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Long Report
Excavations of Khojakhan Settlement
KP 361 - BTC ROW

16. 03. 2007

Baku - Azerbaijan

ABSTRACT

The Report gives an account of excavations carried out at the ancient Khojakhan settlement site located at KP 361 of the BTC ROW. The Khojakhan settlement site is a multilayer archaeological monument containing evidence of three periods of occupation - the late Eneolithic Period, early Bronze Age and late Middle Ages.

Excavation of the late Eneolithic cultural layer revealed structural remains, varied pottery ware, including clay animal images, and agricultural tools.

The early Bronze Age layer produced ceramic vessels of different size and shape and stone tools.

The upper layer of the monument – the late medieval layer contained small quantities of pottery and a few metal objects. In addition, several features - remains of pithouses and storage pits were exposed in this layer. These were cut into and damaged the late Eneolithic and early Bronze Age layers.

Table of Contents

I. Introduction

- *Description of the BTC and SCP Archaeology Programme*

Archaeological excavations in connection with the construction of the BTC and SCP pipelines were conducted prior to, and during the construction of these pipelines. These excavations generally were carried out within the 44m wide pipeline corridor from 2001 to 2005. The archaeology program consisted of five phases of which the first four phases constituted field investigations:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- *Discovery of the Archaeological Site*

The archaeological site was discovered in June 2004 by a watching brief archaeologist following topsoil stripping at KP 361 of the BTC ROW. The site had not been identified during the previous phases as the land where the site is located is arable and had standing crops at the time of baseline surveys.

Excavations of the site were conducted in two stages by a team of archaeologists from the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. Work on the BTC side of the construction corridor was carried out between 9th August and 5th September 2004 and was led for two weeks by Victor Kvachidze and for two weeks by Bakhtiyar Jalilov. Excavations at the SCP side of the easement were carried out under the guidance of Muzaffar Huseynov between 7th May and 30th May 2005. The IoAE team included also Farhad Guliyev, Fuad Huseynov, Ziya Hajili, Vagif Asadov and Elnur Gafarov. The work was supervised by the BTC archaeological representatives David Maynard and Richard Moore.

II. Archaeological Contexts for Understanding the Site

- *General Archaeological Overview of this Portion of Azerbaijan*

The area where the ancient Khojakhan settlement site was recorded is in the western or Ganga-Gazakh region of the Azerbaijan Republic. The favourable natural geographic location and climatic conditions have attracted people to this area since ancient times which accounts for numerous

archaeological sites of different historical dates revealed in this region. Intensive life continued in the Ganga-Gazakh area during all historical and archaeological periods beginning from the Stone Age through the Late Middle Ages. Hundreds of archaeological sites of different dates have been discovered here. These were Stone Age camps, settlements of early farmers and stock-breeders, settlement sites and burials dating to the Bronze Age, early Iron Age, Antique Period and Middle Ages.

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

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

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

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

The Early Middle Ages (fourth to third century) in the area are represented by settlements, burials and ceremonial structures. Albanian Christian chapels as well as rural and urban settlements of this date have been excavated and studied. These were Christian chapels in the Gazakh and Agstafa Districts and the Torpaggala urban settlement site in the Tovuz District.

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

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

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

The flat and partially foothill zone is located 150-600m above sea level. This zone is characteristed 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 water rivers running through deep gorges of the Minor Caucasus come out to the flat area and form wide river beds in these places which become even wider closer towards the river of Kura. The fairly large rivers in this area are Agstafachai, Hasansu, Tovuzchai, Zayamchai, Shamkirchai and Goshgarchai. In the summer months the water flow in these rivers decreases to the extent that some of them may completely dry up and yield no water to the river of Kura.

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

III. Field and Office Methods

- *Field Methods*

The excavation of the site was carried out in two stages. During the first, BTC stage the excavation site was divided into 36 quadrats of 3m by 3m along the pipe centreline. 19 quadrats were opened up and investigated on the western side of the existing trackway that divided the site into two areas. These quadrats were numbered east to west with Arabic numerals. The width of the most western 3 quadrats was reduced to a 1m strip to confirm the absence of significant deposits here. On the eastern side of the track 17 quadrats numbered west to east were excavated. Quadrats 21 and 22 on this side of the trackway were extended 6m wide following the discovery of a series of postholes possibly forming a structure.

During the second, SCP stage the excavation site was divided into 17 quadrats of 4m by 4m and the quadrats were numbered successively with Arabic numerals east to west. During this stage 9 quadrats were opened up to the west of the trackway and 8 quadrats to the east of it.

The quadrats excavated on the BTC side of the pipeline construction corridor were termed as Excavation Site I (Plate I, Plate II), while those excavated on the SCP side of the construction corridor were designated as Excavation Site II (Plate III).

The excavation work was undertaken by the project labour force using shovels, barrows, trowels, brushes and other hand tools to clean and expose features as they were located. The stratification of cultural horizons was based on vertical profiling of excavation trenches. All the features exposed and artefacts recovered in the course of excavations were photographed, illustrated and recorded in site plans and field logbooks with indications of their specific features and the depths of the deposits.

All archaeological finds were field sorted and washed by IoAE staff to identify diagnostic material which was then boxed and sent off to IoAE in Baku. The remainder of the material as providing no new archaeological data was discarded by being buried at site.

- *Office/Laboratory Methods*

At the relevant department of the IoAE the finds were accordingly treated and the work on the excavation site plans and logbook records was finalized. Photographs of artefacts were taken and drawings were made where relevant. The results of the excavations were systematized and compared with those obtained at similar sites to properly date the site based on specific methods of pottery making. This Report reflects the results of the implemented work.

- *Special Analysis*

A piece of wood was recovered from the late medieval cultural horizon at the site and retained for radiocarbon analysis. The results of 13C/12C dating carried out at Beta Analytic are described in the relevant section of this Report.

- *Archive Disposition*

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

IV. Excavation Results

- *Site Description*

The site is located on level ground to the west of a wide, gently sloping gully (presumably an ancient river bed) at KP 361 of the BTC pipeline ROW. The village of Ashagi Ayibli, Tovuz District, lies 1km to the south of it. An existing 5m wide trackway and an irrigation ditch divide the site into two areas.

The surface material (pottery sherds, flint and obsidian) observed on this largely arable flat land suggests that the total area of the site of approximately 140m long by 120m-130m wide is over 1.5 hectares. The site is 235m above sea level.

- *Description of Cultural Horizons*

Excavations showed that this was an ancient settlement site providing evidence of three periods of occupation. Pre-construction removal of the topsoil for a depth of 30cm made it difficult to study in situ the cultural composition of this upper layer. The topsoil stack contained pottery sherds and other artefacts dating to all the three historical periods.

The 10cm thick subsoil (in this Report the depths are measured from the stripped topsoil surface) revealed artefacts dating to the late Middle Ages. The upper cultural layer of the medieval date had been severely damaged as a result of agricultural activities in the area over long periods of time. Tillage and ploughing to a depth of 40-50cm had damaged also the early Bronze Age cultural layer which in few instances contained material from the underlying Eneolithic layer. The Eneolithic layer starting at a depth of 60cm was fairly well preserved.

The Bronze Age and the Eneolithic cultural layers had sustained extensive damage by storage pits and other features that were cut through these earlier archaeological deposits during the reuse of the site as a settlement in the late Middle Ages.

Excavation Site I

The upper cultural layer up to a depth of 40cm in most of the quadrats at Excavation Site I was characterized by grey soil which contained occasional sherds of pottery vessels.

Remains of domestic structures and storage pits of late medieval date were exposed in the upper subsoil layer of the excavation site. These were intrusive features that greatly damaged the underlying late Eneolithic and early Bronze Age cultural horizons.

Quadrat 27 produced a dark spread of fire-blackened ground in the late medieval cultural horizon. This burnt ground numbered as Hearth 1 was first visible at a depth of 30cm in the southwest corner of the quadrat and measured 1.3m in diameter. Below, was a 40cm thick ash layer containing large, river-washed stones. Removal of the stones exposed a grey soil layer measuring 30cm in thickness. Underlying this grey soil was a 20cm thick layer of ash- and charcoal-rich material. At this depth the diameter of the hearth was 1.1m and along with Eneolithic pottery it contained late medieval ceramic fragments which strongly suggest that this feature dates to the late Middle Ages. In other words this late medieval structure was cut through and damaged the underlying deposits up to the late Eneolithic cultural horizon.

Hearth 2 was exposed at a depth of 30cm in the central part of Quadrat 28. This roughly oval feature, 1.1m-1.5m in diameter, was characterized by grey soil which contained varied pottery sherds, ash and charcoal flecks. Though the major proportion of pottery was of late medieval date, the Eneolithic material could also be found.

Similar hearths were also found in Quadrats 28 and 29. Hearth 3 was seen at a depth of 35cm in the western corner of Quadrat 28. This fire-affected ground measured 92cm in diameter. The 60cm thick soil layer below contained ash and charcoal. When these were cleaned, clay waster was seen at the bottom of the hearth.

Hearth 4 was exposed in the north-western section of Quadrat 29. It had a circular shape measuring 42cm in diameter and was 35cm deep.

A set of river-washed stones forming a rectangle was recorded at a depth of 40cm in Quadrat 29 against the baulk with Quadrat 30. This spread of stones sitting on natural ground measured 150cm in length and 70cm in width.

Quadrats 30 and 31 were excavated up to a depth of 55cm. It is thought that this area is the easternmost periphery of the settlement as excavation in these quadrats yielded no pottery or any other finds.

Remains of a late medieval pithouse was uncovered at a depth of 20cm in Quadrats 20 and 21. It was aligned north to south and measured 6.4m in length and 3.6m in width (Photos 7, 8 and 16). It was built of clay or white soil and the walls were 6cm-7cm thick. The structure had a quadrangular shape. It was constructed of reed or cane and plastered with white daub on either side. The lengthwise wall of this wattle and daub had 5 post holes, while 3 post holes were seen along the widthway wall. The distance between the lengthwise poles was 145cm-150cm, whereas the widthway poles stood 1m-1.4m apart.

Hearth 5 was revealed against the northern wall of this pithouse (Photo 15). Constructed of stones the hearth had a circular shape, 1.1m in diameter. Ash and charcoal were seen on this fire-blackened area. To the north of the pithouse there was a spread of stones covering an area 70cm long by 50cm wide.

The cultural layer at a depth of 40cm to 60cm in Quadrats 1 and 2 consisted of black soil that contained no cultural deposits.

Storage Pit 1 was exposed at a depth of 60cm in the southern part of Quadrat 7. This feature measuring 1m in diameter contained fairly large quantities of pottery fragments. It should be noted that the pottery sherds recovered from this site were largely found in dense concentrations within the pits that rested on a firm and compact ground of a light grey colour (Photo 1).

Another feature was unearthed at a depth 60cm in the baulk of Quadrat 2 and Quadrat 3. This appeared to be structural remains consisting of small river-washed stones and yellow soil. There was a spread of gravel around this feature which measured 45cm in width and 1.6m in length.

Storage Pit 2 of a circular shape was uncovered at a depth of 45cm in the central part of Quadrat 17B. The pit contained river-washed stones, small pottery sherds and obsidian splinters. Like in Quadrat 7 this density of finds was within a light grey, firm soil layer.

A total of 12 storage pits were found in the Eneolithic layer. Quadrat 17A produced two storage pits - Storage Pit 3 and Storage Pit 4. They were unearthed at a depth of 55cm in the north-west section of the Quadrat. This pit also rested on a firm and compact ground of a light grey colour and contained river-washed stones, small pottery sherds and obsidian splinters. Storage Pit 3 of an oval shape was 108cm long by 48cm wide. Storage Pit 4 measured accordingly 57cm long by 47cm wide.

The remains of a large tendir were exposed at a depth 70cm in the northern part of Quadrat 17A. There was a group of stones to the west of it. The survived height of the tendir was 12cm, the wall thickness measured 3.5cm and its diameter was 85cm.

Storage Pit 5 was exposed at a depth of 1m right in the centre of Quadrat 18. The remains of large storage jars and small pottery sherds were seen at the bottom of the pit that measured 1m in diameter. The surrounding substrate was natural, archaeologically sterile ground (Photo 5).

Generally speaking, in most quadrats the natural layer was reached at a depth of 1m. Therefore artefacts were recovered largely from storage pit areas. Storage Pit 6 was uncovered in Quadrat 19. It was relatively small, measuring 45cm in diameter and 48cm in depth and contained only small ceramic fragments.

Excavation revealed a spread of firm ground of 2m by 3.5m at a depth of 85cm in Quadrat 1B. This consisted of small river-rounded stones, gravel and sand and appeared to be the floor of some structure.

Storage Pit 7 was exposed at a depth of 90cm in the centre of Quadrat 21. This roughly oval feature measured 50-60cm in diameter and 40cm in depth. The pit produced large river-washed stones, obsidian splinters, pottery sherds and remains of a large storage jar.

The 60cm thick layer throughout Quadrats 20 and 21 consisted of black soil that contained occasional pottery fragments. The underlying soil layer measuring 40cm in thickness was characterized by grey soil that constituted the basic cultural layer of the site. Considerable quantities of artefacts were contained within this layer (Photos 3 and 4).

Storage Pit 8 was revealed at a depth of 90cm in the north-eastern part of Quadrat 22. It was 70cm in diameter and measured 48cm in depth. The pit contained small pottery sherds, pieces of flint and obsidian.

Storage Pit 9 was also exposed at a depth of 90cm but in the south corner of Quadrat 25. This roughly circular pit measured 1.1m in diameter and 60cm in depth. The pit contained large quantities of pottery sherds and clay waster.

A roughly circular feature with a heat-affected base was discovered at a depth of 80cm in the southwest side of Quadrat 26. This feature, presumably a hearth, produced 7-8cm thick chunks of fired clay. These were thought to be the hearth debris. The structure measuring about 1m in diameter did not yield any other measurements to judge about its shape and dimensions. More than that, only part of this feature fell within the excavation quadrat. This fire-blackened ground contained ash, charcoal and small pottery sherds.

A set of 4 cobblestones was visible against the northeast wall of this quadrat. The soil fill between the stones contained small quantities of ash.

Storage Pit 10 was found at a depth of 90cm in Quadrat 21. It measured 60cm in diameter and 45cm in depth. Along with ceramic fragments the pit contained debris of hearth bedding.

Storage Pit 11, 70cm in diameter and 48cm deep, was exposed at a depth of 1m in the south section of Quadrat 22. The pit contained remains of a large storage jar and fragments of a wide variety of pots (Photo 6).

The cultural horizon at Excavation Site I measured 1.1m-1.2m in thickness.

Excavation Site II

The work conducted at Excavation Site II revealed that the cultural layers in the northeast part of the site had sustained even more extensive damage. The subsoil layer up to a depth of 50cm contained

mixed assemblage of pottery sherds of late medieval, early Bronze Age and late Eneolithic dates. Like at Excavation Site I an undisturbed cultural horizon of a grey colour became first visible here at a depth of 50cm. Both late Eneolithic and early Bronze Age pottery fragments, with the former prevailing, were found in the upper layer of the cultural horizon.

Remains of a tendir were exposed at a depth of 55cm in Quadrat 7. The survived height of this feature was 43cm, its diameter measured 67cm and the wall thickness was about 2.5cm (Photo 14).

Up to a depth of 60cm the late Eneolithic cultural layer produced varied pottery sherds, stone implements, including stone cutting tools and animal bone.

Structural remains were uncovered in the Eneolithic layer at a depth of 1m in Quadrats 12 and 13. These covered a roughly oval area and appeared to represent two adjacent rooms (Photo 18; Plate IV).

Room 1 had a north to south alignment and measured 2.9m in length and 2.15m in width. The walls that had survived to a height of 20cm-25cm, were 40cm-66cm thick.

Room 2 was to the north-west of Room 1 and measured 2.8m in length and 1.5m in width. The walls of this room had also survived to a height of 20cm-25cm. The wall thickness ranged between 35cm and 50cm. Both rooms had the same entrance either side of the 66cm wide divide wall. The width of the entrance to Room 1 was 54cm, while that of the entrance to Room 2 was 85cm.

Storage pits of various shapes and depths began to be seen at a depth of 30cm at Excavation Site II. The finds recovered from these pits were dated to the late Middle Ages. Some of them were even of a later date.

Storage Pit 1 was recorded in Quadrat 4 at a depth of 35cm from the stripped topsoil surface. The pit was 50cm deep and 1m-1.1m in diameter. It contained pottery sherds considered to be Eneolithic in date.

Storage Pits 2 and 3 were located in Quadrat 5; both at a depth of 35cm. Storage Pit 2 had an oval shape and measured 60cm in depth, 100cm in length and 90cm in width. Storage Pit 3 was also roughly oval and covered an area 90cm long by 60cm wide, with the depth being 55cm. Eneolithic and early Bronze Age ceramic fragments were recovered from these pits.

Storage Pit 4 was recorded at a depth of 35cm in the southern section of Quadrat 12. The pit covered with river-washed stones was 1.3m in diameter and 65cm deep. Removal of this stone seal revealed scattered spreads of cattle and small bovid bones. In addition the lower half of a large dog skeleton was found at the bottom of the pit (Photo 13). The other finds from this pit included a modern plastic button, top of a modern copper lamp, one iron and one copper buckle which implied that this pit dated to the recent times.

Storage Pit 5 was also located at a depth of 35cm but in Quadrat 14. It measured 1.8m in diameter and was 40cm deep.

Storage Pits 6, 7 and 8 were excavated at a depth of 30cm in Quadrat 15. Storage Pit 6 uncovered at the southern end of the quadrat. The diameter of this pit was 80cm, with the depth being 35cm. Storage Pit 7 in the central part of the quadrat measured 1m in diameter and 42cm in depth. Storage Pit 8 had an oval shape and was 45cm deep. Its diameter measured 0.7m-1m.

These pits contained animal bone, chunks of fired quadrangular bricks, broken part of a quern stone, pottery fragments representing parts of various pots, iron and copper objects. The majority of these finds date to the modern times, therefore the pit appeared to have been dug in the recent past.

Two, roughly oval hearths were recorded at a depth of 30cm at the eastern end of Quadrat 11. Hearth 1 measuring 1.3m in length and 0.9m in width had a 10cm thick ash layer which contained charcoal flecks, iron nails and part of a scraping tool. The pottery sherds recovered from the pit were of late medieval and Eneolithic dates.

Hearth 2 was exposed in Quadrat 11 and measured 1.35m in length and 1m in width. The floor of the pit was covered with a 15cm thick ash layer containing pottery sherds largely of late medieval date along with a small amount of early Bronze Age and late Eneolithic ceramic material.

Hearth 3, measuring 85cm in diameter and 40cm in depth was revealed in Quadrat 13. After the removal of the upper ash-rich soil layer, animal bones and pottery of late medieval date were recovered from the pit.

Hearth 4 was unearthed at a depth of 30cm at the northern end of Quadrat 17. Its diameter measured 70cm. This 35cm deep pit contained charcoal and ash.

A pithouse dating to the late medieval period was hit at a depth of 20cm (Photo 9). The pithouse area fell within Quadrat 11 and Quadrat 12. It had a rectangular shape, and was aligned lengthwise from north to south, 6.2m long by 3.7m wide. However these were not the exact dimensions of the pithouse as part of it extended beyond the edge of the excavation trench. The depth of this neatly constructed pithouse was approximately 1.2m. The wall foundations of this feature had post holes with a 1.2m distance between them. Each post hole was about 25-30cm in diameter and 40cm-50cm deep. Rotted wood and small river-washed stones were found in these post holes. The floor of the pithouse was plastered with a 3-4cm thick daub. A bow-shaped, 1.05m wide entrance to the pithouse was seen on its southern side. This was s stepped entrance with 40-42cm wide and the same size high steps neatly covered with thin, flat and wide river-washed stones. The post holes around the entrance were more closely spaced.

Along with other finds the pithouse produced two ceramic tobacco pipes. This feature that cut through the earlier cultural horizons was dated to the seventeenth to eighteenth centuries, A.D.

- *Description of Finds*

The artefactual material recovered from the Khojakhan Settlement includes pottery ware, stone tools and metal objects. The pottery ware is predominantly of late Eneolithic and early Bronze Age date. The pithouses and structures which were cut through during the reuse of the site in the late Middle Ages inflicted considerable damage to underlying archaeological deposits of these dates. That was the reason why the late Eneolithic and early Bronze Age materials were in a mixed state in some places (Photo 13).

The artefacts recovered from the upper subsoil layer dating to the late Middle Ages consist of a few pieces of glazed and unglazed pottery and metal objects.

Eneolithic Assemblage

Ceramics

The pottery ware dating to the Eneolithic Period is prevailning. The fabric of ceramic fragments found is varied. Some pots are tempered with large quantities of straw and some with sand. These sand tempered pots are made from well mixed clay. The origin of this clay is unknown. However it could be assumed that the clay was locally produced and the pots were made by local potters as the Ganja-Gazakh region of the country is rich in argillaceous deposits.

As regards firing techniques, it is also multifarious. Along with well fired pots there are poorly fired ones among the finds. The additives to the clay composition had also certain effect on the firing quality of pots. Different quality of firing depended also on the future function of the pot, as well as its shape, size and wall thickness. In addition, of great importance were the skills and workmanship of potters.

The Eneolithic pottery assemblage is of plain style which is indicative of plain household economy, undeveloped means of labour and lack of experience in pottery amaking.

A certain proportion of pottery ware is straw-tempered heavy clay product made of poorly kneaded clay and poorly fired at an unstable temperature. The majority of the pottery finds are of a red colour of different gradation. However there are also red, reddish and brown ceramic fragments mottled with grey spots and with the texture having a black interlayer.

The bulk of the Eneolithic pottery has combed decorations. The pots are different in shape and dimensions. Some of them, especially the jugs have globular bodies and everted, semi-circular rims. Some of the jugs have moulded decorations in the form of lugs and wavelike bulging strips applied to their necks and shoulders. Others have only straight strips applied to their shoulders in applique technique with the strips having “twisted rope” patterns on their surfaces. Jugs that have notched decorations on their rims are worth special consideration.

The storage jars differ from the rest of the pottery in their large size. The jars most of which are globular have rims curving out in a flat or semi-circular way. One of the storage jars has an upright rim, the shoulder is banded with an applied moulded belt bearing “twisted rope” pattern formed in thumbing and squeezing technique. The bases of the storage jars are flat or oval.

The cooking pots found have small holes on their shoulders. These thin-walled pots are well fired. These cylindrical or can-shaped pots have upright walls, flat bases and upright or sometimes slightly everted rims. In place of handles there have small lugs. Some pots are banded with grooves thumbed on their rims. Some are coated with an angobe layer and polished. Several of such pots are biconical. These have bulging and globular bodies gently tapering up to the mouth and down to the base.

The bowls recovered from the site are of different colours and well fired. The rims of these vessels are gradually getting thinner towards their edges and then curve in. Most of them are polished both on inside and outside.

Jugs. Jugs distinctly differ from the rest of pottery found at the Khojakhan settlement site both in terms of quantity and quality. The major portion of the jugs tempered with plant or sand are poorly fired which accounts for a black interlayer in between the inner and outer layers. The rims gradually getting thinner to their edges curve out in a semi-circular way (Plate VI.5).

Some of the jugs are light yellowish with the rims curving out in a semi-circular way. The neck height is 2.2cm-3.4cm. The pots are tempered with plant and sand. The walls are 0.8cm-1.2cm thick.

The light red Eneolithic jugs with the rims getting thinner towards the edge and curving out in a semi-circular way. Tempered with sand and plant and fired at an unstable temperature. The neck height is 5cm-6cm. The walls are 0.7cm-1.1cm thick.

The red, thin-walled jugs tempered with sand and plant are well-fired. The wall thickness is 0.5cm-0.7cm.

The light red, thick-walled (1.5cm-2cm) jugs tempered with sand and plant have funnel-shaped rims. Were fired at an unstable temperature. The neck height is 2.5cm-3cm.

A mouth and shoulder fragment of a light red jug tempered with plant and sand and fired at an unstable temperature. The surface is combed. The wall thickness is 1cm-1.3cm, the neck height is 7cm-7.5cm.

Several of the light red jugs tempered with sand and plant were fired at an unstable temperature. These have applied moulded lugs on their necks (Plate VII.2). The surface is combed. The walls are 1.1cm-1.6cm thick.

The rims of some of the brown jugs tempered with sand and plant are decorated with 5 thumbed roundels. A ceratain proportion of these is well fired to a red surface. The surfaces are combed, the walls are 1.1cm-1.7cm thick (Plate VI.1).

Some of the light red jugs tempered with sand and plant were fired at an unstable temperature. The neck height is 5cm-6cm. The walls are 0.7cm-1.1cm thick. The shoulder is decorated with an applied plastic belt which in its turn bears a pattern of thumbed roundels. The mouth measures 7cm-11cm. the walls are 1.2cm-1.6cm (Plate VII.6).

A fragment of a jug tempered with sand and plant and fired at an unstable temperature. The walls are 1cm-1.6cm thick. There are applied moulded lugs on the shoulder.

Some of the light red, combed jugs have applied plastic lugs in the form of buttons. The walls are 1.2cm-1.6cm thick.

A group of jugs has globular bodies with the wall thickness ranging between 1cm and 1.7cm. The rim height is 4.2cm. These jugs tempered with sand and plant were fired at an unstable temperature. Some of these are combed.

A few jug bases dating to the Eneolithic Period were recovered from the excavation site. The bases are concave but no bulge is palpable on the reverse inner side. These pots of a grey or red light colour were fired at an unstable temperature. The walls are 0.9cm-1.4cm thick.

Some of the bases were fired at an unstable temperature. The clay is tempered with sand and plant (Plate VI.6). The bases measures 10.5cm in diameter, the walls thickness ranges between 1.5cm and 1.9cm.

One of the jug-type pots was disintegrated but all the fragments were in situ (Photo 10). The red light jug was tempered with sand and straw. The interior of the wall is black as the pot was fired at an

unstable temperature. This large-volume jug has a globular body and a narrow mouth. The rim is gently getting thinner towards the edge. The rim diameter is 14cm, the body diameter is 41cm and the base diameter is 14cm.

Storage Jars. Among the pottery ware retrieved from the Eneolithic layer at the Khojakhan Settlement storage jars occupy a special place. Being a rare find in Eneolithic settlement sites in general, the Khojakhan Settlement yielded considerable quantities of such jars. Four storage jars found consisted of the broken remains, though still in situ. These fragments represented the entire pot. More storage jars were recovered both from Excavation Site I and Excavation Site II but these were incomplete and fragmentary. These sherds largely came from mouths, bodies and bases of the pots.

The storage jars were tempered with sand and plant and fired at an unstable temperature. They are globular and of different colours. Their surfaces are combed.

Some of the light red, brown, yellow and grey storage jars are coated with a thin angobe layer. Several of the jars are covered with soot caused by exposure to fire.

A few red and brown storage jars have flat everted rims. These are tempered with sand and plant and fired at an unstable temperature. The wall thickness is 1.1cm-2.2cm (Plate V.22).

Some of the light red storage jars tempered with sand and plant have rims curving both in and out. There is a black interlayer in the pot fabric resulting from poor firing. Their surfaces are combed and fairly polished. The width of the rim is 4.2cm-5cm, the walls measure 1.7cm-2.7cm in thickness.

Other similarly shaped storage jars are also tempered with sand and plant and their surfaces are combed. The walls are relatively thin – 1.5cm-17cm. This could well be the reason that these pots are well fired. The rims are 4.4cm-4.8cm wide.

One fragment comes from a light red, combed and polished jar tempered with sand and plant. The surface in some places is mottled with black and grey spots. The everted rim is flat and measures 5cm in width. The walls are 0.9cm-1.8cm thick. The rim has diagonal patterns made up of five thumbed dots.

Some of the light red storage jars tempered with sand and plant were fired at an ustable temperature. These are thick-walled jars measuring 2-cm-2.5cm in thickness. The 4cm-4.5cm wide flat rim curves out in a semi-circular way.

There are a few fragments representing light red, combed storage jars tempered with sand and plant. These were fired at an unstable temperature. The rims are flat and everted and measure 6.5cm-7.2cm in width (Plate VIII.1).

The rim and the body of a combed, light red storage jar. The pot is tempered with sand and plant and fired at an unstable temperature. The walls are 1.5cm-2cm thick, the everted rim is 3cm-4cm wide.

A storage jar with a globular body tempered with sand and plant and fired at an unstable temperature to a light red surface. Because of unstable temperature there is a black interlayer in the fabric of the pot. The 6cm wide funnel-shaped rim curves outwards. The external edges of the rim are flat. The shoulder is banded with an applied moulded belt bearing “twisted rope” pattern formed in thumbing

and squeezing technique. The belt is 1.7cm wide and 1.5cm thick, the thickness of the jar wall is 1.9cm. The jar was found at a depth of 55cm (Plate VII.6; Plate VIII.7).

Thick-walled storage jars of a grey colour. These are also tempered with sand and plant and poorly fired at an unstable temperature. The walls are 2.4cm-2.9cm thick.

Storage jars of a yellow colour also tempered with sand and plant and fired at an unstable temperature. Some of these have flanged rims. The walls are 1.5cm-2.4cm thick. Several of such pots bear traces of soot on their surfaces.

Bases. Along with other parts, bases of storage jars were also found in the Eneolithic layer of the settlement site. These were tempered with sand and plant and fired at an unstable temperature. Some of the bases are oval. The wall thickness is 2cm-2.9cm.

Cooking-pots. Pots of this type are tempered with sand and plant and have predominantly combed surfaces. They were fired largely to a grey, brown and light red surface. The mouths are wide and the rims are flat (Plate V.21).

Some of the brown and light red cooking pots tempered with sand and plant were fired at an unstable temperature. The pots have combed decorations. The area 2cm below the rim is girded with small round pecks spaced with a 2cm-2.5cm gap between one another. The rim is decorated with thumbed or incised slanting lines. The wall thickness is 0.6cm-2cm.

The majority of red cooking-pots tempered with sand and plant and fired at an unstable temperature have combed decorations. The wall thickness is 1.2cm-1.6cm.

The black cooking pots have largely thin walls and combed surfaces. These are also tempered with sand and plant. The area slightly below the rim is banded with small dots. The wall thickness is 0.5cm-0.8cm (Plate VIII.2).

The light red and grey pots fired at an unstable temperature have also combed surfaces. Some of these pots have walls up to 1.8cm-2cm thick. The cooking-pots were recovered from both Excavation Site I and Excavation Site II.

Cylindrical Jars. Considerable quantities of such vessels were found in the Eneolithic layer. These were commonly thin-walled pots of a grey, brown, light yellow and light red colour. Tempered with sand and plant they were fired at an unstable temperature (Plate V.1, 6 and 16).

Pots with upright walls, flat bases and straight rims, sometimes slightly everted. The wall thickness is up to 1.4cm. These have similar shapes but are different in size, their diameters ranging between 16cm and 25cm. These cylindrical pots have no handles, insread there are attached lugs in their upper parts. The rims of some of the jars are girded with an external groove.

Some of the light red pots are tempered with sand and a small amount of straw. A little below the slightly out-curved rim there is a thumbed canal-shaped line. The walls are 1.4cm thick.

Some other light red cylindrical jars are thick walled. These have bulging lugs slightly below the rims. The rims are somewhat curving out. The angobe-coated surfaces are polished. The walls are 1.9cm thick. Tempered with sand and plant the pots were fired at an unstable temperature. These are large-volume jars.

Several of the light red and grey cylindrical jars are small. These were also tempered with sand and plant. The rims have an external thumbed canal-shaped groove. The walls are 0.3cm thick.

Barrel-shaped Pots. Pots of this type have combed surfaces. Tempered with sand and plant they were fired at an unstable temperature to a grey, brown and light red surface.

These pots have globular bodies gently tempering up to the mouth and down to the base. The mouths are wide and curve in. Tempered with sand and plant they were fired at an unstable temperature. The design is plain, their sizes vary (Plate V.7 and 17).

A considerable quantity of barrel-shaped pots were recovered from the site. Therefore it would be expedient to provide a generalized characteristics of such pots in this Report.

These pots measured 14cm-40cm in body diameter, 10cm-32cm in mouth diameter and 12cm-17cm in height. The walls are up to 0.6cm-1.1cm thick.

Barrel-shaped pots were recovered from both Excavation Site I and Excavation Site II.

Bowls. Pots of this type were recovered mainly in the form of sherds that consisted of grey-reddish, reddish-brown fragments of pots tempered with sand and plant.

These are both thin-walled and thick-walled bowls the surfaces of which are combed. The inner sides of the bowls are crudely made, although there is a few samples with delicate making. The majority of the bowls were fired at an unstable temperature, therefore their external surfaces are red or brown and the internal surfaces are grey with a black interlayer in the fabric of the pots. These pots have no handles. Their polished surfaces are plain. The bases are wide and flat, the rims are upright.

Some of the Eneolithic bowls are thin-walled vessels of a red light colour. Their rims are gradually getting thinner towards their external edges and then slighty curve in. The clay the pots are made of was tempered with fine-grained sand and plant and well mixed. The bowls were fairly well fired, may be due to the thin walls which measure 0.4cm in thickness. Some of the bowls are black on inside and grey on outside.

Several of the bowls are thin walled and of a dark colour. The rims of some pots are gradually getting thinner towards their edge and then curve in. The pot has relatively well survived and yielded measurements. Its diameter measures 15cm-19cm, the height is 8cm-10cm, the wall thickness is 0.6cm. The clay is tempered with sand and plant.

Other bowls are black and well fired. These sand and plant tempered bowls are polished and have flanged rims. They yielded approximate measurements. They measure 7cm-10.5cm in height, 17cm-24cm in diameter, 6cm-11cm in base diameter and their wall thickness is 0.7cm-1.2cm.

Some of the neatly made, sand and plant tempered bowls of a pinkish colour were fired at an unstable temperature. Their surfaces are properly polished. The pots yielded approximate measurements. They measure 20cm-31cm in body diameter and 6.2cm-9.4cm in base diameter. They are 7.2cm-11.3cm high and their wall thickness is 0.8cm-1.9cm.

In general, the majority of bowls recovered from the Khojakhan settlement site are polished both on inside and outside.

Dopu. The pottery ware recovered from the Eneolithic layer at the settlement site includes also dopu-type vessels. To be more precise, they date to the late Eneolithic Period to early Bronze Age. These pots were also tempered with sand and plant. The majority of the pottery are poorly fired, although well-fired samples are not infrequent.

There are both thick-walled and thin-walled dopus fired to a light red, pinkish, dark frey and black surface. They are largely medium sized, although there are small ones as well.

Some of the light red, thin-walled dopus were tempered with plant and fine-grained sand. The rims of such pots have an inside bent and then curve outwards in a semi-circular way getting thinner to their edges. The dopus have globular bodies. Because of firing at an unstable temperature the inner surfaces of the pots are black, whereas their outer surfaces are light red. The mouth diameters are between 6cm and 8cm, neck heights are 2cm-2.5cm and the walls are 0.5-0.7cm thick.

The clay of small pink dopus is tempered with plant and sand. The rims are slightly everted. The walls are 0.4cm-0.5cm thick.

Some of the dopus are very small. These miniature pots are relatively well preserved. The surfaces of these light red pots fired at an unstable temperature are uneven. The rims curve out in a semi-circular way. The walls are 0.3cm-0.4cm thick, the height is 5cm-6cm and the neck height is 1cm-1.5cm.

Some of the miniature dopus measure 5cm-5.5cm in body diameter, 3.5cm-4.5cm in mouth diameter are 6cm-6.5cm in height. Their walls are up to 0.4cm-0.5cm thick.

Plates. The Eneolithic pottery assemblage includes also plate-type vessels. The plates are light red, brown and grey. They are all tempered with sand and plant. Because of uneven firing at an unstable temperature the plates have different colour gradations. These are mostly shallow-sided, thick-walled plates. Their rims get thinner towards the edge. The wall thickness is 1.3cm-2cm, the height ranges between 2.5cm and 5cm.

A ceramic vessel thought to be a pan which was found at Excavation Site II can also be included into the Eneolithic pottery assemblage.

A large, thick-walled ceramic object of a grey colour, which is thought to be a baking-tray could be assumed to have been used for frying wheet or baking bread. There are smal pecks in the lower, base part of the object. The object is square and measures 27cm in width and 26.5cm in length. It is 3cm thick (Photo 23).

A ceramic animal fugirine can also be included in the Eneolithic pottery assemblage. This figurine was recovered at a depth of 1.14m outside the entrance to the Eneolithic structural remains found at Excavation Site II. This object of a grey colour and delicate making was manufactured in chipping technique. Its length is 4cm, the width is 2cm and the height is 2.7cm. This intact figurine could represent a bull image (Photo 19).

A pyramidal ceramic object was recovered from the archaeological site. This truangular object of a light red colour has a lateral orifice pierced near its base. Presumably this object was used as a hearth bedding. Its height is 18cm, the base diameter is 11cm (Photo 20).

One more ceramic object found at the site looks like a part of a spoon-type vessel. The handle and the adjacent part of a grey object tempered with sand and plant have remained intact. The length of the handle is 4.3cm. The handle gets thinner towards the end (Plate XII.9).

Ceramic Objects with a Hole in the Centre. Ceramic objects with a hole drilled in their centres were found at the settlement site. These holes measure 6cm-9.6cm in diameter, the objects themselves are 1cm-2cm thick. It is not quite clear for what purposes these objects were used. Although they are round and have a hole in the centre, yet they differ greatly from traditional spindle whorls. It is interesting to note that all of them were made by chipping broken vessel fragments, particularly base fragments. They are of different sizes and are mainly white or grey.

Fragment of a spindle whorl with a hole in the centre. Made of grey clay tempered with plant (Plate XII.5).

A broken object of a grey colour with a central orifice. The object was made from a vesel fragment tempered with sand and plant.

Another broken object of the same form is white and also has an orifice in the centre. The object was crudely made from a broken part of a ceramic vessel.

A round ceramic object of a grey colour with a central hole has a second, smaller orifice near its edge. The function of this additional hole is unknown.

A round grey object with a central hole measuring 1.6cm in diameter. The diameter of the object itself is 9.6cm. Tempered with sand and plant and made from the base of a broken vessel.

A round grey object with a central hole measuring 1.5cm in diameter. The diameter of the object itself is 7cm. Broken in the centre. Tempered with sand and plant. Crudely made (Plate XIII.4).

A round grey object with a central hole measuring 1.8cm in diameter. The diameter of the object itself is 6cm. Well fired. The object is 1.4cm thick.

Stone Artefacts

The stone artefacts discovered at the Khojalhan Settlement are represented by punching tools, querns and cutting tools made of obsidian and flint.

Some of the punching tools were recovered from the upper layer, i. e. from the first 25cm thick disturbed layer of the cultural horizon. One of such tools made of a river-rounded stone was used both for punching and grinding.

The tip of the tool is flaked off as a result of punching and there are traces of grinding on its lateral side. It was found in Quadrat 5.

One of the stone tools made of a river-washed stone was used in punching and grinding. As one surface of the tool bears traces of rubbing, the tool could be assumed to have been used both as a punching tool and a grindstone. Half of the tool is missing.

Another stone tool was made of an elongated river-washed stone. One side of the tool is flat, the other sides are rounded. Both ends of the tool are flaked off as it was used for punching. The sides of

the tool are worked as a handle for a comfortable grip. Dimensions: length – 15.5cm, diameter - 4.7cm (Plate XIII.2 and 3).

A wide, flat and oblong punching tool was worked for a comfortable grip as a handle. Both ends of the tool are flaked off as a result of long use. Dimensions: length – 13cm, width – 7.5cm, thickness - 3.5cm (Plate XIV.1 and 2).

A punching tool made of basalt. Both ends are flaked off as a result of use for punching. The sides of the tool were retouched to make it fit the hand. The tool was found at a depth of 1.2m in Room 2 of the Eneolithic structure revealed in Quadrats 13 and 14. Dimensions: length – 9cm, width – 6cm, thickness - 5cm (Plate XIV.3).

A punching tool made of a grey river-rounded stone. It was found at a depth of 80cm in Quadrat 13. Both ends are flaked off as a result of use for punching (Plate XIV.4).

Both lower and upper quern stones – rubbing stones were recovered from the settlement site. Some of the lower quern stones were large and stationary. The bases of these immovable stones were flattened by chipping to make them more stable during grinding. They are cymbiform or oblong. The working faces of cymbiform quern stones are depressed as a result of rubbing, whereas their ends have acquired the shape of a rostrum. Eleven lower quern stones were recovered from Khojakhan site in the course of excavations conducted in 2005.

Lower Quern Stones

1. A lower quern stone made of grey, porous tufa. The lower, base face is oval, while the upper work face is depressed as a result of rubbing. The survived length of the broken quern stone is 22.5cm, the width is 12cm and the thickness is 5.5cm. Found at a depth of 1m.

2. A small lower quern stone made of grey, porous tufa. The lower, base face is oval, while the upper work face is depressed as a result of rubbing. Dimensions: length – 26cm, width – 13cm, thickness – 7cm. Found at a depth of 50cm.

3. The lower, cold face of one of the lower querns made of river-washed stones is oval, the upper work face is slightly depressed because of use. The survived length of this broken quern stone is 23cm, the width is 13cm and the thickness is 9cm. Found at a depth of 1.2m.

4. Another lower quern made of a black river-washed stone is broken. The lower cold face of the quern was chipped off to enable it to stand more securely during use. The upper work face was slightly depressed as a result of use. The survived height of this quern stone is 14.5cm, the width is 12cm and the thickness is 6cm. It was recovered from a depth of 1.2. in Quadrat 14.

5. A cymbiform lower quern made of dark grey river-washed stone. The upper work face is depressed because of use, while the ends rise like rostrums. This large quern stone was stationary. The lower cold face of the quern was chipped off to enable it to stand more securely during use. Dimensions: length – 80cm, length of the work face – 60cm, the width varies from end to end between 19cm and 23cm, thickness between 13cm and 19cm. The tip is higher and rises like a rostrum.

6. A small lower quern made of a river-washed stone. The lower cold face is oval, the upper work face is slightly depressed. Found at a depth of 50cm. Dimensions: length – 30cm, width – 15cm, thickness - 8cm.

7. A cymbiform lower quern made of a river-washed stone. The lower cold face is worked in the form of a triangle, the upper work face is rubbed away by use. Part of the tool is missing. Dimensions of the survived part: length – 40cm, width – 22cm, thickness – 14cm.

8. One of the lower querns made of river-washed stones has a delicate shape and was made with great artistic taste. The lower cold face and the sides of this broken tool were flatenned by rubbing, the upper work face was slightly depressed as a result of use. The length of the survived part is 27cm, the width is 17cm, the thickness is 11cm. The quern stone was found at a depth of 50cm in Quadrat 15.

9. Some of the lower quern stones were made of basalt-type stones of different colours. One of these is made of grey basalt. The lower cold face is flat, the upper work face is depressed as a result of use and the ends rise like rostrums. The length of this broken quern stone is 30cm, the width is 20cm and it is 16cm thick.

10. The lower cold face of a quern made of black basalt-type stone is oval, the upper work face is flat. Half of the quern is missing. The survived length is 15cm, the width is 14cm and the thickness is 8.5cm.

Upper Quern Stones

The upper querns are somewhat smaller, with the upper face being oval to fit the hand and the lower work face hollowed through use.

Three quern stones were found at Excavation Site I. The two other quern stones recovered are broken. The relatively large upper quern stone is 23.5cm long, 19cm wide and 8cm thick. The other one measures 23cm in length, 13cm in widh and 9.5cm in thickness. All the three quern stones are made of grey tufa (Photo 24).

One upper quern stone was discovered at Excavation Site I and three upper quern stones were recovered from Excavation site II.

1. One of them is a small and intact upper quern stone, 25.5cm long, 13cm wide and 8cm thick.

2. One of the upper quern stones made of grey porous tufa is broken. The survived part is 12cm long, 11cm wide and 4cm thick. The piece was found at a depth of 50cm in Quadrat 5.

The lower work face of a small upper querm made of grey tufa is depressed through use, while the upper cold face is worked to fit the hand. The central part of the quern is relatively wider than the ends. The length of the quern stone half of which is missing is 13.5cm, the width is 13cm and the thickness is 5cm. It was revealed at a depth of 120cm in Quadrat 13.

Taking into account that half and sometimes more than half of the upper querns are missing, it could be assumed that such querns were usually 30cm-40cm long, 12cm-15cm wide and 5cm-10cm thick.

The function of one of the stone artefacts recovered from the settlement site could hardly be identified. This tool was made of white basalt. The lower face is oval, the edges are chipped to make it square. The upper surface has 10 parallel carved grooves. The tools is 40cm long, 34cm wide and 20cm thick (Photo 22).

The artefacts recovered from the late Eneolithic and early Bronze Age layers of the Khojakhan settlement site include also obsidian and flint cutting tools with the former prevailing (Plate X, Plate XI).

A portion of cutting tools are knife-type tools.

A group of obsidian knife-type cutting tools recovered from the Eneolithic layer of the settlement site are brown and dark brown. They are medium sized and for the most part elongated. One end of some of them is narrow. Their lower faces are flat, the upper faces are one- or two-edged.

Knife-type sickle teeth generally made of black and brown obsidian are oblong or square, trapezoidal or triangular. Some of the tools have notched edges – one edge is notched in one direction, the opposite edge in the counter direction. Seemingly either of the edges was used.

A portion of knife-type sickle teeth were made of black obsidian.

Obsidian cutting tools could be said to have found in all the quadrats of the ancient Khojakhan Settlement. Some of the obsidian slabs of a prismatic shape have three or four edges. Several of the obsidian slabs were used without having been previously notched. Some of the obsidian slabs have one or two notched edges which blunted from use over time. The odsidian slabs have different dimensions. Their length varies between 3cm-5cm and 10cm-12cm, the width is 1.7cm-3.5cm. However the majority measures 4cm-6cm in length. The study of the Eneolithic assemblage of cutting tools showed that a portion of these was used as knives, while the other portion was used as teeth of assembled sickles.

In addition to obsidian slabs, flint cutting toolls of Eneolithic date were found at the ancient Khojakhan Settlement. The number of these is smaller than the obsidian cutting tools.

However flint cutting tools could be said to have been found in all the quadrats of the excavation site. These cutting tools are elongated and have 3 or 4 edges. They were made of dark grey flint. They are commonly knife-type tools used for cutting. Some of the flints have two working edges. Several of them are shaped like trapeziums or segments. The tips are triangular, the rear parts are slightly wide. As a result of long use the cutting edges blunted.

Some of the flint tools are oblong and have 3 or 4 edges one of which is notched. It is assumed that these were used as sickle teeth. This accounts for the flint cutting tools to have one notched edge while the other edge was left unnotched to be fixed to the sickle frame.

Flint slabs are of different sizes. The length varies between 3cm-4cm and 9cm-10cm, the width is up to 1.5cm-3cm.

Four objects made of white limestone were exposed at a depth of 80cm in Quadrats 13 and 14 of Excavation Site II. These were 4cm-9cm in diameter and 1cm-1.6cm thick. All four objects had holes drilled right in their centres. The diameter of these holes is 0.8cm-1.2cm. One of these stone artefacts

has an additional hole drilled close to its edge. The diameter of this second hole is 0.4cm. These objects are thought to have been used as counterweights (Photo 17).

Early Bronze Age Assemblage

Ceramics

The early Bronze Age pottery ware is distinguished for the purity of the clay composition and fairly high quality of manufacture. They have globular bodies in the main. Some of them are handled pots. The pots recovered from the early Bronze Age layer of the settlement site have ribbon-shaped handles.

The pottery ware recovered from this cultural layer includes storage jars, cooking-pots, bowls, barrel-shaped vessels, plates, etc.

The early Bronze Age pottery ware is for the most part red, grey, black and brown jugs, bardags dopus, etc.

The early Bronze Age cultural layer of the Khojakhan Settlement is the continuation of the Eneolithic cultural layer. As these issues have already been dwelt on in the *Description of Cultural Horizons* section of this Report we will focus on the description of the artefacts, particularly pottery ware. Signs of transition from the late Eneolithic Period to the early Bronze Age are clearly seen at the settlement site. The pottery ware of early Bronze Age date could be found among the pottery assemblage dating to the late Eneolithic Period. To be more exact, some specific characteristics of the successive, i.e. early Bronze Age had to be formed during the transition period from the late Eneolithic Period to the early Bronze Age. On the other hand, the Eneolithic traditions were still alive during the intial stages of the early Bronze Age.

To summarize, pottery ware reflecting characteristic features of both the Eneolithic Period and early Bronze Age was manufactured during the transition period that could be traced back at the settlement site. It was these features that created conditions to clearly see the transition from the Eneolithic Period to the early Bronze Age.

Jugs. Considerable quantities of pottery ware was recovered from the early Bronze Age layer of the settlement site. Among this pottery assemblage jugs are particularly worthy of attention. In contrast to the Eneolithic Period the jugs made during this period are handled jugs. The handles of the jugs manufactured during the initial stages of the early Bronze Age are not fully hemispheric (Plate VII.3). The ribbon-shaped handles just show the signs of sphericity. The clay of the pots is already free of plant additives and the quality of manufacture is higher. Vessels with combed surfaces typical of the Eneolithic Period can no longer be seen.

The most productive quadrats with respect to the early Bronze Age pottery found were Quadrats 12, 13 and 14 at Excavation Site II. The wall thickness of the early Bronze Age jugs is 1cm-2.1cm. Based on the study of the available fragments it could be said that the black polished jugs recovered from the site are notable for their cylindrical necks.

Cooking-pots. A certain portion of pots among the pottery ware recovered from the early Bronze Age layer is cooking-pots. All of them are made of clay tempered with fine-grained sand. The cooking-pots recovered from the early Bronze Age layer of the settlement have globular bodies and short

necks. The rims of a group of cooking-pots of a brown and dark grey colour curve out in a semi-circular way.

Another group of cooking-pots has flanged rims. Their walls are 0.8cm-1.4cm thick.

Dopus. Pots of this type were made of brown clay tempered with fine-grained sand. The dopus found in the early Bronze Age layers of the settlement site are small and have globular bodies. The rims curve out in a semi-circular way (Plate V.20; Plate XII.12).

Bowls. The bowls recovered from the early Bronze Age layer are made of clay tempered with fine-grained sand and are of different colours, mainly grey and dark brown. Their rims curve out in a semi-circular way. Some of them have small round holes drilled in their bodies.

Lids. Lids occupy a special place among the early Bronze Age pottery recovered from the Khojakhan Settlement. Some of the lids are coated with angobe and polished. They are of various colours – pink, black, dark brown and light red. Some have different colour gradations resulting from uneven firing at an unstable temperature. The lower work faces of all the lids are flat. The upper cold faces are different. Some lids are domed with relatively thin edges, some are concave with thick and flanged edges. The lids tempered with plant and sand are for the most part delicate but some are heavy clay products. The walls are 1.2cm-2.2cm thick (Plate XII.10).

Some of the good-quality lids tempered with sand and plant were fired at an unstable temperature. The handle of one of the lids is missing, only the break, 2cm-2.3cm in diameter could be seen which shows that the handle had a round cross-section. The surface is polished. The wall thickness is 1.2cm-1.8cm. The lid is black (Plate XII.11).

As stated aboved, some of the dark brown lids have flat lower work faces and concave upper cold faces. The upper edges are slightly thick or flanged. The walls are 1.2cm-3cm thick. Some of the lids are untact and small. One of such lids measures 8.5cm in diameter and 1.1cm in wall thikness. The lower surface is flat, the upper surface is domed with the edges gradually getting thinner. Tempered with plant and straw the lid is well made but fired at an unstable temperature. The lid has a small handle.

Stone Artefacts

Obsidian and flint cutting tools of early Bronze Age date were found at the ancient Khojakhan Settlement. Similarly to the Eneolithic layer the early Bronze Age layer contained both obsidian and flint cutting tools with the former slightly prevailing. Early Bronze Age stone tools could be said to have been found in all the quadrats of the settlement site.

Early Bronze Age obsidian tools can be divided into several types. For the most part they are rectangular and elongated. The cutting slabs recovered from the settlement site have mainly three or four edges. Some of the obsidian slabs are nothched on both edges implying they were used as knives. The edges of some of the cutting tools have even blunted from long use. Several of the obsidian slabs have one notched edge which suggests that implements of this type were used as sickle teeth. The length of cutting tools made of dark or translucent obsidian varies between 3cm-4cm and 8cm-9cm, their width is 1.5cm-3.5cm (Plate XII. 1-8).

The number of early Bronze Age flint cutting tools found at the settlement site is relatively smaller than that of obsidian tools. The recovered flint slabs are largely of a pink, yellow-pink and dark brown colour.

The flint slabs are rectangular and elongated and have three or four edges. Some of the knife-shaped slabs have two notched edges. Some of the found tools were flaked off fragments of large nuclei used as such without being notched. A few of the flint slabs have only one notched edge The other edge was left unnotched apparently for fixing to the sickle frame. Tools of this type were made in different forms to serve as front, middle and rear teeth of a sickle.

The length of early Bronze Age knife-type cutting tools and sickle teeth made of flint varies between 4cm-6cm and 10cm-12cm, the width is between 1.5cm-2cm and 3cm-4cm.

Medieval Assemblage

Ceramics

The late medieval pottery ware is fairly well manufactured on a potter's wheel. This clay product tempered with additives is represented by glazed and unglazed ceramic fragments. These form parts of jugs, bardags and dishes (Plate XV).

The glazed pots are coated with glaze of various colours, mainly light yellow and dark blue. The imprint of the potter's wheel is seen on the inside. Some of the pots have decorated surfaces.

The unglazed pottery fragments are light red, red and dark brown.

Two tobacco pipes can also be included in the list of late medieval pottery ware. These light red tobacco pipes are coated with dark brown glaze. The necks of the pipes have lengthwise, barely visible notches. The shoulders have small incised patterns. The tobacco-pipes are coated with angobe.

Metal Objects

The metalware found in the upper, late medieval layer of the settlement site includes a scraping tool and iron nails. One side of the scraping tool is semi-circular with a thin edge. The cross section of the handle is round. The iron nails recovered from the settlement site are well preserved, though rusted. The length of iron nails is between 5cm and 8cm, their diameter varies between 0.5cm and 1.2cm. The tips were made thinner to be used as awls.

V. Analytical Results

- *Interpretation of Excavation Results*

Based on the study of artefacts and features revealed in the course of excavations and stratigraphy of the site it was established that the Khojakhan settlement is a multilayer archaeological monument. The lowest, 60cm thick layer dates to the late Eneolithic Period, the middle layer, approximately 25cm-30cm thick, is early Bronze Age layer and finally the upper layer measuring 20cm-30cm un thickness is of late medieval date.

The upper layers of the archaeological site were disturbed and seriously damaged because of intensive agricultural activities that took place here over long periods of time. The removal of up to 30cm thick topsoil during site preparation for the pipeline construction made it impossible to

characterize the cultural content of the upper layer with more precision. Pottery sherds and other artefacts dating back to all of the three historical periods were visible in the topsoil heap stacked along the edge of the construction corridor.

The investigation of the site showed that the only layer reasonably well preserved was the lowest Eneolithic layer. This layer characteriszed as very rich and peculiar contained large quantities of pottery sherds.

The analytical study of the manufacturing technique and typological analysis of the pottery ware recovered from this layer made it possible to characterize the pottery industry in this area as possessing distinctive features and the tribes that occupied the area as very skilful in the art of pottery making. The pots with combed surfaces and notched mouths, that were recovered from the site, have so far been found only in a few archaeological sites of Azerbaijan, inclidung the Ovchular Tepesi site and in the Sioni site, Georgia. Sites of this type reflect the chronology of progression of social economic and cultural development in the ancient society as well as the principles of continuity of cultural heritage. For a long time the archaeological science could not establish continuity between the Eneolithic Period and the Kura-Araz Culture. There was a kind of gap in this sphere. As a result of archaeological investigations conducted in the recent past, discovery of late Eneolithic sites similar to Khojakhan acquires special importance in resolving this problem. The disposition of the early Bronze Age layer over the underlying late Eneolithic layer and not infrequent discovery at the same excavation depth of artefacts dating to either of these historical periods provide strong evidence as to the consistent development of the area based on the principle of continuity. It should be noted, however, that the low productivity of the early Bronze Age layer or the damage caused to this layer at some point in time did not enable this problem to be more precisely resolved.

The artefacts recovered from the archaeological site included large quantities of objects associated with farming. The abundance of tools related to wheat production (quern stones, grinders, punching tools) and harvest (sickle teeth) indicates that the ancient tribes were widely engaged in crop farming. It should also be noted that the area has a favourable geographic position for crop farming. In addition, large bread-making structures - tendirs were exposed at the excavation site.

The quern stones found were skilfully notched implying that they were made by gifted craftsmen. The majority of these were made of a more hard basalt stone which indicates that the ancient farming tribes acquired high skills in stone working.

The majority of harvest and cutting tools revealed at the archaeological site were made of obsidian. This is worth special consideration as tools of this type discovered at other late Eneolithic sites, including the Boyuk Kasik settlement site were largely made of flint. The great skill, with which these cutting tools were made of obsidian, notable for its hardness, once more confirms the aforesaid and also the high level of development of the art of stone working. It should also be noted that remains of bitumen which was used for fixing the sickle to a wooden handle could be seen on the rear sides of most of the sickle teeth.

Various animal bones were discovered at the site. The study of the animal bones showed that the majority of the bones were those of cattle. Horse and small bovid bones were also encountered. This indicates that in addition to crop farming the ancient tribes were also engaged in animal husbandry. This sphere was also one of the leading spheres of economy because the favourable natural and geographic conditions could facilitate the development of animal husbandry in the area. One of the aspects worthy of attention is a small quantity of bone and metal tools among the artefacts recovered from the site. Only 2 four-edged awls were discovered at the site. It is true there are still portions of

the site which could produce rich archaeological material but these areas remain unexplored yet. For the time being a few available samples of tools of these sorts indicate the poor development of the relevant crafts.

The spindle whorls discovered at the archaeological site suggest that ancient farmers and cattle-breeders in the Eneolithic Period were also engaged in weaving. These cone-shaped spindle whorls were largely made of clay and well polished. Although the textiles of that period have not survived until our times, the large quantities of spindle whorls made with fine workmanship are indicative of the high level of development of weaving in the area.

The study of the structural remains exposed in the Eneolithic layer of the site showed that the ancient people living in the area had sufficient skills to built circular houses. These circular houses were constructed of wattle and daub. This construction design is typical of dwelling houses of tribes occupying this area in the late Eneolithic period.

The analytical study of the artefacts discovered in the early Bronze Age layer of the excavation site provides enough evidence to suggest that economic and cultural life present here during the Eneolithic Period continued well up into the early Bronze Age. Based on the material represented largely by pottery ware it could be said that the art of pottery reached a higher level of development during the early Bronze Age. The pottery ware of this period manufactured with high professionalism was fired at a stable temperature, polished and neatly decorated. The pots coated with black polish are prevailing. As was stated above, the serious damage sustained by the early Bronze Age layer made it impossible to collect more detailed information about other fields of economic and domestic life during this period.

The pottery ware recovered from the late medieval layer of the site is indicative of the highest degree of development of ceramics in the area. The pottery of this period is wheel thrown ware fired at a high and stable temperature. The pottery ware is of delicate making. It was impossible to obtain more data about this period because of complete destruction of the relevant layer.

- *Dating*

The chronological framework of the ancient Khojakhan settlement was constructed based on the stratigraphic observations and comparative analysis of the available artefacts.

As a result of archaeological excavations it was established that the ancient Khojakhan settlement site dates to the late Eneolithic Period, early Bronze Age and late Middle Ages. It is assumed that the area was first occupied in the beginning of the fourth millennium, B.C. Excavation of the late Eneolithic settlement revealed a considerable number of artefacts and features, including the remains of an oval structure that reflected the characteristic features of the period in question. Overlying the lowest 60cm thick late Eneolithic layer is its immediate extension – the 20cm thick early Bronze Age layer. This early Bronze Age layer produced considerable quantities of artefacts, largely pottery ware. So in contrast to some other ancient settlement sites in Azerbaijan, the early Bronze Age layer at the Khojakhan site is the extension of the underlying early Eneolithic layer. No doubt, the first settlers who inhabited the site in the Eneolithic Period continued to occupy the area during the early Bronze Age. However the classic Kura-Araz Culture may not be observed at the site.

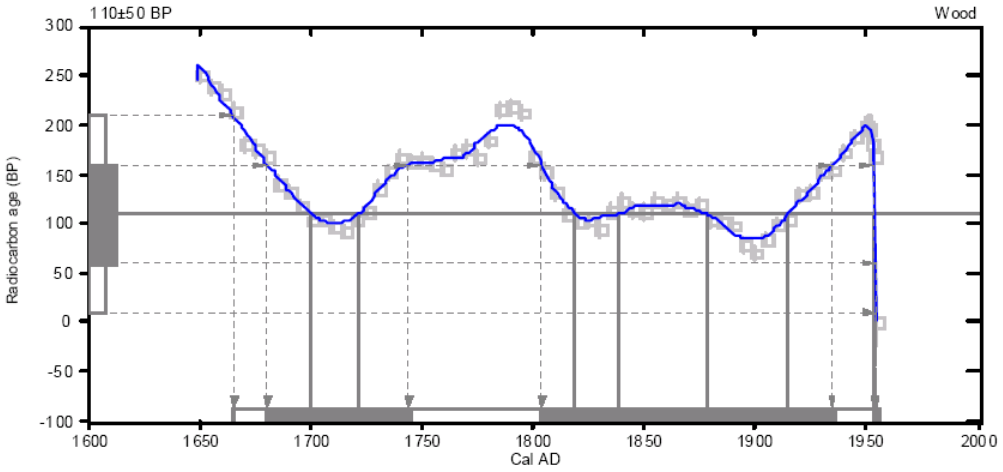
Yet the site provided evidence of a short-lived settlement during the late Middle Ages (seventeenth to eighteenth centuries). Later the area of the settlement began to be used as arable land.

The results of 13C/12C radiocarbon analysis of a piece of wood recovered from the archaeological site support the aforesaid judgements. As is seen from the diagram given below, the upper, late medieval layer is dated to the seventeenth to twentieth centuries.

CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12=-28.2:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number:	**Beta-226240**
Conventional radiocarbon age:	**110±50 BP**
2 Sigma calibrated result: (95% probability)	**Cal AD 1660 to 1960 (Cal BP 280 to 0)**
	Intercept data
Intercepts of radiocarbon age with calibration curve:	Cal AD 1700 (Cal BP 250) and Cal AD 1720 (Cal BP 230) and Cal AD 1820 (Cal BP 130) and Cal AD 1840 (Cal BP 110) and Cal AD 1880 (Cal BP 70) and Cal AD 1920 (Cal BP 40) and Cal AD 1950 (Cal BP 0)
1 Sigma calibrated results: (68% probability)	Cal AD 1680 to 1740 (Cal BP 270 to 210) and Cal AD 1800 to 1940 (Cal BP 150 to 20) and Cal AD 1950 to 1960 (Cal BP 0 to 0)



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

The characteristics of the ancient Khojakhan Settlement are somewhat similar to those of Boyuk Kasik, Poylu and Agilidere sites of late Eneolithic date, that were discovered and explored within the BTC and SCP pipelines construction corridor. The investigation of these sites revealed common features typical of settlement sites during the late Eneolithic Period. Unlike these sites the ancient Khojakhan site provided data related to the process of transition from the late Eneolithic Period to the early Bronze Age. The issue of transition from the late Eneolithic Period to the early Bronze Age in Azerbaijan in particular, and in the Caucasus in general has not been sufficiently studied. The issue of the early Bronze Age being a potential successor of the preceding age also remains a problem so far poorly tackled. In view of this, the archaeological excavations carried out at the Khojakhan settlement site are not only of local importance but acquire All-Caucasian importance.

One of the distinguishing features of this archaeological monument from other similar sites is that it did not belong to alien cultures but was owned by local crop farming and cattle breeding tribes. From this point of view the artefacts recovered from the archaeological site differ from the rest by their peculiar characteristic features.

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

A number of ancient settlement sites of Eneolithic and early Middle Age date had been excavated and studied in various regions of Azerbaijan prior to archaeological excavations carried out within the BTC and SCP construction corridor.

Some researchers doubt the existense of an inheritance link between the late Eneolithic Period and early Bronze Age in Azerbaijan that cover the time span from the fourth to third millenium, B.C. In so doing they try to substantiate their views by making reference to the 30cm thick dumb layer that exists between the Eneolithic and early Bronze Age layers of Kultepe I site which is deemed to be the standard among the Caucasian archaeological monuments. However recent research proves that the links between the Eneolithic and early Bronze Age layers in Azerbaijan were never interrupted and the Kura-Araz Culture emerged on the basis of local Eneolithic Culture. The excavation of the ancient Khojakhan Settlement once again confirms this view. Therefore the Khojakhan Settlement could be ranked as very important among South Caucasian monuments in terms of tracing these links.

Unlike the cutting tools found at other sites, those dsicovered at the Khojakhan monument are largely obsidian, not flint tools. Numerous farming implements and cutting tools made of stone, prove that the basic occupation of the people living at the late Eneolithic and early Bronze Age Khojakhan Settlement in the fourth to third millenium, B.C. was crop farming. Presumably, this was conditioned by natural and geographic location of the site.

The final result of the excavations carried out at the ancient Khojakhan Settlement is so that the Eneolithic Culture is a local culture and that the early Bronze Age Culture is the continuation of this culture.

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

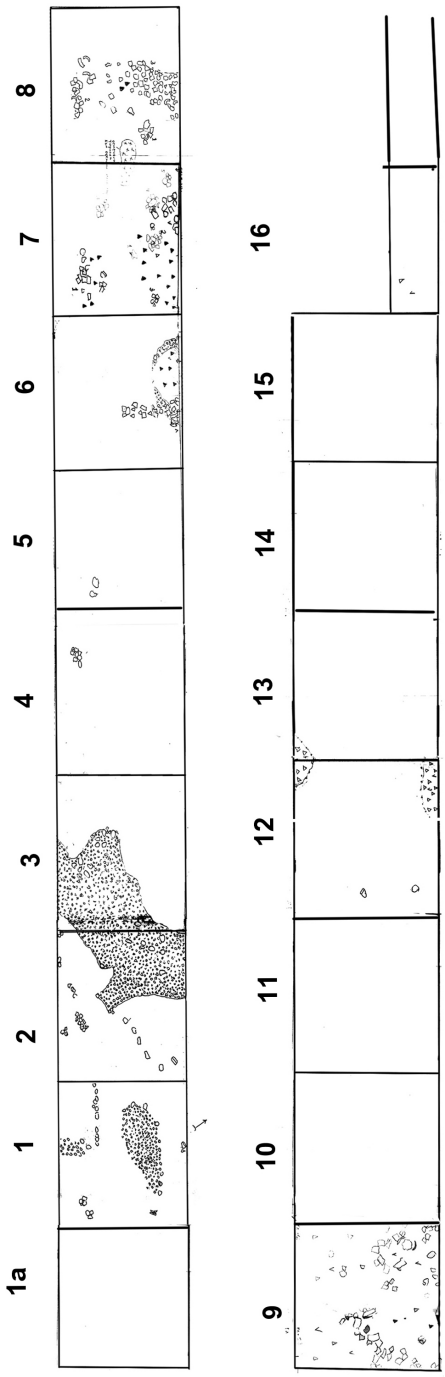
In general, the excavations conducted at the ancient Khojakhan Settlement within the BTC and SCP construction corridor could not be deemed sufficient in terms of their scope. Though this monument is considered to be explored as one of the archaeological monuments located within the BTC and SCP construction corridor, nevertheless there is a need for future research, for more extensive excavations that may elicit new, more important facts about the nature of this monument.

- *Recommendations for Public Education*

It would be expedient to write and 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 ancient Khojakhan Settlement.

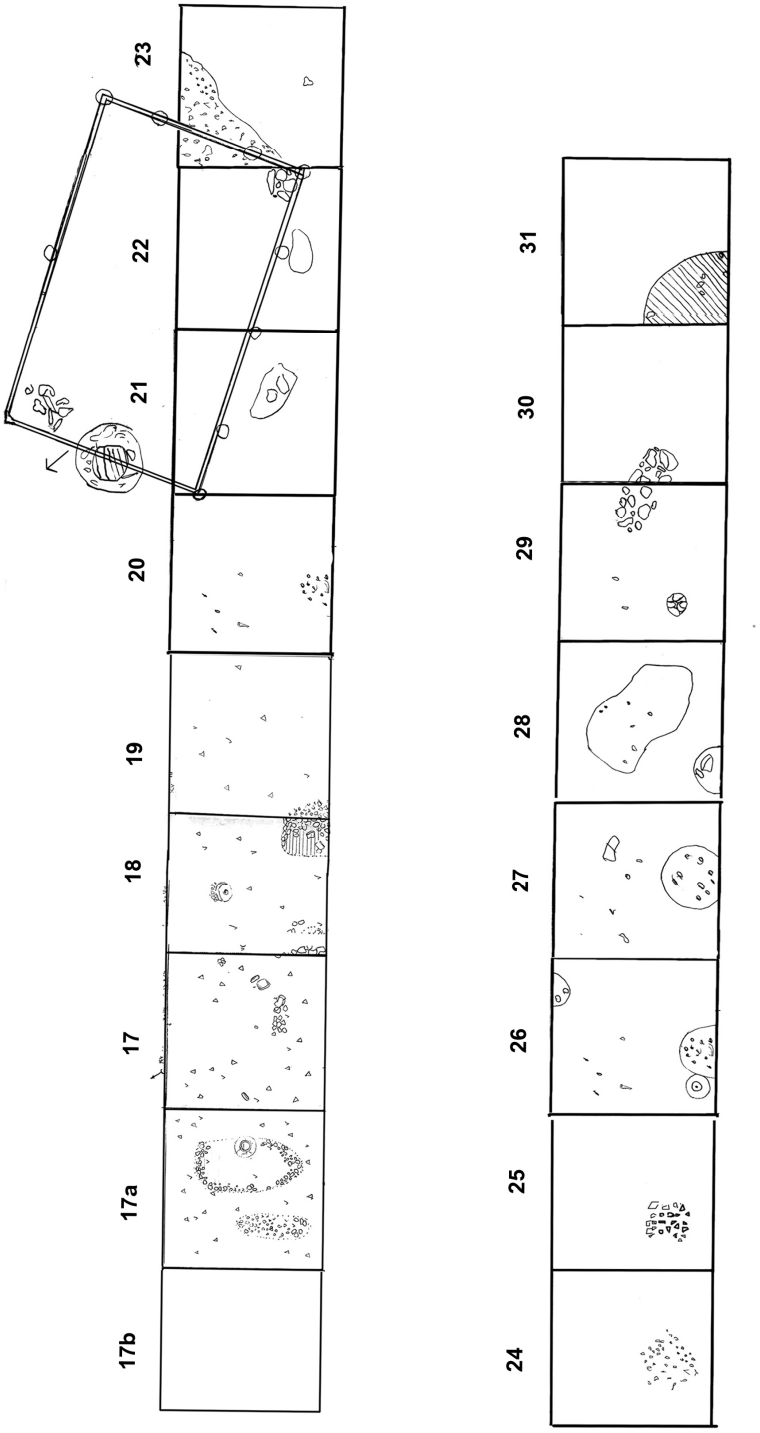
VI. Illustrations

Plate I



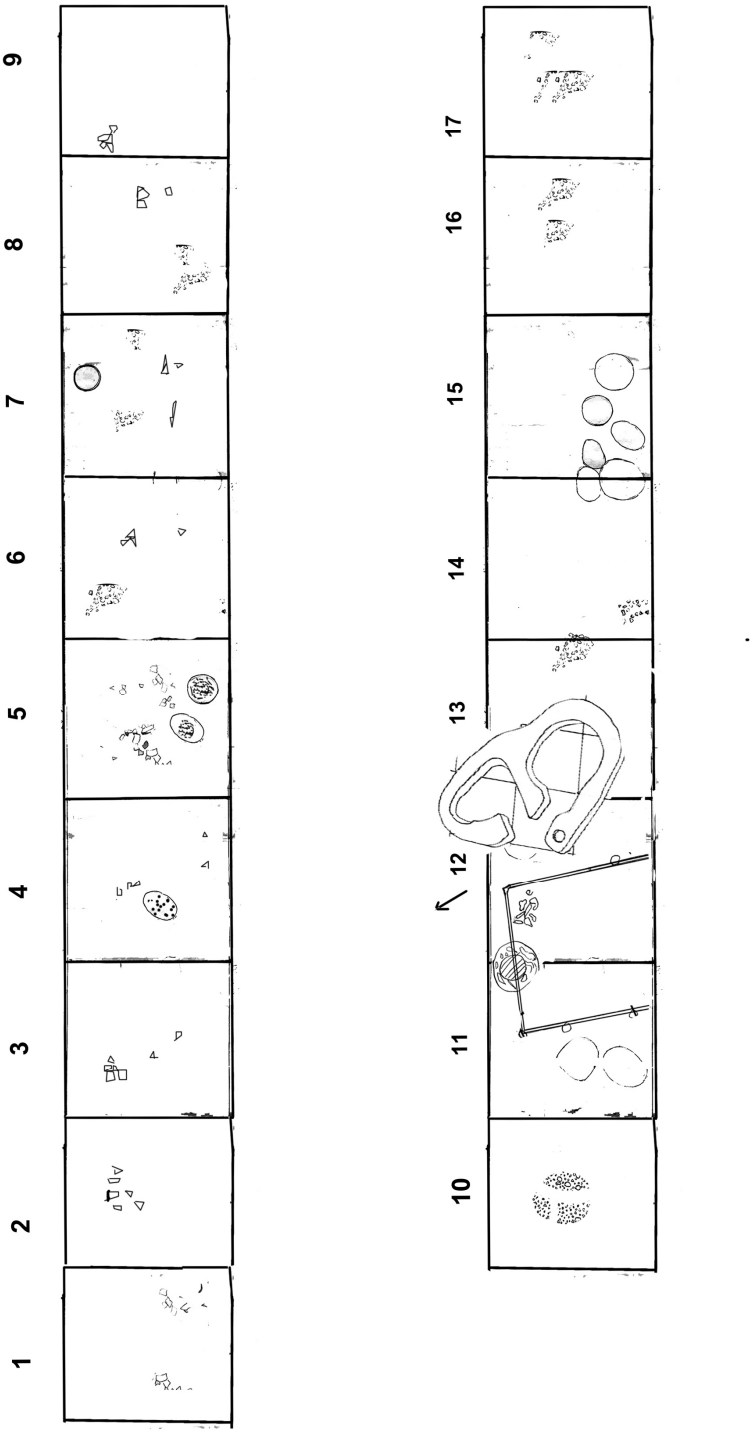
Excavation Site I (Quadrats 1-16)

Plate II



Excavation Site I (Quadrats 17-31)

Plate III



Excavation Site II

Photo 1

Photo 2

Photo 3

Photo 4

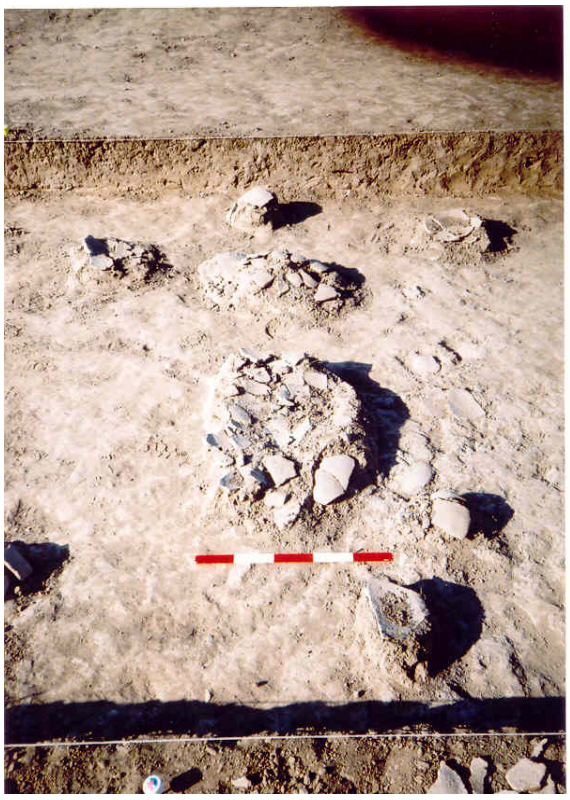


Photo 5

Photo 6

Photo 7

Photo 8

Photo 9

Photo 10

Photo 11

Photo 12

Photo 13

Photo 14

Photo 15

Photo 16

Photo 17

Photo 18

Photo 19

Photo 20

Photo 21

Photo 22

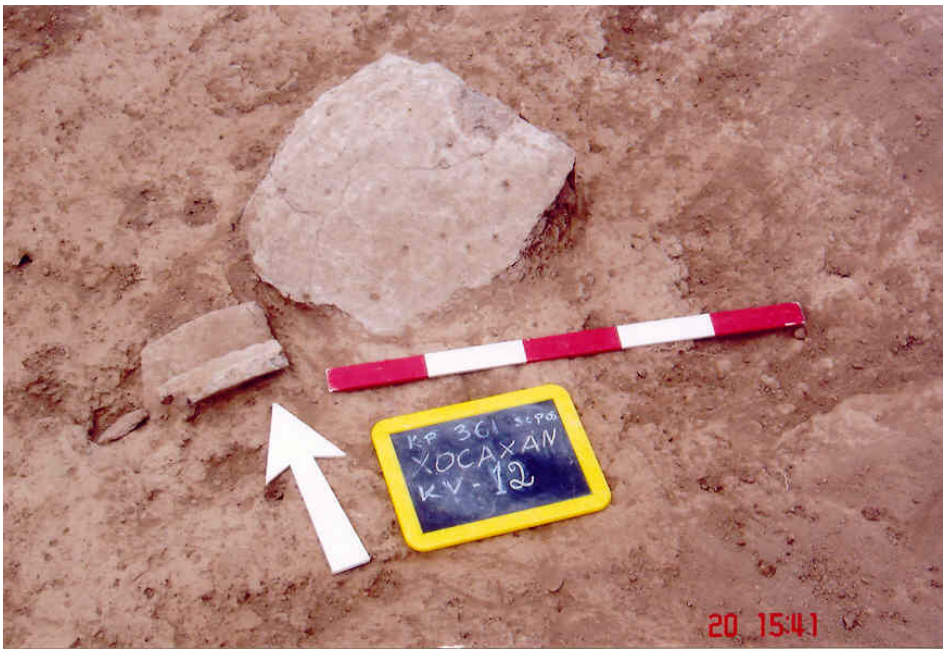
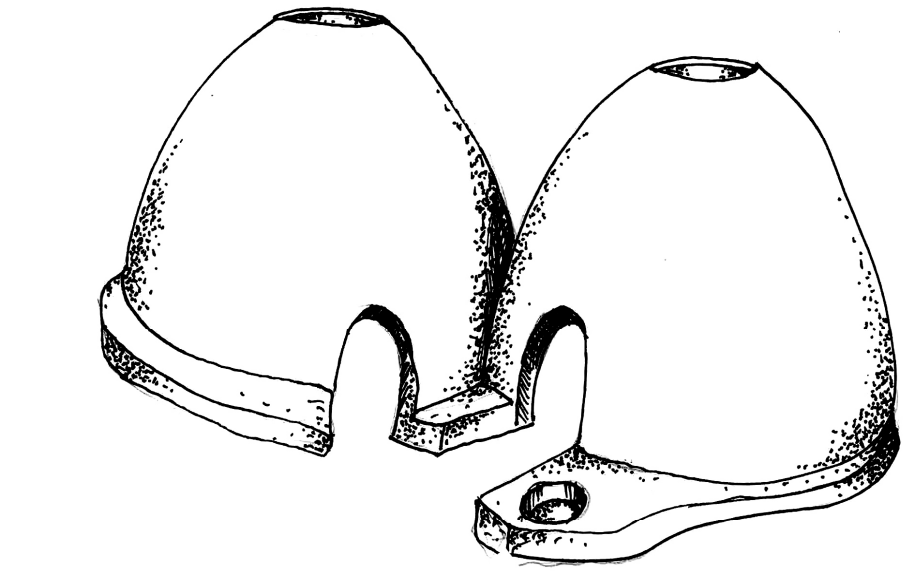


Photo 23

Photo 24

Plate IV



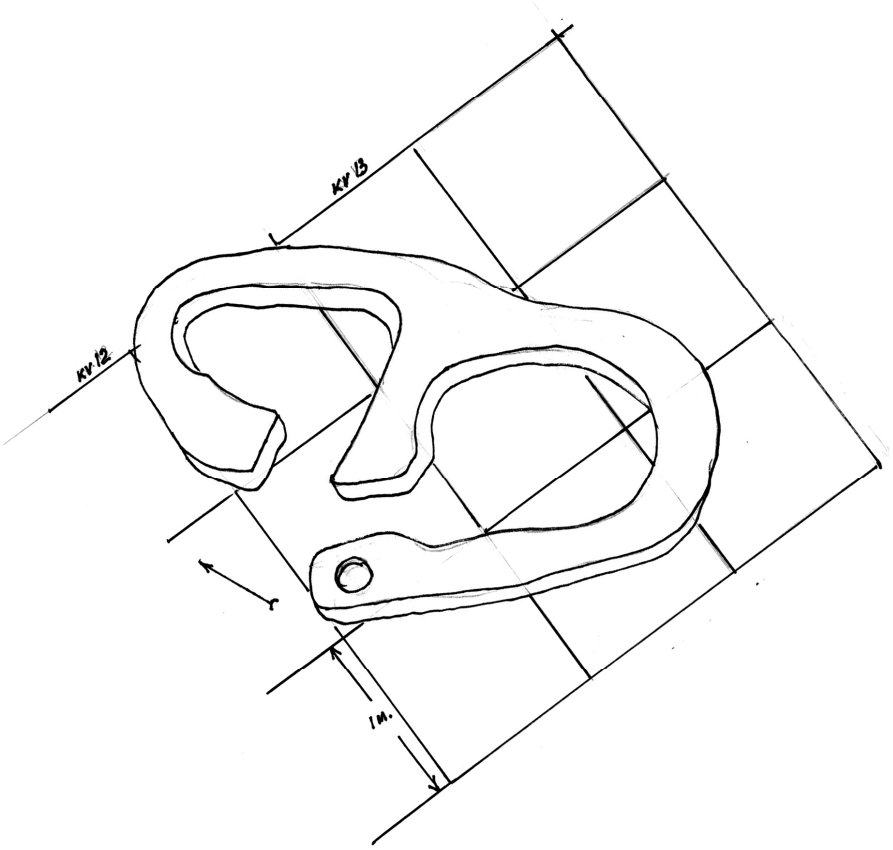


Plate V

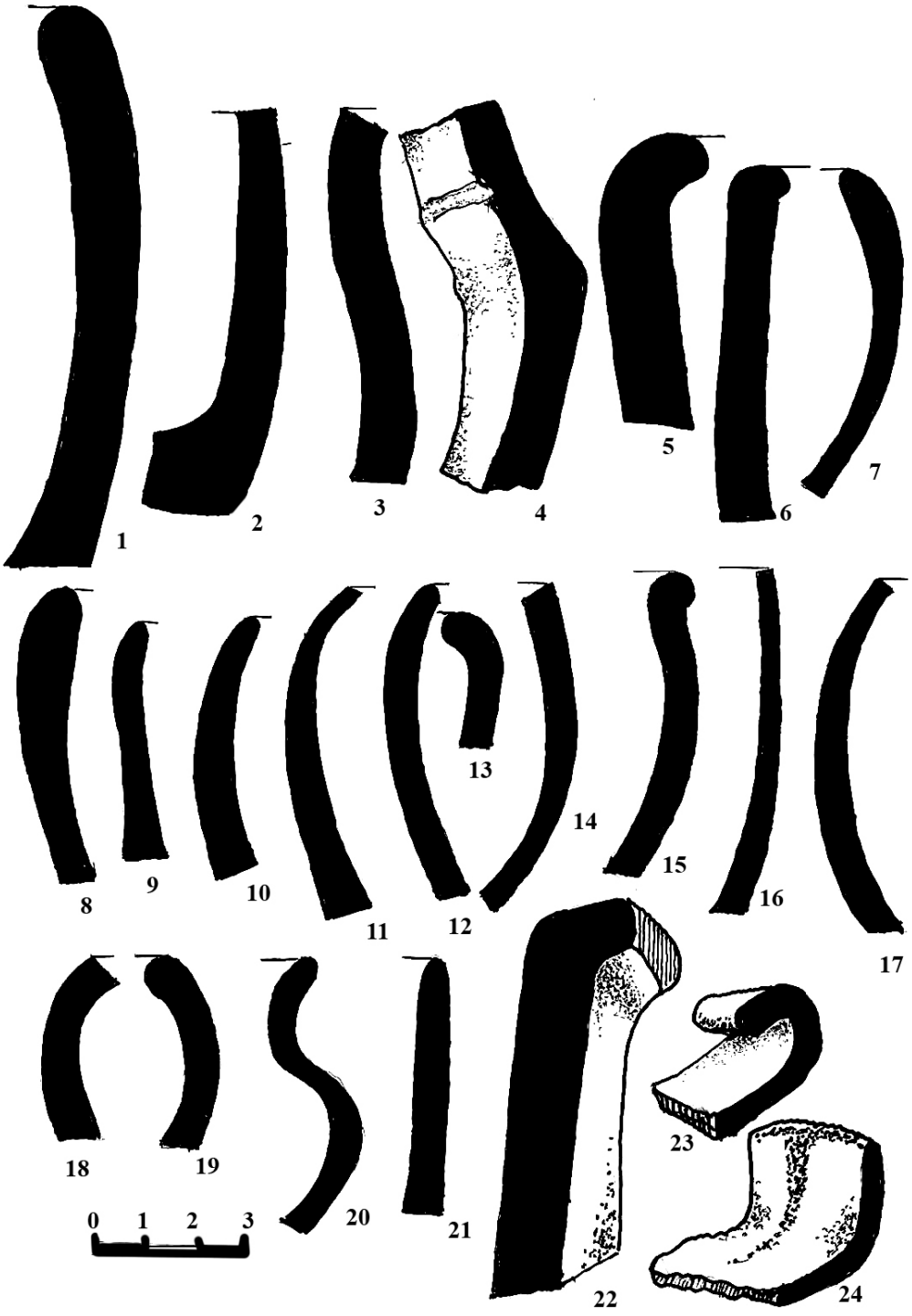


Plate VI

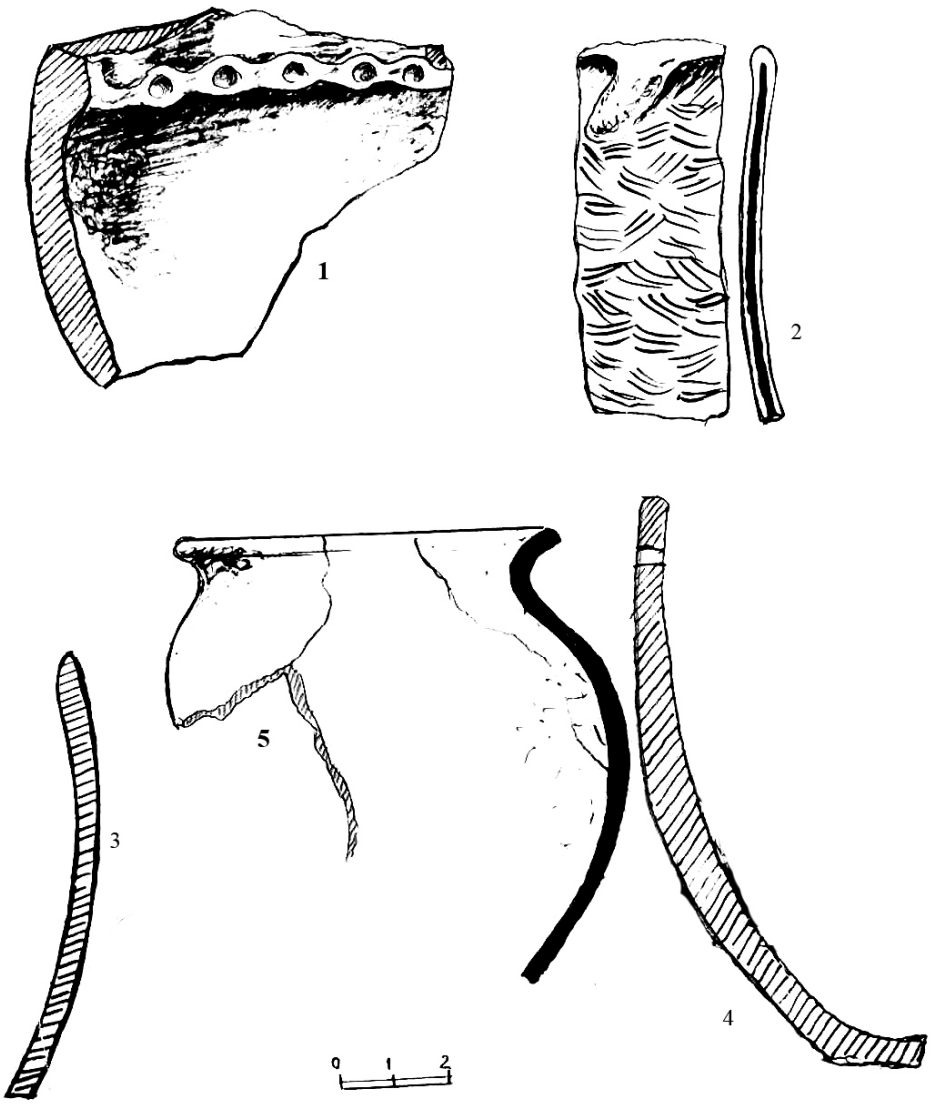


Plate VII

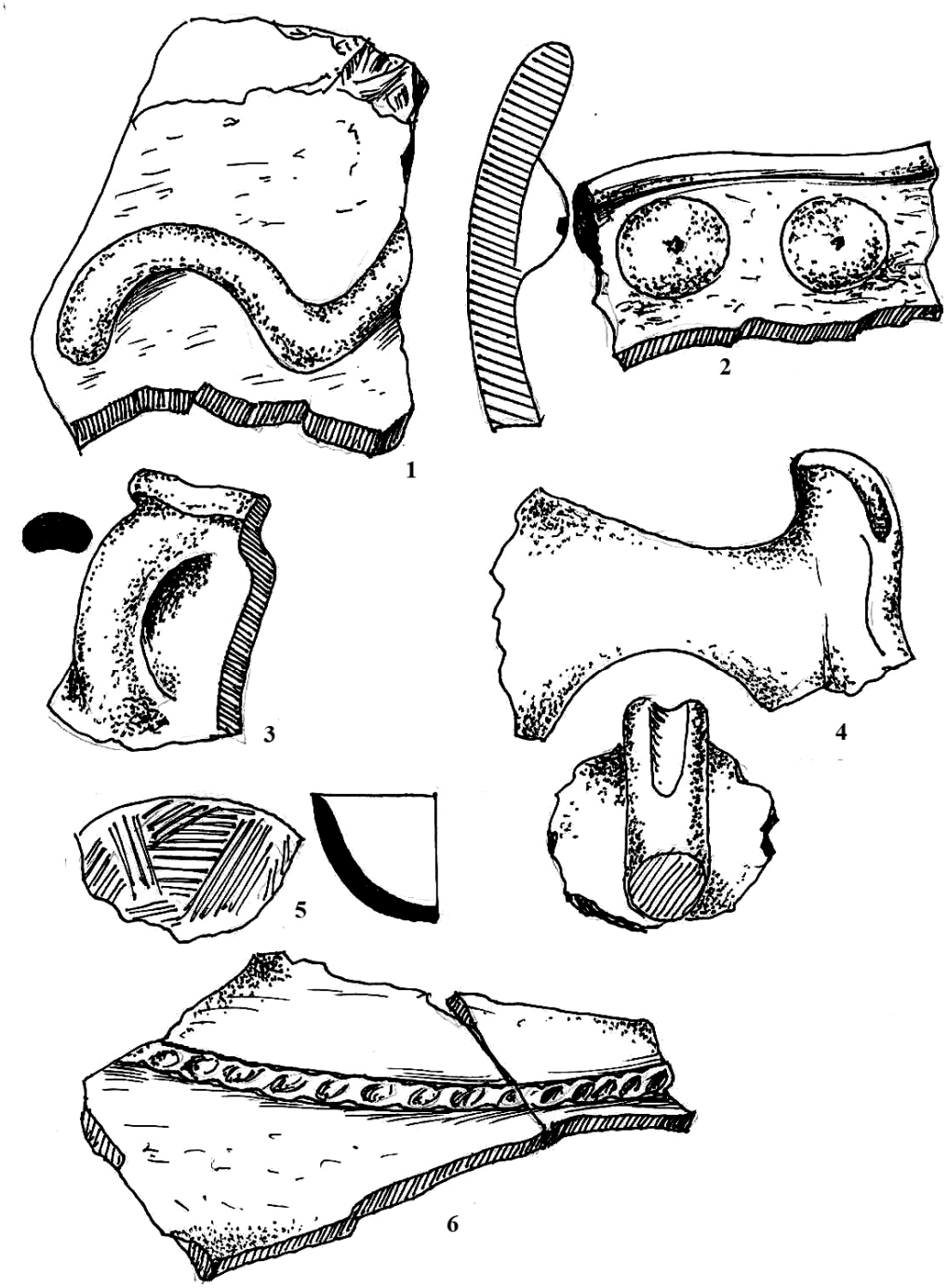


Plate VIII

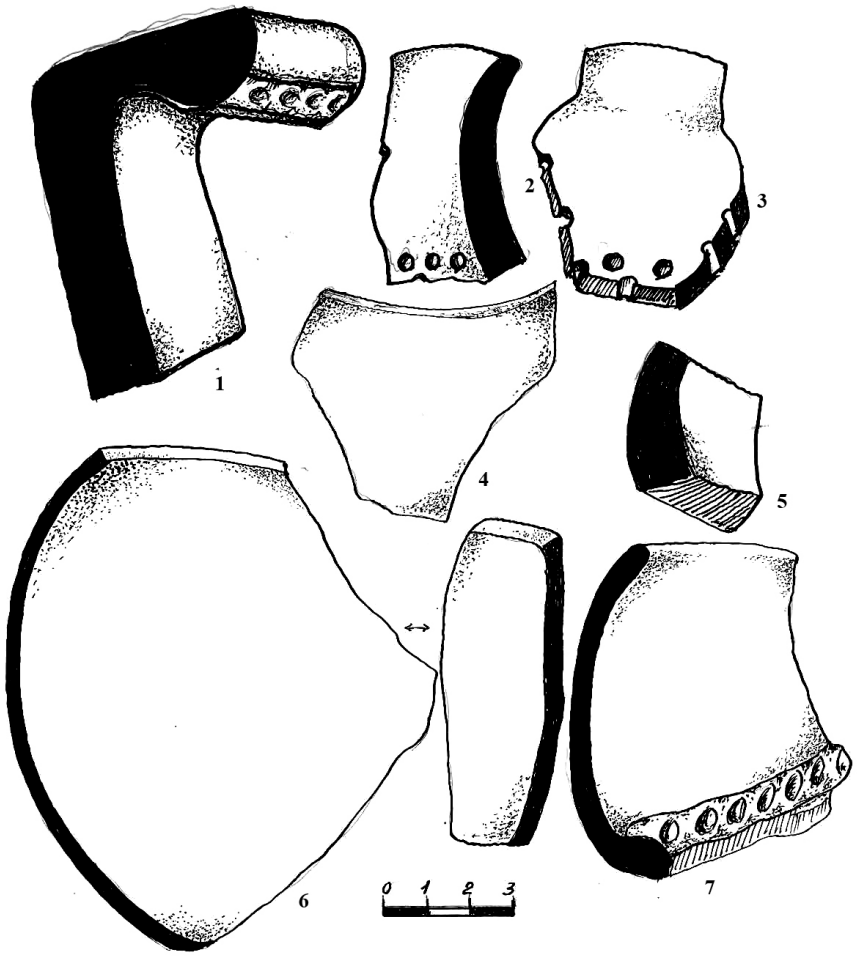


Plate IX

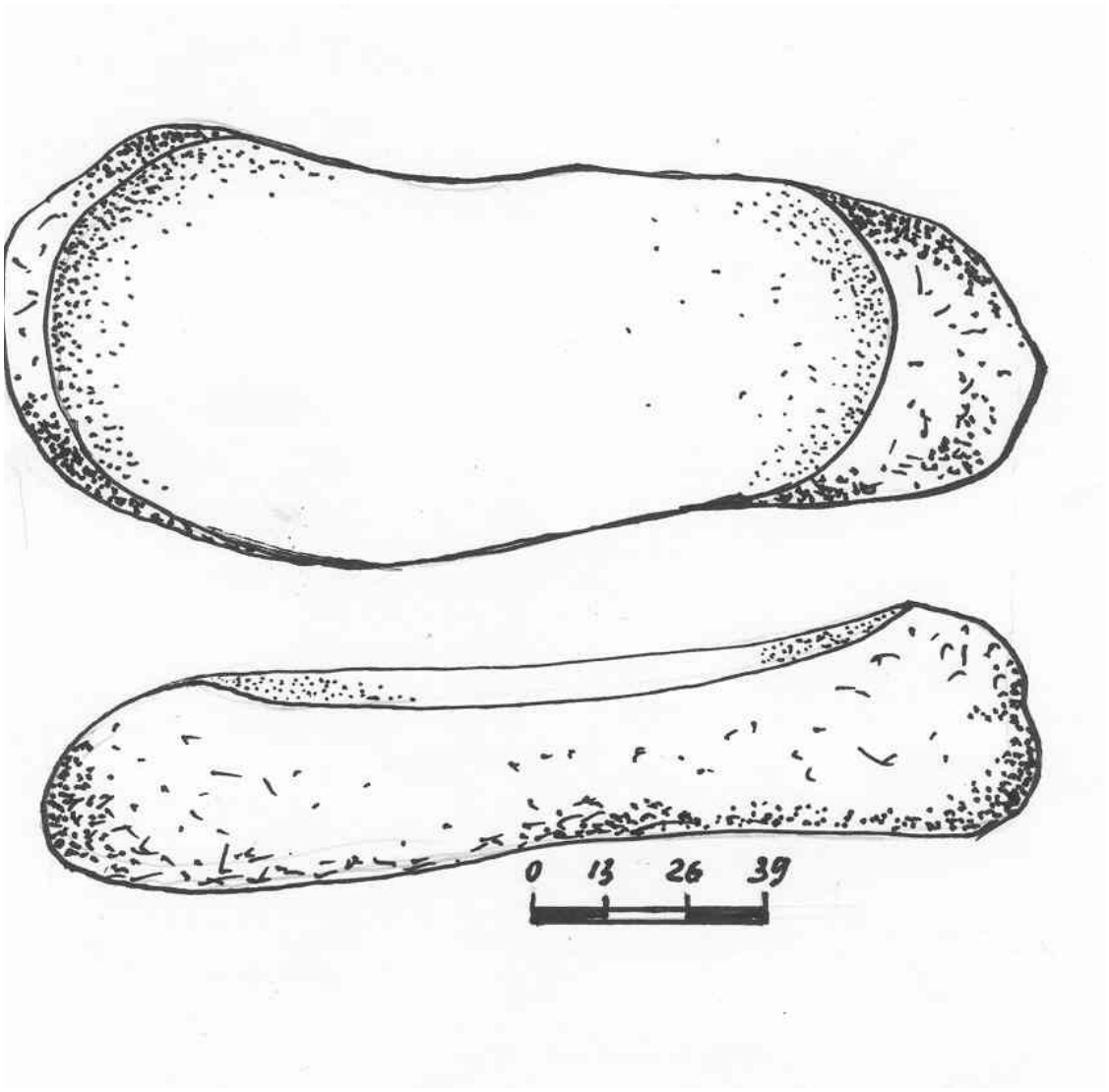


Plate X

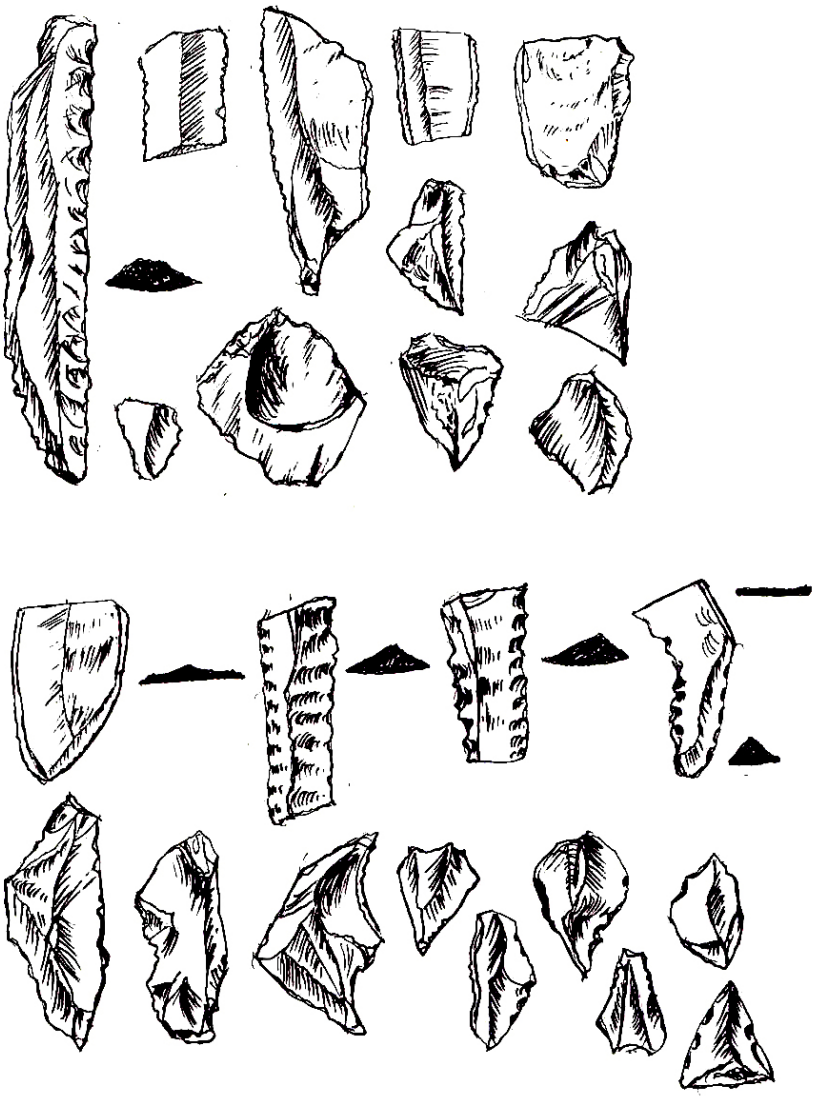


Plate XI

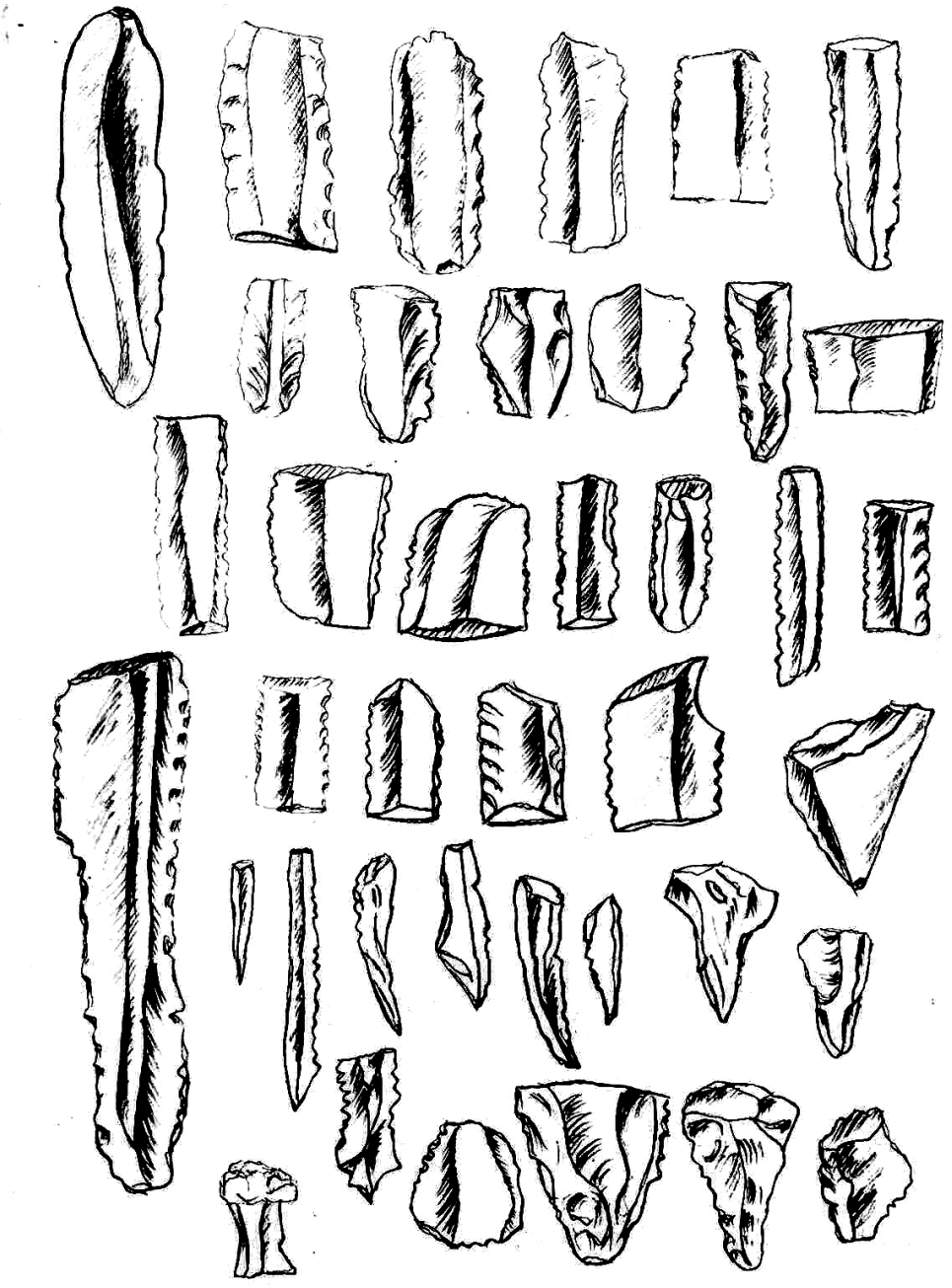


Plate XII

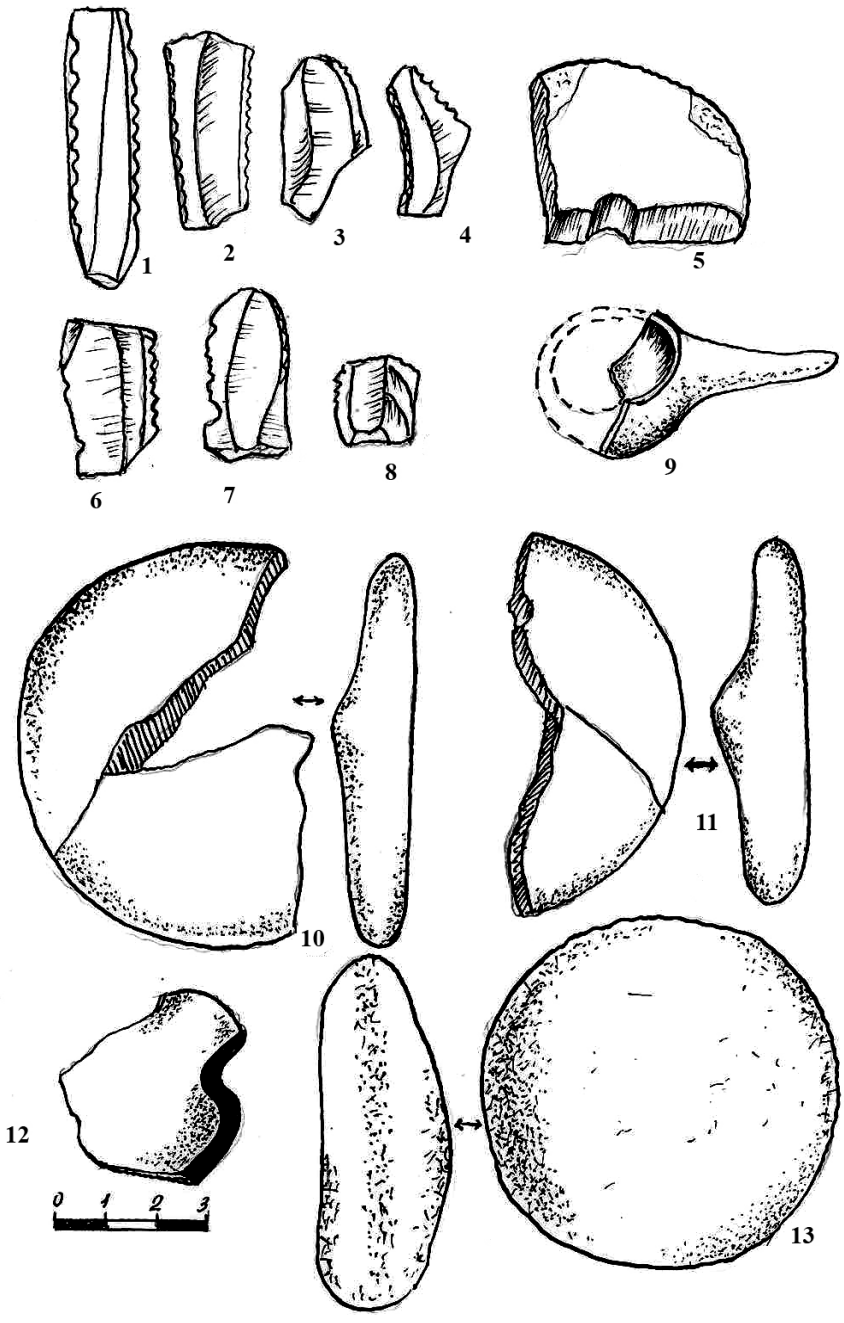


Plate XIII

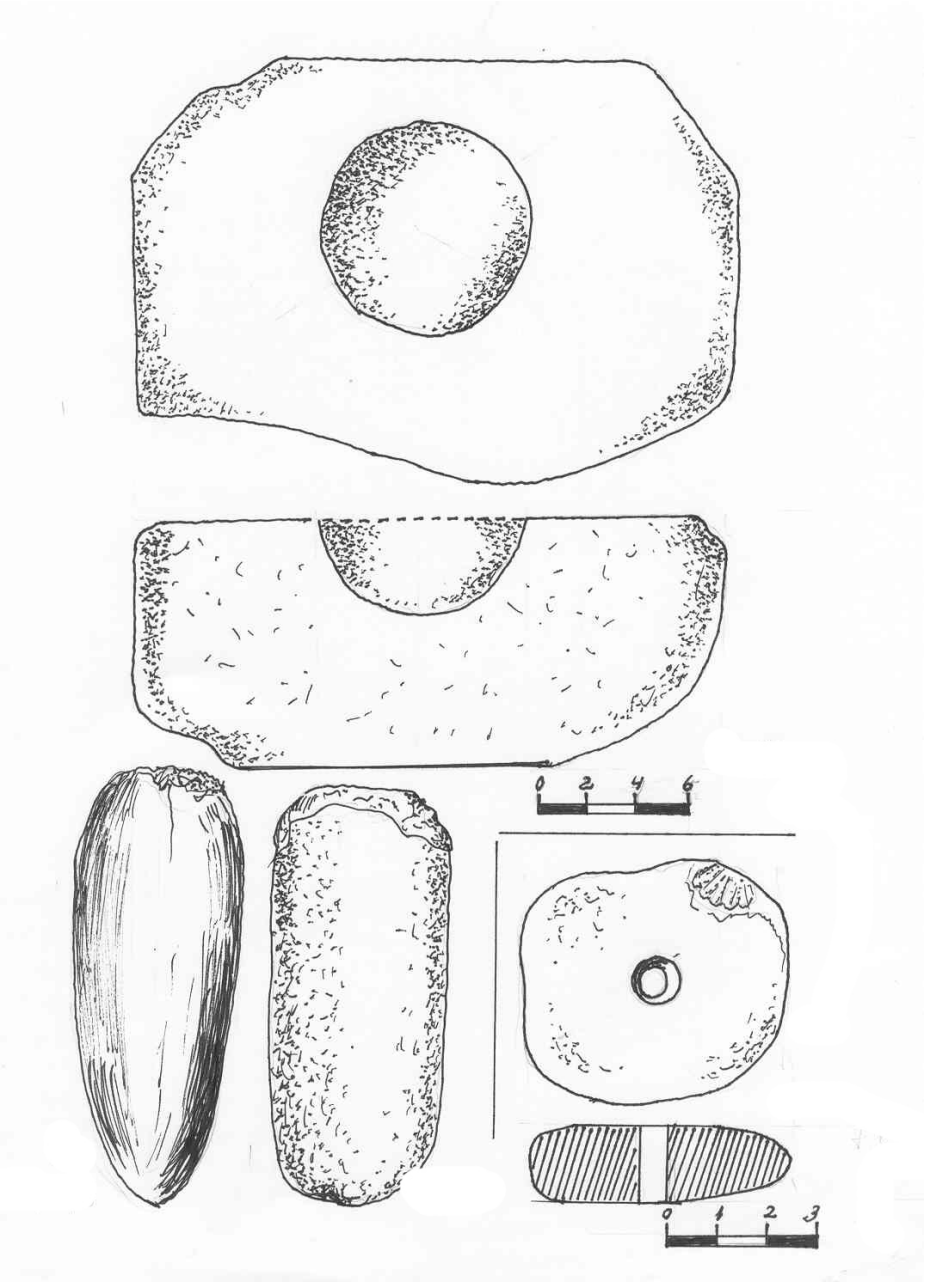


Plate XIV

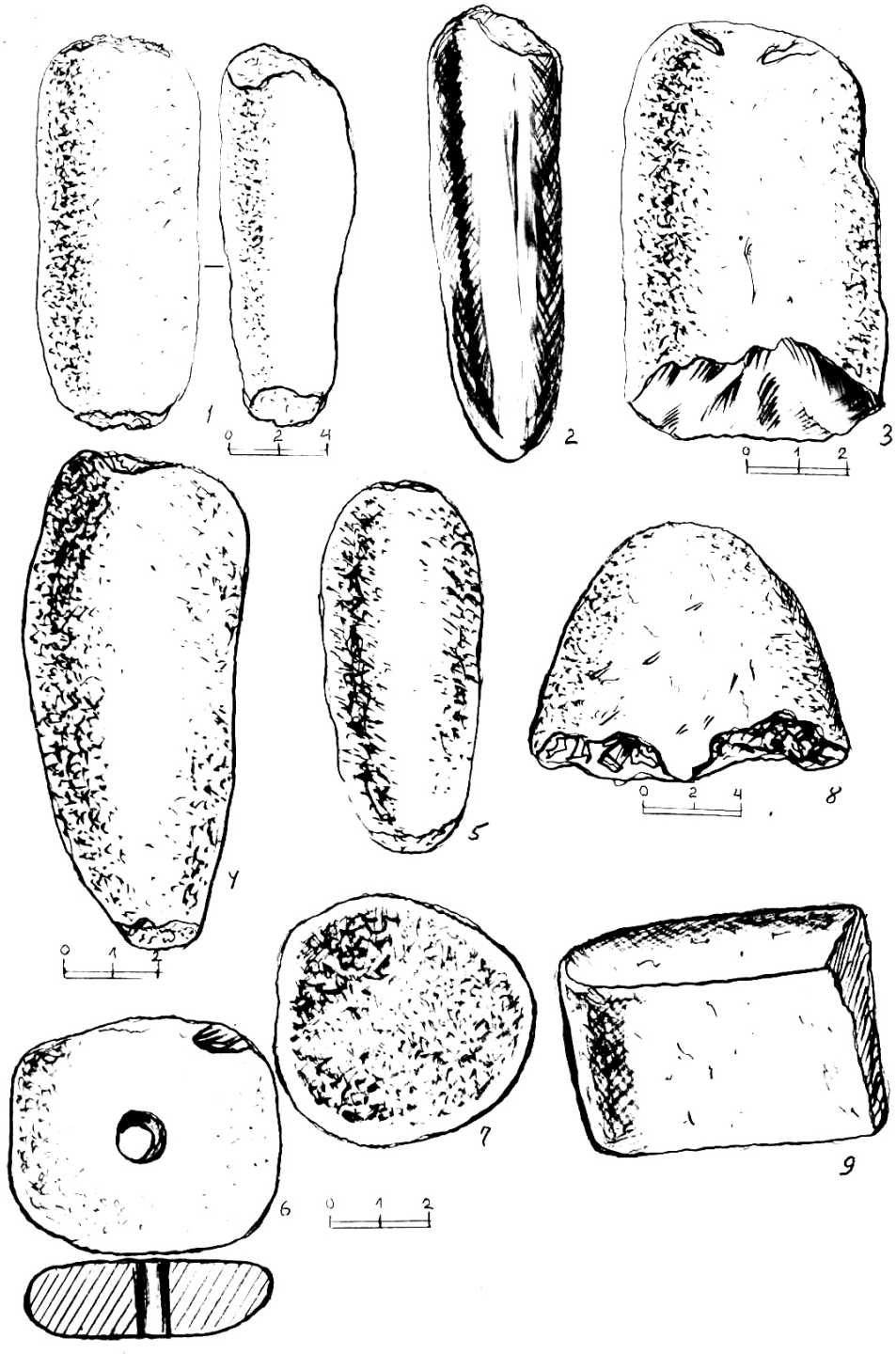
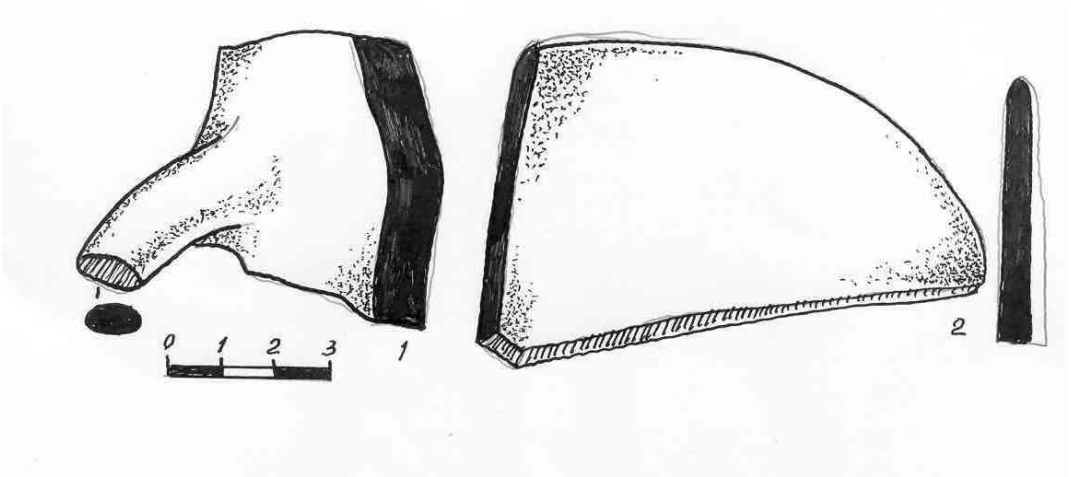


Plate XV



VII. Inventory of Artefacts

Excavation Site I

No.	KP	Type of site	Material	Find	Quadrat Number	Comment
1	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment		found on the surface
2	361	settlement	obsidian	sickle tooth		found on the surface
3	361	settlement	obsidian	sickle tooth		found on the surface
4	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool		found on the surface
5	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
6	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	1	
7	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	2	
8	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
9	361	settlement	metal	awl	3	
10	361	settlement	ceramic	painted vessel	4	
11	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
12	361	settlement	ceramic	jug	4	
13	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	5	
14	361	settlement	stone	quern stone	5	
15	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
16	361	settlement	ceramic	jug	5	
17	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
18	361	settlement	ceramic	painted vessel	3	2 fragments
19	361	settlement	ceramic	painted vessel	3	2 fragments
20	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	3	2 tools
21	361	settlement	ceramic	dopu	6	
22	361	settlement	ceramic	artefact	6	
23	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
24	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
25	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
26	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	7	
27	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	7	
28	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	7	
29	361	settlement	stone	cutting tool	7	
30	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	7	
31	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
32	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
33	361	settlement	ceramic	jug	8	
34	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
35	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
36	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
37	361	settlement	ceramic	bowl	8	

38	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
39	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	8	
40	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	8	
41	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	8	
42	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	7	
43	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
44	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	3	
45	361	settlement	ceramic	bowl	3	
46	361	settlement	ceramic	jug	1	
47	361	settlement	ceramic	jug	6	
48	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
49	361	settlement	stone	artefact	1	
50	361	settlement	ceramic	jar	7	
51	361	settlement	ceramic	piyala	7	
52	361	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	
53	361	settlement	ceramic	jug	7	
54	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
55	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
56	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
57	361	settlement	ceramic	bowl	7	
58	361	settlement	ceramic	bowl	8	
59	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
60	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
61	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
62	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
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76	361	settlement	ceramic	jug	10	
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79	361	settlement	ceramic	bowl	11	

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107	361	settlement	ceramic	tool	7	
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109	361	settlement	ceramic	tool	7	
110	361	settlement	ceramic	jar	7	
111	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
112	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
113	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
114	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
115	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
116	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
117	361	settlement	ceramic	jar	5	
118	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
119	361	settlement	ceramic	bowl	8	
120	361	settlement	ceramic	bowl	8	
121	361	settlement	ceramic	bowl	8	

122	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
123	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
124	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
125	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
126	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
127	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
128	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
129	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
130	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
131	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
132	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
133	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
134	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
135	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
136	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
137	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
138	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
139	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
140	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
141	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
142	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
143	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
144	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
145	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
146	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
147	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
148	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
149	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
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151	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
152	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
153	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
154	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
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156	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
157	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
158	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
159	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
160	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
161	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
162	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
163	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	

164	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
165	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
166	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
167	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
168	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
169	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
170	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
171	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
172	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
173	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
174	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
175	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
176	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
177	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
178	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
179	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
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181	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
182	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
183	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
184	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
185	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
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187	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
188	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
189	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
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191	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
192	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
193	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
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196	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
197	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
198	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
199	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
200	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
201	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
202	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
203	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
204	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
205	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	

206	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
207	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
208	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
209	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
210	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
211	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
212	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
213	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
214	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
215	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
216	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
217	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
218	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
219	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
220	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
221	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
222	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
223	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
224	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
225	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
226	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
227	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
228	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
229	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
230	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
231	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
232	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
233	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
234	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
235	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
236	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
237	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
238	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
239	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
240	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
241	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
242	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
243	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
244	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
245	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
246	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
247	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	

248	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
249	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
250	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
251	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
252	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
253	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
254	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
255	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
256	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
257	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
258	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
259	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
260	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
261	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
262	361	settlement	stone	tool	6	
263	361	settlement	stone	tool	6	
264	361	settlement	stone	quern stone	12	
265	361	settlement	stone	grater	12	
266	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	8	
267	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
268	361	settlement	stone	punching tool	17	
269	361	settlement	stone	punching tool	9	
270	361	settlement	stone	punching tool	7	
271	361	settlement	stone	bedder	6	
272	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
273	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
274	361	settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	19	
275	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	9	
276	361	settlement	ceramic	jar	8	
277	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	8	
278	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	9	
279	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
280	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
281	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
282	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
283	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
284	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
285	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
286	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
287	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
288	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
289	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	

290	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
291	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
292	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
293	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
294	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
295	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
296	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
297	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
298	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
299	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
300	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
301	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	7	
302	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17a	
303	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17a	
304	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
305	361	settlement	ceramic	jug	17b	
306	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17b	
307	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	18	
308	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	17b	
309	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	17b	
310	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	17b	
311	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	17b	
312	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	17b	
313	361	settlement	stone	ear-ring	1a	
314	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	17b	
315	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	17b	
316	361	settlement	stone	spindle whorl	1	
317	361	settlement	stone	mortar (vessel)	18	
318	361	settlement	ceramic	jar	18	
319	361	settlement	ceramic	jar	18	
320	361	settlement	ceramic	jug	18	
321	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
322	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	19	
323	361	settlement	stone	cutting tool	20	
324	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	
325	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	
326	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	
327	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	19	
328	361	settlement	ceramic	lid	19	
329	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	
330	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	7	
331	361	settlement	ceramic	bardag	7	

332	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	7	
333	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	20	
334	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	20	
335	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	20	
336	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	20	
337	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	20	
338	361	settlement	ceramic	jar	17a	consists of 17 pieces
339	361	settlement	ceramic	jar	18	
340	361	settlement	ceramic	dopu	19	
341	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
342	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
343	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	18	
344	361	settlement	ceramic	jar	18	
345	361	settlement	ceramic	artefact	18	
346	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	6 pieces
347	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	20	
348	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	21	
349	361	settlement	ceramic	jar	21	
350	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	21	
351	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	21	
352	361	settlement	stone	artefact	21	
353	361	settlement	ceramic	dopu	28	
354	361	settlement	ceramic	jug	28	
355	361	settlement	ceramic	platter	28	
356	361	settlement	ceramic	jug	28	
357	361	settlement	ceramic	platter	28	
358	361	settlement	ceramic	jug	28	
359	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	28	
360	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	28	
361	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	28	
362	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	28	
363	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	28	
364	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	28	
365	361	settlement	ceramic	jar	27	
366	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	27	
367	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	27	
368	361	settlement	stone	tool	27	
369	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	27	
370	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	27	
371	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	27	
372	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	27	
373	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	27	

374	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	27	
375	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	27	
376	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	27	
377	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	27	
378	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	27	
379	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	27	
380	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	27	
381	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	27	
382	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	27	
383	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	26	
384	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	21	
385	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	26	
386	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	21	
387	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	26	
388	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	26	
389	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	26	
390	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	26	
391	361	settlement	ceramic	bowl	26	
392	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	23	
393	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	25	
394	361	settlement	ceramic	jug	26	
395	361	settlement	ceramic	handle	26	
396	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	26	
397	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	28	
398	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	29	
399	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	25	
400	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	27	
401	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	29	
402	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	29	
403	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	28	
404	361	settlement	ceramic	jug	28	
405	361	settlement	ceramic	jar	26	
406	361	settlement	ceramic	jug	25	
407	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	28	
408	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	28	
409	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	28	
410	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	28	
411	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	28	
412	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	26	
413	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	24	
414	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	28	
415	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	31	

416	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	22	7 fragments were found
417	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	31	

Excavation Site II

No.	KP	Type of site	Material	Find	Quadrat Number	Comment
1	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
2	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	4	
3	361	settlement	stone	crusher	5	
4	361	settlement	stone	tool	5	
5	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
6	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
7	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	11	
8	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	11	
9	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	11	
10	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	11	
11	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	11	
12	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
13	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
14	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
15	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
16	361	settlement	stone	punching tool	13	
17	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
18	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
19	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
20	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
21	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	16	
22	361	settlement	stone	cutting tool	17	
23	361	settlement	stone	punching tool	17	
24	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
25	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
26	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
27	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
28	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
29	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
30	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
31	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
32	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
33	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
34	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
35	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	

36	361	settlement	bronze	artefact	13	
37	361	settlement	stone	artefact	13	
38	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
39	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
40	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
41	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
42	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
43	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
44	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
45	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
46	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
47	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
48	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
49	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
50	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
51	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
52	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
53	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
54	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
55	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
56	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
57	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
58	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
59	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
60	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
61	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
62	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
63	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
64	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
65	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
66	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
67	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
68	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
69	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
70	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
71	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
72	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
73	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	13	
74	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
75	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	12	
76	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	12	
77	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	17	

78	361	settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	17	
79	361	settlement	ceramic	bardag	14	
80	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
81	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	14	
82	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
83	361	settlement	ceramic	handle	13	
84	361	settlement	ceramic	handle	13	
85	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
86	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
87	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
88	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
89	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
90	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
91	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
92	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
93	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
94	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
95	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
96	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
97	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
98	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
99	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
100	361	settlement	stone	quern	13	
101	361	settlement	ceramic	tobacco pipe	13	
102	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	13	
103	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
104	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
105	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
106	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
107	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
108	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
109	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
110	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
111	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
112	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
113	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
114	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
115	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
116	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	14	
117	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	14	
118	361	settlement	stone	punching tool	14	
119	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	

120	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
121	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
122	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
123	361	settlement	ceramic	lid	15	
124	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
125	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
126	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
127	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
128	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
129	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
130	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
131	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	15	
132	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
133	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
134	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
135	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
136	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
137	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
138	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
139	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
140	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
141	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
142	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
143	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
144	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
145	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	14	
146	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	14	
147	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	14	
148	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
149	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
150	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
151	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
152	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	15	
153	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	15	
154	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
155	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
156	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
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513	361	settlement	ceramic	lid	6	
514	361	settlement	ceramic	handle	6	
515	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	6	
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517	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	6	
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523	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	10	
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525	361	settlement	copper	awl	15	
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587	361	settlement	stone	quern	13	
588	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	13	
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611	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
612	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
613	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
614	361	settlement	stone	punching tool	13	
615	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	13	
616	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	13	
617	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	13	
618	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	13	
619	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13-14	
620	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13-14	
621	361	settlement	ceramic	lid	13-14	
622	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13-14	
623	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	13-14	

624	361	settlement	ceramic	handle	5	
625	361	settlement	ceramic	handle	5	
626	361	settlement	ceramic	handle	5	
627	361	settlement	ceramic	handle	5	
628	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
629	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
630	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
631	361	settlement	flint	cutting tool	5	
632	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
633	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
634	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
635	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	14	
636	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
637	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
638	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	14	
639	361	settlement	obsidian	cutting tool	14	
640	361	settlement	stone	quern	5	
641	361	settlement	stone	quern	5	
642	361	settlement	stone	quern	5	
643	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
644	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
645	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
646	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
647	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
648	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
649	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
650	361	settlement	stone	quern	13-14	
651	361	settlement	stone	quern	13-14	
652	361	settlement	stone	quern	13-14	
653	361	settlement	stone	punching tool	13-14	
654	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	13	
655	361	settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	5	
656	361	settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	4	
657	361	settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	4	
658	361	settlement	ceramic	spindle whorl	4	
659	361	settlement	ceramic	figure	14	
660	361	settlement	stone	punching tool	13	
661	361	settlement	stone	mortar (vessel)	14	
662	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
663	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
664	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	
665	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	4	

666	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
667	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
668	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
669	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
670	361	settlement	ceramic	vessel fragment	5	
671	361	settlement	stone	quern	8	
672	361	settlement	stone	quern	6	
673	361	settlement	stone	quern	6	
674	361	settlement	stone	quern	6	
675	361	settlement	stone	quern	14	
676	361	settlement	stone	quern	15	
677	361	settlement	stone	quern	13	
678	361	settlement	ceramic	figure	13	
679	361	settlement	ceramic	artefact	11	