

Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences
Archaeology and Ethnography Institute

DETAILED SCIENTIFIC REPORT

Excavations at Poylu I settlement at KP 389.6
SCPX pipeline

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1 SUMMARY

The report provides information on the archaeological excavations, carried out on May 9-16, 2016 at Poylu 1 settlement, which was discovered in KP 389,600 of the main gas export pipeline corridor in the area of the Poylu station of the Agstafa district under the SCPX project. As well as the revealed remains of tangible cultural heritage, hearths, tandir ovens, a household well, burnt-out stripes, and abundant ceramics items, metal and stone-made finds, were discovered during the excavations. The archaeological content sheds light on the economic activities and domestic life of the residents of rural settlements was obtained on the site. According to the analysis of the archaeological data, it was established that long-term seasonal settlements existed here in the late Eneolithic Age and the late Bronze Age-early Iron Age. There were also short-term seasonal use of the area during the Middle Ages.

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1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.2 SITE DISCOVERY

The Poylu 1 settlement, located at KP 389,60 of the SCPX route, was recorded during the first and second stages. As early as in 2005, archaeological excavations were carried out upon this site during construction of the BTC main oil export route nearby and rich archaeological materials were discovered there. Therefore, archaeologists were aware of this monument. As the area of the monument is used for sowing purposes, it differs little from the surrounding territory in terms of its relief, it is difficult to identify a settlement there visually. Numerous ceramics and stone-made items available above ground are the only proof of a potential archaeological area there. Initially, the Poylu I settlement was registered in compliance with the agreement reached by the Archaeology and Ethnography Institute (IoAE) and BP (SCPX) and listed among the monuments in the SCPX corridor where archaeological excavations would be carried out.

1.3 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF AREA

The Poylu I settlement is located in the territory of the Agstafa district at the N-4566070.639; N-4566087.337; E-8538231.851; E-8538204.553 coordinates at the altitude of 208-210 meters above sea level. It is situated near Poylu station, on the right-hand side of the Agstafa-Beyuk Kasik highway in KP 389,600 of the SCPX route. The area has plain relief. The soft black soil has been used for sowing areas for many years.

1.4 TIMING OF EXCAVATIONS

An archaeological expedition group of the Archaeology and Ethnography Institute of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences carried out archaeological excavations at the Poylu I settlement on May 9-15, 2016, overseen by Vagif Asadov PhD in History, senior research fellow, with the participation of the Institute's employees, as well as Dmitry Kirichenko, PhD in History, senior research fellow Ahliman Abdurahmanov junior research associate and Farhad Farmanov senior laboratory assistant. SCPX Cultural Heritage Site Construction Manager Mahammad Novruzov contributed to the excavation work as an observer.

2 RESULTS OF EXCAVATIONS

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The Poylu I settlement is located in the area of the Poylu station in Agstafa district. The settlement is among the researched archaeological monuments that were on the route of the SCPX gas pipeline. The archaeological excavation work carried out at this monument could be considered sufficient. Pebble paving and hearths were discovered during the excavations carried out in an area covering 128m.; large household jug fragments and archaeological material were obtained.

The territory of the Poylu I settlement is located on the flood plain of the river Kura. The monument is located at the N-4566070.639; N-4566087.337; E-8538231.851; and E-8538204.553 coordinates. The title of the settlement is general and refers to the Poylu village of the Agstafa district, which is an administrative part of it. The title was granted to the monument during the BTC pipeline drilling. As for specifically naming Poylu I, it is due to the proximity of Poylu II, another settlement with the same name.

The settlement is located over a sowing area. This plain territory where black soil is available has been used as a sowing area for many years.

Many ceramic samples can be found above ground. The tangible cultural remains discovered in the mentioned areas are mainly significant in terms of the archaeological evaluation of those areas. The discovery of numerous ceramics samples of a wide variety dating back to the distant millennia in this territory allows making a conclusion that life was burgeoning in these areas during that period.

The location of the settlement is very conducive for a habitat. Suitable soil reserves and sources of water for farming are available around the settlement. Perhaps, animal husbandry played a bigger role in the farming activities of the local residents. However, the available artefacts prove that there had been very suitable conditions for sowing there as well.

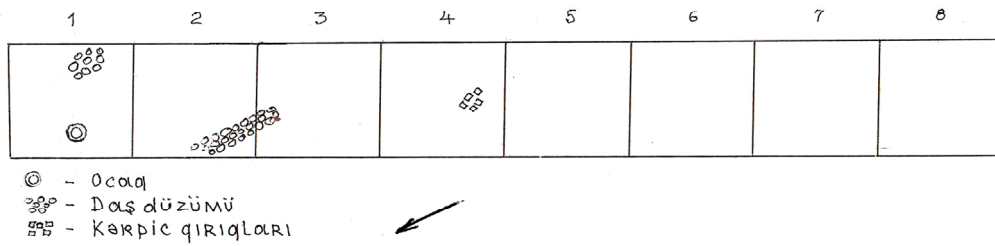


Photo 1. Plan of archaeological excavation.

2.2 OVERVIEW OF OCCUPATION LAYERS

Archaeological excavations in the territory began with the selection of the excavation area. This was located in the new pipeline corridor 40 metres from the BTC and SCP pipeline corridor. The length of the excavation area was 32 meters and its width was 4 meters. A total of eight 4x4m units were laid. The units were numbered in the east-west direction, i.e. in the direction of the pipeline stretch, and excavations were planned in the shape of chess (Photo 1). Initially, the upper suitable layer of the soil with the 20cm thickness was scraped and taken off and piled on the edge of the excavation area. Though sowing work had been carried out there for many years, numerous ceramics samples remained on the surface, which indicated the richness of the settlement's occupation layer. A 108-metre excavation stripe ended up being Part of the sowing area. Most of the materials found above ground were fragments of medieval vessels. A great number of ceramics samples were discovered within the 20cm soil layer that was taken off.

During the excavations it was ascertained that the Poylu I settlement consists of two layers and that the thickness of the occupation layer is 1.2m. The observations revealed that the tangible cultural remains of the upper stratum of the 25cm-thick occupation layer pile is not rich. Certainly, this was due to the fact that this soil's upper layer had been used for sowing for many years. The cross-section of the occupation layer that is rich with coal, ash strata, fragments of pottery vessels, animal and bird bones starts from 30cm and continues till the depth of 1.2m.

The excavated depth of the units set up in the site were as follows:

Unit 1 depth - 120cm

Unit 2 depth - 120cm

Unit 3 depth - 120cm

Unit 4 depth - 120cm

Unit 5 depth – 120cm

Unit 6 depth - 80cm

Unit 7 depth - 60cm

Unit 8 - no excavations carried out

Starting from a depth of 40cm, ceramics fragments and pieces of stone-made tools and animal bones began to be discovered.

A line of small and medium-sized river rocks was discovered at the depth of 60cm below the surface toward the eastern walls of unit 1. The line covered an area of 70x60cm (Photo 7). The line was 1.3m away from the northern wall and 2m away from the southern wall.

Another concentration of stones was revealed near the unit's centre at the same depth. This block was comprised of average size river rocks, pieces of pottery vessels and animal bones (Photo 8). Its coordinates are as follows:

north-east – diameter = 2.3m, south-west – diameter = 1.35m

south-east – diameter = 2.2m, north-west – diameter = 1.2m.

The diameter of the area occupied by this concentration was 90cm.

A small hearth site emerged at the same depth, 30cm to the north of this concentration (No.1). The hearth was full of burnt clay inside and its surroundings were encompassed by burnt soil. Its diameter equalled 60cm (Photo 9).

In unit 2, an oblong line of small river stones was revealed at the 40cm depth under the ground adjacent to the western wall of the unit. The line stretched in the north-eastern-

southwestern direction. Its length equalled 1.1m and width equalled 50cm. It was located 1.2m away from the northern wall (Photo 10).

Unit 3. The line that was revealed at the 40cm depth under the ground in unit 2, stretching in the south-western direction, crossed into the territory of the unit 3 and stretched until 40cm remained to the south-western wall of the unit (Photo 11).

In unit 5, pieces of fired brick were recorded at the 40cm depth under the ground. In units 1 and 2, numerous fragments of large red household jugs emerged at the 80cm depth under the ground. Though no remains of edifices were reported in other units, a number of pottery vessels and stone-made tool fragments were discovered. Since water came out starting at the depth of 60-80cm as a result of the irrigation of the surrounding sowing areas in units 6 and 7, conducting excavations at lower depths was unfeasible. Archaeological excavations were not carried out altogether in unit 8 due to its complete inundation.

It is noteworthy that after a small number of medieval ceramics items were discovered in the upper layers of the excavation area, numerous black and grey-polished vessel fragments dating back to the late Bronze Age-early Iron Age began to be found in the lower layers, along with those discovered at the 60-70cm depth dating back to the late Eneolithic Age.

Thus, the archaeological excavations carried out at the Poylu I settlement show that this is a multi-layer monument (of the Eneolithic Age-late Bronze Age-Middle Ages). The obtained tangible

cultural remains prove that life existed there over a long period of history. Unfortunately, this monument has not been studied comprehensively. The archaeological excavations were carried out until raw soil was accessed only in units 1-5 (1.2m). Drilling reached 80cm in unit 6, 60cm in unit 7; excavation work was not carried out in unit 8.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

Ceramics:

The ceramics items discovered in the excavation area are the same as the Khojakhan, Aghili dere and Boyuk Kasik materials in terms of their shape and content. These samples can be traced back to the 4th and 2nd-1st millennia B.C. based on their typological features.

Pottery samples were encountered among the materials found above the ground. These samples, which mainly date back to the Middle Ages, include rims, bases and body sherds of clay vessels. Though the clay in pottery vessels obtained during the excavations contained sand and at times gravel, well-polished dishes comprised of pure clay were encountered as well. The dishes were made both on wheels and manually. The discovered ceramics samples mostly included those of pink, red, coffee-coloured, orange and grey colours.

The samples obtained at the excavation area are excellent and are of a great variety. They are parts of clay vessels of the pitcher, jug, "kheyra", plate, bowl, tray, and salt shaker types. Their fragments were revealed.

Mostly ***pitchers and jugs*** were discovered in the excavation area. As a rule, their bottoms were flat (Photo 12-1), the rims were low and broad (Photo 2, 1-2; 3.2-3; 15-17) or narrow (Photos 18-20): they cross over to the body or the shoulder, and their rims are broad and sometimes narrow or are in a circular shape or one open to the side (Photo 4.2-3; 21). Their bodies are inflated (Photos 5.3; 22), conic (Photos 3.1; 5.4; 23) or pear-shaped (Photo 24). Rugged, furrow or tiled patterns (Photos 25, 19 and 26 respectively) are sometimes found on jugs and pitchers. One of the discovered fragments is Part of a large pitcher's rim. The latter is sharply folded to the side. It directly crosses over to the inflated body. The vessel's body is encircled under the rim by a thin pointed line. It has thick walls. Its clay is pure. Its colour is pink. The thickness of the wall is 1cm (Photo 27). Another fragment is Part of an average size pitcher rim with thick walls. Its low and broad rim gradually crosses over to the shoulder. The rim somewhat expands and opens slightly to the side. It has bordered edges. Its clay is pure. It was made manually. Its clay is deep-pink and the surface colour is coffee-coloured. The surface is engobed on both sides in light pink colour. The height of the rim is 2.5cm and the thickness of the wall is 0.8cm (Photo 28). Another fragment is Part of a broad rim of a large pitcher-like dish. The rim has a bordered edge. It crosses over directly to the conic body. The clay contains a lot of gravelly sand mixture. It was made manually. It has thick walls (1.3cm). Its colour is dark orange. It was engobed on top in whitish colour (Photo 29). The jug fragments found in the excavation area belong to large household jugs. They have broad rims. As a rule, their rims are folded to the side. They directly cross over to longish or inflated bodies. The jugs have thick walls (Photos 2-3). One of the obtained fragments is Part of a large body of a household pitcher. Its body is longish. It has a broad rim, which is folded to the side. The rim edge is flat. It crosses over directly to the body. Sand is mixed to the clay. It was made using a pottery wheel. Its colour is deep-pink. There is a fissure between the rim and the body. It has thick walls (1cm) (Photo 30). The second artefact is comprised of restored fragments of a large, broad rim of a household pitcher. The rim is folded to the side. Its edge is flat. The low and broad rim gradually crosses over to the shoulder. It belongs to a vessel with an inflated body. It has thick walls. Its clay is pure. It was made manually. Its colour is red. Yellowish engobing traces remained over it. The rim width is 3.5cm, the rim diameter is 50cm and the thickness of the wall is 1.2cm (Photo 31). The third fragment is Rim of a large household pitcher.

The vessel has a wide rim. The rim is folded to the side. The rim edge is flat. The rim directly crosses over to the longish body. It was made manually. Its clay contains fine sand. Its colour is orange. Its rim is 5.5cm thick and the thickness of the wall is 1cm (Photo 32). In the course of the excavations a small “**dopu**”-type vessel’s fragments were encountered as well. One of them is Part of a small dopu-type vessel’s body. It is pear-shaped. Its rim is folded to the side. It crosses over directly to the body. The rim edge is torn off. It has thin walls. It was made manually. Its clay is pure. It was engobed on top in yellowish colour. Its walls are 0.5cm thick (Photo 24).

“**Kheyra**” and **plates** were among the most commonly discovered items in the excavation area. They differ from each other in size as a “kheyra” is slightly bigger. The edges of their broad rims are flat or round. Their rims are sometimes obliquely inclined inside and have edges toward the external part. Their sides are low or their rims directly cross over to the body. The bodies narrow down toward the bottom. The bottoms are wide and flat or slightly oval-shaped. Their walls are usually thick. One of the obtained fragments is Part of a vessel resembling a small, shallow plate. The bottom is wide and oval-shaped. Its sides rise upward slightly, inclining inward. Its clay contains sand. The colour is dark-orange. The internal part is engobed in white colour. The wall is 0.7cm thick (Photo 33). The second characteristic fragment is Part of a “kheyra” rim. Its edges are bordered and uneven. It has thick walls. The clay is pure. Its colour is light-pink. The wall is 1.4cm thick (Photo 34). A vessel fragment of the **saucer** type was discovered during the excavations as well. It is Part of a small dish resembling a small saucer. Its bottom is wide and oval-shaped. Its side is slightly inclined upward and inward. Its colour is orange. Its surface was glossed after it was dyed in red colour on both sides. Its walls are 0.5cm thick (Photo 35).

Rims, bodies and base fragments of bowl-shaped clay vessels have been encountered. Their broad rims open to the side. The rim edges are wide and flat. In most cases, their rims directly cross over to the body. As a rule, their bodies are conic and narrow downward. Items with biconic or inflated bodies have been encountered as well. Their bottoms are narrow and flat. Their walls are usually thick (Photo 2.3). One of the discovered items is Part of an average size bowl-type vessel’s body. It belongs to a bulgy dish. Its bottom is narrow and flat. The body begins to narrow down after expanding upward from the bottom. The part linking the body to the bottom from the outside has fissures. It has thick walls. The clay contains fine sand. It is of cinnamon colour. The wall is 1cm thick (Photo 37). The second item is Part of a small bowl-type vessel’s rim. The rim edge is wide and flat, and its middle has some fissures. It crosses over directly to the conic body. Its clay is mixed with gravelly sand. It was made manually. It has thick walls. It is of pink colour. The rim edge is 1.5cm wide and the wall is 0.8cm thick (Photo 38). Another find is an item that belongs to a small dish. It is presumed to be a **piyale**. This is Part of a bowl or piyale-type vessel’s body. Its bottom is oval-shaped. It expands upward on the side. Its rim is inclined inward. It is of pink colour. Its clay is pure. Its surface is engobed in cream colour. It was made on a pottery wheel. It is 4cm high and the walls are 0.7cm thick (Photo 36).

Trays are among pottery vessels that were discovered the most during the excavations. The edges of their broad rims were round or flat and inclined inward. In most cases, their rims cross over to the bottom part directly. Sometimes they have low and vertically rising sides. Their bottoms are broad and flat and at times somewhat oval-shaped. They are often engobed on top in whitish and yellowish colours. The walls of the trays were thick, with their thickness ranging between 1 and 1.3cm. However, sometimes relatively thin walls were encountered. One of the fragments pertaining to trays is Part of a large tray’s rim. It has bordered edges. It has thick walls. The clay contains sand. It is of pink colour. The walls are 1.2cm thick (Photo 39). The second fragment belonged to a dish of a small tray’s type and was Part of its body. Its bottom is wide and oval-shaped. Its edges were round, inclining inward. Its clay is pure. It is of pink colour. Its walls are 0.7cm thick (Photo 40). The third fragment is Part of a body of a small tray-type dish. Its bottom is wide and flat. Its edges were round and slightly folded inward. The clay contains fine sand. It was made manually. It is of red colour. It was engobed in whitish colour in the bottom. Its walls are 0.8cm thick (Photo 41).

Small vessels of the salt shaker type were discovered during the excavations as well. Their broad rims are inclined inward. The rim edges are round. Their sides rise vertically. The bottoms are wide, flat or oval-shaped. One of the obtained fragments is slightly different and has a longish and oval-shaped body. Its bottom is wide and flat. Their sides rise vertically. It has thick walls. The clay contains fine sand. It is of light-pink colour. The top of the item was engobed in whitish colour. The length of the undamaged part is 4.5cm, its width is 2.5cm and height is 2.2cm, while a side is 1cm high, and the bottom is 1.3cm thick (Photo 42). The second find is Rim of a small dish of the salt shaker type. Though the rim edge is round, it is somewhat uneven. It crosses over directly to the body. It has thick walls. The clay contains fine sand. It is of light cream colour (Photo 43).

Fragments of vessel lids were encountered during the excavations as well. The lids were wide and flat and their tops were sometimes slightly protuberant. Their edges were round or flat and bordered. They had thick walls. One of the obtained fragments is Part of a vessel lid. It is wide and flat. Its edges are even. It has thick walls. The clay is mixed with sand. Its clay is grey and the surface is pink. The width of the rim edge is 1.5cm and the walls are 1.3cm thick (Photo 44). The second fragment is Part of a vessel lid. It is wide and flat. It has bordered edges. The flat item is inclined to the side and then rounds up. It was made manually. It has thick walls. The clay contains sand. It has a pink colour. Its walls are 1cm thick (Photo 45). Another fragment is Part of a roughly made lid body. It is disk-shaped. Its bottom is flat, while its top is somewhat protuberant and uneven. Its clay contains sand. It has bordered edges. It is of deep-pink colour. It is covered all over by incrustation. Its walls are 1cm thick (Photo 46).

A number of handle fragments were obtained in the excavation. In their incisions, the handles are ribbon-like, round an oval-shaped. A handle that is quadrangular in the incision was encountered once. The discovered handles were attached to the vessels vertically (pictures 6; 47-49).

3.1 SUMMARY OF TYPES AND NUMBER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

The archaeological finds discovered at the settlement could be attributed to the following types:

working tools: these include remains of grind stones (photos 51-52) and anvils (Photos 50, 53), scrapers and cutting tools made of obsidian (pictures 54-55), as well as spindle whorls shaped as small wheels, planed and made from pottery vessel bodies, used in weaving (Photos 21; 56-57).

household items: these include clay vessels (Photos 12-49)

weapons: no such items were discovered

ornaments: no such items were discovered.

The domestic items were used in the household, the kitchen, and in farming. These primarily include clay vessels. Clay vessels were discovered in fragments in all units of the excavation area and at all depths. Clay vessels differ in terms of their purpose and functions of use. These include household pots, pitchers, bowls, "dopu", "kheyra", plates, salt shakers, clay vessels resembling bowls, trays, and vessel lids (Photos 12-49). The clay vessels were made manually and using a pottery wheel and contain pure clay or one mixed with sand and gravel. These items were mostly fired under stable fire temperature and very rarely under unstable temperature. Some of them were engobed on top in whitish or yellowish colours. Household pots and pitchers have thick walls. The vessels were sometimes decorated on top with scratching, rugged patterns and fissures.

4 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

4.1 PERIOD AND CHRONOLOGY

The identification of the chronological range of the Poylu I settlement dating back to the Eneolithic and Bronze Ages is based on stratigraphical observations and comparative analysis of the obtained tangible cultural samples.

Poylu I was a rural settlement of the Eneolithic and Bronze Ages and it has retained samples reflecting high cultural and economic development. The fact that the settlement's occupation layer contained multiple strata proves that habitation continued in this area for many centuries with some interruptions. The affiliation of clay samples with the Leylatepe and Khojali-Gadabay archaeological culture is grounds for making more accurate conclusions about the monument's chronology. Nevertheless, changes in this chronological range resulting from further researches are not ruled out.

Features of highly developed Bronze Age craftsmanship are traced in the tangible cultural samples discovered in the settlement. Undoubtedly, not all of the tangible cultural samples found during the excavations and made very delicately were made locally and some were delivered from the nearby developed regions through an exchange of goods.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

The archaeological excavations conducted on the trench for the future pipeline were designated for rescue purposes.

The production remains, pottery vessel fragments found in hearths and tandir ovens, stone items and tools, and bronze bracelets, revealed on the occupation layer slope, are attributed to the 4th-1st millennia B.C. based on the typological and analytical methods. Evidently, there was a rural settlement there in the mentioned periods.

Habitation discontinued in the settlement for some reason. Archaeological excavations to be carried out in the future in different parts of the settlement may foster comprehensive archaeological facts in this regard.

6 INVENTORY

No.	Type	Description	Location
1	Rim	A rim part of a plate-like vessel. It has thick walls. Its bottom is wide and flat. The rim edge is rounded off. The clay is mixed with sand. The colour is pink. The bottom is engobed in white colour.	Unit 1 d.: 20-40cm
2	Rim	Part of a vessel rim. Its bordered mouth is even in the inward direction and round toward the external part. It belongs to a vessel with thick walls. Sand was mixed to the clay composition. The clay is grey and the surface is pink.	
3	lid	Part of a vessel lid. It is wide and flat. The edges are even. It has thick walls. Sand was mixed to the clay composition. The clay is grey and the surface is pink.	
4	body	Part of an average size vessel's body with thin walls. The clay composition is pure. It was made on a pottery wheel. The colour is pale-pink.	
5	Tray	Part of the body of a vessel similar to a tray. The bottom is wide and oval-shaped. Its rim rises upward slightly. Sand was mixed to the clay. It has thick walls. It is of cream colour.	
6	Rim	Part of an average size vessel's rim. Its wide rim is folded to the side. It has thick walls. Sand was mixed to the clay. Its colour is light pink.	
7	rim	Part of a small vessel's rim. The rim is narrow. It has a bordered rim edge. The clay composition is pure. Pottery wheel traces are clearly seen over it. It has thin walls. The colour is grey. It was engobed on top in light grey colour.	
8	Rim	Part of a large plate's rim. It has bordered edges. It has thick walls. The clay contains sand. Its colour is pink.	
9	Base	Part of the bottom of a small plate similar to a jug. The bottom is wide and flat. The body expands upward. The clay composition is pure. The high-quality item was made on a pottery wheel. The colour is deep-pink.	
10	Rim	Part of a "kheyra" rim. The edges were bordered, inclining inward and round-shaped outward. The clay contains sand. It has thick walls. Its colour is pink.	
11	body	Part of a vessel body with thin walls. The top of the item is decorated with a rugged stripe. The clay composition is pure. The colour is deep-pink.	
12	cutting tool	Part of a cutting tool made of black obsidian. It is three-pointed. It has barbed edges.	
13	Rim	Part of a "kheyra" rim. The edges are bordered and even. The clay contains sand. It is hand-made. It has thick walls. The clay is grey and the surface is light-pink.	
14		Part of vessel body similar to a tray. The bottom is wide and oval-shaped. Its edge is slightly folded upward and inward. Its clay is mixed with fine sand. It is hand-made. The bottom is light-pink and it is of cream colour inside. Its wall narrows down toward the centre.	
15	Rim	Part of a "kheyra" rim. Its edges are round. It has thick walls. The clay composition contains gravelly sand. Its colour is dark-orange.	
16	body	Part of an average size vessel's body. It is encircled on top horizontally by a pointed stripe. A chiselled, wavy stripe traverses the fringe in the bottom. It is hand-made. The clay composition contains gravelly sand. Its colour is deep-pink. The surface is engobed in light colour. It has thick walls.	
17		Part of a large vessel's body. The clay composition is mixed with fine sand and vegetation. Its colour is light-pink. It is covered with white engobing.	
18	rim	Part of the wide rim of a small vessel similar to a pitcher. Its wide rim is folded to the side. It was made on a pottery wheel. The clay composition contains fine sand. Its colour is grey. Traces of soot are left over it. The rim directly crosses over to the shoulder.	
19	body	Part of a vessel's small pear-shaped body. The rim edge is even, inclining sideways. It has bordered edges. It crosses over straight to the body. A thin scratchy line crosses under the bordering and in the middle of the body. It has thick walls.	
20	rim	Part of a "kheyra" rim. It has bordered edges. It has thick walls. The clay composition contains sand. Its colour is light-pink.	
21	bottom	Part of the bottom of a small vessel similar to a pitcher. The bottom is wide and flat. The body expands upward. It has mixed clay composition. It was made on a pottery wheel. The clay is grey and the surface is light-pink.	
22	body	Part of a small vessel body similar to a tray. The bottom is wide and slightly oval-shaped. Its edges are round and rise upward slightly. The clay contains sand. It is hand-made. The colour is red.	

No.	Type	Description	Location
23	rim	Part of a "kheyra" rim. Its edge is flat and oblique inside, round and bordered outside. The clay contains sand. It is hand-made. The colour is light-pink.	
24		Part of a large household jug's rim. It has a wide rim. The rim is folded to the side. The rim edge is even. The rim is wide and low. It has thick walls. The clay is mixed with sand. The colour is pink.	
25	lid	Part of a vessel lid. It is wide and flat. It has bordered edges. The flat item rounds up after inclining sideways. It is hand-made. It has thick walls. The clay contains sand. The colour is pink.	
26	rim	Rim of a vessel similar to a pitcher. The rim is folded sideways. It has thick walls. The colour is pink.	
27		Part of a vessel rim. The rim edge is bordered and round. The clay contains sand. The colour is light-pink.	
28	rim	Part of an average size vessel's rim. Its rim is folded sideways. The rim edge is round. The rim is wide and low. The colour is light-grey. The rim gradually crosses over to the shoulder. The clay contains sand.	
29	body	Part of a black-polished vessel's body. It has thin walls. The clay contains sand. It is hand-made.	
30	horn	Part of a deer horn. The upper part was cut off evenly.	
31	body	Part of a vessel's body similar to a tray. The bottom is wide and oval-shaped. Its edges slightly rise upward. The clay contains fine sand. The colour is light-pink. It has thick walls.	Unit 3 d: 50-60cm
32		Part of an average size vessel rim. It has a wide rim. Its rim opens up slightly to the side. It has bordered rim edges. The low and wide rim crosses over gradually to the shoulder. It has thick walls. The clay contains sand. The colour is light-pink. It is covered all over with incrustation.	
33		Rim of a large vessel with thick walls. It has a bordered rim. It opens up slightly to the side. The clay is mixed with gravelly sand. The colour is pink. It is Part of a vessel with a wide rim.	Unit 3 d.: 80-90cm
34	rim	Part of a "kheyra" rim. It has bordered edges. The clay is mixed with gravelly sand. It is hand-made. The colour is pink. It has thick walls.	
35	body	Part of the body of an average size vessel similar to a bowl. It belongs to a vessel with an inflated body. Its bottom is narrow and flat. The body expands upward from the bottom, beginning to narrow down afterwards. The external part of the body linked to the bottom is furrow. It has thick walls. The clay contains fine sand. It is of cinnamon colour.	
36	rim	Rim of a large vessel with thick walls. It has a wide rim. Its rim is folded sideways. The edge is round. The rim crosses over directly to the body. Its colour is pink.	
37	body	Part of the body of a vessel similar to a tray. The bottom is wide and oval-shaped. Its edges become thinner, folding upward slightly. The bottom is polished. Its colour is pink.	
38	rim	Rim of a vessel similar to a pitcher. The rim is folded to the side sharply. The rim edge is round. The high-quality item was made on a pottery wheel. Its colour is light-pink. It has thick walls.	
39	body	Part of a small vessel similar to a tray. The bottom is wide and oval-shaped. The round edges incline inward. The clay is pure. Its colour is pink.	
40	rim	Rim of an average size vessel. Its rim opens up to the side. Its edge is round. The low and wide rim gradually crosses over to the shoulder. It has thick walls. Its colour is light-pink.	
41		Rim of a large vessel. It belongs to a vessel with a wide rim. It has thick walls. The clay is pure. Its colour is pink. It has a round, bordered rim. It opens up widely to the side.	
42	rim	Rim of an average size vessel similar to a pitcher. Its low and wide rim crosses over gradually to the shoulder. Its rim opens up slightly to the side. The rim edge narrows down. The clay composition contains gravelly sand. It is coffee-coloured. It has thick walls.	
43	rim	Part of a "kheyra" rim. It has bordered edges. The clay composition is mixed with a lot of gravelly sand. The surface is uneven. It was fired in unstable temperature. It is coffee-coloured.	
44	Spindle whorl	Half of a flat spindle whorl. Its middle section has protuberances and holes. Its edges are somewhat bumpy though it is round. The clay is pure. Its colour is pink. The surface was engobed in whitish colour.	
45	Whetstone	An oblong whetstone made of river stones. Its edges were levelled. It has traces of processing in the bottom.	

No.	Type	Description	Location
46	rim	Rim of a large pitcher. Its rim is sharply folded sideways. It crosses over directly to the inflated body. The vessel's body is encircled by a thin pointed line under the rim. It has thick walls. The clay is pure. Its colour is pink.	
47		Part of the wide rim of a vessel with thick walls. The rim edge is round. It crosses over directly to the body. The clay is pure. Its colour is light-pink.	
48		Rim of a small vessel similar to a tray. Its edges are round, inclining inward slightly. The bottom is wide and flat. The colour is pink. The surface was engobed in whitish colour.	
49	rim	Rim of a small vessel. The narrow rim expands toward the rim. The rim is broken. It was made on a pottery wheel. The colour is red.	
50	Quern	Part of a quern stone made from river rock. The surface is even and its bottom is oval-shaped.	
51	body	Part of a shallow vessel resembling a plate. The bottom is wide and oval-shaped. Its edges rise up slightly, inclining inward. It is hand-made. The clay contains sand. Its colour is deep-pink.	Unit 05 depth: 70-90cm
52	rim	Rim of an average size vessel with thick walls. Its rim is folded sideways. The rim edge is torn off. The clay is mixed with fine sand. Its colour is light-pink.	
53	cutting tool	(Three) parts of cutting tools made of black obsidian. Three-pointed items.	
54	body	Part of a small, shallow vessel similar to a plate. Its bottom is wide and oval-shaped. Its sides rise upward slightly, inclining inward. The clay contains sand. The colour is dark-orange. The internal part is engobed in white colour.	Unit1 depth: 1-1.2cm
55	rim	Part of the wide rim of an average size vessel. Its rim is rounded off to the side. It crosses over directly to the rim. The clay contains fine sand. Its colour is pink. It has thick walls.	
56	rim	Part of a "kheyra" rim. It has bordered edges. It has thick walls. The clay contains gravelly sand. It was fired in unstable temperature. Its colour is dark-orange.	
57	body	Part of the body of a large vessel. Its rim is folded sharply to the side. The rim edge is torn off. It crosses over directly to the pear-shaped body. It has thin walls. The clay contains sand. Its colour is pink.	
58	rim	Rim of a vessel similar to an average size pitcher. It has a wide rim. The rim with circular bordering is folded sideways. The low and wide rim crosses over gradually to the shoulder. It has thick walls. The clay contains fine sand. Its colour is deep-pink.	
59	body	Part of a small vessel similar to a saucer. Its bottom is wide and oval-shaped. Its side inclines upward and inward slightly. Its colour is orange. The surface was polished after being dyed in red on both sides.	
60	body	Part of the body of a small vessel similar to a bowl. It has a wide rim. The rim edge is even. It crosses over directly to the conic body. The body narrows downward. It has thick walls. The clay is mixed with fine sand. Its colour is pink.	
61	rim	Rim of a large "kheyra". It has bordered edges. The clay contains gravelly sand. Its colour is pink. It has thick walls.	
62	rim	Rim of an average size pitcher. Its low and wide rim crosses over gradually to the shoulder. Its rim somewhat expands, opening up slightly to the side. It has bordered edges. Its clay is pure. It is hand-made. The clay is deep-pink and the surface is coffee-coloured. The surface is engobed on both sides in light-pink colour. It has thick walls.	
63	rim	Rim of a large "kheyra". It has bordered edges. The clay contains gravelly sand. Its colour is light-pink.	
64		Part of the body of a small vessel similar to a bowl or a piyale. Its bottom is oval-shaped. Its sand expands upward. Its rim is inclined inward. Its colour is pink. Its clay is pure. The surface is engobed in cream colour. It was made on a pottery wheel.	
65	rim	Part of a "kheyra" rim. It is wide and flat. It has bordered edges. Its colour is light-pink. The surface is engobed in whitish colour.	
66	rim	Rim of a large household jug. It has a wide rim. The rim is folded sharply to the side. Its edges are uneven. It crosses over directly to the body. It was fired in unstable temperature. Its colour is light-pink.	
67	rim	Rim of a large pitcher with thick walls. It has a wide rim. The rim is round and bordered. The low and wide rim crosses over gradually to the shoulder. The clay contains gravelly sand. Its colour is deep-pink.	
68		Rim of an average size pitcher with a wide rim. The rim edge is flat and bordered. The clay composition contains a lot of gravelly sand. It has thick walls. The colour is dark-orange.	

No.	Type	Description	Location
69	rim	Part of a "kheyra" rim. Its rim is round and bordered. The clay contains fine sand. Its colour is light-pink.	
70		Rim of a large jug. It has a wide rim. The rim is folded to the side. The rim edge is flat. It crosses over directly to the body. It has thick walls. The clay contains sand. Its colour is deep-pink. The surface was painted red.	
71	rim	Rim of a small pitcher with thin walls. The low rim crosses over directly to the shoulder. The clay is pure. The rim opens up slightly to the side. It is of high quality. Its colour is light-pink. The surface is engobed in whitish colour. Its wall becomes thicker toward the body.	
72	body	Part of the body of a small vessel similar to a salt shaker. It is oblong and oval-shaped. Its bottom is wide and flat. Its sides rise vertically. It has thick walls. The clay contains fine sand. Its colour is light-pink. The surface is engobed in whitish colour.	
73	spindle whorl	A spindle whorl shaped as a flat little wheel. Its edges are uneven. It has a protuberant hole in the middle. The clay composition is mixed with fine sand. Its colour is pink.	
74	rim	Rim of an average size vessel. It is folded to the side, widening toward the rim. The rim is torn off. The low rim gradually crosses over to the shoulder. It is hand-made. The clay contains fine sand. Its colour is red.	Unit 3 d.: 70-90cm
75	rim	Part of the wide rim of a vessel. The rim is flat and bordered. The clay contains sand. It was fired in unstable temperature. Its colour is pink.	
76		Part of the wide rim of a vessel. The rim is round and bordered. The clay contains gravelly sand. It has thick walls. Its colour is pink.	
77	body	Part of the body of a small vessel similar to a salt shaker. The bottom is oval-shaped. The sides rise up, inclining inward. It has a wide rim. The clay contains fine sand. Its colour is pink. It has thin walls.	
78	rim	Part of the wide rim of a small vessel similar to a salt shaker. Its rim is slightly inclined inward. The clay contains fine sand. Its colour is light-pink.	
79	Whet stone	Half of a narrow, oblong black river stone. It narrows down toward the edge. The item was used as a grindstone.	
80	body	Part of the body of a large household jug. The body is oblong-shaped. It has a wide rim. The rim is folded sideways. The rim edge is flat. It crosses over to the body directly. The clay is mixed with sand. It was made on a pottery wheel. Its colour is deep-pink. There is a fissure between the rim and the body. It has thick walls.	Unit 2 d.: 20-40cm
81		Part of the body of a small vessel similar to a shallow plate. Its bottom is wide and oval-shaped. Its edges rise up slightly, inclining inward. The clay is pure. The colour is light-pink. The surface is engobed in whitish colour. The internal part was polished. It is hand-made.	
82	rim	Rim of an average size vessel with thick walls. It has a wide rim. Its rim opens up to the side. The rim edge is torn off. The low rim crosses over gradually to the shoulder. The colour is light-pink.	Unit 4 d.: 20-40cm
83	lid	Part of the edge of a vessel lid. The edge is bordered and flat. The clay composition is mixed with a lot of gravelly sand. The colour is orange.	
84		Rim of a small vessel similar to a salt shaker. The rim edge is round but is slightly uneven. It crosses over directly to the body. It has thick walls. The clay contains fine sand. It is of light-cream colour.	
85	rim	Rim of an average size vessel. The narrow and low rim crosses over directly to the body. The rim is encircled by two thin parallel furrows. The clay contains fine sand. The clay is grey and the surface is light-pink.	Unit 7 d.: 20-40cm
86	body	Part of the body of a large jug. It has a wide rim. The rim crosses over directly to the body. The rim edge is bordered. The clay is mixed with sand. The colour is light-pink. The surface is completely covered with incrustation.	Unit 2 d.: 50-60cm
87	rim	Part of a "kheyra" rim. Its edges are bordered and uneven. It has thick walls. The clay is pure. The colour is light-pink.	
88		Part of the body of a small vessel similar to a bowl. Its rim is folded to the side. The edges are torn off. The rim crosses over directly to the body. The clay is pure. The colour is grey.	
89	rim	Rim of a small vessel. The narrow rim narrows down further toward the rim. The rim crosses directly to the rim and the rim gradually crosses over to the shoulder. The clay contains sand. The colour is pink. It is hand-made.	Unit 7 d.: 50-60cm
90	Rim	Rim of a small vessel similar to a pitcher. The rim is low and wide. It crosses over gradually to the shoulder. The rim is folded slightly to the side. The rim edge is	Unit 4 d.: 50-60cm

No.	Type	Description	Location
		round. It was made on a pottery wheel. The clay contains fine sand. The colour is light-pink.	
91	rim	Rim of a large vessel with thick walls. It has a wide rim. The rim is bordered to the side. It crosses over directly to the shoulder. The clay contains fine sand. It is of light-cream colour. The rim opens up to the side with an angle.	Unit 2 d.: 70-90cm
92	rim	Part of a "kheyra" rim. The edges are round upward and bordered. The clay composition is mixed with gravelly sand. The colour is dark-orange.	Unit 4 d.: 70-90cm
93	rim	Rim of a large pitcher. It has a wide rim. The rim is folded sideways. It crosses over directly to the shoulder. It has thick walls. The clay is pure. It is hand-made. The colour is light-pink.	Unit 2 d.: 1- 1.2cm
94		Part of the wide rim of a large vessel similar to a pitcher. The rim edge is bordered. It crosses over directly to the conic body. The clay composition is mixed with a lot of gravelly sand. It is hand-made. It has thick walls. The colour is dark-orange. The surface was engobed in whitish colour.	
95	body	Part of the body of a roughly made lid. It is disk-shaped. The bottom is flat and the surface is slightly protuberant and uneven. The clay contains sand. The edges are bordered. The colour is deep-pink. The surface is completely covered with incrustation.	
96		Part of the body of a vessel similar to a tray. Its bottom is wide and oval-shaped to some extent. Its rim is slightly inclined upward and inward. It has thin walls. The clay is pure. Its colour is red. The surface was engobed on both sides in yellowish colour.	
97	rim	Rim of a large pitcher with an inflated body. Its rim is folded sharply to the side. It crosses over directly to the shoulder. It has thick walls. The clay is pure. The colour is light-pink. It is hand-made. The surface was engobed in whitish colour. The rim edge is round.	
98		Part of the wide rim of a large jug. The bordered rim is folded sideways. It crosses over directly to the shoulder. The clay is pure. It has thick walls. It is hand-made. Its colour is red.	
99		Fragments of the wide rim of a large household jug. Its rim is folded sideways. Its edge is flat. The low and wide rim crosses over gradually to the shoulder. It belongs to a vessel with an inflated body. It has thick walls. The clay is pure. It is hand-made. Its colour is red. Traces of yellowish engobing are left over it.	
100		Rim of a large household jug. It has a wide rim. The rim is folded sideways. The rim edge is flat. The rim crosses over directly to the oblong body. It is hand-made. The clay contains fine sand. The colour is orange.	
101	rim	Part of a large "kheyra" rim. It is flat-shaped. It has bordered edges. The colour is pink. The surface is covered with incrustation.	
102	rim	Rim of a large pitcher. Its rim is folded upward and sideways. It has a wide rim. The rim edge is round. Traces of red paint are left over it.	
103	body	Part of the body of a vessel similar to a tray. Its bottom is wide and oval-shaped. Its edges are slightly inclined upward and inward. It is hand-made. The clay is pure. Its colour is pink.	
104	spindle whorl	Half of a flat and round item made by hewing the edges of a vessel body. The item could be a spindle whorl. The clay is mixed with fine sand. Its colour is pink.	
105	body	Part of the body of a vessel similar to a tray. Its bottom is wide and slightly oval-shaped. Its edges rise upward slightly. It has thick walls. The clay is pure. Its colour is pink. It is covered with incrustation.	
106		Part of the body of a vessel similar to a tray. Its bottom is wide and flat. Its edges are slightly inclined upward. The clay composition contains fine sand. Its colour is pink. It has thin walls.	
107	bottom	The bottom of a large vessel. It is narrow and oval-shaped. Its edges were broken intentionally for some purpose. It has thick walls. The clay composition contains fine sand. Its colour is light-pink.	
108	rim	Rim of a small vessel similar to a bowl. The rim edge is wide and flat and it has some fissures in the middle. It crosses over directly to the conic body. The clay is mixed with gravelly sand. It is hand-made. It has thick walls. Its colour is pink.	Unit 8 d.: 20-40cm
109	bottom	Part of the bottom of a small vessel. Its bottom is wide and flat. Its body widens sideways from the bottom. The clay contains gravelly sand. Its colour is light-orange. It is hand-made.	
110	rim	Rim of a small vessel. It has a wide rim. The rim opens up sideways. There is a thin fissure over the rim edge. The low and wide rim crosses over gradually to the shoulder. The clay contains fine sand. Its colour is red. There are traces of soot left on the surface.	Unit 2 d: 20-40cm

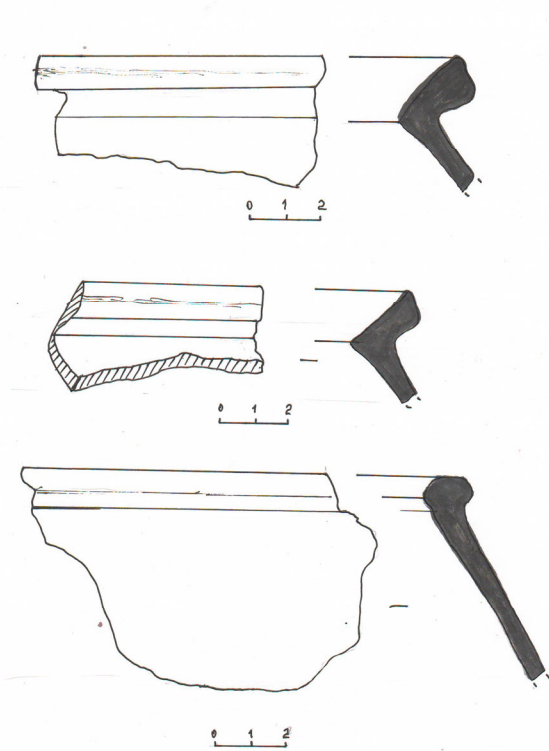
No.	Type	Description	Location
111	handle	Part of the handle of an average size vessel. It is flat and ribbon-like in the incision. The clay composition is mixed with fine gravelly sand. Its colour is orange.	
112	bottom	Part of the bottom of an average size vessel similar to a pitcher. The bottom is flat and wide. The body widens to the side, rising upward. It has thick walls. The clay is pure. It was made on a pottery wheel. Its colour is light-pink.	
113	rim	Rim of a small vessel similar to a pitcher. It has a wide rim. The rim is folded sharply to the side. The rim edge is round. The rim crosses over directly to the shoulder. It was made on a pottery wheel. The clay is mixed with fine gravelly sand. Its colour is light-grey or light-pink. It has thick walls.	
114	handle	Part of the handle of a small vessel. It is round in the incision but semi-circular-shaped. The clay is mixed with sand. It is of light pea-green colour.	
115	bottom	Part of the bottom of a small vessel. The bottom is flat. The body widens sideways and upward from the bottom. The clay contains fine sand. The surface is red outside and it is of pea-green colour inside. The internal part was engobed in light pea-green colour.	
116	body	Part of the body of a vessel similar to a tray. Its bottom is wide and oval-shaped. Its edges are round, inclining inward slightly. The clay is pure. It was made on a pottery wheel. Its colour is pink.	Unit 3 d: 40-80cm
117	handle	Part of the handle of a small vessel. It is protuberant and ribbon-like in the incision. It is attached to the vessel vertically. The clay contains fine sand. The vessel is hand-made. It has thin walls. It is pink inside and is of light pea-green colour on the surface.	
118	body	Part of the body of a small vessel similar to a tray. Its bottom is wide and flat. Its round edges are slightly inclined upward and inward. The clay contains fine sand. Its surface is red outside and orange inside. Its internal part is painted red.	Unit 2 d: 0.5-1.2cm
119	body	Part of the body of a small vessel similar to a "dopu". It is pear-shaped. Its rim is folded sideways. It crosses over directly to the body. The rim edge is torn off. It has thin walls. It is hand-made. The clay is pure. The surface was engobed in yellowish colour.	
120		Part of the body of a small vessel similar to a tray. Its bottom is wide and flat. Its round edges are folded slightly inward. The clay composition contains fine sand. It is hand-made. The colour is red. The bottom was engobed in whitish colour.	
121	rim	Rim of a small vessel similar to a pitcher. Its rim is folded slightly to the side. The wide and low rim crosses over gradually to the shoulder. It was made roughly. The clay composition is mixed with a lot of sand. The colour is pink. It has thick walls.	
122	Spindle whorl	Part of a round-shaped item made by hewing from a pottery vessel body. The spot of a protuberant hole is seen in the centre. The clay is pure. Its colour is light-pink on top and pink in the bottom.	
123	Scraper	Scraper of transparent black obsidian fragment. One of the sides is even and the other one is protuberant. Its edges are sharp.	
124	cutting tool	A cutting tool made from transparent black obsidian. It is three-pointed. There is a hollow for the thumb over it.	
125	bottom	Part of the bottom of a large vessel. The bottom is wide and flat. The body widens upward. It has thick walls. The clay contains fine sand. The colour is red. The surface was engobed in yellowish colour.	
126	handle	Part of the handle of a large vessel. It is quadrangular in the incision. The clay is pure. Its colour is deep-pink.	Unit 4 d: 50-60cm
127	rim	Part of a "kheyra" rim. It has bordered edges. The clay composition contains gravelly sand. Its colour is pink.	
128	bottom	Part of the bottom of an average size vessel. The bottom is thick, wide and flat. The body widens to the side and upward from the bottom. The vessel was made on a pottery wheel. The clay is pure. Its colour is pink. The surface was engobed in yellowish colour.	Unit 4 d: 70-90cm
129	handle	Part of the handle of an average size vessel. It is ribbon-like in the incision. It has a fissure in the middle throughout the handle. It belongs to a vessel with a narrow rim. The vessel's rim is attached to the body. The clay is pure. It is of reddish-pink colour. It was engobed on top in pale-pink colour.	Handle
130	grind stone	Half of an oblong-shaped grind stone made of a porous river stone. Its sides were flattened during processing.	

7 APPENDICES

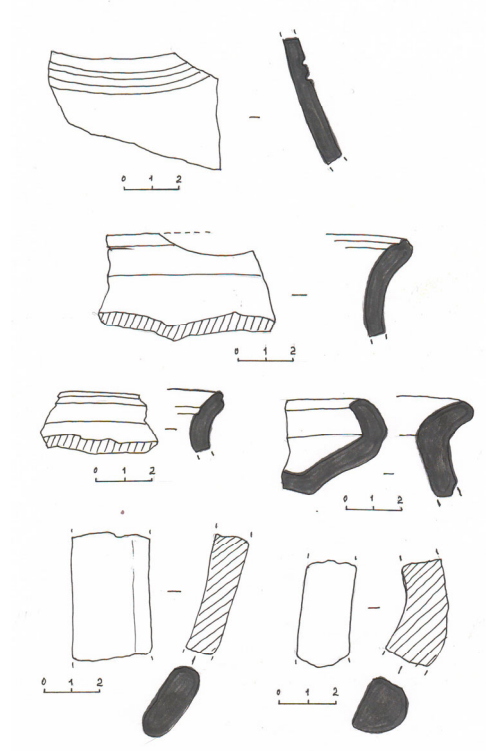
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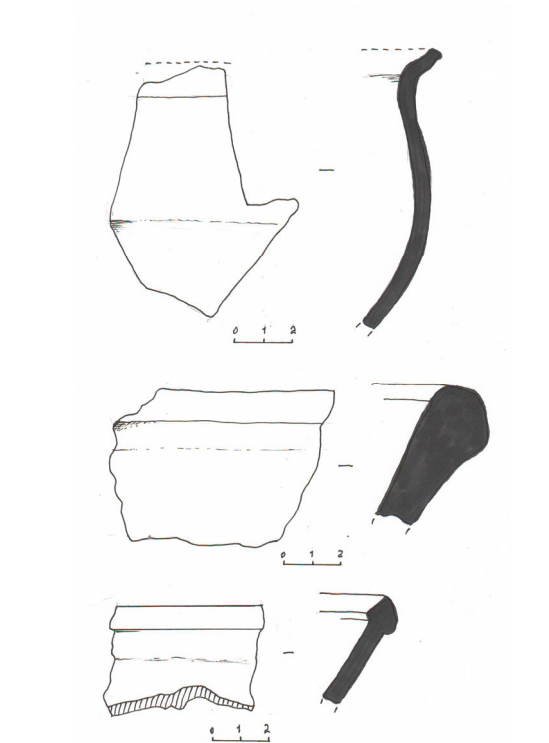
7.2 ILLUSTRATIONS



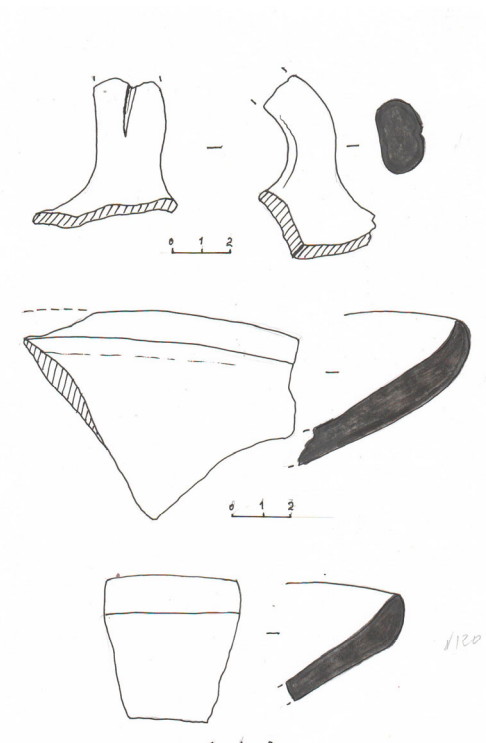
Picture 2. 1.2 – fragments of vessel with wide and low rim; pottery bowl



Picture 3. Fragments of pitcher and jug rims.



Picture 4. 1 - vessel with conic body; 2.3 – fragments of vessel with wide rim.



Picture 5. 1 Ribbon shaped handle. 2 Oval shaped handle of vessel. Vessel sherd with inflated body. Vessel sherd with conic body.

7.3 PHOTOS



Photo 7. River stone line. Unit 1, view to southeast.



Photo 8. River stone concentration. Unit 1, view to west.



Photo 9. Hearth No.1. Unit 1, view to north.



Photo 10. River stone line. Unit 2, view to east.



Photo 11. River stone line. Unit 3, view to southeast.



Photo 12. Flat bottom pitcher, Inv 9.



Photo 13. Flat bottom pitcher, Inv 21.



Photo 14. Flat bottom pitcher, Inv 112.



Photo 15. Pitcher rim. Inv 28.



Photo 16. Pitcher rim. Inv 90.



Photo 17. Pitcher rim. Inv 71.



Photo 18. Vessel with narrow rim. Inv 7.



Photo 19. Vessel with narrow rim. Inv 85.



Photo 20. Vessel with narrow rim. Inv 89.



Photo 21. Rims of pottery vessels; spindle whorl.



Photo 22. Pitcher with inflated body



Photo 23. Pitcher with conic body



Photo 24. "Dopu" with pear-shaped body.



Photo 25. Vessel with rugged surface. Inv 11.



Photo 26. Vessel with pointed, wavy patterns on surface. Inv 16.



Photo 27. Pitcher rim. Inv 46



Photo 28. Pitcher rim. Inv 62



Photo 29. Pitcher rim. Inv 94.



Photo 30. Body and rim of jugs. Inv 80.



Photo 31. Rim of jug. Inv 100.



Photo 32. Rim of jug. Inv 99.



Photo 33. Fragment of plate. Inv 54.



Photo 34. Fragment of kheyra. Inv 87.



Photo 35. Fragment of vessel similar to saucer. Inv 59.



Photo 36. Fragment of vessel similar to piyale. Inv 64.



Photo 37. Vessel similar to bowl. Inv 35.



Photo 38. Vessel similar to bowl. Inv 108.



Photo 39. Tray fragment. Inv 8.



Photo 40. Tray fragment. Inv 39.



Photo 41. Tray fragment. Inv 120.



Photo 42. Salt shaker fragment. Inv 72.



Photo 43. Salt shaker fragment. Inv 84.



Photo 44. Lid fragment. Inv 3.



Photo 45. Lid fragment. Inv 25.



Photo 45. Lid fragment. Inv 95.



Photo 47 Ribbon-like handle in incision. Inv 111.



Photo 48 Oval handle in incision. Inv 117.



Photo 49. Quadrangular handle in incision. Inv 126.



Photo 50. Quern stone. Inv 50.



Photo 51 Utilised stone. Inv 128.



Photo 52. Whetstone. Inv 79.



Photo 53. Whetstone. Inv 45.



Photo 54. Obsidian cutting tools. Inv 53.



Photo 55. Obsidian scraper. Inv 123.



Photo 56. Spindle whorl. Inv 44.



Photo 56. Spindle whorl. Inv 73.



Photo 58. Deer horn, Inv 30.