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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**MINGACHEVIR IS ANTIQUE CITY OF
AZERBAIJAN ALBANIA**

Speciality: 5505.02 – Archaeology

Field of science: History

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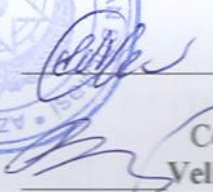
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GENERAL CHARACTERISTIC OF THE DISSERTATION

Relevance of the topic and the degree of study. Studying the history of the ancient Azerbaijani state of Albania, which occupies a special place in the historiography of modern Azerbaijan is certainly a pressing task of the Azerbaijani historical and archaeological science. The history of Albania is an integral part of the entire history of Azerbaijan, as they have been inhabited since ancient times by the Azerbaijani people, have common cultural traditions, psychological type, socio-economic ties; they are one and the same ethnic community. Therefore, it is very important to prove the scientific significance of such a study for the political and socio-economic history of Azerbaijan. In recent years, in connection with the restoration of the state sovereignty of Azerbaijan, conditions have been created with a view of objective coverage of the course of historical development, the opportunity to re-examine many issues that are remained as “white spots” in the history of Azerbaijani Albania.

Currently, we have the opportunity to develop topics that previously, as a result of the prevailing Soviet ideology and due to the political situation were forbidden, and hushed up or distorted in every possible way. At the present stage, the most urgent task of Azerbaijani historiography is to illuminate the history of the primordial western and north-western historical Azerbaijani lands, on the basis of the identified cultural monuments with numerous unique archaeological artifacts.

The study of the topic “Mingachevir is the ancient city of Azerbaijan Albania” can be rightfully attributed to such important topics in the study of Albanian studies in the period of antiquity and the early Middle Ages. The relevance of the dissertation work lies in the study of the monuments of material culture of the ancient city of Mingachevir (Samunida).

There are still significant gaps in the study of the history of Mingachevir in the period of antiquity in Azerbaijani historiography. This makes research on this topic even more relevant and necessary. An exceptional event in the history of Azerbaijani science was the largescale archaeological work carried out in the Mingachevir zone in 1946-1953, associated with the construction of the largest hydroelectric power station in the entire Caucasus and the discovery of the city of Samunida which was one of 29 ancient cities first mentioned by the ancient Greek cartographer

and geographer Claudius Ptolemy. It should be noted that in the process of researching the localization of the ancient city of Samunida many domestic researchers J.Khalilov, I.A.Babayev, F.L.Osmanov, S.S.Veliev, G.O.Goshgarly and others referred to it as “Samunis”.

However, for the first time the author of the dissertation work on the basis of numerous ancient sources and archival materials revealed that the correct consonance of this city from the Greek language was referred to as “Samunida”. Until recently, in the scientific literature by the previously mentioned authors, it was reported as Samunis. It should be noted that the very location of the ancient city of Mingachevir (Samunida) was in the Samukh region of Azerbaijan, not far from the modern city of the same name, in the zone of the Mingachevir reservoir which was created immediately after the end of the Second World War in 1946-1953 on the Kura during the construction of a hydroelectric station.

Unfortunately, the richest archeological material that found on the territory of Mingachevir in 1946-1953 was widely used in researches to reveal the truth of many issues on the history of the material and spiritual culture of Azerbaijani Albania, but the history of the most ancient city of Mingachevir (Samunida), the stages of formation, and its place among other ancient cities of Azerbaijani Albania still in many scientific works was not the subject of independent research. It should be emphasized that at that time not all artifacts from Mingachevir were properly investigated. In this regard, many of the unique archaeological materials of Mingachevir have not found their proper coverage in the scientific literature. Although to day it is one of the most well researched ancient cities of Azerbaijan Albania in terms of archaeological excavations. And it is quite possible to compare it with the excavations of such ancient cities of Azerbaijan Albania as Gabala, Shemakha, Derbent, as well as Mtskheta in Georgia, etc.

The archaeological materials of these cities were widely attracted by researchers to study directly the history of the development of socio-economic and cultural life, production, as well as trade economic relations with other cities. However, the ancient city of Mingachevir (Samunida), despite having abundant material artifacts in terms of its scientific research still remains in the shadows and requires additional study.

Almost all archaeological materials obtained as a result of many years of excavations from Mingachevir, as well as archaeological materials

from the territory of the settlement and burial grounds of Mingachevir are stored in the funds of the National Museum of the History of Azerbaijan. All this allows to a large extent to carry out the historical reconstruction of the emergence, formation and development of one of the most important ancient cities of Azerbaijan Albania.

One of the features of the archaeological materials revealed during the excavations of Mingachevir is the presence of a significant number of antique imports among them. Without any doubt, it should be noted that the ancient city of Mingachevir was for its time one of the largest trade and craft centers of Azerbaijan Albania. This city was located at the crossroads of water and caravan international trade routes and apparently occupied one of the leading places in the international trade relations of ancient Azerbaijan with the leading cities and the Oriental countries.

On the basis of numerous and unique archaeological artifacts, it can be argued that the flourishing of this city belongs to the borders of two eras (the end of the antique period to the middle ages). As a result of the fact that Mingachevir greatly expanded, part of the city was located and on the left bank of the Kura River. Thus, the relevance of the topic stems from the need for a comprehensive archaeological study of one of the important ancient cities of Azerbaijan, which played an important role in the history of the formation of the ancient Azerbaijani state of Albania. The above of course testifies to the relevance of the selected research topic.

Object and subject of research. The object of the dissertation research is Mingachevir, which is the ancient city of Azerbaijan Albania, as well as ancient settlements, tombs, defensive and urban structures, as well as remnants of material culture discovered during the implementation of archaeological excavations, etc. The subject matter of the study is the compilation of maps and the location of cultural monuments of Mingachevir of Azerbaijan Albania at the turn of the two millennium starting from the IVth century BC to IVth century AD in antiquity and the early Middle Ages and analysis of archaeological materials, the formation of a common view of material culture, the study of economic life, crafts.

While working on my dissertation, numerous published sources stored in the archives and funds of the National Museum of the History of Azerbaijan, as well as the Institute of Archeology and Ethnography of ANAS, the Center for Scientific Heritage under the Presidium of ANAS,

and local history museums, The National Historical Museum of Georgia and the State Historical Museum of the Russian Federation, archival materials (manuscripts and reports of the expedition members, field journals, diaries, photographs) were used.

The goals and objectives of the study. The main purpose of the dissertation is a comprehensive study of all aspects related to the study of Mingachevir as the ancient city of Azerbaijan Albania, as well as generalization of a wide range of sources and factual material, scientific literature in order to determine the significance of the ancient city of Mingachevir (Samunida), which according to the ancient Greek geographer and cartographer Claudius Ptolemy (II century AD) was one of the most developed settlements in Azerbaijani Albania among the 29 ancient cities known to him. An attempt is made in the work to provide a complete picture of the complex processes associated with various aspects of the formation of the Azerbaijani state of Albania on both banks of the Kura River during the study period. To achieve this goal, an attempt was made in the thesis to address the following specific tasks in order to:

- Present historical narratives to the history of ancient Mingachevir covering a chronological framework, starting from the Stone Age up to the 18th century, to consider the processes of the localization and urbanization of the ancient city of Samunida of Azerbaijan Albania in the zone of the modern Mingachevir power station in order to:

- provide a historical overview to the history of ancient Mingachevir (Samunida) covering the period from the antique period to the middle ages. To consider the processes of localization and urbanization of the ancient city of Samunida of Azerbaijan Albania in the zone of the modern Mingachevir hydroelectric power station are considered

- reveal the main elements of urban culture with its peculiar unique infrastructure

- connect the different types of burials on the territory of residence and show the economic development of the ancient Mingachevir.

- highlight the way of life, customs and various aspects of the material and spiritual culture of the ancient Mingachevir.

- highlight the socio-economic and political life of ancient Mingachevir based on archaeological materials of the National Museum of the History of Azerbaijan.

This work is intended to fill the gap existing in the national historiography in the study of the ancient period of the ancient city of Mingechavir (Samunida).

The methodology of the research. The research methodology is based on a systematic approach, involving a comprehensive study of materials. The main methodological principle of work is the comparison of archived and published materials with subsequent thorough and critical analysis of the information obtained. In this work, the author applied archaeological analysis and database processing methods. The methodological basis of this dissertation is formed by the basic principles of modern archaeological and historical systematization.

The dissertation widely uses the principle of the chronological order of archaeological materials, which makes it possible to identify the organizational structure and dynamics of their transformation at the turn of two eras. The use of an integrated interdisciplinary approach to the problems of scientific study, taking into account the institutional and disciplinary differentiation of archaeological knowledge, made it possible to consider the development of ancient Mingachevir (Samunida) in the context of broader historical transformations, which, in turn, contributes to the creation of a holistic view of the subject of research.

The main provisions submitted to the Dissertation Council for its consideration. In accordance with the goals and objectives of the thesis, the main provisions for the dissertation defense are as follows:

- A review of the history covering the chronological framework from antiquity to the early Middle Ages, the fact that this city is one of the ancient cities of Azerbaijan;

- The location of Samunida, the ancient city of Azerbaijani Albania, in the area of the presentday Mingachevir hydroelectric power station and the processes of urbanization;

- The processes of localization and urbanization of the ancient city of AzerbaijaniAlbania Samunida in the area of the modern Mingechevir hydroelectric power station are considered

- Revealed the main elements of urban culture with its inherent peculiar infrastructure

- Existence of various types of necropolises on the territory of the ancient city of Mingechevir (Samunida)

- The existence of the various aspects of the daily life, customs, material and spiritual culture of ancient Mingachevir are highlighted

The novelty of the researches. This dissertation is the first attempt to the renewed consideration of the study of the history of Mingachevir and to a large extent restore the general picture of the life of the ancient Mingachevir (Samunida), which according to Ptolemy was one of the most developed among the 29 ancient cities and settlements in the ancient Azerbaijani state of Albania mentioned above, its material and spiritual culture, formed on both banks of the Kura River for many millennia. It has been established that the most ancient monuments are settlements formed on the right bank of the Kura River, where monuments of a multilayer structure were recorded. The author for the first time presents scientific facts based on the study of reports of archaeological excavations from Mingachevir for the period of 1946-1953.

The dwellings of the settlements had rammed floors, buildings were erected on wooden piles, on high plots. During construction they used mudbricks made of baked clay, and the roofs of some structures were covered with tiles of various shapes and configurations. Such building materials are similar by analogy with the structures of the Hellenistic states of the Mediterranean and neighboring countries of Albania.

The rapid economic and cultural development of the city observed on the right bank of the Kura River at the crossroads of two different eras had an impact on the development of the left bank, where they also began in the 1st- 4th centuries AD. to form new city blocks and different types of burial sites synchronous with them.

This is evident from numerous archaeologically recorded building remains on the left bank the cultural layers of which are rich in various artifacts. In the historical and archaeological literature, they were considered for a long time as separate settlements. However, the research carried out by the author allows us to consider them as a single “megalopolis” for its time with its own distinctive infrastructure in ancient cities.

All these new data make it possible to largely restore the general picture of the development of the life of the ancient Mingachevir, its various economic, household, cult and funeral monuments that were formed over many centuries. The monuments of the Azerbaijani state of Albania of the antiquity period, the history of study, which is the research topic of the

author, are of great scientific importance. The work presents many interesting generalizations and conclusions regarding the multifaceted history of the Azerbaijani people.

Theoretical and practical significance of the study. It lies in the fact that this study fills the gap in the national historiography on the topic under study. The conclusions, content and factual material of the dissertation can be used in writing summarizing historiographic works on the history of Azerbaijan, and the work itself as a fragment in the preparation of the history of Azerbaijan. The dissertation materials can serve as educational material in teaching courses in archeology and local history, as well as in writing term papers and theses, in the work of museum and educational institutions, state bodies for the protection of the cultural heritage of Azerbaijan and in the preparation of the state register of monuments, as well as when working on archaeological map of the region.

Approbation and application of the dissertaion. The main provisions and conclusions of the dissertation research are reflected in a number of scientific articles of the author published in scientific collections, and were also raised by the author in reports at international scientific conferences held in Gabala (2012), Moscow (Russia) (2013, 2014, 2015), Mingachevir (2016), Nur-Sultan (Astana) (2019), Kiev, (Ukraine) (2019), Tbilisi (Georgia) (2019).

Name of the orgainzation of the performance of the dissertation. The dissertation work was conducted at the Department of the “Archeological science foundation” of the National Museum of History of Azerbaijan.

The structure and the volume of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, a bibliography, abbreviations and appendices. There are some 282 bibliography and 35 appendices were used in the study. The introduction of the dissertation consists of 12,856 characters, the first chapter contains 43,067 characters, the second chapter contains 29,419 characters, the third chapter contains 75,646 ones, the fourth chapter contains 92,935 characters, and the conclusion 13.555. In general, the dissertation consists of 269,899 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

The dissertation work consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, a bibliography, archival materials and illustrations.

The “Introduction” substantiates the relevance, indicates the chronological framework, presents the source base of the study, determines the degree of study, shows the subject, indicates the goals and objectives, scientific novelty, analyzes the theoretical and methodological foundations, practical significance, approbation, and the structure of the thesis

The first chapter of the dissertation “**History of the study of the Mingachevir zone and the ancient city of Samunida**” is devoted to the location of the ancient polis Mingachevir (Samunida) on the basis of data from archaeological excavations, and in particular the remains of city building structures located both on the right and on the left banks of the Kura on the border between the mountainous and steppe zones of Azerbaijan. The first chapter consists of 6 paragraphs.

In the first paragraph “**Geographical characteristics of the Mingachevir zone**” of Chapter I on the basis of geographic coordinates taken from a satellite and archaeological indicators, conclusions about the location of the ancient settlement of Mingachevir are provided.

Based on the location of Mount Bozdag, Samukh Valley, as well as on other geologically important points of Mingachevir it is concluded that the mountainous part of the ancient settlement located north of Mingachevir before the construction of the reservoir in the 40-50s last century was covered with a dense, almost virgin forest, consisting of both hardwood trees and wild fruit trees.

In the conclusion, it is noted that “the location of the ancient Samunida (Shekherburun) - Mingachevir was not chosen by chance, since it was protected by the Bozdag ridge with sharply indented slopes that are impassable in all places, and the ancient settlement hillforts located in the gorges as a rule were well protected by nature itself and were inaccessible”.

In the second paragraph “**Ancient sources about Azerbaijan Albania and Mingachevir**” of the first Chapter is provided information about the ancient Mingachevir, referring to reports of ancient researchers such as Strabo, Titus Livy (I century BC), Josephus Flavius (I century AD), Pomponius Mela (I century AD), Pliny the Elder (I century AD), Cornelius

Tacitus (I-II centuries AD), Claudius Ptolemy (I-II century AD) BC), Plutarch (II century AD), Dion Cassius Kokkeiana (II century AD), Claudius Elian (II-III centuries AD), Arrian (I-II centuries AD), Plutarch and others, as well as the works of leading Albanian scholars.

It was established that archaeological artifacts related to the ancient city of Samunida discovered in the Mingachevir zone (1946-1953) are still stored in the funds of the National Museum of the History of Azerbaijan, as well as in the archaeological fund of the Institute of Archeology and Ethnography of the National Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan, allow to establish that the ancient settlement in Mingachevir already at the beginning of the Hellenistic period began to acquire an urban structure from the end of the IIIrd century BC.

In the paragraph III **“Information about the ancient Azerbaijani state of Albania and Mingachevir in the scientific literature of the XIX century”** highlights the issues of studying the history and culture of Azerbaijan Albania in the XIX century on the basis of the works of prominent scientists F.O.Kruse, A.V.Yanovsky, A.P.Berger, J. de Morgan, E.Resler and I.Segal. It is noted that the first Azerbaijani historian who made an attempt to highlight some moments in the history of Albania in the context of the history of Azerbaijan from ancient times up to 1813 was Abbas-Guli-aga Bakikhanov.

A.A.Bakikhanov prepared his historical work entitled “Gulistani Iram” dedicated to the history of Shirvan and Dagestan on the basis of a study of numerous sources and works of both ancient and medieval authors, as well as monuments of material culture, the data related to toponymy, numismatics and epigraphy.

Information from written sources and revealed material materials aroused a certain interest in the study of objects of material and spiritual culture discovered in the territory of ancient Azerbaijan.

According to the author, “due to objective reasons, researchers investigated monuments, mainly burial grounds of the Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, and ancient settlements, moreover, cities practically remained outside of the field of vision”.

In the IV paragraph **“Interpretation of the toponym of the ancient city of Mingachevir”** of the 1st Chapter, it is reported that for many centuries Mingachevir was a large trading hub located on the crossroads of

water and caravan routes, through which one of the routes of the Great Silk Road passed. Moreover, it is indicated that based on the works of many researchers (Evliya Chelebi, Zeki Togan, Zhuze Panteleimon, S.Kaziyev, E.Pakhomov, I.Ione, T.Golubkina, K.Trever, G.Vaidov, R.Aslanov, Z.M.Buniyatov and others) there was made an attempt to uncover the toponym of the ancient city of Mingachevir, and the importance of further attempts in studying this problem was noted.

In paragraph V **“Archaeological work of 1935-1953 carried out on both banks of the Kura River on the territory of ancient Mingachevir”** of Chapter I it is reported that for the first time systematic archaeological research of ancient Mingachevir began in the 1920s of the XXth century with the support of scientific organizations of the Society for Survey and Study of Azerbaijan (1923-1928),¹ “Archaeological Committee (1925-1929)”, “Azerbaijan State Scientific Research Institute (1929-1932)”, “Azerbaijan branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences (1932-1935)”, Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan (1945).

A review of the results of archaeological excavations of the previous years (1935-1941 and 1946-1953) shows that it becomes obvious that the Mingachevir archaeological excavations are an important archaeological complex of its kind.

In the VI th paragraph **“Historical and archaeological literature about the ancient Mingachevir in the second half of the XX - at the beginning of the XXI centuries”** Chapter I, the works of historians, archaeologists, ethnographers and other scientists, whose research results made a special contribution to the study from an archaeological point of view of this ancient city are set forth.

The historical and archaeological base for the study of the material and spiritual culture of the ancient city of Mingachevir is not limited to the framework of the second half of the XXth - early XXIst centuries. Despite a large number of monographs and scientific articles devoted to specific issues and analysis of certain groups of archaeological material from Mingachevir, they were reflected in scientific works of the following: E.A.Pakhomov, I.M.Jafarzade, S.M.Kaziyev, O.Sh.Ismizade, R.M.Vai-dov,

¹ Гаджиева З. Азербайджанский Государственный музей. История развития науки Азербайджана (1920-1960) // З.Гаджиева. – Баку; Шарг-Гарб; – 2012, – с. 38-42

G.M.Aslanov, J.A.Khalilov, G.I.Ione, T.I.Golubkina, Sh.G.Sadik-hzade, K.G. Aliyeva, I.G.Aliyev, F.P.Osmanov, I.A.Babayev, G.O.Gosh-garly. However, the issues related to the location and origin of the most ancient city of Mingachevir (Samunida) are still controversial and poorly studied in the scientific literature.

The second Chapter **“The main elements of the urban culture of ancient Mingachevir”** presents the structure of the archaeological sites of Mingachevir at different times. Based on the analysis of these materials, the author traced a single line of development of material culture started from the era of ancient times to the 18th century. This chapter consists of 5 sections.

In the first paragraph **“Differences between a settlement and a city”** the main elements of the city, types of economic activities of the population, excluding agriculture are studied. Written sources are considered, as well as the results of archaeological expeditions and excavations, as a result of which local dwellings, burial grounds, building materials, household items, jewelry, coins and other findings discovered in the Mingachevir zone were identified, which allow us to conclude that for many centuries there was an ancient urbantype settlement. Imported artifacts testify to developed trade and cultural relationships with the Hellenistic world.

The funds of the National Museum of the History of Azerbaijan are kept building materials found in Mingachevir, which were taken as the basis for scientific analyzes in the study of ancient cities and their culture. Consequently, the building artifacts of ancient Mingachevir allowed us to recreate the layout of the city structure in a new way and bring the layout of ancient dwellings as close as possible to other ancient cities of Albania, such as Gabala, Shemakha, Ismailly, etc.

In paragraph II **“Remains of building materials of tiles and bricks”** of Chapter II, the use of building ceramics in construction is noted, represented mainly by roofing, grooved tiles, and partly by burnt bricks, which is one of the indicators of high construction technology and urban culture of Mingachevir.

It should be noted that among other elements of building materials from the Mingachevir zone, it is necessary to show slabs of burned clay, a coarse admixture, which are valuable finds for similar comparisons with

other ancient cities and settlements of Caucasian Albania, namely Gabala, Khynisly, Garadzhemirli, Mollaisakli, Galatepe, in Milskaya Steppe and Lowlyng Karabakh, Shemkir, Agjabedi region and in the village of Shenlik Toyretepe, as well as in Dagestan, where similar materials and structures were found.

In the paragraph III **“Building materials”** of Chapter II, a huge amount of building materials discovered during archaeological excavations (burned clay bricks and mudbricks) are investigated, which testify to local structures for various purposes (houses, religious temples, fortress walls and citadels). The discovered traces in the form of earthen ramparts are also considered and analyzed, that established the existence of defensive structures there.

In the paragraph IV **“Types of structures on the territory of ancient Mingachevir”** of Chapter II four settlements of different times in the zone of the ancient settlement of Mingachevir are comprehensively studied. Two of them under the numbers 1 and 4 found on the right bank of the Kura River are chronologically dated from the Stone Age to the 2nd century AD. Two other settlements under No. 2 and 3, which simultaneously existed on the left bank of the Kura River cover the historical period from the end of the 2nd century AD up to the 18th century), as well as grave monuments (with pitcher burials and underground burials, with log-coffin burials), and many different types of kilns.

Archaeological sites from the settlements of Sudagylan were also examined and analyzed, where many cultural layers were discovered, the earliest of them were found at a depth of up to 3 meters, and the later ones were found at a depth of 1.5 to 2 meters above the earth’s surface.

In the V paragraph **“Types of kilns and their classification”** of Chapter II, it is noted that of the five types of kilns of ancient Mingachevir discovered on both banks of the Kura River, only three types of kilns belonging to the ancient period have been scrupulously studied.

Due to the fact that there were instructions obliging potters to build kilns in the same place allotted for them, it can be argued that there was control over the construction of these kilns by the state. All this prompts the idea that there was a system of urban planning, in the form of residential, public and religious buildings.

All of these above mentioned facts encourage us to conclude that on the territory of the Mingachevir zone at the turn of the IV BC to the IV century AD all the elements inherent in the urban culture of its inhabitants in everyday life were traced.

The Chapter III of the dissertation “**The necropolises of ancient Mingachevir and their diversity**” is devoted to the study of necropolises and funeral rites in the Mingachevir zone. The chapter contains of 4 sections.

In paragraph I “**Underground burials**” of Chapter III, numerous types of burial sites discovered by archaeologists in the Mingachevir zone from 1935 to 1953 are considered, among which more than 10 types of burials of different times were discovered. This variety is explained by the fact that for many centuries, along with the local population, various ethnic groups also lived on this territory, which may have influenced the material and spiritual culture of the local people.

One of the earliest types of burials is considered to be underground burials, of which more than 200 ground burials have been identified on the territory of Mingachevir.² The Mingachevir underground burials had several varieties in their design, these are underground pits of a quadrangular or oval shape, both with overlapping of flat stone slabs and without them. The depth of such burial pits was different and ranged from 0.8 to 2.5 m.

These types of burials are typical for the central regions of Azerbaijan Caucasian Albania. Another variety are bone chambers covered with square stone slabs that were recorded and studied on the southern slopes of the Greater Caucasus Range and in the coastal zone of Azerbaijan Caucasian Albania and Dagestan.

There were discovered a total of three types of underground burials of the ancient period at different times in Mingachevir. were laid in three types of inhumations. Among these burials, the applicant identified 4 types of burials namely, underground burials with a stretched out skeleton on the back, also strongly or weakly crouched; pitcher burials; logcoffin burials;

² Асланов Г., Ваидов Р., Ионе Г. Древний Мингечаур (эпоха энеолита и бронзы) / Г.Асланов, Р.Ваидов, Г.Ионе. – Баку. – 1959 – с. 48

catacomb burials and combined catacomb burials, i.e. mixed with pitcher and frame grave elements.

The first type of underground burials in Mingachevir with a skeleton extended on the back were dated to the VIIth-IVth centuries BC. those before the Albanian and early Albanian period.

The second group of underground burials includes burials with a weakly crouched skeleton, dated back to the period of the 4th-3rd centuries BC. S.Kaziyev attributed this type of burial to the Achaemenid era.

According to J.Khalilov, the Mingachevir graves with a weakly twisted skeleton continue the traditions of earlier ground burials, with a strongly twisted skeleton, in which the skeleton was stretched out on the back. Based on numerous archaeological analyzes and comparisons of the Mingachevir underground burials of the second group, S.Kaziyev, R.Vaidov, O.Ismizade, G.Aslanov, T.Golubkina, M.Bakushev, J.Khalilov, I.Babaev, G.Goshgarly, S.Ashurov, A.Abdullayeva and others dated them to the period of the Vth-IIIrd centuries BC.

It should be emphasized that similar types of burial grounds of the ancient period were also found in Yaloylutepe, Shemakha, Gabala, Nyudi Torpakkala, Dzhanaahar (Khachmas region), near the village of Narimankend in Yevlakh, Goygol region, and near the village of GyraKh Kesamen, Aghstafa region, in the Karabakh lowland, in the settlement of the antique Galatepe, in Samukh³, in the Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic, as well as in Tarki and Karabudakhkent in Dagestan.

The third group of underground burials of the antique period studied in the zone of ancient Mingachevir, includes burials with a heavily crouched skeleton dating back to the 3rd century BC. - IV century AD. They were distributed throughout the historical territory of the ancient Azerbaijani state of Albania and throughout the South Caucasus.

For the first time an underground burial of this type, namely with a skeleton in a strongly crouched position was discovered and described in 1915 in the village of Niji of the Gabala region. It is specified that 3 types of underground burials existed on the territory of the ancient Azerbaijani state of Albania in the period of antiquity there was a single and distinctive

³Məmmədov A.M. Samux mahalının tarixi-arxeoloji tədqiqinə dair / A.M.Məmmədov. – Bakı: Elm, – 2000

culture, which developed on the basis of local traditions and maintained close ties with the ancient world.

In paragraph II **“Pitcher burials”** of the Chapter III noted that the emergence and spread of this type of burials go back centuries. The burial rite existed in ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia in the 4th-3rd millennia BC, as well as in Western Asia in the III-II millennium B.C., in Iran, Greece, Crete, Italy, Spain and among the peoples of the Caucasus. On the territory of Azerbaijan in 1985 archaeologist Ideal Narimanov first discovered a monument of the Lilatepe culture, belonging to the Late Eneolithic. Burials in ceramic vessels of the 4th millennium BC were also found there.⁴

Over the past 20 years the discovery of such monuments on the territory of Azerbaijan has extended the number of similar archaeological sites. According to the archaeologist Najaf Musseibli, in 2014 in the place of Leylatepe in the Galayeri area No.7⁵ was discovered a ritual ceremony burial in pitchers of medium size, without any inventory, belonged to children in the Eneolithic period. Such burials in earthen vessels were usually found under the floors of residential buildings or in its surroundings. Similar ceremonies of burials in vessels during the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age were also found out in Iran (Tepe-Sialk) and Greece, where children's burials in vessels were found under the floors of houses.

On the basis of numerous archaeological artifacts identified from pitcher burials and conducting of comparative typological analyzes of the inventory found from these burials, as well as their stratigraphy, it made possible for the author of the dissertation to argue that necropolises from the southern regions of Azerbaijan belong to the earliest types of pitcher burials rites in Azerbaijan.

These burial grounds testify that on the territory of Azerbaijan Albania, the rite of burial in pitchers began to penetrate not through an area of Iberia, as it was usually believed in 1930-1970, but on the contrary, from the southern borders of Azerbaijan, or rather from the northern regions of Iran, which became one of the common types and rites of burial in the ancient Azerbaijani state of Albania.

⁴ Алиев Н., Нариманов И. Культура Северного Азербайджана в эпоху позднего энеолита / Н.Алиев, И.Нариманов. – Баку. – 2001.

⁵ Müseyibli N. Leylatəpə mədəniyyətinin qəbir abidələri və dəfn adətləri / N.Müseyibli. – Bakı. – 2014. –140 s.

Based on the facts of the discovery of monuments with burial rites in the Mil steppe and the Mingachevir settlement, as well as newly discovered artifacts, it was established that the beginning of the penetration of the pitcher type of burial into the territory of historical Azerbaijan should be attributed to the 6th - 5th centuries BC, and the use of which lasted until Arab conquest in the VIII century.

More than 300 pitcher burials were discovered as a result of archaeological excavations carried out from 1935 to 1953 on the territory of Mingachevir, which distinguished in their inventory from other burials found both in our country and in the neighboring Republics of Dagestan, Georgia and Armenia.

The pitcher burials of the ancient city of Mingachevir are located in the direction from north-west to south-east with slight deviations, the earliest burials date back to the III-I centuries BC. from the burials of the right bank, and later burials should be attributed to the left bank of the river. The transitional period of pitcher burials in Mingachevir from early to late, as well as a distinctive feature is the disappearance of a number of largesized ceramic vessels and their shades, instead of them medium and small ones appear, anklets are also falling out of use, and coins begin to appear in their place.

The more ancient than the Mingachevir ones are the pitcher burials of the Mil steppe revealed in 1974 in the Karakobar place in the Agjabedi region.

In the period of antiquity and the early Middle Ages, these types of burials were recorded in almost all regions of Azerbaijan. Pitcher burials were found both in the mountainous and foothill regions, and in the Kura-Araz lowland. Over the past years, more than 129 necropolises with pitcher burials have been identified and investigated on the territory of Azerbaijan.

In paragraph III **“Log-coffin burials”** of Chapter III stated that for the first time the ritual of log burials in the entire South Caucasus was discovered on the left bank of the Kura River on the territory of the ancient city of Mingachevir, on the grave field in the settlement III. In 1947 a log house was found by the archeologist R.Vaidov placed in combined burial in the Sudagylan area. Moreover, the coins discovered from the burials by R.Vaidov were attributed to the 1st-3rd centuries AD. However, these coins were also used as decorations as holes were drilled in them. Considering the

time of circulation of these coins, G.Aslanov and K.Trever had deemed it possible to date the logcoffin burials to the II-III centuries AD., that later disappeared by merging with the catacomb burials.

S.Kaziyev on the basis of the burial practice of inhumation and grave goods, as well as comparing them with other types of burials, also dated the logcoffin burials from Mingachevir to a historical period dating back to the 2nd-3rd centuries AD. According to E.A.Pakhomov, coins recovered from logcoffin burials date back from the second quarter of the 1st century to the beginning of the 3rd century AD.

In total, 22 graves in wooden log coffins were discovered and investigated in 1949-1950 in Mingachevir in the Sudagylan area, containing a rich archaeological inventory. In the Mingachevir's logcoffin burials, most of all there were found paired burials (single burials were rare).

It should be noted that along with this logcoffins burials that were synchronous in time and a number of other factors, it can be argued that pitcher burials and earlier catacomb burials existed in Mingachevir. This indicates that the ancient Samunida-Mingachevir could have been actively visited by the North Caucasian tribes, for example, the Aorses which may have been associated with the appearance in that area catacomb graves of the Sarmatian-Alan type in the I-III centuries.

Burials in wooden log-coffins on the territory of Azerbaijan are considered to be a rare type, which were found only at the Sudagylan burial ground in Mingachevir, as well as at the Amirarkh burial site in the Aghdash region.

In the IV paragraph “**Catacomb burials of Mingachevir and their variety**” of Chapter III devoted to burial in the catacombs. It notes that at the beginning of our era in Albania new burial structures appear - burials in the catacombs. They were recorded in Mingachevir, Gabala, Torpakkale (Qakh region), in the Qazakh region of Azerbaijan and in the Palace-Syrt of Dagestan, etc. More than 200 catacomb burials have been identified and studied at the grave field of ancient Mingachevir. According to their chronological and type affiliation, they are divided into two groups, namely the earliest and the latest ones.

The first period covers the 1st-3rd centuries AD. Catacomb burials of the period under study, all of them are almost identical in their arrangement of chambers, representing domed structures, elliptical or round

in plan, in diameter is 1.5-3 m and height is 0.9-1.7 m, built at a depth 3x6 m from the day surface.

The catacombs of the early period consisted mainly of one chamber, there were also paired chambers, but there were very few of them. Access to the chambers was carried out through passages in the form of trenches, during the examination it was found that the construction of the catacombs began by digging trenches of 2-4 m long and 0.6-1.1 m wide. The side sections of the chambers were made vertical, the bottom sloped, at the beginning of the trench, in its upper part, several steps were made, in the lower one along the slope, at the end of the trench, rectangular or oval entrance openings with dimensions from 30 to 60 cm and from 1.1 m to 1.7 m were made.

It should be noted that of the 200 discovered catacomb burials of ancient Mingachevir, the prominent anthropologist Rabiya Kasimova examined the skulls discovered from four types of burials (underground, pitcher, logcoffins and catacombs).

In general, the skulls from these burials were longheaded, narrow-faced, and similar in type. They differ from the skulls of the previous eras of the VIII-V centuries BC. mostly smaller cranium width, straight forehead, somewhat smoothed relief and narrow face.

Comparison with some series of ancient skulls allows R.M. Kasimova to conclude that the population of the ancient Mingachevir from the IV century BC. To the III century AD. reveals in anthropological terms a great similarity with the population of the South Caucasus of the previous epochs of the XIII-IX centuries BC. and Western Asia III-II millennia BC. than with the tribes of the Sarmatian time of the Lower Volga region.

The second period covers the IV - VIII centuries AD. As a result of studies of the catacomb burials of Mingachevir, conclusions were drawn about the presence of a large ancient city on this territory, as well as about its historical ties with various tribes (Alans, Huns, Sarmatians).

While examining the history of catacomb burials and their distribution in the territory of Azerbaijan preserved in the scientific works of prominent archaeologists of Azerbaijan such as G.M.Aslanov, R.M.Vaidov, I.G.Narimanov, J.A.Khalilov, I.A.Babayev, V.G.Aliyev, G.O.Goshgarly and others, detailed descriptions of dozens of discovered funeral rite graves and many unique artifacts were provided.

As a whole, an analysis of burial sites of various types shows that Albania was inhabited by various, but similar in material culture and, apparently, ethnically related communities.

In total, on the territory of Azerbaijan, catacomb burials were found on the grave field of Sudagylan and Kalayet in Mingachevir, Torpagkala in the Kakh region, and Babadervish in the Gazakh region.

The fourth Chapter “**Archaeological materials of Mingachevir and their analyzes**” explores the art of pottery and the production of ceramics, revealed during the period of archaeological work from the cultural layers of the monuments of ancient Mingachevir (Samunida). Chapter IV consists of the 7 paragraphs and 3 sections.

In the I paragraph “**The typological classification of ceramic’s products**” of Chapter IV, rests on the study of ceramics discovered from different types of time underground, pitcher, log-coffin and catacomb burials of Mingachevir. About 50 deposits of ceramic and bentonite clays are known in Azerbaijan, which are used as raw materials for pottery production.

It is reported that in the period under review, among the material items discovered from the cultural layers of the monuments of ancient Mingachevir (Samunida), a special place is occupied by items made of ceramics discovered from underground, pitcher, logcoffin and catacomb necropolises of different types in time. It should be noted that ceramic finds are not only evidence of a high level of development of pottery, but also an indicator of trade and cultural ties of the ancient Mingachevir with other peoples of the ancient period.

The dissertation thoroughly investigated four groups of ceramic products (household, economic, art and building materials).

In the I paragraph of the section I “**Household ceramics**” of Chapter IV, the features of one of the common types of household ceramics are noted, in particular the vessels in the shape of a pot. According to research, since ancient times the shape and method of making pots has remained unchanged. It is noted that the vessels of the antique period were distinguished by a wide rim with a bent edge, a low neck, a rounded body and a flat bottom.

Out of all the items described, the vessels discovered from the right bank of the Kura River from the Mingachevir necropolis deserve special

attention. It was revealed that flat lines were drawn with red paint and ocher on the surface of the items, around the body. In addition, similar potshaped vessels were also discovered at Galatepe (Agjabedi) in 2011.

As a result, conclusions about the features, application, ritual purpose of such finds are presented.

In the I paragraph of the section II **“Vessels in the form of a bowl”** of Chapter IV, vessels of various shapes (hemispherical or flattened, with earshaped handles) in the form of a bowl found out in Mingachevir are described. In addition, the features of similar finds of Azerbaijan, dating back to the middle or the end of the V century BC laid down.

In the I paragraph the section III **“Household ceramics”** of the IV Chapter, different types of finds of this group are investigated namely “semidzhi”, milkmen, “küps”, butter churns, jugs, zoomorphic and anthropomorphic vessels, terracotta figurines of people, animals and birds.

The classification and analysis of the main groups of Mingachevir ceramics prove instability in the typology and production of pottery. This mainly depended on the nature and level of productive relations, which did not develop evenly on the territory of the country. It is noted that the level of development of pottery production in the central regions of Albania was higher than in its outskirts.

Mass archaeological materials show that ceramics, glass and metal vessels, including items of adornment of settlements and burial grounds on the right bank and left bank of the Kura River are practically identical, and this confirms the unified material culture of Azerbaijan Albania in its historical limits from Southern Dagestan on the north to the Araz on the south.

Thus, the peculiarities of the development and improvement of the handicraft production of mass ceramic products provide an opportunity to establish the size and nature of the ceramic production of this settlement, as well as to obtain information about the connections of the ancient Mingachevir (Samunida) with other countries in the field of trade, etc.

In the II paragraph **“Production of glass products”** of Chapter IV, glass products of various forms and functionality, found out in Mingachevir are investigated. It is noted that the production of glass products in the northern regions of historical Azerbaijan dates back to the end of the 2nd and the beginning of the 1st centuries B.C. It is specified that the first

glassware - beads found out in the ground and barrow burials of Mingachevir, Khachbulag, Shamkir, Jalilabad belong to the Khojaly-Gadabay culture.

The author believes that making such jewelry requires a long, complex technical knowledge.

Having identified five main groups of glass items (balsamaria, bottles, glasses, jugs and bowls), the author notes: "The vast majority of glass items found from the various types of burials in ancient Mingachevir were previously considered as imported. However, it remains an unresolved issue to determine exactly which of these items are imported and which are of local production".

In conclusion, we note that starting from the 1st century BC. glassware is increasingly found out in pitcher burials of the antique period. According to the study, various glass products were found out in the pitcher, ground, logcoffin and catacomb burials of ancient Mingachevir. Thus, in the light of the above, the production of glass products in Azerbaijan Albania in the period of antiquity can be attributed to the end of the 1st century BC - the beginning of the 1st century AD.

In the III paragraph of "**Weapons of Ancient Mingachevir**" of Chapter IV, various types of military weapons (clay arrowheads, iron and bronze weapons: darts, knives, cleavers, swords, daggers, pitchforks, etc.) from the burials of ancient Mingachevir are considered. Based on artifacts and literary data, we can confirm with full confidence that the inhabitants of Caucasian Albania, in particular the ancient city of Mingachevir (Samunida), possessed the technique of forging, welding, brazing and the art of soldering grain, provided the Albanian state's needs for iron, copper and other metals. These types of weapons discovered during archaeological excavations confirm that in the ancient period Azerbaijan Albania had its own army, consisting of cavalry and infantry.

In the IV paragraph "**Decoration items from ancient Mingachevir**" of Chapter IV, the main items of jewelry discovered during the archaeological excavations of the monuments of ancient Mingachevir (bracelets, rings and rings, pins, brooches, buckles, plaques, etc.) are examined, as well as noted the aesthetic and spiritual significance, the purpose of the jewelry items.

Decorations from the necropolises of ancient Mingachevir monuments, in particular from underground, pitcher, log-coffin and catacomb burials are similar to materials found out from the necropolises of Gabala, Khynisly, Ismaily, Garabagh Lowland, etc.

In Paragraph V **“Head dresses”** the author investigated earrings of four groups and diadems of two groups. The first group includes tiaras made of bronze and iron in the form of ribbons and bracelets, made of strips of leafshaped and oval metal for supraforehead and neck decoration. The second group includes tiaras made of beads, plaques, buttons and bronze pommels. Gold earrings were found in the course of investigations of settlements in Mingachevir, Yaloylutepe, Khynysly, Galyagy, Shatyrlы, etc. It should be noted that the most ancient sample of earrings found in a burial mound №5 Mingachevir, refers to the Bronze Age.⁶

An analysis of the grave item’s tiara explains the belonging of the burial to a wealthy class of noble representatives of the Albanian society.⁷ It is possible that wealth and nobility were not the same, as evidenced by the material from which the tiaras were made.

In the VI paragraph **“Hand and foot jewelry”** of Chapter IV metal and ceramic bracelets as well as rings, signet rings, gems, pendants, bronze bells, beads, buckles, etc. differing in shape and material engaged in the study, their cult and ideological significance are noted. Likewise, the importance in the manifestation of the cultural, economic and political ties of ancient Azerbaijan with the cities of the Northern Black Sea region, Parthia, Rome, Mesopotamia, Egypt, India, Syria, etc. highlighted.⁸

Research has shown that a certain evolution and change of shape can be traced in jewelry with a traditional shape. Jewelry of each period have peculiar features that distinguish them from materials from other eras. At different stages of history, certain types of jewelry go out of use, new ones appear.

⁶ Асланов Г., Ваидов Р., Ионе Г. Древний Мингечаур (эпоха энеолита и бронзы) / Г.Асланов, Р.Ваидов, Г.Ионе. – Баку. – 1959. – с. 114

⁷ Ахундова Г. Украшения Кавказской Албании (IV до н.э. – III в. н.э.), Автореф. Дисс.канд.ист.наук / Г.Ахундова. – Баку. – 1999. – с. 7

⁸ Османов, Ф. История и культура Кавказской Албании IV в. до н. э. – III в. н. э. / Ф.Османов. – Баку – Тахсил – 2006.

As a result of extensive international relations, imported jewelry spread throughout the territory of Azerbaijan; It was noted that they were found out in the burials of Mingachevir, Yaloylutepe, Nyudi, Khynisly, Mollaisakli and in other ancient settlements.

In the paragraph VII “**Antique coins**” of Chapter IV, an overview of the local coinage and as well as monetary circulation on the basis of individual treasures and single coins of the ancient and early medieval North Caucasus is provided, and the appropriate conclusions are made.

It was found that in connection with the development of international trade, starting from the IV century BC foreign coins appear on the territory of Azerbaijan in particular tetradrachms and drachmas of Alexander the Great. Coins of Alexander the Great were found in Barda, Hynysly, Gabala. It is underlined that by that time Albania had reached a high level of its economic and social development, and the introduction of funds is explained by the high level of development of trade and cultural ties with the countries of the ancient world.

All the factual material of the thesis is supported by illustrative material (photos, drawings, graphic sketches, maps) provided at the end of the work.

Having completed the classification and analysis of the artifacts presented in the fourth chapter, it can be noted with confidence that these groups of antique objects are one of the main categories of material archaeological sources found out in the Mingachevir zone, on the basis of which a number of important conclusions can be drawn on the history of the study of the material culture of the ancient city of Mingachevir (Samunida) of Azerbaijan Albania.

In the conclusion of the work the main findings of the dissertation work are the following:

During the research, the geographical position of Mingachevir, the information of ancient and medieval authors on the ancient cities of Azerbaijan Albania, the results of archeological works carried out on both banks of the Kura River in 1946-1953 were summarized (6).

The following issues have been resolved in the dissertation: the distinctive features of the village and the city have been identified, construction materials - tiles and bricks, baked clay and mudbricks, types of facilities in the territory of Mingachevir are characteristic of rural and

urban culture. The authors have analyzed and systematized the types of urban infrastructure – types of kilns and their classification (13).

In ancient times, there were earthen, pitcher, wooden box, catacomb and mixed catacomb graves in Mingachevir, their descriptions were given and burial customs were discussed. It has been established that the types of tombs of this period differed from each other in structure. One of the main reasons for the difference between the graves is the presence of many ethnic groups in the territory of ancient Mingachevir, who migrated from the Black Sea region and the Middle East countries (12; 15).

The study of ceramics, various household items, weapons and coins in the dissertation shows that various fields of art are developing in Mingachevir, and that there are economic and cultural ties with the Middle East (18).

The scientific results allow us to conclude that on the territory of Mingachevir at the turn of the IVth century BC to the IV century AD there were elements of urban forms of life and urbanization inherent in urban culture are traced. The expansion of the ancient city was associated with the migrations of various ethnic groups. Moreover, the convenient location on the crossings of the Great Silk Road, played a key role in the development of the city of Mingachevir. The creation of a powerful infrastructure facilitated the movement of the ancient population of Mingachevir from the right bank to the left bank of the Kura River, thereby leading to the urbanization of the city.

The resulting scientific facts give reason to note that its location at the crossing of the Great Silk Road has also played an important role in the development of Mingachevir.

According to the revealed archaeological facts and scientific conclusions on the buildings of the ancient city of Samunids in the early Middle Ages, the settlement "Sheherburun" was created.

The main results and conclusions of the dissertation topic are reflected in the following theses and articles:

1. Античный город Мингечаур-Самунис по материалам археологических исследований // – Bakı: Milli Azərbaycan Tarixi Muzeyi, – 2012. – s. 262-269.
2. Значение археологических коллекций Национального Музея Истории Азербайджана, выявленных в Мингечауре в 30-50-х гг. XX века и ее роль в изучение и пропаганде истории Азербайджана эпохи античности // “Azərbaycan tarixinin öyrənilməsində muzeylərin rolu” mövzusunda II Respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: – 18 iyun, – 2012, – s. 130-134.
3. Этапы историко-культурного развития Мингечаура (Самуниса) в античный период // “Azərbaycanın qədim və orta əsr şəhərlərinin mədəniyyəti” mövzusunda beynəlxalq elmi-praktiki konfransın materialları, – Qəbələ: – 06-10 noyabr, – 2012. – s. 96-97.
4. Археологические находки из кувшинных погребений древнего Самуниса (Мингечаура) как источник изучения истории Азербайджана в эпоху античности // Ümummillî lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 90 illiyinə həsr olunmuş “Azərbaycan tarixinin öyrənilməsində muzeylərin rolu və problemləri” adlı III respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: – 18-19 aprel, – 2013, – s. 182-186.
5. Археологические материалы из Мингечаура как источники изучения античного города Самунис Азербайджанской Албании (по археологическим материалам НМИА) // “Azərbaycan tarixinin öyrənilməsində muzeylərin rolu və problemləri” adlı IV respublika elmi konfransının materialları, – Bakı: – 19 iyun, – 2014, – s. 122-127.
6. Оружие из античных могил Самуниса (Мингечевира) (на основе коллекции НМИА) // – Bakı: Milli Azərbaycan Tarixi Muzeyi, – 2014. – s. 312-319.
7. Археологические материалы из Ялойлутепе, как исторический источник в изучении производства керамических

- изделий Самуниса (Мингечаура) в период античности (на основе коллекции Национального Музея истории Азербайджана) // АМЕА Milli Azərbaycan Tarixi Muzeyində D.Şərifovun anadan olmasının 130-cu ildönümü münasibətilə “Azərbaycan tarixinin öyrənilməsində muzeylərin rolu” V Respublika elmi konfransının materialları. – Bakı: – 07 iyun, – 2015, – s. 269-278.
8. О месте расположения античного города Азербайджанской Албании Самуниса (Мингечаура) // Сборник материалов III Международной конференции молодых ученых «Новые материалы и методы аспирантов и молодых учёных». ИАРАН, – Москва: – 19 марта, – 2015, – с. 92-93.
 9. Керамическое производство в древнем Самуне-Мингечевире (на основе коллекции НМИА) // – Bakı: Milli Azərbaycan Tarixi Muzeyi, – 2015. – s. 317-327.
 10. Источники изучения античных городов Азербайджанской Албании в разрезе мультикультурализма (по материалам НМИА) // Görkəmli tarixçi-alim S.Aşurbəylinin anadan olmasının 110 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş “Azərbaycan tarixinin öyrənilməsində muzeylərin rolu” VI Respublika elmi konfransı, – Bakı: – 14 iyun, – 2016, – s. 358-362.
 11. Самунис-Мингечевир как один из ведущих античных городов Кавказской Албании с элементами мультикультурализма // Mingəçevir Dövlət Universiteti Ümummillî lider Heydər Əliyevin anadan olmasının 93-cü ildönümünə həsr olunmuş “Milli-mədəni irs və onun qloballaşma şəraitində təbliği məsələləri”, – Mingəçevir. – 2016. – s. 76-77.
 12. Статистические данные о ходе раскопок археологического комплекса в Мингечауре в 1946-1953 гг. (на основе коллекции НМИА) // – Bakı: Milli Azərbaycan Tarixi Muzeyi, – 2017. – s. 100-108. (co-author).
 13. Срубные погребения древнего Самуниса-Мингечаура // Киев: «Гілея: науковий вісник». – 2017. Вип. 127 (12), – с. 113-116.
 14. Погребальные памятники античного Самуниса-Мингечаура // “Muzey, arxiv və kitabxanalarda mühafizə edilən milli dəyər-

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15. Грунтовые погребения древнего Самуниса-Мингчевира // – Bakı: АМЕА Azərbaycan Arxeologiyası və Etnoqrafiyası, – 2017. №1, – s. 16-31.
 16. Стекланные производство древнего Мингчевира (Самуниса) // Журнал Современные гуманитарные исследования. Импакт-фактор (РИНЦ), – Москва: – 2018. №6 (85), – с. 53-59.
 17. Влияние тюркских элементов на материальную культуру Азербайджанской Албании в античный период // Международная Тюркская Академия. Материалы IV Форума Гуманитарных Наук «ВЕЛИКАЯ СТЕПЬ», часть (II), – Казахстан: – НУР-СУЛТАН. – 24 июня, 2019. – с. 262-268.
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