

## PROCEDURES

### **for development of a comprehensive report on archaeological excavation works carried out at Shamkir District, Zayamchay river bank, burial mounds and ancient residential areas along the BTC pipeline route during the year of 2003 by the employees of the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography**

The ancient residential area located on the right bank of the Zayamchay river, in the vicinity of Shamkir district's Duyarli and Bayramli villages, and the nearby ancient necropolis are the biggest monumental structures which have been found and excavated along the BTC pipeline route. The excavation works associated with these monuments were carried out by the multi-skilled archaeological expedition group of our Institute. It should be stressed out that the aforementioned archaeological works are one of the wide-scaled excavation activities ever conducted in the scientific history of the Azerbaijan's archaeology, which in turn has resulted in the discovery of hundreds of rich culture-related samples. These archaeological findings will remain to be a subject of scientific and research activities for many years and their important role in studying Azerbaijan's history will be interpreted. Therefore, taking into account that such report will be a main source for future research activities, it is of great importance to take a responsible approach in developing comprehensive report on the aforementioned archaeological works.

The report shall be consist of such sections as "Introduction", "Necropolis", "Residential Area", "Conclusion", and shall include clip arts. The importance and stages of activities undertaken by BTC in order to study archaeological monuments, as well as the essence of these research activities shall be described in the "Introduction" section. In the "Introduction" Section, the fact of determination of primitive society's medium by natural conditions shall be taken as a key factor in order to provide brief information on natural and geographical conditions of the Zayamchay basin, where these monuments are located. Along with the above said, the "Introduction" section shall mainly reflect the peculiar characteristics of the excavated monuments, the distinctive features of the burial mounds found in the necropolis, the unity of the necropolis with the residential area, and the scientific significance of these excavation works.

The main part of the report shall contain the information on the excavation works at the Zayamchay necropolis and the associated residential area, as well as the interpretation of the archaeological materials obtained as a result of the aforementioned excavation works. As it has been mentioned above, the results of the excavation works carried out at the necropolis will certainly be represented in the report in the first place, since the period of the excavation works was quite long and plenty of culture-related samples have been discovered during these excavations.

In the report the priority shall be given to the interpretation of the description of burial types discovered at the necropolis. Identification of the burial types comprises the basis for scientific research of the necropolis. Furthermore, the archaeological materials associated with the burial mounds shall be illustrated and explained in the report. Every single archaeological finding and its parameters shall be included in the

report. It goes without saying that the pottery should be more widely illustrated and explained. Because, speaking quantitatively, the pottery products have overwhelming majority over the other archaeological findings obtained from the necropolis. Moreover, the pottery products, in particular, enable to hold more precise information on the monuments' historical age, as well as on the development characteristics of pottery craftsmanship. Type, shape and size of each earthenware product found in the burial mounds shall be specified in details.

A number of metal products like bronze arms (spears, arrow heads, daggers) and jewellery (bracelets, necklaces of different shapes and sizes, rings, earrings, etc), have been found during the excavation works at the necropolis. The extensive interpretation of the aforementioned findings is necessary to study development of the ancient metallurgy history, warcraft, and jeweller's art. Metal findings discovered during the excavation works shall be put through chemical analysis at the Institute's "Archaeological laboratory" to identify their full composition and the results obtained shall be given in a specific table. Such table shall be attached to the report.

Plenty of beads (made from paste, bones, sardonyx, and from other semi-valuable stone) has been found during excavation of the burial mounds at the necropolis. The beads, as the rest of jewellerys, were very famous among ancient people because of its size, value, and because one could easily carry them far cry. Therefore, beads are most robust source for studying the history of international economic and commercial relations existing in the ancient times. The Zayamchay necropolis should also be considered from this perspective.

A number of objects, made from stones and bones, have also been found during the excavation works at the necropolis. The detailed interpretation of these objects shall be given in the report.

As it is known, the archaeological excavation works of the ancient residential area were also carried out along the BTC pipeline route in 2003, at the southeast of Zayamchay necropolis. The results of the above-mentioned excavation works shall be stated in the "Residential Area" Section of the report. Lots of archaeological materials, consisting of stone and pottery products, have been found during the excavation works along the small section of BTC pipeline route. The report shall include comprehensive interpretation of these archaeological materials.

All the interpreted information shall be summarised in the "Conclusion" Section of the report. Brief information shall be given to describe the significance of the excavated monuments, the rich culture-related samples, the ancient history of Azerbaijan, the development phases of various craftsmanship, as well as the mode of life, farming, funeral customs and moral culture of ancient people, who lived thereabout. At the same time, the report shall include some comments on chronology of the archaeological findings and associated monuments.

The report shall be well provided with illustrative materials such as photos of the burial mounds and associated materials, a general layout of few burial mounds and overall excavation works, graphical description of the archaeological materials, and table of the chemical analysis results.

Mr. A. A. Abbasov, Principal of the Institute, shall manage the development of the report, so as to bring about its high scientific level.

G. O. Goshgarli, N. A. Museyibli and G. H. Aghayev shall carry out interpretation and description of the archaeological monuments and associated findings.

The illustrative materials shall be prepared by a group of architects and artists led by Mr. V. H. Karimov.

The report shall be drawn up in Azeri and be made in two copies. One copy shall be kept by BTC and another copy shall be kept at the Institute's archive.

BTC Management is kindly requested not to distribute the report, which comprises of archaeological materials and information on monuments, until its authors will have it published. Unauthorised persons' intention to use this report for publishing purposes would be a breach of author's rights. Consequently, the responsibility shall be incumbent upon BTC.