

Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences
Archaeology and Ethnography Institute

COMPREHENSIVE SCIENTIFIC REPORT
on excavations at Lk̄ II settlement in KP 278.1 of SCPX pipeline

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1 SUMMARY

The report provides information on the archaeological excavations carried out between the 26th May and the 6th June 2015, in the Lak II settlement, which was discovered at KP278.1 on the main gas export pipeline corridor on the outskirts of the Lak village in the Samukh district under the SCPX project. It revealed remains of tangible cultural heritage. Hearths, tandir ovens, a household well, ash layers, as well as abundant ceramics items, metal and stone-made items, were discovered there during the archaeological excavations. Archaeological data that sheds light on the economic activities and domestic life of the residents of this rural settlement was obtained on the site. The analysis of material established that the settlement dates back to the early Middle Ages and that a rural-type settlement existed there in the 4th-8th centuries AD.

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2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 SITE DISCOVERY

The Lak II settlement, located in KP 278.100 of the SCPX route, was recorded during the first and second stages. As early as in 2005, archaeological excavations were carried out at this monument during the laying of the BTC main oil export route nearby and rich archaeological materials were discovered there. Therefore, archaeologists were aware of this monument. Since the area of the monument is used for sowing purposes, just like in previous years, and differs from the surrounding territory in terms of its relief, it is difficult to identify a settlement there visually. Ceramics items available above the ground are the only proof of a potential archaeological area there. Initially, the Lak II settlement was registered in compliance with the agreement reached by the Archaeology and Ethnography Institute (AEI) and BP (SCPX) and listed among the monuments in the SCPX corridor where archaeological excavations would be carried out.

2.2 SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The Lak II settlement is located in the territory of the Samukh district at the N-4518293.265; N-4518313.411; E-8622857.75; E- 8622823.185 coordinates at an altitude of 208-210m above sea level. It is situated about 550-600m south-west of the Hajjalili village in the Samukh district, on the left-hand side of the Samukh-Hajjalili highway at KP278.100 of the SCPX route. The settlement is encompassed from all sides by sowing areas. The area has plain relief. The soft black soil has been used for sowing for many years.

2.3 TIMING OF THE EXCAVATION

An archaeological expedition group of the Archaeology and Ethnography Institute of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences carried out archaeological excavations in the Lak II settlement May 26-June 6, 2015, overseen by PhD in History, senior research fellow Vagif Asadov, with the participation of the Institute's employees, PhD in History, senior research fellow Anar Aghalarzade and junior research associate Ahliman Abdurahmanov. SCPX Cultural Heritage Site Construction Manager Mahammad Novruzov contributed to the excavation work as an observer.

3 RESULTS OF THE EXCAVATIONS

3.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The Lak II settlement is located in a plain area. The monument is located 208-210 metres above sea level at the N-4518293.265; N-4518313.411; E- 8622857.75; E-8622823.185 coordinates. The settlement has a general title and in terms of administrative division is part of the Hajjalili village of the Samukh district. The reason for naming it Lak II is that Lak I, is situated nearby. The settlement is located about 550-600m south-west of the village with the same title on the left-hand side of the Samukh-Hajjalili highway in KP 278.100 of the SCPX route. The settlement area is used for sowing. This plain territory, which has sowing areas with black soil, has been used for this purpose for many years.



Photo 1. Plan of archaeological excavation area (no excavations were carried out in white units).

While walking around the settlement and the surrounding territories one may come across ceramics samples above the ground. The tangible cultural remains discovered in the mentioned areas are mainly significant in terms of the archaeological evaluation of those areas. However, overall, the samples found in those areas resemble the typical ceramics samples in the Lak II territory. Thus, the Hajjalili territory is considered a common archaeological zone in general. The discovery of numerous ceramic samples of a wide variety dating back to the past centuries in this territory allows a conclusion that life was burgeoning in these areas during that period.

The location of the settlement is very conducive for habitation. Suitable soil reserves and sources of water for farming are available around the settlement. Perhaps, animal husbandry played a bigger role in the farming activities of the local residents. However, the available artefacts prove that there had been very suitable conditions for sowing there as well.



Photo 2. General view of archaeological excavation



Photo 3. Outline of more productive units of the excavation.

3.2 GENERAL OVERVIEW OF OCCUPATION LAYERS

Excavations on the site began with the selection of the excavation area. The chosen territory was located in the new pipeline corridor 40m away from the BTC and SCP pipeline corridor. The length of the excavation area was 36m and its width was 4m. A total of nine 4x4m units were laid. The units were numbered in the southeast to northwest direction, i.e. in the direction of the pipeline corridor. Initially, the upper suitable layer of the soil that is 20cm thick was removed and stored on the edge of the excavation area. Though sowing work had been carried out there for many years, ceramics samples were encountered on the surface.

During the excavations it was ascertained that the Lak II settlement consists of one layer and that the thickness of the occupation layer is 100-120 cm. The observations revealed that the tangible cultural remains of the 25cm thick upper stratum of the occupation layer are not rich. Certainly, this was due to the fact that the soil's upper layer had been used for sowing for many years. The cross-section of the occupation layer that is rich with coal, ash strata, pottery fragments, animal and bird bones starts from 30cm and continues till the depth of 1-1.2m. The Lak II settlement is located at KP 278.

The excavations in the area were carried out in all units except Units 6 and 8. A sand layer was revealed from the depth of 30cm above the ground. The sand layer extended in depth down to 1.1m depth throughout the area. The presence of the sand layer and the lack of archaeological materials enable us to presume that there used to be a small river deposit here in the past.

The only discovered site relatively rich in archaeological materials was a major hearth adjacent to the north-eastern wall of Unit 3. The hearth was located at the 60cm depth above the ground. The hearth, stretched toward the unit's wall in the northern and north-eastern direction. Therefore, it was necessary to extend the wall in the mentioned direction. After the top of the hearth's section stretching in this direction was extended by 1m, it was revealed that it further stretched toward the wall in the northern and north-eastern direction. The hearth was 90cm wide and its extended section was 1m long. Burnt soil and ash layers as well as coal pieces were found inside the hearth. Random pottery sherds were encountered as well. The fact that the hearth stretches in the northern and north-eastern direction indicates that these are the outskirts of a habitat.

Analysis of the obtained archaeological materials is grounds to conclude that the Lak II settlement dates back to the early Middle Ages (4th-8th centuries).

The excavation depth of the units set up in the excavation area was as follows:

Unit 1 depth - 120cm

Unit 2 depth - 120cm

Unit 3 depth - 120cm

Unit 4 depth - 120cm

Unit 5 depth – 100cm

Unit 6 - no excavations carried out

Unit 7 depth - 110cm

Unit 8 - no excavations carried out

Unit 9 depth - 110cm

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

Ceramics:

The ceramic items discovered in the excavation area are the same as samples found at Hajialili I and Hajialili II in terms of shape and content. These can be dated to the 4th-8th centuries based on their typological features. More unglazed pottery items were found than glazed fragments.

Unglazed pottery samples were also encountered among the items discovered above the ground, and these mainly include the rims, shoulders and bodies of clay vessels. The clay composition of these items is either pure or contains sand.

Only fragments of various items were obtained in the excavation area. Those shaping the samples and characteristic ones were selected among them and recorded. The discovered ceramics samples mostly included pink, light-pink and grey items. Red vessels made of clay were encountered as well.

The discovered samples were parts of clay vessels similar to boilers, pitchers, jugs, dopu, salt shakers, trays, bowls, and vases. Fragments of lids were also found.

As for *jugs and pitchers*, mainly fragments of their bodies, bottlenecks and bottoms were found. The rims of large jugs were wide, and as a rule, their walls were thick, about 1-1.5cm wide. Their bottoms are wide and flat (Photo 5.1; 8, inv.1). Usually, catenary patterns are embossed on their bodies (Photo 4.1). Most of the surfaces of ordinary vessels were covered with straight, circular and wavy lines using the method of boring, which was widespread at the time, there was also a number of vessels with embossed, pressed and stamped ornaments [11, p.75]. A part of the body of a large pottery jug could be cited among jug fragments. Its body is encircled by a strip of embossed catenary patterns. Its clay composition is mixed with fine sand. Its surface is engobed on both sides in whitish-pink colour. The walls are 1cm thick (Photo 5.2; 8, inv.2). Another fragment is a part of the body of a pottery jug with thick walls. Its surface also has a strip of embossed catenary patterns. The clay composition is mixed with sand. The clay colour is grey. Its polished surface is pink. The walls are 1.6cm thick (Photo 9, inv. 8). Another fragment belongs to a part of the rim of an average size pitcher. The edge of its round rim is flat and bordered, slightly folding to the side. The wide and low rim of the pitcher gradually crosses over to the shoulder. Its clay is mixed with gravelly sand. Its colour is red.

Its surface is engobed on both sides in yellowish colour. The walls are 1.5cm thick (Photo 10, inv.10).

Dopu. In the course of the excavations a small “dopu”-type vessel’s fragments were encountered as well. Their rims are wide and bottoms are flat. As a rule, their bodies widen upward. The thickness of their walls is usually 0.7 to 1 cm. One of the finds is a fragment of the bottom of a dopu-type vessel’s body. The body of the vessel, whose bottom is wide and flat, broadens slightly upward starting at the bottom. The clay composition is mixed with sand and its colour is light-pink. The surface is grey. It was polished. The walls are 0.7-1cm thick (Photo 10, inv.9). Another fragment is a part of the bottom of a small dopu-type vessel. The bottom is narrow and flat. Its body widens from the bottom upward. The clay composition is mixed with fine sand. It is grey in colour. It’s surface was smoothed on both sides. The trace of a slanting narrow strip painted in red remained over it. The walls are 0.7cm thick (Photo 10, inv. 11). It is significant that cases of slanting vertical strips painted in red over vessels were also frequently encountered at the mediaeval Kerpijlitepe monument (KP247).

One of the *clay lids* is disk-shaped and protrudes toward the centre. The trace of a round puncture remained in its central part. Its upper edge was barbed and decorated in the shape of a chain. Patterns consisting of a pair of parallel scratched intersecting lines were applied to the surface. The clay composition contains a small amount of sand. The surface was engobed in a white colour on both sides. There are patterns consisting of slanting sharp lines in its central part. Its diameter is 15.5cm, while the diameter of the hole is 2.5cm, and the walls are 1.2-2.2cm thick (Photo 9, inv.6). It is notable that a lot of similar lids were discovered during the excavations at the mediaeval settlement in the Goranboy district [12, p. 39].

A heeled bottom and wide rims of clay vessels shaped as *bowls* and *vases* are available as well. The bottom of one of these remains is narrow, ring-shaped and heeled. Its body widens to the sides and upward. The clay composition is pure. Its colour is light-pink. Traces of coffee-coloured paint remained inside. The walls are 0.7-0.9cm thick (Photo 8, inv.3). Another fragment is a part of the rim of a bowl-type vessel. It belongs to a vessel with a wide rim. The rim is slightly inclined inward. The rim edge is round. The low bottleneck is encircled by a protuberant strip. The top of the strip was decorated with spiked patterns. There is another protuberant strip below the mentioned strip. Its surface was decorated with vertical, wide and sharp patterns. The clay composition is mixed with sand. The walls are 7cm thick (Photos 6, 1; 12).

One of the *boilers*, which is a small boiler-type item, has a rim that is slightly inclined inward and has round edges. There is a horizontal handle resembling an auricle below the rim. The vessel’s bottleneck over the handle is encircled by patterns consisting of filled little circles. The vessel’s body sharply narrows downward starting at the handle, making the vessel biconic-shaped. The clay composition is mixed with sand. The external part is grey and the internal one is pink. The surface was engobed in yellowish colour and the internal engobing is whitish. There is a strip with sharp lines to the left of the handle. Most likely, there was a similar strip to the right of the handle as well (Photo 9, inv.7). Boiler handles were also encountered in the excavation area. One of the handles belongs to a boiler with a straight rim edge. The handle slightly rises up vertically under the low bottleneck and is attached to the vessel horizontally. The surface of the handle, which is oval-shaped in the incision, is flat, while its bottom is protuberant. The vessel appears to be of a biconic shape. The clay composition is mixed with sand. Its colour is pink. The diameter of the handle is 6cm and its incision width is 2.2cm (Photos 6.2; 11). It is worth mentioning that boilers are among the vessels that have long been used as kitchenware and for domestic purposes. In terms of size, there are three types of boilers: big, medium and small ones. A deep soot layer is seen over all the boilers, which is due to significant burning and the high temperature of the hearth. The boilers have mixed clay composition. Porous sections are sometimes clearly seen on their inner surface. Their rim edges are crooked, inclining outward or inward. Their walls are 0.5-1cm thick and

sometimes they have two vertical handles that are round or oval-shaped in the incision. Semi-circular handles connect the rim and the shoulder. In some cases, the boilers have no handles. Rich pattern elements were encountered over the boilers with sphere-shaped bodies. The patterns were applied using engraving, scratching, twisting, and pressing, and spiked, net-shaped, wavy and cubic patterns are the most common ones. As mentioned above, biconic boilers were found during the excavations as well. It is worth mentioning that most of the boilers obtained at the Faxrali mediaeval settlement also had a biconic shape [12, p. 43].

The most interesting finds among the encountered ceramics samples were fragments of small vessels shaped as salt shakers. The inner surface of all such items was glazed in line with high standards in green, yellow, coffee and pearly colours. The external surface was glazed incompletely. More precisely, only the rim and the shoulder were glazed on the outside. The glazing is sometimes leaky and damaged and its traces are left over the samples. The vessels shaped as salt shakers have a pure clay composition and flat, heeled bottoms. The walls are 0.5-0.8cm thick and the heels are 0.3cm thick. The shoulder parts are distinctly protuberant on the outside, while the rim edge is curved inside. Their height is 2.5 to 3cm. A small handle protuberance is encountered in the shoulder part of some of them. One of the obtained fragments is a part of the rim of a salt shaker-type pottery vessel. The straight rim crosses over directly to the side of the vessel. The rim edge is round. Its side opens up slightly to the side. The clay composition is mixed with fine sand. Its colour is grey. The external part is engobed in whitish colour. An arc narrow strip was applied inside using white paint against the black-colour background. The vessel has a wide rim. The walls are 0.5cm thick (Photo 10, inv. 13). Another fragment is a part of the rim of a vessel resembling a small salt shaker. It has a bordered rim edge. The rim is slightly inclined inward. The clay composition is mixed with fine sand. Its external part was engobed in whitish colour. The internal part was dyed in dark coffee and yellowish colours and glazed. The walls are 0.5-0.8cm thick (Photo 10, inv.15).

Vessels resembling *trays* were also discovered in the form of fragments. The trays mainly had wide rims and low sides, and their bottoms were wide and flat. For example, one such tray fragment obtained in the excavation area was the bottom part of the body of a tray-type pottery item. Its bottom is wide and flat. Traces of pottery wheel processing are seen in the bottom. The clay composition is pure. Its colour is pink. Images of green and white bindweed were drawn on its surface and it was engobed in white colour. The wall thickness is 0.8cm (Photo 8, inv. 4).

Metal items:

One bronze ear-ring was encountered during the archaeological excavations. The item was made of a bronze wire. Its bottom was flattened. Furthermore, thin wiring rises up from both sides of the flattened part, twisting like a hook. The dimensions of the flat part are 2.2x1.4cm (Photos 6, 3; 13).

Glass items:

No glass items were encountered during the excavations.

4.1 GENERAL SUMMARY OF TYPES AND NUMBER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

The archaeological finds discovered in the settlement could be attributed to the following types:

household items: these include clay vessels (Photos 1-5; 6, 1-2; 8-12)

ornaments: these include only one bronze-made ear-ring (Photo 13).

The domestic items were mainly used in the household and in the kitchen, as well as in farming. These primarily include clay vessels. Clay vessels mainly differ in terms of their purpose and functions of use. These include household jugs, pitchers, boilers, “dopu”, salt shakers, trays, vases, bowls and lids (Photos 1-16, 18-19). Most of the clay vessels were not glazed, but some of them underwent glazing. The clay items were mainly made using a pottery wheel and have pure clay composition or contain sand. These items were fired under stable fire temperature. Most of them were engobed on top in whitish, pink or yellowish colours. Household jugs, pitchers as well as boilers have thick walls. Other kitchenware items had thin walls and were mainly glazed. The glazed vessels are polychromatic, i.e. multi-coloured. The thin engobing was covered with glazing, i.e. paint, and then it was dried. The surface of some of the vessels was painted in red. Most of the finds were clay vessels with the exception of one item.

As mentioned above, a bronze-made ear-ring was the only ornament found (Photo 13).

5 GENERAL ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OBTAINED IN THE SITE

Overall, the archaeological excavations carried out in the settlement were successful. A small amount of information was collected during the excavations with regard to various facets of the economic life and craftsmanship of the residents of the mediaeval rural-type settlement. Lak II was a settlement of an agricultural nature, i.e. the local population was engaged in farming along with animal husbandry. The fact that fragments of household jugs were found during the archaeological excavations along with palaeontological remains of horned cattle, sheep and goats proves that sowing was highly developed in the area along with animal husbandry.

In any case, the fact that a large hearth and household vessels were discovered during the archaeological excavations conducted in the selected areas of the Lak settlement dating back to the Middle Ages indicates that it was an agricultural settlement. The facts established as a result of ethnographic observations and the archaeological excavations enable us to conclude that the Lak residents had a specific farming culture during the early Middle Ages.

6 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

Taking into account the previous excavations conducted in the BTC and SCP corridors, we may conclude that a certain part of the settlement has been excavated. In addition to creating a very comprehensive database regarding the nature, peculiarities, type and period pertaining to the settlement by means of these stage-by-stage excavations, the obtained artefacts provide us with sufficient knowledge about the economic life and activities of the rural residents of the mediaeval settlement.

Archaeological research shows that the raising of sheep and goats developed in the Ganja-Gazakh region in the early Middle Ages through animal breeding beginning in the 4th-8th centuries. This is due to the availability of rich pastures and hayfields. The research of the animal bones found at Lak II shows that sheep and were common. Some of their parts, such as skulls, ribs, backbones and thigh bones were discovered. Undoubtedly, these animals had a great importance in the domestic life of the people.

Horned cattle had a place in the economy. Such cattle were also used as harnessing power. Undoubtedly, large-horned cattle played a certain role in the development of wheeled

transport. Two-wheel wagons hauled by bulls had been used until the latest periods in Azerbaijan.

Though a very small number of horse bones were found, this shows that horse-breeding also played a significant role in animal husbandry in this period. A lot more horse bones were discovered at the archaeological monuments in comparison with the previous periods.

Palaeobotanical remains were not encountered in the settlement.

6.1 PERIOD AND CHRONOLOGY

The identification of the chronological range of the Lak II medieval settlement is based on stratigraphical observations and comparative analysis of the obtained tangible cultural samples.

Lak II was a rural settlement of the Middle Ages and it has retained samples reflecting high cultural and economic development. Though the settlement contains only one occupation layer, the habitation continued in this area for several centuries. Comparative analysis is used to conclude that habitation in the Lak II rural settlement dating back to the early Middle Ages started in the 4th century and continued until the 8th century. Nevertheless, changes in this chronological range resulting from further research is not ruled out.

Features of highly developed Ganja craftsmanship are traced in the tangible cultural samples discovered in the settlement. Undoubtedly, some of the delicate tangible cultural samples found during the excavations were not made locally and were delivered from Ganja and other nearby developed cities through an exchange of goods.

Samples for radio-carbon and dendro-chronological tests were not taken in the settlement.

7 INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS OF EXCAVATIONS

The archaeological excavations conducted on the site of a ditch to be dug for the pipeline in the future were designated for future archaeological purposes. The observations of the occupation layer slope, as well as the research conducted in the excavation areas, allows making a conclusion that the length of the settlement in the pipeline corridor exceeds 60m and the archaeological excavations were probably conducted in the northern sections of the monument.

The production remains, glazed and unglazed pottery vessel fragments found in hearths, stone items and tools, as well as a bronze ear-ring, revealed on the occupation layer slope, are attributed to the 4th-8th centuries based on typological and analytical methods. Evidently, there was a rural settlement there in the mentioned period.

8 INVENTORY

No.	Type	Description	Location	Dimensions
1	bottom	A half of the bottom of an average size pottery vessel. The bottom is wide and flat. Its body widens upward. The clay composition is pure. It was made on a pottery wheel. Its colour is light-pink.	sq. 2 depth: 40-60 cm	d.:11.4cm wall th.: 1cm

No.	Type	Description	Location	Dimensions
2	body	A part of the body of a large pottery jug. Its body is encircled by a strip of moulded catenary patterns. Its clay is mixed with fine sand. Its surface is engobed on both sides in whitish-pink colour.		w.th.: 1cm
3	bottom	A part of the bottom of a vessel similar to a vase or a bowl. The bottom is narrow, ring-shaped and heeled. Its body widens sideways and upward. The clay is pure. Its colour is light-pink. There are glazing traces left inside over coffee-coloured paint.		wall th.: 0.7- 0.9cm
4	body	The bottom of the body of a pottery vessel similar to a tray. The bottom is wide and flat. There are traces of a pottery wheel in the bottom. The clay is pure. Its colour is pink. Images of green and white bindweed were drawn on its surface and it was engobed in white colour.	sq. 2 depth: 0.9-1	wall th.: 0.8
5	rim	A part of the rim of a large pottery jug. It belongs to a vessel with a wide rim. The rim is folded sideways. The rim edge is quadrangular. The bottom of the rim edge is hooped by a strip consisting of a chain of embossed patterns. Its low and wide bottleneck gradually crosses over to the shoulder. The clay is mixed with fine sand. Its colour is pink. There are traces of red paint left on the surface.	sq. 3 depth: 40-80 cm	rim d.:22.5cm rim width: 4 cm wall th.: 1cm
6	lid	A part of a disk-shaped pottery lid. It protrudes toward the centre. There is a trace of a round orifice in the centre. Its upper edge was barbed and decorated in the shape of a chain. Patterns consisting of a pair of parallel scratchy intersecting lines were applied to the surface. The clay composition contains a small amount of sand. The surface was engobed in whitish colour on both sides. There are patterns consisting of slanting sharp lines in its central part.		diam.: 15.5 cm orif. d.: 2.5 cm. Wall th.: 1.2- 2.2cm
7	rim	Part of the rim of a small vessel similar to a boiler. Its rim is slightly inclined inward and its edges are round. There is a horizontal handle resembling an auricle below the rim. The vessel's bottleneck over the handle is encircled by patterns consisting of filled little circles. The vessel's body sharply narrows downward starting at the handle, making the vessel biconic. The clay composition is mixed with sand. The external part is grey and the internal one is pink. The surface was engobed in yellowish colour and the internal engobing is whitish. There is a strip with sharp lines to the left of the handle. Most likely, there was a similar strip to the right of the handle as well.		
8	body	A part of the body of a pottery jug with thick walls. There is a strip of moulding patterns shaped as a chain on the surface. The clay composition is mixed with sand. The clay colour is grey. It has a pink polished surface.		wall th.: 1.6 cm
9		Fragment of the bottom of a dopu-type vessel's body. Its bottom is wide and flat. The body widens upward slightly. The clay is mixed with sand and its colour is light-pink. The surface is grey. It is polished.		wall th.: 0.7- 1 cm
10	bottleneck	A part of the bottleneck of an average size pitcher. The edge of the round rim that is slightly folded sideways is flat and bordered. Its low and wide bottleneck gradually crosses over to the shoulder. Its clay is mixed with gravelly sand. Its colour is red. The surface is engobed on both sides in yellowish colour.		wall th.: 1-1.5cm
11	bottom	A part of the bottom of a small dopu-type vessel. The bottom is narrow and flat. The body widens upward. The clay is mixed with fine sand. Its colour is grey. Its surface was smoothed on both sides. The trace of a slanting narrow strip painted in red remained over it.		wall th.: 0.7cm
12	handle	A part of a ribbon-like pottery handle with a protuberant surface. It is attached to the vessel vertically. The clay is mixed with sand. Its colour is pink. There are traces of burning over it.		incision width: 2.5cm
13	rim	A part of a salt shaker-type pottery vessel's rim. The straight rim crosses over directly to the vessel's side. The rim edge is round. The side opens up slightly to the side. The clay is mixed with fine sand. Its colour is grey. The external part was engobed in whitish colour. An arc narrow strip was applied inside using white paint against the black-colour background. The vessel has a wide rim.		wall th.: 0.5cm

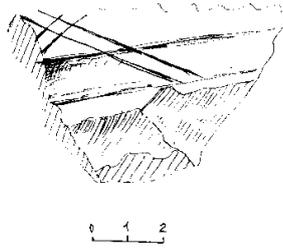
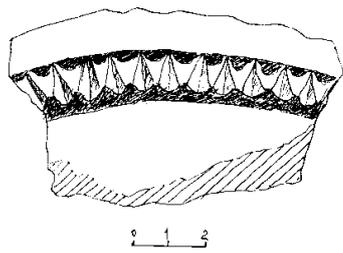
No.	Type	Description	Location	Dimensions
14	handle	A part of a tiny vessel's handle. The bolted handle is ribbon-like and protuberant in the incision. It is attached to the vessel vertically. The clay colour is light-pink. The surface was painted in red.		incision width: 2cm
15	rim	A part of a small salt shaker-type vessel's rim. The rim edge is bordered. The rim is slightly inclined inward. The clay is mixed with fine sand. Its colour is grey. The external part was engobed in whitish colour. The internal part was dyed in dark-coffee and yellowish colours and glazed.		wall th.: 0.5- 0.8cm
16	body	A part of the body of a small vessel with thin walls. The clay is mixed with fine sand. The internal part was dyed in coffee, yellowish and green colours and glazed.		wall th.: 0.4cm
17	ear-ring	An ear-ring made of a bronze wire. Its bottom was flattened and then twists upward like a hook.		dimen.: 2.2 x 1.4cm
18	handle	A part of the handle of a boiler-type pottery vessel. The rim edge is straight. The handle slightly rises up vertically under the low bottleneck and is attached to the vessel horizontally. The surface of the handle, which is oval-shaped in the incision, is flat, while its bottom is protuberant. The vessel appears to be of a biconic shape. The clay composition is mixed with sand. Its colour is pink.	sq. 4 depth: 40-60cm	diam.: 6cm incision width: 2.2cm
19	rim	A part of a bowl-type vessel's rim. It belongs to a vessel with a wide rim. The rim is slightly inclined inward. The rim edge is round. The low bottleneck is encircled by a protuberant strip. The top of the strip was decorated with spiked patterns. There is another protuberant strip below the mentioned strip. Its surface was decorated with vertical, wide and sharp patterns. The clay composition is mixed with sand. Its colour is light-pink.	sq. 7 depth: 40-60 cm	wall th.: 0.8cm

9 APPENDICES

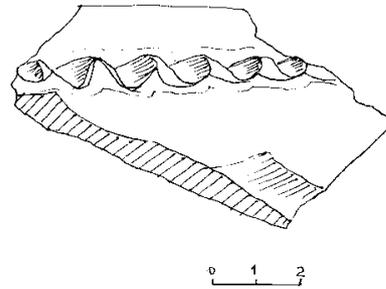
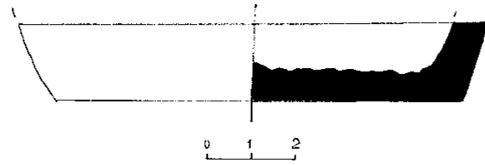
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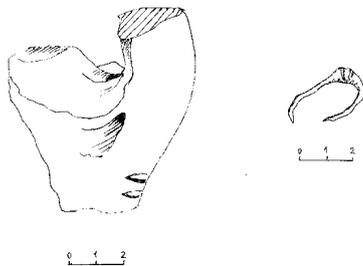
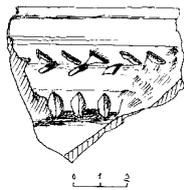
9.2 ILLUSTRATIONS



Picture 4. 1. Fragment of jug rim. 2. Lid fragment.



Picture 5. 1. Bottom of vessel. 2. Chain-like pattern applied to vessel's body.



Picture 6. 1. Fragment of pottery bowl rim. 2. Vessel handle. 3. Bronze ring

9.3 PHOTOS



Photo 7. Unit 3, Hearth location.



Photo 8. Fragments of pottery vessel body and bottoms.



Photo 9. Fragments of pottery lids, vessel rims and bodies.



Photo 10. Fragments of pottery vessel rims, bottle-necks, handles and bodies.



Photo 11. Pottery boiler handle



Photo 12. Fragment of pottery bowl rim



Photo 13. Bronze ear-ring