

Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences
Archaeology and Ethnography Institute

COMPREHENSIVE SCIENTIFIC REPORT

**Excavations in Tovuzçay II necropolis at KP 358.2 SCPX
pipeline**

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1 SUMMARY

The Tovuzchay II necropolis is located on a high bank of the left of the Tovuzchay river in the territory of the Bozalganly village of the Tovuz district.

In 2004-2005, archaeological excavations were carried out in the nearby Tovuzchay I necropolis during construction of the BTC and SCP pipelines. A total of 89 graves dating to the late Bronze Age-early Iron Age (the second half of the 2nd millennium-early 1st millennium BC) were excavated in the area. Materials, including pottery, metal, domestic items, ornaments, weapons, beads of different materials were found in these graves, which are attributed to the Khojaly-Gadabay archaeological culture.

A further cemetery was discovered during the SCPX pipeline in 2014 on the Tovuzchay bank. These graves formed a comprehensive necropolis. Therefore, this area was called the Tovuzchay II necropolis. The distance between this burial site and the Tovuzchay I necropolis is about 200-250m with Tovuzchay II to the south on the same terrace above the river.

The archaeological activities in Tovuzchay II were conducted in 2014-2018 (in four stages), in accordance with the pipeline construction program. A total of 135 graves and places of worship were recorded in the necropolis area. Most of the graves had stone covers and only a few were soil graves. An abundance of artefacts inherent to the late Bronze Age-early Iron Age (the second half of the 2nd millennium-first half of the 1st millennium BC) were obtained from the graves. Three radiocarbon dates from the graves gave calibrated results of 980-830 or 992-989 calBC; 895-798calBC and 2,473-2,299 calBC.

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2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SITE

The Tovuzchay necropolis was discovered during laying of the BTC pipeline. Archaeologists were informed about the necropolis by the pipeline builders in May 2004. Several ceramic vessels located in the somewhat upper layers were damaged during the removal of the upper layer of soil in the area. An examination of the area conducted by archaeologists led to a conclusion that this territory was an ancient cemetery [1, p. 7]. A total of 89 burial monuments were dug intermittently in the Tovuzchay necropolis during the excavations carried out in 2004-2005 [1].

During the SCPX construction Tovuzchay was initially recorded as a zone of identified archaeological risk and excavations were further planned in the area. The burial site, located approximately 200-250m south of the Tovuzchay I necropolis was called the Tovuzchay II necropolis (Photo 1). Some signs of burials were clearly seen above the ground indicating some of the graves. The upper stone line-ups seen upon the graves on the surface made it clear that a necropolis was definitely located in the area.

2.2 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The Tovuzchay II necropolis is located between the Bozalganli and Alimardanli villages of Tovuz district on the high left-hand bank of the Tovuz river valley [2, p. 35]. Valleys descending to the Tovuz riverbed divide the territory into numerous areas. The necropolis is located in one of such areas that is comprised of low hills (Photo 1). The vegetative cover of the area is inherent to semi-deserts (wormwood, black thorn, etc).

The Tovuzchay II necropolis is located at the N-4542441.76; N-4542428.444; N-4542441.76 and E-8555730.927; E-8555676.454; E-8555676.454 coordinates at KP 358.250-350 of the SCPX corridor 380m above sea level [3, p. 1].



Photo 1. Tovuzchay II necropolis. View to south.

2.3 TIMING OF THE EXCAVATIONS

An ANSA IoAE archaeological expedition group carried out excavations in the necropolis in four stages, more precisely, from April 16 to July 1 2014 (overseen by Shamil Najafov), on December 9-30, 2016 (overseen by Dmitry Kirichenko), from June 21 to July13 2017 (overseen by Najaf Museyibli and Vagif Asadov) and from February 22 to March 13, 2018 (overseen by Dmitry Kirichenko). The work was done with the participation of the Institute's employees, Anar Aghalarzade, Azad Zeynalov, Farhad Farmanov, Seymur Farmanli and Ahliman Abdurahmanov. David Maynard, Richard Moor, Greg Locard, Tom Genkinson and James Gallison, British archaeologists invited by BP, as well as SCPX Cultural Heritage Site Construction Managers Mahammad Novruzov and Shahin Aliyev, contributed to the excavation work as observers.



Photo 2. Dividing excavation area into units.

3 OUTCOME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

3.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The necropolis area is located on the high left bank of the Tovuz river. This territory is divided into deep valleys descending toward the river (Photo 3). Presumably, there are graves on nearby hills as well. The part of the hill leading toward the river valley has preserved its natural shape and no sowing is underway in this area. Nevertheless, local residents are still engaged in sowing work in territories located somewhat from this area. Mainly field plants, such as wormwood, black thorn and thyme, grow in the area. The sparse vegetation cover makes this territory suitable for pastures used to graze sheep and goats. The soil cover of the Tovuzchay II necropolis area contains gravel and clay. Uninterrupted sand layers supersede gravelly soil in some areas. Such layers were clearly visible while the graves were being excavated as well.



Photo 3. Airspace view of Tovuzchay I and II necropolis areas.

Two excavation areas were designated in the Tovuzchay II necropolis area throughout the SCPX corridor during Stage 1 of the excavation work (April 16, 2014 to July 1, 2014). The first excavation area was located on high hills close to the river and at the starting point of the hills descending toward the river. The second excavation area was located west of that territory in areas used by the local population for sowing crops.

Excavation areas No.1 and No.2 lay at an obtuse angle to each other. An irrigation trench dug with the use of machinery was located in between. Exploratory excavations in this area produced no results. Initially, 34 units, including 17 in each of the excavation areas, were selected (Photo 2). Total length of the excavated territory, which was divided into units sized 4x4m [3], equalled 136m. A layer of soil 5-10cm thick was scraped and removed in the first excavation area. It was done partly using machines, only in the spots where river rocks were not encountered.

Since the second excavation area was entirely in arable land with no relevant signs encountered above the ground, about 0.20m of soil was scraped and removed. Following these exploratory scraping activities, a significant number of graves were found in excavation area No.1 (Figure 1). Excavation area No.2 contained no burial monuments. Afterwards, the labour force was employed in this area to conduct exploratory excavations using spades. The excavation work was done to the depth of 0.50m-0.80m.

Excavation Area No.1 was initially divided into 17 units. The units, sized 4x4 metres, were further numbered. The numbering was done west to east.

Units were allocated throughout the corridor to be crossed by the pipeline from Unit 1 to 5. Starting with Unit 5, the corridor designated for the excavations was further expanded by 8m. The units that were expanded northward and southward were titled 5A, 5B, 5C, 6A, 6B and 6C accordingly. The numbering continued in compliance with this rule.

The number of units was increased to 67 in the first excavation area during further excavations. The largest number of graves were found in Units B of the first excavation area. These graves were the same in terms of their structure and shape.

A total of 104 graves were excavated during Stage 1 of the excavations [3, p. 2-3].

Stage 2 of the excavation work (December 9-30, 2016) was carried out prior to pipe trench digging due to possible emergence of additional graves and in order to prevent their destruction, since the pipeline in the Tovuzchay necropolis went outside the corridor as a result of its partial sliding. Relevant units were designated for excavations on the basis of GPS coordinates. Six excavation units sized 4x4m were selected for testing purposes. These units were located about 2m from the first excavation area, which was designated during Stage 1 to the left, i.e., in the direction of the pipeline. In accordance with the required standards, the upper soil cover in the units was removed with the use of a JCB excavator. The road was broadened since the exploratory excavation units 5 and 6 ended up partially upon the dirt road by the river valley on the left-hand side. A part of the upper soil cover that was 10-15cm thick was scraped and removed.

Excavation work was done in the exploratory unit 6 to the depth of 1.6m, but no finds or new graves were recorded. Therefore, the excavations were halted and the area backfilled.

The excavations were carried out to the depth of 1.3m after the upper fertile layer of soil in test unit 5 was removed. One pitcher-type vessel's orifice element fragment was found in this unit. This fragment probably pertained to a grave excavated nearby at the same depth.

Graves 97-104 (a total of eight graves), excavated during Stage 2, were found in test units 1, 2, 3 and 4. Four of these lacked human skeletons, while the other four had skeletons inside. The excavations in the mentioned units were conducted to the depth of 1.6m [3, p. 3].

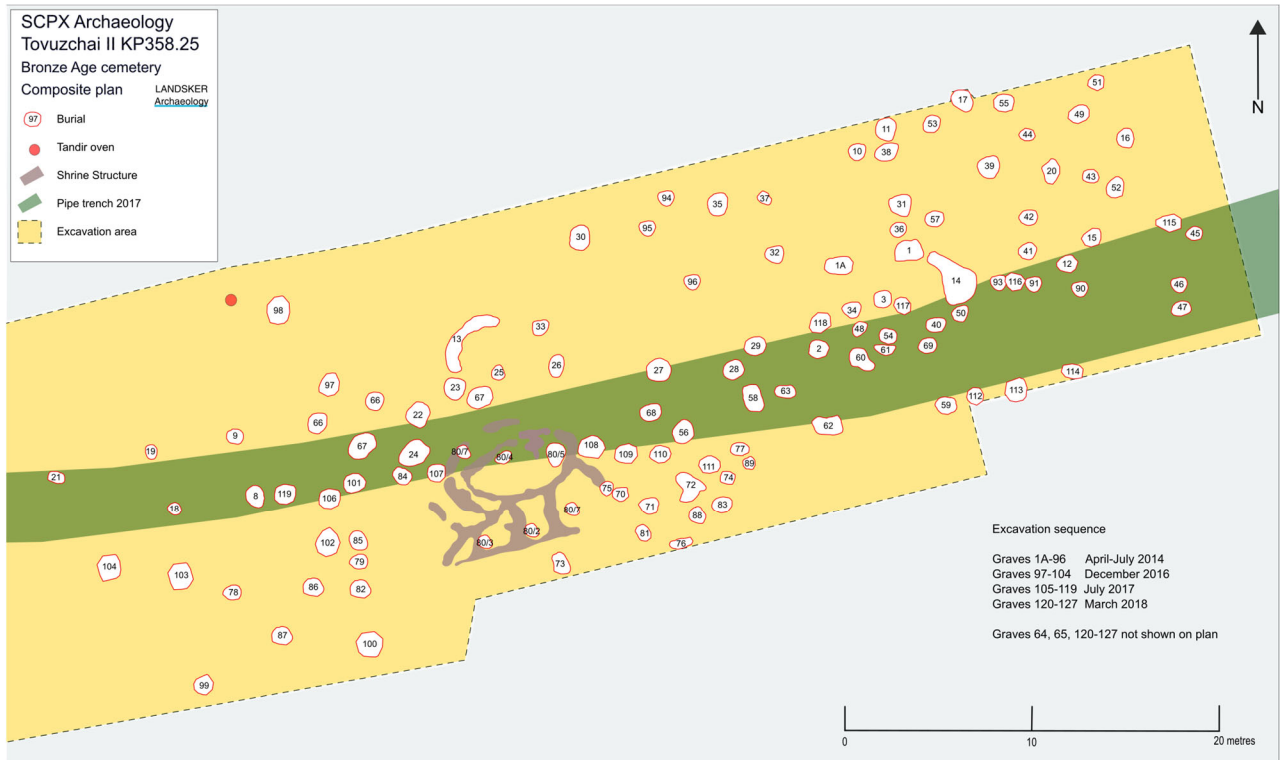


Figure 1. Tovuzchai II composite plan of excavated features.

Stage 3 of the excavations in the necropolis was implemented from June 21, 2017 to July 13, 2017, as the result of a partial change of the SCPX gas pipeline’s direction in this territory. Graves were found again in the necropolis during the construction operations, more precisely, in the course of excavations of a trench for the pipeline. Some of the graves were damaged. Their number was estimated at 12 during a preliminary examination. However, a total of 15 graves (105-19) were spotted on the sides of the pipe trench during excavation (Figure 2, 4).

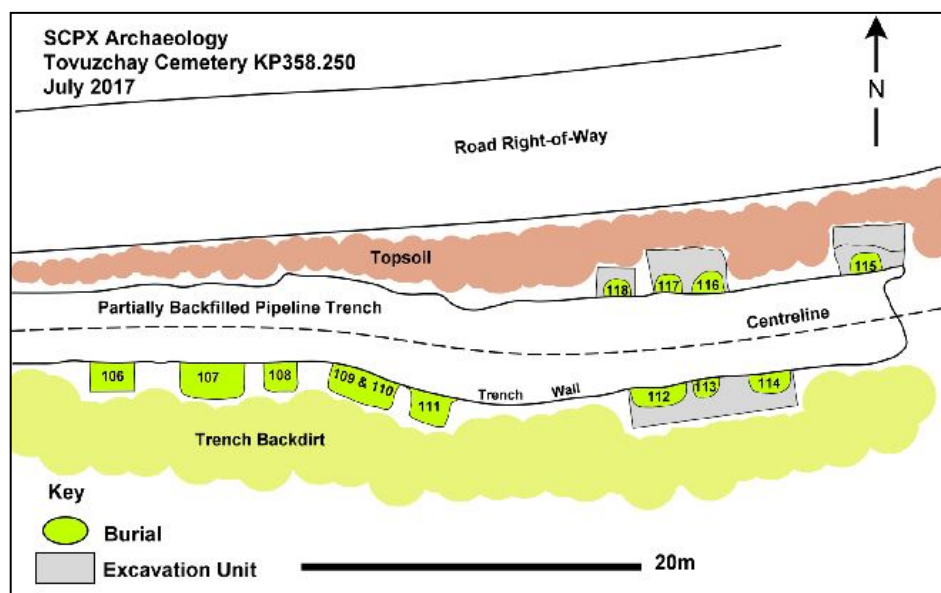


Figure 2. Schematic location of graves excavated during Stage 3.

The fourth stage of the excavations was implemented February 22, 2018 to March 13, 2018. On January 16, 2018, one burial was discovered during digging the pipe trench west of the main

cemetery at KP358.300 of the SCPX corridor. This grave was found at about 1.3 metres below the ground. This area was encircled by a fence in due order. Coordinates were set and a decision was made to conduct archaeological research. A decision was also passed to carry out partial filling of the pipeline in the area of that discovery, to avoid burying the grave and allow safe access for the excavation.

The mentioned grave was located in the territory of the excavated Tovuzchay II necropolis. It was situated 50-80 metres from the main area of graves. Two clay vessel samples and small human bones were clearly seen in this grave on the sides of the pipe trench [3, p. 3-4].

During another examination of the main site conducted on February 14, 2018 it was ascertained that filling work had been carried out in the area erroneously.

On February 20, 2018, a new trench was dug within a distance of 50-80cm from the pipeline buried with the use of machinery entirely around the newly discovered grave. The newly excavated trench was 1.6m wide for safety considerations. This was done to ensure occupational safety for archaeologists and workers inside. The goal was to locate the buried grave. However, seven more graves were found while the new trench was being excavated, which brought the total number of discovered graves to eight (Graves 120-127). These graves are located approximately 80-120cm from the central part of the pipeline. Essentially all of those graves were ruined during the excavations of the new trench. The damage was caused by the use of large machinery.

Archaeological excavations were launched in the area on February 22, 2018 and completed on March 13, 2018. Most of the materials obtained from the graves were damaged during the trench excavations. However, all of these samples were removed and partial conservation was carried out on those items.

4 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF OCCUPATION LAYERS

There is no occupation layer in this area since it served as a necropolis. A total of 135 burial monuments and places of worship were discovered in this territory [3, p. 4] (Figure 1).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

It is worth mentioning that 94 of the 135 graves found in the Tovuzchay II necropolis were covered with rocks, while 26 were soil graves. The remaining 15 graves (105-119) were damaged during trenching, so it was impossible to determine their type (Figure 3).

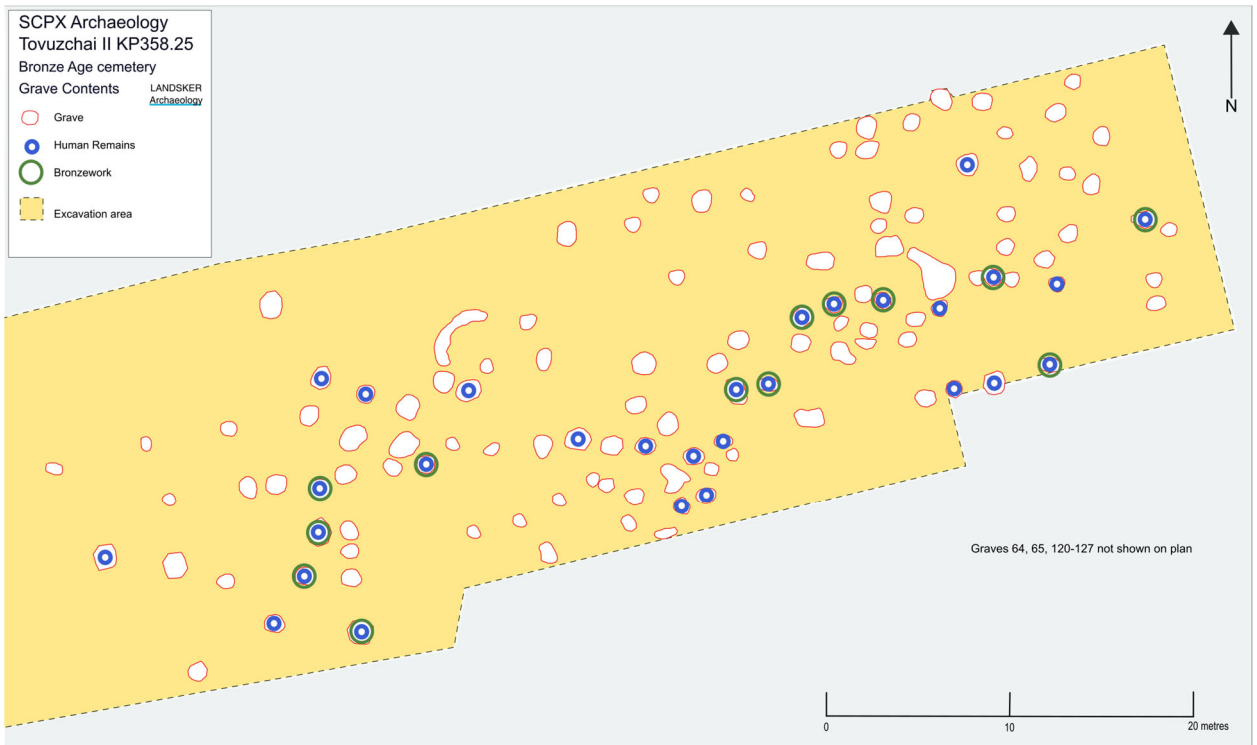


Figure 3. Tovuzchai II grave contents.

Grave 1. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.8" E 045° 39' 40.1"

The grave, which had a stone cover, was discovered at the depth of 0.30m below the ground in the central part of Unit 5C. The cover was accompanied by a two layer stone cover. The latter was comprised of neatly lined up average size river rocks. Artefacts were found in the burial chamber after the stone line-ups were removed. The chamber was 0.80m long and 0.60m wide. The burial equipment included three clay vessels and an iron lance tip (Photo 4). The pipe-shaped part of the lance tip remained intact, while the other parts became rotten under the ground. No skeletons were found inside the grave.



Photo 4. Grave 1, View to east.

Grave 1A. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.9" E 045° 39' 40.1"

The grave was found in Unit 6C. The stone cover over the grave, which was clearly seen on the present-day surface, consisted of a line-up of average size and small river rocks. The burial

chamber was unveiled after the 0.45m thick cover was removed. The chamber, which was sized 0.80x0.60m, stretched in the east-west direction. Four clay vessel samples were found in it. The vessels were semi-dilapidated.

Grave 2. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.6" E 045° 39' 39.8"

The grave was found at the depth of 0.30m below the ground by the south wall of Unit 6B. Its upper stone cover, which was sized 0.70x0.60m, consisted of average size river rocks.

A second line-up of stones was discovered after the 0.20m thick cover was removed. The thickness of that line-up equalled 0.20m as well. The stones were attached to one another by a special sheetrock solution. Sets of paste beads were the only items found inside the burial chamber following the removal of the stones. A total of 12 items were discovered. The beads, which were made by slicing, are of the same size.

Grave 3. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.8" E 045° 39' 40.1"

The grave was found in Unit 5B. The small and clearly visible upper stone cover of the grave had a 0.50x0.40m diameter. The thickness of the stone cover in this grave, which was discovered near the unit is southwest corner, equalled 0.50m. Clay vessels were found in the burial chamber after the stone cover was removed. The burial equipment included an average size pitcher, a jar, a small kheyre and a plate (Photo 5).



Photo 5. Grave 3. View to west.

Grave 4. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.7" E 045° 39' 38.9"

The grave was discovered at the 0.20m depth below the ground at the northeast corner of Unit 13B. The stone cover was comprised of a small number of average size rocks with the diameter of 0.70x0.60m. These stones were placed over two big clay vessels (Photo 6). The kheyre and jar-type vessels (Photo 66) were found in the black coloured soil in the burial chamber that contained slight gravel admixture. This soil allowed identification of the boundaries of the burial chamber very clearly. Both clay vessels were in good condition, which allowed researchers to measure them and produce their images.



Photo 6. Grave 4. View to northwest.

Grave 5. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.6" E 045° 39' 38.9"

The level of extraction of this grave, discovered at the intersection of Units 12A and 12B, was 0.15m below the present-day ground level. The stone cover over the grave, which had a diameter of 0.80x0.90m, consisted of small river rocks. Fragments of only one clay vessel were found in the area after the line-up of stones was removed.

Grave 6. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 51.1" E 045° 39' 39.8"

The stone cover over the grave, which was found at the northwest corner in Unit 6D, was clearly visible from the present-day ground level. Following a slight clean-up, researchers concluded that the stone cover had a diameter of 0.80x0.70m and included an orderly line-up consisting of small river rocks. The depth from the grave's upper stone cover to the burial chamber's bottom equalled 0.55m. Fragments of only two ceramic vessels were found in the burial chamber. Based on these fragments, it was difficult to determine the type of clay vessels they were once part of. The fragments were covered with a thick layer of scale.

Grave 7. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 51.1" E 045° 39' 39.8"

The upper line-up of stones in the grave, discovered at the intersection point of Units 5D and 6C, had a diameter of 1x0.9m. It was clearly visible from the surface. The grave consisted of an orderly line of small stones.

Afterwards, the second line of stones was discovered on the site. A damaged pitcher was also found after the first pile of stones. The pitcher was placed on the ground with its orifice element facing downward.

A thin layer of soil emerged after the pile of stones. Afterwards, another clay vessel was found following the second stone line, which was 0.20m thick.

The mentioned samples were the only burial equipment items found in the grave.

Grave 8. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.5" E 045° 39' 38.6"

The grave, discovered near the south wall of Unit 14B, was located at the depth of 0.20m below the present-day ground level. Since the grave stretched toward the bottom part of the unit's south wall, the latter was expanded by 1x1m. The upper line of stones was 0.25m thick. The diameter of this line equalled 1.1x0.80m.

The second line of stones, found at a rather considerable depth, was sized 0.70x0.80m. Fragments of clay vessels, namely, two kheyres with the same shape and size, as well as a jar-type vessel, were found amid that pile, which was 0.20m thick. A burial chamber was discerned after the removal of the stone line. The burial chamber was sized 1.4x1.5m. Ceramic samples were the only items found inside (Photo 7). The fragments were parts of five vessels with different shapes, including a pitcher (Photo 65), a boiler, a crock, a mug with two handles, as well as a jar-type sample. The obtained clay vessels, which were of good quality, had a clean composition. However, the vessels crumbled completely under the weight of the upper stones.

Thus, a total of eight clay vessels were found in the grave. Three of these vessels were obtained under the second stone pile, while the other five samples were found inside the burial chamber.



Photo 7. Grave 8. View to east.

Grave 9. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.6" E 045° 39' 38.7"

The grave was discovered at the depth of 0.20m below the present-day ground level close to the northern wall of Unit 14B. The diameter of the stone cover equalled 0.60x0.80m. It was made up of small river rocks. A crumbled pitcher was found under the stone cover. Another clay vessel, namely, a big dopu, was found under the pitcher (Photo 67). The vessels were placed on top of one another. No more items were discovered in the grave in addition to that clay vessel, which was also removed.

Grave 10. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 51.0" E 045° 39' 39.9"

The upper stone cover of the grave, which was found in Unit 5D, was clearly visible from the surface. A second line of stones emerged after the one with the 1.1x0.90m diameter was removed. The 0.2m thick stone cover was also taken away. Afterwards, two clay vessels were

found underneath. The burial equipment consisted of these vessels alone. Both of the vessels, namely, a kheyre and a jar-type item, broke up under the weight of stones. Their colour was grey and brown.

Grave 11. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 51.2" E 045° 39' 40.0"

The upper stone cover of the grave, which was found in Unit 5D at the depth of 0.60m below the ground, was 0.45m thick. Fragments of only four clay vessels were found in the burial chamber after the upper line of stones, which consisted of little and average size river rocks, was removed (Photo 8). These fragments included parts of the orifices, shoulders and bodies of kheyre, plate and pitcher-type vessels.



Photo 8. Grave 11. View to northeast.

Grave 12. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.8" E 045° 39' 40.5"

The grave was discovered in the middle of Unit 3B. Its upper line-up of stones was clearly visible from the ground level. The line-up was completely traced after the depth of 0.10m was reached. The small pile was made up of river rocks with the diameter of 0.50x0.60m (Photo 9).

Fragments of completely crumbled kheyre-type clay vessels and a dopu were found amid the line-up of stones. The dopu orifice area was slightly damaged, but restored entirely. The fired dopu-type vessel with thin walls, which has a clean clay composition, is of high quality.



Photo 9. Grave 12. View to southwest.

Grave 13. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.8" E 045° 39' 39.2"

The grave, which was discovered in Unit 11C, was paved with stones set up in the shape of a crescent. It was 2.1m long and 1.8m wide. Following the removal of the crescent-shaped line-up, a pitcher handle and three fragments of a kheyre-type vessel were found underneath. The colour of the handle, which has a tape-shaped cross section, is yellow-reddish. It is of high quality. As for the obtained kheyre, the grey-brown item has a straight orifice element. In addition to a catapult stone, no other inventory items were encountered during the clean-up conducted in the grave.

Grave 14. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 53.1" E 045° 39' 37.3"

The upper line-up of stones in the grave, discovered in the central part of Unit 4B, occupied a wider area in comparison with the other ones. The upper stone cover in the grave, which was found at the depth of 0.15m below the present-day ground level, had a diameter of 2.7x2.3m. The thickness of the line-up, which consisted of average size and big river rocks, equalled 0.40m.

The second line-up of stones was thinner and its thickness was 0.15m.

The third line-up was 0.20m thick. It was the last one in this grave. Inventory of the burial chamber consisted of eight clay vessels, including such samples as pitchers, kheyres, vases, jars, as well as three dopus. Researchers managed to measure and determine the shape of the vessels, although most of them had broken (Photo 10).

The orifice area of one of those pitchers was flattened and bent outward.

The vase-type vessel, which has three legs, remained in good condition.

A complete basin-type clay vessel that was placed away from the other samples by the south corner of the burial chamber.



Photo 10. Grave 14. View to northwest.

Grave 15. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.9" E 045° 39' 40.7"

The grave was discovered 0.40m below the present-day surface near the north wall of Unit 2B. Four layers of stone line-ups were traced over the grave. The stone pile covered territory sized 0.80x1m.

A grindstone fragment of river rock was found amid the second stone pile. The grindstone was 40cm long and 10cm wide. It was shaped as a boat. A 1m deep burial chamber emerged following consistent removal of the stone piles, which consisted of average size river rocks. There was soft soil mixed with yellow clay in the burial chamber. Clay vessels were lined up inside in a single row in an orderly manner.

One of the four available clay vessels was a crock-shaped complete item. It had a handle connecting the neck with the shoulder. The surface of the crock, which had a long neck, was painted black.

The other pottery samples found on the site included a kheyre, a boiler and a jar. These vessels were fragmented and therefore measured on the spot (Photo 11).



Photo 11. Grave 15. View to east.



Photo 12. Grave 16. View to southeast.

Grave 16. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 51.1" E 045° 39' 40.6"

The upper line-up of stones in the grave, located by the south wall of Unit 2C, was clearly visible from the surface. The stone pile consisted of a disorderly, but dense stack of average size and small river rocks. Its thickness was 0.70m. The diameter of this line-up equalled 0.90x1.1m. The burial chamber emerged at the depth of 0.70m after the stone pile was removed. The chamber had a quadrangular shape with soil containing grey and yellow clay that differed from the surrounding gravelly soil.

Four clay vessels were found in the chamber (Photo 12). All of the vessels had broken down under the heavy and thick stone cover.

A pitcher-type clay vessel was obtained at the southwest corner of the chamber. Its orifice part remained intact. Another large pitcher was placed alongside two kheyres in the middle of the chamber. A small river rock was put inside one of the kheyres. This vessel, which was relatively large, differed from the other kheyres in terms of the shape of its orifice area (Photo 75).

A hole with the diameter of 2.5cm was made under the large kheyre prior to baking the vessel. Presumably, this signified certain religious faith. It is possible that clay vessels with such holes in them were encountered among the artefacts found in some burial monuments.

Grave 17. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 51.2" E 045° 39' 40.3"

The grave was discovered near the north wall of Unit 4D at the depth of 0.30m below the current ground level. The upper stone line-up of the grave, which had a diameter of 1x1.2m, stretched in the east-west direction. The pile consisted of an orderly line-up of average size river rocks. Its thickness was 0.20m.

The thickness of the 2nd line-up of stones was 0.15m. It was sized 1.2x0.90m. Fragments of a pitcher-type clay vessel emerged south of it following the removal of the stone pile. The surface is entirely covered with scale. However, pattern elements were visible upon the vessel. There is a protruding belt-like shaped girdle in the body part. There is a handle protrusion upon the shoulder. In addition, a catapult stone was found on the site. These are all the inventory items recorded with regard to this grave.

Grave 18. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.5" E 045° 39' 38.5"

The extraction depth of this grave, which was found by the south wall of Unit 15B, was 0.15m below the ground. The burial chamber of the grave was made up of soil that contained yellow clay. The chamber was sized 0.70x0.90m. Two small clay vessels, a catapult stone and a piece

of obsidian were found inside. The obsidian fragment, which was small and unprocessed, was found inside a dopu-type vessel. Another vessel obtained in the grave was similar to a mug or piyale (bowl). Its clay composition is clean. The surface of both vessels is covered with thick scale. The depth of the burial chamber was 0.25m.

Grave 19. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.6" E 045° 39' 38.5"

The soil grave, which was found near the north wall in Unit 15B, lacked a stone line-up. Yellow soil in the burial chamber, which was discovered at the depth of 0.15m below the ground, contained clay. Two clay vessels were found in the chamber. Both of these were pitcher-type samples. Both vessels were completely crumbled and covered with scale without any pattern elements. No materials except these clay vessels were found in the burial chamber.

Grave 20. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 51.1" E 045° 39' 40.4"

The grave was found at the depth of 0.15m below the current ground level near the north wall of Unit 3C. Some of the stones on top were clearly visible from the surface. The stone cover was completely discerned after the depth of 0.15m. The first cover of stones had a diameter of 2.1x1.8m. The thickness of the stone line-up, which somewhat resembled a crescent shape, equalled 0.15m.

The second line-up was 0.4m thick. Artefacts were found in the burial chamber following the emergence of the stone line-up. The burial chamber was 2.1m long (in the north-south direction) and 1.1m wide (in the west-east direction). Three kheyres, two pitchers and two boiler-type vessels were found inside. One of the boilers was a fragmented red coloured sample. The other boiler was a brown coloured vessel with two handles upon its shoulder. The zoomorphic handles resembled ram heads.

A pitcher-type vessel was placed at the top of the burial chamber. No human skeletons were found in the chamber.

Grave 21. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.5" E 045° 39' 38.1"

This grave was found in the central part of Unit 17B and near its north wall at the depth of 0.20m. Two layers of stone line-ups were discovered in the area. The first line-up had a diameter of 0.70x1m, while the diameter of the second one equalled 0.50x0.70m. A total of four ceramic fragments were found below the pile of stones. These fragments included parts of the orifices, shoulders and bodies of clay vessels.

Grave 22 Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.7" E 045° 39' 39.0"

The grave, found in Unit 12B, was located at the depth of 0.40m below the ground. The diameter of the first upper stone cover equalled 1.7m. A second line-up was discovered underneath after the pile of stones was removed. Clay vessel fragments covered with scale all over the outside surface were obtained between the two mentioned stone line-ups. A pitcher-type clay vessel with small river rocks lined up underneath, as well as fragments of another vessel, were discovered following the second stone line-up (Photo 13). These are the only burial goods found on the spot.



Photo 13. Grave 22 . View to east.

Grave 23. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.8" E 045° 39' 39.1"

The stone cover of this grave, discovered by the north wall of Unit 11B, emerged 0.15m below the current ground level. The upper stones in the grave, which included average size river rocks, were lined up very densely.

The first pile of stones, which was 0.15m thick, had a diameter of 0.80x0.80m. Afterwards, the second line-up was found. Its thickness was 0.20m, while its diameter equalled 0.90x0.90m. A kheyre-type clay vessel was found in the middle of the stone line-up after it was removed. The large vessel had an orifice diameter of 27cm.

Another clay vessel was found under the kheyre. This jar-type vessel's surface was covered with scale, but it was intact (Photo 89).

Another kheyre-type vessel was put in the burial chamber alongside the jar (Photo 77). The burial chamber was sized 0.70x0.80m.

Grave 24. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.4" E 045° 39' 39.3"

The grave was located adjacent to the south wall of Unit 12B. The grave was found at the depth of 0.20m below the current surface. Its length in the north-south direction was 2m, while its width in the west-east direction equalled 1.4m. Fragments of a kheyre-type clay vessel were found after the upper line-up of stones was removed.

Afterwards, a second line-up of stones emerged in the area. The stack was made up of small river rocks. Furthermore, ceramic fragments were found under that line-up. The fragments were parts of two clay vessels, namely, a kheyre and a pitcher. These fragments were of poor quality.

An undamaged pitcher was found nearby. No more artefacts were encountered in the grave.

Grave 25. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.1" E 045° 39' 39.1"

Small river rocks were lined up over the grave, which was found by the northeast corner of Unit 11B. Moreover, a huge river rock was placed in the upper part of the burial chamber. The rock was clearly visible from the surface. The length of the grave, which had an elongated shape, in the north-south direction, was 1m.

A second line-up of stones was discovered in the grave after the first one was removed. The height of the second pile equalled 0.20m, while its diameter was 0.90x0.80m.

Four ceramic vessel fragments were found in the grave following the removal of the line-up, which was comprised of a sparse line-up of stones.

Grave 26. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.7" E 045° 39' 39.4"

The upper stone line-up of the grave, which was found close to the northeast wall in Unit 10B, was round-shaped and comprised of small river rocks. The diameter of the line-up of stones equalled 0.90x0.60m. Following the removal of the line-up, a burial chamber of the same size was unveiled (Photo 14). The burial chamber was slanted in the east-west direction. A large jar (Photo 95) and two pitchers were found in the chamber. Small river rocks were lined up below the clay vessels.



Photo 14. Grave 26. View to north.



Photo 15. Grave 27, stone cover. View to north.

Grave 27. The grave was found in the middle at the intersection of Units 8A and 9A at the depth of 0.40m below the ground. It had a cover of stones that was 0.55m thick (Photo 15). Following the removal of the stone cover, orifice element fragments, a kheyre-type clay vessel and a grey coloured pitcher (Photo 90) were discovered underneath. No human skeletons were encountered, just like in the other graves revealed in this necropolis.

Grave 28. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.8" E 045° 39' 39.8"

The grave, located at the intersection of Units 7B and 8B, was discovered at the depth of 0.50m below the ground. The thickness of the upper stone cover was 0.45m. A small number of ceramic fragments were the only items found following the removal of the cover inside the burial chamber, which was inclined in the west-east direction.

Grave 29. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.8" E 045° 39' 39.8"

The upper line-up of stones of the grave, located in Unit 7B, was discovered 0.10m below the ground (Photo 16). The second pile emerged at the depth of 0.35m. A pitcher-type vessel's orifice element was discerned at the northeast corner of the burial chamber after that stack was removed. Following a clean-up of the surrounding area, researchers concluded that the pitcher has a convex body, a narrow neck and a biconic shape. Its orifice broadens sideways. The body part is decorated with pattern elements.

A bowl-type vessel was found west of the black coloured pitcher. The colour of the bowl was black as well. Its base is narrow and flat.

The third clay vessel was put at the south corner of the burial chamber. This is a pitcher-type vessel of poor quality.



Photo 16. Grave 29. View to north.

Grave 30. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 51.1" E 045° 39' 39.4"

The grave was found in Unit 9D. It was located 2.2m from the unit's north wall and 0.65m from its south wall. The cover over that grave consisted of river rocks. It was comprised of two consecutive parts. The stone cover of the grave had a diameter of 1m. Small pottery fragments were found inside.

Grave 31. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 51.1" E 045° 39' 40.2"

The grave, discovered at the depth of 0.15m below the current ground level in Unit 5C, had a stone cover (Photo 17). It was located 0.30m from the unit's north wall and 2.6m from its east wall. The stone cover, which consisted of big river rocks, was shaped as an orderly line-up. The elongated line-up of stones was sized 2.1x1m. There was fine soil under the stone cover. A second line-up of stones was found underneath. Furthermore, the narrow orifice part of a pitcher was discovered below the stone pile. The area around the vessel was cleaned up. A conclusion was made that this large clay vessel also had a narrow neck and a convex body. There were abundant pattern elements upon the pitcher. Two stylized gazelle and deer images were applied

with scratched and pressed dots between two stripes that cross the vessel's body part. Triangular images depicting mountains were drawn as well. The black coloured pitcher's body narrows downward from the middle section.

Another pitcher was found adjacent to the mentioned vessel. The small pitcher was located southeast of the previous one. The colour of both vessels was grey. Little river rocks were lined up around the vessels.



Photo 17. Grave 31. View to north.

Grave 32. The grave was discovered at the depth of 0.10m below the present-day surface in Unit 7C. It is located 1.4m from the north wall adjacent to the unit's northeast wall. The diameter of the small line-up consisting of river rocks is 1.1m. Orifice element fragments of a grey ceramic vessel emerged below the line-up. The vessel was similar to a pitcher.

Grave 33. The grave, which was located 3.2m from the north corner and 0.30m from the south wall in Unit 10C, had a cover made up of rocks. The upper stones were clearly seen from the ground level. The diameter of the cover, which was comprised of average size river rocks, equalled 0.50x0.70m. The grave was absolutely empty.

Grave 34. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.8" E 045° 39' 39.8"

The grave, located 2.6m from the south wall of Unit 6B and 1.2m from its north wall, emerged at the depth of 0.10m below the ground. The upper stone cover in this grave was thin and comprised of average size river rocks. Fragments of kheyre and bowl-type clay vessels were found amid the rocks when the stone cover was being removed. These were parts of clay vessels orifice elements and body parts. The fragments were piled in the west part of the grave.

Fragments of a third vessel were found after a complete removal of the stone line-up, which was relatively elongated and sized 0.75x0.50m. It was obvious that the grey kheyre-type vessel had a clean clay composition.

Six more layers of stones were removed in this grave during the excavations. Their total thickness was 1.1m. Afterwards, a burial chamber was discerned. It was sized 1.6x1.4m. A human skeleton was found inside. Although the skeleton was entirely damaged due to the heavy weight of stones

over it, researchers managed to determine the direction it was facing. A conclusion was made that the dead body was tightly folded and buried in the northeast-southwest direction.

Clay vessels were found in the burial chamber. Most of these vessels had been placed over the skeleton. The biggest vessel was a pitcher with a narrow orifice element and a convex body. Two hook-like handles connect the vessel's shoulder and body on both sides. There are two pairs of model ram head figures between the handles located opposite one another. The vessel was put in the northwest part of the chamber. The pitcher's base is wide and heeled. A dopu with its orifice element facing down was found east of it. Moreover, another pitcher was placed southeast of the mentioned pitcher. Two kheyres and fragments of a pitcher were found east of that vessel. Furthermore, three more kheyres were discovered south of that pitcher.

A jar was put inside a large kheyre found upon the buried skeleton. A fragment of another pitcher-type vessel's orifice and shoulder parts was found south of the burial chamber as well. The orifice element was slightly bent outward. Scratched patterns were applied upon the shoulder.

An item shaped as an ellipse-like ring and made of bronze was found in the south part of the burial chamber. Thus, a total of 15 artefacts were obtained from the chamber.

Grave 35. The upper stone cover in the grave, located 2.6m from the north wall of Unit 7D and 1m from its southwest wall, was clearly visible from the ground level. The orderly stone cover was sized 1.4x0.7m.

The bottom part of a big jug was the only item found in the burial chamber after researchers traced two layers of stone line-ups. The diameter of the vessel's body was 30cm, while the base diameter equalled 9cm.

Grave 36. The grave was located 2m from the north wall of Unit 5C, 1.2m from the east wall and adjacent to the south wall. The upper line-up of stones was clearly visible from the current ground level. The diameter of the orderly pile equalled 0.90m. The stone line-up was comprised of one layer. Fragments of only two different vessels were found under the stones following their removal.

Grave 37. The grave, which ended up in Unit 7D, was found at the depth of 0.15m below the current ground level. The grave consisted of flat river rocks. Its cover was sized 0.80x0.40m. The grave was located 2m from the unit's north wall, 0.60m from its south wall and adjacent to Unit 6D from the east side. It had a stone cover comprised of a single layer. The cover was 0.45m thick. Pottery fragments were found underneath after the stone line-up.

Grave 38. The stone line-up clearly visible on the surface in Unit 5D was thus numbered. The pile, which included average size river rocks, is located 1.4m from the unit's north wall and 1m from the east wall. A burial chamber emerged underneath after the line-up of stones was removed. The chamber, which stretched in the northwest-southeast direction, was sized 1.3x1m. A small number of ceramic fragments were found inside. These included kheyre and pitcher orifice element and shoulder fragments.

Grave 39. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 51.1" E 045° 39' 40.2"

The grave was discovered at the intersection of Units 3C, 3D and 4C, 4D at the depth of 0.45m below the surface. The grave was situated 0.80m from the unit's north wall and 1.5m from its south wall. There were five layers of lined-up stones over the burial chamber. The stacks consisted of large and average size river rocks.

The total thickness of the stone line-up was 0.90m. Parts of a kheyre-type clay vessel were found amid the stones. The burial chamber was sized 1.5x1.1m.

A human skeleton was discovered in the middle of the chamber. The bones were in poor condition, i.e., half-rotten. The skeleton was tightly folded and buried on the right shoulder with the face slanted in the northeast direction. The burial was carried out in the east-west direction. There were two kheyres west of the skull. A large jug was found north of the kheyres. A small biconic pitcher was placed over the skeleton's backbone.

A total of five clay vessels were obtained from the chamber (Photo 18). The kheyres had an ordinary shape. The large pitcher has a convex body. Its colour is grey. The small biconic pitcher was retrieved in its entirety. All of the vessels have a clean clay composition.



Photo 18. Grave 39. View to northeast.

Grave 40. The cover of the grave is located 0.40m from the south wall in Unit 5B, 3.6m from the west wall and adjacent to the unit's east wall. The pile, lined up in an orderly manner, included average size and small river rocks. It had a diameter of 0.65x0.50m. The grave was located at the depth of 0.15m below the ground. Fragments of a small pitcher were found inside the burial chamber that stretched in the west-east direction following the removal of the stone line-up consisting of two layers. No human skeletons were found in the grave.

Grave 41. The grave, which was found at the depth of 0.15m below the ground in Unit 3B, had a small upper cover of stones. The diameter of that cover equalled 0.80x0.90m. The grave was located 0.30m from the unit's north wall, 2.9m from the south wall and 0.90m from the east wall. Fragments of kheyre and pitcher-type clay vessels were found underneath after the line-up of stones was removed.

Grave 42. The grave was discovered in Unit 3C at the depth of 0.30m. The grave was located 3.1m from the unit's north wall, 0.55m from its south wall, 2.3m from the east wall and 1m away from the west wall. Its upper stone cover was 0.20m thick. It was sized 0.60x0.30m. Researchers concluded after the line-up of stones was removed that the burial chamber stretched in the northwest-south east direction. Fragments of a pitcher-type clay vessel were discovered in the chamber. The pitcher's handle connected the orifice element and the shoulder part.

Grave 43. The grave, discovered at the depth of 0.5m below the ground in Unit 2C, had a stone cover. The latter was 0.55m thick. The stone cover of the grave was located 1.4m from the unit's north wall, 2.1m from the south wall, 3.2m from the east wall and 0.30m from the west wall. It was made up of small river rocks. No specific burial chamber was found in the grave. Grey and red

ceramic samples were obtained amid the stones. The samples included orifice element, shoulder and body parts of plate and pitcher-type vessels.

Grave 44. The grave was discovered 2.2m from the north wall of Unit 3D. It was located 0.55m from its south wall, 2.5m from the west wall and 0.95m from the east wall. The grave's upper stone line-up included small and average size river rocks. Its diameter was 1.5m and its thickness equalled 0.60m. No specific burial chamber was discovered. Pitcher and jar-type clay vessel fragments were found amid the rocks. The fragments had a clean clay composition, but their surface was covered with scale.

Grave 45. The upper stone cover of the grave, which was discovered in Unit 1B, was clearly visible from the ground level. Its diameter was determined after the stones were cleared. The line-up, which had a diameter of 0.90x0.70m, is located 1.4m from the unit's north wall, 1.4m from its south wall, 1.6m from the east wall and 1.7m from the west wall. The thickness of the stone line-up was 0.65m.

No specific burial chamber was found under the pile of stones. Fragments of kheyre and plate-type clay vessels were the only samples obtained amid the rocks.

Grave 46. The upper stone cover of the grave, which was discovered in Unit 1A, was clearly visible from the ground level. The stone cover, which has a circumference diameter of 1m, is round-shaped. It is located adjacent to the unit's north and west walls and 3m from the east wall. Following the removal of the stone cover, which was 0.45m thick, a small number of ceramic samples that were once part of a kheyre-type vessel were found underneath.

Grave 47. The grave was found at the intersection of Units 1A and 2A. Its upper line-up of stones was located 1.2m from the northern wall, 2.1m from the south wall and 2.2m from the east wall. Its diameter was 1.25m. No samples other than fragments of a pitcher were found amid the stone line-up in the grave.

Grave 48. The grave, discovered in Unit 6B, was located 2.8m from the north wall and 3.2m from the west wall close to Grave 34. The 0.60m thick upper stone cover of the grave was removed. Fragments of a vessel were found within the stone cover. These were parts of a black pitcher with a clean composition. The pitcher was significantly polished.

Grave 49. The grave was revealed in Unit 2D at the depth of 0.30m below the ground. Its upper stone cover, which had a diameter of 1m, was 0.65m thick. The grave was located 2.3m from the unit's north wall, 2.9m from its east wall, 2.8m from the west wall and 3.2m from the south wall. Fragments of pitcher and jar-type clay vessels were found inside the upper line-up of stones. These fragments lead to a conclusion that the obtained vessels had thin walls and a clean clay composition and that those samples were of high quality.

The shape and content of this grave suggest that it is the same as most similar graves tracked in the necropolis area.

Grave 50. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.9" E 045° 39' 40.3"

The grave is located 2.1m from the east wall of Unit 4B, 0.80m from its west wall, 3.2m from its south wall and 0.20m from the north wall. Its upper line-up of stones was sized 1.6x1.4m. It consisted of large and average size river rocks.

The burial chamber was unveiled after the 0.75m thick stone cover was removed. The chamber was sized 1.4x1.6m.

The skeleton of a woman was found inside. A definite conclusion was made on the basis of the skeleton's position that the dead body was slanted in the north-south direction. It was slightly folded and laid down on the left side, facing eastward.

There was an abundance of samples in the burial chamber, including clay vessels, beads and metal items (Photo 19). The first vessel, found in the east part of the chamber, was a large biconic pitcher with a narrow orifice element. Furthermore, a boiler-type vessel was obtained in the back of the skeleton's neck part. A crock and a pitcher-type vessel were found south of it. There was also a large pitcher behind the pelvic bone. Four more samples (a crock, a vase and two pitchers) were placed adjacently. The vessels were located in the back side of the legs. A knife blade of a thin iron plate was found below those vessels. Moreover, red and orange beads made of agate (31 sets) and paste (57 sets) of different sizes and shapes were placed over the skeleton's chest bones. A bracelet of bronze wire by twisting was found over the wrist bone.



Photo 19. Grave 50. View to south.

Grave 51. The burial chamber of this grave was located 1.45m from the north wall of Unit 2D, 2m from its east wall, 2.7m from its south wall and 1.1m from the west wall. The stone cover set up over the burial chamber had a diameter of 0.90x0.80m. The grave was found at the depth of 0.30m below the ground. No burial chambers with precise boundaries were discovered in the area. Kheyre-type clay vessel fragments and a pitcher-type clay vessel's orifice part were the only samples obtained amid the line-up of rocks.

Grave 52. This grave was discovered at the depth of 0.30m in Unit 2C. The cover over that grave was comprised of average size and small river rocks. It was 2.2m long in the north-south direction, while its width in the east-west direction equalled 1m. The grave was located 3.7m from the unit's north wall, 1.2m from its south wall, 1.5m from its east wall and 1.1m from the west wall. The 0.4m thick upper line-up of stones in the grave was removed. No burial chambers with precise boundaries were discovered in the area. Jar-type clay vessel fragments were the only samples obtained amid the rocks.

Grave 53. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 52.3" E 045° 39' 40.6"

The grave was located at the intersection of the north walls in Units 3D and 4D of the excavation area. The grave, which was discovered at the depth of 0.15m below the present-day ground level, had an upper stone pile diameter of 0.50x0.60m. The dense line-up was comprised of average size river rocks. A significant number of ceramic samples were found underneath after the stone pile was removed. The samples were grouped. Afterwards, researchers concluded that those

fragments were once part of three clay vessels. The brown coloured kheyre fragments included parts of the vessels orifice area and body. The second clay vessel's fragments were parts of a pitcher-type vessel covered with scale.

The third clay vessel's parts obtained in the area were fragments of a black pitcher with thin walls. The properly polished fragments have a clean clay composition. No additional artefacts were found in the grave.

Grave 54. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.8" E 045° 39' 40.1"

The grave was discovered northward and 0.3m from the south wall of Unit 5B. The upper stone cover of the grave was found at the depth of 0.30m. The stone line-up, which had a diameter of 0.70x0.80m, consisted of a pile of small river rocks. The upper stones were attached to one another with the use of a sheetrock solution.

The 2nd line-up of stones, which was relatively bigger than the previous one, had a diameter of 1x0.90m. A small number of ceramic fragments were found following the removal of this line-up, which was 0.30m thick. The finds were fragments of pitcher-type clay vessels with thin walls. No other samples were discovered in this grave.

Grave 55. Coordinates: N 41°00' 51.9" E 045° 39' 40.3"

This grave was discovered at the depth of 0.30m below the ground near the northwest corner of Unit 3D. The line-up of stones, sized 0.70x0.80m, is slanted in the north-south direction. A great number of ceramic fragments were found after the stone cover was removed. These samples were part of clay vessels slated for different purposes. All of the obtained items, which included a small black dopu, a red plate, fragments of three pitchers of different sizes, had a clean clay composition. A second pile of stones that was 0.15m thick emerged after the first stone cover of the grave was removed. Fragments of three different clay vessels lined up alongside the stones were found inside that line-up. One of these samples was an orifice element fragment of a light grey kheyre, followed by a black pitcher body fragment. The third sample was a fragment of a red jar-type clay vessel. In addition, parts of four more various clay vessels were discovered in the area. Most of the ceramic samples were covered with scale. The height of the area from the burial chamber floor till the upper surface of the ground level equalled 0.80m.

Grave 56. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.6" E 045° 39' 39.7"

The west part of the grave, which was discovered in the middle of Unit 8A, ended up by the east wall of Unit 9A. Its upper stone pile included small river rocks that were lined up very densely. The stone line-up was found at the depth of 0.30m below the ground. The length of this grave in the west-east direction was 1.5m and its width in the north-south direction equalled 1.1m.

The thickness of the first line-up of stones was 0.20m. This pile is mostly elongated and its east corner is shaped somewhat as a crescent. An orifice element fragment of a jar-type vessel was found after the stack of stones was removed. The brown coloured fragment has thin walls. Only the orifice part of this clay vessel was obtained.

The second line-up of stones was slanted westward to some extent. Its diameter was 0.90x1m. The stack consisted of bigger river rocks. The stone line-up was reinforced by a sheetrock solution.

No other samples were found in the grave following the second line-up of stones.

Grave 57. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.9" E 045° 39' 40.3"

The grave was discovered at the depth of 0.15m near the west wall of Unit 4C. The surface of the grave, sized 1.1x1.5m, consisted of an orderly line-up of small river rocks. Ceramic fragments were randomly found amid this pile of stones. These fragments were parts of a coffee-coloured boiler-type clay vessel. Its orifice area was slightly bent outward. Its shoulder part is crossed by depressed canal-like patterns. Although another stone line-up was discovered at this depth, no additional materials were found underneath. The thickness of the second stone line-up was 0.25m.

Grave 58. Coordinates: N 41°00' 50.6" E 045° 39' 39.9"

The grave was discovered near the west wall of Unit 7A and 0.7m from the north wall. Its length was 1.8m (in the north-south direction) and the width equalled 1.2m (in the east-west direction). There was a line-up of small river rocks over the grave (Photo 20). The stone pile mostly resembled a burial mound cover. The circular line-up was a very orderly stack of stones. Very few graves in this necropolis had such a neatly arranged upper stone line-up.

The orifice element of a kheyre-type clay vessel was found inside the line-up. The small kheyre had thin walls.

The second line-up of stones was rather small. Its height was 0.15m. The pile was 1.6m long and 1m wide. A burial chamber emerged after the stone pile was removed.

Human bones were found by the east corner of the burial chamber. The bones were very rotten and scattered chaotically. Therefore, the conditions of the burial could not be determined accurately. However, researchers succeeded in tracking the direction of this burial based on the traces of the rotten bones left in the soil.

The skeleton was slanted in the north-south direction with the skull inclined westward. The dead body was slightly folded and put in the grave on the left side. The arms were crossed in front of the face. Some of the rib, thigh and arm bones were in a relatively good condition.

A bracelet was found by the arm bone. The height of the burial chamber from the bottom to the present-day ground level equalled 0.85m.



Photo 20. Grave 58. Stone cover. View to southeast.

Grave 59. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.6" E 045° 39' 40.3"

The upper line-up of stones in this grave, which emerged at the depth of 0.15m in Unit 5A, was dense and comprised of average size river rocks. The oval-shaped line-up of rocks stretched in the east-west direction. The length of the grave in this direction was 1.2m, while its width in the north-south direction equalled 1m. Fragments of two clay vessels of different types were found amid the orderly stone layer. The first sample was a black pitcher with thin walls, while the other one was a brown kheyre-type vessel. Fragments of clay vessels were more commonly found at the east corner of the stone line-up.

The second stone line-up was 0.30m thick. This pile, which was bigger than the previous one, stretched in the north-south direction. No other materials were found underneath after this heap was removed.

Grave 60. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.5" E 045° 39' 39.0"

The grave was discovered at the intersection point of Units 11A and 12A. Its length in the east-west direction was 2.7m, while its width in the north-south direction was 1.7m.

The height of the first line-up of stones was 0.30m. The stone pile mainly consisted of an orderly line-up of small river rocks. There was soft black soil amid the stones.

A brown coloured ceramic fragment with thick walls was found inside this layer of soil. Fine soil was filled between the rocks of the second line-up, which was denser and orderly. This line-up was elongated and inclined in the east-west direction. Its length in this direction was 3.4m, while its width in the north-south direction was 2m. The height of the stone line-up equalled 0.25m. A significant number of clay vessel fragments were found underneath after the stone pile was removed. The fragments were obtained at the northeast corner of the burial chamber. Afterwards, fragments of two kheyres were found in the middle of the stone line-up. The colour of these vessels, which had thick walls, is brown, while the surface of the obtained pitcher-type clay vessel was extensively decorated by an array of pattern elements. The depth of the burial chamber equalled 0.35m.

Grave 61. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.7" E 045° 39' 40.1"

The grave ended up between the south wall of Unit 5B, the north wall of Unit 5A and the east wall of Unit 6B. The upper stones of the grave were found at the depth of 0.30m below the present-day ground level. The first line-up over the grave included a sparse and disorderly pile of river rocks. The length of the grave in the east-west direction was 1.25m and its width in the north-south direction equalled 0.80m. The upper stone line-up was 20cm thick. Three ceramic fragments were found in the burial chamber. The fragments were previously parts of black and grey pitcher-type clay vessels with mixed composition.

Grave 62. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.6" E 045° 39' 39.8"

The grave was discovered at the depth of 0.20m at the intersection point of Units 6A and 7A. Most of the burial chamber ended up in Unit 6A, while a small part of it was located in Unit 7A. The upper stone cover in this grave was rectangular and very dense. The soil amid the 0.30m thick stone line-up included soft black soil. The grave, located 2m from the unit's north wall, was 1.9m long in the east-west direction and 1.2m wide in the north-south direction. The upper stone line-up of the burial chamber consisted of big and average size orderly river rocks. No materials other than a small number of ceramic fragments were found in the burial chamber.

Grave 63. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.6" E 045° 39' 39.9"

This grave was discovered near the north wall of Unit 7A. The upper stone line-up of Grave 63 emerged when the east wall of the burial chamber was being expanded in order to find the rest

of the human skeleton during the excavations conducted on the site of Grave 58. The grave was located 1.2m from the unit's north wall and 0.80m from its east wall. The grave, found at the depth of 0.55m below the present-day ground level, stretched in the east-west direction. Its length in this direction was 1.05m, while its width in the north-south direction equalled 0.60m. The stone pile in this grave was small and orderly. There was soil with a white sheetrock admixture in the burial chamber, which differed from the surrounding melon field and gravelly soil.

A human cranial bone and some parts of the skeleton were found in the grave. The remaining parts of the skeleton were completely rotten. The finger bones of the buried teenager were found at the northeast corner of the burial chamber. A bronze bracelet was also obtained in this area. Researchers concluded that the dead body was buried in the north-south direction. The corpse, which was tightly folded, was facing eastward.

A clay vessel was put at the west end of the burial chamber (Photo 21). There are two model protrusions with holes in the middle resembling an air outlet of a churn in the vessel's shoulder part. This is a jar-shaped vessel with a narrow neck and a spherical body.

Another clay vessel was found near the jar. The cylindrical vessels orifice element was facing eastward.



Photo 21. Grave 63. View to south.

Grave 64. The grave was located east of the first excavation area in Unit 1D, which was added afterwards. This particular grave was found 13.5m from Unit 1B. It was slanted eastward toward the sloping part of the Tovuzchay river valley. The upper stones of this grave were clearly visible from the surface. The stone line-up was 1.7m long in the north-south direction and 1.4m wide in the east-west direction. The line-up was comprised of densely located river rocks. An additional pile of stones emerged following its removal. The 2nd line-up was 0.20m thick. No materials other than several clay vessel fragments were found in the kitchen-garden and gravelly soil of the burial chamber under the line-up of stones.

Grave 65. The grave, which was discovered in Unit 1B, had a stone cover. It was located at the depth of 0.20m below the ground, 13.2m from Unit 1D and east of it. The upper line-up of stones consisted of densely placed small river rocks. The grave's length in the north-south direction was 1.4m, while its width in the east-west direction equalled 0.95m.

Another line-up emerged following the first stack of stones. Fragments of a few clay vessels of different types were found under the second stone line-up, which was 0.20m thick. No other samples were obtained in the grave.

Grave 66. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 51.2" E 045° 39' 39.0"

The grave was discovered 0.65m from the north wall of Unit 12B and 1.3m from its south wall. It was located at the depth of 1.05m (Photo 22). The length of this grave in the north-south direction was 1.25m and its width in the east-west direction was 0.8m. The grave was covered on top with a dense line-up of river rocks. Its thickness was 0.2m.

The thickness of the second line-up of stones was 0.25m. It consisted of small and sparse river rocks.

Clay vessels were primarily found in the burial chamber after the second pile of stones was removed. Their extraction depth was 1m below the present-day ground level. The burial chamber stretched in the northwest-southeast direction. Its length in this direction was 1.9m, while its width in the southwest-northeast direction equalled 1.3m.

The body was put in the grave over the clay vessels. The human skeleton was half-rotten. The skull was found at the northeast corner of the grave. The skull was placed inside a vase resembling a basket. The skull was depressed under the weight of upper stones and therefore deformed. Some of the teeth were found by the southeast corner of the burial chamber.

The dead body was buried in the northeast-southwest direction. The skull was slanted eastward. The corpse was tightly folded. Three bronze bracelets were found near the skeleton's arm and leg bones, along with beads of agate and paste located by the neck and arm bones. An average size jar was located in front of the dead body. In addition, other clay vessels of different shapes were lined up near the head. The depth of the burial chamber was 0.50m. Ribs, joints and dental bones of a small-horned animal were found east of the skeleton. Those bones were frail to the extent that they could not be removed from soil.

The clay vessels found in the grave differed from one another. These samples of different types included a basket-shaped vase (Photo 102), a mug, a crock, a pitcher, a jar-type sample, etc. A total of seven such vessels and a bronze awl were found on the site.



Photo 22. Grave 66. View to north.

Grave 67. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.8" E 045° 39' 39.1"

The grave was found 1m below the present-day ground level in Unit 11B (Photo 23). It was located 0.7m from the unit's north wall and 1m from its east wall. The grave, which was rather round-shaped, had a stone cover. Another pile of stones emerged after the upper line-up was removed. The second pile was 0.20m thick. A burial chamber was unveiled following its removal. The chamber's length in the east-west direction was 1.2m, while its width in the north-south direction was 0.85m. A great number of small river rocks were piled into the chamber. Parts of the human skeleton found inside were scattered sparsely. Therefore, it was impossible to determine the direction of the burial. Most of the skeletal parts were placed at the west corner of the grave. Three jar-type clay vessels were found in the surrounding area. The surfaces of the jars were significantly decorated by patterns.

Two more kheyres were found in the grave as well. The orifice element of the bigger one has a diameter of 40cm. Both kheyres were put at the east corner of the burial chamber.



Photo 23. Grave 67. View to northwest.

Grave 68. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.7" E 045° 39' 39.6"

The grave, discovered at the depth of 0.85m in Unit 9A, was located 0.1m from the north wall and 3m from the south wall. The thickness of the upper line-up of stones was 0.2m. A pile similar to a burial mound cover was set up over the grave with the use of large river rocks. A burial chamber was unveiled following the stone line-up. The grave, which had a circular shape, was sized 0.90x0.80m. Yellow soil in the burial chamber contained sand and clay. Only two clay vessels, namely, a grey coloured pitcher and a small black kheyre, were found in the grave. Although the vessels were fragmented, they were properly retrieved and measured.

Grave 69. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.8" E 045° 39' 40.2"

The discovery recorded at the depth of 0.95m close to the north wall of Unit 5A was a soil grave. No line-up of stones was found over it. The burial chamber was sized 0.80x0.60m. Soil in that grave contained fine clay and sand. A pitcher-type clay vessel was the only sample found in the burial chamber. The part above the body was completely crumbled. Two average size river rocks were placed over the vessel. Presumably, the mentioned pitcher broke under the weight of those rocks.

Another vessel was discovered 0.3m from the burial chamber. Interestingly, this clay vessel was placed from the burial chamber, not inside. It was a grey coloured pitcher. Most spots on its surface were covered with scale.

Grave 70. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.5" E 045° 39' 39.4"

The upper line-up of stones in this grave was found at the northwest corner in Unit 9A, at the depth of 0.15m. The diameter of the pile was 0.90x1.1m and its thickness equalled 0.20m. The stack consisted of small river rocks that were lined up densely and neatly. Parts of only one kheyre-type vessel covered with scale were found in the burial chamber following the removal of the stack.

Grave 71. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.4" E 045° 39' 39.6"

A stack of stones was found over the grave recorded in the central part of Unit 9A. The line-up consisted of small river rocks placed in the area densely and neatly. Its thickness was 20cm and its diameter equalled 1.8x1.5m. Two ceramic vessels were the only finds recorded in the soil containing clay in the burial chamber below the stack of stones (Photo 24). Both of these vessels were pitchers. One of these was a light red sample, while the colour of the other one was grey. The vessels were partially intact.



Photo 24. Grave 71. View to south.

Grave 72. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.6" E 045° 39' 39.7"

The upper line-up of stones in the grave, discovered by the north wall in Unit 8A₁, emerged 0.2m below the present-day ground level. The stone pile had a triangular shape. It was 2.7m long and 2.15m wide. Yellow soil in the burial chamber that contained sand and clay was clearly visible below the line-up, which was slanted in the east-west direction. Only two average size pitcher-type ceramic vessels were found in the burial chamber. One of these samples is light red, while the colour of the other one is black. Both vessels were disintegrated. No skeletons were found in this grave.

Grave 73. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.4" E 045° 39' 39.4"

The grave was found near the south wall of Unit 10A₁ at the depth of 0.20m. Its upper line-up of stones was comprised of small sparse river rocks. The grave was located 0.6m from the unit's

south wall and 1.1m from the east wall. The stone line-up had a yellow sheetrock soil admixture underneath containing sand and clay.

The length of the burial chamber unveiled after the pile of stones was removed equalled 1.7m (in the north-south direction), while its width was 1.2m (in the east-west direction). The depth of the burial chamber was 0.30m. One kheyre-type vessel was found inside.

Grave 74. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.4" E 045° 39' 39.7"

The grave was discovered 1m from the north wall of Unit 8A. Its upper line-up of stones was located at the depth of 0.15m. A burial chamber was discerned after the removal of the stone line-up, which was 0.80m long (in the north-south direction) and 0.70m wide (in the east-west direction). A total of three clay vessels, namely, two kheyre samples and a pitcher, were found inside. Large river rocks were put around those clay vessels. Moreover, a sheetrock solution was poured between the stones and the vessels and reinforced. No human skeletons were found in the grave.

Grave 75. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.5" E 045° 39' 39.4"

The grave was discovered at the boundary between Units 9A and 9A₁. The upper stones were found at the depth of 0.25m. This pile included small river rocks that were lined up densely. The line-up of stones had a diameter of 0.80x1m and its height was 0.2m. Gravel was poured amid the stones and further reinforced by soil containing sheetrock. Only one small black transparent obsidian splinter was found under the line-up of stones. Its dimensions equalled 1.2x0.5cm.

Grave 76. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.4" E 045° 39' 39.6"

The grave was discovered adjacent to the south wall of Unit 9A₁ and 0.20m from the east wall. Gravel was added to soil containing yellow clay and poured into the burial chamber. The upper line-up of stones in the grave was 1.7m long (in the east-west direction) and 0.80m wide (in the north-south direction).

Several ceramic fragments were the only samples found underneath after the removal of the stone pile.

Grave 77. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.6" E 045° 39' 39.7"

The upper stone line-up in the grave, discovered close to the south wall of Unit 8A, was sized 0.70x0.80m. It was located at the depth of 0.60m below the present-day ground level (Photo 25).

A second pile of stones was found under the upper stack of stones, which was 0.20m thick. The second pile included a lot of large lined-up river rocks. One more stack emerged following the removal of this pile, which was 0.20m thick. A burial chamber was discerned after the third stack, which was 0.70m thick. The burial chamber was 0.80m long (in the north-south direction), while its width equalled 0.50m (in the east-west direction).

The clay vessels found in the chamber included a black boiler with a spherical body, a wide orifice and a single handle, as well as a large black kheyre, a grey coloured pitcher, a small kheyre and an average size pitcher. Some of the vessels are partially damaged, but researchers managed to restore them to some extent.

The vessels were scattered in the burial chamber. Human bones were found by its south corner following the discovery of those vessels. Since the discovered skeleton was completely crumbled, it was very difficult to determine the direction it was facing precisely. Presumably, the dead body may have been placed in the grave in the north-south direction.

In addition to the clay vessels, a set of agate beads was found in the burial chamber.



Photo 25. Grave 77 View to northeast.

Grave 78. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.5" E 045° 39' 39.7"

The grave was discovered near the north wall of Unit 15A₁. There were just a few upper stones and they were barely noticeable. This stack of stones was located 0.65m from the unit's north wall and 0.80m from the east wall.

The upper stone pile was 0.25m thick. Traces of a reinforcing substance were encountered amid the stone line-up, which had a diameter of 0.70x0.80m. The soil containing yellow clay in the burial chamber drastically differed from the surrounding kitchen-garden and gravelly soil. Researchers found no human skeletons inside after the stone pile was removed. Four fragments of a grey kheyre-type clay vessel were the only samples obtained on the site. The fragments were entirely covered with scale.

Grave 79. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.4" E 045° 39' 38.7"

The grave was discovered at the intersection of Units 13A and 13A₁. The upper stone line-up of the grave, which was found at the depth of 0.25m, was comprised of densely placed river rocks. The length of the stone line-up in the southeast-northwest direction was 1.25m, while its width equalled 0.65m.

Another line-up of stones emerged after the first pile. The height of the second pile was 0.30m, while its diameter was 0.90x1m. The second stack of stones was comprised of a disorderly line-up of average size river rocks. This was effectively a sparse heap of stones and only a few rocks were lined up distinctly. Only one pitcher-type clay vessel was found in the burial chamber after this stack of stones was removed. The burial chamber was small.

Grave 80/1. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.6" E 045° 39' 39.3"

The grave, discovered in Unit 10A, was located at the northeast corner of a shrine at the depth of 0.6m below the ground. It was shaped as a stone column with a diameter size of 0.50m. A great number of average size river rocks were placed in the grave on top of one another, which resembled a column. The base part of an average size churn-type clay vessel and two fragments of a kheyre-type vessel were found amid the rocks (Photo 26). A dopu was found in its entirety underneath after the stones were cleared. The grave lacked a burial chamber with precise

boundaries. It appeared as though the stones and the vessels (both in their entirety and fragmented samples) were lined up in sequence as a column with a small diameter until a certain height was reached.

It is worth mentioning that all of the eight graves (80/1-80/8) that were discovered in the shrine area at the same depth had this particular shape. No human skeletons were found in any of those graves.



Photo 26. Grave 80/1. View to south.

Grave 80/2. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.5" E 045° 39' 39.2"

The grave was found at the 0.6m depth in Unit 11A₁ in the excavation area. The grave, which had a diameter of 0.70x0.80m, was located 2m from the unit's south wall and 0.80m from its east wall. Only one jar-type vessel was found in the grave. First, stones were placed over reinforced soil. A jar-type clay vessel was further placed over the stones. Afterwards, more stones were piled over it. This led to the emergence of a circular shape similar to a stone column with a small diameter (Photo 27). The stones were attached to each other with the use of a special sheetrock substance. The stones lined up around the jar were elongated river rocks placed under the ground vertically.



Photo 27. Grave 80/2. View to south.

Grave 80/3. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.5" E 045° 39' 39.0"

The grave was discovered in Unit 12A₁ at the depth of 0.55m below the present-day ground level. The line-up was very dense. The stones were attached to each other with the use of a special sheetrock substance (a mixture of chalk dust and fine soil). The circumference of the stack of stones, which was set up as a rising column, was 0.70x0.80m, while its thickness equalled 0.60m. Two clay vessels were found under the stones. One of these was a grey coloured kheyre with handle protrusions, while the other one was a small jar-shaped vessel (Photo 28). The jar has a handle with a round cross section with a convex protrusion on it. The vessels were placed on the floor in the grave. Stones were piled around and over the vessels.



Photo 28. Grave 80/3. View to south.

Grave 80/4. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.6" E 045° 39' 39.0"

The grave was found near the northwest corner of a crescent-shaped stone line-up that was a remainder of a shrine. It was located close to the north wall of Unit 11A at the depth of 0.60m below the current ground level. This was a dense and neatly arranged line-up of average size river rocks.

Following the removal of the line-up of stones, which had a diameter of 0.80x0.70m, clay vessels were found underneath (Photo 29). The vessels were put on the ground after little flat river rocks were lined up in a single row and more stones were placed over them. One of the finds was a grey coloured kheyre-type clay vessel that was completely covered with scale. It was found in its entirety. The second vessel was a small jar with a single handle, a narrow neck and a spherical body. The third sample was a grey coloured, medium size mug. It was broken.

A tiny black transparent obsidian splinter was found inside the kheyre as well.



Photo 29. Grave 80/4. View to northeast.

Grave 80/5. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.4" E 045° 39' 39.2"

The grave was discovered 0.80m south of Grave 80/1 at the depth of 0.60m below the present-day ground level. The grave was located in Unit 10A at the northeast end of a crescent-shaped line-up of stones. Just like other graves found in shrine areas, this one was shaped as a stone column. Its height was 0.50m, while its diameter equalled 0.60x0.50m (Photo 30). It was set up with the use of relatively large river rocks. The stones were attached to one another by a solution with a sheetrock admixture.

Two clay vessels were found under the stones. One of these was a small mug, while the other one was a little pitcher-type vessel. There were abundant pattern elements in the pitcher's shoulder part. Both of the clay vessels obtained on the site were ruined. The grave had been excavated in the gravelly soil of the necropolis area.



Photo 30. Grave 80/5. View to southwest.

Grave 80/6. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 27.4" E 045° 39' 44.1"

The grave, which was part of a place of worship, was revealed at the depth of 0.60m below the ground in the territory of Unit 11A.

The grave, which was found at the northwest corner of a crescent-shaped line-up, was set up with the use of a dense and orderly pile of average size river rocks (Photo 31). The height of the stone pile was 0.45m and its diameter was 0.50m.

A black dopu-type clay vessel was found amid the pile of stones. Initially, the river rocks were lined up on the grave's floor. Afterwards, the vessel was put down and stones were piled over it again. This grave is the same as other graves discovered in the shrine area in terms of its shape.



Photo 31. Grave 80/6. Stone cover. View to northwest.

Grave 80/7. The grave was discovered in a shrine area at the depth of 0.60m below the present-day ground level in Unit 10A₁. The grave is located near the first wall remainder, more precisely, in its east part. The height of this grave equals 0.40m, while the diameter of its circumference is 0.60x0.70m. A clay vessel was found amid the grave rocks, which were found close to the unit's south wall. River rocks were lined up neatly in an orderly manner around the vessel. The latter was completely ruined. It was successfully measured on the spot. Its height was 32cm, while the orifice element diameter was 12cm, the body diameter was 38cm and the base diameter was 11cm.

A transparent piece of obsidian was found inside the pitcher-type clay vessel.

Grave 80/8. The grave was discovered in the north part of a crescent-shaped line-up near Grave 80/4. The stones in the grave were placed densely (Photo 32). The grave was discovered at the intersection of Units 11A and 11B at the depth of 0.60m below the present-day ground level. Its length in the north-south direction was 0.70m, while its width in the east-west direction equalled 0.50m.

Two layers of lined-up stones were tracked in the grave. The second stone line-up was 0.3m thick. The line-up, which was sparse, consisted of small river rocks. Fragments of two clay vessels were found underneath after the second stack of stones was removed. The surface of the black kheyre and the grey pitcher was covered with scale.



Photo 32. Grave 80/8. Stone cover. View to west.

Grave 81. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.6" E 045° 39' 39.4"

The grave, discovered in the central part of Unit 9A₁, was located at the depth of 0.30m below the ground. It was situated 2.8m from the unit's south wall. The thickness of the upper stone line-up was 0.20m, while the depth of the burial chamber was 0.40m. No skeletons were found inside. The length of the burial chamber equalled 1.3m (in the east-west direction), while its width was 1m (in the north-south direction).

Clay vessels were lined up neatly in the chamber. A total of four samples were obtained on the site, namely, a pitcher, a boiler and two kheyres (Photo 33). The vessels were partially damaged.



Photo 33. Grave 81. View to west.

Grave 82. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.4" E 045° 39' 38.9"

The soil grave, discovered in the middle of Unit 13A₁, was located 3.3m from the unit's south wall and 0.70m from the east wall. Sparsely scattered stones were encountered over the burial chamber, which was recorded at the depth of 0.30m below the ground. The circular burial chamber had a diameter of 1.2m.

Soil in the burial chamber contained fine sand. Three small ceramic vessels, more precisely, a mug, a pitcher and a dopu-type item, were found in the chamber (Photo 34). No human skeletons were found inside.



Photo 34. Grave 82. View to west.

Grave 83. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.6" E 045° 39' 39.7"

The grave, discovered in Unit 8A₁, was located 3.6m from its south wall. The diameter of its upper stone line-up was 1.9x1.6m. The line-up consisted of an orderly stack of average size river rocks. The length of the burial chamber, which was found at the depth of 0.9m, was 1.8m (in the east-west direction), while its width equalled 1.4m (in the north-south direction).

A partially damaged human skeleton was found in the burial chamber. The burial was carried out at the northeast corner of the chamber. The skull was found inside a kheyre-type vessel obtained in the middle of the chamber (Photo 35). The skull, which was bent from the neck part, was facing eastward.

A significant number of agate and bronze beads were found by the neck, along with a bronze needle obtained inside one of the kheyres.

The clay vessels were lined up throughout the area surrounding the burial chamber. Three of the 10 vessels were pitchers, while the remaining samples were kheyre-type vessels of different sizes.



Photo 35. Grave 83. View to west.

Grave 84. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.5" E 045° 39' 38.9"

The upper stone line-up of the grave, discovered in Unit 12A, emerged at the depth of 0.15m below the ground. The stone stack had a diameter of 0.60x0.70m, while its height equalled 0.60m. A burial chamber was unveiled after the dense pile of stones was removed.

No traces of a buried human being were found inside the chamber. Burial equipment included a pitcher, a dopu and a kheyre. These samples were damaged to the extent that they could not be removed from soil. However, the kheyre-type vessel was partially restored.

Grave 85. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.4" E 045° 39' 38.8"

The soil grave was discovered in Unit 13A at the depth of 0.80m. The burial chamber, which was not apparently covered by any stone piles, was slanted in the northwest-southeast direction. Soil in the burial chamber was soft and fine, unlike the kitchen-garden soil in the surrounding area. The length of the chamber is 1.6m (in the northwest-southeast direction), while its width equals 1.4m (in the northeast-southwest direction). The chamber is 0.30m deep. It could be tracked by researchers very precisely (Photo 36).

A flint, three-faceted cutting tool found inside is an interesting discovery that is worth mentioning. The item was 8cm long and 4cm wide. Burial equipment included a total of 11 clay vessels, such as a large pitcher, a biconic vessel with a zoomorphic handle protrusion (with a ram head image), as well as a jar, a three-legged vase, a plate and six kheyres. Human bone fragments were found under the kheyre-type clay vessels. Since the bones were scarce and found alongside crumbs, it was unfeasible to determine the rules of burial.



Photo 36. Grave 85. View to south.

Grave 86. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.3" E 045° 39' 37.6"

The grave, found by the north wall of Unit 14A₁, was a soil grave without stones lined up on top, unlike other graves. The burial chamber, discovered at the depth of 0.70m below the present-day ground level, was 0.25m deep. The chamber, which stretched in the east-west direction, was 1.7m long and 1.1m wide.

Initially, clay vessels were found in the chamber (Photo 37). Although these vessels were partially ruined, they were later restored.

The clay samples were lined up at the east corner of the chamber. A total of five vessels were available, including two pitchers, two kheyres and a small basin. A human skeleton was discovered under the vessels. The skeleton was partially damaged. The bones were encountered throughout the chamber. The thigh bone was located at the chamber's west corner.

The skull was facing northward. A conclusion was made that the burial had been carried out in the west-east direction. A great number of agate, paste and cowrie beads, as well as a bronze earring, were found near the cranial bones.



Photo 37. Grave 86. View to east.

Grave 87. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.3" E 045° 39' 38.7"

The grave, which is 1.3m long (in the east-west direction) and 1.2m wide (in the north-south direction), was found by the south wall of Unit 14A₁ in the first excavation area.

There was no stone line-up over the grave, which was discovered at the depth of 0.95m below the ground. The depth of the burial chamber equalled 0.40m. Fine soil in the chamber differed from soil in the surrounding area. No stones were found inside that soil layer.

A human skeleton was found in the chamber. However, it was rotten to the extent that it was impossible to determine the direction of the burial. The skull was buried inside a kheyre-type clay vessel.

The clay vessels found inside the chamber included jars and pitchers (three items), boilers and kheyres (six items), a mug, etc. A total of 12 were found (Photo 38). A small stone was put inside each of the five kheyres. The stone may have a bearing on religious customs.



Photo 38. Grave 87. View to northeast.

Grave 88. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.5" E 045° 39' 39.5"

The grave was discovered close to the south wall of Unit 8A₁. A line-up of stones was found 0.80m from the unit's south wall and 2.8m from its west wall. The line-up, which was comprised of a dense pile of small river rocks, had a diameter of 1.8x1.2m. The stone line-up stretched in the north-south direction. The stack was found at the depth of 0.45m.

Another pile of stones emerged after the first line-up was removed. The second stack was 0.25m high. The pile, which had a diameter of 1.25x1m, stretched in the east-west-south-north direction.

The burial chamber emerged under this line-up of stones. The length of the chamber was 1.8m (in the west-east direction), while its width was 1.2m (in the south-north direction).

The chamber was discovered at the depth of 1.2m.

The skull of the buried person (Photo 39) was found inside a kheyre-type clay vessel. The other bones were preserved partially. The studied condition of the bones and other types of anthropological analysis led to a conclusion that the buried person was a tall man. The burial was carried out in the west-east direction. The depth of the burial chamber was 0.35m.

A total of 19 clay vessels were found in the burial chamber. The vessel found above the skull had zoomorphic handles. Three pitchers, a boiler and a small water vessel were placed above the skull. 13 kheyre-type clay vessels were lined up all over the burial chamber. Another kheyre was found under the kheyre located below the skull.



Photo 39. Grave 88. View to north.

Grave 89. Coordinates: N 41° 00' 50.4" E 045° 39' 39.6"

The grave was discovered at the intersection of Units 7A and 8A at the depth of 0.95m. There was a line-up of stones with the diameter of 0.80x0.90m over the grave, which was discovered close to the south walls of those units. The line-up was 0.45m thick. A burial chamber was found after the pile of stones was removed. The depth of the chamber was 0.2m. No human skeletons were found inside.

Only two crumbled clay vessels were obtained in the area. These were average size samples with spherical bodies. Most of their surface was covered with scale.

Grave 90. This soil grave was found at the depth of 0.80m below the ground in Unit 3A. The burial chamber, sized 1.2x0.8m, was slanted in the east-west direction. Traces of a human skeleton were barely noticeable in the soil. Since the bones were scattered chaotically, it was impossible to determine the position and direction of the burial. Fragments of three clay vessels and two sets of agate beads were found in the burial chamber. The finds were recorded at the east corner of the chamber.

Grave 91. This soil grave was discovered in Unit 3A at the depth of 0.95m. There was no stone line-up over it. The burial chamber was sized 0.80x0.60m. The soil contained fine clay and sand. Only two pitcher-type clay vessels were found in the burial chamber. The first pitcher's part above the body was completely crumbled. Two average size river rocks were placed over it. The pitcher was probably ruined by the weight of these stones.

Another vessel was found at the west corner of the burial chamber. This clay vessel was a grey coloured pitcher. Most parts of its surface were covered with scale.

Grave 92. The burial chamber was discovered in Unit 3A at the depth of 1.5m below the ground. The burial chamber was positioned in the west-east direction. The length of the chamber in this direction was 1.4m, while its width in the north-south direction was 1m. The soil filled inside was yellowish with a fine sand admixture. Therefore, it differed from the surrounding soil that contained gravel.

Remains of a human skeleton were found in the burial chamber. A conclusion was made based on the skeleton's condition that the dead body was slightly folded and buried on the left side; the skull was facing westward. The dead person was a man aged 40-45. The vessels found around the dead body were apparently lined up in a certain order.

Five clay vessels and four sets of beads of agate were obtained in the burial chamber. An abundance of pattern elements was traced upon the pitchers. The kheyre and boiler-type clay vessel samples had a clean composition as they were fired in a sustainable temperature regime.

Grave 93. The soil grave, discovered in Unit 4A, was excavated at the depth of 1m below the present-day ground level. The burial chamber was unit-shaped and sized 0.9x0.9m. It was slanted in the north-south direction. The soil inside contained fine and white sheetrock admixture. The sheetrock soil substance piled into the burial chamber caused erosion that affected the surface of the obtained vessels.

No skeletons were found in the chamber. However, fragments of eight clay vessels with different contents were found on the site. All of the vessels were ruined. Since the samples were covered with scale, it was impossible to determine the type of applied patterns. The pitcher-type clay vessels had thick walls, while the kheyre, boiler and jar-type vessels had relatively thin walls.

Grave 94. The soil grave was discovered in Unit 8D at the depth of 0.9m below the ground. The oval-shaped burial chamber was inclined in the north-south direction. There was fine grey soil with ash in that grave. This substance was drastically different from the surrounding gravelly soil.

A fragment of a large-horned animal's thigh bone and clay vessels were found in the burial chamber. Three of the vessels were found in their entirety, while the remaining samples were ruined.

The obtained clay vessels had been piled by the south corner of the grave. Traces of deep burns and soot were seen upon the boiler-type clay vessels, while the animal bone was found at the north corner of the burial chamber.

Grave 95. The grave was found at the depth of 1m below the current ground level in Unit 8D. The burial chamber, sized 0.9x1m, was slanted in the northeast-southwest direction. The fine soil piled into the chamber contained grey ash.

No human skeletons were found inside. The only artefacts recorded on the site were parts of four kheyre-type clay vessels. All of these were grey coloured, thin wall vessels without patterns. These items were fired at a stable fire temperature.

Grave 96. The soil grave was found in Unit 8C. It was located 2.5m from the unit's south wall and 0.80m from the east wall at the depth of 0.30m. Sparse stones were encountered across the top of the burial chamber. The round-shaped chamber has a diameter of 1.2m. Soil inside contained fine sand. A total of four small vessels were found in the chamber, including a mug, a pitcher, a dopu and a kheyre-type sample. There were no human skeletons inside.

Grave 97. The grave was discovered at the depth of 0.60m below current ground level in Unit 1 during the second stage of excavations. The upper line-up of stones was 0.30m thick.

A burial chamber was discovered after the removal of the stone line-up. A human skeleton was found inside (Photo 40). Although the skeleton was in poor condition, its gender was identified. This was the skeleton of a girl aged 6-7, which was placed in the grave on the left side facing eastward in the west-east-north-south direction. As for the dimensions of the burial chamber, its width in the north-south direction was 1.8m, while its length in the west-east direction was 2.8m and its depth equalled 1.6m.

Nine clay vessels were put in the burial chamber around the skull. These included a bowl, two kheyres, a spherical vessel, a boiler (Photo 85) and four pitchers (Picture 2; Photos 83, 87).

A bronze bracelet was found on the skeleton's left wrist. Moreover, agate and paste beads were discovered in the neck part.

A bronze awl was also found at the southwest corner of the grave.

Small bird and animal bones were found inside some of the clay vessels (inventory 6, 7, 10).

Tiny pieces of chalk were found by the east corner of the grave.



Photo 40. Grave 97. View to north.

Grave 98. Coordinates: N 04542441 E 08555677

The grave was found at the depth of 0.40-0.60m below the ground in Unit 3 during the 2nd stage of the excavations.

The length of the first stone cover over this grave was 3.5m in the west-east direction, while its width in the north-south direction equalled 2.2m (Photo 3).

A second layer of stones was revealed at the depth of 0.80m after the cover was removed. It stretched 1.2m in the west-east direction, while its width in the north-south direction was 1m.

A third line-up of stones was 0.70m long (in the north-south direction) and 0.60m wide (in the west-east direction).

The burial chamber emerged at the depth of 1m. Pottery fragments were found inside. The fragmented clay pitcher had fine sand admixture in its composition. The light red coloured vessel was made roughly by hand.

A *tandır oven* was discovered in the burial chamber at a distance at the depth of 0.70m below the ground. Its height was 0.50m, while its diameter equalled 0.70m. The clay margins of the *tandır oven* were preserved to some extent, while the remaining part was damaged. Most likely, the remainder of this *tandır oven* dates back to later periods of history, such as the Middle Ages.

Grave 99. The grave was partially damaged during the expansion of a dirt road descending toward a river valley. A few big river rocks were scattered over the grave. The burial chamber was located 0.90m below the ground. The chamber, which was slanted in the west-east direction, was 0.80m long, while its width in the north-south direction equalled 0.70m. The finds recorded inside included two pitchers, a jar (Photo 70) and a *kheyre*. In addition to these four clay vessels found in their entirety, handle and orifice element fragments of various vessels were obtained on the site (Pictures 4-5; Photo 41).



Photo 41. Grave 99. View to southeast.

Grave 100. The grave was also discovered during the expansion work on a dirt road located relatively toward the foothill in the necropolis area. It was partially damaged. The soil grave was found at the depth of 1.4m below the ground. The burial chamber, which was inclined in the west-east direction, was 1.8m long, while its width in the north-south direction was 1.5m.

An interesting tradition was tracked in the burial chamber. Researchers concluded that a double burial was carried out in this grave. Anthropological research led to a conclusion that a child aged 8-10 and a woman aged 40-45 were buried there. Both dead bodies were placed in the west-east direction and slightly folded (Photo 42).

A pitcher (Photo 82), a jar (Photo 69), a *kheyre* and three boiler-type clay vessels were found in the burial chamber.

Essentially all of the clay vessels were lined up around the child's skull (Photo 6). Along with the pitcher, paste beads, a bronze needle (*awl?*), an ear-ring, four finger rings, as well as two fragments of a bronze ornament, were found at the northeast corner of the burial chamber.

Ear-ring fragments were also found 1m from the skull. Moreover, a dagger and a knife of iron were obtained near the part where the dead woman's skeleton was located, i.e., at the east corner of the chamber.

SCPX-16
TOVUZÇAY NEKROPOL
Q-100



Photo 42. Grave 100. View to southeast.

Grave 101. The grave was discovered at the depth of 0.40m below the ground. The stone cover consisted of a small number of big sparse river rocks. The grave, which was slanted in the west-east direction, was 1.2m long and 0.70m wide in the north-south direction.

Clay vessels were clearly visible amid the stone stacks in this grave. Only two such vessels, namely, a pitcher and a kheyre, were found inside. The kheyre was completely intact, while the pitcher was partially damaged (Photo 43).

SCPX-16
TOVUZÇAY NEKROPOL
Q-101



Photo 43. Grave 101. View to southeast.

Grave 102. The soil grave was found at the depth of 1.5m below the ground. Soil in the burial chamber, which contained fine clay and sand, was distinguished amid the surrounding gravelly soil. The burial chamber, which was slanted in the west-east direction, was 1.7m long, while its width in the north-south direction was 1.5m.

A woman's skeleton was found inside. The dead body was laid down on the back with the skull slanted southward. It appears as though the dead person's arms are half-open and placed over the abdomen (Photo 44). The skull was found inside a kheyre-type clay vessel.

Clay vessels were mainly put around the dead person's head. Such finds included two churns, three kheyres and a boiler-type vessel (Photo 86). The boiler and the other clay vessels were restored, although they were half-broken.

Two small holes were made slightly below the boiler's orifice part. Abundant patterns were applied on the inside surface of the kheyres. A significant number of small paste beads were found in the grave, along with an iron knife fragment, a bronze finger ring and a needle. The ring was removed from the long finger of the left hand.



Photo 44. Grave 102. View to northwest.

Grave 103. The soil grave was found at the depth of 1m below the current ground level. There was no stone cover over that grave. Soil in the burial chamber mostly contained sand. The round-shaped chamber was sized 0.60x0.60m. Only two clay vessels, namely, a kheyre and a pitcher, were found inside (Photo 45). The vessels were partially restored and measured.



Photo 45. Grave 103. View to northwest.

Grave 104. This was the last grave dug during the 2nd stage of the excavations. The burial chamber in this soil grave was revealed at the depth of 1.5m below the ground. The burial chamber was slanted in the west-east direction. The chamber's length in this direction was 1.4m, while its width in the north-south direction was 1m. Soil in the chamber differed from the surrounding gravelly soil due to a fine sand admixture in its composition (Photo 46).

Remains of a human skeleton were found inside. A conclusion was made based on the condition of the skeleton that the dead body was buried on the right side. The corpse had been tightly folded with the skull facing westward. The dead person was a man aged 20-25.

The vessels were placed around the dead body differently. Thus, a vessel fragment and a pitcher were put near the face, while another clay vessel was found by the right arm. Finally, a pitcher was put at the top of the cranium (Picture 8).

An abundance of pattern elements were encountered over the pitchers. Notched and painted wave-like patterns, as well as pressed triangular images applied prior to baking the vessel in the shoulder part, distinguish these pitchers among the clay samples found in other graves in the necropolis.

Bones of a small-horned animal were found at the west corner of the burial chamber.



Photo 46. Grave 104. View to east.

Grave 105. Since the SCPX gas pipeline changes its direction partially in the Tovuzchay II necropolis area, new graves were discovered there during the construction operations, more precisely, in the course of excavating a trench for the pipeline. Therefore, some of the graves were damaged.

Some of the graves were discovered by the trench wall excavated with the use of machinery. One grave was completely ruined in the middle of the trench. In particular, it was located between Grave 118 by the left-hand wall of the trench and Grave 111 by its right-hand wall. The grave was numbered as 105. If we take into consideration the soil layer of the excavated part, it becomes clear that there was gravelly soil in the burial chamber.

Archaeological materials were collected in this grave. Two pitcher-type samples and one kheyre-type clay vessel were put in the grave (Picture 9). The pitchers were found in their entirety, while the kheyre was broken.

Grave 106. The burial chamber in Grave 106, found at the depth of 1.3m, was slanted in the east-west direction. It was sized 1.75x1.3m. The body was folded and buried on the right side over plate-type vessels lined up on the burial chamber's floor, with the head facing westward. This was a man's skeleton with a bronze ring on a finger of the right hand. There was also a bronze belt on the back behind the pelvic bone. An iron dagger was found below the belt.

High vessels were found around the skeleton's head, i.e., in the west and northwest part of the burial chamber (Photo 47). These are jar and churn-type vessels.

The unfragmented belt made of bronze was found on the spot [2, p. 36]. The item was 56cm long and 11cm wide. Unfortunately, the belt was significantly decayed. Therefore, only parts of it could be obtained from the grave.

Bronze belts are inherent to the Khojaly-Gadabay culture. As a rule, such belts are discovered on the backs of burials in men's graves. Interestingly, a dagger was found alongside the belt in the above-mentioned grave. No ornaments are seen in this case upon the discovered belt. Such belts are rarely encountered in the monuments pertaining to the Khojaly-Gadabay culture. Most of such items traced back to this culture are decorated with anthropomorphic, zoomorphic, geometric and rarely vegetational ornaments [2, p. 36].

A needle made of bronze, a set of elongated agate beads and one set of cowrie-type beads were found in the central part of the grave.

A radiocarbon date from a tooth in the grave gave a calibrated date of 980-830 calBC (Beta 498547).



Photo 47. Grave 106. View to south.

Grave 107. The grave was discovered close to Grave 106. The burial chamber was excavated at the depth of 1.4m. It was slanted in the east-west direction [2, p. 36]. The dead body was stretched over plate-type vessels. The corpse was buried on the back with the head facing westward, while the legs were folded to the left. The woman's skeleton mainly occupied the south half of the burial chamber.

Partial human interference with this grave occurred as early as the ancient period. The upper parts of high vessels were damaged and the skeletons initial condition was altered to some extent (Photo 48). However, the grave was not completely plundered. Therefore, abundant archaeological materials were found on the site.

A total of 14 various ceramic vessels and numerous ornaments were obtained from the grave. Over 60 sets of beads made of agate, bronze, as well as white, light blue and grey coloured paste, were found in the skeleton's neck part, along with bronze bracelets upon the arm bones. A needle was found in the central part.

It is worth mentioning that bronze needles are characteristic of the Tovuzchay necropoleis, in particular, the Tovuzchay II necropolis described in this report[2, p. 36].

A radiocarbon date from a tooth in the grave gave a calibrated date of 895-798 calBC (Beta 498549).



Photo 48. Grave 107.

Grave 108. Grave 108 was located 4m east of Grave 107. The burial chamber, inclined in the east-west direction, was excavated to the depth of 1.3m. It was sized 90x50cm.

The north part of the burial chamber was ruined due to the use of construction equipment (Photo 49). A child was buried in the grave.

Fragmented cranial bones were found in the west part of the burial chamber. In addition, bone fragments of a small-horned animal were found in the east part of the chamber.

A small crock-type vessel was put in the northeast part of the grave. The upper part of the grey coloured vessel is corrugated.

No other archaeological samples were found in this grave.



Photo 49. Grave 108. View to south.

Grave 109. This grave was located 3.3m east of Grave 108. Most of it was ruined due to the use of construction equipment. However, a small part of the grave remained intact. Two ceramic vessels were found in that area.

Fragments of other pottery samples that broke down during the operations were collected. It was impossible to obtain any information regarding the remaining part of the grave, other archaeological material or the observed burial customs due to the damage.

One of the two undamaged vessels found in the grave was a big dark grey pitcher. The surface of the vessel, which has a narrow neck, is horizontally and finely corrugated. Single and coupled wave-like lines encircle the vessel's shoulder and body part over the corrugation. The orifice area is bent outward. The body diameter is 46cm, while the orifice element diameter equals 17cm.

The other vessel is a pitcher with a narrow neck and a flat body. The orifice area is crumbled. There is a remainder of a handle upon the vessel that connects the shoulder and the orifice element. There is an oval and embossed protrusion in the vessel's shoulder part across from the handle. The vessel's colour is black. Its diameter is 24cm.

Grave 110. The grave was located 1m southeast of Grave 109. It was excavated till the depth of 90cm. The grave was essentially ruined entirely due to the use of construction equipment. Only a small part of the burial chamber, as well as parts of the bodies and bases of two vessels, were still available inside. Most of the grave's remaining part, archaeological materials, as well as ruined and fragmented human bones, were scattered in the surrounding area. A conclusion may be made based on the obtained pottery fragments that they are similar to the samples found in other graves.

Grave 111. This grave was located 2.4m southeast of Grave 110. Most of the area was ruined by construction equipment. The burial chamber was excavated to a depth of 70cm. Human skeleton remains and fragments of five ceramic vessels were tracked inside the grave. All of the vessels were plate-type samples.

Grave 112. The burial chamber was found at the depth of 0.60m below the current ground level. The grave was ruined during the operation of machinery used to excavate a trench. Therefore, only certain parts of the human skeleton and equipment were discovered in the grave. The size of the burial chamber's intact section was 1.75x0.35m.

A human cranial bone was found in the northeast part of the chamber. The remaining bones of the skeleton were not found on the site.

Only a small fragment of an arm bone was obtained north of the skull.

Four clay vessels were found in the grave (Photo 50). The finds included three fragmented parts of a pitcher with a large body, as well as fragments of a vessel with a pear-shaped body and a narrow neck (Photo 10).



Photo 50. Grave 112. View to south.

Grave 113. The burial chamber was found at the depth of 0.85m below the current ground level. It was sized 1.05x0.85m. The skeleton of a young person was found inside. The position of the bones allowed making a conclusion that the dead body was slightly folded and buried in the west-east direction (Photo 51). The skull was facing southward.

Three vessels were found in the grave. These included a fragment of a pitcher with a large body, a kheyre-type vessel fragment and an orifice element fragment of a small pitcher (Photo 11).



Photo 51. Grave 113. View to south.

Grave 114. The burial chamber was found 0.50m below current ground level. It was sized 1.8x1.5m. A fragment of a human skeleton's leg bone and some teeth found inside the chamber were the only items that remained intact. The leg bone was located in the chamber's southeast part, while the teeth were found in its northwest part. Presumably, the burial was carried out in the northwest-southeast direction.

A latticed bronze dagger head (Photo 110), two pitchers with large bodies and a bowl-type vessel's half-part were found in the grave (Picture 12; Photo 52).



Photo 52. Grave 114. View to southeast.

Grave 115. The burial chamber was discovered at the depth of 0.60m below the ground. A half-part of the burial chamber (its southeast part) was damaged during the excavations on a pipeline trench. The intact part of the chamber is sized 1.1x0.7m.

The vessels inside the chamber were lined up in the southwest-northeast direction (Picture 13). These samples included a pitcher with a large body, a large kheyre-type vessel, a jar with a narrow neck, another kheyre, as well as a small pitcher (Photo 53). A half-part of a child's skull was found inside the fourth vessel (kheyre). A latticed bronze dagger pommel was found underneath after the vessels discovered in the grave were removed.



Photo 53. Grave 115. View to north.

Grave 116. The burial chamber emerged at the depth of 0.45m below the current ground level. Half of the grave was damaged by machinery during the trench excavations. The undamaged section was sized 1.9x1.5m.

Sparse human bone fragments, which were half-rotten, emerged mainly in the burial chamber's southeast part (the backbone, pelvis and thigh bone fragments) and the northwest section (parts of an arm bone).

A small fragment of an arm bone was the only item found in the chamber's central part. Four ceramic vessels were found in the grave. Unfortunately, the line-up inside the chamber could not be determined since these vessels ended up on the outside when the grave was ruined. Two of these were kheyres (with only a half-part of one of the samples left intact), while another one was a pitcher with large capacity that had broken into parts. The fourth item was a half-part of a little bowl.

Five sets of agate beads, including a set of big beads, one set of bronze beads, a (fragmented) iron dagger blade, as well as a bronze awl tip, were found amid the skeletal bones.

Grave 117. The burial chamber was discovered 0.75m below ground. Most of this grave was also ruined during the trench excavations. The intact part of the chamber is sized 1.3x0.6m.

Scanty fragments of human bones were revealed in the east part of the chamber. Four ceramic vessels were found inside (Picture 14). Three of these vessels were lined up in the southeast-northeast direction. The first one was a pitcher with a large body and a narrow neck, while the second item was a bowl-type vessel's half-part and the third one was a kheyre (Picture 16; Photo 54). Another bowl-type vessel was placed northwest of these vessels. A bronze awl was found in the southeast part of the burial chamber as well.



Photo 54. Grave 117. View to southeast.

Grave 118. The grave emerged at the depth of 0.30m below the current ground level. The burial chamber was sized 1.8x0.6m. Most of this grave was damaged by machinery during the trench excavations (Photo 55). A kheyre was put in the southwest part of the chamber. A large pitcher with a big body was located northeast of it. A leg, a pelvis fragment and an arm bone were the only parts of the skeleton that remained in the grave. The remaining parts were ruined by

construction equipment while the trench was being excavated in the area (Photo 55). Moreover, a bone resembling the bottom of a foot was encountered northeast of the pitcher. The thigh bone was located northwest of the kheyre. The arm bones ended up on top of the kheyre.

An iron knife blade was found near the pelvic bone (Photo 106). Taking into consideration the condition of the obtained bones, a conclusion may be made that the dead body was presumably slightly folded and buried on the right side.

In addition to the two mentioned clay vessels, an orifice element fragment of a small pitcher was found in the burial chamber.



Photo 55. Grave 118.

Grave 119. Unfortunately, this grave was completely ruined during the trench excavations. There was a trace of a big vessel at the trench wall in this area. The depth is 1.2m. Two stone layers were encountered when the surface of the grave was being excavated. The first layer emerged 0.90m below the ground. One of these rocks was a big one, while the rest of the stack was made up of average size river rocks.

The 2nd layer of stones was tracked 1.1m under the ground. These stones stretched for 0.90m in the north-south direction. Most of the burial chamber was probably located northeast of the obtained vessels and the chamber was completely ruined while the trench was being excavated.

Grave 120. Graves 120-127 were dug during the last or fourth stage of the excavations in the Tovuzchay II necropolis. The graves, discovered by the trench walls and excavated with the use of machinery, were numbered in sequence. All of these graves were damaged to a certain extent during trench excavation.

Grave 120 was found at the depth of 2.2m below the current ground level. The burial chamber in this soil grave was slanted in the east-west direction. It was 2.9m long, while its width in the north-south direction equalled 1.4m.

A human skeleton was discovered in the chamber. The skeleton's condition clearly indicated that the dead body had been slightly folded at the knees and buried with the face slanted northward. The lower part of the skeleton (below the kneecaps) was severed and ruined while the trench was

being excavated. According to the anthropological analysis, a young man aged 17-25 was buried in the grave.

Five clay vessels were found in the burial chamber. These vessels were lined up at the east corner of the chamber around the head (Photo 56). These samples included a large pitcher and three small ones, as well as another item (5) that was a kheyre-type vessel (Picture 17).

All vessels found in the burial chamber pertain to the Kura-Araz archaeological culture and are typical for the 25th-23rd centuries BC. A radiocarbon date from a bone in the grave gave a calibrated date of 2,473-2,299 calBC (Beta 498813). This is the only Tovuzchay II burial dating to this part of the early Bronze Age.



Photo 56. Grave 120. View to south.

Grave 121. Part of this soil grave was damaged during trench excavations.

Fragments of an average size clay vessel were found at the incision of the trench. The burial chamber was slanted in the east-west direction. Its length was 2.2m, while its width in the north-south direction equalled 0.90m. The grave was discovered at a depth of 1.8m below current ground level.

The burial chamber consisted of two parts. Clay vessels surrounded by small river rocks were piled at the south corner of the grave. Remains of a human skeleton were seen at the north corner. Clay vessels were found in the surrounding area. This clearly indicated the burial traditions observed at the time (Photo 57).

The two clay vessels, surrounded by little river rocks, occupied an area totalling 0.75x0.45m. These vessels, which were found at the south corner of the grave, included an average size pitcher and a jar.

Three more clay vessels, namely, a couple of pitchers and a tiny vase with handle protrusions on four sides, were found on the skeleton burial site, i.e., at the north corner.

A young woman aged about 20 was buried in the grave. The skeleton's skull was slanted eastward, while the arms were tightly folded. The skull was found inside the vase.

A total of seven clay vessels were found in this grave. These were two jars, three pitchers, a vase and a boiler-type vessel fragment.



Photo 57. Grave 121. View to south.

Grave 122. The soil grave was found at the depth of 1m below present-day ground level. Small sparsely scattered river rocks were piled over the burial chamber. The stones found over the oval-shaped burial chamber did not serve as a stone cover for the grave. The chamber was sized 1.5x1.2m. No human skeletons were found inside. The finds merely included two clay vessels. One of these was an average size jar, while the other one was a kheyre-type vessel (Photo 58). There were abundant pattern elements upon the jar.



Photo 58. Grave 122. View to northwest.

Grave 123. Part of the soil grave was damaged during trench excavations. The grave, which was found at a depth of 1.5m, was excavated in the east-west direction. The length of the burial chamber in this direction equalled 2m, while its width in the north-south direction was 1.1m.

Fine soil in the burial chamber differed from the surrounding soil that contained clay and gravel and the boundaries of the chamber were determined very precisely.

A woman aged about 40 was buried in the grave. The human skeleton found in the chamber was slightly folded. Its condition made it clear that the corpse was buried on the left side. Some of the teeth were in good condition.

Five clay vessels were found in the burial chamber. These included a mug, a pitcher, kheyre or boiler-type samples made of clay (Photo 59). Moreover, a set of paste beads was found by the skeleton's leg bones, along with a bronze needle obtained close to a large pitcher.



Photo 59. Grave 123. View to southwest.

Grave 124. Most of the soil grave was ruined during the trench excavations. The greatest depth of the burial chamber is 1.7m. It is inclined in the northwest-southeast direction. The chamber's length in this direction equals 0.90 m, while its width is 0.70m. There was very soft fine soil in the chamber. A very small number of human skeleton fragments were found inside. However, these fragments were insufficient to determine the direction and position of the burial. Most likely, the part of the chamber where the skeleton was located was severed and dug during the trench excavations.

Three clay vessels were found in the chamber (Photo 60). One of these was a mug found in its entirety, while the other samples were fragments of a boiler and a kheyre. One of the mug's handles is broken.



Photo 60. Grave 124. View to south.

Grave 125. The soil grave was significantly damaged during trench excavation. It was located at a depth of 1.5m below current ground level. The burial chamber was filled with soil mixed with sand and gravel. The chamber was slanted in the north-south-west-east direction. The remaining part was sized 0.60x0.70m. Fragments of a human skeleton were found inside. Presumably, most of the skeletal bones disappeared after being ruined during the trench excavations (Photo 61).

Seven clay vessel samples were found in the burial chamber. Only one kheyre was found in its entirety, while the other obtained vessels were fragmented.



Photo 61. Grave 125. View to northeast.

Grave 126. This soil grave was significantly damaged as with other graves in the area. Most of the burial chamber was removed by machinery (Photo 62). The burial chamber was located at the depth of 1m below current ground level. It was filled with soft fine soil. The remaining part of the chamber was sized 0.80x0.40m. A total of two clay vessels, namely, a pitcher and ajar, were found inside. The vessels were fragmented.



Photo 62. Grave 126. Overhead view. North to lower right.

Grave 127. The soil grave was located near the wall of the excavated trench at the depth of 1.7m below the current ground level. Most of the burial chamber was ruined by machinery (Photo 63). The rest of the chamber was slanted in the north-south-west-east direction. The remaining part of the chamber was sized 1x0.70m. Only one clay vessel remained inside. It was a sample similar

to a churn. The depressed vessel's part above the body was damaged. The average size churn's handle was attached horizontally.



Photo 63. Grave 127. Overhead view. North to lower right.

Shrine. A place of worship was discovered at the intersection of Units 11A, 11A₁ and 11B in the first excavation area. A part of it ended up in Units 12A and 12A₁ from the west, while the other part was located in the area of Units 10A and 10A₁ from the east. The shrine area was estimated at 45-60 m² (Photo 64).

The shrine was designed as a circular structure that mostly resembled a crescent shape after its walls collapsed. Adjacent rustication spots were seen from the south part [3, p. 4]. Most of the shrine is a round or crescent-shaped area that ended up in Units 10A and 11A. This part covers an area of 10 m². The distance between the structure's east and west corners is 5m, while the breadth between the north and south walls equals 2m. Sparse stones were found northward in the orifice part. A grindstone that was 65cm long, 30cm wide and 25cm thick was found there as well. This is an upper grindstone made of a light red river rock with traces of slight processing on it.

The mentioned sparse stone line-up located north of the shrine's main crescent-shaped part connects two orifice elements of the round-shaped structure. Its length was 5m, while its width in the north-south direction equalled 1.20m. A great number of scattered ceramic samples were found in the area.

The wall width of the line-up built with the use of river rocks was 0.50-0.60m. Rocks of the same size arranged in a very orderly manner were selected. The stones were properly attached to each other with a sheetrock solution. There was a 0.7m wide entrance in this structure from the northwest corner. Small river rocks were piled near the stones of that line-up. It is obvious that these stones fell on the ground after breaking off the wall, given that there are still traces of a white reinforcing sheetrock substance upon them. The amount and size of the crumbled stones suggest that the height of these walls exceeded 1m. The upper part of the shrine could have been open and its walls were 0.80-1m high. Structures of this type are usually covered by cane and straw. However, such structures are typical for dwelling.

The shrine was presumably set up for paying tribute to the people buried in the necropolis and conducting burial rites. The top of it was not closed down, which is comprehensible.

The discovery of numerous ceramic samples in the shrine area indicates that the people who attended funerals used to bring food to be put in the graves or used further for burial ceremonies

[3, p. 4]. The fact that an entrance was created there leads to a conclusion that it was an enclosed area.

An average size pitcher with small river rocks accumulated around it was found by the northeast corner of the structure. The pitcher was crumbled and covered with scale entirely.

The thickness of the round-shaped structure's foundation was 0.30m. The height of all the wall-shaped structures adjoining it from the south is the same and all of them were discovered at the depth of 0.40m. Three parts of an adjacent structure site were also found south of the crescent-shaped structure part. The first part ended up at the intersection of Units 10A₁ and 11A₁. This part was 3m long and 1.2m wide. It stretched southward slightly below the part that had not been excavated. This remainder of a structure was lined up neatly with the use of tiny river rocks. There are wall ruins westward and parallel to the first wall remainder. One of its edges is connected to a round-shaped structure. It appears as though the circular structure resembles the sun, while the adjacent auxiliary walls look like its rays.

The remainder of the second wall was located in Unit 11 A₁. The length of its available section is 3.2m.

A jar-shaped clay vessel was found in an area located between the 1st and 2nd wall ruins at the depth of 0.40m below the ground. Average size river rocks were piled around the vessel. Moreover, a lot of clay vessels similar to pitchers, kheyres, mugs and basins were scattered in the area.

An average size pitcher was found near the ruins of the first wall in the shrine area. It was buried under the ground east of it and close to Grave 73. This area was located in Unit 10A₁. The unfragmented pitcher was found 1.2m from the unit's south wall. The grey coloured pitcher's orifice area merely sustained slight damage. Wavy patterns were applied in the shoulder part. No stone piles were discovered nearby. However, another plate-type clay vessel was found a short distance from it. It was also unfragmented and no line-ups of stones were encountered around it. It looks like the discovered vessels were buried under the ground. Furthermore, clay vessels with no surrounding piles of stones were found again 1.8m from those samples. The samples included a flat grey pitcher with a spherical body, a little plate and a piyale (bowl) type item. The vessels were located 1m below the current ground level.

The second group of vessels was located at the intersection point of Units 10A₁ and 11A₁ in the part adjoining the circular line-up of the first structure's remainder. In our opinion, considering these piles of vessels as a grave would be erroneous, given that there are no signs of a burial on the spot or grave soil. These vessels were simply used while observing some religious rites in the shrine.



Photo 64. Shrine remains. View to north.

Ruins of a third structure, just like those of the first and second ones, were connected to a circle or a crescent in the shape of sunrays. The remains of this structure started at the southwest corner of the circle or crescent, stretching straight toward the south wall of Unit 12 A₁. This wall or structure was 4.2m long, 0.80m wide and 0.40m thick. Tiny graves were spotted in the shrine area, more precisely, in the area of the circular structure and between the auxiliary walls connected to that part [3, p. 4]. These graves, which had the same shape, were discovered at the same depth, i.e., 0.60m below the ground.

The graves have an interesting structure. It appears as though big river rocks were raised vertically in the shape of a little hill within a very small diameter. A few clay vessels or fragments were placed under the stones. A reinforcing substance was poured amid the river rocks. The rocks are attached to each other with sheetrock.

Eight graves of this type were discovered in the area covered by the mentioned shrine. The primary feature that distinguishes these graves from the other ones with stone covers in the necropolis area is that they were set up in the shape of a low stone column. All of the graves lacked skeletons. The eight graves found in this complex were numbered [80/1, 80/2, 80/3, 80/4, 80/5, 80/6, 80/7 and 80/8 (Photos 26-32)]. The description of these graves was provided earlier.

5.1 GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE TYPES AND NUMBER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

Clay vessels. Such vessels account for most of the archaeological materials found in the Tovuzchay II graves (Photos 65-102). The amassed finds recorded in the necropolis include ceramic samples, more precisely, pottery vessels of various types. The overwhelming majority of these vessels were made on a potter's wheel with the use of clay containing a fine sand admixture. Handmade vessels were encountered rarely.

The vessels are usually covered with engobed coating and slightly polished. In most cases, the colour of the obtained clay vessels was dark grey and rarely black. Very few vessels had brown and red shades.

The pottery samples found in the Tovuzchay II graves, which had different purposes and dimensions, differed from one another in terms of their delicacy, peculiarities, the style of applied patterns and diversity. The condition of the ceramic vessels found in the graves varied as well. Although some of the vessels were of perfect quality and unbroken, other samples were ruined items of poor quality to the extent that removing them from soil was impossible.

Jugs, pitchers (Photos 65, 71-72, 82-84, 87, 100), jars (Photos 69-70, 92-93, 95), crocks (Photo 68), kheyres (Photos 77-81), plates (Photos 75-76), dopus (Photo 67), cylindrical vessels (Photo 101), churns (Photo 94) and other clay vessels were found in the necropolis area.

Weapons. Such samples are also available, although their number is small. Iron dagger parts are particularly remarkable finds (Photos 106-107). The insignificant amount of obtained weapons could be explained by the fact that these samples were mostly made of iron and became rotten after staying under the ground for many centuries.

Ornaments. Such samples mainly included metal bracelets, earrings, finger rings and pendants (Photos 109, 111), as well as beads (Photos 103-105). The beads were made of paste, glass and paste, agate, metal and cowrie. Most of the ornaments were unfragmented. There were mostly bronze items among such finds.

Other domestic items. This category includes artefacts used in households. Iron knives, bronze awls and needles (Photo 108) were found in some graves of the necropolis, which proves that ancient residents of the Tovuzchay basin area used items of different types in their domestic life.

5.2 GENERAL ANALYSIS OF RESULTS ACHIEVED IN THE EXCAVATION

Some of the graves in this necropolis were excavated in the gravelly soil upon a hill. These graves were found at the highest point of the sloping hill where the necropolis is located.

The graves were apparently excavated in this area at different depths. Some of these were rather located at the upper soil level with depths ranging between 0.20m and 0.40m, while the other graves were discovered at a greater depth of 0.70-0.90m. The graves found at more significant depths had bigger stone covers. The shape of such stone piles resembles burial mound covers as the stones were attached to one another by clay or a sheetrock solution. It is even sometimes difficult to detach these stones.

The soil in the necropolis area is distinguished somewhat in the lower part of the hill toward the river valley. The gravel layer in this area is traced at a greater depth, i.e., 0.40-0.50m below the ground. Most of the graves discovered in this area were found until this depth amid the soft soil of the hill. The central part of the necropolis is located on top of that hill. Graves in this area were denser and found at more shallow depths.

The burial chambers found at the foothill were set up in soil containing yellow clay. Gravelly soil that was piled into the chamber was distinguished sharply amid surrounding soil. As for the upper central part of the hill, to the contrary, gravelly soil was used to dig graves and soil with a yellow clay admixture was piled into the chamber. However, there was no difference in terms of burial equipment.

According to the analysis of archaeological equipment, the Tovuzchay II graves mostly date to the developed stage of the late Bronze Age (12th-11th centuries BC) and the early Iron Age (10th-8th centuries BC).

Small vessels of high quality made of red clay, such as mugs, kheyres and piyales (bowls), are inherent to the beginning of the Iron Age [3, p. 4].

The upper line-up of stones in the graves is either dense or sparse. There are one to four layers of stones resembling burial mound covers over the graves. The stone covers are both orderly and disorderly. No difference was tracked between the graves with a lot of stone layers and other graves in terms of burial equipment.

In addition to typical equipment, obsidian splinters and catapult stones were encountered in some graves. Relevant research has proved that the obsidian pieces are related to certain religious beliefs of local residents.

Kheyres, pitchers, jars, dopus and boiler-type clay vessels were predominantly found in most of the researched graves.

Black and polished, delicately made samples and vessels with patterns pertaining to the Khojaly-Gadabay archaeological culture were among the frequently encountered clay vessels.

6 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

6.1 COLLECTION OF RESULTS

Graves of two types were discovered in the Tovuzchay II necropolis, namely, those with stone covers and soil graves. These graves, which are the same in terms of archaeological materials and human burials, differ from each other exclusively based on their structure and upper layer. The graves were dug in an oval and four-cornered shape. The upper stone cover of some graves was clearly visible from the present-day ground level, while other graves emerged at the depth of 0.9-1m. It is remarkable that a shrine that probably served for performing religious rites was also discovered in the necropolis area.

Abundant archaeological samples were found in the Tovuzchay II necropolis. The finds mainly included ceramic, metal items and ornaments. The metal samples were scarce but nevertheless included in the weapon, domestic item and jewellery categories in terms of their purpose and type. These samples provide sufficient scientific data.

The ceramic samples obtained in the necropolis area are different from the typological viewpoint. Most of the pottery items were made on a potter's wheel with a few random exceptions. The colour of all the vessels is black and dark grey. Most of the obtained samples were plate and kheyre-type vessels. Similar patterns were applied on them. In other words, the same ornaments were encountered upon all plates. As a rule, polished stripes connecting the shoulder with the base were drawn on the outside surface of the plates. The circumference of the vessel's base and the general view of those stripes depict the image and reflect worship of the Sun. Parallel wavy lines drawn prior to baking by a tool with a sharp edge girdle the plates on the inside. Applying patterns on the inside surface of vessels using such a technique is one of the characteristic features of the Tovuzchay necropolis. Thus, the excavations carried out in the Tovuzchay II necropolis primarily provided interesting information required for researching the history of people's burial traditions pertaining to the Khojaly-Gadabay culture. At the same time, the abundance of samples of tangible culture found during the excavations allowed tracking the dynamic of the development of pottery making and metalworking, which were significant crafts in the region in the late Bronze Age and the early Iron Age (the second half of the 2nd millennium and the early 1st millennium BC). This also provided more opportunities for studies regarding the history of people's economic and cultural ties with other countries [2, p. 37].

6.2 PERIOD AND CHRONOLOGY

Determination of the chronological range of the Tovuzchay II necropolis is based on the comparative analysis of the obtained archaeological materials and special tests.

The analysis of the ceramic and metal items found in the necropolis area allows making a conclusion that these graves date to the developed stage of the late Bronze Age (12th-11th centuries BC) and early Iron Age (10th-8th centuries BC).

Radiocarbon tests were conducted in the U. S. Beta Radiocarbon Analysis Laboratory upon dental material from Graves 106, 107 and 120. The results of those tests are as follows:

Table 1 Radiocarbon determinations from Tovuzchai II

Feature	Number	BETA	Conventional Age	Calendar calibration (95.4% Probability)	Material	Comments
Burial 106	SCPX Sample 37	483547	2760+/-30 BP	95.4% probability (94.9%) 980–830 cal BC (2929-2779 cal BP) 0.5%) 992–989 cal BC (2941-2938 cal BP)	Tooth	Early Iron Age
Burial 107	SCPX Sample 40	483549	2670+/-30 BP	95.4% probability (95.4%) 895–798 cal BC (2844-2747 cal BP)	Tooth	Early Iron Age
Burial 120	SCPX Sample 45	498813	3910+/-30 BP	95.4% probability (95.4%) 2473–2299 cal BC (4422-4248 cal BP)	Bone	Early Bronze Age

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 INTERPRETATION OF OUTCOME OF THE EXCAVATIONS

The graves in the Tovuzchay II necropolis are located at a close distance from one another in a rocky territory with soil and gravel in some areas. The burial chambers were filled sometimes during burials with river rocks with a soil admixture. In some cases, soil mixed with little gravel, which stood out in the overall area, was used for this purpose. The burial chambers had different directions. During burials, the dead bodies were either placed in soil directly or were laid down over burial equipment, i.e., ceramic vessels. For this purpose, high vessels with narrow orifice elements, including pitchers, churns, jars, etc., were placed on the sides of the burial chamber, while flat ones, such as plates and kheyre-type samples, were densely lined up in the central part. Most of the corpses were buried on the side over such flat vessels in a tightly folded position. As a rule, men were laid down on the right side, while women were buried on their left side in the Tovuzchay II necropolis, which was also the case with the Tovuzchay I burials [2, p. 35]. The bodies were rarely stretched on their backs. Corpses with folded legs were encountered as well. The amount of material placed in the graves varied to some extent, due to social inequality of that time period. Children's graves were usually little with a small number of burial equipment items inside. Only several pottery vessels were found in such graves [2, p. 36].

Radiocarbon tests were conducted upon some of the graves (42, 45, 53, 56 and 78) of the Tovuzchay I necropolis during construction of the BTC pipeline corridor. The period of use of

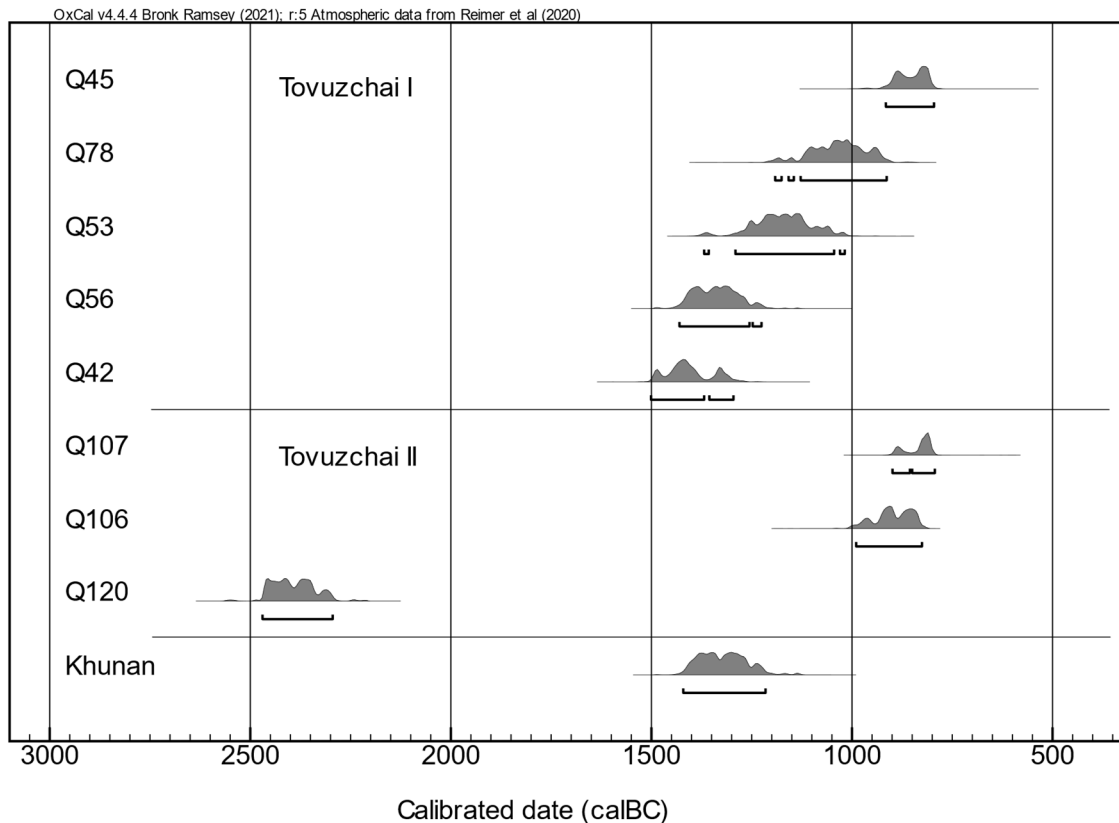


Figure 4. Calibrated radiocarbon dates from the Tovuzchai area (Khanan settlement, Tovuzchai I necropolis and Tovuzchai II necropolis).

these graves was determined on the outcome of these tests. The graves appear to have been used over a period from the late 15th century to early 10th century BC [7, p. 248-249; 8, p. 88-89; 9, p. 137; 10, p. 156-157]. The radiocarbon analysis carried out on the teeth obtained from Graves 106 107 and 120 of Tovuzchai II, defined the time span of these graves (See Table 1).

The graves that supplied material for tests do not differ from other graves of the necropolis from the viewpoint of their shapes and features of archaeological equipment. Therefore, the outcome of the conducted tests holds true for the entire necropolis. If a number of minor exceptions are not taken into consideration, we can suggest that the Tovuzchay II graves were set up in the 14th-8th centuries BC. Divergent ceramic samples were found only in Grave 120 at the necropolis in terms of the time period. This grave dates back to the early Bronze Age, i.e., the 3rd millennium BC.

The results of the radiocarbon dating of the small group of sites in this area from both BTC and SCPX pipeline projects provides an interesting illumination of the use of this area during the Bronze Age. The sites include the settlement at Khanan, approximately one kilometre to the west, and the two Tovuzchai cemeteries. The results for all the sites were run through the OxCal programme (c14.arch.ox.ac.uk/oxcal/OxCal.html) and are presented as Figure 4.

8 INVENTORY

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
1	pitcher	A large pitcher-type ceramic vessel with a relatively wide orifice element, convex body and narrowing base. The vessel's orifice area is broken. A wavy pattern was drawn in the shoulder part with a comb-like tool prior to baking. The item was fired well with the use of grey coloured clay. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition.	Grave 1A (1)	Orifice diameter-10cm height -21cm body diameter-30cm base diameter-10cm
2	pitcher	An average size pitcher. The grey coloured, thick wall vessel was fired slightly with the use of clay with fine sand admixture. It has a narrow neck and a spherical body. The orifice area, which has a barely visible body, is bent outward. A handle with a round cross section connects the orifice and the shoulder. The base is flat. The vessel was stored improperly. Therefore, the body was the only part of the vessel measured relatively.	Grave 2	body diameter-23cm
3	kheyre	A small kheyre-type ceramic vessel. It is relatively deep. The walls are thick. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The grey coloured item was fired well. The orifice area protrudes outward. The part below the orifice element is connected to the body in a biconic shape. The body crosses over into the base sharply. There is an auricle-shaped, elevated handle with a hole in the middle in the shoulder part. The vessel's bottom part was polished in the shape of sunrays. There is scale on the surface. Black and brown spots emerged on the surface due to baking in unstable temperature conditions.	Grave 3	orif.diameter-19.5cm height-6.5cm base diameter-7.7cm neck height – 3.5cm handlewidth-3cm
4	piyale	A fragment of a thick wall piyale-type ceramic vessel with a plain shape. The vessel was made roughly by hand. It was fired well with the use of light orange clay with a non-organic admixture. The orifice area is not smooth. The base is wide and flat.	Grave 4	orif. d.- 9.7cm height-5cm base d.-7.4cm
5	pitcher fragment	A shoulder part of a thick wall, grey pitcher-type ceramic vessel. The item was fired well using clay with fine sand admixture. Polished patterns were applied vertically in the vessel's shoulder part. The orifice area broadens sideways.	Grave 5	wall th. – 6 mm
6	ornament	A tiny fragment made of a thin plate. Small holes remained upon the ornament. The type of the ornament is unclear due to the small size of this fragment.	Grave 6	
7	Pitcher fragment	A thick wall pitcher-type piece of pottery. It was fired well using light red clay with sand admixture. The fragment was presumably part of the vessel's shoulder. The part crossing over to the neck from the shoulder underwent slight canal-like horizontal smoothing. The surface is covered with a layer of white engobed coating.	Grave 7	wall th. – 1.2cm
8	lance tip	A tip of a round-shaped, rusty lance point made of iron.	Grave 2	
9-20	beads	Small paste beads. The beads have a circular cross section and holes on both sides. 12 items are available.		diameters – 3 mm
21	pitcher	A thick wall pitcher with average capacity. It has a narrow and short neck and a spherical body. The latter transforms into the base sharply. The vessel's orifice area, which has a thick welt, is bent outward. It broadens sideways widely. The body part is girdled by two adjacent canal-like lines. The part below the body was entirely polished in the net-like shape. The vessel was slightly fired with the use of black clay mixed with sand.		orif.d. -14.5cm st. d. -22cm height -11.5cm base d. -10cm
22	bowl	An average size biconic bowl. The thin wall vessel's orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. The biconic body narrows toward the base sharply. The shoulder part was entirely polished in the net shape prior to baking. There is scale in some parts of the surface. The vessel was fired well with the use of grey coloured clay with fine sand admixture. The vessel was measured on the spot immediately, since it was fragmented. The vessel's clay was fragile.		orif. d. – 14cm st. d. – 16cm height – 8cm base d. – 6.7cm
23	pitcher	An average size pitcher found in its entirety. The thick wall vessel was fired well with the use of grey coloured clay mixed with fine sand. The vessel's narrow orifice area, which has a slight welt, opens up sideways. A slight canal-like line was drawn in the shoulder part. There		orif. d. – 12cm neck h. – 1.5cm st. d. – 30cm height – 25cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
		is also a 5.8cm wide, rather protruding straight handle upon the shoulder on one side. Three patterns were applied below the handle by pressing with the use of the longest finger prior to baking. It was polished vertically with straight lines throughout the shoulder until the body. The body part is slightly biconic. At the same time, polished patterns were drawn toward the base from the body. The base is narrow. Baking in unstable temperature caused brown and red spots on the vessel's surface.		base d. – 10.5cm
24	crock	A crock-type ceramic vessel with a narrow and long neck, as well as a pear-shaped body. The vessel's neck ends in an orifice area that broadens sideways widely. The orifice area, which has a thick welt, is bent outward. The neck transforms smoothly into the shoulder. Straight vertical polished patterns were drawn in the neck part. Two adjacent small canal-like lines were drawn upon the shoulder. Net-shaped patterns were applied in the body part by polishing. There is a trace manual smoothening caused by spinning on a potter's wheel below those patterns. The base is flat. The thin wall vessel was made of well fired clay with fine sand admixture. The colour is grey.		orif. d. – 9.5cm neck h. – 5.7cm st. d. – 15cm height – 23cm base d. – 8.8cm
25	kheyre	A thick wall kheyre-type ceramic vessel. The grey coloured vessel has fine sand admixture in its composition. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent inward. A deep canal-like line was drawn below the orifice part. The shoulder part crosses over into the body in a biconic shape, while the body transforms into the base sharply. The vessel has a circular and concentric base and a relatively high heel. There is an auricle-shaped handle in the shoulder part on one side. The handle is bent upward. There are holes on both sides of the middle section. The vessel is entirely covered with a layer of scale. The orifice element is of the same size as the body. The vessel was restored completely.		orif. d. – 26.8cm height – 7.7cm shoulder height – 3.5cm base d. – 11cm handle width – 5cm
26	jar	A jar-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, black clay with fine sand admixture. The vessel has a long and narrow neck, as well as a spherical body. The neck, which has a relatively thick welt, ends in an orifice area that is bent sideways. A handle connects the orifice area and the shoulder. The handle has an unusual shape. Thus, clay was twisted into a braid shape prior to baking. The middle section in the shoulder part was further kept empty and broken into two parts. A rather protruding model was applied in this part. A protrusion resembling the eyes and nose of an animal emerged after the part adjoining the orifice part was processed into zoomorphic shape. Moreover, a protruding model papilla pattern was applied in four areas upon the vessel's shoulder. Embossed straight patterns descending from the shoulder were drawn at a slant. Furthermore, polish was applied opposite those lined-up patterns. The body part is slightly biconic. The vessel narrows abruptly toward the base from the body. At the same time, this part was polished by parallel lines. The base is protuberant.	Grave 4 (2)	orif. d. – 7cm neck h. – 5cm handle height – 9.5cm height – 26.8cm st. d. – 22.5cm base diam. – 10cm
27	crock	A thin wall, brown crock-type ceramic vessel with clean composition. It has a narrow and long neck. The vessel's orifice area is straight and bent outward. The vessel is enamelled vertically on the inside and horizontally on the outside. The vessel's neck goes smoothly into the shoulder. The vessel is fragmented, therefore, its comprehensive description cannot be provided.	Grave 3	orif. d. – 8.2cm wall th. – 5 mm
28	pitcher	A thick wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel. It was fired well with the use of brown clay mixed with fine sand. The vessel's narrow and relatively longneck has a thick welt. Its orifice element is bent sideways. There is a handle shaped as a straight protrusion in the vessel's shoulder part. The spherical body is encircled by three deep canal-like lines. The vessel's surface was smoothened. There is a trace of spinning on a potter's wheel on the inside. The base is flat. The ceramic pitcher is fragmented.	Grave 4	wall th. – 7 mm handle width – 6.5cm
29	bowl	A thick wall bowl-type vessel made of well fired brown clay with sand admixture. The vessel's wide orifice element is of the same size as the body. A deep canal-like line stretches below the orifice area. Only several fragments of the pottery item are available.	Grave 7 (3)	orif. d. – 17.3cm wall th. – 7 mm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
30	bowl	A thick wall bowl-type ceramic vessel that was fired well using brown-red clay with sand admixture. The orifice area of the biconic vessel is relatively bent outward. There is an auricle-shaped handle in the shoulder part with a hole in the middle. The handle is bent upward. The vessel is fragmented.	Grave 9 (1)	wall th. – 5 mm
31	pitcher	A thick wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel. It was fired well with the use of grey coloured clay with sand admixture. The vessel has a wide orifice element and a relatively large body. The biconic body narrows sharply toward the base. The orifice area, which has a slight welt, broadens sideways. Slight polished patterns were applied from top to bottom upon the shoulder vertically. The section extending till the body was the only part of the vessel found in the area.	Grave 9 (2)	orif. d. – 14.5cm st. d. – 16.5cm wall th. – 7 mm
32	pitcher	A small black pitcher-type ceramic vessel with thick walls. It was made of perfectly fired clay with fine sand admixture. The vessel's neck, which is narrowing upward relatively, has a thick welt. It ends in an orifice area that is bent sideways. The neck crosses over into the shoulder smoothly. The spherical body bends sharply toward the narrow base. Patterns featuring thick polished straight lines were drawn upon the neck vertically. The shoulder part is encircled by 10 circular concentric deep canal-like patterns. The surface is smooth and polished. Evidently, the vessel was made on a potter's wheel. It is completely intact.	Grave 9 (3)	orif. d. – 4.5cm neck h. – 4.5cm st. d. – 17.5cm height – 18.5cm base d. – 6.5cm
33	pitcher	A large pitcher-type ceramic vessel. The thick wall vessel was fired well using grey coloured clay with fine sand admixture. The spherical body is encircled by three canal-like lines. The base is flat. The body transforms gradually into the base. The vessel's surface is smoothed. There is a trace of rotation on a potter's wheel inside the vessel. Only fragments of the body and base were found on the site.	Grave 10 (1)	wall th. - 7 mm
34	bowl	A thin wall bowl-type ceramic vessel with average capacity. It was slightly fired using black coloured clay with sand admixture. The vessel's body has a slightly biconic shape. The neck is relatively high. The orifice area has a welt. It is bent outward. The neck part was smoothed while it was being made on a potter's wheel. The clay is crumbly. The vessel is fragmented.	Grave 10 (2)	neck h. – 2cm wall th. – 4 mm
35	jar	Parts of a thick wall jar-type pottery vessel. It was fired slightly with the use of brown clay with fine sand admixture. The vessel has a narrow and long neck, as well as a straight orifice area. A handle with a round cross section connects the shoulder and the orifice area. Deep canal-like lines drawn in several rows cross the shoulder part. The top of the handle's part connected to the orifice area was cut off at a slant with a comb-like tool. Since the clay was fragile, the vessel was stored poorly.	Grave 11 (1)	wall th. – 5 mm
36	boiler	An average size ceramic boiler fragment. The thick wall item was made of slightly fired, brown clay with sand admixture. The orifice element narrows in comparison with the inside part. The vessel has a wide body. The orifice area was made from the shoulder part by finger-pressing. There are traces of rotation on a potter's wheel on the inside and outside surface.	Grave 11 (2)	
37	kheyre	A deep thick wall kheyre-type ceramic vessel. The brown vessel was fired well using clay with fine sand admixture. The orifice area is bent outward. There is a trace of a rather protuberant handle in the shoulder part with a hole in the middle. The base is flat. The body narrows sharply toward the base. There is a trace of a potter's wheel on the inside. The vessel was restored completely.	Grave 8 (1)	orif. d. – 29cm orif. area height- 3.5cm height – 13cm base d. 10.5cm
38	kheyre	A thin wall, small and deep kheyre-type ceramic vessel. The black coloured item was fired well using clay with fine sand admixture. The vessel's orifice area is bent outward. There is an auricle-like shaped handle in the shoulder part. There is a hole in the middle of the handle. The vessel's outside surface was polished in a disorderly manner. Brown and black spots emerged on the surface, since the vessel was fired in an unstable temperature. The base is flat.	Grave 8 (2)	orif. d. - 23cm orif. area height- 2.2cm base d. - 9cm height – 7.5cm
39	kheyre	A deep, thin wall kheyre-type vessel that was fired well with the use of grey clay with clean composition. The vessel's orifice area, which has a thin welt, is bent outward. There is a rather protruding handle in the shoulder part. There are holes on both sides in the middle of the	Grave 8 (3)	orif. d. – 2.7cm orif. area height - 3cm height – 11.5cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
		handle. The body crosses over into the base sharply. The entire vessel is covered with a layer of scale.		base d. - 9cm
40	pitcher	A thin wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of slightly fired, grey coloured clay with sand admixture. It has a wide orifice element and a spherical body. The thin orifice area is bent outward. The body narrows toward the base sharply. Notched patterns were applied at a slant in the shoulder part. Two rows of wavy patterns were applied in a disorderly manner near the body part.	Grave 8 (4)	orif. d. -11.5cm height – 21cm st.d. – 25cm base d. – 9.5cm
41	earthenware pot	A tiny ceramic earthenware pot. It has a narrow and long neck, an orifice element broadening sideways and a pear-shaped body. The shoulder part is girdled by a slight canal-like line. The base is flat. The grey coloured, thin wall item was fired perfectly using clay with fine sand admixture. The surface was smoothed properly. The orifice area, which has a slight welt, is bent outward. The vessel was found in its entirety.	Grave 12 (1)	orif. d. – 5.7cm neck h. – 3.6cm st. d. – 8.5cm height - 13cm base d. - 4.5cm
42	tool	A deformed item or tool fragment made of iron.	Grave 14 (1)	
43	jar	A thick wall jar-type ceramic vessel. It was made of well fired, light grey clay with fine sand admixture. The vessel has a narrow and high neck and a spherical body. A round-shaped handle connects the orifice area and the shoulder. The orifice area is bent outward. Deep canal-like lines were drawn in several rows in the body part. The body narrows toward the base sharply. The base is flat. A trace of a potter's wheel is seen on the inside. The obtained vessel was restored partially since it was fragmented.	Grave 8 (5)	orif. d. – 8.8cm neck h. – 3.5cm st. d. - 27cm height - 30cm base d. - 9.5cm
44	jar	A jar-type ceramic vessel with a long and narrowing neck. Its orifice area broadens sideways in the upper part. The orifice area has a welt. A circular handle connects the orifice area with the shoulder part. The base is flat. Protruding embossed patterns comprised of circular concentric lines were drawn in the body part. The thin wall item was fired slightly using brown clay with fines and admixture. The surface is smoothed.	Grave 8 (6)	orif. d. - 7cm neck height– 4.2cm wall th. - 5 mm
45	jar	Fragments of a thick wall, brown coloured jar-type ceramic vessel with fines and admixture. Presumably, the vessel had a narrow and long neck. A handle with a round cross section connects the orifice area and the shoulder part. The vessel has a spherical body. Shallow canal-like lines were drawn over a body fragment. Slanting polished patterns were applied in between. The vessel's surface is smoothed. Evidently, the vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 8 (7)	wall th. – 6 mm
46	jar	Fragments of a thin wall jar-type ceramic vessel. The black coloured item has fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The neck is narrow and long. The orifice area opens up sideways widely. A handle with a round cross section connects the orifice area and the shoulder part. The vessel has handles on both sides. Incised patterns were applied vertically in the shoulder part. Only fragments of the vessel were obtained.	Grave 8 (8)	wall th. – 4 mm
47	kheyre	Fragments of a thick wall kheyre-type vessel that was fired well using brown clay with clean composition. Deep canal-like lines were drawn in two rows in the vessel's orifice area. The surface is polished. Traces of a potter's wheel are seen on the inside.	Grave 13 (1)	wall th. – 7 mm
48	handle	Fragments of a tape-shaped handle that was fired well using red clay with a clean composition.	Grave 13 (2)	width – 3.3cm
49	pitcher	A fragment of a thick wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel. It was fired slightly with the use of brown clay with sand admixture. The narrow orifice, which has a welt, is bent sideways. The vessel has a handle with a round cross section. Wavy patterns were applied with a comb-like tool in the vessel's body part.	Grave 14 (1)	wall th. – 7 mm
50	pitcher	Fragments of a pitcher with a narrow and long neck. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. The clay colour is grey. It was fired well.	Grave 14 (2)	wall th. – 5 mm
51	vase	A high, deep and relatively small vase-type ceramic vessel. There are rather protruding handles facing in three directions upon the orifice area. Those handles were decorated on top with slanting incised patterns prior to baking the vessel. There is also a rather protuberant	Grave 15 (1)	orif.diameter– 22.2cm shoulder height – 3cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
		handle on one side that was presumably slated for hanging the vessel. Holes were made on both sides of the middle section. It resembles a zoomorphic image. There are incised lines on top on both sides, while the upper part is protuberant. A canal-like pattern was applied close to the orifice area. Polished patterns shaped as sunrays were drawn in the vessel's outside part. There are two legs in the bottom of the vessel. The thick wall vessel is also relatively high. The surface is covered with a layer of scale. It was made of well fired, black clay with fine sand admixture. There is a trace of a potter's wheel on the inside.		height -10.2cm base diameter- 9.8cm height of legs - 2cm
52	bowl	A small bowl-type ceramic vessel. The orifice area is straight and bent sideways. The vessel has a biconic body. The body narrows sharply toward the base. There is a trace of a potter's wheel on the inside. The vessel was restored partially.	Grave 15 (3)	orif. d. -15cm height – 6.3cm base d. – 4cm
53	kheyre	A thin wall kheyre-type vessel made of slightly fired, grey coloured clay with fine sand admixture. The vessel's orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. There is a rather hollow handle with a hole in the middle in the shoulder part. A polished pattern resembling the sun was applied underneath. The bottom part is flat. A trace of a potter's wheel is seen on the inside. There is scale on the surface.	Grave 15 (2)	orif.d. -26.2cm height – 8.7cm should. H. – 3.7cm base d. – 8.5cm
54	pitcher	A thin wall vessel made of slightly fired, light brown clay with sand admixture. The base is flat. Various colour shades emerged on the surface due to firing in an unstable temperature. Polished patterns were applied vertically upon the body and in the entire surrounding area.	Grave 15 (4)	based. -7.5cm wall th. – 4cm
55	pitcher	A tiny pitcher. It has a narrow and long neck. The orifice area broadens sideways. A circular handle connects the neck and the shoulder. A slight canal-like line extends all over the bionic body. The surface is polished. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel with the use of well fired, black clay.	Grave 15 (5)	orif. d. -6.1cm neck. – 5.6cm st. d. – 13.5cm base d. – 6.5cm
56	pitcher	A thick wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel. It was made of slightly fired, brown-black clay with fine sand admixture. The average size vessel has a relatively narrow orifice element, pear-like shaped body and a narrowing base. The vessel's orifice part, which has a welt, is bent outward. A pattern was applied with circular concentric lines in the shoulder part.	Grave 15 (6)	orif. d. – 13cm neck h. – 3.5cm st.d. – 33cm height – 37cm base d.- 13cm
57	kheyre	A shallow kheyre-type ceramic vessel. Its wide orifice broadens sideways widely. The base is flat. Polished criss-cross patterns were drawn on the vessel's outside surface. The thin wall vessel was fired slightly with the use of brown-red clay with sand admixture.	Grave 15 (7)	wall th.- 4 mm
58	pitcher	Fragments of an average size thin wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel. It was fired well using brown-red clay with sand admixture. The vessel's surface is polished. The base is flat.	Grave 15 (8)	wall th.- 6 mm
59	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel with a narrow neck. The vessel's orifice area, which has a thick welt, is bent outward. A pattern was applied vertically in the neck part using the polishing method. The vessel was fired well with the use of brown clay with sand admixture.	Grave 15 (9)	wall th.- 4 mm
60	pitcher	A large pitcher with a spherical body. Researchers managed to restore only its upper part. The orifice is round. The low and relatively narrow neck transforms into the body directly. A large parallel groove extends below the orifice. A pipe-like shaped handle connects the back side of the orifice element with the upper part of the body. The colour is grey.	Grave 16 (1)	orif. d. -9.5cm neck h. – 9cm st.d. – 16.5cm
61	bowl	A small bowl-type kheyre. The orifice area is smooth. It narrows downward from the sides. The base is oval. The colour is grey. Big sand particles were added to the clay composition.	Grave 16 (2)	orif.d. -20cm height – 6.5cm
62	kheyre	A large deep kheyre with a smooth orifice area. It narrows downward from the sides. There is a hook-like handle with a protruding hole in the middle on one side. The base is oval. A hole was made in the bottom.	Grave 16 (3)	orif.d. -9.5cm inside – 23cm h. – 10.5cm
63	pitcher	Two neck fragments of a pitcher with a narrow orifice element and a convex body. The orifice element, which has a welt, is bent laterally. The low neck goes smoothly into the shoulder. There is significant sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is yellowish.	Grave 16 (4)	orif.d. -9cm wall th. – 0.9cm neck h. – 2.5cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
64	pitcher	An average size pitcher with a low and narrow neck. The latter crosses over into the spherical body directly. The body narrows downward. The narrow and flat base assumes an oval shape slightly. The neck broadens upward. The orifice is broken.	Grave 18 (1)	neck d. -6.5cm st.d. - 12.5cm base d. - 6.5cm
65	catapult stone	A catapult stone made of a river rock.	Grave 18 (2)	d. - 4.5cm
66	cutting tool	A part of a three-faceted cutting tool made of black obsidian.	Grave 18 (3)	
67	pitcher	Fragments of a small pitcher. Researchers managed to restore only a half-part of the vessel. The orifice element is somewhat bent sideway. It goes directly into the body. The orifice area is round. The pitcher has a biconic shape. A wavy stripe encircles the upper part of the body somewhat below the orifice element. The part narrowing downward at a slant is combed. The colour is grey. The base is oval-shaped.	Grave 19 (1)	st.d. - 16cm height - 11.5cm orif.d.- 15cm
68	pitcher	Fragments of a pitcher-type vessel. Researchers managed to restore the upper part. The body is convex. The round orifice element broadens sideway. The narrow and low neck transforms smoothly into the shoulder. A pipe-like shaped handle connects the shoulder and the back side of the orifice area. The colour is grey.	Grave 19 (2)	Neck d. -5.5cm orif.d. Outside - 7cm inside - 5.5cm st.d. - 12cm
69	boiler	Two body fragments of a boiler-type ceramic vessel. The vessel apparently had a narrow orifice. There is a rather protuberant four-cornered handle in the orifice area or somewhat underneath. The handle is slanted downward from the top. There is a convex protrusion in the bottom. There are sand admixture and small gravel particles in the clay composition. The fragments were once part of a thin wall vessel. The colour is grey.	Grave 17(1)	wall th. - 0.7cm handle size: 4x3.5cm
70	catapult stone	A catapult stone made of a porous tuff rock. The colour is light brown.	Grave 17 (2)	d. - 3.7cm
71	kheyre	A large deep kheyre. The orifice area is bent sideway. The body narrows downward from the lateral part. There is an auricle-shaped handle with a protruding hole in the middle on one side. The base is flat. The clay colour is grey. There is scale throughout the surface. The handle edge is slightly inclined upward.	Grave 20 (1)	orif.d. outside - 28cm inside - 25.5cm lat. parth.-3.5cm base d. - 10.7cm st.d. - 29cm h. - 11cm
72	pitcher	Fragments of a small pitcher-type vessel. The orifice element is bent sideway. The orifice area is round. The low neck transforms into the shoulder. There are sand admixture and big gravel particles in the clay composition. There are traces of a potter's wheel on the inside. There is a barely visible protruding stripe crossing the neck part into the shoulder. The colour is yellowish-brown. The base is flat. There are traces of scale all over the bottom part.	Grave 20 (2)	wall th. - 0.7cm neck. H. - 1.2cm orif. Width - 1.7cm
73	pitcher	A small pitcher with a relatively narrow orifice element that is bent sideway. The low neck transforms directly into the body. The latter broadens downward and further narrows sharply on its way down from the middle section. The base is narrow and flat. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. The walls are thin. The colour is greyish and light brown. A pattern comprised of parallel polished stripes and inclined from top to bottom is seen upon the body.	Grave 20 (3)	orif.d. - 8cm base d. -6cm st.d. - 13.5cm
74	kheyre	A large deep kheyre. The orifice element is bent sideway. The orifice area is straight. The body narrows downward from the lateral part. The part dividing the flank and the body is faceted. There is a hook-like shaped, four-cornered handle with a hole in the middle over the facet in the back of the vessel. Three parts of the handle are slanted upward. The base is narrow and flat. There is scale all over the surface.	Grave 20 (4)	orif.d. Outside - 26cm inside - 23cm base d. - 8cm h. - 11.2cm
75	pitcher	A large pear-shaped pitcher. Most of the fragmented vessel was restored. Its surface suggests that the item is evidently narrowing. The body narrows downward. The base is flat. The orifice part is broken.	Grave 20 (5)	st.d. - 23.5cm base d. - 9cm intact part - 25cm
76	kheyre	A large deep kheyre. The smooth orifice area protrudes laterally. The vessel body narrows downward from the low flank. There is an auricle-shaped handle with a protruding hole in the middle in the	Grave 20 (6)	orif.d. Outside - 28.3cm inside - 25.4cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
		bottom of the lateral part. The handle is attached to the vessel horizontally. The base is narrow and flat. The colour is grey. The surface is covered with scale on both sides.		base d. – 8.8cm h. – 10.5cm
77	pitcher	A big biconic pitcher with a convex body. The orifice area is round. The body narrows downward from the middle section smoothly. The base is narrow and flat. The part between the orifice element and the body is somewhat depressed. There are two protrusions resembling a ram head figure designated as a handle. The protrusions were made below the orifice element in the upper part of the body. The colour is black. Two thin parallel grooves extend over the orifice element.	Grave 20 (7)	orif.d. Outside– 15.3cm inside – 13.2cm st.d. – 25.4cm h. – 20cm
78	pitcher	Five fragments of a pitcher with a narrow neck and a spherical body. The low neck opens up sideways. The part between the neck and the body is hollow. Polished stripes stretch from top to bottom throughout the body. There are sand and gravel particles in the vessel's clay composition. The colour is black.	Grave 20 (8)	wall th. – 0.8cm
79	pitcher	An average size pitcher orifice element fragment. The orifice area is smooth. It somewhat protrudes sideways. The orifice element goes directly into the body. The vessel was fired properly. The colour is greyish. The surface is polished.	Grave 21 (1)	orif. Cross sect.width – 1.3cm wall th. – 0.6cm
80	pitcher	An orifice element fragment of an average size pitcher. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent laterally. The low neck crosses over into the shoulder. A protruding stripe encircles the neck. The colour is grey. The surface is polished.	Grave 21 (2)	wall th. – 0.8cm
81	pitcher	An average size pitcher orifice element. The orifice is wide. The orifice area is smooth. It protrudes sideways slightly. The neck is wide and low. There is a thin layer of sand in the clay composition. The colour is grey.	Grave 21 (3)	orif. Cross sect.width – 1.3cm neck h. – 3cm wall th. – 0.6cm
82	pitcher	A fragment of an average size vessel body. The surface was combed and patterns were applied on it. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is pinkish-brown. There is scale all over the inside part and partially on the surface.	Grave 21 (4)	wall th. – 0.7cm
83	pitcher	Fragments of an average size pitcher orifice element. The round-shaped orifice is bent sideways. The orifice area is round. The orifice transforms into the low neck. The vessel is of high quality, although it was fired in an unstable temperature. The colour is light grey.	Grave 22 (1)	orif.d. - 12cm wall th. – 0.8cm
84	pitcher	An average size spherical pitcher. The orifice element is bent sideways slightly. The orifice area is round. The low neck transforms into the body directly. It was made roughly by hand. The vessel's bottom part is oval-shaped. The colour is grey. Traces of burning remained underneath.	Grave 22 (2)	orif. Cross sect.width – 13.3cm neck h. – 2.5cm st.d. – 21cm wall th. – 0.6cm
85	handle	An average size vessel handle. The auricle-shaped handle is attached horizontally to the vessel's orifice element. There is a protruding hole in the middle. Two parallel grooves cross the vessel's orifice. The colour is black. The surface is polished. The walls are thin.	Grave 22 (3)	Handle dim. – 2.4x4cm hole d. – 0.9cm wall th. – 0.6cm
86	body	A body fragment of a large household jug. The vessel's walls are thick. There is sand and small gravel admixture in the clay composition. The colour is light brown. The surface is covered with scale on both sides. Presumably, the item was a churn body.	Grave 22 (4)	wall th. – 1.2cm
87	kheyre	A large deep kheyre. The orifice area is smooth. The body narrows downward from the flanks. The flanks are inclined inward slightly. The base is flat. The colour is grey. There is an auricle-shaped handle in the lower part of the flank. The edge is slanted upward. There is a protruding hole in the middle.	Grave 23 (1)	orif.d. Out. – 28cm inside – 25.6cm flank h. – 3.8cm base d. – 10.5cm h.– 10.4cm
88	pitcher	A large pitcher with a convex body. It has a biconic shape. The orifice area, which has a welt, opens up sideways. The narrow and low neck goes into the body directly. There is a pipe-like shaped handle that connects the orifice area with the upper part of the body in the back. There is a convex protrusion extending over the handle from top to bottom. The vessel's body narrows downward from the middle section. This part is girdled by shallow parallel grooves. The base is narrow and flat. The colour is black. The surface is entirely covered	Grave 23 (2)	orif.d. – 10cm neck h. – 5.5cm st.d. – 26.5cm base d. – 10.7cm h -cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
		with scale. There is a remainder of stones plaited around the vessel in some parts of the body.		
89	kheyre	A small shallow kheyre. The orifice area is smooth. The body narrows downward from the lateral part. The barely visible base is flat. The colour is greyish and light brown.	Grave 23 (3)	orif.d. – 23cm inside – 20.3cm lat. Part h. – 2.5cm h.– 6.4cm
90	pitcher	Fragments of a medium size pitcher-type vessel. The wide orifice element is bent sideways. The orifice area is round. The low neck transforms smoothly into the shoulder. The neck is traversed by two thin parallel protruding lines. Two more thin parallel grooved lines girdle the middle section of the vessel's body. Thin lines cross the bottom part of the vessel. Deep notched slanting patterns were engraved above those lines. Notched wavy lines extend underneath. The vessel's base part is missing. There is significant sand and gravel admixture in the clay composition. The vessel, which was made roughly by hand, is of poor quality. The colour is light grey.	Grave 24 (1)	orif.width – 2cm wall th. – 1cm
91	catapult stone	A round catapult stone made by processing river rocks.	Grave 24 (2)	d.-3.5cm
92	jug	A big jug. The body is pear-shaped. The orifice area, which has a welt, broadens sideways. The low and narrow neck transforms smoothly into the shoulder. A faceted stripe extends between the shoulder and the body. Another facet stretches 6.3cm below the first one. The body narrows downward from that facet. There is a protrusion resembling a ram head upon the vessel's shoulder. The base is flat. The colour is light grey.	Grave 24 (3)	height – 5.5cm orif.d. – 14cm neck h. – 5.7cm st.d.-30cm base d. – 15cm
93	kheyre	A fragment of a small kheyre orifice element. The orifice is somewhat rounded and slanted sideways slightly. The body narrows downward sharply from the lateral part. The colour is grey.	Grave 24 (4)	height -2.7cm
94	orifice	A fragment of a small vessel orifice element. The latter is bent outward. The orifice area is round. The orifice crosses over into the low neck. The colour is grey.	Grave 24 (5)	orif.width – 2cm wall th. – 0.6cm
95	pitcher	A fragment of a small pitcher-type vessel's orifice element. The latter opens up sideways slightly. The orifice goes directly into the body. The orifice area is round. The item is of high quality.	Grave 24 (6)	wall th. – 0.5cm
96	jar	A large biconic jar with a convex body. The narrow and round orifice element broadens sideways. The neck is low and narrow. It goes gradually into the shoulder. A wide (2.4cm) and depressed stripe with faceted edges stretches between the shoulder and the body. Another depressed (2cm wide) stripe crosses the vessel's central part. The vessel narrows toward the base from that stripe. The base is narrow and flat. A pipe-like shaped handle connects the orifice element in the back with the shoulder. There is a little four-cornered protrusion upon the handle. The colour is grey. The surface is entirely covered with scale.	Grave 26 (1)	h.-32cm orif.d. – 9.1cm neck d. - 8cm st.d. - 34cm base d. – 11.5cm
97	kheyre	An average size kheyre. The orifice area is smooth. It is slightly inclined outward and downward. The vessel's bottom narrows downward from the flank. The flank is encircled by a thin groove in the bottom of the lateral part. There is a horizontally attached, auricle-shaped handle extending toward the groove. The handle edge is slanted upward slightly. There is a protruding hole in the middle. The base is narrow and flat. The colour is grey. There are traces of burning all over the bottom part.	Grave 26 (2)	orif.d. Out. – 24cm inside – 22cm neck h. – 2.8cm base d. – 8.2cm h.– 8cm
98	kheyre	An average size kheyre. The orifice area is straight. The handle edge rises slightly. There is a protruding hole in the middle.	Grave 26 (3)	orif.d out. – 23.8cm inside – 21.5cm neck h. – 2.8cm base d. – 7.5cm h.– 8cm
99	pitcher	A thin wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel. It was made of slightly fired, grey coloured clay with sand admixture. The vessel's orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. The vessel has a narrow neck. The spherical body narrows toward the base sharply. The base is flat. A	Grave 27 (1)	height – 28cm orif.d. – 14cm st.d. – 30cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
		deep canal-like line with a single stripe was drawn in the shoulder part. Since the vessel was fragmented, it was measured on the spot.		
100	pitcher	An average size pitcher-type ceramic vessel with thick walls. It was made of well fired, grey-brown clay with fine sand admixture. The vessel's narrow and long neck crosses over into the shoulder gradually. The orifice area, which has a thick welt, is bent outward. Two canal-like lines were drawn in the vessel's shoulder part. The vessel has a pear-shaped body. The body goes into the base smoothly. The base is flat. There is scale on the surface.	Grave 27 (2)	orif.d. – 12.2cm neck h. – 5.8cm st.d.– 25.5cm height– 33cm base d. – 11cm
101	Cylindrical vessel	A thin wall ceramic vessel made of properly and simply fired, black clay with sand admixture. The size of the cylindrical vessels orifice area is not much different than the body dimensions. The body part is depressed inward. The base is oval-like shaped. Vertical straight polished lines were drawn on the vessel's surface. The surface is smoothened. There is some scale on it.	Grave 27 (3)	orif.d. – 15.5cm height – 14.7cm st.d. - 13cm base d. – 13.2cm
102	kheyre	A thin wall deep kheyre made of well fired, grey-black clay with sand admixture. The vessel's orifice area is bent inward. There is a trace of an auricle-shaped handle with a hole in the middle in the vessel's shoulder part. The body narrows toward the base sharply. The base is flat.	Grave 27 (4)	orif.d. – 26cm height – 3.2cm st.d. - 10cm base d. – 9.5cm
103	pitcher	A thin wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel. The brown coloured vessel has a spherical body. The vessel's orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. The body crosses over into the base sharply. The vessel crumbled due to poor storage.	Grave 29 (1)	
104	plate	A thin wall plate-type ceramic vessel made of black clay fired with sand admixture. The vessel has an orifice element with a welt broadening sideways widely and a biconic body. The body crosses over into the base sharply. A canal-like line was drawn by making a dent inward in the shoulder part. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 29 (2)	orif.d. – 17cm height – 9cm base d. – 7cm
105	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel with a narrow and long neck, as well as a biconic body. The vessel's orifice area, which has a thick welt, is bent outward. The neck crosses over into the shoulder sharply. The body narrows quickly toward the base. The base is flat. Canal-like lines were drawn upon the vessel's shoulder, along with deep canal-like lines applied upon the body. Net-like shaped patterns were applied by polishing amid the lines drawn upon the body. The vessel was made of well fired, grey-brown coloured clay with sand admixture.	Grave 29 (3)	orif.d. – 12.7cm neck h. – 6cm st.d. - 25cm height – 21.2cm base. d. – 9cm
106	pitcher	A fragment of a thin wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel. It was made of well fired, dark brown clay with sand admixture. The vessel's orifice area is bent outward. There is a trace of combing upon the obtained body fragments. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 32 (1)	wall th. – 5 mm
107	pitcher	A fragment of a medium size, thick wall ceramic pitcher that was fired slightly with the use of grey coloured clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is bent outward. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 32 (2)	wall th.– 6 mm
108	pitcher	A pitcher with a narrow and long neck and a wide body. The thick wall vessel was fired well with the use of black clay with fine sand admixture. The vessel's orifice area, which has a thick welt, is bent outward. The neck goes into the shoulder sharply. The shoulder part is crossed by two canal-like lines. The body is spherical. A deep canal-like groove was made in the protruding part of the body. It narrows sharply toward the base from the body. The base is flat and straight. Three consecutive gazelle images were drawn between the canal-like line in the shoulder part and the line drawn on one side of the body. These peculiar images were applied by making indents with patterns that have incrustation. Thus, it appears that the gazelles are moving. Both their back legs and front legs were depicted as protruding limbs to produce an image of a rapidly running animal. The head parts of the animals were drawn with the use of scratched lines. Three rhombus-like shaped patterns were drawn on the other side of the vessel. Indented patterns were applied upon this image, which has a geometrical element. One of the vessel's sides was significantly affected by erosion. However, the vessel is generally in good condition.	Grave 32 (1)	orif.d. – 14.5cm neck h. – 10cm st.d. - 29cm height – 33.5cm base d. – 11.5cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
109	bowl	A tiny deep bowl. The vessel's orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. The vessel has a biconic body. Polished patterns were applied in the bottom part. The thick wall vessel was fired well with the use of brown clay with sand admixture.	Grave 32 (2)	orif.d. – 16.3cm height – 7.5cm base d. – 5.5cm shoul. H. – 3.5cm
110	kheyre	A small kheyre-type vessel fragment. The orifice area, which has a slight welt, is bent outward. The vessel is shallow. There is scale on the surface. The thin wall vessel was fired well with the use of clay with fine sand admixture. The colour is black. It was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 33 (1)	wall th. – 4 mm
111	kheyre	The vessel has the same features as Item 110. However, its colour is brown.	Grave 33 (2)	wall th. – 4 mm
112	pitcher	A fragment of a well fired, thin wall pitcher. Its composition contains a sand admixture.	Grave 33 (3)	wall th. – 5 mm
113	pitcher	A base fragment of a medium size pitcher with thin walls. The body ends in a flat and wide base. The vessel was fired slightly with the use of black clay that contained a sand admixture.	Grave 35 (1)	wall th. – 4 mm base d. – 9.5cm
114	pitcher	A fragment of a black coloured, thin wall pitcher-type pottery vessel with fine sand admixture. Shallow canal-like lines were drawn in the vessel's body part. The surface is polished.	Grave 37 (1)	wall th. – 4 mm
115	kheyre	A thick wall kheyre-type pottery fragment. The item was made of well fired, black coloured clay with fine sand admixture. A canal-like line crosses the shoulder part. The vessel has an auricle-shaped protruding handle with a hole in the middle. It was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 39 (1)	wall th. – 6 mm
116	jar	A part of an average size jar-type ceramic vessel. It has a long and narrow neck and a pear-shaped body. A handle with a round cross section connects the orifice area and the shoulder. Deep canal-like lines were drawn in the neck part. The orifice area is of regular size. The vessel was made of grey coloured, well fired clay with fine sand admixture.	Grave 39 (2)	wall th. – 5 mm
117	bowl	A fragment of a biconic bowl-type ceramic vessel with thin walls. The vessel was made of well fired, light brown clay with clean composition. Its orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 33 (3)	wall th. – 4 mm
118	pitcher	A pitcher with a wide orifice and a spherical body. The orifice area is funnel-shaped and bent outward. A couple of canal-like lines were drawn in the shoulder part. The vessel was fired well with the use of grey coloured clay with sand admixture.	Grave 39 (4)	wall th. – 6 mm
119	pitcher	A fragment of a black and thick wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel. It was fired slightly with the use of clay with sand admixture. Slanting patterns lined up in a row resembling wheat were drawn upon the vessel's shoulder prior to baking.	Grave 39 (5)	wall th. – 6 mm orif.d. – 11cm neck h. – 4.7cm st.d. – 26.5cm height – 26.7cm base d. – 9.7cm
120	Tiny pitcher	A fragment of a tiny pitcher. The orifice part is bent outward. A canal-like line crosses the shoulder part. The vessel was made of well fired, grey coloured clay with clean composition.	Grave 39 (6)	wall th. – 4 mm
121	pitcher	A thick wall pitcher-type piece of pottery. The vessel was made of well fired, grey-brown coloured clay with fine sand admixture. A tape-shaped handle connects the vessel's orifice area and the shoulder part. An incised pattern was applied upon the handle. The surface was smoothed. The neck is slightly high. A barely noticeable canal-like line crosses the shoulder part. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 43 (1)	wall th. – 6 mm
122	crook	A crock-type piece of pottery with a narrow and long neck and a wide body. A handle with a round cross section connects the orifice area and the shoulder. The orifice area, which has an ordinary shape, broadens sideways. The base is flat. The thick wall vessel was fired well with the use of brown coloured clay with fine sand admixture.	Grave 42 (1)	wall th. – 7 mm orif.d. – 8cm neck h. – 4cm base d. – 6cm
123	pitcher	A thick wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel. There is fine sand admixture in the black coloured vessel's composition. The vessel has a narrow orifice element, a convex shoulder and a bionic body. The body part	Grave 34 (1)	orif.d. – 18cm height – 25.2cm st.d. – 35cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
		narrows sharply toward the base. The vessel's orifice area is slightly protuberant and funnel-shaped. The body is girdled by two canal-like lines. The part that narrows toward the base from the body is polished. There are flat, wide and tape-shaped, parallel handles in the shoulder part with holes in the middle on both sides. Hollows were made by a finger in the middle of the handles. A hole was made on top of one of those handles prior to baking. Moreover, two pairs of parallel ram head images were engraved on the other sides. These are model images featuring elongated heads and button-like items depicted as eyes. The vessel has high heels in comparison with the base.		base d. – 16cm
124	earthenware pot	A tiny earthenware pot. It has an ordinary and pear-like shape. The orifice area is bent outward. The base is flat. The thin wall item was fired well with the use of grey-brown clay with sand admixture. There is a trace of a potter's wheel upon the vessel.	Grave 34 (2)	orif.d. – 7cm height – 13.5cm base d. – 5.2cm st. – 8.5cm
125	earthenware pot	A small biconic earthenware pot with thin walls. The narrow orifice element is bent sideways. The base is flat. The vessel was fired slightly with the use of brown clay with fine sand admixture.	Grave 34 (3)	orif.d. – 4.5cm height – 6.5cm base d. – 3.5cm st. – 8.5cm
126	kheyre	A kheyre-type pottery vessel with thick walls. The vessel was fired well with the use of light grey coloured clay with sand admixture. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. A couple of canal-like lines were drawn in the shoulder part. The vessel has an auricle-shaped protruding handle with a hole in the middle. The vessel is deep. It was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 34 (4)	orif.d. – 29.5cm height – 11.5cm base d. – 9.5cm st. – 3.8cm
127	kheyre	A thick wall deep kheyre made of well fired, brown coloured clay with sand admixture. The orifice area, which has a slight welt, is bent outward. The vessel has an auricle-shaped handle in the shoulder part with a hole in the middle. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 34 (5)	orif.d. – 5cm shoul. H. - 4cm height – 10cm base d. – 9cm
128	pitcher	An average size pitcher base fragment. It is wide and flat. The thick wall vessel was made of well fired, grey coloured clay with sand admixture.	Grave 34 (6)	base d. – 9.5cm base th. – 7 mm
129	kheyre	A big kheyre-type ceramic vessel with thick walls. The deep vessel was made of well fired, light black clay with fine sand admixture. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. The vessel has a rather protruding handle in the shoulder part with a hole in the middle. Polished lines resembling sunrays were drawn in the body part. The base is flat.	Grave 34 (7)	orif.d. – 33.8cm shoul. H. - 4cm height – 13.5cm base d. – 11.5cm
130	kheyre	A small kheyre-type ceramic vessel. The deep vessel's orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. There is a rather protruding handle with a hole in the middle in the vessel's shoulder part. The surface was smoothed. The thin wall vessel was made on a potter's wheel using well fired, grey coloured clay with sand admixture.	Grave 34 (8)	orif.d. – 24.5cm shoul. H. - 3cm height – 9.5cm base d. – 9cm
131	kheyre	A medium size kheyre-type ceramic vessel with thick walls. The orifice area, which has a thick welt, is bent outward. There is a remainder of a rather protruding handle in the shoulder part with a hole in the middle. The top of the handle was flattened prior to baking. Polished patterns shaped as sunrays were applied on the outside surface, along with those shaped as a net drawn upon the base. The vessel was made of slightly fired, brown-red clay with sand admixture. It is relatively shallow.	Grave 34 (9)	orif.d. – 25cm shoul. H. - 3.5cm height – 10cm base d. – 8cm
132	kheyre	A thick wall kheyre-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, black coloured clay with sand admixture. The vessel's orifice area is bent outward. There is an auricle-shaped handle in the shoulder part with a hole in the middle. There is scale on the surface. The vessel is relatively deep. It was made on a potter's wheel. Brown-grey spots emerged on the surface under the impact of unstable temperature.	Grave 34 (10)	orif.d. – 26.8cm shoul. H. – 2.8cm height – 8.5cm base d. – 9cm
133	kheyre	A thin wall piece of pottery similar to a kheyre made of well fired, black coloured clay with sand admixture. The small vessel is relatively deep. The orifice area is bent outward. Polished patterns resembling	Grave 34 (11)	orif.d. – 23cm shoul. H. - 3cm height – 10.3cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
		sunrays were drawn on the outside surface. Polished patterns with disorderly lines were drawn on the inside as well. There is a remainder of a protruding handle with a hole in the middle in the shoulder part. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.		base d. – 9cm
134	pitcher	A thick wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel. It was made of well fired, black clay with sand admixture. The vessel has a relatively narrow neck. The funnel-shaped orifice area is bent outward. The spherical body narrows toward the base sharply. The base is flat. Wavy patterns were drawn with a comb-like tool in the shoulder part prior to baking. Scratches emerged in the body part due to spinning on a potter's wheel.	Grave 34 (12)	orif.d. –16cm neck h. - 2.2cm st.d. – 28.5cm base d. – 11.5cm
135	bowl	A fragment of a small bowl-type ceramic vessel with thick walls. It was made of well fired, grey coloured clay with sand admixture. The vessel's orifice area is bent outward. It has a biconic body. Notched patterns were drawn in the shoulder part.	Grave 34 (13)	wall th. – 5 mm
136	bronze item	A fragment of a rhombic bronze item with a shape resembling an axe.	Grave 34 (14)	length – 2.7cm width – 1cm
137	kheyre	A thin wall kheyre-type ceramic vessel made of slightly fired, black coloured clay with sand admixture. The vessel's shoulder part is bent inward. The vessel's orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. The body narrows sharply toward the base. The vessel is deep. It is in poor condition.	Grave 39 (1)	orif.d. – 26cm height – 8cm base d. – 6cm
138	kheyre	A little thin wall kheyre-type ceramic vessel made of black coloured clay with fine sand admixture. There is a protuberant handle with a hole in the middle in the shoulder part. The vessel's orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. The shoulder part is decorated by a wave-like pattern applied upon the item prior to baking.	Grave 39 (2)	orif.d. – 25.5cm neck h. - 10cm st.d. – 3cm base d. – 7.5cm
139	kheyre	A thin wall kheyre-type ceramic vessel made of dark brown coloured, well fired clay with sand admixture. The vessel's orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward.	Grave 39 (3)	wall th. – 4 mm orif.d. –22.8cm height – 10.2cm shoul. height – 2.8cm base d. – 8.2cm
140	bowl	A fragment of a small bowl-type ceramic vessel. It was fired well with the use of red clay with fine sand admixture. The vessel's orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward.	Grave 39 (4)	wall th. – 5 mm
141	bowl	Fragments of an average size bowl-type ceramic vessel. The thin wall vessel was fired well with the use of brown clay with sand admixture. Canal-like lines were drawn in the vessel's shoulder part. Blackspots emerged on the surface due to baking in an unstable temperature regime. Traces of processing on a potter's wheel remained on the inside.	Grave 39 (5)	wall th. – 5 mm
142	pitcher	A tiny pitcher. It has a narrow and relatively long neck and a bionic body. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. Polished patterns were drawn at a slant in the shoulder part. The body narrows toward the base sharply. The thin wall vessel was made of slightly fired, grey coloured clay with sand admixture. The vessel is covered by a layer of white scale.	Grave 39 (8)	orif.d. – 7cm neck h. – 2cm st.d. -12cm height – 9cm base d. – 3.5cm
143	kheyre	A fragment of a thick wall kheyre-type vessel. It was fired well with the use of dark brown clay with clean composition. The orifice area is bent outward. The shoulder part is crossed by a canal-like line. The vessel's surface was properly smoothed. A trace of manual processing remained in the orifice area of the vessel, though it was made on a potter's wheel. Vertically polished patterns were applied in the body part.	Grave 41 (1)	orif.d. –37cm wall th. – 5 mm
144	kheyre	A fragment of a thick wall kheyre-type ceramic vessel. It was made of well fired, grey coloured clay with clean composition. Canal-like lines were drawn in the vessel's shoulder part. The surface was smoothed. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 41 (2)	wall th. – 7 mm
145	pitcher	A thick wall pitcher-type pottery fragment. It was made of well fired, brown coloured clay with clean composition. The funnel-shaped orifice area is bent outward. The shoulder part is crossed by a canal-like line. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 41 (3)	wall th. – 7 mm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
146.	small pitcher	A fragment of a small pitcher with thin walls. The red coloured vessel was made of well fired clay with clean composition. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward.	Grave 41 (4)	wall th. – 5 mm
147	pitcher	A thick wall pitcher fragment made of slightly fired, grey coloured clay with sand admixture. The funnel-shaped orifice area is bent outward. There is scale on the surface and on the inside.	Grave 41 (5)	
148	pitcher	A thick wall pitcher fragment. It was made of slightly fired, grey-brown coloured clay with sand admixture. The orifice area broadens sideways widely. Wavy patterns were applied with a comb-like tool inside the orifice area prior to baking.	Grave 41 (6)	wall th. - 7 mm
149	beads	A set of barrel-like shaped beads. The red coloured item made of agate has a round cross section.	Grave 39 (7)	diam. – 6 mm
150	churn	A clay churn with average capacity. The thick wall vessel was made of perfectly fired, dark grey coloured clay with fine sand admixture. It has a narrow and long neck and an orifice area that is bent sideways. Wave-like patterns were applied in the shoulder part. Belt-like twisted patterns were drawn in between. All the depicted patterns were processed with a comb-like tool prior to baking. The spherical shoulder part narrows toward the base gradually. A holder shaped as a zoomorphic model ram image was applied upon the shoulder on one side. Slanting incised patterns were drawn on top of the oblong head. The base is round. The zoomorphic handle was slated for convenient rinsing for the purpose of making butter. Moreover, the rounded shape of the base part definitely proves that the vessel was used as a churn. It was put side up to shake the oil poured inside. The piece of pottery was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 50 (1)	orif.d – 11.5cm neck h. – 5cm height – 45cm han.len. – 7cm st.d. - 36cm base d. – 15cm wall th. – 6 mm
151	pitcher	A vessel with average capacity with a relatively narrow orifice, slightly high neck and a spherical body. The vessel's orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. Wavy patterns were applied in the shoulder part. The images, which were drawn in three rows prior to baking, were processed with a comb-like tool. Straight parallel lines split up the area between the wavy patterns. The spherical body narrows sharply. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel. The thick wall vessel was made of well fired, light brown clay with fine sand admixture. It is completely intact.	Grave 50 (2)	orif.d – 16.7cm neck h. – 2.2cm height – 33cm st.d. – 38.5cm base d. – 12.7cm
152	boiler	A boiler-type ceramic vessel with a wide orifice, a spherical body and an oval-like shaped base. The vessel's orifice area is bent outward. There is a flat handle connecting the orifice area and the shoulder on top on both sides. A hole was made in the middle prior to baking. The vessel's shoulder was smoothed throughout the neck and polished in a rhombic shape underneath. The body part was smoothed again in a round shape; the body was further polished with straight parallel lines toward the base. The thick wall vessel was made of well fired, dark grey clay with clean composition. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 50 (3)	orif.d – 22.2cm neck h. – 2cm height – 21.5cm st.d. – 27.5cm base d. – 11cm
153	pitcher	A small pitcher-type ceramic vessel with a narrow and long neck, a biconic body and a narrow base. The vessel's neck ends in an orifice element that opens up sideways widely. A handle with a round cross section connects the orifice area and the shoulder. Patterns featuring straight polished lines were drawn upon the neck vertically, along with those consisting of parallel polished lines drawn at a slant upon the shoulder and those featuring straight parallel polished lines extending toward the base from the biconic body. The neck bends gradually toward the shoulder. A deep canal-like groove was made in this part of the vessel. The vessel, found in its entirety, was fired well with the use of dark brown clay with clean composition. It was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 50 (4)	orif.d – 7.7cm neck h. – 7cm height – 23.5cm st.d. – 18.5cm base d. – 7.2cm
154	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel with average capacity. The vessel has a relatively high neck and a slightly biconic body. The orifice area is bent sideways. Straight vertical polished patterns were applied upon the neck and the body. Straight polished patterns were drawn at a slant in the shoulder part as well. The patterns are separated from each other by traces of manual smoothing. A handle with a round cross section connects the orifice area and the shoulder. The biconic body narrows toward the base sharply. The base is flat. The vessel was fired well	Grave 50 (5)	orif.d – 8cm neck h. – 3.4cm height – 19.5cm st.d. – 19cm base d. – 7.2cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
		with the use of dark brown clay with clean composition. It was made on a potter's wheel.		
155	pitcher	A pitcher with average capacity and a narrow orifice. The vessel has a narrow and relatively long neck. It ends in an orifice area that broadens sideways widely. The orifice area is canal-like shaped on the outside. The narrow neck crosses over into the shoulder gradually. The shoulder part is girdled by three canal-like circular lines. A handle with a round cross section connects the orifice area and the shoulder. A zoomorphic image shaped as a straight protrusion was drawn in the middle of the handle. Button-like model patterns were applied upon the eyes. Six papilla-shaped model patterns were drawn in the shoulder part. The body has a biconic shape. The vessel narrows sharply toward the base from the body. Polished patterns consisting of straight lines were applied upon the vessel. The base is flat. It was fired well with the use of black clay with clean composition. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 50 (6)	orif.d. – 8.5cm neck h. – 6.5cm height – 30cm st.d. – 30cm base d. – 10.5cm
156	jar	A jar-type ceramic vessel with a relatively narrow neck, wide and rather spherical body. The vessel's orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. A handle with a round cross section connects the orifice area and the shoulder. Canal-like lines were drawn in the shoulder part. Triangular polished patterns were applied in the body part. The base is flat. The surface was smoothened. The thick wall vessel was fired well with the use of brown clay with fine sand admixture. It was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 50 (7)	orif.d. – 9.7cm neck h. – 4.7cm height – 10.5cm st.d. – 27cm base d. – 25cm
157	vase	A thick wall vase-type ceramic vessel. The three-legged vessel was fired well with the use of grey coloured clay with clean composition. A deep canal-like line crosses the vessel's shoulder part. There is a remainder of protruding handles slanted in four directions in the orifice area. These handles were attached vertically to one another. Incised patterns were applied at a slant on the surface of three of these items. One of these handles has a zoomorphic shape and resembles the head of an animal. Its upper part has the shape of a forward-facing protrusion. The nose part is planed. Holes were made on both sides prior to baking. The holes resemble an animal eye. Polished parallel straight patterns that look like sunrays were drawn in the body part. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 50 (8)	orif.d. – 21cm height – 9.5cm base d. – 8cm
158	pitcher	A thin wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel's orifice part. It was fired well with the use of pitch-black clay with sand admixture. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. It was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 50 (9)	wall th. – 5 mm
159	bracelet	A bracelet made by twisting. The bronze piece of jewellery is significantly corroded.	Grave 50 (10)	diam. – 5 x3.2cm
160	blade	A piece of iron that was once part of a tool.	Grave 50 (11)	length – 3.2cm width – 1cm
161	beads	Elongated beads made of agate and shaped as a pipe. A total of 31 items were obtained. 15 of these items are barrel-like shaped. Their colour is dark and light red. The item was carved and planed in an asymmetrical shape.	Grave 50 (12)	
162	beads	Barrel-like shaped beads made of paste. The white item has a round cross section. A total of 57 items are available.	Grave 50 (13)	
163	pitcher	Fragments of a thick wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel. It was made of properly fired, brown coloured clay with sand admixture. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward.	Grave 53 (1)	wall th. – 6 mm
164	kheyre	A thick wall kheyre-type pottery fragment. The vessel was made of properly fired, brown coloured clay with sand admixture. The shoulder part has a deep canal-like shape on the outside. The orifice area is bent inward. The surface is covered with a layer of scale.	Grave 53 (2)	wall th. – 7 mm
165	pitcher	A fragment of a thick wall pitcher-type pottery vessel. It was made of properly fired, brown coloured clay with sand admixture. A deep canal-like line was drawn in the shoulder part. There is scale on the surface.	Grave 53 (3)	wall th. – 6 mm
166	pitcher	A neck fragment of a thick wall pitcher-type pottery vessel. The vessel has a narrow neck and a wide body. The orifice area, which has a thick welt, is bent outward. The vessel was made of properly fired,	Grave 56 (1)	wall th. – 7 mm orif.d. – 15cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
		brown coloured clay with fine sand admixture. It was made on a potter's wheel.		
167	pitcher	A fragment of a thick wall pitcher-type pottery vessel. It has a wide orifice element and a spherical body. The vessels orifice area opens up sideways widely. The vessel was made of well fired clay with sand admixture. The colour is brown. The surface is combed. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 57 (1)	
168	pitcher	A thin wall pitcher-type pottery fragment. The vessel was made of well fired, grey coloured clay with fine sand admixture. Its handle is wide, flat and tape-shaped. The surface is flattened. Holes were made in it on both sides. The surface is covered with a layer of scale.	Grave 57 (1)	wall th. – 4 mm
169	kheyre	A thick wall kheyre-type ceramic vessel. It was made of well fired, grey coloured clay with sand admixture. The vessel's orifice area is bent outward. The body has a biconic shape. There is scale on the surface.	Grave 55 (2)	wall th. – 5mm
170	kheyre	A thick wall kheyre-type ceramic vessel. It was made of well fired, grey coloured clay with sand admixture. The vessel's orifice area, which has slight welt, is bent outward. There is scale on the surface.	Grave 55 (3)	wall th. – 7 mm
171	pitcher	A tiny pitcher with thin walls. Its colour is brown. The vessel, which has a narrow neck, is shaped as a sphere.	Grave 55 (4)	wall th. – 4 mm
172	bowl	A small bowl-type piece of pottery. The vessel's orifice element is bent sideways. The body has a biconic shape. The vessel was fired well with the use of brown clay with sand admixture.	Grave 55 (5)	wall th. – 5 mm
173	bowl	A thin wall bowl-type piece of pottery. The red coloured vessel has a biconic body. There is scale on the surface.	Grave 55 (6)	wall th. – 5 mm
174	pitcher	A fragment of a thick wall pitcher with average capacity. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. The vessel was made of well fired clay with sand admixture. It has a mixed black-brown colour.	Grave 59 (1)	wall th. – 47 mm
175	kheyre	A brown coloured kheyre-type vessel with thick walls and a bionic body. The pottery vessel was fired well with the use of clay with fine sand admixture. Grey and black spots emerged upon the vessel due to baking at an unstable fire temperature. Presumably, the vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 59 (2)	wall th. – 6 mm
176	Cylindrical vessel	A small cylindrical vessel. Its upper part is wide, its body is narrow and the base is flat. The vessel's orifice area is straight. A line with canal-like patterns was drawn on the outside. The base somewhat protrudes sideways from the outside part. The thin wall vessel was fired with the use of brown clay with sand admixture. The surface is covered with scale. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel. This piece of pottery was found on top of a grave.	Grave 58 (1)	orif.d. – 14.5cm height – 12.8cm st.d. – 10.5cm base d. – 12cm
177	pitcher	A thick wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, grey coloured clay with sand admixture. There is a trace of a handle with a round cross section upon the vessel. The handle is attached to the shoulder. The funnel-shaped orifice area is bent sideways. The base is flat and wide. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel. Its surface is covered by a layer of scale.	Grave 58 (2)	
178	kheyre	An average size kheyre-type ceramic vessel. It is relatively shallow. The vessel's orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. The thick wall, grey coloured vessel has fine sand admixture in the clay composition. It was fired well. There is scale on the surface.	Grave 60 (1)	orif.d. – 30cm wall th. – 6cm
179	pitcher	A body fragment of a black-grey coloured, thick wall pitcher with fine sand admixture. A belt-like shaped twisted pattern was applied in the vessel's body part.	Grave 60 (2)	wall th. – 8cm
180	cylindrical vessel	A small cylindrical ceramic vessel. It has a wide orifice broadening sideways, a relatively narrow body and a broadening base. The base is not entirely flat, but is rather oval-like shaped. There is a canal-like ornament in the orifice area. There are rather protruding parts in the orifice area with holes in the middle that are positioned parallel to each other on both sides. Most likely, this was done to create a handle knob. Presumably, this vessel, which resembles a flower bowl, was used in cattle-breeding for milking sheep and goats. It was made of well fired, black coloured clay with fine sand admixture.	Grave 58 (3)	orif.d. – 14.7cm height – 15.5cm st.d. – 12cm base d. – 13cm
181	churn	A small churn-type ceramic vessel. It has a relatively narrow and long neck, an orifice area with a thick welt, a spherical body and a	Grave 58 (4)	orif.d. – 11cm neck h. – 5.5cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
		narrowing base. There is a protruding hole in the shoulder part made to check the emergence of oil inside the vessel while cooking. There is a remainder of a handle with a round cross section shaped as a protrusion near that hole. The vessel is relatively small. The neck goes into the shoulder gradually. Features of the vessel's shape prove that it was similar to a churn. The thick wall vessel was made of well fired, red clay with fine sand admixture. It was made on a potter's wheel. There is scale on the surface.		st.d. – 22cm handle width – 7.5cm height – 30cm base d. – 8cm
182	pitcher	A fragment of a pitcher-type ceramic vessel. It was made of well fired, black clay with fine sand admixture. The funnel-shaped orifice area broadens sideways widely. Patterns were applied inside the orifice area with a comb-like tool prior to baking. It was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 58 (5)	wall th. – 8 mm
183	bracelet	A bracelet made of a bronze wire. Both of its edges are flat, wide and shaped as a snake head. The item is small.	Grave 58 (6)	diam. – 3.5cm
184	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel with a narrow neck and a spherical body. There is a remainder of a model-shaped handle in the vessel's shoulder part. The neck transforms sharply into the shoulder. The body narrows toward the base gradually. The base is flat. The surface is polished. Parallel black polished lines were drawn vertically in the body part. The thin wall vessel was made on a potter's wheel with the use of well fired, brown clay with fine sand admixture.	Grave 68 (1)	orif.d. – 11cm height – 24cm st.d. – 22.5cm base d. – 9cm
185	kheyre	Fragments of a small kheyre-type ceramic vessel. The thin wall vessel was fired well with the use of grey-brown clay with fine sand admixture. The vessel's surface is polished. The orifice area, which has a slight welt, is inclined outward. Parallel polished lines were drawn in the bottom part.	Grave 68 (2)	orif.d. – 18cm height – 6cm wall th. – 4 mm
186	pitcher	A fragment of a thin wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel. The medium size vessel was made of well fired grey-brown clay with fine sand admixture. The wide body narrows sharply toward the base. Black and brown spots emerged due to baking in an unstable temperature regime. The surface is polished. It was made on a potter's wheel. The upper part of the body is missing.	Grave 69 (1)	base d. – 12cm wall th. – 5 mm
187	pitcher	A thick wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel. The average size vessel was made of slightly fired brown clay with sand admixture. Two deep canal-like lines were drawn in the vessel's body part. There is a trace of smoothening by a finger above those lines. It was done vertically prior to baking. There is a layer of scale all over the surface. The base is flat and wide. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 69 (2)	Base d. – 12.5cm wall th. – 7 mm
188	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel with average capacity. The vessel has a narrow and long neck, a biconic body and a narrow base. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. A canal-like pattern with five lines was drawn in the shoulder part. Finger-pressed indents were applied in the body part prior to baking. The body narrows toward the base sharply. The thick wall vessel was made of well fired, grey coloured clay with fine sand admixture. The pitcher was made on a potter's wheel. The vessel's surface is covered with a layer of scale.	Grave 67 (1)	orif.d. – 10cm neck h. – 4.8cm height – 29.5cm st.d. – 22.5cm base d. – 9.5cm
189	pitcher	A thick wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel. The small vessel was made of well fired, black clay with fine sand admixture. It has a relatively high and wide neck. The orifice area is bent outward. Somewhat protuberant model patterns were applied upon the shoulder in three directions. The vessel has a spherical body and a rounded base. It was made on a potter's wheel. The surface was smoothened manually.	Grave 67 (2)	orif.d. – 10.2cm neck h. – 2cm st.d. – 21cm height – 16cm
190	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel with a long and narrow spherical body. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. The narrow neck transforms into the shoulder smoothly. Two deep canal-like lines were drawn in the shoulder part, along with a deep canal-like line in the body part. There is a remainder of a handle in the shoulder part amid those lines. The thick wall vessel was made of slightly fired, brown coloured clay with sand admixture. The vessel is very fragile due to significant sand admixture in the clay composition. It was made on a potter's wheel. The base is thin and flat.	Grave 67 (3)	orif.d. – 10cm neck h. – 6.5cm base d. – 11.5cm wall th. – 8 mm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
191	kheyre	A thick wall deep kheyre fired well with the use of grey coloured clay with sand admixture. The vessel's orifice area is bent outward. There is a rather protuberant handle with a hole in the middle in the shoulder part. Polished patterns shaped as the sun were drawn in the bottom. Brown spots emerged upon the vessel since it was fired in an unstable temperature.	Grave 67 (4)	orif.d. – 28.8cm height – 11cm base d. – 9.5cm
192	kheyre	A deep and wide kheyre-type ceramic vessel. The vessel's orifice area is bent outward. There is a rather protuberant handle in the shoulder part. Polished patterns resembling sunrays were applied in the bottom. The vessel was fired well using grey coloured clay with fine sand admixture.	Grave 67 (5)	orif.d. – 3.3cm height – 11cm base d. – 11cm
193	pitcher	A thick wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel. It was fired slightly with the use of grey-brown clay with sand admixture. The vessel has a narrow orifice and a wide body. The orifice area is bent outward. There are pattern elements in the shoulder part. Thus, the same wheat-like patterns applied at a slant below the neck, a pair of canal-like lines in the shoulder, wavy patterns between those lines, as well as patterns with the same elements, were repeated in the body part. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 66 (1)	orif.d. – 14.5cm neck h. – 2cm st.d. – 10cm height – 32cm base d. – 10cm
194	boiler	A small boiler-type ceramic vessel. It was fired well with the use of black clay with fine sand admixture. The vessel has a wide orifice, a biconic body and a flat base. There are auricle-shaped handles with holes in the middle in the shoulder parts on both sides. They are bent upward. The vessel's surface was smoothed and polished patterns were further drawn on it. The net-shaped patterns were applied in the shoulder area. Three canal-like lines were drawn between the neck and the shoulder. In addition, polished patterns featuring straight lines were drawn upon the body and parallel to the base. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 66 (2)	orif.d. – 15.3cm height – 14.8cm base d. – 9cm st.d. – 21cm
195	mug	A mug-type ceramic vessel with thin walls. It was fired well with the use of black clay with fine sand admixture. The vessel's orifice part is generally thin but is thick toward the body. The biconic body narrows sharply toward the base. Patterns with concentric stripes were applied in the body part. Parallel polished patterns were drawn at a slant underneath. There is a big handle in the shoulder part. There is a part of the wide and tape-shaped handle that protrudes sideway slightly. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel. The surface is covered with scale. The body is of the same size as the orifice element.	Grave 66 (3)	orif.d. – 12.5cm height – 10cm base d. – 7.5cm
196	jar	A small jar-type ceramic vessel. It has a relatively narrow and long neck, a pear-shaped body and a narrowing base. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. A circular handle connects the orifice area and the shoulder. Patterns with canal-like stripes were drawn on the surface. The stripes were drawn until the lateral bottom part of the body from the neck. Patterns featuring straight parallel polished lines were applied toward the base from the body. There is scale on the surface. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 66 (4)	orif.d. – 7.3cm neck h. – 4.5cm height – 11.5cm st.d. – 7.7cm base d. – 15.3cm
197	vase-type vessel	A vase-type ceramic vessel that was fired well with the use of brown clay with fine sand admixture. The vessel has a narrowing body and an orifice area that opens up sideway widely. There are three rather protruding legs upon the base. A handle serving as a holder was made in the orifice part. The handle is flat and wide. There are incised patterns over it on both sides. Slightly convex and rather protuberant patterns are seen in the area linked to the orifice. Patterns with zoomorphic images applied opposite one another and featuring dog heads were drawn in the upper part. Spots emerged on the vessel's surface since it was fired in unstable temperature conditions. The surface was significantly smoothed.	Grave 66 (5)	orif.d. – 19.5cm height – 11.5cm base d. – 10cm
198	Tiny bowl	A tiny bowl that was fired well with the use of brown and grey coloured clay with clean composition. The vessel has a biconic body, a thin orifice area and a flat base. There is an ordinary zoomorphic model-like handle on one side. Straight parallel polished patterns were drawn in the shoulder part. Two deep canal-like lines were drawn below the orifice area. Light yellow spots emerged on the vessel's surface, since it was fired in unstable temperature conditions.	Grave 66 (6)	orif.d. – 7.2cm height – 4.5cm base d. – 4.5cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
199	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel that was fired well with the use of black clay with clean composition. The vessel has a narrow and relatively long neck, as well as a spherical body and a flat base. The orifice area broadens sideways widely. A tape-shaped handle connects the orifice area and the shoulder. Button-like models were applied upon the handle. Black paint was applied inside the orifice area and over the handle, along with polish. Vertical, wide and striped patterns were drawn in the neck part. Two deep canal-like lines were drawn in the shoulder part, along with rather depressed patterns between those lines, prior to baking. Net-shaped patterns were applied by polishing toward the body. Moreover, six circular canal-like shaped concentric patterns were drawn in the body part. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 66 (7)	orif.d. – 9.3cm neck h. – 6cm height – 23.5cm st.d. – 24cm base d. – 10cm
200-202	bracelets	Bracelets made of a bronze wire with a round cross section. The edges are shaped as a snake head. All the three ornaments were found in their entirety. Their diameter is 6-7cm.	Grave 66 (8)	
203	needle	A thin leaf-like shaped needle fragment. It has a sharp edge and a flat point.	Grave 66 (9)	len. – 6cm
204	beads	Barrel-like, pipe-shaped beads made of agate and paste. Light red agate was used. The colour of the paste beads is bluish. Incised, notched slanting pattern elements were applied upon the item. These beads are barrel-like shaped. Seven sets of agate beads and three sets of paste beads are available.	Grave 66 (10)	Agate len.-0.5 - 1.5cm paste – 0.5-0.7cm
205	bowl	A fragment of a thin wall bowl-type vessel. This brown piece of pottery was fired slightly using clay with sand admixture. It has a biconic body. The orifice area is bent outward. The base is flat. The surface is covered with soot.	Grave 72 (1)	base d. – 6cm
206	pitcher	Fragments of a pitcher-type ceramic vessel. It was fired well using light grey clay with fine sand admixture. Presumably, the vessel had a relatively narrow and long neck and a wide body. A shallow canal-like groove was made in the shoulder part. There is soot on the flat base. The surface is covered with a layer of scale. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 72 (2)	base d. – 9.5cm
207	bowl	Fragments of an average size bowl-type ceramic vessel. The thick wall vessel was fired well with the use of grey coloured clay with fine sand admixture. It has a biconic body. The base is flat. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward.	Grave 71 (1)	Base d. – 5.7cm
208	pitcher	Fragments of a thick wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, red coloured clay with fine sand admixture. Deep canal-like grooves were made in the vessel's shoulder part. The vessel had a model-shaped handle with a round cross section. The base is wide and flat. The surface is covered with scale.	Grave 71 (2)	Base d. – 9.5cm
209	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel that was fired well with the use of light brown clay with fine sand admixture. The vessel's narrow orifice element ends in an orifice area that is bent laterally. The neck transforms sharply into the shoulder. The pear-shaped body narrows abruptly toward the base. The vessel was significantly affected by erosion. The surface is entirely covered with scale.	Grave 72 (3)	orif.d. – 10cm height – 40cm st.d. – 31cm base d. – 12.5cm
210	kheyre	A thin wall kheyre-type ceramic vessel. It was fired well with the use of grey-black clay of the mixed colour that has a sand admixture in it. Although the vessel is relatively shallow, it is large. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. It was made on a potter's wheel. There is an auricle-like shaped handle in the shoulder part with a hole in the middle on one side. Researchers managed to measure only the diameter of the vessel's orifice element, since it was restored partially.	Grave 72 (4)	orif.d. -32cm
211	kheyre	A fragment of a small kheyre or plate-type ceramic vessel with thick walls. It was made of well fired, grey coloured clay with sand admixture. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. A deep canal-like shoulder was created by smoothening it with a finger in the vessel's part below the orifice element. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel. Researchers succeeded in measuring the vessel only after restoring its orifice part.	Grave 73 (1)	orif.d. -18cm
212	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel that was made of well fired, grey-black coloured clay with sand admixture. The walls are thick. The vessel's	Grave 77 (1)	orif.d. – 13cm neck h. – 2cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
		relatively narrow orifice element broadens sideway widely. A deep canal-like line emerged in the shoulder part as a result of manual smoothening. There is also a straight and slightly protuberant handle in the shoulder part on one side. A criss-cross pattern was drawn upon the handle prior to baking. A slightly biconic canal-like line divides the spherical body right in the middle. The vessel's surface was enamelled and polished patterns consisting of wide parallel lines were further applied on it. The amount of polish applied on the vessel is insignificant. The body narrows toward the base sharply. The base is flat and wide. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel. It is completely intact. Brown and yellow spots emerged on the surface due to baking in an unstable temperature.		height – 25.5cm st.d. – 26cm base d. – 11cm
213	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel with a narrow orifice and a spherical body. The vessel's narrow neck crosses over into the shoulder part sharply. Scratches were made in the shoulder and body parts with a comb-like tool prior to baking in a disorderly manner. The scratches encircle the entire vessel as well. The orifice area, which has a thick welt, is bent outward. There is a rather protuberant handle in the shoulder part. Holes were made on both sides on one side of the handle toward the inside part of the vessel from the upper part. The body narrows toward the base sharply. The base is flat. Vertical, parallel polished lines were drawn in the bottom of the body throughout the surrounding area. The thick wall vessel was made of well fired, black clay with sand admixture. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel. Brown and yellow-grey spots emerged on the surface due to baking in an unstable temperature.	Grave 77 (2)	orif.d. – 14.3cm neck h. – 1.3cm height – 26cm st.d. – 25.5cm base d. – 9.5cm
214	jar	A jar-type ceramic vessel with a narrow and long neck, as well as aspherical body. The neck ends in an orifice area that has a thick welt. It crosses over into the shoulder sharply. Four canal-like grooves were made in the shoulder part throughout the vessel. There is also a remainder of a circular handle upon the shoulder. Most likely, the handle connected the latter with the orifice area.	Grave 77 (3)	orif.d. – 12.2cm neck h. – 8cm height – 32cm st.d. – 23cm base d. – 8.8cm
215	kheyre	An average size, relatively deep kheyre-type vessel. Its orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. There is an auricle-like shaped handle in the shoulder part with a hole in the middle. Polished patterns comprised of parallel lines were applied both inside the vessel and on its surface. This piece of pottery was made on a potter's wheel. It was made of well fired, black clay with fine sand admixture.	Grave 77 (4)	orif.d. – 26.6cm height – 9.5cm base d. – 9cm
216	bowl	A small bowl-type ceramic vessel. The vessels orifice area, which has thick welt, is bent outward. Polished, parallel straight lines were drawn in the bottom part. Brown spots emerged on the surface due to baking in an unstable temperature. The thick wall vessel was fired well with the use of brown-black clay with sand admixture.	Grave 77 (5)	orif.d. – 16.3cm height – 6cm base d. – 5cm
217	beads	Barrel-like shaped, dark red beads. Holes were made on both sides of the item.	Grave 77 (6)	diam. -7cm
218	pitcher	An orifice element fragment of a thick wall, grey pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of well fired clay with fine sand admixture. The vessel's orifice area is funnel-shaped and bent outward. The surface is covered with a layer of scale.	Grave 79 (1)	wall th. - 8cm
219	pitcher	A thick wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, grey and black clay with sand admixture. The orifice element fragment indicates that the vessel's orifice area had a thick welt. It is also bent outward. There is scale on the surface.	Grave 79 (2)	wall th. - 8cm
220	jar	A small jar-type ceramic vessel fragment. The vessel has a long and narrow neck. Its orifice area is bent sideway. The shoulder is encircled by stripes with several deep canal-like grooves. The base is flat and wide. The thick wall vessel was fired slightly with the use of grey clay with fine sand admixture. The clay is very fragile. There is scale on a part of the surface. The neck is the only part that remained intact.	Grave 80/2(1)	orif.d. – 8.5cm neck. H. – 4.3cm
221	jar	A jar-type ceramic water vessel with average capacity. It has a narrow and low neck. The orifice area broadens sideway widely. The neck connects gradually with the shoulder. A circular handle connects the orifice area and the shoulder. The vessel has a somewhat protruding shape in the middle of the handle. Patterns were applied with parallel	Grave 80/3 (1)	orif.d. – 6.5cm neck h. – 5.5cm height – 20cm st.d. – 20.2cm base d. – 9cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
		polished lines in the neck part vertically. The body is biconic. The part above the body is girdled by canal-like lines with stripes. Presumably, the lines were drawn symmetrically with a comb-like tool prior to baking. Patterns featuring parallel straight polished lines were also applied in the part below the body. The body transforms into the base sharply. The base is flat and slightly heeled. The sides of the base are decorated with slanting incised patterns. There is scale in the vessel's part below the body. The thick wall vessel was made of well fired, red clay with sand admixture. Brown spots emerged on the surface due to baking in an unstable temperature regime. The vessel was restored.		
222	kheyre	A thick wall kheyre-type ceramic vessel. There is sand admixture in its composition. The colour is brown-red. The vessel's shoulder part is girdled by a deep canal-like line. There is an auricle-like handle on one side of the shoulder. The upper part is bent and there is a hole in the middle. The clay, which is of poor quality, was affected by erosion. There is soot and scale on the surface.	Grave 80/3 (2)	orif.d. – 24.7cm shoul. H. – 3.3cm height- 6.5cm base d. – 8cm
223	jar	A small jar-type ceramic vessel. It has a narrow and long neck and an orifice element broadening sideway widely. A circular handle connects the orifice area and the shoulder. There are two protrusions resembling eyes upon the handle in the upper part. The item is elongated in the bottom part. There is also a protrusion in the orifice part. Most likely, it was a zoomorphic image. There are canal-like lines in the shoulder part. Rather indented patterns were applied between those lines prior to baking. Three model papilla-shaped patterns were drawn upon the canal-like lines 7.5cm apart from one another on one side. Patterns comprised of somewhat indented patterns were also applied in the body part. There are net-like shaped polished patterns in between. The biconic body narrows toward the base sharply. The body is girdled by two canal-like lines. Moreover, straight polished lines, which, in turn, consist of parallel lines, encircle the part below the body vertically. The thin wall vessel was made of well fired, brown clay with a sand admixture. The surface is smoothened.	Grave 80/4 (1)	orif.d. – 8.3cm neck h. – 6cm height – 20.5cm st. H. – 17cm base d. – 9.3cm
224	bowl	A bowl-type ceramic vessel that was made with the use of well fired, grey-brown clay with sand admixture. The vessel's orifice area is thin and bent outward. The body has a biconic shape. The base is flat. Straight parallel polished lines were drawn in the part above the body, while the lower part is decorated by polished patterns consisting of disorderly criss-cross lines.	Grave 80/4 (2)	orif.d. – 15.2cm st.d. – 17.8cm height – 12.2cm base d. – 8cm
225	kheyre	A shallow kheyre-type ceramic vessel with a relatively broad diameter. The vessel was made of light grey coloured clay with fine sand admixture. It was fired well. The shoulder part is girdled by three canal-like lines. There is an auricle-shaped handle in the shoulder part on one side with a hole in the middle. Its upper part is bent. Polished patterns comprised of wide stripes resembling sunrays were drawn inside the vessel. Polished straight parallel lines were drawn in the bottom as well. The base is flat. Patterns were applied at a slant on the sides of the base. White-yellow spots emerged on the outside surface due to baking in unstable temperature.	Grave 80/4 (3)	orif.d. – 26.3cm st.d. – 6.8cm height – 3.2cm base d. – 9.2cm
226	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel with average capacity. It was made of slightly fired, grey coloured clay with sand admixture. The vessel has a relatively narrow and high neck and an orifice area that is bent sideways. The body part is girdled by a belt-like pattern with a twisted element. The pear-shaped body narrows toward the base sharply. The vessel was measured on the spot since it was stored poorly.	Grave 80/5	orif.d. – 12cm neck h. – 4cm height – 32cm st. H. – 26cm base d. – 10cm
227	pitcher	Fragments of the bottom part of an average size pitcher-type ceramic vessel's body. The base is flat. The brown coloured clay used to make the vessel was fired properly. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition.	Grave 80/1 (1)	wall th. – 7 mm base d. – 12cm
228	pitcher	A small pitcher-type ceramic vessel. The vessel has a relatively narrow and high neck. The spherical body narrows sharply toward the base. The shoulder is girdled by several canal-like lines. Polished patterns featuring vertical straight lines were drawn in the body part. The neck transforms into the shoulder gradually. The surface is significantly polished. The vessel was made of well fired, black clay	Grave 80/1 (2)	orif.d. – 9.7cm st.d. – 4.5cm base d. – 15cm height – 17.5cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
		with fine sand admixture. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.		
229	pitcher	The item is similar to the little pitcher that was referenced as 228. The two items have the same shape.	Grave 80/6	
230	pitcher	A thick wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, black clay with sand admixture. The vessel has a relatively narrowing neck, a welt and an orifice area that is bent sideways. The spherical body is slightly biconic. The shoulder part is girdled by scratches on top and further encircled by wave-like patterns in the bottom. The body is encircled by two deep canal-like lines. The body narrows toward the base sharply. The base is flat. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel. Brown spots emerged on the surface due to baking in unstable temperature.	shrine area	orif.d. – 12cm neck h. – 4cm st.d. – 25.8cm height – 25.8cm base d. – 10cm
231	pitcher	A thick wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel. It was fired well with the use of black clay mixed with sand. The vessel has a welt and an orifice area that is bent sideways. The spherical body narrows sharply toward the base. There is a trace of a handle upon the shoulder on one side. The vessel's surface is polished. Brown spots emerged on the surface due to baking in an unstable temperature regime. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	shrine area	orif.d. – 11.5cm neck h. – 2cm st.d. – 28cm height – 21.5cm base d. – 9cm
232	plate	A small plate-type ceramic vessel. The orifice area protrudes outside directly. There is a rather protuberant handle with a hole in the middle in the orifice area. The surface and the inside part is properly smoothed. Slightly polished straight lines were drawn on the inside. The vessel was made of well fired, black clay that contained a sand admixture. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	shrine area	orif.d. – 18.3cm height – 5.2cm base d. – 7.5cm
233	plate	A shallow plate-type ceramic vessel with an ordinary shape. Its orifice area is straight and bent upward. A wavy pattern applied with a comb-like tool prior to baking girdles the orifice area from the side. Traces of a potter's wheel are clearly seen inside the vessel. Its outside surface was smoothed unevenly. The vessel was made of well fired, light grey clay that contained sand admixture. Yellow and brown spots emerged on the surface due to baking in an unstable temperature regime.	shrine area	orif.d. – 18.5cm height – 6.5cm base d. – 6.2cm
234	piyale	A small piyale (bowl) type ceramic vessel. Its orifice area is polished on the outside. The base is narrow and small. The vessel was fired well using grey coloured clay with fine sand admixture.	shrine area	orif.d. – 11.2cm height – 4.5cm base d. – 5.5cm
235	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel with a narrow and long neck, as well as a spherical and pear-like shaped body and a flat base. The thick orifice element, which has a welt, is bent outward. The body descends sharply toward the base. The thick wall vessel was fired well using grey coloured clay with sand admixture. It was made on a potter's wheel. There is scale on the surface.	Grave 81(1)	orif.d. – 10.5cm neck h. – 7cm height – 32.5cm st. H. – 24.5cm base d. – 9.5cm
236	plate	A relatively shallow plate of regular size. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. The grey coloured vessel was fired slightly. Its composition has a sand admixture in it.	Grave 81(2)	orif.d. – 21.3cm height – 6.3cm base d. – 7cm
237	plate	A small and relatively deep plate-type ceramic vessel of regular size. The shoulder part was encircled deeply and in a canal-like shape in order to create the vessel's orifice area. There is a remainder of a rather protruding handle with a hole in the middle in the orifice area on one side. The vessel was fired well with the use of brown-red clay with sand admixture.	Grave 81 (3)	orif.d. – 19.8cm height – 6.5cm base d. – 6cm
238	pitcher	A thick wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel that was fired slightly with the use of brown clay with sand admixture. The vessel has a relatively high and narrow neck and a spherical body. The shoulder part is girdled by a canal-like line. The orifice area, which has a thick welt, is bent outward. There is a layer of scale on the surface.	Grave 81 (4)	orif.d. – 12cm neck h. – 3cm height – 20cm st. H. – 19cm base d. – 8.5cm
239	mug	A mug-type ceramic vessel with average capacity. The vessel's shoulder part and the body are connected by a flat and wide handle. The orifice area is broad and bent sideways. Two deep canal-like lines were applied upon the shoulder. The body is biconic. The surface is covered with scale. The vessel was made of well fired clay. There is	Grave 82 (1)	orif.d. – 11.5cm height – 10.5cm base d. – 5.5cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
		sand admixture in the composition of the brown-grey coloured clay. The surface is glazed.		
240	piyale	A fragment of a small piyale (bowl) type ceramic vessel. The vessel has a spherical body and an orifice area with thick welt. The base is round. The surface is enamelled. The vessel was fired slightly with the use of brown clay with sand admixture.	Grave 82 (2)	st.d. – 8.2cm
241	jar	A small jar-type ceramic vessel with a narrow and long neck, as well as a spherical body. The vessel's orifice area broadens sideways widely. The orifice area is girdled by a canal-like line on the outside. A handle with a round cross section connects the shoulder part and the orifice area. Three canal-like lines were applied by a deep groove in the body part. The base is flat. The surface is covered with scale. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel with the use of well fired, grey coloured clay with sand admixture.	Grave 82 (3)	orif.d. – 7cm neck h. – 5.5cm height – 18.5cm st. H. – 16cm base d. – 6cm
242	pitcher	A thick wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of slightly fired, black coloured clay with sand admixture. The vessel has a spherical body and a flat base. A canal-like line was drawn in the shoulder part. The vessel was stored poorly. Since its restoration was impossible, it was measured on the spot immediately.	Grave 83 (1)	orif.d. – 12cm neck h. – 3cm height – 27cm st. H. – 28cm base d. – 10cm
243	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of slightly fired, black coloured clay with inorganic admixture. The vessel has a rather spherical body, a narrow neck and a flat base. Scratched line patterns were applied in the body part. The vessel was also stored improperly. Therefore, it was measured on the spot.	Grave 83 (2)	orif.d. – 12.5cm st.d. – 31.5cm base d. – 11cm
244	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel with a narrow orifice element and a rather spherical body. It was made of slightly fired, black coloured clay with sand admixture. The base is flat. The surface is slightly polished. Since the pitcher was completely fragmented, its size was measured on the spot.	Grave 83 (3)	st.d. – 22.5cm height – 22cm base d. – 9cm
245	kheyre	A small kheyre-type ceramic vessel. The vessel's orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. The vessel is relatively deep. There is an auricle-shaped protruding handle in the shoulder part on one side. There is a hole in the middle of the handle. The item has a biconic shape. The vessel was made of well fired, grey coloured clay with fine sand admixture. Yellow spots emerged on the surface due to unstable temperature. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 83 (4)	orif.d. – 20.2cm height – 8cm shoul. H. – 3cm base d. – 8cm
246	kheyre	A thick wall kheyre-type ceramic vessel. It was made of dark brown, well fired clay with sand admixture. The vessel's orifice area, which has a thick welt, is bent outward. There is a rather protruding handle with a hole in the middle in the shoulder part on one side. A wavy pattern was applied upon the shoulder with the use of polishing. Thick and parallel polished patterns were drawn in the bottom part. The vessel was restored.	Grave 83 (5)	orif.d. – 26.5cm shoul. H. – 3cm height – 10cm base d. – 10cm
247	kheyre	A thick wall kheyre-type ceramic vessel made of slightly fired, grey coloured clay with sand admixture. The vessel's orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. There is a rather protuberant handle with a hole in the middle in the shoulder part on one side. The vessel is relatively large and deep. It was restored.	Grave 83 (6)	orif.d. – 28.5cm shoul. H. – 3cm height – 9.5cm base d. – 8cm
248	kheyre	A small kheyre-type ceramic vessel. Its orifice area is bent outward and inclined inward from the shoulder part. There is an oval-like shaped handle with a hole in the middle on one side. The vessel is relatively shallow. Since the vessel was fired in unstable temperature conditions, yellow-grey spots emerged on its surface. This piece of pottery was restored.	Grave 83 (7)	orif.d. – 21cm shoul. H. – 3.3cm height – 7.5cm base d. – 8cm
249	kheyre	The item is absolutely the same as Vessel 248.	Grave 83 (8)	orif.d. – 20.5cm shoul. H. – 3.5cm height – 7.3cm base d. – 7cm
250	kheyre	A kheyre-type ceramic vessel that was fired slightly using light brown clay with sand admixture. The vessel's orifice area is bent outward. There is a rather protuberant handle with a hole in the middle in the shoulder part. The vessel was restored partially. It is in satisfactory condition.	Grave 83 (9)	orif.d. – 21cm shoul. H. – 3cm height – 6cm base d. – 8cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
251	kheyre	A little kheyre-type ceramic vessel. Its orifice area is straight and bent outward. There is a rather protuberant handle with a hole in the middle in the shoulder part on one side. The vessel was fired slightly using light grey clay.	Grave 83 (10)	orif.d. – 23cm shoul. H. -3cm height –7.5cm base d. – 7.5cm
252	awl	An awl with a sharp edge made of a bronze wire. An elongated hole designated for a thread was opened at the tool's edge. The surface is rusty.	Grave 83 (11)	len. – 14cm
253	chain	A chain with a round cross section made of a bronze wire.	Grave 83 (12)	len. – 2cm width – 1cm
254	pendent	Spiral-like twisted pendent ornaments made of a bronze wire. Three such items were lined up amid the agate beads in the skeleton's neck part.	Grave 83 (13)	
255	agate, clay and paste	Beads of different size, including both big and little items. The beads, made of agate, were carved from deep and light red stones. The pyramidal item is shaped as a barrel. It is also elongated and resembles a tooth shape. A total of three sets of clay beads were found. One obtained item made of white paste is pyramidal as well.	Grave 83 (14)	
256	kheyre	A large and deep kheyre-type ceramic vessel with a heeled base. The vessel's shoulder part is bent inward. The orifice area has a slight welt. It is inclined outward. The base is somewhat high. The vessel was made of properly fired, grey coloured clay with sand admixture. The vessel is entirely covered with scale. It was restored.	Grave 84 (1)	orif.d. –24.5cm shoul. H. -3.5cm height –10.5cm base d. – 12.3cm
257	pitcher	A part of a large pitcher-type ceramic vessel. The pear-like shaped body narrows toward the base sharply. Deep canal-like lines were drawn in the body part. The light grey coloured clay has an inorganic admixture in it. There is scale on the vessel's surface. The upper part of the shoulder is missing.	Grave 85 (1)	st.d. – 33cm base d. – 12.5cm
258	pitcher	A pitcher with a narrow orifice and a biconic body. The orifice area is flat on top. A deep, finger-pressed canal-like line was drawn between the orifice element and the shoulder part. Polished patterns were drawn over this part at a slant. Two deep canal-like lines were drawn upon the body. The body narrows toward the base sharply. There is a protrusion resembling a handle shaped as a ram head in the shoulder part on one side of the vessel. The ram has twisted horns. The nose part is flat and its forehead is upright. It was made of properly fired, dark brown coloured clay with an inorganic admixture. The unfragmented vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 85 (2)	orif.d. –15.3cm shoul. H. - 26cm height –17.5cm base d. – 8.5cm
259	vase	A three-legged vase-type ceramic vessel. The model legs fell off. The inside part of the vase is shallow and broad. The vase has a simple shape. Two holes were made adjacently on one side. The vessel's inside and outside surface was properly smoothed. Spots emerged on the surface due to baking in an unstable temperature regime. The brown coloured item contains sand admixture.	Grave 85 (3)	orif.d. –24.5cm height – 4.5cm base d. – 8.5cm
260	vase	A vase-type ceramic vessel with a high heel. The orifice area has an ordinary shape. The inside part is deep and relatively wide. Two adjacent holes were made in the same spot in the orifice part. Twisted patterns were applied on the sides of the heeled base. Polished thick parallel lines resembling sunrays were drawn in the bottom part. The vessel has a smoothed orifice area and surface. The vessel was made of properly fired, brown clay with fine sand admixture. Yellow spots emerged on the surface under the impact of unstable temperature.	Grave 85 (4)	orif.d. –25.5cm height –6.8cm base d. – 12cm
261	kheyre	A large kheyre-type ceramic vessel. Its orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. There is a rather protuberant handle with a hole in the middle in the shoulder part on one side. The body narrows sharply toward the base. The base is flat. There is scale inside the vessel. Its grey coloured clay, which contains an inorganic admixture, was fired well.	Grave 85 (5)	orif.d. –27.5cm shoul. H. -3cm height – 9.3cm base d. – 9.5cm
262	kheyre	A thick wall kheyre-type ceramic vessel made of slightly fired, light brown clay with sand admixture. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. There is a rather protuberant handle with a hole in the middle in the shoulder part on one side. The inside part is deep. Polished patterns consisting of wide stripes resembling sunrays were drawn in the bottom part. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 85 (6)	orif.d. –26cm shoul. H. -3cm height – 9.5cm base d. – 10cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
263	kheyre	A small kheyre-type ceramic vessel. Its orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. There is a rather protuberant handle with a hole in the middle in the shoulder part on one side. Polished sunray-shaped patterns comprised of wide stripes were drawn in the bottom. The vessel is relatively shallow. It was made of well fired, dark brown clay with a sand admixture. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 85 (7)	orif.d. –2.2cm shoul. H. –27cm height – 8cm base d. – 9.8cm
264	kheyre	A thick wall kheyre-type ceramic vessel made of well fired, grey coloured clay with sand admixture. The small vessel is relatively deep. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. There is a rather protuberant handle with a hole in the middle in the shoulder part. A wavy pattern was applied in the shoulder part. It was painted black. Black-painted lines consisting of wide straight parallel lines resembling sunrays were drawn in the bottom part. The surface was smoothened.	Grave 85 (8)	orif.d. – 22.8cm shoul. H. –2.7cm height –7cm base d. – 4.7cm
265	kheyre	A large kheyre-type ceramic vessel. The orifice area, which has a slight welt, is bent outward. There is a rather protuberant handle with a hole in the middle in the shoulder part. Polished patterns consisting of wide, straight and parallel lines shaped as sunrays were applied with black paint in the bottom part. The vessel was made of brown coloured clay with an inorganic admixture. It was fired well. Spots emerged on its surface under the impact of unstable temperature.	Grave 85 (9)	orif.d. –27cm shoul. H. –3cm height – 9.8cm base d. – 9.5cm
266	flint tool	A light creamy coloured flint knife-like tool. It has a flat, wide end and a sharp tip. Facets remained upon the item. The left-hand side and the right-hand side of the tool are slightly barbed on the upper side and the bottom part, respectively. There is a slanted cutting tool on the right-hand side in the middle section.	Grave 85 (10)	length – 8.1cm width – 3.3cm
267	kheyre	A large kheyre-type ceramic vessel with thick walls. The vessel was made of brown clay that has a sand admixture in it. The orifice area is inclined outward. Polished parallel lines resembling sunrays were drawn on the outside surface with black paint. Criss-cross patterns were applied with paint on the inside.	Grave 86 (1)	orif.d. –29cm shoul. H. –2.5cm
268	kheyre	A kheyre-type ceramic vessel. It was made of well fired, grey coloured clay with sand admixture. The deep vessel is of average size. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. It is bent inward from the shoulder part. Polished parallel straight lines shaped as sunrays were drawn on the outside surface. There are traces of a potter's wheel on the inside. Yellow and brown spots emerged on the surface due to baking in unstable temperature conditions.	Grave 86 (2)	orif.d. –28cm shoul. H. –3cm height –11.5cm base d. – 8cm
269	kheyre	A fragment of a small kheyre-type ceramic vessel. It was made of brown clay with a sand admixture. The orifice area, which has a slight welt, is slanted outward. The vessel is shallow. Yellow and black spots emerged on its surface under the impact of unstable temperature. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 86 (3)	orif.d. –23cm shoul. H. – 2.7cm height –7.2cm base d. – 8.5cm
270	pitcher	A flat biconic tiny pitcher. The pitcher, which has a narrow orifice, is bent sideways. It has a biconic body. The latter narrows sharply toward the base. Yellow and brown spots emerged on the surface. The vessel was made of grey coloured clay with a sand admixture that was properly fired.	Grave 86 (4)	orif.d. –6cm st.d. – 10.5cm
271	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel with average capacity. The vessel's spherical and somewhat biconic body narrows toward the base. There is a flat and wide tape-shaped handle in the shoulder part. Incised patterns were drawn at a slant upon the handle. The vessel's orifice part is missing. Most likely, the handle had two sides. The other side was not found. The vessel's surface is smoothened. Its part below the body was polished black. The base is flat. The vessel was fired well with the use of grey coloured clay with sand admixture. Yellow spots emerged on the surface under the impact of unstable temperature. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 86 (5)	st.d. – 25cm height –23.5cm base d. – 13.5cm
272	Jar	A jar-type ceramic vessel with average capacity. The neck is narrow and relatively high, while the orifice area is bent sideways. The orifice area and the shoulder are connected by a circular handle. The spherical body gradually narrows toward the base. The shoulder part is girdled by three canal-like lines. The neck sharply crosses over into the shoulder. Triangular polished patterns were drawn both upon the shoulder and the upper part of the body. The vessel was made of well	Grave 86 (6)	orif.d. –9.5cm st.d. – 21.5cm shoul. H. – 2.7cm height – 24.5cm base d. – 10.8cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
		fired, grey coloured clay with sand admixture. It was made on a potter's wheel.		
273	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel with average capacity and thin walls. The spherical body narrows toward the base. The neck and the orifice part are missing. Polished patterns consisting of straight vertical lines were drawn in the shoulder part with black paint. The body part is girdled by a deep canal-like line. There is scale in some parts of the surface. The vessel was made of well fired, grey and brown coloured clay with sand admixture. Yellow and brown spots emerged on the surface under the impact of unstable temperature. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 86 (7)	preserved height – 19.5cm st.d. – 21.5cm base d. – 9.5cm
274	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel with thick walls that was made of well fired, light grey coloured clay with a non-organic admixture. The vessel presumably had a narrow and long neck, but it is broken and missing. There are two deep canal-like lines in the shoulder part. A pattern featuring wavy lines was drawn between those lines prior to baking. The spherical body narrows toward the base sharply. The body part is also crossed by a canal-like line. The surface is smoothed. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 87 (1)	st.d. – 26.5cm base d. – 12.8cm
275	kheyre	A kheyre-type ceramic vessel with thick walls that was made of well fired, dark grey clay with sand admixture. The orifice area, which has a thick welt, is bent outward. It is relatively deep and large. Patterns featuring polished, straight parallel lines shaped as sunrays were drawn in the bottom with black paint. Yellow spots emerged on the surface due to baking in unstable temperature. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 87 (2)	orif.d. –31cm shoul. H. –3.3cm height – 11cm base d. – 9cm
276	kheyre	A deep kheyre with average capacity. The orifice area, which has a slight welt, is bent outward, while the shoulder part is bent inward. Black-painted, polished straight lines shaped as sunrays were drawn in the bottom. There is scale on the surface. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel. It was made of well fired, brown clay mixed with sand.	Grave 87 (3)	orif.d. –25.5cm shoul. H. – 3.2cm height – 10cm base d. – 8cm
277	kheyre	A deep average size kheyre-type ceramic vessel. Its orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. There is a trace of a rather protuberant, oval-like shaped handle with a hole in the middle in the shoulder part on one side. The shoulder part is bent inward. Wave-like patterns were drawn inside the vessel with black paint. The patterns were evidently applied in a disorderly manner. Furthermore, patterns consisting of wide stripes resembling sunrays were drawn in the bottom with black paint. The body crosses over into the base gradually. Straight criss-cross lines were drawn in the base part. This pattern was applied prior to baking. The vessel was made of well fired, brown clay with fine sand admixture. Yellow spots emerged on the surface under the impact of unstable temperature. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 87 (4)	orif.d. –25.5cm shoul. H. –3cm height – 11.5cm base d. – 8.5cm
278	kheyre	A big deep kheyre, made of black, well fired clay with an inorganic admixture. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. The surface and the inside part is properly smoothed. There is a rather protuberant handle with a hole in the middle in the shoulder part on one side. The shoulder is inclined inward. Moreover, polished lines shaped as sunrays were drawn on the outside surface. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 87 (5)	orif.d. –28cm shoul. H. – 3.5cm height – 10.8cm base d. – 10.5cm
279	kheyre	A large kheyre-type vessel. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent sideway. Painted patterns featuring straight parallel lines were applied vertically on the inside. The outside surface is properly smoothed. The vessel was made of well fired, brown clay with a sand admixture. The base is flat. The item was presumably made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 87 (6)	orif.d. –36.5cm shoul. H. – 4cm height – 11.5cm base d. – 11.5cm
280	vase	A vase-type ceramic vessel with average capacity. The vessel was fired slightly with the use of red clay with sand admixture. The vessel is shallow and wide. The orifice area is thick. Two holes were made adjacently on one side prior to baking. The inside part is polished. Most likely, the vessel once had a high heel. However, the heel is broken and only a trace of it remained upon the vessel. Yellow and white spots emerged on the surface under the impact of unstable temperature. Presumably, the vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 87 (7)	orif.d. –23.3cm height – 6.2cm base d. – 8.5cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
281	kheyre	A medium size deep kheyre with thick walls. The vessel was fired well with the use of dark brown clay with sand admixture. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. There is a remainder of a handle in the shoulder part on one side. A black-painted pattern comprised of wide stripes shaped as sunrays was applied on the outside surface. Yellow spots emerged on the surface due to baking in an unstable temperature.	Grave 87 (8)	orif.d. –27cm shoul. H. -2.5cm height – 9.4cm base d. – 9.5cm
282	kheyre	A deep kheyre with average capacity. The rim bends outward sharply. However, it is slanted inward from the shoulder part. There is an auricle-shaped and protruding handle in the shoulder part on one side. A hole was made in the middle of the handle prior to baking. At the same time, the shoulder is encircled by polished wave-like patterns. Painted patterns featuring wide stripes resembling sunrays were applied on the inside and the outside surface. There is sand admixture in the composition of the grey coloured clay. The vessel was fired well. It was made on a potter's wheel. White and yellow spots emerged on the surface due to baking in unstable temperature conditions.	Grave 87 (9)	orif.d. –27.2cm shoul. H. -3cm height – 10cm base d. – 9.7cm
283	bowl	A small bowl-type ceramic vessel. Thick welt was applied in the orifice area. The vessel is relatively deep. There is a rather protuberant handle in the shoulder part on one side. A hole was made in the middle of the handle prior to baking. Lines shaped as sunrays were drawn on the outside surface with black paint. The vessel's inside part is enamelled. The vessel was made of well fired, dark brown clay with fine sand admixture. It was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 87 (10)	orif.d. –18.8cm shoul. H. -2.5cm height – 6cm base d. – 7cm
284	Tiny vessel	A tiny ceramic vessel. It has a narrow orifice element and a long neck. The body has a biconic shape. The item was fired slightly with the use of light red clay. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. There is white scale on the surface.	Grave 87 (11)	orif.d. – 4.7cm shoul. H. -3cm height – 8.2cm base d. – 2.5cm
285	jar	A jar-type ceramic vessel with average capacity. The vessel has a relatively wide and long neck. The orifice area, which has a welt, broadens sideway widely. A circular handle connects the shoulder part and the orifice area. The neck transforms into the shoulder smoothly. Eight adjacent canal-like concentric lines girdle the body part. The vessel was made of grey coloured, well fired clay with sand admixture. It was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 87 (12)	orif.d. –9cm neck h. – 5cm height – 22cm base d. – 9cm st.d. – 19cm
286	kheyre	A light brown kheyre-type pottery vessel. It was made of slightly fired clay with sand admixture. The vessel is polished on the inside and outside. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. Wavy patterns were applied on the inside by polishing. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 88 (1)	orif.d. –25.3cm shoul. H. -3cm height – 7.5cm base d. – 10cm
287	kheyre	A fragment of a kheyre-type pottery vessel that was fired well with the use of dark grey clay mixed with sand. The vessel's orifice area, which has a slight welt, is bent outward. Black-painted lines resembling sunrays were drawn on the outside surface.	Grave 88 (2)	orif.d. – 24.5cm shoul. H. -3cm height – 9.5cm base d. – 9cm
288	kheyre	A small and relatively deep kheyre. Its rim is bent outward. There is a remainder of a handle resembling a zoomorphic image that was attached to the orifice area and the shoulder. A hole was made in the middle prior to baking. The vessel was glazed on the inside. The outside surface was properly smoothed. The vessel was made of grey coloured, well fired clay with sand admixture.	Grave 88 (3)	orif.d. –25cm shoul. H. -3cm height – 8.5cm base d. – 9.5cm
289	pitcher	A fragment of a large pitcher-type ceramic vessel with a pear-shaped body. Net-shaped patterns were applied by polishing in the vessel's shoulder part. Deep canal-like margins were applied in the body part. The body crosses over into the base sharply. The base is flat. The grey coloured clay, which contains a sand admixture, was fired well. The vessel was smoothed properly. It was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 88 (4)	st.d.–34cm base d. – 11.2cm
290	pitcher	A pitcher with average capacity and a spherical body. It has a slightly high and narrow neck. The orifice area, which has a welt, opens up sideway widely. The shoulder part is girdled by three deep canal-like lines. Bored patterns consisting of triangles were applied in the body part. Disorderly wavy patterns were applied with a comb-like tool	Grave 88 (5)	orif.d. –10cm shoul. H. – 2.5cm height – 21.5cm base d. – 11cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
		inside those triangles prior to baking. There are small and somewhat protuberant papillae in several parts of the shoulder. Their total number could not be determined, since a half-part of the vessel is missing. Only two such papillae are seen in the intact part. The body narrows toward the base sharply. The base is flat. The vessel was made of well fired, black clay with sand admixture. It was made on a potter's wheel.		
291	Tiny vessel	A tiny salt shaker-type kitchen utensil. It was fired well using grey coloured clay with fine sand admixture. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. The vessel has a slightly high neck and a biconic body. Vertical parallel lines were applied by polishing in the part transiting into the body from the shoulder. The base is flat. There is a layer of white scale on the surface.	Grave 88 (6)	orif.d. – 5cm neck h. – 15cm height – 7cm base d. – 4cm
292	plate	A shallow plate made of grey coloured, well fired clay with fine sand admixture. The outside part of the orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. The surface is significantly polished. There is thick white scale on the inside. The discovered pottery vessel was fragmented.	Grave 88 (7)	orif.d. – 4.7cm
293	pitcher	A half-part of a thick wall pitcher made of well fired, light grey coloured clay with sand admixture. The vessel's part above the shoulder was found on the site. The shoulder part is crossed by a canal-like line. At the same time, two button-like shaped model ornaments were applied in this part of the vessel. The body is pear-shaped. It narrows toward the base gradually. The base is flat. White spots emerged on the surface under the impact of unstable temperature.	Grave 88 (8)	st.d. – 32cm base d. – 12cm
294	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel with a relatively narrow orifice and a spherical body. The orifice area is funnel-shaped and bent outward. The body part is girdled by a deep canal-like line. Two button-like model patterns were applied in the shoulder part. The body narrows toward the base sharply. Parallel polished lines were drawn in the shoulder part at a slant. The brown coloured vessel was made of well fired clay with sand admixture. It was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 88 (9)	orif.d. – 17cm height – 20cm st.d. – 29cm base d. – 11cm
295	pitcher	A large thick wall pitcher-type ceramic vessel that was fired well with the use of dark grey clay with sand admixture. The vessel has a narrow orifice and a spherical body. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. The shoulder part is decorated by two canal-like lines and wavy patterns applied in between. Another such line crosses the body part. The body bends sharply toward the base. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 88 (10)	orif.d. – 13cm neck h. – 3cm height – 32.5cm st.d. – 34.5cm base d. – 12.2cm
296	pitcher	A large pitcher-type ceramic vessel with a narrow orifice part that has a dense inside part. The thin orifice area has a spiral-like shape. The biconic body narrows sharply toward the base. There are three model ornaments with zoomorphic images in the shoulder part. Two of these items served as handles. The handles, which have a round shape, look like the spine of an animal. Its head suggests that it was presumably a large-horned animal. Its nose part is wide. Button-like model ornaments were applied upon the eyes. The third zoomorphic image had a merely decorative purpose. Presumably, this image depicted a dog head. The nose and ears are protuberant. The vessel's body is girdled by two deep canal-like lines. At the same time, notched parallel lines were drawn in the shoulder part with black paint. Polished lines were drawn vertically upon the body. The base is relatively heeled. The vessel was made of slightly fired, black clay with sand admixture. It was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 88 (11)	orif.d. – 12cm height – 24cm st.d. – 34cm base d. – 15cm
297	plate	A thick wall plate-type ceramic vessel. This relatively shallow vessel was made of well fired, light brown clay with fine sand admixture. The vessel's orifice part is straight and inclined inward. Two holes were made on one side close to the orifice area. The vessel was properly smoothed on the inside and outside.	Grave 88 (12)	orif.d. – 23.5cm height – 5.7cm base d. – 7cm
298	kheyre	A thick wall kheyre-type ceramic vessel. It was fired well with the use of black clay mixed with sand. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. There is a rather protruding handle with a hole in the middle in the shoulder part on one side. Black-painted straight lines comprised of wide stripes were drawn on the inside. The same	Grave 88 (13)	orif.d. – 27.5cm shoul. H. – 3cm height – 3cm base d. – 10cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
		patterns were applied upon the vessel's outside surface. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.		
299	kheyre	An average size, relatively deep kheyre-type ceramic vessel. Its orifice area, which has a welt, is slanted outward. There is a rather protruding handle with a hole in the middle in the shoulder part on one side. The vessel was made of well fired, light brown clay with sand admixture. Vertical lines were drawn in the vessel's bottom part with black paint. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 88 (14)	orif.d. –24.5cm shoul. H. – 4cm height – 9cm base d. – 7.5cm
300	kheyre	A small kheyre. The dark brown item was made of well fired clay with sand admixture. There is an auricle-shaped handle in the shoulder part on one side with a hole in the middle. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. Black-painted patterns with wide stripes resembling sunrays were drawn in the bottom. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 88 (15)	orif.d. –22.2cm shoul. H. – 3cm height – 7.5cm base d. – 8cm
301	kheyre	A fragment of a thick wall kheyre-type ceramic vessel. It was made of slightly fired, dark brown clay with sand admixture. The orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. There is a rather protruding handle with a hole in the middle in the shoulder part. Straight parallel lines were drawn vertically inside the vessel with black paint. Moreover, polished lines were drawn on the outside surface. The vessel is relatively deep. Traces of a potter's wheel are seen upon the vessel. It was restored partially.	Grave 88 (16)	orif.d. –28cm shoul. H. – 3.5cm height – 11cm base d. – 10cm
302	kheyre	A thick wall kheyre-type ceramic vessel made of slightly fired, brown clay with sand admixture. The vessel's orifice area is bent outward. Polished patterns comprised of parallel lines and shaped as sunrays were drawn in the vessel's inside and outside parts. The vessel is relatively deep. Yellow and white spots emerged on the surface due to baking in unstable temperature conditions.	Grave 88 (17)	orif.d. –27cm shoul. H. – 3cm height – 10cm base d. – 10.5cm
303	kheyre	An average size kheyre-type ceramic vessel. It is relatively deep. The vessel's orifice area, which has a welt, is bent outward. The shoulder part is bent inward. The shoulder is girdled by a criss-cross pattern drawn with black paint. There is a rather protuberant handle on one side with a hole in the middle. Black-painted patterns consisting of wide lines were drawn inside the vessel. Disorderly wave-like patterns were applied in between. Polished patterns resembling sunrays were drawn on the vessel's outside surface as well. The grey coloured vessel was made of well fired clay with sand admixture.	Grave 88 (18)	orif.diameter- 27.3cm shoul. Height - 3.2cm height – 10.5cm base diameter- 10.5cm
304	jar	A small jar-type ceramic vessel. It has a narrow orifice and a relatively high neck. The shoulder part is girdled by a protruding embossed line. The vessel has a biconic body. Its part above the body is decorated by triangular polished patterns. The body narrows toward the base sharply. The vessel was made of well fired, grey coloured clay with fine sand admixture. The bottom part was significantly smoothed manually. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 88 (19)	orif.d. – 8cm neck h. – 2.5cm height – 11.5cm st.d. – 12cm base d. – 5cm
305	bowl	An average size clay vessel similar to a bowl. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The light grey coloured vessel's surface is painted. The orifice area of the bowl, which was made on a potter's wheel, is inclined outward slightly. Swastika was applied upon the vessel.	Grave 97 (1)	orif.diameter- 14.3cm height– 4.7cm body width – 13.4cm
306	Spherical vessel	A spherical vessel made of clay. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is grey. There are pattern elements on the surface. The base part is flat and round. Slight polish and paint is seen on the outside surface.	Grave 97 (2)	orif.diam 8.4cm shoulder height- 5.4cm body widt 13.1cm height- 9cm
307	pitcher	A medium size pitcher. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is dark grey. The vessel was significantly polished and painted. Patterns were applied upon the item by pressing. Some of the patterns resemble triangles. A pattern was also applied with little horizontal lines. The round-shaped orifice part protrudes outward slightly.	Grave 97 (3)	orif.diam 14.8cm width– 16.86cm shoulder height 5.2cm neck height 2.2cm height- 10cm base diam 6.6cm
308	needle	A short needle made of bronze. One of its edges is sharp, while the other one has a hole to put a thread through it.	Grave 97 (4)	length-11.5cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
309	bracelet	A bracelet made of bronze. One of its tips was torn off, while the other one was found in its entirety.	Grave 97 (5)	diameter - 7.2cm thickness-0.4cm
310	pitcher	A fragment of an average size clay vessel. The round-shaped vessel has a pear-shaped body. The item was significantly polished. Patterns were applied upon the vessel's shoulder. The neck is narrow. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition.	Grave 97 (6)	orif.diameter-11.6cm width- 24.8cm height- 23.2cm base diameter - 9.4cm
311	pitcher	A large clay vessel. It has a rather spherical shape. The base is flat and round. There is a handle in the shoulder part. The handle is tape-shaped. Patterns with lines were applied in the body part of the vessel. The vessel is significantly polished. The walls are thick. The colour is grey. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition.	Grave 97 (7)	orif.diam 13.4cm width - 29cm height - 28.5cm base diam 11cm neck height 2.7cm
312	kheyre	A large kheyre. Its surface is painted. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is light grey. Wavy and criss-cross lines decorate the kheyre throughout the body. Patterns featuring sunrays were applied on its inside surface. The inside part of the rays was painted black. The base part is small and flat.	Grave 97 (8)	orif.diam 28.8cm width - 28.2cm height- 11.3cm base diam 10.4cm neck height- 2cm
313	kheyre	An average size kheyre. The grey coloured item is of high quality. There is slight sand admixture in the clay composition. The surface is significantly polished. The orifice area is inclined upward at a straight angle. There are also circular handle protrusions in the orifice area, as well as the sides. There are holes in the middle of the model handle protrusions.	Grave 97 (9)	orif.diam 20.6cm body diam 19.7cm base diameter-6.6cm neck height 0.6cm
314	pitcher	An average size pitcher-type clay vessel. It is pear-shaped. The neck is narrow. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The grey coloured item is painted. There is a pattern element on the surface.	Grave 97 (10)	orif.diam 13.8cm width - 27cm height- 28cm neck height 2.6cm
315	pitcher	A big pitcher. Its surface is significantly painted. The thin wall vessel has a sphere-shaped body. There is an abundance of pattern elements on the surface.	Grave 97 (11)	height - 47.7cm body width - 38.4cm
316	beads	Barrel-shaped beads made of paste. Two patterns similar to pine tree branches were applied upon the item. The colour is white.	Grave 97 (12)	length - 2.7cm diameter - 0.9cm
317	beads	A set of beads made of paste. The item is shaped like a barrel. There is a small, scratched pattern on it. The colour is white.	Grave 97 (13)	length- 3.1cm diameter-1cm
318	beads	A set of barrel-like shaped beads made of paste. A pattern featuring two deep lines was applied upon the item, along with spike-like scratches. The colour is white.	Grave 97 (14)	length- 2.7cm diameter - 0.8cm
319	beads	A set of beads made of paste. The oval-shaped item has a hole in the middle to put a thread through it. The colour is white.	Grave 97 (15)	diameter-2cm
320	beads	A set of round-shaped cowrie-type beads. There is a circular protrusion in the middle. The colour is white.	Grave 97 (16)	diameter-1.9cm
321	beads	Cowrie-type beads. The item is oval-shaped. There is a hole in the middle to put a string through it. The colour is white.	Grave 97 (17)	diameter - 1.5cm
322	beads	Round-shaped beads made of paste. A pattern was applied on the surface with scratches. The colour is white.	Grave 97 (18)	diameter -1.1cm
323	beads	Small barrel-like shaped beads made of paste. A pattern featuring two lines was applied on the surface. The colour is white.	Grave 97 (19)	length-0.8cm diameter - 0.6cm
324	beads	Agate beads. The colour is red, dark red and violet. A total of 106 items were obtained. One of such items is round-shaped, while another one has a rectangular shape, three more sets are oval and two more items are shaped as barrels.	Grave 97 (20)	
325	Vessel body fragment	A fragment of a clay vessel's body part. The walls are thick. The vessel was made roughly by hand. There is a trace of engobed coating on the inside surface. The colour is violet.	Grave 98 (1)	wall thickness - 0.6cm
326	vessel fragment	A fragment of a black vessel with thick walls. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The vessel is painted.	Excavation unit (1) 4	1x0.5cm
327	Pottery vessel handle	A clay vessel handle. It is tape-shaped. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The black coloured vessel is painted. The walls are thick.	Excavation unit (2) 4	diameter - 1cm width - 4cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
328	Pottery vessel handle	An average size clay vessel handle. The handle is round-shaped. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is light grey. The vessel was made roughly by hand.	Excavation unit(3) 4	width– 2.4cm diameter– 2.1cm
329	handle	An average size clay vessel handle. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The item, which has a round cross section, is polished.	Excavation unit(4) 4	diameter-2cm
330	vessel fragment	An average size clay vessel fragment. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is light red. There are red shades on the inside surface. Patterns with lines were applied upon the vessel horizontally.	Excavation unit(1) 5	wall thickness – 0.6cm
331	splinter	A black coloured obsidian splinter. The item has a single surface and sharp edges.	Excavation unit(2) 5	length – 2.6cm width – 1.5cm
332	vessel fragment	An average size clay vessel. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is light grey.	Excavation unit(3) 5	
333	body fragment	A large clay vessel fragment. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The walls are thick.	Excavation unit (4) 5	
334	cutting tool	A cutting tool with a sharp edge. It was made of an obsidian splinter. The processed part of the item is polished.	Excavation unit (5) 5	length– 4.8cm width– 3.4cm
335	beads	Beads made of paste. The colour is white.	Excavation unit (6) 5	diameter– 1.4cm
336	body fragment	A body fragment of an average size clay vessel. The colour is grey. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is grey and brown. The outside surface is polished and smoothened. The vessel was apparently made roughly by hand.	Excavation unit (7) 5	wall thickness– 0.9cm
337	body fragment	A fragment of a clay vessel's body fragment. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The colours of the properly fired vessel are mixed.	Excavation unit(8) 5	wall thickness– 0.8cm
338	pitcher	An average size clay vessel with a pear-like shape. The pitcher-type vessel has a thin neck. Horizontal patterns were applied in the shoulder part. The vessel has a mixed clay composition. The vessel was made roughly by hand.	Grave 99 (1)	height – 17.5cm neck height- 4cm handle diameter – 2.7cm
339	kheyre	An average size kheyre-type clay vessel. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The vessel is not rough, though it was made by hand. The walls are thick. The colour is grey.	Grave 99 (2)	orif. diameter- 21.1cm neck height 3.1cm height– 4.5cm
340	pitcher	An average size clay vessel. The pitcher-type vessel's colour is black and grey. Pattern elements were applied on the surface. There is a handle upon the shoulder. The walls are thick.	Grave 99 (3)	height– 22.6cm orif. diameter 8cm body diameter- 15.3cm
341	body fragment	A clay vessel body fragment. The surface is smoothened. The colour is grey. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The item has an oval cross section.	Grave 99 (4)	orif.diam 10.1cm neck height-5.6cm handle width 4cm
342	vessel fragment	The base part of a pitcher-type clay vessel. It is painted. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The walls are thick.	Grave 99 (5)	diameter-7cm
343	vessel fragment	A small clay vessel fragment. It was once part of the body part. The walls are thick. The vessel's colour is grey. Its surface is painted.	Grave 99 (6)	wall thickness- 0.5cm
344	handle	A clay vessel handle. The cross section is oval. The item was made of material that contained fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The vessel's colour is grey. It was made roughly by hand.	Grave 99 (7)	body diameter- 2.6cm
345	body fragment	A body fragment of a big clay vessel. Patterns were applied on the surface with horizontal lines. The vessel was made by hand. The walls are thick.	Grave 99 (8)	base diameter- 12cm
346	Small pitcher	A small pitcher-type vessel. The orifice area is narrow. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The walls are thick.	Grave 100 (1)	height-16cm body diam 11cm base diam 7.2cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
347	pitcher	A medium size pitcher-type clay vessel. It is pear-shaped. The neck is thin and long. The surface is polished black. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition.	Grave 100 (2)	orif.d.-7.1cm height-22.3cm handle len 7.5cm handle wid 2.1cm
348	pitcher	A large pitcher. Pressed patterns were applied horizontally upon the shoulder and body. The handle is tape-shaped.	Grave 100 (3)	base diam11cm orif.diam 20.5cm handle diam 2.3cm handle len 5.4cm height- 20.9cm
349	finger ring	A finger ring with a smooth surface. Its edges are not connected.	Grave 100 (4)	diameter – 2.3cm
350	awl	A short needle. It has a sharp edge.	Grave 100 (5)	length– 10.3cm
351	finger ring	A finger ring made of bronze. Incised patterns were applied upon the item.	Grave 100 (6)	diameter– 2.7cm
352	knife	A knife with a sharp processed part made of iron. The upper handle part is rotten.	Grave 100 (7)	length– 12.3cm width – 2.1cm
353	dagger	A dagger part made of iron. It is significantly corroded. The processing part is comprised of fragments.	Grave 100 (8)	length-20cm width -2.6cm
354	earring	An earring made of bronze. Incised patterns were applied upon the item.	Grave 100 (9)	diameter– 3.8cm
355	finger ring	A bronze finger ring with a rounded shape. The item is thin.	Grave 100 (10)	diameter- 2cm
356	finger ring	A thick finger ring made of bronze.	Grave 100 (11)	diameter– 2.4cm
357	earring	A round-shaped earring made of bronze. Its edges are connected.	Grave 100 (12)	diameter– 4.4cm
358	beads	A set of beads made of paste. The items are tiny. Five sets are available.	Grave 100 (13)	
359	kheyre	An average size kheyre-type clay vessel. Its surface is smoothed and properly polished.	Grave 100 (14)	height -13.2cm orif.diam 32.5cm
360	pitcher	Fragments of a large pitcher. It was restored. The neck part is narrow. The surface is painted. The walls are thick. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is grey.	Grave 100 (15)	body diameter - 31cm
361	pitcher	A large pitcher-type clay vessel with two handles. The neck part is narrow, while the shoulder is strained upward. The vessel is painted. Some parts of its surface are torn off. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel. The handles have tape-shaped cross sections.	Grave 100 (16)	orif.diam 11.6cm height- 38cm body diam 32.7cm neck diam 9.9cm
362	kheyre	A kheyre-type clay vessel. The base part is narrow. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. Gravel is also encountered in some parts of it. The painted vessel is in rather poor condition. Patterns were applied with black paint in the central part on the inside.	Grave 101 (1)	orif.diameter- 24cm height- 9cm body width-25cm
363	pitcher	A biconic pitcher fragment. The walls are thick. A tape-shaped handle connects the orifice element and the body. The colour is dark grey. The surface was smoothed significantly. Rhombic, tape-shaped and wavy patterns were applied in the body part. The vessel was made perfectly on a potter's wheel.	Grave 101 (2)	Handle width 4cm Handle length- 9cm height– 30.4cm body diameter- 39.4cm
364	pitcher	An average size pitcher. Its orifice part is small and bent laterally. The vessel has a narrow neck. Patterns were applied with thin lines in the shoulder and body parts. The surface was smoothed. The colour is grey. There are slight traces of black paint upon the vessel.	Grave 102 (1)	height– 18.1cm orif.diameter- 6.7cm
365	pitcher	A large pitcher-type clay vessel. The orifice area is flat. The surface is polished. Evidently, the item is slightly smoothed. There are traces of paint on the surface. The colour is light grey.	Grave 102 (2)	orif.diam 27.5cm height– 11.3cm body diam 27.2cm
366	churn	A churn with a small and flat orifice element. The neck is narrow. The body part is large and pear-shaped. There is apparently fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The surface is polished. The item is painted. A hole that served as an air outlet was made in the shoulder part. The colour is grey. There is a horizontally attached handle upon the shoulder as well.	Grave 102 (3)	height- 13cm body diameter- 31.6cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
367	churn	A large churn made of clay. The small orifice part transforms into the shoulder immediately. Three parallel spike-like protruding patterns were applied upon the shoulder. Although the item is handmade, it is not rough. A handle was attached to the shoulder horizontally.	Grave 102 (4)	orif.diameter- 28.1cm height- 12.7cm body diameter- 29.8cm
368	body fragment	A big clay vessel fragment. Presumably, it was once part of a pitcher-type vessel. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The surface was smoothed significantly and polished. A total of 12 fragments are available. The item was restored partially. The vessel has a tape-shaped handle.	Grave 102 (5)	orif.diameter- 11cm body diameter- 13.5cm
369	vessel fragment	A fragment of a black clay vessel with clean composition. The walls are thick.	Grave 102 (6)	dimensions - 9.4x10.6cm
370	vessel fragment	A fragment of a cylindrical clay vessel. The large vessel has thick walls. It was made on a potter's wheel. The colour is light grey. Five fragments of the vessel are available.	Grave 102 (7)	height- 35.9cm orif.diameter- 1.2cm wall thickness- 0.4cm
371	needle	A needle or an awl. Its edge is sharpening abruptly. There is a hole at the top to put a thread through the middle section.	Grave 102 (8)	length-14cm wall thickness- 0.2cm
372	finger ring	A round-shaped finger ring. Its edges are connected.	Grave 102 (9)	diameter - 2.4cm
373	knife	A knife made of iron. The item has a very sharp tip. Some areas of the processed part are corroded.	Grave 102 (10)	length- 7.3cm width - 2.5cm
374	beads	Barrel-like shaped beads made of paste. Some of these sets are white, while some other items are shaped as a pearl. A total of 179 items were obtained.	Grave 102 (11)	0.3x0.3cm
375	body fragment	A fragment of an average size clay vessel. The round-shaped vessel has a spherical body. Horizontal patterns were applied upon the item. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The surface is polished. The colour is dark grey.	Grave 103 (1)	width- 28.2cm height- 23cm wall thickness- 0.5cm
376	kheyre	Fragments of a medium size kheyre. The item was restored. The surface is properly polished. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is black and grey. The walls are thick.	Grave 103 (2)	orif.diameter- 25.5cm height- 10cm
377	clay vessel fragments	An average size clay vessel. It has a narrow neck and a spherical body. Patterns were applied on the vessel by pressing. The surface is significantly polished.	Grave 104 (1)	width- 29.7cm height- 20.5cm neck width- 10.8cm
378	boiler	A big round-shaped boiler. Patterns were applied in the shoulder part. Some parts of the surface are grey. The walls are thick. The surface is polished.	Grave 104 (2)	neck diameter - 13.3cm height- 17cm
379	clay vessel	An average size clay vessel. It is pear-shaped. The walls are thick. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition.	Grave 104 (3)	orif.diameter - 11.1cm neck width - 12.1cm height- 24cm
380	clay vessel	An average size clay vessel with a rather spherical shape. It was made on a potter's wheel. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The vessel is slightly smoothed. Its surface is polished.	Grave 105 (1)	height- 23cm width- 28cm neck height- 1.2cm
381	clay vessel	An average size clay vessel. Its shape is rather spherical. The walls are thick. The neck is semi-cylindrical. The vessel was made perfectly on a potter's wheel. It is slightly polished. The colour is grey.	Grave 105 (2)	neck height 3.7cm shoulder height- 2.2cm height- 21.5cm
382	clay vessel	A spherical clay vessel. The pitcher-type vessel has thick walls. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The neck is narrow. The colour is grey.	Grave 105 (3)	height- 25.5cm width- 27.3cm
383	pitcher	An average size pitcher-type clay vessel. It was made on a potter's wheel. The colour is grey.	Grave 105 (4)	orif.diam 7.8cm body diam 11.8cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
				neck height-7cm height- 28.5cm
384	pitcher	A tiny pitcher. It has a pear-like shape. The walls are thick. The shoulder part is cylindrical. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 106 (1)	
385	pitcher	An average size pitcher. It has a pear-like shape. The walls are thick, while the orifice part is narrow. There is merely a minor transition toward the shoulder from the neck. Patterns were applied upon the cylindrical neck. The vessel was made perfectly on a potter's wheel.	Grave 106 (2)	
386	pitcher	An average size pitcher. It has a pear-like shape. The orifice part is wide, while the neck is narrow. Abundant pattern elements are seen in the body part. There is a small handle in the shoulder part. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 106 (3)	
387	churn	A large churn made of clay. It has a cylindrical shape. The orifice part is narrow, while the body is large. The vessel has a clean clay composition, although it was made roughly by hand. The walls are thick. A hole that served as an air outlet was made in the shoulder part.	Grave 106 (4)	
388	kheyre	An average size kheyre. There is an auricle-shaped handle in the shoulder part. Traces of burning emerged on the surface as a result of baking. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel. The clay composition is clean.	Grave 106 (5)	
389	plate	An average size plate. Images resembling sunrays were applied on the inside surface. The base is flat and narrow. The item was made on a potter's wheel. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition.	Grave 106 (6)	
390	plate	A large plate. The shoulder part is somewhat bent and protuberant. The clay composition is clean. The colour is grey. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 106 (7)	
391	plate	A fragment of an average size clay vessel. Circular patterns were applied in the shoulder part. The base part is narrow and flat. The vessel was made perfectly on a potter's wheel. Traces of burning and soot are visible on the surface.	Grave 106 (8)	
392	plate	An average size plate fragment. The well prepared item was fired in a stable temperature regime. It was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 106 (9)	
393	plate	An average size plate fragment. Wavy patterns were applied in the shoulder part with a thin line. The item was made on a potter's wheel. The base part is flat and wide.	Grave 106 (10)	
394	plate	A fragment of a big plate. It was made on a potter's wheel. The item has a mixed clay composition. There are cracks on the surface.	Grave 106 (11)	
395	plate	A large clay vessel similar to a plate. The base is narrow and flat. A pattern element is encountered in the shoulder part. The plate was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 106 (12)	
396	plate	An average size plate-type clay vessel. It has a protrusion-shaped handle in the shoulder part. There is a hole in the middle. The item is fragmented. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel. It was fired in a stable temperature regime.	Grave 106 (13)	
397	plate	An average size clay vessel. It is similar to a plate. There are traces of deep burning upon the item. It was made on a potter's wheel. Scratched patterns were applied on the inside surface.	Grave 106 (14)	
398	plate	Fragments of an average size clay vessel. It was restored. The narrow shoulder is thinning inward further. The orifice area protrudes outward slightly. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 106 (15)	
399	needle	A needle consisting of two parts made of bronze. Its edge is sharp and pointed.	Grave 106 (16)	length – 5.8cm
400	finger ring	A finger ring with a smoothed surface. Its edges are connected.	Grave 106 (17)	diameter – 2.8cm
401	belt fragment	A bronze belt fragment. The item is short, wide and flat.	Grave 106 (18)	
402	dagger	Parts of an iron dagger. The item is corroded.	Grave 106 (19)	length- 19cm width – 2.5cm
403	button	A button made of cowrie. Its inside part is oval-shaped. There is a hole in it.	Grave 106 (20)	dimensions: 2x1.8cm
404	beads	A set of beads made of agate. The item is relatively large.	Grave 106 (21)	dimensions: 1.4x0.8cm

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
405	body fragment	A clay vessel fragment. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel. The walls are thick.	Grave 107 (1)	
406	plate	A fragment of an average size clay vessel. The shoulder part is somewhat folded inward, while the orifice part is bent outward slightly. There are traces of deep burning on the surface.	Grave 107 (2)	
407	plate	A fragment of an average size clay vessel. The vessel is similar to a plate. It was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 107 (3)	
408	colander	An average size colander-type clay vessel. It was called a colander due to holes in its middle section. The item was restored, though it was made up of 21 parts.	Grave 107 (4)	
409	plate	A fragment of an average size clay vessel. The shoulder part is flat. The item was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 107 (5)	
410	body fragment	A body fragment of a clay vessel. It was made on a potter's wheel. There are pattern elements in the shoulder and body parts.	Grave 107 (6)	
411	cup	A cup-type clay vessel. It is round-shaped. The vessel is somewhat narrow in the shoulder part. It narrows inward. The handle is round-shaped.	Grave 107 (7)	
412	pitcher	An average size clay vessel fragment. Patterns were applied in the shoulder part. The colour of the pitcher-type vessel is grey. The clay composition is clean.	Grave 107 (8)	
413	kheyre	An average size kheyre made of clay. The deep grey coloured item was made on a potter's wheel. The clay composition is clean.	Grave 107 (9)	
414	pitcher	An average size pitcher. The vessel is sphere-shaped. It was fired in a stable temperature regime.	Grave 107 (10)	
415	kheyre	A fragment of an average size clay vessel. The shoulder part is depressed inward to some extent. The narrow orifice element transforms into the shoulder immediately. The vessel is roughly made, though it was produced on a potter's wheel. The surface is polished slightly.	Grave 107 (11)	
416	kheyre	A big kheyre-type clay vessel. Pattern elements were applied on the inside surface with black paint. The vessel was made perfectly on a potter's wheel.	Grave 107 (12)	
417	body fragment	Fragments of a big pitcher. It is pear-like shaped. The vessel was made perfectly on a potter's wheel. The neck is narrow.	Grave 107 (13)	
418	pitcher	An average size pitcher. It is pear-like shaped. The base is slightly heeled. Patterns were applied on the surface in three rows by pressing. The vessel was made perfectly on a potter's wheel. The walls are thick.	Grave 107 (14)	
419	needle	A short needle made of bronze. It has a sharp edge.	Grave 107 (15)	length: 12cm width: 0.2-0.4cm
420	needle	A needle made of bronze. It has a sharp edge.	Grave 107 (16)	length: 5.1cm width: 0.2cm
421	bracelet	A bracelet made of bronze. The round-shaped item is in good condition.	Grave 107 (17)	diameter: 7.6cm width: 0.6cm
422	bracelet	A round-shaped bracelet. Its edge is slightly damaged. The bracelet was obtained inside Vessel 10, which was made of clay.	Grave 107 (18)	diameter: 7.2cm width: 0.5cm
423	chain ring	A chain ring made of bronze. It is oval-shaped. Its edges are connected.	Grave 107 (19)	diameter: 1.5cm thickness: 1.7cm
424	beads	A set of beads made of bronze. Five of these sets are small, while another one is big and round. The remaining six items are tiny.	Grave 107 (20)	
425	beads	A set of beads made of paste. One of the sets is semi-spherical, another one has a medium circular shape, two of these are small, three sets are fragmented, four sets have a barrel-like shape and the remaining four items are elongated.	Grave 107 (21)	
426	buttons	Cowrie beads or buttons. Nine items are available.	Grave.107 (22)	
427	ornament	An item made of cowrie.	Grave 107 (23)	
428	knife	A knife fragment made of iron.	Grave107 (24)	
429	beads	Beads made of agate. A total of 54 items are available. Small and average size items with barrel-like and circular shape were obtained.	Grave107 (25)	

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
430	beads	A set of beads made of paste.	Grave107 (26)	
431	pitcher	An average size pitcher. The walls are thick. The vessel was made perfectly on a potter's wheel. Pattern elements were applied in the body part.	Grave 108 (1)	
432	clay vessel	A spherical clay vessel. The large vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 109 (1)	
433	pitcher	A thick wall pitcher with a rather spherical shape. The well-made vessel was produced on a potter's wheel.	Grave 109 (2)	
434	plate	An average size plate. It was made on a potter's wheel. The baking temperature was unstable. Pattern elements were applied upon the vessel.	Grave 110 (1)	
435	clay vessel	A large clay vessel. It was made on a potter's wheel. Six small model patterns were applied on the surface.	Grave 110 (2)	
436	clay vessel	A fragment of a large clay vessel. It was made on a potter's wheel. The colour is grey. The vessel was fired at a stable temperature.	Grave 110 (3)	
437	plate	An average size plate-type clay vessel. It was made on a potter's wheel. The vessel was fired at a stable temperature.	Grave 111 (1)	
438	plate	An average size plate. The shoulder part narrows inward. There is a dent facing outward in the upper part. The vessel was made perfectly on a potter's wheel.	Grave 111 (2)	
439	pitcher	A pitcher with a rather spherical shape. It has a zoomorphic handle. The colour of the pitcher, which was made on a potter's wheel, is grey and brown. The vessel was fired at a stable temperature.	Grave 111 (3)	
440	jar	A part of a pear-shaped pitcher. Rhombic patterns were applied in the body part. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 111 (4)	
441	body fragment	A fragment of an average size clay vessel. There are pattern elements upon the vessel. It was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 111 (5)	
442	kheyre	An average size kheyre-type clay vessel. The grey coloured vessel has a clean clay composition. It was made conventionally. There is a small auricle-shaped handle on the side with a hole in the middle.	Grave 111 (6)	
443	plate	A small plate-type clay vessel. The three-legged vessel was made perfectly on a potter's wheel. It was fired at a stable temperature. The vessel has moulded legs.	Grave 111 (7)	
444	pitcher	A large biconic pitcher. The walls are thin. A part of it is broken. The vessel's relatively narrow orifice element is bent sideway. The low neck transforms smoothly into the slanting shoulder. A faceted stripe extends between the shoulder and the body. There is an elongated four-cornered protrusion below the stripe that was slated to serve as a handle. The body broadens toward the middle section and further starts narrowing toward the base, having been separated by a facet. The base is flat. The vessel was polished black. A pattern featuring polished stripes was applied downward from the neck.	Grave 112 (1)	
445	pitcher	Fragments of the upper part of a pitcher with large capacity. The walls are thin. The orifice element, which is relatively narrow, has a welt. The low neck transforms smoothly into the shoulder. There is an elongated four-cornered protrusion upon the shoulder that was slated to serve as a handle. A protruding hole was made in the upper part of the protrusion. The vessel was polished black. Patterns featuring polished stripes and heading downward from the shoulder were applied as well.	Grave 112 (2)	
446	jar	An average size, pear-shaped jar. Its orifice element opens up sideway. The low and narrow neck transforms smoothly into the body. The walls are thin. The base is narrow and flat. Brown polish was applied on the surface.	Grave 112 (3)	
447	pitcher	A half-part of a large pitcher with a convex body. The orifice is broken. The neck, which is bent sideway, transforms smoothly into the shoulder. The latter is encircled by two parallel protruding stripes. Patterns with skew notches were applied over those stripes. The vessel's body starts narrowing gradually after broadening toward the middle section. The body is encircled in the middle by two parallel grooved lines. The base is narrow and flat. The surface is slightly polished.	Grave 112 (4)	

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
448	orifice	An orifice element fragment of an average size pitcher. The orifice has a welt. It goes directly into the convex body. A scratched line encircles the shoulder. The walls are thin. The surface was polished black.	Grave 112 (5)	
449	body	A fragment of an average size biconic pitcher body. The body starts narrowing after broadening toward the middle. The middle section is divided by a grooved line. The vessel was polished black. The surface is decorated by polished lines descending from the top.	Grave 113 (1)	
450	orifice	An orifice element fragment of a kheyre-type vessel. The orifice is wide and bent laterally. It crosses over into the lateral part, which somewhat broadens sideway. The bottom part is wide and flat. The grey coloured vessel is polished.	Grave 113 (2)	
451	orifice	A small pitcher orifice fragment. The orifice element, which has a welt, opens up sideway. It transforms directly into the slanting shoulder.	Grave 113 (3)	
452	pitcher	A biconic pitcher with large capacity. The vessel has a relatively narrow orifice element, which has a welt. The low neck transforms into the slanting shoulder. Grooved stripes encircle the shoulder. There is an elongated four-cornered protrusion upon the shoulder. The body narrows toward the base after broadening toward the middle section, having been encircled by two parallel protruding strips. The base is narrow and flat. Vertical polished strips girdle the entire body from the shoulder. The surface is slightly polished.	Grave 114 (1)	
453	pitcher	A pitcher with large capacity and a convex body. The orifice area is round. The low neck's part transforming into the body is girdled by a protruding stripe. The shoulder is crossed by three grooved stripes. The body starts narrowing toward the base from the middle section. The transitional part is also encircled by a groove. The base is narrow and flat. Patterns featuring slanting notches were applied throughout the edges of the base.	Grave 114 (2)	
454	kheyre	A half-part of an average size deep kheyre. The orifice is wide. The orifice element is bent sideway slightly. The low flanks descend at a straight angle. The body narrows toward the base from the lateral part. The base is slightly oval-shaped. The vessel is covered with grey polish.	Grave 114 (3)	
455	dagger head	A conical and latticed dagger head. A reinforcing substance and traces of a wooden board remained on the inside.	Grave 114 (4)	
456	pitcher	A large pitcher with a convex body. The vessel is fragmented. Only its lower part was restored. The narrow orifice is bent sideway. The base is wide and flat. The walls are thin. The surface was polished black.	Grave 115 (1)	
457	kheyre	A kheyre with large capacity. The orifice element is bent sideway. The flank broadens downward, crossing over into the body. The body narrows toward the base. The base is narrow and flat. The grey coloured vessel is polished.	Grave 115 (2)	
458	jar	A jar with a narrow neck and a pear-shaped body. The funnel-shaped orifice area has a welt. The neck transforms smoothly into the shoulder. The shoulder is encircled by two protruding strips. Grooved lines descend from those strips at a certain distance. The base is flat. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The surface is slightly polished.	Grave 115 (3)	
459	kheyre	A deep kheyre. The vessel is fragmented. The orifice element is bent sideway. The flank narrows downward, crosses over into the body and further continues to narrow downward. The walls are thin. There is a significant amount of gravelly sand admixture in the clay composition. Net-like shaped patterns featuring polished rhombi were applied upon the body.	Grave 115 (4)	
460	pitcher	A small pitcher. A part of it is missing. The orifice is wide and bent sideway. The low neck transforms smoothly into the body. The body starts narrowing toward the base after broadening till the middle section. The base is narrow and flat. The sides of the base are decorated with protruding skew lines. The shoulder is encircled by grain-like notches. The vessel is roughly made.	Grave 115 (5)	
461	kheyre	A deep kheyre. Its orifice element is bent sideway. The flank narrows downward. Afterwards, it continues to narrow down as it crosses over into the body. The narrow base has a low heel. There is sand with fine gravel in the clay composition. Embossed wave-like stripes encircle	Grave 116 (1)	

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
		the lateral part in two rows. There is a small semi-circular handle in the lateral part. Polished rhombic patterns were applied upon the body in the net shape. The surface is slightly polished.		
462	kheyre	A shallow kheyre half-part. The orifice element is bent sideway. The flank narrows downward, crosses over into the body and further continues to narrow down. The base is flat. There is sand with fine gravel in the clay composition. Embossed wave-like stripes encircle the lateral part in two rows. There is a small semi-circular handle in the lateral part. The surface is slightly polished.	Grave 116 (2)	
463	vessel fragment	A half-part of a large vessel's bottom part. The vessel's walls are thin. The body narrows toward the base. The base is wide and flat. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition.	Grave 116 (3)	
464	bowl	A half-part of a small bowl-type vessel. The orifice is wide and bent sideway. The flank starts narrowing after broadening downward as it crosses over into the round-shaped body. The base is narrow and flat. Polished lines descend toward the base from the body. The surface is covered with grey polish.	Grave 116 (4)	
465	dagger blade	An iron dagger blade. It is fragmented. Both sides of the item are faceted.	Grave 116 (5)	
466	bracelet	Fragments of a bronze bracelet. Its cross section is round. The item is twisted on top. A groove extends through the lateral part.	Grave 116 (6)	
467	beads	Agate beads (7 sets) of different shapes and sizes. One of the sets is bigger than the other items. The 3rd item is round-shaped. Diameters: 1.2; 0.7; 0.5cm. Two of the items are round and flat. Diam.-0.7. Two samples have an elongated shape. Their length is 1; 0.5.	Grave 116 (7)	
468	beads	Barrel-like shaped beads. Diam. – 0.7	Grave 116 (8)	
469	awl	The edge of a bronze awl.	Grave 116 (9)	
470	pitcher	A large pitcher with a convex body. Its funnel-shaped orifice broadens sideway. The neck transforms smoothly into the slanting shoulder. The body starts narrowing after expanding till the middle section. Thin polished stripes descend toward the shoulder from the neck. The shoulder is encircled by two embossed stripes. The body is girdled under the stripes by a wide strip (width-4.7cm). Its inside part is decorated by polished rhombic patterns. The base is oval-shaped. The surface was polished black.	Grave 117 (1)	
471	bowl	A half-part of a bowl-type vessel. The orifice is wide and bent laterally. The vessel's flank starts narrowing after broadening downward as it transforms into the round-shaped body. The base is narrow and oval-shaped. Polished lines descend toward the base from the body. The surface is covered with black polish.	Grave 117 (2)	
472	kheyre	A large kheyre. The orifice area is round. The flank goes into the body as it descends at a straight angle. The body narrows toward the base. The base has a low heel. There is a small semi-circular handle in the lateral part. Patterns were applied on the inside with polished vertical lines. The body is decorated on the outside in the net shape with rhombic patterns. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. The vessel was polished black.	Grave 117 (3)	
473	bowl	A half-part of a bowl-type vessel. The orifice is wide and bent sideway. The flank starts narrowing after broadening downward as it crosses over into the round-shaped body. The flank part that goes into the body is faceted. The wall thickens downward. The base is narrow and flat. The surface was polished black.	Grave 117 (4)	
474	awl	An awl made of bronze. Its tip is broken.	Grave 117 (5)	
475	pitcher	A large pitcher with a convex body. The vessel is fragmented. The orifice element is bent sideway. The low neck goes smoothly into the slanting shoulder. The base is wide and flat. The body is encircled by a scratched wavy line with a grooved stripe underneath. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The surface is slightly polished.	Grave 118 (1)	
476	kheyre	A half-part of a medium size deep kheyre. The orifice is wide. It is also bent sideway to some extent. The low flanks go down at a straight	Grave 118 (2)	

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
		angle. The body narrows toward the base from the lateral part. The base is narrow and flat. The vessel was polished black. The walls are thick.		
477	pitcher	An orifice element fragment of a pitcher with small capacity and a convex body. The orifice element is bent sideways. It goes directly into the body. The walls are thin. The surface is covered by grey polish.	Grave 118 (3)	
478	knife	A narrow knife blade. It is thinning toward the edge.	Grave 118 (4)	
479	pitcher	A biconic pitcher. The orifice part is bent outward. The colour is light violet. It was made roughly by hand. The vessel was painted black.	Grave 120 (1)	
480	pitcher	A large pitcher. The biconic vessel has a handle that apparently has an oval cross section. There are geometrical, criss-cross patterns upon the vessel. It was painted black. The vessel was made roughly by hand. The walls are thick.	Grave 120 (2)	
481	pitcher	A biconic pitcher. The shoulder part is narrow and flat. There is a handle with an oval cross section in the shoulder part. Model patterns were applied upon the item. The colour is light violet. The walls are thick.	Grave 120 (3)	
482	pitcher	A small biconic pitcher. The neck is thin and semi-cylindrical. The vessel was made roughly by hand.	Grave 120 (4)	
483	plate	A large plate-type clay vessel. It has a hemispherical shape. There is a horizontally applied model pattern in the neck part. The base part is narrow. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. Therefore, some parts of the surface split off. The vessel was fired in an unstable temperature regime. It was made roughly by hand. The colour is grey. The walls are thick.	Grave 120 (5)	
484	pitcher	An average size pitcher. It has a rather spherical shape. The neck transforms into the body immediately. The vessel has a zoomorphic handle that is oval-shaped. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel. The walls are thick.	Grave 121 (1)	
485	pitcher	An average size pitcher-type clay vessel. Parallel scratched patterns were applied upon the shoulder horizontally. The vessel is slightly polished. It was made on a potter's wheel. The colour is grey.	Grave 121 (2)	
486	vase	A vase-type clay vessel. It was fired well. The vessel is of high quality. The colour is grey. It was made perfectly on a potter's wheel.	Grave 121 (3)	
487	pitcher	An average size pitcher-type clay vessel. The walls are thick. The item was fired in a stable temperature regime. It has a narrow neck. The vessel was painted black. A handle with an oval cross section connects the shoulder and the body. Some parts of it split off. The vessel was restored.	Grave 121 (4)	
488	small pitcher	A small pitcher handle. There is a model pattern in the upper part of the oval-shaped handle. It was made perfectly on a potter's wheel. The colour is grey.	Grave 121 (5)	
489	pitcher	An average size pitcher-type clay vessel. There are spike-like pattern elements in the shoulder part. It was made perfectly on a potter's wheel.	Grave 121 (6)	
490	pitcher	A large pitcher. The walls are thick. Pattern elements were applied on the surface. The vessel was made roughly by hand.	Grave 122 (1)	
491	plate	A plate-type clay vessel fragment. The vessel has a little handle. Its surface was smoothed significantly.	Grave 122 (2)	
492	pitcher	A half-part of a biconic pitcher. Its shape was clearly discerned from the body part.	Grave 123 (1)	
493	pitcher	A large pear-like shaped pitcher. The walls are thick. It is fragile, although it was made by hand.	Grave 123 (2)	
494	plate	A plate with a narrow orifice. The properly made sample has a clean clay composition.	Grave 123 (3)	
495	plate	An average size plate. Its orifice element is slightly bent outward. The base is narrow and flat. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 123 (4)	
496	clay vessel fragment	A fragment of an average size clay vessel. It has a spherical shape. A pattern that is shaped as a line crosses the shoulder part. The vessel was made roughly by hand.	Grave 123 (5)	
497	needle	A short needle fragment. It has a thinning tip.	Grave 123 (6)	

No.	Item	Description	Grave, Inv No	Dimensions
498	beads	A round-shaped beads made of paste. The item is in good condition.	Grave 123 (7)	
499	pitcher	A small pitcher. It has a biconic shape. The orifice area is thin. Three model patterns with straight lines were applied upon the vessel. A tape-shaped handle connects the orifice element and the shoulder. The vessel was made roughly by hand. The base is round and flat.	Grave 124 (1)	
500	kheyre	A fragment of an average size kheyre. Its inside surface was painted grey. It was made roughly by hand.	Grave 124 (2)	
501	kheyre	A large kheyre fragment. It has a large body. There is a handle protrusion in the shoulder part. The vessel is delicate although it was made by hand.	Grave 124 (3)	
502	kheyre	An average size kheyre. Its orifice is wide and round-shaped. It is slightly narrowing from the body part. There is a handle protrusion in the shoulder part. There are plenty of pattern elements upon the vessel. It was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 125 (1)	
503	pitcher	A body fragment of an average size pitcher. This part of the vessel is connected to the neck. It was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 125 (2)	
504	kheyre	An average size kheyre fragment. The orifice part is straight. Patterns were applied on the inside surface. The vessel was made perfectly on a potter's wheel.	Grave 125 (3)	
505	kheyre	A handle of a clay vessel made by hand. It has a tape-shaped cross section.	Grave 125 (4)	
506	pitcher	An average size pitcher fragment. It was part of the vessel's shoulder. It was made on a potter's wheel.	Grave 125 (5)	
507	kheyre	An average size kheyre fragment. The clay vessel was made on a potter's wheel. Patterns were applied on the surface with black paint horizontally.	Grave 125 (6)	
508	clay vessel	An average size clay vessel fragment. A spike-like pattern was applied in the shoulder part. The vessel was made roughly by hand.	Grave 125 (7)	
509	pitcher	A fragment of an average size pitcher with a spherical body. There is a pattern in the vessel's orifice part. The item was apparently slightly polished. It was made roughly by hand.	Grave 126 (1)	
510	pitcher	A fragment of a pear-like shaped pitcher. The orifice part is thin. The item is narrow. Little patterns were applied in the shoulder part. The vessel was polished black. The walls are thick.	Grave 126 (2)	
511	churn	A churn-type clay vessel. The shoulder is crossed by a corrugated horizontal line. A handle was attached horizontally at the end of the shoulder part. A hole that served as an air outlet was made as well. The vessel was made perfectly on a potter's wheel.	Grave 127 (1)	
512	biconic pitcher	A small biconic pitcher that transforms directly into the body from the orifice element. The vessel has a handle with a tape-shaped cross section. It was made roughly by hand.	random discovery	
513	clay vessel	A fragment of an average size clay vessel. Model patterns were applied in two rows in the shoulder part and in three rows slightly below that section. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	random discovery	
514	clay vessel	A fragment of an average size clay vessel. Two parallel patterns were applied in the body part with black paint. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	random discovery	
515	kheyre	An average size kheyre. The orifice part is somewhat bent. Traces of deep burns are seen upon the vessel. Four horizontal wavy lines extend below the shoulder. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.	random discovery	

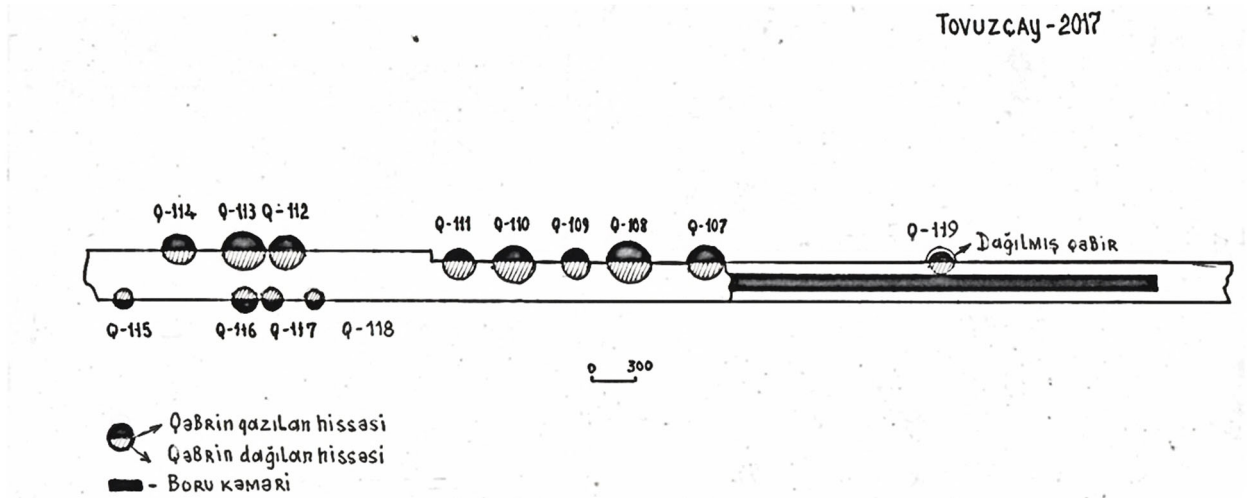
9 APPENDICES

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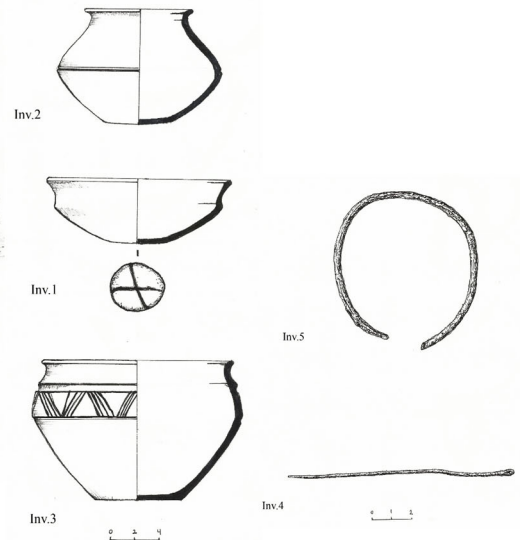
9.2 ILLUSTRATIONS



Sketch 1. Outline of Graves 107-119 in sides of pipe trench.



Picture 1. Grave 97.



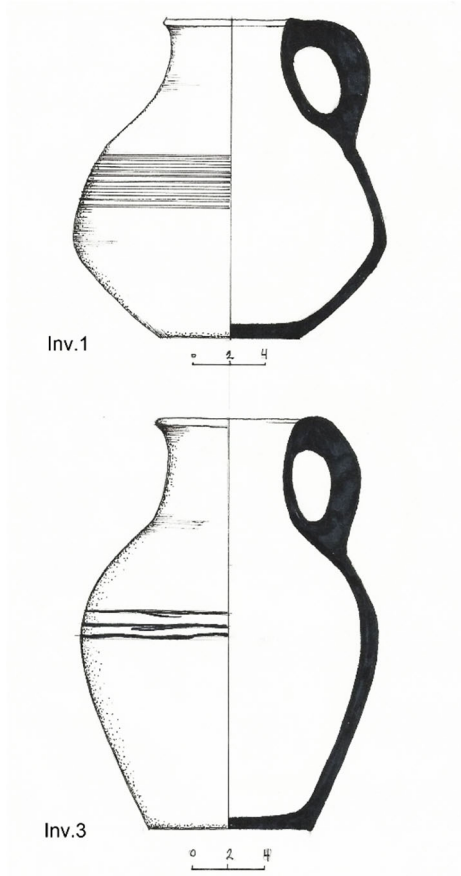
Picture 2. Artefacts in Grave 97.



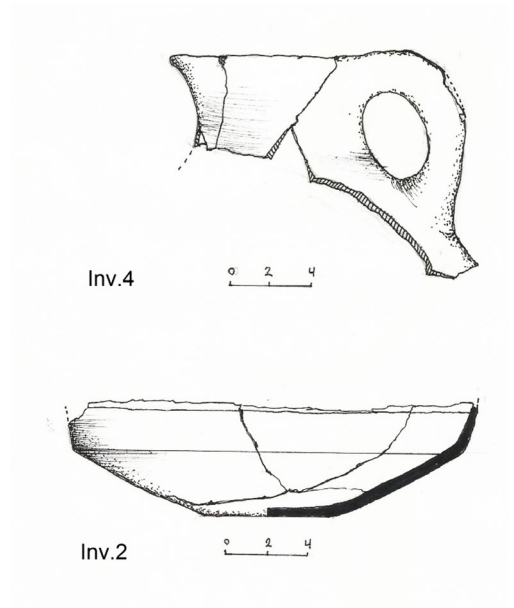
Picture 3. Upper stone cover of Grave 98.



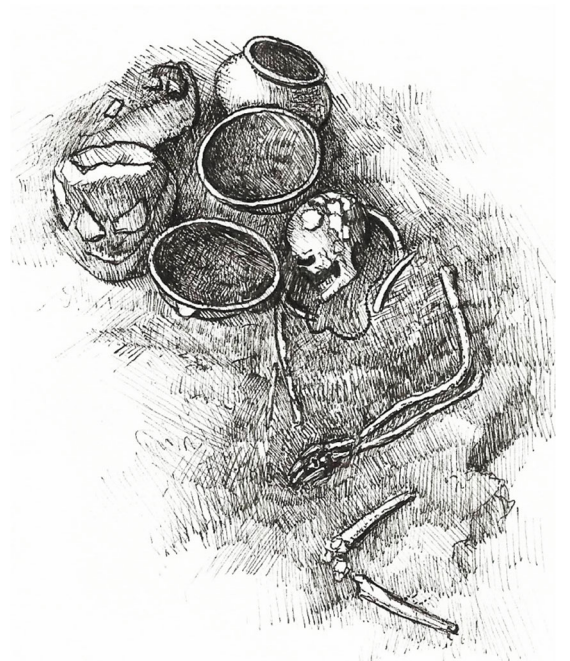
Picture 4. Grave 99.



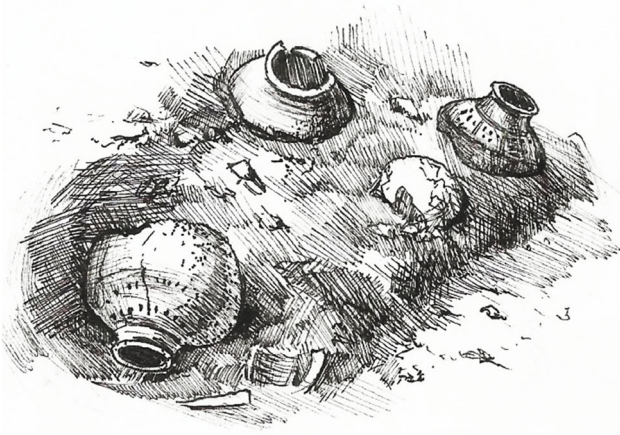
Picture 5. Pottery in Grave 99.



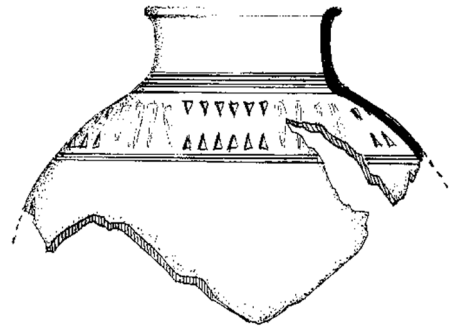
Picture 6. Grave 100.



Picture 7. Grave 102.



Picture 8. Grave 104.

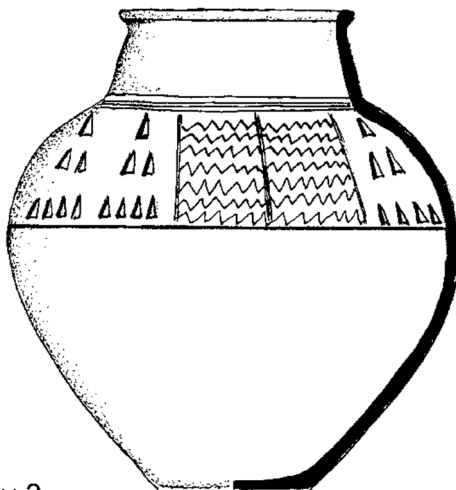


Inv.1



0 3 6

Picture 9. Vessels found Grave 105.



Inv.3

0 3 6

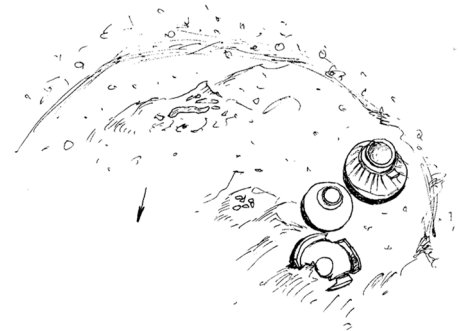
Picture 9. Vessels found Grave 105.



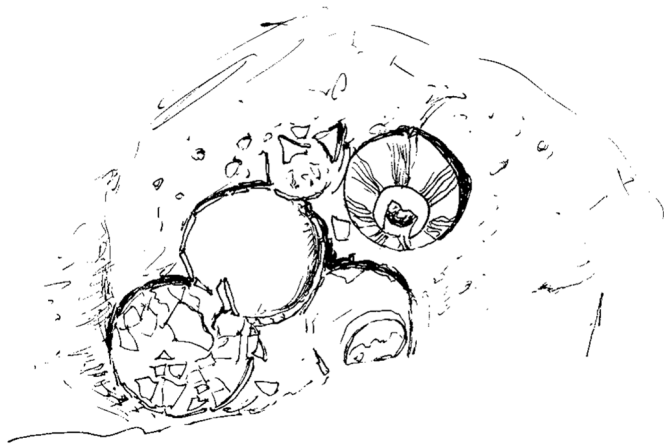
Picture 10. Grave 112.



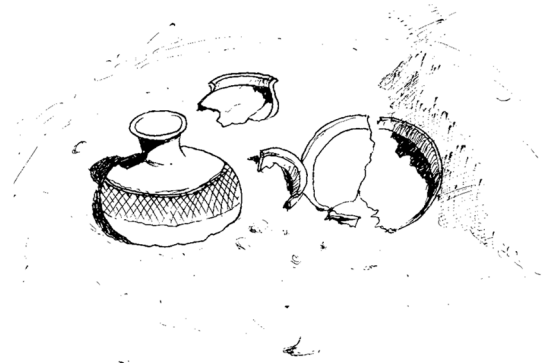
Picture 11. Grave 113.



Picture 12. Grave 114.



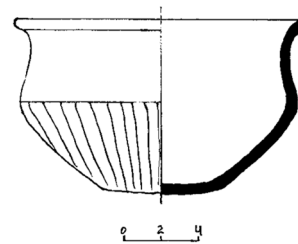
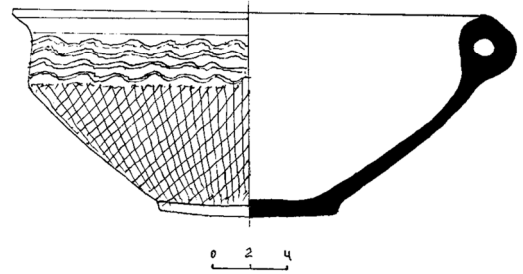
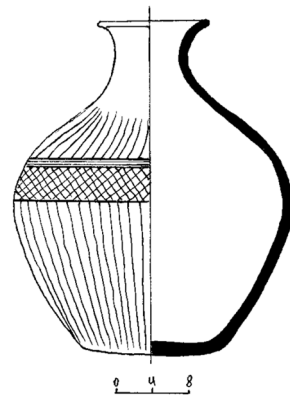
Picture 13. Grave 115.



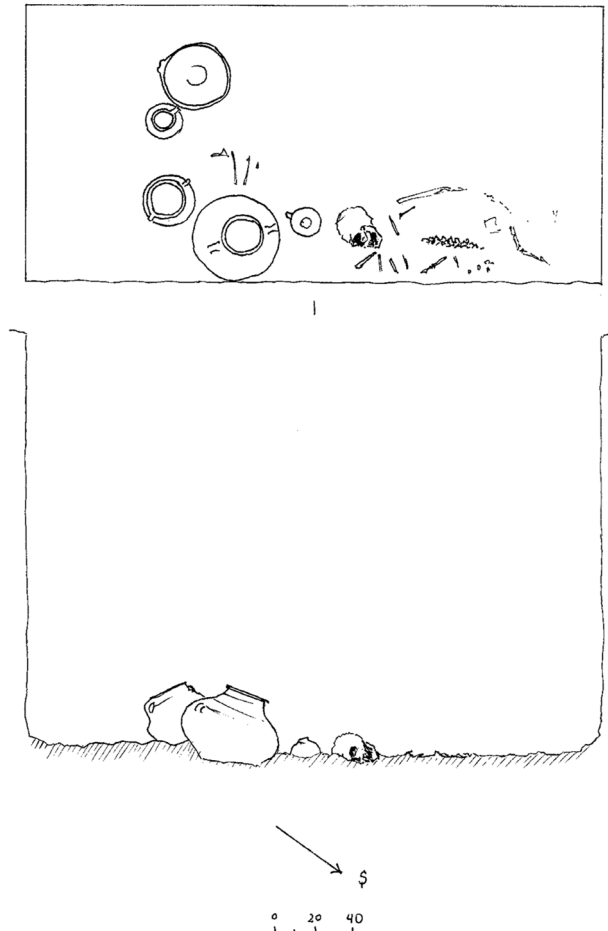
Picture 14. Grave 117



Picture 15



Picture 16. Clay vessels in Grave 117.



Picture 17. View of burial chamber in Grave 120 from top and side.

9.3 PHOTOS



Photo 65. Pitcher Grave 3.



Photo 66. Jar Grave 4.



Photo 67. Dopu. Grave 9.



Photo 68. Crock-type vessel.



Photo 69. Jar. Grave 100. Photo70. Jar. Grave 99.



Photo 71 Pitcher. Grave 115. Photo 72. Pitcher. Grave 117.



Photo 73 Kheyre, Grave 97. Photo 74. Kheyre. Grave 97.



Photo 75. Kheyre. Grave 16.



Photo 76. Kheyre. Grave 16.



Photo 77. Kheyre. Grave 23.



Photo 78. Kheyre. Grave 23.



Photo 79. Kheyre.



Photo 80. Kheyre. Grave 4.



Photo 81. Kheyre and plates.



Photo 82. Grave 100.



Photo 83. Grave 97.



Photo 84.



Photo 85. Grave 97.



Photo 86. Boiler. Grave 102.

SCPX-16
TOVUZCAY NEKROPOL
Q-97

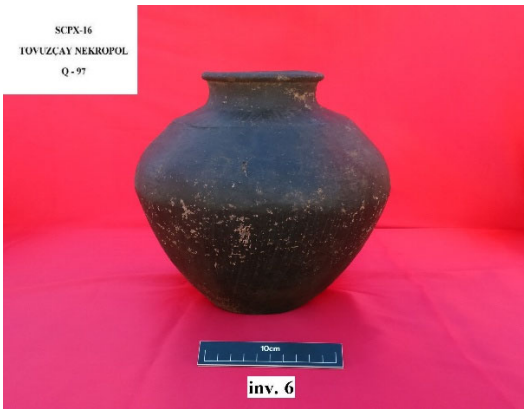


Photo 87. Grave 97.



Photo 88.



Photo 89. Grave 23.



Photo 90. Grave 27.



Photo 91.



Photo 92. Jar. Photo 93. Jar.

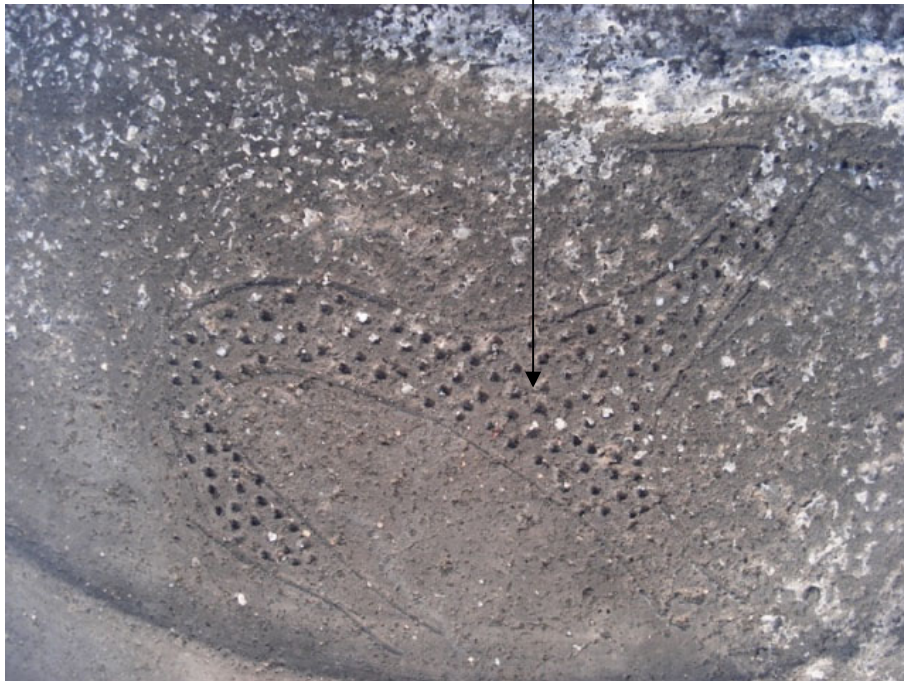


Photo 94. Churn. Grave 50.

Photo 95. Jar. Grave 26.



Photo 96. Patterns on vessel.



Photos 97-98. Ceramic vessel with zoomorphic image.



Photo 99. Model patterns with zoomorphic shape.



Photo 100. Pitchers.



Photo 101. Cylindrical vessel. Photo 102. Basket-shaped vessel. Grave 66.



Photos 103. Agate beads. Grave 97. Photo 104. Agate beads. Grave 97.



Photo 105. Paste beads.



Photo 106. Iron dagger. Grave 118.



Photo 107. Iron dagger. Grave 116.



Photo 108. Bronze needle. Grave 100.



Photo 109. Bronze ornaments.



Photo 110. Latticed dagger head. Grave 114.



Photo 111. Bronze bracelets.