

# Grooved Pottery of the Lake Van Basin: A Stratigraphical and Chronological Assessment

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## Introduction

The grooved pottery takes its name from the horizontal grooves between the rim and the shoulder of the vessel. It is found in a wide area, extending from the Malatya-Elazığ region in the west to Lake Urmia in the east, and from Armenia in the north to the middle Euphrates region in the south (fig.1). In this vast area, Elazığ-Malatya region, Upper Tigris Valley, North-east Anatolia, Van basin, South Caucasia, and North-western Iran are distinguished by their peculiar examples of grooved ware.

The dating of the grooved pottery in Van basin is generally based on the context and chronology of the examples from Elazığ-Malatya and North-western Iran. In this respect, it is useful to discuss briefly the Early Iron Age levels of the settlements and cemeteries in this wide geography, and the term “grooved pottery” itself as well.

During the Keban and Karakaya salvage excavations in the 1960's, the stratigraphy and the chronological sequence of a long period of time, from Chalcolithic to the Middle Ages, were revealed. Although the region differs from the other parts of East Anatolia both geographically and in urban concept, the stratigraphy of the Elazığ-Malatya region in particular is an important yardstick for the dating of pottery from Van basin.

In Malatya-Elazığ region, grooved pottery is encountered at many mounds like Korucutepe (Van Loon 1978; Winn 1980), Norşuntepe (Hauptmann 1969/70; Bartl 1994; Bartl 2001), Tepecik (Esin 1972; Esin 1974), where it is found above the Late Bronze Age levels. It reflects a wide repertory of forms, including vases, jugs, spouted jars with handles, and grooved bowls

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with carinated or rounded shoulders, and reddish-brown or buff slipped wares, mostly hand- or wheel-made, some burnished (Bartl 1994; Bartl 2001; Winn 1980; Konyar 2004) (Fig.2). The levels yielding grooved pottery are placed between 1150-900 BC, based on the C<sup>14</sup> results from Korucutepe and stylistic comparisons (Van Loon 1971: 55). This chronology was taken for granted for Norşuntepe on typological grounds (Hauptmann 1969/70).

We see a different chronology (Köroğlu 2003), however, in dating of the levels with grooved ware at the centres such as Habibuşağı (Işık 1987), Kaleköy, İmamoğlu (Ökse 1992) and Köşkerbaba (Bilgi 1987; Bilgi 1991). At Köşkerbaba, the grooved pottery is found along with the Central Anatolian and Assyrian palace wares of the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC. Both Kaleköy and Habibuşağı are dated to the Urartian period, the former with its rock workmanship, monumental gate and vessels, the latter for its rock workmanship and an inscription of Sarduri II (756-730 BC). At İmamoğlu mound in the west of Euphrates, the levels with grooved pottery are assigned to the 8<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. As one may immediately notice, the grooved ware is observed at the Middle Iron Age centres as well as at the Early Iron Age sites.

It is worth noting that in a settlement without a Middle Iron Age/Urartian level like Korucutepe, whose grooved pottery is dated only to the Early Iron Age, we find fibulae and seals in Urartian fashion (Van Loon 1980: 179, pl.63/d-g-h).

The excavations in the Middle Euphrates and Upper Tigris regions also have unearthed levels with grooved pottery (Fig 3). At Tille Höyük, the 10<sup>th</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> century levels (Blaylock 1999: 264 et seq.), and at Lidar Höyük immediately to the south of Tille, the 11<sup>th</sup>-10<sup>th</sup> century levels (Müller 1999: 404 et. seq.; Müller 2003: 138) have produced grooved pottery. They appear also at Giricano in the Upper Tigris region (Schachner 2003: 157 et. seq.), at Ziyarettepe (Manthey 1998: fig. 7), and at Kenan Tepe (Parker 2002), above the Middle Assyrian levels. At Giricano the grooved pottery appears together with Middle Iron Age vessels in a pit. Although at these centres the grooved ware follows the Middle Assyrian period; the time they disappear, is not clear.

The examples from the North-western Iran are also taken as a criterion for Van basin (Fig 4). Grooved pottery from Geoytepe A (Burton Brown, 1951: fig. 36.915/359, 38/1034, 44/113, 35/101, 41/155, 40/1644, 38/1017) and Kordlartep III-IV (Lippert, 1979: Abb5-14) are worth comparing on typological basis. Among these are the carinated examples with inverted rims and pierced lugs. The main characteristics of the pottery are represented by the dark-surfaced chalices, vases, and spouted vessels.

Pottery from the settlements and cemeteries in Armenia and Nakichevan, on the other hand, is characterised by grey surfaced examples (Fig. 5) (Badaljan-Edens et al., 1992: fig.7; Badaljan-Edens et. al., 1993: figs.5,6, 10; Badaljan-Kohl et al., 1994: figs. 12, 13, 17; Bahşaliyev, 1998: 5 et. seq., figs. 2-6; Bahşaliyev, 1997: pl. XVII-XXXVI). Carinated bowls with inverted rims were decorated with a few grooves running parallel to the rim. As in North-western Iran, painted spouted jars and chalices are more common in these regions.

As one may realise, the grooved pottery does not bear uniform characteristics, as it is spread over a wide area and thus always inspired by local productions. Furthermore, chronologically, they are not confined to a certain period of time. In this respect, then, it is rather dangerous to reach chronological deductions through typological comparisons.

It is useful here to review the Van basin examples, since the grooved pottery from this area is dated to the Early Iron Age without any doubt. Typological comparisons with Elazığ-Malatya region and North-western Iran play an important role in establishing the Van basin chronology (Çilingiroğlu 1991; Çilingiroğlu 2001; Belli-Konyar 2001; Sevin 1991; Sevin 1996; Sevin 1999; Sevin 2004; Sevin 2005). There are basic differences, however, in both technique and surface treatment that distinguish Van basin pottery from those at other centres. The differences are further emphasized by settlement and burial patterns. Serious problems arise, when one rests the chronology on typological comparisons with the limited repositories from rather remote regions.

My purpose here is to suggest a new chronology for the grooved pottery of Van basin, by reviewing both the levels with grooved pottery and the other finds related with them.

## Grooved Pottery of the Van Lake Basin

Grooved pottery in Van basin comes mainly from the cemeteries such as Ernis, Karagündüz, Yoncatepe and Dilkaya (Map 2) (Sevin-Kavaklı 1996a; Sevin-Kavaklı 1996b; Sevin 1996; Sevin 2005; Çilingiroğlu 1991; Belli-Konyar 2003; Konyar 2004) (fig. 6-7).

Three main groups stand out: Pink/buff, reddish-brown and dark-surfaced wares. The pink/buff wares form the dominant group. A thin slip, ranging from pink to brown, but mainly in the colour of the paste, was applied on the surface. Red/reddish-brown wares have a thicker slip and are well-burnished. They are mostly wheel-made, including grooved carinated

examples with horizontal or vertical pierced lugs; spherical, thin-walled vessels, as well as pitchers, and carinated vessels with everted rims known from Urartian repertory. They have a polished surface and reflect a fine workmanship. The dark-surfaced wares are limited in number and form, found mainly in certain areas. Except a few examples from Yoncatepe and Karagündüz cemeteries, they mostly appear at Ernis and at the centres in the north of the Lake Van. The spouted vessels are the dominant form.

The main difference between the Van basin examples and those of the other regions is that the former is wheel-made, while the latter, at Elazığ-Malatya in particular, are hand-made. This is an important detail that hints the technological level of the people who produced them.

Typologically, common forms are widely spread in the region save for several local variations. The most usual types are the carinated bowls with inverted rims, decorated with parallel grooves running between the carination and rim. Some examples have a single horizontal or vertical pierced lug either on the carination or on the rim. Another popular form is the deep carinated bowl with slightly everted rim. This too bears a single horizontal or vertical pierced lug. The Yoncatepe cemetery has produced vessels adorned with painted bands as well as incised examples (Belli-Konyar 2001; Konyar 2004).

The vessels from Ernis cemetery greatly vary compared to those from the east of Lake Van (Sevin 1996; Konyar 2004). Here too, carinated bowls with inverted rims and deep carinated bowls with everted rims form the most popular forms. The incised ones are noteworthy. On some examples, we incised decorations such as slanting lines, notches, dots and wavy lines between the parallel grooves below the rim appear. The bowls from the north of Ernis, Patnos and Çaldıran purchased by the Van Museum, share similar typological characteristics and decorations (Konyar 2004).

The jars reflect the same features in dimension and form. Among these, are squat-necked examples with spherical bodies and flat bases. Some have grooves on the rim or shoulder, running parallel to the rim. Slanting lines, notches, dots, and wavy lines are placed on the shoulder or body, running parallel to the rim. Like the bowls, the jars usually appear in the areas to the north of Lake Van. Their generally pink/buff slip seems to be peculiar to Ernis.

The single, double or triple knobs on these jars particularly draw attention. This tradition goes back at least to the Early Bronze Age and must have had an iconographical significance. They are also encountered in Yoncatepe, Karagündüz, Dilkaya and Ernis cemeteries. At Yoncatepe single knobs are

common, while at Ernis and Karagündüz double and triple knobs are more frequent. The vessels with knobs are greater in number at Ernis compared to other centres. They also appear at Korucutepe in Elazığ-Malatya region and at Doğubayazıt-Kertenkele in north-east Anatolia (Konyar 2004).

Another type found along with the grooved pottery in Van basin, are spouted vessels. They are often dark-surfaced, with some featuring knobs. They are occasionally decorated with grooves and incisions too. It can be said that these types are mostly seen in the north of Lake Van, since they are represented at Yoncatepe by one example and at Karagündüz by three. Another distinguishing feature of the spouted vessels is their dark surface. They come from datable levels at Early Iron Age centres such as Korucutepe and Norşuntepe in Elazığ-Malatya region.

## Mounds and the Stratigraphical Data

Mound-type settlements are rare in the region and archaeological work at the existing ones is limited. There are only three excavated mounds in Van basin, which reveal the stratigraphy of the region. At Karagündüz the Urartian buildings lay immediately on the Early Bronze Age levels (Sevin-Özfirat-Kavaklı 2000); no Early Iron Age levels have been unearthed, but “Early Iron Age” grooved pottery is found in pits, which reach well into the Early Bronze Age levels and sometimes disturb them. At the mound of Van fortress, the Urartian settlement is directly above the Early Bronze Age level and the grooved pottery were found in a pit together with Urartian vessels (Tarhan 1994; Sevin 1994; Tarhan-Sevin 1990). The Dilkaya mound on the eastern shores of Lake Van is no exception: the Middle Iron/Urartian levels appear immediately after the Early Bronze Age levels (Çilingiroğlu- Derin 1992; Çilingiroğlu 1991; Çilingiroğlu 1993). To put it another way, at these three mounds the levels containing the grooved pottery must belong to the Middle Iron Age.

The excavations at Van-Yoncatepe settlement, under the direction of Oktay Belli, produced healthy and rich finds for dating the grooved ware<sup>2</sup>. Here, a large mansion consisting of wide halls opening to stone-paved courtyards, store-rooms with pithoi, and eight grave chambers were unearthed. (Belli-Konyar 2001; Belli-Konyar 2003; Belli-Tozkoparan 2005). Thus, we have here an excavated site with rich, in-situ finds, where we can organically

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<sup>2</sup> I hereby would like to thank Prof. Dr. Oktay Belli, who kindly gave permission to join the excavations and study the material.

associate a settlement with a cemetery. Yoncatepe is likely to present us solid evidence for chronology.

## Chronology

First of all, in most of the graves at Yoncatepe, grooved pottery came together with red/brown slipped, well-burnished vessels known from Urartian centres (Fig.8). There is no stratigraphical evidence suggesting an earlier date than Urartu, or to be more precise, than the 8<sup>th</sup> century BC for these vessels (Burney-Lang 1971: 129; Krol 1976; Zimansky 1998: 192).

Secondly, both in Yoncatepe building complex and in M3 grave, the red-slipped vessels and grooved wares were accompanied by 7<sup>th</sup> century fibulae (Konyar 2004), Urartian bronze pins and earrings (Fig 8).

The 7<sup>th</sup> century BC settlements of Rusa II in Eastern Anatolia, such as Toprakkale (Wartke 1990: 79/b), Karmir Blur (Piotrovsky 1952: fig. 18) and Ayansis (Stone-Zimansky 2003: fig. 11-15) have yielded fibulae. The fibulae also contributed to the dating of centres like Kayalıdere (Burney 1966: fig. 23), the mound of Van fortress (Tarhan 1994: fig. 21/1), Adilcevaz, Patnos-Dedeli (Öğün 1978: pl. 31/15; Öğün 1979), Anzaf, Nor Ares cemetery near Karmir Blur (Barnet 1963: fig. 42), and Hasanlu III (Muscarella 1965: pl. 57/2). If we bear in mind that the grooved ware coexisted with the 7<sup>th</sup> century fibulae and Scythian type arrowheads, then there is nothing left at Yoncatepe to be dated to the pre-Urartian period (Köroğlu-Konyar 2005).

Apart from the in-situ finds, a date within the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC for the Yoncatepe mansion is further confirmed by its plan and the characteristics of the rooms<sup>3</sup>. Likewise, the similarities between the stone workmanship and masonry techniques of the mansion and graves point to a common chronology.

It may also be possible to demonstrate that the graves were used over a long period of time up to the Urartian period. The architectural features and homogenous contexts of the Yoncatepe and Karagündüz cemeteries, however, do not support this view. Moreover, if we take the C<sup>14</sup> results (1250-1120 BC) and the whole finds of Karagündüz into consideration (Sevin-Özfirat-Kavaklı 2001: 356), we have to accept that the graves were used for

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<sup>3</sup> I would like to thank Prof. Dr. M. Taner Tarhan for sharing his ideas on the subject. According to Tarhan, this two-storied mansion with its great halls and store rooms with 3 m thick walls, situated around the large stone-paved courtyards must archaeologically be placed in the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. Tarhan also points out the architectural similarities between the 7<sup>th</sup> century building of Uçkale at Çavuştepe and Yoncatepe.

at least some 400-500 years. In this case, it is more plausible to question the C<sup>14</sup> dates. Furthermore, we may ask why the Karagündüz people left us without a solid settlement stratigraphy, though they used the cemetery for a very long period of time.

## Conclusion

The Urartian levels at Dilkaya, Yoncatepe, the mound of Van fortress, and Karagündüz present architectural and small finds, but do not produce any pre-Urartian floors or walls. Thus, in the light of the available data, the finds can only be a matter of discussion if we establish a chronological sequence between 9<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> centuries BC. The fibulae in particular, are important criteria for the chronology, since they were discovered in the graves together with the grooved pottery. The examples from burial contexts are dated to the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC according to the fibulae and Scythian type arrowheads found in the Urartian centres and, needless to say, provide a reasonable date for the grooved ware (Köroğlu-Konyar 2005).

Considering these facts, I suggest that the grooved pottery was in use at the above-mentioned centres in the Van basin until the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC. Otherwise, an insistence on a date within the Early Iron Age for these rich graves would move the red-slipped wares, bronze pins, Scythian type arrowheads, and fibulae back to the 8<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> centuries BC, which would be a rather presumptuous and improbable solution.

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## **Van Gölü Havzası Yivli Çanak Çömlekleri: Stratigrafik ve Kronolojik Bir Değerlendirme**

Ağız kenarı ile omuzları arasındaki yatay yiv bezeme nedeniyle literatürde “yivli çanaklar” olarak tanımlanan kap tiplerinin, batıda Malatya-Elazığ Bölgesi’nden doğuda Urmiye Gölü’nün doğu sınırlarına, kuzeyde Ermenistan’ dan güneyde aşağı Fırat Bölgesi’ne kadar çok geniş bir alanda varlığı belgelenmiştir. Genel görüntüleri benzer olmakla birlikte kabaca Elazığ-Malatya Bölgesi, Yukarı Dicle Vadisi, Kuzeydoğu Anadolu, Van Gölü Havzası, Güney Kafkasya ve Kuzeybatı İran gibi farklı coğrafi özelliklere sahip bölgelerde bulunan yivli çanak çömlekler kendilerine özgü yerel karakterleri ve üretim tarzlarıyla birbirlerinden ayrılırlar.

Sayca büyük bir kontekt oluşturan ve büyük bir bölümü arkeolojik kazılarda saptanan Van Gölü Havzası yivli çanak çömleğinin tarihlendirilmesinde, günümüze kadar genellikle Elazığ-Malatya ve Kuzeybatı İran merkezlerinden gelen yivli çanak çömleklerin kronolojisi ve stratigrafisi temel alınmıştır.

Elazığ-Malatya Bölgesinde, yivli çanak çömlekler Korucutepe, Norşuntepe, Tepecik gibi birçok höyükte, Geç Tunç Çağı tabakalarının üzerindeki yapı katlarında bulunmuştur. Yivli çanak çömleğin bulunduğu tabakaların zamansal dilimi, Korucutepe C<sup>14</sup> örneklerinden yola çıkılarak ve çanak çömlek karşılaştırmalarına dayanılarak 1150-950 tarihleri arasında verilmiştir. Buna karşın aynı bölgede Habibuşağı, Kaleköy gibi Urartu merkezlerinde ve İmamoglu, Köşkerbaba gibi höyüklerin Orta Demir Çağ tabakalarında da yivli çanak çömlek ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Yine yivli malzemeleri yalnızca Erken Demir Çağı’na tarihlendirilen ve Orta Demir Çağ/Urartu tabakası olmayan Korucutepe’de, Urartu özellikleri gösteren, fibula mühür gibi buluntuların rapor edilmesi ilginçtir.

Bu kadar geniş ve birbirinden farklı coğrafi yapıya sahip bölgede, genellikle yerel tekniklerle üretilmiş bu türün tarihlenmesinde genel tipolojik karşılaştırmaların sağlıklı sonuç vermeyeceği açıktır. Önce stratigrafik verilerin ve bu türlerle birlikte bulunan tarihlenebilir objelerin durumunun irdelenmesi gerekmektedir.

Van Gölü Havzası’nda yivli çanak çömlekler daha çok Ernis, Karagündüz, Yoncatepe ve Dilkaya gibi nekropol alanlarında tespit edilmiştir. Van Gölü Havzası’nda kazısı yapılan, bölgenin tabakalanmasını yansıtan yalnızca üç höyük vardır. Karagündüz’de İlk Tunç katmanının hemen üzerine Urartu Yapı katı oturmuştur. Erken Demir Çağı’na ait herhangi bir mimari



saptanamamıştır. Van Kalesi Höyüğü'nde de İlk Tunç Çağı tabakası üzerinde Urartu yerleşmesi vardır ve yivli örnekler bir çukurdan Urartu mallarıyla birlikte ele geçmiştir. Van Gölü'nün doğu kıyılarında yer alan Dilkaya Höyüğü'nde de, İlk Tunç Çağı tabakasının üzerinde Orta Demir/Urartu tabakası gelmektedir. Net biçimde ifade etmek gerekirse bu üç höyükte yivli çanak çömleğin ilişkili olabileceği yapı katları Erken Demir Çağı'na değil Orta Demir Çağı'na ait olmalıdır.

1997 yılından bu yana Oktay Belli başkanlığında kazılan ve bizim de ekip üyesi olarak yer aldığımız Van-Yoncatepe yerleşmesi, yivli çanak çömleğin tarihlenmesi konusunda sağlıklı ve zengin yeni bulgular vermiştir. Burada taş döşeli büyük avluları ve bu avlulara açılan büyük salonlar ve pitoslu depo odaları olan büyük bir konak (Saray) ve hemen yanında 8 oda mezarı açılmıştır. Artık önümüzde nekropol alanlarıyla bir yerleşmeyi organik biçimde ilişkilendirebileceğimiz, kazılmış ve *in situ* zengin buluntu veren bir yerleşme vardır. Burası tek dönem iskân edilmiştir. Buradan çıkaracağımız bütün sonuçlar, bize kronoloji konusunda daha sağlıklı veriler sunacaktır.

Her şeyden önce, gerek Yoncatepe'de, gerekse Karagündüz mezarlarının birçoğunda, yivli çanak çömleklerle aynı mezarda, Urartu merkezlerinden iyi tanıdığımız kırmızı-kahverengi astarlı ve iyi açılanmış çanak çömlek bulunmuştur. Şimdiye kadar bu örneklerin, Urartu öncesine veya daha net bir ifadeyle M.Ö. 8. yy.'dan erkene gittiği konusunda herhangi bir stratigrafik veri bulunmamaktadır. Ayrıca bu kırmızı mallar ve yivli çanak çömleklerle birlikte hem Yoncatepe yapısında hem de M3 mezarında 7. yy.'a tarihlenebilecek türde fibulalar bulunmuştur. Fibulalar yanında yine, Urartu'ya özgü tunç süs iğneleri, İskit tipi ok ucu ve küpeler de ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Yivli çanak çömleğin 7. yy.'a tarihlenen fibulalar ve İskit tipi ok uçlarıyla birlikte var olduğunu düşünürsek, bu yapıda ve mezarlıkta Urartu öncesine giden hiçbir buluntu kalmamaktadır.

İn situ buluntular yanında kuruluşu ve odaların nitelikleriyle de M.Ö. 7. yy.'a tarihlendirilen saray yapısının duvar işçiliği ile mezar odalarının duvar örgü tekniğinin aynı özellikleri göstermesi de ortak bir kronolojiye işaret eder.

Dilkaya, Yoncatepe, Van Kalesi Höyüğü ve Karagündüz'de Urartu yapı katları mimarisi ve buluntusu ile ön plana çıkmaktadır, bu merkezlerde Urartu öncesine ait bir taban veya duvar parçası bulunmamaktadır. Dolayısıyla eldeki mevcut veriler ışığında mezarlıkları ve buradaki tüm buluntuları ancak M.Ö. 9-7. yy.'lar arasında bir kronoloji oluşturarak tartışabiliriz. Özellikle yerleşme alanından ve mezarlardan ortaya çıkarılan fibulalar, kronolojiyi

saptamamızda önemli bir buluntu grubu olarak karşımıza çıkar. Urartu merkezlerinde bulunan örneklerden hareketle, 7. yy.'a tarihlenebilecek fibula ve İskit tipi ok ucuyla birlikte, aynı mezarda yivli çanak çömleklerin bulunmuş olması, bu malzeme topluluğunun kronolojisi ile ilgili önemli bir kanıttır.

Bütün bu zengin buluntulara rağmen bu mezarların, Erken Demir Çağı'na ait olduğunda ısrar edilirse, parlak kırmızı astarlı malların, bronz iğne, İskit tipi ok ucu ve fibula gibi, 8-7. yy.'a tarihlenen buluntuların da, erkene çekilmesi gibi iddialı ve dayanaktan yoksun sonuçlar ortaya çıkacaktır.

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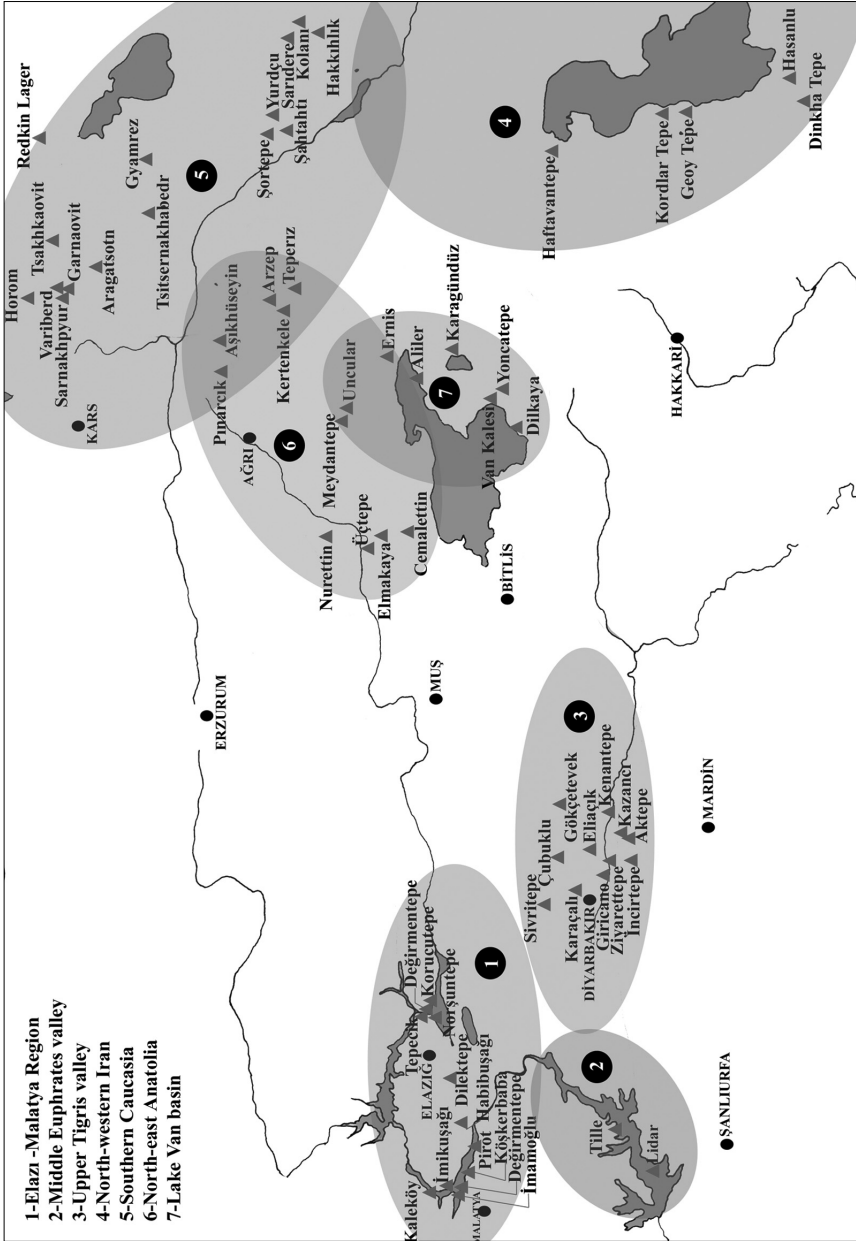


Fig. 1 General distribution of the grooved wares



	NORSUNTEPE	KORCUTEPE	TEPECİK	DEĞİRMENTEPE (ELAZIĞ)	İMİKİSÜĞİ	DEĞİRMENTEPE (MALİ)	İMANOĞLU	KÖŞKERBABA
BOWL								
JAR								
JUG								
SPOTTED JUG								
VASE/PITHOS								

Fig. 2 The grooved pottery and other vessel types from the Iron Age levels in Elazığ-Malatya region

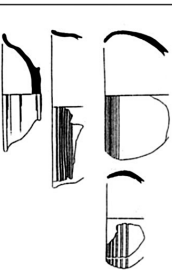

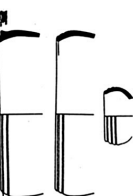
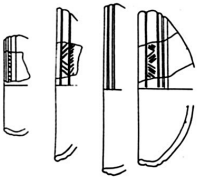





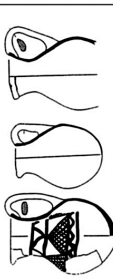

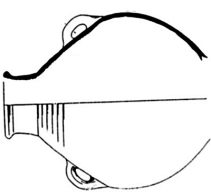
	TILLE	LIDAR	GRICANO	KENANTEPE
BOWL				
JAR				
SPOTTED JUG				
JUG				
VASE/PITHOS				

Fig. 3  
The grooved  
pottery and  
other vessel  
types found  
at the  
mounds in  
Upper Tigris  
and Middle  
Euphrates  
valleys

	HASKANLIYI	INSAKATERE III	GEVLERE	BIYANAKITEPE	KORBAKITEPE	SALAMA	GINALI	BERBERGICANDAR
BOWL								
JAR								
TEAPOT								
MUG/ KASHBOS								
CHALICE								
VASE-JUG-CUP								

Fig. 4 Vessel types dated to Iron Age I-II periods, from the mounds and cemeteries in North-western Iran

	HOROMI (Ermenistan)	GARENQVIT (Ermenistan)	TSAMIKAVQVIT (Ermenistan)	KOLANI (Nakhchvan)	SARBERE (Nakhchvan)	BAKSHLIK (Nakhchvan)	BAVAHQVET (Nakhchvan)	SADHQVIT (Nakhchvan)	YURCU (Nakhchvan)	SORTEFE (Nakhchvan)
BOWL										
JAR										
CHALICE										
MUG-CUP										
TEAPOT										
VASE/JUG										

Fig. 5 The grooved pottery and other vessel types recovered from Iron Age settlements and cemeteries in Southern Caucasia

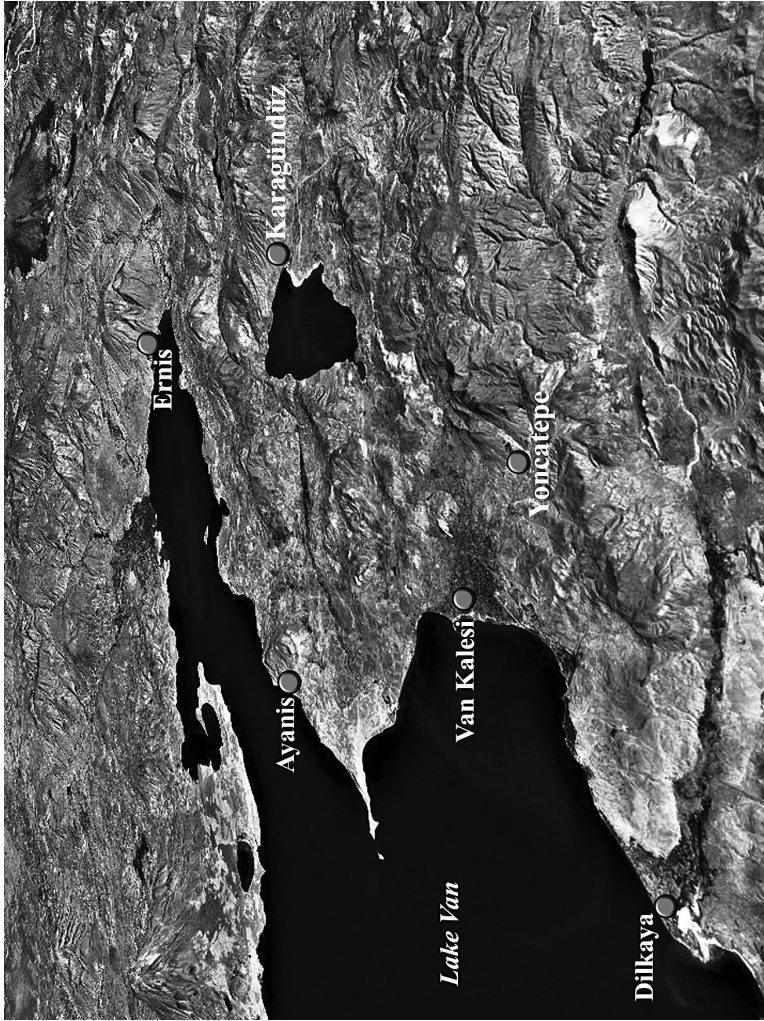


Fig. 6 Excavated centres with grooved pottery in Lake Van basin

	ERNIS	KARAGÜNÜZ	YONCATEPE	VAN KALESİ HÖV.	DILKAYA	PATNOS-MURADİYE (Saim Alın)	AVANIS
BOWL							
JAR							
VASE/JUG							
SPOTTED JUG							

Fig. 7 Grooved pottery and other vessel types found at the mounds and cemeteries in Lake Van basin

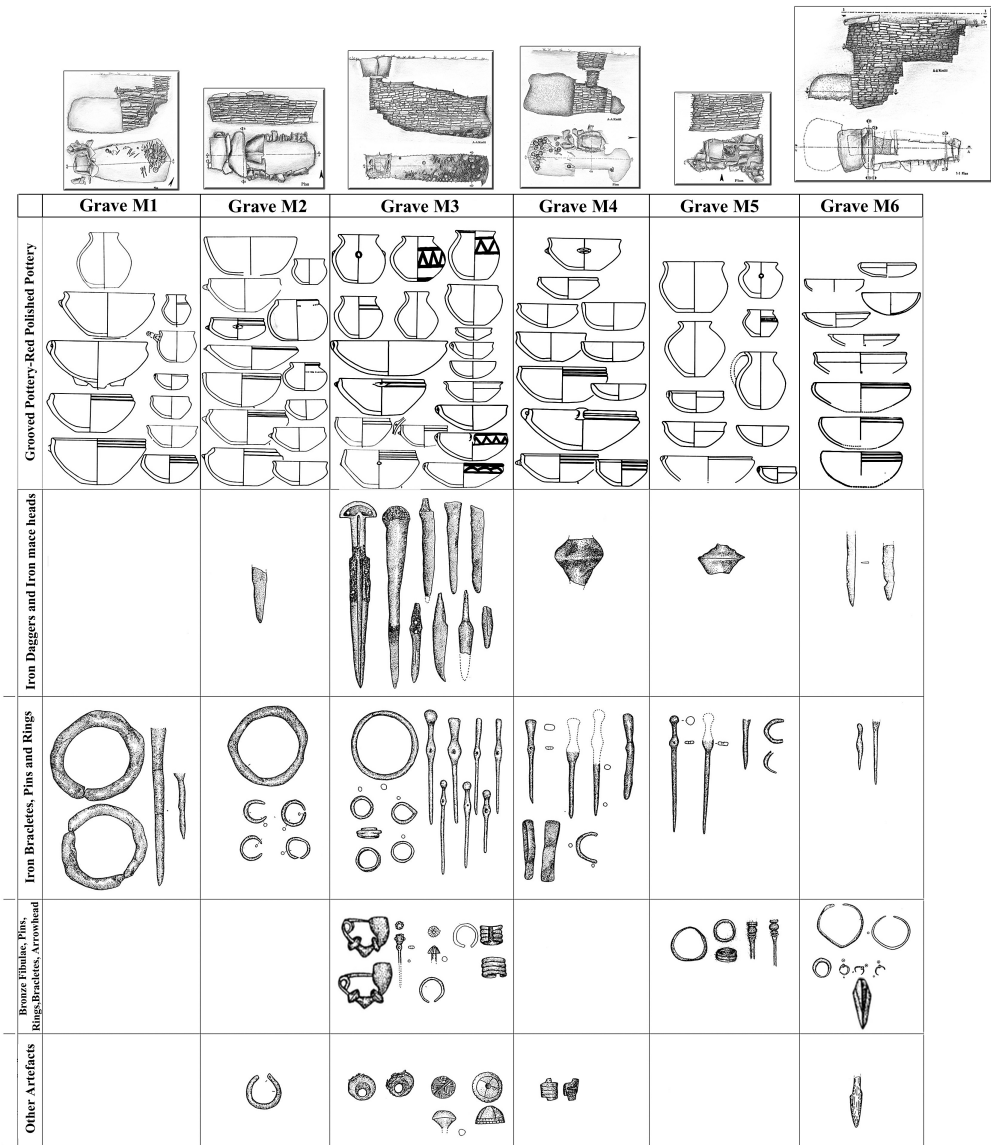


Fig. 8 The grave chambers and their finds from the Van-Yoncatepe cemeteries. In most of the Yoncatepe graves the grooved wares were found together with the red-burnished vessels. In M3 grave the grooved wares were accompanied by red-burnished vessels, fibulae and bronze Urartian pins. Same is true for the M5 and M6 graves, where the grooved wares were found along with the Urartian red-burnished wares, earrings, bracelets and pins. That the grooved wares were found together with a Scythian arrowhead in M6 grave, is chronologically an important clue.