

Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences
Archaeology and Ethnography Institute

COMPREHENSIVE SCIENTIFIC REPORT

Excavations in Hasansu settlement at KP 379.5
SCPX pipeline

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1 SUMMARY

The report provides information on the progress of archaeological excavations, carried out on August 7-28, 2017 in the Hasansu settlement, which was discovered at KP 379.500 of the main gas export pipeline corridor outside the Hasansu village of the Aghstafa district under the SCPX project, as well as the revealed remains of tangible cultural heritage. Furnaces, large household jugs, as well as a certain number of ceramics, were discovered during the archaeological excavations. Archaeological samples that shed light on the economic activities and domestic life of the residents of this rural settlement were obtained on the site. According to the analysis of the archaeological data, it was established that the settlement dates back to the ancient period and that a rural habitat existed in the area in the period spanning from the 2nd century BC to the 2nd century AD.

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2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 SITE DISCOVERY

The Hasansu settlement, located at KP 379.500 of the SCPX route, was recorded during the second stage. Since the monument area was used for sowing purposes and does not differ from the surrounding territory in terms of its relief, it is difficult to identify a settlement there visually. Numerous ceramic and stone items available above the ground are the only proof of a potential archaeological area on the site. During the digging of the pipeline trench, large household jugs emerged on the side of the trench walls. Initially, the site was registered as the Hasansu settlement in compliance with the agreement reached by the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography and the BP (SCPX) company and listed among the monuments in the SCPX corridor where archaeological excavations would be carried out.

2.2 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The Hasansu settlement is located in the territory of the Aghstafa district at the N-41 09.136; E-045 30.972 coordinates at the altitude of 208-210 metres above sea level. It is situated about 550-600m from the Hasansu village of Aghstafa district on the right-hand side of the Baku-Gazakh highway at KP 379.500 of the SCPX route. The settlement is surrounded by sowing areas from all sides. The area has plain relief. The soft black soil has been used for sowing for many years.

2.3 WHO CARRIED OUT THE EXCAVATION AND WHEN

An archaeological expedition group of the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Azerbaijan National Sciences Academy carried out archaeological excavations in the Hasansu settlement on August 7-28, 2017, overseen by PhD in History, senior research fellow Vagif Asadov, with the participation of the Institute's employees, PhD in History, senior research fellow, Azad Zeynalov, research fellow Ahliman Abdurahmanov, senior laboratory assistant Farhad Farmanov and further under the leadership of junior research associate Jeyhun Aliyev and with the participation of Seymur Farmanli, an artist. BP (SCPX) representative, archaeologist Justin Bedard and SCPX Cultural Heritage Site Construction Manager Shahin Aliyev contributed to the excavation work as observers.

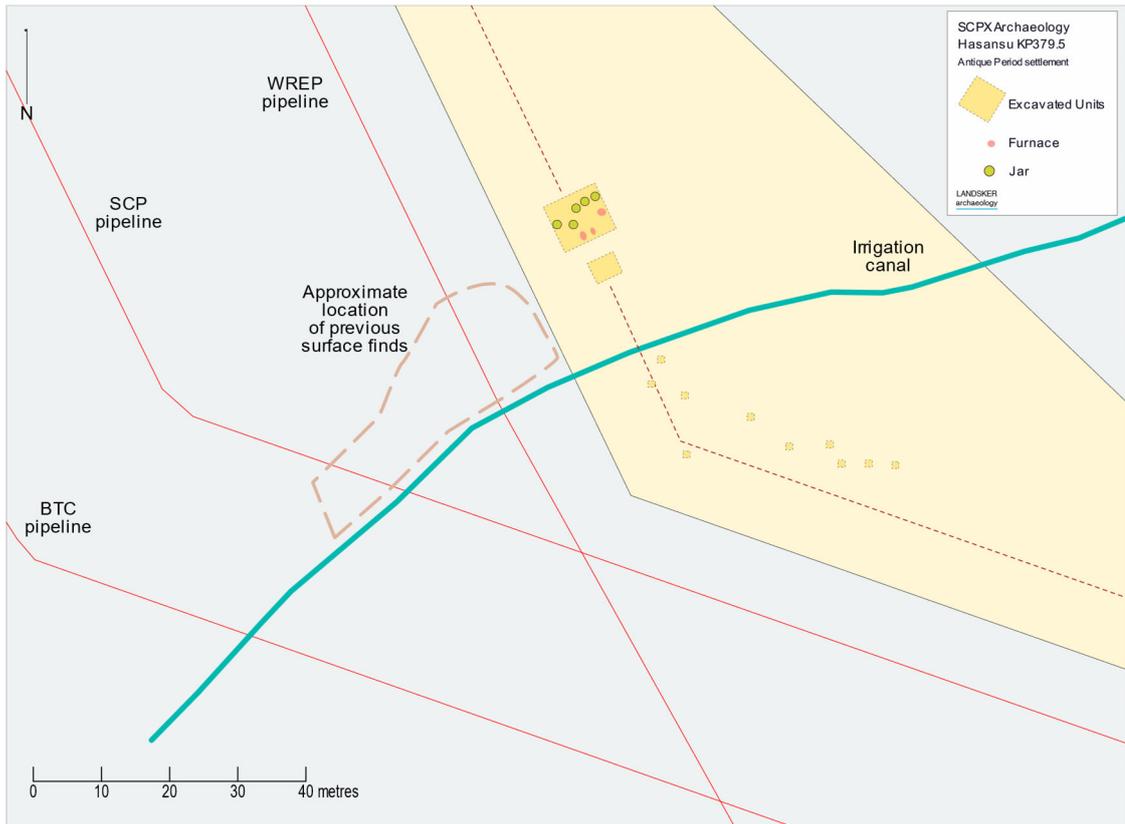


Figure 1a. Hasansu excavation in context of previous finds.

3 RESULTS OF EXCAVATIONS

3.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

The Hasansu settlement is located in the area of the Hasansu village of the Aghstafa district. The settlement, which is among the archaeological monuments researched in connection with the Shah Deniz 2 gas pipeline construction, was found in the line of the pipeline route. The excavations conducted in the monument area may be considered sufficient to characterise the site. Large household jugs and furnace sites were discovered and archaeological materials were obtained during the work, which was done in an area totalling 96 sq.m. (Figure 1).

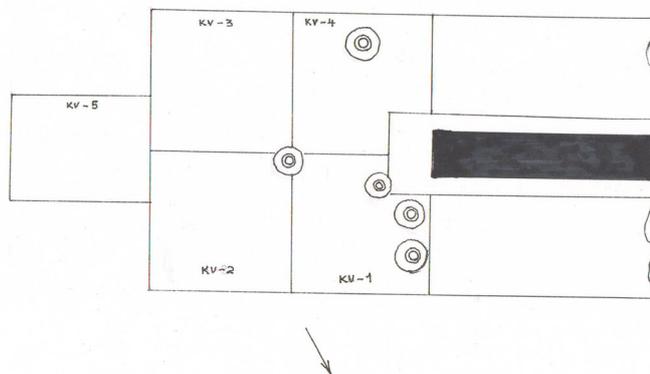


Figure 1. Schematic outline of excavation site

The Hasansu settlement is located in a plain area. The monument is situated at N-41 09.136; E-045 30.972 coordinates. The settlement has a general title and in terms of administrative division it is part of the Hasansu village of the Aghstafa district. Black soil is available in this plain area, which has been used for sowing crops for many years (Figure 2).

GPS: 41°09'08.2"N 45°30'58.0"E

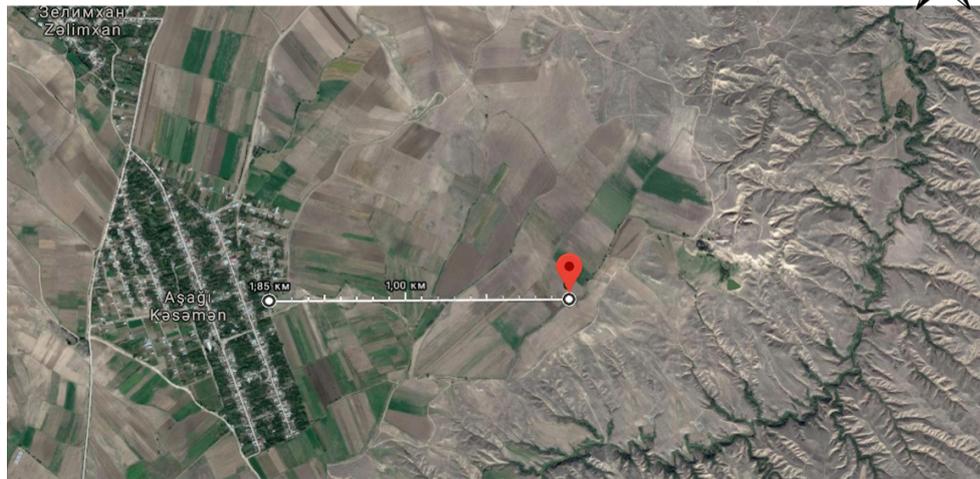


Figure 2 . Plan view of location of Hasansu settlement.

While walking around the settlement and the surrounding territories one may come across a great number of ceramics above ground. The tangible cultural remains discovered in the mentioned sites are mainly significant in terms of the archaeological evaluation of those territories. The discovery of numerous ceramic items of a wide variety allows making a conclusion that life was burgeoning in this area in past centuries.

The archaeological monument is located on arable land 2 km west of the Hasansu river. The thick walled, pink coloured jug fragments, which were covered on top with whitish engobed coating, were scattered around as a result of the destructive impact of equipment. Moreover, grindstones made of river rocks and tools used as mortar and pestle were among the most frequently encountered samples.



Figure 3. View of excavation area. View to west.

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 local residents. However, the available artefacts prove that there had been very suitable conditions for sowing there as well.

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 north of the BTC and SCP pipeline corridor. A total of four 4x4m units were designated in the north-east– south - southeast direction around the excavated ditch. Afterwards, a fifth unit was added from the south. Though sowing work had been carried out there for many years, numerous ceramics remained on the surface in the surrounding area, which indicated the richness of the settlement's occupation layer (Figure 3).

While examining the excavation area researchers found half-parts of large household jugs found in both walls of the pipeline trench (Figure 7). Particularly noticeable finds included numerous fragments of large household jugs found in the area. These also included parts of small vessels (Figure 8). Most of the vessel fragments were pink, while a small number of these finds were grey and black coloured items.

The excavations revealed that the Hasansu settlement consists of one stratum and the thickness of the occupation layer is 100-120cm. The section of the occupation layer that is rich with coal, ash, pottery fragments and animal bones starts from 10cm and continues till the depth of 1-1.2m. Household jugs and furnace sites were identified in the site.

As mentioned above, the excavation area was initially divided into four units. Archaeological samples began to emerge from the 10cm depth in Unit 1. The rim of a large household jug was found 15cm below the ground in the central part of the unit. The edges of the jug's round-shaped rim had partially collapsed. The jug's rim diameter was 40cm (Figure 9). Pottery fragments and animal bones continued to emerge at this depth in the unit's area.

As soon as the depth of 35cm was reached it became clear that the body's upper part was convex. The low neck directly crossed over into the body. The neck's lower part was girdled by a chain-like model stripe. The pink coloured jug was covered with white engobed coating (Figure 9).

Obsidian fragments and small parts of animal bones were encountered as the jug's rim was being cleaned inside. Perhaps, these items were derived from the soil that was filled into the jug's inside part.

The rim of another household jug (No.2) was found at the 25cm depth 30cm west of the jug No.1.

One more household jug (No.3) emerged at the same depth 42cm west of the second household jug. A half-part of this vessel was damaged during the pipeline excavations.

The outline of the cross section of the large jug, which was placed vertically, was completely visible from the northwest direction. The body remained intact.

All the three mentioned household jugs had an elongated shape. This conclusion was made after the vessels were extracted from soil. Their bodies were thinning toward the narrow bases. The three jugs were put on the ground side up and vertically (Figures 4, 10).

A large river rock was found at the 15cm depth in the south part of Unit 2. In addition, a body half-part of a ceramic pitcher with an elongated body emerged at the 35cm depth near the unit's southeast corner.

Fragments of a small vessel were found at the depth of 15cm close to the west corner of Unit 3. A furnace site (Figure 11) emerged at the 40cm depth near the south corner of the unit, along with vessel fragments located nearby. The furnace site's dimensions were 70x50cm.

The rim of another household jug (No.4) emerged 50cm below the ground near the unit's northwest part. This jug had a pear-like shaped body (Figures 4, 12).

Two more furnace sites were discovered nearby 165cm below the ground, 50cm away from the unit's southeast wall. One was oval, while the other was round-shaped (Figure 14).

A grindstone (Figure 39) was found over the ash layer inside the oval furnace, which was sized 100x80cm and excavated to a depth of 60cm, along with a black and pink coloured pitcher base fragment, iron slag and a river rock. Pottery fragments emerged from the round-shaped furnace as well.

Another large household jug (No.5) was found at a depth of 30cm adjacent to the north wall and close to the west corner of Unit 4. The jug's upper part was collapsed and scattered to the side. The surface of the jug, which was made inaccurately, was smoothed and covered with whitish engobed coating. Following the clean-up of the jug's inside part, it was established that the vessel had an elongated shape. The body narrows toward the base. Burnt pottery sherds, parts of an average size ceramic vessel and sheep bones were discovered inside the jug. The jug narrows toward the base. The rim broadens sideways. The vessel has a narrow neck. The wall is thick. The vessel's base is wider in comparison with other jugs. The rim diameter is 37cm, while the neck diameter is 28cm, the base diameter is 25cm, the wall thickness is 2cm, the diameter of the body's intact part is 60cm and the height of its undamaged section is 65cm (Figures 4, 13). Furthermore, fragments of another household jug (No.6) were found at the same depth exactly at the unit's west corner.

Unit 5 (Figure 15) sized 3x4m was designated 4m southeast of the excavation area in order to ensure a comprehensive research of the archaeological monument. The occupation layer in this unit was traced until the 2m depth, which indicated that habitation continued in this territory for a long period of time.

A significant number of pottery sherds of both high and poor quality, grindstones, iron knife handle fragments, bones of cattle, sheep and goats, as well as traces of furnaces, were discovered during the excavation of the unit. Most of the ceramic vessel fragments found in the excavation area were blackish, dark orange and pink coloured items with a mixture of sand and clay in their composition. As for the thin wall jug's fragments, the vessel's composition was relatively clean.

A total of 10 exploratory units sized 1x1 metres were excavated at a distance of 3-4 metres from one another in the southeast direction from the 2nd excavation area in order to determine the boundaries of the archaeological area. The excavations continued at the trial pits until the 1 metre depth. As a result, further research of the trial pits was discontinued due to the lack of their archaeological value. It is worth mentioning that fragments of a pink coloured, thick wall pitcher were encountered during the excavation work at the trial pits No.1, 2 and 3, which were located in the vicinity of the excavation area. These fragments were found only at the depth of 20-40cm. The irrigation canal in this area is located between the trial pits and the second excavation area. Most likely, pottery sherds were accidentally scattered over the surrounding territory as a result of operating machinery during construction of the canal.

Thus, the archaeological excavations carried out in the Hasansu settlement lead to a conclusion that it was part of a large habitat in the past. No remains of structures were encountered in the

area due to the limited scope of the excavations, but their presence is beyond doubt. Archaeologist J. Khalilov rightfully concluded that the household jugs, as well as other samples of tangible culture buried in the residential areas where no remains of structures were revealed, are proof of habitation in the area [9, p. 31].

Preliminary analysis of the materials obtained from the area during the excavations enables us to make a conclusion that this monument dates back to the ancient period, i.e. the 2nd century BC-2nd century AD.

3.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

Pottery:

The pottery items discovered in the excavation are the same as the samples found in Hajjalili, Lek I and Girag Kasaman in terms of their shape and content. These samples can be traced back to the 2nd century BC-2nd century AD based on their typological features.

Pottery was also among the items discovered above the ground. These mainly included the rim, base and body fragments of clay vessels. Though there was sand and sometimes gravel admixture in the clay composition of these items, vessels with clean clay composition and those with thoroughly polished surfaces were widespread as well.

The vessels were handmade or made on a potter's wheel. The most common ceramics were those of pink, black and grey colours, as well as their light shades. Orange coloured clay vessel samples were occasionally encountered as well. In many cases, the vessels were covered with whitish, yellowish and pink engobed coating. Most of the vessels were decorated with ornaments comprised of model chain-like stripes, protruding faceted lines and almond-like patterns, depressed dots and notched lines. Vessels that had surfaces with red painted stripes were sometimes found during the excavations as well.

The finds also included vessel handles. The vertically attached handles had round (Figure 16) or tape-shaped (Figure 17) cross sections.

Most of the fragments found during the excavations were parts of *jug* and *pitcher-type* vessels. Their wide rims are bent sideways (Figures 18-19; 33). The low and wide necks smoothly cross over into the shoulders (Figures 20-21) or go into the bodies directly (Figures 22-23).

Some of the discovered pitchers have narrow necks (Figures 24-26).

The jugs and pitchers have convex (Figure 26), pear-shaped (Figures 27-28) or elongated (Figure 29) bodies. The bases are wide and flat (Figures 30-32; 34). Their rim is sometimes girdled underneath by a barbed stripe (Figures 5, 18). One of the jug samples includes the rim and neck parts of a large household jug with thick walls. The rim is wide. The broad and flat rim is bent sideways. The neck transforms smoothly into the slanting shoulder. The latter is girdled by a model chain-like stripe. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is light pink. The surface is covered with creamy engobed coating. The rim diameter is 28cm, while the neck height is 7.5cm, the rim width is 4cm and the wall thickness is 1.5cm (Figure 33).

The second fragment is a medium size pitcher. The wall of the elongated vessel is thick in the body part, but is thinning upward. The rim, which rises from the narrow and high neck, broadens sideways slightly. The surface is polished. There is a vegetative admixture in the vessel's composition. The pitcher's base and a half-part of the body are torn off. The colour is grey. The rim diameter is 14cm, while the body diameter is 32cm and the wall thickness is 2cm (Figure 29).

Another fragment was once the base part of a large household jug with thick walls. It has a relatively wide base compared to those of other jugs found in the surrounding area. The body

broadens sideways and upward from the base. The bottom part was smoothed and covered with whitish engobed coating.

Cattle bones and coal pieces were found inside the jug. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. The colour is dark orange. The base diameter is 25cm and the wall thickness is 2.5cm (Figure 34).

Cans discovered during the excavations are of average size. Their low and cylindrical necks transform into the slanting shoulder. Some of them have handles. One of the obtained fragments is the neck of a can-type vessel with average capacity. The rim is round. The rim is girdled underneath by a protruding strip. The cylindrical neck goes into the slanting shoulder (Figure 24).

Another sample of this type found in the area was the neck of another medium size can. It has a narrow neck. The rim is bent sideways. The neck is girdled in the middle by a faceted line. The low neck transforms smoothly into the slanting shoulder. The edge of a handle with a tape-shaped cross section remained on the vessel. One of the handle's edges is connected to a facet. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel. The surface is polished. The walls are thin. The clay composition is clean. The colour is light pink. The neck height is 3.5cm, while the wall thickness is 0.5cm and the handle cross section width is 3cm (Figure 25).

Metal items:

An iron item was found during the archaeological excavations. It was a fragment of a flat knife handle. The item has a rusty surface. It has little nails on both sides of the handle slated for fastening the wooden block to the iron part. The item's dimensions were 2x4cm, while the thickness equalled 0.2cm (Figure 35). Unfortunately, other fragments were not found, since iron tools are usually subject to corrosion.

3.4 GENERAL SUMMARY OF TYPES AND NUMBER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

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

working tools: a clay spindle whorl shaped as a little wheel (Figures 6, 36), flint (Figure 37) and obsidian (Figure 38) cutting tools, grindstones (Figure 39), stone pestles and grinders (Figures 40-41).

household items: clay vessels (Figures 4-6; 16-34), an iron knife handle (Figure 35) and an elongated grindstone (Figure 41).

weapons: No weaponry was found in the excavation area.

ornaments: No ornaments were found in the excavation area.

The domestic items were mainly used in the household and at the kitchen, as well as in farming. These primarily include clay vessels. Clay vessels differ in terms of their purpose and functions of use. These include household jugs, pitchers and cans (Figures 4-6; 16-34). The clay vessels were made both manually and using a potter's wheel and have either a clean clay composition or one with sand admixture. These items were mostly baked at a stable fire temperature and very rarely in unstable temperature conditions. Some of them were covered with yellowish or whitish engobed coating, while some other items were painted red on the surface. The household jugs and pitchers had thick walls.

Hasansu was a settlement of the agricultural type. In other words, local residents were engaged in farming along with cattle breeding. The fact that large household jugs were found during the

archaeological excavations along with osteological remains pertaining to cattle, sheep and goats proves that farming was highly developed in the area in addition to cattle breeding. The great number of ceramic vessels and jewellery samples found as a result of the excavations also allows making certain conclusions concerning the economic and domestic life as well as craftsmanship activities of local residents in the mentioned period.

4 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

It is noteworthy that the archaeological excavations in the Hasansu settlement were successfully completed and a certain part of the settlement was excavated. In addition to creating a very comprehensive database regarding the nature, peculiarities, type and time period pertaining to this habitat, the obtained artefacts provide sufficient data about the economic life and activities of rural residents of the ancient period.

The ceramics dating back to the ancient period scattered in the monument area cover about 1 hectare. The area in the pipeline corridor where the most materials are available above the ground encompasses a distance of over 100m. The peculiarities of the monument's topography and the features of the samples found on the surface are grounds to determine the nature of the ancient settlement. The area where the excavations were carried out presumably encompassed the territory of the settlement designated for economic purposes, given that walls of residential buildings or foundation sites were not found in the excavation area. Despite the abundance of materials above the ground north and east of the corridor, such samples are scarce to the west and south of the corridor. The determination of the chronological range of the archaeological facilities discovered at the Hasansu settlement was based on the typological and comparative analysis methods and respective scientific conclusions were made.

5 DISCUSSION

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

5.1 INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE EXCAVATION

The archaeological excavations conducted on the site of a ditch to be drilled for the pipeline in the future were designated for rescue purposes.

The furnaces, household jugs, pottery fragments, stone items and cutting tools, revealed on the occupation layer slope, are attributed to the 2nd century BC-2nd century AD based on analytical methods. Evidently, there was a rural settlement in the area in the mentioned period.

Habitation ceased in the settlement for some reason. Archaeological excavations to be carried out in the future in different parts of the settlement may foster comprehensive material evidence in this regard.

6 INVENTORY

No.	Location	Item	type	Description
1	above ground	rim	pitcher	Medium size pitcher rim fragment. The rim is wide. The flat and wide rim area is bent outward. The low neck goes smoothly into the shoulder. The walls are thick. There is a gravelly sand admixture in the clay composition. Figure 22.
2	above ground	rim	jug	Fragments of a large household jug's rim and neck parts. The rim is wide. The wide and flat rim is bent sideways. The neck goes smoothly into the slanting shoulder. The latter is girdled by a model chain-like stripe. The surface is covered with creamy engobed coating. Figure 33.
3	above ground	rim	pitcher	A large pitcher's rim fragment. The wide and flat rim is inclined sideways. The low neck goes smoothly into the slanting shoulder. Figure 21.
4	above ground	base	pitcher	A large jug base fragment. The base is wide and flat. The vessel's lower part is girdled above the base by a protruding faceted line. The body broadens sideways and upward from the base. The vessel's walls are thick. It is covered with pink engobed coating on the inside and whitish engobed coating on the outside. Figure 30.
5	above ground	handle	pitcher	A medium size vessel's handle fragment. Cross section is tape-shaped. The handle is attached to the vessel vertically and in a semi-circular shape. Figure 17.
6	Unit 1 d. -15cm	body	pitcher	A thin wall vessel's body fragment. There are protruding almond-like patterns on the polished surface.
7	Unit 1 d. -15cm	base	pitcher	A small vessel base fragment. The base is wide and flat. The walls are thick. The body is oriented upward after expanding sideways from the base. The surface is slightly polished. Traces of burning remained on the inside.
8	Unit 1 d. -15cm	body	pitcher	A large household jug body fragment. There is a model chain-like stripe upon the item. It is covered with engobed coating and slightly polished.
9	Unit 1 d. -15cm	neck	pitcher	A small thin wall vessel's neck fragment. The rim is broken. The low neck transforms smoothly into the slanting shoulder. The vessel was baked in an unstable temperature regime. Figure 20.
10	Unit 2 d. -40cm	body	pitcher	A medium size vessel's pear-like shaped body fragment. The rim is bent sideways. The low neck's part transiting into the body is girdled by a faceted line. The surface is slightly polished. Figure 18.
11	Unit 3 d. -40cm	base	pitcher	Base fragment of a vessel with an elongated body. The base is flat. The body slightly broadens sideways and upward from the base. The outside surface is decorated with patterns comprised of red-painted vertical stripes. Figure 11.
12	Unit 3 d. -40cm	rim	pitcher	An rim fragment of a household jug. The wide rim is bent sideways. The item has a barbed rim area and a low neck. The surface is covered with yellowish engobed coating. The walls are thick. Figure 24.
13	Unit 3 d. -40cm	rim	pitcher	A pitcher rim fragment. The rim is wide. The item has a barbed rim area. The low neck smoothly transforms into the slanting shoulder. The vessel's walls are thick.
14	Unit 3 d. -40cm	body	pitcher	A fragment of a large vessel's pear-like shaped body. The rim is sharply bent sideways. The rim area is smooth. It goes directly into the body. The body's upper part is encircled by two parallel scratched lines. The surface is slightly polished. Figure 23.
15	Unit 4 d. -40cm	rim	pitcher	A large household jug rim fragment. The broad rim is bent sideways. The walls are thick. There is sand admixture in the clay composition. There are traces of soot on the outside surface.
16	Unit 4 inside jug	neck	pitcher	An average size vessel neck. The neck is narrow. The rim is bent sideways. The neck is girdled in the middle by a faceted line. The low neck transforms gradually into the slanting shoulder. The edge of a handle with a tape-shaped cross section remained on the vessel. One of the handle's edges is connected to a facet. The vessel was made on a potter's wheel. The surface is polished. The walls are thin. Figure 25.
17	Unit 4 inside jug	base	pitcher	A medium size vessel base fragment. The base is wide and flat. The body broadens sideways and upward from the base. It was made on a

No.	Location	Item	type	Description
				potter's wheel. The surface is covered with whitish engobed coating and polished.
18	Unit 3 inside well	body	pitcher	A thin wall pitcher body fragment. A tape-shaped handle is attached to the body vertically. The body's upper part is encircled by indented dots.
19	Unit 3 inside well	body	pitcher	A little pitcher's body fragment. The surface is polished. A handle was attached to the orange coloured pitcher's body vertically. The handle hole diameter is 0.5cm.
20	Unit 3 inside well	body	pitcher	A thick wall vessel's body fragment. There is soot on the surface.
21	Unit 1 Jug No.2	base	jug	A large jug base fragment. The narrow base broadens upward toward the body. The bottom of the pear-shaped household jug's base is smooth. The surface is covered with whitish engobed coating on the inside and outside.
22	Unit 1 Jug No.2	rim	jug	A large household jug rim fragment. The rim protrudes laterally. The outside part was smoothed. The narrow neck gradually expands toward the body. The walls are thick.
23	Unit 1 Jug No.3	body	jug	A large household jug's body fragment. The jug's outside surface was neatly smoothed and decorated on top with seven protruding lines drawn 20-25cm away from one another. The wall is thick. The jug is pear-shaped.
24	Unit 1 Jug No.3	base	jug	A large household jug base. The base is relatively narrow compared to the household jugs discovered around it. The bottom was smoothed.
25	Unit 1 d.-100	handle	pitcher	An average size jug handle fragment. The cross section is semi-circular and tape-shaped. It was once part of a thin wall vessel.
26	Jug No.4	rim	jug	A rim fragment of a large household jug. The rim area expands sideways and its upper part was smoothed. The narrow neck expands downward. The shoulder is encircled by a protruding chain-like line. The vessel has thick walls. The surface was smoothed on the outside. It was covered with whitish engobed coating.
27	Jug No.4	base	jug	A large jug base fragment. The narrow base broadens upward toward the body. The bottom of the pear-shaped household jug's base is smooth. The surface is covered with whitish engobed coating on the inside and outside.
28	Unit 3 Inside Jug No.4	handle	pitcher	An average size pitcher's handle fragment. It was attached vertically. The vessel has a semi-circular cross section. Figure 16.
29	Unit 3 inside Jug No.4	rim	pitcher	An average size pitcher rim fragment. The rim, which crosses over directly into the narrow neck from the wide body is slanted sideways slightly. There is soot on the outside surface. The baked ceramic vessel is of poor quality. The walls are thin.
30	Unit 3 inside Jug No.4	body	pitcher	A little pitcher's body fragment. It was baked in unstable conditions. Figure 19.
31	Unit 3 inside Jug No.4	base	pitcher	A little pitcher base fragment. It crumbled due to baking in unstable conditions.
32	Unit 2 Jug No.5	rim	jug	A large household jug rim fragment. The rim area expands laterally. The vessel has a narrow neck. The walls are thick. Its outside surface was smoothed and covered with whitish engobed coating.
33	Unit 2 Jug No.5	base	jug	A large household jug base fragment. The base is relatively wide compared to other jugs discovered around it. The bottom part was smoothed and covered with whitish engobed coating. Bones of large-horned animals and coal pieces were found inside the jug. Figure 33.
34	Unit 1 inside Jug No.1		Grind stone	A river rock fragment resembling a grindstone. Figure 40.
35	Unit 1 inside Jug No.1	rim body	pitcher	An average size pitcher's rim and body fragments. Though the pear-shaped vessel's wall is thick in the body part, it is thinning upward. The rim, which rises up from the narrow and high neck, broadens sideways slightly. The surface is polished. There is a remainder of a vegetative substance in the vessel's composition. The base and a half-part of the body are torn off.

No.	Location	Item	type	Description
36	Unit 1 inside Jug No.1	rim- body	pitcher	An average size pitcher's rim and body fragments. The pear-shaped vessel's narrow neck and the rim, which has a wall thinning upward, are slightly inclined outward. The neck is girdled by notched lines decorated with vertical patterns. The wide body narrows gradually toward the base.
37	Unit 1 inside Jug No.1	flint	cutting tool	A cutting tool made of flint stone. Figure 37.
38	Unit 1 inside Jug No.1		cutting tool	A little cutting tool made of obsidian. Figure 38.
39	2nd exc. area D.-100	knife handle	cutting tool	A knife handle fragment made of iron. The surface is rusty. It has little nails on both sides of the handle slated for fastening the wooden block to the iron part. Figure 35.
40	2nd exc. area D.-150			A round-shaped figure once used for twisting a spindle. It has a trapezoid shape. Figures 6, 36.

7 APPENDICES

7.1 REFERENCES

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8.2. ILLUSTRATIONS

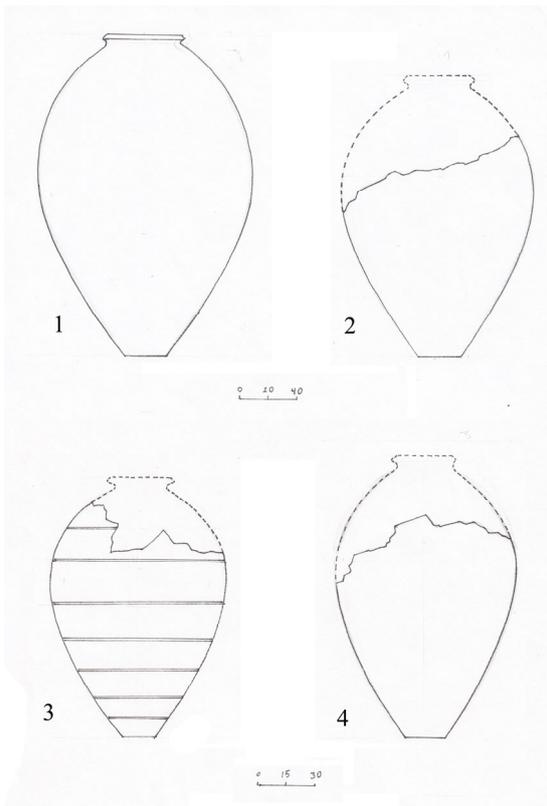


Figure 4. Household jugs Nos.1-5.

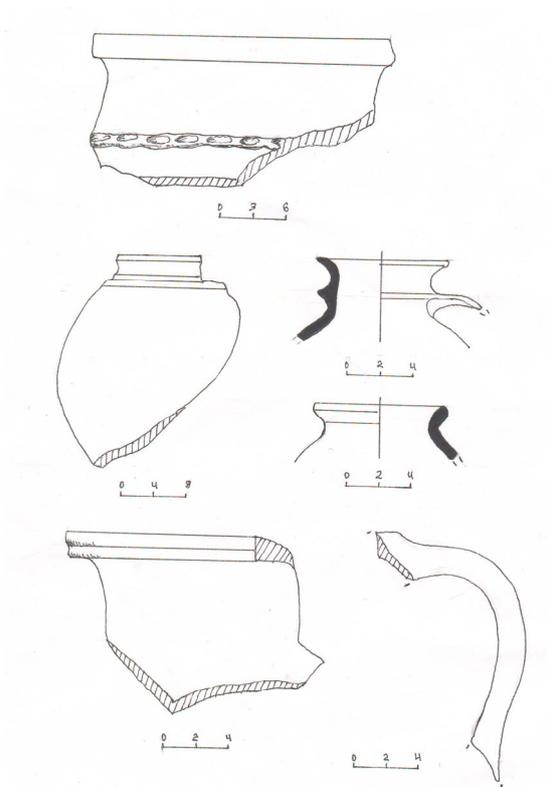
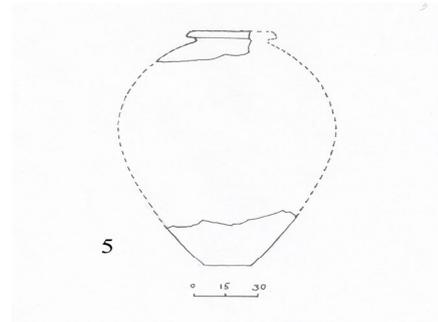


Figure 5. Rim, body, shoulder and handle sherds.

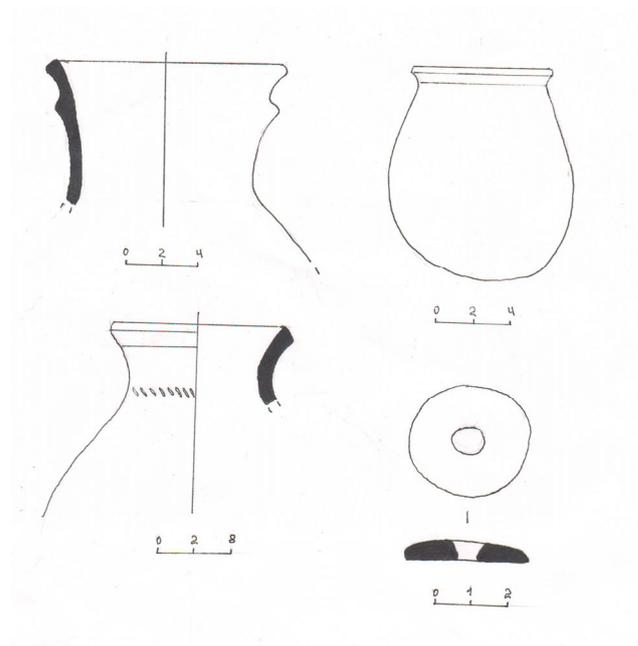


Figure 6. Clay pitchers and spindle whorl.

8.3. PHOTOS



Figure 7. Half of household jug revealed in the side of the pipe trench.



Figure 8. Ceramic vessel fragments.



Figure 9. Large household jug at different stages of excavation. Unit 1.





Figure 10. Household jugs 1, 2 and 3. View to northwest.



Figure 11. Furnace site 1, Unit 3. View to south.



Figure 12. Household jug No.4. View to northwest.



Figure 13. Household jug 5. View to northwest.



Figure 14. Furnaces 2 and 3, Unit 3. View to southeast.



Figure 15. Unit 5. View to southeast.



Figure 16. Handle with round cross section.

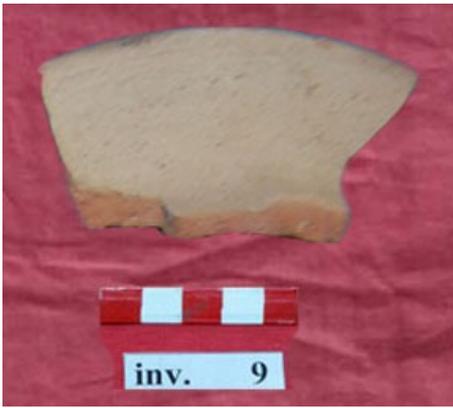


Figure 17. Handle with tape-shaped cross section.



Figures 18-19. Pitcher rims with outturned lip





Figures 20-21. Fragments of pitcher necks.

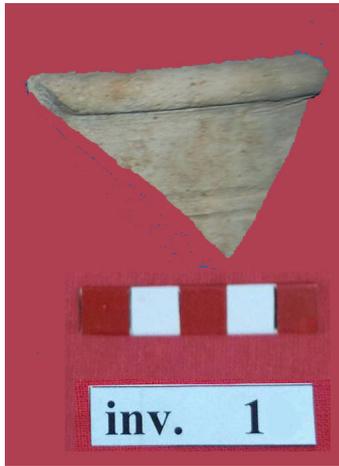


Figure 22. Pitcher rim transforming directly to body.

Figure 23. Pitcher rim transforming directly to body.



Figures 24-26. Fragments of cans and pitchers with narrow necks.



Figure 27. jug with pear-shaped body.



Figure 28. Jug with pear-shaped body.



Figure 29. Elongated pitcher.



Figures 30-32. Fragments of pitcher bases.



Figure 33. Wide rim jug.



Figure 34. Household jug base.



Figure 35. Iron knife handle fragment.

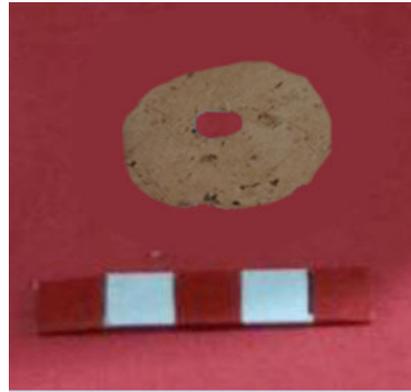


Figure 36. Clay spindle whorl. Inv 40.



Figure 37. Flint cutting tool.



Figure 38. Obsidian cutting tool.



Figure 39. Grindstone fragment. Unit 3.



Figure 40. Grindstone.



Figure 41. Hammering tools.