

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

**DETAILED SCIENTIFIC REPORT**

**Excavations at Daşbulaq settlement at KP 322.0 SCPX pipeline**

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# 1 SUMMARY

The report provides information on the progress of archaeological excavations carried out at the mediaeval settlement located in the territory of the Dashbulag village at KP 322 of the SCPX route, as well as the revealed production and household structures, domestic facilities, numerous and diverse samples of tangible cultural heritage. According to the observations conducted upon the occupation layer slope and the analysis of the actual archaeological data, it was established that a residential area of the rural type existed in this territory in the 9th-11th centuries. The results of the work increases knowledge of the site as shown by excavations for the BTC and SCP pipelines in 2004.

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## **2 INTRODUCTION**

### **2.1 SITE DISCOVERY**

The Dashbulag settlement, located at KP 322 of the SCPX route, was recorded as a result of the archaeological monitoring conducted during the construction of the BTC pipeline [1, p3]. Archaeological excavation work was done in the Dashbulag area in the BTC pipeline corridor in November-December 2004 and in the SCP corridor in July 2005. Therefore, archaeologists were aware of this monument prior to the laying of the SCPX pipeline. The area of the monument located on the right-hand side of the highway was used for sowing work, just like in past years, while domestic waste discarded by local rural residents had accumulated on the left-hand side. In accordance with the archaeological program, excavations were conducted in the mediaeval Dashbulag settlement, which was listed among the identified monuments.

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

The mediaeval Dashbulag settlement is located between the Dashbulag and Dallar-Jayir villages of the Shamkir district, 100-150m southwest of the Dashbulag village and about 200-250m north of the Dallar-Jayir village [1]. The monument is situated at the N-4529507.467, N-4529548.709 and E-8587257.603, E-8587223.041 coordinates, 220m above sea level. It is traversed by a 11m wide road that splits from the major Baku-Gazakh highway and crosses the Dashbulag village, heading toward Shamkir Hydro Power Plant. The excavation work was done on both sides of the highway.

As for relief and geology, the area that the monument is located in is a large sloping plain. Since the 1km territory stretching toward the modern Muslim cemetery, located east of the highway, has been used by the local population for sowing crops, it is impossible to determine the boundary of the settlement there.

### **2.3 WHO CARRIED OUT THE EXCAVATION AND WHEN**

An archaeological expedition group of the ANSA IoAE carried out archaeological excavations between 7 February and 1 March, 2014 in the Dashbulag settlement, overseen by Shamil Najafov, with the participation of the Institute's employees, Vagif Asadov, Anar Aghalarzade and Ahliman Abdurahmanov. BP (SCPX) Cultural Heritage Site Construction Manager Mahammad Novruzov contributed to the excavation work as an observer.

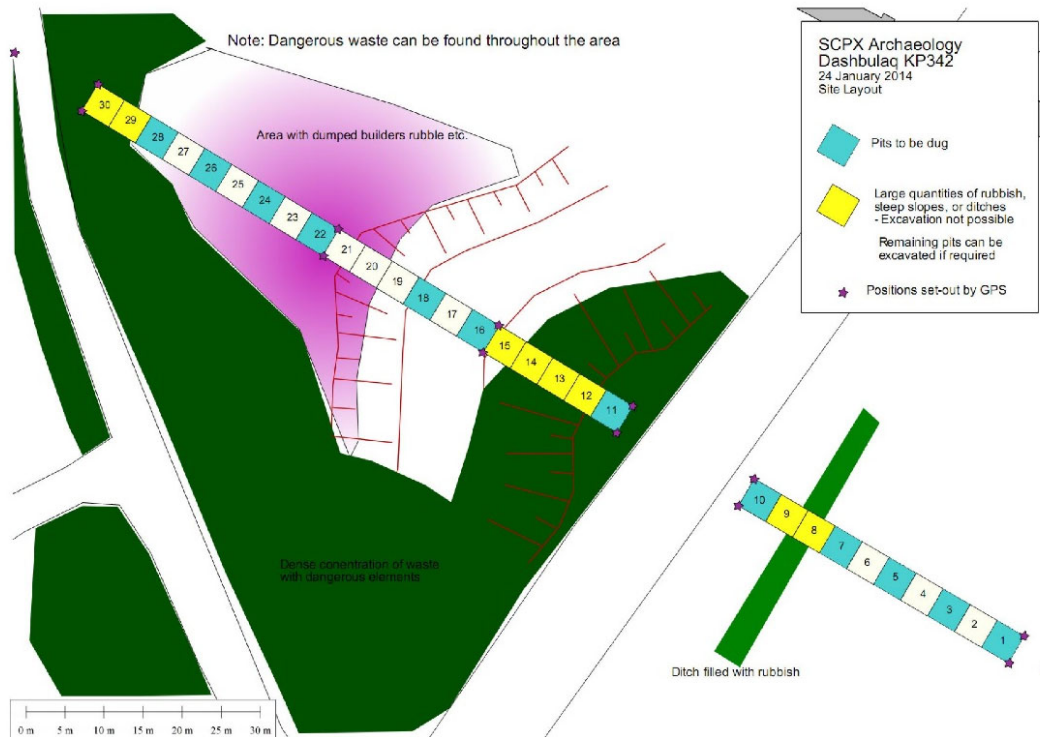


Figure 1. Initial site plan prior to excavation. Units 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 were excavated in Area 1, Units 11-14, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 27 were excavated in Area2 (By David Maynard).

### 3 RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

#### 3.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

Most of the Dashbulag settlement is located in a plain area, while low hills are seen in the territory stretching till the sowing areas and pastures 500-600m away, west of the highway. There is also a dried river valley in this area. The materials available above the ground suggest that the territory of the medieval Dashbulag settlement presumably totalled around 2.5-3 hectares. The 20cm thick fertile upper layer of soil of the site containing clay, sand and sometimes gravel admixture was scraped and removed due to the construction of the SCPX pipeline. Ceramic samples dating back to the Middle Ages that had been used for different purposes were found in the removed bulk of soil. A small number of contemporary items were also found in it, along with medieval samples of tangible culture.

#### 3.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF OCCUPATION LAYERS

As mentioned above, the highway between Dallar-Jayir and Dashbulag villages crosses the middle section of the monument, dividing it into two parts. A total of 10 units were designated on the right-hand side of the highway and 20 more excavated units were outlined on the left-hand side (Photo 3). There is a plain area on the right, which is used by local residents for sowing crops. On the left, there are valleys and hills. Most likely, in the ancient times, a river branch crossed the area, which consists of many hollows. There many gravel deposits in the area brought by the river in the past. However, archaeological materials were found in this valley during the excavations carried out in the BTC and SCP corridors as well. A human habitat probably existed there in the past and after some time it was relocated to a nearby area to protect the population from the threat of torrential flooding. Villagers currently refer to this valley as “qobu yeri” (gorge

area) and dump domestic waste there. Prior to tackling the excavations this polluted territory was completely cleaned up with the aid of machinery and labourers while preserving the relief. The archaeological excavations were conducted in sequence based on the designated units. First, the area located on the right-hand side of the highway was excavated, followed by excavations on the left-hand side. The outcome of the archaeological excavations in the outlined units was as follows:

#### Unit 1:

Coordinates: Central part: N40°53.682' E046°02.054'

Artefacts that were basically the same as materials above the ground were found at the 20-40cm depth in this unit. These materials mainly included unglazed pottery fragments. The thin walled, unglazed ceramic samples had a clean clay composition. Fragments of large household jugs and boiler-type clay vessels were discovered at this depth. Their orifice area is thick and protrudes outward. Their shoulders are decorated with spike-like patterns. The shoulder parts of some of the boiler-type clay vessels are covered with depressed zoomorphic patterns. A kitchen-garden and gravel layer emerged following the 50cm depth. The excavations were halted after reaching this depth as no more materials were discovered.

#### Unit 3:

Coordinates: Central part: N40°53.680' E046°02.052'

The ceramic samples encountered at the unit's initial depth of 20-50cm were made very roughly and had no patterns on them. There was no enamel upon the fragments of these thick walled ceramic vessels. The soil significantly hardened after the 50cm depth, which made excavations unfeasible. A trial pit sized 2x1m was set up in the unit's central part in order to measure the level of the occupation layer incline and soil was excavated till the 30cm depth. However, no materials were obtained in the area.

#### Unit 5:

Coordinates: Central part: N40°53.684' E046°02.045'

A very small number of items found at the unit's initial depth of 20-40cm were mainly unglazed ceramic samples. It is worth mentioning that the samples were roughly made. Furthermore, a small amount of brick rubble was found at the 30cm depth, 50cm away from the east wall. The base part of a bowl or kheyre-type clay vessel was discovered near the north wall. The surface of the heeled base is well polished. Its inner surface is covered with engobed coating. The occupation layer disappeared after a small number of ceramic samples were encountered at the depth of 90cm.

#### Unit 7:

Coordinates: Central part: N40°53.687' E046°02.040'

The ceramic samples found at the 20-40cm depth mainly included small fragments, which were parts of pitcher, jar, kheyre and plate-type vessels. An insignificant amount of enamelled vessel samples were found at this depth. Moreover, a furnace site sized 60x80cm was discovered at a depth of 60cm close to the unit's north wall. The traces of ash suggested that burning occurred there over a short period of time. A wide variety of ceramic samples were found at the depth of 60-80cm. The samples were of high quality and all were polished and covered with engobed coating.

The animal bones found at this depth belonged to horned cattle. There were some tiny clay vessels among the discovered fragments as well. A great number of those items were vessels with an inner surface covered with green enamel.

A circular line of medium size river rocks was found at the 80cm depth near the east wall. The layer of soot on their surface and the blackening caused by intense burning suggested that those rocks had been lined up outside the furnace.

#### Unit 9:

Coordinates: Central part: N40°53.694' E046°02.036'

The excavations were complicated by the fact that the unit's surface had uneven relief and ended up on the site of a ditch dug by local residents in order to irrigate sowing areas. Ceramic samples were very scarce at the depth of 20-40cm. These items were roughly made and had admixtures in the clay composition. The handle fragments of the discovered boilers had a triangular shape and holes in the middle. Parts of vessels similar to kheyres, plates and milk pails were also found, though the number of such finds was small. A furnace site with the diameter of 50cm was found at the 60cm depth close to the unit's north wall.

#### Unit 10:

Coordinates: Central part: N40°53.691' E046°02.034'

The ceramic samples encountered at the initial depth of 20-40cm of unit 10, which is the last unit of Excavation Area 1, were mostly roughly made and thick walled. These were parts of clay vessels similar to household jugs, boilers, pitchers and jars. Most of the boiler fragments were covered with thick soot, which indicated that those vessels had long been used in households and as kitchenware. The surface of the boiler fragments, more precisely, their shoulder and neck parts, was often decorated by a row of spike-like and wavy notched patterns.

There were more pottery samples at the 40-80cm depth in the unit. Enamelled vessel fragments were frequently discovered as well. As for unglazed vessels, their handles mostly had a round cross section and connected the orifice area with the body. Furthermore, a pile of river rocks was lined up at the depth of 100cm in the unit and close to the north wall. However, the purpose of this stack remained uncertain.

#### Unit 11:

Coordinates: Central part: N40°53.699' E046°02.010'

Excavation Area 2 began with this unit in increasing progression, i.e. west of the highway. A lot of ceramic fragments possessing different content were encountered up until the depth of 20-60cm during the excavation in the unit. In addition to pottery vessel fragments, the discovered samples included tobacco pipe lids, parts of zoomorphic vessels with depressed patterns, as well as a ceramic vessel fragment with an Arabic epitaphic inscription written in the Nastaliq script. Samples of baked bricks were found near the south wall.

A household well (No. 1) was also discovered (Photo 6) at a depth of 70cm adjacent to the unit's north wall. Its dimensions were as follows:

height - 65cm, orifice diameter - 135cm, bottom diameter - 120cm

It is evident that this household well expanded toward the orifice area. The well's walls were properly hewn and smoothed. The ceramic samples found inside the well were unglazed.

#### Unit 12:

Coordinates: Central part: N40°53.700' E046°02.016'

A great number of household wells were found in this unit. Most likely, a warehouse used by the settlement's residents was once located in the area of this unit. A well (No. 2) was discovered at the 70cm depth at the unit's intersection with Unit 13 (photo 7). Another well (No. 3) was located at the unit's intersection with Unit 11, along with one more (No. 4) in the middle section (photo 9).

The dimensions of the well located at the intersecting point with Unit 11 were as follows: height - 120cm; orifice diameter - 130cm; bottom diameter - 140cm. This well narrowed toward the orifice and its walls were properly plastered.

As for the household well found in the middle (4), its height was 45cm, while the orifice diameter equalled 100cm and the bottom diameter was 110cm.

The height of the household well (3) found at the intersecting point with Unit 13 was 70cm, while its orifice diameter was 90cm and the bottom diameter was 100cm (Photo 8).

A significant number of ceramic samples and metal waste items were found inside the mentioned household wells. These samples included big boiler fragments, as well as parts of household jugs and pitcher-type vessels.

The fourth household well (No. 5), discovered in this unit, was 60cm high, while its orifice diameter was 50cm and the bottom diameter was 100cm. This well was also encountered at the intersecting point with Unit 13 (Photo 9).

#### Unit 13:

Coordinates: Central part: N40°53.699' E046°02.013'

This unit was designated in the section of Excavation Area 2 that descended to the valley. A line of river rocks with 30x70cm diameter was discovered at the 40cm depth in the unit (Photo 10). No items were found under this line of rocks. Those rocks were probably piled there to reinforce the orifices of household wells. A lot of enamelled vessel samples were found at a depth of 70-100cm in the unit. These samples were mainly parts of jar-type water vessels.

Another household well (No. 6) was discovered at 80cm depth near the unit's north wall. A part of the well ended up below the wall. The well's height equalled 60cm, while the orifice diameter was 135cm and the bottom diameter was 120cm.

The dimensions of the well indicate that it had a wide orifice area, which relatively narrows down toward the base. The inside was full of sand. A lot of ceramic pieces were found during cleaning. All of these samples were unglazed.

#### Unit 14:

Coordinates: Central part: N40°53.701' E046°02.012'

The materials discovered from the initial depth of 20-40cm are clay samples inherent to the Dashbulag settlement. These materials are completely covered with scale as they remained in flimsy, gravelly soil for a long time. These ceramic items mainly include fragments of thin walled plate, bowl, kheyre or jar-type vessels. Finger-pressed patterns were applied upon the shoulder part of most of the boiler fragments prior to baking, along with scratched, wave-like patterns over their handles. As a rule, the boiler handles are triangular and attached to the shoulder.

A line of river rocks sized 30x45cm was also found at a depth of 20cm a short distance away from the unit's west wall.

Excavations in the unit were conducted until the depth of 120cm. However, only a few archaeological materials were discovered.

#### Unit 18:

Coordinates: Central part: N40°53.705' E046°02.001'

This unit was also part of Excavation Area 2. This was the first unit, which was designated at the foothill in the upper part of the river valley. Excavations in the unit were conducted until the depth of 90cm, but no interesting artefacts were found. The finds included only four to five pottery fragments, including a part of a jar-type vessel covered with green enamel.

#### Unit 20:

Coordinates: Central part: N40°53.707' E046°01.997'

The ceramics found at the 20-40cm depth in the unit were roughly made and included boiler and jar fragments. A 10cm thick kitchen-garden and gravel layer was traced at the 40cm depth throughout the unit's surface. No artefacts were discovered in this layer.

Archaeological materials emerged again from the depth of 50cm. These ceramic samples included the bodies, bases and shoulder parts of clay vessels, along with some enamelled pottery. Pieces of coal were found at the 60cm depth in the unit's southwest corner. These tiny items were moist, which made it impossible to remove them from the soil. Furthermore, a furnace site was discovered at this depth 120cm toward the middle from the unit's north wall. Traces of intense burning and soot were seen upon the ceramics found inside. There were patterns with vegetational images upon several enamelled vessels found on the site. Vegetational images were encountered only upon the enamelled samples, while depressed zoomorphic images were applied very delicately prior to baking the vessels. Such zoomorphic images were usually seen over the bodies of boiler-type vessels.

#### Unit 22:

Coordinates: Central part: N40°53.42.6' E046°01.59.5'

The soil layer at the unit's depth of 0-20cm was completely composed of domestic waste (Photo 5). As mentioned above, domestic waste has been dumped in this territory due to its being located near a relatively dry river valley.

A clean stratum of soil emerged following the 30cm depth, which allowed tracing the occupation layer in this area partially. The ceramics found at this depth were more refined and produced on a potter's wheel.

A gardening and gravel layer of soil emerged at the 35cm depth and various parts of household jugs were found inside.

Interesting artefacts started to emerge at the 80cm depth in the unit. A 5cm thick layer full of ash was located throughout the south wall. Boiler fragments, enamelled plate samples and tobacco pipe bowls were found in this section, which was comprised of a mix of coal and ash.

The fact that the ash stratum covered a rather vast area (2.60cm long and 1.60cm wide) indicated that intense burning occurred there in the past.

A tandir oven was discovered at the 85cm depth in the unit. The tandir oven, which was located at the end of the occupation layer incline, had been dug on the ground. Its walls were oval-shaped, while the orifice diameter was 85cm, the bottom diameter was 65cm and the depth equalled 80cm. The tandir oven was discovered at the southwest corner. Its inside part was properly plastered.



A lot of coal pieces were found at the bottom. Hollows used as air intakes were seen upon the tandir oven's wall. Interestingly, such intakes are made at the bottom of tandir ovens upon the wall. However, such an inlet was just made in the wall in this particular oven, given that it was dug on the ground.

A household well with an orifice paved with clay edges was discovered at the bottom of the wall in the unit's southeast corner. The small well was 50cm deep, while its orifice diameter was 45cm. Pieces of three iron items were also found at the depth of 80-85cm in the unit. One of these samples was a cutting tool fragment, which was found near a little furnace site by the unit's north wall. The furnace site diameter was 30x40cm. The edge of this item, which looked like an iron knife blade, is slanted upward. Most likely, it was slanted for properly skinning animals. Another iron fragment, which served as a belt loop, is entirely corroded.

Parts of three glass bracelets were found in the middle of the unit. Two of these samples were made of black coloured transparent glass and decorated with twisted and incised patterns. The other bracelet was made of non-transparent glass and had a round cross section.

A large river rock line was encountered in the unit's central part at this depth as well. However, no items were found underneath. unit 22 turned out to be more prolific in terms of the availability of various materials.

#### Unit 24:

Coordinates: Central part: N40<sup>0</sup>53.713/ E046<sup>0</sup>01.987/

The artefacts found at the initial depth of 20-40cm in the unit were mainly pieces of clay vessels and present-day metal waste. The ceramic samples included the orifice, base and body parts of vessels with clean clay composition.

Three enamelled vessel samples were discovered at this depth as well. Some of the clay vessel fragments were covered with engobed coating.

The discovered metal samples included iron nails, boring tools, horse bridles (iron headgear used to direct a horse) and iron fillings. Some of these samples were definitely made in recent times. However, the fact that they were found at the 40cm depth alongside clay vessel fragments is somewhat controversial.

Two areas with a mix of ash and coal traces were discovered at the depth of 50-60cm in the unit. The first area was sized 30x40cm, while the dimensions of the second one were 25x40cm.

A ceramic spout fragment (a vessel spout with a hole in the middle for the outpouring of liquid) was found inside the ash layer. The red coloured spout was well polished.

A 50cm thick stratum of ash, coal and fine soil was seen at the south wall's cross section and throughout the wall in the unit. This layer ended up 1 metre ahead of the west wall.

A part of a structure of the half-excavated type was discovered at the 90cm depth in the unit. It was more than 1 metre deep. Since the occupation layer had ended at the depth of 90cm throughout the area of the unit, only the inside part of this structure was further excavated. The structure stretched under the south wall. The length of the section unveiled during the excavations equalled approximately 2.5 metres. No artefacts were found inside the structure. The significantly rotten, moist soil layer led to a conclusion that local residents used that edifice to keep animals. Pieces of red bricks were encountered in some areas as well.

#### Unit 26:

Coordinates: Central part: N40<sup>0</sup>53.715/ E046<sup>0</sup>01.982/

The section rich in ceramic samples was located at the depth of 40-60cm in the unit. The pottery found at this depth included fragments of kheyre, plate, pitcher, bowl and cup-type clay vessels.

Two tobacco pipe bowls were found at this depth as well. The pipe bowls lacked enamel and their surface was well polished. Their lid parts, which cross over into large timber twigs, are relatively thin. The smoke outlet points are bigger in comparison with other holes. All of the tobacco pipe bowls are small and bent at an acute angle. The bowls were put on timber pipes with holes in the middle. The item was used for smoking. The length of these items, including that of the timber pipes, was about 15-20cm.

Unit 27:

This was the last unit dug in Excavation Area 2. Lid fragments, tobacco pipe bowls, parts of iron samples made of clay were found at the depth of 40-60cm in the unit.

As usual, the lid fragments were round-shaped with depressed lateral parts and wide handles.

Two tobacco pipe bowls made of clay were found in this unit. These items were made of red clay and well baked. Slight patterns were applied to their surface.

As for the iron samples, there was a wide variety of such items. These included knife fragments, a hook part, a dagger blade, a wagon axle, nails, a part of an iron item with a round hole in the middle, a lock part, etc. Most of these items had been brought from the outside and date back to recent times.

A household well (7) was discovered at the 90cm depth in the central part of the unit. A part of this well ended up in Unit 26. The well was 60cm deep, while its orifice diameter was 120cm and the bottom diameter was 130cm. The walls of the well, which had been discovered at the 30cm depth below the ground, were not properly planed. Therefore, it was difficult to determine its precise boundaries.

A site of burning with plenty of coal residue with the diameter of 70x120cm and ash traces was found at the 90cm depth in the unit as well.

*Household wells:*

No.	Unit	Depth	Depth or height	Orifice diameter	Bottom diameter
1	11	70	65cm	135cm	120cm
2	12	70	120cm	130cm	140cm
3	12	70	45cm	100cm	110cm
4	12	70	75cm	90cm	100cm
5	12	70	60cm	50cm	100cm
6	22	80	50cm	45cm	70cm
7	27	90	60cm	120cm	130cm

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

A significant number of tangible cultural samples that shed light on the economy and domestic life of the referenced time period were obtained as a result of the excavations conducted in the mediaeval Dashbulag settlement. These finds include ceramic utensils, iron and stone tools, as well as glass ornaments.

### 4.1 GENERAL SUMMARY OF TYPES AND NUMBER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL

## FINDS

Archaeological finds are divided into the following types: ceramic vessels and domestic items, stone tools, glass items and tools made of metal.

Most of the finds are fragments of *ceramic vessels*. These vessels include jugs, pails, pitchers, earthenware pots, dopus, jars, lids, piyales, bowls, plates, salt cellars, etc.

*Household jugs* were broken and only their fragments were found. The household jugs had narrow and flat bases, pear-shaped bodies, narrow, cylindrical necks and orifices bent sideways. As a rule, their bodies are girdled by ornamental belts. The discovered jugs were mainly of average quality and baked using dense pottery material. These items are brown, coffee-coloured or brick-red [6, p539].

The ornamental belts girdling the bodies is often decorated with wavy lines applied by scratching or boring. The orifice area of the jugs is usually decorated with rather protuberant uneven patterns.

Many *pails* with medium and small capacity were discovered on the site. One of the vessels was an average size pail with a protected upper surface. Its orifice area broadens outward in a semi-circular shape. The neck expands downward and further goes into the shoulder, while the body is shaped like a pear.

The upper edges of tape-shaped handles are attached to the orifice area. Patterns comprised of rows of notched lines and depressed areas were applied to the shoulder section of the pails (Photo 2.2).

The distinct feature of another average size pail is the fact that its orifice area, which broadens outward in a semi-circular shape in the part connecting the handles, protrudes outward more significantly. There is a finger-pressed indent in the part where the handle is attached to the shoulder.

Some of the ceramic vessel fragments that have thin walls and narrow necks used to be part of various *jugs and jars* (Photo 11). One of these jars has an orifice element that is bent sideways. Its narrow neck goes into the shoulder. The body was probably convex. The handle, which has a round cross section, connected the orifice area with the shoulder. There is a slight protrusion over the handle near the orifice area. Little model buttons were attached to the rising and descending dots of the wavy lines.

Scratched, parallel horizontal lines were drawn over the vessel's body, along with vertical notches over the surface.

*Pitchers* make up the majority of the ceramic samples. They are different in terms of their shape, dimensions, the style of patterns and the extent of baking.

*Dopu-type* vessels were also found in the area. Most of these vessels were fragmented, but some samples were obtained in their entirety as well. One of such vessels found in the excavation area is a small dopu with a flat base, an elongated body and an orifice area bent sideways. The wall is thin. The pottery material's colour is light red. The low neck, which narrows upward, bends and goes into the shoulder. The latter is decorated with a pattern. The dopu's orifice is bent outward. The vessel, which was baked in unstable temperature, contains admixtures in the clay composition. The colour is light yellow.

There is a great number of *boiler-type* vessel fragments among the pottery samples obtained in the archaeological excavation area. The analysis of the discovered boiler fragments indicates that the vessels mainly had the same shape and differed from one another only in terms of their size and certain decorative ornaments (Photos 15, 19-20). The obtained boilers were large and had convex bodies; the bases were straight and the necks sharply narrowed backward from the

shoulders. The orifice area is bent backward at a straight angle. A twisted, protruding model hoop encircles the boilers in the shoulder and body parts. The triangular handles were attached horizontally, with the edges facing upward from the shoulder. Some of the vessels also had little or big triangular protrusions (Photos 26-27). There are finger-pressed patterns upon the handles and the protrusions. Some of the handles were bigger and rose upward in the boilers' orifice areas.

The *lids* obtained in the archaeological excavation area were mainly red and light red coloured and had a similar shape (Photo 2.1). Most of them had column-shaped handles in their middle section. The bottom part of the lids were straight and their upper parts were decorated with ornamental patterns. The middle section of these items was thick, while their edges were relatively thin.

The edging of most of the lids is girdled by spike-like patterns. The lids were used to plug the orifices of pitchers and boilers [6, p540]. Most of these are samples of a large size (Photos 22-25).

The archaeological materials obtained from the Dashbulag excavation area include fragments of *enamelled ceramic* salt cellars, piyales (bowls), plates, bowls, etc. There is also a great number of pottery items covered with white engobed coating with transparent enamel applied over it [7, p78].

Fragments of plates or bowls with a straight orifice area that is slightly inclined inward are decorated on top with white engobed coating and geometric patterns. There is blue and green enamel upon the vessels.

A lot of vessels covered with white engobed coating under green enamel are available as well. These include a fragment of a bowl-type vessel with a low and ring-like base. It is covered with white engobed coating and decorated with a geometric pattern with green glazing underneath. There is also a fragment of a salt cellar or piyale with a disc-shaped base and thin walls, which is covered with engobed coating and green enamel. The enamel leaked, causing a dark spot to emerge in the vessel's central part.

Another fragment of an enamelled plate with a thickened orifice area is green on the inside. It is decorated with a geometric pattern underneath covered with white engobed coating.

Enamelled vessel fragments of a bowl or plate are covered with engobed coating and decorated with a geometric pattern with green enamel on top. The engobed coating and enamel partially came off in the pattern area.

A fragment of a little bowl is similarly decorated [7, p78-79]. There are stripes with engobed coating on the inside covered with green enamel.

The samples also include a salt cellar enamelled with manganese. It has a low, disc-shaped base and walls that gradually broaden laterally. The orifice area is bent sideways and rounds up smoothly.

One-third of another salt cellar with a similar shape but a straight orifice area is available as well. Unlike the previous item, this sample is not of deep colour but is covered with bright manganese enamel.

*Stone tools:* Stone samples discovered during the excavations include grinders and grindstones. The grindstones were elongated and a hollow emerged on their working sides.

The discovered items include a fragment of a grindstone made of a little, thin river rock with a hole made on the upper edge in order to hang it by the belt.

Furthermore, a grinder was found in its entirety, along with parts of a boat-shaped grinder. One of the fragments is 9.5cm long.

Another fragment was part of a grinder made of a tuff stone. It was 10.5cm long and 6.5cm wide.

The bottom of a big grinder was also found in an area designated for household activities. The 7cm thick grinder's length was over 50cm.

*Glassware:* The discovered glass items mainly include bracelets that stand out in terms of their quality (Photo 30). The glass bracelets were widely used as ornaments. Such archaeological materials were frequently encountered in the occupation layer during the excavations. They are divided into various groups and types based on the shape of their cross sections.

One of the fragments with an oval cross section was part of a bracelet made of half-transparent green glass and decorated with twisted threads. There is also a tape-shaped bracelet made of blue glass that differs from the previous one only with its size.

Another bracelet fragment was made of transparent pink glass. An ornament comprised of protruding twists was applied on it. The discovered fragment suggests that the bracelet's diameter was around 6.5cm. The cross section is round.

Only a few of the obtained bracelets have flat, oval and triangular cross sections. Two of the bracelets had oval cross sections. There are horizontal lines over the samples, which were made of dark blue glass.

Three fragments of flat and tape-shaped samples made of blue glass are available. However, there are more glass bracelets produced by twisting. These items were made of black, green, dark brown and dark blue glass. Several sets of fragments were made of blue glass and encrusted with red coloured glass.

Bracelets with round cross sections and threads wound through them in spiral-like shape were widespread as well. These items were mostly made of black and blue glass (Photo 30). It is worth mentioning that the glassware had a clean composition and these samples were of high quality. Another distinct feature is the fact that glass bracelets make up the absolute majority of the jewellery samples found in the Dashbulag settlement.

*Metal:* Several iron samples were found during the archaeological excavations (Photo 31). Mostly fragments of these items were discovered. Their purpose is somewhat controversial.

## **4.2 DESCRIPTIONS OF ARTEFACTS OF SPECIFIC AND SPECIAL IMPORTANCE**

The materials found in the archaeological excavation area are inherent to mediaeval monuments. No artefacts of specific and special importance were encountered among the samples discovered in the area of the Dashbulag settlement. The mediaeval materials found in Dashbulag coincide with those obtained from other monuments of the same period. However, it is remarkable that one of the discovered samples was a vessel fragment with an epigraphic inscription on it. The inscription, which was made upon a thin walled, plate-type vessel, was written in the Arabic Nastaliq script (Figure 5.1; Photo 21A). It was written on the vessel's surface by scratching and repeated with a different paint over the applied enamel. Presumably, it is an expression or sentence with religious content. Since the vessel is fragmented, the following words are the only legible part of this item: "La ilahe il-lallah", i. e. "there is no Allah other than Allah").

## **4.3 GENERAL ANALYSIS OF RESULTS ACHIEVED AT THE SITE**

Although the large-scale archaeological excavations were conducted in the mediaeval Dashbulag settlement with interruptions, this work allowed researchers to comprehensively study this rural residential area and clarify some unclear matters.

Features of highly developed Ganja craftsmanship are traced in the tangible cultural samples discovered in the settlement. Undoubtedly, some of the delicate tangible cultural samples found during the excavations were not made locally and were delivered from Ganja and other nearby developed cities through an exchange of goods [6, p538].

Most likely, the mediaeval Dashbulag village, which had highly advanced economic, cultural and trade links, experienced a decline in domestic life and craftsmanship in the 12th century. Since it was a habitat of the rural type, homes made of raw bricks with mud and chaff admixtures could have been built in the area [8, p116-117]. However, a precise conclusion cannot be made in this regard as no remains of built structures were discovered during the excavations. Undoubtedly, several generations of residents may have lived continuously in this settlement. Features of the discovered ceramic samples indicate that habitation occurred in the area from the 9th century to the 12th century. For instance, the jugs, pitchers and kheyre vessels made more roughly from the 9th century were superseded by more refined samples and ceramics with depressed patterns in the 11th century. Furthermore, delicate glass bracelets and domestic utensils became widespread in the 11th-12th centuries. The most evident similarity between the pitchers with red paint, ornamental hoops and depressed patterns, which were found in the Dashbulag settlement, is reflected in the mediaeval ceramic samples of the 10th-11th centuries that were made in Ganja [8], Beylagan [9, p36-38], Mingachevir [10, p9-10; 11, p26-28] and Dabil. The common technique of applying patterns and the content of imagery indicate that this type of pottery is inherent to the Aran ceramic school. It is beyond doubt that Shamkir was one of the major centres of pottery in that period.

Based on comparative analysis, a conclusion may be made that habitation in the mediaeval Dashbulag village started in the 9th century and continued to the 12th century. Thus, the analysis conducted with regard to the enamelled ceramic samples confirms that these were initial pottery items characteristic of the 9th–11th centuries in terms of their shape, the technique of applying patterns and glazing [7, p84-85]. A wide variety of samples replicating the enamelled vessels discovered in the area were obtained during the excavations carried out in Beylagan. In addition to providing the classification of such samples found in Beylagan, A. L. Jacobson substantiated the fact that enamelled vessels of this type date to the 9th–11th centuries [9, p224-226]. V. N. Leviatov also discovered analogues of such vessels during the excavations conducted in the city of Baku and concluded that they dated back to the 9th–10th centuries [12, p37-39].

## **5 ANALYTICAL RESULTS**

The excavations conducted in the Dashbulag settlement proved that a habitat of the rural type existed in the area in the 9th-11th centuries. The nature of the occupation layer and the revealed remains of structures are grounds to conclude that this was a rural settlement with a simple structure and vast territory.

The discovered tangible cultural samples confirm that farming and cattle-breeding was the main field of activity of the population and that local residents were also engaged in crafts to some extent and led a sedentary lifestyle.

Cattle-raising was at the core of animal husbandry. The limited and simple craftsmanship was of local importance and aimed at meeting the needs of villagers for pottery utensils and metal items. Unglazed ceramic vessels slated for various purposes and made on a potter's wheel were widely used in households. At the same time, enamelled tableware was in use. As for ornaments, glass and metal bracelets and beads had become widespread among local residents.

The artefacts discovered in the 1st and 2nd areas selected for archaeological excavations suggest that Dashbulag was a medieval settlement of the agricultural type. The facts established as a result of the excavations indicate that Dashbulag residents had a peculiar sowing culture, which is also proven by a dry river valley traversing the area outside the settlement. Another theory suggests that this body of water might have crossed the middle section of the residential

area and that its inhabitants lived on both the right and left banks of the river. In any case, the availability of sources of irrigation had facilitated the development of farming and craftsmanship in this area.

No traces of overflowing and flooding of the settlement by the river were recorded during the excavations.

The significant number of household wells found as a result of the excavations allows making certain conclusions concerning the density of the rural population [13, p371].

## **5.1 PALAEOLOGICAL, PALEOZOOLOGICAL AND PALEOBOTANICAL REMAINS**

No palaeontological and paleobotanical remains were found on the site. The overwhelming majority of osteological remains are those of domestic animals. These items mainly include the bones of cows, buffaloes, sheep and goats, pigs and horses. According to statistical data, most of these items are the bones of cattle. This indicates that Dashbulag residents placed an emphasis on horned cattle in animal husbandry.

<b>Excavation area</b>	<b>Depth</b>	<b>Cattle</b>	<b>Sheep and goat</b>	<b>Pig</b>	<b>Horse</b>	<b>Total</b>
Area 1	0-40cm	11	4			15
	40-80cm	9	1			10
	80-100cm	27	12	2	4	45
Area 2	0-40cm	17	4	1		55
	40-80cm	16	11	5	2	34
	80-100cm	37		3		40

## **6 DISCUSSION**

### **6.1 INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS OF EXCAVATIONS**

The archaeological excavations conducted in the Dashbulag settlement are of great importance in terms of clarifying some features of the economic life of mediaeval Azerbaijani villages. The excavations revealed a single occupation layer at this archaeological monument and allowed researchers to conclude that a rural residential area existed there in the 9th-11th centuries. The intensity of the occupation layer incline varies and different strata with abundant and sparse finds supersede each other, since habitation in the area is not dense and rather sparse.

According to the tangible cultural remains clearly seen upon the walls of the trench excavated for the SCPX pipeline, we may conclude that the monument occupies vast territory. The area designated for conducting research throughout the pipeline route is quite large as well. The research conducted in the monument area indicated that the upper layer of the researched territory was damaged to a certain extent during the laying of an asphalted road there in the past. Nevertheless, the Dashbulag settlement where the excavations were carried out was comprehensively researched during the construction of all the three pipelines (BTC, SCP and SCPX). Summarizing the outcome of the work conducted in the excavation areas in all the three pipeline corridors allows us to make a conclusion that a number of interesting archaeological facts were obtained from the monument.

### **6.2 DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF THE WORK COMPARED WITH SIMILAR SITES ON THE PIPELINE ROUTE**

The Dashbulag settlement is very similar to such monuments as Hajjalili III, Karpilitepe, Girag Kasaman and Fakhrali, which were excavated in the BTC, SCP and SCPX corridors, both in terms of its type and the available archaeological materials. There is a significant similarity between Dashbulag and the Girag Kasaman settlement dating back to the early Middle Ages, which was

excavated in the BTC corridor, from the viewpoint of its time period, cultural content and general type. This similarity is confirmed by archaeological materials. The only difference between these two monuments is that traces of a more advanced culture are clearly visible in the mediaeval rural Dashbulag settlement, which is due to its proximity to such major cultural centres of that period as the cities of Ganja and Shamkir. Since it was a habitat of the rural type, homes made of raw bricks with mud and chaff admixtures could have been built in the area. However, a precise conclusion cannot be made in this regard as no built structures were discovered during the excavations.

Undoubtedly, several generations of residents may have lived continuously in this settlement. Features of the discovered ceramic samples indicate that habitation occurred in the area from the 9th century to the 12th century. For instance, the jugs, pitchers and kheyre vessels made more roughly in the 9th century were superseded by more refined samples and ceramics with depressed patterns in the 11th century. Furthermore, delicate glass bracelets and domestic utensils became widespread in the 11th-12th centuries. The most evident similarity among the pitchers with red paint, ornamental hoops and depressed patterns, which were found in the Dashbulag settlement, is reflected in the mediaeval ceramic samples of the 10th-11th centuries that were made in Ganja, Beylagan and Dabil. The common technique of applying patterns and the content of imagery indicate that this type of pottery is inherent to the Aran ceramic school. It is beyond doubt that Shamkir was one of the major centres of pottery in that period.



## 7 INVENTORY

Inv.	Item	Description	Unit	Dimension
1	enamelled vessel	A fragment of an enamelled ceramic vessel with brown and light green patterns applied on the inside below transparent enamel. It was made of well baked, light red clay with clean composition.		wall thickness-1cm
2	pottery fragment	Pottery fragment with depressed embossed patterns applied on the surface. Some of its parts were painted red. It was made on a potter's wheel with the use of well baked, light yellow clay with fine sand admixture.	-----	-----
3	vessel with patterns	A ceramic vessel fragment with embossed patterns on it. The wall is thick. It was made of well baked, yellowish clay with clean composition. There is a trace of processing on a potter's wheel on the surface.	----	wall th. – 1.2cm
4	boiler	A medium size boiler-type ceramic vessel fragment. The wall is thick. The colour is light brown. The orifice area is straight and flat. An auricle-shaped, finger-pressed handle was attached to the vessel in the shoulder part prior to baking. There are little and rather depressed patterns applied with strokes upon the handle. It was baked slightly using clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. - 6mm
5	handle	A flat, wide and tape-shaped boiler handle. Askew patterns were applied on its surface. It was baked slightly using clay with sand admixture.	----	width – 2.5cm
6	enamelled vessel	A ceramic vessel fragment with mixed patterns covered with transparent enamel. The vessel is green, yellowish and light brown on the inside. It has a high heel. The enamel layer is damaged. It was made of well baked, yellowish clay with clean composition.	Unit 1 Depth: 30-50cm	wall th. – 5mm
7	enamelled plate	A ceramic vessel fragment decorated with black round-shaped concentric lines over a dark green background on the inside. Transparent enamel was poured on it over the pattern. It was made of well baked, light red clay with clean composition.	-----	wall th. – 4mm
8	tiny vessel	A fragment of a tiny, unglazed ceramic vessel with a narrow neck. The clay composition is clean. The colour is light red. The orifice area has welt and is bent inward. A trace of a potter's wheel is clearly seen upon the vessel.	-----	wall th. – 5mm
9	heeled vessel	A ceramic vessel fragment with a relatively high heel. It was made of well baked, yellowish clay with clean composition.	-----	wall th. – 5mm
10	tiny pitcher	A tiny pitcher-type ceramic vessel's orifice element fragment. The orifice area is straight without welt. It was made of well baked, light brown clay with fine sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 5mm
11	enamelled pottery	A base fragment of an enamelled ceramic vessel. A pattern comprised of grey, brown and greenish stripes was applied on it below transparent enamel on the inside. There are three rows of Arabic inscriptions on the inside part of the vessel. Since the enamel layer came off, the inscriptions are in relatively substandard condition. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with fine sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 1.2cm base diameter- 9.2cm
12	pitcher	A large pitcher's orifice element fragment. The funnel-shaped orifice area is bent outward. The orifice is wide and broadens sideway. A pattern was neatly applied on the outside surface with a comb-like tool. It was made of well baked, light yellow clay with clean composition. The surface is polished with visible traces of a potter's wheel.	-----	orifice width – 3.7cm wall th. – 1.2cm
13	vessel with embossed pattern	A fragment of a thick walled vessel with a pattern. It was made of slightly baked, light brown clay with sand admixture. There are patterns comprised of dots and straight lines on the surface.	Unit 5 depth: 20-40cm	wall th. – 1.2cm
14	pitcher	A tiny pitcher-type ceramic vessel's shoulder fragment. The wall is thick. It was made of well baked, light red clay with clean composition. A vertical, thick and red-painted stripe was drawn near the thick neck. A criss-cross stripe was also	-----	wall th. – 6mm

Inv.	Item	Description	Unit	Dimension
		applied in the body area. A canal-like groove was made upon the body by comb-like tools. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel.		
15	jar fragment	A jar-type vessel fragment decorated with wavy and straight patterns using a comb-like tool. It was made of well baked, light pink clay.	-----	wall th. – 7mm
16	enamelled pottery	A fragment of a vase-type ceramic vessel. It is covered with transparent enamel on the inside over light and dark coffee-coloured paint. The vessel has a relatively high heel. It was made on a potter's wheel.	-----	wall th. – 5mm
17	base	A base fragment of a thick walled ceramic pitcher. It was made of well baked, light brown clay with sand admixture. The base part is straight and flat.	Unit7 depth: 20-40cm	wall th. – 7mm
18	pitcher	A fragment of a thick walled pitcher-type ceramic vessel. The colour is brown. The surface is covered with a layer of black soot. A net-shaped pattern was applied upon the bottom. Rather depressed patterns were applied upon the vessel prior to baking.	----	wall th. – 1cm
19	handle	A flat, wide and tape-shaped handle fragment. The handle connects the orifice area with the shoulder. It was made of well baked, light red clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. -2cm width-5cm length-7.5cm
20	pottery fragment	A fragment of a medium size ceramic vessel with a round-shaped cross section. The handle was made of well baked clay with sand admixture. There is a single row of patterns with hollows applied on the handle vertically prior to baking.	-----	diam. - 2.5cm
21	pitcher	An orifice element fragment of an average size ceramic vessel. The thick walled item was made of well baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is straight and flat. There are finger-pressed patterns below the orifice area, while above those there are askew incised patterns.	-----	wall th. – 1.5cm
22	pitcher	A fragment of a thick walled, average size pitcher-type ceramic vessel. It was made of well baked, light red clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is straight. The shoulder is biconic. There is a rhombic, depressed pattern on it.	-----	wall th. – 1cm
23	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel fragment with a straight orifice area. It was made of slightly baked, light brown clay.	-----	wall th. – 1cm
24	pitcher	A fragment of a pitcher-type ceramic vessel with a straight orifice area.	-----	wall th. – 8mm
25	beads	Barrel-shaped, stone beads. The cross section is round. The middle section has holes on both sides.	----	diam. - 1.4cm
26	pitcher	A shoulder fragment of a thick walled, pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of perfectly baked, light red clay with fine sand admixture. The orifice area, which has welt, is bent outward. There is a geometric, rhombic depressed pattern upon the shoulder area. The vessel's surface is painted red.	Unit 9 depth: 20-40cm	wall th. – 1.5cm
27	boiler	A large boiler-type ceramic vessel fragment. The wall is thick. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The orifice area is straight. The handle is flat, wide and bent upward. There is a hole in the handle's middle section, while its surface is decorated with a rather depressed pattern.	-----	wall th. – 1.5cm
28	pitcher	A fragment of a pitcher-type ceramic vessel. The wall is thick. It was made of slightly baked, light brown clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is straight and flat. There is a finger-pressed pattern in the shoulder area applied prior to baking, along with another pattern above it, which is rather hollow. A trace of a potter's wheel is seen on the vessel.	-----	wall th. – 1.2cm
29	handle	A handle fragment of a medium size pitcher-type ceramic vessel. It is wide, flat and bent upward. Grooved lines were drawn on the sides of the handle prior to baking. It was made of slightly baked clay with sand admixture. There is a slightly depressed pattern in the bottom.	-----	wall th. – 1cm
30	jug	A medium size jug's orifice element fragment. The funnel-shaped orifice area is bent outward. An embossed, wave-like pattern was applied in the bottom of the orifice area. It was made of slightly baked clay with sand admixture.	----	wall th. – 1cm
31	enamelled vessel	A ceramic item covered with transparent enamel. A light creamy and plain, yellow pattern, as well as an image	-----	wall th. – 5mm

Inv.	Item	Description	Unit	Dimension
		comprised of straight lines were applied on the inside. It has a relatively high heel. It was made on a potter's wheel.		
32	plate	An enamelled plate-type ceramic vessel fragment made of well baked, red clay with sand admixture. A layer of enamel leaked onto the vessel's outside surface. It was also covered with transparent glazing on the inside above dark green, simple patterns and an image of a tree.	-----	wall th. – 7mm
33	pottery fragment	A tiny ceramic vessel fragment covered with enamel over dark blue, simple pattern on the inside. The composition of the yellowish clay is clean.	-----	wall th. - 4mm
34	enamelled plate	A small plate-type, enamelled ceramic vessel's orifice element fragment. The orifice area is bent outward. Transparent enamel was poured over pale green paint on the inside and outside.	-----	wall th. – 4mm
35	plate	A fragment of an average size plate-type, enamelled vessel. There is a plain pattern comprised of a mix of green and white paint on the inside. It is covered with transparent enamel. The orifice area is bent straight and outward.	-----	wall th. – 5mm
36	pitcher	A thick walled, pitcher-type ceramic vessel fragment. The light red item has sand admixture in the clay composition. The orifice area is bent outward. There is an askew, wheat-shaped pattern in the shoulder part. The inner surface is polished.	Unit 5 depth: 40-60cm	wall th. – 1.3cm
37	boiler handle	A handle fragment of a medium size ceramic boiler. The flat and wide handle is bent upward. There is a hole in the middle. It was made of slightly baked, light red clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. -1.3cm
38	pitcher	A fragment of a thick walled pitcher. It was made of well baked, red clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is straight and flat. There is a trace of a hole over the handle section.	-----	wall th. – 1cm
39	handle	A flat, broad and tape-shaped handle fragment. It was made of slightly baked, red clay with sand admixture. There is a hole in the middle with rather hollow patterns on the surface.	-----	width – 2.2cm
40	orifice element fragment	An orifice element fragment of a medium size ceramic boiler. The orifice area is straight and flat. There is a trace of an embossed pattern upon the shoulder. It was made of slightly baked clay with sand admixture. The colour is light brown.	-----	wall th. - 1.3cm
41	pitcher	A fragment of a thick walled, pitcher-type ceramic vessel. The colour is grey. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. There are askew, incised patterns in the shoulder area. It was baked well.	-----	wall th. – 9mm
42	base	A base fragment of a thick walled, medium size vessel. The colour is brown. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The base is flat and wide. It has a simple shape.	-----	base diam. - 6.5cm wall th. – 1cm
43	-----	A thick walled, yellowish base fragment. There is sand admixture in the clay composition.	-----	wall th. – 1.3cm
44	heeled ceramic vessel	A ceramic vessel fragment with a narrow and compact bottom and a relatively high heel. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 8mm
45	pitcher	A pitcher fragment. The thick walled item was made of slightly baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture. It is cracked due to baking at unstable temperature in a furnace. There is a trace of a handle in the shoulder area.	-----	wall th. - 1cm
46	enamelled ceramic vessel	A ceramic vessel fragment with transparent enamel applied over light green paint on the inside. It has a relatively high heel. It was made of light red coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 7mm
47	pitcher	A ceramic pitcher fragment with deep canal-like grooves made on the inside. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with fine sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 6mm
48	clay sample fragment	A clay item fragment. It had an indefinite shape prior to baking. The colour is grey-brown. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition.	-----	-----
49	handle	A flat, wide and tape-shaped handle fragment. Askew patterns were applied in the upper part of the handle. There	-----	width – 3.5cm

Inv.	Item	Description	Unit	Dimension
		are holes on both sides in the middle. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture.		
50	jar handle	A flat, wide and tape-shaped handle fragment. It used to be part of a jar-type vessel. It was painted red and polished. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition.	-----	width – 3.5cm
51	jar	A flat, wide and tape-shaped handle fragment of a jar-type ceramic vessel. It was made of well baked, yellowish clay with sand admixture.	-----	width – 4.2cm wall th. – 1.5cm
52	handle	A handle fragment of a tiny ceramic vessel. It is flat, wide and tape-shaped. It was made of well baked, red clay with fine sand admixture.	-----	width – 2.5cm wall th. – 1.2cm
53	boiler	A boiler-type ceramic vessel fragment. The thick walled vessel was made of well baked, light red clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is wide and straight. The body is wide as well. There is a trace of a flat, wide handle upon the shoulder. There are holes on both sides in the middle of the handle. There is soot on the surface.	Unit 10 depth: 20-40cm	wall th. – 1.2cm
54	jug	A large household jug fragment. There is a large twisted model pattern on the body. The thick wall sample was made of slightly baked, light brown clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 2cm
55	pitcher	A medium size pitcher-type ceramic vessel fragment. There is a twisted pattern on the surface. The thick walled sample was made of slightly baked, light red clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 1.2cm
56	pitcher	A medium size pitcher fragment. The orifice area is straight and flat. A rather depressed and hollow pattern was applied on the shoulder part prior to baking. There is a layer of soot on the surface. The thick walled sample was made of slightly baked, red clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 1cm
57	patterned vessel	A ceramic vessel fragment with wheat-shaped patterns applied on its shoulder. It was made of well baked, light red clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 8mm
58	large pitcher	A large pitcher orifice element fragment. The orifice area is straight and flat. It was made of well baked, red clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 1.5mm
59	lid	A lid fragment made of clay. It is flat, broad and round. There are two rows of askew incised patterns on the sides and hollows in the middle, followed by another row of incised patterns. It was made of slightly baked, grey coloured clay with sand admixture. The wall is thick.	-----	wall th. -1.5cm
60	lid	A dark brown lid fragment. It was made of slightly baked clay with sand admixture. A spike-like pattern was applied on the lid. There is a layer of soot on the inside.	-----	wall th. – 1.3cm
6	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel fragment. The thick wall vessel was made of slightly baked, brown coloured clay with sand admixture. An embossed, protuberant pattern was applied close to the orifice area prior to baking.	-----	wall th. – 6mm
6	pitcher	A thick walled, pitcher-type ceramic vessel fragment. It was made of black and grey coloured clay with sand admixture. The orifice area has welt and is bent outward. It was made on a potter's wheel.	-----	wall th. – 8mm
63	handle	A flat, wide and tape-shaped handle fragment. An embossed and rather protruding pattern was applied over the handle. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	width – 4cm wall th. – 2cm
64	lid handle	A lid handle holder. There are round, concentric and depressed patterns on the surface. The handle holder is round-shaped. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	holder height – 2cm
65	enamelled plate	A plate fragment with transparent enamel applied on the inside over greenish paint. The orifice area is bent outward. It was made of orange coloured clay with fine sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 5mm
66	Ceramic vessel fragment	A ceramic vessel fragment with black and green vegetational patterns applied under transparent enamel on the inside. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with clean composition.	-----	wall th. – 7mm

Inv.	Item	Description	Unit	Dimension
67	enamelled bowl	An enamelled bowl fragment with transparent enamel applied on top of a plain blue pattern on the inside. The orifice area is bent outward. It was made of orange coloured, well baked clay with fine sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 1cm
68	enamelled vessel	An enamelled vessel fragment with transparent enamel applied over a plain, dark green pattern on the inside. Deep canal-like lines were drawn on the vessel's outer surface. It was made of grey and brown coloured, well baked clay.	-----	wall th. – 6mm
69	plate	A plate fragment with a dark green, plain pattern on the inside and outside, covered with transparent enamel. The orifice area is straight and flat.	-----	wall th. -6mm
70	enamelled piyale	An enamelled piyale (bowl) half-part. There are geometric patterns on the inside, along with dark blue and dark yellow paint. The entire orifice area was painted dark blue on the inside and further covered with a thin layer of enamel. The light red coloured clay has a clean composition. The vessel was baked well. It was made on a potter's wheel.	-----	height- 3cm orif. diam. – 13cm
71	enamelled vessel	A plate fragment with transparent enamel applied over green and black, simple patterns on the inside and outside. The orifice area is bent outward. It was made of light red coloured, well baked clay with fine sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 7mm
72	enamelled ceramic vessel	A ceramic vessel fragment with enamel applied over a geometric pattern on the inside, along with mixed paint. It was made of red coloured, well baked clay with fine sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 6mm
73	pitcher	A ceramic vessel fragment with dark green paint on the inside and a simple pattern, covered with enamel. It was made of orange coloured, well baked clay with clean composition.	-----	wall th. – 7mm
74	pitcher	A thick walled pitcher-type ceramic vessel fragment made of well baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is straight and flat. There is a trace of a handle that is bent upward in the shoulder area.	Unit 7 depth: 60-80cm	wall th. – 1.3cm
75	pitcher	A thick walled pitcher-type ceramic vessel orifice element fragment made of well baked, light brown clay with fine sand admixture. The orifice area is straight and flat.	-----	wall th. - 7mm
76	handle	A flat and broad handle fragment of a boiler-type vessel. There is a hole in the middle of the handle. There is an incised pattern on the surface. The handle's upper part is flat, while its bottom is rather oval. It was made of well baked, light red clay with sand admixture.	-----	width – 3.5cm wall th. – 1.7cm
77	lid	A lid fragment with red paint on it. Round-shaped, depressed patterns with straight lines were applied on the surface prior to baking. The thick walled item was made of well baked clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 1.5cm
78	enamelled plate	An enamelled plate fragment that is green and has a plain shape on the inside and outside. Black, round-shaped concentric patterns were drawn on the inside. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with clean composition. The orifice area has straight walls and is relatively bent outward.	-----	wall th. – 5mm
79	pitcher	A medium size pitcher-type ceramic vessel's fragment. The wall is thick. It was made of well baked, light brown clay with sand admixture. The vessel has a biconic body and a narrow orifice. The orifice area is straight and flat. Hollow dots and straight lines connecting them were drawn in the shoulder part prior to baking. A twisted pattern was applied upon the body with a comb-like tool. There are traces of burning all over the vessel's surface.	Unit 13 depth: 20-40cm	wall th. – 1.7cm
80	lid	A red coloured lid. It was used to plug up a small ceramic vessel's orifice. The round-shaped lid has a handle. A crooked and round, concentric pattern was applied on the shoulder. There is a trace of burning on the inside. The item was made of well baked clay with sand admixture.	-----	diam. – 13cm height – 6.5cm w. th. - 8mm handle height-2cm handle diam. – 4.8cm
81	handle	A thick walled, red coloured handle fragment with sand admixture. The fragment, which has a flat and wide shape, was once part of a vessel similar to a water jar.	-----	width – 2.8cm thickness – 1.2cm

Inv.	Item	Description	Unit	Dimension
82	pitcher	A thick walled, light pink coloured pitcher fragment with fine sand admixture. A deep canal-like groove was made on the outside surface. The orifice area is straight.	-----	wall th. -5mm
83	enamelled vessel	A ceramic vessel fragment with green, white and coffee-coloured vegetational images on the inside covered with enamel on the outside. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with clean composition.	-----	wall th. – 7mm
84	plate	A ceramic plate fragment with transparent enamel applied over dark green paint on the inside. The orifice area is bent outward.	-----	wall th. – 7mm
85	plate	A ceramic vessel fragment. The surface is dark blue on the outside. It has a plain shape with no images.	-----	wall th. – 7mm
86	lid	The lateral part of a lid used to plug up the orifice of a medium size ceramic vessel. It is round-shaped. There are spike-like patterns throughout its sides. There are hollows applied in the middle section at a distance from one another. The item was made of slightly baked, red clay with sand admixture. There is a trace of burning on the inside.	Unit 11 depth: 20-40cm	diam. – 23cm wall th. -1.5cm
87	pitcher	A thick walled, medium size pitcher-type ceramic vessel fragment. The orifice area is bent outward and has welt. The vessel has a wide and relatively big neck. A wide, tape-shaped handle connects the neck with the shoulder area. There is a scratched, wavy pattern over the neck. The item was made of well baked clay with sand admixture.	-----	neck height – 5cm wall th. – 8mm
88	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel fragment. The wall is thick. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is bent outward. There is a protruding handle in the shoulder area. The shoulder is girdled by an askew incised pattern.	-----	wall th. – 7mm
89	pitcher	A thin walled, average size pitcher fragment. The colour is grey and black. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The wide neck smoothly goes into the shoulder. The orifice area is folded outward and has welt. There is a criss-cross, wavy and twisted pattern on the neck. The same pattern element is seen in the shoulder area. These patterns were applied by a comb-like tool prior to baking. The vessel was baked well.	-----	neck height – 4.5cm wall th. – 5mm
90	vessel with image	A vessel fragment with an image of a moving goose upon it. The pattern, which was applied by pressing, was probably part of the body or the shoulder area. The item was made of slightly baked clay with sand admixture. The colour is light pink.	-----	wall th. – 1cm
91.	pitcher	A thick walled, pitcher-type ceramic vessel fragment. It was made of well baked, light brown clay with sand admixture. It has a wide orifice area and a spheric body. The orifice area is straight and flat. Three depressed patterns remained in the shoulder part of the vessel. There is a trace of processing on a potter's wheel.	-----	wall th. – 1.2cm
92	pitcher fragment	A red coloured pitcher fragment with a straight orifice area. It was made of slightly baked clay with sand admixture. There is a trace of a scratched pattern upon the vessel's shoulder area. There are traces of burning on the inside.	-----	wall th. – 1.5cm
93	pitcher fragment	A thick walled, pitcher-type ceramic vessel fragment. It was made of well baked, red clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is bent outward. An image comprised of rather depressed patterns was applied in the shoulder area.	-----	wall th. – 8mm
94	pitcher fragment	A pitcher fragment encircled by a twisted pattern in the shoulder area. The orifice area is straight and flat. The clay colour is red. There is sand admixture in the clay composition.	-----	wall th. – 6mm
95.	enamelled vessel base	The base part of a ceramic vessel with transparent enamel applied over green paint on the inside. The base is heeled and relatively high. The clay colour is red. The clay composition is clean.	-----	base diam. – 7.3cm wall th. – 1cm
96	jug	A large household jug's body fragment. The body part is encircled by a belt-like twisted pattern. The thick wall vessel	Unit 11 depth: 60-80cm	wall th. – 1.5cm

Inv.	Item	Description	Unit	Dimension
		was made of slightly baked clay with sand admixture. The colour is light red.		
97	pitcher	A thick walled, pitcher-type ceramic vessel's fragment. The colour is red. It was made of well baked clay with sand admixture. The orifice area and the neck are bent outward. The shoulder part is girdled by a spike-like pattern.	-----	wall th. – 8mm
98	vessel spout	A round-shaped spout fragment. It was part of an average size ceramic vessel. The spout edge is the only part left. The clay colour is grey. It was baked well.	-----	spout diam. – 3.3cm wall th. – 1cm
99	boiler	A thick walled, boiler-type ceramic vessel's fragment. The average size item was baked well. The colour is grey and brown. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. The vessel's handle is auricle-shaped and bent upward. Several askew incised patterns were applied on the shoulder prior to baking, along with a hollow on the handle's part by the shoulder. The orifice area is straight.	-----	wall th. -8mm
100	jug	A large household jug's orifice element fragment. Most likely, its funnel-shaped orifice area had thick welt and was bent outward. There is also a twisted pattern in the orifice area. It was made of slightly baked, grey-brown clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 2cm
101.	handle	A churn-type ceramic vessel fragment with a round cross section. It was made of well baked, grey coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	diam. -4cm
102	handle	A handle fragment of a ceramic vessel made of slightly baked, brown-red coloured clay with sand admixture. The handle has a round cross section. There is a scratched groove in its part connecting to the shoulder. There is a rather depressed pattern applied in the bottom.	-----	wall th. – 7mm
103	pitcher	A thick walled, well baked pitcher-type ceramic vessel fragment. The colour is red. The vessel's orifice area is straight and is bent outward. The protruding handle faces upward. There is a depressed pattern on the handle's outer surface. A trace of burning is left on the surface.	-----	wall th. – 6mm
104	enamelled plate	A plate fragment with transparent enamel drawn over monochromic paint on the inside. The vessel's orifice area is bent outward. It was made of well baked, orange coloured clay.	-----	wall th. – 6mm
105	lid	A black, thick walled lid fragment. It was made of well baked clay with sand admixture. A pattern was applied on the round-shaped lid's upper surface prior to baking. There are askew incised patterns over the lateral parts. Depressed patterns were also applied near the middle section of the handle. The middle section is canal-like shaped.	Unit 11 depth: 40-60cm	diam. – 28cm wall th. – 1.5cm
106	jug	A large household jug's orifice element fragment. The jug's orifice area is funnel-shaped, bent outward and decorated with a wavy and rather twisted pattern. It was made of slightly baked, light brown coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 1.7cm
107	base	A straight and flat base of a medium size pitcher. The wall is thick. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. -1mm
108	tiny pitcher	A pitcher fragment with a spherical body and a narrow neck. It was made of well baked clay with sand admixture. The colour is light pink.	-----	wall th. – 4mm
109	pitcher	A thin walled pitcher fragment made of well baked, light pink clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is bent outward and has welt. There is a trace of a flat, wide and tape-shaped handle in the shoulder area. A wavy pattern was drawn with a comb-like tool upon the shoulder prior to baking.	-----	wall th. – 6mm
110	pitcher	A big, thick walled ceramic pitcher. It was made of slightly baked clay with fine sand admixture. The orifice area is funnel-shaped, bent outward and notched in a comb-like shape. There is a trace of processing on a potter's wheel on the inside.	Unit 12 inside househol d well 1	wall th. – 1cm
111.	pitcher	A medium size pitcher fragment. Its wide orifice area is of the same size as the body. The orifice area is straight and rather flat. There is a belt-like pattern upon the shoulder area. It	-----	wall th. – 8mm

Inv.	Item	Description	Unit	Dimension
		was made of slightly baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture.		
112	pitcher	A medium size pitcher fragment. The orifice area is wide. There is a belt-like pattern upon the shoulder area applied by twisting. Three dimples were made on the upper side of this pattern. It was made of slightly baked clay with sand admixture. The colour is red.	-----	wall th. – 7mm
113	ceramic vessel base	A rather flat base of a pitcher-type ceramic vessel. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	diam. – 12.6cm wall th. – 6mm
114	handle	A flat, wide and tape-shaped handle fragment of a jar-type ceramic vessel. It was made of slightly baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. - 2cm width – 5.7cm
115	enamelled ceramic vessel	The bottom part of an enamelled ceramic vessel. It has a flat heel. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with fine sand admixture. There is transparent enamel on the inside with a multi-coloured pattern painted underneath. A mix of green, white and yellow colours was used.	-----	base diam. – 8.3cm wall th. -1cm
116	pitcher	A large pitcher fragment. The orifice area is straight and flat. A twisted pattern was applied in the shoulder area. There is also an auricle-shaped handle on top attached to the shoulder. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with fine sand admixture.	-----	Unit 13 depth: 60-80cm
117	jar fragment	Handle and neck fragments of a thick walled jar-type vessel made of slightly baked, light brown clay with sand admixture. A flat, wide and tape-shaped handle connects the orifice area with the shoulder.	-----	handle width – 5cm wall th. - 8mm
118	jug	A large household jug's orifice element fragment. The orifice area is funnel-shaped and inclined outward. There is a twisted pattern on the side. It was made of slightly baked, light red clay with sand admixture. The surface is covered with thin white engobed coating.	Unit 11 depth: 60-80cm	wall th. – 1.7cm
119	pitcher	A large pitcher fragment. The orifice area is straight and flat. A handle was attached to the shoulder on top. The handle is flat, wide and tape-shaped. There are holes on both sides in the middle. A twisted pattern was applied on the sides of the handle. There is a finger-pressed dent applied on both sides and in the bottom of the handle prior to baking. The thick walled item was made of slightly baked, red clay with sand admixture.	-----	handle width -2cm wall th. – 1cm
120	pitcher	A pitcher fragment with a narrow neck and a wide body. The thin walled item was made of slightly baked, light brown clay with sand admixture. A wavy pattern was applied horizontally with a comb-like tool between straight lines in the shoulder and neck parts prior to baking. There are traces of burning all over the surface.	-----	wall th. – 7mm
121.	lid	A lid fragment. The red coloured item was made of well baked clay with sand admixture. Askew incised patterns were drawn on the lid's upper side. It is round-shaped.	-----	wall th. – 1cm
122	handle	A handle fragment with a round cross section. It was part of a big ceramic vessel. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	diam. - 4.5cm
123	handle	A flat, wide and ear-shaped handle. There is a hole in the middle. Askew incised patterns were drawn on the upper side. It was made of well baked, grey-brown clay with sand admixture.	-----	-----
124	patterned ceramic vessel	A ceramic vessel fragment with a trace of burning on the surface. It was presumably a part of the vessel that is close to the base. A spike-like pattern was applied in this part of the vessel. It was made of well baked, orange coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 8mm
125	Enamelled ceramic vessel	An enamelled ceramic vessel made of well baked, red coloured clay with fine sand admixture. The wall is thick. Transparent enamel was applied on top of green and brown paint on the inside. The orifice area has a twisted pattern on it. The glazing layer spilled onto the vessel's outer surface as well.	-----	wall th. -7mm



Inv.	Item	Description	Unit	Dimension
126	ceramic vessel piece	A ceramic vessel fragment covered with transparent enamel above green and brown paint on the inside and outside. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with fine sand admixture.	-----	wall th. -7mm
127	enamelled jug	A thin walled, enamelled jug made of well baked, red coloured clay with clean composition. The vessel is elongated and can-shaped. It is covered with transparent enamel above dark green paint on the inside and outside. Wavy and straight patterns were applied in the shoulder area prior to baking. The vessel had a flat and wide handle. The handle is broken. It probably connected the orifice area with the shoulder.	Unit 18 depth: 20-40cm	wall th. – 4mm
128	lid	A round-shaped clay lid fragment. A depressed, notched and wavy pattern was applied on the lid prior to baking. It was made of well baked clay with fine sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 1.3cm
129	handle	An auricle-shaped handle fragment of a pitcher-type ceramic vessel. There are two finger-pressed indents on the handle's lower side. Askew, incised patterns were drawn on the sides of the upper surface.	-----	wall th. – 1cm
130	base	A medium size ceramic vessel's base. The bottom part is intact. It was made of well baked, light red clay with sand admixture.	Unit 12 depth: 20-40cm	base diam. - 14.3cm wall th. – 7mm
131.	patterned pitcher	A medium size pitcher's body fragment. There is a belt-like pattern extending along the body. It was made of slightly baked clay with sand admixture. The colour is pink.	-----	wall th. -1.2cm
132	ceramic vessel fragment	A ceramic vessel fragment with a straight and wavy pattern applied on the surface with a comb-like tool. It was made of well baked, red clay with fine sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 8mm
133	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel's shoulder fragment. The wall is thick. The colour is red. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. The orifice area is bent outward. An askew, spike-like pattern girdles the shoulder area. It was baked well.	-----	wall th. -7mm
134	pitcher	A thick walled pitcher fragment made of slightly baked, grey coloured clay with sand admixture. It has a short neck and a broad orifice. An askew, spike-like pattern was applied in the shoulder area.	-----	wall th. – 1.2cm
135	lid	A thick walled lid fragment made of well baked, grey-brown clay with sand admixture. There is a finger-pressed pattern drawn on the lid's surface prior to baking. A finger-pressed pattern was also applied inward on the lateral sides.	-----	wall th. -1.7cm
136	enamelled vessel	A ceramic vessel fragment made of well baked, red clay with fine sand admixture. The inside part was covered with a layer of enamel over multi-coloured paint. The vessel has a heel.	-----	wall th. -5mm
137	enamelled ceramic vessel	An enamelled ceramic vessel fragment. It was made of well baked, red clay with clean composition. The vessel has a heel. The inside part was covered with enamel over multi-coloured paint. However, the enamel layer was fragile and therefore came off.	-----	wall th. – 6mm
138	boiler	A big ceramic boiler fragment. The thick walled item was made of well baked, red clay with sand admixture. It has a wide orifice, biconic body and a part that sharply narrows toward the base. The orifice area is straight and flat. Ring-like patterns were applied between the orifice area and the shoulder prior to baking. There is a flat, wide and auricle-shaped handle attached to the shoulder. There is a round hole in the middle of the handle. Straight, protruding patterns that are incised on the surface were drawn toward the handle's sides, i. e. in the shoulder area. A finger-pressed pattern girdles the bottom of the handle. There is soot on the vessel's surface. There are traces of processing on a potter's wheel on the inside.	Unit 13 depth: 80- 100cm	wall th. – 1cm handle width – 13cm
139	boiler handle	A thick walled boiler handle made of slightly baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture. There is a depressed pattern on the surface. There is soot on the surface.	-----	wall th. - 1cm
140	vessel spout	An elongated spout fragment. It was made of well baked, grey coloured clay with sand admixture. It is disproportionate	-----	len. - 6.4cm width – 3.8cm

Inv.	Item	Description	Unit	Dimension
		and crooked. The orifice area is round. A slight incised pattern was applied on it prior to baking. It was made roughly by hand.		
141.	base	A flat and wide base fragment. The thick walled item was made of light red clay with fine sand admixture. It was made on a potter's wheel.	-----	base diam. – 13.8cm wall th. -1cm
142	kheyre	A shallow kheyre fragment. The orifice area is relatively inclined outward. The biconic body sharply narrows toward the base. It was polished well on the inside and the surface. A trace of burning is left on the outside. The item was made of well baked, brown coloured clay with sand admixture.	Unit 12 househol d well 1	orif. diam. - 23.5cm wall th. -7mm
143	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel fragment. The thick walled item was made of well baked, light red clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is straight and flat. The body is biconic. A twisted pattern girdles the part around the shoulder. The handle area is protuberant. There are incised and depressed patterns on it.	-----	wall th. – 8mm
144	boiler	An average size boiler fragment. The orifice is straight and flat. Twisted, belt-like patterns girdle the shoulder area. The thick walled item was made of well baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 1cm
145	handle	An elongated, wide and flat boiler handle. There are notched patterns on the handle's upper side. The bottom is decorated with a finger-pressed pattern. It was made of grey coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 7mm
146	pitcher	A thick walled pitcher fragment made of slightly baked, brown coloured clay with sand admixture. A hollow, askew, incised and indented pattern was applied in the shoulder area. The surface is covered with soot.	-----	wall th. – 1cm
147	lid	A round-shaped lid fragment. The thick walled fragment made of slightly baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture. There are askew incised patterns throughout the sides on the lid's upper side with scratches and hollows underneath. There is a finger-pressed pattern in the central part, which is encircled all over by depressed patterns. There is a trace of burning on the inside.	-----	wall th. – 1.7cm
148	spout	A spout fragment made of well baked, white coloured clay with clean composition. Incised patterns were applied in the spout's orifice area. It is pipe-shaped. Scratches comprised of straight lines were applied on the pipe section.	-----	diam. - 3.5cm len. – 5.5cm
149	ceramic vessel base	A base fragment of an enamelled ceramic vessel with a high heel. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with clean composition. The enamel and engobed coating on the inside came off. The vessel's inside part had green shades. There is a remainder of green paint on one of the sides.	-----	base diam. – 9cm wall th. – 1cm
150	enamelled ceramic vessel	A ceramic item with transparent enamel applied over green paint on the inside and further decorated with a net-shaped pattern. It has a high heel. It was made of well baked, light red clay.	-----	wall th. – 8mm
151.	enamelled ceramic vessel	A vessel fragment with transparent enamel applied over light green paint on the inside and further decorated with a round-shaped, concentric geometric pattern. It has a high heel. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with clean composition.	-----	wall th. - 8mm
152	enamelled ceramic vessel	A vessel fragment with enamel applied over a plain-shaped, green coloured pattern on the inside. It was made of well baked, light pink clay with clean composition. The base has a high heel.	-----	wall th. - 8mm
153	enamelled ceramic vessel	A base fragment of a ceramic vessel with a high heel. It was made of well baked, light red clay with clean composition. A green coloured section covered with enamel remained on the outside surface.	-----	wall th. - 8mm base d. - 8.8cm
154	enamelled ceramic vessel	A ceramic vessel fragment with green paint on the inside covered with transparent enamel, as well as vegetational patterns. It was made of well baked, light red clay.	-----	wall th. -6mm

Inv.	Item	Description	Unit	Dimension
155	enamelled vessel handle	An enamelled handle fragment with green paint all over the surface. The flat, wide and tape-shaped item was part of a tiny ceramic vessel.	-----	diam. – 1.3cm
156	knife	A knife blade made of metal. The blade is protuberant in the back. The tip is broken. The knife is significantly corroded.	Unit 26 depth: 40-60cm	len. - 6.8cm width – 2cm
157	metal item remainder	A remainder of a metal, flat, wide and board-shaped tool or sample. A little part of a nail is left on one side. The item is significantly deformed.	Unit 22 depth: 80- 100cm	len. – 4.5cm width – 1.7cm
158	metal item remainder	A remainder of an oval-shaped, flat and relatively narrow metal item with nail-like protrusions on both sides. The item is significantly deformed.	-----	-----
159	kheyre	A fragment of a thick walled, shallow plate or kheyre-type ceramic vessel with sand admixture. The colour is light red. Incised patterns were drawn in the orifice area prior to baking. The outside surface was smoothed roughly by hand.	Unit 26 depth: 20-40cm	wall th. -1.2cm
160	pitcher	A shoulder fragment of a thick walled pitcher. It was made of well baked, light red clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is straight and flat. Rhombic, net-shaped patterns were applied in the shoulder area. The body is biconic. There is a trace of burning on the surface. Photo 20.	-----	wall th. -1cm
161.	pitcher	An orifice element fragment of a thick walled, pitcher-type vessel. It was made of well baked, light brown clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is bent outward. A deep canal-like groove was made in the neck part. Photo 20.	-----	wall th. – 7mm
162	lid	A round-shaped, flat lid. It was made of well baked clay with sand admixture. The colour is light brown. Circular canal-like lines were applied on the surface prior to baking. The lateral parts were decorated with twisted patterns. There is soot left on the inside surface.	-----	wall th. – 7mm
163	lid	A round-shaped lid fragment made of ordinary clay. It was made of slightly baked, light brown clay with non-organic admixture. A convex protrusion was made in the middle for the handle.	-----	wall th. -1.5cm
164	handle	A handle fragment of a tiny ceramic vessel. It is flat and wide. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture. Most likely, the handle connected the shoulder with the orifice area.	----- --	width – 2.5cm
165	pitcher	A pitcher orifice element fragment. The orifice area, which is bent outward, is funnel-shaped. The shoulder part sharply bends down toward the body. There are traces of a potter's wheel on the inside. The thick walled item was made of slightly baked, brown coloured clay with sand admixture.	unit 22 depth: 40-60cm	wall th. – 1.3cm
166	pitcher	A pitcher shoulder fragment. It has a rather depressed and scratched, criss-cross pattern drawn in the shoulder area prior to baking. The thick walled item was made of slightly baked, grey-brown clay with sand admixture. The narrow neck smoothly goes into the shoulder. The orifice area broadens sideways.	-----	wall th. - 8mm
167	pitcher	A thick walled pitcher's orifice element fragment. It was made of well baked, light pink clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is straight and flat. The shoulder part smoothly bends down to the body.	-----	wall th. – 8mm
168	pitcher	A thick walled pitcher's orifice element fragment. It was made of slightly baked, grey-brown clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is bent outward. There is a layer of soot on the surface.	-----	wall th. -8mm
169	boiler	A boiler fragment with a wide orifice and a spherical body. The orifice area narrows inward. Spike-like incised patterns were applied in the shoulder area. There is also a remainder of a broken handle upon the vessel.	-----	wall th. -1cm
170	jar fragment	A fragment of a jar with a narrow and long neck. A convex protrusion girdles the orifice area in the bottom. There are traces of a potter's wheel on the inside and outside. The thick	-----	wall th. – 7mm

Inv.	Item	Description	Unit	Dimension
		walled item was made of slightly baked, yellowish clay with sand admixture.		
171.	boiler	A boiler fragment with a broad orifice area narrowing inward. Indents were made in the shoulder area prior to baking. The vessel's part shifting from the shoulder into the body is biconic. This section is encircled by askew patterns. The thick walled item was made of well baked, light red clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 8mm
172	churn bottom	A flat and wide churn-type vessel's bottom part. Model-shaped clay was applied on the inside. This was probably also done in other parts of the vessel to ensure the emergence of oil by properly mixing the product. The thick walled item was made of well baked, yellowish clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 1.7cm diam. – 17cm
173	clay sample fragment	A part of an item made of clay by twisting. It was processed into a circular and ring-like shape prior to baking and further folded. The middle section has holes on both sides. It was made of well baked, brown coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	-----
174	jug	An average size household jug body fragment. The ceramic vessel fragment is girdled by a twisted pattern in a belt-like shape. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture.	Unit 22 depth: 20-40cm	wall th. – 1.3cm
175	boiler handle	A handle fragment of a big ceramic boiler. The auricle-shaped item is bent upward. The handle is flat, wide and has holes on both sides in the middle. Askew incised patterns were applied laterally from the handle. The orifice area is straight and narrows inward. It was made of slightly baked, brown coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 1cm
176	handle	A big ceramic boiler's handle fragment. Askew incised patterns were applied on one of the sides of the auricle-shaped handle. A round-shaped hole was made in the middle. There are indents on both sides in the handle's bottom part. It was made of well baked, light red clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is straight and flat.	-----	wall th. -1cm
177	handle	A handle fragment of an average size ceramic boiler. The auricle-shaped handle is bent upward. Askew incised patterns were applied laterally on both sides and indents were applied on the upper surface. The orifice area is oval. It was made of slightly baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture. There is a layer of soot on the surface.	-----	wall th. – 1cm
178	lid	A round-shaped lid made of clay. Spike-like patterns were applied on its upper side throughout the lateral parts. The middle section is hollow. It was made of slightly baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture. There is a layer of soot in the bottom.	-----	wall th. – 1.2cm
179	dopu	A tiny dopu or pitcher-type ceramic vessel. The vessel has a narrow and long neck and a spherical body. The body part sharply goes into the base. The heel is flat. The round-shaped handle connects the shoulder with the neck. The handle and orifice, as well as one of the vessel's sides, are broken. Though there is a trace of processing on a potter's wheel upon the base, traces of applying enamel by hand remained on the surface as well. The surface is covered with a thin layer of white engobed coating. It was made of well baked, light red clay with fine sand admixture.	Unit 22 depth: 60-80cm	height – 13cm st. diam. - 11.5cm neck height – 3.5cm base diam–5cm
180	pitcher	A fragment of a thick walled, grey coloured pitcher with a narrow neck and a wide body. The orifice area is bent outward. A shallow canal-like line was drawn on the inside. The shoulder part is girdled by an indented pattern. It was made of slightly baked clay with sand admixture. Photo 18.	-----	wall th. – 7mm
181.	pitcher	Pitcher fragment with a wide body. The orifice area is bent outward. Askew, deep and incised patterns were symmetrically applied in the shoulder area. It was made of well baked clay with sand admixture. Colour is red. Photo 18.	-----	wall th. – 1cm
182	pitcher	A thick walled pitcher fragment made of well baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture. Twisted patterns were	-----	wall th. – 7mm

Inv.	Item	Description	Unit	Dimension
		drawn in the orifice area. Traces of a potter's wheel remained on the inside. Photo 17.		
183	boiler	A little boiler fragment. Its narrow orifice is bent inward. The shoulder area is biconic and girdled by askew incised patterns. There is a trace of a handle on the vessel as well. The thick walled item was made of well baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture. Photo 17.	-----	wall th. – 8mm
184	jug	An average size ceramic jug's body fragment. The body is decorated with a twisted, belt-like pattern. The thick walled item was made of slightly baked, grey coloured clay with sand admixture. Photo 16.	-----	wall th. – 1.7cm
185	handle	Little flat, wide handle. It was presumably part of a pitcher-type ceramic vessel. It was made of well baked, grey-brown coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 5mm
186	handle	A large handle fragment. It is flat, wide and tape-shaped. There are indented and incised patterns upon the handle. The patterns were drawn symmetrically, in perpendicular shape and at a slant on the handle's upper side. Indents extending downward were applied on the handle's flat upper side in the middle. Symmetrical incised patterns were applied to the right and left of those indents. Overall, the pattern elements upon the ceramic vessel were applied finely. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture. Photo 16.	-----	wall th. – 7mm handle width – 3.7cm
187	jug	A medium size jug fragment. The body part was decorated with wavy patterns prior to baking. The thick walled vessel was made of well baked, yellowish clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. -7mm
188	base	A base fragment of a medium size, thick walled ceramic vessel. The flat base is protuberant on the inside. There is a trace of turning on a potter's wheel. It was made of well baked, brown coloured clay with sand admixture.	Unit 26 depth: 80- 100cm	wall th. - 1cm diam. – 9. 3cm
189	lid	A round-shaped lid fragment. A spike-like pattern was applied on the upper side prior to baking. The middle section is depressed. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture. There is a trace of burning left on the inside.	-----	wall th. -1cm
190	handle	A flat, wide and tape-shaped pitcher handle. It is roughly made. The middle section has holes on both sides. A deep, canal-like groove made by hand extends downward from the middle of the upper side. It was made of slightly baked, grey coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	len. – 4cm width – 2.5cm
191.	spout	A spout fragment that was presumably part of a ceramic item similar to a tiny rose water vessel. There is thick welt on the spout's edge. The item has a round cross section. The red coloured surface is polished. It was made of well baked clay with clean composition.	-----	diam. - 1.8cm len. - 3 5cm
192	whetstone	A whetstone-type tool made of a grey coloured river rock with dense composition. It is elongated and flat on one side. The other side is oval-shaped. The item is intact. It is significantly polished due to usage.	-----	len. -15.5cm width – 4cm
193	grater	A round-shaped grater-type tool made of a porous river rock. An indented area remained on one side of the tool. The bottom part is broken.	-----	6.5x5.5cm
194	pitcher	A pitcher's neck fragment made of well baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture. The relatively narrow neck ends at the orifice area that broadens sideways widely. The thick walled ceramic vessel was made roughly by hand. Photo 15.	Unit 22 depth: 80- 100cm	wall th. -1cm
195	pitcher	An orifice element fragment of a thick walled, pitcher-type, brown coloured ceramic vessel with sand admixture. The orifice area is flat with welt and bent outward. There is a trace of spinning on a potter's wheel on the surface. It was baked well. Photo 15.	-----	wall th. - 8mm
196	boiler	A large, thick walled boiler fragment with a wide orifice made of well baked, light brown clay with sand admixture. The entire orifice area was decorated before baking with finger-pressed, wavy patterns. A hole was made from the orifice area downward. Photo 15.	-----	wall th. -1cm

Inv.	Item	Description	Unit	Dimension
197	handle	A flat, wide and auricle-shaped boiler handle. Depressed and incised patterns were applied before baking upon the handle's upper side and lateral parts. The surface is covered with black soot. The handle is bent upward. The boiler's orifice area is straight. The thick walled item was made of well baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. - 7mm
198	handle	A flat, wide and tape-shaped handle fragment. Depressed patterns were applied upon the handle's surface before baking. The handle connects the shoulder part with the body. It was made of red coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	width – 4cm wall th. - 7mm
199	lid	A round-shaped, flat and wide lid fragment. The lid's sides were decorated with twisted patterns before baking. The upper side was enamelled and slightly smoothed by a finger. The thick walled item was made of slightly baked, light brown clay with non-organic admixture. There is a layer of soot on the inside.	-----	wall th. -2cm
200	spout	An elongated, wide and pipe-shaped spout fragment. It is shaped as a groove. Its upper side is thick, while the edge is relatively thin. The bottom part is rather indented inward on the right and left-hand sides. The surface is smoothed. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	len. – 7. 3cm width – 4.5cm
201.	patterned vessel	A ceramic vessel fragment with a little model, horseshoe-shaped pattern applied on the surface. It was probably the shoulder part of the vessel. A wavy pattern was applied in the shoulder part prior to baking. The thick walled item was made of well baked, grey coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. - 1cm
202	handle	A handle fragment with horn-shaped protrusions. A pattern was applied prior to baking upon the surface by nail-pressing. There are parallel scratched patterns over the protrusions. The thick walled item was made of well baked, red coloured clay with non-organic admixture.	-----	wall th. -1cm
203-207	bracelet	Fragments of a bracelet made of black, dark blue, transparent and deep coloured glass by twisting. The fragments have round cross sections.	-----	-----
208	jar handle	A handle fragment of a large, flat, wide and tape-shaped jar-type ceramic vessel. The handle connects the vessel orifice area and the body. There are canal-like grooves made by hand on the upper side. The vessel's surface was enamelled prior to baking. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with fine sand admixture.	Unit 27 depth: 40-60cm	len. -22.5cm width – 5cm
209	jug	A large, thick walled household jug's body fragment. A belt-like, finger-pressed pattern was applied upon the vessel's body. It was made of well baked, yellowish clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. - 1.1cm
210	pitcher	A thick walled pitcher fragment made of well baked, light red clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is thin with slight welt and inclined outward. There is a layer of soot on the surface.	-----	wall th. - 6mm
211.	jug	A fragment of a jug-type ceramic vessel with a narrow and long neck. The orifice area is thick and flat with welt. It is bent outward. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with clean composition. There is a trace of spinning on a potter's wheel.	-----	wall th. - 8mm
212	jug	A jug fragment with a narrow and long neck and a spherical body. The surface is polished. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with clean composition.	-----	wall th. - 7mm
213	handle	A little pitcher's handle fragment. The flat and tape-shaped handle connects the vessel's simple orifice area and the shoulder. There are traces of burning all over the surface. It was made of well baked, grey coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 5mm
214	tobacco pipe	A little tobacco pipe fragment. A part of it is broken. The inlet for filling tobacco is relatively broad and thick. It is shaped as a bend. A trace of burning remained on the inside. The surface is decorated by depressed incised patterns from the top all the way down. It was made of well baked, red	-----	diam. -2cm

Inv.	Item	Description	Unit	Dimension
		coloured clay with clean composition. The surface is polished.		
215	tobacco pipe	A small tobacco pipe fragment. It has the same features as sample No. 214. However, both sides of this fragment are broken.	-----	diam. – 2cm
216	tobacco pipe	A small tobacco pipe fragment. It is similar to items No. 214 and No. 215.	-----	diam. – 2cm
217	jug	A medium size household jug's body fragment. The body part is girdled by a twisted pattern. The thick walled item was made of well baked, grey and red coloured clay with sand admixture.	Unit 24 depth: 80- 100cm	wall th. – 1cm
218	base	A flat and round-shaped pitcher base. The thick walled item was made of well baked, light pink clay with fine sand admixture. There is a trace of spinning on a potter's wheel at the bottom.	-----	base diam. - 7.5cm wall th. – 5mm
219	spout	It is the same as sample No. 191.	-----	-----
220	tobacco pipe	It is the same as sample No. 214.	-----	-----
221.	pitcher	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel fragment made of well baked, grey-brown clay with sand admixture. The thick walled item's funnel- shaped orifice area, which has slight welt, is folded outward. The shoulder part is girdled by spike-like patterns applied prior to baking. There is a trace of burning on the surface. Photo 19.	Unit 27 depth: 80- 100cm	wall th. - 7mm
222	pitcher	A thick walled pitcher's orifice element fragment. It was made of slightly baked, brown coloured clay with sand admixture. The orifice area is folded outward.	-----	wall th. -7mm
223	jar fragment	A thick walled jar-type vessel's fragment made of light red clay with fine sand admixture. It has a narrow and long neck and a wide body. The clay layer is thin in the neck part and thick in the section from the shoulder downward. The neck is girdled by a deep, canal-like line. There is a trace of spinning on a potter's wheel on the inside.	-----	wall th. - 7mm – 1cm
224	boiler	A medium size boiler fragment with a narrow orifice and a wide body. The orifice area narrows inward. It has a flat, wide and auricle-shaped handle that is bent upward. There is a hole in the middle. Two indents were made on the right and left-hand sides in the upper part of the handle. Askew incised patterns were drawn in the lateral parts. The thick walled item was made of slightly baked, grey coloured clay with sand admixture. There is a trace of burning on the surface.	-----	wall th. - 6mm
225	spout	A short, round-shaped spout of a boiler-type vessel. The spout is attached several cm below a wide orifice area. The latter is decorated on top with an incised pattern. The spout's upper side is open. The fragment is entirely covered with soot. The thick walled item was made of well baked, brown coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. – 7mm spout len. - 3cm diam. – 2.7cm
226	lid	A round-shaped, thick walled lid fragment made of clay. It was made of well baked, grey coloured clay with sand admixture. A trace of a handle remained in the lid's middle section. The upper side is covered with brown coloured engobed coating.	-----	wall th. - 1.7cm
227	jug	A large household jug body fragment. The body part is decorated with a wide, protruding and belt-like pattern. It was made of well baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture.	-----	wall th. - 1cm
228	lid	A lid fragment made to cover up a large ceramic vessel's orifice. The thick walled item was made of well baked, red coloured clay with sand admixture. The lid's handle part is high and relatively large. The handle is round-shaped. It is depressed in the middle section of its upper part. Its edge is decorated with askew incised patterns.	-----	wall th. - 2cm han. height – 4cm han. diam. - 7cm

## 8 APPENDICES

### 8.1 REFERENCES

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## 8.2 ILLUSTRATIONS

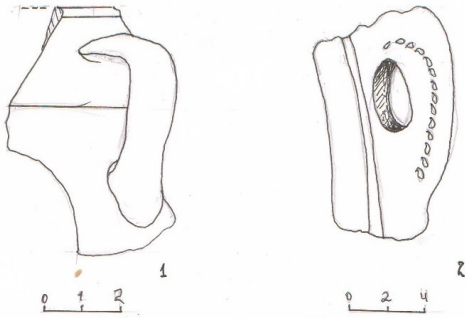
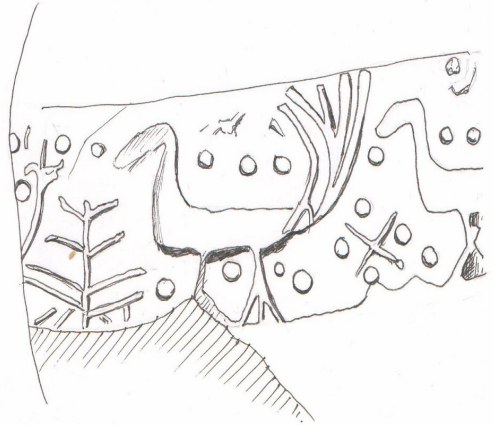


Figure 1.1-2. Ceramic vessel handles.



3. Clay vessel fragment with zoomorphic images

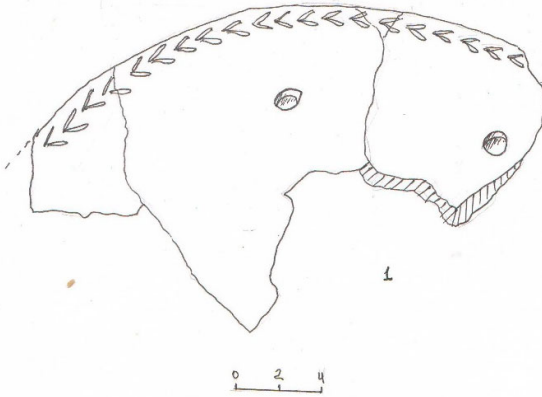


Figure 2. 1. Clay lid. 2. Patterned ceramic fragment.

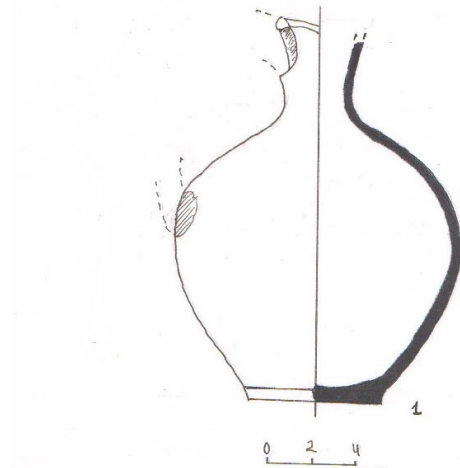
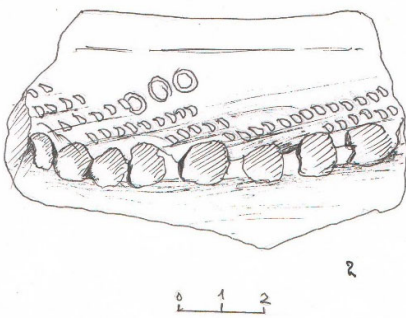
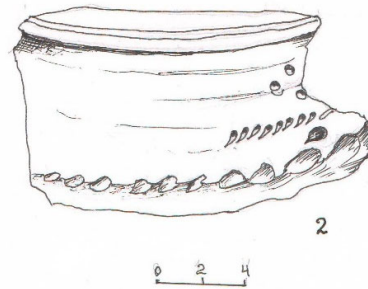


Figure 3. 1. Jug-type clay vessel. 2. Boiler-type vessel's handle fragment.



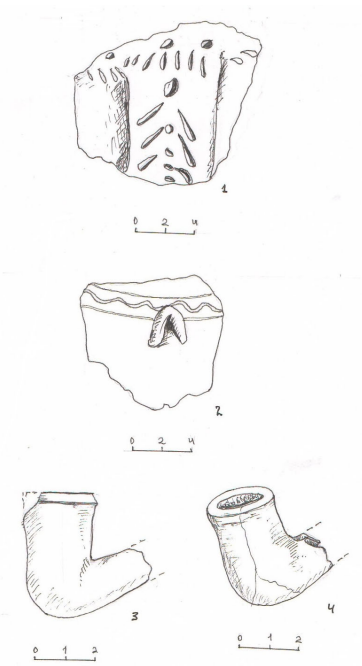


Figure 4.1-2. Fragments of clay vessels.

3-4. Tobacco pipe bowls.

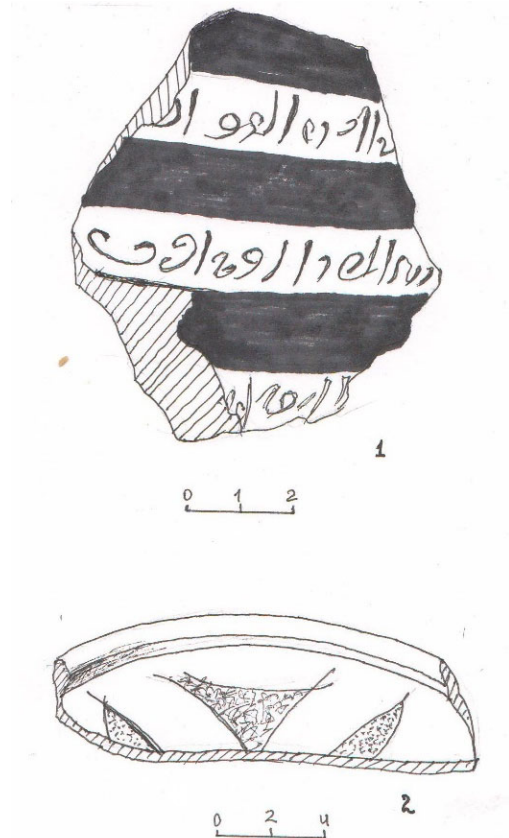


Figure 5.1. Pottery fragment with epigraphic inscriptions (the Nastaliq script in Arabic writing, Unit 11. 2. Plate fragment.

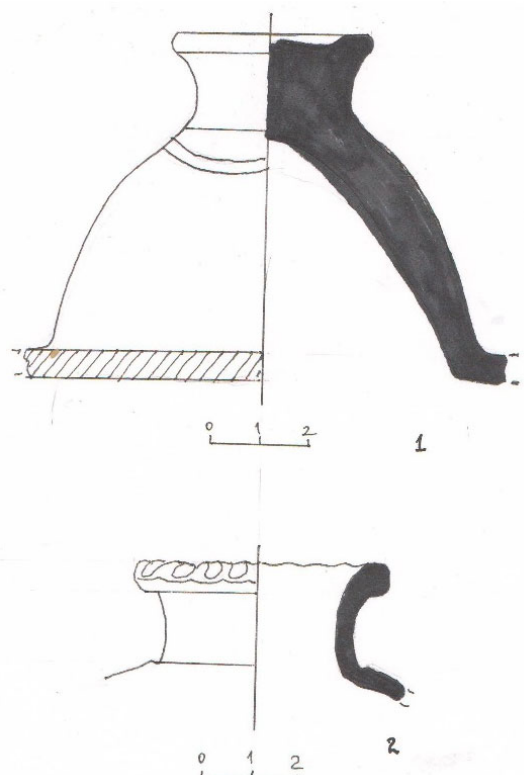


Figure 6.1. Piyale (bowl) type vessel. 2. Household jug orifice element fragment.

### 8.3 PHOTOS



Photo 1. Beginning of excavations, Area 1, view to east.



Photo 2. Area 2 during excavations, view to west.



Photo 3. Area 2, Excavation Area 2 on left-hand side of highway, view to east.



Photo 5. Area 2 excavation process in Unit 22, view to west.



Photo 6. Household well 1, Unit 11, view to south.



Photo 7. Household well 2, Unit 12.



*Photo 8. Household well 3, Unit 12.*



*Photo 9. Household well 4, Unit 12, view to south*



*Photo 10. Line of rocks in Unit 13, view to south.*



*Photo 11. Jug-type clay vessel.*



*Photo 12. Piyale-type clay vessel.*



*Photo 13. Boiler fragment, inv 28.*



Photo 14. Boiler handle, inv 27.



Photo 15. Boiler fragment with blue surface glaze.



Photo 15. Orifice element fragments of clay boilers, inv 194-196.



Photo 16. Boiler fragments with protruding patterns, inv 184, 187.



Photo 17. Pitcher and boiler fragments, inv 182, 183.



Photo 18. Pitcher and boiler fragments, inv 180, 181.



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Photo 19. Patterned boiler fragment, inv 221.



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Photo 20. Patterned boiler fragment, inv 160, 161.



Photo 21. Clay vessel fragment with engraved zoomorphic images applied by pressing.



Photo 21A. Pottery fragment with epigraphic inscriptions (Nastaliq script in Arabic writing), Unit 11.



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Photo 22. Clay lid, inv 189.



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Photo 23. Clay lid, inv 178.



Photos 24. Clay lid, inv 162, 163.



Photos 25. Clay lid, inv 86.,



Photo 26. Handles, inv 176, 177.



Photos 27. Handles, inv 175.



Photo 28. Tobacco pipe bowl, inv 220.



Photo 29. Tobacco pipe bowl, inv 214.



Photo 30. Fragments of glass bracelets, inv 203-207.



Photo 31. Metal items, inv 157, 158.