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COMPREHENSIVE SCIENTIFIC REPORT

Excavations in Xocaxan settlement at KP 340.6 SCPX pipeline

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1 SUMMARY

The report covers the outcomes of archaeological excavations carried out in the Khojakhan settlement located 1 km north of the Ashaghi Eyyublu village of the Tovuz district at KP 340.650 of the SCPX gas pipeline. The Khojakhan settlement is a monument comprised of multiple layers dating to the late Chalcolithic period, the early Bronze Age and the late Middle Ages. Initial archaeological excavations were conducted in this territory as part of laying the BTC oil pipeline (the BTC stage) in August-September 2004, as well as in May 2005 (the SCP stage).

A significant number of pottery, two burial monuments, stone working tools once used for farming activities and other items were found during the archaeological excavation work done in the SCPX corridor in the layer attributed to late Chalcolithic period.

Pottery and stone working tools of different shapes traced to the early Bronze Age were discovered in the settlement as well. The tangible cultural samples of this period were not very abundant and dated back to the initial stage of the early Bronze Age.

The discovered items, which were found both in the same stratum as the samples of the Chalcolithic culture and in a separate layer, reflect the traditions observed during the previous time period.

A small number of pottery was the only items found in the layer dating to the late Middle Ages in the upper part of the archaeological area. The insignificant number of samples of tangible culture attributed to this historical period indicates that habitation that resumed in the archaeological area continued only for a short period of time.

Contents

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 SITE DISCOVERY

The Khojakhan settlement was discovered during the construction of the BTC pipeline and excavated in 2004 [1, p. 3]. Since it had been used until then as a sowing area and a hayfield, so archaeologists were unable to return to the site. During the BTC work, 36 units (sized 3mx3m) were excavated in August-September 2004, while in the SCP stage, 17 units (sized 4mx4m) were worked on in May 2005, figuratively known as first and second excavations [1, p. 6].

The Khojakhan settlement was discovered as a result of the archaeological monitoring carried out during the construction of pipelines while removing the upper layer of soil in an area located along the BTC route. Archaeological excavations were initially planned in this territory due to the likelihood of discovering new archaeological artefacts during the construction work as part of the SCPX project.

2.2 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The Khojakhan settlement is located 1km north of Ashaghi Eyyublu village of the Tovuz district at KP 340.650 of the SCPX gas pipeline route. The archaeological site covers a large area located on a slanting plain west of a little valley, which was probably a riverbed during the ancient period. The excavation area is traversed by a 5m wide soil road and an irrigation ditch, running north to south. The monument is situated at the N-4536433.464; N-4536509.09 and E-8570804.76; E-8570691.725 coordinates, 341m above sea level. Fertile dark grey and black soil that is suitable for sowing is predominant in the area [2, p. 2-3].

2.3 TIMING OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

An archaeological expedition group of the ANSA IoAE carried out excavations in the Khojakhan settlement September 3, 2014 to October 3, 2014. The archaeological excavation work was overseen by senior research fellow Shamil Najafov and carried out with the participation of the Institute's employees, senior research fellow Vagif Asadov and research fellow Ahliman Abdurahmanov. BP (SCPX) environmental site manager (Site E&S Lead) Louis Nqwa and SCPX Cultural Heritage Site Construction Manager Mahammad Novruzov contributed to the excavation work as observers.

3 OUTCOME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

3.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The samples found above the ground in this territory, which mainly includes plain areas used for sowing (pottery sherds, flint and obsidian), suggest that the 140m long and approximately 120-130m wide monument occupies a total of over 1.5 hectares. The archaeological area is located 341m above sea level. Hollow areas extend from the flat foothills located slightly to the southwest of the relatively high monument area. These areas were probably a riverbed in the ancient period. The soil upon relatively high and flat hills and foothills is ploughed with the use of machinery during the sowing work and removed, which leads to certain changes in the relief [2].

3.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF OCCUPATION LAYERS

The excavations were carried out over the site using an alternating sequence of units. The work began in Units 1B, 1 and 3. Chalcolithic-era pottery was occasionally encountered in the initial soil depth of 40cm. These samples were mixed with pottery dating to the Middle Ages. The handmade, thick walled, red coloured pottery of the Middle Ages, covered with scale significantly differed from the Chalcolithic-era pottery, which had a vegetative substance admixture in the clay composition. Interestingly, the pottery items dating to very remote historical periods were found side by side and at the same depth. This indicated that the occupation layer was disturbed. However, roughly made, red and yellow pottery vessels of the Middle Ages were the most common finds. The excavation work was done accordingly until the depth of 80-100cm in Units 1B, 1 and 3. As mentioned above, the pottery found in these units from the depth of 40cm were mixed items that had been mainly baked in unstable temperature. The discovered sherds of the clay vessels do not allow determining their shapes. In other words, examining these items did not make it clear which parts of the vessels they originated

The finds included a great number of obsidian flakes, such as black and coffee-coloured, dark and transparent splinters. These items were not ready-to-use tools [2, p. 3].

A significant number of pottery sherds were found at the 40cm depth throughout the north and south walls of Unit 5, at the 60cm depth of Unit 7 and at the 40-50cm depth in Unit 9.

Pottery dating to the late Middle Ages were discovered in the upper 40cm of Unit 19. The pottery of the late Middle Ages found on the occupation layer slope included mixed samples. The surface of some of these samples was entirely covered with scale. Most of these sherds, which were of light red and manganese colours, were parts of thick walled clay vessels. However, researchers concluded that a great number of these sherds were presumably parts of clay vessels similar to pitchers, boilers, jars and bowls. The fine sand, slight gravel and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition proved the presumption that they were traditional vessels of the Chalcolithic period.

Mostly early Bronze Age and Chalcolithic-era pottery was found at depth of 40-80cm in the Unit. The black and grey coloured pottery of the early Bronze Age were well made on a potter's wheel and had a clean clay composition. The pottery sherds were baked in a stable temperature regime.

The simple, thin walled pottery items of the early Bronze Age had no patterns on them, while the pottery of the Chalcolithic period included the rim, neck and shoulder sherds of vessels made of clay with a vegetative substance. Along with thick walled, roughly made pottery, ceramic items of high quality were found in the area. Some of the Chalcolithic-era pottery had a combed surface, i.e. slight grooves were applied upon them with a comb-like tool prior to baking. The criss-cross combing, in multiple directions, was probably aimed at maintaining the endurance of the clay. A decorative purpose is not ruled out either, since these vessels had more admixtures in their clay composition, which included slight gravel and vegetative substance, in addition to sand. Simple combing was used as a plain pattern element to hide these traces.

A furnace site was seen in the cross section of the west wall of the Unit. A lot of Chalcolithic-era pottery was found inside the furnace site, which was discovered at a depth of 70cm under the ground. Most likely, it was the site of a fire that burned there for a long period of time. Sand and clay oven edges were seen over a vast area, which shows that the furnace had collapsed in the past and local residents used sand to put out the flames. The furnace and the ash layer were spread over territory that was 170cm long and 60cm thick. There were little pottery

sherds inside the ash layer as well. Some early Bronze Age-era pottery containing admixtures were found at the 80-120cm depth alongside the ceramics of the Chalcolithic period.

Remains found at a depth of 100cm in the centre of Unit 18 mainly included pottery sherds. These items were mostly found in heaps in the middle section of the Unit. Chalcolithic-era ceramic items were predominant among the samples discovered in this area. The pottery items were concentrated in a stripe near the unit's central and north walls.

The samples that emerged at the final depth of Unit 18 and at the 120cm depth in Unit 19 were made by hand very roughly and baked incompletely. These were elementary ceramics with mixed clay composition. These items are drastically different than the pottery samples found at the 60cm depth of the excavation. Materials of this type are mostly similar to the late Neolithic Age and the early Chalcolithic Age-era ceramics, such as material discovered in the Mantashtepe settlement.

The plain pottery of the Neolithic Age are usually found in the vicinity of the remains of structures and residential homes. Therefore, excavating Units 18, 19 and 20, successively was deemed important and the task was fulfilled. Since the area where Units 18 and 19 intersect was located on a ditch site, a stripe stretching for approximately 20 metres in this section was not excavated. Therefore, a new Unit, namely, 18A, was designated west of Unit 18, along with the newly excavated Unit 19A, which was located east of Unit 19 [2, p. 2].

The excavations in Unit 19A were carried out with the use of JCB machinery due to the shortage of time. The excavations were done by machine in 15-20cm levels. The excavation work at this depth was overseen by an archaeologist. The pottery found during the excavations conducted until the depth of 50cm in the unit were roughly made and contained a vegetative substance admixture.

Baked clay oven edges or protuberances pertaining to a furnace site emerged amongst the traces of burning with ash throughout the southeast wall of Unit 19A. The oven edges were 5-10cm thick. There was a vegetative admixture within the oven edges. Deep burns were seen on the outside surface.

A furnace site was discovered in the centre of the unit. The diameter of the first furnace site was 200cm, while the depth was 40cm. Significant blackening of the soil and traces of ash indicated that an intensive fire occurred in this area.

The pottery found at the furnace site was very interesting. This pottery of the elementary type were thick walled, roughly made items with vegetative admixtures.

The colour of these samples could not be determined due to significant burning. One of the discovered samples with holes throughout the surface probably served as a strainer in the past. Most likely, the holes were made for the pouring of liquid.

A little lid found in the area was once part of a boiler (Inv 68, Figure 4.1, 18). Overall, all the lid sherds found in the excavation area were of regular size. Their edges were honed at the right angle, while their thickness was 0.8-1.2cm.

Another furnace site was discovered at the 100-120cm depth close to the southeast corner of Unit 19A. The furnace diameter was 60cm, while its depth was 15cm. A grinder was found inside the furnace. Both sides of the little stone grinder were rubbed well (Inv 177). Some parts of this item, which was shaped as a round wheel, were covered with scale.

A flint sickle tooth was another interesting artefact found at the furnace. The tooth would have been mounted in a timber and bone handle to make holding it in the hand more convenient. The cutting tool (Inv 178) was 5.5cm long.

Interesting finds were recorded during the excavations at the depth of 100-110cm in Unit 27, which were carried out simultaneously. One of the finds was a plate-type clay vessel with little holes upon the edges, which was perfectly polished and smoothened (Figure 5.2).

Another item found in the area was an rim sherd of a clay vessel with painted patterns.

One interesting sample was an egg-shaped stone tool. An attempt was made to open a hole with 2cm diameter in the middle on one of its sides, but this was not completed (Inv 173). Most likely, the item was intended as a weighing stone.

The finds also included a dopu or bowl-type clay vessel with a perfectly polished surface and very thin walls. It was not baked well. Round-shaped signs were applied in two rows vertically from the rim toward the base inside the bowl or basin (Inv 172).

Household pits with completely crumbled edges were also found in Units 18 and 19. A lot of early Bronze Age-era (4th millennium BCE) pottery pertaining to the Kura-Araz culture were found in these household pits. The pits were probably dug in the beginning of the Bronze Age and residents destroyed the Chalcolithic layer, which was located at more significant depths, in the process. The obtained items are typical pottery of the early Bronze Age, which is evidenced by their shapes.

Two querns could also be cited among the interesting finds. The first quern was found in Unit 16. It was 27cm long, 26.5cm wide and 4.5cm thick. The item, which emerged at the 50cm depth under the ground, was a fragmented, white coloured quern of limestone.

The second quernstone was found at the 105cm depth at the intersection of Units 18 and 18A. It was 10cm thick, 43cm long and 20cm wide. The quernstone was made of a hard type river rock. It is shaped as a boat (Inv 103, Figure 9.1, 30).

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

Unit 1B: N $40^0 57' 32.0''$ E $045^0 50' 23.6''$ Depth - 95cm

Unit 1: N $40^0 57' 32.0''$ E $045^0 50' 23.5''$ Depth - 95cm

Unit 3: N $40^0 57' 32.0''$ E $045^0 50' 23.3''$ Depth - 95cm

Unit 4: N $40^0 57' 32.1''$ E $045^0 50' 23.2''$ Depth - 90cm

Unit 5: N $40^0 57' 32.2''$ E $045^0 50' 23.1''$ Depth - 90cm

Unit 6: N $40^0 57' 32.3''$ E $045^0 50' 22.9''$ Depth - 90cm

Unit 7: N $40^0 57' 32.4''$ E $045^0 50' 22.7''$ Depth - 90cm

Unit 8: N $40^0 57' 32.5''$ E $045^0 50' 22.6''$ Not excavated

Unit 9: N $40^0 57' 32.5''$ E $045^0 50' 22.5''$ Depth - 90cm

Unit 10: N $40^0 57' 32.6''$ E $045^0 50' 22.4''$ Depth - 100cm

Unit 11: N $40^{0}57'32.7''$ E $045^{0}50'22.2''$ Not excavated

Unit 12: N $40^{0}57'32.8''$ E $045^{0}50'22.1''$ Depth - 100cm

Unit 13: N $40^{0}57'32.8''$ E $045^{0}50'21.9''$ Not excavated

Unit 14: N $40^{0}57'32.9''$ E $045^{0}50'21.8''$ Depth - 90cm

Unit 15: N $40^{0}57'33.0''$ E $045^{0}50'21.7''$ Depth - 90cm

Unit 16: N $40^{0}57'33.1''$ E $045^{0}50'21.5''$ Not excavated

Unit 17: N $40^{0}57'33.2''$ E $045^{0}50'21.4''$ Not excavated

Unit 18: N $40^{0}57'33.3''$ E $045^{0}50'20.8''$ Depth - 105cm

Unit 19: N $40^{0}57'33.8''$ E $045^{0}50'20.0''$ Depth - 120cm

Unit 18A: Depth - 100cm

Unit 19A: Depth - 100cm

Unit 20: N $40^{0}57'33.8''$ E $045^{0}50'19.9''$ Depth - 95cm

Unit 21: N $40^{0}57'34.0''$ E $045^{0}50'19.8''$ Depth - 105cm

Unit 22: N $40^{0}57'34.0''$ E $045^{0}50'19.6''$ Not excavated

Unit 23: N $40^{0}57'34.0''$ E $045^{0}50'19.5''$ Depth - 100cm

Unit 24: N $40^{0}57'34.1''$ E $045^{0}50'19.3''$ Not excavated

Unit 25: N $40^{0}57'34.2''$ E $045^{0}50'19.2''$ Depth - 100cm

Unit 26: N $40^{0}57'34.3''$ E $045^{0}50'19.1''$ Not excavated

Unit 27: N $40^{0}57'34.3''$ E $045^{0}50'18.9''$ Depth - 100cm

Unit 28: N $40^{0}57'34.4''$ E $045^{0}50'18.8''$ Not excavated

Grave 1. This was discovered at N$40^{0}57'32.4''$ and E$045^{0}50'22.7''$ coordinates at the corner of the northeast wall of Unit 5. A child placed in a Chalcolithic-era ceramic vessel was buried in the grave, which was found at the 85cm depth below the ground. It was filled with fine soil. Very sparsely scattered human bones were found inside the burial chamber. These mostly included rib and arm bones. The significantly decayed bones could not be removed from the soil due to their poor condition. Researchers were therefore unable to determine the direction of the dead body's burial based on the condition of the skeleton and the scattered bones. The burial chamber, which was placed in the west to east direction, was 110cm long and 50cm wide. Two clay vessels were found in the burial chamber. One of the vessels was broken but all the sherds were found on the spot. Red coloured pieces of bricks were scattered throughout the area surrounding the burial chamber and blended with sherds of the burial jug [2, p. 2].

The remains of the body in the burial chamber were scattered around. Two stone grinders were found in the chamber along with the body and pottery. Many obsidian flakes were found as well. Interestingly, these had different colour shades, such as black, grey and dark brown.

Grave 2. This grave was discovered at N40^{0}57′32.3″ and E045^{0}50′22.8″ coordinates at the corner of the southeast wall of Unit 5. The grave was located at a depth of 65cm below ground. Interesting burial customs were followed in this Chalcolithic-era grave. The soil in the burial chamber, which contained clay, significantly differed from the surrounding tightly pressed soil. The body was somewhat scattered around the burial chamber. The condition of the rib and pelvic bones allowed a conclusion that the burial was carried out in the southwest to northeast direction. The distance between the skull and the legs was 60cm. The dead body was slightly folded and the face was slanted eastward [2, p. 3].

A small spindle whorl (Inv 20, Figure 4.5, 24) was found near the skull in the burial chamber, along with another one, which was of an average size (Inv 19, Figure 4.4, 24) and placed over the chest. The spindle whorls were covered with scale.

Sherds of clay vessels of various types and a much obsidian were discovered in the grave. One of the vessels was a remarkably large, fragmented clay item similar to a frying pan. All the pitcher and kheyre sherds were also covered with scale.

Most of the clay vessel sherds were roughly made. Therefore, it was impossible to track pattern elements on any of these samples.

The obsidian fragments in the burial chamber of black, dark brown and black-red shades, were remarkably transparent.

The fact obsidian sherds of various colours were placed in the burial chamber was probably linked to primitive human beliefs in rocks.

A set of beads was also found in the burial chamber.

The chamber's floor was plastered with a 3cm thick clay solution.

4 ARTEFACTS

The remains of tangible culture found as a result of the archaeological excavations carried out in the ancient Khojakhan settlement included items made on a potter's wheel, stone tools and metalware. The pottery is mainly attributed to the late Chalcolithic period and the early Bronze Age. However, a small number of materials dating to the Middle Ages were discovered as well. Pottery items of different purposes were encountered. As for the samples of tangible culture dating to the Middle Ages, which were found in the 30cm thick upper layer of the Khojakhan settlement, these included several enamelled and unglazed pottery and metal items.

4.1 GENERAL SUMMARY OF TYPES AND NUMBER OF ARTEFACTS

Clay: A particularly large number of clay samples attributed to the Chalcolithic period were discovered in the area. The clay used to make the vessels varied in terms of its composition. It contained a lot of vegetative admixture and sometimes sand. Though large and fine sand admixtures were used to prepare the ceramic vessels, the substance was well mixed. The source of that clay is not known. Since the Ganja-Gazakh region is rich in various clay layers, an assumption may be made that the clay was obtained from the same territory and that the vessels had been made by local residents, although no substantial evidence is available in this regard. As regards the way those clay samples were fired, they stood out for their diversity. In addition to the well fired vessels, there were slightly fired ones among the finds. The quality of firing was affected to a certain extent by the admixtures in the clay composition. The extent

of baking depended on their intended purpose, as well as their shapes, size and wall thickness. Moreover, the proficiency and skills of the potters played a significant role in the process. The pottery items of the early Bronze Age stand out for their clean clay composition and a relatively high quality. These samples mainly had spherical bodies. Some of the ceramic vessels had handles. The pottery items found in the early Bronze Age layer of the settlement had tape-shaped handles. The vessels discovered in this layer included household jugs, pans, bowls, can and barrel-type vessels, plates, pitchers, jars and dopus. The colour of the ceramic vessels was mostly light red, grey, black and brown.

The pottery dating to the Middle Ages, which were of relatively high quality and made on a potter's wheel, included enamelled and unglazed sherds with extra admixtures in the clay composition. These included parts of pitchers, jars and plates.

The enamelled ceramic vessels were covered with glazing of different colours, including mainly light yellow and blue. Traces of a potter's wheel are seen on the inside. The surface of some of the vessels is decorated with various patterns.

As for the unglazed ceramic vessels, their colour was light red, red or brown.

Stone: Lower and upper quernstones dating to the late Chalcolithic period, i.e. grinders, were also found in the settlement area. Some of the lower quernstones were large items stored permanently in the same place and used. The lower part of the quernstone bases was planed to a level surface to prevent movement during use.

The querns were boat-like shaped and elongated. The upper working side of the querns, which were processed into the boat-like shape, became depressed due to use, while the edges rose upward like the forepart of a boat (Inv 103, Figure 9.2, 30).

The upper quernstones, i.e. grinders, in the Khojakhan settlement, were rather small. Their upper part that served as a handle was oval, while the lower working side became depressed (Inv 112, Figure 9.3, 28).

Given that at least half of the grinders were broken, a conclusion may be made that their length was 30-40cm, while the width was 12-15cm and the thickness equalled 5-10cm.

Stone tools made of obsidian and flint were also found in the excavation area. More obsidian tools are available than the ones made of flint.

A group of knife-like obsidian cutting tools discovered in the Chalcolithic-era layer of the settlement were dark brown and brown coloured items. These tools were of average size and mainly had an elongated shape. Some of them had a narrow edge. The lower surface was flat, while the upper surface was one and two-faceted.

The discovered knife-like sickle teeth were mainly items made of black, brown or coffee-coloured obsidian with quadrangular, elongated, trapezoid and triangular shapes. Some of the tools had retouched edges on both sides positioned against one another due to processing.

The obsidian cutting tools were found in essentially all the units of the ancient Khojakhan settlement. Some of the obsidian flakes were prismatic and three or four faceted. Some of these flakes were processed by retouching on one or two sides. The edges became blunt during use. However, some of these flakes were used without retouching.

Little knife-like cutters and sickle teeth dating to the early Bronze Age made of flint were 4-6cm to 10-12cm long and 1.5-2cm to 3-4cm wide.

5 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

5.1 COLLECTION OF RESULTS

The material obtained in the site included items pertaining to sowing. The great number of grain processing items (querns, grinders and hammering tools) and harvesting tools (sickle teeth) found in the monument's Chalcolithic-era layer proves that ancient tribes were extensively engaged in farming. Moreover, this territory has a location that is suitable for sowing work.

Remarkably, most of the harvesting and cutting tools discovered in the archaeological area were made of obsidian. Thus, tools of this type found at a number of monuments of the late Chalcolithic period, including the Boyuk Kesik settlement, were mainly made of flint stone. The fact that cutting tools were made so skilfully using obsidian, a rock with exceptional durability, confirms the above-mentioned conclusions and indicates a high development level of the stone-working craft. It is also noteworthy that pieces of bitumen used for attaching to a wooden base were found in the back of many sickle teeth.

Various animal bones were found in the archaeological area. The analysis of these bones indicates that most of them were parts of large-horned animals. Some bones of horses, sheep and goats were found as well. This enables us to make a conclusion that ancient tribes placed an emphasis on animal husbandry, along with farming, and that this was one of the leading sectors of the economy. Thus, the favourable natural-geographic relief could have facilitated extensive development of cattle breeding in this territory in the ancient period. It is also worth mentioning that there were few bone and metal tools among the archaeological samples found in the area.

The spindle whorls discovered in the site indicates that sowing and cattle-breeding tribes were engaged in weaving, along with other crafts, during the late Chalcolithic period (Figures 24, 25, 26). The conic spindle whorls were mainly made of clay and their surface was well polished. Though the items woven at the time do not survive, the numerous spindle whorls indicate a refined taste and advanced level of the craft of weaving.

Given the remains of the dilapidated structures discovered in the Chalcolithic-era layer, a conclusion may be made that the ancient tribes that lived in this territory were capable of building round-shaped homes. Such homes were built using clay mud. These shapes of structures reflect the characteristic features of the homes settled by the tribes of the late Chalcolithic period.

The analytical study of the tangible cultural remains found at the early Bronze Age monument indicated that the economic and cultural life continued in this territory in the late Chalcolithic period. Considering the obtained materials, which mainly included ceramic items, we may conclude that the ancient craft of pottery making reached a high level of development in the beginning of the Bronze Age. The ceramic items dating to this period were baked proficiently in a stable temperature regime. Their surface was skilfully decorated with patterns and polished. These were predominantly black polished pottery samples.

As mentioned above, the layer pertaining to the early Bronze Age was significantly damaged, which impeded efforts to obtain comprehensive information regarding other sectors of the economy of that period.

The ceramic items found in the layer of the archaeological monument dating to the Middle Ages provide evidence of a highly developed pottery craft in the region in that period. The ceramic items were baked in a high and stable temperature in line with a refined taste.

5.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ARTEFACT MATERIAL

The artefacts found in the settlement were mainly made of clay and stones. The material classification of the artefacts generally pertains to the group of clay and stone items of all the three periods, i.e. the Chalcolithic period, the early Bronze Age and the Middle Ages.

Observations of the vessels obtained from the Chalcolithic-era layer indicate that the types of vessels in this period were very simple and limited due to the simplicity of the economy, shortfalls in the techniques used and the lack of experience in the field of pottery making. There is no similarity between the pottery items found there and the vessels discovered at the monuments of the same period in Georgia, which is due to the long distance between the monuments or the small number of finds.

Some of the obtained clay items were poorly kneaded, roughly made items with chaff admixtures, which were baked in low and unstable temperature regimes. Most of the ceramic items had different shades of the red colour. However, red and reddish-brown vessel sherds with grey spots and a black layer inside the walls were encountered as well. The overwhelming majority of the ceramic vessels found in the Chalcolithic-era layer had a combed surface.

The ceramic vessels have different shapes and sizes. Some of the vessels, in particular, some pitchers, have spherical bodies and an rim that is bent outward in a semi-circular shape.

The shoulder and neck parts of some of the pitchers are girdled by little model buttons or a protruding wave-like line. The shoulders of some pitchers are encircled by a protuberant straight line, while the upper side of the protuberance is decorated with twisted patterns. The pitchers with an rim that is decorated with notched patterns are particularly remarkable.

Clay vessels of the early Bronze Age stand out for their peculiarity. In contrast to the samples made during the Chalcolithic period, these clay vessels already have handles (Figures 5, 6, 15). A vegetative admixture was no longer used in the clay composition and these vessels were of higher quality than the previous items. The combing encountered upon the pottery vessels of the Chalcolithic period is no longer seen on the vessels pertaining to the early Bronze Age.

The wall thickness of the pitchers dating to the early Bronze Age is 1-2.1cm.

The obtained sherds suggest that the discovered black polished pitchers stand out for their cylindrical necks.

5.3 PERIOD AND CHRONOLOGY

The determination of the chronological range of the Khojakhan settlement was based on stratigraphical observations and the comparative analysis of the obtained tangible cultural samples. The archaeological excavations carried out in the area allow us to conclude that the settlement dates to the late Chalcolithic period, the early Bronze Age and the late Middle Ages. In our opinion, initial settlement in this residential area occurred in the early 4th millennium BCE. In fact, the Chalcolithic period in the Caucasus ended in the late 4th millennium BCE. A 20cm thick layer of the early Bronze Age starts from and in furtherance of the lowest, 60cm thick late Chalcolithic-era stratum of the settlement.

Tangible cultural material, mostly pottery, were discovered at the early Bronze Age layer. Thus, unlike some other ancient Azerbaijani settlements, this layer in the Khojakhan settlement is located over the stratum attributed to the Chalcolithic period. However, the Kura-Araz culture is not reflected in complete abundance at this monument. Nevertheless, habitation resumed for a short period of time in the late Middle Ages, with the site later becoming a sowing area.

Radio-carbon tests were conducted in the Khojakhan settlement during the archaeological excavations in the BTC and SCP corridors. The outcomes of these tests are sufficient for the SCPX excavations and represent indisputable evidence when it comes to defining the historical period.

The results of a radio-carbon test run upon a timber log dating to the late Middle Ages using the 13C/12C method confirms our conclusions. The monument's upper occupation layer traced to the Middle Ages is attributed to the 17th century. The test results revealed that it dates back specifically to 1660 [1, p. 34].

6 DISCUSSIONS

6.1 INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

The archaeological excavations have revealed that the monument is an ancient settlement comprised of three layers. Since the 30cm thick upper layer of the archaeological area was removed during soil work done during the pipeline construction, it was impossible to study the cultural composition of this part on the spot more precisely. Various pottery sherds and other samples of tangible culture dating to all the three mentioned periods were encountered in the soil of the removed upper layer.

Material dating to the Middle Ages were found in the upper 30cm thick layer of the archaeological area. The upper stratum of the archaeological area was damaged during the household activities conducted there in the past and the mediaeval occupation layer was completely destroyed.

The monument's early Bronze Age-era layer, which was about 40-50cm thick and mixed in some sections, with Chalcolithic-era material, was significantly damaged during the sowing work done in the area. From this point of view, the Chalcolithic layer, which starts after the 60cm depth of the archaeological monument, is in relatively good condition.

The resumed habitation in the area during the Middle Ages and the pits dug in this period for household activities and other purposes caused significant damage to the monument's early Bronze Age and Chalcolithic layers.

7 INVENTORY

No.	Type	Description	Unit/Depth	Dimensions
1	vessel handle	Medium size vessel hook-like shaped handle. Its cross section is tape-shaped. It is attached to the vessel vertically. The vessel apparently has a biconic shape. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is pink.	Unit 17 depth:20cm-1m	width-2cm
2	neck	Medium size thin walled vessel's neck. The neck broadens outward and smoothly goes into the shoulder. The colour is grey. The surface is polished. There is a gravelly sand admixture in the clay composition.	Unit 17 depth:20cm-1m	wall th.-0.5cm
3	base	Small tray-type vessel base sherd. The base is wide and flat. The lateral parts broaden outward slightly. The colour is light pink.	Unit 17 depth:20cm-1m	wall th.-0.7cm
4	handle	Small vessel handle sherd. Its cross section is tape-shaped. It is attached to the vessel vertically. The colour is pink.	Unit 17 depth:20cm-1m	cross section-1.9cm
5	spindle whorl	Spindle whorl sherd made of a white limestone. It is round and flat. There is a protruding hole in the middle.	Unit 17 depth:20cm-1m	diam.-5cm
6	lid	Vessel lid sherd. It is disc-like shaped. The edges are round. The colour is grey. Traces of burning remained on the surface. There is a gravelly sand admixture in the clay composition.	Unit 17 depth:20cm-1m	wall th.-1.4cm
7	bucket-type vessel	Little bucket-type vessel. The cylindrical item narrows downward. The base is wide and flat. The round-shaped rim goes directly into the body. The rim and the body's upper part are connected by two auricle or hook-like shaped, vertical handles attached against one another. Their cross section is tape-shaped. There is significant sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is pink. Traces of burning remained on it.	Unit 5 depth:50cm Grave 1	height-11.5cm orif.d.-17.2cm base d.-14cm
8	boiler	Medium size boiler-type vessel body sherd. The rim, which is bent outward slightly, goes into the low and wide neck. The vessel has a rounded rim. The body sharply narrows toward the base from the neck. The base is narrow and flat. A hook-like handle connecting the rim to the neck remained intact. The colour is grey on the outside and pink on the inside. There are traces of burning on the vessel. Figure 6.1, 13.	Unit 5 depth:50cm Grave 1	height-14.1cm
9	grinder	Flat and round river rock, used as a grinder.		7x7.5cm
10	vessel base	Vessel base sherd. The flattened rim goes directly into a high lateral part. The latter broadens outward. The wide and flat base was combed. The surface was smoothened. The colour is light brown. There are traces of soot on the vessel.	Unit 5 depth:90cm Grave 2	height-7cm
11	body	Sherds of a large pitcher's body. The smooth rim is bent outward slightly. It goes directly into the body. The wall is thick. There are vegetative and sand admixtures in the clay composition. The colour is pink.	Unit 5 depth:90cm Grave 2	wall th.-2cm
12	rim	Vessel rim sherd. The flat rim is inclined outward. It goes directly into the low and wide neck. The body apparently narrows sharply after the neck. The colour is light pink. Traces of burning remained on the vessel.	Unit 5 depth:90cm Grave 2	neck h.-2.5cm
13	lid	Vessel lid sherd. The disc-like shaped item is flat on both sides. The bottom part was combed. The colour is pink. There are traces of soot all over the surface.	Unit 5 depth:90cm Grave 2	wall th.-0.7cm
14	body	Average size vessel body sherd. The rim, which has a welt, is bent outward slightly. It goes directly into the elongated body. There is significant sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is brown on the outside and grey on the inside.	Unit 5 depth:90cm Grave 2	wall th.-0.7cm
15	grinder	Grinder or hammering tool processed into quadrangular shape using a flat and elongated river rock. One of its sides expands gradually. The broad side is torn off. Figure 10.1, 29.		5.6-7x9x6cm
16	cutting tool	Little, flat and ellipse-like cutting tool. Its edges were sharpened. It was further made of a river rock sherd.		5x2.6cm

No.	Type	Description	Unit/Depth	Dimensions
17	cutting tool	Little round cutting tool. Its edges were sharpened. It was further made of a river rock sherd. One of its sides is slightly protuberant.		d.-2.6cm
18	cutting tool	Flat and elongated cutting tool. Its edges were sharpened. It was further made of a river rock sherd. The straight edge was made thinner, while the other edge is relatively thick and slightly barbed.		6x2.2cm
19	spindle whorl	Disc-like shaped spindle whorl. Its middle section is protuberant on both sides. There is a protruding hole in this part used for putting it through a roller. The colour is light pink. The item is roughly made. Figure 4.4, 24.	Grave 2	d.- 5cm
20	spindle whorl	Biconic spindle whorl. There is a protruding hole in the middle. The item is roughly made. Figure 4.5, 24.	Grave 2	d.- 3cm
21	rim	Rim sherd of a small vessel. The rim is wide. There is a rather protuberant horizontal quadrangular handle adjacent to the rim. The item is of high quality. The colour is light pink. There are traces of soot upon the vessel.		wall th.-0.6cm protr.1x2.5cm
22	cutting tool	Chestnut-coloured cutting tool obsidian blade. It is one-faceted. The item has slightly barbed edges.		width-1.5cm
23	cutting tools	Two fragments of one-faceted cutting tools made of black and grey coloured obsidian.		2cm 1.4cm
24	splinters	Chestnut-coloured, orange and yellow obsidian splinters (5 items).		
25	rim	Vessel rim's part adjacent to the body. The rim is thinning. It transforms directly into the body. It was part of a vessel with a wide rim. Three lidded holes were made on the inside in a row extending from the rim. The colour is light pink.	Unit 1 depth:80cm	wall th.-0.8cm
26	biconic vessel	Biconic vessel's wide rim sherd. The rim is oriented inward. The colour is light pink.	Unit 5 depth: 1m	
27	base	Pitcher-type vessel's base sherd. The wide and flat base protrudes slightly beyond the body. The latter broadens upward. The wall is thick. It was made roughly on a potter's wheel. The colour is light pink.	Unit 5 depth: 1m	wall th.-1cm
28	body	Cylindrical vessel body sherd. The rim, which is slightly bent outward, goes directly into the body. The colour is light pink. The surface is covered with scale.	Unit 5 depth: 1m	wall th.-1cm
29	rim	Big jug's rim sherd. The rim is broad and flattened. The colour is light pink.	Unit 5 depth: 1m	orif.cr.sec.wid. -1.8cm
30	neck	Thin wall vessel's neck sherd. The rim is bent outward. The neck goes smoothly into the shoulder. The colour is pink. There are traces of soot all over the surface.	Unit 5 depth: 1m	neck.h.-3.5cm wall th.-0.5cm
31	neck	Average size vessel's neck sherd. The wide and low neck goes directly into the body. The rim is bent laterally. The colour is pink. There are traces of burning on both sides of the surface.	Unit 5 depth: 1m	neck h.-2cm wall th.-0.8cm
32	rim	Small vessel's rim sherd. The rim is bent laterally. The clay burned down due to baking at a high temperature. The colour is light grey. The outside surface is covered with scale.		wall th.-0.6cm
33	neck	Sherd of a small vessel's wide neck. The low neck smoothly transforms into the shoulder. The rim is slightly bent laterally. The colour is light pink on the inside and dark pink on the outside. There are traces of burning on the outside surface. The wall is thick.		neck h.-2.5cm wall th.-1cm
34	neck	Average size vessel neck sherd. The round rim is slightly bent laterally. It goes directly into the neck. The neck apparently goes into the shoulder smoothly after descending at the right angle. There is a sand and vegetative admixture in the clay composition. The colour is red on the inside and orange on the outside.	Unit 5 depth: 1m	neck h.-5.5cm wall th.-1.5cm
35	rim	Rim sherd of an average size vessel. The rim is slightly bent laterally. Its edge has a welt. It goes directly into the low neck, while the latter gradually transforms into the shoulder. There is a sand and vegetative admixture in the clay composition. The colour is light pink. The rim is wide. The wall is thick.	Unit 5 depth: 1m	neck h.-3cm wall th.-1.2cm

No.	Type	Description	Unit/Depth	Dimensions
36	pottery item	Disc-shaped item made of a vessel body after its edges were smoothened. The wall is thick. The colour is pink. Grey plastering was applied on one side of the surface.	Unit 5 depth: 1m	diam.-4cm wall th.-1cm
37	rim	Rim sherd of a small kheyre-type vessel adjacent to its body. The rim is slightly inclined inward. The rim is smooth. The body narrows downward from the open neck. The item is of high quality. The colour is grey.	Unit 5 depth: 1m	neck h.-2cm wall th.-0.7cm
38	flooring parts	Flooring sherds (two items) with a plastered surface made of clay. The clay was baked in an unstable temperature. The colour is pink.		1.5cm
39	body	Cylindrical vessel body sherd. The rim, which has a welt, goes directly into the body. The vessel has a vertically positioned hook-like shaped handle. The cross section is tape-shaped. There is significant sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is grey. Figure 14.		wall thickness -0.8cm
40	rim	Small vessel rim sherd. The rim is bent outward. The rim is round. The clay colour is pink. The vessel has a low neck.	Unit 6 depth: 80cm	wall th.-0.7cm neck h.-2.5cm
41	small pitcher	Small vessel rim sherd. The rim is bent outward. The rim is round. It goes directly into the high neck. The colour is grey.	Unit 6 depth: 80cm	wall th.-0.6cm
42	salt shaker-type vessel	Little salt shaker-type vessel's rim sherd. The vessel has a thinning rim. The colour is grey. Traces of soot remained on the surface.	Unit 6 depth: 80cm	wall th.-1cm
43	body	Vessel body sherd. Askew scratched line patterns were applied on it. The colour is grey.	Unit 6 depth: 60-80cm	wall th.-0.7cm
44	rim	Little salt shaker-type vessel's rim sherd. The rim is smooth. It goes directly into the body. The colour is grey.	Unit 10 depth: 80cm	wall th.-0.5cm
45	jug	Sherds of a large household jug. The wide rim is bent outward slightly. The rim has a welt. The low neck smoothly goes into the shoulder. The item is decorated with an ornament shaped as a little model button. The colour is pink. There are traces of significant burning in some parts of the surface. The wall is thick.	Unit 9 Grave 2	wall th.-1.1cm wall th.-1.8cm
46	goblet	Little goblet-type vessel's half-part. The rim which has become thinner, goes directly into the body. The latter narrows toward the base. The base is flat and thick. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is pink. The vessel is covered with scale on the inside. There are traces of soot below the base. Figure 5.3, 19.	Unit 5 Grave 2	h.- 5.5cm base d.-4cm
47	vessel handle	Average size vessel handle. The handle is wide and hook-like shaped. The tape-shaped item is attached to the vessel vertically. The colour is pink. It was part of a thick walled vessel. The surface is covered with scale.		wall th.-1cm
48	handle	Round-shaped pottery item handle's half-part. Its edges are torn off. The handle could have served as a knob for a vessel lid. Since the round-shaped item's edges are protuberant on top, there is a hollow in the middle. The handle, which is rather wide, connects the edges in the hook-like shape. There is a gravelly sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is pink on the outside and reddish-brown on the inside (bottom).		wall th.-0.8cm
49	rim	Rim sherd of an average size vessel. The rim is bent outward slightly. There is significant gravel and sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is dark pink.		wall th.-1cm
50	lid	Vessel lid sherd. It is flat and disc-like shaped. Its edges are rounded. The colour is grey.	Unit 5 depth:0.9-1m	wall th.-0.8cm
51	grinder	Grinder made of a river rock. It has a flat and quadrangular shape. Two of its sides are oval. One of the sides is covered with scale.	Unit 5 depth:0.9-1m	dimensions: 11.5x8.5x4.5cm
52	grinder	Working tool made very neatly using a river rock. Presumably, it served as a grinder or another smashing tool. Its shape is oval. Upper and lower parts are completely smoothened. The lateral	Unit 5 depth:0.9-1m	14.5x9x2.7cm

No.	Type	Description	Unit/Depth	Dimensions
		parts are smooth as well. The colour is brown. One of the edges is narrower than the other. Figure 9.1, 31.		
53	rim	Sherd of a vessel's wide rim. The rim is slightly inclined outward. The rim has a welt. It goes directly into the low neck. The colour is grey.	Unit 12 depth:0.8-1cm	neck h.-4cm wall th.-1cm
54	rim	Rim sherd of a small vessel. The rim is round. The low neck goes gradually into the shoulder. The colour is grey on the inside and pink on the outside.	Unit 12 depth:0.8-1cm	wall th.-0.8cm
55	Hammer tool	Hammering tool made of an elongated river rock. One of its edges is sharp, while the other one is flat. Traces of processing are seen upon the flat edge.	Unit 12 depth:0.8-1cm	len.-11.2cm cr.sect.wid.-5.5cm
56	handle	Large vessel handle sherd. It is wide and tape-shaped. It was attached to the vessel vertically. There is a gravelly sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is dark pink.	Unit 6 depth:0.9-1m	cr.sect.wid.-4.4cm
57	body	Medium size vessel body sherd. Its surface is flattened. The edges are crossed by a faceted stripe. The clay is dense. The colour is creamy. The walls are thick.	Unit 12 depth:40cm	wall th.-1.1cm
58	rim	A small vessel's rim sherd. The rim, which has slight welt, is bent outward. There are askew notched line patterns over the rim. The low neck goes gradually into the shoulder. There is a gravelly sand admixture in the clay composition.	Unit 14 depth:60cm	neck h.-1cm wall th.-0.7cm
59	rim	Little vessel's rim sherd. The rim is slightly bent outward. The rim has a welt. The low neck goes gradually into the shoulder. The colour is dark pink.		neck h.-1.1cm wall th.-1cm
60	spindle whorl	Round and flat spindle whorl made of a white limestone. There is a hole in its protuberant middle section. Figure 4.3, 25.	Unit 16 depth:70cm	d.-3.6cm
61	rim	Sherds of a vessel's rim (4 items). The rim is slightly bent outward. The rim was flattened. The vessel is roughly made. There are sand are vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The walls are thick. The colour is light pink.	Unit 5 depth:1.1m	wall th.-1.7cm
62	body	Medium size vessel's body sherd. The body apparently has a cylindrical shape. The rim is vertical and thin. It goes directly into the body. The body's walls thicken downward. The vessel is roughly made. There are gravelly sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The colour is pink.	Unit 5 depth:1.1m	wall th.-1.1-1.7cm
63	rim	Two parts of a large pitcher-type vessel's rim. The round rim goes directly into the neck or the body. The roughly made vessel was baked in an unstable temperature. The walls are thick. There are gravelly sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The colour is pink. The rim is wide.	Unit 5 depth:1.1m	wall th.-2.5cm
64	pitcher	Sherd of a large pitcher-type vessel's rim. The rim is wide and bent laterally. A welt was applied upon the rim in the four-cornered shape. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is pink. The item is covered with whitish engobed coating on the inside.	Unit 5 depth:1.1m	
65	neck	Sherd of an average size pitcher-type vessel's wide neck. The rim is slightly bent laterally. The rim has a welt. The low neck smoothly transforms into the body. There is a gravelly sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is pink. Traces of soot remained on the surface.	Unit 5 depth:1.1m	wall th.-1cm neck h.-3.5cm
66	neck	Small vessel neck sherd. The rim is slightly inclined laterally. The rim has a welt. The neck smoothly transforms into the body. There is a gravelly sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is pink on the inside and brown on the outside. Traces of burning remained on the surface.	Unit 5 depth:1.1m	neck h.-4cm wall th.-0.8cm
67	body	Body sherd of a vessel with a wide rim. The neck broadens outward. The upper part is torn off. The walls are thick. The colour is pink.	Unit 5 depth:1.1m	wall th.-1cm
68	lid	Disc-like shaped vessel lid. The bottom part is flat, while the upper part is slightly protuberant. There is a hook-like handle with a hole in the middle in the central part of the upper side. The item is of high quality. There are traces of soot upon the edges. The colour is pink.		d.-14.2cm

No.	Type	Description	Unit/Depth	Dimensions
69	milk pail-type vessel	Sherds of a milk pail-type clay vessel. The rim has a welt. It goes directly into the cylindrical body. There is a vertically attached hook-like handle upon the body below the rim. The rim is wide. The colour is pink. There is a gravelly sand admixture in the clay composition. There are traces of significant burning on the surface. Figure 17.	Unit 5 depth: 1.1	orif.d.-17cm wall th.-0.8cm
70	shoulder	Vessel shoulder sherd. There are two parallel scratched lines adjacent to the neck. It was baked in an unstable temperature regime. The colour is light brown on the outside and light pink on the inside. There are traces of soot on the surface.		wall th.-1.4cm
71	body	Kheyre body sherd. The rim is slightly inclined inward. The round rim goes directly into the body. The latter broadens outwards. The colour is dark pink. It is covered with scale on the inside. There are also traces of burning all over the inside and outside surface.	Unit 16 depth: 1 m	wall th.-0.9cm
72	body	Sherds of an average size, thin wall vessel's body. The rim is wide. The rim is slightly bent outward. The vessel has a cylindrical shape. There are two model papillae below the rim. The colour is greyish-brown. The vessel has a vertically attached, hook-like shaped handle connecting the rim with the body. The base is wide and flat.		orif.d.-11cm wall th.-0.5cm base d.-10cm
73	body	Sherds of a little vessel's body. The body is rather convex. There is a pair of protrusions upon it. Only the base part of one of them remained intact. The base is narrow and flat. The colour is greyish-brown.		wall th.-0.5cm
74	neck	Two sherds of a large vessel's neck. The high and cylindrical neck transforms smoothly into the shoulder. The rim is slightly bent outward. The rim is round. The colour is pink. There are traces of soot all over the vessel.		neck h.-8.5cm wall th.-0.5-0.8cm
75	lid	Three sherds of a vessel lid. The disc-like shaped lid is flat on both sides. The colour is pink. There are traces of significant burning all over the surface.		d.-20cm wall th.-0.9cm
76	body	Little biconic vessel's body sherd. The body becomes slightly convex after the neck and narrows downward. The neck is wide and low. The rim, which has a welt, is oriented outward. The rim is connected with the body's upper part by a little hook-like shaped handle, which is positioned vertically. The colour is grey. There are traces of burning over the vessel. The item is of high quality.		wall th.-0.7cm
77	neck	Small vessel neck sherd. The wide and low neck crosses over into the body, which is slightly convex. The rim is slightly bent outward. The rim is round. The colour is light pink.		neck h.-2cm wall th.-0.7-1cm
78	body	Sherd of a small vessel's convex body. The neck gradually goes into the body. The colour is dark pink. Traces of soot remained on the surface.		wall th.-0.5-0.7cm
79	cutting tool	Two-faceted cutting tool sherd made of transparent obsidian. One of its sides is flat, while the other one is protuberant. The edges are sharp.		width-1.4cm
80	body	Kheyre-type vessel's body sherd. The rim goes directly into the body. The body expands upward. There are sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The colour is pink-brown.	Unit 19 depth:40-60cm	wall th.-0.6cm
81	neck	Neck sherd of an average size vessel with a wide rim. The low neck transforms directly into the shoulder after descending at the right angle. The rim is straight. The rim is smooth. The colour is light pink. The surface is covered with scale.	Unit 19 depth:40-60cm	neck h.-3.1cm wall th.-0.7cm
82	rim	Rim sherd of a small vessel. The round rim slightly protrudes outward. The colour is pink. Traces of soot remained on the item.	Unit 19 depth:40-60cm	wall th.-0.8cm
83	body	Small vessel body sherd. The body is slightly convex. There is an encrusted pattern resembling the letter V comprised of dotted parallel lines upon the rim. It is white on the inside. The item is of high quality.	Unit 19 depth:40-60cm	wall th.-0.4cm

No.	Type	Description	Unit/Depth	Dimensions
84	spindle whorl	Wheel-shaped spindle whorl made of a river rock. The smoothened edges form acute angles. There is a hole in the protuberant middle section. A part of the edges is torn off. The colour is whitish-grey. Figure 4.2, 27.	Unit 19 depth:40-60cm	d.-5cm
85	spindle whorl	Spindle whorl made of limestone. It is shaped as a wheel. The smoothened edges form angles. There is a hole in the protuberant middle section. The colour is white. Figure 4.1, 26.	Unit 19 depth:40-60cm	d.- 4.5cm
86	catapult stone	Round-shaped catapult stone made of a river rock.	Unit 19 depth:40-60cm	
87	base	Medium size vessel's base sherd. The base is wide and flat. The body broadens outward slightly and further goes upward. The roughly made item is of low quality. The colour is light brown. There are traces of significant burning throughout the surface.	Unit 19 depth:40-60cm	w.th.-1-1.7cm
88	neck	Medium size vessel's neck sherd. The rim is slightly oriented outward. The rim is round. The colour is dark pink. Traces of soot remained on the item.	Unit 19 depth:40-60cm	w.th.-0.7cm
89	rim	Rim sherd of a little kheyre or bowl-type vessel. It was once part of a vessel with a wide rim. The round rim goes directly into the body. The body expands outwards. There are traces of soot upon the item. The colour is dark pink.	Unit 19 depth:40-60cm	
90	salt shaker-type vessel rim	Little salt shaker-type vessel's rim sherd. The straight rim goes directly into the body. The body expands upward. The colour is pink. Traces of soot and burning remained on the item.	Unit 19 depth:40-60cm	w.th.-0.7
91	bod	Tiny vessel's body sherd. The round rim is slightly inclined outward. It crosses over directly into the low neck, while the latter goes into the body, which is slightly convex. The baked item is of high quality. The colour is grey.	Unit 19 depth:40-60cm	wall th.-0.5cm
92	cutting tool	Part of a one-faceted cutting tool made of a whitish flintstone. The bottom part is flat, while the faceted part is protuberant. One of the edges is bent downward. The edges are sharp. Traces of reinforcing substance remained on one of the sides.	Unit 19 depth:40-60cm	width-1.2-1.4cm
93	catapult stone	Catapult stone made of a rounded, grey coloured river rock.	Unit 19 depth:40-60cm	d.-3cm
94	body	Vessel body sherd with a spherical shape. There is a gravelly sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is pink. There are traces of soot all over the surface. The neck smoothly transforms into the shoulder.	Unit 18 depth:20-50cm	wall th.-0.8cm
95	rim	Sherd of a vessel's wide rim. The rim is smooth. A model papilla ornament was applied below the rim. The vessel is roughly made. There is significant gravelly sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is light pink. The walls are thick.	Unit 18 depth:20-50cm	wall th.-1.3cm
96	neck	Neck sherd of a medium size pitcher-type vessel. The rim is bent outward slightly. The edges are round. The low neck transforms smoothly into the shoulder. The colour is pink. Traces of white engobed coating are seen on the outside surface.	Unit 18 depth:20-50cm	wall th.-0.7cm neck h.-3.4cm
97	neck	Neck sherd of a medium size vessel with thick walls. The rim is bent outward slightly. The rim was made thinner. The low neck goes smoothly into the shoulder. The colour is brown. The outside surface is polished. It is completely burnt on the inside.	Unit 18 depth:20-50cm	neck h.-3cm wall th.-1cm
98	base	Medium size vessel's base sherd. The base is wide and flat. The body broadens outward sharply. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is brown. The outside surface is completely burned down. The walls are thick.	Unit 18 depth:20-50cm	wall th.-1cm
99	rim	A little salt shaker-type vessel's rim sherd. The rim, which has a welt, is bent outward. The rim is wide. The colour is pitch black. The surface is polished.	Unit 18 depth:20-50cm	wall th.-0.5cm

No.	Type	Description	Unit/Depth	Dimensions
100	handle	Vessel handle sherd. The tape-shaped item is attached to the vessel vertically. The colour is pink. The surface is covered with yellowish engobed coating.	Unit 18 depth:20-50cm	cross sect.-2.5cm
101	body	Body sherd of a thick wall vessel. There is a faceted stripe over it. The colour is grey. There are traces of burning throughout the surface on both sides.	Unit 18 depth:20-50cm	wall th.-1cm
102	body	Vessel body sherd. There is a faceted stripe over it. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is grey.	Unit 18 depth:20-50cm	wall th.-0.8cm
103	quernstone	Tip of a quernstone made of a grey coloured porous tuff stone. It is oval shaped. The upper part is flat and the bottom is protuberant. Figure 9.2, 30.	Unit 18 depth:20-50cm	width-19cm thickness-3.5cm
104	base	Thick wall vessel's base sherd. The base is narrow and flat. The body broadens outwards. The colour is pink. Most of the surface has burned down.	Unit 21 depth:20-40cm	wall th.-1-2cm
105	lid	Little vessel's lid sherd. It is disc-like shaped. The edge is round. The colour is grey. Traces of soot remained on the surface.	Unit 21 depth:20-40cm	wall th.-1-1.3cm
106	body	Body sherd of a little kheyre-type vessel. The base is wide and flat. The body broadens outwards. The rim is round. The colour is light pink. The outside surface is polished. Traces of soot remained on the surface.	Unit 21 depth:20-40cm	h.-3.5cm
107	base	Small vessel base sherd. The base is narrow and flat. The body broadens upward. The walls are thick. The item is greyish-brown on the outside and orange on the inside. The surface is polished.	Unit 21 depth:20-40cm	wall th.-1cm
108	body	Medium size vessel body sherd. The clay composition is clean. The steadfast item is of high quality. The surface is polished. There are straight and wave-like patterns comprised of parallel scratched lines upon the item. The colour is pink.		wall th.-0.7-1cm
109	lid handle	Trapezoid vessel lid handle. It's wide in the upper part. One of the sides is flat, while the other one is slightly protuberant. The colour is dark pink.	Unit 21 depth:20-40cm	h.-3.3cm width-2.5-3cm
110	shoulder	Shoulder sherd of a medium size, black polished vessel. The neck is bent outward. It goes gradually into the shoulder. The neck part transiting into the shoulder is girdled by two parallel scratched lines. The vessel is of high quality. There are traces of a potter's wheel on the inside. The outside surface is black, while the inside part is grey.	Unit 19 depth: 40-80cm	wall th.-0.6cm
111	body	Vessel body sherd. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is light pink. The item is completely painted black on the inside. Traces of black paint remained on the outside surface as well.	Unit 19 depth:40-80cm	wall th.-0.6cm
112	working tool	Smashing tool made of an elongated river rock after one of its edges was flattened. Figure 9.3, 28.	Unit 19 depth:40-80cm	8x4,5x4cm
113	body	Kheyre-type vessel body sherd. The rim is thinning to some extent. Though the item was baked in unstable temperature conditions, it is of high quality. There are sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The outside surface was combed. A trace of soot remained in the rim part. The colour is pink.	Unit 21 depth:60cm	wall th.-0.6cm
114	neck	Pitcher-type vessel neck sherd. The neck is broad. The rim broadens outward slightly. The rim is round. The item was baked in unstable temperature conditions, but it is of high quality. There are sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The colour is pink. The outside surface is covered with yellowish engobed coating. The walls are thick.		wall th.-1.5cm
115	neck	Neck sherd of a small pitcher-type vessel with a wide rim. The low neck transforms gradually into the shoulder.		
116	rim	Average size pitcher-type vessel's rim sherd. The rim, which has a welt, is bent laterally. The rim goes directly into the shoulder. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition.		wall th.-1.2cm

No.	Type	Description	Unit/Depth	Dimensions
		The clay is dense. The well baked item is of high quality. It belongs to a thick wall vessel. The colour is black.		
117	base	Base sherd of a large household jug. The base is wide and flat. The body broadens outward and upward. The walls are thick. The item was baked in unstable temperature conditions. There are sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The colour is pink.	Unit 21 depth:60-80cm	wall th.-2cm
118	shoulder	Average size vessel's shoulder sherd. The neck is bent outward. It goes smoothly into the wide shoulder. The item was baked in unstable temperature conditions. It is of high quality. There are sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The colour is light pink.	Unit 21 depth:60-80cm	wall th.-0.8cm
119	neck	Average size vessel's neck sherd. The rim is round. The neck goes smoothly into the shoulder. There is a gravelly sand admixture in the clay composition. There is a hollow with the 1cm diameter below the rim. The colour is red. Traces of soot remained on the surface.	Unit 21 depth:60-80cm	wall th.-0.7cm
120	body	Vessel body sherd. There is a model stripe on it decorated on top with depressed dots. There are sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The colour is light pink.	Unit 21 depth:60-80cm	wall th.-0.8cm
121	body	Tray-type vessel's body sherd. Its edges, which had a welt, are separated from the body in the bottom by a groove. It is roughly made. The sides are decorated by patterns comprised of askew dotted lines. The item was baked in unstable temperature conditions. There are sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The colour is pink.	Unit 21 depth:60-80cm	wall th.-1.2cm
122	rim	Rim sherd of a little kheyre-type vessel. The rim is smooth. The vessel is of high quality. The surface is polished. The item is grey on the inside and light pink on the outside. Traces of soot remained on the surface.	Unit 21 depth:60-80cm	wall th.-0.7cm
123	rim	Rim sherd of a thin wall vessel. The rim is wide. The edges were made thinner. The item is of high quality. There are sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The colour is greyish-pink.	Unit 21 depth:60-80cm	wall th.-0.4cm
124	rim	Sherd of an average size vessel with a broad rim. The latter is bent outward. The walls are thick. The colour is greyish-pink.	Unit 21 depth:60-80cm	wall th.-1.1cm
125	body	Body sherd of a small kheyre-type vessel. The body is thinning upward. The rim is round. It was baked in an unstable temperature. The clay composition includes sand and a vegetative substance. The colour is yellowish-pink.	Unit 21 depth:60-80cm	wall th.-0.4-0.7cm
126	body	Body sherds (3 items) of a big vessel. The clay is dense. The steadfast item is of high quality. The clay colour is grey. The surface was polished black. There is a protruding hole with the 0.6 diameter upon the item.	Unit 21 depth:60-80cm	wall th.-1cm
127	whetstone	Whetstone of a light grey, elongated and narrow river rock.	Unit 21 depth:60-80cm	wid.-3.1cm
128	neck	Pitcher-type vessel neck sherd. The rim, which was made thinner, is rugged. The low and wide neck smoothly crosses over into the shoulder. There are gravelly sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The colour is pink.	Unit 18 depth:1.1-1.2cm	neck h.-5cm wall th.-0.5-1cm
129	body	Average size vessel's body sherd. The neck is bent outward. It goes directly into the body. The walls are thin. There are sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. There are traces of scale upon the surface. The colour is yellowish-pink.	Unit 21 depth:60-80cm	wall th.-0.6cm
130	rim	Rim sherd of a thick wall jug-type vessel. The rim is round. It was baked in an unstable temperature. There are sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The vessel is roughly made. The colour is dark pink.	Unit 21 depth:60-80cm	wall th.-2.2cm
131	body	A small vessel body sherd. The rim is flat. It goes directly into the body. There is a row of rather protruding ornaments below the rim. The colour is light brown. There is a trace of soot on the item. The vessel is of high quality.	Unit 21 depth:60-80cm	wall th.-0.5cm

No.	Type	Description	Unit/Depth	Dimensions
132	rim	Rim sherd of a thick wall vessel. The rim is slightly bent outward. The rim is torn off. There is a model chain-like stripe underneath. The item is grey on the inside and pink on the outside.	Unit 21 depth:60-80cm	wall th.-1-1.3cm
133	bod	Milk pail-type vessel's body sherd. The rim is straight. The vessel was baked in unstable temperature conditions. It is roughly made. There are sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The surface is combed. The colour is light pink.	Unit 21 depth:60-80cm	wall th.-1cm
134	milk pail-type vessel	Milk pail-type vessel body sherd. The rim is smooth. It goes directly into the body. The vessel was baked in unstable temperature conditions. There are sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. There is a row of ornaments comprised of protruding holes below the rim. The surface was combed. There are traces of burning on it. The colour is light pink. Figure 21.		wall th.-1cm
135	body	Cylinder-shaped vessel body sherd. The rim was made thinner. There are sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The wall is thin. The colour is light pink. Traces of soot remained on the item.	Unit 19 depth:1.1m	wall th.-0.5cm
136	base	Base sherd of a thick wall vessel. The base is oval. The colour is dark pink.	Unit19 depth:1.1-1.7m	wall th.-1-1.6cm
137	rim	Rim sherd of a vessel. The rim is wide. The smooth rim is oriented inward. The vessel was baked in unstable temperature conditions. There are sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The surface was combed. The colour is grey.	Unit 19 depth:1.1-1.7m	wall th.-1.2cm
138	rim	Rim sherd of a little vessel. The rim is wide. The rim is round and inclined inward. The body is vertically grooved below the rim. The item is of high quality. The colour is light brown.	Unit 19 depth:1.1-1.7m	wall th.-0.5cm
139	body	Body sherd of a large jug. The rim is bent outward. The rim is round. The low and wide neck smoothly goes into the shoulder. The surface was combed. There are sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The colour is dark pink. The surface is covered with yellowish engobed coating.	Unit 21 depth:1.1cm	neck h.-5cm wall th.-1cm
140	neck	Neck sherd of a large pitcher-type vessel. The low, wide neck is bent outward. The rim is torn off. The neck goes gradually into the shoulder. The vessel was baked in unstable temperature conditions. There are sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The colour is pink.	Unit 19 depth:1.1-1.7m	neck h.-3.8cm
141	body	Medium size vessel body sherd. It is cylinder-shaped. The thinning rim is slightly inclined inward. It transforms directly into the body. The base was apparently oval. There are sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The vessel was baked in unstable temperature conditions. The colour is grey on the inside and pink on the outside.	Unit 19 depth:1.1-1.7m	height-16cm wall th.-1cm
142	shoulder	Shoulder sherd of a small dopu-type vessel. The rim is bent laterally. The rim is round. The low neck goes smoothly into the shoulder. There are sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The item is of high quality. The wall is thin. Traces of soot remained on the surface. The colour is pink.	Unit 19 depth:1.1-1.7m	wall th.-0.3cm
143	model clay ornament	Sherd of a model stripe applied on a vessel. It is shaped as a chain comprised of depressed hollows. It's roughly made. The vessel was baked in unstable temperature conditions. The colour is pink.	Unit19 depth:1.1-1.7m	width-1.5cm
144	body	Body sherd of an average size cylindrical vessel. The smooth rim goes directly into the body. The item is of high quality. The wall is thin. The colour is grey on the inside and pink on the outside. Traces of soot and burning remained on the item. The surface is polished.	Unit 19 depth:1.1-1.7m	wall th.-0.5cm
145	neck	Neck sherd of a big vessel. The neck is bent outward sharply. It goes directly into the shoulder. The rim is round. Traces of combing are seen on the inside. The colour is light pink.	Unit 19 depth:1.1-1.7m	wall th.-0.8cm neck h.-6cm

No.	Type	Description	Unit/Depth	Dimensions
146	neck	Neck sherd of an average size vessel. It apparently crosses over into the shoulder gradually. The rim is smooth. The vessel is of high quality. The colour is grey on the inside and pink on the outside.	Unit 19 depth:1.1-1.7m	neck h.-6cm wall th.-0.6cm
147	body	Body sherd of a small vessel with a convex body. The item was baked in unstable temperature conditions, but it is of high quality. The sherd has an oval shape. The colour is dark pink.	Unit 19 depth:1.1-1.7m	wall th.-0.5cm
148	bowl-type vessel	Little bowl or piyale-type vessel's half-part. The sides broaden outward slightly. The rim is round. There is an ornament below the rim comprised of a row of protruding dots, which encircle the vessel's body. The base is wide and flat. It extends beyond the body slightly. The vessel is somewhat roughly made. There are sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The colour is dark pink on the inside and grey on the outside. The vessel is covered with whitish engobed coating on the outside. There are traces of soot on the vessel.	Unit 19 depth:1.2-1.7cm	height-4cm base diameter-1.2cm
149	body	Sherds of a bowl-type vessel body. The rim is round. It goes directly into the body. The latter descends at the right angle. The rim is wide. The base is torn off. The surface is polished on both sides. There are traces of soot throughout the vessel's outside surface. Figure 20.	Unit 23 depth:60-70cm	h.-8cm wall th.-1cm
150	neck	Vessel neck sherd. The rim is wide. The rim is round. The rim is bent outward slightly. The low neck goes smoothly into the wide shoulder. There are sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The colour is pink.		
151	neck	Thick wall vessel's neck sherd. The rim is broken. The low and wide neck goes smoothly into the shoulder. There is a model chain-like stripe on the surface. The colour is light pink. The surface is covered with whitish engobed coating.		wall th.-1.8cm
152	rim	Small vessel rim sherd. The rim is round. The body broadens outwards on the way up. The wall is thick. The surface is polished. The colour is light pink on the inside and grey on the outside.		wall th.-1cm
153	plate	Plate-type vessel's rim sherd. The rim is round. The body broadens outwards. The colour is grey.		wall th.-0.8cm
154	neck	Neck sherd of a small thin wall vessel. Its rim became thinner. It is funnel-shaped. The colour is grey.		wall th.-0.4cm neck h.-3.5cm
155	neck	Small vessel rim sherd. The rim is straight. There are sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The colour is light pink. There is an incompletely opened, two-sided hole on the item.		wall th.-0.8cm
156	vessel	Clay item. The vessel has a skew rim. The rim is round. It apparently expands outward from the bottom. The colour is dark pink.		wall th.-0.7-1cm
157	grinder	Grindstone of a river rock. The upper part is protuberant and convenient for holding it in hand. The bottom part is flat. There are traces of processing on it.		8.2x7,1x5cm
158	quernstone	Fragment of a quernstone of a porous tuff rock. Its side and edges were flattened.		thickness-3-3.7cm
159	whetstone	Whetstone fragment of an elongated and narrow river rock. The upper part is protuberant, while the bottom part is flat.		cross sect.wid.-4cm
160	neck	Neck sherd of a vessel with a wide rim. The rim is slightly inclined outward. The rim is round. The low neck goes smoothly into the shoulder. The vessel was baked in unstable temperature conditions, but it is of high quality. The colour is brown.	Unit 23 depth:1-1.1m	neck h.-5cm
161	lid	Sherd of a vessel lid. It was disc-like shaped. Both sides are flat. The edge was smoothened. The upper side is polished. The colour is pink. There are traces of burning all over the surface.	Unit 23 depth:1-1.1m	wall th.-1.2cm
162	body	Body sherd of a bowl-type vessel. The body broadens outwards slightly. The rim is round. The wall is thin. The colour is brown. There are traces of burning all over the inside part.	Unit 23 depth:1-1.1m	wall th.-0.5cm

No.	Type	Description	Unit/Depth	Dimensions
163	body	Little vessel body sherd. The body is convex. The wall is thin. The colour is pink. The inside part is covered with grey engobed coating. The walls are thinning further upward.	Unit 23 depth:1-1.1m	wall th.-0.3-0.5cm
164	strainer	Strainer-type vessel body sherd. The body broadens outwards. The rim is smooth. It was once part of a small vessel. There is a hole in the protruding surface. The colour is greyish-pink. It is burnt on the inside. Traces of combing are visible on the item. Figure 4.6, 23.	Unit 23 depth:1-1.1m	wall th.-1cm
165	neck	Large vessel neck sherd. The broad neck smoothly crosses over into the shoulder. There is a roughly made model stripe with depressed dots inside over the part transiting into the shoulder. The vessel's walls are thick. The colour is pink. The surface is covered with white engobed coating.	Unit 25 depth: 1-1.1m	wall th.-1m
166	body	Sherd of a pitcher-type vessel body's lower part. The body broadens upward from the base. The base is flat. The colour is pale pink. The surface is polished. Traces of soot remained on the surface.		wall th.-1cm
167	neck	Neck sherd of a medium size pitcher-type vessel. The low and wide neck goes smoothly into the shoulder. The rim broadens outward slightly. The rim is smooth. The sherd was part of a thin wall vessel. The item is of high quality. The colour is pink.		neck h.-5cm wall th.-0.5cm
168	body	Body sherd of a vessel with a wide rim. It is cylinder-shaped. The round rim is inclined inward. It goes directly into the body. It was baked in an unstable temperature regime. The colour is light pink. The walls are thin.	Unit 27 depth: 1-1.1m	wall th.-0.5cm
169	neck	Neck sherd of a small vessel with a wide rim. The low and wide neck smoothly goes into the shoulder. The rim is flat. The vessel is of high quality. The colour is light pink.	Unit 27 depth: 1-1.1m	neck h.-3.5cm wall th.-0.5cm
170	body	Body sherd of a milk pail-type vessel. The rim is wide. The thinning rim is slightly oriented inward. It goes directly into the body. The latter apparently narrows downward. The body's upper part is girdled by a row of protruding holes. The walls are thin. The surface was combed. The colour is light grey. Traces of burning remained on the outside surface. Figure 3.2, 22.	Unit 27 depth: 1-1.1m	wall th.-0.5cm
171	rim	Rim sherd of a small salt shaker-type vessel. The smooth rim is oriented inward. It goes directly into the body. The item is of high quality. The colour is blackish and dark brown. The surface is polished on both sides.	Unit 27 depth: 1-1.1m	wall th.-0.8cm
172	neck	Thin wall vessel's neck sherd. The neck is funnel-shaped. The thin rim goes directly into the neck. The item is of high quality. The colour is light pink. The surface is covered with grey engobed coating on both sides. Two rows of round-shaped, descending signs were applied vertically in grey paint on the inside.	Unit 27 depth: 1-1.1m	wall th.-0.5cm
173	tool	Round-shaped river rock. There is a dent on it.	Unit 27 depth: 1-1.1m	diameter-2cm
174	handle	Hook-like handle that was part of a medium size vessel. It connected the rim with the body. Its cross section is tape-shaped. The item is of high quality. The surface is polished. The vessel's colour is light pink on the inside and grey on the outside.	Unit 20 depth:40-60cm	diam.: inside-2.5cm outside-3.5cm
175	body	Body sherd of a little boiler-type vessel. The smooth rim directly crosses over into the body. There is a pair of protrusions over the rim. The body, which is rather convex, narrows downward and the surface is polished. The item is of high quality. The vessel's colour is light pink. It is entirely covered with scale on the inside. There are traces of soot over the vessel.	Unit 20 depth:40-60cm	wall th.-0.7cm
176	cutting tool	Part of a two-faceted cutting tool of black coloured obsidian. One of the sides is flat, while the faceted part is protuberant. The item has barbed edges.	Unit 20 depth:40-60cm	width-2.2cm
177	grinder	Grinder made using a round-shaped river rock. Both the upper and bottom parts are flattened.	Unit 20 depth:0.8-1m	diameter-7cm

No.	Type	Description	Unit/Depth	Dimensions
178	Sickle tooth	Sickle tooth of a greyish flintstone. Traces of a white coloured reinforcing substance remained upon the upper side, which is protuberant. The item has barbed edges.		width-1.5cm
179	neck s	Two neck sherds of a large household jug. The low and wide neck smoothly goes into the shoulder. The shoulder is encircled by a model stripe, which is decorated on top with depressed dents. The colour is pink. The rim is slanted outward slightly. The edge was made thinner. The item is of high quality.	Unit 25 depth:1.1m	neck h.-9.7cm wall th.-1.2m
180	neck	Large vessel neck sherd. The cylindrical and low neck goes smoothly into the shoulder. The rim is slanted outward slightly. The edges were made thinner. The colour is light pink. Traces of soot remained on the surface.	Unit 25 depth:1.1m	neck h.-8cm wall th.-1m
181	Body	Body sherd of a small pitcher-type vessel. The rim is bent outward slightly. The neck is low and wide. The slightly convex body is separated from the neck in the terrace shape. The item is of high quality. Polished on the inside. The colour is pink.	Unit 19a inside furnace	neck h.-1.5cm wall th.-0.9cm
182	boiler	Small boiler-type vessel body sherd. The neck is low and wide. The body is separated from the neck in the shape of a protuberance. It narrows downward. The rim is round. There is a tiny symbolic hook-like handle connecting the rim with the body's upper part. Evidently, the handle was used to hang the vessel above the furnace. The vessel is of perfect quality. The colour is grey. The surface is polished on both sides.	Unit 19a inside furnace	neck h.-1cm wall th.-0.5cm
183	handle	Little vessel handle. It is hook-like shaped. The rim is bent outward. The neck smoothly transforms into the shoulder. The handle connected the rim and the shoulder. The vessel is of perfect quality. The colour is pink.	Unit 19a inside furnace	neck height-0.5cm wall th.-1cm
184 - 186	cutting tools	Three fragments of a one-faceted cutting tool of transparent obsidian. Two of the items have barbed edges, while the other one has a smooth lateral part.	Unit 25 depth:1.1m	width- 184-1cm 185-1.8cm 186-1cm

8 APPENDICES

8.1 REFERENCES

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8.2 ILLUSTRATIONS

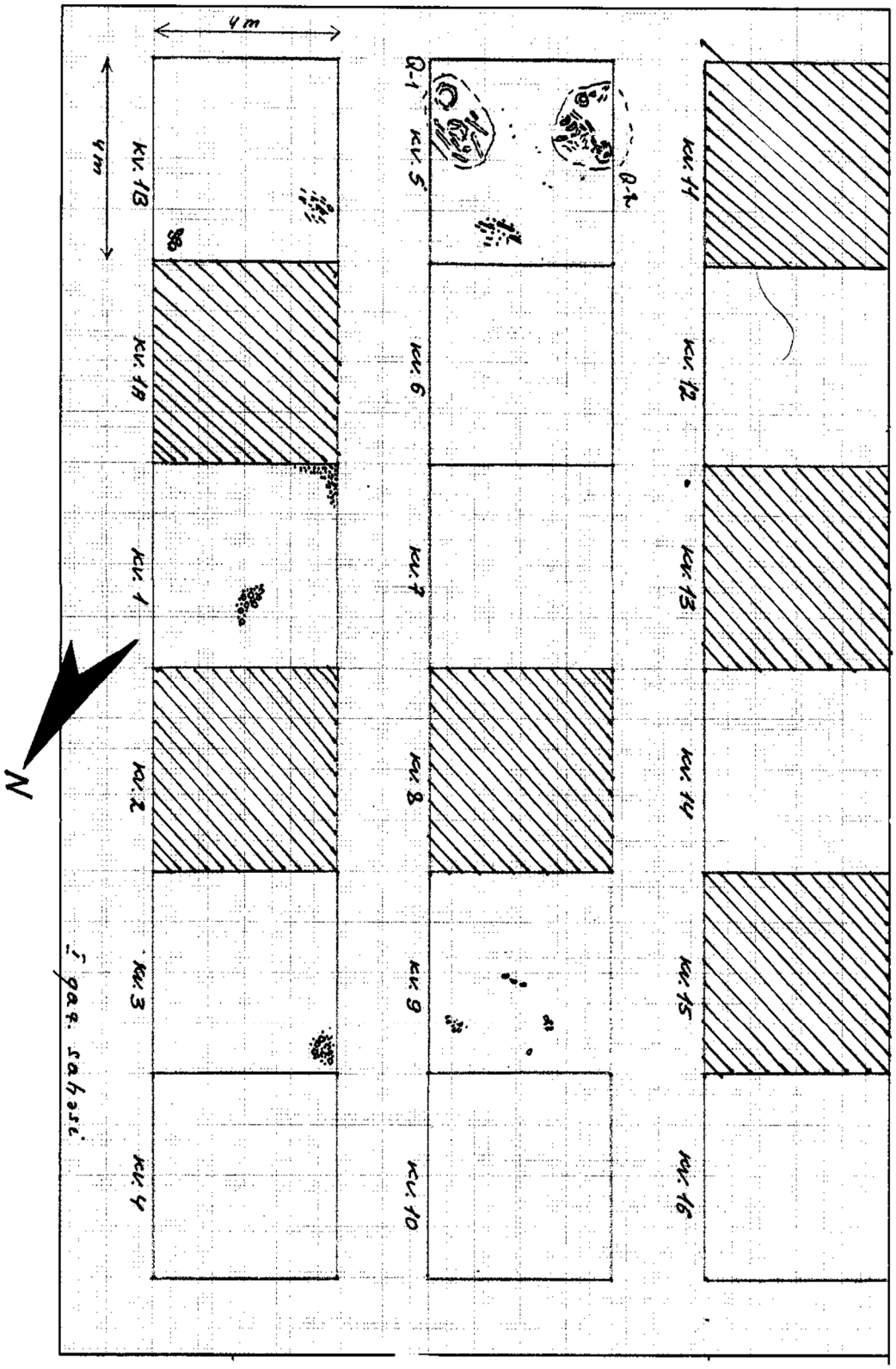

Figure 1. East of site.

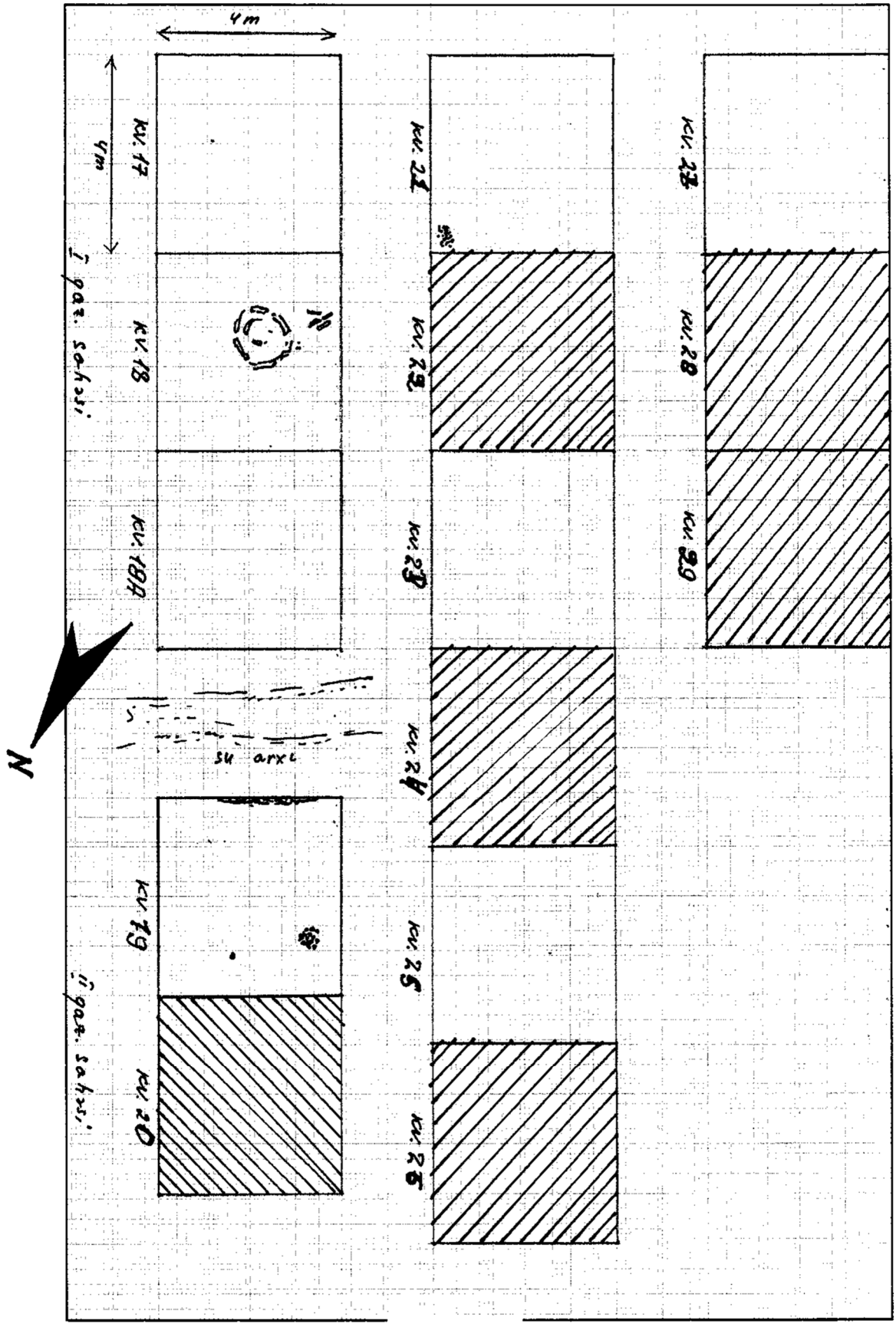

Figure 2. West of site.

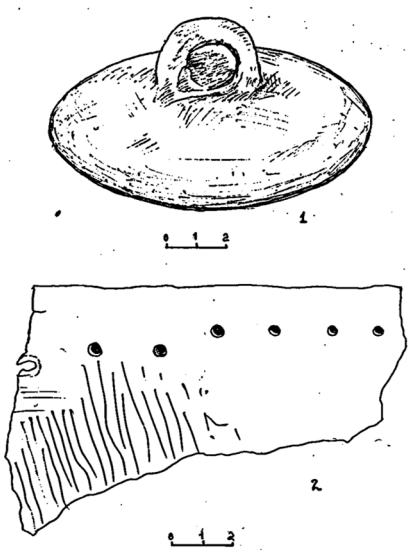

Figure 3. 1 Inv 68, 2 Inv 170.

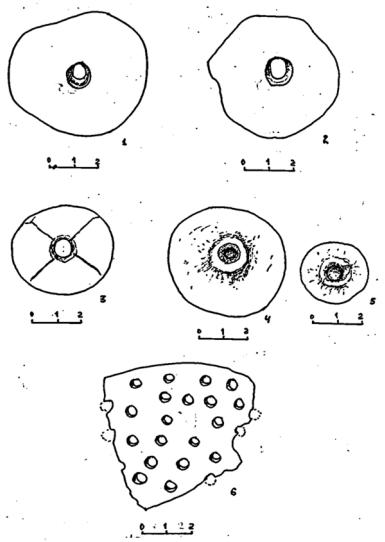

Figure 4. 1 Inv 85 2 Inv 84, 3 Inv 60, 4 Inv 19, 5 Inv 20, 6 Inv 164.

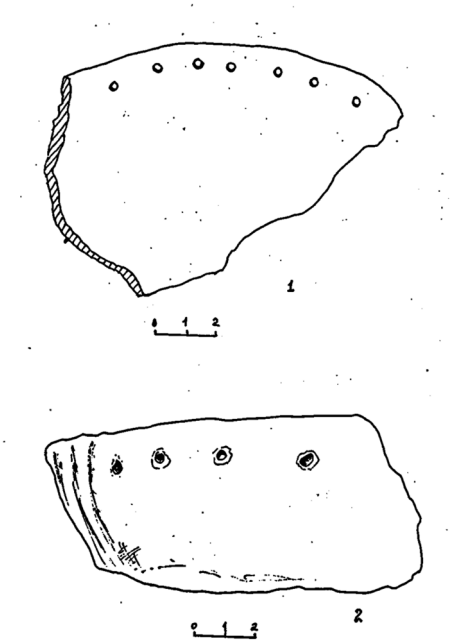

Figure 5.

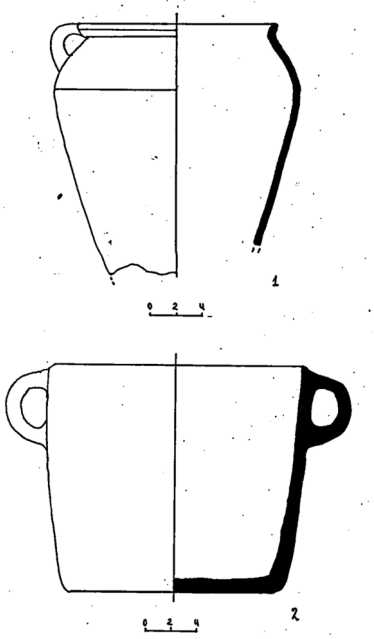

Figure 6. 1 Inv 8, 2. Inv x.

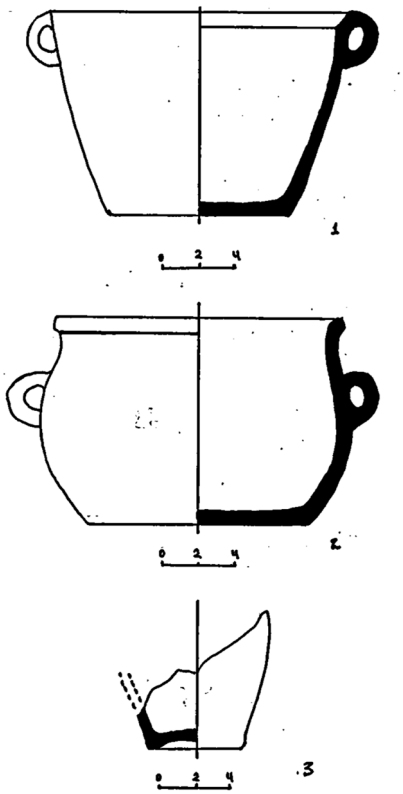

Figure 7. 1 Inv x 2 Inv x 3 Inv 46.

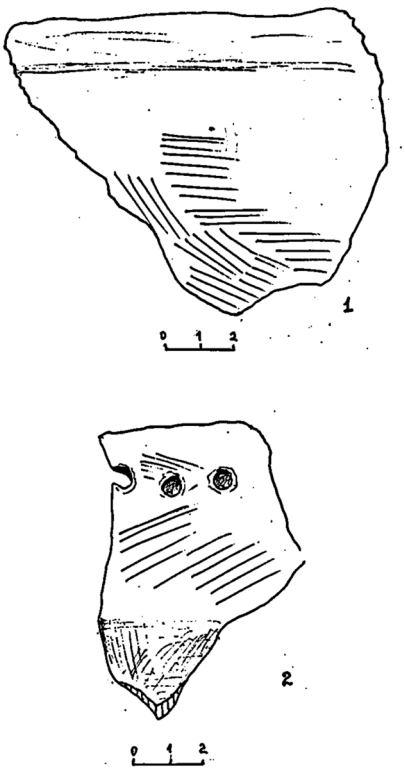

Figure 8.

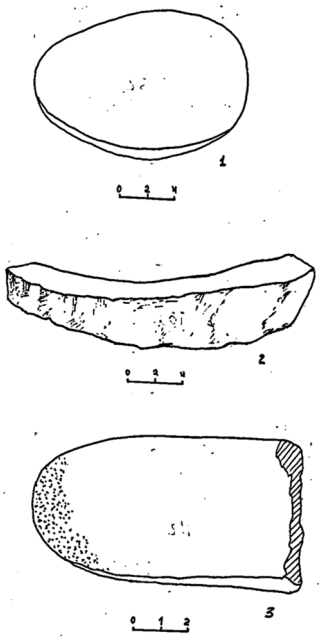

Figure 9 1 Inv 52, 2 Inv 103, 3 Inv 112.

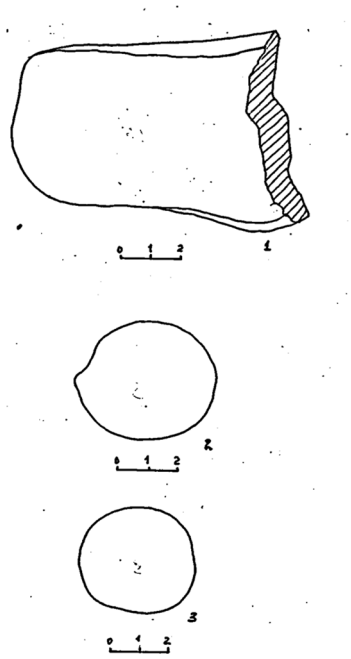

Figure 10. 1 Inv 15, 2 Inv x

8.3 PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure 11. Chalcolithic boiler-type vessel

Figure 12. Chalcolithic boiler-type vessel.

Figure 13. Early Bronze Age vessel Inv 8.

Figure 14. Early Bronze Age vessel Inv 39.

Figure 15. Chalcolithic plate-type vessel.

Figure 16. Chalcolithic plate-type vessel.

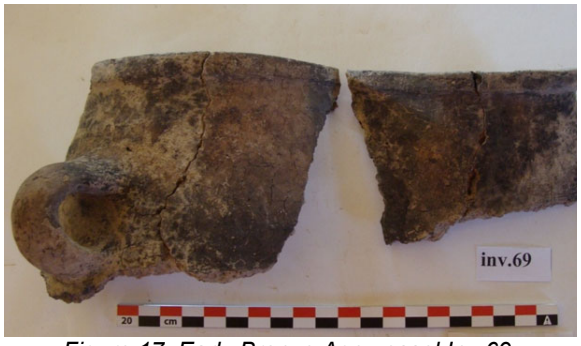

Figure 17. Early Bronze Age vessel Inv 69.

Figure 18. Lid. Inv 68.

Figure 19. Grave 2 goblet-type vessel Inv 46.

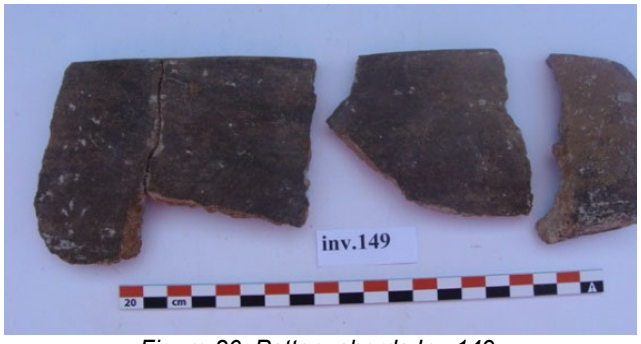

Figure 20. Pottery sherds Inv 149.

Figure 21. Chalcolithic vessel with holes in rim Inv 134.

Figure 22. Chalcolithic vessel with holes in rim Inv 170.

Figure 23. Strainer-type ceramic vessel Inv 164.

Figure 24. Grave 2, clay spindle whorls Inv 19, 20.

Figure 25. Limestone spindle whorl Inv 60.

Figure 26. Limestone spindle whorl Inv 85.

Figure 27. Grey river rock spindle whorl Inv 84.

Figure 28. Stone working tool Inv 112.

Figure 29. Stone working tool Inv 15.

Figure 30. Boat shaped lower quernstone Inv 103.

Figure 31. Grinder Inv 52.