(Photo 14). Jars

(Plate 2. inv. 82, 131, 141 and 233. inv. 91 and 127). 100 85
jar

(Plate 21.1, inv. 348). Jar

(Plate 21.2, inv. 407). Jar

(Plate 4.2, inv. 216). Jar

(Plate 3.2, inv. 226). sarnij

(Plate 16.4, inv. 155). Sarnij

(Plate 3.1, inv. 222). sarnij

(Plate 5. inv. 176). Sarnij

(Plate 5. inv. 270). Sarnij

(Plate 3.3, inv. 183).Sarnij

(Plate 21.2, inv. 407). Sarnij

(Plate 22.3, inv. 401). sarnij

(Plate 22.1, inv. 433). Sarnij

(Plate 4.1, inv. 200). Bardag

(Plate 6.1, inv. 182). Bardag

(Plate 5. inv. 288). Bardag

(Plate 5. inv. 150). Bardag

(Plate 6.3, inv. 208). Bardag

(Plate 5. inv. 243). Bardag

(Plate 26. inv. 405). Bardag

(Plate 23.1, inv. 412). Bardag

(Plate 23.2, inv. 338). Bardag

(Plate 5. inv. 248). Bardag

(Plate 5. inv. 224). Bardag

(Plate 5. inv. 192). Bardag

(Plate 5. inv. 54 and 261). Bardag

(Plate 26. inv. 386). Bardag

(Plate 26. inv. 384). Bardag

(Plate 6.4, inv. 193). Bardag
(Plate 6.2). Bardag

(Plate 26. inv. 390) Bardag.

(Plate 8.1). Jug

(Plate 27. inv. 421). Jug

(Plate 23. 3, inv. 366). Jug

(Plate 7.4, inv. 207). Jug

(Plate 7.1, inv. 169). Jug

(Plate 7.2, inv. 220). Jug

(Plate 10. inv. 83). Jug

(Plate 7.3, inv. 52). Jug

(Plate 9.6, inv. 272). Jug

(Plate 8.4, inv. 225). Jug
(Plate 10. inv. 225). Jug

(Plate 10. inv. 156). Jug

(Plate 11. inv. 297). Jug

(Plate 10.1, inv. 239). Jug

(Plate 8.5, inv. 190). Jug
(Plate 8.6). Jug

(Plate 10. inv. 152). Jug

(Plate 18. inv. 296). Jug

(Plate 7.5, inv. 227). Jug

(Plate 8.3, inv. 122). Jug

(Plate 9.4, inv. 240). Jug

(Plate 9.2). Jug

(Plate 11. inv. 166). Jug

(Plate 24.3, inv. 340). Jug

(Plate 24.1, inv. 431). Jug
(Plate 27. inv. 435). Jug

(Plate 27, inv. 382). Jug

(Plate 27. inv. 383). Jug
(Plate 27. inv. 436). Jug

(Plate 12.4, inv. 211). Dopu
(Plate 12.3, inv. 210). Dopu

(Plate 11. inv. 231). Dopu

(Plate 13. inv. 189). Dopu

(Plate 12.1, inv. 69). Dopu

(Plate 12.2, inv. 51). Dopu

(Plate 11. inv. 94). Dopu

(Plate 26. inv. 423). Dopu

(Plate 25.1, inv. 365). Dopu

(Plate 14. inv. 242). guvej-type pots (cooking-pots)

(Plate 14. inv. 187). guvej-type pots (cooking-pots)

(Plate 27. inv. 388). guvej-type pots (cooking-pots)

(Plate 27. inv. 402).

(Plate 22. inv. 432). guvej-type pots (cooking-pots)

(Plate 14. inv. 202).Lids

(Plate 14. inv. 203). Lids

(Plate 14. inv. 201). Lids

(Plate 15. inv. 253). Lids

(Plate 15. inv. 278). Lids

(Plate 15. inv. 267). Lids
(Plate 14. inv. 102). Lids

(Plate 29.3, inv. 350). Lids

(Plate 28. inv. 400). Lids

(Plate 28. inv. 398, 399, 428). Lids

(Plate 29.4, inv. 416). Lids

(Plate 15. inv. 14). Lids

(Plate 15. inv. 66). Lids

(Plate 29.1, inv. 430). Lids

(Plate 30.1, inv. 420). Lids

(Plate 30.2, inv. 364). Lids

(Plate 29.2, inv. 429). Lids

(Plate 15. inv. 218). Lids

(Plate 15. inv. 223).

(Plate 15. inv. 259). Lids

Several fragments found represent small and medium-sized lids that had thumbed fluted edges and surfaces decorated with small hollows (Plate 14. inv. 295; Plate 15. inv. 246). A fragment found in Quadrat 5 at Excavation Site I forms part of a small but richly decorated lid. It is decorated with concentric, horseshoe-shaped hollows

and patterns formed by series of roundels (Plate 16.3). A small fragment with a flat and smooth surface recovered from Quadrat 15 at Excavation Site III comes from a lid that falls into the category of lids with prominent central parts (inv. 281).

Fragments of handles of medium-sized or large lids were also found in the course of excavations.

A handle fragment recovered from Quadrat 8 formed part of a bell-shaped lid. Tempered with sand it was fired to an average quality, average density texture and grey-brown surface (Plate 15. inv. 84).

Mushroom-like handle of a bell-shaped lid has a bulgy roundel and knob on the outer surface (Plate 15. inv 285).

A cone-shaped ceramic object appears to represent a lid handle. Tempered with sand it is poorly fired (Plate 15. inv. 32).

A lid handle exposed in the third spit at Excavation Site III is dome-shaped and its fabric consists of three layers (inv. 34). Another lid handle is 5cm high and is like a candlestick (Plate 28. inv. 387).

A columnar lid found at Excavation Site IV has a thumbed depression and comes from a disk-shaped handle (inv. 347).

Excavations also produced small quantities of unglazed tableware which includes piyala-, bowl- and platter-type vessels. The tableware is made of untempered or slightly tempered clays. For the most part these pots were fired at a stable temperature to a dense texture and pink or deep-brown surface.

A fragment of a bowl-type vessel with flared walls and a low, ring-shaped base was found. The central area inside the pot has painted decorations applied with manganese (inv. 161).

A pottery sherd appears to represent an unglazed bowl with a low, ring-shaped base and body gradually widening upwards. It was fired to an average quality, dense texture and pink surface (inv. 367).

Another fragment comes from an angobe-coated bowl with an upright mouth and short body tapering down to the base (Plate 31. inv. 424).

A dish fragment fired to a medium quality represents a dish with an upright mouth and short, tapering down body (Plate 31. inv. 411).

One of the unglazed piyalas has a flat base and walls widening upwards. The thickened and flattened mouth has a shallow groove. There is a disk-shaped bulge inside, at the base of the pot measuring 3.8cm in diameter and 2-1.5cm in height. Dimensions: base diameter – 6.3cm, mouth inner diameter – 8cm, mouth outer diameter – 9.5cm, height – 6.4cm (Plate 17.11; Plate 5. inv. 186).

Another small piyala or dish fragment forms part of a pot with a ring-shaped base and walls that gradually widen up to bend and form a flanged body. The mouth is outcurved and banded with an incised line. There is a depression in the centre of the piyala. The survived fragment suggests that originally the pot was 5cm in base diameter, 13cm in mouth diameter and 3.8cm in height (Plate 17.12, inv. 163)..

A fragment of a thin-walled piyala with an outcurved mouth and rounded body (Plate 16.2, inv. 180).

The fragment of a semi-globular piyala with a flattened mouth bears a decoration consisting of bulgy and incised lines applied externally below the mouth (inv. 252).

Only four unglazed piyala fragments were found during the 2005 excavations.

One of them is a piyala base decorated using dot punching technique (inv. 104).

A second piyala had a low, disk-shaped base, semi-globular body and upright mouth. The outer surface is burnished (inv. 333).

One more similarly shaped piyala has a trace of soot on the inside (Plate 31. inv. 381).

And finally one of the fragments represents a piyala that had an upright mouth and short body tapering down to the base (Plate 31. inv. 410).

Among unglazed pottery ware a miniature pot resembling a vase is distinguished for its peculiar form. Its upper part is in the form of a semi-globular piyala, while the lower part resembles a tapering up column. There is a fracture on its upper part (Plate 19.1, inv. 26).

Ceramic lighting units are represented by broken pieces of an oil lamp and torch. Only half of the oil lamp survived. It has a disk-shaped pedestal, semi-globular body and upright mouth. The handle attached to the rim is broken. The inside and partly outside of the oil lamp are covered with soot (Plate 25.3, inv. 346).

Fragment of a torch that had a narrow and flat base, tapering down body and tubular spout. This slightly tempered torch was fired at a stable temperature to a dense texture and brown-deep-brown surface (Plate 25.2, inv. 349).

Fragment of a small bell-shaped unglazed pot found at Excavation Site III (Plate 26. inv. 414).

In the course of clearing the workshop debris exposed at Excavation Site III two ceramic melting-pots associated with foundry practice were discovered. One of these is semi-globular and thick-walled, the other is conical. Both melting-pots are small (Plate 32. 7, 32.8).

Chafing-dish (?) fragments can also be found among the pottery assemblage. A relatively well preserved fragment represents a low-walled pot decorated with hollows. There is a trace of soot on the surface (Plate 14. inv. 275).

A piece of a body of a painted pot discovered at Excavation Site II is the only find documenting that such ceramic vessels were also used by the local population. This wheel-thrown pot was made of untempered, well-kneaded clay, fired at a stable temperature and painted red (inv. 289).

The archaeological material recovered from Girag Kasaman Settlement includes early glazed pottery ware represented by salt-cellar, piyala, dish and bowl fragments. The prevalence of salt-cellar and piyala samples is particularly worthy of attention.

Early glazed angobe-coated pottery ware with a lucent glaze overcoat can also be found. A fragment possibly forming part of a dish or bowl that had a slightly incurving mouth with an upright rim bears a geometric decorative pattern applied with white angobe (seemingly a circle). The pot was covered with lucent glaze (Plate 17.2, inv. 178).

It is well known that early glazed pottery ware includes a special group of pots that have decorations applied by manganese under an overlaid lucent glaze. A fragment that appears to be part of a small bowl or dish with a short ring-shaped base is decorated with applied manganese strips and coated with lucent glaze on the inside. The glaze layer being very thin is barely visible at first glance (Plate 17.4, inv. 158).

One small fragment reflects a pot that had geometric decorations applied with white angobe and manganese under a lucent glaze layer (Plate 32.1, inv. 141).

The number of pots decorated with white angobe under green glaze is larger. A fragment decorated with geometric patterns applied by white angobe under green glaze reflects a bowl-type pot with a short, ring-shaped base (Plate 18. inv. 28).

Another fragment decorated with patterns applied by white angobe under green glaze comes from a thin-walled salt-cellar or piyala with a disk-shaped base. There is a dark spot in the centre of the pot caused by dribbles of glaze. Glaze dribbles can also be seen at the bottom of the pot (Plate 17.8; Plate 18. inv. 213).

A fragment decorated with angobe and coated with green glaze appears to form part of a plate or dish with a thickened and grooved mouth. The patterns under the glaze coat are distinctly seen at the khaki background. The passage to the mouth of the pot on the outside was identified by a grooved line (Plate 17.3, inv. 123).

Another fragment representing a dish or plate with a thickened mouth is also decorated with a geometric pattern applied with white angobe under a green glaze coat (Plate 17.10, inv. 116).

One fragment, possibly part of a bowl or dish with a low, ring-shaped base is decorated with geometric patterns of botanical (?) motifs (Plate 17.13, inv. 159).

Another fragment has also a pattern of botanical motif – an image of winding branches under green glaze (Plate 32.2, inv. 140).

Broken pieces of a glazed bowl or plate also bear a geometric pattern applied with white angobe and coated with green glaze (inv. 363).

A dish fragment is ornamented with a pattern made up of strips and coated with dead green glaze. The angobe and glaze have partly come off in the patterned part (inv. 369).

A piece representing a small bowl is also decorated in the same manner. The interior of the bowl has angobe strips covered with green glaze. The glaze is low-grade and contains spots consisting of black dots (Plate 31. inv. 377).

A similar case is observed on a piece of a glazed piyala. This vessel with a disk-shaped base and flared walls and coated with green glaze has a pattern in the form of a circle in the centre on the inside. The glaze contains spots consisting of black dots (inv. 394).

The glazed pottery includes also samples of manganese-coated vessels. One of these is a fragment of a bowl-type pot with a low, ring-shaped base. The surface is glazed with manganese and glossy lucent glaze (Plate 16.5, inv. 230).

A manganese-glazed salt-cellar has a low, disk-shaped base and walls gradually widening upwards. The rim bends outside and gently rounds. The passage from the base to the body wall is marked with an applied belt-like strip (Plate 16.7, inv. 300).

A similar salt-cellar but with an upright mouth has only preserved one third of its original form. Unlike the previous one it is coated with glossy manganese glaze (Plate 18. inv. 29).

One more salt-cellar of the same type is glazed with manganese on the inside (inv. 335).

Several fragments found at Excavation Sites II and III represent spindle whorls made of broken saltcellars or piyalas.

The edges of a base fragment of a manganese-glazed salt-cellar was smoothed to make it disk-shaped and a 0.5cm diameter hole was drilled in its centre (Plate 19. 2, inv. 179).

One of two more such fragments is coated with green glaze, the other with manganese (inv. 95, 135).

Among the glazed pottery ware there are samples decorated with manganese and black copper oxide and coated with lucent glaze. The broken pieces of a thin-walled bowl-type pot have green strips applied with black copper oxide and chestnut strips applied with manganese, The pot is coated with lucent glaze (inv. 345).

The majority of salt-cellars and piyalas are monochromatic, coated with one-colour glaze. Green and pistachio glazes were widely used. This fact is confirmed by samples found both during the 2004 and 2005 excavations (inv. 237, 244, 191, 195, 94, 154, 162, 195, 200, 212, 224, 239, 268, 290, 342, 371 and 438).

In some instances white spots and dots appeared on the glaze layer due to poor glazing. This could be exemplified by a small piyala with a semi-globular body (inv. 70).

Failure to fully comply with the glazing technology caused dribbling of glaze and dark spots on some of the pots in the process of firing. For example, a fragment forming part of a piyala with a low, disk-shaped base and cylindrical body has a dark, 2.3cm diameter spot, caused by dribbling of glaze (Plate 17.1, inv. 162).

A salt-cellar with a disk-shaped base, low walls and slightly outcurved mouth was coated with pistachio glaze on the inside. Dribbling of glaze resulted in the appearance of a dark green spot on its wall. (inv. 205).

Another salt-cellar with an upright mouth, low, disk-shaped base and semi-globular body girded with an applied belt-like strip has a green glaze coating on the inside. Lack of competence prevented the potter from strictly observing the technological process. Dribbles of glaze formed a dark spot in the centre of the pot. In addition the glaze being of poor quality has largely come off the pot (Plate 31. inv. 409).
A flat-based salt-cellar with a flattened mouth and low walls is noteworthy for the shape of its base which is wider than the body and forms a belt-like flange. The interior of the pot is coated with green glaze which has partly come off because of poor glazing (inv. 438).

The glazed pottery sherds include three fragments representing pots coated with glaze of a henna colour. Two of them were recovered from the 2004 excavations and one from the 2005 excavations. One of the 2004 finds is a piece of a piyala-type vessel (Plate 18. inv. 298), the other is a twig-shaped handle of a dopu-type pot (Plate 17.7, inv. 266).

Fragment of a thin-walled dish with an upright mouth found at Excavation Site III is glazed with glaze of a henna colour and enlivened with green mottles (Plate 31. inv. 408).

The finds also include pottery fragments coated with angobe primer but not glazed for some reason. An example of this is a broken piece of a small short bowl or piyala with a ring-shaped base (Plate 31. inv. 385)

The study of the glazed pottery suggests that by form, decoration and glazing techniques all of them date to the early glazed pottery ware typical of the 9^{th}-10^{th} centuries.

Metal Objects

A few iron objects were found in the course of excavations at the site. The majority of them was represented by fragments. One of the items recovered during the 2005 excavations is a 9.5cm long knife blade with a straight rear part and a cutting edge curving toward the tip. The rear part is 5mm thick, while the thickness of the cutting edge is 2mm (Plate 19.4).

An iron item discovered in Storage Pit 4 also looks like a knife blade. It measures 2.5cm in width and gradually narrows up toward the tip. The piece is heavily corroded (Plate 19.6, inv. 276).

Fragment of another tool narrowing up towards the tip is also corroded and poorly preserved (Plate 19.5, inv. 174).

The functions of other iron objects could not be identified (Inv. 197 and 209).

The iron objects recovered in the course of the 2005 excavations were also largely represented by heavily corroded fragments.

Both ends of an iron, ribbon-shaped slab were missing. This item measures 7.8cm in length by 3-3.5cm in width (inv. 341).

A similar ribbon-shaped slab measures 4.5cm in length and 2.5cm in width (Plate 33.6, inv. 378).

Fragment is bow-shaped and measures 6.1cm in length by 2.4-2.6cm in width (Plate 33.2, inv. 372).

A 7cm long heavily corroded piece of iron with a thick rear part and a thinner cutting edge could be assumed to be a blade fragment (Plate 33.5, inv. 391).

A piece of iron, 4cm long, roughly in a triangular form gets narrower and sharpens towards the tip. Very hard to identify its form and function. It is assumed to be a fragment of an arrow-head (Plate 33.1, inv. 427).

Nails and tacks can be classified as domestic items. There were three nails among the finds from the 2005 excavations. Two of them are small with wide heads (Plate 33.3, inv. 380).

The third nail has a square cross section and ellipsoidal head (Plate 33.4, inv. 426).

Metal - copper and bronze objects largely consist of support tools and items of decoration.

A metal awl that sharpens towards the tip has a round cross section and a round eye at its back for threading. The length is 9.2cm. It has a slight bend at its central part (Plate 34.6, inv. 66).

One more awl is similar in form however it is shorter and thicker. The tip is missing (Plate 34.7, inv. 107).

A deformed metal object that has lost its original form seems to be a bracelet fragment. It was made of a copper slab so folded that it assumed a tubular shape (Plate 34.3, inv. 336).

Only 4cm long fragment of a bracelet made of 3mm thick copper wire has survived (Plate 34.1, inv. 343).

Survived piece of a bracelet made of a 4mm thick wire of an oval cross section (Plate 34.2, inv. 379).

A 3.4cm long bronze piece found during clearing the workshop debris at Excavation Site III is also thought to be a bracelet fragment. Its inner side is smooth, while the outer side is bulgy and decorated with notches (Plate 34.5, inv. 250).

An object made of a thinned slab and resembling a miniature scale with small holes drilled around its edge is assumed to have been used as an item of jewellery (Plate 34.4, inv. 422).

Bronze bead shaped like a lump of dough (Plate 35.2).

Glass Artefacts

Glass artefacts are largely represented by bracelets of high quality. Glass vessels are few in number. The samples recovered from the 2004 excavations include a neck fragment of a medium-sized bottle and two small broken pieces of glass vessels.

Judging by the survived neck fragment the bottle had a funnel-shaped mouth, narrowing up neck with a widening in the middle and a slanting shoulder. The bottle was made of clear glass and because of staying in the soil for a long time has dimmed and developed an irisation film on the surface (Plate 20.9, inv. 57).

One of the two glass fragments forms part of a small, thin-walled vessel made of clear glass (Plate 20.8, inv. 245).

The other fragment is a broken part of the mouth of a thin-walled piyala-type vessel with an everted and rounded rim. The vessel is made of clear glass of a greenish colour (Plate 20.7, inv. 264).

Glass artefacts from the 2005 excavations were also represented by small broken fragments of glass vessels.

Glass vessel fragments exposed in Quadrat 4 at Excavation Site III were identified as being part of a piyala-type vessel with the walls thickening towards the outcurving mouth (inv. 115). The functions of other fragments were not identified.

Small, 3.3cm long green glass fragment is part of a thin-walled vessel with an upright mouth (inv. 188).

Two other fragments are also small and thin-walled (inv. 205, 321).

Bracelets were frequently found in the cultural layer as they were a very popular item of jewellery widely used in ancient times. Depending on the shape of their cross sections they are divided into various groups and types. Bracelets recovered from the 2004 excavations with triangular cross sections are chronologically early and represented by small pieces.

Two of the bracelets of this type are made of greenish glass. One bracelet is made of dark blue glass (Plate 20.2, 20.3, 20.4, inv. 250, 251, 255).

One of the fragments forms part of an oval cross sectional bracelet made of translucent pistachio colour glass. The bracelet has patterns formed by twisted strands of molten glass (Plate 20.1, inv. 271).

The melt place is clearly visible on a remnant of a disk-shaped bracelet made of dark blue glass. The ends of the bracelet were bonded by overlapping and pressing them together while hot (Plate 20.10, 20.11, inv. 164, 185).

Fragment of a round cross sectional bracelet made of clear pink glass. The piece bears patterns consisting of twisted strands of molten glass in groups of three. The survived fragment suggests that the bracelet had a diameter of 5.5cm originally (Plate 20.12, inv. 229).

Bracelet made of dark blue glass of a round cross section is decorated with thin spiral patterns created by melting glass strands (Plate 20.13).

Ribbon-shaped bracelet made of dark blue translucent glass. The inner surface is smooth, the outer surface is bulgy. One end is flattened by pressing (Plate 20.6, inv. 265).

Glass bracelets were found in larger quantities during the 2005 excavations. Their number totalled 27 which made up 7% of all the finds. They are made of black, blue, green or pink glass and have round, flat, oval or triangular cross sections (Plate 35; Plate 36). Bracelets of flat, oval or triangular cross sections are few.

Oval cross sectional bracelets are represented only by one sample. It is made of dark-blue glass and patterned with horizontal lines (inv. 344).

Flat, ribbon-shaped bracelets are represented by two fragments of blue glass (Plate 36.7, 36.13, inv. 376, 396). On one of them the melt point of the ends is clearly seen. While the glass was still hot one end of the bracelet was put on the other and pressed. (Plate 36.13, inv. 376).

There are five bracelets of a triangular cross section with the inner side smooth and the outer side bulgy. Four of these glass bracelets are blue (Plate 36.1, 36.2, 36.3, 36.4, inv. 110, 187, 393, 413), one is yellow (inv. 307). One of the fragments represents a bracelet one side of which is sky blue, while the other side is dark blue (Plate 36.10, inv. 393).

The 2005 excavations also confirmed that bracelets with triangular and flat cross sections are earlier and characteristic of the 8^{th}-9^{th} centuries.

In terms of quantity “twisted rope” glass bracelets prevail (Plate 35.6, 35.8, 35.9, 35.10, 35.11, 35.12, 35.15). They are made of black, green, deep brown, dark blue or yellow glass. Black glass bracelets makes up 50% of this type. “Twisted rope” bracelets include also those incrusted with glass of a different colour. For instance, a fragment of a bracelet made of dark blue glass is encrusted with red glass.

Round cross sectional bracelets with spirally wound strands of molten glass were also very common. They are made mainly of black or blue glass.

Round cross sectional bracelets with smooth surface are represented by five samples. These were made of yellow, blue or brown glass (inv. 111, 171, 294, 395, 437).

An object made of black glass by using the twisting method was found in a storage pit at Excavation Site III. Presumably it is a survived piece of a deformed bracelet or a large ring (Plate 36.14, inv. 434)

A ring made of black glass has a shape close to that of a triangle (inv. 325).

The 2005 excavations produced two glass beads. One of these fell to pieces and could not be identified to forms (inv. 251).

The bead found in Quadrat 3 at Excavation Site IV was barrel-shaped and made of black glass (Plate 35.3, inv. 374).

The paste bead discovered in Quadrat 3 at Excavation Site III is tubular and decorated with white wavy lines (inv. 67).

The noteworthy aspect is that the glass artefacts are made of high quality untempered glass. Another aspect worthy of special consideration is that glass bracelets predominate among the jewellery found at Girag Kasaman Settlement, while glass rings and beads were sparse.

Stone Artefacts

Stone artefacts include querns, grain grinders and grindstones. Grindstones are oblong and because of long use have developed hollows on their work faces (Plate 14. inv. 44, inv. 212; Plate 19.8, inv. 263).

Fragment of a grindstone made of a small, thin river stone has a suspension hole at one end (Plate 19. 7, inv. 196).

Cymbiform grain grinders are represented both by broken fragments and an intact one. One of the fragments is 9cm long (inv. 277).

Fragment of a grain grinder made of tufa is 9.5cm long by 6.5cm wide (inv. 38).

The lower part of a large grain grinder was found in an activity area. The length of this 7cm thick grain grinder is over 70cm. In addition a handstone of a quern was found here. It measured 40cm in diameter and 5cm in thickness.