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**Hasansu Necropolis Report
On Excavations of Hasansu Necropolis
At Kilometre Point 398.8 of
Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan and South Caucasus pipelines Right Of Way**

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ABSTRACT

This Report describes the results of excavation of 18 burials at the Hasansu Cemetery located at Kilometre Point (KP) 398.8 of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan (BTC) Right Of Way (ROW). Only several of the excavated burials produced rich archaeological material. Most of the graves contained pottery shards, bones and ash. Based on the stylist study of this material, especially pottery the site can be dated to the early Iron Age, i.e. seventh to fifth centuries, B.C.

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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 programme 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 Site*

The Hasansu Cemetery was discovered in May 2004 by a watching brief archaeologist following topsoil stripping within the BTC ROW. The excavations at the site were carried out during September to October 2004 by Najaf Museyibli, Muzaffar Huseynov and Bakhtiyar Jalilov from the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography (IoAE) and supervised by the BTC archaeological representative Richard Moore.

II. Field and Office Methods

- *Field Methods*

Excavations were carried out along a 51m long strip centred on the BTC pipeline. Initially excavation was restricted to a 4m wide trench aligned east to west along the pipe centre line, but this was later extended to a 12m width to enable all of the graves to be excavated prior to construction.

The top of the hillock on which the site stands had been truncated by topsoil stripping machines. As a result stone covers providing the main surface indicators of graves were removed and relocated. This made it difficult to determine grave cuts and take proper surface measurements of burials beneath. The depths of burials were measured from the original ground surface for which purpose depending on the relief the thickness of the removed subsoil and thin layer of topsoil was accepted to be between 30cm to 50cm.

The site was excavated by the project labour force using spades, shovels, brushes, knives, trowels and other hand tools to clean and expose features and artefacts as they were located. The plan of

the site was drawn up (Figure 1). The finds were washed, recorded in a field logbook, boxed and sent off to the IoAE in Baku.

- *Office/Laboratory Methods*

All the archaeological material recovered from site was accordingly treated at the IoAE. The finds were illustrated and photographed; further work was implemented on the field logbook which constituted part of the reporting procedure resulting in this Report.

- *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.

III. Excavation Results

Site Description

The Hasansu Necropolis is located at KP 398.9 of the BTC ROW, 1.5-2km north of Ashagi Goychali village, Agstafa District, on the left bank of the Hasansu river. The site is located at grid reference 8543626, 4557544 and height above sea level of 285m.

The site stands on flat high ground 500m west of the Hasansu River. The area west of the site is low-lying, flat arable land, while to the north, south and east of the site the ground undulates, forming numerous hillocks. Just beyond the site, the land slopes gradually to the east before falling away steeply to the base of the gorge through which the Hasansu River flows.

Except for the arable land to the west of the site the area is covered with sagebrush scrub and is grazed by sheep and goats. The undulating nature of the landscape here suggests that it has always been used as pasture rather than arable land.

Additional stone settings visible on the scrub land to the south of the site indicate that this is an extensive cemetery continuing to the south and covering an area of approximately 0.5 hectare.

The graves excavated at the site are classified as earth graves with stone covers. Eighteen graves were exposed and studied at the site.

Table 1: Hasansu Cemetery Graves and Contents

Grave	Stone Capping	Human burial	Pottery	Beads	Animal Bone	Depth	Other Objects	Comments
1	Yes	Yes	5 pots		Yes	0.93m		Disturbed
2	Yes	No data presented	3 vessels	1 Cowry 1 Agate 90 Paste 17 Bone		1m		
3	Yes	Yes, Skeleton, skull missing	3 vessels		Sheep Pony		1 Ae Arrowhead 1 Fe Arrowhead 2 Fe knives 10 Bone awls	
4	Yes	Yes Skull and rib bones	5 vessels	2 Agate 26 paste		0.6m	2 Ae rings Ae pendant	
5	Yes		5 vessel fragments			0.6m	Ae object	Disturbed
6	Yes	Human fragments	3 broken vessels	2 paste		0.6m	1 Fe dagger	Scattered
7	Yes	Human	3 broken	3 cowry		60cm	1 Fe dagger	Scattered

		fragments	vessels	10 paste 7 agate				
8	Yes	Human fragments	1 broken vessel	23 Agate 400 Paste		1.2m	1 Fe spearhead 4 Ae nails	Very broken
9	Yes		3 broken vessels	3 Cowry 430 Paste 15 Agate		0.8m	1 Fe knife	Scattered
10	Yes					0.85m	Ash	Dubious
11	Yes		3 vessel fragments	4 paste 1 agate		1m		
12	Yes	Human fragment (1)	2 vessel fragments				Ash	Organised stone
13	Yes	? Human fragment	4 vessel fragments	1 agate		1.2m	1 Fe awl Ash	
14	Yes		2 vessel fragments		Animal bone	1.1m	Ash	
15	Yes		5 vessel fragments			1.4m		
16			4 vessel fragments			1.3m	1 obsidian flake Ash	
17	Yes		5 vessel fragments			1m	1 obsidian flake	
18	Yes					1m		Dubious

Grave 1

- *Description of the Grave*

Grave 1 was uncovered 7m to the west of the eastern end of the excavation site at a depth of 93cm from the original ground surface (Plate 1.1). The grave chamber was covered with three layers of stones. Among these stones a 15cm long, 10cm wide and 8cm thick quern stone was found. The grave was rather large measuring 3.18m in length and 1.6m in width. The grave contained human skeleton remains mixed up with animal bones which made it impossible to identify the skeleton's alignment. Broken pots were found around the human skeleton. The grave appeared to have been disturbed after interment.

- *Archaeological Material Recovered from the Grave*

The grave produced fragments of five pots of different sizes and shapes, two bronze and three iron objects.

Pottery

1. Fragments of a medium-sized, well fired, burnished, grey jug, tempered with fine sand. The rim of the jug is everted and semi-circular. The body is girded with incised 2.5cm wide square patterns and bulging lines. Wall thickness – 1.2cm, mouth diameter – 11cm, base diameter – 12cm.

2. Fragments of a medium-sized, well fired, burnished, grey jug, tempered with fine sand. The neck is long, the rim is everted. The part below the rim is girded with two thumb lines. The body is girded with two bulged in parallel, straight, lines. The space between the neck and shoulder is decorated with wide triangular lines. The body is combed down to the base. Wall thickness – 0.7cm, mouth diameter – 11cm, base diameter – 7cm, neck height – 3.5cm.

3. Fragments of a well fired, burnished, grey jug, tempered with fine sand. The shoulder has two parallel, pressed in strips. The 2cm wide blank space between these strips has five zigzag lines girding the pot. Wall thickness – 1cm.
4. Mouth fragment of a pot with an everted rim. Tempered with fine sand, poorly fired, of a grey colour.
5. Well fired, black, ceramic handle, tempered with fine sand. The surface is burnished. Moulded and then attached to the pot. Diameter – 2.2cm.

Metal Objects

6. Two small bronze pieces. The object they represent cannot be identified. Dimensions: 1 x 1.2cm.
7. Three small iron pieces. The object they represent cannot be identified. Dimensions: 1.8 x 1.9cm.

Stone Artefacts

- Broken quern stone. Dimensions: 15 x 10 x 8cm.

Grave 2

- *Description of the Grave*

Grave 2 was unearthed 15.2m from the eastern end of the excavation site, 5m north-east of Grave 1 (Plate 1.2). The grave chamber was covered with a stone layer. The grave chamber measured 1.26m in length and 0.9m in width. The distance between the pot in the highest section of the chamber and the original ground surface was 1m.

- *Archaeological Material Recovered from the Grave*

Two bardags, one jug and many jewellery items were found in the grave. The jewellery include one red agate bead, ninety beads made of white, light green, blue and pale blue paste and seventeen bone beads of a light grey and taupe colour. Bronze and iron objects were also recovered from the grave.

Pottery

8. Complete, medium-sized, polished, black bardag with a narrow neck and everted rim. A ribbon-shaped handle is attached to the mouth and shoulder. The upper surface of the handle has a small button-shaped lug on it. The neck is girded with bulging circular lines. The part of the shoulder below the handle is girded with two 0.5cm wide pressed in lines. Three centimetres below these lines two bulging lines are applied which then alternate with two more lines pressed in further down on the body. A slight bulge formed by the latter lines is 0.6cm wide. The space between the mouth and the two pressed in lines at the lower end of the handle is decorated by burnishing. The surface of the pot between pressed in shoulder lines and the body is decorated with triangular lines intended to depict the sun. The section of the pot from the body down to the base is decorated with vertical patterns. The edges of the base are slightly twisted. Height – 25.5cm, neck height – 4cm, mouth diameter – 9.1cm, body diameter – 24cm, base diameter – 10cm, handle height – 7cm, base height – 0.8cm.
9. Small, polished, grey bardag with a long neck and everted rim getting thinner towards its external edge. A ribbon-shaped handle connects the mouth and the shoulder. The area between the shoulder and body is girded with eight pressed in ribbon lines. The lines are 0.5cm apart from one another. There is a fracture on the mouth the colour of which suggests that the pot was tempered with fine sand and well fired. Height – 1.7cm, neck height – 4.5cm, mouth diameter – 6.5cm, body diameter – 14.5cm, base diameter – 8.2cm, handle height – 7cm, wall thickness – 0.5cm.
10. Small, single-handled, grey jug-type pot with an everted rim getting thinner towards its external edge. The circular handle connects the mouth and the shoulder. The upper surface of the

handle is flat and decorated with pressed in notches. The shoulder is girded with incised horizontal lines. The surface is burnished. Tempered with fine sand and poorly fired. Wheel's imprint is visible on the internal surface. Dimensions: height – 5cm, neck height – 3cm, mouth diameter – 6.2cm, body diameter – 11cm, base diameter – 7.5cm, handle height – 6cm, wall thickness – 0.5cm.

Metal Objects

23. Small bronze fragment, apparently part of a tool. Diameter - 0.6cm.
22. Part of an iron cutting tool. Slightly corroded but preserved. Length – 3.5cm, width – 1.2cm, thickness – 0.5cm.

Beads

11. Small, round bead made of red agate.
12. Oblong bead made of pale blue paste, decorated with five circular notches. Dimensions – 1.1 x 0.7cm.
13. Three square beads made of pale blue paste decorated with criss-cross notches. Dimensions – 0.8 x 0.7cm.
14. Four small oblong beads made of white paste; two have cross like patterns, the other two – criss-cross notches. Diameter – 0.6cm.
15. Three small, round beads made of light green paste. Diameter – 0.5cm.
19. Eight small, circular beads made of blue paste. Diameter – 0.2cm.
20. Twenty large, elongated, circular white paste beads. Diameter – 0.5cm.
21. Fifty one small, circular, white paste beads. Diameter – 0.2cm.
16. Five circular, light grey bone beads, with small horn-shaped extensions. Diameter – 0.5cm.
18. Ten small, circular bone beads of a brown colour. The hole for the thread is rather large. One of the beads is decorated with an incised circular line in the middle. Diameter – 0.4cm.

Grave 3

• Description of the Grave

Grave 3 was exposed 19m away from the eastern end of the excavation site at the very edge of the southern side of the trench (Plate 2.1). To enable this grave to be excavated, the trench was extended to 3.5m in width for a length of 1.6m. The grave chamber had an east to west alignment. It was 2.5m long and 1.55m wide. Like the previous ones this was an earth grave with a stone cover. The grave contained remains of one human and two animal skeletons. The human skeleton was aligned east to west in the centre of the chamber with its head at the south-east end of the grave. The skeleton was laid on its back. The skull was missing, only the lower jaw and teeth were found. The body was disarticulated and the skull was placed in Grave 4, there appears to have been no later disturbance to the grave.

Jewellery items and beads of agate, cowry and paste were recovered from around the skeleton. These were of various forms and colours. There was an iron knife found in the leg region of the skeleton and to the north of it an arrow-head with a wood remnant at its back. The area where the arrow-head was detected also contained silver awls and broken pieces of some iron object (Plate 2.2).

As regards animal skeletal remains, cattle bones were found to the north-west of the human skeleton and small bovid bones on the opposite side of the chamber. What was worthy of attention is that the cattle skeleton was almost intact suggesting that the animal was not disarticulated before being placed in the grave. The study of the teeth, skull and neck bones revealed that the head of the animal was smaller compared to the long neck and large body which prompted that this was a camel or horse. Another interesting find was the discovery of a tool made of a river-washed stone that had an edge worked in the form of saw teeth. It was recovered from the spot

between the animal's head and body. It could be implied that the animal was butchered by cutting its throat with this stone tool and therefore it was laid in the neck region of the animal.

The bones found in the southern side of the grave chamber were those of a sheep or goat.

- *Archaeological Material Recovered from the Grave*

This grave produced broken pieces of one bardag- and two jug-type vessels, one bronze arrow-head, one iron arrow-head, three fragments of a bronze object, two iron knives, four large and ten small bone awls and a stone tool.

Pottery

24. Body and base fragments of a grey pot, tempered with fine sand. The surface is burnished. Wall thickness – 0.7cm, base diameter – 12cm, number of fragments – 7.

25. Fragments of a medium-sized, well fired, grey pot, tempered with fine sand. The rim has an inward fold and is everted in a semi-circular way. The shoulder is girded with three pressed in grooved lines. On either side the pot has two moulded handles with orifices in the middle. The handles are attached to the pot over the lines girding the body. The body has a combed decoration and is burnished. Dimensions: mouth diameter – 14.5cm, body diameter – 23.5, neck height – 1.5cm, wall thickness – 0.5cm, handle – 3.5 x 2.5cm, number of fragments – 12.

26. Fragments of a large, well fired, bardag-type, black vessel, tempered with fine sand. The pot has a wide body and a long, narrow neck. The rim is everted. The semi-circular moulded handle connects the mouth and the shoulder. The upper external surface of the handle is decorated with right-angled notches. The space between the notches is filled with five small applied lugs. Below the notches there is one more attached lug shaped like a sheep head. The surface from the neck down to the shoulder bears patterns made up of vertical lines. From the shoulder down to the bottom of the body the pot is decorated with parallel lines. The distance between these lines is 0.6cm. In addition the pot is decorated by applying six vertical wavelike lines. The distance between these lines is 1.5cm. The part of the pot from the bottom of the body down to the base has vertical patterns.

Metal Objects

28. Bronze arrow-head of Front Asia type. It is triangular; the rear end is square with a wood remnant survived inside. The arrow-head had two holes pierced at the back lateral surfaces. Length – 7.5cm.

Similar arrow-heads were encountered at the Seyidlar settlement site at KP 316. Arrow-heads of this type were recorded in grave complexes with skeletons lying stretched out at full length. Such arrow-heads are assumed to have been used in Mingachevir from the 7th century, B.C. to the 4th century, A.D.

31. Iron arrow-head, similar to the bronze arrow-head in shape but slightly larger. Length – 12.5cm, width – 2.5cm.

32. Triangular iron knife getting narrower towards the tip. The cutting edge is thin. The rear end of the knife forms a circular cavity which was likely intended to hold a wooden handle. Length – 19cm.

29. One more similarly shaped iron knife, but smaller. Length - 14cm.

30. Three fragments of a bronze object. Dimensions – 1.5 x 1.4cm.

Bone Artefacts

33. Four large bone awls with square rear ends. Dimensions – 6.5 x 8 x 1.2cm.

34. Five small bone arrow-heads with missing rear ends and sharpened tips. Presumably were used as awls. Dimensions – 2.5 x 3.2 x 0.6cm.

35. Five remnants of small and medium-sized bone awls. Some are well preserved. Lengths between 2 and 6.5cm, width - 1cm.

Stone Artefacts

27. Cutting tool made of a river-washed stone with one edge worked in the form of saw teeth. The rear end of the stone is worked for a comfortable grip.

Grave 4

- *Description of the Grave*

Grave 4 was located 28.2m west of the eastern end of the excavation site, 6.7m north-west of Grave 3. It was exposed at a depth of 60cm from the original ground surface (Plate 3.1). The grave chamber aligned north-east to south-west measured 1.9m in length and 1.24m in width. The lateral sides of the chamber were straight; the top and bottom sides were oval. The grave cover consisted of two layers of stones with a 23cm thick interlaying earth layer. The trace of ochre was visible on the upper stone setting. When these stones were removed the underlying earth layer revealed charcoal. The grave fill contained ash and heat-affected human bones of a brown colour. Further cleaning of the chamber revealed ribs and a skull with a missing lower jaw. The skull was placed on its right side against the south-eastern wall of the chamber. Three ribs were recovered from under the skull. It is noteworthy that Grave 3 conversely contained only the lower jaw and the skull was missing. It appears as if one body was buried in two graves.

- *Archaeological Material Recovered from the Grave*

The grave produced rich archaeological material including jewellery items. These consisted of two bronze rings, a bronze pendant and a variety of agate and paste beads. The pottery included five vessels – one bardag- and two jug-type pots, a plate and a cooking-pot placed at different sides of the grave chamber. Two stone tools were also recovered from the grave.

Pottery

44. Large, well fired, grey bardag, tempered with fine sand. It has a globular body and a narrow, long neck. The mouth is gently widening and then passing into a slightly everted rim girded with a grooved line. A circular handle is attached to the mouth and shoulder. The shoulder is decorated with four pressed in lines. The distance between the lines is 0.7cm. The surface is burnished. The pot is vertically combed from the neck down to the base. The base is oval. Dimensions: height – 31cm, body diameter – 30cm, mouth diameter – 9.6cm, base diameter – 11cm, neck height – 6cm, handle height – 8cm.

45. Fragments of a poorly fired grey jug, tempered with fine sand. The rim is semi-circular and everted. The surface is burnished. The shoulder is girded with three parallel lines, pressed in 0.5cm apart from each other. The body is also girded with pressed in lines, but their number is two. The distance between these two lines is also 0.5cm. The parallel lines on the shoulder and body are separated by a 5.5cm gap. This blank area is filled with pressed in straight, vertical lines drawn 0.4cm apart from each other. The pot contained fowl bones. Dimensions: height – 19cm, neck height – 2cm, body diameter – 26.5cm, mouth diameter – 12cm, base diameter – 11cm, wall thickness – 0.7cm. Quantity – 52 shards.

48. Fragments of a well fired grey jug-type vessel, tempered with fine sand. The body is decorated with two pressed in parallel, grooved lines measuring 0.8cm in width. The surface is burnished. Body diameter – 23cm, base diameter – 10cm, number of fragments –8.

46. Small, black cooking pot tempered with fine sand and well fired. It has a globular body and a semi-circular everted rim. Height – 9cm, mouth diameter – 6cm, neck height – 1cm, number of fragments – 2.

47. Fragments of a well fired, grey plate-type pot, tempered with fine sand. The everted rim has an inward fold. The mouth below the rim is girded with three pressed in 1cm wide grooved lines. The handle has an orifice in the middle. Height – 8.5cm, body diameter – 23cm, base diameter – 9cm, number of shards – 13.

Metal Objects

50. Two circular, well made bronze rings measuring 2.3cm in diameter.

Beads

51. Ceramic pyramidal pendant with an iron rod inside and a bronze lug attached to its upper part by a piece of iron wire. Dimensions: 2.5 x 2.5 x 1.8cm

53. Two circular agate beads of a light red and red colour.

55. Two small circular beads made of white paste.

54. Twenty four blue paste beads.

Stone Artefacts

49. Roundish tool made of basalt obsidian. Both tips and lateral surfaces are worn out because of long use. This was used as a punching or crushing tool. Dimensions: 10.5 x 8.5.

52. Small cutting tool made of black obsidian. The tip and edge are notched.

Grave 5

• Description of the Grave

Grave 5 was uncovered at a depth of 66cm against the southern edge of the trench, 30.5m away from the eastern end of the excavation site. To enable this grave to be excavated the trench was extended to 60cm in width for a length of 1.8m (Plate 3.2). This grave had three layers of stone covering. The earth layer between the first and second layer was 40cm thick, while between the second and third layer it was 18cm. Removal of the second layer of stones revealed burnt soil layer containing charcoal and human bones. Removal of the third stone layer also exposed burnt layer of soil, human bones and pottery shards of different colours. The depth from the bottom of the grave chamber to the original ground level was 1.66m. The interpretation for this grave is that the body was disarticulated at death in a manner similar to Grave 3.

• Archaeological Material Recovered from the Grave

Pottery of various shapes and colours was recovered from this grave. The grave also produced a quern stone – rubbing stone, one worked stone with a trace of grating on the surface and a bronze fragment.

Pottery

56. Three fragments representing parts of the mouth and body of a well fired, light grey jug-type vessel, tempered with fine sand. The rim is slightly everted. Dimensions: 4.5 x 6.5.

57. Fragment of the shoulder of a well fired, medium-sized, light grey jug-type vessel, tempered with fine sand. The pot is girded with notches at the juncture of the neck and shoulder. Dimensions: 6 x 9cm, wall thickness – 1.1cm.

59. Seven fragments of a thick-walled, well fired, light red pot, tempered with fine sand. The surface is covered with a soot layer. Dimensions: 6 x 7cm, wall thickness – 1.1cm.

58. Three pieces of a thin-walled, light grey pot, tempered with fine sand. Dimensions: 5.5 x 4cm, wall thickness – 0.5cm.

60. Three fragments forming parts of the body of a thin-walled, light grey jug-type pot. The body is girded with one pressed in line. Dimensions: 5 x 5.5cm, wall thickness – 0.4cm.
61. Five shards representing the neck, body and base of a light grey bardag-type vessel with a slightly everted rim. Dimensions: 3 x 4cm, wall thickness – 0.6cm.

Metal Objects

64. Small piece of bronze, evidently part of a jewellery item. Dimensions: 2 x 1cm.

Stone Artefacts

62. Quern stone made of a grey river-washed stone. The working surface is flat, the handle end is oval. The stone is broken. Dimensions of the survived part: length – 12cm, width – 13.5, thickness – 10.5cm.
63. Stone tool made of a grey river-washed stone. The tool is broken. The surface is rubbed away because of long grating. Dimensions of the survived part: length – 14cm, width – 9, thickness – 5cm.

Grave 6

- *Description of the Grave*

The grave was exposed at a depth of 60cm. It was covered with a layer of sparse small river pebbles (Plate 4.1). The yellowish-grey ground layer on the grave differed from the surrounding sandy soil. The grave fill up to the subsoil layer consisted of small river pebbles. Three small human bones, three broken pots, one dagger and two paste beads were recovered from the grave.

- *Archaeological Material Recovered from the Grave*

Pottery

66. Globular, narrow-necked, thin-walled, black bardag-type pot, tempered with fine sand. The neck is girded with a thin grooved line. Three bulging parallel lines are incised around the shoulder of the pot. The body is girded with a thin bulging strip. The body is also decorated with lines similar to those on the shoulder. The distance between the lines is 3.5cm. This space is filled with incised alternating vertical and horizontal lines. The bardag could not be fully measured because of missing parts. Mouth diameter – 7.5cm, base diameter – 12cm, neck height – 5cm.
65. Globular, narrow-necked, thin-walled, black bardag-type pot. This sand-tempered pot has an everted rim and a ribbon-shaped handle on the shoulder. The handle is decorated with small lugs attached to its surface. The neck is girded with a thin grooved line. The juncture of the shoulder and body is girded with vertical parallel lines 0.7cm apart from each other. The shoulder and the body are decorated with slanting lines made up of notched dots. The notched dots on the shoulder are slanting right, while those on the body are slanting left. There are eleven grooved decorative lines on the pot. The area between the thin grooved line on the neck and the grooved lines on the shoulder is decorated with horizontal patterns applied by polishing. Similar lines are applied to the lower part of the body up to the base. The pot is fragmentary, therefore cannot not be fully measured. Mouth diameter – 7.5cm.
67. Globular, thin-walled, grey dopu-type pot, tempered with fine sand. The rim is slightly everted. The shoulder bears a pattern consisting of horizontal lines applied by polishing. The pot is fragmentary, therefore does not yield full measurements. Base diameter – 7.5cm.

Metal Objects

68. Iron dagger with a small hole to affix a wooden handle. Both edges of the dagger run almost parallel abruptly tapering close to the end to form a sharp tip. Badly preserved. Length – 18.5, width – 2cm.

Beads

69. Two paste beads of a bluish colour. One is relatively large, elongated diamond-shaped bead, the other is small and round.

Grave 7

- *Description of the Grave*

The grave measuring 1.65m in length and 1m in width was revealed at a depth of 60cm (Plate 4.2). The grave cover consisted of small stones and yellowish-grey soil. The grave fill down to the top of the grave goods also consisted of this material. The grave goods were scattered and fragmentary. Two broken pots, one pot fragment, one iron dagger and twenty one beads were recovered from the grave chamber. No intact human skeleton was found in the grave, only decayed human bones could be detected.

- *Archaeological Material Recovered from the Grave*

Pottery

70. Narrow-mouthed, thin-walled, jug-type pot with an everted rim. Tempered with fine sand the pot is of a dark pink colour. Plain style, fragmentary. Mouth diameter – 10.5cm.

71. Thin-walled, bardag-type pot of a dark pink colour covered with black polish. The rim is everted. Tempered with fine sand. The shoulder of the pot is girded with a thin bulging line. From this line down to the base the body is girded with vertical bulging strips. The pot did not yield any measurements.

79. Part of the shoulder of a thick-walled, black pot, tempered with fine sand. The shoulder has two moulded lugs. The neck is girded with grooved lines. The space between these lines is filled with patterns made up of broken horizontal notches slanting left or right.

Metal Objects

72. Iron dagger with a small hole to affix a wooden handle. Either blade of the dagger runs almost parallel abruptly tapering close to the end to form a sharp tip. Fairly well preserved. Length – 18.5, width – 2cm.

Beads

73. Five round beads made of red agate. Diameter – 1cm.

74. Large, oblong, jingle-shaped bead made of white paste. Length – 4.2cm.

75. Round bead made of bluish paste. The body is decorated with incised criss-cross patterns and incised lines girding the bead at its both ends. Diameter – 1.8cm.

76. Round bead made of black agate. Diameter – 1.1cm.

77. Small beads made of blue and green paste. Two of them are diamond-shaped, two are round and one is cylindrical.

78. Three beads made of white cowry.

75. Five very small round beads made of white paste.

Grave 8

- *Description of the Grave*

The grave chamber was uncovered at a depth of 70cm and measured 2m in length and 1.1m in width (Plate 5.1). The 70cm thick grave fill covering the grave gifts consisted of river pebbles and yellowish-grey soil. The depth from the original ground level to the grave floor was 1.2m. All the grave goods and human bones exposed were fragmentary and scattered over the grave floor. There could be two reasons for this disarrangement – either it was a funeral rite to break the grave

gifts and disarticulate the body before placing them in the grave chamber, or the grave was later destroyed or robbed. The first interpretation is the one most accepted by the authors.

- *Archaeological Material Recovered from the Grave*

The grave produced a bardag-type ceramic pot, fragments of a spearhead, a bronze nail and beads and also parts of human arm bones.

Pottery

86. Narrow-necked, polished, black bardag-type vessel with an everted rim. The neck is girded with two thin grooved lines. Nine more slightly wider grooves gird the shoulder of the pot. The space between these two sets of parallel grooves is decorated with vertical, slightly slanting incised lines. The body has a 2.7cm wide belt-like strip. The strip is decorated with three parallel wavy lines. The incised vertical lines run from this strip down to the base. The handle of the pot has a small bulging lug on the outer surface close to the upper end. The lengthwise groove on the handle visually divides it into two halves. The pot is totally disintegrated.

Metal Objects

81. Part of an iron spearhead. The tip is heavily corroded, the rear tubular end is well preserved.

84. Three heavily corroded nail-like objects.

106. Fragment of a metal object

107. Four 0.7cm wide bronze nails, presumably used to fix spear shafts or handles of some other weapons.

Beads

80. Five small round white paste beads.

82. Very small round beads made of white and pale blue paste. Quantity – 358.

83. Small round beads made of light red agate. Quantity – 28.

85. Square beads of various sizes made of white paste. Quantity – 25.

108. Cone-shaped white paste bead

109. Round white paste bead

110 Medium-sized flat-shaped white paste bead

Grave 9

- *Description of the Grave*

Grave 9 was discovered 2m to the north of Grave 8 (Plate 5.2). The grave cover did not differ from other grave covers and consisted of mixture of small stones and yellowish soil. The stone cover was 2.5m long and 1.6m wide. As the digging continued these dimensions accordingly decreased to 2m and 1.4m. The grave fill also consisted of small pebbles and yellowish soil. The grave chamber was exposed at a depth of 80cm. The grave contents were disorderly and fragmented, suggesting the grave was later disturbed.

- *Archaeological Material Recovered from the Grave*

Two quern stones were discovered in the grave cover. The artefacts recovered from the grave chamber included crushed remains of pottery vessels, metal objects and jewellery. Only decayed and a few small, fairly well preserved human bones were found in the grave.

Pottery

87. Fairly large jug-type pot with a narrow mouth and globular body. Tempered with fine sand and well fired. The surface is coated with black substance and well polished. The body is girded with a bulging strip. The neck has three pressed in lines while the shoulder is girded with two

1.3cm wide belt-like lines. The belt-like lines are decorated with slanting notches. The distance between these belt-like lines is 3cm. The area from 1.2cm below the belt-like lines down to the bulging strip on the body is decorated with upright, straight, bulging lines. The body in the upper part of these vertical bulging lines is girded with five straight 1.5cm wide incised lines.

88. Fragments of a sand-tempered, well fired, black jug-type pot. The colour of the internal surface is brown. The body is decorated with vertical lines and two horizontal lines applied by polishing. The horizontal lines stand 2cm apart from each other. The pot is hand-made, wall thickness – 0.8cm.

89. Fragment of the body of a small, thin-walled, well fired jug, tempered with fine sand. This is a well polished pot of a black colour. The body is decorated with straight, vertical lines applied by polishing. Wall thickness – 0.5cm.

The remaining three vessels are represented by heavily crushed unidentifiable pottery fragments.

Metal Objects

Four bronze fragments were recovered from the grave. Being very small they could not be identified to forms.

96. Heavily corroded iron knife blade with fairly well survived rear end. The rear end has two holes with 0.7cm long iron nails in situ that were likely used to fix the handle. Dimensions of the knife blade: length – 4.3cm, width – 2.8cm, thickness – 0.3-0.4cm.

97. Another metal fragment is circular. It is small and heavily corroded which makes it impossible to identify the object it belongs to. Diameter – 2.2cm.

98. Part of an iron cutting tool. Its blade is wavelike, the opposite edge is flat. The blade is corroded. Length – 2.4cm, width – 1.1cm.

Beads

The beads contained in Grave 9 are divided into several groups as per their sizes, shapes and materials they are made of. Most are paste and agate beads.

99. The larger proportion of paste beads found are small and round. Their number totals 430, of which 415 are white paste beads and 15 – blue paste beads.

100. Fairly large, square paste bead. All four corners are decorated with incised lines. Its colour is white. Length – 1.1cm, thickness – 0.3cm.

101. Two triangular beads made of blue paste. Length – 1cm, thickness – 0.5cm.

102. Agate beads are of a brown, red and light red colour. The brown bead is round. Diameter – 1.1cm, thickness – 0.7cm.

103. Eleven red and light red agate beads are identical in shape but different in size. They are all round. Their diameters range between 0.6cm and 1.2cm.

104. Three beads are made of white cowry and differ only in size. Their lengths range between 2–2.3cm and 1.5–1.6cm.

Stone Artefacts

93. Quernstone of grey tufa. It has an oval base, flat lateral sides and a slightly concave working surface rubbed away because of long use. The central part of the quern stone has a dimple measuring 3cm in diameter and 1cm in depth. Dimensions of the fragment: length – 19cm, width – 15cm, thickness – 4.5cm.

94. Quernstone made of porous tufa of a yellow colour. The grating surface of the quern stone is worn out and hollow, the edges are slightly raised. Dimensions: length – 15cm, width -13cm, thickness – 4.8cm.

105. Two obsidian cutting tools with one side worked. Length – 4cm and 4.5cm.

Grave 10

- *Description of the Grave*

This was an earth grave aligned east to west with a grave cover that contained individual river washed stones at various depths (Plate 6.1). The grave was exposed at a depth of 1m in fine-grained sandy substrate mixed with pebbles. The grave chamber measured 1.9m in length (east-west) and 1.1m in width (north-south). At a depth of 80cm the grave fill in the westerly side of the chamber contained a 6-7cm thick ash layer. At that depth the main concentration of river stones was in the central part of the grave. In addition the grave fill at that depth contained clayey substance. The length of the ash layer was 80cm (north-south) and the width – 40cm (east-west). Fired clay pieces of a red colour and charred material were visible in the ash layer which implies that the fire was built in the grave chamber, but did not last long. At a depth of 85cm a skull of a sheep or goat was found in the north-west side of the grave chamber. The grave produced no human skeletal remains or artefacts.

Grave 11

- *Description of the Grave*

This grave was discovered 10m to the north of Grave 10. A set of sparse river stones measuring 2.6m in length (east-west) and 2m in width (north-south) was exposed at a depth of 30cm (Plate 6.2). As the excavation continued a blue paste bead and a agate bead were seen in the southern and south-eastern corners of the grave chamber. An animal tooth was detected at the same depth in the northern part of the grave. The excavation reached the natural layer at a depth of 1m. The grave chamber did not reveal any human skeleton. The grave fill contained pottery sherds and osteological remains of sheep and goat at different depths.

- *Archaeological Material Recovered from the Grave*

Pottery

112. Rim, shoulder and body fragments of a small, thin-walled, burnished, black jug-type pot. Tempered with fine sand, wheel thrown and well fired. The body has a lug decorated with incised criss-cross lines. At the same level the body bears a decoration made up of notched patterns.

113. Neck fragment of a kuza or narrow-necked jug. The outer surface is brown, the inner surface is grey. Poorly fired.

114. Two body fragments of a small, thin-walled, black jug. Well thrown on a potter's wheel, well burnished and well fired. The fragments have three parallel incised lines.

115. Rim fragment of a thick-walled pot with an upright mouth. Tempered with grit and well fired. Wheel-thrown.

116. Rim fragment of a small, thin-walled, black bowl. Burnished with angobe on the inside and outside.

117. Fragment of a dark grey kheyra-type pot with a flat base and straight rim. Tempered with coarse sand.

118. Body fragment of a globular, thin-walled jug. Decorated with four grooved lines. Well fired to a brown surface.

119. Body fragment of a thin-walled, black jug. The surface is decorated by polishing.

120. Two shoulder fragments of a biconical, grey jug. These have two relief bulging strips spaced 2.5cm apart from each other.

Beads

Four small beads made of white and blue paste.

Small, barrel-shaped bead made of red agate.

Grave 12

- *Description of the Grave*

This grave was located to the south of Grave 11. Like other graves in the necropolis the grave cover consisted of a mixture of cobblestones and soil (Plate 7.1). The grave fill contained pottery sherds forming parts of different pots. An ash layer of 70cm by 50cm was exposed at a depth of 60cm in the north-west side of the grave. The ash layer was 2-3cm thick and distinctly differed from the surrounding substrate that had no trace of burning. This strongly suggests that the ash was brought and poured in here. The grave chamber of 1.6m by 1.6m was exposed at a depth 1.4m. The chamber floor material was grit and pebbles. At this depth several quern stones were found. Their arrangement was particularly worthy of attention. A flat, disk-like rubbing stone was placed in the north-eastern corner of the grave chamber, a circular rubbing stone – in the north-western corner and an oval rubbing stone – in the south-eastern corner of the grave. All of the rubbing stones are made of red tufa. A fragment of a human shoulder bone was also found near the rubbing stone in the south-eastern corner of the grave. One more interesting find was a black cobblestone detected in the south-western corner of the chamber. By being chipped this stone was put into an oval shape. It could be presumed that this stone arrangement symbolizes the sunrise, sun turnover and sunset during the day. At the same time it could be a figurative reflection of birth, life and death of man. No human skeleton was contained in the grave.

- *Archaeological Material Recovered from the Grave*

Pottery

135, 136. Several body fragments of thin- and thick-walled, brown pots. One of the fragments has a trace of soot on the inside.

134. Small fragments of a large storage jar, well fired to a red surface.

Stone Artefacts

137. Flat disk-like rubbing stone made of red tufa. Either side has a trace of working. Diameter – 9.5cm, thickness – 2.5-4cm.

138. Round red tufa rubbing stone. Diameter – 7.5-5.5cm.

139. Flat, oval red tufa rubbing stone. One side has a trace of working. Length – 12.5cm, width – 9cm, thickness – 2.5-5.5cm.

140. Flat, oval, black river-washed stone with a trace of chipping on the surface. Length – 11.5cm, width – 8.5cm, thickness – 3.5-2cm.

Grave 13

- *Description of the Grave*

This grave was found to the west of Grave 11 (Plate 7.2). Its grave chamber has a shape similar to that of Grave 12. The grave fill of the chamber of 1.5m (north-south) by 1.3m (east-west) contained individual cobblestones, pottery shards and a metal object. Part of a sheep skull or jaw was found at a depth of 80cm in the north-west side of the grave. A worked, cube-shaped piece of agate of 1cm by 1cm was recovered at this depth in the west corner of the chamber. The southern side of the grave at the same depth was covered with a grey ash layer. As there were no trace of fire and burning it was assumed the ash was brought and poured in here. The bones found in the grave chamber bore no trace of burning. Small remnants of a skull were discovered at a depth of 1m in the central part of the chamber but it was impossible to determine with certainty whether these were animal or human bones. The excavation was stopped at a depth of 1.2m upon reaching the natural layer consisting of yellow substrate.

- *Archaeological Material Recovered from the Grave*

Pottery

142. Body fragment of a small, thin-walled, black jug. It has a wide grooved line forming a bulging strip on the surface.

143. Fragments of a thick-walled, yellow pot. Wheel thrown pot is coated with angobe.

144. Fragments of wheel thrown, thin-walled pots fired to a red surface. One of the shards is painted red and then coated with angobe.

145. Fragments of a hand-made, black pot with a trace of soot on the surface.

146. Fragments of a thick-walled pot with a black and brown spotting which apparently resulted from uneven firing.

Metal Objects

Remain of an iron needle or awl. The survived length is 1.5cm.

Beads

Cube-shaped, semi-finished product made of pale red agate. It is decorated with a grooved line and only half of the hole in the centre survived. Presumably, the agate bead broke while piercing a hole in it and bead making process was stopped. This find suggests that first of all holes were pierced in the semi-finished product after which they were reshaped by chipping.

141. Grindstone made of a thin, elongated river-washed stone. There are traces of working on lateral surfaces.

Grave 14

- *Description of the Grave*

This stone-covered earth grave was located to the south of Grave 13 (Plate 8.1). It had an oval shape and measured 1.35m in length (north-south) and 1.1m in width (east-west). Animal bone remains were found at a depth of 90cm in the central part of the grave. The grave fill contained pottery shards, ash and charcoal. The 4-5cm thick ash layer was exposed at a depth of 1m and covered the eastern part of the grave chamber. The excavation was stopped when the natural layer

consisting of sandy yellow soil was reached at a depth of 1.1m. No human skeletal remains were found in the grave.

- *Archaeological Material Recovered from the Grave*

Pottery

149. Fragment of a pot made of clean clay and well fired to a red surface.

150. Fragments of a sand-tempered, brown pot.

Grave 15

- *Description of the Grave*

This earth grave was located to the south of Grave 14 against the southern wall of the excavation site. Individual stones were detected in the grave fill at a depth of 30cm (Plate 8.2). In addition the grave fill contained pottery shards. The number of stones in the central part of the grave increased with spits. Sparse patches of charred substrate could be visible at different depths. The grave floor was reached at a depth of 1.4m and consisted of fine sand and yellow soil. The grave chamber measured 1.9m in length (east-west) and 1.2m in width (north-south). The grave produced no human remains.

- *Archaeological Material Recovered from the Grave*

Pottery

154. Fragment of the rim of a thick-walled, necked jug made of clean clay and fired to a pale red surface. The rim is flat. The jug is coated with angobe over which slanting lines in red paint are drawn.

155. Body fragment of a hand-made, thin-walled pot made of untempered clay and fired to a pale red surface.

Body fragment of a thin-walled pot, tempered with fine sand. Poorly fired. The surface of this black pot is smooth.

Part of the base of a small, thick-walled pot of a grey-brown colour. Sand-tempered heavy clay product.

151. Part of the base of a thick-walled brown storage jar, tempered with grit.

Grave 16

- *Description of the Grave*

This grave containing sparse stones in the grave fill was located to the west of Grave 14 (Plate 9.1). It measured 1.7m in length (east-west) and 1.2m in width (north-south). An ash layer was exposed at a depth of 30cm in the eastern side of the grave chamber. The grave fill produced pottery shards and a flake of obsidian. The depth of the grave was 1.3m. The grave produced no human skeleton.

- *Archaeological Material Recovered from the Grave*

Pottery

156. Fragments of a thick-walled pot of a pale-red colour. Made of untempered clay and well fired. The outer surface is coated with angobe; the inner surface is rough and uneven.

157. Fragment of a thick-walled pot coated with angobe and well fired to a pale red surface.

158. Neck fragment of a well fired, narrow-necked, brown pot.

159. Part of the rim of a thin-walled, narrow-necked pot, tempered with fine sand and well fired.

Stone Artefacts

160. Obsidian flake. One side has a trace of fine notching.

Grave 17

Description of the Grave

This earth grave containing individual stones in the grave fill up to the chamber floor was located to the west of Grave 16 (Plate 9.2). The grave fill also contained pottery shards and charcoal found at different depths. A small obsidian flake without any trace of retouch was discovered at a depth of 1m in the central part of the grave. The grave chamber measured 1.8m in length (east-west) and 1.2m in width (north-south). The depth was 1m. No human skeletal remains were discovered.

• Archaeological Material Recovered from the Grave

Pottery

162. Fragments of the body of a large storage jar, tempered with grit and fired to a dark grey colour.

Fragment of a thick-walled pot well fired to a light red surface. The surface is angobe coated, the interior is rough and uneven.

Part of the rim of a small, thin-walled, black pot. Poorly fired.

Fragment of a grey pot, tempered with fine sand. The surface has a poor angobe coat.

Remains of angobe-coated, yellow pots made of unadulterated clay.

Stone Artefacts

172. Obsidian flake

Grave 18

• Description of the Grave

This earth grave containing individual stones in the grave fill was located to the north-west of Grave 13. The grave fill produced only one ceramic piece. The stones became fewer towards the bottom of the grave. The grave chamber measured 2m in length (north-south) and 1.2m in width (east-west). The depth was 1m. No human skeletal remains were discovered.

• Archaeological Material Recovered from the Grave

Pottery

173. Fragment of a thin-walled black pot, tempered with fine sand. The pot is coated with an angobe layer and burnished.

IV. Analytical Results

- *Interpretation of Excavation Results*

A total of 18 burials have been excavated and investigated at the Hasansu Necropolis. The basic structural element unifying all of the burials was the presence of cobblestones in the grave covers and grave fills. Virtually it was spreads of stones that provided the main surface indicators of burial chambers beneath. Another characteristic feature of the necropolis was the presence of an ash layer in the majority of the excavated graves. It was determined that ash was brought and poured in the grave.

There was however considerable variation in the depth, size and shape of the graves. Moreover, except for a few graves the majority of the burials did not produce human skeletons. Some graves contained only parts of human skeletons. The reasons for this are unclear, it is a phenomenon that can be seen in all the excavations of the Bronze and Iron Age cemeteries found on the BTC project. The bone material could have been degraded by arduous soil conditions, and many bones are found in a poor state of preservation; yet again, their neighbours can be found well preserved. Later disturbance to the graves has in a number of occasions accounted for additional disturbance of the material which has hastened the deterioration of the material. However there does seem to be evidence from this site and from KP234 for the disruption and dismemberment of part or all of the body at the time of burial, which suggests that in the early Iron Age there was such a funereal tradition. The other activity associated with this is the poor state of preservation of many of the pottery vessels from the site. This also suggests ritual destruction of the vessels as part of the burial process. Grave 8 is a good example of this with destruction of substantial pottery vessels that would have survived as groups in the grave. The question of later robbing of the graves does not look as if it applies to Grave 8 because of the well preserved layer of stone capping that does not appear to have been damaged by looters (unless they respectfully replaced the stone at the top of the grave while they back filled it).

A range of artefacts was recovered from the graves including pottery, bronze and iron items, stone tools, paste and agate beads. Based on the stylist study of this material, especially pottery the site can be dated to the early Iron Age, i.e. seventh to fifth centuries, B.C. Some of the pottery samples are very similar to those of the early Antique Period.

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

The archaeological material recovered from the earliest graves at the Hasansu Necropolis is very similar to the material retrieved from the Tovuzchai and Zayamchai Necropolises. It should be noted, however, that the latest burials at the Tovuzchai and Zayamchai Necropolises date to the initial stage of the early Iron Age, while the earliest graves at the Hasansu Necropolis date to the final stage of the early Iron Age. The final stage of this necropolis is very close to the chronological framework of the Narimankend Necropolis excavated at KP 234 of the pipeline route.

Although of a later date (600 years) than the central burial in the mound at Borsunlu, the burial of the individual in Grave 4 bears several similarities: the body has been dismembered; the skull is placed up against the wall of the grave, and it lies on a group of bones, rib bones in the case of Hasansu and a pair of femur in the case of Borsunlu. At Borsunlu, there was a complete disarticulated body, while at Hasansu there appears to be rather less of it, indeed most of the body may have been in Grave 3 if the authors' suggestion is correct.

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

The excavations at the Hasansu Necropolis have revealed that the burials here differ in size, depth, burial practices and the material recovered from them. Inhumation was observed only in a few of the burials. Some of the graves produced individual parts of human bodies while others contained only ash which is thought to provide enough evidence to suggest that bodies were

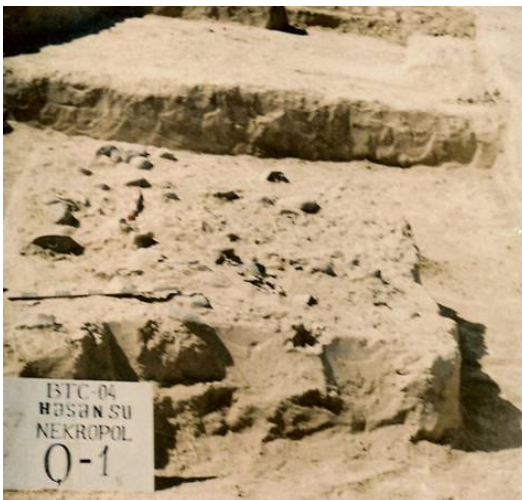
disarticulated or cremated before burial. In addition, an observation was made that the ash contained in graves was brought from outside and poured in the grave chamber. Evidently, cremation took place outside the grave.

The practice of disarticulating dead persons before burial was characteristic of Azerbaijan and other regions of South Caucasus at different stages of the Bronze Age. As regards the practice of cremation in Azerbaijan, it was noted in some of the burials dating to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age.

The Hasansu Necropolis appears to reflect the process of replacement of one burial practice by another. Extreme scarcity of grave goods produced by some of the burials is very likely associated with the absence of a single practice yet to be formed in this process of substitution.

V. Illustrations

Plate 1.



1. KP 398.8 – Grave 1.



2. KP 398.8 - Grave 2.

Plate 2.



1. KP 398.8 - Grave 3.



2. KP 398.8 - Grave 3.

Plate 3.



1. KP 398.8 - Grave 4.



2. KP 398.8 - Grave 5.

Plate 4.

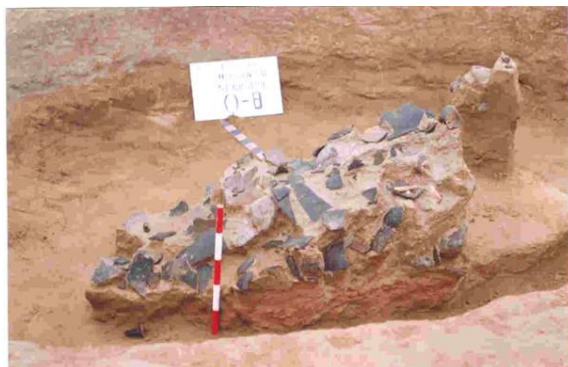


1. KP 398.8 - Grave 6.



2. KP 398.8 - Grave 7.

Plate 5.



1. KP 398.8 - Grave 8.



2. KP 398.8 - Grave 9.

Plate 6.



1. KP 398.8 - Grave 10.



2. KP 398.8 - Grave 11.

Plate 7.



1. KP 398.8 - Grave 12.



2. KP 398.8 - Grave 13.

Plate 8.

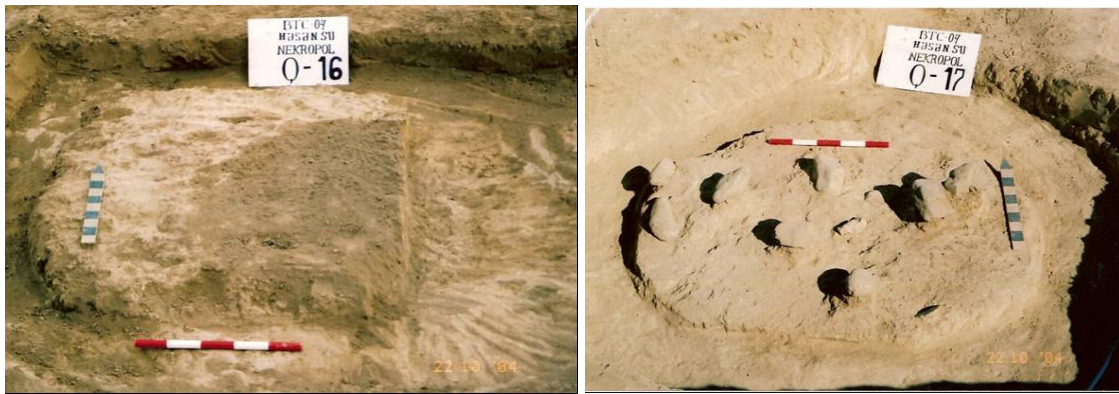


1. KP 398.8 - Grave 14.



2. KP 398.8 - Grave 15.

Plate 9.



1. KP 398.8 - Grave 16.

2. KP 398.8 - Grave 17.

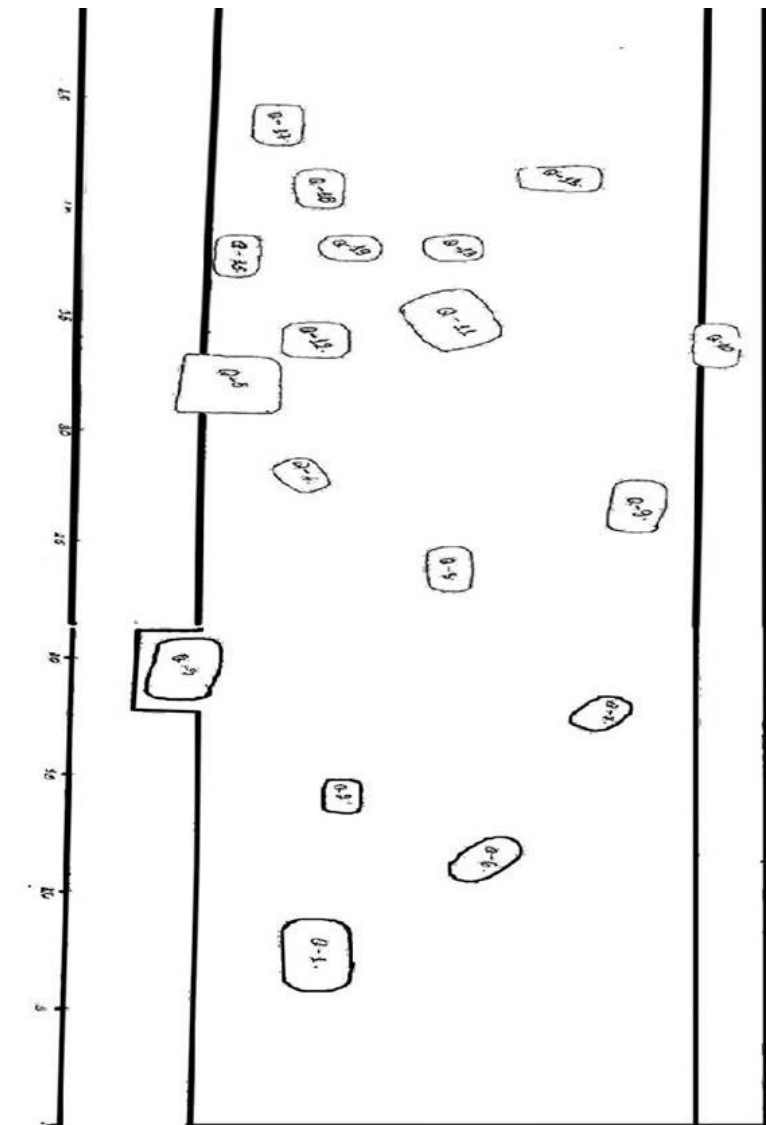


Figure 1. KP398 Site Plan.

VI. Inventory of Artefacts

	KP	Type of Site	Material	Find	Grave No.	Comment
1	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	1	41 fragments
2	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	1	52 fragments
3	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	1	
4	398.8	grave	ceramic	handle	1	
5	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	1	
6	398.8	grave	bronze	object	1	2 pcs.
7	398.8	grave	iron	object	1	3 pcs,
8	398.8	grave	ceramic	bardag	2	
9	398.8	grave	ceramic	bardag	2	
10	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	2	
11	398.8	grave	agate	bead	2	
12	398.8	grave	paste	bead	2	
13	398.8	grave	paste	bead	2	4 pcs.
14	398.8	grave	paste	bead	2	4 pcs.
15	398.8	grave	paste	bead	2	3 pcs.
16	398.8	grave	bone	bead	2	5 pcs.
17	398.8	grave	bone	bead	2	2 pcs.
18	398.8	grave	bone	bead	2	10 pcs.
19	398.8	grave	paste	bead	2	8 pcs.
20	398.8	grave	paste	bead	2	20 pcs.
21	398.8	grave	paste	bead	2	51 pcs.
22	398.8	grave	Iron	cutting tool	2	2 pcs.
23	398.8	grave	Bronze	tool	2	
24	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	3	7 fragments
25	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	3	12 fragments
26	398.8	grave	ceramic	bardag	3	166 fragments
27	398.8	grave	stone	tool	3	1 piece
28	398.8	grave	metal	arrow-head	3	1 piece
29	398.8	grave	metal	jewellery	3	3 pcs.
30	398.8	grave	metal	tool	3	
31	398.8	grave	metal	arrow-head	3	
32	398.8	grave	metal	knife	3	
33	398.8	grave	bone	awl	3	4 pcs.
34	398.8	grave	bone	awl	3	5 pcs.
35	398.8	grave	bone	awl	3	5 pcs.
36	398.8	grave	ceramic			
37	398.8	grave	ceramic			
38	398.8	grave	ceramic			
39	398.8	grave	ceramic			
40	398.8	grave	ceramic			

41	398.8	grave	ceramic			
42	398.8	grave	ceramic			
43	398.8	grave	ceramic			
44	398.8	grave	ceramic	bardag	4	
45	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	4	52 fragments
46	398.8	grave	ceramic	cooking pot	4	2 fragments
47	398.8	grave	ceramic	plate	4	13 fragments
48	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	4	8 fragments
49	398.8	grave	stone	tool	4	
50	398.8	grave	metal	ring	4	2 pcs.
51	398.8	grave	ceramic	jewellery	4	
52	398.8	grave	obsidian	cutting tool	4	
53	398.8	grave	agate	bead	4	2 pcs.
54	398.8	grave	paste	bead	4	24 pcs.
55	398.8	grave	paste	bead	4	2 pcs.
56	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	5	3 fragments
57	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	5	
58	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	5	
59	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	5	7 fragments
60	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	5	3 fragments
61	398.8	grave	ceramic	bardag	5	5 fragments
62	398.8	grave	stone	quern stone	5	
63	398.8	grave	stone	quern stone	5	
64	398.8	grave	metal	object	5	
65	398.8	grave	ceramic	bardag	6	147 fragments
66	398.8	grave	ceramic	bardag	6	75 fragments
67	398.8	grave	ceramic	dopu	6	32 fragments
68	398.8	grave	metal	dagger	6	
69	398.8	grave	paste	bead	6	2 pcs.
70	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	7	30 fragments
71	398.8	grave	ceramic	dopu	7	66 fragments
72	398.8	grave	metal	dagger	7	
73	398.8	grave	agate	bead	7	5 pcs.
74	398.8	grave	kauri	bead	7	
75	398.8	grave	paste	bead	7	
76	398.8	grave	agate	bead	7	
77	398.8	grave	paste	bead	7	5 pcs.
78	398.8	grave	kauri	bead	7	3 pcs.
79	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	7	2 fragments
80	398.8	grave	paste	bead	8	5 pcs.
81	398.8	grave	metal	spear	8	
82	398.8	grave	paste	bead	8	338 pcs.
83	398.8	grave	agate	bead	8	28 pcs.
84	398.8	grave	metal	bead	8	3 pcs.
85	398.8	grave	paste	bead	8	20 pcs.

86	398.8	grave	ceramic	bardag	8	
87	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	9	20 fragments
88	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	9	9 fragments
89	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	9	10 fragments
90	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	9	3 fragments
91	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	9	
92	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	9	
93	398.8	grave	stone	quern stone	9	
94	398.8	grave	stone	quern stone	9	
95	398.8	grave	metal	tool	9	41 pcs.
96	398.8	grave	metal	knife	9	2 pcs.
97	398.8	grave	metal	object	9	
98	398.8	grave	metal	object	9	
99	398.8	grave	paste	bead	9	415 pcs. white, 15 pcs. blue
100	398.8	grave	paste	bead	9	
101	398.8	grave	paste	bead	9	2 pcs.
102	398.8	grave	agate	bead	9	
103	398.8	grave	agate	bead	9	11 pcs.
104	398.8	grave	kauri	bead	9	3 pcs.
105	398.8	grave	obsidian	cutting tool	9	2 pcs.
106	398.8	grave	metal	object	8	
107	398.8	grave	metal	object	8	4 pcs.
108	398.8	grave	paste	bead	8	
109	398.8	grave	paste	bead	8	
110	398.8	grave	paste	bead	8	
111	398.8	grave	paste	bead	8	5 pcs.
112	398.8	grave	ceramic	dopu	11	5 fragments
113	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	11	3 fragments
114	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	11	2 fragments
115	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	11	4 fragments
116	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	11	
117	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	11	
118	398.8	grave	ceramic	cooking pot	11	
119	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	11	2 fragments
120	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	11	2 fragments
121	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	11	2 fragments
122	398.8	grave	ceramic	cooking pot	11	3 fragments
123	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	11	
124	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	11	
125	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	11	
126	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	11	
127	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	11	
128	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	11	
129	398.8	grave	ceramic	dopu	11	
130	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	11	

131	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	11	
132	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	11	
133	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	11	
134	398.8	grave	ceramic	jar	12	2 fragments
135	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	12	2 fragments
136	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	12	
137	398.8	grave	stone	rubbing stone	12	
138	398.8	grave	stone	rubbing stone	12	
139	398.8	grave	stone	rubbing stone	12	
140	398.8	grave	stone	rubbing stone	12	
141	398.8	grave	stone	grindstone	13	
142	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	13	
143	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	13	
144	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	13	4 fragments
145	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	13	2 fragments
146	398.8	grave	ceramic	bardag	13	5 fragments
147	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	13	17 fragments
148	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	13	3 fragments
149	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	14	4 fragments
150	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	14	
151	398.8	grave	ceramic	jar	15	
152	398.8	grave	ceramic	jar	15	
153	398.8	grave	ceramic	jar	15	
154	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	15	2 fragments
155	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	15	
156	398.8	grave	ceramic	jar	16	3 fragments
157	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	16	
158	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	16	2 fragments
159	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	16	
160	398.8	grave	obsidian	cutting tool	16	
161	398.8	grave	agate	fragment	16	
162	398.8	grave	ceramic	jar	17	
163	398.8	grave	ceramic	bowl	17	
164	398.8	grave	ceramic	jug	17	
165	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	17	
166	398.8	grave	ceramic	jar	17	
167	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	17	
168	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	17	
169	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	17	
170	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	17	
171	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	17	
172	398.8	grave	obsidian	cutting tool	17	
173	398.8	grave	ceramic	pot fragment	18	