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**Narimankand
Long Report
Excavations of Earth Graves
of Developed Iron Age Date
KP 234 - BTC ROW**

20. 02. 2007

Baku - Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT

The Report gives an account of excavations of five earth graves carried out at KP 234 of the BTC ROW near the village of Narimankend, Yevlax District. In the course of excavations that took place in April to May 2004 this site produced varied pottery, items of jewellery, weaponry specimens and other objects. The pottery ware recovered from the site includes jug-, bardag-, cooking-pot-, badya-, bowl-, dopu- and vase-type vessels, the jewellery consists of agate, paste, cowry and bronze beads, bracelets and pendants, with the weaponry comprising iron and bronze daggers, spear-heads and knives. Based on the comparative and typological analysis of these artefacts the site could be dated to the developed Iron Age, i.e. eighth to seventh 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 BTC and SCP pipelines were conducted prior to, and during the construction of these pipelines. These excavations generally were carried out within the 44m wide pipeline corridor from 2001 to 2005. The archaeology program consisted of five phases of which the first four phases constituted field investigations:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- *Discovery of the Archaeological Site*

The Narimankend earth graves site at KP 234 of the BTC ROW was not identified as a potential archaeological site during Phase I because the area continuously used as a hay land or arable land had standing crops at the time of walkover surveys that prevented archaeologists from entering it. Moreover, there were no visible surface indicators or markers to attract attention. The site was discovered by a watching brief archaeologist monitoring topsoil stripping for the BTC pipeline. All construction work was immediately suspended in order to prevent further damage to the site and actions were taken to enable archaeological excavations to take place.

The area around KP234 was identified in the ESIA as an area of high potential due to the presence of features on the WREP pipeline in 1997. The WREP lies 100m to the south of BTC at this point. Field surveys in 2001 had shown dense surface scatters of ceramics in the area confirming the high potential. During 2002, an excavator was used to excavate a series of 1m wide trenches through the ploughsoil. No evidence was found for the features described here. Several obsidian blades were found some 100m west of the current site. In the event, it appears that the machine trenches were too small in scale and insufficiently deep to have located the feature described here.

The site was identified at the stage of stringing and welding the pipe, when pits were dug to provide material to bed the welded pipe, prior to digging the trench. The initial discoveries were made by CCC staff and reported to the BTC environmental team.

Excavations at the Narimankend site were carried out between 27th April and 15th May 2004 by Gahraman Agayev, Safar Ashurov (Lead Archaeologists), Vagif Asadov, Anar Agalarov, Farhad

Guliyev, E. Gafarov and Fuad Huseynov from the IoAE, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, and supervised by the BTC archaeological representatives David Maynard and Richard Moore.

II. Archaeological Contexts for Understanding the Site

- *General Archaeological Overview of this Portion of Azerbaijan*

The Ganja-Gazakh region of Azerbaijan, particularly the Kura riverside areas including the Yevlax District, is rich in archaeological monuments of different types. The fertile soil of the area, plentiful water sources, and favourable climatic conditions were the reasons that people have been occupying this area since ancient times. Settlements and cemeteries dating from different historical periods have been identified and explored in the area.

Archaeological excavations have been conducted in the area since the first half of the 19th century, however initially the artefacts recovered from different sites were taken out of the country. For instance, the Swiss archaeologist Dobua de Monperi excavated in the area in 1834 and took to France numerous artefacts he recovered from sites. N. O. Selosani and V. Belk robbed over 300 monuments in the area and took the invaluable finds to the Munich and Hamburg museums.

The Azerbaijan Archaeological Committee set up in 1923 played an important part in the planned investigation of archaeology in Azerbaijan. The services of such Azerbaijan scientists as A. Alakbarov, I Jafarzade, D. Sharifov, S. Gaziyeu and Y. Hummelin in the study of archaeology of the western part of Azerbaijan cannot be overestimated. The Mingachevir archaeological expedition launched in 1946 made an outstanding contribution to the development of archaeology not only in this region but entire South Caucasus.

Very important and valuable sites were discovered and explored in the western region of Azerbaijan in connection with the BTC and SCP pipelines construction. The excavated sites could be said to date to almost all historical periods. These were Yaldili, Borsunlu, Fakhrli, Lak I and Lak II, Hajjalili I, Hajjalili II and Hajjalili III, Garajamirli I and Garajamirli II and other sites.

- *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, submountainous 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 subalpine 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 subalpine 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 river Kura right-hand affluents feed from plentiful water sources and snow covered mountain peaks. The submountain wood and bushwood 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 characterised by brown and chernozem soils fit for crop growing. At the same time large portions of this zone are semi-desert lands with sagebrush scrub 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 river of Kura. 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 river Kura.

There is 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*

In order to exactly locate potential graves at the site in the absence of any surface indicators a decision was made to use an excavator to remove the topsoil to a depth of 30-35cm along a 4m wide and approximately 170m long strip centred on the BTC pipeline (Photo 1). After that the work was carried out by the project labour force using shovels, barrows, trowels, brushes and other hand tools to clean and expose features as they were located.

Day-to-day excavation work was recorded in a field diary in detail. All of the archaeological finds recovered from the Narimankend earth graves were cleaned of soil and washed, then recorded in a field logbook with indications of their specific features.

After this initial treatment the finds were boxed and sent to the BTC Ganja guest house and from there to the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography in Baku.

- *Office Methods*

At the "Archaeological Service" department of the IoAE the ceramic pots were mended and classified by type, photographs of artefacts were taken and drawings were made where relevant. Gahraman Agayev and Safar Ashurov who led the excavations, prepared this Report which describes the results of excavations and contains photographs and drawings of the excavation site and artefacts recovered. The Report also provides descriptions of the artefacts recovered from the site.

- *Archive Disposition*

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

IV. Excavation Results

- *Site Description*

The site is located near the village of Narimankend in the Yevlakh District, at KP 234 of the BTC ROW at Pulkovo coordinates 8676016,4500225. The Baku-Ganja main road is about 200m to the north of the site. In the west the site is locked by a water canal. The ground is flat arable land. The upper layers are chernozem, the lower layers are largely sandy. There was a high water table at the time of the excavations which hampered work on site and appears to have degraded many of the remains.

Following discovery of material on site, an excavator was used to dig a trench 2m wide, 0.5m deep and 382m long. This allowed the overburden to be removed and the location of potential features identified. Five graves were identified and excavated. They were spread over a length of 186 metres, Grave 1 lies furthest east, with Grave 2 63m to the west and Grave 3 98m west and Grave 4 furthest to the west 19m beyond. Each is described in turn, together with the associated materials.

No evidence for graves was identified in the SCP trench dug 28m to the north, despite being searched for in a similar style in February 2005. The fact that the graves are rather spread out indicates either the rest of the cemetery lies to the south and this is the northern extremem, or that this is not an intensively used burial area,

Grave 1

- *Description of the Grave*

This grave was exposed at a depth of 50cm. In addition pottery vessels were found at this depth. A human skeleton with the skull and arm bones missing was recorded slightly below at a depth of 70cm. There were also several pots placed to the east of the skeleton.

The excavatons were carried out in the rainy weather, which made it difficult to define exactly the edges of the burial chamber in the muddy ground. However based on the size of the area occupied by the skeletal remains and grave goods layout, the burial chamber appeared to measure approximately 105cm in length and 100cm in width. The depth of the chamber was 85cm.

A total of ten ceramic pots were recovered from the grave of which only seven yielded measurements and could be identified to forms. The remaining three pots were completely crushed. The pottery ware found represented bardag-, vase- and jug-type vessels. Except for the skeletal remains and pottery samples no other artefacts were contained in the grave.

1	10 pottery vessels	
2	7 pottery vessels	Iron knife Bronze dagger
3		
4		
5		

- *Archaeological Material Recovered from the Grave*

Pottery

1.1. Black bardag-type pot. The larger part of the mouth is missing. The rim is decorated with small circular loops around circumference. The shoulder is girded with four black lines. There is one more black line applied around the body. This black line is accompanied by two wavelike lines, one at either side of it. The shoulder has also a wavelike line. From this line down to the base the body is decorated with black vertical lines. The mouth and the shoulder are connected with a circular handle. The body is large (Plate 1.3; Photo 2). Dimensions: height – 39cm, rim diameter – 8-10cm, body diameter – 34cm, base diameter – 18cm, neck height – 6cm.

1.2. Black, narrow-necked and narrow-mouthed bardag-type pot. The mouth and the shoulder are connected with a wavy handle. The shoulder bears two black parallel lines, whereas the body is girded with four such lines. The space between the lines is filled with acute-angled patterns (Plate 1.4; Photo 3).

1.3. Black, narrow-necked and narrow-mouthed bardag-type pot. The mouth and the shoulder are connected with a wavy handle. The pot is girded with three parallel lines on the shoulder and two parallel lines on the body. The space between these two sets of lines is decorated with triangles. Slightly below the shoulder the pot has a small hole (Plate 2.1). Dimensions: height – 26.5cm, rim diameter – 6.5 -7.5cm, body diameter – 24.5cm, base diameter – 11cm, neck height – 4.5cm.

1.4. Black, vase-type ceramic pot of plain style. Part of the pot is missing. The rim has a mammiform lug with a hole in the centre (Plate 2.2). Dimensions: height – 10.5cm, rim diameter – 21cm, body diameter – 21.5cm, base diameter - 10cm.

1.5. Dark-grey, jug-type ceramic pot of plain style. A semicircular handle connects the shoulder to the rim (Plate 2.7). Dimensions: height – 14.5cm, rim diameter – 7.5cm, body diameter – 16.5cm, base diameter – 8cm.

1.6. Grey, jug-type ceramic pot. Part of the pot is missing. The area below the shoulder is decorated with eight parallel black lines applied around circumference (Plate 1.2). Dimensions: height – 24cm, rim diameter – 17-19cm, body diameter – 29cm, base diameter – 12cm, base height – 3cm.

Grave 2

- *Description of the Grave*

This grave was unearthed 75cm to the west of Grave 1. Initially, ceramic pots were visible at a depth of 70cm, then the skeletal remains, namely pelvis and arm bones were exposed. The burial chamber was approximately 110cm long and 85cm wide and measured 70cm in depth. Seven pots were recovered from the grave of which only five yielded measurements and could be identified to forms. A bronze dagger was found in the north-east side of the grave lying close to the vessel resembling a cooking-pot. Slightly to the west of it there was an iron knife. Because of complete corrosion these metal objects could not be taken from the grave and retained. Their measurements were taken in situ.

- *Archaeological Material Recovered from the Grave*

Pottery

2.1. Jug-type vessel of a grey colour with the lower half missing. The shoulder is incised with four black, parallel lines (Plate 2.5). Dimensions: height – 27cm, rim diameter – 14cm, body diameter – 31cm, base diameter – 5.5cm.

2.2. Jug-type pot of a black colour. The shoulder is girded with two parallel lines made up of round, pressed in pecks. A circular handle connects the rim to the shoulder (Plate 1.1). Dimensions: height – 12.5cm, rim diameter – 6.5cm, body diameter – 12cm, base diameter – 8.5cm, neck height – 4.5cm.

2.3. Cooking-pot type ceramic vessel of a grey colour, incomplete. The design is plane. The mouth is wide (Plate 2.4). Dimensions: height – 13cm, rim diameter – 23.5cm, body diameter – 23.5, base diameter – 15cm.

2.4. Black, bardag-type pot. The part below the shoulder is missing. The rim is connected to the shoulder with a right-angled handle. The shoulder is girded with four incised black, parallel lines. The space between the lines is decorated with wavy lines except for the blank area between the inner lines (Plate 2.3). Dimensions: rim diameter – 6.5cm, neck diameter – 7cm.

2.5. Fragment of a black, bardag-type ceramic pot with the broken mouth. The neck is decorated with small, pressed in pecks. The shoulder has black parallel lines incised around circumference. The body is decorated with vertical black lines (Plate 1.5) Dimensions: rim diameter – 6cm, neck diameter – 7cm.

Grave 3

- *Description of the Grave*

The grave was uncovered at a depth of 70-75cm below the stripped surface. As the soil in the area is chernozem that had been cultivated over long periods of time it was not possible to detect the grave chamber outlines. Another factor impeding burial chamber identification was the presence of ground waters. However the observations showed that the grave was oriented from north-east to south-west. The grave goods location covered an area of approximately 2m in diameter. The grave fill contained ochre from the upper layers down to the grave goods. The grave goods position implied that the grave was badly damaged. Large vessels broke under the weight of heavy machines, only a portion of small pots remained intact.

The majority of pots was heavily eroded. Some of the vessels were eroded only in the interior which could be the effect of food products kept in them. The skeleton in the chamber was incomplete and in a disarticulated state. The skull and the teeth were missing. At the northern end of the grave small pots were found, whereas the southern end of the grave yielded relatively large cooking-pot-type ceramic vessels covered with soot. In addition the grave goods included metal objects, stone artefacts, jewellery and beads made of various materials.

- *Archaeological Material Recovered from the Grave*

Pottery

3.1. Squat, cylindrical pot of a grey colour. Tempered with sand and poorly fired. The base is wide and flat. The rim is slightly everted (Plate 3.7). Dimensions: height – 4.5cm, rim diameter – 7.5cm, base diameter – 7.9cm.

3.2. Globular body pot made of black clay. Painted black and polished. The interior of the neck is also painted black. The base is round and has three low, mammiform legs. The areas around the legs are decorated with notches. There are two ansiform lugs (handles) in the upper part of the body. Each of these has a slightly slanting hole. The body at the level of handles is girded with notched patterns and three parallel lines. Above these notched lines there are nine equally spaced circles incised on the shoulder of the pot. In addition, there is a notched pattern within each circle. Some of the notches and circles are incrustated with white substance (Plate 3.4). Dimensions: height – 9cm, rim diameter – 7.5cm, base diameter – 7.9cm.

3.3. Black, miniature pot tempered with fine sand. Flat-based, with a low and narrow neck, the rim is slightly everted. An ansiform handle connects the rim to the shoulder. The surface is polished. A swastika is drawn on the base by polishing (Plate 3.2). Dimensions: height – 9cm, rim diameter – 3cm, body diameter – 6cm, base diameter – 4cm.

3.4. Black, miniature polished pot with a flat base and depressed shoulder. This low-necked pot with a slightly everted rim has two ansiform lugs on its shoulder. Each of the lugs has a slanting orifice in the centre. The shoulder at the level of the lugs is girded with three thumbed lines. The space between these thumbed lines is decorated with wavy lines applied by polishing (Plate 3.6). Dimensions: height – 9.5cm, rim diameter – 5cm, body diameter – 12cm, base diameter – 5cm.

3.5. Brown, bowl-type pot. The interior of the neck bears traces of black and brown paint. The shoulder is concave, the rim is slightly everted. The rim and the upper part of the body are connected with an ansiform handle. The lower part of the shoulder is girded with two wide

thumbed lines. Vertical lines applied by polishing decorate the area above these lines. Dimensions: height – 8.2cm, rim diameter – 11.5cm, body diameter – 15cm, base diameter – 6cm.

3.6. Small, low-necked, black dopu with a slightly everted rim. An ansiform handle connects the rim to the shoulder. The lower part of the shoulder is girded with three thumbled lines. The space between these lines is decorated with wavy lines (Plate 3.5). Dimensions: height – 10cm, rim diameter – 5.5cm, body diameter – 12cm, base diameter – 2.7cm.

3.7. Small, low-necked, brown pot with a globular body and everted rim. There are two slanting ansiform lugs attached to the pot shoulder. The area around the lugs is decorated with notches. There are also smaller ansiform lugs on the rim exactly against the lugs on the shoulder. Each of the rim lugs has a pattern made up of horizontal notches. The upper part of the body is girded with three parallel thumbled lines. The circular base has three mammiform legs. The area around the legs is decorated with notched patterns. The pot has a lid (Plate 3.1). Dimensions: height – 9.2cm, rim diameter – 5.2cm, body diameter – 11.8cm, base diameter – 4.8cm.

3.8. Ceramic lid of an oval shape. The relatively flat and wider lower surface has a circular imprint which suggests that the lid was long used to cover a pot. There is a hole at each end of the lid. The holes are slightly inclined towards the edges. Between these holes two parallel lines are incised. Additionally there is a wavy line incised between these two lines. The area around the holes and lines is decorated with notches. Several of these notches are incrustated (Plate 3.3).

3.9. High, wide-mouthed bowl with a foot-ring. Was made of grey clay, painted black and polished. Concentric imprints indicating that the pot was turned on a potter's wheel are clearly seen on the base. Two parallel thumbled lines gird the pot below the rim. The rim has a small ansiform lug slightly inclined downward. There is a vertically drilled hole on the lug. Dimensions: height – 11.8cm, rim diameter – 7.6cm, base diameter – 12.2cm, foot-ring height – 3cm.

3.10. Taupe, single-handled jug-type pot. The surface painted red is polished. The base has a low foot. The handle connecting the shoulder to the rim has an upright protrusion at its upper end. There are two holes drilled widthway in the handle – one in the protrusion, the other at the lower end. The middle of the neck is girded with a shallow wavy strip. Below are incised lines. Further down, the lower part of the neck is decorated with incised lines and notched patterns. The shoulder is girded with thin thumbled lines. The space between these thumbled lines is decorated with a wavy line painted in red. The upper part of the body beneath the handle has three ansiform lugs with a small hole drilled widthway in their centres. Around each lug there are deep notches. The upper part of the body is also decorated with vertical thumbled lines. A bulging belt-like strip girds the central part of the body. This belt has notched patterns on its surface. The juncture of the base with the body was girded with a piece of iron wire but it could not be retained because of heavy corrosion (Plate 4.1). Dimensions: height – 15cm, rim diameter – 8.8cm, body diameter – 18.6cm, base diameter – 8.8cm.

3.11. Globular body, narrow-necked, polished bardag-type pot painted black. An ansiform handle connects the rim to the upper part of the shoulder. The area between the lower end of the handle and the centre of the body is girded with eight lines (Plate 6.2). Dimensions: height – 18.8cm, rim diameter – 4.8cm, body diameter – 16.4cm, base diameter – 6.6cm.

3.12. Taupe cooking-pot-type vessel with an inward bent mouth and a sagging base. The surface has a soot coat because of long use. The shoulder is decorated with a line of irregular notches made with a sharp tool (Plate 7.3). Dimensions: rim diameter 20cm, body diameter – 26.5cm, height – 17cm.

3.13. Grey, flat-based cooking-pot-type vessel with a slightly everted rim. The shoulder bears five thin lines around circumference. Poorly made and poorly smoothed (Plate 7.1). Dimensions: rim diameter – 20cm, body diameter - 34cm, base diameter - 20cm, height – 30cm.

3.14. Large, single-handled, narrow-necked bardag of a grey colour. The surface is coated with a thin layer of engobe. Poorly smoothed. The shape of the body is that of a non-symmetric globe, the base is flat. The handle connects the rim to the upper part of the body. The upper end of the handle has a mammiform protrusion. The neck is girded with four thin lines thumbed in the wet clay during pot making. Dimensions: rim diameter 10.5cm, body diameter - 31.5cm, base diameter – 20.5cm, height – 39cm, neck height – 4.5cm.

3.15. Fragment of a dark-brown cooking-pot-type vessel. Poorly polished with a trace of burning on the surface. The rim is slightly everted. The shoulder is decorated with two thumbled lines (Plate 5.3).

3.16. Squat, narrow-necked, bardag-type pot with a globular body and a flat base. Made of clay tempered with fine-grained sand. The surface is painted black and polished. An ansiform handle with a relatively thick upper end connects the rim to the shoulder. The neck is girded with two thumbled lines the space between which is additionally decorated with a wavy line. The upper part of the body bears the same pattern. The area between these two sets of lines is decorated with three equally spaced patterns each consisting of two attached slabs. The remaining blank area is patterned with slanting lines applied by polishing (Plate 5.1). Dimensions: height – 15cm, rim diameter – 3cm, body diameter - 13cm, base diameter – 4.2cm.

3.17. Remains of a flat-based badya-type vessel of a taupe colour. The clay the pot is made of is tempered with coarse-grained sand. The surface is heavily sooted because of long exposure to fire (Plate 5.2). Dimensions: height – 8cm, rim diameter – 11cm, body diameter – 13cm, base diameter – 6.5cm.

Metal Objects

3.18. Piece of jewellery in the form of a loop formed by bending bronze wire. The function is unknown (Plate 8.1). Dimensions: diameter – 3.5cm, diameter of the cross section – 0.6cm.

3.19. Three fragments of a broken iron dagger with thin blade. Most probable it would have had a wooden handle when complete (Plate 7.2). Dimensions: width – 3cm, length – 15cm, blade length – 1.5cm.

3.20-21. Remains of a flat bronze slab of unknown function. Probably, it would have been an item of decoration (Plate 8.3-4).

3.22. The tip of an iron knife or dagger. Only a small piece survived which was not identified to forms because of corrosion (Plate 7.4).

3.23-27. Bronze tubular beads measuring 2.5-3mm in diameter (Plate 3.7).

3.28. Ring-shaped bronze pendant measuring 4cm in diameter (Plate 8.2).

3.29. Rectangular iron object. No trace of fracture at the edges. Difficult to identify its function (Plate 8.5).

Beads

3.30-40. Small gate beads. Two of the eleven beads found in this grave are globular.

3.41-51. Beads made of soft limestone. Heavily eroded. Some of the beads have incised patterns but they are hardly visible (Plate 8.30-31 and 8.33). Diameter – 0.4-0.7mm.

3.52-56. Flat and round beads made of white, blue and green paste. The edges are notched. There are pressed in patterns on both sides of the beads. Some of the patterns are similar (Plate 8.36). Dimensions: diameter – 6-8mm, thickness – 4-5mm.

3.57-58. Two pear-shaped limestone beads with a hole at one end (Plate 8.21).

3.59. Flat, triangular paste bead of a blue colour with a hole in the centre and notched edges (Plate 8.23).

3.60-64. Cylindric, white paste beads with one lengthwise and two widthway holes intersecting one another. The length is about 1.2cm, diameter – 0.5cm (Plate 8.28-29).

Other Finds

3.65. Clay thimble. The finger end is depressed, the opposite end is bulgy. The surface is notched for better hold of the needle. There is a small hole pierced on one side of the thimble which was meant for suspension of the thimble by thread. The notches and the hole were made on wet clay (Plate 8.6). Diameter – 1.5cm.

3.66-71. Buttons made of limestone. One side is flat, the reverse side is slightly bulgy. Each button has two holes. The upper surfaces of the buttons have incised net-shaped patterns. Diameter 1.8-2.5cm (Plate 8.7-9 and 8.11-13).

3.72. Limestone button with two orifices. Both surfaces are flat but the upper surface has small nodules (Plate 8.10).

3.73-74. Small limestone buttons. One is round, the other is trapezoidal. Each has two holes (Plate 8.14-15).

3.75-3.76. Jewellery items made of sea shells. One of them is bulgy in one side. It has two holes pierced in the centre and one hole at the edge. The other item is slightly globular with one hole drilled in the centre (Plate 8.16-17).

3.77. Broken remains of a bone jewellery item. The item is flat and rectangular and is decorated with circles one within another. The smallest circle has a hole in the centre. There are two more holes pierced between some of these circular patterns. It is thought to be an element of dress decoration (Plate 8. 22).

Grave 4

- *Description of the Grave*

Grave 4 was exposed at a depth of 1.5m to the west of Grave 2. It was the grave the top of which was truncated by a bulldozer bucket during topsoil stripping. This made it impossible to determine the shape, alignment and dimensions of the burial. There were traces of ochre in some sections of the grave.

The spoil heap from the grave contained only pottery sherds and small quantities of beads. The sparsity of human bones suggests that the body in this grave was also disarticulated before being buried. Contrary to the previous grave the skull in Grave 4 was fully preserved.

Among the finds recovered from this grave was a small pot, beads and a hair-pin found in the region of the skull as well as two fragments of a large storage jar exposed and cleaned to the west of the skull. Of particular interest were the iron spear remnants discovered in the grave. It looked as if the spear was originally stuck into the ground.

- *Archaeological Material Recovered from the Grave*

Pottery

4.1. Remains of a small, low-necked pot of a taupe colour. The clay is tempered with fine-grained sand. There are two ansiform lugs on the upper part of the body. Each lug has a vertically pierced hole. The rim also has two flat, similarly shaped lugs with a hole in their centres which presumably were used to tie the lid placed on the pot mouth. The body is decorated with thin, vertical thumbed lines (Plate 6.3).

4.2. Small, ellipsoid lid of a brown and black colour. Two lengthwise ends of the lid are cut straight and have holes, one at each end. The space between the holes is decorated with two parallel thumbed lines and a third discontinuous thinner line incised in between the first two lines. On either side of these parallel lines there are patterns made up of angles. The lower side of the lid has a round imprint indicating that the lid had long been in use (Plate 6.4). Dimensions: width – 9cm, length – 13.5cm.

4.3. Small lid similar to the lid described under **4.2** but with the farthest ends shaped differently. These look like ansiform lugs. The pattern on the lid is slightly different. Here the length between the holes has three continuous and two discontinuous lines. The area within the angles incised on either side of these lines is decorated with notched lines (Plate 6.5). Dimensions: width – 10.5cm, length – 15cm.

4.4. Flat base of a large-volume vessel tempered with coarse-grained sand. The colour is brown. The top was truncated during site preparation (Plate 9.2). Base diameter – 9cm.

4.5. Flat base of a large-volume vessel tempered with coarse-grained sand. The colour is black and brown. The walls are relatively thick. The top was truncated during site preparation (Plate 9.4). Base diameter – 9.5cm.

4.6. Flat base of a large-volume vessel tempered with coarse-grained sand. The colour is brown. The top was truncated during site preparation (Plate 9.5). Base diameter – 12cm.

Metal Objects

4.7. Two fragments of a bronze bracelet. The diameter is about 9cm (Plate 10.2).

4.8. Four pieces of a broken bronze pendant measuring about 5cm in diameter (Plate 10.4).

4.9. Iron spearhead in four fragments. The piece forming part of the rear end is tubular (Plate 10.3).

4.10. Bronze hair-pin. Two ends of thin and narrow bronze strips are joined together by tinning. Length – 12.5cm (Plate 10.5).

Beads

4.11-12. Cone-shaped paste beads of a sky blue colour. The beads are hollow and have three holes - one in the upper sharp end and two in the lower wider end. The beads are patterned with cris-

cross lines. Made of soft material the beads are fragile and easily crumble. Height – 2.6cm, diameter at the lower end – 2.4cm (Plate 10.7)

4.13-14. Two triangular and flat beads made of black paste. The beads are notched at the edges. The sharp ends are rounded and have small holes, one at each end. The hole pierced in the centre is relatively large. There are also five circles incised around the central hole. The reverse sides of the beads are not decorated (Plate 10.8).

4.15-16. Two cowry beads with a hole at each end. Length - 2-3cm, width – 1.5cm (Plate 10. 9-10).

4.17-19. Three pear-shaped beads made of pale blue paste. All have lengthwise holes. The ends are decorated with vertical notches (Plate 10.12).

4.20. Small, flat, sea shell bead with a hole in the centre (Plate 10.13).

4.21-24. Four small cylindrical beads made of white paste. Each has holes drilled vertically and horizontally. The holes intersect in the centre (Plate 10.15).

4.25-36. Twelve limestone beads of a white colour. Round and flat. They easily crumble because of long exposure to high humidity in the soil. Diameter – 0.6-1cm (Plate 10.16).

4.37-40. Four black paste beads. Flat and rectangular. The edges are ornamented with short notches. Each has two incised circles within which two very small holes were drilled. The beads also have holes drilled lengthwise, three holes each. Remains of a white paste bead were seen stuck in one of these holes. Probably these beads were piled together with smaller paste beads. Length – 1.3-1.5cm, width - 0.7-1cm (Plate 10.17).

4.41-43. Small, white paste beads. Being small and made of soft material, they easily crumble and powder. Some are so small that are hardly visible. All of these beads were collected from the skull region of the skeleton (Plate 10.11).

Other Finds

4.44. Obsidian, wing-shaped arrow-head. The tip of the arrow-head and edges of the wings are broken (Plate 10.1).

4.45. Oblong, cylindrical pendant made of soft white stone. The obverse is rounded, the reverse is flat. There is a hole drilled close to the rear end. Length - 6.7cm, diameter – 2cm (Plate 10.6).

Grave 5

- *Description of the Grave*

Grave 5 was located between Grave 2 and Grave 3. The grave fill contained ochre rich material denser at the bottom of the grave. This grave was exposed at a greater depth than the others. The skeletal remains and artefacts were exposed at a depth of 1.8m from the stripped surface. The grave did not yield any measurements either with respect to the burial chamber. The exposed remains of the skeleton and the archaeological material were heavily damaged by subsoil waters.

The grave goods covered an area approximately 1.5m wide and 3m long. The skeleton was in a disarticulated state. The skull was found lying separately among the remains of several ceramic pots in the eastern corner of the burial chamber. A little to the west there were fragments of a large storage jar and human extremities. Still further to the west there was a series of pottery ware

consisting of churn-, bardag and jug-type vessels. The bardag-type pot was in an upside-down position. Most of the pots were fragmentary. This and also the fact that only the base of a jug was found in the central part of the chamber suggest that the grave was robbed.

It is noteworthy that unlike the previous graves this grave did not produce any items of jewellery. The upright position of skulls in the last two graves is also worthy of attention.

- *Archaeological Material Recovered from the Grave*

Pottery

5.1. Fragment of a black and brown polished jug tempered with fine-grained sand. The jug had a globular body and a narrow-neck. The upper part of the body is girded with three parallel thumbed lines (Plate 9.1). Dimensions: body diameter – 20cm, neck diameter – 8cm.

5.2. Remains of a polished bardag-type pot of a black colour. The pot had a globular body and a low, narrow neck. The rim is slightly everted. A right-angled handle connects the rim to the shoulder. The upper end of the handle has a lug slightly projecting over the rim. The neck in the centre is decorated with a series of notched pecks. Beneath, there are several small circles incised around circumference. Inside each circle there is a pattern made up of one central and five peripheral notches. Below these circles, the body is girded with three thumbed lines. These lines are additionally decorated with wavy lines applied by polishing. Further down, slightly visible vertical lines cover the upper half of the body. Finally, these vertical lines are locked with three thumbed lines and additional wavy lines applied by polishing (Plate 9.3). Dimensions: body diameter – 18.4cm, neck diameter – 4cm.

5.3. Brown mug-type pot tempered with relatively coarse-grained sand. The lower part of the body is relatively wide, the base is flat. An ansiform handle connects the rim to the lower part of the body. Three thin incised lines run parallel close to each other around the rim circumference. Three more lines with a wider gap in between gird the body at the level of the handle's lower end (Plate 9.6). Dimensions: height – 18cm, rim diameter – 17.6cm, body diameter – 18.6cm, base diameter – 12.6cm.

5.4. Fragments of a bowl-type vessel of a brown colour tempered with fine sand. The rim is bent inward. The rim diameter is 20cm (Plate 9.7).

5.5. Black-brown, polished bardag-type pot. The pot has a narrow neck, flat base and globular body. The low and narrow neck is slightly widening towards the everted rim. An ansiform handle connects the rim to the pot shoulder. There is a small mammiform lug on the end of the handle. Two sets of thin lines are incised in the lower part of the neck and the centre of the body. The resulting strips are additionally decorated with wavelike lines applied by polishing. The space between these two strips is filled with lines incised vertically and diagonally so that they look like knife blades with the tips directed downward (Plate 9.8). Dimensions: height – 24.6cm, rim diameter – 6.8, base diameter – 8cm.

5.6. Grey, biconical, jug-type pot coated with a thin layer of angobe. The pot has a globular body and a flat, wide base. The neck with a slightly everted rim is low and narrow. An ansiform handle connects the rim to the pot shoulder. Three thin parallel lines are incised around the neck circumference (Plate 11.1). Dimensions: height – 26.5cm, rim diameter - 10cm, body diameter - 26cm, base diameter – 16.5cm.

5.7. Brown, medium-sized, poorly burnished, jug-type pot with two ansiform handles. The neck is tapering up to the slightly everted rim. The upper part of the neck is girded with a series of notched dots. A couple of double vertical lines are incised vertically from these dots down to the

shoulder. The space between double vertical lines is decorated with horizontal incised lines. Below this ornament there are three thumbled lines girding the port at the level of the lower ends of the handles. Additional wavy lines are applied on these lines by polishing (Plate 11.2). Dimensions: neck height – 6cm, rim diameter – 6.4cm, body diameter - 14cm.

5.8. Remains of a brown bardag-type pot with a globular body and a narrow cone-shaped neck. The pot tempered with fine sand has a small ansiform handle connecting the rim to the shoulder. There is a bulge on the upper end of the handle. The central part of the neck is girded with a line of notched dots. Below the handle there are three bow-shaped strips applied to the body with their open sides down (Plate 11.3). Dimensions: neck height – 4.5cm, rim diameter - 6cm, neck diameter – 4.5cm, body diameter - 22cm.

5.9. Cylindrical, flat-based pot with an everted rim and a slightly globular body. The pot is a heavy clay product tempered with coarse-grained sand. There are two holes facing each other below the rim. The central part of the body is girded with eight thin incised lines. The surface is fire blackened (Plate 11.5). Dimensions: height – 16cm, rim diameter – 16cm, body diameter - 17cm, base diameter - 13cm.

5.10. Globular body bardag with a narrow and cone-shaped neck. The pot tempered with fine sand is coated with black-brown paint and polished. The handle connecting the rim to the shoulder has a bulge on its upper end. The neck is girded with an applied narrow strip patterned with notched dots. Two thin strips are applied around circumference at the level of the handle' lower end which are additionally decorated with wavy lines applied by polishing. Below on the body there are two vertex-down angles, one within another. The space between the angles is filled with notched dots. Similar decorative dots are notched also around a small mammiform bulge within these angles. The body at the level of these angles is decorated around circumference with a set of zigzag lines applied by polishing. Finally there are two narrow thumbled strips girding the central part of the body (Plate 11.4). Dimensions: neck height – 4.8cm, rim diameter – 6.7cm, neck diameter - 5cm, body diameter - 22cm.

5.11. Fragment of a poorly polished brown pot with a globular body. The area above the lower end of the ansiform handle is girded with two parallel, thin, thumbled belts. These belts are additionally decorated with wavelike lines applied by polishing (Plate 11.6). Dimensions: body diameter - 22cm, base diameter – 19cm.

5.12. Yellowish-grey churn-type pot tempered with fine-grained sand. The pot covered with a thin coat of angobe has an oblong body and a low, narrow neck. The base is flat, the rim is slightly everted. There is a flat handle attached horizontally to the shoulder and a small holed lug close to it at the same level. The area above the lug is girded with five parallel narrow lines applied by polishing (Plate 12.1). Dimensions: height – 47cm, rim diameter – 12cm, body diameter - 32cm, base diameter – 18.3cm.

5.13. Brown, poorly polished mug-type pot tempered with fine sand. The pot has an everted rim, low neck, flat base and a body gradually widening down to the base. The rim and the upper part of the shoulder are connected with an ansiform handle. The upper end of the handle is slightly protruding over the pot rim. The pot is decorated with fifteen parallel lines applied by polishing: three lines run around the central part of the neck, four lines run around the upper part of the body and eight lines gird the body close to its base. (Plate 12.2). Dimensions: height – 18cm, rim diameter – 8cm, body diameter – 13cm, base diameter – 8cm.

5.14. Fragment of a small, poorly polished mug-type vessel of a brown colour. A ring-shaped handle connects the rim to the upper part of the body. The handle has a mammiform bulge on its upper end. The upper part of the neck is decorated with a series of notched dots around

circumference. In addition there is a circle incised in the lower part of the neck. The inside of the circle is decorated with notched lines (Plate 12.3).

5.15. Part of the base of a large bowl-type vessel. The colour is black and brown. The base has a conical foot (Plate 12.4).

5.16. Fragment of a small vase-type pot with a foot-ring. The depth of the pot is 5cm, the rim diameter is 17cm (Plate 12.5).

5.17. Part of a bowl-type vessel of a grey colour. There is a small lug attached to the rim (Plate 12.6).

5.18. Fragment of a poorly polished pot of a black colour. The part of the pot at the handle level is decorated thin, vertical thumbed lines. Beneath, girding the pot are two narrow thumbed lines which are additionally decorated with wavy lines applied by polishing (Plate 12.7).

5.19. Part of a brown vessel decorated with narrow thumbed lines around circumference. In addition wavelike lines are applied by polishing (Plate 12.8).

V. Analytical Results

- *Interpretation of Excavation Results*

It is well known that there were three types of graves widespread in Azerbaijan during the Iron Age. These were kurgans, stone coffin graves and plain earth graves. The graves unearthed at the Narimankend site are plain earth graves which are noteworthy for their characteristic features. The results of investigations carried out at this monument are as follows:

- ✓ The burial chambers for the graves were dug at different depths and appeared to have different dimensions.
- ✓ The grave fill of some of the graves contained ochre. Only in one of the graves there was a trace of plastering.
- ✓ Although the grave fill in all of the graves contained ash-rich material there was no trace of fire inside any of the burial chambers.
- ✓ Human bodies were buried in a disarticulated state. Skulls and limbs were found only.
- ✓ The skulls and limbs were found at different ends of the graves suggesting that the skeletons did not have particular alignments in burial chambers.
- ✓ The majority of the pottery ware recovered from the graves is of delicate making with exquisite ornaments.
- ✓ The number of metal objects found at the site is far smaller than the number of pots and beads (over 2000 in one of the graves).
- ✓ Only one of the pots recovered from the graves has a thick soot layer on the surface. The vessel was presumably a cooking-pot.

Based on field observations and the results of excavations carried out along the selected length of the pipeline route it could be deduced that the Narimankend earth graves form part of a larger cemetery site continuing to the north-west and west of the pipeline route.

- *Dating*

For the purpose of dating the Narimankend monument there was no need for radiocarbon analysis of the artefacts recovered from the site. The date of the site was established based on the

typological and comparative analyses of the grave goods. The archaeological material from the Narimankend cemetery site was analysed in comparison with the material recovered from other Iron Age monuments which had been previously discovered and investigated in this part of the country, namely those located along the Kura riverside in the Ganja-Gazakh region of Azerbaijan. The results of this analysis indicate that the Narimankend cemetery site is dated to the developed Iron Age, i.e. eighth to seventh centuries, B.C.

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

Sites dating to different historical periods could be said to have been found and studied along the BTC and SCP pipelines route. The Narimankend Necropolis of the Iron Age date is one of such sites. Except for the Narimankend Necropolis no other sites containing Iron Age earth graves have been discovered along the BTC and SCP pipelines route. From this point of view the discovery and investigation of this site is of paramount importance.

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

No other site similar to the Narimankend Necropolis has been found on the BTC and SCP pipelines route. However, graves of this type dating to the Iron Age were found in Khanlar, Dashkesan, Shamkir and Gazakh Districts and also around the city of Ganja. The archaeological material produced by these sites had been thoroughly studied and analysed. The burials discovered in the Gazakh District were typical Iron Age earth graves. The most remarkable monuments of this date are Saritepe, Babadervish, Gazakhbeyli and Shomutepe archaeological sites located in the Gazakh District.

Many more of such sites were found along the Kura riverside – in the Agstafa Plain and on the territory of the current Shamkir and Mingachevir reservoir power stations. The large-scale excavations conducted in Mingachevir contributed greatly to the archaeology of South Caucasus in general and Azerbaijan, in particular. The area designated as Settlement Site I at Mingachevir site is a classic example of an Iron Age settlement.

Coeval Iron Age burials of this type were also discovered and explored elsewhere in Azerbaijan – in Nakhchivan, Gobustan, Absheron, Jalilabad and the Mill Plain.

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

Visual observations in the area provided enough evidence to propose that the Narimankend site forms part of a larger necropolis continuing to the north-west and west of the BTC and SCP pipelines route. In view of this measures should be taken to protect the site for future archaeological research.

VI. Illustrations



Photo 1 General view of site looking east



BEVAX-04
QABIR № 1

Photo 2, Vessel 1, Grave 1



Photo 3, Vessel 2 Grave 1

Plate 1



Plate II

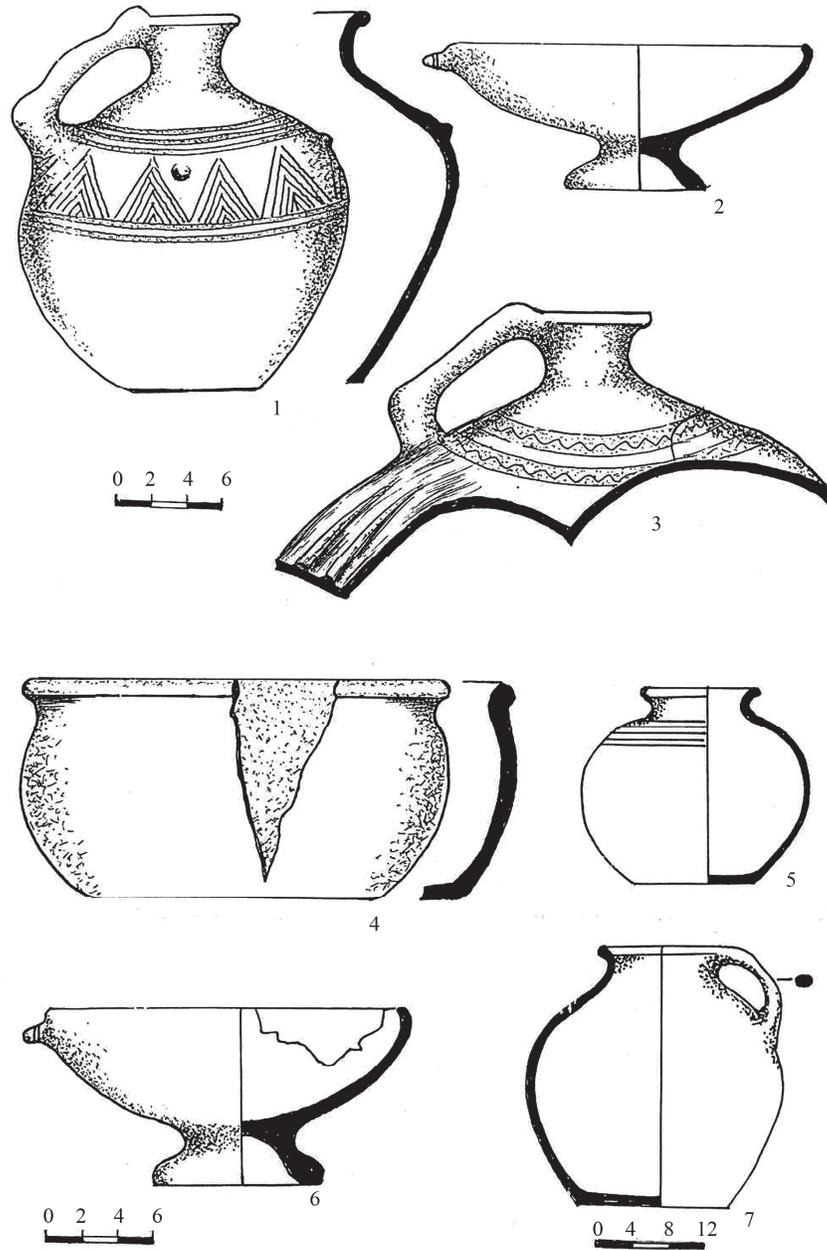


Plate III

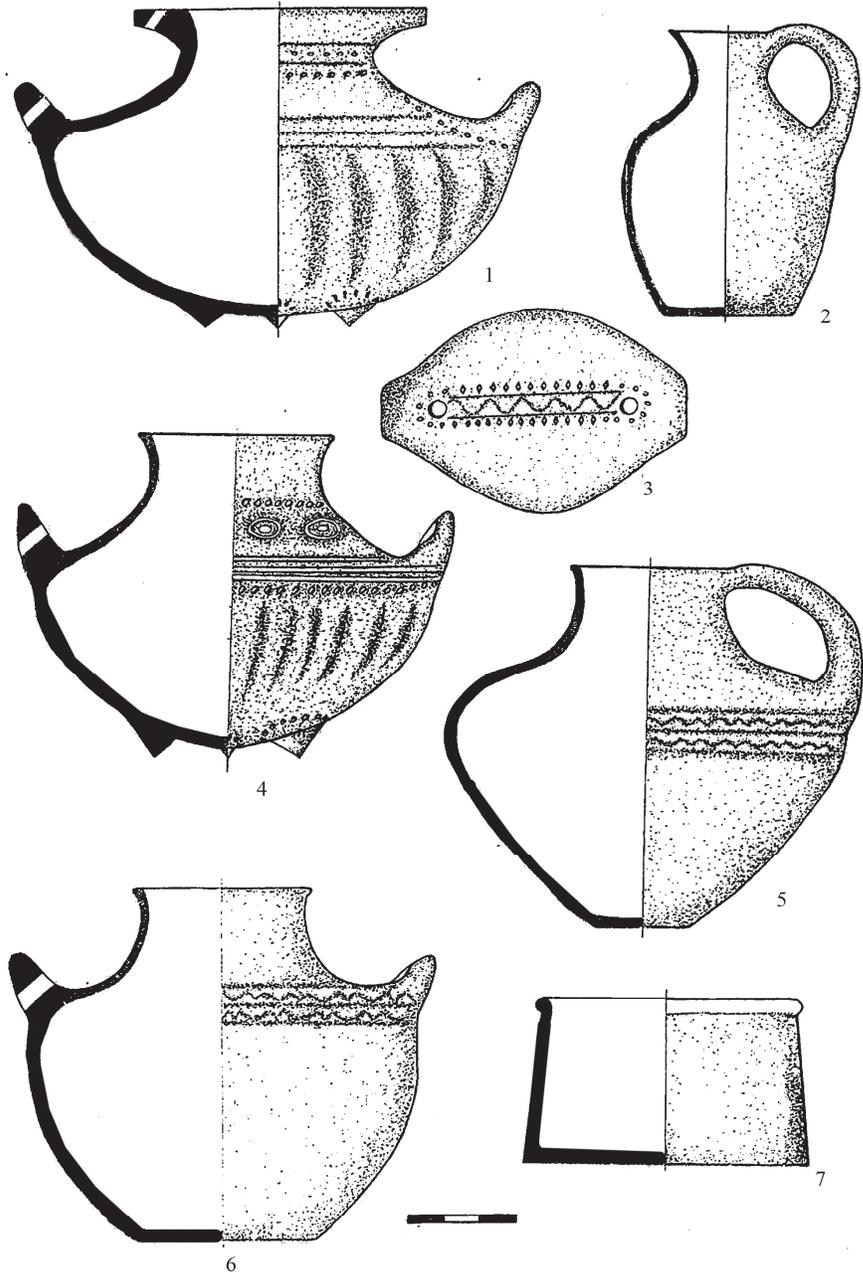


Plate IV

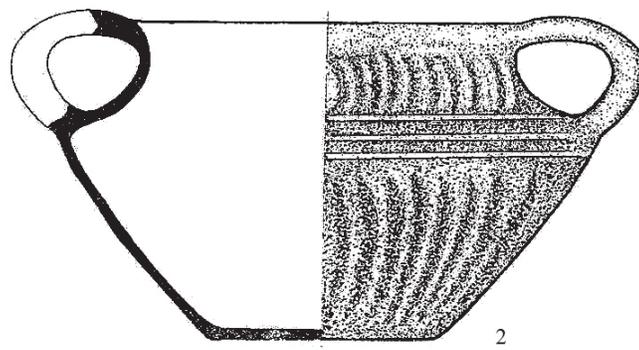
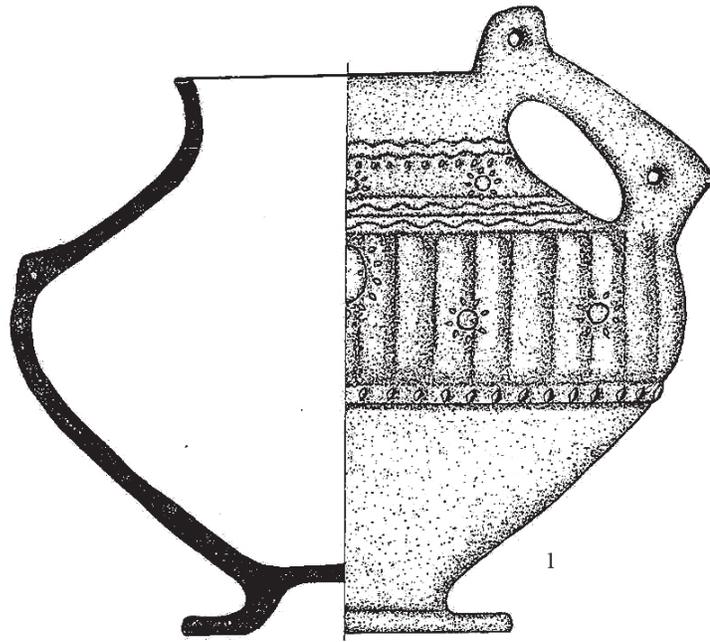


Plate V

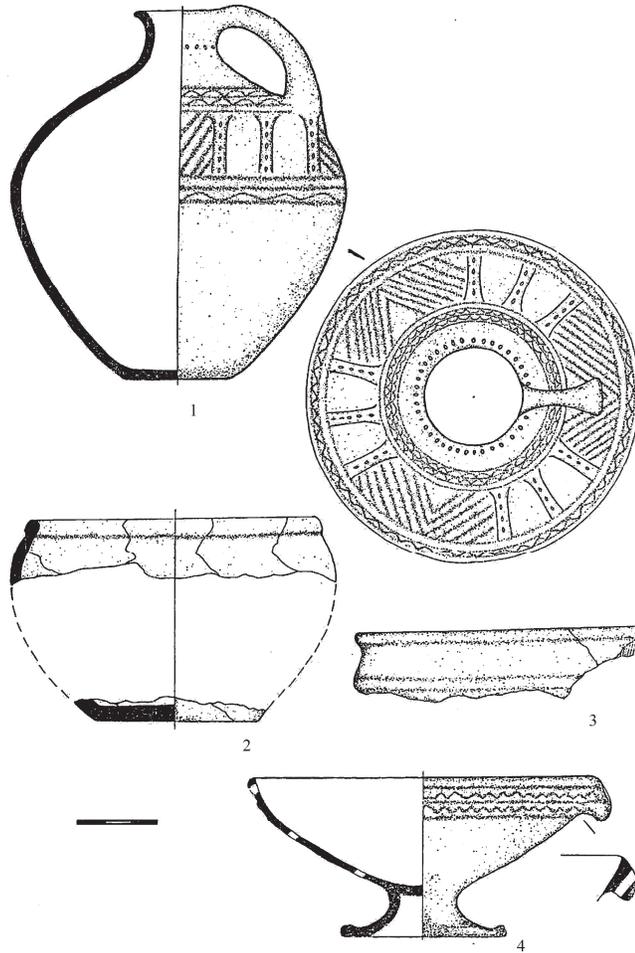


Plate 6

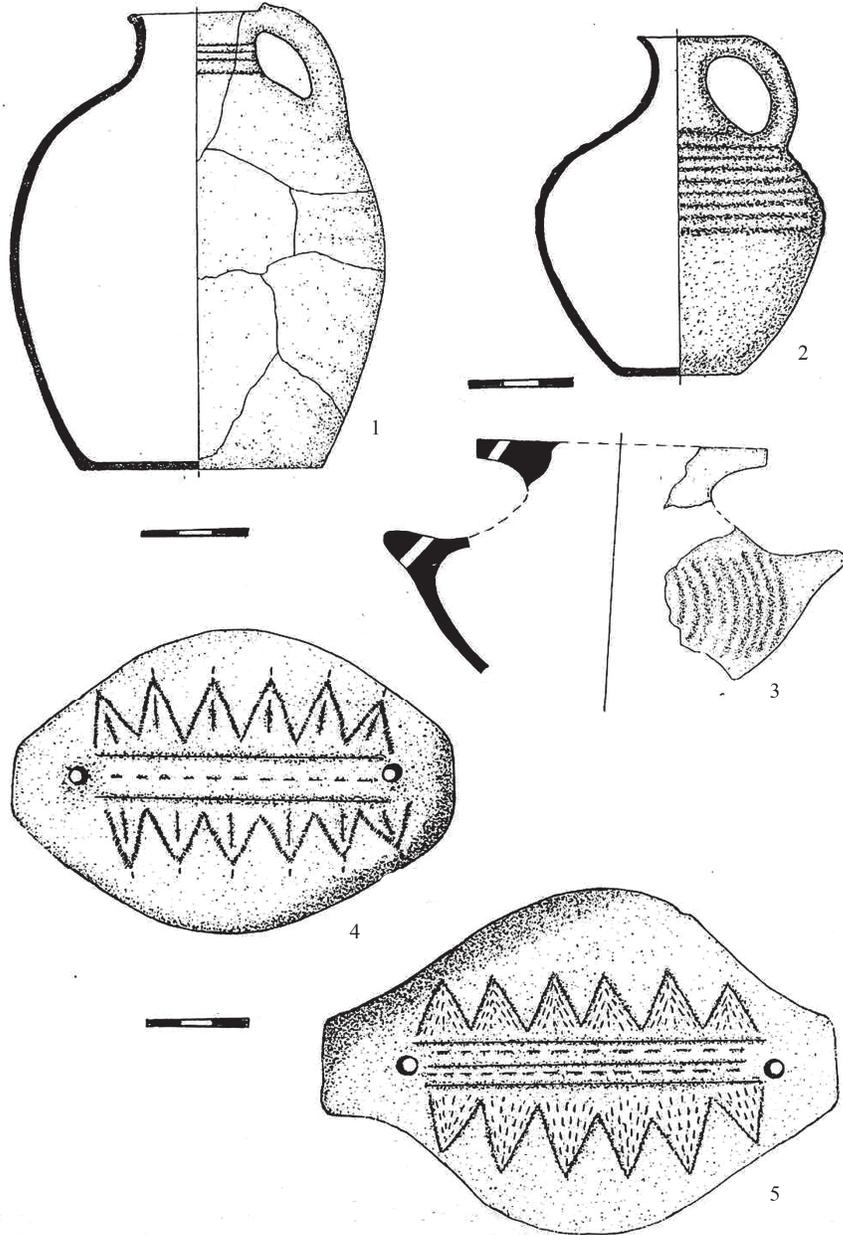
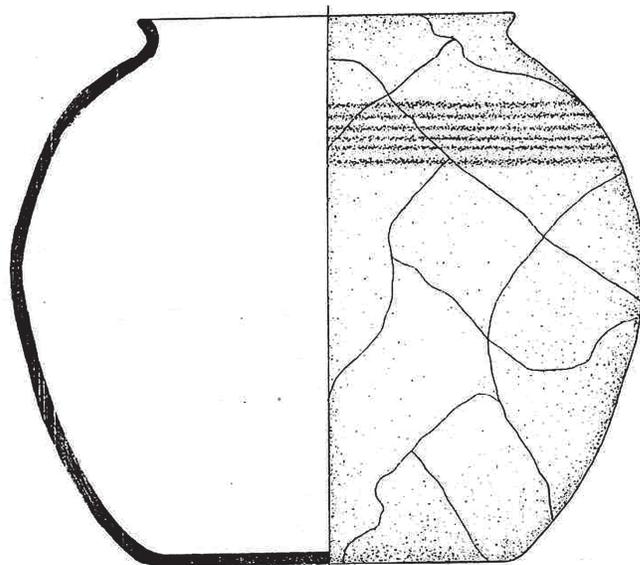
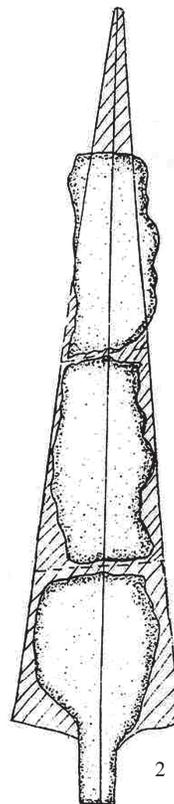
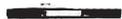


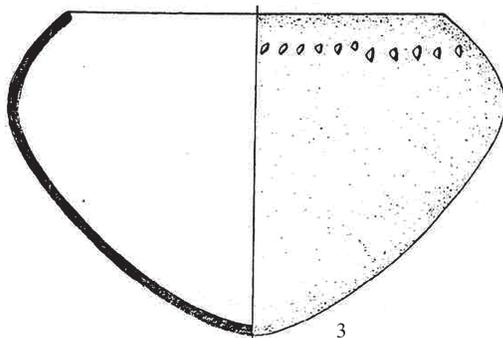
Plate VII



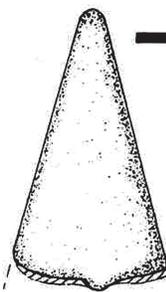
1



2



3



4



Plate VIII

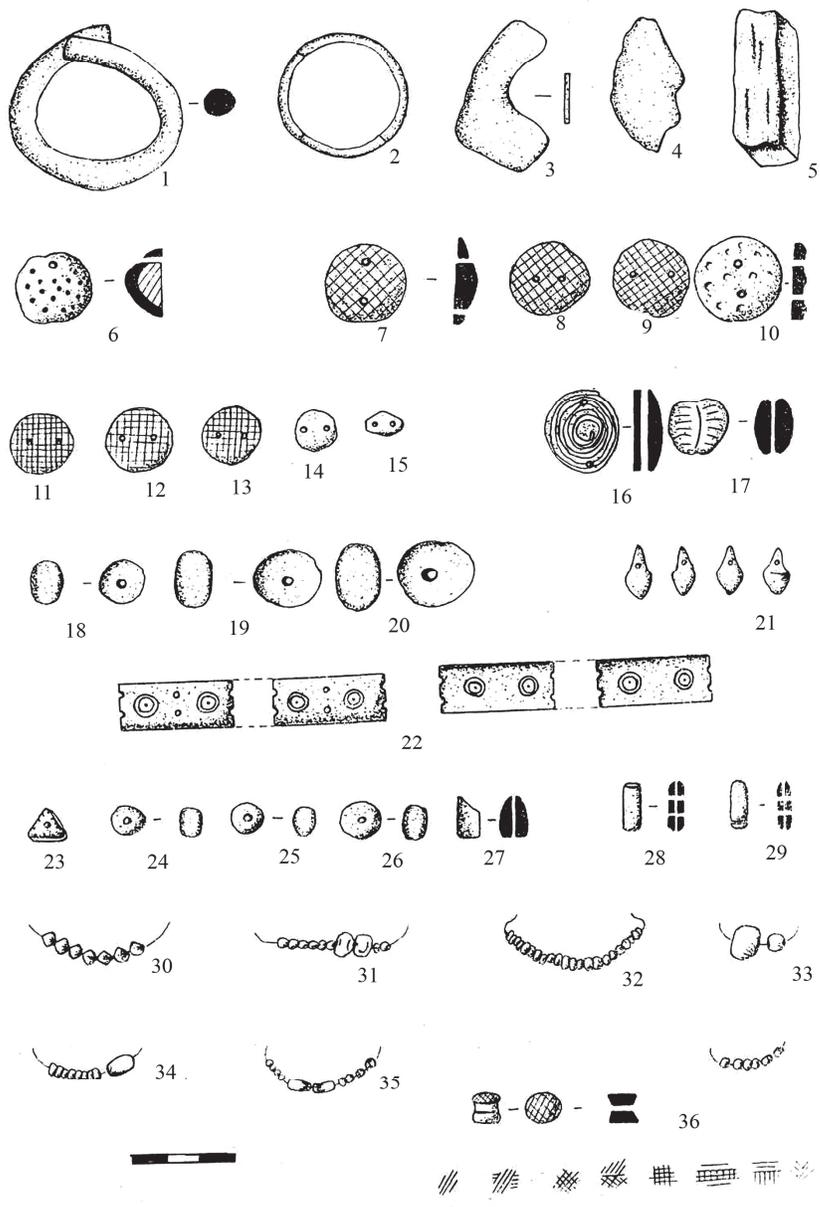


Plate IX

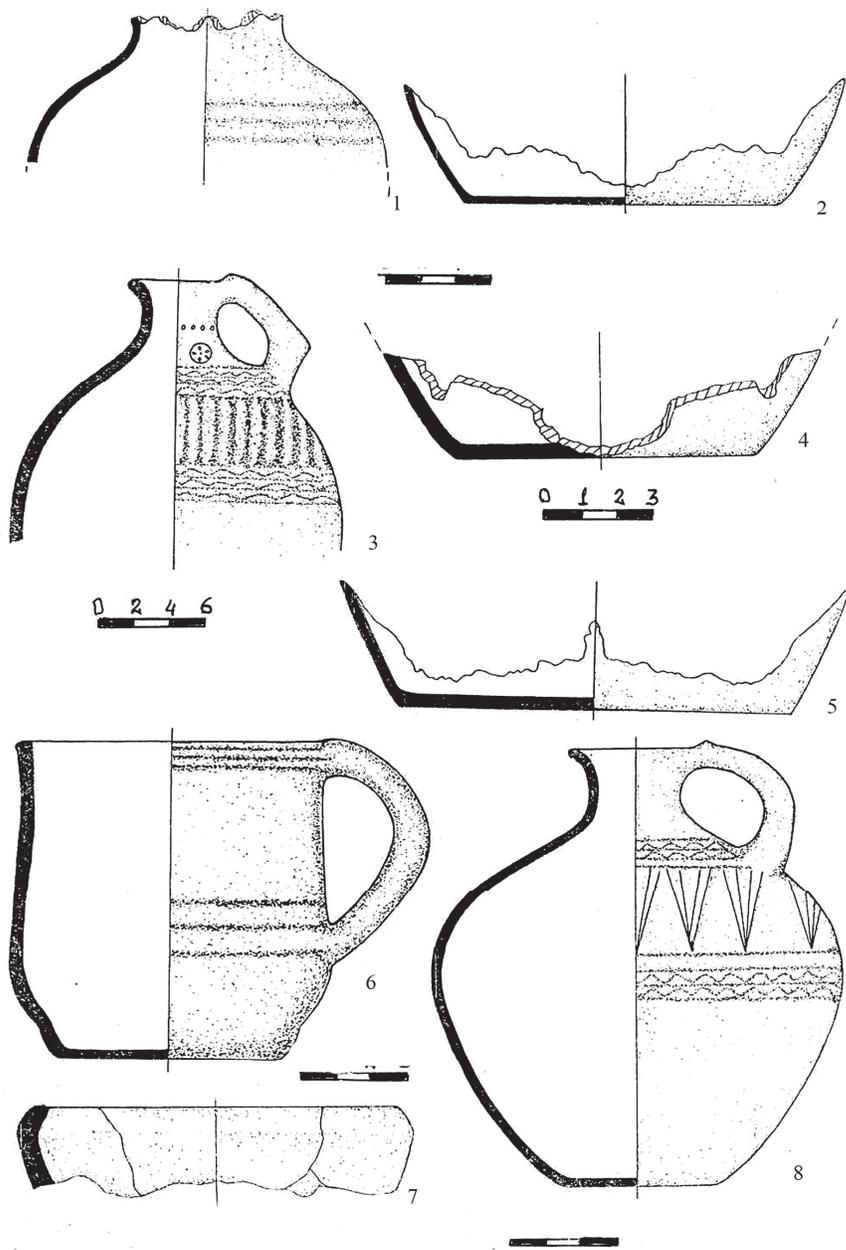


Plate X

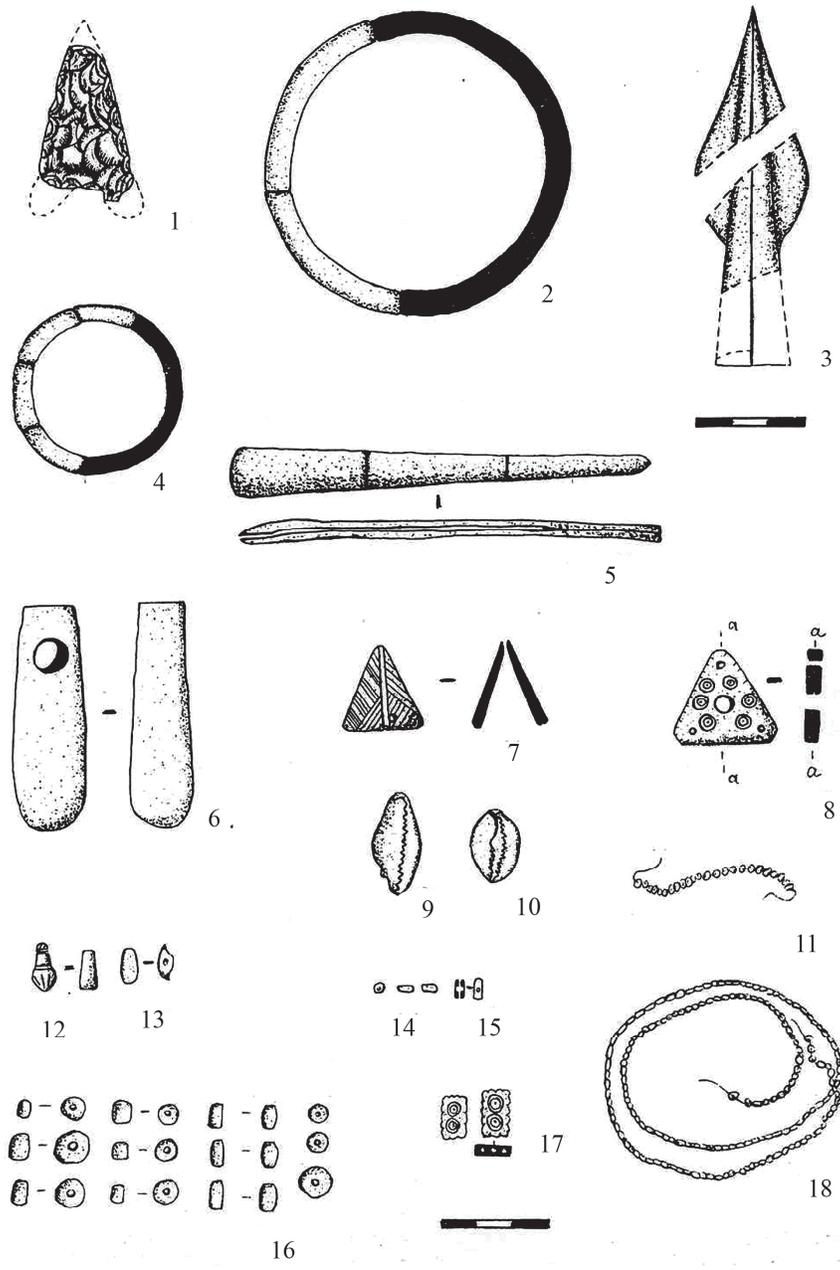


Plate XI

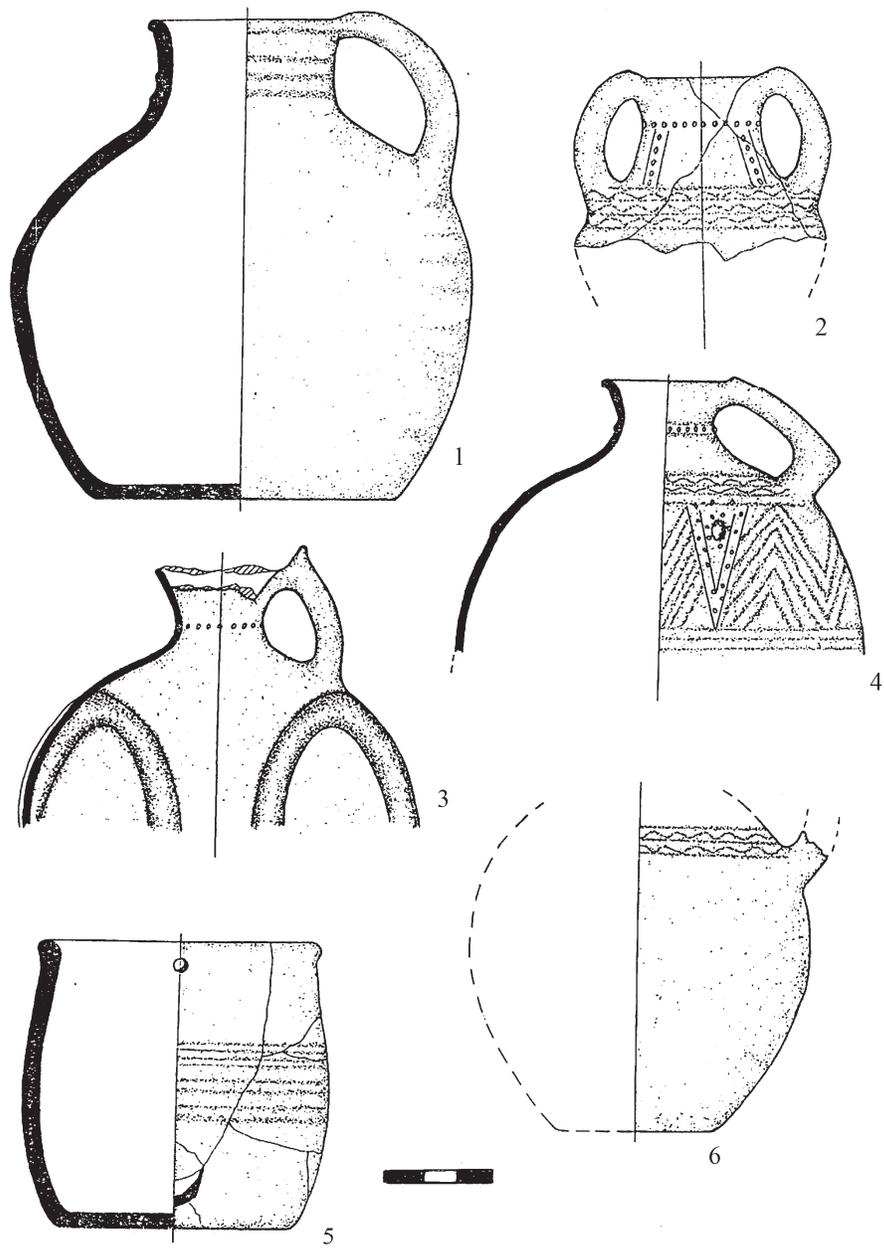
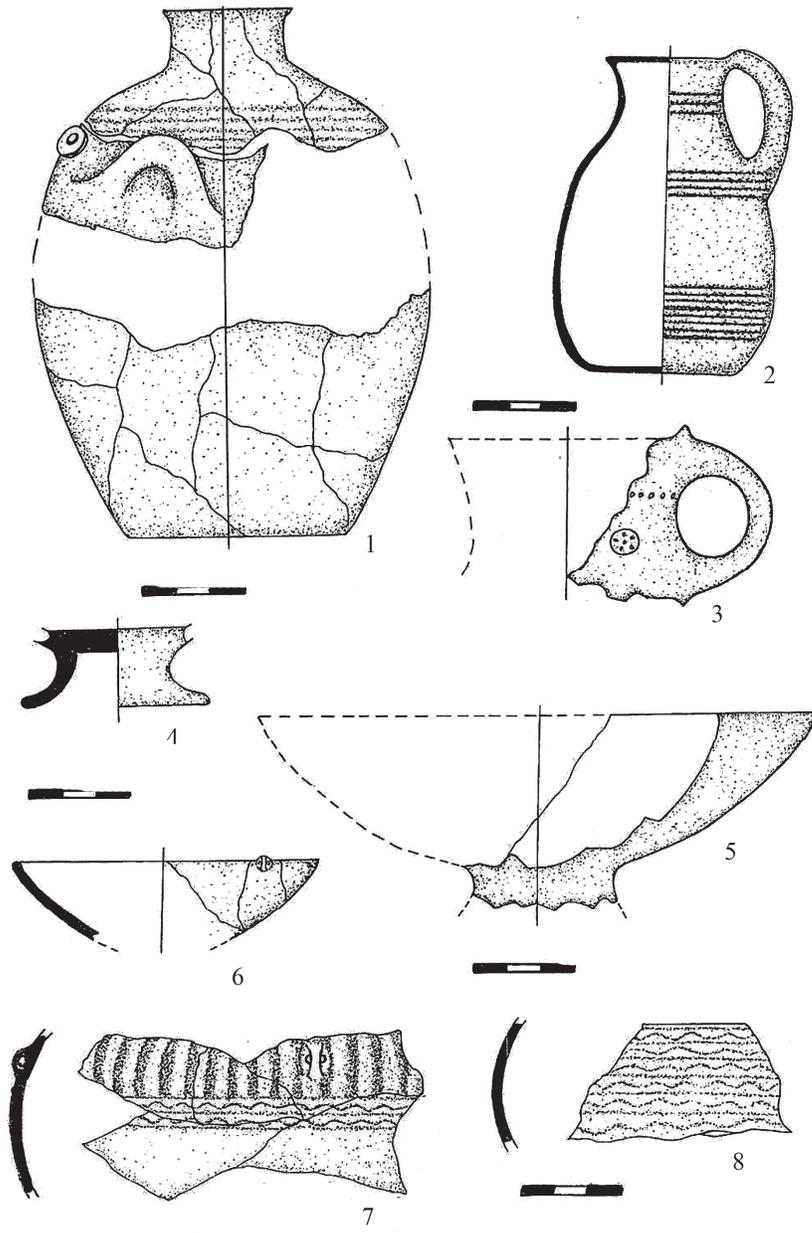


Plate XII



VII. Inventory of Artefacts

No.	KP	Type of Site	Material	Find	Grave No.	Comment
1.1.	234	Graves	ceramic	bardag	1	
1.2.	234	Graves	ceramic	bardag	1	
1.3.	234	Graves	ceramic	bardag	1	
1.4.	234	Graves	ceramic	jug	1	
1.5.	234	Graves	ceramic	jug	1	
1.6.	234	Graves	ceramic	jug	1	
1.7.	234	Graves	ceramic	vase	1	
2.1.	234	Graves	ceramic	bardag	2	
2.2.	234	Graves	ceramic	pot fragment	2	
2.3.	234	Graves	ceramic	pot fragment	2	
3.1.	234	Graves	ceramic	cylindrical pot	3	
3.2.	234	Graves	ceramic	miniature pot	3	
3.3.	234	Graves	ceramic	miniature pot	3	3 fragments
3.4.	234	Graves	ceramic	miniature pot	3	
3.5.	234	Graves	ceramic	bowl	3	
3.6.	234	Graves	ceramic	dopu	3	
3.7.	234	Graves	ceramic	miniature pot	3	
3.8.	234	Graves	ceramic	lid	3	
3.9.	234	Graves	ceramic	bowl	3	
3.10.	234	Graves	ceramic	jug	3	
3.11.	234	Graves	ceramic	bardag	3	
3.12.	234	Graves	bronze	item of jewellery	3	
3.13.	234	Graves	iron	dagger	3	
3.14.	234	Graves	agate	bead	3	
3.15.	234	Graves	agate	bead	3	
3.16.	234	Graves	agate	bead	3	
3.17.	234	Graves	agate	bead	3	
3.18.	234	Graves	agate	bead	3	
3.19.	234	Graves	agate	bead	3	
3.20.	234	Graves	agate	bead	3	
3.21.	234	Graves	agate	bead	3	
3.22.	234	Graves	agate	bead	3	
3.23.	234	Graves	agate	bead	3	
3.24.	234	Graves	agate	bead	3	
3.25.	234	Graves	bronze	bead	3	
3.26.	234	Graves	bronze	bead	3	
3.27.	234	Graves	bronze	bead	3	
3.28.	234	Graves	bronze	bead	3	
3.29.	234	Graves	bronze	bronze slab	3	
3.30.	234	Graves	bronze	bronze slab	3	
3.31.	234	Graves	iron	part of a knife	3	
3.32.	234	Graves	ceramic	thimble	3	

3.33.	234	Graves	limestone	bead	3	
3.34.	234	Graves	limestone	bead	3	
3.35.	234	Graves	limestone	bead	3	
3.36.	234	Graves	limestone	bead	3	
3.37.	234	Graves	limestone	bead	3	
3.38.	234	Graves	limestone	bead	3	
3.39.	234	Graves	limestone	bead	3	
3.40.	234	Graves	limestone	bead	3	
3.41.	234	Graves	limestone	bead	3	
3.42.	234	Graves	limestone	bead	3	
3.43.	234	Graves	limestone	bead	3	
3.44.	234	Graves	limestone	bead	3	
3.45.	234	Graves	limestone	bead	3	
3.46.	234	Graves	limestone	bead	3	
3.47.	234	Graves	limestone	bead	3	
3.48.	234	Graves	limestone	bead	3	
3.49.	234	Graves	limestone	bead	3	
3.50.	234	Graves	limestone	bead	3	
3.51.	234	Graves	limestone	bead	3	
3.52.	234	Graves	limestone	bead	3	
3.53.	234	Graves	limestone	bead	3	
3.54.	234	Graves	paste	bead	3	
3.55.	234	Graves	paste	bead	3	
3.56.	234	Graves	paste	bead	3	
3.57.	234	Graves	paste	bead	3	
3.58.	234	Graves	paste	bead	3	
3.59.	234	Graves	limestone	bead	3	
3.60.	234	Graves	limestone	bead	3	
3.61.	234	Graves	ceramic	cooking-pot	3	
3.62.	234	Graves	ceramic	cooking-pot	3	
3.63.	234	Graves	ceramic	bardag	3	
3.64.	234	Graves	ceramic	cooking-pot	3	
3.65.	234	Graves	ceramic	bardag	3	
3.66.	234	Graves	ceramic	badya	3	
3.67.	234	Graves	bronze	pendant	3	
3.68.	234	Graves	iron	unknown object	3	
3.69.	234	Graves	limestone	button	3	
3.70.	234	Graves	limestone	button	3	
3.71.	234	Graves	limestone	button	3	
3.72.	234	Graves	limestone	button	3	
3.73.	234	Graves	limestone	button	3	
3.74.	234	Graves	limestone	button	3	
3.75.	234	Graves	limestone	button	3	
3.76.	234	Graves	limestone	button	3	
3.77.	234	Graves	limestone	button	3	

3.78.	234	Graves	sea shell	jewellery item	3	
3.79.	234	Graves	sea shell	jewellery item	3	
3.80.	234	Graves	paste	bead	3	
3.81.	234	Graves	paste	bead	3	
3.82.	234	Graves	paste	bead	3	
3.83.	234	Graves	paste	bead	3	
3.84.	234	Graves	paste	bead	3	
3.85.	234	Graves	paste	bead	3	
3.86.	234	Graves	bone	jewellery item	3	
4.1	234	Graves	ceramic	miniature pot	4	Plate 6.3
4.2.	234	Graves	ceramic	lid	4	
4.3.	234	Graves	ceramic	lid	4	
4.4.	234	Graves	ceramic	pot fragment	4	
4.5.	234	Graves	ceramic	vessel base	4	
4.6.	234	Graves	ceramic	vessel base	4	
4.7.	234	Graves	obsidian	arrow-head	4	
4.8.	234	Graves	bronze	bracelet remnant	4	
4.9.	234	Graves	bronze	pendant	4	
4.10.	234	Graves	iron	spear	4	
4.11.	234	Graves	bronze	hair-pin	4	
4.12.	234	Graves	stone	pendant	4	
4.13.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.14.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.15.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.16.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.17.	234	Graves	cowry	bead	4	
4.18.	234	Graves	cowry	bead	4	
4.19.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.20.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.21.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.22.	234	Graves	sea shell	bead	4	
4.23.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.24.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.25.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.26.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.27.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.28.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.29.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.30.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.31.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.32.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.33.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.34.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.35.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.36.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	

4.37.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.38.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.39.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.40.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.41.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.42.	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	
4.43-2543	234	Graves	paste	bead	4	2500 pieces
5.1.	234	Graves	ceramic	jug	5	
5.2.	234	Graves	ceramic	bardag	5	
5.3.	234	Graves	ceramic	ladle	5	
5.4.	234	Graves	ceramic	bowl	5	
5.5.	234	Graves	ceramic	bardag	5	
5.6.	234	Graves	ceramic	jug	5	
5.7.	234	Graves	ceramic	jug	5	
5.8.	234	Graves	ceramic	bardag	5	
5.9.	234	Graves	ceramic	cylindrical pot	5	
5.10.	234	Graves	ceramic	bardag	5	
5.11.	234	Graves	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
5.12.	234	Graves	ceramic	butter churn	5	
5.13.	234	Graves	ceramic	ladle	5	
5.14.	234	Graves	ceramic	ladle	5	
5.15.	234	Graves	ceramic	bowl	5	
5.16.	234	Graves	ceramic	vase	5	
5.17.	234	Graves	ceramic	bowl	5	
5.18.	234	Graves	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
5.19.	234	Graves	ceramic	ceramic sherd	5	