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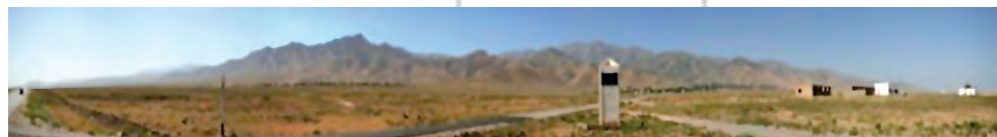
UNIOR
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UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI NAPOLI "L'ORIENTALE"
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INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF UZBEKISTAN
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THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT 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 скотоводства и вкупе 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.

BRUNO GENITO

FIELD ACTIVITIES IN 2008 AND 2009

Operations in 2008

The any extensive sites in the Samarkand territory denominated Nameless nos 1 (code PDX 92) and 3 (code PDX 93) (Figs. 1-2), towards which was first oriented the attention of the Uzbek-Italian field work in 2008 were not promising in order to plan trial trenches¹. They present, in fact, very tall external sections and on the top fields of modern active cultivation. Site denominated nameless 2 (code PDX 110) (Fig. 3)², in the outskirts of Chandyr town, although partially destroyed, was the only one which presented, at least, some interesting profiles; it was constituted by a top area and a lower part, in line of a rather typical urban inner distribution characterizing the whole Samarkand area in late historical and Hellenistic time.

The intervention of excavation on the site nameless 2 has foreseen the opening of a section in the southern portion of the tepe. The zone has been before strongly anthropized in the last century from the presence of an economic establishment and from the construction of civil residences, probably during the dismissing of the establishment itself. In the specific case, the tepe appeared notched by small progressive stripping on every one of four sides. The necessity to realize a parking lot, functional to a near house, had seen compromised the

¹ Under the invitation of the Italian Archaeological Mission (IAM) of IsIAO in Uzbekistan, directed by Maurizio Tosi (Università degli Studi di Bologna) (UsB), and thanks to the availability of Shakirdjan Pidaev, director of the Institute of the Archaeology of Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan (IAASU), a joint working group of IAASU and Università degli Studi di Napoli "L'Orientale" (UNO), composed by Alexej Gricina, Bruno Genito, Luciano Rendina and Maria D'Angelo, spent few weeks in the Samarkand area in May-June 2007 and 2008. The work, financially supported by the IAM of UNO, put the bases for a new archaeological project, starting from the topographic data collected by the IAM of UsB, from 1999-2008, and aimed at investigating a possible archaeological horizon of the Achaemenid time (6th-4th century BC) in the Samarkand area. The new project, under the suggestion of Shakirdjan Pidaev, director of IAASU, has been inserted within the frame of a new official agreement between IAASU and UNO signed in October 2008 by the IAASU and in March 2009 by UNO.

² Different technical and environmental issues with local people prevented us to continue the work normally and in agreement with the direction of IAASU the MAI moved to other alternative solutions.

whole southern side, partially exposing sections of the tepe. The only possible section to start to be investigated was the southern side of the tepe.

It has been, therefore, decided to cut a long vertical section within the site also known by the local people with the name of Avlja Tepa. The section effected (already object, it seems, of partial excavations in recent times) has evidenced stratigraphical units, slightly southeast oriented, that seemed to be related, to a first and fast observation, to ancient archaeological features (Fig. 4).

A closer examination and study of these remains has, nevertheless, revealed the presence of alternate strips of darker and clearer colour of ground, interpretable as indicators of recent burglaries and earth movements. This has led one to think about the possibility of the existence of recent interventions on the soil: they have come to the light, in fact, numerous human bones referable to graves (hypothesis confirmed by people of the place) datable back to a not yet defined, and certainly very late epoch.

The cleaning and the regularization of the section on the southern side has allowed one, to its eastern extremity, to single out a burial, orthogonal to the section, of a complete masculine adult, deposited in a ground pit, in supine position, west facing. The bones, in correct anatomical connection, and in excellent state of conservation, North-West/South-East oriented and with the face slightly turned southwest, suggest a dating to a late Muslim epoch. The height of the individual is around 1.60m and any type of grave good (only a small iron piece, light and very oxidized and a fragment of granite stone) is absent (Fig. 5). The stratigraphic position and the absence of grave-goods gives confirmation that the burial, probably goes up again to the Islamic epoch.

The excavation of the burial, operated tracking the encumbrance of the pit on the superior part of the tepe down, has allowed one to determine that the same pit had been dug from the plan of actual stamping.

The documentation has foreseen the photo profile and the three-dimensional photogrammetric scanning of the section and the burial, and the GPS outline of the whole structural remains.

Interventions at Kojtepa

Given the situation of very high degrade for the nameless site 2 as well, it has been decided to move on Kojtepa. Located very close in the outskirts of the Chandyr village, Kojtepa, is a rather important site, which, on the basis of the materials collected from the surface during the topographic survey of UsB, seemed to be dating back to the late Iron age and to the Achaemenid period as well. The area was shortly and random again surveyed.

The few potsherds collected on the surface, are, mostly related to closed forms (coarse and middle coarse ware); the recovery of millstone stones (granite), basically behind the boundaries and in the area comprised between the top citadel and the surrounded walls constitute a probable sign of different phases of occupation or also of an extensive use of that stone (Abdullaev *supra*, 54, fig. 9).

Kojtepa is constituted by a central quadrangular construction, 9.94m high over the plain, and of a surrounding encircling wall, as well as from an external moat, currently covered by sharp vegetation. The site had already been numbered in the last years of the UsB survey as code PRC 147 (site no 282) (Abdullaev *supra*, 54, 55, fig. 8a, 8b) and signalled for the find of numerous potsherds, and for its good state of conservation. Small towers have been, besides, signalled at the time of the survey too, around the fortress, similar to those of Kafir Kala (Rondelli *et alii* 2003), even though in a smaller scale.

The first investigation at Kojtepa was, thus, aimed at singling out a stratigraphic sequence to be evidenced through the excavation of a large modern cut effected alongside the encircling wall of the tepe³, which is thought to be regularized in order to constitute real archaeological sections, then denominated nos 1 and 2 (Figs. 6, 7). In the section distributed in the topographic grid (PQ2, QQ1, QQ2, RQ1, RQ2) (Figs. 8, 9), the presence of walls, of notable thickness, in bricks and blocks in raw that, probably had to belong both to the defensive system of the compound or to the re-utilisation of a later period.

It has been decided to open the sections along the boundaries of the great central citadel (Fig. 10) in the south-eastern part. The excavation has confirmed the presence of traces of wall and some cultural horizons with a large amount of ceramic material dating back to the late Hellenistic up to the post-Hellenistic period.

On the western side of section no 1, the recovery of a notable quantity of ceramic associated to fragments of millstones in pink granite and the remains still *in situ* of a big container for commodities (superior diameter larger than 30cm) (Fig.11) and very close to the South of large mud-brick arranged of cut (Fig. 12), has allowed one to make the hypothesis that the area, behind the boundaries, has been used for settling area. The huge quantity of ceramic material (523 fragments) recovered, above all to West, gives confirmation of

³ In the area previous interventions had already been operated, quite certainly for agricultural reasons.

the hypothesis that in the area public space turned to “domestic” use, may be seen. To be signalled the diagnostic fragments of walls of jars with intra-flexed rims and globular body (three different morphological types have been recognized, according to the inclination of the rim) with diameter varying from 22 to 26cm. Few fragments are significant: Inv. no 0022 for the type of decoration (a wave with accompanying circular motives) of the complicated period from 1st to 3rd-4th century AD, Inv. no 0018, hemispherical almost complete cover, probably of the same period⁴.

The investigations effected in Kojtepa, with the stratigraphic analysis of a small-size marginal, late historical site, has foreseen the same dynamics of approach of the preceding sites above described: in this case the Tepe is still perfectly surrounded by a wall legible from the reliefs on the level ground. The heavy agricultural activities, conducted in the last years have notched the surrounded wall in more points in order to allow the passage in the cultivated fields. Also in this case it has been preferred to open the archaeological section to use an artificial cut recently operated: a passage, 6 meters wide sectioning the whole relief of the walls on the eastern side of the settlement.

The opening of the section, starting from the inner side between the Tepe and the encircling wall, has shown a complex stratigraphic situation (Figs. 7, 8), effect of a re-use of the area that, partially lost its defensive character and comes to be set by rooms or spaces destined to the production and transformation of commodities.

In the central part of the excavated section the traces of walls are well visible, realized in raw bricks in plain located and tied by clay blocks. On the inner side, toward the Tepe, the presence of an almost complete jar embedded in a clay bench and of millstones of granite of middle dimensions allows one to hypothesize that, in a second moment, close to the wall, structural remains were set up (Fig. 11)⁵.

⁴ These are the most significant pottery fragments collected: Section no 1: Pottery Inv. 0011, 0012, 0013, 0014, 0015, 0016, 0021, 0023, 0030,0033, 0034, 0035, 0036, 0039, 0040, 0042, 0043 (Tot. 17); Section no 2: Pottery Inv. 0018, 0022, 0028, 0031, 0037 (Tot. 5); Cleaning Section: Pottery Inv. 0017, 0019, 0020, 0026, 0029, 0032 (Tot. 6); Cooking Pots: Pottery Inv. 0008, 0009 (Section no 1), Inv. 0007 (Section no 2) (Raiano *infra*, 315-358).

⁵ The deepest thanks for these seasons are due to the Director of IAASU A. Berdymuradov for his participation, and for having paid a visit to the excavations at the end of the work. The realization of the work has been possible thanks to the particular availability of the Rector of UNO, Lida Viganoni and her staff, in particular Mrs Marina Guidetti and Nicoletta De Dominicis. The financial support has been granted by the *Centro Interdipartimentale di*

Trial-Trenches in 2009

The 2009 season of excavation at Kojtepa had two main objectives, both aimed at investigating the area in the presumed area of the eastern city-wall:

1. to find some architectural evidence of the wall (length, width, height);
2. and to collect as much dating material culture as possible, in order to get a typological and possibly chronological stratigraphic differentiation.

Kojtepa on the basis of the materials collected from section nos 1 and no 2, and of some architectural and topographic considerations, most probably may belong to the Late Iron Age and post Achaemenid period as well (Genito *supra*, 33, 36, note 18).

The four trenches opened along sections nos 1 and 2 (nos 1, 2, 3, 4) in Area 1 (Figs. 13, 14, 15, 16) located in the topographic grid in the following square PQ2, QQ1, QQ2, RQ1, RQ2 (Lunelli *supra*, 95, fig. 9), are progressively less wide according to the orientation of the line of the soil already present on those sections, and practically were aimed at regularizing them: Trench no 1 (m 3 wide × 4 m long), Trench no 2 (3 m wide × 4 m long), Trench no 3 (2.10 (E)/1.40 (W) wide × 6.50 m long) and Trench no 4 (3 m wide × 6 m long). The procedures of excavation have allowed one to recognize different 33 SU (stratigraphic units) in order to link the materials collected and to read and to interpret the different alignments of the architectural remains and walls come to the light.

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The process of excavation according to the sloping eastern-western profile of the area where the trenches are located, has determined, differing cutting approaches.

Trench no 1

Trench no 1 has been opened topographically more or less in the middle of the long area where section nos 1 and 2 (Area 1) were worked out in 2008. In the eastern part (the most elevated of the profile) where the clay-soil seemed more compact (and where wall remains were supposed to have been located), it was decided to go very cautiously deeper, with different kind of trowels; in the western part, instead, a spade with acute corner was used in order to cut the soil much more deeply. The procedure adopted has always implied to cut from the top to the lower side of the trench, removing part of the clay soil for circa 10/15cm in time; this was made in order to identify layers one by one, first recognized in the easternmost part of the trench, where the soil appeared more hard and consistent. After the removal of SU0 (*humus*), the identification of SU1⁶ allowed one to collect a certain amount of pottery fragments together with some mill stones (mostly in granite) specially in the western part of the trench: this SU is constituted by a very hard and compact clay with inner small and medium size roots, grey colored.

Just in correspondence of the different spots marked by the pottery fragments, a rather sub-rectangular shaped spot (South-North circa oriented) of alternating and overlapping pottery and stone fragments horizontally located comes to the light there (Figs. 16, 17); this horizontal location represents the bottom of SU2, and it was probably related to a secondary occupation of the area, when the original use of the presumed wall was already abandoned. In the south-western part of the trench traces of possibly mud bricks seemingly horizontally and by cut located come also the light as well; these bricks or mud segments (some of them in size 32, 35, or 40cm) seem to look like those found in different other possibly contemporary sites, e.g. Kok Tepe; generally this size of mud bricks, in the local

⁶ The list of the Stratigraphic Units (SU) and the related Matrix according to the Harris system of excavating (*infra*, 383-399), identified during the field works, were, then, elaborated and digitally organized by Enzo Cocca, PhD at the Università degli Studi di Ferrara and Research Fellow at UNO.

tradition of studies, are chronologically attributable to the late Achaemenid or to the early Hellenistic period (4th-2nd century BC) as well.

Almost in the middle part of section no 2 at circa 5m from its western initial point, above the line of a fragmentary floor, already identified last year (Figs. 18, 19), new cleaning operations allowed one to recognize more extensively part of the same floor, which is accurately identified and photographed (Fig. 20). Above the floor which seems to be constituted by at least three different very thin layers of burnt soils mixed up with ash, a very thin and small black painted pottery wall fragment (Pottery Inv. no 0143) has been found, and a fragment of a mud brick as well, whose thickness is 12cm. This small southern part of Trench no 1 is separated from the rest by the lines of a small North-West/South-East wall circa 45cm wide.

In the western part it is still removed SU2 and according to the sloping profile of the terrain (East-West oriented) 4 large stones named E, F, G and H previously come to the light (Figs. 21, 22) are also removed there. The location of these 4 stones (one of which, F was also surrounded by two big pottery's fragments vertically located), are most probably connected and chronologically related to the set of alternating and overlapping fragments of stones and pottery found in the eastern part. This level clearly signs the end of SU2 here as well. In the eastern higher part, the work is mostly devoted to a cleaning operation and to a slight removal small quantity of soil in order to identify a possibly mud bricks distribution. After the removal of the stone fragments identified in the western part it is possible to define a SU3, because from here a particularly different hard and compact soil occurs; this new layer seems to be the consequence of the shifting of structural materials coming from the eastern top part where the remaining parts of the walls seemingly still stand up. Above and all around this part, the operation is continuing in order to exactly identify the eventual alignments of mud bricks, which are still not precise. The content of SU3 is made of not a very large amount of pottery fragments and stones.

Also the removal of SU3 located above and inside large structural remains did not make clear eventual wall alignments. Some remains seem to be constituted by bricks, others by large blocks of clay possibly connected to the cultural levels already observed on section no 1, whose end is more or less correspondent to the fragmentary floor, already seen. Within this level are still present pottery fragments.

The excavation in the southern part allows one to identify another portion of the trench to the South, in a way separated from by the alignment of a

possibly small wall East-West oriented, 55cm wide (Fig. 23); this allows one to define a new SU4, whose location, as seen from section no 2, is about 1.10m above the basal soil reached last year. The topographic limits of SU4 are not yet clearly evidenced, even if it represents the content of an ambience cut off by section no 2. In the northern part of the trench it has been decided to clean out the area above a very compact and hard terrain; going down in this part it is possible to define a new SU5, since this layered part of soil also, most probably, belongs to the superior part of the inner deposit of an ambience correspondent to the one recognized in SU4. The content of this SU5 is made of small fragments of “burnt clay”, mud plaster and some portion of grey colored soil. In the eastern part of the trench, finally, part of the wall starts to be defined much better, whilst in the western another possibly ambience is approximately defined, delimited to south and east by structural remains, still uncertain in character; the content of these remains contributes to define SU6; in the middle of the trench a particular circular shaped set of burnt clay looks like a fireplace (Fig. 24), where many pottery fragments and small fragments of pottery slags, ash and stones widespread. The content of this soil constitutes the SU7.

Going down into this apparently circular-shaped pit (approximately 70-80cm wide), whose precise limits are not clearly found, a very interesting painted stemmed base of small jar and not few burnt clay are coming from (Fig. 25). At - 15cm the apparent pit presents a more hard soil East-West oriented. In the eastern part of the trench the situation is still more complicated. The North-South alignment of a wall is rather more visible, and it seems to be constituted by differing blocks of *paxa*, whose readable dimensions are about 62-63cm. The western part of the trench is still not easily understandable as a whole; both the very hard block of soil, probably constituted by broken pieces of mud bricks and some also big fragments of pottery widespread everywhere. In this part is still present SU5, whilst in the southern the cleaning operation allows one to identify a new SU named 9, consisting of a different very hard compact clay. This SU also was seemingly used in a later period by a sporadic occupation, since some small functional holes are present (Fig. 26). Both these SU are, in any case, connected! It has been decided, thus, to remove them, and after that, a more clear cultural layer is coming up.

SU5 and SU9 are, in a sense, similar even if their respective topographic location is a little bit different; the first lies practically in the middle of the trench and the second closer to a presumed corner of the ambience, between the North-South blocks of *paxa* and the North-East/South-West new align-

ment (Fig. 27). In order to better determine possible clear alignments both the areas are cutting with a spade and finally three possibly corners come to the light, defining, thus, a Room I (SU11) (Fig. 28). Above the North-South blocks of *paxa* one may assume that the constructive system could be organized and developed in the following way: an alternating course of mud bricks and *pisok* (sand), in the middle followed by another course of mud bricks. Room I is, however now more clear and its inner filling contains a rather large quantity of animal bones and pottery. It has been decided to go down again in the southern part of the trench defined as SU4, where few pottery fragments come for the moment to the light, and also in Room I, defining a new SU14 (Fig. 29), containing not a very large amount of materials; at - 15cm circa it was possible to find a kind of flat soil as well, widespread over the whole area. In the western part along the southern oblique wall there is evidence of a gray (possibly ash) colored soil. The Room I looks like almost rectangular in shape, even if the northern side is still not visible because of the limit of the trench; it has also been possibly to observe a kind of bench (*sufa*), alongside the eastern side. The inner structure of the wall at the eastern side is, unexpectedly, constituted by an alternating vertical line of large block of *paxa*, mud bricks, and *paxa*. On the southern side in the fragmentary ambience whose content has been defined as SU4 one goes down for at least two different cuts defined by SU15.

In Room I going further down the hard and compact clay seals off SU14, and a new SU18 is identified. Its consistency is very hard containing sand as well; SU18 is rather poor of potsherds, and animal bones. A terracotta fragmentary 4-legs animal figurine (Objects inv. 0025) (Fig. 30) has been found. The main difficult task is to exactly measure and interpret the presumed wall remains, apparently running from East-South/North-West which is still elusive. In the meantime going down for a small part inside the southern part of the trench, already defined as SU4, it is possible to define now a new layer SU15, which more or less reaches the level of the floor.

For at least 20cm also it has been decided to go down into another ambience, already defined as SU6, where the soil is very hard.

The operations are still acting within the Room I on SU18, very hard brown colored, and above the small wall South-East-North-West oriented, where SU5 and SU9 have not been yet removed. This wall, apparently dividing the area of SU5, after more cleanings operations, appears to present, maximum, two lines of mud bricks and looks like as finished. It means that the Room I was used later for a short time. The large amount of pottery up to

now collected, suddenly decreases very much and at - 2,51cm (absolute quote) is also appearing a circular hole (Fig. 31) in correspondence of the square hole come to the light in SU15 (Fig. 32), with the coming to the light of the hole is, thus, defined a new SU23.

In the southern part after going down in SU7 and SU15, the fragment of the floor is evidenced in the whole area excavated, according to the indication of section no 2 of last year. Still down in SU7 it is possible to define better the width of the western wall of the Room I. This wall as the continuation of the same wall in the Trench no 4 (see below) present a kind of a parapet or step which makes the whole line particularly articulated.

The floor is located at - 1.27cm from the northern small wall South-East-North-West oriented, and it is slightly sloping to the east; more or less in the center there is a square hole for activity whose content is collected as a sample. The interface of this floor is defined as SU25.

Down in the Room I SU23 is defined by the coming to the light of a circular hole, in order to find the same level of the floor as the one occurred in SU22 beneath the level of the *sufa*. The soil of the floor finally is reached at -2.24cm in SU24 (Figs. 33; 34), and it is sloping down in the eastern side here as well. Pottery fragments are coming up and some of them may be dated to an earlier date. The floor is made of hard clay, gray colored and in some parts reddish burnt soil. Close to the eastern side the floor seems to go a little bit ahead to East and it means that the presumed *sufa*, left unexcavated, should be at least partially removed in order to see the front face of the wall which now clearly seems to constitute the main encircling wall of the tepe. The bank/*sufa* is at - 1.54m (absolute quote). The pavement SU24 is very much endorsed and presents at West a fire-structure, quadrangular in shape. In the center there are pottery and stones, may be, located in a small sloping endorsement. Alongside the eastern side another endorsement is found. Making empty the square hole soil samples are collecting. The quote of the appearing of the square hole is at - 2.21cm (absolute quote) and the bottom is at - 2,81cm (absolute quote).

Still down in the western part of Trench no 1 in SU6 at - 75cm from the small wall North-South oriented, it seems easy to distinguish the Room I from a second ambience. Here a footed vessel, almost complete with red burnished slip has been found (Pottery Inv. no 0090) (Figs. 35a, 35b).

The operational activity is mainly aimed at cleaning the inner sections of Room I, in order to put in relation the layers already identified. The small depth of the wall constituted by two or three courses of mud bricks and the mud broken clay till SU18 of the floor, is now more clear (Fig. 36); then a hard compact clay brownish colored related to SU23 and SU24 starts.

The cleaning of the surface of the floor gives evidence of the existence of burnt clay, probably related to a simple fireplace and to more than one hole (Fig. 37): holes no 0, 38cm high, and 23cm wide; hole no 1, 38cm high, and the side looking to be of a square, 15 × 15cm (brown colored soil with two fragments of pottery); no 2, 14cm deep and 9cm wide; no 3, 30cm high and 15cm wide and it is very much related to the fire place; specially no 4 is very small; no 5 is composed by two parts with at least 6 different very small holes; the structure seems to go inside the eastern side of the room I (Fig. 38).

More cleaning operation and the removal of a jar located in SU22 and SU24 are conducted in Room I; many fragments of jar, of a spindle whorl and a basis of a vessel (Fig. 39) come from SU26.

According to the results it is important to remove part of the small wall North-South oriented which goes against the big wall delimiting to east the Room I, especially in the southern corner which is located alongside section no 2. The possibility that this small wall was only later related to the big, is more than an hypothesis, and, thus, it has been decided to remove a large part for almost 60cm (Fig. 40) in order to reach the level of floor SU21 in Room II and the floor SU24 in Room I.

This operation between Room I and II which is defined by the southern part of trench no 1, gives evidence of the presence of mud bricks and *paxa* there too (Fig. 41). On the floor a rim of a large jar (*Kum*) and two small circular broken bases of jars have been found in SU26 and SU27 (Fig. 42a, 42b).

The structural remains now more visible on the wide front of the trenches, may be interpreted in the whole area as: a probably period **I**, constituted by the main structural phase of the wall (*paxa* and mud bricks) (SU38)⁷; a period **II** constituted by the insertion of mud bricks and of a *sufa* (short period between them); a period **III** constituted by the floors with the jar and holes (corresponding to SU 73, found in 2011, and SU83 and SU84 in 2012 in trench no 6)⁸.

At last in the cleaning operation in the southern side where it was a kind of pit, on the eastern front, there are mud bricks faced just above the same block of *paxa*, coming from Trench no 2. Also a corner (not exactly) is coming up with a circular shaped mud block which seems to be related to the space in SU20 in Trench no 2 (see below).

⁷ The denomination of SU38, was actually given in 2011 and not in 2009.

⁸ The denominations of SU73, 83, 84, were actually given in 2011 and 2012 and not in 2009. The distinction in three different period has been conformed in 2012 and 2013 as well.

The western part of the trench is divided by a *paxa* and a line of mud bricks; in the area close to Trench no 2 other mud bricks appear, and seem to be superimposed over the *paxa*, filling, possibly, an original empty corridor or gallery.

As last operation in the trench the central depression in Room I with grayish soil, stone, pottery fragments and bones is removed. The outline of the depression at the end of the work is elliptical and it is located in the large depression in the center.

Trench no 2

A cleaning operation on the eastern extension of the previous section no 2, gives to the light different remains of structural elements (Fig. 43). In the area where it is possible that still an architectonic structure stands up, a mud brick (whose possible dimensions are 25.8×12 cm) has been also found.

Following these interesting results it has been decided to work on trench named 2, just alongside and eastern-ward of the Trench no 1, leaving a very small (50cm wide) unexcavated part. As a first operation SU0 has been removed.

Then SU1 is removed which, as in Trench no 1, contains very few large pottery fragments and many small roots. The granulation of the soil is very large and the color is light grey.

Just after this removal at - 12cm circa in the middle sporadic traces of ash came to the light and along the eastern border a very late modern pit (20cm diameter) is found and excavated; the inner soil is named SU10, and did not present any archaeological remains (Figs. 44a, 44b). Some small samples of soil are, however, collected. We go down still for few centimeters in the whole area.

On the western part a small portion of soil (few cm by trowel) has been removed. As it appears it is defined a new SU8, because according to the eastern extension of section no 2 this part of the soil is the first clearly covering structural remains; this SU8 most probably corresponds to SU2.

Down in the western narrow part of the trench just in correspondence of a possible empty space as seen as from the eastern extension of section no 2, is thus defined a new SU20. Down cleaning the space between the section remained untouched and the block of the wall, something looking like as a small floor and another small wall is appearing.

It is possible to observe the block of *paxa* over which there are 3 mud bricks. Not many pottery fragments are coming from. Finally there is evi-

dence of the wall with a line of bricks, which represents SU29 (Fig. 45) corresponding to the same situation (Fig. 46) in trench no 1 as well.

Down in the western part reaching the floor, which represents SU30, there are very few pot fragments.

The small diaphragm between the main wall and the small wall delimiting the Room I still remains. The soil is consisting of the superior part of a big block of mud or *paxa* and some mud bricks, some of them still complete. The levels SU24 and SU21 already reached has the same characteristics as those present over the floor of the rest of area. Removing also the bank or *paxa* located in the eastern part, the floor is not appearing and some mud bricks are, instead, found. The wall on its southern part is appearing in its façade.

Trench no 2/3

After having cleaned the area in SU31 is reached the block of *paxa* and an external floor which could be SU32.

Trench no 3

Trench named no 3 is located just alongside the area at east of Trench no 2, leaving a very small (50cm wide) section unexcavated. As a first operation SU0 has been removed, containing few pottery fragments and many roots with bio-disruptive activity. It has also been decided to start to remove SU8 which covers directly the structural remains, as it occurred in Trench no 2.

Only a small part is excavated in the southern part and then, according to the find of some fire-remains SU29 (Fig. 47) on the eastern extension of section no 2, a large part, 1 m at least deep, is furthermore cut in order to reach from the top the eventual structural remains.

Down in the north-eastern extension of section no 2, SU29 represents the accumulation of the soil over the activity area and SU31, which has been revealed to be not a structure, consisting in an activity area in itself with many iron and pottery slags, bones, and specially two horns of sheep and many nuts of burnt peach pits, a complete knife (Fig. 48) and pottery fragments.

Trench no 4

Trench no 4 is located West of Trench no 1, irregularly sized because its area was already cut off in the realization of section no 1 and before (Fig. 49).

After the removal of SU0, it has been decided to remove also SU1, which in the south-eastern corner brought to the light stones and a big pottery wall fragment with a digital decoration along a small portion of a wall, continuing from Trench no 1. This stratigraphic situation allow one to consider SU2, and the large quantity of pottery and stone fragments led one to consider the existence of a new SU12.

After the removal of SU12, SU13 and SU16 seem to be very similar in character; to the south a sort of wall is clearly appearing running alongside the whole southern side of the Trench. In the eastern part is coming to the light a more grayish soil probably derived from cooking activities.

A rather large apparently wall South-West-North-East oriented, seems to divide the trench in two parts; in the eastern is recognized SU17 and in the western SU19. In the first a large amount of pottery fragments including a rim of a large mouthed handled painted jar, and many apparently cooking ware come to the light. After a more cleaning operation the wall is looking like not existent. In SU17 very large amount of pottery is coming up, including cooking vessels and painted fine ware.

Some further control has been made on the small wall, which represent the continuation of that of Trench no 1. The floor of this Room (III?) corresponds more or less to the cultural levels singled out in the western part of section no 1. The floor is located at - 1.15m from the North-South small section left unexcavated between Trench no 1 and Trench no 4; the absolute quote is - 2.65m.

Realizing the plan of Trench no 4, where notwithstanding two small further cut in SU25, it is clear that there is no trace of a clear floor, as it was clearly evidenced in section no 1.

Down in the space between Room I and Room III (Trench no 4) in SU6 a vessel was found. Beneath the level where the vessel was found, the levels of SU26, more or less corresponding to SU19 of Trench no 4, and of SU27 have been reached. Also the wall in Trench no 4 and the corner of section no 1 of last year would be of the first phase (Figs. 50a, 50b).



Fig. 1 - Nameless 1, 3, very close each other on the top and Nameless 2 on the lower part of the figure, after Google Earth



Fig. 2 - Nameless 1 and 3, detail of Fig. 1, after Google Earth



Fig. 3 - Nameless 2, after Google Earth



Fig. 4 - Nameless 2 (PDX 110). The southern section with stratigraphic units and the clear indicators of recent burglaries and soil movement, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2008



Fig. 5 - Nameless 2 (PDX 110). Skeleton just along the eastern side of the section, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2008



Fig. 6 - Kojtepa, the area of section nos 1 and 2 before the excavation; at the back side of the central tepe, after MAI, UNO, by Luciano Rendina 2008

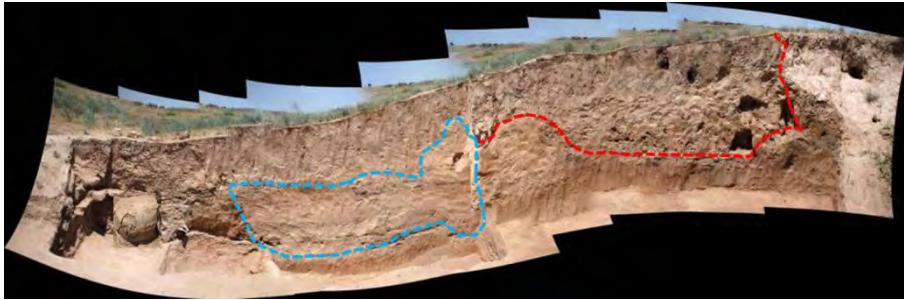


Fig. 8 - Photo of sections nos 1 and 2, after the excavation; to the left the cultural layers and to the right remain of different clay blocks, after MAI, UNO, by Luciano Rendina 2009

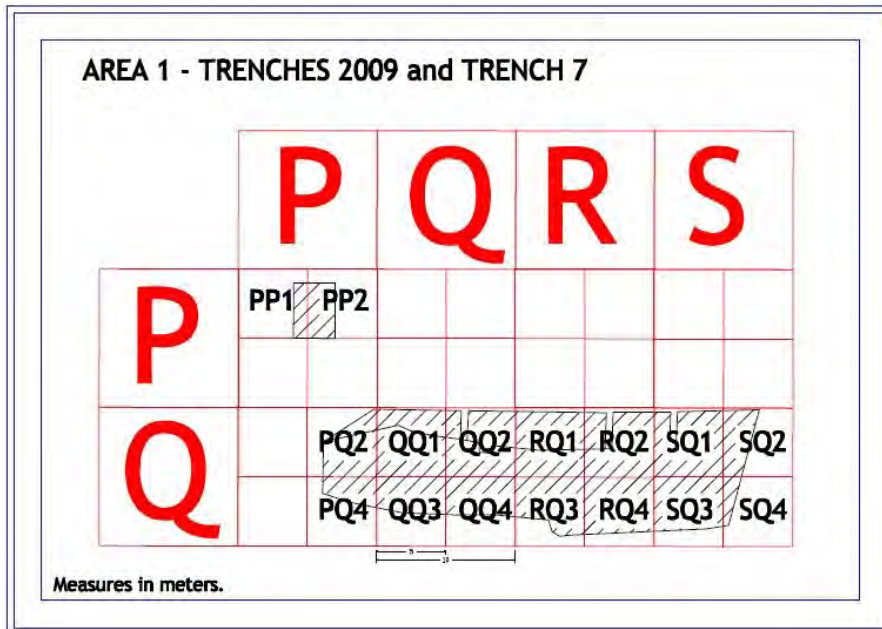


Fig. 9 - Sketch map of Area 1, 2009 and Trench no 7, 2011, by Davide Lunelli 2012

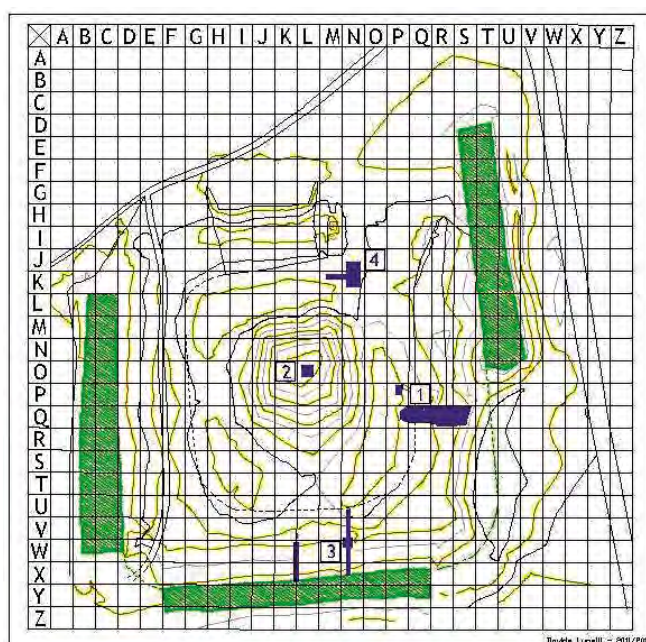


Fig. 10 - Kojtepa with the different areas of excavation within the grid system, by Davide Lunelli 2011-2012



Fig. 11 - The almost complete jar along the western side of section no1, after MA9I, UNO, by Bruno Genito 200



Fig. 12 - Section no 1, large mud-brick arranged of cut very close to the East of the big jar, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 13 - Different photos of four trenches, Trench nos 4, 2, 1, and 3, top, trench nos 1, 2 low, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009

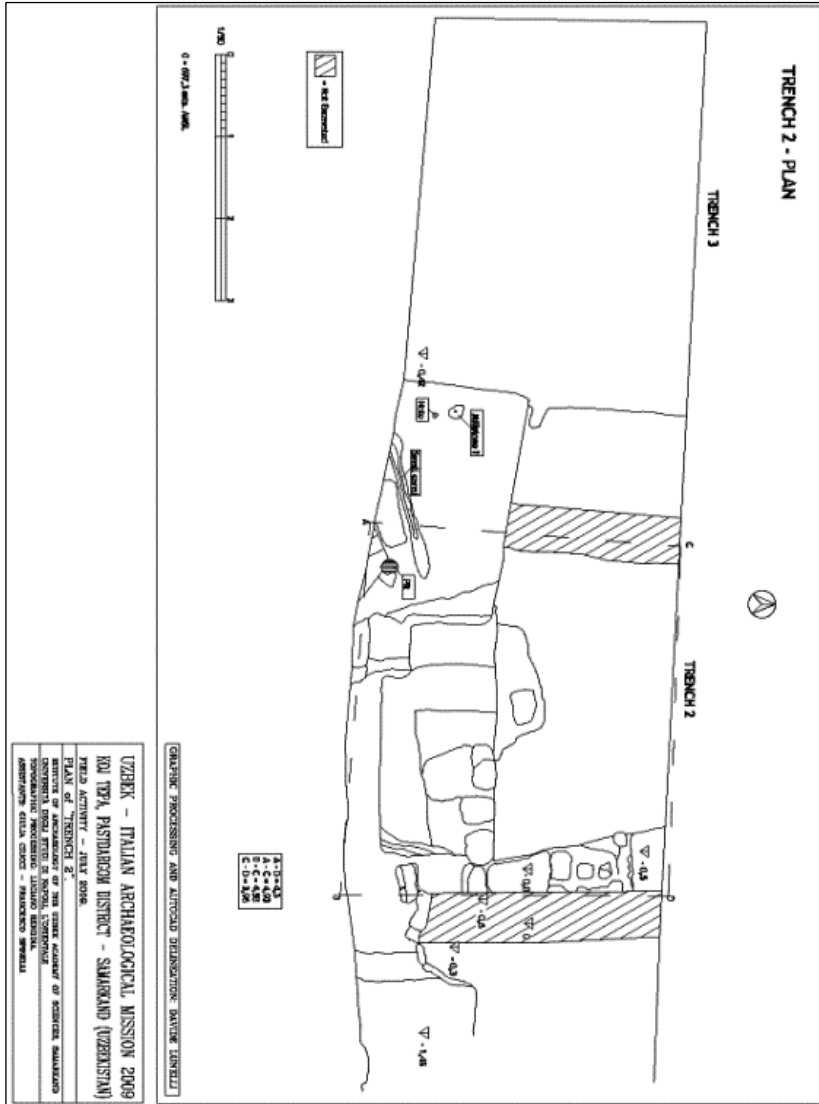


Fig. 16 - Plan of Trench no 2, after MAI, UNO, by Luciano Rendina 2009, Davide Lunelli 2011



Fig. 17 - Alternating and overlapping pottery and stone fragments horizontally located in central zone, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito

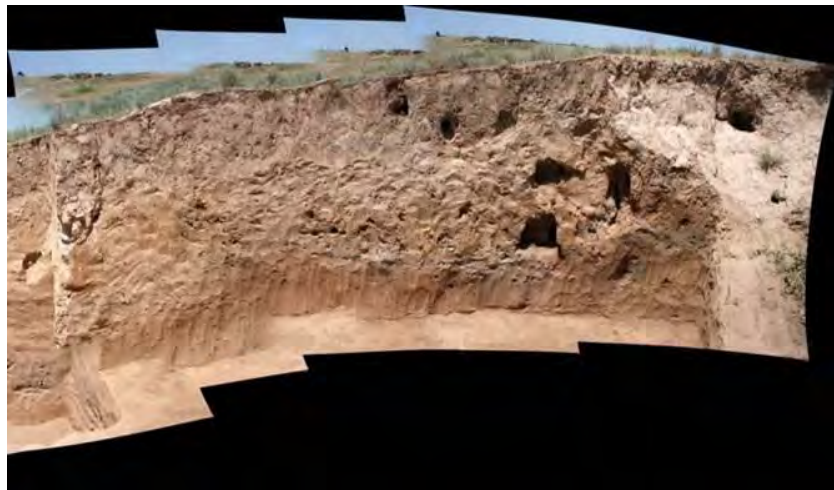


Fig. 18 - Section no 2 with the burnt level of a floor, already evidenced in 2008, after MAI, UNO, by Luciano Rendina 2009



Fig. 19 - Trench no 2, along the section no. 2, the fragmentary part of the burnt floor, already recognised in 2008, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 20 - Trench no 2, along section no 2, the fragmentary part of the burnt floor, already recognised in 2008, detail, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 21 - Trench no 1, SU2, the stone E, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 22 - Trench no 1, SU2, stone F, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 23 - The alignment of a small wall East-West oriented, 55cm wide which delimits SU4 from the rest of Trench no 1, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 24 - Trench no 1, SU7, particular circular-shaped remains of burnt clay looking like a fireplace, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 25 - Trench no 1, SU7, painted stemmed base of small jar, Pottery Inv. no 123, after MAI, UNO, by Francesco Spinelli 2009



Fig. 26 - Trench no 1, SU 9, southern part with small functional hole, of a secondary occupation, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 27 - Trench no 1, SU5 and SU 9, eastern part with the front wall made of blocks of *paxa* and the presumed north-eastern corner, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 28 - Trench no 1, SU11, Room I, with floor of a secondary occupation, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 29 - Trench no 1, SU14, Room I, and a probable *sufa* along the eastern side, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009

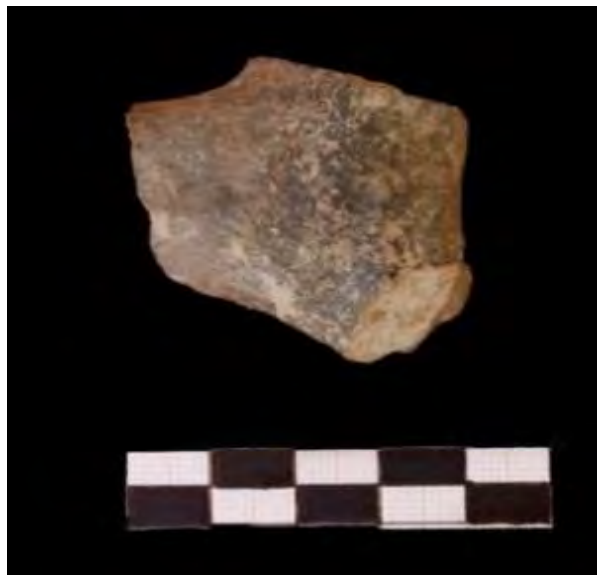


Fig. 30 - Trench no 1 SU18, a fragmentary terracotta animal figurine with 4 legs (Objects inv. no 0025), after MAI, UNO, by Fabiana Raiano



Fig. 31 - Trench no 1, SU18, SU23, Room I, a circular hole in the southern part close to US4, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 32 - Section no 2, floor SU23 below SU4 and SU15, with the square hole, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 33 - Trench no 1, Room I, floor SU24, below US22, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 34 - Trench no 1, Room I, floor SU24 below SU22, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 35a - Trench no 1, western part, SU6, location of a goblet on stem, disc-shaped foot, Pottery Inv. no 0090, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito



Fig. 35b - Trench no 1, western part, SU6 photo of goblet on stem, disc-shaped foot, Pottery Inv. no 0090, after MAI, UNO, by Fabiana Raiano



Fig. 36 - Two or three courses of mud bricks and the mud broken clay till SU18 of Room I, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 37 - Burnt clay, probably related to a simple fireplace and to more than one hole; these small structures seem to go inside the eastern side of the Room I, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 38 - Burnt clay, probably related to a simple fireplace and to more than one hole; these small structures seem to go inside the eastern side of the Room I, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 39 - Fragment of vessel base from SU26, Pottery Inv. no 0150, after MAI, UNO, by Fabiana Raiano



Fig. 40 - Removal of the small wall in Room II SU24 for 60cm, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 41 - Mud bricks and *paxa* in the southern limit of Room I, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 42a - Along section no 2, pottery fragments from SU26, 27, large *Kum* and broken circular bases of jar before excavation, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 42b - Along section no 2, pottery fragments from SU26, 27, large *Kum* and broken circular bases of jar after excavation, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 43 - Western extension of section no 2, and the appearing of structural remains.
Above the opening of Trench no 2, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 44a - Trench no 2, SU10 a late large hole, before the excavation, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 44b - Trench no 2, SU10 a late large hole, after the excavation, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 45 - Trench no 2, wall with a line of bricks, representing SU29, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 46 - Trench no 1, southern part, lines of mud bricks, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 47 - Trench no 2, western part, outside of the structural remains, some fire-remains SU29, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Fig. 48 - Trench no 4 SU31, iron knife (Objects inv. no 0049), after MAI, UNO, by Francesco Spinelli



Fig. 49 - Trench no 4, before the excavation, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009



Figs. 50a, 50b - Trench no 4, SU2 SU12, SU13 and 16; in the eastern part SU17 and in the western SU19, 25, US26, SU27, after MAI, UNO, by Bruno Genito 2009

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