

**Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences**  
**Archaeology and Ethnography Institute**

**COMPREHENSIVE SCIENTIFIC REPORT**  
**Excavations at Yaldili necropolis KP 219.0**  
**SCPX pipeline**

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# 1 SUMMARY

The report provides information regarding the progress in archaeological excavations carried out between 27.7.2015 to 9.9.2015 (Stage 1) and between 23.11.2016 and 26.11.2016 (Stage 2) in the Yaldili village of the Yevlax district. The Yaldili necropolis was discovered at KP219.650-770 on the gas export pipeline corridor of the SCPX project. Jar burials with an extensive range of grave goods, were discovered there during the archaeological excavations. Actual archaeological data that sheds light on the religious beliefs, economic activities and domestic life of the residents of this ancient settlement was obtained on the site. According to the analysis of the archaeological content, researchers established that a necropolis with jar burials dating back to the ancient time period existed in the area in the 2nd-1st centuries BC.

The site was first discovered during construction of the BTC and SCP pipelines in 2005. Three graves were observed in the side of the SCP trench, while a later excavation on the line of the BTC pipeline uncovered 9 burials. The SCPX work revealed 12 graves, 9 in the 2015 excavations, 1 in the pipeline topsoil strip and 2 in the pipeline trench. Beside evidence of burials the 2015 excavation located a tandir oven and areas of broken pottery. These may be a reflection of an episode of settlement, or of rituals associated with the burial process.

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## **2 INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 SITE DISCOVERY**

The Yaldili necropolis, located in KP219.650-770 of the SCPX route, was recorded during the first and second stages. Since the area of the monument is used for sowing crops, as in previous years and does not differ from the surrounding territory in terms of its relief, it is difficult to identify a necropolis there visually. Ceramic items visible above ground are the only proof of a potential archaeological area. Initially, the Yaldili necropolis was registered in compliance with the agreement reached by the Archaeology and Ethnography Institute (AEI) and BP (SCPX) and listed among the monuments in the SCPX corridor where archaeological excavations would be carried out.

### **2.2 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

The Yaldili necropolis is located in the territory of Yevlax district at coordinates N-4499617.971; N-4499581.995; E-8669087.949; E-8668977.668, about 550-600m away from the Yaldili village of Yevlax district, on the left-hand side of the Baku-Gazakh highway in KP 219.650-770 of the SCPX route. The area has a plain relief.

### **2.3 TIMING OF EXCAVATION**

An archaeological expedition group of the Archaeology and Ethnography Institute of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences carried out archaeological excavations at the Yaldili necropolis from July 27th to August 9th, 2015 (Stage 1) and October 23rd to 26th, 2016 (Stage 2), overseen by PhD in History, senior research fellow Vagif Asadov, with the participation of the Institute's employees, PhD in History, senior research fellow Anar Aghalarzade and research fellow Ahliman Abdurahmanov (Stage 1), as well as junior research associate Jeyhun Aliyev and senior laboratory assistant Farhad Farmanov (Stage 2). SCPX Cultural Heritage Site Manager Mahammad Novruzov contributed to the excavation work as an observer.

## **3 OUTCOME OF EXCAVATIONS**

### **3.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA**

The Yaldili necropolis is located in a plain area. The monument is situated at coordinates N-4499617.971; N-4499581.995; E-8669087.949; E-8668977.668. The necropolis has a general title and in terms of administrative division it is part of the Yaldili village of Yevlax District. The settlement is located about 550-600m away from the village with the same title on the left-hand (south) side of the Baku-Gazakh highway in KP219.650-770 of the SCPX route. The plain territory has been used for sowing crops for many years.

While walking around the necropolis area and the surrounding area one may come across numerous ceramic samples above ground. The objects discovered in the mentioned areas are mainly significant for archaeological evaluation of those areas. However, the samples generally resemble the typical ceramic samples of the ancient period. Thus, the Yaldili territory is considered a common archaeological zone in general. The fact that numerous ceramics samples of a wide variety dating back to the ancient times were found in this territory allows making a conclusion that life was burgeoning in those areas during that period.

The location of the sites is very conducive for a habitat. Suitable soil reserves and sources of water for farming are available around the site. Perhaps, animal husbandry played a bigger role in the farming activities of the local residents.



Figure 2. General view of excavation, view to west

### 3.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF OCCUPATION LAYERS

A 116-metre long, 4-metre wide excavation area was outlined and further divided into 29 units (Figure 3).

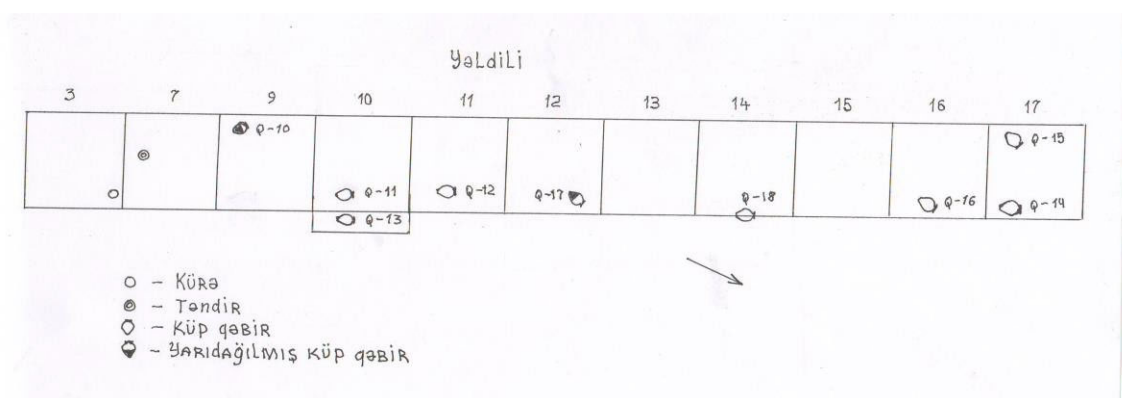


Figure 3. Schematic plan of archaeological excavation area

Excavations were initially conducted in the shape of chess in the area of Units 1, 3, 5, etc. However, as expected, jar burials began to be discovered in the process, therefore, the emphasis was further placed on the areas of dense concentration. It is noteworthy that jar burials are one of the most widespread types of graves in Azerbaijan in this territory in this period. During such burials large household jars were used to place the burial inside along with grave goods. Big ceramic vessels were lined up around the buried jar. Such items were placed on the side in the burial chambers in the Yaldili necropolis, which was also the case essentially in all other necropoleis.

It is noteworthy that all such jars found at the necropolis were buried in the east-west direction. Skeletons lay inside in the same direction as the buried jars (with the head lying at the jar's

orifice and the feet at the bottom). All the burials were tightly folded and laid down in the jars on their left side.

Ceramic vessel fragments began to be revealed from different depths during excavations carried out in the units. The site of a furnace was discovered at a depth of 1m below the ground near the northeast corner of **Unit No. 5**. The furnace was located 40cm away from the north wall and 75cm away from the east wall. The furnace's diameter was 20cm and its internal part expanded toward the bottom. The furnace's depth was 28cm (Figure 22).

The bottom part of a small tandir oven was found at a depth of 20cm below the ground in the central part of the unit, slightly closer to its south wall. The clay inside the tandir oven burned down as a result of heat. The tandir oven was located 1.2m away from the south wall, 1.8m away from the east wall, 1.4m away from the west wall and 2.5m away from the north wall. The tandir oven's diameter was 55cm and its undamaged part was up to 15cm high. Its north wall was dilapidated (Figure 23).

A set of ceramic vessel fragments was found at the 40cm depth below the ground 1.2-1.5m away from the northeast wall of **Unit No. 9**. These fragments stretched over 1.6m from the area adjacent to the Unit's south and southeast wall in the north and northwest direction. The lower part of an average-size pitcher-type vessel was among those fragments. Cooked animal bones and parts of an iron knife blade were found after the inner part of the vessel was cleaned. The vessel broke into pieces under soil pressure. These fragments occupied an area covering 1.3x1.6m (Figure 24).

**Grave No. 10** ( numbering of graves follows on from the 2005 excavations). The first jar burial was found 20cm below the ground near the south wall of Unit No. 9. The buried jar was placed adjacent to the wall of the unit. The upper side of the jar completely fell apart as a result of previously conducted agricultural work due to its being at a very shallow depth, while its lower side was undamaged but fragmented (Figure 25). It was established that the ceramic fragments found earlier at the site were mainly part of this large jar's damaged lateral part, while some of them were fragments of other ceramic vessels. Unfortunately, only fragments of ceramic vessels were discovered inside and around the jar. The same holds true for the skeleton of the dead body placed inside the jar. As mentioned above, the bottom part of a large vessel was the only undamaged item among those fragments (Figure 26). Animal bones and parts of an iron knife blade were found inside. As for other vessels, it was possible to partially restore only one bowl (Figure 27).

It was ascertained that a large jar was used for burial purposes. Parts of other vessels were fragments of the vessels lined up inside and around it. It is noteworthy that due to the buried jar's location at a shallow depth and the fact that this area has long been ploughed using machinery, all the discovered vessels, including the buried jar, broke into pieces under soil pressure. Only small fragments of the human skeleton remained inside the jar. Moreover, parts of a fragmented bronze item and a fragment of an iron item with a tape-shaped cross section resembling a small handle were found inside the jar.

The jar was buried in the east-west direction. The jar was located 1.3m away from the unit's east wall and 1.6m away from its west wall. The jar's undamaged part was 1.05m long and 65cm wide. The above-mentioned pitcher with the undamaged lower part was located 70cm northwest of the buried jar (Figures 24, 26).

Taking into account that nine jar graves were discovered during research conducted in the course of laying a gas pipeline in this area in 2005 [10, p. 120-125] and the fact that the current excavation area is an extension of the previous necropolis's area, a decision was passed to number the graves in sequence and the first discovered burial was therefore numbered as **Grave No. 10**.

**Grave No. 11.** This jar grave was discovered at a depth of 30-35cm close to the north wall of Unit No. 10. The buried jar was adjacent to the unit's north and northwest wall. The upper side completely collapsed into the jar's inside part. Fragments of other, unrelated vessels were among the discovered fragments. The bottom part of the buried jar was fragmented, but the pieces were undamaged. The jar was located 2.1m away from the northeast wall of Unit No. 10 and 65cm away from its southwest wall. The jar was 1m long and 75cm wide (Figure 28). Only the fragmented lower part of the medium-size vessel remained near the orifice area. The vessel's base is flat and wide.

Only a human leg bone was found inside the buried jar after the rubble was removed. A plate-type vessel with a single handle was placed on the spot where the skull was presumably located (Figure 29), while a small, biconic dopu-type vessel was placed near the chest (Figure 30). In addition, there were fragments of a piyale and a salt cellar type vessel southwest of the jar and a brown deformed vessel's parts near the base. A bronze bell and part of a bracelet were found in the grave as well (Figure 31). It is worth mentioning that bells were among the most common types of jewellery found in jar burials. Women used to wear bells with iron clappers on the chest, arms and in hair braids [12, p. 15].

**Grave No. 12.** This grave was revealed at a depth of 60cm near the northwest wall of Unit No. 11. The jar was buried side up in the east-west direction (Figure 32). The upper side of the jar, which has an elongated body, collapsed into the jar's inside part under heavy weight. As a result, the burial's leg bone inside moved outside the jar. However, this burial jar remained in a relatively good condition in comparison with the previous jars. Grave No. 12 differs from the other graves by the fact that only one vessel was placed near the burial jar's orifice area (in contrast, a lot of vessels were put close to the jar's base in the other graves). This item, placed adjacent to the jar's southeast part, was a jar-type vessel with a single handle in the back, a restorable pear-shaped body and a rebate in the orifice area (Figure 33).

The buried jar extended toward the unit's northwest wall, therefore, the unit's wall was expanded by 1.2m in this direction. The buried jar was located 1.3m away from the unit's northeast wall and 1.85m away from its southwest wall. The burial chamber's diameter was 2.2m. The irrigation of the northern section of the excavation area caused water to leak, filling the jar, which significantly complicated the cleaning of its inside part.

The body inside the buried jar was bent, lying on its left side in the east-west direction. The face was placed in the southwest direction. A small piyale was found near the skeleton's chest (Figure 34), along with a dopu (Figure 35), as well as a bone and polished sharpened tool. The item's surface was encrusted with small, bored circles.

It is noteworthy that the skeleton of an animal presumed to have been a boar was found 30cm west of the buried jar at a depth of 35cm. Most likely, this was an animal sacrificed in accordance with relevant burial customs. Large pieces of meat or the entire carcass of a dead animal, placed in the graves around the buried jars, have been discovered at a number of other such necropoleis [9, p.79].

**Grave No. 13.** This grave was located adjacent to Grave No. 11 in its north and northwest part at the same depth (30-35cm), side up, and parallel to the burial jar in Grave No. 11 in the east-west direction. Unlike the previous elongated burial jars, this jar, which had a convex body, was fragmented but in a relatively good condition. The jar was 1.5m long and 90cm wide, while the orifice diameter was 50cm and the base diameter equalled 8cm (Figure 36). Three medium-size ceramic vessels were found adjacent to the jar's base. One of these (1) was a pitcher-type vessel with a wide and flat base (Figure 37). A pitcher with four handles, a convex body and a wide orifice was found north of this item (2) (Figure 38). Presumably, this vessel was used to perform rituals.

A flagon-like vessel (3) with petals in the orifice area was found nearby. The orifice area of this vessel, which had a single handle and a narrow neck, was pressed-down on the sides, assuming the shape of a groove (Figure 39). Since these grooves resembled bird bills, craftsmen sometimes attached small, moulded buttons on both sides of the groove, which looked like bird eyes [12, p. 10]. Four large vessels were lined up in the shape of an arch 35-55cm west of these vessels, stretching from the south to the north. The first vessel, which had a pear-shaped body (4) had a spout, with the trace of a handle left on its surface (Figure 40). The second vessel (5) fragment was the lower part of a large household jar. The body broadens upward from the narrow base. Two more vessels with pear-shaped bodies were placed to the north of this vessel (6, 7).

The skeleton inside the buried jar was rather disintegrated. The burial was folded and laid down in the grave on its left side. The face was placed in the southwest direction. The skull was flattened and smashed. A piyale-type vessel was put in front of the face, along with a piyale with a shield boss south of this item, another piyale to the west of it (Figure 41) and a small dopu (Figure 42).

Fragments of a bowl body (Figure 43) and a clay stopper of a vessel (Figures 44-45) were discovered inside the buried jar as well. The blade of an iron knife or dagger was found close to the dopu.

It is worth mentioning that a hole with 15cm diameter inherent to some of the jar burials was opened slightly upward from the jar base. Holes of this kind were also found near the bases of buried jars in other jar burial necropoleis. According to experts, presumably, such orifices were made not to allow liquids generated by the rotting of the corpse to flow out of the jar, but to enable the spirit of the dead person to freely leave and return there, in accordance with the beliefs of that time [9, p. 79]. The fact that a hole was made on the upper part instead of the lower one in the burial jar No. 13 confirms this conclusion.

**Grave No. 14.** This grave was close to the north and northwest walls near the corner of Unit 17. Vessels lined up around burial jars were found at a depth of 20cm below the ground, while the burial jar itself was revealed at a depth of 40cm. The jar, which had an elongated body, was buried side up in the east-west direction. The burial jar was 1.25m high and the diameter of its body was 1m (Figure 46). The jar orifice area is girdled by quadrangular protruding patterns. The low and broad neck transforms directly into the body (Figure 47).

Five ceramic vessels were put back to back adjacent to the bottom west of the base of the burial jar. The vessels were lined up left to right in the following order:

1. A large vessel with a convex body. Its single tube-shaped vertical handle is undamaged.
2. A medium-size vessel. It was found adjacent to the first vessel.
3. A large jar. Its base is wide and flat. The body broadens upward from the base. The vessel has a pear-like body. It has two vertical semi-circular handles with round cross sections (Figure 48). It was located to the right of the second vessel.
4. A pear-shaped vessel with two horizontal hook-like handles. Its funnel-shaped orifice area opens sideways (Figure 49). It was possible to restore only its upper part. It was located northeast of the second vessel.
5. A fragmented vessel with a narrow neck and a convex body. There is a pattern of scratched lines on the surface. It was located northeast of the fourth vessel.

6, 7. Two large household jars were found adjacent to the above-mentioned five vessels on the west side. Only the lower parts of the jars remained intact.

8, 9. Two more items were discovered 20cm southwest of this set of vessels. The eighth vessel is a large item with a convex body and a hook-like handle. Its orifice element is bent sideways.

It has scratched wavy patterns on the surface. The ninth vessel is a pitcher with a convex body. Its orifice element opens sideways. The colour is red. It is covered on top with whitish engobed coating (Figure 50).

The burial discovered inside the jar disintegrated under pressure as a result of the collapse of the jar's lateral part due to soil pressure and its piling into the jar along with soil. The cranial bone may have bent, merging with other fragments. The body was folded and placed in the direction of the burial jar (east-west), lying on its left side, with the head facing the jar's orifice.

Leg bones were in better condition than the other bones. A reddish-brown stain emerged as a result of rotting on the spot where the skull was presumably located. Two bowl-type vessels were found near the skeleton's pelvis and abdomen.

A black vessel with a sphere-shaped body was found southeast of these vessels amidst the shoulder, joints and spine bones (Figure 51), along with a pink piyale (Figure 52), a half-part of a dopu-type vessel with a single handle (Figure 53), a plate (Figure 54) and a small dopu (Figure 55). Parts of bronze jewellery were found close to the dopu. Moreover, a medium-size pitcher with two vertical handles was put side up west of the skeleton's leg bones. In addition, part of a bronze torc (Figure 56) and beads of different shapes were found (Figure 57) inside the burial jar. The beads were made of dough, glass and stones. All these vessels may have changed their location under the impact of soil and ceramics sediment. Presumably, a dead woman was buried in this grave. The peculiarity of this jar grave dwells upon the fact that large bronze rings (bracelets) were put on both shin bones of the burial. There were a total of 16 such rings on her left leg and 17 rings on the right one (Figure 58).

The great number of bracelets on arm and leg bones of the burial is an inherent feature of the jar burial customs of a certain time period. The excavators at the large cemeteries at Mingachevir concluded that the graves where a lot of bracelets were found (for example, a total of 56 such items were seen over the arms and legs of the skeleton in one of the graves) date back to the early and middle periods (3rd-2nd centuries BC) (12, Table 27; 14). Leg rings were not found in the latest jar-type graves.

Researchers believe that the discovery of that many bracelets in the graves indicates that those items were not only used as jewellery but also served the purpose of exchange or had a mythical connotation [12, p. 14]. A hole with the 5cm diameter was made near the base of this burial jar as well.

**Grave No. 15.** This grave was revealed near the south corner of Unit No. 17 at a depth of 50cm. This burial jar was slanted in a slightly different direction than the previous jars, stretching to the southeast and northwest (Figure 59). Four ceramic vessels were placed near the jar's base. The upper parts of three of these vessels were completely disintegrated, while the other vessel broke into pieces. These are the following vessels:

1. The lower part of a large vessel with a convex body. The base diameter is 22cm.
2. A medium-size vessel's lower part.
3. The lower part of a medium-size vessel with a convex body.
4. A teapot-type vessel with a convex body. The vessel was fragmented. It had a tube-shaped vertical handle and a spout. The base diameter is 12.5cm (Figure 60).

The lower part of a large household jar was found 25cm southwest of these vessels (5). The jar's body broadens sideways from the narrow and flat base. Another large vessel's base (6) was located 60cm northeast of this jar.

A significantly disintegrated skeleton was discovered while the burial was being cleaned inside from soil and rubble of the jar. The skull crumbled, turning into a mass. Researchers managed



to study only two disintegrated leg bones of the skeleton. Only one fragment of an arm bone was obtained. However, the orientation of the bones allows a conclusion that the corpse was folded and laid down on the left side.

A small bowl (Figure 61) was discovered inside the burial jar near its northeast side. Furthermore, a small vessel with a convex body and traces of a handle was found northwest of it; a small, fragmented dopu-type vessel with a narrow neck was found toward the centre and south of that vessel. There is a vertically attached hook-like handle on one side of the vessel (Figure 62).

A fragment of a human arm bone was discovered near the last item. Another bowl-type vessel was revealed in the southeast part of the burial jar (Figure 63). There were hook-shaped horizontal handles near the orifice area of both bowls. In the front part of the bowl, the lower part of an iron knife blade (Figure 64) and two small piyale vessels were found. One of the piyales has a round-shaped orifice area (Figure 65). There are elongated protruding holders located opposite one another upon the orifice area of the other piyale. The upper part of the piyale body is encircled by two scratched lines. There are protuberant wavy patterns over the lines (Figure 66). In addition, disintegrated fragments of a small black vessel were found by the skeleton's leg bones close to the burial jar's base.

**Grave No. 16.** The jar grave emerged near the northwest wall of Unit No. 16 at a depth of 60-75cm. A child was buried in this jar, which was smaller (80cm high) in comparison with the other jars. The jar was buried in the southeast and west direction (Figure 67). The burial jar was located 1m away from the unit's east wall and 0.9m away from its northwest wall. The jar was pear-shaped. Efforts to completely restore this jar were successful. The jar is 80cm high, while its body diameter is 57.5cm, the orifice diameter is 26.5cm and the base diameter is 18cm (Figure 68).

A medium-size vessel and another large one were placed in the northeast direction adjacent to the burial jar's base. Both vessels were shaped like a pear. The first vessel (1) had a narrow neck and a vertically attached handle with a round cross section. The handle connected the orifice area with the upper part of the body (Figure 69). There were two auricle-shaped, vertically attached handles in the lower part of the second vessel (2) (70).

Another vessel (3) was found northeast of the burial jar. It was a large crock-type vessel (Figure 71). A little dopu was found nearby. The dopu's orifice area was decorated with barbed elements (Figure 72).

The child's skeleton rotted inside the burial jar and most of it blended with soil under the impact of moisture. Only separate fragments of some leg, arm and pelvic bones were discovered. Three small vessels were lined up in a row inside the jar adjacent to one another in the east-west direction, close to the north wall of the jar.

Two of the items were dopu-type vessels with one handle, while another one was a goblet-type vessel (Figure 73).

Two bronze bracelets and a bronze stamped ring were discovered upon the last vessel. One of the bracelets had a round cross section (Figure 74), while the other bracelet had a tape-shaped cross section (Figure 75). The last vessel was located west of those items near the burial jar's base. This was a small bowl (Figure 76).

**Grave No. 17.** Fragments of a large household jar emerged at a depth of 20cm in the northwest section of Unit No. 12. The excavations conducted afterwards revealed that these were parts of the burial jar. The latter was located 35cm away from the unit's west wall and adjacent to the north wall. Since the burial jar was located at a very shallow depth, the grave's

upper side was completely scraped and its lower side was fragmented (Figure 77) as a result of the previous household activities on the site.

Small fragments of several vessel bodies, one vessel's base part, one bronze bell (Figure 78) and a bronze bracelet fragment (Figure 79) were encountered among the remaining parts of the burial jar. Fragments of several skeletal bones, including a "wisdom tooth", found inside the jar, remained intact.

**Grave No. 18.** Pottery (Figure 80) began to emerge at a depth of 30-35cm in the northwest wall alignment in Unit No. 14. Since this was presumed to have been the site of another grave, the unit's wall was expanded in the northwest and northern directions in order to unveil it, and the expectations justified. Furthermore, a burial jar placed side up in the east-west direction emerged in the area.

The discovered burial jar had a convex body with an orifice folded sideways. The orifice area is girdled by bored, askew patterns shaped as an almond. The base is narrow and flat. The low and broad neck transforms into the shoulder smoothly. Notched, almond-shaped patterns were also applied to the shoulder. The jar's walls are thick. The colour is pink. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The surface was smoothened. The item is 1.2m high and 90cm wide, while the base diameter is 27.cm and the wall thickness is 1.7cm (Figure 81).

Seven ceramic vessels were lined up in the shape of an arch, stretching from the jar base in the southwest direction. The vessels were located in an area totalling 2.25x1.8m. These items were lined up in the following order:

1. A large ceramic vessel with a convex body. Its base is wide and flat. The body broadens upward from the base. There is a scratched wavy pattern over it. It has a handle with a round cross section. The colour is light pink. The surface is polished and covered with whitish engobed coating.

2. A medium size jar-type ceramic vessel with a sphere-shaped body. Its neck is apparently relatively narrow. The shoulder is girdled by two parallel dotted patterns. Underneath there is thin, wavy stripe. The base is wide and flat. The surface is slightly smoothened.

3. A large pitcher with a wide orifice. The orifice area opens sideway. Slight patterns comprised of askew notched lines were applied throughout the flat orifice area. The low and broad neck transforms smoothly into the shoulder. The shoulder is encircled by hollow patterns. The base is wide and flat. The colour is deep pink.

4. A large pitcher with a wide orifice area. The orifice is bent sideway. The low and broad neck transforms smoothly into the shoulder. The vessel's transforming part is girdled by notched, grain-like patterns. Askew lines consisting of dashed dots are seen below the patterns. There are two hook-like handles with round cross sections on the body opposite each other. The body is girdled by a stripe comprised of scratched parallel lines to the right and left of the handles. The base is wide and flat. The body broadens upward from the base, assuming a convex shape. The colour is deep pink. The surface is polished and covered with whitish engobed coating on both sides.

5. A large pear-shaped household jar. Its upper part collapsed. A hook-like handle with a round cross section, attached vertically to the upper part of the body, remained intact. The base is wide and flat. The colour is pink. The surface is covered with engobed coating on both sides.

6. The base part of a large household jar. The walls are thick. The base is relatively narrow and flat. The body rises upward from the base after broadening slightly. The colour is red.

It is worth mentioning that these vessels were placed back to back and all of them were fragmented. The last item, which in a relatively good condition, was located slightly south of these vessels.

7. A jar-type ceramic vessel with a narrow and long neck. Its orifice is funnel-shaped. The light pink vessel was fired perfectly using clay with clean composition. Its narrow and long neck smoothly transforms into the shoulder. The transitory part is framed by slanting lines. The shoulder part is decorated by wavy patterns. The elongated body ends at the narrow base. There is a vertically attached handle with a round cross section on both sides of the vessel's body part. A layer of white engobed coating was applied to the vessel's surface.

The distinct feature of this jar grave is the fact that the jar's orifice is covered with a big lid. There are two handles over the disc-shaped lid. The parallel handles are located in the central part of the lid. These are semi-circular handles with round cross sections. The surface of the pink lid is covered with whitish engobed coating. Most likely, this lid was used to plug the orifices of tandir ovens or those of large household jars with wide orifices (Figures 82-83).

In general, the orifice of the burial jar was usually broken in order to place the dead body in it and further cover it up. A part of another ceramic vessel, a stone slab, a brick, etc. was used for this purpose. In this case, a large lid was used.

The skeleton of a middle-aged man found in the jar was in a good condition. The face of the skeleton, which lay on the left side, with the legs folded sideways from the knees, was slanted southward. A pitcher with a single handle was found near the skeleton's pelvic bone. The pitcher's orifice was covered with a disc-shaped plug with holes in the middle. A black quadrangular vessel with a wide orifice was found close to the skeleton's chest, while a bowl-type vessel was placed over the orifice area.

A similar four-cornered vessel was encountered during the excavations conducted on the site of the Mingachevir jar burials. The distinct feature is that the box material was made of chalk, not clay. It was not possible to determine its purpose [12, p. 12, Panel No. 27, 6]. A small bowl or piyale with a single handle was discovered south of the jar's inside part. Moreover, a black piyale-type vessel was put in front of the skeleton's knee (Figure 84).

**Grave No. 19.** During topsoil stripping for the SCPX pipeline in 2016, the cultural heritage monitor identified a further jar burial area. The archaeological group headed to the site of the excavations for one day and recorded the jar grave. The latter was located about 100m northwest away from the previous excavation area. Unfortunately, most of the burial jar disintegrated as a result of the use of heavy machinery and only the bottom of its lateral part remained undamaged. The leg bones of the skeleton found inside were clearly seen.

The jar was buried side up in the southwest and northeast directions. It was 1.4m high and 90cm wide (Figure 85).

Parts of small vessels, an ear-ring made of a thin bronze wire or a half-part of a ring and scattered human skeleton fragments were discovered inside the burial jar during cleaning. The burial jar's orifice was decorated with notched patterns. The skeleton's leg bones, which were located close to the burial jar's base, were in a relatively good condition. No auxiliary vessels were found as the area surrounding the jar was excavated and examined.

During trenching operations for the SCPX pipeline, the cultural heritage monitor identified two further jar graves in the side of the trench. These were in the vicinity of the previously excavated burials, but were rather further to the east.

**Grave No. 20.** This burial jar was discovered at a depth of 50cm below the ground. The jar was placed side up, extending in the northeast and southwest directions. No grave goods were put around the jar. Evidently, half of the jar is missing, since a child was buried inside (Figures 86-87). This was a practice inherent to jar burials. Children were often buried in small pitchers, boilers and vessels of other types. Half-parts or fragments of large vessel bodies were used for this purpose as well.

The line of the skeleton's arm bones and ribs discovered inside the burial jar indicated that the dead body was folded and laid down on the left side. The cranial bone was missing. A small bowl-type vessel was put over the arm bones. The low lateral parts of the pink bowl transform into the round-shaped body after broadening downward. There is horizontally attached, semi-circular handle with a round cross section at the orifice area. The surface is covered with whitish engobed coating (Figure 88).

Fragments of another vessel were discovered in the southern part of the jar's body. This vessel is a pitcher with a wide orifice and a convex body. The low neck transforms smoothly into the shoulder. The vessel has a handle with a round cross section (Figure 89). A set of glass beads were found near the base part. In addition, fragments of an item made of a bronze wire, as well as coal pieces, were encountered inside the jar.

**Grave No. 21.** Another jar grave was discovered at a depth of 75cm below the ground. The jar was placed on its side, stretching in the southeast and northwest directions (Figures 90-91). The burial jar was pear-shaped. Its orifice slightly opened sideways. The low neck transforms smoothly into the body. The body narrows toward the base. The base is narrow and flat. The clay composition is clean. The colour is pink. The surface is covered with yellowish engobed coating. There are semi-circular, vertically attached handles with round cross sections in the upper part of this burial jar's body on both sides (Figure 92).

A pitcher with a spout was put side up near the base of the burial jar. There is a semi-circular, vertically attached handle behind the jar. The clay colour is red (Figure 93). A piyale with a shield boss bottom was put face down, covering up the pitcher's orifice area (Figures 95-96). A bird bone and four sets of glass beads (Figure 97) were found as the jar was being cleaned inside. Traces of a narrow iron board were encountered inside the jar as well.

Another large vessel was located northeast of the jar. The surface of the fragmented vessel was covered with yellowish engobed coating. A dopu-type vessel with a grooved orifice was found underneath after that vessel was picked up. Traces of a vertically attached handle with a round cross section remained on the side of the vessel (Figure 94).

The skeleton of a teenage girl was found after the burial jar was cleaned inside. The skull was located near the jar's orifice area. The dead body was folded, lying on its right side. The face was slanted in the northeast direction. The neck and rib bones were rotten. Glass, agate and dough beads were found near the skull (Figure 98). Most likely, these beads were worn on the neck and the skull slid to the area close to them. There was a bronze bracelet under the skull (Figure 99).

Parts of another bracelet made of a bronze wire were found inside the jar (Figure 100).

Three small vessels were placed southwest of the skull. One of these items was a pink dopu with a round orifice (Figure 101), while another one was a pink dopu with petals on the orifice area and a single handle (Figure 102), and the other one was a black piyale-type shallow bowl (Figure 103). The skeleton's arm and leg bones were seen under the bowl. Moreover, fragments of a bronze bracelet and a jewellery item made of a bronze slab emerged under the dopu, which had petals on the orifice area (Figure 104).

Thus, 12 jar-type graves were discovered and recorded during the excavations. The burial jars in the Yaldili necropolis were placed in the burial chambers side up, just like in essentially all such necropoli. Though there is often inconsistency in the direction of the graves (burial jars) in the jar burial necropoli, some necropoli where graves were slanted in the same direction were encountered as well. This consistency was observed at the Yaldili necropolis, and this was also the case at the Mingachevir and Samedabad jar burial necropoli. All the burial jars discovered at the necropolis (with the exception of some slight deviations) were laid in the east-west direction with the mouth to the east. The skeletons inside the burial jars were also placed in the same direction as the jar itself (with the heads placed in the direction of the jar's orifice area and the legs in the direction of the base). All the bodies in the jars were laid on their left sides (with the exception of Grave No. 21 where the body was lying on its right side) and were tightly folded. Large vessels were lined up around the burial jars, while relatively small ceramic vessels, jewellery, etc. were placed inside the jar. Deposits of food were found inside most of the vessels lined around the burial jars. Some scholars explained the fact that food was put in the vessels located outside the jar with a popular belief that the human spirit sometimes went outside the jar to nourish itself [11, p.32]. In any case, this rite was performed to feed the person during its afterlife.

It is noteworthy that fragments of charcoal were found in almost all of the jar graves, which indicates that a fire was lit while performing the burial tradition. Presumably, a fire burning during the burial ceremony was aimed at keeping away the evil forces [14, p. 9]. Research at the Yaldili jar graves showed that all the rules of the burial custom were completely followed during the burials carried out at this necropolis (such as placing grave goods inside and around the burial jar and putting food and drinks in the vessels, lighting a fire, etc.)

Analysis of the archaeological materials obtained at the graves, as well as the comparisons drawn and the observations regarding the burial customs are grounds to conclude that these samples date to the 2nd-1st centuries BC.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS**

### **4.1 Ceramics**

Numerous pottery materials were obtained during the excavations carried out at the Yaldili jar burials, with associated grave goods. These included large ceramic vessels lined around most of the graves, as well as small vessels placed inside the burial jars. As a rule, the colour of the vessels is light pink and red (with the exception of black samples found inside some of the burial jars). The surfaces of some of these vessels were covered with whitish and yellowish engobed coating. The clay is either clean or has sand admixture in its composition. Though most of the vessels were made by hand without using a potter's wheel, they are of very high quality, well fired and made in line with a refined artistic taste.

It is worth mentioning that fired bricks began to be used and roofing tiles of the ancient type began to be made in the cities of the Caucasus Albania during the period under the impact of the ties forged with the ancient civilization; coins emulating Greek coins and antique clay vessels started to be made as well [13]. Most likely, the vessels used while observing the burial tradition at the Yaldili necropolis were products of craftsmanship of a large city (perhaps, Samunis), located near the settlement in the necropolis area. For example, the availability of a great number of stoves dating back to the same time period in Mingachevir indicates that it was one of the centres of pottery production in the Caucasus Albania [2, p. 32-33].

The ceramic vessels discovered in the excavation area are almost the same as the Samedabad and Bayimsarov materials in terms of their shape and content. These samples can be traced back to the 2nd-1st centuries BC based on their typological features.

Pottery fragments played a key role among hundreds of tangible cultural samples recorded during the excavations. Artefacts including clay vessels used as pitchers, bowls, *aftabas*, plates, jars, *dopu*, crocks, lids, etc. show the kitchen and domestic culture of the people of that period. Pitchers, bowls and *dopu*-type vessels are particularly remarkable among these vessels, most of which were of high quality and made very skilfully. These vessels, which are attributed to the Yaloylu culture, have round orifices with petals and grooves. Their surfaces were decorated with model and scratched patterns [15; 16]. This indicates the good artistic taste of the craftsmen, who mostly made these items by hand.

As a rule, ***pitchers*** have narrow or wide, flat bases (Figures 26, 37), pear-shaped (Figures 18; 40; 48; 69) or convex (14; 50; 51) bodies, narrow or wide necks (Figures 17.3) and orifices that are bent sideways, round or funnel-shaped. Pitchers with three-petal or grooved orifice areas are common as well (Figures 11.1, 39 and 94). Most of the pitchers have handles with round cross sections and tape-shaped and oval (Figures 17, 1-2) or hook-like ones (49). The pitchers were mostly fired with average quality; their earthenware material is dense. The colour is pink, grey or reddish-brown.

One of the obtained pitchers is shaped like a pear. The orifice is bent sideways. The orifice area is decorated with wavy elements. The low neck transforms directly into the body. The vessel has two hook-like handles with round cross sections. The base is wide and flat. The clay composition is clean. The handles are attached to the upper part of the body vertically. The colour is light pink. The surface was smoothed and covered with whitish engobed coating. The vessel is 41cm high, while the orifice diameter is 22cm, the neck is 4.5cm high, the body diameter is 36cm, and the base diameter is 21cm (Figure 48).

Another vessel is a medium size pitcher with a convex body. The orifice slightly opens sideways. The low neck gradually transforms into the convex body. The base is wide and flat. There is a handle in the back with a round cross section connecting the orifice area with the middle section of the body. The vessel's walls are thin. There is a lot of sand admixture in the clay composition. The surface is polished. The colour is grey. There are significant traces of burning on it. The body diameter is 13.5cm, while the base diameter is 9.5cm, the height is 11cm, the neck is 2.5cm high, and the orifice diameter is 10.5cm (Figure 51).

The burial vessels found at the necropolis include large household ***jars***. The jars have wide and round-shaped orifices, low necks, pear-shaped or convex bodies. The bases are broad and flat. The orifice areas are usually decorated with notched and incised patterns. Some of them have handles (Figures 68, 92).

The following vessel could be cited as an example of large jars that were not used for burial purposes. It is a jar with a pear-shaped body. The orifice opens sideways. The low and narrow neck transforms smoothly into the slanting shoulder. The body with a slightly convex upper part broadens straight down. The base is broad and flat. There is a handle in the back with a round cross section that connects the orifice area with the shoulder. The colour is light pink. The surface was smoothed and covered with whitish engobed coating. The clay composition is clean. The vessel is 35.5cm high, while the neck is 6.8cm long, the body diameter is 24.5cm and the base diameter is 16.3cm (Figure 69).

***Aftabas***, i.e. pitchers with spouts, were also frequently encountered among the burial grave goods. These items have different dimensions. The characteristic features of *aftabas* include their narrow necks and funnel-shaped orifices. In the front these items have slanted spouts

with round cross sections rising vertically. As a rule, the *aftabas* are pear-shaped (Figures 12,1; 15,1; 60; 90).

One of the discovered vessels of this type is a large pitcher. Its orifice is torn off. Its narrow neck transforms into the pear-shaped body. There is a handle in the back with a round cross section that connects the upper part of the body with the orifice area. The lower part of the spout rising vertically remained in the front. The spout has a round cross section. The base is broad and flat. The clay composition is clean. The colour is reddish. The vessel is 28cm high, while the orifice diameter is 10cm, the base diameter is 14.7cm, the neck is 5cm long and the spout diameter is 3cm (Figure 93).

Another vessel with a spout is a large kettle-type pottery item. The orifice area is torn off. It has a convex body. The base is broad and flat. There is a tube-shaped spout in the front rising vertically. The spout edge is broken. The spout narrows toward the tip. The vessel's body is girdled by three parallel scratchy, wavy patterns to the right and left of the spout. The clay composition is clean. The colour is pink. The surface is covered with whitish engobed coating. It is handmade. The body diameter is 22cm, while the base diameter is 13cm (Figure 60).

The small *dopu* discovered during the excavations have orifices that are either round-shaped (Figures 16,2; 34; 55; 101) or open sideway (Figures 30; 42; 53; 62). Some *dopu* vessels with orifices that had grooves and petals were encountered as well (Figure 102). Their necks smoothly transform into the shoulders. Their bodies are convex or pear-shaped and their bases are flat. Some of them have handles (Figures 34, 62, 72, 102). One of these vessels is a small biconic *dopu*. Its orifice is round-shaped. The low and narrow neck transforms smoothly into the shoulder. The vessel's body begins to narrow after broadening till its lower part. The base is torn off but it is apparently narrow, flat and slightly dented inward. The colour is pink. The surface is polished. The vessel is 6.5cm high, while the orifice diameter is 5.3cm, the neck is 1.5cm long, the diameter of the body's widest section is 9.5cm and the base diameter is 4cm (Figure 55).

A pear-shaped *dopu* could be cited as an example of *dopu*-type vessels with orifices that are bent sideway. The orifice area slightly broadens sideway. The narrow neck transforms directly into the body. There is a thin, tube-shaped handle in the back connecting the orifice area with the upper part of the body. The handle was attached to the vessel at a certain angle. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The vessel was made neatly by hand. The base is narrow and flat. The vessel is pea-coloured. The surface is polished. The vessel is 12cm high, while the neck is 3.3cm long, the orifice diameter is 6.2cm, the body diameter is 10cm and the base diameter is 5.2cm (Figure 34). The discovered small *dopu*, which has a grooved orifice, has a low neck transforming to the pear-shaped body. There is a semi-circular handle on the side connecting the orifice area with the upper part of the body. The handle has a round cross section. The base is narrow, flat and slightly hollow. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is pink. The surface is covered with whitish engobed coating. It is handmade. The vessel is 11.5cm high, while the body diameter is 11cm, the base diameter is 6.5cm, the neck is 2.8cm long and the handle diameter is 5.5cm (Figure 102).

**Bowls** had wide, round-shaped orifices bent sideway. The sides of the vessel descend slightly and then transform into an oval-shaped (spheric and conic) (Figures 12,2; 15,2; 29; 103), rounded (Figures 43, 54, 61, 63, 76) or downward-narrowing (Figures 15,3; 27; 88) body. The bottoms of the oval bases sometimes have shield bosses (Figure 103). Some of the vessels have semi-circular handles connecting the orifice area with the body (Figure 103), but in most cases there were horizontal hook-like handles in their orifice areas (Figures 29, 43, 63, 88).

The discovered medium size bowl is sphere-shaped and conic. Its wide orifice is bent sideway. The vessel's side transforms into the oval base after narrowing downward. The bottom has a shield boss. There is a semi-circular handle connecting the orifice area with the body. The

handle has a tape-shaped cross section. A model ornament resembling a small button was applied to the lower part. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is light grey and black in some sections. The surface is polished. The orifice diameter is 18.3cm, while the body diameter is 16cm, the height is 7.5cm and the shield boss diameter is 6cm (Figure 103).

There were **jars** among the pottery items discovered around the burial jars. The jars have funnel-shaped, round or grooved orifices, narrow necks, pear-shaped or convex bodies. The bases are narrow and flat. They have handles with round cross sections connecting the orifice with the body. These items have different dimensions (Figures 9,1; 33). One of the vessels of this type is a big jar with a pear-shaped body and a narrow neck. The orifice area is grooved. The neck transforms smoothly into the slanting shoulder. The body narrows down toward the base. The base is broad and flat. There is a handle in the back with a round cross section connecting the orifice area with the shoulder. The colour is pink. The vessel is 40cm high, while the orifice diameter is 10cm, the body diameter is 28cm, the base diameter is 18.5cm and the neck is 6cm long (Figure 33).

The **bucket** or **pot-type** vessels obtained during the excavations have wide orifices and elongated bodies slightly narrowing toward the base. The orifices open sideways slightly. There are hook-like handles upon the vessels. Their bases are wide and flat. A bucket or pot-type vessel with large capacity could be cited as an example of such items. The vessel has a wide orifice area. The orifice opens sideways slightly. The low neck smoothly transforms into the shoulder. The pear-shaped body narrows down toward the base. The base is wide and flat. There are vertically attached, hook-like handles with round cross sections on both sides of the vessel. The colour is light pink. The clay composition is clean. The surface is covered with whitish engobed coating. The vessel is handmade. It is 3cm high, while the orifice diameter is 19cm, the body diameter is 28.5cm, the base diameter is 16.5cm, the neck is 2.5cm long and the handles' diameter is 7.5cm (Figure 71).

The discovered **cans** have cylindrical necks transforming into the pear-shaped or convex bodies. Their orifices are round-shaped or have petals. The bases are flat. Most of them have vertically attached handles in the back (Figures 13,2; 39).

The body of a small crock-type vessel found on the site is convex. Its orifice, which is depressed in the middle, assumed the shape of a petal. Small moulded button-like ornaments were applied on both sides of the orifice area. The narrow and long neck transforms into the spheric body, which makes the vessel look like a bulb. There is a handle in the back with a round cross section connecting the orifice area with the upper part of the body. The lower part of the vessel's neck is encircled by patterns consisting of vertical notched lines that are dashed inside. The upper part of the vessel's body is embordered below these notches by two parallel scratchy, wavy stripes. The base is wide and flat. The vessel is pea-coloured. It is 21.5cm high, while the body diameter is 18.5cm, the base diameter is 11cm, the neck is 7cm long and the orifice dimensions are 9.5x7.5cm (Figure 39).

A great number of **piyale** vessels were encountered among the grave goods. These vessels were mainly placed inside the burial jars. The piyale orifices are round-shaped or open sideways. In addition to the piyale items with spheric bodies, ones with sides narrowing downward and transforming into the oval bodies were found as well. The bottoms of some vessels have shield bosses. Some piyale vessels with handles were also discovered (Figures 16.3, 35, 41, 52, 65, 66, 95 and 96). The bases are oval-shaped, flat or heeled (Figure 35).

A deep piyale-type vessel is one of the interesting items obtained in the area. The wide orifice transforms directly into the convex body. The body is girdled below the orifice area by two rows of wavy or criss-cross patterns applied by a painting tool. The upper parts of handles with tape-shaped cross sections, previously attached opposite one another, remained on both



sides of the orifice area. There are traces of the lower edges of the handles on the vessel's body. The piyale's base is narrow and flat. The orifice is flat and inclined inward. The colour is light pink. The surface is polished. The vessel is 6.2cm high, while the orifice diameter is 12.3cm and the base diameter is 4.5cm (Figure 66).

The following interesting discoveries were made during the excavations:

A medium size pitcher. It has a convex body. The narrow orifice rises vertically. The lower part of the orifice is girdled by a wide, grooved protrusion (2cm). The neck, which starts under the protrusion, transforms smoothly into the slanting shoulder. There are four arch-shaped handles connecting the shoulder with the edge of the protrusion. These handles, attached within the same distance (13cm) throughout the vessel body, have tape-shaped cross sections and deep cracks in the middle extending throughout the handle. The vessel's neck, shoulder and the lower parts of the handles are girdled by three bored wave-like stripes. There is a papilla-shaped protrusion under each of the handles and the base is wide and flat. The thin wall vessel was made by hand delicately. The colour is pink. The surface is polished and covered with whitish engobed coating. The vessel could have been used to perform rites and religious ceremonies (Figure 38).

2. A ceramic vessel similar to a goblet. The vessel was divided into two parts by a narrow, round and enclosed partition. They are linked by the partition, which has round-shaped bodies on both of its edges. Moreover, the lower parts of the two bodies are connected by a handle that has a round cross section. Unfortunately, it was impossible to determine the purpose of this vessel, since only parts of it were found. This vessel could have been used to perform rituals as well (Figure 73).

3. A stopper made of clay. It was placed beside the vessel orifice. The stopper is disc-shaped. Its upper side is flat. There is a deep, slightly dislocated hollow in the middle. Its bottom is protuberant. A protrusion with a round cross section that served as a plug is seen in the middle. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is red. The surface is covered with white engobed coating (Figures 44-45).

## **4.2 Metal items**

A number of metal items were discovered during the archaeological excavations. These included bronze jewellery bracelets (Figures 19,3; 21; 31,2; 74; 75; 79; 98; 100; 104-106), one torc (Figure 56), a ring, jingle bells (Figures 19,2; 31,1; Figure 78). Iron items included fragments of knife blades (Figures 64 and 108) and items (Figure 107).

## **4.3 Glassware items**

Glass beads with gilded surfaces were discovered during the excavations (Figures 57, 97, 98).

# **5 DISCUSSION**

When the outcomes of the archaeological excavations are summarized and the results of the work are further put on open discussion, the scientific views and final conclusions of the report author are grouped. These scientific results have been confirmed by the observations of other research fellows involved in the archaeological excavations.

## 5.1 INTERPRETATION OF THE OUTCOME OF THE EXCAVATIONS

The archaeological excavations conducted on the site of a pipeline were designated for rescue purposes. The observations regarding the occupation layer slope, as well as the research conducted in the excavation areas, allow making a conclusion that the length of the settlement in the pipeline corridor exceeds 80m and the archaeological excavations were probably conducted in the central and northern sections of the monument.

The jar burials, ceramic vessels, iron items and tools discovered at the necropolis are attributed to the 2nd-1st centuries BC based on the typological and analytical methods. Evidently, there was a rural settlement near the necropolis in the mentioned period.

## 6 INVENTORY

No.	Item	Material	Location	Dimensions
1.	pitcher	A shoulder fragment of a thick wall, light yellow pitcher made of well fired clay with non-organic admixture. The vessel's neck transforms into the shoulder smoothly. Prior to firing, two rows of slightly depressed patterns were applied to the shoulder part and there are wave-like patterns underneath. The inner surface is not smooth. The surface is covered with scale.	Yaldili residential area Above ground finds	wall thickness - 7mm
2.	archaic vessel	The neck fragment of an archaic ceramic vessel. The orifice area is straight. There is a button-like pattern on it. The colour is light pink. It was made of perfectly fired clay with clean composition. There are traces of processing on a potter's wheel inside and outside.		wall thickness - 6mm
3.	handle	A handle fragment of a thick wall, coffee-coloured ceramic vessel made of well fired clay with non-organic admixture. The surface of the flat, wide and tape-shaped handle is deeply tabulated. It was roughly made by hand.		wall thickness - 1mm
4.		A handle fragment with a round and tube-shaped cross section. It was made of well fired, light yellow clay with clean composition. Presumably, it belongs to a pitcher-type ceramic vessel.		diam. - 2cm
5.	jar	A medium size jar orifice element fragment. The orifice area has welt and is bent outward. The pink vessel was made of weakly fired clay with non-organic admixture.		wall thickness - 1.5cm
6.	pitcher	The orifice element fragment of a thick wall, pink pitcher made of well fired clay with sand admixture. The orifice area has welt and is bent outward. The surface is covered with a layer of white engobed coating.		wall thickness - 1cm
7.	base	A base fragment of a ceramic vessel. Its walls were made of light yellow clay with fine sand admixture fired by hand. The surface is not smooth on the inside.		wall thickness - 1cm
8.	grater	A pyramidal grater-type tool that was made of an even river rock and presumably used as a grindstone. The colour is dark bluish. The composition is dense. The sides and bottom of the tool collapsed due to its use. One of the sides is broken.	Sq. 1 d.: 20-40cm	length 10cm width - 6cm
9.	handle	A small handle fragment. The item with a tube-shaped cross section was made from well fired, pink clay. The clay composition is clean.		diam.- 2cm
10.	orifice element	A fragment of a pitcher with an orifice area that is bent outward and has welt. It was made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture.	sq. 3 d.:20-40cm	wall thickness - 1cm
11.	handle	A fragment of a handle with a tube-shaped cross section. It is part of a large ceramic vessel. It is slightly depressed on the inside. The surface is covered with scale.		diam. - 3cm
12.	patterned fragment	The wave-like pattern was applied to the surface of the ceramic vessel prior to firing. The thick wall vessel was made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture. The surface is covered with white engobed coating.		wall thickness - 6mm

No.	Item	Material	Location	Dimensions
13.	base	A flat base fragment. The thick walled item was made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture.		wall thickness - 1cm
14.		A flat base fragment. The wall is thin. It was fired well. There is sand admixture in the clay composition.		wall thickness - 1cm
15.		The straight-walled item was made of well fired clay with sand admixture. The colour is red. The base is flat.		
16.	pitcher	The thick wall, light coffee-coloured vessel was made of well fired clay with clean composition. The orifice area is slanted outward. The vessel was polished on the inside and outside.	sq. 5 d.: 20-40cm	wall thickness - 7mm
17.	plate	A shoulder fragment of a thick walled, pink plate-type ceramic vessel. It was made of well fired clay with sand admixture. The shoulder part is biconic. It is covered with white engobed coating on the inside and outside. There are traces of a potter's wheel on it.		wall thickness - 6mm
18.	handle	A handle fragment of a large ceramic vessel with a round cross section. The colour is red. It was made of well fired clay with sand admixture. The surface is covered with white engobed coating.		diam.-3cm
19.	base	A flat and wide base fragment. The wall is thick. It was made of well fired clay with sand admixture. It is covered with a thin layer of white engobed coating.		wall thickness - 4mm
20.		The base fragment of a pitcher or crock-type ceramic vessel. The colour is red. It was made of well fired clay with fine sand admixture. The surface is covered with a thin layer of engobed coating.		wall thickness - 6mm
21.	handle	A handle fragment of a small ceramic vessel. The colour is dark brown. It was made of well fired clay with sand admixture. It is flat-shaped, handmade.		wall thickness - 3cm
22.		A handle fragment made perfectly from red clay with clean composition. The surface is polished.		4cm
23.	ferroalloy	Ferroalloy discharged as waste during production.		
24.	base fragment	A flat base fragment. The wall is thick. It was made of well fired clay with clean composition. The clay colour is red. The surface is covered with white engobed coating.	sq. 1 40-60cm	wall thickness - 7mm
25.		A part of a pitcher-type, thick walled, dark brown ceramic vessel close to the base. The vessel was made of well fired clay with non-organic admixture. Traces of soot are left on the surface.		wall thickness - 1cm
26.	neck fragment	A neck fragment of a thick walled, pink pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of well fired clay with fine sand admixture. The neck smoothly transforms into the shoulder area. The orifice area presumably opened sideways. There are traces of a potter's wheel on the inside.	sq. 3 40-60cm	wall thickness - 8mm
27.	pitcher	A shoulder fragment of a thick walled, light coffee-coloured pitcher made of well fired clay with sand admixture. Askew, incised patterns were applied to the shoulder area prior to firing.		wall thickness - 6mm
28.		An orifice element fragment of a thick walled, brown pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of well fired clay with sand admixture. The vessel has a straight orifice area. Traces of black soot are left on the surface. Traces of a potter's wheel are seen on the inside.		wall thickness - 8mm
29.	patterned fragment	A fragment of a ceramic vessel with a wavy pattern applied on it prior to firing. Traces of incoherent combing are seen underneath. It was made of perfectly fired, red clay with clean composition. The surface is covered with engobed coating.		wall thickness- 7mm
30.	jar	An orifice element fragment of a large household jar. The wall is thick. It was made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is funnel-shaped.	sq. 5 40-60cm	wall thickness - 2.5cm
31.	pitcher	An orifice element fragment of a thick walled, pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, red clay with clean composition. The orifice area has welt and is bent outward. The surface is covered with a thin layer of white engobed coating.		wall thickness- 7mm
32.	bowl	An orifice element fragment of a thick walled, bowl-type ceramic vessel made of perfectly fired, pink clay with clean composition. There are traces of a potter's wheel on the inside.		wall thickness- 7mm
33.	patterned vessel	A part of a thick wall ceramic vessel with a wavy pattern applied on the surface prior to firing. It was made of well fired, red clay		wall thickness 8mm

No.	Item	Material	Location	Dimensions
		with clean composition. It is covered with light green engobed coating.		
34.	base	A base fragment of a thick wall vessel made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture.		wall thickness 1.5cm
35.		A base fragment of a thick wall pitcher made of well fired, pink clay with clean composition. The base is flat. The surface is covered with white engobed coating. There are traces of a potter's wheel on the inside.	sq.3 d.: 60-80cm	wall thickness - 2cm
36.	painted pottery	A fragment of a thick wall ceramic vessel made of well fired, red clay with clean composition. The surface is covered with white paint.		wall thickness - 7mm
37.	base	A fragment of a thick wall ceramic vessel adjoining the base. It was made of well fired, red clay with clean composition. The surface is significantly polished.		wall thickness - 7mm
38.	handle	A fragment of a handle with a triangular cross section. It was made of well fired, pink clay with fine sand admixture. The handle's upper side is depressed in a tubulate shape.		diam.- 2cm
39.		A handle of a pitcher made of slightly fired, grey clay with non-organic admixture. The flat handle connects the orifice area with the shoulder.	d.:60-80cm	
40.	bowl	An orifice element fragment of a thin walled, bowl-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, red clay with clean composition. The orifice area is straight and oriented upward. The surface is covered with white engobed coating. It was made on a potter's wheel.		wall thickness - 8mm
41.	patterned pottery	A fragment of pottery with a wavy pattern applied on it prior to firing. A dimple was made in the lower part of the pattern. The pink vessel, which contains sand admixture, was fired well.		wall thickness - 7mm
42.	pottery item	A fragment of a thick wall ceramic item made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture. The sides are bent upward. There are traces of a round-shaped handle and a holder in the middle.	sq. 3 d.:80-100cm	wall thickness - 2cm
43.	base	A base fragment of a thick wall ceramic vessel made of well fired, pink clay with fine sand admixture. The surface is covered with a thin layer of white engobed coating.		wall thickness - 8mm
44.	plate	A medium size ceramic plate fragment. The thick wall vessel was made of well fired, pink clay with fine sand admixture. The orifice area is oriented inward. There are traces of a groove on one side of the orifice area. Traces of a potter's wheel are seen on the inside.	sq. 9 d.: 20-40cm Grave 10 Photo 27.	orif.d.18cm height -7cm base d.-8cm wall th.1cm
45.	bronze bracelet	A fragment of a bronze bracelet with a round cross section. It is significantly deformed.	sq.11, Grave 12. d.:20-40cm Photo 106.	
46.	jar	An orifice element fragment of a large household jar. The thick wall vessel was made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture. The orifice area has welt and is bent outward. A defect occurred on the vessel's orifice area while it was being made.		wall thickness - 2cm
47.	pitcher	An orifice element fragment of a thick walled, pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, coffee-coloured clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is tubulated and protuberant. It opens to the side widely.		wall thickness - 8mm
48.		An orifice element fragment of a thick walled, pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture. The orifice area has welt and is bent outward. Askew, incised patterns were applied to the top of the orifice area.		wall thickness - 1.5m
49.	pitcher	An orifice element fragment of a thick walled, pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, light green clay with clean composition. The orifice area is relatively oriented outward.		wall thickness- 7mm
50.		A neck fragment of a thick walled pitcher made of well fired, pink clay with sand admixture. The surface is covered with a thin layer of white engobed coating. A pattern comprised of fork-shaped hollows was applied to the upper side prior to firing.		wall thickness-1cm
51.		A neck fragment of a thick walled pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, pink clay with sand admixture. Wavy patterns		wall thickness - 8mm

No.	Item	Material	Location	Dimensions
		shaped as if depressed by a fork were applied to the surface prior to firing. It is covered inside with a thin layer of engobed coating.		
52.	base	A base fragment of a thick wall ceramic vessel made of well fired, light pink clay with sand admixture.		wall thickness - 7mm
53.	handle	A handle fragment with a round cross section. It is attached to the shoulder area. It was made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture.		wall thickness – 1.2cm
54.	jar	An orifice element fragment of a large household jar. The thick walled vessel was made of well fired, pink clay with sand admixture. Askew, slightly depressed patterns were notched to the outer surface of the orifice area prior to firing.	sq. 7 d.: 20-40cm	wall thickness-2cm
55.	Ceramic vessel fragment	A fragment of a thick walled ceramic vessel made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture. A deep notch was applied to the upper side of the fragment.		wall thickness - 1.2cm
56.	base	A base fragment of a thick walled ceramic vessel made of well fired, red clay with fine sand admixture. It is relatively protuberant and heeled. There are traces of a potter's wheel on the inside.		
57.		A base fragment of a ceramic vessel. The outer surface is covered with white engobed coating. It was made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture.		wall thickness - 1.2cm
58.	engobed ceramic vessel	A ceramic vessel fragment with white engobed coating on the outer surface. The thick walled vessel was made of well fired, red clay with fine sand admixture. Traces of a potter's wheel are seen on the inside.		wall thickness - 8mm
59.	patterned pottery	Pottery fragment with a wavy pattern applied on it prior to firing. The upper part is covered with white engobed coating. The vessel was made of well fired, red clay with clean composition.		wall thickness - 6mm
60.	iron knife	A significantly corroded knife fragment. It is thick. Its blade is wide and the edge is flat and thin.	Grave 10 (3) Photo 108.	Length 8cm Width 3cm
61.	bronze jewellery fragment	A bronze jewellery item fragment. Only its pieces are available.		
62.	iron item	A hook-shaped iron fragment. It is wide. The surface is significantly corroded.	Photo 107	length -2cm width -1cm
63.	tiny vessel fragment	A tiny ceramic vessel fragment. It was made of well fired clay with clean composition.		wall thickness - 4mm
64.	jar	Fragments of a large household jar. The thick walled vessel was made of well fired, light pink clay with sand admixture. The funnel-shaped orifice area opens outward widely. The pear-shaped body sharply narrows toward the base. The ceramic jar was used as a burial vessel in Grave No.10.	Grave 10 Photo 26.	wall thickness – 2.2cm
65.	pitcher	A piece of a medium size pitcher. The thick wall vessel was made of well fired, pink clay with clean composition. It has a wide body and a flat base. The thick surface was covered with white engobed coating and polished well.	Grave10 (4)	wall thickness - 1cm body thickness -32cm base d.-21cm
66.		A fragment of a thick wall ceramic vessel made of well fired, pink clay with clean composition. The surface is covered with white engobed coating. Patterns were applied on it with a comb-like tool prior to firing.	sq.13 d.: 20-40cm	wall thickness - 1cm
67.	lid	A small lid fragment. It was made of purely fired, red clay with fine sand admixture. The surface is polished. Traces of a holder remained in the middle.		wall thickness - 9mm
68.	handle	A pitcher handle fragment with a round cross section. It was made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture. The surface is covered with engobed coating.	sq. 10 d.: 20-40cm	diam.-2.8cm
69.		A pitcher handle fragment with an oval-shaped cross section. It was made of well fired, pink clay with sand admixture. The handle is attached to the orifice area.		diam.- 3cm
70.		A handle fragment of a small ceramic vessel with a round cross section. It was made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture. There are traces of engobed coating on the surface.		diam.-1.8cm

No.	Item	Material	Location	Dimensions
71.	pottery fragment	A fragment of a light coffee-coloured ceramic vessel made of well fired clay with sand admixture. A wavy pattern was applied on it with a comb-like tool prior to firing. The engobed coating is damaged.		wall thickness - 5mm
72.	handle	A handle fragment of a ceramic vessel with a round cross section made of well fired, red clay with clean composition. The surface is covered with engobed coating.	sq.13 90-60cm	diam.-2.5cm
73.		A light brown handle fragment of a vessel with a round cross section made of well fired clay with sand admixture. It was part of a pitcher-type ceramic vessel.		diam.2.8cm
74	jar	An orifice element fragment of a large household jar. The thick walled item was made of weakly fired, red clay with sand admixture. Askew, incised patterns were applied to the orifice area prior to firing.	sq.17 d.:20-40cm	wall thickness - 2.5cm
75	pitcher	An orifice element fragment of a thick walled pitcher made of well fired, red clay with clean composition. It has a narrow neck and a wide orifice. The orifice area opens sideways. A wavy pattern was applied to the orifice area prior to firing. The surface is covered with engobed coating.		wall thickness -2-8mm
77	patterned vessel	A ceramic fragment with wavy patterns applied with a comb-like tool prior to firing. There is a slightly inflated protrusion underneath. It was made of well fired, red clay with clean composition. The surface is slightly covered with engobed coating.		wall thickness - 5mm
78	handle	A handle fragment with a round cross section. It was presumably part of a pitcher-type ceramic vessel. The surface is covered with white engobed coating.		wall thickness - 2.8cm
79	base	A base fragment of a thick walled ceramic vessel. The base is flat. It was made of well fired clay with sand admixture.		wall thickness - 1.3cm
80		A flat and wide base fragment. It was made of well fired, red clay with clean composition.		wall thickness - 8mm
81	jar	A large household jar. An elderly person was buried inside. The thick walled vessel was made of well fired, light red clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is funnel-shaped and bent outward. Patterns were applied to the orifice area prior to firing by pressing it with a finger. The surface is slightly covered with white engobed coating.	Grave 13 Figure 36.	orif.d.-50cm st.th.-90cm length-1.5cm base th.- 8cm wall.th.-2.2cm
82	pitcher	A lower part fragment of a medium size, thick walled pitcher. The base is wide and flat. It was made of well fired, pink clay with clean composition. There is a trace of revolving on a potter's wheel inside the base part. The surface is covered with white engobed coating.	Grave 13 (1) Figure 37.	base d.- 22.5cm wall thickness 1cm st.th.- 35cm
83	vessel with four handles	A medium size archaic ceramic vessel presumably used for performing rites. The thick walled vessel was made of well fired, light pink clay with clean composition. There are four perpendicular handles on the sides of the vessel. The orifice area is straight. It has a relatively narrow neck. The tape-shaped handles connect the orifice area with the shoulder. The surface of the handles is deeply tubulated. Wavy patterns were applied to the neck, shoulder and body prior to firing. It has a spheric body. There is an inflated protrusion under each of the handles. The body smoothly narrows toward the base.	Grave 13 (2) Figure 38.	orif.d.-8.8cm neck.h.-3.5cm height-18.5cm st.-22cm base d.-13.3cm
84	crock	A crock-type ceramic vessel. It was made of well fired clay with sand admixture. The colour is pink. It has a narrow neck. The spheric body ends in the flat base. The orifice area has petals. The round handle connects the orifice area with the shoulder. The neck part is girdled by askew, slightly depressed patterns. The shoulder area is encircled by two rows of wavy patterns. Nice button-shaped moulding was applied to the sides of the orifice area. The orifice area was presumably shaped as a zoomorphic figure. The entire ceramic vessel is available.	Grave 13 (3) Figure 39.	orif.len.-over 9cm width-5-7.5cm neck h.-7cm st.d.-18.5cm height-21.5cm base d.-11cm
85	vessel with spout	A fragment of a ceramic vessel with a spout. There is a trace of a handle on the side. The surface is covered with engobed	Grave 13 (4) Figure 40.	wall thickness - 5mm
86	pitcher	A large pitcher fragment. The funnel-shaped orifice area is bent outward. The thick walled vessel was made of well fired, red clay	Grave 13 (5)	wall thickness - 1.5cm

No.	Item	Material	Location	Dimensions
		with sand admixture. The surface is covered with white engobed coating.		
87		A fragment of a pitcher with two horizontal handles in the shoulder area on both sides. There are two rows of large wavy patterns in the body area. It was made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture. The handle has semi-circular shape.	Grave 13(6)	wall thickness - 5mm
88	pitcher or crock fragment	A fragment of a pitcher or crock with a wavy pattern neatly drawn in the shoulder area. The thin walled vessel with a red stripe was made of well fired, red clay with clean composition. The surface is covered with white engobed coating. There are inflated protrusions over the vessel.	Grave 13 (7)	wall thickness - 8mm
88A		It has the same features as inventory item No.88.		
89	bowl	A fragment of a thin walled, pink bowl-type ceramic vessel with sand admixture. The orifice area is straight. There are traces of processing on a potter's wheel on the inside.	Grave 13 (inside)	orif.d.-18cm wall th.-4mm
90	salt cellar	A ceramic vessel similar to a salt cellar made roughly by hand. The wall is thick. The orifice area is thin. It was made of grey clay with non-organic admixture. It was slightly fired.	Grave 13 (inside)	orif.d.-7.5cm height-2.5cm base d.-4.5cm wall th.-1cm
91	tiny pitcher	A pitcher of a very small size. It has a narrow neck and a spheric body. The orifice area is bent sideways. It was made of well fired, pink clay with clean composition.	Grave 13 (inside)	orif.d.-6cm neck height-2cm height-8.5cm body d.-7.5cm base d.-5cm
92	lid or candlestick	A lid or candlestick-type vessel made of grey clay with sand admixture. It is shaped as a plate. Its bottom is rounded. The upper part is round-shaped and protrudes sideways. There is a cavity with 4cm diameter in the middle. One of the sides is smooth. The clay composition is heavy.	Grave 13 (inside)	diam.-11.7cm height - 6cm
93	bowl	A thick walled, bowl-type ceramic vessel. It was made of well fired, brown clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is inclined inward. The plainly shaped vessel was restored.	Grave 13 (inside)	orif.d.-13.8cm height-4.5cm base d.-7.5cm body d.-14cm
95	knife	An iron knife fragment. It is significantly corroded.	Grave 13 (inside)	orif.d.-13.5cm height-5cm base d.-7cm body d.-14cm
96	bronze bracelet	A bronze bracelet with a round-shaped cross section.	sq.4 d.:60cm Photo 105.	diam. - 9cm
97	pitcher	A base fragment of a thick walled pitcher made of well fired, light red clay with sand admixture.	Grave 11 (1)	base d.-17.5cm wall th.-1.2cm
98	plate	A fragment of a thin walled plate-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, light pink clay with clean composition. The orifice area is inclined inward.	Grave 11 (inside) Figure 29.	orif.d.-18cm height-4cm base d.-6cm
		There is a horizontal handle on one of the sides. The auricle-shaped handle has a round cross section. There are patterns comprised of intersecting lines on it. There are traces of a potter's wheel on the inside.		
99	pitcher	Fragments of a thick walled pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, brown-grey clay with sand admixture. The orifice area opens sideways. The base is flat. It is roughly made.	Grave 11 (inside)	d.d.-9.5cm wall th.-8mm
100	tiny pitcher	A pitcher of a very small size. The orifice is wide. The body is spheric. The orifice area opens sideways widely.	Grave 11 (inside)	orif.d.-7cm height-6.5cm body d.-10cm base d.-5.5cm
101	bowl	A biconic bowl. The orifice area is bent outward. It was made of well fired, pink clay with clean composition. There are traces of a potter's wheel on the inside.	Grave 11 (inside)	wall d.-4mm
102	vessel with handle	Pottery fragment of a large vessel. There is a trace of a handle with a right-angled cross section on it. The wall is thick. It was made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture.	Grave 11	wall thickness - 2cm

No.	Item	Material	Location	Dimensions
103	vessel with spout	A round-shaped ceramic vessel fragment. It was made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture.	Grave 11	spout len.-6cm diam.-2cm
104	pitcher fragment	A handle area fragment of a brown pitcher. The handle area has a round cross section. It was made of slightly fired clay with sand admixture.	Grave 11	wall thickness-6mm
105	jar	A large household jar. The wall is thick.	Grave 12 (1), Figure 32	orif.d.-40cm
		It was made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture. The surface is covered with white engobed coating. The thick orifice is funnel-shaped and opens sideway widely. The orifice area is decorated with symmetrical, skew patterns applied prior to firing. There is also a pattern applied to the shoulder area by pressing it with a finger. The body area is girdled by a belt-like ring with twisted patterns. The vessel was used as a burial jar.		wall thickness - 1.5cm
106	crock	A thick walled, crock-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture. The vessel has a relatively narrow and high neck and an oval-like body. The orifice area has grooves and petals. The shoulder and the orifice area are connected by a handle with a round cross section. The surface is covered with red paint. The vessel was presumably made on a potter's wheel. The ceramic item was restored.	Grave 12 (2) Figure 33.	orif.d.-10cm neck h.-6cm height - 40cm body d.-28cm base d.-18.5cm
107	base	A base fragment of a thick walled ceramic vessel made of red clay with sand admixture.	Grave 12 (inside)	
108	deep bowl	A thick walled, deep bowl made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is inclined inward. The body narrows sharply toward the base.	Grave 12 (inside)	height - 6.5cm base d.-7.8cm
109	piyale	A small ceramic piyale. The vessel is heeled. The wide orifice area is straight.	Grave 12 (inside) Figure 35	height-4.5cm base d.- 4cm
110	dopu	A small dopu-type vessel. It has a narrow neck and a pear-shaped body. The orifice area is connected to the body by a thin handle with a round cross section. Vertical, glossy patterns extend from the neck to the shoulder. The orifice area has an ordinary shape. The surface was significantly smoothed. It was made of well fired, red clay with fine sand admixture.	Grave 12 (inside) Figure 34	height d.-10cm height-4.5cm base d. - 4cm heel height-1cm
111	bone awl	An awl made of the epiphytic bone of a sheep or goat. The working edge is sharp and pointed. The edge is flat and hewed. The entire item is available.	Grave 12 (inside)	surface-10.5cm
103 A	bronze bell	A jingle bell made of bronze. There is a trace of a ring in the upper part slated for hanging it.	Grave 11 (inside)	surface-3.7cm diam.-1.5cm
104 B	bronze bracelet	A bracelet fragment with a round cross section.	Grave 11 (inside)	diam.-5.5cm
112	jar	A large household jar with thick walls. It was made of well fired, pink clay with clean composition. The funnel-shaped orifice area is bent outward. Decorative patterns were applied to the folded part of the orifice area that has welt prior to firing by pressing it with a finger. Askew incised patterns were applied to the shoulder area. The spheric body sharply transforms into the narrow base. The surface is covered with white engobed coating.	Grave 14 Figure 46.	wall thickness-2cm
113	bowl	A small bowl-type ceramic vessel. It has an ordinary shape. There is a tubulated line between the orifice area and the shoulder. The surface is smooth. The bottom is relatively rounded. The internal part is deep. It was made of well fired, light pink clay with clean composition.	Grave 14 (inside)	orif.d.-9.8cm height-3.8cm base d.-4.8cm
114	tiny pitcher	A pitcher of tiny size. It has a narrow neck, a semi-biconic body and a flat base. The orifice area is ordinary. It was made of well fired, pink clay with clean composition.	Grave 14 (inside)	orif..d.-5.3cm neck h.-1.5cm body d.-9.5cm height-6.5cm base d.-4cm
115	pitcher	A large pitcher-type ceramic vessel. The wall is thick. It was made of well fired, light red clay with clean composition. It has a round-shaped handle. The surface is covered with white engobed coating.	Grave 14 (5)	wall thickness - 1.2cm



No.	Item	Material	Location	Dimensions
116		Fragments of a large pitcher. The wall is thick. It was made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture. There is a handle with a round cross section in the shoulder area. The surface is covered with scale.	Grave 14 (6)	wall thickness - 1cm
117		A fragment of a large ceramic pitcher body's lower part. The wall is thick. It was made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture.	Grave 14 (7)	wall thickness- 1.1cm
118	pitcher with two handles	A thick walled pitcher with two handles made of perfectly fired, light creamy clay with clean composition. The pear-shaped body narrows sharply toward the base. There are handles with round cross sections on both sides in the shoulder	Grave 14 (3) Figure 48.	body d.-36cm height -41cm base d.-21cm
119	pitcher	A thick walled pitcher body fragment. It was made of well fired, red clay with clean composition. The surface is covered with light green engobed coating. It has a narrow neck and a spheric body. The neck sharply transforms into the shoulder. There is a trace of a handle in the shoulder part. Traces of revolving on a potter's wheel are clearly seen on the vessel.	Grave 14 (9) Figure 50.	body d.-19.5cm base d.-12.2cm wall th.-7cm neck h.-3cm
120		Fragments of a thick walled pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, light red clay with fine sand admixture. There are handles with round cross sections on the sides of the vessel. The base is flat. There are protuberant models over the handles.	Grave 14 (4) Figure 49.	orif.d.-11.7cm neck h.- 4cm wall th.-1cm body d.-19cm
121	bronze ornaments	Pieces of bronze ornaments.	Grave 14 (inside)	
122	plate	A thin walled plate-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, pink clay with clean composition. It is relatively deep. The orifice area is girdled by a tubulated line. The base part is hollow.	Grave 14 (inside)	orif.d. - 20cm height-7cm base d.-8cm
123	bronze bracelets	Bronze bracelets with round cross sections. The items are significantly corroded. Their diameters vary between 9.5 and 11.5cm. 16 such items were	Grave 14 (inside) Figure 58.	diam.-9.5-11.5cm
139-155		These are exactly the same as the samples No. 123-138. The only difference is that the 17 ornaments in question were found near the shin of the human skeleton's left leg instead.	Grave 14 (inside)	diam.-9.5-11.5cm
156	burial jar	An orifice element fragment of a large household jar. The thick walled vessel was made of slightly fired, red clay with non-organic admixture. The orifice area is funnel-shaped and is bent outward. A pattern comprised of hollows was applied to the orifice area.	Grave 15 Figure 59.	wall th.-1.7cm neck h.-4.5cm
157	plate	A plate-type vessel of ordinary shape. The vessel is deep. The orifice area is wide. A tubulated line was opened at the edge. The base is flat. There is a horizontal handle on one of the sides. The handle was applied as a model to the orifice area of the vessel, which has a round cross section. It is clearly seen that the entire vessel is covered with engobed coating. There is a trace of revolving on a potter's wheel inside. It contains pink clay with clean composition.	Grave 15 (inside)	orif.d.-19.5cm height-8cm base d.-8.5cm handle width - 5.5cm
158		A small deep plate. The thin walled vessel was made of perfectly fired, pink clay with clean composition. The orifice area has welt and is bent outward. The surface is polished. The base is flat. There is a horizontal spheric handle on one side of the orifice area.	Grave 15 Figure 61.	orif.d. -16.7cm height-6cm base d.-8.8cm handle width - 4cm
159	bowl	A small bowl-type ceramic vessel. It is relatively deep. The orifice area has an ordinary shape. There are traces of parallel handles on both sides. The handles connect the orifice area with the body. The handles had a tape-shaped cross section. The shoulder area is girdled by two rows of criss-cross patterns one under another. The thin walled vessel was made of well fired, light pink clay with clean composition.	Grave 15	orif.d.-12.3cm height -6.2cm base d.-4.5cm
160	ceramic basin	A small, relatively deep ceramic basin. The orifice area has welt and is bent outward. The surface is polished. It has an ordinary shape. It was made of well fired, light red clay with clean composition.	Grave 15	orif.d.-12cm height-4.5cm base d.-7cm
161	tiny pitcher	A pitcher of tiny size. It was made of well fired, red clay with clean composition. It has a narrow neck and a wide orifice area that is bent sideway. The neck sharply transforms into the shoulder. The body is biconic. There is an auricle-shaped handle on one side of	Grave 15	orif.d.-7.7cm neck h.-2cm body d.-9.5cm base d.-6.5cm

No.	Item	Material	Location	Dimensions
		the shoulder area. A trace of revolving on a potter's wheel is seen on the vessel.		height-10cm
162	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel with two handles. It has a relatively narrow and long neck and an orifice bent sideway. The orifice area has a straight cross section. The spheric body sharply narrows toward the base. There is an auricle-shaped handle in the body area.	Grave 14 (10)	orif.d.-20cm neck h.-5.5cm body d.-34cm height-41cm base d.-20cm
163	small pitcher	A small pitcher with a single lid. The thick walled vessel was made of well fired, black clay with sand admixture. It has a wide orifice and a spheric body. The shoulder and the orifice area are connected by a handle with a round cross section. The base is flat. There are traces of burning in some spots on the surface.	Grave 14 (inside)	orif.d.-10.5cm neck h.-2.5cm height -11cm body d.-13.5cm base d.-9.5cm
164	pitcher base	The base part of a medium size pitcher. The thick walled vessel was made of well fired, pink clay with sand admixture. The base is flat.	Grave 15 (inside)	base d.-21.5cm wall thickness-7mm
165		A fragment of the body of a medium size pitcher. The thick walled vessel was made of well fired, red clay with clean composition. It has a spheric body. The base is flat.	Grave 15 (2)	base d.-14.7cm wall thickness -7mm
166		The base fragment of a thick walled pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, coffee-coloured clay with clean composition.	Grave 15 (3)	base d.-17.5cm wall thickness -8mm
167	pitcher with	A thick walled pitcher-type ceramic.	Grave 18 (4)	body.d.-22cm
168	bottom of pitcher	The lower part of a large pitcher-type ceramic vessel. The wall is thick. It was made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture. It has a wide body and a narrow base.	Grave 15 (5)	wall thickness -1.7cm base d.-17.7cm
169		The base fragment of a medium size pitcher. The wall is thick. The colour is red.	Grave 14 (inside)	wall th. -2cm base d.-23cm
170	bronze torc	A bronze torc with a round cross section. It is significantly corroded.	Grave 14 (inside) Figure 56.	diam.-11.5cm
171	beads	Dough, glass and stone beads of different sizes. The tube-shaped items have an elongated shape similar to a barrel. One of the items is slightly oval-shaped. The colour is green and light green, blue and black. The beads are in good condition. A total of 10 such items were found over the skeleton's neck.	Grave 14 (inside) Figure 57.	
172	iron knife	A wide fragment of an iron knife	Grave 15 (inside)	or.-5.5cm
173	pitcher	A pitcher with a narrow neck and a wide orifice area. The thick walled vessel was made of well fired, light coffee-coloured clay with sand admixture. The orifice area opens sideway widely. There are handles on both sides in the shoulder area. The spheric handles have round cross sections. Patterns were applied to the body with a comb-like tool prior to firing.	Grave 14 (2)	wall thickness-13cm
174	tiny pitcher	A pitcher of tiny size. The thick walled vessel was made of well fired, light grey clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is bent outward. The spheric body narrows sharply toward the base. The orifice area and the shoulder are connected by a hemispherical, wide and tape-shaped handle. The base is flat.	Grave 14 (11)	orif.d.-9cm body d.-11.5cm height-10.5cm base d.-6cm width-1.7cm
175	iron knife	A metal knife fragment. It is significantly corroded.	Grave 14	width -1.7cm
176	pitcher	An orifice element fragment of a thick walled, pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, brown clay with sand admixture. The orifice area has welt and is bent outward. The surface is polished.	sq. 4 d.:20x60cm	wall thickness -7cm
177		An orifice element fragment of a pitcher with a narrow neck. It was made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture.		wall thickness -7mm
178	bowl	A thick walled bowl made of well fired, red clay with clean composition.		wall thickness -5mm
179	pitcher orifice	An orifice element fragment of a thick walled pitcher with a narrow neck and a broad orifice area. It was made on a potter's wheel with the use of well fired, light coffee-coloured material with sand admixture.		wall thickness -8mm
180	bowl fragment	A fragment of a small bowl-type ceramic vessel. The thin walled vessel was made of well fired, pink clay with clean composition.		wall thickness -5mm

No.	Item	Material	Location	Dimensions
		Double tubulated lines were applied over the orifice area. It is clear that the vessel was made on a potter's wheel.		
181	pitcher neck	A neck fragment of a pitcher-type ceramic vessel. It was made of well fired, light pink clay with fine sand admixture. The orifice area opens sideways widely.		wall thickness - 6mm
182	handle	A flat, wide and tape-shaped handle fragment. It was made of well fired, coffee-coloured clay with sand admixture. The middle part was worked down.		width-3.5cm
183		A handle fragment with a round cross section.		diam.-2.3cm
184		A handle fragment with a round cross section.		diam.-1.8cm
185	pitcher handle	A handle fragment of a pitcher-type ceramic vessel. It has a round cross section.		diam.-2.3cm
186	pottery fragment	A ceramic vessel fragment made of well fired, grey clay.		len.-5.2cm
187	base	A base fragment of a pitcher-type ceramic vessel.		diam.-8mm
188	stone grindstone	A stone grindstone-type tool fragment. It was presumably in use.	Grave 11	width -5.5cm
189	handle	A handle fragment of a ceramic vessel with a round cross section. It was made of well fired clay with sand admixture.	Grave 11	diam.-1.2cm
112 <sup>a</sup>	pitcher	Parts of a pitcher with a narrow neck and a spheric body. The orifice area has well and is bent outward. The neck smoothly transforms into the shoulder. Depressed patterns were applied to the shoulder area with a fork prior to firing. It was made of slightly fired, light coffee-coloured clay with sand admixture. There are papillas protruding inward in the base part. The vessel has a handle with a round cross section.	Grave 14 (1)	orif.d.-10.5cm neck h.-7.3cm diag.th.-1cm
117 <sup>a</sup>	bowl	A thin walled bowl fragment made of well fired, light pink clay with clean composition. The surface of the orifice area is tubulated. It is relatively deep. There is a horizontal auricle-shaped handle with a round cross section on one side of the orifice area. The handle is undamaged. The base is flat.	Grave 14 (8)	base d.-5.5cm wall th.-5mm height-4.7cm orif.d.-13cm
174 <sup>a</sup>		The item is the same as bowl No.117A.	Grave 14 (12)	base d.-5.5cm wall th.-5mm
174 <sup>b</sup>	pitcher	An orifice element fragment of a pitcher. The colour is light creamy.		
161 <sup>a</sup>	tiny pitcher	A pitcher of tiny size. The thin walled vessel was made of well fired, light coffee-coloured clay with clean composition. The body is biconic. The surface is polished.	Grave 15 (inside)	orif.d.-5.7cm body d.-9.5cm height-7cm base d.-6.5cm
169 <sup>a</sup>	base	A thick walled ceramic pitcher's base made of slightly fired, red clay with non-organic admixture.	Grave 15 (7)	base d.-21cm wall th.-2.5cm
190	burial jar	A large, thick walled household jar made of well fired, light coffee-coloured clay with sand admixture. The funnel-shaped orifice area is bent outward. The orifice area and the shoulder were decorated with askew incised patterns prior to firing. The surface is slightly covered with engobed coating.	Grave 16 Figure 67. Figure 68.	
191	big jar	A big, thick walled jar-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, pink clay with clean composition. It has a narrow neck, an elongated body and a flat base. The orifice area and the shoulder are connected by a handle with a round cross section. The surface is covered with red paint. The neck part transforming into the shoulder is slightly tubulated.	Grave 16 (1) Figure 69.	neck h.-6.8cm body d.-24.5cm height-35.5cm base d.-16.3cm
192	pail	A thick walled, pail-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, pink clay with sand admixture. It has a broad body and a flat base. The neck sharply transforms into the shoulder. There are handles on both sides of the body. The handles have round cross sections. One of the handles is decorated with flower-shaped depressed patterns.	Grave 16 (2) Figure 70.	neck h.-5cm body d.-31cm base d.-18.2cm wall th.-8mm handle len.-11cm
193	pitcher	A thick wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel	Grave 16 (3)	orif.d.-19cm
194	dopu	A small dopu-type ceramic vessel. It has a spheric body. The orifice area is narrow. There are protrusions resembling auricle-shaped handles on both sides in the shoulder area. There is a hole in the middle. It was made of well fired, light coffee-coloured clay with sand admixture. It was made roughly by hand.	Grave 16 (4) Figure 72.	body d.-9cm height-7.2cm base d.-5cm orif.d.-4.5cm

No.	Item	Material	Location	Dimensions
195	bowl	A thick walled bowl-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, grey clay with sand admixture. It is relatively deep. The vessel has an ordinary shape. It is handmade.	Grave 16 (inside)	orif.d.-14.5cm height-5cm base d.-7.2cm
196	dopu	A small dopu-type ceramic vessel. It has a narrow neck, a wide orifice area and a spheric body. The base is flat. The orifice area and the body area are connected by a handle with a round cross section. The thin walled vessel was made of well fired, coffee-coloured clay with sand admixture.	Grave 16 (inside)	orif.d.-7cm neck h.-3.5cm body d.-9.5cm base d.-5.8cm
197	goblet-type vessel	A thick walled goblet-type ceramic vessel was made of slightly fired, red clay with sand admixture. The vessel is deep on both sides. It has a convex body. The orifice edges are connected by handles with round cross section	Grave 16 (inside) Figure 73.	body .d.-7.7cm wall th.-6mm handle len.-5cm
198	small pitcher	Fragments of a small pitcher. The thick walled vessel was made of well fired, dark brown clay with sand admixture. It has a narrow neck and a wide orifice area. The orifice area and the shoulder were connected by a broad, flat handle. The handle is torn off and there is only a trace of it left.	Grave 16 (inside)	height-15cm orif.d-14cm base d.-9.5cm wall th.-7mm
199	bronze bracelet	A bronze child bracelet with a round cross section. The item is thick.	Grave 16 (inside) Figure 74.	diam.-6cm
200		A bronze child bracelet with a round cross section. The item is thin.	Grave 16 (inside)	diam.-6cm
201	bronze stamped ring	A small, rhombic stamped ring made of bronze. It is board-shaped. The parts crossing over to the finger on both sides resemble a hook.	Grave 16 (inside) Figure 75.	1.5x1.5cm
202	small pitcher	A fragment of a small pitcher with a narrow neck and a wide body. It was made of slightly fired, brown clay with sand admixture.	sq. 21 d: 20-60cm	orif.d-6.2cm wall th.-5mm
203	handle	A handle fragment with a round cross section. It contains pink clay with sand admixture.		diam.-3cm
204		A handle fragment of a ceramic vessel made of brown clay with sand admixture. It is wide and flat.		diam.-2cm
205	kheyra	A fragment of a thick walled, grey kheyra with straight walls and an incised orifice area. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. The outer surface of the orifice area is tubulated.		wall thickness - 1cm
206	base	A base fragment of a thick walled ceramic vessel made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture. It is wide and flat.		wall thickness - 8mm
207		A base fragment of a thick walled ceramic vessel made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture. The surface is covered with white engobed coating.	sq. 25 d.: 40-60	wall thickness - 1cm
208	pitcher	A shoulder fragment of a thick walled pitcher made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture. Tubulated lines go through the vessel's shoulder area. The surface is covered with white engobed coating.		wall thickness - 6mm
209	plate	A shallow plate fragment. The thick walled vessel was made of well fired, red clay with clean composition.	sq. 27 d.: 40-60cm	wall thickness - 1cm
210		A thin walled plate fragment made of well fired, light green clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is straight.		wall thickness - 5mm
211	bowl	A red bowl fragment. The orifice area has welt and is bent outward. The surface is polished. The composition of its material is clean.		wall thickness - 5mm
212	handle	A handle fragment with a round cross section. The surface is covered with light green engobed coating. The clay composition is clean.		diam.-2.5cm
213		A brown handle fragment with a round cross section. There is non-organic admixture in the clay composition.		diam.-2.2cm
214	pitcher	A fragment of a thick walled pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, pink clay with sand admixture. The base is flat.	Grave 17 (1) Figure 77.	base d.-12cm
215	bronze bell	A bell cast from bronze that was used as an adornment. The item is significantly distorted. The surface is covered by a thick, green layer of oxide. The middle part has holes from the lower part and is open. The spot transforming into the loop in the upper part is broken.	Grave 17 (inside) Figure 78.	len.-4.5cm diam.-2.2cm

No.	Item	Material	Location	Dimensions
216	bronze bracelet	A fragment of a ring-shaped bracelet made of a bronze wire. It has a round cross section. It was made in the spiral shape using a thick wire.	Grave 17 (inside) Figure 79.	
217	burial jar	A large, thick walled household jar made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture. It has a funnel-shaped orifice. The orifice area was decorated with askew notched patterns prior to firing. Similar patterns are seen in the vessel's shoulder part.	Grave 18 Figure 81. Figure 84.	wall thickness - 1.7cm base d.-27.5cm
218	base	A base fragment of a thick walled pitcher made of well fired, brown clay with clean composition. It is flat. The vessel had a round-shaped handle. Patterns applied with a comb-like tool are seen in the shoulder area.	Grave 18(1)	base diam.-19.5cm wall thickness - 1cm
219	pitcher	A thin walled pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture. The spheric body narrows sharply toward the base. The shoulder area is girdled by a stripe comprised of slightly depressed patterns. The orifice	Grave 18(2)	body d.-17.6cm base d.-11.5cm height-14.5cm
220		A pitcher-type ceramic vessel with a narrow neck and a wide orifice. The orifice area has welt and is bent outward. It was decorated with askew incised lines prior to firing. Slightly depressed patterns were applied to the shoulder area. The vessel was made of well fired, brown clay with sand admixture. The base is flat.	Grave 18(3)	base d.-19cm wall thickness - 1cm
221	pitcher with two handles	A pitcher with two handles. It has a narrow and relatively long neck, a spheric body and a flat base. The orifice area is bent outward. Prior to firing the shoulder area was decorated with askew incised patterns, while the part underneath is girdled by slightly depressed patterns. The body part is encircled by wavy patterns. The hemispheric handles are undamaged. The vessel was made of properly fired, red clay with clean composition. The surface is covered with engobed coating.	Grave 18(4) Figure 80. Figure 81.	orif.d-18.5 neck h.-4.2cm wall thickness - 7mm
222		A fragment of a thick walled ceramic vessel made of well fired, red clay with clean composition. The surface is covered with engobed coating. The vessel had two handles with round cross sections. It is handmade.	Grave 18(5)	st.d. - 40cm h. of undam.part - 34cm base d.-24.5cm wall thickness - 7mm
223	base	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel base. It is relatively narrow. It was made of well fired, red clay with sand	Grave 18(6)	base d.-15.5cm wall th.-1.3cm
224	jar	A jar-type ceramic vessel with a narrow and long neck. It was made of perfectly fired, light pink clay with clean composition. Its narrow and long neck transforms smoothly into the shoulder. The transitional part is encircled by askew lines. The shoulder part is decorated with wavy patterns. The elongated body ends in a narrow base. There are handles with round cross sections on both sides of the body part. The surface is covered with white engobed coating. It was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 18 (7)	orif.d.-14cm neck h.-10cm height-48cm body d.-38cm base d.-19cm handle d.-6cm wall th.-8mm
225	lid	A big, thick walled lid made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture. The item is round-shaped. It has two handles. The round handles are 15cm long.	Grave 18 Figure 82. Figure 83.	diam.-55cm wall th.-3.5cm
226	bowl	A thick walled bowl-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, light pink clay with clean composition. It is relatively round-shaped. The orifice area is bent inward. There is an auricle-shaped handle on one side in the orifice area. The handle has a round cross section. The entire vessel is covered with engobed coating. It was made on a potter's wheel. It has a biconic body.	Grave 18 (inside)	orif.d.-14.4cm height -6cm body-16.3cm base d.-8.7cm handle diam.-4cm
227		A relatively large bowl. Its orifice area is straight and the body is biconic. There is an auricle-shaped handle with a round cross section on one side in the orifice area. It was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 18 (inside)	orif.d.-19cm body d.-21.2cm height-7cm base d.-10.7cm handle d.-5cm
228	pitcher	A pitcher with a wide orifice area and a narrow neck. The neck part sharply transforms into the shoulder. There is a pattern comprised of hollows applied to the shoulder prior to firing. The vessel has a spheric body. There is a handle with a round cross section in the body area. It was made of well fired, light red clay	Grave 18 (inside)	orif.d.-12.2cm neck h.-4.5cm base d.-1.1cm handle d.-7cm

No.	Item	Material	Location	Dimensions
		with clean composition. The surface is covered with engobed coating.		
229	lid	A small clay lid. It was placed near the orifice area of vessel No.228. It is oval-shaped. The upper part is smooth, but the middle part was worked down. The side put near the vessel's orifice area is protuberant and heeled. The item is undamaged.	Grave 18 (inside)	diam.-9.5cm height-4.5cm
230	salt cellar-type vessel	A thick walled, right-angled salt cellar-type vessel fragment made of unfired, brown clay with clean composition. Its inside part is oval, while the bottom is straight.	Grave 18 (inside)	width -4.7cm undam. len.-6.3cm height-4cm
231	bowl	A small, thin walled bowl-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, black clay with fine sand admixture. The body is biconic. The surface is polished. There is a trace of revolving on a potter's wheel.	Grave 18 (inside)	orif.d.-8.5cm wall th.-4mm base d.-5cm h.-3.5cm
232	pitcher	body. The thick walled vessel was made of well fired, grey-black clay with sand admixture. The orifice area opens outward widely. The vessel has a handle with a round cross section.	Grave 18 (inside)	wall thickness - 8mm
233	body	A fragment of a medium size vessel body. The wall is thin. It is crossed by a stripe comprised of scratched wavy parallel lines. The clay composition is clean. It is handmade. The colour is light pink. The surface is polished and covered with yellowish engobed coating.	sq.26 depth: 50cm	wall thickness - 0.6cm
234	handle	A large ceramic vessel handle fragment. Its handle has a round cross section. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. A pattern applied by a painting tool is seen over the vessel's body. The colour is light pink. There is a trace of white engobed coating on the surface.		cross section d.- 2.2cm
235		A hook-like handle of a small vessel with a round cross section. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is whitish-grey.		handle d.-5cm cross section d.- 1.4cm
236	body	A body fragment of a medium size pitcher-type vessel. The orifice element is bent sideways. The low and broad neck transforms directly into the straight body. There is a tube-shaped handle with a round cross section connecting the lower part of the body with the orifice. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. It is handmade. The colour is light brown. The surface is polished.		wall thickness - 0.7cm
237	orifice element	An orifice element fragment of a vessel. The orifice area has petals.		wall thickness - 0.4cm
238	spindle head	A biconic spindle head made of clay. There is a protruding hole in the middle. The lower part is flat. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is light brown. There are traces of soot on it.		wall thickness - 0.4cm d.-3.5cm h.-2cm
248	bowl	A medium size bowl. Its orifice area is wide. The low lateral part is inclined inward. The convex body narrows downward. The base is flat and narrow. There is a small hemispheric handle in the orifice area attached horizontally and rising upright slightly. The handle has a round cross section. The colour is pink. The surface is polished. The clay composition is clean.	Grave 20 Figure 88.	orif.d.-16.5cm body d.-18cm base d.-8cm handle cross sec.d.-1.2cm wall th.-0.7cm
249	pitcher	Fragments of a medium size pitcher with a narrow orifice. The orifice area opens sideways. The low neck transforms smoothly into the slanting shoulder. The orifice area is round. The wall is thin. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. There is a handle with a round cross section connecting the orifice area with the body. The colour is pink. There are traces of soot on it. The surface is slightly polished.	Grave 20 Figure 89.	orif.d.-12.2cm neck height-2cm handle d.-1.5cm wall th. -0.5cm
250	beads	Whitish cylindrical glass beads.		diam.- 0.5
251	handle	A large vessel handle. It is hemispheric. It has a round cross section. There is a flat protrusion at the upper edge. The colour is light	Above ground material	diam.-12cm
252	body	A large vessel body fragment. A part of a big handle with a round cross section remained over it. It is attached to the vessel vertically. The clay composition is clean. The colour is light pink.		wall thickness-1cm handle d.-3.5cm
253	neck	Fragments of a medium size vessel neck. The orifice area is bent sideways. The orifice area is flat and has welt. Its low and broad neck smoothly transforms into the shoulder. There is slight		wall thickness- 0.7cm

No.	Item	Material	Location	Dimensions
		gravelly sand admixture in the clay composition. The clay colour is brick-red and the surface is red.		
254	pitcher	A small pitcher. The orifice area has a groove. The low neck smoothly transforms into the convex body. The base is broad and flat. There is a handle with a round cross section on the side connecting the orifice with the upper part of the body. It was fired in an unstable temperature. There is an admixture of seashells and sand in the clay composition.	Grave 21 Figure 94.	height-12cm body d.-13cm neck d.-10cm base d.-7.5cm handle d.-7cm wall.th.-0.5cm
255	piyale	A spherico-conical deep piyale. The wide orifice opens sideway. The orifice area is round. The lateral parts narrow downward and transform into the oval body. The base has a shield boss. The clay composition is clean. The colour is light pink.	Grave 21 Figure 95, 96.	orif. d.-15cm body d.-11cm height-7cm neck height-3.3cm
256	pitcher	A large pitcher. The orifice is torn off. The narrow neck transforms into the pear-shaped body. There is a handle with a round cross section in the back connecting the upper part of the body with the orifice area.	Grave 21 Figure 93.	height-28cm orif.d.-10cm neck h.-5cm base d.-14.7cm wall th.-0.8cm
257	beads	Glass round beads (4 items).	Grave 21 Figure 97.	
258	jar	A large household jar. The vessel was used for burials. It is pear-shaped. The orifice area is bent sideway. The low neck transforms directly into the body. There are vertically attached hemispheric handles on both sides of the body's middle part. Only the base of one of the handles remained intact. The handles have round cross sections. The body narrows toward the base. The base is narrow and flat. The upper part of the body is girdled by patterns comprised of notched lines. The clay composition is clean. The colour is pink. The surface is slightly polished and covered with yellowish engobed coating.		height-73.5cm body d.-52cm orif.d.-34cm neck d.-30cm handle d.- 10cm base d.- 20cm wall th.-1cm
259	dopu	A small dopu. The orifice area has petals. The low neck transforms into the pear-shaped body. There is a hemispheric handle on the side connecting the orifice area with the upper part of the body. The handle has a round cross section. The base is narrow, flat and slightly depressed. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is light pink. The surface is covered with whitish engobed coating.	Grave 21 Figure 102.	body d.-11cm height-11.5cm neck h.-2.8cm base d.-6.5cm handle d.-5.5cm
260	dopu	A small dopu. Its narrow orifice area opens sideway. The low neck transforms into the convex body. The base is wide and flat. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is light pink. The surface is covered with whitish engobed coating.	Grave 21 Figure 101.	body d.-10.5cm height-9.3cm base d.-7cm
261	bracelet	An oval bracelet made of a bronze pivot. One of the edges is torn off. The other edge is slightly thinning. It has a round cross section.	Grave 21 Figure 99.	11.5x9cm cross section d.- 0.8cm
262	bracelet	Bracelet fragments made of a bronze pivot. It has a round cross section. The widely spaced edges are similar to an awl.	Grave 21 Figure 100.	
263	bracelet	Fragments of a flat bracelet made of a bronze layer.	Grave 21 Figure 104.	
264	beads	Flat beads made of light blue glass (2 items). They have barbed edges.	Grave 21 Figure 98.	diam.-1cm
265	beads	Flat beads made of black glass (2 items). They have barbed edges.	Grave 21 Figure 98.	diam.- 0.7cm; 1.2cm
266	beads	Small beads made of glass (9 items).		
267	beads	Round beads made of sulphur (23 items).		
268	jar	A large household jar. The vessel was used as a burial jar. It is pear-shaped. The orifice area is bent sideway. The low neck transforms directly into the body. There are vertically attached hemispheric handles on both sides of the body's middle section. Only the base of one of the handles remained intact. The handles have round cross sections. The body narrows toward the base.	Grave 21 Figure 92.	height-73.5cm st.d.-52cm orif.d.-34cm neck d.-30cm handle d.-10cm base d.-20cm

## 7 APPENDICES

### 7.1 REFERENCES

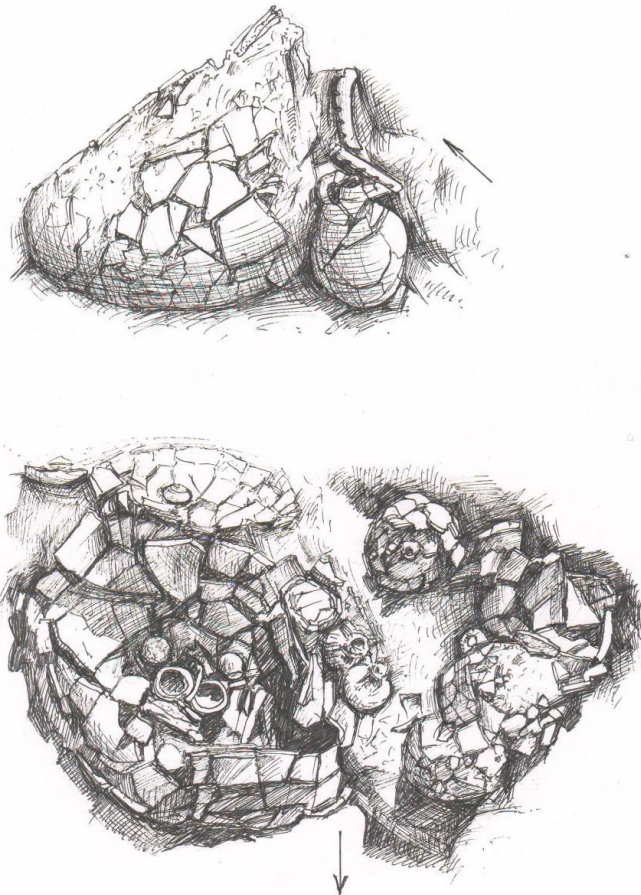
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## 7.2 ILLUSTRATIONS



*Figure 4. Jar graves No.12 and 13*

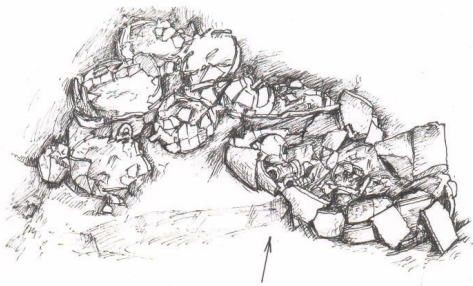


Figure 5. Jar graves No. 14 and 15

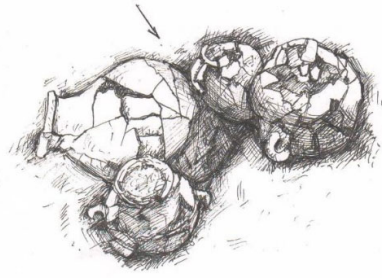


Figure 6. Jar graves No. 16 and 18

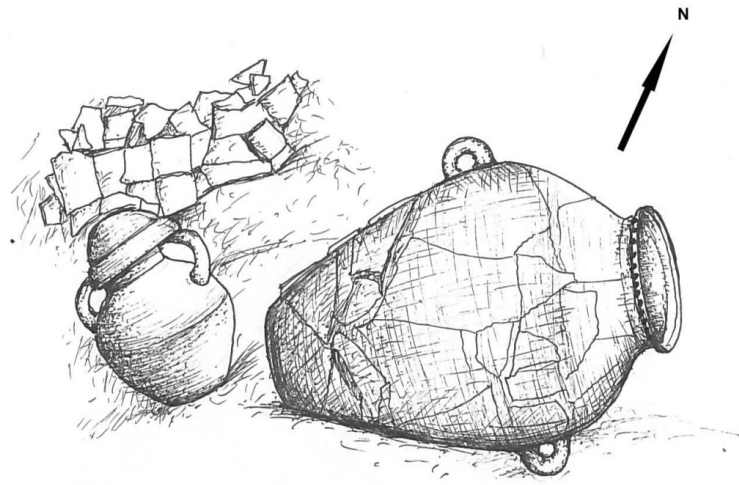
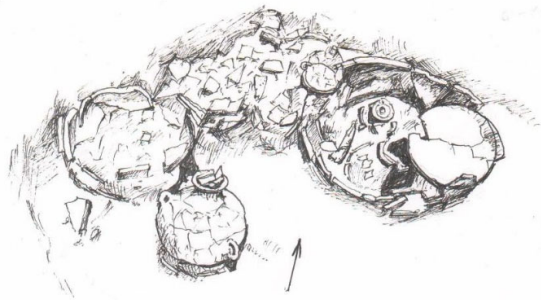
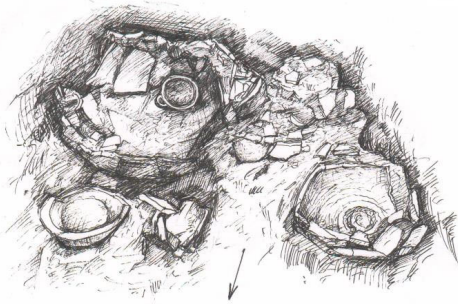


Figure 7. Jar grave No. 21

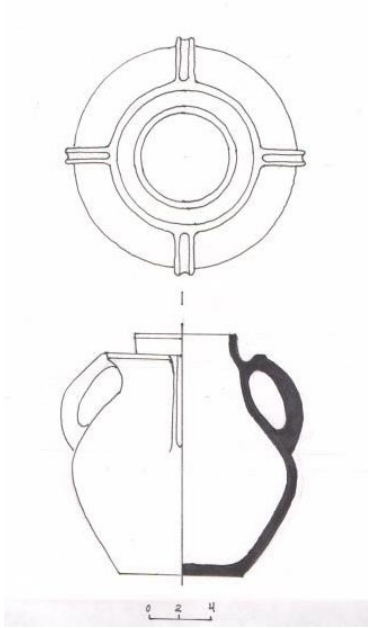


Figure 8. Pitcher with two handles

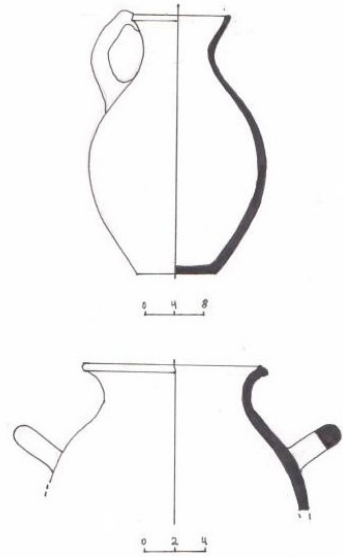


Figure 9. 1. Jar 2. Large pitcher with elongated body

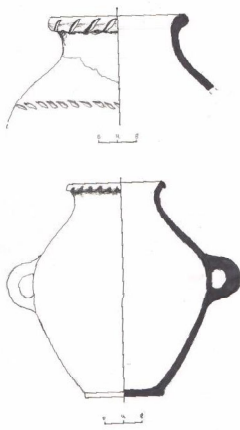


Figure 10. 1. Upper part of large jar. 2. Pitcher with pear-shaped body

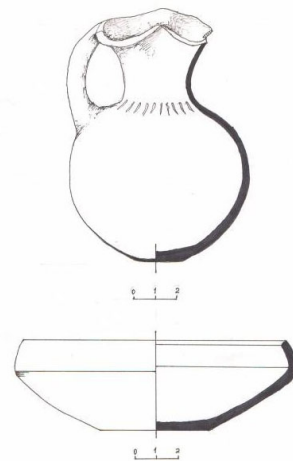


Figure 11. 1. Pitcher with petaled orifice. 2. Bowl

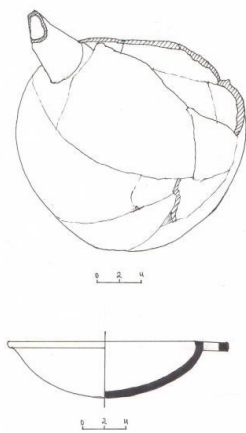


Figure 12. 1. Vessel with spout. 2. Bowl

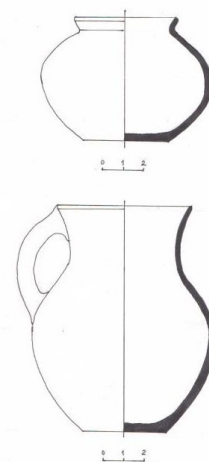


Figure 13. 1. Earthenware pot. 2. Crock

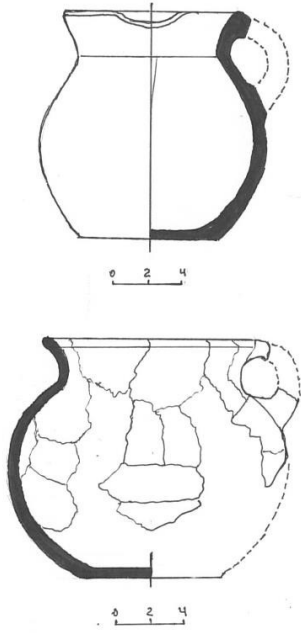


Figure 14. Pitchers with convex bodies

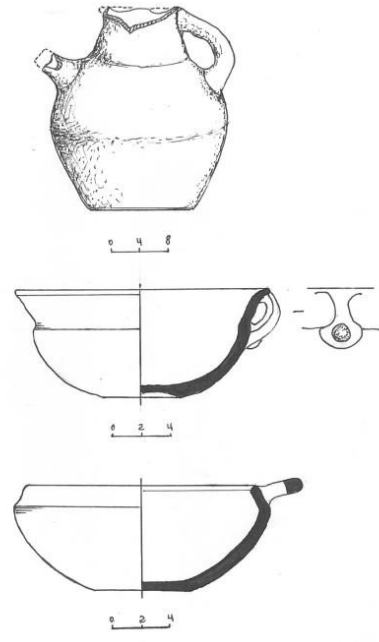


Figure 15. 1. Pitcher with spout. 2, 3 Bowls

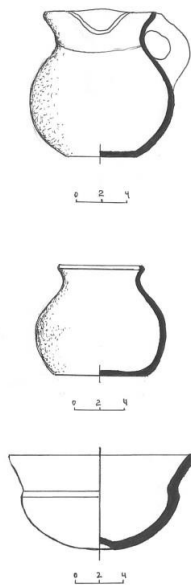


Figure 16. 1. Pitcher with one handle. 2. Dopu. 3. Piyale.

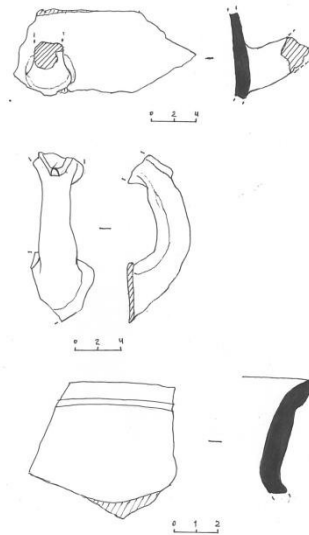


Figure 17. 1, 2. Vessel handles. 3.

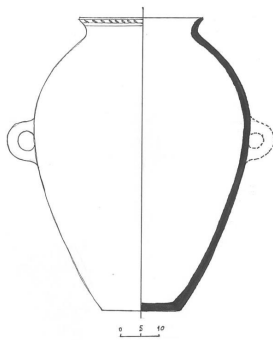


Figure 18. Large pitcher with pear-shaped body

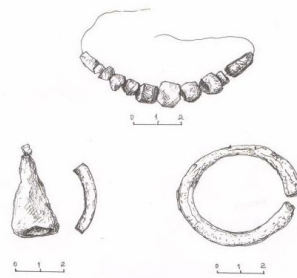


Figure 19. 1. Beads. 2. Bell pendent, bronze bracelet fragment. 3. Bronze bracelet



Figure 20. Beads

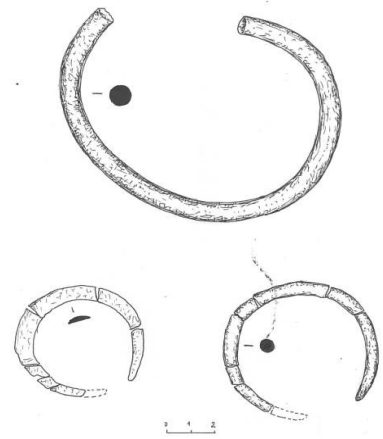


Figure 21. Bronze bracelets

### 7.3 PHOTOS



Figure 22. Furnace area. View to northwest.



Figure 23. Small tandir oven. View to southwest.



Figure 24. Concentration of ceramic vessels over Grave 10. View to southwest.



Figure 25. Grave No. 10. View to east.



Figure 26. Lower part of pitcher (inv 64).



Figure 27. Bowl (inv 44).



Figure 28. Grave No.11. View to north.

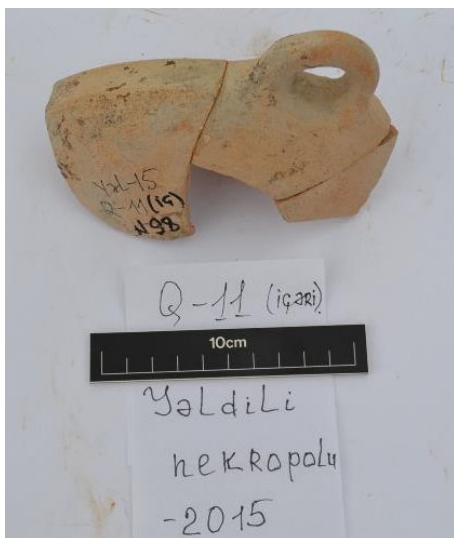


Figure 29. Bowl-type vessel with one handle



Figure 30. Dopu

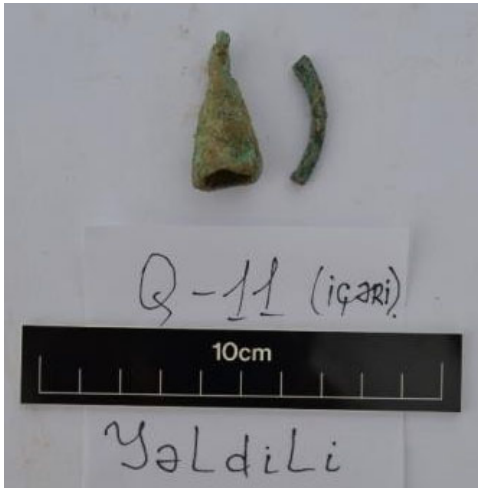


Figure 31. Bronze bell and bracelet fragment



Figure 33. Large jar (inv 106).



Figure 32. Grave No.12. View to northeast.





Figure 34. Dopu (inv 110).



Figure 35. Piyale (inv 109).



Figure 36. Grave No.13, Grave No. 11 in distance. View to south.



Figure 37. Pitcher base (inv 82).



Figure 38. Vessel with four handles (inv 83)



Figure 39. Flagon with petaled orifice (inv84).



Figure 40. Pear-shaped vessel (inv 85).



Figure 41. Piyales



Figure 42. Small dopu



Figure 43. Bowl fragments



Figure 44. Vessel stopper (view from above).



Figure 44. Vessel stopper (view from below).



Figure 46. Grave No. 14. Note the leg rings on the burial. View to north.



Figure 47. Burial jar's orifice fragment



Figure 48. Pitcher with pear-shaped body (inv118).



Figure 49. Vessel with hook-like handle (inv120).



Figure 50. Pitcher with convex body (inv 119).



Figure 51. Pitcher with convex body

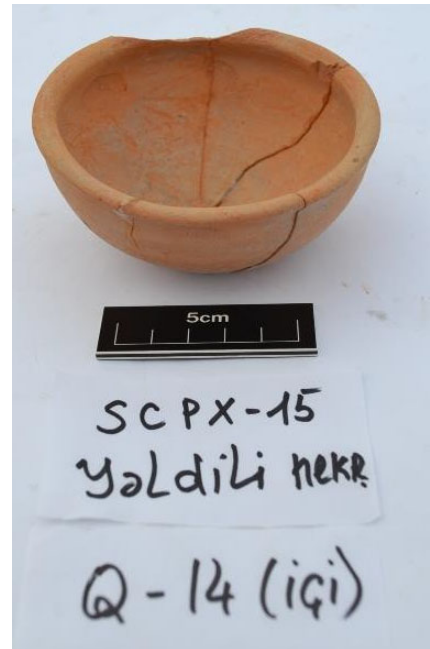


Figure 52. Piyale



Figure 53. Dopu with handle



Figure 54. Bowl



Figure 55. Dopu

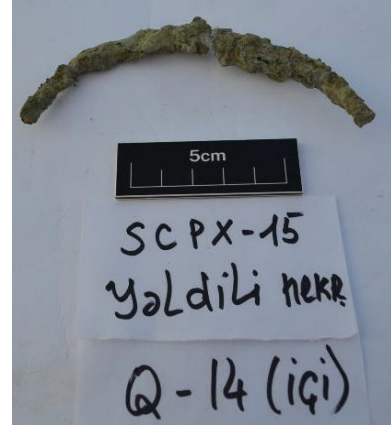


Figure 56. Bronze torc (inv170).



Figure 57. Beads (inv 171).



Figure 58. Bronze leg rings (inv 123).



Figure 59. Grave No.15. View to south.



Figure 60. Pitcher with spout



Figure 61. Small bowl with handle (inv158).



Figure 62. Dopu with one handle

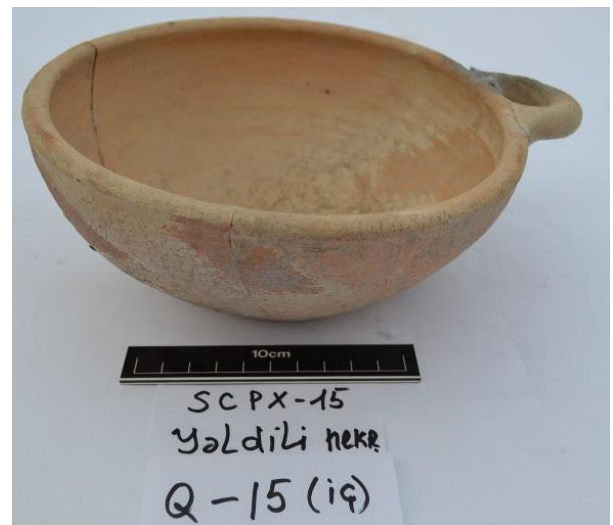


Figure 63. Bowl with handle

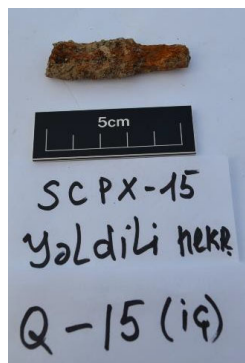


Figure 64. Iron knife blade



Figure 65. Piyale



Figure 66. Piyale



Figure 67. Grave No.16. View to south.



Figure 68. Burial jar (inv 190).



Figure 69. Pear-shaped jar (inv 191).



Figure 70. Pitcher with two handles (inv 192).



Figure 71. Crock (inv 193).



Figure 72. Dopu with two handles (inv 194).



Figure 73. Goblet-type vessel (inv 197).



Figure 74. Bronze bracelet with round cross section (inv 199).



Figure 75. Bronze bracelet with tape-shaped cross section (inv 201).





Figure 76. Small bowl



Figure 77. Grave No.17

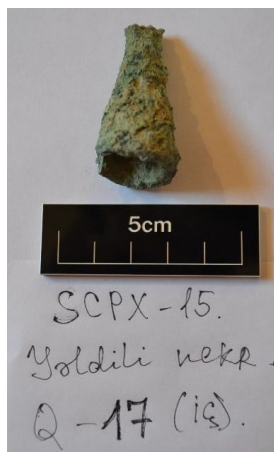


Figure 78. Bronze bell (inv 215).

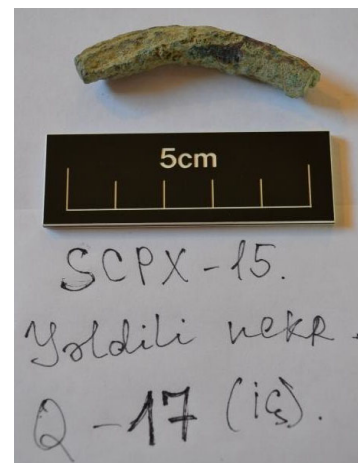


Figure 79. Bronze bracelet fragment (inv 216).



Figure 80. Grave 18. Vessel in wall section as exposed.



Figure 81. Grave No.18. View to north.



Figure 82. Clay lid, Grave 18 (inv 225).



Figure 83. Clay lid, Grave 18 (inv 225).



Figure 84. Interior of Grave No.18. View to north.



Figure 85. Grave No.19. View to west.



Figure 86. Grave No.20. View to north



Figure 87. Grave No.20. View to south.

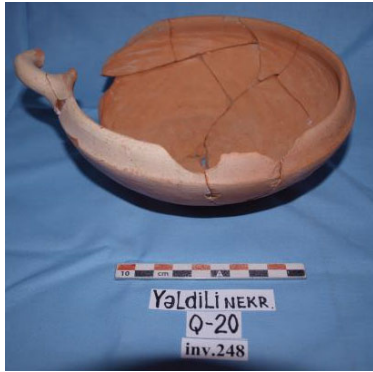


Figure 88. Bowl with handle (inv 248).



Figure 89. Pitcher fragments (inv 249).



Figure 90. Grave No.21. View to north.



Figure 91. Grave No.21. View to southeast



Figure 92. Grave 21. Restored burial jar



Figure 93. Pitcher with spout (inv 256).



Figure 94. Pitcher with grooved orifice (inv 254).



Figures 95. Piyale (inv 255).



Figure 96. Piyale base (inv 255).



Figure 97. Glass beads



Figure 98. Agate, glass and dough beads



Figure 99. Bronze bracelet (inv 262).



Figure 100. Bronze bracelet (inv 262).



Figure 101. Dopu with round orifice (inv 260).



Figure 102. Dopu with petaled orifice (inv 259).



Figure 103. Shallow bowl (inv 258).



Figure 104. Bronze bracelet and board pieces (inv 263).



Figure 105. Bronze bracelet (inv 96).



Figure 106. Bronze bracelet fragment (inv 45).



Figure 107. Iron item fragment (inv 62).



Figure 108. Iron knife blade fragment (inv 60).