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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**ANCIENT AND EARLY MIDDLE AGES URBAN CULTURE
OF KARABAKH REGION OF AZERBAIJAN
(on the basis of Shortepe materials)**

Speciality: 5505.02 – Archaeology

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GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISSERTATION

The actuality of the theme and the degree of research. The study of the urban culture of the Albanian era of Karabakh is one of the most urgent problems of Azerbaijani archeology. In the study of the coastal areas of Caucasian Albania, the study of Barda and its urban culture forms the main line of the topic in question. The fact that the oldest part of the city is located in the Shortepe monument gives reason to say that this monument is of special importance from the scientific point of view.

If we consider that the monuments of the Albanian period of Azerbaijan become victims of the science of theft by some forces, in this regard, the ancient and early medieval monuments are especially distinguished. While sources confirm that the southern border of Caucasian Albania passes along the Araz River, Armenian and pro-Armenian circles claim that it is the Kura River. All written sources and archaeological studies prove that the Kura River passes through the middle of Albania, and its territory covers both the right and left banks of the Kura. From this point of view, the monuments of the Albanian era of Karabakh, especially the urban areas, are distinguished by their importance. The study of ancient and early medieval monuments located in Barda, Tartar, Aghjabedi, Khojavand, Fuzuli, Khankendi and other regions of our region is enough to provide a worthy response to those forces. An example of this is the results of systematic archaeological excavations conducted in Shortepe (Barda), Torakgala (Barda), Garatepa (Barda), Galatapa (Aghjabedi), Nargiztepe (Khojavand) and other urban areas.

In this regard, the importance of the archaeological excavations conducted in recent years in the Shortepe archaeological complex in Barda region should be specially noted. The results of the archaeological excavations conducted in these monuments once again prove that the right bank lands of Caucasian Albania fully encompassed the historical lands of Azerbaijan, Karabakh.

While studying the history of Shortepe mainly uses written sources, it was possible to clarify the information about the ancient history of the city that the sources could not provide with the help of

archaeological research. On the other hand, the source data of the ancient and early medieval periods are also clarified with the help of archaeological research. For example, when talking about the structure of cities in the sources, if their plan is roughly drawn, these can be confirmed as a result of archaeological research. Archaeological excavations play an irreplaceable role in the study of problems such as history, economic life, trade, etc. of the region.

Interest in the study of Caucasian archeology has increased since the 70s of the 19th century. In 1879, N. O. Silosiani organized an archaeological expedition to the Barda area on the eve of the 5th Congress of the Archaeological Committee to be held in 1881 and studied the ruins of the city even in a very small area. The archaeological finds and collected information helped to uncover some historical and state-important ancient buildings in the city during subsequent archaeological expeditions.¹ It is clear from the report that the organization of the expedition was mainly focused on the search of ancient city ruins. However, that expedition could not find any traces of the capital city of Albania, Partav, which was next to Piraz near Kura and was later called Perozabad.² Professor Y.A. Pakhomov writes that Barda has been a large trading center since the beginning of our era.³ It should be noted that at different times tetradrachms of Alexander the Great, Seleucid rulers Antiochus IV, Antiochus V, Demeter I, Antiochus VII, drachma of Phraates IV, ruler of Parthia, dinar of Roman emperor Augustus, dirhams of Sasanian ruler Khosrow II, silver from Vahsudan ibn Muhammad and Ismail ibn Vahsudan's dirhams were also found.⁴

At the end of the 70s of the 20th century, exploratory archaeological research was started in the Shortepe area near Shatırli village of Barda region.⁵ M.Huseynov and F.L.Osmanov made great contri-

¹Труды V археологического съезда в Тифлисе, 1881 г. /—Москва,—1887,—р. XXI.

²Труды V археологического съезда в Тифлисе, — р. XXI.

³Похомов Е.А. Монеты Барда // — Баку: Изв. Азерб. ФАН СССР. — 1943. №4, — р. 46-48

⁴Похомов Е.А. Монеты Барда, — р. 46-48

⁵Османов Ф. Поселение Шортапе близ селенеие Шатырлы // — Парутмно Проблемы исследования Ольвии, — 1985. — р. 77-78

butions to the archaeological research of Shortepe. As a result, many material-cultural examples of the history of Barda have been discovered. The most interesting find was a medallion-type female figure made of volcanic ash (“İlahə Nushaba” – M.Hüseynov). In 1984-2004, under the leadership of A.B.Nuriyev, archaeological researches were continued in Barda and solid facts about the early medieval history of the city were discovered.⁶ In 2006, archaeologist İ.A.Babayev carried out 12-day archaeological research in Shortepe, and the remains of Barda’s ancient food storage were discovered.⁷

Based on the obtained archaeological materials, it was determined that the Shortepe complex consists of two monuments, Balatəpe (Bronze Age) and Shortep (active and early Middle Ages). During the archaeological excavations, in addition to pottery fragments of black household utensils of that period, flint sickles, early, middle, late bronze and early iron age, many interesting archaeological materials were also discovered. It is said that some of the found materials correspond to the period of the Hittite kingdom, which gives the researchers reasons to argue about the millennial history of Barda, but they were treated superficially because they were not part of the research topic. During the archeological research, examples of material culture from the ancient period were also discovered in the Barda area. This allows us to say that Greco-Roman merchants were in the Barda area from ancient times. In 2009, an international conference was held on the history, archaeology, ethnography of Karabakh and the 3000th anniversary of the city of Barda. At the conference, reports reflecting the place of Balatəpe and Shortepe in the history of ancient Barda, the results of archaeological research and the antiquity of the city were heard, as well as their publication. 2005-2019 years under the leadership of A.M.Məmmədov constitute an important stage in the research of Shortepe.⁸ In those years, Barda archaeological expedition opened the important places of Shortepe, the remains

⁶Нуриев А.Б. Средневековый город Барда / А.Б.Нуриев. – Баку: –1986.–155р.

⁷Babayev İ.A. Şortəpədə 2006-cı ildə aparılmış arxeoloji qazıntı işlərinin hesabatı // İ.A.Babayev. AMEA AEAI Elmi Arxivı, – Bakı, – 2007, № 4325. – 55 p.

⁸Məmmədov A.M., Əliyev T.V. Bərdədə arxeoloji qazıntılar // A.M.Məmmədov. AAT – 2012. – Bakı: – 2013. – p. 208-211

of buildings, the city's citadel,⁹ necropolis, part of farm buildings and other remains were discovered.¹⁰

When working on the thesis, the works of ancient and early medieval authors were used whenever possible. In addition to the works of Strabo,¹¹ Claudius Ptolemy,¹² Musa Kalankatli¹³ and other authors, the information of Arab authors Ibn Khordadbeh,¹⁴ İbn al-Faqih,¹⁵ al-Istakhri,¹⁶ Ibn Hovqal¹⁷ and others were also referred to.

The object and subject of the research. The object of the research is to study the ancient and early medieval urban culture based on the materials of Shortep against the background of the archaeological research conducted in the Karabakh region of Azerbaijan, and their social politics, ideological, etc. of Caucasian Albania. is to determine its place in the sphere.

Research goals and objectives. The purpose of the research is to study the ancient and early medieval urban culture of the Karabakh region of Azerbaijan based on Shortepa materials. In accordance with the purpose of the research, the tasks set during the archaeological investigations are as follows:

⁹Məmmədov A.M. Bərdədə 2015-2016-cı illərdə aparılmış arxeoloji qazıntı və çöl-tədqiqat işlərinin nəticələri // AAT – 2015-2016 / A.M.Məmmədov, Ə.H.Babayev, T.V.Əliyev, M.İ.Rəcəbov, S.A.Quliyeva, H.A.Məmmədov. – Bakı: – 2017. – p. 234-245

¹⁰Məmmədov A.M. Bərdə arxeoloji ekspedisiyasının 2013-2014-cü il tədqiqatları // AAT – 2013-2014 / A.M.Məmmədov, T.V.Əliyev, M.İ.Rəcəbov. – Bakı: – 2015. – p. 235-239

¹¹Страбон. География [в 17 книгах] /перевод Р.Г.Мищенко / – Москва: – 1879. – 1143 p.

¹²Claudius Ptolemy. Geography /Translated and edited by Edward Luther Stevenson / – New York: – 1932. – 240 p.

¹³Musa Kalankatli. Alban tarixi /tərcümə: Z.M.Bünyadov / – Bakı: “Avrasiya press”, – 2006. – 378 p.

¹⁴Ибн Хордадбех. Книга путей и стран /Пер. с араб. ком. и иссл., указ. и карты Н.Велихановой / – Баку: “Элм”, – 1986. – 428 p.

¹⁵Ибн ал-Факих. Книга о странах / перевод с арабского Н.А.Караулова / СМОМПК 31. – Тифлис: – 1902. – p. 1-58

¹⁶ Ал-Истахри. Из книги путей царства / Пер. Сарабского, Н.А.Караулова / – Тифлис: СМОМПК29.вып. ХХБХ, – 1907. – 73 p.

¹⁷Ибн Хаукал. Книга путей и царств / Пер. Н.А.Караулова / СМОМПК. XXXVIII выпуск. – Москва: – 1908. – p. 78-128

* the study of the urban culture of the Albanian period of Karabakh,

* the systematic study of Shortepe,

* the study of the cultural layers of the city,

* the localization of Shortepe, which is an ancient and early medieval settlement, according to the period from an archaeo-logical point of view,

* the related study of Shortepe and Toprakgala,

* the related scientific study of urban areas that existed in the time of Caucasian Albania in other parts of Karabakh, which is the historical land of Azerbaijan.

Methods of research. Comparative analysis of monuments, classification of stratigraphic features of cultural subjects, grouping of materials obtained, determination of topographic features of the monument, development of its plan, as well as preparation of 3D model of the defense wall of Shortepe and other urban areas of Karabakh were carried out in the study of the main object of archaeological research work., also, methods of studying relations with neighboring and regional countries were used.

Main clauses defended. Studying the monuments of the territory of the Karabakh Economic Region of Azerbaijan from an archaeological point of view is a very necessary issue. In this regard, the main provisions defended in the dissertation are the following:

* Systematic research and complete determination of the stratigraphy of Shortepe;

* Analysis and classification of materials of Shortepe;

* Localization of Shortepe residence;

* Determination of urban areas of the Albanian era of Karabakh;

* Comparative and related study of ancient and early medieval city places of Karabakh;

* Studying the central role and importance of the ancient city of Barda as a capital;

* Study of urban life, trade and economic relations during the Albanian period.

Scientific novelty of research work. For the first time, ancient and early medieval cities of Karabakh were involved in a comprehen-

sive research based on one monument (Shortepe) in the dissertation work. The following scientific issues were clarified during the archaeological research:

- * Research and analysis of the important issues of urban culture of the Albanian era of Karabakh;

- * Study of ancient and early medieval material culture of Karabakh on the example of Shortepe;

- * Justification of the existence of the Shortepe monument as a city in the ancient and early medieval period;

- * Topography of Shortepe and its localization as a city of the Albanian period.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research.

The dissertation work is important in terms of a more comprehensive study of the ancient and early medieval period of Azerbaijani archaeology. In other words, the study of Shortepe is of special importance for the study of urban culture of the Albanian period in our country.

Approbation and application of the study. It is possible to apply the scientific research work in the study of the urban places and settlements of the Albanian period of Azerbaijan, in the study of the history, historical-geography and archeology of the Albanian period. The research work, which is necessary for the systematic study of the stratigraphy of ancient and early medieval settlements, the study of the history and archeology of the Albanian period of Karabakh, is important in the direction of the scientific examination of contemporary monuments, the analysis and classification of material culture samples.

The name of the institution where the dissertation work was performed. The dissertation work was carried out in the “Medieval Archaeology of Azerbaijan” department of the Institute of Archaeology, Ethnography and Anthropology of ANAS. The applicant made reports and speeches at a number of domestic and international conferences and symposia about the main provisions of the dissertation work.

Structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction (1,177 marks), three chapters (Chapter I 24,256 marks, Chapter II 179,523 marks, Chapter III 46,874 marks), conclusion (9,146 marks), a list of used literature, additions and abbreviations. The dissertation consists of a total of 274,144 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introductory part, information is provided about the relevance, scientific innovation, source science base, research methods, theoretical and practical importance, approval and structure of the scientific work. Chapter I of the thesis work is called **“Historical-geographical topography of Shortepe”**. This chapter consists of two paragraphs. The first paragraph is called **“Natural-geographic conditions of Shortepe”**. The territory of Barda region is covered with anthropogenic sediments. The Tartar and Khachin rivers pass through the territory of the region, and the Kura rivers pass along the northern border. The climate is mildly hot and dry subtropical. As is known, lowland forests are spread over large areas in Karabakh. The area is also notable for its abundance of fresh water sources and natural food sources. In short, the land of Karabakh, which has a rich flora and fauna, has been considered a favorable area for human habitation since ancient times.¹⁸

The second paragraph of Chapter I is called **“Topography of the Shortepe monument and toponymy of ancient Barda”**. Here, the etymology of the name Barda, as well as information about the topography of Shortepe are given. It should be noted that in historical sources, Barda is presented as the capital of the Uti province of Caucasian Albania. The city of Barda, which became the capital of Albania from the middle of the 5th century, and the residence of the Sasanian governor from 462 (464), became the center of the Albanian patriarchate from 552 (July 11, 552 – July 10, 553) (551).¹⁹ Academician V.V.Bartold did not accidentally say that it is impossible to study the history of Azerbaijan without studying the history of Barda.²⁰ There are various interpretations and narrations about the Barda toponym. The historically known names of Barda are mainly Partav, Harum, Baruka, Peruzabad (Firuzabad, Firuzgubad),

¹⁸Nuriyev A.B., Babayev Ə.H. Bərdə şəhərinin tarixi-arxeoloji öçerki (Antik və orta əsrlər). A.B.Nuriyev. – Bakı: – 2001. – 100 p.

¹⁹Musa Kalankaytuklu. Alban tarixi. – 378 p.

²⁰Бартолд В.В. Место прикаспийских областей в истории мусулманского мира - Соч. [7 том]. – Москва: т. 2. – 1963. – 663 p.

Bardos, Bardakhan (from Bardah), Barzaa, Bardavas. In his chronicle, Claudius Ptolemy tried to show the coordinates of 29 cities or settlements in Albania.²¹ The city marked as Baruka on Ptolemy's 2nd century map is believed by some researchers to be modern Barda. But this remains an improbable possibility. Recent archaeological research suggests that the ancient and early medieval stages of the ancient city of Barda are located in Shortepe. It is possible to say that the city of Anariaka corresponds to the site of the ancient Shortepe city when we reconcile the written information and the results of archaeological research.

Strabo, who lived before Claudius Ptolemy, also reported in the 17th chapter of his "Geography" about two cities belonging to the province of Uti in Albania, which are the cities of Ayniana and Anariaka.²² Considerations regarding the city of Anariaka remain one of the controversial issues in historiography. However, based on the results of the archaeological excavations conducted in Shortepe in recent years, it is possible to conclude that the Albanian city of Anariaka is located in the historical part of the Uti province, in the Shortepe monument.²³ The topography and cultural layers of Shortepe allow to localize it in this way. In our opinion, Anariaka, which operated as a pagan city until the 5th century, was abandoned during the reign of Vache II, and was brought to the nearby Toprakgala (Barda) for settlement. Thus, based on the location of the first medieval Albanian temple in the area called "Temple" near Toprakgala and the fact that life began in Toprakgala from the 5th to the 6th centuries, in the Bronze Age of ancient Barda, in Balatape, in antiquity and at the beginning of the early Middle Ages, in Shortepe (Anariaka), the First Middle Ages and it is possible to reach the settlement located in Toprakgala in the centuries. It is no coincidence that the name of the city of Barda is mentioned for the first time in

²¹Claudius Ptolemy. *Geography* / Translated and edited by Edward Luther Stevenson / – New York: – 1932. – 240 p.

²²Страбон. География [в 17 книгах] / перевод Р.Г.Мищенко / – Москва: – 1879. – 1143 p.

²³Məmmədov A.M. Bərdədə 2015-2016-cı illərdə aparılmış arxeoloji qazıntı və çöl-tədqiqat işlərinin nəticələri. – p. 234-245.

written sources with events related to the 5th century. The village “Harum” is mentioned among the villages of Barda region in the “Complete Book of Ganja-Karabagh Province” compiled in the 18th century.²⁴ The area of Shortepe residence is 4 ha, surrounded by a double fence.²⁵ The height of the earthen barrier reaches 3-4 meters. The width of the gate located on the north-west side is 6 meters. Archaeological research proves that the highly developed city of Barda in the period of antiquity and the first Middle Ages was destroyed by the Arab invasion and the city was moved to the place where the medieval Barda was located. The medieval Barda declined mainly due to the attacks of Slavs in the X century, as a small settlement, it began to revive in the area of the present city of Barda from the renaissance period, but due to the transfer of the main center to the city of Ganja in the Middle Ages, it could not regain its former power.

Chapter II of the dissertation entitled **“Shortepe settlement and necropolis”** consists of five paragraphs. The first paragraph is called **“Shortepe in Antiquity”**. Archaeological materials show that there was a dense population in the territory of the city of Barda in ancient times. Ancient Assyrian inscriptions, Greek, Roman, Albanian, Georgian, Persian, Arabic and other sources date back to BC. It shows the high level of socio-economic development of Azerbaijan in the 1st millennium and the 1st millennium of our era.

In Greek and Roman sources, the history of the state of Albania, which existed in the territory of Azerbaijan, was often touched upon its rich nature and economic life.²⁶ The passage of important international trade routes through the territory of Albania allowed him to maintain economic and cultural relations with a number of countries of the West and East. Although there is no written information about the ancient period Barda, during archaeological excavations in Shortepe near the village of Shatyrlı, 6 km from Barda, a large amount of material culture remains were

²⁴ Azərbaycan tarixi üzrə qaynaqlar: – Bakı: – 1989. – 487 p.

²⁵ Османов Ф. Поселение Шортепе близ селенеие Шатырлы // – Парутмно: Проблемы исследования Ольвии. – 1985. – p. 77-78

²⁶ Алиев К.Г. Кавказская Албания / К.Г.Алиев. – Баку: – 1974. – 363 p.

found. Recent studies conducted by A.M.Mammadov give reason to say that urban culture appeared in Barda since the end of the Middle Bronze Age, on the basis of which a rich urban area with defensive walls was formed in Shortepe, and then the city life continued in Torpakqala area of Barda, which is one of the important cities in the Caucasus as a whole.²⁷ The archaeological excavations and explorations conducted there in 2008-2019 gave reason to express more detailed opinions about Shortepe. Strabo writes that the city built by the Ainians, with its fortress walls, is called Ainian; the other city is Anariaka. There are different opinions about the city of Anariaka. Academician I.G.Aliyev shows that Anariaka is a tribal name and that this tribe lives in the south and southeast of the Caspian Sea.²⁸ K.V.Trever connects this name with the name of Arran, who founded the Albanian ruling dynasty.²⁹ According to R.B.Goyushov, this city is the same as Amaras in the Karabakh region of Azerbaijan.³⁰ In our opinion, it is impossible to agree with these considerations, because Strabo indicated that the city was not in Arsak (er sak – H.M.), but in the province of Uti. It seems to us that the possibility of identification of the city of Anariaka described by Strabo with the ancient Barda is more convincing. During the archaeological excavations, the materials of the III-I centuries BC, found in Shortepe, attract attention with their richness.

In 2006, under the leadership of I.A.Babayev, archaeological excavations were carried out on 100 m² in the southwestern part of the settlement.³¹ As a result of the research, it was found that the upper layer of the dwelling was removed and the current upper layer

²⁷Məmmədov A.M. Bərdədə 2015-2016-cı illərdə aparılmış arxeoloji qazıntı və çöl-tədqiqat işlərinin nəticələri. – p. 234-245

²⁸Azərbaycan tarixi: [7 cildə]. – Bakı: Elm. – II cild (III – XIII əsrir birinci rübü). – 2007. – 608 p.

²⁹Тревер К.В. Очерки по истории и культуре Кавказской Албании (IV в. до н.э. – VII в. н. э.). – Москва-Ленинград: Издательство Академии Наук СССР. – 1959. – 419 p.

³⁰Геюшев Р.Б. Христианство в Кавказской Албании / Р.Б.Геюшев. – Баку: – 1984. – 152 p.

³¹Babayev İ.A. Şortəpədə 2006-cı ildə aparılmış arxeoloji qazıntı işlərinin hesabatı // AMEA AEAI Elmi Arxivi, – Bakı: – 2007. № 4325, – 55 p.

covers the IV-II centuries of the 1st millennium BC. It is assumed that the granary on the top floor of the excavation site belongs to the Hellenistic period (III-II centuries BC). In the remains of the building, there is a cultural layer on the lower floor dating back to more ancient times. In 2008-2021, under the leadership of A.M. Mammadov, systematic exploration and archaeological excavations were carried out in Shortepe.³² In 2014, archaeological excavations were continued in the southeastern part of the monument by the Barda archaeological expedition in the area of 10x10 m.³³ The archaeological excavation site was divided into 4 squares, and scientific research work was carried out in each square of 5x5 m. Obtaining a large number of obsidian remains from the upper layer indicates that the materials of the layers were mixed due to the destruction that took place in the monument. Samples of material culture from the 1st-3rd centuries were found from the second cultural layer, and materials from the first phase of antiquity were found from the lower layer. During the archaeological excavations³⁴ conducted by the Barda archaeological expedition in Shortepe in 2015, four bucket graves were opened and studied in the area. Among the discovered materials are beads, two rings and a perfume container. Beads are made of paste and glass. Most beads feature an eye bead element. Hangings of this type were also found in Eastern Mediterranean monuments (Phoenicia). Parts of antique painted vessels were found in the north-eastern corner of excavation site II. As a result of the archaeological excavations, an important finding was the discovery of the remains of a seal building consisting of two rows in the southeastern part of excavation site II. After digging up to 1 m depth, it was determined that the structure, dominated by seals measuring 15x12x10 cm, continued. Taking into account that

³²Məmmədov A.M., Əliyev T.V. Bərdədə arxeoloji qazıntılar // AAT – 2012. – Bakı: – 2013. – p. 208-211

³³Məmmədov A.M. Bərdə arxeoloji ekspedisiyasının 2013-2014-cü il tədqiqatları // AAT – 2013-2014 / A.M.Məmmədov, T.V.Əliyev, M.İ.Rəcəbov. – Bakı: – 2015. – p. 235-239

³⁴Məmmədov A.M. Bərdədə 2015-2016-cı illərdə aparılmış arxeoloji qazıntı və çöl-tədqiqat işlərinin nəticələri. – p. 234-245

the II excavation site is located in the southern part of the Shortepe monument and that the building is not the remains of an ordinary room, but of the type of defense device of a large residence, it was concluded that it is a part of the remains of the southern defensive wall of the city. It can be clearly seen from the plan of the defense wall of the common Shortepe settlement that the remains of the building belonging to the southern part of the citadel of this city place. After the remains of the wall were cleaned, we recorded the remains of the defense wall continuing in that direction as a result of the archaeological excavations carried out at a distance of 200 meters to the eastern part of the monument. On the basis of the defensive wall involved in the study, a preliminary version of the 3D form of the construction of the Shortepe settlement was prepared.³⁵ Another interesting find was the discovery of river stone masonry in the northwest corner of that farm. As a result of the archaeological excavations and research conducted in Shortepe settlement, the materials of the upper layer of the II excavation area were dated to the I-III centuries of our era, and the materials of the second layer to BC. It allows to attribute the materials of the lower layer to the 3rd-1st centuries BC and the 6th-4th centuries BC. It should be noted that since the raw soil has not yet been reached, it is possible to put forward the possibility that the oldest layer in the monument belongs to the VIII-VII centuries BC.

The second paragraph of chapter II of the thesis is called **“Shortepe in the early Middle Ages”**. III-V centuries are characterized by the emergence of new social relations in Azerbaijan – feudalism. This process is fully observed in the archaeological research conducted in Barda. It is known from archaeological materials that the formation of a new social system and the emergence of Christianity in Albania also affected the socio-economic life of the population. Archaeological studies show that although life continued in Shortepe at the beginning of the Middle Ages, it was no coincidence that Vache II moved the center to the Barda area from the 5th

³⁵Məmmədov A.M. Bərdədə 2015-2016-cı illərdə aparılmış arxeoloji qazıntı və göl-tədqiqat işlərinin nəticələri. – p. 234-245

century and chose Toprakgala near the “Temple”³⁶ at that time.

Albanians who accepted Christianity left Shortepe and settled in Toprakgala from the 5th to 6th centuries. As a result, the city life in Shortepe weakened, and Toprakgala became a large settlement. During the reign of Vache II and Momin Vachega III, the population accepted Christianity and life continued on a new ideological basis, as the pagan population was fought against.³⁷ Archaeological studies show that at this time, the pagan population of Shortepe accepted Christianity and settled in Toprakgala, and as a result, the next stage of the city of Barda began. It was during this period that the Sasanian governorship was first moved, and then the capital was moved from Gabala to Barda.³⁸ Therefore, from this stage, Barda develops rapidly and becomes one of the largest trade centers of the Caucasus. This process is also observed in archaeological materials.

In 457, there was a revolt against the Sasanians in Albania. The rebellion, which lasted for several years, was led by the Albanian ruler Vache II. The Sasanian king Yezdegerd II barely suppressed the rebellion in 463, Vache II was deposed. Albania became a province of the Sasanians, whose administration was entrusted to a marzban appointed by the Shah. Marzban's residence was the city of Barda. Sources mention this event as the foundation of the city (Torpaggala part). In the historical literature, the transformation of Barda into the residence of the Marzban is attributed to the year 462 or 464.³⁹ In the 80s of the 5th century, the central authority of the Sassanids weakened considerably. As a result, Albania regained its independence and the power of the local ruling dynasty was restored. Momin III Vachagan (487-510), grandson of Vache II, came to power.⁴⁰ His residence was the city of Barda. Thus, from the middle

³⁶Məmmədov A.M. Bərdədə 2015-2016-cı illərdə aparılmış arxeoloji qazıntı və çöl-tədqiqat işlərinin nəticələri. – p. 234-245

³⁷Mxitar Qoş. Alban salnaməsi (XI-XII əsr) / tərcümə: Z.M.Bünyadov/ – Bakı: – 1993. – p. 239-264

³⁸Musa Kalankaytuklu. Alban tarixi / tərcümə: Z.M.Bünyadov / – Bakı: “Avrasiya press”, – 2006. – 378 p.

³⁹Musa Kalankaytuklu. Alban tarixi. – 378 p.

⁴⁰Musa Kalankaytuklu. Alban tarixi. – 378 p.

of the 5th century, Barda became the capital of Albania.

There are a number of socio-economic and political reasons for Barda becoming the capital. One of them was the location of Barda in a favorable natural-geographic position and on trade routes. On the other hand, in the 4th-5th centuries, periodic raids of nomads through the Darband pass caused great damage to the cities and settlements located in the north-east of the country, they were constantly under threat. During these attacks, the ancient capital of Albania, Gabala, suffered greater damage. In addition to these factors, the strengthening of the Girdiman feudal lords in the form of the Mehranis and the fact that the capital Gabala was increasingly under their influence was also an important factor in the transfer of the capital from Gabala to Barda.⁴¹ All this required moving the capital to the interior of the country, to a safer place. The Albanian ruler Vachagan III aspired to political and economic independence and implemented a number of measures to strengthen his power. He convened an assembly of religious and secular feudal lords in Aluen, his summer residence near Barda. Under the leadership of A.M.Mammadov, archaeological excavations were started in 2021 in the freed territories of Agdam region.⁴² The identification of the Aluen settlement with the Shah-Bulag settlement in the Aghdam area will allow for a more accurate statement based on future archaeological research. Albanian Catholicos Abas moved the residence of the Albanian Patriarchate to Barda in 552. The transfer of the religious center to Barda increased the prestige and importance of the city.

At the end of the 6th century - the beginning of the 7th century, the power of the Mehran dynasty began to rise in Albania. Musa Kalankaituklu writes that Javanshir, who received help from the Iberians, came to Uti province kills the enemy (the remnants of the Sasanian army), he liberate Barda, his winter residence from the

⁴¹Cəbiyev Q.C. Girdiman tarixi və tarixi coğrafiyası / Q.C.Cəbiyev. – Bakı: “Elm və təhsil”. – 2015. – 450 p.

⁴²Məmmədov A.M. Qarabağ arxeoloji ekspedisiyasının 2021-ci ildə Ağdamda apardığı arxeoloji qazıntılardan hesabı // AMEA AEAİ EAF №2. – Bakı: – 2021. –120 p.

enemy and rescues his mother and brothers from captivity.⁴³ He shows that on hot summer days, Javanshir goes to the plateau with his group to rest.⁴⁴ He returns to Barda when the summer is over and the Feast of the Cross is approaching. But the conspirators broke into the palace at night and decided to kill him... well, they kill. Albanian nobles declared Javanshir's nephew Varaz Trdat as the ruler of Albania. Musa Kalankaituklu writes that he subjugated the whole country and soon captured the great city of Barda.⁴⁵ At the end of the 7th century - the beginning of the 8th century, a sharp struggle was going on in Albania, especially in Barda, between Byzantine and Arab forces. This often allowed the Arabs to interfere in the country's internal affairs. Finally, at the beginning of the 8th century, the rule of the local ruling dynasty in Albania came to an end; the administration of the country was entrusted to Arab viceroys. In the second half of the 8th century, the migration of Arab tribes to Arran became widespread.⁴⁶ Barda was one of such cities. The historical-political processes taking place are traced in archaeological materials.

The third paragraph of chapter II is called **“Shortepe pitcher graves”**. Here, graves discovered from different layers of the Shortepe settlement are studied. The main graves in the Shortepe necropolis are pit graves. Like the tombs of antiquity, the pot tombs of Shortepe are very interesting and rich in material culture examples. In Shortepe, in 2015, a 130x90 cm cube grave located near the north-west wall of the excavation site and buried in the north-east direction was cleaned. 2 N burial jar is opened from the left side towards the top. The mouth part of this jug is patterned. A skeleton with the left side extended at the top in a folded position inside the cube was cleaned. After the skeleton was completely cleaned, it was measured and determined to be 185 cm tall. The head part is turned upside down as a result of being pressed from

⁴³Musa Kalankaytuklu. Alban tarixi. – 378 p.

⁴⁴Musa Kalankaytuklu. Alban tarixi. – 378 p.

⁴⁵Musa Kalankaytuklu. Alban tarixi. – 378 p.

⁴⁶Orta əsr ərəb mənbələrində Azərbaycan tarixinə aid materiallar. – Bakı: “Nurlan”, – 2005. – 336 p.

the left side of the jar. An iron spearhead was found in the upper part of the foot. In the excavation area II, another pot grave was discovered to the southwest of the above-mentioned pot grave No. 2. The direction of the grave No. 3 is in the south-east direction. In the south-eastern corner of the excavation site II, the pit grave No. 4 was discovered. In the head of the grave jar, 2 whole pots were uncovered. The burial jar outside the defensive wall has two handles. When the tomb was cleaned, it was found that it was placed in the southeast direction. Because it is small, it is possible to say that it is a child's grave. While cleaning the interior, beads, 1 pair of earrings, an iron arrowhead, charcoal scrap and bone parts were found. The beads are made of glass and paste.⁴⁷

The fourth paragraph of Chapter II is dedicated to the first medieval settlements and fortification-type monuments of Karabakh and is called **“The first medieval settlements and fortresses of Barda and its surroundings”**. Here Toprakgala (Barda), Garatepe (Barda), Gavurgala (Aghdam), Shahbulag (Aghdam), Galatep (Aghjabedi), Gargar (Khojavand), Amaras (Khojavand), Gis (Tartar), Kalankat (Tartar), Urban areas such as Shatel (Goranboy) are reflected. The half-chapter examines the fortification-type monuments in Chilabört, Khachin, Shahbulag, Bayat, Shusha, Kurekchay, Lok, Hadrut, Andorab, Gyz Castle, Gulistan Castle, Talish (Tartar) and other areas.

The fifth paragraph is entitled **“The first medieval Albanian temples of Barda and its surroundings”**. Here, the first medieval Christian Albanian chapels of Karabakh were involved in scientific research. Extensive information is given about Barda, Tazakend, Amaras, Urekveng, St. Elisey, Khudaveng, Gavurgala, Ganjasar and other Albanian Christian temples.

Chapter III of the thesis work is called **“Material culture of Shortepe”**. In this chapter, the analysis and classification of the archaeological materials obtained from Shortepe settlement is reflected. The chapter consists of three paragraphs. The first paragraph is called **“Craftsmanship”**. The archeological excavations conducted in Shortepe indicate the existence of urban culture there

⁴⁷Məmmədov A.M. Bərdədə 2015-2016-cı illərdə aparılmış arxeoloji qazıntı və göl-tədqiqat işlərinin nəticələri. – p. 234-245

in the ancient and early medieval period. One of the main indicators of this is the development of craftsmanship. Based on the material and cultural remains, it can be said that the residents of Shortepe were engaged in various fields of crafts, and masters of pottery, metalworking and other types of arts worked there.

In the section called **“Pottery”**, the ceramics found in Shortepe are widely studied. It should be noted that pottery occupies a special place among the samples of material culture obtained as a result of archaeological excavations conducted in Shortepe settlement. A large number of early and late antiquity ceramic samples were obtained from the lower layers, and early medieval ceramics from the upper layer. The pots were baked in gray-black, brown, light-brown, light-yellow, yellow, light-red, and crimson colors with various additives added to the clay. Both potter's-tool and hand-made vessels are finely crafted, smoothed, and sometimes polished. The vessels are decorated with scratches, sunken and paint patterns. The composition of these light-red and yellow pottery is dense, delicately prepared by hand, well-baked and coated with engobe. Patterning with paint is widely used in the artistic design of bowls, sahang-type dishes, and barrel-shaped dishes. Sometimes the neck parts of the vessels, the handles, and the barrels of the barreled vessels are also patterned with paint.

The study of copper and iron objects obtained from Shortepe is reflected in the section called **“Metal products”**. A number of jewelry samples from the ancient period were found in Shortepe. Bronze and iron products from the female pot grave attract more attention. Of the 9 rings found in the grave, 3 were made of iron, 3 of silver, and 3 of bronze. Two of them have gazelles and birds on their stone. In addition, 3 bracelets, a pair of cast gold earrings, 6 bronze breast ornaments, and glass and wooden beads made of mineral stones were discovered from the grave. 2 silver bracelets were discovered from the hoard found in Barda in 1940. Y.Pakhomov indicates that the treasure belongs to the 9th century.⁴⁸

⁴⁸Похомов Е.А. Монеты Барда // – Баку: Изв. Азерб. ФАН СССР. – 1943. №4, – р. 46-48

The section called “**Glassware**” is dedicated to the glass containers and decorative items found in Shortepe. As a result of archeological excavations, a large number of glassware samples from the Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages have been obtained in the Barda area.⁴⁹ The discovery of a fused glass ingot from the cultural layer of the 9th-12th centuries is of great interest. The remnants of a furnace for obtaining glass alloy were found in the Amaras settlement near Barda. During the archeological excavations, two of the three perfume jars found in Barda are embossed, and one has a saya. Two of the bowls are green and one is brown. These containers were used to store perfumes and medicines. Among the samples of glass obtained from Shortepe, there are predominance of pottery vessels, beads, and bracelets. It should be noted that those materials were found in the jar graves of Shortepe.

In the last part of the clause called “**Other fields of craftsmanship**” information is given about carrying, woodworking, weaving, weaving, etc., which are considered auxiliary fields of craftsmanship in Barda and surrounding areas, as well as in Shortepe. Based on the discovered materials, the level of development of these art fields and their place in the socio-economic life of the population are studied.

In the second paragraph, which is called “**Trade and money circulation**”, trade, trade routes and examples of coins used in trade, which play an important role in the economic life of the region, are studied. During the rule of Sassanids and Arabs, Barda occupied one of the important places in international trade. The role of Azerbaijan in the base of trade with the neighboring countries of the Caliphate has increased significantly, and the first place in trade has passed to Barda.⁵⁰ The study of the caravan routes from Barda to the South is important in terms of the study of intensive cultural, economic and trade relations between different regions of Azerbai-

⁴⁹Нуриев А.Б. Ремесло Кавказской Албании / А.Б.Нуриев. – Баку: – 2009. – 433 p.

⁵⁰Məmmədov A.M., Cəfərov P., Həsilov Ş., Əliyev T.V. Dünya ticarətində Bərdə şəhərinin rolu // Azərbaycan Arxeologiyası və Etnoqrafiyası. – Bakı: – 2005. № 2, – p. 47-52

jan throughout the Middle Ages. The other caravan route extended from Barda to the east and passed through Mughan to Ardabil.⁵¹

There is a lot of information about the Barda-Darband road in the sources. This road connected the countries located north of Darband, starting from Barda.⁵² One of the important trade routes in the South Caucasus connected Barda and Tbilisi. One of Ganja gates was called Barda gate. One of the international trade routes passing through Barda was leading to the city of Dabil (Dvin). Goods imported from Byzantium, as well as countries on the coasts of the Mediterranean and Black seas, were mainly transported to Eastern countries in this way. It is difficult to determine the exact direction of this road, as it passes mainly through mountainous terrain. Arabic sources give a lot of information about this trade route.⁵³

The sources also mention the trade route from Barda to the Caspian Sea. This road started from the village of Mubaraki, which is considered the port of Barda, connected the Kura River to the Caspian Sea, and from there connected the countries on the sea coast to Barda. Arab sources have information about the transportation of products from Barda to Curjan through the Caspian Sea.⁵⁴ In fact, providing written information about large commercial centers located on the mentioned roads is of great importance for the localization of contemporary settlements.

A large number of coins discovered during the archaeological excavations in Barda confirm that the region was involved in extensive trade relations. In addition to the coins minted in Barda, coins minted in other countries are found in the hoards discovered in Barda and its surroundings. Among them are coins belonging to Alexander the Great, Seleucus, Arshaki, Sasanian, Roman, Byzantium, Arab Caliphate and others.

Y.A.Pakhomov, who collected and systematized the found coins, comes to the conclusion that the found numismatic materials

⁵¹Orta əsr ərəb mənbələrində Azərbaycan tarixinə aid materiallar. – Bakı: “Nurlan”, – 2005. – 336 p.

⁵²Orta əsr ərəb mənbələrində Azərbaycan tarixinə aid materiallar. – 336 p.

⁵³Orta əsr ərəb mənbələrində Azərbaycan tarixinə aid materiallar. – 336 p.

⁵⁴Orta əsr ərəb mənbələrində Azərbaycan tarixinə aid materiallar. – 336 p.

enrich our information about Barda even more.⁵⁵

In the third paragraph called “**Agriculture and livestock**”, the economic life of the people of Shortepe is studied. Some of the remains of plants, seeds and seeds in the discovered vessels give reason to think about agriculture, horticulture and horticulture, and osteological remains of different areas of animal husbandry. Although arts and trade played an important role in the cities in the early Middle Ages, a certain part of the urban population did not completely cut off the connection with agriculture. A part of the city’s population was engaged in agriculture, horticulture, horticulture, and even animal husbandry, along with handicrafts and even cattle breeding. Most of the urban population consisted of free peasants who had not yet lost contact with rural habits.

The “**Result**” part of the dissertation shows the final results of the scientific work. The Albanian province of Uti, whose center is Barda (Shortepe), was the historical territory of Azerbaijan. This is proven by both written and archaeological sources. Researches show that life in the Shortepe archaeological complex, which was the former site of the ancient city of Barda, began in the Bronze Age in Balatape, and continued in the Shortepe monument itself in ancient times. It should be noted that there are mounds nearby, one big and the other small. If to say with one word, the Shortepe monument is the ancient Barda itself. This is one of the ancient cities of Azerbaijan. During the early Middle Ages, that city place was further developed, but due to the processes taking place in the country in the 6th and 7th centuries, it moved to Toprakgala, the current center of the city. As a result of the archaeological excavations conducted in Shortepe in recent years, a certain part of the defensive walls of the residence was revealed, and on this basis, the plan of the walls of the monument was developed in 3D format.⁵⁶

As a result of recent research, the citadel of Shortepe has been identified, including the remains of buildings near the defensive

⁵⁵Похомов Е.А. Монеты Барда // – Баку: Изв. Азерб. ФАН СССР. – 1943. №4, – р. 46-48.

⁵⁶Mammadzadeh H.A. Shortepe fortified settlement and early Barda town in Garabagh // GRANI // – Dnipro: – 2020. 23(11). – р. 81-90

walls. The remains of that building are the ruins of buildings of various purposes. The results of the research conducted in the monument are proof of the high level of urban culture of the Albanian era of Karabakh. It is interesting that during the research, graves were also discovered inside the defensive walls, that is, directly in the city itself. It should be noted that all the graves uncovered by us are pot graves.⁵⁷ The stone idols and stone graves found there are material evidence of the paganism of the population. The materials found from grave monuments are indicators of their belief in the afterlife. It is no coincidence that Strabo said that the people of Anariaka had a local priest. The archaeological excavations conducted in Shortepe show that crafts and trade were at a high level here, and various branches of the economy took an important place in the life of the population. The use of Greco-Roman, Seleucid and Parthian coins, Sasanian and Arab Caliphate period money in that area from time to time suggests that Caucasian Albanian cities have close relations with those places.⁵⁸

The conducted archaeological excavations allow us to say that the Shortepe complex is the city of Anariaka in Caucasian Albania. The city, whose population consists of Albanians, Uti and Anariak, not only carries the early culture of ancient Barda, but also shows the high development of the urban culture of our Karabakh in the ancient period. We classify the important results of the dissertation work as follows:

- There are cultural layers of the Shortepe settlement covering the 7th - 5th centuries BC;
- Stratigraphy in this form: VII-V centuries BC; IV-I centuries BC; I-III centuries of our era; IV-V centuries of our era replace each other;
- Shortepe is the city of Anariaka, mentioned in the ancient

⁵⁷Mammadzadeh H.A. Shortepe pit graves / Proceedings of the Second International Scientific Conference Education and Science in a Changing World: Problems and Prospects for Development, – Dnipro, – March 27-28, – 2020. – p. 169-171

⁵⁸Mammadzadeh H.A. Shortepe fortified settlement and early Barda town in Garabagh // GRANI // – Dnipro: – 2020. 23(11). – p. 81-90

monuments in the province of Uti;

- Due to the social, religious and social changes that took place in the 5th century, the center was moved to the city of Barda. As a result, Barda is developing. However, the center was not moved to the area of Shortepe, which is ancient Barda, but to Toprakgala, which is located in the center of the present city of Barda, and it was known as Partav after that. Because Anariaka, one of the important Albanian cities in ancient times, was a pagan city, and the ongoing process happened during the time of Vache II and Momin Vachagan III, paganism was persecuted and Christianity was protected. As a result, the center is moved not to the pagan Anariaka, but to Toprakgala, and the city of Partav also becomes the religious center of Albania. In addition, the same process takes place in the Shahbulag settlement located in the territory of Aghdam region, the Khirmanyeri ancient settlement located near the villages of Boyahmadli and Sofulu, and the first medieval settlements of Govurgala;

- The results of the study of the ancient and early medieval city Anariaka, Aqen, Gargar, Akna, Amaras, Gis, Kalankat;

- The obtained materials gave a reason to express scientific opinions about the local production, economic life, economy, and religious outlook of Caucasian Albania in antiquity and the early Middle Ages, and showed the development of trade and cultural relations in the neighboring areas, as well as the Middle East, Rome, Byzantium indicates the existence of relations with the Seleucid, Parthian and Sassanid states.

- Archaeological research gives full reason to say that Karabakh was a part of Caucasian Albania during antiquity and the early Middle Ages.⁵⁹

The part “**Pictures**”, which is added to the text of the dissertation, contains pictures of the city of Shortepe, as well as other monuments of Karabakh, descriptions of archaeological excavations, plans, places of residence, photos of castles and temples.

⁵⁹Mammadzadeh H.A. Shortepe fortified settlement and early Barda town in Garabagh // GRANI // – Dnipro: – 2020. 23(11). – p. 81-90

Tables of material culture samples obtained during archaeological excavations are also described in the appropriate classification.

Main maintenance of dissertation reflected author's at following publised scientific works:

1. XIX əsrdə Salyanın iqtisadi, siyasi və mədəni həyatı // Salyanın tarixi, arxeologiyası, etnoqrafiyası və memarlığı, elmi-praktik konfransın materialları. – Bakı: – 2012. – s.104-108.

2. Gəncədə arxeoloji tədqiqatlar (Gəncə şəhəri, Goranboy və Göygöl rayonları) // Azərbaycanca arxeoloji tədqiqatlar (2013-2014), – Bakı: – 2015. – s. 300-304 (co-author).

3. Salyanda arxeoloji tədqiqatların nəticələri // Azərbaycanca arxeoloji tədqiqatlar (2013-2014), – Bakı: – 2015. – s. 222-227 (co-author).

4. Salyan ərazisində arxeoloji tədqiqatlar haqqında // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Arxeologiyası və Etnoqrafiyası, – 2015. №2, –s. 148-154.

5. Şabran şəhərinin yaranma dövrünə dair // – Bakı: Tarix və onun problemləri, – 2016. №1, – s. 268-273.

6. Qəbələ şəhərinin tarixi-arxeoloji tədqiqində Azərbaycan-Koreya beynəlxalq arxeoloji ekspedisiyasının rolu // Gənc tədqiqatçı, – Bakı: – 2016, – II Cild, №2, – s. 171-177.

7. Tikanlı qoruq yaşayış yeri haqqında // – Bakı: Azərbaycan Arxeologiyası və Etnoqrafiyası, – 2016. №2. – s. 52-61 (co-author).

8. Bərdədə 2015-2016-cı illərdə aparılmış arxeoloji qazıntı və çöl-tədqiqat işlərinin nəticələri // Azərbaycanca arxeoloji tədqiqatlar (2015-2016), – Bakı: – 2017. – s. 234-245 (co-author).

9. Salyan arxeoloji ekspedisiyasının 2015-2016-cı illərdə aparıldığı arxeoloji tədqiqatlar (Salyan və Biləsuvar rayonları) // Azərbaycanda arxeoloji tədqiqatlar (2015-2016), – Bakı: – 2017. – s. 221-224 (co-author).

10. Azərbaycanın şimal-qərb bölgəsində 2015-2016-cı illərdə arxeoloji tədqiqatların nəticələri (Qax, Zaqatala, Balakən, Şəki rayonları) // Azərbaycanca arxeoloji tədqiqatlar (2015-2016), – Bakı: – 2017. – s. 344-350 (co-author).

11. Oğuz rayonu ərazisində 2015-2016-cı illərdə arxeoloji tədqiqat işlərinin nəticələri // Azərbaycanca arxeoloji tədqiqatlar (2015-2016), – Bakı: – 2017. – s. 379-391 (co-author).

12. Qafqaz Albaniyasının Küdürlü ilk orta əsr yaşayış yeri haq-

qında // Qəbələ arxeologiyası – Beynəlxalq Elmi seminarın materialları. Qəbələ: 21.10.2017. – Bakı: – 2017. – s. 134-137.

13. Qax-Balakən ərazisində ilk orta əsr abidələri // Arif Akim oğlu Abbasovun 80 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş “2017-ci ildə Azərbaycanda aparılmış arxeoloji və etnoqrafik tədqiqatların yekunları” mövzusunda Elmi sessiyanın materialları. – Bakı: – 2017. – s. 60-61 (co-author).

14. Oğuzun ilk orta əsr yaşayış yerləri və qalaları haqqında // Arif Akim oğlu Abbasovun 80 illik yubileyinə həsr olunmuş “2017-ci ildə Azərbaycanda aparılmış arxeoloji və etnoqrafik tədqiqatların yekunları” mövzusunda Elmi sessiyanın materialları. – Bakı: – 2017. – s. 62-63 (co-author).

15. Şirvan-Abşeron bölgəsində körpülər və karvansaralar ticarət göstəricisi kimi // Gənc Tədqiqatçı, – Bakı: – IV Cild, №1. – 2018. – s. 355-359.

16. Şortəpə küp qəbirləri // AMEA-nın həqiqi üzvü Teymur Əmiraslan oğlu Bünyadovun anadan olmasının 90 illiyinə həsr olunmuş “Azərbaycanda arxeoloji və etnoqrafik araşdırmalar” mövzusunda Elmi Sessiyanın materialları. – Bakı: – 2018. – s. 39-40.

17. Shortepe fortified settlement and early Barda town in Garabagh // GRANI // – Dnipro: 23 (11). – 2020. – p. 81-90 (ERIH PLUS.<https://doi.org/10.15421/1720104><https://grani.org.ua/index.php/journal/article/view/1573/1555>).

18. Shortepe pit graves // Proceedings of the Second International Scientific Conference Education and Science in a Changing World: Problems and Prospects for Development. – Dnipro: – March 27-28, 2020. – Dnipro: – 2020. – p. 169-171.

19. Azərbaycanın orta əsr keramikası Qafar Cəbiyevin tədqiqatlarında // Azərbaycan arxeologiyasının inkişafında professor Qafar Cəbiyevin rolu Beynəlxalq Konfransın materialları. – Bakı: – 2021. – s. 223-225.

20. Hadrut (tarixi-arxeoloji tədqiqat). – Bakı: – 2022. – 104 s. (co-author).

21. Qarabağ və Şərqi Zəngəzur III-XVIII əsrlərdə. – Bakı: – 2022. – 390 s. (co-author).

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