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**Long Report
Excavations of Seyidlar Settlement
KP 316 - BTC ROW**

Baku - Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT

This Report describes excavations of an archaeological site located at KP 316, BTC ROW at Seyidlar village, Samux District. Excavations conducted in 2004 and 2005 revealed a settlement site dating to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age and Middle Ages and an Antique period earth burial. The site also contained Muslim graves thought to date to the late 18th - early 19th centuries. The excavated site is a remarkable archaeological monument that has been used over several historical periods. Varied artefacts were recovered from the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age cultural layer of the site. In addition very precious items of decoration were found in the Antique period earth grave. These were a pair of rings and four beads made of different materials – gold, bronze, agate and paste.

A late Bronze Age to early Iron Age activity area was exposed at the site which contained storage jars with millet and wine vestiges.

Medieval pottery attests to occupation of the site during the middle Ages.

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VIII. 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 40 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 settlement site is located near Seyidlar village, Samux District, on the slope of the hill 300m west of the left bank of Goshgarchai, one of the major tributaries of Kura (Plate I). The site was identified during baseline surveys of the BTC and SCP pipelines route. Trial excavations lead by Gahraman Agayev and Muzaffar Huseynov from the IoAE and supervised by BTC representative David Maynard, were carried out between 30th September and 8th October 2003. Eleven 4m-square trenches were excavated on the sloping part of the site. These were arranged in an irregular pattern across the full width of the BTC and SCP easement targeted on areas judged to have the most potential. The test pits were numbered with Arabic figures starting from the top of the slope (Plate II).

Human burials were recorded in two of the evaluation trenches near to the top of the slope. These were Muslim graves with no surface markers preserved. Other quadrats had no discernable archaeological features but produced considerable quantities of pottery dating to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age, Antique Period and middle Ages.

Trial excavations provided enough archaeological evidence for large-scale excavations at the site. Archaeology work at this location was carried out in two stages.

Large-scale excavations on the BTC side of the construction corridor were carried out between 3rd March and 25th April, 2004.

Large-scale excavations on the SCP side of the pipeline easement were carried out between 16th May and 15th June, 2005.

Excavations during the first stage were lead by Gahraman Agayev, Safar Ashurov, Tarikh Dostiyev and Muzaffar Huseynov. The archaeology team also included IoAE employees: A. Badalov, F. Guliyev, A. Gafarov, V. Asadov and A. Kazimov. The work was supervised by BTC representatives David Maynard and Richard Moore.

Excavations during the second stage were carried out under the guidance of Gahraman Agayev and with participation of Ahliman Abdulrahmanov. The work was supervised by BTC representatives Richard Moore, Edward Dunn and Thomas Jameson.

II. Archaeological Contexts for Understanding the Site

- *General Archaeological Overview of this Portion of Azerbaijan*

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

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

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

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

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

The relief, geographic and geological characteristics of any region condition the economics, material culture and consequently the entire mode of life of people in this area during different periods of history. From this point of view of particular interest is the Ganja-Gazakh region which is divided into three distinctive parts in terms of relief, geography and geology: mountainous, 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 promoting the development of summer animal husbandry. These areas are covered with woods at a height of 500-600m and up to 2200-2300m. Higher up the woodland changes taking the shape of narrow strips of forested land which gradually passes into sub alpine meadows

and fields. At a height of 2500m the mountainsides mostly covered with alpine grasslands sometimes rather scarce alternate with steep rocks. It is in these mountains that the Kura river right-hand tributaries feed from plentiful water sources and snow-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 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.

III. Field and Office Methods

- *Field Methods*

Large-scale excavations on the BTC side of the construction corridor were carried out between 3rd March and 25th April, 2004. Because of time constraints imposed by the construction program, excavation was restricted to a 3m wide trench along the pipe centre-line on the slope of the hill where archaeological remains had previously been identified. A temporary roadway of river gravel and sand over a geo-textile membrane was laid adjacent to the centre-line to allow construction traffic to pass without causing damage to the underlying deposits (Photo 1).

Excavation initially covered an area 124m long by 3m wide. For ease of recording, this was designated as Excavation Site I and divided up into nineteen 6m by 3m trenches, separated by narrow baulks. The trenches were numbered west to east with Roman numerals.

Excavation Site I also included two trenches excavated in the flat area to the east of the trackway at the base of the slope. These were initially also 6m by 3m and centred on the centre-line of the pipe, but the more westerly one was extended to 12m long and up to 6m wide to investigate a stone-rich layer in its southwest corner. Overall, 462 square metres were excavated at BTC Excavation Site I (Plate III, Photo 2).

An area excavated in the field to the west of the trackway at the top of the slope was designated as Excavation Site II. Previously carried out topsoil stripping revealed pottery finds indicating the presence of archaeological remains in this area. A 16m by 8m area was excavated which was divided into eight quadrats of 4m by 4m denoted east to west with letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H. The eastern part of this excavation area contained human burials and excavation was extended for 18m in a 3m-wide strip to clear these, as far as possible, from the area of the pipe-trench. The extended strip was divided into six quadrats of 3m by 3m designated west to east with letters I, J, K, L, M and N. BTC Excavation Site II had an overall area of 182 square metres (Plate IV).

The SCP side of the pipeline construction corridor was excavated between 16th May and 15th June, 2005.

The area excavated to the east of the trackway at the top of the slope was designated as Excavation Site I and that to the west of the track as Excavation Site II. Excavation Site I covered an area 108m long by 4m wide and was divided up into twenty seven 4m by 4m quadrats. The quadrats were numbered successively with Arabic numerals east to west. SCP Excavation Site I covered an area of 432 square metres (Plate V, Photos 4, 5).

SCP Excavation Site II measuring 32m in length contained eight quadrats of 4m by 4m totalling to 128 square metres. These were also numbered east to west with Arabic numerals (Plate VI, Photos 6, 7).

A total of over 1200 square metres were excavated within the pipelines construction corridor at the Seyidlar site.

The excavation work was undertaken by the IoAE archaeologists and the BTC project labour force using shovels, barrows, trowels, brushes and other hand tools to clean and expose features as they were located. All the artefacts recovered in the course of excavations and features exposed, including the late medieval Muslim graves cut into the cultural layer were photographed, illustrated and recorded in site plans and field logbooks with indications of their specific properties and the depths of the deposits. The BTC representatives were in charge of photographing and drawing site plans. Theodolites, geodetic levels and GPS were used for making plans and drawing profiles, establishing the coordinates of the site and its height above sea level.

All archaeological finds were field sorted and washed to identify diagnostic material. The remainder of the material as providing no new archaeological data was discarded by being buried at site.

Relatively complete but cracked storage jars exposed still in situ at SCP Excavation Site II were strengthened by making earth supports and winding masking tape around their top to prevent further cracking before they were photographed and drawn (Photos 10, 11, 13).

- ***Office/Laboratory Methods***

After initial treatment the material from Seyidlar was boxed and sent off to the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography in Baku, to be processed and made available for writing a report. At the “Archaeological Service” department of the IoAE the finds were thoroughly processed, systematized and classified by date and type. Photographing and making drawings of the finds carried on which were then digitally processed to be incorporated into the illustrative part of this Report.

- ***Special Analysis***

This was conducted on gold objects, obsidian and ?radio carbon dating??

- ***Archive Disposition***

After final multifaceted treatment the Seyidlar material was stored in a special archive set up in the IoAE for the finds retained from the BTC and SCP archaeological excavations.

IV. Excavation Results

Site Description

The site is located at KP 316 of the BTC route near Seyidlar village in Samux District, Pulkovo coordinates 8609698, 4525970 and at a height of 180m above sea level. The river Goshgarchai is on the east of the site. The site is about 1km away from where Goshgarchai flows in the river Kura in the north. The major portion of the site is located on the slope extending towards the Goshgarchai left bank. To the south of the settlement site is an active village cemetery and further on Seyidlar village. The areas to the north and north-west of the site are arable land. The WREP runs approximately 50m parallel on the north of the site. The upper strata of the site are black soil, while the lower strata are characterised by sand and stone deposits.

- ***Description of Cultural Layers***

Evaluation Digging

Trial excavations at the site were initiated on 24 September, 2003. Eleven test pits were opened up (Plate II). The upper stratum down to 40cm depth consisted of soft white or grey soil that contained pottery largely dating to the late Bronze-early Iron Age and middle Ages. However, a few pottery fragments of Antique period date were recorded in Test Pits 5, 6, 7 and 8. Most probably, there was an Antique period burial at this location later damaged by intrusive Muslim graves. Late Bronze-early Iron Age archaeological material was represented by fragments of jugs, bardags and kheyras tempered with fine sand and well fired to a grey or black surface. The Antique period pottery finds were fragments of grey, black and brown ceramic vessels such as jugs, bardags and dopus most of which were well executed.

The medieval pottery consisted largely of pieces of grey, light red and red sand tempered jugs, and jars.

When excavated to 40-80cm depths the pits started to produce only late Bronze-early Iron Age material. These were fragments of sand tempered jugs, jars and bardags well fired to a grey, light black or black surface. Some of the pots had polished surfaces and incised decorations.

At a depth of 70cm Muslim graves were exposed. These were largely adult burials so closely spaced that in some pits 2 or 3 graves were uncovered. All the burials according to Muslim practice were 40cm wide by 80cm long and dug to 70cm-80cm depth. The bodies were laid on their right sides with the heads facing south-east. All the exposed skeletons were backfilled.

BTC Excavation Site I

Prior to archaeological work the topsoil above the pipe centre-line was removed by machine to a depth of around 30cm. Excavations revealed that this was a two-layer settlement site. The upper 30-40cm thick soil stratum that had been disturbed during topsoil stripping contained a mixed assemblage of medieval and late Bronze-early Iron Age pottery pieces. Below this depth largely late Bronze-early Iron Age material was found. However medieval material was also encountered at this depth caused by intrusive Muslim graves cut into the cultural layers.

It was established that although the settlement was of late Bronze-early Iron Age date, the relevant cultural layer largely consisting of pottery fragments was not very rich in terms of other deposits. It was assumed that the site was used as a short-lived settlement during the middle Ages; therefore the upper soil layer contained a mixed assemblage of both late Bronze-early Iron Age and medieval pottery pieces. The soil down to 40cm depth below the stripped surface was a grey-yellowish and clayey stratum. Pottery of late Bronze-early Iron Age date and small quantities of medieval pottery were contained in this layer. The late Bronze Age-early Iron Age material largely consisted of fragments of sand-tempered vessels. These represented jugs, jars, bardags, kheyras and other pots of a grey, light black or black colour.

An Antique period burial was exposed in Trench 8 (Photo 3).

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age Layer

It was not easy to trace the late Bronze Age-early Iron Age cultural layer of the site. The material recovered included stone and pottery ware. The stone assemblage largely consisted of farming implements. These were querns and hand stones, flint and obsidian sickle teeth and cutting tools. Pottery was represented by pots of various shape and colour.

Except for a few ceramic fragments no other archaeological material was found in the 60m thick cultural layer at Excavation Site I. These were broken parts of grey, black and brown jug- and jar-type vessels.

Because the trenches did not yield much material it was decided to dig some of them down to the natural layer. Trench 5 was dug to 1.1m depth. Fragments of black, grey and pink jugs and jars were recorded within the 50cm thick disturbed cultural layer. In addition, human and animal bones were contained in this layer.

Trench 8 was relatively well preserved. A decision was made to dig a small 2m by 2m quadrat inside this trench. The intention was to reach the natural soil stratum to be able to fully trace the cultural layer and stratigraphy of the deposits in the excavated trench. This evaluation quadrat was opened up at a depth of 60cm in the trench. The quadrat was excavated to additional 65cm depth and the total excavation depth constituted 1.25m. Several pottery pieces, human and animal bones were recovered from the evaluation quadrat. All the pottery pieces came from grey or black jug- and jar-type vessels. As the cultural layer was disturbed, the late Bronze-early Iron Age cultural layer began to be traced at a depth of 25cm in the evaluation quadrat. So, the late Bronze-early Iron Age cultural layer in Trench 8 was exposed at a depth of 90cm and measured 35cm in thickness.

Although the natural layer in Trench 14 was not yet reached at 1m-1.1m depth no archaeological material was recovered from this trench except for a few fragments of various pots.

Trench 15 yielded fragments of grey and black jugs and jars and also obsidian flakes at a depth between 0.8m and 1.1m. Cattle bones were exposed at 95cm depth in the section against the west wall of the trench.

Fragments of grey and black pots were visible in the east facing section of Trench 17. A few obsidian flakes were recovered from a depth of 80cm in the central part of the trench.

The natural layer in Trench 20 was reached at 1.3m depth. Several pottery pieces and obsidian flakes were found at different depths in this trench.

Medieval Layer

The top 30-40cm thick layer from the stripped surface contained largely medieval pottery pieces.

Muslim Graves

Muslim graves were exposed beginning at a depth of 60cm (Photos 8, 9). Skeletal remains belonged to people of different age. One skeleton was that of a 7-8 year old juvenile, the others belonged to adults. The absence of infant skeletal remains could probably be explained by the fact that until 30-40 years ago children were buried in separate cemeteries.

Skeletons in Trenches 2 and 3 were more closely spaced. Three skeletons were uncovered in Trench 2 and six in Trench 3. Trench 4 contained two adult skeletons, while Trench 5 produced one adult and one child skeleton at 65cm depth. The child skeleton was 80cm long. Trench 6 yielded one adult skeleton. All the exposed skeletons were reburied in the adjacent cemetery.

BTC Excavation Site II

The upper layers of the site were mixed up as this was arable land cultivated over a long period of time. In addition heavy machines during topsoil stripping compressed and hardened the ground and broke pottery vessels into much smaller fragments. Therefore it was extremely difficult to precisely trace the interface between cultural layers.

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age Layer

The cultural layer at 20cm depth in Quadrats C, D, E and F turned out to be relatively more productive than the other quadrats of Excavation Site II and contained burnt clay, charcoal, animal bone, stone objects and pottery pieces. In addition, a sparse scatter of small river-washed stones was recorded in Quadrats B, C, E and F.

Quadrat C at 20cm depth and below produced large numbers of jug, bardag and jar fragments, stone spindle whorls and a broken fragment of a stone counterweight. A storage jar, 85cm in diameter, was detected at 60cm depth in Quadrat C. Broken mouth fragments of the pot were visible on the ash- and charcoal-rich ground around the pot. Remains of a hearth were unearthed at the same depth against the northern wall of the quadrat. To fully expose the hearth Quadrat C was extended for 2.4m x 2.2m. The hearth was 2m long by 1.8m wide and 20cm thick. There was one more hearth in the quadrat, measuring 1.15m in diameter. The ash-rich hearth fill was over 20cm thick. Quadrat C produced also a fragment of a quern.

A medium-sized storage jar was unearthed in the west facing section of Quadrat B. Pottery finds were represented by jar, bardag, jug, dopu and piyala fragments. Nine obsidian flakes of various sizes were recovered from the quadrat.

In Quadrat E pottery sherds and animal bone were recovered from a soil layer of medium softness at a depth between 20cm to 40cm. A set of closely spaced river washed stones approximately 40-50cm in diameter was seen at 50cm depth in this quadrat. Beneath this patch of stones a human leg bone and a few rib-bones were exposed. A large spread of ceramic sherds was exposed in the west facing section of this quadrat. This group of sherds aligned south-north measured 1.4-1.8m in width and 3.4m in length. Small quantities of animal bone and obsidian were also contained in the quadrat. Fragments of a pot with a hook-like handle was noted in the east part of the quadrat. The pottery ware recovered from the upper 15-20cm thick layer in Quadrat E included: fragment of a small jug decorated with incised horizontal lines on the shoulder, pieces forming part of a black jug decorated with deep incised grooves, notches and thumbed strips, fragment of a plate-type pot with an incurving rim, parts of a pot with an everted rim and applied moulded belt on the shoulder, fragment of a black thin-walled, medium-sized vessel with an everted rim and ceramic pieces forming part of a small jug decorated with wavy lines.

Quadrat F produced a fragment of a black ceramic vessel with a ribbon-shaped handle.

The cultural layer in Quadrats A and B was not productive and the finds were mainly fragments of jug- or jar-type vessels. A jar was detected in the wall of Quadrat B at a depth between 20cm to 40cm.

The most noteworthy finds from the cultural layer at this depth were recovered from Quadrats E and F. These were fragments of a richly decorated jug, part of the rim of a small jug, broken body

fragments of small and medium-sized jugs, part of a pot with a lug-shaped handle and part of a pot with a hook-like handle. Quadrat F yielded fragments of jug-, bardag-, jar- and dopu-type vessels.

Among occasional sherds of pottery found in Quadrat H a fragment of a small pot with grooved decorations was worthy of attention.

Medieval Layer

The top 30-40cm thick layer from the stripped surface contained largely medieval pottery pieces.

Muslim Graves

Three Muslim burials were exposed at a depth of 25-35cm in Quadrat A. As digging progressed in the eastern direction this section of the excavation site was extended to a 18m long and 3m wide. More human skeletons were revealed in the extended area. Almost all of the skeletons were exposed at depths between 45cm and 65cm. They were lying on their right sides with the heads facing south-east. All skeletal remains except for one belonged to adults. A child skeleton was exposed at the balk of Quadrats A and C. Thin wattled twigs seen around the skeleton were probably remains of a cradle. All the exposed skeletons were reburied in the adjacent cemetery.

SCP Excavation Site I

The ground down to 40cm depth below the stripped surface was a grey-yellowish and clayey stratum and contained largely late Bronze-early Iron Age pottery with occasional medieval pottery finds.

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age Layer

It was not easy to trace the late Bronze-early Iron Age layer of the site. The finds recovered from this layer were pottery ware and worked stone. The stone assemblage largely consisted of farming implements. These were querns and hand stones, flint and obsidian sickle teeth and cutting tools. Pottery was represented by pots of various shape and colour. The cultural layer down to 60cm depth from the stripped surface did not produce any other material except for a few sherds of grey, black and brown jug- and jar-type vessels.

As the quadrats in this area had not revealed much cultural material a decision was made to dig some of them until the natural layer was reached. Quadrat 2 was excavated down to 90cm depth. The disturbed and mixed up layer produced fragments of black, grey and pink jug- and jar-type pots. Human and animal bones were also found.

The late Bronze-early Iron Age layer measuring 45cm in thickness was exposed at 65cm depth in Quadrat 11.

Quadrat 13 yielded only a few pottery sherds, although it was dug down to the natural soil at 1.1m depth.

Fragments of grey and black jugs and jars and obsidian flakes were contained at a depth between 0.8m to 1.1m in Quadrat 16. Animal bone was found at 90cm depth against the western wall of the quadrat.

Pottery sherds representing varied grey and black vessels were exposed in the east facing section of Quadrat 18. Several obsidian flakes were retrieved from a depth of 80cm in the central part of the quadrat.

Fragments of grey and black jugs and jars and obsidian flakes were lifted from within the cultural layer at a depth between 60cm to 95cm in Quadrat 20.

Quadrat 22 produced black and grey pottery sherds and obsidian at 80cm depth. Patches of ash were seen at a depth of 90cm against the eastern wall of the quadrat.

The natural soil layer in Quadrat 25 was reached at a depth of 1.3m. This quadrat yielded several pottery fragments at different depths.

Medieval Layer

The top medieval layer, 30-40cm thick from the stripped surface, contained largely pottery fragments. These represented well executed jugs, jars and cooking-pots made of well-kneaded clay and tempered with fine sand.

Muslim Graves

Starting at 40-50cm depth Muslim graves began to be seen. According to Muslim burial practices the skeletons were all laid on their right side with the heads facing south-east. The skeletons were of people of different ages.

SCP Excavation Site II

Approximately 30cm of topsoil had previously been stripped in this area. The soil down to 70cm depth was grey-yellowish clayey substrate. Pottery finds were largely of early Bronze-late Iron Age date. The number of medieval pottery found was relatively small.

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age Layer

Fragments of a large storage jar were exposed at a depth of 50cm against the southern wall of Quadrat 1. The excavation trench needed to be extended 60cm wide to the north and 90cm lengthwise to fully uncover the jar. Because of extreme disintegration the jar did not yield any measurements.

Body and base fragments of three large storage jars were exposed at 50cm depth in the central and northeastern sections of Quadrat 2. Severely disintegrated pots did not yield measurements. Crushed remains of a relatively well preserved storage jar were exposed at 60cm depth in the central part of the southern wall of this quadrat. When cleaned of soil wheat or oats residue was seen inside the jar. In addition a black cereal seed resembling that of sesame or onion was found in the pot. Fragments of one more large storage jar were uncovered at a depth of 50cm in the south facing section of Quadrat 2. There was a dense concentration of ceramic sherds in the mouth area of the pot. These were broken parts of small and large jugs, dolchas and kheyras. Large quantities of pottery pieces were visible against the south wall of the quadrat.

Remains of a kiln were exposed at 50cm depth in Quadrat 3 while cleaning an elongated patch of ash against the northern wall of the quadrat. One end of this mud-walled structure extended for a length of 0.7m into Quadrat 4. A small soot-blackened dolcha-type pot was found inside the kiln close to its northern wall. The kiln was 2.5m long by 0.75-0.45m wide and 0.5m deep. The walls survived to 35cm height and were 20-30cm thick.

Remains of a storage jar were unearthed at 60cm depth at the balk of Quadrats 4 and 5. Quadrat 5 had to be extended by 80cm south and 85cm west to allow the pot to be fully exposed and cleaned. Part of the base (20cm in diameter) of a storage jar was unearthed at 70cm depth against the northwest wall of Quadrat 5. The quadrat also contained obsidian flakes and varied pottery sherds.

Part of the base of a storage jar was unearthed at a depth 80cm close to the northern wall of Quadrat 6. In addition a few pottery pieces were recovered from the same depth in the quadrat.

The base of a large storage jar was hit at the balk of Quadrats 6 and 7 in the south facing section of Quadrat 6. Further digging revealed two adjacent storage jars at 1m depth. The mouth areas of both jars were missing and their bodies broken into small fragments.

Quadrat 7 produced a large storage jar. It was located in the north facing section of the quadrat. This section had to be extended 90cm north and 1.9m west to expose and clean the pot. Body fragments of one more storage jar were exposed at 1.2m depth in Quadrat 7. The pot measured 1.2m in diameter.

The lower part of the body of a grey large jar was exposed at 60cm depth in the central part of Quadrat 8.

Medieval Layer

The top layer, 30-40cm thick from the stripped surface contained largely pottery fragments. These represented jug, jars, kheyras and piyalas of medieval date.

Muslim Graves

Starting at 40-50cm depth Muslim graves began to be seen. According to Muslim burial practices the skeletons were all laid on their right sides with the heads facing south-east. The skeletons were of people of different ages.

• *Description of Finds*

Excavations at Seyidlar produced a sufficient amount of archaeological evidence related to household and economic activities of the population that used the site. This evidence includes pottery ware, iron and stone tools and glass jewellery. Late Bronze to early Iron Age pottery prevails.

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age Assemblage

Pottery

Pottery ware of late Bronze to early Iron Age date includes jugs, jars, kheyras, bowls, kuzas, bardags, cooking-pots, dolchas and lids. The pots are made of different quality clay. According to clay quality pots can be divided into two groups: those made of clay tempered with coarse sand, grit and quartz and pots made of clay tempered with fine sand. Pots of the first group prevail in number. These are largely represented by jugs, jars, cooking-pots, bowls and dolchas. The second group includes mainly bowls and kuza-type pots. Almost all of the pottery finds recovered from the site are fragmentary.

The pots differ in shape and size. Some of the pottery vessels, particularly jugs have globular bodies and semi-circularly outcurving rims. The shoulders and necks of some jugs are girded with applied molded lugs or wavelike bulgy strips. Some jugs have straight bulgy strips on their shoulders and twisted rope decorations applied to the area immediately above these strips. Of

particular interest are also pots with notched rims. The majority of pots are decorated by a combing technique.

In addition different type ceramic spindle whorls were recovered from the site. These were cone-shaped, biconical, pear-shaped spindle whorls.

Storage jars. These are represented by complete and fragmentary pots (Photos 10-14). Storage jars have flat and narrow bases, pear-shaped bodies, narrow cylindrical necks and everted rims. As a rule, their bodies are girded with two or three ornamental belts. Generally, the jars are well fired at a moderate temperature to a dense texture and brown, deep-brown and brick-red surface. The decorative belts around jar bodies have more incised and notched wavy lines. The jar rims, as a rule, are decorated with raised ribbed patterns. Jar fragments include also those that represent pots with the walls immediately passing from flat, everted rims into shoulders without forming necks (Photos 20-22).

Among the fragments of small jars there are some that come from vessels with applied moulded belts decorated with ribbed and spike-shaped patterns. Two pottery pieces reflect the upper parts of small jars. One of these represents a pot with an everted rim, tapering up neck and slanting shoulder. The clay is tempered with sand, the pot was fired to an average quality and pink-brown surface. The other fragment comes from a small jar or large jug with an upright mouth, cylindrical neck and pear-shaped body.

Storage jars recovered are largely represented by fragments. These fragments come from thick-walled jars tempered with grit or sand and fired to a light red, grey or black surface.

Light red fragment of the shoulder of a storage jar with a fire-blackened interior surface. The pot tempered with fine sand is well executed and has thumbled decoration on the shoulder.

Body fragment of a grey thick-walled (1.8cm) jar. Tempered with fine sand and well fired.

A number of fragments recovered from the site come from painted storage jars. Some of these fragments represent black painted, thick-walled (1.4cm) jars tempered with sand and grit and poorly fired to a grey surface.

Fragment of a large, black painted storage jar tempered with coarse sand and grit (wall thickness – 2cm) and decorated with three parallel wavy lines.

Rim fragment of a large, grey painted jar. Tempered with sand and grit and poorly fired. The rim is outcurving.

Part of a light red thick-walled (2.5cm) storage jar. Tempered with sand and gravel and poorly fired. The surface is decorated with an incised line.

Mouth fragment of a large storage jar. Tempered with sand and grit and coarsely executed. Mouth diameter – 5.5cm.

Fragments of a grey, thick-walled (3cm) storage jar tempered with sand and fired at an unstable temperature. The rim is curved out in a semi-circular way.

Relatively well preserved jar tempered with sand and fired at an unstable temperature. Height – 1.1m, diameter – 1.1m, base diameter – 20cm. When cleaned of soil wheat or oats residue was seen inside the jar. In addition a black cereal seed resembling that of sesame or onion was found in the pot.

Part of a black, thick-walled, wide-mouthed jar tempered with fine sand and poorly fired at an unstable temperature. Height – 1.25m, mouth diameter – 50cm, body diameter – 1.1m, base diameter – 20cm.

Part of a jar tempered with fine sand and poorly fired at an unstable temperature. Height – 1.1m, body diameter – 1.2m, base diameter – 20cm.

Part of a black, thick-walled, wide-mouthed jar tempered with fine sand and poorly fired at an unstable temperature. Body diameter – 1.2m.

Some jars were represented only by 20cm diameter bases.

Jugs. These vary in shape and colour and prevail in number (Photos 16, 17, 19, 24, 25, and 26). The majority of jugs are tempered with fine sand and well fired to a grey, light red or light black surface. Small limestone specks can be seen in the fabric of some of the pots.

Several pots have rims outcurved in a semi-circular way. Cylindrically-shaped pots are also encountered. The handles have a circular cross section and are semi-circular. Some have short, gutter-shaped spouts. Wall thickness varies between 0.4cm and 0.9cm.

Some of the pots have ornaments applied using different decorating techniques. These ornaments are commonly made up of incised or notched wavelike or spike-shaped lines or thumb grooves. Incised criss-cross patterns were also used. Some jugs have applied moulded “twisted rope” belts on their necks and shoulders.

A portion of jugs has no decorative elements. The outer surfaces of these bear traces of fire and soot. Their rims are everted, necks are short and narrow and bodies are globular. Some are painted red or black and polished. Such pots have upright mouths with incurving rims.

Jugs neatly made of well kneaded, sand tempered clay and fired to a black surface. The jugs with semi-circularly outcurving rims have decorations in the form of wavelike lines incised on their shoulders and bodies.

Some of the jugs are made of clay tempered with coarse sand and grit and poorly fired. Such pots usually have wide and upright rims.

Several jugs have loop-shaped handles on their shoulders. Some of these are moulded handles applied to the pots. These handles measure 4-5cm in diameter.

Some jugs have 3-4cm wide everted rims. Their shoulders are incised with horizontal and diagonal lines.

The pottery assemblage includes also jugs with combed decoration. One of these is grey and carelessly made. The body of the pot is banded with 2cm wide bulgy strip. The strip bears “twisted rope” patterns. The body is combed.

Kheyras are largely represented by rim fragments. The pots seem to have been fairly well executed. They are made of fine sand-tempered clay and well fired at a stable temperature to a light red, black or grey surface. Kheyras are of different sizes varying from 18cm to 20cm in diameter, from 8cm to 10cm in height and from 1cm to 1.3cm in wall thickness (Photo 18).

The kheyras have wide and upright mouths and bodies tapering down to narrow bases. The bases are usually concave, some have foot-rings. The necks are medium high. Some pots have one or two loop-shaped handles.

The majority of these vessels have no decoration. Some have rims decorated with wavy lines and bodies' engirded with intermittent lines. Kheyras with entirely polished surfaces or decorated with vertically applied straight polished strips are also encountered. The interior of some pots are decorated with vertical lines and wavy lines incised between these lines. Some kheyras have combed decorations.

Fragments of a thick-walled (1.2cm) kheyra with an upright rim. The pot was made of clay tempered with fine sand and well fired to a grey surface. The pot is decorated with patterns of different shape and size.

Fragments of a grey well fired kheyra-type pot tempered fine-sand. The mouth is wide and upright. The body has combed decoration and is girded with horizontal bulgy strips.

Several light red kheyras tempered with coarse sand and poorly fired have wide and upright mouths. The walls are 1.7-1.9cm thick.

Bowls. These are made of fine sand-tempered clay well fired to a grey surface. One of these has a narrow base and an incurving mouth. No decoration element is present. Diameter – 10cm, height – 8cm, base diameter – 4cm (Photo 15).

Cooking-pots. The number of cooking-pot fragments is very small. These represent coarsely made pots tempered with sand and grit containing limestone specks. The majority of these pots are identical in shape but differ in size and decorative element. The sherds recovered represent globular-bodied, flat-based pots with necks abruptly tapering up from the shoulder. Their decorative element includes notched wavelike grooves and bulgy “twisted rope” moulds or belts applied to their shoulders or bodies.

Bardags. Made of untempered or fine sand-tempered well-kneaded clay these pots were well fired at a stable temperature (Photo 23). Forms include narrow- or wide-necked pots with gutter-shaped mouths. The majority of bardags have flat bases, elongated bodies and narrow necks. The handles connecting the shoulders to the rims are ribbon-shaped or have a circular cross section. Brown and black bardags have varied ornamental patterns applied by different decorating techniques.

Some of relatively well preserved medium-sized bardags have globular bodies tapering down to the base. Several of ribbon-shaped handles are decorated with thumbed grooves. Other forms of bardags are largely represented by small sherds. Thumbled strips or applied moulded belts are clearly seen on some of these sherds. Globular bodied bardags of a light grey colour commonly have pedestal bases.

Dopus. These pots are represented by only a few fragments. They are made of clay tempered with sand and grit and fired at a stable temperature (Photo 23). As a rule, they have thin walls and are neatly executed. Some of the sherds come from small dopus with polished surfaces. A few fragments have incised patterns and form part of a globular-bodied dopu with a neck tapering up to the funnel-shaped mouth. One pottery piece represents a short-necked, funnel-mouthed vessel with a ribbon-shaped handle attached to the body and rim.

Kuzas. A few rim fragments of kuzas were found. They mainly represent fine sand-tempered and neatly made vessels of a dark grey or black colour. The pots have oblong globular bodies and are of varying sizes. The pots are poorly polished and undecorated.

Lids. These were made of clay tempered with fine sand and well fired to a light black or grey surface. Their wall thickness is 1.5-2.5cm. Recovered lids belong largely to medium-sized jugs or cooking-pots. The lids are well polished. Some lids have handles with a circular cross section others have handles in the form of a mushroom-shaped lug. The lower surface of disk-shaped lids is flat, while the upper surface is bulgy and ends in a tubular handle. One of the medium-sized disk-shaped lids has a cone-shaped upper surface. The lower faces of some of the lids are soot blackened. The lids are poorly decorated (Photo 26).

Handles. These are represented by fragments of ribbon-shaped and round handles separately moulded before attachment to the pot. Handles ornamented using different decorating techniques were also encountered.

In addition the site yielded significant numbers of body and handle fragments. The pots they come from cannot be identified with certainty.

Decorating tool. This was a ceramic comb-shaped decorating tool of a white colour. The handle and tip of the tool were broken.

Beads

Bead chipped out of white paste. The bead is round and measures 8mm in diameter.

Metal Objects

Bronze arrowhead was recovered from 40cm depth in Trench 19, BTC Excavation Site I. The three-faced metal object is 2.7cm long.

Stone Objects

Stone objects largely consist of such farm tools as querns, hand stones and pounding tools.

Quernstones. These were usually chipped out of hard stones. Some of these are very large and weigh about 20-30 kg which implies the stones were meant for stationary use. The upper, lateral and even bottom sides of such stones are well polished. The majority of querns have slightly concave grinding surfaces. The querns measure 30-70cm in length and 8-20cm in width.

Quern made of basalt stone has the shape of a boat with one end wider than the other. The bottom side was worked to allow the quern to remain steady and secure. The upper grinding side is rubbed away because of use. Dimensions: overall length – 60cm, grinding side length – 46cm, maximum width – 33cm, minimum width – 20cm, width in the centre – 25cm, thickness – 20cm, bottom length – 37cm, maximum bottom width – 21cm, minimum bottom width – 9cm (Photo 30.1).

Black basalt quern with an oval bottom side and flat, slightly rubbed away upper grinding side. The tip end of the quern is broken. Dimensions: length – 35cm, width – 27cm, thickness – 9cm, maximum width – 14cm, minimum width – 8cm (Photo 30.2).

White basalt quernstone with a flat bottom side and rubbed away concave grinding side. Length – 30cm, width – 14cm (Photo 30.3).

Hand stones. Hand stones found at the site are elongated and boat-shaped. These are largely made of grey or black porous tufa stone. Their length varies between 26cm and 30cm, the width is between 11cm and 14cm and the thickness is between 3cm and 7cm.

Hand stone with a slightly concave bottom rubbing side and oval handgrip side. Length – 24.5cm, width – 13.5cm, thickness – 5cm.

Hand stone made of grey porous tufa stone. Length – 32cm, width – 15.5cm, thickness – 13.5cm. There is a cavity, 6cm in diameter and 2.5cm deep, on the upper handgrip side of the hand stone. In addition to its primary function as a hand stone this cavity perhaps allowed the stone to be used for pounding salt or spice (Photo 30.4).

Hand stone recovered from a depth of 1.3m. Both ends of the tool made of grey porous tufa stone are broken. The bottom rubbing side is flat. Length – 11cm, width – 11cm, thickness – 4cm.

Broken hand stone made of grey porous tufa stone. Length – 10cm, width – 8cm, thickness – 3.5cm.

Several hand stones made of grey porous tufa stones are represented by fragments measuring 4.7cm in thickness (Photo 32).

Broken hand stone made of light red porous tufa stone measuring 5cm in thickness.

Fragment of a hand stone made of a river-washed stone. The upper handgrip side is oval, the lower rubbing side is flat. Length – 15.3cm, width – 13cm, thickness – 5.5cm.

Hand stone, broken in half, was made of a white river-washed stone. The lower rubbing side is flat, the upper handgrip side is oval. Length – 30cm, width – 14cm.

Grinding tool. This is made of round grey tufa stone with one end chipped for a comfortable handgrip. The upper handgrip end is round, the lower working end has marks of extensive use. Diameter – 10.5cm, thickness – 3.5cm (Photo 32).

Pounding tools. These were elongated or oval in shape.

Elongated-shaped stone tool with broken ends was possibly used for crushing a wide variety of materials, including salt.

Cylindrically-shaped tool made of a grey river stone. The pounding end is thinner with clear battering marks. Length – 11.5cm.

Yellowish round-shaped stone tool with a flattened lower end showing clear marks of pounding. Length – 9.5cm, diameter – 5cm.

Grind stones. These were largely made of black river-washed stones.

A survived half of a grind stone. Length – 5cm, width – 2.5cm, thickness – 1.5cm.

Grind stone made of a black elongated river-washed stone. The tool gets thinner towards the ends that show slight marks of pounding. There is a 0.7cm diameter through hole 1.2cm from one end. Wear marks at either side of the hole might indicate that the tool had long been in use. Length – 13.5cm, diameter – 1.7cm (Photo 31).

Sickle Teeth and Cutting Tools

Flint and obsidian sickle teeth were recovered from the site. These were intended to be used as front, middle and rear teeth of assembled sickles. One edge of sickle teeth is serrated, the other is

sharp for attaching to a sickle frame. The length of sickle teeth is between 3cm and 7cm. Unlike sickle teeth flint and obsidian cutting tools are serrated at both edges. These measure 4-8cm in length.

Flint Slabs

In addition to flint sickle teeth flint flakes and flint slabs were recovered from the site. These slabs could have been used as sickle teeth. Some slabs were exposed in the soil, others were collected as surface material. The slabs made of brown and grey flint have rectangular or elongated shapes. They have triangular cross sections. The cutting edge is serrated. More carefully executed slabs have two serrated edges. One of these measures 6.7cm in length by 2.8cm in width and have traces of bitumen at one end providing proof the tool was a sickle tooth fastened to a sickle frame (Photo 33). Several flint slabs have two faces, one flat, the other with a bulge in the central part. One end of such slabs is slightly serrated.

Obsidian Slabs

Obsidian slabs are similar in shape to flint ones. One face of these slabs is relatively thick and bulgy, while the other face is thin. Length – 5.6cm, width – 3.1cm.

The obsidian slab recovered from 40cm depth in Quadrat 9 has six serrations on its cutting edge. Size: 4.2cm x 1.5cm.

Animal Bone

Excavations produced considerable quantities of animal bones from the cultural layer. Domestic animal bones prevail over other faunal remains and consist mainly of cow, buffalo, goat and sheep, pig and horse bones. Cattle bones predominate. As regards wild animals, bones of gazelles, Siberian deer and foxes were discovered. A few bird and poultry bones, as well as ichthyologic remains were also recorded in the course of excavations.

Medieval Assemblage

Pottery

Medieval pottery was largely recovered from the upper cultural layer. This could also be found in lower soil strata because the cultural layers were greatly disturbed and damaged by relatively recent Muslim graves cut through the cultural deposits. Medieval pottery is largely represented by fragments.

Fragment of a light red pot with an applied moulded handle. Tempered with fine sand and well fired.

Base and body fragments of a light red jug with combed decoration. Tempered with fine sand and well fired.

Parts of a grey, coarsely executed, thick-walled (2cm) jug-type vessel painted in red.

Body fragment of a red, thin-walled (0.6cm), well fired pot with horizontal and vertical combed decoration. The pot has deep traces of potter's wheel on its internal surface.

Mouth and body fragment of a light red, well fired pot. The shoulder of the pot decorated with three horizontal wavy lines has a nipple-shaped knob.

Fragments of a sand-tempered pot of a grey colour. There is 2.5cm wide bulgy strip on the body. The strip is decorated with parallel slanting notches.

Broken mouth and body pieces of a black, well fired jug with a 2.3cm wide everted rim.

Metal Objects

Three fragments of a knife-like cutting tool, each measuring 3cm in length by 1.5cm in width.

Antique Period Earth Grave

An earth grave of Antique period date was uncovered in Trench 8 of BTC Excavation Site I (Photo 3). The central part of the north facing section of Trench 8 was characterized by relatively hard and non uniform soil. Further digging revealed the presence of an Antique period earth grave at a depth of over 1m below the stripped surface.

The skeleton in the grave was lying on its back with knees bent and legs slightly splayed. The head was facing northwest, the arms were parallel to the body. Preservation of the skeleton was rather poor because of the nature and weight of the overlying soil strata. The skull was relatively well preserved. Gold earrings were found either side of the skull, together with 1 bronze and 4 gold beads. In addition large quantities of paste and agate beads were collected from the neck region. There was also a bronze ring on one finger of the right hand. Four pottery vessels were discovered to the south of the skeleton towards the centre of the excavation trench. The vessels dated to the Antique Period were poorly preserved. Fragment of a spindle whorl was found just against the mouth of a broken pot lying on its side and remains of a needle-shaped metal object were recovered from under the broken pieces of this pot.

Pottery

High, flat-based kuza-type handmade pot tempered with fine sand. The globular body is yellow and slightly polished. A “twisted rope” handle connects the rim and shoulder of the pot. The point where the handle connects to the shoulder is decorated with notched patterns. The shoulder is girded with two wavy lines. The incurving rim is slightly gutter-shaped. Dimensions: height – 30cm, rim diameter – 10cm, body diameter – 26cm. base diameter – 13cm, neck height – 8cm (Photo 27.2).

Small, low-bellied, globular, high-necked dolcha-type pot tempered with fine sand. Painted and slightly polished. A loop-handle connects the shoulder to the incurving rim. The handle and shoulder have notched decorations. Dimensions: height – 13cm, rim diameter – 7cm, body diameter – 10cm, base diameter – 6.5cm, neck height – 6cm (Photo 27.3).

Globular, wide-necked cooking pot-type vessel. Tempered with sand and grit and coarsely executed. The rim has notched decoration, the shoulder is girded with a row of wavy lines. The surface is fire-blackened. Dimensions: height – 22cm, rim diameter – 18cm, body diameter – 20cm, base diameter – 12cm, neck height – 5cm (Photo 27.1).

Small jug-type vessel tempered with fine sand and well fired. The base is decayed possibly because of the effect of mineral content of food products stored in it. The lower region of the neck and the upper part of the body are banded with two rows of wavy lines. Dimension: rim diameter – 7cm, body diameter – 8.5cm (Photo 27.4)

Metal Objects

Two earrings with flattened and pierced ends made of thick gold wire bent tip-to-tip. Such earrings are commonly called in literature “snake-headed” earrings. Diameter – 2.7cm (Photo 28).

Four gold beads made by bending a thin gold slab edge-to-edge. These differ from the earrings in chemical composition. One of the beads reddened because of high copper content, the other three blackened due to the presence of more silver content. The beads used to have a cylindrical shape, but as time passed they flattened and lost their original form under the influence of different factors (Photo 28).

Bronze bead made of a bronze slab bent edge-to-edge. Shaped similar to gold beads (Photo 29).

Bronze finger ring made by bending bronze wire tip-to-tip. Diameter – 2cm (Photo 27.5).

Metal object resembling an awl. Possible was used as a spindle. One end gets thinner to the tip. Consists of three pieces. Heavily corroded. Length – about 10cm (Photo 27.5).

Beads

Seventy seven agate beads were collected. A certain proportion of beads have a globular shape, however the vast majority of beads are small and were manufactured by a chipping technique (Photo 29).

Eighty one white paste beads were recovered. Heavily decayed because of the softness of the material. Differently shaped, largely flat or circular (Photo 29).

Other Objects

Bone spindle awl with a vertical hole in the centre. The lower face of the object is flat and circular. The upper face is cone-shaped and bulgy. The surface became burnished from long use. The object is decorated with four circular patterns each made up of two roundels one within the other. Dimensions: diameter – 3.5cm, height – 1.2cm (Photo 29).

Chemical Composition Analysis Gold Rings and Beads KP 316, Seyidlar village, Samux District

	Earrings (2)	Bead (1)	Foil gold bead (3)
Au	60 %	30 %	15 %
Cu	20 %	40 %	-----
Fe	10 %	10 %	10 %
Pb	5 %	10 %	10 %
Ga	2 %	2 %	2 %
Zn	1 %	1 %	3 %
Ag	2 %	4 %	20 %
Ni	-----	3 %	-----
Co	-----	-----	10 %

V. Analytical Results

• *Interpretation of Excavation Results*

Excavations carried out at Seyidlar provided archaeological evidence that this was a multi-layer settlement site containing two phases of occupation – during the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age period and during the middle Ages. In addition an Antique Period earth grave was excavated at the site.

The upper cultural layer of the site dating to the middle Ages was not well preserved and therefore could not be thoroughly studied since it had been heavily damaged and disturbed by agricultural activities in the area over long periods of time. Moreover, the upper 30cm thick topsoil in the areas to be excavated had already been removed prior to archaeological research. Another factor making the overall investigation of the site difficult was mixing up of medieval and late Bronze Age to early Iron Age cultural materials. This was evident from the topsoil heap stacked by the excavation site. It contained mixed assemblages of pottery dating to both periods of history which suggests that the site was used as a settlement during the Middle Ages as well.

Muslim Cemetery

However, the major contributors to the mixture of archaeological materials were closely spaced Muslim graves in the area of the site. None of these had surface markers. The overall area of the old Muslim cemetery part of which fell within the excavation site is assumed to be about 2.5-3 hectares. Although there are no surface indicators of burials this view is supported by the exposure of human skeletons during trial excavations conducted in 2003 and the presence of human remains during construction of the WREP pipeline which here runs parallel, 88m to the north of the BTC line.

Excavation revealed that all bodies were buried in line with accepted Muslim burial practices but in some of the graves the skeletons were not quite properly aligned. This could have happened if digging a grave hit the skeleton of an earlier burial. In this case the burial was not relocated according to Muslim beliefs. To avoid the same alignment of skeletons the body orientation of a person deceased later was slightly changed (Photo 9).

The Muslim cemetery is thought to date to the late 18th-early 19th centuries. The graves from the Muslim period were carefully excavated and reburied in the adjacent active cemetery following discussions with representatives from the local community and local religious leaders. In doing so, appropriate local religious rules were observed.

Antique Period Grave

The Antique Period earth burial discovered at the site contained rich cultural material. The associated jewellery finds imply that this was a relatively high-status burial. The presence of a spindle whorl and metal needle-shaped tool inside the grave may be related to the craft the deceased was engaged in. This single grave appeared to be an isolated feature. But the fact that trial excavations conducted in 2003 produced occasional pottery pieces of Antique Period date suggests that there might be more Antique period earth burials and an adjacent settlement site of this date in the area.

Scythian Period

The bronze arrowhead recovered from 40cm depth in Trench 19, BTC Excavation Site I, can be considered a rare find. This three-faced arrowhead is assumed to date to the Scythian period.

Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age Occupation

Pottery ware prevails among the finds assemblage recovered from the late Bronze-early Iron Age layer of the site. Analytical study of typology and fabrication methods of the available pottery

allows asserting that the local tribes inhabiting the area were very skilful in pottery art. More than that it provides evidence that local pottery-making had specific features distinguishing it from pottery styles of other settlement sites.

The pots are made of different quality clay. Although tempered with coarse and fine sand the clay is well kneaded. The source of clay is unknown, however it could be assumed that for local pottery-making the clay was extracted from local sources since the Ganja-Gazakh area has plentiful clay sources.

Pottery ware varies in terms of quality of firing as well. Along with well fired pots there are poorly fired ones. Quality of firing depended on the function, shape, size and wall thickness of pots. Of great importance were the skills and artistry of potters.

The presence of millet and wine residues in some of the large jars excavated at SCP Excavation Site II prompts that the pots were used for storing cereals and also as wine tanks. Judging by the shape and size of storage jars and the fact that they were exposed relatively closely spaced on high level ground suggests that this spot could have been an activity area of the settlement.

In spite of their large size storage jars have relatively small base diameters (18-21cm). This suggests that the jars could not be used as aboveground storage vessels because the weight of stored products would have inevitably broken the pots. These storage jars were buried underground both to ensure maximum durability of the pots and provide long-term storage for the contents.

Farm tools formed a considerable proportion of finds recovered from the site. Large quantities of tools associated with harvesting (sickle teeth) and wheat processing (querns, hand stones, pounding tools) provide enough proof to suggest that ancient households were closely engaged in farming activities, given that the area is geographically very favourable for growing crops.

It should be specifically emphasized that the majority of cutting and harvesting tools were made of obsidian characterized by high hardness. Besides adding proof to the above statement discovery of artfully made obsidian cutting tools attests to a high degree of development of stone-working in the area.

On the whole, excavation of the Seyidlar site has brought clarity to a number of issues related to study of the late Bronze to early Iron Age, Antic Period and middle Ages.

- ***Dating***

The chronological range of the Seyidlar settlement site is established based on stratigraphic data and comparative analysis of the artefactual material. Excavations supplied good evidence to date the site to the late Bronze-early Iron Age and middle Ages. It is thought that the site saw its first occupational phase in the late 2nd millennium, B.C. and a second short-lived occupation in the middle Ages.

The grave goods recovered from the Antique Period earth grave allow this burial to be dated to the 5th-4th centuries, B.C.

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

The Seyidlar settlement site is similar in nature to Girag Kasaman I (KP 405), Fakhrali (KP 289) and Hajjalili III settlement sites identified and explored on the BTC and SCP route. The study of these sites allow defining the characteristic features of settlement sites.

Notwithstanding that Girag Kasaman I and Fakhrali sites are of medieval date, comparison of archaeological evidence from these two sites and Seyidlar shows that there is a certain degree of similarity between them. More than that, Girag Kasaman I and Seyidlar sites undergone severe damage caused by intrusive Muslim graves cut through the cultural deposits. A Muslim cemetery similar to that of Seyidlar, i.e. about 200 years old and with no grave indicators survived was excavated at Girag Kasaman I site.

Jars similar to the Seyidlar storage jars were found at Zayamchai settlement site excavated at KP 358. The Zayamchai jars also have large bodies and narrow bases.

The closest parallels to the Seyidlar Antique Period earth burial were excavated at BTC KP 233, Yevlax District. The site at KP 233 contained three burials with poorly preserved human remains and large numbers of pottery vessels. Metal objects included a bronze torc and a ring. A human tooth recovered from one of the graves was radiocarbon dated to Cal BC 350 to 310 and Cal BC 210 to 40.

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

A number of settlement sites dating the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age, Antique Period and Middle Ages had been excavated in different regions of Azerbaijan prior to archaeological excavations carried out within the BTC and SCP pipelines construction corridor. The cultural material recovered from the Seyidlar site is extremely similar to that of other late Bronze Age to early Iron Age monuments of Azerbaijan clearly pointing to the homogeneity of local culture during the period under question.

Large quantities of storage jars, both complete and incomplete, similar to those from Seyidlar were recovered from the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age layers of Kultepe II site in Nakhchivan and Babadervish site in Gazakh District (12. p. 115-116), just to name a few.

Parallels to jugs with combed decoration have recently been found at the coeval Tavatepe settlement site located at Ashagi Kasaman village, Agstafa District (13. p. 47), while analogous quernstones were frequently recorded at sites of the same date in Nakhchivan.

Obsidian sickle teeth shaped similarly to those from Seyidlar were recovered from the Babadervish settlement site and the sites located in the Guruchai river and Kondelenchai river basins (2. p. 12-15; 3. p. 10-11). The relevant cultural layer of Kultepe II site in Nakhchivan also produced similar tools (4. p. 22).

Scythian arrowheads analogous to the bronze arrowhead recovered from Quadrat 19 were recorded together with skeletons in grave complexes revealed at Mingechevir site. These arrowheads are thought to have been in use in Mingechevir from the 7th century to the 4th century, B.C. (5. p. 5-30).

As to gold objects found in the Antique Period earth grave, gold ware is known to have existed in Azerbaijan since the Bronze Age (8. p. 43-49). The earliest example was found in the Mingechevir kurgans (9. p. 114-115; Plate XVIII.25). The Mingechevir earring dates from the 11th century, B.C. (9. p. 115). Some scholars are doubtful about gold production in Azerbaijan before B.C. (8. 44). Another group of researchers claim that local craftsmen mastered gold production technology as far back as the Bronze Age (10. p. 77).

As seen from the above given Chemical Composition Analysis table one of the beads from the Seyidlar Antique Period earth grave has nickel content in addition to copper content. As there are no nickel mines in Azerbaijan this bead appears to have been imported. This provides proof to the existence of cultural and economic relations of Azerbaijan with other regions of the world. Gold earrings and other beads are thought to be local products (7. p. 164).

Parallels to paste and agate beads from the Antique Period earth grave were found at Azerbaijan's archaeological monuments of different dates and it has been already established that these were local craft products (11. Plates XXVI-XXIX). Similarly carved bone spindle whorls are known to have existed in Azerbaijan since the 3rd millennium, B.C. (6. p.124). Discovery of this type of artefacts at burial monuments provides proof that weaving was an active craft well in ancient times (7. p. 165).

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

In general, the scope of work conducted at Seyidlar on the BTC and SCP route cannot be considered sufficient to fully understand the archaeological potential of the site. Although the site is labelled as explored, there is a need for larger-scale excavations that may produce new, more important data about the nature of this archaeological monument.

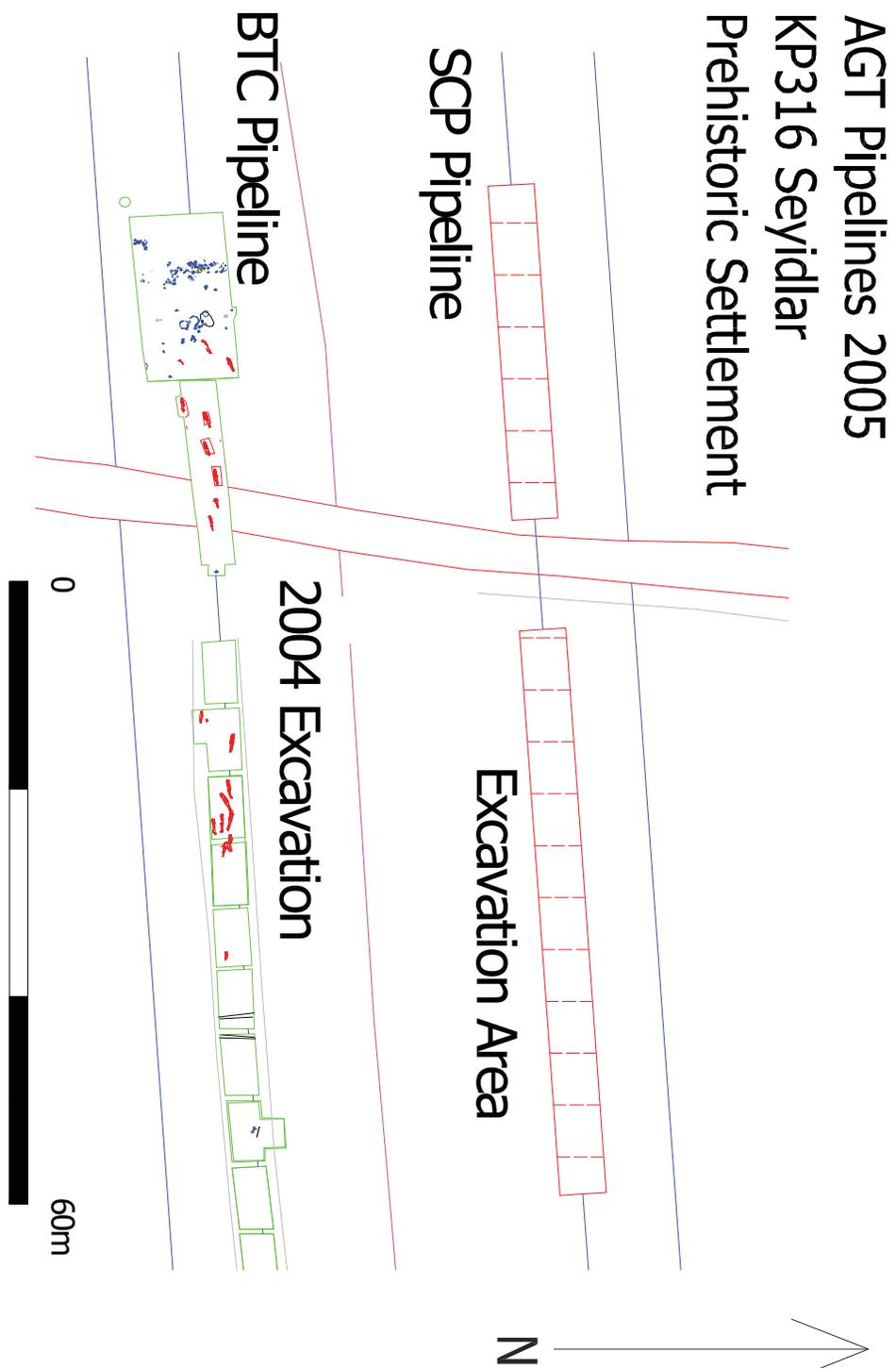
- ***Recommendations for Public Education and Interpretation Initiatives***

It would be expedient to publish a book reflecting the results of the excavations at this site in order to furnish the scientific community and general public with extensive information about the Seyidlar settlement site.

VI. References

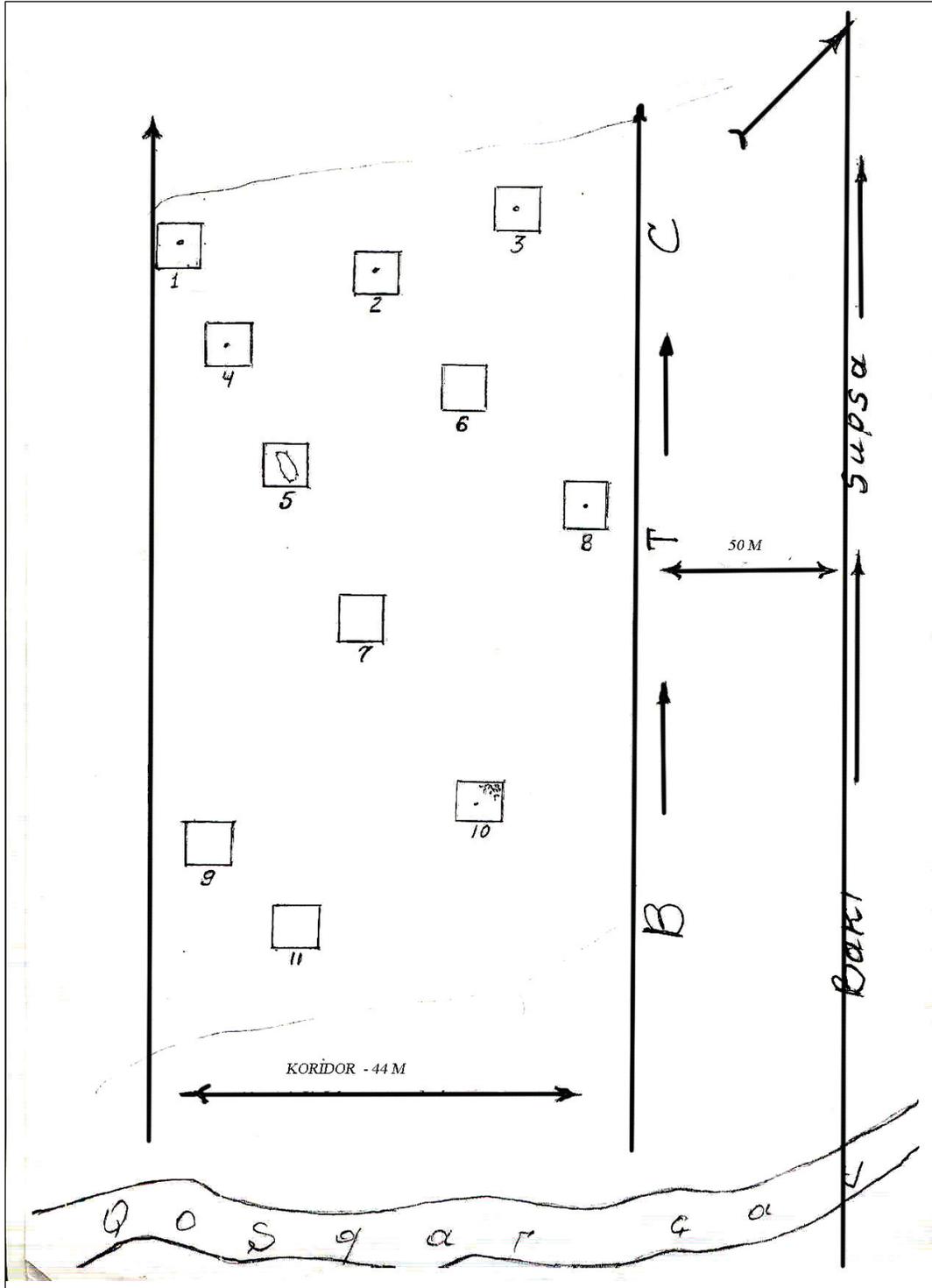
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Plate I



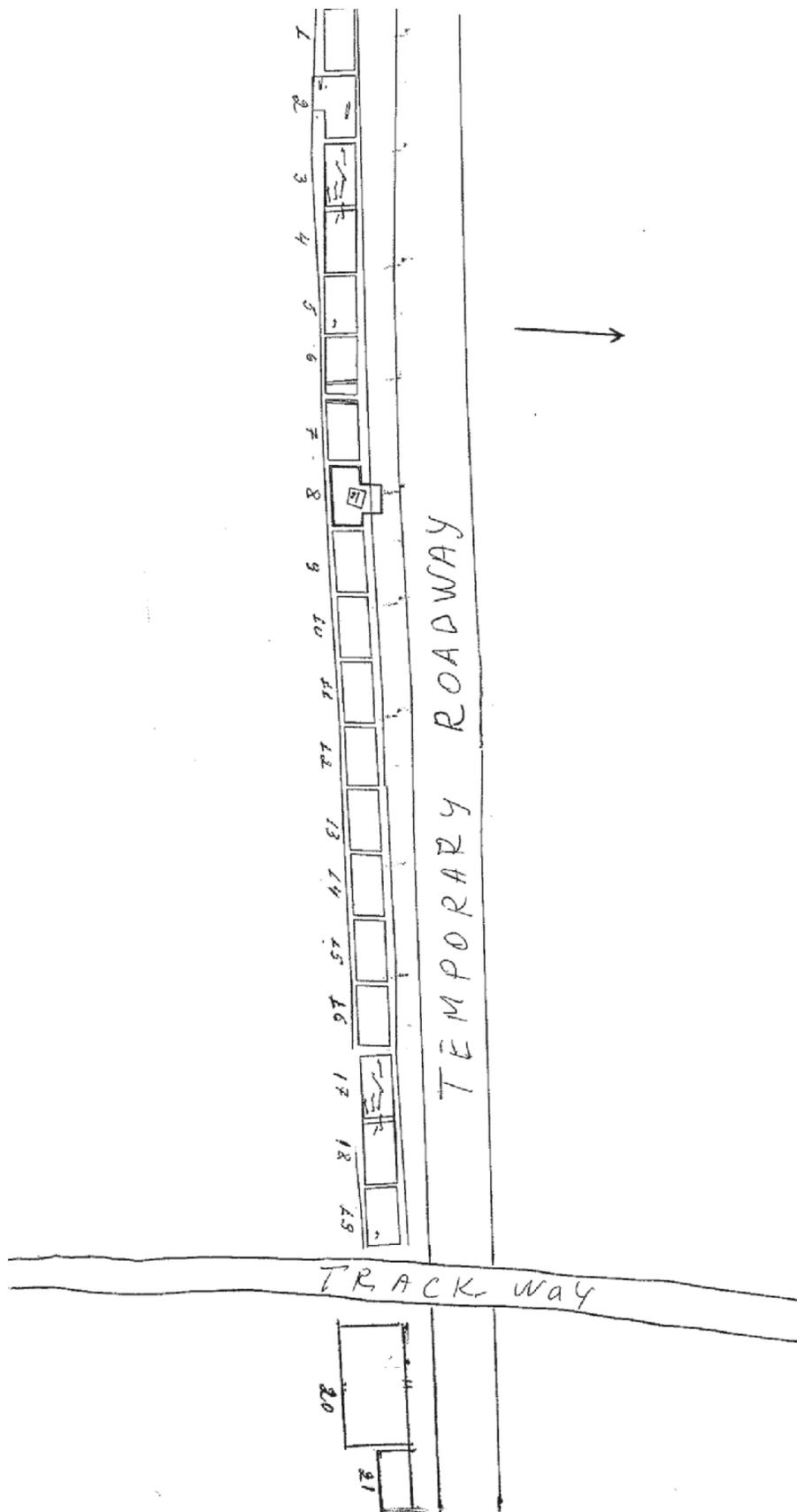
KP 316. Seyidlar – Overall Site Plan

Plate II



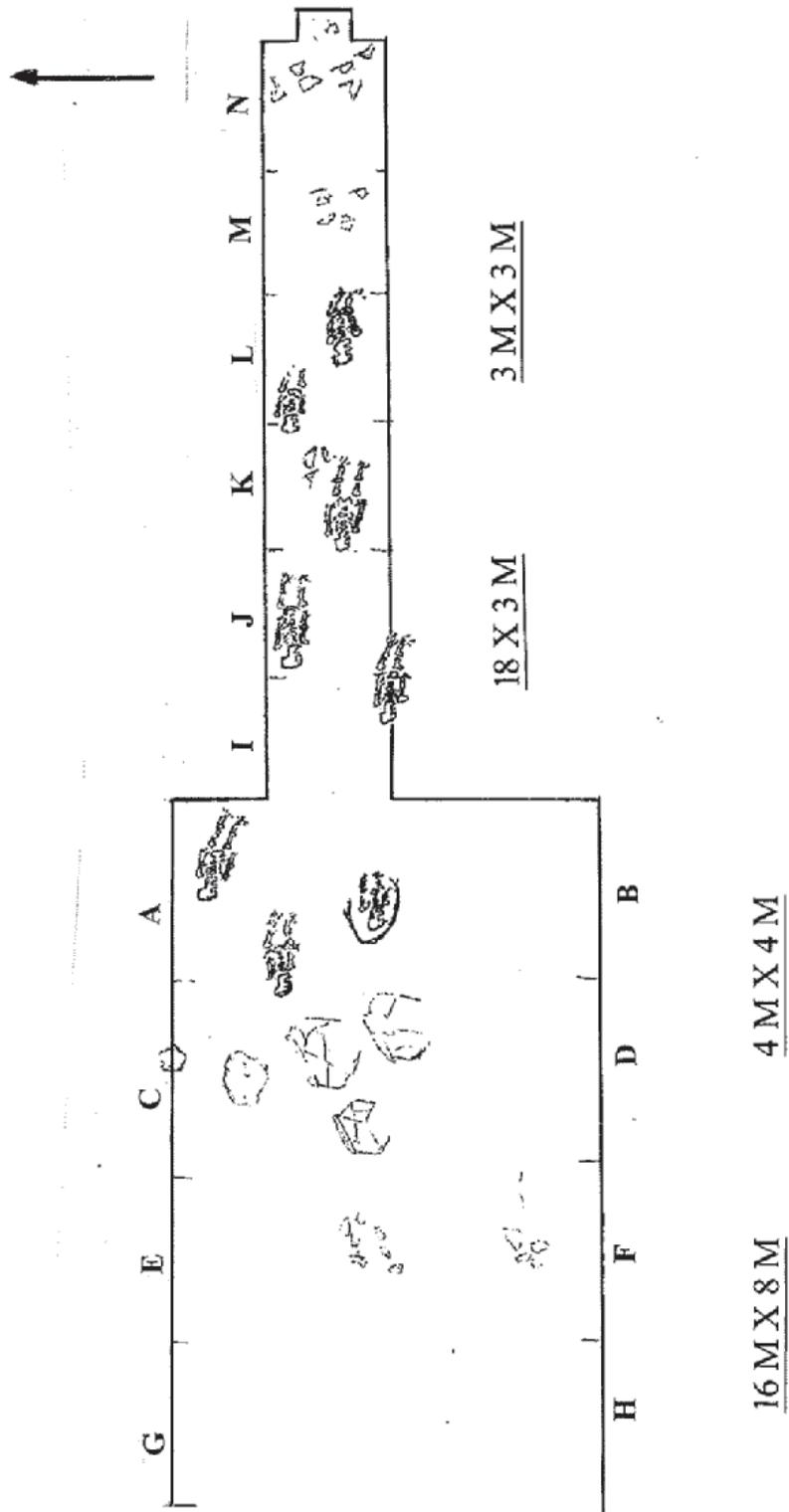
KP 316. Seyidlar – Test Pits

Plate III



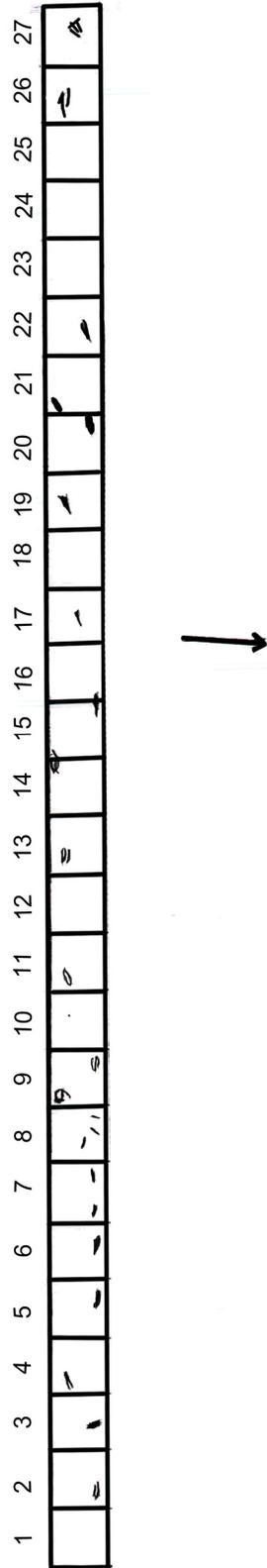
KP 316. Seyidlar - BTC Excavation Site I

Plate IV



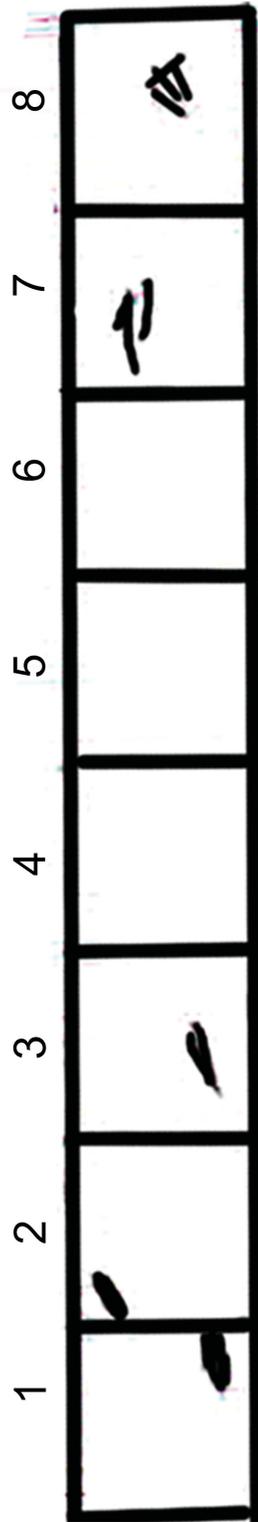
KP 316. Seyidlar – BTC Excavation Site II

Plate V



KP 316. Seyidlar – SCP Excavation Site I

Plate VI



KP 316. Seyidlar – SCP Excavation Site II



**Photo 1. Construction of Temporary Roadway
KP 316 – Seyidlar**



**Photo 2. BTC Excavation Site I
KP 316 – Seyidlar**



**Photo 3. Antique Period Earth Grave
KP 316 – Seyidlar. BTC Excavation Site I**



Photo 4
KP 316 – Seyidlar. SCP Excavation Site I



Photo 5
KP 316 – Seyidlar. SCP Excavation Site I



Photo 6
KP 316 – Seyidlar. SCP Excavation Site II



Photo 7
KP 316 – Seyidlar. SCP Excavation Site II



Photo 8. Muslim Grave
KP 316 – Seyidlar. BTC Excavation Site I



Photo 9. Muslim Grave
KP 316 – Seyidlar. BTC Excavation Site I



Photo 10. Storage Jars
KP 316 – Seyidlar. SCP Excavation Site II



Photo 11. Storage Jars
KP 316 – Seyidlar. SCP Excavation Site II



Photo 12. Storage Jars
KP 316 – Seyidlar. SCP Excavation Site II



Photo 13. Storage Jars
KP 316 – Seyidlar. SCP Excavation Site II



Photo 14. Storage Jars
KP 316 – Seyidlar. SCP Excavation Site II



Photo 15. Bowl
KP 316 – Seyidlar. SCP Excavation Site II – Quadrat 4



Photo 16. Jug Fragments
KP 316 – Seyidlar



Photo 17. Jug Fragments
KP 316 – Seyidlar



**Photo 18. Kheyra
KP 316 – Seyidlar**



**Photo 19. Jug and Kheyra Fragments
KP 316 – Seyidlar**



Photo 20. Jar Fragments
KP 316 – Seyidlar



Photo 21. Jar Fragments
KP 316 – Seyidlar



Photo 22. Jar Fragments
KP 316 – Seyidlar



**Photo 23. Bardag and Dopu Fragments
KP 316 – Seyidlar**



Photo 24. Jug Fragments
KP 316 – Seyidlar



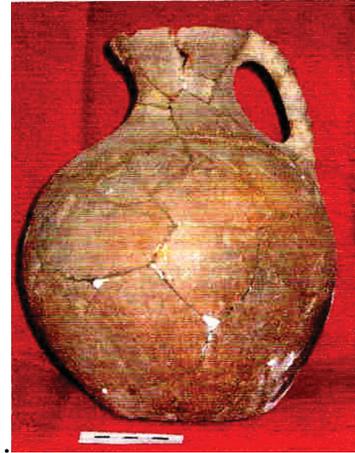
Photo 25. Jug Fragments
KP 316 – Seyidlar



Photo 26. Jug Fragments
KP 316 – Seyidlar



1



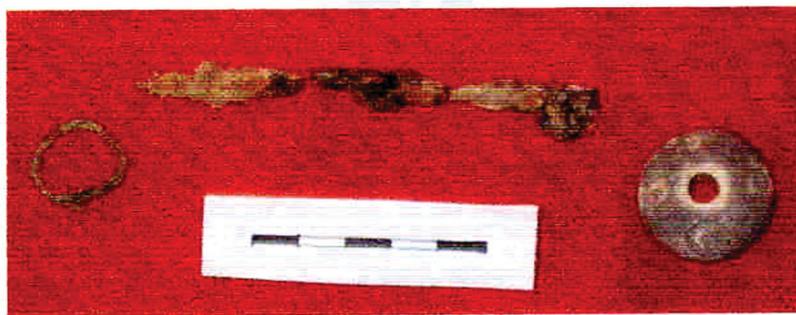
2



3



4



5

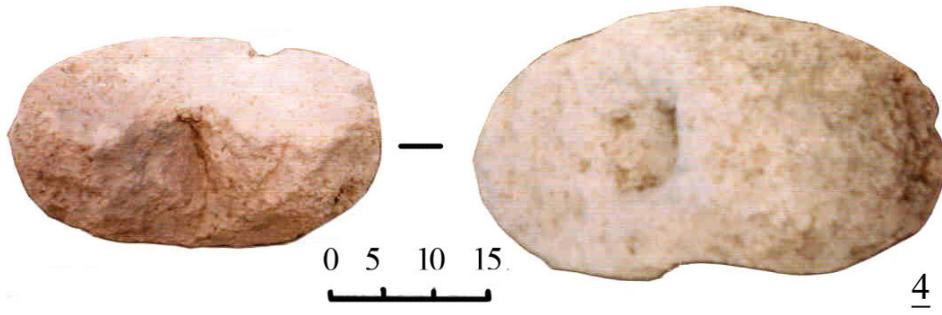
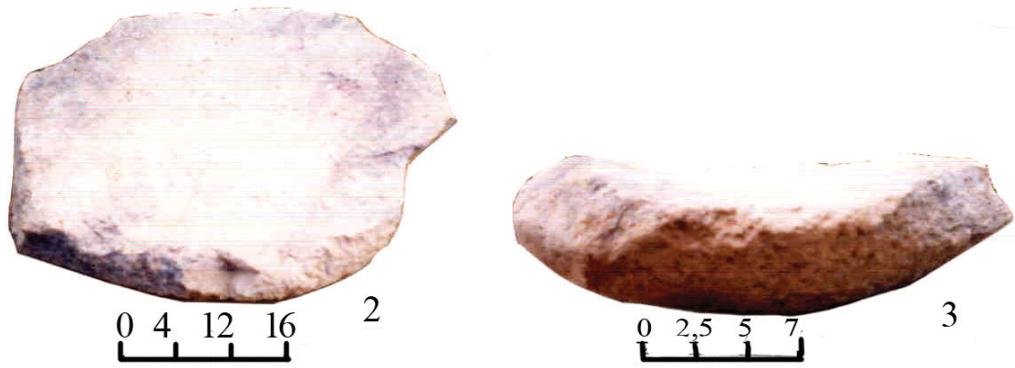
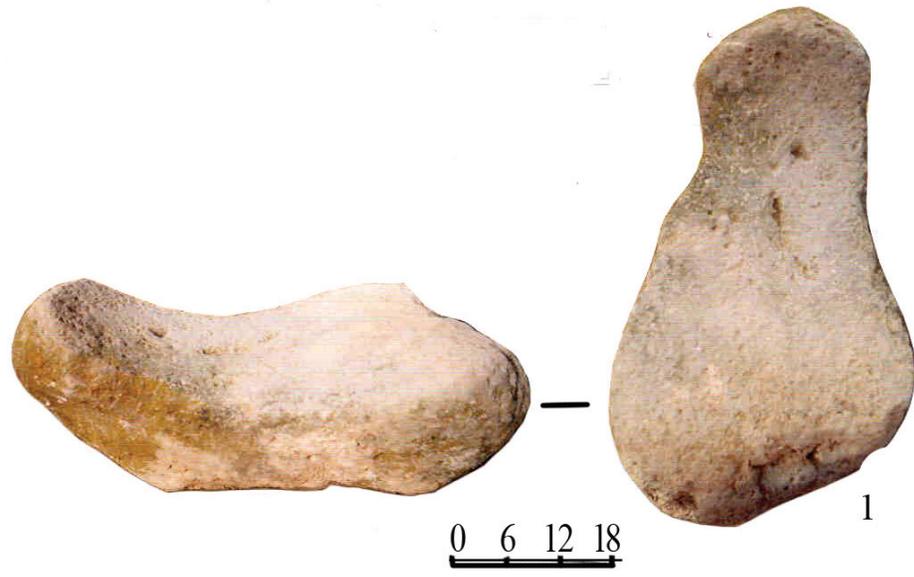
Photo 27. Grave Goods
KP 316 – Seyidlar. Antique Period Earth Grave. BTC Excavation Site I. Trench 8



Photo 28. Gold Earrings
KP 316 – Seyidlar. Antique Period Earth Grave. BTC Excavation Site I. Trench 8



Photo 29. Spindle Whorl and Beads
KP 316 – Seyidlar. Antique Period Earth Grave. BTC Excavation Site I. Trench 8



**Photo 30. Querns and Hand stones
KP 316 – Seyidlar**



**Photo 31. Whetstone
KP 316 – Seyidlar**



**Photo 32. Hand stone Fragments and Grinding Tool
KP 316 – Seyidlar**



Photo 33. Flint Sickle Tooth
KP 316 – Seyidlar. SCP Excavation Site II. Quadrat 4

VIII. Inventory of Artefacts

2004 Excavations

No.	KP	Type of site	Material	Find	Quadrat Number	Comment
1	316	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	3	
2	316	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	3	
3	316	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	3	
4	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	3	
5	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
6	316	settlement	ceramic	plate	3	
7	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
8	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	3	
9	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	3	
10	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
11	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
12	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
13	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	3	
14	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
15	316	settlement	ceramic	bardag	3	
16	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
17	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	3	
18	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
19	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
20	316	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	3	2 flakes
21	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
22	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	3	
23	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	3	
24	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	3	
25	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
26	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
27	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	3	
28	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	3	
29	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	3	
30	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	3	
31	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
32	316	settlement	ceramic	plate	3	
33	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	3	
34	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	3	
35	316	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	3	4 flakes
36	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
37	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
38	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
39	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
40	316	settlement	ceramic	plate	4	
41	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	

42	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
43	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
44	316	settlement	ceramic	plate	4	
45	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
46	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
47	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
48	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
49	316	settlement	ceramic	plate	4	
50	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
51	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
52	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
53	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
54	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
55	316	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
56	316	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
57	316	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	4	
58	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
59	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
60	316	settlement	ceramic	plate	4	
61	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
62	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
63	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
64	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
65	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
66	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
67	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
68	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
69	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
70	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
71	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
72	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
73	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
74	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
75	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
76	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
77	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
78	316	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	4	3 flakes
79	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
80	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
81	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
82	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
83	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
84	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
85	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
86	316	settlement	ceramic	plate	4	

87	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
88	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
89	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
90	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
91	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
92	316	settlement	ceramic	bardag	4	
93	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
94	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
95	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
96	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
97	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
98	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
99	316	settlement	ceramic	plate	4	
100	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
101	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
102	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
103	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
104	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
105	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
106	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
107	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
108	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
109	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
110	316	settlement	ceramic	plate	4	
111	316	settlement	ceramic	plate	4	
112	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
113	316	settlement	ceramic	plate	4	
114	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
115	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
116	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
117	316	settlement	ceramic	plate	4	
118	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
119	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
120	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
121	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
122	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
123	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
124	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
125	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
126	316	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	4	3 flakes
127	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
128	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
129	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
130	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	4	
131	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	

132	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
133	316	settlement	ceramic	bardag	4	
134	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
135	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
136	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
137	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
138	316	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	4	
139	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	5	35 fragments
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141	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
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145	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
146	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	5	
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148	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
149	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	5	
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151	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
152	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
153	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	9	
154	316	settlement	ceramic	bardag	9	
155	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
156	316	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	9	
157	316	settlement	ceramic	bardag	7	
158	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
159	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	
160	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
161	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	7	
162	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	7	
163	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	
164	316	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
165	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	8	
166	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	8	
167	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	8	
168	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	8	
169	316	settlement	stone	tool	8	
170	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	8	
171	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
172	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
173	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	8	
174	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
175	316	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	8	
176	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	

177	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
178	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	9	
179	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
180	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	9	
181	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
182	316	settlement	ceramic	plate	9	
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184	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	9	
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189	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	9	
190	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
191	316	settlement	ceramic	bardag	10	
192	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
193	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	10	
194	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
195	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
196	316	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	10	2 flakes
197	316	settlement	ceramic	pot	10	
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199	316	settlement	ceramic	glazed vessel	10	
200	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
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202	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	11	
203	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
204	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
205	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
206	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
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213	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
214	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
215	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
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217	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
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219	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
220	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
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222	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
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224	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
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227	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
228	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
229	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
230	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
231	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
232	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
233	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
234	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
235	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
236	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
237	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
238	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
239	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	11	
240	316	settlement	stone	tool	12	
241	316	settlement	stone	tool	12	
242	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
243	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
244	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
245	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
246	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
247	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
248	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
249	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
250	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
251	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
252	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
253	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
254	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
255	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
256	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
257	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
258	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
259	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
260	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
261	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
262	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
263	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
264	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
265	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
266	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	

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273	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
274	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
275	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
276	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
277	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
278	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
279	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
280	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
281	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
282	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
283	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
284	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
285	316	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	13	
286	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
287	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	13	
288	316	settlement	ceramic	platter	13	
289	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
290	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
291	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
292	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
293	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
294	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
295	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
296	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
297	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
298	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
299	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
300	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
301	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
302	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
303	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
304	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
305	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
306	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
307	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
308	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
309	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
310	316	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	13	
311	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	

312	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
313	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	13	
314	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
315	316	settlement	ceramic	handle	13	
316	316	settlement	ceramic	handle	13	
317	316	settlement	ceramic	handle	13	
318	316	settlement	ceramic	handle	13	
319	316	settlement	ceramic	handle	13	
320	316	settlement	ceramic	handle	13	
321	316	settlement	ceramic	handle	13	
322	316	settlement	ceramic	handle	13	
323	316	settlement	ceramic	handle	13	
324	316	settlement	ceramic	handle	13	
325	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
326	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
327	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
328	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
329	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
330	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
331	316	settlement	ceramic	platter	13	
332	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
333	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
334	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
335	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
336	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
337	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
338	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
339	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
340	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
341	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
342	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
343	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
344	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
345	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
346	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
347	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
348	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
349	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
350	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
351	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
352	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
353	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
354	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
355	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
356	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	

357	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
358	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
359	316	settlement	ceramic	platter	14	
360	316	settlement	ceramic	handle	14	
361	316	settlement	ceramic	handle	14	
362	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
363	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
364	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
365	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
366	316	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	14	
367	316	settlement	stone	hand stone	14	
368	316	settlement	ceramic	hand stone	14	
369	316	settlement	ceramic	hand stone	14	
370	316	settlement	ceramic	hand stone	14	
371	316	settlement	ceramic	hand stone	14	
372	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
373	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
374	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
375	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
376	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
377	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
378	316	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	15	
379	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
380	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
381	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
382	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	15	
383	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
384	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	15	
385	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	15	
386	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	15	
387	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	15	
388	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	15	
389	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	15	
390	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	15	
391	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	15	
392	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	15	
393	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	15	
394	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	15	
395	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	15	
396	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	15	
397	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	15	
398	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	15	
399	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	15	
400	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	15	
401	316	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	16	

402	316	settlement	ceramic	platter	16	
403	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	16	
404	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	16	
405	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
406	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
407	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
408	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
409	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
410	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
411	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
412	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
413	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
414	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
415	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
416	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
417	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
418	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
419	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
420	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
421	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
422	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
423	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
424	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
425	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
426	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
427	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
428	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
429	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
430	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
431	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
432	316	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	17	
433	316	settlement	ceramic	cutting tool	17	
434	316	settlement	ceramic	cutting tool	17	
435	316	settlement	ceramic	cutting tool	17	
436	316	settlement	ceramic	cutting tool	17	
437	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
438	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
439	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	18	
440	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	18	
441	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	18	
442	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	18	
443	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	18	
444	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	18	
445	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	18	
446	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	18	

447	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	18	
448	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	18	
449	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	18	
450	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	18	
451	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	18	
452	316	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	18	
453	316	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	18	
454	316	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	18	
455	316	settlement	stone	tool	18	
456	316	settlement	stone	tool	18	
457	316	settlement	ceramic	platter	18	
458	316	settlement	ceramic	handle	18	
459	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
460	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
461	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
462	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
463	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
464	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
465	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
466	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
467	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
468	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
469	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
470	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
471	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
472	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
473	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
474	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
475	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
476	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
477	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
478	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
479	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
480	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
481	316	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	19	
482	316	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	19	
483	316	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	19	
484	316	settlement	ceramic	platter	19	
485	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	19	
486	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	
487	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	
488	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	
489	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	
490	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	
491	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	

492	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	
493	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	
494	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	
495	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	
496	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	
497	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	
498	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	
499	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	
500	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	
501	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	
502	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	
503	316	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	19	
504	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	
505	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	
506	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	
507	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
508	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
509	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
510	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
511	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
512	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
513	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
514	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
515	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
516	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
517	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
518	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
519	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
520	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
521	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
522	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
523	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
524	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
525	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
526	316	settlement	ceramic	handle	20	
527	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
528	316	settlement	ceramic	handle	20	
529	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
530	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
531	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
532	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
533	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
534	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
535	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
536	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	

537	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
538	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
539	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
540	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
541	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
542	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
543	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
544	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
545	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
546	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
547	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
548	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
549	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
550	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
551	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
552	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
553	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
554	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
555	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
556	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
557	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
558	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
559	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
560	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
561	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
562	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
563	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
564	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
565	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
566	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
567	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
568	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
569	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
570	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
571	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
572	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
573	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
574	316	settlement	ceramic	platter	20	
575	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
576	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
577	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
578	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
579	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
580	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
581	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	

582	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
583	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
584	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
585	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
586	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
587	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
588	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
589	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
590	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
591	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
592	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	
593	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	20	

2005 Excavations

No.	KP	Type of site	Material	Find	Quadrat Number	Comment
1	316	settlement	ceramic	handle	1	
2	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
3	316	settlement	ceramic	handle	1	
4	316	settlement	ceramic	cap	1	
5	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	Excavation Site II
6	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
7	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
8	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	2	
9	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
10	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	2	
11	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
12	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
13	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	3	
14	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
15	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	25	
16	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	25	
17	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	5	
18	316	settlement	stone	hand stone	5	
19	316	settlement	stone	grind stone	5	
20	316	settlement	ceramic	handle	5	
21	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
22	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
23	316	settlement	ceramic	piyala	5	found on the hearth
24	316	settlement	ceramic	piyala	3	
25	316	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	4	
26	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
27	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
28	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
29	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
30	316	settlement	clay	tendir	1	tendir was restored
31	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	1	
32	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
33	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	1	
34	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	2	
35	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
36	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	2	
37	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	2	
38	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	2	
39	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	2	
40	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	2	
41	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	2	

42	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	1	
43	316	settlement	ceramic	platter	1	
44	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	1	
45	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	3	
46	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	3	
47	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	3	
48	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	3	
49	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	5	
50	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
51	316	settlement	stone	quern	5	
52	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	5	
53	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	5	
54	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	5	
55	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	5	
56	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
57	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	1	
58	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
59	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	1	
60	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
61	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
62	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
63	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	6	
64	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	6	
65	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
66	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
67	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
68	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
69	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
70	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	6	
71	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
72	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
73	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
74	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
75	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
76	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	6	
77	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	6	
78	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	6	
79	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	6	
80	316	settlement	ceramic	platter	3	
81	316	settlement	ceramic	spout	3	
82	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
83	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
84	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
85	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
86	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	

87	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	6	
88	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
89	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
90	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
91	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
92	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
93	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
94	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
95	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
96	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
97	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
98	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	
99	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
100	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	
101	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	
102	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
103	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
104	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
105	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	6	
106	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
107	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
108	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
109	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
110	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	
111	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
112	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
113	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
114	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
115	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	
116	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	
117	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	
118	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	
119	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
120	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	
121	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	
122	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
123	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
124	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
125	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
126	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
127	316	settlement	ceramic	platter	7	
128	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	
129	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
130	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
131	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	

132	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
133	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
134	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
135	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
136	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
137	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	8	
138	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
139	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	8	
140	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
141	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
142	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
143	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	8	
144	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
145	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
146	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	8	
147	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	8	
148	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
149	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	8	
150	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
151	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
152	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	found in a large jar
153	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
154	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
155	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
156	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	4	
157	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
158	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
159	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	8	
160	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
161	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	8	
162	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	8	
163	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	4	
164	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	4	
165	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
166	316	settlement	ceramic	platter	4	
167	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	8	
168	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	8	
169	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	8	
170	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	1	
171	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	1	
172	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
173	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
174	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	7	
175	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	7	
176	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	7	

177	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	7	animal bones inside
178	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	inside jar 11
179	316	settlement	stone	implement	7	
180	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	7	
181	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	inside jar 9
182	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	inside jar 9
183	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	inside jar 9
184	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	inside jar 9
185	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	
186	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	
187	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	
188	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
189	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	7	
190	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
191	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	4	inside jar 9
192	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	inside jar 9
193	316	settlement	ceramic	platter	4	
194	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	4	
195	316	settlement	ceramic	jar	4	
196	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	inside jar 9
197	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
198	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
199	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
200	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
201	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	inside jar 9
202	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	inside jar 9
203	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	3	
204	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	3	
205	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
206	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	inside jar 9
207	316	settlement	ceramic	jug	3	inside jar 9
208	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
209	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
210	316	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	