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**Long Report
Excavations of Fakhrali Settlement
KP 289 - BTC ROW**

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ABSTRACT

This Report gives an account of the results of excavations conducted at Fakhrali medieval settlement site located at KP 289, BTC ROW. It provides information on structural remains and other features of domestic and economic nature exposed at the site and describes numerous artefacts recovered and retained in the course of excavations. Based on the study of the cultural layer and analysis of the artefactual material it was established that this site contained a rural-type settlement in the 9th to 12th centuries.

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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 Fakhrali medieval settlement site at KP 289 of the BTC ROW was not discovered during Phase I or Phase II of the archaeology programme as it had no surface markers or signs to attract attention. The site was identified as a potential archaeological site by a watching brief archaeologist during topsoil stripping for the BTC pipeline in 2004. The pipeline construction work was suspended and opportunity provided to conduct archaeological excavations at the location.

Excavations at the Fakhrali medieval settlement were conducted in two stages by archaeologists from the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. Work on the BTC side of the construction corridor was carried out during 12 days in March 2004. The team led by Victor Kvachidze included Fuad Huseynov, Anver Kazimov, Vagif Asadov and Anar Agalarzade. Excavations at the SCP side of the easement were carried out under the guidance of Bakhtiyar Jalilov and participation of Vagif Asadov and Ahliman Abdurrahmanov between 1st March and 15th March 2005. The areas excavated for the BTC in 2004 and SCP in 2005 were accordingly designated as Excavation Site I and Excavation Site II.

The work was supervised by the BTC archaeological representatives David Maynard, Richard Moore and Tom Jameson.

II. Archaeological Contexts for Understanding the Site

• *General Archaeological Overview of this Portion of Azerbaijan*

The Fakhrali medieval settlement site is located in the western or Ganja-Gazakh region of the Azerbaijan Republic. The favourable natural geographic location and climatic conditions have

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The relief, geographic and geological characteristics of any region condition the economics, material culture and by and large the entire mode of life of people living in that particular area during different periods of history. From this point of view of particular interest is the Ganja-Gazakh region which is divided into three distinctive parts in terms of relief, geography and geology: mountainous, sub mountainous and flat. From the west and south-west the area is locked with high ridges of the Minor Caucasus. The highest peaks in these ridges are the Goshgar Dagi (3378m) and Hinal Dagi (3373m). The alpine and sub alpine grasslands high in the mountains and foothills of the Minor Caucasus are covered with thick green vegetation even in the hottest summer months which is the major factor in the development of summer animal husbandry. These areas are covered with woods at a height of 500-600m and up to 2200-2300m. Higher up the woodland changes taking the shape of narrow strips of forested land which gradually passes into sub alpine meadows and fields. At a height of 2500m the mountainsides mostly covered with alpine grasslands sometimes rather scarce alternate with steep rocks. It is in these mountains that the Kura river right-hand tributary feed from plentiful water sources and snow-covered mountain peaks. The sub mountain wood and brushwood zones are the natural habitat for wild boar, bear, wolf, badger, jackal, hare and other animals. Of birds the most precious are pheasant and francolin.

The flat and partially foothill zone is located 150-600m above sea level. This zone is characterized by brown and chernozem soils fit for crop growing. At the same time large portions of this zone are semi-desert lands with sagebrush being the major vegetation. At a height of 500-600m the areas covered with sagebrush scrub are replaced with woods. Rapid 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 of Kura.

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

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

It is known from written records that in the Antique Period the area under consideration was one of the strategically important provinces of Albania.

Like other regions of Azerbaijan the area was under Arab occupation in the 9th century, at the time when Fakhrli settlement existed. Written sources provide some useful information about those times. Approximately 10-12km to the south west of the site was Ganja, the capital of the new feudal Saddadi State which emerged here in the 10th century. No doubt, the economic and cultural development of Ganja that began to prosper from the end of the 9th century greatly affected the development of Fakhrli. In addition, Fakhrli was located on one of the major trade routes - Barda-Tiflis - which would have contributed to the rapid development of the area. The historical sources indicate that Ganja and its vicinities in the 11th to 12th centuries were one of the most developed centres of culture in general and crafts in particular.

Like other regions of Azerbaijan the Ganjabasar area was occupied by Mongols in the 13th century. There is archaeological evidence of severe economic dislocations during that period.

Devastating Mongolian assaults resulted among other things in the crisis of arts. However as the time passed Ganjabasar settlements began to rise and revive along with arts from the 14th century.

III. Field and Office Methods

• *Field Methods*

The archaeological work was implemented in two stages. The site was divided into quadrats of 4 by 4m. Excavation Site I had 17 quadrats numbered from east to west with Roman numerals. There were 8 quadrats at Excavation Site II also aligned east to west but numbered with Arabic numerals.

Six quadrats were initially excavated at Excavation Site I, and then nine more quadrats were opened up leaving a 1.6m gap between the two trenches. In addition trial excavations were conducted in two other quadrats dug at a considerable distance from the major site. Of these one was excavated on the pipeline route 62m west of the major excavation site, the other - 5m to the north of it.

Three successive quadrats and five individual test quadrats spaced at 15m were excavated along the pipeline route at Excavation Site II.

The excavation work at Fakhrali site was undertaken by the project labour force using shovels, barrows, trowels, brushes and other hand tools to clean and expose features as they were located. Large-area excavations were supplemented by digging test pits and observations were made regarding the nature and stratification of cultural horizons. The stratigraphical sequence was recorded according to depth and all the features exposed and artefacts recovered in the course of excavations were photographed, illustrated and recorded in site plans and field logbooks with indications of their specific features and the depths of the deposits. Theodolites, geodetic levels and GPS were used for making plans and drawings and establishing the coordinates of the site and its height above sea level.

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

• *Office/Laboratory Methods*

At the relevant department of the IoAE the finds were thoroughly processed, systematized and classified by date and type. Photographs of artefacts were taken and drawings were made where relevant. The available artefacts were thoroughly studied and compared with similar material from coeval sites for the purpose of precise dating. This Report reflects the results of the implemented work.

• *Archive Disposition*

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

IV. Excavation Results

• *Site Description*

The site is located 400m north-east of Fakhrali village, Goranboy District, at KP289, BTC ROW, at Pulkovo coordinate 8632497, 4514341. The surface material detected on this level arable land suggests that the total area of the site is approximately 4 hectares. It runs parallel to the pipeline

construction corridor for about 250m. The width is estimated at 170m. The site is 187m above sea level. The location of the site is a large, flat slightly sloping plain.

- ***Description of Cultural Horizons***

The topsoil at the excavation site had been stripped for a depth of 30cm during preparation work for the pipeline construction. It made it hard to more precisely characterize the removed layer and possible archaeological evidence it could contain. Numerous pottery sherds representing different ports were visible in the topsoil heap. All of them were of medieval date. It should be noted that the site had initially been damaged by being used as plough zone over long periods of time. So the top cultural layer approximately 40cm thick was greatly disturbed and became unfit for archaeological research. As a result the 10cm thick soil layer underlying the stripped 30cm thick topsoil was disturbed and produced occasional ceramic fragments and animal bones. The following layer underneath measuring 40cm in thickness was a cultural layer of a chestnut colour and contained yellow, pink and light red pottery sherds of medieval date and also cattle and small bovid bones. So after excavating the site to the depth of 80cm it was possible to deduce that there was no noticeable change in the colour of the cultural layer, except for the top 30cm thick relatively fertile topsoil which was somewhat darker. In terms of quantity the number of finds increased with the depth of the cultural layer, whereas in terms of quality the finds displayed no change.

Excavation Site I

After completion of excavations it became clear that this was a one-layer site. The quadrats were excavated to a depth of 50-60cm below the stripped surface and 90cm below the original ground.

Artefacts and features were largely found in Quadrats IA, IIA-IIB, IIIA-IIIB, IC and IE (fig 12). These were pottery sherds and remains of hearths, ovens and tendirs. The layers in the settlement site were cut through and disturbed. Spreads of ash, sand and different waste were visible within these layers. The waste included cattle and small bovid bones, fragments of pottery, bricks, cobblestones, glass bracelets and obsidian flakes.

Fragments of both plain domestic pots and glazed pottery ware could be found within these layers. No structural remains or other similar features were exposed. However, the presence of hearths, ovens and tendirs and discovery of metal slag and ash were indicative of the richness of the layer.

The 4th spit (40cm) in the south facing section of Quadrat 1A revealed a structure of an oval shape. It was built of fired clay and was 1m wide. There were bricks and sea shells visible on the ground to the left of these structures. To the west of these features were two broken jugs.

Spreads of broken bricks and stones in the southwest side of Quadrat IIB extended for a length of 1.2m to the south of the quadrat. These were interpreted as remains of a kiln (Figure 11). In addition metal slag and pieces of iron objects were found here.

A structure built of stones and bricks (intact fired bricks measuring 18x20x6cm) was exposed in the southern side of this quadrat. Below the bricks were ceramic fragments. The overall length of this 70cm wide feature was 2.2m. The structure seemed to have been composed of individual oval forms, 30cm long by 30cm wide and 25-27cm in diameter. One more structure was unearthed in this quadrat, 110cm to the west of this feature. This was an oval shape structure, 15-20cm in diameter, built of bricks and stones (Figure 11).

A structure of a horseshoe shape was uncovered in the central part of Quadrat IIIB. This feature had 4-5cm thick walls built of fired clay and had a diameter of 30cm. Another feature was located

25cm away from this feature. It had a round shape and was also built of fired clay. The structure was reinforced with pottery sherds. It was 55cm in diameter and 23cm deep and contained ceramic fragments, charcoal and a piece of copper wire. Carbonized wood remains were found to the south of these features along the entire length of the excavation trench. Patches of heat-affected ground and ash-rich material were seen in this quadrat. The finds included plain and glazed pottery sherds, broken glass bracelets and obsidian flakes (Figure 11).

Test Pit IV was opened up 6m from Quadrat IIIC. A large concentration of pottery sherds was recorded here. Among the pottery sherds of peculiar interest were the lids the edges of which were decorated with various patterns. The artefacts also included fragments of glass bracelets, obsidian flakes, broken bricks and cobblestones. On all the four sides there were spreads of fire-blackened ground and these were interpreted as the confines of a rubbish pit.

Remains of two tendirs were exposed at a depth of 50cm. One of them was 50cm in diameter, the height of the survived part was 30cm and the walls measured 4cm in thickness (Photo 1). The diameter of the other tendir was 45cm, the walls were 3.5cm thick and the survived height was up to 25cm (Photo 2).

Excavation Site II

Kiln remains were exposed at a depth of 80cm in the south facing section of Quadrat 2. It was badly damaged. The northern part of the kiln was completely gone. Ash and burnt bone were found inside the kiln. The kiln, roughly oval, had a diameter of 65-75cm and walls, 4.5cm thick. The tendir survived to a height of 22cm.

A cultural layer was not detected and natural subsoil was reached at a depth of 80cm in the west side of Quadrat 3. There was a dark visible spread of fire-blackened ground exposed at a depth of 90cm in the northern part of the quadrat. It covered half of the quadrat floor and contained patches flecked with charcoal and ash. The charcoal was thought to have come from charred firewood.

A pit was revealed at a depth of 1m west of the kiln recorded in Quadrat 2. It was 60cm away from the kiln and had an ashy fill, therefore was interpreted as an ashpit. This roughly oval, 60cm deep ashpit had a diameter of 80cm.

A kiln was uncovered at a depth of 1m in the central part of Quadrat 1. This feature nominally numbered as Kiln 2 had also an oval shape. It was 50-60cm in diameter and had 4.5cm thick walls. The eastern side of the kiln was missing. Rectangular bricks were found inside the kiln. These were interpreted as remains of the collapsed kiln roof. Considerable quantities of charcoal and ash-rich material were contained in the kiln. Spreads of heat-affected ground were noted in the north and south sides of the kiln floor. The heat-affected ground consisted of fire-reddened soil, ash layer and pieces of charcoal. Carbonized wood remnants were also found here.

There was a large visible spread of ceramic sherds at the same depth in the north-eastern side of Quadrat 2. Right in the centre of Quadrat 2, to the north of the kiln an iron dagger blade was found at a depth of 120cm. It was poorly preserved because of corrosion. The blade was 22cm long by 3.6cm wide.

Charred wood remnants, burnt soil and an ash-rich layer were uncovered at a depth of 125cm in the north-eastern side of Quadrat 3. This heat-affected layer was 15cm thick. Possible interpretation was that this area located close to the tendir and kilns contained a wooden support structure or firewood stowage destroyed by fire.

The cultural layer at the site extended down to a depth of 150cm. The richest part of the cultural layer was 30cm thick between 120 and 150cm.

When a depth of 130cm was reached remains of a domestic structure were recorded in the central part of the excavation site (Photos 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7).

The natural subsoil in Quadrat 1 was recorded at different depths. The portion of the quadrat 70cm wide in the north side and 3m wide in the south side contained cultural material up to a depth of 70cm, while the cultural layer in the north-eastern part of the quadrat extended down to a depth of 1.5m. In Quadrat 2 the natural subsoil was hit at a depth of 1.5m all over the quadrat. The natural layer in Quadrat 3 was reached at a depth 70cm in the eastern, 1.5m wide portion of the quadrat. The remaining part of the quadrat contained rich archaeological evidence up to a depth of 1.5m.

Debris of a domestic structure or activity area extending the full length of three quadrats were exposed at a depth of 1.5m at the excavation site. Traces of burning were clearly seen in a large area, up to 10m long. Carbonized wood, remains of tendirs and kilns, burnt clay, a small ceramic sherd and fragments of an iron knife and scraping tool were found within 25cm thick layer at a depth of 125-150cm. Some of the burnt wood pieces were over 1m long and 7-8cm in diameter. Presumably, the wood was used for the construction of this activity area and later fell down because of fire.

The exact size of this activity area or workshop could not be accurately measured as only one part of it fell within the excavation site. It was roughly quadrangular, about 9m long by 7m wide with an overall area of 50-55m². Post holes, 40cm deep and 15cm in diameter were exposed in the central part of the activity area.

Regarding means of production, implements and other material evidence, two kilns were uncovered at a depth of 80-85cm – Kiln 1 in the south facing section of the activity area and Kiln 2 against its western wall. The kilns seemed to have been constructed on relatively high ground to work more comfortably in a standing position.

Other means of production were tendirs two of which were uncovered at a depth of 1.3m. One of them was relatively large and had a diameter of 60cm, 4cm thick walls and a survived height of 35cm. A second tendir was 58cm in diameter, 5.5cm high and had 4cm thick walls.

A third tendir was located between the first two at a depth of 1.45cm in Quadrat 2. This tendir measured 45cm in mouth diameter, 63cm in body diameter, 75cm in height and had 4cm thick walls. The tendir was well preserved. It had an ash hole in its eastern side. The ash hole had a diameter of 15cm and pottery sherds were laid inside around its perimeter to prevent it from clogging. The ground on either side of the ash hole was deepened for 7-8cm so that northerly and southerly winds could freely blow through and the air easily fills the tendir to accelerate burning.

A pit was exposed at a depth of 1.4m approximately 80cm south of the tendir. It was 30cm deep and 50cm in diameter. Two human skulls were recovered from the pit. The lower jaws of both skulls were missing.

The east facing section of Quadrat 3 produced a hearth at a depth of 1.35m. It was 35cm in diameter and 12cm deep. The walls of the hearth bedder were plastered with a thin clay layer. The interior was oval. To the south of the hearth a storage pit was unearthed at a depth of 1.35cm. It had a diameter 45cm and was 40cm deep.

Remains of a fourth tendir were revealed 50cm to the south of the previous tendirs. Exposed at a depth of 1.5m it measured 47cm in diameter, 3.5cm in wall thickness and 26cm in survived height. There were parts of collapsed walls inside and around the tendir.

A post hole was detected at a depth of 1.5m in the central part of Quadrat 1. It was 25cm in diameter and 50cm deep. One more post hole was exposed at the same depth in Quadrat 3. It had a diameter of 25cm and was 65cm deep. The post holes were set directly against each other with a 6.5m distance between them. The above-mentioned structures and other features were located between these post holes which supports the views voiced above.

Five test quadrats were excavated at Excavation Site II. Only Quadrat IV contained features and artefacts (Photo 8). The quadrat was dug to a depth of 1.4m. Broken parts of glass vessels, bracelet remains, a metal nail and pottery sherds were contained in this quadrat. In addition debris of two tendirs were uncovered in this quadrat. One of these tendirs was exposed at a depth of 1.2m. It measured 48cm in diameter and 4cm in wall thickness. The survived height was up to 42cm. The other tendir was discovered at a depth of 1.4m. It was 45cm in diameter and 37cm high. The walls were 3.5cm thick. The tendirs stood 0.7m apart from each other. Their upper parts collapsed and fell inside and outside the tendir.

• *Description of Finds*

The assemblage of finds recovered from Fakhrali medieval settlement site includes pottery ware, stone tools, glass and metal objects.

Ceramics

The pottery ware found at Fakhrali settlement site are both glazed and unglazed vessels of different forms and functions. Their forms and decorations are indicative of the manufacturing technology as well as the needs and artistic taste of the then population. The pottery assemblage includes storage pots, vessels for liquids, salt-cellars, lamps, and other types of vessels for domestic purpose.

Cooking-pots and lids. Fragments of these were found in large quantities. They represent cooking-pots that had hook-like or ribbon-shaped handles or oval or triangular lug handles with a hole pierced in the middle (Figures 2.1, 3.3, 3.4).

Cooking-pot lids are shaped like disks with upcurving edges. They have round lugs in the middle for holding (Figures 4.1, 4.2, 4.3). All of them are plainly decorated. The patterns include pecks, parallel straight or wavy lines incised along the edges. There are also large lids used for covering jars and tendirs (Figure 4.11). These were found in considerable quantities at Fakhrali site.

Cooking-pot fragments represent vessels that vary greatly as to the form of their bodies and handles. Some of these have semi-globular bodies with thickened rims. Others are flat-based pots with globular bodies.

This type of cooking-pots were commonly used in South Caucasus. Such pots were found at archaeological sites in Ganja, Mingchevir, Ani, Dvin, Garni and Tbilisi. Considerable quantities of these were recovered from sites at Beylagan. Girag Kasaman settlement site also produced cooking-pots of this type.

Large quantities of different diameter lids were found at Fakhrali site. Salt-cellars were commonly used by people here. Some of them are glazed. However unglazed ones prevail.

Tableware. Piyalas, salt-cellars, jugs and milk jugs with tubular spouts can be placed among tableware (Figures 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.7, 2.8, 3.1, 3.2, 3.9, 3.12, 4.6, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9). Piyalas are deep-

sided and ornamented with incised strips, slanting pecks and moulded decorations. Salt-cellars are small wide-mouthed, flat-based piyala-shaped vessels with upright or profiled sides (Figure 2.7, 2.8). Similar salt-cellars were found at Beylagan and Ganja settlement sites.

Water vessels. Pots of this type used for storing water or other liquids include jugs and sahangs of different forms and sizes. These have flat bases and elongated bodies gently passing into narrow necks (Figures 2.4, 3.6). Aftafas – pots with straight spouts for washing – are another variety of these vessels (Figure 4.7).

Small jugs with long necks slightly flaring out toward the mouth. These have handles rising above the rim and are attached to the neck or widest part of the body. Pots of this variety were recovered from Beylagan sites. A separate group is formed of bardags with filters in the neck (Figure 4.9). The filters would have likely been meant to prevent insects from getting into water. Similar pots dating to not earlier than the 8th century were found at Gabala excavations. In Beylagan and Ganja such pots were in common use from the 11th century.

Jars. Mouth and other fragments of storage jars were found at Fakhrli site (Figure 3.8). These form part of large handleless vessels with rather small flat bases, short necks or without necks with shoulders immediately passing into mouths. Some of them are up to 1.5m high. Most of them are decorated with applied “twisted rope” moulded strips.

Oil lamps. Among the oil lamps recovered from Fakhrli site there are some with globular bodies, flat bases, narrow necks and wide pouring holes. They have hook-like handles and obtuse nozzles with holes pierced in their upper parts. Moulded and boat-shaped oil lamps are also found.

A ceramic oil-lamp was recovered from Quadrat 1. It is 5cm high and 4.5cm in mouth diameter. The fuel chamber is 7cm wide at the level of the ribbed strip on the body. The nozzle for fuel or a wick is attached to the fuel chamber. On the reverse side there is a 1.8cm wide ribbon handle. The handle attached by one end to the lug on the body and by the other end to the rim forms a loop. The inside of the fuel chamber is thinly coated in green glaze (Figure 9.13). The oil lamp was used as a lighting device and has analogues among artefacts recovered from archaeological sites in Gabala, Ganja, Beylagan and other locations.

A fragment of a pot with a sphero-conical body of a grey-greenish colour was found at Fakhrli site (Figure 2.9). These pots and their purpose are described in detail in G. M. Ahmadov’s book about 9th to 13th century unglazed pots of Orangala.

Different methods were employed in decoration of plain unglazed pottery ware: engraving one or more lines in the form of a sinuous ribbon, pecking (presumably with a straw) different size round and elongated dots that form a spike-shaped strip), applying moulded decorations, lug-shaped strips or thumbled horizontal strips (Figures 8.4, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8, 8.10, 8.13).

The percentage of glazed pottery ware is lower than that of unglazed ones. The study of the available fragments indicate the glazed pottery date to the 9th to 11th centuries. These pots are not perfect. Most of them are angobe-coated with over painted green or blue glaze. Several of the fragments have areas of iridescence obscuring the basic colour of the pot (Figures 8.3, 8.7, 8.12). The piyalas are fully covered with angobe. Therefore the ornamental fields painted in white angobe or manganese are brown (Figures 5, 6, 7).

Stone Artefacts

The number of stone artefacts recovered from Fakhrli site is small. These are represented by obsidian and grindstones. The grindstones are oval-shaped with one face rubbed away and hollowed because of long use. Only several of the obsidian flakes found are retouched. The

majority of them are tiny unworked pieces of obsidian (Figure 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.6, 9.7, 9.8, 9.9, 9.10, 9.11, 9.12).

Glass Artefacts

Glass artefacts recovered from the site are distinguished by their high quality. Glass samples include mouth and body fragments of thin-walled vessels and a few beads and bracelets. One of the fragments represents a small, thin-walled vessel made of clear glass. Another fragment found is part of the mouth of a bardag-type thin-walled vessel. One glass bead of a green colour was found at the excavation site. This oval shape bead has a through-hole in its centre. The diameter of the bead is 1.3cm with that of the hole being around 0.6cm (Figure 10.13).

Among glass items bracelets prevail both in terms of quality and quantity. As one of the commonly used items of jewellery these were frequently found in the course of excavations. According to the cross section they are divided into several types or groups. Fragments of bracelets of a round, oval, flat or twisted cross section were recovered from the site (Figure 10.17, 10.18, 10.19, 10.20, 10.21, 10.22, 10.23, 10.24, 10.25, 10.26, 10.27, 10.28, 10.29, 10.30, 10.31, 10.32). The bracelets are made of clear, opaque, green, blue, yellowish and black glass.

One of the fragments comes from a bracelet of an oval cross section. The item is made of translucent green glass and is decorated with twisted strands of molten glass. Another bracelet made of blue glass is ribbon-shaped and relatively large.

A fragment of a blue glass bracelet has a pattern made up of bulgy twists. Judging by the survived fragment this round cross sectional bracelet had a large diameter.

The number of bracelets of a flat or oval cross section is relatively small. Flat cross sectional, ribbon-shaped bracelets represented by several samples are made of blue glass. Those having oval cross sections are made of blue or sky-blue glass. A few fragments come from bracelets made of black or blue glass and are incrustated with white, yellow and red glass. Bracelets of round cross sections that have spiral patterns created by winding round molten strands of red glass were also frequently found. Most of them are made of black and blue glass. A fragment of a black glass bracelet is in the form of a thin twisted rope. The size of the fragment is 2.5cm in length and 0.6cm in diameter. It was found at a depth of 40cm.

A fragment of a cream-coloured transparent glass bracelet measures 7.8cm in diameter and 0.5cm in cross sectional diameter. It was exposed at a depth of 110cm.

A globular shape agate bead with a through-hole in the middle is white-pink and is 0.9cm in length. It was found at a depth of 40cm.

It should be noted that the good quality of fabrication of the bracelets is accounted for by the purity of glass they are made of. Glass bracelets predominate over other jewellery items recovered from Fakhrli site.

Metal Objects

Excavations produced a few iron and copper objects that include a sickle, dagger, ring (10.1), knives, nails, a coin and metal slag (Figure 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 10.7, 10.8).

The iron dagger was uncovered at a depth of 90cm. heavily corroded it was poorly preserved. The blade extends into a very small tang. The blade is 12cm long by 3.5cm wide. (?Not illus)

A knife recovered from the site was also heavily corroded. The tang of the knife is wide and short. Dimensions: 16cm long by 7.5cm wide. (?Not illus)

Another iron knife lifted was so heavily corroded that it came out in three separate parts which rendered measurements impossible. (?Not illus)

One of the knives found at the excavation site is particularly worthy of attention for its shape and fabrication technique. The blade and tang were both forged as one piece. The end of the tang is curved back to form a circle. The singled-edged blade is rather narrow (Figure 10.2).

A copper slag coin was found at a depth of 40cm at the excavation site. It is in a state of fair preservation that allows the drawing and legend it bears to be seen.

Bronze ring with a stamp-shaped stone. It has a round cross section and measures 2cm in diameter (Figure 10.1).

Other metal objects include four iron nails and a sickle. The sickle is poorly preserved because of corrosion. It came out in several separate pieces. The blade is approximately 25cm long by 3.5cm wide.

In addition large quantities of metal slag were found at the excavation site.

Bronze bracelets.

A fragment of a bronze bracelet was recorded at a depth of 1m. The fragment has a diameter of 5.5cm (the diameter of the intact bracelet would have likely been 5.7cm) and 0.4cm thick cross section. The inner face of this oval shape bracelet is flat. The ends are flattened as well. (?fig 10.7

A second bronze bracelet, 4-6cm in diameter, was uncovered at a depth of 60cm. The diameter of the cross section is 0.7cm. The bracelet is made of a piece of rod wound with bronze or copper wire. Two wires are rounded at one end to form a circle which supposedly symbolizes a snake head. The other end of the bracelet sharpens and thins towards the tip (Figure 10.8).

Bone Artefacts

A number of bone artefacts were found at the site.

One of them is a sharp-pointed object, thought to be a tool to have been used in crafts. The object has a polished surface. Dimensions: length – 5.5cm, diameter -1.8cm (Figure 10.16).

Biconical bone button is diameter 1.6cm, the height is 1.2cm. The diameter of the central hole is 0.5cm. It has three carved circles on the surface. There are seven smaller circles within each of these circles with a mark of a compass leg in their centres. The button is well polished (Figure 10.15).

Wheel-shaped bone button with an oval edge. It measures 1.8cm in diameter and 0.7cm in height. The diameter of the hole is 0.4cm. There is a pattern consisting of lines and circles carved over the edge of the button. The bone is well polished (Figure 10.12).

Animal Bone

A large number of animal bones were contained in the cultural layer. These were both cattle and small bovid bones with the former prevailing. The bones were largely those of domestic animals – cow, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig and horse. A few poultry bones were also found. Having been treated statistically and analytically, the bones were reburied at site.

V. Analytical Results

• *Interpretation of Excavation Results*

Excavations at the Fakhrali site provides evidence to suggest that this was a rural settlement dating to the 9th to 12th centuries. The nature of the cultural layer, the features exposed and artefacts recovered are indicative of a loose layout settlement covering a large area.

Features and artefacts suggest that although farming and animal husbandry were the leading areas of activities the local population leading a settled life were also to a certain extent engaged in various crafts. In animal husbandry cattle-breeding seemed to have prevailed. Kiln remains and other evidence show that handicraft trade was of local importance to satisfy the needs of villages in pottery and metalware. Wheel-thrown unglazed pottery wares were in common use for different purposes.

Based on the above-said some of the groups of painted pottery can be characterized. Angobe or manganese acid were mostly used and patterns under a lucent glaze acquired additional hues. It should be noted that except for a few hand-made unglazed pots the majority of pottery recovered from the Fakhrali site are wheel-thrown. A portion of the ceramic ware was produced locally.

A ceramic object exposed at a depth of 10cm stands apart from all the other finds from the complex. This is a fragment of a handle with applied moulded lugs. Painted in aquamarine glaze it is not characteristic for the period under question.

The range of pottery sherds from the site is indicative of the wide variety of pots used by the inhabitants of Fakhrali.

The large amount of various metal objects, as well as metal slag and waste present at the site suggests that blacksmithing had reached the highest point in its development.

Items of jewellery recovered from the site include glass and metal bracelets and beads. The predominance of glass artefacts shows that this craft was fairly advanced in the area.

As regards the remains of activity areas and other related structural evidence present at both Excavation Site I and Excavation Site II, they strongly imply that the site was a rural settlement.

The great number of kilns and tendirs enable certain views to be formed about the occupations and way of life of Fakhrali people.

As an example of a medieval settlement the Fakhrali archaeological monument contains evidence of highly developed culture and economy. Although the site consists of only one cultural layer, the lifespan of the settlement appears to have been long, perhaps several centuries in duration.

The strong influence of the 10th to 12th century Ganja handicraft school is clearly felt at the artefacts recovered from the site. Most likely a number of artefacts of delicate artistic design were not produced locally but imported from nearby Ganja by way of bartering.

The medieval Fakhrali settlement that obviously had strong cultural and economic relationships with the neighbouring areas might possibly have stagnated in the 13th century due to Mongol forays.

• *Dating*

Stratigraphic observations and comparative analysis of the archaeological material supply good evidence for the date and chronological range of the Fakhrali medieval settlement.

Some of the pottery ware could be dated to even 12th century. However the comparative study of the available material makes it possible to assert that use of the site began in the 9th century and went on until the 12th century. The pottery assemblage from the site is within the same chronological range already established for the pottery recovered from such sites as Beylagan (Orangala), Ganja, Gabala, Baku and Shamakhi.

The abundance of glazed ware from the Beylagan sites enabled Arthur Lee Jacobson to develop a classification which, as further work of archaeologists showed, can cover the glazed ceramic ware found at medieval sites elsewhere in Azerbaijan.

The glazed pottery fragments from Fakhrli can fall into the earlier categories of this classification scheme. This group is dated to the 9th to 11th centuries and represented by plain monochrome pots painted in blue and green glaze. Polychrome piyalas painted in white angobe and manganese and over painted in coloured glaze are also included into this group. This variety of glazed ceramic ware was discovered at the excavations in Baku and dated to the 8th to 10th centuries by V. N. Leviatov.

The earthenware revealed at Gabala sites was divided into four groups by I. A. Babayev. The Fakhrli material is in full accord with this classification.

The glazed pottery from Fakhrli settlement falls into Groups 1-3 of the Orangala glazed pottery classification by Arthur Lee Jacobson.

One group of glazed ware is encountered at all depths of the Fakhrli site which fact verifies the assertion that this is a one-layer settlement site with the lifespan between the 9th and 12th centuries. More advanced forms of glazed ceramics typical of the 12th to 14th centuries have not been found throughout the entire area of the settlement site.

Some of the ceramic sherds found at Fakhrli site form part of glazed pots with engravings. A round shape image picked out in white angobe is represented fairly enough in the earlier groups of Orangala pottery and this principle of composition that came into existence in the 9th century supposedly owes its origin to the Chinese glazed pottery of the Tang Period.

Unglazed pottery was represented at Fakhrli excavations in great variety of ceramic sherds. These came from jars, jugs, cooking-pots, narrow- and wide-necked pots, differently shaped handles and decorated lids. Some of the handles have triangular lugs with vertical eyelets. Cooking-pot handles are attached close to the mouths of the vessels and have very close affinities to the Orangala pots. Presumably these cooking-pots date from the 9th-12th centuries. One noteworthy find was a piyala with a tall base and oval shape mouth. By its form it resembles a piyala recovered from a meoth-sarmathian burial. Very likely this piyala has retained its ancient form.

As is known the forms, colours and sherds of unglazed pottery have a longer lifespan and its production technology lasts for a longer historical period. This sometimes poses a problem in dating. However there are forms of unglazed pottery which due to their specific features and characteristic elements can be dated with more precision within a definite historical period. Three fragments discovered in Quadrant IIB at Excavation Site I can serve as examples of such unglazed pottery vessels. These represent teapots or milk jugs with a filtered spout below the rim which were typical of the period before the 12th century. Examples found at the Shikhlar excavations indicate that similar pots but with a filtered spout modified into a short tubular one continued to be produced at later times. The earlier forms of these were found at the Yaloylutepe site and the

latest examples were excavated at the Khinisli early medieval site. In the developed Middle Ages the ordinary spout was transformed back into a filtered one.

The teapots and milk jugs from the Fakhrali site can be dated to before the 12th century. So, both glazed and unglazed pottery allow the Fakhrali settlement site to be dated to the pre-Mongol period, i.e. before the 12th century.

The entire complex revealed at Fakhrali allows the ceramic artefacts recovered from the settlement to be dated to the pre-Mongol period, 9th-11th centuries to the early 13th century. Medieval glazed pottery of beautiful artistic design typical of 12th to 13th century Azerbaijani cities cannot be found among the pottery assemblage from the complex.

The pottery ware from the Fakhrali site can be placed among the plain types of unglazed pottery characteristic of the 9th to 11th centuries.

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

The Fakhrali settlement site is similar in nature to Girag Kasaman I, Dashbulag and Hajialili III settlements excavated within the BTC and SCP construction corridor. When compared, the results of Fakhrali excavations do not differ greatly from the results of work at these sites. Each of these sites produced some data about different aspects of economic life of a medieval rural settlement.

However, in contrast to other sites excavations at the Fakhrali settlement revealed structures and other material evidence of development of crafts at this archaeological site. In this respect the exposed kilns, metal slag, burnt clay and other manufacturing waste are worthy of particular attention.

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

Large-scale excavations at early medieval sites and those dating to the 9th-12th centuries of the Middle Ages had been conducted in Azerbaijan prior to excavations within the BTC and SCP pipelines construction corridor. Dozens of monuments of these dates were studied by long-term excavations in Barda, Ganja, Baku, Shamakha, Beylagan, Shabran, Gabala and elsewhere. The results of this work were reflected in scientific and popular-scientific literature. All these sites were large settlements at those times. However, as has been stated above, rural type sites like Fakhrali were studied to a lesser degree in Azerbaijan. From this point of view the excavations carried out at the medieval Fakhrali Settlement assumes certain importance. It was these excavations that provided the opportunity to learn more about some aspects of the material culture of the western region of Azerbaijan in the 9th-12th centuries.

The study of this archaeological site allows determining the characteristic features of the 9th to 12th century rural settlements in the area. If we take into account that the problem of Azerbaijan medieval rural type settlements is one of the least studied in the country historiography then the excavation of Fakhrali Settlement could be said to be of great importance not only locally but on all-Azerbaijani scale.

VI. Illustrations



Photo 1 KP289 ExI remains of tendir KV?



Photo 2 KP289 ExI remains of tendir KV?



Photo 3 KP289 ExII



Photo 4 KP289 ExII Looking south



Photo 5 KP289 ExII Looking south west



Photo 6 KP 289 ExII looking north



Photo 7 KP 289 ExII looking east



Photo 8 KP289 ExII KVIV (or is it KV4?)

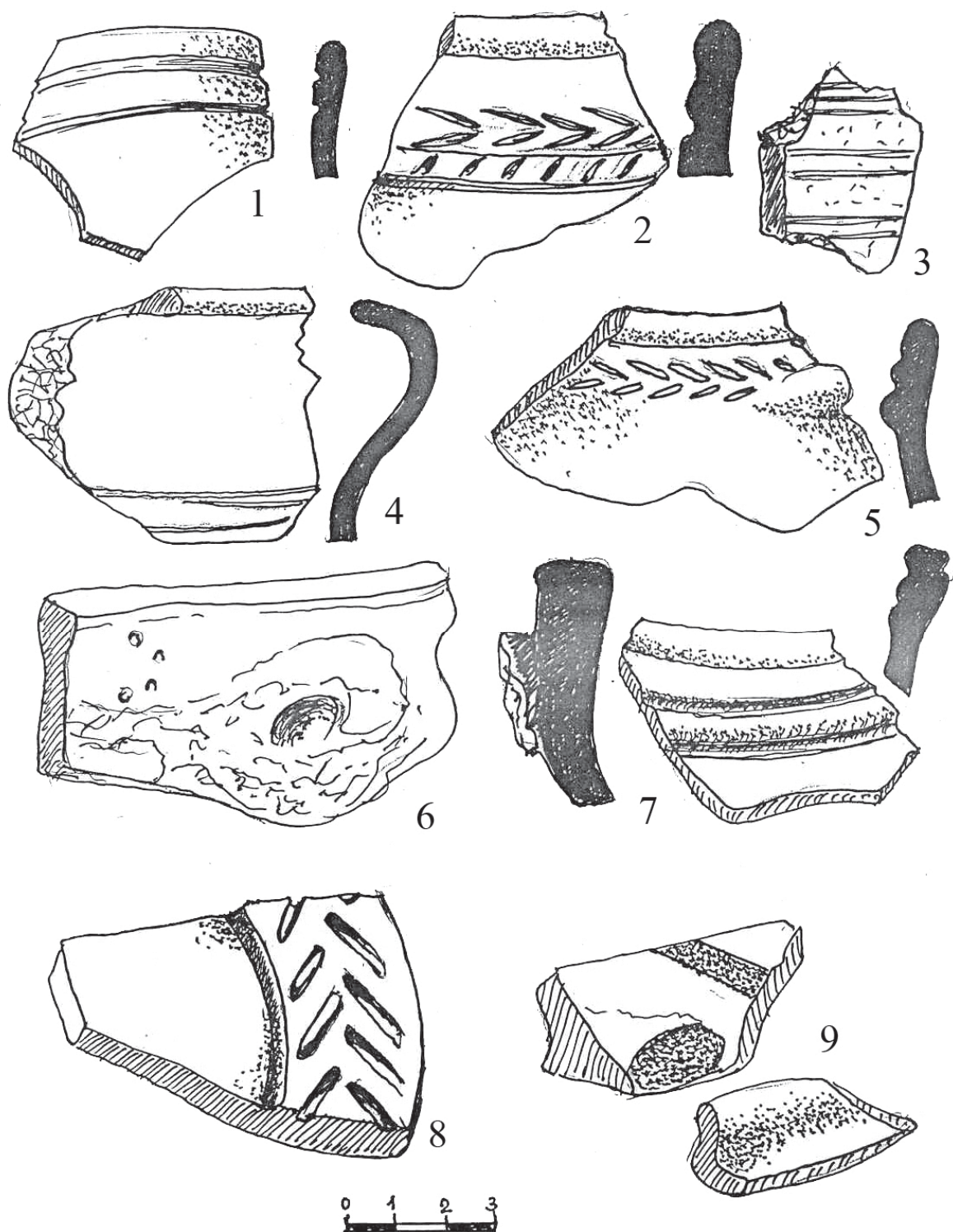


Figure 1 KP289 pottery

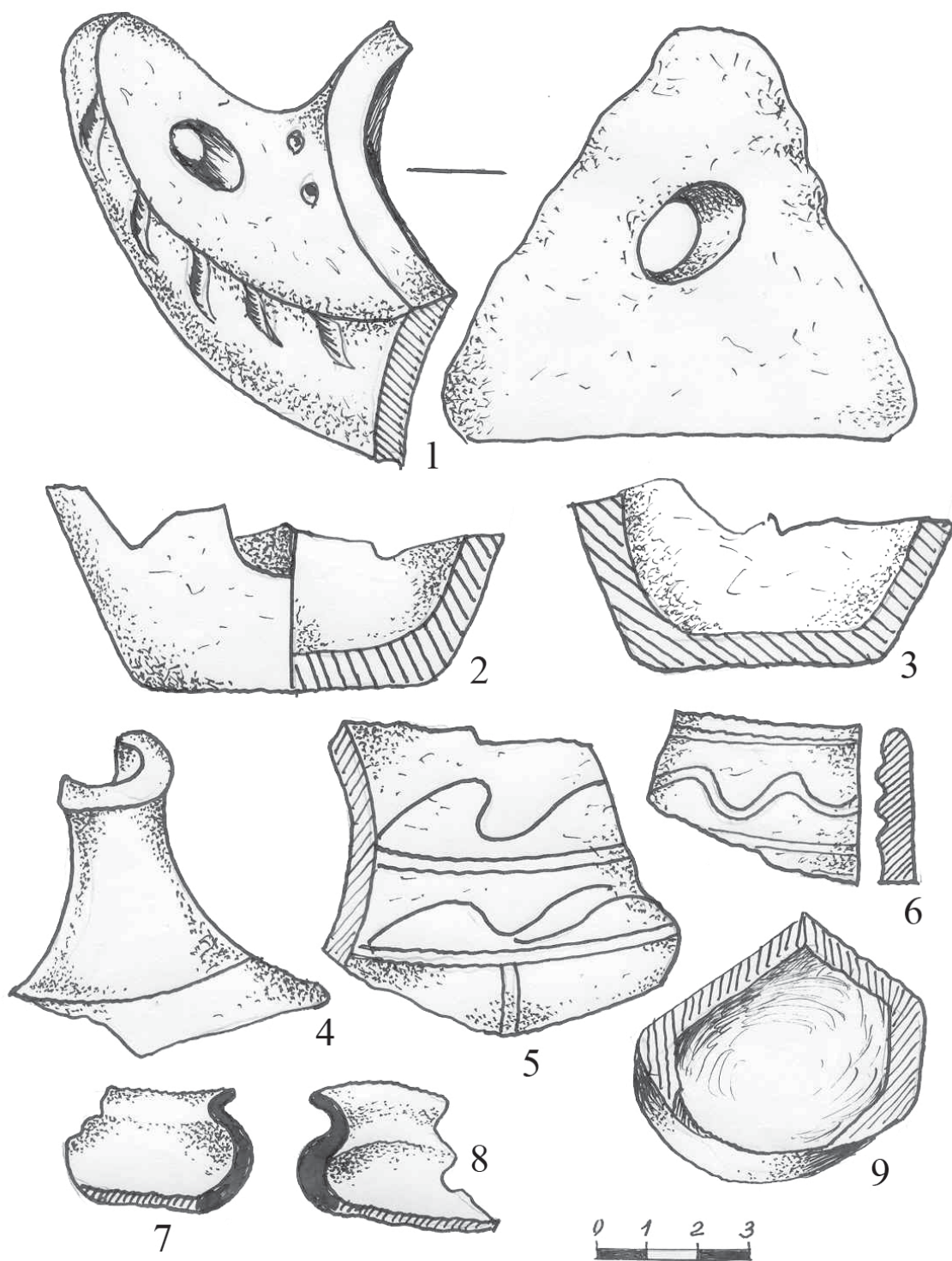


Figure 2 KP289 pottery

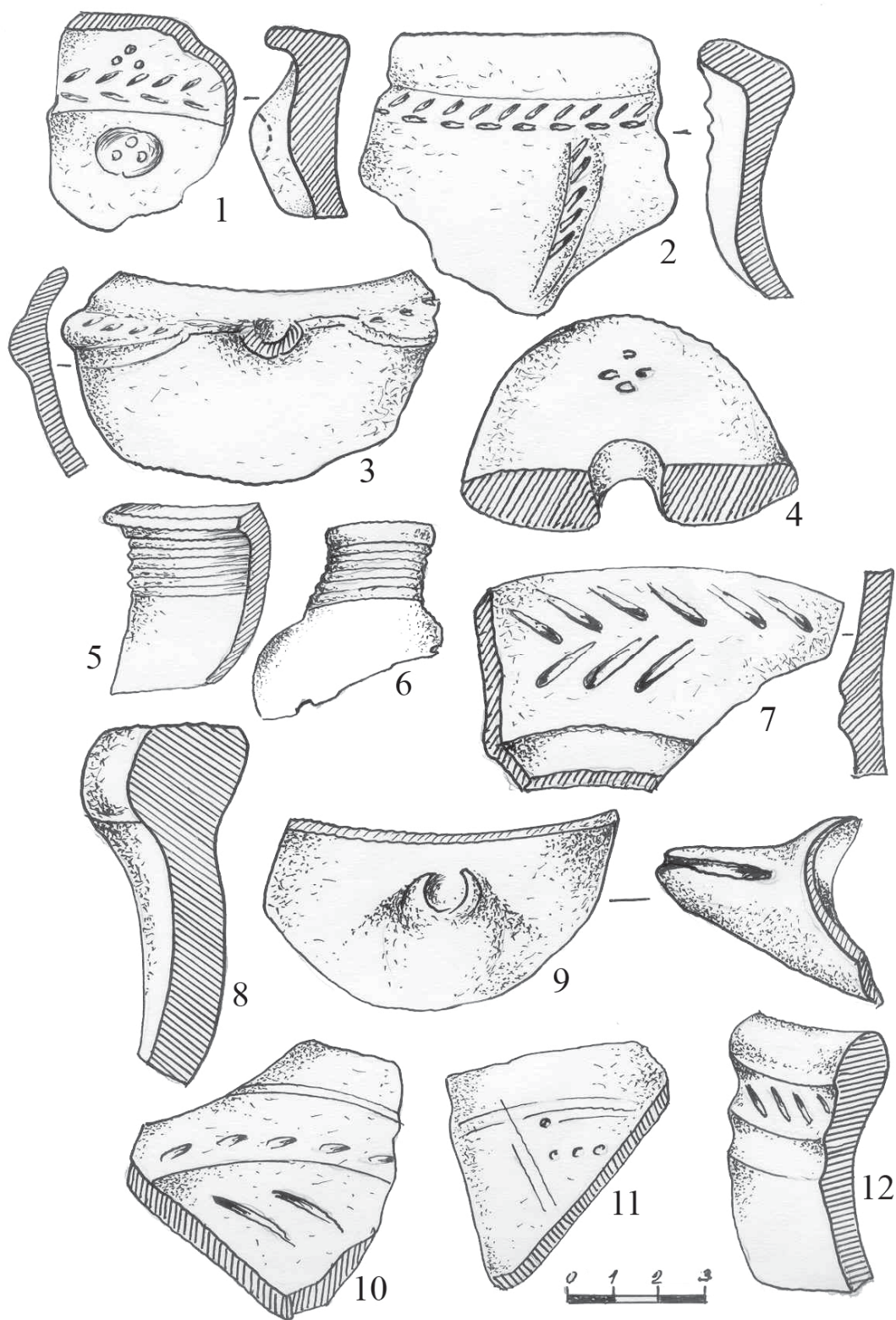


Figure 3 KP289 pottery

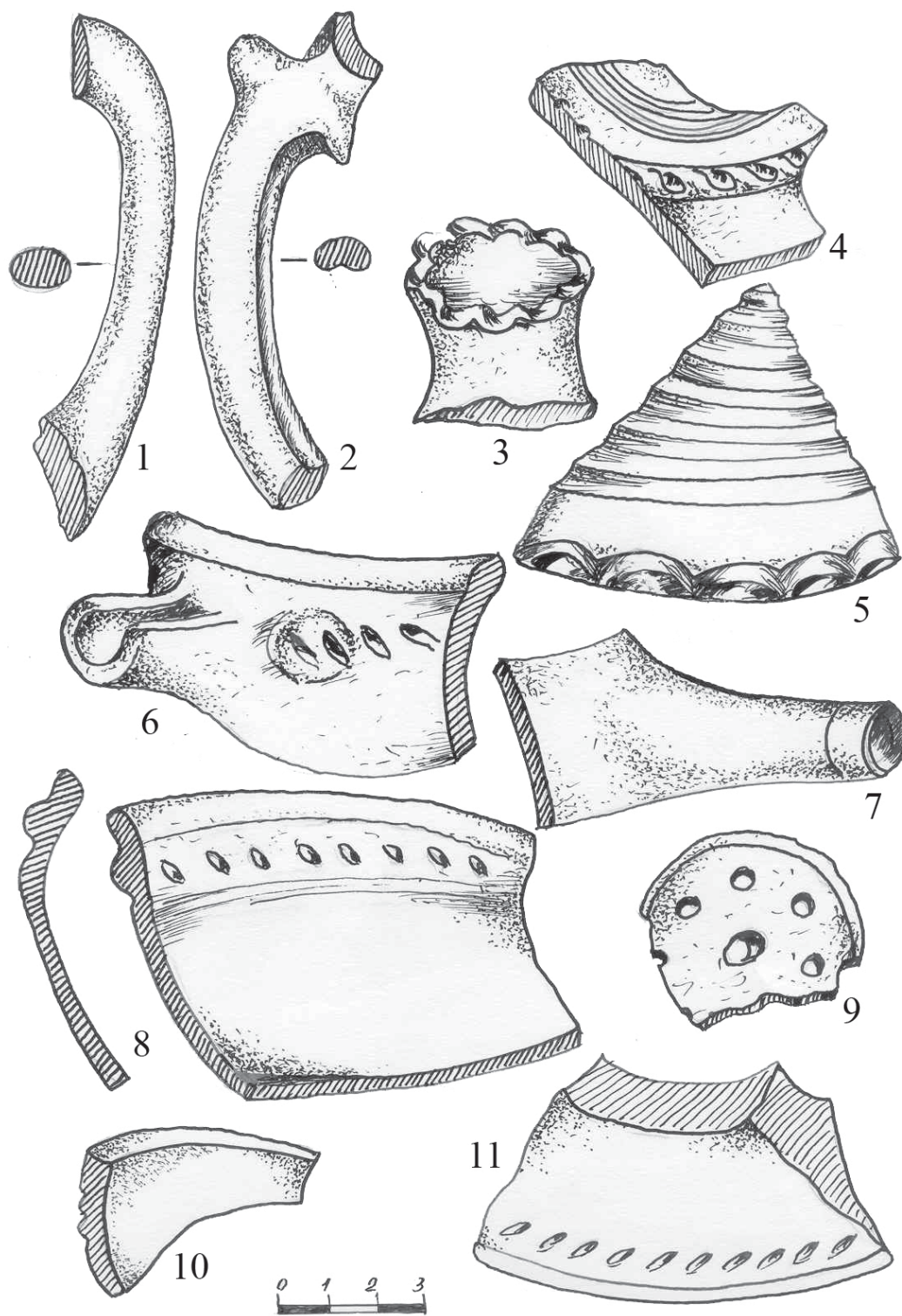


Figure 4 KP289 pottery



Figure 5 KP289 Glazed pottery

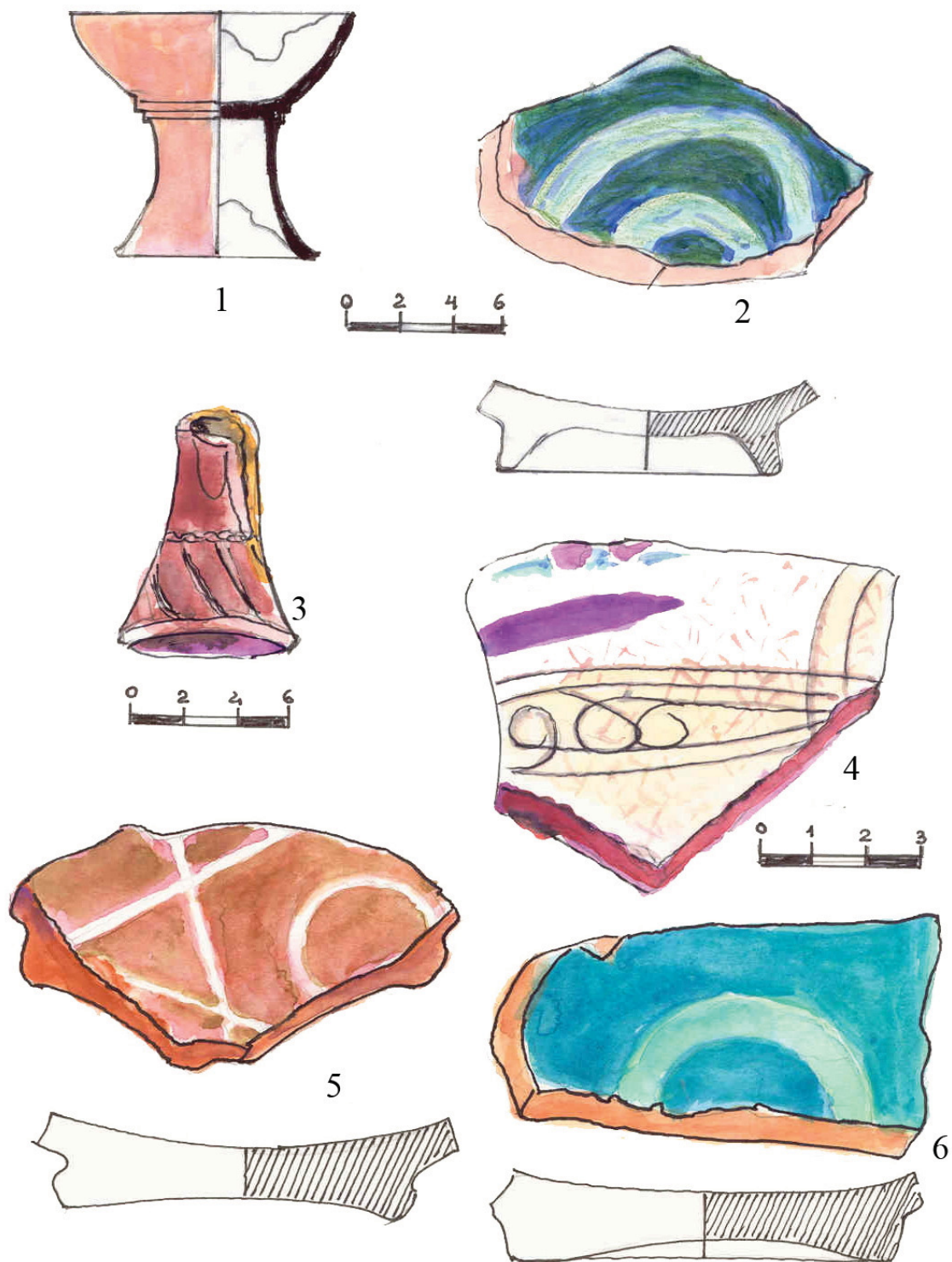


Figure 6 KP289 Glazed pottery

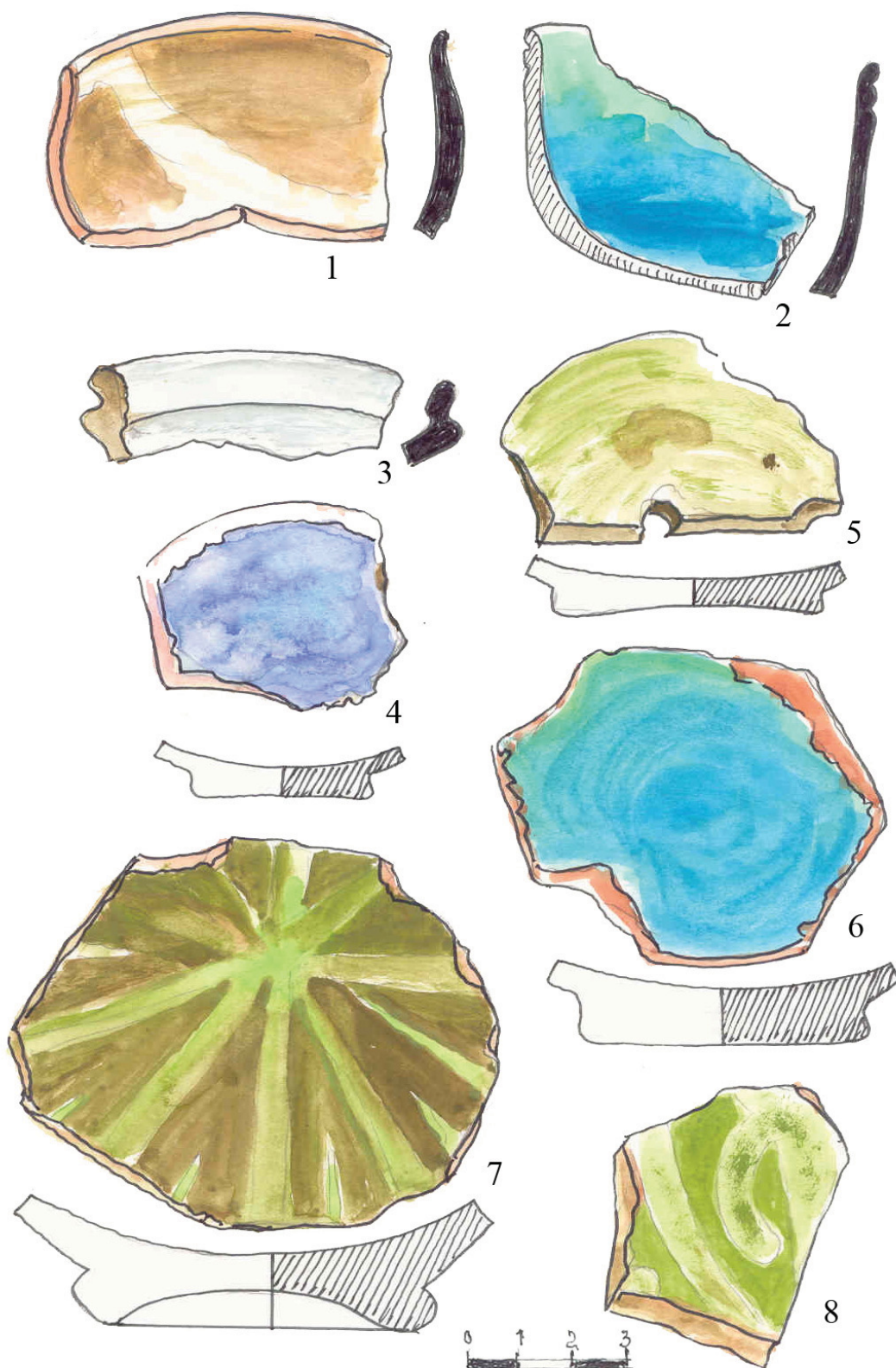


Figure 7 KP289 Glazed pottery

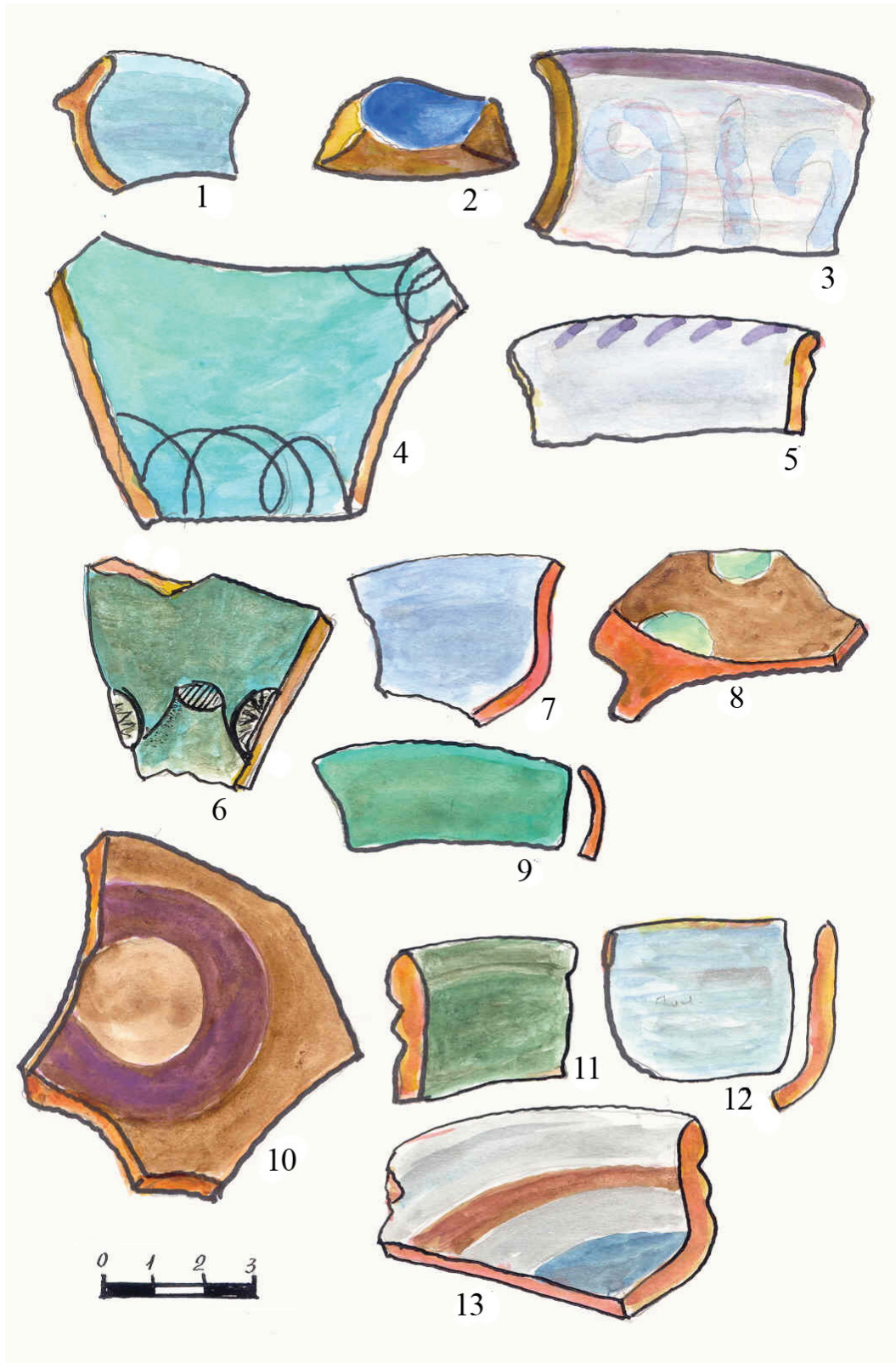


Figure 8 KP 289 Glazed pottery

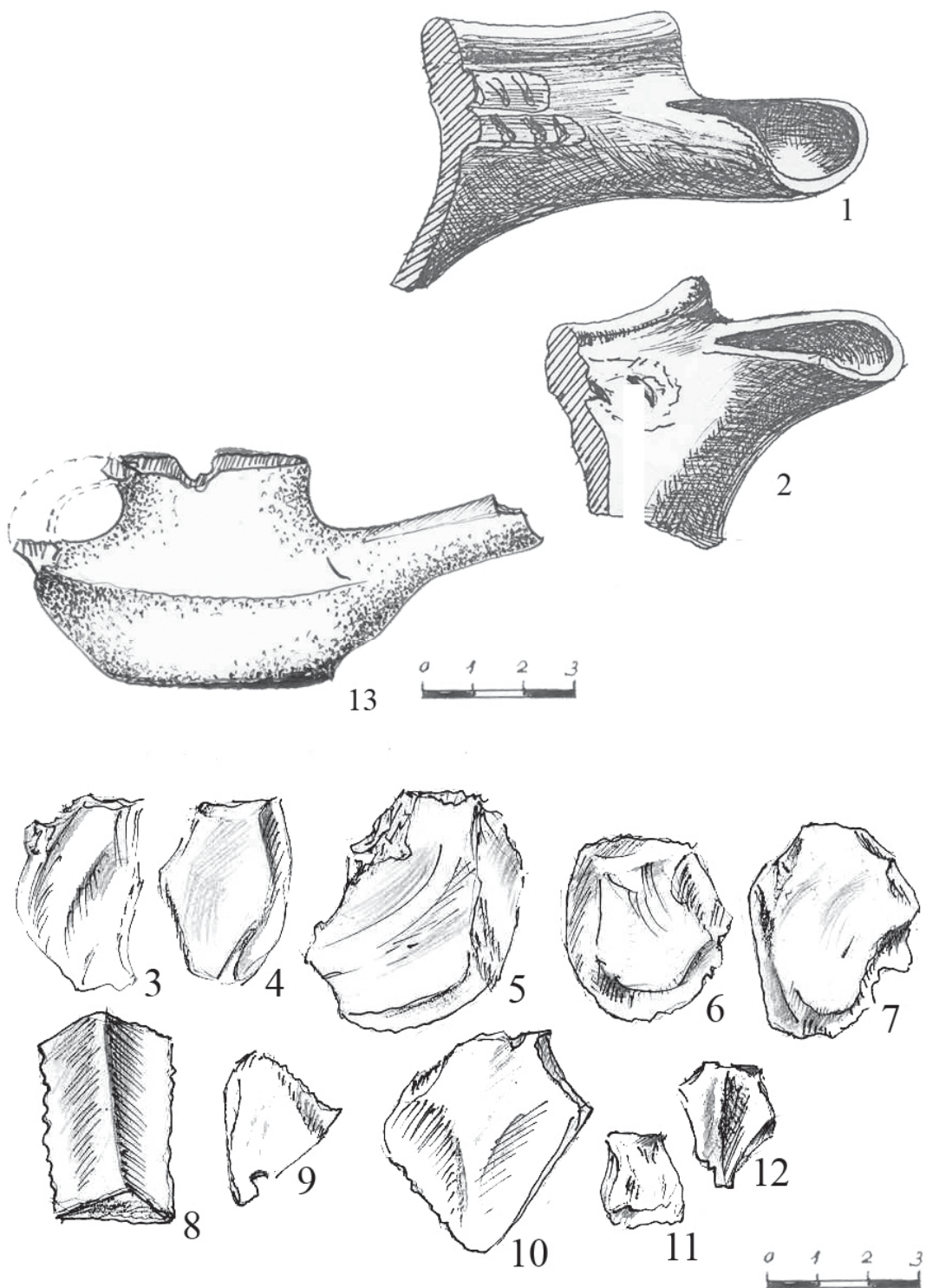


Figure 9 KP289 Pottery vessels and Obsidian objects

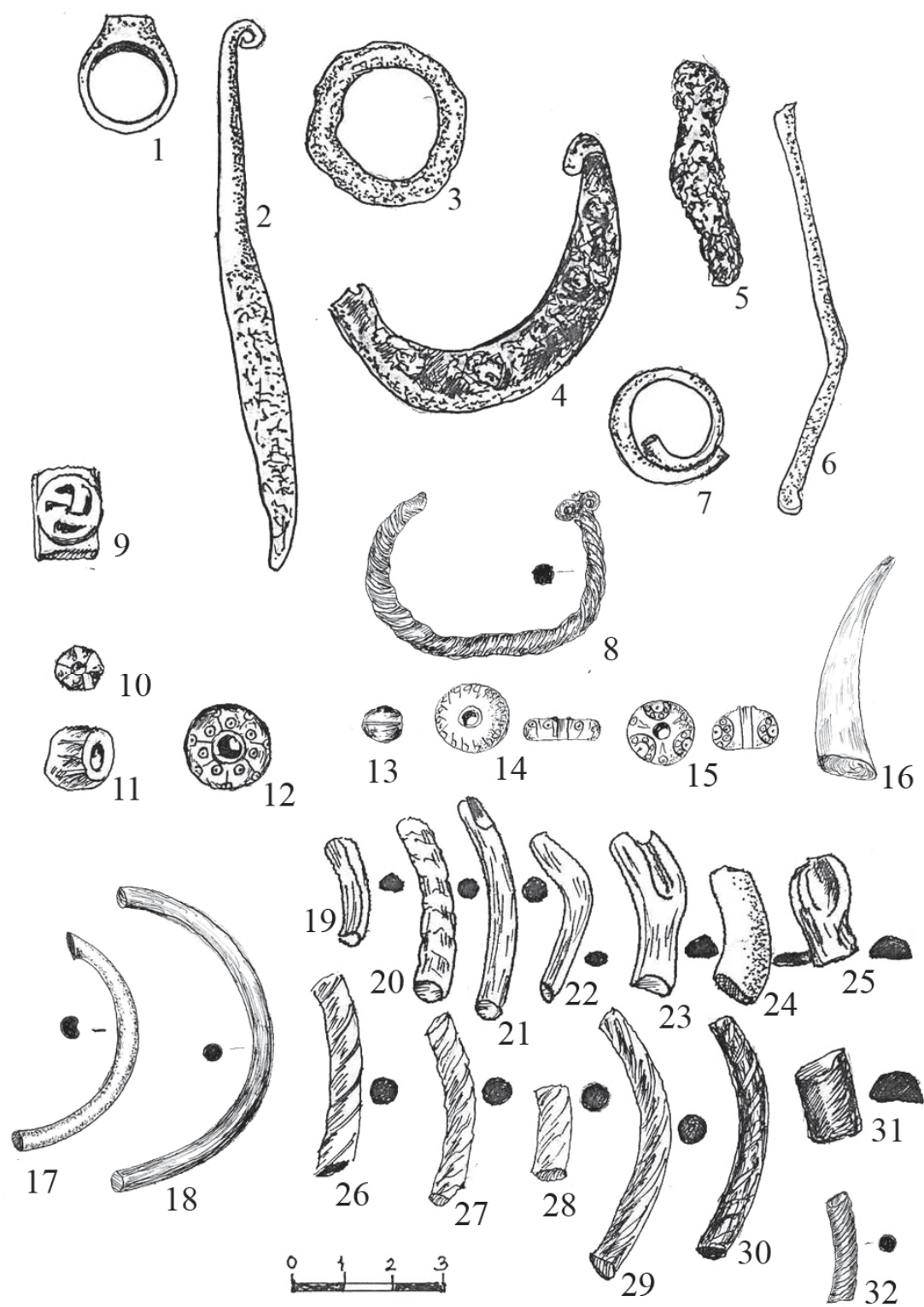


Figure 10KP289 Iron, Bronze, Bone and Glass objects

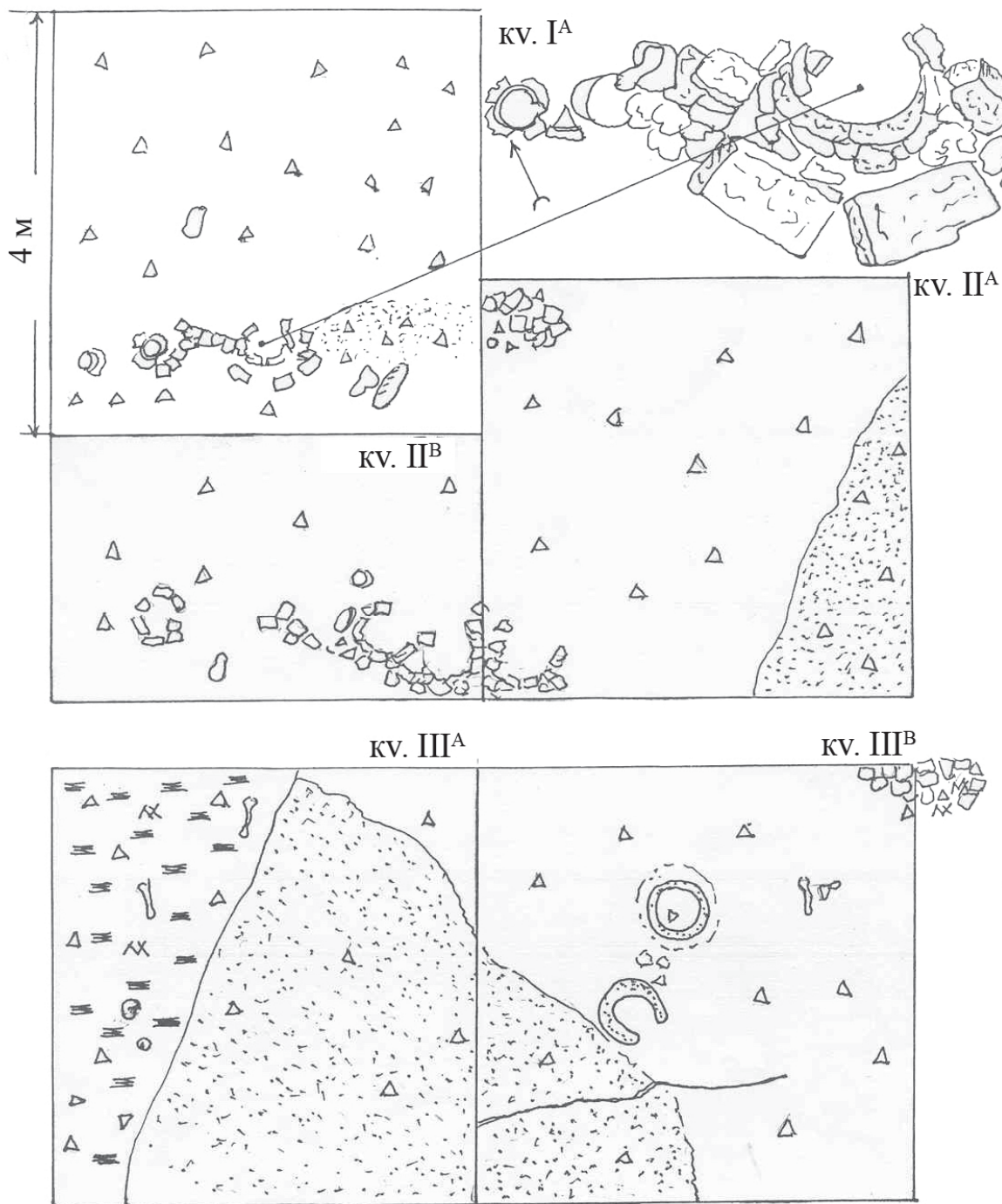
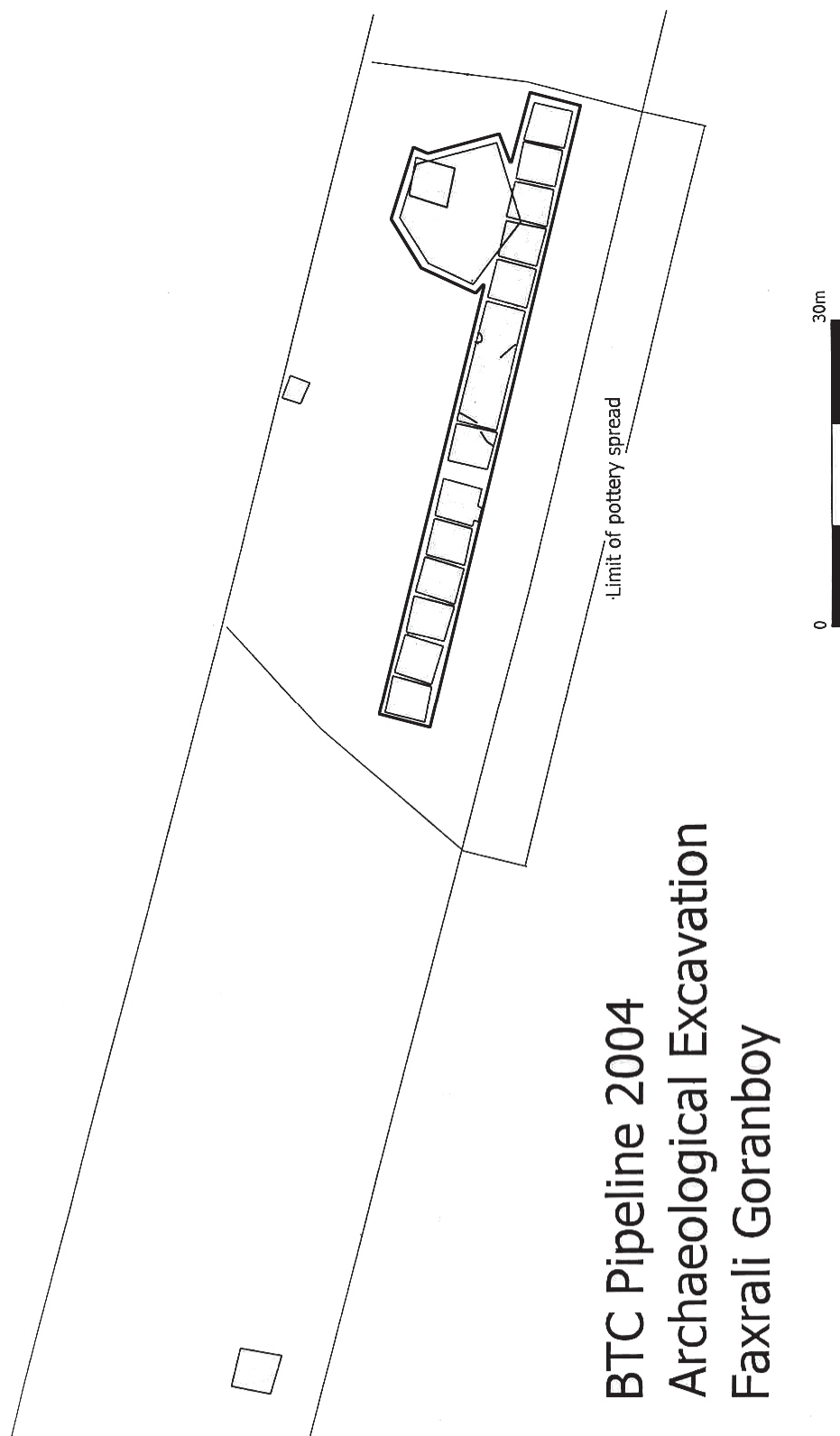
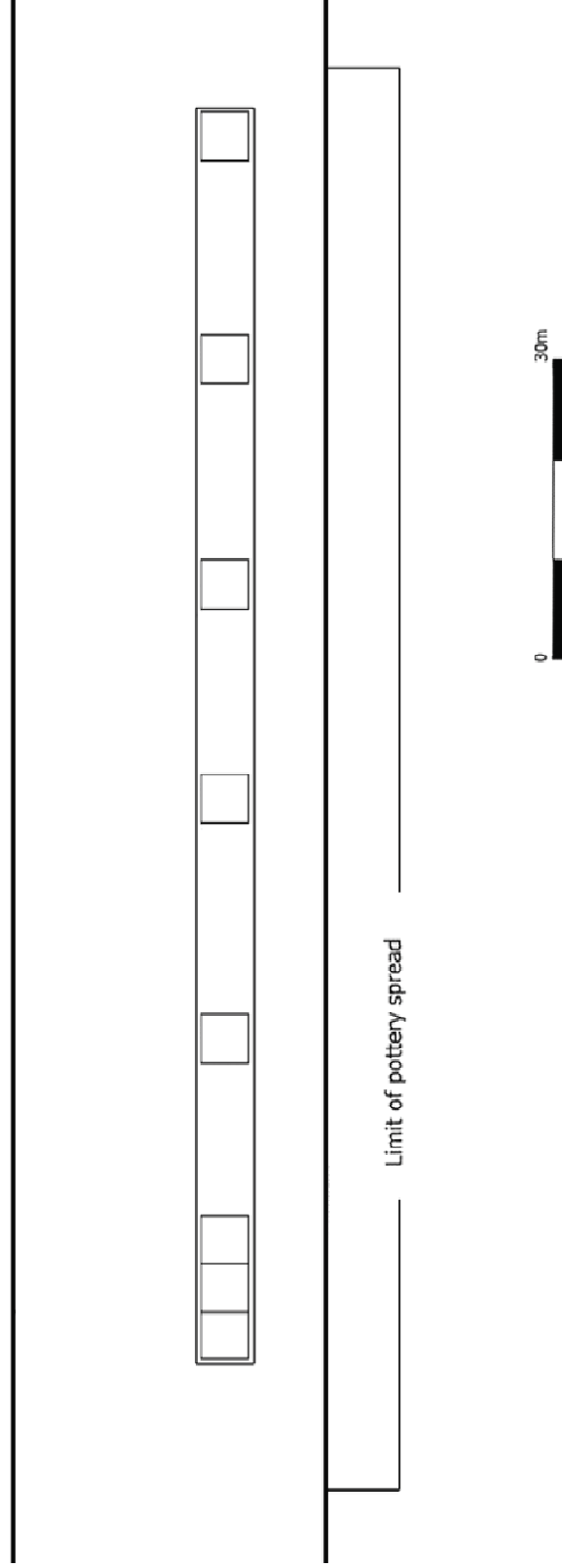


Figure 11



SCP 2005
Archaeological Excavation
Faxrali Goranboy



VII. Inventory of Artefacts

Excavation Site I

No.	KP	Type of site	Material	Find	Quadrat Number	Comment
1	289	settlement	ceramic	lid	1a	
2	289	settlement	ceramic	jar	1a	
3	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1a	
4	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1a	
5	289	settlement	ceramic	jar	1a	
6	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1a	
7	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1a	
8	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1a	
9	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1a	
10	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1a	
11	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1a	
12	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1a	
13	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1a	
14	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1a	
15	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1a	
16	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1a	
17	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1a	
18	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1a	
19	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1a	
20	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1a	
21	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2b	
22	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2b	
23	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
24	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
25	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
26	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
27	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
28	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
29	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
30	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
31	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
32	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
33	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
34	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
35	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
36	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
37	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
38	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	

39	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
40	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
41	289	settlement	ceramic	jar	2b	
42	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	2b	
43	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
44	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
45	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
46	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
47	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
48	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
49	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
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51	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
52	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
53	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
54	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
55	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
56	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
57	289	settlement	glass	vessel fragment	2b	
58	289	settlement	glass	bracelet	2b	
59	289	settlement	glass	bracelet	2b	
60	289	settlement	glass	vessel fragment	2b	
61	289	settlement	metal	artefact	2b	
62	289	settlement	obsidian	fragment	2b	
63	289	settlement	glass	bracelet	2b	
64	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2a	
65	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2a	
66	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2a	
67	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2a	
68	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2a	
69	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2a	
70	289	settlement	glass	bracelet	2a	
71	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2a	
72	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2d	
73	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2d	
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88	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2d	
89	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2d	
90	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2d	
91	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2d	
92	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2d	
93	289	settlement	stone	artefact	2d	
94	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2a	
95	289	settlement	ceramic	lid	2a	
96	289	settlement	ceramic	lid	2a	
97	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2a	
98	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2a	
99	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2a	
100	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2a	
101	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2a	
102	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2a	
103	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2a	
104	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	2a	
105	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2a	
106	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2a	
107	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2a	
108	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2a	
109	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2a	
110	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2a	
111	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	2a	
112	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2a	
113	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2a	
114	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	2a	
115	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2a	
116	289	settlement	ceramic	lid	2a	
117	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2a	
118	289	settlement	stone	artefact	2a	
119	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2a	
120	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	2a	
121	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2a	
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124	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2a	
125	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2a	
126	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2c	
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150	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1b	
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152	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1b	
153	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1b	
154	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1b	
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166	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1b	
167	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1b	
168	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1b	
169	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1b	
170	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1b	
171	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1b	
172	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1b	
173	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	1b	

174	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	1b	
175	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	1c	
176	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1c	
177	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	1c	
178	289	settlement	ceramic	lid	1c	
179	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1c	
180	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1c	
181	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1c	
182	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1c	
183	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1c	
184	289	settlement	ceramic	milk jug	1c	
185	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1c	
186	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1c	
187	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1c	
188	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1c	
189	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1c	
190	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1c	
191	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1c	
192	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1c	
193	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1c	
194	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	1c	
195	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	1c	
196	289	settlement	ceramic	tendir	1c	
197	289	settlement	ceramic	jar	1d	
198	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	1d	
199	289	settlement	ceramic	lid	1d	
200	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1d	
201	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1d	
202	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	1d	
203	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1d	
204	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1d	
205	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1d	
206	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1d	
207	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1d	
208	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1d	
209	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1d	
210	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1d	
211	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1d	
212	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	1d	
213	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1d	
214	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1d	
215	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1d	
216	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1d	
217	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1d	
218	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1d	

219	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1d	
220	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1d	
221	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1d	
222	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1d	
223	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1d	
224	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1d	
225	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1d	
226	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1d	
227	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1d	
228	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1e	
229	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1e	
230	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1e	
231	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1e	
232	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1e	
233	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1e	
234	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1e	
235	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1e	
236	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1e	
237	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1e	
238	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1e	
239	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	1e	
240	289	settlement	ceramic	bardag	1c	
241	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	1d	
242	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2a	
243	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	2a	
244	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2a	
245	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2a	
246	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2a	
247	289	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	2a	
248	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2a	
249	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2a	
250	289	settlement	metal	decoration	2d	
251	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2b	
252	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2b	
253	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
254	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
255	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
256	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
257	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
258	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
259	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
260	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2b	
261	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2b	
262	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
263	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	

264	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
265	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
266	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
267	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
268	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
269	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
270	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
271	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2b	
272	289	settlement	ceramic	jug	2c	
273	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2c	
274	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2c	
275	289	settlement	ceramic	lid	2c	
276	289	settlement	ceramic	plate	2c	
277	289	settlement	ceramic	plate	2c	
278	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2c	
279	289	settlement	ceramic	jug	2c	
280	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2d	
281	289	settlement	ceramic	jug	2d	
282	289	settlement	ceramic	jug	2d	
283	289	settlement	ceramic	plate	2d	
284	289	settlement	ceramic	plate	2d	
285	289	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	2d	
286	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	2d	
287	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2d	
288	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	3a	
289	289	settlement	ceramic	bardag	3a	
290	289	settlement	ceramic	jug	3a	
291	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	3a	
292	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3a	
293	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3a	
294	289	settlement	ceramic	plate	3a	
295	289	settlement	stone	tool	3a	
296	289	settlement	metal	decoration	3a	
297	289	settlement	ceramic	jug	3b	
298	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	3b	
299	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
300	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
301	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
302	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
303	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
304	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
305	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
306	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
307	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
308	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	

309	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
310	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
311	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
312	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
313	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
314	289	settlement	ceramic	bardag	4	
315	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
316	289	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
317	289	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
318	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	4	
319	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
320	289	settlement	ceramic	bardag	4	
321	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
322	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
323	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
324	289	settlement	ceramic	lid	4	
325	289	settlement	ceramic	artefact	4	
326	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	4	
327	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
328	289	settlement	ceramic	jar	4	
329	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
330	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
331	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
332	289	settlement	ceramic	jar	4	
333	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	4	
334	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	4	
335	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
336	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
337	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
338	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
339	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
340	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
341	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
342	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
343	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
344	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
345	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
346	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
347	289	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
348	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
349	289	settlement	ceramic	lid	4	
350	289	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	

Excavation Site II

No.	KP	Type of site	Material	Find	Quadrat Number	Comment
1	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
2	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
3	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
4	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
5	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
6	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
7	289	settlement	ceramic	bowl	1	
8	289	settlement	ceramic	plate	1	
9	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
10	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
11	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
12	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
13	289	settlement	ceramic	bowl	1	
14	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
15	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
16	289	settlement	ceramic	plate	1	
17	289	settlement	ceramic	plate	1	
18	289	settlement	ceramic	plate	1	
19	289	settlement	ceramic	plate	1	
20	289	settlement	ceramic	plate	1	
21	289	settlement	ceramic	bowl	1	
22	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
23	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
24	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
25	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
26	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
27	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
28	289	settlement	ceramic	bead	1	
29	289	settlement	glass	bracelet	1	
30	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2	
31	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2	
32	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
33	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
34	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
35	289	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	2	
36	289	settlement	ceramic	vase	2	
37	289	settlement	ceramic	spout	2	
38	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2	
39	289	settlement	ceramic	vase	2	
40	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	2	
41	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	

42	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
43	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
44	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
45	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
46	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
47	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
48	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
49	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2	
50	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2	
51	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2	
52	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2	
53	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2	
54	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
55	289	settlement	ceramic	bowl	2	
56	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
57	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	2	
58	289	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	2	
59	289	settlement	ceramic	bowl	2	
60	289	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	2	
61	289	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	2	
62	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
63	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
64	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
65	289	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	3	
66	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
67	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
68	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	3	
69	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	3	
70	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	3	
71	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	3	
72	289	settlement	ceramic	bowl	3	
73	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
74	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
75	289	settlement	ceramic	lid	3	
76	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
77	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
78	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
79	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
80	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
81	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
82	289	settlement	ceramic	bowl	1	
83	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
84	289	settlement	ceramic	platter	1	
85	289	settlement	ceramic	vase	1	

86	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
87	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
88	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
89	289	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	1	
90	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
91	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
92	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
93	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
94	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
95	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
96	289	settlement	ceramic	bowl	1	
97	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	1	
98	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	1	
99	289	settlement	ceramic	jar	2	
100	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	2	
101	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
102	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	2	
103	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
104	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
105	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
106	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2	
107	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
108	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
109	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
110	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	2	
111	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
112	289	settlement	ceramic	bowl	2	
113	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
114	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
115	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
116	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	3	
117	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
118	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
119	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
120	289	settlement	ceramic	kuza	3	
121	289	settlement	ceramic	kuza	3	
122	289	settlement	ceramic	kuza	3	
123	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
124	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	3	
125	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
126	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
127	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
128	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
129	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	1	

130	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	1	
131	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
132	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
133	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
134	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
135	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
136	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
137	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
138	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
139	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
140	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
141	289	settlement	ceramic	lid	1	
142	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
143	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
144	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
145	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
146	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
147	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
148	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	2	
149	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
150	289	settlement	ceramic	platter	2	
151	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
152	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	2	
153	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
154	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
155	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
156	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
157	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
158	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
159	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
160	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
161	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
162	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
163	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
164	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
165	289	settlement	ceramic	jar	1	
166	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
167	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
168	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
169	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
170	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
171	289	settlement	ceramic	lid	1	
172	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
173	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	

174	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
175	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	1	
176	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	1	
177	289	settlement	ceramic	kuza	2	
178	289	settlement	ceramic	kuza	2	
179	289	settlement	ceramic	figure	2	
180	289	settlement	glass	bracelet	2	
181	289	settlement	metal	artefact	2	
182	289	settlement	ceramic	kuza	2	
183	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2	
184	289	settlement	ceramic	vase	2	
185	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
186	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
187	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
188	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	2	
189	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
190	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
191	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
192	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	2	
193	289	settlement	ceramic	spout	2	
194	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
195	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
196	289	settlement	ceramic	vase	3	
197	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
198	289	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	3	
199	289	settlement	ceramic	spout	3	
200	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
201	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
202	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	1	
203	289	settlement	ceramic	platter	1	
204	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
205	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
206	289	settlement	ceramic	lid	1	
207	289	settlement	ceramic	spout	1	
208	289	settlement	ceramic	bowl	1	
209	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
210	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
211	289	settlement	ceramic	spout	1	
212	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
213	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
214	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
215	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
216	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
217	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	

218	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
219	289	settlement	ceramic	bowl	1	
220	289	settlement	ceramic	bowl	1	
221	289	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	1	
222	289	settlement	ceramic	spout	2	
223	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
224	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
225	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
226	289	settlement	ceramic	kuza	2	
227	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
228	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
229	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	2	
230	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
231	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2	
232	289	settlement	ceramic	bowl	2	
233	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
234	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
235	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
236	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
237	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
238	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
239	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
240	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
241	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	3	
242	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
243	289	settlement	metal	slab	3	
244	289	settlement	glass	bracelet	3	
245	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
246	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	1	
247	289	settlement	ceramic	bowl	1	
248	289	settlement	ceramic	dopu	1	
249	289	settlement	ceramic	spout	1	
250	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	1	
251	289	settlement	ceramic	platter	1	
252	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	1	
253	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
254	289	settlement	ceramic	bowl	1	
255	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
256	289	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	1	
257	289	settlement	ceramic	kuza	1	
258	289	settlement	bronze	bracelet	1	
259	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
260	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
261	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	

262	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
263	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
264	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
265	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
266	289	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	2	
267	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
268	289	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	2	
269	289	settlement	ceramic	bowl	2	
270	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
271	289	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	2	
272	289	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	2	
273	289	settlement	ceramic	jug	2	
274	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
275	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
276	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
277	289	settlement	ceramic	vase	3	
278	289	settlement	ceramic	jug	3	
279	289	settlement	ceramic	kuza	3	
280	289	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	3	
281	289	settlement	ceramic	kuza	3	
282	289	settlement	glass	bracelet	1	
283	289	settlement	ceramic	jug	1	
284	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
285	289	settlement	ceramic	jar	1	
286	289	settlement	ceramic	jar	1	
287	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
288	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	1	
289	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
290	289	settlement	ceramic	bowl	1	
291	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
292	289	settlement	ceramic	spout	1	
293	289	settlement	ceramic	lid	1	
294	289	settlement	ceramic	platter	1	
295	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
296	289	settlement	ceramic	jug	2	
297	289	settlement	ceramic	jar	2	
298	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
299	289	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	1	
300	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	1	
301	289	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	1	
302	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
303	289	settlement	ceramic	lamp	1	
304	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
305	289	settlement	ceramic	lid	2	

306	289	settlement	ceramic	spout	2	
307	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	2	
308	289	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	2	
309	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	2	
310	289	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	2	
311	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
312	289	settlement	ceramic	kuza	1	
313	289	settlement	glass	bracelet	2	
314	289	settlement	ceramic	səhəŋ	2	
315	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	2	
316	289	settlement	ceramic	plate	2	
317	289	settlement	ceramic	lid	2	
318	289	settlement	pasta	bead	2	
319	289	settlement	metal	knife	2	
320	289	settlement	metal	knife	2	
321	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2	
322	289	settlement	ceramic	platter	2	
323	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
324	289	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	2	
325	289	settlement	ceramic	vase	2	
326	289	settlement	ceramic	jug	1	
327	289	settlement	ceramic	jug	2	
328	289	settlement	ceramic	bardag	2	
329	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
330	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	3	
331	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
332	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
333	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
334	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
335	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
336	289	settlement	ceramic	dopu	3	
337	289	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	3	
338	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	3	
339	289	settlement	metal	slag	1	
340	289	settlement	metal	knife	1	
341	289	settlement	ceramic	salt-cellar	1	
342	289	settlement	ceramic	lid	1	
343	289	settlement	ceramic	platter	1	
344	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
345	289	settlement	ceramic	lamp	1	
346	289	settlement	metal	knife	3	
347	289	settlement	metal	nail	3	
348	289	settlement	metal	nail	3	
349	289	settlement	glass	bracelet	3	

350	289	settlement	glass	bracelet	3	
351	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
352	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
353	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
354	289	settlement	ceramic	jar	1	
355	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
356	289	settlement	ceramic	lid	3	
357	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
358	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
359	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
360	289	settlement	ceramic	vase	3	
361	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
362	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
363	289	settlement	glass	bracelet	3	
364	289	settlement	metal	knife	1	
365	289	settlement	ceramic	jug	2	
366	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2	
367	289	settlement	metal	chopper	2	
368	289	settlement	bone	button	2	
369	289	settlement	bone	button	2	
370	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
371	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
372	289	settlement	ceramic	handle	2	
373	289	settlement	glass	vessel fragment	2	
374	289	settlement	glass	bracelet	2	
375	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
376	289	settlement	stone	threshing tool	2	
377	289	settlement	ceramic	jar	2	
378	289	settlement	ceramic	platter	2	
379	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
380	289	settlement	metal	bracelet	2	
381	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
382	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
383	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
384	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
385	289	settlement	ceramic	platter	2	
386	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
387	289	settlement	ceramic	jar	2	
388	289	settlement	ceramic	jar	2	
389	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
390	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2	
391	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
392	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
393	289	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	

394	289	settlement	ceramic	jug	2	
395	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2	
396	289	settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2	