

RA1 - SU 30

Definition: Wall of pakhsa (cob)

Interpretation: Reinforcement built on wall SU 85, possibly to enclose an open space (window) and achieve total closure of area 2 on its southern side, next to the adjacent structures SU 29 and SU 31.

Observations: Structure at the southern end of the trench, oriented east-west. It must continue beyond the southern end of the trench. It stands between two structures of equal composition and orientation. On the western side, it rests against the lime plasterwork (SU 84) of structure SU 29. On the eastern side, you can see that this façade was plastered with lime although it was later filled in when the wall SU 31 was built against this façade. The excavation of the stratum adjoining the northern face of this wall (SU 24) has made it possible to observe that the structure SU 30 is a reinforcement of the northern face of an earlier wall (SU 85), which has lime cladding and a layer of pink paint (SU 89).

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	compact clay and sand
<i>Dimension</i>	0.84m long, 0.50m wide, 0.60m high.
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	17
<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	51
<i>Abutted by (Structure)</i>	56
<i>Resting on (Stratum)</i>	65
<i>Attached to (Structure)</i>	85-84
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	89

RA1 - SU 30



SU 30, 85, 89, 43

RA1 - SU 31

Definition: Wall of pakhsa (cob)

Interpretation: Wall of pakhsa (cob) corresponding to the end of a room next to structures SU 29 and SU 30.

Observations: Structure in the southern end of the trench, oriented east-west. It must continue beyond the southern end of the trench. The northern façade of this structure is partially destroyed. As a result, it has lost the adobe cladding (SU 90). It was built on stratum SU 63. The western face of wall SU 31 is supported by structure SU 30, while its eastern face leans on the cladding SU 93 of the western face of wall SU 14 - SU 70. It abuts the stratum of destruction and/or abandonment SU 24.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	compact clay and sand
<i>Dimension</i>	2.54m long, 0.40m wide, 1.30m high
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	17
<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	90
<i>Resting on (Stratum)</i>	65
<i>Attached to (Structure)</i>	89

RA1 - SU 31



SU 31, 90, 43, 30, 85, 89



SU 31, 93, 30, 85, 89, 33, 81, 63, 64, 94

RA1 - SU 32

Definition: Floor of compact sand

Interpretation: Trodden earth floor of habitation. It corresponds to the most recent use of area 2 in trench RA1, featuring abundant potsherds and remains of a fire in the southeastern end of the area.

Observations: Level composed of compact clay and sand, with remains of ash and charcoal and abundant pottery. It lies beneath SU 24 between structures SU 14 on the east side, SU 22 on the north side, SU 33 on the west side and SU 30 and SU 31 on the south side.

Material:

Slipware:	12 shaped frags., 19 shapeless frags.
Common ware:	12 shaped frags., 22 shapeless frags.
Cooking ware:	1 shaped frag., 2 shapeless frags.
Large containers:	9 shapeless frags.
Bone:	61 frag. (425 grs.)
Other:	1 grey-slipped ceramic 1 terracotta figurine engraved and perforated bead from a decenario, 22.8 mm in diameter and 16 mm in width, black in colour

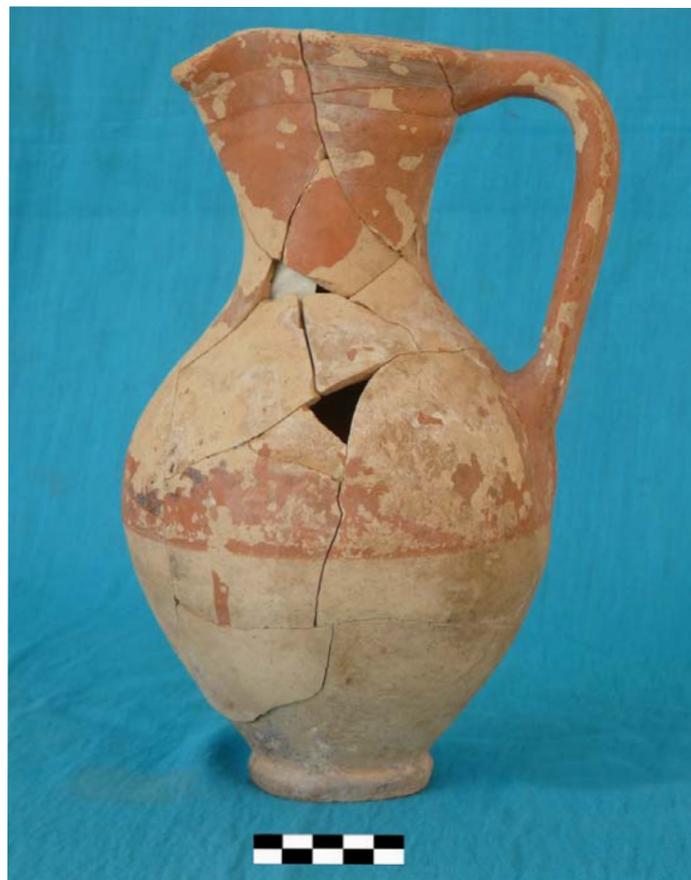
Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	sand and clay
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Thickness</i>	2-4 cm
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	24
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	37
<i>Leaning on (Structure)</i>	93-72-45-90-82-89-81-46-75-83

RA1 - SU 32

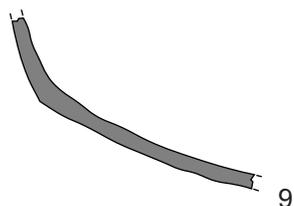
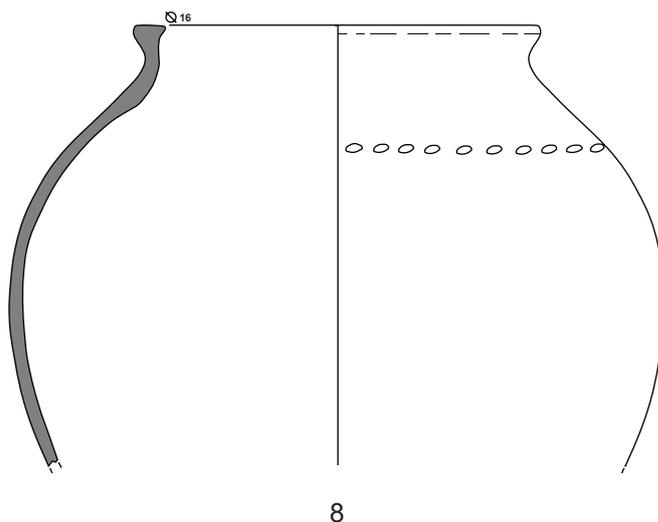
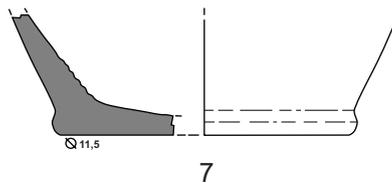
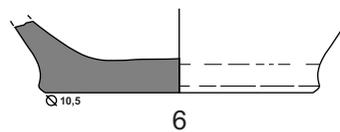
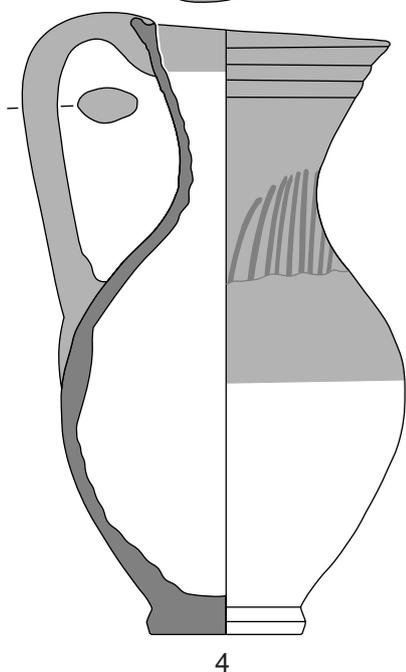
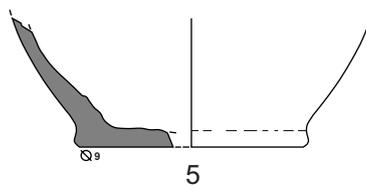
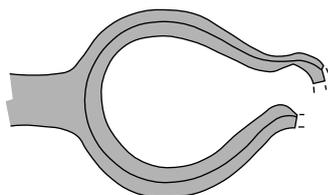
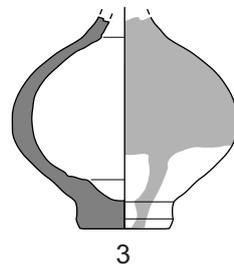
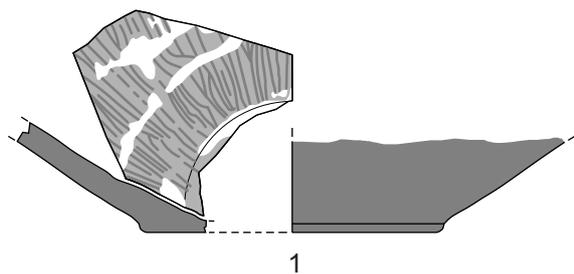


SU 32



SU 32 jar

RA1- SU 32



Cooking ware (8,9)

RA1 - SU 33

Definition: Wall of room

Interpretation: Wall that defines the west side of area 2. The planning and construction of this wall are contemporary to the planning and construction of structures SU 55, SU 76, and probably SU 29, SU 85 and SU 31 in the area.

Observations: Structure of adobe bricks. It has lime cladding on its eastern (SU 81) and western facades (SU 80). Located on the western side of the trench, oriented north-south. It is cut at its southern end by the modern military trench (SU 5). To the north, it is abutted by the adobe structure SU 46. It has a pink coating on its eastern façade and a black coating on its western façade.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	adobe bricks
<i>Dimension</i>	2.52m long, 36 cm wide, 1.22-0.82m high
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Intersected by (Negative)</i>	5
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	24
<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	51
<i>Abutted by (Structure)</i>	46-55
<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	80-81
<i>Resting on (Stratum)</i>	65

RA1 - SU 33



SU 33, 81, 46, 73, 27, 94



SU 33, 81, 63

RA1 - SU 34

Definition: Wall of adobe bricks

Interpretation: Structure, possibly a dwelling, contemporary with the time of use of the first fortification and tower 7 of Tchingiz Tepe.

Observations: Adobe structure, with lime cladding on the northern façade (SU 69). North-south orientation. Partially excavated, with a width of 44 cm, the structure has been identified only to 80 cm of length, but it extends beyond the southern end of the trench. The total height is not known, because all the strata adjoining the structure have not been excavated. The floor plan of the structure shows continuity with the facing of the first fortification (SU 38) and the lime cladding SU 69 coincides as well with the the white lime cladding (SU 92) of the internal façade of the first facing of the fortification (SU 38). This appears to indicate that the wall SU 34 must be contemporaneous with when the first fortification was used and that, on its northern face, later elements were attached to serve as reinforcement of the fortification (adobe structure SU 67 and pakhsa (cob) structures SU 66 and SU 26).

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	adobe bricks
<i>Dimension</i>	0.80m long, 0.44m wide
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	9
<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	69
<i>Attached to (Structure)</i>	38



SU 34, 35, 26, 70

RA1 - SU 35

Definition: Wall of adobe bricks

Interpretation: Dividing wall that encloses area 1 on the southern end at a late period of the sector's occupation.

Observations: Adobe structure, with lime cladding on its northern and eastern facades (SU 71). East-west orientation, measuring 20-22 cm in width and 1m in length. It appears to adjoin the wall SU 14 on the southwest side and the wall pakhsa (cob) SU 26 on the east side. It appears to be separated from structure SU 34 by only 14 cm.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	adobe bricks
<i>Dimension</i>	0.98m long, 34-44 cm wide, 1m high
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	9
<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	25-20
<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	71
<i>Attached to (Structure)</i>	14-67-66
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	68



SU 35, 34, 70, 26

RA1 - SU 36

Definition: Level of charcoal and ash

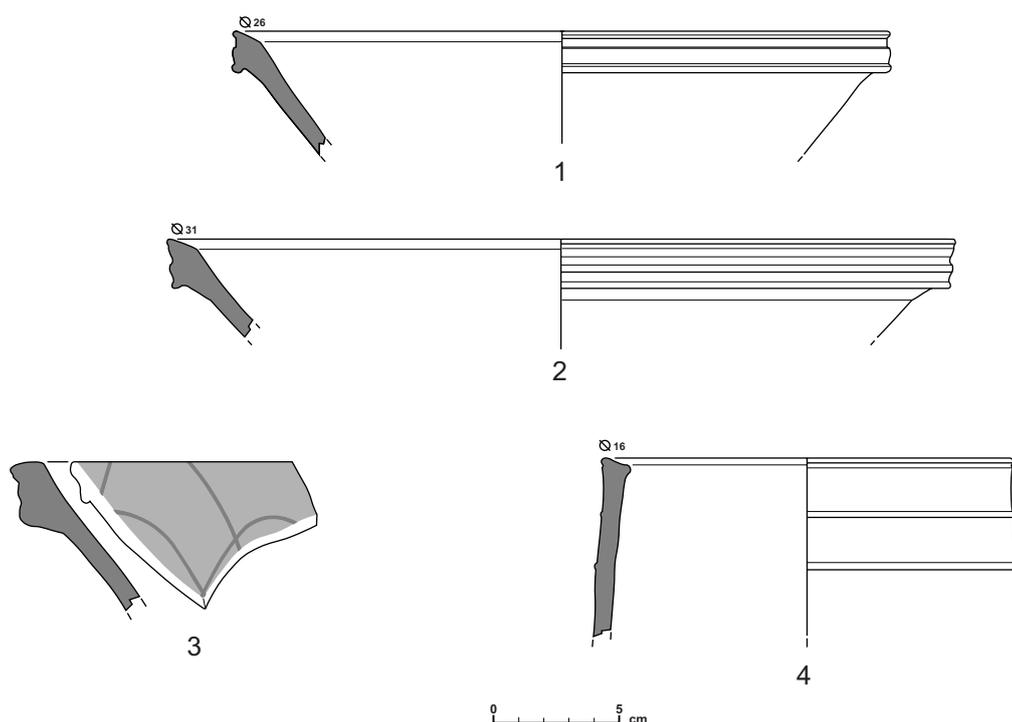
Interpretation: Level of charcoal and ash that must constitute a level of use in area 1 at the time when the wall SU 14, located to the west of area 1, functioned. It must have functioned prior to the construction of the reinforcement of the first fortification, which is made up of SU 26, SU 16, SU 66 and SU 67.

Observations: Stratum made up of remains of decomposed adobe bricks in a sandy clay matrix. It slopes north-south in area 1 of the trench, beneath SU 25 and SU 26, and is attached to the walls SU 14 and SU 40. We recovered potsherds, fauna and large balls (10 cm in diameter) manufactured from a mix of unfired clay and sand.

Material:
 Slipware: 1 shaped frag.
 Common ware: 4 shaped frags., 6 shapeless frags.
 Large containers: 2 shapeless frags.
 Bone: 10 frags. (51 grs.)

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

Composition	charcoal, clay, sand
Formation	human origins
Thickness	6-24 cm
Rested on by (Structure)	26
Leaning on (Structure)	14
Covering (Stratum)	48



RA1 - SU 36



SU 36, 40, 26, 14, 16

RA1 - SU 37

Definition: Level of alteration and/or preparation of a floor

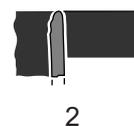
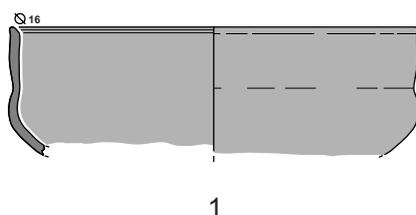
Interpretation: Level of destruction of adjacent structures (adobe bricks and remains of lime cladding with paint) that could relate to an alteration and/or preparation of a floor in area 2. Bound on the east by wall SU 14, on the west by walls SU 33, SU 27, SU 56 and SU 48, on the south by walls SU 30 and SU 31 and on the north by walls SU 22, SU 43 and SU 44.

Observations: Level of fallen adobe bricks, mostly fragmented or decomposed, reddish-brown in colour, together with remains of lime cladding with reddish wall paint from the adjacent walls. Covered by SU 32, SU 37 is attached to walls SU 14, SU 22, SU 29, SU 30, SU 33.

Material:
 Slipware: 5 shaped frags., 10 shapeless frags.
 Common ware: 1 shaped frag., 14 shapeless frags.
 Bone: 2 frags. (30 grs.)

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	broken adobe bricks
<i>Formation</i>	natural and/or human agents
<i>Thickness</i>	5 cm
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	32
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	41
<i>Leaning on (Structure)</i>	72-93-75-89-83-82-90-46-81



RA1 - SU 38

Definition: Fortification wall of adobe bricks

Interpretation: Western facing of the fortification of Tchingiz Tepe.

Observations: Structure built of adobe bricks.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	adobe bricks
<i>Dimension</i>	
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Abutted by (Structure)</i>	34-66
<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	92
<i>Resting on (Stratum)</i>	65



SU 38, 92, 16, 67, Tower 7

RA1 - SU 39

Definition: Level of adobe bricks in a sand matrix

Interpretation: Level of destruction of adjacent structures.

Observations: Unexcavated level. On the surface, it appears to be made up of adobe bricks in a sandy clay matrix. It lies beneath SU 23 and SU 24 on the north side of the trench, adjoining the structures SU 14 on the east side and SU 22 on the south side. It continues toward the north and west beyond the edges of the trench.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	adobe bricks
<i>Formation</i>	
<i>Thickness</i>	
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	23
<i>Leaning on (Structure)</i>	74-88



SU 39

RA1 - SU 40

Definition: Longitudinal structure of adobe bricks

Interpretation: Adobe wall that must correspond to one of the oldest structures in trench RA1, because it rests directly on level SU 63=SU 65. The stratigraphy of area 1 shows that structure SU 40 precedes the construction of the second reinforcement of the fortification wall. Based on its dimensions and orientation, the construction of wall SU 40 could have been planned when the fortification was built and precedes the remaining structures that define the various areas documented in the trench RA1.

Observations: Adobe structure beneath the wall SU 14, which runs longitudinally north-south dividing areas 1 and 2 of the trench and parallel to the second reinforcement of the fortification. It was built on SU 63 = SU 65 and is attached to SU 48 and SU 50.

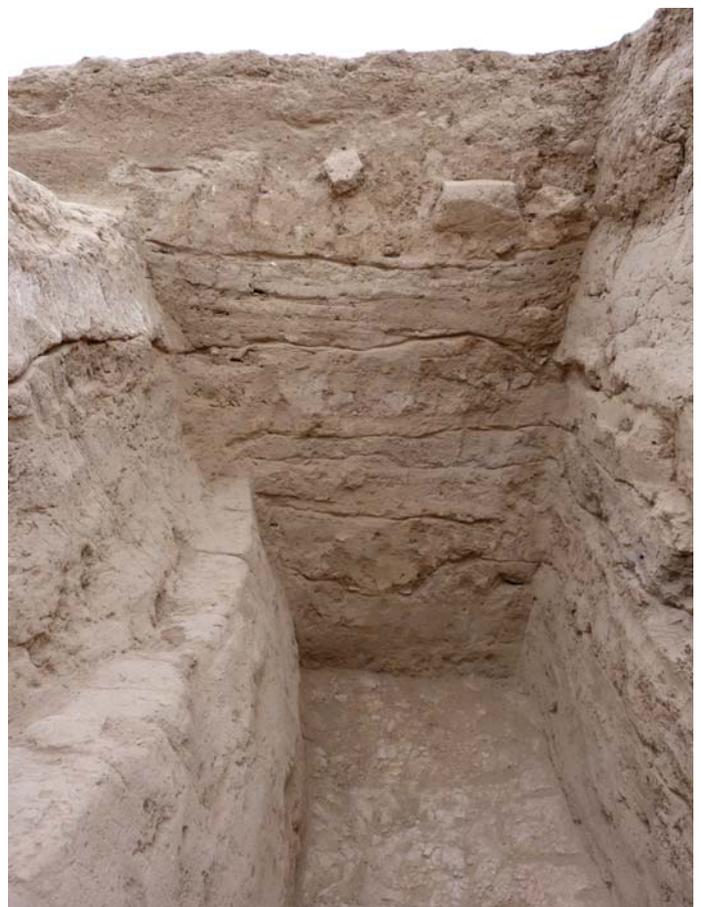
Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	adobe bricks
<i>Dimension</i>	8m long, 60-70 cm high
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	14
<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	50-48
<i>Abutted by (Structure)</i>	68
<i>Resting on (Stratum)</i>	65

RA1 - SU 40



SU 40, 36



SU 40, 36

RA1 - SU 41

Definition: Level of circulation or pavement

Interpretation: Level of use or pavement in area 2 of trench RA1, subdivided by walls SU 14, SU 44, SU 22, SU 73, SU 46, SU 33, SU 27, SU 56, SU 30 and SU 31.

Observations: Level made up of sand in a clay matrix, light-brown in colour, beneath the level of destruction and/or abandonment SU 37 and on the level of destruction SU 42. It adjoins the walls SU 14, SU 44, SU 22, SU 73, SU 45, SU 33, SU 27, SU 56, SU 30 and SU 31. A bronze coin was found.

Material: Other: 1 bronze coin

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	sand in a clay matrix
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Thickness</i>	3 cm
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	37
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	42
<i>Leaning on (Structure)</i>	72-93-81-82-83-75-89-90-46



RA1 - SU 41



SU 41b



SU 41

RA1 - SU 42

Definition: Level of alteration and/or preparation of a floor

Interpretation: Level of destruction of adjacent structures (adobe bricks and remains of lime cladding with paint) that could relate to alteration and/or preparation of a floor in area 2 of trench RA1.

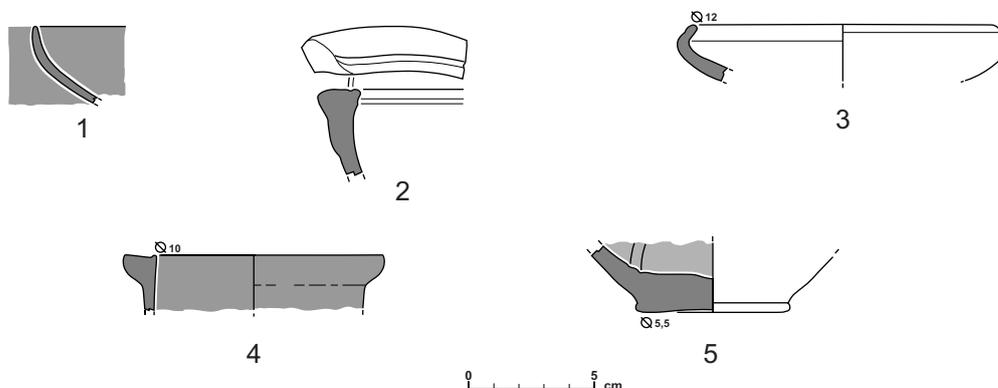
Observations: Level of broken adobe bricks and remains of lime cladding with reddish paint from the adjacent walls. Covered by SU 41, it covers level SU 43. It abuts the walls SU 14, SU 44, SU 22, SU 73, SU 46, SU 33, SU 27, SU 56, SU 30 and SU 31.

Material:

Slipware:	4 shaped frags., 6 shapeless frags.
Common ware:	4 shaped frags., 14 shapeless frags.
Large containers:	2 shapeless frags.
Mud bricks:	6 frags (two nearly complete pieces).
Bone:	19 frag. (43 grs.)
Other:	Garnet-coloured stone carved hexagonally and perforated, 4x6 mm

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	adobe bricks, lime cladding and paint
<i>Formation</i>	natural and/or human agents
<i>Thickness</i>	10 cm
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	41
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	53-52-43
<i>Leaning on (Structure)</i>	93-72-90-89-83-46-75-81-82



RA1 - SU 42



SU 42

RA1 - SU 43

Definition: Level of circulation or pavement

Interpretation: Level of use or pavement, trodden earth, in area 2 of trench RA1. Two open fires identified by fire-reddened earth.

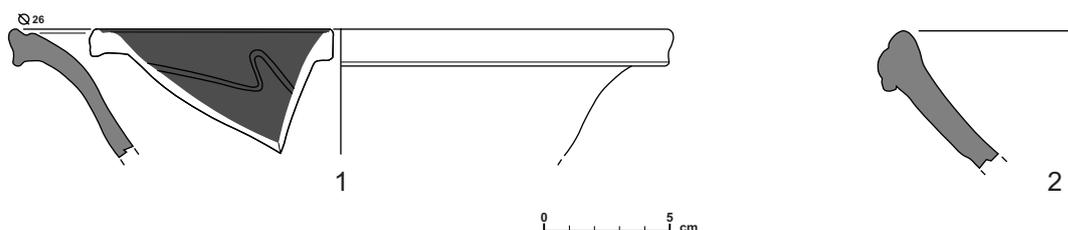
Observations: Level of compact grey clay matrix, lying beneath the level of alteration/destruction SU 42 and on a new floor (SU 51), bounded by adjoining structures SU 14, SU 44, SU 22, SU 73, SU 46, SU 33, SU 27, SU 56, SU 30 and SU 31. The lime cladding and wall paint of these structures is partially continuous on floor SU 43 only on the sides of the room. A bronze coin was found. On this level, two circular areas (SU 52 and SU 53) have been documented. They must have served as open fireplaces, because the ground contains remains of charcoal and ash and the sediment has undergone severe fire-reddening.

Material:

Slipware:	2 shaped frags., 5 shapeless frags.
Common ware:	4 shaped frags., 29 shapeless frags.
Large containers:	2 shapeless frags.
Channels:	(earthen pipe: 2 frags.)
Stone building elements:	(Limestone: 2 frags.)
Mud bricks:	1 frag.
Other:	Frag. of iron possibly belonging to a knife (77 mm long) Plate possibly of glass paste, 11 mm, with a thickness of 15 mm Fragment of rock crystal A bronze coin

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	sand, clay, pottery
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Thickness</i>	5 cm
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	42-52-53
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	51
<i>Covering (Structure)</i>	54



RA1 - SU 43



SU 43

RA1 - SU 44

Definition: Wall of adobe bricks

Interpretation: Structure defining the northeast end of area 2 of trench RA. It abuts the wall SU 14-SU 70, showing that it is later. It appears to be attached to wall SU 22, has similar dimensions and the same orientation, and is from a chronology subsequent to SU 22.

Observations: Structure built by means of two facing walls of adobe and an interior filled with adobe fragments. It abuts the wall SU 22 and has the same orientation (east-west) until it abuts the wall SU 14. It has reddish-painted cladding on its southern façade (SU 75) and on its northern façade (SU 88).

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	adobe bricks
<i>Dimension</i>	0.96m long, 0.0 cm wide, 1m high
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	24
<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	51
<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	75-88
<i>Attached to (Structure)</i>	22
<i>Resting on (Stratum)</i>	65

RA1 - SU 44



SU 44, 22, 73, 76, 46, 33

RA1 - SU 45

Definition: Structure of infill of an opening

Interpretation: Intentional infill of a niche for sculpture put in wall SU 14-SU 70.

Observations: Level of infill of the opening located to the south of wall SU 14 that serves as a niche for sculpture. It is formed of a sandy clay matrix and some adobe bricks fixed in situ.

Material:

Slipware:	2 shapeless frags.
Common ware:	4 shapeless frags.
Bone:	4 frags. (58 grs.)

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	24
<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	32
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<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	14-70-59-57
<i>Attached to (Structure)</i>	60
<i>Filling (Negative)</i>	58
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RA1 - SU 45



SU 45, 14, 70a



SU 45, 14, 70a

RA1 - SU 46

Definition: Wall of adobe bricks

Interpretation: Wall put between the walls SU 22 and SU 33 to fill in a possible earlier opening.

Observations: Wall of adobe brick in a grey sandy clay matrix, adjoining walls SU 73 and SU 33. It has no painted cladding on its eastern façade, but it does have painted cladding on its western façade (SU 79).

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	adobe bricks
<i>Dimension</i>	0.86m long, 0.50m wide, 0.90m high
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	24
<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	42-51-32-41-37
<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	79
<i>Attached to (Structure)</i>	73-35
<i>Resting on (Stratum)</i>	65



SU 46, 33, 73, 63

RA1 - SU 47

Definition: Level of sand and charcoal

Interpretation: Level of infill of a natural depression or slope of sand with abundant charcoal. From its characteristics, it recalls SU 23 on the north side of wall SU 76.

Observations: Level of sand with abundant charcoal and some fauna remains lying on the west side of the trench, beneath the level of sand SU 28 and covering the large pocket of destruction and/or abandonment SU 24, which at this point presents a steep east-west slope. It leans on the lime cladding (SU 78) of the southern façade of wall SU 76.

Material:
 Slipware: 1 shapeless frag.
 Common ware: 2 shapeless frags.
 Bone: 14 frags. (140 grs.)

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	sand, charcoal
<i>Formation</i>	natural and/or human agents
<i>Thickness</i>	10 cm
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	28
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	24
<i>Leaning on (Structure)</i>	78



SU 47

RA1 - SU 48

Definition: Level of abandonment and/or destruction

Interpretation: Possible level of destruction and/or abandonment, although the presence of fragmented adobe bricks and abundant raw clay balls that may have been used as projectiles (offensively or defensively by the inhabitants of Tchingiz Tepe) give rise to the speculation that its origin concerns destruction rather than abandonment. The adobe fragments could be the result of the destruction of wall SU 40 or of the first facing of the fortification wall. However, as with level SU 50, this second possibility can only be demonstrated when the stratigraphic relationships is known between this level and the defensive wall mentioned.

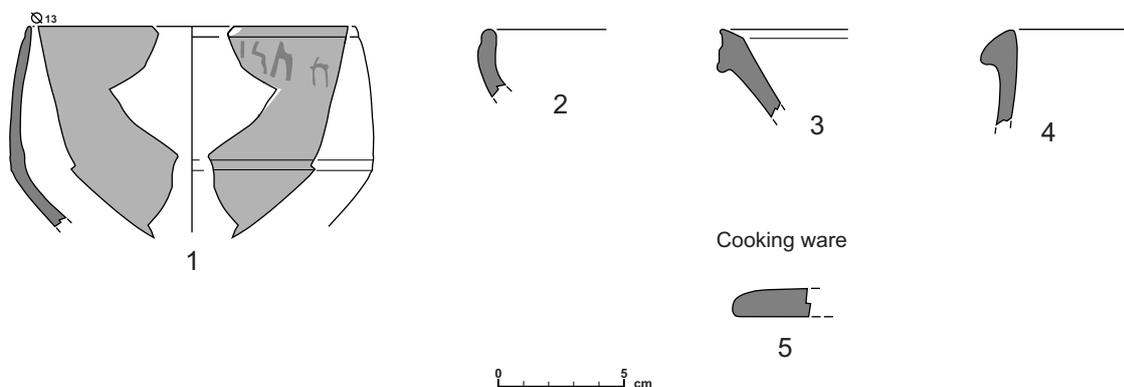
Observations: Level made up of adobe fragments in a sandy clay matrix, orange-brown in colour, with an abundant presence of raw clay balls and potsherds. It extends over the corridor of area 1 of the trench, covering the stratum SU 50. It leans against wall SU 40, and it appears covered by the stratum of charcoal SU 36.

Material:

Slipware:	1 shaped frag., 5 shapeless frags.
Common ware:	3 shaped frags., 13 shapeless frags.
Common ware:	1 shaped frag.
Other:	Clay balls (9 specimens), each is 9-10 cm in diameter

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	adobe fragments, sand, clay
<i>Formation</i>	human and/or natural agents
<i>Thickness</i>	12-62 cm
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	36
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	50
<i>Leaning on (Structure)</i>	40



RA1 - SU 49

Definition: Level of circulation or pavement

Interpretation: Pavement or level of use conserved in the second room that extends beyond the western end of the trench.

Observations: Unexcavated level that lies beneath SU 24 in the second room to the west of the trench.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	24
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	56
<i>Leaning on (Structure)</i>	79-80-91-78



SU 49, 73, 75, 46, 33, 55

RA1 - SU 49



SU 49, 76, 46, 33, 27, 55

RA1 - SU 50

Definition: Level of abandonment and/or destruction

Interpretation: Possible level of destruction and/or abandonment of structure SU 40 or the facing of the first fortification, although this second possibility cannot be demonstrated through the stratigraphy until the reinforcement of the second fortification is excavated and it is possible to observe the relationship between this level and the interior facing of the first fortification of Tchingiz Tepe.

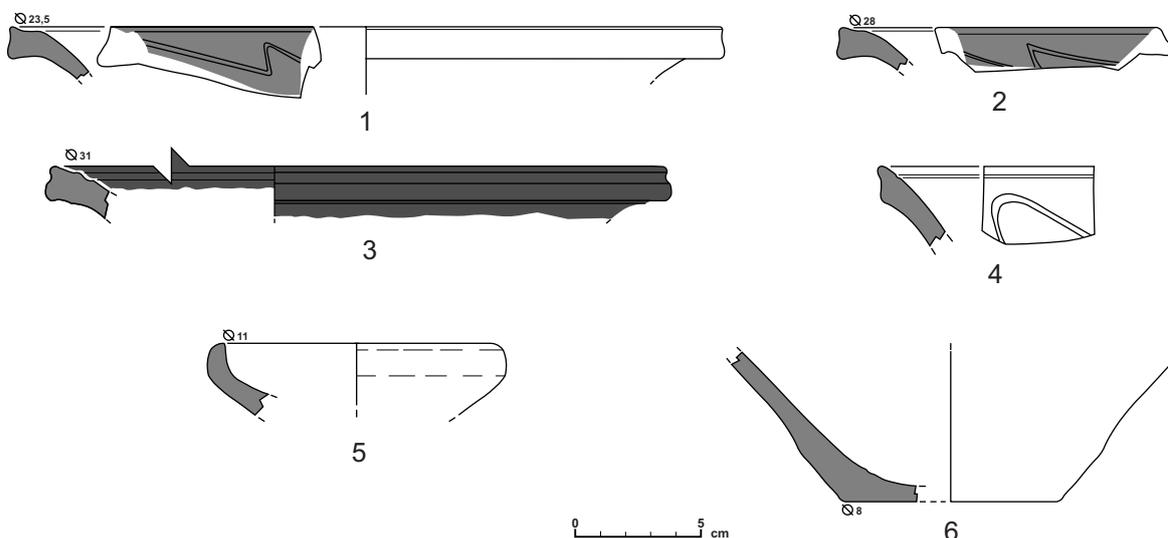
Observations: Level of compact clay and sand, light-brown in colour, lying beneath SU 48 and on SU 65 and attached to wall SU 40 in area 1 of the trench. In addition to potsherds, a coin was found.

Material:

- Slipware: 4 shaped frags., 1 shapeless frag.
- Common ware: 5 shaped frags., 4 shapeless frags.
- Large containers: 10 shapeless frags.
- Channels: (earthen pipe: 4 frags.)
- Stone building elements: (Limestone: 1 frags.)
- Mud bricks: 1 frag.
- Bone: 23 frags. (62 grs.)
- Other: A bronze coin

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	clay and sand
<i>Formation</i>	natural and/or human agents
<i>Thickness</i>	36-56 cm
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	48
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	40
<i>Leaning on (Structure)</i>	65



RA1 - SU 50



SU 50

RA1 - SU 51

Definition: Level of circulation or pavement

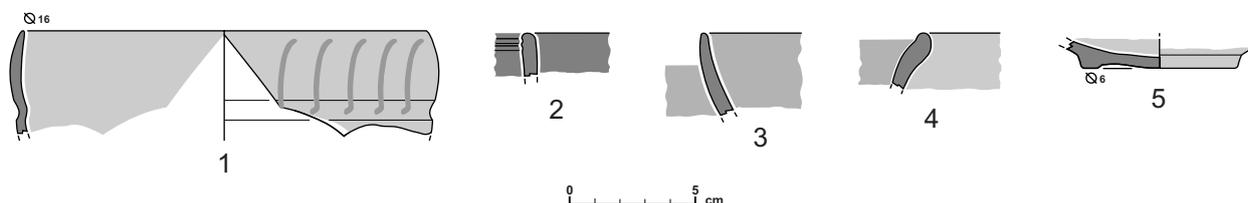
Interpretation: Level of use or pavement made of trodden sand. It presents an excavated fire that is quadrangular in shape (SU 54) in the central part of the floor.

Observations: Stratum of compact sand, yellowish-brown in colour, lying beneath the floor SU 43, bounded by the structures SU 14, SU 31, SU 30, SU 54, SU 27, SU 33, SU 46, SU 73, SU 22 and SU 44, which it abuts, although it must have served as an earlier roughcast of these walls, because the surface layer of painted cladding appears in an upper level of this stratum.

Material:
 Slipware: 6 shaped frags., 3 shapeless frags.
 Common ware: 6 shapeless frags.
 Mud bricks: 1 frag.
 Other: Perforated bead of a stone necklace or rosary (17 mm long by 12 mm in diameter)

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	trodden sand
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Thickness</i>	5 cm
<i>Intersected by (Negative)</i>	61
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	43
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	65
<i>Leaning on (Structure)</i>	27-44-33-46-73-22-30



RA1 - SU 51



SU 51, 54, 61



SU 51

RA1 - SU 52

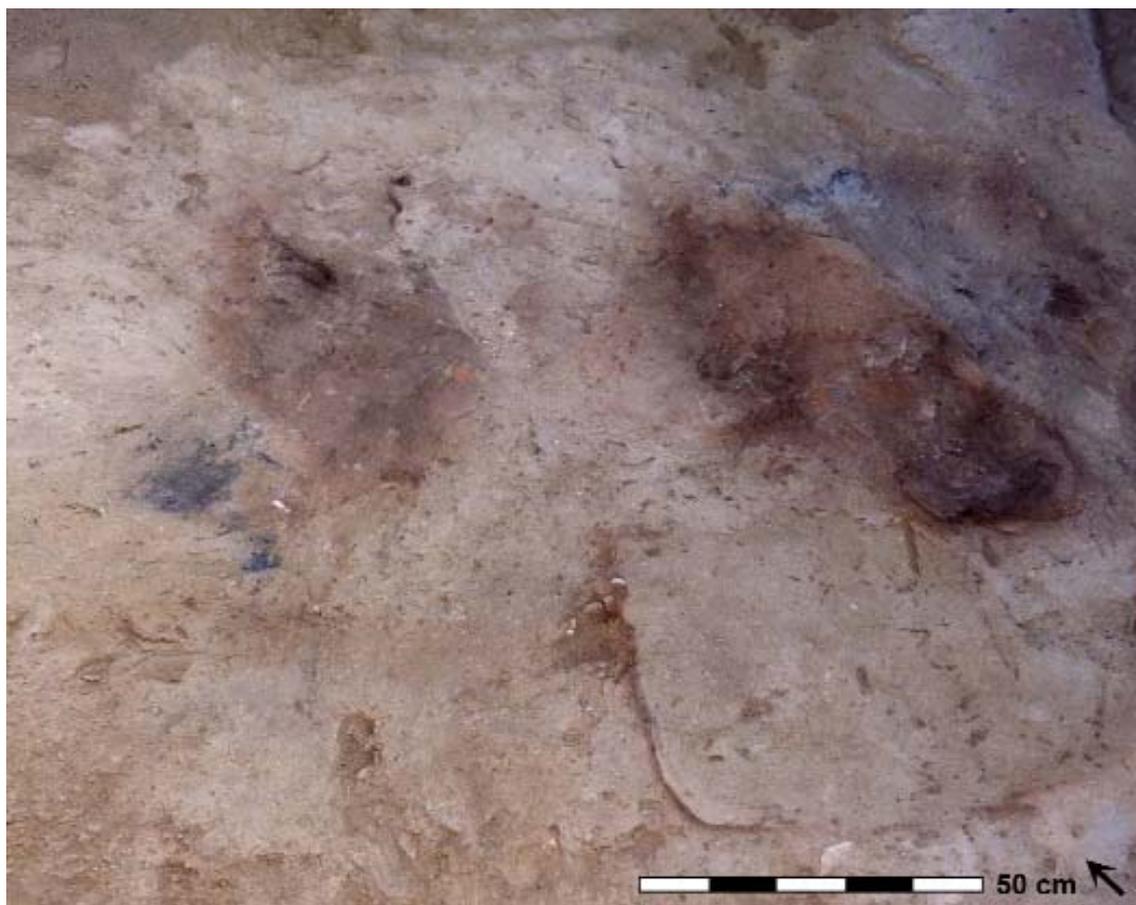
Definition: Fire-reddened earth on pavement

Interpretation: Open fire.

Observations: Oval-shaped stratum (100 x 70 cm) on the floor SU 23 of orange-brown earth.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	fire-reddened earth
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Thickness</i>	5 cm
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	42
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	43



SU 52, 53

RA1 - SU 53

Definition: Fire-reddened earth on pavement

Interpretation: Open fire.

Observations: Oval-shaped stratum (24x58 cm) in the floor SU 23 of orange-brown earth.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	fire-reddened earth
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Thickness</i>	5 cm
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	42
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	43

RA1 - SU 54

Definition: Fire on pavement

Interpretation: Level of fire-reddened earth with charcoal, ash and potsherds corresponding to a fire.

Observations: Level of infill of a fireplace made of fire-reddened earth, charcoal, ash and potsherds.

Material:

Slipware:	4 shaped frags., 3 shapeless frags.
Common ware:	1 shaped frags., 9 shapeless frags.
Mud bricks:	1 frag.
Stone building elements:	(Limestone: 1 frags.)
Other:	Black, perforated bead of a stone necklace or rosary (14 mm long by 12 mm in diameter)

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	fire-reddened earth, pottery, charcoal, ash
<i>Dimension</i>	90 x 65 cm
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	43
<i>Filling (Negative)</i>	61

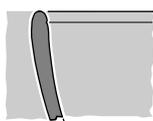
RA1 - SU 54



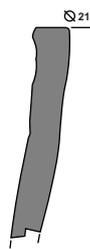
SU 54, 61



1

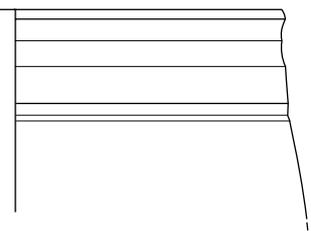


2



21

0 5 cm



3

RA1 - SU 55

Definition: Wall of adobe bricks

Interpretation: Structure that, together with the walls SU 33, SU 76 and SU 29, defines several areas in the southern end of the trench RA1.

Observations: Adobe structure running east-west, with lime cladding on its northern facade (SU 91). Measuring 40 cm wide, SU 55 has been identified to 1m in length, but continues beyond the western end of the trench. Neither the conserved height of this structure nor the base on which it was built is known, because the part of the levels abutting the wall have not been excavated and the foundation level has not been found. It abuts the western façade of wall SU 33 and is abutted by wall SU 27.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	adobe bricks
<i>Dimension</i>	1m long, 0.20m wide, 0.10 cm high
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Intersected by (Negative)</i>	5
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	24
<i>Abutted by (Structure)</i>	27
<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	91
<i>Attached to (Structure)</i>	33
<i>Resting on (Stratum)</i>	65

RA1 - SU 55



SU 55, 33, 27, 94

RA1 - SU 56

Definition: Wall of adobe bricks

Interpretation: Adobe structure built to fill in an opening (possibly a doorway) between walls SU 33 and SU 73.

Observations: Adobe structure, 20 cm in width, fitted between walls SU 27 to the north and SU 29 to the south. On its eastern side, it has the same coating of pink paint (SU 83) that appears on walls SU 27 and SU 33.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	adobe bricks
<i>Dimension</i>	0.64m long, 0.20m wide, 0.90m high
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	24-49
<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	83
<i>Attached to (Structure)</i>	89-27-30-84
<i>Resting on (Stratum)</i>	65



SU 56, 83, 63, 94, 30, 85, 27

RA1 - SU 56



SU 56, 83, 51, 30, 85, 27, 33

RA1 - SU 57

Definition: Smooth rectangular mud brick

Interpretation: Mud brick located on the base of the vaulted niche (SU 58), which may have served as a base for an object that is not conserved.

Observations: Mud brick set in the base of the southern opening of the wall SU 14, on which niche SU 58 was built.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	
<i>Dimension</i>	40x30x4 cm
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	45
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	72



SU 57, 58, 59

RA1 - SU 58

Definition: Interface for niche

Interpretation: Interface on structure SU 14-70 to position vaulted niche.

Observations: Interface, oblong in shape, on wall SU 14-SU 70, which must have constituted a vaulted niche.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	60-72
<i>Filled in by (Structure)</i>	45
<hr/>	
<i>Intersecting (Structure)</i>	14-70
<hr/>	



SU 58, 60, 57, 59, 72, 63, 65, 94

RA1 - SU 59

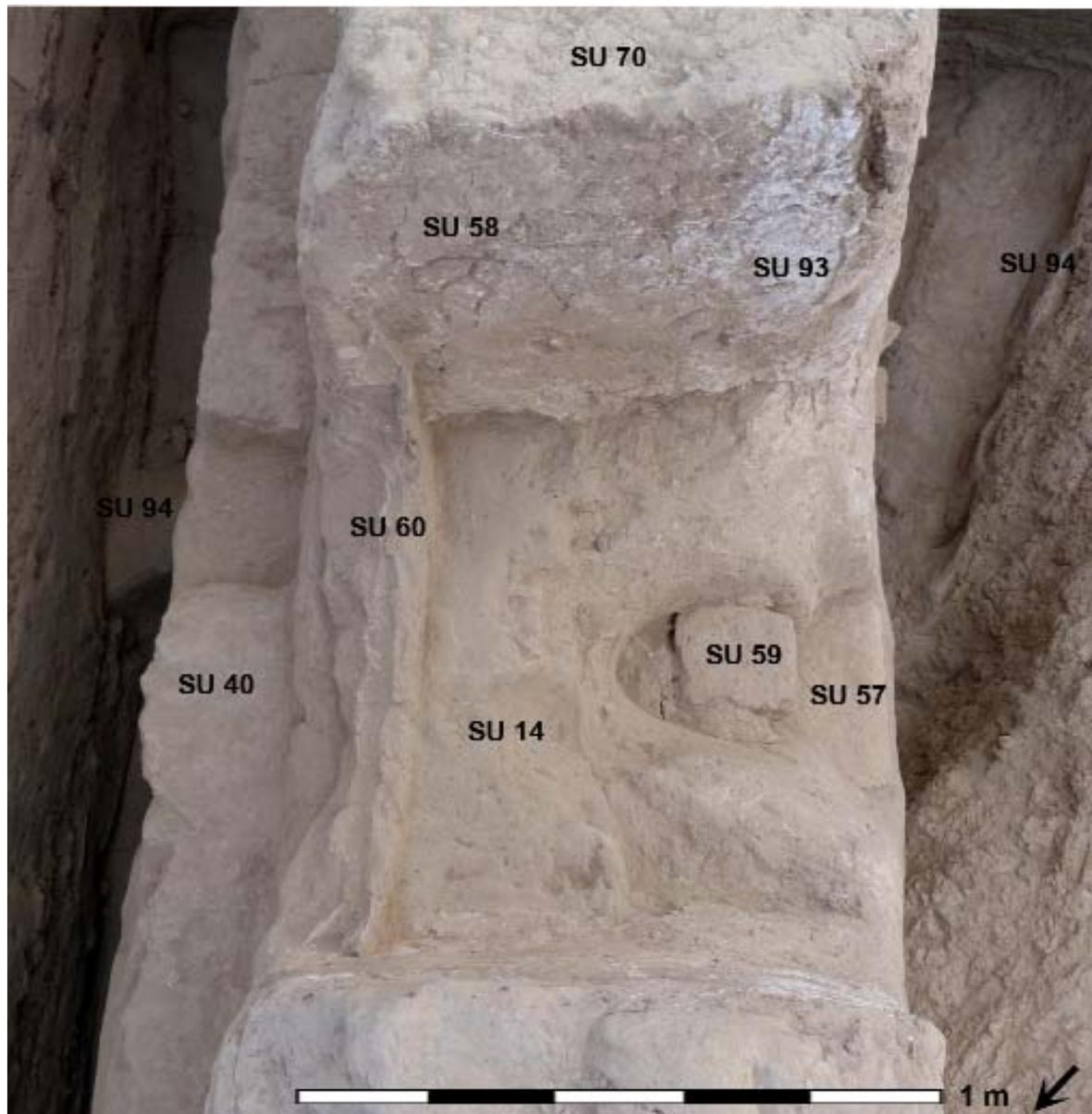
Definition: Adobe brick in situ in niche

Interpretation: Its function must be related to the use of the vaulted niche.

Observations: Adobe brick, rectangular in shape, located on the mud brick SU 57. The two elements must be related to the function of this space in the interior of wall SU 14-SU 70.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	45
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	72



SU 59, 58, 57, 60, 70, 14

RA1 - SU 60

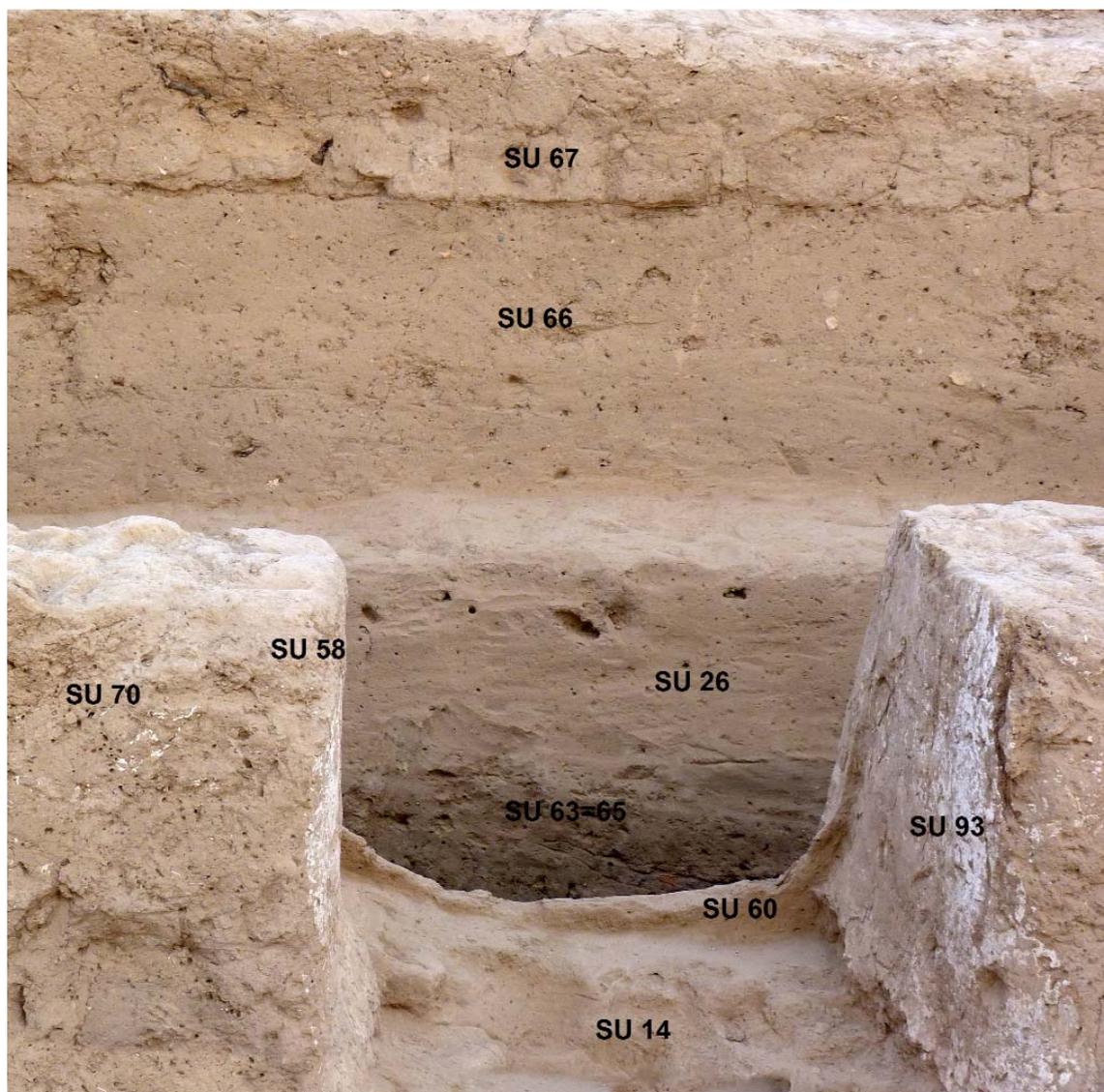
Definition: Wall enclosing niche

Interpretation: Wall enclosing the vaulted niche set in the eastern side of the wall SU 70.

Observations: Partially destroyed wall, built with adobe and clay and of little width, to enclose the niche on the eastern façade of the wall SU 70.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	72
<i>Abutted by (Structure)</i>	45
<hr/>	
<i>Resting on (Negative)</i>	58
<hr/>	



SU 60, 58, 14, 70, 93

RA1 - SU 61

Definition: Negative of the construction of a fireplace.

Interpretation: Removal of part of the floor SU 51 to build a quadrangular fireplace.

Observations: Negative carried out on level SU 51.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Thickness</i>	10 cm
<i>Filled in by (Structure)</i>	54
<i>Intersecting (Stratum)</i>	51



SU 61, 51

RA1 - SU 62

Definition: Level of decaying sandstone

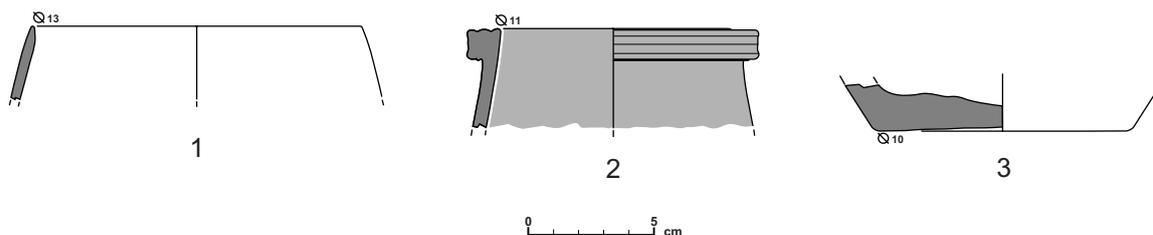
Interpretation: Level largely made up of natural agents (slope dragging) at a time when Tchingiz Tepe featured a first occupation directly on the geological substrate, as indicated by the presence of potsherds. The formation of this stratum appears to be related to the deposit of remains of human origin (pottery) mixed in a thick stratum of natural origin (decaying sandstone) deposited in a natural depression of the topography of Tchingiz Tepe in the spot occupied by trench RA1.

Observations: Stratum made up of grey, loose, decaying sandstone, with some potsherds. SU 62 lies beneath SU 65 and covers the depression formed by the natural substrate in the central part of area 1. It is equivalent to the level of decaying sandstone SU 64 in area 2 of the same trench, running beneath SU 63 under the wall SU 40.

Material:
 Slipware: 2 shaped frags., 3 shapeless frags.
 Common ware: 2 shaped frags., 7 shapeless frags.
 Bone: 3 frags. (35 grs.)

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	decaying sandstone
<i>Formation</i>	human agents
<i>Thickness</i>	30-62 cm
<i>Equivalent to</i>	64



RA1 - SU 62



SU 62=64, 63=65, 93, 40, 14, 70, 93, 94

RA1 - SU 63

Definition: Level of decaying siltstone

Interpretation: Level of largely natural formation based on its composition of decaying clay from the geological substrate of Tchingiz Tepe. However, the presence of some potsherds in this stratum together with two bronze coins would appear to indicate a human use of this space, in which the coins and potsherds were deposited and later mixed with sediments arising from the decay of the substrate's siltstone as well as with other sediments deposited by slope dragging.

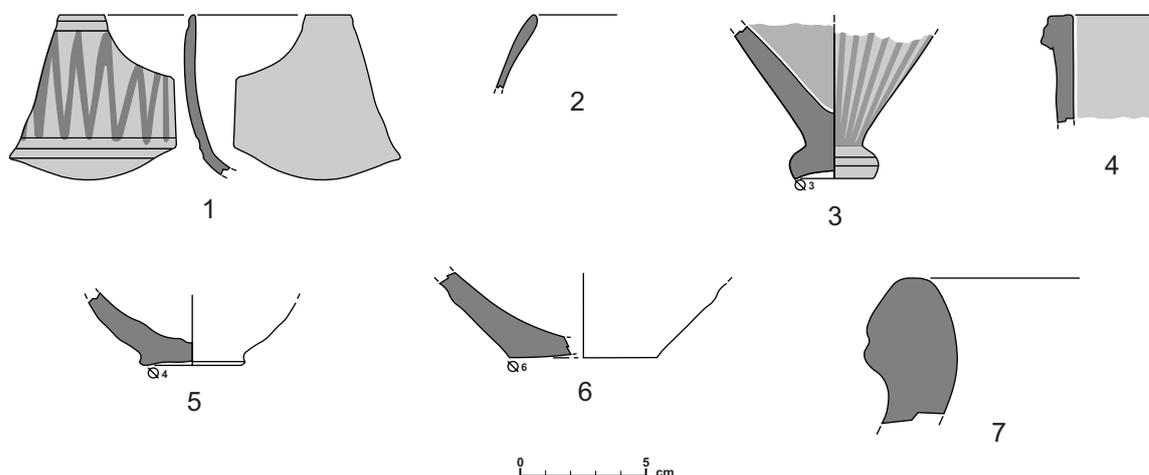
Observations: Stratum made up of decaying clay (siltstone), medium-brown in colour, lying over the natural sandstone substrate in area 2 of trench RA and beneath SU 51. It continues beyond the northern, southern and eastern edges of the trench and is equivalent to level SU 65 in area 1 of the trench situated to the east. Scarce presence of pottery.

Material:

- Slipware: 5 shaped frags., 10 shapeless frags.
- Common ware: 6 shaped frags., 31 shapeless frags.
- Large containers: 4 shaped frags., 8 shapeless frags.
- Channels: (earthen pipe: 15 frags.)
- Stone building elements: (Limestone: 3 frags.)
- Mud bricks: 5 frag.
- Bone: 22 frags. (35 grs.)
- Other: Two bronze coins

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	clay
<i>Formation</i>	natural and/or human agents
<i>Thickness</i>	10-30 cm
<i>Equivalent to</i>	65



RA1 - SU 63



SU 63=65, 62=64, 93, 94



RA1 - SU 64

Definition: Level of decaying sandstone

Interpretation: Level largely made up of natural agents (slope dragging) at a time when Tchingiz Tepe featured a first occupation directly on the geological substrate, as indicated by the presence of potsherds. The formation of this stratum appears to be related to the deposit of remains of human origin (pottery) mixed in a thick stratum of natural origin (decaying sandstone) deposited in a natural depression of the topography of Tchingiz Tepe in the spot occupied by trench RA1.

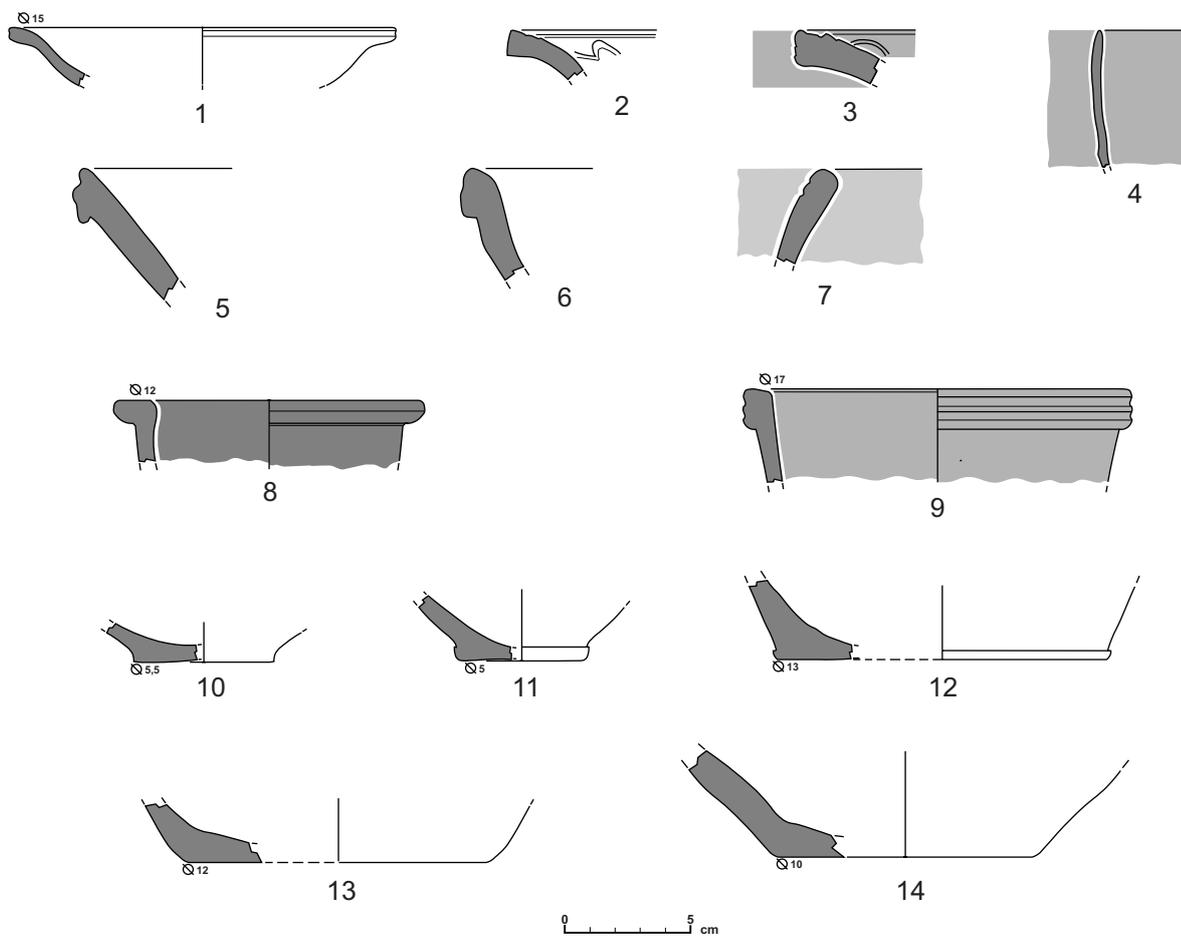
Observations: Stratum made up of grey, loose, decaying sandstone, with some potsherds. SU 64 lies beneath SU 63 and covers the depression formed by the natural substrate in the central part of area 2. It is equivalent to the level of decaying sandstone SU 62 in area 1 of the same trench.

Material: Slipware: 4 shaped frags.
Common ware: 14 shaped frags., 7 shapeless frags.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	decaying sandstone
<i>Formation</i>	natural and/or human agents
<i>Thickness</i>	10-70 cm
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	65
<i>Equivalent to</i>	62
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	94

RA1- SU 64



RA1 - SU 65

Definition: Level of decomposed siltstone

Interpretation: Level of largely natural formation based on its composition of decaying clay and the fact that it lies on the natural substrate on the north and south sides, while in the central part of area 1 it lies on a level of decaying sandstone (SU 62) from the same geological substrate that covers the depression in the rock itself. However, the presence of some potsherds in this stratum, together with two bronze coins in the equivalent stratum SU 63 in area 2 of the trench, would appear to indicate a human use of this space, in which the coins and potsherds were deposited and later mixed with sediments arising from the decay of the substrate's siltstone as well as with other sediments deposited by slope dragging.

Observations: Stratum made up of decaying clay (siltstone), medium-brown in colour, lying over the natural sandstone substrate in area 1 of trench RA and beneath SU 50. It continues beyond the northern, southern and eastern edges of the trench and is equivalent to level SU 63 in area 2 of the trench situated to the west. Scarce presence of pottery.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	siltstone, clay
<i>Formation</i>	natural and/or human agents
<i>Thickness</i>	12-34 cm
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	51-50
<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	56-40-76-73-85-33-55-31-46-30-38-22-29-27-44
<i>Equivalent to</i>	63
<i>Covering (Stratum)</i>	64
<i>Covering (Negative)</i>	86

RA1 - SU 66

Definition: Structure of pakhsa (cob)

Interpretation: Structure built to reinforce the interior facing of the fortification that enclosed Tchingiz Tepe on the east.

Observations: Structure of pakhsa (cob), formed with layers of very compact clay and sand. It measures 3.94m in length and has a thickness of between 50 and 70 cm. The width of the structure is unknown, because it appears covered by the adobe structure SU 67. It leans against structure SU 16 on its southern side and adjoins the plasterwork (SU 69) of wall SU 34, which encloses area 1 in the southeastern end of the trench.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	sand and clay
<i>Dimension</i>	3.04m long, 0.50-0.70m high
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	9-25-20
<i>Abutted by (Structure)</i>	35
<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	67
<i>Attached to (Structure)</i>	16-38-92-69
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	26



SU 66, 67, 16, 26

RA1 - SU 67

Definition: Structure of adobe bricks

Interpretation: Wall of adobe bricks abutting the facing of the fortification of Tchingiz Tepe in front of tower 7. It may have functioned as interior reinforcement of the first fortification. It is attached to wall SU 16, which also served as reinforcement of the first fortification.

Observations: Wall constituted by one course of adobe bricks on its southern side and by two courses of adobe bricks on its northern side, measuring 3.94m in length and with a thickness of 20-50 cm. In the space defined by trench RA, the width of SU 67 varies from 90 cm in the south and 1.40m in the north. Built on the pakhsa (cob) structure SU 66, it leans against the adobe wall SU 16 at its northern end, the lime cladding (SU 92) of the facing of the first fortification (SU 38), and the lime cladding (SU 69) of the wall SU 34 at the southeastern end of the trench.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	adobe bricks
<i>Dimension</i>	3.04m long, 0.20-0.50m high
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	2
<i>Abutted by (Structure)</i>	35
<i>Attached to (Structure)</i>	66
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	92-16



SU 67, 92, 38

RA1 - SU 68

Definition: Structure of pakhsa (cob)

Interpretation: Base of wall SU 35 built of pakhsa (cob).

Observations: Structure built of layers of sand and clay as a foundation for wall SU 35.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	sand and clay
<i>Dimension</i>	0.98m long, 34-44 cm wide, 1m high
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	25
<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	35
<i>Attached to (Structure)</i>	26-40-14



SU 68, 35, 26, 25, 14, 70

RA1 - SU 69

Definition: Wall plaster

Interpretation: White lime cladding of wall SU 34 on its northern and eastern façades.

Observations: Layer of white lime that covers the northern and eastern façades of wall SU 34.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Abutted by (Structure)</i>	66-26
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	34



SU 69, 34, 38

RA1 - SU 70

Definition: Adobe structure

Interpretation: Second elevation above the preceding wall SU 14, which has the same thickness and orientation, following the same axis of the fortification. SU 70 defines several areas. This stratigraphic sequence of a series of structures (SU 40, SU 14 and SU 70) on the same axis can only be seen on the eastern façade of the wall. By contrast, on the western façade, the structures cannot be distinguished, because they were used in the same period that the floor SU 41 was in use and they were clad with the same white lime plaster (SU 72) and reddish paint (SU 93).

Observations: Structure of adobe bricks and pakhsa (cob), with white lime cladding on its eastern and western façades (SU 72), while the western façade also has red paint on its plaster (SU 93). SU 70 rests on the preceding wall SU 14. On the eastern façade, it is supported by strata SU 9 and SU 20. On its western façade, it is supported by a large stratum of destruction and/or abandonment (SU 24), a floor (SU 32) and the preparation of this floor (SU 37). However, the last phase of cladding of this wall functioned with floor SU 41.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	adobe bricks and pakhsa (cob)
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Thickness</i>	8m long, 0.70-0.84m wide, 0.80m high
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	11-9
<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	19-24-25-20
<i>Abutted by (Structure)</i>	87
<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	45-72
<i>Intersected by (Negative)</i>	58-5
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	14

RA1 - SU 70



SU 70, 14, 40



SU 70, 14, 40, 43, 45

RA1 - SU 71

Definition: Wall plaster

Interpretation: White lime cladding of wall SU 35 on its northern, southern and eastern façades.

Observations: Layer of white lime that covers the northern, southern and eastern façades of wall SU 35.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	25
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	35



SU 71, 35

RA1 - SU 72

Definition: Wall plaster

Interpretation: White lime cladding of wall SU 34 on its eastern and western façades and of the base and walls of the niche.

Observations: Layer of white lime that covers the eastern and western façades of wall SU 70 and the walls of the niche. On the western façade, the wall SU 70 and the two previous walls (SU 14 and SU 40) built on the same axis present not only the lime cladding, but also a layer of pink paint (SU 93).

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	18-21-37-42-41-24-32-13-17
<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	59-93-57
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	60-70-14
<i>Resting on (Negative)</i>	58



SU 72, 70, 14, 40

RA1 - SU 73

Definition: Wall of adobe bricks

Interpretation: Structure adjacent to wall SU 22 and built transversally to the wall to begin a setback toward the south and enclose area 2 on its western side.

Observations: Small adobe structure abutting wall SU 22 and clad with a layer of lime SU 75.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	sand and clay
<i>Dimension</i>	0.20m long, 0.82m wide, 1.20m high
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	15
<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	51
<i>Abutted by (Structure)</i>	46
<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	75
<i>Attached to (Structure)</i>	22
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	65



UE 73, 75, 81, 46, 33, 22, 44, 76, 77, 63, 39

RA1 - SU 74

Definition: Wall plaster

Interpretation: Plaster of wall SU 22 on its northern and eastern façades.

Observations: Layer of white lime cladding covering the facing of wall SU 22 on its northern and eastern façade and covering wall SU 76 on its northern facade.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	21-24-18-23-17-39
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	22-76

RA1 - SU 75

Definition: Wall plaster

Interpretation: Plaster of the south-facing façades of structures SU 22 and SU 44 and the adjacent wall SU 73 on its southern, eastern and western façades.

Observations: Layer of white lime cladding covering the facing of the walls SU 22 and SU 44 on their southern façades and of the wall SU 73 on its southern, eastern and western façades.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	42-17-13-24-18-32-41-37
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	44-73-22



SU 75, 22, 44, 43

RA1 - SU 76

Definition: Wall of adobe bricks

Interpretation: Extension of wall SU 22 toward the west to define new areas.

Observations: Structure attached to the west of wall SU 22, with the same course and orientation. SU 76 continues beyond the western end of the trench RA1. It has a white lime cladding on its northern façade (SU 74) and its southern façade (SU 78). The southern façade of the wall has a cutting in the shape of a niche (SU 77), which has walls that are also clad with the same plaster.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	sand and clay
<i>Dimension</i>	1.14m long, 0.60m wide, 2.08m high
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	15
<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	74-78
<i>Intersected by (Negative)</i>	77
<i>Attached to (Structure)</i>	22
<i>Resting on (Stratum)</i>	65



SU 76, 73, 22, 46, 49, 77, 78

RA1 - SU 77

Definition: Vaulted niche

Interpretation: Possible niche.

Observations: Interface of a small vaulted recess in the interior of the southern façade of the wall SU 76. It is clad (SU 78) with white lime in its interior.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	78

<i>Intersecting (Structure)</i>	76

RA1 - SU 78

Definition: Wall plaster

Interpretation: White lime cladding of the southern façade of wall SU 76 and of the niche SU 77.

Observations: Layer of white lime cladding covering the southern façade of wall SU 76.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	47-28-49-24
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	76
<i>Resting on (Negative)</i>	77



SU 78, 77, 76

RA1 - SU 79

Definition: Wall plaster

Interpretation: White lime cladding of the southern façade of wall SU 46 and black-painted plaster.

Observations: Layer of white lime cladding and a layer of black paint covering the western façade of wall SU 46.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	49
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	46



SU 79, 46, 49, 73, 76

RA1 - SU 80

Definition: Wall plaster

Interpretation: Lime cladding of the western façade of the wall SU 33 and a surface layer of dark paint.

Observations: Layer of white lime cladding and a layer of black paint covering the western façade of wall SU 33.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	24-49
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	33



SU 80, 33, 73, 49, 22, 76

RA1 - SU 81

Definition: Wall plaster

Interpretation: Lime cladding of the eastern façade of wall SU 33 and a surface layer of pink paint.

Observations: Layer of white lime cladding and a layer of pink paint covering the eastern façade of wall SU 33.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	24
<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	41-32-37-42
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	33



SU 81, 33, 63, 94

RA1 - SU 82

Definition: Wall plaster

Interpretation: White lime cladding of the southern, eastern and western façades of wall SU 27. Only on the eastern façade are there extant fragments of the surface layer of pink paint.

Observations: Layer of white lime covering the southern, eastern and western façades of wall SU 27. Only on the eastern façade are there extant fragments of the surface layer of pink paint.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	24
<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	41-32-37-42
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	27



SU 82, 27, 83, 56, 33, 80, 63, 94

RA1 - SU 83

Definition: Wall plaster

Interpretation: White lime cladding of the eastern façade of wall SU 56 and a surface layer of pink paint.

Observations: Layer of white lime and a surface layer of pink paint covering the eastern façade of wall SU 56.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	32-42-37-41
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	56



SU 83, 56, 51

RA1 - SU 84

Definition: Wall plaster

Interpretation: White lime cladding of the northern and eastern façades of wall SU 29 and a surface layer of pink paint.

Observations: Layer of white lime and a surface layer of pink paint covering the northern and eastern façades of wall SU 29.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	24
<i>Abutted by (Structure)</i>	56-85-30
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	29



SU 84, 29, 30, 85, 56, 27, 33, 41

RA1 - SU 85

Definition: plastered wall

Interpretation: Structure added to the first architectural phase of the zone excavated to define area 2 on the south side, together with the walls SU 31 and SU 29.

Observations: Structure probably of adobe, with lime cladding and pink paint on its northern and eastern façades (SU 89). The stratigraphic relationship of this structure with the adjacent structures is quite complicated. SU 85 was built on SU 63 after wall SU 29, because the wall SU 85 appears attached to the lime cladding (SU 84) of wall SU 29. However, it must precede wall SU 31, because SU 31 is attached to the lime clad face (SU 89) of wall SU 85. For reasons we do not know, at a time when structures SU 29, SU 30 and SU 31 already existed, a reinforcement of compact clay (SU 30) was built in the upper half of the northern façade of the wall SU 85. This reinforcement cannot be seen in the adjacent structures SU 29 and SU 30. One explanation could be that the wall SU 85 may have had a window at some 60 cm of height with respect to the level of wall SU 41 and this opening was later filled in with the construction of SU 30 at the point of contact with wall SU 29. SU 30 can be seen to adjoin SU 85, indicating that it came later.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	adobe bricks
<i>Dimension</i>	0.84m long, 0.50m wide, 0.60m high
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Abutted by (Structure)</i>	30
<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	89
<i>Attached to (Structure)</i>	84
<i>Resting on (Stratum)</i>	65

RA1 - SU 85



SU 85, 30, 89, 63, 94

RA1 - SU 86

Definition: Circular hole in the substrate

Interpretation: Possible hole for a post, belonging to a wooden support structure.

Observations: Small circular depression executed in the natural substrate.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

Covered by (Stratum)	65
Intersecting (Stratum)	94



SU 86, 94

RA1 - SU 87

Definition: Structure of varied materials

Interpretation: Infill of an opening on the wall SU 14.

Observations: Structure built of mud bricks, adobe bricks and limestone slabs in the northern opening of the wall SU 14. It is covered by SU 17.

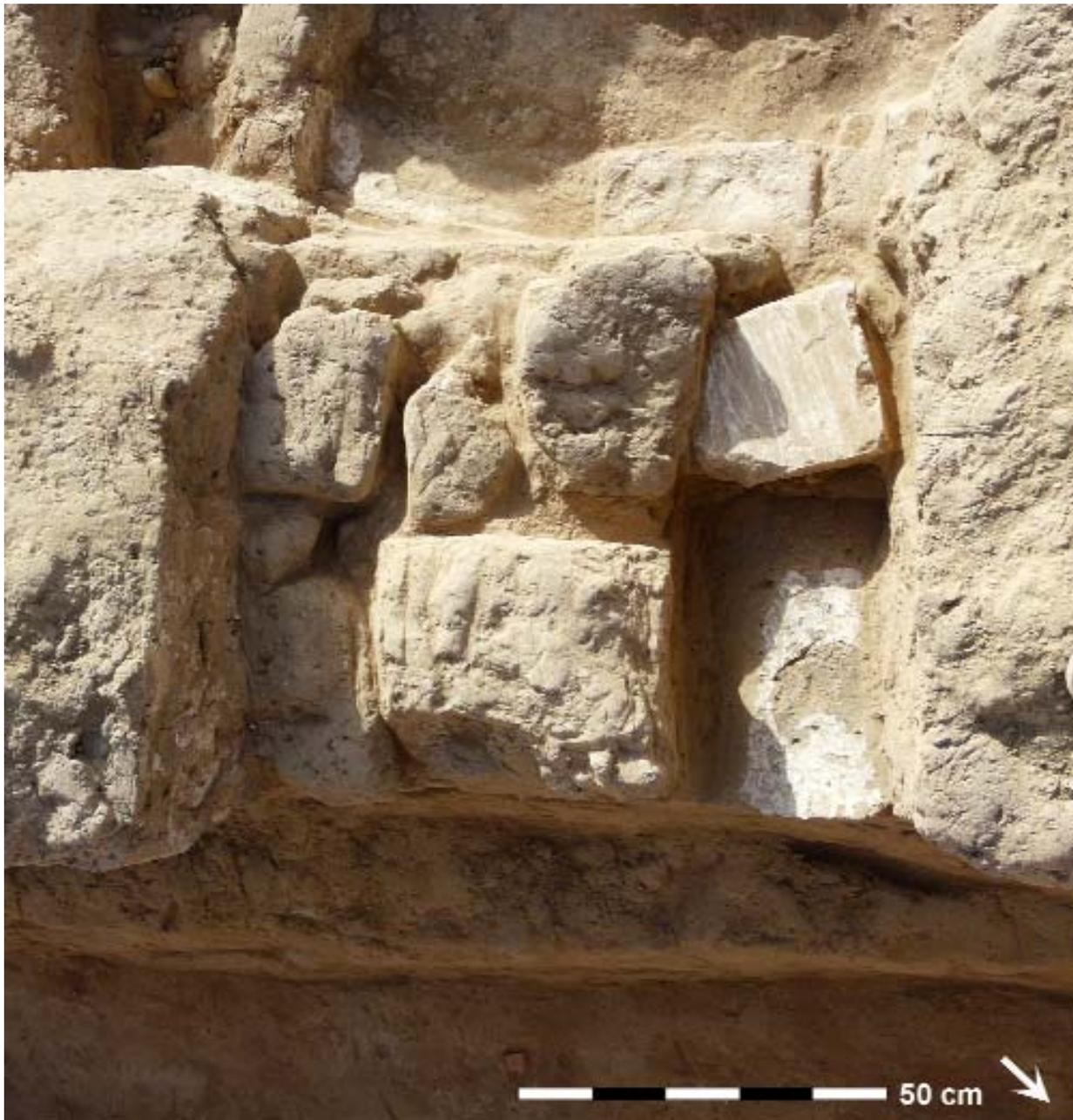
Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	
<i>Dimension</i>	
<i>Formation</i>	human origins
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	24
<i>Attached to (Structure)</i>	70
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	14



SU 87, 70, 16, 66, 67

RA1 - SU 87



SU 87, 70

RA1 - SU 88

Definition: Wall plaster

Interpretation: White lime cladding of the northern façade of wall SU 44 and a surface layer of pink paint.

Observations: Layer of white lime and a surface layer of pink paint covering the northern façade of wall SU 44.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	39-24
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	44

RA1 - SU 89

Definition: Wall plaster

Interpretation: White lime cladding of the northern and eastern façades of wall SU 30 and a surface layer of pink paint.

Observations: Layer of white lime and a surface layer of pink paint covering the northern and eastern façades of wall SU 85.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Rested on by (Structure)</i>	30
<i>Abutted by (Structure)</i>	31-56
<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	42-37-41-32-24
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	85

RA1 - SU 90

Definition: Wall plaster

Interpretation: White lime cladding of the northern façade of wall SU 31 and a surface layer of pink paint.

Observations: Layer of white lime and a surface layer of pink paint covering the northern façade of wall SU 31.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	42-18-41-37-24-32
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	31



SU 90, 31, 30, 85, 89, 63, 64, 94

RA1 - SU 91

Definition: Wall plaster

Interpretation: White lime cladding of the northern façade of wall SU 55 and surface layer of pink paint.

Observations: Layer of white lime and a surface layer of pink paint covering the northern façade of wall SU 55.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	49
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	55

RA1 - SU 92

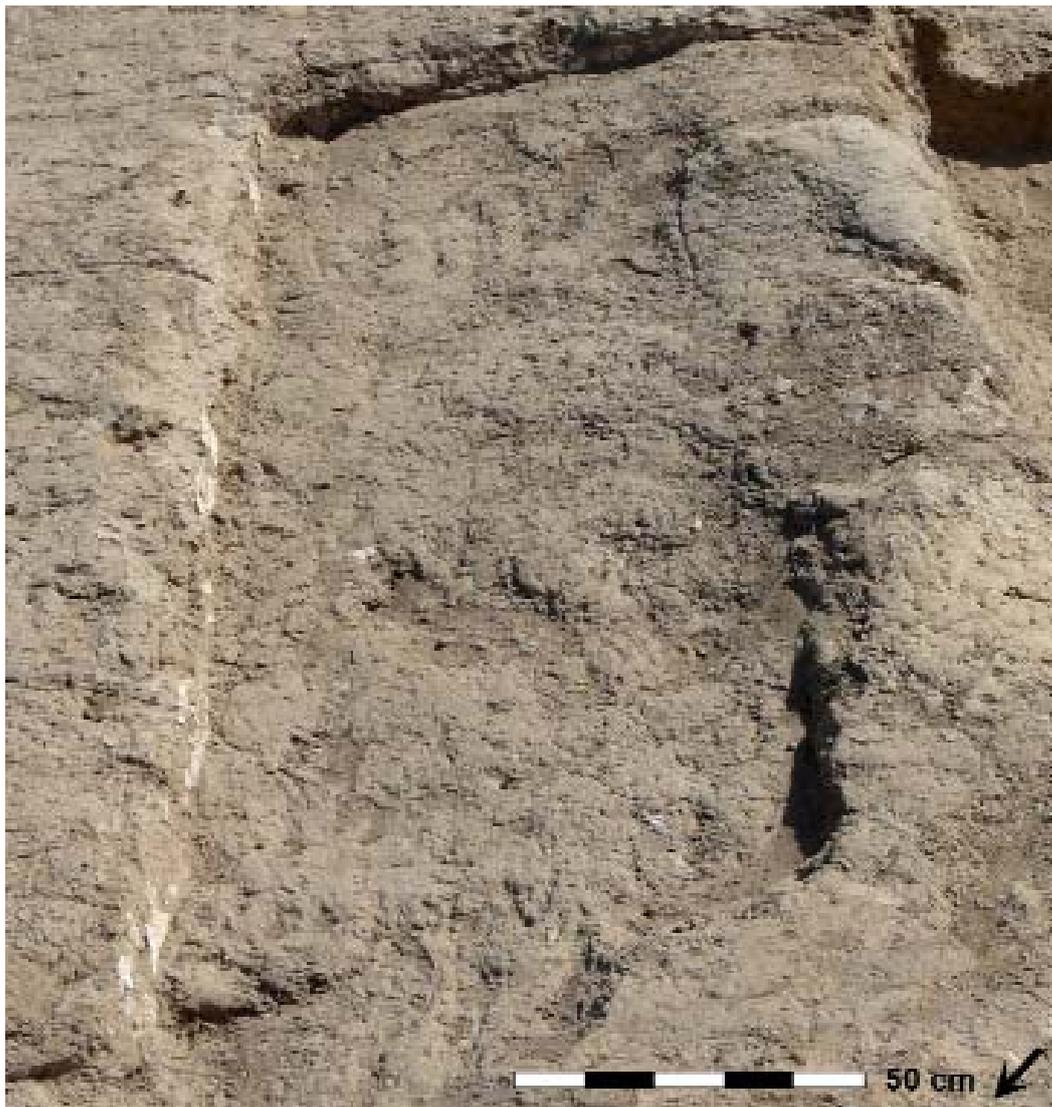
Definition: Wall plaster

Interpretation: White lime cladding of the western façade of wall SU 38 corresponding to the defensive facing wall of Tchingiz Tepe.

Observations: Layer of white lime covering the western façade (interior facing) of the fortification wall (SU 38) in contact with the entrance to tower 7.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Abutted by (Structure)</i>	26-16-67-66
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	38



SU 92, 38, 67

RA1 - SU 93

Definition: Wall plaster

Interpretation: White lime cladding of the western façade of wall SU 40-SU 14-SU 70 and a surface layer of pink paint SU 72.

Observations: Surface layer of pink paint covering the western façades of walls SU 40-SU 14-SU 70.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Supporting (Stratum)</i>	18-21-24-13-17-32-42-37-41
<i>Resting on (Structure)</i>	72



SU 93, 72, 70, 14, 40

RA1 - SU 94

Definition: Natural substrate

Interpretation: Natural substrate of Tchingiz Tepe

Observations: Level of siltstone on the sandstone that constitutes the natural substrate of Tchingiz Tepe.

Archaeologist: V. Martínez

<i>Composition</i>	Siltstone, sandstone
<i>Formation</i>	Natural agents
<i>Thickness</i>	Unknown
<i>Covered by (Stratum)</i>	64
<i>Intersected by (Negative)</i>	86



SU 94, 33, 81, 46, 22, 75, 73

RA1 - SU 94



SU 94, 39, 49



SU 94, 40, 14, 70, 35, 16, 66, 67, 34

RA1 - SU 94



SU 94, 49, 70, 68



SU 94a, 86

RA1 - SU 94



SU 94b



SU 94c

Interpretation of the stratigraphic sequence of sample trench RB2 (Tchingiz Tepe) after the 2010 season

Enrique Ariño

1. Prior work by 2010 season in quadrant RB

The quadrant RB, for the georadar surveying, is located in the southeast corner of the fortified enclosure of Tchingiz Tepe. It measures 45 x 20m. and it is located inside the inner wall of the fortification, near the Tower 9 and next to the escarpment of roughly 8-10 metres in height that defines the edge of the hill by his southern side.

A first sample trench, of 10 x 4m, was carried out in RB. The aim of this excavation was to test the data obtained in the georadar survey which could be indicating remains of the southern wall. The excavation of RB1 provided a very simple stratigraphy. Above sandstone bedrock (SU 11) was located a level basically clay in composition (SU 5) and, above of it, a sandy stratum with angular fragments of grey sandstone (highly wheathered) and ochre or orange lutite and carbonate nodules (SU 6). Finally, above of SU 6 was located SU 4, another clayey layer with a similar composition to SU 5 (Achón *et al.*, 2008).

Archaeological data obtained were not conclusive to establishing the processes involved in the formation of the stratigraphic record and two possibilities should be assessed: 1) a natural dynamic, basically related to slope processes: 2) a anthropogenic dynamic, maybe related to the foundation of the wall located nearby (Ariño *et al.* e.p).

The reasons for planning a new intervention in the same area in the 2010 season were based in: 1) the possibility that the identified remains really belonged to the foundation wall; 2) the fact that SU 5 had provided the oldest of all radiocarbon dates obtained at the site (UBAR-989, 2130 +/- 45 BP, Inters. cal BC 174, cal BC 234-44, [77.1%]).

In the 2010 season, a new trial excavation was performed. It measures 8 x 8m. and it was located on the edge of the southern escarpment and in direct contact with the western face of the Tower 9, place that was considered as the most probable location of the south wall. The western face of the Tower 9 was included in the excavated area in order to obtain data about the relation between the stratigraphic record and the fortification wall.

2. Stratigraphic record after year 2010

The excavated area has a steep slope and that has affected to the formation and morphology of the stratigraphy. The ground level (SU 1) is composed by brown sands with fragments of mud bricks and angular fragments of sandstone and lutite and carbonate nodules. The composition and morphology of the layer allows interpret it as a slope deposit, which could explain its heterogeneous composition and low compacting. SU 8, located immediately below of SU 1, in the central area of excavation, could have been created by the same agents and processes although its composition is rather different since this layer is almost only composed by rock fragments packed in a very scarce clayey matrix.

After the excavation of SU 1 and 8 an eroded surface appears (SU 14). The slope of this eroded surface is higher than that of the current ground level and it includes a great ditch with asymmetric U-section in the northern side of the sample trench. The ditch runs parallel to the slope and it is difficult to interpret. It could have been caused by a human intervention, because a ditch created by a ravine

should present a more symmetric V-section. Below of SU 8, in the central excavated area, a no very extensive spot of ashes appears (SU 6). Ashes were spread over an area of just one m² and they not reach a great deep either, less than 20cm. They were interpreted as the remains of a fire place. The ash deposit filled a hole (SU 7) excavated in a sand deposit located below (SU 9). The fire place presented three fragments of mud bricks, surely to put the wood over them and make easier the combustion. It can not be determined if the fire place formed by SU 7 and 9 was formed before or after the eroded surface (SU 14) that has affected to all the excavated area.

Below the levels already described the stratigraphic record becomes even easier. The most recent is SU 4. This layer has a high thickness – in the northeastern sector of the excavated area it reaches 115cm decreasing as it dips towards the southwest- and it is composed by mud bricks in fallen position. The matrix is basically clayey in composition, although it contains some big sandstone nodules and, in the base of the stratum, some sandy spots. No contact with SU 4 is situated SU 5, a level of compact clay, with sand and rock nodules in its base, located in the northwest sector of the excavated area. Its thickness is also similar to that of SU 4, close to 45-60cm, but it can be distinguished from SU 4 by the absence of fragments of mud bricks.

The morphology of SU 4 does not allow doubt about its formation process and the layer should be interpreted as a level formed by the fall of a big structure of mud bricks. However, this is the stratum on which Tower 9 has been built. Below of SU 4 and 5 are SU 11 and 12. These layers had already appeared after the excavation of SU 1, since the stratigraphic thickness was lowest in this area because the steep slope. SU 11 and 12 have a very similar composition, formed by small fragments of rock - angular fragments of sandstone and lutite and carbonate nodules- in sandy grey matrix. Both strata are not in contact because of the gap created by the steep slope, but they could be really considered as a same level or deposit.

Below of SU 11 and 12 and above the sandstone bedrock (SU 13) is located SU 10, a compact red clay layer. The sandstone bedrock (SU 13) appeared levelled and with a notching or step of about 25cm high (SU 15). That might be the only remains of the fortifications on the southern side.

The stratigraphic record is completed by a small hole dug in the northwest corner of the Tower 9 and its corresponding fill deposit (SU 2 and 3).

3. Interpretation of the stratigraphic record.

The stratigraphic record obtained in RB2 has not allowed detect the foundational levels of the oldest fortification wall of Tchingiz Tepe. The Tower 9 – or all least its western face- has been laid directly on SU 4, a layer which evidences the collapse of a previous structure or building. The finding in the stratum of a great number of big fragments of mud brick does not allow to another interpretation. The only remain of the oldest wall could be the step of 15 cm. on the sandstone bedrock. A step like this appeared in the trial excavation RC and was just interpreted as related to the foundational moment of the adobe fortification of *Tchingiz Tepe*. The presence of remains of housing coated with white plaster, which have been disabled at a later stage, it is an additional argument to say that what has been preserved in the Tower 9 does not correspond to the original wall.

The stratigraphy detected in RB2 is the result of the action of natural agents and how they have acted on the mud bricks structures. Some layers have been created by the collapse of walls (as SU 4 and probably SU 5) and other by slope processes acting since higher areas (SU 1, 11 and 12). Erosion has also acted and it has created eroded surfaces as SU 14.

All these agents might have acted since the time in which wall of fortified enclosure was built and although the wall was well established on the levelled sandstone bedrock (SU 15). The same construction of the enclosure fortification could have caused –or at least increased- all these processes. Located in the lower part of the slope, the southern wall was probably very exposed to the action of overland

flow. This fact has continued until today and it could explain the disappearance of the southern wall while the northern and eastern sections of the fortification are still in an acceptable state of conservation.

Finally the stratigraphic record detected in RB2 allows better understanding the sequence found in the 2007 season in RB1. Although with a lesser thickness, the stratigraphy of RB1 is the same than that was detected in RB2. In RB1 the stratigraphic record was composed by a layer of compact red clay (SU 5) a sandy level with fragments of rock (SU 6) and another clayey level (SU 4). The excavation of RB2 reveals a very similar alternation, with a layer of clay (SU 10), a sandy stratum with fragments of rock (SU 11 and 12) and a clayey level again (SU 4). The dilemma of whether the stratigraphy detected in RB1 was natural, created by slope processes- or man-made –built to serve as foundation- it is solved in a tie: the strata, formed by natural agents and processes were employed to serve as foundation of the wall.

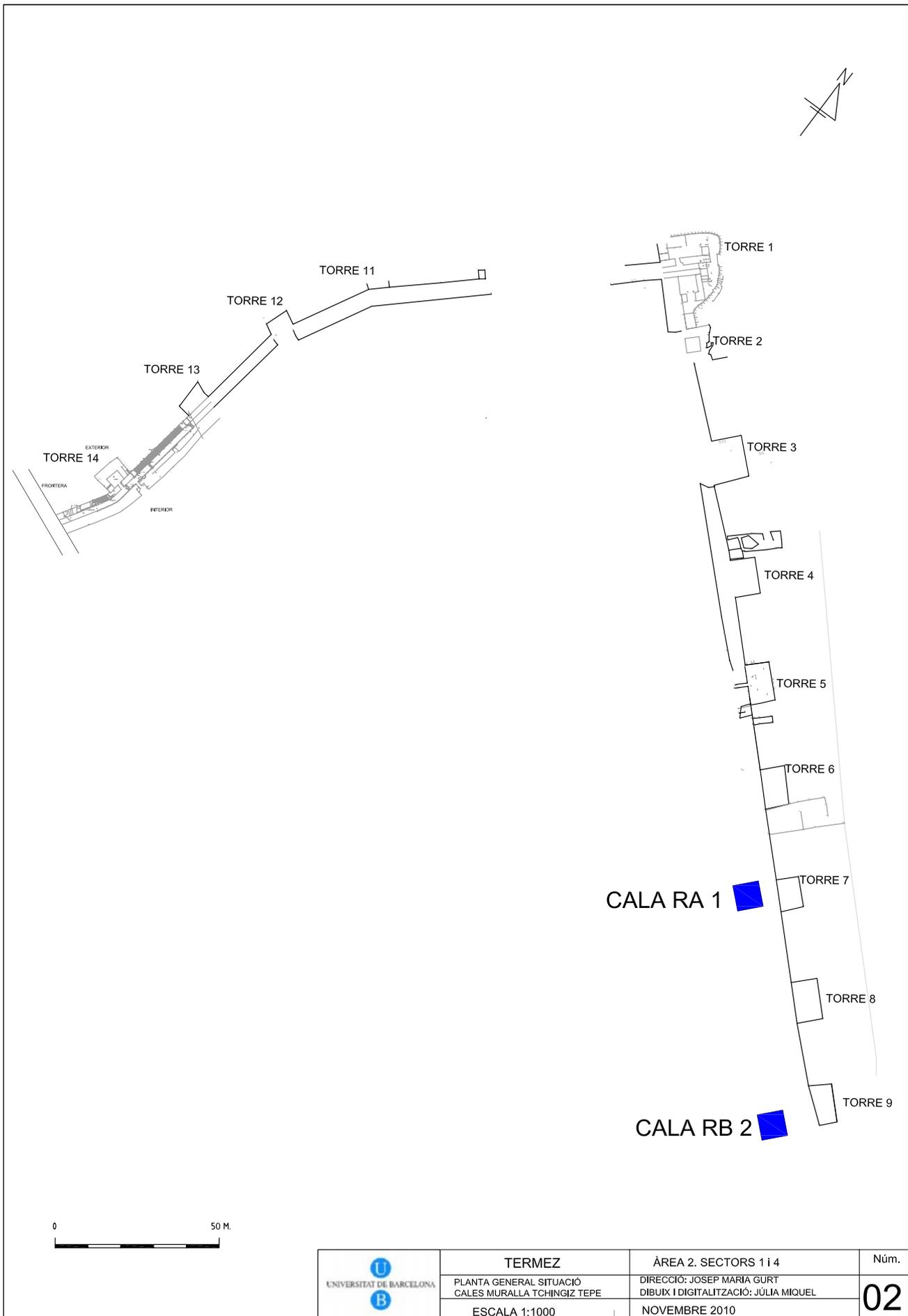
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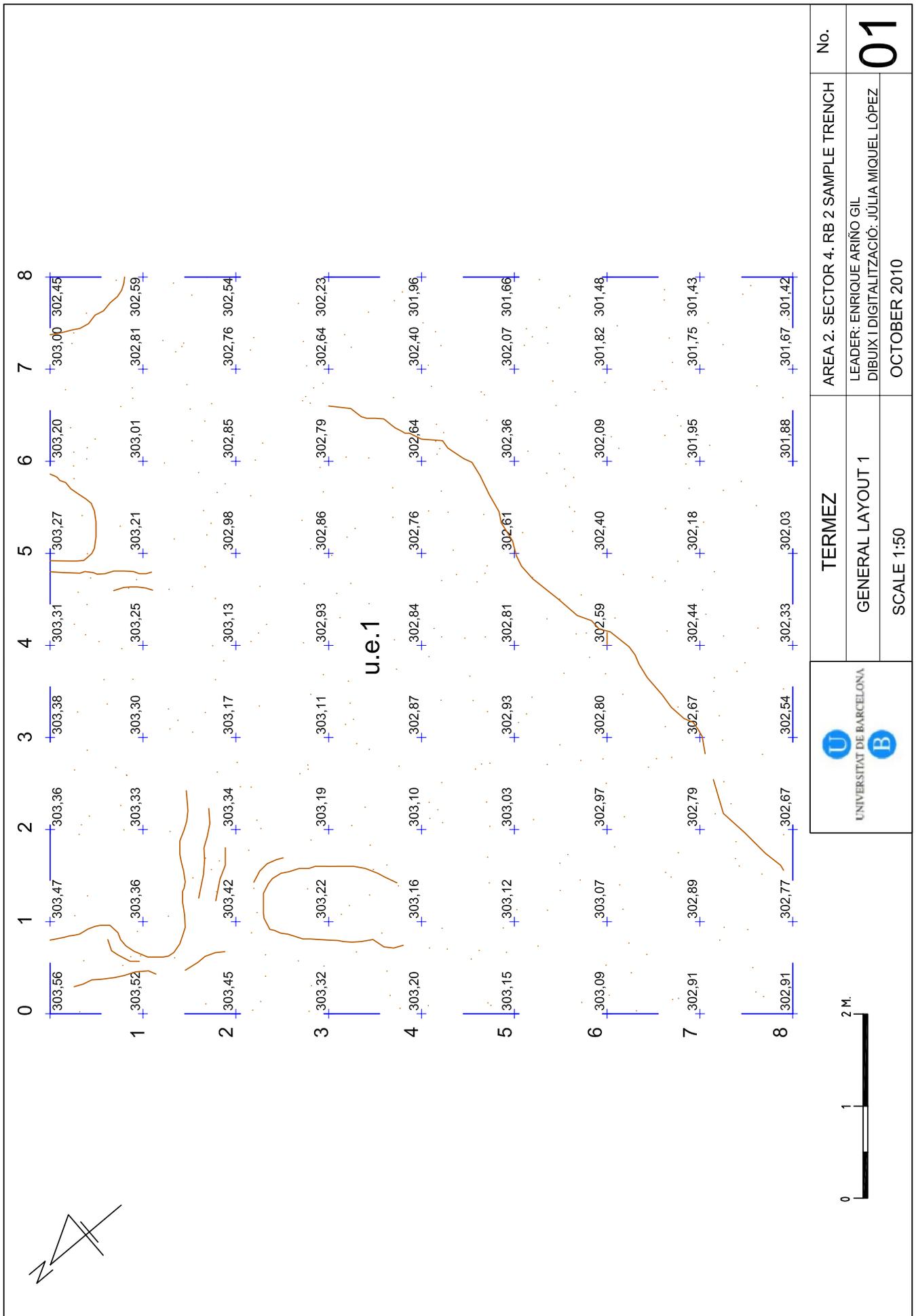
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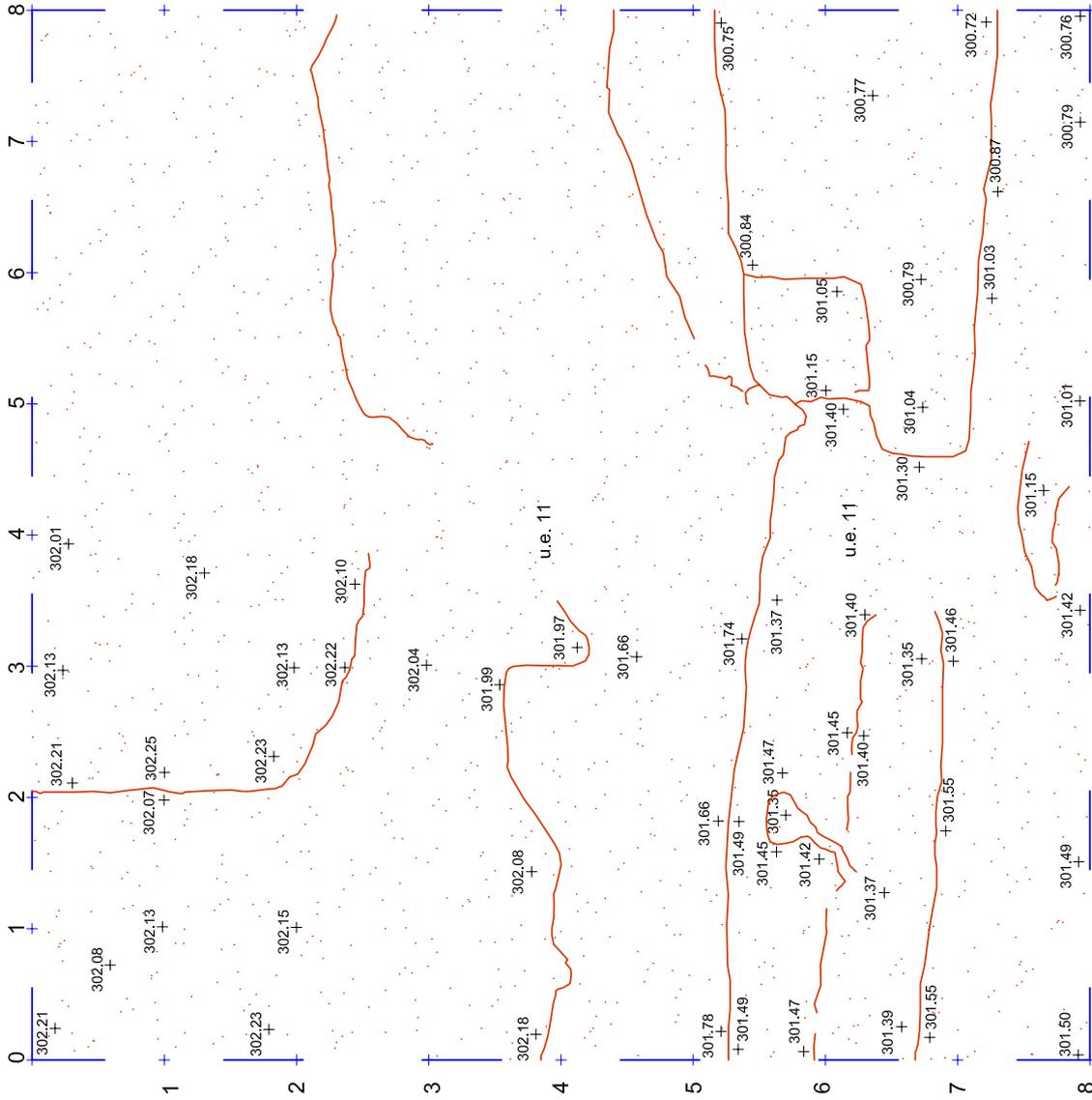


TERMEZ
GENERAL LAYOUT 1
SCALE 1:50

AREA 2. SECTOR 4. RB 2 SAMPLE TRENCH
LEADER: ENRIQUE ARIÑO GIL
DIBUJ I DIGITALITZACIÓ: JÚLIA MIQUEL LÓPEZ
OCTOBER 2010

No. **01**

TOWER 9



	TERMEZ	AREA 2. SECTOR 4. RB 2 SAMPLE TRENCH	No.
	GENERAL LAYOUT 5	LEADER: ENRIQUE ARIÑO GIL DRAWING AND DIGITAL IMAGING: JÚLIA MIQUEL	05
	SCALE 1:50	OCTOBER 2010	

