

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

**EXTENDED SCIENTIFIC REPORT ON**  
**Hacialili III settlement excavations at KP 280.3 SCPX pipeline**

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# 1 SUMMARY

The report covers archaeological excavation activities carried out during 26 March -11 April 2015 at Hajjalili III settlement discovered within ROW at KP 280.370, near Hajjalili village and describes the discovered artefacts. During archaeological excavations, the household wells, remains of ovens, stoves, layers of ash, as well as ceramics, metal and glass finds were discovered in the area. A number of actual archaeological materials describing the household activities and domestic life of people resided in this rural-type settlement were found in the area. Analysis of archaeological materials showed that the site had a medieval origin and it is an area of rural-type settlement dating to the 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> centuries.

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## **2 INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 SITE DISCOVERY**

Hajjalili III settlement located at SCPX KP 280.370 was discovered during Stage I and Stage II. In fact, during the construction of BTC main oil export pipeline in 2005, some archaeological excavations has been carried out and abundant archaeological materials discovered in the nearby area. Therefore, archaeologists were aware of the presence of this monument. Since the territory of the monument was used as farmlands as in previous years and its terrain is not distinguishable from the surrounding landscape, it is difficult to visually identify the presence of settlement in this area. Only abundant aboveground ceramics and stone items evidence the possibility of archaeological site presence in this area. As previously agreed between IoAE (Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography) and BP (SCPX), Hajjalili III settlement was recorded as one of the monuments subject to archaeological excavations within SCPX RoW.

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

Hajjalili III settlement is located 208-210m above sea level and at N40<sup>0</sup>48'04.0" and E046<sup>0</sup>26'05.8" coordinates. It is approximately 550-600m Southeast of Hajjalili village of Samukh Region, on the left hand side of Samukh-Hajjalili highway, at SCPX KP 280.370. The settlement is surrounded by farmlands. There is a strip of sparse woodland approximately 2.5km Southeast from the monument. The site has a flat terrain. The lands with soft black soil have been using as a land farm for many years [1, p. 1-2].

### **2.3 TIMING OF THE EXCAVATIONS**

Archaeological expedition team from Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences headed by Shamil Najafov, PhD in History, senior researcher and with participation of Vagif Asadov, PhD in History, senior researcher and Ahliman Abdurahmanov, junior researcher has carried out archaeological excavations during 26 March – 11 April 2015. The excavation activities have been witnessed by BP (SCPX) representative responsible for cultural heritage sites Mahammad Novruzov (SCPX Cultural Heritage Site Construction Manager) and BP's Environmental Specialist Emin Ibrahimov.

## **3 RESULTS OF EXCAVATIONS**

### **3.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

The area of Hajjalili III settlement is plain. The monument is located at a height of 208-210 metres above sea level, on N40048/04.0 and E046026/05.8. The name given to the settlement is of general nature and belongs to the village of Hajjalili of the Samukh region. This name was given to the monument during BTC excavations. The only reason why the settlement was named as Hajjalili III, is that there are two other settlements of the same name (Hajjalili I and II) in the vicinity [6, p. 3-5]. The settlement is located on the left side of the Samukh-Hajjalili highway, approximately 550-600m southwest of the same village, at BTC KP 302, and SCPX KP 280.370. The area over the settlement is the farmland. There is a sparse forest in the form of strips about 2.5km southwest. This plain farmland area with the black soil has been used for many years for agricultural purposes.

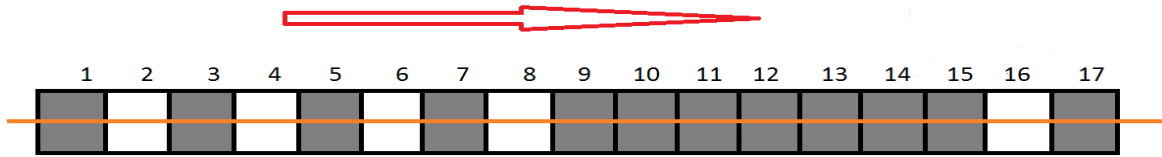


Figure 1. Schematic plan of excavation site (white boxes indicates the sections where excavation has not been carried out).

It is possible to observe large numbers of potsherd on the surface over the settlement area. These remains of material culture found are important in terms of archaeological evaluation of these areas. But in general, these areas resemble the typical ceramics of the Hajjalili settlement. In general, the area of Hajjalili is taken as a single archaeological zone. Abundance and numerous varieties of ceramic items discovered in the site dating to near centuries, allow us to conclude that life was intense in those times.

The position of this site is very favourable from the point of view of human settlement. There is a fertile land fund and a source of water for the establishment of the farm economy. Perhaps, livestock farms had a significant share in agriculture. But artefacts evidence that there was a very favourable climate for agriculture as well [6, p.17].



Figure 2. General view of excavations. View to south.

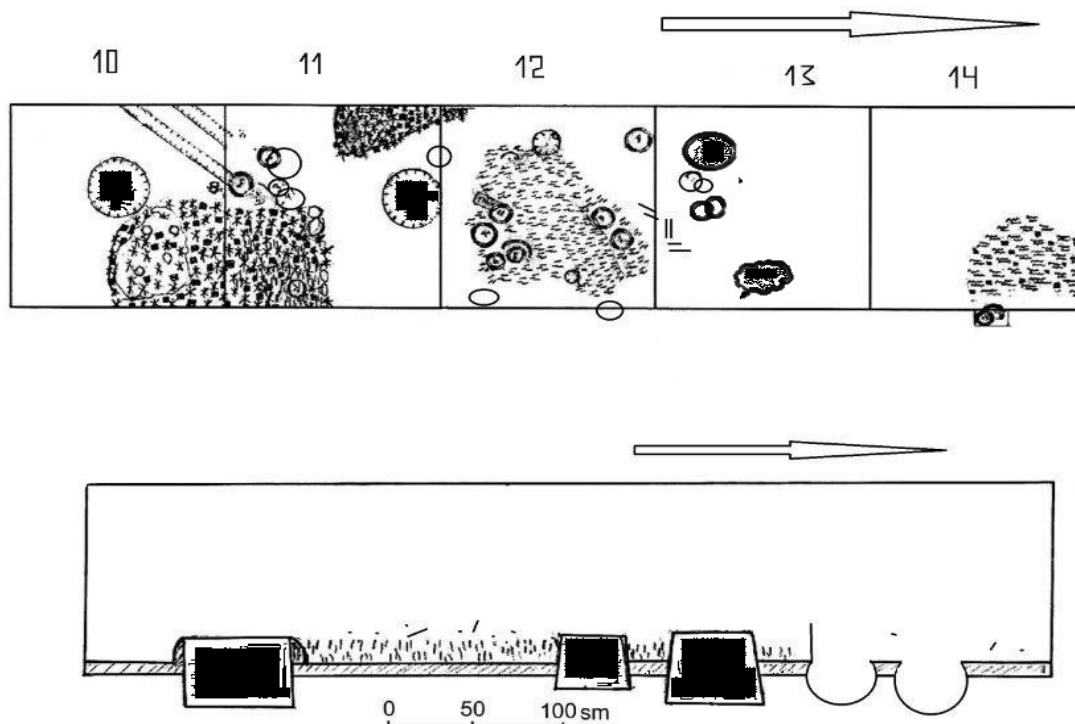


Figure 3. Cross-sectional plan of units with dense finds in the excavation site.

### 3.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF OCCUPATION LAYERS

Archaeological excavation activities in the area were initially commenced by the selection of the excavation site. The area where the excavation site was selected was within the new pipeline corridor, and 40 metres from the BTC and SCP ROWs. The excavation site was 68 metres long and 4 metres wide. In total 17 units (4 x 4m) were established. The units were numbered in the direction of the southeast to northwest, i.e. in the direction of the pipeline and the excavation design followed checkerboard order [1, p. 1]. Initially, the top layer of the soil was stripped by machine to a thickness of 20cm and piled at the edge of the excavation area. Despite many years of farming activities here, there were many ceramic items on the surface. This also reflects the abundance of the occupation layer of the settlement. Large amounts of pottery and a fragment of a glass bracelet were found in the upper 20cm layer of soil.

During the excavations it was revealed that the Hajjalili III settlement was a single-layered occupation giving a thickness of the occupation layer was between 100-120cm [1, p. 1-2]. The observation revealed that the top stratum to a depth of 25cm of the occupation layer was not rich in terms of artefacts. Of course, this was result of the planting of the topsoil over many years. The stratum of occupation layer rich with coal, ash, pottery fragments, animal and poultry bones ranges between 30cm and 1-1.2m depth. In the excavation site a large number of ovens, hearths and household wells were discovered.

The coordinates and excavation depths of the units in the excavation site were as follows:

Unit 1 - depth 65cm: N 40°48'02.9" E 046°26'06.3"

Unit 2 – no excavation: N 40°48'03.0" E 046°26'06.2"

Unit 3 - depth 70cm: N 40°48'03.1" E 046°26'06.2"

Unit 4 - no excavation: N 40°48'03.2" E 046°26'06.1"

Unit 5 – depth 100cm: N 40°48'03.4" E 046°26'06.1"

Unit 6 - no excavation: N 40°48'03.4" E 046°26'06.0"

Unit 7 - depth 100cm: N 40°48'03.6" E 046°26'06.0"

Unit 8 – no excavation: N 40°48'03.7" E 046°26'06.0"

Unit 9 – depth 100cm: N 40°48'03.8" E 046°26'05.9"

Unit 10 – depth 100cm: N 40°48'04.0" E 046°26'05.9"

Unit 11 – depth 120cm: N 40°48'04.1" E 046°26'05.8"

Unit 12 – depth 80cm: N 40°48'04.2" E 046°26'05.7"

Unit 13 – depth 120cm: N 40°48'04.3" E 046°26'05.6"

Unit 14 – depth 80cm: N 40°48'04.4" E 046°26'05.6"

Unit 15 – depth 120cm: N 40°48'04.5" E 046°26'05.6"

Unit 16 – no excavation: N 40°48'04.7" E 046°26'05.5"

Unit 17 – depth 100cm: N 40°48'04.8" E 046°26'05.5"

In Units 1 and 3 the excavations were carried out to depths of 65-70cm. It found out that the occupation layer was not present here and there were no artefacts. This shows that the settlement crosses the excavation site. More precisely, the excavation site that we established in the direction of the pipeline route crosses the settlement laterally. Therefore, the richest units of the excavation site fall into units 10 and 11. In these units there were rich finds - ovens and household wells, interesting ceramic items. At the same time, the thickest and artefact-rich stratum of the occupation layer was also in these units. In these units the thickness of the occupation layer is up to 120cm.

In Unit 5, the total level was reduced to 65cm, taking into account the stripped 20cm top fertile layer of the soil. Very few ceramic items were found in this depth. Then, the unit was divided into two parts and the 2 x 2-metre south part was excavated to a depth of 25cm. From this depth, some individual jar and pot fragments were discovered. This partition was again divided into two parts and the remaining 2 x 1 metre depth was excavated and the depth was increased to 100cm. From this depth it became clear that in Unit 5 the occupation layer is 100-105cm thick and below this depth the occupation layer is not observed.

In Unit 7 the archaeological excavations were carried out to a depth of 80cm. Then, excavations continued in the 2 x 2-metre section in the southern part of the unit. However, it turned out that there is no occupation layer below this depth and the archaeological materials are poor. Archaeological materials mainly consisted of various parts of clay pottery. The second 2 x 2 metre section of the unit was excavated to a depth of 100cm.

A hearth with a 40cm diameter and 12cm depth was found at a depth of 70cm in Unit 9. It was discovered in the northeast corner of the unit. It was the second hearth found in that unit. At the southwest wall of the unit, 40cm from the western wall, fragment of a large domestic jar was discovered in the ashy soils. It was located at a depth of 90cm below ground level.

Fragment reflecting the hull section of the jar has two spike-shaped linear ornaments with 9cm clearance from each other. The maximum depth in the unit was 100cm.

An additional hearth was found at a depth of 60cm below the ground level in the southwest corner of Unit 9. A diameter of the hearth was 50cm. Since the soil was too moist and wet, the ashy soil inside it was completely humid. The reason for such humidity level in the soil was that the crops in the area were irrigated frequently. The hearth was cleaned and it was found that its diameter was 60cm and its depth was 40cm. The hearth was circular-shaped. A number of ceramic items and bone wastes mixed with ashy soils were found in the hearth. Ceramic items were darkened as a result of burning and covered with soot.

Two beads of wild bird's neck bone were found at the depth of 60cm from Unit 9.

Interesting artefacts were discovered during the excavation of Unit 10. Since the ovens found from the southern wall of Unit 11 crossed underneath of Unit 10, this unit was completely excavated. Various clay pottery items were found at the depth of 20-60cm in Unit 10. They consisted of fragments of pot, jar and cup. There were one clay lid and one fragment of glass bracelet. An arrowhead found at a depth of 90cm in the unit was also of great interest. It was a three-edged and rod type head. The diameter of the rod was 0.5cm and its length was 1.8cm. The rod had a barb on the top part. The barb has a length of 0.5cm. The purpose of the barb was to enlarge the wound and tear it out while pulled. Similar finds of "Scythian" arrowheads are rarely discovered, so the find of a Scythian arrowhead in this area was very interesting. The find is certainly older than any other artefacts of the settlement, and it is most likely that residents of the settlement had used it for some time in their hunting activities. The fact that this arrowhead was found from the occupation layer proves the validity of our assumptions. In any case, the bronze Scythian arrowhead dates to the 6<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. In the Middle Ages, iron arrowheads emerged and used, such arrowheads were winged, leaf-shaped.

An abundant ceramic items – pottery samples, lid fragments were found at a depth of 80-100cm of Unit 10. The base of the occupation layer ends at 100cm depth. This was followed by natural soil layers.

During the excavations, a hearth was found at depth of 60cm in Unit 11. The diameter of the hearth was 60cm. It was found towards the beneath of Unit 12 near the northern wall of Unit 11.

Ceramic items were found at the centre of the unit at the depth of 70cm in Unit 11. They consisted of a large portion of the clay bardag, fragments of pots (gazan) and jugs. Materials were inventoried, photographed, and taken away. Excavation continued. A hearth was discovered at the western corner of the unit. The hearth had the small pebbles around it. The pebbles had deep burns and covered with soot.

A big pot (gazan) with was found within Unit 11, adjacent to the area where the tandir was discovered. The pot that has handle with shape characteristic of Middle Ages, was covered by a thick layer of soot. It is upward shaped and had one handle.

Fragments of a glass vessel were discovered at a depth of 60cm in Unit 11. It had a very thin wall which thickens at the base. The base is bent inwards. Surface is covered by pearls. The base is large. 3 pieces of a bracelet made of black coloured glass with different forms and content were discovered at a depth of 60cm in Unit 11. Surface of two of them was smooth and surface of the rest was surrounded by dissected indented lines. Cross-section is d=0.5cm. Two have the same diameter and remaining one has a thin diameter. Circular width is dissected.

Thickness of the cultural layer in Unit 11 was 120cm.

Excavations in Units 12 and 14 were conducted in parallel. A great number of ceramic samples and fragments of a glass bracelet were discovered at a preliminary depth of 20-60cm. The findings of this unit repeat the previous ones. Excavations in both units were stopped at a depth of 80cm, as no cultural layer was observed below this depth.

During the excavation of Unit 13, many interesting items were discovered. Fragments of red and light red clay pots were found at a depth of 20-60cm in the unit. Their clay composition was pure and made on a potter's wheel. Most are examples of jugs, jugs, pots and plates. Most plate-type clay pots are glazed. These glazes were green and light green coloured. A fragment of the mouth of a light red household jar was found near the north wall of the unit. Interior edge of the jar mouth is straight and exterior is bent for about 3cm. The edge of the mouth is flat and 4cm wide. It is thick-walled (1.5cm) and has no pattern elements on the surface. The fracture of the second such household jar also includes the mouth and shoulder sections. It's interior is also smooth and straight, rises upwards, that is, towards the mouth. The wall thickness is 1cm and it is well fired. It passes from the shoulder to the throat gradually, not directly. The thickness of the wall towards the mouth is 2cm. The edge of the mouth bends outwards. The lower section of the part of the mouth protruding outwards is decorated with pressed lattice patterns.

Although a few, some lid fragments were found at a depth of 40-60cm in Unit 13. One of the lid fragments remain in a very good condition. Its diameter is 20cm (approx.) and was made roughly by hand. The fact that there are a lot of soot and deep burn marks on it indicates that it was a pot lid. The bottom of the clay lid is smooth, and there is an indented channel pattern in three directions from the support towards the edges on the surface, instead of the handle in the middle. There are also, embroidered patterns along the edge of the lid. The edge of another lid fragment was found. The edge of the lid is convex and spike-shaped with embossed patterns. The width of the convex section, followed by the concave part, is 3cm. During the excavations, the remains of the handle and well-engobed, glazed plate were also found at a depth of 60-70cm. One white pitcher type clay pot was found at a depth of 80cm near the southern wall of the unit.

Excavation of Unit 13 was stopped at a depth of 120cm. No material was found below this level. Many ceramic samples were found when the area around the tandir oven was cleaned.

Archaeological excavations carried out at the depth of 20-60cm in Unit 17 resulted in many interesting finds. These findings consisted mainly of the neck, shoulder, body and base parts of the clay vessels, and fragments of the clay lid. During excavations in the unit, a hearth was found near the western wall of the unit at a depth of 60cm. The hearth extends in the direction of the south to north wall. Its length is 110cm, width is 70cm. Fragments of large household jars were found inside this hearth. Traces of deep and prolonged burning were observed at the hearth. The depth of its ash layer was 8cm. The accumulation of a layer of ash up to this depth indicates that the site had been used for a long time by the residents of the settlement.

### ***Household wells:***

Household well 1. A household well was found near tandir ovens 1 and 3, 4 close to the central part of Unit 11 (figure 6). It was the household well 1. The household well was dug to a depth of 105cm below the ground. The dimensions of the well were as follows:

Depth = 25cm, Mouth diameter = 45cm, Bottom diameter = 40cm

The well was circular in shape, with a larger mouth diameter and a relatively small bottom diameter. The distance between the household well and oven (tandir) No. 1 was 45cm.



Household well 2. Household well 2 was discovered in the vicinity of household well 1, 25cm from it, 80cm from the eastern wall of the unit (photo 16). The dimensions of the well were as follows:

Depth =55cm, Mouth diameter =65cm, Bottom diameter = 60cm

Household well 2 has a larger capacity with well-prepared walls. The well was found at a depth of 105cm above the ground. In general, all household wells in the Hajjalili III settlement had been dug in the cultural layer. That is, there is no material-bearing layer below this layer, and the raw soil layer lies beneath. The thickness of the cultural layer of the settlement proves that life in III Hajjalili, which was a medieval rural settlement, lasted for 1-2 centuries probably and was intensive.

Household well 3. Household well 3 was found near the east wall of Unit 11. Its dimensions were as follows:

Depth =30cm, Mouth diameter =50cm, Bottom diameter = 40cm

Household well 3 was also found at a depth of 105cm above the ground and 70cm from the east wall.

Household well 4. Household well 4 was found in the northeast corner of Unit 11 (Figure 17). Its dimensions were as follows:

Depth =50cm, Mouth diameter =60cm, Bottom diameter = 60cm

This well was oval in shape and the walls are well polished. The well was found at a depth of 100cm below ground. Household well 4 was adjacent to the east wall and 20cm from the north wall.

Household well 5. A household well was found at a depth of 100cm in Unit 10. It was the 5th well. Its walls are well polished and plastered. Therefore, when the soil was removed from the walls, the soil layer was easily separated. The dimensions of the well were as follows:

Depth =80cm, Mouth diameter =110cm Bottom diameter =115cm

This household well was the largest of the other wells found in the area and was revealed adjacent to the east wall of the unit. Excavation in this unit was finalized at a depth of 100cm.

A large number of archaeological materials were found in the household wells. A large number of pottery and bones were found in the fine soil. These bones mostly belonged to cattle and consisted of leg bones. Most animal bones were found in the household well 4. In this well, the edge of the mouth of the tureen and plate type clay pots and a grindstone-type stone tool were also found. An interesting clay lid was found in the well 1. It was small in size and quality was poor. Fragments of mouths, bodies and bases of cups, jugs, jars, tureens and plates were also found in other household wells.

### ***Tandir Ovens:***

During the SCPX excavations, 7 tandirs were found and excavated in Hajjalili III. These tandirs are numbered sequence of excavation. For comparison, during the construction of the BTC and SCP pipelines, 24 tandirs were found in archaeological excavations [6, pages 5-9]. These tandirs were in the form of irregular circles in the plan and in the form of a cone expanding towards the bottom in the cross-section (Figure 15). The inside of the tandirs was filled with soft, ash-mixed soil containing pieces of pottery, animal and bird bones. The tandirs found

during the SCPX project are similar to those discovered earlier in terms of form and content, as all of these material cultural remains are components of the same settlement.

Tandir 1. A small half-destroyed tandir and fragments of its edges were found at the intersection of Units 10 and 11, near the north wall of Unit 10 and south wall of Unit 11, in coordinates of N 40048`04.2`` E 046026`05.9``. The tandir is small (Figure 7). Its outer edges were completely destroyed. The wall is 8-10cm thick, 60cm deep and 48cm in diameter. Parts of it were destroyed and a small part had collapsed inwards and the rest had collapsed outwards. Black, agate-type beads with engraved surface and a large number of fragments of pottery - pots, jugs, tureen, plates and saucers were found near the tandir. The diameter of the mouth of the tandir, which was found at a depth of about 75cm from the ground, is 50cm, and the diameter at the bottom is 60cm.

Tandir 2. This tandir was found at the intersection of Units 10 and 11 (Figure 8). Coordinates of the find: N 40048`04.0`` E 046026`05.6``. A large part of the tandir was destroyed. It was small in size and volume and had thin walls. The clay edges were very mixed and probably underwent quick destruction. The diameter of the mouth of the tandir, which was found at a depth of 45cm at the northeast side of the unit, was 60cm, the depth was 70cm, and the diameter of the body was 71cm. The wall thickness of the tandir was 5cm. On the east side, there is a structure of river stones presumably used to place various items during baking, including dough, fired bread and baking items. This building, consisting of river stones adjacent to the tandir, was 70cm wide and 21cm long. The height of the surviving part of the building was 40cm.

Tandir 3. Also, two small tandirs were found near oven 1 (Figure 9). One of them, tandir 3, was adjacent to it and was half-destroyed. Coordinates of the find: N 40048`03.9`` E 046026`05.7``. One side of the tandir wall is left. The mouth diameter was 35cm and the depth was 20cm. The thickness of the wall was 10cm. A large jug fragment was glued to its wall on one side. The shape of the jug fragment was as sloping as the tandir's wall. The tandir was adjacent to Tandir 1 and was north of it. A large number of pieces of ash and coal were found inside. The inside of the tandir is well plastered and glazed with clay. The thickness of the glaze and plaster layer inside was about 4-5cm. Scratches were made on the glaze or plaster layer with diagonal and curved lines. These scratches were probably designed so that the bread inside the tandir could stick well to the tandir's wall. Remains of ceramics were also found in both Tandirs 1 and 3.

Tandir 4. Another small tandir was found near Tandir 3, 10-12cm north of it (Figure 9). Coordinates of the find: N 40048`03.9`` E 046026`05.7``. Its dimensions were as follows: h (depth) = 17cm, d = 30cm, wall thickness 5cm. This tandir was also in a half-destroyed condition. Only its southern wall had survived. The inside of all Tandirs 1, 3 and 4 were well plastered. Scratches and circular scratches had been drawn on the clay plaster. These scratches helped the dough to stick well to the tandir's wall. Fragments of an iron scraper were found near the oven. The iron scraper served to remove the bread from the tandir.

Tandir 5. During excavations in Unit 11, a small amount of tandir remains was found (Figure 10). Coordinates of the find: N 40048`04.0`` E 046026`05.7``. This tandir was found near the north wall of the unit. Its dimensions were as follows: depth 30cm, wall thickness 7cm, mouth diameter 45cm on the outside and 35cm on the inside. A small number of pottery remains and bones of small cattle were found in the tandir. At the bottom of the tandir, about 5cm thick layer of ash was observed. This tandir was next to Tandir 2, 55cm northwest of it. This tandir was also half-destroyed. The height of the remaining part was 35cm.

Tandir 6. The 6th tandir was found in the southeast corner at a depth of 1 metre in Unit 13 (Figure 11). The walls of this tandir, which had larger volume in comparison with others, were thin and very well preserved. The dimensions of the tandir, which were located 72cm from the

south wall and 52cm from the east wall, were as follows: the walls were 3cm thick, the mouth was 75cm in diameter, the body was 85cm in diameter, the bottom was 90cm and the tandir itself was 70cm high. There were 4, 6 or 7 pieces of scratched lines on the inner wall of the tandir from the mouth to the bottom and also, circular lines around the diameter. These lines had been scratched deep and reached a depth of about 0.4cm. These scratches formed a square grid diagonally (Figure 12). The upper part of about 20cm was built on the surface of the ground and covered with clay edges. Numerous ceramic samples were found around the tandir. The area around the tandir was surrounded by ash and coal remnants. Fragments of glazed pottery predominated among the found ceramic samples. A piece of flat-mouthed iron scraper was also found. Remains of similar iron scraper had also been discovered near Tandir 2. Although the found iron scraper was corroded, it had preserved its shape. These iron scrapers were probably used to mix and spread the ashes or scrape and pick up the stuck bread from the oven.

Tandir 7. One more tandir was found 1m from the south wall of Unit 15 (Figure 13). The upper part of this tandir's body had collapsed. Most of the lower part of the body had not collapsed. The reason for this was that the unbroken part had remained in the ground. From the surviving part, it was clear that the diameter of this tandir was large. The dimensions of the rest of it were as follows: h = 90cm, wall thickness 7cm, mouth d = 80cm, diameter of the bottom = 70cm. The entire mouth of a large household jar was found inside the tandir. The mouth of the jar was 30cm in diameter and had a thick wall (1.8cm). The rest of the jar was found near the oven. Numerous fragments of pottery and glass bracelets were found in this area.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

### ***Ceramics:***

The pottery found at the excavation site is identical in form and content to the Fakhrali and Dashbulag materials. Based on the typological features of these materials, we can attribute them to the 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. Unglazed pottery is found more often than glazed fragments and are more abundant.

The samples obtained from the excavation site are more complete and very diverse. These examples are parts of pot, jug, jar, cup, pitcher, tureen, salt shaker and saucer-type potteries. Lid fragments were also found. The clay lids were circular in shape, the lower parts were straight, smooth and patternless, the upper part was convex at the edges with incised patterns, and the middle parts were relatively thin and were patternless in the form of an inward indentation (Figure 28-33). Usually there is a pattern that runs around the perimeter of the handle, ie, support. Handle parts are usually small and large to fit the diameter of the lid. Both the connecting, and the main parts are wide. The middle is thin and shaped to hold by hand. The head of the handle is sometimes concave and some are flat.

Among the ceramic samples found, many forms are red, light red and whitish coloured. Occasionally, examples of brown potteries were encountered upon.

Bowl shaped potteries have a heeled base. Their base has a protruding circular convex heel with the height of h = 2cm and a thickness of 1cm. Interior of such bowls were usually plastered and glazed. The outer surface was well polished and smoothed. The bowls have large mouths and narrow bases.

*The pots (gazan)* are among the most common archaeological materials (Figure 19-27). They are found in all units and at any depth. This shows that the pots had been used in the kitchen and household for a long time. They come in two sizes: medium and large. A deep layer of soot is observed on all the pots. This was due to deep combustion and the heat of the hearth

(Figure 21-22). The clay content of the pots is mixed. Sometimes, the pores are clearly visible on the inner surface. The edges of the mouth are all inclined outwards. The walls are 0.5-1cm thick and sometimes, have handles with two circular cross-sections. The handles connect the mouth and shoulder. Sometimes pots are found without handles. The pots are round and have a rich pattern element on them. These patterns are made in the form of cutting, drawing, twisting, pressing, mostly observed in the form of spike-shaped, mesh, wavy, cube-shaped patterns.

The mouths of most ewers open outwards in the form of a funnel, the walls of which pass directly from the mouth to the shoulder and have a ribbon-shaped handle. Drip-shaped and dotted dents are placed on the shoulder and handle. Some have a wide throat, the edge of the mouth is inclined inwards, and the handle has a ribbon-shaped handle attached to the edge of the mouth and body.

The mouths of the crocks are straight with a shoulder pressed inwards and an arched handle attached to the shoulder. There is a deep indentation in the centre of the handle at the level of the shoulder joint, and a pair of dot-shaped indentations are placed next to it. The clay is dense with a pure composition and is pink coloured.

The most interesting finds among ceramics are small salt shakers and saucer-shaped potteries (Figure 42-43). The inner surface of all of them is glazed with green, brown and pearl glaze in a very high quality form. The outer surface is incompletely glazed. Or rather, only the mouth and shoulder are glazed from the outside. The glaze sometimes had spilled leaving traces. The salt shaker shaped potteries are made of pure clay and have flat bases with heels. The thickness of the walls is 0.5cm, and the thickness of the heel is 0.3cm. The parts of the shoulder bulge outwards, and the edge of the mouth bends inwards. Height is between 2.5-3cm. Some of them have a small handle protrusion on the shoulder section.

The bottom of the double-layered slush lamp, which differs with its original form, is in the form of a tureen with a flat base, a gross body and a wide neck. There were 4 symmetrical holes on the body. The top layer of the slush lamp is in the form of a deep bowl with a protrusion in the form of a groove at the edge of the mouth. It is glazed with light yellow glaze.

### ***Metal items:***

Several iron objects were found during archaeological excavations. Most were represented by fragments. Among the items found in the excavation, 9.5cm fracture of the blade of a knife with a straight back and a mouth bent upwards is preserved. The thickness of the back is 5mm, and the cutting edge is 2mm on the face. A 2.5cm wide, corroded iron object and narrowing towards the tip, found in Well 4 is also reminiscent of a knife blade. A fragment of another tool that narrows towards the tip was also, poorly preserved and corroded. It was not possible to determine the purpose of other iron items.

### ***Glass:***

Among the finds, the glass, mainly represented by bracelets, attracts attention with their high quality. There are few examples of glass vessels, Only a single piece. This sample is also a base fragment of a medium-capacity vial and is represented by a small thin walled fragment.

Glass bracelets are one of the most widely used ornaments and are one of the most common archaeological materials found in the cultural layer during excavations. They are divided into different groups and types according to the shape of the cross section. Bracelets with a triangular cross-section are chronologically earlier and are represented by small fragments. Two of these bracelets were made of green glass and one was made of blue glass.

One of the bracelet fragments belongs to a bracelet made of a half-transparent pistachio coloured glass with an oval cross section, decorated with twisted threads. The seam is clearly visible in the fracture of the bracelet, which is made of ribbon-shaped blue glass. The ends of the bracelets had been heated up before one was placed on top of the other and glued by pressing together.

#### **4.1 GENERAL SUMMARY OF TYPES AND NUMBER OF FINDS**

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

*labour tools:* remnants of stone grindstones and grindstones (Figures 68-69).

*domestic items:* These include clay and glass, iron knives, scrapers, sickles (Figure 65), and stone drills (Figure 67, inv. 123).

*arms:* one Scythian-type arrowhead made of bronze (Figure 64, inv. 64).

*ornaments:* These include bronze and glass bracelets (Figures 60-63), glass and bone beads (Figure 66).

Labour tools are mainly represented by fragments. Mostly grinders and bottom grindstones were found. The bottom grindstones are boat-shaped. They are very few in number.

Domestic items were mainly used in the home and kitchen, as well as in the household. This primarily includes clay pots. Clay pots vary in purpose and function. These include household jugs, jars, pots, saucers and salt shakers, plates and tureens, trays, bowls, cups and pitchers, cup-shaped pottery, vases, domes (Figures 36-41). The vast majority of clay pots were unglazed, and some were glazed. The clay products were mainly made with a potter's wheel and had a pure clay composition. They were fired at a constant fire temperature. Most of them had red angob painted on them. Household jars and jugs, as well as pots are thick-walled. Other kitchen utensils are thin-walled and mostly glazed. Glazed dishes are polychrome, ie, multi-coloured. The thin angob was painted over, and then dried. Potteries made up the vast majority of the findings.

Only one sample of a weapon - a Scythian-type arrowhead - was found at the site (Figure 64). This arrowhead with a trilingual tube, which has a protrusion at the end of the tube, was found in a cultural layer. It should be noted that this type of arrowheads is found not only in the area inhabited by the Scythians, but also, very far away from their populations. To date, moulds used to make Scythian arrowheads have not been found [7, pages 76-77]. The discovery of these arrowheads in places, which were not inhabited by the Scythians, can be associated with their spread during battles or as a result of cultural and economic relations [8, page 187].

Ornaments are second only to clay pots. These include black, green, brown and reddish brown glass bracelets, glass beads and bronze bracelets (Figures 60-63, 66).

#### **4.2 GENERAL ANALYSIS OF RESULTS ACHIEVED IN THE EXCAVATION**

Overall, the archaeological excavations carried out in the settlement were very successful. Very valuable information was collected during the excavations with regard to various facets of the economic life and craftsmanship of the residents of the rural settlement, which dates to the early Middle Ages. Hajialili III was a settlement of an agricultural nature, i.e. the local population was engaged in farming along with animal husbandry. The fact that many household wells and tandir ovens were found during the archaeological excavations along

with palaeontological remains of horned cattle, sheep and goats proves that sowing was very highly developed in the area along with animal husbandry.

In some of the tandirs found at Hajjalili III, the edges are plastered from the inside in such a way that their joints are not visible. At some edges, this plaster was completely broken. Along with the walls of the tandir, its floor was also plastered. Clay or mud mixed with straw or grass was used as a plaster material. The walls and floors of most tandirs were plastered with pure clay material and have survived to the present day [5, p. 98].

The walls of all tandirs widen in the centre and relatively narrow to the bottom. Some tandirs have zigzag grooved lines on the inside wall (Figures 12, 14). It was probably drawn with a finger or any other tool to ensure firm sticking of the dough logs to the wall of the tandir. These or other features indicate that Hajjalili tandirs are identical with modern tandirs. This similarity manifests itself both in the technology of preparation and in the method of use [9, p. 28].

As can be seen, the largest and smallest tandirs were found in the medieval settlement. These types of tandir were found in Icheri Sheher, Baku and in Kharaba settlement, Nakhchivan [10, p. 51-84; 11, p. 368-373]. It should be noted that such tandirs are typical for Hajjalili, as well as for the Ganja-Shamkir zone. Tandirs are the first material evidence of the high development of baking in the domestic and economic life of the medieval residents of Hajjalili village.

During archaeological excavations, tandirs are mostly found in groups (Figure 15). This should not be considered accidental. Since the tandir was considered sacred, it could not be demolished and destroyed, and a new one was built near the old one. Forged, moulded and brick types of ovens are known.

The walls of the tandirs were covered with a layer of fired bricks, pottery fragments, and pieces of coal, and plastered with mud. The gross thickness of the wall was 20cm. In one of the tandirs studied in Icheri Sheher, a layer of powdered coal was observed between the wall of the tandir and the protective layer. The walls of some tandirs are decorated with scratch, dot or dent patterns on the inside. Such tandirs are known from Icheri Sheher [12], and medieval rural settlements such as Dashbulag [11, p. 368-373], Bitdili [13] and Salmanbulagi [9].

During the archaeological excavations in the areas selected for excavations in the medieval settlement of Hajjalili, the discovery of a neighbourhood of craftsmen and bakers, in any case, indicates the agrarian nature of the settlement. It is clear from the facts obtained as a result of ethnographic observations and archaeological excavations that the population of Hajjalili had a unique agricultural culture in the Middle Ages.

The large number of household wells and tandirs discovered during excavations also allows to make certain assumptions about the number of the rural population.

## **5 ANALYTICAL RESULTS**

It is noteworthy that the archaeological excavations at the Hajjalili III settlement were successfully completed and, having taken into account the previous excavations conducted in the BTC and SCP corridors, we may conclude that a significant part of the settlement has been excavated. In addition to creating a very comprehensive database regarding the nature, peculiarities, type and time period pertaining to the settlement by means of these stage-by-stage excavations, the obtained artefacts provide us with sufficient knowledge about the economic life and activities of the residents of the mediaeval settlement.

## 5.1 COLLECTION OF RESULTS

The ceramics samples dating to the early and developed Middle Ages scattered in the area of the monument cover about 1-2 hectares. The area in the pipeline corridor where the most materials are available above the ground encompasses a distance of over 100m. The peculiarities of the monument's topography and the nature of materials on the surface are grounds to determine the nature of the settlement, which is attributed to the early Middle Ages. The excavation area presumably encompassed the territory of the settlement designed for economic purposes, given that walls of residential buildings or foundation sites were not found in the area where excavations were carried out. Despite the abundance of materials found above the ground northeast and east of the corridor, such materials are scarce to the west and south of the corridor. The determination of the chronological range of the archaeological artefacts discovered at the Hajjalili III settlement was based on the typological and comparative analysis methods and respective scientific conclusions were made.

## 5.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ARTEFACT MATERIAL

The artefacts found in the excavation area were collected and the level of their extraction from the relevant depth and stratigraphical strata of the occupation layer was determined. Afterwards, they were arranged into groups. Some of the finds that represented no importance in terms of form and content were buried anew on the outskirts of the excavation area. The artefacts that were collected and included in the inventory book refer to different classifications of materials. The specific descriptions of these classifications are indicated below.

## 5.3 SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF SIGNIFICANT CLASSIFICATIONS OF MATERIAL

**Clay:** The archaeological materials made of clay are mainly vessels. These clay vessels, which were used in domestic life and as kitchenware, formed the basis of the domestic and household activities of the population. Clay vessels varied in terms of their shape and essence and were mainly slated for storing liquid and cooking. Only large household jugs were used to store grain and other dry grain crops or sifted flour.

**Stone:** Items made of stone were used in grain-growing. Only boat-shaped lower grindstones and grindstones were found. Grindstones were made of basalt river stones and red tuff stones. The grindstones were mainly used for grating grain, just like upper grindstones.

**Bone:** There are very few archaeological materials made of bone, almost represented by one or two pieces. These materials were also in very poor condition, so it was not possible to determine the purpose of their use. Two bone beads were also found (Fig. 66, inv. 54). These beads are made of bird bone.

**Metal:** Only a few metal items were found, including 1 Scythian arrowhead (Fig. 64, inv. 132), iron sickle (Fig. 65, inv. 129), scrubbers and decorative items. The decorative items are represented by bronze bracelets and they are made of bronze wire in the form of twists and plain shapes. They remained in the soil for a long time and therefore corroded. One of them was cleaned in the laboratory of spectral analysis of metals of ANAS IAE.

**Glass:** Glass beads and bracelets (Figure 60-63) are also relatively few. Glass bracelets are made by twisting. The cuts are round, the ends do not stick to each other. Made of clear glass. They are black, green, brown. A glass container base was found (Figure 60, inv.26). It was probably used as a perfume container.

## 5.4 PALAEOLOGICAL, PALAEOZOOLOGICAL AND

## **PALAEOBOTANICAL REMAINS**

Animal bones were the only palaeontological remains encountered during the archaeological excavations carried out in the Hajjalili III settlement. The most common items among the palaeontological remains obtained in the excavation area were bones of sheep and goats and then horned cattle. The highest quantity of animal bones was discovered in household well 4.

Archaeological research shows that in the developed Middle Ages, small-horned livestock developed in the Ganja-Gazakh region and took the lead in cattle breeding. The study of rural settlements of the region shows that in the 9<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> centuries, small-horned animals played a leading role in cattle breeding. This is due to the availability of rich pastures and hayfields. The research of the animal bones found in Hajjalili III indicates that sheep and goats had a special place in the raising of small-horned animals. Some of their parts, such as skulls, ribs, backbones and thigh bones were discovered. Undoubtedly, this is due to the significant role of these animals in animal husbandry and their great importance in the domestic life of people.

Horned cattle had a certain place in animal husbandry, along with sheep and goats. Such cattle was also used as harnessing power. Undoubtedly, large-horned cattle played a certain role in the development of wheeled transport. Two-wheel wagons hauled by bulls had been used until the latest periods in Azerbaijan.

Although very few horse bones have been found, it shows that equestrianism also played an important role in the livestock of this period. The number of horse bones found in archaeological monuments of this period is much higher than in previous periods.

The remains of the iron horse saddles were discovered at Hajjalili III.

2-3 fragments of tooth bones of wild boar were found at the site.

An analysis of the bone remains was not carried out.

Palaeobotanical remains were not encountered in the settlement.

### **5.5 PERIOD AND CHRONOLOGY**

The determination of the chronological range of the Hajjalili III settlement dating to the Middle Ages is based on stratigraphical observations and comparative analysis of the obtained tangible cultural samples.

Hajjalili III was a rural medieval settlement and it has retained samples reflecting high cultural and economic development. Although the settlement consists of only one occupation layer, the facts prove that the habitation in this area lasted for several centuries. However, there is no doubt that some ceramic materials date to the 12<sup>th</sup> century. The fact that some of the clay samples date to the 12<sup>th</sup> century requires extensive research to give a more accurate idea of the chronology of the monument. However, on the basis of a number of comparative analyses, it appears that life in the medieval village of Hajjalili III began in the 9<sup>th</sup> century and continued here until the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century - i.e. before the Mongol invasion. Changes in this chronological range resulting from further researches are not ruled out.

Features of highly developed Ganja craftsmanship are observed in the material cultural remains of the settlement. Undoubtedly, some very finely prepared material cultural samples found as a result of excavations were brought here by exchange from Ganja and other developed cities, which were not the products of local production.



## 6 INVENTORY

No.	Description	Location	Dimensions
1	Rim of a goblet type vessel. It has a biconic form. Side is separated from the base by an angle. It is well fired and manufactured qualitatively. Clay is compact. Side is slightly inclined inwards. Rim edge is straight. Ovality of bottom becomes noticeable. Colour is light pink. Surface is engobed in whitish colour on both sides.	Unit 7 Depth: 25cm	Wall thickness-1cm Wall height-2.5cm
2	Rim of a goblet type vessel. Mouth directly crosses to body, which narrows downwards. Mouth folds sideways. Edge is circular. Clay material contains fine sand. Manufactured qualitatively. Colour is pink.	Unit 7 Depth: 25cm	Wall thickness-0.5-0.7cm Mouth width-1.4cm
3	Medium sized vessel base. Base is heeled and wide. Body widens from the base towards the top opening sideways. Wall is thick. Clay material contains gravelly sand. Interior is light pink, exterior is light grey. Traces of soot remain on the surface. Figure 36.	Unit 9 Depth: 20-60cm	Wall thickness-1.2cm
4	Disk shaped lid edge. Centre is the lid is sunken. There are patterns consisting of 4 incised parallel lines along the edge. A lot of sand was added to clay composition. Colour is dark pink. Traces of soot remain underneath. Figure 36.	Unit 9 Depth: 20-60cm	Wall thickness-1.2-1.5cm
5	Small pot like vessel. Mouth edge is flat and inclines sideways. Directly crosses to body. Incised spike shaped patterns run from mouth downwards. Colour is dark pink. Figure 36.	Unit 9 Depth: 20-60cm	Wall thickness-1cm Mouth edge width-1.3cm
6	Body of a large sized vessel. Body is girdled by a circlet consisting of protuberant almond like patterns. Colour is dark pink.	Unit 9 Depth: 20-60cm	Wall thickness-0.8-1.2cm
7	Large sized clay jar mouth. Mouth edge folds. Edge is round. Directly crosses to stout body. Colour is pink.	Unit 9 Depth: 20-60cm	Wall thickness-1cm Mouth width-4cm
8	Vessel lid edge. Lid is disk shaped. Centre is sunken relative to the edge. There are carved oblong spike shaped patterns along the edge. Colour is reddish. Burning and soot remain on the surface.	Unit 9 Depth: 20-60cm	Edge width-3.2cm
9	Iron object. Trapezoidal. Corroded.	Unit 9 Depth: 20-60cm	Size-6x4.2cm
10	Animal thigh bone (2 pieces). There is a flat hem and an ornament on the surface in the form of a row of lines.	Unit 9 Depth: 20-60cm	
11	Bronze bracelet with ribbon-shaped cross-section. Ends are not connected. Remaining one end is flattened.	Unit 9 Depth: 20-60cm	Cross-section-0.4cm
12	Vase type vessel body. Body opens sideways starting from base. Base is narrow with circular heels. Yellowish and reddish coloured stripes are painted in the interior of the body. It is pea coloured. There is an engobe coat underneath.	Unit 9 Depth: 20-60cm	
13	Small sized vessel base. Base is flat. Body widens towards the top. Clay is compact. Colour is light pink. Surface is painted in red colour.	Unit 9 Depth: 20-60cm	
14	Salt cellar type small sized vessel body. Mouth edge is round. Mouth is separated from body by a cut. Trace of handle is left inside the cut. Base is oval. Colour is light pink. Interior is fully and exterior is partially glazed in dark green.		Mouth diameter-6cm Wall thickness-0.5-0.7cm
15	Rim of a medium sized clay jug. Mouth is wide and folds sideways. Edge is round. Clay material contains fine sand. Mouth directly crosses to body. Colour is light brown. Wall is thick. Figure 37.	Unit 9 Depth: 20-60cm	Wall thickness-1.2cm Mouth width 3.5cm
16	Medium sized large mouthed vessel mouth. It has a biconic shape. Mouth edge is straight, directly crosses to body. Centre of body angled. There are incised spike shaped patterns on the angle. Colour is light brown. Exterior of the top section of the vessel is painted in red. Wall is thick. Figure 37.	Unit 9 Depth: 20-60cm	Wall thickness-1cm
17	Clay salt cellar type small sized vessel body. Spacing between mouth and body is furrowed by incision. Body opens sideways commencing from the base. Base is narrow and heeled. Colour is light pink. Interior of the vessel	Unit 9 Depth: 20-60cm	Bottom diameter-3.2cm

No.	Description	Location	Dimensions
	and internal section of the external cut are coated by green and blue coloured gilded glaze.		
18	Tray type vessel body. Body is flat and wide. Clay is red coloured. Interior is glazed in brown and yellow. Figure 37.	Unit 9 Depth: 20-60cm	Wall thickness-0.9cm
19	Ribbon shaped jug handle. It is narrow and vertically attached to the vessel. Clay is compact. Colour is light purple. Figure 37.	Unit 9 Depth: 20-60cm	Cross-section-2.2cm
20	Neck of a small sized, narrow necked vessel. Flat mouth slightly inclines inwards. Middle of neck is hemmed. Well fired, although manufactured roughly. Colour is pink. Figure 37.	Unit 9 Depth: 20-60cm	Mouth width-1.5cm Wall thickness-0.5cm
21	Body of a large sized vessel. A narrow strip consisting of moulded chain patterns runs on the surface. Colour is pink. Milky engobe is applied on the surface.	Unit 9 Depth: 20-60cm	Wall thickness-1-1.3cm
22	Body of a medium sized vessel. Wave like parallel lines are scratched on the surface with patterns incised in between. Colour is pink.	Unit 9 Depth: 20-60cm	Wall thickness-0.7cm
23	Black coloured glass bracelet. Cross-section is circular. Figure 60.	Unit 9 Depth: 20-60cm	Cutting depth-0.5cm
24	Black coloured thin glass bracelet. Cross-section is circular. Figure 60.	Unit 9 Depth: 20-60cm	Cutting depth-0.3cm
25	Black coloured glass bracelet manufactured by way of twisting. Cross-section is circular. Figure 60.	Unit 9 Depth: 20-60cm	Cutting depth-0.5cm
26	Base of a small sized thin walled glass vessel. Base protrudes inwards. Surface is coated by a black coloured and gilded material. Figure 60.	Unit 9 Depth: 20-60cm	Bottom diameter-3cm
27	Round evil eye bead of black agate glass. It has a protuberant wide hole(s). The holes are edged by incised lines. Colour is black. There are circles with white incrustation on the surface vertically surrounding the bead. Figure 60.		Diameter-1.2
28	Vessel pan fired from clay. Gravelly sand is added to clay material. There are traces of combing on the surface. Simple coloured.		
29	Medium sized vessel mouth. Mouth is wide and folds sideways. Edge is round. Colour is brown. Interior is glossed.	Unit 7 Depth: 70cm	Mouth width-3.5cm
30	Body of a small pot like vessel. Mouth folds edgewise. Edge is round. Low and wide neck directly crosses to body. Sand was added to clay composition. Incised almond like patterns surround upper section of the body below the neck. These patterns are fringed with drawn parallel lines on both sides. It has a noticeable thick biconic form. A ribbon like vertical handle connects the mouth edge and the middle of the body. Seemingly, there was a second handle on the other side surrounding top section of the vessel; two more drawn parallel lines descent slantwise from right towards left from parallel lines (drawn below). Clay's colour is light brown. Traces of burning on surface. Figure 21.	Unit 7 Depth: 70cm	
31	Small pot like vessel. Mouth edge is round and crosses to low and wide neck. A protuberant strip separates the neck from body. Oblong spike shaped patterns are cut on the strip. Body narrows from centre downwards. Clay's colour is pink. Base has burning traces.	Unit 7 Depth: 70cm	Wall thickness-0.5-1.2cm
32	Half section of a salt cellar type vessel body. Mouth is wide. An angle surrounds the body just below the mouth. Body narrows towards the base starting from the angle. Colour is light pink. Interior and mouth edge is painted in dark green and covered by transparent enamel.	Unit 11 Interior of Tandir	Mouth diameter-7.5cm Wall thick-0.5cm Size-6x3.5cm Hole diam1.5cm
33	Vessel lug handle. It has a triangle earflap shape; top section is flat and lower section is slightly protuberant. There is a protuberant hole in the middle. It was connected horizontally to the vessel. Colour is brown. Bottom is fully and surface is partly covered by traces of burning. Figure 38.	Unit 11 Inside Tandir	
34	Medium sized vessel base. Base is narrow and heeled. Body widens towards the top. Clay is of a whitish colour. Surface is engobed in whitish colour on both sides.	Unit 9 Depth: 70cm	Bottom diameter-5cm Wall thickness-0.5cm

No.	Description	Location	Dimensions
35	Vessel body. Parallel wavelike patterns fringed with two pairs of scratched lines are scratched on the surface. Colour is red. Figure 40.	Unit 9 Depth: 70cm	Wall thickness- 1cm
36	Thick walled vessel base. Base is wide and flat. Body widens from top edgewise. Colour is light pink. Figure 40.	Unit 9 Depth: 70cm	Wall thickness- 1cm
37	Medium sized vessel base. Base is wide and flat. Clay is white coloured. Surface is engobed. Figure 40.	Unit 9 Depth: 70cm	Bottom diameter- 5.5cm
38	Thick walled large sized vessel base. Base is wide and has round heels. Sand was added to clay composition. Manufactured roughly. Colour is red. Figure 38.	Unit 11 Inside Tandir 1	Bottom diameter- 9.5cm Wall thick 1.5cm
39	Large sized thick walled vessel base. Base is wide and has round heels. Manufactured roughly. Colour is red. Traces of light brown enamel are left inside. It is presumed to be a vase type vessel. Figure 38.	Unit 11 Inside Tandir 1	Bottom diameter- 9cm
40	Jug type medium sized vessel mouth. Mouth opens edgewise a little. Edge is round. Low and wide neck gradually crosses to shoulder. Vessel has a spherical shape. There are spike shaped patterns on the shoulder consisting of oblong slant incisions. Colour is brown.	Unit 11 Inside Tandir 1	Neck height-3cm Wall thickness- 1cm
41	Body of a medium sized tureen type vessel. Mouth edge is round. Directly crosses to body. Body widens edgewise starting from the base. Base is wide and flat. Two parallel sunken lines run on the body on the exterior. Colour is light grey. Interior is glazed in dark green colour. Traces of soot remain underneath. Three closed holes are opened at the back.	Unit 11 Depth: 70cm	Wall thickness- 0.5cm
42	Tray type vessel body. Mouth edge is flat, directly crosses to body. There are oblong spike shaped patterns carved on the exterior of the vessel below the mouth. Body is flat and wide. Walls thin towards the centre. Colour is red.	Unit 11 Depth: 70cm	Wall thickness- 0.3-1.3cm
43	Large sized jug type vessel rim. Neck is low and wide, gradually crosses to shoulder. Neck slightly opens edgewise. Mouth edge is round. Vessel used to have a stout body. Colour is red. Surface is covered by traces of burning. Figure 24.	Unit 11 Depth: 70cm	Neck height- 3.4cm Wall thick 1cm Mouth diam 15cm
44	Small sized plate type vessel. Mouth edge is round, directly crosses to side. Front of the mouth edge is cut. Side gradually crosses to flay base and expands edgewise from base. Colour is red. Interior is glazed in green. White engobe traces are left at the back.	Unit 11 Depth: 70cm	Wall thickness- 0.7cm
45	Bowl type vessel body. Body narrows again after expanding from top downwards. Mouth edge is round. A furrow runs on the exterior below the mouth. Protuberant shape of basis of handle remains below the furrow. There is a round cavity on the handle. A finger mark is left below. Colour is pink. Traces of soot are left on the surface. Wall thins towards the base.	Unit 11 Depth: 70cm	Wall thickness- 0.4-1cm
46	Miniature salt cellar type vessel. Side opens edgewise a little. Mouth edge is round. A cut originates between the side and base, as wide and flat base comes a little forward than the side. Colour is light pink. Interior as well as exterior of the side are glazed in dark green.	Unit 11 Depth: 70cm	Wall thickness- 0.3cm
47	Medium sized jug type vessel neck. Neck slightly folds edgewise. There is a cut on the mouth edge, which directly crosses to neck. Neck is gradually connected to stout body. Interior of the neck is polished and dark brown strip is drawn on the surface. Colour is red. Figure 39.	Unit 11 Depth: 70cm	Wall thickness- 1cm Neck height-3cm
48	Small sized thin walled small jug type vessel body. Mouth edge is straight; there is a cut at the back. Neck is low and wide. Centre of body is slightly protuberant. Slant incised patterns run on the surface. Colour is red. Figure 39.	Unit 11 Depth: 70cm	Wall thickness- 0.5cm
49	Mouth of small sized wide mouthed goblet type vessel. Mouth edge is cut type. Clay is compact. Colour is whitish light pink. There is a trace of a salad colour slant strip on the interior drawn by enamel. Figure 39.	Unit 11 Depth: 70cm	Wall thickness- 0.5cm
50	Small sized salt cellar type vessel body. Body widens from base upwards. Mouth edge is round. Exterior of the body is fringed with two parallel furrows. Colour is pink. Surface is engobed in yellow. Clay composition is pure. Figure 39.	Unit 11 Depth: 70cm	Wall thickness- 0.5cm
51	Half of ribbon shaped small handle with a bolt like cross-section. Vertically connected to vessel, ram horns are moulded on the surface. There is a small moulded button between the horns. Colour is light pink.	Unit 11 Depth: 70cm	Section width- 3.2cm
52	Body of a large sized household jar. Fired at stable temperature. A moulded chain like strip runs on the surface. Colour is brown. Surface is engobed on two sides in light pink.	Unit 11 Depth: 70cm	Wall thickness- 1cm

No.	Description	Location	Dimensions
53	Vessel lid, disk shaped; one side is flat, surface and sides are protuberant. Oblong spike shaped patterns incised slantwise run on the edge. Colour is light pink. There are traces of burning on the surface.	Unit 11 Depth: 70cm	Wall thickness-1cm
54	Products made from cervical vertebrae of wild fowl and developed into a natural form. 2 ea. Probably beads. Figure 66.	Unit 11 Depth: 70cm	Height-1.3cm Diameter-1.5cm
55	Handle of a small pot type vessel. Ribbon-shaped cross-section. It is semi-circular and vertically connected to the vessel. Incised spike shaped patterns run in three directions on the surface along the handle from top downwards. Colour is light pink. Figure 41.	Unit 11 Depth: 80-100cm	Diameter-4cm
56	Mouth of a large sized clay jug with a wide mouth. Mouth folds edgewise. Directly crosses to body. Mouth edge is round. Top section of the body is fringed with triangular shaped incised patterns. A lot of sand was added to the composition of clay. Colour is pink, traces of burning on surface. Figure 41.	Unit 11 Depth: 80-100cm	Mouth diameter-14.5cm Wall thickness-0.7cm
57	Disk shaped lid for vessel. Bottom is flat, edges of top are protuberant. Manufactured roughly and with low quality. Two rows of incised patterns run along the edge. Small perpendicular holes are opened at the centre. Colour is light pink. Figure 41.	Unit 11 Depth: 70cm	Wall thickness-1.2cm
58	Bowl type vessel body. Mouth edge is round inclining inwards. Directly crosses to body. A strip with incised spike shaped patterns inside, fringed with two furrows run along the body. Fine sand was added to clay composition. Colour is pink. Burning is found on the surface.	Unit 11 Depth: 70cm	Wall thickness-0.7-1cm
59	Tureen type vessel body. Mouth is wide. Mouth edge is round. Traces of strong burns remain on surface at the top. Clay is compact. Colour is dark pink. Bottom of the body is flat in a slightly oval shape. There are oblong patterns in blackish and green paints on internal sides and body and surface is engobed in white.	Unit 11 Depth: 80-100cm	Wall thickness-0.8cm
60	Spout of a clay lamp. Wide trough shaped. Colour is grey. Burning is found underneath.	Unit 11 Depth: 70cm	Length-4.5cm Width-2.5cm
61	Thick walled jug type vessel body. Body gradually widens upwards from base. Base is wide and flat. Colour is dark pink. Fired at an unstable temperature. Base is fully covered by strong traces of burns underneath. Traces of burning visible on the lower section of body.	Unit 11 Depth: 70cm	Wall thickness-0.9-2cm
62	Handle of a medium sized vessel. The handle, which has a ribbon shaped cross-section, connects the mouth of the vessel semi-circularly folding edgewise to top section of body. Mouth edge is circular. Neck is wide and low. Clay's colour is light pink. Whitish engobe is applied on the surface at both sides.	Unit 11 Depth: 80-100cm	Handle diameter-3cm Vessel wall thickness-0.7cm
63	Vase type vessel base. Base is large and has circular heels. Noticeably body of the vessel starts opening sideways starting from the base. Interior of the base was painted in the form of yellow, green and brown coloured bud following white colour engobing and surface is coated by a transparent enamel. Clay's colour is dark pink.	Unit 11 Depth: 80-100cm	Diameter-7.5cm
64	Thick walled vessel base. Base is wide and flat. Body widens towards the top. Clay composition is clean and consolidated. Traces of potter's wheel is seen clearly inside. External surface is glossed. Colour is red.	Unit 11 Depth: 80-100cm	Wall thickness-2cm
65	Side of a small sized bowl type vessel. Mouth edge is round. Side directly crosses to body. Side is hemmed from exterior. Clay colour is orange. Brown and yellow decorations are painted inside following engobing in light pink and glazed.	Unit 11 Depth: 80-100cm	Wall thickness-0.6cm
66	Small sized salt cellar type vessel with wide mouth. Mouth edge is furrowed. Clay's colour is dark pink. A cinnamon coloured engobe is applied on the exterior, while interior is glazed in dark cinnamon colour.	Unit 11 Depth: 80-100cm	Wall thickness-0.5cm
67	Mouth of a small sized plate type vessel. Mouth edge is thinned. Thin walled; wall thickens towards the base. Colour is dark pink. Interior is glazed in green and dark green colours.	Unit 11 Depth: 80-100cm	Wall thickness-0.3-0.5cm
68	Small sized vessel handle. It has a ribbon-shaped cross-section and is vertically connected to vessel. Top section has an elbow. Clay colour is light grey. Surface is glazed in dark green.	Unit 11 Depth: 80-100cm	Section width-1.5cm
69	Pot body. Mouth edge is round. Body is stout. Exterior is furrowed downwards. Shoulder is fringed with incised spike shaped patterns. There is a moulded protuberant strip under these patterns. Surface of the strip is decorated by incised spike shaped patterns. These incisions are in opposite direction to the incisions above. There is an upright earflap shaped triangular lug handle underneath the mouth. There is a wide	Unit 11 Inside Tandir 2	Mouth diameter-15cm Handle size-8x6cm Wall thickness: 0.3-0.5-1.2cm

No.	Description	Location	Dimensions
	protuberant hole in the centre of the lug. There are small cavities at both sides of the hole on the handle. Clay's colour is pink. Traces of surface burning. Figure 27.		
70	Body of a medium sized vessel. Clay material contains gravelly sand. Fired with poor quality at an unstable temperature. There is a moulded decoration on the surface reminding snake. Incised spike shaped patterns run rightwards from the mould. Colour is dark pink. Surface is covered by traces of soot.	Unit 11 Inside Tandir 2	Wall thickness- 1cm
71	Half of a lid for a clay cover, which was used to keep pilaff warm. It is cone shaped. Lower section is wide narrowing upwards. End of the upper section becomes cylindrical and surface flattens by widening. This part serves as a handle. This is specified for covering a small sized vessel. Fired at stable temperature. A lot of sand was added to clay composition. Manufactured roughly. Colour is light pink. Figures 46 and 47.	Unit 11 Household well 1	Diameter-8.5cm Handle height- 1.5cm Handle diameter- 5.5cm
72	Pot type vessel body. Body is fringed with spike shaped patterns incised in a triangular form. Sand was added to clay composition. Colour is brown. Traces of burning is seen.	Unit 11 Household well 4	Wall thickness- 0.5cm
73	Body of a thick walled vessel with a wide mouth. It was probably a bowl type vessel. Mouth edge is flat and cut slightly. Mouth edge is decorated by incised grain shaped patterns on the exterior. Protuberant strip separates vessel body into two sections. A wave like pattern is incised on the strip. Colour is light pink. Clay material contains gravelly sand.		Mouth width- 1.7cm Wall thickness- 1cm
74	Grindstone made of a circular pebble and developed into a quadrangular form. Figures 68 and 69.		Dimensions-5.5 x 3.2 x 6cm
75	Tip section of a knife blade made of iron sheet. Flat blade narrows towards the tip. Knife is heavily corroded.		Dimensions-3.3 x 6cm
76	Large household jar. Vessel body is girdled by a protuberantly hemmed strip. Sand was added to composition of clay. Colour is pink. Surface is engobed.	Unit 11 Household well 2	Wall thickness- 1cm
77	Vessel handle. It has a ribbon-shaped cross-section and was connected to the vessel vertically in a semi-circular form. A cavity is opened on surface of the vessel at both sides of intact section. A series of cavities run along the handle starting from the middle. Surface of the cavities are decorated by horizontally running oblong incised lines. It belongs to a thick walled vessel. Colour is light pink.		
78	Medium sized vessel rim. Thin walled. Mouth is hemmed folding edgewise. Neck is girdled by an angled line throughout the mouth. Large neck gradually crosses to shoulder. Lower section of neck is painted in brown in the form of a wide strip. Vessel is manufactured qualitatively. Colour is pink. A pink engobe is applied to the surface.		Wall thickness- 0.6cm
79	Handle of a small sized vessel. It has a tubular form and is slightly ribbon shaped at the cross-section. Clay composition is clean. Colour is grey. Surface is engobed in yellow.		Cross-section width-1.5cm
80	Middle sized vessel handle. Cross-section is wide and ribbon shaped. Surface is light brown coloured and engobed. It connects the middle of the vessel and the top section in arched shape. A neat cavity is opened at the centre of the top section. Edges of the top section of the handle are decorated by incised spike shaped patterns.	Unit 13 Depth: 20- 70cm	Section width- 3.7cm Wall thickness- 0.8-1cm
81	Rim of a tureen type vessel. Mouth edge is round; interior lower section of mouth edge is cut. Exterior of the side is angled. Clay is red coloured. Both surfaces are decorated by dark green strips against internal green background and covered by transparent enamel following engobing in pink. Vessel is manufactured qualitatively.		Wall thickness- 0.9cm Wall height-2.8cm
82	Handle of a pot type vessel. Handles (2 ea) are auricle shaped and rise steeply sidewise. There are cavities on the surface of the base. Round mouth edge narrows. Surface is polished. Colour is light brown. Traces of burning is found on the surface. Incised spike shaped patterns run in both directions from the base.		Wall thickness- 1cm
83	Thick walled vessel mouth. Mouth fully folds edgewise. Mouth edge is round. Parallel thin scratched lines pass along the neck. Colour is light pink.		Wall thickness- 1cm Mouth width- 3.7cm
84	Small sized vessel mouth. Mouth edge is round inclining inwards. Oblong patterns cut slantwise run along the protuberant neck. Colour is light pink. Traces of soot remain on the surface.		Wall thickness- 0.5-0.8cm

No.	Description	Location	Dimensions
85	Handle of a small sized vessel. Cross-section is ribbon shaped. Surface is angled at both sides. Colour is grey; engobed in whitish colour.		Section width-1.5cm
86	Rim of medium sized vessel. Mouth folds edgeways. Directly crosses to shoulder. Spike shaped patterns incised slantwise run along the shoulder. Colour is dark pink.	Unit 5 Depth: 20-50cm	
87	Salt cellar type vessel Rim. Exterior of the side is corrugated. Dark brown and green coloured enamel is applied on both surfaces.	Unit 5 Depth: 20-50cm	
88	Small sized vessel mouth. Mouth edge is thin and flat. It descends sidewise obliquely. Incised wave like patterns run on the surface. Neck is low. Thin angle divides the neck into two. Colour is light pink. Yellowish engobe is applied to the external surface.	Depth: 20-50cm	Neck height-2.5cm Wall thickness-0.6cm
89	Oval earless handle. Flat. There is a protuberant hole in the middle. Colour is dark brown. Traces of strong burning on the surface	Unit 5 Depth: 20-50cm	Diameter-6.5cm Wall thick 1.2cm
90	Elbowed handle with ribbon shaped cross-section of a large sized vessel. It was vertically attached to the vessel. There is an elbow shaped protuberance on the top section. Gravelly sand was added to clay composition. Clay colour is grey. Surface is painted in red. Figure 44.	Unit 13 Depth: 80cm	Section width-2.5cm
91	Base of a small sized vase or plate type vessel. Base is narrow and heeled. Clay composition is clean. Manufactured roughly. Colour is greyish-light pink. Interior is glazed in dark brown. Figure 43.	Unit 13 Depth: 80cm	Diameter-3.8cm
92	Bracelet of black coloured glass. Cross-section is round. Surface is slightly twisted. Figure 61.	Unit 13 Depth: 80cm	Section width-0.5cm
93	Bracelet of black coloured glass. Cross-section is round. Middle is flat. Surface is gilded in bluish colour. Figure 61.	Unit 13 Depth: 80cm	Section width-0.5cm
94	Crucible, slightly cylindrical with narrowing mouth. Mouth edge thins and inclines inwards. Base is flat. Manufactured roughly. Colour is light pink. Traces of soot remain on the surface. Middle of body is fringed with slightly sunken impresses. This vessel was probably a crucible used to hold molten iron. Figures 48 and 49.	Unit 15 Depth: 70cm	Height-4cm Body diameter-3.5cm Bottom diam 3cm Mouth diam 2.2cm
95	Small plate type vessel rim. Mouth edge is thin. Directly crosses to body. Body wall thickens towards the centre. Body is oval. Colour is red. Interior is decorated by green and dark green strips and covered by transparent enamel after it was engobed in white. Figure 50.		Wall thickness-0.3-0.5cm
96	Small vessel base. Belongs to a salt cellar type vessel. Base is narrow and heeled. Body ascends by opening sidewise. There is a cut between the mouth and body. Clay is black and compact. A whitish engobe is applied underneath. Interior is glazed in dark green. Figure 50.		Bottom diameter-5cm Wall thickness-0.5cm
97	Rim of a medium sized plate type vessel. Manufactured qualitatively. Mouth edge is cut. Side opens edgewise. Base is wide and slightly oval. Clay's colour is dark pink. Interior was glazed in green and dark green after both sides were engobed in white. Plant patterns are visible on the surface. Bottom section is painted in light brown over engobe; decorations are drawn by salad and dark brown coloured enamel on the paint. Figure 50.		
98	Medium sized jug type vessel mouth. Mouth folds edgeways. Mouth edge is flat; lower section is decorated in a chain like form by sunken cavities. Large and low neck gradually crosses to shoulder. Clay material contains gravelly sand. Vessel is fired at stable temperature. Colour is light pink.		Neck height-2cm Wall thickness-1.2cm
99	Small sized salt cellar type vessel mouth. Mouth edge is flat slightly protruding sidewise. Interior edge of the mouth is hemmed; exterior edge is decorated by incised slant patterns. A slight furrow passes from the middle. Colour is light pink. Top of mouth is glazed in green following surface engobing. Figure 50.		Mouth width-1.5cm Wall thickness-0.4cm
100	Rim of a plate type vessel. Mouth edge is cut. Side slightly opens sidewise. Bottom is slightly oval. Clay is compact; colour is brown. Following light greyish engobe coating on the interior and back of the sides, they are decorated by dark brown coloured dots and strips and coated by transparent enamel. Figure 51.		Wall thickness-0.7cm
101	Tray type vessel body. Clay composition is clean and greyish coloured. Interior is glazed after drawing yellow, green and brown coloured plant patterns. Traces of soot remain underneath.		Wall thickness-0.7cm
102	Medium sized jug type vessel neck. Mouth folds edgeways. Edge is round. Large neck directly crosses to body. Neck is fringed with incised spike		Mouth width-3.5cm

No.	Description	Location	Dimensions
	shaped patterns. Colour is reddish. Surface is covered by traces of strong burns.		Wall thickness-0.7-1.2cm
103	Quadrangular brick fired from burnt clay. Colour is whitish. Sand was added to clay composition.		Height-3.7cm
104	Bracelet of yellowish twisted glass. Cross-section is circular. Figure 62.		Section width-0.3cm
105	Vessel lid. Bottom is flat; top edge is protuberant. Patterns consisting of 5 incised parallel lines run along the edge. Fine sand was added to clay composition. Surface is englobed in light pink. Traces of burning on the surface.	Unit 15 Depth: 90cm	Wall thickness-0.3-1.2cm
106	Thick walled large household jar. Mouth edge is flat inclining inwards. Lower section of mouth is decorated by sunken cavities from the exterior. Large and low neck gradually crosses to shoulder. Colour is pink. Surface face is coated by light pink coloured engobe. Neck is fringed with poorly expressed protuberant strip.	Unit 15 Depth: 90cm	Wall thickness-2cm Mouth edge width-4.5cm Neck height-3.5cm
107	Vase type vessel base. Base is wide and has round heels. Body opens by widening sidewise starting from the base. Clay composition is clean. Colour is light pink. Bottom is englobed in yellowish. Interior is decorated by panel shaped plant patterns adorned by yellow, green and brown stains. Figure 54.	Unit 15 Depth: 90cm	Bottom diameter-10.5cm Wall thickness-0.8cm
108	Small arched shape clay handle vertically connected to the vessel. Ribbon-shaped cross-section. There is a series of small buttons formed by way of carving the periphery along the handle on the surface. Colour is dark pink. There are traces of burning on the surface.	Unit 15 Depth: 90cm	Section width-3cm
109	Bottom of a vase type vessel. Base is narrow and has round heels. Edge is hemmed. Vessel body ascends by opening sidewise. Medium sized. Colour is dark pink. Interior is decorated by geometrical (crossed) patterns painted by green strips against dark green background after engobing and glazed. Figure 55.	Unit 15 Depth: 90cm	Bottom diameter-6.5cm Wall thickness-0.5cm
110	Thick walled large household jar body. Fired well. Mouth folds edgeways. Low and wide neck gradually crosses to a pear shaped body. Neck is belted by moulded chain like strips. Colour is dark pink. Surface is englobed in light pink.	Unit 15 Depth: 90cm	Wall thickness-1.7cm
111	Vase type vessel. Base has round heels. Colour is red. Interior is glazed by plant images against white background. This ornament consists of dark brown coloured patterns interior of which are filled in green. The space between them is filled by thin lines reminiscent of branches. Figure 53.	Unit 15 Depth: 90cm	Bottom diameter-8.4cm
112	Body of a medium sized vessel. Thin walled. Neck narrows. Shoulder is wide and inclines downwards. It crosses to body directly widening downwards. Manufactured qualitatively. Colour is light pink. Surface is englobed in white; interior is englobed in yellowish.	Unit 15 Depth: 90cm	Neck diam 2cm Shoulder width-2cm Wall thick 0.3cm
113	Tureen type vessel. Bottom section is slightly oval. Sides open a little sidewise. Mouth edge is cut. Manufactured qualitatively. Colour is red. White straight and circular strips are drawn on the surface against brown background and glazed. Traces of black and green colours are found. Figure 52.	Unit 15 Depth: 90cm	Wall height-2.5cm Wall thickness-0.7cm
114	Rim of a medium sized jug. Mouth folds edgeways. Mouth edge is round. Low and large neck immediately crosses to body. Incised spike shaped patterns surround the top section of the body. Colour is pink. Traces of burning are found on the surface. Figure 26.	Unit 15 Depth: 90cm	Mouth width-4cm Wall thickness-1cm
115	Rim of a thick walled large household jar. Mouth is flat and protrudes from the body. Low and wide neck gradually crosses to shoulder. Although fired at unstable temperature, it is manufactured qualitatively. Colour is light pink.	Unit 13 Inside Tandir 6	Mouth diam 35cm Mouth width-4cm Wall thick1.7cm
116	Neck of a jug type vessel with a wide mouth. Mouth slightly folds sidewise. Mouth edge is round. It is low necked; directly crosses to stout body. There is vertically located narrow moulded protuberance below the neck. Surface of the protuberance is decorated by slantwise incised lines. 3 small holes are opened above the protuberance. Incised spike shaped patterns fringed with two furrows run leftwards and rightwards from the protuberance. Colour is red. Traces of burning on the surface. Figure 20.		Wall thickness-0.7cm
117	Handle of a pot like vessel. A ribbon shaped handle connects top and middle sections of the vessel. Slantwise incised lines widen towards the		Handle width-cm Wall thickness-1cm

No.	Description	Location	Dimensions
	body of the vessel along the edges of the top section. Clay material contains fine sand. Colour is red. Traces of burning is found on the surface.		
118	Handle of a lid for a large sized vessel. Handle is circular and flat widening downwards. It is fired at unstable temperature. Manufactured roughly. Colour is pink. Surface is engobed in white colour.	Unit 15 Depth: 1m	Diameter-6cm
119	Neck of a large household jar. Low and large neck gradually crosses to shoulder. Mouth is flat; interior is furrowed. External section just below mouth is girdled by a strip consisting of moulded chain like patterns. It belongs to a thick walled vessel. Colour is light pink. Fired hard.		Neck height-6cm Mouth width-4cm Wall thickness-2-2.5cm
120	Body of a medium sized vessel. Mouth folds edgewise. Mouth edge is round. Neck is large and low. A ribbon shaped handle connects the section below the neck and body in a semi-circular form. There is a cavity inclined rightwards at the steep section of the handle. Another cavity is located rightwards from the handle base. There was probably another cavity at the left side. Patterns consisting of incised lines run along the edges of the handle. There are spike shaped patterns consisting of thin incised lines on the surface. Colour is light pink. Traces of soot remain on the surface.		Neck height-2.5cm Wall thickness-1cm
121	Disk shaped lid for a large sized vessel. Bottom is flat. Middle of the top protrudes slightly ending in a quadrangular handle. Handle is oblong and quadrangular; edges are denticulated. Cavities are opened on the surface along the handle by way of pressing. There are two wide furrows running from the handle towards the edges of the vessel. Edges of lid are decorated by sunken chain patterns. Colour is light pink. Surface is covered by traces of burning. Figures 121 and 122.		Diameter-21cm Handle height-4cm Handle size-7.5x3cm
122	Half of a grindstone developed from a round, flat pebble stone.		Diameter-10.2cm
123	Oblong product made of red coloured rock. Cross-section is circular and thins gradually. Traces of pressing are left on the wide section. There are spiral protuberant lines on the surface. Colour is yellowish. It is hard and heavy. It was probably used as a twisting tool. May also be a fossil heteromorph ammonite. Figure 67.	Unit 10 Depth: 90cm	Diameter of tips-9cm; 1.5cm Length-11cm
124	Bracelet made by folding a bronze plate. Cross-section is round; interior is blank. One end is flattened.		Cutting depth-0.5cm
125	Vase type large sized vessel base. Base is large and has circular heels. Body opens sidewise. Fine sand was added to clay composition. Colour is red. Interior is decorated by dark green coloured circular and straight geometrical images.	Unit 13 Inside Tandir 6	Bottom diameter-10.5cm Wall thickness-1cm
126	Plate type vessel body. Bottom is oval and ascends by expanding sidewise. A protuberant strip runs along the mouth over the flat mouth. Exterior of the mouth edge is denticulated. Clay's colour is dark pink. Interior is decorated by brown and green vertical strips against the yellow background and thin oval images containing spiral lines inside and glazed. Wall thickens towards the bottom. Bottom is fully covered by traces of soot. Figure 57.		Wall thickness-0.7-1cm
127	Body of a tureen type vessel body. Flat bottom is fringed with two parallel furrows underneath close to the side. Side is accurately separated from bottom section by folding upwards. Mouth edge is furrowed. Traces of white engobe are left underneath. Interior is fully painted by green paint, decorated by plant images drawn by thin dark lines and then coated by transparent enamel. Clay is red coloured; composition is clean. Figure 56.		Side height-2cm Wall thickness-0.8cm
128	Small sized goblet type vessel body. Mouth is wide; mouth edge is thinned. Bottom section is oval. Body widens sidewise and upwards. Thin walled. Clay is red coloured. Both surfaces are painted green; interior is decorated by spiral plant images fringed with thin dark green coloured two parallel lines running along the mouth of the vessel and glazed. Figure 56.		Wall thickness-0.5cm Mouth diameter-11.5cm
129	Iron tool considered to be a sickle (6 pieces). Corroded and broken. Figure 65.	Unit 11 Tandir 2	
130	Clay pot (2 pieces). Body is stout. Mouth is wide. Mouth edge is round. Mouth slightly folds edgewise. Low and large neck directly crosses to body. Upper section of the body is surrounded by incised spike shaped patterns. Bolt shaped handle connects upper and middle sections of the body. There are two cavities on the handle and spike shaped patterns are drawn under the cavities by way of incised oblong lines. Cross-section of handle is ribbon shaped. There is an impressed cavity at the lower section. Interior is pink; exterior is red. Surface is covered by traces of burning. Thin walled. Figure 22.	Depth: 60cm	Mouth diameter-19.5cm Body diameter-22cm Wall thickness-0.5cm



No.	Description	Location	Dimensions
131	Pot type vessel body. The large mouth slightly folds edgewise. Mouth edge is round. Low and large neck directly crosses to stout body. A protuberant oblong and narrow moulded decoration is located on the surface (vertically). Surface of the protuberance is corrugated slantwise by incised lines. Incised spike shaped patterns run around the neck below crossing with the mould. Exterior is pink, interior is yellow coloured. Traces of burn are left on the surface. Wall thins downwards. Figure 23.	Depth: 60cm	Wall thickness-0.5-1.2cm
132	Scythian type bronze arrow head. Triangular. Lower section is tubular. There is a protuberance below. Figure 63.	Unit 10 Depth: 90cm	Length-4cm Diameter-0.5cm
133	Vessel lid. Disk shaped and flat. There is a cylindrical low handle in the middle. Edges of handle open like petals. There are circularly arranged cavities on the surface; one cavity at the centre is surrounded by six others. Colour is brown. Traces of burning on the handle. Figure 31.	Unit 10 Depth: 1m	Handle diameter-6cm Handle wall thickness-1cm
134	Jug type medium sized vessel. Base is wide and flat. Middle is slightly indented. Body widens towards the top. Colour is light pink. Surface is glossed. Traces of red paint are visible on the surface. Figure 35.		Bottom diam 11cm Wall thick 0.8cm
135	Vase type vessel. Base is wide and has round heels. Although broken, body seems opening sidewise. Colour is red. It belongs to a thick walled vessel. Interior is decorated by brown and green stains as well as thin parallel lines against yellow background and glazed.		Diameter-10cm Wall thickness-1.5cm
136	Medium sized vessel. Wide and flat. There is a shallow cavity at the centre underneath. Cylindricity of vessel is tracked. Walls rise upwards steeply. There is a cavity inside with protuberant centre against the cavity underneath. Colour is light pink. Exterior is painted in red. There are traces of burning underneath and inside. It probably was a candle stick.	Unit 15 Depth: 1,1 m	Diameter-7cm Wall thickness-0.5cm
137	Tray type vessel body. Bottom is oval and slightly inclines upwards by expanding sidewise. Wall thins sidewise. Bottom is slightly corrugated. Interior is decorated by hardly visible thin straight and circular lines and polished. There are two protuberant holes on the surface. Colour is grey.	Unit 15 Depth: 1.1 m	Wall thickness-0.5-1cm
138	Body of a medium sized vessel. A protuberant strip containing incised half-moon shaped patterns run at the top section. Rows consisting of four-by-four incised short lines directly descend side-by-side from top downwards asquint at the section separated by a thin slant furrow under this strip. Colour is pink.	Unit 15 Depth: 1,1 m	Wall thickness-0.8cm
139	Handle of a small sized pot type vessel. Vessel is felt to have a biconic form. Mouth folds edgewise. A bolt shaped handle with a ribbon shaped cross-section connects thick mouth and middle. Sand was added to clay composition. Top section of body is corrugated from outside. There cavities descending from top towards bottom of the handle. There are furrows below the cavities. Two or three rows of incised lines descend along the edge. Colour is pink. Fired at stable temperature. Thin walled.	Unit 17 Depth: 20-40cm	Handle width-3-3.5cm Wall thickness-0.5cm
140	Small plate type small sized vessel. Mouth edge is round. Side slightly opens edgewise. There is a protuberant hole on the crossing from side to bottom section. Colour is grey. Interior is decorated by brown and dark brown strips against creamy background and glazed.		Wall thickness-0.7-1cm
141	Bracelet made of light greenish coloured glass. Cross-section is circular. A gilded coat is applied on the surface. One end gradually thins.		Cutting depth-0.3-0.5cm
142	Bowl type small sized vessel. Base is narrow and heeled. Body expands sidewise starting from the base. Colour is light pink. Interior is painted in yellow and glazed.	Unit 10 Household well 5	Bottom diameter-4.5cm Wall thick 0.5-1 m
143	Spout of a small sized vessel. Narrows towards the end. Cross-section is tubular. Colour is light pink. Interior is glazed in green.	Unit 10 Household well 5	Section diameter-2cm
144	Base of a vase type large sized vessel. Base is large and has circular heels. It belongs to a thick walled vessel. Body expands edgewise starting from the base. Interior is painted in yellow following engobing in white and divided into sections by dark brown thick and thin strips. Clay is red coloured.	Unit 10 Household well 5	Bottom diameter-9cm
145	Pitcher type large sized vessel handle. Wide and ribbon shaped. Surface is slightly furrowed. Handle connects narrow mouth of the vessel and bottom of the body by bending in arc shape at the top section. Colour is pink.	Unit 10 Household well 5	Section width-4.5cm Mouth diameter-6cm
146	Bracelet made of light green coloured glass.	Unit 10 Household well 5	Cutting depth-0.3cm

No.	Description	Location	Dimensions
147	Handle of a lid for a vessel. Handle is round. Middle is sunken. Edges are surrounded by slant incised lines. There are oblong slantwise incisions on the surface surrounding an image, which reminds swastika. Fired at stable temperature. Clay's colour is dark pink.	Unit 10 Household well 5	Handle diam 5cm Handle height- 2cm Cap diam 0.9cm
148	Vessel lid. Disk shaped. Edges are in the shape protuberant strips. Edge or surface is surrounded by incised spike shaped patterns. Fine sand was added to clay composition. Colour is brown. Traces of strong burning remain underneath.	Unit 10 Household well 5	Wall thickness-1- 2cm
149	Medium sized thin walled clay handle base. Handle's cross-section is tubular. A slightly steep ascension in vertical direction becomes noticeable. Clay composition is clean. Clay is yellowish. Surface is engobed in greyish colour. Traces of burning on the base.	Unit 10 Household well 5	Diameter-3cm Wall thickness- 0.5cm
150	Neck of a small sized thin walled jug type vessel. Mouth edge is circular and slightly folds edgewise. Low and wide neck gradually crosses to shoulder. Clay material contains fine sand. Manufactured delicately. Colour is yellowish pink. Surface is painted in red.	Unit 10 Household well 5	Neck height- 3.2cm Wall thickness- 0.4cm
151	Clay pot body. Mouth folds edgewise. Mouth edge is round. Mouth is wide. There is a ribbon shaped handle on the surface at the cross-section connecting shoulder and body. Holes are opened along the middle of the handle. The uppermost hole is opened on the left. Patterns consisting of slat oblong incisions descend along the edge of the handle. Colour is light brown. Traces of burning on the surface. Figure 25.	Unit 10 Household well 5	Wall thickness- 0.5-1cm Handle cross- section-3cm
152	Medium sized vessel lid. It is disk shaped; edges are flat and protuberant. There is a cylindrical handle at the centre. A hole is opened at the middle of the handle. Handle edges are decorated by incisions by opening edgewise. Edges of lid are decorated by the lines incised slantwise. Colour is red. Figure 29.	Unit 10 Household well 5	Lid's diameter- 20cm Wall thickness- 1cm Handle diameter- 4.5cm
153	Half of a bracelet made of black glass by way of twisting. Cross-section is round. One end is flattened.	Unit 14 Depth: 1 m	Cross-section diam-0.5cm Bracelet diam- 7cm
154	Small sized bowl type vessel body. Mouth narrows inclining inwards. Mouth edge is round. Patterns consisting of slant incised lines pass below the mouth with protuberant strips incised on the surface passing below. Place of spout is left on the surface. Protuberant body narrows downwards. Colour is pink. Traces of soot cover the space underneath. Thin walled.	Unit 12 Depth: 60- 90cm	Spout diameter- 2.5cm Wall thickness- 0.5cm
155	Small sized salt cellar type vessel mouth. Mouth edge is flat. The furrow passing between the mouth and side forms a hem on the side. Base is heeled. Colour is light pink. Interior is glazed in dark green. Figure 42.	Unit 12 Depth: 60- 90cm	Mouth diameter- 5.5cm Wall thickness- 0.7cm
156	Small sized bowl type vessel mouth. Body widens slightly towards the top. Wide mouth is flat and edges are denticulated. Two parallel furrows run below the mouth. Interior and top section of the mouth are painted in salad colour and glazed after engobing the surface in white from all sides.	Unit 12 Depth: 60- 90cm	Wall thickness- 0.5cm Mouth width- 1.7cm Diameter-2cm. Length-3cm
157	Spout of a small sized vessel. It is tubular widening towards the tip. Short. Colour is pink.	Unit 12 Depth: 60- 90cm	
158	Body of a medium sized vessel. There is a protuberant mould lying horizontally on the body. Surface of the mould is decorated by 2, 3 and 4 rows of incisions. Clay is red coloured. Surface is engobed in pink-yellowish colour.	Unit 12 Depth: 60- 90cm	
159	Body of a medium sized clay pot. Mouth is relatively narrow folding edgewise. Mouth edge is round. Low neck crosses to slightly stout body. There is a ribbon-shaped handle on the surface at the cross-section connecting lower section of the neck and body. Incised spike shaped patterns run rightwards from top section of the handle and probably, leftwards along the neck. Patterns consisting of incised long lines descend along the handle. The lines on the right side are slant, while the lines on the left side are straight. Two holes are opened above the lines. There is a cavity below the handle formed by finger pressing. Vessel wall thins downwards. Colour is dark pink. Traces of strong burning are left on the surface. Figure 19.	Unit 14 Tandir 7	Wall thickness- 0.3-0.7cm Neck height- 3.5cm Handle width- 3.2cm

No.	Description	Location	Dimensions
160	Medium sized jug type vessel. Base is wide and flat. Body widens towards the top. Colour is light pink. There are red lines throughout the body running from top to bottom. Figure 34.		Bottom diameter-10.5cm Wall thickness-0.7cm
161	Handle of a medium sized pot type vessel. Handle has a ribbon-shaped cross-section and is elbow shaped. It connects the neck, slightly folding edgewise, and body. Scratched wave like patterns run leftwards at the top and lower sections of the handle. Biconic form of the vessel is noticeable. A shallow furrow runs along the handle in the middle. Colour is light pink. Traces of soot are left on the surface.		Handle width-3cm Wall thickness-0.7cm
162	Rim of a medium sized vessel with pear shaped body. Large and low neck folds edgewise gradually crossing to shoulder. Sand was added to clay composition. Neck and shoulder are surrounded by wave like scratched patterns fringed by parallel lines. Colour is pink. Surface is covered by burning traces.		Wall thickness-0.8cm
163	Circular and flat scrubber of iron plate. Heavily corroded.		Diameter-9cm

## 7 APPENDICES

### 7.1 REFERENCES

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## 7.2 PHOTOGRAPHS



*Figure 4. Excavations in progress. View to south.*



*Figure 5. Excavation area, Unit 11 in foreground. View to south.*





Figure 6. Tandirs and household wells in Unit 11. View to south.



Figure 7. Tandır 1. View to northeast.



Figure 8. Tandır 2. View to northwest.



Figure 9. Tandirs 3 and 4. View to southeast.



Figure 10. Tandır 5. View to north.





Figure 11. Tandır 6. View to northeast.



Figure 12. Interior of Tandır 6.



Figure 13. Tandır 7. View to southeast.



Figure 14. Interior of Tandır 7.



Figure 15. General view of tandirs in Unit 11. View to east.



Figure 16. Household well 2. View to southeast.





Figure 17. Household well 4. View to northeast.



Figure 18. Tandır, Unit 11. View to west.



Figure 19. Clay pot (gazan), Inv 159.



Figure 20. Clay pot (gazan), Inv 116.



Figure 21. Pot (gazan) sherd covered by soot, Inv 30.



Figure 22. Pot (gazan) covered by soot, Inv 130.



Figure 23. Clay pot (gazan), Inv 131.



Figure 24. Clay pot (gazan), Inv 43.





Figure 25. Clay pot (gazan), Inv 151.



Figure 26 Clay pot (gazan), Inv 114.



Figure 27. Clay pot (gazan), Inv 69.



Figure 28. Lid.

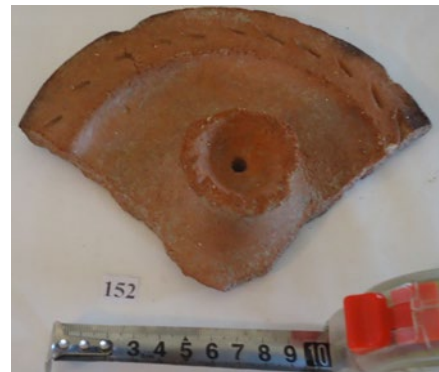


Figure 29. Lid with knob handle, Inv 152.



Figure 30. Lid handle.



Figure 31. Lid handle, Inv 133.



Figure 32. Lid with knob handle, Inv 121.



Figure 33. Lid with knob handle, Inv 121.



Figure 34. Large jar base, Inv 160.

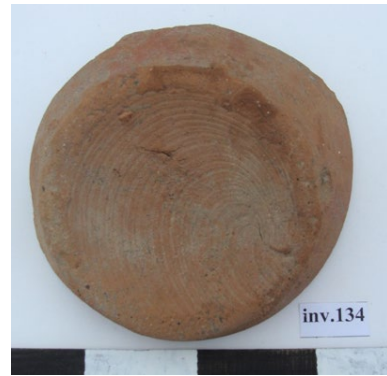


Figure 35. Base of churn type vessel, Inv 134.



Figure 36. Pottery sherds, Inv 3, 4, 5.



Figure 37. Pottery sherds, Inv 15, 16, 18, 19, 20.



Figure 38. Pottery sherds, Inv 33, 38, 39.

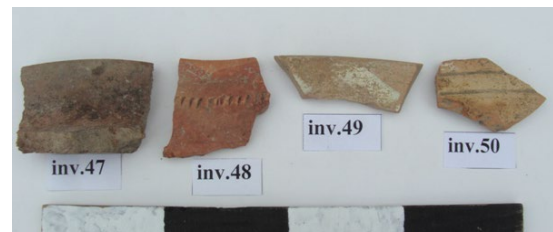


Figure 39. Pottery sherds, Inv 47, 48, 49, 50.

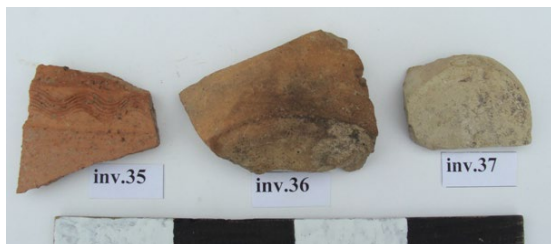


Figure 40. Pottery sherds, Inv 35, 36, 37.



Figure 41. Pottery sherds, Inv 55, 56, 57.



Figure 42. Sauce bowl, Inv 155.



Figure 43. Salt cellar, Inv 91.



Figure 44. Vessel handle, Inv 90.



Figure 45. Vessel handle.



Figure 46. Goblet cover roughly made by hand, Inv 71.



Figure 47. Goblet roughly made by hand, Inv 71.



Figure 48. Clay crucible, Inv 94.



Figure 49. Clay crucible, Inv 94.



Figure 50. Glazed plate sherds, Inv 95, 96, 97, 99.



Figure 51. Glazed plate sherd, Inv 100.



Figure 52. Glazed bowl, Inv 113.



Figure 53. Glazed base sherd, Inv 111.





Figure 54. Glazed bowl sherd, Inv 107.

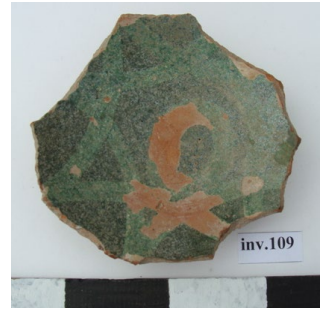


Figure 55. Glazed base sherd, Inv 109.



Figure 56. Green glazed bowl sherds, Inv 127, 128.



Figure 57. Glazed bowl sherd, Inv 126.

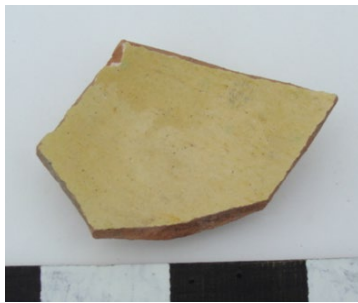


Figure 58. Glazed vessel base.



Figure 59. Glazed vessel base.

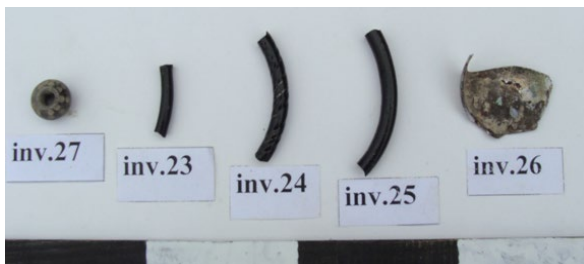


Figure 60. Glass bead, pot and bracelets, Inv 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.



Figure 61. Glass bracelets, Inv 92, 93.

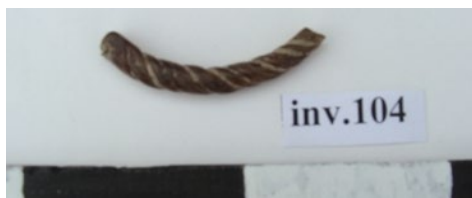


Figure 62. Glass bracelet with twisted surface, Inv 104.



Figure 63. Glass bracelet with plain surface.



Figure 64. Scythian type three-edged arrowhead, Inv 132.



Figure 65. Fragments of iron sickle. Inv 129.



Figure 66. Bone beads, Inv 54.



Figure 67. Drilling tool of stone (ammonite fossil), Inv 123.



Figure 68. Stone grinder, Inv 74.



Figure 69. Stone grinder, Inv 74.