

**Archaeology and Ethnography Institute of Azerbaijan National
Academy of Sciences**

COMPREHENSIVE SCIENTIFIC REPORT

Excavations at Hacialili I settlement at KP 280.0

SCPX pipeline

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1 SUMMARY

The report provides information on the archaeological excavation carried out from April 21, 2015 to May 6, 2015 outside the Hajjalili village of Samukh district on the settlement of Hajjalili II at prior to construction of the SCPX pipeline at KP 280.090. As well as the revealed remains of tangible cultural heritage, evidence of edifices, household jugs, ash layers, soil graves, as well as ceramics items, metal and stone items, were discovered during the excavations. Actual archaeological data that sheds light on the economic activities and domestic life of the residents of this rural settlement was obtained on the site. According to the analysis of the archaeological content, it was established that the settlement, which dates back to the time period spanning the end of the ancient times to the early Middle Ages, served as a rural habitat in the 2nd-8th centuries.

During construction of the pipeline in 2017, no further evidence of the site was obtained.

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2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 SITE DISCOVERY

The Hajjalili II settlement, located at KP 280.090 of the SCPX route, was recorded during the first and second stages. In 2005, archaeological excavation was carried out upon this monument during the laying of the BTC main oil export route and rich archaeological materials were discovered. Therefore, archaeologists were aware of this monument. Since the area of the monument is used for sowing purposes, just like in previous years, and hardly differs from the surrounding territory in terms of its relief, it is difficult to identify a settlement there visually. Numerous ceramics and stone items visible above ground are the only proof of a potential archaeological area. Initially, the Hajjalili 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 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The Hajjalili II settlement is located in the territory of the Samukh district at the N-4518869. 954; N-4518866. 339; E-8621706. 964; E-8621674. 491 coordinates, 208-210 metres above sea level. It is situated about 550-600m south-west of the Hajjalili village of the Samukh district on the left-hand side of the Samukh-Hajjalili highway at KP 280.090 of the SCPX route. The settlement is surrounded from all sides by sowing areas. There is a stripe of sparse woods approximately 2. 5 km south-west of this monument. The area has plain relief. The soft black soil has been used for sowing areas for many years [1, p. 1-2].

2.3 TIMING OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

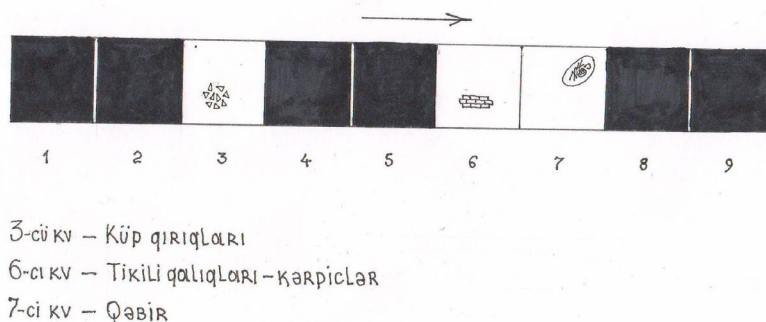
An archaeological expedition group of the Archaeology and Ethnography Institute of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences carried out archaeological excavations at the Hajjalili II settlement from April 21, 2015 to May 6, 2015 overseen by PhD in History, senior research fellow Vagif Asadov, with 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 Manager Mahammad Novruzov and the BP (SCPX) representative on environment, environmental expert Emin Ibrahimov contributed to the excavation work as observers.

3 OUTCOME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

3.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The Hajjalili II settlement is located in a plain area. The monument is situated 208-210 metres above sea level at the N-4518869. 954; N-4518866. 339; E-8621706. 964; E-8621674. 491 coordinates. The settlement has a general title and in terms of administrative division it pertains to the Hajjalili village of the Samukh district. It was named during the BTC drilling operations. The reason for naming it Hajjalili II is the fact that two more settlements with the same title, namely, Hajjalili I and Hajjalili III, are situated nearby [5, p. 3-5]. The settlement is located about 550-600m southwest of the village with the same title on the left-hand side of the Samukh-Hajjalili highway in KP 302 of the BTC route and KP 280,090 of the SCPX route. The settlement area is used for sowing. There is a strip of sparse forestry about 2. 5 km

southwest of this area. This plain territory, which has black soil suitable for sowing, has been used for this purpose for many years.



Picture 1. Schematic plan of archaeological excavation area.

While walking around the settlement and the surrounding territories one may come across numerous 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, the samples found in those areas generally resemble the typical ceramics samples in the Hajialili settlement. Thus, the Hajialili territory is considered a common archaeological zone in general. The fact that numerous ceramics samples of a wide variety dating back to the past centuries were found in this territory allows making a conclusion that life was burgeoning in those areas during that period.

The location of the settlement is very conducive for a habitat. 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 [5, p. 17].

3.2 GENERAL OVERVIEW OF OCCUPATION LAYERS

Archaeological excavations in the territory began with the selection of the excavation area. The chosen territory was located in the new pipeline corridor 40 metres away from the BTC-SCP pipeline corridor. The length of the excavation area was 36 metres and its width was 4 metres. A total of nine 4x4m units were outlined. The units were numbered in the south-east-north-west direction, i.e., in the direction of the pipeline stretch, and excavations were planned in the shape of chess board (Picture 1). Initially, the upper suitable layer of the soil, 20cm thick was scraped and taken off and piled on the edge of the excavation. Though sowing work had been carried out there for many years, numerous ceramics samples were encountered on the surface, which indicated the richness of the settlement's occupation layer. A 68-metre excavation stripe ended up in the sowing area. Ceramics samples were discovered within the 20cm soil layer taken off.

During the excavations it was ascertained that the Hajialili II settlement consists of one layer and that the thickness of the occupation layer is 100-120cm. The observations revealed that the tangible cultural remains of the upper stratum of the 25cm-thick occupation layer are not rich. Certainly, this was due to the fact that this soil's upper layer had been used for sowing for many years. The section of the occupation layer that is rich with coal, ash strata, fragments of pottery vessels, animal and bird bones lies between the depths of 30cm and 1-1.2m. A line of bricks and a human burial were examined in the excavation area.

Depth of the units was as follows:

Unit 1 depth - 120cm

Unit 2 - unexcavated

Unit 3 depth - 120cm

Unit 4 depth – 120cm

Unit 5 depth - 120cm

Unit 6 depth - 120cm

Unit 7 depth - 120cm

Unit 8 depth - 120cm

Unit 9 depth - 120cm

A stack of fragments of a large household jug was discovered at the depth of 55-65cm below ground in Unit 3. The discovery of household jugs is inherent to settlements, including medieval ones. Grain crops, flour and food were usually stored in such vessels. This line was found 60cm away from the unit's west wall and 80cm from the south wall. It stretched for 70cm in the south-north direction (Photo 8).

In Unit 6, ruined remains of an edifice were discovered at a depth of 40-50cm, 50cm east of the unit's west wall. The remains contained fired bricks. The structure was 1. 1m from the unit's southeast wall and 1. 8m away from its northwest wall. The structure covered an area of 1. 3x2m (Photo 9).

An oval-shaped burial chamber sized 1. 2x0. 9m was discovered at the depth of 1. 15cm in the direction of the northeast wall of Unit 7, and a human skeleton was found inside (Photo 10). It is worth mentioning that there were no distinctive marks upon the grave. The skeleton belonged to a middle-aged man. The body buried in it was stretched in the east-west direction on its back, facing westward. The dead man's right hand was on his abdomen and the left hand was on his chest. The skull was dented under the weight. The jaw slid down. The ribs were fragmented. As for leg bones, only one fragment (thigh bone) remained intact (Pictures 2; 11).

A small pottery vessel similar to a flask was placed over the corpse's right shoulder (Pictures 3. 1; 12). Vessels of this type were used to store water during field work or travel in the Middle Ages. A corroded iron arrow tip was found over the body's left shoulder (Picture 3. 2).

The small flask-type vessel with thin walls has a pear-shaped stock and a narrow neck. Its orifice is funnel-shaped. The base is narrow and flat. The clay colour is light-pink. There were no ornaments over the vessel. There is a small, auricle-shaped handle over the vessel's stock. The handle is attached to the vessel vertically. The vessel's middle section has protrusions and holes. The handle is not very convenient. Perhaps, it was used to hang the item with a belt. It was fired delicately due to a significant amount of sand admixture in the clay composition. Unfortunately, since the vessel's fragmented wall is very fragile, it was impossible to restore it and take its measurements completely. The taken measurements are as follows: the height is 13cm, while the handle diameter is 3cm and the wall thickness is 0. 6cm. The iron item found over the skeleton's left shoulder largely resembles an arrow tip. It has a stem. Coal fragments and fragments of two vessels with thick walls were encountered in the burial chamber. These fragments presumably ended up in the grave afterwards. This grave appears dates to a period preceding the settlement's existence (perhaps, a prior stage of the ancient period). The excavations conducted in adjacent units blocks did not identify further graves. It is noteworthy that graves dating back to earlier periods were also discovered in other

settlements pertaining to different historical periods where excavations were carried out under the SCPX project, including Aghilidere (KP 337), Khojakhan (KP 340), Fakhrali (KP 267), Girag Kasaman II (KP 386), Seyidlar I (KP 295), Poylu II (KP 389) and Aghstafa camp (outside SCPX route).

Various pottery vessel fragments, animal bones, a small number of iron items and stone tools were discovered during the excavations carried out at Hajjalili II. Fragments of ceramics samples mainly pertained to roughly made vessels. However, parts of delicately made vessels were encountered as well.

3.3 ARTEFACTS

Ceramics:

The ceramics items discovered in the excavation area are the same as the samples found in Hajjalili I and Girag Kasaman in terms of their shape and content. These samples can be traced back to the 2nd-8th centuries based on their typological features. With the exception of one vessel sample, all of the discovered vessel fragments were simple, i. e. unglazed items.

Unglazed pottery samples were also encountered among the items discovered above the ground. These mainly included the orifices, shoulders, bases and stocks of clay vessels. Most of these items are vessels with sand and sometimes gravel admixture in the clay composition. The most common pottery fragments were those of red, pink, brown and coffee colours, as well as their numerous shades. Occasionally, vessels of two blended colours, (such as greyish-brown, greyish-black, reddish-brown, pinkish-brown) were discovered. Sometimes, the surface of the vessels was covered with white, yellowish or pink engobing.

The samples obtained in the excavation area are excellent and are of a great variety. They are parts of clay vessels similar to pitchers, jugs, boilers, plates, vases, and aftabas. Moreover, vessel lid fragments were encountered. It is noteworthy that such vessels or their fragments were encountered during excavations conducted in all medieval cities and settlements of Azerbaijan [14].

The clay lids were round-shaped, flat and even inside with thick walls; their surface was hollow in the middle and their sides were thick with edging. The surface of one of the cylindrical lid handles was round, shaped as a cap and hollow on top. Prior to baking three dimpled dots were made in the middle part. Patterns with intermittent lines were applied throughout the lateral parts. The diameter is 4.7cm (Pictures 4. 3; 13).

Fragments of pitchers and household jugs are among the most common finds. As a rule, their orifices are broad and bent sideways (Photos 15, 16). Their bases are flat (Photo 17, inv. 52; 21). Their stocks broaden sideways slightly from the base and rise upward at right angle (Photo 18).

Fragments of plates were the second most common find. The plates have broad orifices and their orifice elements at times open sideways (Photo 19, inv. 17), while some of them are inclined inward (Photo 19, inv. 48). The lateral part of the vessels' orifices opening sideways has bordering in many cases and at times it is flat. The stocks of plates usually narrow down toward the base. The bases are narrow and flat. One of the interesting finds in this regard is a fragment of a thoroughly fired plate-type pottery vessel with thick walls made of grey clay with inorganic admixture. It has a broad orifice and its stock is narrowing down. It has a biconic fracture in the shoulder area. The surface of the orifice is straight, flat and protuberant in comparison with the internal and external parts. A trace of revolving on a potter's wheel is seen on the surface. The wall is 0.7cm thick (Photo 20). The only glazed vessel fragment found in the excavation was part of a plate-type pottery vessel. The well-fired fragment is of

light-brown colour and has a pure clay composition. The item is shallow. A layer of brown-pink glazing was applied inside the vessel. The walls are thin and their thickness is 0.4cm (Photo 22, inv. 39).

Clay vessels shaped as *bowls* had a broad orifice, with their orifice elements bending sideways. The orifice is flat and sometimes stretches beyond the stock. As a rule, bowl stocks discovered in the excavation are biconic. They have narrow and heeled bases and the surfaces of some of these items are covered with engobing. A part of the stock of a small bowl-type pottery vessel stands out among the finds. The stock narrows downward from the middle part. The orifice is flat and extends slightly beyond the stock. It transforms directly into the stock. The vessel has a broad orifice element. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is light-pink. Traces of soot are left on the surface. The orifice diameter is 18cm and the wall thickness is 0.8cm (Picture 4. 1; 23, inv. 78).

Trays have low walls and their bottom parts are broad and flat. One of the obtained tray samples is a fragment of a well-fired, brown tray-type pottery vessel with thick walls, which is made of clay with inorganic admixture. The orifice has a welt inside, while its bottom part is thick, flat and straight. The surface of the shallow vessel is smooth. Its wall thickens downward. The wall thickness is 0.4-1cm (Photo 14, Inv 6).

The most interesting ceramics items found in the area include a half-part of a short and broad muzzle of a roughly manually made vessel with thick walls, whose orifice is round-shaped with a welt (the muzzle diameter is 4cm; the thickness of the vessel's wall is 1cm) (Photo 26, Inv 61); there is also a leg of a three-legged shallow vase that narrows toward the conic edge (the length is 5cm) (Pictures 5. 2; 25). Another interesting discovery is a zoomorphic clay figure shaped as a dog head. The nasal part of the figure is upright and protuberant; it also has upright ears opening sideways. Presumably, it served as a vessel handle. Its length is 5cm (Pictures 5. 1; 26).

Metal items:

One metal item, namely, a bronze awl (Photo 29), as well as an iron item resembling an arrow tip, were discovered. The iron item was distorted due to corrosion, therefore, it was impossible to determine its purpose, the item is believed to be an arrow tip had an elongated shape, becoming thinner toward the edge. The bottom part is stemmed. One of the sides is protuberant, while the other one is flat. The item size is 3.2x1cm (Photo 3. 2).

3.4 GENERAL SUMMARY OF TYPE AND NUMBER OF ARTEFACTS

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

working tools: hammerstones, grinders and grindstones (Photos 6; 27; 28)

household items: clay vessels, hammerstones, grinders and grindstones (Photos 27, 28), a bronze awl (Photo 29), as well as a cutting tool made of an obsidian fragment

weapons: one bronze arrow tip (Photo 3. 2).

The domestic items were mainly used in the household and at the kitchen, as well as in farming. These primarily include clay vessels. The clay vessels differ in terms of their purpose and functions of use. These include household jugs, pitchers, boilers, plates, trays, pots, bowls, and vases (Photos 3. 1; 4-5; 13-26; 30-36). All but one of the clay vessel samples are unglazed. The clay vessels were mainly made on a potter's wheel and most of them have sand admixture in the clay composition. These items were fired under stable fire temperature.

Some of them were engobed on top in white, pink or yellowish colours. Household jugs, pitchers and boilers have thick walls.

Other kitchen utensils have thin walls and are mostly unglazed. The discovered glazed vessel fragments are polychromic. The vessels' bases are mainly flat (Photo 17, inv. 52; 18; 21), while their handles either have tape-shaped cross-sections or are round-shaped (Photos 7. 2-3; 22, inv. 36; 23, inv. 75; 30-36). The flat and wide tape-shaped handle connects the orifice with the shoulder. A thin canal-shaped line was inserted in the surface. It was thoroughly fired from brown-red clay with sand admixture. The vessel was rubbed manually prior to baking, which is evidenced by the incoherent traces seen on the surface. The handle is 4cm wide and 2cm thick (Photo 30).

Another handle was fired thoroughly from red, pure clay. It is clearly seen that the flat and wide, tape-shaped handle connects the orifice of the vessel with the shoulder. The surface was rubbed extensively prior to baking. The handle is 4cm wide and 1.8cm thick (Photo 31).

The vessels were sometimes decorated on top with scratched wavy or notched skew, spiked, twisted and model patterns (Photos 4. 2; 7. 1; 15-16). Most of the finds are clay vessels.

Only one weaponry sample, namely, an item believed to be an arrow tip, was found in the settlement. The iron item had an elongated shape, becoming thinner toward the edge. The bottom part is stemmed. One of the sides is protuberant, while the other one is flat. As mentioned above, the arrow tip was found over the left shoulder of the body in Grave 1.

4. 3. 2. DESCRIPTIONS OF ARTEFACTS OF SPECIFIC AND SPECIAL IMPORTANCE. Some of the artefacts discovered during the archaeological excavations are of special importance. These artefacts contain clay, stone and metal materials. Their descriptions are indicated below in the list of tangible cultural remains. Enumerating them separately would be unnecessary to avoid repetition. In general, we would like to note that pitchers, boilers, plates, household jugs, lid fragments, as well as an iron arrow tip, a bronze awl and stone tools are among the clay vessels representing special importance.

A part of the stock of a small vessel similar to a pottery bowl is remarkable. The stock narrows downward from the middle. The orifice is flat and somewhat goes beyond the stock. It transforms directly into the stock. The vessel has a broad orifice element. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is light-pink. Traces of soot are seen on the surface (Photo 23, inv. 78).

Another significant find is a zoomorphic clay figure shaped as a dog head. The nasal part of the figure is upright and protuberant; it also has upright ears opening sideways. Presumably, it served as a vessel handle (Photo 26, inv 17).

4 DISCUSSION

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

4.1 INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

The archaeological excavations conducted on the site of a ditch to be drilled for a pipeline in the future were designated for rescue purposes. The observations regarding the occupation layer slope, as well as the research conducted in the excavation areas, allow making a conclusion that the length of the settlement in the pipeline corridor exceeds 80m and the archaeological excavations were probably conducted in the central and northern sections of the monument.

The production remains, household and domestic wells, hearths and tandir ovens, the discovered glazed and unglazed ceramic vessel fragments, iron items and tools, glassware fragments, bracelets, and beads, revealed on the occupation layer slope, are attributed to the 9th-12th centuries based on the typological and analytical methods. Evidently, there was a rural settlement there in the mentioned period.

Habitation ceased in the settlement in the aftermath of Mongol raids. Future excavations in different parts of the settlement, may provide comprehensive archaeological facts regarding those attacks.

5 INVENTORY

No	Description	Description	Unit/Depth	Dimensions
1	handle	A large pottery handle fragment. The flat and broad tape-shaped handle connected the orifice with the shoulder. There is a thin, canal-like line on the surface. Its colour is brown-red and it was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. Prior to baking the vessel had been rubbed well by hand. This is evidenced by irregular scratches on the vessel. Photo 30.	Unit 1 depth: 20-40cm	Handle width-4cm thickness-2cm
2	handle	Ceramic vessel handle fragment. The red coloured item was made of well-fired clay with clean composition. Evidently, the flat and wide, tape-shaped handle connected the orifice with the shoulder. Prior to baking the surface was thoroughly rubbed. Photo 31.		Width - 4cm thickness -1. 8cm
3	pitcher	An orifice element fragment of a thick wall, small, pink ceramic pitcher made of slightly fired clay with non-organic admixture. The orifice opens widely outward. On the neck part there are horizontally positioned wave-like patterns made prior to baking. There are traces of a potter's wheel left on the inside.		Wall thickness - 7mm
4	bowl	A fragment of a small, thick wall light-brown bowl-type ceramic vessel made of well fired clay with sand admixture. The orifice had slight welt and was bent outward. The stock is biconic. The shoulder part is well made. The stock obviously narrows toward the base.	Unit. 3 Depth:20-40cm	wall thickness - 7mm
5	handle element	A handle element fragment of a thick wall, brown-coloured ceramic vessel made of well fired clay with non-organic admixture. This fragment is probably part of the vessel's shoulder.		wall thickness - 6mm
6	tray	A fragment of a thick wall, brown-coloured tray-type ceramic vessel made of well-fired clay with non-organic admixture. The orifice has welt on the inside, while the lower part is thick, flat and straight. The surface of the shallow vessel was smoothened. Photo 6.		wall thickness – 0. 4-1cm
7	handle	A small ceramic vessel handle fragment. It had a round cross section with the central part that was relatively		width – 2. 2cm

No	Description	Description	Unit/Depth	Dimensions
		lowered on top. The red-coloured item was made of well-fired clay with clean composition.		
8	bronze awl	Fragment of a awl made of bronze wire with a round cross section. Photo 29.		length - 4. 5cm
9	pitcher	A shoulder fragment of a thick wall, dark-brown pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. The orifice was funnel-shaped and bent outward. There is a spike-shaped horizontally positioned askew pattern engraved on the shoulder part. As a rule, the patterns were made prior to baking. The ceramic vessel was made on a potter's wheel. Photo 16.	Unit 5 20-40cm	wall thickness – 1. 2cm
10	handle	Ceramic vessel handle fragment. It is a flat, tape-shaped and wide, red-coloured handle made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. The lower part of the handle is connected to the vessel shoulder. Photo 33.		width – 3. 5cm
11	plate	A fragment of a thick wall, light brown plate-type ceramic vessel made of well-fired clay with clean composition. The orifice of the vessel is bent inward. It was made on a potter's wheel.		wall thickness - 7mm
12	handle	A flat, wide and tape-shaped handle fragment. It is light red-coloured, made of well-fired clay with sand admixture.		width -3cm
13	handle	Ceramic vessel handle. The wide and tape-shaped handle is indented in the middle. The upper side has thin, white engobed coating. The handle connects the orifice with the shoulder part. It is red, made of well-fired clay with sand admixture.		width – 3. 3cm
14	handle	A tube-shaped handle fragment. It is part of a cup-type ceramic vessel. The handle connects the neck and the orifice with the vessel shoulder. The orifice is straight. There is an indent made in the bottom of the handle. The light-pink item was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture.		diameter -1. 7cm
15	handle	A medium volume cup-type ceramic vessel's handle fragment. It is tube-shaped. The handle connects the vessel's orifice and the shoulder. The light yellow item was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. Photo 34.		diameter -2. 5cm
16	vase base	A tripod vase-type ceramic vessel fragment. Only one leg of the vase is intact. The leg is straight with an inflated tip. The vessel is shallow and straight inside. The red-coloured item was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. Photo 25.		length-5cm
17	orifice element	An aftaba-type ceramic vessel orifice element fragment. The thick wall light-brown item was made of weakly fired clay with sand admixture. The spout part is wide and large. It was made roughly by hand. Photo 24.	Unit 3 depth:50-60cm	spout diameter - 4cm wall thickness - 1cm
18	pitcher	An orifice element fragment of a thick wall, grey and black coloured pitcher made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. A soot layer remains on the inside. The vessel's orifice is straight. The surface is polished. It was made on a potter's wheel.		wall thickness-7mm
19	base	A bowl-type ceramic vessel base fragment. The thick wall light-pink vessel, which was made of weakly fired clay with non-organic admixture, has a heeled base. The stock sharply transforms into the base. It is shallow inside. Photo 21.		wall thickness - 1.3cm
20	base	A fragment of a pitcher-type vessel base. Its flat base sharply transforms into the stock. The thick walled, black-coloured item was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture.		wall thickness-7mm

No	Description	Description	Unit/Depth	Dimensions
21	handle	A handle fragment of a thick walled, light-red ceramic vessel made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. The handle part is tube-shaped. Photo 36.		handle diameter - 2.5cm
22	handle	A jug-type ceramic vessel handle fragment. The flat and wide handle connects the orifice with the shoulder part or the stock of the vessel. The orifice is straight and simply cut. It is slightly rubbed on the inside. The thick walled, red item was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. Photo 35.		width - 3.7cm
23	small pitcher	A small pitcher-type ceramic vessel fragment. The thick walled, grey-brown item was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. The vessel has a sphere-shaped stock and a flat base. The ceramic vessel was roughly made by hand. Photo 18.	Unit 3 70-80cm	stock diameter – 9.5cm wall thickness - 7mm base diameter - 6cm
24	pitcher fragment	An orifice element fragment of a large, thick walled, light-brown household pitcher. The clay composition includes sand admixture. Twisted patterns were applied to the funnel-shaped orifice fragment.		wall thickness - 2cm
25		A large household jug orifice element fragment. The orifice is funnel-shaped. The brown-red item was made of weakly fired clay with a non-organic admixture.		wall thickness - 2.5cm
26	plate	A fragment of a thick walled, grey plate-type ceramic vessel made of well-fired clay with a non-organic admixture. It had a wide orifice and a narrowing stock. A biconic break is seen in the shoulder. The outside of the orifice is straight and flat, protruding relatively inward and outward. There is a trace of spinning on a potter's wheel on the surface. Photo 20.		wall thickness - 7mm
27	Base	A base fragment of a thick walled, light-brown pitcher made of well-fired clay with a non-organic admixture. The base is wide and flat.	Unit 3 depth: 70-90cm	wall thickness - 2cm
28	pitcher	An orifice element fragment of a thick walled, light-brown pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. The orifice has straight walls and is bent outward. It was made on a potter's wheel.		wall thickness - 7mm
29	orifice element	An orifice element fragment of a thin-walled grey pitcher made of well-fired clay with clean composition. It has a narrow and long neck with the orifice opening sideways widely. The vessel was smoothed well on the inside and outside. It was made on a potter's wheel. A trace of burning is seen on the inside.		wall thickness - 5mm
30	orifice element	An orifice element fragment of a thin-walled light-brown pitcher made of well-fired clay with clean composition. The orifice is bent outward. It was made on a potter's wheel.		wall thickness - 5mm
31	handle	A handle fragment of a thick walled, red ceramic vessel made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. The flat and tape-shaped handle connects the shoulder with the orifice.		width-4cm
32	handle	A handle fragment of a boiler or an earthenware pot-type ceramic vessel. Its shape is relatively flat. Probably, it connected the orifice with the stock. There are askew broken lines drawn across the sides of the handle prior to baking. The thick walled, brown item was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture.		width-2.8cm
33	jug	An orifice element fragment of a large household jug. The orifice is funnel-shaped. The orifice is widely bent sideways and prior to baking its lateral parts were decorated with twisted patterns. The thick walled, red-coloured item was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture.	depth: 80cm	wall thickness: 2.5cm
34	handle	A small ceramic vessel's handle fragment. The cross section is round. The light red item was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. Photo 15.	Unit 7 depth:20-40cm	diameter - 2cm

No	Description	Description	Unit/Depth	Dimensions
35	pitcher fragment	A small pitcher's orifice element fragment. The light red coloured item was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. The orifice shape is straight. It was made on a potter's wheel.		wall thickness - 4mm
36	handle	A handle fragment of a thick walled, light-red ceramic vessel made of well-fired clay with clean composition. Its shape is flat and wide. Photo 22.	Unit 9 depth:20-40cm	width -3cm
37	pitcher	An orifice element fragment of a thick walled, brown-red pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of well-fired clay with non-organic admixture. The orifice of the vessel is bent outward. There are traces of processing on a potter's wheel on the inside. Photo 22.		wall thickness-7mm
38	pitcher	An orifice element fragment of a miniature size pitcher-type ceramic vessel. The orifice is funnel-shaped and bent outward. The red-coloured item was made of well-fired clay with clean composition. Photo 22.		wall thickness - 4mm
39	enamelled plate	A glazed ceramic plate fragment. The light-brown item was made of well-fired clay with clean composition. Its shape is shallow. There is brown-pink enamel coating on the inside. Photo 22.		wall thickness – 0.4mm
40	lid fragment	A fragment of a red-coloured lid made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. The lid handle remained on top. There are three indents made on top in the middle of the lid handle prior to baking. Broken line patterns run across the sides of the lid. Photo 13.	Unit 9 depth:50-60cm	lid handle diameter -4.7cm
41	handle	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel handle fragment. The thick walled, light brown item was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. The tube-shaped handle with a round cross section is attached to the shoulder part of the vessel.		wall thickness - 6mm width-2.7cm
42		A handle fragment of a thick walled, light brown coloured ceramic vessel made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. There is a broken line in the middle across the upper part of the relatively wide tape-shaped handle.		width-1.7cm
43		Ceramic vessel handle fragment. The flat, wide and tape-shaped handle has an indent on the lower side's surface. The light red item was made of well-fired clay with sand, gravel and non-organic admixture.		width -5cm
44		A flat and tape-shaped handle fragment. The red-coloured item was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. Askew patterns were applied to the handle prior to baking.		width-3cm
45	Vessel with modelled patterns	A ceramic fragment with modelled patterns on it. The button-shaped model has comb-like line patterns on the upper side. The thick walled, light grey coloured vessel was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture.	Unit 4 depth:20-40cm	wall thickness -1.2cm
46	stone tool	A stone tool probably used for honing. One of its sides was flattened.		length -10.5cm width-4cm
47	plate	An orifice element fragment of a thick walled, light red plate-type ceramic vessel made of well-fired clay with clean composition. The orifice has welt and is bent outward. It was made on a potter's wheel. Photo 19.	Unit 14 depth:50-60cm	wall thickness - 7mm
48		A fragment of a thick walled, light brown well-fired plate-type ceramic vessel. The orifice that used to be flat is bent inward and outward. The ceramic vessel was made on a potter's wheel. Photo 19.		wall thickness - 6mm
49		A fragment of a grey coloured ceramic vessel made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. There are traces of a potter's wheel on the inside of the vessel.		wall thickness - 1cm

No	Description	Description	Unit/Depth	Dimensions
50	ceramic fragment	A fragment of a thick walled light-red ceramic vessel made of well-fired clay with clean composition. Its surface is well polished. There are traces of a potter's wheel on the inside.		wall thickness - 1cm
51		A fragment of a thick walled, light grey-brown ceramic vessel made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. Photo 17.	Unit 7 depth:70-80cm	wall thickness -1.7cm
52	base	A pitcher-type ceramic vessel base fragment. The flat base has thick walls. It was evidently roughly made by hand. The light brown item was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture.		wall thickness - 7mm
53		A fragment of a light red, thick walled pitcher made of well-fired clay with non-organic admixture. The flat and wide base transforms sharply. Photo 17.	Unit 9 depth:70-80cm	wall thickness - 7mm
54	handle	A fragment of a tube-shaped handle with a round cross section. The light brown coloured item was made of well-fired clay with fine sand admixture. Prior to baking the upper side of the handle was smoothed well.		diam. -2.5cm
55	pitcher	A neck fragment of a thick walled, light brown pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. The orifice opens widely sideways. Probably, it had a broad orifice and a narrow neck.		wall thickness - 7mm
56	bowl	A fragment of a thin-walled, light red bowl-type ceramic vessel made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. Its orifice is straight and flat. There is a thin white engobed coating on the stock. Photo 17.	Unit 7 depth:70-80cm	wall thickness-5mm
57	plate	A fragment of a thick walled, light red, shallow plate-type ceramic vessel made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. The orifice had thick welt and was bent outward. There are traces of a potter's wheel on the inside.	Unit 4 depth:70-80cm	wall thickness-8mm
58	bowl	A fragment of a thick walled, light red bowl-type ceramic vessel made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. Its stock is biconic. The orifice opens widely sideways. It was made on a potter's wheel.	coloured	orifice diameter - 15cm wall thickness - 5mm
59	base	The thick walled, light brown coloured item was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. Its shape is flat.		wall thickness - 6mm
60		A base fragment of a thick walled, light red pitcher-type ceramic vessel made of well-fired clay with clean composition. Its stock sharply narrows toward the base. There is a thin engobed coating layer on the outside surface. The base has a slight protrusion and a heel. There are traces of processing on a potter's wheel inside.		wall thickness - 6mm
61	clay figure	A dog head-shaped zoomorphic figure. The nose tip of the figure is upright with a protrusion. It has upright ears opening up sideways. Presumably, it served as a vessel handle. Photo 26.		length-5cm
62	jug	An orifice element fragment of a medium size household jug. The thick walled, red-coloured item was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. The orifice is funnel-shaped.	Unit 6 depth:20-40cm	wall thickness - 2cm
63	pitcher	The small, thick walled, light brown item was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. The orifice is bent relatively outward. There are traces of processing on a potter's wheel on the inside.		wall thickness-8mm
64	handle	A tape-shaped handle. There is an indent along the top side of the handle. The brown-coloured item was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture.		width-2.7cm
65		A tube-shaped handle fragment of a pitcher-type ceramic vessel with a round cross section. The surface is well polished. The red-coloured item was made of well-fired clay with fine sand admixture.		diameter -2cm
66	iron item	A fragment of an item made of an iron wire. It is severely corroded.	Unit 6 depth:60-80cm	length-5.5cm

No	Description	Description	Unit/Depth	Dimensions
67	pitcher	A medium size pitcher-type ceramic vessel's orifice element fragment. It has a narrow neck and a wide orifice. The orifice sharply transforms into the shoulder and prior to baking it had been decorated with twisted patterns. The thick walled, light brown item was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. The upper side is covered with scale.	Unit 6 depth:60-80cm	wall thickness - 1cm
68		A medium size pitcher's neck fragment. Its orifice had thin walls and opened widely sideways. The neck transforms into the shoulder smoothly. The thick walled, light brown item was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture.		wall thickness-6mm
69		A small pitcher's neck fragment. The orifice of the vessel, which has a narrow neck, opens widely sideways. The neck goes into the shoulder smoothly. The thick walled, light brown item was made of well-fired clay with fine sand admixture.		wall thickness-cm
70	lid	A medium size lid fragment. It is flat and even on the inside, while the top side has an indent in the middle; it has thick welt on the sides. The thick walled item was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture. The colour is light pink.		diameter-20cm wall thickness-1 m
71	handle	A fragment of a handle with a tape-shaped cross section. It is part of a cup or ceramic vessel. There is a canal-like line neatly opened on the upper side of the handle. The light red item was made of well-fired clay with clean composition. There are traces of a potter's wheel inside.		handle width-3.5cm
72	ceramic fragment	A round-shaped ceramic fragment with a protrusion. Prior to baking the lower side end gained the shape of an inflated protrusion. The sides are broadening upward. The light red coloured item was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture.		diameter-2.7cm
73	handle	A miniature size ceramic vessel handle fragment. Its cross section is round. The light brown item was made of well-fired clay with sand admixture.		diameter-1cm
74	obsidian	A deep black-coloured "smoky" obsidian fragment. Its upper part was knocked off. A ring-like stripe emerged in the lower part. The top side of the tool is one-pointed. The rear end is broken off and served as a cutter. The right-hand side of the upper part, which is jagged, has been fine-tuned. There is a slight indent on the upper side.		length-6cm width-3.5cm
75	handle	A ceramic vessel handle base fragment. Its cross section is tape-shaped. It is attached to the vessel vertically. The vessel was thin walled. Its clay contains a sand admixture. The colour is pink. Photo 23.	Unit 8 depth:40-80cm	cross section-2.5cm wall thickness -0.5cm
76	base	A medium size, thick walled ceramic vessel's base fragment. The base is wide and flat. The stock broadens, opening sideways. There is a slight sea-shell admixture in the clay composition. It was fired robustly. The outside surface is red and the inside is coloured dark pink. Photo 23.		Base diameter - 9cm Wall thickness -1.2-1.5cm
77	neck	A small ceramic vessel's neck fragment. The neck was low and wide, funnel-shaped. The orifice is round and bent sideways. There is a slight sand admixture in the clay composition. The clay is dense. The neck smoothly transforms into the shoulder. The colour is yellowish-pink. Photo 23.		wall thickness-0.5cm
78	stock	A small bowl-type ceramic vessel's stock fragment. The stock narrows down from the middle. The orifice was flat, slightly protruding from the stock. It transforms directly into the stock. The vessel has a broad orifice. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is light pink. There are traces of soot on the surface. Photo 23.		Orifice diameter-18cm Wall thickness-0.8cm
79	hammerstone	Hammerstone made of cobblestone and processed into quadrangular shape. Its upper and lower sides are flat. There are traces of working on both ends of it.		dimensions: 8.5x6.5x3.3cm

No	Description	Description	Unit/Depth	Dimensions
		Photo 27.		
80	Orifice element	A large pitcher-type ceramic vessel's orifice element fragment. The vessel had thick walls and a wide orifice. The orifice opened sideways. The orifice is round and transforms directly into the shoulder. There is gravel and sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is light pink.	Unit 8 Depth: 90-120cm	Orifice diameter-16.5cm Wall thickness-1.7cm
81		An orifice element fragment of a medium size vessel with a wide orifice. Though the vessel was fired robustly with pure clay, it is roughly prepared. The orifice was flat and slightly protruded from the stock. The stock descends downright. The colour is pink. There is yellowish-pink engobed coating on the surface. The walls are thick.		Orifice diameter-14.5cm Wall thickness -1cm
82	handle	A thin walled ceramic vessel's handle fragment. The handle is flat with a tape-shaped cross section. It is attached to the vessel vertically. There is fine sand admixture in the clay composition. There is a slight groove in the middle. The colour is pink.		Cross section-3cm Vessel wall thickness-0.5cm
83	grinder	A grinder made of a processed whitish tuff stone. Although it had a four-cornered shape, one of the sides became oval due to usage. Photo 28.		dimensions: 9.5x6.2x4.2cm
84	hone	A hone made of a whitish cobblestone. It is elongated and narrow. Though one of its sides is bossy, the other side is even due to usage. Photo 28.		6x1.7x1.5cm
85	flask	A small flask-type ceramic vessel. It had a pear-shaped stock and a narrow neck. The orifice is funnel-shaped. The base is narrow and flat. It had a small earlike handle. The handle is attached to the stock. There is a protrusion and a hole in the middle. Holding it is inconvenient due to its very small size. Perhaps, the handle was used for hanging the vessel. It was fired delicately due to significant sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is light pink. Since the vessel is fragmented, it was not possible to measure its precise dimensions.	Grave 1	Handle diameter-3cm Wall thickness-0.6cm Height-13cm
86	clay item	A fragment of a cone-like oval-shaped item made of clay. The size is small. The upper side is slightly protuberant, whilst the lower part is flat. The upper part is pink and the bottom is dark grey.		2x1.2cm
87	arrow tip	An iron item believed to be an arrow tip. It is elongated, narrowing toward the pike. It has a stalk in the bottom. One of its sides is protuberant and the other one is flat.		3.2x1cm

6 APPENDICES

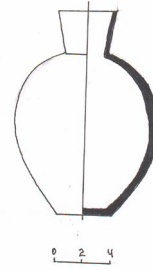
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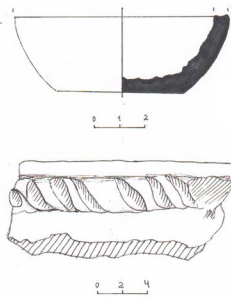
6.2 ILLUSTRATIONS



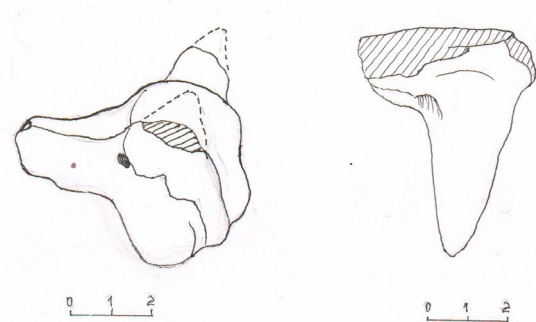
Picture 2. Grave 1



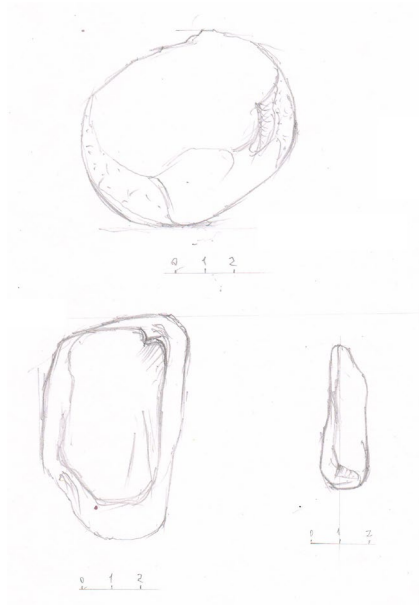
Picture 3. 1. Flask. 2. Iron arrow tip, Grave 1.



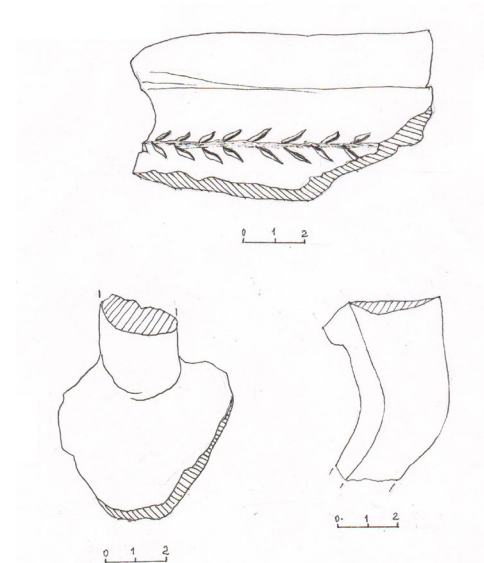
Picture 4. 1. Ceramic bowl. 2. Notched patterns encircling vessel's orifice. 3. Lid handle.



Picture 5. 1. Zoomorphic protrusion over handle. 2. Tripod vase leg.



Picture 6. Stone tools.



Picture 7. 1. Fragment of pitcher with broad orifice. 2. Handle with round cross section. 3. Handle with tape-shaped cross section.

6.3 PHOTOS



Photo 8. Unit 3, concentration of household jug fragments. View to southwest.



Photo 9. Unit 6, fired brick structure. View to southeast.



Photo 10. Grave 1. View to southeast.



Photo 11. Grave 1. View to southeast.



Photo 12. Grave 1 Pottery vessel beside burial's right shoulder. View to southeast.



Photo 13. Vessel lid handle.

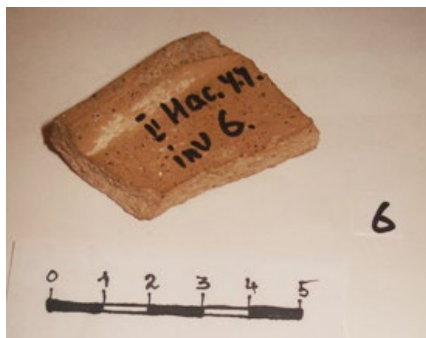


Photo 14. Tray fragment.



Photo 15. Household jug orifice fragment.



Photo 16. Pitcher orifice fragment.



Photo 17. Tray, bowl and pitcher-type vessel fragments.



Photo 18. Bottom of pitcher-type vessel.

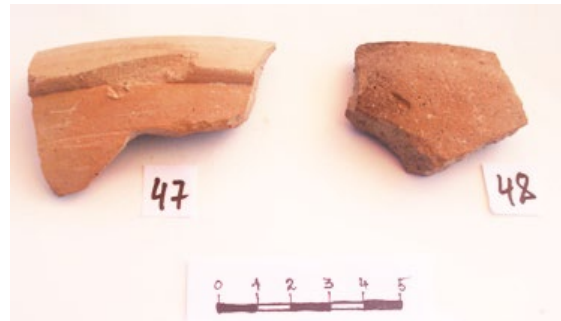


Photo 19. Plate-type vessel fragments.



Photo 20. Plate fragment.



Photo 21. Vessel base.



Photo 22. Fragments of vessel handle, pitcher and glazed plate orifices.



Photo 23. Fragments of ceramic vessel handle, base, neck and stock.



Photo 24. Vessel muzzle.



Photo 25. Vase leg.



Photo 26. Zoomorphic handle fragment.



Photo 27. Hammerstone.



Photo 28. 1. Stone grinder. 2 Grindstone.

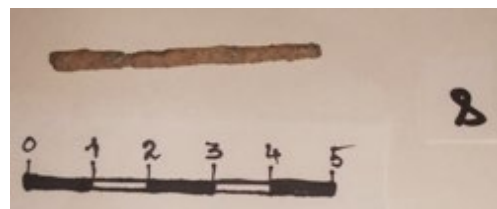
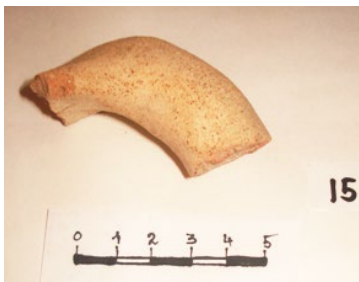


Photo 29. Bronze awl.



Photos 30-36. Vessel handles