

# IPAEB



Volume IV

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Preliminary Report of the work of the  
International Pluridisciplinary  
Archaeological Expedition to Bactria

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2009

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*Volume IPAEB 2009 directed by*

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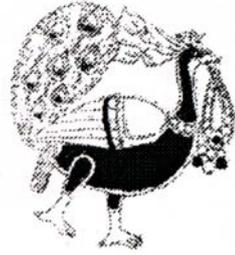
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## Introduction

The work carried out in the 2009 season, as part of the project “*Application of New Techniques and Methodologies on the Asian Steppes and Systemisation of Results*”, focused on new fieldwork at the site and the preparation and interpretation of information from laboratory analysis of the archaeological and geological material from the previous year's fieldwork. The overall objective has been to gain a better understanding of pottery as a basic indicator in improving knowledge of the cultures of ancient Bactria, their social and economic aspects, and more indirectly, the urban-planning aspects of a city of the calibre of Termez. An additional aim has been to gain a better understanding of the influence of the Classical Mediterranean world on the foundations of urban cultures in the Central Asian steppes, and to identify evidence to test the existence over time of the flow of influence between Central Asia and the Mediterranean in antiquity, based on study of their material contexts.

### Fieldwork: 2009 season

The fieldwork in the 2009 season pursued three lines. This first was to continue archaeological work on the archaeological record in the fortified enclosure of Tchinguiz Tepe and the zone called “Military Camp – Former Barracks”. The second involved additional and extensive geomorphological work at the confluence of the Surkan Darya and the Amu Darya; intensive geomorphological work over the terrain of the ancient city of Termez, and taphonomic work in the excavation areas of our mission. The third was to continue the surveying efforts begun in the previous year, seeking to meet one clear objective: optimising the use of geophysical survey systems to obtain good results with the archaeological remains, in terms of resolution and quantification.



## Ceramic archaeometry

Fieldwork prior to 2008 gave rise to an initial approximation of the behaviour of the ceramics in the Termez site. As a direct result of reflection on these earlier results, we devised the strategy for the 2008 season, selecting a much greater number of pottery samples than in previous seasons and expanding the repertory to pottery from other sites, i.e. Kampyr Tepe, where we were given access to ceramic materials from the current digs of the Uzbek-Russian mission, and Zar Tepe, which involved materials from our own earlier surveys of the site. The outcome was a higher number of samples to work with. Together with a deeper, broader understanding of the materials sequence at the site and a noticeable improvement in absolute dating, the greater number of pottery samples was intended to give sufficient information to pose a hypothesis about the production and circulation of pottery in Termez. At present, we have carried out 300 chemical and mineralogical tests and 40 petrographic tests, including XRF chemical analysis, XRD mineralogical analysis, OM petrographic analysis and microstructural analysis of pottery using SEM. These figures are higher than for any site in Central Asia, from the Euphrates to the deserts of Xinjiang in China. (For complete results and discussion, see Martínez, V., Tsantini, E., Gurt, J.M. and Pidaev, Sh., “Provenance and Technological Study of the Ceramics Coming from the Archaeological Sites of Termez, Kampyr Tepe and Zar Tepe in Uzbekistan”, in J.M. Gurt, Sh. Pidaev, A.M. Rauret, and S. Stride, (eds.) *Preliminary Report of the work of the International Pluridisciplinary Archaeological Expedition to Bactria 2008. The International Pluridisciplinary Archaeological Expedition to Bactria*, vol III, 2009, pp.231-347). The results were first presented in EMAC '09 - 10TH EUROPEAN MEETING ON ANCIENT CERAMICS, London, 10-13 September 2009, see Martinez Ferreras, V., Tsantini, E., Gurt Esparraguera, J.M., and Pidaev, Sh. “Archaeometrical study of the ceramic technology in Termez (Uzbekistan): Pottery making in the ancient Bactrian province during and following the Hellenistic period”.

The fieldwork from the 2009 season has provided new ceramic materials corresponding to phases of the site which remained unknown until now. Sampling and subsequent archaeometric work on the materials are necessary steps toward our final objective: greater understanding of the influence of the Classical Mediterranean world on the urban cultures that sprang up on the Central Asian steppes.

J. M<sup>a</sup>. Gurt i Esparraguera

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## Archaeological record: sector RC (Tchinguiz Tepe)

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Enrique Ariño



The quadrant for the georadar surveying measures 30m x 40m. It is located inside the inner wall of the fortification, adjacent to tower 4. Sample trench RC-1 was defined in the 2007 season. The first cut measured 5m (running N-S) x 15m (running E-W). To the east, it was bounded by the eastern border of quadrant RC. To the south, its boundary was a line 15m to the north of the southern border of RC. In the 2008 season, RC-1 was extended one metre to the east, reaching the inner face of the fortification and a total excavation area of 16m x 5m. In 2009, a new sample trench (RC-2) was designed, measuring 19m (running N-S) and 4m (running E-W). RC-2 is perpendicular to RC-1. The northern edge of RC-2 connects to the southern line of RC-1 and starts 11.90m from the southwest corner of RC-1. RC-2 lies parallel to the fortification wall and includes the inside face of it. The description of the stratigraphic unit (SUs) indicates any differences in composition and material existing between the two sample trenches.

## INTERPRETATION OF THE STRATIGRAPHIC SEQUENCE OF SAMPLE TRENCH RC (Tchinguiz Tepe) AFTER THE 2009 SEASON .

### 1. Interpretation of the stratigraphy of sample trench RC..

Under the current ground level (SU 1), the first appreciable sequence is a level of occupation containing little evidence. The sequence is represented by the remains of a construction of indeterminate age, formed by a wall of adobe fragments (SU 13) and associated infill (SU 15), which occupies the space between the wall and the interior reinforcement of the adobe fortification (SU 16). The stratum beneath (SU 2) has been cut (SU 14) and levelled to create a horizontal surface to serve as a foundation on which to build the wall of a dwelling. SU 15 contains pottery and another find of interest, a fragment of the carved limestone base of a pillar. Together, the items could be interpreted as part of a domestic structure raised after the fortification adobes had already undergone a significant degree of destruction, owing to the fact that it lays on SU 2, a potent level comprising clay and adobe bricks fallen from the fortification.

SU 2, interpreted according to earlier comments as a level of collapse, presents higher potential in the zone that comes into contact with the fortification wall, where numerous remains of fallen adobe bricks, some complete, were observed. Recorded in both RC-1 and RC-2, the high potential of SU 2 gradually diminishes toward the east—the area farthest from the fortification—until it disappears completely. The total recovery from the collapse is 33 entire adobe bricks, 4 in RC-1 (one with a letter on it) and 29 in RC-2 (25 with letters or markings). SU 2 also provided several fragments of limestone used in architectural decoration, including a fragment of a Corinthian capital from a pillar or pilaster and a fragment of cornice (both in RC-1), and some brick fragments. At the southern extreme of RC-2, some differences in composition are observed. A sandy facies with a dark-coloured component was identified. Interpreted as organic material, it may be the remains of decomposed wood. The entire stratum contains pottery, although in low quantities. Findings also included a coin of Kujula Kadphises, which imitates the silver coins of Heliocles I, King of Bactria, bearing a coinage date of between 40 and 90 AD, although this is of little relevance for purposes of dating, since the formation of the stratum must have occurred much later.

It is unlikely that the remains with architectural decoration come from the fortification. As a result, the formation of SU 2 must include contributions that are not exclusively from the collapse of the fortification, although the number of such contributions is limited and does not invalidate the general interpretation that the stratum formed from the destruction of the fortification by natural forces. Such contributions would not necessarily be anthropic. They could result from slope dragging. In the case of pottery, at least, this hypothesis is the most likely.

SU 3, 4 and 5 are also strata belonging to the phase of abandonment, although their composition—and probably also their process of formation—differs. SU 3 is formed by sand mixed with abundant ash and it contains a significant number of pot sherds. All together, this suggests that the level is fundamentally human in origin, although wind contributions could play a role. The most likely case is that the stratum arose from household refuse, although the scarce presence of bone remains (200g) is surprising. SU 4 is a level of compact red clay, possibly formed by the weathering of adobe fallen from the fortification wall. SU 5 is a level of wind-borne sand, disturbed only by an animal burrow (SU 17). It contains a significant number of pot sherds, as well as remains of limestone construction elements that indicate slope contributions.

Beneath SU 3 and 4, in the fortification contact zone, SU 18 appears. SU 18 had been partly affected by ancient digging of a hole or well (SU 20) in the NE corner of the excavated area. This also partly affected the inner face of the fortification (SU 16). SU 18 is formed by heterogeneous contributions, which include remains from ruins of previous buildings (e.g., adobe fragments and remains of lime wash probably from wall coatings), along with ash patches of uncertain origin, pebbles, sand and remains of organic material. Despite the heterogeneity of its composition, SU 18 is a foundation level of the interior reinforcement of the enclosure's adobe fortification (SU 16). This interpretation of SU 18 as an anth-

ropic stratum, serving as a foundation for the interior buttressing of the fortification, is reinforced by the presence of a wall made of carved white limestone remains showing signs of coating in lime wash.

Judging from their shape, the pieces formed part of the structure of a stupa. The wall rests over SU 18, but it is also covered by it. As a result, it was not differentiated as a different stratum. According to our interpretation, it is a facies within SU 18 and forms part of the same foundation structure. The wall is not of great length. It runs parallel to the fortification and continues under it, possibly to make the foundation stronger in an area of greater slope. Beneath the wall, an already differentiated SU features a foundation platform of adobe and brick, covered by a hard grey crust with small pebbles (SU 29). In addition to the remains of building elements used in the construction of the small foundation wall, SU 18 also provided a significant number of limestone fragments of the type used in architectural decoration, and several of them were carved. The limestone fragments featured a fragment of arch cornice with decoration painted in red and gold leaf (from RC-1), a small column base (from RC-2), and a stone sculpture fragment in the Hellenistic style (RC-2). In summary, the architectural remains recovered from SU 18 constitute an indirect indicator of nearby monumental structures destroyed or in the process of renovation.

In RC-2, beneath SU 18, an occupation sequence appeared. It was formed by a dwelling structure with its associated levels. The dwelling had a rectangular floor plan with rounded corners (SU 27), an adobe wall serving as a retaining wall (SU 34) associated with a sand infill (SU 36), and a long bench attached to the inside wall (SU 24). The dwelling structures were covered by a stratum of abandonment (SU 25), which was formed by yellowish, very loose sand and contained abundant pottery. Most of the pottery probably came from the house's levels of use. This hypothesis is based on recovering from the stratum of abandonment an amphora with its bottom repaired with lime. The footprint of the amphora had left a clear mark on the floor of the room. In addition, the stratum provided significant material in the form of a coin of Kanishka I (127-151 AD), which sets the earliest possible date for the formation of the level of abandonment. Of less importance are the other SUs associated with the building, which include the two pits or wells in the dwelling's interior (SU 31 and 32) and their corresponding levels of infill (SU 30 and 33). SU 32 is circular and can probably be identified as a household structure or, more likely, a hearth: it appears reddened, and the stratum that fills it (SU 33) contains ash and small pieces of charcoal in sparse quantities.

The dwelling (SU 27) was built by digging the structure into a stratum formed of clay and fragments of adobe (SU 28). SU 28 could be evidence of a sequence of destruction for the fortification at a time prior to the construction of the room, although this cannot be stated with certainty because the stratum, in order to preserve the structure of the room, was not completely excavated.

In the western sector of RC-1, under SU 5 and 18, appears SU 19 and, beneath it, SU 21. SU 19 is a level of sand formed by wind action and slope dragging, and it contains very little ceramic material. SU 21 is a level of greater size, which appears in both RC-1 and RC-2. In RC-1, its roof is basically of clay, but the clay alternates with sand farther down, forming horizontal layers. By contrast, moving deeper through RC-2, the composition becomes sandier and incorporates nodules of sandstone. In RC-1, we recovered several limestone fragments – one of them had decorative mouldings – a fragment of adobe, and eight brick fragments. The level contained pottery, but in small quantities. SU 21 was interpreted after the 2008 season as a foundation level of SU 16, the interior reinforcement of the adobe wall, similar to SU 18, since both strata had a horizontal structure and similar sizes. In the 2009 season, however, we had to reject the hypothesis, because we found between the levels a group of levels associated with the dwelling structure already described (SU 27), as well as SU 28, which was interrupted as a level of collapse. Beneath SU 21, a new level of sand composition was identified (SU 22), formed by fine, grey sand.

In the eastern area, under SU 5, a compact level of brown sand (SU 6) appeared. On top, at a number of points, it presented a thin, hard crust of compact red clay with white patches, perhaps remains of limestone. Removal of SU 6 revealed structures built of *pakhsa*, or cob, (SU 8 and 9), with their corresponding interfaces of demolition (SU 7). The building structures featured an associated level of sand (SU 10) that presented a thin, cracked crust on top, leading us to interpret it as a floor or frequented sur-

face associated with the walls of built of *pakhsa*. The formation of SU 10, however, appears to be related to slope dragging and aeolic sediments. It contains pottery, bone remains and ash and appears to correspond to the earliest phase of occupation uncovered to date, because it stands directly on the stratum formed by sand and fragments of sandstone (SU 11) interpreted as the disturbed top of the bedrock (SU 12). SU 23 also belongs to this earlier phase of settlement. It is located below SU 21 and also extends below one of the *pakhsa* walls (SU 9). SU 23 stands directly on bedrock (SU 12) and is formed by horizontal layers of clay, although some sand areas are incorporated in the stratum. This level, the oldest of all the levels documented to date, provided a significant number of pot sherds, various fragments of limestone used for architectural decoration and four fragments of brick.

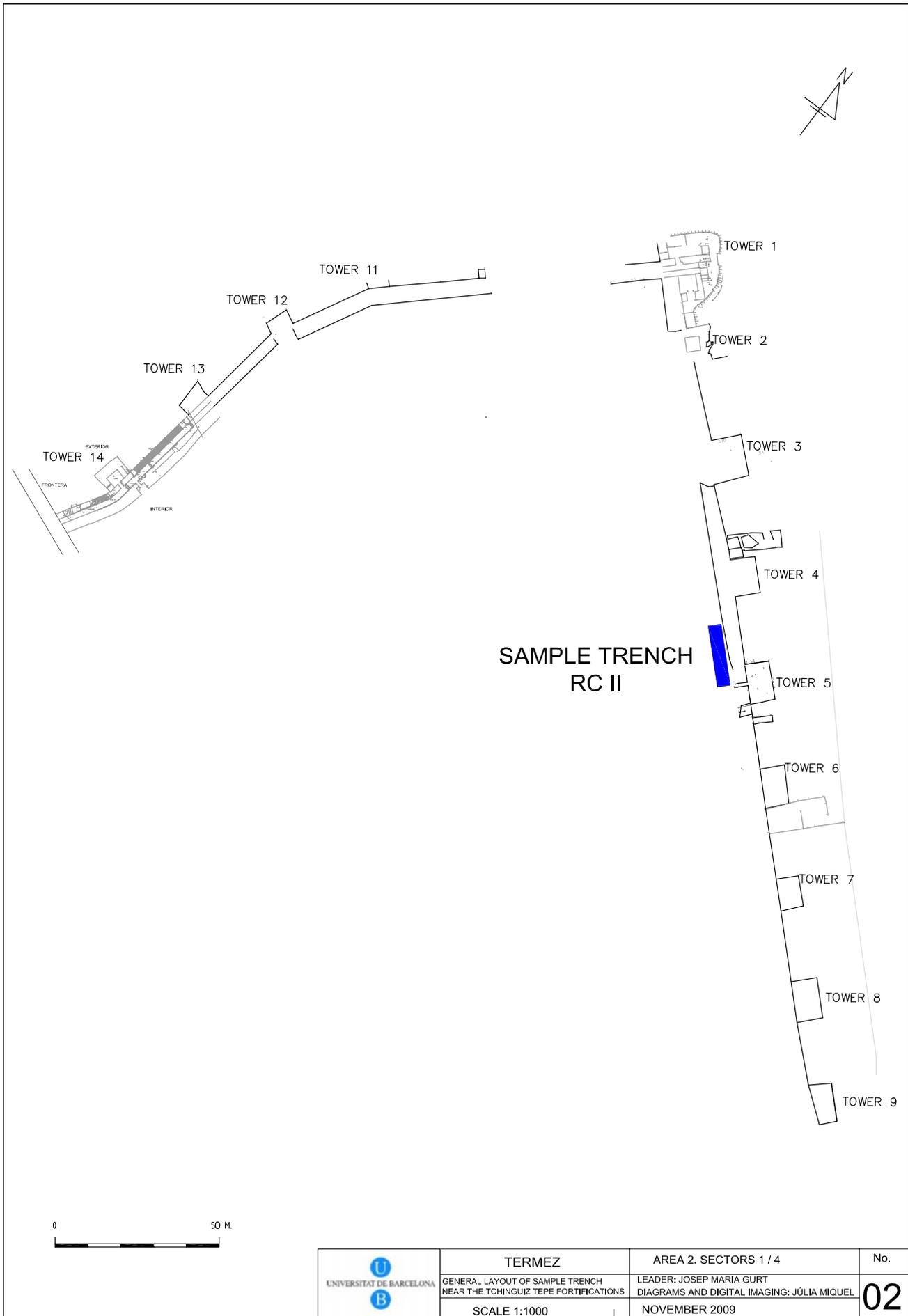
Interestingly, the sandstone bedrock (SU 12) appeared levelled and bore marks of cutting. Of especial note was presence of a notching or step (SU 37), with a maximum height of approximately 30cm, which ran parallel to the line of the fortification. The most likely explanation is that this interface corresponds to a foundational moment of the adobe fortification of *Tchinguiz Tepe*. It would have been laid directly on the sandstone bedrock. This, however, cannot be stated with certainty, because SU 16 has not been removed and SU 16, added to the interior face of the original fortification at a later date, served as reinforcement and was laid over SU 18.

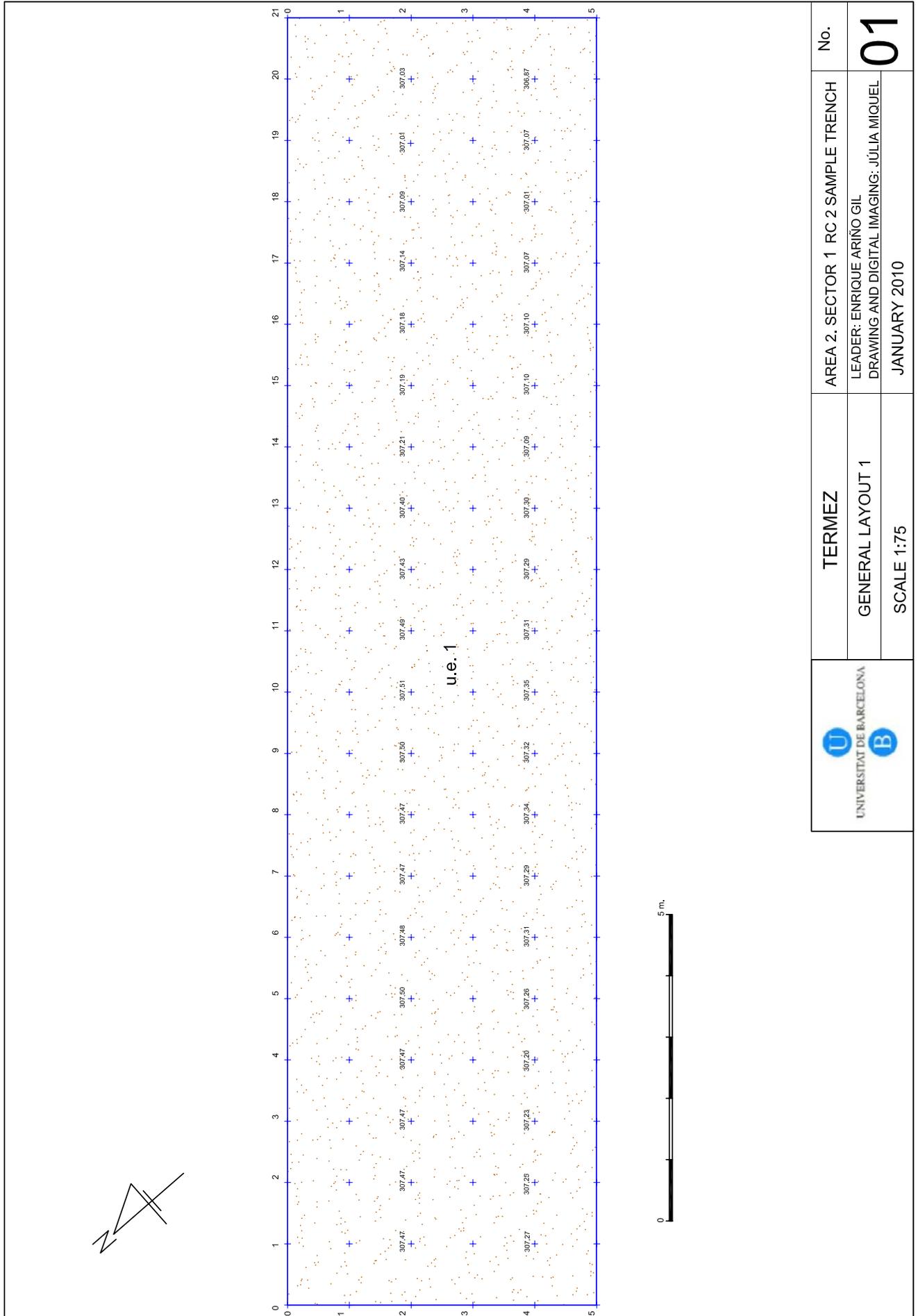


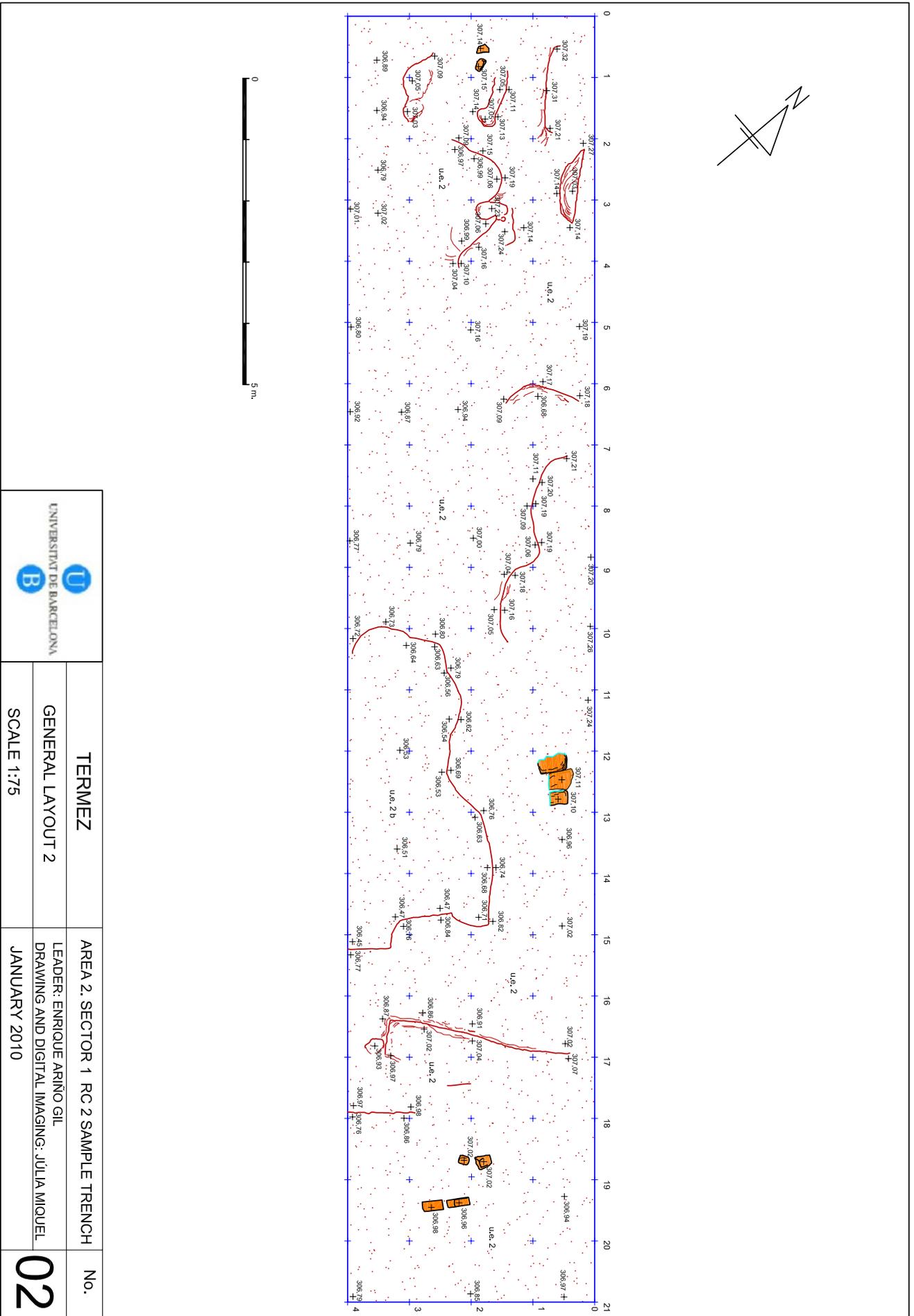
Coing from RC2 SU 18



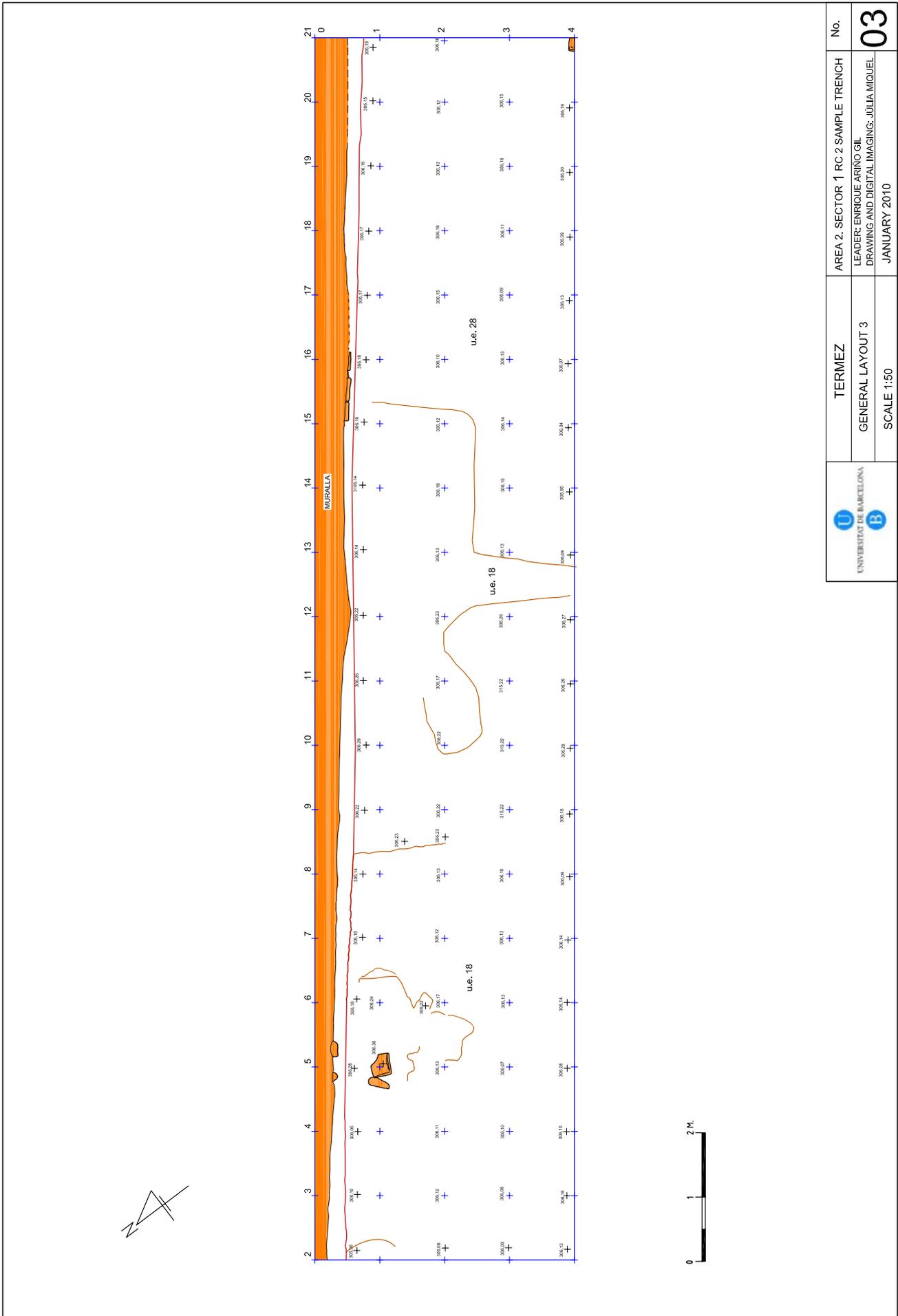
Coing from RC2 SU 25



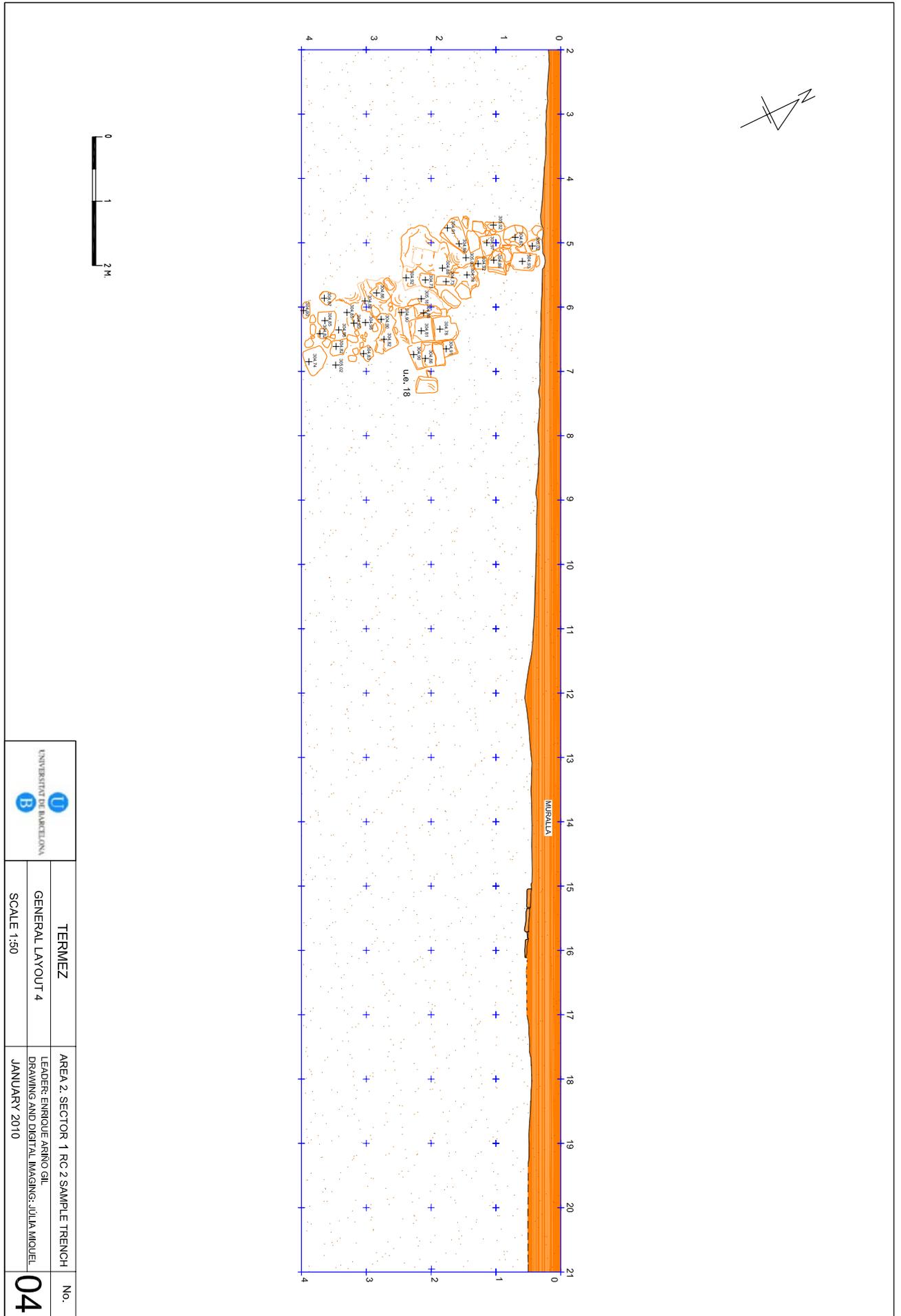




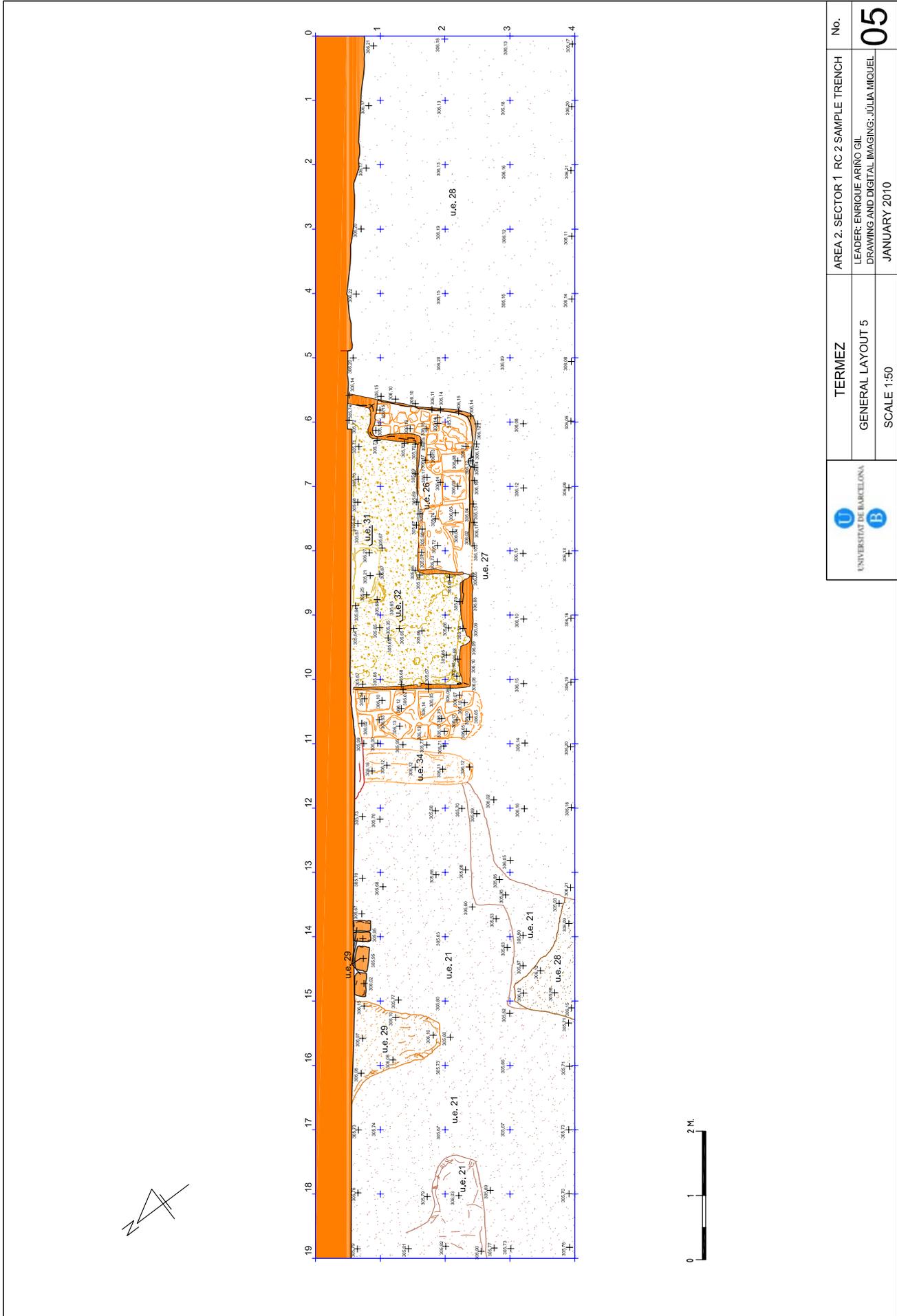
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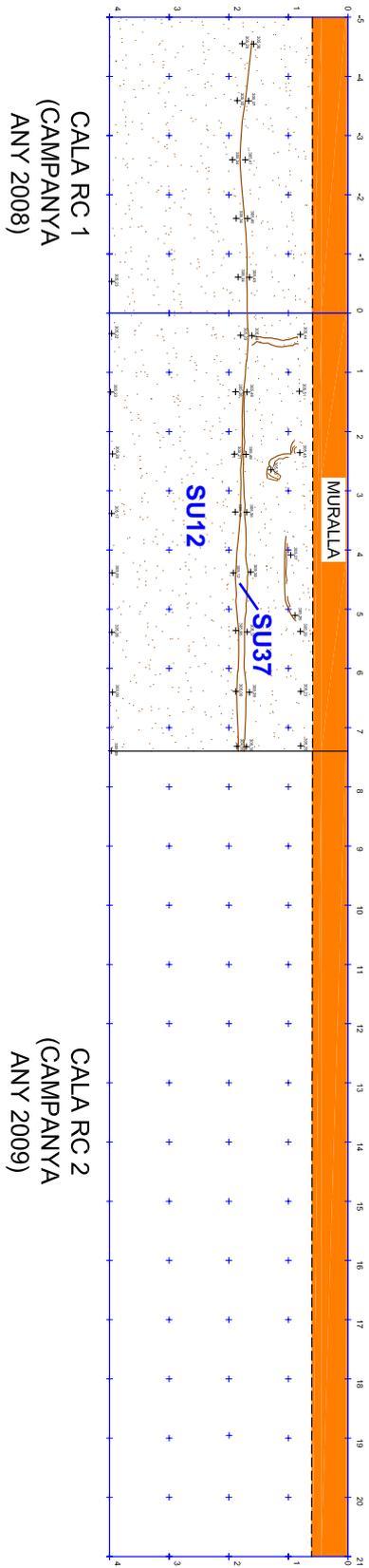
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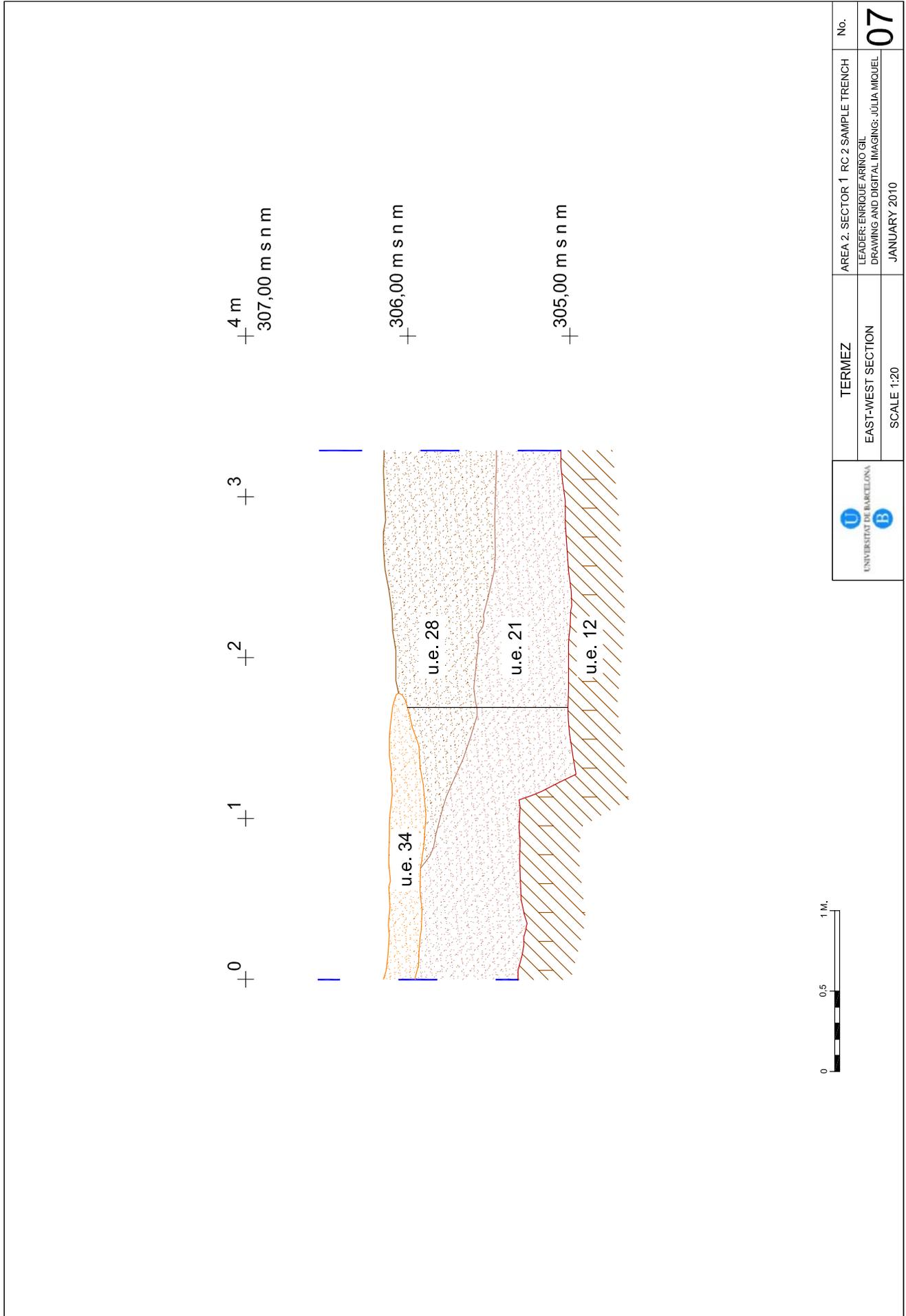
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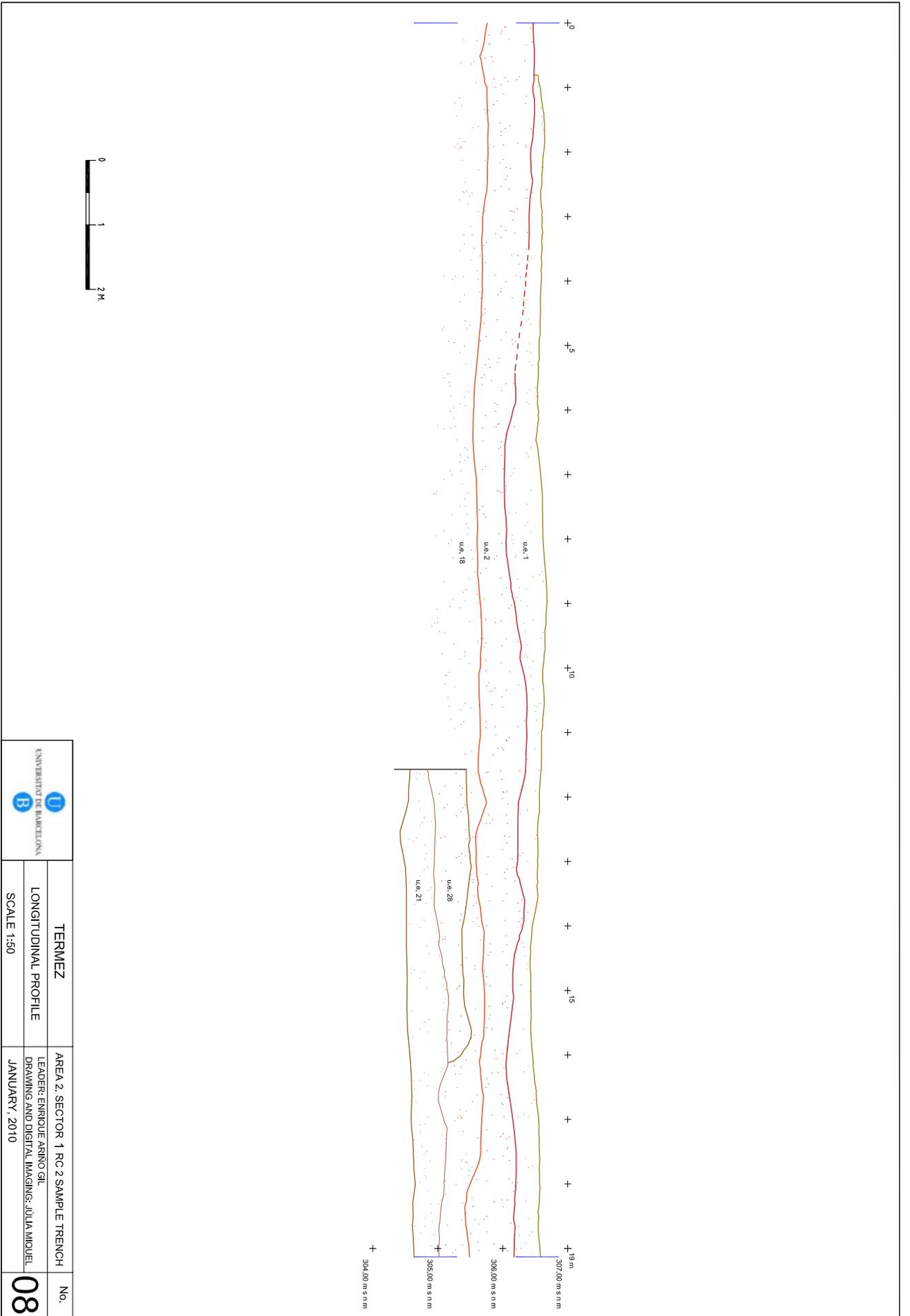
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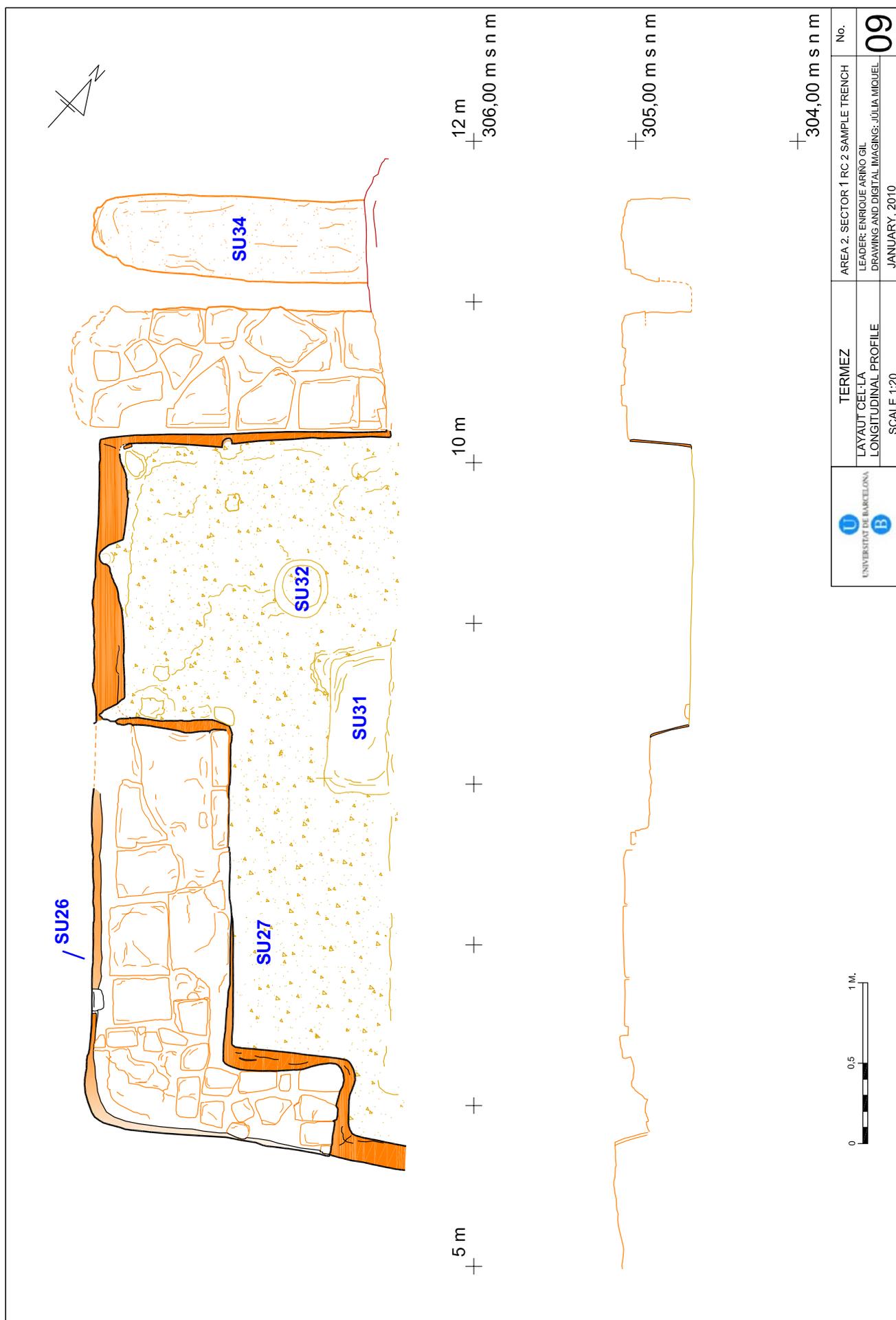


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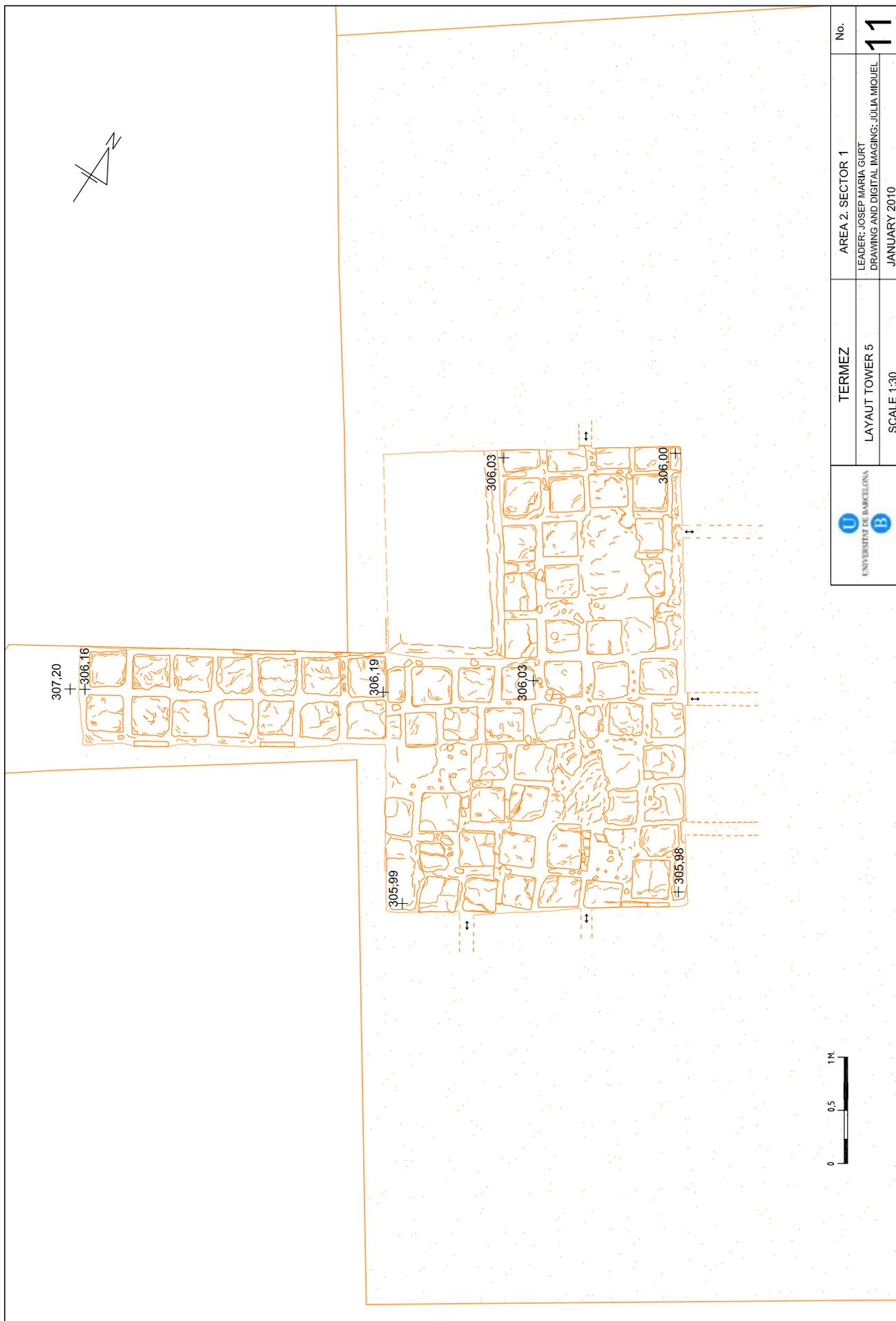




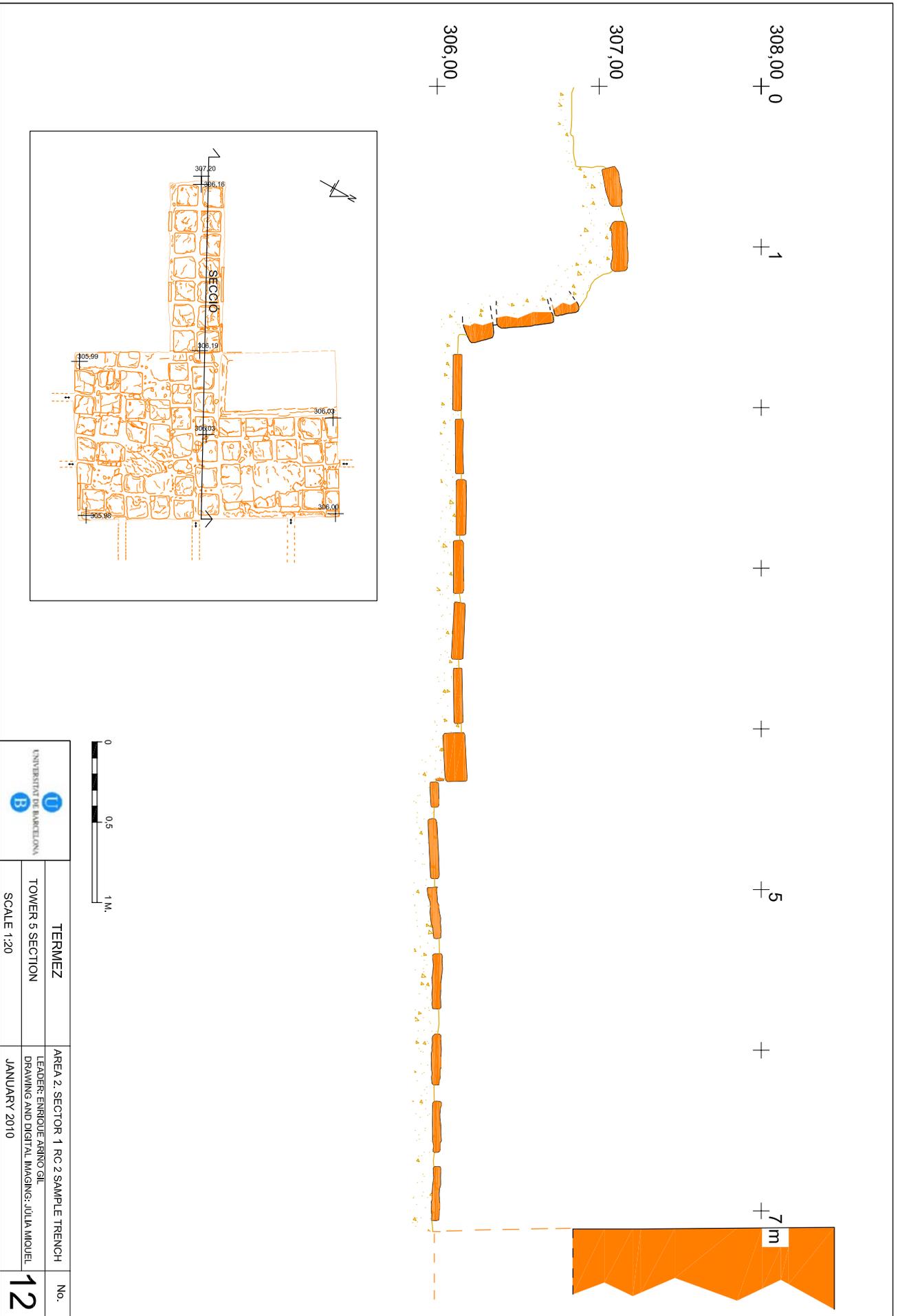
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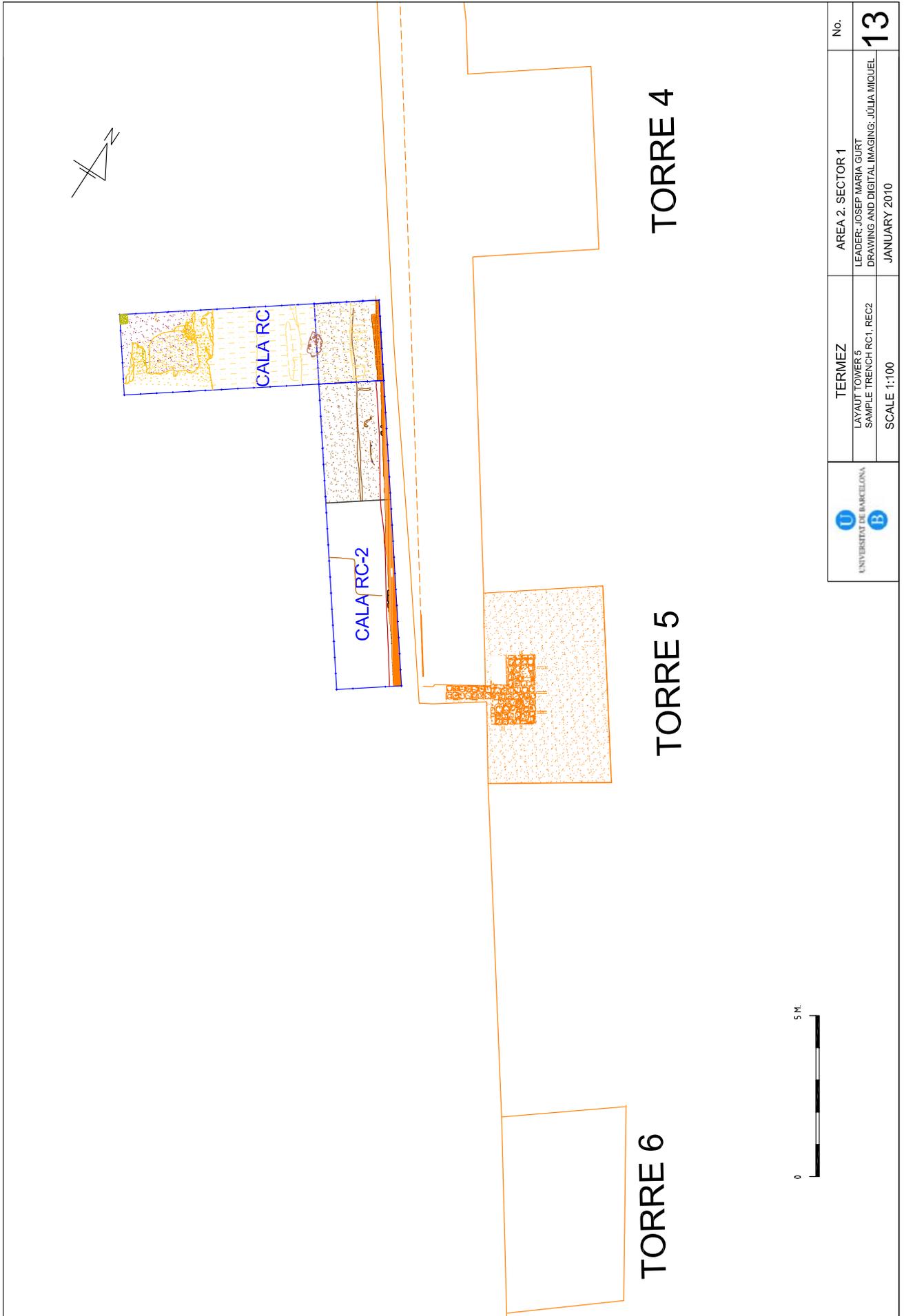
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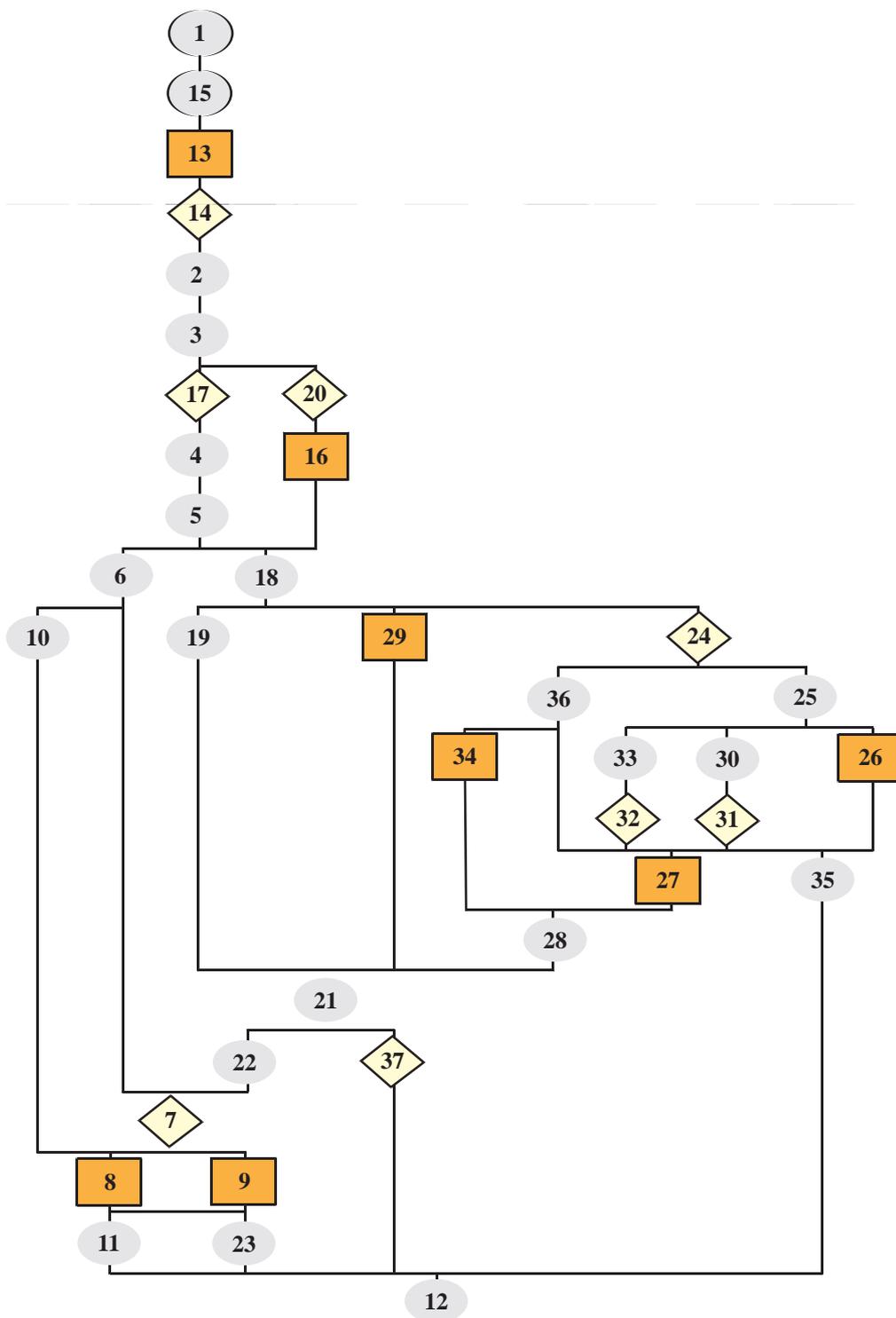
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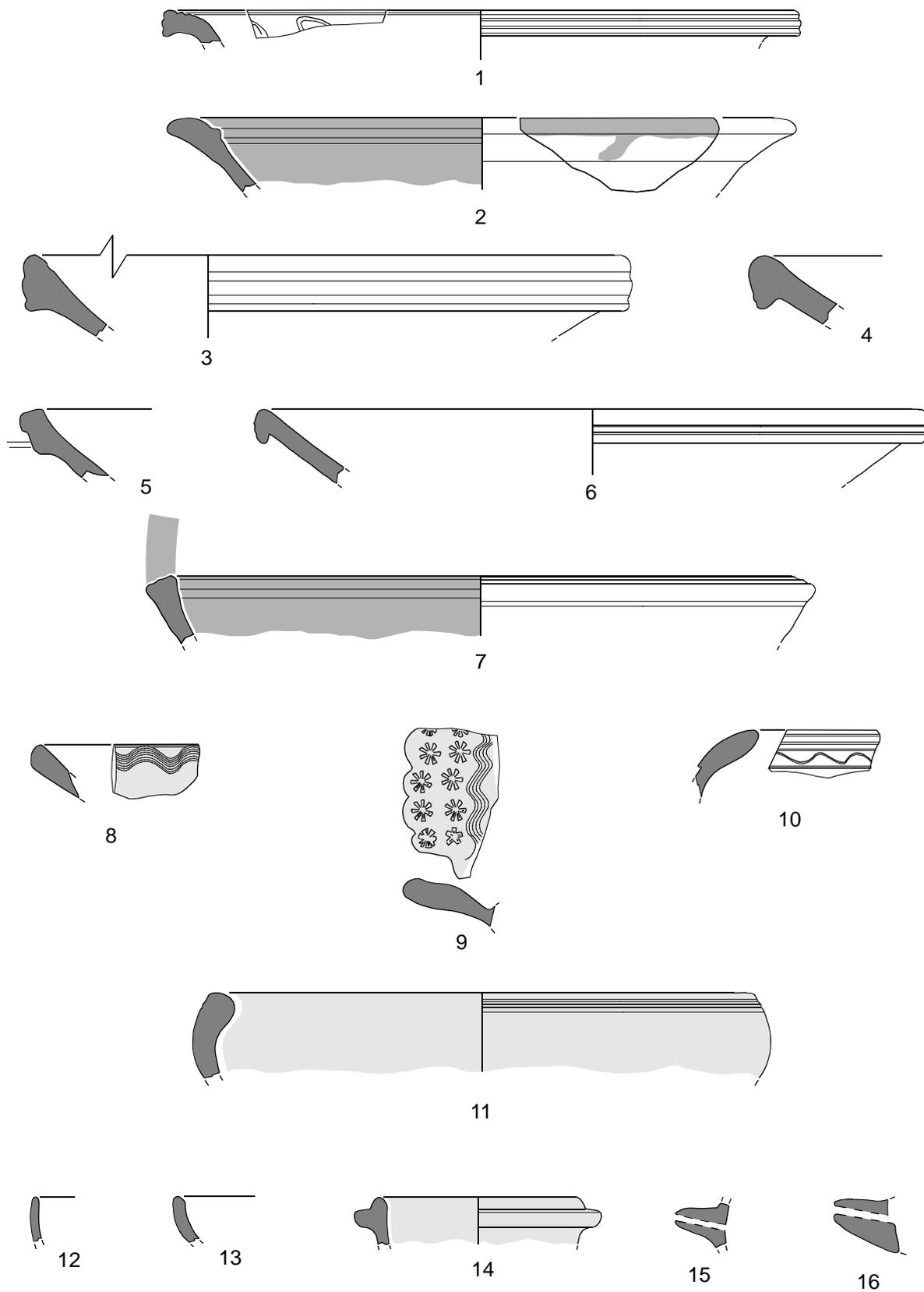






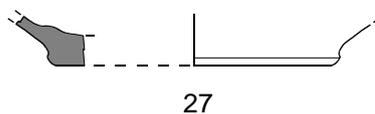
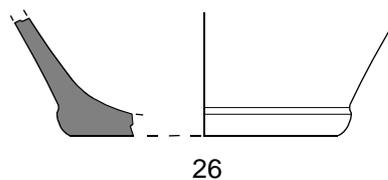
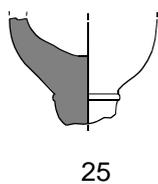
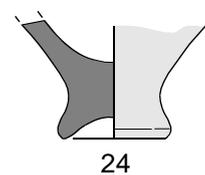
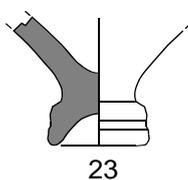
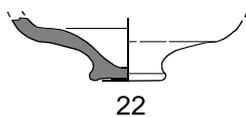
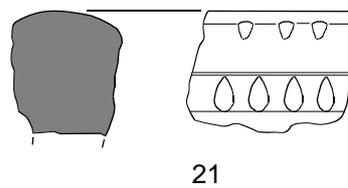
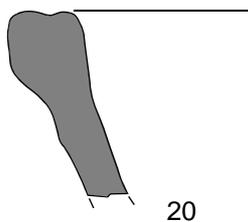
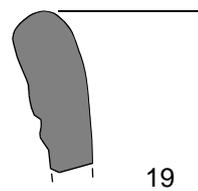
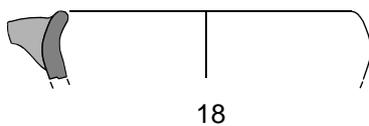
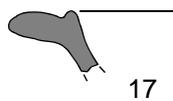


RC- SU 1

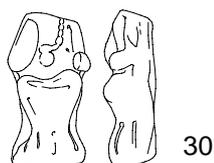
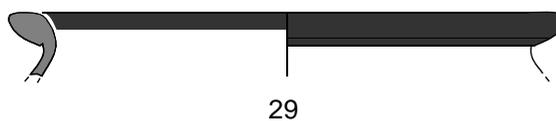
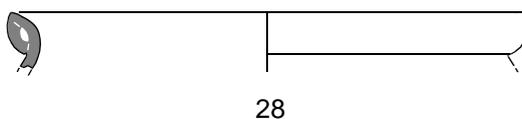


0 5 cm

RC- SU 1



Cooking ware



**RC - SU 2**

**Definition** Level of fallen adobe bricks.

**Interpretation:** Stratum formed by the action of natural agents on the wall, causing adobe bricks to disintegrate and fall into the interior of the enclosure.

**Observations:** Adobe fragments from wall in a clay matrix, although in RC-2, the base of the stratum contains a fair amount of sand, which increases in a southerly direction. In RC-1, in the immediate area of the fortification, the adobe bricks appeared whole and fallen. The excavation of RC-2 confirmed that the collapse extended further south with a similar disposition and potential. In this collapse, we recovered a total of 33 whole adobe bricks, 4 in RC-1 (one of which had a letter) and 29 in RC-2 (25 of which had letters or markings). The stratum retains moisture and is removed with ease, but it hardens as it dries. The stratum provided several fragments of limestone used in architectural decoration, including a fragment of a Corinthian capital from a pillar or pilaster and a fragment of cornice (both in RC-1), as well as a number of brick fragments. At the southern extreme of RC-2, differences in composition are observed. A dark-coloured sandy facies appears. It is probably formed by organic material, perhaps the remains of decomposed wood. The entire stratum contains pottery, although in small amounts.

**Material:**

- Slipware: 429 frags.
- Common ware: 619 frags.
- Cooking ware: 49 frags.
- Large containers: 60 frags.
- Sewage channel: 10 frags.
- Stone construction elements: 24 frags. (1 shapeless, 4 carved, 1 cornice fragment, 1 fragment of Corinthian capital from a pillar or pilaster)
- Bricks: 10 frags.; Arch brick: 1 frag.; Vitrified bricks: 5 frags.
- Limestone mortar: 1 frag.
- Bone: (1,300 kg)
- Metal: Coins: 2 pieces; bronze: 1 frag.

**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

<i>Composition</i>	Fragments of adobe in a clay matrix
<i>Formation</i>	Natural agents. Wind erosion
<i>Potential</i>	1-110 cm
<i>Supporting (Structure)</i>	13
<i>Intersected by (Negative)</i>	14
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	15-1
<i>Leaning on (Structure)</i>	16
<i>Covering (Negative)</i>	24-20
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	28-18-3

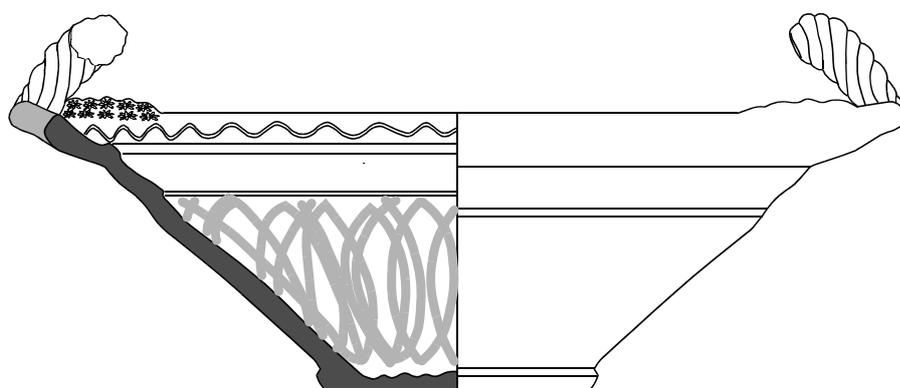
RC - SU 2



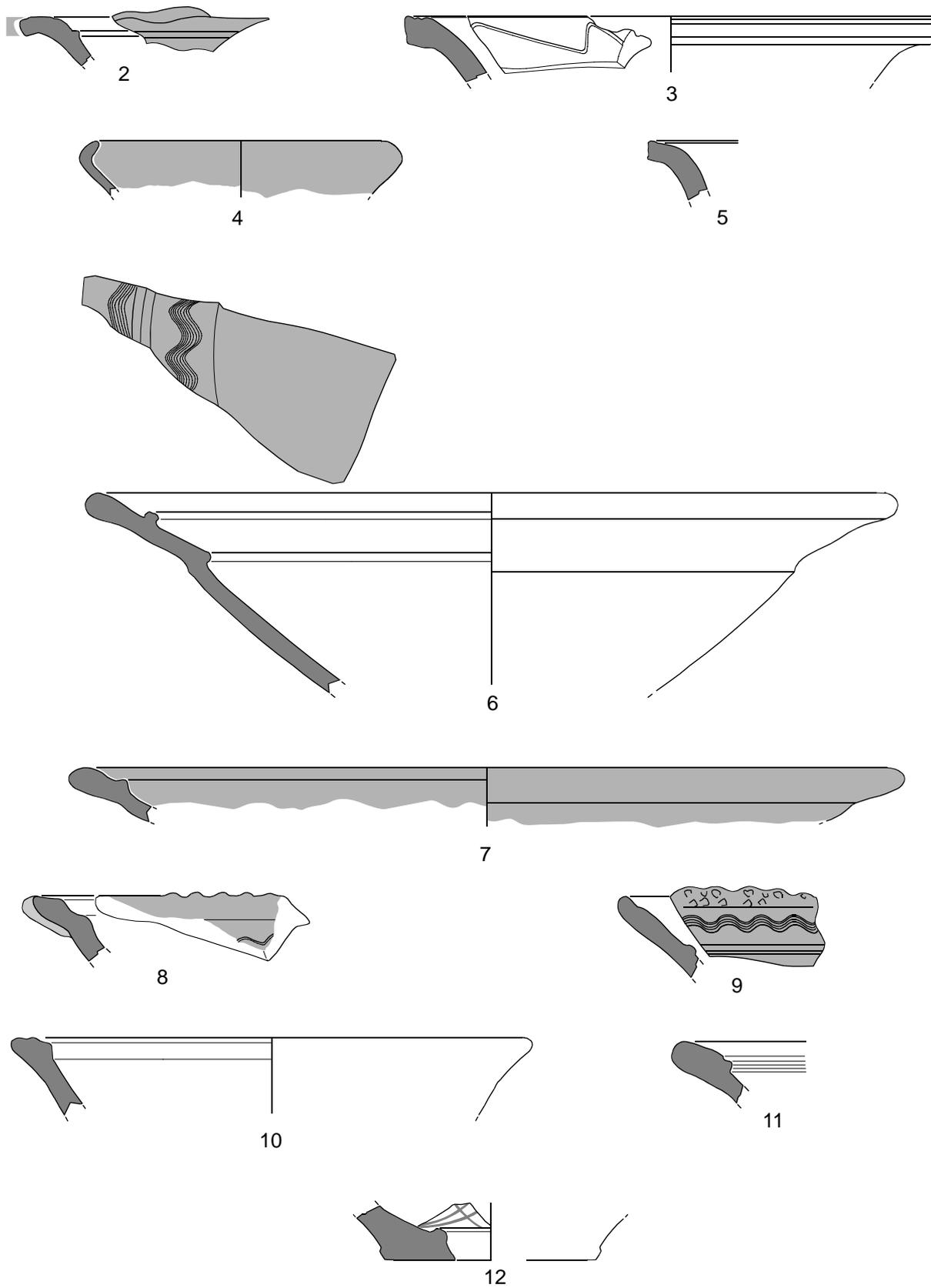
RC - SU 2



RC - SU 2

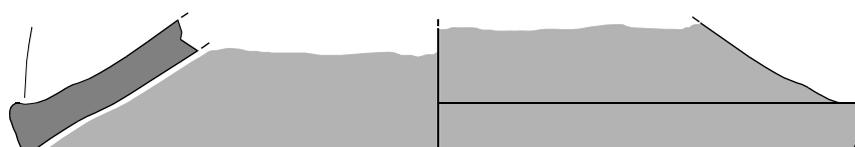
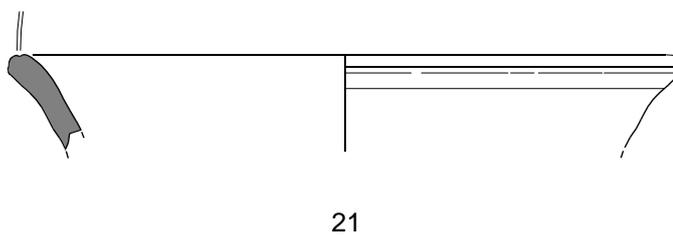
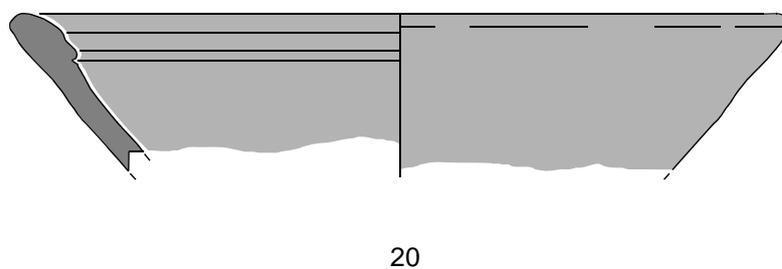
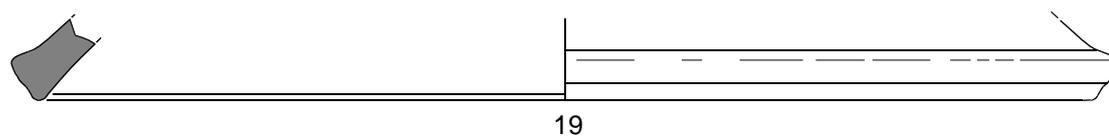
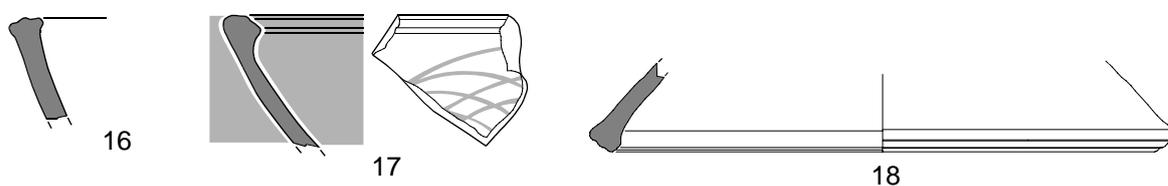
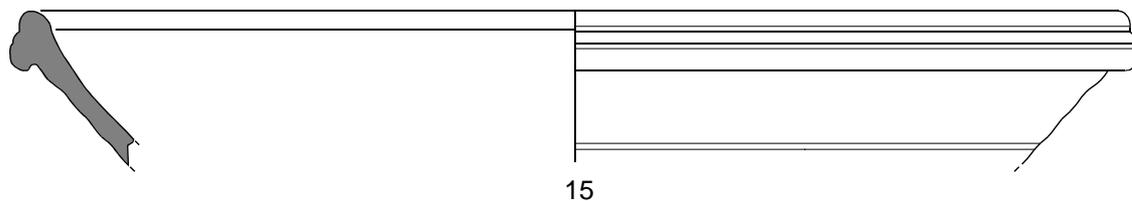
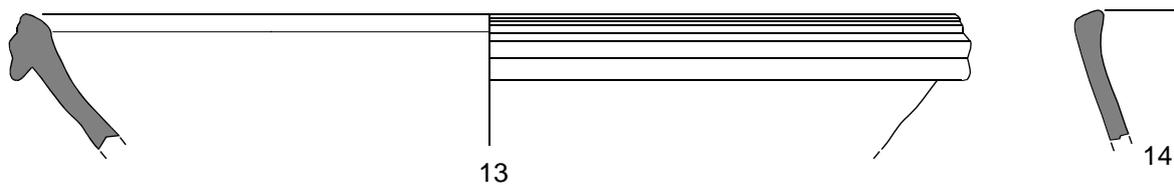


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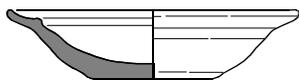
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RC- SU 2

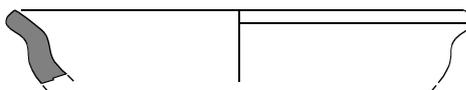


0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

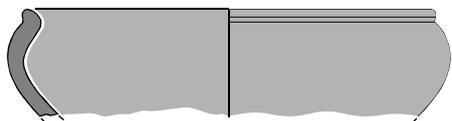
RC- SU 2



23



24



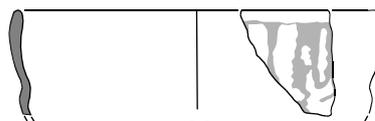
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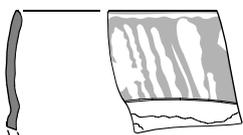
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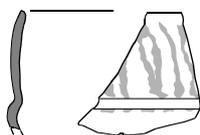
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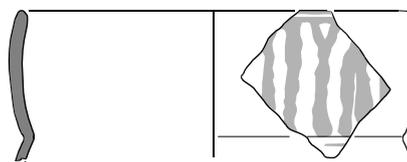
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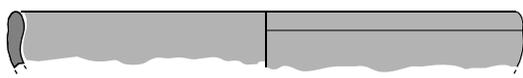
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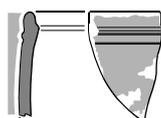
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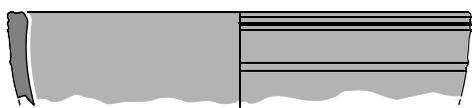
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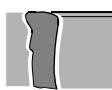
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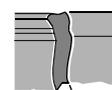
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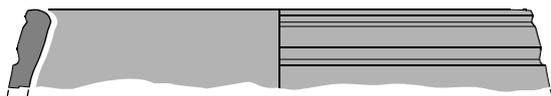
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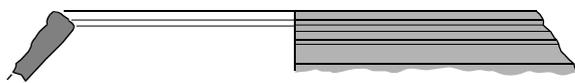
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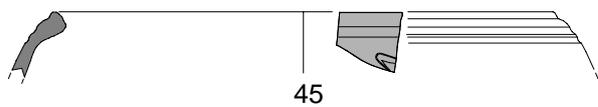
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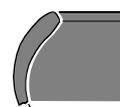
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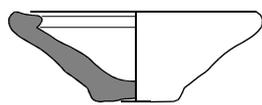
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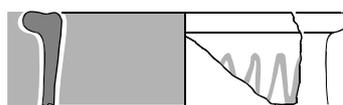
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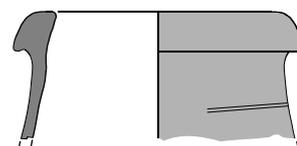
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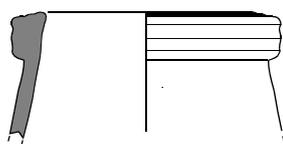
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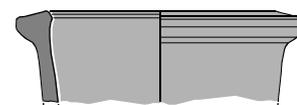
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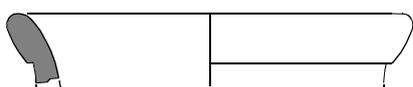
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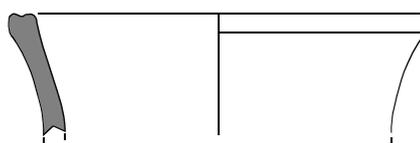
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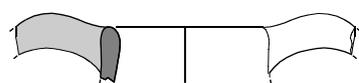
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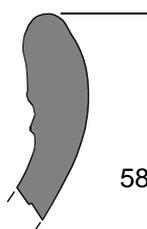
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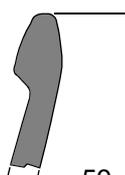
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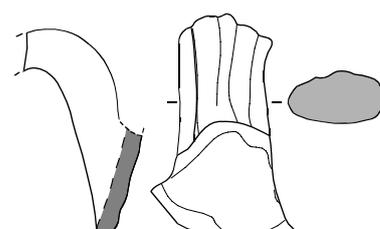
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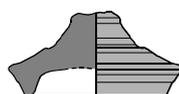
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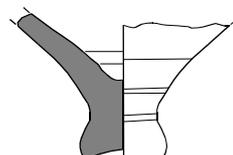
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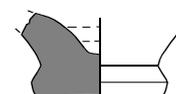
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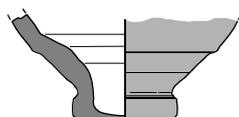
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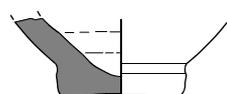
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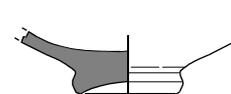
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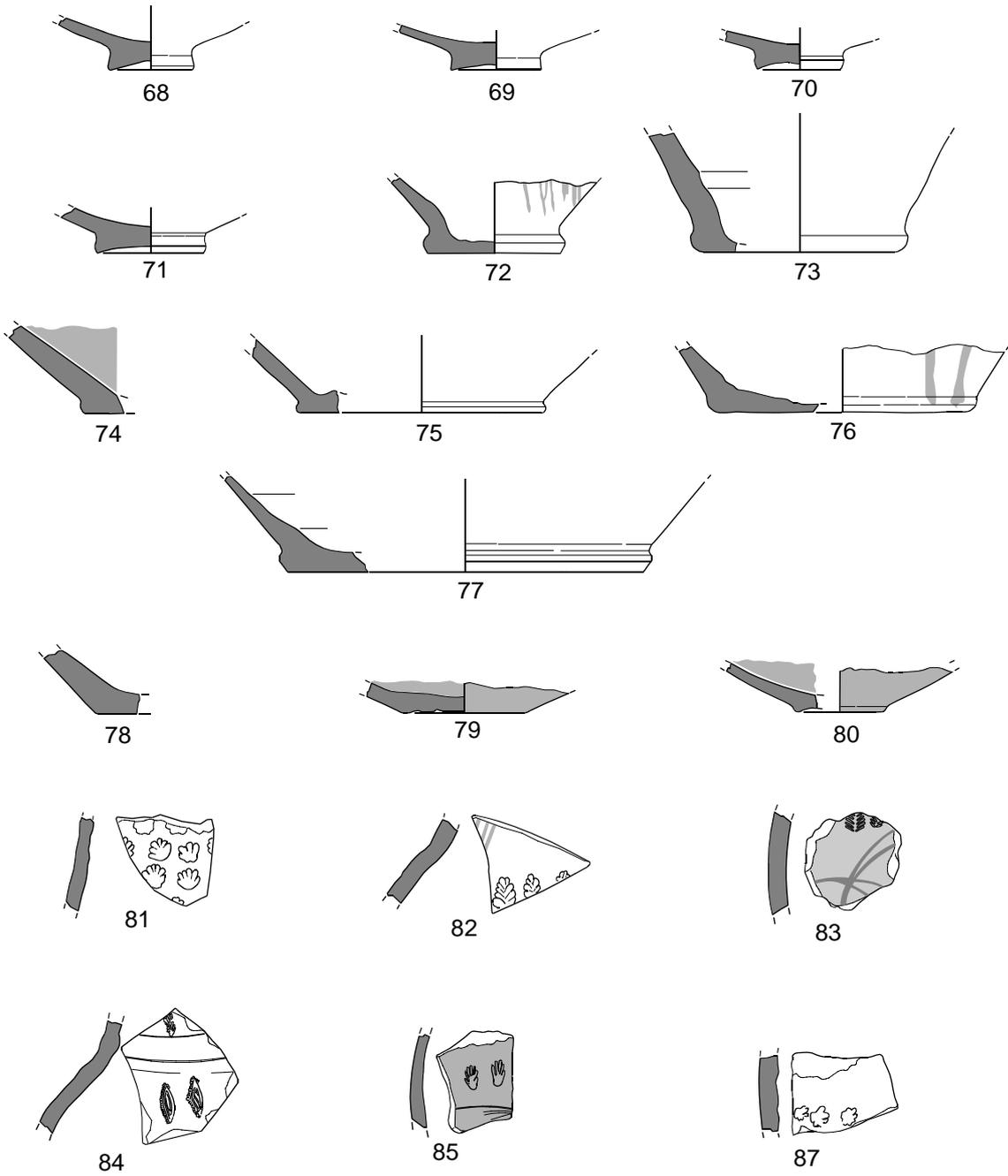
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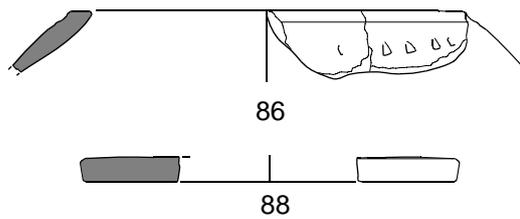
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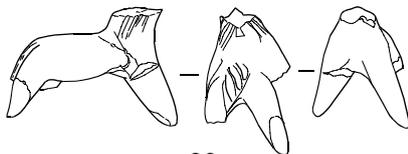
RC- SU 2



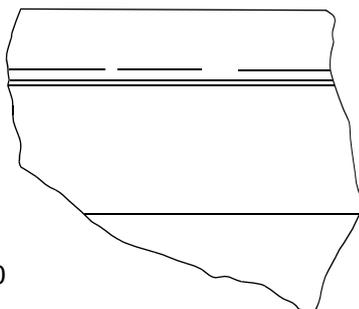
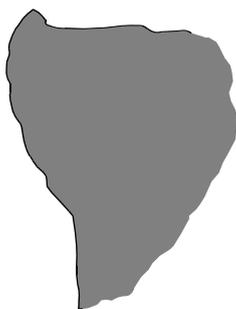
Cooking ware



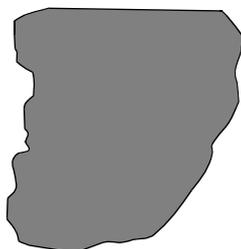
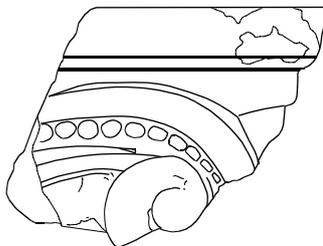
RC- SU 2



89



90



91



**RC - SU 3**

**Definition** Ash in a sand matrix.

**Interpretation:** Level of human origin formed by the intentional dumping of household waste. It has been disturbed by an animal burrow (SU 17).

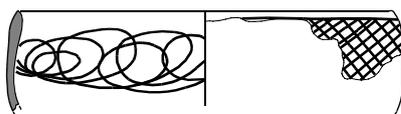
**Observations:** Documented only in RC-1. Ash and isolated fragments of charcoal in a sand matrix. It contains abundant pottery. SU 3, 4 and 5 could be considered a single stratum as any appreciable differences appear to be variations within a single sequence.

**Material:**  
Slipware: 190 frags.  
Common ware: 193 frags.  
Cooking ware: 65 frags.  
Bone: (0,200 kg)

**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

<i>Composition</i>	Ash in a sand matrix
<i>Formation</i>	Human origin. Household waste
<i>Potential</i>	1-30 cm
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	1-2
<i>Leaning on (Structure)</i>	16
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	18-4-5
<i>It is refilling (Negative)</i>	20-17

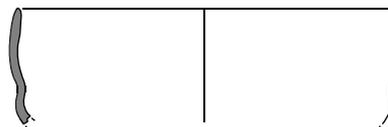
RC- SU 3



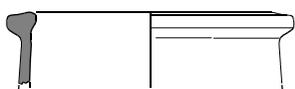
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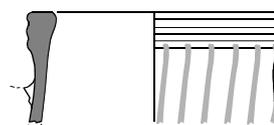
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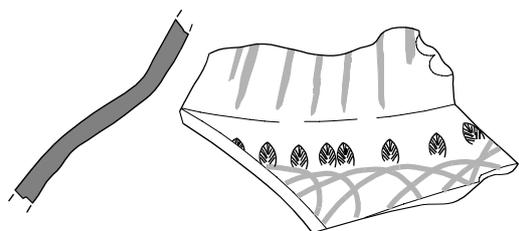
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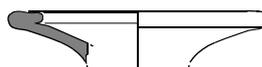
4



5



6



7



8



9



**RC - SU 4**

**Definition** Compact red clay

**Interpretation:** Compact red clay formed by material from wall, eroded by natural agents.

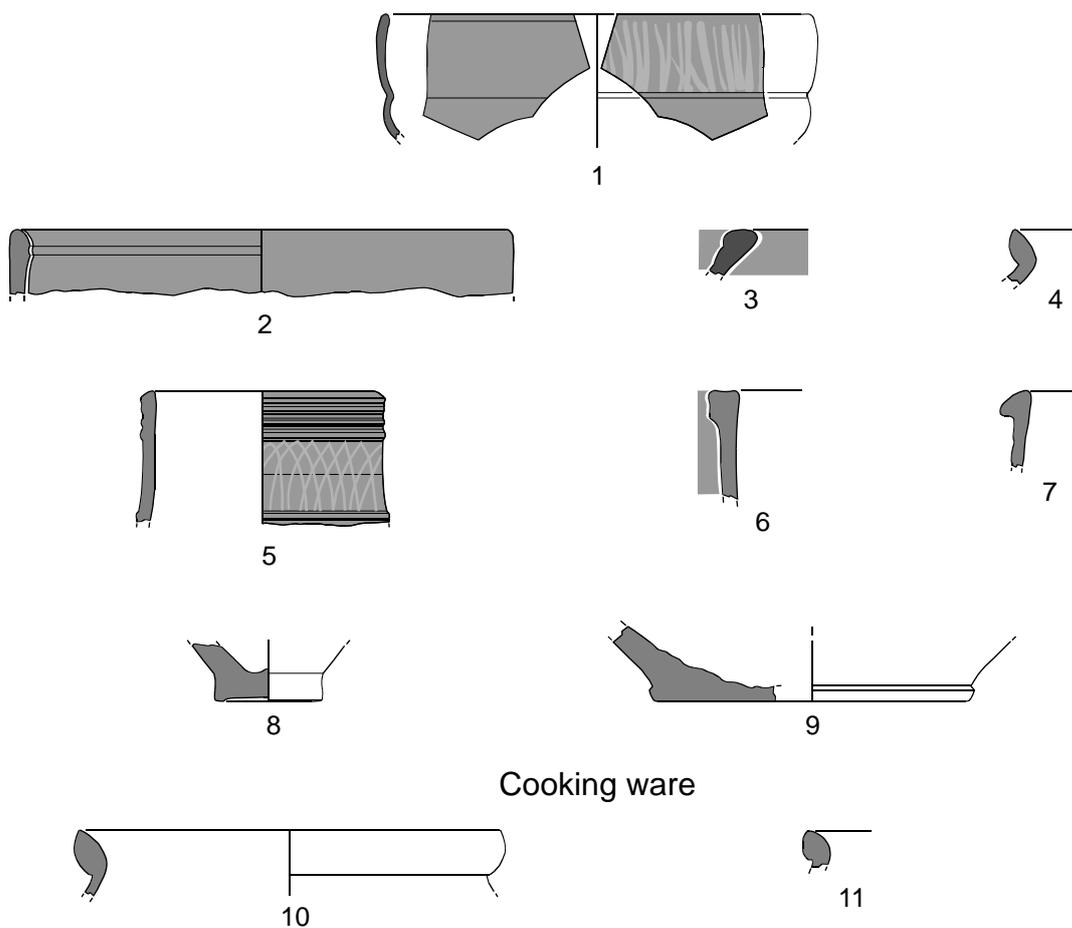
**Observations:** Documented only in RC-1. Compact red clay. Possible weathering of adobe bricks. It contains pottery. SU-3, SU-4 and SU-5 could be considered a single stratum as any appreciable differences appear to be variations within a single sequence.

**Material:**  
 Slipware: 164 frags.  
 Common ware: 193 frags.  
 Cooking ware: 38 frag.  
 channel: 1 frag.  
 Bone: (0,95 kg)

**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

<i>Composition</i>	Compact red clay
<i>Formation</i>	weathering of adobe bricks
<i>Potential</i>	c. 20 cm
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	3-1
<i>Intersected by (Negative)</i>	17
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	5

RC- SU 4



0 1 2 3 4 5 cm

**RC - SU 5**

**Definition** Level of sand.

**Interpretation:** Level of sand formed by wind contributions and slope dragging. The continued action of the wind and gravity contributes sediments taken from a single source and hampers differentiation of SU 5 and SU 19. Human contributions are limited to pot sherds, probably incorporated by slope dragging.

**Observations:** Documented only in RC-1. Level of loose grey-brown sand. It contains pottery and has yielded 24 brick fragments and a fragment of limestone of the type used in architectural decoration. SU 3, 4 and 5 could be considered a single stratum as any appreciable differences appear to be variations within a single sequence. It is difficult to fix the boundaries of SU 5. It extends beneath SU 3 and 4 and over SU 18. However, another level with the same composition (SU 19) is located beneath it and penetrates beneath SU 18, making it impossible to differentiate SU 5 from SU 19 when the complete sequence does not appear. The only difference is the scarce presence of pottery in SU 19.

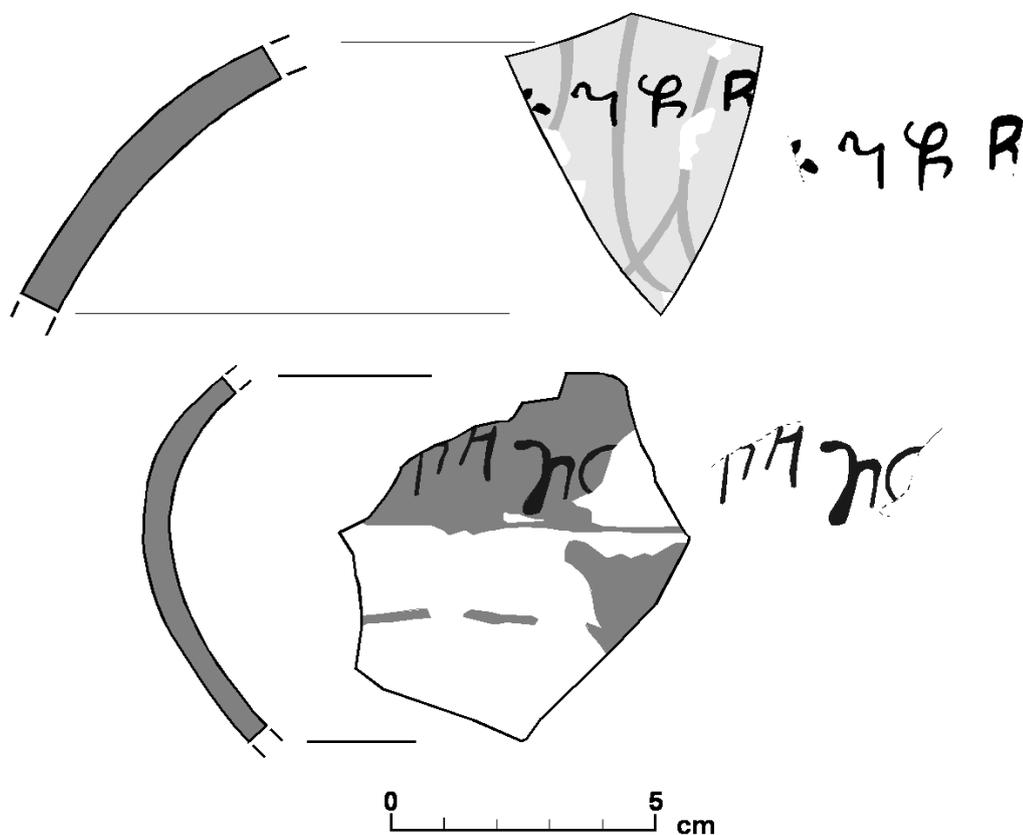
**Material:**  
 Slipware: 615 frags.  
 Common ware: 620 frags.  
 Cooking ware: 108 frag.  
 Ceramic architectural covering: 85 frags.  
 Construction elements: 2 frags.  
 Common pottery tokens: 5  
 Bone: (2,600 kg)  
 Stone construction elements: 1 carved fragment

**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

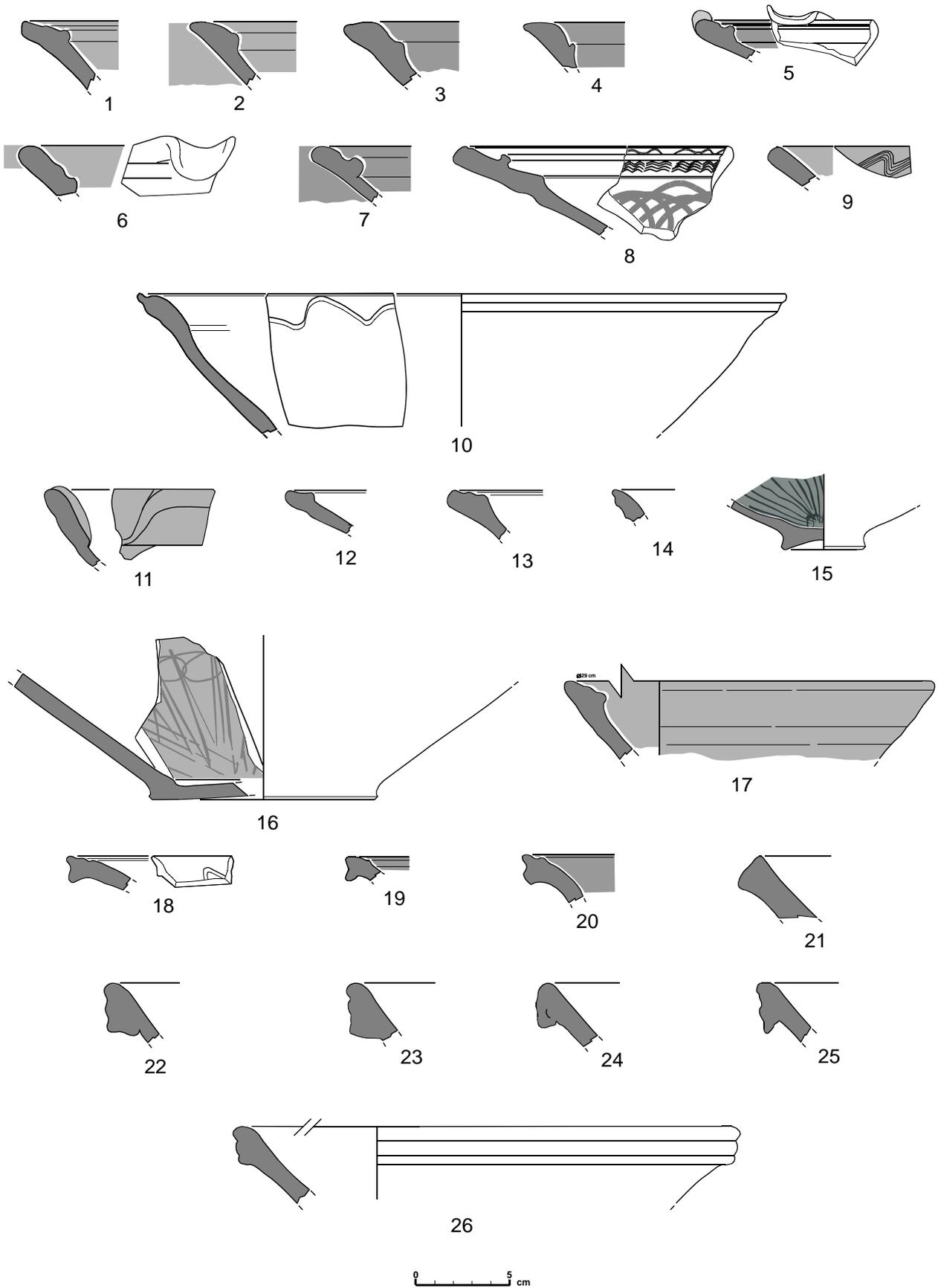
<i>Composition</i>	Sand
<i>Formation</i>	Deposit of wind origin or slope dragging
<i>Potential</i>	2-70 cm
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	4-3-1
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	6-19-18



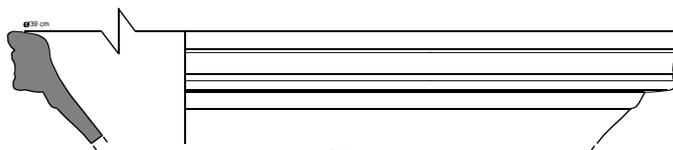
RC - SU 5



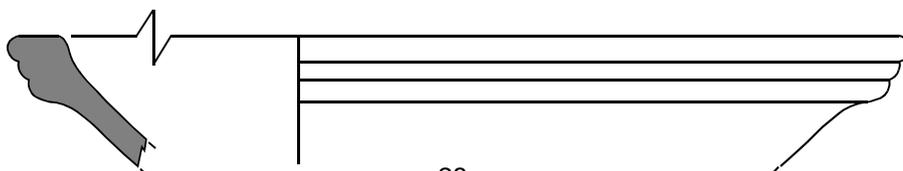
RC- SU 5



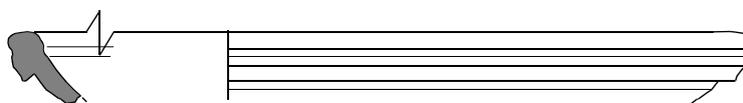
RC- SU 5



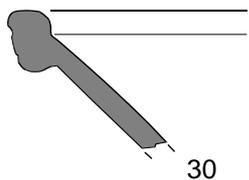
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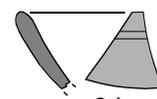
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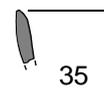
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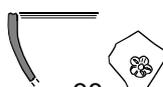
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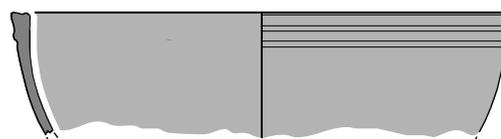
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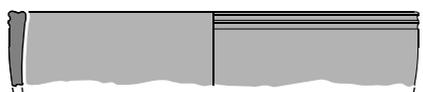
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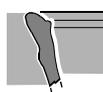
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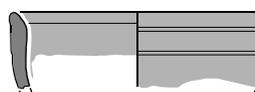
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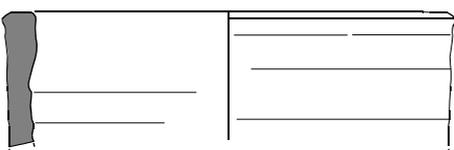
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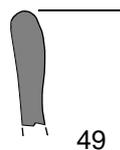
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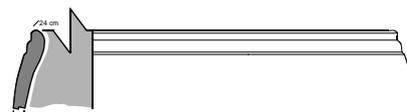
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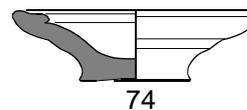
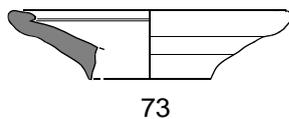
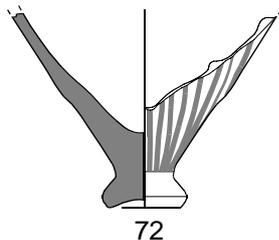
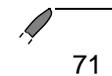
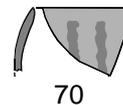
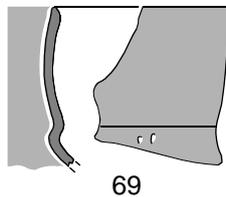
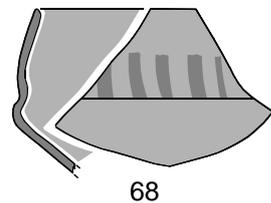
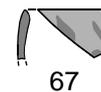
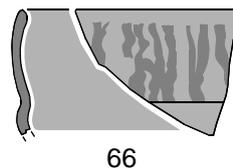
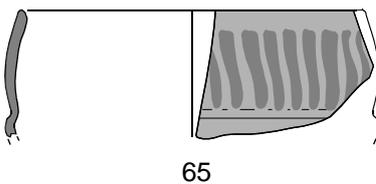
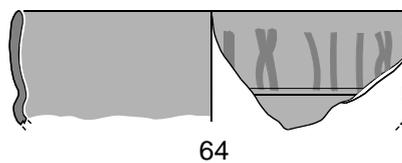
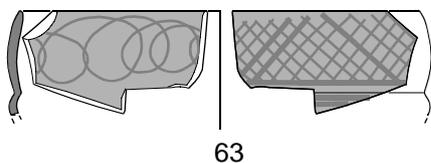
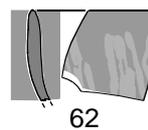
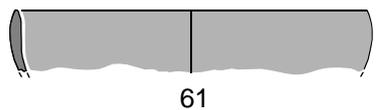
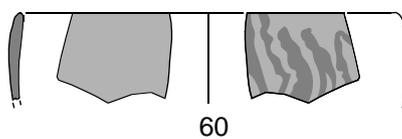
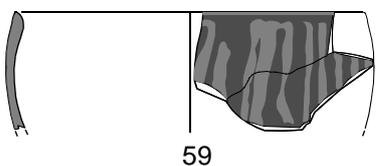
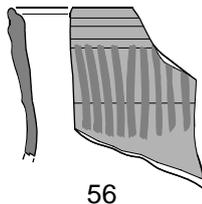
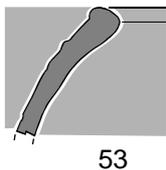
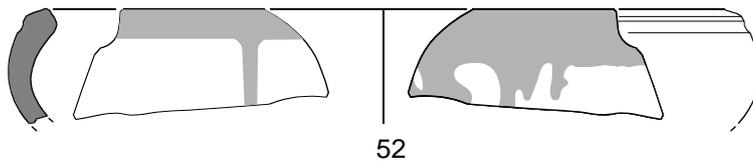
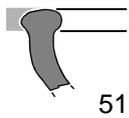
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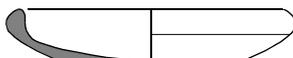
RC- SU 5



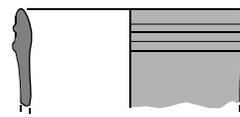
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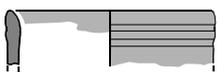
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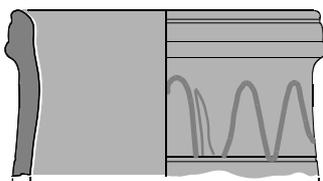
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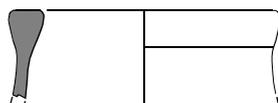
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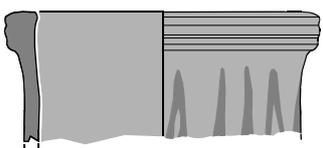
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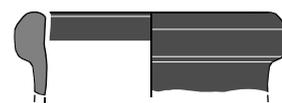
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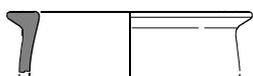
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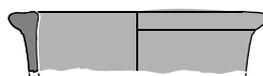
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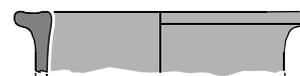
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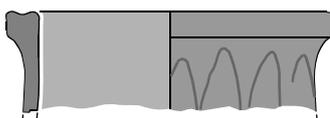
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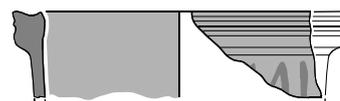
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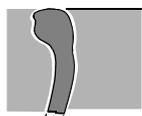
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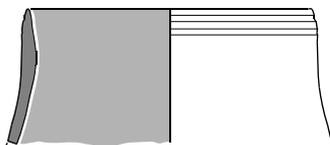
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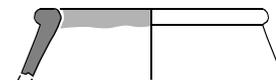
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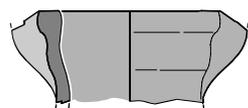
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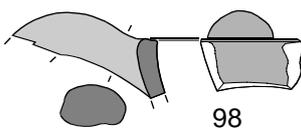
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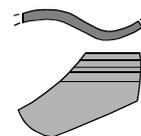
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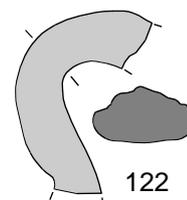
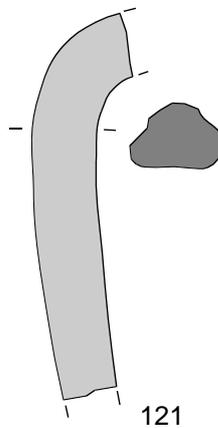
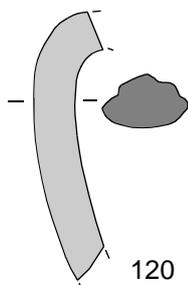
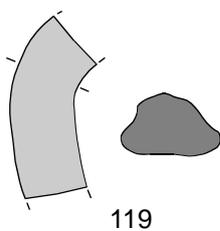
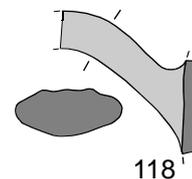
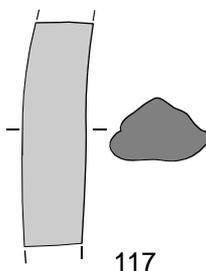
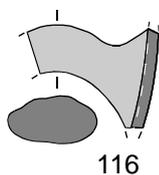
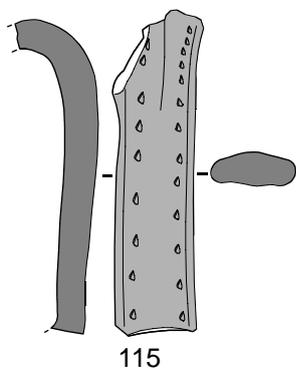
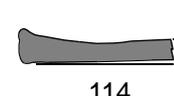
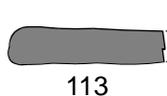
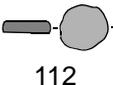
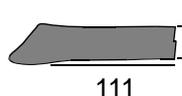
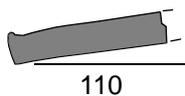
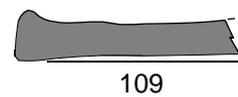
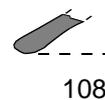
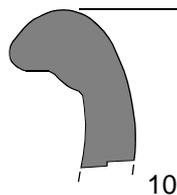
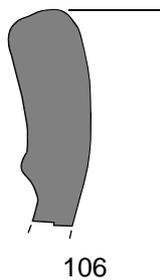
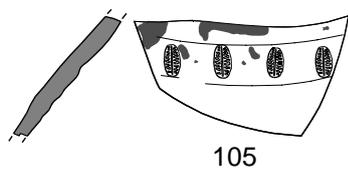
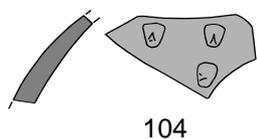
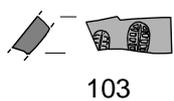
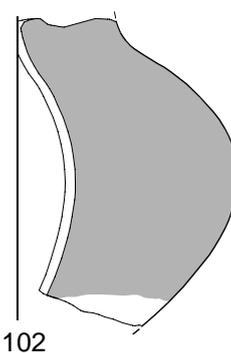
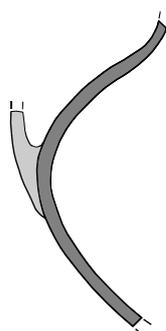
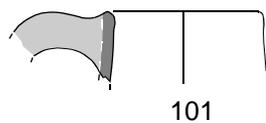
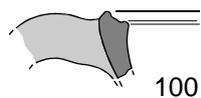
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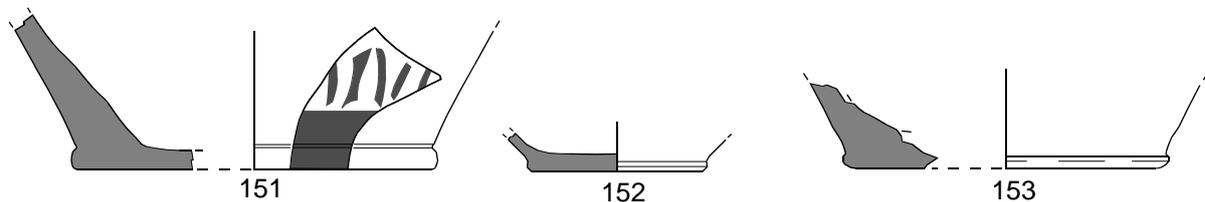
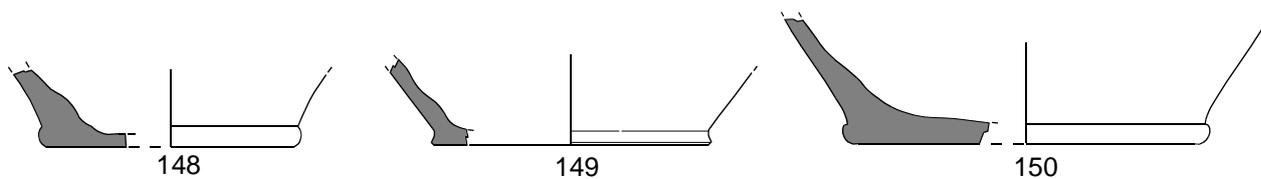
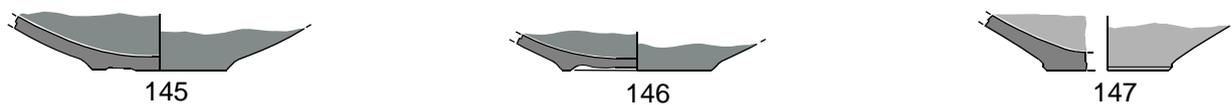
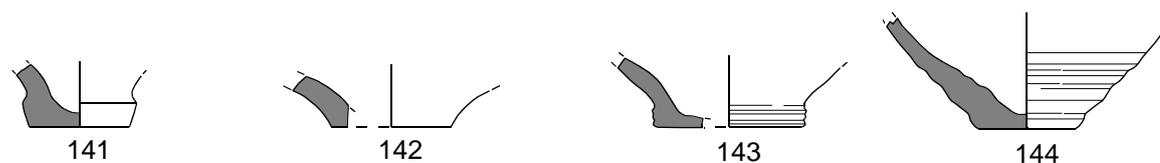
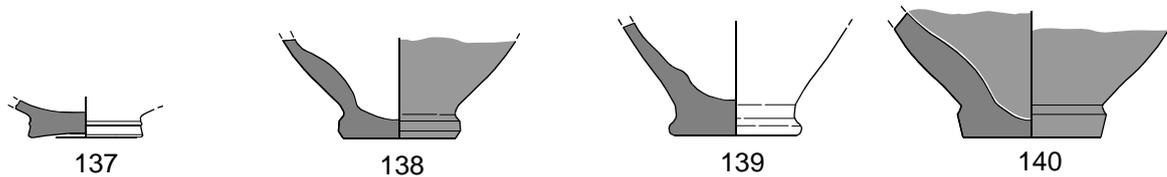
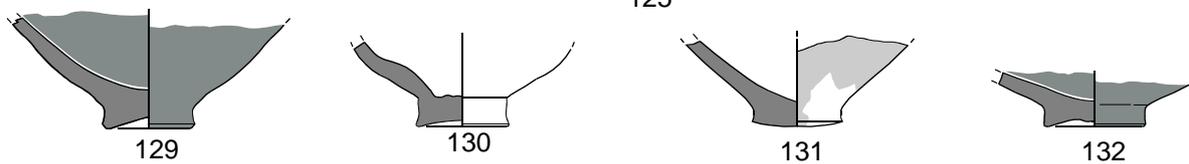
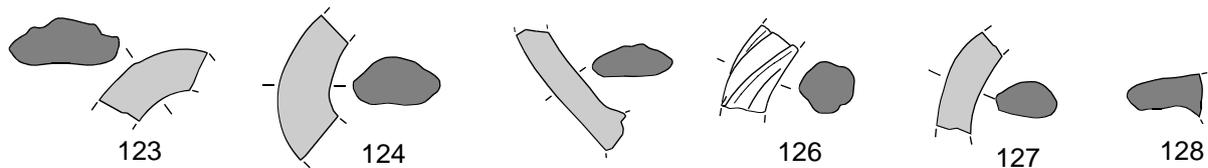


RC- SU 5

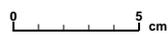
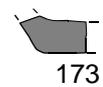
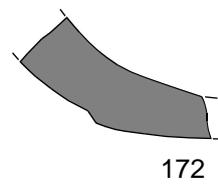
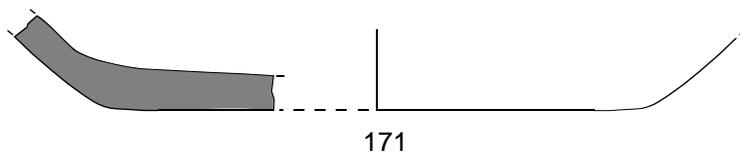
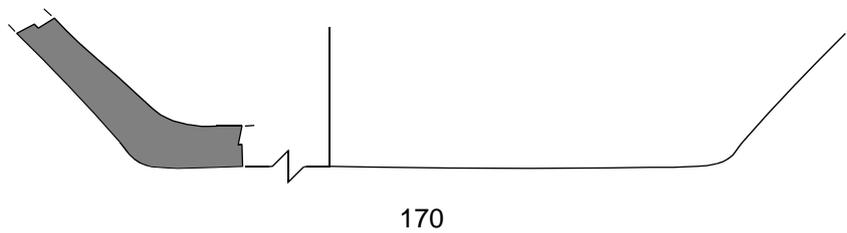
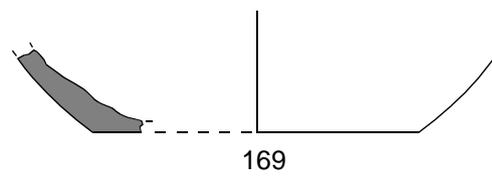
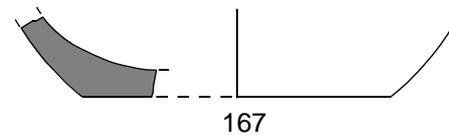
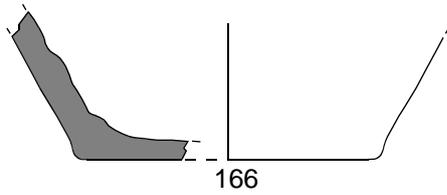
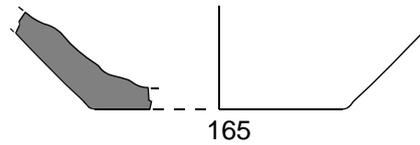
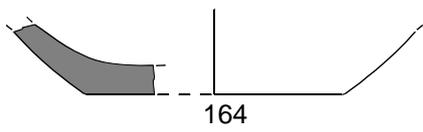
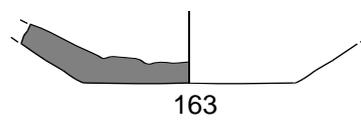
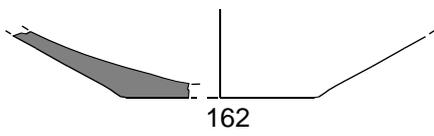
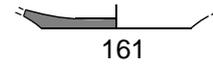
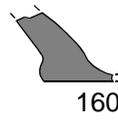
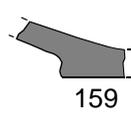
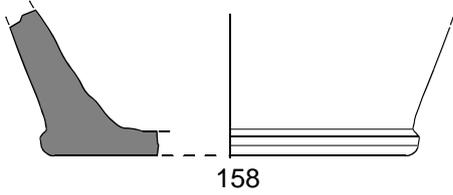
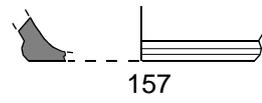
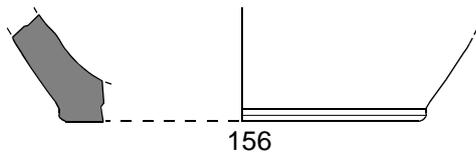


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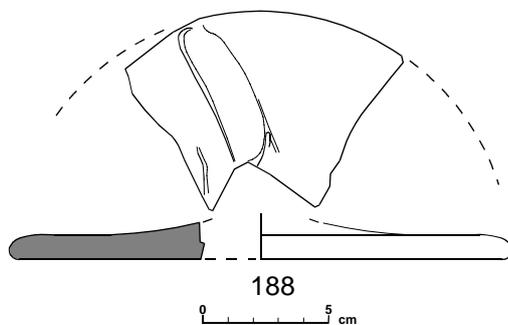
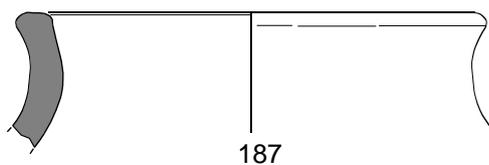
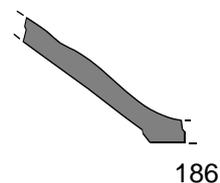
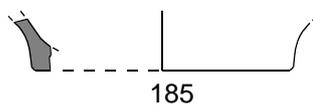
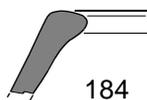
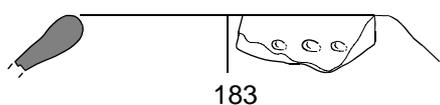
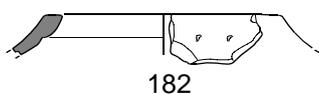
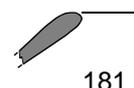
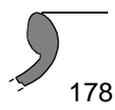
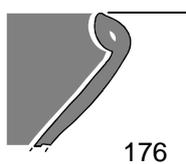
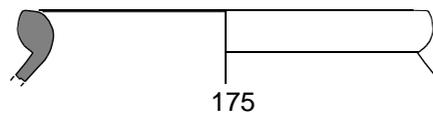
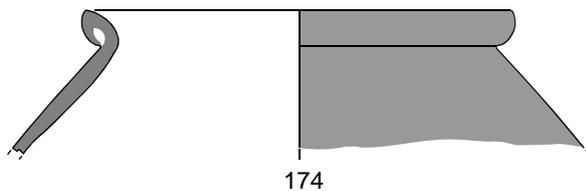


RC- SU 5



RC- SU 5

Cooking ware



0 5 cm

**RC - SU 6**

**Definition:** Level of sand.

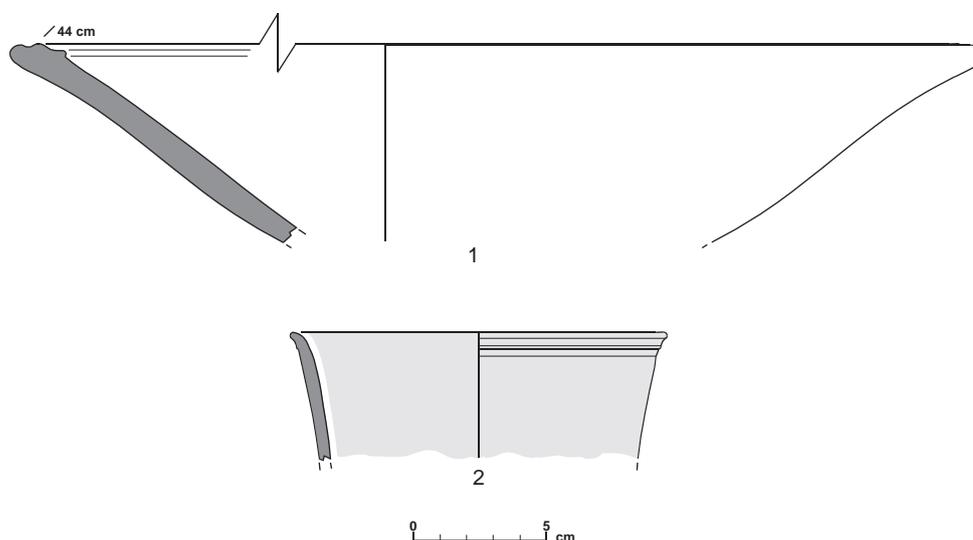
**Interpretation:** Stratum formed by wind contributions and slope dragging.

**Observations:** Documented only in RC-1. Level of compact brown sand. In some points, it has a thin, hard crust of compact red clay with white patches (of lime?) It contains pottery and yielded four brick fragments.

**Material:**  
 Slipware: 29 frags.  
 Common ware: 143 frags.  
 Cooking ware: 19 frags.  
 Stone mortar: 1 frag.  
 Bone: (>0,50 kg)

**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

<i>Composition</i>	Sand
<i>Formation</i>	Deposited by wind or slope dragging
<i>Potential</i>	10-15 cm
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	5
<i>Covering (Negative)</i>	7
<i>Covering (Structure)</i>	8-9
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	10



**RC - SU 7**

**Definition** Destruction of *pakhsa* (cob) walls

**Interpretation:** Interfaces. Level of ruins of *pakhsa* walls.

**Observations:** Documented only in RC-1. Interface. Level of ruins of *pakhsa* walls.

**Material:**

**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

Covered by ( <i>Stratum</i> )	6-22
_____	
Intersecting ( <i>Structure</i> )	9-8
_____	

**RC - SU 8**

**Definition** *Pakhsa* wall

**Interpretation:** Possible dwelling structure. It could also be a work space for the preparation of construction materials for the fortification wall.

**Observations:** Documented only in RC-1. Structure defines a perceptibly rectangular space. SU 8, interpreted in the 2007 season as a *pakhsa* wall, may in reality be a temporary structure related to work on the construction of the fortification wall, although this cannot be said with certainty. On its eastern side can be seen various adobe bricks in vertical position.

**Material:**

**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

Intersected by ( <i>Negative</i> )	7
Covered by ( <i>Stratum</i> )	22-10-6
_____	
Resting on ( <i>Stratum</i> )	11-23
_____	

**RC - SU 9**

**Definition**      *Pakhsa* (cob) wall.

**Interpretation:** Possible dwelling structure. It could also be a work space for the preparation of construction materials for the fortification wall.

**Observations:** Documented only in RC-1. *Pakhsa* wall in the NW corner of the trench (quadrant 10-O)

**Material:**

**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	6-10
<i>Intersected by (Negative)</i>	7
_____	
<i>Resting on (Stratum)</i>	11
_____	

**RC - SU 10**

**Definition** Level of sand.

**Interpretation:** Horizontal stratum, possibly the floor of the dwelling structures (SU 8 and 9). Its upper portion presents a thin cracked crust that may be a frequently used floor or surface. Its formation appears to be related, however, to slope dragging and wind-borne sediments.

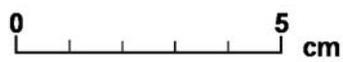
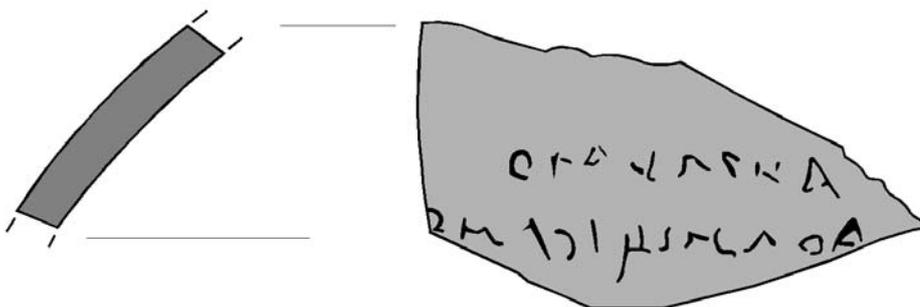
**Observations:** Level of dark-brown sand. The upper portion presents a thin cracked crust that may be a frequently used floor or surface. It contains pottery, bone remains and ash.

**Material:**  
 Slipware: 137 frags.  
 Common ware: 410 frags.  
 Cooking ware: 61 frags.  
 Stone ( jade?): 1 frag.  
 Flint core: 1 frag.  
 Pottery with painted inscriptions (*tituli picti*) in Bactrian Greek: 1 frag.  
 Bone: (0,800 Kg)

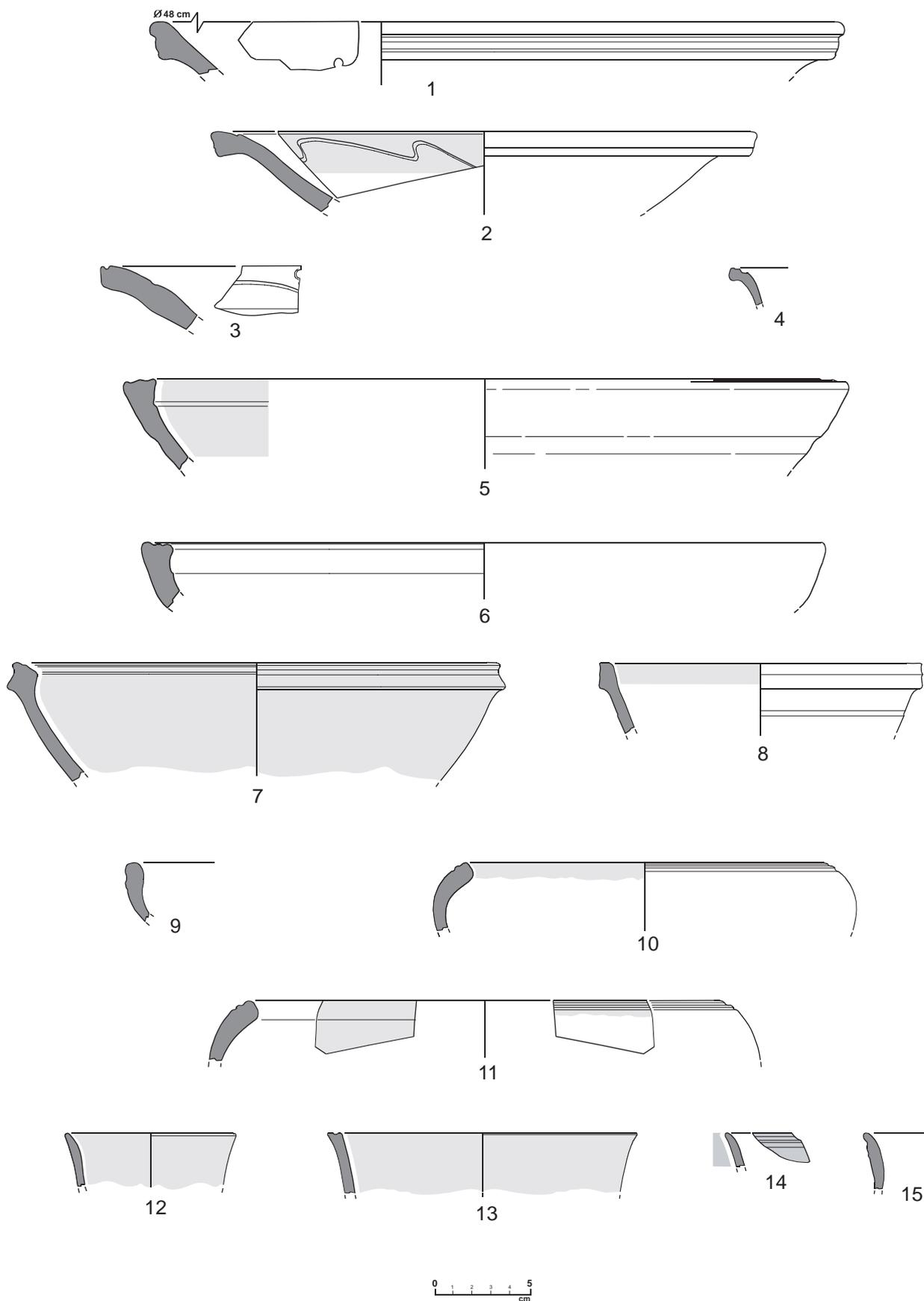
**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

<i>Composition</i>	Sand
<i>Formation</i>	Deposited by wind or slope dragging
<i>Potential</i>	11 cm
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	6
<i>Covering (Structure)</i>	9-8
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	11-12

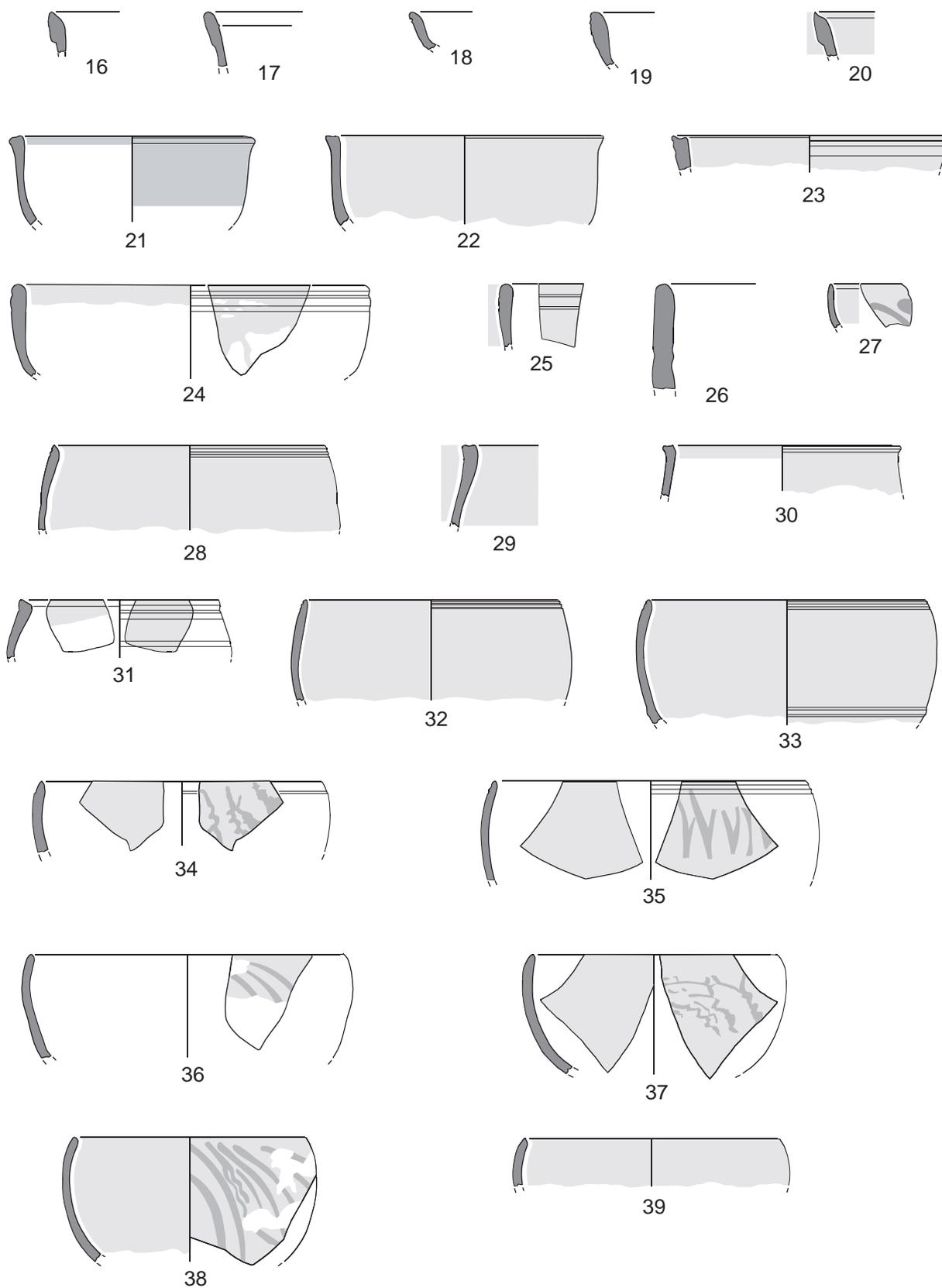
RC - SU 10



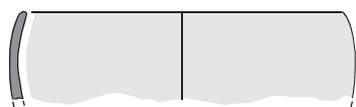
RC- SU 10



RC- SU 10



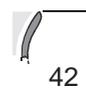
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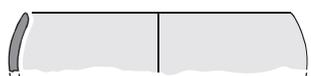
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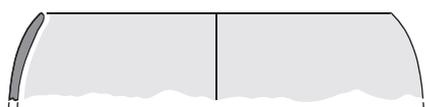
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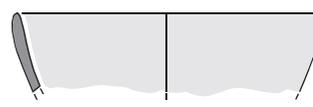
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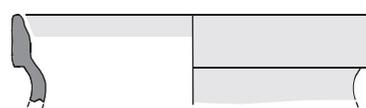
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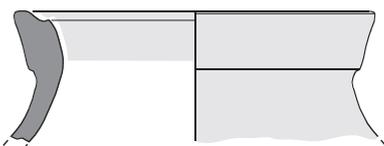
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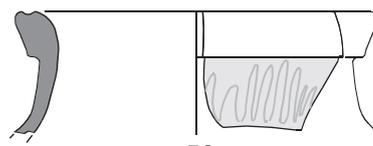
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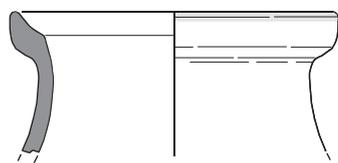
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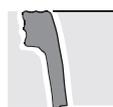
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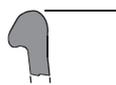
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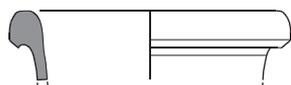
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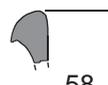
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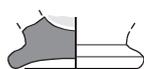
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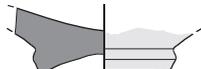
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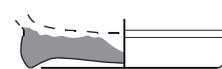
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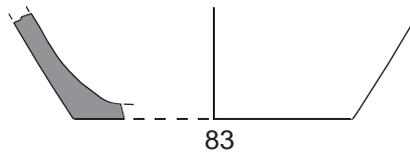
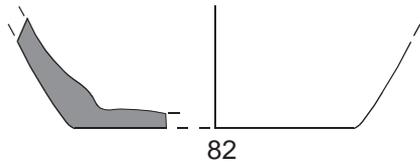
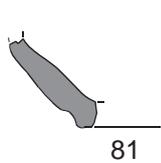
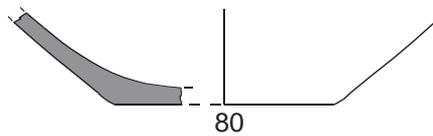
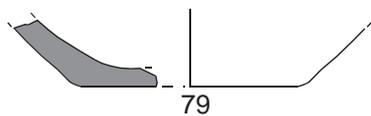
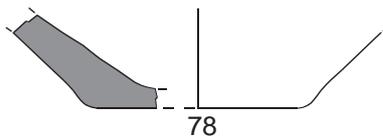
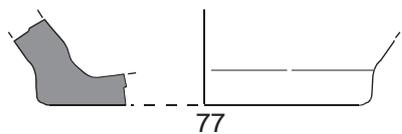
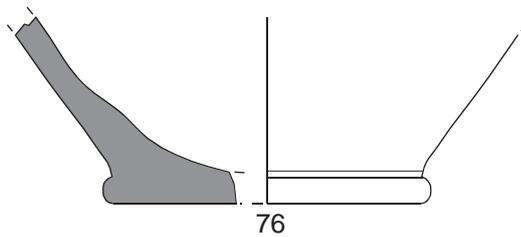
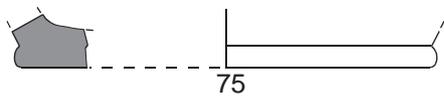
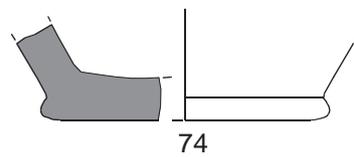
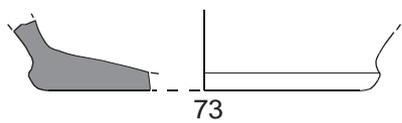
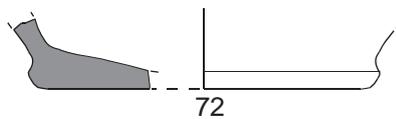
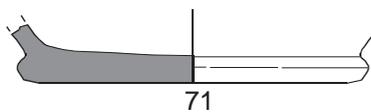
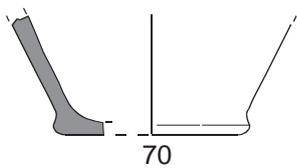
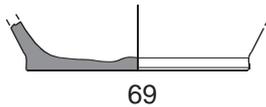
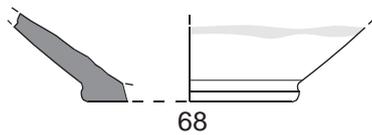
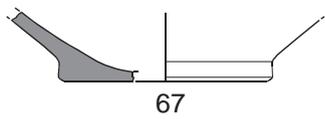
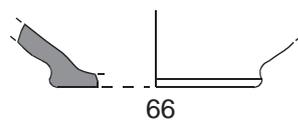
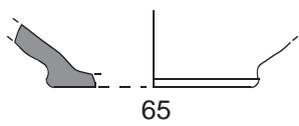
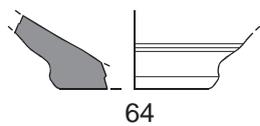
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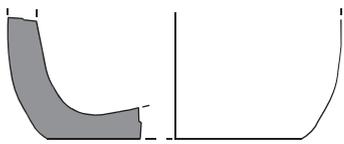
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RC- SU 10



RC- SU 10



84



85



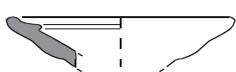
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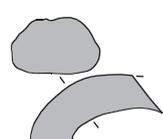
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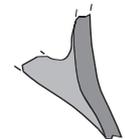
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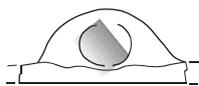
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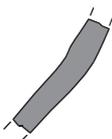
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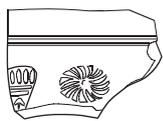
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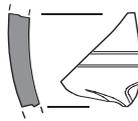
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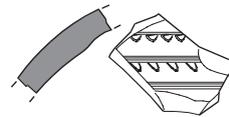
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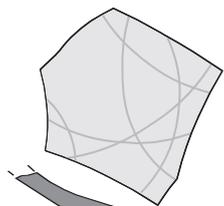
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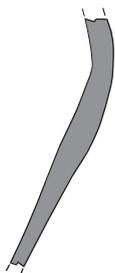
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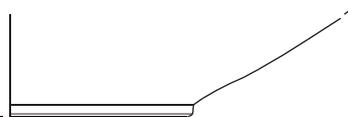
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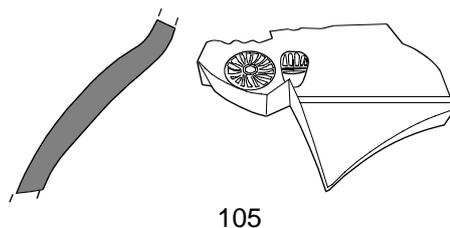
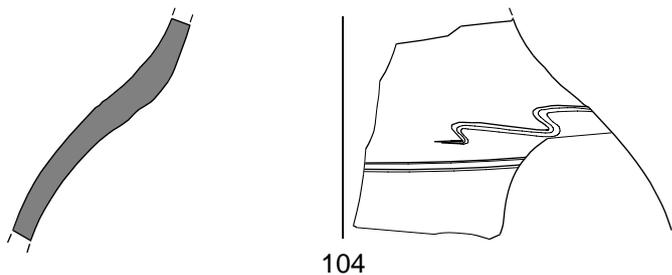
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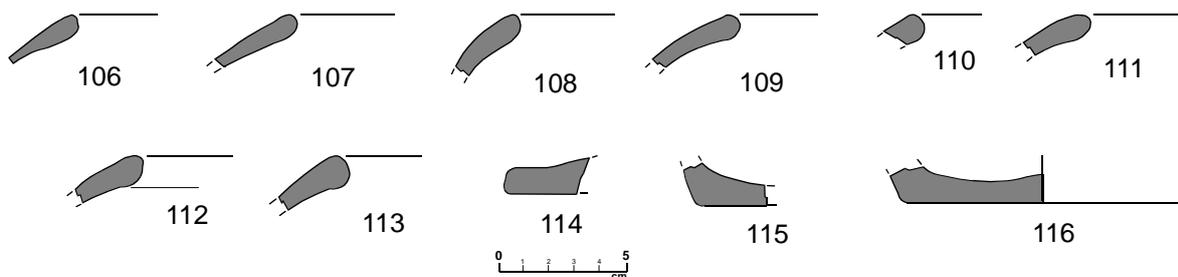
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RC- SU 10



Cooking ware



**RC - SU 11**

**Definition** Level of weathered (sandstone) bedrock.

**Interpretation:** Disturbed top of bedrock.

**Observations:** Documented only in RC-1. Level of low potential with fragments of sandstone. It could be of natural origin. It only yielded two bone fragments and a pottery shard.

**Material:** Bone: (>0,50 kg)

**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

<i>Composition</i>	Sandstone fragments
<i>Formation</i>	Possibly natural in origin
<i>Potential</i>	1-12 cm
<i>Supporting (Structure)</i>	8-9
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	10
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	12

**RC - SU 12**

**Definition** Bedrock (sandstone).

**Interpretation:** Bedrock. It appears intentionally carved (SU 37), possibly to lay the foundations of the first fortified wall of *Tchinguiz Tepe*.

**Observations:** Bedrock. Grey sandstone. In the area close to the fortification, a step appears, running parallel to the fortification. It has been interpreted as an interface of human origin (SU 37). In RC-1, towards the interior of the enclosure, two more small steps have been uncovered.

**Material:**

**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

Covered by (Stratum)	23-21-35-10-11
Intersected by (Negative)	37



RC - SU 12



RC - SU 12



RC - SU 12



**RC - SU 13**

**Definition** Wall of adobe fragments.

**Interpretation:** Wall of adobe fragments, parallel to the line of the fortification. It lays directly on the level of fallen adobe bricks (SU 2), which has been intersected (SU 14) to lay the structure.

**Observations:** Documented only in RC-1. Wall of re-used adobe bricks. Parallel to the line of the fortification.

**Material:**

**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	1
<i>Rested on by (Estratum)</i>	15
<hr/>	
<i>Resting on (Stratum)</i>	2
<i>Resting on (Negative)</i>	14
<hr/>	
<hr/>	

**RC - SU 14**

**Definition** Floor or surface of frequent use.

**Interpretation:** The wall of adobe brick fragments (SU-13) rests over this interface. In trench RC-2, little remains of the wall. Only a horizontal adobe brick is observed. Little surface is preserved and its function is hard to define. It could be the floor of a dwelling.

**Observations:** Floor or surface of frequent use, created by cutting the level of fallen adobe bricks originally from the fortification (SU-2). It has been uncovered in the contact zone between RC-1 and RC-2, but it is very limited in extent.

**Material:**

**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	1
<i>Supporting (Structure)</i>	13
<hr/>	
<i>Intersecting (Stratum)</i>	2
<hr/>	
<hr/>	

**RC - SU 15**

**Definition** Infill between SU 13 and the adobe wall of fortification.

**Interpretation:** Stratum of human origin. It is probably an intentional infill between the wall of adobe brick fragments (SU 13) and the fortification (SU 16), created at the same time that SU 14 was cut to serve as a floor of a room.

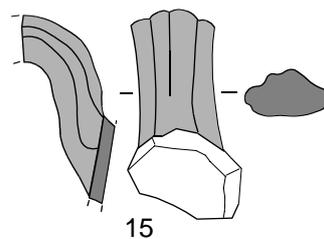
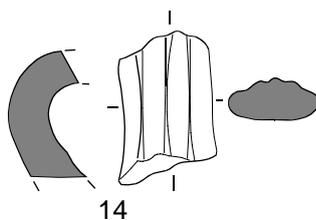
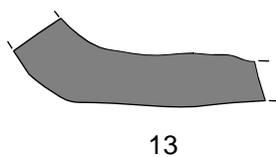
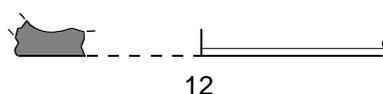
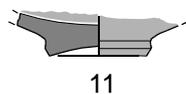
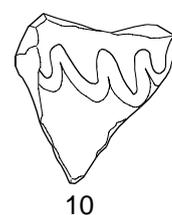
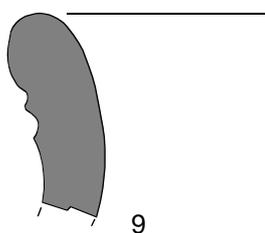
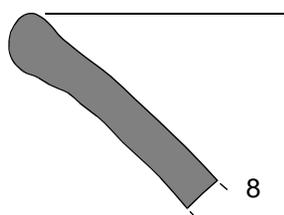
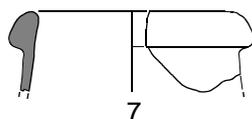
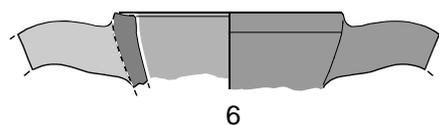
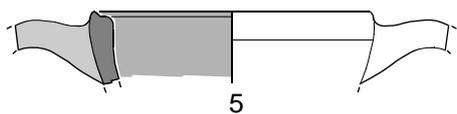
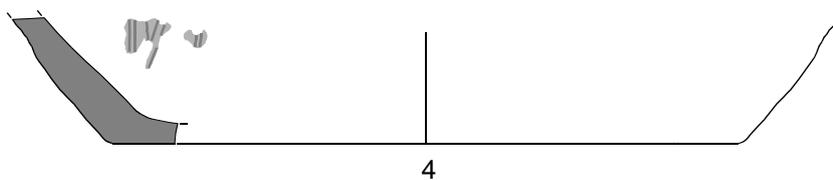
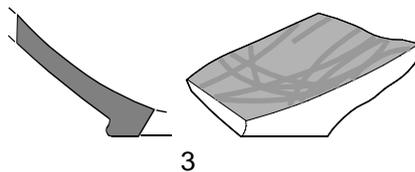
**Observations:** Documented only in RC-1. Infill between SU 13 (wall of adobe fragments) and the adobe fortification (SU 16). It is composed of compact red clay with small fragments of adobe (probably removed from SU 2). It yielded remains of limestone used for architectural decoration, including a fragment from the base of a pillar or cornice. It contains pottery.

**Material:**  
 Slipware: 20 frags.  
 Common ware: 47 frags.  
 Stone construction elements: 2 frags. (1 carved fragment, 1 base fragment)

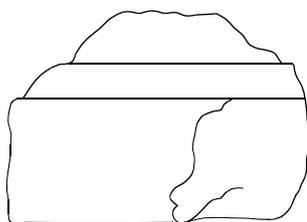
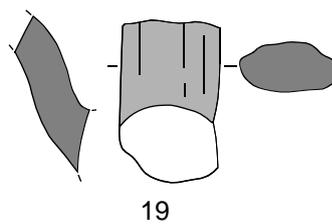
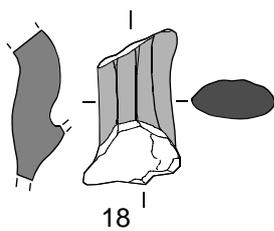
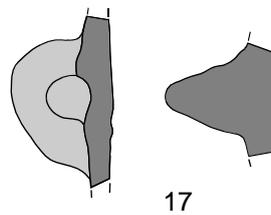
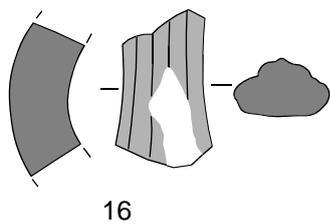
**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	1
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	2
<i>Leaning on (Structure)</i>	16-13

RC- SU 15



RC- SU 15



20



**RC - SU 16**

**Definition** Adobe fortification wall.

**Interpretation:** It is likely that the part of the fortification wall uncovered is, in reality, an interior reinforcement of a previous fortification, because in other parts of the enclosure a rough-cast of lime can be seen, which could indicate a previous inner facing of the fortification.

**Observations:** Adobe fortification wall of the *Tchinguiz Tepe* enclosure.

**Material:**

**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

<i>Rested on by (Stratum)</i>	3-15-2-1
<i>Intersected by (Negative)</i>	20
<hr/>	
<i>Resting on (Stratum)</i>	18
<i>Resting on (Negative)</i>	24
<hr/>	



**RC - SU 17**

**Definition** Animal burrow.

**Interpretation:** Animal burrow. It could have contaminated SU 3 and 4.

**Observations:** Documented only in RC-1. Animal burrow. It is covered by SU 3 and intersects SU 4.

**Material:**

**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

<i>Filling (Stratum)</i>	3
_____	
<i>Intersecting (Stratum)</i>	4
_____	

**RC - SU 18**

**Definition** Clay and sand with white patches.

**Interpretation:** Formed by various sources, including materials from ruined buildings (adobe remains, remains of lime from wall coverings) and ash of uncertain origin, pebbles, sand and remains of organic material. Despite its heterogeneous composition, it is the level on which the fortification of *Tchinguiz Tepe*, or at least its inner face, was built (SU 16). The SU is broken in its SE corner by SU 17, which was not noticed during excavation and contaminated the record. The material is kept apart in separate bags. A much earlier contamination must be evaluated on the level's surface, which was presumably the circulation floor during its period of settlement.

**Observations:** Level of yellowish sand, of average grain size, mixed with clay (scarcer in RC-2). Scraping reveals white patches, the level's differentiating feature. The level contains pebbles and nodules of adobe. On top of the level, a hard crust of small pebbles appears at some points. In RC 1, isolated patches of intense black ash also appear. The patches are highly scarce in RC-2. A small level of charcoal was recovered. At the northern extreme of RC 2, a facies of black sand was found, possibly remains of decomposed wood. The stratum contains pottery. It also yielded fragments of limestone of the type used in architectural decoration, some of which showed signs of carving; a fragment of arch cornice with decoration painted in red and gold leaf (RC-1) and a small base of a column (RC-2). In addition, sculpture remains were found: a female terracotta figurine (RC-1) and a fragment of a stone sculpture in the Hellenistic style (RC-2). A wall, inserted in the middle part of RC-2, was made of carved white limestone and brick. The foundation of the wall was SU 18, but the wall was also covered by sand from SU 18. As a result, it was not identified as a distinct SU but rather as a facies within SU 18. The wall lies perpendicular to the fortification wall and runs beneath it.

**Material:**

**SU-18 (not contaminated)**  
 Slipware: 639 frags.  
 Common ware: 707 frags.  
 Cooking ware: 60 frags.  
 Architectural covering: 20 frags.  
 Bone: (0,430 kg).  
 Stone construction elements: 18 frags. (2 mouldings, 1 fragment of a base, 6 carved fragments, 1 fragment of arch cornice with decoration painted in red and gold leaf, 4 shapeless fragments).  
 Decorative construction material: 2 frags (1 frag. Buddha, 1 base fragment).  
 A female terracotta figure.  
 Metals: coins (1 piece)

**SU-18 (contaminada)**  
 Slipware: 264 frags.  
 Common ware: 327 frags.  
 Cooking ware: 13 frags.  
 Bone: (4 kg)

**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

**RC - SU 18**

<i>Composition</i>	Sand and clay
<i>Formation</i>	Human origin. Foundation of fortification wall
<i>Potential</i>	1-50 cm
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	2-5-3
<i>Supporting (Structure)</i>	16
<i>Intersected by (Negative)</i>	20
<i>Covering (Negative)</i>	24
<i>Covering (Structure)</i>	34-27-26-29
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	25-19-21-36-28



RC - SU 18



RC - SU 18

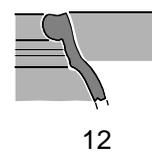
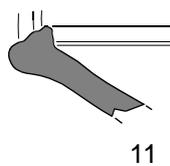
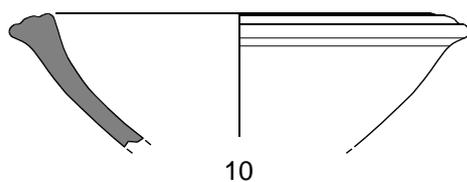
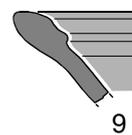
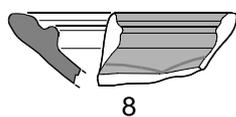
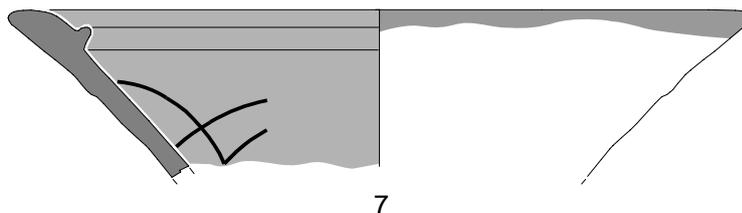
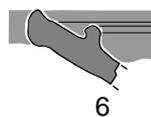
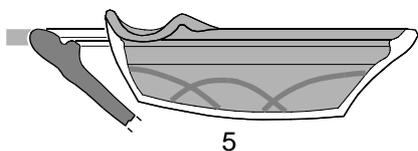
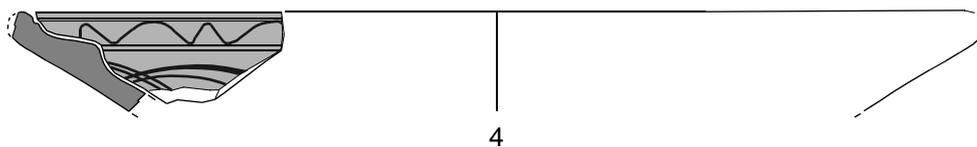
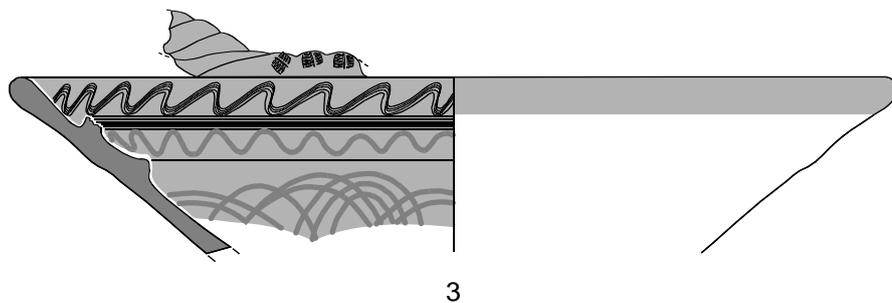
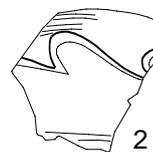
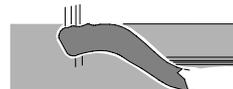
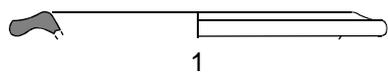


Fragment of a Corinthian capital



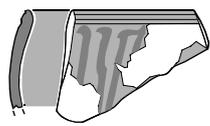
Female terracotta figurine

RC-SU 18

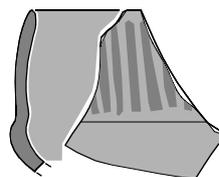


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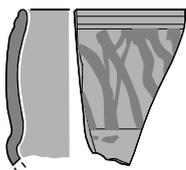
RC-SU 18



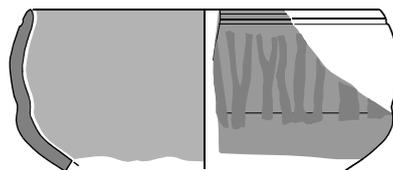
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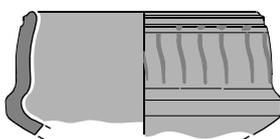
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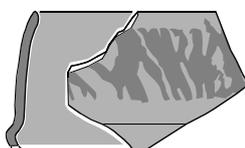
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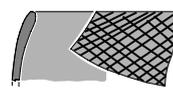
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17



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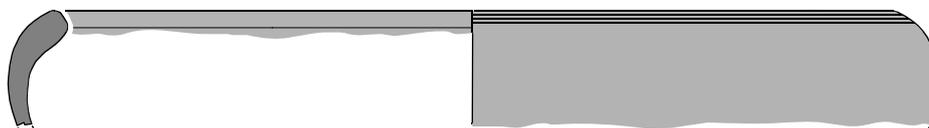
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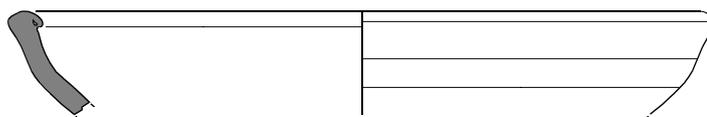
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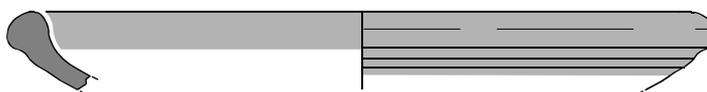
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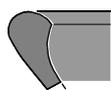
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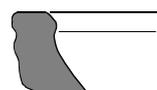
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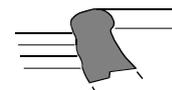
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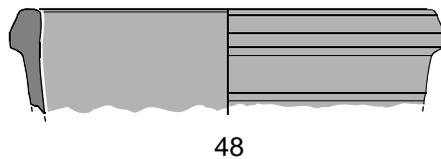
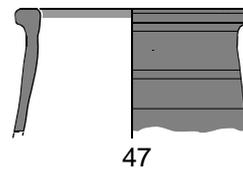
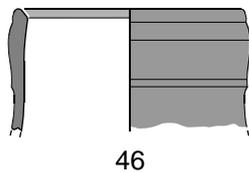
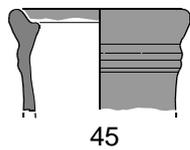
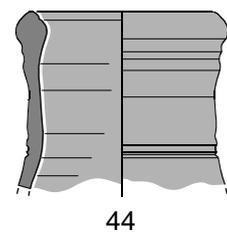
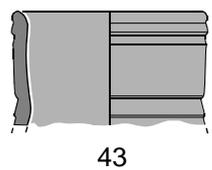
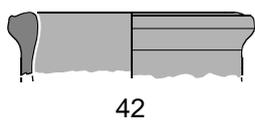
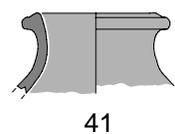
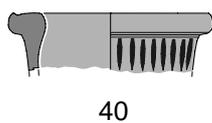
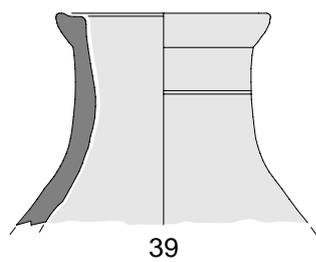
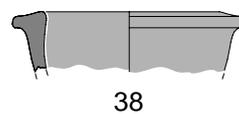
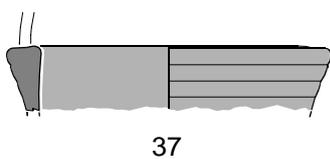
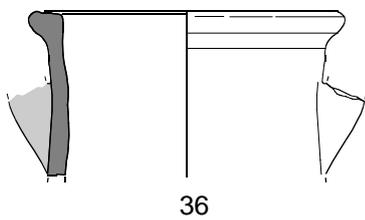
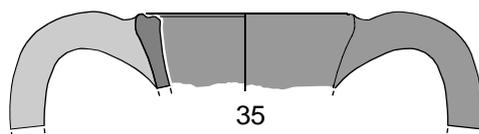
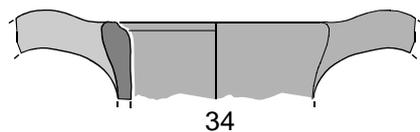
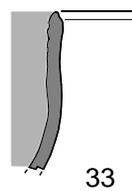
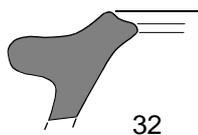
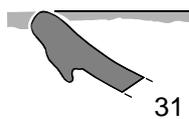
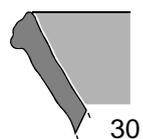
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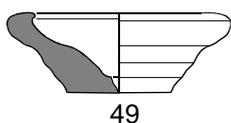
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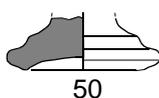
RC-SU 18



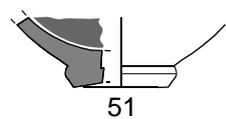
RC- SU 18



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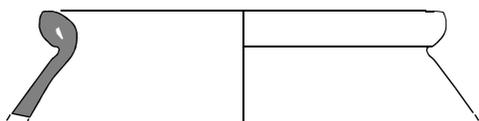


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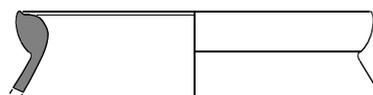


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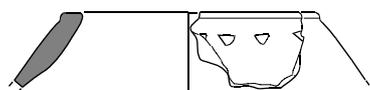
Cooking ware



52



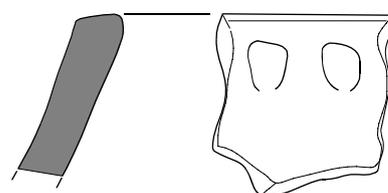
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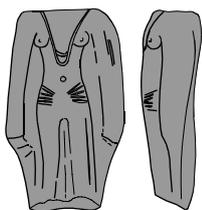
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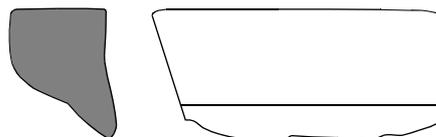
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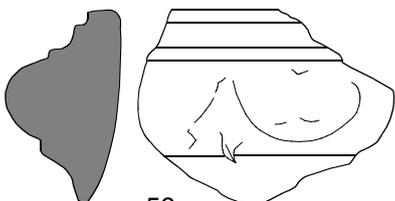
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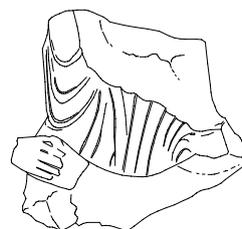
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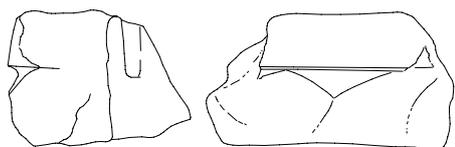
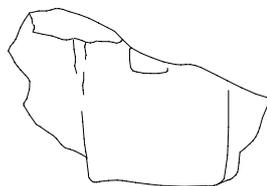
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62



**RC - SU 19**

**Definition:** Level of sand.

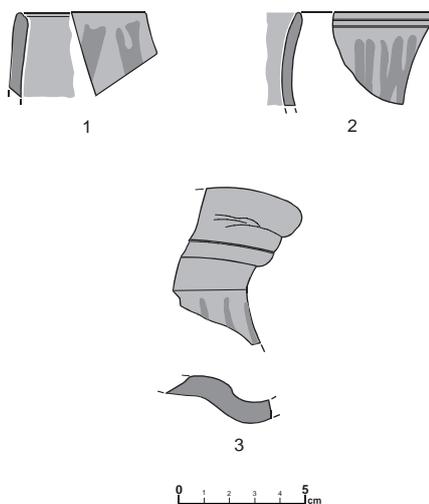
**Interpretation** Level of sand formed by wind action and slope dragging.

**Observations:** Documented only in RC-1. Level of fine-grained, grey sand, containing pottery, although in very low amounts. In some places, it appears compressed.

**Material:** Slipware: 18 frags.  
Common ware: 15 frags.  
Bone: (0,150 kg)

**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

<i>Composition</i>	Sand
<i>Formation</i>	Deposited by wind or slope dragging
<i>Potential</i>	1-35 cm
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	18-5
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	21-22



**RC - SU 20**

**Definition** Interface that pierces the fortification of *Tchinguiz Tepe*.

**Interpretation:** Ancient perforation sealed by the level of the fallen adobe bricks (SU 2).

**Observations:** In the NE corner of the sample trench, this negative structure of limited area (no greater than 2 sq m) is located. It pierces the fortification of *Tchinguiz Tepe*, creating a tunnel that traverses the structure. The perforation was made before the collapse of adobe bricks (SU 2) had been deposited and it is filled in by SU 3. However, it also contains other infill which could not be individually identified and which has been incorporated in SU 18, the unit which it cuts in reality. The contaminated material is labelled in separate bags.

**Material:**

**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

Covered by (Stratum)	2
Filling (Stratum)	3
_____	
Intersecting (Structure)	16
Intersecting (Stratum)	18
_____	

**RC - SU 21**

**Definition** Sand, clay and sandstone nodules.

**Interpretation:** Although it was initially interpreted as an intentional level of foundation for the inner face of the adobe fortification of *Tchinguiz Tepe* (SU 16), the 2009 season put this interpretation into question, documenting a period of settlement between SU 18 and SU 21: dwelling structures (SU 27) are situated on SU 21. The stratum must be associated with the phase of the first fortification of *Tchinguiz Tepe*, although it is difficult to put forward an opinion on its formation.

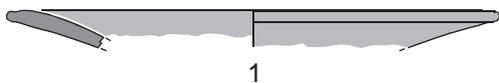
**Observations:** In RC-1, the top of the stratum is basically clay, although clay alternates with sand farther down, forming horizontal layers. In RC-2, by contrast, the composition features greater clay farther down and includes nodules of sandstone. In RC-1, various fragments of limestone – one with decorative mouldings – an adobe fragment and eight brick fragments were recovered. The stratum contains pottery, although in small quantities.

**Material:** Slipware: 770 frags.  
Yuezhi pottery: 1 frags.  
Common ware: 1209 frags.  
Cooking ware: 46 frags.  
Ceramic architectural covering: 16 frags.  
Stone construction elements: 31 frags. (13 shapeless, 10 carved, 1 moulding, 3 stucco fragments)  
Over-fired pottery: 6 frags.  
Bone: (2015 grs)

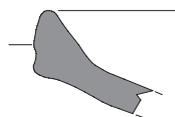
**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

<i>Composition</i>	Sand, clay and sandstone nodules
<i>Formation</i>	
<i>Potential</i>	1-65 cm
<i>Supporting (Structure)</i>	29-34
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	28-18-19
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	22-23-12
<i>Covering (Negative)</i>	37

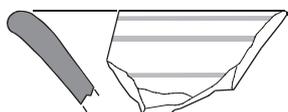
RC- SU 21



1



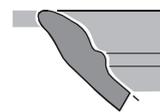
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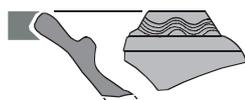
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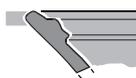
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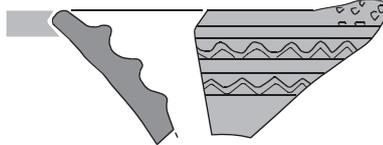
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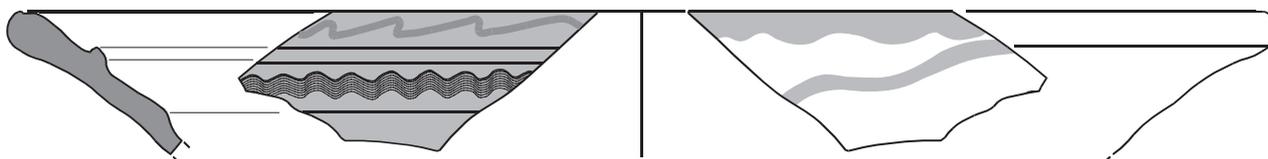
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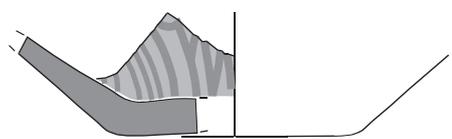
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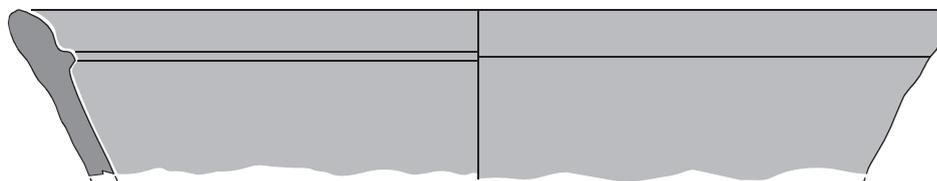
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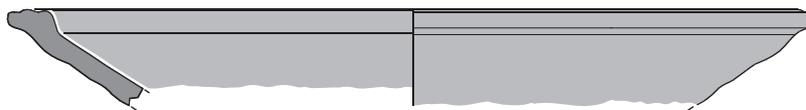
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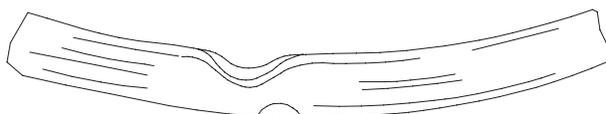
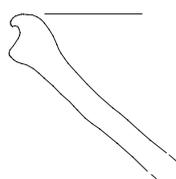
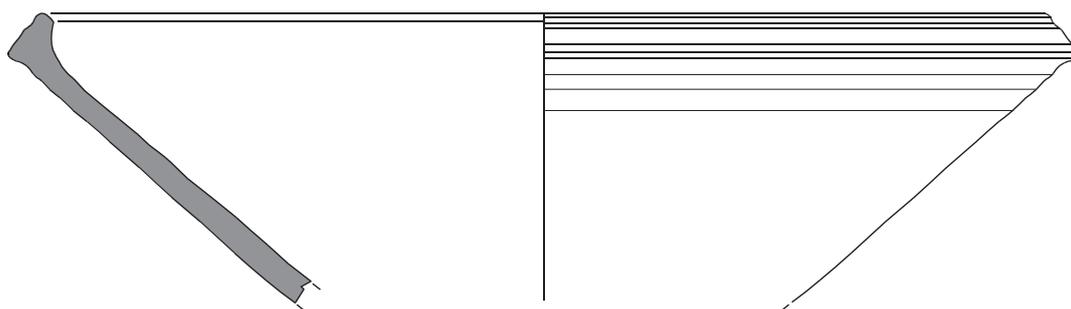
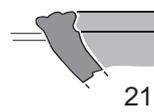
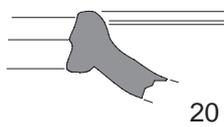
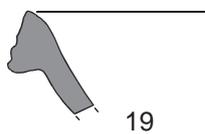
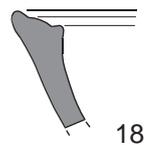
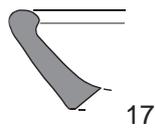
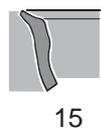
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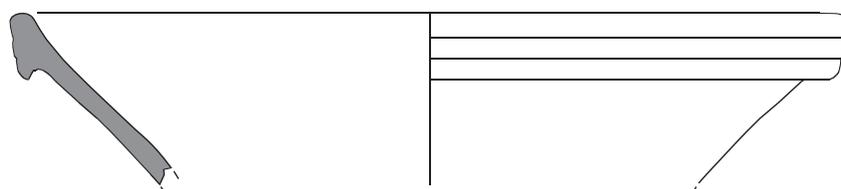
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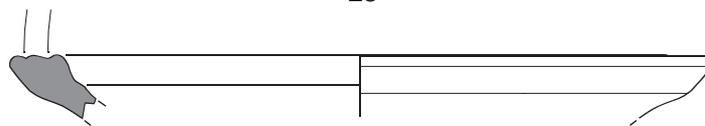
RC- SU 21



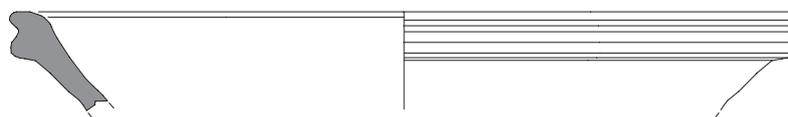
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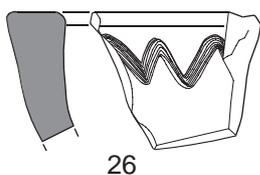
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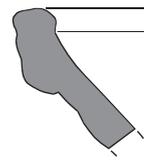
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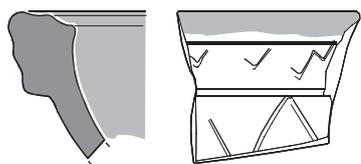
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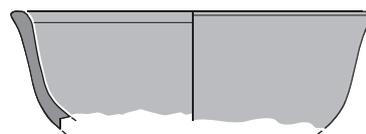
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RC- SU 21



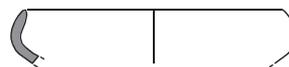
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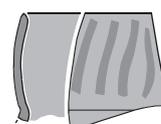
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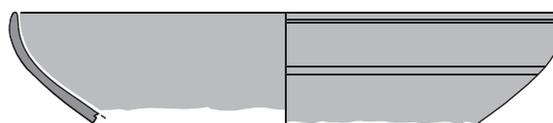
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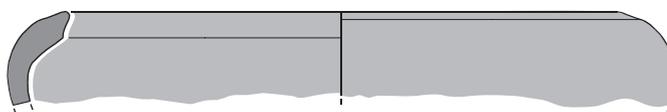
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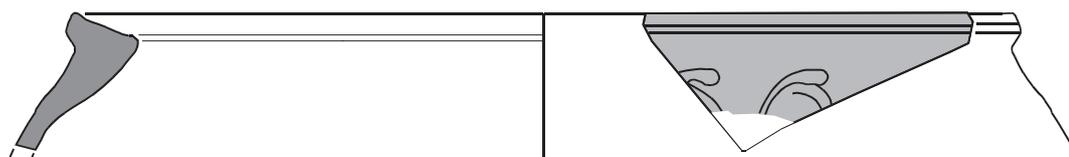
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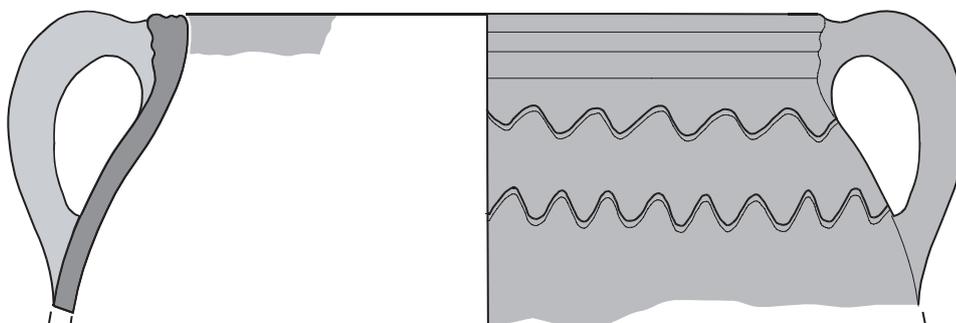
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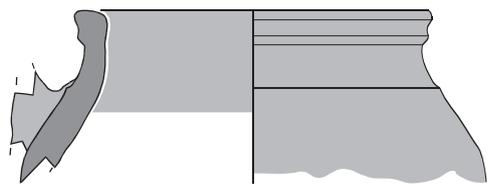
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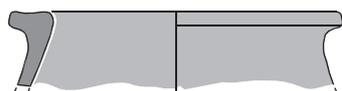
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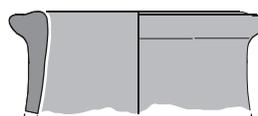
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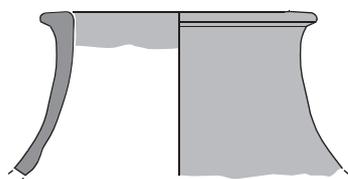
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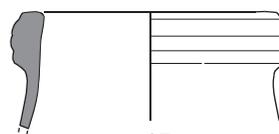
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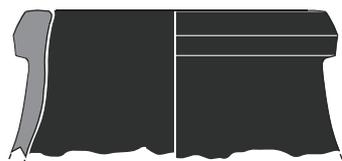
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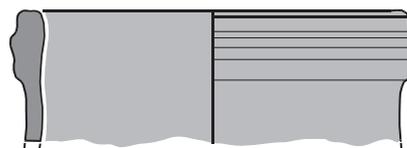
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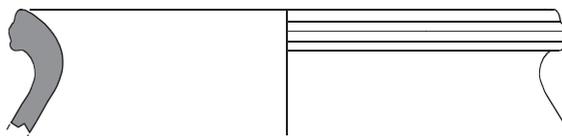
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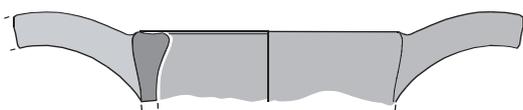
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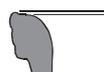
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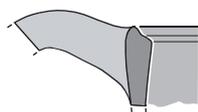
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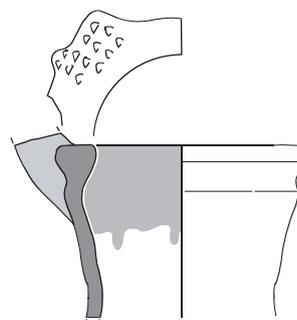
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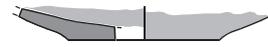
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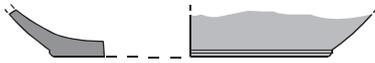
RC- SU 21



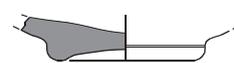
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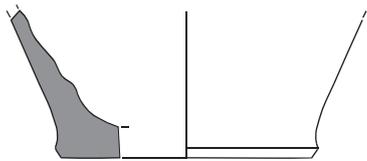
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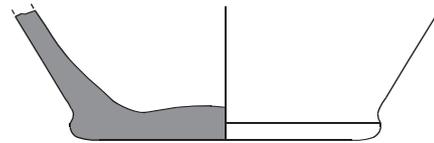
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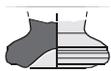
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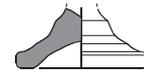
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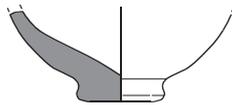


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63

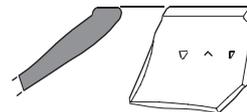
Cooking ware



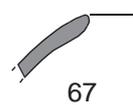
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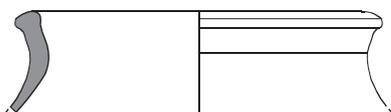
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66



67



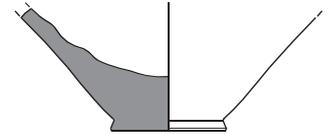
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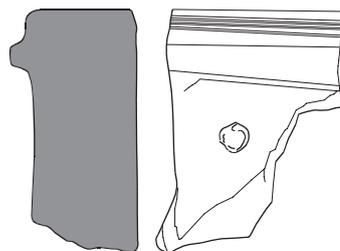
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71



72



**RC - SU 22**

**Definition:** Level of sand.

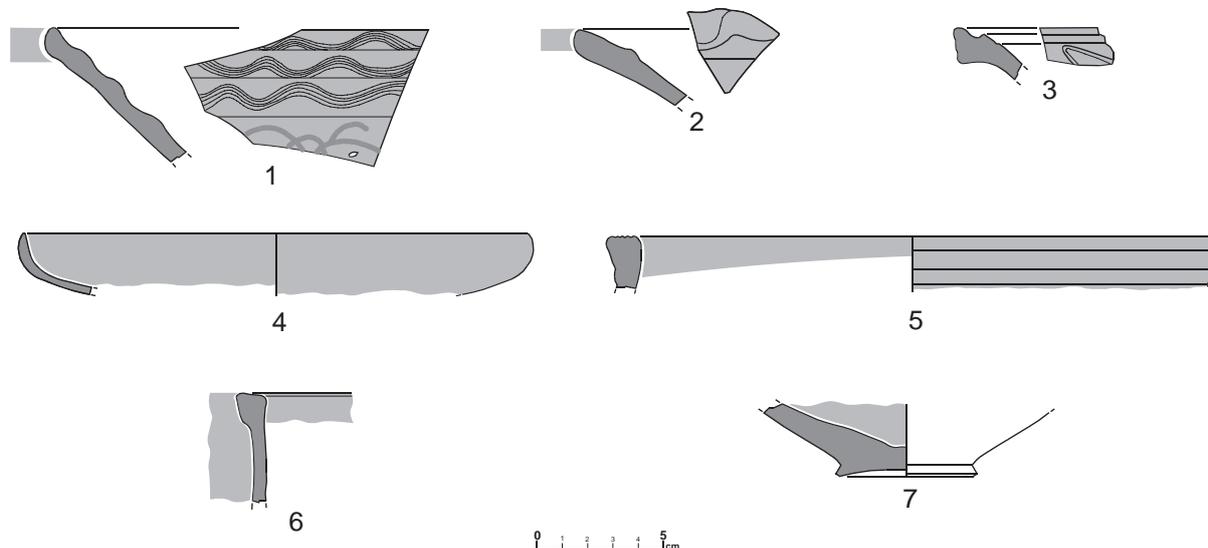
**Interpretation** Level of sand formed by wind action and slope dragging.

**Observations:** Documented only in RC-1. Level of fine-grained, grey sand, containing pottery, although in very low amounts. In some places, it appears compressed.

**Material:** Slipware: 25 frags.  
Common ware: 27 frags.  
Bone: (0,98 kg)

**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

<i>Composition</i>	Sand
<i>Formation</i>	Deposited by wind or slope dragging
<i>Potential</i>	1-45 cm
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	21-19
<i>Covering (Negative)</i>	7
<i>Covering (Structure)</i>	8
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	23



RC - SU 22



**RC - SU 23**

**Definition** Compact red clay.

**Interpretation:**

**Observations:** Documented only in RC-1. It is formed by horizontal clay layers, although areas of sand do exist in the stratum. Located beneath SU 21, the level has few differences with the higher level. It has yielded several fragments of limestone of the type used for architectural decoration and four brick fragments. It contains pottery. At the base, in contact with bedrock, a crust of pebbles and abundant pot sherds appear. .

**Material:** Slipware: 238 frags.  
Common ware: 553 frags.  
Cooking ware: 1 frags.  
Ceramic architectural covering: 3 frags.  
Construction elements: 13 frags.  
Stone construction elements: 7 frags. (5 shapeless, 2 carved)  
Bone: (2 kg)

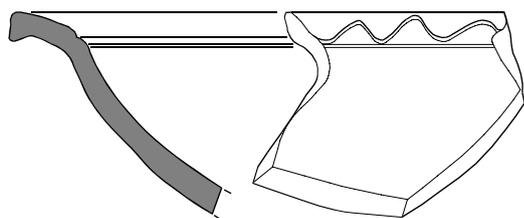
**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

<i>Composition</i>	Clay
<i>Formation</i>	
<i>Potential</i>	1-50 cm
<i>Supporting (Structure)</i>	8
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	21-22
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	12

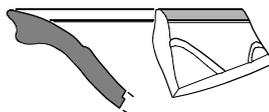
RC - SU 23



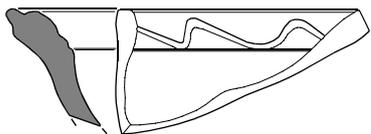
RC-SU 23



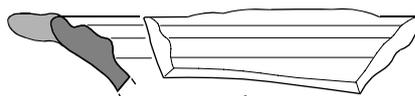
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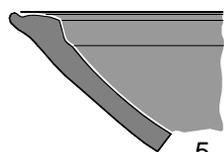
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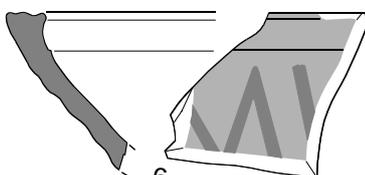
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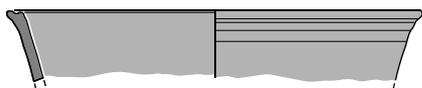
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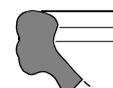
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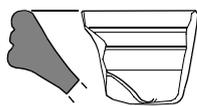
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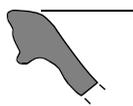
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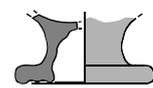
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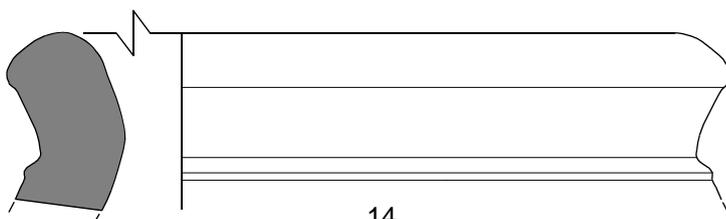
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14



**RC - SU 24**

**Definition** Surface of destruction of a dwelling.

**Interpretation:** An interface marking the destruction of dwelling structures (SU 26 and 27).

**Observations:** Documented only in RC-2. An interface marking the destruction of dwelling structures (SU 26 and 27).

**Material:**

**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	2-18
<i>Supporting (Structure)</i>	16
<hr/>	
<i>Intersecting (Structure)</i>	26-27
<i>Intersecting (Stratum)</i>	36-25
<hr/>	

**RC - SU 25**

**Definition** Infill of dwelling structures.

**Interpretation:** Stratum formed after the abandonment of the dwelling subsequent to its final renovation (SU 26). A portion of the pieces must come from the house's levels of use.

**Observations:** Documented only in RC-2. Yellowish, very loose sand, that fills in the interior of the dwelling structures. It contains abundant pottery and also yielded a coin and a bronze fragment.

**Material:**

- Slipware: 94 frags.
- Common ware: 139 frags.
- Cooking ware: 5 frags.
- Large containers: 30 frags.
- Construction material: 4 frags. (bricks: 2 frags, channel: 1 frag, ball of clay: 1 piece)
- Decorative construction material: 2 pieces ( terracotta rosette, stone base)
- Bone: (0,98 kg)
- Slag: 1 frag.
- Metal: Coin: 1 piece, bronze: 1 frag.

**Archaeologist:** E. Ariño

<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	18
<i>Intersected by (Negative)</i>	24
<i>Covering (Structure)</i>	27-26
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	30-33
<i>Covering (Negative)</i>	32-31