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**Long Report  
Excavations of Hajialili III Settlement  
KP 302 - BTC ROW**

**Baku – Azerbaijan - 2008**

## **ABSTRACT**

This Report gives an account of excavations carried out on a settlement site located at KP 302 of the BTC ROW, near Hajjalili village in Samux District. Work at the site called Hajjalili III Settlement was conducted in September 2005. In addition to depicting the course of excavations, the report provides a description of each archaeological feature and the artefacts discovered at the site. The excavations revealed remains of a workshop, storage pits, tendir debris, hearths and ash layers – valuable data about the economic and domestic activities of people once inhabiting this settlement site. The analysis of the available cultural material suggests that this was a medieval rural settlement dating to the 8<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup> centuries, A.D.

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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 programme consisted of five phases of which the first four phases constituted field investigations:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- ***Discovery of the Site***

Hajjalili III Settlement site at KP 302 of the BTC ROW was not discovered during Phase I or Phase II. The land where the site is located was used at that time as tillage and pasture. In addition the site could not be visually identified because the relief of the settlement site did not differ from that of the surrounding land. The site was discovered by the IoAE archaeology team following exposure of the cultural layer during trenching for the SCP pipeline, and on 1 August, 2005 was included in the list of sites to be excavated on the SCP side of the pipelines construction corridor.

Excavations at the site were carried out between 1 September and 10 September, 2005 with participation of Gahraman Agayev and Bakhtiyar Jalilov and were led by Tarikh Dostiyev and Arif Mammadov, all from the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography (IoAE), Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. Excavation work was monitored by the BTC archaeological representatives.

## **II. Field and Office Methods**

- ***Field Methods***

The purpose of the excavations at this site was to gather essential information about the characteristic features of Hajjalili III Settlement which was under threat of extensive damage in connection with the SCP pipeline construction.

The excavation work 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. A total of 250m<sup>2</sup> were excavated. Two excavation trenches, each measuring 125m<sup>2</sup>, were opened up - one in the central part of the site, the other at its north end (Photos 1-6). For ease of horizontal recording of cultural deposits and accurate drawing of features and artefacts to be exposed, the sections to be excavated were divided into 5m x 5m quadrats. To determine the stratigraphy of the cultural deposits excavation was carried out in spits. All the exposed features and artefacts discovered in the course of excavations were photographed, illustrated and recorded in a field diary, site plan and appropriate profiles. In addition to horizontal digging, stratification of cultural deposits was also based on the study of vertical profiles of excavation trenches. Prior to commencement of excavations, the structure of the surface soil layer was studied and relative heights in quadrats were measured. The reference point was identified and GPS was used for making plans and drawings, and establishing the coordinates of the site and its height above sea level. All the archaeological finds were field sorted to identify diagnostic material, washed and recorded in a field logbook with brief descriptions of their morphology.

- ***Office/Laboratory Methods***

After this initial treatment the finds were packed in boxes and taken to the BTC Ganja Guest House from where they were later delivered to the IoAE.

At a relevant department of the IoAE the finds were subjected to thorough processing after which each of them turned into a valuable source of information. At this stage the finds were systematized by being divided into categories, groups and types and their typological classification was made. Based on comparative analysis the function and chronological framework of each category and type were constructed. Stratigraphic evidence, drawing of each horizon of the cultural layer, as well as features exposed and artefacts recovered were analysed in correlation with each other. Photographs of artefacts were taken and drawings were made where relevant. Doctors of Historical Sciences Tarikh Dostiyev and Arif Mammadov, who led the excavations, prepared this Report which describes the course of excavations and contains the site plan and profiles, photographs and drawings of the excavation site and artefacts recovered. The Report also provides characteristics of the cultural layer and scientific 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.

### **III. Excavation Results**

- ***Site Description***

Hajjalili III Settlement site is situated on flat land, approximately 500-600m south-west of Hajjalili village, Samux District, on the right-hand side of the Samux - Hajjalili main road. The land around the site is predominantly used for arable farming. Approximately 2.5km south-west of the site there is a sparsely treed forest belt. Hajjalili I Settlement site of Albanian date is located 400-450m away from the site, on the right-hand side of the main road. The site is 215m above sea level at Pulkovo coordinates 8621173,4519548.

- ***Description of Cultural Layers***

Initial study of the cultural layer began with observation of the 80m long section of the SCP trench wall which exhibited cultural deposits exposed during pipeline trenching. It was established that the 25cm thick upper soil material was not rich in cultural deposits. The productive horizon of the cultural layer containing charcoal, ashy deposits, pottery sherds, animal and poultry bone started at 30cm depth and extended down to 1.2-1.3m. The remains of two tendirs, of a hearth and storage pit visible in the trench wall were thoroughly studied. The west wall of one of the tendirs had been cut away during trenching. It measured 41cm in bottom diameter, 43cm in maximum width and 32cm in minimum width. The preserved height of the wall was up to 40cm. The tendir wall, only 2-4cm thick, was very fragile. There were ash and charcoal deposits at the tendir bottom.

The other tendir had been truncated during trenching. It had a general barrel-shaped profile and measured 86cm in bottom diameter and 91cm in maximum width. The tendir wall, 3-4cm thick, had survived to a 28cm height. The interior of the feature had incised decoration applied with a comb-like tool.

The storage jar detected in the trench wall had a pear-shaped body tapering down towards the narrow and flat base. The pot tempered with sand was fired at a stable temperature to a dense fabric of a pink colour. Dimensions: survived height – 48cm, base diameter – 18cm, body diameter – 90cm, wall thickness – 2cm.

Visual survey of the trench wall made it possible to gather initial information on the cultural deposits of the settlement site.

### **Excavation Site I**

Site I was located at the west end of the settlement site (Photos 1, 2). The uppermost horizon of the cultural layer had been removed during topsoil stripping. The first spit of the cultural layer at Site I was characterised by yellow soil in Quadrat 1 and dark-grey, medium-hardness soil in other quadrats. It contained small quantities of pottery sherds and river-washed stones.

The second spit showed difference in the nature of the cultural layer and this was most vividly manifested in Quadrat 3. The soil in this quadrat was soft and black. A dense spread of burnt clay, fire-blackened soil, charcoal- and ash-rich ground was detected in the south facing section of Quadrat 2. Starting at 32cm depth the ground in Quadrat 4 became noticeably grey and soft and contained pottery sherds, animal bone, small pieces of charcoal and burnt chunks of clay. This quadrat produced also the remains of a tendir. The remains were largely represented by the base and the west wall portion of the feature termed as Tendir 1. Judging by the debris, the tendir's original diameter was up to 40-50cm. The second spit revealed also two shallow and narrow parallel ditches. They were 30-40cm wide and spaced at 40-50cm distance from each other. The ditch fill consisted of sedimentary dark soil. Found in the south facing section of the quadrat, was a hearth with a spread of pottery sherds around it.

A 12cm thick, north-south oriented sand layer was recorded in the third spit in Quadrat 2. No cultural deposits were contained in this layer. The cultural layer at the south-east end of the quadrat was characterized by soft and grey yellow soil. Quadrats 3 and 4 were distinguished by grey soil that contained large quantities of pottery sherds, animal bone and charcoal pieces. Occasional clusters of burnt clay chunks and river-washed stones were also noted in these quadrats. A roughly circular patch of white ashy soil was exposed in the south corner of Quadrat 3. This feature was up to 60cm in diameter and 27cm thick. 30cm west of this feature were the remains of a tendir exposed at 55cm depth.

Quadrat 4 produced the remains of Tendir 2. It measured 46-50cm in diameter, the walls had survived to a height of 32-43cm. The tendir had a dark silty fill mixed up with collapsed wall portions.

The tendir debris was also noticed in the wall of Quadrat 1. The remains of two more tendirs were exposed in this quadrat by the end of the excavations.

A patch of fire-blackened ground was exposed in the third spit on the north-west side of Quadrat 4. This measured 2.4m in length by 20-120cm in width and extended to a depth of 70 cm below the surface of subsoil. The major portion of this heat-affected ground remained beyond the edges of the excavation trench. Ash and charcoal deposits, burnt clay chunks and a small amount of broken pottery were recovered from within this layer. The remains of a broken storage jar were observed scattered 60cm north of this heat-affected ground. This portion of the site was thought to be some kind of activity area. The remains of another activity area, possibly a blacksmith workshop, were revealed in Quadrats 4 and 5 (See the Plan). The exposed workshop debris covered an area, 2.8m across and up to 5m long. The ground in the kiln area was compacted and plastered. Three layers of plaster could be identified. The kiln was roughly elliptic on plan and measured 33cm in length and 26cm in maximum width. The walls had preserved to 20cm height. The kiln remains were buried under a 25cm thick ash and charcoal layer that produced a large amount of metal slag (Photo 17).

The cultural layer in the third spit in Quadrat 3 was characterized by the presence of many dark ash deposit layers. Two tendirs, spaced 30cm from each other, were uncovered at 60cm depth in the north facing section of the quadrat. One of these – Tendir 4 had a mouth diameter of 41cm and base diameter of 51-52cm. The wall, 3-3.5cm thick had survived to a height of 46cm. The inner surface of the walls had an irregular sequence of incised double vertical lines. The tendir fill was dark soil material with a thin underlying ash layer rich in pottery sherds, small bovid and poultry bones. Tendir 5 with its western wall collapsed was oval on plan and measured 40cm in base diameter. The walls were 3cm thick and survived to a maximum height of 27cm. A patch of heat-affected charcoal- and ash-rich soil measuring 15cm in thickness was visible on the south of the tendirs. The south-east end of this layer contained a dense concentration of jug and sarnij sherds. A spread of ashy and charcoal-rich fire-blackened ground was detected and removed in the fourth spit in Quadrat 3. The natural soil on the south-west side of Quadrat 3 was reached at a depth of 70cm. The west end of this quadrat was characterized by yellow soil and produced a burial.

Five tendirs were unearthed in the fifth spit in Quadrat 3 (Photos 5, 6). Tendir 6 exposed at 83cm depth measured 43cm in base diameter and 30cm in mouth diameter. The walls were 4cm thick and survived to a height of 39cm. The inner surface of the walls was decorated with incised vertical lines. The tendir's ash-rich fill contained pottery sherds, animal and poultry bones. Tendir 7 was exposed at a depth of 87cm. The feature located to the south of Tendir 6 was 60cm in base diameter and 51cm in mouth diameter. The walls had survived to a height of 51cm. Within the tendir fill consisting of ash-rich fine soil were broken fragments of a glazed salt cellar, unglazed bardag and jug, animal and poultry bones. Tendir 8 was revealed at 91cm depth. It was small and measured 35cm in base diameter, 28cm in mouth diameter with the survived wall height of up to 31cm. The interior of the feature was decorated with incised slanting lines. The tendir contained fine, powdery fill. The remains of Tendir 9 were cleared in the west corner of Quadrat 3. The feature was exposed at a depth of 88cm and measured 51cm in base diameter with the walls survived to 18cm height. The tendir fill consisted of fine, powdery soil containing small broken wall pieces, pottery sherds, animal and poultry bones. Tendir 10 was found west of Tendir 8. It was represented by its preserved west wall and therefore did not yield measurements. Tendir 11 was located to the west of Tendir 7. It had a base diameter of 46cm and a mouth diameter of 33cm. The height of the preserved wall was up to 30cm. The tendir fill was ashy soil material

containing animal and poultry bones. A single sherd of a broken glazed piyala was recovered from this tendir.

Quadrat 3 was possibly an activity area accommodating a complex of tendirs. The remains of this complex covered an area, 5m long by 3.5m wide (See the Plan). The complex had an east-west alignment and partly extended into the north-west corner of Quadrat 2. It should be noted that excavation in the tendir complex revealed several layers of plaster and burnt clay in a depth range between 65cm and 90cm. Found in Quadrat 3 was the lower part of a cooking jug set deeply into the ground near Tendir 4 (Photo 7). Another feature recorded was a 30cm diameter post hole in the west facing section of Quadrat 3. The discovery of a post hole and charcoal pieces on the clay plastered floor surface suggested the tendir complex had possibly a wooden framework structure.

As stated above, the remains of two more tendirs were seen in the east wall of Quadrat 1. The excavation trench was extended and these two features were also studied. Tendir 12 was preserved partially with the portions of walls survived to a height of 23cm. Judging by the remains the tendir was 46cm in diameter. Tendir 13 was small and cut through Tendir 12.

The hearth exposed in the fifth spit in Quadrat 2 was worthy of attention because of a large jar disposed within its area (Photo 8).

Three storage pits were excavated in the fourth and fifth spits at Site I. Storage Pit 1 was exposed at 85cm depth in Quadrat 4. It was 132cm in diameter and 37cm deep. The pit had a fine ashy fill rich in pottery sherds and animal bone. In addition, the pit yielded a jug fragment (inv.178), sarnij fragment (inv.179), guvej fragment (inv.180), broken ceramic lid (inv.181), pottery piece bearing a potter's stamp (inv.182) and a glazed pottery sherd (inv.183).

Storage Pit 2 was revealed at 1m depth in Quadrat 3. It had a diameter of 66cm and a depth of 42cm. The pit fill was fine ash- and charcoal-rich soil material containing animal and poultry bone.

Storage Pit 3 was cleaned in Quadrat 5. Circular on plan, the feature was conical in profile with a diameter of 1.3m at the top and 1.9m at the bottom. The depth from the pit top to its bottom was 1.6m. The pit fill was soft soil material containing large quantities of burnt clay, kiln wall remains, pottery sherds, river stones and animal bone.

In the sixth spit cultural deposits were recorded only in Quadrat 3. It is interesting to note that while the cultural layer was 1.1m thick in Quadrat 3, its thickness in Quadrats 5 and 7 did not exceed 70-80cm.

## **Graves**

Two earth burials were recorded and unearthed at Site I. Grave 1 was excavated in Quadrat 5. The skeleton aligned northwest to southeast lay stretched in supine position on the grave floor. The legs were slightly flexed and the arms were folded across the belly. The skull was missing. There was a small dopu in the skull region (Photos 13, 14; Plate 8.2). The graves are believed to be in earlier in date than the rest of the settlement and likely to be of the Albanian period.

Grave 2 was exposed 115cm below the surface in Quadrat 2 (Photos 15, 16). The preservation of the skeleton's skull, ribs and arms was good. The pelvis and lower extremities had not survived. Only a small fragment of the lower limb was preserved. The arms of the skeleton were directed upward, towards its face. A copper alloy button was found in the belly region of the skeleton (Plate 14.6). The absence of the pelvis and lower limbs can possibly be accounted for by a tendir cut through the grave later. The grave appeared to suffer great damage in the Middle Ages, when a pit was dug to construct a tendir in this area. The dolcha discovered at a depth of 120cm in close

proximity to the tendir could be interpreted as one of the grave goods disposed near the legs of the deceased.

## **Excavation Site II**

The cultural layer at Site II was identical in nature to that at Site I. Excavations similarly produced the remains of a kiln, hearth, tendirs and storage pits (Photos 3, 4). The second and third spits in Quadrats 4 and 5 revealed a 1.77m wide ashy and charcoal-rich layer extending for a length of 3.1m along the excavation trench wall. Like at Site I the fourth and fifth spits at Site I revealed large quantities of tendir remains. A particularly dense concentration of tendir remains was recorded against the excavation trench wall in Quadrat 2. In order to fully expose this feature the quadrat was extended slightly outwardly. It was established that there was a group of seven tendirs in an area of approximately 5 square metres (Photos 9, 10). Three of these were adjacent to each other; the other three were cut through each other. Because of cutting through each other the latter three tendirs were missing their north walls. The remains of one more tendir were cleared near these tendirs.

The central and north parts of Quadrat 2 also produced the remains of a tendir. Three more tendir debris was discovered in Quadrat 3. The tendirs were irregularly circular on plan and conical in profile and had a fill of ashy soil containing pottery sherds, bovid and poultry bones (Photos 11, 12).

Quadrat 2 and 3 produced kiln and hearth remains. A large spread of metal slag around the kiln cleared in Quadrat 3 implied that this was a metal melt kiln.

Storage pits were discovered and cleared out in Quadrats 2 and 5. Quadrat 5 produced three storage pits. A portion of Storage Pit 1 extended beyond the west wall of the excavation trench. The pit was 90cm in diameter and had a fill of soft soil. Storage Pit 2 was exposed in the central part of the quadrat. It had a cylindrical shape and measured 80cm in diameter. Storage Pit 3 was detected in the north-east corner of Quadrat 5. It was distinguished from the other two by its large size. Its diameter was up to 1.7m. The two storage pits uncovered in Quadrat 2 were rather small.

### **• *Description of Finds***

The finds assemblage recovered from the site includes pottery ware, metal, glass and stone objects. Glazed and unglazed pottery samples form a greater proportion of finds. According to the purpose, unglazed pottery consists of table and kitchenware, vessels used for economic purposes and a single ceramic oil-lamp.

### **Storage jars**

76. Fragment of a storage jar with a flattened everted rim. There is no shoulder-to-neck transition, the rim is formed as a continuation of the shoulder (Plate 2).

95. Fragment of a storage jar with a cylindrical neck and flattened everted rim. The area below the rim is decorated with a snake-shaped applied moulded belt (Plate 2).

178. Fragment of a storage jar with a flattened everted rim and wide cylindrical neck extending into the shoulder by folding. The outer edge of the rim is decorated with slanting notches, the neck-to-body transition area is girded with an applied moulded belt (Plate 1.3).

206. Fragment of a thick-walled, wide-mouthed storage jar with an everted rim. The area below the rim bears thumb decoration (Plate 1.6).

207. Rim fragment of a coarse, sand-tempered pot. The piece is heavily sooted (Plate 1.5).

230. Fragment of a storage jar with a mouth directly passing into the shoulder. The area below the rim and the shoulder are girded with thumb decorations (Plate 1.2).

### **Sahangs**

223. Gutter-mouthed sahang fragment comprising mouth and handle and part of the broken shoulder. The handle connects the mouth and the shoulder. The neck-to-shoulder transition is banded with a rib. The shoulder is decorated with incised lines and applied moulded dots. The ear-shaped lugs attached to the rim at the wide section of the gutter-shaped mouth give the fragment a zoomorphic appearance (Plate 5.4).

### **Sarnijes**

88. Fragment of a funnel-mouthed sarnig with ribbon handles. The mouth directly passes into the shoulder. There is drop-shaped and dotted thumb decoration on the pot shoulder and handle (Plate 3).

96. Fragment of a wide-mouthed sarnij with an incurving rim and a ribbon-shaped handle attached to the rim and body. The handle is decorated with punched dots and notches (Plate 2).

179. Fragment of a sarnij with a flaring funnel-shaped mouth directly passing into the shoulder and a ribbon-shaped handle attached to the shoulder and body. The handle and shoulder have spike-shaped decoration (Plate 6).

### **Jugs**

80. Funnel-mouthed jug fragment comprising mouth and shoulder. The shoulder bears an applied moulded belt and notches. The surface is soot-covered.

84. Fragment of a small jug with a flaring funnel-shaped mouth directly passing into the shoulder. The shoulder is girded with an applied incised belt which in its turn is decorated with a row of notches.

92. Fragments of medium-sized jug with a flaring funnel-shaped mouth directly passing into the shoulder. The shoulder is girded with a row of oblique applied notches. The surface has traces of soot (Plate 2).

120. Fragment of a jug similar to that described above (84). The applied moulded belt on the shoulder is decorated with notched spike-shaped patterns.

127. Fragment of a small globular-bodied jug with a flaring funnel-shaped mouth. The body has vertically applied moulded decoration; the shoulder has a pattern applied with a toothed tool. The surface is soot covered.

130. Fragment of a small jug with a low, cylindrical neck, everted rim and slanting shoulder.

134. Fragment of a small jug-type pot tempered with sand and moderately fired to a brown surface. The pot has a biconical body, wide neck and flaring mouth. The body with two applied moulded lugs has incised and notched decoration (Plate 3).

173. Fragment of a jug with a slightly flaring rim, wide, cylindrical neck and slanting shoulder. Faintest traces of red paint are visible on the neck (Plate 4).

### **Bardags**

5. Fragment of a milk jug-shaped bardag with a gutter-shaped mouth. The upper end of the handle is attached to the rim. The pot was fired at an unstable temperature to a dense fabric and pink surface. Grey coloured clay is clearly seen at the break (Plate 2).

36. Rim fragment of a similar type of bardag moderately fired to a light brown surface.

87. Body and base fragment of a bardag. The pot has a red paint line around the body tapering down to the flat base.

93. Fragment of a large bardag with a cylindrical neck and ribbon-shaped handle the upper end of which is attached to the rim (Plate 2).

113. Small, narrow-necked bardag with a pear-shaped body tapering down to the flat, disk-shaped base. The neck and handle are missing (Plate 4).

121. Fragment of a bardag with a body tapering down to the flat base. Moderately fired.

129. Fragment of a narrow-necked bardag with incised decoration on the shoulder.

135. Bardag with an oblong-globular body, narrow, tubular neck and footed base. The handle and upper section of the neck are broken away. Judging by the break the handle had a triangular cross section. A single bulgy rib runs around the neck; the shoulder carries traces of polishing (Plate 4).

205. Fragment of a well fired bardag or jug (Plate 5.3).

### **Guvejes (cooking-pots)**

32. Fragment of a guvej with an upright mouth, depressed shoulder and a bow-shaped handle attached to the shoulder. The fabric is dense; the colour is pink. In the central part of the handle there is punched decoration consisting of a central cavity and pairs of punched dots around it.

108. Fragment of a cooking-pot with triangle-shaped handles (Plate 5.3). 5.3 is the base of something do they mean 5.2?

180. Fragment of a globular body guvej with a flaring, funnel-shaped mouth and triangularly-shaped handle vertically attached to the shoulder. The shoulder is decorated with an applied moulded strip and spike-shaped patterns slightly above it. The surface is covered with soot (Plate 6).

197. Fragment of a cooking-pot with a straight mouth, wide neck and slanting shoulder. The shoulder bears thumb decoration (Plate 5.7).

### **Lids**

23. Half of a disk-shaped lid moderately fired to a dense fabric and pinkish surface. The lid edge has ribs applied by thumbing and concentric grooves on the surface (Plate 6).

33. Fragment of a disk-shaped lid with an ornamental band in relief and decoration formed by a set of notches. The lower face is soot covered.

34. Fragment of a similarly-shaped lid with a band decorated with notches.

75. Disk-shaped lid with a ribbed edge. The ribs were formed by folding the lid edge. There are grooves and dotted patterns randomly applied to the surface.

91. Fragment of a domelike lid with a mushroom-shaped knob. Poorly fired to a porous fabric of a brown colour (Plate 2).

126. Fragment of a disk-shaped lid with notched decoration formed by two rows of short oblique lines running around the outer portion of the upper face and a series of small diameter deep holes between these rows. The holes are spaced at 2- 2.2cm from one another. The pot is moderately fired to a red-pinkish surface (Plate 6).

181. Fragment of a disk-shaped lid with a slightly raised band decorated with a spike-shaped notched ornament (Plate 4).

### **Bowls and platters**

6. Fragment of a bowl-type pot with a rim getting thinner towards its external edge. Tempered with sand, the pot was fired to a dense fabric and brown surface.

94. Fragment of a platter with a wide, semi-globular body and everted rim. Well fired to a dense fabric and pink surface (Plate 2).

125. Fragment of a platter with a flattened flaring rim and body tapering down to the base. The outer surface is decorated with a single wavy line applied on the ornamental belt.

### **Lamps**

78. Spout fragment of an unglazed ceramic lamp with a trace of soot on the narrow end (Plate 3).

182. Fragment of a thick-walled, poorly fired pot with stamped decoration (Plate 3).

### **Painted pots**

85. Fragment of a red painted pot. The surface is well polished and has combed decoration and applied moulded lugs (Plate 3).

116. Fragment of a bardag with a cylindrical neck bending outward as it passes into the shoulder. There is a row of pressed in holes around the upper part of the shoulder; the body is decorated with a single incised line. The neck and shoulder are painted in red (Plate 4).

147. Fragment of a red painted sahang-type pot.

229. Fish-shaped handle of a painted pot. The fragment is worth special consideration. It looks as if the fish tail bends and forms a hook-like handle. The incised decoration of the surface imitates fish scales. The hole drilled at the handle end resembles a fish eye. The handle comes from a pot well fired to a dense fabric and pinkish surface. The surface is painted in red (Plate 7.6).

### **Glazed pottery**

1. Fragment of a glazed bowl. The interior of the pot has decoration applied with manganese and overpainted with glaze (Plate 9).

3. Fragment of a dish or bowl with an incurving mouth and body tapering down to the base. The interior is coated with angobe and has decorative strips applied with manganese and overcoated with glaze (Plate 9).
4. Rim fragment of a dish or bowl decorated with manganese strips and coated with glaze. There is a pair of repair holes below the rim (Plate 9).
7. Fragment of a salt cellar having a disk-shaped base. The interior is decorated in green and coated with angobe (Plate 9).
8. Rim fragment of a dish or piyala painted light green (Plate 9).
9. Rim fragment of a dish-type pot. The interior is decorated with manganese and coated with glaze.
24. Fragment of a thin-walled, glazed piyala-type pot.
25. Fragment of a salt cellar. The interior and portion of the exterior surface are coated with green glaze.
28. Fragment of a dish with a straight mouth and body tapering down to the base. The outer surface has three parallel notched lines. The interior has incised decoration made up of thin lines and enlivened with manganese stains. A set of lines applied with manganese runs around the upper section of the interior. The pot is coated with colourless glaze.
29. Fragment of a bowl decorated with a net-shaped ornament formed by thin incised lines. The surface is decorated with sporadic spots applied with manganese and copper oxide and overcoated with yellow glaze.
30. Fragment of a glazed oil-lamp with a circular body, stout wide neck and straight mouth. The interior is covered with green glaze (Plate 10).
31. Rim fragment of a plate or bowl. The interior is decorated with thin spiral incised lines, enlivened with green stains and overcoated with light yellow glaze (Plate 11).
35. Fragment of a thin-walled bowl decorated with thin spiral incised lines and overcoated with light yellow glaze (Plate 11).
37. Fragment of a bowl-type pot with a foot-ring. The interior is decorated with green strips in green and coated with colourless glaze (Plate 11).
41. Base fragment of a piyala-type pot coated with green glaze.
54. Base fragment of a pot coated with yellow glaze.
60. Fragment of a salt cellar with an outcurving rim coated with green glaze.
72. Fragment of a squat dish with a foot-ring. The inner surface is coated with manganese and copper oxide and overcoated with glaze. There is a repair hole in the pot wall (Plate 11).
73. Fragment of a plate or bowl with a foot-ring. The inner surface is coated with angobe and green glaze. Angobe and green glaze coating has come off in places (Plate 10).
74. Base fragment of a bowl-type vessel coated with green glaze (Plate 10).
77. Fragment of a pot with a foot-ring. The inner surface decorated with thin incised lines and manganese stains is coated with glaze.
78. Rim fragment of a bowl or piyala coated with green glaze (Plate 10).
81. Squat, straight-walled salt cellar with a disk-shaped base. Part of the body is missing. The interior is coated with light green glaze (Plate 11).
82. Fragment of a flat-based salt cellar with a saucer-shaped body and wide, thickening mouth. The pot is coated with green glaze (Plate 10).
83. Fragment of a squat straight-mouthed bowl with a body tapering down to the base. The outer surface has notched decoration. The inner surface is decorated with a horizontal angobe strip and criss-crossing manganese strip overcoated with colourless glaze (Plate 11).
86. Fragment of a dish-type pot. The interior is decorated with a geometric pattern applied with manganese and copper oxide (green) and coated with colourless glaze. Glaze has come off in places (Plate 11).
89. Fragment of a squat pot with a foot-ring. The surface is decorated with thin incised lines and coated with green glaze (Plate 10).
90. Half of a squat, semi-globe shaped plate with a straight mouth and foot-ring. The outer edge of the rim is banded with a notched groove. The inner surface bears a geometric pattern formed by

lines applied with angobe, manganese and copper oxide. The pot is coated with light yellow glaze (Plate 11).

97. Fragment of a dish-type pot. The interior is decorated with thin incised lines; the inner side of the rim has manganese spots randomly applied along its circumference (Plate 11).

112. Two-layer oil lamp distinguished by its original form. It has the shape of a flat-based, globular body, wide-necked dolcha. There are four orifices symmetrically disposed around the body. The upper layer of the oil lamp is in the form of a deep-sided piyala with a gutter-shaped protrusion on the rim. The surface is coated with light yellow glaze.

114. Fragment of a piyala with thin flaring walls and a disk-shaped base. The inner surface is decorated with strips applied with manganese and copper oxide and overcoated with glaze. The strips run from the centre to the edge in the form of rays (Plate 10).

115. Fragment of a bowl with interior angobe decoration overcoated with green glaze (Plate 10).

118. Wall fragment of a plate- or bowl-type pot decorated with spiral incised lines on the interior. This decoration pattern is further enlivened with manganese and green glaze spots. The pot is coated with transparent glaze (Plate 11).

122. Fragment of a green glazed pot with a foot-ring (Plate 10).

123. Fragment of a semi-globular piyala coated with green glossy glaze (Plate 10).

124. Fragment of a semi-globular, straight-mouthed piyala. The inner surface has a geometric pattern of applied manganese and copper oxide stripes overcoated with glaze (Plate 10).

128. Fragment of a dish-type pot decorated with a manganese and copper oxide pattern painted over a white angobe undercoat and overcoated with glaze (Plate 10).

170. Fragment of a small deep-sided plate. The interior has manganese and copper oxide decoration overcoated with glaze (Plate 9).

171. Fragment of a green glazed pot with applied incised decoration consisting of thin lines (Plate 9).

172. Rounded-bodied salt cellar with a disk-shaped base. The pot has a pale yellow glazed interior (Plate 9).

183. Fragment of a dish-type pot. The interior is decorated with an angobe design painted under green glaze (Plate 9).

188. Fragment of a plate-type pot decorated with a geometric pattern painted under green glaze.

199. Fragment of a glazed bowl-type pot with applied manganese decoration.

202. Fragment of a green glazed salt cellar.

216. Fragment of a green glazed salt cellar.

227. Fragment of a low-walled, straight-mouthed dish-type pot with manganese decoration overcoated with glaze.

## **Iron**

175. Scraping tool with a rounded working end and long stick-shaped handle. Fragmentary and heavily corroded (Plate 12.2).

176. Fragment of an object cut from sheet-iron. Both ends are broken away.

228. Knife with a bow-shaped billhook-like blade. The blade, thick on the rear part, gradually gets thinner towards its external edge. Broken into two fragments. The tang is ribbon-shaped. The tip end curves slightly backward (Plate 12.1).

26. Iron stick with an oval cross section. Folded at an angle of 90 degrees (Plate 13).

## **Glass**

174. Neck fragment of a thin-walled pot made of transparent colourless glass (Plate 13).

27. Fragment of a twisted rope bracelet made of black glass (Plate 13).

131. Fragment of a black glass bracelet having a circular cross section (Plate 13).

132. Fragment of a black glass bracelet having a flat, ribbon cross section and decorated with strands of red coloured glass (Plate 13).

133. Fragment of a black glass bracelet having a flat, ribbon cross section (Plate 13).

168. Half of a black glossy glass bracelet having a circular cross section with twisted rope decoration (Plate 13).

169. Fragment of a black glass bracelet having a circular cross section and decorated with spiral strands of white coloured glass (Plate 13).

231. Black, blue and pink glass bracelets (Plate 14.1-5).

### **Stone objects**

38. Spindle whorl chipped out of a white, soft stone in the shape of a rounded lump of dough (Plate 13).

119. Oblong-shaped whetstone made of a river stone with both surfaces worked (Plate 6).

177. Rectangular-shaped tool with one end smoothed and the other end showing marks of use (Plate 6).

### **Beads**

38. Mother-of-pearl bead.

184. Fragment of a barrel-shaped bead made of sky-blue paste.

### **Animal bone**

The excavation of the archaeological site yielded a significant number of osteological remains. These mainly consist of cattle and small bovid bones. The bone assemblage comprises also a few horse bones including a tooth. One of the bones is a donkey bone. Wild animal bones found are those of hare, Siberian deer and gazelle. Small quantities of poultry bones were also recorded.

## **IV. Analytical Results**

### **• *Interpretation of Excavation Results***

Pre-excavation study of cultural deposits exposed by a machine bucket in the pipeline trench wall and subsequent excavation work in the area have suggested that the cultural layer within the pipelines construction corridor was over 80m long and excavations most possibly covered the central and north portions of the site.

Using typological and analytical methods, the remains of activity areas, storage and domestic pits, hearths and tendirs as well glazed and unglazed pottery ware, iron tools and objects, broken glass ware, bracelets and beads can be dated to the 9<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> centuries, A.D. Seemingly this was a rural occupational area during this time period. The presence of features associated with blacksmithing - metal melt kilns and metal slag at both Site I and Site II can be taken to indicate that in addition to farming, the early inhabitants were engaged in blacksmithing and manufactured necessary iron tools and iron domestic items locally.

Discovery of earth burials in Quadrats 3 and 5, Site I, suggests that this settlement site was set up over an earlier medieval cemetery and some of the graves were damaged by earth moving activities at the settlement. This cemetery appears to be very similar in form to that located 4km to the east at KP298.

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

Archaeological excavations carried out within the BTC and SCP pipelines ROW have revealed a number of medieval settlement sites that had not been previously known to archaeological science. Hajjalili II, Fakhrali, Dashbulag and Girag Kasaman sites are among such medieval

archaeological monuments. The results of excavations and particularly a set of comparative analyses conducted with respect to these medieval sites were extremely important in interpretation of cultural material recovered from Hajjalili III site. The results of investigation of Lak I, Lak II, Hajjalili II Hajjalili I and Hajjalili III sites, cover a group of sites found in a 4km length of the pipelines construction corridor, and made it possible to follow the sequence of occupational phases of the area from the early Antique Period to the 11<sup>th</sup> century, A.D.

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

As far as is known, medieval written sources provide valuable information about the Azerbaijan's cities and fortresses, but contain very brief and perfunctory notes about coeval rural settlement sites. For this reason, features and artefacts revealed during the archaeological excavation at Hajjalili III site are extremely important as a major data source for creating a picture of the lifestyle in Azerbaijan's medieval village. As rural settlement sites in the area has not been sufficiently studied, excavation of Hajjalili III site assumes an even greater significance.

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

As Hajjalili I Settlement was under the threat of damage because of the SCP construction, the purpose of excavating this site was to gather necessary data about this site as well as to identify its distinguishing features.

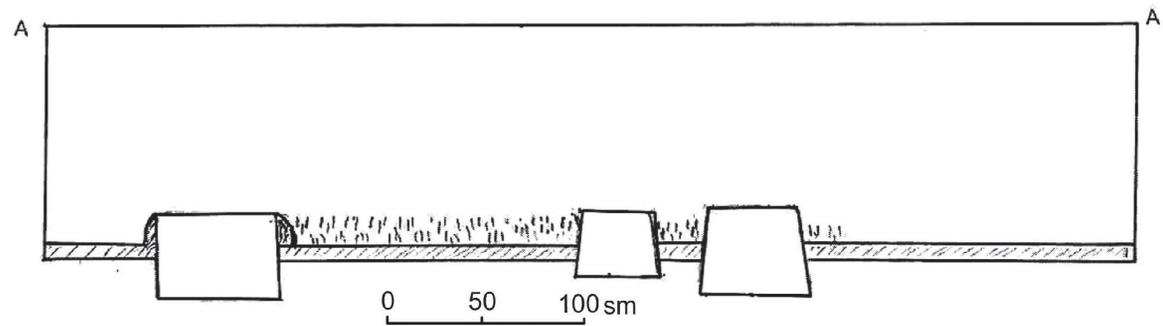
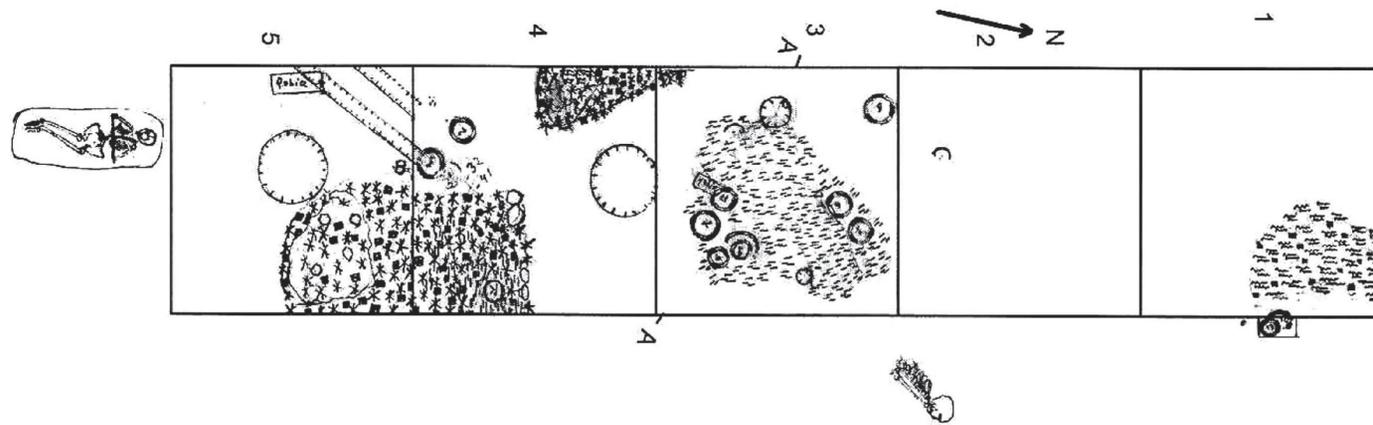
The factual data obtained in the course of archaeological excavations provide useful information on the economic activities and domestic life of the inhabitants of this settlement. All the goals and objectives of the field investigations have been achieved. The obtained information is sufficient for characterization of the site. The site is the debris of a rural type settlement of local importance and there is a need for larger-scale excavations in the future. Therefore, the area should be regarded as archaeologically sensitive and actions should be taken to protect the site should any earth moving operations be planned in its immediate vicinity.

- ***Recommendations for Public Education***

In order to furnish the scientific community and general public with extensive information about Hajjalili III Settlement, it would be expedient to publish a monograph or a book reflecting the results of excavations and prepare a catalogue or CD with the inventory of artefacts recovered from the site.



## V. Illustrations



Site I. Plan and Profile

### Legend

- - charcoal
- I I - mud walls, plaster
- Ж - ash-, charcoal-rich layer
- //// - natural soil
- ≈ - ash layer
- - tendir

- - hearth
- - metal slag
- Ⓚ - kiln



Photo 1. Site I. View from the north



Photo 2. Site I. View from the south



Photo 3. Site II. View from the south



Photo 4. Site II. View from the north



Photo 5. Site I. Quadrat 3



Photo 6. Site I. Tendirs



Photo 7. Site I. Tendir with incised decoration



Photo 8. Site I. Hearth with a jar inside.



Photo 9. Site II. Quadrat 2



Photo 10. Tendir complex



Photo 11. Part of Site II



Photo 12. Part of Site II



Photo 13. Site I. Grave 1



Photo 14



Photo 15. Site I. Grave 2



Photo 16



Photo 17. Metal slag



Photo 18. Production waste

Plate 1



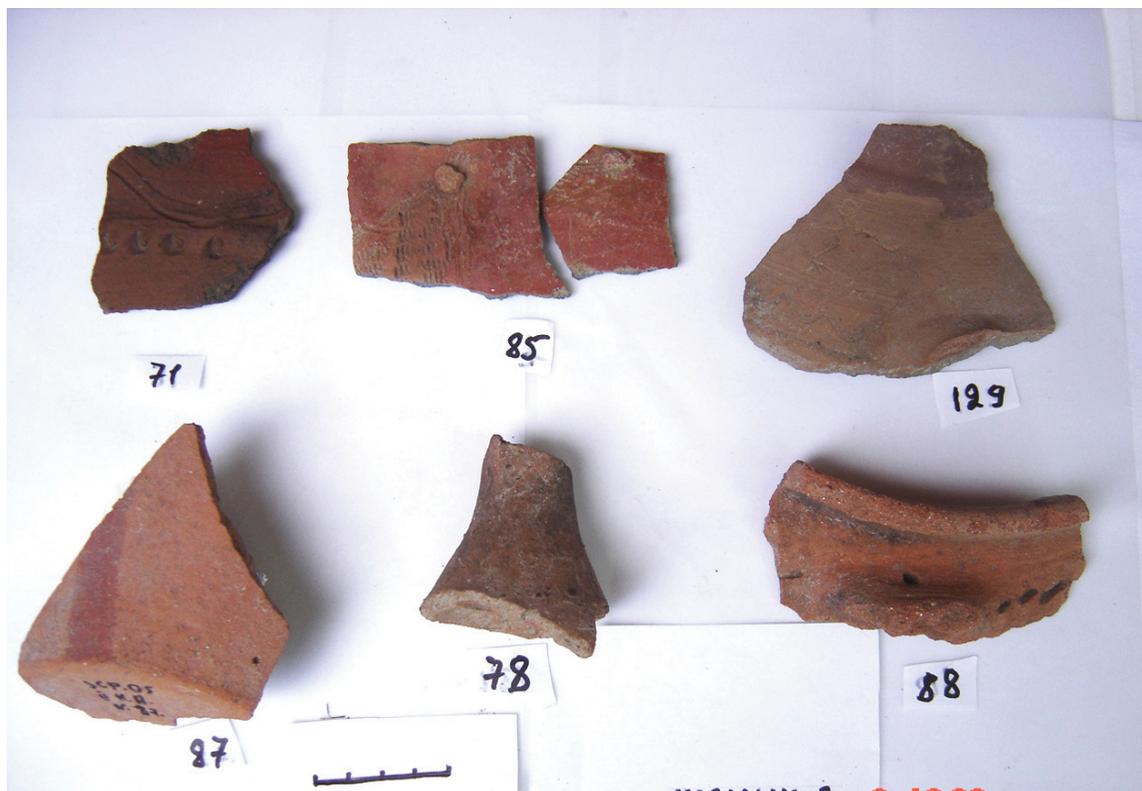
1-6 jar fragments, 7- sarnij fragment, 8- jug fragment

Plate 2



Unglazed pottery

Plate 3



Unglazed pottery sherds

Plate 4



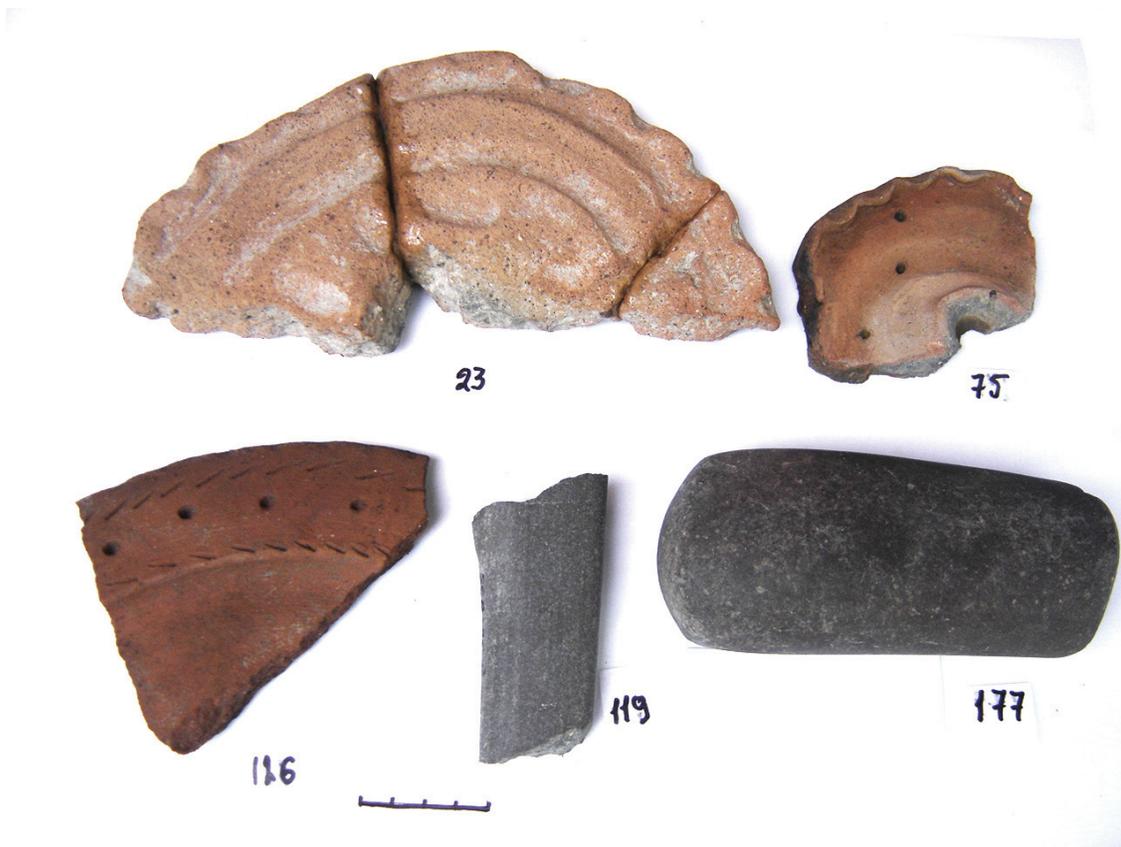
Unglazed pottery sherds

Plate 5



1-6 bardag sherds 7- jug fragment, 8-9 guvej fragments

Plate 6



Unglazed pottery sherds

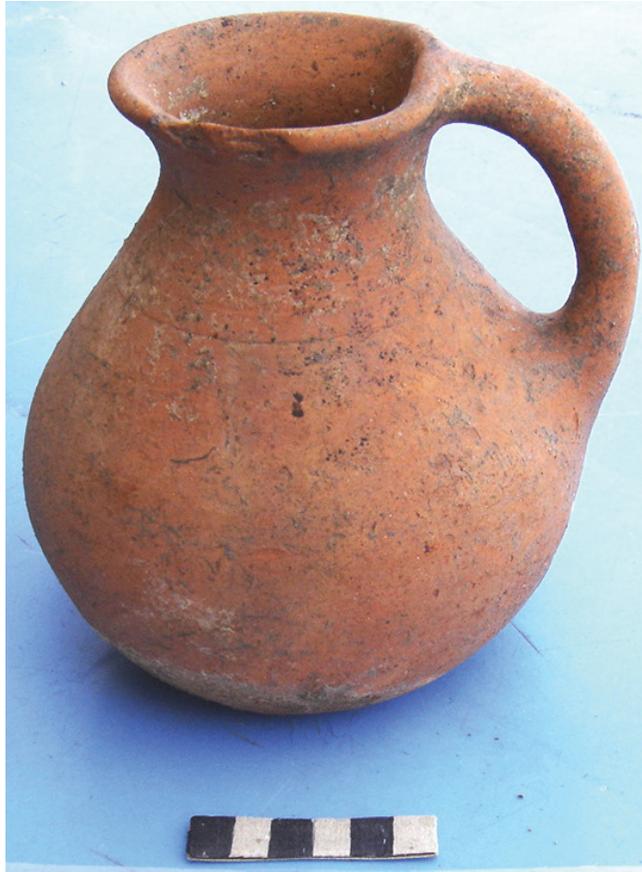
Plate 7



6

Unglazed pottery sherds

Plate 8



Dolchas There is no mention of these vessels in this report, 8.2 is especially important in that it was found with grave 1 and may thus be earlier than the rest of the site

Plate 9



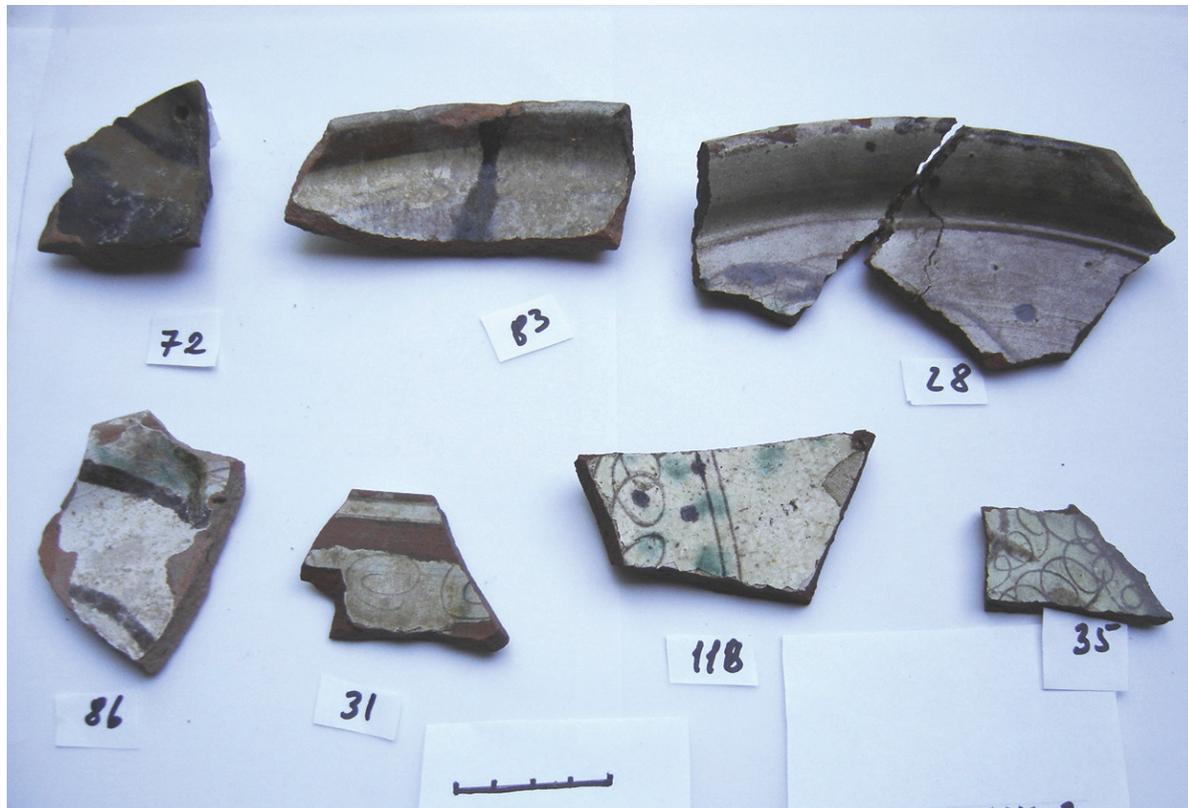
Glazed pottery sherds

Plate 10



Glazed pottery sherds

Plate 11



Glazed pottery sherds

Plate 12



1



2

Iron tools

Plate 13



Jewellery



6

Jewellery

## VI. Inventory of Artefacts

	KP	Type of Site	Material	Find	Quadrat	Comment
1	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	1	two fragments
2	302	Settlement	ceramic	sherd	1	
3	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed dish	4	
4	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	4	
5	302	Settlement	ceramic	bardag	5	
6	302	Settlement	ceramic	sherd	1	
7	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed salt cellar	2	
8	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed piyala	2	
9	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed plate	2	
10	302	Settlement	ceramic	sherd	2	
11	302	Settlement	ceramic	jar	2	
12	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	2	
13	302	Settlement	ceramic	bardag	2	
14	302	Settlement	ceramic	ladle	2	
15	302	Settlement	ceramic	teapot	2	
16	302	Settlement	ceramic	jar	2	
17	302	Settlement	ceramic	sugar bowl	3	
18	302	Settlement	ceramic	jar	4	
19	302	Settlement	ceramic	jar	4	
20	302	Settlement	ceramic	plate	4	
21	302	Settlement	ceramic	jar	1	
22	302	Settlement	mother-of-pearl	bead	1	
23	302	Settlement	ceramic	lid	2	
24	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	2	
25	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed salt cellar	3	
26	302	Settlement	metal	object	4	
27	302	Settlement	glass	bracelet	4	
28	302	Settlement	ceramic	dish	4	
29	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	4	
30	302	Settlement	ceramic	lamp	4	
31	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	4	
32	302	Settlement	ceramic	guvej	2	
33	302	Settlement	ceramic	lid	2	
34	302	Settlement	ceramic	lid	2	
35	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	2	
36	302	Settlement	ceramic	bardag	2	
37	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	2	
38	302	Settlement	stone	spindle whorl	2	
39	302	Settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	2	
40	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	2	
41	302	Settlement	ceramic	salt cellar	2	

42	302	Settlement	ceramic	sherd	2	
43	302	Settlement	ceramic	jar	3	
44	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	3	
45	302	Settlement	ceramic	handle	3	
46	302	Settlement	ceramic	plate	3	
47	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	3	
48	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	3	
49	302	Settlement	ceramic	sherd	3	
50	302	Settlement	ceramic	jar	4	
51	302	Settlement	ceramic	bowl	4	
52	302	Settlement	ceramic	sahang	5	
53	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	5	
54	302	Settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	5	
55	302	Settlement	ceramic	ladle	5	
56	302	Settlement	ceramic	jar	5	
57	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	5	
58	302	Settlement	ceramic	lid	1	
59	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	1	
60	302	Settlement	ceramic	lem	1	
61	302	Settlement	ceramic	jar	2	
62	302	Settlement	ceramic	sherd	3	
63	302	Settlement	ceramic	handle	3	
64	302	Settlement	ceramic	handle	3	
65	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	4	
66	302	Settlement	ceramic	jar	4	
67	302	Settlement	ceramic	lid	4	
68	302	Settlement	ceramic	handle	4	
69	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	5	
70	302	Settlement	ceramic	sherd	3	
71	302	Settlement	ceramic	dish	3	
72	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	3	
73	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	3	
74	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	2	
75	302	Settlement	ceramic	lid	3	
76	302	Settlement	ceramic	jar	3	
77	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	3	
78	302	Settlement	ceramic	bowl	3	
79	302	Settlement	ceramic	lamp	2	
80	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	3	
81	302	Settlement	ceramic	salt cellar	3	
82	302	Settlement	ceramic	salt cellar	3	
83	302	Settlement	ceramic	sherd	3	
84	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
85	302	Settlement	ceramic	painted pot	4	two fragments
86	302	Settlement	ceramic	dish	4	

87	302	Settlement	ceramic	sherd	4	
88	302	Settlement	ceramic	sarnij	4	
89	302	Settlement	ceramic	sherd	3	glaze came off
90	302	Settlement	ceramic	plate	3	ten fragments
91	302	Settlement	ceramic	lid	4	
92	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	4	five fragments
93	302	Settlement	ceramic	bardag	4	
94	302	Settlement	ceramic	platter	5	
95	302	Settlement	ceramic	jar	5	
96	302	Settlement	ceramic	sarnij	5	
97	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	5	
98	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	1	
99	302	Settlement	ceramic	lid	2	
100	302	Settlement	ceramic	bowl	2	
101	302	Settlement	ceramic	lid	2	
102	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	2	
103	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	3	
104	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	3	
105	302	Settlement	ceramic	lid	4	
106	302	Settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	4	
107	302	Settlement	ceramic	bardag	4	
108	302	Settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	4	
109	302	Settlement	ceramic	dopu	4	
110	302	Settlement	ceramic	barni	4	
111	302	Settlement	ceramic	teapot	4	
112	302	Settlement	ceramic	candle holder	5	
113	302	Settlement	ceramic	bardag	4	
114	302	Settlement	ceramic	piyala	4	
115	302	Settlement	ceramic	bowl	5	
116	302	Settlement	ceramic	bardag	5	
117	302	Settlement	ceramic	handle	5	
118	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	3	
119	302	Settlement	stone	whetstone	4	
120	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	3	
121	302	Settlement	ceramic	bardag	4	
122	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	4	
123	302	Settlement	ceramic	piyala	4	
124	302	Settlement	ceramic	piyala	1	
125	302	Settlement	ceramic	platter	1	
126	302	Settlement	ceramic	lid	1	
127	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	1	
128	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	5	
129	302	Settlement	ceramic	bardag	5	
130	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	5	
131	302	Settlement	glass	bracelet	3	

132	302	Settlement	glass	bracelet	4	
133	302	Settlement	glass	bracelet	4	
134	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	3	six fragments
135	302	Settlement	ceramic	jurdak	3	
136	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	2	
137	302	Settlement	ceramic	sherd	2	two fragments
138	302	Settlement	ceramic	bowl	2	
139	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	3	four fragments
140	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	3	four fragments
141	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	4	
142	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
143	302	Settlement	ceramic	vase	4	
144	302	Settlement	ceramic	ladle	4	
145	302	Settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	4	
146	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	5	
147	302	Settlement	ceramic	sahang	5	
148	302	Settlement	ceramic	vase	5	
149	302	Settlement	ceramic	lid	5	two fragments
150	302	Settlement	ceramic	waste	2	two fragments
151	302	Settlement	metal	iron	1	
152	302	Settlement	ceramic	handle	1	
153	302	Settlement	ceramic	ladle	1	
154	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	1	
155	302	Settlement	ceramic	jar	1	two fragments
156	302	Settlement	ceramic	jar	3	three fragments
157	302	Settlement	ceramic	jar	3	
158	302	Settlement	ceramic	platter	3	
159	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
160	302	Settlement	ceramic	sherd	4	
161	302	Settlement	ceramic	bowl	4	
162	302	Settlement	ceramic	handle	5	
163	302	Settlement	ceramic	sherd	5	
164	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	5	
165	302	Settlement	ceramic	handle	5	two fragments
166	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	5	
167	302	Settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	5	
168	302	Settlement	glass	bracelet	5	
169	302	Settlement	glass	bracelet	5	
170	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	5	
171	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	5	
172	302	Settlement	ceramic	salt cellar	5	
173	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	5	
174	302	Settlement	glass	sherd	3	from the tendir
175	302	Settlement	metal	scraping tool	5	
176	302	Settlement	metal	object	3	

177	302	Settlement	stone	object	4	
178	302	Settlement	ceramic	jar	4	from the pit
179	302	Settlement	ceramic	sarnij	4	
180	302	Settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	4	
181	302	Settlement	ceramic	lid	4	
182	302	Settlement	ceramic	waste	4	from the pit
183	302	Settlement	ceramic	dish	4	
184	302	Settlement	paste	bead	4	
185	302	Settlement	ceramic	jar	2	
186	302	Settlement	ceramic	lid	2	
187	302	Settlement	iron	melted ingot	2	
188	302	Settlement	ceramic	plate	2	
189	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	2	
190	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	2	
191	302	Settlement	ceramic	sherd	3	
192	302	Settlement	ceramic	ladle	3	
193	302	Settlement	ceramic	sahang	3	
194	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	5	
195	302	Settlement	ceramic	sherd	5	
196	302	Settlement	ceramic	fruit pot	5	
197	302	Settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	5	
198	302	Settlement	ceramic	handle	5	
199	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	5	
200	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	5	
201	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	5	
202	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	2	two fragments
203	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	2	four fragments
204	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	2	two fragments
205	302	Settlement	ceramic	sherd	3	
206	302	Settlement	ceramic	jar	4	two fragments
207	302	Settlement	ceramic	jar	4	
208	302	Settlement	ceramic	lid	4	two fragments
209	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
210	302	Settlement	ceramic	salt cellar	4	
211	302	Settlement	ceramic	spout	5	
212	302	Settlement	ceramic	sherd	5	
213	302	Settlement	ceramic	handle	5	
214	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	5	
215	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	5	
216	302	Settlement	ceramic	salt cellar	5	three fragments
217	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	5	
218	302	Settlement	ceramic	sherd	2	
219	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	2	
220	302	Settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
221	302	Settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	4	

222	302	Settlement	ceramic	spout	4	
223	302	Settlement	ceramic	sahang	5	
223	302	Settlement	ceramic	handle	5	
223	302	Settlement	ceramic	cooking-pot	5	
223	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	5	
223	302	Settlement	ceramic	glazed pot	5	