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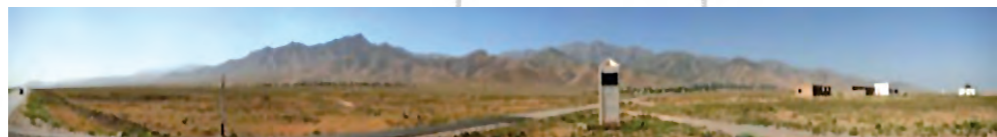
UNIOR
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UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI NAPOLI "L'ORIENTALE"
DIPARTIMENTO ASIA, AFRICA E MEDITERRANEO
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF UZBEKISTAN
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THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT IN THE SAMARKAND AREA (SOGDIANA): EXCAVATIONS AT KOJTEPA (2008-2012)

edited by
KAZIM ABDULLAEV AND BRUNO GENITO

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT
IN THE SAMARKAND AREA (SOGDIANA):
EXCAVATIONS AT KOJTEPA (2008-2012)



Kazim Abdullaev, Director of Research of the Institute of Archaeology of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences, and at the present time Dr. Senior Fellow of Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Istanbul

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Foreword

It is with particular pleasure that we present this volume edited by Kazim Abdullaev of the Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of Samarkand and Bruno Genito of the Dipartimento: Asia Africa e Mediterraneo of the Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale" after years of collaborative joint work in the field, in the Samarkand oasis. As it is well known, since 2008 our University and the Institute of Archaeology of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, have formed and developed an intense relationship of archaeological collaboration confirmed by a scientific protocol, already renewed more than once. We know how hard and complex is the archaeological field work, as well as the prestige by the Institute of Samarkand directed in recent years by T. Shirinov, S.R. Pidaev and now by Amriddin Berdimuradov. The excavation of a fortified middle-size site makes Kojtepa for its geographical and topographical location one of the main points of observation of those phenomena of socio-economic integration between the nomadic and sedentary populations in the late Iron Age in ancient Sogdiana. The inland basin of the Zeravshan river crossing the Samarkand plain, have helped to shape and develop the original settlement patterns probably also with the contribution of the tradition of the ancient Iranian empires on the one hand, and the intermediate socio-political formations between the great sedentary empires, starting from the Hellenistic, characterizing more and more the deserts, plains and the river of the related area. A special thanks goes to our Rector, who has always favored and encouraged initiatives of this kind in the field of archaeology and this one in particular in our University and to the two editors of the volume that along with the other collaborators have worked hard to bring to fruition this publication.

*The Director of
Dipartimento Asia, Africa e Mediterraneo
Roberto Tottoli*

Preface

The history of Uzbekistan has deep roots. Our ancestors in the most ancient times mastered the standard of agriculture, planning developed towns, crafts and trade exchange. These factors caused active participation of Central Asia and Sogdiana, in particular, in world historical processes. A great Silk Road, the transcontinental highway, passing through the territory of ancient Uzbekistan, thanks to efforts of our ancestors - Sogdians, got the important international status, connecting East and the West in economic and cultural value. The ancient art in the territory of Uzbekistan developed on a steady basis as here already there were developed urban centres, such as Samarkand (2750 years BC), Karshi and Shakhrisabz (2700 years BC), Bukhara, Termez and Khiva (2500 years BC) and Chach/Shash/Tashkent (2200 years BC). The independence of Uzbekistan reached in 1991 opened ample opportunities for archaeologists of the country and gave them possibilities of close scientific contacts with foreign colleagues. This cooperation promoted that the Uzbek archaeology became an integral part of the world archaeological science. In turn, our foreign colleagues had an invaluable opportunity of direct participation in the archaeological and historical study of the past of our country within world historical processes. Today archaeologists of France, Italy, USA, Russia, China, Japan, South Korea, Poland, Spain and Germany work at the most important historical monuments of Uzbekistan. And our Italian colleagues are one of the first foreign partners of archaeologists of Uzbekistan. I will note names such of the close friends of our archaeologists as Chiara Silvi-Antonini, Maurizio Tosi, Bruno Genito, Bernardo Rondelli and Simone Mantelini. Bruno Genito takes important and profound attention to studying Sogdiana on the example of research activities of the archaeological site of Kojtepa which is, certainly, an important step in studying the antiquities of the Samarkand district. I express confidence that the results of this research presented in the monograph of Bruno Genito, and Kazim Abdullaev *Archaeological Project in the Samarkand Area (Sogdiana): Excavations at Kojtepa (2008-2012)* will be a valuable and essential contribution to study ancient Sogdiana.

*Director of the Institute of Archaeology
of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan
Amridin Berdirmuradov*

Предисловие

История Узбекистана имеет глубокие корни. Наши предки в древнейшие времена освоили культуру земледелия, развивали градостроительство, ремесла и торговый обмен. Эти факторы обусловили активное участие Центральной Азии и Согда в мировых исторических процессах. Великий Шелковый путь, трансконтинентальная магистраль, проходя через территорию древнего Узбекистана, благодаря усилиям наших предков - согдийцев, приобрел важный международный статус, соединяя в экономическом и культурном значении Восток и Запад.

Античная культура на территории Узбекистана развивалась на устойчивой основе, так как здесь уже сложились крупные городские центры, такие как Самарканд (2750 лет), Карши и Шахрисабз (2700 лет), Бухара, Термез и Хива (2500 лет) и Чач/Шаш/Ташкент (2200 лет). Независимость Узбекистана, достигнутая в 1991 г., открыла широкие возможности для археологов страны и

предоставила им возможность тесного научного контакта с зарубежными коллегами. Это сотрудничество способствовало тому, что узбекская археология стала неотъемлемой частью мировой археологической науки. В свою очередь, наши зарубежные коллеги получили неоценимую возможность

непосредственного участия в археологическом и историческом изучении прошлого нашей страны в рамках мировых исторических процессов. На сегодняшний день археологи Франции, Италии, США, России, Китая, Японии,

Южной Кореи, Польши, Испании, Германии работают на важнейших исторических памятниках Узбекистана. И наши итальянские коллеги являются

одними из первых зарубежных партнеров археологов Узбекистана. Отмечу имена таких искренних наших друзей - археологов как Кьяра Сильви Антонини, Маурицио Този и Бруно Дженито. Бруно Дженито уделяет важное и углубленное внимание изучению Согдианы на примере исследований археологического памятника Койтепа, исследование которого является, безусловно, важным шагом в изучении античной культуры округа Самарканда. Выражаю уверенность в том, что результаты этого исследования, представленные в монографии. Б.Дженито и К. Абдуллаева «The Archaeological Project

in the Samarkand Area (Sogdiana): Excavations at Kojtepa (2008-2012)»
явится ценным и существенным вкладом в изучение античности
древней Согдианы.

Амриддин Бердимуратов
Директор Института археологии АН РУз

Aknowledgements

The Italian-Uzbek archaeological activities started in the Samarkand area since 2008 and took six years circa for a publication to be in print. This is a first volume related to the four seasons of activities. We cannot exempt ourselves from expressing the deepest thanks for this work that has been made possible in these years: first of all to the Institute of Archaeology of Uzbek Academy of Sciences, their Directors T. Shirinov, S. Pidaev, and the present A. Berdimuradov; and the Università degli Studi di Napoli “L’Orientale” and their Rectors, Pasquale Ciriello, Lida Viganoni and the present Elda Morlicchio; the Directors of the Dipartimento di Studi Asiatici, Alberto Ventura, Francesco Sferra and the present Director of the Dipartimento, Asia, Africa e Mediterraneo Roberto Tottoli, and their complete staff; Angelo Fusco administrative secretary, Carmela Alfano, Anna Sasso, Lucia Cozzolino of the same office. The staff of the International Relationships Office of UNO, in particular Mrs. Marina Guidetti and Nicoletta De Dominicis has given, as usual, their maximum efforts to let me be in the best conditions to work abroad. The financial support has been also granted by UNO and the Centro Interdipartimentale di Servizi per l’Archeologia (CISA), and for that, heartfelt thanks are devoted again to the Rectors, and to the former President Rodolfo Fattovich, and the present Fabrizio Pesando, the colleagues Irene Bragantini, Andrea Manzo, Andrea D’Andrea and Rosario Valentini. Thanks are also due to the Italian Archaeological Mission in Uzbekistan of the Università degli Studi di Bologna and in particular, to the Director M. Tosi, and his staff, Simone Mantellini, Rita Di Martino and Giorgia Codini, who made everything very easy with aids and advices. A particular thank is also due to Dmitry Khosthuskhin for his help as translator and for any other organizational type of support and to the numerous workmen and the drivers, among which one may mention Khodjamurad Mahmud Murad, Tahir Ochilov our driver of 2012 season and Timur Ochilov computer man who helped in lot of cases. Last but not least special gratitude is also due to Fabiana Raiano, Francesco Franzese of UNO and Li Yusheng of the Peking University, who devoted most part of the time to the excavation, the material analyses and drawings. Very special thanks are also due to Davide Lunelli, archaeologist, topographer and draftsman, who has given a decisive contribution to the quality of the work and who with his personal attitude could offer an unique contribution for the final realization of the activities and to the success of the whole operation.

Profound gratitude goes to the Embassy of Italy in Uzbekistan, and to MAECI (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the International Cooperation) and its Direzione Generale per la Promozione e le Relazioni Culturali, (DGPRC) Ufficio VI. Last but not least many thanks are also due to my colleagues and friends Alexej Gricina, Komil Rakhimov, Džamal Miržhaumedov. All of them contributed in a particular and important way to the success of the joint Archaeological Mission in Uzbekistan. And to all of them we want to express our greatest and sincere appreciation and deepest and heartfelt feelings of gratitude and friendship.

A very special thanks are also due to Umberto Cinque, of the “Ufficio per la Promozione ed il Marketing” and the Centro Stampa and his director Ian Chambers. Enzo Cipullo and Antonio Quaglioizzi of the staff gave their precious and irreplaceable organizational and technical work.

Introduction

On Sogdiana or Sogdiana of ancient written sources, one finds in the rock inscriptions of the Achaemenid kings of Persia, where Sogdiana referred to as a satrapy of the Achaemenid Empire. A vast area stretching North of the river Oxus (Amudarya), is surrounded by the spurs of the Zeravshan Range to the East and the Hissar ridge to the South. The capital of Sogdiana - Maracanda (Samarkand) is located in the center of a large oasis, which stretches along the floodplain of the River Zeravshan (Polytimetus of the Greek sources). Another significant oasis adjacent to the Maracanda was modern Kashkadarya, known in antiquity by towns, fortresses and villages mentioned in sources. Xenippa (Nakshapaya) and Nautaka are more considerable amongst them. In addition to the river valleys that have become centers of agricultural and urban culture, Sogdiana also included large areas of steppe - Karshi Steppe located in the South, Bukhara (Malik Chul) to the West, closer to the Bukhara oasis on the North and Northwest sides stretched Kyzyl Kum desert surrounding the oasis .

Steppes and foothills with their vast pastures were the habitat of the nomadic population of Central Asia. The whole history of formation and development of ancient societies were as Strabo tells us that, in the eternal confrontation - war alternated with periods of truce, but a permanent process of interaction between the steppe and the city was not interrupted even by wars, which were characteristic for the whole history of Central Asia.

The most significant historical events in the region are reflected in the written sources, so Herodotus brings to us the details of the campaign of Cyrus the Great against the great tribe of Massagets, which became the last and fatal for this successful military leader and a powerful king. One of the monuments of these events was Cyropolis founded by Cyrus on the banks of the Iakhsartes River (Syrdarya) localized in modern Khujand area.

In the writings of classical authors, particularly telling about the campaign of Alexander the Great, there are a number of geographical names of towns and villages, and Maracanda plays an important role among them - having a character of a capital city with vast territory (60 stadion in the circle) with a fortification system, including the tepe. There is every reason to believe that the supreme governor of the satrapy of Sogdiana had his residence in Maracanda. It is here that there have been two significant events recorded in the sources about the campaign of Alexander in Sogdiana. In Maracanda during a banquet in the heat of dispute, Alexander killed Cleitus his close friend and fellow campaigner. It was here on the approaches to Maracanda the troop under the command of Menedemus which was sent to liberate the city captured by Spitamenes was defeated. It was one of

the major losses of Alexander during his campaign. On the territory of Central Asia, the great commander faced with unprecedented before the battle tactics of nomadic tribes, attacking swiftly and as rapidly retreating.

The Sogdian historical and cultural region from archaeological point of view abounds of different category of sites from great by their dimension city-sites to small settlements, fortified homesteads and castles. They are mainly concentrated in the valley of the irrigated by numerous canals, the largest of which are the output of the Zeravshan: Dargom, Ankhor, and Bulungur in turn branched on the canals. In ancient times mountainous areas had been populated also and tend to be associated with the spring sources and mountain rivers. To a lesser extent, judging by the presence of archaeological sites were inhabited steppe and desert the driest part of the region. In the spring, the most favorable for the pastoral, in the summer large area of the steppe belt burnt out and was not suitable to feed livestock. However, this part of land was very auspicious seasonal cattle breeding area and combined with foothill area represented a zone inhabited by nomadic population.

Border zone between the steppe zone and agricultural oases is symbolically scheduled by burial mounds (kurgans), many of which have survived to the present day. In addition to kurgans there is clearly seen a large number of fortified settlements, fortresses. They were not just settlements, but also protected the dense network of irrigation facilities, and were also signal points closely associated with each other and with the city's infrastructure. Kojtepa, studied for several archaeological seasons, is one of these monuments.

An important aspect of the study was to investigate the monument topography - anthropogenic landscape planning and localization of nearby monuments associated historically with Kojtepa.

The resulting excavation material demonstrates as features of architectural and planning aspects of the monument, as well as material and spiritual culture of the population. Finds the tools of agriculture (grain grinders, millstones, large containers) together with irrigation facilities show a fairly intensive development of the agricultural culture. Ceramic complex, which is a separate object of study, shows the level of handicraft development, as well as the dependence of the rural settlement of urban goods production. Analysis of terracotta sculptures of Kojtepa provides an opportunity to identify the most popular images and related cults common among the local population.

Введение

Одно из ранних упоминаний Согдианы, Сугуды древних письменных источников, мы находим в наскальных надписях ахеменидских царей Персии, где Сугуда упоминается как сатрапия Ахеменидской империи.

Обширная область, простирающаяся к северу от реки Окс (Амударья), окружена отрогами Зеравшанского хребта с востока и Гиссарского хребта на юге. Столица Согдианы (Согда) - Мараканды (Самарканд) находится в центре большого оазиса, протянувшегося вдоль поймы реки Зеравшан (Политиметос греческих источников). Другим значительным оазисом, соседствующим с Маракандами, была современная Кашкадарья, известная в древности городами и селениями, в числе которых источники упоминают Ксениппу (Накшапайю) и Наутаку.

Кроме речных долин, ставших центрами земледельческой и городской культуры, Согдиана включала также обширные территории степей - Каршинская степь располагалась на юге, Бухарская (Малик Чуль) на западе, ближе к Бухарскому оазису, с северной и северо-западной сторон простиралась пустыня Кызылкум, окружающая оазис.

Степи и предгорья с их обширными пастбищами были зоной обитания кочевого населения Средней Азии. Вся история сложения и развития древних обществ проходила, как о том повествует Страбон, в вечном противостоянии – войны сменялись периодами перемирия, но перманентный процесс взаимодействия степи и города не прерывался даже войнами, что составляет характерную особенность древних обществ Средней Азии.

Наиболее значительные исторические события этого региона отражены в письменных источниках - так, Геродот доносит до нас подробности похода Кира II Великого против массагетов, похода, ставшего последним и фатальным для этого удачливого полководца и могущественного царя. Памятником этих событий стал основанный Киrom на берегах Яксарта город Кирополь, локализованный с современным Ходжендом.

В трудах классических авторов, в особенности повествующих о походе Александра Великого, приводится ряд географических названий городов и селений, среди которых особое место занимают Мараканды – город ярко выраженного столичного характера с обширной

территорией (60 стадий в окружности) с фортификационной системой, включающей и кремль.

Есть все основания полагать, что верховный управляющий сатрапией Согда имел резиденцию в Маракандах. Здесь произошли два знаменательных события, запечатленные в источниках о походе Александра в Согдиану. Во время банкета в пылу разгоревшегося спора Александр убивает своего близкого друга и сподвижника Клита.

Именно здесь, на подходах к Маракандам, погибает отряд под командованием Менедема, высланный в Мараканды, осажденные Спитаменом. Это было одной из наиболее крупных потерь Александра за время его похода. На территории Средней Азии великий полководец столкнулся с невиданной до того тактикой боя кочевых племен, стремительно атакующих и столь же стремительно отступающих.

Согдийский историко-культурный регион изобилует археологическими памятниками от крупных городищ до небольших укрепленных усадеб и поселений. Памятники сосредоточены в основном в долинной части, орошаемой многочисленными каналами, крупнейшими из которых по выходе из Зерафшана являются Даргом, Ангор, Булунгур и другие, в свою очередь разветвленные на арыки и саи. В древности были заселены также и горные местности, как правило, связанные с родниковыми источниками и горными речками.

В меньшей степени, судя по наличию археологических памятников, были заселены пустынные и наиболее засушливые степные части области. Весенний период был наиболее благоприятен для пастушества, к лету обширная территория степной полосы выгорала и была непригодна для прокорма скота. Тем не менее, эта часть в большей степени являлась зоной сезонного скотоводчества и вкуче с предгорной полосой представляла территорию кочевнического населения.

Пограничная зона между степной полосой и земледельческим оазисом как бы намечена курганными погребениями, многие из которых сохранились и до наших дней. Кроме курганов, здесь хорошо прослеживается большое количество укрепленных поселений, крепостей, которые были не просто населенными пунктами, но и защищали густую сеть ирригационных сооружений, служили сигнальными точками, тесно связанными друг с другом и с городской инфраструктурой. Койтепа, изучаемый на протяжении нескольких археологических сезонов, является одним из таких памятников.

Важным аспектом изучения памятника явилось исследование особенностей рельефа - антропогенного ландшафта, составление плана и локализация близлежащих памятников, связанных исторически с Койтепа.

Полученный в результате раскопок материал демонстрирует как особенности архитектурно-планировочного аспекта памятника, так и материальную и духовную культуру населения. Находки орудий сельского хозяйства (зернотерки, жернова, крупные контейнеры) вкуче с ирригационными сооружениями свидетельствуют о довольно интенсивном развитии земледельческой культуры. Керамический комплекс, представляющий отдельный объект исследования, показывает уровень ремесленного развития, а также зависимость сельского поселения от продукции городского производства. Анализ терракотовой скульптуры Койтепа дает возможность выявить наиболее популярные образы и связанные с ними культы, распространенные среди местного населения.

Казим Абдуллаев, Бруно Дженито.

Editors' Notes

The words in Russian and Arabic have been mainly transliterated according to UNI ISO 9: 2005 system, whilst for the Persian one we refer to the *Encyclopædia Iranica*. For the names of Turkish origin we refer to the transliteration from Russian language. For many names of geographics locations and people we refer to the more commonly variants used in the international scientific jargon.

KAZIM ABDULLAEV - BRUNO GENITO

FIELD ACTIVITIES IN 2011-2012

The third and the fourth season of excavation at Kojtepa¹, amongst the others, had the following objectives aimed at investigating:

1. the top of the tepe in order to find earlier architectural and material culture (Trench no 5), the extended area to the same Trench, according to the general grid of the site put down (Fig. 1);
2. the area of the southern fortification earthen wall in order to possibly identify its architectural evidence (length, width and height) (Trench no 6,

¹ The work has been possible thanks to the renewal of the official agreement between IAASU and UNO, signed first time in 2008 and 2009 and for the second time in September in Samarkand in 2012 and in winter in Napoli in 2013. On the basis of the materials and data collected from the surface, from section nos 1 and 2 in 2008, from the trenches effected in 2009 and from the study activity in 2010, the site has presented, for the moment, traces related to post Achaemenid period (Genito, Gricina *et alii* 2009; Genito, Gricina *et alii* 2010; Abdullaev, Genito *et alii* 2011; Abdullaev, Genito, 2010-2011; Genito, Raiano, 2011; Abdullaev, Genito 2012; Raiano 2012; Raiano 2013). I take the occasion to express my deepest thanks to the Director of IAASU A. Berdymuradov for his kind participation to all the stages of the activities of this year, from the organizational to the scientific. The realization of the work has been possible, from the Italian side, thanks to the particular availability of the Rector of UNO Lida Viganoni and the staff of the International Relationships Office of UNO, in particular Mrs. Marina Guidetti and Nicoletta De Dominicis. The financial support has been also granted by the *Centro Interdipartimentale di Servizi per l'Archeologia* (CISA), UNO and for that, heartfelt thanks are devoted to the President Rodolfo Fattovich, the colleague Irene Bragantini, Andrea D'Andrea and Rosario Valentini. Thanks are also due to the Italian Archaeological Mission in Uzbekistan of the Università degli Studi di Bologna and in particular, to the Director M. Tosi, and his staff, Simone Mantellini, Rita Di Martino and Giorgia Codini, who made everything very easy with aids and advices. A particular thank is also due to Dmitry Khosthuskhin for his help as translator and for any other organizational type of support. Special thanks are due to the workmen and the driver Khodjamurad Mahmud Murad. Last but not least special gratitude is also due to the PHD student Fabiana Raiano, MA student Francesco Franzese of UNO and PHD student Li Yusheng of the Peking University, who devoted most part of the time to the excavation, to the material analyses and drawings. Very special thanks are also due to Davide Lunelli, archaeologist, topographer and draftsman, who with his precious and technologically innovative experience has given a decisive contribution to the quality of the work and who with his personal attitude could offer an unique contribution for the final realization of the activities and to the success of the whole operation.

- Trench no 6 Ext. South, Trench no 6 Ext. North) the un-excavated Eastern Half, and the partially excavated Western Half of the same Trench (Fig. 2);
3. the flat area between the encircling wall and the central tepe closed to the earliest trenches (Trench no 7);
 4. Trench no 8 to the West of Trench no 6;
 5. the area between the main tepe and the North-Eastern corner of the encircling wall, Trench no 9, with different successive extensions;
 6. as much as dating material culture possible, in order to achieve a more detailed typological and possibly chronological stratigraphic differentiation.

Trench no 5 (2011)

On the top of the central tepe, a trench is opened in order to investigate eventual earlier periods on the top of the citadel.

The trench which, following the numbering of the trenches of the second season, is named as no 5, is 4m long \times 3m wide (North-South oriented) (Fig. 3), and is located at 4m from the trigonometric point (ST 01) (in time located at 701m above sea level), and covers an area of 25 square m.

The topographical location of the Trench² was regularized (Lunelli *supra*, 93, fig. 5) in the third season in 2012 (Fig. 4); this because for differing reasons, the trench was, previously, not exactly North-South oriented. According to the new situation provided by a more regular planned project, it has been decided to realize over the whole area of the site, a general grid of squares, whose average measures 5 \times 5m, including Trench no 5³, included now in the squares L01, L02, L03, L04 (Lunelli, *supra*, 93, fig. 6).

² Many factors contributed to have an improper and irregular way of organizing the work: the different topographical approach in different seasons, different teams of archaeologists and topographers in the field, and mainly the official and institutional level of the collaboration used, which, seemingly, could not guarantee very well the future of the activity.

³ The grid, thus, realized, has a difference of 16° degree toward North respect to the old orientation of the trench. Two were the possible operative options: to correct the angular difference by four triangular shaped by little cuttings in the four sides of the trench, in this way, planning to modify Trench no 5's dimensions from 4 \times 3 m to 4.7 \times 4 m (in sq. m, one is going to add 6.8 m² to the 12 m² excavated surface of Trench no 5), reaching a total of 18.8 m²; to extend the excavation till covering all the surface of the grid. The second option has been selected and, thus, Trench no 5 is, since now, going to measure 5 \times 5 m, having a surplus of 13 m² of excavated surface, reaching the total surface of 25 m².

The first level to be removed in the trench was, as usual, the surface S0, rather dark in color and completely full of roots and other vegetal elements. Potsherds come to the light from the first cuttings, and some fragments of white and pink limestone, modern glass and aluminum spoon, with very fragmented animal bones, and minuscule fluvial pebbles, a tin fragment of a bent lamina, fragments of big jar, as well. In the north-eastern corner of the trench the soil appears more hard than in the eastern, and with the third cutting, SU1 was defined; this SU, although had more or less the same characteristics of the soil of the second cutting, contains irregular blocks of *paxa* (artificial pressed clay) (Fig. 5). The hardest part of the soil of SU1 is left untouched. In the south-eastern corner the soil looks like more soft and the cutting was going much deeper than in other directions.

The continuation of the excavation in the trench leads one to observe that the soil starts to become more soft especially in the center of the trench, while the remaining parts at South, West, North and East are still hard and compact. The vegetal remains seem to be more rare and small, and there is a progressively low frequency of potsherds. The entirety of the soil of the trench, including the blocks of hard and compact clay located at South, in North and in the north-eastern corner of the trench (Fig. 6), present widespread traces of animal holes. Three more different cuttings define a new SU2.

During the third cutting, pieces of mud clay of consistence very similar to that of a mud brick have been found, two or three millstones and few potsherds as well. Regularizing and leveling the cuttings, immediately two different colors of soil, one more brownish at west and another more grayish at south, can be easily observed. Alongside this difference of color, most probably there is an alignment of a wall, SU35, running North-East-South-West, approximately 70cm wide (Fig. 7).

Different cuttings of 5-6cm circa from the north-western side, cross the central blocks of compact clay, not over passing the presumed alignment of the wall SU35. The same procedure is also used in the south eastern corner, where the soil seem to be softer than that of the other parts. The removed soil is rich on mineral salts covering also the surface of the pottery materials. The different cuttings yielded less or nothing roots, whilst the animal holes remain.

The only noteworthy aspect is that in the soil there are traces of animals; the consistence of the soil did not change in all the blocks (Fig. 8) of compact and hard clay (southern, central, north-eastern) and it seems to be softer after the leveling of the soil. In the south-western corner it was defined a new SU8, where some burnt reddish plaster came to the light because the

possible presence of mud structures (whose possible alignment was already noted at West), makes clear a topographic distinction between the two areas. Along the alignment different excavation procedures are chosen in order to make more fast the work.

Some part of the soil closest to the structure was removed, and in the eastern corner a big granite millstone was found, and more 4-5cm in the other parts of the trench were removed as well. Parallel to the structure in the North some undiagnostic potsherds, and in the South some diagnostic have been found; one of which is inserted in the southern side of the trench (Fig. 9).

In the north-eastern corner, close to the recognized wall, SU35, traces of remains of its collapse, SU37 have been also found. Removing the terrain, apparently joining the wall SU35 with one of the *paxa* block, another part of *paxa* and fallen mud bricks can be observed. Between the southern side of the wall, SU35 and the southern side of the trench, more traces of the wall collapse, SU37 can be identified (Fig. 10). In the north-western corner “sandy” clay starts to come to the light, and a millstone in the collapse at the centre of the remains of the wall has been found in a new SU, defined as 37.

The work in the north-western corner (closest to the wall, SU35) continues. The sandy soil (circa 2-3cm thick) has a different consistence and presents a light grey color; for that it has been decided to assign a new SU39, where bones, a pebble and some potsherds were found. In SU5 (southern side of the trench) a female terracotta figurine (in the style of the so-called *Venus Pudica*) (Figs. 11a; 11b) is found at 148cm from the western side of the trench, and at -73cm (Abdullaev *infra*, 359-364, 377, fig. 1). Perpendicular to the wall, SU35, an alignment of a possibly another wall, SU41, suggested by the presence of a deep line in the soil (Fig. 12), has been found.

As it is possibly to observe in the southern side of the trench a different color in the soil and a big part of *paxa* have been identified. Considering the possibility that the two walls (SU35, SU41) are different in chronology and that the area at the North of the wall SU35 can represent the remain of its ancient basis (floor), it has been decided to remove part of the clay in the north-western side of the trench assigning, thus, a new SU40; this area starts, thus, to look like an irregular-sh pit, where some pieces of bones have been found. Removing the collapse, SU37 of the wall, a spindle-whorl made by the disc-base of a vessel has been found as well, and later more 5cm in the southern side of the trench has been removed. Part of the soil in the northern side of the wall, SU35, has been removed and somewhat more than two pits (Fig. 13) come to the light, assigning different SU to them as well, US39

(western pit) and US43 (eastern pit). Removing the soil in these last SU bones and potsherds were founded, while the remaining part of the trench at North, remains constituted by a very compact and hard clay defining, thus, a new US42.

The small apparently structured wall which seemed to have divided the pits (SU39, SU43, SU40) is removed.

After having removed the huge block of *paxa* between SU39 and SU43, the presumed three irregular pits constitute, instead, clearly only a big-sized cavity, where noteworthy a block of *paxa* collapsed during the removal of the soil.

Within two pits (SU39 and SU43), a small piece of burnt wooden and burnt dust was found. The outline of those pits is very irregular, north oriented and, thus, the former US39-40-43 becomes a new topographic SU45 (Fig. 14).

From SU45 some potsherds and one millstone have been collected. The shape of the structural element constituted by SU45 in the lowest part is straightly linear to the north and it is different from the top elliptical-sh part. This situation leads one to define a new SU48. More 5cm in SU35 was removed and it was possible to note the collapse of the wall along the eastern direction. Later 3cm. of soil in SU8 at South-East was removed and more traces of plaster have been found; also 2cm of soil in SU8 at North-East is removed and it was possible to observe traces of roots along the cutting. Some parts of *paxa* in SU37 has been removed.

After having completely removed the wall collapse SU37 in North-East direction, one defined rectangular-sh block of *paxa* (33cm long × 29cm wide × 11cm thick) comes out. Part of the structural elements (possibly still SU35) in the south west direction in order to define the outline of the wall, was removed; when the operation finished, other structural elements belonging to SU8 have been also defined and a potsherd (rim of pot, diameter 10cm, covered by a dark colored slip) possibly of later chronology comes to the light (Fig. 15).

Removing part of the soil of SU35 and SU8 the level of the soil was kept equal in every part of the trench; the new level reached is SU42, and during this operation the structural element constituted by SU41 is more evident. The whole SU42 was removed and it is possible to observe an alignment of *paxa* along the direction South-West/North-East, in correspondence of SU35 and SU8 North-East. From SU42 two pottery discs (Figs. 16, 17), fragments of bone at North and South, few potsherds come out; a new possibly alignment of wall is coming to the light along SU8 at North-East. In SU45,

alongside the unified structure of the presumed three pits, a spindle-whorl came to the light (Fig. 18).

A new SU50, a wall close to US35 at - 15-20cm comes to the light, and another SU51, constituted by the area delimited by the wall SU41, SU50 and SU8 as well (Fig. 19). One millstone in SU42 at North-East close to SU8 North-East was found. Starting to remove soil in SU42 for 3cm circa the pommel of a fragmented lid and one unshaped millstone, few potsherds and a little piece of bone were found. Trying to regularize at the same level the terrain, part of soil in SU42 was removed and in the south-eastern corner of the trench three pieces of pottery were found, probably belonging to a jar, one of which located on the edge of the trench. Another big fragment of the pottery came to the light, inserted in the eastern side of the trench as well, the jar (SU53) and the close elliptical elongated millstone (Fig. 20) are, at last, removed.

A new operation was made in removing soil in SU42, and the same level of SU53 was reached, assigning, thus, a new SU55. The consistence of the soil is continuously changing from a soft terrain of SU42 to a more hard of SU55. The removal soil in SU51 was made in order to level the soil in all the part of the trench and it is possible to note a sort of cavity closed between the wall SU50, and the northern limit of the trench. The consistence of the soil is quite different from that of SU51, deeper and more sandy. A cavity along the northern limit of the trench was found; inside more pieces of bones have been found, assigning thus, another SU56. Later the removal of 3cm in SU55 and part of the collapse (SU37), allowed one to find one big millstone, some pieces of potsherds and two pieces of bones, thus assigning a new SU58. Later 6cm of soil in SU51 in order to level SU51 and 56, and 3cm of soil in SU55 were removed. Under the collapse (SU37) there seems to be an alignment of a structure South-North oriented, ending at the level of SU 50, evidenced by the division in two part of SU55 (Fig. 20).

Part of the soil in SU55 and 51 was removed; although the doubts about the nature of SU58 (collapse 37SU or wall SU35) remain, it is possible to confirm that SU58 divided SU55 in two parts. It was decided, thus, to assign a new SU located between SU35 and SU58 on one side, and the limit of the trench at south from the other. Proceeding to remove the edge of the cavity, SU56 collapsed, and after the second cutting the depth is the same of that of the top of SU48. SU51 and 56 end at the top of SU48, where a new SU63 has been identified. Removing part of the soil in SU48 it was possible to find its eastern limit.

Removing another part of soil in SU55 and 63 anything was found, whilst SU63 allowed one to unearth a large pierced stand in terracotta in the corner of SU41 and SU63, at - 1.96cm from the plain of campaign. During the removal of soil in SU63 a big millstone in north-western corner of the trench was collected. Proceeding to remove soil in SU55 and 63, a portion of reddish burnt clay, containing a large quantity of ash (most probably belonging to a semicircular fireplace with a diameter of 41cm) at - 1.74cm. from the plain of campaign was found. It was decided, thus, to assign a new SU66 collecting small samples of ash to be analyzed (Fig. 21). At this level SU55 ends and starts a new SU67 with potsherds and animal bones. The consistence of the soil seems to be more compact with a different color from that found in SU55. During the removal of soil in SU63, instead, a little stand in terracotta and two pottery disks were also found. The removal of soil in SU67 led one finally to define the edge of SU66. Removing soil in SU63 a kind of floor (Fig. 22) comes to the light; its consistence is very hard and compact light grayish colored, to which was decided to assign a new SU68.

Removing soil in SU67, two millstones in the corner of SU58 and SU50 were found. Proceeding with another removal of SU67, potsherds and a stand similar to that found in SU68 were found. Later proceeding further removal of soil, small pieces of ceramic and animal bones were found. It was decided, thus, to assign a new SU70. Removing soil in SU66 nothing interesting came to the light, and in SU68 a fragmented base of jar with 4 pieces overlapping each other was found. It was decided, thus, to assign a SU for jar SU71 and another for the soil just beneath (Fig. 23).

Trench no 5 (2012)

It has been decided to make emptying the old trench, removing the wet and dry grasses arisen during this year after their filling up.

The general condition of the Trench after one year seemed, since the beginning, in a good shape, a part from three or four big holes, excavated by animals (probably rabbits or crotovinas) along the south-eastern limit of the trench and four or five little plants grown up.

During the cleaning operation the main wall structural remains as SU35 and SU41 at that time detected and identified, have been preserved in order to have the exact representation of the situation of the excavation as it was at the closing day of last year (Figs. 24a, 24b). The huge quantity of terrain used to cover the

Trench and in particular the main archaeological layers constituted by SU35, 41, 58, 60, 67 and 72 etc., finally was completely removed.

The *humus* from the northern extended side of the trench and later in the other cloves, has been removed, leading one to define again SU0, where a low percentage of potsherds, stones and one pottery disk (Fig. 25), come to the light. Since this moment all the four cloves of the extended trench are, contemporaneously, worked out (Fig. 26). Later, making other different cuttings in SU0, it is possible to note that the hard consistence of the soil is the same of last year in all the new extended parts of the trench. Taking in consideration the presence and the level of the main structural remains unearthed during the last year, SU1 has been assigned to the soil removed, where different potsherds, stones and bones have been collected. After three more cuttings, the soil on the top of the main wall SU35 has been removed; SU1, and the same level of SU5 has been reached, balancing the soil in all the cloves of the trench, using, horizontally, spades. After this operation more or less 3 or 4cm of soil, were removed, and only few potsherds of pottery come from. The activities continue removing more 3cm of soil in SU5, grayish colored with a very hard and absolutely compact consistence in the south and in north cloves of the Trench. After the first cutting the level of the soil reached is at the same height (- 29cm circa) of the location of the most part of SU8 and SU37, typical stratigraphic units widespread over and around any structural remains. Few potsherds and a big stone, probably a millstone, came to the light in the eastern clove of the trench; it has not been removed because it may properly define the level of SU8 (Fig. 27a, b)⁴. It has been decided, thus, to cut off again 2cm of soil in all the trench and, later, it has immediately been noted that the percentage of potsherds is increasing in the northern and eastern cloves of the trench, while in the southern no potsherd for the moment has been found. Many potsherds came to the light, instead, in SU8), and only one in SU37. The operation of cutting (3cm circa) is continuously repeated without a substantial change; similarly to the soil of SU5, that of SU8 is more hard in the north-eastern cloves than in the south-eastern; it has been decided, thus, to cut again 2cm only in SU8 also at North-East (the large area around the mud-brick structure of the last season) (Fig. 28); one potsherd lying in the soil, has been found. It has been yet decided to

⁴ The encrustation on the surface of this stone has been brushed in order to identify the shape, smoothness and color. The millstone has a very regular shape (square), very smooth surface and its color resembling that of a marble pink.

remove more 3cm circa of soil in the north-eastern part of SU8, where some potsherds are clearly lying. During the removal of soil, a particular potsherd together to many others is coming out. Considering its dimension and shape, it consists of a possible round plate or table with a foot, possibly of nomadic tradition (Fig. 29). Likely in SU8, one is proceeding in SU37 to remove soil (3cm circa), in which no any potsherd comes out. After the first cut, one is starting to remove the soil fallen down in the trench and during the cleaning operation in SU2, some potsherds come out in SU58. Later all the cloves of the trench have been cleaned up, and it has been decided to remove 3cm circa of soil from the north-eastern corner, where the consistence of the soil is very hard. Many potsherds come out in SU8, comparing with those from SU37, where only one potsherd comes out. In order to have a very clear aspect of the trench and following, possibly, the alignment of the structures found last year, it has been started to brush the soil (3cm circa), where the consistence is very compact and hard. A part from some potsherds collected only in SU8, no trace of any mud-brick or structural remains were identified in SU8 and SU37; thus, the operation of brushing the soil (2cm circa) has been repeated again only in SU8, where after a detailed cleaning and washing the soil, some traces of mud-bricks or mud-blocks became more and more evident (Fig. 30). It has been decided, furthermore, to remove 2cm circa of soil in all the cloves of the trench, paying attention and taking care of the possible appearing of new mud-bricks and mud-blocks or alignments in SU8. During the removal of soil, in the north-eastern location of SU8 where the consistence of soil is still very hard, a fragment of a base of a goblet has been found, and in SU37 practically nothing. In order to regularize the level of SU1, at least 2cm circa of soil have been removed again. One mud-block or structural remain has been found, cleaning, at the best, in all its parts. The aspect of the trench and the order and orientation of the structure has not been completely clarified; thus, one is proceeding to remove again 3cm circa of soil in the same way of the first cut. During the removal of this, many potsherds (one of these very big and well preserved), and few stones come out in SU8 and only one potsherd in SU37. At the end, the depth of the soil around the mud-block has been measured, - 6cm). Three cm circa of soil in all the cloves of the trench have been removed, paying attention to the mud-block come out, at the depth of - 43cm in SU8. During the removal of the soil, a very big and flat millstone, located in the eastern part of SU8, has been found and some potsherds, instead, in SU37, and a very big, heavy and irregular stone and a mud-block, at the depth of 50cm also. Being not yet clear the presence of new

mud-brick structure, one is proceeding to cut again 3cm circa of soil. During the removal of the soil of the second cut, burnt potsherds located in the eastern part of SU8 have been found, where, probably, another mud-block came out just. More 3cm circa of soil in the all parts of the trench have been removed, paying attention to the mud-blocks found in SU8 and SU37. Near the blocks the consistence of the soil is very hard, while in the corner is quite sandy. During the removal of the first cut of soil, many potsherds came out in SU8 and few in SU37; thus, later it has been washed the soil, proceeding to remove soil only in SU37, because of a possible alignment of mud-blocks, located in the eastern limit of SU. It has been noted that in the western part of the trench the depth of SU41 and in the eastern part that of SU53 has been almost reached.

It has been decided to remove 3cm circa of soil from SU8 to SU37. During this removal a basis with a fine fabric in SU8 (Fig. 31), some potsherds and stones more or less elliptical have been found; in SU37, however, nothing comes to the light. The possible alignment of mud-blocks found have been cleaned up. Until now, no topographical SU has been yet assigned to the mud-blocks, come out because the alignment of these mud-brick structures is not clear. After the first cut the absolute quotes of the top of the mud-blocks have been taken; thus, one is proceeding to cut 3cm circa of soil only in SU8, paying attention to the wall structural remain SU41. No one potsherds comes out during the removal of soil. Two more cm of soil circa are removed in all the cloves of the trench, paying attention to wall remains SU41, located beneath SU8, and to the probable mud-blocks found. The surface and the border and the top of SU41 has been reached and cleaned up; thus it has been decided to assign SU42 to the soil located exactly just beneath the border of wall SU41 (Fig. 32). In the same way of SU41, the eastern profile of the mud-blocks alignment between SU37 and SU8 has been cleaned up; thus, it has been assigned a new topographical SU80, constituted by small and middle size mud-blocks (Fig. 33). During the removal of the soil of the first cut, the mud-block found in the eastern side has been removed because the consistence of the soil beneath was very soft and sandy. Some potsherds have been found in SU8 and nothing in SU37. Later, one is proceeding to cut again 3cm circa of soil in SU42 and 37. A very soft consistence of the soil beneath this last SU is due to two holes excavated by rodents or other animals. It has been decided to remove a big part of SU80. During the removal of soil in SU42, it has been found one semi-circular millstone and a possible pottery disk (Fig. 34), instead, in

SU37 many potsherds come to the light and a fragment of a probably lid with handle (Fig. 35). After the second cut, it has been decided to remove part of wall SU35, because the consistence of the structure is not compact and hard, but very soft and sandy. Probably, during the operations of removal, at the beginning of excavation, it has been left standing. Probably the clear appearing of wall SU41 defines a western wall of a room, belonging to SU42. Three cm circa of soil are removed again in all the cloves of trench in SU42 and 37. Later, one is taking care of the cleaning of the eastern profile and the top of wall SU41, a possible structure SU50, beneath wall SU35, and the removing part of the sandy soil fallen down in the cave (now opened at the top), beneath the eastern profile of SU80 and in all the parts of the trench dug last year. During the removal of the soil some potsherds came out. After the first cut, one is proceeding to remove 3cm circa only in SU42; nothing comes out. The consistence of the soil remain the same: very soft and sandy in the northern and southern parts; very hard and compact in the corner. One is starting to remove 3cm circa of soil in all the cloves of the trench. During the removal, in the eastern part, the top of SU53 has been reached and one big fragment of a jar is found, just near the corner of trench of the last year excavation (Fig. 36); besides, it has been come out, in the eastern profile of the trench, brown and hard clay with an undefined shape just between SU42 and 53 (Fig. 37). During the first cut it is proceeding to clean out the wash-out of wall SU35 in the southern part and removing, in the northern part, the block and soil left standing because of their hard consistence; successively, it is proceeding to clean out the eastern profile of wall SU41. Later, it is proceeding to remove again 3cm circa of soil in all the parts of the trench. During the removal of the soil, the top of SU45 of last year excavation in SU42 has been reached, and, in the northern part of the wall SU35, thus, to this part of the trench has been assigned SU45. During the removal of soil a big fragment of pottery in SU53 has been found, close to the big fragment previously found; three big fragment in SU37, while in SU45 still nothing. Considering the widespread over the level of SU53 of other large pottery fragments of jars, it seems clear to assign to the whole area the same SU53 of last year. One is starting to remove 5cm circa of soil in all the parts of the trench, paying attention to the big fragments of pottery came to the light in SU53, one in the south-eastern corner of perimeter of the last year trench and the others in the southern limit of the new (Fig. 38). During the removal, the big fragment in the corner has been removed, many potsherds have been found and few of these probably

belonging to the big jar besides. The consistence of soil along the southern limit of the extended trench is sandy and beneath the fragments there is a little sandy depression with the bottom very hard. One is starting to remove 6cm circa of soil in all the parts of the trench, paying attention to the fragments of pottery in the southern limit of the extended trench. During the removal many potsherds came out in SU53 and, probably, one of these is a basis of a vessel; besides in SU45, few ones. Later, one is starting to clean out the wash-out SU58 of wall SU35, removing part of the compact soil put down in the eastern side of SU41 and the soil fallen down because of the daily cuttings in SU of last year excavation. The consistence of the soil remain the same of the last day. One is starting to remove 5cm circa of soil in all the parts of the trench, except for the southern part of SU53 where the big fragments of pottery are located. During the removal of the soil in SU45, the top of SU48 has been reached; the big blocks left standing until now in SU45 has been removed because the soil beneath was not compact but quite sandy. The big fragments of pottery in SU53, at the depth of 1m circa, have been finally removed taking care of the limit of the extended trench. Many potsherds came out in SU45, one of these is a pottery disk (Fig. 39); just one in SU48 and nothing in SU53 except for the big fragments.

Trench no 9 (2011)

A new rectangular trench close to the eastern part of the encircling wall, has been opened and named as no 9, between the inner space and the tepe. This area had given evidence of the only slightly elevated mound (circa 2m from the top to the campaign plain) inside the wall' curtain (Fig. 40) and the encircling wall (at 11m circa far to East); it is located in the north-eastern corner of the site, and it could be in advance interpreted either as structural evidence, and late deposit of the wall's collapse, or as a barrier (made by the lapsing of the encircling wall) against the moat. The hillock presents gently slopes to North and South with an almost circular perimeter, of about 20m. The trench, originally 8m long (North-South) × 2m wide (East-West) (Figs. 41, 42), a large part of the grass and vegetal remains covering the whole area has been taken out, is opened in order to understand the relationship between the encircling wall and the tepe, which most probably in both its sloping edges (North and South) was occupied by the campaign plain, and to East by the encircling wall of the tepe as well. During the first cutting in SUS, the soil, dusty colored, is full of roots with a dry, hard texture and also sand

widespread. Few fragments of reddish potsherds and pebbles are found (Fig. 43). During the second cutting there is some change in the soil texture, especially in the southern part, where some baked greenish soil has been continually discovered (Figs. 44, 45). After a further careful cleaning, the outline of this soil became much clearer, and fragments of two walls in mud bricks seem to meet in right angles, one north-west-south-east oriented and 70cm wide, the other West-East (?) oriented, about 90cm (Fig. 46). Inside the wall' texture, it is also very easy to identify some size of the bricks, 40×40 and 20×20 cm. This kind of greenish soil apparently looks like the same wall fragment discovered in Trench no 6, and named SU44 (Fig. 47) last year.

Trench no 9 (2012) South-West Extension

The Trench originally is included in the squares of the new grid, NJ4, NK2, (Figs. 48, 49)

According to the distribution of the wall texture discovered, an extension at South-West is lined out; the plan is 6 m (North-South) \times 7 \times 3m (East-West) (Figs. 50). The extension is included also in the square NK1.

During the excavations the surface is brownish, full of roots, and with a dry, tough texture. Potsherds and pebbles are continually unearthed, more than before. After a cut of 10cm, 3 lines of mud bricks were found also in the northern part, each line was made up with 4 bricks (East-West oriented), most of all being 40×40 cm in size. To the southern and northern part of the three lines, there are also some mud bricks, in a much more narrow size (28-30cm in width), the distribution of which is still unclear. To the South of the mud brick wall, several fragments of pottery, belonging to SU8, were found (Fig. 51). Based on the new grid system adopted, new corrections in the location were made. Trench no 9 and Trench no 9 South-West Extension, are considered since now as an entire New Trench no 9 and extending 11m (North-South) \times 6m (Fig. 52). Then the main work was focused on the protuberance part of SU8 in the southern part; after a cut of 7cm, which is also hardened to be some kind of firm layer with silver sand widely spread, a grayish and more simplex soil appeared. Also after a careful sweeping and identification, the same position of the "two walls meet in right angles", shows more details, which leads the function of it for some other interpretations; for example, not only a simple wall. More complicated, all in all, this area needs more attention and observation. In the meantime, excavation was carried out in the area of

enlargement mainly to North and North-West, and the surface presents almost the same situation as before, fully filled roots, brownish and with a tough texture, fragments of reddish potteries and pebbles were found, too, in a sloping edge going down to North and South as well. It has been decided to finish to remove the rest of the soil of the surface; later, according to the relationship between SU8 (one of the usual stratigraphic units around structural remains) and the wall in mud-brick named as SU75, there are new cuttings to the North of the wall, which are 3-5cm in deep; the soil is a little bit brownish, still compact, with fewer roots and to south. Potsherds and pebbles are unearthened, too. The situation is more or less similar, and the soil is in a grayish color. Then more attention was paid to the sloping eastern and western parts of the wall, using the spade and bill, whose trend and whose relationship with SU8 is still unclear (Fig. 53). The most important achievement has been to identify another six (at least) mud bricks lines to the west of the same bricks discovered before, the western edge of which are, maybe, some mud bricks vertical to the horizon. The size of the mud bricks newly discovered is different, some big and clear one is 40 × 40cm, someone is smaller, and still there are some sides of the bricks not clear (Fig. 54). It is necessary to make the distribution of mud bricks clear, namely, the boundary. The fact is, neither the east nor the west side of the mud-bricks, its relationship with the rest of the Trench are still clear, the only sure fact is that its edge is full of collapsed deposit, whitish with a very hard, compact texture, none potsherds were found in it; on the contrary, the soil among the hard deposit is very soft and loose, in reddish color, full of roots, and fragments of pottery unearthened, too. In the meantime, there is one cut for the north and south part of Trench, too, reaching a depth of 25cm in most (Fig. 55). During the excavation, reddish potsherds and pebble stone tools were unearthened, and as the most important discovery, there is a female statuette (dressed, but head lost) unearthened in the position which is 1.25cm to the southern side, 3.03cm to the western side of trench, and 15cm in deep (Figs. 56a, 56b). After cleaning the surface of the southern part of Trench at last, a group of parallel lines (or gaps), which are South-North oriented, just like the same ones discovered to the North have been found (Fig. 57). The number is still not very clear, maybe at least seven, and the distance between them is all 10cm, also like the same situation to the North, all these things suggest a possibility that the bricks discovered in the trench should belong to a much bigger architecture⁵.

⁵ The original observation pointed out to the consideration that these remains could be structur-

According to the situation of the trench, new cuttings were continuously made to the northern and southern part of the mud-brick wall. Most part of the northern area is full of soft loose soil, but still, in the area which is 3m away from the northern side, 2m away from the west side, and 1.2m away from the east side, there is some compact whitish soil, also some greenish baked soil, too. In the area of the north-west corner, about 1.5m away from the western side, the compact whitish soil exists, too. The new cut in the southern area, which is about 9cm in deep, has not been finished yet, some potsherds and over burned soil were found, too. Two new cuts were carried out to the North of the mud-brick wall, along the sloping northern edge of the square; some potsherds with whitish cover (salt deposit within the soil), were found, in the meantime. One same cut was executed to the southern part of the mud-brick wall, where it is easy to see a similar collapse deposit, such as mud-brick, was found in the southwest corner, too. There was also some greenish baked soil, which had already been ruined by the worms. To the eastern part, the two groups of parallel interstices (South-North oriented) were proved to be between the vertical bricks with loosening soil inside. About the number of the bricks, in North, it should be 12 at least, to the South, it should be 6-7 ones (Fig. 58). Like the same work, new cuts were continually carried out both to the north and south part of the mud-brick area; as a result, the north-eastern and south-western corners, which were the deepest part of the trench, reach a depth of 30cm; potsherds with whitish cover were still found, and also there was a piece of hard over-burned 'thing' (not pottery, with clear stripes/layers) unearthed, too. To the eastern part of the mud-brick area, close to the eastern side of the trench, several cuts were executed to clarify the distribution of bricks, but it produces very little effect. Along the sloping, several mud bricks were recognized, which were in different directions. In the south-western corner of the trench, more bricks were found, all broken, and in different orientation. At last, in order to know more details about the distribution of the mud brick area, a new enlargement, named Trench no 9, West Extension 2, which was in a size of 2×3 m, was set up to the west side of the trench (Fig. 59). The operation of removing the surface of Trench no 9, West Extension 2, was still continuing, after finished, several mud-bricks, which were in 2 parallel groups, were recognized, stretching along the sloping from the top mud-brick area (Fig.

al mud-bricks lines. The ample extension, at the moment recognized, of these lines suggests also different interpretation perspectives, leading to a platform or to a large paved area etc.

60). For the clear one, the size is about 32×30 cm, with a depth of 18cm. But the space between them was still unclear; also, the continuous distribution of the mud brick area drives a new enlargement named Trench no 9, West Extension 3, which is close to the west side of West Extension 2 and in a size of 3×2 m (Fig. 61). Along the slope, the surface is in a very hard texture, full of roots but with very rare materials found. Trench no 9, West Extension 3, the size of which was finally adjusted to be 2×4 m, was continuative to remove the surface. After that, several very thin cuts were carried out to search for the tracks of the mud-bricks in the area between the two parallel groups found; fortunately, they came out along the slope, and what it is more, the new-found mud brick area broke the original one which is spreading from the top of Trench no 9. This phenomenon clearly shows the chronological order of different areas. About the end of the newly discovered one, it is still not clear, and there are fewer potsherds unearthed, too. Although a line of mud bricks has already been discovered, the situation is still not clear.

Trench no 9, West Extension 2 (2012)

The new extension is included in the squares of the new grid, NK1, MK2. Several new cuts were carried out to recognize more details; as a result, it is clear that some outlines of bricks do exist, but the bricks were badly destroyed by animal activities of later period (Fig. 62). Then several cuts were executed along the sloping edge to west, which leads to a new line of mud-bricks. The newly found line was approximately parallel with the one discovered already, but about 3-4cm lower, and the revealed part is about 30cm in width. Whether its western side was covered by the line unearthed already is still not clear, neither its distribution, but it seems that there is clear distinction between the west end of new Trench no 9 and Trench no 9, West Extension 3 and the mud brick part. For the brick, it is hard and whitish, and for the west end, it is brownish, soft, and sandy. Several new cuts were continuous to be carried out in the western and northern area of Trench no 9, West Extension 2-3, which was still not clear. Along the two lines of mud bricks discovered, new tracks of their prolongation were persistently found until disappeared in the southern side of the trench, fragment of stone unearthed from this area, too. To the northern part, which was about 40cm deep in most till the end of the day, two new lines of mud bricks were found with a size of approximately 40×40 cm, but situation in the eastern part is still not clear. The soil between different lines of mud bricks

was brownish and very soft; and some reddish potsherds were also unearthened from it. Along the lines of mud bricks, new cuts were carried out on, to identify the track of the lines up, and fortunately it exists, except the eastern (upper) end which is closed to the mud-brick area in Trench no 9. For the moment, it was very difficult to find the evidence which could show that the bricks were linked to Trench no 9, because the area where bricks cannot be found was different, it was brownish and soft. In other parts of the northern area, more bricks were found, some were narrow, only 16cm in wide, all in all; it seems Trench no 9, West Extension 2-3 is full of different size of bricks, and also in different level. About the texture of the brick, some fragments showed that it was sandy and including tracks of culms. In the meantime, in order to know more details about the structures of lower part of the slope, a new enlargement of Trench no 9, West Extension, namely Trench no 9, West Extension 4 with a size of 2×2 m, was set up (Fig. 63). The work of removing the surface soil has been finished, but no more structures were found. New excavation was still focused to the North of lines of bricks recognized, namely the north-western corner of first rows identified.

Trench no 9, West Extension 4.

The new extension is included in the squares of the new grid, MK1, MK2. After several cuts, two new mud bricks were recognized, which were about 35cm in wide, and with the same direction of the lines found before. In the meantime, around the west end the Trench no 9, West Extension 4, new cuts were carried on and on to find more details about the lower part of the slope (Fig. 64). As a result, plenty of reddish potsherds (with a white cover, salt deposit from the soil?) and bones were found in 2 positions, and they formed in two pile/heap. The south-western corner of Trench no 9, West Extension 4 was about 25cm in deep.

Trench no 6 (2011)

The opening of this new trench, located at circa 50m southward of Trench no 5 (4m long \times 4m wide) just over the edge of the southern section of the encircling fortification earthen wall, has been necessary because a modern, sudden and illegal break-in yielded a large amount of potsherds, stones, bones, ceramic waste and millstones (Fig. 65) and was include in the squares of the grid NW1 (Fig. 66). The whole area results full of reddish burnt clay together

with grayish colored clay too, and suggests the presence of structural elements covering or being part of the wall. The surprising character of this sudden and casual discovery is strictly related to the nature and historical development of the fortification encircling earthen wall at the site. It is evident, in fact, that the presence of such large amount of pottery typologically and technologically similar to that found alongside the sections nos 1 and 2 of the previous seasons of excavations, means that the area of the fortification wall here, and there as well, when not any more utilized, was occupied by other later structural elements (pits, working activity areas etc.). The decision of opening this trench has been done first in order to regularize the break-in, to identify and to define the structural elements, and finally to recognize the inner structure of the fortification earthen wall.

At first a removal of the soil located inside the modern break-in has been conducted; in the northern side of the break-in a large amount of clay plasters, over fired concretions and ceramic waste, has been collected (Fig. 67); in the southern part, there is, instead, an high concentration of potsherds widespread within a dark and grayish colored more soft soil (Fig. 68). The most part of the potsherds coming from the southern side is constituted by red splashed ware datable to the late Hellenistic time. Amongst the main shapes recognized during the collecting activity are: goblets with a slightly carinated profile with stemmed and disc-shaped bases, globular cups with 15-20cm of diameter (Fig. 69). In the rest of the trench the complete removal of the surface constituted by humus and plant remains, is conducted. In the southern side the soil seems to be more soft, whilst in the western there is a medium frequency of clay plaster, and in the eastern a major frequency of potsherds.

The excavation with an operation of detailed cleaning activity inside the break-in reveals at North a medium frequency of clay plasters, a millstone, and a medium frequency of pottery, some of which vertical, and in plain placed and other assembled with clay and pottery specially in the north-eastern side (Fig. 70). The cleaning operation of the outline of the break-in contributes to remove circa 10cm of soil. In the southern side there is a middle frequency of potsherds and a more soft soil from reddish to gray colored. In the rest of the trench, SU1 in the rest of the trench is constituted by a very hard and compact soil; in the north-eastern part a red soil with plaster comes to the light, most probably connected to the compact clay of the break-in. This red soil is widespread over the whole half of the eastern side with potsherds also in plain located; in the north-western sector the soil remains mostly grayish and compact.

In the north-eastern corner, the continuous presence of soft and reddish type of soil, led one to define, according to the excavation at Trench no 4 in 2009, as SU31 (Genito, Gricina 2010, 124); in the western side, instead, helps one to recognize traces of burnt clay and animal bones, and the eastern shows still reddish soil and bones, whose presence seems to suggest that SU31 could most probably represent an activity level (Fig. 71). The SU1 is constituted by the usual grayish soil and in the middle of the eastern side the soft and reddish colored soil seems to be linked to the south-western side SU31. The break-in seems to cover a possible ancient pit in which an horse bone surrounding by some potsherds, has been also collected.

The removal of SU1 still led one to see in the north-eastern side of the trench the slightly line between SU1 and SU31 and the collected potsherds are not very significant. The reddish soil constituting SU31 seems to be a little bit more extended than expected before, reaching the north-eastern quarter of the trench. After the removal of SU1 just in the middle at north-western side the fortification earthen wall SU38 seems to appear. The excavation proceeds going down at the south-eastern corner where the soil is more hard and grey, and many fragments of pottery and burnt clay come to the light (amongst which some significant walls of a jug with handle). In the middle of the eastern side the cutting led one to define a new SU34 whose soil is different than that of the others areas of the trench, slightly compact and soft, more grayish in color with some thin vegetal roots and high presence of potsherds, some of which of great interest; clay plasters are very few (Fig. 72).

Three more cuttings in SU1 and SU31 in the north-eastern part of the trench, led one to collect more potsherds quite similar to the others, coming from the previous cuttings, and also two millstones come out. The removal of SU34 in the south-western and south-eastern sector of the trench clearly seems to clarify the fortification earthen wall SU38 (Fig. 73) alongside an encircling outline apparently delimiting the break-in. In removing SU34 there is cut out also a little part of SU31 in the south-eastern corner, close to the wall. The excavation proceeds removing SU34 in the southern side, trying to isolate the profile of an original pit, cleaning the wall profile; the reddish burnt soil of SU31, clearly emerged also at the limit of SU34 in the south-western side where the whole profile of an over fired vessel has been found. In the south-eastern corner, cleaning the profile of the modern break-in a large quantity of animal bone are found. In the south-eastern corner pieces of mud clay emerged and different cuttings of SU34 in the western side, led one to observe differences between SU34 in the western (the soil seeming more dusty) and in

the eastern (the soil seeming more compact and hard). Removing SU34 in the southern side of the trench, SU31 emerged apparently more clearly with its characteristic reddish soil (Fig. 74).

Cutting again inside SU34 in south-eastern corner of the trench more or less the same level of the modern break-in is reached. The cutting of SU1 in the northern side started, following the harder soil and trying to single out the fortification earthen wall SU38. From SU34 angular-sh plaster come to the light, probably pertinent to architectural units. In the south western corner apparently part of the outline of SU38 comes to the light.

A further step in the excavation consists in removing again part of SU31 in the northern side, following the outline of the presumed fortification earthen wall cut by the break-in. The material collected are rather significant: fragments of gypsum plaster, goblets and a terracotta female figurine with the arms, one longitudinal to the body and the other folded (Fig. 75) (in the style of the so-called *Venus/Anahita*)⁶. Excavating the central part a black colored spot of soil come to the light (diameter circa 7cm), and in the north-eastern 4 big sized millstones come to the light.

New cuttings are executed in order to make the entire trench in the same level, which allows one to unify SU31 and SU34 as SU49. During the excavation, a section of the fortification earthen wall SU38, which was made up with scorched green-brown clay, was again apparently recognized. The wall (120cm long) is approximately parallel with the southern side of Trench no 6 (18-24cm away from the side). SU49 is still full of potsherds, lime and plasters (including some framed as channeling and fingering).

Numbers of potsherds and plasters were continued to be found, and SU31 preserved in the western part is much softer than imagine and extends much west than expected. Close to the eastern side of Trench no 6, a part of an activity floor SU54, which was broken by SU49, was recognized (Fig. 76). The level, whose surface was 42-56cm in deep, 33-40cm in wide, was hard to dig and had an arc sloping profile extended down to the North, but the depth is still unknown. The discovery of this floor contribute to increase doubts to the presence of SU38 (fortification earthen wall) at North.

It has been decided, thus, to divide most part of the soft soil SU49 into two halves, and choose the western part to excavate. After 2 cuttings, a part of an activity floor SU59, close to the middle part of the northern side of the

⁶ Cr. Abdullaev, *infra*, 359-382, for a long chronological and typological discussion on this and the other similar items found in these years on the site.

Trench, was found. With a flat top, SU59, the texture of which is compact, hard and with the surface green colored, goes sloping down under SU57 (Fig. 77), recognized and identified after the appearing to the light of SU59, whose excavation area is about 120×140 cm with a depth from 10 to 50cm; SU57 is full of soft soil and materials including potsherds, plaster and animal bones. During the excavation in SU57, two different layers have been found, the border between which was very clear. The two layers may be collapsed, and below the soil is still very soft. SU59 seems to go very deep to the eastern and western side under the supposed US38 (Fig. 78). Two fragments of framed sculptured terracotta, small bricks come to the light, one in SU49 and another in SU57 and a simple terracotta fragmented figurine comes to the light as well in SU31 and 49 (Fig. 79).

SU59 presents a sloping shape, and the excavated area has already extended to the western and northern side of the Trench no 6, which is 56 - 63cm in deep and with an area of 230×160 cm². The surface of SU59 is still in green color, but the texture under it has a brown color, and still compact. Some difference was found in the eastern part, a layer, which is full of ashes but no fragments, exists under the SU59. The ash layer is about 150cm in width and 12cm in depth. On the southern side, the soil found before, 50cm in depth, extended in plan to the North. SU57 was, thus, separated as SU61 in East, and SU62 in West (Fig. 80).

It has been decided to remove the soft soil SU62, and the brown, hard soil emerged, 85cm in depth. SU64, which is close to SU62, was also excavated. At the same time, SU59, which was located in the northern part of Trench no 6, was being excavated continually; the soil was very hard to remove and almost without materials. Then because of the removal of SU59, SU65, the ash layer found before emerged at all. The section of SU65 was sloping up, but disappeared closely to the west side of the Trench no 6. Fragments of bones and potteries were mostly discovered between SU59 and SU65.

The scorched green-brown clay in the southern side of the trench was excavated out till the bottom, below which was the same sand layer also discovered in the south diaphragm of Trench no 6 SU52 without materials (Fig. 81). The height of the wall here is 85 - 90cm Then the clay which located between SU61 and SU62 was cut, the distribution of the compact green soil, in which rare materials was found, was in a sloping shape up to the west with the depth from 3-25cm. In the southwest corner of the trench, the excavation of SU62 was finished, too. The profile was very clear in the section. In the northern part, SU59 and SU65 were completely removed, so

the section of the west side emerged clearly in South-North orientation. During the excavation of SU65, the second ash layer, which was named as SU69, was discovered below, and few materials in this SU, were too. In the eastern part, because of the excavation of SU61, the east section also distinctly emerged. With a depth of 107cm in total, both of the upper and bottom layers were soft, full of fragments, the middle layer was hard to dig, with few materials. The approximate thickness of each layer was as follows (from top to bottom): 57, 20, and 30cm. There were no materials found in almost all the parts of the western half of Trench no 6.

The area full of sand SU52, with large quantity of potsherds was excavated from the northern part of the trench during the first three cuttings and small objects in mud clay, including loom weights and/or spindle whorls (Fig. 82) and also a just sketched clay figurine (Fig. 83), a big upside down jar, about 140cm away from the western side and 135cm from the southern side of the trench, were discovered (Fig. 84) on dirt floor to which new SU, was given, 73. The floor (140-150cm in deep), was made up of exquisite pure yellow/brownish soil, and rare materials were found on the floor (Fig. 85). With a whitish clay cover (about 1cm thick) outside, the jar SU74 stands upside down, full of bones, small clay balls with holes, fragments of pottery and cooked soil. At the same time, after the removal of the layer of sand SU52, which was 25-30cm thick, the activity floor around the jar was recognized, too. Close to the western side, the unexcavated area to the floor was about 74-80cm wide, 260cm long and 30-35cm in depth.

Trench no 6, Eastern Half (hereinafter EH) (2012)

The first step of the new excavation in Trench no 6 was to remove the drift covered in 2011; at the end of the work last year, when the excavation was over, the depth of the western part, almost completely excavated, was at -140-150cm from the campaign plain. In the meantime, the eastern part, after some cuttings of 10-15cm, was left un-excavated (Fig. 86). Before the removing, there are sparse xerophiles on the surface, and also because of the sunken situation, several residues formed by rainwater; the four sides of the trench, nonetheless, are preserved well. After several cuttings in the area of 240cm away from the west side of the trench, one finally made empty the square to a depth of 80-120cm. Potsherds, stones and bones unearthed during last year has been collected again. After cleaning operations, one start to excavate the EH of the trench, left unexcavated, removing the superficial soil constituted

by the filling of the Trench for conservation purpose in the last day of last Campaign and by the natural expositional layer of the last year. Under it, a more compact layer appears, with greyish color, some amount of potsherds, some burnt clay and plasters (Fig. 87). It corresponds to SU49 (in time unifying SU31 and 34 and SU65). Before cutting SU49 one digs the last remains on layer SU2 near the north-eastern corner of the trench. In the interface between SU49 and SU2 an interesting fragment of a black painted and engraved rim of a jar, possible under Kušan influence (Fig. 88). In a first moment one is keeping it in its location; the removal of the inclined level SU54, in the north-eastern corner of the trench, was more urgent. Thus it was reached the same level of SU49. Under SU2 and SU54, another SU appears, supposedly SU65. Starting from this leveled ground, one is removing SU49 and 65. Both layers have been quoted. The excavation of the EH of the trench follows removing around 10cm of SU65 and SU49 in the northern and southern part of the trench.

In these thin layers, a big amount of potsherds, plaster, stones and bones appear and are collected. Initially one recognizes that the eastern border of the half is rather hard and compact, and most probably should constitute the SU38 or its destroyed part (Fig. 89). A little diaphragm East-West oriented seems to be constituted by an hard and compact clay too, dividing, thus, the northern part from the southern (Fig. 90), which is, conventionally and according to the last year SU definition, named SU49 and resembling the shape of a pit, part of the break-in which was never clearly identified last year. Then one proceeds excavating SU49: here too, in a ocher-brownish earth, a big amount of pottery fragments have been found, with potsherds, plaster, stones and bones. By the color of the earth and by the typology of fragmented items collected the impression is that these two areas the northern and southern were in fact realized utilizing and cutting the fortification wall SU38 in a secondary phase when it was not anymore in use (Fig. 91). In the second case there is a rather clear confirmation of this evidence, because a North-South oriented part of hard and compact clay (possibly SU38 (Fig. 92), rightly cut in early times, and in a way connected to the southernmost part of SU38 / SU44 has been found, probably representing the bottom of the pit SU49 nearby being located a fragment of SU73; in the first case the situation results quite different. The area and the layers, now defined SU76, does not consist for the moment, and unlikely from what looked like, of a pit, but rather of a widespread sections of soils, blackish and reddish colored with pottery, bones (also one horn) reminding SU69 and SU65 largely identified last year (Fig. 93). The negative

layer is constituted by grey colored sand due to a combustion process; inside it one is having the same typologies of items as in SU65 and SU49: potsherds, plaster, stones and bones. SU76 stretches towards South under SU69, in direction of SU49. One is removing what is remaining of SU69 in order to determine the extension of the area. The main controversial point is that the blackish soil as last year at West seems to go much ahead in eastern and southern direction, suggesting a different point of view: SU49 could be later than SU69 and 76. One is digging out the last remains of greyish sand, mixed with ash of SU76 (Fig. 94). Removing the sand some mud clay conglomerates and stones start to appear. Proceeding slowly in depth, the color and texture of the soil change: there are no anymore ashes and the sand has a lighter color, more ochre/brownish. It is possible to define a new layer, called SU77 (Fig. 95). SU76 mostly topographically is constituted by a pit-shaped area resembling a work activities with blackish soil, pottery fragments and reddish concretions; SU77, a cultural layer located beneath SU76 is constituted, instead, by two superimposed rows of mud-clay conglomerates, in the northern side; there are also potsherds, blackish ashy soil and differently sized stones. Both lay one above the other and are located beneath SU69 (Fig. 96). It is possible, like occurred last year, that those two SU, were originally, in fact, an unitary stratum in which the superior was mostly used as an activity area with fire or where ashes were thrown away. One starts cleaning the space among the emerging stones and mud clay conglomerates and, as soon as the excavation is further going down, they appear bigger than they looked like in a first moment. Some of the clay conglomerates conform themselves as fragmented blocks. Many of them have a rounded shape (around 20cm), but there is, at least, a couple with squared sides (the bigger among them measures about 30 × 13cm) (Fig. 97). Clay, stones and potsherds lay horizontally and conform what could look like an horizontal level (collapsed structure? work activity level?). One is proceeding removing the conglomerates and the stones in order to determine the level of the ground where they stand. The work started with the removal of SU77 in order to determine a more detailed evidence of the two mud-bricks (Fig. 98) (southern side of Eastern Half of the trench). The greyish soil (ash) seems to go under these bricks and the apparently wall SU38 extending in the northern side. In the middle, two granite stones appeared: one (A) (no 2) (at - 6.85) in dark, 10 × 10cm, and one (B) (no 1, at - 6.84) in pink (12 × 12 cm). Just to the south of stone A, a wall of a big jar SU79, appeared in the soil (diameter 30-35cm) (Fig. 99). In the eastern side of the soil started to be orange-yellow. Scarce presence of potsherds: most notably a disc-shaped base

of goblet (fabric 6.1), with a short stem and reddish slipped (Fig. 100), and one fragment (wall) of cooking pot. After the removal of SU77, it has been defined a new SU78 with the appearing of the jar defined as SU79 (at - 6,82). The soil in the southern side is still greyish, with presence of gypsum remains inside and around the jar. The general situation of the trench is still not completely understood. SU38 was most probably destroyed and cut in the South, where the definite pit SU49 is for the most part clear (Fig. 101), because of SU38 being the bottom of the pit in itself. To North the situation is a little bit different, because the presence of those mud-clay conglomerates, the spread of the ash and gray terrain under the supposed SU38 and also the presence of two mud-bricks (along the northern border of the trench), let one to consider the possibility that the destruction of the wall was much more ample than in SU49 pit, and that its fragments are covering still the ash and gray levels SU76 and SU77. There is also another aspect which give some confirmation and doubts in the same time, the absolute quotes of the line of the cut in the western border of SU49 (-6.63) (Fig. 102), that of the appearing of the jar last year SU74 (-6.93) (the bottom is at - 7.36), and that of the appearing of jar of this year SU78, which appear to be extremely interesting for any interpretation. The work continues with the removal of the remain of SU78, going down more with 2 cuttings with trowel (each one of circa 6cm), cleaning the eastern border of the spreading of SU. There are present carbon remains and gypsum fragments, especially in the area close to the stone A (black granite) and the jar (the distance between the border of the stone A and of the jar is about 12cm). There were also found some potsherds and animal bones. The soil is still grayish colored (because of the ash), especially in the proximity of the southern side close to the sort of the very compact mud-clay diaphragm (East-West oriented) between the area of SU49 and of SU78. This type of soil, as in the eastern side seems to go deep under the diaphragm. There were also removed two mud-clay conglomerates, approximately spheroid shaped and of circa 8cm sized. One is going down a little bit in this part cleaning more accurately all the area around jar SU78 (floor) (SU79) (jar in itself) and the northern, eastern and southern borders in order to make a drawing of these three sections, which could give very important information of the succession of the different structural elements. Along the North-South oriented cut wall SU38, already evidenced, there is a clear kind of pit to the south which could be the real SU49 (Fig. 103), under the bottom of the superior pit SU82. The new situation leads one to make some considerations on the order of the chronology. The removal of jar SU79 is made by cutting a regular square just around of few centimeters in order to

take out it in a most safe way. Around and inside there are some potsherds which are defined as SU78 outside and SU79 inside. The jar is fragmented with the bottom already *in situ* (Fig. 104) and it is constituted by large fragments of fabrics 4 with painted decoration. The bottom is going deeper with regard to the surface of about 8cm, and the whole height of the jar is thus about 20cm. One is working in this part starting to remove the diaphragm between SU82 (empty of material) and SU77 and 78; the diaphragm belongs still to a mixed SU65 / SU69. It has been decided to start to remove the pit in the southern part, i.e. SU49; it is proceeding with different VII cuts. At every two cuts the material collected is located in different bags in order to better analyze the eventual difference in chronology and phases (Fig. 105). What it seems strange is that the shape of the pit which looked like semi concave from the section, is revealing very different in the reality, almost square, delimited to North by the large mud-block where two falling bricks of 40cm size have been already evidenced (Fig. 106); to East by a more compact brownish in the section and grayish soil; to South by the very hard block of soil left unexcavated, originally identified as SU38 and SU34. First of all the apparent oblong quadrangular shaped mud-bricks which still are recognized as present, nevertheless, do not make part of any structural remains, and seem to be absolutely isolated; the pit is still going down, changing completely the consistence and the color of the soil, which after the second cut, is more brownish, hard and full of very small particles of carbon and burnt concretions. A large amount of pottery fragments are, however, coming among which many bases, rims, cups, one handled bowl, and jars. Are also present some blackish very hard concretions or potsherds. From the 5th cut the quantity of material is decreasing very much until the 7th, where also some processing waste have been collected. A fragmented mud spindle-whorl (Fig. 107) is coming up from the 6th cut, and still the bottom of the pit is not reached. It has been decided to enlarge the area to South to try to understand exactly the situation of the borders and consequently of the bottom. After this cutting the result is a kind of an un-understandable square shaped pit. It has been decided, thus, to excavate the eastern border of the square left untouched since some days in SU77, and among the material is coming to the light a quadrangular shaped whitish stone (possible sharpener) (Fig. 108). To North and South is coming to the light a very hard soil. In the meantime is also excavated SU78, where the jar SU79 was located for some centimeters, reaching a more hard soil, and also the hole A on the floor SU73 come to the light is cleaned off. The last activity in this part of the trench is devoted to finish to cut the eastern border of the Eastern Half of the trench, removing

SU77, already started. The situation is very simple in relation to find the floor SU78, which at North is very ashy and gray colored, and to South more brownish and slightly hard. One is proceeding to cut all the remaining soil of SU69, 65 along the eastern border of the trench, and to clean in details the situation above the two mud bricks falling down, in the middle of this half of the square. One reaches very soon level SU76 which was already visible from the eastern section of the activity area in SU77 and SU78. One is cutting also the very hard, but thin part of SU82, collecting materials. The two apparently oblong lined mud-bricks along the western border of the eastern half are very thin too, and immediately beneath is located a pit, SU49, probably still intact, unlikely from the filling of last year. Many potsherds are coming from these two cuttings in SU69-65 and SU76. To North is coming up a basis of a middle size jar upside down (Fig. 109) and immediately to East the border of a new jar with the diameter of 35 cm. The jar is called SU84 and one is reserving to cut and clean it later (Fig. 110). Immediately later one is trying to clean the border to South of SU38 and SU44, including the area around pit SU62 and Pit SU81 (see below). The situation is still the same with an unclear mud structural remains mainly grayish-green colored, with beneath a brownish less hard soil and beneath again sand (Fig. 111). Going back to the jar SU84, when one starts to clean up it is clear that it is a real un-necked *pythos* which goes very deep down and basically under the broken rim is extending very much. One is obliged to cut partly the eastern border of the trench, and to enlarge in curvilinear profile to west SU85 (Fig. 112), in order to reach the bottom (Fig. 113). During the drawing and photo operation, the jar is falling down founding dangerously to west. Inside, SU86 there is a large amount of material, stem of goblet, wall, basis, and some mud loom weight (Fig. 114), as some of last year. Two fragmented pottery walls blackish painted (Figs. 115a, 115b), considered possibly as Hellenistic of 4th century or late Hellenistic too of the 2nd century as well, are coming from SU85 and SU86, and matching each other.

Trench no 6, Western Half (hereinafter WH) (2012)

In order to clarify all the location of structural remains it was decided to work on the remained soil used to fill up the trench last campaign (2011). The aims are: to find a possible relationship between the bottom of jar of last year SU74 and the one of this year SU79, found in the EH (the difference in depth between the levels of appearing of them is approximately 40cm); to reach again the floor SU73; and to better define

the line of the wall SU38, which appeared bordering SU49 and looking like also bordering the area of SU78 at North. After 3 different cuts (two of 10cm circa with spade and the third one of 5cm with trowel), in all the remaining WH of the trench, at South very clear appears a section of the wall (at the present time about 50cm deep) (Fig. 116). The wall SU38 is partially destroyed in the western side and replaced in the eastern by the activity "area" SU78 and in the southern by the pit SU81 (Fig. 117). To the North in the WH, one part of the floor SU73, constituted by a yellowish and compact soil, already recognized last year, is now clearly visible again. The potsherds widespread over the whole area of the western half, are of course collected. The part of the sandy floor SU73 already appeared is definitely recognized and reached giving evidence of the square cut made last year for removing the jar SU74 (Fig. 118). Reaching the floor is still an operation connecting with the making empty of the excavated area of last year. To the west, instead, one start to regularly excavate removing one cut with spade of 10cm circa, and immediately to the western border of the square is evidencing a new floor SU81 made with clay, reddish remains and ash, over which are located numerous fragments of fragmented pottery. Around at South and North there are three small holes in one of the which (no 1), the smallest (10cm wide) is located an ellipsoidal fragmented (two parts) mud clay projectile. The others are located to the North of SU81 and are 15 and 20cm sized (Fig. 119). The eastern limit of this activity are SU81 is more or less very close to the border left un-excavated last year, ma more western ward. The floor SU73 is continuously been evidencing to the west and appears to looks like very sandy. One doubt is still remaining on the exact location of this border, because of the presence of a sand full of very small particles of pebbles.

The part of the sandy floor SU73 already appeared, is continuously searched around the location of SU81; this floor and the pottery remains on it, are unfortunately lying over a thick layer of sand full of very small particles of reddish pebbles. The presence of this layer definitely excludes the hypothesis that this area represents the border of SU38, i.e. the encircling fortification wall. The removal of SU81 gives, nevertheless confirmation that the pottery spread goes much lower down to the floor SU73. In the meantime other three small holes appear, nos 4 (13cm wide), 5 (15cm wide), and 6 (8cm wide) very close to no 1; these holes as the ones already appeared are located in this very thin or lens of clay, covering

the same layer of sandy pebbles (Fig. 120). This layer is denominated SU83, and it is completely empty of potsherds, except for some fragments blackish coarse ware; the whole layer and the holes are completely removed and in the all square the very fine wrought soil constituting SU73 comes to the light. At North on the floor another hole is coming up (Fig. 121), whilst at south one is excavating following the hard clay profile of SU44, and SU62 (Fig. 122).

Trench no 6, Extension South (2011)

In the same time a new trench has been open called Trench 6, Ext. South, at south of trench no (6.13m long × 2m wide), whose southernmost extreme points are located at circa 96m from the St 1 (Fig. 123). Trench is included in the squares of the new grid, NW1, NW3, NX1, NX3 (Fig. 124).

A short diaphragm is left for 1.10m circa from Trench no 6. The first cutting is about 10cm deep., encountering first vegetal roots, SU0, humus and large amount of potsherds.

The excavation activity goes with cutting SU1. In the north-western side at circa 70cm from the northern side of the trench (diaphragm) the upper parts of big fragments of two jars in situ came to the light (Fig. 125); at circa 2m from the northern side it has been found a modern gummy strip. After the second cutting big fragments of jars appear, the first one at west, 70cm of diameter, the second more 10cm at south-west (at circa 1.50m from the northern side) (diaphragm), 45cm of diameter (Fig. 126). After the removal of SU1, the presence of a type of soil never met before suggests one to define a new SU44; it is constituted by a greyish-green coloured very compact soil (Fig. 127). At South of the fragments of jars, the consistence of the soil changes in a brownish terrain, still containing big roots.

During the removal of SU44 it has been decided to define the content of the eastern jar come to the light, as new SU46 (Fig. 128). The bottom of the eastern jar lies a little bit beneath the level reached in SU44 and contains a huge quantity of animal teeth (mutton, sheep), a big millstone in pink granite and a rather good quantity of potsherds. It is filled by a very characteristic very hard and compact clay mixed with gypsum. It has been decided to cut the half of the jars where also some traces of red color come to the light. In the western jar SU47 a small piece of bronze (rattle with

two holes (Figs. 129, 130) has been found and its bottom or rim is disappeared.

The eastern jar SU46 base diameter 40cm, and SU44 have been removed, few material are collected including some gypsum plaster. The activity continues with 4 cuttings in the northern part and the SU2 does not yield any material. The consistence of the soil (brownish colored) is soft and sandy and in the first cuttings some very small fragmented blue color comes also.

The excavation activity continues with a further cutting still removing sandy clay, which came to the light beneath the two jars. The only potsherd come to the light are coming from the southernmost side of the trench, where part of the fortification wall SU38 and SU52 brownish colored sandy clay (Fig. 131) were found.

Trench no 6/ Trench no 6 Extension South

According to the evidence of the small East-West oriented portion of a wall SU38 it has been decided to remove the diaphragm (1.20m × 2m) between Trench no 6 and Trench no 6 Extension South, which is all include in square NW1 (Fig. 124). After the removal of SUS and SU1, clearly the same SU44 (green-grayish soil) where the jars SU46 and SU47 have been found, is appearing. The nature of this soil, for the location and the consistence, should have been looked as a wall, and according to the situation excavated and revealed in Trench no 6 Ext. South, never could have been considered a wall (Fig. 132).

Trench no 6 Extension North (Fig. 133)

Another new trench 2 m (East-West) × 13m (North-South) wide, is opened and immediately the surface S is removed, leaving the usual diaphragm of 1.10cm wide between the trench and the extension (Fig. 134). The trench is included in the square of the new grid, NU3, NV1, NV3 (Fig. 124).

There few materials and two pieces of iron waste are collected.

Just beneath the soil appears hard and compact and light grayish. Very few potsherds are coming from. It is definitely identified the earthen fortification earthen wall SU38 over the whole area after few cm of the removal of SUS. The soil looks like very hard and compact along the whole removed part of soil (Fig. 135).

Trench no 7 (2011)

Trench no 7, which is 3m wide × 4m long (Fig. 136), located at the plain connection place between the central tepe and its eastern wall, was open in order to understand the archaeological consistence of this part of the site; Trench no 7 is included in the squares of the new grid, PP1, PP2 (Fig. 124); the surface is fully covered with herbaceous plants; during the first cut of which rootstalk and gravel were found, but there were no materials.

After a new cut of 5-8cm deep, the new layer, already named as SU1, was evidenced. The color of SU1 is tawny, with a stony, compacted texture in which the grit is well-distributed; it is rocklike and hard to dig. Another new cut about 5-7 cm deep did not make an essential difference in the color and texture of the soil. Fragments of potsherds were rare to find, a nail and cortexes were also found in this layer.

During the leveling of the trench, the soil in the southeast corner was found to gradually become soft. There was still no trace of any man-made phenomenon.

In order to understand and reach soon the original depth of the basal soil of the area between the central Tepe and the encircling fortification wall, an area of 50cm wide close to the northern wall side, which was named as Sector A, was excavated down continually. A new layer appeared inch by inch, the color was darker than the up layer and with a soft, wet texture. Only few fragments of potsherds were unearthed, most of which were red in fabric.

It was decided to check up the eastern and northern sides of the Sector A and draw the section of the northern side. Until now, the northern side of the Sector A is made up of 4 layers, the thickness is as follows:

1. surface SU0, 6-12cm;
2. SU1, tawny, with a stony, compacted texture in which the grit is well-distributed, disappeared up to surface close to the western side, thickness of the eastern half: 18-23cm;
3. SU2, 14-39cm;
4. basal sandy clay (Virgin) dark yellow colored with an exquisite and pure texture.

There were no materials in this layer, the excavation has not be finished yet, but probably this layer is close to the original virgin soil.

The excavation of SU (Virgin) reveals a soft soil with well-distributed grit. Fragments of potsherds, the surface of which is covered with white

power (salty?), are still rare. There are no fragments to find during the last three cuttings, but the color and texture of the soil does not change essentially, maybe it has already been close to the original soil. Until the end of the excavation, Sector A is 104-114cm in depth.

It has been decided to enlarge the sector A, whose width is increased from 50 to 70cm at last. During the enlargement, few fragments are found. After another three new cuttings, which means 20cm in depth, were executed, there were still no fragments found; it has been decided to stop the excavation of Sector A. On the basis of the three layers already existed, SU(Virgin) was approximately divided in two parts, because of the disappearance of fragments. Generally speaking, both of the two layers can be regarded as the transition to the virgin soil, there was still no essential change in the color and texture and SU(Virgin) may extend more certain depth close to the virgin soil. Sector A is now 118-123cm in depth, finally (Figs. 137, 138). The depth reached in 2009 at a point between section no 1 and section no 2 was QP 692,15 and the basal clay soil here in Trench no 7, is QT 691.54.

Trench no 8 (2011)

This trench is open at 12 m circa west of the Trench no 6 in order to check if more parts of the area, possibly occupied by the encircling fortification earthen wall, was still standing or was re-settled later. The trench was 63 m long (North-South) × 2m (East-West) wide (Fig. 139). The trench is included in the squares of the new grid, KW2, LW1, KW4, LW3, KX2, LX1, KX4, LX3 (Fig. 124). The first cutting removes SUS and 1. After 15cm in depth the wall SU38, is actually found (Fig. 140).

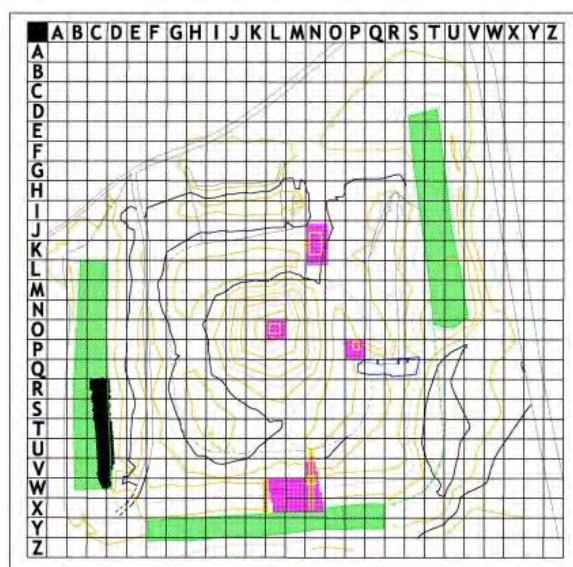


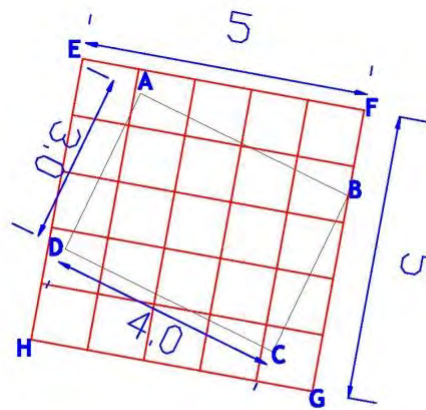
Fig. 1 - Kojtepa with the different areas of excavations within the grid system, by Davide Lunelli 2011-2012



Fig. 2 - The un-excavated Eastern Half of Trench no 6, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 3 - Trench no 5, at the beginning of the excavation, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{A-B-C-D (Trench 5)} &= 12 \text{ m}^2 \\
 \text{E-F-G-H} &= 25 \text{ m}^2 \\
 25 \text{ m}^2 - 12 \text{ m}^2 &= 13 \text{ m}^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Fig. 4 - The original Trench no 5 in 2011 and the correction in 2012, after MAI, UNO, by Davide Lunelli



Fig. 5 - Trench no 5, blocks of *paxa* in the first cuttings; after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 6 - Trench no 5, blocks of hard and compact clay located at the southern, in northern and in the north-eastern corner of the trench, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 7 - Trench no 5, alignment of wall SU35, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 8 - Trench no 5, the blocks of *paxa*, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 9 - Trench no 5, diagnostic potsherd inserted in the wall SU35, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 10 - Trench no 5, collapse SU37 of wall SU35, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011

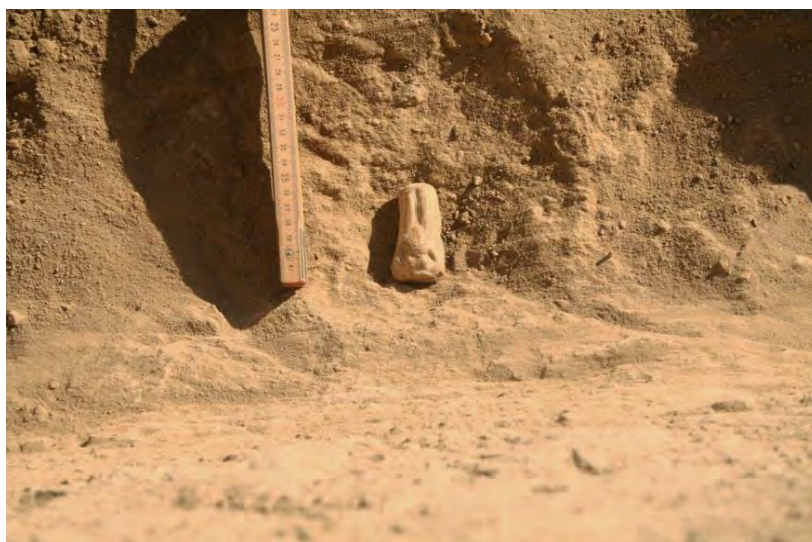


Fig. 11a - Trench no 5, appearing of a terracotta figurine (*Venus Pudica*) *in situ*, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 11b - Trench no 5, terracotta figurine (*Venus Pudica*) (Object inv. 0001), after MAI, UNO, by Kazim Abdullaev 2011



Fig. 12 - Trench no 5, an alignment of a possibly another wall SU41 perpendicular to wall SU35, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 13 - Trench no 5, part of the soil in the northern side of wall SU35 removed, and two pits, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011

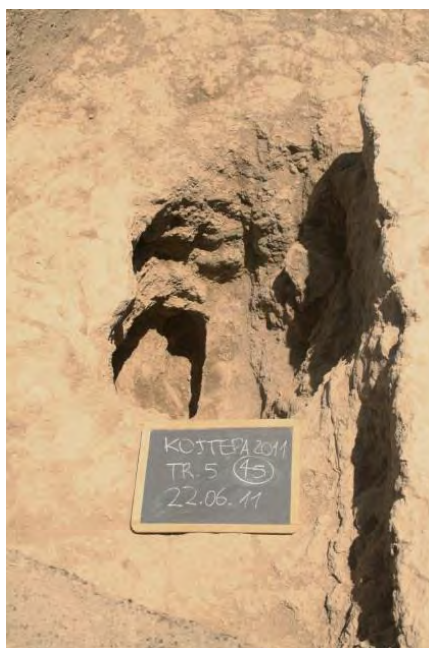


Fig. 14 - Trench no 5, US39 (western) and US43 (eastern) and a very compact and hard clay defining, thus, a new US42, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 15 - Trench no 5, rim of pot, diameter 10cm, covered by a dark colored slip, possibly of later chronology come to the light, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 16 - Trench no 5, Pottery disk, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito



Fig. 17 - Trench no 5, Pottery disk (Object inv. no 0009), after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito



Fig. 18 - Trench no 5, Pottery disk and/or spindle-whorl (Object inv. no 0034); after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito



Fig. 19 - Trench no 5, SU45, the unified structure of the three pits; after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 20 - Trench no 5, jar SU53 and the close elliptical elongated millstone, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 21 - Trench no 5, after the removal of 5 cm of soil in SU63 a kind of burnt floor (or fireplace) comes to the light, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 22 - Trench no 5, SU for jar 71 and another one for the soil just beneath it, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 23 - Trench no5, SU 71, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011

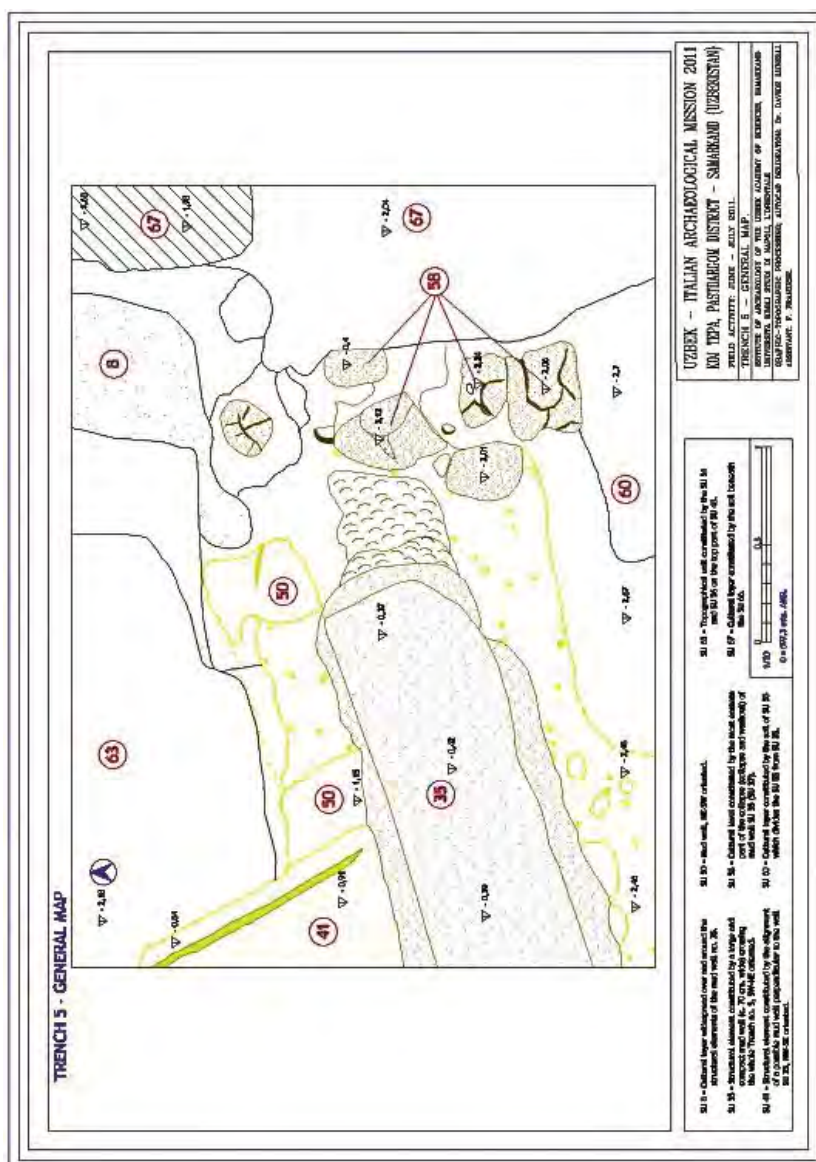


Fig. 24a - Trench no 5, general Map, after MAI, UNO, by Davide Lunelli



Fig. 24b - New Trench no 5 with the regularization of the limits, after MAI, UNO, by Davide Lunelli 2012



Fig. 25 - Trench no 5, pottery disk SU42, (Objects inv. no 0029), after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito



Fig. 26 - Trench no 5, the four cloves of the extended trench worked out contemporaneously, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno. Genito 2012



Fig. 27a - Trench no 5, pink colored granite stone in situ SU8, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno. Genito 2012

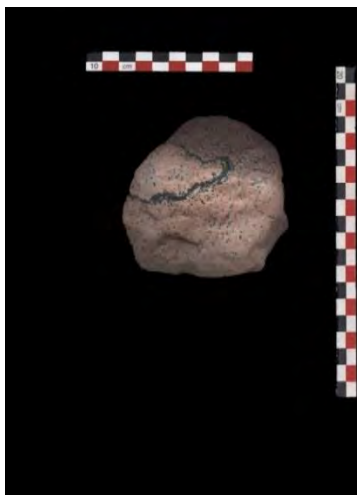


Fig. 27b - Trench no 5, pink colored granite stone (Objects inv. 0037), SU8, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno. Genito 2012

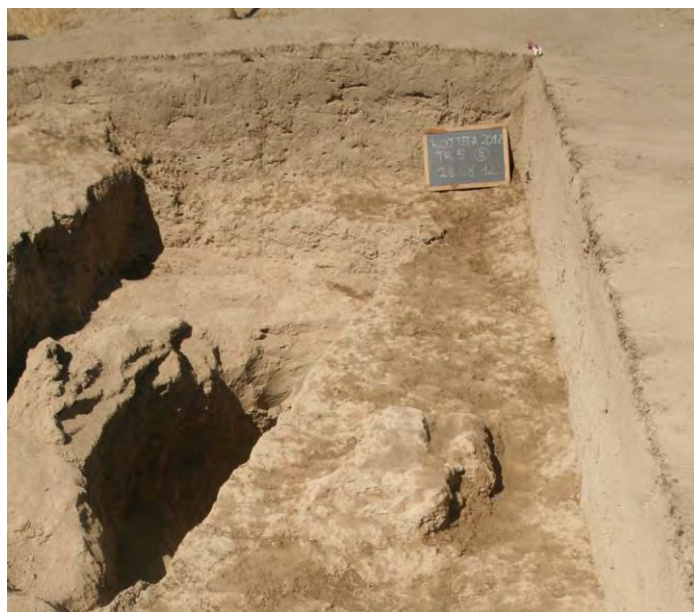


Fig. 28 - Trench no 5, SU5 and SU8, typical stratigraphic units widespread around the structural remains, after MAI, UNO, by Francesco Franzese 2012



Fig. 29 - Trench no 5, SU8, pottery fragmented footed table (Objects inv. no 0045), after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 30 - Trench no 5, traces of mud-bricks or mud-blocks more and more evident, after MAI, UNO, by Francesco Franzese 2012



Fig. 31 - Trench no 5, SU8, a pottery fragment collected, after MAI, UNO, by Francesco Franzese 2012



Fig. 32 - Trench no 5, wall SU41, after MAI, UNO, by Francesco Franzese 2012



Fig. 33 - Trench no 5, a new topographical SU80, after MAI, UNO, by Francesco Franzese 2012



Fig. 34 - Trench no 5, Pottery disk (Objects inv. no 0029), after MAI, UNO, by Fabiana Raiano



Fig. 35 - Trench no 5, SU37, lid with handle, fabric 4 (Pottery Inv. no 0227), after MAI, UNO, by Fabiana Raiano



Fig. 36 - Trench no 5, large pottery fragments to the southern limit of the trench SU53, after MAI, UNO, by Francesco Franzese 2012



Fig. 37 - Trench no 5, eastern border, brown and hard clay with an undefined shape just between SU42 and 53, after MAI, UNO, by Francesco Franzese 2012



Fig. 38 - Trench no 5, SU53, after MAI, UNO, by Francesco Franzese 2012

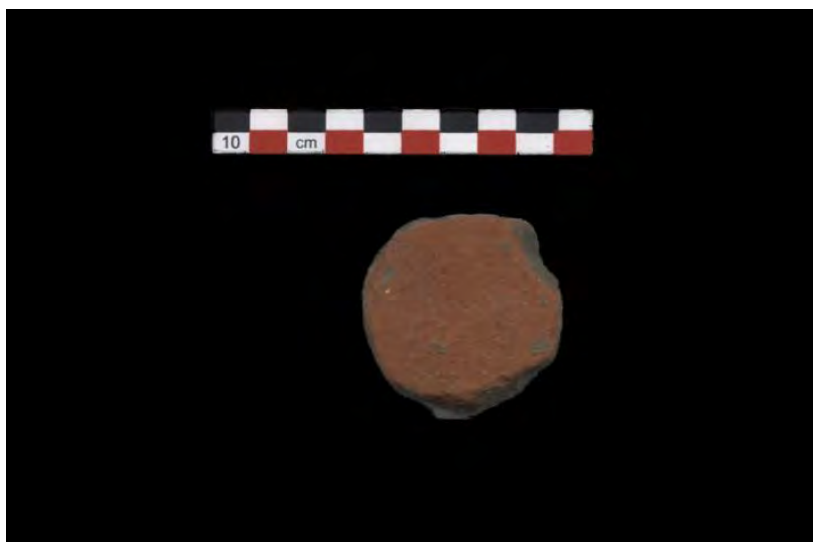


Fig. 39 - Trench no 5, SU45, pottery disk (Objects inv. no 0043), after MAI, UNO, by Fabiana Raiano 2012



Fig. 40 - Area of Trench no 9 before the excavation, the gentle slopes to North and South with an almost circular perimeter, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011

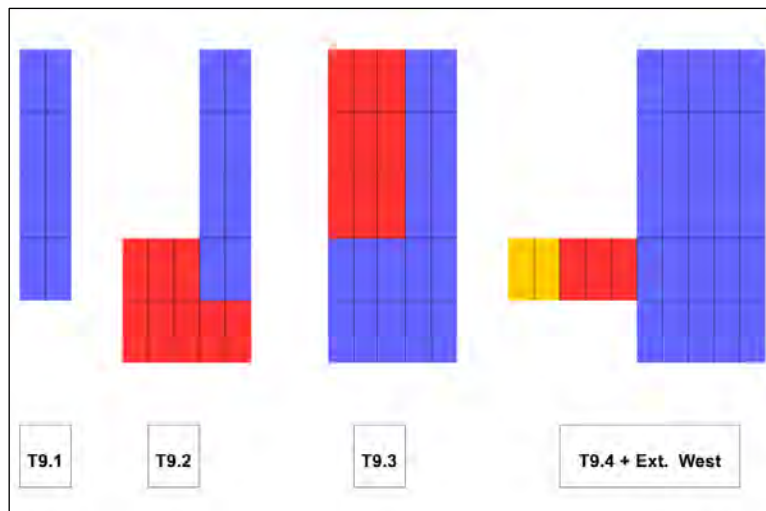


Fig. 41 - Successive extensions of Trench no 9, after MAI, UNO, by Davide Lunelli 2011-2012



Fig. 42 - Trench no 9.1 as seen as from the top of the Tepe, and from south-eastern corner, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 43 - Trench no 9.1 after the 1st cutting, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 44 - Trench no 9.1 after the 2nd cutting, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 45 - Trench no 9.1 at South, first appearing of mud bricks, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 46 - Trench no 9.1, the size of the bricks, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 47 - Trench no 6, South Extension, SU44, in 2011, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011

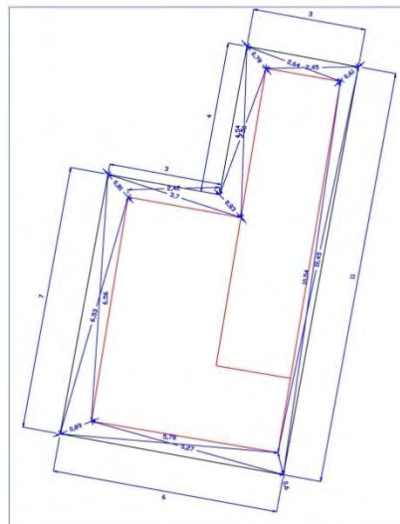


Fig. 48 - First geometric delimitation of Trench no 9 and Trench no 9 West Extension, after MAI, UNO, by Davide Lunelli

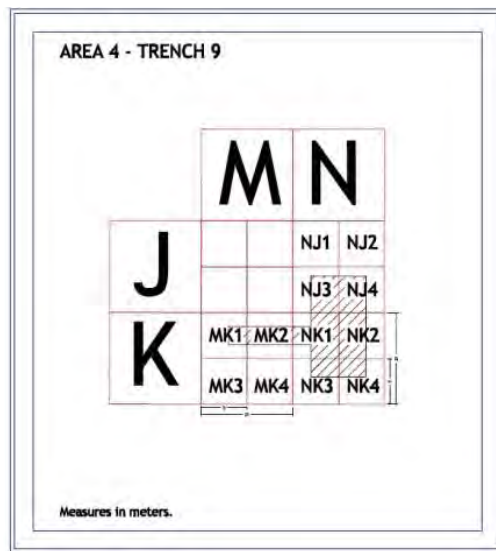


Fig. 49 - Grid and squares in the area of Trench no 9, after MAI, UNO, by Davide Lunelli



Fig. 50 - Trench no 9.1 and 9.2 South-West Extension, field operation, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 51 - Trench no 9.1, pottery fragments lying at South of the mud-bricks, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 52 - New Trench no 9.3, 1st and 2nd cuttings, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 53 - New Trench no 9.3 northern and southern side, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 54 - New Trench no 9.3, new mud-bricks to North, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 55 - New Trench no 9.3, cuttings over the mud-bricks at South, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 56a - Trench no 9.3, female terracotta figurine *in situ* SU8, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 56b - Trench no 9.3, female terracotta figurine (Objects inv. no 0046) SU8, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito



Fig. 57 - New Trench no 9.3, mud-bricks at the southern limit, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 58 - New Trench no 9.3, number of bricks (12 at least), to North, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 59 - Trench no 9, West Extension 2, 2 × 3m, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 60 - Trench no 9, West Extension 2, several mud bricks, 2 parallel groups, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 61 - Trench no 9 West Extension 3, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 62 - Trench no 9, West Extension 3, outlines of bricks badly destroyed, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 63 - Trench no 9, West Extension 4, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 64 - Trench no 9, West Extension, mud-bricks recognized, about 35cm wide, with the same direction of the lines found before as seen as from West, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 65 - Trench no 6, modern break-in; after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011

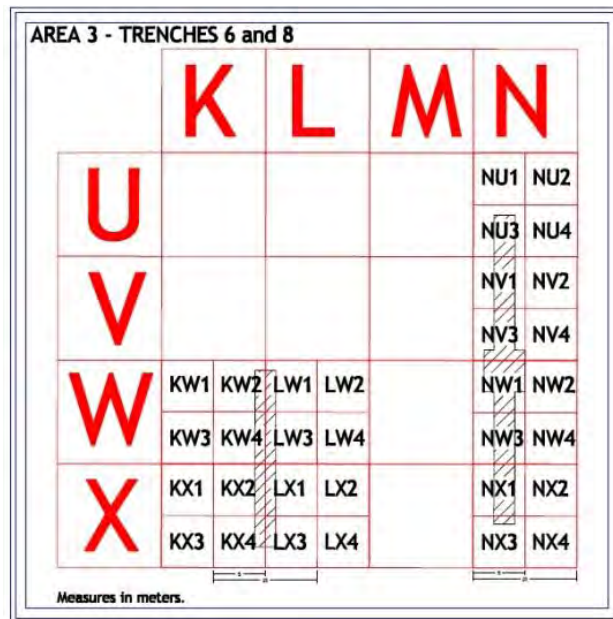


Fig. 66 - The grid and the area of Trench no 6, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito



Fig. 67 - Trench no 6, as seen from the northern side; after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 68 - Trench no 6, as seen from the southern side; after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 69 -Trench no 6, disc-sh basis (Pottery Inv. no 0173); after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito



Fig. 70 - Trench no 6, the inner composition of the break-in; after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 71 - Trench no 6, SU31 could most probably represent an activity level; after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 72 - Trench no 6, SU 34, slightly compact and soft, more grayish in color; after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 73 - Trench no 6, SU38, an encircling outline apparently delimiting the break-in; after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 74 - Trench no 6, SU31 emerged apparently more clearly with its characteristic reddish soil; after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 75 - Trench no 6, SU31, terracotta figurine *Venus/Anahita* (Object inv. no 46); after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 76 - Trench no 6, a part of an activity floor SU54, which was broken by SU49, was recognized; after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 77 - Trench no 6, SU59, the texture of which is compact, hard and with a green colored surface; it goes sloping down under SU57; after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 78 - Trench no 6, SU59 cut by a later SU34 and 31, after, jointly named 49; it seems to go very deep to the eastern and western side under the supposed US38; after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 79 - Trench no 6, A simple terracotta fragmented figurine (Objects inv. no 0004) comes to the light in SU49; after MAI, UNO, by Fabiana Raiano



Fig. 80 - Trench no 6, SU61 in East and SU62 in West; after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 81 - Trench no 6, SU52, sand; after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 82 - Trench no 6, spindle-whorl in mud (Object inv. no 0024); after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito



Fig. 83 - Trench no 6, sketched mud clay figurine (Object inv. no 0020); after MAI, UNO, by Fabiana Raiano



Fig. 84 - Trench no 6, a jar on a dirt floor SU73, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 85 - Trench no 6, the jar SU74 stands upside down, full of bones, small clay balls with holes, fragments of pottery and cooked soil, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 86 - The emptying of trench no 6, with the EH untouched, and the WH partially excavated, as seen as from North, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 87 - Trench no 6, the first cuttings in the EH, SU49, 65, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 88 - Trench no 6, black painted pottery, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 89 - Trench no 6, the eastern border of the trench with a more hard and compact soil, SU38, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 90 - Trench no 6, the diaphragm between northern and southern side of the EH of the trench, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 91 - Trench no 6, EH, the northern and southern areas, possibly made utilizing and cutting the fortification wall SU38, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 92 - Trench no 6, EH, a North-South oriented hard and compact clay (possibly SU38), after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 93 - Trench no 6, EH, widespread sections of blackish and reddish colored soil at North, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012

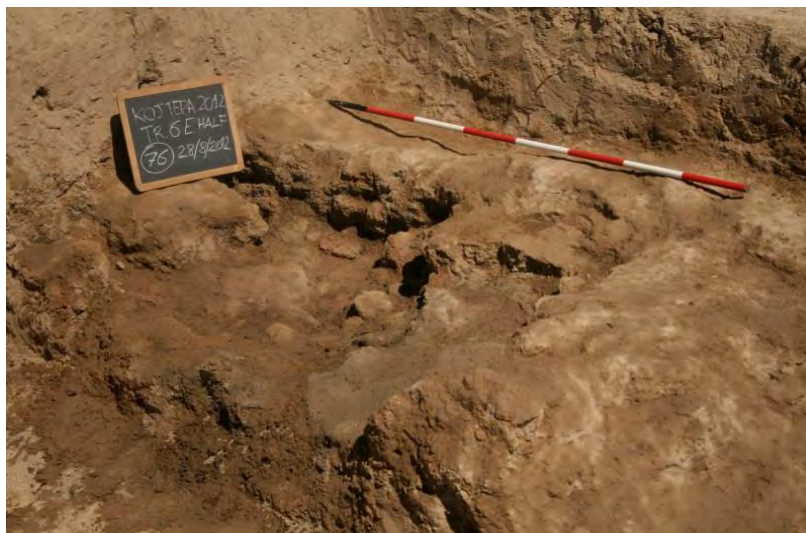


Fig. 94 - Trench no 6, EH, remains of grayish sand, mixed with ash of SU76, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 95 - Trench no 6, EH, a cultural layer SU77, located beneath SU76 constituted by two superimposed rows of mud-clay conglomerates, at North, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 96 - Trench no 6, SU76 and SU77 beneath SU69, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 97 - Trench no 6, EH, SU76 and SU77, the mud conglomerates, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 98 - Trench no 6, EH, the mud-bricks fall down constituting the diaphragm in the middle, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 99 - Trench no 6, EH, to the South of stone A, a big jar SU79 (diameter cm 30-35), after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 100 - Trench no 6, EH, SU77 (Pottery Inv. no 0234), after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito



Fig. 101 - Trench no 6, EH, SU49, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 102 - Trench no 6, EH, the line of the cut related to the mud clay-wall, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 103 - Trench no 6, EH, SU49, under SU82, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 104 - Trench no 6, EH, floor SU78 where jar SU79 is located, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 105 - Trench no 6, EH, SU49 after the cuttings, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 106 - Trench no 6, EH, mud-bricks completely evidenced, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 107 - Trench no 6, EH, mud spindle-whorl (Objects inv. no 0044), after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 108 - Trench no 6, EH, SU77 (Pottery Inv. no 0031), after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 109 - Trench no 6, EH, SU77, the coming up of an upside down jar SU78, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 110 - Trench no 6, EH, SU77; the appearing of a jar-Pythos SU84, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 111 - Trench no 6, EH, the situation at the side of SU39 and SU44, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



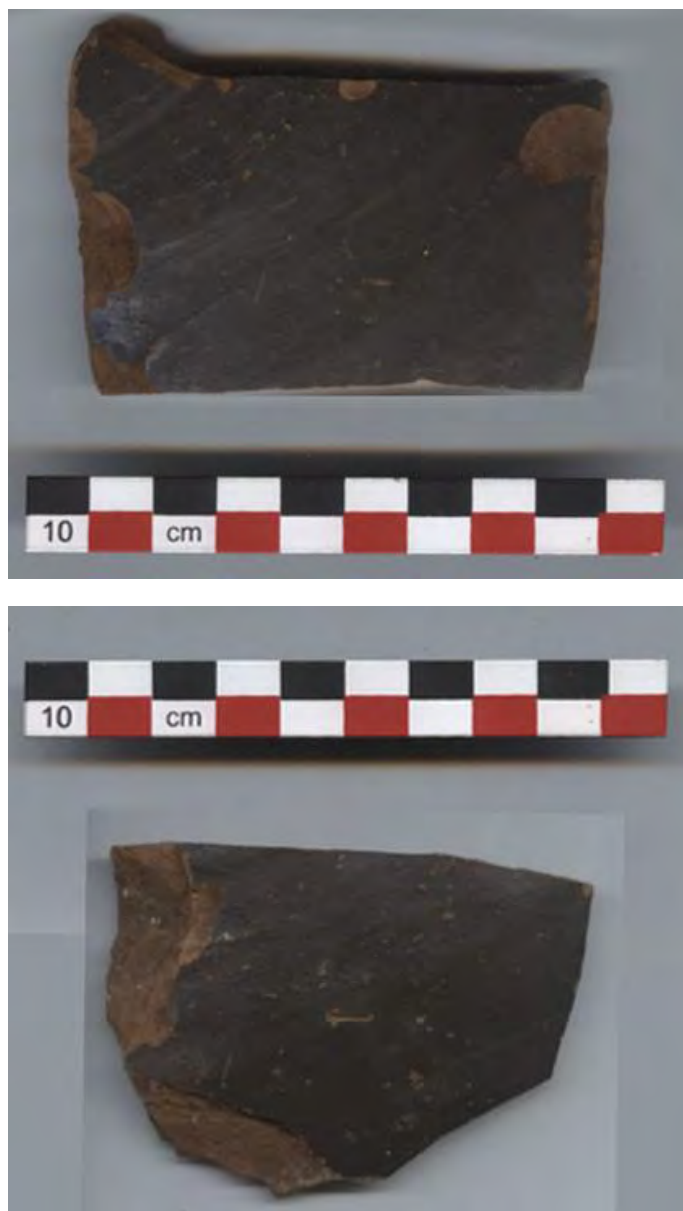
Fig. 112 - Trench no 6, EH, the enlargement to take out the jar-Pythos SU84 in the SU85, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 113 - Trench no 6 EH, the jar-Pythos SU84 completely put in evidence, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 114 - Trench no 6, EH, SU86, mud loom weight (Objects inv. no 0032), after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito



Figs. 115a, 115b - Trench no 6, EH, SU86, two fragments of blackish covered pottery (Objects inv. 0028), after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 116 - Trench no 6, EH, at South a section of the wall (about 50 cm deep), after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 117 - Trench no 6, WH, SU81 with floor with holes SU83 Pit, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 118 - Trench no 6, WH, the floor US73, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 119 - Trench no 6, WH, floor SU83 with holes, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 120 - Trench no 6 WH, holes over a grayish-reddish soil SU83 of sandy pebbles, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012



Fig. 121 - Trench no 6 WH, the floor SU73 and the hole A at North after removing floor SU83, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2012

TRENCH 6 - GENERAL MAP

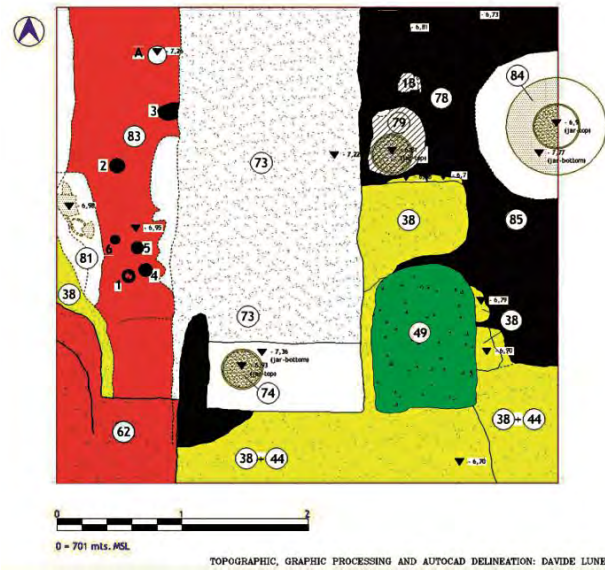


Fig. 122 - Trench no 6, General Map, after MAI, UNO, by Davide Lunelli 2012



Fig. 123 - Trench no 6, Ext. South, 13m long \times 2m wide, whose southernmost extreme points are located at circa 96m from the St. 1; after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011

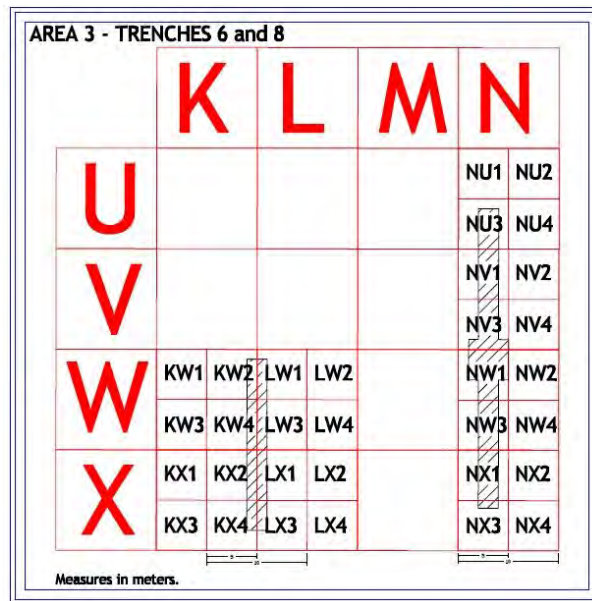


Fig. 124 - The grid and the location of Trench no 6 (to the right) and Trench no 8 (to the left), after MAI, UNO, by Davide Lunelli



Fig. 125 - Trench no 6, Extension South, the appearing of two jars; after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 126 - Trench no 6, Extension South, two jars; after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 127 - Trench no 6, Ext. South, SU44; after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 128 - Trench no 6, Ext. South, the eastern jar SU46; after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 129 - Trench no 6, Extension South, the western jar SU47 and a small piece of bronze (rattle with two holes), after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 130 - Trench no 6, Extension South, a bronze rattle (Objects inv. 0008), after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 131 - Trench no 6, Extension South sandy clay, identification of SU52 brownish colored sandy clay; after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 132 - Trench no 6/ Trench 6, Extension South, SU44 and SU38 2011



Fig. 133 - Trench no 6 Extension North, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 134 - Trench no 6 Extension North, removal first layers, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 135 - Trench no 6 Extension North, the most probably SU38, the encircling wall made by *paxa*, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 136 - Trench no 7 in area 1, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 137 - Trench no 7 in area 1, the different layers identified, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011

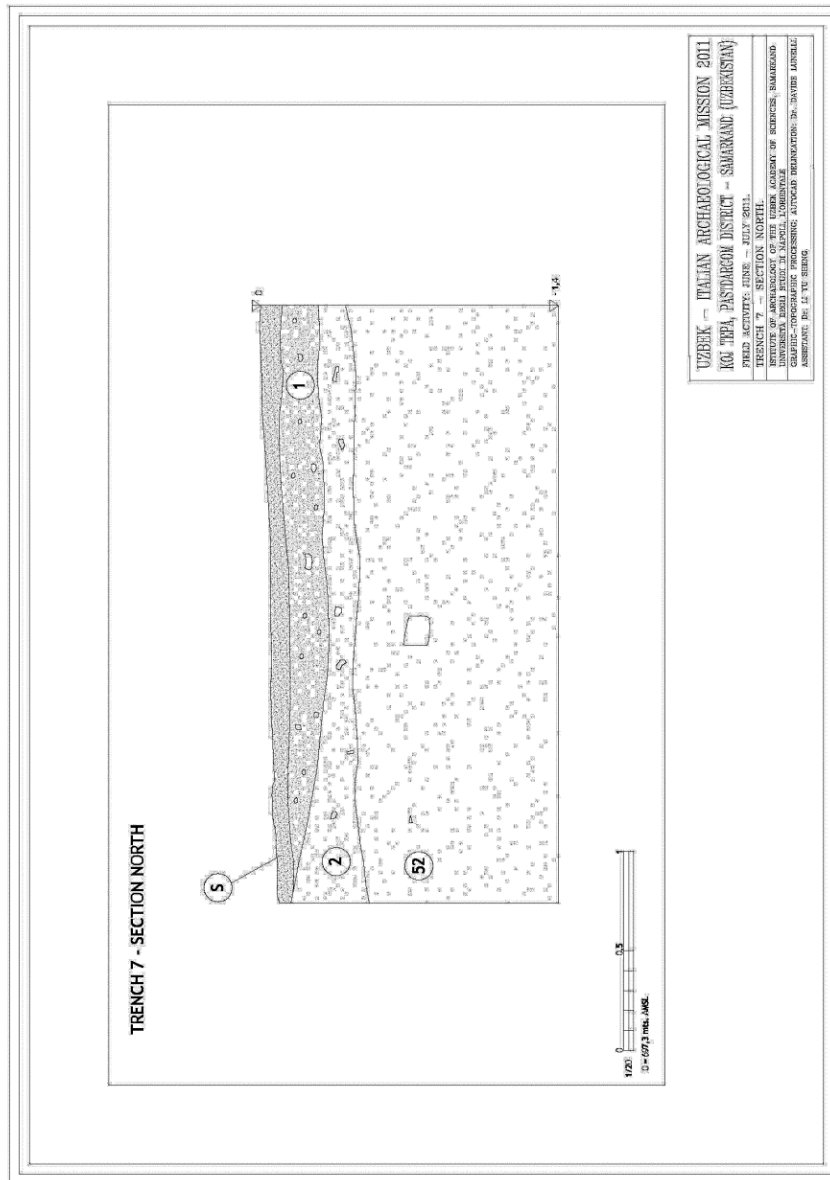


Fig. 138 - Trench no 7, Section North, after MAI, UNO, by Li Yusheng and Davide Lunelli



Fig. 139 - Trench no 8 in area 3, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011



Fig. 140 - Trench no 8 in area 3, the probably layer of the SU38 encircling wall made by *paxa*, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2011

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