

Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences
Archaeology and Ethnography Institute

COMPREHENSIVE SCIENTIFIC REPORT

**Excavations in Xocaxan II necropolis at KP 339.9 SCPX
pipeline**

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1 SUMMARY

The report provides information regarding the archaeological excavations carried out in the Khojakhan necropolis, located near the Eyyublu village in the Tovuz district of the Azerbaijan Republic. The excavations were conducted in the monument area on February 21, 2017 to March 9, 2017. Dating evidence relating to three types of archaeological culture, namely, Leylatepe, Kura-Araz and Khojaly-Gadabay, were found on the site during the excavation work. The necropolis was discovered during SCPX construction operations carried out at KP 339.900-340.200 in 2017. The burials date to a period spanning the Chalcolithic period to the late Bronze Age.

Grave 1 represented material from the Leylatepe culture of Chalcolithic date. Graves 2 and 3 contained material dating to the Kura Araz culture of the early Bronze Age. Three sherds of pottery found out of context, in an accidental setting as a result of construction activity, represent material from the Khojaly-Gadabay culture of the late Bronze Age early Iron Age.

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2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 SITE DISCOVERY OF THE SITE

The Khojakhan necropolis, located at KP 339.900-340.200 of the SCPX route, was recorded during the second stage. The burial mound was discovered during monitoring activities.

2.2 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The necropolis area is comprised of an elevation or a hill where the Chalcolithic and early Bronze Age-era finds were recorded, while the remaining territory around the monument includes an elevated plain. The monument is situated at the N-04536084; E-08571322 coordinates. Mostly fertile dark grey and black soil suitable for sowing is available in this area [1, p. 2-3].

2.3 WHO CARRIED OUT THE EXCAVATIONS AND WHEN

An archaeological expedition group of the IoAE of the ANSA carried out archaeological excavations in the Khojakhan necropolis on February 21, 2017 to March 9, 2017, overseen by PhD in History, senior research fellow Dmitry Kirichenko, with the participation of the Institute's employee, Seymur Farmanli. BP (SCPX) archaeologist Justin Bedard contributed to the excavation work as an observer.

3 OUTCOME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

3.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The archaeological site is located on an elevation. Low areas stretch from the flat foothills slightly to the southwest of the relatively high area of the monument. These areas, which were probably a riverbed in ancient times, are currently used by local residents for sowing. The relatively high flat hills and foothills are ploughed during sowing work with the use of machinery and further removed, which leads to certain changes in the relief [1].

3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

Eight fragments of a vessel base were found during the archaeological excavations in the Khojakhan necropolis. One of these items was a body sherd of the Khojaly-Gadabay culture (accidentally encountered along with other finds during the digging of a trench at KP 340.200 of the route), while six more body fragments were found in Graves 2 and 3 pertaining to the Kura-Araz culture. Another vessel body fragment and a vessel with an egg-shaped body were found in a Grave 1 of the Leylatepe archaeological culture. Finally, an orifice element, a kheyre and a bowl were discovered in Grave 3 pertaining to the Kura-Araz culture. Moreover, a pitcher, four vessels of different size and a spindle whorl made of an animal leg diaphysis were found in the area.

3.3 GENERAL SUMMARY OF TYPES AND NUMBER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL

FINDS

The pottery found in the Khojakhan necropolis are attributed to two historical periods, namely, the Chalcolithic period and the early Bronze Age. The Chalcolithic-era pottery (a vessel body fragment and an egg-shaped pitcher) are roughly made and contain sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The handmade items were covered with a white substance on the outside surface. The colour is pink.

Similar sherds and pottery forms were tracked at monuments pertaining to the Leylatepe culture in Azerbaijan and the entire South Caucasus. The pottery samples found in the graves under the burial mounds attributed to the Kura-Araz culture were handmade and had fine sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition (inv 9). Some items with clean clay composition were also encountered (inv 10, inv 11). The pottery items were pink, pinkish-brown, brown and black. Soot and traces of baking at a high temperature were seen on some of the vessels. Separate pottery items were smooth and slightly polished. The round-shaped spindle whorl discovered in the southern part of the burial chamber had been made of an animal diaphysis bone. There is a hole in the middle of the spindle whorl to put a string through it.

The artefacts found in Graves 2 and 3 are inherent to the Kura-Araz culture. Such samples were widespread and discovered both in the Azerbaijani territory and in the vast area encompassing the entire Kura-Araz culture, including graves and settlements. The accidental finds included pottery samples (two vessels and a vessel body fragment), which are attributed to domestic pottery of the Khojaly-Gadabay archaeological culture. These were black polished items with a grey coloured inside surface. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The vessels were produced both manually and on a potter's wheel. Samples identical to the pottery accidentally discovered in the Khojakhan necropolis were also found in other monuments of the Khojaly-Gadabay culture (settlements and graves) in Azerbaijan and the whole South Caucasus region.

The discovered ceramic pitcher with an infant buried inside, which is attributed to the Leylatepe archaeological culture, is particularly worth mentioning. Researchers managed to restore the pitcher completely. The egg-shaped vessel had a round base and an orifice element opening sideways. There were fine sand, ground seashell and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The walls are thick. The surface is pink on the inside, while the outside surface is orange-brown with a white substance applied on it. The vessel is handmade. There is a hole in the bottom. The hole was made based on the popular religious belief that suggested possible "rebirth" of the baby after its spirit goes outside the burial jug. The pitcher's height was 39cm, while its width was 33cm, the orifice element diameter equalled 22.2cm, the neck base diameter was 21.8cm, the hole diameter was 4.1cm and the wall thickness was 1.1cm.

3.4 GENERAL ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OBTAINED AT THE SITE

Pitcher burial (Grave 1)

Pottery fragments were spotted on the surface during the use of heavy machinery and the operations were further suspended. Two vessels were found during the clean-up conducted in this territory. One of the vessels, which was found in its entirety (1, inv 5) (there were ash and little bone fragments inside), was located inside another vessel, which was rather large (2, inv 4). The first vessel was placed side up, while the second one was located vertically. The grave was located at the depth of around 50cm. Given the pottery found in this grave, it could be attributed to the Chalcolithic period, more precisely, the Leylatepe archaeological culture. It could be listed among the burial sites called "baby pitcher graves".

Vessel 1 (inv 5) was essentially intact. Ash and little bone fragments were found inside. It was an egg-shaped vessel with a round base and an orifice element opening sideways. There were fine sand, ground seashell and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The walls are thick. The surface is pink on the inside, while the outside surface is orange-brown with a white substance applied on it. The vessel is handmade. There is a hole in the bottom. The pitcher's height was 39cm, while its width was 33cm, the orifice element diameter equalled 22.2cm, the neck diameter was 21.8cm, the hole diameter was 4.1cm and the wall thickness was 1.1cm.

Vessel 2 (inv 4). Only a body half-part remained undamaged. It was a spherical vessel with protruding walls. There were sand, ground seashell and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The colour is pink. A white substance was applied on the surface. The vessel is handmade. It was baked at a high temperature. Traces of soot remained on the walls' edges. The wall thickness is 1.2-1.7cm.

Burial mound 1. A line of stones was found on the surface during the operation of heavy machinery. The operations were further suspended. A heap of rocks and rectangular stone plates were discovered in the course of the ensuing cleaning.

Dimensions:

North-C: 1.8m, W-N: 2.7m

Another layer of rocks was found after the first layer of stones and plates was removed.

Dimensions:

North-C: 0.9m, W-N: 1.5m

A rectangular grave was discovered afterwards at the depth of some 60cm.

Dimensions:

North-C.: 2.05m, W-N: 2.8m, Depth: 60cm

Bones of two humans were found in the central part inside the grave, including those of a man aged 30-40 and a child aged 6-8. Bone fragments of animals (probably large-horned ones, such as cows or bulls) were found under the human remains.

the child's skeleton was significantly folded and placed on the right side, with the legs bent at the knees and the arms folded above the face, which was slanted southward. As for the male skeleton, it was located to the left (west of) the child's dead body. No burial goods were found in the grave. Most likely, the stone slabs covering the grave were specifically delivered from another territory for this purpose and were comprised of white limestone. A deposit of such rocks is available in the neighbouring Shamkir district.

The burial mound may have been part of the burials pertaining to the Leylatepe archaeological culture. Such burial mounds have been discovered in the Aghstafa district (Soyugbulag) and the Khachmaz district (Seyidli) in the Azerbaijani territory, as well as in Georgia (Kavtiskhevi).

Grave 2.

The grave was damaged during the use of heavy machinery. Presumably, the remains of four people, namely, three men and a woman, mixed with ash and coal, were found in the soil strata during the cleaning of the site, along with the fragments of three pottery vessels (inv 6,

7 and 8). The grave consisted of a tomb located under a burial mound pertaining to the Kura-Araz culture, which was traced back to the early Bronze Age.

Grave 3.

A dark red spot mixed with ash and coal pieces was found during the clean-up conducted on the surface. A square-shaped burial vault emerged during the excavations.

Dimensions:

North-C: 5m, W-N: 5m, Depth: 1.4m

Pottery fragments (inv 9, inv 10, inv 11, inv 12), as well as human and animal bone fragments, were found within the soil in the burial vault, along with ash, burnt timber logs, ochre and coal mixtures. Based on the analysis of the human bones, researchers concluded that at least five people were buried on the site. Eight vessels and a bone spindle whorl (inv 15) were found in the grave. The following items were discovered in the middle of the grave: a medium size kheyre (inv 13); a vessel above the kheyre (inv 18); another vessel to the right (inv 21). These were followed by bone fragments, two burnt snail covers and a small pitcher with two handles (inv 16) to the right of those items; a little jar (inv 20); a bone spindle whorl (inv 15); an item with two handles (inv 19). Moreover, a little vessel fragment (inv 14) was located in the east part of the burial chamber; a small piyale (bowl-type vessel) was found inside ash in the west part (inv 17). The human and animal bones were spread over a pile of coal and ochre.

Grave 3 is a tomb located under a burial mound pertaining to the Kura-Araz culture of the early Bronze Age.

3.5 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

The jug grave (Grave 1) discovered in the Khojakhan necropolis should be attributed to the Chalcolithic-era sites of the very Leylatepe archaeological culture, more precisely, the so-called baby jug graves. Perhaps, the Khojakhan burial mound 1 is part of this archaeological culture as well, while Graves 2 and 3 were created under burial mounds that could be traced back to the Kura-Araz culture of the early Bronze Age.

Clay: A total of 20 artefacts should be listed among clay samples discovered during the archaeological excavations in the Khojakhan necropolis site. Of these, the accidentally encountered samples included three pottery items (pitchers) pertaining to the Khojaly-Gadabay culture that were used for domestic purposes. Two vessels dating to the Chalcolithic period are attributed to the Leylatepe archaeological culture. These included both household jugs and vessels used to perform the religious rite of inhumation to bury dead babies. 15 of the artefacts dated back to the early Bronze Age and relate to the Kura-Araz culture. Kheyres, piyales (bowls), jars and pitchers are particularly worth mentioning.

Bone: A round-shaped spindle whorl made of an animal bone diaphysis was found in Grave 3 in the Khojakhan necropolis. A round hole was made in the middle of the spindle head to put a thread through it. Similar spindle whorls were found in other monuments pertaining to the Kura-Araz culture, as well as in settlements and graves. Such items were encountered in

the Azerbaijani territory, the entire South Caucasus, Anatolia and other regions that are part of this culture's geographic range.

According to the discovered pottery samples and the tracked burial traditions, the whole Khojakhan necropolis dates back to the period spanning the 4th millennium BCE. At least two occupation layers, as well as graves pertaining to the Leylatepe and Kura-Araz archaeological cultures, were found. The accidental finds (two vessels and one vessel body fragment), which are attributed to the Khojaly-Gadabay culture, date to the late 2nd millennium and the early 1st millennium BCE.

4 DISCUSSION

The scientific views and final conclusions of the report author are grouped when the outcomes of the archaeological excavations are summarized and the results of the work done are further put on open discussion. These scientific conclusions have been confirmed by the observations of other research fellows involved in the excavations.

4.1 INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS OF EXCAVATIONS ON THE SITE

The Khojakhan necropolis dates back to the period spanning the 4th millennium BCE. Monuments of two chronological periods, namely, the Chalcolithic period and the early Bronze Age, were recorded. Culturally, traces of the Leylatepe and Kura-Araz archaeological cultures were revealed in the site. The tradition of burying children in jugs, shown in the Khojakhan necropolis, was widely observed at the monuments pertaining to the Leylatepe archaeological culture in the territory of Azerbaijan and the South Caucasus overall. The Khojakhan graves traced back to the Kura-Araz culture have been encountered throughout this territory. However, lighting a fire after filling up the burial chamber was a feature inherent exclusively to the monuments discovered in the Azerbaijani territory.

5 INVENTORY

No.	Item	Description and comments	Location	Dimensions
1	vessel	A large spherical vessel with convex and slanting walls and a flat base. The round-shaped orifice element goes into the shoulder. The upper part of the orifice element is corrugated. Round and convex models girdle the vessel's shoulder. An incised ornament comprised of triangles and stripes was applied underneath. The ornament consists of several sections. The base is flat. The surface is black on the outside and grey on the inside. It is polished. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. It is handmade. An ornament featuring scratched horizontal lines was applied on the vessel. There are triangles with strokes and drawn twists and turns in between. Figures 4 and 19.	accidental find	orifice diam.-14cm neck height-2.1cm neck base diam.-13cm height-30.5cm bottom height-18cm width-29cm base diam.-10cm
2	vessel	A large round-shaped vessel. The spherical vessel has convex and slanting walls and a flat base. The round-shaped orifice element goes into the shoulder. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. It is polished. The vessel is black on the outside and grey on the inside. It is polished. It was made on a potter's wheel. The walls are thin. There are vertical rays applied with black paint below the neck. There is a wave-like scratched horizontal line over the shoulder with further scratched horizontal lines underneath. There is another horizontal wavy line below it. Figures 4 and 20.	accidental find	orif.d.-14.5cm base d.-10cm height-34.5cm width-29.8cm wall th.-0.7cm bottom height-17.5cm neck base diameter-13.8cm n.h.-2.9cm
3	base	Medium size vessel's slanting base fragment. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel. It is polished. The colour is dark grey. There is an ornament comprised of scratched horizontal lines upon the vessel. The walls are thin. There is a trace of a tape-shaped handle with an oval cross section over the item. Figure 21.	accidental find	wall th.-0.4cm
4	base	Huge vessel base fragment. The spherical vessel has convex walls. There are fine sand, ground seashell and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The walls are thick. The colour is pink. A white substance was applied on the surface. The vessel is handmade. It was baked at a high temperature. Traces of soot remained on the walls' edges. Figure 22.	Grave 1	wall th.-1.2 -1.7cm
5	pitcher	Egg-shaped pitcher with a round base and an orifice element broadening sideways. There are fine sand, ground seashell and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The walls are thick. The surface is pink on the inside. A white substance was applied on the outside surface. The vessel colour is orange-brown on the outside. It is handmade. There is a hole in the bottom. Figures 5 and 24.	Grave 1	height-39cm width-33cm orif. diam.-22.2cm neck base diam.-21.8cm hole diam.-4.1cm wall th.-1.1cm
6	Bowl base	A medium size vessel's base fragment. It has slanting walls. The base is flat. The orifice element crosses over into the base. There are two arch-shaped model protrusions over the item. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. It is handmade. The surface is polished. There is a trace of a black stain on the item. The colour is brown on the inside (3 fragments). Figures 6, 25.	Grave 2	base diam.-6.5cm wall th.-0.8cm

No.	Item	Description and comments	Location	Dimensions
7	base	A small vessel's base fragment. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The surface is slightly polished. The item, which is rugged on the inside, was subjected to high temperature. There are black spots on the pinkish-brown outside surface. The surface is dark brown on the inside. The base is flat. It is handmade. Figure 26.	Grave 2	base diam.- 6.5cm wall th.-0.9cm
8	base	An average size bowl's base fragment. The straight orifice element goes into the base. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The vessel was baked at a high temperature. It is polished. The colour is black. It is handmade. Figure 27.	Grave 2	wall th.-0.9cm
9	rim sherd	A large vessel rim sherd. The straight item goes into the shoulder. There are fine sand and vegetative admixtures in the clay composition. The colour is pinkish-orange. The walls are thick. It is handmade. Figure 28.	Grave 3 soil pile	wall th.-1.2cm
10	base	A large vessel base fragment with slanting walls. The clay composition is clean. A white substance was applied on it. The surface is light brown on the outside and brown on the inside. The walls are thick. It is handmade. Figure 29.	Grave 3 soil pile	wall th.-1.4- 1.5cm
11	base	A little vessel base fragment. The straight orifice element goes into the base. The clay composition is clean. It is handmade. The colour is light pink. The vessel's walls are thin. Figure 30.	Grave 3 soil pile	wall th.-0.7cm
12	base	An average size vessel base fragment. The vessel has slanting walls. The base is flat. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. It is handmade. The colour is brown. There are traces of soot on the outside. The vessel's walls are thick. Figure 31.	Grave 3 soil pile	base diam.- 7.2cm wall th.- 0.7- 0.8cm
13	Kheyra bowl	An average size bowl with slanting walls. The orifice element goes into the base. The base is flat. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The item is polished. The colour is light brown. There is a double arch-shaped protrusion on the side. The vessel is handmade. Figures 7 and 32.	Grave 3 burial chamber	height-10.7cm base diam.9cm width-23.5cm bottom part height-9cm wall th.- 0.9- 1cm
14	jug	A small vessel base fragment. It is pear-shaped. The orifice element broadens sideways and goes into the neck, which is cylinder-shaped. The walls are round-shaped. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The vessel is handmade. It is polished. The colour is black. The walls are thin. The vessel has an arch-shaped handle with a tape-shaped cross section (5 fragments were found). Figure 33.	Grave 3 East burial chamber	n.h.-3.8cm wall th.-0.6cm handle diam.- 1.9cm handle cross sect. diam-9cm
15	spindle whorl	A round-shaped spindle whorl made of an animal diaphysis bone. A round hole was made in the middle to put a thread through it. Figures 8 and 34.	Grave 3 South burial chamber	diam.- 4cm hole diam.- 0.6cm height-1.5cm
16	vessel	A small conic vessel. The straight orifice element goes into the neck. The latter is cylinder-shaped. There are arch-shaped handles with tape-shaped cross sections on the sides. The base is flat. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The vessel is polished. It is handmade. The colour is brown. The walls are thin. Figures 9 and 35.	Grave 3 burial chamber	handle d.- 1.9cm handle length- 3cm handle hole 1cm base diam.3.7cm height-11.7cm width-9.7cm wall th.-0.5cm

No.	Item	Description and comments	Location	Dimensions
17	Piyale bowl	A little round bowl. The base is flat. There are traces of a handle with a tape-shaped cross section over the bowl. There are fine sand and ground seashell admixtures in the clay composition. The vessel is polished. The colour is brown. There are traces of soot on the surface. The walls are thin. The vessel is handmade. Figures 10 and 36.	Grave 3 West burial chamber	orifice 11.5cm base d. - 4.7cm height-5.8cm width-11cm handle cross sect.d.-1cm wall th.-0.7cm
18	jug	A small semi spherical vessel. The orifice element broadens sideway slightly and goes into the semi-cylindrical neck. There are two arch-shaped handles with tape-shaped cross sections on the sides. The base is flat. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The vessel is handmade. The walls are thin. The colour is brown. Figures 11 and 37.	Grave 3 burial chamber	orifice 9.3cm n.h.-2.3cm base d.-4.7cm neck base d.-9.5cm handle cross sect.d.-0.6cm height-10.3cm width-10.5cm
19	jug	A little pear-like shaped vessel. It has convex and slanting walls. The base is flat. The orifice element broadens sideway slightly and goes into the neck. The neck is semi-cylindrical. There are two arch-shaped handles with tape-shaped cross sections on the sides. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The vessel is handmade. The colour is light brown. There are traces of soot on the surface. The walls are thin. Figures 12 and 38.	Grave 3 burial chamber	orifice 10.2cm handle hole d.-1.5cm base d.-5.7cm height-11.3cm wall th.-0.4-0.6cm bottom h.-5.6cm width-14.6cm neck base d.-10.5cm
20	pitcher	A tiny conic pitcher. The orifice element goes into the neck. The neck is semi-cylindrical. The base is flat. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is light brown. There are two arch-shaped handles with tape-shaped cross sections on the sides. The vessel is handmade. The walls are thin. Figure 13 and 39.	Grave 3 burial chamber	base d.- 4.7cm handle d.-1.7 3cm handle hole d.-1.4cm neck base d.-8cm height-12.6cm width-13.6cm
21	jug	A small vessel (the base's upper part and the base part are missing). The pear-shaped item's walls are rather convex. The orifice element is slightly rounded. It goes into the neck. The neck is semi-cylindrical. The base is flat. There are two arch-shaped handles with tape-shaped cross sections on the sides. The vessel is handmade. The colour is pinkish-light brown. Figures 14 and 40.	Grave 3 burial chamber	n.h.-3.2cm handle d.-1.8cm handle len.-4.5cm handle hole d.-1.4cm

6 APPENDICES

6.1 REFERENCES

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6.2 ILLUSTRATIONS

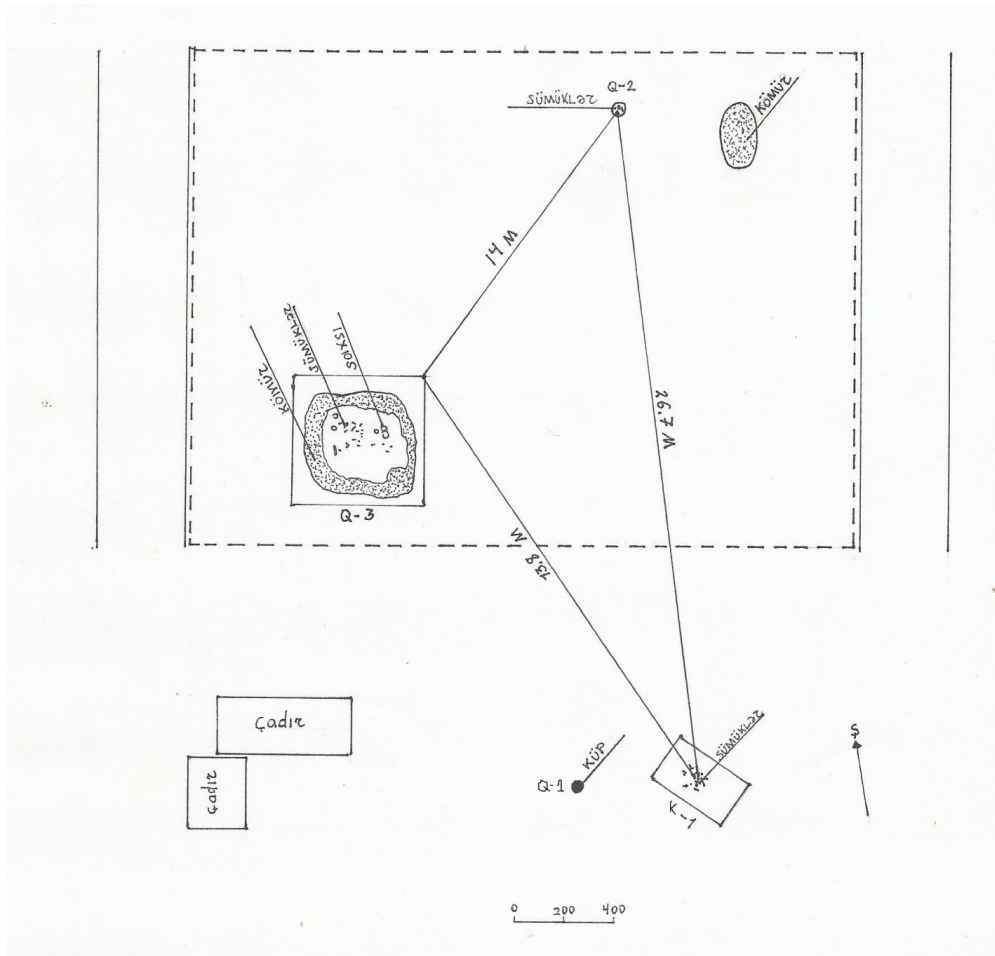


Figure 1. General view of Khojakhn necropolis.

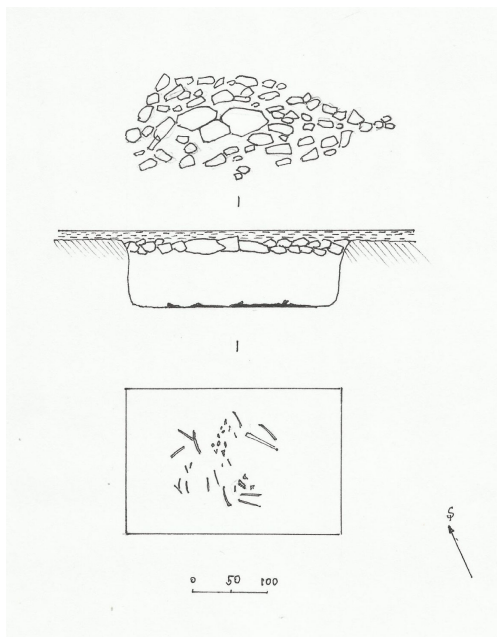


Figure 2. View of Khojakhn Grave 1.

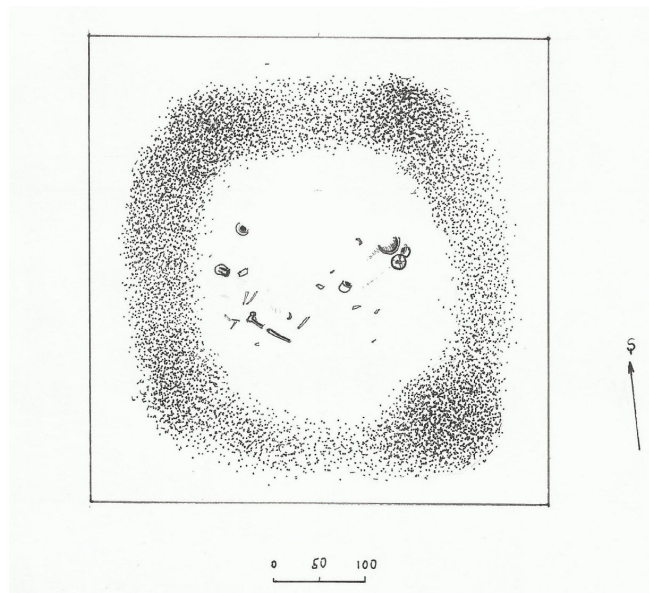


Figure 3. View of Grave 3.

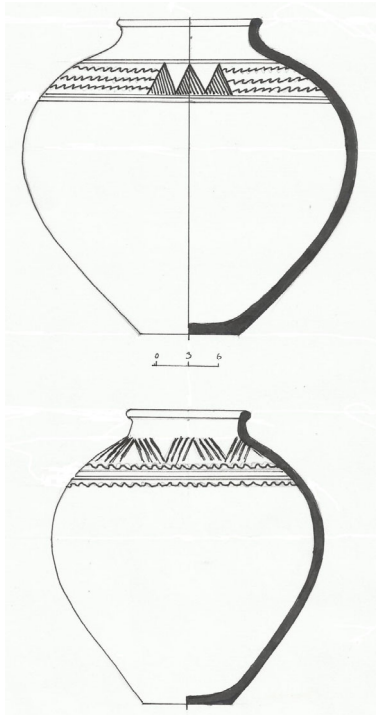


Figure 4. Accidental finds. Vessels of Khojaly-Gadabay culture. Inv 1 and 2.

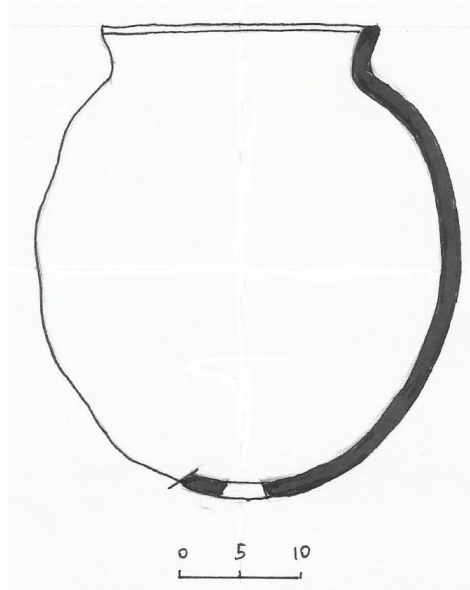


Figure 5. Grave 1. Jug of Leylatepe culture. Inv 5.

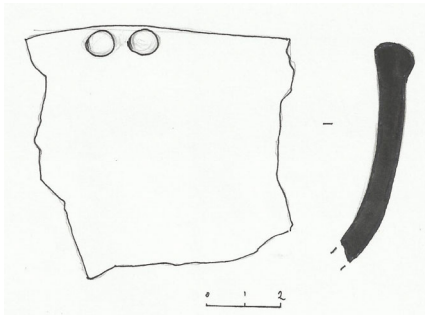


Figure 6. Grave 2. Inv 6.

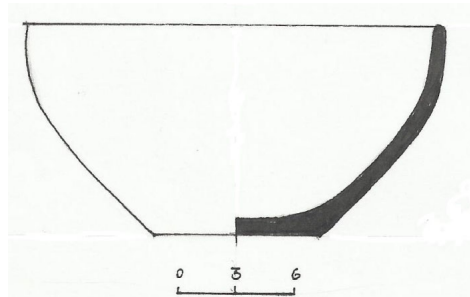


Figure 7. Grave 3, Kheyra bowl. Inv 13.

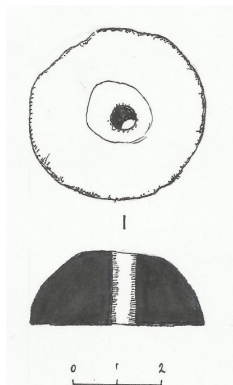


Figure 8. Grave 3, spindle whorl. Inv 15.

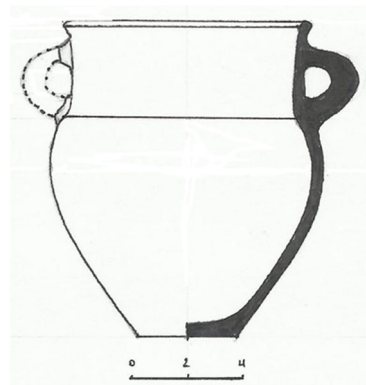


Figure 9. Grave 3, small conic vessel. Inv 16

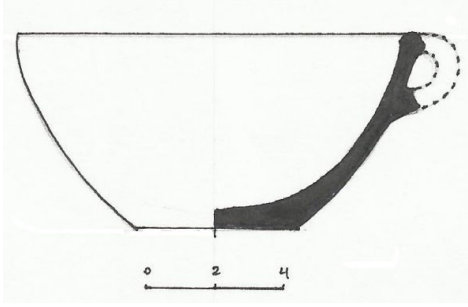


Figure 10. Grave 3, piyale bowl. Inv 17.

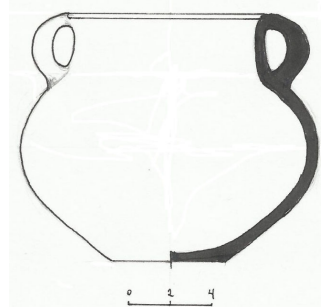


Figure 11. Grave 3, semi-spherical vessel. Inv 18.

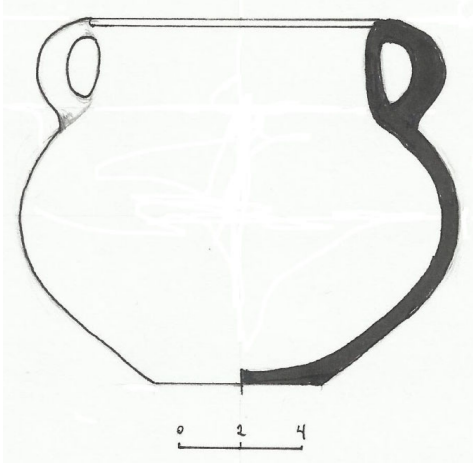


Figure 12. Grave 3, bowl. Inv 19.

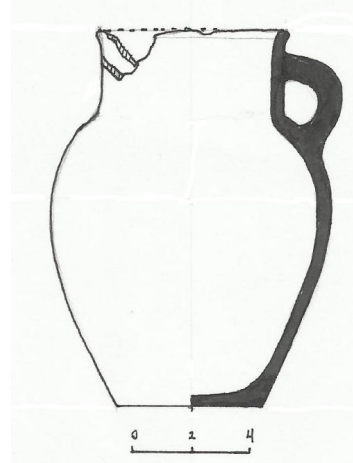


Figure 13. Grave 3, pitcher. Inv 20.

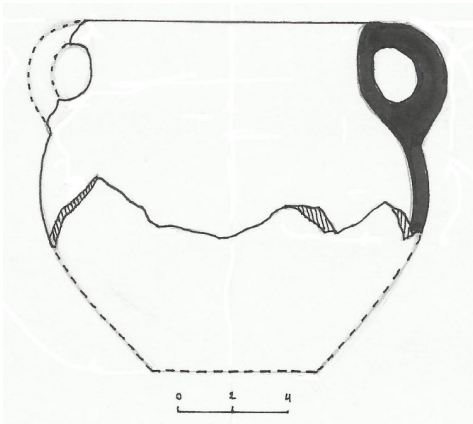


Figure 14. Grave 3, bowl. Inv 21.

8.4. PHOTOS



Figure 15. Grave 1. View to south.



Figure 16. Grave 3. View to southeast.



Figure 17. Stone cover of burial mound. View to west.



Figure 18. Grave 3. Burial mound chamber. View to southeast.



Figure 19. Accidental find, vessel of Khojaly-Gadabay culture. Inv 1.



Figure 20. Accidental find, vessel of Khojaly-Gadabay culture. Inv 2.



Figure 21. Accidental find, body sherd of Khojaly-Gadabay culture. Inv 3.



Figure 22. Grave 1, jar sherd. Inv 4.



Figure 24. Grave 1, burial jug Leylatepe culture. Inv 5.



Figure 25. Grave 2, bowl sherds. Inv 6.



Figure 26. Grave 2, vessel base sherd. Inv 7.



Figure 27. Grave 2, vessel base sherd. Inv 8.



Figure 28. Grave 3, rim sherd. Inv 9



Figure 29. Grave 3, base sherd. Inv 10



Figure 30. Grave 3, base sherd. Inv 11



Figure 31. Grave 3, base sherd. Inv 12.



Figure 32. Grave 3, kheyra bowl. Inv 13.



Figure 33. Grave 3, jug sherds. Inv 14.



Figure 34. Grave 3, bone spindle whorl. Inv 15



Figure 35. Grave 3, conic vessel. Inv 16.



Figure 36. Grave 3, piyale bowl. Inv 17.



Figure 37. Grave 3, jug. Inv 18



Figure 38. Grave, jug. Inv 19



Figure 39. Grave 3, pitcher. Inv 20



Figure 40. Grave 3, jug. Inv 21.