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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**HANDICRAFT AND ECONOMIC LIFE OF
NAKHCHIVAN IN ANCIENT TIMES**

Speciality: 5505.02 – Archaeology

Field of science: History

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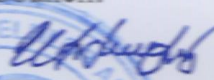
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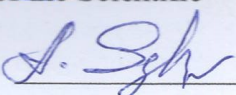
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

Relevance of the topic and degree of development. The territory of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, which is an integral part of Azerbaijan, has historically been the cradle of various cultures. The rich natural resources of Nakhchivan, especially the richness of this area with pastures, fertile lands, copper, arsenic, aluminum and polymetal deposits, gave an impetus to the development of economy and culture in the antiquity. Although numerous works have been written about the archaeological monuments of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, the antique history of Nakhchivan is one of the least studied pages of our history. After the Republic of Azerbaijan declared its independence, progress in the field of studying our history and archaeological monuments, as well as in various areas of our socio-economic life began. The Nakhchivan Branch of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, established in 2002 by the order of our National Leader Heydar Aliyev, had an important role in studying the archaeology of Nakhchivan. The national leader of the Azerbaijani people, Heydar Aliyev, in his speech at the meeting dedicated to the establishment of the Nakhchivan Branch of ANAS said: “Azerbaijan is a country that has a very ancient history. Our historians have done a lot in the 20th century. However, I can boldly say that the history of Azerbaijan, of its people, in general, of this land and country has not been studied and investigated at an proper level yet. A lot of work should be done in this field”¹. The great leader was right in his opinion. The unwritten pages of our history were still ahead. The investigation of the monuments of Antiquity in the territory of Nakhchivan was possible only due to highly state care for the monuments. National Leader of the Azerbaijani people, Heydar Aliyev, addressed the importance of studying the monuments of Nakhchivan and said: “The history of Nakhchivan

¹ Əliyev, H.Ə. Elektron sənədlər toplusu. Nitqləri, çıxışları, məruzələri, müsahibələri, bəyanatları (Elektron resurs) / – Bakı: – 2002. – s. 108.

in the Antiquity and late Middle Ages should be analyzed and written more extensively. As an independent state, we define and our history correctly, rightly, and free from external pressures, and we will do so”². The President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, Ilham Aliyev, has also signed special orders regarding the expansion of the research on the monuments of Azerbaijan³. The investigation of economic and cultural relations of ancient monuments and ancient tribes located on the territory of the country is also relevant and very important from the viewpoint of the statehood concept of the Republic of Azerbaijan.

Since written sources provide us with very little information about the Antiquity of Nakhchivan, the history of this period can only be written based on the study of archaeological monuments. Monuments of Antiquity of Nakhchivan have been studied very little by archaeological investigations, and the examples of material culture revealed from these monuments have not been reflected in generalizing works. Therefore, the handicraft and economic life of Nakhchivan in Antiquity have hardly been studied. From this viewpoint, one of the urgent issues of Azerbaijan archaeology is to involve in research the archaeological monuments that reflect the Antiquity history of Nakhchivan, and the examples of material culture revealed from these monuments.

The investigation of issues related to the Antique archaeology of Nakhchivan and the reflection of these issues in the archaeological literature began in the 60s of the 20th century⁴. In the 70s of the 20th century, materials of the six

² Əliyev, H.Ə. Müstəqilliyimiz əbədidir: [46 cilddə] / H.Əliyev. –Bakı: Azər nəşr, – c. 19. – 2006. – s. 145-147.

³ Əliyev, İ.H. Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyasının Arxeologiya və Etnoqrafiya İnstitutu tərəfindən 2008-2009-cu illərdə aparılması nəzərdə tutulan arxeoloji ekspedisiyaların maliyyələşdirilməsi ilə bağlı əlavə tədbirlər haqqında Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezidentinin Sərəncamı // Xalq qəzeti. – 2008, 5 fevral. – s. 1.

⁴ Baxşəliyev, V. Naxçıvanın arxeoloji abidələri / V. Baxşəliyev.–Bakı: Elm, – 2008,– s. 25.

pitcher graves destroyed in the Nakhchivan necropolis were collected by V.H.Aliyev. The necropolis was dated to 4th-3rd centuries BC⁵.

In 1972, I.H.Aliyev and V.H.Aliyev published materials of the monuments discovered by the accidental collapse of stone box-type graves from the Antiquity in the necropolis Beyukduz. Based on comparative analysis archaeological materials were attributed to the 1st-3rd centuries BC⁶.

In 1979, A.I.Novruzlu carried out an excavation in Albantepe settlement⁷, in 1984, V.B.Bakhshaliyev - in the Quyuludag fortress⁸. The ceramics of the settlements were attributed to the Antiquity.

In 1985, A.I.Novruzlu carried out an excavation in 5x5 m area in Albantepe, and a cultural layer with a thickness of 8-10 m was discovered. Archaeological materials were attributed to 4th-1st centuries BC. It is attributed to IV-I centuries.

During the excavations conducted by A.I.Novruzlu in 1987, the III Antique Nakhchivan necropolis was discovered, and the necropolis consisting of pitcher graves were attributed to the 1st-3rd centuries⁹.

In 1988-1989, archaeological expedition of the Nakhchivan Science Center of the Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences headed by V.B.Bakhshaliyev carried out excavation in 280 square meter area, and examples of material culture related to the Antiquity

⁵ Əliyev, V. Naxçıvan şəhərinin Antik dövrü küp qəbiri abidələri // V. Əliyev. Bakı: –Azərbaycan SSR EA Xəbərləri. Tarix, fəlsəfə və hüquq seriyası, –1976. № 1, –s. 73-84.

⁶ Алиев, И. Г., Алиев, В. Г. О сармато-аланских памятниках на территории Нахчыванской АССР // –Москва: Советская археология, –1976. № 1, –с. 178-189.

⁷ Novruzlu, Ə.İ. Şərurun arxeoloji abidələri / Ə.İ.Novruzlu, V.B.Baxşəliyev – Bakı: Elm, – 1993. – s. 8-14.

⁸ Seyidov, A.Q. Naxçıvanın və Babək bölgəsinin arxeoloji abidələri / A.Q. Seyidov, V.B. Baxşəliyev, Ə.İ. Novruzlu. –Bakı: Azərbaycan, –1995. –s. 79-81.

⁹ Baxşəliyev, V. Naxçıvanın arxeoloji abidələri / V. Baxşəliyev. –Bakı: Elm, – 2008, –s. 8.

were discovered¹⁰.

Necropolis of Antiquity discovered by A.Badalov not far from the Pusyan village of Sharur district in 1989ç was dated back to the 1st century BC -1st-2nd centuries AD¹¹.

In 1991, in the articles by S.H.Ashurov and A.H.Badalov entitled “Monuments of the Antiquity of Sharur” and “Tiles of the Antiquity of Nakhchivan” the antique monuments of Sharur district, the tiles and other archaeological materials found in these monuments were studied typologically and divided into periods¹².

Beginning from the 90s of the 20th century, under the leadership of A.H.Badalov, the study of Meydantepe was started. He had stated that Meydantepe was a town-type settlement¹³.

During the archaeological investigations in 1991-1995, conducted by V.B.Bakhshaliyev on the registration of historical and cultural monuments in the territory of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, new monuments related to the Antiquity were registered.

The books “Archaeological monuments of Shahbuz region”¹⁴ by A.I.Novruzlu and V.B.Bakhshaliyev published in 1992, “Archaeological monuments of Julfa region”¹⁵ by A.I.Novruzlu and V.B.Bakhshaliyev in 1993, “Archaeological monuments of Sharur”, in 1995 “Archaeological Monuments of Nakhchivan and

¹⁰ Бахшалиев, В. Б. Археологические раскопы на поселении Огланкала // Москва: Российская Археология, –1994. № 4, –с. 106-120.

¹¹ Bədəlov Ə. Püsyanın Antik dövr gil qabları // –Bakı: Azərbaycan SSR EA məruzələri, –1989. № 3, –s. 69-74.

¹² Aşurov, S.H., Bədəlov, Ə. Şərunun antik dövr abidələri // –Bakı: Azərbaycan tarixi problemləri üzrə gənc tədqiqatçıların birinci Respublika konfransının məruzələri, –1991. – s. 80-82.

¹³ Bədəlov, Ə. Meydantəpə abidəsi // Bakı: Görkəmli Azərbaycan arxeoloqu Saleh Mustafa oğlu Qazıyevin anadan olmasının 100 illiyinə həsr edilmiş elmi sessiyanın materialları, –1994, –s. 31-32.

¹⁴ Novruzlu, Ə.İ. Şahbuzun arxeoloji abidələri / Ə.İ.Novruzlu, V.B.Baxşəliyev – Bakı: Elm, – 1992. – s. 63.

¹⁵ Novruzlu, Ə.İ. Culfa bölgəsinin arxeoloji abidələri Ə.İ. Novruzlu, V.B. Baxşəliyev– Bakı: Elm, – 1993. – 80-92.

Babek region” by A.G.Seyidov, V.B.Bakhshaliyev, A.I.Novruzlu, V.M.Babayev provides information about the monuments of the Antiquity and briefly characterizes the archaeological materials.

In 2005-2006, the employees of the Nakhchivan branch of ANAS, under the leadership of V.B.Bakhshaliyev, began registration of archaeological monuments in the territory of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic again. A certain part of the registered monuments dated back to the Antiquity. Some of these monuments were included into the “Encyclopedia of Nakhchivan Monuments” published in 2008, and the other part was published in the book “Archaeological Monuments of Nakhchivan” by V.Bakhshaliyev.

In 2008-2009, during the investigations conducted by the international Azerbaijan-USA archaeological expedition in the Oğlanqala settlement in Sharur district, the remains of the palace building belonging to the Median-Atropatene epoch, including the columned hall and the remains of the residential buildings built together with it, were discovered¹⁶.

In 2008-2012, during the archaeological explorations conducted in Ordubad region by the Kharaba-Gilan archaeological expedition headed by B.I.Ibrahimli, archaeological investigations were conducted in the remains of the ancient city of Sumbatan-Dize¹⁷ and the Rasul Deresi¹⁸ settlement, and material culture examples of the Antiquity were revealed.

In 2012, L.Ristvet, V.Bakhshaliyev, H.Gopnik, S.Ashurov

¹⁶ Ristvet L. On the Edge of Empire: 2008-2009 Excavations at Oğlanqala Azerbaijan / L.Ristvet, V. Bakhshaliyev, H. Gopnik [et al.] // – Chicago: American Journal of Archaeology, –2012. vol.116 /2, –p. 321-362..

¹⁷ İbrahimli, B., Qədizadə, Q. Sumbatan-Dizə yaşayış yerində arxeoloji tədqiqatlar (Naxçıvan MR, Ordubad rayonu) // –Bakı: Azərbaycanda arxeoloji tədqiqatlar 2010, –2011, –s. 135-142.

¹⁸ İbrahimli, B., Qədizadə, Q. 2010-cu ildə Rəsul Dərəsində aparılmış arxeoloji tədqiqatlar(Naxçıvan MR, Ordubad rayonu) // –Bakı: Azərbaycanda arxeoloji tədqiqatlar 2010, –2011, –s. 152-158.

and R.Bryant published an article entitled “On the edge of Empire: excavations at Oğlanqala in 2008-2009”. In the article, the history of the settlement of the people in Oğlanqala in the Ancient times was determined, and was provided with information about the crafts and economic life of the population. In this article, for the first time, the zoological and botanical remains of the Antiquity were studied and analyzed¹⁹.

In 2012, in the report of excavations conducted by V.Bakhshaliyev, E.Hammer, L.Ristvet, and S.Ashurov, a topographic map of the monuments of Antiquity around Oğlanqala was published, and the belonging of the Antiquity times’ Gizqala II settlement to the 4th century BC- 3rd century AD was mentioned²⁰.

In 2019, new excavations of the international Azerbaijan-USA archaeological expedition in Oğlanqala resulted in the discovery of architectural remains dating to the last stage of the Antiquity.

Despite the registration of the monuments of Antiquity of Nakhchivan and the study of some monuments through archaeological excavations, the material culture examples discovered during the explorations were not generalized; as a result, exhaustive information about the history and archaeology of Nakhchivan was not given.

The object and the subject of the research. In the dissertation, archaeological monuments in the territory of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, including settlements and grave monuments, as well as archaeological materials discovered from those monuments, were involved in the research. The main research object of the dissertation is material culture examples obtained during archaeological investigations, including

¹⁹ Ristvet L. On the Edge of Empire: 2008-2009 Excavations at Oğlanqala Azerbaijan / L.Ristvet, V. Bakhshaliyev, H. Gopnik [et al.] // – Chicago: American Journal of Archaeology, –2012. vol.116 /2, –p. 321-362.

²⁰ Baxşəliyev, V.B. Oğlanqala ətrafında arxeoloji tədqiqatlar / V.B. Baxşəliyev, E. Hammer, L. Ristvet, S.H. Aşurov // –Bakı: Azərbaycanca arxeoloji tədqiqatlar 2012,–2013, –s. 362.

construction remains, numerous ceramics, glassware, ironware and numismatic works.

Reports, books and articles of Azerbaijani and world archaeologists on the subject were widely used in writing of the dissertation. The archaeological materials obtained by V.B.Bakhshaliyev, B.I.Ibrahimov, A.I.Novruzlu, A.H.Badalov, S.Ashurov and other researchers during their investigations in different regions of Nakhchivan played a key role in writing of the dissertation. archaeological materials discovered during the archaeological trips we participated in were also used in writing of the dissertation.

The subject of the dissertation is the archaeology of the Antiquity of Nakhchivan, especially the study of crafts and economic life of this period, as well as the socio-economic and cultural relations of the ancient tribes living in this region.

The goals and tasks of the research. During the investigation of archaeological materials, the following goals and tasks were mainly set:

- To reveal the general and characteristic features of archaeological materials from the Antiquity, including ceramics, glass, iron and bronze products found in Nakhchivan, to determine the directions of the spread of archaeological cultures and their relative chronology;

- To give a typological and topographical description of the settlements, to give a typological description of the discovered archaeological materials. To analyze the examples of material culture of Nakhchivan from the Antiquity in a comparative manner with the materials of Azerbaijan, South Caucasus and Middle East, to determine their absolute chronology, to involve them in the scientific circulation;

- On the basis of comparative and analytical analysis, to determine the position of antique craftsmanship and economic life of Nakhchivan among Azerbaijan, South Caucasus and Middle Eastern countries;

- Generalizing the factors influencing the formation of the ancient culture of Nakhchivan, the issues related to the spread

and periodization of archaeological cultures, and drawing a final conclusion.

Scientific method of the research. In the dissertation, were used determining the place of the Antique culture of Nakhchivan among the cultures of Azerbaijan, South Caucasus and the Middle East, using carbon analysis and numismatic materials for the periodization of archaeological materials, using typological, analytical and comparative analysis methods, botanical and the results of zoological analyzes. Archeological description, topographical analysis and other methods were extensively used in the research work. Since archaeological finds were discovered from very different types of monuments, complex analysis of materials was preferred during their dating. In the research of archaeological materials and during the writing of the dissertation works by O.H.Habibullayev, I.A.Babayev, V.H.Aliyev, G.S.Ismayilzadeh, H.F.Jafarov, V.B.Bakhshaliyev, A.G.Seyidov, B.I.Ibrahimli, S.H.Ashurov, A.H.Badalov and other prominent researchers of Azerbaijan were used.

Main provisions of the defence The main provisions defended in the dissertation are the following:

- The crafts and economic life of Nakhchivan in the Antiquity were formed as a result of the mutual relations of the ancient tribes living in this region, and depending on the cultural and natural-geographical factors, it acquired its own characteristics;

- Since the archaeological monuments of the Antiquity and the examples of material culture revealed from these monuments are distinguished by their unique characteristics, they are very important for studying the lifestyle, ideological views and economic-cultural relations of our great ancestors;

- Although antique crafts and economic life of Nakhchivan were developed and formed on the basis of Middle Eastern cultures, they developed on local grounds and acquired characteristic features for Caucasian Albania and Atropatene culture.

Scientific novelty of the research. As a result of the

comparative analysis of the archaeological materials of Nakhchivan from the Antiquity, it was possible to determine the characteristic features of the culture formed in these regions. The scientific innovations of the research work are as follows:

- Antique settlements of Nakhchivan, grave monuments and material culture examples revealed from these monuments based on comparative analysis were first generalized, systematized and involved in monographic research;

- Based on archaeological materials, it was determined that the antique culture of Nakhchivan developed on the basis of the cultural traditions of the countries of the Middle East, the South Caucasus, especially Caucasian Albania and Atropatene;

- The typological analysis of the archaeological materials, especially ceramics found in the monuments of Antiquity of Nakhchivan, was given, and based on comparative research and carbon analysis the relative and absolute chronology of the archaeological materials was determined;

- Although the columned palace of Oglanqala is similar to the palace complexes built by the Achaemenis in the South Caucasus, in the provincial centers, it differs significantly from them in its unique features. This shows that the chiefs of Oglanqala pursued a different and independent policy from other administrative centers;

- Crafts and economic life formed in Nakhchivan in the Antiquity, as well as the development of various types of crafts, development of economic and cultural relations, were due to the abundance of local sources of raw materials and natural resources.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research. The dissertation was written on the basis of rich archaeological and literary materials. Since a great share of the archaeological materials was involved in a comparative investigation for the first time, it is important for the study of the antique history of Azerbaijan, including Nakhchivan. The monuments involved in the research allow us to study issues related to the development of various types of crafts, agriculture

and nomadic cattle breeding in Nakhchivan in the ancient period. The results of the research are very important for studying the lifestyle and ideological views of our great ancestors, especially the inhabitants of ancient times.

The archaeological materials generalized in the dissertation, as well as the scientific results, can be used in the preparation of general works on the archaeology of the South Caucasus, the Middle East and Azerbaijan, in the writing of the history of Azerbaijan, including Nakhchivan, in the writing of textbooks on the history and archaeology of Azerbaijan, and in the design of museum expositions.

The approbation and application of the work. The subject of the dissertation was approved in 2014 by the decision of the Scientific Council of the ANAS Institute of Archaeology, Ethnography and Anthropology. In December 2022, the name of the dissertation was partially changed yours sincerely. The dissertation consists of the introduction, three chapters, the conclusion, references and figures. Reports were made at international conferences and conferences held in the Republic of Azerbaijan related to the subject of the dissertation, and scientific articles were published. The dissertation was discussed and submitted for defense at the department “History and theory of archaeological heritage” of the ANAS Institute of Archaeology, Ethnography and Anthropology, with the participation of other appropriate departments and employees. The results of the research work were applied in the periodization of archaeological materials, as well as in the design of the exhibition halls of the history-geography museums, especially the history and regional ethnography museums of Sharur and Babek districts. The results of the research work can be used in the future in writing general works related to the archaeology of Azerbaijan.

The name of the institution where the dissertation work was performed. The dissertation work was performed at Nakhchivan Branch of ANAS at the department “Ancient Age Archaeology” of the Institute of History, Ethnography and Archaeology.

The structure and volume of the dissertation work. The dissertation work consists of introduction, four chapters, conclusion, references and figures. The introduction consists of 34.087, chapter I – 43.803, chapter II – 83.461, chapter III – 24.423, chapter IV – 24.427, and the conclusion consists of 10.540 characters. In total, there are 220.741 characters in the dissertation.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the **Introduction**, the relevance of the subject is grounded, the degree of studying of the subject is investigated, the goals and objectives of the scientific-research work, the research methods, the issues put for defense, the scientific novelty of the topic, the approbation, and its theoretical and practical importance are given.

Chapter I of the dissertation is entitled “**Natural-geographical conditions of Nakhchivan and sources of raw materials**”. This chapter covers two paragraphs. In the first paragraph of this chapter, entitled “**Natural-geographical conditions**”, the natural-geographical conditions of Nakhchivan, water sources, climate, soil, and vegetation were investigated and was noted that this created conditions for people to settle and engage in various fields of agriculture in ancient times. The second paragraph of this chapter is devoted to “**Sources of raw materials**”. Studies show that the territory of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic is rich in a number of minerals²¹. These minerals include ore and non-ore deposits. Among them, iron, chromium, cobalt, copper, molybdenum, alunite, kaolinite, barite, halite and mineral waters should be mentioned. Archaeological studies show that these sources of raw materials were used in ancient times as well. The first point of the second paragraph is entitled “**Metal deposits**”. There are few iron ore deposits in the territory of Nakhchivan. Iron

²¹ Nağıyev, V. Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasının faydalı qazıntıları / V. Nağıyev, İ. Məmmədov. – Bakı: Elm, – 2010. – s. 9-231.

ore deposits were found in Ordubad district, in the upper streams of Gilanchay, 3 km southwest of Urumus village in the Bashyurd deposit. Among metal deposits, copper and polymetallic deposits are predominant. However, aluminum, arsenic, cobalt, gold, uranium and other ores are also found in the territory of the autonomous republic. The most commonly used copper and polymetallic deposits were studied in the dissertation. Among these deposits, Misdag, Diakhchay, Goygol, Khalkhal copper deposits, Gumushlu and Nasirvaz polymetallic deposits occupy the main place. The discovery of ancient mining sites in Goygol, Misdag, Daridag, Gumushlu and other deposits shows that these deposits were used in ancient times. In the second point of the second paragraph, **“Marbled limestone and clay deposits”** were investigated. The study of archaeological monuments shows that the marbled limestone of Oqlanqala and Khalaj was used in ancient times. The construction remains in Oqlanqala prove that the Oqlanqala deposit was used in all stages of the Antiquity. In the third point of the second paragraph, **“Glass raw material deposits”** were studied and was noted that these deposits were suitable for glass production in Antiquity. Among them are Salvarty opal deposit, Gumushlu quartzite²² deposit and others. The fourth point of the second paragraph is entitled **“Gemstones”**. Research shows that the territory of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic is also rich in deposits of jasper, agate, chalcedony, cerdolic, kaolinite, mountain crystal and other gemstones. Among them, there are several deposits of aragonite, or marble “onyx” in Nakhchivan, which is an extremely beautiful and valuable gemstone material²³.

Chapter II of the dissertation is dedicated to the study of **“Craftsmanship of Nakhchivan in the Antiquity”**. In the first paragraph of this chapter, the art of **“Metallurgy and metalworking”** is studied.

²² Nağıyev, V. Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasının faydalı qazıntıları / V. Nağıyev, İ. Məmmədov. – Bakı: Elm, – 2010. – s. 108-112.

²³ Nağıyev, V. Naxçıvan Muxtar Respublikasının faydalı qazıntıları / V. Nağıyev, İ. Məmmədov. – Bakı: Elm, – 2010. – s. 142.

Research give us reason to say that Nakhchivan is the oldest metallurgical center of the South Caucasus²⁴. Undoubtedly, metallurgy and metalworking, founded in the Neolithic period, developed in the Iron Age, including the Antiquity. The first point of the first paragraph **“Blacksmithing and iron products”** was studied. A lot of iron items were found in the monuments of antiquity, which shows that the art of blacksmithing was developed in that period. Iron items were found mainly from Alban tepe settlement, Meydan tepe, Beyukduz Necropolis I, Beyukduz Necropolis II and Khornu Necropolis III. The iron products found in these monuments were divided into weapons, labor tools and other objects of various purposes and analyzed typologically. In the second point of the first paragraph, **“Copper product”** was studied. The copper products found in the monuments of antiquity were grouped as bracelets, rings, pins, pendants and typologically analyzed. Among the bronze products, there is also a bronze mirror that was widely used in the Iron Age and Antiquity. The traditions of Late Bronze and Iron Age metalworking art were followed in the antique copper products. In the third point of the first paragraph, **“Jewelry and decorative items”** were investigated. The fact that Nakhchivan is rich in gold deposits has created favorable conditions for the development of jewelry. Jewelry, consisting of buttons, earrings, bracelets, necklaces, tea sets and beads made of precious stones, was typologically analyzed. Among the jewelry examples , silver bracelets with a curve in the centre attract attention. Silver bracelets of this type were widespread in the early period of Antiquity. Bracelets of this type were dated by P.Amandri to the end of the 5th century - the first half of the 4th century BC²⁵. According to J.M.Gogashidze, the first examples of this type of bracelets were spread from Iran during the

²⁴ Бахшалиев, В. Б. Археологические раскопки на поселении Кюльтепе I // Москва: Российская археология, –2022. № 1, –с. 139-152.

²⁵ Amandry, P. Orfèvrerie achéménide // –Berlin: *Antike Kunst*, –1958. vol. 1, – p. 11-15, şəkil 11.

Achaemeni Empire²⁶. Although researchers say that some items are of Greco-Iranian origin, they confirm that their local production was appropriated²⁷. The presence of various handicraft examples indicates the multi-faceted development of crafts in Nakhchivan in Antiquity. A certain part of the material culture examples discovered from the monuments of antiquity consists of items made of precious gemstones. In the second paragraph of Chapter II “**Pottery ware**” was studied. The art of pottery in Nakhchivan, which has an ancient history, developed in the Antiquity. During the research, the antique pottery of Nakhchivan was divided into two stages and investigated. In the **first stage**, the pottery products belonging to the early period of Antiquity were studied. Pottery from this period was divided into jugs, rhytons and bowls and typologically analyzed. Out of the monuments belonging to this period, only the Oglanqala settlement has been extensively archaeologically studied, so the materials of this settlement were used in the periodization of pottery products. The painted ceramics of Oglanqala, entitled *Triangle Ware* in the archaeological literature, were found together with other ceramic examples in various settlements from Pasargad in Iran to Georgia in the South Caucasus²⁸. The fact that the three-petaled, milk-jug-shaped bowls found in the ancient monuments of Nakhchivan are similar to those found in the jar graves of Nuydu and Yevlakh shows that this type of ceramics is typical for the monuments of Azerbaijan. Shanagulle paintings, which are widespread in the art of Western Asia, were used in the patterning of painted ceramics of the ancient period. Among the ancient monuments of Sharur district, especially the

²⁶ Гагошидзе, Ю. М. Памятники раннеантичной эпохи из Ксанскоко ушелья. / Ю. М. Гагошидзе Тбилиси: Мецниереба, –1964. – с. 90.

²⁷ Бабаев, И. А. О трех многогранных печатях, найденных в Мингечауре. Археологические исследования в Азербайджане // Баку: Сборник статей, – 1965. – с. 133.

²⁸ Stronach, D.B. Pasargadae: A Report on the Excavations Conducted by the British Institute of Persian Studies from 1961 to 1963 / D.B. Stronach. –Oxford: Clarendon Press, –1978. –figs. 111.1-10.

milk jug-shaped vessels found in the Alban tepe settlement and necropolis attract attention. This type of vessels is mainly characteristic of the material culture of Caucasian Albania in Azerbaijan and is widespread in the monuments of this period²⁹.

Ceramics belonging to the **second stage** consist of bowls, jugs, cans, lamps, flasks or water-bottles and amphoras. It has been proven by research that the amphora-type vessels found in individual examples from Yurdchu kurgans and Oqlanqala were brought from Middle Eastern countries in the early period of Antiquity, and then their local production was produced. Similar ceramics belonging to this period are known from the Hellenistic monuments of South Caucasus, Iran and South Azerbaijan³⁰. The third paragraph of Chapter II is entitled **“Glass production and glass ware”**. Glass ware are known from Oqlanqala, Alban tepe settlements, Beyukduz necropolis, Agbulaq necropolis and other monuments. The glass ware found from the ancient monuments of Nakhchivan were divided into four types according to their shape and manufacturing technique and studied. Glass containers have been used in Azerbaijan since the beginning of our era³¹. Glass containers were first brought to Azerbaijan through trade, and then the local production of these glass containers was mastered. The silver coins and glass dishes with the name of the Roman emperor on, found in the Oqlanqala pitcher grave show that the person buried here was engaged in trade and belonged to a rich class³².

The fourth paragraph of Chapter II is entitled **“The trade of masonry and construction”**. Among the ancient monuments of

²⁹ Osmanov, F. Qafqaz Albaniyasının maddi-mədəniyyəti / F. Osmanov. –Bakı: Elm, –1982. –s. 142, IX tablo, 1-13.

³⁰ Stronach, D.B. Pasargadae: A Report on the Excavations Conducted by the British Institute of Persian Studies from 1961 to 1963 / D.B. Stronach. –Oxford: Clarendon Press, –1978. –figs. 109.5–15; 172, pl. 13; 187, fig. 14.9.

³¹ Osmanov, F. Qafqaz Albaniyasının maddi-mədəniyyəti / F. Osmanov. –Bakı: Elm, –1982. –s. 96.

³² Baxşəliyev, V.B. Oqlanqalada 2010-ci ildə aparılan arxeoloji tədqiqatların nəticələri (Naxçıvan MR, Şərur rayonu) / V.B. Baxşəliyev, L. Ristvet, H.Gopnik // –Bakı: Azərbaycanca arxeoloji tədqiqatlar 2010,– 2011. – s. 366-367.

Nakhchivan, one of the best-studied monuments to study the trade of masonry is the Oglanqala settlement. Research shows that Oglanqala was an important political-administrative center in Antiquity. The construction of the Oglanqala citadel and its surrounding settlement is very important in terms of studying the trade of masonry and construction in the Antiquity. According to the contexts in which the two column bases found on the eastern side of the columned hall can be attributed to 4th-3rd centuries BC. The bases of the columns are carved from white limestone and have a beautiful decorative appearance.

The column bodies and column chocks, carved from white limestone, spread all over the columned hall, are almost identical to each other. Similar to these column bodies were found in Iran (Nakhavend) and Afghanistan (Greece-Bactria, Ay-Khanum) in the contexts of the Seleucids belonging to the 2nd century³³. The columned hall of Oglanqala has completely different characteristics from Karajamilli, Gumbati and Benjamin, where the Achaemenis existed in the South Caucasus. We can say that the columned hall of Oglanqala was built in the local style, being a symbol of the local authority. The architectural remains discovered in Oglanqala are very important in terms of tracing the historical events that took place in the present-day Sharur district, located in the west of Nakhchivan, in the early and late stages of Antiquity, as well as the lifestyle of people in this period. Archaeological excavations prove that during this period, the castle was heavily attacked and the inhabitants of the castle lived in harsh conditions. Unlike Oglanqala, certain parts of defense walls of Meydan tepe were built with river stones, other parts, especially the upper parts, were built with clay bricks and fixed with clay mortar. The defense walls of Meydan tepe reinforced with buttresses can be compared with the architecture of the walls found in layer III A of the Hasanli

³³ Guillaume, O. Les Propylées De La Rue Principale: Fouilles D' Ai Khanoum 2. / O. Guillaume. –Paris: Mémoires De La Délégation Archéologique Française En Afghanistan, –1983, –fig. 8.

settlement³⁴. This type of architectural style was also found during the excavations of Agrab tepe in the Urmia Basin. The remains of the temple found in the Sumbatan Dize settlement in Ordubad district are also important in terms of studying the architecture of this period. Archaeological investigations show that the trade of masonry and construction developed in Nakhchivan starting from the early period of Antiquity and acquired its own characteristics.

Chapter III of the dissertation is entitled **“Economic Life of Nakhchivan in the Antiquity”**. The examination of the botanical and faunal remains found in the Iron Age monuments of Nakhchivan shows that during this period agriculture and cattle breeding had an important place in people’s economy. During this period, the main means of obtaining food were agricultural and livestock products. In the first paragraph of Chapter III, **“Husbandry”**, which is the most important field of the economy of the ancient period, was investigated. The favorable geographical location of Nakhchivan, especially fertile soils and normal rainfall, as well as the presence of strong mountain rivers such as Arpachay, Nakhchivanchay, Gilanchay and Vanandchay created conditions for people to engage in agriculture during this period. In Nakhchivan, both not irrigated and irrigated husbandry were developed. Artificial irrigation farming was carried out through hydrotechnical devices. Hydrotechnical devices used in ancient times were found near the village of Kuku of Shahbuz district, Oglanqala village of Sharur district, Diza village of Julfa district, Sabirdiza village of Ordubad district. The study of grain types revealed in ancient monuments shows that the people of Nakhchivan planted various types of wheat (*Triticum spelta*; *Triticum glume base*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) belonging to the grain family (*Poaceae*)³⁵. Botanical analyses confirm that millet, which is

³⁴ Dyson, J. R. Problems of Protohistoric Iran as Seen from Hasanlu // –Chicago: Journal of Near Eastern Studies, –1965. –vol. 24/3, –p. 207, plate XLIII.

³⁵ Lau, H. Agropastoralism in middle bronze through early Iron Age Naxçıvan: Zooarchaeological and paleoethnobotanical data from Qızqala / Lau, H., Proctor, L., Bakhshaliyev, V. [et al.] // –Elsevier: Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports, –2020. № 33, –p. 1-13.

resistant to arid climates, was preferred in Antiquity. Thus, a large part of the analyzed botanical remains belonged to the millet plant. During the botanical research, a lot of grapes (*Vitis vinifera*) seeds were also obtained from the ancient layers of Oglanqala. This shows that the residents of Oglanqala gave a certain place to gardening. The second paragraph of Chapter III is called **“Cattle-breeding”**. The favorable natural-geographical position of Nakhchivan has also created conditions for the development of cattle breeding. The fact that the territory is rich in meadows with abundant pastures, as well as the mild climate and pastures of the Araz valley, have created conditions for sedentary and nomadic cattle breeding. Although there are many monuments from the Antiquity period in Nakhchivan, faunal remains obtained from these monuments have been studied very little. The main information about this period was gained by the analysis of the faunal remains obtained from the layers belonging to the III and II periods of Oglanqala and the pits of this period. The analysis of the faunal remains shows that cattle breeding was one of the main occupations of the people living in Nakhchivan in the Antiquity. Although there are very few faunal remains related to the early period of Antiquity, the obtained materials show that in the early period of Antiquity, the inhabitants of Oglanqala mainly raised small cattle (*Ovis/Capra*) and neat cattle (*Bos taurus*). Sheep (*Ovis aries*), goat (*Capra hircus*) among small cattle, cow (*Bos taurus*) took a prominent place among neat cattle. The discovery of dog (*canis species*) bones indicates that dogs were also used in cattle-breeding and household. A few rabbits (*Lepus sp.*), pig (*sus scrofa*), and fox (*vulpes vulpes*) bones were also found, which shows that along with cattle breeding people were engaged in hunting as well. Nevertheless, since the main food supply of people was provided by cattle breeding, preference was given to sedentary and nomadic cattle breeding. According to the researches, we can say that in the early stage of the antiquity, in cattle breeding small cattle were mainly preferred. In the last phase of antiquity, animals such as cows (*Bos Taurus*), goat (*Capra hircus*), sheep (*Ovis aries*) were raised, and animals such as goose and chicken were also used. The analysis of animal tooth isotopes shows that the inhabitants of Oglanqala used the meat of sheep rather than young

animals. The slaughtered goats were mostly in the age ranging 28-36 months. On the whole, the animals were kept until the age ranging 36-76 years. Animals slaughtered at this age made up 80% of small cattle³⁶. Unfortunately, to determine the sex ratio of the animals was not possible.

The third paragraph of Chapter III is entitled “**Mining**”. The existence of mining trade in the territory of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic from ancient times is confirmed by both the presence of ancient mining sites and the mining tools. From these mining areas there is information in the literature about Misdag and Gumushlu mines. M.M.Aliyev and M.A.Gashgai conducted research on ancient mining works in Azerbaijan, including Nakhchivan. Having studied the ancient mining sites found in copper and polymetal deposits they came to the conclusion that in ancient times ore was extracted by digging deep wells. These wells were mainly dug over mineralization zones and in places where the ore came to the surface. According to them, the ore was extracted by primitive methods and smelted in metal smelting furnaces right in the mine. A.A.Iyessen also recorded the remains of metallurgical furnaces in copper deposits³⁷. Probably, the few detection of metallurgical furnaces in residential areas was related to this. According to V.B.Bakhshaliyev, ancient mining sites were built in places where ore came to the surface and were mainly free of vegetation. Such areas were recorded by the researcher in Vaygir, Goydag and Misdag. Duzdag is the best place to study ancient mining in Nakhchivan. During the investigations conducted in Duzdag in 2006-2012, was determined that Duzdag mines are the oldest mines in the world³⁸. Various tools, stone axes, grinding stones and means of transport were used for extracting salt in

³⁶ Ristvet L. On the Edge of Empire: 2008-2009 Excavations at Oğlanqala Azerbaijan / L.Ristvet, V. Bakhshaliyev, H. Gopnik [et al.] // – Chicago: American Journal of Archaeology, –2012. vol.116 /2, –p. 352-353.

³⁷ Иессен А.А. К вопросу о древнейшей металлургии меди на Кавказе / А.А. Иессен. – М.-Л.: Изв. ГАИМК, –1935, вып. 120. –с. 7-216. .

³⁸ Marro C. Archaeological Investigations on the Salt Mine of Duzdagi (Nakhchivan, Azerbaijan) / , V. Bakhshaliyev, Severine, N. Aliyev // –Ankara: TUBA-AR. 13, –2010. –p. 229-245.

Duzdağ. During the investigations, was also found out that there is an ancient settlement on the eastern side of the Nakhchivan Duzdag in the Khor pass near the village of Jahri and near the village of Sust. It should be noted that the ceramic products found in Jahri Khor mainly belong to the Ancient and Middle Ages. Ceramic products from different periods, starting from the Eneolithic period to the Middle Ages, were revealed in Sust settlement. Researchers believe that miners lived here, engaged in primary processing of salt and its sale. Nakhchivan salt was used as a means of exchange to meet the needs of the local population and was exported to other countries. Blocks of salt found in large jars in the Sumbatan-Dize settlement also give us reason to say this.

“Social relationships”, economic and cultural ties” were studied in Chapter IV of the dissertation. The first paragraph of Chapter IV is entitled **“Social relationships”**. Archaeological studies and written sources show that there were towns, fortress-towns, fortresses and village-type settlements in Nakhchivan in the ancient period. This gives us reason to say that the social life of Nakhchivan in the Antiquity was characterized by certain socio-economic relationships. During this period, the social inequality among the population living in Nakhchivan had deepened even more. The presence of Narin Qalas in residential areas such as Oglanqala, Gizqala, Meydan tepe II, Kharaba Gilan, Sumbata-Dize clearly shows that there is social inequality in the society, and that the ruling class lives in settlements surrounded by fortress walls. Buildings inhabited by the civil population and ordinary people were discovered around the Oglanqala citadel³⁹. Only a part of these buildings was studied during the investigation conducted in 2009. Unlike the buildings in the Oglanqala citadel, they were built from rough-hewn pieces of rock. These buildings are square in shape but somewhat rough in plan. The fact that a large amount of ash piles were found around them confirms that the people engaged in the production activities

³⁹ Ristvet L. On the Edge of Empire: 2008-2009 Excavations at Oğlanqala Azerbaijan / L.Ristvet, V. Bakhshaliyev, H. Gopnik [et al.] // – Chicago: American Journal of Archaeology, –2012. vol.116 /2, –p. 340-343.

of the citadel settled here.

The revealed facts show that there was a sharp social stratification in the society during this period, and that the ruling and governing class had a different way of life from the other classes of the society.

The second paragraph of Chapter IV, deals with “**Economic-cultural relations**” of Nakhchivan in the Antiquity. The examples of material culture discovered in the archaeological monuments of Nakhchivan related to the Antiquity period show that economic and cultural relations with neighboring countries played a certain role in the development of socio-economic relations. Archaeological finds show that these relations extended to China in the east, Egypt, Greece and Rome in the west, Mesopotamia in the south, and the Black Sea coasts in the north. Economic and cultural relations with the Middle Eastern countries during this period were of great importance. At the early stage of antiquity, relations of Nakhchivan with the Middle Eastern countries, especially with the Achaemeni Empire, are reflected in the planning of the pillared hall in the Oglanqala citadel. The plan structure of this hall is closely similar to Saritepe, Qarajamirli⁴⁰ dated back to the Achaemeni period in Azerbaijan and Dedoplistskaya Mindori in Georgia⁴¹ This shows that the Achaemeni culture influenced Nakhchivan as well as all the countries of the South Caucasus in the early stage of the Antiquity. We believe that this effect was related to the inclusion of Nakhchivan into the Atropatene state after the collapse of the Achaemeni Empire. In Nakhchivan, in the monuments located in the Akhurachay valley of the Sharur district, in the Alban tepe settlement and necropolis, we clearly feel the cultural influence of Caucasian Albania. A close replica of the multi-edge glass seal that was revealed in Nakhchivan was found in Mingachevir. **Both** of the Mingachevir examples completely repeat the examples found in

⁴⁰ Knauss, F. *Ancient Persia and Caucasus* // –Leuven: *Iranica Antiqua*, –2006. vol. XLI, –fig. 17.

⁴¹ Kipiani, G. *Achaemenian Heritage in Ancient Georgian Architecture* // –London: – *Ancient Near Eastern Studies*, – 2004. vol.41, – fig. 4a.

Georgia. Researcher I. Babayev noted that this type of seals spread under the influence of Greek art⁴². The discovery of a copper coin belonging to the Arshaki ruler Gotarz I from the Agbulaq pitcher graves is one of the facts proving the connections of the ancient inhabitants of Nakhchivan and Iran. Glass beads, bracelets, and glass small bottles of various shapes show connections with Middle Eastern countries.

The third paragraph of Chapter IV is entitled “**Assessment of archaeological materials from a historical-chronological viewpoint**” At the beginning of our era started marches of the Massageteans, Sarmatians and Alans to Nakhchivan, which had economic and cultural relations with the Middle East at the beginning of the ancient period. Based on the research, we believe that the Beyukduz I necropolis was associated with the tribes allied to the Sarmatian-Alans. Because the stone box graves found in Beyukduz I necropolis and other places of Nakhchivan are not typical for Alans. The Alan tribes formed an alliance with other peoples living in the North Caucasus and used them during the attack on the South Caucasus. These mountain tribes are mentioned in Georgian sources with the names *Pachanik* (Pecheneg), *Chiq*, *Durzuk*⁴³. Our linguist researchers consider that the oykonym Bichenek was related to the Pecheneg tribes⁴⁴ Generally speaking, one can see that there were many Turkic (Khazar, Shabir, Onogur, etc.) tribes among those that attacked Media-Atropatene territory from the North Caucasus during this period. Studies show that during the 1st-3rd centuries, Turkic-speaking peoples dominated in the territory of Azerbaijan and were involved in the political events not only here, but in the entire South Caucasus and the Middle East.

⁴² Бабаев, И. А. О трех многогранных печатях, найденных в Мингечауре. Археологические исследования в Азербайджане // Баку: Сборник статей, –1965. – с. 133.

⁴³ Алиев, И. Г., Алиев, В. Г. О сармато-аланских памятниках на территории Нахчыванской АССР // –Москва: Советская археология, – 1976. № 1, –с. 178-189.

⁴⁴ Вағиров, А. Нахчыван ойконимləri / А. Вағиров. –Баки: Nurlan, –2008. – с.112-113.

In the “**Conclusion**” section of the dissertation, the results obtained during the researches were given:

- The favorable geographical location of the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic and the abundance of natural resources have created conditions for the development of various crafts, agriculture and cattle-breeding [1; 4; 5];

The fact that Nakhchivan and its neighboring regions, especially the regions south of Araz, are rich in iron and copper deposits created conditions for the development of iron production. The abundance of iron and bronze objects, especially weapons such as swords, daggers, and arrowheads in ancient grave monuments and residences shows that this field of craft was also of local production [3];

- The weapons discovered from the Beyukduz I necropolis, as well as certain burial customs here, show that the ancient tribes who settled in Nakhchivan at the beginning of our era had close economic and cultural relations with the Sarmatian-Alan tribes living in the North Caucasus [4];

-The discovery of glass vessels, silver coins related to Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, as well as a copper coin belonging to Arshaki ruler Gotarz I, glass and clay seals found in graves reflect the economic and cultural relations of Nakhchivan with neighboring countries, and it shows that these relations extended up to China in the east, Egypt, Greece and Rome in the west, Mesopotamia and India in the south, and the Black Sea coasts in the north. The abundance of glassware in the monuments related to the beginning of our era confirms them to be the local production of this craft [4];

- The unique features of the ceramic products characteristic of the early period of the Antiquity in Nakhchivan show that ceramics developed on the local ground, that the Antiquie culture of Nakhchivan was influenced by the Atropatene culture, and that it was included in the composition of Atropatene and, at certain times, Caucasian Albania [3; 4];

- The close similarity between the antique ceramics of Nakhchivan and the ceramics of Caucasian Albania and the Urmia

basin can be a proof of the formation of a single culture characteristic of Albania and Atropatene in Nakhchivan during this period. We consider that future research of archaeological materials will give grounds to clarify this issue completely;

- Investigations conducted in Oglanqala, Sumbatan-Dize and Meydan tepe shows that town-type settlements were formed in Nakhchivan in the early stage of Antiquity, these towns played an important role in the economic and cultural relations of Nakhchivan with the Middle Eastern countries in the last stage of Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages [8];

-The discovery of Narinqala in settlements such as Oglanqala, Meydan tepe, Sumbatan-Dize gives us reason to say that there were local administrative centers in Nakhchivan in Antiquity. In this regard, the presence of a colomned hall in the palace building in Oglanqala proves this residence to be one of the important provincial centers of the Atropatene state. Surrounding of the 487-hectare area around Oglanqala and Gizqala with fortress walls is an indicator of the great power of local provincial leaders [1; 8];

- Although favorable natural and geographical conditions of Nakhchivan are favorable for agriculture, development of agriculture is impossible without artificial irrigation networks. Investigations show that artificial irrigation networks were widely used in antiquity, proving the cultivation of various grain crops, the development of gardening, and the preference for vineyards and fruit growing;

- The artificial irrigation network applied everywhere in Nakhchivan, especially the irrigation canals around Oglanqala and Gizqala, was certainly not possible without public or forced labor. The facts obtained in the course of investigations show that during this period, social inequality in Nakhchivan intensified and all socially important works were carried out both by the power of the people and the will of the local state. The presence of ring seals also confirms the existence of private property and a special management apparatus in this period;

- The analysis of the faunal remains revealed in Oglanqala shows that one of the main occupations of the people who settled in

Nakhchivan during this period was cattle-breeding. The analysis of faunal remains shows that the demand for meat in peoples' diet was mainly provided by animal produce, and hunting has little role in the economy. In ancient times, due to the way of life of people and summer pasture cattle-breeding small-cattle was preferred. The discovery of ancient grave monuments in the mountainous and foothill regions of Nakhchivan, as well as the small cultural strata in settlements such as Agbulaq, Khalaj, Shahbulaq, and Qaladibi, confirm that life in these settlements was seasonal, and the population was also engaged in summer pasture cattle-breeding [3];

- The labor tools found in the settlements, as well as the presence of ancient mining sites, numerous ceramic products discovered in the ancient mines prove that mining with an ancient history in Nakhchivan developed in the Antiquity as well;

- Investigations show that the tribes that came to Azerbaijan from the North Caucasus at the beginning of our era settled in the territory of Nakhchivan. A comparative analysis of the written sources data with archaeological finds gives us grounds to say that one of the early settled tribes in the territory of Nakhchivan was the Pechenegs. Based on the analysis of archaeological materials and the written sources, we can say that during the 1st-3rd centuries, Turkic-speaking tribes united with local Etiuni and Kenger people, Turkic-speaking peoples dominated the territory of Azerbaijan, and had the power to influence political events in the South Caucasus and the Middle East. This influence is reflected in the dialects of the Armenians and Georgians living in the neighborhood in the written sources [4];

- The study of the Antique period monuments of Nakhchivan prove that these lands were a part of Azerbaijan in the Antiquity, as in ancient times, and that the tribes living in the region had great economic and political power [4].

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following published scientific works of the author:

1. Значение поселения Огланкала в изучении античного периода истории Нахчывана // – Киев: Гилея, –2015. 103/12, – с. 105-108.
2. Nahçıvan'ın Antik Çağ Tarihinin Araştırılmasında Meydantərə Yaşam Bölgesinin Önemi // Nahçıvan: Nahçıvan ve Doğu Anadolu Abideleri Uluslararası Sempozyumu, – 2015, – s. 368-373.
3. Nahçıvanın Antik dövr abidələrinin təsərrüfatın öyrənilməsi üçün əhəmiyyəti // –Nahçıvan: AMEA Nahçıvan Bölməsinin Elmi Əsərləri, – 2016. № 3, – s. 197-210.
4. Birinci Böyükdüz nekropolunun keramika və şüşə məmulatı // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyası, Sosial elmlər, –2022. № 2, – s. 59-65.
5. Nahçıvan nekropolunun Antik dövrə aid küp qəbirləri // –Nahçıvan: AMEA Nahçıvan Bölməsinin Elmi Əsərləri, –2023, s. –77-84.
6. Antik dövrdə Nahçıvanın ərazisində əkinçilik və maldarlıq // –Nahçıvan: Nahçıvan Universitetinin Elmi Əsərləri, – 2023, – s. 184-190.
7. Historical-Chronological Evaluation of Archeological Materials of Nakhchivan's Ancient Findings// Grani. Volume 26 № 4- Ukraine, Kiev-2023, pp.130-134
8. Antik dövrdə Nahçıvanın sosial münasibətləri və mədəni əlaqələri//–Nahçıvan: Nahçıvan Dövlət Universiteti Elmi əsərlər, İctimai elmlər seriyası-2023 № 2 (123),-s.49-52
9. Дворцовый комплекс античного периода на поселении Оглангала (Нахчыван, Азербайджан) //“Eurasia Science” LI Международная научно-практическая конференция Москва:– 2023, – с. 228-230.
10. Город-крепость на территории древней Нахчывани // – Москва: “Eurasia Science” LI Международная научно-практическая конференция, Москва – 2023, – с. 171-174.

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