BAKÜ-TİFLİS-CEYHAN HAM PETROL BORU HATTI PROJESİ
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SAZPEGLER

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GAZİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ
ARKEOLOJİK ÇEVRE DEĞERLERİ ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ

GAZI UNIVERSITY
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PREFACE

In the 1990s, the idea was born to tap into the rich natural gas and oil reserves of the Caspian Sea and transport them to the international energy markets. The idea was closely followed by the public throughout the decade which followed. This historic project is aiming to transport 50 million tons of crude oil in a year, mainly Azerbaijani, along a pipeline 1774 km in length. The pipeline starts in Baku and ends at the newly-constructed sea terminal in Ceyhan, from which it will be delivered to the world markets by tankers. The Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipeline Project will consolidate Turkey's geopolitical power in the region, and provide a strong and safe "East-West Energy Corridor" which will connect the southern Caucasus and Central Asia to Turkey and the Mediterranean Sea. The project falls within the scope of an Inter-Governmental Agreement, signed by the Presidents of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey. The agreement was signed at the last OSCE summit held in İstanbul on 18 November 1999, and witnessed by the President of the USA. This was followed up by the "Turn-Key Contracting Agreement" with BOTAŞ on 19 October 2000, which allowed for construction of the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline to begin.

The 1076 km-long section of the pipeline in Turkey passes through the provinces of Ardahan, Kars, Erzurum, Erzincan, Sivas, Kayseri, Kahramanmaraş and Adana. The pipeline enters Turkey from Posof, and passes over the Erzurum-Kars Plateau before entering the tectonic depressions near Horasan. The pipeline continues over the Erzurum Plain, through Tercan, Çayırlı, Erzincan. From the mountainous areas and plateaus north of Refahiye, the pipeline crosses the North Anatolian Fault and reaches Central Anatolia from south of Kızıldağ (Kızıl Mountain) (3025 m), the source of the Kızılırmak River. From here, the pipeline extends southwest, drawing a large arc from north of the Tecer Mountains range (southeast of the Sivas Basin) and entering Uzunyayla Plateau from Ulaş Basin and Altınyayla. Continuing past Zamantı Brook, the pipeline climbs over the Tahtalı Mountains at the northeast corner of the Middle Taurus Mountains from east of Pınarbaşı and follows the Sarız Brook Valley. Turning south from the valley, the pipeline passes through the high threshold between the Dibek Mountains (2230 m) and the Binboğa Mountains (2957 m) and reaches the Göksun Brook Valley. Passing through the mountain and high plateaus between Göksun and Andırın, it descends south of Kadirli to the east of the Çukurova Plain (in the Ceylan Plain section) and reaches the Mediterranean Sea.

The Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipeline Project is an exemplary project in that it applied advanced technological standards, gave priority to health and safety, and was sensitive to natural, social and historical assets in the pipeline's path. In these aspects, this project was a "first" in Turkey. The project undertook many measures to protect flora and fauna and to restore the land once construction was complete. The project has also applied the most sophisticated mitigation techniques in salvaging and protecting historical assets. Within the framework of the Cultural Heritage Management

Plan, all historical assets, both under and above ground, have been identified using survey techniques which conform to nationally- and internationally-recognized standards and preserved through re-routing or archaeological excavation. Assimilating the data and placing salvaged artefacts in appropriate regional museums have made an enormous contribution to Turkey's and the world's cultural and natural heritages. By publishing the results of each excavation, the project has made a large contribution to Anatolian archaeology in particular.

BOTAŞ, the main contractor for the Turkish section of the pipeline, signed a protocol with the Turkish Ministry of Culture on 12 March 2002, aimed at protecting historical assets in the pipeline corridor. Furthermore, the United Nations conventions, particularly the UNESCO Convention for Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Valetta convention, IFA-Archaeological Observation, Site Evaluation, Excavation Work Standard and Guiding Provisions, and the World Bank standards and other recognized international standards were taken into consideration in the protocol, created as Law no. 2863 on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets. The Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) included in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Report prepared in accordance with all of the above, formed the framework for the Archaeological Salvage Excavations under the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project.

Archaeological salvage excavations were carried out between 15 March 2003 and 20 November 2003 in ten sites where re-routing was not possible for various reasons. During that time, 125 archaeologists, art historians, antique age historians, anthropologists, geomorphology experts, geophysicists, surveyors, restorers and approximately 800 workers were employed. They operated under the supervision and consultancy of 25 academicians attached to the Gazi University Research Centre for Archaeology. A total of 17 separate excavations were carried out, including seven sites that emerged in 2004 as "random finds."

The integrated execution of the archaeological survey and salvage works along the pipeline was of course the result of broad cooperation. The most important cooperation was with the Turkish Ministry of Culture (later the Ministry of Culture and Tourism), the BOTAŞ BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project Directorate and the Gazi University Rectorate.

Prof. Dr. Rıza AYHAN, former Rector of Gazi University, made important contributions for the achieving and execution of the project. Prof. Dr. Kadri YAMAÇ, Rector of Gazi University, contributed immensely during the publication stage. Prof. Dr. Ahmet AKSOY and Prof. Dr. Metin AKTAŞ, former vice-rectors of Gazi University, Prof. Dr. Cemil YILDIZ, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, Prof. Dr. E. Semih YALÇIN, former Head of the History Department and the pipeline's Archaeological Salvage Excavations Project Assistant Director, have made significant contributions and provided selfless supports to the execution of the project.

Mr. Orhan DÜZGÜN, Cultural Assets and Museums General Director of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Mr. Nadir AVCI, former Cultural Assets and Museums General Director of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Mr. İlhan KAYMAZ, Deputy General Director, have made enormous contributions.

Mr. Gökhan BİLDACI, former General Manager of BOTAŞ, who helped to bring the pipeline project to Turkey, and provided the infrastructure required for managing the archaeological assets of the project, Mr. M. Takiyüddin BİLGİÇ, former General Manager of BOTAŞ, Mr. Salih PAŞAOĞLU, former General Manager of BOTAŞ and BOTAŞ Genaral Manager Rıza ÇİFTÇİ, who were generous with their supports at the later stages. Former BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project Directors Mr. Hüseyin ERSOY, Mr. H. Doğan ŞİRİKÇİ and Mr. Osman Zühtü GÖKSEL, BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project Director, and Gökmen ÇÖLOĞLU, Deputy Director, and the pipeline Project Site Maneger Mr. Burçin YANDIMATA have contributed greatly to execution of the project. Furthermore, Mr. Özgür ARARAT, Manager of the Environmental Department of the pipeline Project Directorate and Miss. Ebru DEMİREKLER, former Manager of the Environmental Department of the pipeline Project Directorate, and all employees of the Cultural Heritage Management Unit, Mr. Gökhan MUSTAFAOĞLU, Mr. H. Uğur DAĞ, Mr. Kılıçhan SEVMEN, Mr. Murat YAZGI, Miss. Özgür GÖKDEMİR and GIS expert Mrs. Çiğdem GÜVERCİN ORHAN, have worked selflessly in executing this project.

BTC Co., the owner of the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project, has made big contributions to both Anatolian and the world cultural heritage. Becoming the protector of archaeological assets in the pipeline corridor in Turkey and extending financial support to this end, BTC Co. has of course made the largest contribution. The BTC Co. Turkish Section Environmental Department Manager Mr. Paul SUTHERLAND has been instrumental in the realization of the goal. Dr. Hugh ELTON, Director of the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara and the archaeological consultant of BTC Co., has always been encouraging and supportive.

On this occasion, we cordially thank all entities and individuals who were involved in and contributed to the field and publication activities of the BTC Crude Oil Pipeline Project Archaeological Salvage Excavations Project executed by the Gazi University Research Centre for Archaeology.

Asst. Prof. Dr. S.Yücel ŞENYURT
Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipeline
Archaeological Salvage Excavations Project Director

INTRODUCTION

This study includes the scientific results of the salvage excavations conducted by the Gazi University Centre for Research on Archaeological and Environmental Assets (GÜ-ARÇED) in the Sazpegler settlement at the altitudes of 2177 m and 2178 m, 2.5 km west of Otağlı Village, Damal District, Ardahan Province, in the framework of the Baku-Tblisi-Ceyhan Crude Oil Pipeline (BTC COP) Archaeological Salvage Excavations Project.

The Sazpegler settlement was identified during the surface research conducted prior to electricity transmission lines under the BTC COP project activities. After the detailed surface research conducted in the settlement area, which is located at the 36th kilometre of the pipeline, it was not possible to change the route of the pipeline due to technical reasons, and the excavation work was carried out with the permission of the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

The reports following the excavation work carried out by the GÜ-ARÇED emphasized the importance of this settlement with an important and different architectural character for the archaeology of the region, and the Sazpegler settlement was registered and placed under protection by the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Considering that the architecture unearthed through the archaeological work would be affected and damaged by the construction activity, the pipeline was re-routed 50 metres to the east from the Sazpegler settlement. The archaeological remains unearthed were covered after registering and documenting them as a site under the general project principles which the project team signed with the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism and which were monitored by the Regional Protection Committee of Erzurum.

The Sazpegler salvage excavation was conducted under the leadership of Necmettin Alp, Director of the Kars Museum.[1] Dr. Kadriye Özçelik, of the Ankara University Faculty of Language, History and Geography, assumed the scientific responsibility for the excavations, while Research Assistant Fatma Şahin, of the Çukurova University Faculty of Science and Literature, assumed the fieldwork responsibility. Gülşah Beyazoğlu, Cartographical Engineer M.Sc., of the Gazi University Vocational High School of Land Survey, and the archaeologists Nurcan

[1] On this occasion, we consider it a duty to express our most sincere gratitude to the Museum Director Mr. Necmettin Alp, who provided us with all kinds of support from the Kars Museum during the excavations.

Havare, Ferit Coşkun, Emel Ayan, Bülent Demir, Onur Yılmaz, Levent Çelik, Kemal Dedeoğlu, Şener Yıldırım, Ece Benli and Ersoy Köse, and the restoration expert Akbil Bengül, from the Gazi University Centre for Research on Archaeological and Environmental Assets, took part in the excavations, where İsmail Duran from the Ethnographical Museum of Ankara was the representative of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, with Özgü Arısoy taking part in the geophysical work.[2]

The technical drawings of the Sazpegler ceramics were made by Hamza Ekmen, Resul İbiş and Emsal Koçerdin, while the statistical assessments were performed by Z.Filiz Bilir. Hamza Ekmen, Resul İbiş and Emsal Koçerdin also took part in the drawings of architecture and small finds, and Ahmet Okur in the computer arrangements.

The finds were collected under grid numbers, assigning a box number to each. These numbers, which were assigned during the excavation work, were also used during the publication work.

Corridor	Grid Number	Code of collected material
A- B	**10**	**001**

The archaeological excavations were conducted on a 28 m-wide corridor of the pipeline that was expropriated under the project. In the work along the pipeline route, the 28 m-wide corridor was divided into three corridors of 10 m (A), 10 m (B) and 8 m (C). The excavations were conducted in areas A and B while area C was used as a dumping site. In the places where the pipeline makes a bend, the grid squares were named "*broken A*" BA and "*broken B*" BB. In areas where the unearthed sites extended beyond 28 m, it was not possible to carry on the excavation due to the technical requirements of the project.

The publication prepared is intended to present the scientific results from the assessment of the architectural, ceramic and small finds made as a result of the work that was conducted for a period of thirty-five working days between 2 July and 10 August 2003.

[2] I consider it a duty to thank sincerely the excavation team, who completed their hard work in the Sazpegler excavation, and the GÜ-ARÇED team, who carried out the detailed technical work.

The medieval civilian housing architecture in the rural parts of the region is not known. The small number of examples for comparison makes it difficult to define the architectural and functional characteristics of the sites. As a result of the demographic structure that changed after the second quarter of the nineteenth century in particular, the house plans, materials and technical applications in the region make only a limited contribution to the assessment of the architecture unearthed in the excavation. During surface research carried out in the region, emphasis has been placed mostly on defence structures such as castles and watchtowers and on examples of religious architecture such as churches and mosques, which were built more carefully than houses.

The fact that the results of archaeological work conducted in the past or under the BTC-COP Project in the countries neighbouring the region are not yet published leaves Sazpegler alone at the stage of assessment.

As a result of the ecological characteristics of the region, animal husbandry has been the most important economic activity in every age as in our day. Due to the active demographic structure of the Caucasus, there is no information concerning how the people who resettled the region maintained and then transformed the elements of material culture that existed before them. For this reason, it may be controversial to relate the rural life practices and rural landscape currently existing in the region to the Middle Age.

Evaluating and even consolidating the data provided by Sazpegler about the rural settlements and cultural history of the region is directly connected above all with the increase of data from new archaeological work to be undertaken in the region.

The current demography of the region came into existence during the process of events caused by developments after the sixteenth century and particularly in the second half of the nineteenth century.

Sazpegler was located within the boundaries of the Great Ardahan Sanjak Beylik, which was part of the Erzurum Beylerbeylik.[3] Before it came under Ottoman rule, the Ardahan region was within the boundaries of the Georgian Kingdom. As the Erzurum Beylerbeylik was on the frontier, frequent changes took place in its boundaries.

[3] In the Ottoman Empire, all regions were divided into Beylerbeyliks, the main administrative unit, which were themselves divided into sanjaks, which in turn were divided into smaller administrative units (Aydın 1998: 1).

Founded in 1535 while Suleiman the Magnificent was returning from his Iraq campaign, the Erzurum Beylerbeylik became within thirty years the largest beylerbeylik of the Ottoman State both in military terms and in surface area.[4] During this process of enlargement, Ardahan and the castles in its vicinity, which were held by the Georgians, were brought under Ottoman control. After some castles were taken in 1549, Iskender Pasha organised campaigns against the Georgians between 1550 and 1553, and the areas of Ardanuç, Ardahan, Hanak and Kinzo-Damal were also captured, achieving the complete domination of the Ottoman Empire in the region.[5] It is possible to say that Sazpegler and its vicinity came under Ottoman rule following these campaigns.

Since the Erzurum Beylerbeylik was located on the Safavid frontier, the region was in general adversely affected by tensions between the two states. The borders of the Beylerbeylik constantly changed in the wars with Iran. After the wars with the Safavid State, the Ardahan Sanjak was left under Ottoman rule pursuant to the Amasya Treaty made in 1555.

During the stagnation and decline of the Ottoman State, the region entered into turmoil and frequently changed hands. It was occupied by Czarist Russia first in 1828 and then in 1855 for short periods.

Brant, who came to the region in 1835 after a short presence of the Russians, writes that the population decreased as a result of the wars in question and that the villages turned into ruins but were now slowly beginning to recover. He states that, during his travel, the Sanjak Bey resided in the village of Dugur (Digwir)[6] near Posof (Pokhov).[7]

In the wars of 1876-77, which resulted from the expansionist policies of Czarist Russia, the Russians were able to move as far as Erzurum. On 3 March 1878, under intense pressure from Czarist Russia, the Ottoman Empire signed the Ayastefanos Treaty, which was to affect the fate of the region.[8] Considering that this treaty would place the Ottoman State under Russian control and that this would be contrary to its interests in the Middle East, England took sides with the Ottoman State in the face of this situation, rendered the Ayastefanos Treaty ineffective through the Berlin Conference, and ensured that a new treaty was made. Under the Berlin Treaty signed on

[4] Aydın 1998: 2.
[5] Aydın 1998: 71.
[6] Kırzıoğlu 1990: Map 1 Poskov (Dugur)
[7] Brant 1836: 198.
[8] Kurat 1990: 86.

13 July 1878 at the end of the conference with some modifications to the Ayastefanos Treaty, the Russians abandoned Erzurum. Subsequently, again under the terms of the treaty, the towns of Ardahan (including Sazpegler), Artvin, Batum, Kars and Sarıkamış were left to Czarist Russia as war damages.[9]

Soviet Russia, founded after the October Revolution in Czarist Russia, unconditionally withdrew from the First World War and, after 40 years of occupation, the area re-joined the Ottoman Empire under the Brest-Litovsk Treaty of 1918.[10] Ardahan, which began to be governed as a sanjak again, and the Sanjaks of Batum and Kars, were known together as the Three Sanjaks. However, the sovereignty of the Ottoman State in the region did not last long. To prevent the occupation of the region by the Armenians, "National Islamic Councils" were formed in the sanjaks. After the Ottoman Army withdrew from the region under the terms of the Mudros Armistice signed on 30 October 1918, the National Islamic Councils of Ardahan and Batum declared independence but these territories were later occupied by the Georgians.

During the War of Independence, Kars and Ardahan were liberated from occupation on 23 February 1921 by the Turkish armies under the command of Kazım Karabekir Pasha and Halit Pasha. After 43 years of turmoil, the region was annexed to Turkey by the Moscow Treaty of 16 March 1921 and recognised the National Pact.[11]

[9] Kurat 1990: 97.
[10] Kurat 1990: 384.
[11] Roderic 2004: 306.

Figure 1: Satellite Picture of Sazpegler and its Immediate Vicinity

Figure 2- Aerial Photograph of Sazpegler and its Immediate Vicinity

1.GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT[12]

1.1. GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION AND CHARACTERISTICS

The province of Ardahan is located between latitudes 41º 36’ 13” north and 40º45’24” south and longitudes 42º 25’ 43” west and 43º29’17” east. Situated in northeastern Anatolia, the province is bordered by the Autonomous Republic of Adzharia to the north, Georgia to the northeast, Armenia to the south, Erzurum to the southwest, and Artvin to the west.[13]

Figure 3: Northeastern Anatolia

The Ardahan Plain[14] is surrounded by the Yalnızçam Mountains (2,715 m) to the north, the extensions of the Allahuekber Mountains (2,919 m) to the southwest, Mount Keldağ (3,033 m) to the northeast, Mount Akbaba (3,026 m) to the east, and Mount Kısır

[12] This section has been prepared by V. Macit TEKİNALP and Hamza EKMEN.
[13] Yıldırım and Ateşoğulları 2003: 2.
[14] Sözer 1972: 7.

(3,197 m) to the south, which consist mostly of volcanic formations.[15] The Kura River (Cyrus[16]) flows through the Ardahan Plain, which has an altitude of 1,829 m.[17]

Ardahan generally looks like a mountainous plateau, and the territories of the province are generally divided by mountain chains with high plains and valleys between them.[18] The territories of the province are at the far end of the rising and steepening pattern from the west to the east in the general topographic structure of the country.[19]

There are no very great valleys in the province of Ardahan, with only relatively small ones which are located within the boundaries of the central district and some other districts.[20]

Figure 4: Otağlı Plateau near Sazpegler

Between Kartalpınar, Balıkçılar and Altaş and between the villages of Doğankaya, Kotanlı, Kaşlıkaya and Kuzukaya of Çıldır District, there is the Kura Valley, formed in the

[15] Sinclair 1987: I, 431.
[16] Köroğlu 1998: 128.
[17] Yıldırım and Ateşoğulları 2003: 2.
[18] In northeastern Anatolia generally, it is observed that high mountain chains have broad plateau surfaces with an average altitude of 2,500 m and there are depressions which cut across those surfaces in certain directions. Sözer 1972: 7.
[19] Yıldırım and Ateşoğulları 2003: 2.
[20] The province of Ardahan consists of the Posof, Damal, Hanak, Göle and Central Districts.

places where the Kura River passes. There are also the Karaçay Valley, formed near Yıldırım Tepe by the Karaçay, which comes from Çıldır and joins the Kura, and valley and canyon formations around Kurt Kale. These valleys are covered mostly with forests and bushes. The Ardahan Plain, on which the central district of Ardahan is situated, is the largest plain in the province with a surface area of 180 km^2.[21] The Kura River passes through the plain. One of the other important plains is the Göle Plain with a surface area of 150 km,² on which the central district of Göle is situated. Apart from these important plains, the Hanak Plain (20 km²), the Hoçuvan Plain (14 km²) and the Damal Plain (10 km²), which consist of smaller areas than the Ardahan and Göle Plains, are the other plains of the region.

In the region of Ardahan and Kars, unsuitable climatic and geographical conditions adversely affect farming, and animal husbandry is more developed as a result of the fact that the plains of the region have large tracts of grassland.[22] Cereals and fodder plants are raised in a small part of these areas while grass is grown in considerable amounts. Covered with large tracts of grassland, these areas are rather suitable for animal husbandry.[23]

Mainly the southern slopes of the mountains in Ardahan Province are used as mountain pastures during the three-month summer. These rich mountain pastures, which have an altitude of 2,000 to 2,800 m and on which preparations are made for the winter, offer a very suitable environment for animal husbandry. [24]

As the region has a rather high altitude and a rugged terrain,[25] the continental climate dominates in most of the province and thus the winter is long, harsh and snowy. In the province, which has an altitude of 1,829 m. above sea level and is at a distance of 211 km to the sea by road, it is observed that temperature can be as high as 35 ^{0}C during summer and as low as –36.3 ^{0}C during winter.

In the western and northern parts of Ardahan, the characteristics of the Black Sea climate are observed more and this manifests itself also in the plant cover.[26] Forests and bushes exist in the west and north, especially in Posof District and in areas neighbouring Artvin, while grasslands and pastures are more common in other areas.[27]

[21] Saraçoğlu 1956: 305.
[22] Tarkan 1974: 18.
[23] Saraçoğlu 1956: 17, 305.
[24] Yıldırım and Ateşoğulları 2003: 2; Sözer 1972: 16.
[25] Erentöz 1974: 2.
[26] Saraçoğlu 1956: 302.
[27] Sözer 1972: 15.

The Göle Plain, where rather harsh winters occur, is even colder than Sarıkamış, which is considered one of the coldest places in Turkey.[28] In Posof District, surrounded by mountains and having an altitude of 900 m on average, a less mild version of the Eastern Black Sea climate is dominant. Since a temperate climate prevails here, the winters are rainy and the summers warm. The area of Posof has a relatively temperate climate with a greater annual average rainfall (600 mm) and a higher average temperature.[29]

Both the springs and the autumns last rather short in the area of Ardahan and generally in northeastern Anatolia.[30]

In Ardahan, precipitation occurs in every season, in the form of snow during winter and rain during the other seasons, but most in the months of April to June.[31] The winter season begins generally in late October and continues until late April[32], and the average number of snow-covered days is 127.8. The average temperature over a period of 15 years is around 3.7^{0}C.[33]

Ardahan receives precipitation in almost every season and thus does not suffer from drought in any month of the year.[34]

The Kura River, the most important river of the region, rises in Eastern Anatolia, joins the Araks in Azerbaijan's territory, and discharges itself into the Caspian Sea.[35] A 189 km section of the river, which has a total length of 1,515 km., is located within Turkey.[36] The Kura River is formed by the Kayınlıkdere, Türkmendere (Sami Deresi) and Kura (Cyros, Kür)[37] creeks which arise on the northern slopes of the Allahuekber Mountains in the northeastern part of Eastern Anatolia and join each other to the northwest of the Göle Plain.[38] The river flows in the northwestern direction and connects the plains of Göle and Ardahan.[39] Since the watercourse gradient is quite small in the Ardahan Plain, the Kura River takes the creeks and brooks in the area and follows a winding course. After the Ardahan Plain, the river enters into the Niyalashor Gorge in the northeast and, from here, extends in the southwest-northeast direction for 65 km until the border with Georgia. After it flows along the Turkish-Georgian border for some distance starting from the east of Akkiraz (Kertene) Village, the

[28] Saraçoğlu 1956: 303.
[29] Yıldırım and Ateşoğulları 2003: 29.
[30] Saraçoğlu 1956: 15.
[31] Yıldırım and Ateşoğulları 2003: 29.
[32] Tarkan 1974: 12; Sözer 1972: 10.
[33] Yıldırım and Ateşoğulları 2003: 29.
[34] Yıldırım and Ateşoğulları 2003: 30.
[35] Sözer 1972: 9.
[36] Yıldırım and Ateşoğulları 2003: 38.
[37] The name Kura or Kür is used for the whole of the river in certain sources.
[38] Sözer 1972: 9.
[39] Yıldırım and Ateşoğulları 2003: 38.

Kura River first reaches Georgia in the Tavşan Sırtı area near Kurtkale and then Azerbaijan's territory, where it unites with the Araks River and discharges itself into the Caspian Sea.[40]

Lake Çıldır, another important source of water in the region, is the second largest lake in Eastern Anatolia after Lake Van. With an altitude of 1,950 m above sea level and a surface area of 115 km^2, Lake Çıldır is located at a distance of 2 km to the district centre of Çıldır, between Mount Kısır and Mount Akbaba.[41] The ridges of Singer, which extends in the northwest, separate the Çıldır Plain and Lake Çıldır from each other. The lake is surrounded by high mountains on all sides. Lake Çıldır, which is a fresh-water lake, receives its water from the creeks that pass through the villages of Gülyüzü, Gülebakan and Doğruyol and from melting snow.[42] Lake Aktaş, also known as Lake Hozapin, the second largest lake in the province, is located in the northwestern part of the Çıldır Plain, between Çıldır District and Georgia.[43] This lake has a total surface area of 27 km^2, with 14 km^2 of it within the borders of Ardahan and 13 km^2 within Georgia.[44]

Lake Ayı, another lake in the region, is located between Mount Arsıyan and Mount Cin and has a surface area of 0.5 km^2. A large number of small springs arise near the lake, which is supplied by their water. The Ayı Creek, which is formed by the water that overflows from the lake and which runs along the feet of Mount Cin towards Hanak District, is used by the local people to water their animals during summer. Lake Karagöl (or Vakla), located near the villages of Baykent (Vakla) and Alabalık (Sayho) on the Posof side of Mount Arsıyan, has a surface area of 10,000 m^2.

There are many other lakes in Posof District, including Lake Balık on the northern side of Mount Kanlıdağ, Lake Kanlı between the villages of Zendar (Gümüşkavak) and Civantel (İncedere) to the west of Eminbey (Cilvana) Village, Lake Ayaz immediately to the east of Eminbey (Cilvana) Village, Lakes of Sagre between Sagre and Al Village,[45] and Lake Davar on the northern side of Mount Hırhat. The abundance of meadows and pastures in Ardahan Province (59%) provides an important advantage for animal husbandry.[46] Of these areas, 80% is meadow and 20% pasture. In contrast, the scarcity of forest areas (6.6 %) causes insufficient rainfall and severe winters.[47] The forest areas in the province do not concentrate in any particular location and consist mainly in cold-resistant types of Scotch pine.[48] Occurring generally on the northern slopes of mountains, the forest areas can have rather high altitudes.[49]

[40] Yıldırım and Ateşoğulları 2003: 38.
[41] Sözer 1972: 10.
[42] Yıldırım and Ateşoğulları 2003: 39.
[43] Erentöz 1974: 2.
[44] Sözer 1972: 10.
[45] Yıldırım and Ateşoğulları 2003: 40.
[46] Köroğlu 1998: 129.
[47] Yıldırım and Ateşoğulları 2003: 47.
[48] Yıldırım and Ateşoğulları 2003: 48.
[49] Köroğlu 1998: 129.

1.2 HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The existence of Georgian principalities in and around the Çoruh River valley from the first century B.C is known. Among the principalities of *Klardjetie, Chavchetie, Artani, Tchildiri, Kola* and *Tao*[50] mentioned in sources, Tao and Klardjetie were the strongest and, for this reason, the entire region was also known as "Tao-Klardjetie".[51]

The region of Georgia came under the rule of the Roman Empire in the early first century B.C.[52] and remained under their control until the fourth century A.D., but the Armenians extended their own area of influence in the region up to the Arsiani Mountains with the territories they gained from Georgia. Later, the Georgians gradually extended their territories and brought the entire region under their influence in 387 A.D. In this period, Artani became an episcopal centre. In the 530s, the Guaramites were influential in the region.[53]

Figure 5: Northeastern Anatolia in the Ninth to Eleventh Centuries

[50] The names of principalities and places in Georgia can be different in various sources. Klardjetie occurs also as Klarjet, and Chavchetie as Javakhet. Ardahan is mentioned as Artahan in Armenian sources and as Artan(i) or Artaani in Georgian sources, while the modern settlement of Göle is also mentioned as Kola or Kolaver.
[51] Kadiroğlu et al. 1996: 397.
[52] In the first century B.C., there were the principalities of Colchis (West Georgia), Kartli (East Georgia) and Albania (Azerbaijan) in the Caucasus (Bala 1945: 837).
[53] Edwards 1986: 177.

The Artani (Artahan), Lower Javakheti, Klarjetie and Chavchetie areas (*gawar*) were located within the region that extended as far as the Pontus mountains in the west and that the Armenians called Gugarkh. In addition, the Armenians showed also Upper Javakheti, which they called Mosxika and to which the Georgians laid claim, as being within the Gugarkh Region.[54]

The region came under Persian rule starting from the fourth century. The Georgian principalities started to become stronger with the decline of Persian power in the early sixth century, but they later became subject to the Abbasid Caliphate in the early ninth century following Arab invasions into the region from the mid-seventh century onwards.[55] The Principality of Tao-Klardjetie under Arab domination was turned into an independent principality (780-826) by the *kouropalates* Ashot I[56] in the territories of the present-day Artvin and Erzurum. However, the Abbasids captured the outlying territories of the principality, which lost its power after the death of Ashot I.[57]

In Armenian sources of the ninth century, it is stated that Sympat I (890-914), the son of Ashot I, who succeeded to the Armenian throne after the death of his father, crowned the Georgian Prince Adarnese II for the loyalty he had shown to Armenia since the period of Ashot I and that, in this way, the Georgian Kingdom was established in the year 899.[58] During the reign of Adarnese II, the Georgian territories consisted of Klardjetie, Kola, Tao and Artani in the upper basin of the Kura.[59]

In the early tenth century, as it appears from Armenian sources, the Abhazians living in the region of Eger (Egeria, Yekiria, Megrelia) were the most important rivals of the Georgians in this period. Following the attack on Georgian territories by the Abhazian Prince Konstantinos, Adarnese II appealed to Sympat for help and, with the support of the Armenians, Konstantinos was captured and imprisoned.[60] However, in a political act designed to show that he was the ruler of both the Georgians and the Abhazians, Sympat released Konstantinos and also crowned him king, and this annoyed his ally Adarnese and led to a worsening of relations between the Armenians and the Georgians.[61] This worsening of relations during the reign of Sympat placed the former allies in mutual opposition until the reign of Ashot II.

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[54] The region that the Armenians call Lower Javakheti is called Erusheti by the Georgians (Edwards 1986: 167, 179; Hewsen 2001: Map 77, 103 no. 162).
[55] In Georgia, which the Arabs called "Upper Region", the principalities of Kaheti, Hereti, Abhazeti and Tao-Klarjeti were founded by the Arabs (Bayram 2003: 21).
[56] After staying under Arab rule in Tblisi for a while, Ashot I came to Ardanuc, had the castle here repaired, and made this city the capital of his principality. Establishing commercial relations with his neighbours, Ashot quickly increased his political influence in the region as a talented statesman and, acting in accordance with the interests of Byzantium in the region, became the first Georgian prince to receive the title *kouropalates* (*kouropalates*) from the Byzantine Emperor (Lang 1997: 95; Kazdan 1991: 2, 1157).
[57] Brosset 2003: 226, footnote 182.
[58] Yıldız 1984: 35; Grousset 2005: 376; Lang 1997: 97.
[59] Grousset 2005: 422; Hewsen 2001: Map 75, 77.
[60] Drasxanakertc'i : 158- 160 (XLI).
[61] Grousset 2005: 423.

In the year 905, the Abbasid Caliph Muktefi sent his Emir Hasan Havnuni to the region on the pretext that Sympat way delayed in paying the tribute he was required to pay[62], and Hasan Havnuni made an alliance with Adarnese II, who was on bad terms with Sympat because of the Abhazian issue, and plundered the towns of Ani, Shirag and Shiragavan (Yerazkevors).[63] However, as the townspeople were loyal to Sympat and as Sympat was informed in time, the Arab and Georgian forces had to withdraw.[64] Ashot II, who became Armenian King after the death of Sympat, made an alliance again with the Georgian King Adarnese II, with whom they were on bad terms during the reign of his father, and was crowned by Adarnese II, who belonged to the same family.[65]

After succeeding to the Armenian throne, Ashot II agreed with the Georgians and then went to Constantinople and made an alliance with Byzantium.[66] Disturbed by this situation, the Arab Emir in the region Yusuf tried to divide the Armenians by setting someone else from this dynasty against Ashot II. With this aim, in the first years after the succession of Ashot II to the throne, Emir Yusuf crowned Ashot, the nephew and namesake of Ashot II and the prince of Pakaran and Gogp, as King of Armenia and made him start an uprising. As a result, civil war broke out in Armenia. Ashot II solved this problem, even if partly, with the support of other local princes but his nephew did not give up the fight and started a new uprising in agreement with the Abhazian King Giorgi II. Faced with this situation, Ashot II made an alliance again with Adarnese II and suppressed the uprising that his nephew had started. The Abhazians agreed not to enter again into the territories of the two kings and to pay twice the damage they had inflicted.[67]

As the central authority was not strong in the medieval Caucasus, local administrators usually started an uprising immediately after the death of a king and this resulted in continuous civil wars and rivalry in the area. After the death of Giorgi II, a civil war broke out in Abhazia, like the one he had once instigated by lending support to the newhew of Ashot II.

Abhazia was shaken by the disobedience of land-owning princes and lords after the death of Giorgi II. Demetre, who became Abhazian King after Giorgi, had his brother Tevdos arrested following a rebellion, but Tevdos II resumed the struggle after he was freed. Davit, the Prince of Tayk[68], first agreed with the Armenian King Sympat II to solve the situation in the region and then, also in accordance with the desire of the other princes and lords, found it suitable to replace

[62] Yıldız 1984: 39.
[63] Grousset 2005: 426; Drasxanakertc'i : 159- 162 (XLII).
[64] Drasxanakertc'i : 159-162 (XLII).
[65] Grousset 2005: 435.
[66] Adontz 1965: 221.
[67] Grousset 2005: 446; Drasxanakertc'i : 156-158 (XL).
[68] Davit was the prince of the Tayk (Tao) Region and a member of the Bagratuni family. As he was related with both the Armenians and the Georgians and held the Byzantine title of *kouropalates* in the Tayk Region, he often intermediated in the settlement of problems in the region (Grousset 2005: 518; Salia 1975: 27- 28).

Tevdos II with Bagrat III,[69] a prince who had the most valid claim to both the Georgian and the Abhazian throne.[70] The struggle of Davit of Tayk made a concentration of forces possible in Georgia. The country was ruled for a while by Bagrat II (958-994) and then by Kurken (994-1008), the son of Bagrat II, while Bagrat III, the son of Kurken, ruled Abhazia until 985 and, after the death of Kurken in 1008,[71] Bagrat III unified the two crowns of the Bagratuni Georgia and of Abhazia.[72] In this way, during the reign of Bagrat III, Georgia (*Sakartvelo*)[73] was unified not only geographically but also politically.[74]

The unification of Georgia and Abhazia consolidated the rule of Bagrat III in Transcaucasia and put him in a strong position. In addition to the political strengthening of Georgia during the reign of Bagrat III, the towns of Ani and Kars on the new network of roads that was created by bringing under control the trade routes between Iran and the Black Sea, which passed through the region, showed a rapid development and became important towns on this new international trade network.[75] Seeking to expand his area of political domination further, Bagrat III attacked Davit, the Prince of Kakhetia, and captured Heret and then, in 1010, the Castle of Bocharma from Kuirike III, the successor of Davit.[76] Growing considerably stronger in the region, Bagrat III then turned against the Muslims and, when Fazl, the Emir of Genjeh, plundered Kakhetia and Heret by taking advantage of the turmoil caused by these wars among the Georgian princes,[77] Bagrat III asked for the support of the Armenian King Gagik I in order to punish him. When Gagik, who seemed to have adopted the unification of Christian princes againt the Muslims as a guiding political principle, gathered his forces upon such a proposal and joined Bagrat III at Zoragerd[78], the allies marched on Fazl, forced him to retreat, and besieged the fortified town of Shamgor to the northwest of Genjeh. In the face of this situation, Fazl had to ask for peace and promised to serve Bagrat, to pay him tribute and to fight against his enemies in person as long as he lived.[79]

Bagrat III established the historical unity of Georgia by unifying the crowns of Abhazia and Georgia in his person and then by temporarily subjecting Kakhetia to him. However, one branch of the Georgian Bagratunis maintained their presence in Ardanuc, the centre of Klardjetie. Bagrat III had the brothers Sympat and Kurkan, the princes of Klardjetie, arrested and killed on some occasion (1011-1012) and annexed Klardjetie and Ardanuç to the territories of the

[69] In sources, Bagrat III is mentioned also as Bagrat the Junior (Grousset 2005: 503).
[70] Bagrat III had a claim to the throne of Bagratuni in Georgia on account of his father Kurken and his grandfather Bagrat II Regvan and to the Abhazian throne on account of his mother Kurantukhd, who was the daughter of the Abhazian King Giorgi II and therefore the sister of Tevdos II (Grousset 2005: 503).
[71] Brosset 2003: 259.
[72] Grousset 2005: 503; Kırzıoğlu 1990: 12.
[73] The Georgians use also the name Sakartvelo for their country due to their legendary ancestor Kartlos (Bala 1945: 837).
[74] Meskhia 1968: 10- 11.
[75] Manandian 1965: 155.
[76] Lang 1997: 98.
[77] Brosset 2003: 261.
[78] Brosset thinks that "Zoragerd" is a corrupt form of "Tzoraked", another name of Shirag (Grousset 2005: 525).
[79] Brosset 2003: 259.

Georgian-Abhazian Kingdom.[80] After he died in Panasgerd on 7 May 1014[81] he was succeeded by his son Giorgi (Kurken) I (1014-1027)[82].

During the reign of his father Bagrat III, the denominational unity between Georgia and the Byzantine Empire was also reflected in the political harmony between these two kingdoms. However, after the succession of Giorgi I (1014-1027) to the throne, Basileios II demanded the return of the territories in Artani, Gog and Chavchetie he had given to Bagrat III, the father of Giorgi I, together with the title *kuropalates*, for him to hold as long as he lived.[83] However, thinking that his father Bagrat III had been deprived by the Byzantines of an inheritance to which he had a right, Giorgi I rejected this demand[84] and, taking the initiative, entered into Tayk and Pasian, which were Byzantine territories. In the face of this situation, Basileios II sent an army against Giorgi in 1015-1016, but this army was defeated by the Georgians near Ukhtik (Uxtik'awan, modern Oltu).[85] Being on a campaign against Bulgaria at the time, Basileios II[86] had to postpone revenge for this defeat until later. After the Bulgarian campaign, Basileios II undertook construction activities in Theodosiopolis (modern Erzurum), one of the most important Byzantine garrisons in northeastern Anatotolia, and turned the city into the starting point for the military activities he was planning to launch in Transcaucasia.

In 1021, Basileios II set out from Phrygia, where he was camping, and went to Malazgirt (Manazgerd) for the great campaign he was to start against Armenia and Georgia. He then arrived in Theodosiopolis and set up his headquarters in the Garin (Karin) Plain.[87] Before starting a war against Giorgi I, Basileios II demanded that this prince should appear in person before him and declare his loyalty. Trying to gain time, Giorgi promised to the Emperor that he would meet him as soon as he reached Yegegiats (Erzincan) or Garin.[88] Although Basileios II waited for him at every staging post, the Georgian Prince decided not to go as a result of suggestions from his men.[89] Basileios II waited for a while but, as Giorgi I was not willing to reconcile, he entered into Pasian and ordered the destruction of the Ogomi settlement and the villages around it. When Basileios II marched from Pasian into Porag, a district of the Vanant Province, Giorgi I responded by plundering Ukhtik (Oltu), which was under Byzantine rule.[90] Aiming to terrorize the people of towns in this way, the two kings met near Lake Bagagatsis (Paghakacis, Celi, modern Lake Çıldır).[91] The Georgians initially gained the upper hand but, while Basileios considered retreating,

[80] Brosset 2003: 264.
[81] Allen 1971: 85.
[82] Grousset 2005: 526.
[83] Aristakes Lastivert: 7- 8 (25); Honigmann 1970: 160.
[84] Grousset 2005: 527; Lang 1997: 98.
[85] Honigmann 1970: 160.
[86] Mateos of Urfa: 47 (XXXVI).
[87] Kırzıoğlu 1990: 12.
[88] Honigmann 1970: 161.
[89] Grousset 2005: 535.
[90] Grousset 2005: 536.
[91] Aristakes Lastivert: 12- 13 (29); Honigmann 1970: 161; Kırzıoğlu 1990: 12.

Giorgi made a withdrawal because his troops were exhausted, and the Byzantines pulled themselves together and won the battle. [92]

In the end, this battle, which was rather uncertain, did not resolve anything. Giorgi I entrenched himself behind the inaccessible castles of Abhazia while Basileios II continued to plunder Georgian towns. He plundered Ukhtik, entered the region, and advanced as far as Kola (modern Göle) and Gog to the south of Artani.[93] When he arrived in Artani, Giorgi fled to the Akhaltzikhe area towards Samtzhe via Nigal and then to Javakheti, and Basileios, chasing him, burned down Javakheti as well.[94] Thereupon, Giorgi retreated further northeast towards Trialeti and found the opportunity to rearrange his army there, but finally decided not to attack in compliance with the suggestions of the reinforcements not to fight again. Meanwhile, as the winter was approaching, Basileios retreated via Javakheti and Artani towards the Black Sea coast and, after destroying the provinces, came to Trabzon, to the province of Khaldaia.[95]

With the aim of definitively concluding the campaign that he had to suspend in 1021, Basileios II again turned to Georgia in the next year, and the troops of Giorgi I were not able to hold on against the Byzantine armies in the area of Pasian (modern Pasinler). With the Georgians losing this battle, a large part of the region came under Byzantine rule. Later on, Chavcheti, Artani and Akhalkalaki became the frontier garrisons of Byzantium in the Caucasus.[96] After the reign of Basileios II, Byzantine campaigns in the Caucasus were continued, and campaigns were organized against Armenia after the capture of the Georgian territories.[97] In 1045, the Byzantine Emperor Monomakhos laid siege to the town of Ani.[98] Although the people resisted, the notables of the town surrendered the town to the Emperor so that the siege should not bring further disasters.[99]

After the capture of the Georgian and Armenian territories by Byzantium, the Georgian and Armenian forces in the region were disbanded during the reign of the Emperor Konstantinos Monomakhos and the region was weakened in military terms. The people and territories of Iberia, which Byzantium intended to render defenceless against it through this policy, now became exposed to invasions.[100] Thus, it was made easier for the Seljuki armies, who had destroyed the Ghaznavid State in 1040, to turn westwards and capture the defenceless Armenian and Georgian territories.

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[92] Grousset 2005: 536.
[93] Honigmann 1970: 162.
[94] Brosset 2003: 268.
[95] Grousset 2005: 537; Sinclair 1987: I, 441.
[96] Grousset 2005: 545- 548.
[97] Sinclair 1987: I, 441- 442.
[98] Mateos of Urfa: 80-81 (LXVI-LXVI).
[99] Aristakes Lastivert: 49- 50 (61); Grousset 2005: 566; Honigmann 1970: 174.
[100] Lang 1997: 99-100.

The Seljuki raids into the region began with the campaign of the Seljuki commander Ibrahim Yinal in 1048.[101] He advanced up to Pasinler, invaded the territories in the area[102], laid siege to Ani, and then withdrew after taking a great deal of spoil although he was not able to achieve full control.[103] After relations between Ibrahim Yinal and the Seljuki Sultan Tugrul Bey deteriorated, Tugrul Bey in person organized campaigns into the region in 1054-55 and plundered many towns in Eastern Anatolia and Caucasia.[104] After the death of Tugrul Bey, his nephew Alparslan became sultan in 1063. As soon as he succeeded to the throne, the new sultan separated his army into several divisions and undertook a major campaign in Transcaucasia. While he turned to Georgia, it was planned that another division of the army, under the command of his son Melik Shah and his vizier Nizam'ul-mulk, should attack various Byzantine castles on the frontier.[105] Georgian sources mention that Alparslan invaded and plundered many Georgian towns such as Shavsheti, Klardjetie, Tao, Panasgerd and Akhalkalaki.[106] After plundering southern Georgia in this way, Alparslan stopped his campaign on condition of marrying the daughter of the Armenian Prince Kiurike I.[107] While Alparslan was engaged in his Georgian campaign, his son Melik Shah together with his vizier captured many Byzantine castles. Following his Georgian campaign, Alparslan turned towards Ani and laid siege to the town. As the people were not able to resist the siege any longer, Ani came under Seljuki rule on 16 August 1064.[108] During the same year, the town of Kars was also captured by the Turks.[109] The Turkish armies under the command of Alparslan, who took Tblisi in 1068, again turned towards the Kars area in the spring of 1069 and, going north from here, captured the Region of Artani.[110]

Ani, Kars, Vaspurakan and a great part of Armenia passed to the hands of the Turks under the agreement made between Alparslan and the Emperor Romanos Diogenes, who was taken prisoner after Byzantium lost the Battle of Manzikert against the Turks in 1071.[111] Feeling relieved as the Turks headed towards the inner parts of Anatolia after capturing many places in Eastern Anatolia and Caucasia, the Georgian King Giorgi II took advantage of the Turkish departure and regained possession of Kars and its vicinity. Melik Shah, who became the Seljuki Sultan after Alparslan, sent the army under the command of Emir Ahmed to the region.[112] Following the defeat of Giorgi II by Emir Ahmed, Shavshat, Ardanuç, Çoruh, Batumi,

[101] Manandian 1965: 173; Honigmann 1970: 177.
[102] Aristakes Lastivert: 57- 58 (64).
[103] Kırzıoğlu 1990: 14.
[104] Aristakes Lastivert: 75- 87 (84- 94); Honigmann 1970: 179.
[105] Kırzıoğlu 1990: 14.
[106] Brosset 2003: 287.
[107] Honigmann 1970: 160; Grousset 2005: 597.
[108] Aristakes Lastivert: 120- 124 (135- 136); Mateos of Urfa: 120-121 (LXXXVII); Brosset 2003: 288; Grousset 2005: 599.
[109] Grousset 2005: 601; Mateos of Urfa: 122 (LXXXVII).
[110] The sources of the period relate that Hanak and Ardahan were taken and Sultan Alparslan had a mosque built there and that, as Bagrat IV asked for peace, the Sultan returned via Genjeh to Iran (Kırzıoğlu 1990: 16).
[111] Honigmann 1970: 188.
[112] Brosset 2003: 307.

Gümüşhane and Trabzon were taken and the region was annexed to the Saltuklu Beylik (1071-1202) based in Erzurum.[113]

The power of the Saltuklu Beylik, which was subject to the Seljukis, was shaken as a result of the struggles for the throne among sultans after the death of Melik Shah.[114] Going into action in 1115, the Georgian Prince David IV (1089-1125)[115] advanced as far as Erzurum and later captured the town of Tblisi.[116] Subsequently, thinking that they would not be able to defend the town of Ani against the Georgians, the Sheddadis[117] surrendered the town to David. Taken by the Georgians in 1124, Ani was returned to the Seljukis by the army that the Sultan Senjer despatched to the area in 1126.[118] Later on, Izzeddin Saltuk II, who succeeded to the Saltuklu throne, the Sökmenlis to the south and the Beys of Erzen decided to act jointly against the Georgians and tried to prevent Georgian attacks on Ani and nearby towns in the following years. However, in the struggles between 1155 and 1161, the Georgians were victorious and gained control of Ani.[119] As the emirates with which the Saltuklus had made an alliance in the past became weaker, the Georgians stepped up their pressure and, under their commander-in-chief David, advanced as far as Erzurum in 1193 but were unable to capture the town. The Saltuklu Beylik became quite weak as a result of Georgian invasions, and the Anatolian Seljuki Sultan Rukneddin Suleiman Shah II captured Erzurum in 1202 and put an end to the Saltuklu Beylik.[120]

In the face of the Mongolian danger that started especially from the second quarter of the thirteenth century[121], fighting diminished between the Seljukis and the Georgians, who tried to establish mutual trust by means of marriage relations.[122]

[113] Kırzıoğlu 1990: 116- 117.
[114] Struggles for the throne took place between Sultan Berkyaruk and his brother Mehmed Tapar from 1102 to 1105 (Turan 2001: 6).
[115] Meskhia 1968: 13- 14.
[116] Sinclair 1987: I, 442.
[117] After it was taken by Alparslan, Ani was left to the administration of the Sheddadis family (Turan 2001: 7).
[118] Georgian Chronicle: 53; Turan 2001: 7.
[119] Turan 2001: 10-16.
[120] After destroying the Saltuklus, Rukneddin Suleiman Shah II left the administration of Erzurum and its vicinity to his brother Mugiseddin Tugrul Shah (Turan 2001:19- 21).
[121] The Mongolians entered into the Caucasus for the first time in 1220-1221 and captured the southern parts of Georgia (Bedrosyan 1979: 95- 98).
[122] Turan 2001: 24.

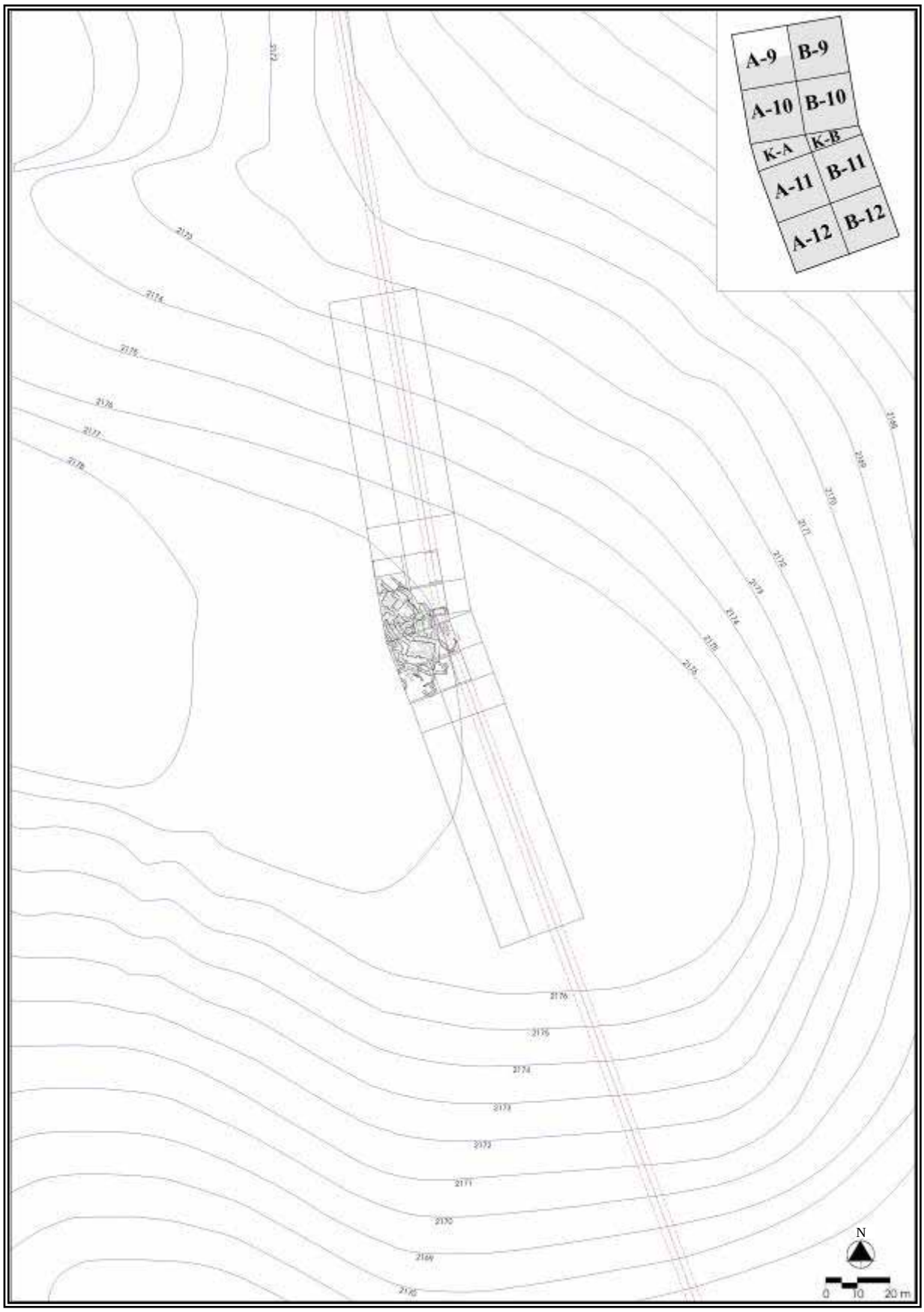

Figure 6: Topographical plan

2. ARCHITECTURE

2.1 ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS

The architectural remains unearthed at Sazpegler are built to the west of the elevation where the curve of 2177.00 m[123] passes to the west of the 28.00 metre-wide corridor of the pipeline route **(Figure 6)**.

Archaeological work was conducted on the ten grids (A/B 9-12) in the dimensions of 10.00x10.00 m that emerged as the area that would be most affected by the pipeline construction under the project.[124] The architectural remains, unearthed at the elevations between 79.03 and 76.60 m, concentrate in those grids which are located in the west (**Figure 8)**. No architectural remains were identified in grid B9, which is the westernmost grid, while the architectural remains unearthed in the east and south were sparser.

Figure 7: Sazpegler Overview

[123] The territorial coordinate system and land survey (z) were used in the excavations conducted at Sazpegler. For this reason, to make reading easier, only the ones and tens places of the elevations are used in the text and drawings while making an architectural description. For example: 77.00 m instead of 2177.00 m.

[124] Under the project, drillings have to be made at a depth of 2.00 m from the surface, in the dimensions of 4.00x30.00 m, on the 4.00 m corridor in which the pipe will be laid. No architectural remains have been found in these drillings.

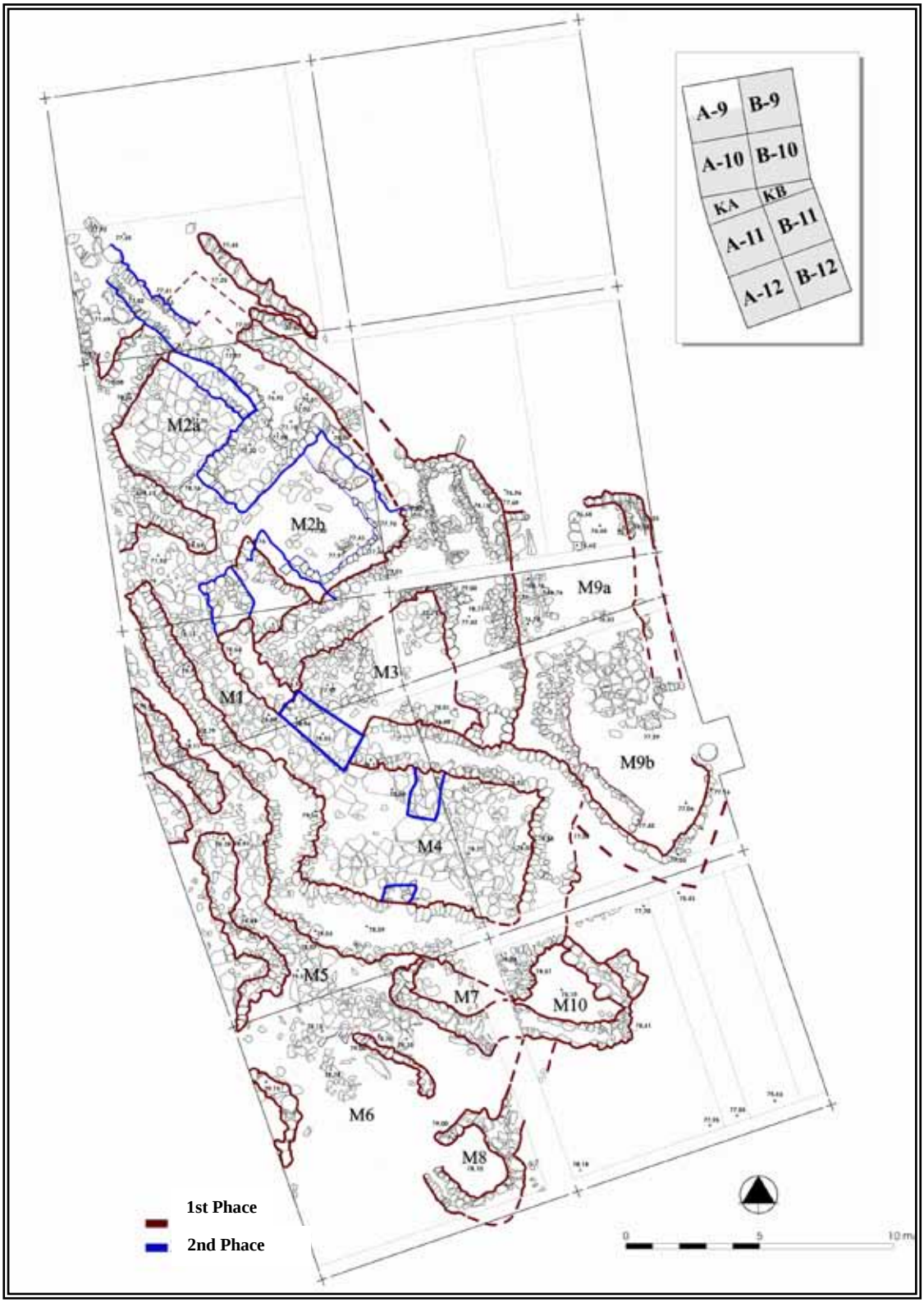

Figure 8: Medieval Architecture of Sazpegler

Figure 9: Overview of Sazpegler Architecture

The plan of a two-phase house built on the east of the hill was obtained in full, and the plans of spaces belonging to two other houses on the east and south were obtained in part, in the work conducted on grids A/B 9-12.

The spaces unearthed were numbered from 1 to 10 (S1-S10) and defined by dividing them into phases.

It was found that there is a house consisting of three spaces built using common walls and of a long and narrow corridor into which these spaces open out in the west, in accordance with the curved structure of the hill, following the curve of 2177.00 m.

Space S1

Phase 1

The corridor (S1) with a length of about 12.00 m and a width of 1.20 to 1.50 m, built in the northwest-southeast direction, is entered through the 1.30 m-wide door at its northwestern end. The 1.20 m- thick western wall is built parallel to the sloping western walls of the spaces to the east of it. Ending with a semi-circular wall immediately to the north of the entrance, the corridor is connected to the northeastern end of space S4 in the south, and spaces S2 and S3 in the eastern part of the house open into the corridor through one door each. The floor of the slightly sloping corridor with elevations varying between 78.92 m in the north and 78.50 m in the south is covered with even stones.

Phase 2

Although the western wall of S1 did not undergo any modification during phase 1, the eastern wall, into which the entrances of the spaces open, was closed off through the additions made in this phase.[125] The additions, being made to rest on the floor stones of the corridor, can be clearly traced. This corridor, which provided the connection between the spaces, was used in both phases.

The walls of the space were built by filling earth between double rows of stones. In the corridor, covered with plate stones, the walls of phase 2 were built on this stone floor.

[125] In phase 2 of space S2, a 1.90 m-long wall was built to the south of the door which had been built at the width of 2.90 m in phase 1 and thus the door was reduced to a width of 1.0 m.

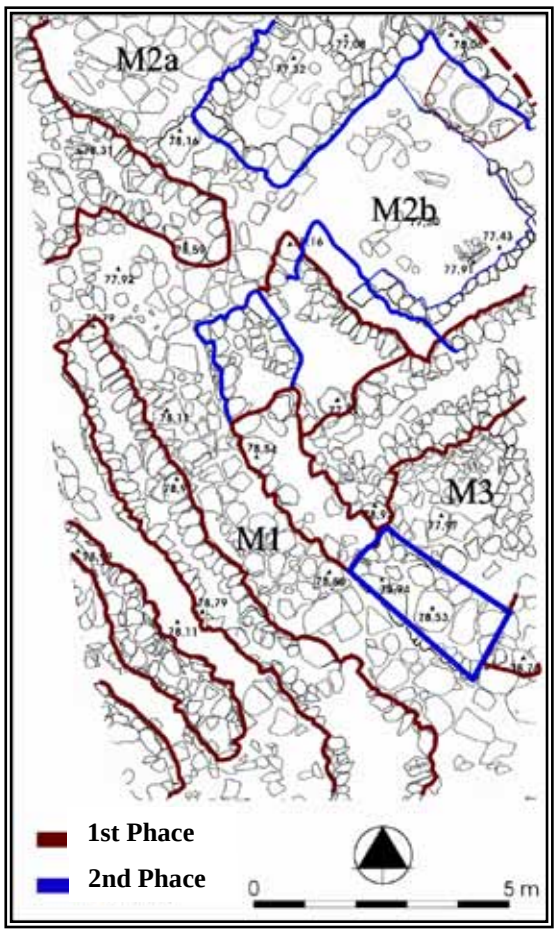

Figure 10: Space S1 and its Phases

Space S2

Phase 1

The space named S2, in the dimensions of 11.30x6.60 m[126], located in the northern part of the house, is built in the northwest-southeast direction. The northeastern wall of the space extends by 1.30 m towards the east, at a distance of 2.20 m from the corner. S2 is entered from the west, through a 2.90 m-wide door to the south of the axis. The floor covering at the elevation of 77.26-77.30 cm, made of plate stones, is preserved fully in the north and partly in the south. The northern wall of S2 has a thickness of 1.40 m, the eastern wall a thickness of 1.08 cm, the southern wall, used in common with space S3, a thickness of 1.90 m, and the western wall a thickness of 1.25 m. The southern wall at the elevation of 79.01 m, the wall with the greatest preserved height, is 1.77 m high.

[126] Space S2, measured to be 6.60 m in the south, is 4.80 m wide in the north and has a trapezoidal plan.

Figure 11: Overview of Space S2

Of the 1.05 m-thick eastern wall of S2, which belongs to its phase 1, a section of about 5.0 m was unearthed.[127] Preserved floor coverings at the elevations of 77.01-77.15 m, belonging to the same phase, were found immediately to the west of the wall.[128]

To the east of the space, a *tandır*-type oven was identified at a distance of 3.40 m from the southeastern corner, resting at the elevation of 77.18 m, having a height of about 0.40 m and a diameter of 0.88 m, and surrounded by single rows of stones. From this oven, it appears that the south of the space (S2b) was used as the kitchen during phase 1.

Phase 2

It is found that a large part of the eastern wall of the space collapsed in phase 1 and that a wall was added to the west of this wall and major repairs were made in phase 2. During these repairs, a new wall was built in the east-west direction and the space divided into two (S2a-b).

Two spaces in the dimensions of 4.80x3.75 m to the north (S2a) and in the dimensions of 6.55x5.05 m to the south (S2b) were created with the construction in

[127] In phase 2, an earth-filled wall consisting of stones in a single row, 0.60 m thick, was built to the west of the 3.70 m section of the wall which extends southwards.
[128] The floor stones of phase 1 at the elevations of 77.01-77.15 m are preserved beneath the earth fill of the 2.40 m-wide wall which belongs to phase 2.

space S2 of a wall on the plate stones of phase 1 at the elevation of 77.31 m, which has a distance of 3.70 m from the northern wall, a width of 2.40 m and a length of 4.20 m.

Figure 12: Space S2b

Entry into space S2a was provided by a 1.20 m-wide door in the southwest. A 2.25 m section of the eastern wall belongs to phase 1. In phase 2, a 1.70 m-long wall was added to the south of that wall, and the eastern wall of S2a was built. Parallel to this wall, a 1.20-wide bench was built at the elevation of 77.70 m, on the floor at the elevation of 77.26 m which was used also in phase 1. Of this bench, a 2.25 section to the south is preserved.

Space S2b is entered through the 2.90 m-wide door to the west, which was used in phase 1.

It is determined that, of the 4.95 m-long eastern wall of space S2b, a section of 4.15 m from the northeast corner was rebuilt in phase 2 using single rows of large-sized stones.

In this phase, a bench made of compacted earth, surrounded by stones, was built in space S2b, at a height of about 0.40 m from the floor, at widths between 1.80, 1.15

and 0.50 m, and having a use elevation of 77.59 to 77.70 m. Running smoothly in the eastern wall and a 2.60 m section of the southern wall, this bench widens by 1.20 m towards the north and joins the entrance. Finds indicate that a section of the bench to the southwest, in the dimensions of 1.80 x 2.10 m, was used for storage. In this area, in the southwest corner, a 0.97 m-high vessel, resting at the elevation of 77.61 m, was recovered in broken condition, with part of it buried in the bench by about 0.10 m and with its sides leaning on plate stones **(Plate 38. 1)**.

It is noted that the *tandır*-type oven,[129] built in the east of the space in phase 1, was taken inside the bench and continued to be used in phase 2 and that during the construction of the bench some of the floor stones were removed and used here. In addition, a second oven was constructed in this phase using a 0.55 m-high plate stone installed vertically on the floor in the south of the space.

It is noted that in this phase, during the renewal of the wall that extends parallel to the bench in the east of the space, the *tandır*-type oven was preserved and continued to be used, with no functional changes made to the space.

In a later period of phase 2, a sloped, thick wall, resting on a 1.50 m section of the bench, having a length of 1.90 m and a depth of 2.60 m towards the east, was added to the southwest of the 2.90 m-wide door in the west of space S2b, which was used during phases 1 and 2, and the entry to the space was thus rearranged. The storage vessel placed in the corner at the time was left broken inside the said wall **(Plate 38. 1).**

For the walls of phase 2, the some wall-building technique was used as in phase 1, but there are differences in stone size.

[129] Intact vessels and a lid have been recovered in this oven (Plates 20.1, 21.1, 26.2, 32.4, 46.6). For this reason, it is suggested that this oven was used until Sazpegler was abandoned.

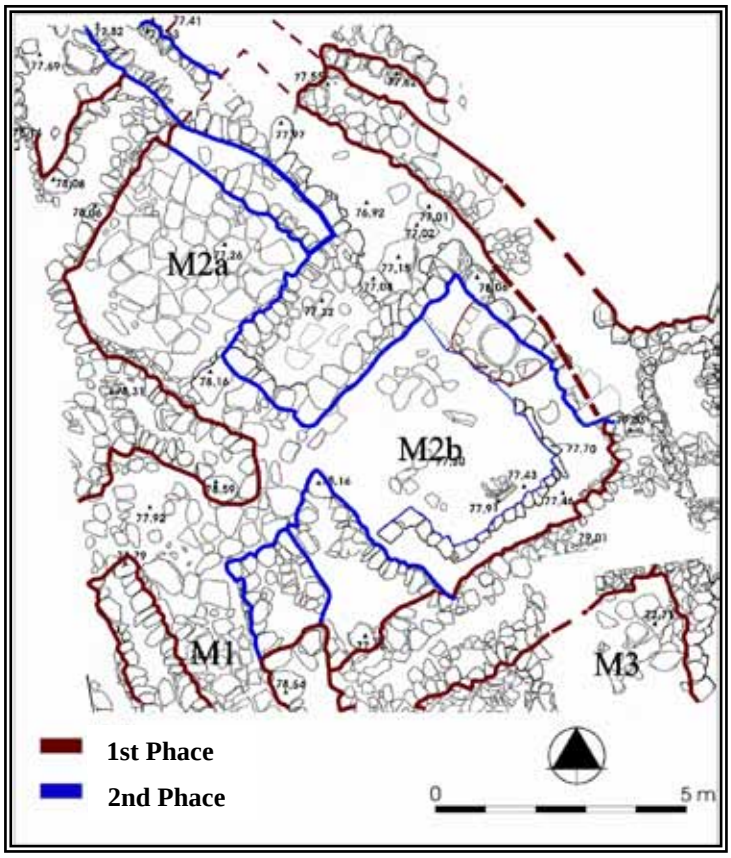

Figure 13: Space S2 and its Phases

Space S3

It is determined that space S3, located to the south of space S2, becoming narrower towards the west and having an approximately triangular plan, had two phases of use.

Phase 1

Entry to this space, in the dimensions of 6.00x5.00 m, is provided by the 3.60 m-wide door in the west. The preserved floor is made of plate stones and at the elevations of 78.01-77.97 m. The northern wall of the space is 1.90 m -thick, the eastern wall 2.10 m-thick, and the southern wall 1.60 m-thick. The northern and eastern walls of the space have the greatest preserved height, at the elevation of 79.00 m, and can be traced up to a height of 1.04 m. In the southeastern corner of the space, there is a 1.10 m-wide and 0.90 m-deep niche with a rectangular cross-section. The eastern wall of S3 is 2.10 m thick.[130] This wall, running towards the north and also partly supporting the southeast of S2, was built thicker in order to strengthen the eastern part of the house, situated on a sloping terrain, as well as to bound the space.

[130] It reaches a width of 2.03 m above, at the elevation of 79.00 m, and a width of 3.06 m below, at the elevation of 76.60 m, taking a curve towards the east.

The walls of the space were built by filling earth between two rows of stones. In the eastern walls, up to 3.06 m in thickness at the bottom, divisions were made with a single row of stones that have a thickness varying between 0.70 and 1.00 m and that are placed vertically in the wall between two rows of stones in the north-south direction, in order to strengthen these walls by supporting them from within.

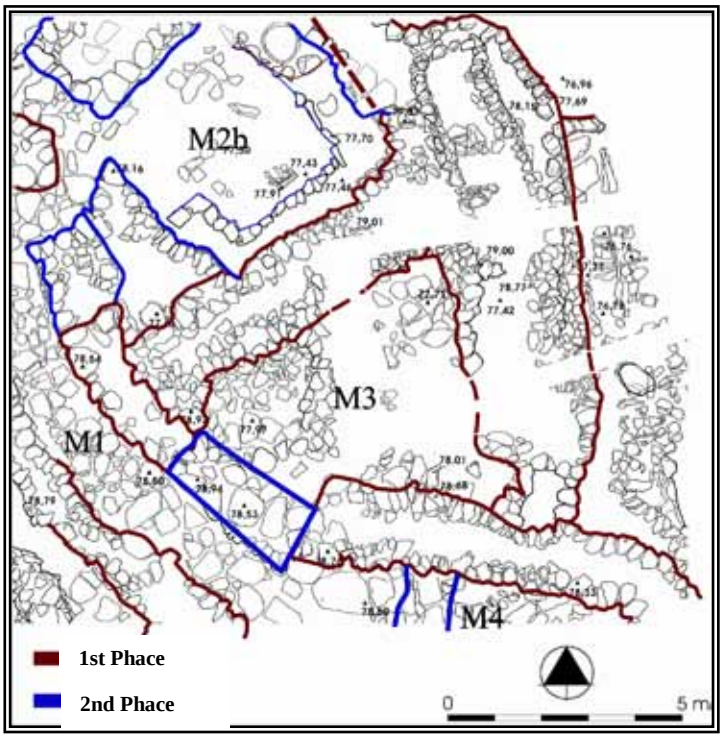

Figure 14: Space S3 and its Phases

Phase 2

It is noted that the space, which collapsed in this phase, was not repaired and that only a division (S3a) was built in the northwest, using single rows of uneven, rough stones.

A 1.60 m-thick and 3.60 m-long wall, having its highest preserved elevation at 78.94 m and running parallel to corridor S1, was added on the floor covering at the elevation of 78.53 m, to the west of the southern wall of space S3, used in common with space S4, and the door in the northwest was closed off. Probably after this repair, a division with an uneven circular plan and with a diameter of about 2.20 m was created in the northwest of the space. With no door identified opening into space S3 in phase 2, it may be thought that S3a to the east of corridor S1 was perhaps a section reached through the bench and used for the purpose of storage.

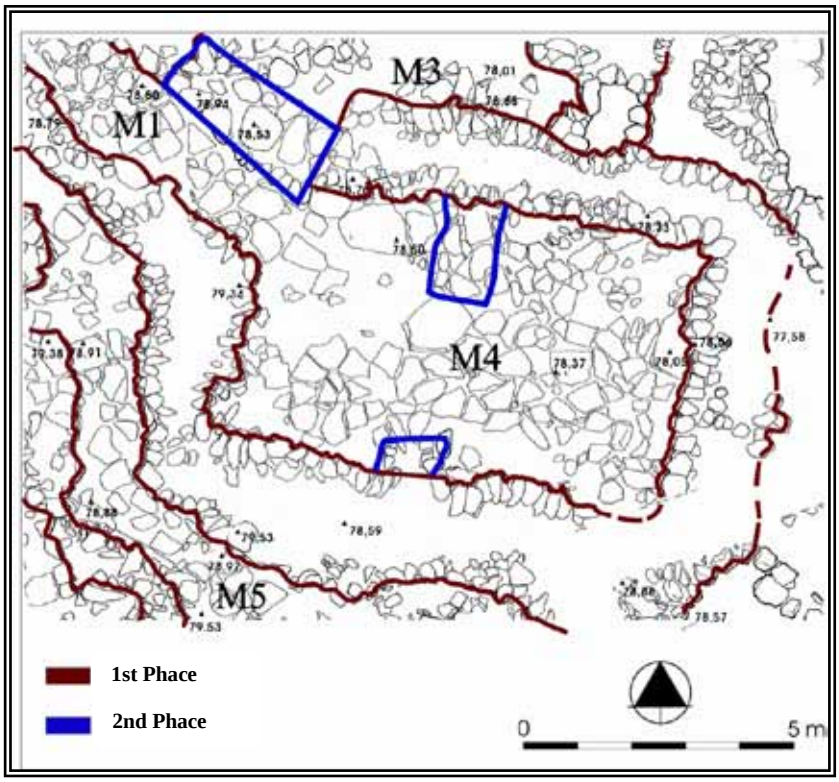

Figure 15: Space S4 and its Phases

Space S4

Phase 1

The space named S4, in the dimensions of 7.08x5.00 m, which extends in the northeast-southwest, is entered through a 2.00 m-wide door in its northwestern corner.

It is determined that the floor, covered with large plate stones and damaged in places in its northwest and southeast, has a use elevation of 78.37 to 78.50 m.

The northern and western walls of the space are 1.70 m and 1.90 m thick, respectively. The southern wall, built with a slope, has been measured to be 2.40 m in its widest part.[131] This wall remnant at the elevation of 79.62 m is the highest preserved wall among the walls that surround space S4.[132]

[131] Since the front of the eastern wall of S1 is not preserved, its thickness is not known.
[132] The northern, eastern and western walls of space S1 are preserved at the elevations of 78.76 m, 78.56 m, and 79.34 m, respectively.

In the southwestern corner of the space, there is a rectangular niche which is 0.65 m wide and 0.50 m deep.

Phase 2

It is noted that the northern and southern walls of space S4 were reinforced with props in phase 2. For the northern wall, 1.20 m-thick and 1.70 m-long props in the north-south direction, at a distance of 3.50 m from the eastern corner, and for the southern wall, 1.20 m-wide and 0.70 m-deep props at a distance of 2.60 m from the southwestern corner were constructed on the floor made with plate stones which were used also in phase 1. With these additions, the space took an appearance with two divisions.

Figure 16: Overview of Spaces S4 to S9

A 3.50 m-long and 1.50 m-thick wall, with a preserved segment at the elevation of 78.94 m, was added in this phase on the floor covering of plate stones at the elevation of 78.53 m, to the west of the northern wall of space S4, which was used in common with space S3. Following the construction of this wall, the door width, which was 2.00

m in phase 1, was reduced by 0.75 m and became 1.25 m. The walls of the space were built by filling earth between double rows of stones.[133]

Space S5

Remains of a second house, which are considered to be its eastern walls, have been identified in grids K-A and A11, to the east and southeast of the house consisting of spaces S1 to S4 unearthed in the excavation.

The area that begins in the west of S4, which belongs to the first house, and extends south and that provides the connection between the spaces of the second house to the east is named S5. This L-shaped space with an average width of 1.10 m is bounded in the west by walls with a thickness of 1.30 to 0.90 m.

The L-shaped northern section[134] of S5, whose floor is covered with stones at the elevations of 78.83 m in the north and 78.73 m in the south, opens into a landing in the dimensions of 2.60x4.10 m, which is considered an extension of the same corridor.

The two openings, which are about 1.60 m wide, with their floor coverings preserved in part, in the southwest and southeast of the landing provide the connection between the spaces in grids A12 and B12, whose architecture is not fully understood.

Although the walls that surround the corridor were built by filling earth between double rows of stones, the wall in the southwest, built with stones in a single row, displays a different walling technique.

Space S6

This area, named S6, is completely damaged. The only preserved section of this space, unearthed at the elevation of 78.78 m, with a floor consisting of small stones, is its 4.15 m-long and 0.40 m-thick northern wall at the elevation of 79.00 m, which makes a front to S5 and which is built of stones in a single row. The 1.00 m-wide opening in the northwest of the space is considered a door.

[133] Plate stones with a thickness of 0.10 to 0.15 m, a width of 0.23 to 0.29 m and a depth of 0.45 to 0.60 m were vertically placed on the inside, to the east of the southern wall of the space. This different walling system applied in the east of the southern wall may have been applied during the repairs in space S4 in its second phase. In addition, immediately to the north of the section where this technique was applied in the wall, 0.7 m-wide and 3.83 m-long plate coverings of the floor may have been removed and used in the repair of the wall.

[134] The L-shaped section of S5 is 5.70 m long in the north-south direction and extends for 2.60 m towards the southeast.

Space S7

The area in the northeastern corner of grid A12, in the northwest-southeast direction, in the dimensions of 1.30x2.82 m, is named S7.

S7, built adjacent on the outside to S4 in the north and whose eastern corner cannot be fully traced, has a 1.00 m-thick southwestern wall. Its earth floor has been identified at the elevation of 78.27 m. The space is bounded by a single row of stones at the elevation of 79.08 m to the northwest. Immediately before this section, which is considered the entrance, the elevation of the stone floor of S5 has been measured to be 78.80 m. On this basis, it may be suggested that the space was entered through a 0.28 m-high bench.

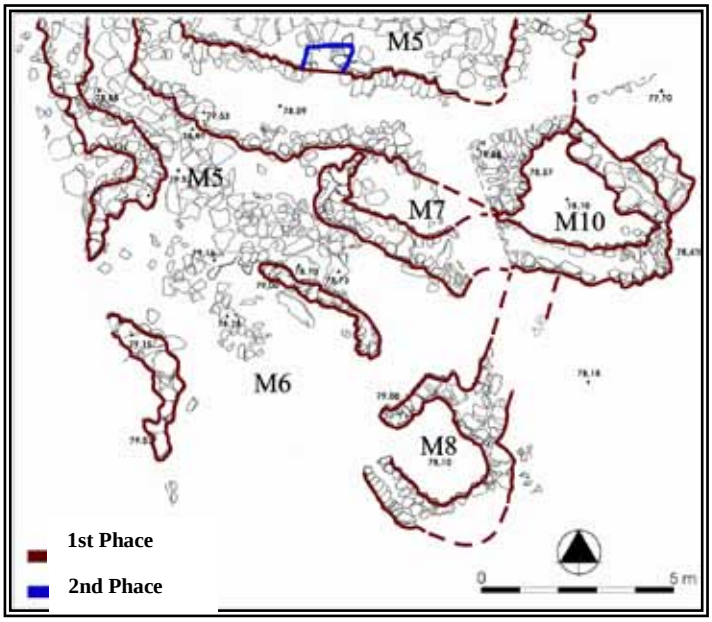

Figure 17: Space S5 to S8 and S10 with Phases

It is possible to say that S7 was built simultaneously with the first phase of S4. With regard to its plan characteristics and dimensions, it is considered that the space was used for storage rather than daily.

Although the northern and southern walls of the space were built by filling earth between double rows of stones, the wall remnant in the east, built of stones in a single row, displays a different technique.

Space S8

The space in the southeastern corner of grid A12, in the northwest-southeast direction, in the dimensions of 2.40x1.80 m, is named S8.

The western, eastern and northern walls of the space are 0.80 m, 0.60 m and 0.40 m thick, respectively.[135] The eastern wall of the space,[136] which has an earth floor at the elevation of 78.10 m, can be traced up to a height of 1.07 m. The 0.85 m-wide opening in the western corner of the space may be considered a door. In addition, however, entry into S8 may also have been provided by the bench in the northwest direction, as in space S7. The 1.00 m-thick and 3.50 m-long wall that starts from the eastern wall of S8 and extends towards space S10 in the northeast must be a wall that bounded the area in which spaces S5 to S7 are located.

The western wall of the space was built by filling earth between double rows of stones, but its northern, southern and eastern walls were built using single rows of stones.

Space S9

Space S9 is built at an elevation which is 1.15 m lower[137] than the elevation of S3, to the east of the house consisting of spaces S1 to S4. With two sections built adjacent[138] to the eastern wall of spaces S3 and S4 in the west, S9 has two identified phases.

Phase 1

Space S9, built with two sections (a-b) in the north-south direction, is in the dimensions of 13.20x4.60 m. Of the section with an even rectangular plan (S9a) in the dimensions of 7.80x4.60 m to the north, the stone-covered floor, preserved in grid B11, is at the elevation of 76.86 m.[139] In space S9a, whose northern entrance[140] is not

[135] The thickness of the southern wall cannot be measured because its front remains within the cross-section.
[136] The eastern wall of S8 is preserved at the elevation of 79.17 m.
[137] The floors of spaces S3 and S9a have been measured to be at the elevations of 78.01 m and 76.86 m, respectively.
[138] The southwestern wall of S9b joins the northern wall of S4, built to the west at a floor elevation of 78.50 m. Thus, it appears that these two spaces and therefore the house consisting of spaces 1 to 3 were designed together, in the same period.
[139] The northern extension of this floor in grid B10 is at the elevation of 76.68 m.

preserved, a 1.70 m section of its 0.70 m-thick eastern wall[141] and a 1.10 m western section and a 1.50 m eastern section of its northern wall[142] can be traced.

Figure 18: Space S9b

In its west, space S9a shares the eastern wall of space S3, which is 2.10 m thick at the top and preserved at the elevation of 79.00 m.

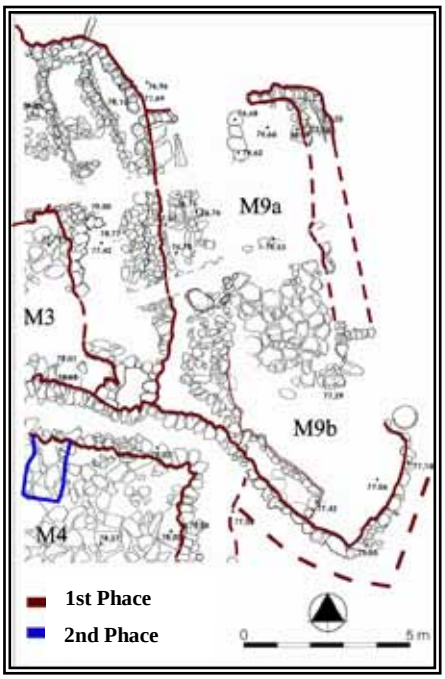

Figure 19: Space S9 and its Phases

[140] The likely entrance to space S9a may have been in the north considering the garbage pit with a diameter of 1.32 to 1.65 m identified at a distance of about 3.10 m from the space, and the badly preserved walls to the west, which give the impression that this was an open space.
[141] The eastern wall is identified at the elevation of 77.27 m in the north and 77.29 m in the south.
[142] The northern wall is preserved at the elevation of 77.31 m.

A trapezoidal space in the dimensions of 5.35x3.60 m (S9b) has been identified in the south. The in-situ material recovered in S9b at the elevations of 77.06 to 77.10 m shows that the compacted earth floor was used at these elevations[143] The 5.60 m-long southwestern wall of S9b in the northwest-southeast direction is 1.20 m thick and its highest preserved elevation is 78.25 m. Of the southeastern wall, built in the northeast-southwest direction, with single rows of stones preserved at the elevation of 77.55 m, a 4.40 section can be traced.

A 2.90 m-long and 0.94 m-wide bench with a height of 0.36 m from the floor, starting at a distance of 1.50 m from the southern corner, and made of single rows of uneven, roughly cut stones, is built adjacent to the southwestern wall of S9b. In the east of the space is placed a *tandır*-type oven[144] with a diameter of 0.60 m, surrounded by single rows of stones, whose highest preserved elevation is 77.01 m. The bench, the *tandır*-type oven and the cooking and storage vessels found in situ in space S9b indicate that the space was used as a kitchen.

Phase 2

It appears that S9a-b went out of use in this phase. An approximately 4.50 m-thick supporting wall was built at the higher elevation of S9b, in the place where spaces S4 and S3 form a corner in the southeast, and spaces 9a and 9b were cancelled.[145]

Space S10

A space with an uneven triangular plan, in the dimensions of 3.30x2.20 m, in the northwest-southeast direction has been unearthed in the northwestern corner of grid B12.

The space, built adjacent to the southeast of S4 and S7 in the northwest, has an earth floor at the elevation of 78.10 m. The walls of the space are preserved[146] at the height of about 0.50 cm from the floor. No entrance can be determined. It may therefore be suggested that the space was entered through a bench, as in S7 and S8, and used for storage.

[143] Bread preparation and cooking vessels (Plates 11.4, 12.2), a small jug (Plate 30.6), a pithos (Plate 45.8) and a lid (Plate 47.7) have been recovered in situ in space S9b at the elevations of 77.06 to 77.10 m.
[144] The oven found in space S2b has a diameter of 0.88 m and both ovens are built in front of the eastern wall.
[145] The lowest row of stones in the supporting wall, built on a level with the east of grid B11 (1-8/f-i), rest on the elevation of 77.77 m.
[146] The northwestern, southern and northern walls have been unearthed at the elevations of 78.57 m, 78.41 m, and 78.59 m, respectively.

2.2 MATERIAL AND TECHNIQUE

The two different phases identified in architecture at the Sazpegler settlement can also be traced in material and technique.

Phase 1

Roughly cut stones of various sizes[147] were used as walling material. It is noted that larger and somewhat more even stones were used in the corners than in the wall stacking. In addition, plate stones with a thickness of 0.08 to 0.12 m were also used in some of the walls.

Although the walls of phase 1 generally have a thickness of 0.80 to 1.50 m, some of the walls are built with a thickness of 2.10 to 2.40 m. The wall construction, which started with somewhat larger stones in the lower parts, continued with medium-sized stones in the upper rows. The highest wall unearthed in the excavation is the 2.10 m-high eastern wall of S3. This wall was built with a slope towards the east to reduce the pressure **(Figure 20)**. Consisting of six uneven rows of stones, the wall was built using large-sized stones in the dimensions of 0.63x0.37 m and 0.52x0.28 m together with medium-sized stones in the dimensions of 0.32x0.24 m, 0.35x0.22 m and 0.36x0.29 m in the lower parts.

The walls built with single rows of stones using earth for mortar are filled with compacted earth. A different technique was applied to solve the static problems that would arise when the thickness exceeded 2.00 m in walls built in this way. The technique in question, observed in the eastern wall of space S3, involves partitioning the wall with supports placed inside it, in the form of single rows of stones with a thickness of 0.50 to 0.60, at intervals of 1.00 to 2.00 m, and then filling compacted earth between the partitions, in order to strengthen the wall. In the spaces of phase 1, we face two different types of floor: stone and earth. The most common practice is the covering of the floors with stones. It is observed that these plate stones, with a thickness of 0.06 to 0.018 m, differ in size in proportion with the dimensions of the spaces.[148] In some spaces, the floor is compacted earth.[149]

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[147] The medium-sized stones used in wall construction are approximately in the dimensions of 0.20x0.20x0.18 m, 0.30x0.15x0.13 m and 0.24x0.23x0.22 m and the large-sized stones in the dimensions of 0.82x0.64x0.36 m, 0.72x0.54x0.47 m and 0.52x0.40x0.33 m.

[148] The medium-sized plate stones used in floor covering are in the dimensions of 0.25x0.24x0.07 m, 0.31x0.24x0.06 m, 0.35x0.13x0.09 m and 0.36x0.24x0.6 m and the large-sized plate stones in the dimensions of 0.63x0.49x0.13 m, 1.23x0.90x0.16 and 1.40x1.03x0.18 m.

[149] The floor of space S9b, which belongs to phase 1, is compacted earth.

In the spaces of phase 1, it is observed that elements such as the bench, the oven and the niche were used to a limited extent. One bench from this phase, 0.36 m high and 0.94 m wide, was built in front of the eastern wall of space S9b, using single rows of uneven, roughly cut stones and filling earth between them.

Two ovens belonging to phase 1 have been unearthed. One of these ovens is placed in the east of space S2b and surrounded by single rows of stones. The *tandır*-type oven has a wall thickness of 0.06 m and an internal diameter of 0.88 m in its widest place. The other oven, also of the *tandır* type, is built in the east of space S9b, surrounded by single rows of stones, and has a diameter of 0.60 m and a wall thickness of 0.05 m.

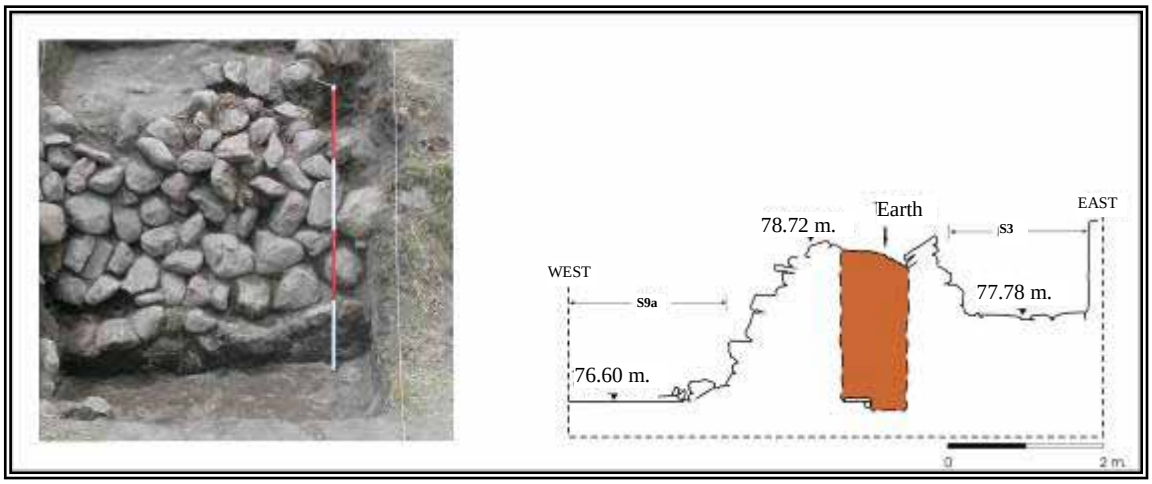

Figure 20 Western Wall of Space S3

Phase 2

The building activities observed in this phase are generally in the form of repairs to the spaces built in phase 1. The material in the spaces is generally similar although certain differences are noted in technical application.

Roughly cut stones of various sizes were used as walling material in the second phase as in the first phase. However, larger stones were used in the new walls built. This can be traced especially in the eastern wall of space S2b.[150] The technique of filling earth between two rows of stones used in wall construction was applied in the second phase as in the first.[151]

[150] The largest stones used in wall construction are in the dimensions of 0.67x0.58x0.52 m and 0.54x0.51x0.39 m.
[151] The 2.40 m-wide and 4.20 m-long wall that separates S2a and S2b was also built by filling earth.

It appears that the floors made of plate stones belonging to phase 1 were preserved in phase 2 and continued to be used in that phase. However, some of the additional walls were made to rest on the floors of phase 1, without spoiling them.[152] In some spaces, on the other hand, floor stones were removed and used in the construction of benches.[153]

It is noted that elements such as the bench and the oven were constructed in the spaces repaired in phase 2.

In this phase, a 0.40 m-high and 1.20 m-wide bench was constructed in space S2b, parallel to the wall in three directions, using single rows of roughly cut, uneven stones and filling earth between them. The other bench constructed in this phase, in parallel to the eastern wall, using the floor stones of space S2a, has a height of 0.28 m and a width of 0.64 m.

In phase 2, an oven was constructed by vertically placing on the floor of space S2b a 0.07 m-thick plate stone in the dimensions of 0.55 mx0.55 m which had been used as floor covering in phase 1.

[152] The 2.40 m-wide and 4.20-long wall that separates S2a and S2b, and the southeastern wall of S1, used in common with S3 and S4, were built on the stone floor belonging to phase 1.
[153] They were used in the construction of the benches in spaces S2a-b and S9b.

2.3 ARCHITECTURAL PHASES

The full plan of a two-phase house built in the east of the Sazpegler settlement and part of the plans of two other houses in the east and south were obtained in the work conducted in grids A/B 9-12.

Phase 1

Spaces S1 to S4, which are thought to belong to a single house, are related with each other. The common walls in the construction of the house and the fact that these spaces are connected to each other by a single corridor indicate that S1 to S4 are spaces of the same house. Entry into the house is provided by a door in the northwest of corridor S1.

The floor elevation of space S2 in the north of the house is 1.20 m lower than that of space S4.[154] Due to this elevation difference between the two spaces, corridor M1, which connects them, was built with a slope of 7 % rising towards the south.

The eastern wall of the house, built on the slope of the hill, rests at the elevation of 78.00 m on the inside to the west and at the elevation of 76.60 m on the outside to the east. As a result of the elevation difference of 1.30 m, this wall is 2.03 m thick at the top and 3.06 m wide at the bottom towards the east.

The eastern walls of another house have been unearthed in the west of grids K-A and A-11/12. The walls in question, which follow the western walls of spaces S1 and S4, must belong again to phase 1, and they show that the Sazpegler settlement was extended westwards in accordance with the topography. No architectural phases have been identified in spaces S5 to S8 and S10, unearthed in grids A/B 12. On the basis of available data, it is possible to say that the spaces in question were built in phase 1 simultaneously with S1 to 4 and S9 and that no changes were made to their architecture during their period of use.

Phase 2

Phase 2 is considered a period in which some walls of the house built in phase 1 collapsed and subsequently major repairs were made. Although the cause of this damage cannot be exactly determined, it was probably due to the collapse, for static reasons, of the eastern wall of the house, which had been constructed with earth mortar and earth fill on a bow-shaped slope, rather than to an earthquake.

[154] The floor covering of space S2 is between the elevations of 77.26 and 77.30 m, and the floor of S4 between the elevations of 78.37 and 78.50 m.

The repairs in this phase have been identified in spaces 2 to 4 and 9a. The repairs on the largest scale have been identified in S2, whose eastern wall in particular was almost entirely rebuilt. In addition, approximately in the middle of this space, built as a single space in phase 1, a thick wall was constructed in the east-west direction, and two spaces (2a-b) were created with their entry provided from 2a. In this process, the entrance in the west of S2b was narrowed down and a bench was built so as to include the *tandır*-type oven from phase 1. Shortly after the repairs in phase 2, a wall segment that supports the western wall from the inside was built to the east of the narrowed entrance, with part of it resting on the bench in question.[155]

In this phase, the eastern wall of S3 to the south of S2 suffered damage and the space was put out of use. Later, the door in the northwest of the space was closed off with stones, and a partition with an uneven circular plan, entered into through a bench, was built in the northwest.

No traces of destruction have been observed in space S4, located in the southernmost part of the house. Nevertheless, as a precaution, two opposite props have been built in the northern and southern walls to support the space.

Space S4, located in the southernmost part of the house, is the least damaged space. Nevertheless, two opposite props have been built in the northern and southern walls of S4 to support the space. In addition, a supporting wall, parallel to the western wall used in a common with space S3 in phase 1, has been constructed in space S9a, built on the lower elevation.

[155] A broken vessel, which turned out to be 0.97 m high when restored, was recovered as buried by about 0.10 m inside the bench constructed in phase 2 in the southwest of space S2b and leaning on plate stones (Plate 38.1). For this reason, it is thought that the addition in the said corner was made after the repair in phase 2. Since this repair is observed locally in this space alone, it is not treated as a separate phase.

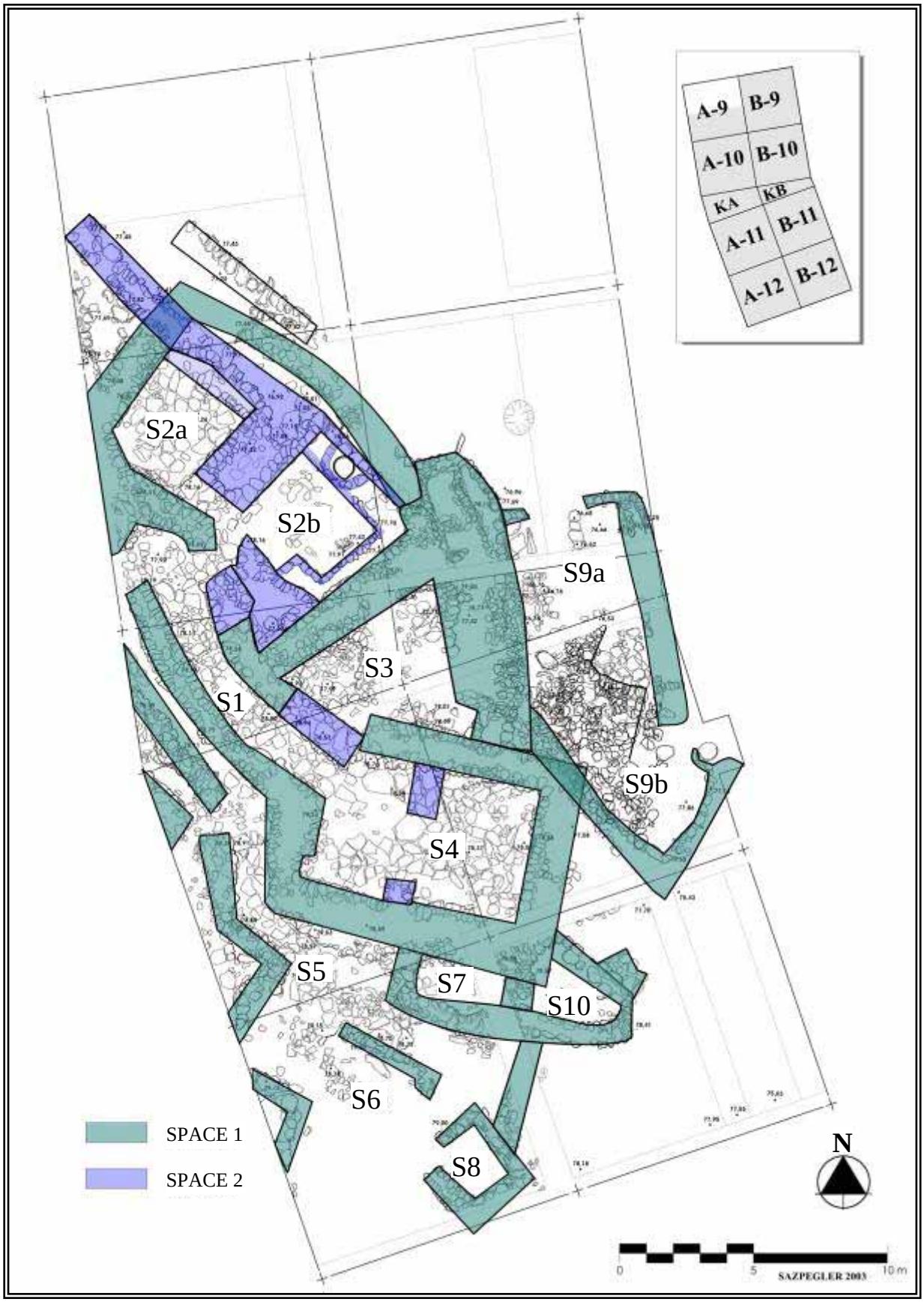

Figure 21- Architectural Phases

2.4 CERAMICS AND SMALL FINDS ACCORDING TO ARCHITECTURAL PHASES

There are various difficulties in dividing according to the phases the ceramics and small finds unearthed at Sazpegler and recovered during the excavations in and around the two-phase house.

The house was used for some time after its initial construction and suffered damage in part. From the architectural remains, it appears that after this damage the house was not abandoned but it was immediately repaired and continued to be used. In these repairs, which occurred in phase 2, the floors of the spaces belonging to phase 1 continued to be used. The construction activity on the largest scale in this process is observed in space S2, where one wall was entirely rebuilt and another wall partly repaired. Measures of fortification such as addition of props, and simpler architectural actions such as narrowing down or closing off the entrances and constructing architectural elements such as benches, are observed in the other spaces.

Since phase 2 immediately follows phase 1 and uses the same floors, the material accumulated on the stone-covered floors is considered to be the material of phase 2, the last phase of use. However, for the reasons explained above, it is difficult to identify precisely the material of phase 1. To distinguish between the materials of the two phases, a limited solution has been conceived whereby the earth fill between the roughly cut stones in the walls built during phase 2 has been removed and the ceramics from these areas have been collected separately. With this method, we are able to state less controversially that the small number of materials recovered in this way belong to phase 1.

Phase 1

The material collected from inside the 2.40 m-thick wall built between spaces a and b in S2:
A 10017-3, pot **(Plate 25.11),**
A 10030-2, spindle-whorl **(Plate 58.5),**
A 10030-3, wick-holder **(Plate 54.10),**
A 10030-1, oil lamp **(Plate 56.8),**
A 10030-10, jug **(Plate 30.2).**

The material collected from inside the compacted earth between the two walls in the north of S2a:

A 9003-1, rim **(Plate 18.6),**
A 9003-3, bread preparation and cooking vessel,
A 9003-6, bread preparation and cooking vessel,
A 9003-4, bottom **(Plate 45.4),**
A 9003-5, bottom **(Plate 27.8),**
A 9003-7, oil lamp **(Plate 54.3).**

The floor materials of space S9(a-b), which consists of two sections and which was damaged in phase 1, are considered belonging to phase 1.

The floor material of space S9a:

B 10009-4, pithos bottom,
B 10009-2b, pithos **(Plate 51.1),**
B 10009-2a, pithos **(Plate 44.1),**
B 10028-7, pot **(Plate 24.1),**
B 10028-5, pot **(Plate 24.2),**
B 10028-22, pot **(Plate 22.2),**
B 10028-30, jug **(Plate 18.11),**
B 10028-17, oil lamp,
B 10028-47,bread preparation and cooking vessel **(Plate 13.5),**
B 10028-6, pithos **(Plate 42.1),**
B 10028-43, churn handle,
B 10028-13, pot **(Plate 20.6),**
B 10028-3, pot **(Plate 34.9),**
B 10028-2, pot **(Plate 23.11),**
B 10028-44, bowl **(Plate 15.5),**
B 10028-45, lid,
B 10028-8, lid,
B 10028-26, pot bottom **(Plate 36.2),**
B 10028-46, jug handle,
KB 1012-1, coin **(Plate 54.2).**

The floor material of space S9b:

B 11064-1, lid **(Plate 46.5),**
B 11070-1, lid **(Plate 46.2),**
B 11072-1, oil lamp **(Plate 56.4),**
B 11060-1, lid **(Plate 47.1),**
B 11065-1, oil lamp **(Plate 56.9),**
B 11066-1, lid **(Plate 47.2),**
B 11058-1a, oil lamp **(Plate 57.7),**
B 11058-2, bread preparation and cooking vessel **(Plate 11.1),**
B 11058-10, bowl **(Plate 15.3),**
B 11058-1b, bowl,
B 11058-18, pot bottom,
B 11036-2, bread preparation and cooking vessel **(Plate 12.2),**
B 11036-1, bread preparation and cooking vessel,
B 11061-108, bread preparation and cooking vessel,
B 11063-1, lid,
B 11071-1, oil lamp **(Plate 56.8),**

B 11062-1, oil lamp **(Plate 55.4),**
B 11027-1, pot **(Plate 39.1),**
B 11033-1, pithos bottom **(Plate 45.8),**
B 11033-1, lid **(Plate 47.7),**
B 11034-1, jug **(Plate 30.6),**
B 11031-1, bread preparation and cooking vessel **(Plate 11.4),**
B 11069-4, pot **(Plate 33.8),**
B 11069-2, pot body,
B 11026-1,3,6 jug,
B 11026-5, lid,
B 11026-4, pot **(Plate 34.2),**
B 11026-2, pot body,
B 11077-6, pot.

Phase 2

There is also a group of materials that we are sure belong to phase 2. They consist mostly of vessels and small objects recovered intact together.

Four pots and one lid have been recovered intact together in the *tandır*-type oven built adjacent to the eastern wall of S2b in phase 1 but used also in phase 2. For this reason, it is suggested that these vessels belong to phase 2 and were neatly placed in the oven while Sazpegler was being abandoned.

A 10034-2, pot **(Plate 20.1),**
A 10034-1, pot **(Plate 21.1),**
A 10034-5, large pot **(Plate 26.2),**
A 10034-3, pot **(Plate 32.4),**
A 10034-4, lid **(Plate 46.6).**

The material recovered in the same area on the bench constructed in phase 2 and around the oven in the south of the space must also belong to the second and last phase:

A 10032-2, pot **(Plate 22.1),**
A 10032-10, pot **(Plate 22.3),**
A 10032-7, lid **(Plate 46.1),**
A 10032-9, lid **(Plate 46.4),**
A 10032-8, oil lamp **(Plate 55.6),**
A 10032-5, oil lamp **(Plate 56.5),**
A 10032-3, oil lamp **(Plate 56.9),**
A 10032-11, bead **(Plate 58.8),**
A 10032-1, spindle-whorl **(Plate 59.4).**

A group of vessels and parts have been recovered together again in grid 2b, to the west of the bench and of the door that was narrowed down in phase 2, in the southwestern corner of the space. The material in question must also belong to phase 2:

KA 1005-1, large pot **(Plate 38.1),**
A 10010-1a, deep bowl **(Plate 16.2),**
A 10010-2, jug **(Plate 17.11).**

The floor material of space S4 must also be considered belonging to phase 2:

A 11028-2, large pot **(Plate 23.10),**
A 11028-17, pot **(Plate 32.3),**
A 11028-2b, large pot **(Plate 40.4),**
A 11028-14, pot **(Plate 25.1),**
A 11028-18, large pot **(Plate 40.3),**
A 11028-16, jug **(Plate 17.9),**
A 11028-3, jug **(Plate 29.6),**
A 11028-23, pot **(Plate 21.5),**
A 11028-19, pithos **(Plate 45.4),**
A 11016-2, pot **(Plate 35.4),**
A 11028-39, oil lamp **(Plate 57.2).**

For the reasons explained above, the phases of the ceramics and small finds other than those which are distinguished cannot be determined safely.

2.5 FUNCTIONS OF THE SPACES

The ceramic finds recovered in the spaces, and their distribution, provide data which will support making suggestions concerning the functions of the spaces of the house whose plans have been obtained. Some of these data come from architectural elements involving the internal arrangement of the spaces, such as the oven and the bench, and relating the ceramics with the spaces will offer the possibility of making a more comprehensive assessment.[156]

Traditionally, houses in permanent village settlements established in the rural area have rooms, kitchens, covered courtyards, barns, haymows and *tezek* stores.[157] In the entrance to the house, a hall, used also as a covered courtyard in winter, allows passage to the other spaces of the house. Space S1 unearthed at Sazpegler conforms to this description. In the area, the barn, which is usually located within the house, leads into the hall, used as a covered courtyard in winter.

Two *tandır*-type ovens have been found in space S2, which belongs to phase 1, and adjacent to the eastern wall of space S9b, built at the lower elevation in the east of the house. Fifty-eight vessels and parts belonging to the two phases have been recovered in that space.

The fact that thirty cooking vessels and parts have been found in space S2b to the south, in phase 2,[158] which is known with a greater number of ceramic examples than phase 1[159] of the space (S2), shows that the oven built in this space in phase 1 continued to be used in phase 2. The ceramics recovered in space S2a indicate that this was a daily living area connected with space S2b.[160] The fact that a large number of cooking vessels as well as the oven and the bench have been recovered in S2, which was divided into two spaces (a-b) in phase 2, shows that this was used as the kitchen.

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[156] Among the ceramics and oil lamps recovered in the excavations conducted at Sazpegler, 318 vessels and parts and 34 oil lamps are related with the spaces whose architectural plans have been defined. This number does not include amorphous body parts and handles.

[157] In the assessment work to determine the functions of the spaces in the architectural remains unearthed at Sazpegler, we have drawn upon the studies of human geography made in the area in the 1960s (Sözer 1970: 46).

[158] In space S2, divided into two in its second phase, a total of 7 vessels and parts including 3 bread preparation and cooking vessels, 1 jug, 1 cooking vessel in the jug form and 2 cooking vessels in the pot form have been recovered in its northern section, S2a, and a total of 43 including 1 dish, 1 bowl, 1 cooking vessel in the bowl form, 1 cooking vessel in the deep bowl form, 7 bread preparation and cooking vessels, 2 jugs, 4 pots, 14 cooking vessels in the pot form, 1 pithos and 5 lids in its southern section, S2b.

[159] From the first phase of S2, a total of only five vessels have been distinguished, including 1 bread preparation and cooking vessel, 1 jug, 1 cooking vessel in the jug form and 2 cooking vessels in the pot form.

[160] Of the five examples recovered in space S2a, four belong to cooking vessels and parts.

The only heated space of the house, S2 in the first phase and divided as S2b in the second phase, must also have been the daily living space of the household in an area where the winters are cold.

The two-phase space S4 at the southern end of corridor S1 is the most carefully built space of the house in terms of plan. Fifty-two vessels and parts have been recovered in the space.[161] The eight pithoi among the identified types are noticeable,[162] and the fact that the types of vessel in this space with no oven are more or less in the same proportion suggests that this space was used also as a storeroom.

Pots are more numerous among the small number of vessels and parts recovered from S3.[163] The fewness of vessels in general shows that this space was not one of the main living areas.

In rural settlements, the barn is generally located within the house. This is for the purpose of benefiting from the heat emitted by the animals during winter as well as for security. Spaces 3 and 4 of the house at Sazpegler may have been used as a barn. However, especially the pithoi recovered in S4 indicate that this place was also used partly for storage.

S9b, in which an oven and a bench have been found, and S9a to the north, appear to be the spaces of another house that contained its kitchen and daily living area. S9 is the space that has yielded the largest number of finds with one hundred and four vessels and parts.[164] In space S9b, a group of bread preparation and cooking vessels have been recovered collectively in front of the oven.

In the southwestern wall of space S9a, where these *tezek*-fired ovens are located, there is a bench, which is placed further from the oven unlike in S2b and which is similar to the benches made for use during winter that are common in the area.[165]

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[161] They consist of 2 bowls, 2 cooking vessels in the bowl form, 1 deep bowl, 7 bread preparation and cooking vessels, 3 jugs, 7 cooking vessels in the jug form, 7 pots, 10 cooking vessels in the pot form, 8 pithoi and 7 lids.

[162] Apart from space S4, seven pithoi and parts have been recovered in space S9, divided into a and b, which we again consider to have been a kitchen according to architectural and ceramic data.

[163] A total of 9 vessels and parts including 3 bread preparation and cooking vessels, 5 pots and 1 cooking vessel in the pot form.

[164] They consist of 1 dish, 7 bowls, 7 cooking vessels in the bowl form, 7 bread preparation and cooking vessels, 6 jugs, 6 cooking vessels in the jug form, 26 pots, 15 cooking vessels in the pot form, 7 pithoi and 22 lids.

[165] Sözer 1970: 46

The small number of vessels and parts in different types[166] recovered in corridor S5, which probably belongs to a second house built to the southeast of the grids, are generally similar to those from the corridor (S1) of the other house.

Very small numbers of vessels and parts have been recovered in spaces S6[167] and S7[168], which must be spaces used for storage and similar purposes as part of rural life. Although more vessels and parts have been recovered in S8[169] and S10[170], these spaces must have had a similar function. Concerning these spaces, whose relationship with the house cannot be determined, it is difficult to make comments according to ceramic finds. They may be spaces connected with farming or animal husbandry in this rural settlement.

The numerical distribution of the oil lamps by space[171] also provides data for making suggestions on the functions of the spaces. The oil lamps have been recovered in the largest number in spaces S9 and S2, which indicates that these areas were used as living space as well as a kitchen.

[166] A total of 9 vessels and parts including 4 bread preparation and cooking vessels, 1 jug, 2 cooking vessels in the pot form, 1 pithos and 1 lid.
[167] One pot.
[168] One jug.
[169] A total of 15 vessels and parts including 1 cooking vessel in the bowl form, 7 bread preparation and cooking vessels, 2 jugs, 1 cooking vessel in the jug form, 2 pots, 1 pithos and 2 lids.
[170] A total of 13 vessels and parts including 1 jug, 4 pots, 2 cooking vessels in the pot form, 1 pithos and 5 lids.
[171] A total of 34 oil lamps have been recovered including 3 in S1, 2 in S2, 4 in S2b, 3 in S3, 5 in S4, 1 in S5, 2 in S8, 13 in S9 (with 5 in S9a and 8 in S9b), and 1 in S10.

3. CERAMICS

3.1. Production Techniques

Examinations on the ceramics recovered at Sazpegler show that 91 % of the vessels were manufactured on the fast wheel and the remaining 9 % on the slow wheel.[172] It appears that the small number of sherds in the beaker form were shaped by hand. **(Plate 10.1)**.

3.2. Paste

The ceramics recovered at the Sazpegler settlement have been divided into a total of twenty-eight paste groups with seventeen main and eleven secondary groups ***(see the Catalogue of Paste)***. In forming the paste groups, a classification has been made by analogy on the basis of the types, density and distribution of temper, the condition of firing, and the colour values.[173]

It is observed that the limestone, grits, sand, yellow and white mica, quartz, chamotte and plant temper in the ceramic paste are of medium density and medium size.

Temper	**Sparse**	**Medium**	**Heavy/ Very Heavy**
Limestone	P12- 14	P2, P5, P10, P11, P16	P1, P3, P4, P6- 9, P15
Mica	P17	P3, P13, P15	P1, P2, P4- 8, P10, P12
Sand	P6, P12, P13	P3, P8- 11, P14	P1, P2, P4, P5, P7
Grit	P2, P5, P9, P11, P12, P14	P3- 8, P13, P15	P5, P10
Chamotte	P2, P5, P6, P9, P17	P8, P10, P11, P15	P3
Quartz	P4	-	-
Plant	P8, P13	-	-

Table 1: Distribution of Paste, Temper and Density by Paste Group

[172] The bread preparation and cooking vessels, which seem to have been made on the slow wheel, form the group of 9 %. The broad decorations commonly observed on the rims of these vessels influence their geometry.
[173] The catalogue "*Munsell Soil Colour Charts* 2000" has been used in colour values.

Limestone temper is noted at various densities in all paste groups, with the exception of P 17, on which glaze was applied, heavily in groups P 1, P 3, P 4, P 6 to 9 and P 15, at medium density in groups P 2, P 5, P 10, P 11 and P 16, and at low density in groups P12 to P14.

Grits, generally observed at low and medium density in the paste groups, were used at low density in groups P 2, P 5, P 9, P 11, P 12 and P 14, at medium density in groups P 3 to 8, P 13 and P 15 and heavily in groups P5 and P10.

Sand temper is observed at low density in paste groups P 6, P 12 and P 13, at medium density in groups P 3, P 8 to 11 and P 14, and heavily in groups P 1, P 2, P 4, P 5 and P 7.

White mica, which does not occur in paste groups P 9 and P 14, is observed at low density in group P 17, at medium density in groups P 3, P 13 and P 15, and heavily in groups P 1, P 2, P 4 to 8, P 10 and P 12. Plant temper, which is rarely used, has been found in a very small quantity in groups P 8 and P 13 only. Chamotte is observed at low density in paste groups P 2, P 5, P 6, P 9 and P 17, at medium density in paste groups P 8, P 10, P 11 and P 15, and heavily in group P 3 alone. Quartz granules, identified only in paste group P 4 in a small quantity, are irregular and of medium size.

The paste groups, considered above in terms of temper, consist mainly of those with medium-sized granules, but there are also paste group P 17 with very fine granules, and paste groups P 5, P8 and P 15 with coarse granules.

Most of the Sazpegler pastes have a medium-tight structure, while paste groups P 13 and P 14 are loose and paste group P 17 is tight. Among the pastes, moderately fired in general, there are also underfired (P 14) and hardly fired (P 17) paste groups.

The ceramics recovered at Sazpegler have generally brown, yellowish red or red paste. Brown with its shades is the most characteristic colour. Paste groups P 3, P 4, P 6, P 7, P 9, P 10 and P 15 are brown and in the values of 7.5 YR 6-5/4, 5/6 and 4/3-4. Paste group P 16 is brown - black in the value of 7.5 YR 2.5/1, and paste group P 14 yellowish brown in the value of 10 YR 6/4. The second most common paste colour is yellowish red in the value of 5 YR 5-4/6, which occurs in groups P 2, P 5 and P 11 to 13. Paste groups P 8 and P 17 are light red in the value of 2.5 YR 6-5/8, while P 1 is another red paste group in 10 R 5/8.

1A	1B	1C	2A	2B	3	4	5	6	7	8A	8B	9	10A	10B	11	12	13A	13B	14	15	16	17	TOTAL
2	18	2	6	3	17	45	107	117	40	62	3	124	47	6	13	19	20	3	33	40	22	3	**752**
3%			**1%**		**2%**	**6%**	**14%**	**16%**	**5%**	**9%**		**16%**	**8%**		**2%**	**3%**	**3%**		**4%**	**5%**	**3%**	**0%**	**100 %**

Table 2: Numbers and Percentages of Paste Groups

In the assessment made, the most numerous paste groups are P 9 (124) and P 6 (117) at 26 % each and P 5 (107) at 14 %. These three paste groups together form 46 % (348) of all ceramics recovered in the excavation.[174] They are followed by P 8 (65) as the fourth largest group at 8 %. P 17, represented by three sherds, is the paste group with the smallest number of examples found.

3.3. Typology

At Sazpegler, a total of 594 sherds have been used in the typological classification, including full vessels (13), rims[175] (396), bottoms (113), handles (76) and lids (53).[176]

In forming the typology, priority was given to the thirteen vessels recovered in full and to those sherds which give more information concerning the general form and which are preserved up to the shoulder part. Then, a typological distinction was made with regard to the diameter and the wall thickness of those rim fragments which offer a profile. The two glazed vessel fragments recovered were assessed within the general typology together with the non-glazed vessels.[177]

In terms of methodology, the vessels taken into consideration were first divided into two main groups: open and closed. The open vessels were assessed in five groups as dishes, bowls, beakers, deep bowls and bread preparation and cooking vessels, and the closed vessels in three groups as jugs, pots and pithoi. In the typology, priority was given to the overall form of the vessel. The body structure was specified as the second

[174] It is noted that the paste assessment made on all ceramics recovered at Sazpegler gives more or less the same results as the paste statistics made only on those sherds which offer a profile (Table 2, 6-14).
[175] The total of 396 includes the 13 full vessels.
[176] 158 amorphous sherds belonging to different vessels were not used while forming the typology. (752-158= 594).
[177] Although priority was given to complete forms in the typological work, it was observed that the assessment made according to the rims exemplifying the vessels brought with it certain problems. For instance, the large vessel recovered in full and considered within Type 54 (Plate 38) resembles pots in its mouth diameter and wall thickness but pithoi in its size and volume. Had only the rim of this vessel been recovered, it could have been assessed within the pot group. For this reason, it was considered that a typological distinction alone would be insufficient and a functional classification in addition to the typological distinction was made in order to minimize the margin of error.

criterion. Within this system, an arrangement was made from the conical body to the spherical body. Then, the vessels were distinguished as between those with a neck and those without a neck. Later, the mouth profiles of the vessels were arranged according to their inversion or eversion, ordered from simple to advanced, and assigned type numbers.

The types were divided into eight main groups (dishes, bowls, beakers, deep bowls, bread preparation and cooking vessels, jugs, pots, and pithoi) and into sixty-one types (Types 1 to 61), with three of them further divided into two secondary types as A and B (Type 14A- B, Type 18A- B and Type 47A- B). In addition, the bottoms were divided into two main types (B1 and B2), which in turn were subdivided into a total of six secondary groups (B1.A to D, B2.A and B) **(Table 4).** The handles were examined by dividing them into four main types (H1 to 4) and three secondary types (H1.A to C) and the ledges into two main types (Lg1 and 2) and six secondary types (Lg 1.A to D, Lg 2.A and B) **(Table 5).** The lids were divided into four main types (Ld 1 to 4), subdivided into four secondary types (Ld 1.A and B, Ld. 4.A and B) **(Table 14)**.

In making the typology of bottoms and handles, not only the bottoms and handles recovered in fragments but also the bottoms and, if existing, handles or ledges of the vessels preserved in full or nearly in full were included in the typology.[178]

	DISH (T 1-3)	**BOWL (T 4-11)**	**BEAKER (T 12)**	**DEEP BOWL (T 13-14)**	**B.P.C.V. (T 15-17)**	**JUG (T 18-29)**	**POT (T 30-54)**	**PITHOS (T 55-61)**	**CHURN**	**INTERIM TOTAL**	**LID**	**GRAND TOTAL**
VESSEL-RIM*	4 **1%**	25 **7%**	1 **0%**	4 **1%**	62 **18%**	51 **15%**	159 **47%**	37 **37%**	0 **0%**	**343** **100%**	53	**396**
HANDLE			1			11	53		10	**75**	1	**76**
LEDGE							5			**5**	4	**9**
BOTTOM			1		2	2	103	5		**113**		**113**
AMORPHOUS			1			2	146	9		**158**		**158**
TOTAL	**4** **1%**	**25** **3%**	**4** **1%**	**4** **1%**	**64** **8%**	**66** **9%**	**466** **61%**	**51** **7%**	**10** **1%**	**694**	**58** **8%**	**752** **100%**

Table 3A: Numbers and Percentages of Types by Sherd

[178] The type numbers of the bottoms and, if existing, handles of the vessels preserved in full or nearly in full are given in the third column of the *Catalogue of Ceramics*, under the heading "Type No.", next to the general type number of the vessel, together with its bottom (B), handle (H) and ledge (Lg) type numbers.

* The heading "VESSEL-RIM" includes thirteen full vessels, near full sherds with bottoms not recovered in some cases, and rims.

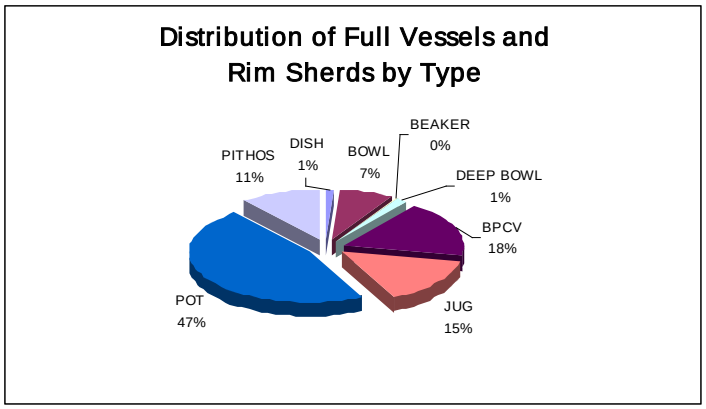

Table 3B

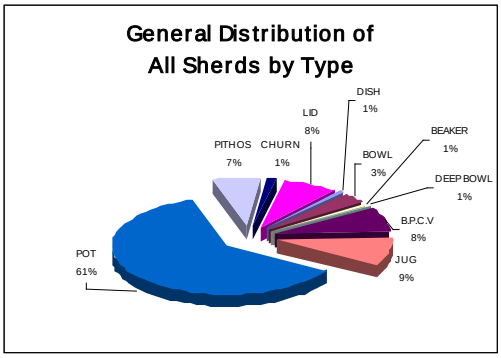

Table 3C

The four dishes assessed were divided into three types (T1 to 3) **(Plate 1)**.

Type 1 is a wide and shallow dish with a bilaterally thickened and pointed rim.[179]

Type 2 is a shallow dish with an externally tapered rim and an "S" profile, with a similar example found at Aşvan Kale.[180]

Type 3 is a flat, shallow dish made in the slip technique and having a simple, rounded rim, with a similar example recovered again at Aşvan Kale.[181] Vessels of this type have been recovered generally in small numbers (in medieval excavations). Especially after the production of glazed vessels became widespread, vessels in the form of the wide and shallow dish were largely replaced by glazed vessels which we can describe as bowls.

Although the depth of the dishes cannot be exactly determined, their diameters vary between 14.0 cm and 32.0 cm, and their proportion to all types is 1 % **(Table 3) (Plate 1)**.

The twenty-five bowls assessed were divided into eight types (Types 4 to 11) **(Plate 1)**.

[179] Although the form considered in Type 1 (Plate 8.2) does not have a completely identical example, an example similar in cross-section occurs at Aşvan Kale (Mitchell 1980: Fig. 94 no. 1072-Middle Age II).
[180] Mitchell 1980: Fig. 94 no. 1082-Middle Age II.
[181] Mitchell 1980: Fig. 81 no. 922-Middle Age II- Mid green glaze, dark green sgraffito, diameter 0.34 cm.

Type 4 is a bowl of small size with a simple rim, a carinated body and brown glaze on its internal and external surfaces **(Plate 9.12)**, with similar examples found at Çilhoroz[182] and Güllüdere.[183]

The vessels with a spherical body and an inverted, simple or slightly thickened-in rim have been grouped under Type 5. Examples similar to these vessels **(Plate 15.1-2)**, some of which have a ledge on the rim, were found at Aşvan Kale,[184] Tille[185] and Gritille[186].

The vessels of Type 6 with an inverted, simple rim and a conical body **(Plates 9.4 and 15.6)** have similar examples recovered at Aşvan Kale[187] and Taşkun Kale.[188]

Type 7 has an internally tapered rim and a semi-conical body, with similar examples identified in the surface survey at Mezarlıktepe[189], and at Gritille[190].

The vessels classified in Type 8 have a straight, facetted, simple or pointed rim and a conical body, with similar examples identified at Tille.[191]

Type 9 has an inverted rim, a wavy-profiled body form and a deep structure.[192]

Type 10 has a simple or bilaterally thickened rim, a conical body form and a deep structure.[193]

Type 11 has an everted rim and a body structure with an "S" profile. Similar examples have been found at Aşvan Kale[194] and Mezra Höyük[195].

[182] Çilhoroz, Erzincan (unpublished, Inv. No. B 1012-10, A 3006-6). Non-glazed vessels which display characteristics of form close to this type and which are considered to be oil lamps were recovered at Aşvan Kale (Mitchell 1980: Fig. 93 no. 1046, 1048, Middle Age II).
[183] Excavation at Güllüdere, Erzurum (unpublished, Inv. No. b 18004-4).
[184] Mitchell 1980: Fig. 43 no. 570- Middle Age I, Fig. 44 no. 590- Middle Age I, Fig. 100 no. 1191- Middle Age II.
[185] Moore 1993: Fig. 41 no. 124- Level 1.1 , Fig. 42 no. 138- Level 1.2.
[186] Redford 1998: Fig. 3:15 F.
[187] Mitchell 1980: Fig. 44 no. 592- Middle Age I.
[188] McNicoll 1983: Fig. 65 no. 141- KP I. A glazed vessel in this form occurs again at Taşkun Kale (McNicoll 1983: Fig. 28 no. 11- KP I).
[189] Sagona and Sagona 2004: Fig. 111 no. 12.
[190] Redford 1998: Fig. 3:15 A .
[191] Moore 1993: Fig. 49 no. 253- Level 2.1.
[192] An example of similar form with a greater wall thickness and with glaze was recovered at Aşvan Kale (Mitchell 1980: Fig. 61 no. 779- Middle Age II).
[193] Examples similar in form but without a thickened-in rim were recovered at Aşvan Kale (Mitchell 1980: Fig. 44 no. 593- Middle Age I, Fig. 102 no. 1258- Middle Age II).
[194] Mitchell 1980: Fig. 98 no. 1163- Middle Age II.
[195] Yalçıklı and Tekinalp 2004: Fig. 8 no. 7.

The bowls have a carinated, conical (Type 4), conical (Types 6 to 10) or spherical (Type 5, Type 11) body. Their rims are generally flat or of rounded, simple form. Type 4 has a height of 2.34 cm and a diameter of 5.8 cm and differs from the other bowls in form and size. The heights of the other flat-bottomed bowls that have a complete form vary between 4.5 cm (Type 8) and 6.81 cm (Type 5). The bowls have mouth diameters of 12.0 to 20.0 cm with their bottom diameters concentrated in the range of 16.0 to 18.0 cm. The bowls account for 6 % of all types **(Table 3) (Plates 9, 15).**

A single beaker with an everted rim and a spherical body, without a neck, has been recovered as Type 12 **(Plates 1, 10.1)**. The beaker has a mouth diameter of 4.5 cm and a height of 6.87 cm.

The four deep bowls recovered at Sazpegler have been assessed under two different types (Types 13 and 14) **(Plate 1)**.

Type 13 is a deep bowl with a simple, thickened-in or everted rim, a diameter of 15.5 cm and a height of 15.6 cm, and was either single - or double-handled **(Plate 16.2)**.

The deep bowls with an everted rim and a conical body that are classified in Type 14 have been assessed in two sub-groups.

Type 14A has an everted rim and a slightly conical body. In some examples, a ledge is seen on the rim. A similar example was found at Sos Höyük.[196]

Type 14B has an everted rim and a conical body. A similar example was identified during the surface survey at Korukdağ Tepe.[197]

The deep bowls with a conical body (Type 14A- B, **Plate 16.1**) have diameters of 19.0 cm. to 22.0 cm., and one of the examples has a ledge on the rim (Type 14A). The deep bowls account for 1 % of all types **(Table 3) (Plates 10, 16)**.

The group of bread preparation and cooking vessels[198] has been assessed under three types (Types 15 to 17) **(Plates 1, 11 to 14)**.

[196] Sagona et al. 1995: Fig. 6 no. 9.
[197] Sagona and Sagona 2004: Fig. 131 no. 12.
[198] Since the catalogue is arranged according to the functional assessment, the bread preparation and cooking vessels, which have the open vessel form, are placed among service vessels and cooking vessels. It is also problematic to name this type of vessels. An attempt was made to overcome this problem by determining the function of the vessel.

Type 15 has a simple or externally tapered rim, a cylindrical body and a shallow, concave bottom. Similar examples of this type were recovered in excavations at Aşvan Kale[199] and in Galskom, Georgia.[200]

Type 16 has a simple, round rim, a cylindrical body and a shallow, rounded, flat bottom. A similar example of this type occurs at Taşkun Kale.[201]

Type 17 has a simple or thickened-out rim, a conical body and a flat or flaring bottom, with similar examples occurring in excavations at Taşkun Kale[202] and Mezra Höyük[203], Turkey and at Galskom[204] and Pxovskogo Otrada [205], Georgia.

These vessels have two main body forms: conical and cylindrical. In the group of Type 15, other than one example with a mouth diameter of 12.0 cm **(Plate 11.1),** the examples have diameters of 22.0 to 25.0 cm and heights of 4.0 to 5.0 cm. In the group of Type 16, the vessels have diameters of 19.0 to 33.0 cm and heights of 3.0 to 6.5 cm. The vessels in the group of T17, which have the largest number of examples identified, have their diameters concentrating in the ranges of 11.0 to 15.0 cm, 18.0 to 23.0 cm and 28.0 to 30.0 cm., while one example has a diameter of 37.5 cm. Their heights vary between 2.5 and 5.0 cm. The bread preparation and cooking vessels account for 16 % of all types (**Table 3**).

The vessels assessed as jugs have been examined by dividing them into twelve main types (18 to 29) and two secondary types **(Plate 2)**.

Type 18 consists of small-sized jugs with an everted rim and an oval body, which are subdivided according to whether they have a neck or not.

Type 18A is a small-sized jug with an everted rim, a short neck and an oval-shaped body.

Type 18B differs from Type 18A in lacking a neck.

Type 19 consists of the vessels with a short, cylindrical neck, an oval body, and a simple rim, and has also trefoil-mouthed examples.

[199] Mitchell 1980: Fig. 93 no. 1043- Middle Age II.
[200] Baramidze et al. 1995: fig. 40 no. 301.
[201] McNicoll 1983: Fig. 70 no. 182- KP I.
[202] McNicoll 1983: Fig. 70 no. 183- KP I, no. 185 KP II.
[203] Yalçıklı and Tekinalp 2001: Fig. 8 no. 7.
[204] Baramidze et al. 1995: fig. 40 no. 300.
[205] Mikeladze et al.1987: fig. XLVIII no.5/ 11.

Type 20 has a simple, everted or thickened rim, a slightly incurving, cylindrical neck and a spherical or oval body. A similar example of this type of jug was recovered during the surface survey at Bayburt Kale.[206,207]

Type 21 is the type of jug with a thickened-out rim, a straight, long neck and a spherical or oval body.[208]

Type 22 has a simple or thickened-out rim, a truncated conical neck and a spherical or oval body. Examples similar to this small-sized jug have been found at Taşkun Kale.[209]

Type 23 is the type of jug with a simple, broad rim, a sharp profile in the transition from the rim to the neck, a short neck and an oval body.

Type 24 has a simple or double-bead rim, a slightly excurving, long neck, a shoulder and a wide, spherical body, with similar examples found in the excavations in Lihni Village, Gudautski, Georgia[210] and at Aşvan Kale[211].

Type 25 has an everted rim, a long, narrow neck and a spherical or oval body, with a similar example observed at Taşkun Kale.[212]

Type 26 has an everted, simple rim, an incurving, long neck and an oval body, with similar examples found at Aşvan Kale.[213]

Type 27 has a thickened-out or double-bead rim, a long, concave neck and a spherical body, with similar examples identified at Aşvan Kale[214] and Gritille.[215]

Type 28 is a small-sized jug with a simple rim, a long, narrow neck and a carinated body, with similar examples found at Tille.[216]

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[206] Sagona and Sagona 2004: Fig. 113 no. 1.
[207] A glazed example similar in form to this type was recovered at Taşkun Kale (McNicoll 1983: Fig. 37 no. 113- KP I).
[208] Two glazed examples similar in form to this type were identified at Taşkun Kale (McNicoll 1983: Fig. 37 no. 111- KP I/ II ?, Fig. 39 no. 136- KP I).
[209] McNicoll 1983: Fig. 54 no. 62- KP II.
[210] Xrushkova et al. 1987: fig. CLXXXI no.15.
[211] Mitchell 1980: Fig. 94 no. 1030- Middle Age II, Fig. 97 no. 1117- Middle Age II.
[212] McNicoll 1983: Fig. 80 no. 273.
[213] Mitchell 1980: Fig. 44 no. 588- Middle Age I.
[214] Mitchell 1980: Fig. 99 no. 1182- Middle Age II, Fig. 107 no. 1359- Middle Age III.
[215] Redford 1998: Fig. 3:5 K.
[216] Moore 1993: Fig. 33 no. 51- Level 1.1.

Type 29 has a simple rim and an excurving neck, with similar examples unearthed in the surface survey at Çorak Höyük[217] and in excavations at Aşvan Kale[218], Gritille[219] and Taşkun Kale[220].

Generally having an oval-bodied form, the jugs are without a neck or have a short or long neck. In this group, the jug named Type 28, which has a mouth diameter of 7.80 cm and a height of 10.92 cm and of which a complete example was recovered, has a sharp belly and a long, narrow neck, with its single vertical strap-handle attached to the body from the rim **(Plate 2)**. The jugs account for 9 % of all types. **(Table 3)**.

The pots are the typologically most numerous group with twenty-five different types (30 to 54) **(Table 3) (Plates 3 and 4)**. Although they are in the pot form, the six types distinguished as Types 49 to 54 differ from the others (Types 30 to 48) in their larger size and are thus named large pots.

Type 30 has a bilaterally thickened rim and a spherical body without a neck, with a similar example found at Gritille.[221]

Type 31 has a straight, simple rim, a shoulder, and a low body without a neck.

Type 32 has an everted rim, a short neck and a low body, with similar examples found at Tille[222] in remote area work.

Type 33 has a simple or everted rim, a short neck, a sharp shoulder, a spherical body and a flat bottom, with similar examples found at Gritille.[223]

Type 34 has a slightly everted rim, a sharp transition from the neck to the body, and a spherical body. An example similar in form was identified at Tille.[224]

Type 35 is the type of jug with a double-bead or thickened-out, hatched rim, a short neck and a spherical body.

[217] Sagona and Sagona 2004: Fig. 125 no. 2.
[218] Mitchell 1980: Fig. 98 no. 1137- Middle Age II, Fig. 97 no. 1133- Middle Age II.
[219] Redford 1998: Fig. 3:8 H.
[220] McNicoll 1983: Fig. 52 no. 50- KP II, Fig. 54 no. 60- KP I.
[221] Redford 1998: Fig. 3:12 C.
[222] Moore 1993: Fig. 34 no. 63- Level 2.1a- 2.1b.
[223] Redford 1998: Fig. 3:10 C.
[224] Moore 1993: Fig. 40 no. 108- Level 1.2.

Type 36 is the type of jug with a simple, slightly thickened-out or double-bead rim, a short, concave neck, an oval body and a flat bottom. Similar examples occur in the excavations at Otchet Kuxetekoy[225] and Tetritskaroyskiy- Lipskoi Village[226], Georgia and at Taşkun Kale[227], Gritille[228], Tille[229] and Aşvan Kale[230].

Type 37 has a simple, double-bead or thickened-out rim, a short, concave neck and a spherical or oval body, with a similar example found at Gritille.[231]

Type 38 has a flat, simple or double-bead rim, a conical neck and an oval body, with similar examples recovered in the excavations at Sos Höyük[232], Gritille[233], Aşvan Kale[234], Taşkun Kale[235], Tille[236] and Lower Salat[237].

Type 39 has a double-bead or thickened-out rim, a long, excurving neck and a spherical or oval body, with a similar example found at Sos Höyük.[238]

Type 40 has a thickened-out rim, a long, excurving neck and a spherical or oval body.

Type 41 has a thickened-out or hatched rim, a straight, short neck and an oval body, with similar examples identified during the surface survey at Şehitlik.[239]

Type 42 has an everted or thickened rim, a long neck and a spherical or oval body, with similar examples identified during the surface survey at Söğütlü.[240]

Type 43 has a simple, facetted or thickened-out rim, a long neck and an oval body, with similar examples identified during the surface survey at Korukdağ Tepe[241] and during the excavatins at Sos Höyük[242], at Otchet Kuxetekoy, Georgia[243], and at İmikuşağı[244], Tille,[245] Han İbrahim Şah[246], Taşkun Kale[247] and Lower Salat[248].

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[225] Rchevlishvili et al. 1995: 130 ; 1997: fig. 31 no. 12.
[226] Amiranashvili 1991: Fig. 91 no. 23.
[227] McNicoll 1983: Fig. 56 no. 77- KP I?.
[228] Redford 1998: Fig. 3:11 D.
[229] Moore 1993: Fig. 33 no. 47- Level 1.1.
[230] Mitchell 1980: Fig. 92 no. 1025- Middle Age II.
[231] Redford 1998: Fig. 3:12 E.
[232] Sagona et al. 1997: Fig. 5 no. 2.
[233] Redford 1998: Fig. 3:9 C.
[234] Mitchell 1980: Fig. 43 no. 564- Middle Age I, Fig. 92 no. 1025- Middle Age II.
[235] McNicoll 1983: Fig. 56 no. 71- KP II.
[236] Moore 1993: Fig. 33 no. 53.
[237] Şenyurt 2000: Fig. 7 no. 1.
[238] Sagona et al. 1995: Fig. 6 no. 1.
[239] Sagona and Sagona 2004: Fig. 146 no. 9.
[240] Sagona and Sagona 2004: Fig. 121 no. 1.
[241] Sagona and Sagona 2004: Fig. 131 no. 17.
[242] Sagona et al. 1995: Fig. 6 no. 7.
[243] Rchevlishvili et al. 1995: 130 ; 1997: fig. 31 no.2.
[244] Sevin 1995: Figure 49 no. 1.

Type 44 has a simple, thickened-out or double-bead, broad rim, a long neck and an oval body, with similar examples recovered during the surface survey at Değirmentepe (Demirözütepe)[249] and during the excavations at Sos Höyük[250], at Pxovskogo Otra[251], Galskoy (Pichori Village)[252] and Otchet Kuxetekoy[253], Georgia, and at Aşvan Kale[254], Tille[255] and Kinet Höyük[256].

Type 45 is the group of pots with a simple, thickened-out or double-bead rim, a long, concave neck, a shoulder and a broad, spherical body. Similar examples of this type have been found in excavations at Aspili Castle (Krepost)[257] and Tetritskaroyskiy-Lipskoi Village[258], Georgia, and at Tille[259], Aşvan Kale[260], Gritille[261] and Kinet Höyük.[262]

Type 46 has a thickened-out, shallow hatched rim, a long, concave neck and a spherical or oval body, with a similar example recovered at İmikuşağı.[263]

Type 47 has an everted, grooved or overflowing rim, a straight, long neck and a spherical body.

Type 47A has a grooved rim, with a similar example recovered at Tille.[264]

Type 47B has a hatched, overflowing rim, with similar examples identified during the surface survey at Korukdağ Tepe[265] and during the excavations at Sos Höyük[266], Aşvan Kale[267] and Taşkun Kale.[268]

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[245] Moore 1993: Fig. 35 no. 79- Level 1.2.
[246] Ertem 1970-71: 45 no. 33.
[247] McNicoll 1983: Fig. 55 no. 67- KP I?, Fig. 56 no. 79- KP I/ II?.
[248] Şenyurt 2000: Fig. 7 no. 1.
[249] Sagona and Sagona 2004: Fig. 147 no. 15.
[250] Sagona et al. 1995: Fig. 6 no. 4- 5.
[251] Mikeladze et al. 1987: fig. XLVIII. No. 5/1.
[252] Baramidze et al. 1987: fig. LX.
[253] Rchevlishvili et al. 1995: 130 ; 1997: fig. 31 no.10.
[254] Mitchell 1980: Fig. 92 no. 1017, no. 1019, no. 1020- Middle Age II, Fig. 97 no. 1026, no. 1032- Middle Age II.
[255] Moore 1993: Fig. 35 no. 74- Level 1.1.
[256] Redford et al. 2001: Fig. 39 no. 2 .
[257] Voronov et al. 1987:fig.CLXIII no.25.
[258] Amiranashvili 1991: Fig. 91 no. 28.
[259] Moore 1993: Fig. 35 no. 77- Level 1.2, Fig. 36 no. 83- Level 3.4, Fig. 37 no. 38- Level 1.1, Fig. 39 no. 99- Level 1.2.
[260] Mitchell 1980: Fig. 105 no. 1296- Middle Age II.
[261] Redford 1998: Fig. 3:9 E.
[262] Redford et al. 2001: Fig. 40 no. 2.
[263] Sevin 1995: Figure 49 no. 2.
[264] Moore 1993: Fig.40 no. 100- Level 3.3.
[265] Sagona and Sagona 2004: Fig. 131 no. 15.
[266] Sagona et al. 1995: Fig. 7 no. 4; 1997: Fig. 5 no. 1.
[267] Mitchell 1980: Fig. 93 no. 1060- Middle Age II.

Type 48 has a slightly thickened-out, broad rim, a short, conical or concave neck and an oval body.

Type 49 is the type of large pot with a simple rim, a short, concave neck and a spherical body, with similar examples occurring at Tille Höyük[269] and at Galskom, Georgia.[270]

Type 50 is the type of large pot with a slightly everted, flat, simple rim, a short, concave neck and a spherical body.

Type 51 is the type of large pot with a slightly everted, broad rim, a long neck, a belly, an oval body and a flat bottom.

Type 52 is the type of large pot with an everted rim, a long, concave neck and an oval body.

Type 53 is the type of large pot with a thickened-out, broad rim, a long, straight neck, a broad, sharp belly and a spherical body.

Type 54 is the type of large pot with an everted rim, a narrow, long neck, a deep, oval body and a concave bottom, with similar examples found at Aşvan Kale[271].

In general, the pots have no neck or a short neck, a short, concave neck, a long, excurving neck, a truncated conical neck or a straight neck, a sharp shoulder, a sharp transition from the neck to the body, and a broad, spherical and low body. In the group of pots, there are six vessels in total, with five complete vessels **(Plates 20.1, 21.1, 22.1,3, 32.4)** and one nearly complete vessel **(Plate 19.2)**. All of them are single- or double-handled. Type 31, which has no neck and a low body, has a ledge on the body.

The large pots (Types 49 to 54), considered as a sub-group of pots, are situated between pots and pithoi. They have a short, concave or long, straight and narrow neck, a sharp belly, a spherical or oval body and a flat or concave bottom. These vessels are similar to pots in terms of form, wall thickness and the lip. The vessels recovered in full with four ledges on their bodies (Type 51) have a diameter of 26.0 cm and a height of 55.79 cm, and another vessel recovered in full (Type 54) has a mouth diameter of 20.0 cm and a height of 97.0 cm. Although both vessels resemble the pithoi (Types 55 to 61)

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[268] McNicoll 1983: Fig. 49 no. 29- KP ?.
[269] Moore 1993: Fig.47 no. 199- Level 2.1- 2.1a.
[270] Baramidze et al.1995: fig.40 no.327.
[271] Mitchell 1980: Fig. 43 no. 563- Middle Age I.

in volume, they are closer to the pots in form. The pots are the largest group among all types at 41 % **(Table 3)**.[272]

The pithoi **(Plates 42 to 45)**, considered under seven types (55 to 61), have straight, slightly excurving, concave, slightly conical, cylindrical, narrow or broad necks. In their wall thickness and different lip formation, they differ from the large pots. Their thickened-out, broad lips are formed mostly in two parts. The pithoi account for 9 % of all types[273] **(Table 3)**.

Type 55 has a bilaterally thickened rim, a broad, straight and long neck and an oval body, with a similar example identified at Apsili Castle, Georgia.[274]

Type 56 has a thickened-out rim, an incurving, narrow and long neck and an oval body, with similar examples found during the surface survey at Bayburt Kale[275] and during the excavations at Otchet Kuxetekoy[276] and Tetritskaroyskiy- Lipskoi Village[277], Georgia, and at Aşvan Kale[278] and Gritille[279].

Type 57 has a thickened-out rim, a straight and long neck and an oval body, with similar examples found in the excavations at Sos Höyük[280], Aşvan Kale[281] and Gritille[282].

Type 58 has a thickened-out rim, a narrow, long neck and an oval body.

Type 59 has a thickened-out rim, a long, concave neck and an oval body, with similar examples found at Tille Höyük[283] in remote area work.

Type 60 has a thickened-out rim, a slightly conical or cylindrical, long neck and an oval body, with a similar example identified during the surface survey at Çorak Höyük.[284]

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[272] The pots have a proportion of 41 % with 159 sherds among the total of 396 sherds in the row "VESSEL-RIM" in Table 3. The proportion of the rims, handles, bottoms and bodies belonging to pots (466) to all sherds unearthed and assessed (752) is 61 % (Table 3). In both statistics, the pots emerge as the largest group.
[273] The pithos fragments (51) account for 7 % of all sherds recovered in the excavation (Table 3).
[274] Voronov et al. 1986: fig. CII no.6.
[275] Sagona and Sagona 2004: Fig. 112 no. 15.
[276] Rchevlishvili et al. 1995: 130 ; 1997: fig. 31 no.8.
[277] Amiranashvili 1991: Fig. 91 no. 2.
[278] Mitchell 1980: Fig. 95 no. 1093- Middle Age II.
[279] Redford 1998: Fig. 3:3 A, I.
[280] Sagona et al. 1995: Fig. 9 no. 1.
[281] Mitchell 1980: Fig. 95 no. 1089- Middle Age II.
[282] Redford 1998: Fig. 3:8 G.
[283] Moore 1993: Fig. 42 no. 139.
[284] Sagona and Sagona 2004: Fig. 111 no. 13, Fig. 125 no. 6.

Type 61 has a thickened-out rim, a slightly excurving, long neck and an oval body.

The bottoms are divided into three main groups: flat, ring and flaring (B1 to B3).

B 1.A is a simple, flattened bottom which is observed generally in small-sized pots and jugs, with similar ones found during the surface survey at Balta Kaya Tepe[285] and during the excavation at Aşvan Kale[286].

B 1.B, is a flattened bottom, shaped as a slight pedestal, which is frequently observed in pots and jugs, with a similar one identified during the surface survey at Çorak Höyük.[287]

		DISH (T 1-3)	BOWL (T 4-11)	BEAKER (T 12)	DEEP BOWL (T 13-14)	B.P.C.V. (T 15-17)	JUG (T 18-29)	POT (T 30-48)	LARGE POT (T 49-54)	PITHOS (T 55-61)	TOTAL
B 1	B 1.A			1			2	74	1	1	**79**
	B 1.B					1		9		3	**13**
	B 1.C							2	2		**4**
	B 1.D							2	1		**3**
B 2	B 2.A									1	**1**
	B 2.B							11			**11**
B 3						2					**2**
TOTAL		**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**2**	**98**	**4**	**5**	**113**

Table 4: Numbers of Bottoms by Type of Vessel

B 1.C is observed in large pots and pithoi and has a plain moulding at the beginning of the bottom, with similar examples recovered in the surface survey at Balta Kaya Tepe[288] and in the excavations at Aşvan Kale[289].

B 1.D is a concave, flattened bottom which is observed generally in large pots and in bread preparation and cooking vessels, with a similar example found during the surface survey at İncili.[290]

[285] Sagona and Sagona 2004: Fig. 143 no. 12.
[286] Mitchell 1980: Fig. 94 no. 1030- Middle Age II.
[287] Sagona and Sagona 2004: Fig. 125 no. 6.
[288] Sagona and Sagona 2004: Fig. 113 no. 6.
[289] Mitchell 1980: Fig. 44 no. 596- Middle Age I.
[290] Sagona and Sagona 2004: Fig. 110 no. 13.

B 2.A is the type of bottom formed by making a ring-shaped groove on a flat bottom. This was applied generally in large pots and pithoi.

B 2.B is the type of bottom with a dent made in the middle of a flat bottom. It occurs usually in pots.

At Sazpegler, B 3, the flaring base, was applied generally in bread preparation and cooking vessels.

The flat bottoms, divided into four secondary groups (B 1.A to D), constitute the most common form of bottom among the vessels recovered at Sazpegler. The simple flat bottom (B 1.A) is observed mainly in the pots and the bread preparation and cooking vessels, the disc-bottom (B 1.B) in the pots, pithoi, bowls and deep bowls and the bread preparation and cooking vessels, the flat bottom with a plain moulding (B 1.C) in the pots and large pots, and the concave flat bottom (B 1.D) in the large pots and the bread preparation and cooking vessels **(Table 4)**. The ring bottoms are divided into two secondary groups (B 2.A-B). The bottom with a ring-shaped groove, represented by a single example, (B 2.A) belongs to a pithos. The bottom with a dent (B 2.B) was used in the pots and bowls (**Table 4**). The flaring base (B 3) was applied only in the bread preparation and cooking vessels (**Table 4**).

The handles (H) and ledges (Lg) on the ceramics recovered at Sazpegler have been examined under a total of six types.

H 1.A is the flat strap-handle, which is a general type of handle and observed in all types of vessel.

H 1.B is the grooved strap-handle, observed widely in the pots, with similar examples found during the surface survey at Söğütlü.[291]

H 1.C is the set strap-handle, observed widely in the pots and large pots.

H 2 is the handle with a crescent-shaped section, applied generally in the pots, with a similar example occuring at Tille Höyük.[292]

H 3 is the handle with a round cross-section at Sazpegler, generally used horizontally in the churns. Similar handles were found in the excavations to the

[291] Sagona and Sagona 2004: Fig. 122 no. 6.
[292] Moore 1993: Fig.44 no. 168- Level 2.1.

northwest of Zagvin, Georgia[293] and in the excavations at Pulur, Erzurum and at Çilhoroz, Erzincan[294]

H 4 is the type of handle with a rounded square cross-section, observed generally in the lids.

It has been found that most of the handles belong to the pots and a small number of them to the jugs and churns[295]. The strap-handles (H 1), the most common type, are divided into three secondary types: flat (H 1.A), grooved (H 1.B) and set (H 1.C). It appears that the handle with a crescent-shaped section (H 2), of which a small number of examples have been recovered, was used in the pots and jugs. The round handles with a small diameter (H 3) were used horizontally in the beakers and small jugs and those with a larger diameter in the churns. The rounded square handle (H 4) was applied horizontally in the lids alone (**Table 5**).

		DISH (T 1-3)	BOWL (T 4-11)	BEAKER (T 12)	DEEP BOWL (T 13-14)	B.P.C.V. (T 15-17)	JUG (T 18-29)	POT (T 30-48)	LARGE POT (T 49-54)	PITHOS (T 55-61)	CHURN	LID	TOTAL
H 1	H 1.A						5	35	1				**41**
	H 1.B							4					**4**
	H 1.C							2					**2**
H 2							1	4					**5**
H 3				1			5	7			10		**23**
H 4												1	**1**
Lg 1	Lg 1.A							1					**1**
	Lg 1.B												
	Lg 1.C							2					**2**
	Lg 1.D								1				**1**
Lg 2	Lg 2.A							1				3	**4**
	Lg 2.B											1	
TOTAL		**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**56**	**2**	**0**	**10**	**5**	**85**

Table 5: Numbers of Handles and Ledges by Type of Vessel

The ledges are considered in two groups: those on vessels (Lg 1) and those on lids (Lg 2). The ledges on vessels are of four types: from the rim (Lg 1.A) , from the lip (Lg 1.B), from the shoulder (Lg 1.C) and from the body (Lg 1.D). The ledges on lids are divided into two according to their cross-sections: those with a rounded simple cross-section (Lg 2.A) and those with a crescent-shaped section (Lg 2.B) **(Table 5)**.

[293] Apakidze et al.1986: fig. LXVI no.5.
[294] Koşay and Váry 1964: Pl. XIII/ P:55; Çilhoroz (Unpublished, Inv. No. A 3027).
[295] Those handles recovered without a rim sherd at Sazpegler are recognized under vessel types (Table 15).

The lids are considered under four main types (Ld 1 to 4) according to their cross-sections.

Ld 1: This type of lid with a flat cross-section is divided into two secondary types according to whether it has a handle (Ld 1.A) or a ledge (Ld 1.B). Similars to the lids with a ledge were recovered at Taşkun Kale[296] and similars to the lids with a handle at Korucutepe[297] , Tille[298] and Taşkun Kale[299].

Ld 2: This type of lid has raised edges and a steam hole, with similar ones identified at Taşkun Kale[300] and Lower Salat.[301]

Ld 3: This is a grooved lid with a dent in the middle and a slightly sloping top, with no identical examples found. However, the groove application on the lid is an application commonly observed on lids in the Middle Age.

Ld 4: These are lids with their middle parts raised.

Ld 4.A has its edge slightly raised and there is a steam hole on its preserved top. The example identified at Sazpegler, although not recovered in full, is similar to ledges with a raised middle part, a steam hole and a ledge which are known from Taşkun Kale[302], Lidar Höyük[303], Kinet Höyük[304] and Tille Höyük.[305]

Ld 4.B has a conical form and, in view of similar examples, it may be suggested that it had a ledge on the top.

The flat lids (Ld 1) are divided into two secondary types according to whether they have a ledge (Ld 1.A) or a handle (Ld 1.B). The lids with their middle parts raised (Ld 2) are not divided into any secondary types. The grooved lids with a dent in the middle and a slightly sloping top (Ld 3) are divided into three secondary types: those with a pedestal-shaped middle (Ld 4); those with a flat mouth, an empty inside and a pedestal shape (Ld 4.A); and those with an empty inside and a pedestal shape (Ld 4.B). The lids

[296] McNicoll 1983: Fig. 72 no. 195- KP I.
[297] Bakırer 1980: Pl. 113 no. D.
[298] Moore 1993: Fig. 44 no. 168- Level 3.2.
[299] McNicoll 1983: Fig. 73 no. 203.
[300] McNicoll 1983: Fig.72 no. 194- KP I/ II ?.
[301] Şenyurt 2000: Fig. 7 no. 3.
[302] McNicoll 1983: Fig. 71 no. 189- KP I/ II, Fig. 74 no. 211- KP II.
[303] Hauptmann 1979: fig.162 no.7.
[304] Redford et al. 2001: Fig. 41 no. 1.
[305] Moore 1993: Fig. 45 no. 180- Level 2.1b, no. 181- Level 1.2.

have a variety of diameters from 6.0 cm to 26.0 cm. The small lids concentrate in the range of 6.0 to 8.0 cm and the medium-sized ones in the range of 11.0 to 16.0 cm.[306]

The lids account for 8 % of all types at Sazpegler (Table 3) (Plate 7). The flat lids, of which thirty examples have been identified (Ld 1), are the largest group at 56 %.

3.4 Type-Paste Relationship

1. Vessels in the Dish Form

Four dish fragments have been recovered, which are divided into three types (T1, T2, T3). In the dishes, the paste groups P 8A, P 14, P 16 and P 17 have been identified. These pastes are little granulated examples of good quality.

	PASTE GROUPS																						
TYPE	**1A**	**1B**	**1C**	**2A**	**2B**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8A**	**8B**	**9**	**10A**	**10B**	**11**	**12**	**13A**	**13B**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**TOTAL**
T 1																						1		**4**
T 2											1									1				
T 3																							1	
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**	

Table 6: Number of Vessels in Dish Form by Paste Group

Looking at the distribution of types by paste group, there is no concentration in any particular group and the four fragments are distributed over four different groups (**Table 6**).

2. Vessels in the Bowl Form

	PASTE GROUPS																							
Type	**1A**	**1B**	**1C**	**2A**	**2B**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8A**	**8B**	**9**	**10A**	**10B**	**11**	**12**	**13A**	**13B**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**TOTAL**
T 4																							1	
T 5		1					2		1		1		1									3		
T 6										2														
T 7													1											
T 8	1						1		1					1							1			**25**
T 9									1				1											
T 10										1											1			
T 11								1		2														
TOTAL	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**0**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**1**	

Table 7: Number of Vessels in Bowl Form by Paste Group

[306] The diameters of the lids are 6.0 (1), 8.0 (1), 10.0 (2), 11.0 (13), 12.0 (6), 13.0 (5), 14.0 (8), 15.0 (5), 16.0 (5), 17.0 (2), 18.0 (2), 19.0 (1), 20.0 (1) and 26.0 (1).

The bowls, included among the open vessel forms, are represented by eight different types (T 4 to 11).

Distributed over the paste groups P 1, P 4 to P 10A and P 15 to P 17, the bowls are represented in P 7 by five examples, in P 4, P 6, P 9 and P 16 by three examples eacp, in P 15 by two examples, and in P 1 A-B, P 5, P 8A, P 10A and P 17 by one example each. The bowls have generally tight and medium tight paste, which is tempered with fine and medium-sized sand and heavily with mica and limestone. In terms of paste, the vessels have the common feature of being moderately fired.

Looking at the distribution of types over paste groups, it is observed that, although there is not a great difference, Type 5 concentrates in group P 16, represented by three sherds *(Table 7).*

3. Vessels in the Beaker Form

	PASTE GROUPS																					
Type	**1A**	**1B**	**1C**	**2A**	**2B**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8A**	**8B**	**9**	**10A**	**10B**	**11**	**12**	**13A**	**13B**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**TOTAL**
T 12																		1						**1**
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	

Table 8: Number of Vessels in Beaker Form by Paste Group

In the beaker group, only one piece with a complete form (T 12) has been recovered **(Table 8) (Plate 10.1)**. This vessel in the beaker form, which has only a single example, is moderately fired, tempered with a small quantity of plants, limestone and sand and a medium quantity of mica and irregular grits, and included in paste group P 13A.

4. Vessels in the Deep Bowl Form

	PASTE GROUPS																						
Type	**1A**	**1B**	**1C**	**2A**	**2B**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8A**	**8B**	**9**	**10A**	**10B**	**11**	**12**	**13A**	**13B**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**TOTAL**
T 13											1													**4**
T 14							1		1												1			
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	

Table 9: Number of Vessels in Deep Bowl Form by Paste Group

The deep bowls, included among the open vessel forms, are represented by two different types (T 13, T 14) **(Plates 10.2- 3, 16)**. Distributed over the paste groups P 4, P 6, P 8A and P 14, the deep bowls are represented by one example each. They are in general moderately fired and their paste inclusions have an irregular distribution. Their

paste groups are similar so far as the inclusions of medium size are evenly distributed and they are moderately fired.

Looking at the distribution of types over paste groups, there is no concentration in any particular group. It is observed that the four sherds are distributed over four different paste groups **(Table 9)**.

5. Bread Preparation and Cooking Vessels

	PASTE GROUPS																						
Type	**1A**	**1B**	**1C**	**2A**	**2B**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8A**	**8B**	**9**	**10A**	**10B**	**11**	**12**	**13A**	**13B**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**TOTAL**
T 15							1	6			4			3						5	1			
T 16								3																
T 17								7	1		7		12	1		2				8	1			**62**
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**16**	**1**	**0**	**11**	**0**	**12**	**4**	**0**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**2**	**0**	**0**	

Table 10: Number of Bread Preparation and Cooking Vessels by Paste Group

Included among the open vessel forms and divided into three types (T 15 to T 17), the bread preparation and cooking vessels differ from other vessels as they were manufactured for the purpose of serving as well as cooking.

Distributed over the paste groups P 4, P 5, P 6, P 8A, P 10A, P 11, P 14 and P 15, the bread preparation and cooking vessels have sixteen examples in P5, thirteen in P 14, twelve in P 9, and eleven in P 8A. Although the paste groups exhibit diversity, the inclusions are irregular and of large size and medium density. These vessels, in general moderately fired, are of medium tightness and have loose paste. Their paste is the most granulated among the pastes identified at Sazpegler.

Looking at the distribution of types over paste groups, Type 15 is represented in P5 by six examples, in P 14 by five examples, in P 8A by four examples and in P 10A by three examples, while the three examples of Type 16 are included in paste group P 5. Type 17 concentrates in P 9 with twelve examples, in P 14 with eight examples, and in P 5 and P 8A with seven examples each (**Table 10**).

6. Vessels in the Jug Form

Included among the closed vessels, the jugs are divided into thirteen types (T 18 to 29). With examples identified in paste groups P 1A, P 2A, P 3, P 4 to P 8A, P 9, P 10A, P 11 to P 13A and P 14 to P 16, the jugs concentrate in P 9 with eleven examples and P 6 with ten examples. All moderately fired and with similar inclusions, the pastes are medium-granulated and medium-tight.

	PASTE GROUPS																					
Type	**1A**	**1B**	**1C**	**2A**	**2B**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8A**	**8B**	**9**	**10A**	**10B**	**11**	**12**	**13A**	**13B**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**TOTAL**
T 18A	1																							
T 18B									1															
T 19								1	2				1											
T 20									1				1					1						
T 21							1						1								1			
T 22				1									1								1			
T 23							1		3	1			1											
T 24	1												3				2	1		1		1		**51**
T 25						1			3									1			1			
T 26											1		2			1					1			
T 27										1			1											
T 28											2			1										
T 29										1				2						1		1		
TOTAL	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**10**	**3**	**3**	**0**	**11**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**2**	**0**	

Table 11: Number of Vessels in Jug Form by Paste Group

Looking at the distribution of types over paste groups, there is a concentration in some paste groups. Type 23 and 25 concentrate in P 6 and Type 24 concentrates in P 9, with three examples each (**Table 11**). The distribution of the other paste groups by type is limited with one or two pieces.

7. Vessels in the Pot Form

The pots, the largest group among the closed vessels, are divided into twenty-five different types (T 30 to T 54) (**Table 12**).

They have examples in paste groups P 1A- B, P 2A, P 3 to P 10A, P 11 to 13A, and P 14 to P 16, of which P 9, P6 and P5 are the largest groups with thirty-three, twenty-two and twenty-one examples, respectively, and P 4, P 8A, P 15 and P 16 are the medium-density groups with twelve, twelve, eleven and eight examples, respectively. Although the pots are damaged by fire due to use and their paste has degraded, their inclusions are in general evenly distributed and they have medium-sized granules.

Looking at the distribution of types over paste groups, there is a concentration in some paste groups. Paste group P 4 is represented in Type 36, P 9 in Type 43, P 6 and P 9 in Type 44, and P 9 in Types 45 and 47B, with four to six examples.

	PASTE GROUPS																						
Type	**1A**	**1B**	**1C**	**2A**	**2B**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8A**	**8B**	**9**	**10A**	**10B**	**11**	**12**	**13A**	**13B**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**TOTAL**
T 30								1																
T 31																					1			
T 32								1																
T 33							1	1														1		
T 34								2					2								1			
T 35								1					1											
T 36		1					6	1	3		1		2	1		1		1				2		
T 37								1	1			1	2				1	2				2		
T 38									1		1		1				1				1			
T 39		1							1											1	1			
T 40									1				1											
T 41								2		1			1	1										
T 42								1	1		2		1											
T 43						2	1	1	1		1	1	4			1	1	1			2			**159**
T 44		2	1			1	1	1	5	1	2		6	1			1				1	1		
T 45	1						1	1	2	2	2		4							1	1	1		
T 46								1	2															
T 47A								1	1		2		1	1										
T 47B							1		1	1			4	1						1		1		
T 48							1		1		1		1								1			
T 49																	1							
T 50				1																	1			
T 51																	1							
T 52								2		1														
T 53						1		2																
T 54								1	1				2			1					1			
TOTAL	**1**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**12**	**21**	**22**	**6**	**12**	**2**	**33**	**5**	**0**	**3**	**6**	**4**	**0**	**3**	**11**	**8**	**0**	

Table 12: Number of Vessels in Pot Form by Paste Group

8. Pithoi

The pithoi, considered among the closed vessels, are of seven different types (55 to 61) **(Table 13).**

Distributed over paste groups P 1A- B, P 2A, P 3, P 5 to P 8A, P 9, P 10A, P 14 and P 15, the vessels are represented mainly in P 6 with twelve examples and P 5 with seven examples. Altough the pastes exhibit diversity, they resemble each other as their inclusions are distributed in medium tightness and they are moderately fired.

	PASTE GROUPS																							
Type	**1A**	**1B**	**1C**	**2A**	**2B**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8A**	**8B**	**9**	**10A**	**10B**	**11**	**12**	**13A**	**13B**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**TOTAL**
T 55									1															
T 56								4	5	1	1										2			
T 57		1							1															
T 58								2	1												1			**37**
T 59		1							2					1										
T 60				1				1		1			1											
T 61	1					1			2		2		1							2				
TOTAL	**1**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**7**	**12**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**2**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**0**	

Table 13: Number of Pithoi by Paste Group

Looking at the distribution of types over paste groups, it is noted that only Type 56 concentrates in P 5 with four examples and in P 6 with five examples. The distribution of the other types by paste group is limited with one or two pieces (**Table 13**).

Although they share the same functional characteristics with the large pots, the pithoi differ in form. Such difference is also observed in their walls and lips, which are thicker compared with the large pots.

9. Lids

The lids are considered within four main groups (Ld 1 to 4) and five secondary groups (Ld 1A-B, Ld 3A to C). Distributed over paste groups P 1B, P 3 to 8A, P 9, P 10A, P 12, P 13A, P 14 and P 15, the lids concentrate mainly in P 9 with fourteen examples, in P 5 with nine examples, in P 4 with seven examples, in P 6 with six examples, and in P 8A with five examples. They are represented in the other paste groups by one or two examples.

	PASTE GROUPS																							
Type	**1A**	**1B**	**1C**	**2A**	**2B**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8A**	**8B**	**9**	**10A**	**10B**	**11**	**12**	**13A**	**13B**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**TOTAL**
Ld 1A		1				1	5	4	3	1	2		5							1				**30**
Ld 1B							1	1			1		2	1			1							
Ld 2								1																**1**
Ld 3									1				1											**11**
Ld 4.A						1	1	1	2				1					1						
Ld 4.B								1													1			
Other*								1			2		5	1						1	1			**11**
TOTAL	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**7**	**9**	**6**	**1**	**5**	**0**	**14**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**53**

Table 14: Number of Lid Types by Paste Group

Looking at the distribution of types over paste groups, Ld 1A is represented in P 4 and P 9 by five examples each and in P 5 by four examples.

3.5 Functional Assessment

The vessels are divided into three groups according to their functions: service, cooking and storage vessels. The groups considered as service and storage vessels are in conformity with the formal typology. However, in the assessment of the cooking vessels, the need emerged to adopt a different approach in addition to the formal typology. That the cooking vessels were not limited with the pots and that vessels in

* The group shown as "Other" in Table 14 is not included in the classification because it consists of pieces whose type cannot be determined, although it is represented by five examples in paste group P 9.

other forms were also used as cooking vessels became apparent from the soot incrustation on their surfaces and from the burns on their paste. It is observed that this method which has been implemented removes the deficiencies of the typological distinction and provides a more comprehensive approach towards the entire whole. For this reason, after making the formal typology **(Plates 1 to 7)**, a functional typology was made and the catalogue was arranged according to the functions of the vessels.

Service Vessels

The proportion of the service vessels and of the handles, bottoms and amorphous sherds belonging to service vessels (59) to all the sherds (752) is 8 % and the proportion of the vessels (41) to only the full vessel and rim sherds (343)[307] is 12 %. In both assessments, it appears that the service vessels have a smaller proportion in comparison with the cooking and storage vessels. 70 % of the recovered sherds belonging to service vessels belong to the full vessel and rim sherds with a profile (**Table 15**).

Seventeen vessels, including one dish,[308] thirteen bowls[309], one beaker[310] and two deep bowls[311], among the open vessels, have been assessed as service vessels[312] (**Table 15**).

		DISH (T 1-3)	BOWL (T 4-11)	BEAKER (T 12)	DEEP BOWL (T 13-14)	B.P.C.V. (T 15-17)	JUG (T 18-29)	POT (T 30-54)	PITHOS (T 55-61)	CHURN	LID	TOTAL		
SERVICE VESSELS	VESSEL-RIM	1	13	1	2		24					**41**	**70 %**	**8%**
	HANDLE			1			11					**12**	**20 %**	
	LEDGE*												**0 %**	
	BOTTOM			1			2					**3**	**5 %**	
	AMORPHOUS			1			2					**3**	**5 %**	
	TOTAL	**1**	**13**	**4**	**2**		**39**					**59**	**100%**	
		2 %	**22 %**	**7 %**	**3 %**	**0 %**	**66 %**	**0 %**	**0 %**	**0 %**	**0 %**			

[307] The number of sherds with a profile, calculated to be 396 (41+ 233 + 122= 396- Table 15) in the row "Vessel-Rim" in Table 3, was calculated together with the vessels considered within "Cooking Vessels" (53). However, excluding from this total those vessels which we did not assess as a vessel type under our general typology (53), the proportions were calculated on the basis of 343 (396- 53= 343), which gives a more realistic idea.

[308] T 3 (1).

[309] T 4 (1), T 5 (4), T 6 (1), T 8 (4), T 10 (2), T 11 (1).

[310] T 12 (1).

[311] T 13- T 14 (1 each).

[312] T 18 (2), T 19 (3), T 20- T 21 (2 each), T 22- T 23 (1 each), T24 (4), T 25- 26 (3 each), T 27- T 29 (1 each).

* Among the service vessels, the deep bowl (Plate 10.3) is not added to the table although it has a ledge. The rows "HANDLE, LEDGE, BOTTOM" in Table 15 do not include those which remain attached to the vessel. However, their types are given in the "Catalogue of Ceramics" together with the type numbers of vessels. A similar procedure has been followed for the "cooking" and "storage" vessels.

COOKING VESSELS	VESSEL-RIM	3	12		2	62	27	74			53	**233**	**57 %**	**54%**
	HANDLE							28			1	**29**	**7 %**	
	LEDGE							3			4	**7**	**2 %**	
	BOTTOM					2		71				**73**	**4 %**	
	AMORPHOUS							67				**67**	**16 %**	
	TOTAL	**3**	**12**		**2**	**64**	**27**	**243**			**58**	**409**	**100%**	
		1 %	**3 %**	**0 %**	**0 %**	**16 %**	**7 %**	**59%**	**0 %**	**0 %**	**14%**			
STORAGE VESSELS	VESSEL-RIM							85	37			**122**	**43 %**	**38%**
	HANDLE							25		10		**35**	**12 %**	
	LEDGE							2				**2**	**1 %**	
	BOTTOM							32	5			**37**	**13 %**	
	AMORPHOUS							79	9			**88**	**31 %**	
	TOTAL							**223**	**51**	**10**		**284**	**100%**	
		0 %	**0 %**	**0 %**	**0 %**	**0 %**	**0 %**	**78 %**	**18 %**	**4 %**	**0 %**			

Table 15: Numbers and Percentages of Vessel Types by Function

Cooking Vessels

In the work, generally those vessels which are in the pot form were classified as cooking vessels. However, soot incrustations, burns, and degradations, which are not likely to have taken place at the stage of production and which seem to have occurred rather during the process of use, were identified not only on the vessels in the pot form but also on the surfaces and pastes of other vessel types at Sazpegler. It was found that the use for the purpose of cooking had not been limited with the types of pot (30 to 54) and that vessels of other types had also been used for the purpose of cooking (**Table 15**). In the typology that was made accordingly, it appeared that some of the vessels examined under the other types, excluding the beaker (Type 12) and the pithos (Type 55 to 61), also had a cooking function.

The proportion of the cooking vessels and of the handles, bottoms and amorphous sherds belonging to cooking vessels (409) to all the sherds recovered (752) is 54 % and the proportion of the vessels (180) to only the full vessel and rim sherds (396) is 52 %. When the lids are also included in the use for the purpose of cooking, the proportion to the full vessel and rim sherds (396) is 57 % **(Table 15).** According to these data, in both assessments, the cooking vessels outnumber the total of service and storage vessels.

Among the open vessels, a total of seventy-nine vessels, including three dishes[313], twelve bowls[314], two deep bowls[315] and sitxty-two bread preparation and

[313] T 1 (1) and T 2 (2).
[314] T 5 (5), T 6 to 8 (1 each), T 9 (2), T 11 (2).

cooking vessels[316], were used as cooking vessels. Based on use in the region until recently, it is suggested that the shallow vessels with a thick wall, considered among the cooking vessels, should be named "bread preparation and cooking vessels" **(Plates 11 to 14)**. For these vessels, on which intensive traces of fire have been identified, the purpose of cooking was in the forefront. It may be suggested that the finger-made impression on the bottoms of these vessels **(Plates 11.1, 13.5)** and the plus-shaped grooves made in single or double parallel lines **(Plates 11.4, 12.2)** were designed to reduce the sticking of the dough to the vessel while making bread.

Among the closed vessels, a hundred and one vessels with twenty-seven jugs[317] and seventy-four pots[318] were used as cooking vessels **(Table 15)**.

The pots have the highest proportion at 47 % among the vessel types identified in the excavation. This should be interpreted as being due to the use of pots for a variety of purposes. It is observed that the pots, which exhibit diversity in size, also differ functionally. Of the one hundred and fifty-nine (74+85) pots, 47 % (74) were used for the purpose of cooking **(Table 15)**.

Two examples **(Plate 19)** belonging to groups T 44 and T 54 among the large pots, whose storage function is generally prominent, have been considered as cooking vessels due to the intensive burns on their paste and surfaces.

Lids

The lids **(Plates 46 to 48),** which appear from the soot incrustation and burns on their surfaces to have been used together with cooking vessels, were used particularly in those pots which have an everted and hatched rim (T 47B).

The vessels that are included in the group of cooking pots and that have a slot on the inside of the rim for the lid to rest have mouth diameters varying between 15.0 cm and 24.0 cm. The comparisons made support the idea that not only the vessels in the pot form **(Plates 18.1,11, 25.10, 32.4)** but also the bowls and jugs were used for the cooking function **(Plate 54)**.

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[315] T 14 (2).
[316] T 15 (20), T 16 (3), T 17 (39).
[317] T 19 to T 21 (1 each), T 22 (2), T 23 (5), T 24 (5), T 25 (5), T 26 (2), T 27 (1), T 28 (2), T 29 (4)
[318] T 32 (1), T 33 (3), T 34 (3), T 36 (10), T 37 (7), T 38 (2), T 40 and T 41 (1 each), T 42 (2), T 43 (8), T 44 (12), T 45 (10), T 47A (4), T 47B (7), T 48, T 51 and T 54 (1 each).

One example with a diameter of 26.0 cm, which differs in size from the other lids, must have been used together with the dishes **(Plate 8.4)** and the large pots **(Plates 26. 2, 39.1, 40.1)** on which intensive soot incrustation has been identified. **(Plate 54)**.

The mouth diameters of the jugs vary between 6.0 cm and 14.0 cm, while it appears that the mouth diameters of those jugs which were used for the purpose of cooking vary between 7.0 cm and 12.0 cm **(Plates 10. 2, 11.7, 10.5)**. These examples are in conformity with the lids that have diameters of 7.32 cm, 10.68 cm and 10.62 cm **(Plates 40. 4, 41.1, 54)**.

On the basis of current use, it is suggested that the bread preparation and cooking vessels, considered among the cooking vessels, were also used as a lid by placing them on other vessels of the same type **(Plate 54.5, 6)**.

Storage Vessels

The proportion of the storage vessels and of sherds belonging to such vessels (284) to all the sherds recovered (752) is 38 %, and the proportion of the vessels (122) to only the full vessel and rim sherds (396) is 31 %. In both statistical assessments, the storage vessels are the second largest group after the cooking vessels (**Table 15**).

No burns or deformation due to cooking have been identified on the pots set aside as storage vessels. 53 % (85) of the one hundred and fifty-nine pots[319] were used for the purpose of storage (**Table 15**). It appears that a total of one hundred and twenty-two vessels, including eighty-four pots[320] and thirty-seven pithoi[321], were used as storage vessels.

It may be suggested that the storage vessels, considered among the closed vessel forms, were produced for two different purposes – for short-term and long-term use – according to their volumes.

[319] Thirty-two vessels which are considered among the pots and which differ in size (Plates 19, 30 to 34) have been set aside as large pots. Of these vessels, whose storage function is generally in the forefront, two examples belonging to groups T 44 and T 54 (Plate 19) have been considered as cooking vessels due to intensive burns on their paste and surfaces.
[320] T 30- 31 (1 each), T 34- T35 (2 each), T 36 (9), T 37 (5), T 38 (3), T 39 (3), T 40 (1), T 41 (4), T 42 (2), T 43 (9), T 44 (10), T 45 (6), T 46 (3), T 47A (2), T47B (3), T 48 (5), T 49 (1), T 50 (2), T 52- T 53 (3 each), T 54 (5).
[321] T 55 (1), T 56 (13), T 57 (2), T 58 to T 60 (4 each), T 61 (9).

The seventy-one vessels with a small volume (Types 30 to 48) mainly had the function of short-term storage and long-term use, while the fifty-one examples with a greater volume (Types 49 to 61) had their storage function in the forefront.[322]

It is possible to say that the storage vessels with a narrow neck were used for the storage of liquid **(Plates 38.1, 42.4- 5, 44. 2- 4, 45. 1, 3- 4)**.

The pots with a smaller volume, which were used mainly for short-term storage, (Types 30 to 48) occurred widely in all spaces during the excavation, while the long-term storage vessels (Types 49 to 61) were recovered mainly in kitchen spaces. Of large pots and pithoi, which were used in fixed condition as they were generally of large size, one example recovered at Sazpegler **(Plate 38.1)** was found in situ, buried in soil.

Although no rim sherds of the vessels named "churns" were recovered, their handles and body fragments were recovered. In one example recovered, the handle and part of the body are present and the pouring hole on the body is preserved. **(Plate 49.6)**. Handles with a round cross-section that belong to such vessels recovered at Sazpegler differ with their diameters of about 5.0 cm.

Examples similar to churns of this type in Anatolia were recovered in the Middle Age layers in excavations at Pulur[323], Tasmasor and Çilhoroz. As noted in the example from Çilhoroz **(Plate 47)**, there is an overflowing band near the mouth in the necks of the vessels having the jug form with a round cross-section and a horizontal handle.[324]

In the excavations conducted at Dvanisskaya, Georgia, a complete churn was recovered together with coins from the period of Queen Tamara (1184-1213), which are dated to the late twelfth century-early thirteenth century.[325] In ethnographical work, it is documented that pot-type churns were used until recently by animal-raising communities both in Anatolia[326] and in the Kirman Area in western Iran.

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[322] Fourteen vessels classified between Type 49 and Type 54 are named large pots and appear as an interim group between pots and pithoi.

[323] A churn ("Butterfass") with a mouth diameter of 11 cm, a height of 45.5 cm, a bottom diameter of 13 cm and a scratched decoration was recovered in the Middle Age layer which is generally defined as the "new period" (Koşay and Váry 1964: 30 P. 55, Plate XIII P. 55).

[324] It may be considered that this protrusion was intended to hold fast the cloth or similar material wrapped on the mouth of the vessel while the pot was being shaken for butter production.

[325] In the excavations conducted in the ruins of a mosque in 1984, pots, a scale, and lumps of glass, were recovered together with the churn in a chest, in area 7 at the lower elevation (Jabaridze et al. 1987: 116-117, CC, 2).

[326] In Ayaş District, Ankara, double-handled churns in the pot form, named "turfan", were in use until the mid-twentieth century (Özkul 1997: 114, 120, Drawing 2). In the notes concerning the ethnography of the village Pulur (Sakyol), where the nearby mound, named after the same village, was excavated between 1968 and 1970 under the Keban Project 25 km west of the centre of Çemişgezek District, Tunceli Province, which were later arranged and published, a drawing of a similar churn is given and its use explained (Koşay 1977: 39). Another example is known from a photograph taken in 1898 in the Kirman Area of western Iran (Cribb 1991: 78 Fig. 5.2).

3.6 Decoration

In the vessels of Sazpegler, the proportion of decorated sherds is 45 %. In the service vessels, this proportion is 14 % while it would have been expected to be higher. 28 % of the cooking vessels and up to 44 % of the storage vessels are decorated.

	DECORATED	NON-DECORATED	TOTAL
SERVICE	7 14 %	50 86 %	**57** 100 %
COOKING	113 28 %	296 72 %	**409** 100 %
STORAGE	125 44 %	159 56 %	**284** 100 %
TOTAL	**245** 45 %	**295** 55 %	**750**[327] 100 %

Table 16 A

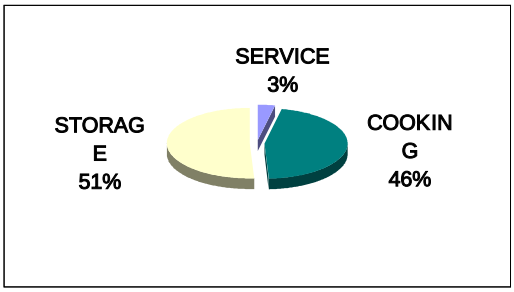

Table 16 B

Table 16: Numbers **(A)** and Percentages **(B)** of Decorated and Non-Decorated Vessels by Functional Type

The surface treatment of the vessels recovered at Sazpegler is generally smooth and they are fine-slipped in their own paste colours. On the surfaces of a small number of vessels, the slip application differs from the others in colour and thickness. The surfaces of these vessels, included among the large pots and pithoi, have a thick slip in light brownish grey (10 YR 7/2) **(Plate 44.1),** with a colour slip in red (10 R 4/8) observed in a simple example **(Plate 31.8)**. Red-slipped jugs and pots were also recovered at Aşvan Kale[328], Taşkun Kale[329] and Gritille[330].

A single example produced in the slip technique was recovered. On the preserved rim of the vessel in the dish form, glazed in transparent light greenish colour, there are circle and heart motifs alternating with the white thick slip **(Plate 8.1).** The glaze appears green in the slipped areas and brown in the non-slipped areas.

The decorations were made by applying the painted, scratched, impressed and relief techniques. In some vessels, it is observed that the relief and scratched techniques or the scratched and impressed techniques were jointly applied (**Table 17**).

[327] Two glazed sherds are excluded.
[328] Mitchell 1980: Fig. 102, no. 1257- Middle Age II.
[329] McNicoll 1983: no. 43- KP II, no. 45- KP II, no. 54- KP I, no. 60-61- KP I.
[330] Redford 1998: Fig. 3: 3 D, J, K, N, Fig. 3: 4 A, B, D, E, 3: 8 F, G.

	PAINTED	SCRATCHED			IMPRESSED		RELIEF		JOINT TECHNIQUES		TOTAL
	Red	Combed	Notched	Incised	Finger	Tool	Line	Knobbed	Relief-Scratched	Scratched-Impressed	
Rim	1		13	2	65	11					**93**
Body		10	14	35		69	16	3	1	3	**151**
Handle				4	2		5	2	1		**14**
Inside				3	7						**10**
TOTAL	**1** **0 %**	**10** **4 %**	**27** **10 %**	**44** **16 %**	**75** **28 %**	**80** **30 %**	**21** **8 %**	**5** **2 %**	**2** **1 %**	**3** **1 %**	**268** **100 %**

Table 17: Statistics of Decoration Techniques According to Position on Vessel

One example in which the red colour (10 R 3/4) was applied by brush in the painted decoration technique has been recovered at Sazpegler **(Plate 34.11)**. It is not common that the painted decoration, which occurs on the internal and external surfaces of the vessel, is represented by a single example. Decorations made by pouring or brush were extensively used in the Middle Age, especially on cooking pots.[331] However, such decoration has not been identified on any of the seventy-four cooking pots from Sazpegler. This is probably because painted decorations on the cooking pots, heavily exposed to fire, gradually disappeared during that process. A very similar example of the red painted decoration at Sazpegler is observed in a narrow necked jug at Aşvan Kale.[332] A red painted decoration was applied by brush on the body sherd of a pot at Pulur.[333] Reddish brown painted decorations applied by brush are observed on ceramics recovered in the excavations near Lihni Village in Gudautski, Georgia and dated to the ninth-tenth centuries.[334]

At Gritille, decorations were widely applied on pithoi and pots in the form of broad lines and on bodies and handles in the red paint pouring and splashing technique.[335] At Tille, red painted decorations made by pouring in horizontal and vertical lines occur on the rims, bodies and handles of pots and jugs.[336] Red painted decorations are also observed on jugs and pots at Taşkun Kale.[337]

The scratched decorations, examined in three groups as combed, notched and incised, have been identified on eighty-one vessels and sherds. All of the combed

[331] Painted decorations made by pouring were identified in 59 % of the cooking vessels recovered at Gritille (Redford 1998: 101, Fig. 3: 10).
[332] Mitchell 1980: no. 588- Middle Age I.
[333] Koşay and Váry 1964: Pl. CXI.
[334] Xrushkova et al. 1987: fig. CLXXXI no.11, 14, 17, 19-21, 23.
[335] Redford 1998: Fig. 3: 4 F, Fig. 3: 7, 3: 9- 12.
[336] Moore 1993: no. 7- Level 2.1a, no. 38-Level 1.1, no. 82- Level 3.2, 83- Level 3.4, 84- Level 2.1- 2.5, no. 107- Level 2.2.
[337] McNicoll 1983: no. 58- KP I, no. 77- KP I?, no. 88- KP I, no. 100- KP II.

decorations, identified in ten examples, were applied on the bodies of the vessels, in the form of straight and wavy combings so as to encircle the entire body. Examples of combed decoration were found during surface surveys at Tille Höyük[338], Taşkun Kale[339], and Kale[340] and Karataş[341] in the Bayburt area. The notched decorations have been identified on the rim in thirteen examples and on the body in fourteen examples. They were made in the form of cross or sloping short lines, using a pointed tool. The incised decorations have been identified in a total of seventy-five vessels, including two examples on the rim, thirty-five on the body, four on the handles, and seven on the inside of the vessel. There are plus-shaped grooves made by finger, in the form of single or double parallel lines, on the inside of the bread preparation and cooking vessels **(Plates 11.4, 12.2)**. Mostly parallel, straight, wavy, overlapping, cross and ear of corn-shaped decorations were made with the help of a pointed tool. Examples similar to the wavy scratched decorations were found during surface surveys at Tille Höyük[342], Taşkun Kale[343], Söğütlü[344] and Bayrampaşa Tepe[345].

The impressed decorations, divided into two groups according to whether they were made by finger or using a tool, have been identified in one hundred and fifty-five examples. Examples similar to the impressed decorations made with the help of a tool were found at Taşkun Kale[346], Aşvan Kale[347], Gritille[348] and Tille Höyük.[349] Of the finger-impressed decorations, identified in a total of seventy-five examples, sixty-five were applied on the rim, two on the handle, and seven on the internal surfaces of bread preparation and cooking vessels.

Decorations with regular curls at equal intervals with the finger impression are widely observed, especially on the lips of vessels. Applications similar to the finger-impressed decorations at Sazpegler were also noted on the ceramics recovered in the Taşkun Kale[350], Aşvan Kale[351], Gritille[352] and Han İbrahim Şah[353] excavations.

[338] Moore 1993: fig. 29 no.14- Level 3.2, fig. 32 no.42- Level 1.1, fig. 34 no.65- Level 3.1.
[339] McNicoll 1983: fig. 77 no. 236- KP II.
[340] Sagona and Sagona 2004: fig. 110 no.7.
[341] Sagona and Sagona 2004: fig. 147 no. 2, 4.
[342] Moore 1993: fig. 28 no. 4- Level 2.1- 2.2.
[343] McNicoll 1983: fig. 48 no. 25- KP I/ II ?, fig. 55 no. 68- KP I, fig. 56 no. 77- KP I ?, fig. 50 no. 39- KP I/ II.
[344] Sagona and Sagona 2004: fig. 121 no. 8.
[345] Sagona and Sagona 2004: fig. 152 no.11.
[346] McNicoll 1983: fig.70 no.182- KP I, fig. 42 no. 2- KP II, fig. 44 no. 12, fig.67 no. 164- KP I , fig. 73 no 205- KP II, fig. 82 no. 294- CP 2- 3.
[347] Mitchell 1980: fig.97 no. 1118, no. 1127, no. 1131, no. 1132, no. 1133- Middle Age II.
[348] Redford 1998: fig. 3:1 F.
[349] Moore 1993: fig. 30 no. 22- Level 1.2, fig. 32 no.45- Level 2.1a.
[350] McNicoll 1983: fig. 44 no.11- KP I, no. 13- KP I, no. 14- KP I, no. 15- KP I.
[351] Mitchell 1980: fig. 100 no.1218- Middle Age II, fig. 95 no.1085- Middle Age II.
[352] Redford 1998: fig. 3:1 H, 3:6 H- L.
[353] Ertem 1970-71: 45 sherd no. 49.

In the bread preparation and cooking vessels, there are scratched decorations made by finger **(Plates 11.1, 13.6)** and plus-shaped grooves with single or double parallel lines, again made by finger **(Plates 11, 12)**.

The relief decorations, which are in the form of lines and knobs, occur on the bodies and handles of vessels. The line reliefs are parallel to the length of the vessel in the case of wavy lines or horizontal in the case of straight lines. Similar examples are observed on the pithoi recovered in the excavations conducted at Ani in the early 1900s.[354] Knobbed and scratched decorations were jointly applied on handles recovered in the excavations at Taşkun Kale[355] and Kurban Höyük[356] and in the surface survey at İncili[357] as well as on the body of a vessel recovered at Ani.[358]

Techniques such as relief-scratched and scratched-impressed are observed together on some vessel surfaces. These joint techniques, which are found on the bodies of vessels, do not occur on the rims. Similar examples with the joint application of the relief-scratched technique and the scratched-impressed technique were found, respectively, at Gritille[359] and in the Taşkun Kale[360], Tille Höyük[361] and Aşvan Kale[362] excavations and Çorak Tepe[363] surface survey.

In some cases, vessel surfaces are surrounded by a border and decorated with straight, horizontal, overlapping cross or wavy lines.

Some vessels feature ear-of-corn motifs made in the scratched decoration technique or plus-shaped motifs in the impression technique formed by dotting with the help of a pointed tool. In addition, circular motifs in the form of a circle, a crescent, two intertwined bows in a series, or the letter “e” made regularly in double rows within a border, were also applied again using the impression technique.

Decorations in the form of the cross, small knobs, or curling lines which recall a rope applied vertically and horizontally on the vessel surface, are common in the relief technique.

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[354] Chubinov 1916: 23, Table IX, Figure 1- 2.
[355] McNicoll 1983: fig. 56 no. 73- KP II ?.
[356] Algaze 1990: fig. 2: 5 L- Period II.
[357] Sagona and Sagona 2004: fig. 110 no.11.
[358] Chubinov 1916: 26, Table XI, Figure 2.
[359] Redford 1998: fig. 3: 3 J.
[360] McNicoll 1983: fig. 48 no. 25- KP I/ II ?, fig. 50 no. 36- KP I/ II ?, fig. 77 no. 234- KP I, no. 235- KP II.
[361] Moore 1993: fig. 34 no.61- Level 1.2, no. 71.
[362] Mitchell 1980: fig. 97 no. 1112- Middle Age II.
[363] Sagona and Sagona 2004: fig. 128 no.10.

On the inside of the rim of the green glazed dish made in the slip technique, there are heart-shaped and circular decorations in the alternating fashion **(Plate 8.1)**.

On the bodies of the cooking vessels in the bowl form, there is a wave motif between two rows of grooves made in the scratched decoration technique **(Plate 15.12)**. On the inside of the bread preparation and cooking vessels, there are impressed decorations made by finger **(Plates 11.1, 13.6)** and plus-shaped grooves in single or double parallel lines again made by finger **(Plates 11, 12)**. The rims of the jugs **(Plate 18.9)**, pots and pithoi commonly feature finger-impressed and scratched cross motifs made in the technique of impression on a band. Their bodies carry decorations with a wave motif made by scratching and circular and diagonal decorations made by impressing **(Plate 29.2)** and the inside of the vessel's rim is decorated with two rows of wave motifs in the painting technique **(Plate 34.11)**.

Considering the decorations in general, those made on the body in the impression technique are common in the Sazpegler vessels. It is observed that the finger impression on a band was preferred in the examples of impressed decorations on the rims.

Most of the ceramics of Sazpegler were shaped on the wheel. Their paste is generally in brown and shades of brown and moderately fired. Of the vessels, most of which were used as kitchen vessels, the external surfaces are sooty as a result of exposion to fire and the paste is deformed in those parts. It is possible to say that the ceramics, whose pastes are similar in colour, tempering and firing, were locally made with the exception of the small number of glazed sherds.

The fact that very few glazed ceramics have been recovered may be taken as a sign that they were not produced at Sazpegler or a nearby settlement. From this fact, it may also be argued that Sazpegler had a limited relationship during the period in question with centres such as Ardahan to the south or Kars and Ani to the southeast.

Immediately after demolishing the walls of the house that belongs to the first phase, it continued to be used with various additions and modifications during the period that is defined as the second phase. For this reason, the ceramics recovered from the first and second phases have no difference in terms of paste, form and decoration.[364]

The abundance of pots and the scarcity of service vessels indicate that the pots were not used only for cooking (**Table 15**). A large number of bread preparation and

[364] There is a similar situation for the Middle Age ceramics of Taşkun Kale (McNicoll 1983: 188- 189).

cooking vessels have been recovered at Sazpegler (**Table 15**). Less examples are known from the multi-layered settlements where we find similar vessels.[365]

Although animal husbandry, which is the most important source of livehood in the area today, was also essential during the Middle Age in view of the general climatic conditions and topography, grain farming was necessary, too. The vessels in question explain the types of vessel needed by the people of Sazpegler and thus their dietary patterns. A large number of pithoi have been recovered among the identified types (**Table 15**). They were used to store the winter supplies needed in the area, which has a severe climate.

[365] In the said type, named "bread cooker" at Taşkun Kale, a total of eleven examples are reported (McNicoll 1983: 58).

4. SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

Coins[366]

The two coins recovered at Sazpegler share the same features with the coins of class Anonymous A2 in the Byzantine coin literature. The anonymous coins have no emperor's description and no emperor's name. Minted between the succession of Ioannes Tzimiskes I to the throne (969) and the great monetary reform of Alexius I (1092), the anonymous coins were classified in letters A to N and 15 types were identified.[367] In the classification, account was taken of the type of Christ, the characteristics of his halo, the decorations and inscriptions on the book he holds in his hand, the number of lines in the inscriptions on the reverse, whether it is straight or placed between the arms of the cross, the type of cross, and the differences of the decorations that surround the inscriptions at the top and bottom. According to the assessment and classification made, the Anonymous A2 coins are dated to 970-1030/35 and cover the period of four emperors, namely Ioannes Tzimiskes I (969-976), Basileos II (976-1025), Konstantinos VIII (1025-1028) and Romanos Argyros III (1028-1034).[368]

The coins of class Anonymous A2 have these features: a bust of Jesus and the inscription Emmanuel[369] (Εμμανυηλ) Jesus on the obverse, one or two circles in relief on each arm of the cross on the halo with the cross, and a decoration made with circles, in relief again, on the book held by Jesus in his hand. Another feature taken into account in the determination of this class is the inscription in four lines, meaning "Jesus, King of Kings", on the reverse, with decorations in the form of "⊂○○⊃" and "▬C▬" above and below the inscription.[370]

Coin number 1 (B 12009)[371] belongs to type 14b of class A2, with the arms of the cross opening out at the ends, the two circles in relief on the surface of each arm, the frame with a circle in relief on the book held by Jesus in his hand, and the decoration in the form of "⊂○○⊃" above and below the inscription on the reverse. Coin number 2 (KB 1012)[372] belongs to type 43 of class A2, with its preserved features including the

[366] The coins have been catalogued and assessed by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Meryem ACARA ESER.
[367] Since the class A is divided into two secondary classes as A1 and A2, there are 15 types.
[368] For detailed information on the anonymous coins, see Grierson 1973: 635- 706.
[369] Emmanuel means "God is with us" as well as "Order of the Universe", "World Unembodied" or "Immortal Body" (Sevcenko 1991: 2171).
[370] For the common features of the coins of class Anonymous A2, see Grierson 1973: 648- 649.
[371] Grierson 1973: 656, no. A2. 14b, Weight= 8.66 gr., Diameter= 28 mm.
[372] Grierson 1973: 670, no. A2. 43. 2 Weight= 11.39 gr., Diameter= 28 mm.; no. A2. 43.6 Weight= 9.19 gr., Diameter= 30 mm.

straight arms of the cross, one circle in relief and lines forming an X sign on the surface of each arm, and the decoration in the form of ═C═ above and below the inscription on the reverse, although the abbreviation $\overline{IC}$ $\overline{XC}$ and the inscription +ЄmmA NOVHΛ around the head of Jesus on the obverse are not visible because that side is damaged.

Both coins were minted between the years 976 and 1030/35, during which period three emperors reigned, namely Basileos II (976-1025), Konstantinos VIII (1025-1028) and Romanos Argyros III (1028-1034). However, it is not possible to determine exactly when these coins were minted.

Oil Lamps

The oil lamps recovered at Sazpegler, and examined under four main types, are found to have been shaped generally on the slow wheel or by hand.

1. Oil Lamps in the Bowl Form **(Plates 55 to 57.1)**

The oil lamps of this type, which have a simple or trefoil-shaped rim and a conical, cylindrical or oval body, have been examined by dividing them into two secondary groups.

The first group **(Plates 55- 55.6)** are very similar in form to the pots set aside as Types 15 to 17 which are classified in the typology of ceramics as bread preparation and cooking vessels and which have generally a conical or cylindrical body structure **(Plates 11 and 14)**. However, these works, considered as oil lamps, have much smaller diameters. In addition, intense soot incrustation and burns are noted in their internal parts. Examples similar to such oil lamps **(Plates 55.2; 54.9; 57.2)** were recovered in the excavations at Aşvan Kale[373] and Taşkun Kale[374].

The second group **(Plates 56.7 to 57.1)** is shaped by hand and its rim is trefoil-shaped although its general vessel form is the same as the first group. This type of rim was used as the wick slot. An example similar to such oil lamps **(Plate 56.8- 9)** was recovered in the excavation at Tepecik.[375]

A terracotta piece, used as a wick-holder, was also recovered together with the oil lamps of this type **(Plate 55.9)**. The wick was made to stand upright by putting it through the groove in the middle of the wick-holder, which was placed inside the oil lamps of the bowl type **(Plate 55.10)**.

[373] Mitchell 1980: fig. 43 no. 571- Middle Age I.
[374] McNicoll 1983: fig. 78 no. 244- CP 2; fig. 78 no. 247- CP 2- 3.
[375] Esin 1968: pl. 3 no. 2.

2. Oil Lamps in the Pot Form **(Plate 58.1- 3)**

The oil lamps in the pot form, which are shaped by hand and small, have an everted, simple and round rim and a sharp and oval body. Although they are similar to small pots in terms of type, the intense soot and burns on their inside and especially in the lip part indicate that they were used as oil lamps **(Figures 30 and 31)**. The oil lamps of this type, with a sharp transition from the neck to the body, were perhaps used by hanging them.

3. Oil Lamps with a Pedestal **(Plate 57.2- 8)**

These oil lamps, divided into two groups as between those with a low pedestal and those with a high pedestal, were shaped by hand. They have examples with simple, flat, round, pointed and trefoil-shaped rims.

Among the oil lamps with a low pedestal, there is a lamp whose wick slot was formed by pulling the rim by finger **(Plate 57.5)**.

The single oil lamp with a high pedestal has a trefoil-shaped rim **(Plate 57.8)**.

Similar oil lamps were recovered in the excavations at Otrada, Georgia, which are dated to the twelfth or thirteenth century.[376]

4. Spoon Oil Lamps **(Plate 58.4- 6)**

The oil lamp with a flat bottom, an oval oil chamber and a short handle has intense soot incrustation in its pointed section, where the wick was placed.

Impressed decorations are observed widely on the rims and lips of the oil lamps, scratched and impressed decorations on the body, and finger-impressed decorations on the bottom in some examples.

Bead

It is in the form of a round pipe, with a thread hole in the middle. Since it is hand-made, its thickness is not even. A similar example was found at Tille Höyük[377] **(Plate 58.7)**.

[376] Rchevlishvili et al. 1995: 219. A goblet in the same form as this type of oil lamps is dated to the eleventh or early twelfth century at Corinth (Morgan 1942: 200 no. 238, Plate 12 c).
[377] Moore 1993: fig.73 no.137

Spindle-Whorls

The spindle-whorls, made of baked clay, bone or stone, are cylindrical, discoid or conical.

On one of the bone spindle-whorls in the conical form **(Plate 59.13),** there is a motif of cross lines made by scratching. Similar bone spindle-whorls occur at Tille Höyük.[378]

The spindle-whorls made of limestone are generally cylindrical or conical.

The piece made of limestone which is thought to be a weight or probably a distaff is trefoil-shaped **(Plate 61.4)**.

The piece in the pyramidal form, thought to be a weight with a textile function, **(Plate 61. 3)** has a functional hole opened on the horizontal plane in its rounded thin section.

Among the stone works, there are cylindrical and ovaloid pieces whose function is not fully understood but which are thought to belong to some mechanism. In one of them, there is a groove in addition to the hole opened in the middle **(Plate 60.3)**. Of the remaining two pieces, one has a groove in the middle **(Plate 61.1)** and the other a slight protrusion with its sides carved in the form of a ring, again in the middle **(Plate 61.2)**.

From the distaff and the large number of spindle-whorls recovered, it appears that textiles and associated products were extensively used in the settlement, where the economy was dependent mainly on animal husbandry.

Hand Mill

The hand mill **(Plate 62.1)** consists of two parts, the bottom and the top. The bottom part has a round form although twenty percent of it from the edge is missing. In the middle of the stone, there are a shaft hole and a broken shaft stone. The top part is rounded.

[378] Moore 1993: fig.76 no.164

The top part has an oval form. In the middle, there are holes with rounded edges towards the outside, with a diameter of 4.0 cm, which are 4.5 cm inside from the edge with a diameter of 8 cm. Similar hand mills occur at Tille Höyük.[379]

Metal Finds

The iron spearhead made by forging **(Plate 63.1)** has an approximately round socket which is empty on the inside. It runs by becoming thinner from the socket towards the tip and forms a node in the part where it is united with the cutting section. Getting thinner towards the tip and forming a ridge in the middle, the cutting section has a generally triangular structure.

The iron dagger, made by forging and with an "S" profile, has three iron nails in the handle, which were probably intended to affix the wooden part. A tang with a rectangular cross-section separates the handle from the cutting part **(Plate 63.2)**.

The iron chisel, also made by forging, has a blunt part of round form and takes on an appearance with four approximately equal surfaces in the middle part. It becomes wide and flat towards the tip, ending in two surfaces **(Plate 63. 3)**.

The metal pieces recovered include rather badly preserved fragments of iron horseshoes **(Plate 64.1- 2)**, nails **(Plate 64.3- 5)**, buckles **(Plate 64.6- 9)** and a simple iron ring **(Plate 64.4).** It is difficult to make a full definition and assessment of them.

[379] Moore 1993: fig. 80 no. 191, fig. 81 no. 192- 193, fig. 82 no. 194

5. DATING

Nearly all of the ceramics recovered at Sazpegler are non-glazed vessels of daily use. Divided into those with a storage function, those with a cooking function and those with a service function, these vessels do not have clear-cut transitions between them in terms of paste quality and vessel type.

The nearest settlement to Sazpegler that is known with archaeological excavations is the town of Ani on the banks of the Araks River to the east of Kars Province. The glazed ceramics recovered from this settlement also have a small share in the entire repertory of ceramics.[380]

As the archaeological surface surveys and excavation activities in and around Ardahan are insufficient for the analogy of the ceramics recovered at Sazpegler, they have been compared with ceramics recovered in excavation centres in the areas of the Keban, Karakaya and Atatürk Dams located to the south of Eastern Anatolia and on the Euphrates and in archaeological surface surveys and excavation activities which have been intensified due to the construction of the Karkamış Dam on the Euphrates and the Ilısu Dam on the Tigris in Southeastern Anatolia **(Figure 22).**

Comparisons have also been made with Middle Age ceramics recovered in the excavations conducted under the BTC COP Project[381] and in the excavations in certain centres located within Georgia as regards the location of Sazpegler.

The ceramics of the Middle Age layer from Sos Höyük and Pulur in Erzurum and the Middle Age ceramics recovered in the surface survey conducted by A. Sagona and his team between Bayburt and Erzurum are other examples with which the ceramics of Sazpegler have been compared.

Pulur is situated 3 km northwest of Ilıca District, Erzurum. At Pulur, where a settlement dated to the Chalcolithic Age and a cemetery dated to the Iron Age were identified during the excavations conducted in 1960, very little information was provided concerning the Middle Age layers which it was not possible to distinguish in full and

[380] Chubinov 1916; Shelkovnikov 1957; 1958; Turan 1997; Yazar and Değirmenci 1998.

[381] Middle Age layers were identified in seven of the seventeen excavations, including Sazpegler, that were conducted under the BTC COPP. These are the excavations of Akmezar and Çilhoroz in Tercan District, Erzincan Province, of Çayırtepe Village and Tasmasor Höyük in the central district and Güllüdere in Aşkale District, Erzurum Province, and of Minnetpınarı and Geben, Andırın District, Kahramanmaraş Province. Publication work on these excavations is in progress.

which were named the new period. A coin from the Byzantine period[382] was recovered on the surface of the mound[383], for the Middle Age layer of which no assessment was made.

A similarly decorated example of the red-painted vessel at Pulur was recovered at Sazpegler.

A three-phase[384] Middle Age layer was unearthed at Sos Höyük, which is located within the boundaries of Yiyittaşı Village, Pasinler District, Erzurum. The great majority of the ceramics recovered in this layer is non-glazed[385], hardly fired, wheel-made and sooty. Their paste, dark orange to brown (2.5YR 5/8- 7.5YR 5.5/4) in colour, has small granules and is tempered with large-sized sand.[386] There are wavy and straight-line scratched decorations on the pots, mostly with a handle, lids and simple vessels, and painted decorations made by pouring on some of the jugs and pots. Although the ceramics recovered in the Middle Age layer of Sos Höyük have a general similarity to those from Tille Höyük and the cooking vessels to those from Gritille and Kinet Höyük, no examples were recovered similar to the ceramics recovered in the second layer of Kurban Höyük and dated to the eighth century. As a result of the C14 analysis on the remains of coal recovered together with the ceramics in the Middle Age layer, where no coins were found, the date 1190±70 was obtained, and as a result of calibration, the dates 680-1000 A.D. were obtained.[387] In the light of these data, the Middle Age layer (I) of Sos Höyük is dated approximately to 1300-1100 A.D.[388]

Archaeological work was conducted in the framework of Keban Dam rescue excavations between 1968 and 1972 at Aşvan Kale, located within the boundaries of Elazığ. At this settlement, three Middle Age layers (I to III) were identified.[389]

The only find that could be dated among the finds in Middle Age layer I is a coin found in a robber trench, classified as Anonymous G and dated to the period of Romanos Diogenes IV (1067-1071).[390] This find was taken to be the *terminus post quem* and the architectural remains in this layer were dated to earlier than 1067, suggesting the tenth-

[382] The coin may be considered within group Anonymous C from the years 1042 (?) - 1050 (Koşay and Váry 1964: 45. P. 691, Plate XI, P. 691; Grierson 1973: 3/ 2 681 no. C1f (1042 ?- 1050)).
[383] The Middle Age ceramics include materials painted in red and produced in the sgraffito technique (Koşay 1964: Pl. CXI, CXII).
[384] Sagona et al. 1995: 200; Sagona et al. 1996: 27- 29.
[385] Very few glazed ceramics were recovered at Sos Höyük (Sagona, Sagona and Özkorucuklu 1995: 200, Fig. 6:6).
[386] Sagona, Sagona and Özkorucuklu 1995: 200.
[387] Sagona and Sagona 2003: 104.
[388] Sagona and Sagona 2003: Table 1. In the work on the ethnography of Sos Höyük, these layers are dated to the thirteenth century (Hopkins 2003: 83).
[389] Mitchell 1980: 50- 60.
[390] Mitchell 1980: 49.

eleventh centuries.[391] The glazed ceramics in single or double colour recovered in this layer, where no sgraffito ceramics were found, are very similar to the ceramics recovered in Middle Age layer II.

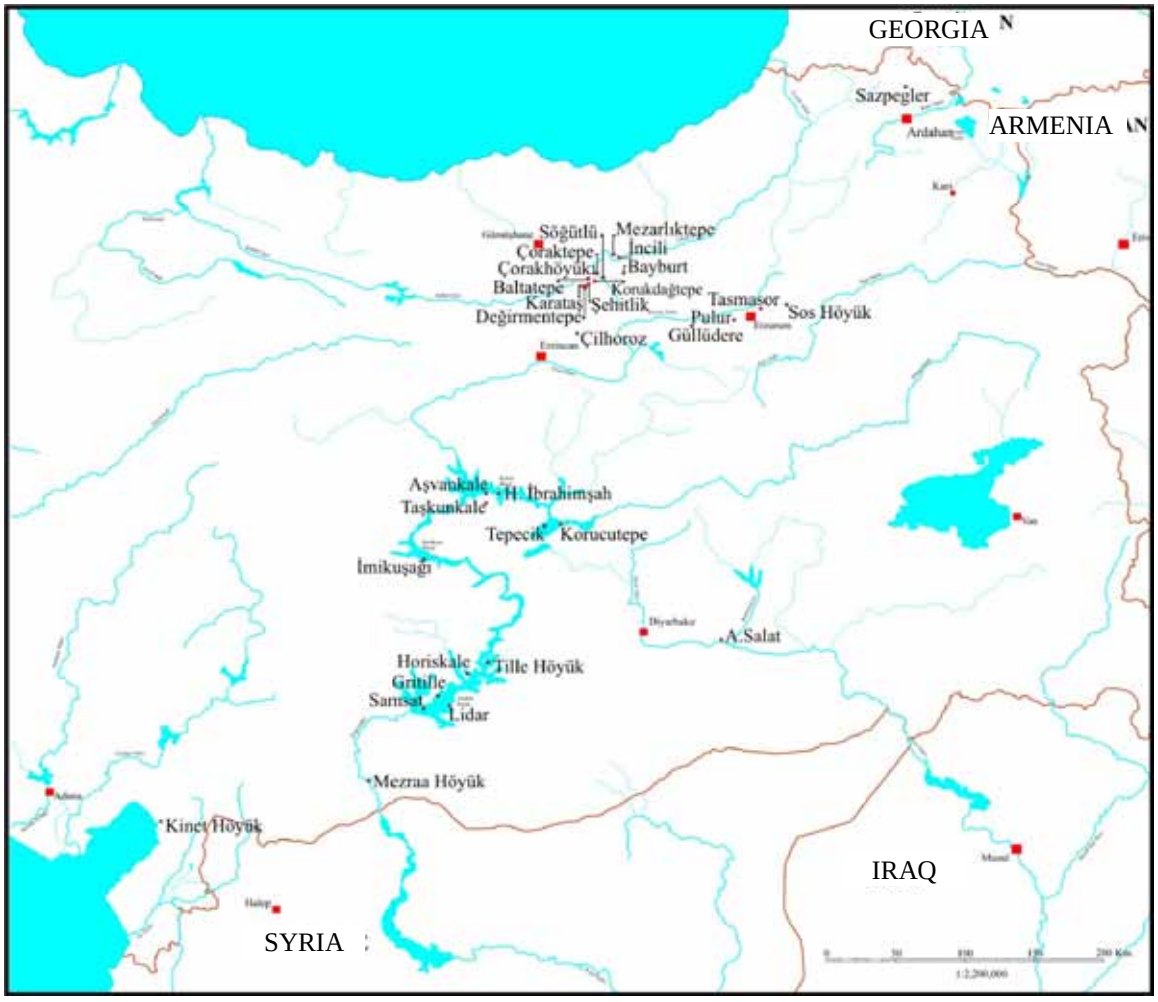

Figure 22: Settlements with Examples Similar to Sazpegler Ceramics

The foundations of the structures belonging to Middle Age layer II[392], which have a strong architecture, are situated on the Roman and Middle Age I layers. Five rooms with sun-dried brick (adobe) walls on a stone foundation have been unearthed. The remains continue towards the bottom of Middle Age III layers on the upper part of the mound to the west. From the stratification in the floors and from the additions from different periods in the rooms, it appears that this building and the area around it, where the workshop used for production of ceramics and the kilns are located, were used for a long time. Twenty-six pits, and remains of three kilns, were found extending towards

[391] Mitchell 1980: 255.
[392] Mitchell 1980: 49- 55.

the southeast from this structure. The coin of Konstantinos Dukas X and Euodokia (1059-1067) that was recovered in the large pit in this area indicates that the kilns in question were used during the period of Middle Age II layer.

Non-glazed vessels of daily use were not recovered among the ceramics recovered from this area. This does not mean that non-glazed ceramics were not produced here. However, the large amount of glazed material recovered here must have been produced in the workshops in question. This idea is supported by the glaze slag recovered in this area and the defective production materials which are underfired or incomplete.

In addition, there is also a group of Byzantine coins that offer the most important evidence for the dating of the kilns. They consist of a series of anonymous bronze coins minted during the reigns of Ioannes Tzimiskes I (969-976) and Alexios Komnenos I (1081-1118) and the coins of Konstantinos Dukas X and Euodokia (1059-1067), which break this series.

When the coins recovered here are considered in isolation, they remained in circulation for a little longer than half a century although the time of minting was the second quarter of the eleventh century. However, considering that the bronze coin from such a late group as Type G (1067-1071) was found in the pit formed while removing the stones of the wall that belongs to Middle Age I layer in trench H5, it may be thought that this coin, which describes a brief period, remained in circulation for a rather long period including Middle Age II layer.

Due to these coins, which may have remained in circulation perhaps for a century or somewhat longer after being minted, it may be more correct to place the structures belonging to Middle Age II layer at a date which is later than what appears at first sight. The coin of the latest date recovered, which belongs to the period of Mikhael Dukas VII (1071-1078), does not necessarily mean that the structures were out of use after this date. Because the Seljukis arrived in the region after the Manzikert War of 1071, the Byzantine coins minted afterwards must have been in circulation in the region to a limited extent. In addition, a small group of excessively corroded coins with Arabic inscriptions were found in the near vicinity of the Middle Age II structures.[393] Since all of these coins were from the higher levels of the trenches, they may have drifted from the Middle Age III structure located in the west. However, some of them may also belong to the Middle Age II context. This shows that Islamic and Byzantine coins were

[393] McNicoll 1973: 189.

jointly in circulation during the period when the structures in Middle Age II layer remained standing.

The ceramic finds have a later date for Middle Age II layer. Most of the glazed ceramics carry Seljuki or Iranian influences. The bowl[394], and the large number of sherds decorated with imitated Arabic inscriptions,[395] that were found in the penultimate phase of Middle Age II may be shown as examples of such influences. Indeed, the abstract sgraffito decorations on the glazed wares appear to be Islamic influenced. All this indicates that the ceramic kilns could not have been built prior to the last quarter of the eleventh century and that they were used also during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The sgraffito decorated ceramics that were recovered in excavations in Turkey and Syria and that may be compared with the Aşvan material are dated to this period although there is generally no strong evidence. A group of imported wares, including luster ceramic sherds in bright turquoise colour which are dated to 1170-1220 and Sultanabad ceramics probably from the thirteenth century, point to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries for the dating of the ceramics.

The luster ceramics found in Middle Age III layer[396], in the structure built in the late thirteenth century and described as a medreseh are dated to the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century, and the two Ilkhanid coins recovered in the same layer to between 1306 and 1335. The dates in question are considered a *terminus post quem* for the abandonment and subsequent demolition of the structure. A kiln unearthed as attached to the southern wall of this structure is dated between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

A total of thirty sherds from Aşvan Kale are typologically similar to the ceramics recovered at Sazpegler. Seven of them are similar to the ceramics of Middle Age I[397], twenty-five to those of Middle Age II[398] and a single one to those of Middle Age III.[399]

Taşkun Kale, located within the boundaries of Elazığ, was excavated in the framework of the Keban Dam rescue excavations.

The ceramics recovered at the castle (“Kale”) on the mound are dated generally to between 1200 and 1400. However, this period of two centuries covers a period longer

[394] Mitchell 1980: Fig. 26, 5.
[395] Mitchell 1980: 55, no. 611, 625, 631, 767, 781, 797, 834.
[396] Mitchell 1980: 55- 62.
[397] Mitchell 1980: no. 563, 564, 570, 588, 590, 592, 593.
[398] Mitchell 1980: no. 922, 1017, 1019, 1020, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1030, 1032, 1043, 1046, 1048, 1060, 1072, 1082, 1089, 1093, 1117, 1133, 1137, 1163, 1182, 1191, 1258, 1296.
[399] Mitchell 1980: no. 1359.

than the period during which the castle was in use. For this reason, only the coins may suggest more exact dates. It was possible to read eight of the seventeen coins recovered in the excavations. Of these, the seven coins from the Ilkhanid Period are in conformity with the data obtained from the ceramics. Four of these coins belong to the period of Ebu Said Bahadır Han (Abu Sa'id) and are dated to 1336-1335.[400] For this reason, it is suggested that Taşkun Kale was built in the 1300s and abandoned in the 1350s.[401]

In the excavations in the church area, the earliest layer is dated to the Late Hellenistic Period.[402] It was found that the remains ending with an apse to the east of a second building level (*Church Phase 1*) dated to the fourth to sixth centuries belonged to a church with a basilical plan in the dimensions of 20.00 x 14.00 m.[403] It appears that the church was probably abandoned in the eleventh century and later demolished and that the material of the structure was used in the construction of the castle, dated to the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century.[404] The ceramics of this phase that give a partly better date are dated to the third century and the first half of the sixth century.[405] The two coins recovered in this layer, which are dated to 989-1028, belonging to the periods of Basileos II (976-1025) and Konstantinos VIII (1025-1028), show that the first church (*Church Phase 1*) was used until the said dates. The church was probably abandoned in the eleventh century.[406] During the construction of the castle in the late thirteenth century to the second quarter of the fourteenth century, a smaller church (*Church Phase 2*) was built on the basilica of the first phase and this is generally named the third building level.[407] It appears that during this phase (*Church Phase 3*), which began around the mid-fourteenth century, certain spaces to the west of the church were cancelled and its near vicinity was used as a cemetery area.[408] Although it is not certain when this phase ended, it may be argued that the castle was used for a further period after it was abandoned.[409]

Examples similar to seventeen vessels recovered at Sazpegler were identified at Taşkun Kale. The layer of four of them is not known.[410] Nine similar examples were recovered from layer KP I (Kale Phase I). However, three of them are glazed examples similar in form to the non-glazed wares of Sazpegler.[411] Four similar examples were

[400] McNicoll 1983: 180.
[401] McNicoll 1983: 17- 19.
[402] McNicoll 1983: 23.
[403] McNicoll 1983: 26, 39.
[404] McNicoll 1983: 31.
[405] McNicoll 1983: 49- 50.
[406] McNicoll 1983: 50.
[407] McNicoll 1983: 31- 32.
[408] McNicoll 1983: 35- 36.
[409] McNicoll 1983: 35- 36, 47, 51.
[410] McNicoll 1983: no. 29, 67, 77, 273.
[411] McNicoll 1983: no. 11, 60, 79, 141, 182, 183; glazed no. 111, 113, 136.

recovered from layer KP II (Kale Phase II).[412] Similars to five of the vessels are related with the examples at Taşkun Kale.[413] The layers of two sherds are known, with one from the first layer and the other from the second layer.[414]

Tepecik Höyük is a mound to the southwest of Altınova Village, today submerged in the reservoir of the Keban Dam, about 31 km east of the centre of Elazığ Province. On the mound, there was no settlement after the Iron Age, and the settlement in the Middle Age was established on the southern plain (Area Z).[415] A cemetery[416] belonging to this period was identified. Applications similar to the walling techniques implemented in the architecture unearthed in this area and examples similar to the glazed and non-glazed ceramics were recovered at Aşvan Kale and Korucutepe.[417]

An oil lamp recovered at Sazpegler is related with a Tepecik find.[418]

The mound of Han İbrahim Şah, excavated in the framework of the Keban Dam rescue excavations, is located 40 km northwest of Elazığ. In the settlement, two Middle Age layers were identified which are named Ia and Ib.[419]

The first layer (Ia) is dated to the Seljuki Period and the second layer (Ib) to the Byzantine Period. Most of the ceramics recovered in the first layer are coarse, kitchen-type vessels and black or brick-red. A badly preserved coin dated to the period of Ioannes Tzimiskes I (969-976) was recovered in the second layer together with green-glazed and decorated sherds and ornamented sherds painted in brown, red-brick and carmine on a light brown surface.[420]

İmikuşağı Höyük, excavated as part of the Keban Dam rescue excavations, is located within the boundaries of Elazığ. In the work conducted in 1981 and 1982, three Middle Age layers were unearthed. The ceramic finds in the Middle Age layers are contemporary with the Aşvan Kale Middle Age I, Pirot Höyük II and Han İbrahim Şah I-II layers and more or less the same as or somewhat earlier than the first Middle Age layer,

[412] McNicoll 1983: no. 50, 62, 71, 185.
[413] McNicoll 1983: no. 195- KP I, no. 203, no. 194- KP I/ II ?, no. 189- KP I/ II, no. 211- KP II.
[414] McNicoll 1983: no. 195- KP I, no. 211- KP II.
[415] Esin 1971: Plate 80.
[416] Esin 1972: 140, 147.
[417] Esin 1970: 152, Pl. 3, 1-2.
[418] Esin 1970: Pl. 3, 2.
[419] Ertem 1972: 64.
[420] Ertem 1982: 8.

which is dated to the third quarter of the eleventh century.[421] Of the three coins recovered in the excavation, the one with an earlier date belongs to group Anonymous B (1030/35-1042) while the other two belong to group Anonymous C, to the period of Konstantin Monomakhos IX (1042-1055). The short Middle Age layers, which have no great interval of time between them, are dated somewhat earlier than Middle Age I layer at Aşvan.[422]

Examples similar to two pots recovered at Sazpegler were found at İmikuşağı.[423]

At Pirot (İkiz) Höyük, located about 42 km northeast of the centre of Malatya Province, two principal Middle Age building levels from the tenth century up to the twelfth-thirteenth century were identified in grid D11 on the northern slope. There are no great differences between the ceramics in the two layers. The glazed sgraffito ceramics on the first building level at the top can be dated to the twelfth-thirteenth century. Eight copper Byzantine coins were found on the second building level. The latest dated one belongs to the period of Romanos Diogenes (1068-1071).[424] Three Middle Age building levels were identified in the work conducted in grids H11-12 and E-F/11-13 in 1982. The third phase was identified only in trenches E-F/11-13 and it was found that the structure had been used for the second time in phase 1b. Glazed ceramics are rather uncommon in the second building level, which was identified in grids H11-12 and defined as Ib, and which ended in a fire. Various shades of reddish brown are the dominant colour in the single-colour ceramics.[425]

The Korucutepe settlement, excavated as part of the Keban Dam rescue excavations, is located near Altınova, about 35 km east of the provincial centre of Elazığ. The excavations in 1968-1970 identified three Middle Age layers (Phase L)[426]. Coins dated to the thirteenth and fourteen centuries were found in the said layer.[427] The ceramics recovered in the excavations historically agree with the coins.[428] A lid found at Sazpegler is similar to Korucutepe examples.[429]

Tille Höyük is located 30 km north of Kahta District, Adıyaman. Middle Age building levels were identified during the work conducted in 1980-1984 as part of the rescue excavations under the Lower Euphrates Project.

[421] Sevin 1995: 111.
[422] Sevin 1995: 113.
[423] Sevin 1995: Drawing 49 no. 1- 2.
[424] Karaca 1983: : 70- 71.
[425] Karaca 1984: 104- 105.
[426] Van Loon and Buccellati 1970: 85- 86.
[427] Van Loon 1980: 261- 264.
[428] Bakırer 1980: 222- 223.
[429] Bakırer 1980: Pl. 113 no. D.

Although three Middle Age layers were found at this mound, two large pits are the only remains that belong to the oldest layer, named the first layer. One of the eight coins recovered in this layer is dated to 740 (123 in the Muslim calendar), to the period of Hisam b. Abd el-Melik, but it was recovered together with three Byzantine coins dated to the eleventh century.[430] These coins, recovered in the first layer, do not agree with the ceramics recovered in the layer.[431]

A group of materials consisting of Rakka ceramics were recovered in the second layer, which is dated to the mid-thirteenth century. It is considered that the third layer continued until the mid-fifteenth century although it is dated to the second half of the thirteenth century on account of a coin recovered in that layer.[432]

Dating has been made difficult by the fact that the Middle Age layers of Tille Höyük are rather mixed and the lack of agreement between the coins recovered and the ceramics. The ceramics recovered from this mound show that the Middle Age settlement began in the mid-twelfth century.[433]

Between the ceramic finds at Sazpegler and Tille Höyük, a typological similarity has been established in seventeen sherds.[434] Ten of them belong to the first layer[435] and three to the second layer.[436] In the case of lids, three similars have been identified from different layers.[437]

Gritille Höyük is located 7.5 km northeast of Samsat, the most important Middle Age centre in the area, within the Karababa Basin. The settlement is politically and economically related with Samsat due to its proximity to that centre.

At Gritille, eight Middle Age layers have been identified. The first layer, dated to the early eleventh century, is a settlement with walls that belongs to the Byzantine period. The second layer, in which very few ceramics have been recovered, is a weak settlement that belongs again to the Byzantine period. The third layer has been identified as a structure with walls that belongs to the Period of Crusaders and that ended in a fire probably in 1148. A treasure trove consisting of Crusader coins was

[430] Moore 1993: 179- 180.
[431] Moore 1993: 205.
[432] Moore 1993: 205.
[433] Moore 1993: 199.
[434] The layers of two of the ceramics in question are not known (Moore 1993: no. 53, 139).
[435] Moore 1993: no. 38, 47, 51, 74, 77, 79, 99, 108, 124, 138.
[436] Moore 1993: no. 63, 199, 253.
[437] Moore 1993: Fig. 44 no. 168- Level 3.2, Fig. 45 no. 181- Level 1.2, no. 180- Level 2.1b.

recovered in the remains of this structure.[438] The fourth layer is a settlement without walls that was established probably in the years 1148 to 1150. In this period, it must have been re-settled by people who came from Lidar Höyük, a stronger Middle Age settlement in the vicinity.[439] This period, when the walls were no longer used as it appears from the stratification identified on the slopes of the mound in the fifth and sixth layers, is dated to the Artuklu Period between 1150 and 1202.[440] Imported materials from Iran and Syria are observed in this phase. Glazed ceramics, including sgraffiti, occur in these layers which are dated after 1150 and their most extensive use was in the layer that belongs to the seventh period, when the area came under Ayyubid rule.[441] In this period, the mound was re-settled. Although it has small differences from the seventh layer,[442] the badly preserved eighth and final layer with two phases must have its earliest date of beginning in the 1220-30s.[443]

Similarity has been established between the ceramics at Gritille and thirteen vessels recovered at Sazpegler.[444]

Similarity has been established between examples at Sazpegler and one example each from Lower Salat[445] on the banks of the Tigris in Southeast Anatolia and from Mezra Höyük[446] on the banks of the Euphrates and two vessel types from Kinet Höyük[447] on the Mediterranean coast. These are cooking pots which are well known for the Middle Age and which may be considered generally within the thirteenth century.

The Bayburt Plain Surface Survey began in the near vicinity of Bayburt to the east and Çoruh to the north and was conducted westwards in settlements in the Kelkit Valley and small valleys connected to that valley. Some of the Middle Age ceramics identified in this survey were compared in terms of type and decoration with the examples recovered in the Sazpegler excavations. In terms of type, similarity was established to a total of twelve sherds recovered in seven settlements.[448] In the said work, it is stated that the Middle Age ceramics are generally in conformity with the Middle Age ceramics of Aşvan

[438] Redford 1998: 271.
[439] Redford 1998: 271.
[440] Redford 1998: 271- 272.
[441] Redford 1998: 275.
[442] Redford 1998: 57.
[443] Redford 1998: 157.
[444] Redford 1998: Fig. 3: 3 A-I; 3: 5 K; 3: 8 G- H;3: 9 C, E; : 10 C;3: 11 D;3: 12 C; : 15 A, F.
[445] Şenyurt 2000: Fig. 7 no. 1, 3.
[446] Yalçıklı and Tekinalp 2004: Fig. 8 no. 7.
[447] Redford et al. 2001: Fig. 39 no. 2, Fig. 40 no. 2.
[448] Sagona and Sagona 2004: Mezarlık Tepe (Fig. 111 no. 12, 13), Bayburt- Kale (Fig. 112 no. 15, Fig. 113 no. 1), Söğütlü (Fig. 121 no. 1), Çorak Höyük (Fig. 125 no. 2, 6), Korukdağ Tepe (Fig. 131 no. 12, 15, 17), Şehitlik (Fig. 146 no. 9), Karataş Mevkii (Fig. 147 no. 15).

Kale, Taşkun Kale, Tille and Gritille, and they are dated to the late Middle Age period between the eleventh and fifteenth centuries.[449] Therefore, these data are important only so far as they show the distribution of the said material in the region.

For dating in the Middle Age settlements whose chronologies and architectural layers are briefly given above, proposals of dating have been made in view of the relationship between coins and ceramics.

Glazed ceramics with scratching on the slip, called sgraffiti, are one of the data taken into consideration in the approach of proposed dating. Ceramics of this type, which were extensively produced in two versions, thick and thin, in settlements around the Mediterranean during the Byzantine Period[450], are well known from Byzantine and Crusader settlements on the Aegean and Mediterranean coasts. In the work conducted in Eastern Anatolia so far, no kiln has been found that is dated to the Byzantine Period and that produced sgraffiti. Such material, dated to before the arrival of the Turks in coastal areas and around the Levant, is common in Iraq and Iran. Ceramics produced by this technique, which was not known before the mid-twelfth century in the Karababa Basin with Samsat in its centre, were introduced during the Artuklu Period through the connection of the Artuklus with Al Jazira, Iraq and Azerbaijan.[451]

It is suggested that the İmikuşağı Middle Age layers in the Karakaya Dam Reservoir Basin, where no ceramics made by the sgraffito technique were recovered, may be contemporary with Pirot Höyük II (Ib) and Han İbrahim Şah Ia-Ib and contemporary with or somewhat earlier than Aşvan Kale to the north, which is dated to between the tenth and eleven centuries (?)[452] and in the first layer of which a single example of graffiti[453] was recovered.[454]

The fact that such material was not recovered at Sazpegler suggests that the two-phase settlement may have been abandoned before the production of such material started or became widespread. Sazpegler may therefore be contemporary with the layers

[449] Sagona and Sagona 2004: 221, footnote 93.
[450] Doğer 2000: 5- 13.
[451] Gritille Höyük with sgraffiti unearthed in its fifth layer, which is dated to later than the 1150s, has been identified as the earliest settlement in Central Anatolia where such material was found (Redford 1998: 275- 276).
[452] Mitchell 1980: 255.
[453] Glazed bowl with a diameter of 16 cm, pink paste, green glaze and dark green sgraffito decoration (Mitchell 1980: Fig. 43 no. 582).
[454] Sevin 1995: 113

of İmikuşağı, Han İbrahim Şah and Pirot Höyük, Aşvan Kale I, and Gritille I-IV, in which no sgraffiti were recovered.[455]

It is also probable that such material never came to Sazpegler, which did not have a developed architecture, which is thought to have had a predominantly rural economy, and which was at a distance of 46.5 km to Artani (Ardahan), the centre of the region. However, this probability is reduced by the fact that ceramics in the slip technique, much less widespread than sgraffiti, were recovered here.

A single example produced by the slip technique[456] was recovered at Sazpegler **(Plate 8.1)**. The transparent glaze is green (xxxxx) on the slip and dark olive-greenish brown (2.5 Y 3/3) in the places where the glaze directly touches the vessel. The preserved rim of the dish, whose paste is light red (2.5 YR 6/8), is decorated with a heart and circle - or perhaps a spiral - motif by slip **(Figure 23)**.

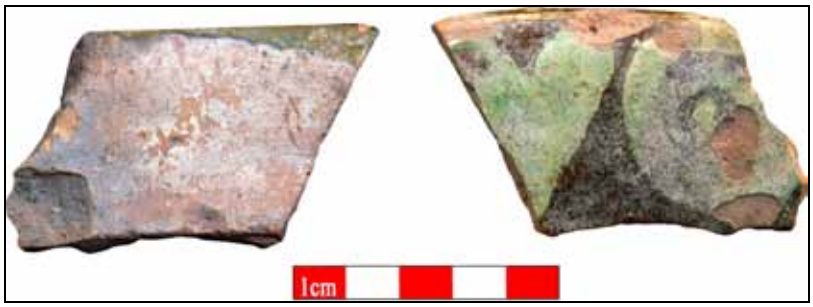

Figure 23: Fragments of Dish in Slip Technique (A 9005-3)

The slip was applied thicker in early examples than in later ones.[457] At Korucutepe, the slip was applied thick in the late examples dated to the thirteenth-fourteenth century and recovered on the Mediterranean coast; in the Sazpegler example, it was applied thinner, spreading it by brush or finger, but its height can still be felt by hand. In this respect, the Sazpegler example differs from the Aegean, Mediterranean and Korucutepe examples.

It is suggested that the Corinthian examples in the same technique, which spread to the Aegean and Mediterranean coasts and which are known to have been produced

[455] In the north of Ardahan, which includes Sazpegler, such material may have not come into the region also because of its geographical and economic conditions.
[456] Rice 1965: 210, 212; Bakırer 1980: 208; Doğer 1998: 179; Fındık 2002: 319- 320; Böhlendorf- Arslan 2004: 112- 113
[457] Morgan 1942: 96

until the end of the fourteenth century, may be dated to the early eleventh century as the earliest date.[458]

Although the slip technique was heavily used in the Byzantine ceramic art, vessels produced in this technique have been recovered in many places. The earliest examples of vessels in the slip technique, used for a long time, are the imported wares known from Corinth and dated to the eleventh century. Later, similar wares were locally produced in Corinth.[459]

The examples in the slip-painting technique that were recovered at Demre are considered among the Aegean vessels whose production centre is not yet known but whose earliest examples are dated to the mid-twelfth century. In connection with the coin recovered in the said excavations, it is deemed appropriate that the examples in question should be considered within the period from the second half of the eleventh century to the end of the twelfth century at the latest.[460]

Byzantine examples made by this technique and recovered at Başkent are dated to the twelfth-thirteenth centuries[461], the examples recovered in the İznik Theatre Excavation generally to the eleventh-twelfth centuries[462], the examples at Pergamon, also known from Hagios Ioannes Theologos Church on Ayasoluk Hill, Selçuk[463], to the second half of the twelfth century and the thirteenth century[464] the Metropolis examples to the thirteenth-fourteenth centuries[465], and Sillyon to the twelfth-thirteenth centuries.[466] The examples recovered in the Middle Age layers of Yumuk Tepe Höyük, Mersin are dated to the Byzantine Period.[467] These ceramics, whose glaze colour and paste features are similar to those of the Sazpegler example, include fragments which

[458] Morgan 1942: 101- 102
[459] Rice 1965: 213
[460] Fındık 2002: 319- 320.
[461] Böhlendorf Arslan 2004: Cat. Nr. 33.
[462] Among the green and glazed ring-bottom sherds recovered in the İznik Roman Theatre excavation dated to the eleventh-twelfth centuries, sherds with large spots were recovered which are dated to the eleventh century in the Morgan classification (Morgan 1942: 97- 98, 242- 246 no. 739, no. 740). Ceramics with smaller spots surrounded by concentric circles, dated to the twelfth century, are also included among the finds (Özkul- Fındık 2005: *in print*).
[463] Parman 1989: 287, Fig. 14.
[464] Böhlendorf Arslan 2004: Cat. Nr. 297- 306.
[465] Böhlendorf Arslan 2004: Cat. Nr. 502.
[466] Böhlendorf Arslan 2004: Cat. Nr. 811- 812.
[467] The slip technique was applied, particularly on the rims of bowls, with white and beige coating on the inside and outside, by finger or with the help of a thick brush, in a border in the form of short, adjacent, diagonal lines or braiding. After the slip was applied, it was glazed in various shades of yellow or green. As far as can be understood from the description, the examples in question are similar to the Sazpegler example both in the use of the slip in a border on the rim and its application to the surface and in glaze colour (Sevin et al. 1997: 26). The first Middle Age layer of Yumuktepe has two phases. Phase 1a is dated to the twelfth century and phase 1b to the tenth century and the first quarter of the eleventh century (Köroğlu 1998: 60; 2002: 356).

may suggest that the slip technique was applied with the help of a brush or similar instrument as well as by pouring. The vast majority of the examples in the slip technique[468] recovered at Korucutepe and dated to the thirteenth-fourteenth centuries are in green and various shades of it. These ceramics differ technically from the Sazpegler example although they agree in colour.

Other than the examples whose internal surfaces are decorated in the sgraffito or champlevé technique at Ahlat on the west coast of Lake Van, the vessels in the slip technique with decorations applied by pouring the slip at certain intervals from the mouth towards the pedestal[469] are dated to the second half of the thirteenth century and the first half of the fourteenth century and to the fifteenth century.[470]

Ceramics in the slip technique were recovered also at Ani, one of the most important centres in northeastern Anatolia, which we think was in heavy interaction with Ardahan and its surrounding area culturally and historically during the Middle Age.[471] The bowls with transparent glaze, brown-green in their non-slipped parts and light green on the surface of their slipped parts, have red paste.[472] The ninth century is suggested for the examples of Ani and Yerevan.[473] Ceramics in the slip technique are known from Dmanisi[474], Georgia, and examples with decorations that recall the cufic style of writing from Zvartnotz[475], Armenia.[476]

Ceramics produced in this technique were identified also on the Crimean Peninsula during the work conducted in the 1940s.[477]

[468] It is observed that the slip examples recovered at Korucutepe were applied on vessels in the jug or bowl form. In such vessels, the slip was applied generally in concentric circles and in vertical and zigzag lines beginning from the rim and continuing on the body (Bakırer 1980: pl. 74, 77, 85, 87, 112). In some examples, it is noted that the slip and sgraffito techniques were applied together on the same vessel (Bakırer 1980: pl. 94, 105).
[469] Karamağaralı 1991: 38.
[470] The examples recovered in the Çifte Hamam and Zaviye excavations (Cat. No. 27, No. 42) are dated to the second half of the thirteenth century and the first half of the fourteenth century while the example recovered at Hamam (Cat. No. 52) is dated to the fifteenth century (Karamağaralı 1991).
[471] Shelkovnikov 1957: 17 no. 320, 28 no. 313; Rice 1965: 214; Turan 1997: cat. no.: 24- 28.
[472] Shelkovnikov 1957: 17 no. 320, 28 no. 313; Turan 1997: cat. no.: 24- 28. In one example, the slip was applied together with the sgraffito technique (cat. no.: 22).
[473] However, the proposal of the ninth century is found controversial by Rice, who proposes the fourteenth century (Rice 1965: 214). Similar ceramics were recovered also in the Oran Kala (Beilagan-Baylagan) settlement 280 km southwest of Baku, in Southern Azerbaijan (Rice 1965: 214, footnote 2).
[474] It is 85 km southwest of Tblisi.
[475] It is near Echmiadzin in the Armavir Region, Armenia.
[476] Rice 1965: 214, 213 Fig. 18.
[477] Rice 1965: 214- 215 Fig. 19- 10. Similar ceramics in this technique are also known from Trabzon (Rice 1965: 213).

Examples of the slip technique which are considered within Islamic ceramics were recovered in Samarkand and Neyshabur. This material, whose earliest examples in Samarkand are dated to the ninth-tenth centuries[478], is similar to the ceramics grouped as green-painted, which are known especially from Sirjan and whose closest parallels are dated to the ninth-tenth centuries.[479]

The difference of the Samarkand and Sirjan examples from Byzantine examples is their coloured slip. If this technique used in Byzantium was adopted from the Samarkand examples, the most likely route for it to reach the west is through the Caucasus and thence the Crimea.[480] Researchers agree that this decoration technique was of eastern origin and may have been imported into Byzantium from the Caucasus according to the distribution and sites of ceramics in this technique, whose earliest examples are dated to the ninth-tenth centuries.

This fragment in the slipped technique recovered at Sazpegler, of which a completely similar example cannot be found, is in greater conformity with examples of Caucasian and eastern origin than Byzantine examples. According to our coin finds, it is not possible to suggest a date earlier than the mid-eleventh century.

A similar example decorated in a similar technique to the red painted vessel recovered at Sazpegler **(Plate 34.11)** occurs in Middle Age I layer at Aşvan Kale[481], and in the Middle Age layers at Pulur[482], Gritille[483] and Tille.[484] Similar ceramics dated earlier than Anatolian examples, to the ninth-tenth centuries, were recovered in the excavations at Lihni Village, Gudautski, Georgia.[485]

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[478] Rice 1965:

[479] Most of the white-slipped, painted wares are glazed in yellow and green. The glaze was used to highlight the main decoration in manganese brown or purple. The latter colour was used in a small number of pieces. The yellowish green glaze imparts this colour to the slip which contains chromium oxide. This generally fades the glaze and makes it bright yellow or pale green, and this resembles the group classified by Wilkinson as dull yellow and blackish wares at Neyshabur. In such vessels, the colour does not change when the paint is spread in a thick layer, and for this reason researchers think that this technique was not applied deliberately in order to fade the colour of the glaze. These wares are non-slipped and non-glazed on the outside, while they are slipped, and glazed with an addition of lead, on the inside. Spirals on the inside of the mouth are the most common decoration. These spirals recall ivy motifs. The nearest parallels to this decoration, which has no examples in Neyshabur, were found at Leshkeri Pazar. The nearest example is perhaps the dish found in Afrasiyab, Iran and dated to the ninth-tenth centuries which is shown by Wilkinson in the Stolariov photographs (Morgan and Leatherby 1987: 64, Fig. 11.4- 5).

[480] Rice 1965: 217.

[481] Mitchell 1980: no. 588- Middle Age I.

[482] Koşay and Váry 1964: CXI.

[483] Redford 1998: Fig. 3: 4 F, Fig. 3: 7, 3: 9- 12.

[484] Moore 1993: no. 7- Level 2.1a, no. 38- Level 1.1, no. 82- Level 3.2, no. 83- Level 3.4- no. 84- Level 2.1- 2.5, no. 107- Level 2.2.

[485] Xrushkova et al. 1987: fig. CLXXXI no.11, 14, 17, 19-21, 23.

Two coins minted between 976 and 1030/35 have been found which belong to phase I of Sazpegler and historically agree with each other and which are considered in class A2, in the groups of type 14b and type 43 **(Plate 54.1- 2)**.

It is considered that the coins minted in the Byzantine Period, before 1071, were in circulation in Eastern Anatolia for a long time because they have been recovered together with Islamic coins and ceramics of a later date found in the same layer.[486]

The coins in the group of Anonymous A2, attributed to between 978 and 1028, and the coins Anonymous H, minted between 1071 and 1078, recovered in the Aşvan Kale excavations, have been recovered together. For this reason, it is considered that it will be a safer approach to argue that the coins were in circulation together for a long time, perhaps for one hundred years or longer.[487]

The three coins in the groups of Anonymous B and C recovered in the İmikuşağı excavation are dated between 1030/35 and 1055. It is suggested that they may be placed on a date somewhat earlier than İmikuşağı, where no sgraffiti were recovered, and Aşvan Kale Middle Age I layer, where a single example of sgraffiti[488] was recovered and dated to the tenth-eleventh (?)[489] centuries.[490] Thus, it is agreed that the İmikuşağı coins remained in circulation for at least fifty years.

The three anonymous Byzantine coins found in the first building level at Tille Höyük are dated between 1042 and 1070.[491] However, another coin found together with these coins and dated to the period of William I Raymond (1190-1195) is considered the *terminus ante quem* for this layer.[492] Therefore, with this example, it appears that the coins Anonymous C (1042-1050) may have remained in circulation approximately for another one hundred and fifty years until 1195.

The Sazpegler coins, which may have been minted in 1035 at the latest, may also be examples that remained in circulation for as long as the coins of the group Anonymous C. In another approach, these coins may have reached Sazpegler during their period of minting.

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[486] Mitchell 1980: 55.
[487] Mitchell 1980: 54- 55.
[488] The green glazed, dark green sgraffito decorated bowl with a diameter of 16 cm and pink paste (Mitchell 1980: Fig. 43 no. 582).
[489] Mitchell 1980: 255.
[490] Sevin 1995: 113.
[491] Moore 1993: 179- 180 Anonymous C 1042- 1050- Level 1.2 (no. 7), Anonymous D- 1050/ 56- Level 1.1. (no. 4), Anonymous G 1065- 1070- Level 1.2 (no. 6).
[492] Moore 1993: 179 no. 3.

On the other hand, because sgraffito ceramics that came into being in the Karababa Basin during the 1150s have not been recovered at Sazpegler, the mid-twelfth century must be considered the latest date that can be proposed. Since multi-layered Middle Age settlements are not known in the area, there is no data that would support this opinion or open it for discussion with results obtained from excavations conducted in the area.

It is difficult to propose a definite answer to the question of how long the repaired two-phase house at Sazpegler was used.

The ceramics recovered at the Sazpegler settlement have been compared in terms of type with ceramics from various centres. Although exact dating is not possible since most of the research in the area consists of surface surveys, it may be said that certain pieces have helped dating in the comparisons. Those pieces, the layer datings of the centres compared, and the agreement between the dates of the two coins recovered at Sazpegler, allow us to state that the Sazpegler settlement was inhabited from the end of the eleventh century until the second half of the twelfth century.

CONCLUSION

The Tao-Klarjeti Area, located to the north of Erzurum in Northeastern Anatolia, and the Shirak Area to the east, centred in Ani and Kars, are often mentioned in historical sources as important cultural circles in this region during the Middle Age. Tao-Klarjeti, the westernmost area under Georgian rule, had a rather active religious and economic life with its small towns connected to each other by narrow valleys in a mountainous area and with its rich monasteries in the near vicinity of those towns.[493]

Artani (Ardahan) and its surrounding area, located to the north of these centres, were able to establish relations with the centres to the south mainly through the possibilities of natural passage offered by the Kura River, and remained economically more restricted and of secondary importance in comparison with the south.

The communication of the Hanak and Damal settlements, located within the boundaries of Ardahan Province and on the Ardahan-Posof road, with the areas to the east and west of them was blocked by natural obstacles[494], and they were able to contact the Western Caucasus only through the Niyalashor (Türközü) Passage in the northeast.

The Middle Age settlements which were located within this closed area and smaller than the centres around them must have been sheltered by small castles not mentioned in historical sources.

Among the castles identified during the surface surveys[495] conducted in the districts of Ardahan and in the near vicinity of the pipeline route, Ardahan (Artani) Castle appears to have been the most important castle in the area. Çataldere (Kunzut) Castle[496], located to the west of Ardahan and on the road from Şavşat to Ardahan, is the last castle to the east that protected this road. The first fortified settlement on the road to Çıldır, which runs eastwards across Ardahan and along the Kura River, is Ölçek Castle, with Sevimli Castle located further down the road on the north of the Kura River. Şeytan Castle on this road, which bifurcates at Çıldır into the north and south, overlooks this junction.

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[493] Kadiroğlu 1984; 1989; Djobadze 1992; Bayram 2003.
[494] This in an area confined by Yalnızçam to the west, Kısır Dağ to the east and Keldağ to the north.
[495] Köroğlu 1997; 1988; 1999; TAÇDAM 2001.
[496] It is located 16 km northwest of Ardahan, to the east of the Yalnızçam Mountains, to the north of the village with the identical name, and to the east of the creek Çataldere Suyu (Köroğlu 1997: 376).

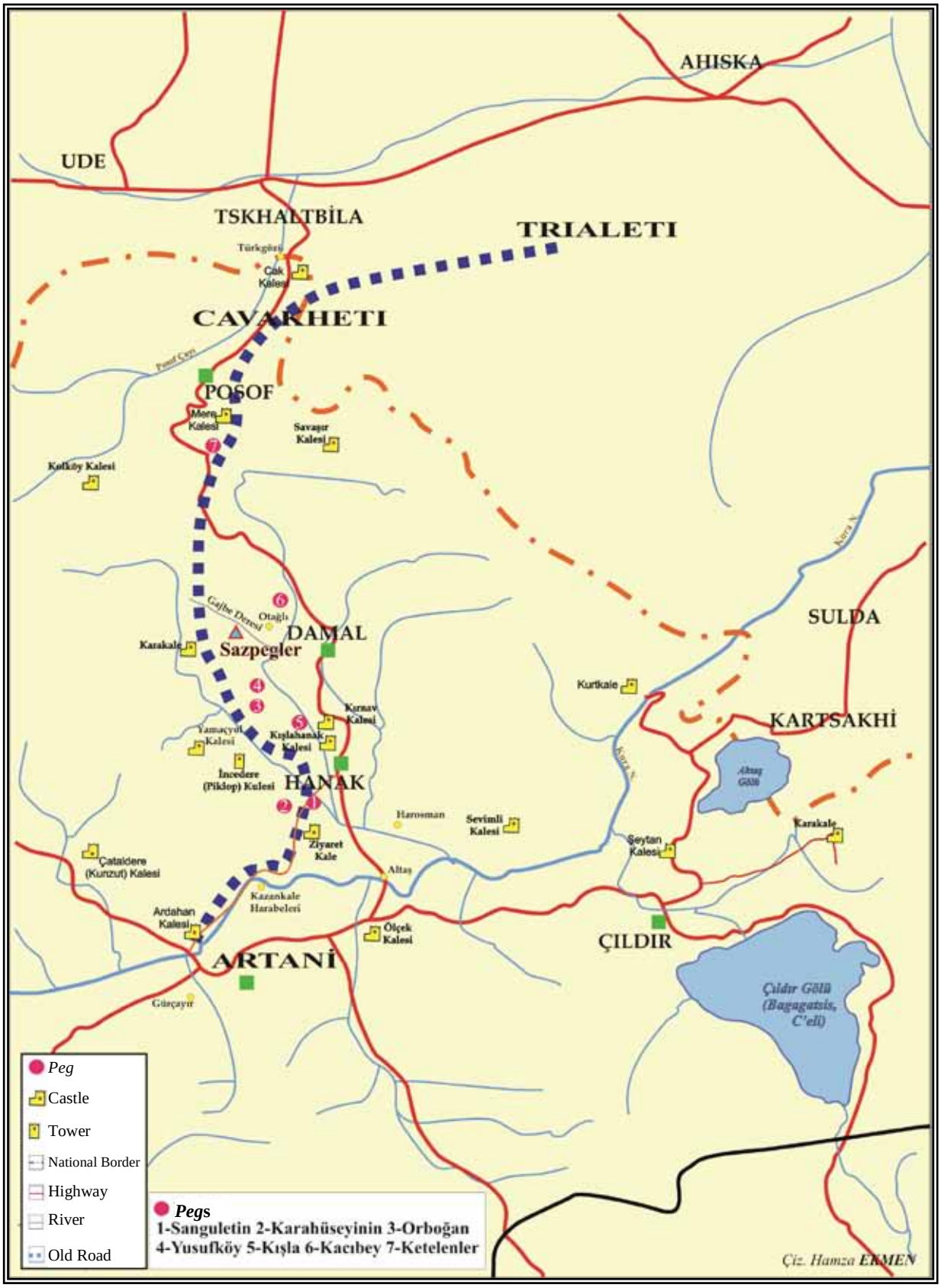

Figure 24: Middle Age Castles and *Peg*s between Artani (Ardahan) and Posof

On the secondary road which runs from Çıldır to the east, Karakale[497] is the last settlement with walls in the easternmost point of the area.

Kazan Castle[498] is the first fortified settlement on the road from Ardahan to Posof in the north-south direction. The road then turns towards Hanak through Ziyaret Castle.[499] Kışlahanak[500] and Kırnav[501] Castles to the east and İncedere (Piklop) Tower[502] to the west are supported in this area. Yamaçyol (Vardosan) Castle[503] and traces of an old settlement near it are observed just to the north of Hanak.

Figure 25: Kacıbey *Peg*s

Karakale[504] to the west of Sazpegler and Kacıbey Castle[505] to the north are the nearest fortified settlements to Sazpegler and there is not any fortified settlement known from here to the north until Mere (Meri) Castle[506] near Posof. Savaşır Castle is

[497] It is 0.25 km east of Karakale Village to the northeast of Çıldır District (Köroğlu 1999: 147).
[498] It is located in the Kura Valley, about 12-13 km northeast of Ardahan. Traces of an old settlement exist around the castle, whose exact date is not known. Of the largely destroyed castle, only the eastern tower remains standing.
[499] It is about 1.5 km west of the fourth kilometre of the Hanak-Ardahan road and of Çayağzı Village (Köroğlu 1998: 136- 137).
[500] It is located in the place called Kalecik, 3 km north of Hanak and about 2.0 km northwest of Kışlahanak (Avcılar) Village.
[501] It is on a low hill, 5 km northwest of Hanak (Köroğlu 1998: 136).
[502] It is located 7 km west of Hanak District, 200 metres north of the village with the identical name, to the west of the valley of Çot Suyu, a tributary of the Kura River (Köroğlu 1998: 135).
[503] It is located 13 northwest of Hanak District, 1 km northeast of Yamaçyol Village, to the west of the valley of Çot Suyu (Köroğlu 1998: 136).
[504] It is located about 20 km northwest of Hanak District, at the eastern tip of Karakale Village, one kilometre east of Mount Cin.
[505] About 5 km northwest of Sazpegler (TAÇDAM 2001: site no. F49A3/ 2).
[506] A cemetery and remains of a church exist on the southwestern slope of the castle, located about 5 km southeast of Posof and 0.2 km northwest of Çakırkoç Village (TAÇDAM 2001: site no. F49A2/ 3).

located to the east of that road and Kolköy Castle to the west. The road ends with Cak Castle[507], which protected the Türkgözü (Niyalashor) Passage **(Figure 24)**.

In this area, architectural remains of simple and roughly built rural settlements are observed on the soil surface in addition to the fortified structures **(Figure 25)**. In the area, the word *peg* or *pey* is generally used for such ruins which came into being as a result of the demolition or dismantling of houses or animal shelters.

At Sazpegler, architectural remains have been unearthed belonging to three houses built next to each other, the plan of one of which has been obtained in full. Which of the types of rural settlement known in the area, such as *kom*, mountain pasture, and village, this settlement belongs to may be discussed with the available data.

The *kom*, built often seasonally by the local communities engaged in animal husbandry, and sometimes also in agriculture in the examples further to the south, for their animals, attracts attention with its weak architecture. This is a type of scattered settlement established by one or several families mainly for the purpose of animal husbandry but also for agriculture on a small scale.[508] The houses in mountain pasture settlements in the area are also seasonal dwellings with a simpler architectural plan and simpler material characteristics.[509]

The architectural remains unearthed in the excavation may be of houses belonging to a permanently inhabited village settlement. At Sazpegler, where mostly animal husbandry and partly agricultural activities are undertaken, remains of buildings have been found which are more advanced than the seasonally inhabited *kom* and mountain pasture dwellings which are widespread in northeastern Anatolia. In addition to the architecture, the quality of the potsherds found, their large number, and the diversity of their types, must be regarded as data which point to the existence of a permanent settlement.

Although animal husbandry is the most important economic activity in rural life in the area today, there are data which indicate that this was not the case during the Middle Age. The economic structure of the area during the Middle Age depended on agricultural activities rather than animal husbandry. The structure in question rapidly changed with the arrival of the animal-raising Turkish tribes. This is a situation that can be generalized for Georgia and Eastern Anatolia during the said period. The peasant population dependent on

[507] Built on the hill along Cak Suyu, which forms the border between the Republic of Turkey and the State of Georgia.
[508] Erinç 1953: 97.
[509] Sözer 1970: 44.

land was replaced by nomadic communities with their flocks. This change in the economy later resulted in food scarcities. In Georgia, David IV (1089-1125) made efforts to solve this problem.[510]

On the other hand, it is difficult to regard as seasonal settlements all of the roughly built settlements in the area, some of which have architectural remains identified on the surface. Within the overall architectural characteristic of the area, it is possible to come across such structures. However, we do not have sufficient information concerning the civilian examples and rural settlements of the Middle Age, which is known mainly with monumental examples of religious architecture in archaeological work conducted so far in Eastern Anatolia and other regions.[511] For this reason, when compared with architectural examples known from other, more developed settlements of the Middle Age, the architectural remains in the area are regarded as simpler and more roughly built structures.

The surface surveys conducted in the districts of Ardahan and in the near vicinity of the pipeline route[512] have revelead the existence of the settlements Sanguletin Pegler[513], Karahüseyinin Pegler[514], Orboğan Peyleri[515], Yusufköy Mountain Pasture[516], Kışla Peyleri[517], Kacıbey Settlement[518], and Keletenler[519], from the south to the north, as recorded on maps scaled 1:25 000 (Figure 24). It may be argued that these settlements in the area, or at least some of them, were permanently inhabited villages or other rural settlements peculiar to the area, rather than merely seasonal settlements.

The settlements with a larger population were established generally in well-defended and guarded locations or, in a small number of examples, on river banks and in valleys. This lowland area, including Sazpegler, which was difficult to defend, explains why these rural settlements did not turn into towns in the Middle Age.[520]

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[510] Meskhia 1968: 12- 13.
[511] The two-phase dwellings identified through the excavations at Sos Höyük are recognized as a medieval village settlement in northeastern Anatolia (Hopkins 2003: 83, Fig. 25).
[512] Köroğlu 1997; 1998; 1999; TAÇDAM 2001.
[513] In Alaçam Village, Hanak, south of Baştoklu Village (TAÇDAM 2001: site no. F49C1/7).
[514] In Alaçam Village, Hanak, south of Baştoklu Village (TAÇDAM 2001: site no. F49C1/6).
[515] 1.5 km southwest of Çavdarlı Village, Hanak (1: 25 000, Ardahan- F49- b 4).
[516] 3.0 km northwest of Çimliçayır Village, Hanak (TAÇDAM 2001: site no. F49B4/3).
[517] 4.0 km northeast of Avcılar Village, Hanak (1: 25 000, Ardahan- F49- b 4).
[518] 2.0 km northwest of Tepeköy Village, Damal (TAÇDAM 2001: site no. F49A3/1).
[519] In Asmakonağı Village, 2 km south of Posof (TAÇDAM 2001: site no. F49A2/4).
[520] Edwards 1986: 182.

It is found that Damal, Hanak, and Posof, situated between the Artani and Javakheti[521] areas, which were important centres in the region and which closely concerned Sazpegler, are not mentioned in medieval historical sources. The most important event concerning the region in the sources of the period is the campaign personally undertaken by the Byzantine Emperor Basileios II against the region in 1021 upon the refusal of Giorgi I, who became the Prince of Georgia after his father Bagrat III, to return the territories of the Tayk Region which had been left to Georgian rule during the reign of his father. The Byzantine-Georgian War, which started over the problem of succession to the Tayk Region, is related in the sources of the period as follows: Giorgi I, unable to hold on against the Byzantine armies, fled to Javakheti through Artani and then to the Trialeti Region, and the Emperor Basileios II pursued him until Javakheti but stopped the pursuit and went back as the winter approached. Basileios II returned to the region in the following year for a definitive result, and the Georgians lost the battle near Lake Çıldır, with much of their territory coming under Byzantine rule in the end.[522] Giorgi I, who in 1021 went over to Trialeti through Javakheti before the Emperor Basileios II, and the Emperor, who pursued him until Javakheti, probably used the Ardahan-Posof road. Formed by the medieval castles identified in the surface surveys[523] conducted in and around Ardahan **(Figure 24)**, this route also marks the road that may have been used by Basileios II and Giorgi I.

The historical events in question shed light on how the Anonymous A coins found in the settlement may have reached the area. A two-phase house and certain spaces belonging to two other houses have been uncovered at Sazpegler. In accordance with the simple and rural architecture of the settlement, nearly all of the recovered ceramics consist of non-glazed examples. The closest similars to these ceramics, which have been compared in terms of typology and decoration with ceramics from various centres, were recovered in Georgia and Anatolia, in layers dated to the ninth-tenth centuries and the eleventh-twelfth centuries, respectively. The agreement between the layer datings of those centres and the dates of the two coins recovered at Sazpegler allows us to state that Sazpegler was inhabited from the late eleventh century until the second half of the twelfth century. Although there are much more important medieval centres in its near vicinity, Sazpegler, established in a more isolated area, will be mentioned among these important centres with its rural architecture and its collection of mostly non-glazed ceramics.

[521] It is difficult to say whether this area, which, as Lower Javakheti (Javaseti), seems to have been subject mainly to Georgia, was a Georgian or Armenian district. The area had probably a mixed demographic character (Bedrosyan 1979: 73 footnote 1). After 1065, the Turks were included in this demography.
[522] Later, after the Turks took Ani in 1064, the Göle (Kola)-Ardahan-Çıldır line became the border between, on the one hand, the Georgians and, on the other, the Kars Emirate and the Sheddadi Emirate based in Ani, whom the Seljukis left as Emirs in the area (Sinclair 1987: I, 442).
[523] Sinclair 1987; Köroğlu 1997; 1998; 1999; TAÇDAM 2001.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE CATALOGUE

B	: Bottom
BPCV	: Bread preparation and cooking vessel
drw.	: Drawing
Fig.	: Figure
H	: Handle
Ld.	: Lid
Lg.	: Ledge
Pc.	: Piece
Photo No.	: Photograph Number
Pl.	: Plate
P.N.	: Paste Number
T	: Type

NOTES ON THE CATALOGUE OF CERAMICS

The explanations on pieces are on the left-hand side of the catalogue, and the scaled drawings of ceramics are given in plates on the right-hand side.

The catalogue of ceramics is arranged according to the functions of vessels – service, cooking, and storage. The sherds belonging to the rims of each functional type are followed by the bottoms and handles of the vessels with the same function. At the end of the catalogue of ceramics, decorated body sherds and lids are placed together with some vessels in which they are thought to have been used.

In forming the plates, an arrangement in conformity with the typological distinction has been made in the first seven plates. In this section, the types have been placed by reducing them at the rate of 1/6. After this typological distinction, the real plate order of Sazpegler begins. A functional arrangement in terms of service, cooking, and storage vessels, mentioned also in the catalogue order, has been made, and they have been placed in the order of plates by reducing them at the rate of 1/3. For the pieces reduced to a different dimension, the rate of reduction is indicated separately. After the vessels are distinguished functionally, they are placed in plates according to the body form and the rim.

In the whole of the work, Ökse (1999) has been taken as a reference in the terminology of ceramics, while our own proposals have been made for those examples which have no similar or related ones.

Under the heading “Plate” in the first column, the piece numbers given in the plate are included.

In the second column, the number of the corridor and trench in which the ceramic was found, the box number, and the piece number, are given under the heading “Inventory No.”

In the third column, the type numbers of ceramics are indicated under the heading “Type No.”, with capital letters used to denote secondary types. Unlike in the commonly applied system, the ceramics are arranged not according to their forms but according to their functions, considering the results we have obtained in the assessment. In this method that is offered, the vessel typology has been discussed under the heading “Typology” in the section “Ceramic Assessment”. For this reason, the vessel types are given for each piece with the abbreviation “T1-T61” under “Type No.” in the catalogue and no description is made in detail. While determining the type of a vessel, the type numbers of its bottom (B) and handle (H), if existing, are given together with the general type number of the vessel.

In the fourth column, the paste catalogue number is given under “P.N.”

In the fifth column, the numbers of the photographs selected for better understanding of ceramics where the drawing does not provide sufficient information and included at the end of the book are given as “Fig.No.”

In the sixth column, the diameter, preserved height and, if existing, bottom diameter of the piece included in the plate are given in centimetres (cm). Then, information is provided on its function, its manufacturing technique, its decoration, if any, and its surface condition.

In the seventh and last column, the centres in which similar examples have been identified are indicated together with the layer and the relevant publication.

The Catalogue of Paste Groups*

The examples in Group 1 are tempered with a large amount of evenly distributed, very fine white mica, fine sand, limestone and medium-sized grits. The medium-granulated, medium-tight paste has sparse, medium-sized pores. The paste colour of the examples, moderately fired and with a thin or medium wall, is red (10 R 5/8).

A. The internal surface has a brownish red (5 YR 5/6) self-slip while the external surface has a red (5 YR 5/6) fine slip and is burnished.

B. The internal surface has a brownish red (5 YR 5/6) self-slip while the external surface has a beige (10 R 7/2) slip.

C. The internal and external surfaces have a red (10 R 3/6) painted decoration on a cream-coloured (5 YR 7/3) slip.

The examples in Group 2 are tempered with a very small amount of unevenly distributed very fine grits and baked clay and a medium amount of evenly distributed fine sand, white mica and limestone. The medium-granulated and medium-tight paste is fine and sparsely porous. The paste colour of the examples, moderately fired and with a medium wall thickness, is red (5 YR 5/6).

A. The internal and external surfaces have a brown (7.5 YR 4/4) fine slip and are burnished.

* The catalogue “Munsell (2000) Soil Color Chart” is used to name the colours of the ceramic pastes.

B. The internal surface has a brown (7.5 YR 5/3) fine slip while the external surface is red (10 R 4/8) slip painted.

The examples in Group 3 are tempered with a very small amount of unevenly distributed baked clay, a medium amount of evenly distributed fine sand, and a large amount of evenly distributed fine white mica, limestone and medium-sized grits. The medium-granulated and medium-tight paste has fine, dense pores. The paste colour of the examples, moderately fired and with a medium wall thickness, is brown (7.5 YR 4/4). The internal surface is simple while the external surface has a self-slip.

The examples in Group 4 are tempered with a very small amount of unevenly distributed, medium-sized quartz, a medium amount of evenly distributed, medium-sized grits, and a large amount of evenly distributed fine sand, white mica and limestone. The medium-granulated and medium-tight paste has medium-sized pores of medium density. The paste colour of the examples, moderately fired and with a medium wall thickness, is brown (7.5 YR 4/3). The internal and external surfaces have a self-slip.

The examples in Group 5 are tempered with a very small amount of evenly distributed large grits and baked clay, a small amount of evenly distributed fine white mica, a large amount of evenly distributed, medium-sized grits and limestone, and a very large amount of evenly distributed, medium-sized sand. The coarsely granulated and medium-tight paste has medium-sized pores of medium density. The paste colour of the examples, moderately fired and with a thick wall, is yellowish red (5 YR 5/6). The internal and external surfaces have a self-slip.

The examples in Group 6 are tempered with a very small amount of unevenly distributed, fine baked clay, a small amount of evenly distributed fine sand, and a large amount of evenly distributed fine white mica, limestone and medium-sized grits. The medium-granulated and medium-tight paste has medium-sized sparse pores. The paste of the examples, moderately fired with reduction and having a medium wall thickness, has a greyish brown (10 YR 5/2) core and is brown (7.5 YR 5/4). The internal surface is reddish brown (5 YR 4/3) and the external surface (10 YR 6/3) brown fine slipped.

The examples in Group 7 are tempered with a small amount of evenly distributed, medium-sized grits and a large amount of evenly distributed fine sand, white mica, grits and limestone. The medium-granulated and medium-tight paste has pores of medium density. The paste of the examples, moderately fired with reduction and

having thin, medium and thick walls, has a grey (Grey 1/4-1) core and is dark brown (7.5 YR 5/6). The internal and external surfaces are fine slipped in yellowish brown (5 YR 5/6).

The examples in Group 8 are tempered with a very small amount of unevenly distributed fine plants, a medium amount of evenly distributed, medium-sized baked clay, and a large amount of evenly distributed fine white mica, limestone, medium-sized sand and grits. The coarse granulated and medium-sized paste has dense pores of medium size. The paste of the examples, moderately fired with reduction and having a thick wall, has a grey (Grey 1/5-N) core and is red (2.5 YR 5/8).

A. The internal and external surfaces have a red (2.5 YR 5/8) self-slip.

B. The internal surface has a red (2.5 YR 5/6) self-slip and the external surface a pinkish grey (7.5 YR 6/2) slip.

The examples in Group 9 are tempered with a very small amount of unevenly distributed fine baked clay, a small amount of evenly distributed, medium-sized grits, a medium amount of evenly distributed very fine sand and a large amount of evenly distributed very fine grits and limestone. The medium-granulated and medium-tight paste has small to medium-sized pores. The paste colour of the examples, moderately fired and having a thin wall, is brown (7.5 YR 4/4). The internal and external surfaces have a self-slip.

The examples in Group 10 are tempered with a medium amount of evenly distributed fine sand and baked clay and a large amount of evenly distributed fine white mica, grits and limestone. The medium-granulated, medium-tight paste has small pores of medium density. The ceramics are moderately fired without reduction. The wheel-shaped ceramics have a medium wall thickness. The paste is light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) mottled.

A. The internal and external surfaces have a light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) self-slip.

B. The internal surface is dirty red (2.5 YR 3/2) slipped and the external surface light brownish grey (10 YR 6/2) slipped.

The examples in Group 11 are tempered with a small amount of evenly distributed fine grits, a medium amount of evenly distributed fine sand, baked clay and limestone and a large amount of evenly distributed fine white mica. The medium-granulated and

medium-tight paste has small pores of medium density. The paste colour of the examples, moderately fired and with a medium wall thickness, is red (5 YR 5/6). The internal surface has a self-slip while the external surface has a beige (10 YR 7/3) slip.

The examples in Group 12 are tempered with a very small amount of unevenly distributed fine limestone, a small amount of evenly distributed fine sand and grits and a large amount of evenly distributed fine white mica. The medium-granulated and medium-tight paste has small pores of medium density. The paste colour of the examples, moderately fired and with a thin wall, is yellowish red (5 YR 4/6). The internal and external surfaces have a self-slip.

The examples in Group 13 are tempered with a very small amount of unevenly distributed fine limestone and plants, a small amount of evenly distributed fine sand, and a medium amount of evenly distributed fine white mica and unevenly distributed, medium-sized grits. The fine granulated and loose paste has small pores of medium density. The paste colour of the examples, moderately fired and with a medium wall thickness, is yellowish red (5 YR 5/6).

A. The internal and external surfaces have a yellowish red (5 YR 5/6) self-slip.

B. The internal and external surfaces have a cream-coloured (7.5 YR 7/3) slip.

The examples in Group 14 are tempered with a very small amount of unevenly distributed fine grits and limestone and evenly distributed fine sand and a medium amount of evenly distributed fine sand. The fine granulated and rather loose paste has small pores of very little density. The paste of the examples, underfired with reduction and having a thin wall, has a dark grey (Grey 1/3-N) core and is yellowish brown (10 YR 6/4). The internal and external surfaces have a self-slip.

The examples in Group 14 are tempered with a small amount of unevenly distributed, moderately fired clay and evenly distributed fine white mica and a large amount of evenly distributed fine sand, grits and limestone. The coarse granulated and medium-tight paste has medium-sized pores of medium density. The paste colour of the examples, moderately fired and with a medium wall thickness, is brown (7.5 YR 4/4). The internal and external surfaces have a self-slip.

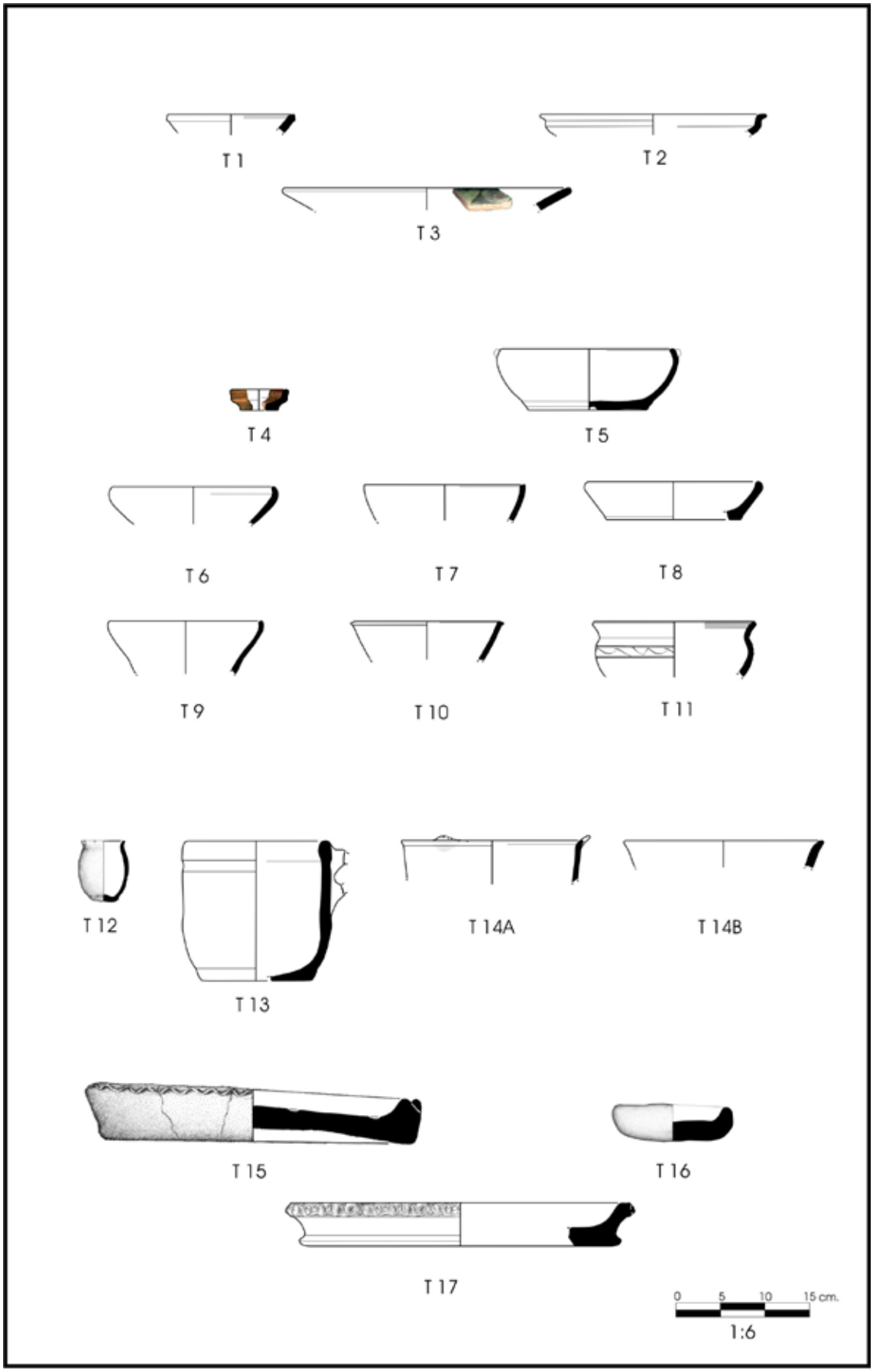
The examples in Group 16 are tempered with a medium amount of evenly distributed fine sand, limestone and medium-sized grits and a large amount of evenly distributed

fine white mica. The medium-granulated and medium-tight paste has medium-sized pores. The paste colour of the examples, moderately fired and with a medium wall thickness, is black (7.5 YR 2.5/1). The internal and external surfaces are smooth.

The examples in Group 17 are tempered with a very small amount of evenly distributed, very fine baked clay and a small amount of evenly distributed fine white mica. The very fine-granulated and rather tight paste has very small pores of little density. The paste colour of the examples, very hardly fired and with a thin wall, is light red (2.5 YR 6/8). All of the internal surface and part of the external surface are glazed.

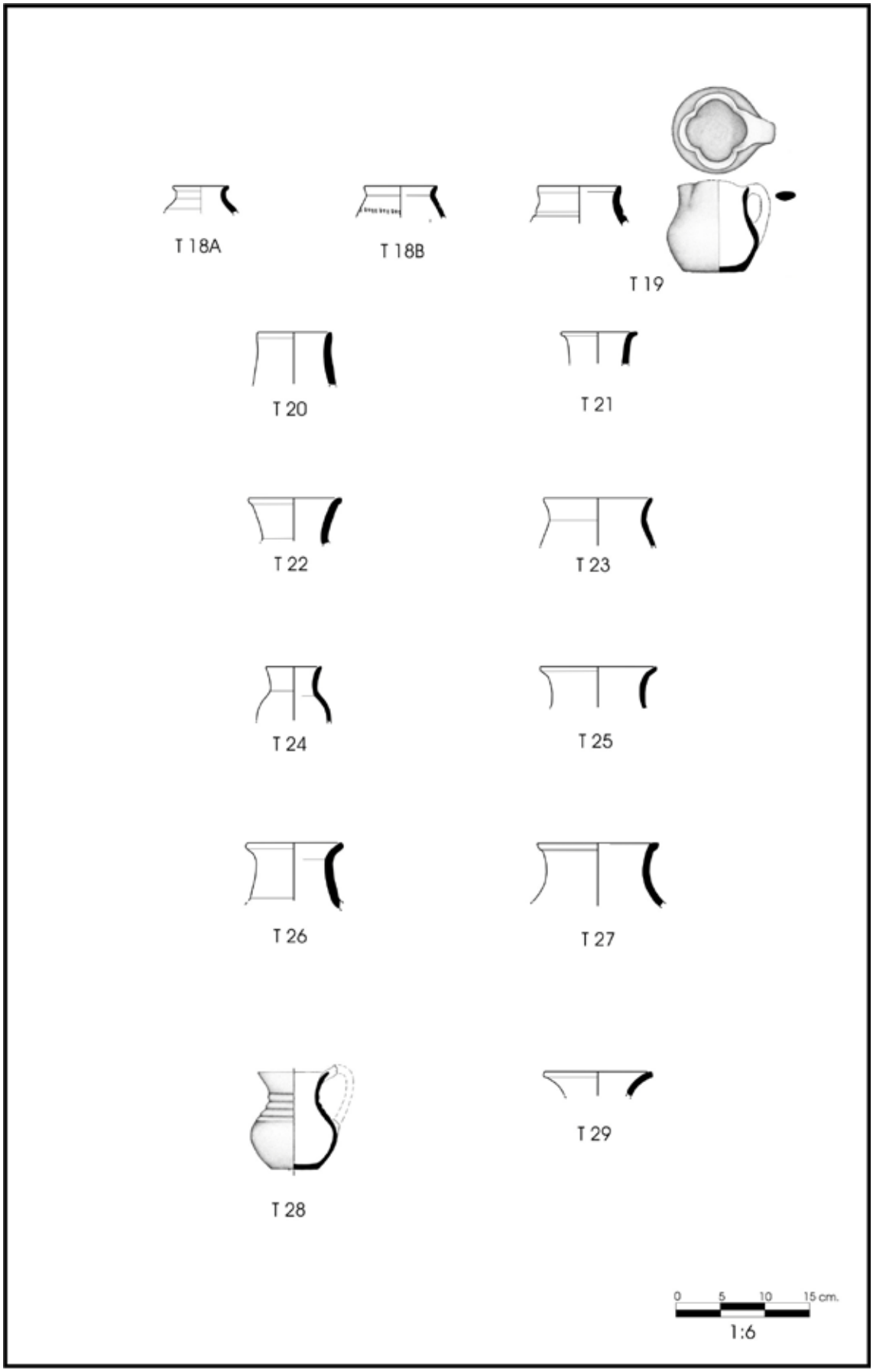
CATALOGUE OF TYPES

Vessel	Type No.	Sub-Type	Description
DISHES			
	T 1		Wide and shallow dish with bilaterally thickened, pointed rim.
	T 2		Shallow dishes with “S” profile and everted or externally cut rim.
	T 3		Flat dish with simple, rounded rim.
BOWLS			
	T 4		Carinated small bowl with simple rim.
	T 5		Bowl with spherical body and inverted, simple or slightly thickened-in rim.
	T 6		Bowl with conical body and inverted, simple rim.
	T 7		Bowl with semi-conical body and internally cut rim.
	T 8		Bowl with a conical body and straight, facetted, simple or pointed rim.
	T 9		Deeper bowl with inverted rim and wavy profile.
	T 10		Deeper bowl with conical body and simple or bilaterally thickened rim.
	T 11		Bowl with “S” profile and everted rim.
BEAKER			
	T 12		Beaker with everted rim, spherical body and no neck.
DEEP BOWLS			
	T 13		Deep bowl with cylindrical body and simple, thickened-in or everted rim.
	T 14		Deep bowl with everted rim and
		T14A	Slightly conical body and with ledge from rim; or
		T14B	Conical body.
BREAD PREPARATION and COOKING VESSELS			
	T 15		Bread preparation or cooking vessel with simple or externally cut rim, cylindrical body, and shallow, concave bottom.
	T 16		Bread preparation or cooking vessel with round, simple rim, cylindrical body, and shallow, rounded flat bottom.
	T 17		Bread preparation or cooking vessel with simple or thickened-out rim, conical body, and flat or flaring bottom.



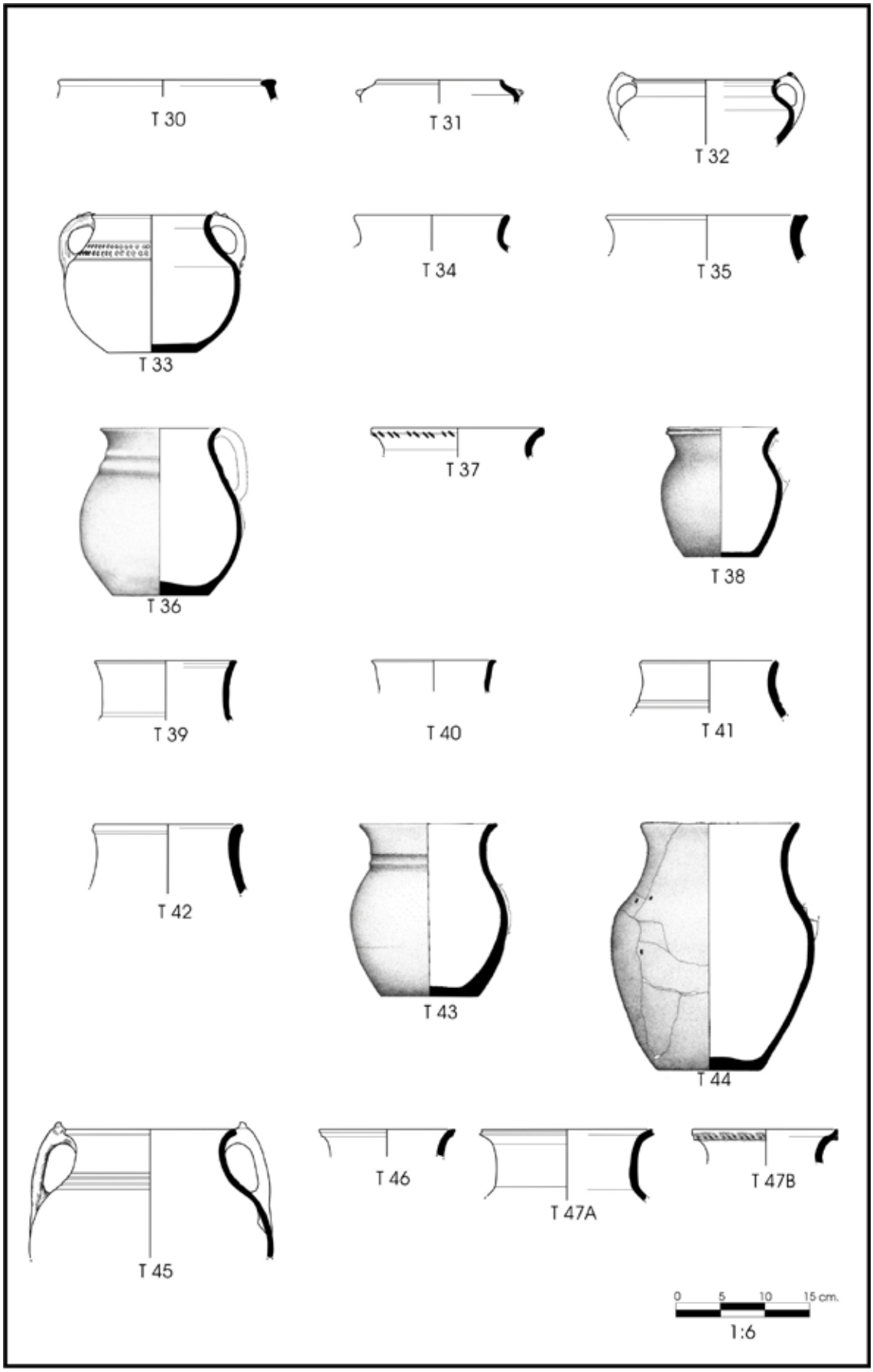
LEVHA/PLATE 1

Vessel	Type No.	Sub-Type	Description
JUGS			
	T 18		Small jug with everted rim and oval body, having:
		T 18.A	short neck; or
		T 18.B	no neck.
	T 19		Jug with simple, trefoil rim, short, cylindrical neck and oval body.
	T 20		Jug with simple, everted or thickened rim, slightly incurving, cylindrical neck, and spherical or oval body.
	T 21		Jug with thickened-out rim, straight, long neck, and spherical or oval body.
	T 22		Small jug with simple or thickened-out rim, truncated conical neck, and spherical or oval body.
	T 23		Jug with simple, wide rim, sharp profile in transition from rim to neck, short neck, and oval body.
	T 24		Jug with simple or double bead rim, slightly excurving, long neck, shoulder, and wide spherical body.
	T 25		Jug with everted rim, long, narrow neck, and spherical or oval body.
	T 26		Jug with everted, simple rim, incurving, long neck, and oval body.
	T 27		Jug with thickened-out or double bead rim, long, concave neck, and spherical body.
	T 28		Small jug with simple rim, long, narrow neck, and sharp belly.
	T 29		Jug with simple rim and excurving neck.



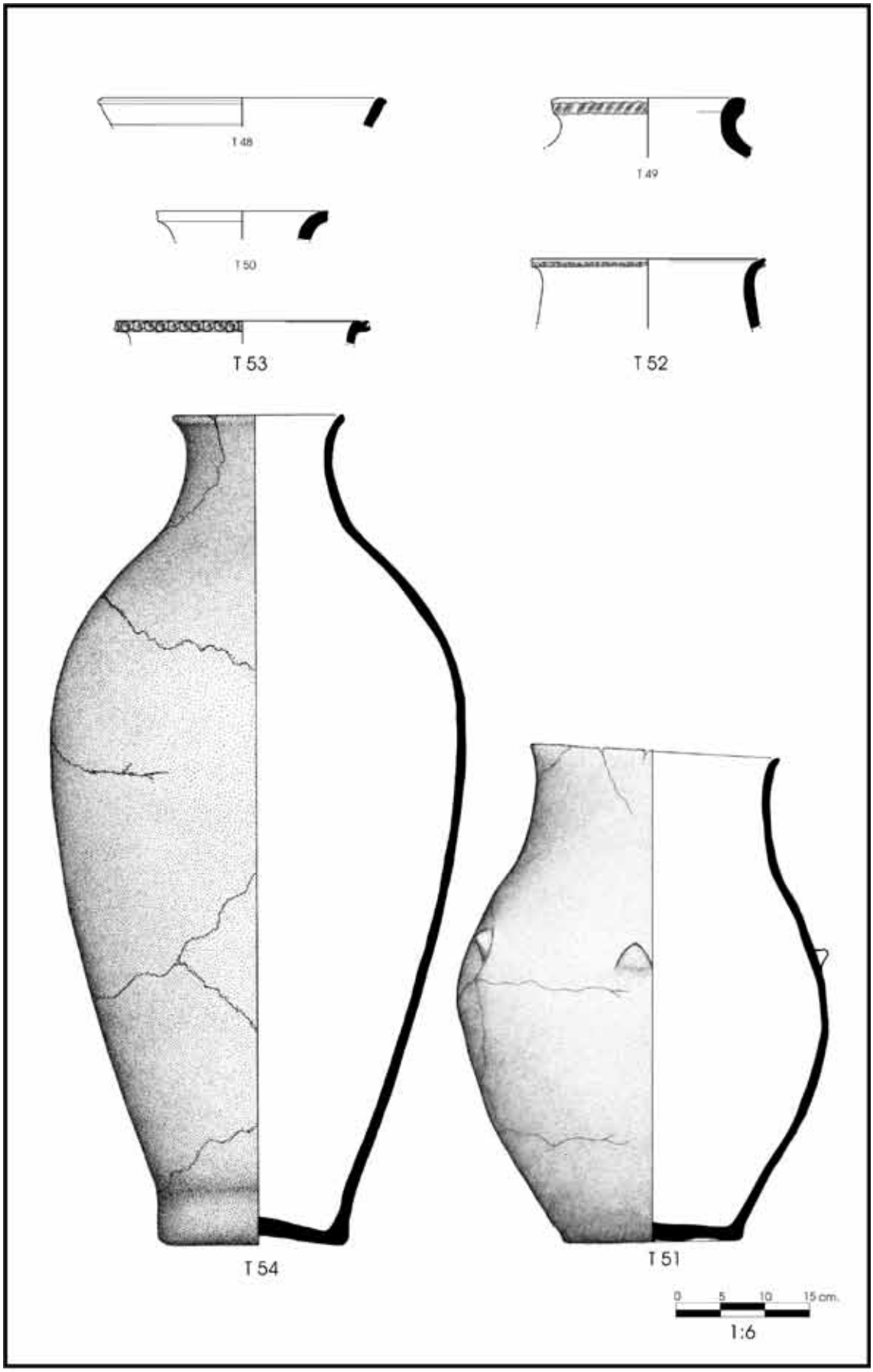
LEVHA/PLATE 2

Vessel	Type No.	Sub-Type	Description
POTS			
	T 30		Pot with bilaterally thickened rim, no neck, and spherical body.
	T 31		Pot with straight, simple rim, no neck, shoulder, and low body.
	T 32		Pot with everted rim, short neck and low body.
	T 33		Pot with simple or everted rim, short neck, sharp shoulder, spherical body, and flat bottom.
	T 34		Pot with slightly everted rim, sharp transition from neck to body, and spherical body.
	T 35		Pot with double bead or thickened-out rim, lid groove on lip, short neck, and spherical body.
	T 36		Pot with simple, slightly thickened-out or double bead rim, short, concave neck, oval body, and flat bottom.
	T 37		Pot with simple, double bead or thickened-out rim, short, concave neck, and spherical or oval body.
	T 38		Pot or large pot with flat, simple or double bead rim, conical neck and oval body.
	T 39		Pot with double bead or thickened-out rim, long, excurving neck, and spherical or oval body.
	T 40		Large pot with thickened-out rim, long, excurving neck, and spherical or oval body.
	T 41		Pot with thickened-out or hatched rim, straight, short neck, and oval body.
	T 42		Pot with everted or thickened-out rim, long neck, and spherical or oval body.
	T 43		Pot with simple, facetted or thickened-out rim, long neck and oval body.
	T 44		Pot with simple, thickened-out or double bead, broad rim, long neck, and oval body.
	T 45		Pot with simple, thickened-out or double bead rim, long, concave neck, shoulder, and broad spherical body.
	T 46		Pot with thickened-out rim, shallow lid groove on lip, long, concave neck, and spherical or oval body.
	T 47		Pot with everted, grooved or overflowing rim, straight, long neck, and spherical body.
		T 47 A	Pot with everted, grooved rim, straight, long neck, and spherical body.
		T 47 B	Pot with lid groove inside overflowing rim, straight, long neck, and spherical body.
	T 48		Pot with slightly thickened-out, broad rim, short, conical or concave neck, and oval body.



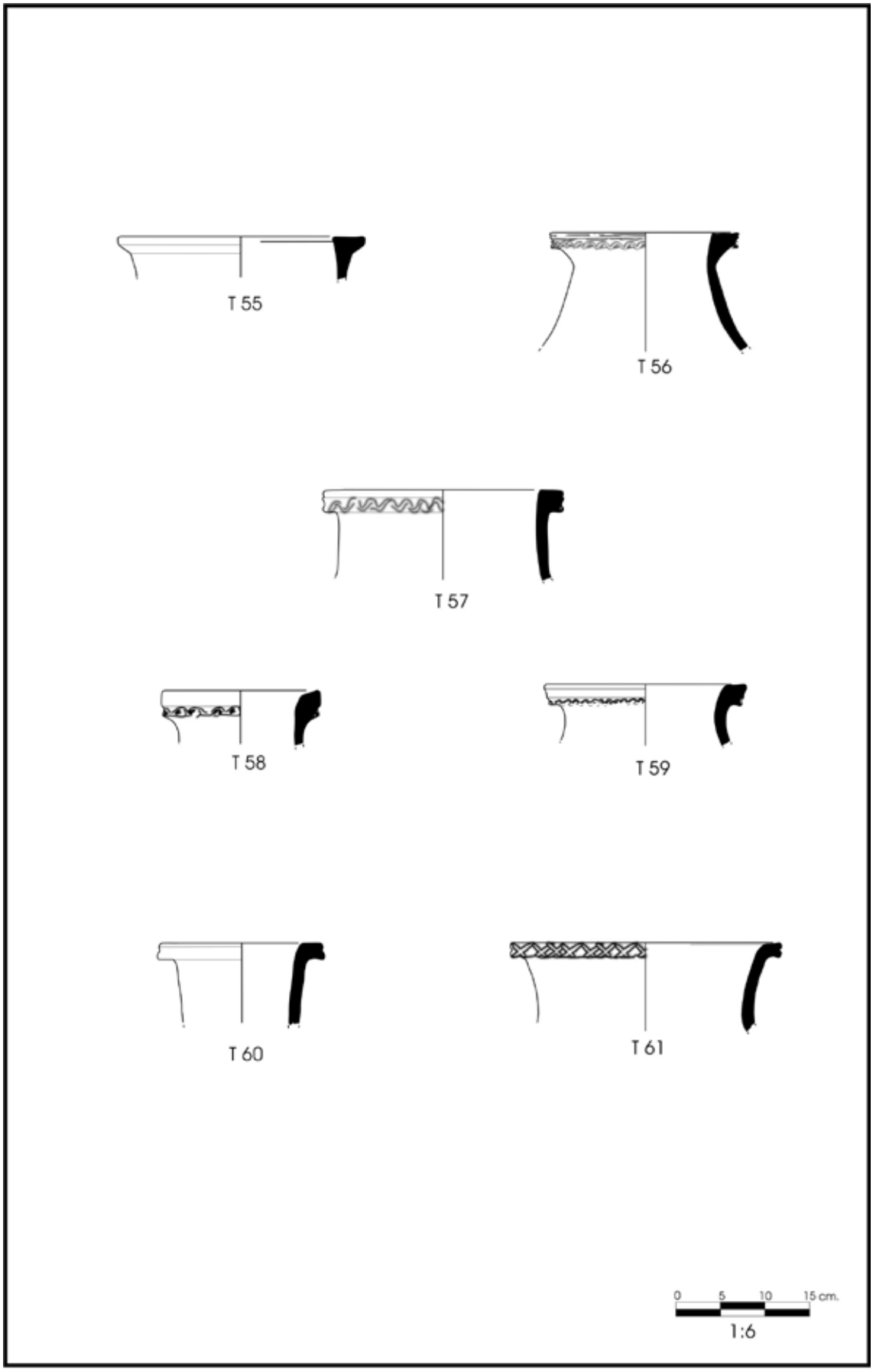
LEVHA/PLATE 3

Vessel	Type No.	Sub-Type	Description
(LARGE POTS)			
	T 49		Large pot with simple rim, short, concave neck, and spherical body.
	T 50		Large pot with slightly everted, flat, simple rim, short, concave neck, and spherical body.
	T 51		Large pot with slightly everted, broad rim, long neck, belly, oval body, and flat bottom.
	T 52		Large pot with everted rim, long, concave neck, and oval body.
	T 53		Large pot with thickened-out, broad rim, long, straight neck, wide, sharp belly, and spherical body.
	T 54		Large pot with everted rim, long, narrow neck, deep, oval body, and concave bottom.



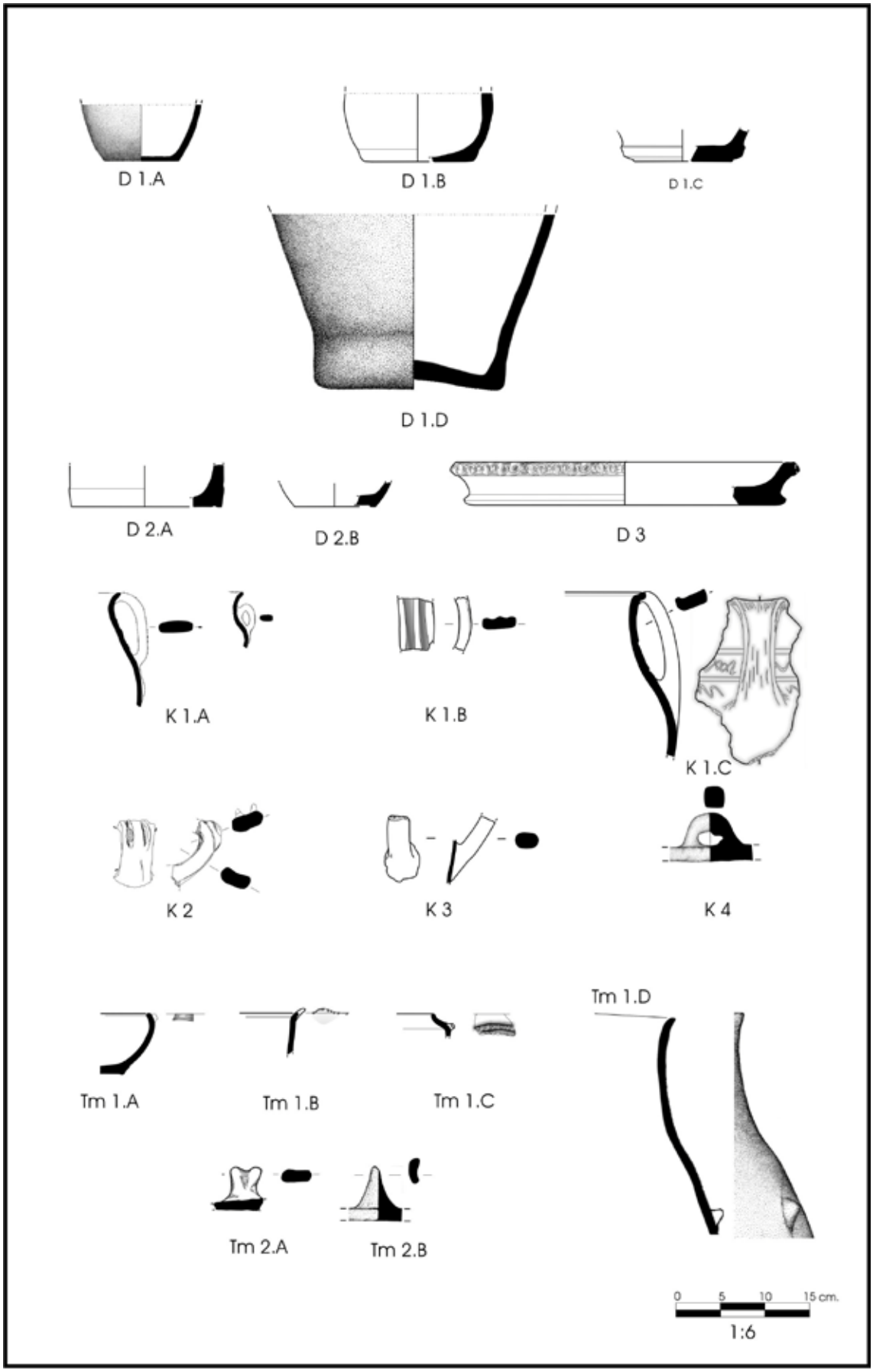
LEVHA/PLATE 4

Vessel	Type No.	Sub-Type	Description
PITHOI			
	T 55		Pithos with bilaterally thickened rim, broad, straight, long neck, and oval body.
	T 56		Pithos with thickened-out rim, incurving, long, narrow neck, and oval body.
	T 57		Pithos with thickened-out rim, straight, long neck, and oval body.
	T 58		Pithos with thickened-out rim, narrow, long neck, and oval body.
	T 59		Pithos with thickened-out rim, long, concave neck, and oval body.
	T 60		Pithos with thickened-out rim, slightly conical or cylindrical long neck, and oval body.
	T 61		Pithos with thickened-out rim, slightly excurving, long neck, and oval body.



LEVHA/PLATE 5

	Type No.	Sub-Type	Description
BOTTOMS			
	B 1		Flat bottoms;
		B 1.A	Simple flat bottom.
		B 1.B	Disc flat bottom.
		B 1.C	Band flat bottom.
		B 1.D	Concave flat bottom.
	B 2		Ring bottom.
		B 2.A	Incised ring bottom
		B 2.B	Ring bottom with dent
	B 3		Flaring bottom
HANDLES			
	H 1		Strap handle.
		H 1.A	Flat strap handle.
		H 1.B	Grooved strap handle.
		H 1.C	Set strap handle.
	H 2		Crescent-shaped handle.
	H 3		Round handle
	H 4		Square handle with rounded edges.
LEDGES	Lg 1		Vessel ledge.
		Lg 1.A	Ledge from rim
		Lg 1.B	Ledge from lip.
		Lg 1.C	Ledge from shoulder.
		Lg 1.D	Ledge from body.
	Lg 2		Lid ledge.
		Lg 2.A	Lid ledge.
		Lg 2.B	Lid ledge.



LEVHA/PLATE 6

Type No.	Sub-Type	Description
LIDS		
Ld 1		Flat lid.
	Ld 1.A	Lid with flat ledge.
	Ld 1.B	Lid with flat handle.
Ld 2		Lid with raised edges.
Ld 3		Lid with indented middle and slightly sloped top.
Ld 4		Lids with raised middle.
	Ld 4.A	Lid with flatly resting edge,
	Ld 4.B	Lid with conical cross-section.

Kp 1.A

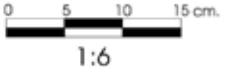
Kp 1.B

Kp 2

Kp 3

Kp 4.A

Kp 4.B



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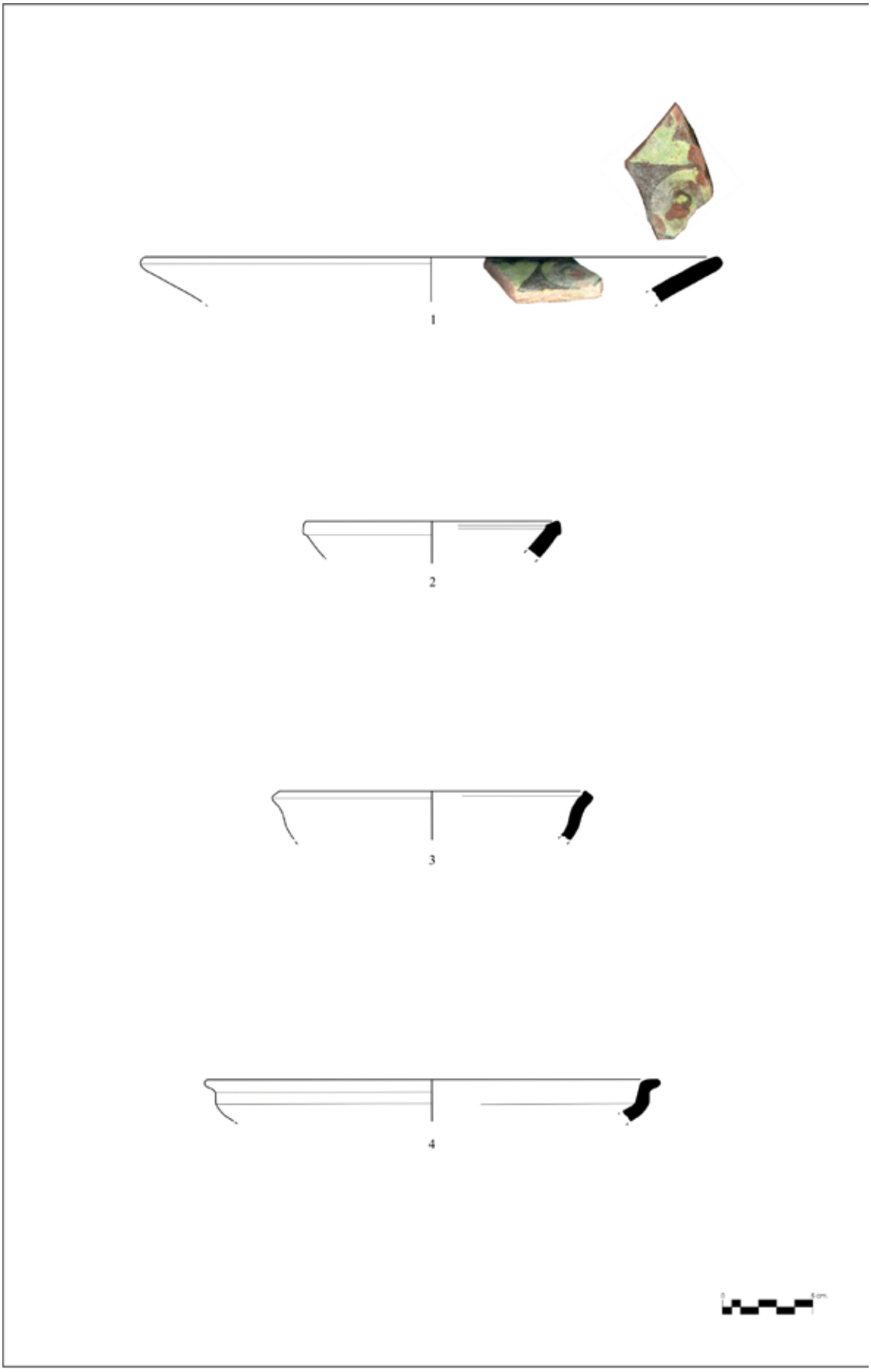
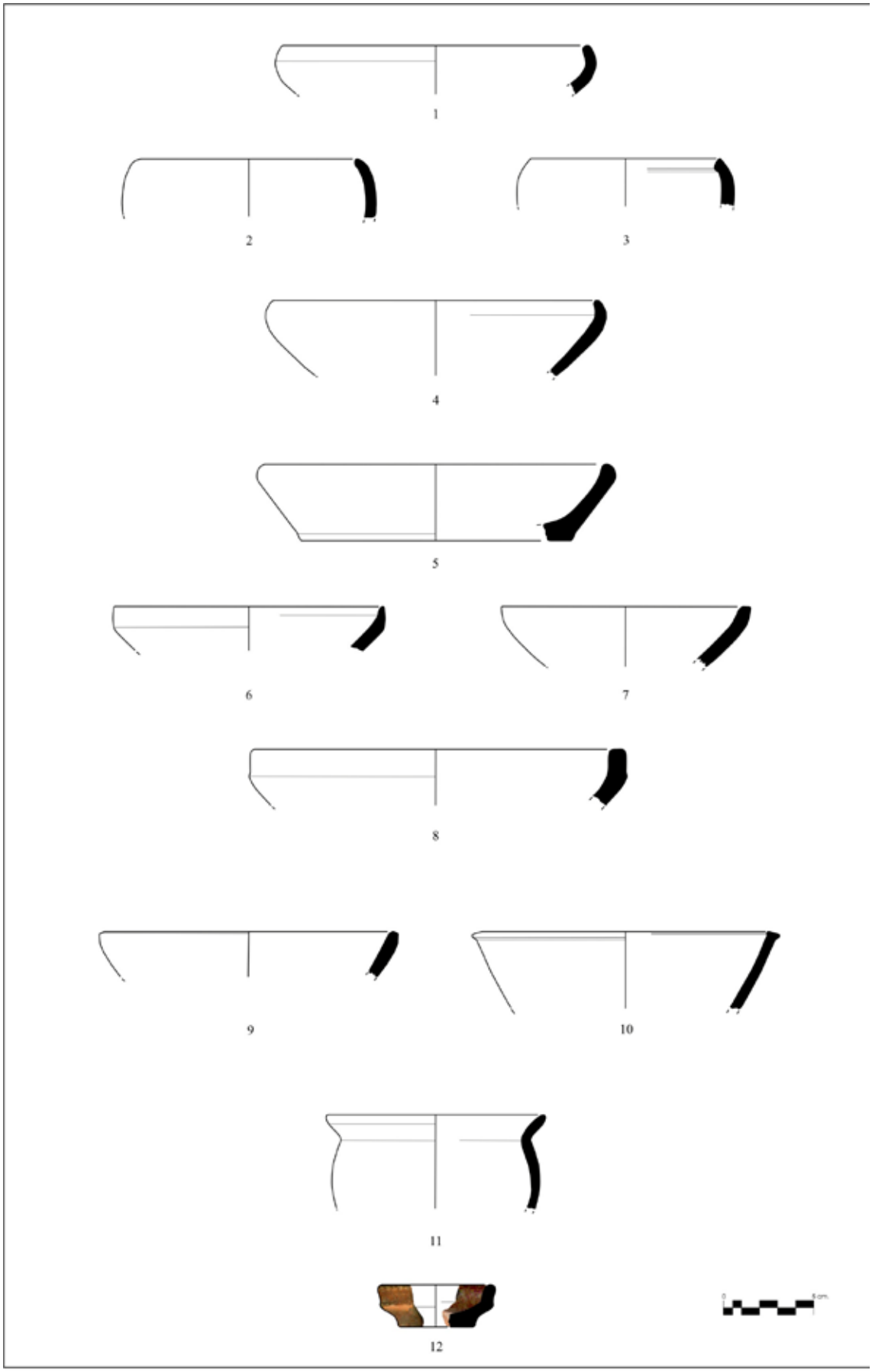
LEVHA/PLATE 7

Plate 8.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	A 9005-3	T 3	17	Fig. 29.5	Diameter= 32.0 cm. Preserved Height= 2.50 cm. Alternating circle and heart motifs made on preserved rim of transparent green, glazed vessel in shallow dish form.	Mitchell 1980: fig.81 no.992.
2	B 10014-14	T 1	16		Diameter= 14.0 cm. Preserved Height= 2.0 cm. Dish. Shaped on wheel. Internal and external surfaces rather burnt.	
3	B 11006-164	T 2	8A		Diameter= 17.0 cm. Preserved Height= 2.69 cm. Dish. Made on wheel. External surface sooty.	
4	B 12001-16	T 2	14		Diameter= 25.0 cm. Preserved Height= 2.31 cm. Dish. Shaped on wheel. External surface sooty.	Mitchell 1980: fig.94 no.1082.



LEVHA/PLATE 8

Plate 9.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	KB 1014-2/1	T 5	8A		Diameter=17.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.68 cm. Bowl. Shaped on wheel.	Mitchell 1980: fig. 43 no.570.
2	B 11053-4 a	T 5	1B		Diameter=12.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.25 cm. Bowl. Shaped on wheel.	
3	A 12014-1	T 5	8A		Diameter=10.6 cm. Preserved Height=2.60 cm. Bowl. Shaped on wheel.	
4	B 11006-106	T 6	7		Diameter=18.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.16 cm. Bowl. Shaped on wheel.	Mitchell 1980: fig. 44 no.592.
5	B 11006-109	T 8 / B 1.A	15		Mouth Diameter= 18.6 cm. Bottom Diameter=15.0 cm. Height=4.25 cm. Bowl. Shaped on slow wheel.	
6	A 11002-1	T 8	10A		Diameter=15.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.43 cm. Bowl. Shaped on wheel.	
7	B 9004-11	T 8	1A		Diameter=14.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.34 cm. Bowl. Shaped on wheel.	
8	A 11002-7	T 8	6		Diameter=20.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.11 cm. Bowl. Shaped on wheel.	Moore 1993: fig. 49 no. 253.
9	B 10014-5	T 10	15		Diameter=16.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.48 cm. Bowl. Shaped on wheel.	
10	B 11056-19	T 10	7		Diameter=16.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.30 cm. Bowl. Shaped on slow wheel.	
11	B 11006-22	T 11	7		Diameter=12.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.24 cm. Bowl. Shaped on wheel.	Mitchell 1980: fig. 98 no. 1163.
12	KB 1001-7	T 4 / B 1.A	17		Diameter=5.80 cm. Bottom Diameter=4.0 cm. Height=2.34 cm. Dark brown (7.5 YR 3/4) glazed miniature bowl. Shaped on wheel.	



LEVHA/PLATE 9

Plate 10.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	KB 1008-1	T 12	13A	Fig. 26.4	Diameter=4.50 cm. Bottom Diameter= 2.86 cm. Height=6.87 cm. Beaker. Shaped by hand. Finger-impressed decoration on bottom. External surface sooty.	
2	B 11023-29	T 14B	8A		Diameter=22.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.97 cm. Deep bowl. Shaped on wheel.	Sagona and Sagona 2004: fig.131 no.12.
3	B 12003-3	T 14A / Lg 1.A	15	Fig. 29.3	Diameter=20.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.56 cm. Deep bowl. Shaped on wheel. Ledge from rim. Impressed decoration on ledge and slip.	Sagona et al. 1995: fig. 6 no. 9.

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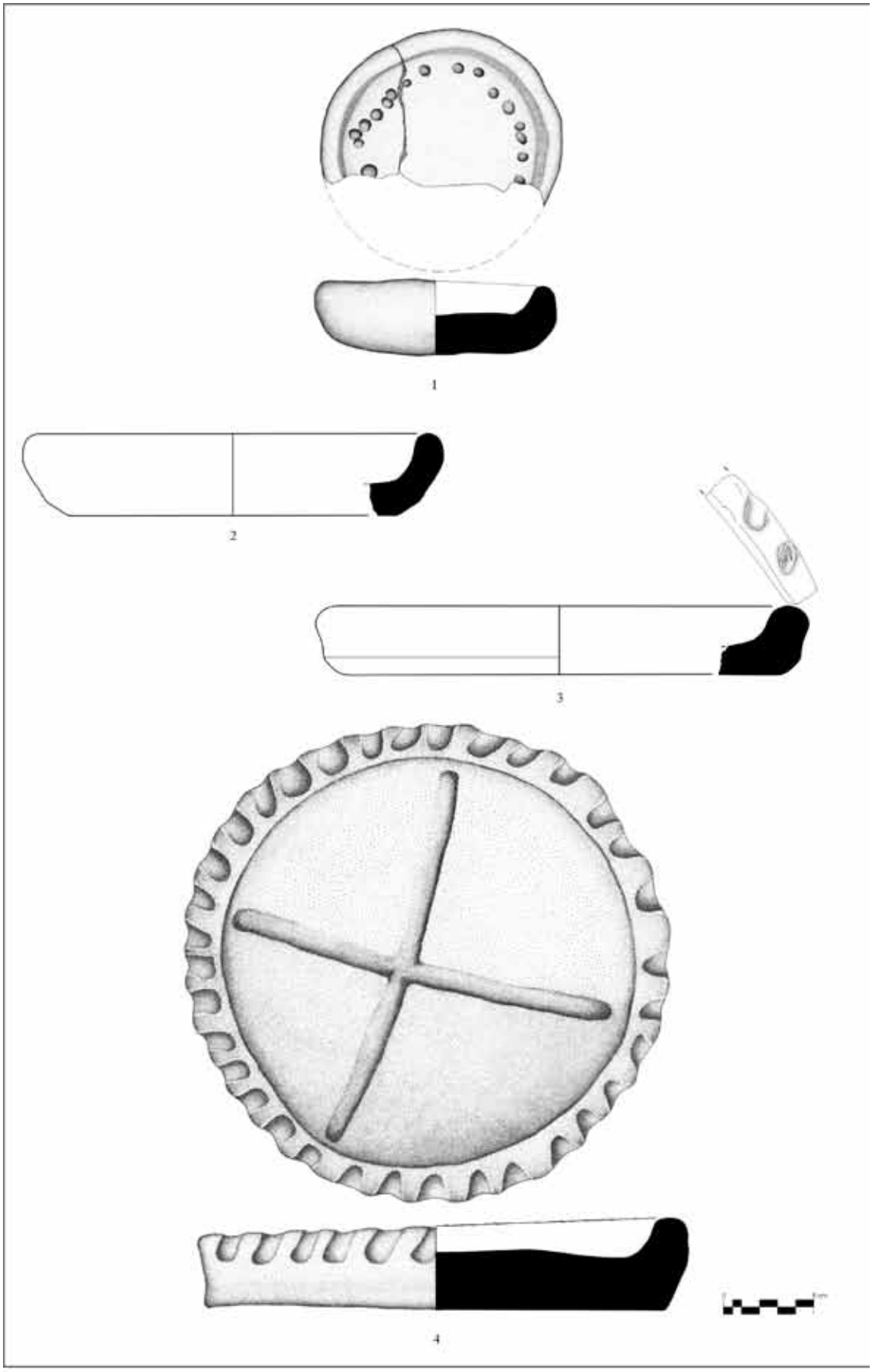
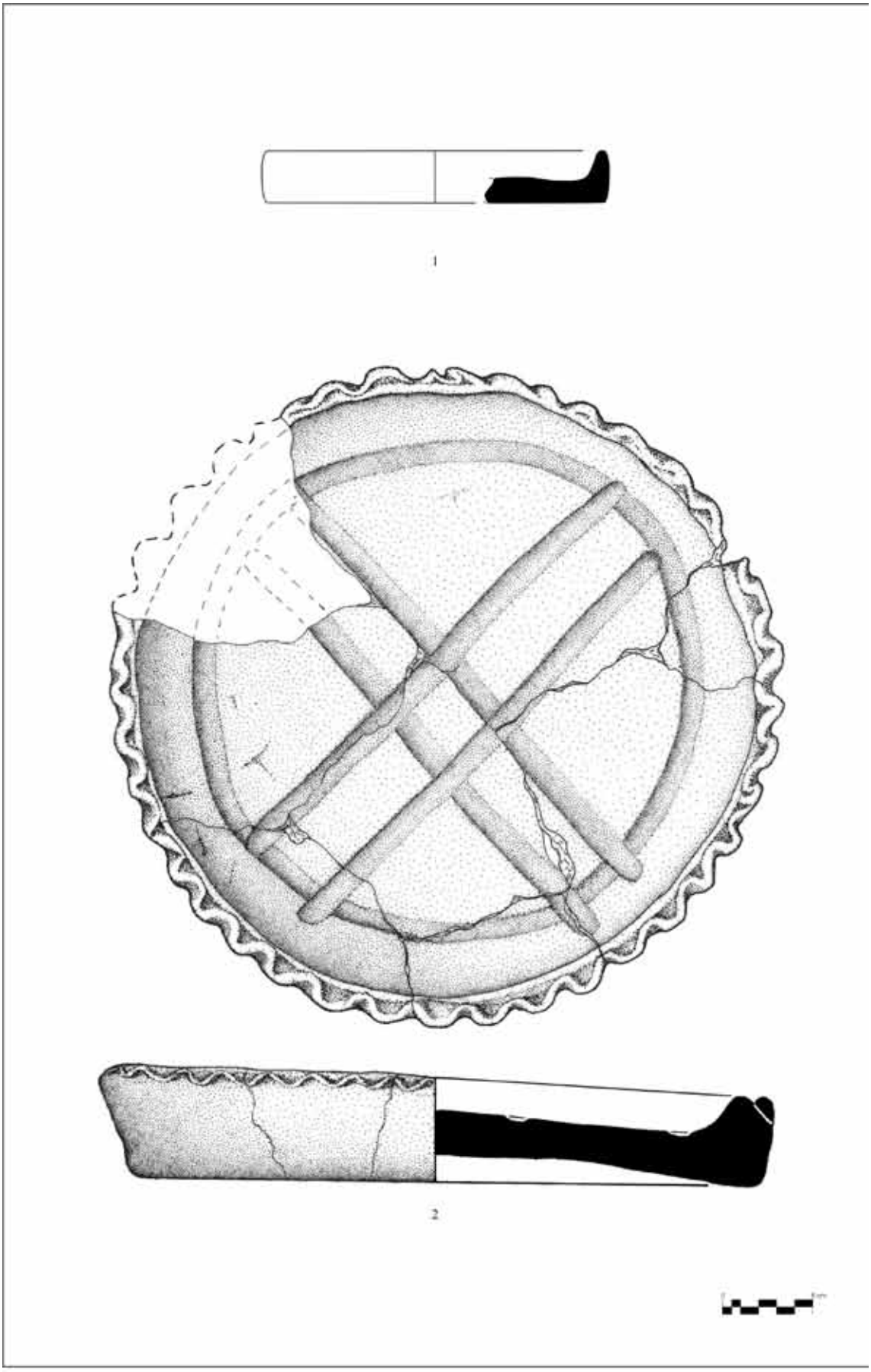
LEVHA/PLATE 10

Plate 11.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	B 11058-2	T 15	8A	Fig. 26.3	Diameter=12.0 cm. Height=4.26 cm. Bread cooking vessel. Shaped by hand. Round impressed decoration on internal surface. Internal and external surfaces sooty.	
2	B 11023-3a	T 15 / B 1.A	5		Diameter=22.0 cm. Height=4.53 cm. Bread cooking vessel. Shaped by hand. External surface burnt.	Mitchell 1980: fig. 93 no. 1043.
3	A 12023-1	T 15 / B 1.A	8A		Diameter=25.0 cm. Height=3.84 cm. Bread cooking vessel. Shaped by hand. External surface burnt. Sparsely made finger-impressed decoration on lip.	
4	B 11031-1	T 15	4	Fig. 26.2	Diameter=27.0 cm. Height=5.08 cm. Bread cooking vessel. Shaped by hand. Finger impression on lip; plus-shaped shallow scratched decoration on internal surface.	Baramidze et al. 1995: fig.40 no.301



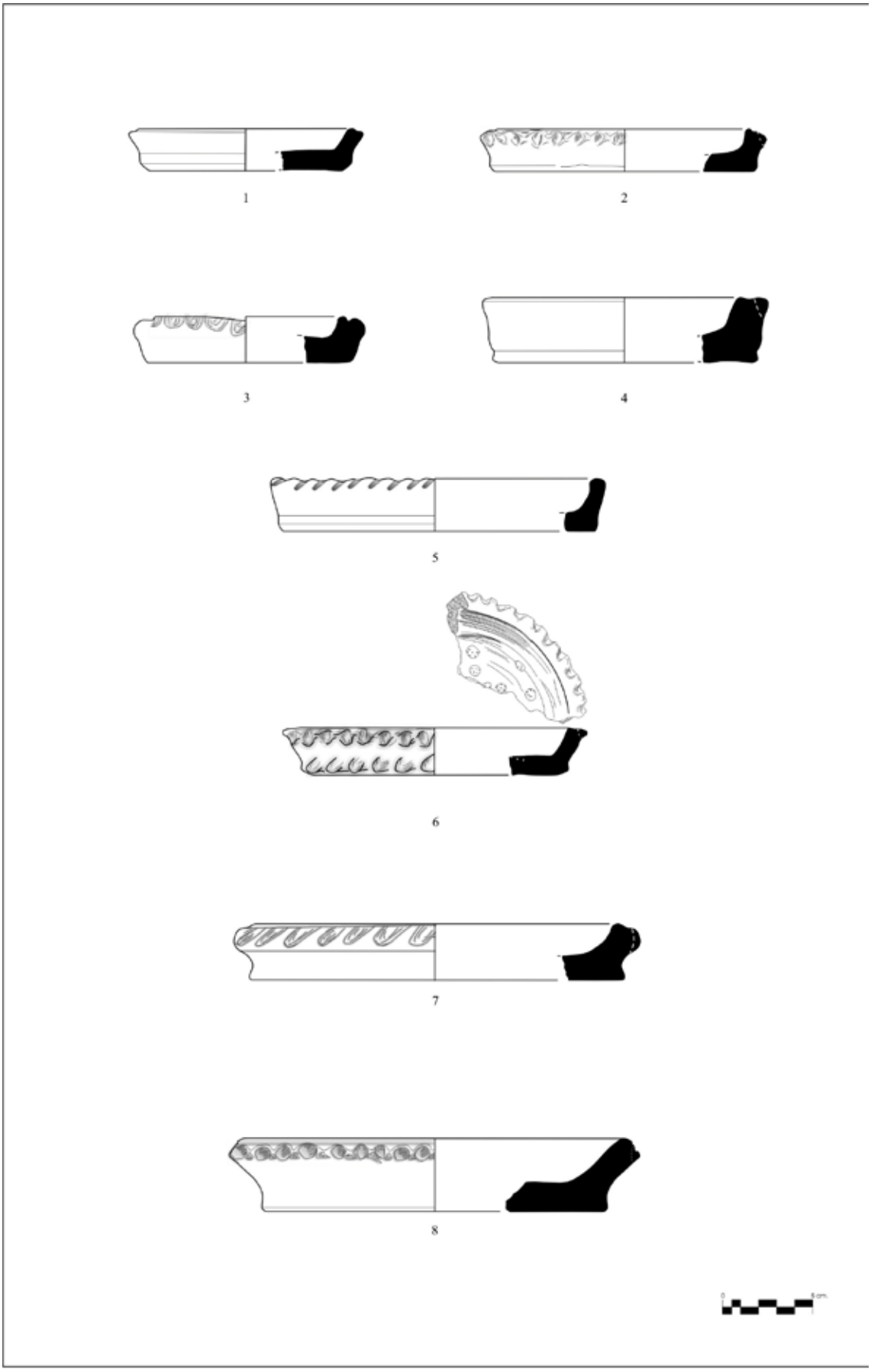
LEVHA/PLATE 11

Plate 12.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	KA 1003-47	T 16 / B 1.A	5		Diameter=19.0 cm. Height=2.92 cm. Bread cooking vessel. Shaped on slow wheel.	McNicoll 1983: fig. 70 no. 182.
2	B 11036-1	T 16 / B 1.A	5	Fig. 26.1	Diameter=33.0 cm. Height=6.37 cm. Bread cooking vessel. Shaped by hand. Finger-impressed decoration on lip. Double rows of scratched decoration placed so as to form a “plus” on internal surface.	



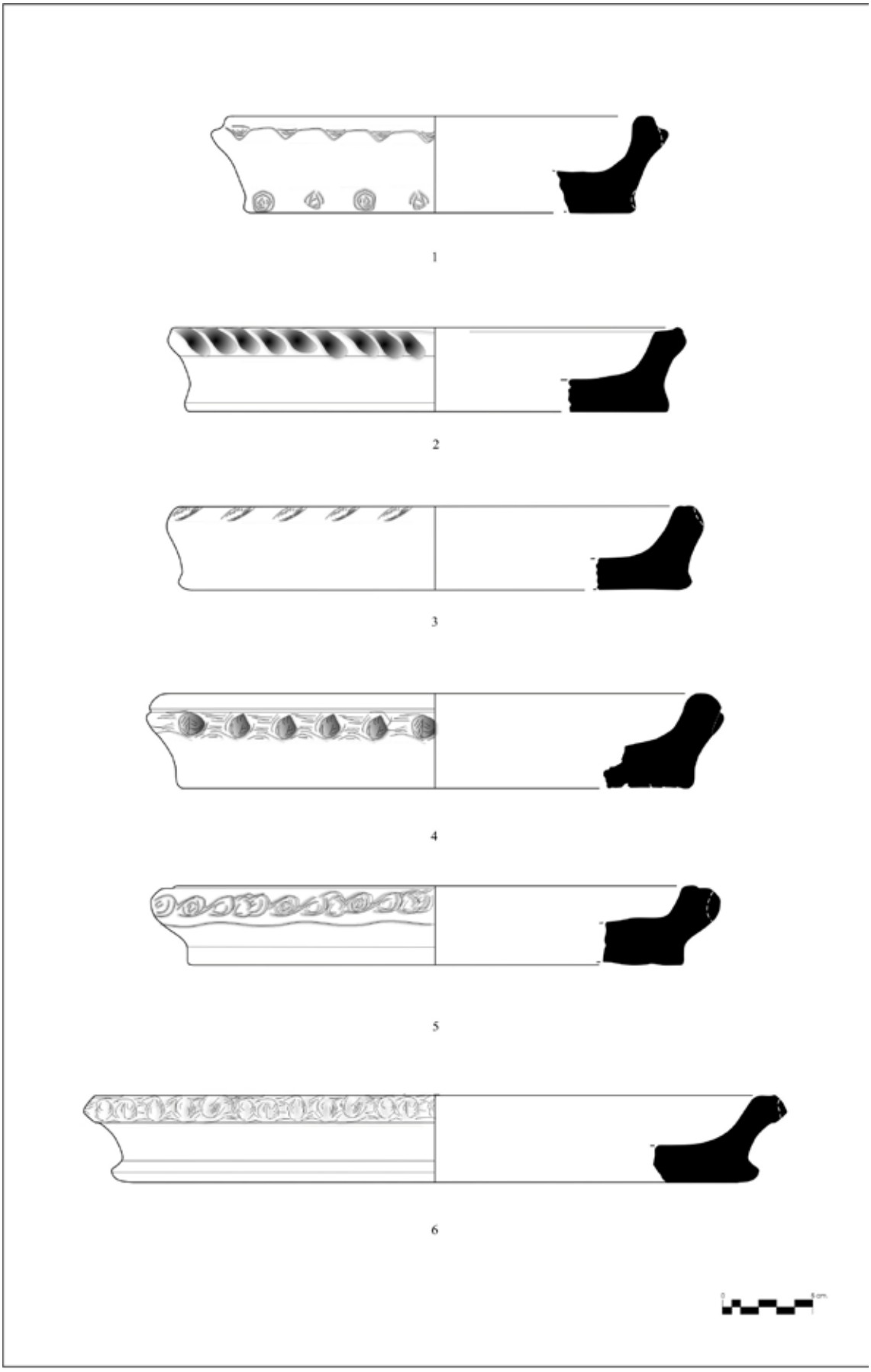
LEVHA/PLATE 12

Plate 13.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	B 9004-2	T 17 / B 1.B	8A		Diameter=11.0 cm. Height=2.37 cm. Bread cooking vessel. Shaped by hand. Finger-impressed decoration on lip. Bottom burnt.	
2	B 12002-5	T 17 / B 1.B	8A		Diameter=14.0 cm. Height=2.35 cm. Bread cooking vessel. Shaped on slow wheel. Impressed decoration on lip. Bottom slightly burnt.	
3	B 10010-18	T 17 / B 1.A	5		Diameter=11.0 cm. Height=2.59 cm. Bread cooking vessel. Shaped by hand. Finger-impressed decoration on lip. External surface burnt.	
4	A 12012-20	T 17 / B 1.B	14		Diameter=14.0 cm. Height=3.62 cm. Bread cooking vessel. Shaped by hand. Finger-impressed decoration on lip. External surface burnt.	
5	B 10028-47	T 17 / B 1.B	5		Diameter=18.0 cm. Height=2.96 cm. Bread cooking vessel. Shaped by hand. Impressed decoration on lip. External surface and bottom burnt, internal surface sooty.	McNicoll 1983: fig.70 no.185.
6	B 10014-4	T 17 / B 1.A	8A	Fig. 29.6	Diameter=15.0 cm. Height=2.61 cm. Bread cooking vessel. Shaped on slow wheel. Finger-impressed decoration on lip and bottom; round impressed decoration on internal surface. Internal surface burnt.	Mikeladze et al. 1987: fig. XLVIII no.5/11
7	A 12012-21	T 17 / B 1.C	9		Diameter=20.0 cm. Height=3.16 cm. Bread cooking vessel. Shaped by hand. Finger-impressed decoration on lip. External surface and bottom burnt.	
8	A 10001-11	T 17 / B 1.C	8A		Diameter=21.0 cm. Height=4.08 cm. Bread cooking vessel. Shaped on slow wheel. Finger-impressed decoration on lip. External surface and bottom burnt.	Baramidze et al. 1995: fig.40 no.300



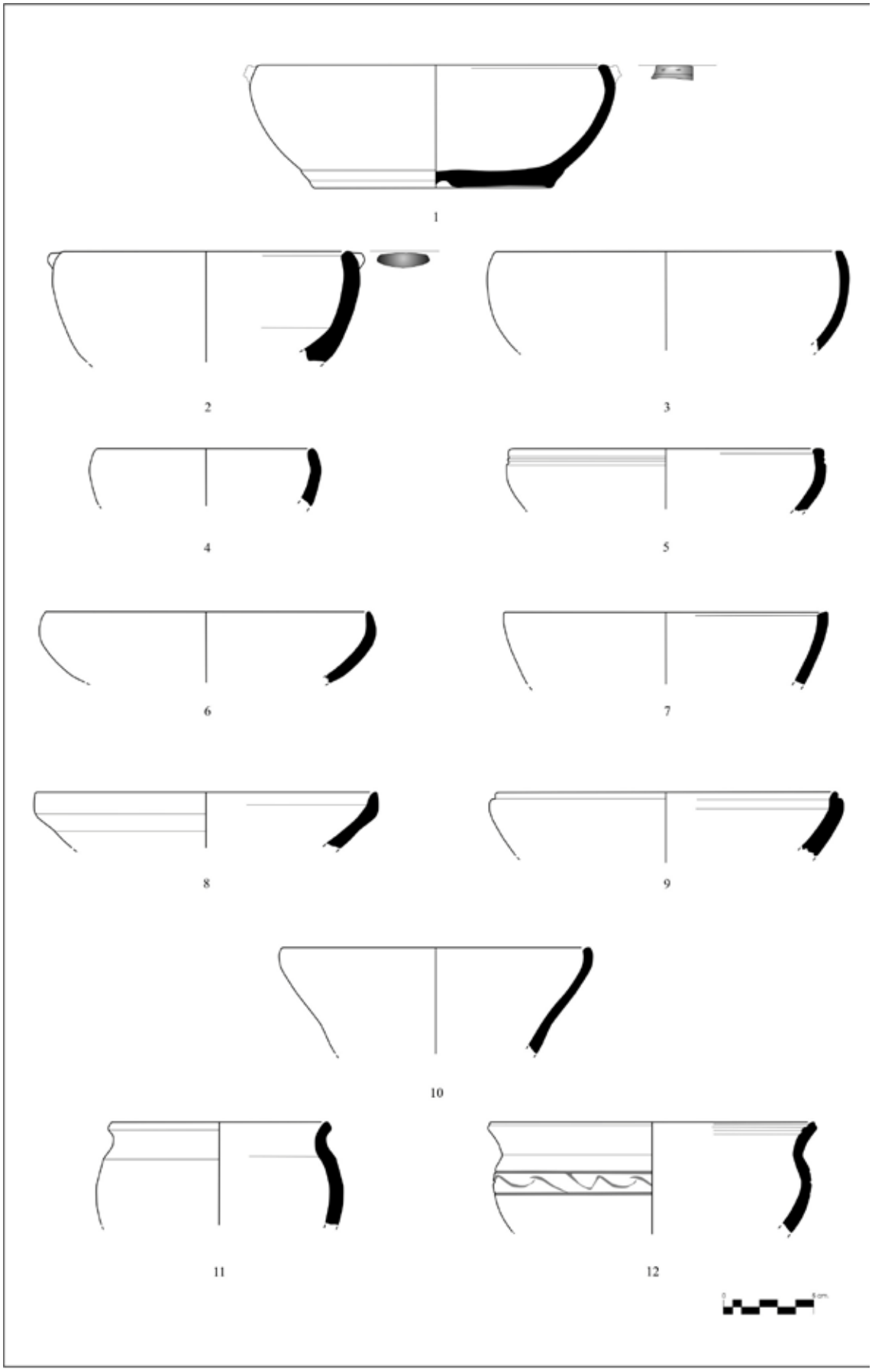
LEVHA/PLATE 13

Plate 14.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	A 12012-8	T 17 / B 1.B	10A		Diameter=23.0 cm. Height=5.34 cm. Bread preparation and cooking vessel. Shaped by hand. Finger-impressed decoration on lip and bottom. External surface and bottom burnt.	
2	A 12014-9	T 17 / B 1.C	9		Diameter=28.0 cm. Height=4.71 cm. Bread preparation and cooking vessel. Shaped by hand. Round impressed decoration on lip, impressed decoration with spiral motif inside lip.	
3	A 12007-82	T 17 / B 1.C	9		Diameter=28.0 cm. Height=4.57 cm. Bread preparation and cooking vessel. Shaped by hand. Finger-impressed decoration on lip. External surface burnt.	McNicoll 1983: fig. 70 no. 183.
4	A 10007-4	T 17 / B 1.B	9		Diameter=30.0 cm. Height=5.22 cm. Bread preparation and cooking vessel. Shaped by hand. Finger-impressed decoration on lip. External surface and bottom burnt.	
5	A 12012-11	T 17 / B 1.B	14		Diameter=29.0 cm. Height=4.39 cm. Bread preparation and cooking vessel. Shaped by hand. Finger-impressed decoration on lip. External surface and bottom burnt.	
6	A 11029-7	T 17 / B 1.C	14		Diameter=37.5 cm. Bottom Diameter= 33.5 cm. Height=4.86 cm. Bread preparation and cooking vessel. Shaped by hand. Finger-impressed decoration on lip. Bottom slightly burnt.	



LEVHA/PLATE 14

Plate 15.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	B 11058-1 b	T 5 / Lg 1.A/ B 2.B	9	Fig. 29.1	Diameter=19.0 cm. Bottom Diameter= 12.90 cm. Height=6.81 cm. Cooking vessel in bowl form. Shaped on wheel. Ledge from rim. External surface completely burnt.	Mitchell 1980: fig.44 no.590.
2	A 12001-26	T 5 / Lg 1.A	16		Diameter=15.5 cm. Preserved Height=6.13 cm. Cooking vessel in bowl form. Shaped on wheel. Ledge from rim. External and internal surfaces completely burnt.	Moore 1993 fig. 41 no.124; Mitchell 1980: fig. 100 no.1190.
3	B 11058-10	T 5	16		Diameter=19.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.51 cm. Cooking vessel in bowl form. Shaped on wheel. External and internal surfaces completely burnt.	
4	B 11023-8	T 5	4		Diameter=12.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.16 cm. Cooking vessel in bowl form. Shaped on wheel. External surface completely burnt.	
5	B 10028-44	T 5	16		Diameter=17.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.41 cm. Cooking vessel in bowl form. Shaped on wheel. Two rows of groove decoration on lip and single row on body. External and internal surfaces completely burnt.	Moore 1993: fig.42 no.138; Redford 1998: fig. 3:15 F.
6	B 11006-173	T 6	7		Diameter=18.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.94 cm. Cooking vessel in bowl form. Shaped on wheel. External surface completely burnt.	
7	KB 1015-3	T 7	9		Diameter=18.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.97 cm. Cooking vessel in bowl form. Shaped on wheel. External and internal surfaces burnt.	Sagona and Sagona 2004: fig.111 no.12; Redford 1998: Fig. 3:15 A.
8	A 10006-7	T 9	6		Diameter=19.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.11 cm. Cooking vessel in bowl form. Shaped on slow wheel. External surface burnt.	
9	B 11006-110a	T 8	4		Diameter=19.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.50 cm. Cooking vessel in bowl form. Shaped on wheel. Lip externally tapered. External surface burnt.	
10	A 12018-1	T 9	9		Diameter=17.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.87 cm. Cooking vessel in bowl form. Shaped on slow wheel. External surface burnt.	
11	A 11029-1	T 11	7		Diameter=12.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.66 cm. Cooking vessel in bowl form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt. Paste group 7.	
12	B 11006-7	T 11	1B		Diameter=18.0 cm. Preserved Height=6.12 cm. Cooking vessel in bowl form. Shaped on wheel. Two rows of groove decoration inside lip; two rows of scratched decoration with slightly leaning wave motifs between grooves on body. External surface completely burnt.	



LEVHA/PLATE 15

Plate 16.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	B 12001-57	T 13	6		Diameter=19.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.36 cm. Cooking vessel in deep bowl form. Shaped on wheel. External surface considerably burnt.	
2	A 10010-1 a	T 13	4		Diameter=15.5 cm. Height=15.60 cm. Cooking vessel with single handle in deep bowl form. Shaped on wheel. External surface completely burnt.	

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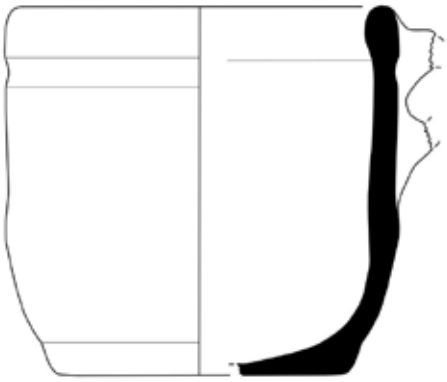

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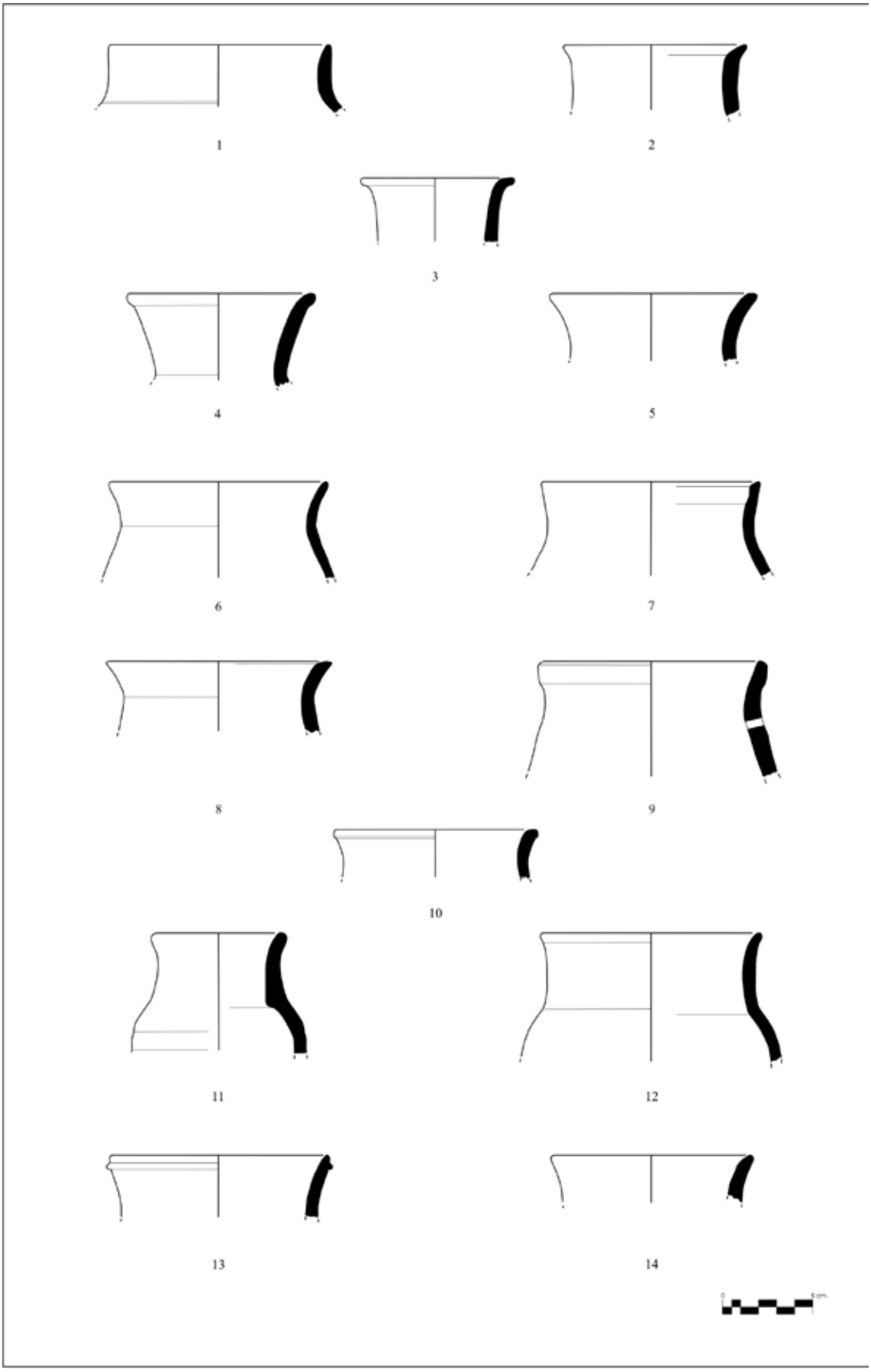
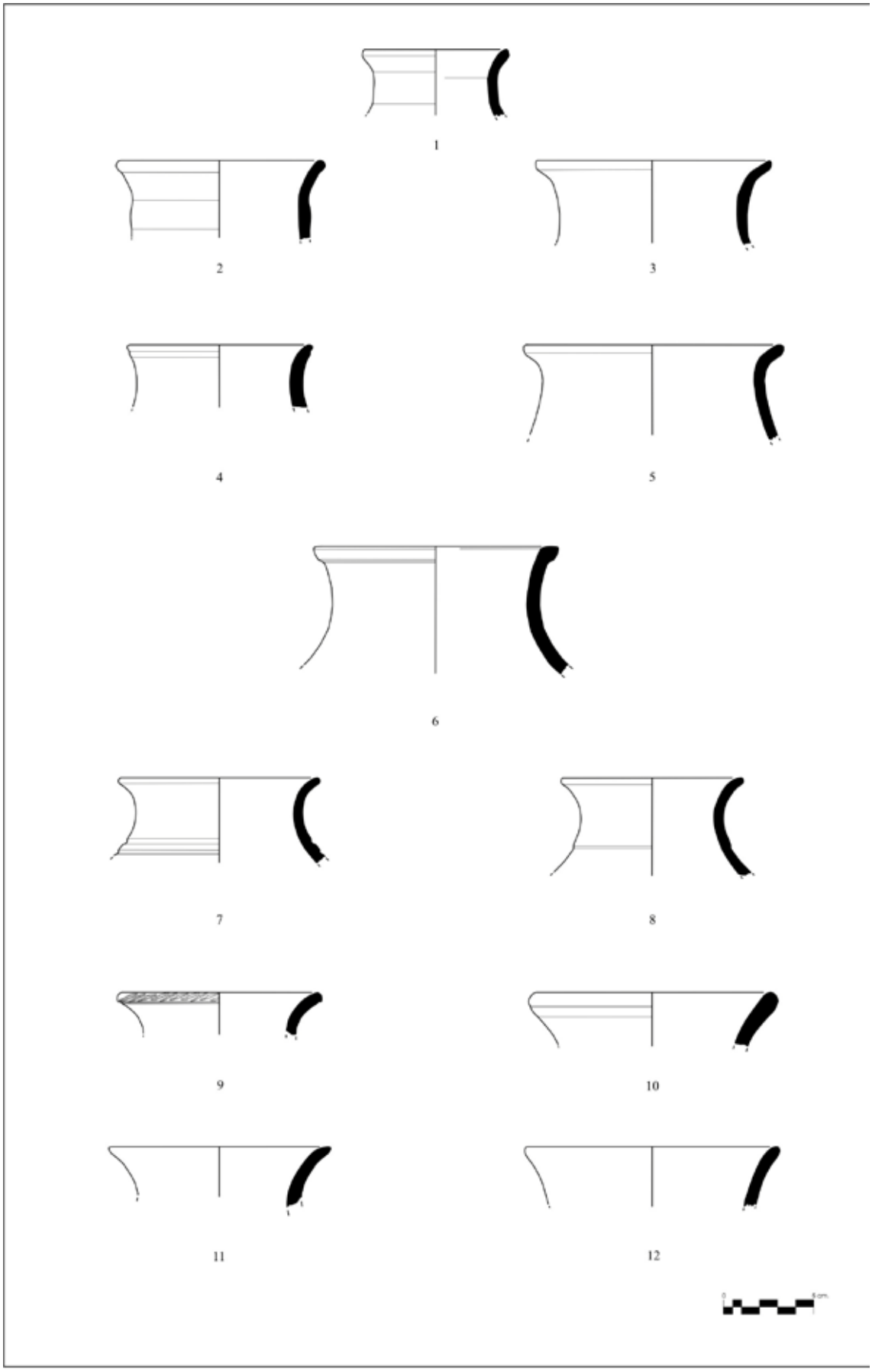
LEVHA/PLATE 16

Plate 17.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	B 11023-27	T 19	9		Diameter=12.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.73 cm. Cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on slow wheel. External surface burnt.	
2	B 11006-176	T 20	9		Diameter=10.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.99 cm. Cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on slow wheel. Internal surface sooty, external surface burnt.	
3	B 11023-22	T 21	6		Diameter=8.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.53 cm. Cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on wheel. Internal and external surfaces burnt.	
4	B 11023-28	T 22	15		Diameter=10.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.15 cm. Cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on wheel. Internal and external surfaces burnt.	
5	A 12012-17	T 22	2A		Diameter=11.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.75 cm. Cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on wheel. Lip part burnt on external surface.	Moore. 1993: fig.34 no. 67; Redford 1998: fig.3:5 N.
6	A 12010-8	T 23	6		Diameter=12.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.33 cm. Cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
7	A 11007-1	T 23	4		Diameter=12.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.19 cm. Cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
8	A 12017-11	T 23	9		Diameter=12.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.92 cm. Cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
9	A 11028-16	T 23	6		Diameter=12.0 cm. Preserved Height=6.47 cm. Cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on wheel. One hole on neck. Internal and external surfaces burnt.	
10	B 11006-193	T 24	9		Diameter=11.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.64 cm. Cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
11	A 10010-2	T 24	12		Diameter=7.0 cm. Preserved Height=6.75 cm. Cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
12	A 10003-5	T 24	9		Diameter=12.0 cm. Preserved Height=7.12 cm. Cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
13	B 11006-95	T 24	16		Diameter=12.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.24 cm. Cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on wheel. Internal and external surfaces burnt.	
14	B 11006-255	T 24	9		Diameter=11.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.48 cm. Cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on wheel. Internal and external surfaces sooty.	



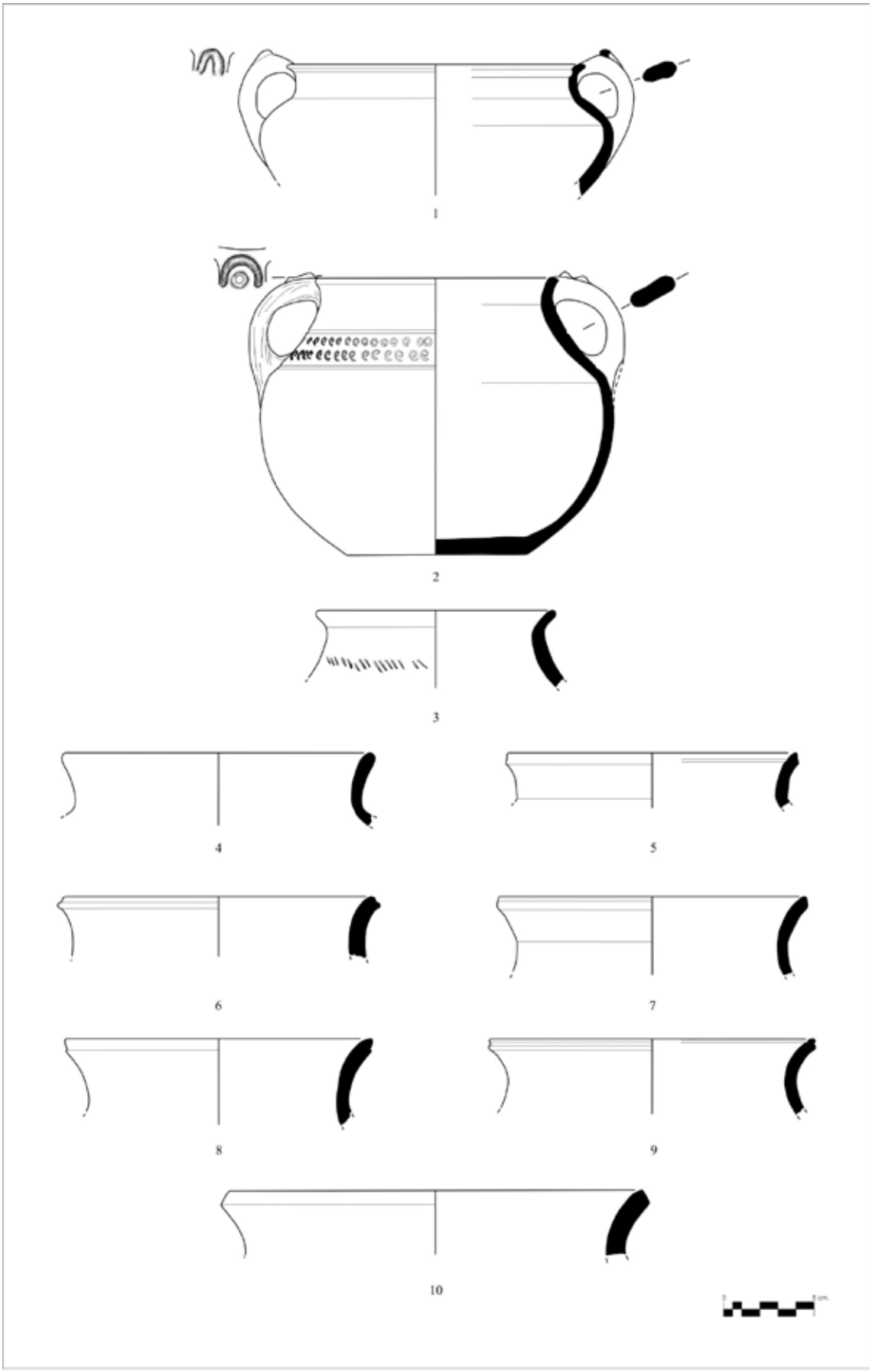
LEVHA/PLATE 17

Plate 18.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	A 9001-1	T 25	6		Diameter=8.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.73 cm. Cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on wheel. External surface sooty.	
2	B 12001-4	T 25	13		Diameter=11.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.37 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Internal and external surfaces burnt.	
3	B 11006-94	T 25	6		Diameter=13.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.68 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
4	KB 1002-26	T 26	8A		Diameter=10.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.47 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
5	B 11023-13	T 26	9		Diameter=14.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.18 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Internal and external surfaces burnt.	
6	A 9003-1	T 27	7		Diameter=13.0 cm. Preserved Height=7.12 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Neck and lip part of internal surface and all of external surface burnt.	Redford 1998: fig. 3:5 K; Mitchell 1980: fig. 107 no.1359.
7	A 10009-9	T 28	10A		Diameter=11.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.69 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface slightly sooty.	
8	A 10011-12	T 28	8A		Diameter=11.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.37 cm. Cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on wheel. Lip part of internal surface and all of external surface burnt.	
9	B 9001-20	T 29	16		Diameter=11.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.37 cm. Cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on wheel. Impressed decoration on lip. Internal and external surfaces burnt.	
10	B 11023-17	T 29	10A		Diameter=13.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.93 cm. Cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on wheel. Internal and external surfaces burnt.	Sagona and Sagona 2004: fig.125 no.2.
11	B 10028-30	T 29	14		Diameter=12.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.37 cm. Cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on wheel. Lip part of internal surface and all of external surface burnt.	Redford 1998: fig. 3:8 H.
12	A 11035-2	T 29	10A		Diameter=14.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.19 cm. Cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	Mitchell 1980: fig. 97 no.1133; McNicoll 1983: fig.52 no.50.



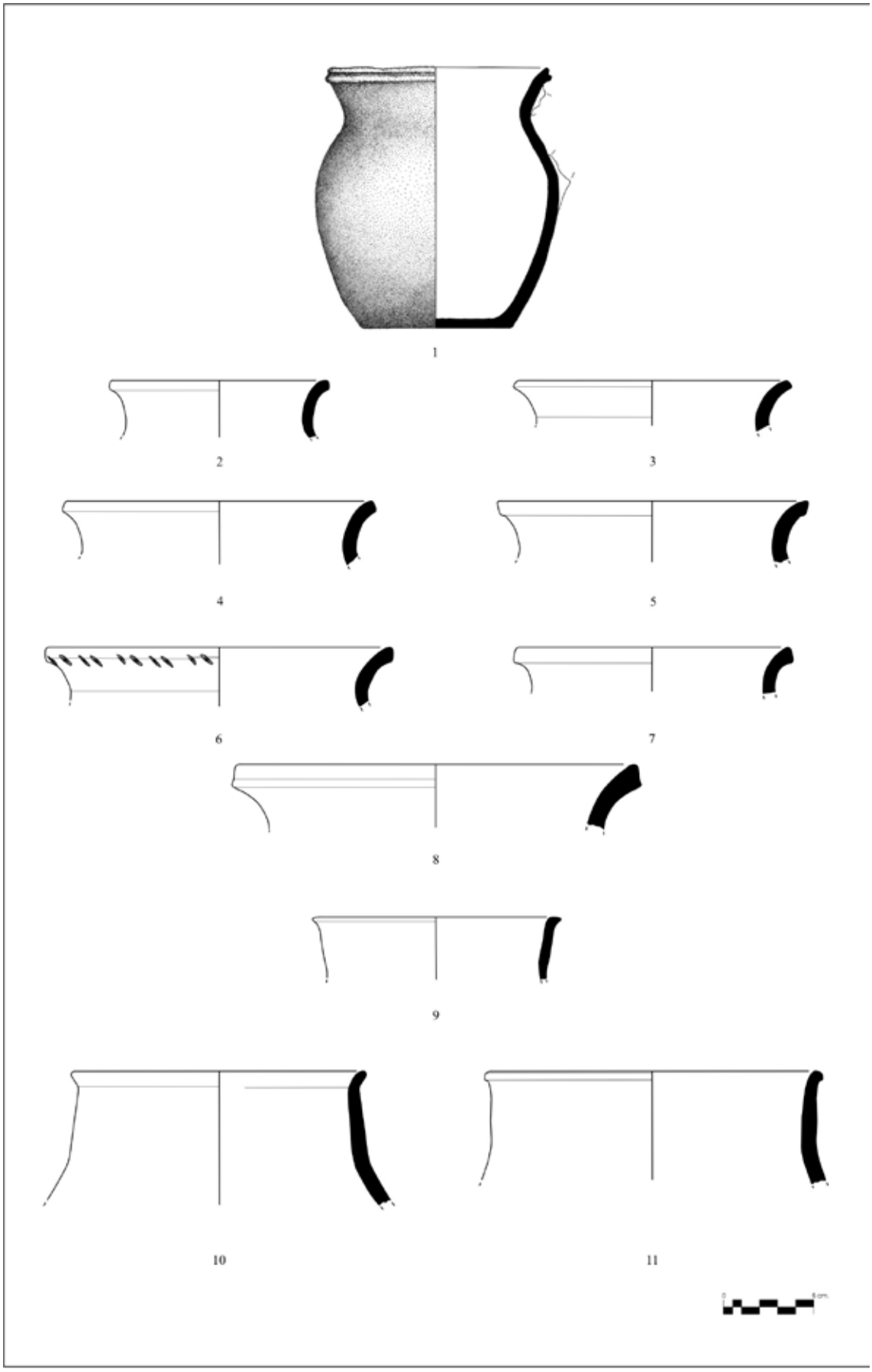
LEVHA/PLATE 18

Plate 19.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	KA 1008-14	T 32 / H 1.A	5	Fig. 29.4	Diameter=16.0 cm. Preserved Height=7.23 cm. Double-handle cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Relief decoration on handle. Lower surface of body burnt.	Sagona and Sagona 2004: fig.132 no.7 (handle).
2	A 10025-4	T 33 / H 1.A / B 1.A	5		Diameter=12.4 cm. Height=15.30 cm. Cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on wheel. Double-handle. Relief decoration on handle; slightly leaning shallow groove on neck part below rim; and round impressed decoration between two grooves in transition from neck to body. External surface condiderably burnt.	Moore 1993: fig. 34 no.63 McNicoll 1983: fig. 65 no.144 (Decoration)
3	A 12008-11	T 33	13		Diameter=13.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.31 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Slightly horizontal impressed decoration on body. External surface burnt.	Redford 1998: fig.3:10 C.
4	A 11034-3	T 34	9		Diameter=17.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.02 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Lip surface burnt.	Moore 1993: fig.40 no.108.
5	A 12007-77	T 34	5		Diameter=16.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.04 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Lip surface burnt.	
6	A 11031-2	T 36	4		Diameter=17.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.38 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Internal and external surfaces burnt.	
7	A 10024-7	T 36	4		Diameter=17.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.32 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Lip sooty on internal surface; external surface burnt.	
8	A 11003-6	T 36	6		Diameter=17.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.77 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface sooty.	McNicoll 1983: fig. 56 no.77.
9	A 11027-12	T 36	16		Diameter=18.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.14 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Internal and external surfaces burnt.	
10	B 11006-110b	T 36	4		Diameter=23.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.62 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	Redford 1998: fig. 3:11 D.



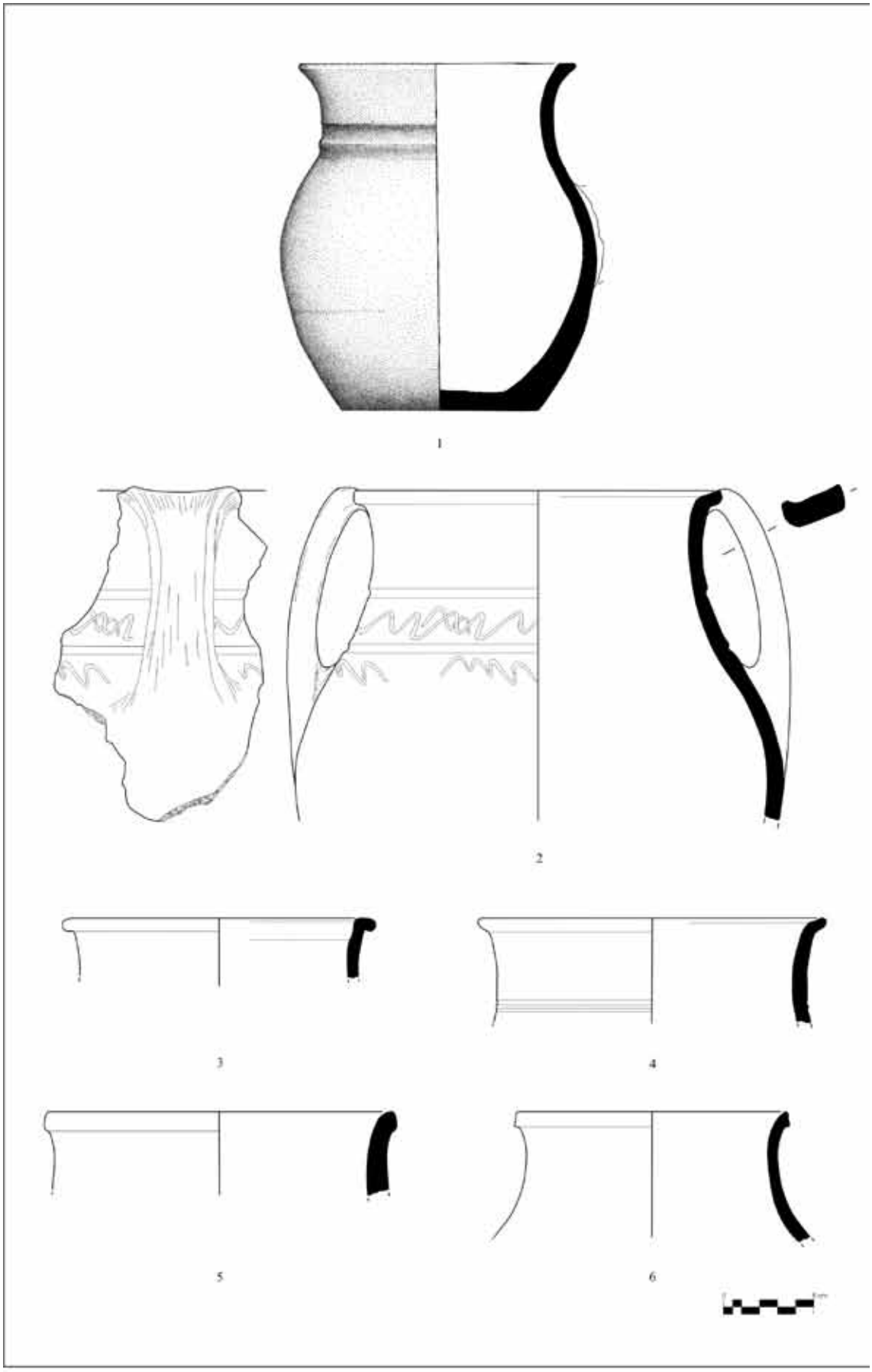
LEVHA/PLATE 19

Plate 20.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	A 10034-2	T 38	12	Fig. 26.9	Diameter=12.0 cm. Height=14.54 cm. Single-handle cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on slow wheel. Internal and external surfaces completely burnt.	Moore 1993: fig. 33 no. 53; Sagona et al. 1997: fig. 5 no. 2 McNicoll 1983: fig. 56 no. 71; Mitchell 1980: fig. 92 no. 1024; Şenyurt 2000: fig. 7 no.1.
2	A 11029-5	T 37	9		Diameter=12.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.12 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Internal and external surfaces burnt.	
3	B 10014-12	T 37	16		Diameter=15.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.78 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
4	A 12001-22	T 38	9		Diameter=17.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.49 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Internal and external surfaces burnt.	
5	KB 1004-7	T 37	12		Diameter=17.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.38 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
6	B 10028-13	T 37	10A		Diameter=19.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.26 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Nail-impressed decoration on lip. External surface burnt.	
7	B 12003-2	T 37	9		Diameter=15.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.55 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
8	B 12001-10	T 37	16		Diameter=22.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.57 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Internal and external surfaces burnt.	
9	A 12001-15	T 40	6		Diameter=13.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.43 cm. Cooking vessel in pot from. Shaped on wheel. Internal and external surfaces sooty.	
10	A 12001-2	T 42	8A		Diameter=16.0 cm. Preserved Height=7.34 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
11	B 10014-16	T 42	5		Diameter=18.0 cm. Preserved Height=6.24 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	Sagona and Sagona 2004: fig. 121 no.1.



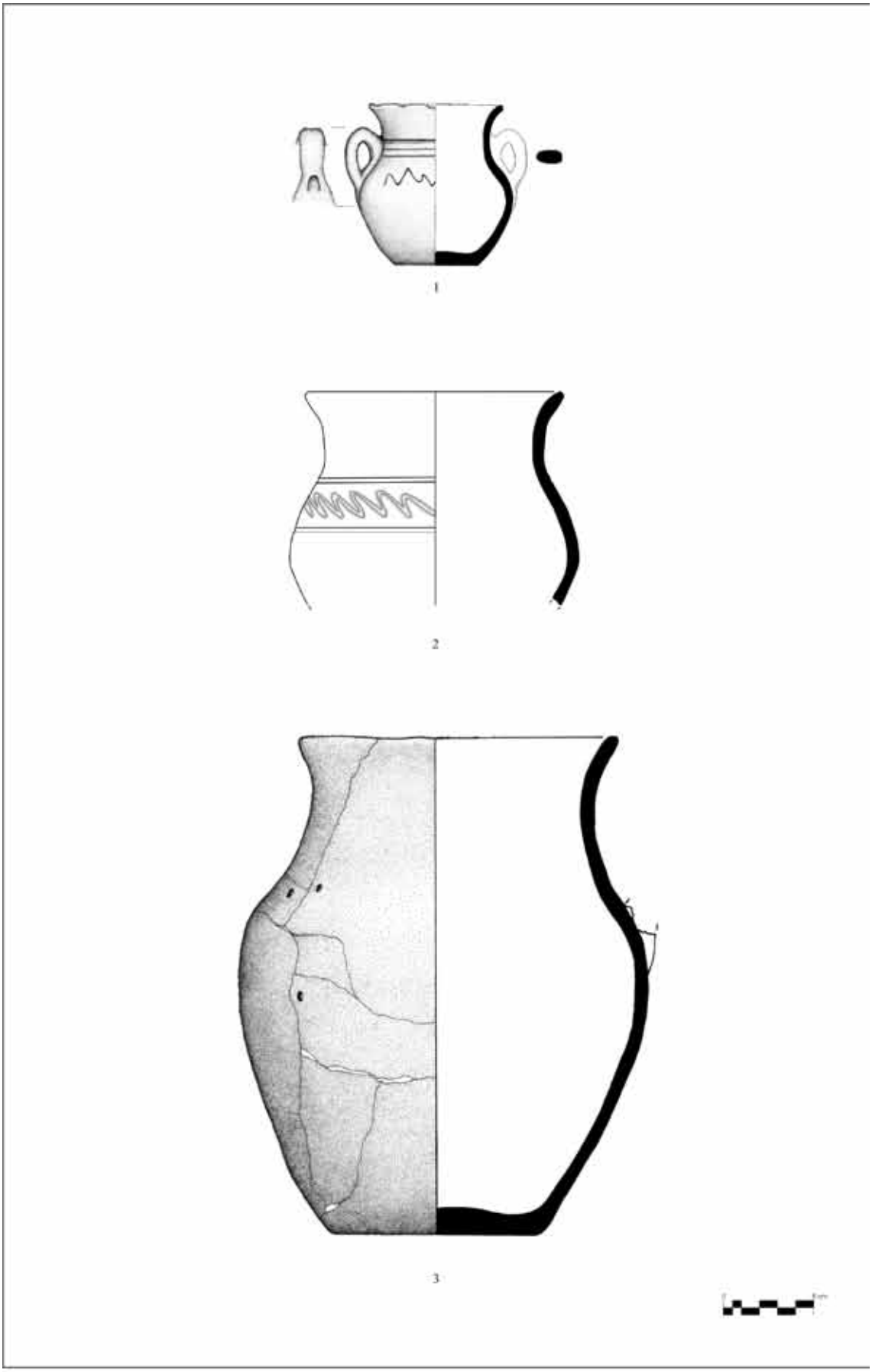
LEVHA/PLATE 20

Plate 21.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	A 10034-1	T 43 / B 1.A	12	Fig. 27.3	Diameter=15.0 cm. Height=19.43 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on slow wheel. Two rows of groove decoration on neck. Vessel completely burnt.	Moore 1993: fig.35 no.79; Sagona et al. 1995: fig.6 no.7; Ertem 1970-71: P.45 pc.33; Şenyurt 2000: fig.7 no.1; Sevin 1995: drw. 49 no.1.
2	A 11030-9	T 43 / H1.C	3		Diameter=20.0 cm. Preserved Height=18.31 cm. Double-handle cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Two rows of groove and wavy pattern scratched decoration in transition from neck to body. External surface burnt.	Baramidze et al. 1997: fig.31 no.2
3	B 12007-38 a	T 43	13		Diameter=16.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.33 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Internal and external surfaces burnt.	
4	B 11023-10	T 43	4		Diameter=19.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.78 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Internal surface burnt slightly, external surface completely.	
5	A 11028-23	T 43	11		Diameter=19.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.62 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on slow wheel. Internal and external surfaces burnt.	Sagona and Sagona. 2004: fig.131 no.17; McNicoll 1983: fig. 55 no.67.
6	B 11023-1 a	T 43	9		Diameter=15.0 cm. Preserved Height=7.27 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	



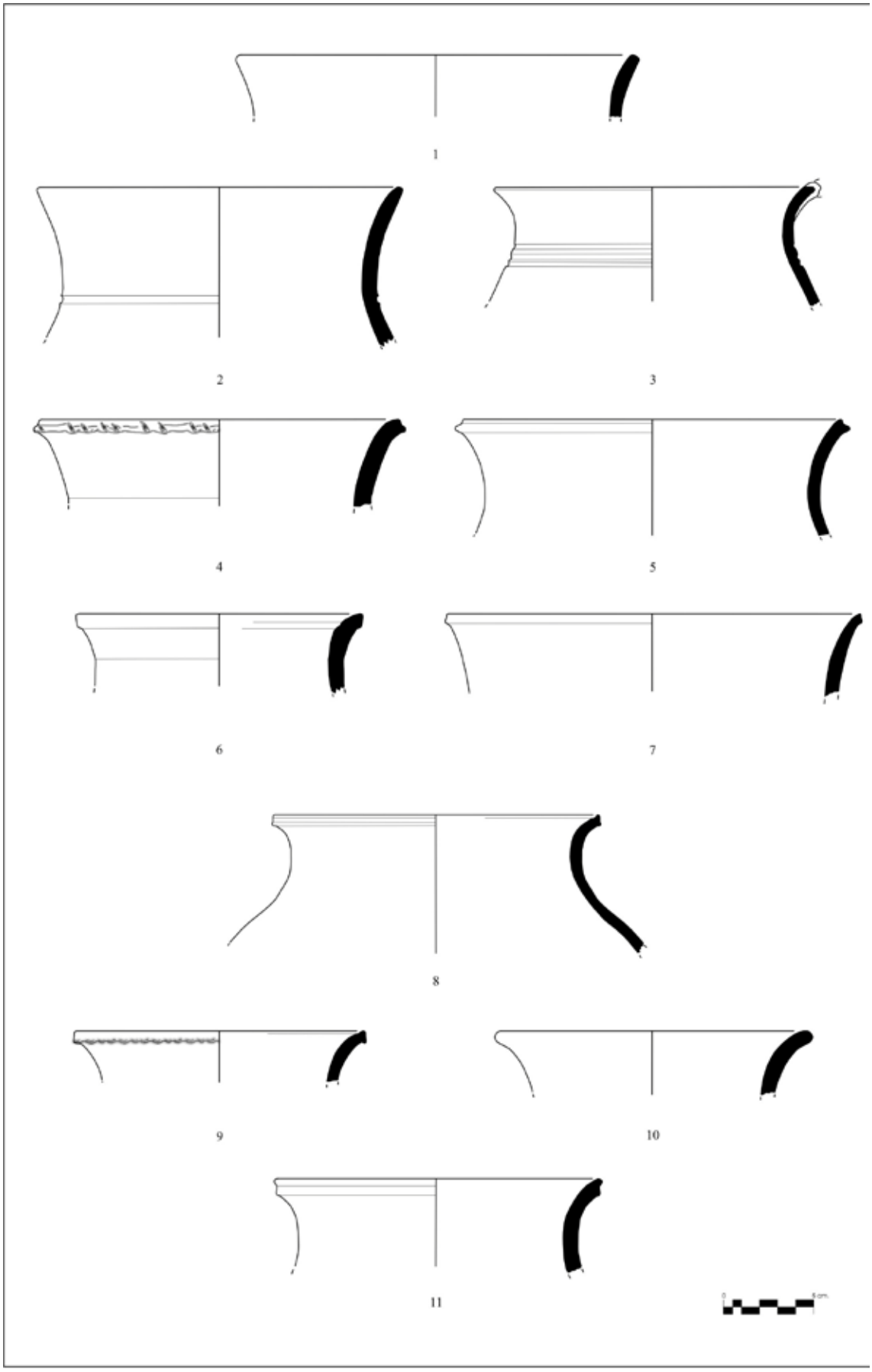
LEVHA/PLATE 21

Plate 22.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	A 10032-2	T 44 / H 1.A / B.1.A	12	Fig. 26.5	Diameter=7.30 cm. Bottom Diameter= 4.50 cm. Height= cm. Double-handle cooking vessel in jug form. Three rows of groove and wavy pattern scratched decoration on neck. Vessel completely burnt.	Mitchell 1980: fig.92 no.1017.1019.
2	B 10028-22	T 44	16		Diameter=14.0 cm. Preserved Height=11.80 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Two rows of wavy pattern scratched decoration between grooves on body. Internal and external surfaces burnt.	Sagona et al. 1995: fig.6 no.4; Mitchell 1980: fig.97 no.1126. Mikeladze et al. 1987: fig. XLVIII. No. 5/1
3	A 10032-10	T 44	4	Fig. 27.1	Diameter=17.0 cm. Height=27.52 cm. Single-handle cooking vessel in large pot form. Shaped on slow wheel. Burnished.	Sagona and Sagona 2004: fig.147 no.15; Mitchell 1980: fig.97 no.1132. Baramidze et al. 1997: fig. 31 no.10.



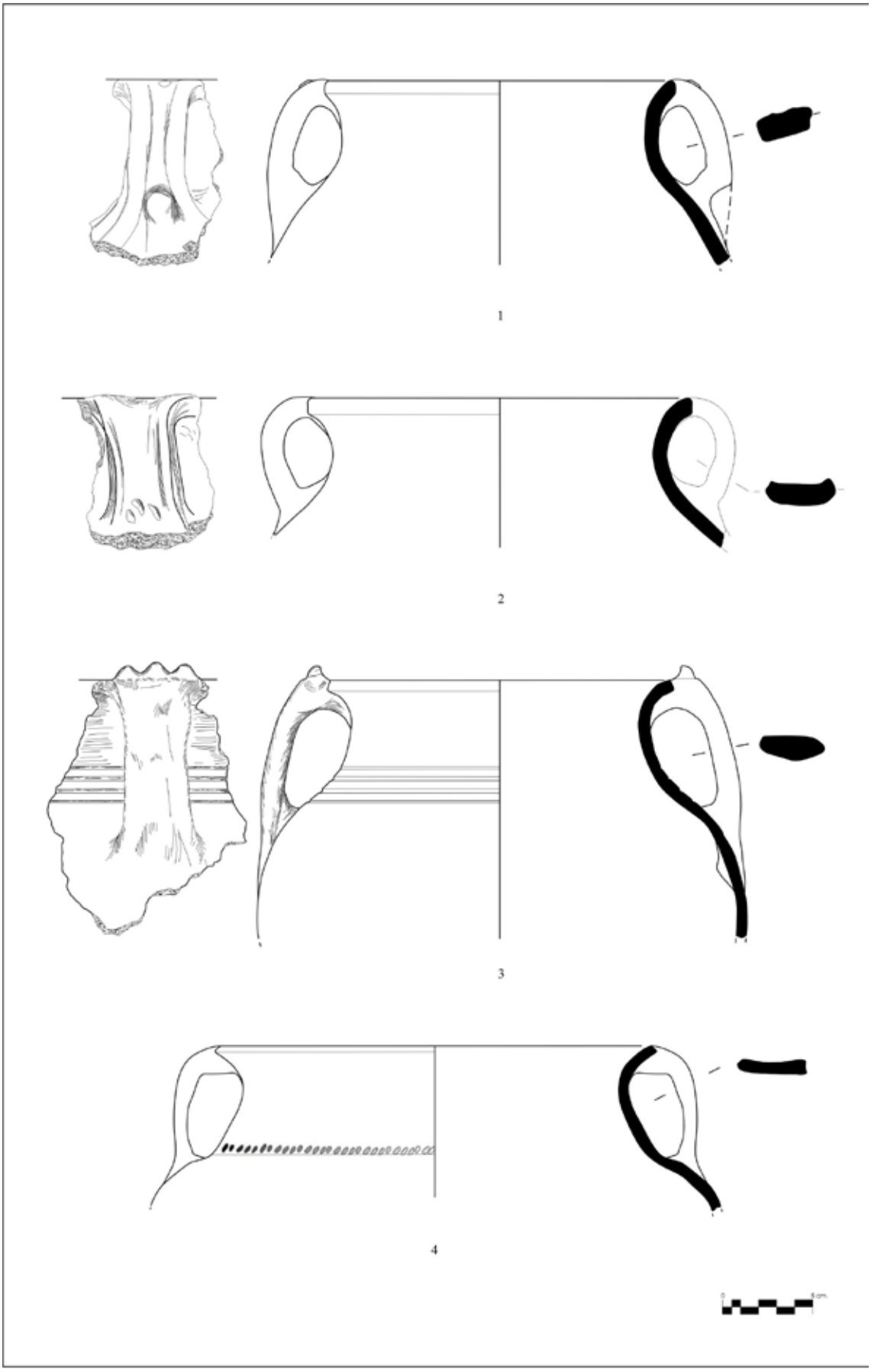
LEVHA/PLATE 22

Plate 23.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	A 12008-20	T 44	9		Diameter=22.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.41 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	Moore 1993: fig.35 no.74.
2	B 11006-84	T 44	7		Diameter=20.0 cm. Preserved Height=8.99 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Groove decoration on neck. External surface burnt.	
3	B 11006-145	T 44	6		Diameter=17.0 cm. Preserved Height=6.58 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form, with handle from rim. Shaped on wheel. Three rows of groove decoration on neck. External surface burnt.	
4	A 10003-1	T 44	6		Diameter=20.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.88 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
5	A 12001-16/19/21	T 44	6		Diameter=21.0 cm. Preserved Height=6.47 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface slightly burnt.	
6	B 11006-172	T 44	8A		Diameter=16.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.38 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
7	B 10016-1	T 44	8A		Diameter=23.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.44 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
8	B 11006-8	T 45	9		Diameter=18.0 cm. Preserved Height=7.67 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	Voronov et al. 1987:fig.CLXIII no.25
9	B 12003-11	T 45	9		Diameter=16.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.81 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Impressed decoration on narrow band on lip. External surface burnt.	
10	A 11028-2	T 45	8A		Diameter=17.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.53 cm. Cooking vessel in large pot form. Shaped on wheel. Impressed decoration on band below lip. External surface slightly sooty.	
11	B 10028-2	T 45	9		Diameter=18.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.24 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	



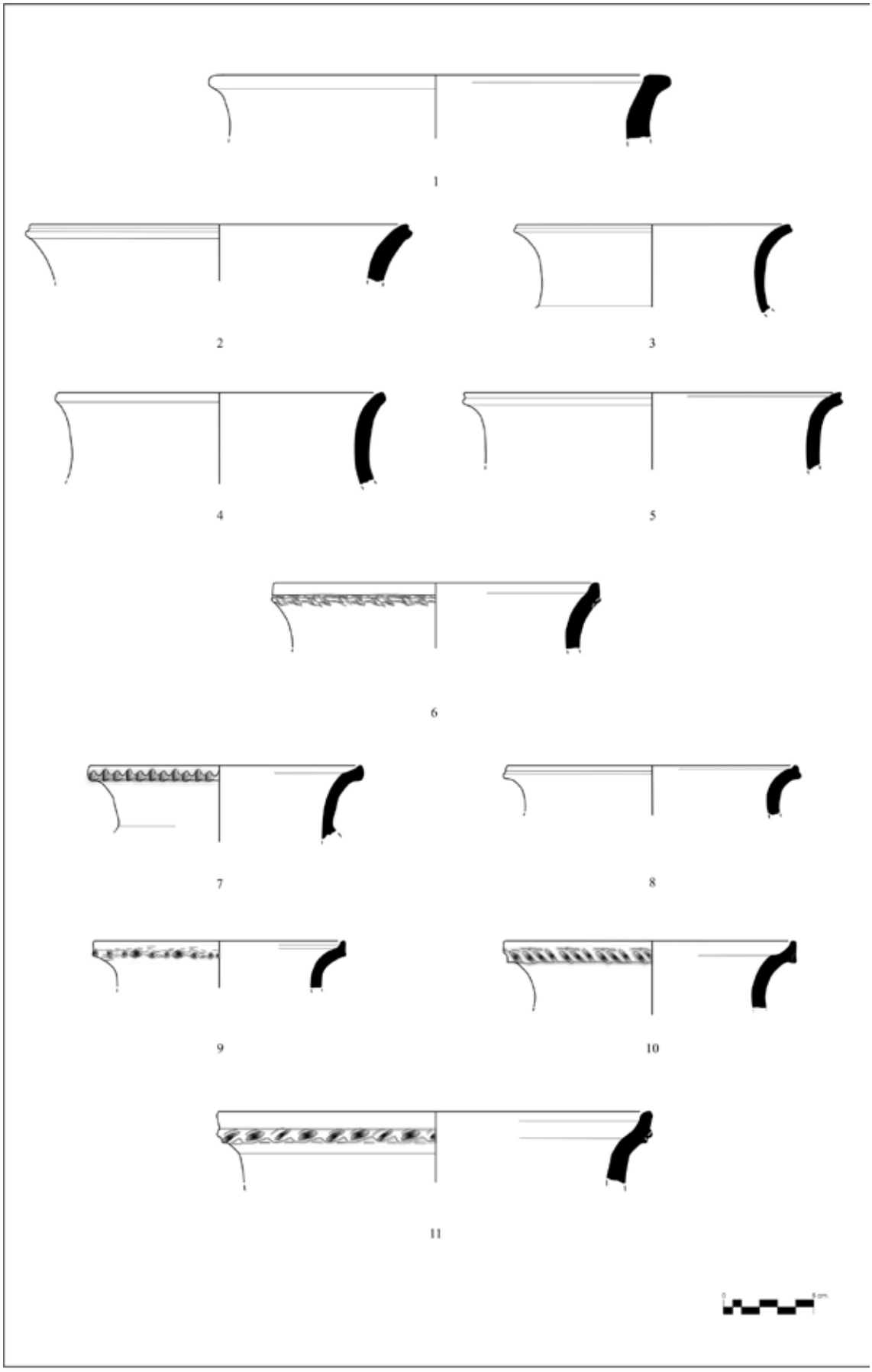
LEVHA/PLATE 23

Plate 24.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	B 10028-7	T 45 / H 1.C	13		Diameter=19.0 cm. Preserved Height=10.26 cm. Double-handle cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Knobbed decoration on upper part of handle and finger-impressed decoration on handle-end. Internal surface sooty, external surface burnt.	Moore 1993: fig.35 no.77.
2	B 10028-5	T 45 / H1.C	15		Diameter=21.0 cm. Preserved Height=8.31 cm. Double-handle cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	Moore 1993: fig.39 no.99. Amiranashvili 1991: Fig. 91 no. 28
3	KA 1002-6	T 45 / H 1.A	5		Diameter=19.0 cm. Preserved Height=14.28 cm. Double-handle cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Impressed decoration on band on upper part of handle, three rows of groove decoration in transition to body. External surface sooty.	Moore 1993: fig.37-38; Mitchell 1980: fig.105 no.1296.
4	B 10010-78	T 45 / H 1.A	9		Diameter=24.0 cm. Preserved Height=9.14 cm. Double-handle cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Handle partly burnt above.	Moore 1993: Fig. 37-38.



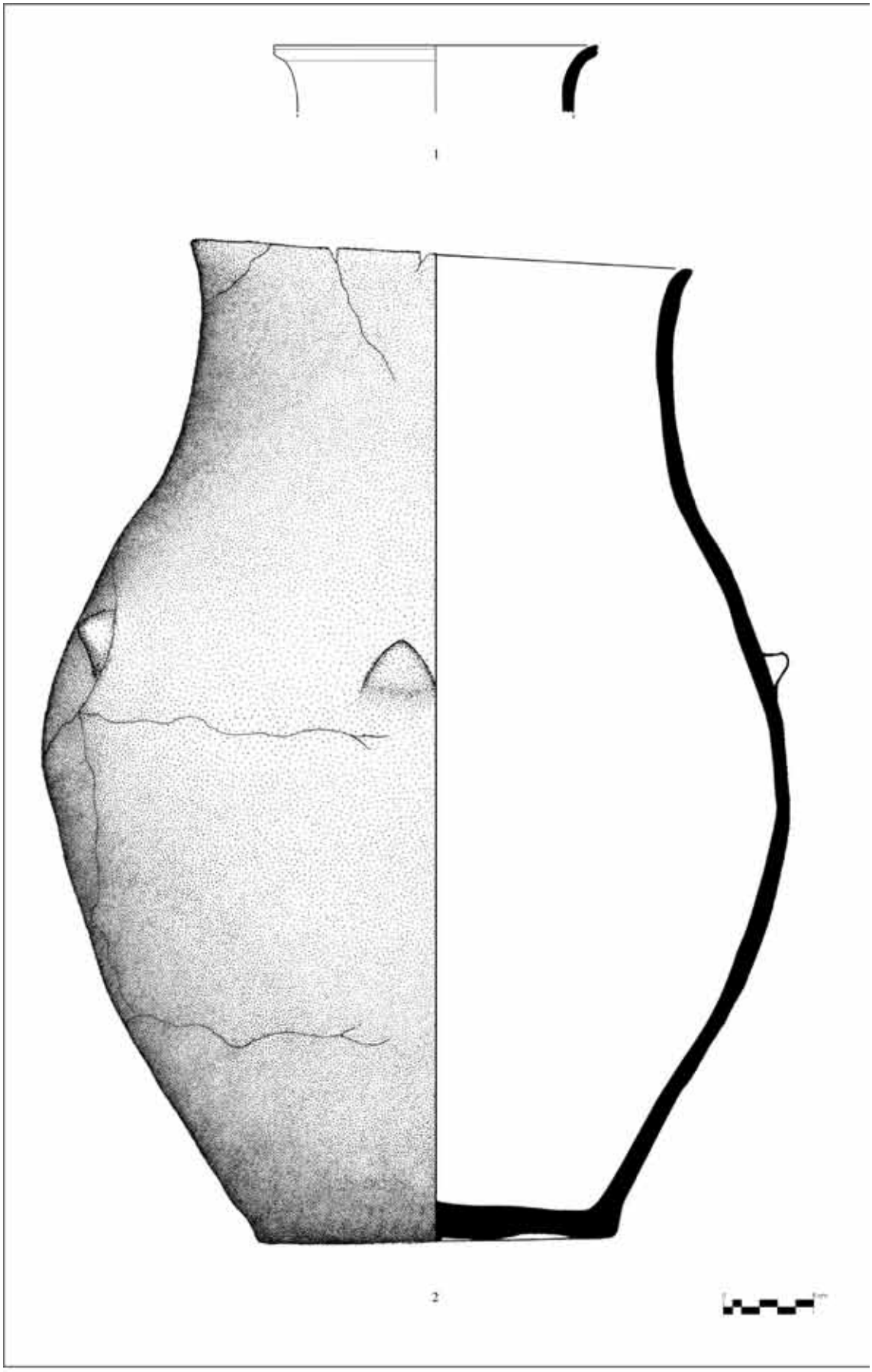
LEVHA/PLATE 24

Plate 25.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	A 11028-14	T 47 A	5		Diameter=24.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.54 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on slow wheel. Internal and external surfaces burnt.	
2	A 11003-5	T 47 A	10A		Diameter=21.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.16 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Internal and external surfaces burnt.	
3	B 11056-18	T 47 A	9		Diameter=15.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.88 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
4	A 12007-78	T 47 A	8A		Diameter=18.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.08 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
5	A 12005-12	T 47 B	4		Diameter=21.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.25 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
6	KB 1002-13	T 47 B	6		Diameter=18.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.67 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Impressed decoration on narrow band on lip. External surface burnt.	Sagona et al. 1997: fig.5 no.1
7	B 12001-3	T 47 B	10A		Diameter=15.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.06 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Impressed decoration on lip. Internal and external surfaces sooty.	Mitchell 1980: fig.93 no.1060; McNicoll 1983: fig.49 no.29
8	A 10002-20	T 47 B	16		Diameter=16.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.73 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Internal and external surfaces sooty.	Sagona et al. 1997: fig.5 no.1.
9	A 12005-9	T 47 B	9		Diameter=14.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.58 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Impressed decoration on band on lower part of lip. Internal and external surfaces burnt.	Sagona and Sagona. 2004: fig.131 no.15; Sagona et al. 1995: fig.7 no.4.
10	B 10001-9	T 47 B	9		Diameter=16.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.72 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Impressed decoration on band on lip. External surface burnt.	Sagona et al. 1997: fig.5 no.1.
11	A 10017-3	T 47 B	9		Diameter=24.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.98 cm. Cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Impressed decoration on narrow band on lip. External surface burnt.	Sagona et al. 1997: fig.5 no.1.



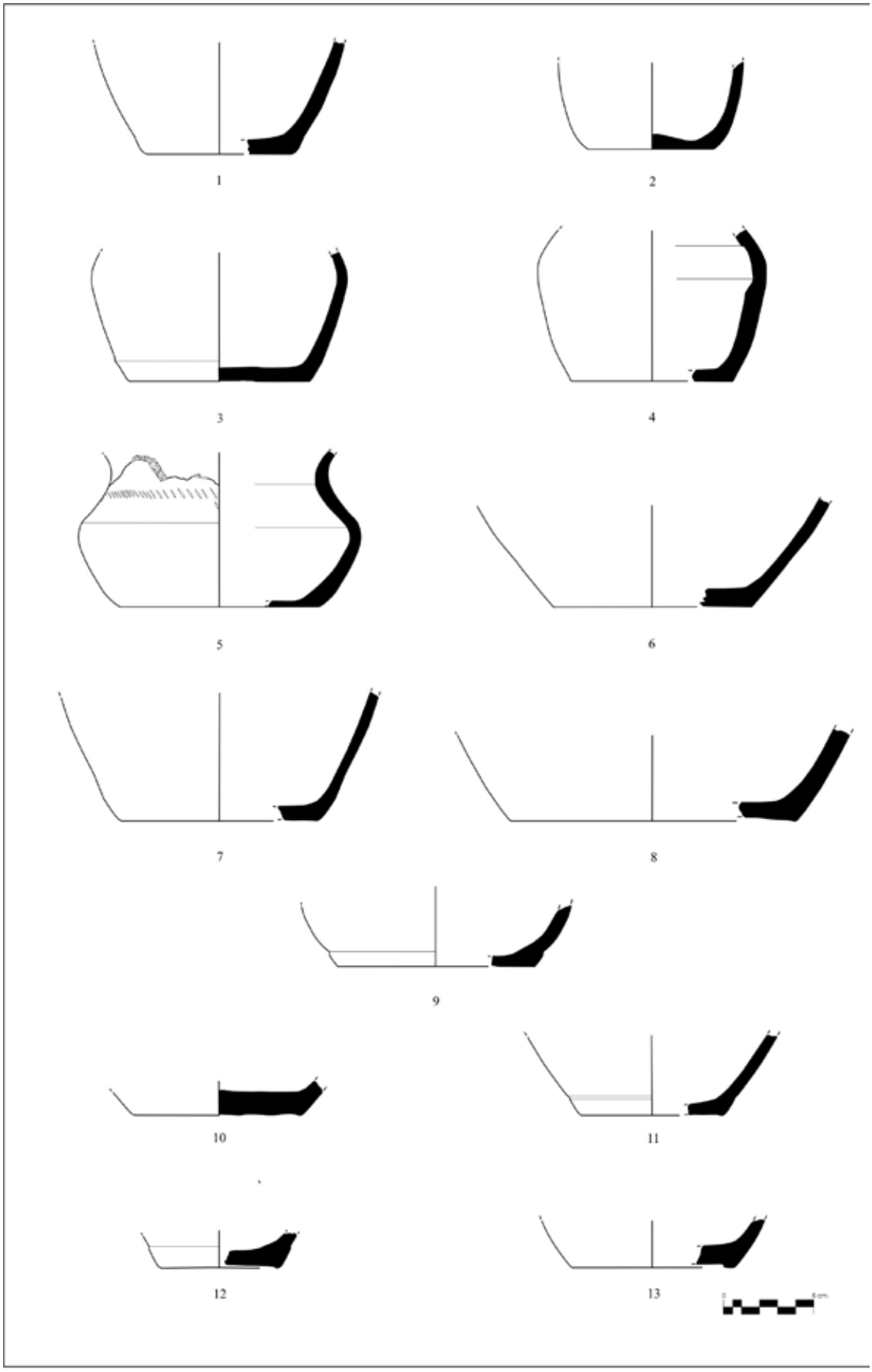
LEVHA/PLATE 25

Plate 26.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	A 10023-3	T 54	9		Diameter=18.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.71 cm. Cooking vessel in large pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
2	A 10034-5	T 51	12	Fig. 27.2	Diameter=26.0 cm. Bottom Diameter=19.0 cm. Height=55.79 cm. Cooking vessel in large pot form, with ledge from body. Shaped on slow wheel. External surface burnt.	



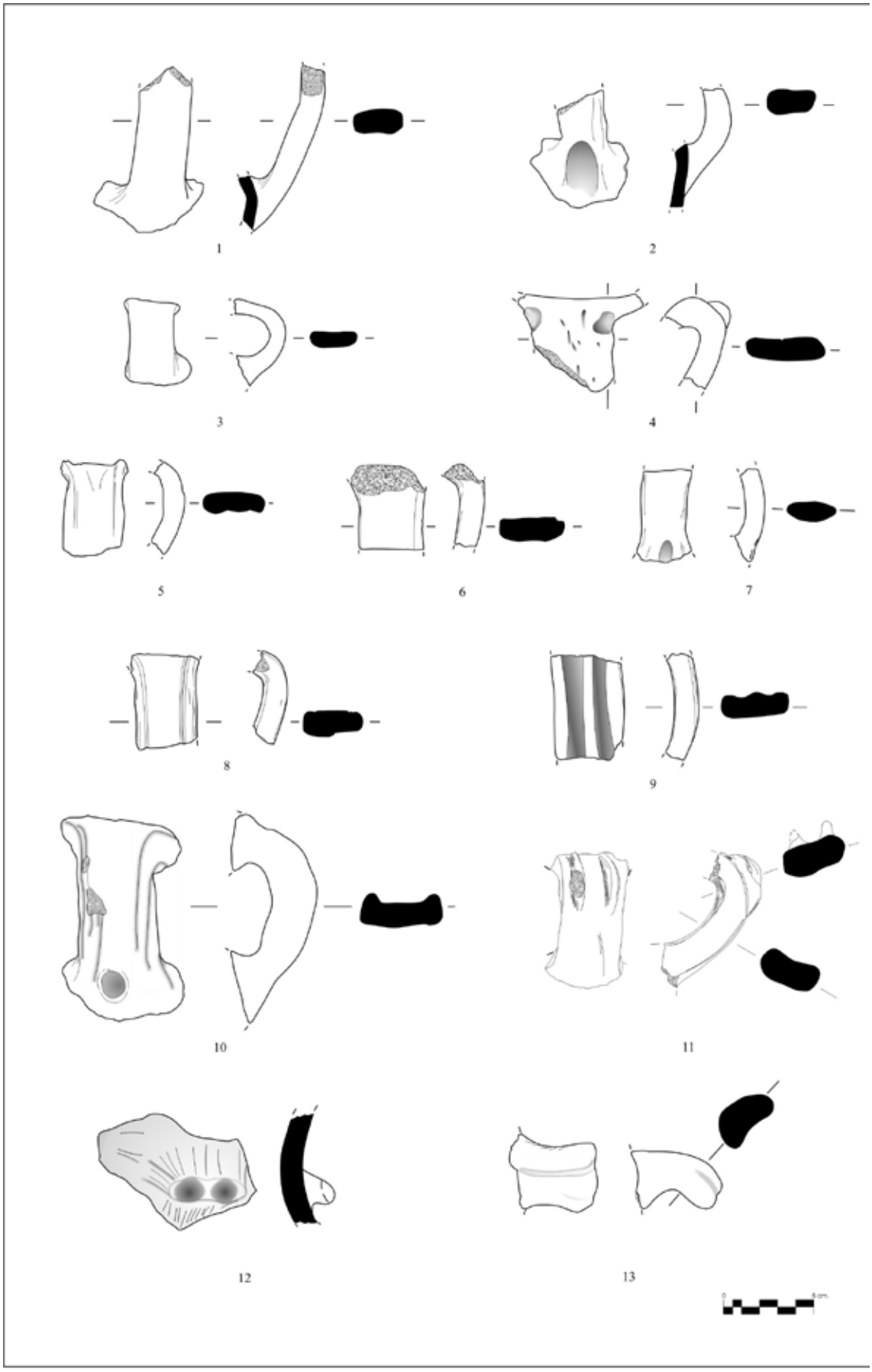
LEVHA/PLATE 26

Plate 27.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	A 12012-4	B 1.B	5		Bottom Diameter=8.0 cm. Preserved Height=6.21 cm. Flat bottom of cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
2	A 12008-5	B 1.A	3		Bottom Diameter=7.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.84 cm. Flat bottom of cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
3	A 12007-1 b	B 1.A	9		Bottom Diameter=10.0 cm. Preserved Height=7.14 cm. Flat bottom of cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on wheel. Internal and external surfaces burnt.	
4	A 12008-4	B 1.A	6		Bottom Diameter=9.0 cm. Preserved Height=8.46 cm. Flat bottom of cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
5	A 12007-80	B 1.A	8A		Bottom Diameter=11.0 cm. Preserved Height=8.44 cm. Jug. Mouth part missing. Vessel with sharp shoulder and flat bottom. Shaped on wheel. Nail-impressed decoration on body.	
6	B 10023-4	B 1.A	7		Bottom Diameter=11.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.93 cm. Flat bottom of cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
7	A 12007-1 a	B 1.A	5		Bottom Diameter=11.0 cm. Preserved Height=7.03 cm. Flat bottom of cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
8	A 9003-5	B 1.D	15		Bottom Diameter=16.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.08 cm. Flat bottom of cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	Sagona and Sagona 2004: fig.110 no.13.
9	B 9003-1	B 1.B	10A		Bottom Diameter=11.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.37 cm. Flat bottom of cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
10	A 10009-11	B 1.A	10B		Bottom Diameter=9.50 cm. Preserved Height=1.90 cm. Flat bottom of cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
11	A 11027-9	B 1.B	13		Bottom Diameter=8.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.39 cm. Flat bottom of cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. External surface burnt.	
12	B 9002-12	B 2.B	13		Bottom Diameter=6.0 cm. Preserved Height=1.88 cm. Flat bottom of cooking vessel in jug form. Shaped on wheel. Internal and external surfaces burnt.	
13	B 11023-17 A	B 2.B	13		Bottom Diameter=9.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.63 cm. Flat bottom of cooking vessel in pot form. Shaped on wheel. Internal and external surfaces burnt.	



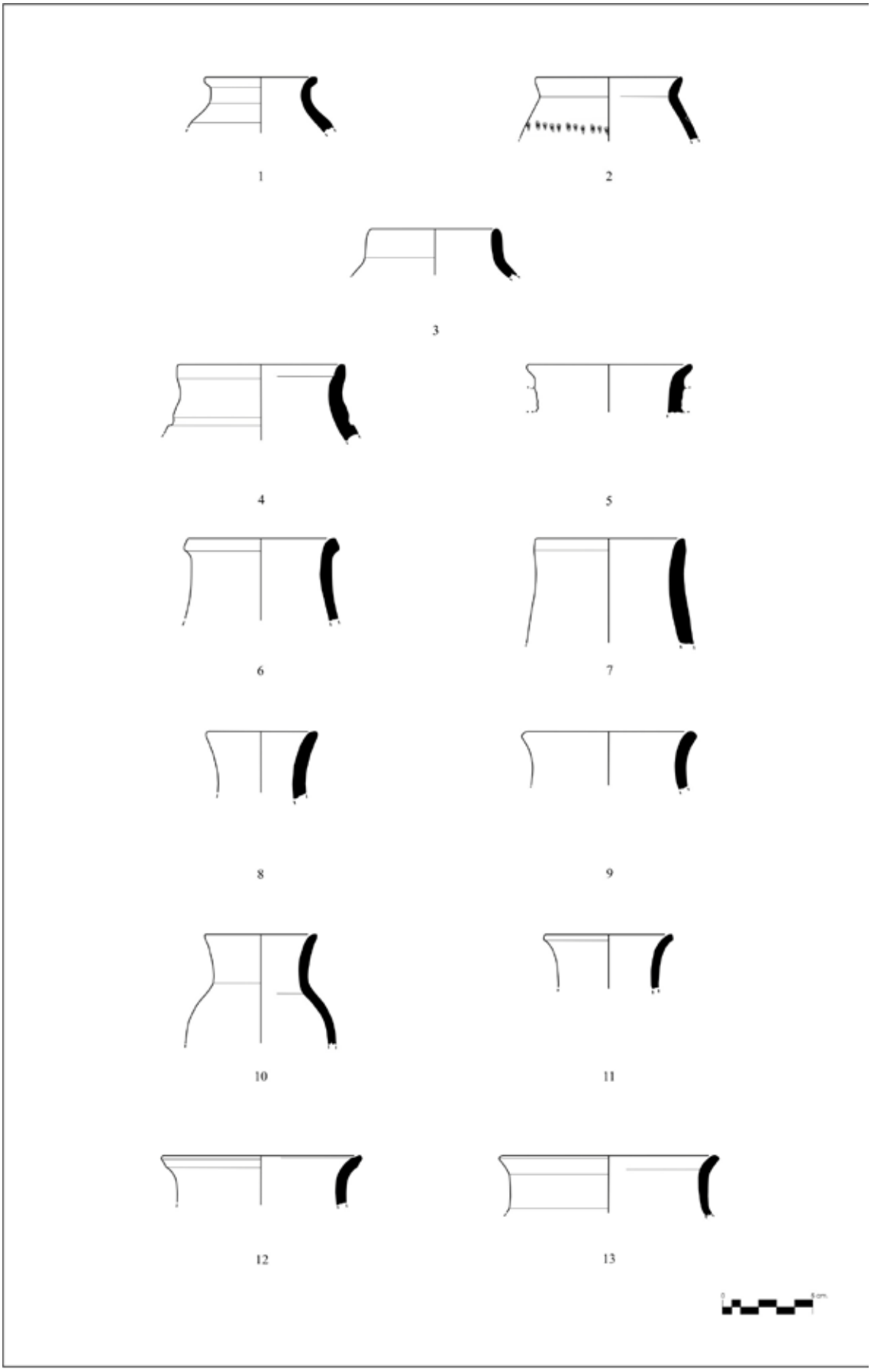
LEVHA/PLATE 27

Plate 28.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	B 11006-209	H 1.A	5		Vertical strap-handle of cooking vessel in jug form. External surface sooty.	
2	A 12015-4	H 1.A	7		Vertical strap-handle of cooking vessel in pot form. External surface sooty.	
3	A 12001-11	H 1.A	8A		Vertical strap-handle of cooking vessel in pot form. External surface sooty.	
4	B 11006-123	H 1.A	5		Vertical strap-handle of cooking vessel in pot form. Handle from mouth. Spur-shaped relief decoration where handle joins mouth, and irregular notched decorations on handle. External surface sooty.	
5	B 11006-237	H 1.B	7		Vertical strap-handle of cooking vessel in pot form. Supr-shaped relief decoration on upper surface of handle. External surface sooty.	
6	B 11006-100	H 1.A	12		Vertical strap-handle of cooking vessel in pot form. Single row of groove decoration on right-hand side. External surface burnt.	
7	KA 1001-27	H 3	15		Vertical strap-handle of cooking vessel in pot form. External surface burnished and sooty.	
8	B 11006-254	H 1.B	5		Strap-handle of cooking vessel in pot form. Two rows of vertically made groove decoration on each side of external surface. External surface sooty.	
9	KB 1007-4	H 1.B	8A		Vertical strap-handle of cooking vessel in pot form. Two rows of channel decoration on external surface. External surface sooty.	Sagona and Sagona 2004: fig.122 no.6.
10	B 10016-6	H 1.C	9	Fig. 29.2	Vertical strap-handle of cooking vessel in pot form. External surface burnished and burnt.	Ertem 1970-71: Page 49.
11	A 12010-9	H 2	9		Vertical strap-handle of cooking vessel in pot form. Relief decoration on upper surface of handle. External surface sooty.	Moore 1993: fig.44 no.168.
12	A 11035-1	Lg 1.A	10A		Ledge-from-body of cooking vessel in pot form. External surface burnt.	
13	A 11030-16	Lg 1.C	9		Ledge-from-body of cooking vessel in pot form. External surface burnt.	



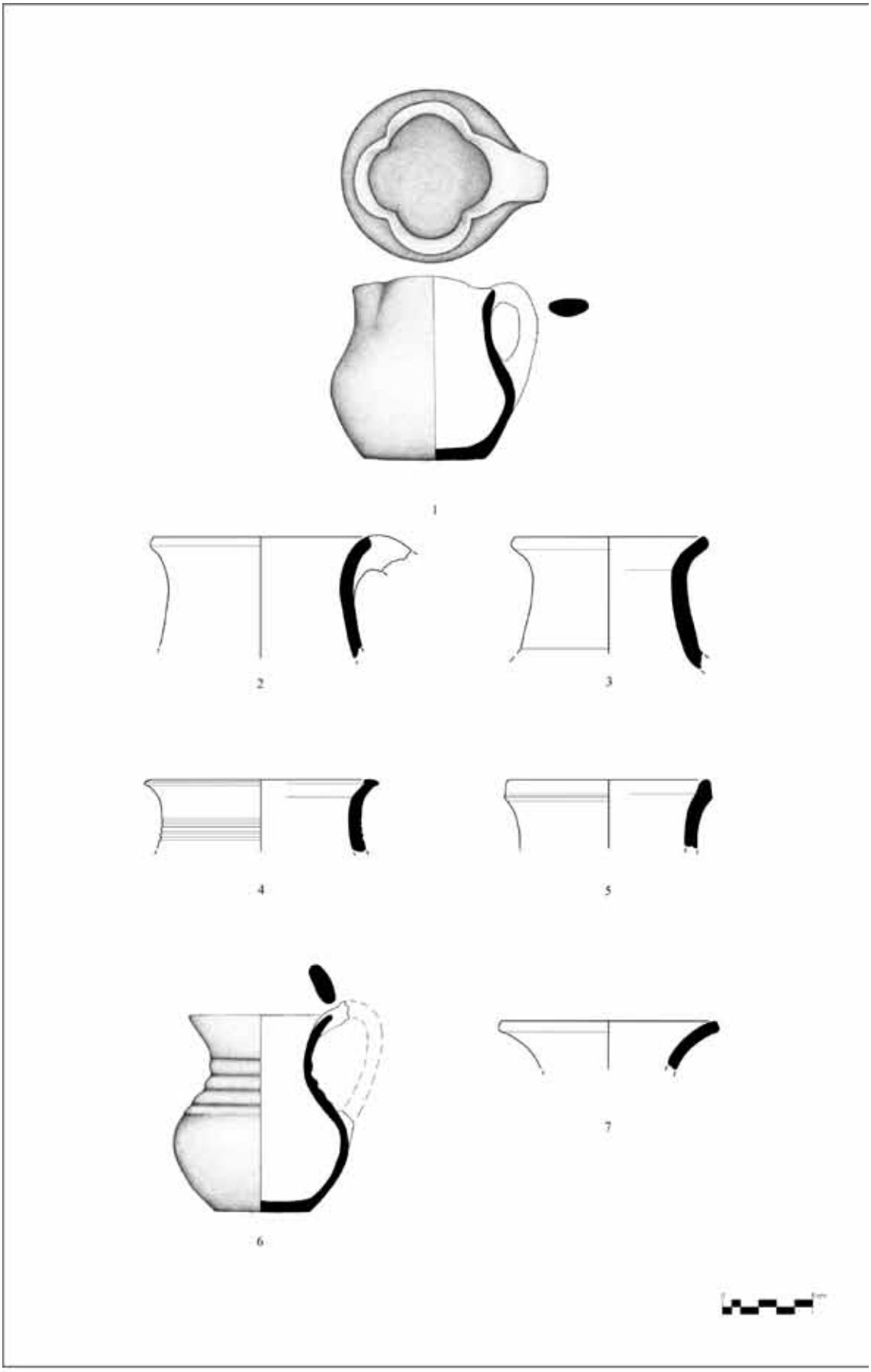
LEVHA/PLATE 28

Plate 29.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	A 12029-3/4	T 18 A	1A		Diameter=6.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.04 cm. Small jug. Shaped on wheel. Horizontal wavy pattern scratched decoration on body.	
2	A 12027-8	T 18 B	6		Diameter=8.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.55 cm. Small jug. Shaped on wheel. Notched decoration on body.	
3	B 12007-29	T 19	6		Diameter=7.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.70 cm. Small jug. Shaped on wheel.	
4	A 10003-15	T 19	5		Diameter=9.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.25 cm. Small jug. Shaped on wheel. Groove decoration on neck.	
5	B 12001-15	T 21	6		Diameter=9.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.65 cm. Single- or double-handle jug. Shaped on wheel.	
6	A 11028-3	T 20	6		Diameter=8.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.53 cm. Jug. Shaped on wheel. Single row of groove decoration on neck.	
7	B 12003-8	T 20	13		Diameter=8.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.87 cm. Jug. Shaped on wheel. Internal surface greyish brown (10 YR 5/2) and external surface pink (7.5 YR 7/3) slipped.	Sagona and Sagona 2004: fig.113 no.1.
8	B 11006-166	T 22	9		Diameter=6.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.70 cm. Jug. Shaped on slow wheel.	McNicoll 1983: fig.54 no. 62.
9	B 12002-7	T 24	1A		Diameter=9.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.21 cm. Jug. Shaped on wheel.	
10	A 10023-5	T 24	14		Diameter=6.0 cm. Preserved Height=6.06 cm. Small jug. Shaped on wheel.	Mitchell 1980: fig.94 no.1030; fig.97 no.1117; Xrushkova et al. 1987: fig.CLXXXI no.15.
11	A 11023-4	T 25	6		Diameter=7.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.96 cm. Small jug. Shaped on wheel.	
12	KB 1007-6	T 25	3		Diameter=11.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.70 cm. Jug. Shaped on wheel. Inside of lip and external surface burnt.	
13	B 11006-73	T 25	15		Diameter=12.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.27 cm. Small jug. Shaped on wheel.	McNicoll 1983: fig. 80 no. 273.



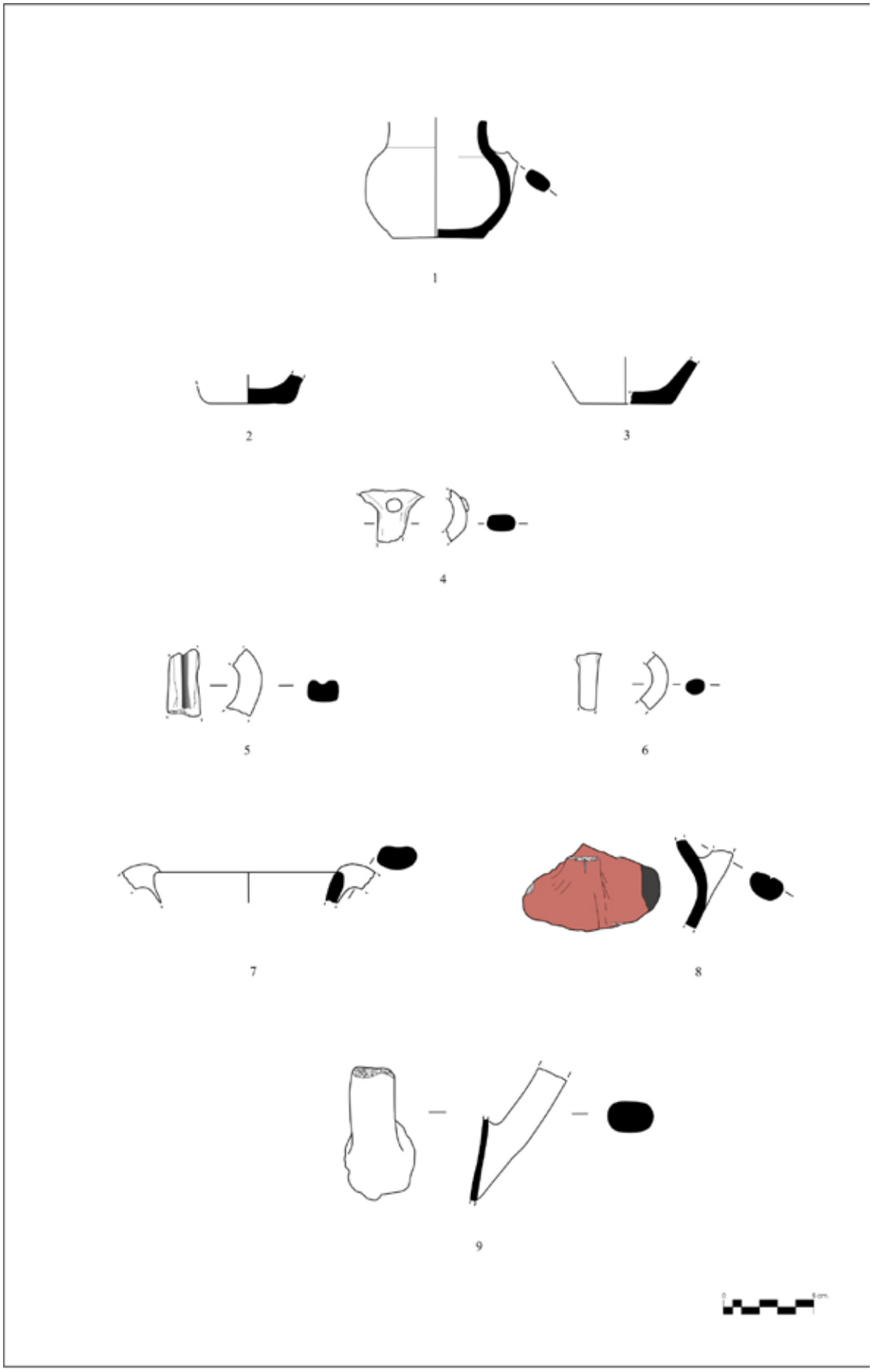
LEVHA/PLATE 29

Plate 30.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	A 12017-1	T 19	6	Fig. 26.8	Bottom Diameter= 6.60 cm. Height=10.15 cm. Single-handle, trefoil-mouthed small jug. Shaped on slow wheel. With vertical strap-handle.	
2	A 10030-10	T 26	11		Diameter=12.0 cm. Preserved Height=6.72 cm. Single-handle jug. Shaped on wheel.	
3	KA 1008-11	T 26	9		Diameter=10.0 cm. Preserved Height=7.23 cm. Small jug. Shaped on slow wheel.	Mitchell 1980: fig.44 no.588.
4	A 11027-14	T 26	15		Diameter=12.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.97 cm. Jug. Shaped on wheel.	
5	B 10014-15 b	T 27	9		Diameter=11.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.82 cm. Jug. Shaped on wheel.	
6	B 11034-1	T 28	8A	Fig. 26.6	Diameter=7.80 cm. Height=10.92 cm. Single-handle small jug. Shaped on wheel. With vertical strap-handle from mouth to body. Four rows of groove decoration on neck; two narrow, two broad.	Moore. 1993: fig.33 no.51.
7	B 11056-37	T 29	7		Diameter=12.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.66 cm. Jug. Shaped on wheel.	Mitchell 1980: fig.98 no.1137; McNicoll 1983: fig.54 no.60.



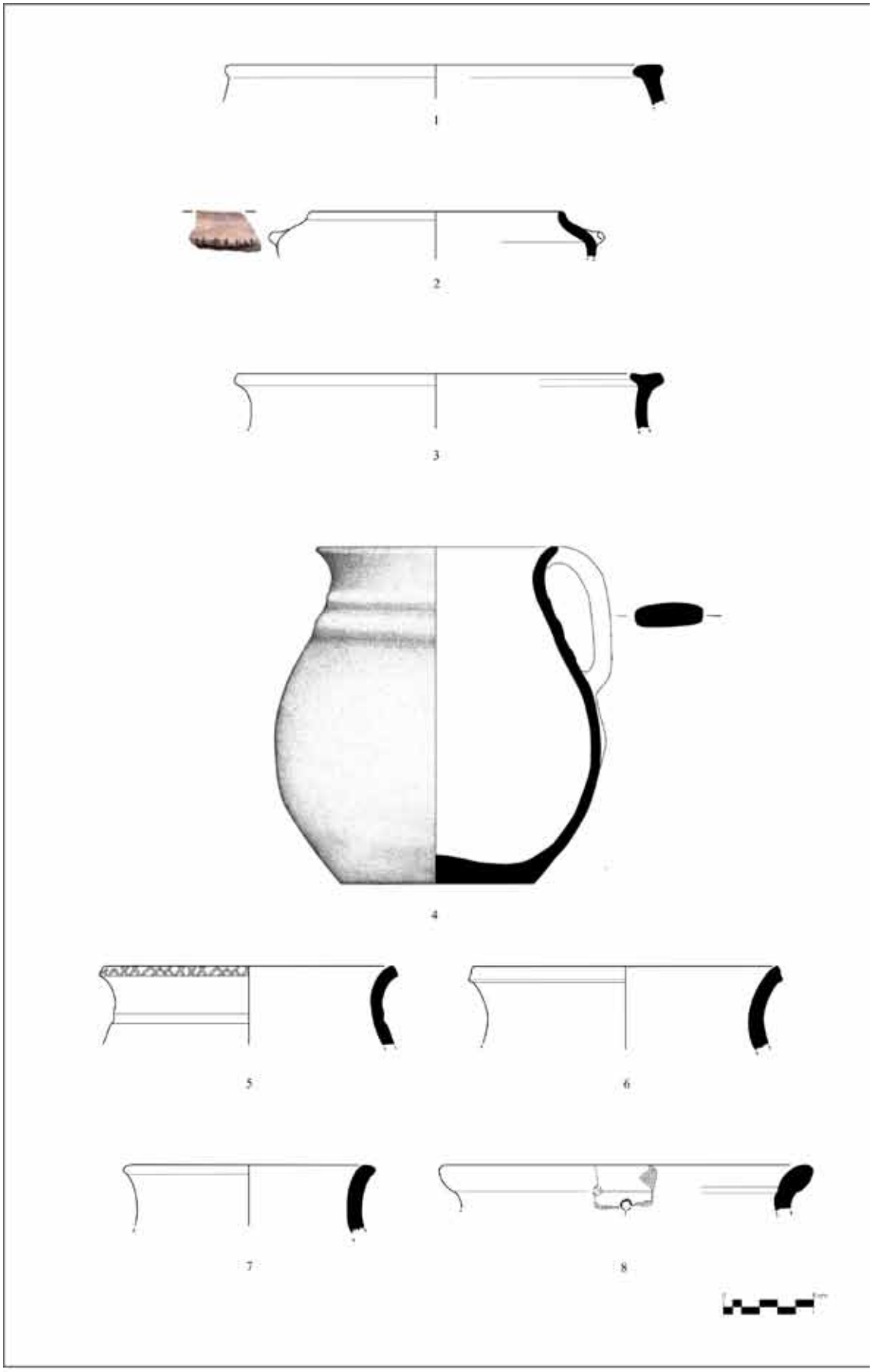
LEVHA/PLATE 30

Plate 31.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	A 10026-1	H 1.A / B 1A	8A		Bottom Diameter=5.0 cm. Preserved Height=6.49 cm. Single-handle small jug. Mouth part missing. Vessel with narrow neck, spherical body and flat bottom. Shaped by hand.	Mitchell 1980: fig.94 no.1030.
2	KB 1001-28	B 1.A	6		Bottom Diameter=4.0 cm. Preserved Height=1.61 cm. Flat bottom of jug. Shaped on wheel.	
3	B 12001-18	B 1.A	10A		Bottom Diameter=5.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.41 cm. Flat bottom of jug. Shaped on wheel.	
4	B 11006-130	H 3	15		Vertical strap-handle of small jug. Knobbed decoration on handle.	
5	B 11023-18	H 2	10A		Vertical crescent-shaped handle of small jug.	Moore 1993: fig.44 no.168.
6	B 11056-36	H 3	12		Vertical round, burnished handle of small jug.	
7	B 12001-56	H 3	3		Vertical crescent-shaped handle of small jug.	
8	B 11006-152	H 3	2B		Vertical round handle of small jug. External surface red (10 R 4/8) paint slipped. Narrow groove decoration on handle.	
9	KB 1001-30	H 3	8A		Vertical oval handle of jug.	



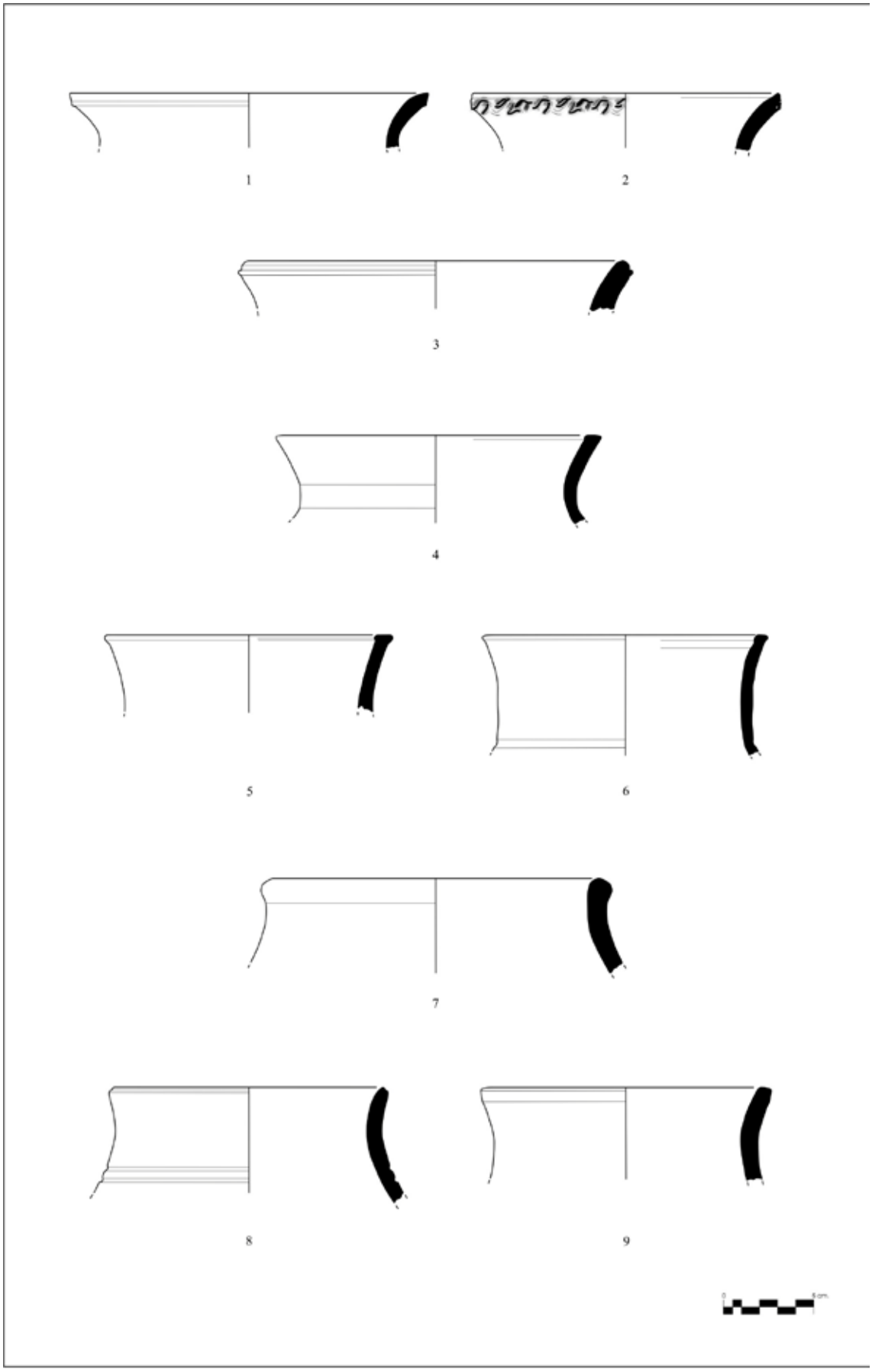
LEVHA/PLATE 31

Plate 32.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	B 11023-2 b	T 30	5		Diameter=23.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.21 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	Redford 1998: fig. 3:12 C.
2	B 10010-17	T 31 / Lg 1.B	15		Diameter=14.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.51 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel. With ledge from body. Impressed decoration on ledge.	
3	A 11028-17	T 35	5		Diameter=22.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.04 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	
4	A 10034-3	T 36 / H 1.A / B 1.A	4	Fig. 26.7	Diameter=13.0 cm. Height=18.75 cm. Single-handle pot. Shaped on wheel. With vertical strap-handle.	Moore 1993: fig. 33 no. 47; Mitchell 1980: fig. 92 no. 1025.
5	B 11006-33	T 36	9		Diameter=16.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.38 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	Baramidze et al. 1997: fig. 31 no.12
6	KB 1007-18	T 36	4		Diameter=17.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.62 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	
7	B 10014-2 b	T 36	5		Diameter=13.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.78 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	
8	B 10005-5	T 36	11		Diameter=20.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.55 cm. Pot. Two repair holes below lip. External surface very pale brown (10 YR 7/3) slipped.	



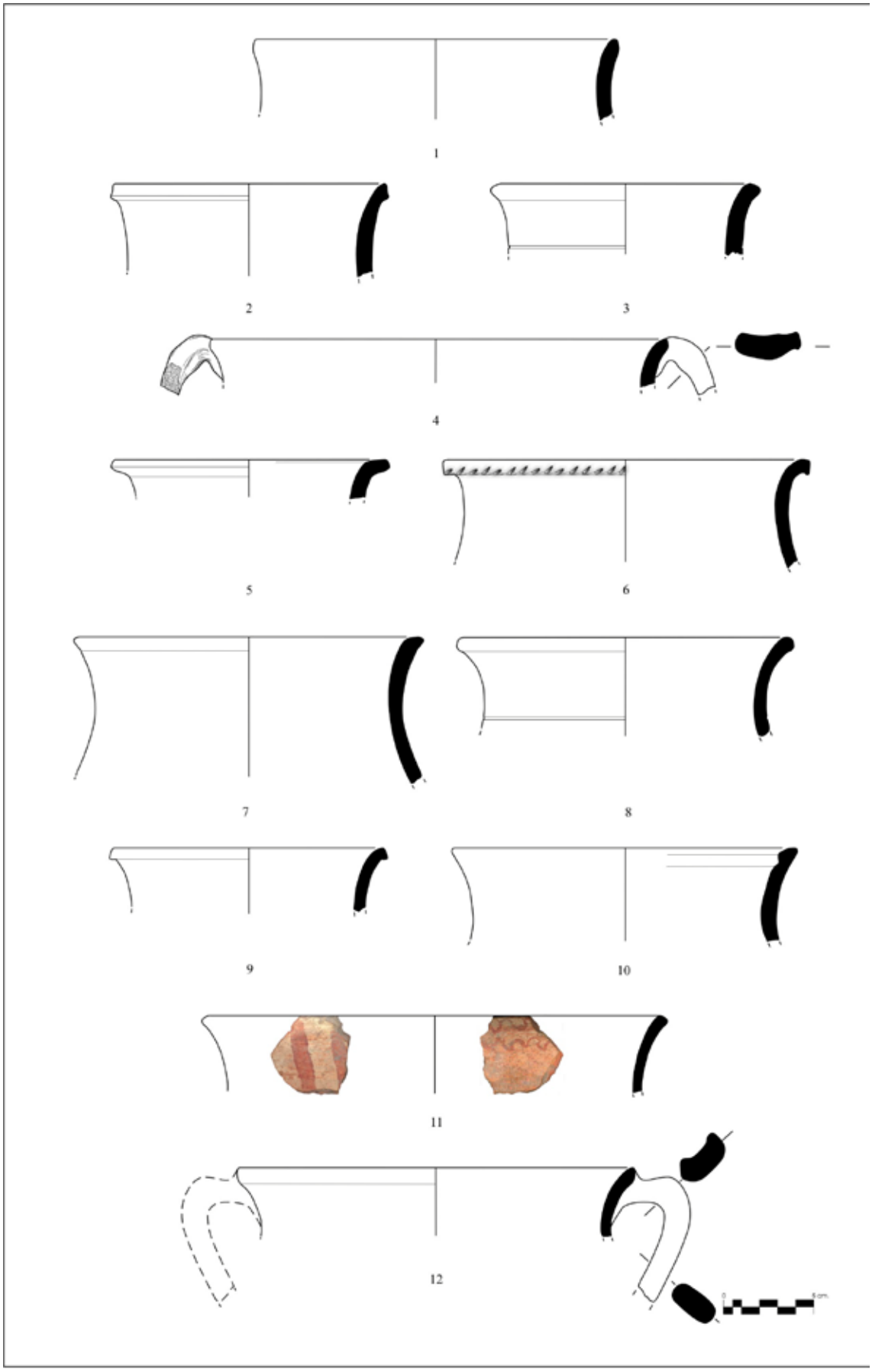
LEVHA/PLATE 32

Plate 33.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	A 11033-6	T 37	13		Diameter=20.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.03 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	Redford 1998: fig. 3:12 E.
2	B 12002-8	T 37	8B		Diameter=17.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.18 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel. Finger-impressed decoration on lip.	
3	B 11006-158	T 37	13		Diameter=21.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.68 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	
4	A 12001-29	T 38	8A		Diameter=17.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.90 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	Redford 1998: fig. 3:9 C; Mitchell 1980: fig.43 no.564.
5	A 12023-12	T 39	1B		Diameter=15.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.22 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel. External surface light brownish grey (10 YR 6/2) slipped.	Sagona et al. 1995: fig.6 no.1.
6	A 12005-7 b	T 39	15		Diameter=15.0 cm. Preserved Height=6.63 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	
7	A 12012-25	T 41	7		Diameter=18.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.26 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	
8	B 11069-4	T 41	5		Diameter=15.0 cm. Preserved Height=6.47 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel. Two rows of groove decoration in transition from neck to body. Internal and external surfaces burnished.	Sagona and Sagona 2004: fig.146 no.9.
9	A 10003-6	T 38	6		Diameter=15.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.19 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	



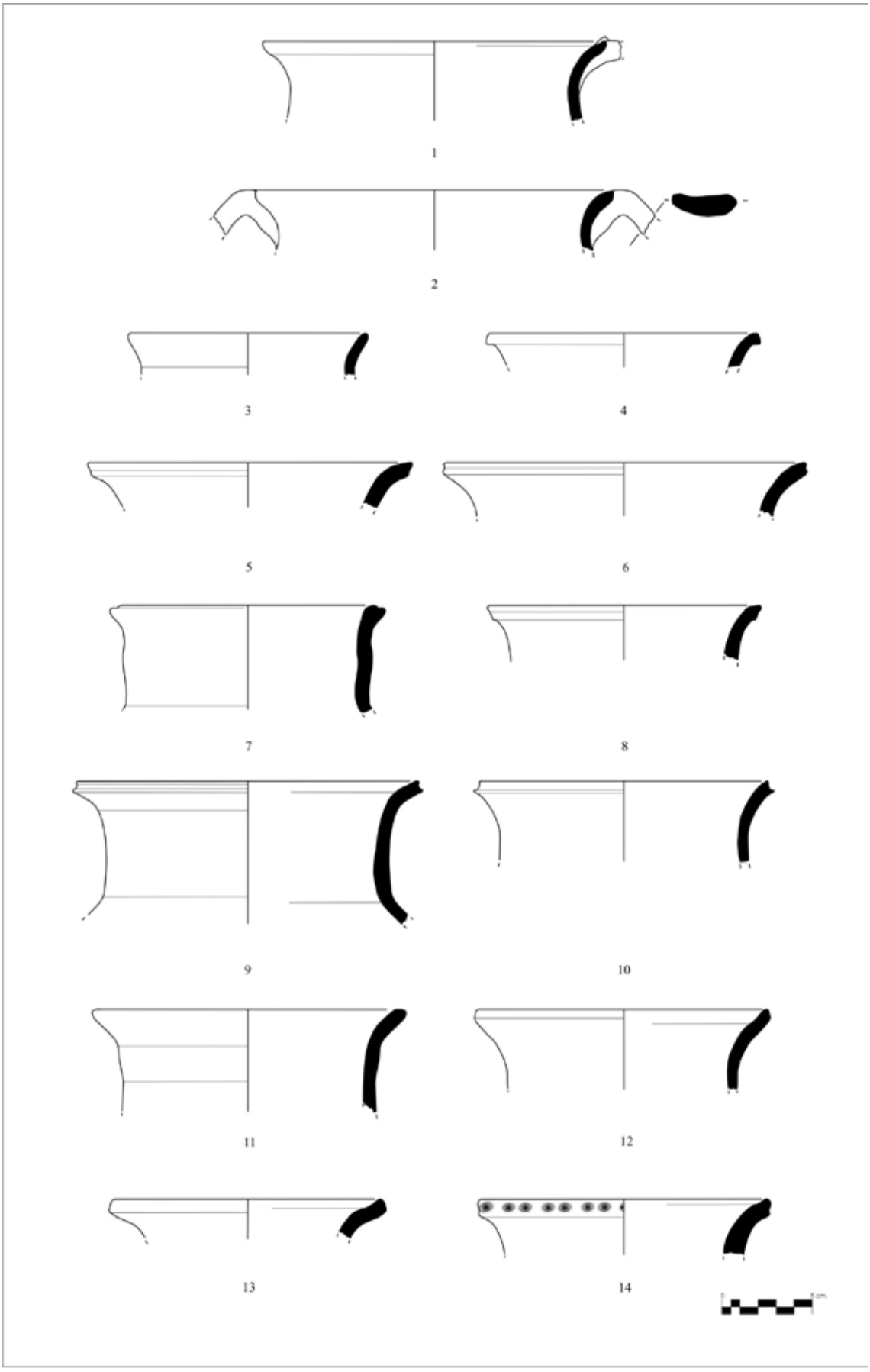
LEVHA/PLATE 33

Plate 34.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	A 12008-17	T 43	3		Diameter=20.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.60 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	
2	B 11026-4	T 34	15		Diameter=15.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.19 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	
3	B 12007-6	T 34	5		Diameter=14.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.90 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	
4	B 11001-23	T 43 / H 1.A	9		Diameter=25.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.66 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel. With handle from mouth.	
5	B 10014-7	T 43	9		Diameter=15.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.18 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	
6	A 10013-1	T 44	9		Diameter=20.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.97 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel. Impressed decoration below lip.	
7	B 11053-5	T 44	9		Diameter=19.0 cm. Preserved Height=8.05 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	Mitchell 1980: fig.92 no.1020. Baramidze et al. 1987: fig. LX
8	A 11027-4	T 44	6		Diameter=18.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.50 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	
9	B 10028-3	T 44	3		Diameter=15.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.54 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	
10	A 11007-2	T 44	9		Diameter=19.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.16 cm.	
11	A 12020-3	T 44	1C		D= 25.0 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel. Internal and external surfaces dirty red (10 R 3/4) on pink (5 YR 7/3) slip. Two rows of band decoration on external surface, two rows of wavy pattern painted decoration parallel to lip on internal surface.	
12	B 11056-13	T 44 / H 1.A	5		Diameter=22.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.82 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel. With handle from mouth.	



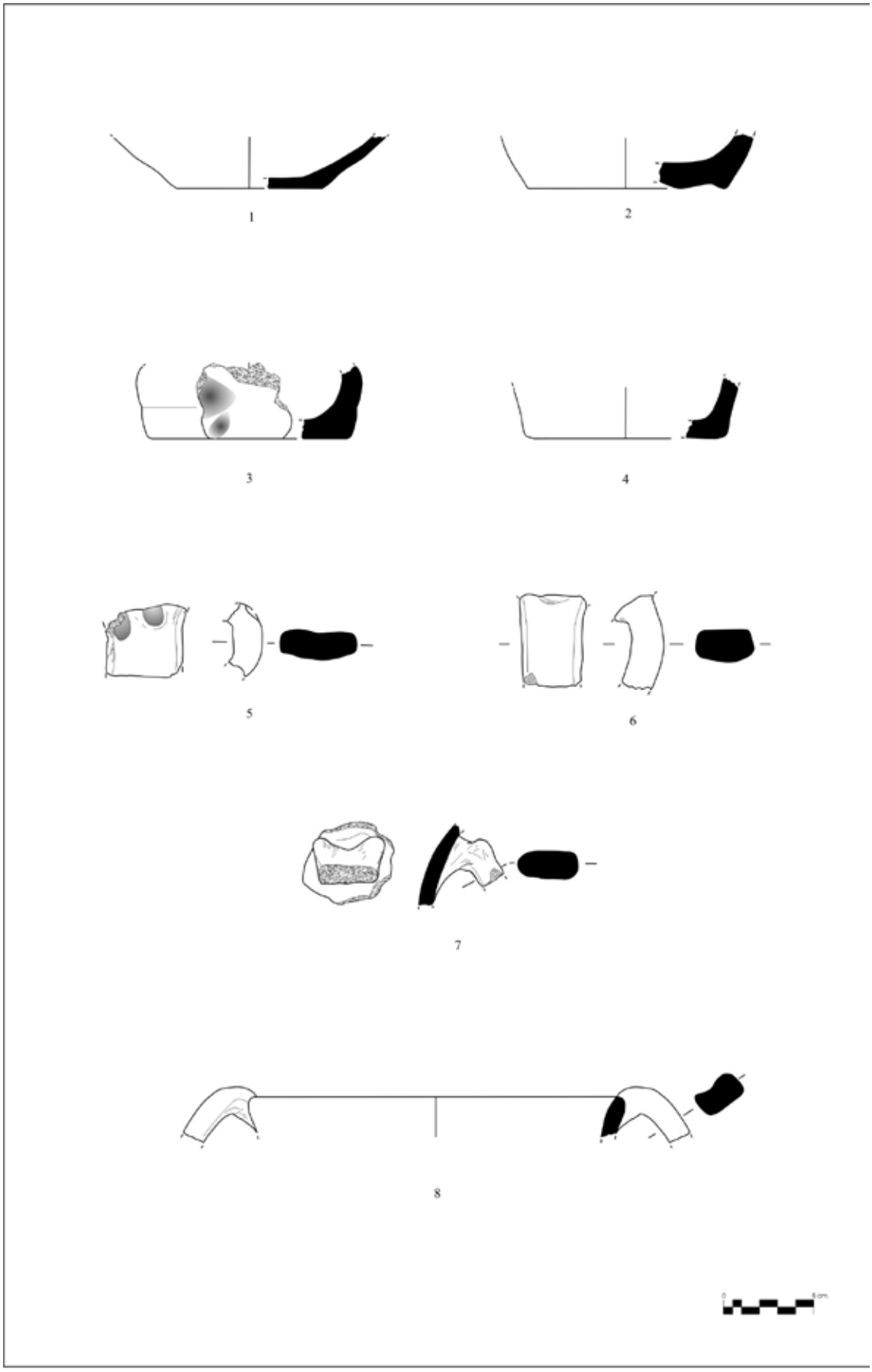
LEVHA/PLATE 34

Plate 35.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	A 12012-14	T 45	1A		Diameter=19.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.40 cm. Single-handle pot. Shaped on wheel. With handle from mouth.	Redford 1998: fig.3:9 E.
2	A 9001-3	T 45 / H 1.A	8A		Diameter=20.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.39 cm. Double-handle pot. Shaped on wheel. With handles from mouth.	
3	KA 1009-3	T 45	4		Diameter=13.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.27 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	
4	A 11016-2	T 45	7		Diameter=15.0 cm. Preserved Height=1. 87 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	
5	B 9001-12	T 45	6		Diameter=18.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.46 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	Moore 1993: fig.36 no.83.
6	B 9001-17	T 45	6		Diameter=20.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.96 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	
7	B 11056-30	T 46	5		Diameter=14.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.93 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	
8	B 12002-10	T 46	6		Diameter=15.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.04 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	Sevin 1995: drw.49 no.2.
9	A 10023-8/2	T 47A	6		Diameter=19.0 cm. Preserved Height=7.92 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	Moore 1993: fig.40 no.100.
10	KA1015-9	T 47A	8A		Diameter=16.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.50 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	
11	B 11006-245	T 54	9		Diameter=17.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.69 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	
12	B 11043-2	T 47B	9		Diameter=16.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.42 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	Sagona et al. 1997: fig.5 no.1.
13	B 9001-16	T 47B	14		Diameter=15.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.17 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	
14	B 10010-40	T 47B	7		Diameter=16.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.08 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel. Impressed decoration on pointed band below lip.	Sagona et al. 1997: fig. 5 no.1.



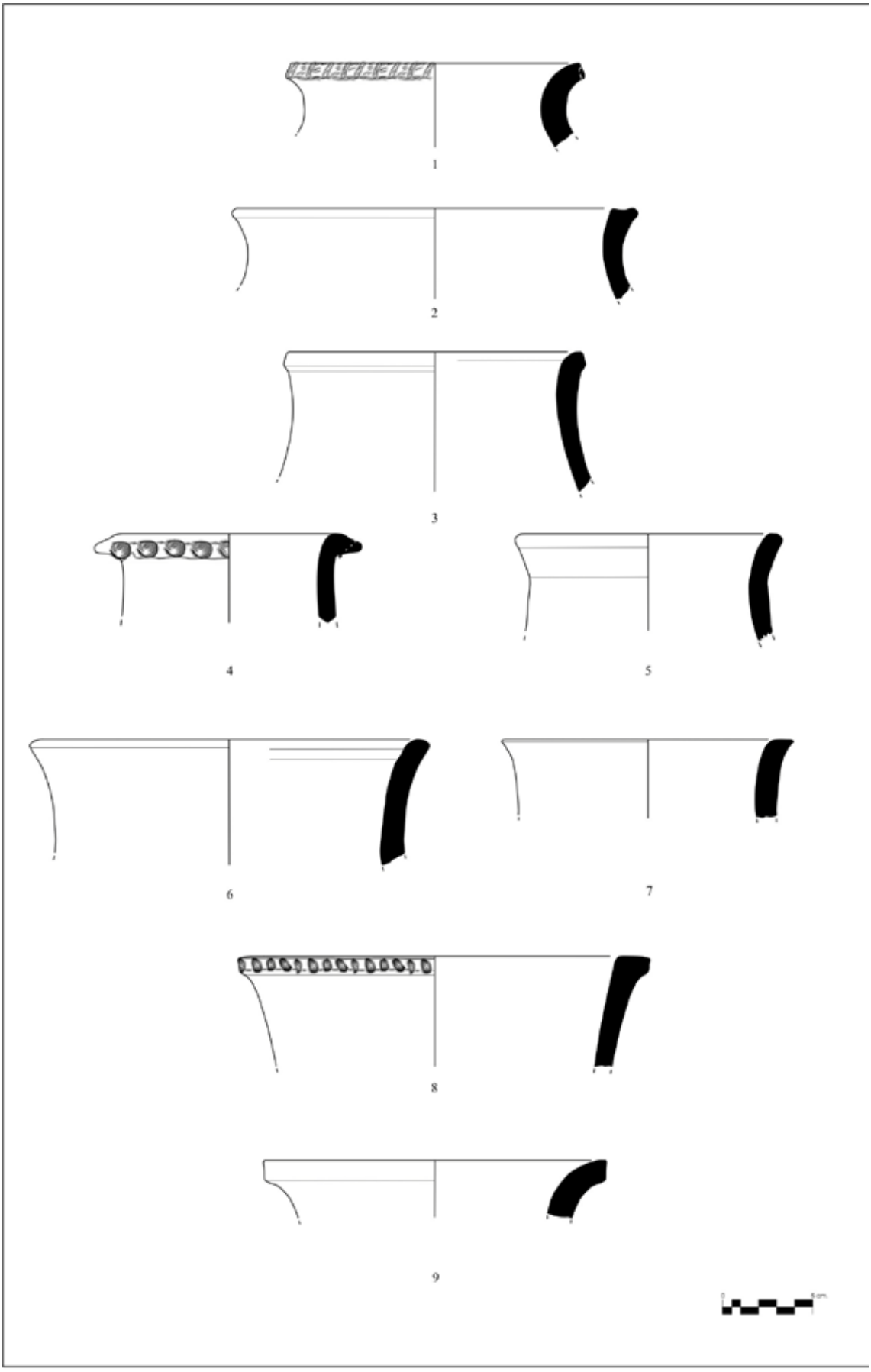
LEVHA/PLATE 35

Plate 36.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	A 11033-3	B 1.A	6		Bottom Diameter=8.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.86 cm. Flat bottom of pot. Shaped on slow wheel.	Sagona and Sagona 2004: fig.143 no.12.
2	B 10028-26	B 2.B	13A		Bottom Diameter=11.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.02 cm. Flat bottom of pot. Shaped on wheel.	
3	A 9001-2	B 1.B	8A		Bottom Diameter=11.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.95 cm. Flat bottom of pot. Shaped on wheel.	
4	B 11023-13b	B 1.A	9		Bottom Diameter=11.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.32 cm. Flat bottom of pot. Shaped on wheel.	
5	KB 1004-12	H 1.A	1A		Vertical strap-handle of pot.	
6	KB 1014-4	H 1.A	8B		Vertical strap-handle of pot.	
7	B 12002-11	H 1.A	9		Vertical strap handle of pot. Spur-shaped relief decoration on both sides at upper end of handle.	
8	KA 1002-15	H 2	2A		Vertical crescent-shaped handle of pot, from mouth.	Moore 1993: fig.44 no.168.



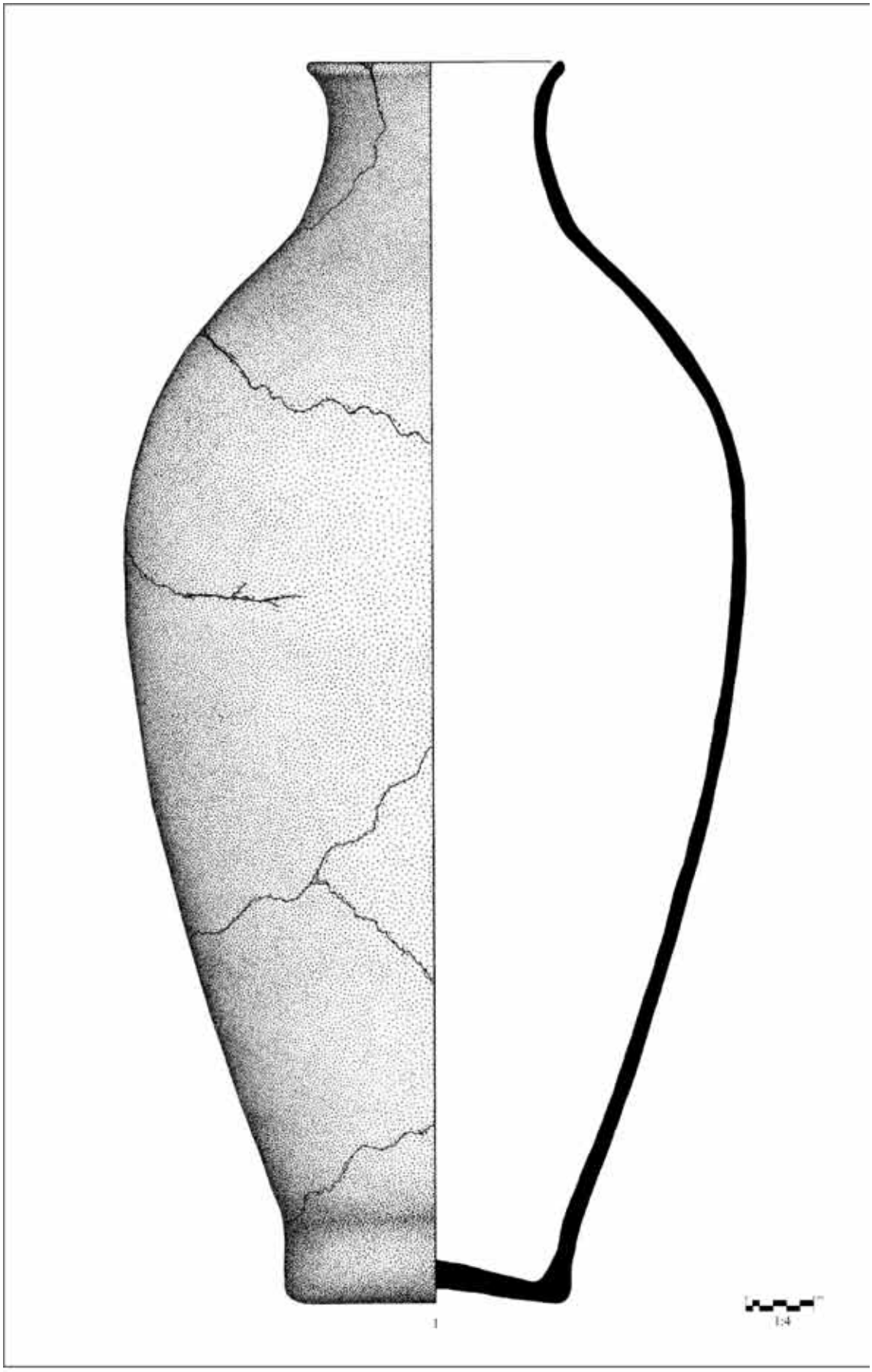
LEVHA/PLATE 36

Plate 37.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	A 12001-17	T 36	1B		Diameter=16.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.64 cm. Large pot. Shaped on wheel. External surface light grey (10 YR 7/2) slipped. Impressed decoration on lip.	Amiranashvili 1991: Fig. 91 no. 23
2	A 11026-3	T 35	9		Diameter=22.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.00 cm. Large pot. Shaped on wheel.	
3	A 12001-28/14	T 42	8A		Diameter=16.0 cm. Preserved Height=7.73 cm. Large pot. Shaped on wheel.	
4	B 12007-37 b	T 43	6		Diameter=12.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.93 cm. Large pot. Shaped on wheel. Finger-impressed decoration on lip and vertical, superficial thin incised decoration starting from below lip.	Redford 1998: fig. 3:8 G; Sagona et al. 1997: fig.9 no.1.
5	B 10023-1	T 38	15		Diameter=14.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.89 cm. Large pot. Shaped on wheel.	
6	A 11027-11	T 44	1B		Diameter=21.0 cm. Preserved Height=6.92 cm. Large pot. Shaped on wheel. External surface light grey (10 YR 7/2) slipped.	Sagona et al. 1995: fig.6 no.5. Redford et al. 2001: Fig. 39 no. 2
7	KB 1004-4	T 43	15		Diameter=14.50 cm. Preserved Height=4.26 cm. Large pot. Shaped on wheel.	
8	KB 1001-19	T 40	9		Diameter=21.0 cm. Preserved Height=6.13 cm. Large pot. Shaped on wheel. Impressed decoration on band on lip.	
9	A 12007-84	T 50	15		Diameter=19.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.30 cm. Large pot. Shaped on wheel.	



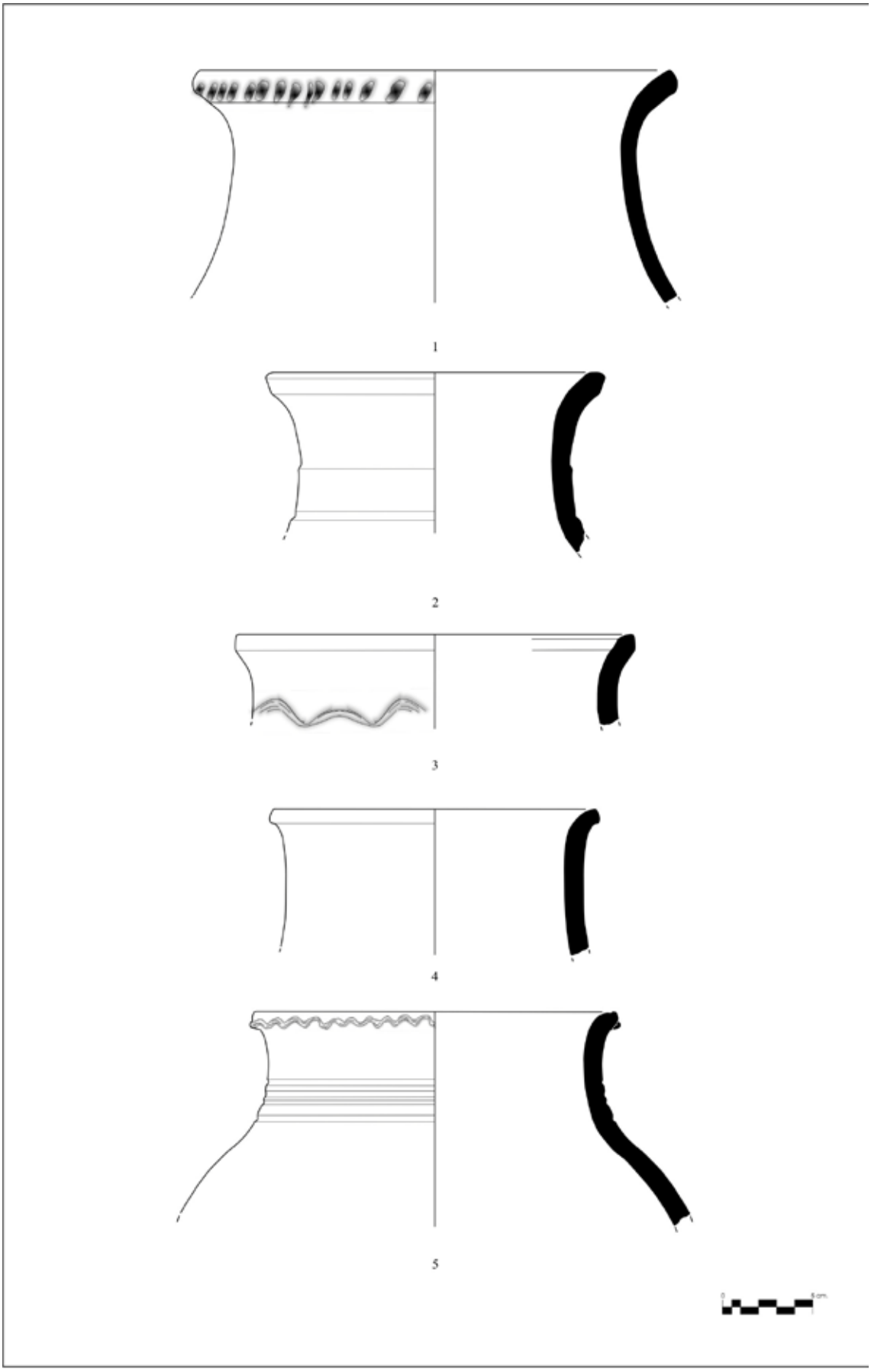
LEVHA/PLATE 37

Plate 38.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	KA 1005-1	T 54	5	Fig. 27.4	Diameter=20.0 cm. Bottom Diameter=20.0 cm. Height=97.0 cm. Large pot. Shaped on wheel.	



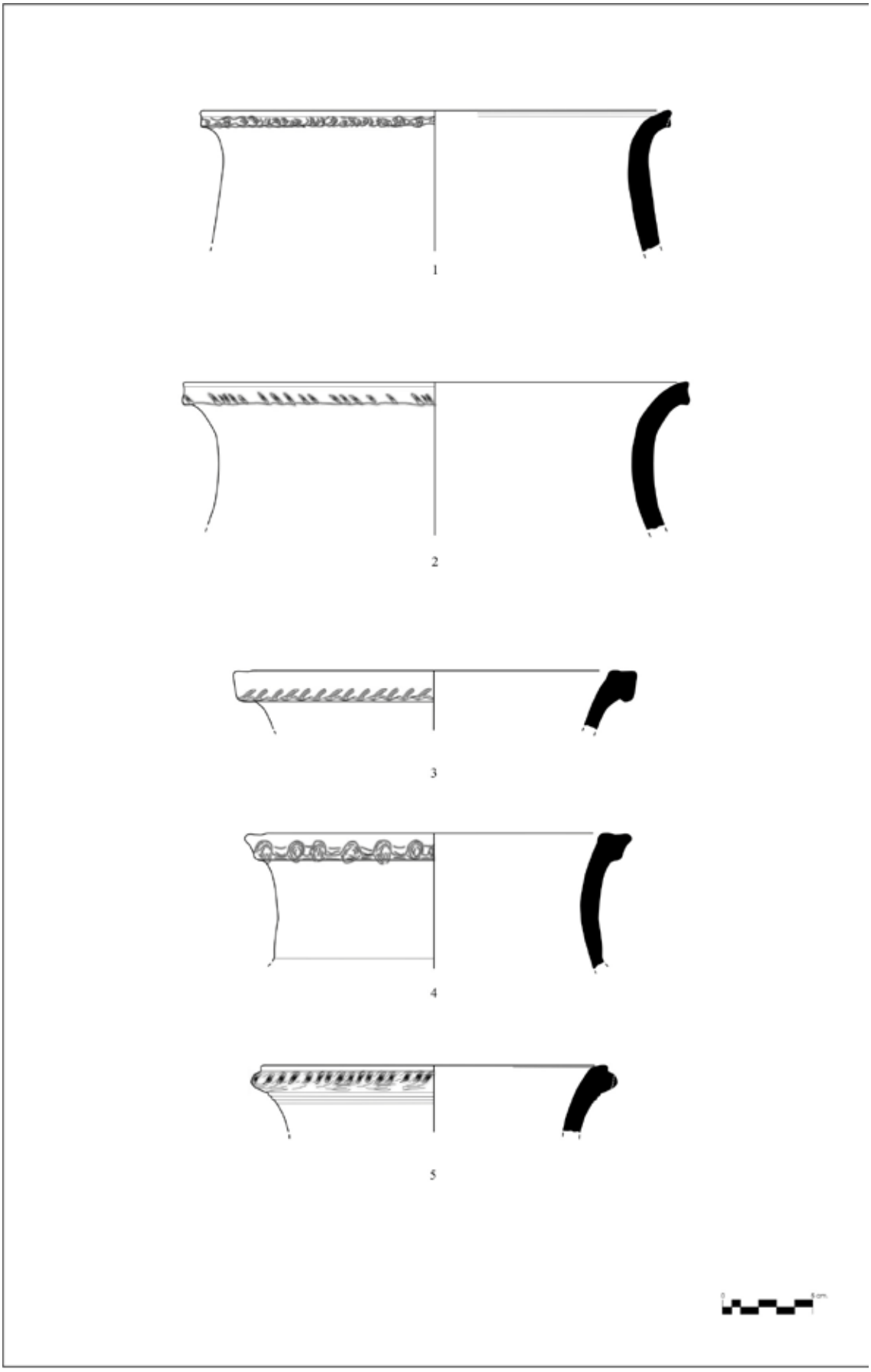
LEVHA/PLATE 38

Plate 39.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	B 11027-1	T 54	11		Diameter=26.0cm. Preserved Height=7.77 cm. Large pot. Shaped on wheel. Impressed decoration on band on lip.	Mitchell 1980: fig.43 no.563.
2	KA 1015-7	T 54	15		Diameter=18.0 cm. Preserved Height=9.96 cm. Large pot. Shaped on wheel.	
3	KB 1004-14	T 43	6		Diameter=22.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.98 cm. Large pot. Shaped on wheel. Wavy pattern scratched decoration on neck.	
4	KB 1002-19/4	T 42	9		Diameter=18.0 cm. Preserved Height=8.05 cm. Large pot. Shaped on wheel.	
5	KA 1002-5	T 43	8A		Diameter=20.0 cm. Preserved Height=11.83 cm. Large pot. Shaped on wheel. Impressed decoration on lip and slight wavy pattern scratched decoration on neck. Body slightly sooty.	Moore 1993: fig.40 no.100; McNicoll 1983: fig.56 no.78



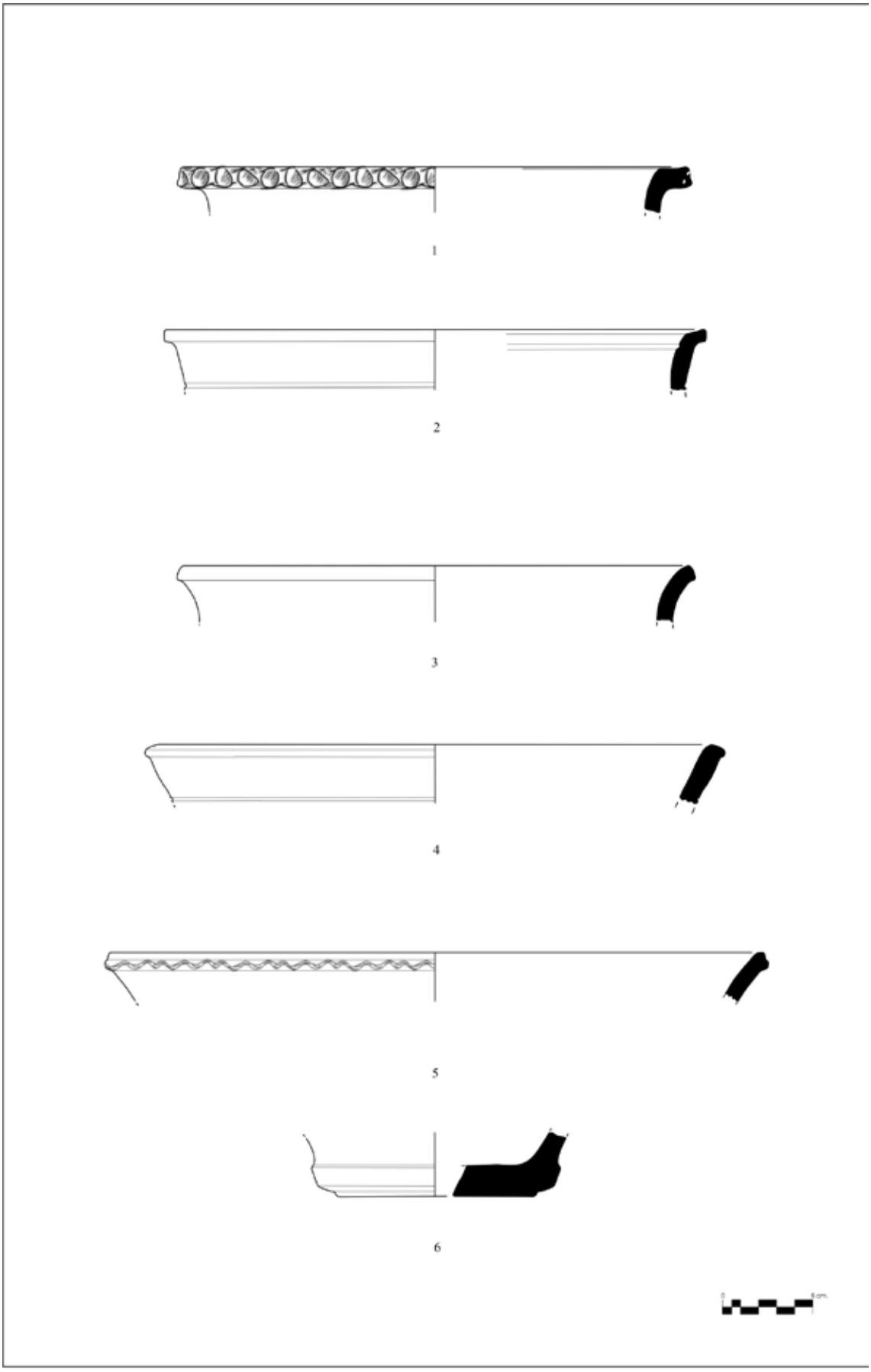
LEVHA/PLATE 39

Plate 40.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	KA 1008-1	T 52	7		Diameter=26.0 cm. Preserved Height=7.80 cm. Large pot. Shaped on wheel. Impressed decoration on lip.	
2	A 11004-2	T 52	5		Diameter=28.0 cm. Preserved Height=8.12 cm. Large pot. Shaped on wheel. Impressed decoration on lip.	
3	A 11028-18	T 61	9		Diameter=20.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.30 cm. Large pot. Shaped on slow wheel. Impressed decoration below lip.	
4	A 11028-2b	T 61	8A		Diameter=19.0 cm. Preserved Height=7.64 cm. Large pot. Shaped on wheel. Finger-impressed decoration below lip.	
5	KA 1015-5	T 37	6		Diameter=19.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.73 cm. Large pot. Shaped on wheel. Impressed decoration on band on lip.	



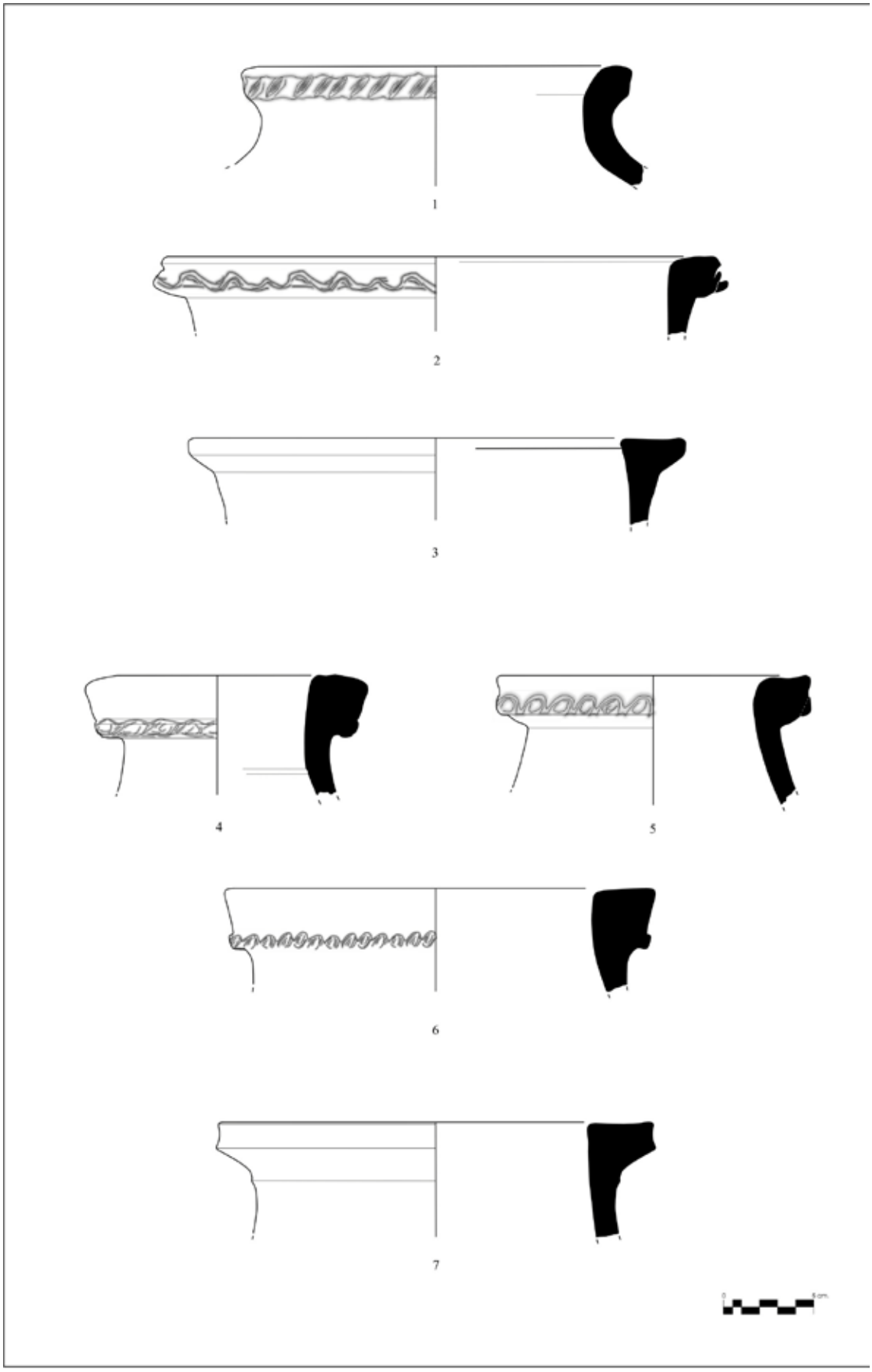
LEVHA/PLATE 40

Plate 41.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	B 10006-77	T 53	3		Diameter=28.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.47 cm. Large pot. Shaped on wheel. Impressed decoration on lip.	
2	KA 1003-24/ A 12001-32	T 53	5		Diameter=30.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.38 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	
3	B 11023-1 b	T 48	6		Diameter=43.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.19 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel.	
4	B 11030-3	T 48	15		Diameter=31.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.24 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel. Groove decoration on neck.	
5	A 12011-14	T 48	9		Diameter=36.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.70 cm. Pot. Shaped on wheel. Finger-impressed decoration on narrow band on lip.	
6	KB 1007-7	B 1.C	6		Bottom Diameter=11.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.50 cm. Disc bottom of large pot. Shaped on wheel.	Sagona and Sagona. 2004: fig.113 no.6; Mitchell 1980: fig.44 no.596.



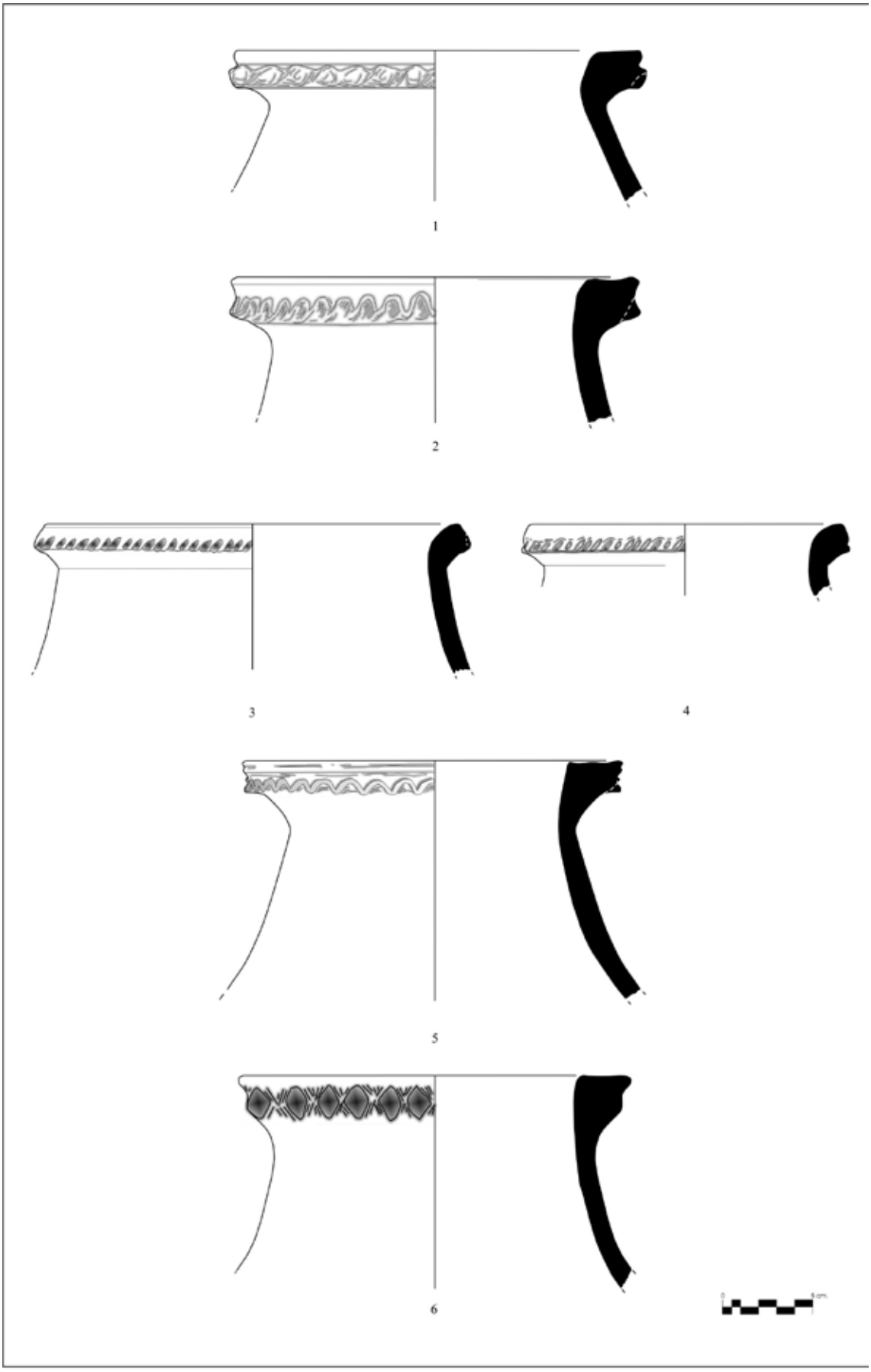
LEVHA/PLATE 41

Plate 42.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	B 10028-6	T 49	12		Diameter=20.0 cm. Preserved Height=6.64 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. Impressed decoration below lip.	Moore 1993: fig.47 no.199 Baramidze et al.1995: fig.40 no.327
2	A 12005-3	T 53	5		Diameter=30.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.07 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. Wavy pattern finger-impressed decoration on pointed band below lip.	
3	B 10006-39	T 55	6		Diameter=27.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.76 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. Holes on neck due to burning of organic substances stuck to vessel before firing.	
4	B 9004-8	T 56	6		Diameter=11.0 cm. Preserved Height=6.67 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. Finger-impressed decoration on band below lip.	Redford 1998: fig.3:3 I.
5	B 9004-10	T 56	15		Diameter=17.0 cm. Preserved Height=7.22 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. Wavy pattern finger-impressed decoration on band on lip.	
6	KB 1003-6	T 56	5		Diameter=23.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.75 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. Wavy pattern finger-impressed decoration on band below lip.	Redford 1998: fig.3:3 A.
7	A 12013-1	T 56	6		Diameter=24.0 cm. Preserved Height=6.42 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. Slight band on neck.	Sagona and Sagona 2004: fig.112 no.15.



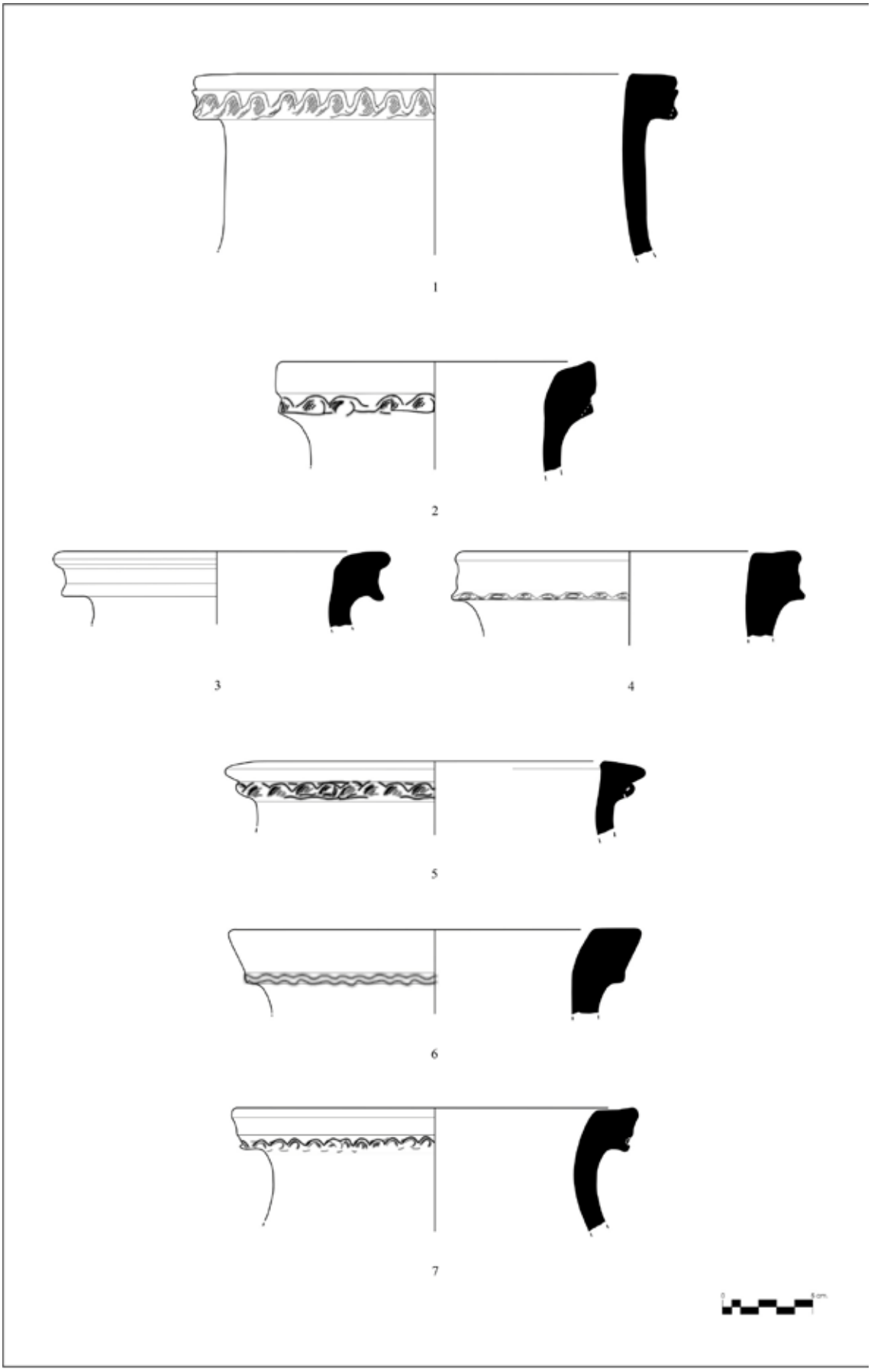
LEVHA/PLATE 42

Plate 43.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	A 12012-5	T 56	5		Diameter=22.0 cm. Preserved Height=8.24 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. Wavy pattern impressed decoration on band on lip and vertical superficial scratched decoration on neck.	Mitchell 1980: fig.95 no.1093.
2	A 11009-1/2/3	T 56	5		Diameter=22.0 cm. Preserved Height=8.10 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. Wavy pattern finger-impressed decoration on lip.	Amiranashvili 1991: Fig. 91 no. 2
3	A 12023-7	T 56	7		Diameter=23.0 cm. Preserved Height=8.32 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. Impressed decoration on lip.	
4	A 12023-15	T 36	5		Diameter=17.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.95 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. Impressed decoration on lip.	Amiranashvili 1991: Fig. 91 no. 29.
5	B 10022-2	T 56	6		Diameter=20.0 cm. Preserved Height=13.26 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. Wavy pattern finger-impressed decoration on band on lip.	Baramidze et al. 1997: fig. 31 no.8.
6	A 9002-1	T 56	6		Diameter=21.0 cm. Preserved Height=11.79 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. Finger-impressed decoration on band below lip.	Voronov et al. 1986: fig.CII no.6.



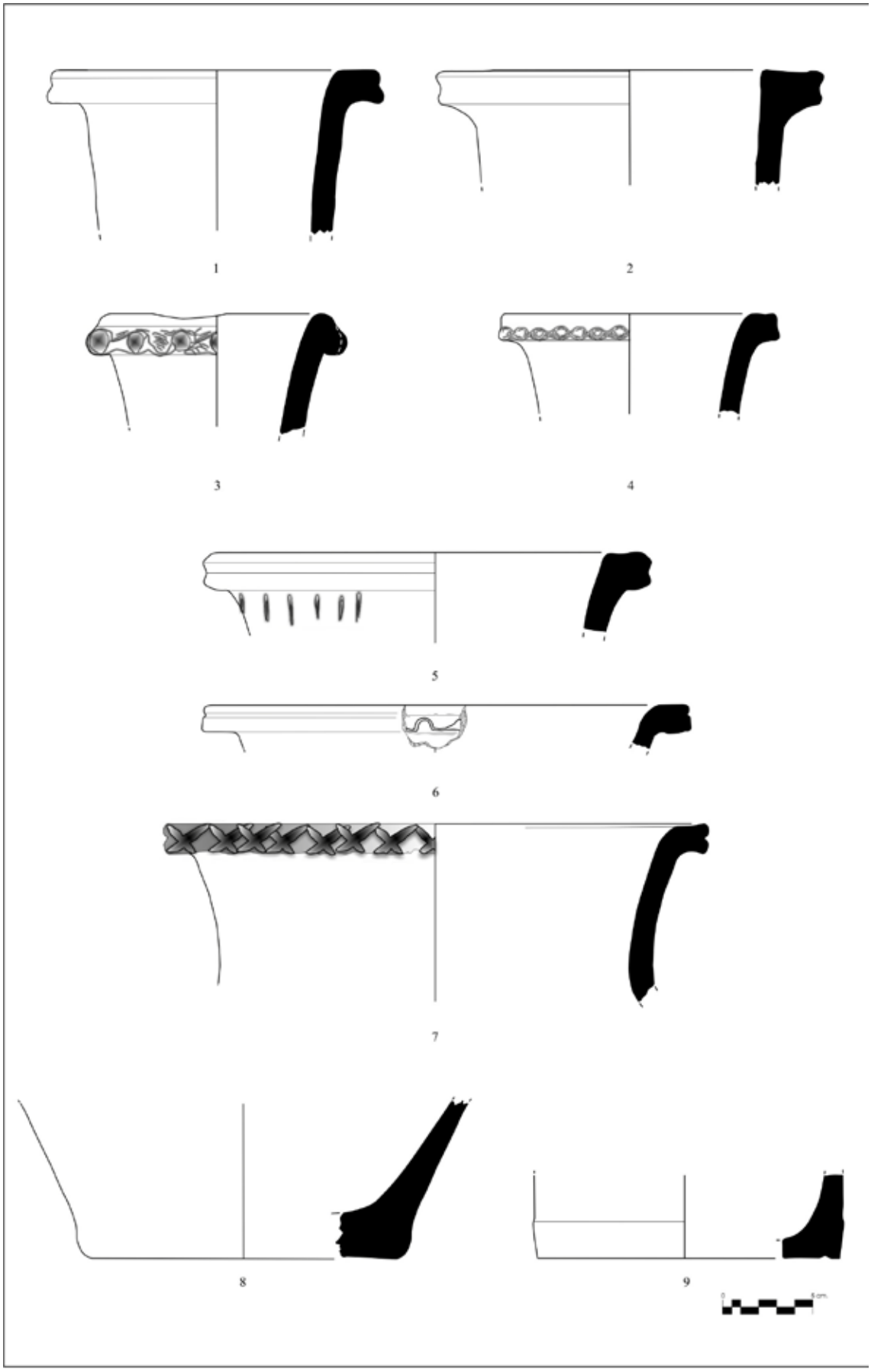
LEVHA/PLATE 43

Plate 44.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	B 10009-2 a	T 57	1B		Diameter=22.0 cm. Preserved Height=10.16 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. External surface light grey (10 YR 7/2) slipped. Wavy pattern finger-impressed decoration on band on lip.	Mitchell 1980: fig.92 no.1021
2	B 11006-80	T 58	5		Diameter=17.0 cm. Preserved Height=6.14 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. Wavy pattern finger-impressed decoration on band below lip.	Mitchell 1980: fig.95 no.1089.
3	B 9002-4	T 58	15		Diameter=17.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.20 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel.	
4	B 10016-11	T 58	6		Diameter=18.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.71 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. Wavy pattern impressed decoration on narrow band below lip.	
5	B 11006-165	T 59	10A		Diameter=19.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.02 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. Wavy pattern finger-impressed decoration on band below lip.	
6	B 11023-8 b	T 59	6		Diameter=20.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.73 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. Wavy pattern impressed decoration on narrow band below lip.	
7	B 11023-9	T 59	6		Diameter=22.0 cm. Preserved Height=6.99 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. Wavy pattern impressed decoration on band below lip.	Moore 1993: fig.42 no.139.



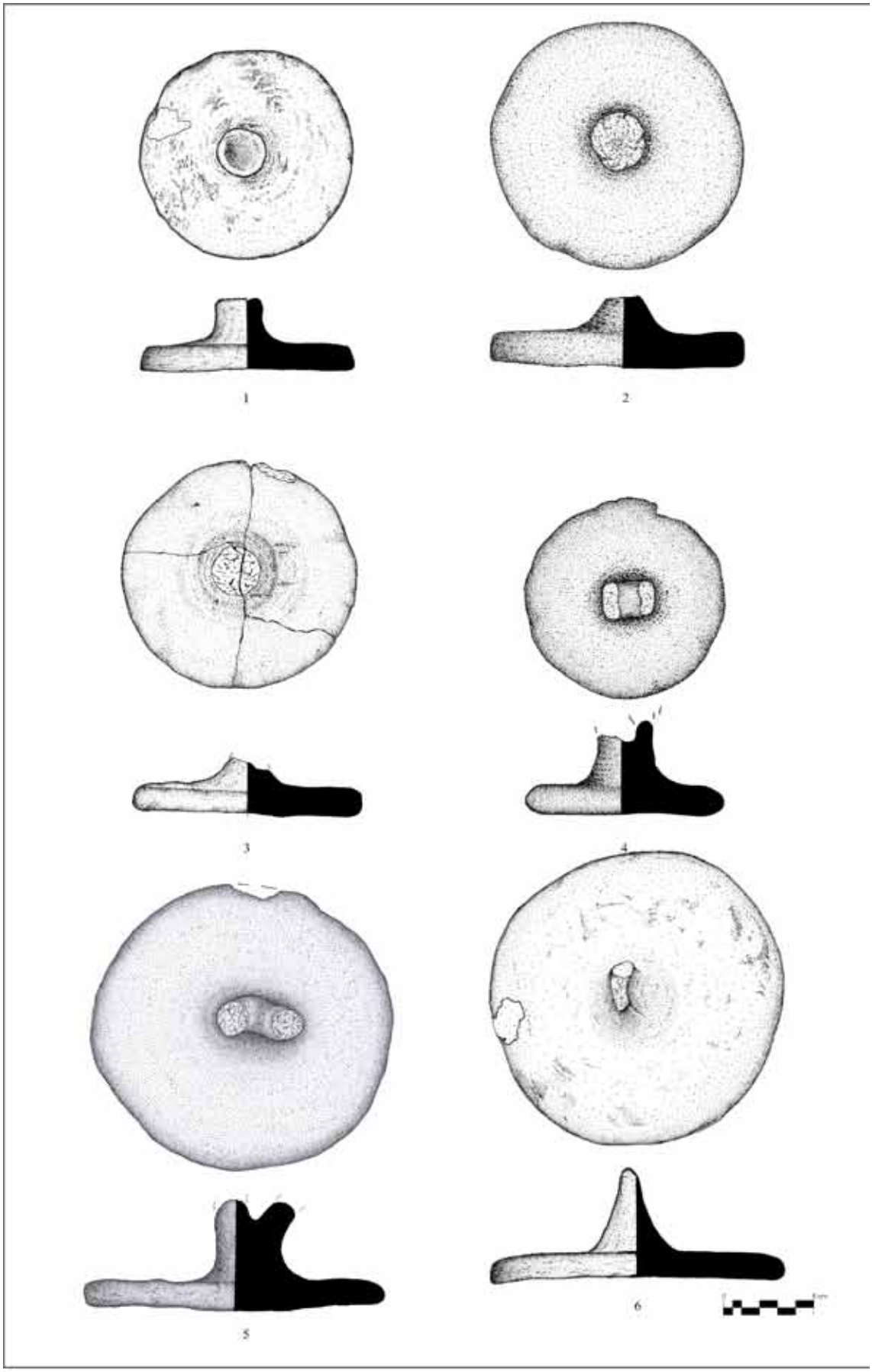
LEVHA/PLATE 44

Plate 45.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	B 10016-5	T 60	5		Diameter=16.0 cm. Preserved Height=9.17 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. External surface pink (5 YR 7/3) slipped.	
2	B 10003-5 b	T 60	7		Diameter=15.0 cm. Preserved Height=6.40 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel.	
3	A 10004-4	T 60	2A		Diameter=12.0 cm. Preserved Height=6.65 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. Wavy pattern impressed decoration on band on lip.	Sagona and Sagona 2004: fig.111 no.13.
4	A 11028-19	T 60	8A		Diameter=14.0cm. Preserved Height=5.63 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. Wavy pattern impressed decoration on band on lip.	
5	B 11006-32	T 61	14		Diameter=23.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.39 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. Vertical scratched decoration on neck, starting from below lip.	
6	B 9004-3	T 61	6		Diameter=25.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.43 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. Impressed decoration on lip.	
7	A 12020-1/ A 12022-6/11/13	T 61	14		Diameter=30.0 cm. Preserved Height=9.96 cm. Pithos. Shaped on wheel. Cross impressed decoration on lip.	
8	B 11033-1	B 1.B	5		Bottom Diameter=17.0 cm. Preserved Height=8.70 cm. Flat bottom of pithos. Shaped on wheel.	Sagona and Sagona 2004: fig.125 no.6.
9	A 9003-4	B 2.A	6		Bottom Diameter=17.0 cm. Preserved Height=4.63 cm. Flat bottom of pithos. Shaped on wheel.	



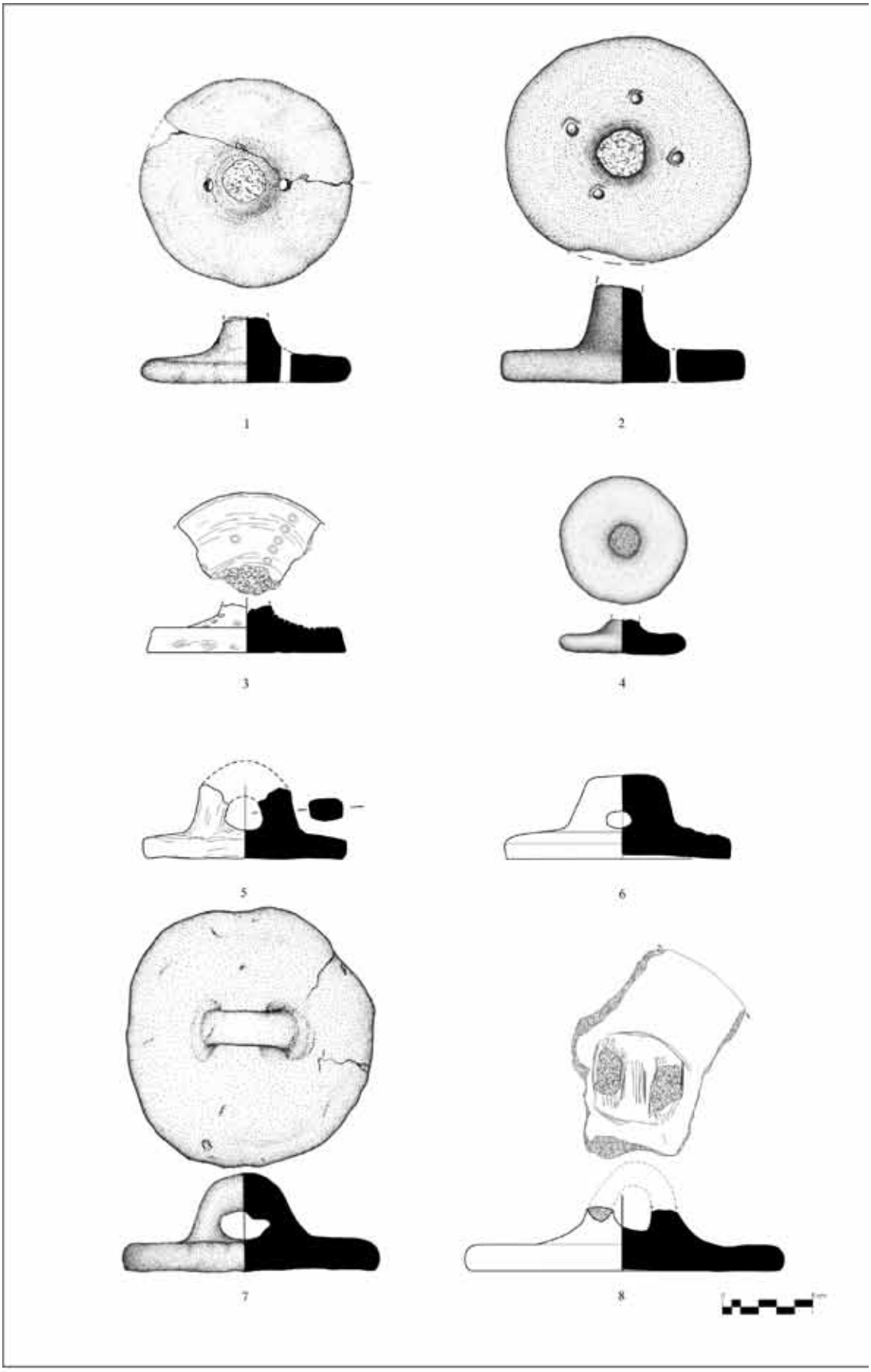
LEVHA/PLATE 45

Plate 46.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	A 10032-7	Ld 1.A/ Lg 1.A	3	Fig. 28.1	Diameter=12.0 cm. Height=3.96 cm. Flat lid with ledge. Shaped by hand. Traces of burning.	McNicoll 1983: fig.72 no.195.
2	B 11070-1	Ld 1.A	9	Fig. 28.3	Diameter=13.5 cm. Preserved height=4.20cm. Flat lid with ledge. Shaped by hand.	
3	B 11080-1	Ld 1.A	9	Fig. 28.2	Diameter=13.0 cm. Preserved height=3.30 cm. Flat lid with ledge. Shaped by hand. Four steam holes on it, and lip burnt.	
4	A 10032-9	Ld 1.A/ Lg 1.A	9	Fig. 28.10	Diameter=13.0 cm. Preserved height=5.47 cm. Flat lid with ledge. Shaped by hand. Four steam holes on it, and lip burnt.	
5	B 11064-1	Ld 1.A/ Lg 1.A	8A	Fig. 28.8	Diameter=16.5 cm. Height=6.16 cm. Flat lid with ledge. Shaped by hand. External surface burnt.	
6	A 10034-4	Ld 1.A/ Lg 1.A	4	Fig. 28.7	Diameter=16.0 cm. Preserved height=6.30 cm. Flat lid with ledge. Shaped by hand.	



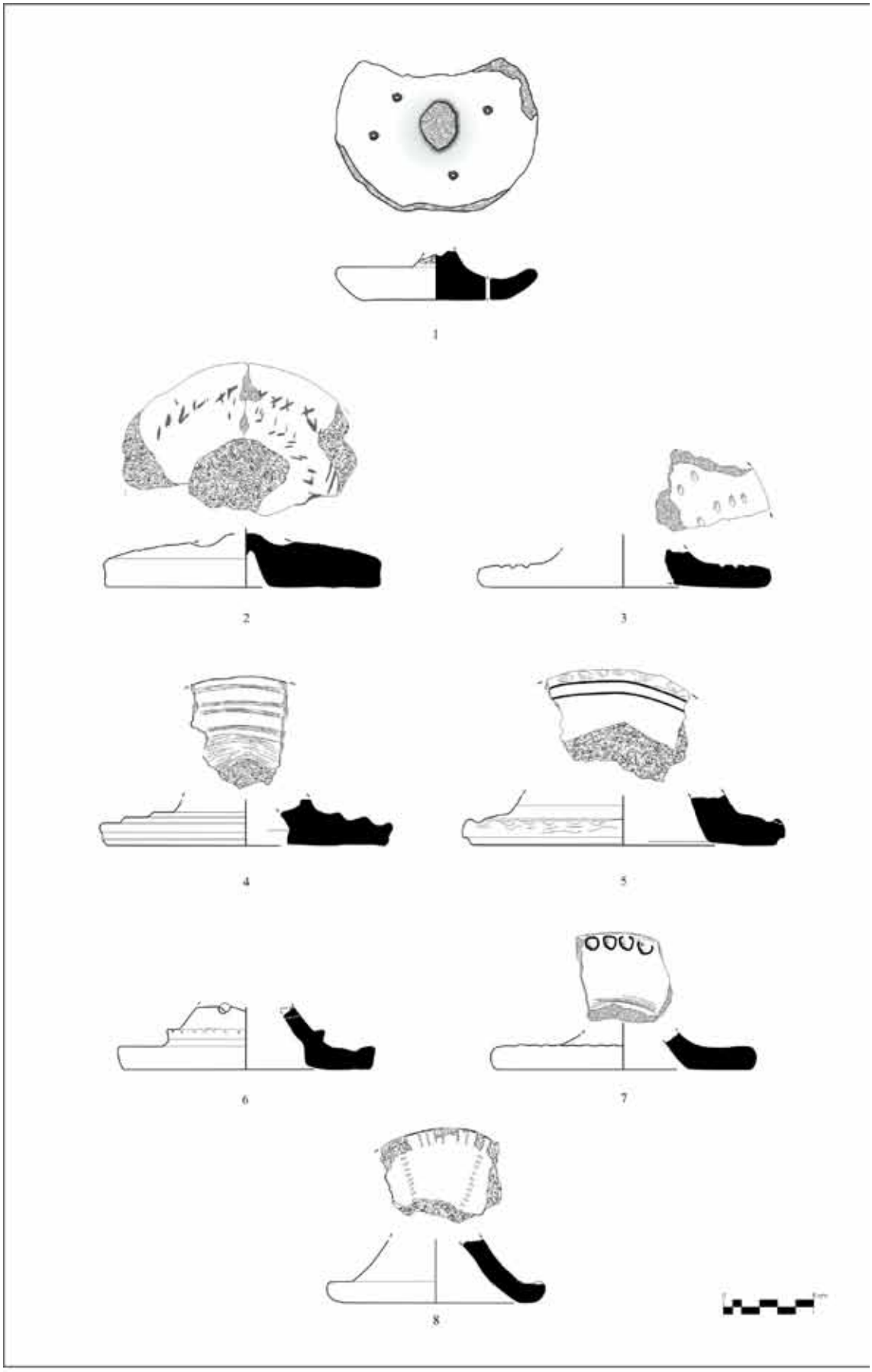
LEVHA/PLATE 46

Plate 47.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	B 11060-1	Ld 1.A	8A	Fig. 28.4	Diameter=11.0cm. Preserved Height=3.78 cm. Flat lid with ledge. Shaped by hand. Two steam holes on it. Soot incrustation.	
2	B 11066-1	Ld 1.A	9	Fig. 28.6	Diameter=13.0 cm. Preserved Height=5.47 cm. Flat lid with ledge. Shaped by hand. Four steam holes on it, and lip burnt.	
3	KB 1002-8	Ld 1.A	6		Diameter=11.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.60 cm.	
4	A 11004-1	Ld 1.A	9	Fig. 28.5	Diameter=6.0 cm. Preserved Height=1.85 cm. Flat lid with ledge. Shaped by hand.	
5	A 11034-8 a	Ld 1.B/ H 4	9		Diameter=11.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.90 cm. Flat lid with handle in middle. Shaped by hand.	Bakırer 1980: pl.113 D.
6	B 11006-1	Ld 1.B/ H 4	4		Diameter=12.0 cm. Height=4.66 cm. Flat lid with handle in middle. Shaped by hand.	
7	B 11033-1	Ld 1.B/ H 4	8A	Fig. 28.4	Diameter=14.0 cm. Height=5.49 cm. Flat lid with handle in middle. Shaped by hand. Soot incrustation in places.	McNicoll 1983: fig.73 no.203.
8	B 11006-87	Ld 1.B	9		Diameter=17.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.33 cm. Flat handle with handle in middle. Shaped by hand. Burnt.	Moore 1993 fig.44 no.168.



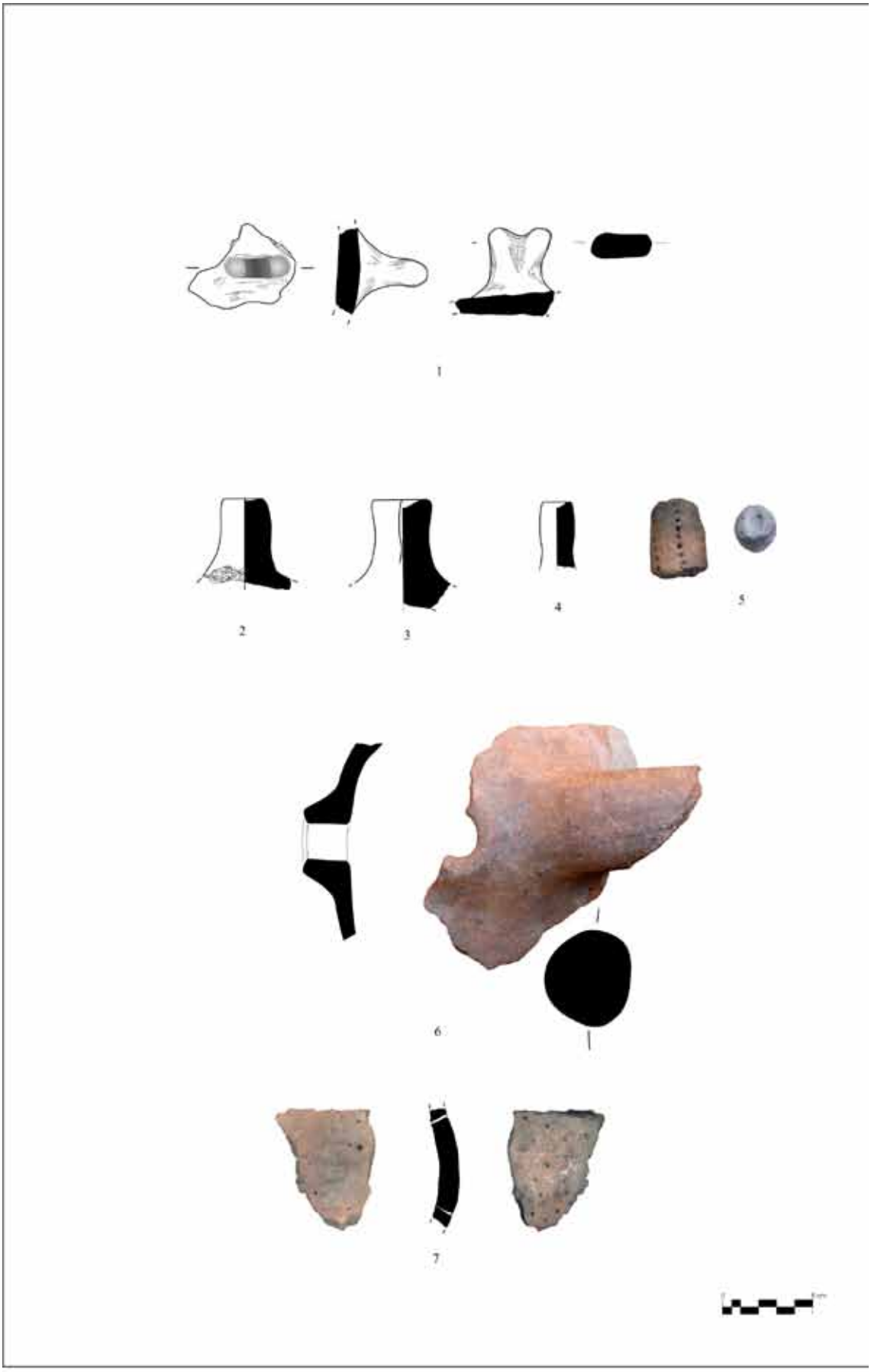
LEVHA/PLATE 47

Plate 48.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	A 11020-1	Ld 2	5		Diameter= 8.0 cm. Preserved Height= 2.69cm. Lid with ledge and raised edges. Shaped by hand. Ledge not preserved. Four steam holes on lid. Lip sooty on inside and outside.	McNicoll 1983: fig.72 no.194; Şenyurt 2000: fig.7 no.3.
2	B 12001-13	Ld 3	9		Diameter=15.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.93 cm. Flat lid with ledge. Shaped by hand. Bottom of ledge grooved from inside in middle of lid. Cross notched decoration on lid. Lip sooty on inside and outside.	Sevin 1995: drw.46 no.10; Ertem 1970-71: p.45 pc.33.
3	B 11053-1	Ld 4.A	9		Diameter=15.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.14 cm. Flat lid with ledge. Shaped by hand. Round impressed decoration on lid. Lip slightly sooty on inside and outside.	
4	KA 1002-18	Ld 4.A	6		Diameter=15.50 cm. Preserved Height=2.50 cm. Flat lid with ledge. Shaped by hand. Round impressed decoration on lid. Lip slightly sooty.	Redford et al. 2001: Fig. 41 no. 1
5	A 10025-20	Ld 4.A	4		Diameter=18.0 cm. Preserved Height=2.76 cm. Lid in pedestal form. Shaped on slow wheel. Broad and shallow groove just behind lip, and wavy pattern impressed decoration on lip. Lip burnt on inside and outside.	
6	B 11006-37	Ld 4.A	6		Diameter=14.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.39 cm. Lid in pedestal form. Shaped on slow wheel. Steam hole. Nail-impressed decoration on band where it rises.	McNicoll 1983: fig.71 no.189; Moore 1993: fig.45 no.180. 181; Hauptmann 1979: fig.162 no.7
7	B 11006-159	Ld 4.A	13		Diameter=14.0 cm. Preserved Height=1.89 cm. Lid in pedestal form. Shaped by hand. External surface sooty.	
8	B 11006-155	Ld 4.B	5		Diameter=11.0 cm. Preserved Height=3.52 cm. Lid in pedestal form. Shaped by hand. Thinly impressed decoration on body with two rows of parallel dotted lines rising upwards. Lip burnt on inside and outside.	



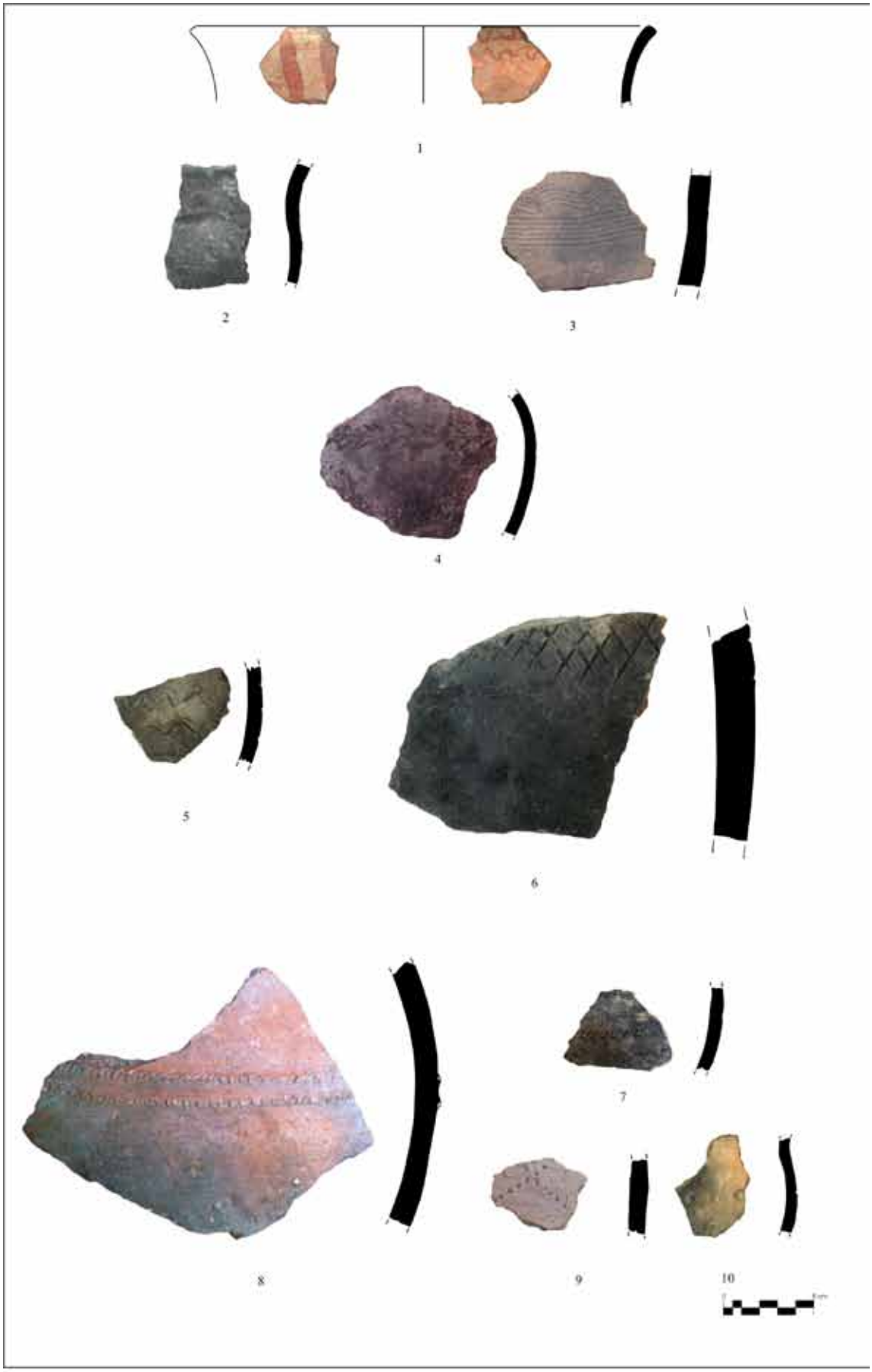
LEVHA/PLATE 48

Plate 49.	Inventory No.	Type No.	P.N.	Fig. No.	Description	Similar examples
1	A 12023-11	Lg 2.A	13		Pot ledge with oval cross-section. Fork-shaped ending.	
2	A 11034-8 b	Lg 2.A	7		Lid ledge with round cross-section.	
3	B 11023-46	Lg 2.A	5		Lid ledge with round cross-section.	
4	B 11023-43	Lg 2.A	10A		Lid ledge with round cross-section.	
5	B 11001-14	Lg 2.B	5		Lid ledge with round cross-section. Four rows of vertical dot-impressed decoration parallel to each other on lid.	
6	A 10007-5	H 3	6		Horizontal round handle of churn. Fat hole with diameter of 2.15 cm on left-hand side of handle.	Jabaridze et al. 1987: 105. CC 2; Apakidze et al. 1986: fig.LXVI no.5; Koşay 1964: pl.XIII p.55
7	A 11003-2		5		Strainer body fragment with holes. Soot incrustation in places on external surface.	McNicoll 1983: fig.76 no.227



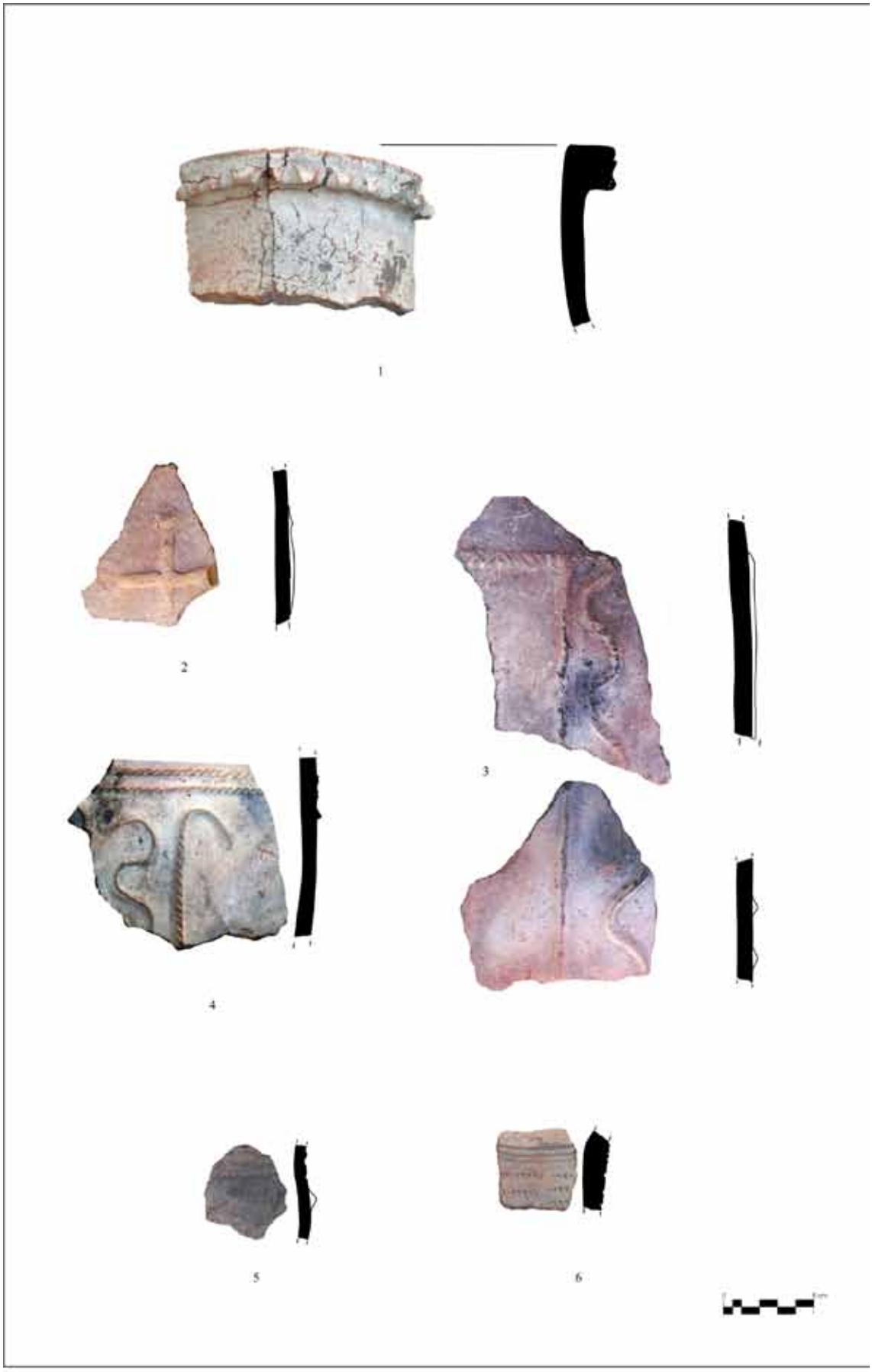
LEVHA/PLATE 49

Plate 50.	Inventory No.	P.N.	Description
1	A 12020-3	1C	Fragment of pot. Dirty red (10 R 3/4) on pink (5 YR 7/3) slip on inside and outside. Two rows of vertical band decoration on outside and two rows of wavy pattern paint decoration parallel to lip on inside.
2	A 10004-6	12	Fragment of pot (cooking vessel). Scratched (incised) decoration.
3	A 11028-13	9	Fragment of pot. Scratched (incised) decoration.
4	A9003-2	16	Fragment of pot (cooking vessel). Scratched (incised) decoration.
5	B 9004-7	8A	Fragment of pot (cooking vessel). Scratched (incised) decoration.
6	B 11053-2	6	Fragment of pot (cooking vessel). Scratched (incised) decoration.
7	KA 102-1	15	Fragment of pot (cooking vessel). Impressed decoration.
8	B 10016-48	9	Fragment of pot. Impressed decoration.
9	B 11006-253	3	Fragment of pot. Impressed decoration.
10	B 11006-285	9	Fragment of pot. Impressed decoration.



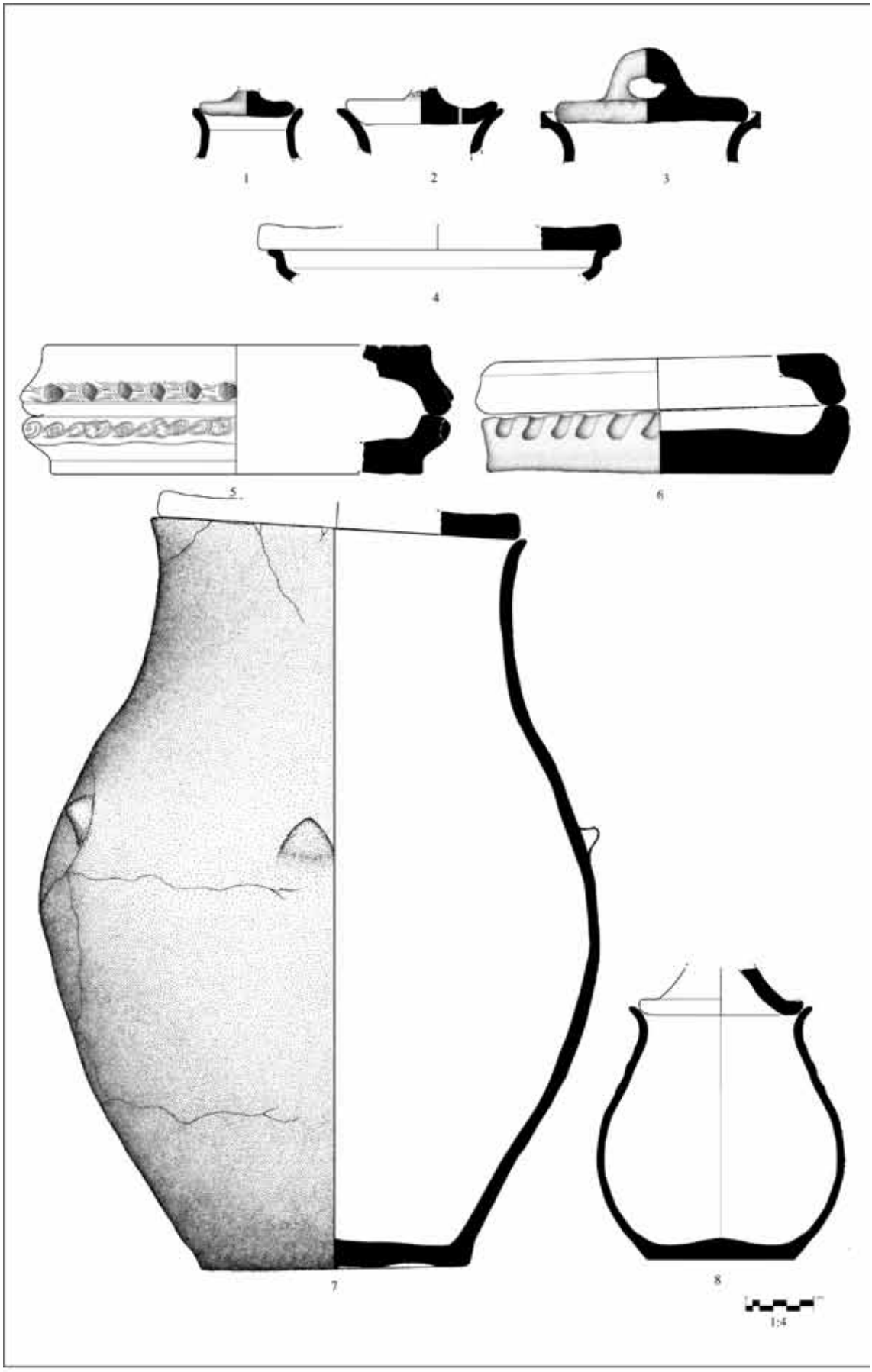
LEVHA/PLATE 50

Plate 51.	Inventory No.	P.N.	Description
1	B 10009-2 b	1B	Fragment of pithos. Wavy pattern finger-impressed decoration on band on lip.
2	KA 1001-39	6	Fragment of large pot. Relief decoration.
3	KA 1003-73	5	Fragment of large pot. Relief decoration.
4	KA 1001-2/35	11	Fragment of large pot. Relief decoration.
5	A 10006-8	10A	Fragment of pot (cooking vessel). Relief and impressed decoration.
6	A 10008-2	11	Fragment of pot. Scratched and impressed decoration.



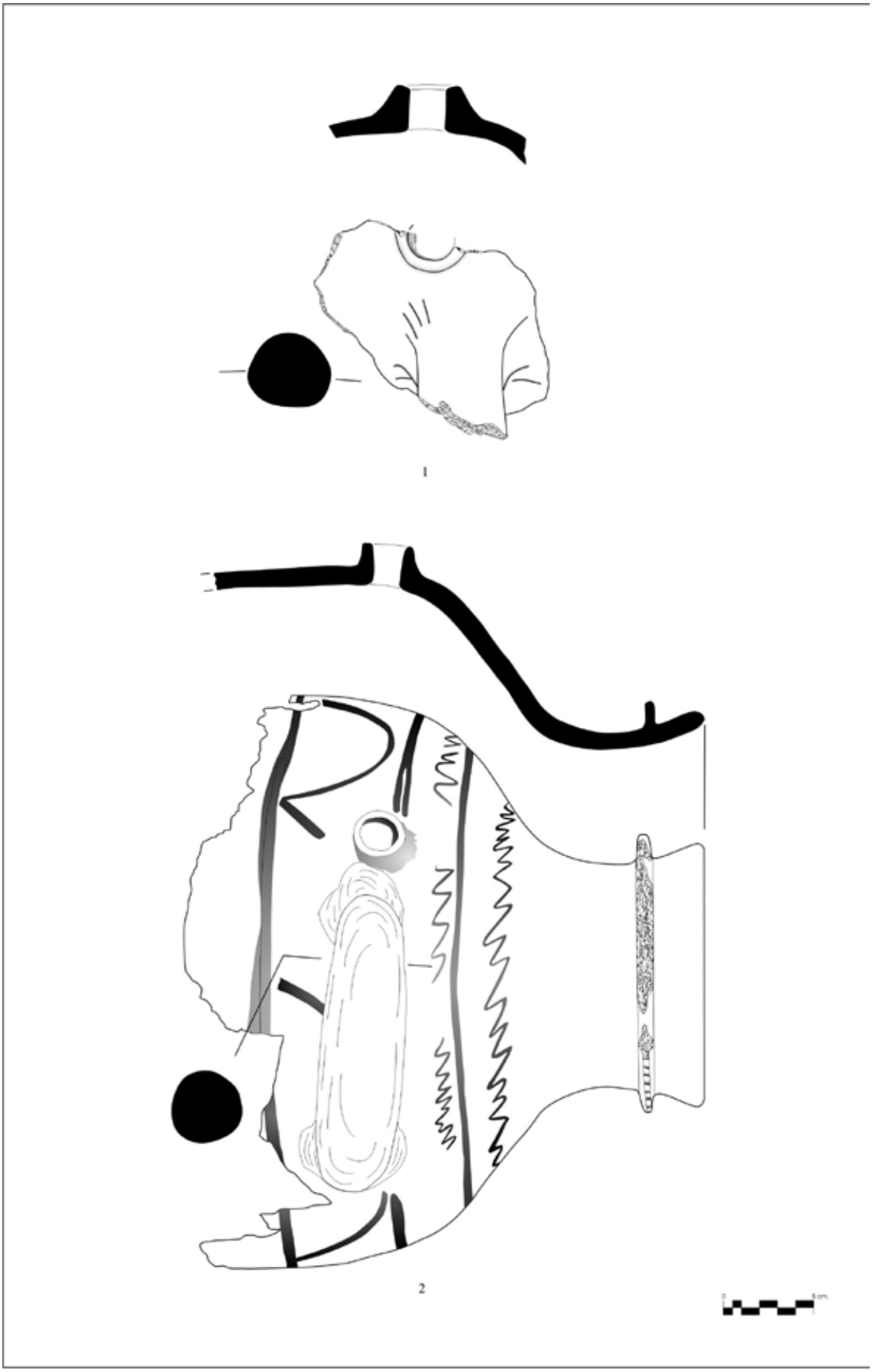
LEVHA/PLATE 51

Plate 52.	Description
1	Joint use of lid A 11004-1 and jug A 9001-1.
2	Joint use of lid A 11020-1 and jug B 10028-30.
3	Joint use of lid B 11033-1 and pot B 10001-9.
4	Joint use of lid A 12001-7 and bowl B 12001-16.
5	Joint use of bread preparation and cooking vessels A 10007-4 and A 12012-11.
6	Joint use of bread preparation and cooking vessels B 12023 and B 11031-1.
7	Joint use of lid A 12001-7 and large pot A10023-3.
8	Joint use of lid B 11006-155 and pot A 10034-3.



LEVHA/PLATE 52

Plate 53.	Inventory No.	Description
1	A 10007-5	Horizontal round handle of churn. Fat hole with diameter of 2.15 cm on left-hand side of handle.
2	A 3027-1	Çilhoroz excavation, unpublished work: Outside 7.5 YR 7/3 (pink), inside 5 YR 5/6 (yellowish red). Small amount of limestone, sand, mica; medium amount of grits. Wheel-made. Moderately fired. Changes of colour due to firing. Outside thinly slipped, inside simple. Scratched decoration in various shapes on fragment.



LEVHA/PLATE 53

Fig. 26

Fig. 27

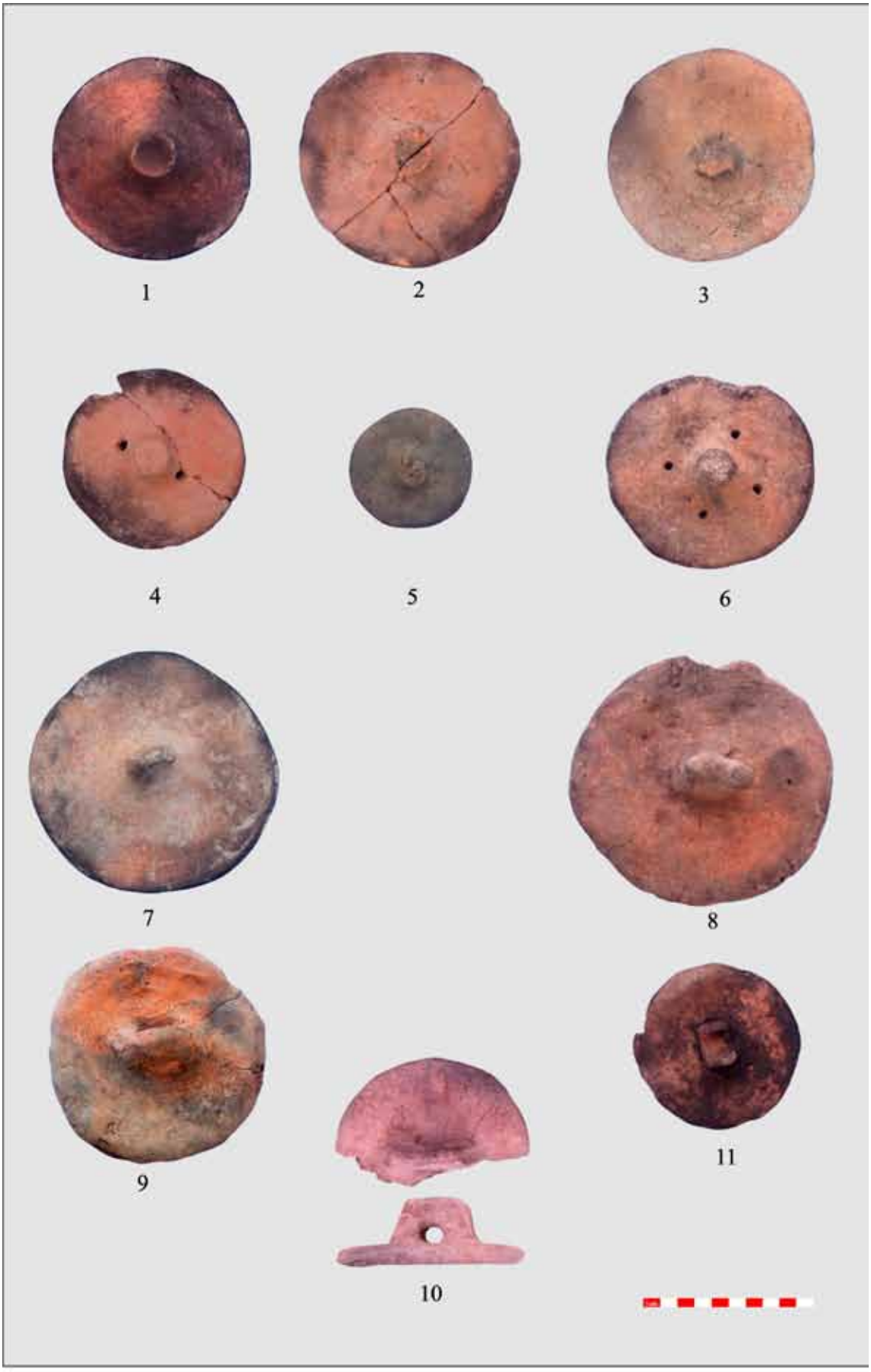


Fig. 28

Fig. 29

NOTES ON THE CATALOGUE OF SMALL FINDS

The method in the catalogue of ceramics is followed in the catalogue of small finds. The explanations on pieces are given on the left-hand side of the catalogue, while the scaled drawings of ceramics are included in plates on the right-hand side.

In the first column in the catalogue, under the heading “Plate”, the piece numbers in the plate are included.

In the second column, the numbers of the corridor and trench in which the piece was found, its box number and its piece number are given under the heading “Inventory No.”

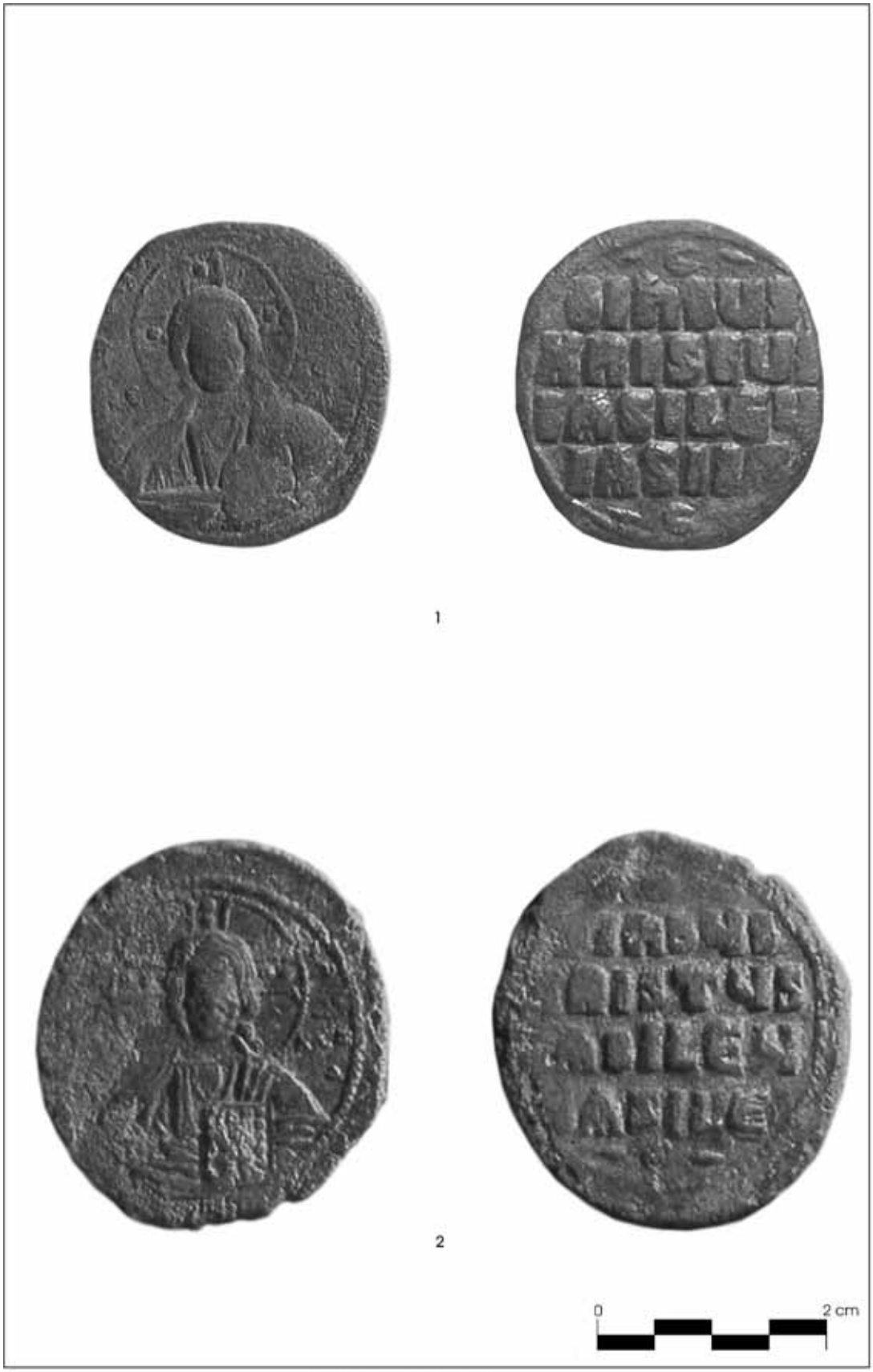
In the third column, the numbers of the photographs selected for better understanding of small finds where the drawing does not provide sufficient information and included at the end of the book are given as “Fig. No.”

In the fourth column, the dimensions of the piece are given in centimetres under the heading “Description”. Then, information is provided on its manufacturing technique and surface condition. In the descriptions, the paste groups of the oil lamps are given the same numbers as the general ceramic paste groups, in “P.N.” For the spindle-whorls, the ceramic paste groups are not used and the paste of each spindle-whorl is defined separately.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE CATALOGUE

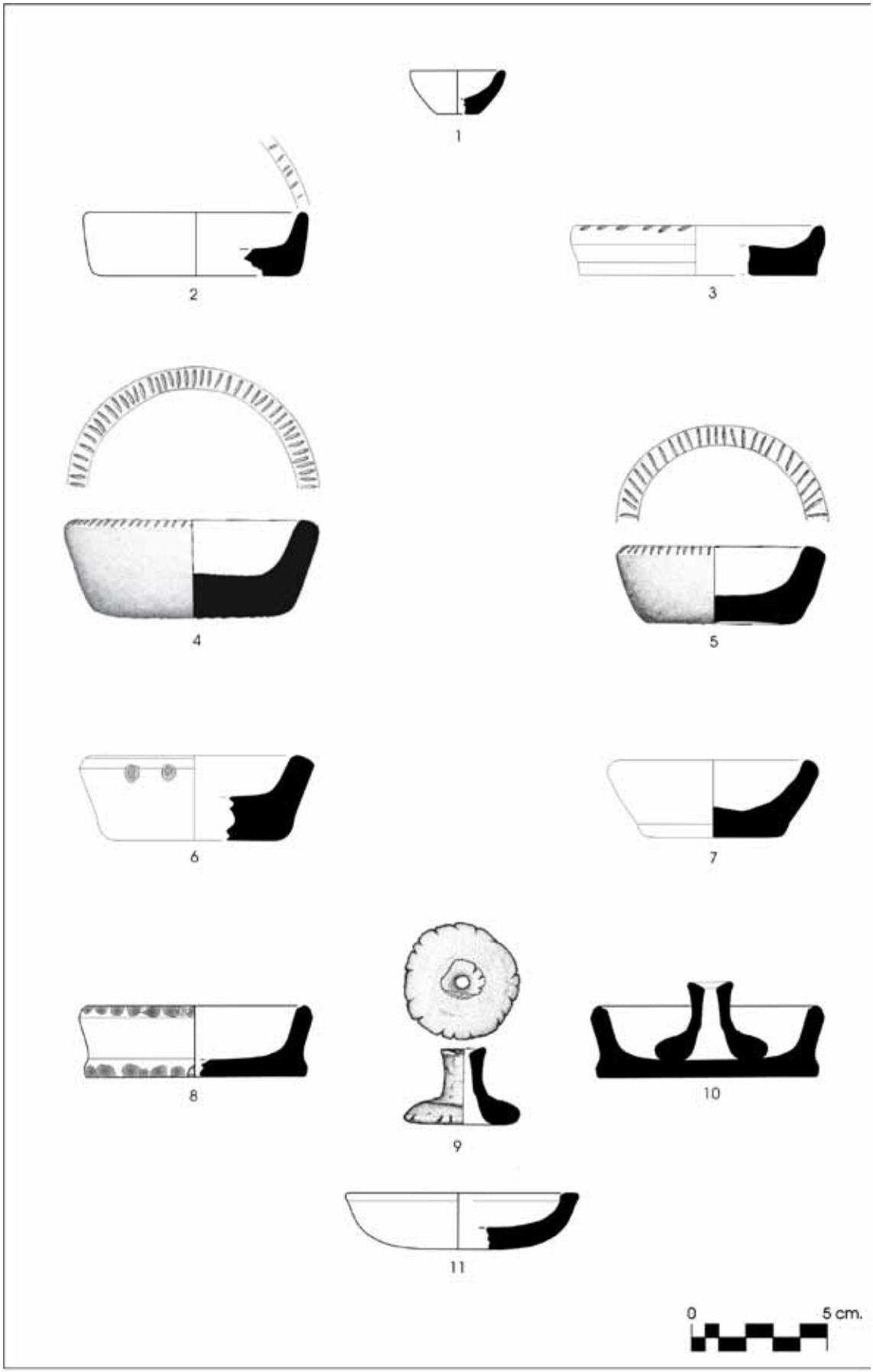
B	: Bottom
BPCV	: Bread preparation and cooking vessel
drw.	: Drawing
Fig No	: Figure Number
H	: Handle
Ld.	: Lid
Lg.	: Ledge
Pc.	: Piece
Pl.	: Plate
P.N.	: Paste Number
T	: Type

Plate 54.	Box No.	Description
1	B 12009-1	**Obverse:** Bust of Jesus, bearded and long-haired, depicted from the front, with a halo with the cross. Two circles in relief on each arm of the cross. Dressed in a tunic and himation, Jesus makes the sign of consecration with his right hand and holds a book with a decorated cover in his left hand. The halo has the abbreviation $\overline{\text{IC}}$ $\overline{\text{XC}}$ on both sides and he has the inscription +ЄmmA NOVHΛ around his head. This composition is framed by a medallion consisting of successive circles in relief. **Reverse:** Bordered by a decoration in the form of ⊂OO⊃ at the top and bottom, an inscription of four lines: "Jesus Christ, King of Kings" +IhSЧS XRISTЧS bᐱSILЄЧ bᐱSILЄ **Type:** Anonymous Follis, Type A2 **Material:** Copper **Diameter:** 2.7- 2.9 cm. **Thickness:** 0.2 cm **Weight:** 9.37 gr. **Date:** 976 (?)- 1030/ 35
2	KB 1012	**Obverse:** Bust of Jesus, bearded and long-haired, depicted from the front, with a halo with the cross. One circle in relief, and lines forming an X sign, on each arm of the cross. Dressed in a tunic and himation, Jesus makes the sign of consecration with his right hand and holds a book in his left hand. Details of the face of Jesus, the decorations on the book, and the inscriptions on both sides of the halo and around the head, are erased due to damage. This composition is framed by a medallion consisting of successive circles in relief. **Reverse:** Bordered by a decoration in the form of ⊂ at the top and bottom, an inscription of four lines: "Jesus Christ, King of Kings" +IhSЧS XRISTЧS bᐱSILЄЧ bᐱSILЄ **Type:** Anonymous Follis, Type A2 **Material:** Copper **Diameter:** 3.1- 3.45 cm. **Thickness:** 0.3 cm. **Weight:** 10.95 gr. **Date:** 976 (?)-1030/ 35



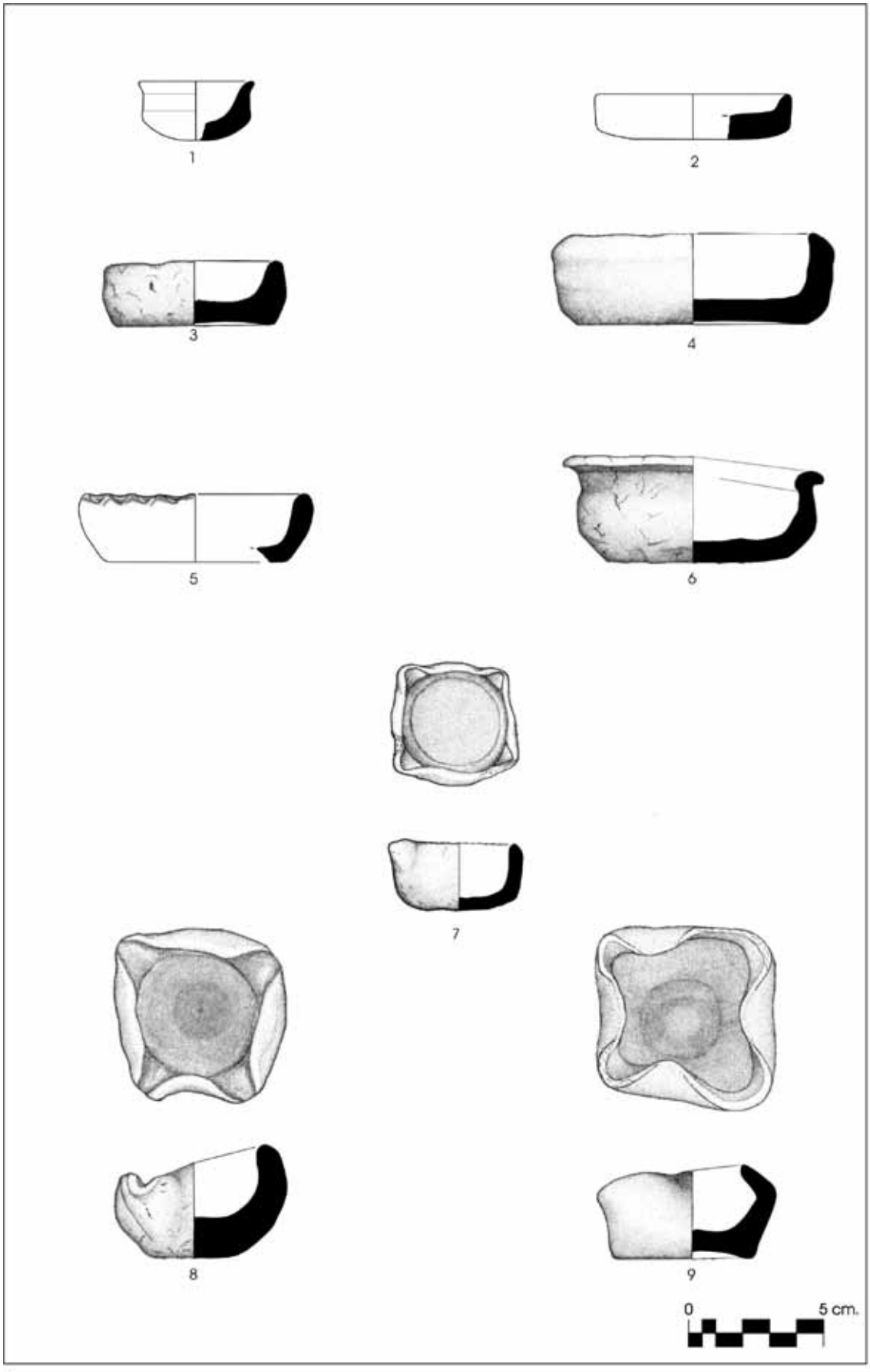
LEVHA/PLATE 54

Plate 55.	Box No.	Fig. No.	Description
1	B 11043-3		Diameter= 6.63 cm., Bottom Diameter= 3.0 cm., Height= 3.21 cm. Oil lamp with simple rim, conical body and flat, simple bottom. Burns on lip. H.N.13
2	A 9003-7		Diameter=7.0 cm., Bottom Diameter= 4.0 cm., Height= 1.67 cm. Shallow oil lamp with simple, round rim, spherical body and flat, simple bottom. Soot and burns on lip and inside. H.N.11
3	B 10002-24		Diameter= 10.5 cm., Bottom Diameter= 9.71 cm., Height= 2.19 cm. Shallow oil lamp with simple, round rim, conical body and flat, simple bottom. Soot and burns on lip and inside. H.N.8A
4	B 11062-1	30.4	Diameter= 8.5 cm., Bottom Diameter= 6.0 cm., Preserved Height= 3.71 cm. With simple rim and flat bottom. Being hand-made, not symmetrical. Thick wall, thick bottom, uneven depth - 1.5 cm on one side and 2.2. cm on other side. Mouth wall of 0.9 cm in thickness. Irregular linear motifs on rim, made by impression. H.N.9
5	B 10021-1	30.5	Diameter= 6.5 cm., Bottom Diameter= 5.0 cm., Preserved Height= 2.87 cm. With simple rim, which has wall thickness of about 1.0 cm. Decorated in this part by forming irregular grooves with deep burns. Conical body, nearly flat ring bottom, slightly opening out and rising from bottom. H.N.4
6	B 9001-14		Diameter= 7.42 cm., Bottom Diameter= 6 cm., Height= 3.14 cm. Oil lamp with flat simple rim, conical body and flat simple bottom. H.N.10A
7	B 12002-1	30.6	Diameter= 7.0 cm., Bottom Diameter= 5.0 cm., Height= 2.81 cm. Oil lamp with flat simple rim, conical body and flat simple bottom. H.N.15
8	B 11006-223		Diameter= 7.0 cm., Bottom Diameter= 8.0 cm., Preserved Height= 2.63 cm. Oil lamp with simple rim, conical body and flat bottom with edges. Finger-made impressions on rim and bottom. Intense soot and burns on the inside of lip. H.N.15
9	A 10030-3		Height= 2.9 cm., Lower Diameter= 4.3 cm., Thickness= 0.8 cm., Upper Diameter= 1.5 cm. It has coarsely rounded pedestal with cylindrical groove in the middle, having diameter of 1.5 cm and internal diameter of 0.5 cm. Notched decorations in the middle of this piece and on the sides of pedestal. H.N. 12
10			Suggested joint use of wick-holder (A 10030-3) and bowl-shaped oil lamp (B 11006- 223)
11	A 12012-1		Diameter = 8.0 cm., Bottom Diameter= 2.98 cm., Height= 2.09 cm. Oil lamp with flat simple rim and with low and wide simple form. Soot and burns on lip and inside. H.N. 9



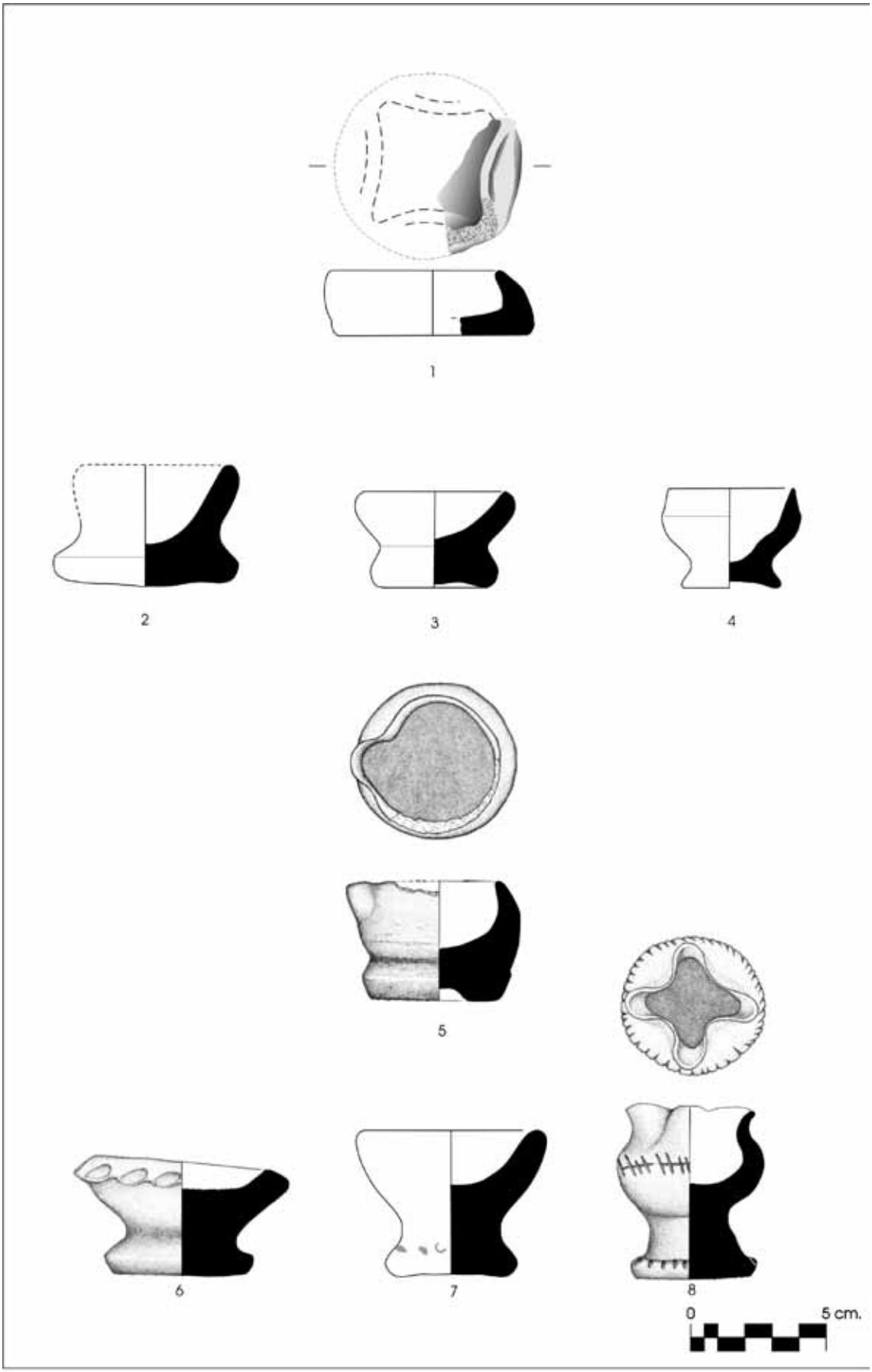
LEVHA/PLATE 55

Plate 56.	Box No.	Fig. No.	Description
1	B 11006-97		Diameter= 4.0 cm., Bottom Diameter= 1.07 cm., Height= 2.19 cm. Oil lamp in the form of small bowl with simple rim and with cylindrical and carinated body. H.N. 10
2	B 9001-8		Diameter= 8.0 cm., Bottom Diameter= 6.89 cm., Height= 2.35 cm. Oil lamp with simple rim, cylindrical body and flat, simple bottom. Soot and burns on rim and inside. H.N.4
3	KA 1006-1	30.2	Diameter= 6.2 cm., Bottom Diameter= 5.7 cm., Height= 2.41 cm. Oil lamp with simple rim, cylindrical body, flat bottom, very shallow, rather thick wall and bottom, shaped by hand. Deformations on rim in places. H.N.15
4	B 11072-1	30.1	Diameter= 9.0 cm., Bottom Diameter=8.5 cm., Height= 3.41cm. Oil lamp in bowl form with slightly inverted, pointed rim, cylindrical body, and flat bottom, rising for about 2.5 cm on the same level from bottom. H.N.9.
5	KB 1004-10		Diameter= 8.0 cm., Bottom Diameter= 6.5 cm., Height= 2.53 cm. Oil lamp in bowl form with simple, round rim and ovaloid body. Soot and burns on lip and inside. H.N.10A
6	A 10032-8	30.3	Diameter= 9.0 cm., Bottom Diameter= 6.0 cm., Height= 4.3 cm. With everted rim, oval body and roughly flattened bottom, slightly widening from bottom and smoothly rising. Colouring due to fire on inside and outside. Non-slipped and non-burnished. H.N. 4
7	B 11037-1		Diameter= 4.44 cm., Bottom Diameter= 3.2 cm., Height= 2.54 cm. With coarsely shaped flat bottom, square form and simple rim. Small wick slots formed by slightly pulling on four sides. Unevenly and coarsely shaped. H.N. 9
8	B 11071-1	31.1	Diameter= 4.30 cm., Bottom Diameter= 3.4 cm. With flattened bottom and wick slots formed by pulling the rim by finger on four sides. Roughly shaped by hand and not symmetrical. H.N. 8A
9	B 11065-1	31.2	Diameter= 5.38 cm., Bottom Diameter= 5.0 cm., Height= 3.59 cm. With flat bottom, slightly widening in the form of a simple rim. Wick slots formed by finger impression on four sides. Hardly fired, with medium-quality paste, tempered with sand, limestone and mica, slipped. Surface with slag-like appearance due to fire. H.N.4



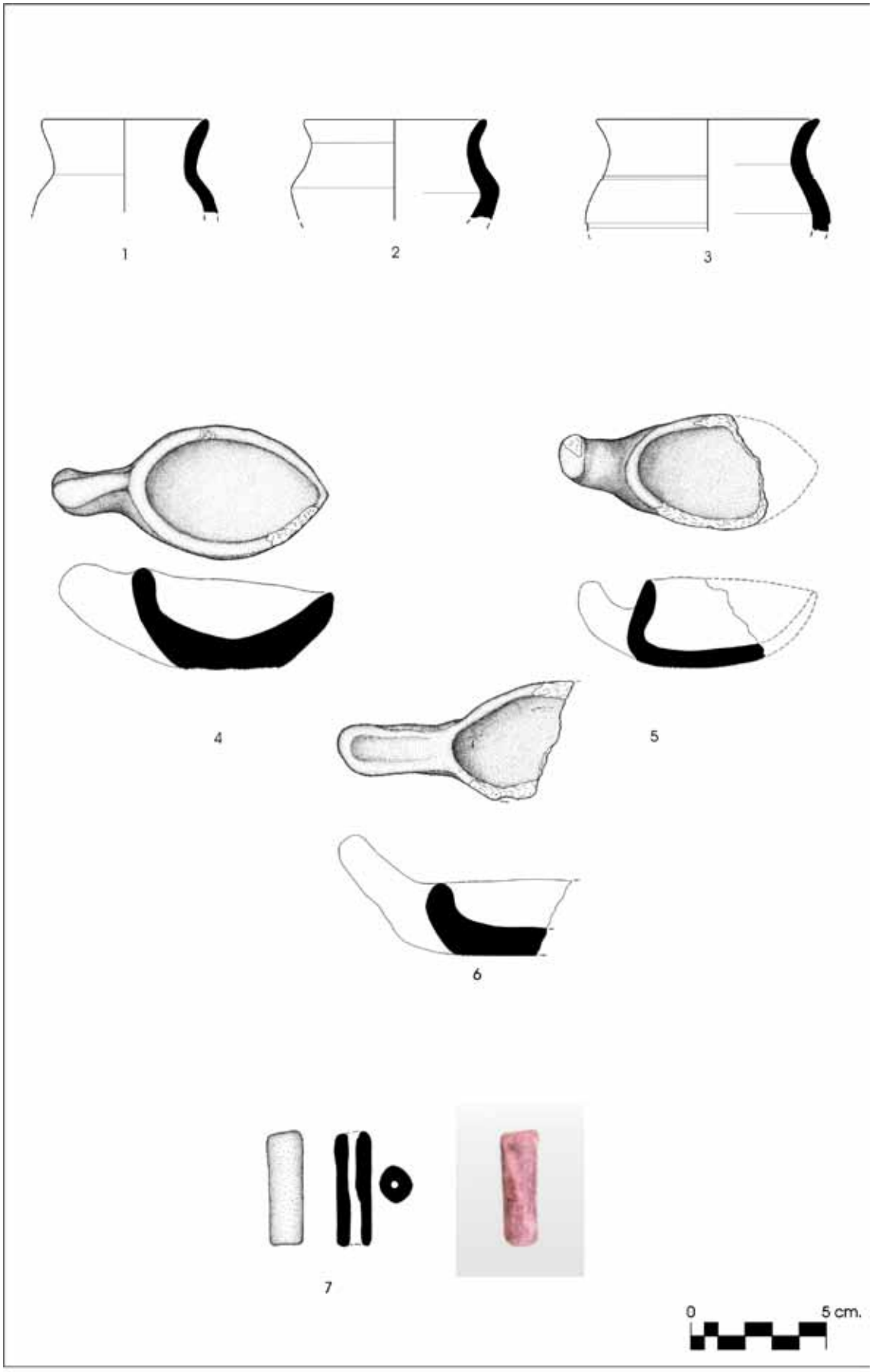
LEVHA/PLATE 56

Plate 57.	Box No.	Fig. No.	Description
1	A 12012-23		Bottom Diameter= 7.0 cm., Height= 2.39 cm. Oil lamp with trefoil-shaped rim, closed-in body and flat, simple bottom. Soot and burns on lip and inside. H.N.9
2	A 12005-10		Diameter= 7.0 cm., Height= 4.51 cm. Oil lamp with rounded simple rim, conical body, bottom with edges, and small pedestal. Soot and burns on lip and inside. H.N. 6.
3	KB 1007-1		Diameter= 5.20 cm., Bottom Diameter= 3.83 cm., Height= 3.57 cm. Oil lamp with simple rim, conical body and pedestal. Soot and burns on lip and inside. H.N: 8A
4	B 11023-1b		Diameter=4.51 cm., Bottom Diameter= 3.48 cm., Height= 3.68 cm. Oil lamp with pointed rim, conical body and pedestal. Soot and burns on lip and inside. H.N. 6
5	A 10032-3	31.3	Bottom Diameter= 4.58 cm., Height= 4.41 cm. With very coarsely rounded bottom, concave in the middle and flat on the edge. Bottom looks like pedestal in one place. Continuing from here, body ends in a simple rim, in a nearly round form. One side of mouth slightly pulled and finished in the form of groove or pouring lip. Being hand-made, not symmetrical in general appearance. H.N. 3
6	A 10032-5	31.4	Diameter= 6.30 cm., Bottom Diameter= 4.88 cm., Height= 4.41 cm. With coarsely flattened bottom, narrowing down by about 0.5 cm upwards and taking the appearance of pedestal. After pedestal, it widens like a bell and ends in a nearly flat rim. Finger-impressed motif on rim. Burns due to use in some parts of this very shallow vessel. H.N. 12
7	KA 1001-1	31.5	Diameter= 6.36 cm., Bottom Diameter= 3.82 cm., Height= 5.41 cm. Oil lamp with rounded simple rim, conical body and high pedestal. Soot and burns on lip and inside. H.N.9
8	A 10030-1	31.6	Bottom Diameter= 4.10 cm., Height= 6.49 cm. With round form, flat bottom and a pedestal of about 0.8 cm in thickness. Notched decoration on sides of pedestal. It becomes narrower and rises from pedestal for about 2.0 cm, then widens again, becomes widest in belly, slightly narrows down after belly, and ends in a simple rim after 2.0 cm. Mouth shaped like four-leaved clover by pressing inwards on four sides. Being hand-made, leaves are not equal in size. Rim in a black colour due to use. Belly decorated with horizontal and vertical uneven lines or notches. Being hand-made, not symmetrical in general appearance. H.N. 5



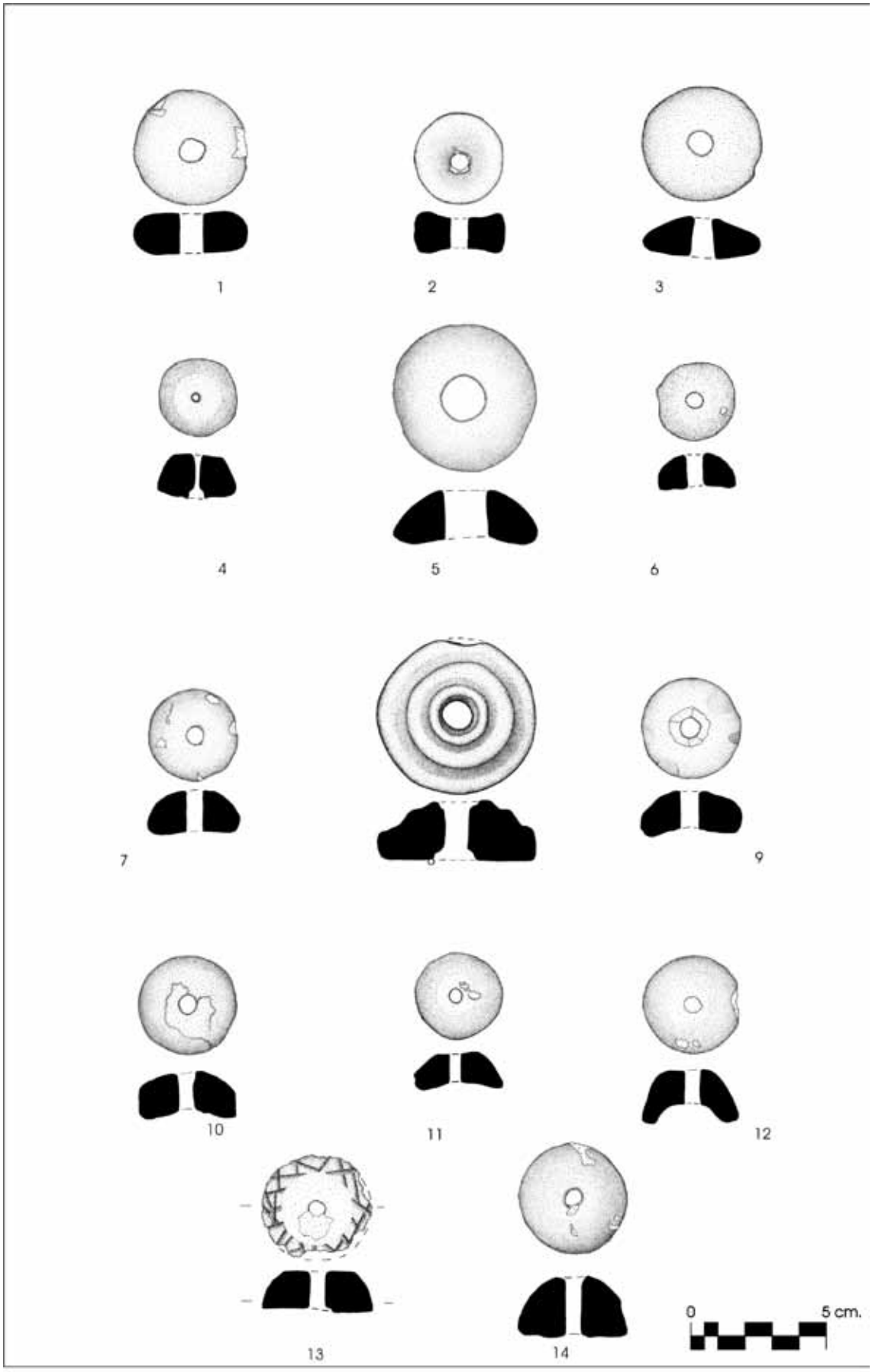
LEVHA/PLATE 57

Plate 58.	Box No.	Fig. No.	Description
1	B 12007-37a	30.7	Diameter= 6.0 cm., Preserved Height= 3.47 cm. Oil lamp in the form of small pot with simple, everted rim and short neck. Intense soot and burns due to use on the inside of lip. H.N. 9
2	A 11028-39		Diameter= 6.6 cm., Preserved Height= 3.69 cm. Oil lamp in the form of small jug with simple, everted rim, short neck and sharp shoulder. Intense soot and burns due to use on the inside of lip. H.N. 6
3	KA 1027-6		Diameter= 8.0 cm., Preserved Height= 4.15 cm. Oil lamp in the form of small jug with simple, everted rim, short neck and sharp shoulder. Intense soot and burns due to use on the inside of lip. H.N. 16
4	KA 1004-1	31.7	Length= 10.2 cm., Height= 3.3 cm., Depth= 2.7 cm. With strong, short handle (2.5 cm) and larger chamber compared to handle. Chamber is 2.7 cm deep, has oval structure and ends in pointed fashion at the tip. Bottom flattened. H.N. 6
5	KA 1029-1	31.8	Preserved Length= 8.5 cm., Height= 2.6 cm. Flat handle widens and thickens towards chamber. About half of chamber preserved. It has oval appearance in its preserved part. Chamber is 1.3 cm deep. H.N. 5
6	A 11030-1		Preserved Length= 7.5 cm. Height= 3.0 cm. With short handle, becoming thinner where it is attached to chamber and having a depth in which two fingers can be placed. Half of chamber preserved. It is not very deep in its preserved part (1.07 cm) and has oval to rectangular form. H.N.15
7	A 10025-1		Height= 3.9 cm. Diameter= 3.4 cm. Only the chamber of the pipe and a very small part of its handle are preserved. The mouth piece connection part of the pipe, which is bell-shaped, is decorated with a diagonal in deep grooves from the bottom. Hardly fired, fine quality, mica tempered. Slipped and bright burnished. Very little missing in mouth and body. Paste reddish yellow (5 YR 6/6), surface red (10 R 4/6), inside black (10 YR 2/1) due to fire.



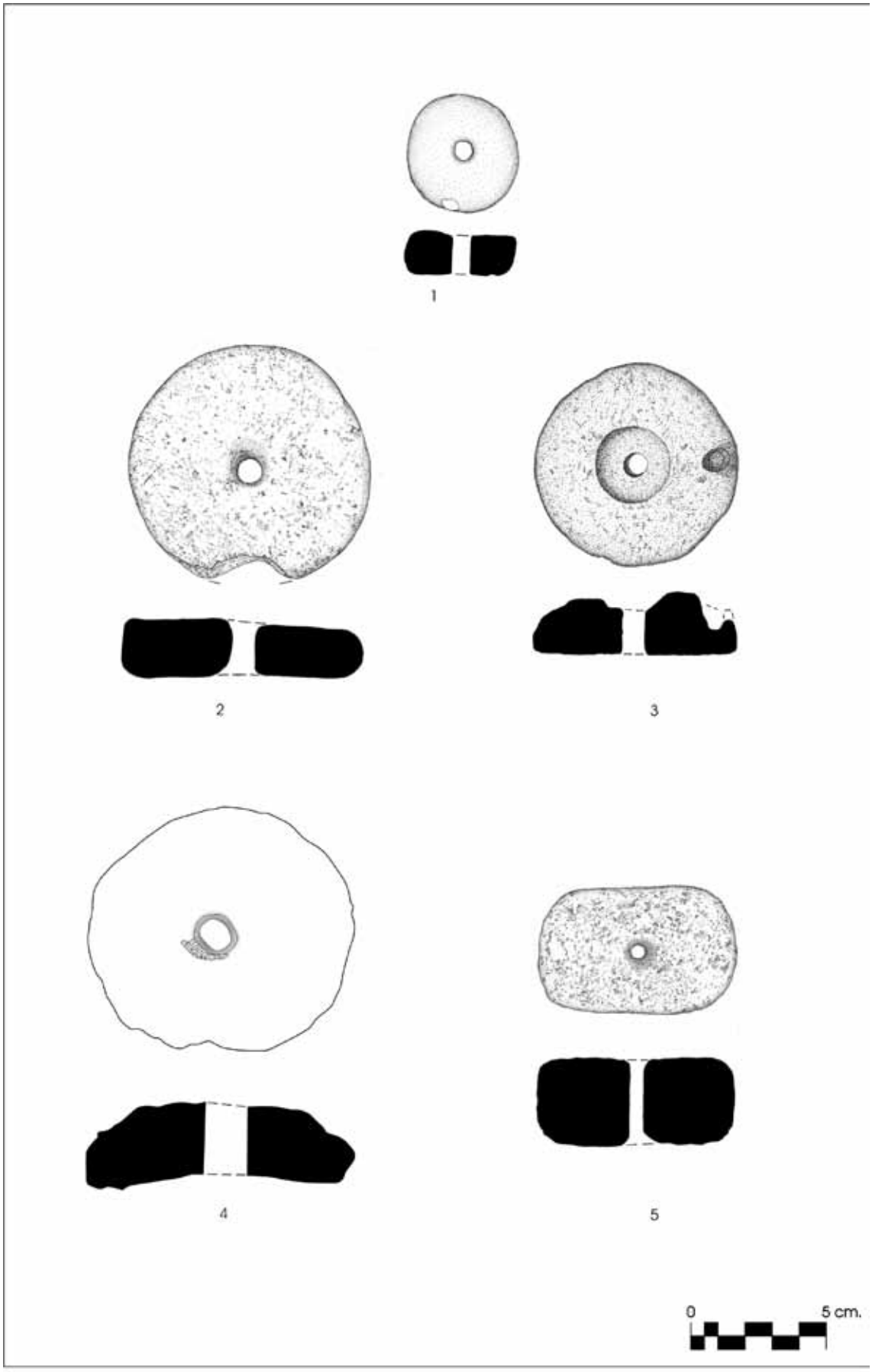
LEVHA/PLATE 58

Plate 59.	Box No.	Fig. No.	Description
1	B 11019-1		Diameter= 4.3 cm., Thickness= 1.6 cm., Hole Diameter= 1.0 cm. Oval cylindrical spindle-whorl. Hardly fired, with fine paste, tempered with very little limestone and mica, slipped. Grey (10 YR 5/1) paste, grey and black (10 YR 3/1, 10 YR 4/1) on external surface.
2	B 11017-1		Diameter= 3.4 cm., Thickness= 1.3 cm., Hole Diameter= 0.7 cm. Cylindrical spindle-whorl, compressed from top and bottom. Hardly fired, with fine paste, slipped and slightly burnished. Grey (7.5 YR 4/2) paste, brown and greyish black (7.5 YR 5/2, 7.5 YR 4/1) on external surface.
3	A 10023-1		Diameter= 3.2 cm., Thickness= 1.2 cm., Hole Diameter= 0.4-0.5 cm. Double conical spindle-whorl. Underfired, with medium-quality paste. Pink (2.5 YR 5/3) paste, grey (2.5 YR 3/1) core, slipped and non-burnished. Dark brown, black (5 YR 4/1) on external surface.
4	A 9002-2		Diameter= 2.9 cm., Thickness= 1.4 cm., Hole Diameter= 1.4 cm. Spindle-whorl in approximately conical form. Hardly fired, with medium-quality paste; tempered with grits, limestone, quartz and mica. Red (2.5 YR 4/3) paste, red (2.5 YR 5/4) at the bottom and reddish brown-camelhair coloured (7.5 YR 4/3) at the top.
5	A 10030-2		Diameter=5.2 cm., Thickness=1.7 cm., Hole Diameter=1.2 cm. Spindle-whorl in conical form and with concave bottom. Hardly fired, with medium-quality paste, tempered with grits, quartz and limestone. Grey (2.5 YR 3/1) paste, beige on the inside and greyish brown (2.5 Y 4/1) on the outside.
6	A 10002-2		Diameter= 5.2 cm., Thickness= 1.7 cm., Hole Diameter= 1.2 cm. Spindle-whorl in conical form and with concave bottom. Hardly fired, with medium-quality paste, tempered with grits, quartz and limestone. Grey (2.5 YR 3/1) paste, greyish brown (2.5 Y 4/1) on the outside.
7	B 10020		Diameter= 3.04 cm., Thickness= 1.04 cm., Hole Diameter= 0.7-1.01 cm. Spindle-whorl in conical form. Hardly fired, with medium-quality paste. Dark grey (7.5 YR 4/1) paste. Some parts on the external surface greyish black and camelhair coloured (10 YR 5/3, 10 YR 3/1) due to fire.
8	A 10032-11		Diameter= 5.9 cm., Thickness= 2.3 cm., Hole Diameter= 0.9 cm. Conical with flattened edges. Three ring grooves on the top. Hardly fired, with fine paste; tempered with grits, limestone, quartz and mica. Brown (7.5 YR 5/4) paste, red (2.5 YR 5/6) at the bottom, turned black due to fire, and brown (7.5 YR 5/4) at the top.
9	B 10018		Diameter= 3.7 cm., Thickness= 1.5 cm., Hole Diameter= 0.6- 0.8 cm. Spindle-whorl in slightly conical form and with concave bottom. Moderately fired, with medium-quality paste. Grey (5 YR 4/1) paste, pinkish brown and grey (5 YR 6/1, 7.5 YR 4/1) on the external surface.
10	A 10004-1		Diameter= 3.7 cm., Thickness= 1.4 cm., Hole Diameter= 0.6 cm. Flattened edges, slightly conical, concave bottom part. Moderately fired, with medium-quality paste, tempered with limestone and grits. Light brown (7.5 YR 6/4) paste, greyish black on the external surface, pink and brown (7.5 YR 4/1 - 7.5 YR 6/3) on the bottom.
11	A 11023-1		Diameter= 3.2 cm., Thickness= 1.2 cm., Hole Diameter= 0.4- 0.5 cm. Spindle-whorl in conical form and with concave bottom. Underfired, with medium-quality paste. Pink (2.5 YR 5/3) paste, grey (2.5 YR 3/1) core, dark brown and black (5 YR 4/1) on the external surface.
12	KA 1007		Diameter= 3.06 cm., Thickness= 2.0 cm., Hole Diameter= 0.7 cm. Spindle-whorl in conical form and with 0.8 cm concave bottom. Hardly fired, with medium-quality paste. Light brown (10 YR 5/2) paste, pinkish camelhair coloured (7.5 YR 6/3, 7.5 YR 5/3).
13	B 11025		Diameter= 4 cm., Thickness=1.3 cm., Hole Diameter= 0.6- 0.7 cm. Bone spindle-whorl in conical form, flattened on the top. Outside the flattened area on the top, a rhomboidal motif was made by scratching on the sides. Parts with motif burnished, bottom and top non-burnished.
14	B 11015		Diameter= 4.0 cm., Thickness= 2.1 cm., Hole Diameter= 0.55 cm. Bone spindle-whorl in conical form. Porous bottom and flattened top surface.



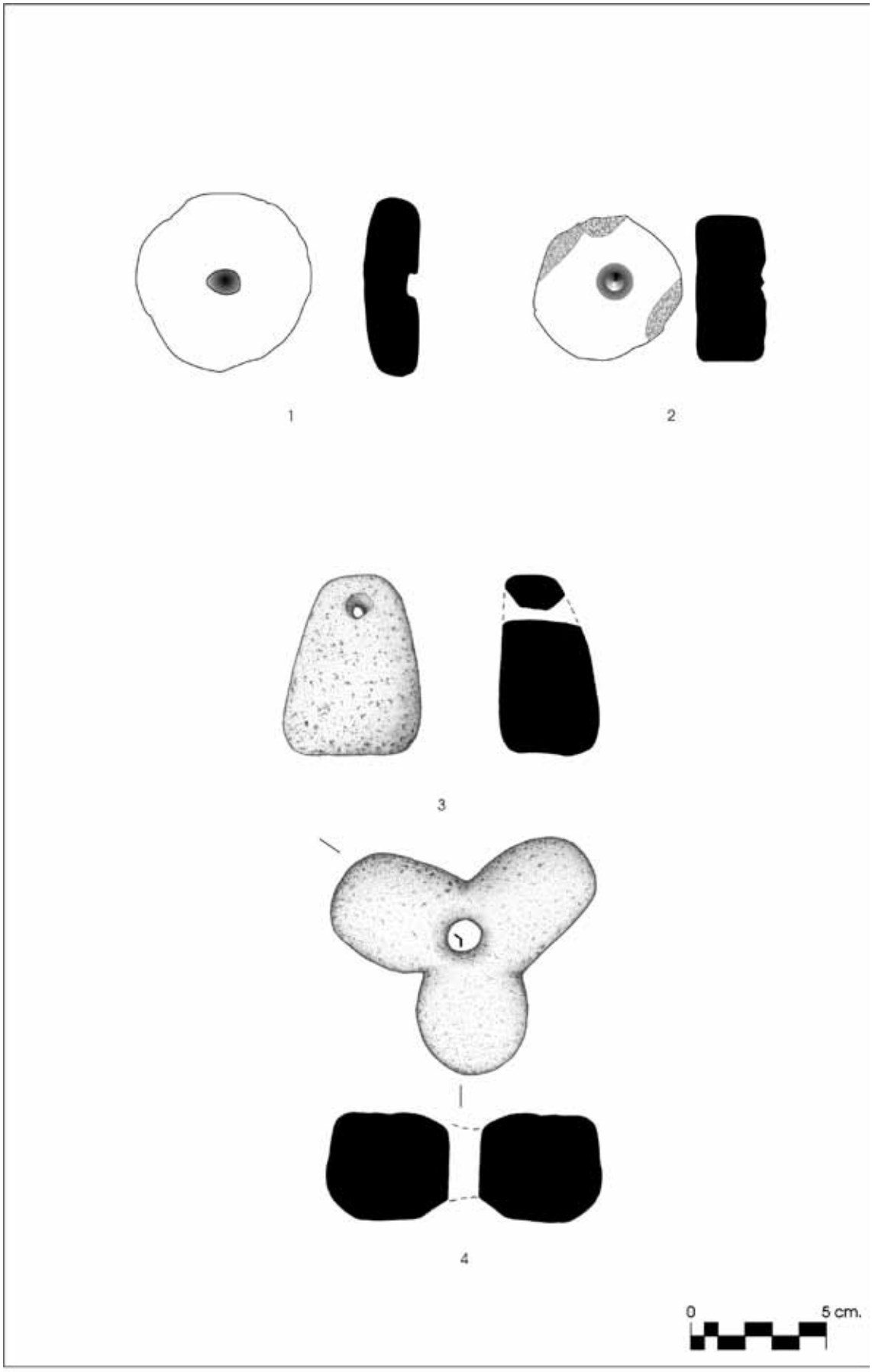
LEVHA/PLATE 59

Plate 60.	Box No.	Fig. No.	Description
1	B 11003-1		Diameter= 4.1- 4.5 cm., Thickness= 1.2 cm., Hole Diameter= 0.7 cm. Cylindrical limestone spindle-whorl.
2	KA 1027-1		Diameter= 9.5 cm., Thickness= 1.6- 2.2 cm., Hole Diameter= 1.0- 1.3 cm. Cylindrical limestone spindle-whorl, with one side rounded and the other left flat.
3	B 11067-1		Diameter= 7.7 cm., Thickness= 2.1 cm., Hole Diameter= 0.8 cm. Limestone spindle-whorl in conical form, having a groove of about 2.1 cm in diameter made around the thread hole near the middle. A second half was left in one side of the spindle-whorl.
4	A 10032-1		Diameter= 14.1 cm., Thickness= 4.5 cm., Hole Diameter= 1.7 cm. Limestone spindle-whorl in conical form and with concave bottom.
5	B 11029-1		Height= 7.5 cm., Width= 4.8 cm., Thickness= 2.9 cm. Cylindrical limestone spindle-whorl with rounded edges.



LEVHA/PLATE 60

Plate 61.	Box No.	Fig. No.	Description
1	B 11075-1		Diameter= 6.4 cm., Thickness= 2.1 cm. Cylindrical limestone object with rounded edges. The hole with a diameter of 0.7 cm from the lower part was left incomplete.
2	A 11003-1		Diameter= 4.44 cm., Thickness= 2.58 cm. Conical limestone object. The hole with a diameter of 1.3 cm from the lower part was left incomplete.
3	B 11010-1		Height= 7.0 cm., Width= 3.0- 5.9 cm., Thickness= 2.1-3.5 cm., Hole Diameter= 0.5 cm. Stone countersink or loom weight in pyramidal form. Its reddish brown surface colour gives the impression that it was made of baked clay.
4	KA 1021-1		Height= 9.7 cm., Thickness= 4.1 cm., Hole Diameter= 1.1 cm. Made of limestone, in the form of a three-leaved clover. It has a hole in the middle. Each part in the form of a clover has a different length and thickness.

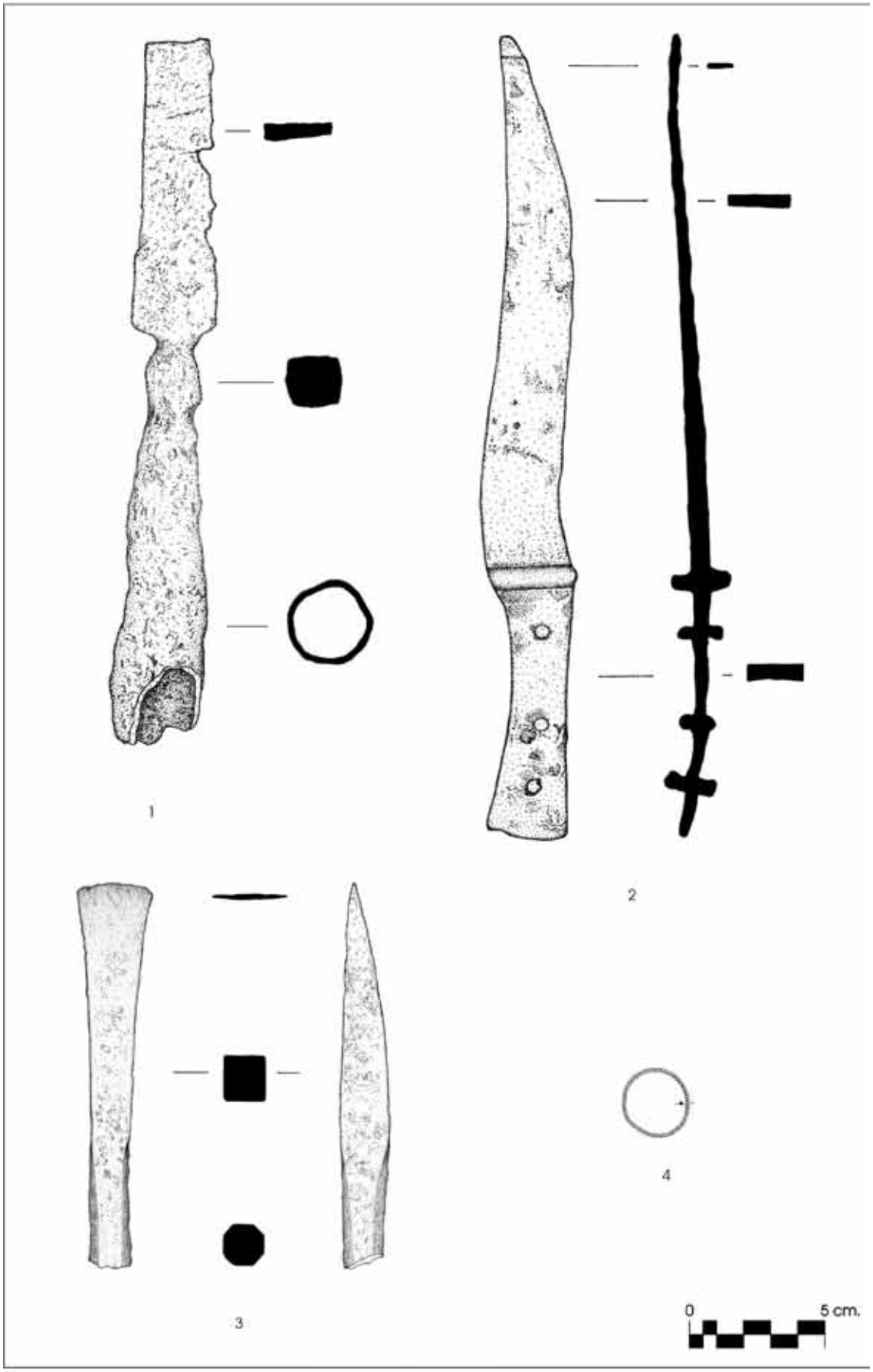


LEVHA/PLATE 61

Plate 62.	Box No.	Fig. No.	Description
1	A 11032-12		Upper Stone: Diameter= 44.15 cm., Shaft Diameter= 8.0 cm., Diameter of Handstone Handle= 4.50 cm. Lower Stone Diameter: 46.35 cm., Shaft Groove Diameter= 9.0 cm. Basalt hand mill in two parts.

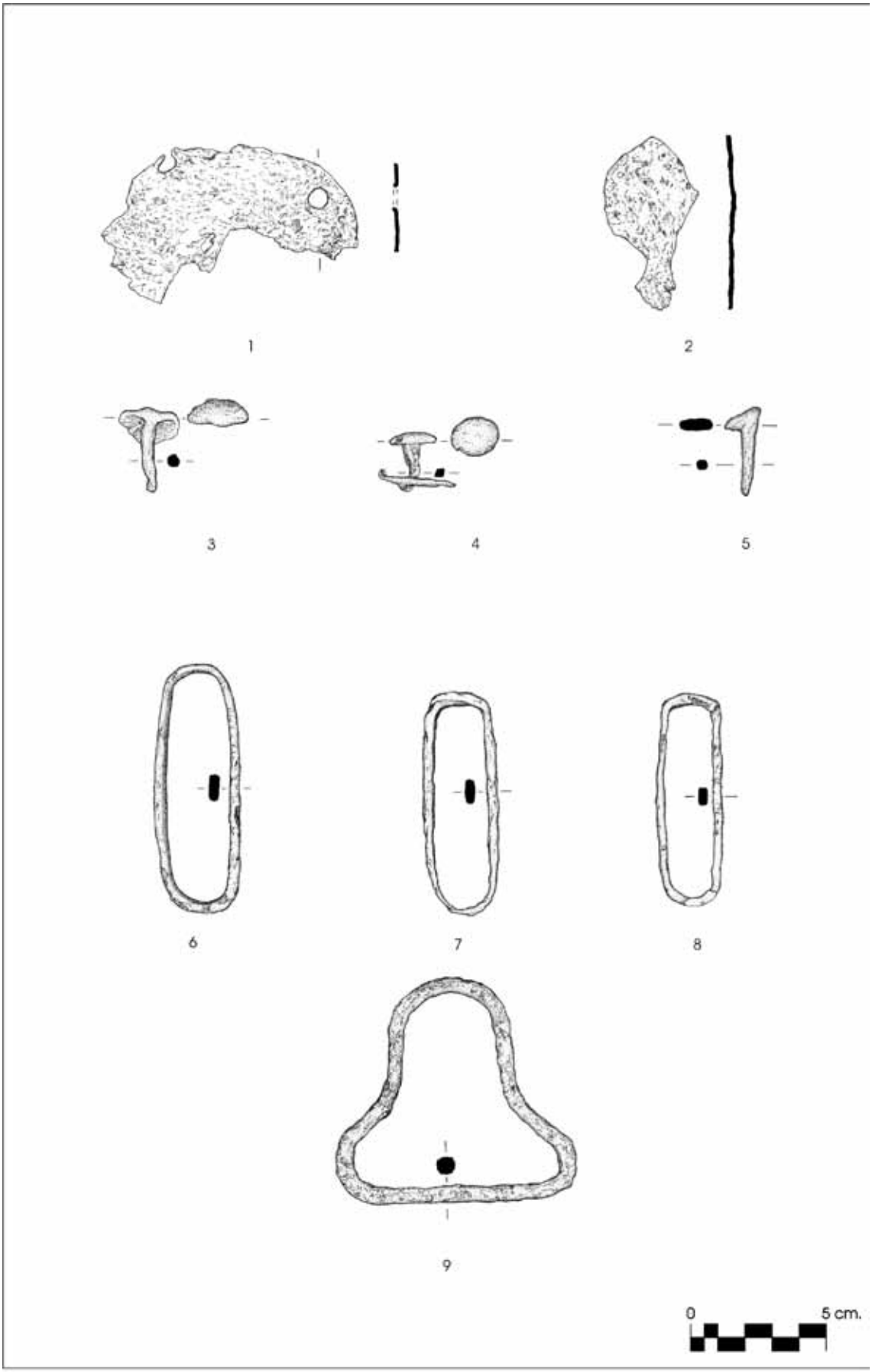
LEVHA/PLATE 62

Plate 63.	Box No.	Fig. No.	Description
1	KB 1006-1	32.2	Preserved Length= 26.0 cm., Socket= 14.5 cm. Iron spearhead made by forging. The socket has a round form. Beginning from a thickness of 3.2 cm, the socket continues by becoming thinner towards the tip and forms a node at the joint in the cutting part. The preserved length of the cutting part is about 10.5 cm. The tip has not been recovered. Having a triangular appearance, the cutting part becomes thinner towards the tip. The spearhead is heavily corroded and a section of about 3.0 x 2.5 cm is missing in the handle part.
2	B 11046-1	32.1	Length= 22.0 cm., Width= 0.8 cm. “S”-shaped iron knife. Made by forging.
3	A 1025-2	32.3	Preserved Length= 14.0 cm., Width= 1.5- 2.7 cm. Iron chisel made by forging. Wider and flatter towards the tip, which is quite sharp and well-preserved. The chisel is broken in the back.
4	A 9002-1		Diameter= 2.2 cm., Thickness= 1.5 cm. Bronze ring. Two ends not joined together.



LEVHA/PLATE 63

Plate 64.	Box No.	Fig. No.	Description
1	B 11012-1		Height= 9.2 cm., Width=3.2- 3.1- 5.1 cm., Thickness=0.3 cm. Heavily corroded, badly preserved iron horseshoe fragment.
2	B 10013-1		Height= 5.9 cm., Width= 3.0- 2.6- 0.9- 1.2 cm., Thickness=0.3 cm. Heavily corroded, badly preserved iron horseshoe fragment.
3	A 10025-4	32.6	Preserved Height= 3.0 cm., Head Width= 2.3 cm. Wide headed iron nail.
4	KA 1005-1c		Width= 2.2 cm. Heavily corroded iron nail. Recovered driven into another metal piece.
5	B 11038-1		Length= 12.3 cm., Width= 0.4- 1.2 cm., Thickness= 1.9 cm. Heavily corroded iron nail.
6	KA 1005-1a	32.4	Length= 9.30 cm., Width= 3.80 cm. Iron buckle.
7	KA 11055		Length= 8.0 cm., Width= 2.48 cm. Iron buckle.
8	KA 1005-1b		Length= 8.20 cm., Width= 2.84 cm. Iron buckle.
9	B 10019-1	32.5	Height= 8.40 cm., Width= 4.40- 8.8 cm. Iron backle in uneven triangular form.



LEVHA/PLATE 64

Fig. 30

Fig. 31

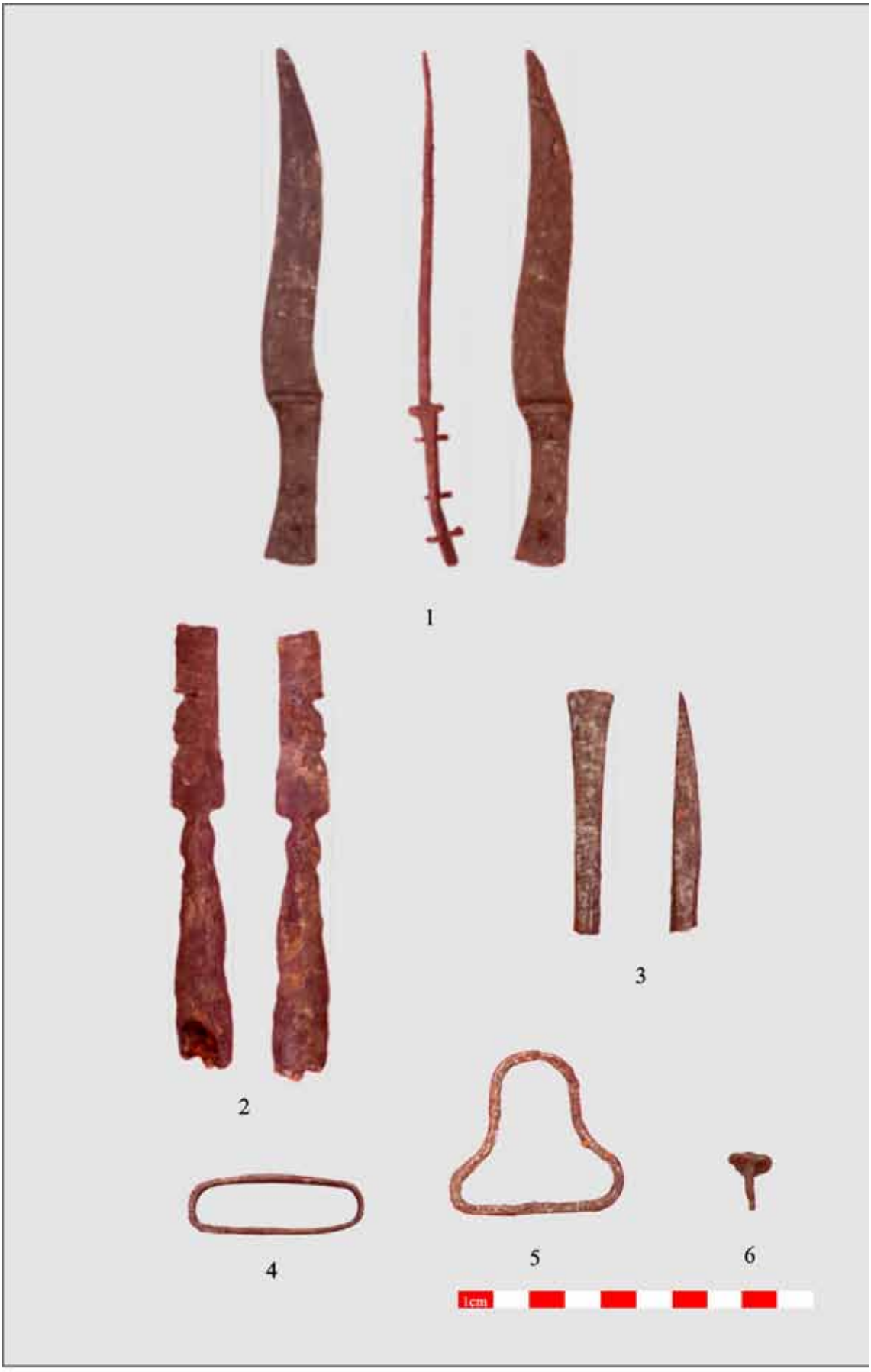


Fig. 32

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