement	bone	awl	6	
171	406	Settlement	ceramic	bardag	6	Grave 4
172	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	6	
173	406	Settlement	ceramic	dopu	6	
174	406	Settlement	stone	rubbing stone	13	
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177	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	12	
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189	406	Settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	11	
190	406	Settlement	seashell	bead	9	
191	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	8	
192	406	Settlement	ceramic	bardag	8	
193	406	Settlement	iron	item of decoration	8	
194	406	Settlement	agate	bead	8	
195	406	Settlement	glass	bead	8	
196	406	Settlement	glass	bead	8	
197	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	9	

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200	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	9	
201	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	9	storage pit
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206	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	9	storage pit
207	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	9	storage pit
208	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	9	storage pit
209	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	9	storage pit
210	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	9	storage pit
211	406	Settlement	stone	implement	9	
212	406	Settlement	stone	implement	9	
213	406	Settlement	bone	implement	8	
214	406	Settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	8	
215	406	Settlement	metal	knife	8	
216	406	Settlement	stone	rubbing stone	8	
217	406	Settlement	stone	rubbing stone	8	
218	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	8	
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240	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	11	
241	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	11	
242	406	Settlement	stone	pounding tool	11	

243	406	Settlement	stone	rubbing stone	11	
244	406	Settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	1b	
245	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	11	
246	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
247	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
248	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
249	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
250	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
251	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
252	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
253	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
254	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
255	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
256	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
257	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
258	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
259	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
260	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
261	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
262	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
263	406	Settlement	stone	weighing scale	1b	
264	406	Settlement	stone	slingshot	1b	
265	406	Settlement	stone	slingshot	1b	
266	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
267	406	Settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	1b	
268	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
269	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
270	406	Settlement	bone	bead	1b	
271	406	Settlement	metal	bead	1b	
272	406	Settlement	ceramic	bardag	12	
273	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
274	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
275	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
276	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
277	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
278	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
279	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
280	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
281	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
282	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
283	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
284	406	Settlement	ceramic	figurine	1a	
285	406	Settlement	stone	pounding tool	1a	
286	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
287	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	6	

288	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	6	
289	406	Settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	6	
290	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	14	
291	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	14	
292	406	Settlement	stone	rubbing stone	18	
293	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	15	
294	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	15	
295	406	Settlement	ceramic	handle fragment	15	
296	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	15	
297	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	15	
298	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	15	
299	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	15	
300	406	Settlement	seashell	item of decoration	1a	
301	406	Settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	1b	
302	406	Settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	1b	
303	406	Settlement	flint	cutting tool	1a	
304	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
305	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
306	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
307	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
308	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
309	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
310	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
311	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
312	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
313	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
314	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
315	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
316	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
317	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
318	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
319	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
320	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
321	406	Settlement	ceramic	bowl	1a	
322	406	Settlement	ceramic	bowl	1a	
323	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
324	406	Settlement	stone	weighing scale	1a	
325	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	15	
326	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	15	
327	406	Settlement	ceramic	base	15	
328	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
329	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
330	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
331	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
332	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	

333	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
334	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
335	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
336	406	Settlement	stone	pounding tool	1b	
337	406	Settlement	stone	rubbing stone	1b	
338	406	Settlement	stone	rubbing stone	1b	
339	406	Settlement	ceramic	jug	5	Grave 5
340	406	Settlement	ceramic	jug	5	Grave 5
341	406	Settlement	ceramic	dolcha	5	Grave 5
342	406	Settlement	ceramic	vase	5	Grave 5
343	406	Settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	5	Grave 5
344	406	Settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	5	Grave 5
345	406	Settlement	metal	bead	5	Grave 5
346	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
347	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
348	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
349	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
350	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
351	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
352	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
353	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
354	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
355	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
356	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
357	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
358	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1a	
359	406	Settlement	stone	rubbing stone	1a	
360	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	18	
361	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
362	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
363	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
364	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
365	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
366	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
367	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1b	
368	406	Settlement	stone	pounding tool	15-16	
369	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1c	
370	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1c	
371	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1c	
372	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1c	
373	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1c	
374	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1c	
375	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1c	
376	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1c	
377	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1c	

378	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1c	
379	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1c	
380	406	Settlement	ceramic	shard	1c	
381	406	Settlement	stone	rubbing stone	1c	
382	406	Settlement	stone	rubbing stone	1c	
383	406	Settlement	ceramic	bardag	7	Grave 6
384	406	Settlement	ceramic	bardag	7	Grave 6
385	406	Settlement	ceramic	ladle	7	Grave 6
386	406	Settlement	metal	knife	7	Grave 6
387	406	Settlement	metal	object	7	Grave 6
388	406	Settlement	metal	bracelet	7	Grave 6
389	406	Settlement	metal	bracelet	7	Grave 6
390	406	Settlement	metal	fibula	7	Grave 6
391	406	Settlement	metal	bead	7	Grave 6
392	406	Settlement	metal	earring	7	Grave 6
393	406	Settlement	metal	bell	7	Grave 6
394	406	Settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	7	Grave 6
395	406	Settlement	metal	bead	7	Grave 6
396	406	Settlement	metal	chain	7	Grave 6
397	406	Settlement	agate	bead	7	Grave 6
398	406	Settlement	paste	bead	7	Grave 6
399	406	Settlement	paste	bead	7	Grave 6
400	406	Settlement	paste	bead	7	Grave 6
401	406	Settlement	paste	bead	7	Grave 6
402	406	Settlement	bone	bead	7	Grave 6
403	406	Settlement	glass	bead	7	Grave 6
404	406	Settlement	glass	bead	7	Grave 6